"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, cold today; tomorrow, fair, warmer; strong northwest winds.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII. . NO. 22,347. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan Districts | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

$200,000,000 ISSUE OF BONDS TO HELP PROMOTE EXPORTS

War Finance Corporation Announces Its First Offering of Securities Tomorrow.

INTEREST RATE 5 PER CENT.

Amount Accruing from $50,000 Worth to be Exempt from Income Tax.

CREDITS NEEDED ABROAD

Sale to be Made Through the Federal Reserve Banks and Sub-Agencies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The War Finance Corporation announced tonight that it would issue $200,000,000 worth of 5 per cent bonds beginning on Wednesday of this week.

Nothing had been intimated previously regarding such an issue, and the announcement that the corporation would offer to the market bonds aggregating this large amount was made approximately twenty-four hours in advance of the offering of the securities for sale. It is the first bond issue offered for sale by the War Finance Corporation. The sale will be opened through the corporation's agents, the Federal Reserve Banks and the subagent banks throughout the United States.

The sale of bonds is being made immediately ahead of that of Victory Loan bonds scheduled to open later in April and for which no interest rate has yet been fixed by Secretary Glass.

The main purpose of the two-hundred-million-dollar bond sale, it was authoritatively learned tonight by THE NEW YORK TIMES, although this purpose did not appear in the official announcement, is to obtain money to enable the War Finance Corporation to operate, under the amended act of Congress, in aiding the American export trade. The War Finance Corporation has lent $50,000,000 to the Director General of Railroads, and has made some loans to individual railroads, but the main purpose of the new loan is to obtain money to enable the corporation to help American exporters, as there is a probability that American credits abroad will be exhausted in a short time.

Bonds Bear 5 Per Cent. Interest.

The United States Government is the sole stockholder of the War Finance Corporation, and the Secretary of the Treasury is its Chairman. The final legal details with reference to the new issue were agreed upon in conference this afternoon between Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and counsel for the corporation. The circular offering the bonds for sale was sent out tonight by Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the corporation, being signed both by himself and by Secretary Glass.

The new bonds will be put out in denominations of $1,000, will be payable in one year, and will bear interest at 5 per cent. They will be exempt from State and local taxation and will also be exempt from taxation by the United States, with the exception that they will be subject to estate or inheritance taxes and to surtaxes and excess profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals or corporations. Another important tax exemption relating to these bonds is that the interest on $50,000 worth of them owned by any person will be entirely exempt from all income taxes, surtaxes, excess profits or war profits taxes.

Balance Sheet Announced.

In announcing the bond sale the War Finance Corporation made public its general balance sheet as it stood on March 19, as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks..		$15,851,466.43
Loans to Banks, bankers, trust companies and state institutions	$312,677.61	
Railroads (which inc. $50,000,000 to the Director of Railroads)..	118,555,270.00	
Public utilities..	29,787,900.00	
Industrial corporations..	296,852.00	
Cattle loans.....	6,169,772.35	
		$154,677,271.96
Investments:		
U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds....	$184,584,518.29	
Office furniture and equipment..	8,871.04	
Accrued interest receivable....	3,604,519.62	
Total.....		$358,816,387.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock authorized by War Finance Corporation act..	$500,000,000.00	
Less subscription by the U. S. of Am. subject to call by the Directors of the corporation.....	150,000,000.00	
		$350,000,000.00
Earnings.....		8,780,122.77
Interest collected in advance..		36,984.57
Total.....		$358,816,387.34

The circular sent out by Managing Director Meyer explains in detail the legal and financial status of the War Finance Corporation.

Marberg's "League of Nations." Vol. II. Its Principles Examined. Macmillan. $2.50.—Advt.

WHY MUST THE UNITED STATES HAVE FOREIGN TRADE? Answer in April Scribner's Magazine.—Advt.

Allied Guns Stop Red Attack in North Russian Battle

ARCHANGEL, March 30, (Associated Press.)—The Bolsheviki carried out an intensive bombardment of the American and British positions on both banks of the Dvina, in the Tulgas district, and at Kurgoman yesterday afternoon. At midnight a large number of the enemy infantry attempted to attack Kurgoman, but were repulsed by the allied artillery.

Numerous direct hits were reported during the course of the allied shelling of the village of Bolshois Czera yesterday. An enemy plane which flew over the allied positions along the railway dropped propaganda but no bombs.

MANY LIVES LOST AT SHIP LAUNCHING

Scaffolding Gives Way, Throwing 150 Spectators Into Water —40 May Be Lost.

ONLY 4 BODIES RECOVERED

Victims Drawn to Bottom of the Delaware When Ship Leaves Ways Near Bristol.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Penn., March 31.—A temporary scaffolding extending around the stern of a boat on the ways at the Merchants' Shipyards at Harriman, near here, collapsed this afternoon when nearly 150 persons were standing on it to view the launching of the freighter Waukau. At 7 o'clock tonight only four bodies had been recovered, and official estimates of the death toll varied from ten to forty.

Thousands had assembled to see the launching and eyewitnesses of the accident say that the scaffolding seemed to turn over like a giant turtle, precipitating its occupants into twenty-five feet of water. The accident happened four minutes before the launching was scheduled to take place.

Divers from Bristol and the Harriman police and firemen are grappling in the swift waters of the Delaware for the victims, but it is feared that many have been carried against the pilings of the ways and docks at the great shipyard and that the actual death toll may never be known.

At the Harriman Hospital it was said that preparations had been made to handle forty bodies, and it was asserted that officials expected the death toll to reach that number. Deputy Coroner Harvey Rue of Bristol, however, is of the opinion that not more than ten more victims are in the water. It will be impossible to check up the list of victims, as the crowd included spectators as well as workmen and there is no means of knowing how many were standing upon the scaffolding when it plunged into the water.

The scene of the accident was on No. 6 hull adjoining the ways where the Waukau was to be launched. Chased from other points of vantage by the guards, workmen and spectators crowded onto a plankway about five feet wide and extending around the stern of the hull. This scaffold was erected to permit the workmen to pass around the stern, without having to return to shore each time they passed from one side of the boat to another.

While workmen were sawing the keypiece on the Waukau, a shout of horror went up as the scaffolding gave way. An instant later the keypiece parted and the big hull slid down the ways, the suction, it is feared, drawing some of the victims down to the bottom of the river.

Every available craft, including the tugs which were on hand to make fast to the Waukau, rushed to the scene. Some of the victims, practically all of whom were men, managed to grasp the scaffolding and were pulled to safety. A sailor in the crowd of spectators jumped overboard and pulled two drowning men ashore.

Within a few moments all who were still on the surface were rescued and hurried to the Harriman Hospital in vehicles of all sorts. Divers were on the spot quickly and dove for bodies. The swift current and the piling hampered their work.

Officials of the Merchant Shipbuilding Company, refused to be interviewed as to the cause of the accident. A strong guard of policemen kept every one from the shipyard, and anxious relatives of those who were known to be there, and who had not yet returned home, were unable to obtain any information.

It is the opinion of Coroner Rue that the great number of men who crowded on to the scaffolding overweighted it and caused it to tip over.

The four bodies recovered tonight were those of Rafael Deprito of 810 Dean Street, Brooklyn; Pasquale Maneine of Bristol; Alex Frazier of Bristol, and Nick Michoris of Bristol. All were employed at the shipyard.

TO COMMAND IN RUSSIA.

Gen. Richardson Named to Direct Our Approaching Evacuation.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 30.—Brigadier Gen. Wildes F. Richardson has been assigned by General Pershing to command all the American forces on the Murman Coast and elsewhere in European Russia. The highest ranking American officer now there is a Colonel. It is the intention to remove these troops in the Spring.

General Richardson has had long experience in handling transportation problems in Alaska and in caring for troops in extremely cold climates.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES
When Particular Pass Compassion—Plain Ends.—Advt.

SIX (6) HELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
Boldly Relieve Indigestion—Don't Forget.—Advt.

STARTS INQUIRY ON JAPANESE DEAL FOR MEXICAN LAND

State Department Orders Embassy in Mexico to Investigate the Project.

CALLS FOR PROMPT REPORT

Washington Realizes That the Aguirre Statement Raises a Serious Question.

COMPANY OFFERS TO YIELD

Agrees to Accept Washington Decision—Phelan Warns California Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—No time was lost by the State Department today in ordering an investigation of the report from Mexico City that General Amado Aguirre, Under Secretary of Development and Agriculture, had made the statement that the Mexican Government had granted concessions to Japanese corporations to exploit certain agricultural lands on the peninsula of Lower California.

Instructions have been sent to the American Embassy at Mexico City to make a most careful investigation of the report, which has aroused the deepest interest and concern in official and diplomatic circles in Washington, and notify the State Department of the facts promptly. At the same time, the department cabled to the embassy in Mexico City, it addressed a communication to the California-Mexico Land Company of Los Angeles, which has not yet replied to the department's previous note of two weeks ago. The former note was based on telegraphic advices to the Secretary of State from Senator Phelan of California that this American company was negotiating with Japanese financial interests for the sale to them of its properties in Lower California.

In response to inquiries Acting Secretary of State Phillips made the following statement this afternoon:

"The State Department has no official information on the subject of the concessions said to have been granted by the Mexican Government to Japanese corporations for the exploitation of agricultural lands in Lower California. The newspaper report published this morning is not clear on the subject, and the department has instructed the embassy at Mexico City to report the actual facts and circumstances in the case.

"Nothing appearing in Señor Aguirre's interview definitely identifies the concessions alleged to have been granted with any portion of the tract of the California-Mexico Land Company of Los Angeles."

Washington Keenly Concerned.

The State Department's keen concern over the report from Mexico City, emanating so soon as it did after the telegram received from Senator Phelan, was emphasized by the promptness with which action was taken to obtain the facts. Until the details are learned the Department will withhold action and make no formal comment by way of disclosure as the stand to be taken, but it is fully recognized here that the situation involved in the concessions may be loaded with diplomatic dynamite and for that reason great care is being taken in endeavoring to ascertain the facts quickly.

Should it develop that the Mexican Government has actually granted a concession to a Japanese syndicate for the exploitation of a large tract in Lower California, a peninsula which Senator Lodge and others regard as of the greatest strategic and military value in relation to the southwestern section of the United States, and that the particular tract involved, is a part of the land owned by the Americans interested in the California-Mexico Land Company of Los Angeles, the situation is apt to develop into a serious conflict of views between this country and Mexico, to say nothing of the potentialities of the issue respecting the relations between Japan and the United States.

The American Government has never recognized that the Carranza Government possesses any right to cancel or appropriate American rights or properties in Mexico, whether they be oil, mining, or agricultural properties, and if it should develop that the Mexican Government has granted or proposes to grant to Japanese corporations "concessions" to exploit lands the title to which belongs to American citizens, the differences between this Government and the Mexican Government over concessionary rights claimed by Americans in Mexico will be brought rapidly to a head.

Carranza Policy Rejected.

While the State Department, until officially so informed, does not assume that the lands involved in the announcement made by General Aguirre are part of the tract belonging to the California-Mexico Land Company, the wording of the Aguirre statement, the high not clear, tends strongly to the assumption that he had reference to the lands of that company. The Aguirre statement mentions the "California and Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles," and this would be interpreted unofficially as a reference to the "California-Mexico Land Company of Los Angeles."

Still further ground is given for the unofficial belief here that General

Continued on Page Three.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER
Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

Philadelphia 'Beautiful Riot' Enthuses Russian Reds

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LYONS, France, March 31.—Here is a wireless message which the French Government Radio Service picked up today. It was dated Moscow and was signed Tchitcherin, the name of the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Bolshevist Government, and addressed, to Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Bolshevist Government at Budapest. The message read as follows:

"Beautiful riot in Philadelphia, which we are reliably informed was inspired by Bolsheviki. News in American papers teaches us that the States of New York, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania are impregnated with Bolshevism."

The message was in German.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—While there have been a number of minor disturbances, most of them as a result of strikes, and several bomb explosions in the city and other sections of Eastern Pennsylvania in recent months, nothing has been brought out in the official investigations tending to indicate that Bolsheviki had anything to do with them.

HUMBERT FACES SOLDIER JUDGES

Trial of Senator and Co-defendants Opens in Hall Where Bolo Was Sentenced.

HIS DEMEANOR DEFIANT

Accused with Capt. Ladoux of Commerce with Enemy—Capital Charge Against Others.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 31.—The Humbert trial opened today, before a court-martial in the Hall of the Seine Assizes at the Palais de Justice. It was the same big, oblong room with oak paneled walls and ceiling where Bolo Pasha was condemned to death by court-martial and Mme. Caillaux was acquitted by a civil jury.

Save for the blue horizon of uniforms of the Judges, prosecuting counsel, and clerks of the court there was but one sign that it was a military court. Right at the back, behind the seats of the witnesses and public, there was a file of eight soldiers with fixed bayonets, in the khaki uniform of the Zouaves, who share with the Foreign Legion the glory of wearing red shoulder straps of the Legion of Honor. For the rest, it was the usual attendance of barristers and public—of the latter fully half were women, though the fashionable element conspicuous in the Bolo case was almost wholly lacking.

Early in the proceedings, which consisted of the recital of a long list of about 200 witnesses—including such well-known names as Duball, Berthelot, Mangin, and Joffre's "Blue Devil," Ald de Camp Colonel Fabry—followed by the reading of a 300-page long report of Examining Magistrate Bouchardon, the President of the court conveyed the reminder that it was an army tribunal by the curt military sharpness with which he announced that witnesses must leave the court as their names were called and only be present while actually giving testimony.

As the clerk proceeded with Bouchardon's indictment, Humbert's demeanor was characteristic. He was sitting between Captain Georges Ladoux and Guillaume Desouches, who with Pierre Lenôir have been included in the charges against him, with which they are intimately connected. Humbert's strong, heavy face showed no signs of emotion. With his hands clasped firmly on the pew-like rail before him, he stared around defiantly. One realized that here was a very different defendant from the craven bluffer Bolo. Humbert will fight this case as he has fought throughout his life, raising himself from a dishwasher in a provincial café to be an influential Senator, famous journalist, President of the Army Commission, and very nearly War Minister of France.

Unless rumor lies, there are strong trumps in his hand which he will not hesitate to play. It has already been printed by Dhur, the former star writer of the Journal, that Humbert boasted, "They will not dare attack me. I hold Clemenceau in my power"; and he has been further credited with having had an extensive and elaborately organized "secret police" devoted to research of information that might enable him to bring pressure upon men of prominence.

Lenôir is an ordinary figure—the spendthrift son of a successful business man. At the mention of his name in the indictment he went red to the ears, and bit nervously at his finger-nails.

Desouches was elegant and imperturbable—a typical clubman with his clean-cut face and wavy gray hair.

Captain Ladoux, once powerful in the Espionage Bureau of the War Office, seemed miserable and ashamed as he sat there with head sunk forward on the breast of his sky-blue uniform.

As the case appears—despite the vast confusion of detail and number of witnesses—the basis of accusation is pretty simple. Humbert is accused of stifling funds offered by the Lenôir-Desouches combination for the purchase of the Journal when he knew they came from a suspicious source, and having had actually checked certain remittances of the same pair with the Journal's bo-

Continued on Page Three.

CARDINAL SPONGE MOPS ALL SURFACES
to you Full Manual of Sponge Uses.—Advt.

LEA LED PARTY THAT TRIED TO KIDNAP KAISER

Participation of Ex-Senator, Now Colonel, Confirmed on Return from France.

GOT CLOSE TO WILHELM

Even Could Hear His Voice, When Arrival of Guards Frustrated Attempt.

WANTED FOR XMAS GIFT

Plotters Planned to Rush Kaiser in Auto and Turn Him Over to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Colonel Luke Lea, former United States Senator from Tennessee, commander of the 114th Field Artillery of the 30th Division—the "Old Hickory" Division of Carolinians and Tennesseans—who returned from France only a week ago in command of his men, is the American Colonel who led the party of American army officers who tried to kidnap the former German Kaiser last Winter.

The fact that Colonel Lea headed the kidnapping party was fully confirmed tonight by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES from the lips of a Tennessee man who talked with Colonel Lea upon his arrival at Newport News, Va., in command of the 114th Field Artillery last Sunday, after that unit had arrived from St. Nazaire, France, on the transport Finland.

While current versions of the story printed last January in French, British, and American newspapers asserted that the attempt to kidnap the Kaiser was made on Jan. 5, Colonel Lea indicated to those to whom he spoke last Sunday that it really took place just before Christmas.

"What were you going to do with the Kaiser if your kidnapping project had succeeded?" Colonel Lea was asked by those to whom he admitted that he headed the party that went to the castle at Count von Bentinck, near Amerongen.

Xmas Gift to Wilson.

"We were going to give him a free ride to Paris in our automobile and present him to President Wilson as a Christmas gift."

This statement by Colonel Lea would indicate that the attempt was made just before Christmas, and it was intimated tonight that it took place about Dec. 21. From what was learned from the gentlemen who talked with Colonel Lea at Newport News there were fully a dozen officers and men of the American Army in the automobile party commanded by Colonel Lea that tried to obtain possession of the Kaiser.

They were armed with passports, which they had managed in some way to obtain and which enabled them to travel through Holland to the castle where the Kaiser was stopping. They got close enough to the presence of the Kaiser, Colonel Lea told close friends since his arrival in this country, to hear his voice, but were foiled through the sudden dispatch of Dutch guards from Amerongen to the castle, a contingency wholly unexpected and which forced the American officers to make a quick retirement in their military automobile to avoid arrest and possible internment by the Holland authorities, if not court-martial proceedings in the American Army, provided their identity should become known.

Fear of Court-Martial.

Colonel Lea did not desire to have the story of his escapade become known at the time. It is his intention to make a full public statement regarding all the details of the kidnapping attempt as soon as he is discharged from the United States Army.

The possibility that he might even yet have to face a court-martial for having crossed into Holland on such an expedition, and that those who were with him might be similarly dealt with, has been one of Colonel Lea's motives for extreme reticence in the matter. While in France he and those who were with him remained exceedingly quiet about the matter because they were in constant fear that they would be court-martialled.

Colonel Lea has expected that he would be discharged from the military service of the United States some time during the coming week along with the other members of the 114th Field Artillery Regiment, which he led back from France for demobilization. This regiment paraded today at Nashville, Tenn., and goes from there at once to Fort Oglethorpe, where it is scheduled to be demobilized during the next four or five days.

Immediately after his arrival at Newport News last Sunday Colonel Lea slipped up to Washington to visit his mother and sister who live here, and whom he wanted to see in connection with the recent death of his wife. It was not until the transport Finland was within three days of Newport News that Colonel Lea learned of his wife's death.

When the 114th Field Artillery arrived at Newport News there were a number of Tennessee newspaper men there to greet the regiment. In some manner word got out quietly regarding Tennessee that Colonel Lea commanded the Kaiser-kidnapping party, and those of the Tennessee newspaper men with whom Colonel Lea had

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) HELL-ANS IN HOT WATER
Boldly Relieve Indigestion—Don't Forget.—Advt.

PARIS ASTIR WITH DIVERSE PEACE RUMORS; ONE SAYS BIG FOUR HAD VERY PLAIN TALK, CLEARING THE WAY FOR QUICK RESULTS

Our Force Abroad Is Still 1,400,000 Men; In Good Condition, but Only Want to Get Home

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 31.—The possible use of troops in new theatres of action causes discussion of the number and quality of American soldiers available. It is estimated that we still have in France and in occupied German territory 900,000 combat troops, besides nearly 500,000 other elements. The Commander in Chief has just finished a divisional inspection of over 1,000,000 men, and I have taken pains to ascertain how these troops have shown up. It may be said without exaggeration that such a body of soldiers has never before been brought together. Their morale is high, their physical condition almost perfect, and there is a pride in their accomplishments, modest, though firm. Since the armistice was signed they have had three or four months of practice, and have been rounded out and polished off, and are in a high state of organization and efficiency. In the process of demobilization they have retained and increased their soldier-like discipline, and, if called on, they could go anywhere and do anything. It should be added, however, that in no quarter is there the remotest thought of sending these Americans back into the war furnace.

The American representative who visited the President assures me that he is most anxious to get our men home as expeditiously as possible. The men themselves would be quick to respond to any call of American patriotism and duty, but the present European situation does not make the same appeal as did war against the triumphant Germans, and they are eager for home.

Soldier sentiment, so far as I have been able to sound it from talk with officers visiting in Paris, leans toward the idea that the continued presence here of the Americans puts Europe out of balance and prevents a stabilization based on the forces which are permanent in Europe. It is held that America's aid having prevented a German victory, and Germany being now disarmed on land and sea, our large military representation is becoming a disturbing factor. If a settled policy of withdrawal were adopted and publicly announced, many believe European aspirations would more nearly correspond with the capacity of the respective nations to realize and sustain them.

But among the soldiers awaiting ships to take them home there is little discussion of the European outbreaks. Their thoughts are of America and the resumption of family relations and civilian activities. General Pershing's visits and talks have inspired them with enthusiasm to return to America clean morally and physically, and with a sense of duty well performed. As America has already had an opportunity of seeing, our soldiers are going back in the pink of condition and ready for work and for citizenship.

COMMONS PASSES THE MILITARY BILL

Heads Churchill's Insistence in Face of Charges of Waste and Broken Pledges.

GREAT NEED OF MEN IS TOLD

Total Force of 659,000 Required at Present Because of the Many Difficulties.

LONDON, March 31.—The House of Commons today passed the third reading of the Military bill by a vote of 282 to 64, after strong criticism of the Government on the ground of wasteful expenditure and violation of election pledges to abolish conscription.

Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War, made a vigorous reply to these criticisms. He described the broad band across Europe from the White Sea to the Caspian as smouldering or aflame through Bolshevist attacks, and declared that Germany and Austria were likely to slide into hopeless anarchy or form a military alliance with the Bolsheviki.

With respect to the cost of the army of occupation, Mr. Churchill said that after deducting the estimated figure of about £79,000,000 to be recovered from Germany for the upkeep of the Rhine army, this left the cost of the army of occupation for the present year at £123,000,000. The amount expected to be recovered by salvage was calculated to pay two or three times over the cost of the armies of occupation during this year.

Replying to arguments that there was no national necessity for the bill, Mr. Churchill asserted that Bolshevist armies were attacking along the whole front in Europe, and that the little States were in direct peril. Could it be said, he asked, that Great Britain had no interest in seeing the world coming to a peaceful settlement? The moment that the Allies divested themselves of their military forces, they would be powerless to exercise the slightest influence on the course of events all over Europe.

The approximate distribution of troops, the Secretary said, would be as follows: In Great Britain, 176,000; in France, 120,000; on the Rhine, 264,000. In Italy and adjacent regions, Mr. Churchill added, there would be 10,000 men, in order to adjust the lamentable differences which had arisen between Italy and the Yugoslavs, saying:

"We are keeping small forces of British troops there in many localities where the troops of no other nation would be welcome. We have been asked to do this in conjunction with our allies, because it has been found that these troops could prevent troubles between the local populations merely by their presence during the period we are trying to settle things."

This was, of course, continued the Secretary, done at the request and by the desire of both parties, who felt that otherwise there might be a grave politi-

Continued on Page Three.

Pacific Coast—Short Scenic Circuit Stops Denver—Colorado—April 6th.—Advt.

MAGYAR ENVOYS SENT TO BERLIN

Their Purpose to Conclude Alliance Against Entente, Budapest Announces.

FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURED

Small Force Attacked in Neutral Zone—Towns Taken by Ozechs.

BUDAPEST, March 31. (via Geneva.) (Associated Press.)—The Hungarian Government has sent a delegation to Berlin to conclude a treaty of alliance against the Entente Allies.

German officers formerly belonging to Field Marshal Mackensen's army have arrived in Budapest to reorganize the Hungarian Army along German lines. The army now numbers 100,000 men.

Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, has acknowledged in an interview that Hungary's commune does not desire to make war at present upon the Entente, but asserts that Hungary wishes to live peacefully with all. He says:

"Our only object is to protect the common people and defend their soil, and also the industries, which are the property of the proletariat."

Bela Kun makes no secret of the fact that he has merely used the last argument possible against the Entente, saying: "While the other countries of the former empire have been threatening the Entente with Bolshevism if their wishes were not consulted, we merely had the courage to take this final step."

The Hungarians declare that their action is guaranteed by President Wilson's fourteen points and that their ideas of personal national liberty are embodied in the American Declaration of Independence.

Women are joining the Red Army.

The town of Kaschau and several other points in southern Slovakia have been captured by Czechs who are fighting the Hungarian Communists.

German colonists in Western Hungary and Transylvania are hostile to the Communists and are attempting to gain their independence.

The French troops at Szegedin, Southern Hungary, and elsewhere, it is said, are permitting the Communists to establish themselves in control as they wish, despite the fact that there were riots in small industrial centres where the Communists held organized parades after the fashion set in Budapest.

PARIS, March 31. (Associated Press.)—A small force of French troops stationed in the neutral zone between Hungary and Rumania has been attacked by Hungarian troops, 350 of the French being taken prisoners, according to an official report received here. On demand of the French General the release of the prisoners has been promised.

General Mangin, who, it has been reported, will be appointed to command

Continued on Page Two.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food for babies, helps weak babies to grow strong.—Advt.

Food Prices Are Dropping. PHILADELPHIA CREAM and EXCHANGE NEUFCHATEL Cheese Always in the Lead. Ask Your Grocer.—Advt.

MORE PROGRESS PROMISED

But Some Delegates Continue to Be Openly Pessimistic.

DOUBT WILSON ULTIMATUM

But He May Have Said That He Might as Well Go Home Unless Something Was Done.

TALKS WITH LLOYD GEORGE

Paris Press Predict Large Developments the Coming Week.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 31.—The atmosphere of political Paris is surcharged with rumors concerning the conditions in the Peace Conference. Some of these are reassuring, but most of them are pessimistic and disquieting.

A Paris dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES sent Saturday furnishes the background of what is being said. President Wilson is credited by one rumor with having threatened to go home unless greater progress was made in adjustment of the world's affairs.

The pessimism which this causes is counteracted by another report that as a result of his frankness the "big four" have decided to take definite action on some of the major questions before the week is ended.

It is well to take with reserve any unqualified declaration that the President delivered an ultimatum. But that the President intimated that he might as well return to Washington if the policy of obstruction continued is something not to be cast aside as unworthy of belief.

What seems to have happened is that after futile efforts to make some progress last week (the whole week was wasted) the "big four" had a heart-to-heart talk in which words were not minced.

Today there are promises that this week will show a record of accomplishment. In American circles there is very generally a disposition to believe that if these promises are not fulfilled some rather radical action may be expected from President Wilson.

Hold Conferences Throughout Day.

PARIS, March 31. (Associated Press.)—President Wilson and the allied Premiers conferred throughout today, in the morning at the White House and in the afternoon at the War Office.

They went over the method for the payment of reparations by Germany with their financial advisers in the morning, and in the afternoon discussed military questions with Marshal Foch, who presented the French position regarding the left bank of the Rhine. Later the Foreign Ministers of the five great powers called in to discuss the situation resulting from the Hungarian revolution.

Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson conferred privately for an hour this forenoon before the Council of Four met at the President's residence. It is understood that the purpose of the conference was to expedite the peace proceedings.

The probability that important final decisions will be taken this week by the peace conferees is pointed out by the French press today.

Dwelling on the French claims, the newspapers reiterate their arguments that these are just and legitimate and absolutely necessary for the safety of France and likewise of the world.

The Echo de Paris states as fact that in order to assure the security of the French frontier it will be made obligatory upon Germany to destroy her forts on the right bank of the Rhine, with the Allies occupying the left bank until the war indemnity is paid.

Regarding the indemnities, the newspaper continues, the experts have admitted the impossibility of Germany's paying enormous amounts during the next two years. The newspaper says that it understands that the payments required will be on a

rising, scale yearly, each of the Allies to receive its share in cash or various products.

How to Protect Ruined Industries.

It is suggested in authoritative circles that the difficult question of protecting ruined French and Belgian industries from German competition before they can be restored, and at the same time permit the Germans to import raw materials and resume exportations at an early date so as to facilitate the payment of indemnities, might be settled by allowing indemnities to the owners of ruined factories, these indemnities to be calculated on a basis of proved profits for a certain number of years before the war.

It is pointed out that trade could be reserved for the devastated factories only by restricting the entry of manufactures of all foreign countries into the markets concerned during the entire period of reconstruction. In view of the urgent requirements of these markets, however, this is thought impossible.

Financial compensation, with priority in the matter of reparation, is proposed as the best alternative, as it has the advantage of increasing German's paying capacity.

It is argued that if the industries affected do not lose trade to the Germans, they will lose it temporarily to other countries. So that no advantage would be gained in prohibiting German exports beyond a punitive measure against the authors of the destruction.

LONDON EXPECTS UNRAVELING OF SNARL

Thinks Big Four Will Compose Difficulties—These Always Arise in World Conferences.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 31.—News that the reported deadlock at Paris had been broken and that the bases of peace had been agreed upon by the "Big Four" is expected here at any time by men experienced in the course of diplomatic negotiations.

The fact that the little which is known of last week's deliberations indicates serious difference of opinion over such matters as the Saar Valley and Danzig is not thought to be any real cause for alarm. It is almost what might have been foreseen.

According to one student of public affairs, in all international conferences, when difficult questions come up, it is easy at first to sidestep and leave them for future deliberation. But at last there are nothing but difficulties left and then the trouble begins. The suggestion that the problem is insoluble and that one or the other party will withdraw rather than give way is then in order, and the only question is who will make it. Beaconsfield played this card at the famous conference in Berlin, and even had the steam up for the special train to take him away, but he never went by it.

So it is thought likely enough that at Paris the Big Four on Saturday were fagged out and tired of the very sight of each other. Probably they said sharp things to each other and vowed they would never give up a single point, but there has been a day off since and it is hoped that with two nights' good sleep the chances are that the Big Four will meet today in a much more amenable frame of mind.

Some one must give way, as it is rumored that the differences are on fundamental points, to allow a solution by the happy suggestion of convenient formulas. Which will take the first step toward compromise no one here will prophesy. But it is remembered that the United States controls a large part of the food supply and raw materials of the world and her industries are comparatively untouched by the strain of war, and in these she holds very strong cards. France will need help for many years to come and her statesmen are not likely to be blind to the value of American good will in the future.

As for Lloyd George, it is believed here that he is playing the side of moderator and is guided largely by the promises he has given to Wilson and Clemenceau. As the terms of these are unknown it is useless to speculate on how far they clash and what is the exact position he assumed.

FOCH CAN ORDER ADVANCE,

Has Authority, if Germans Balk, London Hears.

LONDON, March 31.—The Evening News says it understands that reliable information has been received in London that in case the German delegates refuse to sign the peace treaty, Marshal Foch has authority to order a general advance of the Allied armies along the Rhine.

The Department of the German Foreign Office having charge of the peace negotiations, has reached a decision as to its attitude toward the negotiations, a German wireless message says.

The Department has decided the German Government should act only in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points.

TAKE UP TREATY PROCEDURE.

Allies' Ministers Will Decide Course Toward German Delegates.

PARIS, March 31. (Associated Press.)—The Foreign Ministers of the four great Powers, with one of the Japanese delegates, will meet tomorrow to discuss the procedure at Versailles or wherever the Allied Commissioners meet the German Peace Commission.

All the possibilities embraced in such a meeting will be considered by the allied representatives, such as the question of a short or a long session; whether opportunity will be given the Germans to enter into any discussion on the terms, and whether the Germans will be required to sign immediately or will be permitted to return to Germany for further instructions.

FINANCE MEETING THURSDAY.

Germans on Their Way to Arrange Food-Securities Exchange.

PARIS, March 31. (Associated Press.)—The first meeting of the Financial Commission of the Peace Conference with the German financial agents will take place Thursday at Compiègne, where a session of indefinite length will be held to arrange the exchange of German securities for foodstuffs.

After the first session it is unlikely that any members of the allied commission will remain in Compiègne, as the business to be transacted will be of such a nature that trained bankers can conduct it without assistance from the executive members of the commission.

In addition to the Compiègne meeting, committees are also working at Cologne for the disposition of raw material, at Rotterdam on arrangements concerning shipments of food, and at Spa concerning details of taking over German shipping. The committee at Rotterdam is the same one that looked after Belgian relief work before the armistice was signed.

The German financial commission of six members has arrived at Spa and is due to reach the Château de Villette, near Compiègne, tomorrow. The château where the Germans will be quartered is near the spot where Marshal Foch received the German armistice delegates in November.

American electricians have established telephone lines to the meeting place for the convenience of the conferees.

LONDON, March 31.—The German Financial Commission sent to Spa has been authorized to give an exact description of the financial situation of Germany to the representatives of the Allies, according to a German wireless message.

BESSARABIANS OBJECT TO RUMANIAN RULE

Paris Delegation Says a Plebiscite Would Show Determination to Remain Russian.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 30.—Alexander Kronpensky and Alexander Schmidt have arrived in Paris to present Bessarabia's protest against Rumanian occupation. Their two delegates come to Paris with a direct mandate from the Bessarabian people, having been elected delegates by popular vote.

Their protest rests upon the principles of self-determination. Owing to its agricultural wealth, Bessarabia is considered a rich prize. It occupies the southwestern corner of Russia, between the Dneister, which divides it from Moldavian Rumania and the Pruth on the east; and, as it is largely Moldavian in blood and language, Rumania has set a claim to its 7,000,000 acres of land and 2,500,000 people.

Bessarabia has at no time been Bolshevist, although succeeding waves of retreating enemies have caused considerable devastation. The peasants, however, remained at work, and the country continued to do a large business through Odessa. The Bolshevist advance at the end of 1917 gave the Rumanians a chance to enter Bessarabia, and for the last year, the delegates say, they have tried to establish control over the whole country, though they were permited to come in on the Allied assurance, extended through the French Ambassador, that they would withdraw as soon as order was restored.

The Rumanian occupation is causing deep indignation and unrest, the delegates assert. They say the Bessarabians are Russians, and will never accept Rumanian rule. Kronpensky and Schmidt are urging a plebiscite for Bessarabia, and they say that if self-determination were confined to the Moldavian element only, which constitutes 47 per cent. of the whole population, the vote would be overwhelmingly in favor of Russian sovereignty, while naturally the other 53 per cent., comprising Slavs, Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, and Jews, would oppose Rumanian annexation.

The delegates say that there could not be a more extreme violation of Wilsonian principles than to subject this industrious, well-intentioned people, cultivating a rich territory, to alien rule, the effect of which would be to foment discontent and disorder and to drive Bessarabia to Bolshevism, against her natural inclinations. They charge that the Rumanians are cooperating with the Bolsheviki to make trouble in Bessarabia. They have put out all the native judges and other Bessarabian officials, installing Rumanians instead, thus unsettling the existing order and causing conditions favorable to anarchy. Kronpensky is a large Bessarabian landowner, but in talks with me expresses more fear of Rumanian rule than of Russian Bolshevism; and he makes the emphatic assertion that if the Rumanians can be got rid of, the Bessarabians will successfully resist the Bolsheviki. He further asserts that if the announced plans are carried out, of permitting the Rumanian armies to push eastward in the Ukraine, their rapacity and intriguing propensities will result disastrously to the Allies.

OFFICIALS FLED TO ALLIES.

German Governor Begged Them to Occupy Duesseldorf.

BERLIN, March 30. (Associated Press.)—Details of the hitherto mysterious disappearance of Adalbert Oehler, the Chief Burgomaster of Düsseldorf, who vanished while the last Spartacide uprising was in progress there and has not been seen since, are published by the Vossische Zeitung.

Oehler fled across the Rhine to the occupied district, the paper says, and has remained there, although his return has been urged strongly by citizens of Düsseldorf, who want to have the legal status of his case cleared up.

The paper also says that the provincial Governor of that district, Dr. Kruse, fled across the Rhine, but has returned. He was exonerated and reinstated in his office, despite the fact that he visited General Michelet, the Belgian commander west of the Rhine, and begged him to occupy Düsseldorf.

NEELY ASSAILS LEAGUE PLAN

But Philadelphia Methodists Vote for Best That Can Be Framed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Addressing the Ministerial Union of Philadelphia, consisting of representatives of Protestant religious bodies, today Bishop Thomas B. Neely of the Methodist Episcopal Church called President Wilson "a dreamer," and insisted that the adoption of the League of Nations plan as at present drafted would "lead to wars and still more wars."

Bishop Neely's attack followed a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Pollard of Crozier Seminary, indorsing "a League of Nations the very best that constructive statesmanship shall be able to formulate." After a hot debate, in which several eloquent defenders of the League made appeals, the resolution was adopted by perhaps a two-thirds vote.

One minister in the rear of the room hissed.

"I am not opposed to the right kind of a League of Nations," Bishop Neely said. "But I warn the American people against the one emanating from Paris. I say, let us be careful. Before he went to Europe President Wilson quoted Washington against the Allies. I agree with the Wilson of that day as against the Wilson of today."

The Rev. Dr. Edward F. Randolph and the Rev. Dr. John Watchorn favored the resolution.

"It is not Wilson's or Lloyd George's or Cecil's League of Nations," asserted Mr. Watchorn. "It is Christ's League of Nations."

"This is a day for holy boldness, not for issuing warnings," Dr. Pollard said, turning to Bishop Neely. "I am opposed to any policy of isolation for this country. For America to leave her allies now would be scuttling the international ship."

TURNS TO LEAGUE SUPPORT.

Congressman Cooper of Ohio Admits Opposition Was a Mistake.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, March 31.—Speaking before the Ashtabula Chamber of Commerce today Congressman John G. Cooper of Youngstown, Republican, denounced criticism of the League of Nations and spoke in favor of the plan for world peace as outlined in the covenant. He "deplored the partisan politics being displayed by some of the Republican leaders," and said that America will have fought in vain unless the League of Nations becomes a reality.

"When the League of Nations was first proposed," he said, "I am frank to say I was not in favor of it. I was inclined to oppose it, and I expressed myself so on the floor of Congress. Now I confess that I have seen the question in a far different light."

Speaking of the recent Republican filibuster in the Senate, Congressman Cooper said he considered it a "colossal mistake."

WORLD LABOR OFFICE TO BE ESTABLISHED

Forty-one Articles in Peace Conference's Completed Draft for This Plan.

PROVIDES YEARLY MEETINGS

Employers and Workers to be Represented and Women to Have a Voice in Their Own Affairs.

PARIS, March 31.—The completed draft of the Convention, creating a permanent organization for the promotion of labor interests and the international regulation of labor conditions, consists of forty-one articles.

The first chapter deals with the general outlines of the organization, which will consist of a general conference of representatives and an International Labor Office.

Meetings of the General Conference will be held at least once yearly. The Conference will include representatives of the employers and workers. Each delegate may be accompanied by two advisers, and, when women's rights are involved, at least one of the advisers should be a woman.

The Conference will meet at the seat of the League of Nations, where the International Labor Office will be established as part of the League organization. A governing body of twenty-four members will control the labor office, and will be composed of twelve Government representatives and six members, elected by the delegates to the Conference representing the employers, and six elected by the delegates representing the working people.

The director of the Labor office will be appointed by the governing body, and will select his staff, as far as possible, from different nationalities, and include some women. The Labor office will act as a general clearing house for all labor information.

BIG ESSEN STRIKE CALLED.

Stuttgart Tieup Begins — 30,000 German Miners Out.

COPENHAGEN, March 31.—A conference of workers' delegates at Essen has adopted a resolution calling a general strike tomorrow.

A Stuttgart dispatch to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger reports the outbreak of a general strike there.

COLOGNE, March 29. (Associated Press.)—Reports from Essen and neighboring towns show a serious increase in the number of strikers among the coal miners. Today 30,000 men are out, the result being that thirty shafts are closed down.

In Witten and Dortmund, Westphalia and elsewhere meetings were held at which the withdrawal of the Government troops, a twenty-five per cent. increase in pay, additional bonuses and a six-hour-day were demanded.

The strike fever is also spreading to other fields, including the Prussian-Hessian Railway, 5,000 employes of which passed a resolution threatening to cease work on all lines unless all their demands were conceded by April 10.

At Dortmund an anti-Bolshevist meeting was taken possession of by Spartacides who demanded the overthrow of the Government, the disarming of the bourgeoisie, the arming of the proletariat and new elections to the Soldiers' and Workman's Councils.

MAGYAR ENVOYS SENT TO BERLIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

allied operations in the Balkans and Russia, had a conference with Premier Clemenceau today at the Ministry of War.

The French, British, and Serbian Missions, which were in Budapest when the Hungarian revolution broke out, have arrived at Belgrade. They were imprisoned in their living quarters, but not sent to jail.

BASLE, Switzerland, March 31. (Havas.)—The Hungarian Government is reported in Vienna dispatches to have sent an ultimatum to the Czechoslovak Government. This action, it is stated, was taken because of the concentration of Czechoslovak troops and a rumor that there would be a general mobilization in Bohemia in the near future.

PADEREWSKI MAY FLY TO PARIS IN AIRPLANE

Unable to Get Through Austria by Train—Bolshevism Spreading from Hungary.

By JULIAN GRANDE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 30.—The latest messages from the Austrian frontier are in nowise reassuring. Owing to Hungarian Bolshevism, special trains, which hitherto ran regularly between Paris and Bucharest, have ceased, and owing to the disturbed condition of Austria the allied Red Cross trains between France and Poland have also ceased.

Paderewski, who is expected in Switzerland on his way to the Paris Conference, is unable to get through Austria, and may be obliged to travel by airplane.

My most trustworthy Viennese correspondent assures me that if allied troops do not occupy Vienna within a week Austria will join Hungary and Russia in a Bolshevist confederation. The effect of Hungary's conversion to Bolshevism is already visible in the attitude of the masses in Germany and Austria, where events are following a precisely similar course to that which they took in Hungary. The Spartacus p[arty] and the masses are joining hands, w[ith] the middle classes and Majority Socialists are abdicating in their favor.

Bolshevism on the Continent is undoubtedly on the upward grade, and the Paris peace delegates have now a choice between Wilson's policy or Lenine's. The weaker Wilson's party, the stronger Lenine's becomes.

VIENNA, March 30.—By the Bolshevist upheaval in Hungary numberless mental workers have lost their means of livelihood, principally lawyers and officers, who try to turn to other avocations of a lower order. Yesterday 1,500 of these persons applied for work in potato and cabbage fields.

A daily wage scale has been established by the Government at the rate of 30, 25, and 20 kronen for men, wood children, respectively.

BUDAPEST, March 30, (via Vienna.) (Associated Press.)—The plunge of Budapest into anti-capitalism continues with feverish efforts to show that the reign of law and order is undisturbed. The city is outwardly quiet since the first few days in which there was much looting, especially of jewelry shops. As a result of the looting, it is reported, 150 persons were executed by the new régime, their communistic ideas apparently being too violent.

The new freedom exists for those who are willing to live as the Government dictates. Two important newspapers, the Pester Lloyd and the Az Est, print only what the censor permits. Foreign correspondents may transmit by telegraph if they write what is desired by the Government.

Persons entering the country may leave only by the personal permission of Foreign Minister Bela Kun. The latter has installed his offices in the royal castle.

House rents have been reduced 20 per cent.

The homes of the wealthy are being searched, and paintings and works of art are being requisitioned for the purpose of establishing national galleries after the style at Moscow.

BERLIN, March 30. (Associated Press.)—The diplomatic agent of the German Government at Budapest has advised Germans to leave Hungary.

RUMANIA MENACED ON FOUR FRONTIERS

Threatened Simultaneously by Russian Bolsheviki, Hungarians, Ukrainians, and Bulgars.

By CONSTANTINE BROWN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, March 16, (via London, March 31.)—It is beyond doubt that among the Allies Rumania is at present in the most unfortunate situation. The interior of the country needs every imaginable commodity, and the inhabitants are faced by starvation. However, if the condition of its new frontier were tranquil, Rumania might be able to deal with the situation.

Unfortunately, the country at the present moment is more menaced by its neighbors than even during the pre-war period. In the south, although the Bulgarians make use of threatening language, there is little danger that they will be able to put their threats into execution. The situation is more serious in Hungary, where daily conflicts take place between the Rumanians and the Hungarians, who seem indisposed to yield Transylvania, boasting that they will not submit to the decisions of the Paris Conference. Hungarian soldiers are persecuting and even killing the population.

But the situation is most critical on the Russian frontier. Here the menace comes both from the Bolsheviki and the Ukrainians, who, although their causes differ, have the same objects in view. The Bolsheviki hope to defeat the Rumanians, and, by starting a rising among the peasantry, to bring Rumania to the same condition as Russia. They hope to spread Bolshevism westward through Rumania to Hungary, where the ground has been sufficiently prepared by their agents.

Similar attempts were made in April and November, 1917, by Russian soldiers in Moldavia, but they were not crowned with success, and a new attempt on a much larger scale is now about to be made with the assistance of the Ukrainians, who wish to retake Bessarabia. The same object was sought early in 1918 by the Ukrainian commander Mourvievf, but was defeated.

The Bolsheviki, reinforced by Ukrainians, gained a success a few days ago against the French and Greek troops at Kherson. The allied strength in South Russia is weak before the organized Bolshevist forces, numbering some 40,000 men. In such difficult circumstances it is very probable that Rumania will be compelled to mobilize again the whole of her army, although there are many difficulties in the way. The country pins its hopes to the Allies, who, it is expected, will deal more swiftly than they have done until now with the Bulgarians and Hungarians and prevent any acts of aggression.

Cases of fraternization of allied troops with Bulgars and friendliness of allied officers with Hungarians have produced a very depressed feeling here. The clank of arms is far from being a thing of the past in the Balkans, and unless strong and energetic measures are taken it threatens to continue for years.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER'S THREAT.

He Says Imposition of a Huge Indemnity Would Excuse Bolshevism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 29.—The Austrian Minister of Finance, Herr Schumpeter, who was formerly an Austrian exchange professor in America, spoke yesterday of the economic condition of Austria as follows:

"The social danger is not the only danger confronting Austria. A new danger is threatening because Paris has evidently conceived the idea of imposing a war contribution upon us which is bound to render impossible the reconstruction of our economic life and to make us serfs. We should consider this an excuse for a Bolshevist development in Austria."

DON'T LIKE SOVIET RULE.

Great Majority of Budapest People Said to be Dissatisfied.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 30.—The latest news from Hungary contained in a dispatch from Vienna to the National Zeitung of Berlin conveys an entirely different impression than that created by the Government's communiques. The dispatch says:

"Travelers from Budapest say there is a very depressed feeling in the city. Everything is quiet, but the atmosphere is that of the calm before the storm. An overwhelming majority of the people are not satisfied with the introduction of the Soviet form of government, but nobody ventures to give practical expression to these views because the Government is acting with great strength."

Authoritative circles in Berlin, according to a telephone message late tonight, regard the position brought about by the German reply to the Entente's Danzig ultimatum as extremely serious. The National Zeitung says there is no indication as yet that the Entente is willing to agree to the German counter-proposals, and it is considered possible that negotiations will be broken off.

The paper adds:

"We are informed that the Government adheres to its standpoint and has firmly decided to make no further concessions. Moreover, the Government is acting in agreement with all parties."

BRITAIN AIDS RUMANIA.

Complete Equipment for Army of 150,000 Men to be Sent.

LONDON, March 31.—The British Government has concluded arrangements for the opening of credits to Rumania for the purchase of immediate necessities, especially railway material. Complete equipment for an army of 150,000 men also will be sent.

The Canadian Government is granting a loan of $35,000,000 to Rumania for the purchase of agricultural necessities.

BERLIN SOVIET HEAD ARRESTED AS PLOTTER

Daumig Suspected of Having Aided January Revolt—Liebknecht's Release Demanded.

BERLIN, March 31, (via Copenhagen.)—Ernst Daumig, President of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council of Greater Berlin, was arrested yesterday.

He is suspected of having been a leader of the January disturbances with Georgs Ledebour, who has been in jail for several weeks. Daumig is an Independent Socialist.

The Executive Council of the Greater Berlin Soviet has indorsed the appeal of the Communist Workmen's Council for the release of Ledebour and other political prisoners. It was decided to demand of Chancellor Ebert-Scheidemann that he affect the release of these men immediately on the basis of a promise made on March 4. On that date the Chancellor said he was unable to grant amnesty until calm and quiet has been restored in Berlin.

Herr Geisberg, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, at the same time gave his word of honor that he would appeal to the Cabinet for their release as soon as Berlin was quiet.

The Executive Council maintains that order has been re-established, and demands that the promise be redeemed.

CANADIANS TO QUIT SIBERIA.

Date of Departure Kept Secret at Request of Britain.

OTTAWA, March 31.—Arrangements have been made for the return of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, it was announced in the House of Commons today by Minister of Militia Newburn, in reply to a question.

The date is being kept secret by request of the British Government.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — Withdrawal of Canadian troops from Siberia announced in the Canadian House of Commons today by the Minister of Militia as imminent, does not imply also the return of the American Expedition, it was said tonight by War Department officials.

The question of early withdrawal of the American troops at Vladivostok was referred to Secretary Baker in a conference with newspaper men a few days ago, and at that time the Secretary was emphatic in his statement that no such plan was under consideration. The American troops, Mr. Baker said, were sent to Siberia to assist the Czechoslovak forces and to protect the military stores at Vladivostok from the Bolshevist armies. The need for the troops still existed, he said, and so long as there was such a need they would not be withdrawn.

WANTS ALL TRADE BARS LIFTED

Wolff Bureau Protests Against Restrictions Cited by Foch.

BERLIN, March 31. — Marshal Foch telegraphed Friday to General Inudant, his chief representative at Spa, saying that Germany was authorized to trade with firms in neutral countries, even if the firms were on the blacklist, provided that the Supreme Council and the blockade authorities approved.

The Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, protests against this condition and demands that trade be entirely free.

Daniels to Confer in Italy.

PARIS, March 31.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his staff will leave Paris Tuesday for Italy, where they will confer with Italian naval officials. It is not known if the Secretary will visit the Adriatic, where a number of American warships are stationed.

IRISH ENVOYS SAIL FOR PARIS TODAY

Convinced State Department is Not Antagonistic to Plea for Irish Republic.

PASSPORTS FREELY GIVEN

Walsh, Ryan, and Dunne, All American Born, Say Purpose of Visit Was Plainly Stated.

Three delegates, chosen by Irish societies in this country to appeal to the Peace Conference for the establishment of an Irish republic and the right of self-determination for Ireland, were the guests at a reception at the Hotel McAlpin last night. Passports have been issued to Frank P. Walsh, the former Chairman of the National War Labor Board; ex-Governor Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, and Michael J. Ryan, a lawyer, of Philadelphia, and they will sail today on the Touraine.

In their speeches explaining their mission the delegates told an audience of about 800 persons that they had reason to believe that the State Department favored, at least in a measure, the proposal for the reception of the delegates of the Sinn Fein Congress and the establishment of an Irish republic because passports had been issued upon applications that set forth clearly the object of the visit to Paris. Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, who was Chairman of the Irish Race Convention in Philadelphia on Feb. 22, and when President Wilson refused to meet here on March 4, when a delegation sought to obtain the President's views on the Irish question, said he believed that the three delegates represented "one hundred millions of Americans and not merely twenty millions of Irishmen."

Mr. Walsh said he and the other delegates were American citizens, born in this country, and that they had not sought to hide the purpose of their visit to the Peace Conference. He quoted from the letter of the delegates to Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, that the "object in visiting France is to obtain for the delegates selected by the people of Ireland a hearing at the Peace Conference, and to place before the conference, if that hearing be not given, the case of Ireland; her insistence upon her right to self-determination and to international recognition of the republic form of government established by her people."

Dr. Patrick McCarton, representing the Sinn Fein movement in this country, said he believed that the granting of passports on this application was a "tacit acknowledgment of the right of the Irish delegates to appear before the Peace Conference" to present their claims for separation from the British Empire and the establishment of an Irish republic.

Similar opinions were expressed by Justice Cohalan, ex-Governor Dunne, Mr. Ryan and Jeremiah Lynch, Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom. Others who were at the reception and the dinner preceding it were Liam Mellowes and D. Lynch, who, with Dr. McCarton, are members of the Parliament chosen by the Sinn Fein.

Mr. Ryan said he had never visited Ireland and that he was interested as an American citizen only because he believed that the plea of Ireland for her own government was a just plea in conformance with the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, the President's message in declaring war upon Germany, and other great American documents. He declared he believed there "would be no real peace, no honest League of Nations, until Ireland is recognized as a free republic."

Mr. Walsh said no antagonism toward England or any other nation was felt by the members of the mission, and that they went to offer no compromise or mediation, but to ask that the case of Ireland be presented by representatives of the Irish republic, De Valera, Plunkett, and Griffiths, who have not been permitted to attend the conference. He said that, failing in their request for recognition of those three delegates, they would seek to impress upon the American Peace Commissioners and those from other countries the necessity for allowing Ireland, under the principle of self-determination, to declare herself a republic free of the rule of Great Britain.

Dr. McCarton referred to the remark of President Wilson that the common people were in the saddle, and said that if the demand for an Irish republic were refused now the "wave rolling between the Rhine and Vladivostok may yet reach Ireland." He said that the republican form of government proclaimed in Ireland would continue to function on the principle that Ireland was free, even if the Peace Conference refused to hear the delegates.

Jeremiah Lynch said he believed that "somebody would be hurt, and not by words," unless the Irish republic were recognized, and that "not peace, but war and hell" would prevail.

The delegates appointed by the Irish Race convention to interview President Wilson dined together before they went to the reception, and speeches were made by Justice Cohalan, Dr. McCarton, ex-Governor Dunne, and others. Supreme Court Justice Edward J. Gavegan was Chairman of the meeting held later, and others who attended were Judge John Jerome Rooney, Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick, John Devoy, Judge J. F. Minturn of New Jersey, and John D. Moore.

HINDENBURG SAW COLLAPSE

Letter of Oct. 30 Which Forced Armistice Plea is Disclosed.

LONDON, March 31.—In connection with the discussion which has been carried on in the German press as to whether Prince Max of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, took the initiative in demanding peace last October last, the Wolff Bureau publishes a letter from Field Marshal von Hindenburg, dated Oct. 30, which shows that on that date German Army Headquarters confirmed the demand it had made already in September that peace offers should be made. In his letter von Hindenburg says:

"In consequence of the disaster on the Macedonian front, with its attendant weakening of the reserves of the west front, and in consequence of the impossibility of replacing the great losses sustained in recent encounters, there is now, humanly speaking, no longer any possibility of our being able to impose peace on the enemy. Our opponents are constantly receiving reinforcements.

"While the elements of our rear still hold together and may still offer some resistance to the renewed attacks of the enemy, our situation is becoming very precarious and may, at any moment place the army command under the necessity of making a comprehensive decision.

"In these circumstances it is imperative that we cease the struggle in order to save the German people and our allies from unnecessary sacrifices. Every day's loss in this respect costs the lives of thousands of German soldiers."

On receipt of this letter, says the Wolff Bureau, the Government had no choice but to take steps at once to obtain an armistice and offer to conclude peace.



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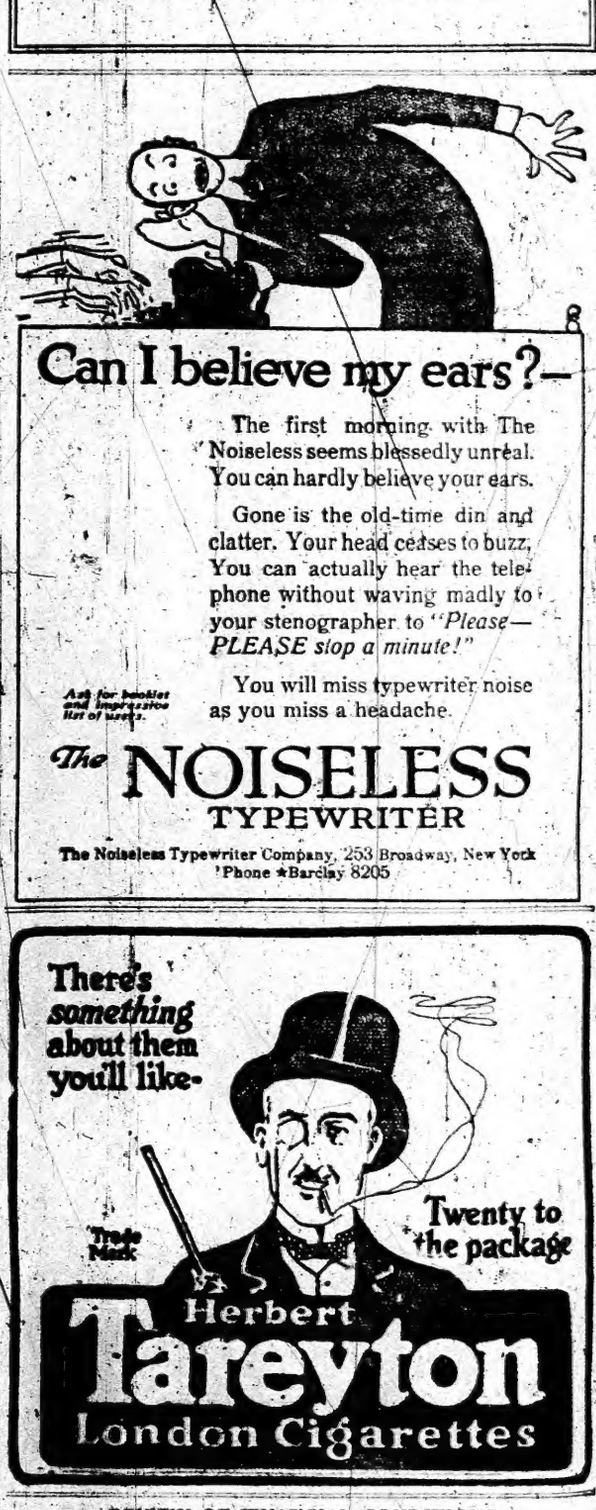
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REVIEW OF FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Review of the forces swaying stocks, bonds, and money—the condition of the acceptance market—in this week's issue of The Annalist. Ten cents at news-stands.

SAYS DANZIG'S LOSS WOULD RUIN POLAND

Chaplain Iciek of Polish Army Asserts City Is Indispensable for Country's Existence.

TELLS OF CONDITIONS THERE

Declares That Looting Has Ceased and That Food Situation Has Improved.

Dr. S. A. Iciek, chaplain in the Polish Army, who returned to this country several days ago from Poland, in an interview yesterday at the Hotel Pennsylvania, described conditions in Poland as he saw them. He went to Poland at the request of the Polish National Department of Chicago. Dr. Iciek is pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, in Duluth.

"Danzig is indispensible to the national existence of Poland," he said. "It is the lung of her life. With Danzig in Germany's hands Poland becomes Germany's slave. In the hands of Poland, a nation of 35,000,000 people becomes a world's neighbor. Poland is historically entitled to Danzig.

"If Danzig is left in German hands American goods going to Poland would be disembarked at Hamburg or Bremen and American manufacturers would have to put the additional price of import duty and freight from those ports to the doorstep of Poland. Should the Allies yield to Germany's objection to give up Danzig and delay the immediate sending of the Polish troops and necessary equipment to form a strong barrier between Russian Bolshevism and German anarchy, we can safely say that in diplomacy the Allies would meet their first defeat, which in time would become a calamity.

"One glance at the map will show the great importance of Danzig. It holds the same position to Poland and the Vistula River as New Orleans holds to the Mississippi Valley, with this added difference, that America has the entire Atlantic and Pacific sea coast with large harbors. Poland would have only Danzig. That Germany proposes to do it, as it were, on our own soil to hold the mouth of the Mississippi at New Orleans, and to give us Galveston as a seaport.

Property Being Protected.

"Dr. Iciek said that he made an investigation into the conditions of the Jews with special reference to the massacres alleged to have taken place in Lemberg.

"The reports were that 1,200 Jews had been killed between Nov. 1 and [illegible] he continued. "I found that 132 Jews had died in Lemberg in that time and of these 50 had been killed by bullets. The Poles destroyed three city blocks in fighting with the Ukrainians, because they had been fired on from Jewish houses. I don't want to say that the Jews did the firing, it may have been the Ukrainians. It must be remembered also that the Ukrainians opened the jails and freed the prisoners, and that there was some looting. In the fighting in Lemberg a Jewish synagogue was destroyed. I spoke to an officer who had been in the fighting and he said that a machine gun fired at Polish troops from the synagogue. The Poles burned the synagogue down.

"At the present time the property of all the Jews as well as the rest of the population is protected. Any one in Poland caught robbing or pillaging is shot up against a wall and shot. The Jews are not being persecuted. They have the same privileges as all other Polish citizens have. In Cracow the Jews are members of the city police. After the signing of the armistice when the soldiers returned there was some looting in a few villages. Food shops were broken into; Jewish as well as others, and food was stolen, but conditions now are improved.

"The question of the Jewish problem in Poland is twofold. There are 2,000,000 Jews, who are mostly traders and business men in a population that will not support that many. There should be a partial emigration of Polish Jews to other countries where they will be afforded the opportunities to develop. The British Dominions, France, and America afford such places.

Wants Jews to Aid.

"The second part of the solution lies in the education of the Jews. I am an American, born and educated in this country, and I consider the American Jew a fine type of American citizen. What the Poles want is that the Jew there be given a citizen's rights in Poland as he is in America. The Jews in America, France, and England, instead of criticising the Poles should co-operate with the new Polish Government so as to make it economically a strong country. Poland covers the sea. In a strong Poland the Jew will have an opportunity to develop and prosper, but in a Poland that will be deprived of its natural boundaries and economical essentials the Jew and Pole alike will suffer. And if the American Jew wishes well and would like to help his co-religionists—I say this with the authority of Polish Jews—he can help the efforts to have a large and independent Poland.

"At the present time eight Jews are in the Polish Diet and many of them hold high positions in municipal governments in the State. Mutual co-operation between the Pole and the Jew is the only solution to the problem. The American Jews should send a Commission over to Poland to bring modern and up-to-date ideas to the Jews of Poland. You may be sure that we are going to solve the question. Just give us time."

Dr. Iciek said that since Paderewski took charge of the Government a wave of optimism and confidence had permeated the country. The food situation, he said, is being well taken care of by the American mission, but food conditions during the war were appalling. An official bread made by a physician in charge of the Infant Jesus Hospital of the Infant Jesus in Warsaw showed that the percentage of constituents and wheat were as follows: flour, 24; horse beans, 31; chestnuts, 17; wheat, corn, 7; sawdust, 6; sand, 5; potato peel, 5, and oak bark, 3. Dr. Iciek was one of the first American Jews to return to Poland since the signing of the armistice. He will tell of his experiences in lectures throughout the country.

AUSTRIAN STRIKE CRITICAL.

Railroad Tieup Delays Food—Fear Allies Will Occupy Country.

PARIS, March 31.—Reports that the railroad strike in German Austria has been settled are untrue, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Echo de Paris, which was forwarded by way of Geneva. Negotiations between the strikers and Herr Renner, the Chancellor, and Herr Deutsch, Secretary for Military Affairs, have failed, and the strike, it is said, continues on the Eastern & Southern Railroad.

General Cavy of the British Army, who is at Trieste, has offered to act as arbitrator. The strikers have been destroying railroad property and stopping the transportation of food. A council of railroad workers has been formed in Styria.

Chancellor Renner has imposed the strikers his moderate their demands, pointing out that, in case of complications, the Entente troops will occupy the country. Employes of the western section of the Franz Joseph Railroad have joined in the strike which prevails on the Northern and Northwestern systems.

A British representative at Vienna is reported to have issued a proclamation to the public exhorting the people not to interrupt the movement of food supplies. The situation is reported to be grave.

STARTS INQUIRY ON JAPANESE DEAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

Aguirre was referring to the properties of the California-Mexico Land Company of Los Angeles by his statement that "the lands which were given by a concession in 1884 to the Mexican Land Company, were declared the property of the pre-constitutional Government on April 7, 1917, which action renders void the concession granted to the Mexican Land Company."

"The American Government some time ago protested against the action taken by the Carranza Government in 1917 in which an attempt was made to render this and other American concessions void. The American Government, it is learned, has no intention of assenting to the dispossession by the Mexican Government of the American owners of Mexican properties, and there is every reason for the belief that this Government, whenever necessary, will take all the steps necessary to protect the rights of American citizens in their properties in Mexico.

"Least of all is the Government here expected by those who have been in closest touch with the Mexican and Japanese situations to assent to Mexican cancelling of American rights to properties in so strategic a peninsula as that of Lower California in order to hand them over to a Japanese corporation for colonization and exploitation."

Official Disclaimer Accepted.

It was pointed out in official circles today that General Aguirre's quoted statement did not say that concessions had actually been granted to Japanese corporations, but that "Japanese subjects or companies are arranging to acquire lands in Lower California," said to belong to the California and Mexican Land Company of Los Angeles." In the face of denials from the Japanese legation at Mexico City and the Japanese Embassy in Washington of any official information concerning negotiations between Japanese interests and the Mexican Government, officials here were not inclined to believe that the Japanese Government was involved in the negotiations.

Despite the fact that the Japanese Government was declared by the State Department not to be involved in the effort of Japanese corporations in 1912 to obtain control over Magdalena Bay properties, the State Department at that time frowned upon the effort of another American syndicate to sell land on that bay to a Japanese corporation. The Senate looked upon the Magdalena Bay project in such a light that it adopted the Lodge resolution which enunciated the doctrine that this Government would look with "grave concern" upon the disposal to foreigners, not Americans, of harbors or other places of actual of potential military or naval value on the American continents.

The Lodge doctrine was intended to nail down still harder the Monroe Doctrine, and was passed by the overwhelming vote of a Republican Senate as a timely warning on the attitude of the American Government in such matters. Senator Knox, now a member of the Senate, and very insistent in his discussion of the League of Nations upon rigid safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine, was Secretary of State during the Magdalena Bay incident when the Lodge doctrine was announced by the Senate in the Summer of 1912.

Frontier and Coast Restrictions.

General Aquirre, in his statement, declared that "even though Japanese companies do propose to acquire, as is alleged, huge tracts of land in Lower California, they cannot be aided by our Government, since the Mexican Constitution, in Article XXVII., expressly states that no foreigner can acquire land in a zone 100 Kilometers wide from a foreign frontier nor in a belt fifty kilometers wide along the shores of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico."

Article XXVII. of the Mexican Constitution, relating to the purchase of Mexican lands by foreigners, says:

"Only Mexicans by birth or naturalization and Mexican companies have the right to acquire ownership in lands, waters and their appurtenances, or to obtain concessions to develop mines, waters, or mineral fields in the Republic of Mexico. The nation may grant the same right to foreigners, provided they agree before the Department of Foreign Affairs to be considered Mexicans in respect of such property, and accordingly not to invoke the protection of their governments in respect of the same, under penalty, in case of breach of forfeiture to the nation of property so acquired. Within a zone of 100 kilometers from the frontiers, and of fifty kilometers from the seacoast, no foreigner shall under any conditions acquire direct ownership of lands and waters."

Any lands on the peninsula of Lower California involved in the present issue would be considerably nearer to the boundary of the United States than were the shore lands on the Bay at Magdalena. Senator Lodge, while discussing his resolution before the Senate in 1912 took the position that no Japanese colony should be permitted to be established anywhere on the peninsula of Lower California, and careful analysis of the Senate debate of that time would be fairly interpreted as meaning that any colonizing project of Japanese in Lower California would be regarded as contrary to the spirit of the Lodge resolution.

Question Turns on Menace.

British, French, Dutch, Spanish, and other foreigners, including Americans, own very valuable properties in Mexico, but not in localities or under circumstances regarded as a menace to the United States or a violation of the Lodge doctrine. If Japanese undertook to acquire and control lands in Mexico, under identical conditions with these other nationalities, it might be more difficult for this Government to raise objection, but the position of this Government would depend upon the location of the lands, their proximity to the American west coast or the border of the United States, and whether the concession involved a substantial menace to the United States.

Regardless of whether any Japanese agricultural exploitation scheme involves such a menace as would be covered by the Lodge doctrine, this Government would have plenty of ground for vigorous protest to Mexico should it develop that the Carranza Government had granted, or intended to grant, to a Japanese or other syndicate lands clearly the property of American citizens on any such claim as that the Mexican Government had declared the American ownership of the property to be void.

The possibility that private Japanese interests are negotiating directly with the Mexican Government, the latter desiring to obtain a loan and the former to get concessions, is not overlooked here. In this connection the words of President Wilson, spoken at Mobile, Ala., on Oct. 27, were recalled today. Speaking of concessions, he then said:

"There is one peculiarity about the history of the Latin-American States. * * * You hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in Latin-America. You do not hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in the United States. They are not granted concessions. They are invited to make investments. It is an invitation and not a privilege and States that are obliged, because their territory does not lie within the main field of modern enterprise and action, to grant concessions, are in this condition, that foreign interests are not to dominate their domestic affairs, a condition of affairs always dangerous and apt to become intolerable.

"What these States are going to see, therefore, is an emancipation from the subordination which has been inevitable to foreign enterprise. They have had harder bargains driven with them in the matter of loans than any other people in the world. * * * We ought to be the first to take part in assisting in that emancipation."

COMPANY READY TO SUBMIT.

Chandler Says Patriotism Will Guide Course on Land Deal.

LOS ANGELES, March 31.—The owners of the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company's property in Lower California still adhere to a declaration made to the State Department in 1917, that they will not "under any circumstances make any lease of any kind to Japanese, where colonization is probable, until we are first authoritatively informed that such an arrangement will be entirely agreeable to the Government of our own country."

This statement was made here today by Harry Chandler, President of the company. Mr. Chandler, who is also principal owner of The Los Angeles Times, issued this statement:

"So far as the alleged pending sale of the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company's property in Lower California to a Japanese syndicate is concerned, the owners of the land are still adhering to the declaration made by them to the Secretary of State in February, 1917, in connection with the proposed lease of a comparatively small section of the company's holdings to Japanese tenants. The following is an extract from a letter written by me, as President of the company, and concurred in by the stockholders of that company, dated Feb. 23, 1917, to the Department of State at Washington:

"While my company is anxious to secure these reliable tenants, amply financed, to help develop our property in Mexico, we are first of all American citizens and do not wish to make any move which could in any way prejudice a question which always appears to be a subject for agitation between the two countries. We will not, under the circumstances, consider making any lease of this kind to Japanese, where colonization is probable, until we are first authoritatively informed that such arrangement will be agreeable to the Government of our own country.

"We believe that most of the Japanese interest for this enterprise will come from the Pacific Coast States, and thus relieve to some extent the pressure of this class of people now in the United States, and will be an advantage rather than a disadvantage.

"During these ticklish times, we, as large land owners in Mexico, are determined to use scrupulous care in having this matter thoroughly thrashed out in advance.

"The main body of the letter recited all the details of the proposed lease, and the portion quoted still expresses the attitude of the owners of the property.

"I desire to call attention to an error in the statement made by the Mexican Assistant Secretary of Fomento, General Alnado Aguirre, as reported in an Associated Press dispatch dated March 29, to the effect that the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company's titles came through a concession from the former Mexican Government. Neither the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company nor its grantors ever asked for or received any concessions for any portion of the lands now held by our company from the Government of Mexico.

"The lands our company owns and controls were acquired by direct purchase for cash at the full price asked from the Mexican Government, and no concessions of any kind were ever asked for or received in connection with the purchase of our landed property. After our company took an option on the land and before the purchase was consummated, a most exhaustive research of the records of title, as shown by the public records, was made by trained title searchers, and our title, after this investigation, was shown to be what we believe the most perfect title in Mexico.

"The reference by the Mexican official to special concessions made in connection with the sale of these lands must refer to lands adjoining ours, which were secured by an American syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan at about the time that our lands were purchased from the Mexican Government. Their titles were secured through a concession which provides for special colonization efforts on the part of the purchasing syndicate.

"Pastor Rouix, Secretary of the Mexican Fomento, visited Lower California a year ago, and a representative of our company offered to convey to Mexican colonists at any reasonable price which could be mutually agreed upon such acreage as might be required for Mexican colonization, and, so far as we know, there is a very satisfactory understanding between ourselves and the Mexican Government's Department of Fomento.

"It is fair to say that the Japanese who were negotiating for a lease at that time took precisely the same stand as prospective tenants that the owners of the land took, to wit: That they did not desire to consummate the lease unless it was perfectly agreeable to officials of our own State Department.

"The property of the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company, known on both sides of the border as the C. M. Ranch, now comprises 830,000 acres, running from the international boundary line to the Gulf of California. It was originally 862,000 acres, but 32,000 acres were sold to John Cudahy about seven years ago. The whole tract comprises the Mexican portion of the Imperial Valley, which valley is practically all under irrigation and susceptible to intensive cultivation."

PHELAN TO APPEAL TO SENATE

Fears a "Little Japan" Which Would Menace California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Direct diplomatic representations to Mexico and Japan to prevent land grants to Japanese within Mexican borders "because of their military and industrial menace" are to be urged on the floor of Congress by United States Senator James D. Phelan according to an announcement by the Senator here today. He will make a direct plea to the State Department also.

"While Mexico is well within her constitutional rights in granting this land, it will form a 'little Japan' right on our borders," Senator Phelan said.

"This will increase the danger of a Japanese invasion of California, which is a very attractive country for them. It would create a base of supplies and would be a propagating ground.

"Already we know that the Japanese are coming over the border from Mexico. The Japanese fishermen at San Pedro and San Diego maintain a large fleet of high-powered motor boats, and it is suspected that the Japanese are coming in also by that means.

"A large Japanese colony in Mexico would be a military and industrial menace, and I believe that the policy of the Government is to prevent such a settlement near our doors."

SACRAMENTO, March 31.—Measures to prevent Orientals from leasing land to California, and to abolish the "picture bride" practice by which Japanese women enter the United States, were advocated tonight by United States Senator James D. Phelan in an address before a joint session of the California Senate and Assembly. He urged amendments of the State anti-alien law along these lines.

"Notwithstanding the land laws, the Japanese are acquiring lands; notwithstanding the immigration laws and agreements, Japanese women are coming into the State and Japanese coolies are being smuggled over the border," Senator Phelan said.

"Their presence prevents the legitimate demand for land and labor from the character of people immigrating from other States or countries, whose presence would, politically, patriotically, socially, and industrially create American communities which are the units of national greatness.

"It is important that a protest be made that free immigration and equal rights cannot be accorded to Oriental peoples without imperilling our own national existence and destroying Western civilization.

"'For east is east and west is west.'

"'And never the twain shall meet.'

"According to St. Paul, while God made the people of the earth one blood, He determined the bounds of their habitation.'

"Of late years Congress has assumed or exercised powers which have been detrimental in the judgment of many, to the interests of the States, and the States should be alert to guard the interests of the people. Treaties have been negotiated by which aliens claim equal rights with citizens and when laws have been enacted by the Legislature affecting purely domestic questions, they have been ignored or circumvented.

"It has been held, however, that the anti-alien land law of 1915 is constitutional, but in order to accomplish its purpose it requires amendment. Its object was to prevent ownership of the soil of the State by aliens ineligible to citizenship. It has been overcome by such aliens forming corporations of which there are 200 in the State, with an aggregate authorized capital stock of more than $3,000,000, by transferring land to the names of minor children born upon the soil, and therefore citizens, and by an indefinite extension of the three-year lease authorized by law.

"The Legislature should find a remedy for these evasions of the true intent and purpose of the statute. Such aliens should not be allowed to incorporate for the purpose of holding land. The leasing privilege should be repealed, and marriages not solemnized between the contracting parties where both parties are present should be declared invalid. This would prevent Japanese women coming into the State as alleged

ITALY MISSES ORLANDO.

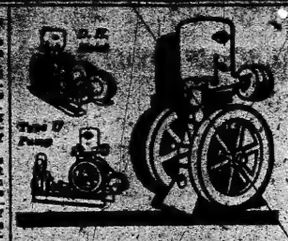
His Stay in Paris Causes Postponement of Parliament Opening.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 30.—The impossibility of Premier Orlando leaving Paris in these momentous days has made necessary the postponement of opening the Chamber to May 23. This has created a certain amount of discontent and restlessness in some political circles, as it means the impossibility of holding general elections in June. The Chamber will be obliged to have a long sitting to ratify the peace conditions decided upon by the Paris conference. Very probably, therefore, the general elections will occur in October, and at the same time there will be brought up again the discussion of electoral reform in favor of pluri-nominal constituencies.

"Everyone is expressing the wish for a speedy settlement of the problems at the Paris conference to enable the Premier again to take his place at the head of the Government and to settle immediately many question of vital importance to the nation, which, if not ably and firmly handled, may prevent the Italian people from enjoying the fruits of the victory attained through so many sacrifices.



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5. Too easy optimism in starting credit accounts.
6. Careless handling of valuable business papers.
7. Signing documents without knowing their contents.
8. *Tendency to establish living expenses which would exceed income and eat into savings.*
9. Tendency to invest money on dangerous hearsay — without proper knowledge of facts.

[*Interest paid on checking accounts*]

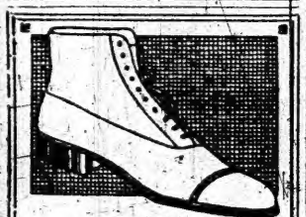
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SENATORS SUPPORT ROOT ON LEAGUE

Strengthens Opposition to Present Draft, Borah and Other Republicans Hold.

DISSENT BY HITCHCOCK

Nebraskan Says Proposed Arbitration Amendment Would Make Ratification More Difficult.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The warning of Elihu Root, in his letter to Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee, that the American peace delegates should not enter into any pact for a League of Nations that does not amply protect the Monroe Doctrine and in other ways safeguard the national sovereignty of the United States, evoked the profoundest interest today among Senators at the capital. The attitude of the former Secretary of State in supporting the League idea in the main, while advocating amendments that, he considered, would make it a more effective vehicle from the American viewpoint, was regarded as voicing the reflective opinion of the party that will have the preponderance of votes when the peace treaty, with the League project comes up for ratification in the Senate.

Mr. Root struck a responsive chord with Republican Senators in urging that reservations be made to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine and that the League covenant embrace a clause to assure the arbitration of justiciable disputes involving international law by an organized agency, such as The Hague Tribunal or some other regularly constituted authority. His insistence that the American delegates do not come back without making sure that the Monroe Doctrine is safe against foreign encroachment was considered by the Republican Senators as likely to awaken a lively sentiment throughout the country as to the necessity for unwavering action by the American delegates at Paris.

Impetus to Reservations.

The feeling was expressed at the Capitol that the American people had come to a frame of mind that would not tolerate any sacrifice of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Root's expression of this sentiment, after similar opinion had been voiced by Senator Lodge, Senator Knox and other leaders in the Republican Party, as well as Democratic Senators, such as Mr. Reed and Mr. Underwood, was regarded here as giving an impetus to the fight for the Monroe Doctrine reservation.

The insistence of Mr. Root that the League of Nations covenant does not offer the medium for adjusting disputes among nations involving their individual integrity was accepted by Republican Senators. They agreed with him that the covenant is weak in providing merely for the creation of a body to handle such disputes after they have arisen. Mr. Root's idea that such a body ought to be permanently organized and not established after arguments among nations in the League have arisen met their approval. Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, however, disagreed with Mr. Root on this point. Mr. Hitchcock contends that the League covenant provides a practical way to adjust disputes involving "national honor and vital interests," and that treaties already in effect would fully protect the United States. He disagreed with Mr. Root that these treaties would be swept aside by the League of Nations compact.

Nearly all the Senators at the Capitol today agreed with Mr. Root that the League of Nations idea, in its basic fundamentals, is practicable, and nearly all agreed with him too, that to make it effective, it must be radically amended. Even Senator Borah of Idaho, the bitterest opponent of the League of Nations among the Republicans, said he was in accord with Mr. Root in his advocacy of the fundamentals of the League. But Mr. Borah went on to explain that the League covenant, if there is to be any League, must "respect the principles, sovereignty, and independence" of the United States, and he felt that the League draft as it would come to the Senate would fail to accomplish it.

Unreserved approval was voiced of Mr. Root's insistence that any scheme that will bring about a settlement of such disputes as precipitated the world war "is of very great practical value" and that "it would be a sad thing if the opportunity for the establishment of such a safeguard against future wars should not be met."

Strengthened Opposition.

That the League of Nations covenant, unless appreciably amended to embrace provisions that will guarantee the political independence of the United States in its relations to other nations, will have a difficult road to travel in being ratified by the Senate was regarded today as certain, in view of the pronounced attitude taken by Mr. Root, together with that of other Republican leaders. Although Mr. Hitchcock believes that any League covenant that may be adopted at Paris, whether it embraces a reservation for the Monroe Doctrine or not, will be accepted by the Senate, others, in both parties, take issue with him. Mr. Root's frank avowal of his own opinion as to the League is considered as having strengthened the opposition to the League as the draft now stands.

Mr. Hitchcock did not hesitate to acknowledge that Mr. Root's opinions would challenge serious consideration in the public viewpoint of the League of Nations.

"Anything said by Mr. Root on this question is entitled to the highest consideration," said the Senator. "He has been recognized for years as one of the leading advocates of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and he has contributed largely to the advancement of the cause of arbitration. He is a great lawyer, and his trend of thought therefore is in the direction of court proceedings.

"Mr. Root is in favor of establishing an international tribunal for the trial of disputes between nations, even those including 'national honor' and 'vital interests,' providing they are justiciable in character, and of making the decisions binding. This is the subject of his first proposed amendment. In my opinion, if this amendment were incorporated in the League constitution it would add to the difficulties of securing ratification.

"The Senate has never been willing to arbitrate disputes involving national honor and vital interests. It has specifically excluded them. They have been regarded as proper subjects for an 'inquiry' and 'report' by the Senate. This is also provided in the League constitution, which says the inquiry shall be made by the Executive Council. It is not safe, in my mind, to intrust to a tribunal the power to enter a binding decree.

"I can well imagine the storm of objections to this amendment in the Senate from those who fear the United States may go too far in binding itself in advance to accept the decisions of foreigners, as some Senators have expressed it. Nor do I think other nations will care to go any further than we are willing to go in the direction of agreeing in advance to submit questions involving national honor and vital interests to the final decision of an international court. The proposition really contemplates, though Mr. Root does not propose it, equipping the League, or the court, with military or naval powers to enforce the decree, if necessary."

League Provision Better.

"This certainly is going too fast. Better far, in my opinion, is the League provision. It provides for arbitration where the members have treaties for it, or may agree upon it. But, if they have not, or cannot agree to arbitration, it requires them to promise in advance what they join the League that they will in any event of dispute submit to an inquiry by the Executive Committee. This less drastic form of procedure insures a delay of nine months, which alone will prevent most wars, and it sets up an international public opinion, which will probably settle the dispute.

"As to Mr. Root's proposed amendment reserving the Monroe Doctrine and American question, (including immigration,) it should, in my opinion, first of all, be divided. The Monroe Doctrine is one of American international policy and the immigration question is one of domestic policy. The immigration question is no more American than it is Canadian or Australian or British. Let us divide them then in any covenant.

"Speaking first of the Monroe Doctrine, I am frank to say that I should be glad to see it specifically reserved, if it could be. I am satisfied also that President Wilson has the same preference. I would not be willing, however, to insist on it at the expense of losing or endangering the League. Nor would I be willing to agree to consent to some of the special concessions other nations have been asking for as a trade to incorporate the Monroe Doctrine in the League.

"The Monroe Doctrine prohibits any nation of the Old World from making forcible aggressions against any nation in the Western Hemisphere. The League of Nations goes further and is designed to prevent nations from making forcible aggressions anywhere—either in the Western Hemisphere or anywhere else. If the League of Nations had been in existence one hundred years ago the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine would not have been necessary.

"The League of Nations' agreement is a compromise between four nations. We cannot have everything as we want it. No nation can. We may not be able to incorporate the Monroe Doctrine in it. If not, let it be omitted. Our notice to the world still stands that we will regard it as a cause for war if any nation attempts forcible aggression on the Western Hemisphere. The League is interested in preventing war, and its purpose will naturally be to prevent any such aggressions on that account.

"As to Mr. Root's proposition that questions of a domestic character, like immigration, should be definitely excluded from League jurisdiction, I agree with him, although not with the wording of his amendment. I am quite certain that only international questions can be considered, but that matter can easily be made clear, and I believe it will be.

"As to Mr. Root's other proposed amendments, they seem to me of less importance, affecting as they do chiefly the future development of the League, matters of procedure, and withdrawal of the members.

"I am glad to note his indorsement and approval of Article X., which certain Senators have attacked so furiously. He proposes to it an amendment which does not seriously weaken the article. It simply reserves to each member nation the right to withdraw after five years from the obligation to assist in preserving the political independence and territorial integrity of other nations. This withdrawal calls for a year's notice. There is no reason to think that after five years of operation there would be withdrawals. The provision that a nation can withdraw from the League itself on reasonable notice makes Mr. Root's amendment rather unnecessary.

"Above all, I am glad to see the friendly spirit in which Mr. Root suggests his amendments and the strong commendation he gives to some of the League's most important provisions."

Approved by Borah.

Senator Borah characterized Mr. Root's expression of his attitude as "of great clarity and power."

"With its fundamental principles I

"There must be no alliances, no special treaties or understandings, but a positive and unmistakable plan for preservation of the independence and integrity of our Republic. He says clearly that whatever League is formed must respect the principles, sovereignty and independence of the United States.

"After quoting Washington's Farewell Address against artificial or permanent alliances and Jefferson's famous advice to Monroe against suffering Europe to intermeddle with our affairs, he declares 'the bases of the expressions I have quoted remain in substance.' He then says there never was a time when the wisdom of the Monroe Doctrine for the preservation of the peace and safety of the United States was more evident than it is now. The American people will be grateful to Senator Root for this clear and courageous announcement of the true American principle.

"It is not in the interest of peace in America or in Europe that we should forfeit these long established policies announced by Washington and Monroe, and Europe will not ask us to forfeit them unless she has ulterior and sinister motives for doing so.

"The situation at Versailles for the last few days ought to be sufficient to cool the ardor of those who have been most willing to turn over our most vital affairs to a tribunal controlled by European powers. Why should any power in Europe or Asia oppose the reservation of the Monroe Doctrine unless it is proposed to do something in the future in contravention of that doctrine? Why should the American delegation be thwarted unless some one wants to get rid of the Monroe Doctrine, and why should they want to get rid of it?"

Representative Henry D. Flood of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, declared that the people of the country will force Senators who are opposed to the League of Nations to ratify the peace treaty, including the League covenant.

"Only three or four of the Senators who have come out in opposition to the League of Nations have not provided loopholes for themselves," said Mr. Flood. "Nearly all of them are now explaining that they are for a League of Nations, but that they believe in making certain changes. I predict that those who are holding out, and those who plan to oppose ratification of the treaty will hear from the folks at home in no uncertain terms.

"Nothing better than the League of Nations has been proposed by any of these gentlemen, and the criticism for the most part has not been just and in accordance with the facts. I am thoroughly opposed to the surrender of our sovereignty in any degree, and I am for upholding the Monroe Doctrine.

"I fail to see the 'dangers' in the present covenant that some of the Senators seem to find. And I predict that they are doomed to failure if they persist in attempting to convince the American people that the President and the American peace delegation are doing anything that will relinquish any of our national rights. I will go even further and predict their political doom if they persist and fail to ratify the peace treaty.

"I believe the American delegation is working faithfully to speed up the negotiations, both as to the actual treaty and as to the League of Nations pact."

LEA LED ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP KAISER

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

port News who had a "tip" on the story were very anxious to obtain full details from Colonel Lea. He told them the story was true, and that, while he intended to tell the whole story later, he did not care to confirm the facts so long as he was an officer in the uniform of the American Army.

He related some of the details to several with whom he talked and told them that the party of more than a dozen American officers and soldiers was made up of men from all parts of the United States.

There were four commissioned and three non-commissioned officers in the party besides some others. Three of them were from the South, among them Captain L. S. McPhail of Nashville, and Lieutenant Ellsworth Brown of Chattanooga.

According to the story as told by Colonel Lea, the kidnapping party went from Luxemburg into Holland in automobiles. They stopped their cars near Amerongen Castle. Some of the officers went to the Kaiser's retreat.

While Colonel Lea did not undertake to give all the details, he told his friends that the Kaiser had spoiled the project, suspecting that something was wrong with the visit of the Americans to the Castle.

One of the Kaiser's orderlies telephoned from the Bentinck Castle to Amerongen for help, and a detachment of Holland soldiers was rushed out to the Castle on motorcycles. When the Americans caught a glimpse of the guards riding down the road "things were getting too warm for us," as Colonel Lea put it, and the Americans, whose waiting automobiles had their noses turned toward France, immediately sped toward the frontier and succeeded in escaping.

They were afraid that if taken into custody by the Holland soldiers they would all be interned or that, if not interned, representations would be made by the Dutch Government which would result in court-martial proceedings being brought against them on their being surrendered to General Pershing's control.

Report to War Department.

It was learned from a high official tonight that a report was officially made to the War Department on the Kaiser kidnapping expedition, but the official making this admission would not say whether this report contained the names of the men figuring in the escapade. It was also learned that the matter had reached the War Department in several forms and versions. Whether the Holland Government had brought the matter to the attention of this country could not be learned. Whether the War Department would now institute an investigation on the basis of disclosure of the identity of Colonel Lea and others in the party, was something else that could not be ascertained.

While it is impossible to tell the whole story as it will soon be related by Colonel Lea, enough was learned by those who talked with Colonel Lea after his return to bear out the main features of the story as currently told in foreign and American papers, without giving the names of the officers involved, immediately after the escapade first became known. According to the versions then current, on one of the first three days in January the Colonel of an American regiment, with two of his Captains and a military chauffeur, set out from his regimental headquarters and motored into Belgium. Soon after the start the car broke down, but the Colonel was supplied with another automobile, whose driver turned it over to the Colonel's chauffeur.

The party proceeded to Brussels, where, it is alleged, they saw Minister Whitlock and obtained from him passes permitting them to cross the border into Holland. When the car arrived at the castle gate in Amerongen the top was up and the curtains on, and the chauffeur was told to turn it around and keep the engine running. The occupants of the car were received at the castle by Count Bentinck, who escorted them into a drawing room and carried to the Kaiser their request for an interview. In a few moments men of the ex-Kaiser's guard began to filter into the room, and presently the guards in the room outnumbered the American officers.

Count Bentinck then returned to say that Wilhelm desired to know if the party represented officially the American Government or the higher military authorities.

The Colonel admitted that they did not. Count Bentinck withdrew and in a few moments returned to say that Wilhelm would not receive the Americans. With German guards all about them, the party left the castle and went away in the automobile, returning to their headquarters with the army of Occupation.

Expected Welcome from Kaiser.

Within a few days French, British, and American newspapers published accounts of the appearance of the American military automobile at Amerongen. In some of these it was openly stated that the American party had intended to kidnap the Kaiser. It was expected that the Kaiser would welcome them. They thought he could be invei gled to the castle gate, where it was proposed to seize him, bundle him into the automobile and make off across the border, carrying him to Paris as a present to the Peace Conference.

Colonel Lea served in the United States Senate from 1911 to 1917. He is a Democrat, a thirty-second degree Mason, an Elk, a Red Man, and a Knight of Pythias, belongs to the Hermitage, Golf, and Country Clubs, and his fraternities are Alpha Tau, Omega, and Phi Delta Phi. He was the successor in the Senate of Colonel "Bob" Taylor, and came to the Senate after the famous contest in the Legislature in which he won by one vote against a group of opponents, among whom were Luke Wright, former Secretary of War; Benton McMillin, who served twenty years in Congress and is now American Ambassador to Peru, and B. H. Enloe, of the old Eight Tennessee Congressional District. The vote which elected Lea to the Senate was cast by an old fraternity man who had been a member of one of the Greek letter societies at the University of the South at Sewanee, where Lea was educated. Two years ago Lea was beaten in the primaries in Tennessee by McKellar, his successor in the Senate.

Lea responded for service in the war against Germany as soon as it was declared. He was sent to Camp Jackson, won a commission as Major, and went over with the 114th Field Artillery, which was part of what since has become famous as the Thirtieth Division. This division distinguished itself with the 27th Division in smashing the Hindenburg line on the western front. The unit commanded by Colonel Lea is the first part of the 30th Division that has so far returned to the United States. Colonel Lea's regiment was part of the 55th Brigade of that division.

When Luke Lea, a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Tennessee, was elected to represent that State in the United States Senate in 1911, he was immediately christened "the baby Senator." This was a reference to his age, for he was then only 32 years old, rather than to his physical proportions, for the new Senator stood well over six feet and was bulky despite his height; and when he started to speak he was heard in the next county, as a friend once put it.

Graduated from Sewanee College, he had been practising law and publishing The Danville Tennessean for ten years before he went to the Senate. Shortly after he took his seat his wife, always delicate, became seriously ill. It was necessary that a blood transfusion be made, and the big, stalwart Senator gave more than a quart of his blood, fainting after the operation. As a result of the operation he was taken ill and hovered between life and death for some time.

In 1915 Senator Lea was defeated for re-election. He then returned to the law and to the publication of his newspaper.

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SENTENCE OF DEBS UPHELD BY COURT

Rehearing Denied in Application for Review of Penalty of Ten Years in Prison.

RENEWS STRIKE THREAT

Says Indiana Miners Will Quit Work on Day He Goes to Prison.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Eugene V. Debs's application for a rehearing of his appeal from conviction and sentence to ten years' imprisonment for violating the Espionage act was denied today by the Supreme Court.

In filing his motion for a rehearing, Debs claimed the court's opinion amounted to the trial of a person for an undisclosed "state of mind," that the privilege of showing his motive in making the speech for which he was convicted was denied him, and that the court had failed to decide all of the questions presented to it for review.

The prosecution resulted from statements made by Debs in a speech in Canton, Ohio, last June. The Supreme Court affirmed the conviction on March 10. Unless executive clemency is obtained, Debs now must serve his sentence. He is at liberty on bail.

AKRON, Ohio, March 31.—When shown the report of the decision of the Supreme Court, Debs said:

"That means that by May 1, the day on which I begin my sentence, a general strike will have culminated. It must not be forgotten that that day is the labor day of the world. On that day I had been assured that if the Supreme Court had not ruled by that time more than 5,000 labor meetings would have been held asking for my release.

"The miners of my own State, Indiana, will start the strike. These men came to me at my home in Terre Haute before I started on my last speaking tour and told me that from the day I went to the penitentiary there would be no more coal mined in Indiana until the day I was released.

"The movement will undoubtedly begin at once."

HAVE MUNSON AFFIDAVITS.

Statement of Actress Who Lived in Wilkins House Not Given Out.

Chief Operative Allen U. Myer of the Burns Agency has returned from Canada, and he turned over yesterday to District Attorney Charles R. Weeks of Nassau County affidavits made by Mrs. Catherine Munson and her daughter, Audrey Munson, a moving picture actress, and both former lodgers in the big 65th Street house kept by Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, now in the County Jail at Mineola charged with the murder of his wife. Those interested in the case would not say anything regarding the nature of the affidavits made by Mrs. Munson and her daughter.

The authorities have been seeking to find out whether the doctor was very friendly with his lodgers, and they have wanted to know why Mrs. Munson and Miss Munson left the Wilkins house. The reason they left, report had it, was because Mrs. Wilkins objected to them cooking in their rooms.

Attorneys for Dr. Wilkins indicated yesterday that they would prove that on the night Mrs. Wilkins was murdered in the yard of her house there were several burglaries in Long Beach. This would tend to support the story told by Dr. Wilkins that his wife was killed and himself assaulted by burglars they surprised in their home.

COMMONS PASSES THE MILITARY BILL

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

cal situation, and there were no troops anywhere engaged on a more merciful and beneficent task.

"In the middle east and the Caucasus were 75,000 men, and he hoped that they might be reduced substantially in the near future. These troops had been there to expel Turks and Germans, and were there now merely to keep the people from flying at each other's throats until decisions had been reached at the Peace Conference.

In Mesopotamia Great Britain had 30,000 men. After emphasizing the smallness of the number of troops actually in Russia, Mr. Churchill said that if Russia did not exist the bill would still be necessary. "There are 40,000 men in north Russia and Siberia there were something like 20,000 men, out of a total of 859,000 British troops, comprising the contemplated army of occupation in the various areas during this trying period. From these 859,000 men it would be necessary to deduct 208,000, who were not combatants.

"To secure peace and tranquillity throughout the immense regions that have fallen into our hands during the war and to secure fulfillment of the peace treaty and to enable us, in conjunction with our allies, to influence a settlement in Europe," said Mr. Churchill, "the total forces we purpose to keep at our disposal are thus approximately 850,000 men."

It was quite impossible to get the forces required by voluntary means before the peace treaty was definitely ratified, he asserted.

Referring to a speech by a Deputy, who had attributed the situation in Egypt to the military government of the country, Mr. Churchill remarked that, whatever might be said, British soldiers and British generals were more in demand in every country of the world as law givers and pacifiers than the soldiers of any other country. As a matter of fact, British rule, under which Egypt had prospered so enormously, he asserted, had never been military, but civilian. Of course, in time of war, exceptional steps had to be taken, but the country had been administered through civilian authorities.

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SEATTLE ORGANIZER HERE.

Marmer Speaks at Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines' Meeting.

New York is going to have its own Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Property soon, according to Peter Marmer, one of the organizers of Seattle's council, who spoke last night at a meeting of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Protective Association, held in the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Not only that, but at another point in his speech Marmer, who wore the uniform of the navy, said that capitalism was the most undemocratic element in American life today.

Ralph Tropp, President of the association, a discharged soldier, presided. The first speaker was Alfred Leavipp, its Secretary, who served as a yeoman in the navy. Leavipp urged that something be done for the returned men, and added that unless "Congress does something it will have to be kicked out." Young Mr. Leavipp said that Congress's expulsion should be through the ballot, rather than by force. John Hopkins, who was introduced as the ex-Chairman of the National Progressive Party of the State of New York, said that the only thing the Government had done for the returned men, so far as he knew, was to offer them a chance to cultivate stump and swamp land out West. He predicted that a serious condition would develop within six months.

Marmer's talk was devoted chiefly to events in the recent Seattle general strike. He said that it was necessary for the discharged men in this city to "organize to offset violence." He was very emphatic in denying that he was a Bolshevist. "I am an American and I was born here." The audience of 500, about 400 of them in uniform, were leaving, each received a publication at the door which explained the Soviet idea. After hearing Marmer again and again protest that the meeting was not Bolshevist, and that it was simply a gathering of Americans, gotten together to attempt to solve the soldier re-employment problem, most of the men went home carrying a document that began by stating that "the war had put arms in their hands, (the Russian peasants,) and common sense into their heads and they used both to rid themselves of their oppressors," and ended with this question: "Oh, Ye Workers of America, When Will You Awaken?" The publication was distributed by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

RESUME BREADLINE HERE.

East Side Missions Are Feeding Several Hundred Daily.

For the first time in a number of years the bread line has been resumed in New York City. Five hundred persons, many of them skilled mechanics, have for several days been receiving bread and coffee at 203 East Ninth Street and at 144 Bowery, where missions are being conducted by Urbain J. Ledoux, ex-American Consul to Prague, Bohemia, Austria, who during the war was engaged with the New York War Camp Community Service. The number who seek aid at the missions is growing daily, and Mr. Ledoux issued yesterday his first appeal to the public for help.

The mission at 203 East Ninth Street is known as "The Stepping Stone" and was founded by Mr. Ledoux some months ago in continuation of social welfare work he has been doing on the east side for more than a year. Of the 200 who received bread and coffee there last evening, fifty-five said they were skilled mechanics, and all but five had been engaged in war industries. Thirty-five of the number have dependents. Mr. Ledoux said that there are now about 100,000 unemployed on the east side. All the east side lodging places, including the Municipal Lodging House, were filled by 5 o'clock in the afternoon every day, Mr. Ledoux said, and thousands were sleeping on benches.

HUMBERT FACES SOLDIER JUDGES

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

prietor, Henri Letellier, by a warning to that effect. At that time the Senator did not form part of their combination. The prosecution alleges that the forged them to admit him and with their money and aid carried through the Journal purchase in July, 1913.

As further proof of this guilty knowledge, it is alleged that once the deal was accomplished he set himself to get rid of them by playing on their fears regarding the money's origin. In regard to the latter point there is a sinister story to the effect that Lenoir and Desouches got 8,000,000 francs from Germany, in the form of 500 different banknotes, many crumpled, torn, and bloodstained, which was part of the German plunder from invaded France.

Desouches speedily weakened, but Lenoir proved more obdurate, and the aid of Captain Ladoux was called in to terrify him into submission. When his new ally proved successful, Humbert seemed master of the great newspaper, but Lenoir's financial guardian, Maître Brunet, insisted on the return of the money. Then Humbert utilized Boig's German millions, knowing that the latter also would be as clay in his hands through guilt.

There seems no intention to claim that Humbert betrayed his country, but simply that he used funds he knew to be of German origin to gratify his own ambition. Consequently the charge against him and Ladoux is only commerce with the enemy, not implying capital punishment, as would "intelligence," of which Lenoir and Desouches are accused.

It is expected that the trial will take nearly a month, and, though sensational developments are expected, they are not likely to occur immediately.

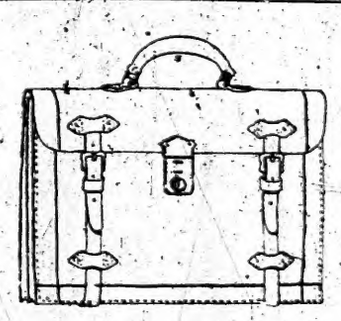
TO KEEP UP WAR WORK.

Members of Red Cross, Motor Corps Decide to Continue Service.

Blue and gray uniformed members of the American Red Cross Motor Corps, representing twenty-nine chapters of the Atlantic Division, met last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, and after speeches had been delivered urging them to continue the work they had been doing during the war, decided unanimously to proceed with this work until every casual had returned from France. Addresses of praise for the Motor Corps were delivered by its head, Dr. Dorothy C. Smyley, Associate Director of the Atlantic Division, who presided; Colonel G. Woodward, of the British Commission; Colonel De Witt Weld, commanding the 105th Field Artillery of the 27th Division; Albert W. Straub, assistant manager of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, and H. J. Rogers, Assistant Director of Military Relief.

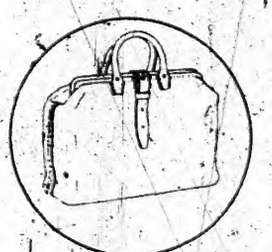
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For the Riders



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"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

J. W. BAILEY CALLS WILSON A SOCIALIST

Ex-Senator Says Party Must Repudiate Him or Embrace "Red" Doctrines.

DENOUNCES THE CABINET

Not One "Can Fairly Be Called a Democrat," He Writes His New York Namesake.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Declaring that President Wilson is "a Socialist" who has "proscribed" the real Democrats of this country," ex-Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas has written to Leon O. Bailey of New York a letter in which the assertion is made that "within the next two years the Democratic Party must either repudiate President Wilson or it must embrace practically all of the Socialist doctrines."

Mr. Bailey asserts that President Wilson has driven the Democratic Party into a reluctant support of many socialistic measures, and "that before his term expires he will have committed us, unless his power in that regard is challenged, irrevocably to socialism under the name of 'progressive Democracy.'"

Declaring his belief that President Wilson is a Socialist, that he was elected by Socialist voters in 1916 who had voted for Debs in 1912; that the President excludes real Democrats from conference with him and takes into closest confidence semi-Socialists and Socialists, Mr. Bailey says it seems to him that the time has come when "men who are not willing to become Socialists must speak out."

Ex-Senator Bailey's letter was written in reply to one he had received from Leon O. Bailey of New York City after the ex-Senator's recent speech at Newark, which appears to have been construed by Mr. Bailey of New York, as it was by some others, as meaning that his friend had withdrawn from the Democratic Party.

Following is the text of the letter:

March 24, 1919.

"To Hon. Leon O. Bailey, New York, N. Y.:

"My Dear Leon—Yours of the 22d received one in this morning's mail. You evidently did not read what I said with your customary care or else the report of it which you read was not accurate. I did not say that I had withdrawn from the Democratic Party. What I did say was that I will never again vote for the candidate of any party which constantly reduces our liberties and unnecessarily increases our taxes; but that can only be construed as an announcement of my withdrawal from the Democratic Party upon the theory that the Democratic Party will continue to abridge our liberties and increase our taxes. If it does I will not continue to vote its ticket. But that does not mean that I have ceased to be a Democrat; on the contrary, it means that I am resolved to remain a Democrat in principle whatever I become in name.

"The only difference between you and me, as I read your letter, is one of procedure. You object as strongly as I do to the things which I have condemned, but doubt the wisdom of making your objection public. I cannot agree with that view. Inasmuch as those who are striving to socialize the Democratic Party are perniciously active in their work, it seems to me that we have reached a time when men who are not willing to become Socialists must speak out, and must speak out loudly enough to be heard. I know you would not advise any man to be a hypocrite, and consequently I am sure that, on reflection, you will not find fault with me for having said what I think.

"Pandering to Socialists."

"Your suggestion that I can render our country a better service in the Democratic Party than on the outside would be sound if our present organization were really a Democratic Party; but had that been true, I would not have thought it necessary to say what I said at Newark. For several years our leaders have been pandering to Populists, Socialists, and political nondescripts, until they have now adopted almost everything which the old Populist Party advocated, and many of the things which the Socialist Party has advocated. In the hope that the Democrats who sought no office would perceive the danger of what was being done and compel all Democratic officeholders to renew their devotion to the real representatives of our party, I have refrained from making any public protests, but instead of the Democratic masses disciplining the Democratic leaders, the body of the party is becoming infected with the 'isms,' and Democratic principles, as they were taught by our fathers, will be entirely discarded, unless something is done to arrest and reverse the present tendency.

"In this work of regeneration be done by acquiescing in what every good Democrat must consider the betrayal of Democratic principles? I think not. How can men like you and me calculate that we can serve our country or save our party by sacrificing our convictions and following a group of politicians who are teaching governmental doctrines which we believe certain to subvert this Republic? Do you suppose for one moment that we can influence the people now in power? The President has proscribed the real Democrats of this country, and excludes them from all conferences with him, though he takes into his closest confidence semi-Socialists and Socialists. Consider his Cabinet. Some of them are downright Socialists, and not one of them can fairly be called a Democrat, according to any definition of Democracy which you and I have heretofore accepted.

Attacks Democrats in Office.

"With a few honorable exceptions, every man holding an important political office under this Administration utilizes every opportunity to discredit all men who adhere firmly to the fundamentals of a representative democracy; they stigmatize every man who believes in a faithful observance of the Constitution as a 'reactionary,' and they denounce those who defend the right of private property as 'subservient to the interests.' Now, what Democrat, who believes in the fundamentals of the Democratic Party, can vote for such men? They reject Democratic principles, and apply, in the conduct of affairs, principles which they have always opposed. If you and I help to elect such men to office, we have no right to complain at the manner in which they administer our public affairs.

"I am fully persuaded that within the next two years the Democratic Party must either repudiate President Wilson or it must embrace practically all of the Socialist doctrines. He has already driven our party—or rather, I should say he has already driven our party—into a reluctant support of many Socialistic measures, and before his term expires he will have committed us, unless his power in that regard is challenged, irrevocably to Socialism, under the name of 'progressive democracy.' What then can you, and men like you, say to yourselves and to your friends? Will you say that you allowed Mr. Wilson to deceive you? You can hardly excuse yourselves on that plea, because every Democrat in the United States with intelligence enough to know why he is a Democrat now knows that Mr. Wilson is a Socialist—or, at least, is not a Democrat, if Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were Democrats.

"The Socialists understand the attitude of the President, if Democrats do not, and 40 per cent. of the men who voted for Eugene Debs in 1912 voted for Mr. Wilson in 1916. I say this, because the Socialists polled almost a million votes for Debs in 1912, while they polled less than six hundred thousand votes for their Presidential candidate in 1916. Where did those 400,000 Socialist votes go? Nobody supposes that they remained with the Democratic party. I suppose that any of them were cast for Judge Hughes; they must, therefore, have been cast for President Wilson.

Herron's View of Wilson.

"A Socialist preacher and teacher recently wrote a book entitled 'Woodrow Wilson and the World's Peace,' in which he describes the President as 'revolutionary beyond anything his words reveal, beyond anything his contemporaries have discovered,' and further declares that" as compared with Woodrow Wilson, there are socialistic spokesmen who are Bourbon in their understanding and their sympathy.' The man who wrote that description of the President has, since the publication of the book in which it appears, been appointed by the President to represent the United States at a most important conference.

"I may not accomplish much by a public and emphatic protest against the present trend of Democratic legislation and administration, but it is certain that I could accomplish nothing by remaining silent, and when the disaster comes—as come it must, if we persist in our present course—I shall have the unspeakable satisfaction of knowing that I have done what I could to avert it.

Sincerely your friend,

"JOSEPH W. BAILEY."

Miss Wald to Attend Convention.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, Director of the Henry Street Settlement, will represent the Federal Children's Bureau and the Red Cross Nursing Service at the Medical Conference at Cannes, France, which will precede the International Red Cross Convention, to be called at Geneva thirty days after the signing of the peace treaty. Miss Wald's appointment was announced yesterday. She has already sailed for France, to be present at the opening of the conference on April 8.

GODSOL EXONERATED WINNER ON APPEAL

District of Columbia Court Upholds His Discharge on Writ of Habeas Corpus.

DID NOT PRACTICE FRAUD

French Government's Charges Declared Unfounded—Pierce-Arrow Commissions Legitimate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia today affirmed the action of Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in ordering the release from custody, in habeas corpus proceedings last June, of Frank Joseph Godsol, former French soldier, arrested a year ago and charged with defrauding the French Government by alleged false pretenses of $1,500,000 in connection with the purchase of automobile trucks for war uses.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals was rendered by Justice Robb, and was concurred in by Justice Van Orsdel. Chief Justice Smyth filed a dissenting opinion.

The victory won by Godsol and his counsel before this court follows a year of litigation, begun last March when Godsol was arrested and held without bond on a complaint sworn to by the French Ambassador, Jusserand, for his extradition to France. Justice Hitz of the District Supreme Court sat as a committing Magistrate in the case, and held Godsol for extradition to France. Godsol's counsel instituted habeas corpus proceedings, which were heard by Justice Gould, who ordered the release of the accused on July 29, 1918. When the Government appealed Godsol was released on $50,000 bail to await the action of the Appellate Court. He deposited Liberty bonds as bail.

Findings of Lower Court.

Justice Gould held that the French Government did not seem to agree with the theory of the complaint as to the character of the false pretenses alleged to have been made by Godsol.

"The testimony, admissible and hearsay combined," said Justice Gould's opinion, "is entirely too meagre and inadequate to enable me to reach the conclusion that there is probable cause to believe that Godsol made the representations set forth in the complaint.

"The first is that the complaint itself is defective, not in form, but in substance. The second is that there is not only a variance between the allegations and the proofs, but the proofs squarely contradict the allegations. The record does not leave it open to discussion that the money obtained by Godsol was obtained from the Pierce-Arrow Company and not from the Republic of France. The record is equally clear, to my mind, that it was the money of the Pierce-Arrow Company and that France had no right, title or claim thereto. The record discloses no complaint as to this contract on the part of the Pierce-Arrow Company during the three years in which it has been in force."

In affirming the decision of Justice Gould, the Court of Appeals decision, read by Justice Robb, says, in part:

"Viewed from any angle, we can find no competent and adequate evidence (which, as we understand, means substantial evidence) in support of the charge against Godsol. The complaint is that false representations were made to the Pierce-Arrow Company, and that the money was obtained from the French Government. The contract of purchase was between the Pierce-Arrow Company and that Government. Payments by the Government were to that company in this country, and those payments, of course, included the commissions involved. In short, it was the usual and customary arrangement. The Pierce-Arrow Company then paid its agent here. If any one was deceived, it was the Pierce-Arrow Company and not the French Republic, for the commissions paid Godsol's firm in New York were not paid by that republic, but by the company from money to which the company had absolute ownership.

No Deception Practiced.

"The theory of the prosecution is that no agency was necessary. In other words, that exactly the same number of trucks would have been purchased by the French Government had the Godsol agency not intervened. It logically follows that no deception was practiced upon the Government. It wanted Pierce-Arrow trucks, and it got what it wanted, at an agreed price.

"But it knew that an agency did intervene, and that knowledge came to it immediately following the creation of the agency.

"Since commissions are usually considered a necessary incident of agency, it is somewhat strange that more than two years should have elapsed before any effort was made to deal directly with the Pierce-Arrow Company. Of course, that company would have been perfectly willing to eliminate the agency, but, having unsuccessfully tried direct dealings, it ought not now to be convicted of bad faith by a finding based upon pure suspicion that it made a corrupt bargain with Godsol."

A document issued in Godsol's behalf contains these statements:

"The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company has written to Mr. Godsol a letter under date of Feb. 27, in which it states: 'We have never had the slightest cause for complaint or criticism of your method of handling business negotiations in our interest. Our business association and negotiations with you have always been of the most cordial and friendly nature. In any question necessitating business negotiations you have met us in a fair and liberal manner. You have never in a single instance failed to fulfill all of your promises to us, whether these promises were in writing or were verbal.'"

Mr. Merten K. Lewis, former Attorney General of the State of New York, in whose office was Alfred L. Becker, who made the investigation on which the State prosecution against Mr. Godsol was based, has stated in writing that he agrees with Judge Gould's conclusions, and further that the record does not in my opinion disclose evidence to justify the charges that Mr. Godsol made any false representations to any one either in France or within the State of New York.

"Godsol in this case merely acted as agent for the Pierce-Arrow and other motor companies and received the usual agent's commissions."

GLOBE PRESSMEN ON STRIKE

President of Union Had Counseled Men Not to Quit.

Because two discharged pressmen, who had been employed by The New York Globe, were not reinstated twenty-five pressmen quit work yesterday. When it was known that the men intended to strike the International Pressmen's Union was notified, and George L. Berry, President of that organization, came to The Globe plant and counseled the men not to leave their work while the trouble was being arbitrated. His advice was not heeded.

The strike of the pressmen delayed the getting out of editions yesterday. Peter Breen, foreman of the pressroom, said that more than one-half of the paper's circulation was printed. He also said David Simon, President of the local, for the hasty action of the men. The two men, who were discharged three weeks ago, Mr. Breen said, had been let go because they had overstayed their leaves of absence. The whole matter, he said, was in the hands of the international organization, but the men would not wait for that body to take action.

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Misses' Evora Cloth Cape-Wrap 69.50

EVORA CLOTH is now in the limelight of fashion because it is the scarcest of the preferred wool fabrics; in fact it is almost impossible to procure. Its infrequent appearance has greatly enhanced the desirability of this fabric in the eyes of those who want an exclusive cape-wrap.

And it has many other charms aside from being exclusive. It is soft, pliable, light weight and clinging—essential characteristics for gracefully draped cape-wraps which attain the fashionably slender lines.

There are Misses' Evora Cloth Wraps in reindeer, taupe and new shades of brown; also black. Varying length models with deep yokes, coatee or panel fronts; large piquant collars, plain or marvelously designed silk linings.

69.50 to 185.00

Other New Model Misses' Capes and Coats

Prominence is given to those of silk duvetyn, Bolivia cloth, tricotine, wool velour, silvertone, serge, fibre silk weaves, reversible chiffon velvet or satin. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 195.00

MISSES' SUITS

Interesting examples of skilled tailoring, and original interpretations of bloused, belted, mannish tailored or cape suits developed in wool tricotine, Poiret twill, serge, silk duvetyn, tweeds, covert or Oxford suitings. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

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There is a pronounced vogue for dresses of various silk weaves such as moire silk, taffeta silk; plain, flowered or figured Georgette crepe; satin, crepe de chine, crepe meteor, foulard silk or tricolette. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 145.00

MISSES' APPAREL SHOPS—Second Floor



Beginning At Saks This Morning

A Most Important

Sale of 6,600 Men's Shirts

At $1.20

¶ Anyone familiar with market conditions to-day considers it a feat to offer a good shirt at less than two dollars. *It is a feat*—and only because a manufacturer desired to keep his force intact during the slow "in between" season are we able to offer these shirts at so low a price.

¶ Every shirt is made over our own measurements, neckbands are all properly shrunken, cuffs are in the soft French effect, and only the finest ocean pearl buttons have been used. Here are the materials:

Fine Woven Madras, Rich Mercerized Cloths, Doucetine, Printed Madras and Percalas. Also a variety of Plain White Mercerized Cloths. Sizes 13½ to 18. Sleeve Lengths, 33 to 36 inches.

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3,500 Yards. Formerly $4.50 Yd.—*Now $2.50 Yd.*

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HISTORICAL SOUVENIR.

This week's MIDWEEK PICTORIAL is a valuable historical souvenir; it has 14 pages, 27 pictures of how our returning soldiers are received. Every page worth a frame. On news stands, 10 cents. Published by The New York Times Co.—Advt.

...Nations covenant. ...amended to embrace ...that will guarantee the ... ...ment of the United States ...relations to other nations, will ...a difficult road to travel in being ...ratified by the Senate was regarded to-day as certain, in view of the pronounced attitude taken by Mr. Root, together with that of other Republican leaders. Although Mr. Hitchcock believes that any League covenant that may be adopted at Paris, whether it embraces a reservation for the Monroe Doctrine or not, will be accepted by the Senate, others in both parties, take issue with him. Mr. Root's frank avowal of his own opinion as to the League is considered as having strengthened the opposition to the League as the draft now stands.

Mr. Hitchcock did not hesitate to acknowledge that Mr. Root's opinions would challenge serious consideration in the public viewpoint of the League of Nations.

"Anything said by Mr. Root on this question is entitled to the highest consideration," said the Senator. "He has been recognized for years as one of the leading advocates of the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and he has contributed largely to the advancement of the cause of arbitration. He is a great lawyer, and his trend of thought therefore is in the direction of court proceedings.

"Mr. Root is in favor of establishing an international tribunal for the trial of disputes between nations, even those including 'national honor' and 'vital interests,' providing they are justiciable in character, and of making the decisions binding. This is the subject of his first proposed amendment. In my opinion, if this amendment were incorporated in the League constitution it would add to the difficulties of securing ratification.

"The Senate has never been willing to arbitrate disputes involving national honor and vital interests. It has specifically excluded them. They have been regarded as proper subjects for an 'inquiry' and 'report' by the Senate. This is also provided in the League constitution, which says the inquiry shall be made by the Executive Council. It is not safe, in my mind, to intrust to a tribunal the power to enter a binding decree.

"I can well imagine the storm of objections to this amendment in the Senate from those who fear the United States may go too far in binding itself in advance to accept the decisions of 'foreigners,' as some Senators have expressed it. Nor do I think other nations will care to go any further than we are willing to go in the direction of agreeing in advance to submit questions involving national honor and vital interests to the final decision of an international court. The proposition really contemplates, though Mr. Root does not propose it, equipping the League, or the court, with military or naval powers to enforce the decree, if necessary.

League Provision Better.

"This certainly is going too fast. Better far, in my opinion, is the League provision. It provides for arbitration where the members have treaties for it, ...

...warm for us. Colonel Lea put it, and the Americans, whose waiting automobiles had their noses turned toward France, immediately sped toward the frontier and succeeded in escaping.

They were afraid that if taken into custody by the Holland soldiers they would all be interned or that, if not interned, representations would be made by the Dutch Government which would result in court-martial proceedings being brought against them on their being surrendered to General Pershing's control.

Report to War Department.

It was learned from a high official tonight that a report was officially made to the War Department on the Kaiser kidnapping expedition, but the official making this admission would not say whether this report contained the names of the men figuring in the escapade. It was also learned that the matter had reached the War Department in several forms and versions. Whether the Holland Government had brought the matter to the attention of this country could not be learned. Whether the War Department would now institute an investigation on the basis of disclosure of the identity of Colonel Lea and others in the party, was something else that could not be ascertained.

While it is impossible to tell the whole story as it will soon be related by Colonel Lea, enough was learned by those who talked with Colonel Lea after his return to bear out the main features of the story as currently told in foreign and American papers, without giving the names of the officers involved, immediately after the escapade first became known. According to the versions then current, on one of the first three days in January the Colonel of an American regiment, with two of his Captains and a military chauffeur, set out from his regimental headquarters and motored into Belgium. Soon after the start the car broke down, but the Colonel was supplied with another automobile, whose driver turned it over to the Colonel's chauffeur.

The party proceeded to Brussels, where, it is alleged, they saw Minister Whitlock and obtained from him passes permitting them to cross the border into Holland. When the car arrived at the castle gate in Amerongen the top was up and the curtains on, and the chauffeur was told to turn it around and keep the engine running. The occupants of the car were received at the castle by Count Bentinck, who escorted them into a drawing room and carried to the Kaiser their request for an interview. In a few moments men of the ex-Kaiser's guard began to filter into the room, and presently the guards in the room outnumbered the American officers.

Count Bentinck then returned to say that Wilhelm desired to know if the party represented officially the American Government or the higher military authorities.

The Colonel admitted that they did not. Count Bentinck withdrew and in a few moments returned to say that Wilhelm would not receive the Americans. With German guards all about ...

This division distinguished itself with the 27th Division in smashing the Hindenburg line on the western front. The unit commanded by Colonel Lea is the first part of the 30th Division that has so far returned to the United States. Colonel Lea's regiment was part of the 30th Brigade of that division.

When Luke Lea, a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Tennessee, was elected to represent that State in the United States Senate in 1911, he was immediately christened "the baby Senator." This was a reference to his age, for he was then only 32 years old, rather than to his physical proportions, for the new Senator stood well over six feet and was bulky despite his height; and when he started to speak he was heard in the next county," as a friend once put it.

Graduated from Sewanee College, he had been practising law and publishing The Danville Tennessean for ten years before he went to the Senate. Shortly after he took his seat his wife, always delicate, became seriously ill. It was necessary that a blood transfusion be made, and the big, stalwart Senator gave more than a quart of his blood, fainting after the operation. As a result of the operation he was taken ill and hovered between life and death for some time.

In 1915 Senator Lea was defeated for re-election. He then returned to the law and to the publication of his newspaper.

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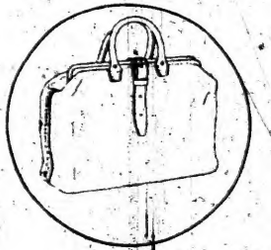
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It's here again—and the ice is out!

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Golf and town-and-country suits of imported English, Scotch and Irish tweeds and Irish and Welsh sporting homespuns.

Mufti suits for the officer—civilian tweeds which serve for travel, business and sporting use.

Sporting topcoats of English materials.

The full line of celebrated Abercrombie & Fitch models of Spring clothes, outing hats and boots for women.

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Ex-Senator Bailey's letter was written in reply to one he had received from Leon O. Bailey of New York City after the ex-Senator's recent speech at Newark, which appears to have been construed by Mr. Bailey of New York, as it was by some others, as meaning that his friend had withdrawn from the Democratic Party.

Following is the text of the letter:

"March 23, 1919.

"Hon. Leon O. Bailey, New York, N. Y.:

"My Dear Leon—Yours of the 22d received me in this morning's mail. You evidently did not read what I said with your customary care or else the report of it which you read was not accurate. I did not say that I had withdrawn from the Democratic Party. What I did say was that 'I will never again vote for the candidate of any party which constantly reduces our liberties and unnecessarily increases our taxes'; but that can only be construed as an announcement of my withdrawal from the Democratic Party upon the theory that the Democratic Party will continue to subdue our liberties and increase our taxes. If it does I will not continue to vote its ticket. But that does not mean that I have ceased to be a Democrat; on the contrary, it means that I am resolved to remain a Democrat in principle whatever I become in name.

"The only difference between you and me, as I read your letter, is one of procedure. You object as strongly as I do to the things which I have condemned, but doubt the wisdom of making your objection public. I cannot agree with that view. Inasmuch as those who are striving to socialize the Democratic Party are perniciously active in their work, it seems to me that when I have reached a time when men who are not willing to become Socialists must speak out, and must speak out loudly enough to be heard. I know you would not advise any man to be a hypocrite, and consequently I am sure that, on reflection, you will not find fault with me for having said what I think.

"Pandering to Socialists."

"Your suggestion that I 'can render our country a better service in the Democratic Party than on the outside' would be sound if our present organization were really a Democratic Party; but had that been true, I would not have thought it necessary to say what I said at Newark. For several years our leaders have been pandering to Populists, Socialists, and political nondescripts, until they have now adopted almost everything which the old Populist Party advocated, and many of the things which the Socialist Party has advocated. In the hope that the Democrats who sought no office would perceive the danger of what was being done and compel all Democratic officeholders to renew their devotion to the real representatives of our party, I have refrained from making any public protests, but instead of the Democratic masses disciplining the Democratic leaders, the body of the party is becoming tainted with the 'isms,' and Democratic principles, as they were taught by our fathers, will be entirely discarded, unless something is done to arrest and reverse the present tendency.

"Can this work of regeneration be done by acquiescing in what every good Democrat must consider the betrayal of Democratic principles? I think not. How can men like you and me calculate that we can serve our country or save our party by sacrificing our convictions and following a group of politicians who are teaching governmental doctrines which we believe certain to subvert this Republic? Do you suppose for one moment that we can influence the people now in power? The President has proscribed the real Democrats of this country, and excludes them from all conferences with him, though he takes into his closest confidence semi-Socialists and Socialists. Consider his Cabinet. Some of them are downright Socialists, and not one of them can fairly be called a Democrat, according to any definition of Democracy which you and I have heretofore accepted;

Attacks Democrats in Office.

"With a few honorable exceptions, every man holding an important political office under this Administration utilizes every opportunity to discredit all men who adhere firmly to the fundamentals of a representative democracy; they stigmatize every man who believes in a faithful observance of the Constitution as a 'reactionary,' and they denounce those who defend the right of private property as 'subservient to the interests.' How, then, can any man who believes in the principles of the Democratic Party vote for such men? They reject Democratic principles, and apply, in the conduct of our Government, principles which Democrats always have opposed. If you and I help to elect such men to office, we have no right to complain at the manner in which they administer our public affairs.

"I am fully persuaded that within the next two years the Democratic Party must either repudiate President Wilson or it must embrace practically all of the Socialist doctrines. He has already led our party—or rather, I should say he has already driven our party—into a reluctant support of many Socialistic measures, and before his term expires he will have committed us, unless his power in that regard is challenged, irrevocably to Socialism, under the name of 'progressive democracy.' What then can you, and men like you, say to yourselves and to your friends? Will you say that you allowed Mr. Wilson to deceive you? You can hardly excuse yourselves on that plea; because every Democrat in the United States with intelligence enough to know why he is a Democrat now knows that Mr. Wilson is a Socialist—or, at least, he is not a Democrat, if Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were Democrats.

"The Socialists understand the attitude of the President, if Democrats do not, and 40 per cent. of the men who voted for Eugene Debs in 1912 voted for Wilson in 1916. For several years the Socialists polled almost a million votes for Debs in 1912, while they polled less than six hundred thousand votes for their Presidential candidate in 1916. Where did those 400,000 Socialist votes go? Nobody supposes that they remained at home, nor does anybody suppose that any of them were cast for Hughes; they must, therefore, have been cast for President Wilson.

Herron's View of Wilson.

"A Socialist preacher and teacher recently wrote a book entitled 'Woodrow Wilson and the World's Peace,' in which he describes the President as 'revolutionary beyond anything his words reveal, beyond anything his contemporaries have discovered,' and further declares that, 'as compared with Woodrow Wilson, there are socialistic spokesmen who are Bourbon in their understanding and their sympathy.' The man who wrote that description of the President has, since the publication of the book in which it appears, been appointed by the President to represent the United States at a most important conference.

"I may not accomplish much by a public and emphatic protest against the present trend of Democratic legislation and administration; but it is certain that I could accomplish nothing by remaining silent, and when the disaster comes—as come it must, if we persist in our present course—I shall have the unspeakable satisfaction of knowing that I have done what I could to avert it. Sincerely your friend,

"JOSEPH W. BAILEY."

Miss Wald to Attend Convention.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, Director of the Henry Street Settlement, will represent the Federal Children's Bureau and the Red Cross Nursing Service at the Medical Conference at Cannes, France, which will precede the International Red Cross Convention, to be called at Geneva thirty days after the signing of the peace treaty. Miss Wald's appointment was announced yesterday. She has already sailed for France, to be present at the opening of the conference on April 8.

GODSOL EXONERATED WINNER ON APPEAL

District of Columbia Court Upholds His Discharge on Writ of Habeas Corpus.

DID NOT PRACTICE FRAUD

French Government's Charges Declared Unfounded—Pierce-Arrow Commissions Legitimate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia today affirmed the action of Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in ordering the release from custody, in habeas corpus proceedings last June, of Frank Joseph Godsol, former French soldier, arrested a year ago and charged with defrauding the French Government by alleged false pretenses of £1,500,000 in connection with the purchase of automobile trucks for war uses.

The opinion of the Court of Appeals was rendered by Justice Robb, and was concurred in by Justice Van Orsdel. Chief Justice Smyth filed a dissenting opinion.

The victory won by Godsol and his counsel before this court follows a year of litigation, begun last March when Godsol was arrested and held without bond on a complaint sworn to by the French Ambassador, Jusserand, for his extradition to France. Justice Hits of the District Supreme Court sat as a committing Magistrate in the case, and held Godsol for extradition to France. Godsol's counsel instituted habeas corpus proceedings, which were heard by Justice Gould, who ordered the release of the accused on July 29, 1918. When the Government appealed Godsol was released on $50,000 bail to await the action of the Appellate Court. He deposited Liberty bonds as bail.

Findings of Lower Court.

Justice Gould held that the French Government did not seem to agree with the theory of the complaint as to the character of the false pretenses alleged to have been made by Godsol.

"The testimony, admissible and hearsay combined," said Justice Gould's opinion, "is entirely too meagre and inadequate to enable me to reach the conclusion that there is probable cause to believe that Godsol made the representations set forth in the complaint. But, even if probable cause were deducible from adequate evidence, there are other reasons which force me to the conclusion that the petitioner should not be held for extradition upon the record before me.

"The first is that the complaint itself is defective, not in form, but in substance. The second is that there is not only a variance between the allegations and the proofs, but the proofs squarely contradict the allegations. The record does not leave it open to discussion that the money obtained by Godsol was obtained from the Pierce-Arrow Company and not from the Republic of France. The record is equally clear, to my mind, that it was the money of the Pierce-Arrow Company and that France had no right, title or claim thereto. The record discloses no complaint as to this contract on the part of the Pierce-Arrow Company during the three years in which it has been in force."

In affirming the decision of Justice Gould, the Court of Appeals decision, read by Justice Robb, says, in part:

"Viewed from any angle, we can find no competent and adequate evidence (which, as we understand, means substantial evidence) in support of the charge against Godsol. The complaint is that false representations were made to the Pierce-Arrow Company, and that the money was obtained from the French Government. The contract of purchase was between the Pierce-Arrow Company and that Government. Payments by the Government were to that company in this country, and those payments, of course, included the commissions here involved. In short, it was the usual and customary arrangement. The Pierce-Arrow Company then paid its agent here. If any one was deceived, it was the Pierce-Arrow Company and not the French Republic, for the commissions paid Godsol's firm in New York were not paid by that republic, but by the company from money to which the company had absolute ownership.

No Deception Practiced.

"The theory of the prosecution is that no agency was necessary. In other words, that exactly the same number of trucks would have been purchased by the French Government had the Godsol agency not intervened. It logically follows that no deception was practiced upon that Government. It wanted Pierce-Arrow trucks, and it got what it wanted, at an agreed price.

"But it knew that an agency did intervene, and that knowledge came to it immediately following the creation of the agency.

"Since commissions are usually considered a necessary incident of agency, it is somewhat strange that more than two years should have elapsed before any effort was made to deal directly with the Pierce-Arrow Company. Of course, that company would have been properly willing to eliminate the agency, but, having unsuccessfully tried direct dealings, it ought not now to be convicted of bad faith by a finding based upon pure suspicion that it made a corrupt bargain with Godsol."

A document issued in Godsol's behalf contains these statements:

"The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company has written to Mr. Godsol a letter under date of Feb. 27 in which it states: 'We have never had the slightest cause for complaint or criticism of your method of handling business negotiations in our interest. Our business association and negotiations with you have always been of the most cordial and friendly nature. In any question necessitating business negotiations you have met us in a fair and liberal manner. You have never in a single instance failed to fulfill all of your promises to us, whether these promises were in writing or were verbal.'

"Mr. Merten E. Lewis, former Attorney General of the State of New York, in whose office was Alfred L. Becker, who made the investigation on which the entire prosecution against Mr. Godsol was based, has stated in writing that he agrees with Judge Gould's conclusion, and further that the record does not in my opinion disclose evidence to justify the charges that Mr. Godsol made any false representations to any one either in France or, within the State of New York.

"Godsol in this case merely acted as agent for the Pierce-Arrow and other motor companies and received the usual agent's commissions."

GLOBE PRESSMEN ON STRIKE

President of Union Had Counseled Men Not to Quit.

Because two discharged pressmen, who had been employed by The New York Globe, were not reinstated, twenty-five pressmen quit work yesterday. When it was known that the men intended to strike the International Pressmen's Union was notified, and George L. Berry, President of that organization, came to The Globe plant and counseled the men not to leave their work while the trouble was being arbitrated. His advice was not heeded.

The strike of the pressmen delayed the getting out of editions yesterday. Peter Breen, foreman of the pressroom, said that more than one-half of the paper's circulation was printed. He, Edward David Simon, President of the local, for the hasty action of the men. The two men, who were discharged three weeks ago, Mr. Breen said, had been let go because they had overstayed their leaves of absence. The whole matter, he said, was in the hands of the international organization, but the men would not wait for that body to take action.

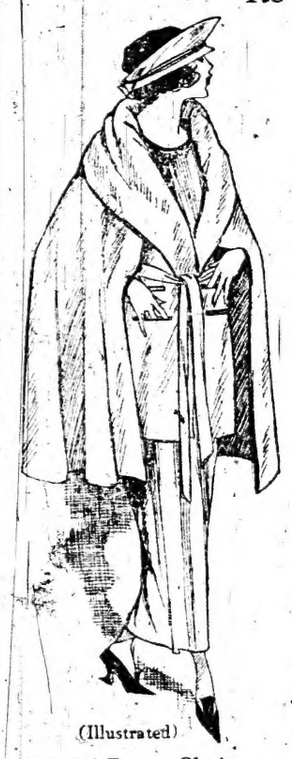
NEW BUSINESS HOURS—9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

MISSES' CAPE-WRAPS of EVORA CLOTH

Its Scarcity is Assurance of its Exclusiveness
Its Texture is Assurance of its Charm



(Illustrated)
Misses' Evora Cloth Cape-Wrap 69.50

EVORA CLOTH is now in the limelight of fashion because it is the scarcest of the preferred wool fabrics; in fact it is almost impossible to procure. Its infrequent appearance has greatly enhanced the desirability of this fabric in the eyes of those who want an exclusive cape-wrap.

And it has many other charms aside from being exclusive. It is soft, pliable, light weight and clinging—essential characteristics for gracefully draped cape-wraps which attain the fashionably slender lines.

There are Misses' Evora Cloth Wraps in reindeer, taupe and new shades of brown; also black. Varying length models with deep yokes, coatee or panel fronts; large piquant collars, plain or marvelously designed silk linings.

69.50 to 185.00

Other New Model Misses' Capes and Coats

Prominence is given to those of silk duvetyn, Bolivia cloth, tricotine, wool velour, silvertone, serge, fibre silk weaves, reversible chiffon velvet or satin. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 195.00

MISSES' SUITS

Interesting examples of skilled tailoring, and original interpretations of bloused, belted, mannish tailored or cape suits developed in wool tricotine, Poiret twill, serge, silk duvetyn, tweeds, covert or Oxford suitings. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 195.00

MISSES' DRESSES

There is a pronounced vogue for dresses of various silk weaves such as moire silk, taffeta silk; plain, flowered or figured Georgette crepe; satin, crepe de chine, crepe meteor, foulard silk or tricolette. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 145.00

MISSES' APPAREL SHOPS—Second Floor



Beginning At Saks This Morning

A Most Important

Sale of 6,600 Men's Shirts

At $1.20

¶ Anyone familiar with market conditions to-day considers it a feat to offer a good shirt at less than two dollars. *It is a feat*—and only because a manufacturer desired to keep his force intact during the slow "in between" season are we able to offer these shirts at so low a price.

¶ Every shirt is made over our own measurements, neckbands are all properly shrunken, cuffs are in the soft French effect, and only the finest ocean pearl buttons have been used. Here are the materials:

Fine Woven Madras, Rich Mercerized Cloths, Doucetine, Printed Madras and Percales. Also a variety of Plain White Mercerized Cloths. Sizes 13½ to 18. Sleeve Lengths, 33 to 36 inches.

Quantity Limited to Three Hundred

Men's Leather Belts, Special at 65c

In the popular narrow width style. Black, Tan and Gray.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

W. & J. SLOANE

ESTABLISHED OVER 75 YEARS

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS

Standard Qualities

PLAIN-COLOR WILTON CARPETS
In a Variety of Colorings
9,000 Yards. Formerly $6.50 Yd.—*Now $3.50 & $4.00 Yd.*

PLAIN-COLOR "ARISTO" AND "BIGELOW" AXMINSTER CARPETS
3,500 Yards. Formerly $4.50 Yd.—*Now $2.50 Yd.*

FIGURED "ARISTO" AND "BIGELOW" AXMINSTER CARPETS
18,000 Yards. Formerly $4.50 Yd.—*Now $2.50 Yd.*

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

WESTERN SOLDIERS RETURN ON SIBONEY

Units of 91st Division Back After Fighting Under King Albert.

SAW ENTRY INTO BRUSSELS

Men of 35th, 73d, and 87th Divisions Arrive on the Mani and the Alaskan.

Among the 9,647 troops who returned yesterday from France were detachments of the 363d and 364th Infantry Regiments which were part of the 91st Division, trained at Camp Low, Washington, and composed of men from California, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska. They were on the naval transport Siboney and were met down the bay by relatives and friends from the West, who had been waiting in New York for several days to greet them. The Western warriors have their divisional insignia, the green fir tree, painted on their trench helmets and embroidered on their shoulders.

The 91st Division took 2,360 German prisoners, 400 machine guns, and a large number of field guns and tanks, and its losses were 1,160 killed or died of wounds and missing and 5,000 wounded. One of its men won the Congressional Medal of Honor, twenty-two the Distinguished Service Cross, nineteen Belgian War Crosses and eleven the French Croix de Guerre.

Lieut. Col. Lucius Bennett, a regular army officer, who was in command of the troops on the Siboney, said that the 91st Division sailed on the first week of last July under command of Major Gen. William M. Johnston, and after six weeks' training in France were called into action as part of the First American Army in the attack on St. Mihiel. From there the division, he said, went to the Argonne on Sept. 26, where it remained until Oct. 11, when orders came to advance into the enemy territory, and after marching eight miles and capturing several entrenchments, the 91st joined the Belgian Army under command of King Albert.

Later they took part in the Ypres offensive, with the British on one side of them and the French on the other, and in the general attack on Oct. 31 they captured the heavily fortified Spitaals-Bosschen Woods and advanced 13 kilometres into the enemy's lines. They crossed the Scheldt River and captured the ancient city of Audenarde, liberating thousands of Belgians who did not know that American soldiers were in Belgium. A house-to-house fight took place in the narrow streets, and as the Germans destroyed all the bridges across the Scheldt the 91st succeeded in crossing on pontoon bridges, hastily constructed under fire. The troops were awaiting the renewal of the attack when the news of the armistice reached them.

The division participated in the entry of King Albert into Brussels and the entry of all the allied troops into the German city of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Had Part in Belgian Triumph.

Colonel Bennett said that the day King Albert marched into Brussels the Belgian people lost their reason. They thronged the streets through which the victorious troops passed, and the church bells rang out peals of welcome, while the massed bands at the principal points played the Belgian national anthem. It was a sight that no one could witness without emotion, the Colonel said. Men and women wept for joy and cheered the American flag as heartily as they did their own when the detachments of the 91st Division went by.

The remainder of the 91st Division is believed to be on its way home from France, the officers said yesterday, and should arrive in New York within the next few days.

The transport Mani had 3,644 officers and men on board, including 632 sick and wounded, of whom 130 were mental cases. Among the troops was the 146th Regiment of the 35th Division, Ohio National Guardsmen, who fought at St. Mihiel, in the Argonne, and in other sectors. The senior army officer on board was Brig. Gen. Sanford B. Stansbury of the 73d Division, who went overseas as Colonel of the 147th Regiment and was promoted in France. In private life he is a lumber merchant in Cincinnati. His son, Private Carroll A. Stansbury, is his orderly.

Two thousand men of the 346th Infantry Regiment of the 87th Division came back on the transport Alaskan, which had 2,216 troops from St. Nazaire. They were nearly all men from New York and New Jersey and were trained at Camp Dix. They left the United States under the command of Colonel W. E. Welsh, who was later promoted to Brigadier General and attached to General Pershing's staff. They arrived in France in July, 1918, and were to have gone into the front lines on Nov. 22.

The French liner Lorraine brought back 287 casuals. One company of the casuals consisted of 2 officers and 76 men of the Chemical Warfare Section in charge of Captain Donald H. Rowe of Portland, Me.

Colonel C. T. Clark of the Army Transport Service at Hoboken said yesterday that the transports would be taxed to the utmost capacity during the next few months to bring the troops home from France. The men, he said, have to stand in line to get their food, and in many cases they will have to be satisfied with two meals per day, the Colonel added, because the galley accommodation, where the food is cooked, cannot be expanded like the sleeping accommodation.

The Leviathan, which is due tomorrow, has 9,200 troops on board, he said, who will get three meals per day, but on the succeeding voyages there will be 16,000 soldiers on board, and they will only get two meals per day. They must fill in for the other one with hard tack, cheese, and other foodstuffs, which can be eaten without cooking.

O'RYAN IS MUSTERED OUT.

Other Members of 27th's Staff Also Get Discharges.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, with the members of the staff of the 27th Division and two of the brigade commanders, received their discharge papers from the United States Army yesterday, after eighteen months' service. General O'Ryan has made no comment yet upon the report that he would resume command of the military forces of the State by appointment by Governor Smith. The other officers will resume work in their professions or business.

As a courtesy to the three Generals who were to be mustered out, Major Gen. David C. Shanks, commanding the Port of Embarkation, sent officers to General O'Ryan's office in the Hall of Records to fill out the required papers and to make the necessary physical examinations. General O'Ryan was met there by Brig. Gen. George Albert Wingate of the 52d Artillery Brigade, and Brig. Gen. Charles I. Debevoise of the 53d Infantry Brigade. The other brigade commander, Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, will resume his rank as Colonel of Infantry in the regular army.

Other members of General O'Ryan's staff went to Hoboken for their medical examination and to sign their papers. They were: Lieut. Cols. Edward Olmsted and William T. Starr, assistant chiefs of staff; J. Leslie Kincaid, Judge Advocate; Joseph J. Daly, ordnance officer; Edward McLean, machine gun officer; Henry S. Sternberger, Quartermaster; J. Mayhew Wainright, inspector, and Walter C. Montgomery, surgeon, and Majors Lucius A. Salisbury and Lefferts Hutton, medical officers; Sydney G. De Kay and August B. Peterson, assistant chiefs of staff; Tristram Tupper, adjutant; Raymond D. Monie and M. F. Cagney, transport officers; Chaplains Francis A. Kelly and E. A. Dayne, and Captain J. D. Eddy, aid.

It has been recommended to Governor Smith by a commission, headed by Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, that the officers resume their ranks in the State Guard. Most of the officers are anxious to serve in a National Guard organization, and few officers in the division are anxious to serve in the Regular Army.

77TH DIVISION PLANS A $5,000,000 CLUB

Site at Lafayette and Eighth Streets, Leased for a Year, Probably Will Be Taken.

TO MARK GRAVES IN FRANCE

Association Has 1,500 Bronze Tablets Ready for Shipment—List of Officers Promoted.

Tentative plans drawn by Warren & Wetmore for the proposed $5,000,000 clubhouse of the 77th Division were made public yesterday at the headquarters of the 77th Division Association at 280 Madison Avenue. The site of the old Astor Library, at Lafayette and Eighth Streets, has been tentatively selected as the location for the clubhouse. This piece of land and the building now occupying it have been leased for one year by the association, to provide a temporary club for the men when they return to the United States this month. Carpenters and decorators have been put to work renovating the building.

While other sites further uptown have been considered for the permanent clubhouse, those in charge of the project generally favor the Astor Library site because so many of the men in the 77th Division came from the lower east side. The Executive Committee in charge of the clubhouse plans consists of Major S. Fullerton Weaver, Major Julius O. Adler, Major George C. McMurtry, and Major Lewis Sanders. Major James A. Roosevelt, who died on his way from France a few days ago, was also a member of the Executive Committee.

Keeping in mind the monumental character such an edifice should have, the architects have sought to design a building which will typify the spirit of Americanism that was developed in the division. The proposed clubhouse, as seen in the architects' drawings, resembles somewhat the Parthenon.

The building will contain a separate room for each regiment in the division, with a large drill hall capable of accommodating 6,000 men. It is planned to install a gymnasium which will rank among the finest in the city. Other proposed features are a restaurant, grill room, and reading rooms. Sleeping quarters for 500 men are also provided for in the plans.

The methods of raising the funds for the clubhouse have not been decided upon as yet. Several officers of the division expressed the opinion yesterday that the $5,000,000 could probably be raised within the division itself. Credit for originating the idea of the clubhouse is given to Major General Robert Alexander, commanding officer of the division and honorary President of the 77th Division Association.

Officers of the 77th held a preliminary meeting yesterday at the Biltmore to discuss plans for making the homecoming of the division a success. At this meeting the suggestions contained in the letters of scores of relatives of the men sent to the association were read and discussed. The suggestion of having cheer leaders along the line of march to co-ordinate the vocal greetings of the crowd met with approval. The officers will hold a conference this morning with the Mayor's Committee in the Hall of Records.

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, who heads the advance party sent by Major Gen. Alexander to co-operate with the local organization in the reception arrangements, made public yesterday a partial list of promotions of officers in the division made after the signing of the armistice. These promotions resulted from Secretary Baker's modification of his order stopping the advancement of officers after the cessation of hostilities. The promotions are as follows:

	Appointed to	Assigned.
Walter W. Metcalf	Lt. Col.	306th Infantry
Douglas Campbell	Lt. Col.	Hqrs. 77th
Weston Jenkins	Major	307th Infantry
William Mack	Major	306th Infantry
Arthur M. Wolff	Major	308th Infantry
Ernest S. Halle	Major	307th Infantry
L. A. Breckinridge	Major	308th Infantry
S. Ashelstock	Major	306th Infantry
G. C. McMurtry	Major	308th Infantry
W. H. Bennett	Major	308th Infantry
Robert H. Whiton	Captain	306th Infantry
William J. Berry	Captain	308th Infantry
Howard Grose	Captain	306th Infantry
Philip M. Gray	Captain	305th Infantry
Sidney M. Grosott	Captain	306th Infantry
E. F. Baldwin	Captain	307th Infantry
John C. Butler	Captain	308th Infantry
H. H. Paterson	Captain	308th Infantry
Harold V. Jones	Captain	308th Infantry
Warren Sullivan	Captain	302d Am. Train
J. W. Vandeman	Captain	307th Infantry
Nathan H. Lord	Captain	307th Infantry
O. N. Thompson	1st Lieut.	305th Infantry
W. S. Gilliam	1st Lieut.	305th Infantry
Samuel Freedman	1st Lieut.	306th Infantry
Paul S. Achilles	1st Lieut.	306th M. G. Bn.
E. W. Williams	1st Lieut.	306th M. G. Bn.
C. H. Andre	1st Lieut.	306th M. G. Bn.
Louis G. Bulson	1st Lieut.	306th M. G. Bn.
N. E. Jamieson	1st Lieut.	302d Sup. Train
Arnold C. Forbes	1st Lieut.	306th M. G. Bn.

Fifteen hundred grave markers, one of which is to be placed over the grave of every member of the division buried in France, have been received at the 77th Division headquarters, to be shipped to France this week.

The marker is a figure of the Statue of Liberty, the official emblem of the 77th, at the base of which is a circle to contain the identification tag of the soldier. The figure, which is of bronze, is eleven inches high and four inches broad. The markers will be placed on the wooden crosses over the graves.

"By means of these grave markers we will have a certain and permanent record of the burial places of those members of the 77th Division who have made the supreme sacrifice," said Mrs. Lloyd Derby, Assistant Secretary of the 77th Division Association, yesterday. "The Western front is dotted with the graves of our fallen heroes of the 77th, every one of which is being cared for. It is our intention to seek out every one of these sacred spots and place a marker over it."

Other promotions in the division will be given out later, according to Colonel Campbell. The recommendations for promotion in practically all of the cases grew out of conduct in the Argonne fighting, it was said.

DINNER FOR MAYOR ROLPH.

San Francisco Executive Here to Welcome Western Soldiers.

Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco was the guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore, by James Wood, managng director of the Hotel Belmont, and formerly Police Commissioner under Mayor Rolph. He stated that his sole purpose in visiting New York was to give to the soldiers from California the hearty welcome to which they were entitled, and that he was especially concerned in arranging for the greeting to be given to the boys of the 363d Infantry, consisting principally of drafted men from the city of San Francisco. They are expected to arrive on the steamer Kentuckian Thursday morning.

Colonel Charles F. Hutchins of the 160th Infantry, now at Camp Mills, and destined to leave in a few days for the West, spoke of the difficulty of giving credit to any one division for the winning of an action, as the composition changed so frequently. As an example he cited the 77th Division, the infantry division of which contained more than one-third of California troops during the Argonne fight, while several of the officers in the Colonel's own company were from the old 69th.

Among those present were other members of the California contingent, including Lieut. Col. Henry H. Brown, Major Alexander H. Thomas, Major Stephen S. Boothe, Major William Frieberg, and Captain Herbert Simon. John Hays Hammond, President of the Rocky Mountain Club, sent a telegram pledging co-operation upon th part of the club in welcoming the Western boys. Edwin W. McGanney presided.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 29th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 22.14 cents.—Advt.

THE STRENGTH OF STEEL

and the skill of master craftsmen have combined to make the vaults of the Mercantile worthy receptacles for your valuables. The courtesy accorded you is just as finely finished a product—just as true and just as sure, and just as unfailing.

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

Established 1870

115 BROADWAY NEW YORK

RETURN OF THE 27TH.—The extraordinary scenes in welcoming the 27th are shown in Midweek Pictorial this week and form a valuable souvenir of a historic occasion. News-stands, 10 cents.—Advt.

too late —almost

Mr. and Mrs. Manhattan:—

If you didn't bring your bundle of old clothes to one of the 70 Red Cross receiving stations in Manhattan, do it today. The trucks will be collecting bundles until 5 P. M. today. The three following receiving stations will be open until 5 P. M. Saturday.

9 Union Square
7 East 36th Street
68th St. and Broadway



The ARGYLE

$6.50 to $9.00

Here is a style that is thoroughly American. A high-grade shoe with a made-to-order look, built with lasting leather, that will wear and hold its classy shape. Come in and slide your foot into one. A variety of Walk-Over lasts makes a perfect fit absolutely certain for you.

Walk-Over

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

New York City: 170 Broadway, 150 Bowery, 1173-75 Broadway, 252 W. 125th St., 1439 Broadway, 822 W. 181st St. Brooklyn: 1353 Broadway, 565-7 Fulton St., 5406 Fifth Ave. Bronx: 537 Melrose Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.: 7 N. Broadway. Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St. Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.

Start today to buy War Savings Stamps

An excellent investment and a patriotic duty

Victor — "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Out to-day

New Victor Records for April

A new month's Victor entertainment! Here are popular songs with the swing and sentiment and touches of humor that make them *really* popular; and catchy dance music that stirs the feet to action.

Delightful new numbers, too, by famous and exclusive Victor artists. Braslau sings a dreamy little plantation melody; Caruso thrills with a great march song of the French soldier; the Flonzaley Quartet plays an exquisite Mozart number. Alma Gluck and Efrem Zimbalist present a tender penitential hymn; Jascha Heifetz contributes a remarkable violin solo, and Schumann-Heink sings an impressive number inspired by army bugle calls.

Below you will find the complete list of these new Victor Records—and remember, any Victor dealer is willing to play any of them for you.

		Number	Size	Price
Croon, Croon, Underneat' de Moon	Sophie Braslau	64799	10	$1.00
The Regiment of Sambre and Meuse	Enrico Caruso	88600	12	3.00
Quartet in D Major—Andante (Mozart)	Flonzaley Quartet	74579	12	1.50
In the Hour of Trial	Alma Gluck and Efrem Zimbalist	87300	10	2.00
On Wings of Song	Jascha Heifetz	74583	12	1.50
Taps	Ernestine Schumann-Heink	87299	10	2.00
Festival Te Deum—Part 1 / Festival Te Deum—Part 2	Trinity Choir / Trinity Choir	35674	12	1.35
Ja-Da / Alcoholic Blues	Arthur Fields / Billy Murray	18522	10	.85
That Wonderful Mother of Mine / Salvation Lassie of Mine	Henry Burr / Charles Hart and Lewis James	18524	10	.85
I'll Say She Does—Fox Trot (Piano, Xylophone, Saxophone) / You're Some Pretty Doll—Fox Trot (Piano, Xylophone, Saxophone)	All Star Trio / All Star Trio	18527	10	.85
When Daisies Pied and Violets Blue / (1) She Never Told Her Love (2) Orpheus With His Lute	Laura Littlefield / Laura Littlefield	18528	10	.85
Some Day I'll Make You Glad / Singapore	Sterling Trio / Arthur Fields	18529	10	.85
Johnny's in Town / My Barney Lies Over the Ocean	Arthur Fields / Billy Murray	18530	10	.85
Mammy's Lullaby—Waltz / Sweet Hawaiian Moonlight—Waltz	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra / Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18531	10	.85
Mickey (Violin, 'Cello, Piano) / Kisses—Fox Trot (Violin, 'Cello, Piano)	Joseph C. Smith Trio / Joseph C. Smith Trio	18532	10	.85
Come on Papa—Medley One-Step / (Dry Your) Tears—Medley Fox Trot	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra / Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18533	10	.85

Hear these new Victor Records to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you an illustrated booklet describing these new records and play any music you wish to hear. Saenger Voice Culture Records are invaluable to vocal students—ask to hear them.

Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $12 to $950.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

EXCEEDED

The volume of advertising offered for publication in The New York Times frequently exceeds the space allotted to advertisements in the twenty-four pages to which The Times is limited on weekdays.

In this emergency it is necessary to omit advertisements.

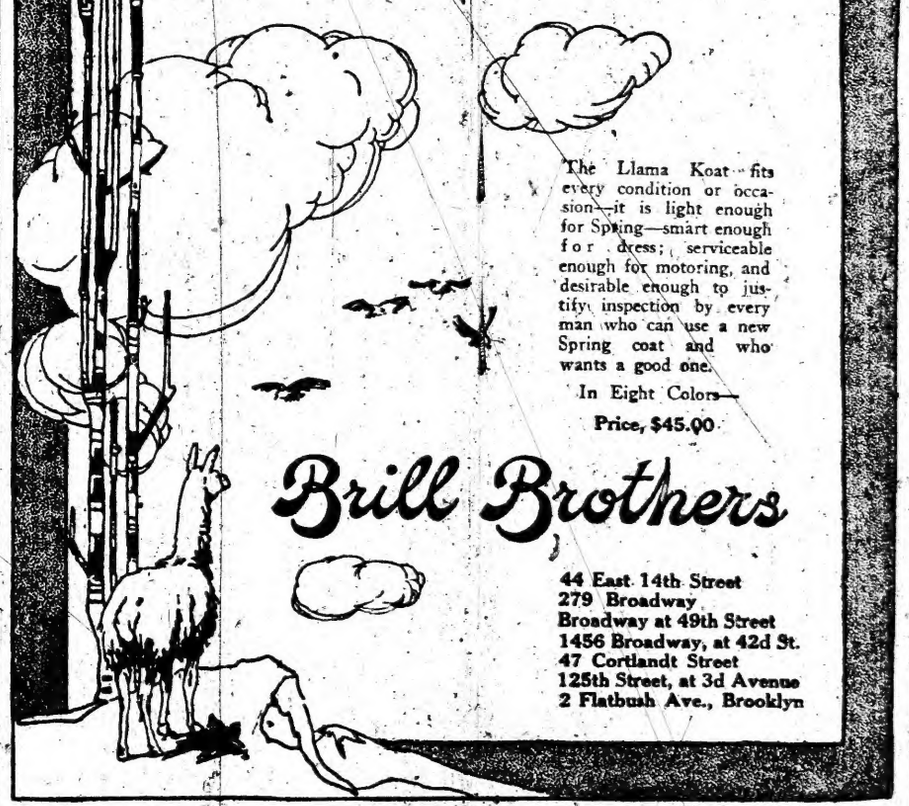
Today 48 columns are omitted and 111 columns published.

Reasonable assurance can be given that all advertisements accepted for Saturday, Sunday or Monday will be published. Orders for the insertion of advertisements, if possible, should include the words "or the first available day" as well as the date when publication is desired.

Llama Koats

by the HOUSE of KUPPENHEIMER

A new material in Topcoats for Men—This Spring's smartest novelty



The Llama Koat fits every condition or occasion—it is light enough for Spring—smart enough for dress; serviceable enough for motoring, and desirable enough to justify inspection by every man who can use a new Spring coat and who wants a good one.

In Eight Colors—

Price, $45.00

Brill Brothers

44 East 14th Street
279 Broadway
Broadway at 49th Street
1456 Broadway, at 42d St.
47 Cortlandt Street
125th Street, at 3d Avenue
2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

MAURICE DISCUSSES REVOLT IN HUNGARY

Expects No Situation Requiring Extensive Military Operations by the Allies.

URGES FOOD SHIPMENTS

Believes Enemy Will Sign the Treaty of Peace as Soon as It Is Presented.

Major Gen. Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, formerly Director of Military Operations in the British Army, yesterday summed up his opinion of Germany's threat not to submit to the peace terms in the one word "bluff." Returning yesterday from an over-Sunday visit to the British Embassy in Washington, General Maurice also was positive that the Red uprising in Hungary was likely to give little trouble in a military way.

"The uprising in Hungary," he said, "is not likely to lead to extensive military operations. A few tanks, armored cars, and airplanes probably will be all that will be required to cope with the situation from a military standpoint. Both Germany and Austro-Hungary are too exhausted and militarily impotent to make any formidable resistance to the Allies.

"The reported selection of General Mangin for an important mission to the Balkan country does not necessarily mean that he is to lead a large army against the revolutionists. It is my belief that such a step would not be necessary. I made a trip through part of Germany just before coming to the United States, and the impression I received was that the enemy was in no condition to put up any more fight.

"The military spirit of the peoples of the Central Powers is thoroughly broken. With our airplanes alone we could whip them into submission. I believe that the people of Germany are hungry fully realize what we could do to them and to their factories and towns with our bombing planes, and they have no real desire to force the issue with us.

"I do not wish to be understood, however, as trying to minimize the gravity of the situation. I cannot too strongly emphasize this. While I am convinced that the military subjugation of Germany and Austro-Hungary would be a comparatively simple matter, we would still be, after that was accomplished, in the uncomfortable position of sitting on the safety valve.

"General Maurice said that to his mind the only solution of the problem lay in helping food and supplies to the starving people. He added that this should be done, and that the signing of the treaty of peace should be hurried before the plight of the people became desperate.

"The enemy will sign the treaty of peace as soon as it is presented to him. At least that is my belief," General Maurice said. "It is not the first time Germany has whined and bluffed about complying with demands we have made of her, but you will recall that she always has complied with them when she found that we meant business. A day of passive resistance could be carried by them, of course, and it would mean a lot of trouble for us, but it would hurt Germany a great deal more in fact, it would mean absolute ruin for her, the end of everything. I feel quite sure that she realizes that, and would not dare to go to such extremes."

General Maurice will lecture next Friday night in Carnegie Hall, taking the League of Nations for his topic.

FRENCH BUREAU TO GO ON.

High Commission to Continue Part of Work Here.

It was announced yesterday by Edouard de Billy of the French High Commission that, although the commission was terminated by a French governmental decree on March 22, a part of the organization is to be maintained in the United States for a few months longer. This will be under the direction of Maurice Casenave, who will be appointed Director General of the Service of France in the United States. He will act under the authority of André Tardieu.

The Department of Franco-American War Co-operation will continue to be maintained until after the departure from France of the American Army. This department was created in June, 1918, with Mr. Tardieu, in Paris, as the head of it.

REPORTED CASUALTIES NOW 281,493

88 Named in Two More Army Lists Include 13 Killed in Action, 42 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Two army casualty lists, containing 88 names, were issued by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 275,549, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned.

No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm of the service was 5,944. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 281,493.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 13 killed in action, 9 died of wounds, 11 died of accident, 51 died of disease, and 4 wounded severely.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 31.	Total.
Killed in action	31,666	13	31,679
Died of wounds	732		732
Died of accident	13,390	9	13,399
Died of disease	3,771	11	3,782
	22,100	51	22,151
Total	71,659	84	71,743
Wounded	194,083	4	194,087
Missing	5,185		5,185
Total	270,927	88	271,015

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen.	General.
Col.	Colonel.
Maj.	Major.
Capt.	Captain.
Lt.	Lieutenant.
Sgt.	Sergeant.
Corp.	Corporal.
Sgl.	Bugler.
Mch.	Mechanic.
Wagn.	Wagoner.
Mus.	Musician.
Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BIRCHBY, J. A., 347 Madison Av.—Secretary ..... (KA)
CHAUVIN, RAOUL, 347 Madison Av.—Secretary ..... (DD)
COWELL, J. E., 347 Madison Av.—Secretary ..... (DD)
CORLETT, G. W., 347 Madison Av.—Secretary ..... (DD)
DEMBY, DAVID, 219 Audubon Av.—Corp. ..... (DD)
KNIGHT, ALICE, 347 Madison Av.—Secretary ..... (DD)
McBRIDE, T. F., 2,221 3d Av. ..... (DA)
MANSFIELD, RICHARD, 219 W. 83d St. ..... (DD)
MARTIN, W. C., 347 Madison Av.—Secretary ..... (KA)
REINGOLD, WM., 44 Windsor Place, Brooklyn ..... (DD)
WELSH, A. A., 162 W. 96th St.—Corp. ..... (DW)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

[illegible] AN, FRANK W., Utica ..... (DD)
GORMAN, W. C., Yonkers—Wagn. ..... (DD)
MAIER, WILLIAM, Morrisdale ..... (DD)
SCHNEIDER, E. H., Rochester—Wagn. ..... (DD)
STUBENZ, STANLEY, Buffalo—Corp. ..... (DD)

ALABAMA.

GRIER, WM. I., Seaman ..... (DD)
JOHN, RAYMON, Daphne ..... (DD)
REYNOLDS, HENRY Capps ..... (DD)

ARKANSAS.

ESTES, CHARLES D., Miller ..... (DD)
FEARS, JULIUS, Millerville ..... (DD)
MEEKS, C. C., Pocahontas—Lt. ..... (DD)

CALIFORNIA.

SCHAEFER, L. C., San Francisco—Corp. ..... (DD)
STEWART, E. R., Los Angeles ..... (DD)

CONNECTICUT.

DALY, GEORGE J., Wallingford—Corp. (DD)
TRECHER, E. B., New Haven ..... (DW)

GEORGIA.

CLEMENT, CHARLES G., Cornelia ..... (KA)
JONNER, P. H., Bayley—Mch. ..... (DD)
NEALY, TOM, Raymond ..... (DD)
REESE, JESSE, Macon ..... (DD)

ILLINOIS.

BENT, F. F., South Chicago—Cook ..... (DD)
DRAGINJAC, MIKE, Chicago ..... (KA)
HOLLAND, SIDNEY, Granite City ..... (DD)
SEVERIN, E. N., Chicago—Sgt. ..... (DD)
SIMS, W. M., Thompsonville ..... (KA)

INDIANA.

EVERETT, FRED, Marshfield ..... (DD)

KANSAS.

CHANTE, H. W., Wichita—Lt. ..... (DD)
ISAACSON, A. G., Courtland ..... (DW)
TAYLOR, E. H., Greenleaf ..... (DD)
SHANNON, EDWARD, Mapleton—Sgt. (DW)

KENTUCKY.

GILBURTH, W. O., Harlan ..... (DW)
NEAL, J. W., Taylorsville—Lt. ..... (DD)

LOUISIANA.

FONTENOT, CHARLEY, Ville Platte (DD)
LEE, ROBERT, Farwell ..... (DD)

MAINE.

BLOUIN, OVILA, Augusta ..... (DA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

KALOUMIRIS, PETER A., Haverhill ..... (DA)

MICHIGAN.

BOEGNER, CLAUDE, Lapeer ..... (DW)
CROWL, W. C., Detroit—Corp. ..... (DD)
STEBLE, TONEY, Grass Lake ..... (KA)

MISSISSIPPI.

THACKER, CLAUDE, Oxford ..... (DD)

MISSOURI.

ELLIOTT, GRAHAM, Orrick ..... (KA)

MONTANA.

OLMSTEAD, Cortes P., Great Falls ... (DD)

NEBRASKA.

GRAY, G., Beatrice—Corp. ..... (DD)

NORTH CAROLINA.

BOYD, SIMON, Winterville—Corp. ..... (DD)
GILLIS, FRED, Lumber Ridge ..... (DD)

OHIO.

BALL, JESSE I., Cincinnati ..... (DA)
DAVIS, IVOR E., Niles ..... (DD)
DOUGLASS, CLARENCE E., Kent .... (DD)

OKLAHOMA.

KERSTETTER, HARRY, Stillwater .... (DD)

OREGON.

BLAKE, HARRY, Marshfield ..... (DW)

PENNSYLVANIA.

EARHART, E. M., Saltsburg ..... (DD)
LAMKE, CHARLES H., Swatara—Corp. (DA)
LINTNER, ANTIS S., Blairsville ..... (DA)
McDONOUGH, JOHN J., Verona ..... (DD)
MANN, ARTHUR, Linesville ..... (DD)
SCHRADER, JOHN H., Ampler ..... (DW)
WOLFE, FRANKLIN D., Milton—Capt. (KA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BARKSDALE, R., Fountain—Cook ..... (DD)
BETREA, THAD., Dillon ..... (DA)
THORNWELL, T. A., Riverside—Cook. (VA)

TENNESSEE.

McCLANAHAN, F. C., Brentwood .... (DW)
TAYLOR, MAHAN, Fosterville ..... (DD)
WRIGHT, W. W., Union City—Sgt. Maj. (DD)

TEXAS.

AYERS, GRANVILLE, Chicota ..... (DA)
BURLESON, JOHN, Hillsboro ..... (DD)
GUZMAN, JESUS, Corpus Christi ..... (KA)

VERMONT.

BURNER, NELSON, Jeffersonville ..... (KA)

VIRGINIA.

ACORS, RODERICK, Massanetta ..... (DA)

WASHINGTON.

HOPKINS, AUGUSTUS, Silcott ..... (DD)
WILLIAMS, C. F., Reardon—Corp. ..... (DD)

WISCONSIN.

MALINOWSKI, SCZEPAN, Milwaukee (DA)

ITALY.

CINANNI, ANTONIO, Gerico ..... (DA)

RUSSIA.

ROBERTS, LOUIS, Lepa, Poland ..... (KA)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
CHARNIN, NATHAN, 122 Rockaway Road, Jamaica	(D)	(MA)
MORRISSEY, M. F., 421 E. 22d St.	(WL)	(MA)

OTHER STATES.

ADAMS, JAMES W., Waubun, Minn.—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
AKERSON, ARTHUR N., Sioux City, Iowa	(KA)	(MA)
BEANE, JAMES D., Concord, Mass.—Lt.	(D)	(MA)
BELL, J. M., Bethpage, Tenn.	(D)	(MA)
CAMERON, W., Easton, Penn.	(KA)	(MA)
CHAMBERLAIN, R., Brookline, Mass.	(KA)	(MA)
DOHERTY, JOSEPH E., Thompsonville, Conn.	(RD)	(MA)
GATTON, CYRUS J., Bozeman, Mont.—Lt.	(DP)	(MA)
GRAY, G. C., Leesburg, Va.	(D)	(MA)
JACOBS, W. L., San Marcos, Cal.	(KA)	(MA)
LARAMEY, C., Hermosa Beach, Cal.	(WS)	(DW)
LOUIS, ANTONIO, Blue Island, Ill.—Sgt.	(KA)	(WU)
PIERCE, CHARLES W., Columbus, Ohio	(KA)	(D)
RADLOFF, WILLIAM, Lidgerwood, N. Dak.	(WU)	(KA)
ROBARTS, J. B., Chelsea, Mass.—Sgt.	(KA)	(MA)
ROBERTS, R. L., Erock, Ky.	(KA)	(MA)
TRUSHINSKI, ALBERT, Waukesha, Wis.	(KA)	(MA)
WARICK, JOSEPH, Jersey City, N. J.	(Sick)	(MA)
WORTHELY, E. D., Lakeview, Mich.	(KA)	(MA)
YORK, WILL, Dante, Va.	(KA)	(MA)
CROWL, HARRY W., Baltimore, Md.	(Erroneously)	(DD)
DIONKIN, ISADORE; Mrs. Janga Dropkin, 1,427 Wilkins Av., New York City	(Erroneously)	(KA)

Coffee Drinkers find there is no raise in price of

INSTANT POSTUM

If for health or other reasons you have considered a change from coffee, now is a good time to make a test of Postum.

Not a bit of waste

STORE HOURS: 9 A. M. TO 5:30 P. M.

Best & Co.

Greeley 1234 — Paris — London

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Established 1879



SALE TODAY

Women's Easter Suits

48.00

A special group for the *PETITE WOMAN.*

A special group for *FASHIONABLE STOUTS.*

As well as—

A wide assortment of styles in the regulation sizes—*34 to 40.*

Velour checks, now so demanded, are very unusual at this price. Trico, Poiret twill, military twill and men's wear serges, all hand tailored and finely lined.

"You Never Pay More at Best's" is equally true of our alteration charges, also—the lowest on the Avenue

Third Floor

You Never Pay More at Best's

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Gimbels Great Spring Drive

The encouraging success achieved by this fastest growing store in its brief eight years of existence, leads it to make a frank bid for 100,000 new customers this Spring.

People have come to expect unusual values from Gimbels. The past success is big with significance of this truth.

During April Gimbels will offer values that will set a new record—values that will be unusual even for Gimbels. Here are a few of the features that will make Tuesday (the opening day of the sale) a day of opportunities:



First Crack Out of the Box

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL

Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits

A SALE WITH EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

$23.50 All Reduced in Price. New Styles, New Fabrics. New Shades. Many

$28.75 All Reduced in Price. Well Tailored. The Season's Latest Models.

Plain Blues, Browns, Greys and Blacks. Fancy Worsteds and Striped Effects. New Patterns—New Styles. Sale opens this morning, April 1st, at, at 9:00 A. M.

Men's and Young Men's Spring Top Coats ¼ Silk Lined, Full Silk Lined **$21.75**

CHESTERFIELD MODEL, DOUBLE BREASTED SKIRTED MODEL, AND FORM FITTED MODEL. Well tailored. Many fancy colors, as well as plain Oxford greys. All sizes.

Men's Separate Trousers, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50

For dress or business wear. Plain colors and striped effects. All sizes. Every pair in this sale has been reduced.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor



Boys' Clothing

The Kind That Mothers and Boys Like

At Gimbels you can always get real, snappy clothes for boys—and well made.

Suitable for the rough, hard use that youngsters always give their clothes, yet bright and neat-looking enough to please the eye.

Values? Well, frankly, we're out to make a lot of new friends and to please our old ones, so the values couldn't be better.

Norfolk Suits, $13.50
Splendid fitting suits in the new spring models. Materials especially good for school wear; most of these suits have two pairs of knickers. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Norfolk Suits, $11.50
In new spring patterns and new models. 7 to 17 years.

Norfolk Suits, $7.50
Good quality, spring-weight materials, mostly dark patterns. 7 to 17 years.

Navy Blue Gabardine Middy Suits, $5.50
Wonderful wearing material that stands the laundry perfectly. Just the thing for an extra play suit. 3 to 8 years.

Norfolk Suits, $10.00
Very serviceable spring-weight fabrics. 7 to 17 years.

Blue Serge Norfolk Suits, $10.75
About 50 suits of all wool serge in the loose belt models that are such favorites with the boys. Sizes 7 to 17 years.

Blue Serge Middy Suits, $8.50
Regulation middy, with yoke both front and back. All wool serge knee trousers. 3 to 8 years.

Wash Suits, $2.50, $2.95, $3.50
About 2,000 wash suits, just arrived—In middy, Oliver Twist, and Junior Suit styles. Many different color combinations. At this price, a supply should be put in for the summer days.

GIMBELS BOYS' CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Boys' Blouses, 89c
Strongly made of excellent woven and printed madras and fine percales. New spring patterns and colorings. Cut full and roomy. Collar attached and soft cuffs.

GIMBELS BOYS' FURNISHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Men's Pajamas, $1.35
Slight imperfections often not noticeable. Wearing qualities hardly affected. Excellent cotton materials in plain colors, percales with fancy colored stripes. The product of one of the best makers.

GIMBELS MEN'S FURNISHING SECTION—Main Floor

Men's Cordovan Shoes, $8.25

This sale will appeal to men who like good Cordovan shoes and know their values.

This is a superior grade of Cordovan and the style is this season's most desirable model.

English last—slender vamp—flat, receding toe. Dark mahogany. Materials and workmanship of the best. Will wear as wonderfully as army shoes.

GIMBELS SHOE SECTION—Second Floor

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3

Wonderful Values



To signalize the opening of the great Spring Drive, we want to put on sale the best values we possibly can. Hence we repeat this extraordinary offer which has made us so many new friends and again we say that hats such as these have not sold so low since 1914.

GIMBELS MEN'S HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways.

ANDERSON, EMERSON, VOSHELL AND BALL WIN IN TENNIS TOURNAMENT



In building up this clothing house of ours, we allowed for "bay windows"—our "short stout" size is specially designed for men whose chests have slipped. Out-of-the-ordinary sizes, just as much a feature here as "regulars."

We don't just dabble in them. We have them. Suppose that's why we do the business.

Spring suits and overcoats for men of all builds. Four stores full!

*"Shire" collars are pure linen where the wear comes. Our own brand.

The richest of silk neckwear to wear with them.

*Registered Trademark.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. "Four Convenient Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

The Derby Hat is King again and the DUNLAP embodies all the essentials of perfection—color, style and utility. The best at any price

180 Fifth Avenue
181 Broadway
New York
22 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago
Agencies in all Principal Cities

Fownes Filosette.
Quality in a suede-finished fabric glove finer than any formerly imported—American skill—Fownes century-old reputation. Durable, smart. Kid-fitting—washable.

Made in the U. S. A.

FOWNES FILOSETTE
REG U S PAT OFF
Seasonable shades. At shops everywhere.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Sale To-day and Wednesday
Men's High & Low Shoes
$5.85



EXCEPTIONAL VALUES
RUSSET AND BLACK
CORDOVAN LOW SHOES
in Russet and Black, $7.85.
EDUCATOR SHOES, $7 to $9.
GOLF SHOES, $8.00.

Authorized Exchange Dealers for NEW & USED
BUICKS
Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.
On door East of Broadway.

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

TELEPHONE BRACKETS
For office or home use in great variety of style and price.
Send for descriptive circulars, or representative to call with samples.
INSTALLED ON TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK
SCOFIELD & CO.
Tel. Beekman 4411 150 Nassau St., N.Y.

SPEEDY NET MATCH GOES TO ANDERSON

Brooklyn Youth Defeats H. S. Parker in Second Round of Title Play.

GERALD EMERSON A WINNER

Defeats Edmund Hendrickson in Straight Sets at 7th Regiment Tourney.

Only four matches were played in the National Indoor Tennis Championship at the 7th Regiment Armory yesterday morning, and with them the second round was entirely completed, leaving only sixteen contestants in the tournament. The third round of the singles will be played this afternoon, and a start will be made in the doubles.

Yesterday's tennis was largely concentrated in a thrilling three-set struggle between Frank Anderson and Henry S. Parker, which the Brooklyn youngster eventually won 6—1, 11—13, 6—2. Anderson was exceedingly brilliant from the net, and while he kept at top speed the veteran could do nothing to check him. But in the second set the prodigy of the Anderson family ran into a streak of wildness and was soon outrolling his steadier opponent, who forced the errors by returning everything he could reach.

The boy made a determined fight for the set, however, realizing that his superior strength and endurance would carry him through a long-drawn match if necessary. He brought the games to deuce and continued to win on his own fast service, but threw away several chances to break through by flubbing easy kills at the net. It was through such errors that Parker eventually pulled out the set after twenty-four games had been played.

But the older player was almost exhausted by his efforts to square the match and could offer little resistance in the rubber, which went quickly to Anderson's favor, the Brooklyn boy recovering his volleying eye, and cutting off Parker's drives in dazzling style.

On the adjoining court Gerald Emerson and Edmund Hendrickson had a shorter session, but were at it hammer and tongs while it lasted. Both of the young stars hit hard, often sacrificing accuracy for speed, and bad errors alternated with sensational shots. Emerson's game was just a little more consistent than that of his southpaw doubles partner, and he took two straight sets at 6—3 and 6—4.

Champion Voshell found no real opposition in C. M. Amerman, and allowed him only two games, both in the opening set, while Peter Ball gained a place in the third round by eliminating another hard-hitting junior, Frank Loughman, in straight sets.

Cruse Biddle and Leonard Beekman were among those who turned out for a little morning practice, and both will appear in the doubles this afternoon. Beekman meets Tilden in the third round of the singles this morning, and the latter matches bring together Voshell and Emerson, Ball and Biddle, and George Groesbeck, L. R. Dailey and R. J. Sommer, Shafer and Ball, Fred Anderson and C. J. Post, Toussaint and Ingo Hartman, and Vincent Richards and G. A. Wagner, all scheduled about 1 P. M.

The summaries:

National Indoor Tennis Championship; Singles—Second Round—Frank Anderson defeated Henry S. Parker, 6—1, 11—13, 6—2; S. Howard Voshell defeated C. M. Amerman, 6—2, 6—0; Gerald Emerson defeated E. H. Hendrickson, 6—3, 6—4; Peter Ball defeated Frank Loughman, 6—4, 6—4.

YALE USES ENGLISH SHELL.

Crew Now Training for First Races of Season.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—Yale's rowing equipment this year will consist of two English shells. None of American make have been ordered, the two boats which will be used in the Yale races having been purchased before America entered the war. They were not rigged until recently, when Dr. Abbott the Yale crew coach, put them into working condition. Both were made by Eagish, the Oxford boat builder, with whose workmanship Dr. Abbott, himself an oarsman, and former English oarsman of Oxford University crews in the nineties, is familiar.

The Rough shell which was received at Yale more than two years ago is now regularly employed by the Yale Varsity eight at its daily practice. The crew will be boated in it in their race April 19 with University of Pennsylvania on the Housatonic, and May 3 against Princeton and Columbia.

HARVARD ENTERS FLIERS.

Gregg and Crompton to Compete at Pan-American Convention.

CAMBRIDGE, March 31.—David Gregg of Brooklyn and George Crompton, Jr., of Worcester are to be the official entries of the Harvard Aeronautical Society at the second Pan American Convention during May in Atlantic City. The men will compete for the various prizes.

Among the better-known Harvard flyers who may also take part are Douglas Campbell, James Knowles, and Chester Wright, all aces; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., the youthful flyer who escaped from a German prison camp, and John Lavalle, Jr.

HEARNE TAKES TWO HEATS.

Fast Races in Trials for Metropolitan Skating Titles.

The Hearne of the Ice Palace skating team showed plenty of speed as an ice skater last night in the qualifying heats for the metropolitan championship tests, at the 181st Street Ice Palace. The title races will be held Monday night. Hearne won the third heat in the half-mile trials in 1:40 2-5, and in the second heat of the mile trials skated home in front of his rivals in 3:26 1-5.

Spills changed the expected order of finish in the second of the half-mile trials, in a field of four skaters, three were eliminated through falls before the finish line was reached. M. Shields, a sailor skater, was the only survivor. His time was 1:39 1-5. Leslie Boyd, Tremont S. C., skated the fastest mile, taking the first heat in 1:28 1-5.

The summaries:

Qualifying Trials for Metropolitan Half-Mile Championship.—First Heat—Won by Leslie Boyd, Tremont Skating Club; W. Murphy, Riverside Skating Club, second; F. Rowland, Palace Skating Club, third. Time—1:28 1-5.

Second Heat—Won by M. Shields, U. S. Navy. Time—1:39 1-5.

Third Heat—Won by R. Hearne, Ice Palace Skating Team; C. Hansen, Palace Skating Club, second. Time—1:40 2-5.

Fourth Heat—Won by H. B. Carter, Ice Palace Skating Team; W. Scallon, Palace Skating Club, second; M. Kaufman, Palace Skating Club, third. Time—1:28 1-5.

Fifth Heat—Won by Joe Moore, Ice Palace Skating Team; B. Grunted, Palace Skating Club, second. Time—2:37 4-5.

Qualifying Trials for the Metropolitan One-Mile Championship.—First Heat—Won by A. Leitch, Verona Skating Club; W. Murphy, Riverside Skating Club, second; M. Shields, U. S. Navy, third. Time—3:21 2-5.

Second Heat—Won by R. Hearne, Ice Palace Skating Team; Leslie Boyd, Tremont Skating Club, second. Time—3:26 1-5.

Third Heat—Won by Joe Moore, Ice Palace Skating Team; C. Hansen, Palace Skating Club, second; L. Boyd, Palace Skating Club, third. Time—3:26.

Barnes Wins Two-Mile Run.

John Barnes led home a field of twenty-nine rivals last night in the two-mile road race of the Boys' Club. Barnes covered the course in 11:28, winning rather easily from Harry Sass. The latter's time was 11:40. John Westen was third in 12:02. The Wingate A. C. captured the point trophy.

WILDE WINS ON POINTS.

Joe Lynch Gives English Champion Hard Battle in London.

LONDON, March 31.—"Jimmie" Wilde, the British fly-weight champion, tonight defeated Joe Lynch, an American boxer, on points in a fifteen-round bout.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, and Lord Lonsdale, witnessed the contest, which took place at the National Sporting Club.

It was a fast and stubbornly fought battle throughout. Wilde started a 3 to 1 favorite, but Lynch was doing so well in the ninth round that the betting fell to even money.

In this and the following rounds Wilde was badly shaken by heavy punishment, but fought gamely and recovered in the fifteenth. The American finished the fresher of the two, and though Wilde won on points he had a close call.

The verdict seemed somewhat of a surprise to many present and there was some adverse comment. Wilde was giving Lynch about sixteen pounds in weight.

At the close of the fight the Prince of Wales congratulated both men and said that it was by meetings such as this that Anglo-American friendship, which they had welcomed throughout the war, became cemented for all time.

BILLIARD RULES UNCHANGED

N. A. A. B. P. Refuses to Reduce Point Total in Title Play.

Plans to replace the regulation championship billiard emblems with certificates or standard medals, and to reduce the length of Class A 18.2 balk-line billiard championship matches from 300 points to 250, were defeated last night at the meeting of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, held at the Liederkranz Club. The delegates at the meeting contended that the competitions should remain as they are, and, although there was considerable discussion on the questions, the proposed amendments were defeated.

Officials from Chicago, where the last championship tournament was conducted, were the leading figures in the agitation for a decrease in the number of points in the Class A title tournament. Their argument was to the effect that a decrease would render the game more spectacular and result in larger runs by contestants. At the meeting, it was maintained that a player can best demonstrate his ability over the 300 points distance, without depriving the competition of any of its lustre.

Efforts to reduce the number of points in other championship games also were defeated. Class B will remain at 200 points and Class C at 150. The proposal to increase the pocket billiards matches to 150 points was defeated, and the games will continue at 125 points. Likewise it was proposed to make 25 points the standard for the three-cushion carom billiards, but the committee voted for 50.

The resolution to award certificates or standard medals in place of the present title emblems was defeated overwhelmingly. The officials retained the present scale of values for cups, which is not to exceed $500 for Class A, $200 for Class B and $150 for Class C in balk line.

An amendment was adopted providing for the selection of a nominating committee consisting of at least three and not more than five members, none of whom shall be a member of the Executive Committee. This committee will have power in future to nominate officers and committee members. The committee will be installed at the next annual meeting. Heretofore any two members of the N. A. A. B. P. could nominate officers or committee members.

Distribution of the annual championship tournaments was deferred until a meeting of the Executive Committee is held. The Boston A. A. has applied for the Class A 18.2 balk line championship. New York A. C. for the pocket billiards championship, and Chicago A. A. for the three-cushion title event. These applications will undoubtedly be favorably acted upon.

More than thirty members attended. George B. Dryden of Chicago, who was appointed to serve out the unexpired term of George T. Moon, Jr., as President, was elected President. Mr. Dryden, although expected, did not attend the meeting. In his absence, Arthur B. Hyman of the Amateur Billiard Club filled the chair. Corwin Huston of Detroit was re-elected Vice President, J. F. Allen Secretary, and G. O. Rudolphy Treasurer.

HANDICAP BEATS TORRANCE

Crescent A. C. Squash Champion Loses to Moses.

N. F. Torrance, the Crescent A. C. squash tennis champion, was eliminated from the Brooklyn organization's annual handicap tournament yesterday in the semi-final round of the fixture. A. A. Moses, playing at plus 7 aces, conquered the New Moon title holder, in a hard three-game match, by scores of 18—15, 10—15, 15—9. Torrance was playing at minus 4 aces, and this handicap largely accounted for his downfall.

The first game was bitterly contested, but throughout Moses played steadily. With the score at 13—10 against him, Torrance rallied and set the game at 13—all. In the extra five aces, however, the club champion could not combat the offensive of his rival, and Moses won by 18—15. Torrance got off to a flying start in the second game, and led throughout, winning by 15—10. In the third game the title holder appeared tired from his earlier exertions and was overcome by 15—9.

Torrance, in the second round play, disposed of C. H. Zinn, plus 5 aces, in straight games, by 15—9, 15—12.

In the second semi-final match C. W. Dingee, playing at scratch, won from M. M. Sterling by default. Dingee and Moses will clash in the final match Saturday.

The summaries:

Crescent A. C. Club Handicap — Second round, M. M. Sterling (minus 2 aces), defeated H. B. Burroughs (plus 6 aces, ½ hand), 4—15, 15—12, 15—11; C. W. Dingee (scratch), defeated L. G. Griffith (plus 10 aces, ½ hand,) 12—15, 15—12, 18—17; A. A. Moses (plus 7 aces), defeated J. P. Carlin (plus 3 aces), 12—15, 18—15, 15—8; N. F. Torrance (minus 4 aces), defeated C. H. Zinn (plus 5 aces), 15—9, 15—12.

Semi-Final Round—Dingee won from Sterling, by default; Moses (plus 7 aces), defeated Torrance (minus 4 aces), 18—15, 10—15, 15—9.

LONG SCHEDULE FOR BROWN

Baseball Team Plays All Eastern Colleges but Princeton.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31.—The Brown University baseball schedule, issued tonight, includes a game with the Boston Braves as well as with all of the big colleges of the East except Princeton.

The schedule:

April 15—Trinity at Providence; 12—Rhode Island College at Providence; 16—Amherst at Providence; 22—Boston Braves at Providence; 23—New Hampshire State at Providence; 25—Holy Cross at Providence; May 2—Yale at Providence; 7—Rhode Island College at Kingston; 10—Columbia at Providence; 14—Yale at New Haven; 17—Dartmouth at Hanover; 24—Columbia at New York; 30—Harvard at Providence; 31—Colby at Providence; June 3—Harvard at Cambridge; 6—Cornell at Providence; 7—Syracuse at Providence; 14—Holy Cross at Worcester; 18—Dartmouth at Providence.

Kilbane Knocks Out Mealy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, knocked out Johnny Mealy of Philadelphia in the second round of a scheduled six-round bout here tonight. The knockout blow was a short right to the jaw.

ROOKIE'S HOME RUN DEFEATS YANKEES

Kane's Circuit Clout Helps Yannigans Beat Huggins's Regulars by 5 to 4 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 31.—Miller Huggins's regulars took another trimming this afternoon, their third in as many consecutive playing days. The Yannigans, who took the measure of the big fellows on Friday, the day before the Dodgers turned the trick, again defeated the first-string players this afternoon by the score of 5 to 4. Bunched hitting in the last two innings gave the rookies all their runs. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning.

Quinn and Nelson did the pitching for the rookies, each boxman working three frames, while Schneider and Ferguson served up the slants for the regulars on the same scale. Quinn was easily the most effective of the lot, the regulars making but one scratch hit and one unearned run while the veteran was on the mound. Nelson was reached for seven hits and three runs during his three innings on the pitching peak.

The Yannigans nicked Schneider for four hits, but could not score while the former Redleg was working. Ferguson allowed only five hits, but one was a homer with a runner on first and another was a triple with two on bases, this latter hit turning the game against the big fellows.

Frank Kane, the former Providence outfielder, who played centre field for the Yannigans, had the distinction of driving out the first circuit clout of the Yanks' training campaign. With two out and Nelson on first base in the fifth inning, Kane connected with one of Ferguson's slants and drove the ball to the fence in deep right centre, beating the relay to the plate by a pretty slide. Kane had lined a clean single to right field off Schneider, so the batting honors of the day went to him. In the sixth inning singles by Vick and Lamar; Elmer Miller's triple to left, and an infield out furnished three more runs for the Yannigans, just enough to win.

The regulars got a run in the first inning without a hit. Halas walked, took two bases on Peck's sacrifice, and counted on an error by Mooers. The fourth Peck walked and stole. Pratt, Lewis, and Bodie hit safely, and Lamar made a misplay, this combination netting two runs for the regulars. The regulars' last run arrived in the sixth on Pratt's walk, Lewis's sacrifice, and singles by Bodie and Ward.

During the morning practice Walter Pipp was hit over the right eye with a batted ball which took an ugly bound, and the optic was partly closed this afternoon, but he played through the game. The lineup and score:

Regulars—Halas, right field; Peck, shortstop; Pipp, first base; Lewis, second base; Lewis, left field; Bodie, centre field; Ward, third base; Hannah, catcher; Schneider and Ferguson, pitchers.

Yannigans—Kane, centre field; O'Doul, right field; Vick, left field; Lamar, first base; Miller, shortstop; Ruel, third base; Mooers, second base; Baldwin, catcher; Quinn and Nelson, pitchers.

Score by innings:									R.	H.	E.
Regulars	1	0	0	2	0	1	—	4	8	0	
Yannigans	0	0	0	0	2	3	—	5	9	3	

The Yanks meet the Dodgers tomorrow in the second game of their series. Mogridge, Thormahlen, and Brady will do the pitching.

HANLON TESTIFIES FOR FEDS

Baltimore $900,000 Suit Will Be Concluded This Week.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Testimony for the Baltimore Federal League Baseball Club in its suit for damages against the American and National Leagues and certain former officers of the Federal League will be completed tomorrow. This announcement was made today after a numbers of players and former Directors of the Baltimore Club had taken the stand.

Edward Hanlon, Harry H. (Mike) Mowrey, and Clarence (Lefty) Russell testified regarding contracts, and the players told of being shifted from club to club by the organized interests, and how they were held by the reserve clauses in their contracts.

McLeod to Captain Harvard Nine.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 31.—Willard W. McLeod of Malden was today elected to the captaincy of the Harvard baseball team. McLeod's position is second base, and he captained last year's team until the aviation service claimed him. He held a Second Lieutenancy in that branch of service. The new Captain will graduate in June.

Plan "Columbia Day" May 10.

Columbia plans to make May 10, the day on which it meets Brown University in a dual track meet on South Field, a day of celebration to be known as "Columbia Day." In addition to the track meet, boat races on the Hudson and other athletic competitions are in contemplation.

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BROOKLYN INFIELDER HURT.

Ray Schmandt Is Spiked in Practice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 31.—The Dodgers' training camp was thrown into gloom here this afternoon when Raymond Schmandt, the brilliant second baseman, was spiked on the left foot in the game played between the regulars and Yannigans. The accident occurred in the third inning. After two men were out Brazill drew a pass and attempted to steal. Snyder's throw was slow and Brazill slid into the bag feet first. His spikes tore through Schmandt's shoe and inflicted a deep gash about four inches long on the player's foot. The spikes grazed a bone, and came within an inch of cutting a tendon.

Dr. Baumgardner responded to a call and sewed up the wound. Five stitches were required. The player will be out of the game for about a month, and will be sent to his home in St. Louis to rest up. With Schmandt out of the game the Dodgers are greatly weakened both in the field and at the bat.

Owing to the injury of Schmandt Manager Robbie stopped the practice game at the end of the seventh inning. The regulars won by a count of 7 to 4. Larissey, a local lad, pitched for the victors and Goodbred started for the Yannigans. He was relieved at the end of the third session. Hy Myers, who reported yesterday, went through his first workout this morning, and appears to be in good shape. He went to his old position in centre in the afternoon.

STYLES PLAYS GOOD GOLF.

Leads Big Field in Amateur Tourney at Pinehurst.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 31.—With a record-breaking field of 244 contestants entered, the first eighteen holes in the thirty-six-hole qualifying round of the North and South amateur championship golf tournament were played today at Pinehurst.

Edward Styles of the Washington Golf Club turned in a score of 66 on the difficult No. 1 course, while James D. Standish of Detroit followed with a 78 on No. 2 course.

The official standing at the end of the eighteen holes was: Styles, 38, 38—76; Standish, 37, 41—78; C. G. Waldo, Jr., Detroit, 40, 39—79; F. H. Gates, Moore County, 38, 41—79, and E. C. Beall, Uniontown, Penn., 40, 40—80.

BARRY GOING TO FRANCE.

Former Red Sox Player to Promote Army Baseball for K. of C.

Jack Barry, former manager and second baseman of the Boston Red Sox, is going to France for the Knights of Columbus and will supervise the baseball activities in the A. E. F. Barry, with several other players, left the Red Sox at the end of the 1917 season and went into the navy. It caused some surprise when the player announced that he would not join the Red Sox again this season.

Barry will take up the same kind of work in France that was started by Johnny Evers. He expects to sail in a week or two and will get in France just when the baseball season gets into full swing among the soldiers.

HAUGHTON NOT TO COACH.

Harvard Football Mentor Enters Business in Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 31.—Percy D. Haughton, for nine years head coach of the Harvard football team, has entered a Boston brokerage firm. He is therefore unable to accede to the request of the Harvard management to tak charge of spring football practice, and it is problematic whether he will act as head coach next fall. The football meeting booked for tonight, as well as the start of spring practice tomorrow, were postponed because of the inability to get any one to take charge.

Leo H. Leary, field coach in 1916, is indisposed, and several other coaches who would be considered are still overseas. The football men may get out, however, before the week is over.

RACING TODAY AT BOWIE.

Eastern Thoroughbred Season Starts on Maryland Track.

BOWIE, Md., March 31.—The thoroughbred racing season on Eastern tracks will begin tomorrow at Prince George Park, when the Southern Maryland Racing Association will open a meet which will extend to April 15. While the Bowie meet does not attract all of the best stables, the list of attractions at Bowie includes several stakes of unusual interest.

There will be thirteen days of racing, when the thoroughbreds will change to Havre de Grace, where a thirteen-day meet will be held. This will be followed by the Pimlico meet, which will run from May 1 to 17.

GIANTS' REGULARS AGAIN BEAT COLTS

Veterans Hit Ross Hard and Easily Defeat Youngsters by 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., March 31.—Mcgraw's Yannigans weer again the victims of the veteran Giants today. The New York colts were buried under an avalanche of home runs and extra base hits, and dropped the third conflict of the series by a score of 6 to 2.

McGraw put regular pitchers into the game for the first time this Spring. The two left-handers, Ferdie Schupp and Rube Benton, pitched for the Regulars and George Smith, the Columbia collegian, wound up for the Yannigans. Sid Ross, the former San Antonio left-hander, started off for the youngsters, and he took quite a pounding. All of the six runs scored by the New York Regulars were made off the delivery of Ross.

Schupp's workout was watched with considerable interest by McGraw as well as his teammates. On the whole, his first appearance in a practice game was voted to be satisfactory. He did not let himself out, and walked four men in four innings and permitted five hits. Yet when Schupp was in trouble he put the ball over, and except for the first inning the youngsters could not score on him.

Rube Benton looked very good in his three innings, and only one hit was made off him, a single by Thorpe. After Ross took his pounding for the Yannigans, George Smith went in and checked the Regulars. They failed to score on George in two innings, and he struck out three.

Jim Thorpe had an adventurous time this afternoon and smacked the ball hither and yon. However, things broke badly for the noble Redman, as he was deprived of two hits, both of which should have been homers and one of which was the monster wallop of the training season, and for this he did not even get credit for a single.

Thorpe dozes on southpaws, and when he came up in the first inning Gillespie and Rommel were on base as the result of hitting singles. Jim knocked the ball to deep left, scoring Gillespie and Rommel, but when he tried to stretch his hit into a homer, the relay, Burns to Zimmerman to McCarthy, cut him off at the plate. In the third inning Jim took another healthy smash at one of Schupp's benders. This time his effort resulted in a fierce drive far over Burns's head. George just caught up with the ball when Thorpe was dashing over the plate. But again Jim was denied the fruits of his lengthy single. The ball was thrown in to Chase, who claimed that Thorpe had skipped first base as he went by. Baird, who was umpiring, called Thorpe out.

It was a great day for long hits, as both Chase and Joe McCarty hit real homers and got full credit for them. Chase hit his home run in the first inning to deep left centre. In the second inning the Regulars got three more runs when Zimmerman singled and scored on Fletcher's three-base hit. McCarty also came along with his homer to left and sent in Fletcher ahead of him.

In the third inning the Giants scored two more runs, Young walked, and on the hit-and-run play Chase slapped a single through the vacant shortstop position. Hal stole second and scored behind Young when Kauff birched a hot single to right field. A strong wind which blew the length of the field made many of the long hits possible, as it carried the balls over the outfielder's heads.

The lineup:

REGULARS.	YANNIGANS.
Burns, lf.	Gillespie, 3b.
Young, rf.	Pitt, lf.
Chase, 1b.	Rommel, 2b.
Kauff, cf.	Thorpe, rf.
Doyle, 2b.	Sicking, ss.
Zimmerman, 3b.	Holden, cf.
Fletcher, ss.	Meller, 1b.
McCarty, c.	O'Neil, c.
Smith, c.	Polan, p.
Schupp, p.	Ross, p.
Benton, p.	Smith, p.

Score by innings—									R.	H.	E.
Regulars	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	
Yannigans	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Three-base hits—Fletcher, Thorpe. Home runs—Chase, McCarty. Struck out—By Schupp, 2; Benton, 3; G. Smith, 3. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 4; Benton, 1; Ross, 2. Hits—Off Schupp, 5 in 4 innings; Benton, 1 in 3; Ross, 6 in 4; G. Smith, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Benton, G. Smith. Umpires—Baird and McGraw.

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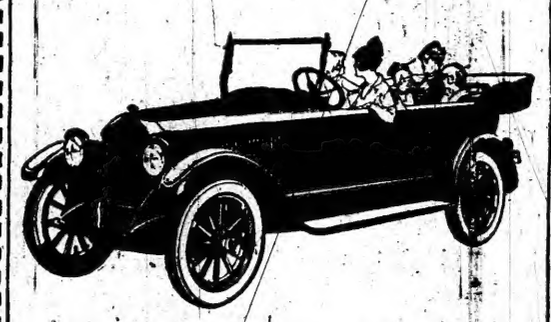
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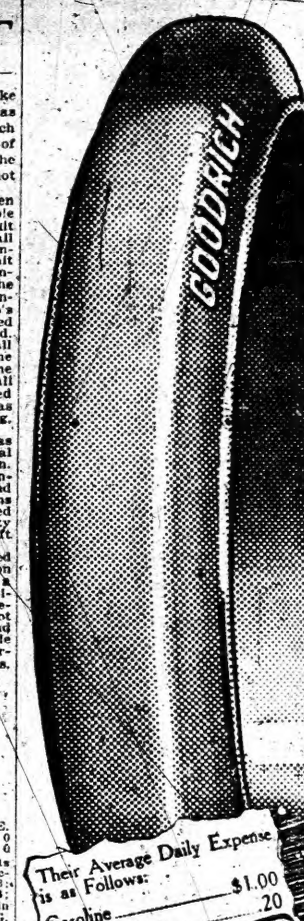
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[illegible] a comedy in three acts. By Rachel [illegible]. At the Broadhurst Theatre.

[illegible] ..... Jessie Graham
[illegible] ..... Gertrude Clemens
[illegible] ..... Lula Alberni
[illegible] ..... John Kirkpatrick
[illegible] ..... Victor Sutherland
[illegible] ..... Blanche Frederici
[illegible] ..... Alison Skipworth
[illegible] ..... Albert Carroll
[illegible] ..... Lucia Moore
[illegible] ..... Edith Great am
[illegible] ..... Mildred Arden
[illegible] ..... Henry Hull
[illegible] ..... Constance Binney
[illegible] ..... John Morris

It is by no means a portentous thing [illegible] Crothers has attempted in [illegible] new play at the Broadhurst, [illegible] that we must all be thankful. [illegible] is what the boarders call [illegible] boarding house, and, in its stage [illegible] it is the scene of certain [illegible] character of the more preva- [illegible] as also of a romance of the [illegible] which should be prevalent if it is [illegible] it is probably quite prevalent—or [illegible] believe it is, writing in the [illegible] optimistic mood in which [illegible] one.

[illegible] Binney is the heroine, [illegible] speaks on the stage as [illegible] She is the daugh- [illegible] minister, and she has [illegible] to find a career as a [illegible] engaged to wed her [illegible] retreat. She hopes [illegible] to exist at present [illegible] of singers. So, pur- [illegible] of the boarding house [illegible] a place in a Broad- [illegible] magazine what [illegible] babbles say to all [illegible] of it as they spy [illegible] especially as the [illegible] just pays a great [illegible] Miss Binney. [illegible], being a young [illegible] [illegible] and a stray in 39 [illegible] Welcome and ad- [illegible] He makes love to [illegible] forever well strewn [illegible] the parlance of [illegible] 39 East is all too [illegible] to [illegible] her. Once [illegible] humor of quite [illegible] And then it ap- [illegible] hope has innocently [illegible] at his word and [illegible] the worst. Napoleon [illegible] name) is that pupil [illegible] knows what we all [illegible] that the really [illegible] rests above every- [illegible] This becomes [illegible] declamatory. [illegible] and [illegible] severity soften [illegible] [illegible] to that [illegible] two weeks' board. [illegible] as a rifle ex- [illegible] at Phillips Hall) [illegible] the evil [illegible] [illegible] in the end [illegible] [illegible] man, and to [illegible] [illegible] frankly [illegible] to the [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] unworthy [illegible] and desire, [illegible] revolted from him, and [illegible] trap which her bold, [illegible] manager is spreading for [illegible]

[illegible] we are at 39 East [illegible] at a musical, with the [illegible] by the boarders. Once [illegible] humor of quite [illegible] And then it ap- [illegible] hope has innocently [illegible] at his word and [illegible] the Worst. Napoleon [illegible] name) is that pupil [illegible] knows what we all [illegible] that the really [illegible] rests above every- [illegible] This becomes [illegible] declamatory. [illegible] and [illegible] severity soften [illegible] [illegible] to that [illegible] two weeks' board. [illegible] as a rifle ex- [illegible] at Phillips Hall) [illegible] the evil [illegible] [illegible] in the end [illegible] [illegible] man, and to [illegible] [illegible] frankly [illegible] to the [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] unworthy [illegible] and desire, [illegible] revolted from him, and [illegible] trap which her bold, [illegible] manager is spreading for [illegible]

ASK DA'ROSCH TO FRANCE.

Symphony May Accept Government's Invitation Next Year.

H. H. Flagler told the ar- [illegible] of the Symphony Society [illegible] the French Government [illegible] New York Symphony [illegible] visit to France, at [illegible] by the Americans [illegible] for the courtesies [illegible] of the or- [illegible] [illegible] Minister of Public [illegible] writing from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] American com- [illegible] given to the [illegible] and him that the [illegible] every possible co- [illegible] Parisian players [illegible] [illegible] the Symphony So- [illegible] to thank M. Le- [illegible] the invitations [illegible] Dariosch for [illegible] [illegible] What it is an- [illegible] and a band of [illegible] the idea of [illegible] being seriously [illegible]

APRIL FIRST BRINGS STORM.

Midnight Starts All Fools' Day with Wintry Downfall.

[illegible] ushered in April [illegible] was greeted [illegible] thermometer [illegible] below freezing [illegible] [illegible] started with the [illegible] however, [illegible] Matinee tomorrow." [illegible] [illegible] have been [illegible] asserting that [illegible] come in the Spring [illegible] The March [illegible] [illegible] followed by an [illegible] snow. According to the [illegible] weather man, however, [illegible] snow storm has not

"TAKE IT FROM ME" FUNNY.

Lively and Melodic Musical Comedy Hits the Popular Fancy.

TAKE IT FROM ME, a Musical comedy in a prologue and two acts. Book and lyrics by Will B. Johnstone. Music by Will R. Anderson. At the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Vernon Van Dyke	Fred Hildebrand
Burney	Charles Welsh Homer
Dick Keller	A. Douglas Leavitt
Gwendolen Forsythe	Helen Raftery
Tom Eggett	Jack McGowan
Sheriff "Biff" Doyle	John C. Lamont
Horace Turney	Harold Vizard
Ella Abbott	Alice Hills
Wilkins	Harry Burnham
Cyrus Crain	William Halfour
Grace Gordon	Georgia Manatt
Queenie Le Belle	Vera Michelena
Miss Tie Witt Butler	Dorothy Betts
Harmon	Ed Leech
Judson	George Mortimer

The new entertainment at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre gives all signs of being what the public wants, and can't get enough of. "Take It From Me" is its title, and it is a sprightly, noisy, generally laughable and frequently melodic musical comedy, possessed of a hardier plot than the average and plentifully sprinkled with types and "bits." It comes to New York with a record of road success behind it, and it is well and shrewdly designed to meet the popular taste.

A department store, inherited by a happy-go-lucky spendthrift and shared by him with a pair of friends, is the framework upon which are hung the characters and their sundry drolleries. A drab secretary, a movie vampire, an aged attendant on roller skates—these and others are intertwined with an attempt of the spendthrift trio to run, or rather wreck, the store. The humor is broad, but not of the slapstick, and the fun of the piece is in the main the natural result of the story.

Jack McGowan and A. Douglas Leavitt are agreeably humorous as two of the spendthrift youths, and Fred Hillebrand, as the third, manages to get his laughs. Harry Burnham, as the attendant on skates, is responsible for much of the humor. Vera Michelena, in a statuesque vampire, and Alice Hills does well as the sombre secretary. Dances contributed to the second act by the Gardiner Trio were also held in high favor.

The author, Will B. Johnstone, a local newspaper cartoonist, has written workmanlike lyrics and also shown no little skill in the manipulation of the chorus, which is frequently made to fit neatly into the scheme of things. It is not, it may be remarked parenthetically, the best looking chorus of the season. The times are splendid, the costumes and scenery attractive, and the entertainment as a whole may be heartily recommended to the tired peace delegate.

WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULED.

Former Miss Brainard Charges 'War Hero' Was Pretender.

The deception practiced by a London clerk who stole his dead employer's passport and came here under his name to pose as a wounded British army surgeon with a commendable war record, which enabled him to dupe many well known New York people and to induce Miss Florence Brainard of Chevy Chase, Md., to marry him, is related in a suit filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Florence Brainard Grimwood against William F. G. Grimwood, whose real name is William Robert Archer, to annul her marriage.

The young woman, now 24 years of age, to whom a daughter was born on June 21, 1917, while her husband was in the Washington asylum and jail under charges of obtaining money under false pretenses, now lives with her parents at Chevy Chase, but she filed her suit here through Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, because she was married here to the man by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton at the Little Church Around the Corner on July 27, 1916, three weeks after she had met Him. On her application Supreme Court Justice Cohalan directed that the papers be served on the defendant in London by publication. He was arraigned there on March 4 last on a charge of forgery, but because one of the witnesses against him was dead and the other was in France, he was discharged.

Mrs. Grimwood states that as a result of the investigation instituted by her parents she has learned that Grimwood, or Archer, is now forty-five years old, and was a member of a humble family. He became clerk to a solicitor named William F. G. Grimwood, since dead, and used the latter's passport to come here. He was married in 1900 to Alice Leonard in Essex, Eng. The plaintiff says that the defendant's English wife has sent her the information that he was wanted by Scotland Yard.

SAYS JAPAN FAVORS LEAGUE

But Dr. Iyenaga Urges Amendment Granting Equality to All Races.

Dr. T. Iyenaga, Director of the East and West News Bureau, an organization understood to express the views held in official circles in Japan, issued a statement yesterday strongly favoring the League of Nations, but urging amendments. On Japan's attitude in favoring an amendment providing for equality of treatment by each race of every other race, he said:

"Neither race, color, nor creed should stand in the way of equal enjoyment of rights and privileges accorded to the citizens of members of the League. The proposition should not, however, be construed as the assertion of the right of unrestricted immigration. Immigration is per se a domestic problem. It becomes an international question only in case the laws enacted happen to infringe upon or violate the rights accorded by the treaty to the other high contracting party. A sovereign State has, of course, every right to enact and enforce its own immigration laws.

Clothing Gifts Swamp Red Cross.

So many New Yorkers waited until Sunday to bundle up their old clothing that the seventy receiving stations throughout Manhattan were swamped yesterday. Mrs. Edward M. Hager, Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, announced yesterday afternoon that all the receiving stations would therefore remain open until 5 P. M. today to collect these last minute contributions. Provision has been made by the New York County Chapter to keep three of the Manhattan stations open until Saturday afternoon to accommodate late comers. These are at 9 Union Square, 7 East Fifty-sixth Street, and Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

Beethoven, Bauer and Thibaud.

It was a cheering spectacle to see an audience at Aeolian Hall last night that packed the house to the doors and overflowed on the stage in true Josef Hofmann fashion. Beethoven was the attraction and, incidentally, Harold Bauer and Jacques Thibaud. The occasion was the third and last concert of Beethoven violin and piano sonatas, and three of the master's works in this form were played: A major, opus 12; F major, opus 24, and the A major-A minor, opus 47, mightiest of the ten, better known as the Kreutzer; also the object of vilification from the pen of a man of genius, the tone-deaf Tolstoy. Thus if not precisely three periods were represented, there was sufficient variety to please an appreciative audience. The Haydnesque moods of the A major and F major sonatas were well-suited to the interpretative style of the two artists. But in the opening allegro of the Kreutzer we missed the leonine paws of Beethoven. All was fair and pretty-ness, the tragic accent not felt. The drama took place behind closed doors.

The violinist, Jacques Thibaud, plays with elegance, is technically finished and musical; but the stern, virile utterances of Beethoven were not temperamentally sympathetic to him. Mr. Bauer seemed repressed throughout, and while the sensuous element was brought out in the slow movements, the saccharine side was not afar. Miniatures and petit-maitre delicacy, charm, rhythmic finesse—nothing was absent save the big note.

"All is lacking if the fibre of the right man is lacking," said Wicked Walt Whitman, the good gray poet of Camden and the Cosmos. Walt did not use the word "fibre," but he meant it. However, would it be ungrateful after one hour and one-half hour of lovely music-making to complain of missing special notes. After all, these sonatas were written for just such an intimate atmosphere and the audience decidedly thought so. The best part of the evening was the feeling that notwithstanding the mud-gods of opera and other meretricious music, there is still enough lovers of lofty art to fill Aeolian Hall. We heartily congratulate Messrs. Bauer and Thibaud.

Major Reginald Barlow Returns.

Major Reginald Barlow, character actor, who last played in "Old Lady 31," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, returned yesterday from France after serving nine months with the 76th and 88th Divisions. He was fighting near Metz when the armistice was signed on Nov. 11, and was then ordered to Toul to get up entertainments for the soldiers, and every man saw a show. He had on his staff of players Miss Mary Boland, Fred Truesdale, and others.

"Penny Wise" at Punch and Judy.

"Penny Wise," the Lancashire comedy recently seen at the Belmont Theatre, reopened last night at the Punch and Judy Theatre after an interval of a week. The cast, which is headed by Molly Pearson, continues the same.

GIVE TWO OPERA THRILLERS

"Pagliacci," with Caruso, and "L'Oracolo" Fill Metropolitan.

March went out like a lion with the Metropolitan's most leonine thrillers, Leoncavallo's "L'Oracolo" and Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci," sung last evening to a packed house, the first "daylight saving" assembly on Broadway. From early sundown the Caruso standees lined the curb, and the last of them got inside the doors at 8 o'clock in broad day.

Thomas Chalmers for the first time sang the "Pagliacci" prologue, his voice and musical style winning deserved applause. Caruso was, as always, the centre of attraction in the tragedy of Italian life among the lowly, and others in the cast were Miss Musio, Messrs. Paltrinieri and Werrenrath.

In the Chinatown curtain-raiser, the "Cai and Cherub" of Fernald's story, were Mr. Caruso and little Eva Quintina, while among the motley of the old San Francisco quarter there were also Miss Easton, Messrs. Althouse and Didur. Mr. Moranzoni led the double bill, and the stars on recall were greeted with cheers.

BANKER GOES TO PRISON.

Bozzuffi's Institution Failed, with $180,000 Due Depositors and Others.

John Bozzuffi, once a private banker at 1,149 First Avenue, was sentenced by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday to Sing Sing Prison for one year and three months to three years and six months on his plea of guilty to grand larceny. Bozzuffi's bank failed three years ago with liabilities due to 2,000 depositors and others of $180,000.

The bank's affairs were in a complicated state, and Bozzuffi, for three years, managed to have sentence postponed by his promises to reimburse depositors. Recently a committee of depositors discovered that Bozzuffi, instead of working in the interest of the depositors, had invested funds in twenty-two houses, the rents of which he had used to repay remittances of Italian immigrants.

Jackson Estate $2,508,514.

An estate of $2,508,514 was left by George J. Jackson, President of the National Conduit and Cable Company, who died on April 8, 1918. He had $2,321,476 in stocks and bonds. He gave his entire estate to his wife, Minnie B. Jackson of 501 Fifth Avenue, with the exception of books and pictures worth $1,870 to his son, Gerard L. Jackson.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN Now
Short Season. TWICE DAILY. 2:15 & 8:15. Doors Open 1:15 & 7:15.

Ringling Bros. AND Barnum & Bailey COMBINED CIRCUS
The Colossus of All Amusements
ALL NEW YORK MARVELS AT THIS THE MOST AMAZING CIRCUS—GIGANTIC ZOO—CONGRESS OF FREAKS
ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location. (War Tax included.) Children under 12 at reduced prices, all matinees, except Saturdays, to $1.10 seats and over.
Branch Ticket Offices. (No advance in prices). Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co.

Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8600. Evgs. 8:15.
Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday, 2:15.
The 27th Division Players Present
"LET'S BEAT IT"
Written and Rehearsed in Flanders and Flanders.
(More Musical and Delightful Than the New York Division's Last Success. "You Know Me, Al.")
PRICES: 50c to $1.00. NO WAR TAX

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6460.
7th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow & Sat., 2:30.
HOBOHEMIA A Comedy of Greenwich Village

MOTION PICTURES.
PLAZA MADISON AVE. AT 59TH ST. Performances Begin at 1 P.M., 3 P.M., 5 P.M., 7 P.M., 9 P.M.
THE HEART OF HUMANITY
The Great Drama of Our Time. The Great Drama for All Time.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. Times Square — COMEDY WEEK Mr. & Mrs. Drew, Marguerite Clark. CHAPLIN REVIVAL.
RIALTO — CHAS. RAY "The Sheriff's Son." RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. — MARIE DRESSLER, Sheila Terry, Franklyn Ardell & Co., Tom & Norman, JACK NORWORTH.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. — BART WILLIAMS, VAN & SCHENCK, CHILSON-OHRMAN, LILLIAN SHAW, FORD SISTERS & CO.

BROADWAY B'WAY AT 41ST ST. IN "THE EXQUISITE THIEF"
Priscilla Dean
Intimate and Exclusive
"The Land of the Bolsheviki"
STRAND B'WAY AT 47TH ST. BILLIE BURKE "Good Gracious Annabelle." Soloists. STRAND ORCHESTRA.
81 at St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3986
PEGGY HYLAND in "Persuasive Peggy"
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. CHAS. CHAPLIN in "The Bank," "All Scenic "LOVE & KISSES." Ward & Cole. Reserved
Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 11 A. M. FLORENCE REED, "Her Code of Honor."

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Wed. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Sabaro, Althouse, Scotti, D'Angelo, Cond.: Moranzoni.
Thurs., Act I, Romeo at 8. (2), at 8:30, Verdi Festival. Act 1 Traviata, Acts 2 and 3, Parts of Gallo; Act 3 Aida, Rappold, Fornelia, Muzio, Gallo; Caruso, Martinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers, Mardones. Cond'rs Moranzoni and Papi.
Fri. at 8:15, Tosca; Farrar, Barrientos, Martinelli; Scotti. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2, Triple Bill: Legend, Temple Dancer, Shanewis. Pons, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Kingston, Chalmers, Rothe. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 8, (Tie in $1.) Thais. Farrar, Howard, Gallo; Althouse, Whitehill, Amato. Cond., Monteux.
Sun., at 8, Pat. Dept. Concert. Cond., Moranzoni. Noel Sim. at 8:15, Amore del Tre Re. Music; Martinelli, Mardones, Chalmers. Cond., Moranzoni.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—SPECIAL. Verdi-Boito Association's Gala Concert
GERALDINE FARRAR, SERGEI RACHMANINOFF and PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, at 8:30
Best Seats Now. Auditorium Assembly, $4.40. Mezzanine Boxes, $5.50. Grand Tier Boxes, $6.60. Metropolitan Op. Ho., Tyson, McBride's and Ballman Agencies. WAR TAX EXEMPT.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS
Tuesdays, Hotel Plaza, 3:30.
No recital today. Apr. 8, Francesca da Rimini. M. Terriberry, Sec., 78 W. 55th. Circle 457.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 8.30
WELCOME HOME TO CAPT. EDDIE
RICKENBACKER
America's Greatest Ace
Telling of Adventures in The Arena of the Sky
Illustrated with Slides & Motion Pictures.
Dr. Henry van Dyke, Chairman.
Auspices American Fund for French Wounded.
Help Welcome Rick Home!
GOOD SEATS AT ALL PRICES
Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 East 42d.

The Joy OF Keeping House WITH Home Assistants INSTEAD OF Servants
A Lecture on the Servant Problem by C. Hélène Barker.
PRINCESS Theatre, 104 West 39th St. Thurs., April 3, 11 A. M.

MOST BRILLIANT EVENT OF THE SEASON

Bal de L'Opera
"AS HELD YEARLY IN PARIS."
(Under the Auspices of the Metropolitan Opera Stars.)
HOTEL DES ARTISTES 67th ST.
FRIDAY EVE., APR. 4th at 11
Tickets and Reservations at Hotel des Artistes (Tel. Col. 4204) & Ticket Agencies

GREATEST CONCERT ever given in New York
Hotel Commodore
Grand Ballroom, Tom'w (Wed.) Ev. at 8:30
MARY GARDEN | ENRICO CARUSO
MISCHA ELMAN | ARTHUR Rubinstein
Reserved seats, $5. Boxes, $50 (seating six) on sale at the office of H. E. Johnston, 1451 Broadway. Telephone 608-609 Bryant. Sale for General Admission ($2.00) begins at the Commodore Box Office, Wed., 7 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL, Friday, Apr. 4, at 8:30.
MAJ.-GENERAL SIR F. B. MAURICE K. C. M. G. C. B.
HEAR HIM TELL ALL ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seats 50c to $2.50. At Box Office and office of Lee Keedick, 437 Fifth Ave., Sole Manager Gen. Maurice's Lecture Tour.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., April 9th
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor
Sacred Works of Victoria & Morales (Easter Week Music of Old Spain)
Three Chansons of Claude Debussy
Bergeorettes of Old France & Flanders
Music from a New Liturgy of RACHMANINOFF
(First performance outside of Russia)
Soloist: Marie Alcock, Contralto.
Seats $2 to 50c, on Sale at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs., Apr. 3, at 8:30
Farewell Appearance of CAPTAIN CARPENTER V. C.
OF H. M. S. VINDICTIVE.
Positively Last Opportunity to Hear This Greatest Naval Story of the War.
THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE
Seats $5 to 50c. Box Office or Managers. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42

AEOLIAN HALL, TODAY AT 3 P. M.
—HARRY— CUMPSON
Piano Recital. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
Aeolian Hall, Saturday Aft., April 5, 2:30
—PIANO RECITAL— GABRILOWITSCH
Tickets 50c to $2. Schumann-Chopin Program.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3, Two Piano Recitals by Rose and Charlotte PRESSELLE
Seats at Box Office (Mason & Hamlin Piano)
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Apr. 3, at 3,
EDWARD MORRIS
Piano Recital. (Mason & Hamlin) Seats Now.
Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Apr. 4, at 3
Seats Now—Song Recital by Rachel MORTON-HARRIS

GARDEN THEATRE MADISON AVE. & 27TH STREET.
Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. at 2
LOWELL THOMAS TELLS ABOUT With Allenby in Palestine
NATHAN STRAUS Says: "The most wonderful moving pictures I ever saw."
Popular Prices. Box Office Phone 5100 Mad. Sq.

OPERA TICKETS Seats for CARUSO, THURS. MAT., AIDA, ALL STAR CAST. All operas. Subscriptions bought, sold. 1493 B'way (40-41 Sts.) Phone Bryant 7877-7878.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway at 50th St. Evgs. 8:15.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15
MONTE CRISTO, JR.
"A diamond mine of entertainment."
—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.
CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 6900
Grand Anniversary Ball Monday, April 7
NORA BAYES Thurs., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
The Smacking Musical Hit THE KISS BURGLAR

"MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAY A TRIUMPH"
EVE. JOURNAL
"A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM"
"Gripped and Thrilled the Audience."
TIMES
AT THE BELMONT THEATRE, West 48th Street. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow and Saturday, 2:45.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. MATINEES TOMORROW & SATURDAY 2:30.
ALICE BRADY
Personally in FOREVER AFTER

BOOTH Thurs., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

Original Monologues
BEATRICE Herford
BOOTH Theatre. Last Mat. Next Monday At 2:30

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat., 2:30
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN
FRIENDLY ENEMIES

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS
NEW YORK'S LATEST MUSICAL HIT
"TUMBLE-IN"
BELWYN THEATRE, West 48th Street. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20.
"A decidedly merry and lively musical comedy."—WORLD.

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT
"SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART"
CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE
"Sometime" Ed Wynn
CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15

Ex-President Taft
Saw Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy
A LITTLE JOURNEY
(with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane)
And in a public speech delivered before the audience said:
"I enjoyed this play immensely. My handkerchief is wet and my nose is aching."
5th MONTH—114th TIME TONIGHT
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:30
Vanderbilt Theatre, 48th, E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 134.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
A Tabasco Dash of Musical Comedy.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE
All Girls. Music, Dancing and Fun. With George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

French Thea. du Vieux Colombier 65 W. 55. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
THIS WEEK Le Mariage De Figaro

LOEW'S 7TH AVE. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c-50c.
THE 13th CHAIR Thrilling Mystery Drama.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 EAST"
with Henry Hull and Constance Binney.

44TH ST. THEATRE, 1st B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
IT'S A RIOT
THE NEW MUSICAL PLAY.
"Take It From Me"
LAST NIGHT'S AUDIENCE CONVULSED WITH LAUGHTER AND WILD WITH APPLAUSE

39TH ST. Thurs., Fri. Nights at 11:15. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
THE PLAY OF 1000 LAUGHS
Keep it to Yourself
"BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR LAUGHTER."

TOBY'S BOW
With NORMAN TREVOR
NEAL COMEDY
at the COMEDY THEATRE

SELWYN HITS
JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR
Manhattan Op. Ho. W. 34th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.00
TEA for THREE
Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Every Visitor Should See It.

! EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER
ASTOR THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

BIJOU Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. at 2:45.
Funniest Farce A SLEEPLESS NIGHT in 20 Years.

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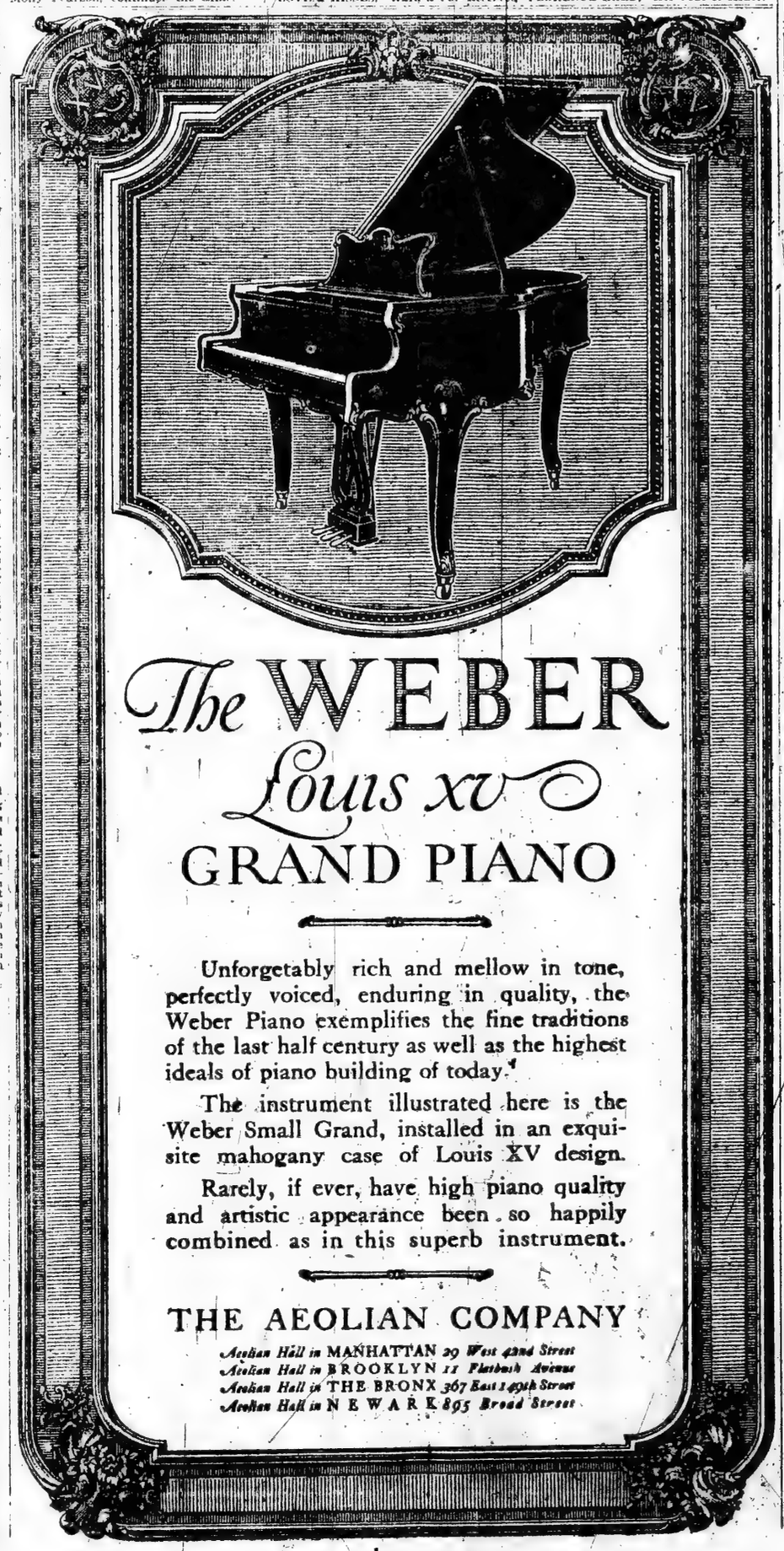
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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PRICE REGULATION.

Already it has been remarked that when the Government took over the railways it did most of the things which it had forbidden the railways to do, and considered itself absolved from granting many of the accommodations to passengers and shippers that competition had enforced upon the railways. There now is a similar demonstration that officials think there is one rule for them and other rules for others, in the regulation of trade matters in the manner of the trusts. When steel prices were stabilized in the crisis of 1907 the price fixers were prosecuted, and the Gary dinners were abandoned. This year the Government sat at the same table with the price fixers, but is exposing itself to suspicion of lukewarmness in respect to paying the prices it fixed for others.

In volume and variety the Government purchases are the largest of all, and the Government's policy in buying is as important as its sharing in price fixing. But the Government's purchases are scantily forthcoming, and the price fabric is threatened. Many producers of basic articles—coal, iron, and others—are reducing production for lack of orders, and some of them are put under financial strain to meet their obligations of a fixed nature. The Government is not free from this embarrassment, but does not feel it in equal degree. The Government is without the limitations of a capital account, for it keeps none. The Government's fixed obligations are only such as it freely assumes, and it does not incur them by competition in trade. For the Government not to abide by prices it assisted in fixing is to expose itself to the reproach of a price cutter.

There is nothing fanciful about this, for the matter has gone to President WILSON on appeal—in the matter of coal and iron. When railways were under private management they cheapened coal to themselves in devious ways. For example, if coal was cheap to the railways cars were plenty to producers. The Director General has not been charged with cheapening his coal in just that way, but his purchases of nearly everything have been limited, and coal orders have been distributed between sections and producers in a manner not conducive to stability, in maintaining the prices which the Department of Commerce has arranged as reasonable. For such reasons there has been an open breach between the Director General and the National Coal Association. That is a combination of bituminous operators much less coherent than the Anthracite Trust, but yet superior to any the bituminous trade had ever before arranged. The seriousness of the formal charge of "unfair practices" by the railways appears from the fact that they use nearly one-third of the total production, and that the weekly production has fallen 3,000,000 tons below last year, with frequent suspensions of those least able to compete with the more efficient or stronger producers.

The Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce seems to be doing its best to enlist the various purchasing bureaus in loyal support of prices established as reasonable, but finds that they feel they should buy for the Government as cheaply as possible, and that they can do so better if they are free from entangling alliances. On the other hand, officials are as zealous to pay high wages as departments are to buy cheap goods. Even when wages have been arbitrated Government has overpaid, and weakened arbitration as much as it has strengthened wages, with reaction in other trades than those directly concerned. Miners are now asking for a shorter day and higher wage at the same time that Government is shopping for coal and iron.

There have been too many demonstrations that prices rise and fall together. Labor demands that wages and the cost of living should be kept in relation, and capital demands the same regarding its costs. Wages can be maintained if production can be increased, but the movements of wages and costs in opposite directions cannot continue, not even if enforced as in Russia. The Steel Trust has increased wages and production together. Others must do the same or go out of business. That is particularly easy in the coal trade, which ordinarily works only some two days out of three. The wasted time would increase production so that the same wages could be paid if full time were worked. Labor is only partly to blame for short time in the coal trade, but in all trades labor is sometimes as much to blame for the conditions which result from its policies as traders when they now and then deliver short weights. Fair play all round is the best policy for capital, labor, and Government alike and equally, with emphasis on Government, if anywhere.

WORDS OF PROMISE.

Representative FRANK W. MONDELL, who will be the Republican leader in the next House, speaks with more moderation and candor than his record for partisanship might have led us to expect, and realizes the hopes born of his long experience and unquestioned ability. In an interview reported in The Evening Post he says:

> Using words of moderation, I think one may properly say that the coming Congress, the Sixty-sixth, will be even more important than the war Congress. We did many things under stress of war without careful consideration, and with considerable mental reservation, hoping for the best. We cannot legislate in the next Congress along any such line of thought. Our decisions will be so momentous and far-reaching in their effect that they must be arrived at and determined only after the most painstaking consideration, for, while we may have been pardoned for mistakes made under the stress of war, we cannot expect any such charitable estimate of our acts as the Sixty-sixth Congress proceeds to the formulation of policies for the period of peace.

That is by far the most statesmanlike utterance that has come from any leader in the House of either party for a long time. He is hopeful, he says, "that we shall be able to work harmoniously with the minority in carrying out a large portion, at least, of the coming program, in view of the fact that the questions involved are in no sense purely political." Mr. MONDELL is the successor of CLAUDE KITCHIN in the majority leadership. It would have been well for the country if at any time during Mr. KITCHIN'S leadership he had been able to take this view of his responsibilities. It is time that the parties got together, and Mr. MONDELL speaks with great restraint and in a tone which no honest Democrat can take exception to when he speaks of the many things done under stress of war "without careful consideration, and with considerable mental reservation, hoping for the best." He places the responsibility on his own party as well as the Democratic. If Congress generally takes the attitude toward its problems that is taken by the Republican leader, it will produce better things than the most sanguine had hoped for.

DANZIG.

Germans have faith in German statistics, except those who know how the statistics are made up, so no doubt the great majority of the German people honestly shudder at the idea of giving up Danzig to Poland. Their statistics tell them that the population of the city is almost entirely German, and they point to its past as one of the chief members of the Hanseatic League as proof that it has always been German.

But from the middle of the fifteenth century to the partition of Poland Danzig belonged to the Polish State. Its population even then was largely German, but its commerce drew heavily on the Polish hinterland, and political as well as economic interest held it to the same political allegiance as the inland territories on which it was dependent for its prosperity. Under German rule that prosperity has greatly diminished; with the Polish connection renewed, it would certainly improve. The Fourteen Points, accepted by friend and foe alike, promised to Poland an access to the sea. Danzig is nearer the heart of Poland than any other port, it is Polish by history and association, and even by race, more than any other port which might be assigned.

The German statistics are such as to convince few but Germans. Polish authorities of the highest weight assert that private inquiry has established the fact that one-half of the present population is Polish. In German-Poland it was not profitable for a Pole to admit his race. He could not enter Government employment, he could get no work from many of the most powerful private employers who were co-operating with the Government in its energetic attempt to denationalize the Poles. Every possible economic obstacle was thrown in the way of a Pole who kept up his racial patriotism, every possible advantage was given to the man who declared himself a German even though his name and his blood might be pure Polish for generations back.

In such conditions it is not surprising that many men with families to support abjured their nationality. But many business men in Danzig speak German in business and Polish at home with their families; many families which have for the most part forgotten the Polish language have retained Polish patriotism which dared not manifest itself openly in the face of Prussian repression, but which was still dreaming of a return of Polish freedom.

As for the German population, its numbers were greatly increased by the soldiers gathered around the military headquarters in the city, by the industrial population serving military needs, by the civilian employés of the Government, and by Germans who had come in knowing that they could count on all possible assistance in competing with the Poles. With the passing of German sovereignty almost all of these immigrants will go, and Danzig before long will be recognized as a city predominantly Polish. Moreover, in the territory to the west and southwest of the city, from the Baltic coast to the old Russian frontier, not even the German Government has been able to deny that the great majority of the population is Polish. The Government figures put the Poles at from 55 to 75 per cent. in different regions; the actual figures will undoubtedly set them considerably higher. As a Polish seaport surrounded by territory inhabited by Poles, Danzig may again recover its old prosperity; if it is left in German hands, it is reasonably certain that Germany would rather see the city stagnant than have it built up by Polish trade. To leave Poland cut off from the sea by Germany would come very near to meaning economic ruin for the new State.

SUICIDE IN THE BALKANS.

In a letter published on Sunday, Dr. PANABETOFF, the Bulgarian Minister at Washington, took exception to the character of the commission which investigated Bulgarian atrocities in the occupied districts of Serbia. Bulgars and Bulgarophiles will doubtless be convinced by his argument that the commission's judgment could not be regarded as wholly disinterested. But he fails to throw any light on the massacres and torturings whose traces were found throughout Macedonia and Serbia by observers who came in after the Bulgarian armies went out. These observers were by no means all Serbs or Greeks; there were Frenchmen, British, Americans among them; they found convincing evidence that many persons had been put to death with great cruelty.

Bulgarians, of course, would not have killed Bulgarians, and we are told that they did not kill Serbs; furthermore, we have it on Bulgarian authority that there are no Serbs in Macedonia. Nor would the Germans have committed such outrages on their Bulgarian allies. The Serbs and French and British could not have done it, for they were not there. The only possible explanation is that the dead whose mutilated and charred remains were found so plentifully were Bulgarians who committed suicide from grief at finding themselves in the war on the side opposed to America, whose friendship they value so highly—particularly when the terms of peace are still unsettled.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Acquittal Hard to Explain.

Criminal trials as conducted in France are always so unlike those to which we are accustomed that it is with some difficulty that we ever understand how they arrive at just conclusions. That they do so, however, at least as often as our own, is the belief of the experts, and if the French do not seem to fear as much as we do that the innocent may be convicted unless they have over the prosecution the many and great advantages we habitually give the accused, the French fairly enough can say, and do, that the difference is due merely to their realization that to save the one innocent man from a danger now largely imaginary it is not necessary to let six or seven—or eight—of ten guilty men go free.

But it is not a mere difference of procedure that confronts the interested observer of French justice in the acquittal of the man who assassinated the deservedly eminent Socialist, JAURÈS. Of VILLAIN'S guilt there is no question. At any rate, that he fired the shot that killed is unquestionable, and it is no wonder that the members of the Socialist Party in France are equally astonished and enraged at the outcome of the trial.

The only explanation suggested in the dispatches is that there was reluctance to impose the death penalty on a wretched tool of the real criminals, but that excuse, poor enough in any case, is deprived of all weight by the fact that the real criminals, whoever they may have been, are not on trial or even under arrest. And JAURÈS was not a Socialist of the sort that is without common sense or patriotism. Almost, or quite, certainly he would have been loyal to France had he been allowed to live, and that, probably, was the reason why he was murdered. Yet his assassin escapes punishment!

It Is Only Another Betrayal.

While far from the most important, not the least interesting of the statements made by the former Kaiser in his remarkable conversation with HAROLD BEGBIE was his statement that Queen VICTORIA again and again had warned him to have as little as possible to do with her son EDWARD. That is an astonishing statement, and even more amusing than astonishing, but is not altogether incredible.

According to WILLIAM, the Queen told him that association with EDWARD would do him no good, intellectually, morally, or socially. Possibly she thought so, for EDWARD did not observe the conventions that were so dear to his mother's heart, and it may well be that she thought he would have a bad influence over the young German grandson whose ideas as to royal rights and sanctions were or seemed to be so much like her own.

But if VICTORIA did give this warning to WILLIAM, it must have been in strictest confidence, and the betrayal of the secret does not add to one's sympathy for the fallen monarch. Perhaps he imagined the whole story. It is well known that he hated his uncle bitterly, and for other reasons than those that might have moved Queen VICTORIA to put him on his guard against the too gay Prince of Wales.

No Longer Afraid of Storms.

It seems only a year or two ago—and it wasn't so much longer—when even the most reckless of aviators remained on the ground except when there was a dead calm, or something not far from it. If a smart breeze came up while they were in the air, they descended as soon as they could, and to fly in a gale was not to be thought of. Those were the days, too, when "holes in the air" were much discussed, and for good reason much feared, and when it was considered dangerous to fly over a city, and especially over New York, because the aerial currents were broken and confused by deflection from the high buildings.

All that seems amusing now, for the enormous improvements in airplane engines, in respect both to power and to trustworthiness, make many of the old precautions unnecessary, and the aviator with a really important errand pays practically no attention to the weather unless it is such as to render impossible the performance of the particular task that has been imposed on him. Of course, if the object, as was often the case at the war fronts, is to make observations or to take photographs, it is useless to fly in a fog, and the aviators dislike rain and snow for the same reasons and to the same extent as other people do.

Great as the change has been, however, it is still a cause of wonder that at the very height of last week's storm one of the men who daily carry mail through the air between New York and Washington not only attempted the flight, but succeeded in reaching his destination in good time.

Landing Is Still a Problem.

As aviation was practicable in a blinding snowstorm, with the wind blowing at close to hurricane rate, it is evident that the airplane in its present stage of development is as independent of weather conditions as any other vehicle used by men. In some respects, indeed, the machine cannot yet emulate the birds. Its most notable inferiority is its inability to slow up just before touching the ground. Airplane "wings" will have to be much different in construction before such safe and easy landings as the birds make will be possible for human fliers, but the latter are doing more than fairly well already, for there are few if any birds that would have ventured out in last week's storm, and even the strongest of them would have failed to make headway against such a wind.

But that would have been true of the aerial mail carrier also. The wind was favorable to him, or not unfavorable, as to direction. It was wildly unsteady. However, and to have made a flight so long when conditions were so trying was a most remarkable achievement, not at all less creditable to the aviator than to his machine.

A State's Right of Search.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Tuesday, March 25, there is an editorial entitled "The Constitution and Alabama," the general purpose of which is to register an entirely justifiable protest against the high-handed methods of the Alabama authorities in prosecuting supposed violations of the "bone dry" laws of that State.

But the text of your protest is the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, (intended to protect the citizen against unreasonable searches, &c.) which you print in full at the head of your editorial. This provision is not applicable to the case in question, as it has been held repeatedly by the United States Supreme Court that Amendments I.-VIII. of the Federal Constitution, which make up the so-called "Federal Bill of Rights," are to be construed as limiting or restraining the Federal Government only, and as not having any force to limit or restrain the Governments of the several States.

To be sure, there is a very similar provision in the Bill of Rights of the Alabama State Constitution; but my point is that if the State authorities see fit to ignore that State provision, there is no appeal to any Federal tribunal; at least, not on this ground. JAMES P. RICHARDSON.
Department of Political Science, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., March 29, 1919.

The Sinn Fein Demand.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I beg a little space to make a correction in a report of some remarks of mine made on the topics of Sinn Fein, self-determination, and the League of Nations? I am reported to have said that Sinn Fein desired "to achieve independence in Great Britain." This seems to me meaningless. In the course of my remarks I said that Sinn Fein stood for national self-determination and for the creation of an Irish republic. I went on to say that the recognition of an Irish republic should be precedent to any federal arrangement within the British Islands, as federalism must be founded upon the political equality of the federating parties. But at the moment this question is of little interest. The immediate demand of Sinn Fein is for the recognition of the principle of self-determination in Ireland.
PADRAIC COLUM.
New York, March 30, 1919.

THE RETURN.

You who have lingered in the pleasant walks
Of changeless days from rise to set of sun,
And gathered round the fire for merry talks
And harmless laughter when the day was done,
You who have followed life's accustomed ways,
Nor watched the flash of battle light the sky,
When thund'ring thousands charged, with eyes ablaze,
And there was but one choice: to kill or die,
What can you know of joy so keen 'tis pain,
The joy that comes with being home again!

The nights were long beneath the starry dome,
And there was time, while Mars throned high above,
For thoughts of one dear spot across the foam,
Touched with the splendor of our early love.
Out of the past fond pictures rose to view,
Of happy gath'rings round the merry board,
While memory strove each meeting to renew,
Each tone of love, each gesture to record.
O God! to be with them once more!"
—'Twas vain,
The ardent wish to be at home again.

For some, New England's hills of friendly green
Rose like a boon to the inner sight;
For some, the long, low Western plains, with sheen
Of ripening grain, transformed the distant night.
The broad savannahs and the craggy peak
Each called some heart among that silent throng;
Each seemed endowed with magic powers to speak—
To waft across the deep a siren song.
'Twas but a dream, a figment of the brain—
But ah! the dream's come true, we're home again!
WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

THE FUNDAMENTAL FAILURE AT PARIS

That the Victorious Allies Did Not Accept Responsibility for the Welfare of Central Europe.

By Dr. FRANK BOHN.

SECOND ARTICLE.

The fundamental failure of the Paris Peace Conference arose from its refusal to accept responsibility for the rehabilitation of Russia, the Central Empires, and the Balkans. It is not enough to send food and good advice. What has been needed all along is kindly and constant help in political and economic reorganization. Large and efficient commissions, composed of persons who understood those whom they went to help, should have been sent to every capital and large city of Central and Eastern Europe as soon as conditions permitted their safe travel. A single regiment of the American Army includes some 3,500 men. That number of experts in political and economic reorganization, their work directed by men of progressive attitude and socialized thinking, would have turned chaos into order and stability, and quickly led those nations out of the wilderness. Vast numbers of these people are ill both physically and mentally. There is a specific disease of the nervous system even among the better fed portions of the populations, which is due to lack of fats in their diet. This disease prevents concentration of mind and the use of the will. At best the task presented was and is colossal. But Paris has lacked the vision, the knowledge, and the organized personnel even to begin this task with any hope of success.

The imperative duty of the Conference has been very clearly indicated in that most able pamphlet published under the name of General Smuts of South Africa. Referring to the Governments lately included in the Russian and Central Empires and Turkey as being in a state of "liquidation," General Smuts observed:

> Europe has been reduced to its original atoms. For the moment its political structure, the costly result of so many centuries of effort, has disappeared. But that state of affairs must be looked upon as temporary. The creative process in the political movement of humanity cannot be paralyzed; the materials lie ready for a new reconstructive task, to which, let us hope, the courage and genius of Western civilization will prove equal. . . . My broad contention is that the small, embryonic, unsuccessful Leagues of Nations have been swept away, not to leave an empty house for national individualism or anarchy but for a large and better League of Nations. Europe is being liquidated, and the League of Nations must be heir to this great estate.

The peoples left behind by the decomposition of Russia, Austria, and Turkey are most untrained politically, many of them either incapable of or deficient in the power of self-government; they are mostly destitute and will require much nursing toward economic and political independence. If there is going to be a scramble among the victors for this loot, the future of Europe must, indeed, be despaired of. The application of the spoils system at this most solemn juncture in the history of the world, a repartition of Europe at a moment when Europe is bleeding in every pore as a result of partitions less than half a century old, would indeed be incorrigible madness on the part of rulers and enough to drive the torn and broken peoples of the world to that despair of the State which is the motive power behind Russian Bolshevism. Surely the only statesmanlike course is to make the League of Nations the reversionary in the broadest sense of these empires. In this debacle of the old Europe, the League of Nations is no longer an outsider or stranger, but the natural master of the house. It becomes naturally and obviously the solvent for a problem which no other means will solve.

That statesmanlike and far-seeing utterance represented and still represents, of course, much more than the personal opinion of General Smuts. It no doubt expressed the settled policy of the British Government and of its Peace Delegation at the Conference. It was made the veritable foundation of the British conception of the League of Nations. Why did the British view never predominate? Because the Conference was persuaded to discuss theories and generalities for over two months and shut its eyes to the stupendous problems which lay directly across its proper course. As regards a Russian policy, Mr. Lloyd George no doubt showed weakness as well as Mr. Wilson. To a mind at a distance, which watches quietly, it is hard to understand why the Conference could not perform two pieces of business at once. A subcommission might have conducted the entire discussion of the League of Nations, while the main body gave itself to the task of assisting Central and Eastern Europe, or vice versa.

Dr. Mühlon recently said to me in Berne:

> "I profoundly regret that the Allies did not insist upon the unconditional surrender of Germany. From the point of view of the fundamental interest of the German people it would have been much better for us had our representative at the armistice in November last offered unconditional surrender. That would have given us democratic Germans an opportunity of conducting a bona fide democratic reorganization of Germany."

Of course, it may be presumed that, had our supreme command at the time of the armistice better understood conditions in Germany, unconditional surrender would have been demanded.

In a previous article I have referred to the collapse of Hungary. The misery of Russia I shall discuss in the future. Here I wish to call attention to two other cases of conspicuous failure. It ought to be evident to any normal mind that if Germany is to pay indemnities, Germany must go to work. If the German people are to go to work, they must have raw materials to work with. Germany's gold reserves are limited. Furthermore, to remove Germany's entire gold reserves to Belgium, France, and Italy would merely raise the prices of commodities in those countries to the consuming public. Let Germany keep the major part of her gold reserves as a basis of her exchange, and pay her indemnities in coal, iron, cloth, lumber, and machines, for all of which the invaded districts are literally starving. From the point of view of the interests of those of our allies which expect large indemnities, the blockade against Germany as regards raw materials is a piece of almost unbelievable ignorance.

However, lack of a sense of responsibility as regards Germany and German-Austria is comprehensible. They are hated bitterly as enemies whose crimes have been colossal. But not so as regards the Czechoslovaks. In their case we were dealing with loyal and warm-hearted allies. It was the revolt of the Czechoslovaks, separating Berlin from Vienna, which finally broke up Austria, demoralized Germany, and secured us the victory in 1918. The story of this brave, patient, and most democratic of peoples is the grandest epic of the great war.

I had the privilege of meeting with their Socialist Party convention in the Spring of 1915, and there taking counsel with the revolutionary group concerning the desperate task before them. At that time the Russian forces were in the Carpathians, and the democracy of Bohemia and Moravia was prepared to declare the revolution with the first Russian advance of the Spring campaign. That advance never came. On the contrary, the Czechoslovaks were forced to witness victory after victory by the armies of their hated oppressors. Let this never be forgotten: That in the cause of liberty and democracy the Czechoslovaks, suffering more than any other people except the Armenians, performed deeds of heroism which it has not been given any other nation to do. Three hundred thousand strong, they went over to the Russians, knowing all the time that their own wives and children at home would be crushed and starved for their deed. In the end these 300,000 Czechoslovaks no doubt saved the lives of more than 300,000 American soldiers. What can we ever do to repay them?

I am going to tell what we have not done. I admit that I have developed during these years a very great decree of affection for them. But the facts speak for themselves, without danger of personal bias. The armistice of Nov. 11 discovered, in Prague, the flag of a free people flying over the population of starving women, children, and old men. The Austrian Government had robbed them to the bone. One of the peace delegates of the Czechoslovaks in Paris related to me the story of a woman in Prague who said to him: "I, who have drawn strength from the cause, to live and fight through this war, losing everything that life had given me before, shall now have strength, also, in the cause of freedom, to die for lack of bread." This from a working woman in Prague indicates the true reason why Bolshevism has thus far found no footing in Bohemia. May the friends of the Czechoslovaks not claim that it was our sacred duty to feed and clothe the wives and children of the Czechoslovak soldiers just as we fed and clothed our own regiments in the field? Nor does the responsibility lie alone with the high command. The American Food Commission (later the Interallied Commission) piled up food for the Czechoslovaks by the hundred thousand tons in Trieste. Why was this food not properly delivered? Were not the rails between Trieste and Prague fit for train service? A few regiments of American railway engineers would have mended them within a few days. Was there a lack of rolling stock? Why not send in engines and cars from Italy, France, and Germany? Was it unworthy opposition of the Italian Government which prevented rail connections via the territory of the South Slavs? The combined voices of President Wilson and Marshal Foch would have broken through such brutality within twenty-four hours.

If ever in the history of the world deeds were demanded in place of words, that period has been during the last five months. The peoples, demanding bread, have received a stone. Yet even now it is not too late. If the American mission at Paris, from which leadership in almost everything is expected, will really lead in this matter of the reorganization of Central and Eastern Europe, much can yet be done. If we continue, as in the past, to do nothing, then let us stop deluding ourselves by unfounded visions of world peace and a League of Nations.

[Copyright.]

Senator Borah and Ohio Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in Friday's paper Senator Borah's reference to an Ohio correspondent who has told him that he meets only two men in one hundred who favor the League of Nations. If Senator Borah is listening seriously to nonsense of that stamp he is reading public sentiment in America about as accurately as the Kaiser read it at the beginning of the war, and he is destined to disappear over the borders of political life in the not distant future as ingloriously as the Kaiser fled from the borders of Germany.

The men of an Ohio college, Denison University, at Granville, took a vote on the League the other day, after the fervid opposition of such patriots as Reed and Borah, Vardaman and Poindexter, Lodge and Sherman, had been duly disseminated. Of the nearly three hundred men present at chapel when the vote was taken only about one in twenty-nine recorded himself in opposition. If Senator Borah has any idea whatever that the figures given by his Ohio correspondent are even one-tenth true, let him try his hand at persuading Senator Harding to resign and demonstrate Ohio's opposition to the League by asking for a re-election on that issue.

W. H. JOHNSON.
Granville, Ohio, March 29, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A statement attributed to Senator Borah of Idaho in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 28 says that only 2 per cent. of the people of Ohio favor the League of Nations idea. Mr. Borah is gravely misrepresenting the sentiment of this State by asserting that Ohio is against the President's plan. It would be more correct to say that only 2 per cent. of Ohioans oppose the League. Sentiment in the colleges and universities here is practically unanimous in favor of the League. Only one newspaper of any prominence has opposed the League, and this one newspaper was considered violently pro-German in the war.

FRANK MITCHELL.
Akron, Ohio, March 29, 1919.

A Monroe Doctrine Development.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the discussion of the relation of the proposed League of Nations to the Monroe Doctrine, it seems to me that two opposing conceptions of the latter are evident. One is that the Monroe Doctrine is a statement of our intention to maintain control over the fortunes of the American hemisphere. The other is that it is a statement of our intention to resist any effort to subjugate again to a European power an American State that had won its independence. The former interpretation seems to be that of Lodge. The latter is that of Wilson and Taft—and, I might add, of President Monroe. With the former interpretation any League of Nations would be in conflict. The latter finds its natural development in a League of Nations that extends the same sort of guarantee to all continents and links together all the nations as guarantors.

F. M. DERWACTER.
North Bennington, Vt., March 15, 1919.

LONDON CHEERS SIMS.

Naval Headquarters Staff Turns Out to Host at the Station.

LONDON, March 31.—Vice Admiral William S. Sims, who commanded American naval forces in the war zone, had a rousing sendoff at naval headquarters this morning when he said farewell as he was about to sail for the United States. The streets about the headquarters were packed with soldiers of all nationalities, while the Headquarters Staff turned out for the occasion. Scores of cowbells mingled their din with the cheering as the Vice Admiral waved the crowd good-by.

At Waterloo Station Ambassador Davis, Consul General Skinner, Major Waldorf Astor, and a large number of members of the Embassy and Consulate staffs, together with many personal friends, British and American, bade Admiral Sims Godspeed. The British Admiralty was represented by Vice Admiral Browning, Rear Admiral Alexander Duff, Assistant Chief of the Navy Staff, and Captain Rudolph Bentinck, R. N. Admiral Sims shook hands with the postmen, charwomen, and other employes, one of whom exclaimed, "Every-body is your friend."

To the Admiral was presented a horseshoe bound with red, white and blue as he was boarding the train, which pulled out of the station amid cheers.

Admiral Sims arrived at Southampton to go on board the Mauretania. He was met by Mayor S. G. Kimber, who accompanied him to the dock. The Mauretania carries 2,000 American soldiers among her passengers.

Admiral Sims decided to be interviewed as he boarded the vessel, declaring that he was "absolutely pumped dry." Accompanying him home are Captains Richard H. Leigh, Dudley W. Knox, and Joel R. P. Pringle. Commanders Fairfield and John V. Babcock, and Lieutenant Commander Edwards.

PALMER WARNS SOCIETIES.

Cannot Recognize Private Bodies Formed to Combat Sedition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The various private organizations formed during and since the war to detect offenders against the laws of the country and to aid in securing the prosecution of seditionists, agitators, and others, will receive no sanction from the Department of Justice, so Attorney-General Palmer announced today in a statement which reads in part as follows:

"Espionage conducted by private individuals or organizations is entirely at variance with our theories of government, and its operation in any community constitutes a positive menace to that feeling of public confidence which is the chief force making for the maintenance of good order.

"Furthermore, on reflection it must be obvious to every one that for a Government agency to maintain any relationship whatever with private bodies engaged in this work would in the end result in impairing the confidence of the public in disinterestedness and impartiality of Government investigations.

"I fully realize the patriotic and high-minded motives with which these organizations have been formed, and which have animated them in making proffers of assistance to this department, but I am constrained to say frankly that I fear the work of these private organizations may produce harmful results. I, therefore, feel compelled to instruct the various officials of this department not to enter into relationship with them."

BURLESON IGNORES CHARGES

No Official Comment on Rumors of Telephone Rate Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Post Office Department remained silent today on the accusation that Postmaster General Burleson intended to make a $30,000,000 increase in telephone rates for the benefit of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. The allegation was made in Postal Telegraph, the official publication of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. It is possible that within a short time some notice may be taken of the charge. It is understood that the department officials privately term the statement as "absurd" and "untrue," and that they maintain that the recent rate increases put into effect by the Postmaster General were solely for the purpose of paying the increased salaries of employes.

It was said at the department today that, so far as the Commercial Merchants' Association of New York that deferred cable rates be restored was concerned, the censorship agreement between the allied nations was still in force on the cables and interfered with many desired changes. It is understood that the Post Office officials want the censorship agreement altered so that commercial messages in cipher may be transmitted, thus saving cost to the sender and decreasing the cable congestion.

WIRE INCREASE $16,000,000.

New Telegraph Rates Between New York and Other Big Cities.

The new telegraph rates for commercial messages, promulgated a few days ago by Postmaster General Burleson, will go into effect today, increasing the cost of the service by one-fifth. An estimate of the total gross annual income of the country's telegraph business, figured at about $80,000,000, shows that the new rates mean an added cost of $16,000,000, which will have to be paid by the public.

A table indicating how the rates will work out in service between New York and the principal cities follows:

Ten-Word Message.

Point.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Point.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
San Francisco	$1.00	$1.20	Kansas City	.60	.72
Denver	.75	.90	Albany	.25	.30
Washington	.50	.60	Buffalo	.35	.42
Jacksonville	.60	.72	Cincinnati	.40	.48
Atlanta	.60	.72	Cleveland	.40	.48
Chicago	.50	.60	Pittsburgh	.35	.42
Indianapolis	.50	.60	Philadelphia	.25	.30
New Orleans	.60	.72	Providence	.30	.36
Portland, Me.	.35	.42	Richmond	.40	.48
Baltimore	.30	.36	Seattle	1.00	1.20
Boston	.30	.36	Milwaukee	.50	.60
Detroit	.40	.48	Cheyenne	.75	.90
St. Louis	.50	.60	Wyo.		

According to officials of the Postal Telegraph Company, a corporation which has steadfastly opposed Government control, the $16,000,000 added cost for telegraphs is to be followed by a thirty-million-dollar advance in the cost of telephoning.

DISCUSSES FREE SPEECH.

Judge Mayer Says Issue Is Obedience to Laws.

Judge Julius M. Mayer last night reviewed the various decisions of the Supreme Court and courts of the first instance on the place of free speech in war time in an address made to the National Security League's Flying Squadron at their weekly "Speakers' Flattsburg," held at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street. Judge Mayer said that there could be no abridgement of the right to discuss economic or political doctrines, so long as there was no attempt to undermine the Government or defeat its laws.

"Obedience to the law is the foundation of the Republic," the Judge said. "We know that what seems wrong today may be right tomorrow, but with such idealistic speculations and theorizing the court has nothing to do. The only difference between freedom of speech in time of war and time of peace is in the circumstances. The subject is too difficult and silly because if we were to write out two propositions, the first of which we thought to be within the realm of free speech and the other not, and presented them to the first 100 people we met on the street I am sure that an overwhelming majority would in their lay way be able to tell what was fair without the aid of any Judge or Jury."

BOLSHEVIST ENVOY ACQUIRES A STAFF

It Includes Prof. Lomonosoff, Whom Bakhmatieff Ousted as Railways' Agent.

STILL EXPECTS TO TRADE

Ignores Washington's Silence and Prepares an Organization for Propaganda and Commerce.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, [illegible] recognized Bolshevist Ambassador to the United States, named his diplomatic staff yesterday, and all of the permanent officers in the group were taken soon. Whether these will remain in office in Washington after the arrival of the new Soviet Ambassador, announced. Professor Lomonosoff, one of the former associates of Kerensky Government, is one of the attaches. It had been the impression in official circles that the [illegible] for recognition of the Bolshevik Government would be unfavorable, which, according to Francis and other officials who have recently come to this country under the direction of Lenine and Trotzky.

In a statement he gave out yesterday Martens asserted that the purpose of the Soviet Government in sending a Bolshevist Russian Ambassador to the United States will shortly be followed by the arrival of hundreds of [illegible] to open trade between the two countries as soon as the Soviet Government is recognized. It has been known in Washington since the arrival of the announcement two weeks ago that the Soviet Government would send a representative to this country has not been recognized by the United States, nor has it in any way been committed to the Bolshevist propaganda. Martens, it is said, is a native of Russia and a graduate of the Petrograd Technological Institute. He has been in this country for several years, and is reported to have been engaged in business here. He is said to have been in close touch with the Soviet Government, and to have been appointed by Lenine and Trotzky. Martens is said to be a man of about 40 years of age, and is reported to be a man of considerable ability. He is said to have been in close touch with the Soviet Government, and to have been appointed by Lenine and Trotzky. Martens is said to be a man of about 40 years of age, and is reported to be a man of considerable ability.

Martens has also announced the appointment of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens as chief paid agent of the Soviet Government in this country. It is understood that Martens will be assisted by a staff of [illegible] announced yesterday, which means that he will have [illegible] Martens has [illegible] propaganda [illegible].

Martens has also appointed A. Heller head of his [illegible] department, which, it is understood, will have charge of the relations with Russia as soon as established. It will have charge of [illegible] the Soviet Government [illegible] Russian products [illegible] the Russian Government [illegible] the sole buyer of foreign products in Russia, this means that [illegible] tions are established this commercial department will do all the business that is done. Mr. Heller was the Treasurer and General Manager and founder of the International Oxygen Company of Jersey, a business of considerable proportions. On [illegible] of this year he resigned from that organization for the purpose of devoting his time to scientific studies at Harvard, [illegible] agreed to change his plans. Mr. Martens says, to devote his time solely to the duties of a commercial representative of the Soviet Government. Mr. Heller is a native of Russia. He came to America in 1891 and joined the Socialist movement in 1892.

Professor Lomonosoff, former head of the Russian Railroad Mission here, takes the same position under the Soviet Government.

Professor I. Hourwich is placed in charge of the Statistical Department. The mission at present will remain the office of "the Bureau of Information of Soviet Russia" at 200 Broadway.

A Russian who was in this country in an official capacity prior to the Bolshevist revolution of November 1917, said y

H. S. GUGGENHEIMER WED IN JERSEY CITY

Lawyer, Just Divorced by Janet Beecher, Actress, Marries Gwendolyn Wormser.

LAW BARRED WEDDING HERE

Judge Sullivan Performs Ceremony in His Home—Bride the Daughter of Late Banker.

The marriage of Harry S. Guggenheimer, a son of the late Randolph Guggenheimer, the First President of the Borough of Manhattan, and of Mrs. Guggenheimer of 923 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Gwendolyn Ranger Wormser, a daughter of the late Maurice S. Wormser and of Mrs. Wormser of 45 East Eighty-second Street, took place at noon yesterday in Jersey City, in the presence of the immediate families only.

The ceremony was performed at the residence of Judge Leo Sullivan, who officiated. The bride, in a dark blue traveling gown, was attended only by the bridegroom's fiancée, Miss Marie [illegible] and Mr. Guggenheimer's brother, Charles S. Guggenheimer, was best man. Others present were Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, the mother of the bridegroom, Mrs. Maurice S. Wormser, the bride's brother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Miss Lewisohn and Miss S. Guggenheimer, who assisted in receiving the guests at the wedding breakfast which was served at the home of Mr. Guggenheimer's parents, after which Mr. Guggenheimer and his bride left for Palm Beach to spend their honeymoon there. Mr. Guggenheimer has taken a house at Babylon, L. I., for the summer.

A decree of divorce between Mr. Guggenheimer and his first wife, Janet Beecher Guggenheimer, a well-known actress, was signed on March 25 by Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins and filed in Westchester County. Mrs. Guggenheimer received the decree in her maiden name, Janet Beecher, as she was forbidden to remarry for a year after the granting of the decree. The marriage took place in Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, May 25, 1917, when Miss Beecher was a member of the Shubert Vaudeville Company. Mr. Guggenheimer is a son of Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer and a grandson of the late Solomon Ranger. He is a lawyer and a member of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, this city.

WEDS ROGER M. MINTON.

Mrs. Louise G. Hadlow a Bride in Marble Collegiate Church.

Hadlow and Roger M. Minton were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church in the presence of a small group of relatives and friends. Mrs. C. [illegible] Hadlow, Jr., was matron of honor, and Miss Elizabeth Schuyler acted as best man for Mr. Minton. A small reception at the home of Mrs. Hadlow, at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, followed the ceremony, and shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Minton left on a motor trip. Upon their return they will make their home at 1 East Forty-fifth Street.

Mrs. Minton was married previously to Lieut. Charles D. Ingersoll, U. S. N., who received his discharge from the Navy in April, 1919, and died [illegible] following month.

Mr. Minton is a member of the Union League, Racquet and Tennis, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Piping Rock, Meadow Brook and Creek clubs. His first wife was Miss Ethel Russell, daughter of Charles D. Ingersoll. They were married in April, 1910, and divorced [illegible]

PUSHING WOMEN'S BILLS.

Mrs. Whitehouse Is at Albany Working for Labor Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, leader of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, arrived in Albany tonight to lead the fight for bills from the legislative graveyard in the series of protective measures introduced in behalf of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference for Women Workers of the State. Mrs. Whitehouse will devote most of her time during the remainder of the session to an endeavor to obtain favorable action on the bills in the Senate. The Assembly, through refusal to report the bills, with the exception of the Women's Elevator bill, which has passed, has shown antagonism to the measures.

Mrs. White-house made an appointment to see Speaker Sweet and Majority Leader Aiken of the Assembly tomorrow to attempt to secure a reversal of action on the bills in the lower house.

School teachers of New York City, led by Miss Olive Jones, President of the New York City Federation of Teachers, invaded the Legislative Lounge tonight and the lawmakers that the Downing-Malone bill providing substantial increases in salaries to teachers throughout the State had a widespread backing. It is regarded as doubtful, however, if the bill can secure sufficient votes to pass, mainly because the cities of the State complain that they are already financially overburdened.

MARRY IN PERSHING CLUB.

Lieut. Geo. Harrison, U. S. N., and Miss Sheehan Wed in Haste.

Miss Margaret Leslie Sheehan of 220 West Forty-ninth Street, and Lieutenant George Harrison, U. S. N., were married last night at the Pershing Club of the War Camp Community Service, which was formerly St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. John Ryan.

Arrangements were made in a hurry as the Lieutenant had to sail this morning. The necessary witnesses were recruited from the club, including Mrs. Eugene M. Emerson and Mrs. Josephine Stevens. The chaplain also happened to be there.

Several times before Lieutenant Harrison and his fiancée set the date for the marriage but each time naval orders would interfere and the Lieutenant would be called back to his ship and sent overseas.

"We eloped then; this time," remarked the bride and bridegroom simultaneously after thanking the club for services rendered.

Menken-Sinton Wedding April 24.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Harriet Dorothy Sinton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Eugene Sinton of 270 Park Avenue, and Harold Isaac Menken, which is to take place on Thursday evening, April 24, at the Ritz-Carlton.

Killough-Palmer Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Buford Allen Killough of Dallas, Texas, and the Gregorian, New York announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lyda Buford Killough, to Chester Hubbell Palmer, a son of Mrs. Jessie Hubbell Palmer of Brooklyn. The marriage is set for June 7.

America's Biggest Art Show
SOCIETY of INDEPENDENT ARTISTS
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sunday from 2 to 10 P. M.
WALDORF-ASTORIA ROOF
Fifth Avenue and 34th St. Admission 25c

Diamond Remounting
MODERN AND ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN PLATINUM
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS
321 FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET

HOPE TO DODGE STORMS ON THEIR OCEAN FLIGHT

Naval Aviators as Anxious to Avoid Them as to Have Clear Skies.

WASHINGTON, March 31. — While final plans for the projected transatlantic flight of naval seaplanes are rapidly taking form, the officers in charge have not decided upon even a tentative date for the start. It was explained officially today at the Navy Department that this would be affected as much by windstorms current at Newfoundland as by clear weather.

After the machines reach Newfoundland from Rockaway Beach, L. I., they must receive a final tuning up, and then the start must be made between storms which sweep down from the Arctic every there or four days. The beginning of the flight must be so gauged, it is explained, that the machines will not overtake one storm as it slows down before dissipating at sea and yet will not be caught in a second squall.

Before "jumping off" for the actual crossing of the ocean, the seaplanes will be called upon to make a longer voyage than has yet been negotiated by naval machines—that from Rockaway Beach to Newfoundland. At least one stop will be made on this flight, probably at Halifax, for fuel.

It may be necessary for one or more of the machines to descend at other points, and it is to select possible landing places that the destroyer Barney was sent on its cruise along the coast from Maine to Newfoundland. The destroyer is now held at Halifax by ice floes, but it was said at the Department today that she would proceed to Newfoundland when the ice cleared.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 31.—Colonel Ian Collishaw, a Canadian aviator, sailed on the steamship Olympic for England today to bring back an airplane with which to enter the transatlantic contest. He will attempt his flight from Newfoundland early in May, accompanied by Major McKeever and a wireless operator.

Colonel Collishaw expects to accomplish the flight in twenty hours. His machine will be equipped with five motors of 400 horsepower each, and will be capable of carrying fifty people and remaining in the air for thirty hours.

TAX BILL PROSPECTS GOOD.

Albany Hearings Ordered — Governor's Attitude Seems Favorable.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—Public hearings will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday on the Davenport-Judson Taxation bills imposing an income tax, personal property tax, and an increase in rates of the Emerson impost on the net incomes of all corporations. The hearings will be held in the Senate Chamber beginning at 2 o'clock each afternoon.

Faced with the necessity of raising at least $25,000,000 for the State's Treasury to insure credit of the Government for the next fiscal year, leaders may have to make the proposed income tax a partisan measure to force it through the Legislature, to overcome the opposition which is manifesting itself, particularly up State. Members of the majority and the minority tonight refused to indicate how they would vote on the income tax proposal, but both leaders in the Assembly declared that an income tax was bound to come, and that because of the imperative need of funds this was the time for the enactment of such a law.

It is not believed that the minority on the Legislative Tax Investigating Committee will file a report supplementary to that to be filed by Senator Davenport, Chairman of the committee. From this it has been inferred that Governor Smith will be favorable to the tax legislation proposed.

Governor Smith called the members of the Democratic minority in both houses to the Executive Chamber at the conclusion of the session tonight. They discussed the tax bills pending in the Legislature and the remainder of the Governor's program.

Acting upon the preliminary report of the investigation into the conduct of the State Industrial Commission, the Governor tonight sent a message to the Senate and Assembly urging that the direct settlement of claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which was provided for through legislation enacted during the administration of the Whitman régime, be eliminated by law, so that in the future the State may be the arbiter in all such cases, as it was when the law was first put into operation.

Bills to carry out the Governor's recommendations were introduced by Senator James A. Foley and Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, the Democratic leaders of the Senate and Assembly. Senator Foley urged that his bill be advanced to third reading at once, but to this J. Henry Walters, President pro tem. of the Senate, objected, and the measure was sent to committee.

The Sage bill abolishing the State Food Commission passed the Assembly. It had already passed the Senate, and is now ready for the Governor's signature.

The Assembly advanced to third reading the Malone bill permitting fishing and baseball on Sunday after 2 P. M., if local governing bodies should adopt permissive ordinances.

JOHN V. FARWELL TO MARRY

Chicago Merchant to Wed Mrs. Dunlap Smith in California.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 31.—Through letters written to friends in Chicago, news of the coming marriage of Mrs. Dunlap Smith to John V. Farwell, President of the John V. Farwell Company, became public today.

The marriage will be quietly solemnized next Thursday morning at the home of Mrs. Dunlap Smith's mother, Mrs. James Monroe Flower, at Coronado Beach, Cal.

Mr. Farwell is one of the Trustees of Yale University and is one of the leaders in the city's commercial life. He has a daughter, Miss Katherine Farwell, now in New York, and a son, John V. Farwell, Jr., recently graduated from Yale.

Mrs. Dunlap Smith has four sons. Mrs. Dow Harvey is her only daughter. The youngest son, Harmon, is at Harvard, of the class of 1921. Other sons are: Elliot, of Washington, D. C., whose wife was Miss Marie Franke, daughter of a former Yale professor; Perry, who married Miss Marion Baldwin of an old New York family, and Lawrence, whose wife was Miss Anita Aldrich, daughter of Fl. C. Aldrich of Lake Forest.

Whitaker-Townsend.

The marriage is announced of Innis Whitaker, a son of Justice Edward G. Whitaker of the Supreme Court, and an attorney of this city, to Miss Ruth Townsend, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Townsend of Cleveland, Ohio. The ceremony was performed at the Townsend home in Cleveland on March 17, and Mr. Whitaker and his bride are now living in New York at 443 West End Avenue.

Dinner for Capt. Alfred Carpenter.

Norrie Sellar of 38 Wall Street is arranging a farewell dinner for Captain Alfred Carpenter, the hero of the Zeebrugge raid, to be given at the Ritz-Carlton on Friday night. The proceeds will be given to the Dover Patrol Fund. Dancing and supper will follow. Captain Carpenter is sailing for England on Saturday.

APARTMENTS SAFE FROM LIQUOR SEARCH

Amendment to Prohibition Enforcement Act Makes Them Immune from Raids.

OTHER CHANGES PROPOSED

Federal Revenue Department Listing to Determine Beverages Within the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 31.—Private apartments, which under the Anti-Saloon League's Bone-Dry Prohibition Enforcement bill as originally drafted would have been subject to visitation by the State "Welfare" Commissioner and his deputies, will be immune from raids as the result of an amendment made to that measure at the Senate session this evening. The amendment, which was offered by Senator Thompson of Niagara, introducer of the bill, defines apartments as "private dwellings," and for such the bill provides no liquor search warrants shall be issued. The amendment was prepared by the Anti-Saloon League to meet widespread objections to the original clause.

It was only one of a series of amendments that were made tonight on the initiative of the league. In one of these amendments, the league, in order to ingratiate itself with the Republicans, makes provision for the continuance in office of the present Excise Commissioner, who is a Republican, until the end of his term, under the title "Welfare Commissioner."

The Anti-Saloon League had inserted in the enforcement bill, too, an entirely new section providing that "all alcoholic compounds, listed by the United States Internal Revenue Department as not sufficiently medicated to prevent their beverage use, are hereby declared to be liquor for the purposes of this chapter."

This new section also provides that where the "Welfare" Commissioner shall have knowledge or notice, or where complaint is made, "that a liquid is being used as a beverage and is capable of producing intoxication," he shall investigate and have authority to summon witnesses in the course of his investigation. If the complaint is sustained or his suspicions verified, he is required to declare the liquid in question to be under the law. The section further provides for the making of analyses by the Department of Health, and also for the appointment by the Welfare Commissioner of a Standing Committee composed of three physicians and two druggists to determine whether the drug contents in liquids of alcoholic compound is sufficient to render them unfit as a beverage.

A new cider clause in the bill makes it a crime for any one to have in his possession fermented cider that has not been dealcoholized. Under the clause any one permitting cider to ferment must attach a label to the container giving the date on which the cider was made.

Senator Thompson said tonight that unless the bill is reported from committee he would move to suspend the Senate rules for the purpose of making a fight to compel the committee to let the measure come out for debate.

DR. FINLEY WON'T RESIGN.

Returning from Palestine to Take Up His Work at Albany.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 30.—Dr. John H. Finley, arriving today from Asia Minor, was astonished on reaching Paris when he saw a copy of an Albany newspaper which said that he was about to resign as New York Commissioner of Education to become Governor General of Palestine.

So far is this from being the case that he will sail tomorrow for America to take up his educational duties at Albany. He has completed his part of the work which the Red Cross assigned to him as its Commissioner in Asia Minor and the Near East. His last mission there was to travel all the way from the Euphrates to Constantinople, he being the first American to undertake this journey since the war.

Dr. Duffey Dies Attending Patient.

Dr. Francis J. Duffey, for twenty years a practicing physician in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn, died of heart disease yesterday while attending a patient, Mrs. W. C. Provost, at 1,316 Madison Avenue, Manhattan. He was in his forty-fifth year. In July of last year Dr. Duffey entered the war service in connection with the Red Cross, and later enlisted as a Captain in the United States Army, and was promoted to Major, and then was made Lieutenant Colonel.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. EMMA BURNETT JOURDAN, widow of Major Gen. James Jourdan, a veteran of the civil war and who was President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died yesterday at her residence, 174 Washington Park, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year. Mrs. Jourdan was born in Brooklyn, and was the daughter of the late Major William Burnett. She is survived by four sons, James H. Jourdan, who succeeded his father as President of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company; Edward R., William B., and Franklin B. Jourdan.

WILLIAM SPALCKHAVER, an inventor of printing press appliances, and for fifty-six years with R. Hoe & Co., most of that time a chief engineer and head of the drafting department, died on last Saturday at his residence, 150 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 82 years. Mr. Spalckhaver designed many of the most important features of the big web printing presses, and developed the best features of the Hoe presses.

JOHN MONTEITH, lawyer, of Newark, died of Bright's disease at his home there yesterday. Mr. Monteith was 56 years old.

JOHN LYON, first President of Rockville Centre, village and county Controller of Nassau County, died at his home in that place yesterday, at the age of 64.

NATHANIEL B. HAYT, 92 years old, formerly President of the Board of Aldermen of Newburgh, N. Y., died yesterday at his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, 90 years old, who had been a building contractor of New Brunswick, N. J., died at his home there yesterday.

JOHN LEONARD KAMMERER, 71 years old, who for more than thirty-eight years owned a cigar factory at 6th Avenue, Bronx, where he also resided, died at his home yesterday, following a stroke of paralysis.

CASPAR KNOBLE, 74 years old, who was credited with having captured Jefferson Davis at the close of the civil war, is dead at the Mountain Branch Soldiers' Home in Johnson City, Tenn.

Captain WALLACE FOSTER, exponent of patriotism in the public schools, died Sunday night at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., in the age of 52.

Mrs. ANN REYNOLDS, widow of Israel Reynolds, said to be one of the oldest women in Greenwich, Conn., died at the home of her adopted daughter, Mrs. Harry Eddy, that place, yesterday.

ALEXANDER CONOVER, a wholesale dealer in grain and agricultural implements at Dunham's Corners, N. J., died at his home there yesterday at the age of 75.

CHARLES DODWELL, 68 years old, a passenger conductor on the New Jersey Central Railroad, died last night at his home in Dunellen, N. J.

JAMES LAWRENCE SOUTHWICK, formerly of Philadelphia, where he founded the New England Society in that city and was a member of the Union League, died Sunday at his home in Atlantic City, N. J. He was born in Uxbridge, Mass., more than ninety years ago.

GEORGE BRANSON, who retired from business twenty years ago, and father of George R. Branson, President of the United States Fire Insurance Company, died yesterday at his home, 627 West End Avenue, in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Branson was born in England.

Mrs. HATTIE HAWKS, 68 years old, widow of I. J. Hawks of Richmond, Va., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Armstrong, in Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. MARIA RICHARDS PRAEB, 85 years old, widow of John J. Praeb, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J. She was born in England.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 124 West 69th St. 7 Days' Mission.
Dr. CYRIL TOWNSEND BRADY TONIGHT at 8, "Prayers of Jesus—His Source of Strength."
All Welcome. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.

COL. W. H. COMEGYS DEAD.

Retired Paymaster was Veteran of Indian and Philippines Wars.

Colonel William Henry Comégys, United States Army Paymaster Corps, retired, who made his home at Hotel Woodstock, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital at the age of 66.

He was appointed Major and Paymaster of the United States Army in 1881, and during the thirty years following until his retirement in 1911 he saw service throughout the country and in the Philippines. Since his retirement he had divided his time between New York and Paris.

Born.

EPSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Epstein of 727 Riverside Drive (nee Mildred Lutheim), formerly of Pittsburgh, wish to announce the birth of a daughter, Roslyn, March 24, 1919.

GOODMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goodman (nee Mary Rosenthal) announce the birth of a son, March 31, at the Women's Hospital.

KOTZEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max M. Kotzen, (nee Rena Moscowitz,) announce the birth of a son on March 30, 1919, at Stern's Sanitarium.

PEPLER.—In Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, March 29, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Grant B. Pepler, Royal Canadian Dragoons, a daughter.

Engaged.

KELLERMAN—MARX.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Marx of 754 East 140th St., announce the engagement of their daughter Aimee to Mr. Robert Phillips Kellerman of New York City.

LICHTENSTEIN—BRANTMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. William Brantman announce the betrothal of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Irving Lichtman.

Married.

FOLK—FINKELSTEIN.—Paulina A. Finkelstein to Rudolph Folk, on March 16.

WHITAKER—TOWNSEND.—Mr. and Mrs. James R. Townsend of Cleveland, Ohio, announce the marriage of their daughter Ruth to Innes Whitaker of New York City, on March 17.

Died.

BOURNE.—At Auckland, N. Z., Nov. 13, 1918, Howard, son of the late Frederick G. and Emma K. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., in the 26th year of his age. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, April 3, at 11 A. M.

BRANSON.—On Monday, March 31, 1919, George Branson, in his 86th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 627 West End Av., Wednesday, April 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Greenwich Cemetery at convenience of family.

BURKE.—John. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Tuesday, 2 o'clock.

BURKE.—On Sunday, March 30, 1919, Thomas F. Burke. Funeral from the residence of his brother, 3,151 Sedgwick Av., Bronx, at 9 A. M., Thursday, April 3, thence to St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, where a mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at 9:30 A. M.

BURDEN.—Harry W., on March 31, beloved husband of Caroline Schwartz and son of Walter H. Burden. Funeral services at his late residence, 128 West 112th St., on Wednesday at 1:30 P. M. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

BUIR.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, March 30, 1919, Margaret Burr. Services at her late residence, 224 Kensington Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, April 1, at 2 o'clock.

BUTTERFIELD.—On Monday, March 31, 1919, at her residence, Summit, N. J., Emma J., eldest daughter of Edwin L. Butterfield and sister of Mrs. J. B. Gilbert of Summit, and Mrs. B. E. Mead of Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. B. E. Mead, 443 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, April 2, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BUTTERWORTH.—On Saturday night, March 29, 1919, at 57 East 54th St., Isabel Imlay Baird, wife of George Forrest Butterworth, and daughter of the late John Stuart and Alice Benat Baird. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Incarnation, 25th St. and Madison Av. Interment private.

COMEGYS.—Colonel William Henry, (Pay Dept., U. S. Army, retired,) Monday, March 31, at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, after a short illness. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,429 Valentine Av., Bronx, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 1, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

CONDON.—Suddenly, at his residence, 1,197 Lexington Av., Monday, March 31, Edward F. Condon, dearly beloved husband of Margaret Coyle, dearly beloved father of Marjorie and Edna Condon, dearly beloved brother of Katherine A. Condon and Mary V. Moore. Funeral from his home, 9:30 A. M., Wednesday, April 2. Solemn requiem mass St. Ignatius Church, 84th and Park Av.

DOMEGAN.—On March 31, 1919, Daniel M., 3d, son of Edmund V. and Lillian Toomey Domegan, in his 21st year. Funeral private, April 1, 1919.

DUFFEY.—On Monday, March 31, 1919, Dr. Francis Joseph Duffey of Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, son of the late Thomas F. Duffey and Mary A. Duffey of Hartford, Conn., in the 45th year of his age. Services at St. Finbar's R. C. Church, Benson Av. and Bay 20th St., Wednesday morning at 10 A. M. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

EHRMANN.—Isaac, March 31, beloved father of Ruth Talk, Bertha Levy, (deceased,) Samuel, Jeannette, and Dr. Morton Ehrmann. Funeral Wednesday, 10 A. M., 159 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Mount Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills. Brethren of Jonathan Lodge and Cassia Lodge, 445, F. and A. M., kindly attend. Please omit flowers.

EHRMAN.—Isaac, Cassia Lodge No. 445, F. and A. M.: Brethren, it is with deep regret that we announce the death of our brother, Isaac Ehrman, on March 31, 1919. You are hereby requested to attend Masonic funeral services, to be held at his late residence, 159 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 2, at 10 A. M.

ARTHUR HIMLYN, Master.
HARRY JONAS, Secretary.

FIELD.—Naval Order of the United States: With profound sorrow announcement is made of the death of Lieut. Maunsell Bradhurst Field, late U. S. N., a companion of this order in his own right, and historian of the New York Commandery.
REAR ADMIRAL NATHANIEL R. USHER, U. S. N., Commander.
RUSSELL RAYNOR, Recorder.

FORGELMAN.—Matilda Albert, March 29, at 78 West 120th.

FOSHAY.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 30, Caroline Q. Haight, widow of Nathan B. Foshay. Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Harry E. Foshay, 34 Beach Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

GALLAGHER.—On Sunday, March 30, Thomas, beloved husband of Dora Gallagher. Funeral services at his late residence, 22 Manhattan St., New York, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

Died.

GOODSELL.—On Sunday, March 30, 1919, Elizabeth F., widow of the late Charles M. Goodsell. Funeral services from her late residence, 144 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 1, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GRESSLER.—Remains, Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Wednesday, 8:30 P. M.

HAAS.—Albert, beloved husband of Krastine, and dear brother of Morris and Fredricka Borchard. Funeral from Meyers Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Teschler Lodge No. 1 invited.

HALSTED.—Funeral services of Gilbert C. Halsted, son of Gilbert C. and Annie E. Halsted, at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

HARRISON.—On March 29, 1919, at the residence of her sister, Miss L. A. Bagley, 105 South Grove St., East Orange, N. J., Esther Clair, beloved wife of Kenneth Harrison, at Chicago, Ill. Funeral services Wednesday, April 2, at 535 Main St., East Orange, N. J., at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

HART.—James, on March 30. Funeral services at Second R. F. Church, 300 West 122d St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HAUBNER.—On March 31, 1919, at her residence, 421 West 154th St., Lucia D. Haubner, in her 84th year. Funeral private.

HAZEN.—On Saturday, March 29, Clinton B., Hazen, age 31. Funeral services Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., at the Park Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

HAYT.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sunday, March 30, Nathaniel B. Hayt, aged 93 years. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Dibble, 215 North Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon, on Wednesday, April 2, at 11 A. M. Newburg and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HENDRICKSON.—On March 31, 1919, Sarah Frances Ludlum, widow of Townsend C. Hendrickson and beloved mother of Mr. George E. Brogen in the 76th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Creed Av., Queens, L. I., Thursday, April 4, 2:30 P. M. Interment Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, L. I.

HUBNER.—Elena. Funeral from Meyers & Co.'s Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

JACOBSON.—Saturday, March 29, Louis, dearly beloved husband of Emma, and father of William and Carrie Moss, suddenly, in his 71st year. Funeral from his late residence, 135 East 102d St., on Tuesday, April 1, at 10 A. M. Relatives, friends, and members of National Lodge, F. and A. M.; Civic Lodge, F. and A. M., Surrender Brueder Verein, Queen Esther Ladies' Society, and Maternity Aid Society are requested to attend. Omit flowers.

JAMES.—At 102 West 80th St., Monday evening, March 31, Emily Conover, widow of T. Chadick James. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JAMES.—At Morristown, N. J., March 31, 1919, Mary Frances, daughter of the late Samuel James of Long Branch, N. J. Funeral from her late residence, 61 Washington St., Morristown, N. J., on Wednesday, April 2, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment Long Branch, N. J.

JOURDAN.—Emma Burnett, Monday, March 31, 1919, at her residence, 174 Washington Park, Brooklyn, widow of General James Jourdan. Funeral services will be held at her late residence Wednesday, April 2, 2 o'clock. Interment private.

KELLY.—Mary A., native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and aunt of Mary E. Andrew and Thomas Keys. Funeral from Joseph M. Everard's funeral chapel on Tuesday at 10 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

KONRAD.—On March 31, 1919, Edward J., in his 57th year, beloved husband of Amanda Konrad. Funeral from his late residence, 103 Linwood St., Brooklyn, private.

LIHOU.—On Sunday evening, March 30, at East Orange, N. J., after a long, lingering illness, Grace Beatrice Lihou. Funeral private.

McCOTTER.—W. S., at Smithtown, L. I., March 28. New York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., will conduct Masonic services Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J., April 2, on arrival of train leaving Penn. R. R. Station 10:12 A. M.
J. JOSEPH SNYDER, Master.
ALBERT DU BOIS, Secretary.

McKEARNEY.—On March 29, 1919, at her home, 378 18th St., Brooklyn, Rebecca, widow of John McKearney. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery Tuesday morning, April 1, at 10:30.

McLAUGHLIN.—Lucerna M., wife of William S., of Morris Heights, N. Y., and Newtown, Conn., suddenly, Saturday, March 29, at her residence, 1,747 Undercliff Av., in her 43d year. She is survived by her husband, nine children, and her sister, Mrs. Franklyn V. Canning, and her mother, Mrs. A. M. Lyon. She was a daughter of the late C. Maynard Lyon, A member of the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and of St. Elizabeth's College Alumnae. Her husband was officially connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral. Solemn requiem mass from Holy Spirit Church, Burnside and University Av., Morris Heights, Wednesday, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

McLAUGHLIN.—The Children of Mary of [illegible] are requested to attend the funeral of their fellow member, Mrs. William S. McLaughlin, at Holy Spirit Church, Burnside and University Avs., Morris Heights, on Wednesday at 10 A. M.
Miss GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
Mrs. EMILE VATAILLE, Secretary.

McLAUGHLIN.—Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York, announces the death of Mrs. William S. McLaughlin, a beloved member of this chapter.
MRS. BERNARDO FRANKLIN FISHER, Regent.
MRS. CHARLES EVERETT BANKER, Secretary.

MACLIN.—At Encinonia, March 31, Gertrude Winchester, wife of William C. Maclin and daughter of the late Frank S. and Agnes Brundage Winchester. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANES.—On Sunday, March 30, at her residence, 4 West 107th St., Jeanne Pierre Manes, beloved wife of Pierre Manes. Funeral services at Eglise Notre Dame, 114th St. and Manhattanville Drive, on Tuesday, April 1, at 11 o'clock.

MARQUIZ.—Louis, beloved husband of the late Eva Marquiz. Funeral from Meyers & Co. Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., on Wednesday, April 2, at 11 A. M.

MARQUIZ.—Members of Brueder Verein No. 1 are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Brother Louis Marquiz, from Meyers Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at 11 A. M.
HAROLD TAYLOR, President.
HARRY BENDIT, Secretary.

MARUM.—On March 31, after a brief illness, Myron G., beloved son of Simon G. and Esther Marum, aged 20 years. Funeral services Wednesday, 11 A. M., at the chapel Salem Fields Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

MENKEN.—On Saturday, March 29, 1919, Marie M. Menken, (nee Wist,) beloved daughter of Amanda A. Wist and wife of Ernest Menken. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 2,429 Valentine Av., Bronx, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 1, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

MEYER.—Herbert James, devoted husband of Grace Anspach and beloved father of Alvin, at his residence, 527 West 110th St. Funeral notice hereafter.

MYERS.—On Saturday, March 29, 1919, Elizabeth Helen Myers. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1,822 Anthony Av., near 175th St., Bronx, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

NESMITH.—Blanche Vaughan, wife of Captain Otto Andrea Nesmith, U. S. A., at her home in New York City, after a prolonged illness, March 31, 1919. Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Washington, D. C., and San Diego, Cal., papers please copy.

NEWMAN.—On March 30, at his residence, 40 West 100th, Patrick H., husband of the late Mary Newman, (nee Hughes.) Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, April 2, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

PEDWELL.—March 30, Elias Pedwell. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday, 1 P. M.

PLOTZ.—On March 31, Ida Plotz, in her 51st year, beloved wife of Joseph Plotz and loving mother of Major Harry Plotz, Mrs. Abraham Moss and Mrs. Jacob L. Holtzman. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend funeral from her late residence, 159 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

PRAED.—At Plainfield, N. J., Monday, March 31, 1919, Maria Richards, wife of the late John J. Praed, aged 85 years. Services at her late residence, 311 Grant Av., Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, April 3, at 2:30 P. M.

PRIEST.—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday evening, March 29, 1919, Frances Walker, wife of the late Rev. Dr. J. Addison Priest, in her 90th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. I. Seymour Crane, 35 Church St., Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Interment Cooperstown, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

REILLY.—March 31, 1919, John Reilly, beloved father of May and Katherine Reilly. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 600 West 170th St. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

ROLL.—At Linden, N. J., March 30, 1919, Walter H., husband of Lulu S. and son of the late Isaac C. Roll, aged 54 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Spillers St., Linden, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 2, at 8 o'clock.

ROSENBERG.—Bernard, beloved son, of Philip and Jennie Rosenberg (nee Vogel) and darling brother of Leah, at 2,020 68th St., Brooklyn, Sunday 5:30 P. M. Funeral services at his late residence April 1, at 2 P. M.

ROSENBLAT.—Yetta Mariam, on Sunday, March 30, at residence, 61 West 114th St., wife of Moses, mother of Mrs. Harry Knobler, Harry, Abraham, Irving M. of Buffalo, Henry, Aaron B. of Chicago, Mrs. Jack Feinstein and Sol. Funeral services to be held April 1, 1919, at 10 A. M. Interment at Washington Cemetery, Buffalo papers copy.

ROSENSTAMM.—On Sunday, March 30, at his residence, 347 West 84th St., S. S. Rosenstamm, beloved brother of Mrs. Adele Vogel, Mrs. H. J. Lippmann, Mrs. Rose Lew Rose, and devoted uncle of Mortimer Vogel and Myron Rosenthal. Funeral services will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Tuesday morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock.

ROSENSTAMM.—S. S. Whereas, Almighty God, in His inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit to take from among us, but too soon in the midst of his many beneficent activities, surrounded by those who loved him dearly and who were the happy recipients of his affectionate care and noble thought, our well-beloved and highly-esteemed friend and associate, S. S. Rosenstamm, more than twenty years an active, loyal, and devoted Director of our society, we have therefore Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Orphan Asylum, express in the sorrowing family and friends of the late S. S. Rosenstamm, on behalf of the society, its children and alumni, its friends and members, its officers, Faculty, and Directors, our profound regret at the untimely passing away of our dearly beloved friend and associate. His every thought was for the comfort and progress of our wards

PROHIBITION HERE SURPRISES LIPTON

Says He Thought Americans Would Not Permit Curtailment of Freedom.

SEES WELCOME TO TROOPS

Yachtsman Declares Germans Will Not Be Allowed Into England for Years.

Of all the changes in this country since his last visit in 1913, Sir Thomas Lipton yesterday said that he considered the passing of the prohibition amendment the most remarkable. Sir Thomas declared that he was surprised because it had always been his opinion that American citizens would never permit their freedom of action to be hindered in any way.

"Prohibition couldn't come in England," he said, "and it is with great amusement that I see that you in this country have passed that amendment providing that a man shall not drink certain drinks, even if he wants to and has the price. In England we have always rather imagined America as being the freest people on earth and as being most jealous of that freedom. What will you do when prohibition is in force? Will it be easy to obey the law?"

It was at the close of a hard day yesterday, spent, as Sir Thomas admitted, chiefly in getting around and getting acquainted with the city again, that the famous yachtsman consented to talk to newspaper men in his suite on the seventeenth floor of the Commodore Hotel. His eye was as bright as ever as he parried some of the questions which were shot at him, and which for one reason or another he did not wish to discuss.

How do you stand on the League of Nations," Sir Thomas was asked.

He thought a moment, then replied.

"How do you stand on it? You know I am not a politician."

He was interested in the latest reports from the Peace Conference, and said he wondered if Lloyd George and President Wilson were pulling together.

"We will not allow Germans to immigrate to England for several years to come, that's certain," he said. It would not do at all. You see there are too many persons who have suffered at the hands of Germany, and the sight of a German in a factory, or even on the street, would be a signal for a fight every time."

Sees Soldiers Welcomed Home.

Sir Thomas was enthusiastic at the reception he witnessed on the bay yesterday when the shipload of American soldiers, with whom he had crossed the ocean, were greeted by New York.

"I tell you that reception made tears come to my eyes," he said. "I have seen nothing finer in my life than the way you people here welcomed your boys home over there, unless perhaps it be the way in which those boys themselves had looked forward all the way across to the welcome they would get from their countrymen. No better men ever stood in shoe leather than the soldiers who came home on the Aquitania with me. I remember especially a youngster who could hardly restrain himself the last day. 'Mother' was all he could say over and over. I hope that in one of those ships greeting us, he told me, 'She has come all the way from San Francisco to be here when I land.' It was a great thing for the world that a nation like America was ready to come in when she did."

Sir Thomas said that in England the returning soldiers did not get quite so exuberant a welcome, although the feeling was just as deep. Englishmen were not so apt to show their feelings, and also, he said, England had suffered too deeply in the way of the sight of the sands of men on the streets—to give way to any sentiment of joy now, no matter how strong and sincere it might be.

He told many interesting anecdotes, one of which happened some years ago at Lowes, England, during the time Winston Churchill was said his friends Martin Littleton and Mrs. Littleton and John G. Coleman, of New York, were on board Sir Thomas's yacht, the Erin, one morning, when they saw the King's private yacht coming toward their ship. Everything was at once in readiness for His Majesty's arrival, the crew hastily donning their best uniforms and the officers preparing to receive the King ready to make the proper bow. The launch was manned, and the Captain, with Sir Thomas and the gangway, stepped on board the Mayor of London, Lord Boston and his two daughters.

Mayor Hanscomb, he said, had wandered along the waterfront looking for a launch to take him to call on Sir Thomas, and of all the launches and craft along the wharf, and even the crew of the King's launch saw him they thought he was one of England's especially as he asked to be taken to the yacht of Sir Thomas Lipton, the King's friend.

Sir Thomas said that he had not yet visited the New York Yacht Club, but expected to do so some time before he went back. He declared that he would be on hand in 1920, and that the use of Ile purposes in coming over had been to look after the challenger, Shamrock IV., which is in dry dock now.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM NOVICK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM NOVICK, individually, and WILLIAM NOVICK, as Executor, etc., of ISAAC NOVICK, deceased, defendant, plaintiff, against CHELSEA ICE PLANT, Inc., defendant.

Upon the annexed petition of George H. Lee, Jr., and H. Ingalls Williams, duly verified the 21st day of March, 1919, and upon all the papers and proceedings heretofore had herein,

I do on behalf of Williams, Folsom & Strouse, attorneys for the receivers, hereby order that all creditors herein file their proofs of claim, duly verified as required by law, with the receivers, at the office of the said receivers, at their office in the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before July 29, 1919.

And I further order that a copy of this order be served on all creditors by mailing a true copy thereof to each creditor, and that the same be published in The New York Times for ... days, ... days in the week for the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th days of April and the 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th days of May, 1919.

JNO. C. KNOX, U. S. D. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—In the matter of WM. H. RICHARDS & CO., for dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that Gunn, Richards & Co., a domestic corporation, having its office and business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a special term, Part I, thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1919, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing and empowering to change its corporate name to W. B. Richards & Co., Incorporated, New York, April 1, 1919.

GUNN, RICHARDS & CO.

By WILLIS B. RICHARDS, President.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—BY ORDER OF George Addington, Albany County Judge and Acting Surrogate.

Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against James C. Tarrant, late of the city of Albany, in said county, deceased, that we are required to exhibit the same to the subscriber, the executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased at the place of transacting business as such executrix at the No. 50 State Street, in the city of Albany, New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.

Dated Albany, N. Y., this 13th day of January, A. D. 1919.

MARGARET BRADY FARRELL, Executrix.

CHARLES J. TOBIN, Attorney for Executrix, 96 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MANUFACTURER OF A LARGE LINE OF STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE NECESSITIES, WITH UNUSUAL MARKET THE YEAR AROUND, HAS OPENING FOR THE RIGHT MAN IN IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CAPACITY WHO IS ABLE TO TAKE FINANCIAL INTEREST IN THE BUSINESS TO THE EXTENT OF $10,000 TO $25,000. COMPENSATION IN FULL KEEPING WITH ABILITY AND CHARACTER OF THE INDIVIDUAL, ALSO THE IMPORTANCE OF THE POSITION BEING FILLED. ADDRESS PRINCIPAL, 415 UNION BANK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

SALES MANAGER.

Manufacturer of a patent article attached to all sewing machines is open for a man able to take charge of the selling end of this business and who is in position to make an investment; investment is secondary to ability to place article on the market; exceptional opportunity; give full particulars in first letter. Box B95 Times.

Owner of fine apartment in Bronx would trade equity of $15,000 for business shares of stock or take over interest retiring partner. T 1255 Times Bronx.

Wanted, a good-paying cigar stand in a good building; no brokers. A. D., 230 Times Uptown.

Wanted.—Machinery, entire plants, any description. Write Wagner, 1,776, Washington Av., Bronx.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Young man, executive ability, with capital is seeking a partner who understands manufacturing small wares, or candies, or ladies' or children's needs. Ambitious, K 141 Times.

Am prepared to finance thoroughly substantial and legitimate proposal; must bear careful scrutiny; principals only. L 353 Times Downtown.

What have you that needs financing? Am prepared to furnish any sum necessary. Principals only. L 354 Times Downtown.

Experienced business man would invest few thousand dollars and full services in legitimate business; no brokers. L 346 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT will purchase established clientele of individual clients; state details. R 357 Times Downtown.

Will buy small flat-work laundry, installed; present volume business no consideration. R. C., 275 Times.

Salesman, coats and suits, big following; jobbers and retailers, will invest $5,000 with live manufacturer. T 83 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Wanted, active partner for export business; $1,500 for immediate investment, additional $1,500 when business requires. Telephone Colen, 5427 Farragut or call 1,123 Broadway, Room 1206.

Wanted, man of means to finance chain of ladies millinery stores; three now in operation and can show actual results. W 384 Times.

FOR SALE.

Fur-coat transfer and trucking business for sale, incorporated, New England City; established many years; business $45,000 to $50,000 year; can show an average over a period of years of better than 20 per cent. on price asked; experienced and active man can materially increase business; price $20,000 cash; no brokers. Y 382 Times Annex.

WILL SACRIFICE profitable men's furnishing business, low rent, prominent thoroughfare; no auctioneers. A 1,041 Times Harlem.

Billiard parlor, high-class, centrally located, elegant uptown neighborhood; must sell at once; for cash only. W 246 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

SALESMAN, FORCEFUL, ACCUSTOMED TO PIONEER INTRODUSTORY WORK, IS SEEKING A SPECIALTY PRODUCT TO INTEREST THE EXTREME AND MIDDLE WEST; WILL CONSIDER ONLY STRICT COMMISSION OR OUTRIGHT PURCHASE, Y 384 TIMES ANNEX.

Ordnance engineer, financially independent, forty-five years old, in good health, for the last three years purchasing officer for Government, seeks connection where his exceptional executive ability, knowledge of world's markets and languages, wishes to connect with a large concern where his international experience can command large salary. Address F. O. Box 1200, City Hall P. O., New York City.

Manufacturers' agent desires the following lines: Coats and suits, dress skirts, separate waists, hosiery, sweaters, gloves, men, women, and children's underwear, men and boys' caps, overalls, shirts, sheep-lined coats and vests, for Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana; commission basis; state terms and particulars in first letter. Address Box 1 134 Jamestown, N. D.

To commercial and industrial houses of all lines. Provided they be first-class producers we offer our services as exclusive representatives for Genoa and Liguria, and also for the whole of Italy. We can furnish guarantees and first-class bank references. Please write to Società Italiana Representanze Estere e Nazionale Casella Postale 1247, Genoa, Italy.

Industrial, commercial houses, all kinds, desired first-class producers. We beg to offer services as exclusive representatives for Genoa and Liguria, and also for the whole of Italy. Can furnish guarantees and also first-class bank references. Write to Società Italiana Representanze Estere e Nazionale Casella Postale 1247, Genoa.

FOR EXPORT.

Linen wanted. Flannel shirts, men's sweaters, one-piece overalls, cashmere gloves, canvas gloves, outfits, shoes, sport goods, toilet articles, cash basis. White Oceanic Export Company, 225 5th Av. Madison Square 2589.

Insurance Associate wanted; Christian broker about to open Brooklyn office specializing auto compensation and marine insurance; only reliable broker or other basis. Box 472 Times Square Station.

Salesman, experienced and ability, desires connection with manufacturer who can furnish me with some good article to sell exclusively under my own name. C 549 Times Downtown.

FILM IN KRISTIANIA, NORWAY.

Wants agencies of first-class passenger automobiles, truck cars, and motor cycles. Apply to "5065," care of Ohme's Bureau, Kristiania, Norway.

Factory wishes to connect with exporters to handle gas engine valve grinder, foreign correspondence only; man here now can show tool. T 378 Times Annex.

Young man with $1,500 and services to invest in good-paying proposition, will consider partnership. K 112 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

I. H. WEIL, FORMERLY WITH BRY, Block Mercantile Co., Memphis, Tenn., has bought out the stock of Chas. Rosner Co., Dallas, Texas. The concern will be known as I. H. Weil & Co., and are represented in this market by S. Solomon, 126 4th Av.

Successful advertising and mail order information that brings big positive results is built—not just written, consultation without obligation. Better Business Bureau, 25 West 43d St. Madison Square 3140.

Lunch hall, Broadway, wants partner, $10,000; restaurant, 6th Ave., New York, $25,000; restaurant, 42d St., Bush Terminal, $6500; other propositions; business sold without publicity. Curtis, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

DUFFY-POWERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y., beginning April 1 will buy and sell on a strictly cash basis only.

AGENTS WANTED.

MAN to handle one or more States, new tool, good profits, sold to garage and auto owners, you must be able to buy sold outright; costing you $2 each; splendid opportunity. Y 379 Times Annex.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.

This certificate issued in duplicate hereby certifies that THE FAJARDO SUGAR COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation has filed in this office on this 17th day of February, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it is directed therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

A. B. PARKER, Deputy Secretary of State.

[Seal.]

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Cushman Newhall, Carl M. Bauer and Theodore D. Starr, under the firm name of Newhall & Company, has been dissolved as of April 1, 1919. Carl M. Bauer and Theodore D. Starr will act as liquidating partners.

CUSHMAN NEWHALL,
CARL M. BAUER,
THEODORE D. STARR.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—H. & H.; any quantity. Meserlitzky & Stollerman. Farragut 3737.

BAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—H. & H., also Peco plush; quantity cash. Greeley 2030.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—F. & H. only; all shades; cash. Madison Square 8480.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Blue and black; quantity, low-priced; submit samples promptly. Becker, Gramercy 1240, or Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Light-weight velours, light and heavy weight silvertones; must be cheap for cash. Spring 8274.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanys, F. & H., Julliards, for cash; must be cheap. Louis Terrell, 130 West 23d. Chelsea 2336.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315 and F. & H. Colombia; all Fall shades. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

BROADCLOTHS and Lightweight Velours Wanted.—All shades, any make; spot cash. Stuyvesant 738.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315 Burgundy and other colors; also 355, all colors. Madison Square 2339.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All shades; quantity for cash. Mirsky & Lewis, 137 West 27th.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Wine, Copen, rose, and white. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All colors. Botany 315. Shapiro, Madison Square 3608.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Can use quantity any make. Madison Square 8620.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear, Waterproof, Surplus; best grades; cash. National, Telephone Canal 4222.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobbers placing order on satin capes and dolmans. 12 West 27th St., 4th floor.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats, Suits Wanted.—Any quantity; spot cash; jobs. Farragut 5154.

CHALLIS Wanted.—All wool; all patterns. Posner-Marinace, 44 East 32d.

COATS AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Big jobbers looking at pile fabrics. 129 West 29th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 29th.

COATS Wanted.—Fall samples on better grade. Room 501, 3 West 29th St.

COATS Wanted.—All kinds dolmans, capes, suits; cash. 7th floor, 48 West 23d.

COTTON GOODS WANTED. — Draperies, scrims, cretonnes, Nottingham curtains, M. dras, &c. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Lower grades, black and colored sateen; also fancy novelties, sateen or cavalry, taffeta. Manhattan Petticoat, 3 West 29th.

COTTON Goods Wanted.—Cambrics; 48-48, 48-52, 52-56 and 64-60; quote best price and send samples. Lester Heilbronner Co., Boston, Mass.

COTTON GOODS, Novelty Wash Goods, Skirtings, All Qualities, Wanted.—Spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—All kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—4-thread only. Dorothy Waist, 38 West 26th.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—H. & L., quality 611, Morris Wolgel & Co., 134 West 26th St.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard's tan or reindeer. Chelsea 9704.

DELHI Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 711 or similar, light, copen, and gray. Feldman & Schwartz, Farragut 9542.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber wants beaded georgettes, printed georgettes, foulards; immediate delivery; call with samples. Room 408, 8:30 to 12, 286 Fifth Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on taffetas, fancy styles; bring samples. Call all week, Room 704, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ginghams and voiles; call with samples any afternoon. Kallen, 28 West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at snappy styles all week; cotton, voile, and gingham. 12 West 32d, 12th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton and georgette of the better kind; bring samples. 135 West 27th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on snappy cotton dresses; L. & R., 129 West 27th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at georgette and satin dresses. S. Munves, 154 West 29th, 4th floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—Jobs, cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber buying cotton dresses. Room 815, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 silk and cotton at a price. Chelsea 1896.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Nay, black, poo le; any mill; spot cash. Chelsea 3110.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy, any mill. Krobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy, Garfield 4660 or similar. Chelsea 9704.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Flowered. Chelsea 1896.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Amoskeag plaids and checks, also Palm Beach cloth, cheap for cash. Hyman & Wasserman, 1,123 Broadway.

GINGHAMS and Percales Wanted.—All kinds; quantity no object. Mad. Sq. 8670.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Ipswich 2302 and 108, in quantities. 11th floor, 118 West 22d. Chelsea 2650.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Salts, Peco. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Baffin seal and peco, for cash. Gramercy 1807.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Good quality; navy only; cash. Madison Square 4180.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Navy, Garfield 5065 or other fine qualities. Greeley 3877.

POM POMS Wanted.—Green, brown, navy, for spot cash. Spring 5392.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for Pekin and gray American similar; must be cheap. Spring 9630, Extension 42.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black, navy 06010, 06077, Brightwood 4768; Stevens 366, Rosengarten 11 East 31st.

POPLIN AND SERGE Wanted.—Scotia cotton warp and good mannish serge for cash Safran & Kroeger, 23 East 26th.

POPLINS, Velours, Serges Wanted.—06010, navy black, 06326, 0609, 0696, 07070, for cash. Gramercy 1807.

POPLIN SILK Wanted.—Susquehanna, Mallie piece or similar. Rosner, 106 West 38th.

POPLIN Wanted.—Black and navy, American or similar. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 06077 or 06010 in navy. Chelsea 9923.

POPLIN Wanted.—06010, black and navy. Gramercy 1911, Robie Bros.

SATIN Wanted.—Wash and changeable, high colors; reasonable price. Arida, 118 West 22d.

SEC AND JAP SILK Wanted.—At once; must be cheap. Mad. Sq. 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—11435, 06079, 0626, 780, 5260, 09079, 628, 9. Isadore Levy & Co., 118 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—54280 navies, 500 pieces 50 $1.50 net cash. Julius D. Booth & Co., Inc., 124 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash; 7301-7120-7122-7008, or similar, sponged or unsponged. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, W. F. X., 2205, 11435, 7614, 0677. Davidoff Co. Madison Square 4622.

SERGES Wanted.—100 pieces each 11433-54289, for cash; Royal Dress Co., 1,239 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity 54-inch, French and fancy wear serges; cash if cheap. Chelsea 1457.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, 3850, 2001, 8200; Selden, poplin, style 1080; cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—47116, 7120, 6120, 11433, 519, 1464, 528, 54289, 104, 10280. Gramercy 785.

SERGE Wanted.—Quantity of all-wool; white and navy 134 West 37th St., 7th floor.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 6301, No. 3 and 414, for spot cash. Well, 216 Greene. Spring 5397.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 528, 54289, 11433, 774, B. P. L., M. F. L. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGE Wanted.—7002 navy. Samuel Steinberg, 58 University Place, Stuyvesant 3039.

SERGES Wanted.—100, each, 11354 and 54280 navy, for cash. Madison Square 2540.

SERGES Wanted.—4040 navy, W. F. X. navy, V. S. L., M. F. L. Gramercy 4466.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 47116, American Piece Goods Co. Gramercy 7058-9.

SERGES Wanted. —Open for 100 pieces 54280 for cash. Majestic, 129 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds for cash; must be cheap. Mad. Square 8670.

SERGES Wanted.—7301 or 6301; any quantity. Drusin, Farragut 3486.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy, Amoskeag 7614. Bernstein, Farragut 9140.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for Jamestown 9302 navy. 3055 Mad. Square.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, navy, 7301 or similar Farragut 4650.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity 7008 and 9056. Chelsea 1456.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield 519 and 328, for cash. Chelsea 10379.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity Julliards 54292, and Botany 780. Farragut 3874.

SERGES Wanted for cash; Whitman's 90, 9, 2205, Stuyvesant 2217.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 54289, 11433, W. F. X. Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—0060 navy or similar, for cash. Farragut 4089.

SERGES Wanted.—7002 or 0002, navy. Chelsea 9955.

SERGES Wanted.—780 Botany for cash. Call Chelsea 2357.

SERGES Wanted.—724-2 (W&K). Gramercy 6390.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy crepe de chines, georgettes, crepe meteors, charmeuse and satins, &c., for cash; quantity no object. Box M 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for odds and ends in pongees, crepe de chines, fancies, also remnants in any quality of silks for cash. Madison Square 2693.

SILK SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Open for quantities. Room 806, 381 4th Av. Madison Square 6008.

SILKS Wanted.—Wash satins, good quality; quantity. 8th floor, 118 West 27th.

SILK and Wool Poplin Wanted. Chelsea 2210.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deering Milliken, Pekin, American Beauty; also men's wear serge. Merit Co. Greeley 1120.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. Call in person, Ulin & Einstein, 39 West 19th, tenth floor.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deering-Milliken, all colors; any quantity; cash. Miltex, 22 West 22d.

SUITS Wanted.—Gimbel Brothers, 33d St. and B'way, want 5,000 women's and misses' suits for New York and Philadelphia Subway Stores; samples to be shown Tuesday, April 1, 1919, in sample room, 9th floor, 10 A. M.

SUITS, Capes and Dolmans Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity. 45 West 27th St., 4th floor. Phone Farragut 2951.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Spot cash for right price; can use quantity in 6 oz. cloth; navy, taupe, and brown. Murray Hill 4055.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also Poiret twills; pay cash. Farr. 5739.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718, or similar; navy. Madison Square 2899.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Heindeer only. Madison Square 6375.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Call with samples. Dave Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton warp high shades; any mills; also Cox and Schreiber 216 range, or similar. R. & W., 50 West 17th. Farragut 5886.

VELOURS Wanted.—632, 0360, 0359; Fall shades Brondcloth, Bofany and F. & H., dark shades. Farragut 4324.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H., colors; also 0360 or 632 navies, quantities; for cash. Gramercy 2641.

VELOUR Wanted.—Stevens, also Parker, Wilder, copen and tan. Oppenheimer, 138 West 25th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin and Copen., poplins, navy and high shades. Gramercy 1674.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens's rose and pekin. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 W. 24th.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—For cash, Yellin Hand, 15 West 26th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, copen, and pekin, also de luxe venetians; cash. Chelsea 1083.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 632 Fall shades; quantity for cash. Gramercy 5037.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for Pekin, tan and gray. Spring 9630, Extension 42.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight Spring shades. Madison Square 1086.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring shades. Reiken & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

VELOURS Wanted.—All Spring shades; all mills. Chelsea 6815.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, for cash. Call Chelsea 5356.

VENETIAN DE LUXE Wanted.—32 and 54 inch; open for quantities. Spring 5568.

VENETIANS Wanted.—De luxe; spot cash. Madison Square 8057.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs on crepe de chine and georgettes; quantity no object. Chelsea 1896.

WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS Wanted.—5766 Julliards, 0613 American, and Bridgecotts, any quantity. International Textile Exchange, 44 East 23d St. Gram. 4519.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Attention of manufacturers: We are open to buy job lots, seconds or as are in woolens, silks; any quantity; cash. Farragut 5528.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cox & Schreiber 216 range or similar; also cotton warp velours. R. & W., 50 West 17th. Farragut 5886.

WOOLENS Wanted.—All kinds old ends or quantities. Oscar Kirsch, 56 West 22d.

WOOLEN Wanted for men's wear; will pay cash. Parisi, 45 West 28th St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted. — Heavyweight, black. Call Gramercy 6450.

CONTRACTS Wanted.

CONTRACTS Wanted.—On high and middle-class dresses; satins, taffetas, georgettes. S. Schwartz, 2004 Lexington Av.

DRESS CONTRACTOR on popular-priced dresses is open for immediate work; best reference. Tell Chelsea 9716.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN SERGE.—896-6351, American poplin, high shades, at a right price Gramercy 6775.

BOYS' SUITS.—Mixture patterns, combination, a irt and Norfolk models; detachable belt; sizes 8-17. $4.50 each. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St. Canal 1567.

BRAIDS.—Black colors, all lines, also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 1922 Greene.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYS.—Julliards 110, 118, in navy, black, green, burgundy and plum. Henry Siemson, 636 Broadway, Spring 2716.

CAPES.—Dolmans, Coats.—Immediate delivery; Bolivias; silvertones, serges, satins, taffetas, &c. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES AND SUITS.—From $6.75 up; large assortment in stock, for immediate delivery. Needleman & Hoffman, 45 West 25th.

CAPES AND DOLMANS for immediate delivery from $16.50 to $37.50. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—Plushes and Pile Fabric; for jobbers only. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES.—High-class capes, four styles, Fully foulard lined, exceptional values; immediate delivery. Shapiro David, 29 West 35th.

CAPES.—Capes, capes, capes, flappers, girls, infants; immediate shipment. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

CAPES AND SUITS for immediate delivery especially for jobbers. W. Philips & Co., 145 W. 28th.

CAPES.—Dolmans, better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 15 West 20th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPES, dolmans, suits, coats; new materials, latest styles; popular prices. Rubin 12-14 West 32d.

CAPES, COATS and Dolmans—3,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14; all basterials; for immediate delivery. Rosh Mayers, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES, Suits—$7.75 up; large assortment in stock; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES; dolmans and skirts for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 40-42 West 27th St.

CAPES—Ladies', Juniors, children's; best values in town. Newmann, 137 West 27th.

CAPES, and suits; silk lined; to close out Betty Zablinowitz, 29 West 17th.

CAPES, Suits—Cheap, snappy; close out. S. S., 45 West 27th, third floor.

CAPES.—Wool, serges, poplins; quantity; close $6.75 up. Nivel, 114 West 29th.

CAPES.—Dolmans, stout coats; on the racks. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATES.—Stoles, sport coats; made of velvet and all the latest fabrics, Spring, Summer wear. Michael Bros., 113 West 29th.

COATS.—50 ladies' coats, various sizes, of the best make, at reasonable prices. Sorman & Adler, 135 West 29th, 7th floor.

COATS.—Girls' Spring, 2 to 14; serges, poplins, checks; immediate delivery, Kommel 27 West 20th.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 29th.

COATS.—Spring, of all materials to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Five hundred capes, dolmans, suits, cheap. 7th floor, 48 West 23th.

COATS.—Plush line; ready for Fall 1919-1920. Newmann, 137 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—36-inch, white and high shades. Phone Mad. Square 8644.

CORDUROY.—White; all widths. Farragut 5635.

COTTON.—Jersey fleeced fabric, black, various colors, bleached white, superior quality, for leggings, gloves, bloomers, children's wear. Becker, Gramercy 1240 or Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COTTON GOODS.—Organdies, voile, lawn, nubbly cloth, sateen, gab rdines b-law market price; M. & B., Miller, 821 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Steward's quality, $286; quick action. Madison Square 4622.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DOLMANS and Capes.—Crystal cord, silvertone, tricotines, and serges; second line ready for immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th.

DRESSES.—8,000 taffeta and satin on the tracks for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $6.50 to $8.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $3.75 up. Pan-American Waist and Dress Co., 12 West 21st St. Chelsea 9084.

DRESSES.—2,250 new, snappy models; every one a business stimulator for early Summer business; taffetas, $5.75 up; georgettes, $9.75 up; greatest values in the market. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, dainty new models in beaded and plain georgettes, taffetas, georgettes, and taffeta combinations, at unusually low prices. Kilt Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Beaded georgettes, taffetas, foulards, satins, serges, and jerseys; wonderful values; for immediate delivery. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 12 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Two thousand (2,000) on racks, for immediate delivery. In satins, georgettes, voiles, taffetas, in all contrasting shades. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES.—Manufacturing for the trade 600 satin, sizes 36-46, dresses; 15 different styles; immediate delivery. Keiser & Mendelow, 1,102 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DRESSES for Summer.—Ginghams, organdies, voiles, for immediate delivery; also full line of wash skirts. Fitwell Dress, 12 West 17th St. Farragut 3020.

DRESSES.—New, snappy models for early summer business; foulard, beaded georgette and taffeta; on the rack. Franco-American Dress, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in georgette, taffeta, wool Jersey and serge, for immediate delivery; big values. Ansonia Dress and Costume, 50 West 35th.

DRESSES.—5,000 on the rack for immediate delivery; silk poplin, jersey, taffeta, satin and beaded georgette, $4.50 up. Victory Garment Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Because of moving, will close our stock of Georgettes, satins, taffetas, and jerseys; greatly reduced prices. Casino Dress, 28 West 25th.

DRESSES.—25 beaded Georgette dresses, assorted colors and sizes, very pretty models; 25 beautiful charmeuse dresses, navy and black, sizes 38 to 42. Madison Square 2369.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery, beaded georgettes, taffetas, satins, $6.50-$16.50; all-wool jerseys, silk braided, $7.75-$12.75; jobs to close. Belger, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Samples, georgettes, beaded, wool jerseys, georgettes, printed and serges, to close out. American Costume, 118 West 29th St.

DRESSES. — 200 snappy satins, taffetas, Georgettes, very cheap; also 200 suits, dolmans; closing out prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values in serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded Indianette georgettes, tricolettes, meteors, and satins; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk dresses, including stouts, to close out at exceptional prices. Popular Price Dress Co., 38 West 32d.

DRESSES. — Snappy taffeta georgettes; latest styles on racks, to close out. Florinell Dress, 38 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Contractor has quantity of beaded Georgette and taffeta dresses, to close out. 8 East 17th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs of 1,500 up-to-the-minute serge and taffeta dresses to close out. Will Stecker, 17 West 28th.

DRESSES.—400 silk taffetas, hand embroidered misses'; at sacrifice price. Wellworth Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette and satins; immediate delivery; also voiles and gingham. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Of every description, for immediate delivery. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES—300 taffeta dresses, to close, at $6.75 net. Economy Dress Co. Harlem 8748.

DRESSES.—Taffeta beaded georgette, all wool and half wool serge, to close out cheap. Chauser, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful silk dresses, $6.50; colors, sizes; immediate delivery. Bell-Sunshann, 110 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Close out, ninety beaded georgettes and crepe de chines. Louvre Dress, 15 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, assorted styles, colors; immediate; $12.50 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs 5,000 silks georgettes, Jerseys; series remarkably low prices; perfect merchandise. Super, 1 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Wool serge and silk; sacrifice, $4.75. Hoffman Bros., 65 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Job, 100 silk, to close out. Capital Dress, 44 East 8th St., corner Greene.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Kind Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Georgettes at a sacrifice. Blaustein, Leffer, Baum, 10 East 30th St.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $7.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Ginghams and voiles, $3.50 up, kallah & Co., 30 West 22d.

DRESSES.—500 to close out at a special price. Imperial Cloak Co., 17 W. 28th St.

D

Rosebud Will Work For You

See Our Wonderful

Cotton Dresses
$2.75 to $10.00

Wash Skirts
$12.00 to $60.00 a dozen.

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Rosebud Cotton Dresses Wash Skirts

ROSEBUD MFG. CO.
Of the Merchandise of Interest and Prices.
37 W. 26th St., New York City

Manufacturers
Closing Out Sale
"MOHJU" Rugs

Due to conditions resulting from the War, we have discontinued the manufacture of Mohju Rugs, formerly exclusively sold by Messrs. W. & J. Sloane.

We are closing out the balance of the stock on hand; and also separately, a quantity of the Jute cloth used as backing for the rugs.

Buyers who desire to replenish their stocks of these staple rugs, [illegible] centre with erect borders, [illegible] do well to do so now as we have discontinued making them.

The Bolton Looms
Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc.,
395-401 Fourth Ave., New York.

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Beaded Georgettes
Taffetas
Crepe de Chines
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Foulards
$7.50 to $18.00
PIONEER
LADIES GARMENT CO.
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Hats
FOR
TOTS
GIRLS
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MAX MAYER, Inc.
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Wash Dress Season
is on
$2.50 to $5.00
5000
On the racks for immediate Delivery. Be prepared for our most attractive
Gingham Week
April 21-26.
M. Weisman & Sons
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$9.00 Doz BLACKS & NOVELTIES $10.50 Doz.
WAISTS
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SUITS-CAPES
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Immediate Delivery
DAVE ROSENGARTEN
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HOLSTEN, YOUNG AND COMPANY
LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
WATERPROOF TWEED COATS
RAIN AND AUTO COATS
36-38 WEST 27TH STREET

Puritan Underwear Mfg. Co.
352 Fourth Ave., New York.
Silk, crepe de chine and wash satin underwear.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.: R. Cruickshank, rugs; 37 West 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—M. J. Federman, jobs general mdse., muslin underwear; 37 West 26th.

ALBANY, Ga.—R. L. Jones Co.; F. L. Jones, mdse.; 1,150 B'way.

ALEXANDRIA, La.—Simon Bros., Ltd.; S. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—C. H. Schneider & Bro.; B. Feldenfeld, plaids, ginghams, percales, men's, boys' caps; 1,270 B'way; R. 910.

ALBANY, Ga.—R. L. Jones Co.; L. Jones, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, coats, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; J. A. Diefenderfer, dress goods, silks; 41 Union Square.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; M. W. Meyer, coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; H. T. Craft, carpets; 1,170 B'way; Brozdell.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Bass D. G. Co.; L. B. Joel, general mdse.; Penn.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Southern Millinery Co.; Mr. Andrews, millinery; Penn.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; C. E. Diehl, knit, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; E. M. Scarborough, dry goods; 116 West 32d.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. H. Read, carpets, rugs; C. B. Chandler, men's, boys' clothing; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messeramith, remnants; G. Etyinge, millinery, ribbons; F. Quellmaiz, dry goods; J. Posley, house furn. goods, furniture; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; S. Jacobson, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. F. Coggins, notions; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—L. Greif & Brother; D. L. Greif, manufacturers' clothing; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Joel, Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, silks, velvets; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. S. Bradley, dress goods, silks; J. D. Albers, rugs; Hotel Chatham.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. M. Goldsmith, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Polan, Katz & Co.; J. N. Polan, umbrellas; 1,270 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Saufzer Bros. Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—William Koch Importing Co.; E. H. Zeller, toys, china; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. L. Godfrey, men's furn. goods; C. H. Collins, dress goods, silks; 2 W. 37th.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. Fowler, dry goods; 6 West 32d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; F. St. John, dress goods, silks; 6 W. at 32d.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; L. Burger, ready-to-wear; A. Well, rugs, linoleums; 1,150 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Johnston D. G. Co.; G. Johnston, notions; York.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cahoen Bros.; J. Cahoen, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Parisian; S. Lobsky, coats, suits, dresses; 212 5th Av.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, silk, muslin underwear, kimonos, voile dresses; L. C. Campbell, floor coverings; F. A. Smith, lamps, china, cut glass; basement buyers, A. Cohen, jobs capes, dresses, suits; Mrs. Ford, millinery; Miss Donahy, dress silk, sweaters, waists; Miss Rice, women's underwear, hosiery; Miss Kellner, muslin underwear, house dresses, aprons, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, sweaters; 200 5th Av.; 260 5th Av.

BOSTON—"Butler's 4" J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'ways.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilligan, children's, juniors', girls' dresses, misses' & Ires.; Miss McKevitt, misses' dresses; Miss Brook, boys' furn. goods; Miss Langley, women's, girls' knit underwear; Mr Levy, machine-made dresses; Mr. Groves, hosiery; basement buyers; Mrs. Kamanef, neckwear; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Burch, children's, juniors', girls' coats; Miss Williams, hosiery; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mrs. Goodhue, gloves; Mr. O'Brien, women's, misses' coats, suits; Mr. Cooper, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss L. Asmus, women's coats, basement, C. H. Berry, notions, furn. goods, paper patterns; Miss C. E. Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; C. J. Brady, floor coverings; R. J. Frimbee, petticoats, cotton underwear, basement; M. A. Turner, misses' dresses; Miss M. Blackden, small wares, hair goods; W. N. Goodess, leather traveling goods; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; Mr. Morgan, repressing; J. T. Reed, women's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss A. L. Regan, boys' clothing; Miss E. F. Nolan, bellings; E. J. Lahey, lace goods; Mrs. E. G. O'Gorman, braids, basement; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; B. C. Hawkins, carpets, rugs; W. S. Tufts, representing; Miss L. Mahoney, ribbons, basement; A. W. Anderson, furn. goods, basement; L. B. Hewitt, music; H. Owens, ribbons; F. S. Lawson, toilet goods, cutlery; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; C. W. Little, upholstery, floor coverings, basement; Miss McAuley, women's coats; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; 432 8th Av.

BOSTON—G. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, waists, dress goods; J. Murphy, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear, gloves; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—S. Shapiro & Co.; Miss R. Shapiro, laces, trimmings; McAlpin.

BRIDGETON, Conn.—Katz & Goldsmith; S. Herman, hosiery, underwear, men's furn. goods; 27 West 26th.

BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walder, coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, jobs women's suits, dresses, waists; 464 4th Av.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; H. N. Ness, rugs; 270 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss K. Gallagan, muslin underwear; 270 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. C. Hall, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. N. Kirst, rugs, carpets, 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Stanbro, rugs; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; J. Ferguson, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 270 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, carpets, rugs; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley—H. A. Stumpf, rugs; 217 5th Av.; Herald Square.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Woodrum Home Outfitting Co.; J. Woodrum, housefurn. goods, Pennsylvania.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; J. R. Weymouth, carpets, 1,150 B'way; Gregorian.

CHICAGO—Harris Fur Co.; D. Harris, furs; Imperial.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; R. Reiff, carpets, 1,270 B'way.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, men's, boys' clothing; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Weber's Dept. Store; A. Lewin, coats; suits, dresses; Claridge.

CHICAGO—B. Klein; L. H. Niederman, lace curtains, rugs, draperies; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—42d Street Store; D. Cohen, rugs, carpets, curtains, draperies; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, Inc.; R. Reif, carpets, rugs; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—"Hillmans"; J. M. Watts, rugs, carpets; 277 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; W. L. Luthy, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—L. H. Siegel Co.; L. H. Siegel, blouses, suits, coats; Room 500, 1,170 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. H. Hite, carpets, linoleums; T. J. Kelly, rugs; J. Sorovia, music; H. E. Anderson, china, crockery, glassware; E. A. Grossman, children's coats; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss Rogin, waists; Miss Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; C. Linderthan, carpets, rugs; Miss O'Connor, corsets; Miss Tuck, cloaks, suits, waists; basement; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Mr. Beale, silks; Miss Hondle, millinery, basement; Miss J. C. Nichols, millinery; 33 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. J. Rogers, men's, boys' clothing; 309 6th Av.; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. T. Smith, men's neckwear, hosiery; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; U. S. Grant, laces, curtains; L. A. Stahl, silk, cotton waists; D. C. Litt, W. E. Nesbitt, rugs, carpets; Mrs. Black, women's neckwear; 464 4th Av.

CHICAGO—J. K. Hammerman, W. B. Marker, infants' wear, novelties; 1,270 B'way; R. 910.

CINCINNATI—The Rollmans Sons Co.; W. H. Wiebling, rugs, draperies, luggage; Prince George.

CINCINNATI—Irwins; Miss Isaacs, suits; Miss Garibold, juvenile dresses, coats; Miss M. C. Chanthan, skirts, Miss Bogart, waists; 464 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; H. M. Biggins, men's, boys' clothing; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI—The Plaut Co.; O. Plaut, underwear skirts, sweaters; 55 White.

CINCINNATI—Plaut Co.; O. Plaut, men's furn. goods; 55 White.

CINCINNATI—H. & L. Pogue Co.; E. Gansgohl, draperies, rugs; 366 5th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; G. W. Freyhoff, carpets, rugs; 356 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Chesney, tie silks; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—Original Sample Cloak and Suit Co.; E. W. Wise, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—American Skirt & Suit Co.; S. Blackschleger, woolens, trimmings; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Mr. Bridges, coats, suits; M. C. Marshall, rugs; 432 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Klines; Miss McCleavy, suits; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—The Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Adler Stores; G. Adler, women's capes, dolmans, 1,170 B'way.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. Lindner, waists; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. & Co.; B. H. Sisholz, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—J. P. Kohn & Co.; J. P. Kohn, infants', children's coats, materials; Imperial.

CLEVELAND—Fries & Schenle Co.; K. C. Scheule, carpets, rugs, curtains; Penn.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; S. M. Bond, President; J. B. Callow, prints, wash goods; N. F. Gunther, hosiery, underwear; C. Lichtenberger, curtains, rugs, upholstery; J. S. Littlefield, white goods, linings, linens; G. F. Smith, domestics, flannels; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Layine, trimmings, flowered-printed georgette, foulard dresses; J. E. Meisel, jobs silks, cloth skirts; Mr. Kaplan, Mr. Troiler, jobs muslin underwear, house dresses, aprons, dolmans, capes, basement; 37 West 28th.

CLEVELAND—A. Schonberg & Sch; Mr. Schonberg, infants' children's wear, boys' clothing; 28 West 25th.

CLEVELAND—Cohn-Goodman Co.; L. Goodman coats, suits; Wallick.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Power & Baird; J. S. Baird, notions; 1,150 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—C. E. Westbrook, georgine waists, children's wash dresses; 1,150 B'way; R. 1015.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Green-Joyce Co.; R. J. Hamer, domestics, blankets, rugs, upholstery goods; Penn.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Max H. Rieser Co.; Miss I. Herkowitz, millinery; 1,133 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; G. F. Moody, laces, waists, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; M. Kridel, waists, muslin, silk, knit underwear; J. F. Doody, men's, boys' clothing; Miss B. Updegraff, notions, toilet goods; J. F. Haskins, silks, dress goods; 225 5th Av.

DALLAS—Goldsmith D. G. Co.; L. Goldsmith, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Dealers' Mercantile Co.; O. L. Daniels, millinery; 621 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss K. Swinger, waists, kimonas; 225 5th Av.

DENVER—L. Stern; men's, women's furn. goods, 1,133 B'way.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; F. P. Fries, carpets; 361 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Sneuerman Brothers; J. L. Sheuerman, dress goods, mackinaws; 684 Broadway.

DES MOINES, Ia.—Harris, Emery Co.; J. T. Suhler, men's furn. goods, women's hosiery; Mrs. Lacey, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.

DETROIT—Burnham-Stoepel Co.; H. E. Sticksel, carpets; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Cadillac Garment Mfg. Co.; J. G. Maher, children's dresses; Penn.

DETROIT—A. Kroiik & Co.; L. P. Laurendeau, dress goods, flannels; 377 B'way.

DETROIT—Heyn's Bazaar; A. H. Schwartz, corsets, hosiery, muslin underwear; Commodore.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. McConnell, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Mrs. Wilcox, girls' coats, suits; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—The Emporium; R. J. Shields, men's furn. goods, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, muslin underwear, bags, suitcases, men's shirts, kimonos; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—F. Schramm & Sternberg, ready-to-wear, Pennsylvania.

DETROIT—J. Brimhaber & Sons; C. Brimhaber, carpets; 1,134 B'way.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets; 200 5th Av.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Woolen Mills Co.; George Nathanson, tailors; Wallick.

ELYRIA, Ohio—A. Goldstein Sons Co.; M. Goldstein, coats, suits, dresses; 212 5th Av.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; D. MacFarlane, silks, velvets; C. C. Siegwald, laces, ribbons; A. E. Seidel, ribbons; 432 4th Av.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mr. Adams, gen'l mdse.; 19 East 24th.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Meachan's E. Moorman, coats, suits, dresses; 141 Madison Av.; Imperial.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Kemper & Merkle; C. Gellman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin-Naylor Co.; F. E. Barney, rugs; 141 Madison Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; D. B. Wurzburg, dry goods; 404 4th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; E. J. Brandt, carpets; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.

HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; T. H. Milligan, rugs, linoleums; 23 E. 26th.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Unique selling Store; S. V. Zug, rugs; 31 West 29th.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. J. Henry, rugs; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown-Thompson Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; F. L. Warren, housefurn. goods; 105 Grand; Breslin.

HELENA, Mont.—McNair Co.; Mrs. H. B. McNair, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

HONOLULU, T. H.—Liebig's House; M. Silverman, general mdse.; 82 Wall.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. D. G. Co.; A. Myer, silks; 1,150 B'way.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Croft-Stanaard Co.; H. A. Rosner, notions; 256 Church.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayres & Co.; R. M. Guthrie, rugs; 225 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—R. Kirschbaum & Son; B. W. Kirschbaum, trimmings; J. A. Selig, piece goods; Biltmore.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; E. F. Gay, carpets; O. F. Shaw, dry goods; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; J. H. Wolf, neckwear, leather goods; 116 West 32d.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; L. B. Crandall, rugs; T. H. Greenway, coats, suits, Imperial.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Jones Bros. Co.; R. G. Hathaway, coats, suits; Penn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Sterchi Brothers; J. G. Sterchi, carpets; Breslin.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; Mrs. M. K. Little, wash skirts, coats, suits, waists, muslin underwear; 6 West 32d.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson, Dulin, Varnell Co.; Miss O. Barker, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Gregorian.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Muller Co., Ltd.; M. J. Muller, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Buchanan & Brown; J. Buchanan, carpets; Martinique.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Leinbach & Co.; C. Simmons, millinery; 11 W. 36th.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. O. Smith, rugs; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.

LANSING, Mich.—Arbaugh Co.; F. Schram, carpets; T. B. Seamon, coats, suits; Cumberland.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Lubin's; D. Lubin, ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d.

LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; J. N. Schneider, dry goods; 303 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; E. A. Skinner, gloves, jewlery, knit goods; 220 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; W. J. Shartzer, rugs; 2 W. 37th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co., Inc.; E. M. Wright, carpets, upholstery, umbrellas; 43 Leonard.

LOWVILLE, N. Y.—R. E. Bateman & Co.; R. E. Bateman, representing; Continental.

MACON, Ga.—Union D. G. Co.; B. Juhan, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; F. G. Mitchell, rugs; 1,150 B'way; Gregorian.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Wm. R. Moore D. G. Co.; H. Pund, house furn. goods; 258 Church.

MEMPHIS—Julius Levy Sons Co.; L. S. Levy, underwear, sweaters; 55 White.

MEMPHIS—Bry-Block Merc. Co.; R. B. Snyder silk underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks, Rothenberg Co.; S. Marks, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. Heuer, rugs; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster & Co.; H. E. Korstner, rugs; 105 Grand.

MILWAUKEE—Lindorf & Stein; J. Stein, furn. goods; Penn.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; E. Hirben, millinery, flowers, untrimmed hats; A. Hewer, carpets, rugs; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. Gollusch, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Kueble, upholstery goods, curtains; J. Bricka, carpets, rugs; 1,133 B'way.

MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Merc. Co.; J. M. Higgins, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; H. L. Gearhart, rugs; 43 Leonard.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. N. Graves, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss E. Spillane, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss Winters, waists, petticoats; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; L. H. Wells, books; H. Hood; carpets; 2 W. 37th.

MOBILE, Ala.—La Hammond D. G. Co.; J. Hammel, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.

MOBILE, Ala.—D. R. Dunlap Mercantile Co.; E. O. Fowlkes, dress goods, wash goods, domestics; 350 B'way; Waldorf-Astoria.

MONTREAL—A. Silverstone & Co.; A. Silverstone, clothing; Penn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Wiener Bros. & Grief; N. Wiener, ready-to-wear; Flanders.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. Eskind & Sons; H. Eskind, women's cloaks, suits; Knickerbocker.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; P. F. Foy, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, floor covering; 404 4th Av.

NEWNAN, Ga.—Kershey & Prather; H. C. Kershey, women's apparel, furn. goods; Collingwood.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; F. J. Fisher, general mdse.; 432 4th Av.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; C. H. Klock, blankets, silks, linens; Miss A. A. MacGarvey, coats, suits, dresses; F. Trowell, representing; 432 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swarts; H. L. Linmel, carpets; 6 W. 32d.

NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand; York.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—McCraw & Tatro; W. J. Tatro, J. Tatro, coats, suits; Imperial.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous-Mitchell Co.; F. J. Congdon, white goods; 432 4th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; P. Schaye, millinery; 200 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Mrs. J. Brainerd, hosiery; 1,261 Broadway; Breslin.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; H. H. Boyd, men's furn. goods; Miss F. Kohn, muslin underwear, infants' wear; W. C. Knight, laces, neckwear, hosiery, knit underwear; 1,261 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. E. Smith Co.; L. R. Sabine, carpets, rugs, upholstery; 200 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; F. J. Turinsky, white goods, linens; 43 Leonard.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Frankel D. G. Co.; Miss Siebert, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—S. Heyman & Co.; A. Freitag, notions, gloves, ribbons; Penn.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; F. Stein, women's ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Pawtucket Furniture Co.; C. Fifield, carpets; Commodore.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. H. Clark, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.

PEORIA, Ill.—Day Carpet and Furniture Co.; W. H. Day, carpets; Penn.

PHILADELPHIA—Glanz & Hale; C. L. Glanz, J. E. Hall, carpets, rugs; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—Imbel Bros.; B. S. Scott, furn. goods; E. Bohn, leather goods; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss Cohen, jobs cotton, silk waists; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; W. B. Seaton, representing; B'way & 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Mr. Reiss, coats, dresses; 37 West 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Greenmere, furs; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Son; H. Norwick, suits, piece goods; 1,182 B'way; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA — Strawbridge & Clothier; H. Fredericks, clothing; 230 5th Av.; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Cross, georgette waists; Miss Sprouse, children's capes; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss C. Lowenstein, "misses'," children's ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; H. Seder, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; M. Rosenthal, jobs piece goods, silks, wash goods; L. Ferber, millinery; F. M. Kardon, jobs linens, muslin underwear, corsets, house, children's dresses; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss M. Mungaven, furs; Miss A. Brown, sweaters; H. E. Clark, millinery; 264 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—A. L. London & Sons; C. M. London, mfrs. duck clothing, skirts, raincoats; Herald Square.

PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; J. G. Kohl, flannels, blankets; G. L. Dihm, rugs; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; A. Arnfeld, men's furn. goods; J. Cohen, coats, suits, dresses, basement; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. Dreyfoos, gen'l mdse., children's coats, basement; Miss Westerman, basement skirts; L. Silverstein, carpets, upholstery goods; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; A. K. Bettridge, books, stationery, hdkfs., silverware, jewelry; J. Steibel, domestics, carpets, rugs; A. C. Brown, furs; Miss K. C. Ludden, millinery; 1,140 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; G. Nelson, carpets, rugs; 212 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—J. E. Palmer Co.; D. B. Burgess, furs, waists, sweaters; Wolcott.

PORTLAND, Me.—T. Smiley Co.; Miss M. French, muslin underwear, petticoats; Latham.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bro.; J. Samuels, men's clothing; 116 West 32d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; Mrs. B. MacNeice, gloves; 220 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rosendale Co.; W. Rosendale, millinery; Flanders.

PROVIDENCE—Rosendale Co.; S. Rosendale, millinery; Bristol.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—B. Schloss, millinery; Collingwood.

PROVIDENCE—J. M. Dean Co.; E. E. Saul, house furn. goods, carpets, furniture; Latham.

READING, Penn.—Kline, Epplhimer & Co.; S. E. Heckman, rugs; 44 East 23d.

READING, Penn.—Kline-Epplhimer & Co.; D. Mould, coats, suits; 44 E. 23d.

RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg Millinery Co.; E. L. Bloomberg, millinery; Penn.

RICHMOND, Va.—Ide Millinery Co.; E. E. Sommers, millinery; Cumberland.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; C. O. Long, rugs; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. F. Hasemeier, wash goods, carpets; Flanders.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; A. Cunningham, rugs; Commodore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—R. Isaacs, woolens; Bristol.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; N. Harigs, rugs, carpets, linoleums; T. J. Bean, blankets, linens; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—W. C. Brown & Co.; W. C. Brown, clothing; Penn.

RUTLAND, Vt.—Kamber, Frank & Co.; H. H. Wolk, general mdse.; Commodore.

SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; W. H. Rudderham, representing; 230 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; M. Oberdorfer, coats, suits; 116 West 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; D. Gradwohl, toys, baby carriages; Miss M. W. Smith, art needlework, fancy linens; 15 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; F. Smith, furn. goods; 15 East 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Hale Bros., Inc.; H. E. Gates, upholstery goods, rugs; 50 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss M. Sloss, children's dresses; 225 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO + R. Weill & Co.; F. Smith, men's furn. goods; 15 E. 26th.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; R. E. Brown, basement ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Hon Marche; A. F. McIntosh, rugs; 230 5th Av.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. C. Ellsworth; R. Robertson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Whitehouse Co.; G. Judge, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. C. Hall, silks, 6 West 32d.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Hicks-Fuller-Pierson Co.; A. E. Griffith, carpets, curtains, rugs; 329 B'way.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Munker Co.; Miss H. Moyer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle & Motter Mercantile Co.; E. A. Morechal, rugs; 72 Leonard.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—J. B. Brady Carpet Co.; A. H. Ithger, rugs; Holland.

ST. JOSEPH, Wis.—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; D. E. Lawhead, rugs; 60 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, ready-to-wear, (basement); 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; O. D. Heflin, domestics; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Klein's; Miss M. E. Donnelly, juvenile wear; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss I. Metz, basement millinery; Miss L. Rosenblatt, infants' wear; W. H. Wingfield, silks; H. H. Rogers, silks, (basement); 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; R. H. Haller, wash goods; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; J. T. Lynch, rugs, carpets; D. Harrison, upholstery goods; W. E. Sittington, silks, dress goods; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; L. Tobin, carpets, rugs; 56 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; C. D. Sharp, white goods, blankets, linens, linings; 329 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; C. M. Steinman, women's lace, dropstitch hosiery; 874 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. C. Fuller, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; D. O. Goldstone, men's, boys' furn goods; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Mr. Robinson, shoes; 470 4th Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; R. H. Finch, dress goods; 320 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Brothers; W. J. Hopkins, silks, dress goods; 200 5th Av.; Longacre.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; W. J. Montgomery, rugs; 200 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—Emporium Mercantile Co.; P. Gordon, rugs; 8 West 32d.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—W. J. Jennings, general mdse.; Great Northern.

ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; Miss B. Berchelmer, millinery; 200 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; George O'Hara, notions, blankets; Commodore.

TAYLOR, Texas—T. W. Morse & Co.; T. W. Morse, general mdse.; 141 Madison Av.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; H. D. Matthews, millinery

13 Counties

The 13 counties surrounding the City of Chicago comprise one of the best manufacturing districts in the country. Rich in transportation facilities, it makes an excellent market for light, heat and power.

The Pub. Ser. Co. of Nor. Illinois serves this entire territory, tributary to Chicago. The First & Ref. 5% Bonds of this company are a seasoned investment, ranking ahead of $23,000,000 junior securities, and can be purchased to yield

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American Gas & Electric Company

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Par $50
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American Gas & Electric Company controls through stock ownership ten important public utility companies located in six states. The Common Stock of the Company is now selling at 240% of par.

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Investment Suggestions

As a convenience to those considering investment, we have selected several bond issues we believe exceptional and quite in keeping with the opportunities the present affords. These are as outlined in booklet T-62, which will be sent immediately upon request.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
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Boston Philadelphia Chicago
San Francisco Denver
Los Angeles

Swift Int'l
Union Carbide

And Other
CHICAGO
Securities

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
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New York
Chicago
Detroit
Grand Rapids
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad
Bonds

New York

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
Cleveland Baltimore Minneapolis

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Resist Pressure and Special Issues Gain Ground —Copper Situation Abroad.

The stable undertone of the stock market was demonstrated more fully yesterday than in the closing days of last week, and trading had much the general character of the sessions for some time past. That is, professional traders on the floor of the Exchange and outside were active and fairly successful in bidding up a number of the specialties. In the first hour there appeared to be something of an effort to depress the steel stocks through short sales, but so little of a following was uncovered that those who sought profits this way were quickly discouraged. Steel common at one time was offered down with a fair degree of persistence. The stimulating influence of the statement of the corporation for 1918 was in evidence, however, and the attack on the stock had little result to speak of, the final quotation showing no change for the day. Irrespective of the immediate course of the steel industry, the Steel Corporation's report set forth in detail the great strength of working capital, and the largely increased manufacturing facilities which have been added during the war period. Inasmuch as the security market is much interested in foreign trade prospects attention was drawn to the copper metal situation by the report of a member of the committee of copper men which went abroad sometime ago to study conditions. The survey resulted in information going to show that while large stocks are in the hands of the allied Governments private consumers in a number of countries, including Germany, have very little. The inference to be drawn from this was that the removal of current trade restrictions would stimulate exports, but this outlook is still beclouded by the lack of plans so far of arranging proper credits in this country. The copper stocks moved in an irregular fashion with no particular trend.

The settlement of the Corn Products Company's case out of court disposes of another of the famous anti-trust suits. The market took due notice of statements that the arrangement proposed by the corporation was of a drastic nature as affecting the properties which will still be owned when details are worked out. Like many other important events now to the fore at home and abroad the case had no especial influence on the day's business in stocks. The news from Paris and from points of political disturbance on the Continent was considered with the apparent indifference that have been the procedure for weeks. Even strong intimations coming from the seat of the peace conference that internal differences among the Commissioners were coming to a head was received with no especial anxiety. If the stock market was directed less by professional buyers and sellers and more by a general public participation the firmness of the market structure might be looked upon as a true barometer of what the people are thinking about peace negotiations. As it is the lack of pronounced liquidating and realizing sales seemed to show something of confidence that matters will work out all right across the sea.

The call money market was on a 6 per cent. basis practically all day long and in banking quarters it is expected to keep close to this level until the Victory Liberty Loan is completed. Sterling exchange remained around the basis of 4.58 where it has seemed to be supported for several days past. Francs moved into new low ground at 6.01 for cables, closing somewhat better than that. There were no new developments to affect any of the exchange markets.

Trading Quiet on Bourse.

PARIS, March 31.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 5 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 83 centimes. Five per cent. loans, 89 francs 25 centimes. The dollar ranged from 6 francs 4½ centimes to 6 francs 9½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6 High	6
Low	5½ Low	6
Renewals	6 Renewals	6
Last	5½ Last	6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5¾ Sixty days	5¾
Ninety days	5¾ Ninety days	5¾
Four months	5¾ Four months	5¾
Five months	5½ Five months	5¾
Six months	5½ Six months	5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4A@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.58¾	$4.58	$4 58¾	+ 00¾
Cabled	4.59½	4.59	4.59¾	+.00¾
France—				
Demand	6.04	6.06	6 04	—01
Cables	6.02	6.04	6.02	—01

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand	Cables.
London	$4.58½	$4.59½
Paris	6.04	6.02
Belgium	6.22	6.20
China—		
Hongkong	75.00	75.10
Peking	110.00	110.25
Shanghai	110.50	110.75
40 29 Holland	40.00	40.125
19 30 Greece	19.25	19.30
32 44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5 1813 Italy	5.42	5.42
Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.625
Yokohama	51.50	51.625
19 30 Spain	20.10	20.20
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.80	27.00
Copenhagen	25.20	25.50
Christiania	25.80	26.00
South America—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	42.90	42.90
44.42 Rio	25.75	25.75
5 1813 Switzerland	5.64	5.66
61.46 Russia (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 roubles	14.10	14.20
500 roubles	14.00	14.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers—	Commercial
60 Days. 90 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
Nominal	$4.74¼ 4.73¾

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $470,793,483; balances, $65,062,366; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $940,136; Federal Reserve debit balance, $58,525,035.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $25.9375 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 50d; in New York, $1 01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80½.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$16,586,280	$120,749,455
Internal revenue		
Income and excess profits taxes	1,104,607,015	1,882,562,393
Miscellaneous	106,095,153	902,112,248
Miscellan. revenue	29,586,601	327,043,402
Total receipts	$1,207,154,050	$3,223,468,560
Excess of ord. rec. over ord. disbu.	292,035,621	8,605,235,280
Excess of tot. rec. over total disbu.	80,797,788	20,201,442
Total expendit.	964,218,420	72,218,682,780

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Name.	Rate.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Company.			
United Drug 1st pf.	1¾	Q Mar. 1	Apr. 5
U. S. Smelt. & Ref.	$1.25	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 7

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	739,355	181,673	668,928
Year to date	44,961,339	32,210,557	49,139,142

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27	27½	600	Advance Rumely	27	27⅝	27	27	— ¼
61⅝	62¼	800	Advance Rumely pf	62	62	61⅝	62	— ¼
74	74½	2,400	Ajax Rubber	72	74½	72	74½	+2¾
3⅛	3½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
2¾	2¾	200	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	...
35¾	35⅞	5,100	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	35	36⅜	35	35⅞	— ⅛
103¼	103½	800	Am. Ag. Chemical	104	104	103¼	103¼	— ¾
75	75½	200	Am. Beet Sugar	75¼	75¼	74¾	75¼	— ¼
50⅝	51⅛	35,100	Am. Can	51¼	52⅞	51	51	— ⅛
90⅛	90⅞	1,100	Am. Car & Found	90¼	90¼	90	90	— ½
49	49½	3,400	Am. Cotton Oil	49¾	49¾	49	49¼	— ⅝
13⅜	13⅝	2,500	Am. Drug. Synd	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
19½	19⅝	4,100	Am. Hide & Leath	18⅞	19⅜	18⅝	19⅜	+ ⅛
96¼	96½	6,000	Am. Hide & L. pf	97⅜	98¼	97	98¼	+1⅝
44¾	45	200	Am. Int. Corp	45¾	45¾	45	45	—1
70⅛	70⅜	18,200	Am. International	70	70⅝	69½	70¼	— ⅛
49⅝	50	4,500	Am. Linseed	50	50⅝	49¾	50	— ⅛
89½	90	300	Am. Linseed pf	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	— ⅛
65⅞	66¼	1,200	Am. Locomotive	65¼	66¼	65	65¾	— ⅛
1½	1⅝	400	Am. Malting	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
49½	51	100	Do 1st pf. ctfs. dep.	50	50	50	50	—1
69	69¼	3,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	69	69¼	68¼	69	— ¼
93	95	100	Am. Sm. Sec. pf	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
81	82	300	Am. Steel Found	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
124⅜	125	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref	125⅜	125⅞	124½	125¼	+ ⅛
110½	111	1,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	111⅜	111⅝	109⅞	110¼	—1⅛
95	97¼	200	Am. Sumatra T. pf	95¾	95¾	95	95	...
105	105¼	3,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	105	106¾	104¾	105	+1⅛
54	54½	400	Am. Woolen	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	...
38½	38⅝	600	Am. Writing pf	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
60⅝	60⅝	5,500	Anaconda Copper	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
91	91⅜	800	At., Top. & S. F	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91½	— ⅛
4⅜	6	546	Atlanta, Birm. & A	6	6	6	6	— ¼
115⅝	116	3,500	At., Gulf & W. I	113½	115⅞	113	115⅝	+3
65	67	100	At., G. & W. I. pf	66	66	66	66	...
87⅛	87⅞	12,500	Baldwin Locomot	88¾	88¾	87½	87½	— ⅛
47⅝	48	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	47¾	48	47¾	48	+ ⅛
119	121	100	Barrett Co	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¼	— ⅝
1⅝	1⅝	500	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
68½	68¾	15,300	Beth. Steel, Class. B	68	68¾	67¾	68¾	+ ⅝
105	105¾	700	Beth. Steel 8% pf	105	105½	105	105½	+ ½
21¼	22	600	Booth Fisheries	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	+ ½
23¾	23⅞	15,400	Brook. Rapid Tran	22	23¼	22	23¼	+1¼
21¾	22	3,000	Do ctfs. dep	22	22	22	22	...
74	74½	100	Brown Shoe	74	74	74	74	...
99	100	100	Brown Shoe pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
139	141	100	Burns Brothers	140	140	140	140	—1
21	21¼	900	Butte & Superior	20¾	21¼	20	21¼	— ¼
24	25	400	Butterick Co	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
60⅝	60⅝	4,000	California Packing	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	28¼	200	California Petro	28¼	28¼	28	28	...
58	59	200	Calumet & Arizona	59	59	59	59	+ ⅛
158½	159½	600	Canadian Pacific	158⅜	159½	158¼	159⅜	+ ⅛
92½	95	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	95	95	95	95	+ ⅛
92½	95	70	Do old lot	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
76⅞	77	30,300	Central Leather Co	74¾	77	74¾	76¾	+2½
36½	36¾	1,100	Cerro de Pas. Cop	36	36⅜	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
58	58¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58⅝	58	58	...
37¼	37½	1,100	Chi., M. & St. Paul	37¼	37¾	37	37⅞	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅝	400	Chicago Pneumatic	68¾	69⅛	68⅝	69⅛	+ ⅛
94½	95	100	Chi. & Northwest	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
56¾	57	1,100	Chi. R. I. & Pac	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	...
71¾	72	200	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
22¾	23	12,000	Chile Copper	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
34½	35	700	Chino Copper	35	35½	34¾	34¾	— ¼
41½	42	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	42¾	42¾	42	42	—1
43¾	44	450	Columbia Gas. & El	44⅞	44⅞	44⅛	44⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	6⅝	200	Con. Inters. Cal. M	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	...
77⅛	77⅝	400	Continental Can	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77½	+ ⅛
59	59¼	89,900	Corn Prod. Ref	59	60¼	58¾	59	+ ⅛
105	106	600	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
65¾	66	2,300	Crucible Steel	66	66¾	65¼	65½	— ⅛
93¼	93½	200	Crucible Steel pf	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	— ⅛
23¾	24	900	Cuba Cane Sugar	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
74	74¼	1,300	Cuba Cane S. pf	74¼	74¾	74	74	— ⅛
176	178	200	Del. Lack. & West	176	176	176	176	— ½
64	65¼	9,800	Distillers' Sec	64½	65¾	64	65	+1
12¾	12¾	200	Dome Mines	12½	12½	12	12	— ⅛
16¼	16¾	1,100	Erie	16¼	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	300	Erie 1st pf	28	28	28	28	...
89¼	89¾	1,100	Fisher Body	89¼	89¾	88¾	89¼	—2
30¾	31	1,200	Gast., Wm. & Wig	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
55¼	55¾	1,800	General Cigar	55¼	55¾	55	55¾	— ⅛
156	156	100	General Electric	155½	155¾	155¼	155¾	—1
170½	171¼	26,700	General Motors	170	171½	169¾	171	+1½
90¼	91	400	General Motors pf	90¼	91	90¼	91	+ ⅛
90¼	91¼	1,000	Gen. Motors deb	90¼	91¼	90¼	90¾	— ⅛
67	67¼	4,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	67	68¼	67	67½	+ ⅛
93¾	93¾	1,300	Great Northern pf	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93½	+ ⅛
41	41¼	1,600	Gt. No. ctfs. ore props	41	41¾	40¾	41¾	+ ⅛
42¾	43¼	300	Greene-Can. Cop	43¼	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
44	45	200	Haskell & Barker	45	45	45	45	+2
48⅝	48⅝	4,600	Inspiration Copper	48⅝	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	...
3¾	4	9,200	Interboro Consol	3¾	4¼	3¾	4	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	3,500	Interboro Con. pf	13⅜	15½	11⅜	13⅝	+1½
65½	66	200	Int. Ag. pf., ex div	66	66	65½	65½	+ ⅛
124½	125	500	Int. Harvester, new	123½	125	123½	125	+1½
114	116½	100	Int. Harv. pf., new	116¼	116¾	116	116¾	+1½
26½	27	4,400	Int. Merc. Marine	26½	27	26½	26½	+ ⅛
112¼	112¾	16,500	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¾	+1½
26¼	26¾	4,400	Int. Nickel	26½	26¾	26	26	— ⅛
44¼	45	400	Int. Paper	45	45	44½	44½	—1
38	38¼	600	Jewel Tea	38¾	38⅝	38	38¼	— ⅛
88	92	200	Jewel Tea pf	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
18¾	19	200	Kansas City South	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
118¾	119	6,700	Kelly-Springf. Tire	118	120	116½	118¼	+ ⅛
31¾	31⅞	3,000	Kennecott Copper	32	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
69½	70	1,600	Lackawanna Steel	70	70	69½	69½	— ⅛
25¾	26	1,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
54¾	54¾	600	Lehigh Valley	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
152	153	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	154	154	154	154	—4
70	73	100	Mackay Cos	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	—2½
37½	38¼	1,000	Maxwell Motors	38	38	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
68¾	68	3,100	Max. Motors, 1st pf	67¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅝
31	32	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	...
76	76½	2,100	May Dept. Stores	75¾	76¾	74¾	76	+1
181	181¾	17,300	Mexican Petroleum	182	182	180¾	181	— ⅛
22	23¼	300	Miami Copper	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
45¾	45¾	16,800	Midvale Steel	46¼	46¾	45¼	45¾	— ⅛
11	12	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	...
23¾	24	5,000	Missouri Pacific	23¾	24½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
50¾	51½	200	Missouri Pacific pf	50½	51¾	50½	51¼	+ ⅛
34	34	2,700	Nat. Acme	34	36	34	34	+2¾
115	119¾	200	Nat. Biscuit pf	118	118	118	118	+2
16	16½	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
52⅜	52⅞	800	Nat. Enam. & St	52⅜	52⅞	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
99	100	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	100	100	100	100	+1
16¾	16¾	100	Nevada Con. Cop	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
73	73¾	900	N. Y. Central	73	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅛
21¾	21¾	900	N. Y. Dock Corp	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
29¼	29¼	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	29¼	30	29	29¼	+ ⅛
19	21	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
103½	104¾	100	Norfolk & Western	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
92½	93	1,800	Northern Pacific	92¼	93¾	92¼	93	+ ⅛
39¼	39¾	2,300	Ohio Cities Gas	39¼	39¾	38¾	39	— ⅛
6¾	6¾	200	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8½	8½	3,800	Okla. Prod. & Ref	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
⅞	1	5,400	Do., rights	⅞	1	⅞	1	...
47	47½	100	Owens Bottle Mach	47	47	47	47	—1
24	25½	900	Pacific Tel. & Tel	25	26¼	25	26	+ ⅛
80¾	80½	3,100	Pan-Am. P. & T	80¾	81	80	80¾	+ ⅝
44	44¼	700	Penn. R. R	44	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
50½	51½	1,200	People's Gas, Chi	50½	51½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
133¾	134¾	200	Pere Marquette pf	133¾	134¾	133¾	134¾	+ ⅝
36	38	200	Philadelphia Co	36	38	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
45	45¾	1,100	Pierce-Arrow	45	45¾	45	45¾	+ ⅛
103	103	200	Pierce-Arrow pf	103	103	103	103	...
18¾	18¾	4,500	Pierce Oil	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	...
48½	49	300	Pittsburgh Coal	48½	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ⅛
36½	36¾	1,200	Pitts. & West Va	36½	37	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
69¼	70	200	Pressed Steel Car	69¼	69¾	68¾	69¾	+ ⅛
119½	120	400	Pullman Co	119½	120¾	119½	120¾	+ ⅝
77½	78¾	600	Railway Steel Sp	77½	78¾	77¾	77¾	+ ⅝
107	108	100	Railway Steel S. pf	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	+1½
19¾	20	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20¾	19¾	20	...
83¼	83¾	9,700	Reading	83⅜	84½	83¼	83½	+ ⅛
81¾	82	900	Rep. Iron & Steel	81¾	82	81¾	82	+ ⅛
91¾	92	3,500	Royal Dutch (N. Y. shs.)	91¾	92	91	92	— ⅛
88½	88¾	8,500	Do., com. ctfs. (N.Y.)	88½	88¾	87¾	88¼	—2⅛
12	12	200	St. Louis-San Fran	12	12	12	12	...
76	77	1,100	Saxon Motor	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
8	8	400	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
175	176	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	176	176	176	176	...
11¼	11¾	600	Shattuck-Ariz. x d	11¼	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
46¾	47	14,200	Sinclair Oil & Refin	46⅝	47	45¾	46⅝	— ⅛
53	54	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	53	53	53	53	—3¾
100¾	102¾	11,400	Southern Pacific	100¾	102¾	100¾	101¾	+ ⅛
27¾	28¾	4,300	Southern Railway	27¾	28¾	27¾	28	+ ⅛
139	139	300	Standard Milling	139	139	139	139	+3
64½	65¾	27,400	Studebaker Co	64½	65¾	64¼	64½	— ⅛
51¾	51¾	400	Stutz Motor	51¾	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ½
37¾	39½	1,700	Superior Steel	37¾	39½	37¾	38¾	+1½
12¾	12¾	200	Tenn. C. & C	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
210½	211½	2,500	Texas Co	210½	211½	210	210	— ½
33	33¼	1,200	Texas & Pacific	33	33¼	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
14¼	14¼	500	Third Avenue	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
91¾	91⅞	3,800	Tobacco Products	91¾	91⅝	90⅞	91⅝	— ⅛
100	100	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	101	101	101	101	...
10	11	100	T., St. L. & W. pf tr	10	10	10	10	...
41¼	45	1,700	Transue & Wms	41¼	45	41¼	45	+3¼
128	128¼	2,800	Union Pacific	128	128	127¾	128⅝	— ⅛
43⅜	44¼	3,100	United Alloy Steel	43⅜	44¼	43¼	44	+1
134⅝	134⅞	3,300	United Cigar Stores	134⅝	134⅞	133½	134	...
114	114⅞	400	United Drug 1st pf	114⅞	114⅞	113	113	—2
106½	120	100	United Drug 2d pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1½
167⅞	168	200	United Fruit	167⅞	168	167¾	168	— ⅛
25¾	25½	200	United Ry. Inv. pf	25¾	25½	25¾	25½	...
19¾	20	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
142	143¾	9,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	143¼	144¾	142¾	143¾	+ ⅝
33	35	1,000	U. S. R. & Imp	33	35	32	33	—2½
83⅝	84⅞	13,800	U. S. Rubber	83⅝	84⅞	82⅝	84⅜	+1½
111	111	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
49⅜	50	400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	49½	50	49½	49¾	— ⅛
98¼	98⅝	84,000	U. S. Steel	98¼	99¼	97¾	98⅝	— ⅛
114¾	115	400	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ⅛
73½	73⅝	400	Utah Copper	72¾	73½	72¾	73¼	+ ⅛
14¾	15⅛	1,000	Va. Securities	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
57⅞	57⅞	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
54	59	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	54	54	54	54	—5⅜
33	34	200	Wabash pf. A	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
10¾	10¾	300	Western Maryland	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
18	20	100	Western Pacific	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
85	88½	1,900	Western Union Tel	86½	88¾	86¾	88½	+ ⅝
46¾	48½	1,400	Westingh. E. & M	46¾	46¾	46	46¾	+ ⅛
52¾	54	5,000	White Motors	53¾	54	53½	54	...
83¾	83¾	9,500	Wilson & Co	84½	84¾	83¾	83¾	...
29¾	29¾	10,400	Willys-Overland	29¾	29¾	29	29¼	— ⅝
124	126	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	127	125	125	125	+2
66¼	66½	1,300	Worthington Pump	66	66⅝	65¾	66	+ ⅛
92	94	200	Worth. Pump pf. A	93	93	93	93	—1¼
70	71	300	Worth. Pump pf. B	71	71	71	71	...

NEW REFINING COMPANY.

Island Oil Corporation Forms a $10,000,000 Subsidiary.

The Island Oil & Transport Corporation has organized the Island Refining Corporation, a $10,000,000 subsidiary which has been organized under the laws of Virginia. The new concern has an authorized capital of $6,000,000 7 per cent. participating ten-year gold bonds and $10,000,000 capital stock, in shares of $100 par value each. The stock will all be owned by the parent company, which is planning to sell $4,500,000 of the participating bonds for financing the new company. Holders of voting trust certificates for stock of the parent company will be entitled to subscribe for the bonds at 92½ in the proportion of $100 principal amount of bonds for each 50 shares of stock owned.

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CORN PRODUCTS CO. MUST BE BROKEN UP

Drastic Decree by Judge Hand Orders Complete Dissolution by Jan. 1, 1921.

NO LOOPHOLE FOR ESCAPE

Court Explains That Competitive Conditions Must Be Restored in Harmony with Law.

A final decree directing the dissolution of the Corn Products Refining Company, an eighty-million-dollar concern, not later than Jan. 1, 1921, under pain of having the properties sold at public auction, was filed yesterday by Federal Judge Learned Hand. The decree, which is most drastic, follows the line of an agreement reached between the Government and the company after the United States Supreme Court had dismissed the company's appeal from a conviction for violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

In a decree made by Judge Hand in November, 1916, no mention was made of the method of restoring competition, but referred this matter to the Federal Trade Commission. After the determination to appeal had been made by the company it was announced that if the Supreme Court decided in favor of the company, then the Federal Trade Commission could hold hearings and decide upon the separation of the company into a number of units. But the Government and the company agreed upon a plan for the dissolution, which the decree approves.

The final decree makes a complete dissolution imperative and provides no loophole for an escape from it by any artifices such as separating the units and placing men under some central control in charge of each of them. While it sets Jan. 1, 1921, as the latest date for the carrying out of the order, the decree provides that all reasonable diligence shall be exercised in the dissolution. In the suit begun by the Government against the company for violation of the Sherman law it charged that the company was an illegal combination and that it had displayed an inveterate and incorrigible insistence in interfering with the course of trade and commerce.

The decree, in directing the dissolution in such fashion that the company, as it is now organized, shall pass entirely out of the control of its present management, says:

"The defendant, Corn Products Refining Company, with all reasonable diligence, and in any event not later than Jan. 1, 1921, shall, subject to the approval of the court, sell and dispose of its plants at Granite City, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa, its interest in the stock and other securities of the National Starch Company, with its plant at Oswego, N. Y., and the stock and securities of the Novelty Candy Company, which has plants at Chicago, Ill., and Jersey City, N. J., to a person or persons, including corporations, not controlled by or affiliated with the Corn Products Refining Company, or any of its officers, Directors, agents or affiliated corporations, and if such purchaser be a corporation, none of the defendants, and no officer, Director or stockholder of the Corn Products Refining Company or affiliated corporations shall have any substantial interest in the stock or other securities of such purchaser.

"And the Corn Products Refining Company, or affiliated corporations, shall not have any officers or Directors in common with such purchaser, nor shall any defendant be such purchaser. Only persons or corporations intending to continue the business shall be eligible as purchasers.

"All of the officers of the company were made defendants in the Government suit. The decree also provides that the company shall not permit or cause the assets of the properties, tangible or intangible, to be substantially changed or diminished, or to reduce their capacity or be turned over for purposes other than that for which they have been used.

To Restore Competition.

It is explained by the court that the object of the decree is to restore competitive conditions, and it is provided that if these conditions are not restored at the expiration of three years the Government shall have the right to such further relief as shall be necessary to restore competitive conditions and to bring about a situation in harmony with the law. In the meantime the court reserves jurisdiction in the matter, and may at any time reopen the cause and take such action as may be needed to obtain the object sought.

The suit against the company was instituted by the Government on March 1, 1913. In its complaint it alleged that the company controlled more than 80 per cent. of the trade in glucose, starch, and their by-products. In his opinion directing a dissolution, which Judge Hand wrote in June, 1916, he said:

"The Corn Products Refining Company has been characterized throughout its attempts to create sporadic competition. We have the richest possible evidence that they never meant to maintain it as a policy, but only to drive out weaker competitors to maintain the field. Its constant effort has been to prevent competitors from demonstrating whether they could manufacture as well and as cheaply as itself.

"It has tried, throughout, by its power temporarily, to affect commercial conditions so as to obscure the actual industrial facts and to make impossible any test of relative strength. That it has failed does not change the past or make its continued existence in any sense less compromising to the future. There is every assurance that it will continue unfair trade methods unless it is forcibly prevented.

Among the many charges made against the company by the Government was one to the effect that it sought to obtain freight rates that would make it easier to overcome competitors.

The largest individual plants of the company are those located at Argo and Pekin, Ill., and at Edgewater, N. J. These the company will be permitted to retain. The company was originally created by the merger of the Corn Products Company and the New York Glucose, the Warner Sugar Refining and the St. Louis Syrup and Preserving Companies.

Edward T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Refining Corporation, said yesterday that the plants which must be disposed of before 1921 showed earnings last year which were equal to the total pre-war earnings of the entire organization, and that the candy plants alone had made $1,000,000 and had paid a $700,000 excess profits tax. Pre-war earnings of the corporation in 1913 showed total income of more than $3,065,000, with a surplus after depreciation, interest charges, taxes, and insurance, amounting to $784,855. In the following year total income was more than $3,877,000 and surplus was $811,942.

Mr. Bedford said that there would be no reorganization of the corporation and no readjustment of capital as the result of the agreement.

PALMER SEES GOOD RESULTS.

Attorney General Declares Legal Steps Are Largely Cleared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—What Attorney General Palmer and his advisers regard as an important development in Federal anti-trust matters took place in the Supreme Court of the United States today when the Corn Products Refining Company, through its counsel, moved for a dismissal of its appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

The District Court some time ago adjudged the Corn Products Refining Company to be a combination in restraint of trade in starch, glucose, and grape sugar, made from corn, and their derivatives, and in mixed groups containing 45 per cent. or thereabouts of glucose. The Corn Products Company appealed from this decree to the United States Supreme Court. The dismissal of this appeal, on motion of the appellants, granted by the Supreme Court today means that the decree of the lower court will now go into effect.

"The result in this case," said Attorney General Palmer, after learning of the dismissal of the appeal, "coupled with the similar decree entered last November in the Harvester case, should go far toward clearing and settling the law on this important question.

"The result is to put into full force and effect the decree of the District Court which, after adjudging that the union of competitors on so large a scale through the instrumentality of the Corn Products Company, was a combination in restraint of trade, ordered the dissolution of the combination and enjoined it from further pursuing certain trade practices set forth in detail in the decree."

"As a step toward compliance with the law, the company had heretofore dispossessed itself by order of the District Court of all its interest in the corporation of Penick & Ford, Limited, which was one of its principal competitors in syrups."

By a further order entered today by the District Court the company is directed, with all possible diligence and in any event not later than Jan. 1, 1921, to sell to entirely independent interests, its plant at Granite City, Ill.; its plant at Davenport, Iowa; all its holding in the National Starch Company, with plants at Oswego, N. Y., and all its holdings in the Novelty Candy Company, which, according to the charge of the bill, it had used to coerce the patronage of candy manufacturers.

"The decree further provides that if these properties shall not have been disposed of within the time limited, they are to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. This leaves the company with plants at Argo and Pekin, Ill., and Edgewater, N. J., only.

"Finally, the decree entered today by the District Court provides that if, at the expiration of three years, the measures therein directed and those directed by the previous decrees in the case have not proved adequate in the opinion of the Government to restore competitive conditions in trade and commerce in starch, glucose, and grape sugar, made from corn and their derivatives, and in mixed syrups, and to bring about a situation in harmony with law, the Government shall have the right to such further relief in the present case as may be necessary to that end."

ACTIVE SESSION IN COTTON.

Weather Reports Drive Prices Up After Sharp Decline.

Very general selling, with Wall Street and other local houses taking the lead, sent yesterday's cotton market down sharply in the morning, and then, in the afternoon, bad weather reports and good export reports sent it back up again, so that on the day the net changes were comparatively small, while the swings were large. It was a peculiar market, with what seemed to be a very strong undertone. The early selling was so aggressive that the casual observer might be pardoned for believing it reflected something more than mere liquidation. Persons who were liquidating long cotton would hardly do so in a way to slaughter values, and that is what yesterday's early selling did.

The weather reports, which spoke of cold weather in many parts of the belt, and the rather favorable export figures, together with some short-covering and evening-up, took the market at the low figures, when old May was at 23.80, new May at 24.46, and old and new July at 21.65 and 21.90, respectively, and sent them skyward. The rise brought old and new May to 24.30 and 25.20, and old and new July to 22.50 and 22.80, rallies of 50 to 85 points, with other options doing correspondingly. The buying, at times in the afternoon, was almost as aggressive as was the early selling, which seems to bear out the contention that the present market is more under the control of the professional traders than of any conservative trade interest. It has been this sort of market, as a matter of fact, ever since the Exchange was forced to embrace two kinds of contracts, and will probably remain such for some time to come.

The afternoon rally was well sustained and prices held well, finishing at or close to the best quotation of the day. Compared with Saturday's closing, yesterday's market finished within a range of 5 down to 15 up for active old-style contracts, and 5 to 30 points up for active new-style contracts.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	23.85	24.50	23.80	24.20@	24.25
July	21.75	22.30	21.65	22.25@	22.20
Sept	....	20.40	20.40	20.45@	20.40
Oct	19.80	20.25	19.80	20.10@20.25	20.15
Dec	....	19.55	19.55	19.90@	19.75
Jan	....	19.80	19.80	19.60@	19.65

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.09	25.20	24.46	25.00@25.08	24.77
July	22.25	22.80	21.90	22.80@23.08	22.46
Oct	19.90	20.75	19.80	20.10@20.25	20.58
Dec	20.02	20.56	19.70	20.27@20.30	20.20
Jan	19.85	20.13	19.63	20.10@	20.05

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, up 5 points to 28.30c middling upland; sales, 1,800 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 25.75c; New Orleans, 25.25c; Savannah, 27.00c; Augusta, 25.75c; Memphis, 26.75c; Houston, 25.65c; Little Rock, 26.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Port receipts	15,325	10,266	11,276
Exports	32,010	16,080	....
Exports, season	3,421,202	3,328,728	3,030,500
New York stocks	93,283	85,571	145,382
Port stocks	1,309,572	1,297,079	1,040,325
N. Y. arrivals	1,475	1,713	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 15.80d for middling, and 19.65d for good middling. Sales, 3,000 bales, of which American, 2,000. Futures opened quiet, 7 down to 9 advance, and closed quiet, 15 to 19 points off from Friday. Prices: April, 15.95d; May, 14.46d; June, 14.17d; July, 13.86d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were quiet and irregular.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Forecast: N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair and colder Tues.; Wed. fair, with rising temperature. Fla.—Fair and cooler Tues.; Wed. fair. Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues., cooler in n.; Wed. fair; rising temperatures in the interior. Tenn., Ky., Ohio, and Indiana—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed. Mich.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	62.12	61.84	61.89	+ .15
25 industrials	91.23	90.59	90.85	+ .01
50 stocks	76.67	76.11	76.37	+ .08

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
Mar. 29	76.60	76.12	76.20	+ .08
Mar. 28	76.38	76.03	76.23	+ ..
Mar. 27	75.75	74.95	75.50	+ .40
Mar. 26	75.84	74.96	75.10	— .89
Mar. 25	Holiday.			
Mar. 24	76.57	75.78	75.99	— .48

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	73.58	Mar. 5	76.37
1918	69.78	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 23	67.40
1917	96.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	94.35
1916	90.73	Mar. '14	85.40	Mar. 1	87.52
1915	85.83	Mar. 31	59.86	Mar. 1	64.95

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	69.74	Jan. 21	76.37
†1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	67.63
Full Years.					
1918	80.16	Nov. 15	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.52	Nov. 29	83.01	Apr. 22	89.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year
40 issues	76.60	—.08	76.60	—1.41	+.78

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 29	76.68	+.03	Mar. 22	77.12	—.03
Mar. 28	76.65	—.06	Mar. 21	77.15	—.16
Mar. 27	76.70	—.01	Mar. 20	77.31	—.13
Mar. 26	76.71	—.15	Mar. 19	77.44	—.10
Mar. 25	Holiday.		Mar. 18	77.54	+.02
Mar. 24	76.84	—.25	Mar. 17	77.52	—.03

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	76.60
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	75.82	Apr. 1	75.82
Full Years.					
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.05	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	88.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

MARCH TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of March aggregated 21,174,184 shares, an increase of 9,121,690 shares as compared with the previous month, and 8,129,286 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were six million share days, of which 1,231,904, the total of the 21st, was the largest. The smallest full day's total was 839,550 on the 27th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 722,094 shares on the 8th, and the minimum 387,480 shares on the 1st. Last month's total was the largest of any corresponding month since 1907, when the so-called "silent panic" occurred.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for March and since Jan. 1 this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

March.		Jan. 1 to March 31.	
1919	21,174,184	1919	44,661,339
1918	8,307,918	1918	33,928,544
1917	18,420,808	1917	46,470,214
1916	18,138,010	1916	43,228,182
1915	7,877,163	1915	17,333,471
1914	5,982,153	1914	22,200,782
1913	7,183,322	1913	23,550,983
1912	14,548,638	1912	32,548,985
1911	6,920,788	1911	27,475,561
1910	14,901,901	1910	55,103,047
1909	12,940,910	1909	43,286,306
1908	15,804,558	1908	42,427,919
1907	35,250,842	1907	71,748,791
1906	19,229,940	1906	79,665,306
1905	28,062,450	1905	75,192,896
1904	11,418,072	1904	32,225,197
1903	15,020,032	1903	41,954,742
1902	11,954,002	1902	39,668,762
1901	27,001,677	1901	79,000,689
1900	14,447,287	1900	34,818,457
1899	17,082,758	1899	57,811,254
1898	9,947,661	1898	28,142,922
1897	5,066,620	1897	11,184,238
1896	4,575,519	1896	14,140,752
1895	5,113,514	1895	11,376,275
1894	4,738,431	1894	12,420,011
1893	6,747,911	1893	27,132,984
1892	8,827,619	1892	28,002,846
1891	3,336,064	1891	12,080,294
1890	4,474,848	1890	16,047,386
1889	6,138,263	1889	16,893,020

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to $36,292,500; in Liberty bonds, to $199,766,550; in Foreign Governments, to $22,891,500; in State securities to $213,000 and New York City issues to $417,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $259,570,550, the largest total of any March on record, and an increase of $20,448,550, as compared with the previous month and of $39,934,550, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest day's business was $15,982,000 on the 26th and the smallest $8,924,500, on the 6th. For the Saturday half holiday, the maximum total was $8,876,300, on the 29th, and the minimum $5,070,500, on the first.

The totals for a number of years past follow:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

March.		Jan. 1 to March 31.	
1919	$259,570,550	1919	$775,928,050
1918	119,036,000	1918	311,609,500
1917	74,052,500	1917	278,324,300
1916	80,810,700	1916	279,709,200
1915	62,804,500	1915	163,039,000
1914	60,573,000	1914	219,353,000
1913	40,417,000	1913	142,702,500
1912	68,912,500	1912	253,587,500
1911	63,970,000	1911	226,917,000
1910	75,491,800	1910	276,574,300
1909	85,753,000	1909	334,388,500
1908	82,901,202	1908	269,923,320
1907	53,958,500	1907	130,186,000
1906	55,133,000	1906	218,315,000
1905	104,154,200	1905	355,965,250
1904	46,770,500	1904	162,890,700
1903	51,880,500	1903	184,335,700
1902	66,052,200	1902	245,175,200
1901	132,401,021	1901	330,003,776
1900	58,916,648	1900	161,417,646
1899	80,611,800	1899	225,910,010
1898	52,118,671	1898	242,221,787
1897	36,134,000	1897	117,560,800
1896	85,510,554	1896	122,065,800
1895	34,968,688	1895	82,951,550
1894	44,724,500	1894	98,021,820
1893	33,062,500	1893	130,550,200
1892	42,870,200	1892	189,518,710
1891	21,227,300	1891	91,952,800
1890	32,498,200	1890	110,288,500
1889	52,017,470	1889	132,057,674

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 31.—The Boston Bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	March 29, 1919.	W'k's Chgs. Decrease.
Circulation	$4,731,000	$14,000
Loans discount and inv.	327,631,000	15,052,000
Due to banks	103,230,000	8,301,000
Time deposits	12,287,000	79,000
Exchange clearances	14,596,000	*265,000
Due from banks	56,192,000	11,440,000
Cash in banks and in F. R. Bank	57,014,000	1,069,000
F. R. deposits with F. R. Bank	31,478,000	745,000

*Increase.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, (via London.) March 31.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany issued March 22, shows the following changes:

	Decreased. (Marks.)
Total coin and bullion	51,503,000
Gold	51,513,000
Treasury notes	*161,391,000
Notes of other banks	*915,000
Bills discounted	931,462,000
Advances	6,204,000
Investments	*144,000
Other securities	*280,257,000
Notes in circulation	*150,896,000
Deposits	1,093,656,000
Other liabilities	*402,298,000

*Increased.

Total gold holdings, 2,188,805,000 marks.

Amortization IV.

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Standard Gas and Electric Company

Convertible 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated December 1, 1911 — Due December 1, 1926

Authorized $30,000,000 — Retired and Cancelled $4,687,000
Issued $11,800,000 — Outstanding $7,113,000

Coupon Bonds of $500 and $1000, registerable as to principal.
Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York, Chicago or Philadelphia

Pennsylvania State Tax Refunded

Convertible at the rate of $110 principal amount of Bonds for $100 par value Preferred Stock of the Company. Redeemable at 105 and interest on any interest date on thirty days' notice. Convertible after call for redemption upon written notice to the Trustee at least ten days prior to date of redemption.

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE

We summarize from a letter of Mr. Arthur S. Huey, Vice-President of the Standard Gas and Electric Company, as follows:

The Company was incorporated in 1910, and owns bonds, stocks and other securities of public utility systems serving 460 communities, with a total population of approximately 2,200,000, situated in sixteen States located in the Central and Western part of the United States.

These Bonds will be secured, upon completion of the present financing, by deposit with the Trustee of Securities having a total par value of over $28,000,000 and a market value conservatively estimated to be in excess of $20,000,000.

For the year ended December 31, 1918, interest and dividends on the securities deposited as Collateral for these Bonds plus the income from collateral to be pledged amounted to over $1,300,000, or more than three times annual interest charges on $7,113,000 par value Bonds of this issue to be outstanding.

Semi-Annual Sinking Fund Payments, it is estimated, will retire before maturity not less than $1,194,000 Bonds.

These Bonds, and $750,000 Collateral Trust 7% Notes, are senior to $28,171,963 par value of Scrip, Notes and Stocks on $18,828,813 of which interest and dividends are being paid at the rate of 6% per annum.

Legal details in connection with this issue will be subject to the approval of Messrs. Roberts, Montgomery & McKeehan of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Cummins, Roemer, Flynn & McKenna of Chicago.

Bonds now outstanding are listed on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges. Application will be made promptly for the listing of these additional $1,500,000 Bonds.

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Price 96½ and Interest

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This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

Canada a Trade Jewel

A recent editorial in the N. Y. Sun says:
In the crown of our foreign trade Canada is the bright particular jewel. Not many years will pass before, in our firmament of international commerce, Canada will be, among all, the shining star.

With 323 branches throughout the Dominion, the Union Bank of Canada, through its New York Agency, offers to American business men a banking service which will assist them fully to develop opportunities in the Canadian market.

A copy of our 54th Annual Report with statistics as to the progress of Canada sent upon request.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans Railway and Light Company

General Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the January 1st, 1919, coupons pertaining to the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, 25 Broad Street, New York City, if accompanied by appropriate Income Tax certificates.

There will be paid, in addition to the face amount of each coupon, the sum of twenty-eight cents on each coupon, representing three months' interest thereon from January 1st, 1919, to April 1st, 1919.

H. A. FERRANDOU, Treasurer for Receiver, New Orleans Railway & Light Company. April 1st, 1919.

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DOLLAR EXCHANGE GAINING.

America Leads in Supplying Long Time Money, Penny Tells Bankers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—The United States has displaced England and all other pre-war creditor countries in supplying long-time money for the financing of industry and transportation, D. H. G. Penny of New York told bankers here today. Mr. Penny, who is Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, delivered an address before the annual convention of the Association of Reserve City Bankers.

"During the war dollar exchange has made remarkable progress in dealings in South America and the Far East," said Mr. Penny. "It is more readily negotiated in Japan and China than any other exchange. Closely allied to dollar exchange and leading directly to an extension of dollar exchange is what is known as 'direct exchange.' For example, we are doing business with Argentina, Greece, Japan, and other foreign countries in their own moneys now. Reversely, they quote dollars in their markets and make payments to us in dollars.

"Prior to 1914 bank acceptances in the United States were unimportant, and we consequently lacked the instrumentality for making dollar exchange an important factor in international operations. Since the inauguration of the Federal Reserve System, however, the growth in the volume of bank acceptances has been rapid. On Aug. 31, 1918, the total acceptance liabilities of member banks of the Federal Reserve System were $522,000,000. The total for all banks in the country may well have been $750,000,000. Of our bank acceptances something over half are employed in foreign trade.

"We must take many a leaf from London's book. Our commodity markets must be made more liquid. Our stock market must be prepared to take foreign securities and must deal in a larger list of securities.

"We are far behind London in the range and scope of both commodity and stock dealings, although the volume is large. We need not feel called upon, however, to extend dollar exchange at the expense of our friends across the water. The recent break in sterling exchange gives America a great opportunity both to aid London and to extend dollar exchange throughout the world.

"Whether or not we displace England in the short-term money market in financing the actual shipment of goods from country to country, we have displaced her and all the pre-war creditor countries in supplying real capital, or long-time money, for the financing of industry and transportation. To accumulate long-time capital we must produce more in a year than we consume in a year. In saving capital our people will not merely be making individual profit, but they will also be performing services both to their country and to humanity of a vital sort. Civilization must be saved from poverty and economic shipwreck. The whole world looks to America."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Montgomery & Co., White, Weld & Co., and Benbright & Co. are offering $1,500,000 convertible 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Standard Gas and Electric Company at 99½ and interest. The issue is dated Dec. 1, 1911, due Dec. 1, 1926.

The National City Bank is planning to open its seventh branch in Cuba at Camaguey. With the offices of the International Banking Company, this will make forty-nine foreign branches.

Colonel John W. Prentiss of Hornblower & Weeks has returned to his office after nearly two years' absence.

The Cotton Exchange firm of W. E. Mullen & Co. has been formed by W. E. Mullen and K. S. Hobbs.

Fred S. Sells, former Vice President and General Manager of the General Electric Company of England, has become a member of the firm of A. U. Suppenant & Co.

Herbert S. Polhemus, formerly of H. S. Polhemus & Co., has become associated with the Stock Exchange firm of Miller & Co. With Howard M. Ernst he will specialize in public utility and industrial securities.

Fenwick & Ryan, Lewis Building, Montreal, Canada, are offering Ottawa Gas Company 6 per cent. gold bonds, guaranteed unconditionally as to principal and interest, by the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Ltd.

Ernest Smith, formerly of 50 Broad Street, has moved his office to 20 Broad Street, New York.

Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have issued a special letter entitled "Prosperity and the Railroads."

James M. Lisopold & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have issued a special circular on the Wayne Coal Company.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Ches. & Ohio	1919-27	4	5.40	5.30
Cliff., R. & Ft.	1919-23	4½@5	5.85	5.60
Canadian North.	1919-29	4½@5-6	6.38	6.12
Carolina Electric	1919-28	4½	5.95	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1919-27	4½	5.60	5.57
Chicago & N. W.	1919-22	4½	5.60	5.25
Cin., R. I. & Pac.	1919-37	4½@5	6.10	5.85
Del., Lack. & W.	1919-24	5	5.30	5.25
Delaware & Hud.	1919-21	4	5.55	5.50
Ill. Cent.	1919-29	5	6.30	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.85	5.70
Erie R. R.	1919-27	4½@5	6.45	5.90
Illinois Central	1919-27	4½@5	5.65	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1919-23	4½	5.80	5.50
Michigan Central	1919-22	5@6	6.15	5.70
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-27	5	6.45	5.90
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-23	5	7.00	6.10
Missouri Pacific	1919-22	5	7.00	6.10
Mobile & Ohio	1919-26	4½@5	6.35	5.80
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-28	4½@5	5.30	5.20
N. Y. C. R. R.	1919-22	4½	6.15	5.70
Norf. & Western	1919-24	4½	5.65	5.55
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-28	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1919-23	4 @4½	5.60	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-37	4½	5.70	5.45
Seaboard Air L.	1919-26	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-21	6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1919-26	4½	5.70	5.40
Southern Railway	1919-24	4½@5	6.10	5.80
Union Tank	1919-29	5	6.05	5.60

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead			5.15	5.30
Spelter			6.50	6.60
Antimony	6.75	6.62½	6.75	6.62½
Quicksilver	$70.00		$70.00	
Aluminum	28.00	29.00	28.00	29.00
Iron, No. 2 N				
Iron	21.00		21.00	

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 18½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d	£ s. d	Friday. £ s. d	£ s. d
Copper spot	78 0 0	a 78 0 0		
Copper futures	76 10 0	77 0 0		
Tin, spot	256 10 0	*256 10 0		
Tin, futures	252 0 0	254 0 0		
Spelter, spot	28 10 0	29 0 0		
Spelter, futures	26 10 0	27 0 0		
Lead, spot	28 0 0	27 0 0		
Lead, futures	26 0 0	26 0 0		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.15
Alta	.01	Jacket	.05
Andes	.10	Mexican	.17
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.50
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.02
Confidence	.05	Potosi	.05
Con. Imperial	.12	Savage	.07
Con. Virginia	.55	Sierra Nevada	.15
Gould & Curry	.13	Union Con.	.17

TONOPAH.

Alto	.30	Tonopah	.05
Ben Hur	.19	West End	1.10
Brougher Divide	.20	West Tonopah	.29
Cash Boy	.10	GOLDFIELD.	
Divide Extension	.32	Atlanta	.05
Extension	.35	Booth	.30
Gold Eagle	.03	Crackerjack	.07
Jim Butler	.33	Florence	.70
Gold Reef	.48	Fraction	.03
Gold W. Divide	.10	Goldfield Cons.	.20
Gold Zone	.03	Goldfield Merger	.07
Halifax	.15	Grandma	.05
Hasbrouck	.28	Great Bend	.04
High Divide	.30	Jumbo Extension	.14
Jim Butler	.32	Kewanna	.06
McNamara	.33	Lone Star	.11
Midway	.32	Red H. Florence	.06
Mizpah	.68	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pittsburg	.07	Spearhead	.17
Montana	.18	OTHER DISTRICTS	
North Divide	.12	Manhattan Cons.	.45
North Star	.05	Mayflower	.05
Rescue	.08	Mustang	.04
Rescue	.27	Nevada Hills	.03
Silver King	.25	Packard	.27
Sutherland	.32	Round Mountain	.28
Tonopah Divide	.8.70	United Eastern	.59
Tonop. Dividend	.45	White Caps	.14
Tonopah Extension	.15		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	58	5	Isabella	5¾	5¾
Doctor Jack	4¾	4¾	McKinney	8¾	8
Elkton	57½	58	Portland	100	103
El Paso	1¾	2¼	U. Gold M.	19¾	20½
Golden Cycle	177	180	Vindicator	40	45
Granite	14	..	Rose Nicol	8¾	9¼

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99	99¼	6.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99¾	5.75
Gov. of N. S.	6	July, 1919	99¼	99½	5.29
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	65	66	..
10o rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '20	521	126	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	54	56	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¼	5.25

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan., '20-22	99¼	101¼	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	5.40
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	96	96	6.00
Am. Thread.	5	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	102¾	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.85
Am. Tob. Co.	6	Nov., 1923	104	104½	5.80
Ark. Val. Rs. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99¾	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¾	100¾	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101¾	101¾	5.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¾	101¾	6.55
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¾	101¾	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101¾	101¾	6.46
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100¾	100¾	5.85
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	87	88½	7.95
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98¾	99¼	6.20
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 19, '21	95¾	96¾	5.85
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98½	6.55
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100¼	100¾	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	5.60
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101¾	102¾	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.70
Hug. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	99¾	99¾	6.40
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99¼	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	5.25
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	101	101¾	4.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99¼	99½	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98¾	99	6.00
Hocking Val. R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97¾	98	6.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	97	99½	7.50
M. V. C. & E.	5	May	1922	88	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	92	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.75
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	89	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '24	97	97¾	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¼	7.50
P.S.C. of N.J.	7	Mar., 1922	97½	98½	7.55
Pitts. & S.R.R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101¾	5.65
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102¾	5.65
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103¾	5.69
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.65
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawinigan W. & P.	6	Dec., 1919	102¾	103¾	6.12
St. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99½	100	6.15
Studebaker Corp.	7	Jan., 1919	100¼	100¾	6.00
Studebaker Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	96¼	97¾	7.25
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.38
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	90	91	10.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '20	99½	100¼	5.90

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1⅞	2¼	La Rose	25	32
Am. Oil	7	7⅛	Iron Blossom	38	45
R. S. Gas	6	8	Iron Cap	10	10⅝
Boston Ariz.	..	1⅛	Jerome V.	62	75
Boston City	1¼	1½	Majestic	9	11
Boston Mon.	55	56	Mex. Metals	22	24
Bohemia	75	90	Mol. Tung.	4	6
Bercut	25	30	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte Lond.	11	14	Nat. Lt. & Z.	8	10
Calaveras	2	3	Nixon Nev.	34	35
Champ. old	2	2½	Nev. Hour.	15	18
Chief Con.	3¼	3⅝	Oneco	20	40
Con. Ariz.	1	1¼	Onondaga	10	15
Con. Copper	4⅜	5⅛	Pilgrim	46	50
Cortez	12	18	Rainier	60	65
Crystal	26	27	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res.	46	55	S. W. Miami	..	..
Denbigh	24	28	full paid	⅝	1⅛
Earl-Eagle	..	2	Texas	36	38
Eagle B. B.	2⅜	2⅝	Truro	¾	⅞
Fortuna	2	3	U. V. Ext.	34½	35½
Gold Lake	1	5	Victoria	1	1⅝
Houghton	15	30	Yukon	70	90
Homa Oil	42	46			

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.77	1.59⅝	1.65	..	..
May	1.51⅛	1.47⅛	1.51⅛	1.46¾	1.25⅝
July	1.40⅝	1.36½	1.39⅝	1.37½	..
Sept.	1.38¼	1.30¼	1.33⅝	1.30⅝	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	64¼	62	63¾	..	..
May	65	63¼	64⅞	63⅝	53¾
July	64	62¼	63⅜	63	..
Sept.	61¼	59⅜	60⅝	59	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 75½@76c; No. 2 white, 76c; No. 3 white, 75½c; No. 4 white, 74@75c; ordinary clipped, 73½@75c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	28.30	28.00	28.30	27.85	25.85
July	27.85	27.57	27.85	27.42	25.95
Ribs—					
May	25.65	25.62	25.65	25.15	24.75
July	24.50	24.22	24.50	24.00	24.75
Pork—					
May	46.90	46.65	46.90	46.90	47.65
July	43.55	43.40	43.55	42.15	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	14.00	13.09	13.88	..
July	14.81	14.55	14.80	14.50
September	14.19	14.19	14.25	14.14
December	13.95	13.95	13.97	13.88

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	1.73	1.66	1.73
July	..	..	1.62

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,082 packages, including 490 packages in transit for export. Prices advanced another cent, and the market closed fairly steady, particularly for the medium to choice grades, which are drawing export demand. Ladles and packing stock also a little higher. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 66¾@67¼c; extras, 92 score, 66@66½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 63½@65½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 60@63c; lower grades, 59@59c; unpacked, higher than extras, 69½@70c; extras, 67¼@68½c; firsts, 64@67c; seconds, 61@63c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 64@65c; good to prime, 59@63c; common to fair, 46@58c; renovated, extras, 60@61c; firsts, 48@49c; lower grades, 45@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 49@50c; ladles, current make, firsts, 48@49c; seconds, 45@46c; lower grades, 43@45c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45@45½c; No. 2, 44@44½c; lower grades, 40@43c.

EGGS.—24,525 cases. Tone of the market steady, trading not very active so far yesterday, and buyers quite selective, but most holders confident and Western advices continued firm. Fresh, gathered, extras, a dozen, 44½@45c; storage packed, extra firsts, 44c; firsts, 43@43½c; gathered, extra firsts, 43½c; firsts, northern sections, 41@43c; southerly sections, 40½@42c; seconds, 38½@40c; dirties, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2 and poorer, 38c; checks, good to choice, dry, 37@38c; undergrades, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 49@50c; ordinary to prime, 46@48c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 44@46c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 46c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 42@43c; duck eggs, Indian Runner, fancy, 65@66c; Baltimore, 64c; Western and prime Southern, 52@62c; Southern, common to good, 48@52c

FINANCE.

Bankers, brokers, executives of financial institutions and corporations, and business men generally, read The Annalist. Published every Monday by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York. Ten cents at news stands—$4.00 a year.—Advt.



Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, the largest city in South America and next to Paris the largest Latin city in the world, is the capital of the Argentine Republic. This magnificent centre of commerce and social activity has in recent years overtaken three large European capitals. In 1910 the population was 1,272,000, and in this same year there were 10,000 factories in the city.

The rapid growth of Buenos Aires has necessitated constant enlargement and improvement of port facilities. Its total foreign trade in 1916 was $440,168,000, of which $176,982,000 were imports and $263,186,000 exports. Exports consist principally of wool, leather and grain, with one-fifth of its total exports going to Great Britain. 60% of Argentine's foreign trade is handled through Buenos Aires.

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Municipal Bonds
For
April Investment

The following Municipal Bonds were purchased outright by us, only after a most careful investigation. We recommend these bonds as safe and conservative investments; and consider them especially attractive at the prices shown:

ISSUE	MATURITY	PRICE OR YIELD
ARKANSAS		
Ouachita Co., Ark., Camden Sch. Dist. 6s	1929-32	5.125%
St. Francis Levee Dist. of Ark., 5½s	1900-68	5.20%
Arkansas-Louisiana Highway Dist. 6s	1931-32	5.50%
Jefferson Co., Ark., Levee Dist. 6s	1929	5.50%
CALIFORNIA		
Marin Co., Calif., Mun. Water Dist. 5s	1948-54	5.00%
COLORADO		
Cripple Creek, Colorado, 6s	1931 opt. 25	5.25%
IOWA		
Garner, Iowa, School Dist. 5s	1924	4.60%
Fremont County, Iowa, 5s	1929-33	4.60%
Albia, Iowa, School Dist. 4½s	1922	4.60%
ILLINOIS		
Centerville Township, Ill., 5s	1928	4.85%
KENTUCKY		
Greenup Co., Ky., Road and Bridge 5s	1937	4.70%
Covington, Ky., 4s	1931	4.70%
LOUISIANA		
La Fourche Parish, La., Sub-Drg. Dist. 5s	1930-39	5.50%
MISSISSIPPI		
Pike Co., Miss., Road Dist. 6s	1935-42	5.40%
Walthall Co., Miss., Supervisors Dist. 6s	1928-40	5.40%
Inverness, Miss., 6s	1927-39	5.50%
MISSOURI		
Jefferson Co., Mo., 4½s	1924-30	4.60%
St. Clair Co., Mo., 5s	1925-38	4.70%
Macon, Mo., 5s	1924-39	4.75%
Webb City, Mo., 5s	1931	4.85%
Marshfield, Mo., 6s	1925-39	5.00%
Cole & Moniteau Cos., Mo., Drg. Dist 5½s	1923-34	5.25%
Little River Drg. Dist. of Mo., 5½s	1934-35	5.25%
Mississippi Co., Mo., Levee Dist. 6s	1929-35	5.30%
MONTANA		
Billings, Mont., Water Works 5s	1924 opt. 29	4.70%
NEBRASKA		
Omaha, Neb., 4½s	1928 opt. 13	4.70%
Omaha, Neb., School Dist. 5s	1948	4.75%
NEW JERSEY		
Camden, N. J., 4½s	1928-48	4.50%
NEW YORK		
Rochester, N. Y., Reg. 4½s	1921-44	4.40%
New York City 4½s	1960-66	Mkt.
NORTH CAROLINA		
Gastonia, N. C., 5s	1943	5.00%
Mooresville, N. C., 6s	1920-39	5.25%
OHIO		
Hamilton, Ohio, 5s	1922-28	4.75%
Cleveland Heights, Ohio, 5s	1921-50	4.80%
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 5s	1928-38	4.80%
OKLAHOMA		
Choctaw Co., Okla., 5s	1922-28	4.85%
PENNSYLVANIA		
Farrel, Pa., School Dist. 4½s	1933-43	4.35%
TEXAS		
Dallas, Texas, 4s	1922-57	4.40%
El Paso, Texas, 4½s	1957 opt. 37	4.75%
South Park, Jefferson Co., Texas, School 5s	1926-57	4.90%
San Patricio Co., Texas, 5s	1951 opt. 21	5.00%
Corpus Christi, Texas, 5s	1949 opt. 19	5.00%
Bonham, Texas, 5s	1951	5.00%
Bosque Co., Texas, Road Dist. 5s	1919-38	5.125%
Houston Co., Texas, Road Dist. 5s	1924-35	5.20%
Freestone Co., Texas, Road Dist. 5s	1923-46	5.25%
UTAH		
State of Utah 4½s	1937	4.40%
WASHINGTON		
Takoma, Wash., Elec. Light & Power 5s	1920-21	4.80%
Yakima, Wash. 5s	1930-31	4.80%
FARM LOAN BONDS		
First Joint Stock Land Bank of Chic. 5s	1938 opt. 23	102 & Int.
Liberty Joint Stock Land Bank of Salina, Kansas, 5s	1938 opt. 23	102 & Int.
Federal Land Bank, Foreign Loan 4½s	1938 opt. 23	100½ & Int.

Descriptive circulars on any of the above bonds will be sent to investors upon request. We shall also be pleased to send our April circular, which contains a complete list of our current Municipal Bond offerings.

Write for April Municipal Bond List C-18.

William R. Compton Company
Government and Municipal Bonds
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Listed Securities
As members of the New York Stock Exchange we are in a position to give prompt service in the execution of orders in listed securities. Correspondence invited.
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New York, March 27th, 1919.
For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held Thursday, May 8th, 1919, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, April 8th, and will be re-opened on Friday, May 9th, 1919. MILTON H. BARBER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. H. M. McKINNEY, Cashier. Feb. 6th, 1919.

Coupons Maturing April, 1919, Payable at the Offices of
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, corner William, New York

First
Ada, Minn., Independent S. D. School Bldg.
Anderson County, Tenn., Road.
Auburn & Syracuse Elect. R. R. 1st & Ref. 5s.
Batavia, Ill., Bridge 4½s.
Belton, Texas, 5s.
Berrien Springs, Mich., Water Works.
Capron, Ill., H. S. & S. D. No. 136 5s.
Charlotte, Mich., Sewer.
Charleston, Ill., Refunding.
Chickasha, Okla., Sewer.
Chickasha, Okla., Water Works.
Coos County, Ore., S. D. No. 41.
Danville, Ill., School District.
Dayton, Iowa, Water Works.
Des Moines City Ry. Co. Ref. 5s.
Des Moines, Iowa, City Refunding Mortgage 5s.
Dominion Power & Trans. Co. Ltd. Hamilton, Ont., 5s.
Dunmore, Pa., 4½s.
Du Page Co., Ill., School Dist. No. 78, 4½s.
Elk Point, S. D., Elect. Lt.
Fayette, Mo., Water Works.
Ford County, Ill., School Dist. No. 102.
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Refunding.
Forreston, Ill., School 4½s.
Galesburg, Ill., Electric Light Works 4s.
Geneva, Ill., School District 5s.
Grand Haven, Mich., W. W. 4½s.
Greenville, Tenn., School Series "A" 6s.
Highland Park, Ill., S. D. No. 107.
Home Independent Tel. Co.
Interurban Railway, Des Moines, Ia., 1st Mtg. 5s.
Independence, Iowa, School Dist.
Knoxville, Tenn., Market School-house 5s.
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Improvement 5s.
Knoxville, Tenn., Viaduct 4½s.
Lancaster, Ky., High School.
Louisiana Port Commission 5s.
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sewer 4.55s.
Merchants Heat & Light Ref. 5s.
Midland Valley R.R. Co. 1st 5s.
Monmouth, Ill., Refunding.
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works Refunding.
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Works, El. Lt. & St. Imp. 5s.
Mur

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New York Cotton Exchange
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SAY STRIKE WILL CONTINUE.

Tidewater Boatmen Return, Others Are Still Out—Owners Hopeful.

Leaders of the horbar strike asserted yesterday that the return to work of more than one-quarter of the strikers who belonged to the Tidewater Boatmen's Union would not prevent the strike of the other harbor workers from going forward.

Thomas L. Delahunty and other officials of the Marine Workers' Affiliation said that the demand for a basic eight-hour day still stood and that the boat owners would not be allowed to settle with the other striking organizations on a different basis from the agreement with the Railroad Administration.

Private boat owners believed that the lighter and tugboat Captains and engineers were likely to accept compromise terms and go back to work without insisting on the eight-hour day. The boat owners have offered this class of harbor workers a ten-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, and wage increases which, it is said, would add to their monthly incomes by about 25 per cent. Leaders of the lighter Captains and engineers denied yesterday that they were ready to accept these increases.

Paul Bonynge, counsel for the New York Boat Owners' Association, said yesterday: As a result of the capitulation of the tidewater boatmen, the strike will be over within a short time. It appears to be the beginning of the end. This move on the part of the tidewater men fully alleviates the danger of coal shortage.

Health Commissioner Copeland said yesterday, after interviews with the strike leaders, that no definite plan had been reached for the towing of garbage to sea, but that the strikers had agreed to help the city in every way possible. He said that the Department of Health was prepared to commandeer tugs, if necessary, in the interests of the health of the city.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

MARCH 1919.

RAILROADS (25 STOCKS)

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'e.
March 1	62.88	62.37	62.75	+ .40
March 3	63.28	62.62	62.93	+ .21
March 4	62.68	61.73	62.03	— .90
March 5	61.77	61.25	61.31	— .72
March 6	61.82	61.37	61.71	+ .40
March 7	62.40	61.87	62.25	+ .54
March 8	62.84	62.34	62.53	+ .28
March 10	63.47	62.59	62.91	+ .38
March 11	63.59	62.86	63.43	+ .52
March 12	63.62	63.18	63.25	— .18
March 13	63.86	62.97	63.04	— .21
March 14	63.07	62.72	62.89	— .15
March 15	62.76	62.55	62.59	— .30
March 17	62.80	62.44	62.57	— .02
March 18	62.85	62.37	62.52	— .05
March 19	62.70	62.31	62.48	— .04
March 20	62.45	62.01	62.11	— .37
March 21	62.48	62.10	62.28	+ .17
March 22	62.46	62.21	62.25	— .03
March 24	62.33	62.04	62.20	— .05
March 25—Holiday.				
March 26	62.06	61.59	61.65	— .55
March 27	61.77	61.40	61.58	— .07
March 28	61.83	61.54	61.74	+ .16
March 29	61.89	61.73	61.74	...
March 31	62.12	61.84	61.89	+ .15

INDUSTRIALS (25 STOCKS).

March 1	86.78	86.01	86.39	+ .01
March 3	87.75	86.47	87.13	+ .77
March 4	87.33	86.16	86.92	— .24
March 5	87.56	85.92	86.09	— .83
March 6	87.61	86.04	87.48	+1.39
March 7	88.40	87.60	88.28	+ .80
March 8	89.07	88.41	88.91	+ .63
March 10	91.07	89.20	90.00	+ .60
March 11	91.44	89.47	91.06	+1.06
March 12	92.32	90.46	90.69	— .37
March 13	91.39	89.43	90.41	— .28
March 14	91.48	90.06	90.19	— .22
March 15	90.92	89.89	90.26	— .34
March 17	91.51	89.79	90.69	+ .43
March 18	91.04	89.95	90.15	— .54
March 19	91.16	89.46	90.10	— .05
March 20	90.43	89.02	89.47	— .63
March 21	91.51	89.72	91.17	+1.70
March 22	91.78	90.48	90.69	— .48
March 24	90.81	89.52	89.79	— .90
March 25—Holiday.				
March 26	89.63	88.33	88.56	—1.23
March 27	89.74	88.51	89.42	+ .86
March 28	90.93	89.73	90.72	+1.30
March 29	91.49	90.52	90.72	+ .12
March 31	91.23	90.59	90.85	+ .01

COMBINED AVERAGE (50 STOCKS).

March 1	74.83	74.19	74.55	+ .20
March 3	75.51	74.64	75.04	+ .49
March 4	75.15	73.94	74.47	— .57
March 5	74.66	73.78	73.90	— .57
March 6	74.71	74.10	74.59	+ .69
March 7	75.60	74.72	75.26	+ .67
March 8	76.13	75.29	75.96	+ .70
March 10	77.27	75.89	76.45	+ .49
March 11	77.51	76.16	76.54	+ .27
March 12	77.81	76.52	76.77	+ .23
March 13	77.35	76.20	76.72	— .25
March 14	77.27	76.57	76.74	+ .02
March 15	76.84	76.37	76.42	— .32
March 17	76.74	76.17	76.61	+ .19
March 18	76.94	76.10	76.33	— .30
March 19	76.92	75.88	76.29	— .04
March 20	76.45	75.51	75.79	— .50
March 21	76.97	75.93	76.61	+ .82
March 22	77.12	76.34	76.47	— .14
March 24	76.77	75.78	75.99	— .48
March 25—Holiday.				
March 26	75.84	74.96	75.10	— .89
March 27	75.75	74.95	75.50	+ .40
March 28	76.37	75.63	76.22	+ .72
March 29	76.89	76.12	76.29	+ .07
March 31	77.07	76.11	76.57	+ .28

Range for March.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	62.92	12	61.25	5	61.89
1918	61.58	14	58.15	25	59.17
1917	77.09	24	72.76	1	76.09
1916	78.77	15	75.70	1	76.98
1915	72.25	31	66.40	1	71.38
1914	80.25	23	78.06	9	79.90
1913	91.47	1	84.78	19	86.70
1912	94.22	27	89.98	1	93.61
1911	94.92	28	91.91	4	93.80

INDUSTRIALS.

1919	92.32	12	85.92	5	90.85
1918	78.66	11	73.61	25	75.65
1917	96.12	21	80.08	1	92.61
1916	103.67	14	91.29	1	99.02
1915	59.41	31	53.01	2	58.52
1914	61.71	23	59.20	7	60.31
1913	62.02	5	57.33	19	61.12
1912	62.96	27	62.60	1	68.01
1911	66.09	1	64.17	4	65.73

COMBINED AVERAGE.

1919	78.12	12	73.58	5	76.37
1918	69.78	11	66.40	23	67.40
1917	86.17	21	79.42	1	84.25
1916	90.74	14	83.49	1	87.52
1915	65.83	31	59.86	1	64.95
1914	71.02	22	68.69	9	70.20
1913	77.04	5	70.99	10	73.85
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.81
1911	80.72	28	78.04	4	79.82

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1919	63.92	Mar. 12	59.53	Jan. 9	61.89
1918	70.77	Nov. 12	56.94	Jan. 15	62.85
1917	82.22	Jan. 2	62.06	Dec. 26	70.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.94	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	89.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.47	Jan. 9	75.82	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 25	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1919	92.32	Mar. 12	80.37	Feb. 10	90.85
1918	91.35	Oct. 16	73.31	Jan. 15	84.14
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	62.81	Dec. 26	71.96
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	90.80	July 14	95.88
1915	109.37	Oct. 23	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.94
1913	67.09	Jan. 6	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.60	Sep. 30	71.74	Feb. 1	64.18
1911	69.76	June 5	64.75	Sep. 25	65.82

COMBINED.

*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	60.73	Jan. 21	76.37
1918	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.40	Jan. 4	57.47	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	84.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 7	65.40	June 10	68.00
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	76.74	Feb. 1	78.50
1911	84.41	June 24	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

BOND AVERAGES.

March, 1919.

40 BONDS.

Date.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.	Date.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
March 1	77.93	— .08	March 17	77.52	— .03
March 3	77.93	...	March 18	77.54	+ .02
March 4	77.78	— .15	March 19	77.44	— .10
March 5	77.60	— .18	March 20	77.31	— .13
March 6	77.45	— .15	March 21	77.15	— .16
March 7	77.56	+ .11	March 22	77.12	— .03
March 8	77.57	+ .01	March 24	76.90	— .22
March 10	77.65	+ .08	March 25	Holiday.	
March 11	77.53	— .12	March 26	76.71	— .18
March 12	77.57	+ .04	March 27	76.70	— .01
March 13	77.64	+ .07	March 28	76.65	+ .05
March 14	77.55	— .09	March 29	76.68	+ .03
March 15	77.52	— .03	March 31	76.60	— .08

RANGE FOR MARCH.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	77.93	1	76.60	31	76.60
1918	76.84	2	75.84	28	75.87
1917	87.23	24	86.68	3	86.88
1916	86.79	18	86.47	3	86.62
1915	83.54	31	82.37	2	83.54
1914	88.71	4	87.91	12	88.15
1913	90.92	3	89.71	20	90.11

YEAR'S RANGE.

1919	79.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	76.60
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	90.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	95.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.07
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	86.45	Dec. 19	86.84

*To date.

PAPER BY WOMEN A FAILURE

Men Take Over Atlantic City Daily After Eight Months' Experiment.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 31.—After a trial of eight months the experiment of having a newspaper edited, managed and printed entirely by women has proved to be a failure, and it was announced today that the next issue of The Evening Union, which is owned by Governor Edge, would come out under the guidance of a man.

Since last August the editorial, news, and advertising forces of the paper have been composed entirely of college women. The chief cause of failure is said to be that the editors and reporters failed to develop "news sense."

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
BOSTON & MAINE for February—			
Gross	$4,462,979	$3,921,623	$541,356
Def. aft. tax.	303,932	386,933	*23,001
Net oper. def.	379,083	900,316	*250,253
2 mos.' gross.	9,908,464	8,013,797	1,894,667
Def. aft. tax.	516,702	1,040,415	*620,712
Net oper. def.	556,028	1,510,856	*953,927
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for February—			
Gross	9,816,028	7,322,766	2,493,262
Bal. aft. tax.	191,490	†988,646	1,180,135
Net oper. inc.	111,525	†935,040	1,046,565
2 mos. gross.	20,870,475	14,815,285	6,055,461
Def. aft. tax.	340,272	1,582,235	*1,251,963
Net oper. def.	610,591	1,444,149	*833,558
†Loss.			
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON for February—			
Gross	283,782	121,095	162,687
Def. aft. tax.	66,436	126,461	*60,025
Net oper. def.	76,877	141,766	*65,089
2 mos. gross.	646,770	283,853	412,947
Def. aft. tax.	118,214	261,480	*14,265
Net oper. def.	158,456	301,273	*142,817
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for February—			
Gross	2,393,300	2,835,285	66,015
Bal. aft. tax.	118,385	341,004	*222,620
Net oper. inc.	139,662	387,362	*247,701
2 mos. gross.	4,671,785	4,377,764	294,001
Bal. aft. tax.	533,325	755,880	*222,551
Net oper. inc.	665,316	925,357	*264,041
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for February—			
Gross	7,925,216	7,210,448	714,768
Bal. aft. tax.	255,310	†957,803	*702,492
Net oper. inc.	272,344	1,149,909	*877,565
2 mos. gross.	16,420,173	13,543,327	2,885,647
Bal. aft. tax.	132,877	600,242	*467,365
Net oper. inc.	117,522	1,050,760	*933,237
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for February—			
Gross	7,964,798	6,742,821	1,229,977
Bal. aft. tax.	748,286	1,422,042	*673,756
Net oper. inc.	707,485	1,574,936	*867,451
2 mos. gross.	16,211,011	12,968,651	3,242,360
Bal. aft. tax.	1,252,380	2,013,181	*760,801
Net oper. inc.	1,155,478	2,365,265	*1,209,787
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for February—			
Gross	885,746	818,353	47,393
Def. aft. tax.	157,261	314,446	171,807
Net oper. def.	154,922	†56,684	211,606
2 mos. gross.	1,791,568	1,693,374	98,194
Def. aft. tax.	391,622	†83,318	474,940
Net oper. def.	396,187	†159,249	555,436
†Income.			
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for February—			
Gross	2,790,644	2,036,901	753,743
Bal. aft. tax.	167,535	†101,747	269,282
Net oper. inc.	95,763	†24,053	119,816
2 mos. gross.	5,966,000	4,021,872	1,944,128
Bal. aft. tax.	545,478	†212,118	757,596
Net oper. inc.	369,691	†94,711	464,402
†Loss.			
MISSOURI PACIFIC for February—			
Gross	7,054,732	6,261,878	792,854
Bal. aft. tax.	234,027	1,134,860	*880,833
Net oper. inc.	147,066	935,363	*787,397
2 mos. gross.	13,805,364	12,132,721	1,672,643
Def. aft. tax.	106,286	†1,733,621	*1,840,015
Net oper. def.	230,066	†1,401,835	*1,631,901
†Income.			
ROCK ISLAND for February—			
Gross	7,503,341	6,462,895	1,040,445
Bal. aft. tax.	73,580	270,774	*197,205
Net oper. def.	46,558	†145,897	192,454
2 mos. gross.	15,508,208	12,771,103	2,735,108
Def. aft. tax.	224,346	†330,520	554,866
Net oper. def.	434,737	†115,442	550,179
†Income.			
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for February—			
Gross	526,076	520,301	*5,776
Def. aft. tax.	13,432	90,790	*77,358
Net oper. def.	7,124	72,918	15,882
2 mos. gross.	1,127,057	992,854	134,204
Def. aft. tax.	230,506	248,470	*17,964
Net oper. def.	264,300	229,368	34,941
*Decrease.			

Public Utility.

AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS CO.—	
November operating revenue	$11,114,133
Net operating loss	1,741,088
Operating deficit after taxes	2,279,534
Five months' operating revenue	52,842,997
Net operating loss	6,483,742
Operating deficit after taxes	7,131,291

Miscellaneous.

CONSOLIDATED INTERSTATE-CALLAHAN MINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	Year End. 18 Mos. End.	Year End. Dec. 31, '18.	Dec. 31, '17.	Jun. 30, '17.
Gross	$1,211,350	$4,117,997	$3,988,096	
Total income	1,228,616	4,179,932	4,013,772	
Bal. aft. chgs.	296,288	2,329,977	2,350,091	
Dividends	456,222	2,557,445	3,254,039	
Deficit	195,934	231,568	154,439	
P. & L. surp.	254,552	531,941	886,741	

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

KEYSTONE STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY.

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Serial Convertible Gold Bonds of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, dated June 1st, 1916:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage and deed of trust of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company to The First Trust and Savings Company and William E. Stone, trustees, dated June 1st, 1916, securing the above bonds, the Keystone Steel and Wire Company has elected to pay and redeem on the first day of June, 1919, at the office of The First Trust and Savings Company, 391 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, or at the agency of the Company in the City of New York, all the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Serial Convertible Gold Bonds then outstanding under said First Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

The holders of the above bonds should present and surrender the same on June 1st, 1919, when they will receive the face amount of the bonds due June 1st, 1919, and the face amount plus two and one-half per cent. premium of the bonds of all other maturities together with accrued interest to June 1st, 1919. Bonds must carry coupons due June 1st, 1919, and subsequent thereto must be in negotiable form and accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on these bonds will cease on June 1st, 1919.

KEYSTONE STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY.
B. L. SOMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

228th Dividend
CHARTERED 1799
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

New York, March 20, 1919.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of **FOUR PER CENT.** and an extra dividend of **ONE PER CENT.** on the capital stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26th, 1919. The Transfer books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

March 24th, 1919.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation, a quarterly dividend of 1¼% was declared on the Common Stock. The dividend is payable May 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record April 15th, 1919.

H. D. SARGE, Secretary.

ARKANSAS LIGHT & POWER CO.,
Pine Bluff, Ark.

March 21, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Arkansas Light & Power Company have this day declared the quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 29th, 1919. The transfer books will not close.

H. C. COUCH, President.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

New York, March 27, 1919.

The usual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 21, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 4, 1919.

P. J. FLYNN,
Secretary & Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of R. HOE & CO., for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, Nos. 504-520 Grand Street, New York City, on Tuesday, April 8th, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD KELLY,
March 25th, 1919. Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The undersigned beg to announce that they have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Bauer, Starr & Co., to conduct a general brokerage business in investment securities, with offices at 115 Broadway, New York City, and 909 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARL M. BAUER,
THEODORE D. STARR,
ANTHONY TAMBURRO.

Office of the Vice-President

Island Oil & Transport Corporation

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR STOCK OF THE ISLAND OIL & TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

As set forth in the Annual Report issued under date of January 15th last, your company is increasing its pipe line and shipping facilities with a view to the handling of upward of 10,000,000 barrels of oil annually. After having made careful investigation, your directors are convinced that, in addition to the very profitable business in crude oil shipments, your company should follow the example of the other large producers operating in the same territory and take advantage of the additional profits to be obtained through the extraction of gasoline, fuel oil and by-products. Other companies have demonstrated that the refining profits greatly exceed the profits made in the production and sale of crude oil. In view of the fact that your company now has a potential production of over 35,000,000 barrels of oil annually, these plans for diversifying and increasing the company's products need in no way restrict the company's shipments of crude oil.

For the purpose of accomplishing these objects the "Island Refining Corporation" has been organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, with the following authorized capitalization:

$6,000,000 Seven Per Cent. and Participating Ten-Year Gold Bonds to be dated April 15, 1919, and to mature April 15, 1999.

$10,000,000 Capital Stock (in shares of $100 par value each).

In addition to interest at the rate of 7% per annum, holders of the Seven Per Cent. and Participating Ten-Year Gold Bonds will be entitled to a pro rata share of an annual distribution of 20% of the net earnings (after deducting sinking fund requirements) of the Corporation for the preceding calendar year.

The Island Refining Corporation will construct (itself or through subsidiary companies) on sites now being obtained, three plants with a combined capacity of 5,400,000 barrels of crude oil per annum. One plant will be erected at Palo Blanco (about eighty miles south of Tampico, Mexico), adjacent to the terminal and loading station of the Island Oil & Transport Corporation, another on the Island of Cuba, and the third in the United States adjacent to the Gulf Coast. The Mexican and Cuban plants will produce gasoline and fuel oil. The plant in the United States will be equipped to produce gasoline, gas oil and coke.

The bonds will be secured by a direct first mortgage on the American plant to be constructed and owned by the Refining Corporation, and by the pledge of all the stock of the company owning the Mexican plant, and by not less than two-thirds of the stock of the company owning the Cuban plant.

All of the stock of the Island Refining Corporation is to be acquired and owned by the Island Oil & Transport Corporation and therefore all surplus earnings, after interest, sinking fund and bondholders' participation therein, will accrue to your company.

For the purpose of obtaining funds for the construction, equipment and operation of the plants, and for working capital, the Island Refining Corporation will sell $4,500,000 (principal amount) of its Seven Per Cent. and Participating Ten-Year Gold Bonds.

Application can be made at this office for further information regarding the new company and its bonds.

Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for Stock of the Island Oil & Transport Corporation, at the close of business on April 7, 1919, will be entitled to subscribe for said bonds at the price of 99½% of the principal, in the proportion of $100 principal amount of bonds for each 50 shares of stock represented by Voting Trust Certificates.

The bonds will be issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. Subscriptions for bonds must be for amounts in multiples of $100.

Subscription warrants, specifying the amount of bonds to which holders of Voting Trust Certificates are entitled to subscribe, will be mailed as soon as possible after the closing of the books on April 7, 1919. Fractional warrants will be issued in respect of fractions of 50 shares of stock, good for subscriptions when tendered in amounts of $100 or multiples thereof. Holders of Voting Trust Certificates, desiring to acquire additional fractional warrants to complete subscription privileges for a full bond or desiring to dispose of their fractional warrants, must do so in the market.

Payments for bonds, at the rate of $92.50 per each $100 of bonds, accompanied by duly endorsed subscription warrants, must be made on or before April 15, 1919, at the office of A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., 62 Cedar Street, New York City.

Pending the authorization, preparation and issue of the bonds, interim certificates or receipts will be issued exchangeable for the bonds when ready for delivery.

A Syndicate has been formed which has underwritten the offer of the bonds, and any bonds not taken by the shareholders will be sold to said Syndicate.

(Signed) F. B. LASHER, Vice-President.

New York City, March 29, 1919.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST, 1919, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co., 4½s
Black Mountain Railway Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
Carter Coal & Iron Company, 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, 1st Mtge. 5s
Colorado Springs Light & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Columbia University Club, 2nd Mtge. 4s
Columbia University Club, 5s
Columbus, London & Springfield Ry. Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
Consolidated Light & Power Co. of Whitehall, 1st Mtge. 5s
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co., Cumulative Adj. 7% Gold
Erie Electric Motor Co., 1st Ref. Skg. Fund Gold Bonds 5s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co., Cons. 6s
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
Gary Street Railway Co., 20-Year Deb. 5s
Kansas City Southern Railway Co., 1st Mtge. 3s
Kingsport Utilities Co., 1st Mtge. 20-Yr. Gold 6s
Lincoln Heat, Light & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
Long Island Fuel Corporation, 1st Mtge. 5s
Monterey Light & Power Co., 1st Gold 6s
New London Gas & Electric Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
New London Gas & Electric Co., 2nd Mtge. 5s
New York & Stamford Railway Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
Otis Elevator Co., Conv. Gold Deb. 5s
Peekskill Lighting & Railroad Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
Pine Bluff Natural Gas Co., 20-Yr. 1st Gold 6s
Santa Fe Water & Light Co., 1st Mtge. Prior Lien 5s
Santa Fe Water & Light Co., 1st Cons. Mtge. 4s
Spring Brook Water Supply Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
Tomkins Cove Stone Co., 1st Mtge. 6s
The Tri-City Railway & Light Co., 1st Lien 5% Collateral Trust
Union Electric Co., Dillon, Mont., 1st Mtge. 5s
United Light & Rys. Co., 7% Secured Gold Notes Series B
Wright Wire Co., 7% Coupon Notes

DUE APRIL 2, 1919

Philadelphia Co., 2-Yr. 5½% Coll. Trust Gold Notes

DUE APRIL 15TH, 1919

City of Excelsior Springs, Mo., Funding Bond

DUE APRIL 20TH, 1919

Colorado Springs Electric Co., 1st Mtge. 5s

DIVIDENDS.

The Alliance Realty Co.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¼% on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable April 16, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business, April 10, 1919.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY,
437 Fifth Ave., New York.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company on March 25th, 1919, the 44th quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared payable April 1st, 1919, to Stockholders on record of March 25th, 1919. Transfer books closed March 25th, 1919, at 2:15 P. M., and reopened on April 1st, 1919, at 10 A. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to be held at Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, April 16th, 1919, the Stock Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, April 2nd, 1919, and will remain closed until the morning of Thursday, April 17th, 1919.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.

New York, March 5, 1919.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, for the election of Three Directors for the term of three years and one director for the term of two years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, at twelve o'clock noon.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENT. — FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENT. — FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

To Holders of Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under and secured by Indenture dated April 1, 1903:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article Three of the said indenture dated April 1, 1903, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of the United States Steel Corporation, above mentioned Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, outstanding in coupon form, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Sinking Fund Trustees under said indenture, for redemption on May 1, 1919, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund to wit:

291	12,945	25,141	36,697	50,852	63,809	75,655	89,484	101,114	113,961	130,736	141,432	153,677	167,040	179,086	190,503
422	12,994	25,201	36,958	50,888	63,849	75,828	89,590	101,272	114,149	130,782	141,564	153,859	167,080	179,072	190,504
507	13,113	25,278	36,982	50,900	63,706	75,916	89,670	101,307	114,155	131,180	141,576	154,027	167,114	179,

Columbia Graphophone Company

Bought, Sold & Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Amer. Road Mach'y Stocks
Bucyrus Co. Stocks
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Intl Motor Truck Stocks

We deal in the above securities and can furnish reliable markets.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.

Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds

20 Broad Street New York

Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmet."

Air Reduction & Rights
Carbon Steel (all issues)
Chalmers Motor Stocks & Notes
Guantanamo Sugar
Lima Locomotive Com. & Pref.
Lone Star Gas
New England Fuel Oil
Port Lobos Petroleum
Studebaker Serial 7's

DUNHAM & Co.

Investment Securities.

43 Exchange Place, New York

Phones 1960-5 Hanover.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
American Piano Com. & Pfd.
Bush Terminal Com.
Famous Players-Lasky
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
Franklin Fire Insurance
General Baking Com. & Pfd.
National Surety Stock
Otis Elevator Com.
Singer Manufacturing
Standard Gas & Electric Com.
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

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Reconstruction

A new and valuable circular ready for distribution gratis, giving a resume and comparative values on market conditions for the past four years

Morris & Wilma

217 Produce Exchange, N. Y.

Members

N. Y. Produce Exchange (22 years).
Chicago Board of Trade (18 years).
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Telephone Bowling 2538

We Offer, Subject to Sale

40 Shares

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Price on application.

Douglas Fenwick & Co.

34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

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Syracuse, Lake Shore & Northern RR. 5s.
Guanajuato Rec. & Mines 6s.
Michoacan Power 6s.
U. S. Radiator Pfd.

HOTCHKIN & CO.

53 STATE ST.

Tel. Main 160. BOSTON Cable Tockin

McAndrews & Forbes Pfd
Otis Elevator, Common
Otis Elevator, Preferred

McGeorge & Vanderhoef

34 Pine St., N. Y.

Hale & Kilburn
Babcock & Wilcox
Remington Typewriter

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Rector 6340. 34 B'way, New York

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Standard Gas & Elect. Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Gas & Elect. Com. & Pfd.
National Ice & Coal (All issues)
Columbia Graphophone, Common
Cardi Syndicate
U. S. Worsted, 1st Pfd.

Gwynne Bros.

Phones Broad 6230 & 6235. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Liberal Interest on daily balances

Metropolitan Trust Company

of the City of New York
60 Wall street. 716 Fifth Avenue.

SEES DEMAND FOR COPPER.

Kelly Says Stocks in Europe Are Gradually Waning.

C. F. Kelly, President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and Chairman of the committees representing the Copper Export Association which has just returned from abroad after an extended organization trip which began early in January, said yesterday that the investigation of the statistical position and the industrial conditions in Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Central Powers, as far as nonferrous metals were concerned, and with particular reference to copper, was satisfactorily accomplished. In addition to Mr. Kelly the other members of the committee who made the trip were J. C. Clendennin, Vice President of the American Smelting and Refining Company; R. L. Agassiz, President of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, and Walter Douglas, President of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation.

"Stocks of copper," said Mr. Kelly, "while apparently large, are concentrated in the hands of the respective allied Governments; Germany, and what was formerly Austria, have completely exhausted their respective stocks and will undoubtedly be in the market for large quantities of copper, as soon as trade restrictions are removed. The copper-consuming industries in the allied countries are without stocks of metal. Government stocks are being used and will be very much reduced in the near future by distribution among the consumers, who are now doing a fair business. The solution of labor difficulties and the transformation of industrial plants and transport systems from a war to a peace basis are the factors that are impeding the resumption of business.

"Great Britain, France, and Italy have extensive and ambitious plans under consideration for the electrification of railways and for the construction of centrally located plants from which electric power will be transmitted to manufacturing and industrial concerns. These installations, together with the immediate necessity for the replacement and rehabilitation of peace industries, will provide an enlarged demand for the product of American mines."

CITIES SERVICE REPORT.

Company Shows Earnings of $22,280,067 for the Year.

The pamphlet report of the Cities Service Company for 1918, which has just been issued, shows net earnings of $31,428,222, which was equivalent to 9.47 per cent. on the total capitalization and indebtedness outstanding in the hands of the public plus the combined net surplus, compared with 9.22 per cent. in the preceding year.

The report also shows that earnings from oil operations throughout the year increased substantially notwithstanding restrictions caused by the war. The company's leasing campaign was carried on while drilling operations were held to a minimum because of high costs and scarcity of labor and materials.

Earnings accruing to the company from public utility operations in 1918 were $4,229,565, and from oil operations $18,050,504, making a total of $22,280,067. This compares with $4,713,653 from public utilities and $14,500,841 from oil operations in 1917, a total of $19,282,493.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET. New York City.

Coupons and Dividends due in April are payable at this office on and after April 1st, 1919, as follows:

Birmingham Iron Company
Cayadutta Electric Railway Company
Chicago & North Western Railway Company Equipment Trust Certificates, Series "B"
Commercial Cable Company
Connellsville Water Company
Durham County, N. C. (Court House 4½s)
Harris County, Texas (Harrisburgh Road Improvement 5s)
Lackawanna Steel Company
Mobile Light & Railroad Company 1st Extension Mortgage
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company Equipment Agreement, Series "B"
Muncie Water Works Company
New England Car Company, Trust Certificates, Series "A"
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Equipment
North Plainfield, Borough of
St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Railway Company
St. Paul City Railway Company
St. Joseph Water Company
Victoria (Texas,) City of

APRIL 10TH, 1919

Victoria (Texas,) City of

Dividends

APRIL 1ST, 1919

Duluth-Superior Traction Company, on Preferred Stock
Twin City Rapid Transit Company, on Preferred Stock.
Weyman-Bruton Co., on Preferred Stock
Weyman-Bruton Co., on Common Stck
F. W. Woolworth Co., on Preferred Stock

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

62 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

APRIL 1ST, 1919.

Aurora, Ill., S/D No. 5.
City of Bartow, Fla., W. W. & Ref.
Bellaire, Ohio, Refunding.
Bessemer, Mich., School.
Cheboygan, Mich., Water.
Cumberland County, N. C., Ref.
Cherokee Co., S. C., Sch., Wat. & St. Imp.
Douglas, Wyo., Water.
Joliet, Ill., Refunding.
Lancaster, N. Y., Sewer.
Linn County, La., Fund.
Madison, Wis., Ref.
Marshall County, Minn., Ditch 5½s.
Martin County, Minn., Ditch.
Midland Park, N. J., Sewer.
Muncie, Ind., School.
North Manchester, Ind., Water.
Norwalk, Conn., Funding.
Red Lake County, Minn., 6s, School.
Red Lodge, Mont., Sewer.
Sherman County, Ore., S/D No. 4.
Somerset Co., Md., Funding.
Spokane, Wash., Gen'l Municipal & Water.
Sumter Co., Ala., Road.
Tryon, N. C., Water.
Trenton, Tenn., Gravel Road.
Whitehall, Ill., Water.
Winona, Minn., School.
Warren Co., Ky., Ref.

APRIL 2ND, 1919.

Eaton, N. Mex., School.

APRIL 10TH, 1919.

Peace Creek Drainage Dist.

Profitable Investing

8% Cumulative Preferred Treasury Stock in an active Peace Industry

Sinking Fund provisions endow this issue with attractions similar to those of a

Short Term Sinking Fund Bond

Earnings 1918 more than twice Preferred Dividends. Earnings estimated for first year after full application of proceeds of this issue equal to 10 times Preferred Dividends.

25% Bonus in Common Stock on which 20% earnings should be shown after preferred dividends and sinking fund provisions.

Write for descriptive Pamphlet H.

A. HICKS LAWRENCE

10 Wall Street, New York

Ohio

Cities Service
Bankers Shares
Common

Inquiries Invited
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Securities

Roland T. Meacham

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Citizens Bldg. Cleveland.

WE WANT
2 M INDIANA UNION
Traction 5s 1933
5 M NATL. CONDUIT & CABLE
6s, 1927
Offerings solicited.
CHARLES F. HALL & CO.
Tel. Rector 5810-3 20 Broad St., N. Y.

LIBERTY BONDS

All denominations bought for cash. Based on the closing we pay today

$99.13 for a $100—3½% Bond, 57 Coupons
$94.66 for a $100—4% Bond, 2 Coupons
$94.26 for a $100—3d 4¼% Bond, Coupons
$94.45 for a $100—4th 4¼% Bond, 6 Coupons

PURDY & CO.

Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Liberty Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AT PREVAILING MARKET PRICES

E. H. HAINES CO., Inc.

1472 BROADWAY, COR. 42D ST.
TEL. BRYANT 6435. ROOM 507.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	100½	100⅝	100⅝
4½s	June, 1965	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s	Mar., 1963	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s	Mar., 1957	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	95¾	96⅛	95¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	96	96⅛	96
4½s	Mar., 1962	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝
4½s	Apr., 1958	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝
4½s	Mar., 1957	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝
4s	May, 1959	91	91⅜	90⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	91	91⅜	90⅝
4s	Nov., 1957	91	91⅜	90⅝
4s	Nov., 1938	90¾	91	90⅝
4s	Nov., 1955	90¾	91	90⅝
4s	Nov., 1936	91⅛	93	91⅛
4s	May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅛
3½s	Nov., 1935	81½	..	81½
3½s	Nov., 1964	81½	82¾	81½
3½s	May, 1964	81½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1937	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1921-1923	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1919-1920	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1919-1928	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s	1924-1962	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s	1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1910-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1919-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s	1926-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,375	Cities Service	363	352	360	363
1,560	Cities Service pf.	79⅝	79⅛	79⅜	79⅝
$165,000	Cities Service deb. B 7s.	131	129	129½	131
127,500	Cities Service deb. C 7s.	101¼	100½	100⅝	101⅜

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	10	12
Adiron Elec Power pf.	42	44
Am Gas & Electric	123	125
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44
Am Light & Traction	240	241
Am Light & Trac pf.	99½	100
Am Power & Light	56	57
Am Power & Light pf.	78	79
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf.	68	73
Am W W & Electric	53½	53⅝
Am W W & E 1st pf.	83	86
Am W W & E partic.	10	12
Carolina Power & L.	52	57
Cedar Rapids Gas	75	80
Colorado Power pf.	20½	21½
Columbus Electric pf.	73	76
Com Pow, Ry & Lt.	20⅝	21⅛
Com Pow, Ry & Lt. pf.	84½	85
Conn Power pf.	75	78
Consumers' Power pf.	80	83
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	73	78
El Paso Electric	64	66
Electric R & S pf.	94	96
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	9	11
Federal Light & Trac pf.	46	56
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	65
Galveston-Hous El pf.	57	60
Gen Gas & Elec pf.	50	55
Gt Western Power	17	18½
Gt Western Power pf.	66	68
Illinois Traction pf.	85	88
Interstate Public Service	20	22
Interstate Pub Serv pf.	60	65
Kansas City Gas	7	8
Kansas City Gas pf.	25	30
Kansas City Light & Power	7	8
Kansas City Light & Pow pf.	25	30
Lake Shore Elec pf.	15	18
Memphis Gas, Light & Water	50	55
Mississippi River Power	10	12
Miss River Power pf.	40	44
Northern Ohio Electric	15	16
Northern Ohio Elec pf.	55	58
Northern Ont L & P	11	15
Northern Ont L & P pf.	60	70
Northern States Power	69	72
Northern States P pf.	80	82
Northern Texas Elec.	49	54
Northern Texas Elec pf.	68	73
Pacific Gas & Electric	52½	53⅝
Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	88	90
Puget Sd Trac, L & P.	15	17½
Puget Sd T, L & P pf.	57	62
Puget Sd Pow & Light	87	90
Republic Ry & Lighting	20½	21½
Republic Ry & L pf.	55½	61
Southern Cal Edison	88⅝	89¾
Southern Cal Edison pf.	101	102
Standard Gas & Elec.	29½	31
Standard Gas & E pf.	43	45
Tampa Electric	107	112
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	4½	5¼
Tenn Ry, L & Pow pf.	21½	22¾
United Light & Rys.	39½	41
United Light & Rys pf.	71¾	73
Western Power	17	18¾
Western Power pf.	66	68
West, Church & Kerr.	62	65
West, Church & K pf.	81	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s.	60	61½	Middle West U 6s, '25.	85	92
Appalach Power 1st 5s.	69	71	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s.	78½	80
Arizona Power 6s, 1933.	84	88	Nor Ont L & Power 5s.	75	81
Cdrogo Ry & Lt 6s.	93	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '41.	87½	89½
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '50.	91	93	Nor States Pow 5s, '41.	87½	89½
Cities Fuel & P 7s.	99	100	Nor Tex Elec col 5s.	80	85
Col G & E deb 5s, '27.	77	80	Pac Gas & El 6s, 1931.	88	95
Col Power 5s, 1953.	86	89	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s	98½	99¾
Consumers Power 5s, '36.	86	89	Puget Sd Pow & Lt 5s.	79	82
Consumers Pow 6s, '36.	86	88	S W Power 5s, 1943.	81	86
Dallas Electric 5s, '22.	90	96	Twin S G & E 5s, '55.	80	86
East Tex Elec 1st 5s.	85	88	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32.	84	86
El Paso Elec 5s, '31.	96	98	Un L & R 1st 6s, '26.	87	89
El Paso Elec col 5s.	90	93	Util Pow col 6s, '43.	80	88
Empire Gas & F 6s.	94½	96	U S Pub Svc 6s, 1927.	84	94
Empire Refining 6s.	94	97	Utah Securities 6s, 1922	90	91
Gt West Power 5s.	86	88	Wash-Idaho W. Ltd 6s	90	94
Gt West Power 6s, '25.	87	89			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atlantic Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾
15	Balt Tube pf	85	85	85
65	Conden	8¼	7¾	8
40	Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
31	Con Coal	83	83	..
53	Con Power	104⅞	104½	104⅞
4,000	Con Gas 4½s	88	88	88
	Con Pow 7s	104⅝	104½	104⅝
	Gs, A	89½	89½	89½
100	Consol Steel	5	5	5
100	Davis-Daly	5⅜	4¾	5
255	E Balto Gas	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	Lancaster	2½	2½	2½
100	Little Creek	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Pole Royale	25¾	24½	25
600	Mayflow-O C	4	3½	3¾
2,000	Sec Nat Bk	100	100	100
10	Wash Nat Bk	200	200	200

Mining.

25	Bos & Mont	142	141	141
22	Bos Elev	68	66¾	68
10	Bos & Me	20¾	20¾	20¾
300	Mass Elec	17	17	17
556	Do pf	4	4	4

Miscellaneous.

210	Am Arr Ch	104	103	103
20	Do pf	90	90	90
677	Am Bosch	63¾	63¼	63¾
2	Am Sug pf	116½	116½	116½
25	Amoskeag	98	98	98
500	Am T & T	106	104	106
5	Am Woolen	53¼	53¼	53¼
	Do pf	98	98	98
100	Booth	21¼	21¼	21½
175	Cap Surplus	11	11	11
40	Cub P Cem't	11	11	11
100	E Bos Land	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Edison	107	107	107
246	Fairbanks	57	56¾	57
100	Gorton	29¾	29¾	29¾
545	Int Products	39½	38	38
8,561	Island Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
4,684	Libby	30¾	29¾	29¾

Bonds.

$37,000	Am Arr 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	Mass G 4½s	84	84	84
	Dividend.			

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am Shipbuilding	110	110	110
150	Armour pf	100	100	100
10	Booth Fish	22	22	22
100	Cudahy & Co	95	95	95
10	Diamond Match	113	113	113
10	Du Pont	65	65	65
10	Du Pont pf	93	93	93
25	Lake Sup	19¾	19¾	19¾
20	Am Rys pf	64	64	64
62	Swift & Stock	98¾	98¾	98¾
500	Com Ed 7s	100	100	100
2,000	Com Ed 5s	87½	87½	87½
6,000	Lake St Elec 5s	62	62	62

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am S Pipe	10	10	10
25	Am Window Gl	90	90	90
35	Do pf	19	19	19
10	Carbon Steel	210½	210½	210½
10	Mfrs L & Ice	40¼	40¼	40¼
320	Nat Fireproof	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Do pf	75	75	75
200	Ohio Sup	47	46¾	47
302	Ohio Utilities	44¾	44¼	44¼
10	Pittsburgh Brew	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86	86	86
20	Pittsburgh Oil & G	105	105	105
100	Pittsburgh Steel	15c	15c	15c
200	Standard Oil	46	45¾	46
20	Union Trust	98	98	98
10	Westinghouse A	99¾	98	99¼
1,000	Westinghouse 1st	98	98	98
1,000	Wheeling Steel	40¾	40¾	40¾

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Am Brass	296	299	296
Atlas Powder	140	145	140
Do pf	98	99	98
Babcock & Wilcox	112	115	111
Baldw Loco	272	280	250
Do pf	90	95	90
Cuba Cane	46	49	47
Du Pont	267	275	275
Do debs pf	93	95	93
Hercules	213	218	213
Ingersoll-Rand Co	168	173	168
Do pf	100	105	100
Nlpss-Bon-L Pond	104	106	104
Penn	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg	345	360	345
Standard Screw	260	265	275

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Am Cigar	130	135	130
Do pf	83	86	83
Conley Foil	295	295	295
Geo W Helme Co	170	171	171
Do pf	109	111	109½
J G Hook	22	24	22
Do pf	98	105	98
Macy & Penn	205	215	205
Mac A & Forbes pf	99	100	99
P Lor Tobacco	128	130	128
R J Reynolds, A	420	450	420
Do B	370	395	370
Do pf	110	113	110
Weyman-Bruton	170	175	170
Do pf	100	105	103

*Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Profit-taking in the final hour of the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange caused recessions and cut advances in the general list. The undertone of the market was firm. Trading activity was moderate in volume. Speculative interest centred in the industrials, with the specialties in active demand. There was a better market than usual in the rails. Closing prices in these issues showed improvement.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	Apex Rubber	74⅝	72¼	74⅝
310	Allis-Chal	36¾	35	36⅞
200	Am B Sugar	75	74⅝	75
1,560	Am Can	51⅜	50¾	51⅛
10	Am Cot Oil	50	50	50
230	A H & L pf	99½	98¾	99½
20	Am Ice	45¾	45¼	45¾
410	Am Internat	70¾	84⅝	70¾
80	Am Linseed	50	49¾	50
10	Am Loco	65¼	65¼	63¾
210	Am S & R	69¼	68¾	69
10	Am Sugar	124¼	124¼	124¾
150	Am S Tob	111¾	110⅝	110⅝
110	Am W P pf	39	38¾	38¾
20	Am Woolen	54¾	54¾	54¾
30	Am Zinc	13¾	13¼	13⅜
130	Anaconda Copper	60¾	60¼	60¾
1,550	Baldwin Loco	87¼	87¼	87¼
535	Beth Steel B	68⅜	67¾	68⅛
585	Brook Rap T	23¾	23¼	23¾
10	Butte & Sup	20¾	20½	20½
10	Cal Packing	140¾	140¾	140¾
20	Cal Pet	26¾	26½	26⅝
50	Can Pacific	150¾	150¼	150¾
3,740	Cent Leath	77¼	74¾	77¼
100	C M & P	38	37	37¾
140	C, R I & P	24	23¾	23¾
1,420	Chile Copper	24	23¾	23¾
10	Chino Co	35	35	35
180	Kelly Tire	120	118	120
70	Ken Copper	31¾	31½	31⅝
40	Lack Steel	69¾	69¾	69¾
10	Max Motor	37⅞	37½	37¼
20	Do 2d pf	31¾	31¾	31¾
2,940	Mexican Pet	182¾	180¼	181
30	Miami Cop	23¾	23½	23¾
310	Midvale Steel	46¾	45¾	46¾
80	Mo Pacific	23¾	23¼	23¾
10	Nat Conduit	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Nat Lead	54¾	54¾	54¾
40	N Y Cent	75¼	75¼	76¼
20	N Y, N H & H	30¾	29¾	30¼
20	N Y, O & W	20	20	20
10	North Pac	83¾	83¾	83¾
50	Ohio C Gas	39¾	39	39
770	Okla Oil	8¾	8½	8¾
90	P A P T	80¾	80¾	80¾
20	Pennsylvania	44¾	44¼	44¾
40	Pierce-A	45¾	44¾	44¾
80	Pierce Oil	18¾	18½	18⅝
150	P & W Va	37¾	37	37¾
50	Ry Steel S	78¾	78¾	78¾
10	Ray Copper	20¾	20⅝	20¾
1,020	Reading	84¾	83	83⅞
10	Rep I & S	81¾	81¾	81¾
70	Royal D	91½	91½	91½
60	Roy D, N Y	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
20	Saxon Motor	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
240	Sinclair Oil	46¾	46½	46½
40	Shattuck A	11¾	11¾	11¾
710	South Pac	102¼	102⅛	101¾
30	Southern Ry	28⅝	28	28⅝
1,080	Studeb'r	63½	64¾	64⅛
30	Stutz Motor	52	51¾	51⅝
50	Texas Co	211¾	210½	210½
60	Texas & Pac	33¾	33	33⅛
90	Toh Prod	91¾	91	91
71	Union Pac	120½	120	120
20	Un Cigar S	133½	133½	133½
530	U S Ind A	144¼	143	143⅝
1,110	U S Rubber	84⅝	82¾	84½
13,695	U S Steel	98¾	97¾	98½
20	Utah Copper	73¾	72¾	73⅝
60	Va Car Chem pf	102	102	102
20	White Mot	54¼	54¼	54½
20	West Elec	46¾	46¼	46½
530	Willys-O	20¾	20¾	20⅝
465	Wilson & Co	84⅞	83¾	84

$1,200	Lib 3½s	100.00	99.86	100.00
9,250	1st 4¼s	95.96	95.02	95.96
1,650	2d 4¼s	95.16	95.08	95.10
3,850	3d 4¼s	95.30	95.16	95.16
5,800	4th 4¼s	96.50	95.30	96.30

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	‡Aetna Exp	1⅛	1	1
200	‡Am B Mag	65¾	65¾	65¾
1,000	‡Am Road M	35	33	35
1,000	‡Am Tob Co	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
3,500	BF-A T Cp, common	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
4700	‡Bucyrus Co	13⅛	13	13⅛
1270	‡Cities S Cp,	.360	352	358
5,000	‡Do B T S	37⅜	36¾	36⅝
400	‡Dict Prod	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
500	‡Fairbks Co	57½	57	57
450	‡Fed'ous Tr	49	49	51
10	‡Gen Asp pf	100	100	100
100	‡G & Razor	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1,550	‡Hall Signal	6¼	5	6¼
3,400	Hupp M Car	8¾	8¾	8⅞
100	‡I Pr Cp pf and Ireland	16⅜	14⅜	16⅜
1,200	‡Int Fred	41	39½	39¾
200	Int Rubber	17⅜	17¼	17¼
25	Jones B T	25	25	25
5,600	Key T & S	85¾	84½	85⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	Ill Pipe L	173	173	173
10	Ohio Oil	340	335	337
10	‡Prai O & G	630	630	630

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

15,000	‡Allen Oil	2¾	2½	2½
200	‡All'ce O & R	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,500	‡Barn Oil & G	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	‡Boone Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼
4,000	‡Bost-Wyo	.33	.31	.32
10,500	‡Com P-W	48¾	47	48¾
3,000	‡Cos & Co	8¼	7¾	8¼
3,500	‡Crown Oil	31	29	30
3,000	‡Crystal Oil	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	‡Elk B Pet	7	6¾	7
8,000	‡Esmer Oil	5¼	5	5
5,500	‡Federal Oil	3	2¾	3
2,000	‡Glenrock Oil	4¾	4½	4¾
2,700	‡Gr Pr Oil	1¾	1¾	1⅝
500	‡Hercul Pet, Class A	10½	10¼	10¾
900	‡Home O R, w i	19	18	19
100	‡Houston Oil	79	79	79
1,500	‡Hudson Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	‡Inter Petrol	21¾	21¾	21¾
53,000	‡Isld O & T	9¼	8¾	9¼
2,500	‡Kenova Oil	7¼	6¾	6¾
3,600	‡Lou O & R	40⅝	39½	39¾
30,000	‡Merritt Oil	31½	29¾	29¾

MINING STOCKS.

8,500	‡A-B Col M	45	41	43
6,900	‡A M & M (a pros)	33	32	33
3,000	‡Allied Gold	67	66	67
100	‡Am Mines	1	1	1
500	Ariz B C Co	¾	¾	¾
200	‡Arizona B	63	63	63
5,000	‡Atlanta	6¼	6¼	6

MAY RAISE FARES IF FOUND NECESSARY

Court Leaves Question in Abeyance in New York Railways Hearing.

HEDGES STAYS AS RECEIVER

Burr Urges Lower Rentals Instead of Raise in Fare or Change in Transfers.

Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer yesterday issued an order appointing Job E. Hedges permanent receiver of the New York Railways Company, William R. Burr the city Corporation Counsel, did not oppose the order, but appeared to urge that the financial difficulties of the company be met by reducing the rentals it pays to the companies from which it leases street railway lines and not by abolishing transfers or raising fares.

Judge Mayer thanked Corporation Counsel Burr for his offer to co-operate and added that the question of fares, transfers and rentals would be determined in accordance with the facts developed in the receivership. If it were found that the elimination of transfers, an increase of fares, or necessary transportation system in New York, Judge Mayer said that a vote of the city would favor this remedy.

"Prospect to the financial situation," said Judge Mayer, "I have been extremely careful to say nothing upon the contested question as to the increase of fares. When all the facts are clearly presented, then it will be found out what is the right thing to do. If increases are unnecessary, all will participate in the benefits of fare privileges. If necessary, after full and fair discussion I am convinced that the public of New York is so fair and reasonable that it will not hesitate in taking its own part in deserving the remedy of increased fares if adopted."

Corporation Counsel Burr asked that, if it were intended that the transfer question be done away with, the matter bearing on the subject should be submitted in detailed diagrams showing the system of transfers and the leasing of the various streets, and in addition intended for the information of the court, said:

The special purpose of the deponent appearing upon behalf of the city at times is to ask that if the court contemplates the possibility that it will take any and immediate measures to preserve the present unity of the defendant's railway system, as prayed for in the complaint, as well as in the defendant's answer, and as of necessarily incident thereto to preserve and safeguard its present universal system of free transfers in the interest of the traveling public.

While making the most strenuous appeals to the municipal authorities on the ground of dire financial distress, by reasons of the existing 5-cent fare, the street railway corporations, including the Railways Company, nevertheless up till now never have failed to apply to the Board of Estimate for new short-term grants limited to the charter period, in which temporary fare increases, to tide over war conditions might possibly have been justified in connection with other municipalities looking to ultimate municipal ownership. The enactment of a law that will permit the commission to strengthen these municipal 5-cent fare perpetual franchises by granting increases, though temporary in their duration, to these properties, will tend to subvert the city's policy and is therefore earnestly opposed by the city.

It may be well that this receiver, exercising his honest judgment, will reach the conclusion that a scaling down of existing high rentals in leases and the necessary economies will make elimination of the existing universal 5-cent rate of fare, will be the wisest and the safest policy for the city to put in effect. If, however, he reaches the conclusion that in the interest of the creditors and security holders for whom he is the receiver to apply to the authorities duly constituted under State law for permission to charge an increased rate of fare certainly he will stand in a much stronger and more equitable position to secure the consent to that application, if the record for his receivership shall show his sincere and consistent effort to co-operate with the city authorities in seeking in the meantime to prevent a disruption and disintegration of the system by the abrogation of leases and outstanding transfer rights."

The Corporation Counsel asserted that the New York Railways Company was paying excessive rentals to the companies from which the lines were leased. In one case he said a rental was paid which produced a profit of 26 per cent. upon the property the company owned.

Invoking the doctrine which has grown up in connection with receiverships, of the right of the receiver to refuse to adopt unprofitable contracts of the insolvent debtor, the receiver would therefore, he argued, be modeled after that of past receiverships apply to this court for a reasonable period, say of six months or thereabouts within which to elect as to which of these leases he should adopt and which of these leases he should refuse to adopt. During this probationary period, any lessor company whose rent was paid and probably the receiver might begin to move very slowly, indeed, in paying any of these rentals and consequently acquisition of its contracts. Any lessor company whose rent was paid failure to receive rent upon the stipulated date, to exercise its right of

While the Supreme Court in the case states has repeatedly declared that the functions of the public interest be performed in the administration of a railroad by a court of equity, nevertheless the actual practice of recent years has been, such as to make it possible or possible for the court to protect the interests of the public in the case of the receivership built upon a basis of leases with privileges of free transfers for the reason that there is no public service statute commission with powers adequate to safeguard the interests of the traveling public. The official authorities of the city in very recent years have not sought to exercise whatever powers they possess under the Constitution and statute to protect the interests of the public in respect of their franchise privileges."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

A total of sixty-four new corporations with an agreement capitalization of $ were chartered today. They in-

Adolph, Inc., Buffalo, Jewelry. Albert Hubbard, G. S and L. S Fish.

Arrow Furniture Co., Port Ewen, 30 shares, no par value, active. Arthur D and H and J. Abramson, Seventeen Boulevard, Bronx.

Amusement Corp., Manhattan. F. Garrity, G. Brock, F. W. Broadway.

Co., Manhattan, clothing, $15,000; M. Stott, H. Jacobs, J. Price, 1,358 Broadway.

Heide, Chemical Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. E. and S. N. Hendey, C. W. Griffith, 331 Fifth Ave.

New Era Appliance Corp., Manhattan, construction and contracting and deal in metal goods $15,000; J. Reitzes, E. Holloway, 15 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Gregory Realty Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; A. Rowan, W. Fuchs, J. Newman, 253 West 54th St.

Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. and L. L. Diamond, Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Realty Co., Dunkirk, $400,000; C. J. Fahey, Jr., H. E. Newell, H. J. Crane, Dunkirk.

Co., Manhattan, engineering and construction, $20,000; L. J. Snyder, J. S. Langdon, R. L. Clark, 603 Madison Ave.

Engineering and Const. Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Laskenau, R. J. Buckley, H. Hausman, 267 West 114th St.

Adelsea Realty Corp., Bronx, $10,000; H. B. Selbin, P. Adelstein, R. Small, 833 East 167th St.

Criterion Food Co., Manhattan, $50,000; L. P. Dufresene, S. and J. Peck, 628 West 149th St.

Territorial Trading Corp., Manhattan, selling agents in coffee and other products, $250,000; B. Platzman, F. G. and L. W. Dinkelspiel, 111 Broadway.

Mann & Dubner, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $10,000; A. Hyde, S. Dubner, M. Munn, 230 West 107th St.

Standard Belt Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. J. Friedman, A. Lobel, I. M. Halfern, 1,360 St. Nicholas Av.

R. H. Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Rubin, J. S. Friedman, J. Perlbinder, 1,426 Bryant Av.

The Dan Sax Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000; P. M. and B. Danais, J. H. Saxe, 1,151 Washington Av., Bronx.

Rainbow Shirt Corp., Manhattan, men's and boys' shirts, $10,000; S. and B. and B. Rorlander, 1307 West 142d St.

Paragon Export Co., Manhattan, $10,000; R. A. Russell, J. M. Davies, E. Garcia, 28 West 105th St.

Titan Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, chemicals, drugs, and medicines, $5,000; L. Sable, A. Stoffer, E. Schulman, 51 Chambers St.

B. D. Nice & Co., Manhattan, music publishers, $40,000; P. A. Johann, E. Engle, R. M. Fink, 253 Broadway.

Einhart, Inc., Manhattan, photographs, musical instruments, sporting goods, $900,000; P. Steyskal, J. Judak, H. A. Linhart, 200 East 72d St.

Tillie's Miniature Co., Manhattan, theatricals, $51,000; D. S. Elgot, C. J. Kane, M. O'Grady, 359 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Burkanel Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; M. Burkhardt, H. Cohen, E. Bartlett, 1,008 Sunmit Av.

Friedman & Moss, Inc., Manhattan, make silk and cotton goods, $10,000; H. and C. Friedman, E. Moss, 862 West 157th St.

Heathcote Realty Co., Manhattan, landscape gardening, $20,000; F. F. Fox, B. Howie, B. B. Morton, 148 Broadway.

Automatic Awning Control Device Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Weintraub, Brooklow, W. Priester, 1,483 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Peerless Thread Co., Manhattan, $15,000; M. Rappaport, S. Epstein, H. Hoffman, 116 East 125th St.

Model Paper Box Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Mutnick, A. and I. Solomonson, 211 Forsyth St.

Second and 6 West 93d Street Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; A. E., R. B., and P. H. Zagad, 225 West 108th St.

Federal Electrical Products Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; B. and A. and I. Blum, 52 Broadway.

Commonwealth Apartments, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; M. A. Mansbach, J. F. Cleveland, and J. M. Britt, 160 Broadway.

Bronx Realty and Trading Co., Syracuse, $50,000; D. E. Record, C. Cooper, and B. E. Shove, Syracuse.

Serville Realty Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; W. Guthman, M. Soloman, and M. Sanders, 320 West Thirty-fifth Street.

Alhocz & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $25,000; D. E. Rubener, E. Larkin, and J. E. Arocoz, 4,648 Broadway.

Brooklyn Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; M. Goldstein, and J. and B. Cohen, 182 Clymer Street, Brooklyn.

Masdk Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. Sternecker, J. Ruckert, and J. F. Kissman, 827 Central Parkway, Brooklyn.

The Edward G. Schleicher Co., Yonkers, autos, tools, and utensils, $10,000; E. G. Schleicher, L. S. Powers, and A. M. Krug, Yonkers.

D. T. Trucking Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; S. M. Seymour, A. J. Kennedy, and M. Seedeker, 506 West 191st Street.

Endicott Johnson Corp., Endicott, Broome County, boots and shoes, $86,000,000; E. A. Love, J. L. Gagnon, and J. E. Paden, Endicott.

Atlas Cast Stone Block Corp., Niagara Falls, $25,000; F. J. Schrey, A. Steinbrenner, and J. Keller, Niagara Falls.

Wodin Amusement Co., Manhattan, 4,500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $22,500; J. M. Buick, S. S. Le Land, and W. H. Wodin, 165 Broadway.

Jacob Koullisch & Co., Manhattan, sea food, $50,000; J. Koullisch, S. Hahn, and J. H. Morris, 27 William Street.

D Price & Co.'s Utica Corp., Manhattan, mercantile business, $20,000; J. J. Feinberg, H. Price, and R. L. Rappael, 140 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Cortland Hat Co., Manhattan, $1,000,000; W. A. Shenton, J. T. Garry, and H. A. Mosier, 720 West 181st Street.

CHARTER CHANGES AND RELEASES.

Trabulski Knitting Mills, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $15,000.

Smith & Behrens, Inc., Port Jefferson, $10,000 to $30,000.

Vaughan-Ryan Co., Olean, $15,000 to $40,000.

Lidrosip Interests, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000.

Nathan Weiner & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., Manhattan, $560,000 to $660,000.

N. T. L. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $215,000 to $275,000.

Textile Appliance Export Corp., Manhattan, number of shares preferred stock, par value $100 each, from 1,000 to 3,000; active capital $100,000 to $300,500.

B. A. Ulshan Co., Manhattan, number of shares from 300 to 1,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

J. R. C. Bartlett Iron Works, Manhattan, to Bartlett & Graff Agricultural Iron Works, Inc.

Unite Concrete Hardening and Specialties Co., Manhattan, to Unite Concrete Hardening Co.

Bernard & Keller, Inc., Manhattan, to Bernard, Pault & Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Anderson & Gustafson, Inc., Del., petroleum, gas and oil, $2,000,000; representative, H. Corbin, 1987 Woolworth Building.

The American Vluefriesveem, Del., shipbuilding and construction, $75,000; representative, J. J. Gunther-Mohr, 44 Whitehall St.

Marine and Commerce Corp. of America, Del., $500,000; representative, A. Brandon, 71 Broadway.

Crew Flatnum Corp., Del., $125,000; representative, W. H. Crew, 1270 Broadway.

Charles H. Kip, Inc., New Jersey, shipping, $125,000; representative, C. H. Kip, 40 Broad St.

Broadway Tire Jobbers, Inc., New Jersey, $125,000; representative, H. S. Elsenberg, 250 West 54th St.

Union of Siberia Co-operative Unions Zakoopsbit Russia, Agricultural and industrial machinery, no capital; every representative, J. Trutner, 136 Liberty St.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Morse & Burt Co., New Jersey; new representative, R. S. Morse, 1 Carlton Av.

SURRENDER OF AUTHORITY.

John Burnham & Co., Maine.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Hankstock-Sandler Co., Manhattan.

Pacific Realty Co., Manhattan.

Transandes Trading Co., Brooklyn.

A. E. Macadam, Inc., Brooklyn.

The Manhattan Steam Bakery, Inc., Manhattan.

Hotel Kolier Co. Manhattan.

Jackson & Paston, Inc., Brooklyn.

A. Firgano & Bro., Inc., Mt. Vernon.

Federal Electric Co., export corporation, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—Charter filed:

Hudson County Oakland Motor Co., Inc., Jersey City, to deal in automobiles, $125,000; G. L. Mateldemann, J. A. McCormack, and William Preston, all of Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 31.—Charters filed:

Nemours Trading Corp., export, import, commission, and transportation business, $12,000,000; J. H. Dixon, New York; Charles B. Bishop, and M. Hoy, of Wilmington.

The Battery Co., securities and investments, $4,000,000; T. J. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

United States Credit Corp., to give credit to persons, firms, and individuals, $2,000,000; J. F. Cleveland, F. W. Dennis, J. M. Brett, all of New York.

Operators of Oil and Pipe Line Co., $750,000; Samuel C. Wood, B. W. Suess, Chicago; L. B. Phillips of Dover, Del.

Victory Petroleum Co., $500,000; Charles O'Brien Murphy, Jesse E. Ford, Carl H. Mote, David H. Wetham, all of Indianapolis, Ind.

McLaren Products Co., pastry of all kinds, $500,000; T. J. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

The Lee-Kent Oil Co., $500,000; Dr. J. M. Williams, Will B. Blakemore, Blair A. Vardaman, W. C. Bell, C. P. Mann, E. F. Spears, George Stuart, M. A. Cahal, John C. Clay, Jr., John Stuart, W. H. Whiley, M. B. Hedges, R. E. Shea, Stamps Moore, all of Paris, Ky.

Standard Coal Co., $200,000; William F. Hummer, Benjamin W. Woodruff, Abner H. Ferguson, all of Washington, D. C.

Central Aircraft Corp. $200,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

C. L. McPherson Coal Co., $150,000; C. L. McPherson, T. J. Murphy, R. C. Scott, North Fork, W. Va.

Parker Bearing Co., castings, bearings, &c., $150,000; Bert L. Brown, Peter Wolf, Henry L. Hemmingson, Omaha, Neb.

Farm Land Development Co., real estate, $100,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Home of Handall, Inc., printers' supplies, stationery, &c., $50,000; F. H. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Tech Mfg. Co., toys of all kinds, $25,000; T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, H. E. Knox of Wilmington.

North Capitol Auto Supply Co., to store, repair, and generally deal in and with automobiles, &c., $15,000; Michael O'Hanlon, Nellie O'Hanlon, Lee J. Rocca, all of Washington.

Quaker City Amusement Co., $2,000; T. L. Croteau, H. E. Knox, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

National Touring Club of America, no capital, establishment of an automobile touring club, A. Sydnat Matthews, A. Clarence Dawson, Henry Martin, W. E. Selden, Rochester, N. Y. Boston, Mass., no capital, to organize a league of Americans, no capital, to organize a league of patriotic American citizens; incorporators same as above.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Fort Wayne Tire and Rubber Mfg. Co. of Fort Wayne, Ind., from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Flesher Petroleum Co., Lexington, Ky., from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means reverse or opposite.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Clifford Wallace Mason of Rochester, N. Y., was admitted to practice.

214—H. A. Wise, trustee in bankruptcy of A. B. Stannard, aplt., v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

441—U. S. ex rel W. F. Arant, plain., v. F. K. Lane, Sec. of the Interior.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

196—U. S., aplt., v. The Union Pacific R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed.

5—Union Oil Co. of Cal., plain., v. S. R. Smith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

210—F. K. Lane, Sec. of the Interior, aplt., v. J. J. Darlington and J. H. Clapp, trustees estate of J. M. Clapp, deceased.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to affirm the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia dismissing the bill.

231—Capitol Transportation Co., pet., v. Cambria Steel Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

168—U. S., aplt., v. The Purcell Envelope Co.—Judgment affirmed.

216—I. K. O'Pry, sole surviving descendant and sole heir of J. Kouns, surviving partner of G. L. Kouns and J. Kouns, et al., aplts., v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

18—R. Miller and W. Cooney, plains., v. B. O. McClain.—Judgment affirmed, with ccats.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the Court:

—Ordered, That in matter of Christoffer Hannevig and Vidkunn Johnsen, petn.—Motion for writs of prohibition, mandamus, and certiorari denied.

867—D. O'Connell et al., plains., v. U. S.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Oct. 13.

776 and 777—U. S., plain., v. A. Ferger et al.—Motion to advance granted and cases assigned for argument on April 14.

901—K. J. Fat pet., v. E. White, as Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Petition for cert granted.

909—Arkansas Cent. Rd. Co., plain., v. W. L. Goad.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

910—Pulp Wood Co., pet., v. Green Bay Paper and Fibre Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

916—W. A. Hamilton, pet., v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

921—U. S. G. Hughes, pet., v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

922—J. H. Hughes, pet., v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

No. —, original—Ex parte in the matter of J. A. Tracy, pet.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus submitted for petitioner.

704—R. E. Oden, Sheriff of Allen Parish, La., plain., v. A. V. Coco, Attorney General of Louisiana.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for deft

284—New York Scaffolding Co., pet., v. Lidbel-Binney Const. Co. et al.; 285—Same, v. Chain Belt Co. et al., and 286—Same, v. Wm. Wigmore.—Dismissed on motion of the respondents in the above entitled causes, suggested, and order of publication granted, on motion of counsel for petitioner.

858—S. A. Hewett, pet., v. the State of Washington.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

911—Morrison, admx., pet., v. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Washington submitted.

926—R. J. Bishop, admr. &c., pet. v. J. H. Hungate, executor, &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

271—Corn Products Refining Co. et al., aplt., v. U. S.—Dismissed on motion of counsel for aplts., and mandate granted.

951—L. F. Garrett, plain., v. U. S.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of counsel for appelee and mandate granted.

952—L. F. Garrett, aplt., v. same.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of counsel for aplee. and mandate granted.

955—Same v. same.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of counsel for appellee and mandate granted.

897—State of Wisconsin ex rel, S. F. Moon Co., plaint., v. Wisconsin Tax Commission.—Dismissed per stipulation.

899—E. Davis, nee Hutton, pet., v. A. R. Thompson et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Oklahoma submitted.

906—C. B. Live Stock Co., pets., v. Crosbyton Independent School District.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted for pet.

923—W. Welch and L. Welch, pets., v. G. W. Kirby, et al.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted for petitioner.

924—G. D. Horning, pet., v. the District of Columbia.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted.

925—C. Hannevig and V. Johnsen as Hannevig & Johnsen, pets., v. R. W. J. Sutherland & Co.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted for pets.

941—Yasaso Co. et al., pets., v. Steamship Nigretia, &c., Limerick Steamship Co., Ltd., claim.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted.

945—T. M. Duche & Sons, Ltd., pet., v. American schooner "John Twohy," her tackle, &c., A. D. Cummings and H. Compton, claim.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted for pet.

949—T. S. pet., v. Northern Pacific Ry Co.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted.

Adjourned until April 14 next.

Call for April 14: Nos. 22 original, 419, 483, 472, 708, 915, 600, 863, 874, 881, and 914.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Lehigh & Wilkes, &c., O'Connor (Tug Donner Coal Co) vs Tug Agnes Moran.

Lambert Transp Co (Publishers Paper Co) vs Schoonmaker Conners Co.

Larsen (Schooner Junior) vs Lambert Transp Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

White Sulphur Supply Co (Women's War Co.) vs Stone (SS Vigo.

Same (Daily Trade Record Co.) vs Juell (Harriman.

McCormick (Int Mer Marine Co.) vs Schwartz (same.

Amrowitz (NY, NH & H RR.) vs Watchorn (Int R T Co.

De Valasco (Freund, Hogan (McQuade Stevedoring Co.

Cooper (J. A. Fay & Egan Co.) vs Staves and Timber Corp (A. H. Andrews

H. Newberger Co (Lehigh Val RR.) vs Schweitzer Rty Co (Elaner.

Gardner (Greenwood Lake Transp Co.) vs Am Piano Supply Co (Hammacher & Schlemmer Co.

Alderman (Schwabb, Scharfer (NY, NH & H RR.) vs Gibbons (Penn RR. (2)

Am Steel Co (Irding Nat Bank.) vs Terminal Oil Mills Co (J. Telenga Export and Trading Co.

Cohen (Cohen, Stroudsberg Ribbon Mills.) vs Heller (NY, NH & H RR.)

Fleetwood Silk Co (Berlizi Bros Co.

Zorn (Booth & Flinn. vs Berzin (Compagnie Francaise Nav Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

General Eakelite Co (on trial) vs Corrugated Paper Co (Paper Working Mch Co.; Targum & Co.)

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

For trial—U S (Barth-Glomex & Julin Kane.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 823, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Teloshaski (Richmond Light & RR Co. vs Hoff (same.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J., Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Merrell, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Nicker (Kinderman & Sons. vs McKinnon (CNY (2.)

Wood (Dudley. vs Cartwright (Gem Baking Co.

Woers (Rosenfeld. vs Carew (NY Hippodrome Co.

Johnson (Otis Elev Co. vs Wilkinson (Smith.

W & S Job Co (Cook Oil Co. vs Elmohar Co (Phillips.

Meers (Meers. vs Underhill Purchase Holding Co.

Merchants & Mfrs Exchange (Spratt. vs NY Merc Trading Co (Prahar.

Friedman (Friedman. vs same.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Com Finance Co (St. P F & M Ins. (2.). vs Willard (Masonic Protective Assn. .

Khodoff (Diamond. vs Gisser (Gear. (2.)

Woltmann (Gerry. vs Bradford (Dunn.

Levison (Hurley. vs Schwartzburd (Zeldin.

Bemoreen (McNamara vs Brill (Bradley.

Worth (Hale Rty. (2.) vs Frankel (Piva.

Hillers & Co (Davis. vs Re CNY. (Westchester Av).

Saxe (Sugarland Mfg. Co.) vs Re same. (McIntyre.)

Anderton (Anderton, Meerew (Wander Pr. vs Re same. (Westchester Av.)

Re Voorhees Rub Mfg Co (Grossman. vs Pierson (Pierson.

Geides (Geides. vs Greenhouse (Greenhouse.

Caldwell (Isenberg. vs Hiller & Co (Davis.

O'Shaughnessy (Metz Rty Co. vs Levin (Gordon & Sons.

Rawitzer (Fairfax Hotel Co. vs Jones (Brewster. (2.)

Holcomb (Soehlke. vs Fenton (Passaic Metal Ware Co.

Re Loeb. vs Biddle (Potter Properties, Inc.

Keitelman (NY Rys. vs Sussman (Steckler Inc.

Re CNY, (Westchester Av.) vs Kirkpatrick (Chelsea Fireproof Stor Ware

Re same, (McCullough.) vs Openhym (Kiernan.

Re same, (Nally.) vs Yonkers Homeop Hosp

Bolen Rty & Con. Co. vs AMM (Weinbecker.

Cassotta (Hauck. vs Lasher (Wood.

Meagher (Meagher, Blumenthal (Schwartz Breier (Sunshine. vs Goldfarb (Goldfarb.

Reel (Stern Bros. vs CNY (Hamberger.

Cleary (Keahon, Inc. vs Same (Uttal.

Spillacy (same. vs Re Curtis.

Fenton (Passaic Metal Ware Co. vs Levy (Am Shoe Mach & Tool Co.

Brandorff (Rogers & Hagerty, Inc. vs Brukenfeld (Am Bond, Philippi & Co (Kottler.

Demino (Adams. vs Mintz (CNY.

West (Schaad. vs Perpignas (Nichols Coffee Co.

Medina (Danziger. vs Frimi (Frimi.

Breier (Sunshine, Gang (Momirery Bldg. vs Bernstein (Obermeyer & Liebmann Brew.

Siegel (Schwartz. vs Re Claude M Nankivel & Co.

Rudolff (Rolitcher (2) vs Ey (Ey.

Carhard (Columbus Holding Co. vs Sachs (Simons.

PART II—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Parker (Parker. vs Jacoba (Wald.

Levy (Levy. vs Quaid (Ratkowsky.

Wilton Mfg Co (Berger & Savitsky. vs Fletcher (Nicholas.

Preferred causes: Doyling (Doyling.

Cummings (470 West 150th St. Corp. vs Mantle (Silman.

Kandel (Goodnow. vs Brinkmann (Brinkmann.

General calendar: Case on.

Freeman (Rosenthal.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Kings Co Lighting Co (Lewis.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Grubman (Dautsch. vs Raymond (Flood.

Klainmarcs Cloak Co (Stein. vs Walsh (Tiedemanns.

Illium, Jr (World Adv. vs Strasbourger (Gottesman.

Schmalholz (Holland House Co. vs Steinberg (Heller.

Ballerini (Steinberg. vs Bernheimer & Sch Pfls

Foreign Import Co. (Geraldi. vs Brow (Windolph.

Same (Garafalo. vs Hersch (Kirsch.

Same (Maronna. vs Sheinman (Globus.

Einberg (Art & G Rest, Inc. vs Same (Cohen.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Inquest—Liebholz (Barenbaum. vs De Gaetano (same.

Inquest—Ostroff (Roth's Transfer. vs Soldadrino R T.

Inq—Baccari (Giles. vs Anderson (Degnon Cont Co.

Schwartzman (Nassau Ferry Co. vs Amberg (McCurragh.

Mullaney (Kern. vs Manahan (Mullaney.

Brown (Markowitz. vs Solomon (Reiff.

Freight Import Co (Geraldi. vs Werbin (Barker.

Nicolini (Eagle Wash Laundry. vs Zelatowsky (Markert.

Roesler (Watts. vs Spiralnick (S Const.

Solomon (Solomon. vs Seligman (Feuerstein.

Burke (Corn Exchange Bank. vs B Gotlinsky (C I & B RR.

Brady (CNY. vs B Gotlinsky (same.

Dunsky (C Y Rys. vs Kozinsky (Ezl.

Rubel (Rosenthal. vs Bowman (Payne.

Bever (Gossett. vs Deubel (Unit Elec Co.

Kossoff (Int R T Co. vs Longman (Dego.

Wilson (same. vs Leonard (Hencken.

Greenberg (Baird. vs J Leonard (same.

Getardi (Weinberg. vs Sodano (NY Rys.

Krepela (Oldham (3.) vs Aitshuljer (Warsaw Bros Performers.

Cliff (Cutterhorn Realty Co. vs Brand (Strasserbar.

Katz (145 1st Av. vs Karot (Clryl Holding Corp.

Isrinsky (Sick. vs Vilbrick (Mittelmas.

Jones (Ellas. vs Leff (Int R T.

O Rourke (same. vs Shoenfeld (Cowen.

Stuart (CNY Rys. vs McGovern (Bradley (Cont Co.

Greenberg (Haber. vs Corn (Chatterton.

Crosley (Reynard. vs Cavanaugh (McNulty.

Matthews (NY Rys. vs Orenstein (Koondet.

Fruminsky (Zeliner Bros. vs Nelson (Hein's Exp Co.

Mathers (Union Ry. vs Rolly (Crown Elec Illuminating Co.

Gerdes (Steinmetz. vs Sachs (Simons.

Polirer (NY Rys. vs Conwell (Spear & Co.

Closser (Ind. vs Pierce (Bell.

La Vista (NY Rys.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

London Feather Nov (Ariato Hosiery Co. vs Hamilton Tire.

Chadwick (same. vs Lion Brew (Romano.

Same (Maxwell.

Birdsong (Goldsmith & Co. vs Camplon (Silk Co.

Getty (Roger William Silver Co. vs Cohnfeld (Towle.

Palmer (Schaffel, (2.) vs Browning (same.

Same (Einsetler. vs Goodwin (same.

Sulter (Rothschild. vs Frame (same.

De Grange (Cohen. vs Jefferson (same.

Regan (Urban. vs Todd (same.

Colonna (Agnew. vs Bliss (same.

Thomas (Hutton. vs Clapp (same.

Dunham (Am Code Co. vs Union Dime Savings Bank.

Ross Waist Co (Dearman-Schwartz Hemstetching Co. vs Swann (same.

Smith Co (Maschalides. vs Japanese Fan Co.

Lutringer (Tennis. vs Kohn (same.

Ware (Prescott. vs Livingston (same.

Sauer (Schofield. vs Watkins (same.

Stange (Walker. vs Schofield (same.

Gaines (Haskell. vs Broderick (same.

Buffum (Hoyt. vs Weinman (same.

TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Aronowitz (Jricht.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.

Motion calendar: John J Pickering, Milton L Knoepke, Frederick Bronmer, Antoinette L Schermerhorn, Thomas Neuffy, &c. Spiro A. Fredin, Jeannette F Merrill, James P McQuaide, John McMaster, Domenico Corcione, William Overstreet, Pedro F Marrero, &c., Thomas Morse, William Kramer, Benjamin Aarons, Elizabeth Habnitsch, Charles Marks, J Edward Ackley, Charles A Tyrrell, Max Roth, Jennie Rosenblatt, William Meyerbach, Notre Jacobi, Estate of: Issue of fact: Adolph Frankel, Estate of: Matter Rothenbach. Chas F W Dankers, Wills for probate: Thaddeus Mackey, Charles G Walton, Mora G Hughes, Pablo F Yglesias, Moses L Marrus, Jennie McA. Taylor, James E Prindle, James Ward. James L McEwen, Peter Schmitt, Saul Miller, Myers Curtin, John Egan, Robert W Ferrier, Balla E Bachrach, James J Crawford, Carlo Sartirana, John Carr, Belia Jaconetti, Morris Hoorn, Charles M Barrows, Morris Meyers, Sophie Schonfeld, John N Hayward, Catherine McEvoy, Charles Hoffman, Anna S Knolhoff, John E Feidman, Jennie Mullen Clarke, Sarah M Sedgwick.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Jose A Paez.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Leo (Kulia Co. vs Horvath (Bech.

Home Pattern Co (The Golden Rule, Inc. vs Columbia Trust Co (Fitzgerald.

Clarence (Levy & Co. vs Mechines & Co (Premier Shipping Co.

Moore (Locomobile Co of America. vs Bray (Woodend.

Newman (Josephson. vs Orr (Great North Ry.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rick (L. Eccles Co. vs Goldman (Penn RR.

Johnston (Goldmar. vs Price (Bloch.

Roth (Liabinowitz. vs Bandler (N Y Rys. (2)

Cuomo (R T Subway Const Co. vs Fink (3th Av Coach Co

Palmer (Int R T Co. vs Kent (La Motte.

La Rosa (Int R T Co. vs Warn (Klumpke.

Bard (Berkowitz. vs Klopstock & Co (Liebman, (2.)

Le Boeuf (Brummer. vs Mischner (D. H. Shirt Co.

Herrman (Brownstone & Co. vs Kohn (Floman.

Federal Doll Mfg Co (Frank Danziger. vs Summers (Straus.

Gordon (5th Av Coach Co. vs Wallach (Braden.

Voorhees (Anderson. vs Feldman (Roth.

Finger (Cottons. vs Kornberg (3d Av RR.

Shapiro (Brenner. vs Zolowitz (5th Av Coach Co.

Gerstern (N Y Rys. vs Green (Barnett.

Rabinowitz (same. vs Levy (Kaplan.

Gland (same. vs Goldman (5th Av Coach Co.

Cohen (The Dancon Club. vs Fitzgerald (Bloch.

Miller (N Y Rys. vs Hurwitz (William.

Haimowitz (Abrahams. vs Posner (Ball.

Berman (Cons Gas Co. vs D. H. Shirt Co (Schill Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to

LIS PENDENS.

EAST BROADWAY, 221; Mangin St, 79 and 81; 4th St, 364 East; Attorney St, 162; 4th St, 360 East and 119th St, 147 West; Lena Miller against Louis Adler et al.; admeasurement of dower; attorney, L. Sanders.

EAST END AV, e s, 76.8 ft n of 84th St, 25.6x80; Marie Hermes against Cathrina D. Siedenburg, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. P. Woglom.

SOUTH ST, n s, 27.6 ft w of Dover St, 22.9½ x80 ft irregular to Front St; Daniel F. Farrell against Susan B. de Garmendia et al., partition; attorney, W. G. Whaley.

1ST ST, 46; Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestryman of Grace Church in the City of N. Y. against Louis Rinaldi et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

38TH ST, 417 to 423 West; Henry Hencken against Jean Hencken, specific performance; attorney, H. Herz.

38TH ST, 343 and 345 West; William J. Conners et al. against Ida A. Fohl, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. N. Bedberger.

91ST ST, 124 West; Bernard J. Kilkenny against Elizabeth M. Lawhead et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

30TH ST, 159 West; Margaret Stumpf against August M. Mohler et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

116TH ST, 66 West; Mary L. Patterson against Simon Grin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bergan & Prendergast.

130TH ST, 17 East; Henrietta Reismann against Joseph L. Burton et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn.

Bronx.

ADAMS PLACE, w s, 232.3 ft s of 183d St, 37.6x90.6; Ella G. Gaffney et al. against Mary Healy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. H. Wilson.

BROWN PLACE, 194 and 196; Philip Rhinelander as ex., against Henry D. Maisel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Scott, Gerard & Bowers.

BROWN PLACE, 190 and 192; Philip Rhinelander as ex., against Henry D. Maisel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Scott, Gerard & Bowers.

187TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x113.3; Richard Moller against Solomon Weisman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

189TH ST, s w corner of Lisbie Av, 100x100 ft, James McConnell against Alice Fitzgerald; action to enforce mechanics' lien; attorney, F. N. Kelly.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 40.11 ft s of 160th St; Mathilde Steinam et al., trustees, to the Commonwealth Savings Bank; 2.00% Amsterdam Av.; attorney, George H. Hyde. $24,000

2D AV, 1,330; N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co. to Bowery Savings Bank, 108 Bowery; attorneys, 135 Broadway. $100

47TH ST, 238-42 East; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Troy Savings Bank, Troy, N. Y.; address, 59 Liberty St. $30,000

169TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av; mtg $1,400; Katie Migler to Domenic Mueller and another, 576 East 135th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

116TH ST, 46 West; Max Just, exr., &c., to N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $12,000

SAME PROPERTY; N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co. to Greater New York Savings Bank, 408 5th Av, Brooklyn; address, 135 Broadway; prior mtg of $15,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,025.9; Coolbaugh Estates, Inc., to William Goodman, 911 Park Av; attorney, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway. .$1

BATHGATE AV, 2,412; Emma Kingsman to Jacob H. Semel, 2338 Central Park West; attorney, A. W. Venino, 68 Wall St. .$6,000

BECK ST, 686, and 1st st, 946 East; Sava Realty Co. to Samuel Zirinsky, 61 East 58th St; attorney, Kantrowitz & E., 220 Broadway. 2 assns. $10,000

DAWSON ST, 777; Jerome Property Corporation to Samuel Hirshhorn, 2,520 Grand Concourse; attorney, Samuel Hirshhorn, 2,520 Grand Concourse. $1

PROSPECT AV, 2,182; Paul Baumgarten to John McNulty, 3,068 Bainbridge Av; attorney, J. McNulty, 3,068 Bainbridge Av. .$3,000

SHAKESPEARE AV, 1,371; Malex Realty Corporation to Abel King, 148 East 50th St, and another; attorney, Frederick Leon, 35 Nassau St. .....

187TH ST, 751 East; Charles Schlesinger to Miriam Tuckman, 719 East 19th St, and another; attorney, M. Berkowitz, 74 Broadway. $100

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Each house 25x100 & arranged for 3 families of 6 & 7 rooms each; all modern improvements.
Located 839 to 883 Whitlock Ave., (Excluding 873 and 875).
Bronx, at Longwood Ave. Subway Station
Very moderate terms
Liberty Bonds taken in payment
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M. L. & C. ERNST,
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Or Agent's Office, 865 Whitlock Ave.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
Five-story loft building, best location in Williamsburg. Splendid proposition either for manufacturing or investment purpose. Satisfactory terms to responsible buyer. Box B 365 Times.

YOU NEED A HOME
Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from Beaches. 5c. fare.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Woodruff Av., near Flatbush Av. Halsey St., near Troop Av.
Rents $7,776.00; price, $59,000; 2 four-story 8-family, up-to-date apartments. Owner, I. A. Boehnicke, 305 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
15 Minutes from Penna. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE
AT ROSEBANK, S. I.
Seven-room house, hardwood floors; all improvements, plot 50x100; price $4,700.
40 lots, 25x100; sewer, water, gas, sidewalks, and curb; three minutes from train or trolley; $500 each.
P. O. Box 65, Stapleton, Staten Island.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale.—One of the Thoroughly Modern, Fireproof
Country Houses
Built by the Along the Hudson Co.
Overlooking Hudson
At Spuyten Duyvil
16 rooms, 4 baths, ½ acre plot.
This house, which is finely finished, has become available for purchase—immediate possession, affording an unusual opportunity in these days of housing scarcity to secure an attractive home in a high-class community, where man can reach his business comfortably and quickly by motor or N. Y. Central electric. For particulars inquire
J. J. McKELVEY, Attorney,
45 Cedar St., N. Y. Tel. John 4178.

ALONG THE SOUND
FURNISHED HOUSES
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6441
RYE
Summer rental. Several acres on water. Six master's rooms, 4 baths, 10 servants' rooms, 1 bath.
Bryan L. Kennelly, 156 B'way, N. Y. C.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HONEST VALUES
One new 9 room, 3 baths, semi-bungalow, $16,500. One new 9 room, 3 baths, Southern Colonial, $16,900. One brick 10 room, 3 baths, cottage type, $18,500. Every improvement. Attractive terms. Families of refinement responsibility, and good standing invited to investigate.
GEDNEY FARM CO.
Robert E. Farley, Pres.
12 East 44th St., N. Y. C.
Depot Square, White Plains.

Stucco, Red Tile Roof
Two-year-old modern house, located in fine section of Mount Vernon on large plot of ground; 9 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master's bedrooms, sleeping porch; fire-proof garage, under large enclosed sun parlor; brass, silver; copper metal work; price $21,000.
Anderson Realty Co.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER, NEARBY CONNECTICUT AND NORTH SHORE, L. I., PROPERTIES—INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

NEW ROCHELLE
Owner's business transferred to another State offers for quick sale his new 8-room white Colonial elapboard house, 2 baths, open fireplaces, all improvements; location North Avenue section.
Price $9,400. It's a bargain. See this today.
H. M. OLCOTT 31 East 42d St., New York
Tel. Mur. Hill 2328

For Sale at Colonial Heights
Attractively decorated almost new Dutch Colonial house; 9 rooms, 3 baths and garage; 30 minutes from Grand Central; too many features to enumerate, must be seen to be appreciated. Write or phone Beekman 5566.
Tasker Halsted Realty Co., 154 Nassau St.

AT LARCHMONT
on high, woody plot, 60x210 feet, fronting on two streets, with an extensive view of the Sound, a stucco and hollow tile house, with garage, large rooms and very well built, at the low price, $12,500.
H. M. Olcott 31 East 42d St., New York.
Tel. Murray Hill 2328.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bay Side House
In order to quickly settle an estate, modern 10-room house, newly decorated, ready for immediate occupancy; plot 60x100 ft.; splendidly located in the choicest residential section of Bayside, L. I., Lawrence Boulevard and Woodland Av., a few minutes' walk from Long Island station; will sell on easy terms to a responsible party for much less than present valuation. ESTATE OF H. W. MEYER, 2,631 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Evergreen 678. Representative on property from 2 to 5 every day this week.

A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE
At Huntington, in excellent neighborhood, 7 acres country home and farm. Modern house, 9 rooms, bath, heat, barns, sheds, many large poultry houses. Everything in fine shape; great abundance of fruit, large peach orchard, apples, cherries; extensive gardens, asparagus, strawberries, raspberries; finest water supply. Owner absolutely forced to sell, asking $9,800. Wants offer. apply at once to
Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

For Rent With Option to Buy.
Charming Colonial house at Huntington Bay, 10 rooms, 3 baths, exceptionally well furnished, will be rented to desirable family for Summer at low figure, with option to purchase. Large plot, shade trees, garden, flowers, 2-car garage, everything new and in perfect order; wonderful bathing, golf, tennis. For particulars and photos of this unusual offering apply
Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St., N. Y.

Jamaica, Hill Crest House
Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every convenience; nicely situated.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N.Y.

VERMONT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Wonderful Summer House for $2,800 Cash
For Sale Cheap, at Pownal, Vermont, 14-Room Country House, on half-acre plot; stable and carriage house for 3 horses; running water, two porches, fine trees and shrubbery; on main road, three minutes from train, trolley and school.
1st mortgage $1,200; can be bought for $4,000; act quick.
R. E. POTTER,
42 So. B'way,
White Plains, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Leaving town, will sacrifice high-class apartment house, also tenement; tremendous income; little cash needed. McAulay, 51 East 42d St., New York, Suite 301.

All cash, over first mortgage, for bargains; immediate answers. Edward Browning, (principal,) 110 W. 40th, Bryant 7123.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Leaving town; must sell beautiful four-story brownstone dwelling, all modern improvements; one block from park; terms to suit. Levy, 557 5th St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ON THE SOUND.
Beautiful Elizabethan house, brick and timbered stucco; thoroughly up-to-date; 12 large rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra toilets; maid's dining room, sleeping porch; gas and electricity; garden; bathing; tennis and golf nearby 5 minutes to Stamford station. T. J. Good, 18 East 41st St. Murray Hill 9326.

Attractive 7-room stucco dwelling, No. 45 Wicks Av., Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y.; fine condition; hot water heat; lot 50x100; $6,500, easy terms. Apply Wicks, Jackson, 72 Rossiter Av., Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES
GEORGE HOWE,
537 5th Av., New York.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful Chance—$500 cash, balance $20 monthly and rent of one floor buys fine two-family brick; modern improvements; 20 minutes to Grand Central. Write or call Electric Store, 199 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JERSEY COAST.
DEAL, ALLENHURST, SPRING LAKE.
N. Y. C. JOHN D. MINER Cort.
165 B'way. 527.
LOCAL OFFICE: SPRING LAKE, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

BERKSHIRE PROPERTIES.
Spring is here, the gardens should be planted. Estates, acreage, waterfront. Let know your requirements.
83 acres; 7-room house; large barn; $5,000.
85 acres; complete gentleman's estate; $9,500. Archer, 10 East 45th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

30,000 Square Feet To Sublease
Two lofts in well lighted, fireproof sprinkler building; five elevators.
151-63 West 26th St.
CAN BE LEASED UNTIL 1922.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Brokers Protected.
SPEAR & COMPANY,
840 BROADWAY.
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Southwest Corner Walker St.
ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR
ABOUT 6000 SQ. FT.
Desirable Seventh Floor Space
Other Offices $360 and $1,000
LIGHT—6 ELEVATORS—HEAT
Superintendent on Premises.
JOHN J. HALLERON,
252 WEST 138TH STREET.
1998 Phone Audubon 1005

SOME DESIRABLE OFFICES TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING ON BROOME STREET.
Fine condition. Seven light floors, fifty by hundred; three-ton elevator. Excellent for storage or manufacturing. Possession May 1st. Name your broker. A 646 Times Downtown.

Two Stores, W. 40th St.
Can be used separately or as one. World Tower Building, West 40th St., near Broadway. Apply Room 1203, 110 West 40th St. Tel. Bryant 8463.

ONE-STORY BUILDINGS.
All light, high ceilings, suit anything. 25x100—50x50—23x200, with offset—40x40, steel stable, 40x100—50x200; one location; your choice; immediate possession. HARLEM ROOFING, 17 E. 137th. Tel. 1920 Harlem.

Offices to Rent
in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
Five-Story Building
Fifty by Hundred. Excellent location on wide street, convenient to proposed vehicular tunnel to New Jersey. Five light lofts, brick shaft and new three-ton elevator recently installed. Possession May 1st. A 647 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

995 Madison Ave.
77th St., 8 rooms and 3 baths, from May 1st only. Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LANGHORN
$80 Riverside Drive at 159th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Rental $750 to $2,000. Apply on premises or
McDOWELL & McMAHON, Agents,
St. Nicholas Ave., corner 182nd St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

1 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath,
Overlooking 5th Avenue.
Sublease to Oct. 1.
Partly furnished.
Inquire Apt. 416 or
L. J. Phillips & Co.,
148 West 72d Street.

JAPANESE OR SPANISH COUPLE, with highest references, can secure at reasonable price beautifully furnished home of 8 front rooms on Riverside, overlooking Hudson; southwestern exposure; new piano Victrola; no children or pets. Immediate possession; owner in France. "Abroad," 81 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SOUTH HUNTINGTON, L. I.
20 or 40 acres, highly cultivated, 1,100 ft. fronting on Jericho Turnpike; high elevation, fine scenery; fruit trees; residential site of gentleman's farm; Colonial house, 12 rooms. E. Kollmer, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

GARDEN CITY BARGAIN.
Three well located lots on Kilborn Road, near station.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

MUST BE SOLD, 138 HEMPSTEAD GDNS., ON FULTON ST., IN BEST SECTION; BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY. HORACE G. KNOWLES, 52 VANDERBILT AV., N. Y.

Port Washington Estates, on Manhasset Bay.—Plot 100x150, with all improvements; fine old trees; price $2,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING—BARGAINS.
Must be sold; ten lots, taken under foreclosure, near station; will divide. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptional opportunity to acquire beautiful home in picturesque country, sixty miles from New York, in best of condition; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, running water; State road; four acres ground beautifully laid out with shrubs and trees; large garage and stables; $18,000; may rent furnished for season. For particulars and pictures telephone Murray Hill 7528.

For rent or sale, my house and farm in the Catskill Mountains. House has nine rooms and bath, hot and cold water; about sixteen acres of land in cultivation, besides fruits and flowers; situated next to country club; good roads for motoring; attractive combination for Summer vacation and farming. Apply to R. A. Doane, Palenville, Greene County, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful ten-room house; bath, garage, steam heat, hardwood floors, electric light, city water; at Ramsey, 48 minutes on express train from Jersey City; 25 acres; near school; commuting distance, 10 minutes to station; $600 down, balance like rent. Rose, 7 West 45th St., Tel. Bryant 2729.

Comfortable Jersey home, 15 minutes from New York; large house; commanding location; garage, stable and poultry run; all improvements. For particulars write or phone Robert W. Doye, 117 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charming residence, beautiful "heights" section, nine rooms, all improvements, fine condition, steam heat, cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

Central R. R. dep. cor., with avenue and street, rear entrance, large plot. T 211 Times Annex.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have a client with two small farms and several other properties free and clear; would exchange entire lot of equity in income properties. Milford Land Exchange, Room 207 Connecticut National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Ninety-acre farm, forty-five tillable, balance woodland and pasture; good small house; large barn; between Middletown and Port Jervis; fine location; 1½ miles to station; present mortgage $2,000; two years to run; cash price $1,300; a bargain. J. B. Morris, 291 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Poultry farm, Lakewood section; pretty bungalow; large poultry buildings; incubators included; $2,800, half cash. T 57 Times.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE HOME, GROUNDS, to lease, furnished or unfurnished; unexcelled view of Hudson; beautiful grounds; near 181st St.; built specially owner's use; every improvement; 13 rooms, laundry, five bathrooms; special rental desirable party. Owner, C. Riegger, 303 East 134th St. Telephone Melrose 4200.

Want to sell my private home, three-story brownstone and basement, 19x100, 422 West 115th St., perfect condition; now arranged for two families. Herman Lubetkin, 253 Broadway, New York.

Home for Sale—305 West End Av.; near 84th St.; private; four stories; 20-ft. front; 35-ft. frontage; all improvements. A. F. Hinrichsen, 120 Pacific St., Newark, N. J.

Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY LIMESTONE.
2-story and basement; separate furnaces; parquet floors; choice location; 84th St., near 5th Av.; close to trolleys and subway station.
PRICE $7,500.
SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

TWO-FAMILY COTTAGE.
ROOM FOR GARAGE.
15 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors; separate porches and entrances; lot 40x100. Price $8,000.
SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Queens.

Widow must sell at once beautiful 9-room Queen Anne house, all modern improvements; good section, excellent transit, trolley elevated, and trains; 18 minutes from centre of city; here is a real chance to procure fine house at a great sacrifice; only needs $1,500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Call or write at once. Open Sundays and evenings. Bond, 199 East 58th St.

Meadowmere.—Five-room cottage, furnished; $2,000; terms. Lamb, (owner,) 10 West 68th St., New York.

Westchester County.

At White Plains—A dainty little house on Fisher Av.; looks like a big house, but it isn't; mighty livable and convenient to most everything and in perfect order; can arrange possession now or in the Fall. E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

At Larchmont.—Sale or rent, 12-room house, 2 baths; garage; all improvements; large plot; high ground; near trolley, 10 minutes to station; price $12,000; rent for season, $1,000. Flint, 231 Madison Av. 'Phone Murray Hill 5149.

Douglaston.—Fine bungalow, exceptionally well arranged and equipped for outdoor sleeping, three porches; large plot; two-car garage; a bargain at $17,000. Miss Hughes, Douglaston. 'Phone 277 Hayside.

Attractive home below cost; restricted, desirable community; 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage if desired; plot 80x175; 35 minutes Grand Central; free and clear, terms to suit. T 46 Times.

Why pay high rent when $500 down, balance monthly, buys detached cottage above Yonkers; modern, nice neighborhood, high ground. Owner, Rose, 7 W. 45th St.; tel. Bryant 2729.

For sale, White Plains, house, eleven rooms, steam heat, water, and gas; situate in residential part city; price, $15,000. Address Owner, D 96 Times.

Bronxville.—Beautiful furnished stucco house, tiled baths, sun parlor; Italian garden, tennis court, garage. Telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

For Sale.—10-room house and four lots in Scarsdale. Mrs. A. Weill, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Long Island.

Ten houses now being built at Howard Beach Estates, L. I., 26 minutes from Penn. Station, 33d St., New York City; will be ready May 1, 1919; moderate price, easy terms; select building plots also for sale on which houses to suit may be erected; all modern improvements on premises; five minutes from station; also waterfront plots. All other particulars at 51 Chambers St., Room 1111.

Broadway, Flushing.—Owner, moving to South America, will sacrifice 7-room, completely furnished house; bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas, telephone; price $7,800, including furniture worth $2,500; cash required $1,500. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

$14,000 ($2,500 DOWN) COST $18,000
14 rooms plus attic and basement; all improvements; 15 minutes from Penna. Sta. to Kew Gardens; 5 other fine homes on Roger Hinds, 165 Broadway (Cortlandt 4385).

JAMAICA, HILL CREST HOUSE.
Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every convenience; nicely situated.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

KEW GARDENS HOUSE.
Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage; price $40,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Great Neck house, overlooking Manhasset Bay; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage, large plot; price $12,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Kew Gardens house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; every convenience; on beautiful corner plot; price $27,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Flushing House.—Four bedrooms, two baths, garage and garden, in best section, near station; price $10,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Five bedrooms, garage; near station.
A REAL BARGAIN; PRICE $8,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Country Houses, Sale or Rent.
Hyde & Baxter,
Port Washington, L. I.

New Jersey.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Pretty home, short commuting West Shore, 8 rooms; all improvements; 1 acre or more; outbuildings; fruit; view $7,800. Owner, Room 1705, 90 West St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

Suburban Studio Home.—Will sacrifice new, artistic cottage, only $2,150, on easy terms; almost like rent buys it, balance of $5,000 can remain on mortgage; has 3 large rooms, tiled bath, splendid studio, 35 ft. long, 25 ft.; fine northern light; steam heat, parquet floors, running water; every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x163 ft.; fine garden, shrubs, and flowers in profusion; close to forest; lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets, school, and churches near by; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home at fraction of real worth; could not be duplicated at less than $2,500; ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Address Artist, Box 210 Times, Downtown.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.; several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
G. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J.
Tel. 7718. Tel. 555.

NEW HOUSES.
Six and seven rooms; steam heat; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large living rooms, large kitchens, with pantry; plot 40x150; price $6,150; terms to suit; also desirable home sites for sale. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row, New York. Tel. Barclay 8686.

Eight rooms and bath, two sun parlors; electric light, gas; asphalt street; has every convenience; lot 37½x100; with garage; fine neighborhood; only 30 minutes from Liberty St.; $6,950, easy terms. Lawler, 120 Broadway. Phone Rector 6173.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.
Attractive six and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 6047.

Maplewood.—Extra well-built new houses, 6 to 9 rooms, very attractive, large grounds, near station; $7,500 to $10,000. Inquire Flacre, 828 Broad St., Newark, or 678 Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J.

Magnificent house, Fanwood; big plot; $10,000; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Newark.—Modern eight-room house; $7,600; terms. Lamb, (owner,) 10 West 68th St., New York.

Houses Wanted.

American family (3) want floor in 3-family house, about 8 rooms, with or without garage; must be rental; would lease. Cigar Stand, 30 Broad St., city.

Rent or buy house, 20 to 30 rooms, 72d to 80th St.; suitable for sanitarium. Kennedy, 27 West 82d.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Long Beach West.—Five-room cottage, plumbing, electricity; $1,500, $500 cash; live here ten months, save rent. Call weekdays on Thos. J. Walsh. Take taxi from Long Beach Station.

Miscellaneous.

For Rent.—18-acre farm in Massachusetts; poultry house for 2,000 chickens; will rent for 6 months or a year; ideal summer home; all furnished. Mrs. L. L. Goodrich, 299 Anderson St., Orlando, Fla.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Cottage; furnished, for two people, not further than 30 miles from New York; bathing possibilities. L 520 Times Downtown.

Wanted, bungalow near good bathing, from June to October; not more than 45 minutes from New York. T 69 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room cottage; season $600. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office space in the Manufacturers' Equipment Exchange showrooms; excellent thoroughfare, fine location for sales or show room for manufacturers' representative; space for showing samples; corner Lafayette and Prince Sts.

2 AND 4 SPRING ST., S. W. COR. BOWERY. Desirable corner lofts, 3,200 sq. ft. each; excellent light; windows three sides; steam-heated; freight elevator; power if required.
INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.

Lawyer, about to lease unusually bright midtown Fifth Av. suite, could accommodate two agreeable American associates with private offices and usual facilities. Address immediately W 677 Times Downtown.

GARAGE SITE.
Plot, about 12 lots, Washington Heights, to lease for term of years; will accommodate about 100 portable garages. Pinehurst Co., 592 West 181st St.

Madison Av., 1,005, and 78th St.—New building, large store; ideal for gown, millinery, novelties, art, or any high-class line. Apply John J. Kavanagh, 983 Madison Av.

NEW 6-STORY BUILDING ON 5TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 42D STS., FOR RENT ON LONG TERM. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Garage wanted; space with private owner; no service; small roadster; must be reasonable; between 30th-100th Sts., West. T 59 Times.

Publisher's representative wants part of office suite; separate entrance preferred. R 94 Times.

Mail privileges $5; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 209 Broadway, Suite 807.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buckwald, 113 East 125th St.

39 EAST 19TH ST.
Desirable store, with large basement.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th St.

Desk Room.—Pleasant office, central locality; telephone service; reasonable. Phone Vanderbilt 3434.

Store to sublet, most desirable location on Nassau St.; long lease. Inquire Irving's, 63 Nassau St.

Space or desk for rent to reliable party; telephone and stenographer service. David, 3 West 29th.

Fireproof garage; space for four, five light commercial cars; shop included. Penders, 410 East 54th. Phone 5440 Plaza.

Light office, near Custom House; equipped or will let part. L 553 Times Downtown.

Office space wanted; one or two rooms in downtown suite. T 60 Times.

First floor loft to let. Standard Iron Works, 508 East 74th St.

Brooklyn.

111 South 6th St., Brooklyn; 5,000 square feet; building 20x80; suitable warehouse or light manufacturing; half block from Williamsburg Bridge station. Bleser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Mad. Sq. 5350.

Bronx.

Store with loft; light basement; steam, electricity; corner brick building; lease for business, manufacturing; 85x25. 2,320 Westchester Av.

Well-lighted office at the "Hub," 149th St., suitable for any business, 36x27x3, (triangular;) also desk room. Ellis, 2853-9 Third Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want to rent or lease in Lincoln Sq. district storeroom or basement, about 6000 square feet, suitable for storing and shipping auto tires. B 882 Times.

Wanted—Furnished office downtown for real estate business, with use of stenographer, in lawyer's office preferred; give best of references. "Real Estate," 146 Times.

Desk Room.—Discharged sailor, practicing accountant; moderate rent or services offered. L 545 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
east, west sides, long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 West 72d. Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; long or short lease, from $75 to $1,500 per month. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av. Murray Hill 1738.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 24 East 23d St.—HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

BEAUTIFUL, bachelor studio apartment, central location, near 5th Av.; $125; reference. Tel 4575 Vanderbilt.

Corner, delightful, richly furnished; $200. Emergency Housing Committee, Gentlewoman's Exchange, 501 5th Av.

Furnished—West Side.

70TH, 57 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; $100 monthly. Apply Supt. on premises.

27TH ST., 26 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; modern; $60.

22D, 430 WEST.—Living room, double bedroom, kitchen, bath; private house; references.

34TH ST., 140 WEST.—Attractive two large outside rooms, bath, kitchen; fireplace; southern exposure; antique mahogany furniture; references.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

44TH, 230 WEST.—Beautiful front room, bedroom, kitchenette; complete light housekeeping. Wilson.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, very attractive apartment to let, April-October or longer; beautiful living room with French window; large, light bedroom, bath and kitchenette; would consider sale of furniture and renting unfurnished. Call, 3 to 5 or 7 to 9 P. M., Tuesday, second floor, or telephone Bryant 8445 for appointment.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms and bath, $100; modern elevator building.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc.,
9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment, three rooms and bath, $100; modern elevator building.
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9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

50'S, (near 5th Av.)—Handsome apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $115; also 60's, near Drive, three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $125. Ellerson, 25 West 42d.

55, 3.—Most artistic apartment, 2 sunny, spacious rooms, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 6585.

51ST, 14 WEST.—Magnificently furnished two large rooms, bath; new, exclusive; immediate occupancy; $125 month for Summer. Sindelar.

51ST, near 5th Av.—Private house; two large rooms with baths; gentlemen only; permanents. Telephone 239 Circle.

54TH, 29 WEST.—(Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH, WEST.—To sublet, large studio, north light, kitchenette, bath, till Sept. 30; for particulars apply to Mrs. McMahon, 148 West 55th St.

57TH, WEST.—Handsome apartment, seven rooms, two baths (high-class building), $225; also six rooms, two baths, $200. Ellerson, 25 West 42d.

57TH, 236 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Well furnished four-room housekeeping apartment in new 14-story building; Hardman grand piano; rent $225; free April 15. Circle 3560. 8L.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Attractive apartment, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, till Sept. 30; seen by appointment. Phone Circle 2032, Ex. 23.

58TH ST., 152 WEST.—Attractively furnished housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath, top floor, light on three sides; from April 15 to Oct. 1; rental $175 month. Apt. B.

70'S.—Six-room apartment, elevator building; $100 monthly. Phone Columbus

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

42 EAST (near 5th Av.)—Desirable double room; private bath; electricity.

[illegible] 163 Lexington Av., 3rd St.—Refined women. Why not [illegible] at a home if you can do so at lower cost [illegible] housekeeping? Outside [illegible] elevator, complete service, [illegible] meals. $16 weekly up.

West Side.

[illegible] 54 WEST—Large double rooms, [illegible] table guests.

[illegible] 44 WEST—Elegant large rooms, [illegible] table and service unex-

[illegible] 23 WEST—Large room, top floor, [illegible] refined Jewish surround-[illegible] excellent cuisine, table boarders. Mrs.

[illegible] WEST—Large second-story, sunny [illegible] table board; reference.

[illegible] WEST—PRIVATE BATHS; [illegible] TABLE BOARD. COL.

[illegible] WEST—Desirable suite, all con-[illegible] overlooking Hudson; excellent [illegible]

[illegible] 102 WEST—Large front room, private [illegible] steam, electricity, telephone, table

[illegible] WEST (Wide, Paved Street.) [illegible] attractive; large parlors; [illegible] steam heat; booklet.

[illegible] WEST, corr. Raycourt.)—Attractive, [illegible] steam heat; references; table

[illegible] WEST—Beautiful large rooms; [illegible] bath; cuisine service unex-[illegible] private phone; all latest [illegible] refined surroundings; only [illegible] desired.

[illegible] WEST—Tutorial opportun-[illegible] of exclusive accommodations in [illegible] two gentlemen. Ca-

[illegible] WEST—Will share our beautiful [illegible] overlooking Hudson, with con-[illegible] furnishing their meals.

[illegible] 880, (Corner 112th St.)—Two [illegible] board, together or separately.

[illegible] EVELYN LODGE.

[illegible] ng-family House of High Standard. [illegible] minutes downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. [illegible] Excellent Chef and Service. [illegible] Interiors. Comforts. Cleanliness. [illegible] $14 to $20 Per Adult, With Meals. [illegible] 10 Years Under One Management. [illegible] AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

[illegible] WILLIAM HENRY, [illegible] West End Av., corner 72d), exclusive [illegible] hotel, overlooking river, Schwab man-[illegible] rooms with private baths; excellent

[illegible] ENT AV. 301, (74th.)—Large double [illegible] private baths, meals; one flight; [illegible] facing park; electricity; all con-

Brooklyn.

[illegible] 837, well-furn shed sunny front rooms, [illegible] sh adj.; desirable two; private, home [illegible] ...oun ryfied; city-30 minu-[illegible] Beach 402 W.

[illegible] home comforts, for your [illegible] convalescent patients. [illegible] Phone Bedford 3860.

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible] adults and child desire board on farm; [illegible] ...ong city, country; [illegible] ...schalse. $25 West 118th [illegible]

[illegible] connections, wants room [illegible] board gentleman; [illegible] 50th Fl. 44 Times.

[illegible] Spanish American young men, students, [illegible] to live with private family, uptown; [illegible] references. K 114 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

[illegible] tain fine bungalows, cottages, fur-[illegible] ished. Valhalla, Westchester [illegible] N comforts, country sports; [illegible] ...ly terms. 45 minutes from 42d St.; $15 [illegible] Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

[illegible] Friendly families, 17 adults, 5 children, [illegible] household board, eleven rooms; [illegible] ...community distance; near [illegible] ...ty; state rates. A 1046 Times

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL, [illegible] 42 South Walnut St., [illegible] ...ast Orange, N. J. [illegible] ...hotel; filled with New [illegible] ...minutes from Broadway. [illegible] ...and first-class [illegible] ...$25 to $40. [illegible] ...rate bath and first-class [illegible] ...$15 to $20. [illegible] ...and private bath, with [illegible] ...$20 to $40. [illegible] ...bedrooms, with private bath [illegible] ...$7 to $30.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible] ...wanted; delightfully lo-[illegible] ...ne in Massachusetts. Mrs. [illegible] ...20 Al Jerson St., Orlando, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

[illegible] ...surance, legal de-[illegible] ...with legal train-[illegible] ...m adjuster, desires

[illegible] ...g, knowledge [illegible] ...accurate, take [illegible] ...trial balances; [illegible] ...moderate salary. be [illegible] ...119 Rivington St.

[illegible] ...OGRAPHER, experi-[illegible] ...ompetent, desires [illegible] ...employed at [illegible] ...hanging, $25. W 231

[illegible] ...Stenographer, beginner; [illegible] ...perman, business [illegible] ...Shanger, 37 East

[illegible] ...T.—Double entry, con-[illegible] ...ssarage; executive [illegible] ...references; sal-[illegible] ...Downtown.

[illegible] ...with knowledge mod-[illegible] ...executive ability, [illegible] ...on, permanent, tem-[illegible] ...K 8 Times.

[illegible] ...KA PER.—Intelli-[illegible] ...rienced; best refer-[illegible]

[illegible] ...TYPIST.—Double en-[illegible] ...years' experience. [illegible] ...Mad. Sq. 4168.

[illegible] ...entry and typist, [illegible] ...position, wholesale [illegible] ...Downtown.

[illegible] ...accountancy, [illegible] ...ately, experienced.

[illegible] ...good double entry, [illegible] ...table firm; salary [illegible] ...Third Av.

[illegible] ...years' experience; [illegible] ...accounts, trial [illegible] ...Downtown.

[illegible] ...KEEPER, 7 years' [illegible] ...highest creden-[illegible] ...Downtown.

[illegible] ...years' experience; [illegible] ...H. Mershrod, [illegible]

[illegible] ...ER for young lady; [illegible] ...1,540 Times Down-

[illegible] ...ed, thoroughly [illegible] ...wants position in [illegible] ...127 East 20th.

[illegible] ...in country or city [illegible] ...Phillips.

[illegible] ...Spanish young lady, [illegible] ...wants position in [illegible] ...Miss C. Bur-

[illegible] ...seeks position. [illegible] ...AV. R. N. Y. City.

[illegible] ...seeks position; [illegible] ...520 W 28th Times.

[illegible] ...Young, French; [illegible] ...letters. 306

[illegible] ...position with re-[illegible] ...liable, aged. S 84

[illegible] ...good cook, [illegible] ...position; state par-[illegible]

[illegible] ...Would take children out [illegible] ...Broadways. 105th St. S 96

[illegible] ...young woman lawyer, well-[illegible] ...high standards, val-[illegible] ...position, and expert [illegible] ...bookkeeper, do you [illegible] ...B 887 Times

[illegible] ...office nurse wishes po-[illegible] ...sician or surgeon. W 363

[illegible] ...undergraduate desires posi-[illegible] ...office. Bryant 4087. Miss

[illegible] ...ager, with baby, desires [illegible] ...given, institution, or as moth-[illegible] ...Address N. G., 151 East 41st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

NURSE GIRL, experienced, would like care of one or two small children. Emma Schwannemann, 47 East 128th St.

REAL ESTATE.—Experienced woman to collect rents and attend to repairs; references. A. B., Times.

SEAMSTRESS, Norwegian, wishes work by day or week; will also go as visiting maid. 116 East 29th St.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.—Young Southern woman just released from Red Cross work, well educated, competent, of pleasing personality, with New York legal and commercial experience, wishes position; references furnished. W 673 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER; 7 years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; executive ability; $25. G 565 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience; capable executive; recommended by Government. L 532 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, competent, capable; executive ability, salary $22-$25. L 536 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian, 13 years' experience; assistant bookkeeper; references; $25. N 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman with good, level head, competent in every detail office work, trained in the promotional brain-using school, wants a job at $22 weekly and can prove she is worth more; no agencies. Phone Miss S. Rose, 4,283 Audubon, or write same to 974 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 25, good personality; above average intellect; thinks fast, acts quick; college graduate; 2 years' engineering, mercantile, export experience; accustomed fast dictation; accurate, noiseless operator; $25. S 178 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY - CORRESPONDENT, 10 years' experience; good education; excellent training; possess initiative and tact; A1 references; salary $25. L 598 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; conscientious worker; high school graduate; two years' experience; salary $15 to start; references. L 441 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Beginner, well educated, neat, bright, initiative, translate English and French. Mlle. Maes, 201 West 56th. Circle 3093.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; neat, willing worker; business school graduate, desires position. Mary Callagy, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2064.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience accounting department work, two years' law experience; best references; $20 K 635 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (20;) one year's experience; initiative, accurate, knowledge switchboard, general office routine; salary $15. A. M., 210 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — College; experienced; banking, stocks, bonds; Christian; credentials; $25. K 714 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; competent; 6 years' experience export-import. G 543 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-General Office Assistant.—5 years' experience; ambitious; salary $17. G 542 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, neat, accurate, reliable. Mabel Baer, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1490.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; rapid and accurate; splendid references; salary $20. L 528 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, two years' experience; references; $15. L 550 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, desires position in insurance brokerage office; $22. L 529 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; salary $18. G 547 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate French and Spanish. Seeks position in French or Spanish-speaking country. W 380 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, bright beginner; $10 to start. R. B., 115 East Houston St. Telephone Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' experience, good writer, highest credentials; $22. G 536 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, of personality, exceptional ability, desires position in country. S 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, thorough knowledge of clerical work. Bella Rose, 227 Wythe Av., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 1824.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.—Capable, refined young lady; steady worker; salary $22. G 529 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; experienced; $13. L. Beitsch, 254 Herzl St., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. Christian; high school; central office, private board experience; handle busy board; assist clerical. $15. K 713 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Considerable business experience; can operate busy board; references. T 98 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, expert, with knowledge of typewriting, desires position. K 718 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, Dictaphone, and Office Assistant.—High school graduate; experienced. L 538 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, copying, addressing, done home; accurate, neat. Gotlib, 608 Prospect Av., Bronx.

WOMAN assist in tearoom or dining room, whole or part time; tactful, energetic, pleasant; inexperienced but quick to learn; willing work evenings, Sundays. M. B., 2,641 Marion Av., City Fordham 452.

YOUNG LADY, refined personality, business experience, desires position requiring trust, ability; or take charge small business. T 67 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, take children out afternoons. Phone 9588 Columbus.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

HERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,413 Broadway, (80th.) Riverside 9483.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 242 Lenox Av. Harlem 5642.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY!—Help by month, week, or day. 127 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, EXHIBIT CREDITS, COLLECTIONS. American, Christian, 34, married; long manufacturing, mercantile experience; six years with last connection; good systematizer, office manager; now available; $2,000; A1 credentials. L 431 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, head-assistant or senior capacity; 8 years' public accounting experience; college training; Christian; married; age 28; salary $75 per week. W 674 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, extensive experience with modern methods; export, manufacturing and public accounting experience; good systematizer; $45. G 534 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, system, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Schuyler, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7360.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, CREDITS, COLLECTIONS, SYSTEMS, ORGANIZATION, ADJUSTMENTS, ETC. Thoroughly experienced, capable, reliable, energetic, married, college graduate, desires position with progressive concern; moderate salary. K 719 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, college man is open for few hours' special work evenings, permanent. Michael L. Cohen, P. O. Box 490, City Hall Station, New York.

ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate; one year public accounting experience, desires position as senior or semi senior with public accountant. W 294 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, executive, public and commercial accounting experience, desires position as office manager with progressive house. S 40 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified, general accounting, monthly audits, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 23, thorough bookkeeping and accountancy experience, complete audits. S 82 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 11 years' experience, seeks position with manufacturing firm; references. L 543 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, graduate of N. Y. U., 1911, desires to connect with firm of certified public accountants. K 113 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Part time bookkeeping; books audited and systematized; reasonable rate. S 82 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, arrangements, firms without bookkeepers; reasonable. Kissler, 6 Church St. Telephone Cortlandt 8451.

ACCOUNTANT.—EXPERT, OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; TERMS MODERATE. W 336 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, 5 years' experience in public accounting, wants position as traveling or resident auditor; L 504 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, audits tax reports; reasonable. Cooper, Phone Bowling Green 8355, 1 Broadway.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, buyer of printing, engravings, lithographs; 10 years' experience, wishes connection with good house; G 700 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, 20, aggressive, 6 months' agency experience, desires opportunity to learn advertising business. Kleinn an, 125 East 4th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT TO ADVERTISING MANAGER, 30 years old, Christian, recently out of service; knowledge of space buying, purchasing of art work, engravings and printed matter; previous to enlisting was connected with N. F. Agency; seeking connection where initiative and perseverance are appreciated. Address B 889 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT, (30,) experienced correspondent, secretary, knowledge bookkeeping; desires connections, prospects; moderate salary. Q 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, married; thoroughly competent, efficient, responsible; assume entire charge office; executive ability; expert figurer; payroll man, typist, correspondent, cashier; unquestionable references. W 379 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thoroughly experienced, trial balance, statements, previously with C. P. A.; college training, executive and organizing ability. G 560 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, thoroughly experienced double entry; capable full charge; university training; accounting; discharged soldier; best reference. S 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, discharged soldier, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; 4 years' practical experience. A 1044 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience; full charge; 8 years university training; controlling accounts, trial balances, financial statements. T 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (45,) with dress commission house, desires make change; thoroughly experienced; best references; bonded; Protestant; $30. K 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24;) experienced; credits, collections, correspondent, stenographer; capable executive; $25. L 521 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, practical experience, double entry, high school graduate, accountancy student, desires connection with reliable firm. G 544 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, also capable correspondent; 21 years, desires position with reliable firm; A1 references. G 554 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, married; insurance, manufacturing experience; salary $28. K 721 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, full charge; knowledge cost accounting; highest credentials. L 535 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, (24,) thoroughly experienced modern accounting; highest credentials. S 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 28, married, experienced, controlling, credits, collections; references; $30. A 1042 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, DETAIL WORKER, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES EVENING OR NIGHT POSITION. W 359 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, (22,) 8 years' experience; A1 references; college education. W 365 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, fully experienced, accounting student, salary start $18; references. W 372 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) 4 years' experience, all branches; typist; willing; references. S 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, can take charge of office, correspondence, credits, collections. K 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—5 years' sales and purchase ledger experience; also payroll. K 667 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, (24,) 7 years' practical experience; 3 years last firm; salary $20. Abe Orsner, 3 West 116th St.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, 19; thoroughly experienced, double entry; complete charge L 519 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, high school graduate, 4 years' experience; best references. G 533 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry experience, desires position; good penman; references. W 386 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, payroll; 3 years' experience; accurate; references. L 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (Assistant.) — Experienced young man, quick, accurate, desires evening position. L 524 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, 6 years' experience, full charge, monthly balances, accurate. T 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, evening as auditor or controlling small set of books. W 389 Times.

BOY, (16,) bright, ambitious, desires position; some knowledge of bookkeeping. K 107 Times.

BOY, 18, high school graduate, desires work; capable, willing; references. G 541 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MEN, ATTENTION! Accounting statistical man desires connection with well-established organization; is college man and has 3 years' experience executive ability; can furnish finest references; recently returned from service. T 62 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 14 years' experience, with highest credentials, wishes permanent private position; have an unfailing desire to serve intelligently; was with one private family for six years; have driven mostly Pierce-Arrow cars; am married; neat, good appearance, strictly temperate and reliable; city or suburban; wages $40 week. Brush, 1,785 West 3d St., Brooklyn. N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner can highly recommend excellent driver, good mechanic; sober, reliable; takes care of cars; reason for leaving, former chauffeur returned from army. Sampson, Bossert Hotel, Brooklyn. Main 8100.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC. — Gentleman wishes to recommend reliable, experienced chauffeur, 10 years' private experience; city and country, high-grade cars; written and personal references. Chauffeur, 205 East 39th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 10 years' experience on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced, highly recommended, good mechanic; go anywhere, neat appearance, pleasing; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4956.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, desires private position; six years' experience on high-class cars; good habits and best of references. Duffy, 201 East 70th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—A gentleman wishes to find position for a chauffeur; either city or country. Refer to W. A. Delano, 126 East 59th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; 6 years in last position, previous position; city or country; best references. Henry Wing, 288 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (39,) married, 18 years' experience; expert, driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 126 West 81st. Riverside 4427J.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 5 years' experience, references, wishes position, private, city or country. 1,803 Lexington Av. H. Kuratzz.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes a position with a private family; 6 years' experience; best of references. S 83 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, wishes position; do own repairs; good references. John Salo, 31 East 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; first class references. Forrest, 205 East 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 8 years' experience, wishes private position; references. Fischel, Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR, married, desires private position, 3 years last employer. Smith, Rhinebeck 27-35.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, married, 12 years' experience; best references. Rhinebeck 2795, Otto.

CHAUFFEUR and cook, first class; best personal references. W 291 Times.

CHEMIST, graduate, experienced—in oils, fats, fertilizers, and acids. W 671 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN, young, clean-cut, energetic, American; experienced bookkeeper, office assistant; knowledge correspondence; finest references. W 353 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced in sales promotion work and office routine, with successful record writing snappy, forceful business-getting letters, is open for immediate engagement. K 97 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, Assistant Sales Manager—Expert stenographer, bookkeeper; exceptionally qualified; references. G 555 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT, (22,) considerable experience compiling costs; at present with efficiency engineer; seek change. V 1256 Times Bronx.

COUPLE. Man chauffeur; useful; wife good cook. William Salo, 171 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, N. J.

CREDIT MAN, ASSISTANT, (23,) WELL EDUCATED, EXPERIENCED, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE CREDITS, BOOKKEEPING, OFFICE ROUTINE. T 55 TIMES.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MANAGER; young; tactful; experienced; can take charge of office; excellent correspondent; trained accountant. K 104 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, Scandinavian, college graduate, desires position; 5 years' experience in electrical and mechanical apparatus designs. K 96 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, 22, with several years' experience in contracting firm, also estimating; wishes position with architect or builder. T 73 Times.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER, mechanical, understands work by the hour. Engineer, 32 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, structural, college education, experienced, desires civil engineering position; moderate salary. B 338 Times.

EXECUTIVE, CAPABLE OFFICE Manager, with initiative and sound judgment, thoroughly versed in all office routine, expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, desires responsible position; highest credentials. Executive, 526 Woolworth Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, technically trained, married, 35; has had 13 years' experience on layout, estimation, and operation of large steam and hydro stations and 2300 volt D. C. railway; excellent handler of labor—a real executive who stands on his own feet and gets results; New York City preferred. Address W 676 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MAN, thoroughly experienced export, buying, shipping, correspondence, trade development, desires position. L 542 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—College graduate, (22,) desires position export or import firm. G 552 Times Downtown.

FARMER, GARDENER, CARETAKER, married, no family; agricultural college training, expert breeder of live stock; wife good cook and butter maker, competent to take full charge of gentleman's estate; highly recommended. Busch, 209 East 48th St.

FOREMAN-MANAGER.—Capable organizing factory or department along efficient, systematic lines; supervisory expert; welfare, employment worker. L 523 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, highest references, wishes good, steady country position; 7 years in his last place. Write Gare V. Keller, Fourth St. Wood Ridge, N. J.

GARDENER, country, reference, vegetable, flowers; 29; mechanic. New Rochelle. Phone 2203.

INVESTIGATOR, to assist as assistant to chief investigator in large law office; college education, well versed years of experience on liability cases. K 719 Times Downtown.

INVESTIGATOR, college education desires to connect himself with responsible law firm; thoroughly familiar compensation, liability cases. G 544 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE.—Young, wants position general housework in small family or gentleman; best city references. W. 383 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—Woman, colored; laundry take home. Wineglass, 43 East 133d St.

LEDGER CLERK, 20, high school graduate, accountancy student, desires position. T 53 Times.

MAN, married, now paymaster for large shipbuilding company, wishes to connect with reliable concern in New York or New Jersey; thorough knowledge of all lines general office work and three years' sales experience; not afraid to tackle anything where hard work, honesty, and accuracy count; references. W. J. Clarke, 4 Sycamore St., Chester, Penn.

MAN.—What have you to offer a young married man, 24, honorable navy discharge, six years' navy, who will furnish convincing references; credits, collections, accounting, general office details. L 547 Times Downtown.

MAN, colored soldier, honorably discharged, would like position any kind. G 929 Times Harlem.

MAN, 29, married, wishes position at anything; not afraid of hard work or hours. G 545 Times Downtown.

MANAGEMENT ENGINEER.

earning about $20,000 a year, will accept executive position at $12,000 a year if it affords opportunity to rise as ability is demonstrated; desires to avoid living conditions involved in out-of-town work; was in charge of Organization and Methods for one of the larger units of the war organization; started as Chief of a Section, was twice promoted, and ended on the staff of the head of the entire unit. C 77 Times.

MASSEUR, licensed; electrical treatments; gentleman's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th. Morningside 9046.

MECHANIC and architectural student, who knows all about a building, wants a position as boss mason or superintendent anywhere, to take charge of any construction. Klatchko, 592 Van Sicklen Av., Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 18 years' experience designing and testing steam, hydraulic, and heavy machinery, desires engineering position. W 376 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, general power plant experience; heating, ventilating and sprinklers. K 95 Times.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Major in service Uncle Sam, but returned from duty overseas, would like to connect with leading pharmaceutical or chemical house; age 34; good business head; would make valuable associate; high-grade references; make me a proposition. L 561 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER Man, successful, wants part-time place with straightaway advertising firm; training and future possibilities his object; knows printing from composing room experience; discharged army officer; college graduate. K 722 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, competent, experienced desires full charge small office; references. T 77 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT, university training, two years senior with certified public accountant, three years private auditor, wants connection in executive capacity; opportunity for reputable concern to secure services of live wire with excellent record. F 272 Times Downtown.

OFFICE AND SALES DIRECTOR, qualified to handle business of any size; American; age 38; references. G 532 Times Downtown.

ORDNANCE ENGINEER, financially independent, forty-five years old, with good health, for the last three years purchasing officer for foreign governments in this country, with exceptional executive ability, knowledge of world's markets and languages, wishes to connect with a large concern where his international experience can command large salary. Address P. O. Box 1200, City Hall P. O., New York City.

PHOTOGRAFER, with a thorough knowledge in all branches of photography, expert in posing and operating in studio and at the home, would like engagement: S 77 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Young man, (27,) married, seeks position with man of affair or large executive where tact, reliability, trustworthiness, practical experience, &c., are requisites. T 64 Times.

PRODUCTION CLERK.—Capable organizing and speeding up production along efficient, systematic lines; factory costs; welfare worker. L 550 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT, having nine years' experience in buying materials, machinery, and equipment for electrical and automobile manufacturing concerns, desires position where knowledge and conservation is appreciated. S 478 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Experienced man desires position building supervision, renting, collections. L 544 Times Downtown.

SALES AND PROMOTION ENGINEER, EXPERT, with 12 years' experience and a successful record of results on large propositions open for interview. K 98 Times.

SALES ASSISTANT.—College graduate, 25, well appearing; business experience, correspondence, systematizing, desire connection leading to salesman. G 563 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, recently discharged from army, with experience, seeking insurance, desires change; will consider strong commercial line, city and vicinity trade; excellent reference. T 88 Times.

SALESMAN, representing ladies' wearing apparel, waists, underwear, &c., in Washington, D. C.; know the trade; experienced. Address G. E. Feeney, 27 Le Droit Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN, well acquainted with the hat and cap trade; would like to connect with a reliable firm selling anything to that class of trade. Moe Levy, 760 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, live-wire producer, experienced, desires connection with reliable house, city or road, salary or commission. A 1047 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN with large following among the exporters desires to represent house dealing exclusively in foodstuffs. L 553 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN desires connection; familiar with auto accessories; salary or commission. C 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, hustler, experienced, desires position with progressive mercantile concern; references. S 86 Times.

SALESMAN, continuous or season traveling; commission basis; representative line. T 49 Times.

SALESMAN, automobile accessories, inside; 3 years' experience; best references. S 74 Times.

SALESMAN, selling stationery, wants additional lines; territory west of Denver. W 342 Times.

SALESMAN, (23,) experienced ready-to-wear; city; hustler; willing; references. S 76 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man desires connection with established silk house. T 50 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, salesman, expert office man; 15 years' experience; age 33; married; wants position; salary $40. G 529 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING AND STOCK MANAGER. — Ten years' mercantile experience; thoroughly capable to handle important details; references. S 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, bookkeeper; 6 years' experience; clerical; executive training; assume responsibilities; live wire; 6 years' experience; touch operator; age 28; Christian; $25; highest credentials. K 707 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 7 years' experience; recently discharged; capable office manager; knows wife awaken; secretarial ability; excellent references; seeks good future; salary no object. B 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, high class, long experience, seeks offer; well educated; A1 credentials. L 529 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, college graduate, 24, experienced, seeks position with possibilities. A. B., 204 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, willing worker, desires good connection. 4 905 Times Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT. — American; age 32; having a general knowledge of modern methods of production and costs; handle all classes of labor; shipyard and factory experience; best of reference. B 880 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT of shops and sales department; 8 years; good organizer; open for position large auto concern. W 545 Times.

SUPERVISOR cloak and suit factory desires position with a progressive manufacturing concern; has practical experience and is efficient; will furnish satisfactory credentials. K 92 Times.

WATCHMAN.—Middle-aged man wishes position day, night. Lacy, 1,813 3d Ave.

YOUNG MEN, (both 24,) honorably discharged from U. S. Army, (one year's personnel work,) with executive ability, desire positions with a future; office assistant, college graduate, knowledge of correspondence, filing and typing; stenographer-secretary, railroad experience as secretary to general superintendent, purchasing department steel corporation. K 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Southerner, 24, discharged soldier, graduate chemist, varied experience in positions of responsibility, including electrical, mechanical, and experimental; energetic, adaptable, and original; open for permanent position with a future where the above qualities are needed; to arrange interview address B 890 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN SEEKS OPPORTUNITY. Have you an opening for an ambitious young fellow 19 years old? High school graduate, has knowledge of stenography and typewriting, two years' general office experience; future essential. L 539 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (28) desires position with manufacturing establishment; city or out of town; practical knowledge of purchasing, selling, corresponding, production, receiving, shipping, &c. O 602 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, released from service, seeks connections with reliable firm; efficient stenographer, showroom experience; not afraid of work; references; moderate salary. G 540 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, light colored, honorably discharged, wishes position in clerical capacity, or as messenger in office; competent; best references. B. McD., 179 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) discharged from navy, seeks opportunity with reliable concern; has large business experience; references. S 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position with chance for advancement; has 3 years' banking experience; excellent references. B 884 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 22, knowledge of salesmanship, stock records, and clerical work, desires position. Box 837, 1,039 Gates, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, college education, released from service, desires position where there is opportunity to advance himself. L 559 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) energetic, possessing initiative and genuine ability, seeks permanent connection with future; salary secondary. W 364 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, ex-collegian, selling and executive ability, neat appearance and personality, desires reputable connections. W 362 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) educated, executive ability, experienced clerk, at present employed as foreman, desires promising position. S 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate; salesroom position desired with dress concern; assured future main object. W 374 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, American; ambitious; good appearance; would like to connect with reliable house, where there is chance to become salesman. S 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, thoroughly experienced in fur trade; can take charge of any department; best references. W 370 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, technical and business experience, desires position. L 453 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat appearance, high school graduate; clerical and cashier experience; best references. T 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position; 21 months' foreign service; honorable discharge. W. Ludwig, 175 East 89th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires anything; experienced office and bookkeeper's assistant. A 1046 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, import, export, stock, clerical experience. B. Flam, 354 East 3d St., city.

YOUNG MAN, 21, 4 years' shipping experience, desires responsible position. T 43 Times.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer, assistant bookkeeper, experience, reference, clothing experience. G 567 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Hebrew, neat, wishes position reliable firm; good at figures; in or outside work. K 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) wishes position, with advancement, in anything. Harry Perkins, 455 East 106th St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) prefers to work evenings at anything; best references. H. Friedenberg, 14 West 112th St.

YOUNG MAN, experienced salesman in ribbons and silks, desires position. K 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN, student of accounting, desires position as assistant bookkeeper. L 518 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, honorably discharged, wishes position at anything. G 539 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, experienced stenographer and office man. G 535 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 2 years' experience bookkeeping, selling, desires position. T 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school education, desires clerical position good firm. T 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat appearance, general clerk; salary $18. K 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position with dress house or resident buyer. K 102 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:

Millinery,
Millinery Trimmings,
Misses' Suits,
Shirt Waists,
Ribbons,
Corsets,
Games.

Apply at office of Superintendent, Mezzanine Floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

ALSO

Require women in various departments as saleswomen to serve several days a week, or if more convenient, from 12:30 until 6:30 P. M.; experience not necessary; beginners will be instructed; salary will be paid while learning; this presents an excellent opportunity to qualify for a permanent position in our regular staff. Apply to Superintendent.

ALTERATION DEPARTMENT REQUIRES FIRST-CLASS SKIRT AND GOWN HANDS. GOOD WAGES; PERMANENT POSITION. Apply all week, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY wanted by Jewish war relief organization; filing, typing Yiddish; bookkeeping desirable; some evening hours; must be intelligent, reliable, courteous, Sabbath observing; $15. A 636 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Good penman, accurate at figures; typist, experienced only need apply; salary $18 week. B 123 Times.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; pay $35 per month. Call 146 East 28th St., New York, today at 2 P. M.

BILL CLERK and assistant order clerk accustomed to ser

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

WOMEN AND EXPORTING.

Capable women, trained for executive responsibilities, are being sought for positions in foreign trade lines.

If you can appreciate what it means to you to possess a knowledge of foreign trade procedure, it will pay you to investigate the Downtown Group now forming to follow the well-known Course in Foreign Trade.

This is a complete intensive course of training in the fundamentals and principles of overseas trade. It includes twelve authoritative texts by qualified experts, a personal service adapted to the needs of the individual and twelve lectures by specialists, in foreign trade.

The Downtown Group meets Wednesdays at 5:30 P. M. at 116 Fulton St. Send for "Foreign Trade Today's Opportunity," a booklet containing full information. Your business address, please.

BUSINESS TRAINING CORPORATION, Dept. 144. 185 Madison Av., Phone Vanderbilt 3356. New York.

TRAINED WOMEN

are needed in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await trained women in these fields. Attend the first teaching session of a new class Monday, April 4, 6:55 to 7:55 P. M., and observe the teaching methods. No obligation to enroll. Write or telephone, (Cortlandt 1665,) for booklet "Opportunities for Women," and for details of the training class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in a few weeks the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. BOYD'S SCHOOL, 55 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.

ATTEND FIRST TEACHING SESSION of the new evening class in Business English on Thursday, April 3, from 6:05 to 7:55 P. M.; no obligation to enroll as a student. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Your English," and for details of the class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey.
No Registration Fee.
Call
You can place you at once. If you are employed and desire to BETTER YOUR CONDITIONS call and REGISTER. It COSTS NOTHING IN ADVANCE, only a few minutes of your time which I feel sure will be to your advantage.

The following is a partial list of positions now available:

STENO.-SECY'Y, engineering; uptown, $25.
STENO., Elliott-Fisher-op., $23, downtown.
STENO.-SECY'Y, uptown; small office $25.
STENO., real estate, $20.
STENO., bank, law, $20.
STENO.-BOOKKEEPER, Harlem, $23.
STENO., mfg. line, uptown, $22; opportunity.
STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping, $22.
STENO.-Assistant Bookkeeper, $25.
STENO., mercantile, $22.
STENO., automobile, $20.
STENO., insurance, $16.
STENO., bookcasg., $18; uptown.
Numerous positions, small office, $13-$16.
Beginners, $12.
TWIST-DRILLER, $18.
TRIMMERS, $13-$12.
FILE CLERKS, $15.
MAIL CLERK, pub. line, $18.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, Harlem, $12.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, uptown, $15.
OFFICE ASSISTANTS, downtown, $14.
Numerous positions, $12.
STOCK RECORD CLERK, $15.
TELEPHONE OP. AND TYPIST, $15.
FILE OR MAIL CLERK, $12; downtown position.
TEL. OP.-General Office Worker, $12.
BOOKKEEPER-STENO., Harlem, $25.
BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, $25.
BOOKKEEPER TYPIST, $20.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, electric, $20.
BOOKKEEPERS, ledger, $20, $18, $15.
INVOICE CLERKS, $15.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
141 Nassau Street.
MISS GRIFFIN.

Stenographers, $18-$20; semi-secretarial; dictaphone operators, $20; typists, $15; beginners, $10.

STENOGRAPHERS, across; splendid positions, superb firms, $10 $25; numerous typists' positions, switchboard operators, $12. Jump Agency, 87 Nassau.

BOOKKEEPERS, Bookkeeper-steno., bookkeepers-typists, $15 to $25. Acme Agency, 345 Nassau.

PARK ROW
PLACEMENT BUREAU,
3 PARK ROW,
Addie Brown, Prop.

STENOGRAPHER—Legal experience good firm essential; $25-$30.
STENOGRAPHER—Legal; not less than $27.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY — Hours, 9-5:30; rapid dictation; $25; advancement.
STENOGRAPHER—Produce brokers, $20-25.
STENOGRAPHERS—Numerous positions, $25-$27.
No registration fee.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 NASSAU. ROOM 600.
STENOGRAPHER, legal $20
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $18 to $22
TYPISTS, switchboard $12
BOOKKEEPERS $15

EFFICIENCY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 10 East 42d—Secretary-stenographer, editorial experience; proofreader-stenographer, publishing house, $30; 12 stenographers, $13 $22; dictaphone operator, $18.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.
Statistician, $1,800; librarian, $1,800; many other positions; stenog., typists, file clerks, &c.; register free.

STENOGRAPHERS — $12-$25; commercial, legal, accountants' stenographer, $15; clerks, typists. Tuton Agency, 93 Nassau St., 4th St. N.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; real openings for educated, refined American girls. Clark Agency, Beekman St. Cortlandt 1490.

BOOKKEEPING, stenographers, numerous positions; no registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 Wall st.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenotypists, typists. Perfect many excellent permanent and temporary positions.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Desk Room, $10-$25.

ATLAS AGENCY, Room 404, 132 Nassau.—Stenographers, $22, $20, $15; commercial law.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced railroad general bookkeeper or chief clerk; man holding similar position preferred; excellent opportunity for the right party; give age, experience, present position, and salary in first letter. W 660 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER.—Automobile tire; factory experience desirable, but branch house experience absolutely essential; must possess good education, together with unusual ability and tact; to take charge of Western territory with headquarters at Los Angeles; write stating experience and salary expected, to Box Y 274 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING AGENCY DESIRES TWO able, active young men; one to create and solicit smaller resort advertising, the other capable of assuming a limited managerial position in resort advertising and handling larger resort soliciting; both must have some experience. Address, with full details, age, references, experience, and starting salary, The Dorland Advertising Agency, Atlantic City.

ADVERTISING MAN in large retail clothing store; progressive, active, and possessing executive ability; splendid opportunity for advancement for the right man; only such need apply; state full particulars, including salary expectations. B 112 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN; only experienced men need apply. Call between 11 and 12, 9th Floor, 512 5th Av.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN.—A large manufacturing concern wishes to employ an active, energetic man, between 25 and 35 years of age, to assist in credit department; should have several years' experience in this line of work; in applying kindly state age, education and salary desired. B 24 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, experienced, good advancement. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. B 109 Times.

BERNHEIMER BROS., BALTIMORE,
WANT TWO BUYERS.
One for
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,
and the other for
LINENS, DOMESTICS, LININGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
WHITE GOODS AND WASH GOODS.
None but thoroughly experienced men need apply. There are no big jobs awaiting the right kind of hustlers. Ours is an "on-the-job-every-minute" department store doing a cash business only and catering to the masses, so must have efficient, quick, snappy, live wire men. Good drawing account, and besides bonuses on increase sales; also interest in profits to the right men. Communicate immediately with Isadore I. Wolf.

BOARD and room offered in exchange for evening and Sunday millers at desk of apartment hotel within easy commuting distance of city; references expected. Y 385 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry; write stating age, experience, and salary expected. G. G., 281 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER

Wanted by Christian firm, an assistant to accountant; prefer one who has kept general set of books; give full information as to past experience and qualifications, including all previous employers' names; state salary. L 549 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in office large manufacturing company downtown, man, age about 30 years, fully experienced in manufacturing accounting and capable of doing real effective work; must be competent, accurate, reliable, and good, rapid penman; state experience, references, and salary expected. L 550 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian manufacturing concern desires the services of a thoroughly accurate and rapid bookkeeper; must have excellent qualifications; steady advancement to right party; state age, experience and salary desired. B 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, accurate; active one preferred, with experience in real estate or insurance line. Address in own writing, stating age, experience, and salary, Room 1327, 30 East 42d St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, for large insurance agency; one familiar with casualty accounting preferred; give particulars and salary desired. K 721 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—Must be competent to take full charge of accounts; man with newspaper experience preferred. L 517 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant wanted, work Sundays in lieu of another day. Central Park Riding Academy, 434 Seventh Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, FOR LOCAL DEPARTMENT OF CHADMAN MANUFACTURES, ADJUSTERS, PARTICULARS, 1 TO 3, 803 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced, trial balance; good penman; references. Call store, 108 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography; state experience and salary. Machinery, 246 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED

BY WHOLESALE SHOE HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR BRIGHT WILLING BOYS TO ADVANCE; APPLY IN PERSON.

McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-29 Hudson St.

BOYS wanted who desire to learn stock brokerage business; high school graduates preferred; state religion, age, education, and experience. If any. Address "Brokerage," P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. G 441 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted to run errands and make themselves generally useful, by a wholesale fancy goods house; splendid opportunity for advancement. J. P. Cahen & Bro., Inc., 372 Broadway.

BOY, ambitious, Bronx; typist and sample carrier, good prospects. Answer in own handwriting, giving references; salary expected. Box L 536 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED
for general office work. Call
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
525 E. 141st St.

BOY, bright, willing, for office work; Christian firm; high school graduate preferred, excellent opportunity. B. C., 289 Times.

BOY to begin as messenger in growing institution; good opportunity offered to willing worker to advance himself; state age. Address Manager, 1421 Broadway.

BOY.—Bright and energetic, 17-19, for office work with opportunity for advancement, state salary and experience. B 111 Times.

BOY, bright, by large electrical firm; good future. Apply J Livingston & Co., Grand Central Terminal Bldg., Room 2717.

BOY, neat intelligent young American, 14-15, excellent opportunity. Will Jewelers' Service Assn., 16 Maiden Lane.

BOY.—Neat, ambitious, intelligent boy for steamship office. Apply Room 2606, 120 Broadway.

BOY in office of large concern; one with small experience preferred, but not necessary. Call 302 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY, bright, energetic, clean-cut, for office and errands; good opportunity for advancement. Room 1201, 116 West 32d St.

BOYS.—several openings for boys of good address. Apply 8:30 and 9 A. M. 100 Broadway, American Survey Co.

BOY, about 17 years old, intelligent, willing. Apply 8 A. M. Auditor, Mt. Sinai Hospital, 1 East 100th St.

BOY.—A large downtown law office, good salary, good opportunity.

BOY wanted; errands and general office work; must be 16. G 566 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MANAGER—College graduate; Lyceum attractions; excellent opportunity. Room 1535 Marbridge Building.

BUYER.

LARGE WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE DESIRES A BUYER FOR THEIR PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT. EXPERIENCED WITH ALL MATERIALS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY RIGHT MAN. ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED IN DRESS HOUSE NEED APPLY. B. D. 810 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUYER AND MANAGER for muslin underwear and negligee department; large specialty store handling medium and high-grade merchandise. E. E. Atkinson & Co., Minneapolis.

CHAUFFEUR.—Touring car; state age, nationality, previous employers, time in employ of each, salary expected. Don't answer this if you have not been chauffeur for private family. S 92 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 15 years' experience; desires private position; 10 years in position, obliging, careful, excellent reference. W 355 Times.

CHEMIST thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of starch and starch derivatives; only highest grade need apply; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 290 Times Annex.

CLERK, young man, capable, energetic and accurate, rapid at figures, wanted by a Christian manufacturing company, to assist in accounting department; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience and salary desired. B 24 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, about 25 years age, experienced, familiar with pay rolls, accurate at figures, good, rapid penman; state references, experience, and salary expected. L 530 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Day; hotel; temporary position; $65 month and meals. T 79 Times.

COATMAKERS.—Good; ladies tailor. S. Strauss, 242 Lexington Av.

COLLECTOR, with pleasing personality, some selling ability; good salary, liberal commission, must be willing to earn $40 weekly; state age and business experience if any. All references required. A 1045 Times Harlem.

CORRESPONDENT

for purchasing department, preferably with auto, hardware experience; thorough training handling quantity complicated detail work essential; state age, experience, salary expected. S. T. F., 103 Times.

CREDIT MAN.—The credit department of a large manufacturing company desires to engage a young man as traveling representative to investigate and develop credit relations; must be well educated and have a broad knowledge of credit granting and the kind of personality to readily adapt itself to handle delicate and important matters; applicant should be single or one not averse to traveling. B 22 Times.

CUTTER.—BY LARGE CHICAGO DEPARTMENT STORE FIRST-CLASS CARPET CUTTER AND ESTIMATOR; ALSO MEASURE MAN; BOTH EXPERIENCED IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE WORK; STEADY POSITIONS, GOOD SALARIES. W 387 TIMES.

DESIGNER.—Young man for designing textiles (one with some technical experience preferred. A 634 Times Downtown.

DIE SINKER, first class, wanted; must be able to estimate and design drop forge dies; in reply, give age, experience, references, and wages expected. Y 295 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, for chart and map work; immediate employment by the week, with possibility of permanent position with advancement; salary $25 per week. In answering, submit small sample of work, state experience, references, and give telephone address. Y 285 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Marine experience, to take charge of drafting room; excellent opportunity with reputable and patriotic organization; mention previous employment in detail. N. A., 801 Times Downtown.

DRUG CLERK.—Young man with some experience; need not be registered. Call between 12 and 4 P. M. 280 West 124 St., N. Y.

ENTRY CLERK.—Good penman and rood at figures; $15 per week. B 113 Times.

EXAMINER, silk, experienced, on piece goods. Dorothy Waist, 28 West 26th.

EXECUTIVE.

High-class man wanted by manufacturers of advertising novelties, to take full charge of business; must be a live wire, with thorough knowledge of up-to-date methods, progressive and with original ideas; excellent opportunity for the right man; no attention will be paid to communications unless complete details are given. B 320 Times.

EXECUTIVE

and sales correspondent wanted by large auto accessories firm doing national business; state age, experience, salary expected. L. T. R., 161 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FRENCH PROFESSORS wanted; native preferred; a wonderful opportunity is offered to men with experience and good knowledge of English; permanent positions under contract; must be willing to travel or stay in Baltimore or Washington, D. C. Address, with full particulars as to age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. G 403 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Permanent place in Westchester County for married man, gardening in Summer, drive car and general work in Winter. Apply A 641 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, willing to assist in other work; single. N. P., 257 Times.

HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENT for general hospital, 35 beds; experience as hospital superintendent absolutely required; salary $1,800 a year. Send written application to Dr. D. Roman, 1,004 South Fifteenhouse Square, Philadelphia.

INSPECTORS.—High-grade, thoroughly experienced on small, accurate, partly finished and finished, bench work; applicants must be familiar with machine operations as performed in a large manufacturing plant. Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken; five minutes from West 23d St. Ferry.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Men with six or more years of experience in instrument making and tool making should apply, in person or by mail, to the Board of Examiners, 500 Park Av., city, for positions in the city high schools to teach the trade; candidates must be citizens under the age of 41 years; maximum salary, $2,650; annual increment, $150.

INSTRUMENT MAKER wanted, all round, for the scientific instrument shop of educational institution near Boston; $100 per month. Y 323 Times Annex.

JANITOR and Porter; young colored man, married, no children; compensation $15 per week; 2 rooms, light, heat, fuel; good opening for a good man; must have first-class references. Call 145 West 42d St.

LARGE DRESS HOUSE

has splendid opportunity for right man to take charge of large out-of-town factory manufacturing children's dresses; only those thoroughly experienced need answer. K. E., 900 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK WITH PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY EXPECTED. B 107 TIMES.

LEDGER-CLERKS, experienced, and good on total balance; salary $18. Apply N. Lessman, Birdsong Bros., 391 Washington St.

MACHINIST to repair machines, dies, and do bench work. Sprague Electric, 528 West 50th.

MAN.—Kitchen and useful man. Apply in the morning, 24 East 94th.

MASSEUR.—Must be qualified to act as house detective in large establishment; man with wife preferred; state age, experience, height, weight, age, salary; etc. B 124 Times.

MECHANIC in private garage operating Mack trucks; references necessary. Streat Coal Co., Inc., East 150th St. and Harlem River.

MONEY COUNTERS WANTED, EXPERIENCED, FOR LARGE NEW YORK BANK; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD MEN TO OBTAIN STEADY POSITIONS; SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY AND PAST EXPERIENCE; IN REPLY STATE AGE, SALARY DESIRED, AND EXPERIENCE. P. O. BOX 23, WALL ST. STATION.

NIGHT TIMEKEEPER wanted from 4 P. M. to 12 P. M. in a large manufacturing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. C. S., 1393 Times Bronx.

NIGHT PORTER AND WATCHMAN; STATE SALARY; ONLY BEST OF REFERENCES CONSIDERED. B 118 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, intelligent young man, experienced in office detail, capable of assuming responsibility; this is a splendid opportunity; success depends entirely on ability shown; salary to commence, $20 per month; state full particulars. G 537 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 115 5TH AV.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright boy in publishing office; must be quick and willing to learn; salary $6. S 781 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—Good appearance. Apply 220 West 42d St, Room 1005.

OFFICE BOY; $10 to start; write, giving age, experience, references. K 117 Times.

PACKERS, WHOLESALE CLOAK HOUSE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. MAX RUBEL & CO., 136 MADISON AV.

PACKER on ladies' ready-to-wear. Leon Marx & Son, 114 Grand St.

PAINTERS.—First-class brush hands on high-grade automobile work; in your reply, state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

PHARMACIST OR PHYSICIAN, young and energetic, to travel on a salary basis in the interests of a well-known and strictly ethical pharmaceutical preparation; previous business experience desirable; an excellent opportunity for a man of ability who is able to show results. Apply, stating salary expected and with full particulars, to A 650 Times Downtown.

PRINTER.—Capable of taking charge medium-size plant; must understand imposition and be first class in every respect. A 645 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Old-established security organization offers most exceptional opportunity — commission basis — for men with wide experience, large following, or exceptional salesmanship ability. The proposition offered at this time will satisfy the highest-priced salesman in America. Tetol, L 437 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN, very high class, accustomed to making $6,000 and upward, investigate the earning power and modern practical methods of the book-selling business; we teach you by actual demonstration, saving your expenses while learning, and furnish you the opportunity of making from $1,000 to $500 PER WEEK; salary and commission. Parke, Austin & Lipscomb, 34 Church St.

SALESMAN wanted by one of the largest automobile soap manufacturers in the county, to call on jobber, dealer, and garage trade in New England; prefer a man thoroughly acquainted in this territory; good trade already established and fine opportunity for a live wire; salary or commission; in reply state age, nationality, experience. B 67 Times.

SALESMEN.

Honest, common sense, and ambition will net from $100 a week up in commissions; legitimate stock selling taught two or three days, then actual field demonstration; full co-operation until you earn above or more; references and $500 bond required. M. F., Times 2914 3d Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, heavyweight duty; pile fabrics coat house of national reputation will consider application high-class coat salesman, with established trade and strongest retail following for line of heavy plushes; or any other than coat salesman up-to-present season engaged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. Y 800 Times Annex.

SALES.—Wanted, a profit maker; not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in negotiating the sale of stock in an industrial company will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. B 755 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Local and resident out-of-town representatives to sell stock; those who have been selling to the retail trade or to professional men and have their confidence can obtain a connection with a prominent future; $50 commission a week if they can qualify. Phone 7287 Rector for appointment or write A 514 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Prominent ladies' coat house, specializing on pile fabrics, wants experienced coat salesman with entire and strongest following and established trade for N. Y. City; big man only considered; write fullest details personal letter; commission and drawing account. Y 389 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, BY FIRST-CLASS WELL-KNOWN SHIRT HOUSE, FOR NEW YORK STATE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; SALARY OR COMMISSION. B 109 TIMES.

SALESMEN wanted to sell Manchester shirts, (cotton, silk stripes, silk and cotton, satin stripe, tub and crepe de chenes,) on straight commission basis; state towns you have covered recently, whom with last, and lately. Miller Bros. Co., Bread and Wallace Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN, BY FIRST-CLASS WELL-KNOWN SHIRT HOUSE, FOR OHIO, INDIANA AND MICHIGAN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; SALARY OR COMMISSION. B 110 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Prominent cloak and suit house is open to engage salesman; must positively be $10,000 a year man; useless to apply unless you can submit convincing evidence of having produced $50,000 annual sales in New York State and Pennsylvania State; commission basis. Y 391 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED, with selling ability; have attractive opportunity for right men to qualify for important executive position with financial commission house paying high income on commission basis. Radon French & Co., 26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—An ambitious, energetic young man, well educated and refinement, to sell famous phonograph language courses to business people on salary and commission; must know how to approach people without previous introduction; state experience. B 104 Times.

SALESMEN who can earn $5,000 or over to sell new process chrome leather steel-studded auto tires, guaranteed five thousand miles, puncture proof, nonskid, blow-out, and rim-cut proof; commission; car owners preferred. Riase Process Tire Corp., 229 West 52d St.

SALESMAN, Manufacturers' Agents.—Manufacturer selling largest jobbers in N. Y. City, enlarging business, needs representative for trade, calling on hardware jobbers and stores, to carry line on commission. K 94 Times.

SALESMAN, acquainted with steamship companies, export-import, and insurance concerns, wanted by manufacturer's agents to sell typewriter carbon paper and ribbons on liberal commission or salary; references. W 356 Times.

SALESMEN who are calling on china, house furnishings and furniture department in different territories, wanted by prominent Italian import house for their Alsatier department commission. Leland Giorgi Co., 1 133 Broadway.

SALESMAN, one with heavy hardware and railroad supply experience, in New York and vicinity; state qualifications and salary expected; replies considered confidential. A 644 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by machine shop; one with large acquaintance in machinery line; good compensation to one who can land us the business; salary or commission. Y 339 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY OR COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 880, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMAN TO SELL COTTON WASTE WIPING RAGS AND CHEESE CLOTH IN GREATER NEW YORK; COMMISSION BASIS. APPLY BY LETTER. E. T. HALLOCK, 49 FRONT ST., NEW YORK.

SALESMAN, young, energetic hustler, well acquainted with department store and office trade, wanted to sell various staple lines of wearing apparel on commission; references required. W 348 Times.

SALESMEN.—Ex-service men; temporary position; salary basis; to sell memberships in national organization; preferably men with experience in advertising and insurance. T 61 Times.

SALESMAN, acquainted with drug and dept. store trade; carry up-to-date toilet requisite side line; commission; references required with letter of application. K 105 Times.

SALESMAN.—One who carries a line of children's wear, to handle a quick-selling wearing specialty as side line; only those who call on A1 trade need apply; commission. B 123 Times.

SALESMAN.—High-grade paint manufacturer can use another salesman in their city sales department; must have following; salary and commission. G 551 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, for popular working truck, 3 to 5 tons; drawing account against commission. Call Wednesday 10-12 A. M. 604 East 19th St.

SALESMAN.—Wholesale automobile tires, opening for a live man; one with car preferred; drawing against commissions; state full qualifications. B 108 Times.

SALESMAN to handle auto accessory, commission basis; new tool in class by itself; sells to jobbers and dealers; factory man here now. Y 377 Times Annex.

SALESMAN for side line of bracelets; commission basis; corset salesman preferred; those having big following. A 623 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experience travelling and acquainted with leather goods buyers, to handle a first class side line of ladies' belts on commission. W 333 Times.

SALESMEN, junior, experienced preferred, for popular motor truck; drawing account and commission. Call Wednesday, 10-12 A. M., 604 East 19th St.

SALESMAN.—Furniture salesman; preferably one accustomed to retail business; state qualifications, references, and salary desired. K 618 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN for New York, Pennsylvania, Eastern and Southern States, to carry sideline of men's hosiery; commission only. B 106 Times.

SALESMEN, automobile device, real merit, retailing $7 to $12; wide-awake men wanted to call on owners; liberal commission. Call Producers Agency Co., 329 Hudson St.

SALESMAN, for New Jersey, New York, and Long Island; one acquainted with the art embroidery trade preferred; commission. A 642 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young, experienced in skirt line; must be acquainted with the office trade; commission only. Apply after 12. Max Raphael, 27 West 30th.

SALES MANAGER, EXPERIENCED; ALSO CORRESPONDENT; BIG PROPOSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. EAGLE INK CO., 111-117 EAST HOUSTON ST.

SALESMAN, auto supplies; weekly commission basis. Telephone Bryant 2362 from 9 to 12 A. M. Reliable Ignition Sales Co.

SHIPPING CLERK, a man between ages 30-35, for wholesale carpet house; one who can direct a force of men and trucks; must be familiar with all shipping terminals; this is a good position if you can qualify. Write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Y 281 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER,

CAPABLE OF HIRING SALESMEN. WE ARE UNDERWRITERS AND FURNISH CAPITAL TO LARGE CORPORATIONS; $10,000 COMMISSIONS AS A MINIMUM PER ANNUM. WALL STREET, P. O. BOX 27.

SALESMAN.—To the salesman with a record for high achievements and capacity for further growth an exceptional attractive proposition is offered by an institution selling specialized banking service, which does an annual business of $25,000,000, and is now seeking representation in North and South Carolina; commission and drawing account; please make your answer specific in matters of experience and qualifications. B 122 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED. — Ten ex-soldier salesmen; manufacturers' agent can use ten good men, preferably in uniform, and who can or can secure the use of an automobile to introduce unique and selling automobile accessory; liberal commission and money-back guarantee; earnings limited only by ability to sell. Apply in person to room 67, 253 West 58th St., City.

SALESMEN CALLING ON GARAGES

wanted to sell an advertising service as a side line; liberal commissions and an opportunity to break into a field where real salesmanship brings big returns to producers; service system. American National Bank Building, Springfield and Belmont Aves., Newark, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SELLING AGENTS.—A factory with capacity thousand bungalow aprons daily wants selling agents on commission basis. Box 804, Fall River.

SOLICITOR.
EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN TO SOLICIT TEXTILE MILL ACCOUNTS FOR "FACTORING AND COMMISSION" HOUSE; LIBERAL SALARY; ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS WITH FULL DETAILS, B 321 TIMES.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CAN EARN GOOD MONEY DELIVERING TELEGRAMS. APPLY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 26 PARK PLACE.

SOLICITORS.—SALARY, $24 PER WEEK, IF YOU MAKE GOOD; HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, OR ANY PERSON OF NEAT APPEARANCE WITH EXPERIENCE SOLICITING FOR NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES; THE WORK IS PLEASANT; TERRITORY GREATER NEW YORK. APPLY MR. GORLING, 5TH FLOOR, THE EVENING MAIL, 25 CITY HALL PLACE.

STENOGRAPHER, with bookkeeping experience, by large manufacturing concern, about 25 years old, for future development; must have knowledge of system and modern office methods; fine opportunity to broaden and grow into excellent position; state age, salary expected, education, and experience. K 725 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping, to assist in office of large importing and exporting concern; closed Saturdays, open Sundays. Apply Chaitin & Bobrow, 132 West 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 20 to 30, clean-cut, with legal experience, to take rapid dictation in law office. A 649 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Former Sargent & Harmon men wanted; a very unusual offer, $50 a week and over commission for those who can qualify. Phone Rector 5298 for appointment. A 599 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN OF ABILITY CAN SECURE SMALL BLOCK OF STOCK OF GOING MANUFACTURING CONCERN FOR DISTRIBUTION SMALL LOTS TO SELECTED LIST OF CLIENTS; WILL BEAR THIS STRICTEST INVESTIGATION; LIBERAL COMMISSION. K 685 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Connecticut corporation, located in Connecticut, all Connecticut men, a permanent future for right man; have small amount control to place; salary and commission. Address W. L. Cunningham, Room 4, South Norwalk Trust Co., South Norwalk, Conn.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell stocks in the fourth largest independent oil refining company in the United States; $60 a week and over commissions to those who can qualify. Phone Rector 5295 for appointment, or write. A 639 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN resident in Syracuse, Schenectady, Albany, Springfield, Hartford, Boston, Portland, Trenton; excellent proposition and an unusual money maker; commission basis. Write A 513 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN in a going mining proposition; commission basis; an excellent proposition for a high-class man having clientele. W 385 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Leading all-year resort hotel wants high-class superintendent of service; must be fully capable, without any doubt. Address, with complete details as to age, experience, ability, references, (confidential,), Box 639, The Dorland Agency, Atlantic City, N. J.

TEACHER, assistant in bookkeeping, arithmetic, and English; must have had private business school experience; give age, experience, and salary desired. Address G 550 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNER wanted, with extensive experience on drop forging, and press work; give age, experience, and wages wanted in first letter. International Time Recording Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN, experienced on screw machine tools, gauges, &c., for fine instrument work; give age, nationality, salary, experience, and when can report. G 548 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and switchboard operator; must be experienced in both and rapid typist. Advertising and Selling, 131 East 23d St.

VIOLIN PLAYER wanted to learn how to teach school children in class work; steady work, good opportunity. Connecticut city. Apply for interview Wednesday, April 2, Baumann, 516 West 184th St., from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WALL PAPER MEN experienced in stock and shipping department; good wages, good chance for advancement. Robert Griffin Co., 157 West Side Av., Jersey City, N. J.

WINDOW TRIMMER AND CARD WRITER. One familiar with ready-to-wear line. David Straus Co., 685 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

YOUNG MAN wanted; large and old-established engineering and steam fitting jobbing house requires services of a first-class young man in pricing department; must be familiar with discount terms, accurate and rapid; good wages. G 562 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN

take charge of Superintendent's office; must be an able stock clerk, receiving, and typist; accuracy and quickness must be an essential factor to fill position; married man preferred; first-class references required. Box A 622 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTED BY A PROMINENT COTTON GOODS CONVERTER, TO ASSIST IN THE CONVERTING DEPARTMENT. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. L 548 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN.—Old-established insurance office has opening for ambitious young man, about 18 years of age; opportunity for advancement exceptional; prefer high school graduate; state age, schooling, and experience. O 420 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16-17, in our advertising dept. in a 5th Av. publishing house for clerical work; knowledge of typewriting essention; state age, salary and experience, if any. B 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN

with good office experience, accurate and thorough; state age, experience, salary expected. Y. P. W., 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16 to 18, office work, large concern; salary $8 to $10; excellent opportunity. Box 870 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN in sample department of woolen house; state experience and qualifications. R. B., 806 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Men wanted to become specialists. Practice from the start. Individual instruction in laboratory work by competent expert mechanics under graduate dental surgeons. Fully equipped laboratories. Day or evening. Porcelain casting included in the course. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 26 West 45th St., New York.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY

and take advantage of the peace-time opportunities now offered in executive, industrial, and public accounting. Our large staff of C. P. A.'s will teach you by HOME STUDY in a few months this highly interesting and profitable work. Low tuition, easy terms, simple methods. For particulars write, phone, or call. INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS' SOCIETY, 309 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our system; write for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.
ATTEND FIRST TEACHING SESSION of the new evening class in Business English on Thursday, April 3, from 8:05 to 7:55 P. M. No obligation to enroll as a student. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet, "Your English," and for details of the class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $35

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Stirling, Capt. Y., from Chief of Staff, 3d Naval District, to command the Connecticut.

Shapley, Cmdr. L. S., to the Wilmington.

Norris, Cmdr. A., to Tacoma, Wash., as naval inspector machine works, Todd Dry Dock Corp.

Barbar, Cmdr. S. A., from Naval Headquarters at London to United States W. O. force commander.

Stevenson, Cmdr. F. E. T., from R. S., New York, to the Troy.

Dublin, Cmdr. F. A., to duty in headquarters in London.

Poe, Lt. Cmdr. P. F., to the Pennsylvania as Fuel Engineer Off.

Powell, Lt. Cmdr. P. R., to the McKean as Executive Off.

Donelson, Lt. Cmdr. J. F., will report to Naval Operations.

Murphy, Lt. Cmdr. J. A., assigned to staff of Rear Admiral Wiley.

Gordon, Lt. Cmdr. S., to the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I.

Gibson, Lt. Cmdr. R., to command the Cyclops.

Nicolson, Lt. Cmdr. J. T., to command the Cassin.

Dibrell, Lt. Cmdr. A. G., to command the Tucker.

Smith, Lt. Cmdr. H. T., to command the Jacob Jones.

Fraser, Lt. Cmdr. H. C., to the U-117.

O'Keefe, Lt. Cmdr. E. J., to the U-148.

Junck, Lt. Cmdr. G. R., to the UB-88.

Lockwood, Lt. Cmdr. C. A., to the UC-97.

Wenger, Lt. Cmdr. R., to the U-111.

Wickham, Lt. Cmdr. W. C., to Headquarters in London.

Peterson, Lt. Cmdr. M. J., to Base No. 29.

Hartshorne, Lt. Cmdr. M. H., to Queenstown as Commander of Air Station.

Wellbrock, Lt. Cmdr. J. H., to Crew No. 13.

Leighton, Lt. Cmdr. F. T., to Eastleigh Crew No. 3.

Carson, Lt. Cmdr. V. H., to Base Hospital No. 3.

Shaw, Lt. Cmdr. H., to Crew No. 6.

Wyman, Lt. R. S., to Great Lakes Naval Radio School.

Whitehead, Lt. T., to the Montana.

O'Brien, Lt. J. J., to the Eagle No. 8.

Rane, Lt. A. E., to Puget Sound Yard.

Eldridge, Lt. M. H., to New York Yard.

Blackford, Lt. M. L., and Johnson, Lt. F. S., to the Montpelier.

Drane, Lt. P. M., to Mare Island Hosp.

Allen, Lt. G. S., to District Base at New York.

Kris, Lt. R. K., and Oppen, Lt. J. R., to Marine Expeditionary Forces at Haiti.

Walter, Lt. E. R., will command a cruiser and transport forces at Hoboken as supply officer.

Grover, Lt. F. W., to Hoboken on naval troop transport.

Dickson, Lt. S. H., Jr., to Hoboken as supply officer on naval troop transport.

Wells, Lt. T. S., to Asiatic Station.

O'Reilly, Lt. J., to N. P. O., at Hamburg.

Groff, Lt. C. C., to the Leviathan.

Reiter, Lt. F. P., to crew No. 3.

McConnel, Lt. R. E., to staff representative at Paris.

Howard, Lt. O. W., will report to cmdg. off. of naval unit at Lille.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., April 1: Lieuts. J. J. O'Connor, from 43d to 11th Insp. Dist., assigned to desk duty; E. F. Howe, from 5th Insp. Dist. to 43d Precinct; Sergts. Irvin Jones, from 6th to 13th; Frederick Mortensen, from 13th to 28th; Joseph Lewis, from 28th to 40th; F. F. Dietrich, from 40th to 4th; Matthew Colbert, from 26th to 4th; Frank Lewis, from 37th to 7th; William Vogler, from 40th to 20th; William Dwyer, from 20th to 40th; assignments to 4th Inspl. Dist. discontinued; D. F. X. Day, from 4th Insp. Dist. to 40th; Oscar Heller, from 7th Insp. Dist. to 40th; W. M. Doran, from 17th Insp. Dist. to 40th Patrol; W. J. Kennedy, from 20th to 40th; Frederick Heppenheimer, from 4th to 40th, to take effect on April 2; Roundsmen Schlang, from 2d to 74th, assigned to bicycle duty.

Temporary Assignments—Patrols: James Keane, 14th, to 4th, assigned to special monitor duty on 4th Insp. Dist. from 8 A. M. April 1 to 8 A. M. April 3; Patrol Corps men assigned to 4-8 at midnight duty for 30 days, from 8 A. M. April 1; Patrol for 15 days, from 8 A. M. April 1.

From precincts indicated to 9th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: T. J. Gaffney, 30; Edward Lawless, 25; J. C. Niles, 45; J. J. O'Neil, 46; J. J. Boesch, 119; William Mayer, 22; Henry Ihnen, 25; Michael Cronin, 40; C. A. O'Connor, 95; R. S. McVeigh, Traffic C.

From precincts indicated to 9th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: Louis Swerg, 1; Michael Reilly, 305; Hugh Burke, 37; Thomas McCoy, 42; T. F. Lynch, 42; Charles Forgel, 79; James Quinn, Bridge; J. J. Daniels, 18; Thomas Collins, 307; Edward Smith, 38; Augustus Voegler, 42; Raymond Ahles, 43; J. E. Mitchell, Bridge.

From precincts indicated to 7th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: Edward Potter, 27; Adam Geffen, 57.

From precincts indicated to 10th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: G. F. Menzie, 1; W. F. Goodhart, 85; J. J. Farnon, 103; M. C. Lee, 47; Daniel Delahanty, 30; William Vater, Traffic A.

From precincts indicated to 17th Insp. Dist. in raided premises: Thomas Larkin, 111; Joseph Callahan, 111; Ralph Dunham, 126.

From traffic subs. to office of the Traffic Division: Harry Behrs, Traffic A; Edward Ohaver, Traffic B; William Murraugh, Traffic B; William Flannery, Traffic B; Fr. Adamson, Traffic C; Edward Seeley, Traffic C.

From precincts indicated to Headquarters Div., to office of the Chief Clerk: Louis Grey, 38.

From precincts indicated to inspection districts as acting lieutenants, to duty as attendants: J. H. Reider, 2; J. J. Walsh, 6; P. D. Sloan, 4; J. J. Manning, 3; E. Jones, 9; C. H. Bridge, 4; R. A. Wilson, 10; Anthony Brady, 1; Benjamin Brannan, 18; William Mellan, 1.

Leave of absence without pay: Lieut. J. Noonan, 105 National Defense, 4; Special Roundsman Thomas Cleary, 5 days, from 12:01 A. M. April 1; Detective Sergeant John Walsh, 6, 15 days, from 12:01 A. M. April 1; Patrol, Third Grade, G. Quigley, Traffic, 278, to 29; Gunther Beake, Eng. 223, to Eng. 26; Fireman (Fourth Grade) E. J. Bertron, Eng. 230, to Engs. 15.

Revocation of temporary detail while on sick report, and transfer, 40 to take effect 8 A. M. April 1: Fireman, Engine of Steamer J. F. Moll, Eng. 229, to the Bureau of Fire Prevention, to Eng. 153.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARTERS FOR EIGHT married officers. Office Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., April 15, 1919, and then opened for construction of quarters for 8 married officers. Information on application.

The Civil Service.

City

The medical and mental examinations for automobile engineman will be held on April 3. There are seventy-four candidates.

The mental examination for promotion to court attendant, City Magistrates' Court, will be held tomorrow. There are thirty-eight candidates.

United States.

The United States Army Mine Planter Service will hold examinations on P 5 for the warrant officer grades of master, first mate, and second mate aboard army mine planters. About thirty positions are to be filled. The War Department has asked the United States Civil Service Commission to use its machinery for disseminating information relative to the positions and for distributing application blanks. The Secretary of the local board of Civil Service Examiners at the Post Office or Custom House in any city of the United States will supply any person interested a printed announcement containing full information as to requirements, salaries, allowances in addition to salaries, &c.) and with an application blank.

Education Notes.

Evening School 33, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, is open for its third term. Classes are being formed in English, civics, and speech improvement. Registration takes place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:45.

The qualifications for license as supervisor and substitute supervisor of construction classes have been changed. The supervisor will be placed on an annual salary; minimum, $1,800; maximum, $2,400; annual increment, $200.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended increases in the salaries of assistant inspectors of ungraded classes.

The Director of Attendance has been authorized to establish four additional districts. A district supervising officer will be appointed for each district.

A class will be organized in the Colored Orphan Asylum at Varbank, Dutchess County, N. Y., as an annex to P. S. 49; the Bronx.

A kindergarten class will be established in the Bethlehem Day Nursery at 249 East Thirty-ninth Street, as an annex to P. S. 116, Manhattan.

Fire Record.

A.M. P.M. Loss.
1:05—1,910 3 Av.; James Cleary..... Slight
11:25—686 Alden Place; Wm. Hartman. Slight
P.M.
12:50—214 E. 106 St.; not given..... Slight
3:30—1 E. 137 St.; J. Sergeant Cram.. $10
4:20—804 E. 141 St.; John Synners.. Slight
5:05—105 Pearl St.; not given..... $10
6:30—43 Orchard St.; not given..... Slight
8:50—135 E. 65 St.; Cornelius Bliss.. Slight
9:30—225 9 Av.; H. Delino..... Slight
11:50—1,382 Park Av.; G. Delmione.... Slight

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Low pressure prevails off the Atlantic Coast and over the Rocky Mountain region and high pressure is the rule over the great central valleys and the lake region and on the North Pacific Coast.

Temperature has fallen decidedly within the last twenty-four hours generally east of the Mississippi River, while west of the Mississippi River comparatively warm weather is general.

Within the last twenty-four hours there were light scattered snows in the North Atlantic States, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the mountainous districts of the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, and rains at points in Southern Texas and the Rocky Mountain region.

Fair weather was the rule elsewhere.

The outlook is for fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday generally east of the Mississippi River.

Temperature will fall Tuesday along the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts and it will remain low through Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region.

Temperature will rise Tuesday and Wednesday in the upper lake region and Wednesday in practically all districts east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong northeast with occasional weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong north and northeast, partly cloudy; South Atlantic Coast, fresh and strong north, fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Partly cloudy and continued cold Tuesday. Wednesday fair, with rising temperature.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and cold Tuesday. Wednesday fair, with rising temperature.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1919.	1919.	1918.	1919.
3 A. M. 47	31	4 P. M. 60	36
6 A. M. 43	32	6 P. M. 61	32
9 A. M. 47	33	9 P. M. 60	28
12 M. 62	35	11 P. M. 58	24

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 31; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years 42. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33; at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.73 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 8 P. M. it was 29. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 44 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.73 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises.....6:42 | Sun sets.....7:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water.		Low Water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:48	9:14	3:16	3:09
Governors Island	9:13	9:34	3:30	3:31
Hell Gate	10:36	11:15	5:08	5:14

Arrived—Monday, March 31.

SS Siboney, St. Nazaire, March 22.
SS Maui, Brest, March 18.
SS Alaskan, St. Nazaire, March 18.
SS Frederick VIII., Copenhagen, March 17.
SS Orduna, Liverpool, March 27.
SS Mongolian Prince, Havre, March 16.
SS Toyama Maru, Power, March 18.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, March 24.
SS Lake Butler, Matanzas, March 25.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Kentuckian	St. Nazaire	Mar. 21
Roma	Marseilles	Mar. 18
Henderson	Bordeaux	Mar. 19
Arizonan	Bordeaux	Mar. 18

DUE TOMORROW

Leviathan	Brest	Mar. 26
Ledger, F. Luckenbach	Bordeaux	Mar. 23
Philippines	Brest	Mar. 24
Liberator	St. Nazaire	Mar. 19

DUE THURSDAY.

El Oriente	Bordeaux	Mar. 24
Wilhelmina	Bordeaux	Mar. 25
Felix Taussig	Brest	Mar. 10

DUE FRIDAY

Ulua	Brest	Mar. 23
Orisaba	St. Nazaire	Mar. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Celtic, Liverpool	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mallory, Brest	9:00 A.M.	
Touraine, Havre	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Royal George, Liverpl	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabela, Greece	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Cretic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Venezia, Azores	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi, Genoa	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Clan Macphee, Cape Town	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Vasari, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, P'to Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Aquitania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
President Wilson, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Kingston	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Argonne, at Smyrna, March 20.
SS Hudson Maru, at Gibraltar, March 24.
SS Aldan, at Pernambuco, March 27.
SS Vesnonia, at London, March 30.
SS Plattsburg, at Liverpool, March 29.

Sailed.

SS Canopic, from Marseilles, March 29.
SS Tasmanic, from Gothenburg, March 27.
SS Exeter City, from Bristol, March 29.
SS Westford, from Plymouth, March 29.
SS Panonia, from London, March 29.
SS Dino, from Antwerp, March 28.
SS Athenic, from Genoa, March 19.

Passed.

SS Triumph, New York for London, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M. April 1, SS Celtic; at 7 A. M. April 2, SS Cretic, and at 7 A. M. April 5, SS Cedric.

France—Close at 1:30 A. M. April 1, SS Touraine.

Italy and Gibraltar—Close at 7 A. M. April 3, SS Giuseppi Verdi, and at 7 A. M. April 7, SS President Wilson.

Belgium—Close at 7 A. M. April 2, SS West Pool, and at 7 A. M. April 4, SS Aledo.

Portugal—Close at 9 A. M. April 4, SS Goa, and at 7 A. M. April 5, SS Roma.

Greece—Close at 9 A. M. April 7, SS Isabela, and at 9 A. M. April 10, SS Tallard.

Iceland—Close at 11 A. M. April 10, SS Lagarfoss.

Azores Islands—Close at 9 A. M. April 2, SS Venezia.

Madeira and Liberia—Sailings uncertain.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 6:30 P. M. daily.

Samoan Islands, Australia, and especially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura, April 3.

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Makura.....April 5.

Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—SS Empress of Russia.....April 5.

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Niagara, April 20.

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, close at 5:30 P. M. daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

Estates Appraised.

ADAMS, AMBROSE R., (Jan. 9, 1918.) Total estate, $350,868. Assets—Real estate, $4,000; cash, $573; personal, $1,559; stocks and bonds, $50,460; interest in Shreve & Adams, commission merchants, $247,024. His wife, Katie B. Adams of 375 Park Avenue, receives $185,398; daughters, Mabel A. Thompson of Greenwich, Conn., $25,000; Alma F. Adams of 375 Park Avenue, $50,000. His friend, Walter W. Taylor, gets the goodwill of the company, $38,251.

CUNNINGHAM, LYMAN H., (in the aviation service in Salisbury, England, Jan. 15, 1918.) Total estate, $49,097. Assets—Cash, $1,254; personal, $8,802; stocks and bonds, $27,328; trust fund of Lois G. Lyman, $11,574. Beneficiaries, his brother and sister, Frederick G. Cunningham of Rye, N. Y., and Lois M. Cunningham of 24 East Seventy-sixth Street, $13,141 each; uncle, Frank Cunningham of Miami, Fla., $13,102; Berzelius Society, Scientific School of Yale University, of which he was a member, $5,000.

HEYN, HERBERT A., of the law firm of Heyn & Covington, (March 30, 1918.) Total estate, $93,306. Assets—Cash, $1,188; personal, $32,944; stocks and bonds, $17,815; interest in the law partnership, $7,157. The estate goes to his wife, Frieda S. Heyn of 1131 Riverside Drive.

HOWLAND, WILLIAM R., (Feb. 27, 1917.) Total estate, $192,693. Assets—Cash, $1,052; personal, $34,414; stocks and bonds, $167,226; of the ten holdings, the larger are 218 shares of Standard Oil Co., $63,836; 180 shares of Lake Shore Consolidated, Inc., $18,000; 3,079 shares of Independent Corporation, $30,790; 385 shares of Breeze Hill Farms, Inc., $18,711; his wife, Ella M. Howland of 119 West Fortieth Street, receives life estate in $94,441 and personality of $733.

MAZZETTI, SOPHIA A., (Dec. 18, 1917.) Total estate, $110,614. Assets—Real estate, $104,125, including the premises, 103, 105, 107 West Forty-ninth Street, valued at $145,000; equity, $33,750; 140 West Forty-ninth Street, $18,500; 138 West Eighty-third Street, $12,000; 44 West 123th Street, valued at $30,000; equity, $15,000; cash, $4,172; personal, $2,192; to her husband, Antonio F. and Louis C. J. Mazzeti of 103 West Forty-ninth Street, $38,547 each, and daughter, Sophie M. C. Mazzeti, same address, $38,694.

MEYER, WILLIAM H., (Sept. 5, 1917.) Total estate, $256,706. Assets—Cash, $2,146; personal, $1,598; stocks and bonds, $212,355; of the fourteen holdings the largest is 1,184 shares of Beyer & Lange, wholesale grocers, $186,672; his wife, Clara B. Meyer of 307 West 107th Street, receives bequests aggregating $1,698 and life estate in $22,190.

MORRILL, MARY A., (Dec. 1917.) Total estate, $260,472. Assets—Cash, $2,108; personal, $7,885; stocks and bonds, which includes 1,064 shares preferred of Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Co., $165,812, and 1,250 shares common of the same, $62,500, and the balance in Liberty bonds. Of the thirteen beneficiaries the principal are her sons, Walter C., of 4 East 57th St., $25,681, and a life estate in $25,000; Henry H., same bequests; Alma C. Vermont Av., Washington, life estate in $51,875; Edward T. Morrill at 6 East 57th St., the same; daughters, Edna C. Beckwith, Cohasset, Mass., bequest of jewelry, $4,230, and life estate in $61,870; Louise Morrill of 6 East 57th St., bequest of jewelry, $3,550, and life estate in $61,870; another, Columbia Case of 6 East 57th St., life estate in $16,000; other relatives receive from $1,000 to $5,000 each.

BAUERVEIHR, JOHN L., (Feb. 18, 1918.) Total estate, $93,586. Assets—Real estate, $39,004; cash, $10,785; personal, $32,338; stocks and bonds, $12,560. His wife, Anna Bauerveih of 353 West 57th St., a joint life estate in $33,855, and a daughter, Louise B. Guthman, same address, same life estate and a cash legacy of $5,000; seven nephews and nieces receive $2,000 each.

SPINGARN, ELIAS, (Apr. 1, 1918.) Total estate, $2,296. Assets—Real estate, 44 West 90th St., $21,000; cash, $300; personal, $2,563; tobacco business of J. Spingarn & Co., 3 to 5 Burling Slip, $200,114. His estate goes to his wife, Sarah Spingarn of 52 West 90th St.

TILLOTSON, MARIE L., (July 31, 1918.) Total estate, $411,551, plus power of appointment in a trust fund of $250,000, making total $410,193. Assets—Real estate, $213,074. The property is in the Grand, Orchard, and Ludlow Sts. district. $65; personal, $46,895; stocks and bonds, $155,212. Principals of the thirty-two beneficiaries are: Society for the Destitute Blind, $20,000; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Mary's Lodging House for Girls, Tuxedo Hospital, Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Physicians $4,000 each; Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, $10,000; second cousins, William E. Wainwright, 104 East 38th St., $20,000; Charlotte H. Wainwright, $120,253; friends, Richard C. Kent, $25,412; Edwin C. Kent, $20,000; Margaret Grieve Wainwright of 37 East 28th St., $18,684; Mary Hall, 20 Gramercy Park, $10,325. She gave $15,000 to each of the following friends: Rebecca Wetmore, 57 West 57th St.; Elizabeth R. Newton, 571 Park Av., and Mrs. Duncan Kennedy of 58 West 57th St.; Mrs. Lucy Brown of Cal., and Mrs. Susan H. Metcalf, Cedarwild, Ardsley, while other friends received from $5,000 to $5,000 each.

Wills for Probate.

BELKNAP, FRANK D., (March 19,) 417 Riverside Drive, President of the Rapid Addressing Machine Company, leaves all of his property to his wife, Louise Belle Belknap, and directs the executors to continue his control of the addressing company and to pay the dividends or income from same to his wife, unless they should decide it be for the best interest of his wife to sell his controlling interest in the company. The value of the estate is not given.

PREY, JOSEPH, (March 23.)—Bequests of $300 each are made to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, Hospital for Incurables of Cincinnati, Ohio; the Leo House, 347 West State Street; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, at 213 East Seventieth Street; Kolping House, at 160 East Eighty-eighth Street, and Capuchin Order of 107 Pitt Street. The residue of the estate is left to relatives of the deceased. The value of the estate is given at $5,000 in real and over $20,000 in personal property.

KANE, ELLEN, (March 5.)—To St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-sixth Street is left $750, and a like sum is left to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in East Twenty-ninth Street, near First Avenue; $350 to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, and a like sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and the St. Vincent de Paul Society connected with St. Stephen's Church. After leaving $2,000 to her brother, John Kane, she directs that the residue of her estate be divided among the servants of Twenty-ninth Street, near Second Avenue; $350 to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, and a like sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and the St. Vincent de Paul Society connected with St. Stephen's Church. After leaving $2,000 to her brother, John Kane, she directs that the residue of her estate be divided among the servants of Twenty-ninth Street, near First Avenue; $350 to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, and a like sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and the St. Vincent de Paul Society connected with St. Stephen's Church. After leaving $2,000 to her brother, John Kane, she directs that the residue of her estate be divided among the servants of Twenty-ninth Street, near First Avenue; $350 to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, and a like sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and the St. Vincent de Paul Society connected with St. Stephen's Church.



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Cretic.....April 2 | Adriatic.....April 27
Megantic...April 18 | Celtic.....April 30
Baltic.....May 6
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Orduna.....Apr. 8
Caronia.....Apr. 15
Carmania.....Apr. 19
Royal George.....Apr. 26
NEW YORK

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock Certificate No. G76400 for 10 shares in the name "Caroline E. Gregory." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. Caroline E. Gregory, care Robinson & Orr, 410 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

LOST—Gold sunburst set with 5 diamonds, while going from Astor Hotel in taxi to Hotel Woodward 4th to Rector-sts.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Miss C. King, Apartment 11, 50 West 42nd St. Phone Morningside 5520.

LOST—Stock, 10 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred certificate B-14624, registered in the name of Mrs. Edna Billings Reynolds. Finder please notify Babcock, Hamilton & Co., 1 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Left on train arriving at Freeport 6:03 P. M., March 25, package containing G. S. liberal reward. H. Macdonald, Onslow Place, Freeport, L. I. Telephone 518-W, Freeport.

LOST—Pin seal, gold edge purse in Belle Claire Hotel, Sunday evening, March 30, contents valuable to owner; liberal reward. E. Pelletier, 201 West 50th.

LOST—Diamond earring, black onyx setting, between 8th Av. and 155th St. and Riverside and 120th St.; finder can be suitably rewarded. Mrs. A. Schwartz, 500 West 124th.

LOST—Black overcoat, lightweight, Feb. 21, between Vanderbilt Hotel and Grand Central Station or in taxi; reward. "ELLAS," return G. A. Scott, Inc., 79 5th Av.

LOST—Black wallet containing $300 in cash and important papers; finder can keep cash between 42d and 46th Sts. on Broadway; liberal reward; no questions asked. John F. Sisto, 120 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond screw earring, Saturday afternoon, on Broadway, 7th Av. subway, or in department stores; liberal reward. Return 48 Finch, 1358 Broadway, Room 4.

LOST—A small bundle containing 2 embroidered collars and some blue serge on 8th Av., between 59th and 50th Sts. Kindly return to Mrs. Martin, 104 West 65th.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, Hotel Vanderbilt, Broadway, Lenox Av. subway. Saturday night; return 17 Manetta Lane; receive reward. Room 805.

LOST—On March 31, pigskin pocketbook containing money, between 148 East 82d and 64 East 80th. Reward if returned to 51 East 62d.

LOST—Two South Ferry 5% bonds, due April 1, 1919, coupons Nos. 248 and 249. Liberal reward if returned to Wm. Strauss, 604 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Chamois bag, containing $250, between 176th St. and Audubon Av., 204th St. Kindly return to Civic Club, 14 West 12th. Reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Reward for return of pearl and diamond brooch lost Sunday, March 30, on Madison Av. car, northbound, or in 61st St. going east 437 Madison Av.

LOST—In taxi taken at Grand Central Saturday night, March 29, black cloth coat trimmed with fur; reward if returned to 9 East 63d St.

LOST—Monday, gunmetal mesh bag, money, 5th Av. bus, or between corner 46th and 48th. 40th, liberal reward; no questions asked. 41 West 40th St.

LOST—On Saturday evening, a brown fur collar, near 52d St. and 5th Av., or 62d St. and Park Av.; liberal reward. Phone Plaza 3481.

LOST—Sapphire and diamond ring, lost Saturday, between Vanderbilt Theatre, Plaza Hotel, and Chatham Hotel. Charlton Co., 674 5th Av.

LOST—Broadway car, near Battery, March 21, fat case and eyeglasses. Frank Cotter, 255 West 99th St.; reward.

LOST—Bar pin, 5 diamonds, platinum setting, Broadway, between 145th and 151st Sts.; reward. J. Siegel, 328 West 151st.

LOST—Gray Fox, 7th and 8th Sts., Av. and 125th St.; reward. J. Smith, Phone 264 Morningside.

LOST Friday, March 28, at Commodore Hotel baker bag, platinum bar pin; 4 pearls, 3 sapphires; reward. Phone Chelsea 9183.

LOST—Skunk necklace lost in taxicab Saturday night; reward; return to 273 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Telephone 3770 Bedford.

LOST—Saturday, March 29, diamond bar pin, with sapphire in centre. Reward. Address B 102 Times.

LOST—Gentleman's diamond ring on Saturday evening; liberal reward offered. B 128 Times.

LOST—$10 reward if returned to Hippodrome, beaver muff; lost balcony, Sunday afternoon.

LOST—Near Washington Place, envelope containing letters. Reward if returned to 125 Washington Place, Apartment 2B.

LOST—Ivory dog brooch, at 149th between subway, elevator Sunday; reward. Helen Hawkins, 236 W. 69th.

LOST—Beaded bag near Brooklyn Bridge containing money, keys; reward. H. Wells, School 118, Ellery, nr. Throop Av.

LOST—Gold bracelet watch, Broadway, north. Barnard, 7 West 34th; liberal reward.

LOST—A gold pendant, with pearls and garnets; family heirloom; reward and no questions asked. B 129 Times.

LOST—Gold watch, [illegible]; reward. M. H. [illegible]. B 866 Times Annex.

LOST—Music roll with music in taxi. Return 500 West 180th. Lipman.

$500 REWARD—For large single pearl pendant, with small diamond leaf ornament at top; lost March 29, vicinity Broadway, 39th-42d Sts. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD for solitaire diamond ring, set in platinum, with diamond-studded shank; lost about March 12th. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Purse with money, Madison Av. and 116th St. Apply advertisement, receive purse and contents upon identification. Y 876 Times Annex.

FOUND—Over three weeks ago, a diamond brooch. Owner address Box L 556 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small cream collie wolf dog; reward given finder. 256 East 35th St.

THE ONLY

Original Worcestershire Sauce is manufactured solely by Lea & Perrins. Refuse imitations. They are inferior in quality to the famous

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

to which has been given a world wide reputation.

HISTORY ILLUSTRATED. — This week's MIDWEEK PICTORIAL, newsstands 10 cents, shows how our soldiers are welcomed. Historical demonstrations in beautiful etchings; 14 full pages, 27 pictures. Something worth while. Published by New York Times Co.—Advt.

HYLAN'S PHYSICIAN MAY GET HEALTH JOB

Dr. Frank Monaghan, Mayor's Private Doctor, Expected to be Named for City Office.

STATEMENT BY COPELAND

Present Commissioner Formally Announces Intention to Resign In Near Future.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, in a statement issued yesterday, said he intended to resign "within a reasonable time" in order to return to private practice. His statement led to the report that Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, Mayor Hylan's private physician, would be Dr. Copeland's successor. Dr. Copeland said he knew nothing of this.

The name of Dr. Monaghan has cropped up whenever the position of Health Commissioner has been vacant. When Mayor Hylan took office it was reported that Dr. Monaghan would be his Health Commissioner. Dr. J. Lewis Amster was appointed, and when he resigned, charging, among other things, that Mayor Hylan had attempted to issue orders to him through Dr. Monaghan, the name of the latter was again mentioned for the vacancy.

In his statement yesterday Commissioner Copeland said:

"I intend to resign from the office of Health Commissioner, but my resignation is not yet in the hands of the Mayor. There is no hurry about the matter and I will continue in the position until the Mayor has the opportunity of picking my successor.

"When I accepted the position of Health Commissioner I did so through patriotic motives. The war is now over and no such condition exists. It is no easy job to look after the welfare of so many people.

"I held the position at the sacrifice of more than $1,000 per month and I have made up my mind to look after my personal affairs. The Department is in excellent condition and my resignation is purely from personal motives."

It was rumored yesterday that Dr. Copeland would resign on April 10, and when asked if he would leave by the end of the month he said that it would probably be more than a month before he left his post.

Adding to his statement Commissioner Copeland said that his resignation was not prompted by criticisms of his department. Ever since the accession of Mayor Hylan the Health Department has been a storm centre of criticism. When Mayor Hylan demanded of Health Commissioner Amster that he abolish forthwith the specialized bureaus of the department, public interest in the latter centred itself in an opposition to the part of civic, social, and labor organizations which led to the abandonment of the plan.

Mayor Hylan was committed to the plan of borough autonomy when he entered office and a plan of borough autonomy has been carried out under the direction of Commissioner Copeland. There was strenuous opposition to the plan of borough autonomy on the part of S. S. Goldwater and other experts. Dissatisfaction was also expressed by labor and civic organizations and by individuals on the separation of the Division of Industrial Hygiene from the Bureau of Preventable Diseases as well as on the Commissioner's handling of the influenza epidemic.

FUND FOR PHILLIPS EXETER.

Alumni to Raise $2,000,000 to Enlarge and Strengthen Academy.

Plans were made at a meeting of representatives of the Alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy at the D. K. E. Club, 30 West Forty-fourth Street, last night, to raise a fund of $2,000,000 for the enlargement of the school and the increase of its revenue.

Letters were sent out last night to 6,000 alumni asking that subscriptions be sent to the New York office of the alumni at 25 Nassau Street. One million dollars is to be set aside to increase the income of the school and $1,000,000 to be used for the building of a student infirmary, a student union and additional dormitories.

It was announced that among those supporting the movement are Thomas W. Lamont, William Boyce Thompson, George A. Plimpton, Ogden Mills, Dr. D. H. McAlpin, C. W. McAlpin, Arthur H. Lockett, William R. Barbour, D. G. Brown, and John C. McCall. Plans for a campaign for funds among the alumni were laid more than two years ago, but were suspended because of the war.

TO TRY FRICKE FOR TREASON

American Citizen of German Birth Is Charged with Aiding Spy.

Albert Paul Fricke, an American citizen of German birth, will be placed on trial for treason in the Federal District Court tomorrow morning. This is the first case involving treason to the United States in time of war to be brought to trial in this district since April, 1917. Judge Julius M. Mayer will preside at the Fricke trial, and the Government prosecutor will be De Lancey Nicoll. Thomas J. O'Neill is Fricke's lawyer.

Before this country entered the war Fricke was the American agent for a German toy and block making concern. He is charged with having aided and abetted the activities of Commander Hermann Wessells of the German Navy, who the Government alleges came to this country in the Winter of 1917 to act as an official spy for the German Government. Fricke is also charged with having been identified with the financing of Wessells's activities.

BETTING FAVORS SWEITZER.

Three Leading Candidates Claim Victory in Chicago Election.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Fist fights and rough-house tactics marked the closing hours today of the wildest Mayoralty campaign in the history of Chicago. On the eve of the election the managers for Mayor William Hale Thompson, Robert Sweitzer, and Maclay Hoyne are all claiming victory. Sweitzer's backers say he will win by more than 150,000; Hoyne's camp sticks to 100,000 as the majority that will sweep the independent candidate into office. Thompson headquarters modest figure his Honor's margin at 50,000; the Mayor himself says it will be 200,000.

Betting favors Sweitzer, the Democratic nominee. It is reported that his backers have been offering 6 to 5. A big Thompson pool, which was to have been thrown into the betting ring today, failed to materialize.

Miss Kate Turtherford, a former Thompson worker, who was speaking for Hoyne today at a sidewalk meeting, was assaulted by a man wearing a Sweitzer button, who disappeared in the crowd before the police could arrest him.

There is more interest in the election than for many years, and a record vote is expected. It is believed that more than 700,000 ballots will be cast. There will be 35,000 workers at the major candidates watching the polls to prevent any crookedness. In addition, the Labor Party will have 5,000 men on hand on its own account. The Mayor last night offered $1,000 to any one detecting pollution of the ballot box.

DINE HEAD OF WISE FUND.

Daniel P. Hays Gets Loving Cup for Work for American Judaism.

Daniel P. Hays, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Isaac M. Wise Centenary New York Campaign, was the guest of honor at a luncheon yesterday given by the Administrative Committee at the Lawyers' Club, in recognition of his work in the campaign.

Among those who spoke of the services of Mr. Hays in the conduct of the campaign were Philip J. Goodhart, Honorary Chairman, and Ludwig Vogelstein, Vice Chairman. Ben Altheimer, Vice Chairman, on behalf of the Administrative Committee, gave Mr. Hays a loving cup in honor of his work for American Judaism. Another cup was given to David M. Bressler, Director of the New York campaign.

Telegrams congratulating Mr. Hays and the other members of the organization were received from Jacob H. Schiff at White Sulphur Springs and from J. Walter Freiberg, National Chairman of the campaign.

CAPTAIN INDICTED FOR MURDER AT SEA

Federal Grand Jury Also Names His Son, Second Mate, Under Same Charge.

RETURNS 7 OTHER COUNTS

Officers of Barkentine Puako Accused of Felonious Assault and Maltreatment of Crew.

Captain Adolph C. Pedersen of the American barkentine Puako, and his son, Adolph E. Pedersen, second mate, were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury on a charge of murder on the high seas. Adolph, the son, and another son, Leonard, who was first mate, were also indicted for felonious assault and maltreatment of the crew of the Puako during a trip from Victoria, B. C., to Cape Town, which began April 27 and ended Aug. 27, 1918.

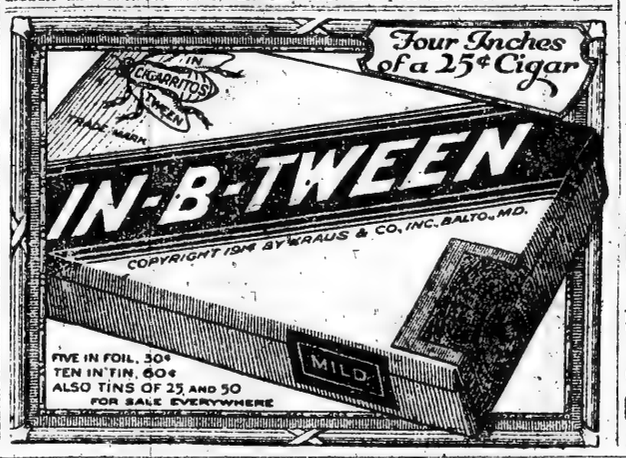
When the crew arrived at Cape Town complaints were lodged with the American Consul, who placed the Pedersens under arrest and shipped them to Brest for further shipment to these shores. The murder charge is based on the death of Axel Hansen, a seaman, who cast himself into the sea on Aug. 6, and who later asked to be picked up. The Captain, it is alleged, refused to aid him and Hansen clung to the log rope until his strength failed and he was drowned.

On divers days, says the indictment, between May 4 and Aug. 6 the defendants, with intent to cause Hansen's death, beat him, gave him insufficient food, and inflicted upon him other cruel punishment, which so affected his mind and body that, fearing for his life and being unable to escape, he cast himself into the sea. When he called for help the defendants "did neglect and refuse to render aid, help, and assistance" and he was left to drown.

Seven other indictments against the defendants charge them with other lesser crimes. The defendants will plead today.

Towing Disabled Steamer Here.

BOSTON, March 31.—The Norwegian steamship Ocean, reported in distress 150 miles off Cape Cod, was taken in tow for New York, her destination, by the Coast Guard cutter Ossipee today. The cutter found the vessel disabled by engine trouble and pounding in heavy seas. The Ocean, of 2,852 gross tons, left Liverpool March 13 with freight.





BUCKWOOD

It's the new

E&W

COLLAR

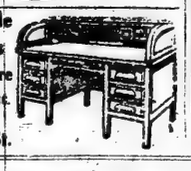
Coming soon!

HATCH—
a good idea for Easter.
Eat
SALTO NUTS
It's a healthful habit.

Hatch he pays the Parcel Post

35th St. at Herald Sq. | B'way at 30th | B'way at 45th

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.



Stetson Hats



Youthful determination and spirit are this hat's greetings to the Spring.

It's "Headease," too, which assures perfect fit and 100 per cent hat comfort.

Colors: Seal Brown, Olive, Ivy, and Oxford Mixed.

Wallach-Stetson $7

Stetson Hats, $7, $8, $10 and up

New Spring Style Book on Request

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

245-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Transportation Facts Are Established

For sound, practical reasons and the best use of your money, why not make an attempt to verify the facts before deciding whether you will spend two or three thousand dollars for an ordinary automobile, or invest in a Twin Six Packard with all that a Packard can give you

A LEADING transportation expert has said that most automobiles are built on theory and bought on personal opinion.

Transportation is now a science. It is a science that applies to your own car whether it carries you across the Continent or merely from your home to your office or serves your family or friends in their daily activities.

It would astonish the average car owner to see a scientific test of his car in its relation to the whole question of transportation.

We say the whole question because advantages are claimed and economies cited for certain parts of a car or special phases of the question.

It is only by treating the problem as a whole that we get the facts.

For example, a man may have his eye filled by economy of gasoline and tires, and he may throw away more on engine tinkering than he saves on both these items.

He may get speed at the cost of vibration that racks and wrecks his car.

He may get lightness at the expense of safety or dragging weight at a heavy up-keep charge.

If he gets power when he wants it he may have to pay for it when he doesn't use it.

While passenger cars were bought as luxuries alone, it was difficult to get consideration for the facts.

Just as today the average automobile for family use is a compromise, an amateur job from the standpoint of scientific transportation; its advantage in one direction offset by loss in another.

When corporations buy Packard cars for the transport of their executives, there is something for the average car buyer to think about.

That is the result of expert analysis of all the factors.

It is a matter of business.

When will the purchase of the family car be regarded as a business transaction?

The Packard people are transportation experts; they have more to tell you on this subject than any other organization in the world. You can ask them to discuss your car problems without obligation. It is to your interest and profit to do so.

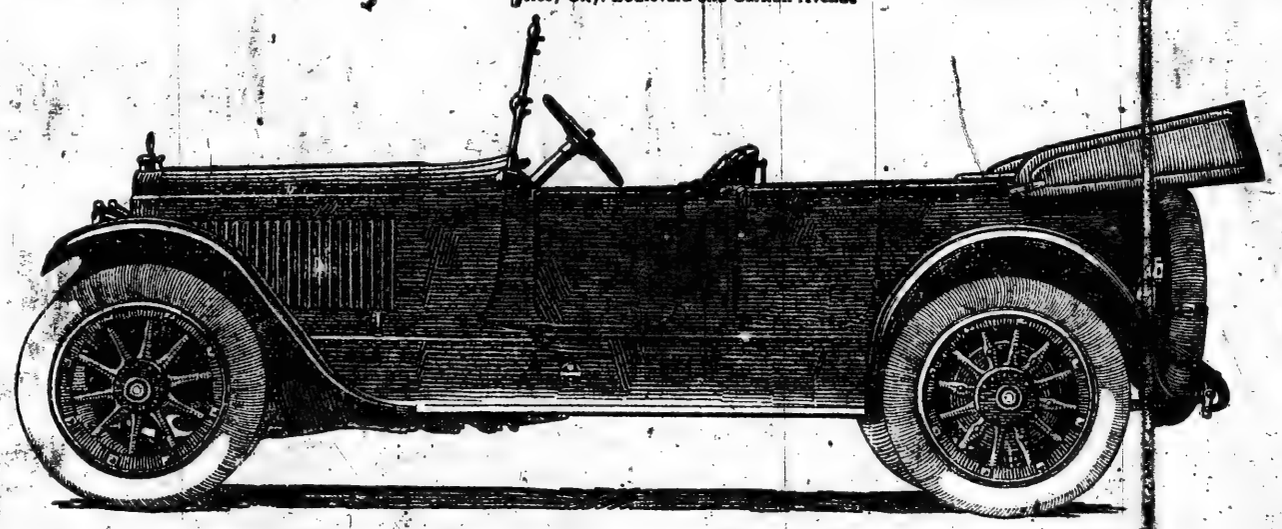
"Ask the Man Who Owns One"

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *Detroit*

Packard Motor Car Company of New York

1861 Broadway

Brooklyn: Flatbush and 8th Avenues
Paterson: 489 Broadway
Plainfield: 628 Park Avenue
Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Hartford: Washington Street at Park
New London: 391 William Street
New Haven: 204 York Street
Springfield: 832-34 State Street
Jersey City: Boulevard and Carlton Avenue
Pittsfield: 121 West Street
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.



WHAT the tailor has joined together; let not bungling busheler put asunder, or the delicately poised balance of a garment may be gone. The custom tailor's try-on I give you dodges beforehand that ripping, racking, ruinous "busheling" (alteration) afterward, which characterizes garments made-by-the-bushel.

If clothes tailored to individual measure cost you more, you might possibly subordinate Quality to Economy. But—I charge you only $30 to $55, same as you must pay for any manufactured suit of the second class, for only Custom Tailoring can be truly first-class.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Slashing Swank

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
20 Years On This Corner

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly warmer, northwest winds today; Thursday fair, warmer
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,348. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

CHICAGO BY 17,600 ELECTS THOMPSON; GOES 'WET' 2 TO 1

Sweitzer, Democrat, Close to Mayor, but Hoyne, Independent, Far Behind.

"DRYS" CAUGHT NAPPING

Their Vote 144,032 to 391,260 for the "Wets" on Unofficial Returns.

LABORITE GETS OVER 50,000

Williams Wins Democratic Mayoralty Nomination Over Preston in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

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The vote was: Thompson, 257,888; Robert M. Sweitzer, (Dem.,) 240,288; Maclay Hoyne, (Ind. Dem.,) 110,898. John Fitzpatrick, the labor candidate, received more than 33,000 votes.

The total vote on the ousting of saloons on May 1 was:

No—Men, 266,529; women, 124,731; total, 391,260.

Yes—Men, 67,707; women, 76,325; total, 144,032.

When the first returns came in, it seemed likely that it would be a neck and neck race. For a time, with only a few precincts in, Sweitzer led by a margin as high as 900 votes. Then the Thompson tide set in. Every batch of new returns added hundreds to his lead.

It was evident early that Hoyne was not to be a factor. At labor headquarters it was declared to be significant that Fitzpatrick, the candidate of the Labor Party, had polled [illegible] votes.

Albert Flies to Paris to Urge Brussels as Seat of League

PARIS, April 1.—Albert, King of the Belgians, who arrived here today from Brussels by airplane, came, according to the Intransigeant, to plead the cause of Brussels as the seat of the League of Nations.

King Albert reached an aviation camp near Paris soon after noon.

SENATORS DEFY ALBANY LEADERS

Women, Led by Mrs. Whitehouse, Factors in Causing Republican Split.

DAVENPORT LEADS RADICALS

Holding Back of Health Insurance and Bills Protecting Women Workers Causes Break.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Republican majority in the Senate will become a minority unless a revolt in the Republican ranks which has been smoldering for some time, but burst into flame at the Senate session today, is either quelled or averted through conciliatory measures.

Four Republican Senators were involved in the insurgent move at today's session. There are twenty-nine Republican members in the Upper House. Twenty-six votes, a majority of the entire membership, are required for the passage of bills or for any decisive action of importance, so a defection of four would leave the Republicans short one vote in the necessary working majority. Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida, erstwhile progressive candidate for Governor and regarded by many as the ablest man in the Senate, leaped into the fray today as leader of the insurgents. The other insurgents were [illegible]

CHARGE AGENTS OF DRYS INSULT MANY TRAVELERS

Bitter Complaints Made of Invasion of Cars by Detectives in Virginia.

WOMEN'S ROOMS SEARCHED

North Carolina Mayor Protests Indignantly to Railroad Administration.

HINES SENDS A WARNING

Virginia Commissioner Is Notified to Curb Action of His Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Scores of complaints charging harsh and unwarranted search by prohibition agents of train passengers traveling through dry territory have been filed with the Railroad Administration. The correspondence on the subject covers a period of more than five months.

Allegations of cruel and insolent conduct on the part of State prohibition detectives are made from many parts of the country. Most of the correspondence, however, deals with instances said to have occurred in Virginia. Women traveling through that State are declared to have been searched as they lay in their Pullman berths at night. Every portion of the Pullman cars is said to have been investigated, even the ladies' dressing rooms.

In one instance a man is said to have been blackjacked by a prohibition agent while traveling through dry territory. Sidney Peters, the Virginia State Prohibition Commissioner, stoutly defends the conduct of his administration and denies that his agents are acting unjustly. He asserts that "hundreds of persons" would testify to the "carefulness, gentility, and discrimination" of the prohibition searchers. The Railroad Administration [illegible]

Call All German Party Chiefs to Decide on Danzig Policy

ZURICH, Switzerland, April 2.—In view of fresh negotiations over the Danzig question, the German Cabinet has decided to gather the chiefs of all parties of the National Assembly at Berlin tomorrow to reach an agreement as to the policy that is to be followed, according to an announcement by the German Propaganda Service.

ENTENTE TROOPS MOVE ON HUNGARY?

Said to Have Landed at Constanza, and May Go Up Danube to Budapest.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CITY

Prague Hears Population, Facing Starvation, Hopes for Intervention by the Allies.

LONDON, April 1.—It is reported from Bucharest that Entente troops are being landed at Constanza, on the Black Sea coast, on their way to Hungary, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News today.

The expeditionary force of the Allies landed at Constanza, in Dobrudja, and whose destination is said to be Hungary, has disembarked at a town thirty-two miles east and a little south of the Danubian town of Cernavoda on the right bank of the river. A railway destroyed in November, 1916, by the retreating Rumanians, but probably since then re-established, connects Cernavoda with Constanza, or Kustenji, which is otherwise isolated.

From Cernavoda the troops, if destined for Hungary proper, can embark on river boats at Cernavoda and ascend the Danube, taking the path of the British monitors of a fortnight ago, up to Budapest, a distance of 450 miles.

If their mission be to cement Rumania's occupation of Transylvania their route would be across the Danube on the pontoon bridge, which has taken the place of the steel and stone structure [illegible]

WILSON GETTING LEADERS TOGETHER; SAAR AREA MAY BE FRENCH 5 YEARS; LEAGUE COVENANT REVISION READY

MANY ADDITIONS TO DRAFT

Document as Completed Probably Made Public By End of Week.

MONROE DOCTRINE "SAFE"

Assurance Is Given That America Has "Nothing to Fear" on That Score.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS EXEMPT

Withdrawal from League Provided For—Suggestions from Here Considered.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—The work of revising the covenant of the League of Nations has been completed by the Drafting Committee and the Peace Conference Commission on the League of Nations, of which President Wilson is Chairman, will take the matter up this week, probably tomorrow or Thursday. It is even reasonable to suppose that the whole covenant as revised will be made public by the end of the week in the form in which it will go into the peace treaty.

Many changes have been made, but that does not mean at all that the

Italy Again Puts Forward Her Frontier Claim; Joint Peace With Germany and Austria Possible

PARIS, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Settlement of Italy's frontier question contemporaneously with that of France was insisted upon today by Premier Orlando at a conference with President Wilson just before the Council of Four convened to discuss the Italian frontier question.

The Italian Premier asked the President whether he did not think it advisable to have an informal exchange of views on the Italian problem, especially the Adriatic phase of it, before it was presented to the council. The President replied that he shared this view, but owing to pressure of work had been unable to study the Italian question personally. However, he promised to do so.

Premier Orlando's suggestion of a simultaneous settlement of the frontier questions involves a joint peace with Austria, a plan which is favored by the American delegation if it does not cause too much delay. In this connection, the American Boundaries Commission expects this week to conclude its report on all boundaries, including those of Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

FRANKFORT MOBS LOOT AND BURN

Courts Stormed, Police Station Fired, and Criminals Set Free.

STATE OF SIEGE AT MINES

Troops Advance to Protect Ruhr Workers from Terrorists —Critical at Essen.

LONDON, April 1.—Serious rioting took place yesterday at Frankfort-on-the Main, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Crowds at-

SAY LLOYD GEORGE IS LENIENT TO FOES

French Now Accuse Him of Favoring a "Soft Peace" for Germans.

POLAND TRUSTS WILSON

Some Diplomats Indulge in Talk of a Franco-German-Russian Alliance.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 31.—The [illegible] con-

WILSON WARNS COLLEAGUES

Tells Them Time for Talk Is Over—Results Are Wanted.

MORE PROGRESS YESTERDAY

New Formula Is Proposed to Satisfy French Desire for Reparation.

OLD SAAR SCHEME REVIVED

Latest Idea Is to Let France Control Valley Until Her Industries Are on Their Feet.

PARIS, April 1, (Associated Press.)—What is construed as a warning that the world could not long countenance further delay in the adjustment of peace was delivered to the allied Premiers and military representatives of the associated powers by President Wilson yesterday.

It is learned that [illegible] late hour on Monday he arose during the conference, taking place in Premier Clemenceau's room at the French War Office, and solemnly assured the delegates of his belief that they should do all in their power to bring together the issues which the delegates at the conference on peace before their differences might be [illegible]

It is understood that [illegible]

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The New York Times.

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☞ For full weather report see Page 13.

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It was evident early that Hoyne was not to be a factor. At labor headquarters it was declared to be significant that Fitzpatrick, the candidate of the new workingmen's party, had polled more than 50,000 votes.

The names of John M. Collins, Socialist, and Adolph G. Carne, Socialist Labor, were also on the tickets for the mayoralty.

Threat to Delay Returns.

Mayor Thompson put the leaders of other tickets in an attitude of protest today when he ordered that no returns of the election should be given out until released by his Chief of Police. The announced purpose of this move was to counteract any possible manipulation of votes by election officials. The Mayor's advisers said they were afraid that early returns would show him in the lead and that the ballots might be tampered with before they got to the City Hall.

This "fraud cry" resulted in vigorous objections made at the Mayor's office and that of Chief of Police Garrity. County Judge Scully, Roger Sullivan, Alfred Austrian, a representative of the Labor Party, and others protested. Chief Garrity conferred with the Mayor on the subject, and at 5 o'clock the Mayor changed his mind and said he would give out the returns as soon as possible.

"The election altogether was the cleanest and most satisfactory in the history of the Election Commission," said Chief Clerk James F. Sullivan. "It is remarkable that such was the case in view of the heated campaign and the predictions that clashes would take place in all sections of the city. Nearly 700,000 votes were cast, which is by far the greatest number in the history of the city."

At the office of the Chief of Police only one direct charge of fraud was made. This came from a family of five that tried to vote and found that five other persons had voted in their names. At Hoyne headquarters there were many complaints of fraud and intimidation.

Big Change From 1915 Vote.

CHICAGO, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Today's vote shows a big change from that of four years ago, when Thompson defeated Sweitzer by a plurality of more than 147,000. Much of the big vote which the Mayor received four years ago but lost today went to State's Attorney Hoyne, a Democrat, who ran as independent by petition.

Late tonight, after no concession of victory from the Sweitzer headquarters had been issued, it was said that Sweitzer adherents were investigating the action of the Mayor in ordering policemen to take the police returns to his office in the City Hall before the result was made known.

Mayor Thompson in a statement attributed his success to the confidence of the voters in the Republican Party.

The Mayor made his campaign on his record in office and on pleas for Republican Party support on the basis of national party lines.

His principal opponent, Sweitzer, and Hoyne, independent, both severely criticised the Mayor and referred to Thompsonism" and its war record. The Mayor's reference to Chicago as "the sixth German city," his refusal to issue an invitation as Mayor to Marshal Joffre, and his promise of police protection to a gathering of members of the "People's Council of Democracy and Terms of Peace" were urged Against the Mayor by his opponents.

Late returns showed that the Democrats had elected Henry Stuckart City Treasurer by 20,000 or more and James T. Igoe City Clerk by about 8,000. The Republicans elected Harry A. Lewis Judge of the Superior Court by about

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget. Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleeper Daily. Reservation—The Plaza.—Adv.

Albert Flies to Paris to Urge Brussels as Seat of League

PARIS, April 1.—Albert, King of the Belgians, who arrived here today from Brussels by airplane, came, according to the Intransigeant, to plead the cause of Brussels as the seat of the League of Nations.

King Albert reached an aviation camp near Paris soon after noon.

SENATORS DEFY ALBANY LEADERS

Women, Led by Mrs. Whitehouse, Factors in Causing Republican Split.

DAVENPORT LEADS RADICALS

Holding Back of Health Insurance and Bills Protecting Women Workers Causes Break.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Republican majority in the Senate will become a minority unless a revolt in the Republican ranks which has been smoldering for some time, but burst into flame at the Senate session today, is either quelled or averted through conciliatory measures.

Four Republican Senators were involved in the insurgent move at today's session. There are twenty-nine Republican members in the Upper House. Twenty-six votes, a majority of the entire membership, are required for the passage of bills or for any decisive action of importance, so a defection of four would leave the Republicans short one vote in the necessary working majority. Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida, erstwhile progressive candidate for Governor and regarded by many as the ablest man in the Senate, leaped into the fray today as leader of the revolt. The other insurgents were Senators George F. Thompson of Niagara, Ross Graves of Erie, and J. Samuel Fowler of Chautauqua. Senators Thompson and Graves have become known as aggressive fighters, possessed of telling ability in debate.

What happened today was not altogether unexpected. While there has been no open outbreak in either branch of the Legislature, recent conferences of Republican Senators held behind closed doors have been anything but peaceful. The storm that broke at today's Senate session is ascribed in part to the activities of a delegation of women, led by Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, well known at the Capitol, through her successful fight for woman suffrage. The women have been contending for the enactment of a health insurance bill and a series of other measures for the protection of women in industries at the present session.

Today a delegation on which were Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. Helen M. Leavitt and Miss Grace Phelps, had interviews with Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and President pro tem. J. Henry Walters of the Senate, which were said to have been anything but satisfactory to the women, who demanded that the measures in which they were interested should at least be reported from committee so that they could be debated and brought up for a vote on the floor of the Senate and Assembly. The women, representing the Women's Joint Legislative Conference and the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, after their talks with Speaker Sweet and Senate Leader Walters, announced that a mass meeting would be held in New York City at Cooper Union on Monday night under the auspices of the Women's Joint Conference and the State Federation of Labor to protest against "machine politics in the Legislature."

The flare-up in the Senate occurred over the Health Insurance bill, which was introduced by Senator Frederick M. Davenport, but fully a dozen other bills, decidedly controversial, are involved in the row.

Senator Graves is interested in a bill providing for water power development under State auspices, which has the backing of the Mayor's Conference, but has made no headway in the Legislature, though it was introduced on the opening day of the session. Senator Fowler has a Municipal Ownership bill, also backed by the Mayor's Conference. This bill was one of the measures placed under ban of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee at its recent conference here. Senator Thompson is chiefly interested in public service reforms and is the Anti-Saloon League's Bone Dry Prohibition Enforcement bill, which also has been marked for slaughter.

All these factions are a unit in opposing what they regard as an attempt on the part of the leaders to prevent discussion and action in the open on bills in which they have a vital interest. They have served formal notice on the Senate that they will move to have the Senate rules set aside so as to permit action to have the measures wrested from the control of the standing committees where they have been pigeonholed. Lieutenant Governor Walker announced yesterday afternoon that he would rule in an insurgent appeal to set aside the present rules when the Senate begins work tomorrow.

Senator Davenport opened the fight with a demand for a full and free discussion on the floor of the Senate of his Health Insurance bill. He asked Senate Leader Walters what he was going to do to facilitate such a discussion.

"The Senator is premature in pressing

Continued on Page Five.

9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
The correct store hours of MacGibbon & Co., 5 West Fifth Street, are from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. The store is one door from Fifth Avenue.—Advt.

CHARGE AGENTS OF DRYS INSULT MANY TRAVELERS

Bitter Complaints Made of Invasion of Cars by Detectives in Virginia.

WOMEN'S ROOMS SEARCHED

North Carolina Mayor Protests Indignantly to Railroad Administration.

HINES SENDS A WARNING

Virginia Commissioner Is Notified to Curb Action of His Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Scores of complaints charging harsh and unwarranted search by prohibition agents of train passengers traveling through dry territory have been filed with the Railroad Administration. The correspondence on the subject covers a period of more than five months.

Allegations of cruel and insolent conduct on the part of State prohibition detectives are made from many parts of the country. Most of the correspondence, however, deals with instances said to have occurred in Virginia. Women traveling through that State are declared to have been searched as they lay in their Pullman berths at night. Every portion of the Pullman cars is said to have been investigated, even the ladies' dressing rooms.

In one instance a man is said to have been blackjacked by a prohibition agent while traveling through dry territory. J. Sidney Peters, the Virginia State Prohibition Commissioner, stoutly defends the conduct of his administration and denies that his agents are acting unjustly. He asserts that "hundreds of persons" would testify to the "carefulness, gentility, and discrimination" of the prohibition searchers. The Railroad Administration, through its counsel, John Barton Payne, as well as Governor Westmorland Davis of Virginia, has warned the Prohibition Commissioner that his men must act within legal authority and be tactful when dealing with women.

It is said in Washington by an authority familiar with Virginia politics that the position of Governor Davis is delicate, as he voted against prohibition, and fears that if he institutes an investigation of a case without the details being absolutely substantiated, the Prohibitionists might raise the cry that the Governor was endeavoring to break down the structure they have raised by law.

According to the correspondence which has poured into the Railroad Administration, the "dry" agents have been no respecters of persons. While they take the position that it is chiefly the professional "bootleggers" with whisky for ultimate sale that they are after, letters show that John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and the late Pembroke Jones, the New York and Wilmington, N. C., capitalist, were both surprised in their Pullman compartments by anti-liquor detectives. Mr. Jones complained to the Railroad Administration. Mr. Williams is said to have told the detective that he had no legal authority, and to get out of the car.

North Carolina Mayor Indignant.

The latest instance of search in Virginia which has attracted marked attention, and was alluded to in Richmond dispatches yesterday, concerns a complaint from Parker Quince Moore, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., that ladies from Wilmington were subjected to the most humiliating treatment while traveling through Virginia at night. A letter which Mayor Moore wrote to the Railroad Administration, reads:

City of Wilmington, N. C.,
March 8, 1919.

To Hon. W. D. Hines, Director General, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I am inclosing a clipping which speaks for itself. One of our most prominent women was subjected to this treatment a few weeks ago. She was awakened in her berth by thugs in the guise of officers, and with a searchlight and pistol in her face, the demand was made if she had any whisky.

Another lady of this city, the wife of a prominent official, returning home from the North, suffered the indignity of having her grip searched and her lingerie removed in a supposed search for whisky, and when the thugs, called officers, did not find any liquor, they proceeded to appropriate wearing apparel which pleased their fancy. The lady alluded to, upon opening her grip, found that every new purchase she had made North had been stolen.

These dastardly acts are perpetrated, I understand, between Washington and the North Carolina State line. There was a time when the good women of our city and nation felt secure while traveling upon a Pullman car, but the time is now here when they must have a protector while occupying a berth upon lines controlled by the great United States Government.

My State and city enforce the prohibition law, but we do not permit mens—God save the mark—to violate the sanctity of the home or the sleeping quarters of the womanhood of the land. I respectfully call upon you, Sir, to direct that these cowardly assaults upon sleeping men and women passing through the State of Virginia be discontinued. There can be no objection to the enforcement of the

Continued on Page Four.

ALL THE GLORIES OF SPRING—Visit the MANOR, Asheville, N. C., April-May. Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate.—Advt.

Call All German Party Chiefs to Decide on Danzig Policy

ZURICH, Switzerland, April 2.—In view of fresh negotiations over the Danzig question, the German Cabinet has decided to gather the chiefs of all parties of the National Assembly at Berlin tomorrow to reach an agreement as to the policy that is to be followed, according to an announcement by the German Propaganda Service.

ENTENTE TROOPS MOVE ON HUNGARY?

Said to Have Landed at Constanza, and May Go Up Danube to Budapest.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CITY

Prague Hears Population, Facing Starvation, Hopes for Intervention by the Allies.

LONDON, April 1.—It is reported from Bucharest that Entente troops are being landed at Constanza, on the Black Sea coast, on their way to Hungary, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News today.

The expeditionary force of the Allies landed at Constanza, in Dobrudja, and whose destination is said to be Hungary, has disembarked at a town thirty-two miles east and a little south of the Danubian town of Cernavoda on the right bank of the river. A railway destroyed in November, 1916, by the retreating Rumanians, but probably since then re-established, connects Cernavoda with Constanza, or Kustenji, which is otherwise isolated.

From Cernavoda the troops, if destined for Hungary proper, can embark on river boats at Cernavoda and ascend the Danube, taking the path of the British monitors of a fortnight ago, up to Budapest, a distance of 450 miles.

If their mission be to cement Rumania's occupation of Transylvania their route would be across the Danube on the pontoon bridge, which has taken the place of the steel and stone structure destroyed in 1918, and is eleven miles long, leading to Petenei on the left bank. Thence a railway running eighty-five miles due west reaches Bucharest, from which place two railway lines run to the North, there the passes of the Transylvanian Alps.

Budapest Faces Starvation.

PRAGUE, March 30.—The Communists have set up a reign of terror in Budapest, according to M. Krn, a member of the Czechoslovak Mission to Budapest, who returned here today. The stocks of food in the Hungarian capital are sufficient for only ten days, and only 300 head of cattle are coming into the city daily, instead of the normal 3,500. Famine is feared, while the coal situation also is grave.

The population of Budapest, M. Krn adds, hopes for intervention by the Allies.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.—An order issued in Budapest by the new Hungarian Government provides that jewels and precious stones the value of which exceeds 2,000 crowns shall be surrendered without payment to the Communist Government.

PARIS, April 1.—Reports received from Budapest by the American peace delegation indicate that the new rulers of Hungary are giving assurances that they are anxious for peace on all fronts and that the new army they are creating is directed toward the maintenance of order, and not for purposes of aggression.

The new Hungarian officials are attempting to draw a distinction between Communism, which they say they are trying to practice, and Bolshevism. They declare they are not copying the Russian program, but are forming distinctly different policies.

VIENNA, April 1, (Associated Press.)—A report received here from Prague, Bohemia, says that at a mass meeting of Social Democrats a resolution was passed to form workers' councils everywhere and to begin a struggle for dictatorship by the proletariat.

GERMAN MOVE IN AUSTRIA

Assembly President and Women Members Going to Vienna.

BERLIN, March 31, (Associated Press.)—Konstantin Fehrenbach, President of the German National Assembly, will make an official visit to Vienna during the Easter holidays, the Zeitung of Berlin says, to get into personal touch with leading Austrian politicians.

Several women members of the Assembly will leave Tuesday for Vienna to open personal relations with women members of the Austrian Legislature and the organizations of women in Austria.

WILSON GETTING LEADERS TOGETHER; SAAR AREA MAY BE FRENCH 5 YEARS; LEAGUE COVENANT REVISION READY

MANY ADDITIONS TO DRAFT

Document as Completed Probably Made Public By End of Week.

MONROE DOCTRINE "SAFE"

Assurance Is Given That America Has "Nothing to Fear" on That Score.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS EXEMPT

Withdrawal from League Provided For—Suggestions from Here Considered.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—The work of revising the covenant of the League of Nations has been completed by the Drafting Committee, and the Peace Conference Commission on the League of Nations, of which President Wilson is Chairman, will take the matter up this week, probably tomorrow or Thursday. It is even reasonable to suppose that the whole covenant as revised will be made public by the end of the week in the form in which it will go into the peace treaty.

Many changes have been made, but that does not mean at all that the original document has been torn to pieces or robbed of any essential part. The revision has been a work of addition rather than elimination, and it is safe to say that everybody who approved the covenant in its original form will be even better satisfied with the amended covenant, also that many of those who were dissatisfied with the original will find the revision adequate and entirely satisfactory.

Special features concerning the revised charter which may be safely predicted are that it contains a clause specifically restraining the League from dealing with the internal affairs of any State, and a clause providing for withdrawal from membership after due notice, probably two years.

The revision does not contain the clause requested by Japan concerning the equality of races.

As to the Monroe Doctrine, nobody is allowed to say at this moment whether the specific naming of that doctrine as a thing exempt is in the covenant or not, but there is full assurance that America has nothing to fear on that score.

A cabled memorandum from ex-President Taft on that and other points was submitted to the committee yesterday.

Elihu Root's proposals, contained in his letter to the Republican National Committee, have also been received here.

Root Amendments Considered.

PARIS, April 1.—Commenting on the six amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations suggested by Elihu Root, it was stated today by one of the legal specialists associated with the American Peace Conference delegation that he believed all the amendments were acceptable to the American delegation.

The suggestion that the American representatives sign the covenant with the reservation that the United States

Continued on Page Two.

Italy Again Puts Forward Her Frontier Claim Joint Peace With Germany and Austria Possible

PARIS, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Settlement of Italy's frontier question contemporaneously with that of France was initiated upon today by Premier Orlando at a conference with President Wilson just before the Council of Four convened to discuss the Italian frontier question.

The Italian Premier asked the President whether he did not think it advisable to have an informal exchange of views on the Italian problem, especially the Adriatic phase of it, before it was presented to the council. The President replied that he shared this view, but owing to pressure of work had been unable to study the Italian question personally. However, he promised to do so.

Premier Orlando's suggestion of a simultaneous settlement of the frontier questions involves a joint peace with Austria, a plan which is favored by the American delegation if it does not cause too much delay. In this connection, the American Boundaries Commission expects this week to conclude its report on all boundaries, including those of Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

FRANKFORT MOBS LOOT AND BURN

Courts Stormed, Police Station Fired, and Criminals Set Free.

STATE OF SIEGE AT MINES

Troops Advance to Protect Ruhr Workers from Terrorists —Critical at Essen.

LONDON, April 1.—Serious rioting took place yesterday at Frankfort-on-the Main, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Crowds attacked the police station, released the prisoners, and set fire to the building, but order was eventually restored.

BERLIN, April 1, (via Copenhagen.)—Among the prisoners released from the police station in Frankfort by a mob on Monday were numerous criminals. During the evening shops were plundered, and there was shooting in various parts of the city.

According to advices received here, the new and old courts of justice were stormed and the records and furniture were thrown into the street and burned.

The riots started through the arrest of a woman, but the real cause, it is believed, was the shortage of food in Frankfort.

Regarding reports that disturbances of large proportions are likely to break out suddenly in Berlin, the Lokal-Anzeiger learns from a representative of the Government that any such movement will be suppressed with ruthless severity. A tendency among some bourgeois elements to lean toward the Spartacide movement, the newspaper adds, has been frequently observed in recent days.

The Government has decided to proclaim a state of siege in the Ruhr industrial district. Troops are advancing to that region to protect the plants and their workers from the terrorists.

Although the authorities said today that it was untrue that preponderating numbers of miners had joined the new Miners' Union, experts admitted that the situation was fairly serious. Throughout the Ruhr district the workmen are willing to work, but are powerless before the Spartacides and have joined in their demands for a 50 per cent. increase in wages and 300 marks bonus. The Boobum miners are striking because the mine owners refuse to pay them the same wages for a six-hour day as for a seven-and-one-half-hour day.

ESSEN, March 31, (Associated Press.)—Delegates from the revolutionary miners, representing 195 mines, have voted at a meeting here to begin a general strike on April 1 and not take up work again until their demands are fully complied with. The vote was 467 to 3.

The miners' demands embrace the immediate introduction of a six-hour day, including the time spent in entering and leaving the mines; a 25 per cent. increase in wages, recognition of the council system, the immediate release of political prisoners, the immediate creation of a revolutionary workmen's militia, and the immediate dissolution of the existing volunteer corps; the disarmament of the police in the mining districts and payment by the nation for the days during which the miners are on strike.

The miners sent a message to the governing council at Budapest containing brotherly greetings and the declaration that they were inspired by the victory of their Hungarian comrades over "the accursed class," adjuring them not to rest until they had overcome all their enemies. They further announced that they would fight shoulder to shoulder with their Hungarian and Russian brothers with all means in their power to compel the establishment of a Socialistic Soviet Government, in the conviction that they could break the yoke upon the proletariat of all countries.

The men adopted the title of "General Miners' Union." All their old organizations have been disbanded.

The decision of the revolutionary miners to strike spells almost certain stoppage of work, since they are in the strong majority in the Ruhr district, and have been trouble makers from the start. They were the first to demand the socialisation of mines in Prussia.

A statement has been issued from official sources on the coal production. There was a reduction in January of 25 per cent. below the October figures, and a six-hour day, it is pointed out, would result in a further reduction. With such a diminution in the coal supply, Germany could only furnish sufficient coal for her own needs. Every householder would thus feel the effects of the shortage, and German competition in world trade would be damaged severely.

STUTTGART, April 1.—A bourgeois counterstrike has begun here as a reply to the general strike of workers. Most of the shops are closed, railroad and postal services are suspended, and gas works and electric power plants have been shut down.

Public Christian Final Session Concert Hippodrome Sunday evening, April 6th.—Adv.

SAY LLOYD GEORGE IS LENIENT TO FOES

French Now Accuse Him of Favoring a "Soft Peace" for Germans.

POLAND TRUSTS WILSON

Some Diplomats Indulge in Talk of a Franco-German-Russian Alliance.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 31.—The fear of continental European nations with boundaries touching Germany, particularly France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, has been from the start of the conference that peace would be made too easy for Germany and not safe enough for them. This fear not only still exists, but is becoming more acute every day. There has been one remarkable change, however, in the attitude of these States specially concerned. At first their dread was of the leniency of President Wilson toward Germany. Now it is the leniency of Lloyd George they fear, and that is putting it very mildly.

A bit of dialogue which occurred in the Council of Ten between Lloyd George and President Wilson was repeated to me today as evidence that President Wilson is not so determined on a "soft peace" for Germany as Lloyd George. It was on the day the Territorial Commission made its report and recommendations on the Polish boundary. One feature of this report was that the eastern boundary of the strip of land intended to give Poland access to the Baltic should be far enough east to include within the Polish territory the railroad line running straight from Warsaw to Danzig. This short cut line between the Polish capital and the proposed Polish port clips off the western tip of East Prussia, running through the towns of Soldau, Rosenberg, and Marienburg in that territory.

Lloyd George immediately protested against giving this bit of territory with its German population to Poland. When the British Premier finished his remarks President Wilson told him and the other members of the Big Ten that his "points" were never intended to be used as an argument against a country's right of natural development; that Poland must have such a right, which included a seaport with direct access to it.

Poland's Faith in Wilson.

From that moment Poland has been putting all its faith on Wilson and France and distrusting Lloyd George. However, the question raised that day concerning the Polish boundary was not settled then, but was referred back to the Territorial Commission, where it is still under discussion.

The Czechoslovaks have a similar fear of Lloyd George. The western boundary of the Bohemian section of this new State, as recommended by the Territorial Commission, gives it as natural frontiers the Erzgebirge at the northwest, between Bohemia and Saxony, and the Böhmerwald Mountains at the southwest between Bohemia and Bavaria—in other words, the mountain range all along that part of the new State's boundary which is contiguous to Germany. But such a boundary would include a fringe of German-speaking people living east and south of those mountains. Lloyd George, protesting, would push the Czechoslovak boundary off the mountain crest down on the Bohemian plain, near Prague. So this new State and Poland have at least one thing in common—their feeling toward the British Premier.

Another remark of President Wilson on another occasion is relevant to this faith of the Eastern European States that Wilson wants them to be strong. For the hundredth time, Leon Bourgeois of France was making his appeal for a League military general staff with control of the armies of the member States, declaring that France, as a

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

WILSON WARNS COLLEAGUES

Tells Them Time for Talk Is Over—Results Are Wanted.

MORE PROGRESS YESTERDAY

New Formula Is Proposed to Satisfy French Desire for Reparation.

OLD SAAR SCHEME REVIVED

Latest Idea Is to Let France Control Valley Until Her Industries Are on Their Feet.

PARIS, April 1, (Associated Press.)—What is construed as a warning that the world could not long countenance further delay in the adjustment of peace was delivered to the allied Premiers and military representatives of the associated powers by President Wilson yesterday.

It is learned that a late hour on Monday he arose during the conference, taking place in Premier Clemenceau's room at the French War Office, and solemnly assured the conferees of his belief that they would do all in their power to bring together the loose ends in the debate in an effort to unite on peace terms upon which a treaty might be presented to Germany.

It is understood that the President pointed out frankly the delays that have occurred in the work of peace-making. He declared that the world was awaiting the conclusion of the task of the conferees and that it had a right to expect early results.

The President's appeal for an expedited effort followed a long session in which there had been more than the usual oratory. It came at the close of a day when financial experts had been called before the President and the Premiers. They had explained the different points of view that had arisen during the consideration of the question of reparation. Military experts likewise had been consulted at length regarding the disposition of the Saar Valley, the left bank of the Rhine, the problem of Danzig, and other questions in which strategic issues were involved.

President Wilson explained during his talk that he was willing to accept his share of responsibility for the Peace Conference delays. He was careful to point out that the slowness of the negotiations was not due to any single country or its representatives. He declared emphatically, however, that the time for talk was virtually finished and that now was the time to show results.

Greater Progress Made Yesterday.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—The optimists connected with the Peace Conference are saying today that "things are looking better." Some of them go so far as to predict that definite progress toward peace will be made before the end of the week. The public has been fed on this sort of information for the past two months.

What lends some credence, however, to the hopeful reports that are current in certain circles is the knowledge that Wilson and Lloyd George have lost patience with the delays and are demanding action. At one of the sessions of the Council of Four yesterday Wilson is understood to have expressed vexation over the obstructions placed in the way of an agreement on cardinal points in the peace exchanges. He is credited with having declared in a positive manner that the world wanted facts and concrete results, and to have asserted that the patience of the world was being worn out. Clemenceau made a long response, which is said to have been in consonance with Wilson's expression of a desire for speed.

At any rate, it is reported today that in less than two hours yesterday the "big four" made greater progress than during the whole of the previous week. A member of one of the peace missions was asked what one thing had been accomplished by the plenipotentiaries toward settling the affairs of the world. He hesitated a long time and finally confessed that he could not recall anything.

More Cheerful Outlook Seen.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—There was a cheering intimation this evening, after the "Big Four" had worked all day on the reparation question, that the effect

Suggestions for Peace League Amendments Cabled to Paris by ex-President Taft

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—Oscar Straus, representing in Paris the League to Enforce Peace, cabled ex-President Taft for suggestions as to amendments to the League of Nations covenant essential to confirmation by the American Senate. Mr. Taft cabled the following, which was presented to the Drafting Committee.

"More specific reservation of Monroe Doctrine.

"Fix term of duration of League and limit of armament.

"Require expressly unanimity of action of Executive Council and body of delegates.

"Add to Article XV. a provision that, where the Executive Council or the body of delegates finds a difference to grow out of an exclusively domestic policy, it shall recommend no settlement.

"Reservation of Monroe Doctrine as follows: 'Any American State or States may protect the integrity of American territory and the independence of the Government whose territory it is, whether a member of the League or not, and may, in the interest of American peace, object to and prevent the further transfer of American territory or sovereignty to any European or non-American power.'

"By unanimity of the Executive Council, the American representative on it will secure a reasonable distribution of burdens for the United States in the enforcement of Articles X. and XVI."

BUSINESS MEN READ "POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHANGES," by Alexander Dana Noyes, in the April Scribner's Magazine.—Adv.

THE "MAST IN MIST" BALL, Hotel des Artistes, April 14. Fashion Show and many musical features.—Advt.

that the representatives of the four powers were not far apart on the solution of the Saar Valley problem and were getting closer.

This is one of the most difficult points of the whole question of reparation, and in its turn reparation is the hardest of all the peace-making puzzles before the Conference. So far it has been a greater cause of delay than the fixing of boundaries. Incidentally, much of the blame for making it such a cause of delay is put on Lloyd George.

The solution which seems to be in sight for the Saar Valley now is the working out of some method by which France may have the coal product of that region, while the territory still belongs to Germany. This plan is not new, it is an old one, which was formerly rejected as impracticable, but has been taken up again after various other suggestions have been found even more difficult.

As to the solution of the whole problem of reparation the plan now is not to fix the exact amount which Germany must pay, but to make assurance of adequate reparation by the terms of the treaty and leave the working out of totals to the commission. The four powers seem in accord as to accepting these methods in principle, but are now struggling to devise a formula by which it can be applied.

No fear of Germany's evading her debt by this method is entertained by the Americans, because Germany is already committed to the obligation of making full reparation.

May Hold Saar Area Five Years.

PARIS, April 1. (Associated Press.)—It was stated authoritatively tonight after the meetings between President Wilson and the Premiers that the prospects for an accord were more hopeful.

Distinct progress was made at the morning and afternoon sessions, particularly regarding the Saar Valley.

The indications are that the French will get coal from the Saar Valley, which will be charged against their share in the reparations. There was some discussion of the advisability of leaving the eventual disposition of the Saar Valley to a plebiscite.

The frontier question, which is still the foremost subject before Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando and President Wilson, was presented from a new point of view today, which was thought to offer some prospect of agreement.

The first plan was to give France economic control of the Saar coal fields so as to offset damage to the coal mines of Northern France. France was not to have political control over the large German population in the Saar valley, which would remain united with Germany. This proved objectionable and was one of the chief causes of the Council of Four's inaction. The main objection was the divided control, by which France would be unable to operate the mines effectively, prevent strikes, and enforce order when the Germans were exercising political control.

A new plan, therefore, seeks to combine French economic and political authority for a temporary period until the productive capacity of the mines in Northern France is restored, industrial production revived, and the prostration due to the war ended. It is estimated that five years will be required to restore the mines to their normal condition, and this probably gives an idea of the length of the proposed joint control by France. The fact that the control would be temporary would overcome the objection to the plan as contemplating annexation similar to that of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany in 1870.

The proposal was first advanced as concerning the Saar region only, but it is regarded now as equally applicable to the left bank of the Rhine as a possible basis of agreement.

May Avoid Stating Reparation Total.

A new phase of the question of reparations is also being presented in the proposal to avoid stating in the treaty any specific total, and thus escape controversy over the largeness or smallness of the amount. It is said that this may be done by defining the character of the payments over a period of years, without precisely stating the total, and efforts are being made to find a formula which will express this idea.

It is understood that the plan is considered advantageous chiefly for friendly countries, where expectations have been aroused of a total indemnity much larger than is likely to be allowed.

The impression is gaining ground that a formula will be found covering reparation without naming a figure, the suggestion being made of a commission to determine the losses of the different countries.

Most of the day at the Council meeting was given over to the matter of the Rhine frontier and reparations, but the question of the responsibility of the former Emperor and others for the war was touched on for the first time.

The chief remaining details of the reparations questions involve the points whether French and British pensions will be included, and whether the specific amount demanded will be named in the treaty. Indications from one source are that the total will amount to between $20,000,000,000 and $25,000,000,000.

Marshal Foch attended the early session of the council before starting for Spa to meet the German plenipotentiary regarding the landing of Polish troops at Danzig.

Agreement on at least one point seems to have been reached in the discussions. According to the Temps Germany is not to be permitted to keep garrisons, fortifications, or war factories on the left bank of the Rhine or along a strip of at least thirty miles on the right bank.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, at their meeting this afternoon, received the report of the Peace Conference Commission on Czechoslovak territorial claims and discussed the advisability of holding a plenary session of the conference for a discussion of the report on international labor legislation. The report was made by the commission designated by the full conference and, consequently, it will probably be received at a plenary session.

The Foreign Ministers also considered the question of holding business sessions at Versailles when the German delegates should arrive there. Because of the inadequate heating arrangements and its inconvenient location, there is some doubt whether Versailles would be satisfactory for a business session, although historical reasons make it imperative that the peace treaty be signed there.

Ministers Receive Committees' Reports.

The Aeronautical Commission of the Peace Conference held a meeting Monday to receive and consider reports from sub-committees concerning military, legal, commercial, and technical subjects. It was found that the sub-committees had not completed their work, but the commission approved the temporary reports submitted.

It was agreed to put before the Supreme Council the proposals to be finally submitted at the next meeting by the joint military and legal sub-committee. Good progress has been made in other directions and a substantial agreement has been reached on important points in connection with the future of commercial aviation.

The commission will hold its next meeting Tuesday, when it is expected the general principles and much of the detail of the Interallied Aerial Convention may be settled.

LONDON, April 1.—The preliminary peace treaty will not be submitted to the German delegates at Versailles, according to the latest information received here from French sources. The treaty, it is said, will be handed to the Germans at some town further from Paris, in accordance with the rule governing other conventions since the armistice.

Only the final session, at which signatures will be exchanged, it is declared, will be held at Versailles.

WHAT AUSTRALIA ASKS IN PEACE SETTLEMENT

Control of ex-German Colonies, Some Reimbursement, and Fiscal Freedom—Against Bolshevism.

MELBOURNE, April 1.—Prime Minister Hughes of Australia is striving for three things at the Peace Conference: control of the German colonies in the Pacific, reimbursement of Australia by Germany for some of the costs of the war, and the fiscal freedom of the Commonwealth, according to an address made last night by Acting Prime Minister Watt, before the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers.

As to the League of Nations, Mr. Watt said that he would make no predictions as to its success, but he felt that the plan carried with it a gospel of full hope for the human race.

"Whether the experiment will work or not," said the Acting Prime Minister, "the Government must work for it for there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by the trial."

A word of comment was added by Mr. Watt on the recent Bolshevist movements in Australia. He said:

"But a League of Nations will not be enough for Australia. What we want is a league of the whole Australian nation to work unitedly for the welfare and safety of the Commonwealth. There is, unfortunately, arising in Australia a spirit that bids fair to outdo the spirit of Bolshevism. Many thoughtless and unheeding people believe that this new spirit involves the doctrine of the reincarnation of man. But these people are going to one of the least educated communities of the world—Russia—to learn lessons of liberty.

"I do not believe that history will read the accounts of the outbreaks of Bolshevism in any country in the world as anything but an unforgivable crime. The Commonwealth Government will use all the power it has to preserve law and order and prevent the excesses of Bolshevism. If necessary, the Government will even resort to the deportation of undesirable elements. The Government looks for strength in the community to put down illicit exercise of force. I venture to think that the great heart of Australia will remain sound."

Developing his statement concerning the three aims of Prime Minister Hughes at Paris, Mr. Watt said:

"The future of the world for perhaps a century is being settled in Paris. The Prime Minister is there fighting with the full approval of the Australian people for three things.

"The future of the German colonies in the Western Pacific, in the interests both of the safety of the Commonwealth and the well-being of the inhabitants of the possessions, demands that Australia should control them. I believe that the struggle that Prime Minister Hughes has carried on since last November will work in favor of Australia. I think he will be granted mandatory control of the colonies, possession of which means everything to the security of future generations of this country.

"The Prime Minister is also advocating Australia's legitimate claims against the broken German Empire and people for reimbursement of some of the costs of the war. If these claims are not advanced strenuously and successfully, two or three generations in Australia will have to bear the blighting effect of a huge burden of taxation.

"Mr. Hughes is also fighting for the fiscal freedom of this part of the British Empire. Speaking without the slightest hesitation for a unanimous cabinet, I can say that whatever be the basis of peace, Australia cannot surrender its fiscal rights but must control its own destinies in this matter. It must have the right as an intelligent and progressive democracy to determine under what conditions and standards of comfort its people shall live."

In a further development of his point concerning the fiscal freedom of the commonwealth, Mr. Watt said:

"The Federal parliament will meet as early as the deliberations of the Peace Conference will permit and deal with the question of the commonwealth tariff. Australia requires to be made more complete in respect to necessary industries, primary and secondary, than it has been in the past."

FOCH STARTS FOR SPA.

Will Discuss with Erzberger Landing of Polish Troops at Danzig.

PARIS, April 1.—Marshal Foch left Paris tonight for Spa to meet Mathias Erzberger to discuss with him the allied demand that Polish troops be permitted to use the port of Danzig. The Marshal has received full powers to negotiate with the German representative. He will be in constant communication with the Council of Four.

The Interallied Shipping Commission has completed preparations to transport the Polish troops to Danzig.

The Germans are concentrating large forces in Eastern Prussia under command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the Paris edition of The New York Herald. The German forces are being gathered in Graudenz and Thorn in order to defend the railway line from Danzig to Posen.

BERLIN, March 31. (Associated Press.)—The German Armistice Commission held a meeting here today for final discussion of the reports in relation to the importing of food. Mathias Erzberger, the President of the commission, presided.

The meeting took up the last two allied notes concerning the embargo list, the partial elimination of the blacklist and the cessation of exports of all kinds, especially those of wood, sugar, paper and coal.

GERMAN MISSION IN FRANCE.

Financial Delegates Are Lodged in a Chateau Near Compiegne.

PARIS, April 1, (Associated Press.)—The German Financial Commission arrived today at Pont Ste. Maxence, about fifteen miles southwest of Compiegne. The members of the commission motored to the Château of Plessis-Villette, where they will stay.

Access to the château is strictly forbidden. Guards are mounted at all its entrances.

PRESENTS JUGOSLAV VIEWS.

Bishop of Spalato Has an Interview with President Wilson.

PARIS, April 1.—President Wilson was again in attendance at the meetings of the Council of Four, dealing with peace problems. Between the sessions of the Council the President received the Bishop of Spalato, representing Jugoslav interests in the Dalmatian coast controversy.

In the forenoon the President had a conference with Josephus W. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, before the latter's departure for Italy.

WON'T USE OUR TROOPS.

President Said to be Against Sending Them to Hungary.

LONDON, April 1.—President Wilson has informed other members of the American delegation to the Peace Conference that no American soldiers should be used in any trouble in Eastern or Southeastern Europe, a Central News dispatch from Paris says.

CLOSE WINCHESTER CAMP.

American Troops, Leaving Rest Centre, Honored by English Officials

WINCHESTER, April 1.—The American rest camp here, through which 700,000 men had passed since the United States entered the war, was closed today.

The departing American troops received an enthusiastic send-off on entraining for Liverpool. During their march they were halted at the Guildhall, where the Mayor and city officials tendered them an official farewell.

President Tells Dublin Mayor He Cannot Visit the City

DUBLIN, April 1. (Associated Press.)—The Lord Mayor has received a message from President Wilson, expressing regret that the constant pressure of engagements has prevented him from accepting the Lord Mayor's invitation to visit Dublin and receive the freedom of the city.

FRENCH PRESS AGAIN BECOMES ASSERTIVE

Pessimism Disappears in the Renewed Discussion of Claims on Germany.

PREMIER'S HOLD STRONGER

Backing of Radical Socialists Encourages Clemenceau's Course on Terms.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—There has been a marked change in the tone of the French press in the last few days, culminating today in a note of firmness and optimism which is in striking contrast to the anxiety and pessimism last week.

"France Maintains Her Claims," runs a headline in the Journal, and the Echo de Paris has: "Our Alliance and the Left Bank of the Rhine," with a subhead, "General Solution Appears."

In another column there is the caption, "We Must Have the Saar," followed by an interview had by Marcel Hutin with a "highly competent person" who plumps solidly for annexation on the grounds, firstly, that the Saar coal is absolutely necessary to France because her own mines have been ruined by the Germans, and as Germany cannot pay for the damage in cash it is only right that she should pay in kind; and, secondly, that any "transactional solution" giving France the exploitation of the coal fields without annexation would be the shortest and surest route to future trouble with Germany. M. Hutin adds:

"Just then I saw an extremely well informed diplomat and told him what we were discussing. With a joyful face he cried, 'Don't worry; the negotiations are going well. The problem of Saar is almost settled. And as for the Rhine frontier question Foch was heard today and made a powerful expose of the question.'"

The Figaro states that the Council of Four is now at the very heart of the biggest problems. Without expecting the whole affair to be settled immediately, it adds, the French can put full trust in Clemenceau's unbreakable defense of France's interest. He has the whole country behind him and will not weaken.

The writer uses the argument that the satisfaction of French claims regarding the Rhine frontier and the Saar Valley would be too great a humiliation for Germany by the reminder that the loss of her colonies and fleet were humiliations equally great. He implies that she has no right to oppose similar measures for France's indemnification and security.

As in the Echo and the Journal the tone of the article is very different from the somewhat pervish pessimism of last week.

The truth is the general situation has been influenced by two factors. The first was the triumph of the Government, which was obtained without the need of Clemenceau's personal intervention in the night debate of Saturday. The final vote rallied the whole House to the Government banner with the exception of the Socialists who have throughout the present administration made a point of personal hostility to the Premier.

A great impression was created by the brief announcement of the Radical Socialist chief, Rene Renoult, that his group would support the Government with full confidence. In the circumstances this was equivalent to a declaration that the Radical Socialists approved and supported the Premier's advocacy of France's claims in the Peace Conference. It strengthened the latter's hand enormously, because the Radical Socialists, whom Americans might call advanced liberals and who must not be confounded with the Socialists, are the most powerful party in the Chamber, with 150 members.

When they were elected in the Spring of 1914 Caillaux was the party's undisputed master and their platform was pacific and opposed to the three years' service law, which Barthou had forced through at the previous session. That they are now solidly behind Clemenceau is declared to be unmistakable evidence that he stands for the country and that the claims he is advancing represent France's wishes.

The second factor in the situation is that Lloyd George's opposition to the French claims has greatly weakened. In British circles it is whispered that the Premier has been considerably upset by the recent British press attitude, which shows sympathy with the French claims.

HITCHCOCK CERTAIN COVENANT WILL WIN

Predicts Amendments of Draft That Will Insure Acceptance by the Senate.

ONLY PARIS CAN MAKE THEM

Kenyon, Back in Capital, Says Iowans Want Defense of Our Integrity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared in a speech tonight before the Commercial Club here his confidence that the League covenant would go before the Senate so amended as to fulfill the expectations of the American people, and that it would be accepted by the Senate.

Mr. Hitchcock, who spoke in reply to a recent speech by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, maintained that the opposition had faded away into mere criticism of the various features of the League, with no concerted force of attack, and that the bulk of Americans were not in sympathy with the assaults made upon it.

Unless the amendments contemplated were made at Paris, Mr. Hitchcock said, the opportunity to include them would probably be gone, as the covenant could not be amended once it had been decided upon by the Peace Conference without greatly delaying the entire program of the treaty of peace. So, he said, no matter in what form the covenant reached the Senate, it would undoubtedly be accepted.

Mr. Hitchcock spoke of the entire nation as being "practically unanimous" for some sort of a League of Nations even before the armistice was signed so as to prevent a repetition of a world war. This sentiment, he said, prevailed when President Wilson, in January, 1918, advocated a League as one of the fourteen proposals upon which America would make peace with Germany.

"No sooner, however, had the nations of the world sent their delegates to Paris to commence consideration of the subject of a League of Nations than opposition developed," Mr. Hitchcock said. "One of the curious features of this opposition is its variety and inconsistency. A few oppose the League on principle, and declare they are opposed to having the United States enter into any international agreement with the other nations of the world and bind itself in any manner to co-operation with them. So far as I know, only three members of the Senate take this position, and apparently they have not a very large following.

"The rest of the country has learned the lesson that, whenever the world is shaken by a great war, the United States is necessarily involved. We have learned that, however much we may ourselves desire to avoid war, we are likely to have it forced upon us, as it was two years ago. Having learned this, we know that if wars are to remain upon the program of the world we must provide against them, and that is precisely what the people of the United States seek to avoid.

Calls the League a Compromise.

"We have every possible form of objection raised by those who say they favor a league, but not this particular League," the Senator declared. "From this great variety of criticism and opposition we can gather that this particular League is a compromise—which, indeed, it is—between the nations of the world entering into it.

"There will be opposition in Japan because Japan has not had success in getting recognition of race equality or a provision against race discrimination. There will be opposition in France, because France has not succeeded in having the League Constitution provide for a standing army and a big navy, and because it does not even provide for a military staff as France has demanded.

"There will be opposition in a number of countries because the colonies taken from Germany do not become prizes of war and become wards of the League under the trusteeship of certain nations. There will undoubtedly be opposition in Germany because Germany is not at first to be admitted to the League, but only allowed to come in after probation.

"All this opposition testifies that the League is an international creation and represents a compromise between different nations bent upon the same idea of preventing war."

Senator Hitchcock said he might forecast some of the amendments which would be made to satisfy public opinion.

"I assume that one objection will be removed by the insertion," he said, "of a definite provision reserving to any nation the power to withdraw from the League on giving reasonable notice.

"I assume another objection will be removed by a provision specifically reserving to each individual nation the control over its domestic affairs, including, of course, immigration.

"I presume that another criticism will be answered by inserting a few words making it clear that the recommendation for the reduction of armament made by the Executive Council does not go into effect until each nation has, through its constituted authorities, adopted it.

"Another objection I think will be removed by making it clear that no decision of the Executive Council, nor of the League, binding on any nation, will be made except by unanimous vote."

Senator Lenroot, who has just returned from a stumping tour of Wisconsin against the League covenant, said that sentiment in his State, while favoring some form of league to prevent world war, was opposed, three to one, to the League as proposed by the Paris delegates.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who has also returned from a speaking trip in the Middle West, said that sentiment in his State was the same as in Wisconsin.

"The people of Iowa want to be sure the Monroe Doctrine is preserved and they feel that this is not assured in the present draft of the League of Nations," he said. "They want specific clauses that will preserve the integrity, the independence of the United States."

MANY ADDITIONS TO DRAFT

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

does not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions is apparently regarded with considerable favor in American official circles. The delegates are also well impressed by the proposed amendment providing for the revision of the convention within not less than five years or more than ten years.

The suggestion for the signature of the covenant by the United States with reservations designed to insure the safety of the Monroe Doctrine and safeguard American immigration laws, it was pointed out, involves no new procedure, as the reservations would be somewhat similar to those with which the Algeciras treaty was signed.

Mr. Root's proposed amendments were in the hands of the American peace delegation for several days before they were published in the United States. They had been carefully considered by the delegates, who expressed their appreciation of this definite and constructive criticism.

Several of the Root suggestions are believed by the delegates to be covered by the covenant as it now stands in its amended form.

BRITISH INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

Lloyd George Said to be Alone in Extreme Demands.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—I cabled a fortnight ago respecting Lloyd George's insistence upon heavy reparation for Great Britain and his demand that the amount should be fixed in the treaty terms. This is still the immediate sticking point in the peace proceedings. There are other questions of far greater magnitude, particularly the guarantees of security for France, but much of the responsibility for the present delay rests on Lloyd George.

He is said to be practically alone in the British delegation in pressing the reparation claim to such extremes. He is making it a personal matter, and his position is the outgrowth of his campaign promises in the Parliamentary elections.

Our cordial relations with the British are unaffected, but Americans are surprised at the tenacity with which the great Premier holds to this comparatively petty point in the face of recent grave developments. They are getting an inside view of English politics that is far from edifying.

SAY LLOYD GEORGE IS LENIENT TO FOES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

neighbor of Germany would not be safe without such a military safeguard.

"But, M. Bourgeois," said President Wilson, "France will not be alone. Germany will have other neighbors. There will be, for example, Poland and Czechoslovakia, which we must make strong."

French Criticism of Lloyd George.

This fear of Lloyd George is particularly keen in France. He is now getting all the privately spoken criticism of the French statesmen and accusations from the French press that were formerly directed against Wilson. This despite the fact that France is not at all sure that Wilson does not agree in every particular with Lloyd George so far as the Rhine boundary is concerned. Those who express French opinion are precise as to the day and hour and moment of which they speak, taking always into consideration the fact that what is true today may be false tomorrow.

For example, this morning a member of the French Foreign Office said to me:

"On Friday, three days ago, Lloyd George expressed his willingness to give France the coal output of the Saar Valley, but not the territory itself. That would be economically an impossible combination. Also, three days ago he was not willing to take the territory on the west bank of the Rhine away from Germany to make it an independent State, but said he would consent to some form of guarantee to France that the territory should never be used against us as the starting point of an invasion, or any other military operations. No such guarantees would be adequate if the west bank were still politically a part of Germany. But that was three days ago. We hope Lloyd George will improve."

When asked if President Wilson did not feel the same way as Lloyd George on the whole Rhine question, the French statesman said he did not know. But, as a matter of fact, nearly every expression of American opinion that has been made public in Paris is against France on this question.

Much of what you hear in Paris about this peace-making is false or ridiculous on the face of it. Much more is aggrinding propaganda that was interesting four months ago, when it first began to flood the town. But when the same opinion or bit of speculation comes from two sources which not only are not working together, but are fighting each other, it may be interesting enough to cable, even if it does seem so sensational as to be unbelievable.

Threat of France-German Alliance.

For illustration, in connection with this same widespread feeling about Lloyd George's attitude and its possible bearing on the future history of Europe and the world, an Eastern European diplomat declared that if Lloyd George succeeded in giving Germany the sort of peace that would make her stronger than other Continental countries, the reaction would eventually be against England herself, and that France would be driven for self-protection into a humiliating alliance with Germany and Russia. This man took it for granted that the German-Russian combination was now an assured thing, no matter what the Peace Conference might do.

With some hesitation, for fear that he might be resentful, I asked a French diplomat what he thought of such a speculation.

"It is a reasonable one," he replied. "Lloyd George is afraid of his people at home and afraid of Germany commercially in the future. He hopes to placate both by an easy peace for the enemy. France is also afraid of Germany, but thinks the only way to make that fear groundless is to make it impossible for her to dominate us in future either by trade, industry, or war. Lloyd George seems to think the opposite course is better and safer. He is showing poor statesmanship, not only from the French but the British point of view. The truth, which he does not seem to realize, is that Germany hates England much more than she hates France. England is her real rival.

"Whatever the cause of his mistakes may be, if Lloyd George forces a peace not adequate, France will eventually be forced into the humiliating alliance with Germany and Russia. Nothing would please Germany more. Nothing would be more loathesome to France; but in no other direction could we find protection with our 40,000,000 population against Germany with her 80,000,000 in control of Russia. Under such conditions the other Continental States would not count."

It did not occur either to this Frenchman or the Easterner to refer to the League of Nations as a possible protection against the things they dreaded.

WON'T ACT IN LEA CASE.

Baker Leaves Pershing to Deal with Attempted Kidnapping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The War Department is contemplating no action against Colonel Luke Lea, of the 114th Field Artillery, or the members of the party which he led to the castle where the former German Kaiser is living in Holland, for the purpose of kidnapping him as a Christmas present for President Wilson. From the attitude of high officials of the department today it is apparent that, as matters now stand, they do not feel that anything should be done about the matter. In all probability Colonel Lea will be out of the military service of the United States within a week, and it will then be impossible to reach him through War Department channels, even if such a wish existed.

Secretary Baker, when asked about the matter, said he was contemplating no action, and assumed that any action necessary to be taken had been already taken by the military authorities in France. He said there were official reports in the War Department dealing with the matter, but he did not care to make them public, as they related to personal matters.

The War Department, it was ascertained from another source, has received various reports on the incident. Some of them mentioned American officers by name, others dealing with the escapade anonymously. Some of these reports came from Holland, some came through State Department channels, which gave summaries of stories printed in Holland dealing with the case, and some through military intelligence channels. While all these reports showed that a party of American officers went to the castle, and one of them said they sent their cards to the former Kaiser, none of them showed the purpose of the trip.

WILL ARREST AMERICANS.

Spohr and Wife Accused of Pro-German Treason in Palestine.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Baker has approved a request of the British military authorities in Turkey that they be permitted to arrest on charges of treason James Spohr, a naturalized American citizen, and his wife, declared officially to have been "closely associated with the head of the German spy system in Palestine and among British Indian subjects."

The plan is to have the couple brought to the United States for trial. Because the United States and Turkey have not been at war the arrests could not be made by the American military authorities, but the Judge Advocate General's office held that the British Military Commission, "under the common law of military occupation," could carry out its plan of taking Spohr and his wife into custody and turning them over to the United States.

Spohr, said to be of German origin, has been employed as a professor at the Kaiser Wilhelm Jewish University in Jerusalem. His wife is of Scotch birth, but, according to the charges, is known to have lived at German Headquarters. Both are accused of having engaged in violent anti-British and anti-American propaganda, principally through speech-making and distribution of inflammatory literature.

INDORSERS OF LEAGUE PLAN

List of 204 Organizations Sent to President Wilson.

The League to Enforce Peace has sent to President Wilson, in Paris, a list of 204 organizations in the various States indorsing the establishment of a League of Nations. The list, it was said, was of those organizations whose messages were received in the first three weeks of March and represented only a small portion of those which have approved of the League.

Here is the letter:

New York, March 29, 1919.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, Place de la Concorde, Paris, France.

Dear Mr. President: The League to Enforce Peace sends you herewith a list of 204 organizations from which we have received, during the first three weeks of March, copies of resolutions indorsing the establishment of a League of Nations.

The significance of this list lies not in its size—we have reason to believe that those 204 organizations are only a small portion of all that have adopted such resolutions during this period—but in its variety and wide geographical distribution. Important twenty-six States and almost every kind of group in which our people are associated.

Nearly all of these resolutions calls for changes in the Paris covenant. A large proportion of them specifically favor the Paris plan. The rest support the general principles of League.

Similar resolutions are reaching this office every day in increasing numbers. More than 600 have been received since the publication of the Paris covenant. They come from national, State, and local organizations and include such important groups as the National Grange, the American Economic Association, the Farmers National Council, the Farmers Educational Co-operative Union of America, the American Society of Equity, and others of equal size and influence. Yours very respectfully,

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.
WILLIAM H. SHORT, Secretary.

The New York State organizations listed are: Women's Club of New Rochelle, Walton Chapter D. A. R.; Meeting of Members of Calvary Baptist Church, Norwich; Congregation of Talmud Torah, Elmira; Board of Trustees of High Street Temple, Elmira; First Methodist Church of Elmira, Big Flats Grange No. 1104, Marathon Grange No. 488, Marathon; Westfield Grange No. 100, Westfield; Women's Civic League of Hudson Falls, Community Lecture-ship of Central Church of Disciples of New York, and the Park Church Women's Guild of Elmira.

PLAN ROOSEVELT EXHIBIT.

Colonel's Mss. and Game Trophies to be on View at Columbia.

Plans for the Roosevelt Memorial Exhibition to be held during May and June in Avery Hall, Columbia University, were announced last night by Professor W. A. Braun, who is directing the exhibition. The literary branch of the exhibition which will consist of literature relating the life of Colonel Roosevelt, including manuscripts of his own books and speeches, will be under the direction of Joseph P. Bisbop, Colonel Roosevelt's biographer, it was said.

Another section of the exhibition, which will contain trophies of Colonel Roosevelt's "big game" expeditions in Africa, South America, and the West, will be arranged by Carl Akeley, a big game hunter, who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on his trip to Africa. The decorations for the exhibition rooms will be designed by William A. Boring, Professor of Architecture at Columbia University. Herman Hagedorn, also of Colonel Roosevelt's biographers, will write a souvenir booklet of the exhibition. Professor Braun requested all persons who had any articles relating to Colonel Roosevelt which they would lend to the exhibition to communicate with him at once at Columbia University.

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REBUFFS SOCIALIST IDEAS ON LEAGUE

Cecil Demurs on Hastening the Entrance of Germany and Russia.

NOT FOR MANDATE DELAY

He Says Only Stable Governments Can Be Admitted to New Organization.

PARIS, April 1.—Lord Robert Cecil, the British authority on a League of Nations, today met a committee from the International Socialist Conference recently held in Berne and received various amendments which the members of the committee desired to be included in the covenant.

The committee was composed of Arthur Henderson, G. H. Stuart Bunning and J. Ramsay MacDonald for Great Britain; Jean Longuet and Pierre Renaudel for France; Hjalmar Branting for Sweden, and Camille Huysmans for Belgium. The committee claimed to speak for the Socialists of twenty-six countries represented at the Berne congress.

Among the principal amendments that the Socialists proposed was the introduction of a provision facilitating the entry into the League as soon as possible of Germany and Russia, which they believed to be essential to disarmament and the prevention of the spread of anarchy. To this Lord Robert replied that it was impossible to admit States without stable Governments.

The committee proposed the supervision of disarmament, to which Lord Robert replied by giving the reasons which had led the League of Nations Commission to reject a proposal for the continuous international inspection of armaments.

Proposals were also presented respecting the method of choosing delegates to the League, the committee expressing the belief that nomination by the Governments would not be representative. They said they preferred the elective system. Lord Robert explained that this question was for the various States to decide themselves.

Regarding war, the committee thought that it should be abolished, except where the League itself made war to enforce its mandates. Lord Robert agreed in principle, but thought that the world had not yet attained the development to make it practicable and possible.

Other points presented were the belief that mandates should be defined in detail before territory was handed over to a mandatory Government and that no mandates should be given until all nations had been admitted to the League. In reply, Lord Robert said he believed that all mandates would be defined in special treaties before the mandatory power undertook its functions of Government, but he pointed out the necessity for the appointment of mandates in many cases as soon as possible.

The committee expressed a desire that the League undertake the distribution of raw materials in order to prevent economic inequality, and finally voiced the hope that peace would be concluded speedily.

The Executive Committee of the Berne Conference and the committee charged with carrying out the resolutions adopted by the conference, at a meeting here today, decided to appoint a permanent committee to meet at Amsterdam on April 28 to examine questions left unsettled by the Executive Committee. At the meeting in Amsterdam, it was agreed, a call should be issued for another Socialist congress to be held in Switzerland in August. The principal question to be discussed will be the revival of the Socialist Internationale.

MINERS TO SEE WILSON.

Will Confer in Paris on Increasing Our Coal Sales Abroad.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Frank J. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers of America, will sail for France within a few days to confer with President Wilson, who will be asked to use his influence to increase the consumption abroad of American coal.

The opening of new fields for American coal, in the opinion of the miners' officials, is necessary to prevent any further unemployment in the industry. Many mines are now said to be working part time, due to overproduction, which may become so extensive as to result in further curtailment of mining.

QUIET

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"Behind the Scenes of War."
In The New York Times next Sunday, April 6, the second article of the series by Philip Gibbs on "Behind the Scenes of War" will appear. The topic will be "The Untold Agony of War—What the Fighting Men Suffered with Heroic Silence." Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

Not Until You Slice and Serve
WARD'S PEACE-TIME BREAD
will you appreciate its handy and dandy shape and the new and really economical sized slice which it enables you to cut and serve. A better and more uniform slice and more of them. For sandwiches the Peace-Time slice is just the thing.
Housewives who have tried this new Ward loaf are delighted with its many new features. 12 inches long, width and height just about right.
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Why bake bread or cake at home when you can buy WARD'S Far-Famed BREAD & CAKES Distinctive in Quality, PURITY and Cleanliness. There's a kind to suit every taste, every meal or occasion.
We put the name WARD in all our products.
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...ief of Police ... charges of fraud was ... from a family of five ... that tried to vote and found that five ... persons had voted in their names. ... there were many complaints of fraud and intimidation.

Big Change From 1915 Vote.

CHICAGO, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Today's vote shows a big change from that of four years ago, when Thompson defeated Sweitzer by a plurality of more than 147,000. Much of the big vote which the Mayor received four years ago but lost today went to State's Attorney Hoyne, a Democrat, who ran as independent by petition.

Late tonight, after no concession of victory from the Sweitzer headquarters had been issued, it was said that Sweitzer adherents were investigating the action of the Mayor in ordering policemen to take the police returns to his office in the City Hall before the result was made known.

Mayor Thompson in a statement attributed his success to the confidence of the voters in the Republican Party.

The Mayor made his campaign on his record in office and on pleas for Republican Party support on the basis of national party lines.

His principal opponent, Sweitzer, and Hoyne, independent, both severely criticised the Mayor and referred to "Thompsonism" and its war record.

The Mayor's reference to Chicago as "the sixth German city," his refusal to issue an invitation as Mayor to Marshal Joffre, and his promise of police protection to a gathering of members of the "People's Council of Democracy and Terms of Peace" were urged against the Mayor by his opponents.

Late returns showed that the Democrats had elected Henry Stuckart City Treasurer by 20,000 or more and James T. Igoe City Clerk by about 8,000. The Republicans elected Harry A. Iwis Judge of the Superior Court by about

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) SELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget! Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, Through Empire Daily. Reservations—The Plaza.—Advt.

Leader Walters Announces Meeting Will Be Held in New York City.

Cooper Union on Monday night under the auspices of the Women's Joint Conference and the State Federation of Labor to protest against "machine politics in the Legislature."

The flare-up in the Senate occurred over the Health Insurance bill, which was introduced by Senator Frederick M. Davenport, but fully a dozen other bills, decidedly controversial, are involved in the row.

Senator Graves is interested in a bill providing for water power development under State auspices, which has the backing of the Mayor's Conference but has made no headway in the Legislature, though it was introduced on the opening day of the session. Senator Fowler has a Municipal Ownership bill, also backed by the Mayor's Conference. This bill was one of the measures placed under ban of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee at its recent conference here. Senator Thompson is chiefly interested in public service reforms and in the Anti-Saloon League's Bone Dry Prohibition Enforcement bill, which also has been marked for slaughter.

All these factions are a unit in opposing what they regard as an attempt on the part of the leaders to prevent discussion and action in the open on bills in which they have a vital interest. They have served formal notice on the Senate that they will move to have the Senate rules set aside so as to permit action to have the measures wrested from the control of the standing committees where they have been pigeonholed. Lieutenant Governor Walker announced yesterday afternoon that he would rule on an insurgent appeal to set aside the present rules when the Senate begins work tomorrow.

Senator Davenport opened the fight with a demand for a full and free discussion on the floor of the Senate of his Health Insurance bill. He asked Senate Leader Walters what he was going to do to facilitate such a discussion.

"The Senator is premature in pressing

Continued on Page Five.

Negroes Tell of Treatment Received in Richmond.

Dispatches yesterday concerns a complaint from Parker Quince Moore, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., that ladies from Wilmington were subjected to the most humiliating treatment while traveling through Virginia at night. A letter which Mayor Moore wrote to the Railroad Administration, reads:

City of Wilmington, N. C.,
March 6, 1919.

To Hon. W. D. Hines, Director General, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I am inclosing a clipping which speaks for itself. One of our most prominent women was subjected to this treatment a few weeks ago. She was awakened in her berth, by thugs in the guise of officers, and with a searchlight and pistol in her face, the demand was made if she had any whisky.

Another lady of this city, the wife of a prominent official, returning home from the North, suffered the indignity of having her grip searched and her lingerie removed in a supposed search for whisky, and when the thugs, called officers, did not find any liquor, they proceeded to appropriate wearing apparel which pleased their fancy. The lady alluded to, upon opening her grip, found that every new purchase she had made North had been stolen.

These dastardly acts are perpetrated, I understand, between Washington and the North Carolina State line. There was a time when the good women of our city and nation felt secure while traveling upon a Pullman car, but the time is now here when they must have a protector while occupying a berth upon lines controlled by the great United States Government.

My State and city enforce the prohibition law, but we do not permit men—God save the mark—to violate the sanctity of the home or the sleeping quarters of the womanhood of the land. I respectfully call upon you, Sir, to direct that these cowardly assaults upon sleeping men and women passing through the State of Virginia be discontinued. There can be no objection to the enforcement of the

Continued on Page Four.

ALL THE GLORIES OF SPRING—Visit the MANOR, Asheville, N. C., April-May. Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate.—Advt.

Assembly President and Women Members Going to Vienna.

BERLIN, March 31, (Associated Press.)—Konstantin Fehrenbach, President of the German National Assembly, will make an official visit to Vienna during the Easter holidays, the Zeitung of Berlin says, to get into personal touch with leading Austrian politicians.

Several women members of the Assembly will leave Tuesday for Vienna to open personal relations with women members of the Austrian Legislature and the organizations of women in Austria.

VIENNA, April 1, (Associated Press.)—A report received here from Prague, Bohemia, says that at a mass meeting of Social Democrats a resolution was passed to form workers' councils everywhere and to begin a struggle for dictatorship by the proletariat.

GERMAN MOVE IN AUSTRIA.

Rest Amendments Considered.

PARIS, April 1.—Commenting on the six amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations suggested by Elihu Root, it was stated today by one of the legal specialists associated with the American Peace Conference delegation that he believed all the amendments were acceptable to the American delegation.

The suggestion that the American representatives sign the covenant with the reservation that the United States

Continued on Page Two.

Suggestions for Peace League Amendments Cabled to Paris by ex-President Taft

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—Oscar Straus, representing in Paris the League to Enforce Peace, cabled ex-President Taft for suggestions as to amendments to the League of Nations covenant essential to confirmation by the American Senate. Mr. Taft cabled the following, which was presented to the Drafting Committee.

"More specific reservation of Monroe Doctrine.

"Fix term of duration of League and limit of armament.

"Require expressly unanimity of action of Executive Council and body of delegates.

"Add to Article XV. a provision that, where the Executive Council or the body of delegates finds a difference to grow out of an exclusively domestic policy, it shall recommend no settlement.

"Reservation of Monroe Doctrine as follows: 'Any American State or States may protect the integrity of American territory and the independence of the Government whose territory it is, whether a member of the League or not, and may, in the interest of American peace, object to and prevent the further transfer of American territory or sovereignty to any European or non-American power.'

"By unanimity of the Executive Council, the American representative on it will secure a reasonable distribution of burdens for the United States in the enforcement of Articles X. and XVI."

BUSINESS MEN READ "POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHANGES," by Alexander Dana Noyes, in the April Scribner's Magazine.—Advt.

THE "EAST IS WEST" BALL, Hotel des Artistes, April 10. Fashion Show and many musical features.—Advt.

Root Amendments Considered.

PARIS, April 1.—Commenting on the six amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations suggested by Elihu Root, it was stated today by one of the legal specialists associated with the American Peace Conference delegation that he believed all the amendments were acceptable to the American delegation.

The suggestion that the American representatives sign the covenant with the reservation that the United States

Continued on Page Two.

Coal Strike Is Begun as Reply to Strike of Workers.

ESSEN, March 31, (Associated Press.)—Delegates from the revolutionary miners, representing 195 mines, have voted at a meeting here to begin a general strike on April 1 and not take up work again until their demands are fully complied with. The vote was 467 to 8.

The miners' demands embrace the immediate introduction of a six-hour day, including the time spent in entering and leaving the mines; a 25 per cent. increase in wages, recognition of the council system, the immediate release of political prisoners, the immediate creation of a revolutionary workmen's militia, and the immediate dissolution of the existing volunteer corps; the disarmament of the police in the mining districts and payment by the nation for the days during which the miners are on strike.

The miners sent a message to the governing council at Budapest containing brotherly greetings and the declaration that they were inspired by the victory of their Hungarian comrades over "the accursed class," adjuring them not to rest until they had overcome all their enemies. They further announced that they would fight shoulder to shoulder with their Hungarian and Russian brothers with all means in their power to compel the establishment of a Socialistic Soviet Government, in the conviction that they could break the yoke upon the proletariat of all countries.

The men adopted the title of "General Miners' Union." All their old organizations have been disbanded.

The decision of the revolutionary miners to strike spells almost certain stoppage of work, since they are in the strong majority in the Ruhr district, and have been trouble makers from the start. They were the first to demand the socialisation of mines in Prussia.

A statement has been issued from official sources on the coal product n. There was a reduction in January of 45 per cent. below the October figures, and a six-hour day, it is pointed out, would result in a further reduction. With such a diminution in the coal supply, Germany could only furnish sufficient coal for her own needs. Every householder would thus feel the effects of the shortage, and German competition in world trade would be damaged severely.

STUTTGART, April 1.—A bourgeois counterstrike has begun here as a reply to the general strike of workers. Most of the shops are closed, railroad and postal services are suspended, and gas works and electric power plants have been shut down.

Pauline Chariton—Final Season Concert Mecca Auditorium Sunday evening, April 6th.—Adv.

Lloyd George Immediately Protested Against Giving This Bit of Territory with Its German Population to Poland.

When the British Premier finished his remarks President Wilson told him and the other members of the Big Ten that his "points" were never intended to be used as an argument against a country's right of natural development; that Poland must have such a right, which included a seaport with direct access to it.

Poland's Faith in Wilson.

From that moment Poland has been pinning all its faith on Wilson and France and distrusting Lloyd George. However, the question raised that day concerning the Polish boundary was not settled then, but was referred back to the Territorial Commission, where it is still under discussion.

The Czechoslovaks have a similar fear of Lloyd George. The western boundary of the Bohemian section of this new State, as recommended by the Territorial Commission, gives it a natural frontiers the Erzgebirge at the northwest, between Bohemia and Saxony, and the Böhmerwald Mountains at the southwest between Bohemia and Bavaria—in other words, the mountain range all along that part of the new State's boundary which is contiguous to Germany. But such a boundary would include a fringe of German-speaking people living east and south of those mountains. Lloyd George, protesting, would push the Czechoslovak boundary off the mountain crest down on the Bohemian plain, near Prague. So this new State and Poland have at least one thing in common—their feeling toward the British Premier.

Another remark of President Wilson on another occasion is relevant to this faith of the Eastern Europeans that Wilson wants them to be strong. For the hundredth time, Lloyd Bourgeois of France was making his appeal for a League military general staff with control of the armies of the member States, declaring that France as a

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) SELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget! Advt.

Lloyd George Is Optimistic.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—The optimists connected with the Peace Conference are saying today that "things are looking better." Some of them go so far as to predict that definite progress toward peace will be made before the end of the week. The public has been fed on this sort of information for the past two months.

What lends some credence, however, to the hopeful reports that are current in certain circles is the knowledge that Wilson and Lloyd George have lost patience with the delays and are demanding action. At one of the sessions of the Council of Four yesterday Wilson is understood to have expressed vexation over the obstructions placed in the way of an agreement on cardinal points in the peace exchanges. He is credited with having declared in a positive manner that the world wanted facts and concrete results, and to have asserted that the patience of the world was being worn out. Clemenceau made a long response, which is said to have been in consonance with Wilson's expression of a desire for speed.

At any rate, it is reported today that in less than two hours yesterday the "big four" made greater progress than during the whole of the previous week. A member of one of the peace missions was asked what one thing had been accomplished by the plenipotentiaries toward settling the affairs of the world. He hesitated a long time and finally confessed that he could not recall anything.

More Cheerful Outlook Seen.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—There was a cheering intimation this evening, after the "Big Four" had worked all day on the reparation question, to the effect

that the representatives of the four powers were not far apart on the solution of the Saar Valley problem and were getting closer.

This is one of the most difficult points of the whole question of reparation, and in its turn reparation is the hardest of all the peace-making puzzles before the Conference. So far it has been a greater cause of delay than the fixing of boundaries. Incidentally, much of the blame for making it such a cause of delay is put on Lloyd George.

The solution which seems to be in sight for the Saar Valley now is the working out of some method by which France may have the coal product of that region, while the territory still belongs to Germany. This plan is not new, it is an old one, which was formerly rejected as impracticable, but has been taken up again after various other suggestions have been found even more difficult.

As to the solution of the whole problem of reparation the plan now is not to fix the exact amount which Germany must pay, but to make assurance of adequate reparation by the terms of the treaty and leave the working out of details to the commission. The four powers seem in accord as to accepting these methods in principle, but are now struggling to devise a formula by which it can be applied.

No fear of Germany's evading her debt by this method is entertained by the Americans, because Germany is already committed to the obligation of making full reparation.

May Hold Saar Area Five Years.

PARIS, April 1, (Associated Press.)—It was stated authoritatively tonight after the meetings between President Wilson and the Premiers that the prospects for an accord were more hopeful.

Distinct progress was made at the morning and afternoon sessions, particularly regarding the Saar Valley.

The indications are that the French will get coal from the Saar Valley, which will be charged against their share in the repagations. There was some discussion of the advisability of leaving the eventual disposition of the Saar Valley to a plebiscite.

The frontier question, which is still the foremost subject before Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando and President Wilson, was presented from a new point of view today, which was thought to offer some prospect of agreement.

The first plan was to give France economic control of the Saar coal fields so as to offset damage to the coal mines of Northern France. France was not to have political control over the large German population in the Saar valley, which would remain united with Germany. This proved objectionable and was one of the chief causes of the Council of Four's inaction. The main objection was the divided control, by which France would be unable to operate the mines effectively, prevent strikes, and enforce order when the Germans were exercising political control.

A new plan, therefore, seeks to combine French economic and political authority for a temporary period until the productive capacity of the mines in Northern France is restored, industrial production revived, and the prostration due to the war ended. It is estimated that five years will be required to restore the mines to their normal condition, and this probably gives an idea of the length of the proposed joint control by France. The fact that the control would be temporary would overcome the objection to the plan as contemplating annexation similar to that of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany in 1870.

The proposal was first advanced as concerning the Saar region only, but it is regarded now as equally applicable to the left bank of the Rhine as a possible basis of agreement.

May Avoid Stating Reparation Total.

A new phase of the question of reparations is also being presented in the proposal to avoid stating in the treaty any specific total, and thus escape controversy over the largeness or smallness of the amount. It is said that this may be done by defining the character of the payments over a period of years, without precisely stating the total, and efforts are being made to find a formula which will express this idea.

It is understood that the plan is considered advantageous chiefly for friendly countries, where expectations have been aroused of a total indemnity much larger than is likely to be allowed.

The impression is gaining ground that a formula will be found covering reparation without naming a figure, the suggestion being made of a commission to determine the losses of the different countries.

Most of the day at the Council meeting was given over to the matter of the Rhine frontier and reparations, but the question of the responsibility of the former Emperor and others for the war was touched on for the first time.

The chief remaining details of the reparations questions involve the points whether French and British pensions will be included, and whether the specific amount demanded will be named in the treaty. Indications from one source are that the total will amount to between $20,000,000,000 and $25,000,000,000.

Marshal Foch attended the early session of the council before starting for Spa to meet the German plenipotentiary regarding the landing of Polish troops at Danzig.

Agreement on at least one point seems to have been reached in the discussion. According to the Temps, Germany is not to be permitted to keep garrisons, fortifications, or war factories on the left bank of the Rhine or along a strip of at least thirty miles on the right bank.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, at their meeting this afternoon, received the report of the Peace Conference Commission on Czechoslovak territorial claims and discussed the advisability of holding a plenary session of the conference for a discussion of the report on international labor legislation. The report was made by the commission designated by the full conference and, consequently, it will probably be received at a plenary session.

The Foreign Ministers also considered the question of holding business sessions at Versailles when the German delegates should arrive there. Because of the inadequate heating arrangements and its inconvenient location, there is some doubt whether Versailles would be satisfactory for a business session, although historical reasons make it imperative that the peace treaty be signed there.

Ministers Receive Committees' Reports.

The Aeronautical Commission of the Peace Conference held a meeting Monday to receive and consider reports from sub-committees concerning military, legal, commercial, and technical subjects. It was found that the sub-committees had not completed their work, but the commission approved the temporary reports submitted.

It was agreed to put before the Supreme Council the proposals to be finally submitted at the next meeting by the joint military and legal sub-committee. Good progress has been made in other directions and a substantial agreement has been reached on important points in connection with the future of commercial aviation.

The commission will hold its next meeting Tuesday, when it is expected the general principles and much of the detail of the Interallied Aerial Convention may be settled.

LONDON, April 1.—The preliminary peace treaty will not be submitted to the German delegates at Versailles, according to the latest information received here from French sources. The treaty, it is said, will be handed to the Germans at some town further from Paris, in accordance with the rule governing other conventions since the armistice.

Only the final session, at which signatures will be exchanged, it is declared, will be held at Versailles.

WHAT AUSTRALIA ASKS IN PEACE SETTLEMENT

Control of ex-German Colonies, Some Reimbursement, and Fiscal Freedom—Against Bolshevism.

MELBOURNE, April 1.—Prime Minister Hughes of Australia is striving for three things at the Peace Conference: control of the German colonies in the Pacific, reimbursement of Australia by Germany for some of the costs of the war, and the fiscal freedom of the Commonwealth, according to an address made last night by Acting Prime Minister Watt, before the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers.

As to the League of Nations, Mr. Watt said that he would make no predictions as to its success, but he felt that the plan carried with it a gospel of full hope for the human race.

"Whether the experiment will work or not," said the Acting Prime Minister, "the Government must work for it for there is everything to gain and nothing to lose by the trial."

A word of comment was added by Mr. Watt on the recent Bolshevist movements in Australia. He said:

"But a League of Nations will not be enough for Australia. What we want is a league of the whole Australian nation to work unitedly for the welfare and safety of the Commonwealth. There is, unfortunately, arising in Australia a spirit that bids fair to outdo the spirit of Bolshevism. Many thoughtless and unheeding people believe that this new spirit involves the doctrine of the reclassification of society. But the people are going to one of the least educated countries of the world—Russia—to learn lessons of liberty.

"I do not believe that history will read the accounts of the outbreaks of Bolshevism in this country in the world as anything but an unforgivable crime. The Commonwealth Government will use all the power it has to preserve law and order and prevent the excesses of Bolshevism, if necessary, the Government will have recourse to the deportation of undesirable elements. The Government looks for strength in the community to put down illicit exercise of force. I venture to think that the great heart of Australia will remain sound."

Developing his statement concerning the three aims of Prime Minister Hughes at Paris, Mr. Watt said:

"The future of the world for perhaps a century is being settled in Paris. The Prime Minister is there fighting with the full approval of the Australian people for three things.

"The future of the German colonies in the Western Pacific, in the interests both of the safety of the Commonwealth and the well-being of the inhabitants of the possessions, demands that Australia should control them. I believe that the struggle that Prime Minister Hughes has carried on since last November will work in favor of Australia. I think he will be granted mandatory control of the colonies, possession of which means everything to the security of future generations of this country.

"The Prime Minister is also advocating Australia's legitimate claims against the broken German Empire and people for reimbursement of some of the costs of the war. If these claims are not advanced strenuously and successfully, two or three generations in Australia will have to bear the blighting effect of a huge burden of taxation.

"Mr. Hughes is also fighting for the fiscal freedom of this part of the British Empire. Speaking without the slightest hesitation for a unanimous cabinet, I can say that whatever be the basis of peace, Australia cannot surrender its fiscal rights but must control its own destinies in this matter. It must have the right as an intelligent and progressive democracy to determine under what conditions and standards of comfort its people shall live."

In a further development of his point concerning the fiscal freedom of the commonwealth, Mr. Watt said:

"The Federal parliament will meet as early as the deliberations of the Peace Conference will permit and deal with the question of the commonwealth tariff. Australia requires to be made more replete in respect to necessary industries, primary and secondary, than it has been in the past."

President Tells Dublin Mayor He Cannot Visit the City

DUBLIN, April 1, (Associated Press.)—The Lord Mayor has received a message from President Wilson, expressing regret that the constant pressure of engagements has prevented him from accepting the Lord Mayor's invitation to visit Dublin and receive the freedom of the city.

FOCH STARTS FOR SPA.

Will Discuss with Erzberger Landing of Polish Troops at Danzig.

PARIS, April 1.—Marshal Foch left Paris tonight for Spa to meet Mathias Erzberger to discuss with him the allied demand that Polish troops be permitted to use the port of Danzig. The Marshal has received full powers to negotiate with the German representative. He will be in constant communication with the Council of Four.

The Interallied Shipping Commission has completed preparations to transport the Polish troops to Danzig.

The Germans are concentrating large forces in Eastern Prussia under command of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to the Paris edition of The New York Herald. The German forces are being gathered in Graudenz and Thorn in order to defend the railway line from Danzig to Posen.

BERLIN, March 31, (Associated Press.)—The German Armistice Commission held a meeting here today for final discussion of export questions in relation to the transporting of food. Matthias Erzberger, the President of the commission, presided.

The meeting took up the last two allied notes concerning the embargo list, the partial elimination of the blacklist and the question of exports of all kinds, especially those of wood, sugar, paper and coal.

GERMAN MISSION IN FRANCE.

Financial Delegates Are Lodged in a Chateau Near Compiegne.

PARIS, April 1, (Associated Press.)—The German Financial Commission arrived today at Pont Ste. Maxence, about fifteen miles southwest of Compiegne. The members of the commission motored to the Château of Plessis-Villette, where they will stay.

Access to the château is strictly forbidden. Guards are mounted at all its entrances.

PRESENTS JUGOSLAV VIEWS.

Bishop of Spalato Has an Interview with President Wilson.

PARIS, April 1.—President Wilson was again in attendance at the meetings of the Council of Four, dealing with peace problems. Between the sessions of the Council the President received the Bishop of Spalato, representing Jugoslav interests in the Dalmatian coast controversy.

In the forenoon the President had a conference with Josephus W. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, before the latter's departure for Italy.

WON'T USE OUR TROOPS.

President Said to be Against Sending Them to Hungary.

LONDON, April 1.—President Wilson has informed other members of the American delegation to the Peace Conference that no American soldiers should be used in any trouble in Eastern or Southeastern Europe, a Central News dispatch from Paris says.

CLOSE WINCHESTER CAMP.

American Troops, Leaving Rest Centre, Honored by English Officials

WINCHESTER, April 1.—The American rest camp here, through which 700,000 men had passed since the United States entered the war, was closed today.

The departing American troops received an enthusiastic send-off on entraining for Liverpool. During their march they were halted at the Guildhall, where the Mayor and city officials tendered them an official farewell.

FRENCH PRESS AGAIN BECOMES ASSERTIVE

Pessimism Disappears in the Renewed Discussion of Claims on Germany.

PREMIER'S HOLD STRONGER

Backing of Radical Socialists Encourages Clemenceau's Course on Terms.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—There has been a marked change in the tone of the French press in the last few days, culminating today in a note of firmness and optimism which is in striking contrast to the anxiety and pessimism last week.

"France Maintains Her Claims," runs a headline in the Journal, and the Echo de Paris has: "Our Alliance and the Left Bank of the Rhine," with a subhead, "General Solution Appears."

In another column there is the caption, "We Must Have the Saar," followed by an interview had by Marcel Hutin with a "highly competent person" who plumps solidly for annexation on the grounds, firstly, that the Saar coal is absolutely necessary to France because her own mines have been ruined by the Germans, and as Germany cannot pay for the damage in cash it is only right that she should pay in kind; and, secondly, that any "transactional solution" giving France the exploitation of the coal fields without annexation would be the shortest and surest route to future trouble with Germany. M. Hutin adds:

"Just then I saw an extremely well informed diplomat and told him what we were discussing. With a joyful face he cried, 'Don't worry; the negotiations are going well. The problem of Saar is almost settled. And as for the Rhine frontier question Foch was heard today and made a powerful expose of the question.'"

The Figaro states that the Council of Four is now at the very heart of the biggest problems. Without expecting the whole affair to be settled immediately, it adds, the French can put full trust in Clemenceau's unbreakable defense of France's interest. He has the whole country behind him and will not weaken.

The writer uses the argument that the satisfaction of French claims regarding the Rhine frontier and the Saar Valley would be too great a humiliation for Germany by the reminder that the loss of her colonies and fleet were humiliations equally great. He implies that she has no right to oppose similar measures for France's indemnification and security.

As in the Echo and the Journal the tone of the article is very different from the somewhat peevish pessimism of last week.

The truth is the general situation has been influenced by two factors. The first was the triumph of the Government, which was obtained without the need of Clemenceau's personal intervention in the night debate of Saturday. The final vote rallied the whole House to the Government banner with the exception of the Socialists who have throughout the present administration made a point of personal hostility to the Premier.

A great impression was created by the brief announcement of the Radical Socialist chief, Rene Renoult, that his group would support, the Government with full confidence. In the circumstances this was equivalent to a declaration that the Radical Socialists approved and supported the Premier's advocacy of France's claims in the Peace Conference. It strengthened the latter's hand enormously, because the Radical Socialists, whom Americans might call advanced liberals and who must not be confounded with the Socialists, are the most powerful party in the Chamber, with 150 members.

When they were elected in the Spring of 1914 Caillaux was the party's undisputed master and their platform was pacific and opposed to the three years' service law, which Barthou had forced through at the previous session. That they are now solidly behind Clemenceau is declared to be unmistakable evidence that he stands for the country and that the claims he is advancing represent France's wishes.

The second factor in the situation is that Lloyd George's opposition to the French claims has greatly weakened. In British circles it is whispered that the Premier has been considerably upset by the recent British press attitude, which shows sympathy with the French claims.

HITCHCOCK CERTAIN COVENANT WILL WIN

Predicts Amendments of Draft That Will Insure Acceptance by the Senate.

ONLY PARIS CAN MAKE THEM

Kenyon, Back in Capital, Says Iowans Want Defense of Our Integrity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared in a speech tonight before the Commercial Club here his confidence that the League covenant would go before the Senate so amended as to fulfill the expectations of the American people, and that it would be accepted by the Senate.

Mr. Hitchcock, who spoke in reply to a recent speech by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, maintained that the opposition had faded away into mere criticism of the various features of the League, with no concerted force of attack, and that the bulk of Americans were not in sympathy with the assaults made upon it.

Unless the amendments contemplated were made at Paris, Mr. Hitchcock said, the opportunity to include them would probably be gone, as the covenant could not be amended once it had been decided upon by the Peace Conference without greatly delaying the entire program of the treaty of peace. So, he said, no matter in what form the covenant reached the Senate, it would undoubtedly be accepted.

Mr. Hitchcock spoke of the entire nation as being "practically unanimous" for some sort of a League of Nations even before the armistice was signed so as to prevent a repetition of a world war. This sentiment, he said, prevailed when President Wilson, in January, 1918, advocated a League as one of the fourteen proposals upon which America would make peace with Germany.

"No sooner, however, has the nations of the world sent their delegates to Paris to commence consideration of the subject of a League of Nations than opposition developed," Mr. Hitchcock said. "One of the curious features of this opposition is its variety and inconsistency. A few oppose the League on principle, and declare they are opposed to having the United States enter into any international agreement with the other nations of the world and bind itself in any manner to co-operation with them. So far as I know, only three members of the Senate take this position, and apparently they have not a very large following.

"The rest of the country has learned the lesson that, whenever the world is shaken by a great war, the United States is necessarily involved. We have learned that, however much we may ourselves desire to avoid war, we are likely to have it forced upon us, as it was two years ago. Having learned this, we know that if wars are to remain upon the program of the world we must prepare for them, and that is precisely what the people of the United States seek to avoid.

Calls the League a Compromise.

"We have every possible form of objection raised by those who say they favor a league, but not this particular League," the Senator declared. "From this great variety of criticism and opposition we can gather that this particular League is a compromise—which, indeed, it is—between the nations of the world entering into it.

"There will be opposition in Japan because Japan has not had success in getting recognition of race equality or a provision against race discrimination. There will be opposition in France, because France has not succeeded in having the League Constitution provide for a standing army and a big navy, and because it does not even provide for a military staff as France has demanded.

"There will be opposition in a number of countries because the colonies taken from Germany do not become prizes of war and become wards of the League, under the trusteeship of certain nations. There will undoubtedly be opposition in Germany because Germany is not at first to be admitted to the League, but only allowed to come in after probation.

"But this opposition testifies that the League is an international creation and represents a compromise between different nations bent upon the same idea of preventing war."

Senator Hitchcock said he might forecast some of the amendments which would be made to satisfy public opinion.

"I assume that one objection will be removed by the insertion," he said, "of a definite provision reserving to any nation the power to withdraw from the League on giving reasonable notice.

"I assume another objection will be removed by a provision specifically reserving to each individual nation the control over its domestic affairs, including, of course, immigration.

"I presume that another criticism will be answered by inserting a few words making it clear that the recommendation for the reduction of armament made by the Executive Council does not go into effect until each nation has, through its constituted authorities, adopted it.

"Another objection I think will be removed by making it clear that no decision of the Executive Council, nor of the League, binding on any nation, will be made except by unanimous vote."

Senator Lenroot, who has just returned from a stumping tour of Wisconsin against the League covenant, said that sentiment in his State, while favoring some form of league to prevent world war, was opposed, three to one, to the League as proposed by the Paris delegates.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who has also returned from a speaking trip in the Middle West, said that sentiment in his State was the same as in Wisconsin.

"The people of Iowa want to be sure the Monroe Doctrine is preserved and they feel that this is not assured in the present draft of the League of Nations," he said. "They want specific clauses that will preserve the integrity, the independence of the United States."

MANY ADDITIONS TO DRAFT

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

does not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions is apparently regarded with considerable favor in American official circles. The delegates are also well impressed by the proposed amendment providing for the revision of the convention within not less than five years or more than ten years.

The suggestion for the signature of the covenant by the United States with reservations designed to insure the safety of the Monroe Doctrine and safeguard American immigration laws, it was pointed out, involves no new procedure, as the reservations would be somewhat similar to those with which the Algeciras treaty was signed.

Mr. Root's proposed amendments were in the hands of the American peace delegation for several days before they were published in the United States. They had been carefully considered by the delegates, who expressed their appreciation of this definite and constructive criticism.

Several of the Root suggestions are believed by the delegates to be covered by the covenant as it now stands in its amended form.

WON'T ACT IN LEA CASE.

Baker Leaves Pershing to Deal with Attempted Kidnapping.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The War Department is contemplating no action against Colonel Luke Lea, of the 114th Field Artillery, or the members of the party which he led to the castle where the former German Kaiser is living in Holland, for the purpose of kidnapping him as a Christmas present for President Wilson. From the attitude of high officials of the department today it is apparent that, as matters now stand, they do not feel that anything should be done about the matter. In all probability Colonel Lea will be out of the military service of the United States within a week, and it will then be impossible to reach him through War Department channels, even if such a wish existed.

Secretary Baker, when asked about the matter, said he was contemplating no action, and assumed that any action necessary to be taken had been already taken by the military authorities in France. He said there were official reports in the War Department dealing with the matter, but he did not care to make them public, as they related to personal matters.

The War Department, it was ascertained from another source, has received various reports on the incident. Some of them mentioned American officers by name, others dealing with the escapade anonymously. Some of these reports came from Holland, some came through State Department channels, which gave summaries of stories printed in Holland dealing with the case, and some through military intelligence channels. While all these reports showed that a party of American officers went to the castle, and one of them said they sent their cards to the former Kaiser, none of them showed the purpose of the trip.

WILL ARREST AMERICANS.

Spohr and Wife Accused of Pro-German Treason in Palestine.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Baker has approved a request of the British military authorities in Turkey that they be permitted to arrest on charges of treason James Spohr, a naturalized American citizen, and his wife, declared officially to have been "closely associated with the head of the German spy system in Palestine and among British Indian subjects."

The plan is to have the couple brought to the United States for trial. Because the United States and Turkey have not been at war the arrests could not be made by the American military authorities, but the Judge Advocate General's office held that the British Military Commission, "under the common law of military occupation," could carry out its plan of taking Spohr and his wife into custody and turning them over to the United States.

Spohr, said to be of German origin, has been employed as a professor at the Saidieh Ayoub University in Jerusalem. His wife is of Scotch birth, but, according to the charges, is known to have lived at German Headquarters. Both are accused of having engaged in violent anti-British and anti-American propaganda, principally through speech-making and distribution of inflammatory literature.

INDORSERS OF LEAGUE PLAN

List of 204 Organizations Sent to President Wilson.

The League to Enforce Peace has sent to President Wilson, in Paris, a list of 204 organizations in the various States indorsing the establishment of a League of Nations. The list, it was said, was of those organizations whose messages were received in the first three weeks of March and represented only a small portion of those which have approved of the League.

Here is the letter:

New York, March 29, 1919.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, Place de la Concorde, Paris, France.

Dear Mr. President: The League to Enforce Peace sends you herewith a list of 204 organizations from which we have received, during the first three weeks of March, copies of resolutions indorsing the establishment of a League of Nations.

The significance of this list does not in its size—we have reason to believe that these 204 organizations are only a small portion of all that have adopted such resolutions during this period—but in its variety and wide geographical distribution. It represents twenty-six States and almost every kind of group in which our people are associated.

Some of these resolutions calls for changes in the Paris covenant. A large proportion of them specifically favor the Paris plan. The rest support the general principles of a League.

Similar resolutions are reaching this office every day in increasing numbers. More than 400 have been received since the publication of the Paris covenant. They come from national, State, and local organizations and include such important groups as the National Grange, the American Economic Association, the Farmers' National Council, the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union of America, the American Society of Equity, and others of equal size and influence. Yours very respectfully,

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE,
WILLIAM H. SHORT, Secretary.

The New York State organizations listed are: Women's Club of New Rochelle, Walton Chapter, D. A. R.; Meeting of Members of Calvary Baptist Church, Norwich; Congregation of Talmud Torah, Elmira; Board of Trustees of High Street Temple, Elmira; First Methodist Church of Elmira, Big Flats Grange No. 1106, Marathon Grange No. 446, Marathon; Westfield Grange No. 100, Westfield; Women's Civic League of Hudson Falls; Community Lectureship of Central Church of Disciples of New York, and the Park Church Women's Guild of Elmira.

PLAN ROOSEVELT EXHIBIT.

Colonel's MSS. and Game Trophies to be on View at Columbia.

Plans for the Roosevelt Memorial Exhibition to be held during May and June in Avery Hall, Columbia University, were announced last night by Professor W. A. Braun, who is directing the exhibition. The literary branch of the exhibition which will consist of literature relating the life of Colonel Roosevelt, including manuscripts of his own books and speeches will be under the direction of Joseph P. Bishop, Colonel Roosevelt's biographer, it was said.

Another section of the exhibition, which will contain trophies of Colonel Roosevelt's "big game" expeditions in Africa, South America, and the West, will be arranged by Carl Akeley, a big game hunter, who accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on his trip to Africa. The decorations for the exhibition rooms will be designed by William A. Boring, Professor of Architecture at Columbia University. Herman Hagedorn, one of Colonel Roosevelt's biographers, will write a souvenir booklet of the exhibition. Professor Braun requested all persons who had any articles relating to Colonel Roosevelt which they would lend to the exhibition to communicate with him at once at Columbia University.

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REBUFFS SOCIALIST IDEAS ON LEAGUE

Cecil Demurs on Hastening the Entrance of Germany and Russia.

NOT FOR MANDATE DELAY

He Says Only Stable Governments Can Be Admitted to New Organization.

PARIS, April 1.—Lord Robert Cecil, the British authority on a League of Nations, today met a committee from the International Socialist Conference recently held in Berne and received various amendments which the members of the committee desired to be included in the covenant.

The committee was composed of Arthur Henderson, G. H. Stuart Bunning and J. Ramsay MacDonald for Great Britain, Jean Longuet and Pierre Renaudel for France; Hjalmar Branting for Sweden, and Camille Huysmans for Belgium. The committee claimed to speak for the Socialists of twenty-six countries represented at the Berne congress.

Among the principal amendments that the Socialists proposed was the introduction of a provision facilitating the entry into the League as soon as possible of Germany and Russia, which they believed to be essential to disarmament and the prevention of the spread of anarchy. To this Lord Robert replied that it was impossible to admit States without stable Governments.

The committee proposed the supervision of disarmament, to which Lord Robert replied by giving the reasons which had led the League of Nations Commission to reject a proposal for the continuous international inspection of armaments.

Proposals were also presented respecting the method of choosing delegates to the League, the committee expressing the belief that nomination by the Governments would not be representative. They said they preferred the elective system. Lord Robert explained that this question was left for the various States to decide themselves.

Regarding war, the committee thought that it should be abolished, except where the League itself made war to enforce its mandates. Lord Robert agreed in principle, but thought that the world had not yet attained the development to make it practicable at present.

Other points presented were the belief that mandates should be defined in detail before territory was handed over to a mandatory Government, and that no mandates should be given until all nations had been admitted to the League. In reply, Lord Robert said he believed that all mandates would be defined in special treaties before the mandatory power undertook its functions of Government, but he dwelt upon the necessity for the appointment of mandates in many cases as soon as possible.

The committee expressed a desire that the League undertake the distribution of raw materials in order to prevent economic inequality, and finally voiced the hope that peace would be concluded speedily.

The Executive Committee of the Berne Conference and the committee charged with carrying out the resolutions adopted at the conference, at a meeting here today, decided to appoint a permanent committee to meet at Amsterdam on April 28 to examine questions left unsettled by the Executive Committee. At the meeting in Amsterdam, it was agreed, a call should be issued for another Socialist congress to be held in Switzerland in August. The principal question to be discussed will be the revival of the Socialist Internationale.

MINERS TO SEE WILSON.

Will Confer in Paris on Increasing Our Coal Sales Abroad.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Frank J. Hayes, President of the United Mine Workers of America, will sail for France within a few days to confer with President Wilson, who will be asked to use his influence to increase the consumption abroad of American coal.

The opening of new fields for American coal, in the opinion of the miners' officials, is necessary to prevent any further unemployment in the industry. Many mines are now said to be working part time, due to overproduction, which may become so extensive as to result in further curtailment of mining.



QUIET

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"Behind the Scenes of War."

In The New York Times next Sunday, April 6, the second article of the series by Philip Gibbs on "Behind the Scenes of War" will appear. The topic will be "The Untold Agony of War—What the Fighting Men Suffered with Heroic Silence." Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

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WARD

SAY LLOYD GEORGE IS LENIENT TO FOES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

neighbor of Germany would not be safe without such a military safeguard.

"But, M. Bourgeois," said President Wilson, "France will not be alone. Germany will have other neighbors. There will be, for example, Poland and Czechoslovakia, which we must make strong."

French Criticism of Lloyd George.

This fear of Lloyd George is particularly keen in France. He is now getting all the privately spoken criticism of the French statemen and accusations from the French press that were formerly directed against Wilson. This despite the fact that France is not at all sure that Wilson does not agree in every particular with Lloyd George so far as the Rhine boundary is concerned. Those who express French opinion are precise as to the day, and hour and moment of which they speak, taking always into consideration the fact that what is true today may be false tomorrow.

For example, this morning a member of the French Foreign Office said to me:

"On Friday, three days ago, Lloyd George expressed his willingness to give France the coal output of the Saar Valley, but not the territory itself. That would be economically an impossible combination. Also, three days ago he was not willing to take the territory on the west bank of the Rhine away from Germany to make it an independent State, but said he would consent to some form of guarantee to France that the territory should never be used against us as the starting point of an invasion, or any other military operations. No such guarantees would be adequate if the west bank were still politically a part of Germany. But that was three days ago. We hope Lloyd George will improve."

When asked if President Wilson did not feel the same way as Lloyd George on the whole Rhine question, the French statesman said he did not know. But, as a matter of fact, nearly every expression of American opinion that has been made public in Paris is against France on this question.

Much of what you hear in Paris about this peace-making is false or ridiculous on the face of it. Much more is axgrinding propaganda that was interesting four months ago, when it first began to flood the town. But when the same opinion or bit of speculation comes from two sources which not only are not working together, but are fighting each other, it may be interesting enough to cable, even if it does seem so sensational as to be unbelievable.

Threat of France-German Alliance.

For illustration, in connection with this same widespread feeling about Lloyd George's attitude and its possible bearing on the future history of Europe and the world, an Eastern European diplomat declared that if Lloyd George succeeded in giving Germany the sort of peace that would make her stronger than other Continental countries, the reaction would eventually be against England herself, and that France would be driven for self-protection into a humiliating alliance with Germany and Russia. This man took it for granted that the German-Russian combination was now an assured thing, no matter what the Peace Conference might do.

With some hesitation, for fear that he might be resentful, I asked a French diplomat what he thought of such a speculation.

"It is a reasonable one," he replied. "Lloyd George is afraid of his people at home and afraid of Germany commercially in the future. He hopes to placate both by an easy peace for the enemy. France is also afraid of Germany, but thinks the only way to make that fear groundless is to make it impossible for her to dominate us in future either by trade, industry, or war. Lloyd George seems to think the opposite course is better and safer. He is showing poor statesmanship, not only from the French but the British point of view. The truth, which he does not seem to realise, is that Germany hates England much more than she hates France. England is her real rival.

"Whatever the cause of his mistakes may be, if Lloyd George forces a peace not adequate, France will eventually be forced into the humiliating alliance with Germany and Russia. Nothing would please Germany more. Nothing would be more loathsome to France; but in no other direction could we find protection with our 40,000,000 population against Germany with her 80,000,000 in control of Russia. Under such conditions the other Continental States would not count."

It did not occur either to this Frenchman or the Easterner to refer to the League of Nations as a possible protection against the things they dreaded.

BRITISH INDEMNITY CLAIMS.

Lloyd George Said to be Alone in Extreme Demands.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—I cabled a fortnight ago respecting Lloyd George's insistence upon heavy reparation for Great Britain and his demand that the amount should be fixed in the treaty terms. This is still the immediate sticking point in the peace proceedings. There are other questions of far greater magnitude, particularly the guarantees of security for France, but much of the responsibility for the present delay rests on Lloyd George.

He is said to be practically alone in the British delegation in pressing the reparation claim to such extremes. He is making it a personal matter, and his position is the outgrowth of his campaign promises in the Parliamentary elections.

Our cordial relations with the British are unaffected, but Americans are surprised at the tenacity with which the great Premier holds to this comparatively petty point in the face of recent grave developments. They are getting an inside view of English politics that is far from edifying.

GERMANY GETS FIRST FOOD SUPPLY

Allied Relief Shipment, Including Lard, Bacon, and Flour, Leaves Rotterdam.

SECRETARY BRAUN HOPEFUL

Says Negotiations Next Will Be for Exports from His Country, Including Dyestuffs.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 1.—The first shipment of foodstuffs, including lard, bacon, and flour, left Rotterdam for Germany today, in accordance with the agreement reached at Spa on Feb. 8.

In this agreement it was arranged that direct negotiations should take place at Rotterdam between the German delegates and the delegates of the associated powers, and the Germans named Rabbow, who had been leader of the Commercial Committee at The Hague during the war, to assist their representatives. The American, English, and French delegates were assisted by numerous experts and merchants, including Walter Brown, head of the American Commission for Relief at Rotterdam, and the agreements made in Brussels were dealt with in detail.

Yesterday State Secretary Braun arrived at The Hague with the German commission. He said that the negotiations went off very smoothly and the German delegates were optimistic regarding a final settlement. He said also that arrangements were discussed for keeping the supplies of foodstuffs out of the hands of Spartacides and for speedy distribution among the people.

In the Brussels agreement, Herr Braun said, considerable progress had been made, compared with former negotiations, because for the first time the feeding of Germany until the new harvest was taken into consideration.

"The quantities of foodstuffs we are allowed to import are only 70 per cent. of those which the doctors decided were necessary," he added, "but if we really receive these monthly quantities we will manage."

Herr Braun said that lack of fodder for cattle caused great difficulties, but that Mr. Hoover had explained that the cargo space was insufficient to carry foodstuff and fodder, and "so we must be content."

Herr Braun spoke decidedly more hopefully of the general situation in Germany than most of his countrymen are accustomed to do, stating his belief that in half a year the German economic machine would again be in action.

"We are negotiating at Rotterdam about the delivery of separate shipments which were promised us in Brussels," he said. "Today we negotiated for about 50,000 tons. I hope that about 30,000 tons will be shipped next week."

Are you satisfied with the negotiations?" asked THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

"Oh, yes," he replied.

"Are you satisfied with the foodstuffs?"

"We are very well satisfied with the first shipments. Samples of condensed milk and bacon which I myself tried are very good."

"Will you be able to increase rations immediately with the monthly shipment agreed on?"

"If we obtain monthly quantities of 370,000 tons we can raise the ration immediately, and then it is hoped that Germany will become quieter and that labor, mining, and industries will be recommenced."

"How long will it be before the increase in foodstuffs is felt by the whole population?"

"That is a difficult question. I think it will be six weeks before the whole nation feels the improvement. We must first feed the most distressed districts—the big towns and industrial centres. The first shipments will go to Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, and Leipsic."

"Do you think these first shipments will have an influence on Bolshevism?"

"Most certainly I hope that it will have a quieting effect."

"Do you consider the danger of Bolshevism imminent?"

"Bolshevism is now on the German frontiers and the danger of contagion is great for a people so anxious about its future. It must also be considered that the moral resistance of the German people has been weakened by the privations which they endured during the war. This is not only a layman's view, but also that of our first medical authorities, who also promise results from better feeding."

Herr Braun said he would leave tomorrow, but return later, when the decisions of the financial conference taking place in Paris were made known.

"These decisions," he went on, "will be of importance for the import of foodstuffs, because they will settle our means of payment. The sums which we have sent up to the present are 125,000,000 marks in gold to Rotterdam and 11,000,000 marks deposited in Brussels and they are together about sufficient for one month's foodstuffs. For further payments German shipping and foreign bonds and shares in Germany which have been called in will be used also and allied payments for potash, wood, and other articles will be used as credits for foodstuffs. Negotiations will soon take place regarding exports from Germany, especially dyestuffs for America and England."

"What are you sending to America?"

"We have submitted a long list of exportable articles, but we do not yet know exactly what America desires."

Herr Braun stated his opinion that there was little danger of Austria becoming affected by Bolshevism, and he did not believe a large Bolshevist army could come from the east, he said. He believed the German people would soon recover from this sickness, but added that the Germans would be a poor nation and must learn economy and work hard.

WATTERSON WANTS TO QUIT

Offers Resignation to The Courier-Journal—League the Cause.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—The Louisville Courier-Journal tonight announced that Henry Watterson, the editor of the paper since 1868, and editor emeritus since last August, had requested that he be retired. Mr. Watterson recently passed his seventy-ninth birthday.

The newspaper said the editor's action was partly due to his variance with The Courier-Journal officials on the proposed League of Nations, he being against the Paris proposals, while the officials favored them.

JAPAN WARNS CHINA ON SECRET AGREEMENT

Threat to Hold Peking Financially Responsible Causes Postponement of Disclosures.

PEKING, March 27, (Associated Press.)—The Japanese Minister here has warned the Chinese Government that if the premature disclosure of secret documents by China causes loss to Japanese financial and commercial interests, Japan will hold China responsible for such loss.

As the result, the Chinese Government has further postponed the contemplated publication of secret agreements between China and Japan.

American and British agreements with China, which were not regarded as secret, were published officially this week.

Since their arrival in Paris the Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference have been urging the publication of all the secret agreements between China and Japan. The attitude of Japan has been one of opposition, although it was reported in a Reuter dispatch received in London on Feb. 12 from Tokio that Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation in Paris, had been instructed to disclose all unpublished treaties.

Diplomatic information which reached Washington early in February indicated that Japan had virtually threatened war if China made public the secret treaties and failed to carry out an arrangement to make Japan the successor of Germany in rights, property, and concessions in China.

On March 16 treaties between China and Japan respecting railroad concessions in Manchuria and Northeastern China were published simultaneously in Peking and Tokio.

HAYS SUPPORTS MANN OPPONENTS

Promises His Help in Move to Reorganize Republican Steering Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The same influences which were prominent in defeating Representative James R. Mann for Speaker, it is declared, favor enlargement of the House Steering Committee to include representatives of labor, the progressive element and the Middle Western Republicans. This means that Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Senators Lodge, Penrose and Smoot, believe that the party would be strengthened if the Steering Committee, which decides on legislation and House procedure, were increased and liberalized.

This program, which is an echo of the Gillett-Mann contest, today received the approval of Mr. Hays, who, at a conference following a dinner given by Representative Nicholas Longworth last night, discussed every phase of the subject and the effect that a committee controlled by Mann would have upon sentiment in the country. It is understood that Mr. Hays promised his support for a reorganization of the Steering Committee. He does not commit himself to the individuals suggested by the reorganizers.

Mr. Hays, who has been touring the country, in his talk with the Republicans last night referred to the fact that the Republicans are on trial," and that success at the last election did not "justify a return to old-time methods." The opinion was also expressed by the Chairman of the Republican National Committee that the Republicans must devote themselves to constructive legislation and avoid the natural inclination of too many Congressmen for playing "cheap partisan politics." The Republican leaders are opposed to opening the floodgates to investigations of the conduct of the war, and the only investigations that will be countenanced by the responsible Republican leaders in the House will be those necessary in order to effect reforms.

After the conference that Mr. Hays had last night, which was attended by Speaker-elect Gillett, it was announced by Mr. Longworth before he left Washington today that he expected to renew his demand in the Republican caucus for an enlargement of the Steering Committee to nine. This caucus, he said, would be held a week before the special session. He was confident that the Republicans would agree to a larger committee.

The impression prevails that the Mann forces will make no objection to the move. Representative Reavis of Nebraska intends to offer a substitute for the resolution which will be offered in the caucus by Representative Johnson of South Dakota. Mr. Johnson's resolution calls for a committee of nine instead of five, and names the four additional members for the Steering Committee. Mr. Reavis's amendment will call for a committee of nine and will leave the naming of the additional four to the Committee on Committees.

One of Mr. Mann's friends said tonight that he would not oppose increasing the size of the Steering Committee if the caucus favors it, and that the interests of labor and the progressives would be consulted in such a move.

Mr. Mann will be the master of the legislative situation, and as such intends to get through in the special session an amendment granting women suffrage. He will make this his one supreme legislative effort, and there are some Republicans who now predict that Mr. Mann will be able to remove objections raised to him in the recent contest and be elected Speaker of the House two years hence.

POGROMS ON POLISH BORDER

Many Jews Said to Have Been Wounded—Shops and Homes Looted

LONDON, April 1.—New anti-Jewish outbreaks have occurred at Kalish, on the former border between Poland and Germany, and at Busk and Wielum, according to information received by the Zionist organization here. A large number of Jews are said to have been wounded, while Jewish shops and homes were plundered and damaged.

Citizens, militia, and soldiers, the reports say, were indifferent or took part in the rioting against the Jews.

ALLIES AGAIN DEFEAT REDS IN THE NORTH

Bolsheviki Are Mowed Down by Their Own Machine Guns as They Retreat.

FOUR FRENCHMEN REPEL 80

Held a Blockhouse Against Repeated Attacks—Train Bombed by Allied Airplane.

ARCHANGEL, March 31, (Associated Press.)—Bolshevist troops, after a heavy bombardment Sunday of the allied positions on the railway front and south of Odozerakala, attacked, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The attack was repulsed completely by the allied fire.

The retiring Bolsheviki were met by their own machine-gun fire, while the allied artillery dispersed various groups of the enemy.

An allied airplane discovered six trains three miles south of the front line and attacked one of them with bombs. A locomotive and a stretch of the track were destroyed.

A little garrison of four French soldiers in an outlying blockhouse guarding one of the allied flanks near the front line yesterday repeatedly repulsed attacks by eighty Bolshevist infantrymen who had slipped through the woods and attempted a surprise.

The weather was mild and sunshiny, and an enemy observation balloon was up almost all day spotting the effects of shells. An enemy airplane dropped a bomb on a village north of Odozerakala, but no damage resulted.

The allied positions along the front line are strong, with blockhouses guarding the flanks and snow trenches built up with log barricades, while there are ample dugouts to shelter all the allied forces. The troops holding this front include considerable numbers of American, French, British, and new Russian troops. The allied artillery here is probably equal to that of the enemy's.

West of Odozerskaia, the allied artillery is still shelling Bolshoia Oxera, and a number of explosions occurred in that village on Sunday.

BURLESON RESENTS CRITICISM AS UNFAIR

Much of That Launched Against Him Had No Just Foundation, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Emphatic answer to the critics of the Post Office Department under his administration was made today by Postmaster General Burleson before a conference of representatives of business organizations and the Postal Service. He invited criticism, he said, but many criticisms made were "specious" and unfounded.

With the exception of the taking over of the wire systems, the Postmaster General reviewed nearly all the changes in practice instituted during his administration. He asserted that of all the postal establishments of belligerent countries "America's, and hers alone, is the one that did not break down to a certain extent."

"We organized an efficient postal service in France," he declared.

Alluding to the enforcement of the Espionage act, he said:

"To exclude from the mails treasonable and seditious matter it became necessary for Postmasters to read not only the English papers, but to acquaint themselves with the contents of newspapers regardless of whether they were printed in Hungarian, Polish, Italian, French, Yiddish, or what not. That was the most undesirable task ever imposed upon the postal establishment. But we got away with it! Notwithstanding the Postmaster General was denounced from one end of the country to the other as an autocrat, a tyrant, and a person who was constantly practicing arbitrary acts, we enforced that law with moderation, with justice, and with fairness."

Readjustment of parcel post and space basis for mail were reviewed by the Postmaster General. Alluding to the latter change in practice, he said:

"Immediately the sluice gates of criticism and denunciation, not to use stronger terms, were opened and directed against the head of the Postal Department, as being a man lacking in vision and business qualifications. That seems to be the chord upon which they delight to play, that I am lacking in business qualifications. So successful were they in resisting what the department was contending for that they strangled the great appropriation bills for the postal establishment that year, and for the first time in its history the department was operated under a continuing resolution."

Abandonment of the pneumatic tubes and the increase in second-class mail rates were defended by Mr. Burleson. Of the second-class rate, he said:

"It is just and fair, and I stand for it, and it will not be repealed because of any action on my part, regardless of how widespread the criticism may be or how denunciatory its terms."

SCHOOLS BANISH KAISER'S PICTURE

Prussian Minister of Education Also Forbids the Display of Ex-Crown Prince's Likeness.

BERLIN OFFICIALS PROTEST

Announcement Made That Children Shall Not Be Subjected to Political Propaganda.

BERLIN, March 31, (Associated Press.)—All the Prussian district and provincial Government school authorities have been notified by Herr Haenisch, the Minister of Religion and Education, that pictures of former Emperor William and the former Crown Prince may no longer be hung in the schoolroom.

The order originated from an incident in an East Prussian school, where the teacher put the former Emperor's picture in an attic after the revolution, but was ordered by the authorities to hang it up again, whereupon he entered a protest. The Ministers in reply, said it was not permitted to restore such pictures.

In his order, Herr Haenisch said that the Government did not intend to be iconoclastic, but must insist that the schools not be used, directly or indirectly, for propaganda against new State regulation. Such propaganda, he added, was contained in the display of pictures and busts of the former Emperor and the former Crown Prince. He said that the new Government from the beginning had repudiated the practice of persecuting officials and teachers for their political beliefs, and that he would proceed against every case of political harassment coming to his attention.

The Socialist Vorwärts greets the order warmly, and suggests that it be extended so that likenesses of the former Emperor be removed everywhere, especially where no special difficulties are involved. The paper says it is a good sign that teachers now have the right of direct complaint to the Minister, and that countless teachers will again breathe more freely.

The School Directors of Berlin are up in arms against Minister Haenisch over the incident.

KAISER IN A SCHOOL BOOK.

His Portrait Found "Inserted" by Montana School Authorities.

HELENA, Mont., April 1.—Finding of a halftone picture of William Hohenzollern, formerly the German Emperor, in a copy of "The Easy Road to Reading," a textbook used in some Montana schools, has started an investigation by State authorities. While only one copy of the book has been received here from Fort Benton, where a school teacher discovered the picture, State authorities understand that the full consignment of books sent to that town contained the portrait.

The picture, printed on heavy paper, was "inserted" in the book and not printed with the text. Nor was reference to it made in the text.

The theory here is that the pictures were placed in the books in the mailing room of the house publishing the textbook or at some point in the channels of distribution. State officials blame German propagandists and not the publishers.

$5,000 OF NEW BONDS ARE TO BE TAX EXEMPT

Not $50,000 Worth, as a Telegraphic Error Made It Appear—Ready Market for Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Considerable attention has been attracted by the announcement made last night that the War Finance Corporation will offer, beginning tomorrow morning, $200,000,000 worth of 5 per cent. bonds. It is now expected that the bonds will be disposed of without trouble. The proceeds will not be formally segregated for any definite purpose, but it was confirmed officially today that a large amount probably would be needed to finance foreign trade.

Among the important tax exemption provisions made is one exempting the interest on $5,000 worth of bonds held by any person from all income taxes, surtaxes, excess profits taxes, and war profits taxes. In THE TIMES this morning an error in telegraph transmission made the amount, the interest on which would be exempted from such taxes, appear to be $50,000. The official announcement was that "the interest on $5,000 worth of them [the bonds] owned by any person will be entirely exempt from all income taxes, surtaxes, excess profits or war profits taxes."

In discussing the issues today, Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, stated that the proceeds were to be used for general purposes of the corporation. Large amounts of money, for instance, he said, are being used for advances to the railroads. Other large sums are being used under the authorization of the Government bonds in the market, and it is also expected that considerable amounts may be needed to finance foreign trade, although no such advances have yet been made.

AMERICANS IN RUSSIA DECORATED BY BRITAIN

Four Officers and Eighteen Men of Northern Force Honored for Gallantry in Action.

ARCHANGEL, March 30, (Associated Press.)—Four officers and eighteen men of the American forces in Northern Russia have been decorated by the British Government for gallantry in action in the campaign about Shenkursk in January, and in the fighting about Kadish.

Military Crosses were awarded to Second Lieutenants H. D. McPhail of Petoskey, Mich.; C. B. Ryan of Detroit, J. A. Commons of Madison, Wis., all of the 339th Infantry, and B. A. Burns of Edgewater, N. J., of the 310th Engineers.

Distinguished Conduct Medals were given to Sergeants F. W. Wolfe of Detroit, G. M. Walker of Rockford, Tenn., and A. V. Tibbals of Beaverton, Mich.

Military Medals were awarded to Sergeant E. J. Herman of Boyne City, Mich.; Sergeant J. A. Nees of Detroit, Sergeant E. P. Trombley of Detroit, Sergeant L. Bartels of Holland, Mich.; Corporal H. T. Danielson of Detroit, Corporal J. Franczac of Edwardsville, Penn.; Corporal F. W. Wilke of New Baltimore, Mich.; Corporal J. Steyskal of Detroit, Corporal J. S. Manderfield of Hancock, Mich.; Mechanic A. J. Hern of Milwaukee, Private E. E. Hellman of Chicago, and Bugler C. J. Compas of Medina, N. Y.

Meritorious Service Medals were given to Sergeant L. S. Schneider of Tecumseh, Mich.; Sergeant V. B. Roger of Plainview, Texas, and Sergeant F. W. Yates of Highland Park, Mich.

Lieutenant McPhail, under a heavy rifle, artillery, and machine-gun fire, organized at Ust Padenga a rescue party which voluntarily went forward between the lines and rescued wounded men who were lying in an open field and unable to move. Lieutenant Burns, although an officer of the engineer force, took command of an infantry platoon, combined its remnants with his own detachment, and bravely fought a rearguard action along the road from Ust Padenga. Sergeants Tibbals and Herman and Corporal Manderfield, also of the engineers, were decorated for their gallantry under similar circumstances.

Lieutenants Ryan and Commons, with fifteen men, stuck to their posts, although all the others had retreated, and, fighting stubbornly, saved the situation during an allied attack on Kadish. Sergeant Nees took command of a platoon during the fighting about Shenkorak, although wounded, and continued in charge.

At Ust Padenga Sergeant Trombley advanced between the lines under fire time after time and rescued wounded comrades. Later he was himself wounded, but continued his duties. Corporals Danielson and Franczac, at Ust Padenga, after their machine-gun post was demolished by enemy shellfire, took their gun into the open and continued to fire upon the advancing enemy infantry. Franczac's hand was blown off, but he continued at his post until exhausted. Danielson also stuck stubbornly until assistance arrived. Mechanic Horn, at Ust Padenga, went back and forth between the lines, carrying munitions to a post which had been cut off, and afterward volunteered and reached wounded comrades. He continued this work until overcome by shell shock.

Bugler Compas, during the retreat to Shenkursk, carried messages under fire to a forward position, and afterward, when the commanding officer was wounded, removed him from danger. Compas then went back again to the forward position to deliver the commander's final orders.

During the fighting at Kadish Corporal Wilke volunteered for duty in a machine-gun post in an open position. From this position he silenced two enemy guns and forced the Bolsheviki to evacuate Kadish. He then volunteered and crossed an open field under fire, and went into Kadish. Corporal Bartels rescued wounded comrades under fire at Kadish. Private Hellman and Corporal Steyskal coolly stood up, firing Lewis guns from their shoulders in the face of a heavy fire at Kadish.

Sergeant Wolfe throughout the fighting about Kadish displayed the greatest initiative and gallantry as a platoon commander and scout, and Sergeant Walker is cited for initiative and bravery in the same fighting.

Sergeants Schneider, Roger, and Yates, all of the engineers, were decorated for valuable services throughout the campaign along the Dvina.

HUMBERT HEARS CHARGES.

French Senator Shows No Emotion at Reading of Indictment.

PARIS, April 1, (Havas.)—The indictment of Senator Charles Humbert was still being read today at the trial of the Senator and three alleged accomplices on the charge of having had commerce with the enemy.

Portions of the indictment read today concern the participation of Humbert and Captain Ladoux in the dealings which resulted in the purchase of the Journal by Humbert. The facts adduced by the Government tended to show that Humbert evinced a lack of scruples in the negotiations for the newspaper. He is accused of having received "millions of francs."

Humbert displayed no emotion during the reading of the indictment.

BARE SOVIET PLOT TO SEIZE ARSENAL

Group of Bolsheviki Planned to Use Munitions Against Pittsburgh.

ANARCHIST LEADER SEIZED

William Wyclas Said to Be an Agent of Trotzky in the District.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—A plot to seize the Government arsenal here for the purpose of using the munitions stored there to destroy manufacturing plants and other buildings of Pittsburgh was disclosed today by the Department of Justice, following the arrest of William Wyclas, aged 38, of Wilkinsburg.

Wyclas is charged with violating Section 6 of the United States Criminal law in promoting a seditious conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States. He was committed to jail to await a hearing before a United States Commissioner.

Wyclas was trapped by a Government agent who succeeded in joining the Soviet and the Union of Russian Workingmen here, of which the prisoner was a leader. According to Government agents, Wyclas is a Russian anarchist, a Bolshevist leader, and an agent of Trotzky in this district.

The Government's informant against Wyclas was S. Pulaski, a Russian, who is a Department of Justice agent of Detroit, Mich., and who was brought here with the expressed purpose of investigating a conspiracy of which the authorities had evidence. Pulaski gained the confidence of Wyclas, and the latter, it is said, told him details of the plot.

The arrest of Wyclas followed the apprehension yesterday in the Pittsburgh district of ten alleged Russian anarchists. In connection with the latter arrests, the Department of Justice let it be known today that in the room of one of the prisoners, Alex. Antanoff, they found an entire set of plans of one of the largest industrial plants in the district. The drawing, it is said, showed a system of wires attached to bombs and leading to all parts of the big plant.

TO PUNISH TERRORISM.

Michigan House Passes Bill Against Criminal Syndicalism.

LANSING, Mich., April 1.—The lower house of the State Legislature, in committee of the whole, early this morning approved passage of legislation which would make criminal syndicalism a felony, punishable by maximum fine of $5,000 and imprisonment of not more than ten years.

Criminal syndicalism is defined in the bill as advocacy of crime, sabotage, violence, or "other terrorism" to accomplish political or industrial ends.

Y. M. C. A. PLAY AT COBLENZ.

Stock Company Makes a Great Hit in "Seven Keys to Baldpate."

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, April 1.—The most ambitious entertainment effort of the Young Men's Christian Association born fruit last night, when the Third Army stock company presented "Seven Keys to Baldpate" at the Coblenzer Festhall. It was enthusiastically received by the 2,000 officers and men who crowded the auditorium.

The stock company is under the personal direction of Dorothy Donnelly, who deserves great credit for her strenuous work in recruiting the personnel and conducting several weeks' rehearsal. It was Miss Donnelly's idea to vary the vaudeville entertainment which forms almost all Y. M. C. A. programs, and the Third Army stock company is the result. The company is composed of Y. M. C. A. workers and professional soldier talent from the Army of Occupation. Lieutenant Harrington Reynolds of the Tank Corps staged "Baldpate." Before the Coblenz opening the play had a trial at Neunaar (?) down the river.

The cast was as follows: Elijah Quinby, Helen Scott of the Y. M. C. A.; William Hallowell Magee, novelist; Sergeant Scott G. Coyne; Mary Norton, a newspaper reporter, Mignon McGibeney of the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Rhodes, Clara Ginn of the Y. M. C. A.; Peter, Hermit of Baldpate, Sergeant Arden E. Page; Mary Thornhill, blackmailer, Helen Scott; Lou Max, the Mayor's Man Friday, Private Herbert Belmore Davis; Jim Cargan, crooked Mayor of Reuton, Eugene McGovern; Thomas Hayden, President of the R. & R. Railroad, Private George Skaff; Jiggs Kennedy, Chief of Police of Asquewan Falls, Sergeant Norman Ives; policeman, Sam Pasmanick of the Knights of Columbus; Mayor of Baldpate, Private Vols.

Lieutenant Bushby B. Enos is business manager of the company; Sergeant Page, stage manager; Privates R. R. Daniels and John Brownie, scenic artists; Sergeant John D. Beckwith, carpenter; Corporal George Batcheler, electrician, and Sam Pasmanick, property man. It takes four trucks to move the show.

CHICAGO BY 17,600 ELECTS THOMPSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

6,000 and George B. Holmes Municipal Judge by nearly 20,000.

A labor party was in the field here for the first time, with John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, as Mayoralty candidate. Fitzpatrick polled more than 50,000 out of a labor union membership of 240,000 and issued a statement that "the labor party has established itself."

Collins, Socialist, polled nearly as many votes as the Socialist candidate received four years ago. Adolph Carmo, Socialist Laborite, received fewer than 2,000 votes.

Among the propositions appearing on the "little ballot" accompanying the Mayoralty ballot in today's election was one reading "Shall Chicago become anti-saloon territory?" This was not allowed on the ballot at the preceding election and the "drys" brought suit against the election officials which resulted in a decision of the Supreme Court several weeks ago that the proposition should be submitted to the voters.

In view of the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution the "drys" decided to make no campaign for the adoption of the local proposition. The "wets," however, conducted a vigorous campaign against it, with the slogan, "Let Congress hear your protest."

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS LOSE.

Every Candidate on Their Ticket Overwhelmed at Polls.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Milwaukee today, with the issue squarely drawn between the Good Government League and the Socialist Party, and with the issue on the restoration of German in the public schools, promised by the Socialists, defeated every candidate on the Socialist ticket. This applied to judicial candidates, for who men alone could vote, and to the candidates for school directors as well, for whom the women could vote.

Five School Directors were elected, and the Socialist five were all beaten by the biggest majorities ever scored here since the Socialists became a party. One precinct was 10 to 1 against the Socialists.

Leading in the fight were women voters, who stood in line late tonight waiting for a chance to vote after the usual closing hour, for all in line at closing time were allowed to vote.

MAYOR PRESTON LOSES IN BALTIMORE

Beaten by 4,000 in Democratic Primaries—Dry Candidates Run Behind.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—James H. Preston, for eight years Mayor of Baltimore, was defeated for renomination in the Democratic primaries today by George Weems Williams by a majority of over 4,000. Preston was supported by the city machine.

The liquor question played an important part in the vote. The Anti-Prohibition League of Maryland had asked every candidate for nomination to declare himself publicly as to how he stood on prohibition and whether he would use his influence toward a repeal of the national amendment.

Mayor Preston declared for the wets. But his running mates, J. Barry Mahool for President of the Second Branch City Council, and James F. Thrift for Controller refused to declare themselves and were classed as dry. They ran far behind Preston, Mahool failing short over 2,500 and Thrift more than 3,000 of the 20,000 votes given to Preston.

Williams's running mates are Howard Bryant for Second Branch President, and Joseph Smith for Controller. Every dry candidate for the Council was defeated.

William F. Broening is the Republican nominee for Mayor. His party is united on his candidacy. The city election will be held May 6.

ST. LOUIS 20,000 REPUBLICAN.

Aloe Re-elected President of the Board of Aldermen.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—In an Aldermanic election today the Republicans scored a complete victory, with pluralities of 20,000 to 25,000.

Louis P. Aloe, Republican, was re-elected President of the Board of Aldermen over Flint Garrison, editor of The Drygoods Man, a trade publication; Julius Haller, Independent Republican, and William Brandt, Socialist.

Garrison made his campaign on a fight against the increased street car fare, which last year was raised from 5 to 6 cents. Haller and Brandt made poor showings, as both received less than 5,000 votes.

The total vote was approximately 80,000, which was 20,000 less than had been predicted by political leaders.

Articles by Philip Gibbs.

The second of the series of ten articles by Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, will appear in The New York Times next Sunday, April 6. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

NEW BUSINESS HOURS—9:00 A.M. TO 5:30 P.M.

Men's Scotch Brushed Wool Golf Jackets

$12.00

CARMOOR LONDON

Just arrived, in plain colors, heathers, and oblique stripes. One thing from Scotland that Prohibition cannot stop. Made with full sleeves, to be worn over everything, not under anything. Very fine quality. We urge you to get one while you can.



Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

Men's Furnishings Shop, 4 West 38th Street

LOCATED ON STREET LEVEL

PALL MALL

Famous Cigarettes

Where Particular People Congregate

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MANHATTAN SHIRTS

For Spring.

$3.00 to $12.00

The assortment of new and staple fabrics, constructed as they are to give entire satisfaction, will be of interest to all who know Manhattan Shirts, which are known as the best

All Desirable Patterns.

LISLE HALF HOSE | STETSON HATS | MOCHA GLOVES

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Power for Farm and Home

The easiest, quickest and most satisfactory way to do power work on farm or estate is with Wallis Kerosene Tractors. Powerful, economical, certain, they do the work in the least time. All gears enclosed, for long life. Run your own electric light plant and water system with Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Kerosene Engines. All equipment guaranteed.

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Wallis Kerosene Tractors — Ideal power for plowing, harrowing, cultivating, all power purposes.

Fairbanks-Morse Kerosene Engines — Perfect power for electric lights and water.

Your Speech to the Wool Club

Suppose you are asked to make an address to the Tide-Water Association or to the Annual Banquet of the Lapidary Employers' Board.

It is a matter of great moment; you write and rewrite your remarks and rehearse all the details. It may even entail a new dress coat and the finishing touches of a professional coach.

And yet at most you will actually talk to no more than two thousand people directly and perhaps three times that number through reprints in the trade press.

Are you equally careful of your speech to millions in the advertising columns?

Do you employ the best brains without stint to prepare your message?

These messages of yours do not go to hundreds at a banquet-table; they go to millions in the homes, and when your chance comes to speak to a whole nation, if it be only for two minutes, you ought to have the best speech-maker in the nation as your mentor.

When you advertise nationally, employ experts to prepare your speech—your message—your advertisement.

Publishers are in a position to appreciate the best work of the leading agencies.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*

The Delineator

Everybody's Magazine

Two dollars the year, each

Freight Station Remodeled for Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co., Long Island City.

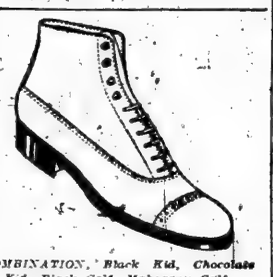


Reconstruction work usually takes too long and usually costs too much. "Speed with Economy" is needed.

Few contractors like reconstruction. We wouldn't take it if we didn't.

Going to build? Phone us —Bryant 2908.

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COMBINATION, Black Kid, Chocolate Kid, Black Calf, Mahogany Calf.

5000 Shocks a Day

It seems incredible, does it not, that any part of your nervous system could stand this incessant assault without breaking down?

Yet there is probably no active man or woman who does not take at least 5,000 steps each day, and no doubt if statistics were available we would find the average nearer 10,000.

Nature CUSHIONED your feet to withstand the tap of foot on SOD—not concrete. Consequently we must assist Nature by adding a cushion. That is just what the felt and cork inner sole in Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes does.

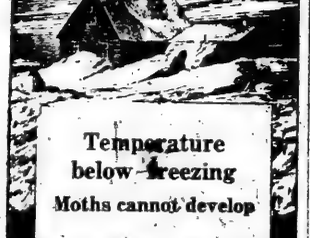
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12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.
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A Sale of Many Attractions

Clarke's
5 West 44th St
Sale This Day 2:30 P. M.
By Order of
J. R. De Witt, Esq.
And Other Private Owners
Choice Modern and Antique Furniture and Works of Art
Diamond and Other Jewelry, Etc., Etc.
(As Already Advertised)
Sale Continues Tomorrow, Friday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
This Sale Will Be Conducted by
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

Call 360 Circle



Temperature below freezing
Moths cannot develop

Revillon Freres
DRY COLD STORAGE FOR FURS

RICH Gravies

THEY prevent waste, because they make the meat go farther. Make yours luscious by flavoring them with plenty of the sauce with the Frenchy tang—



A-1 SAUCE

GLASS PREDICTS SUCCESS OF LOAN

Rejects Suggestion by Calder That President Convene Congress to Bolster Bonds.

SEES INDUSTRY REVIVING

Believes Post-Armistice Depression Is Ending and Bond Market Will Pick Up.

FINANCIAL STATUS STRONG

Secretary Deprecates Pessimistic Talk and Asks Senator to Help Support Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Facts and figures to prove that the nation's finances are sound, and that conditions generally are such that business may look forward with assurance to a period of prosperity which will drive Liberty bonds well above par before the date of maturity, are presented in a letter written by Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass, under date of March 31, to Senator William M. Calder of New York, which was made public by the Treasury Department tonight.

The letter was written in reply to one in which Senator Calder expressed pessimism in regard to the Victory Loan, which will be offered on April 21, and asked Mr. Glass to urge upon President Wilson the necessity of calling a special session of Congress to pass legislation for the protection of holders of Liberty bonds.

Mr. Glass holds that such a step is not essential and that bondholders have nothing to fear. He adds a word of praise for the action of Congress in passing the Victory Loan legislation, despite the fact that other important measures failed, and makes the statement that all doubt has now been dissipated as to the ability of the nation to raise the funds necessary for the operation of the railroads and to meet obligations.

In his analysis of the situation Secretary Glass points out that the national debt is less than $25,000,000,000, and says that when all war debts are met it should not exceed $30,000,000,000, against which are held foreign obligations of about $10,000,000,000. Today, he says, there is no insufficiency of credit for the needs of any useful enterprise and business already is forging ahead. As to national expenditures, he asserts that, while they reached a maximum of $2,000,000,000 a month shortly after the armistice, they would, after the war bills had been paid, shrink quickly to not more than $2,000,000,000 a year.

As an indication of the nation's ability to meet any crisis, Mr. Glass says one of the regularly bi-weekly offerings of Treasury certificates of indebtedness carrying 4½ per cent. interest was omitted because the sales had proceeded recently in such large amounts.

Hopeful Then, Hopeless Now.

"I do not share your present fear for the Victory Liberty Loan," says Secretary Glass in his letter to Senator Calder. "nor do I understand what unfavorable developments have taken place since you addressed the Senate upon the first of March apparently in support of (certainly not in opposition to) the Victory Liberty Loan bill to lead you to the view you now express.

"On March 1, in your speech in the Senate, you said, 'I do not share the hopelessness expressed by some Senators. We have had deposited in the banks and other financial institutions of the United States during the last four years sums totaling over $5,000,000,000 more than those institutions contained previous to that time. Then, too, the wealth of this country totals in the neighborhood of $235,000,000,000. So I see no reason why we should not feel certain of the future, provided Congress legislates intelligently and does everything in its power to keep down the costs of Government.'

"I do not share the hopelessness now expressed by you nor your present desire to increase the costs to the Government by increasing its interest charges. The Victory Liberty Loan bill becomes law after very full and adequate consideration by the Congress. • • • The enactment of the bill was received with relief and gratification by the country at large and by the members of the great Liberty Loan organization. They evinced no lack of confidence in the Treasury's ability to solve the problems intrusted to it by the Congress; nor have I any fear of the Treasury's ability to solve those problems, given as I am assured it will have, the patriotic support of the great Liberty Loan organization and of a united and victorious people.

"To act in accordance with your suggestion and ask the President to call the Congress in special session to enact some additional legislation in aid of the Victory Liberty Loan would imply a distrust which I do not feel of the action already taken by the Congress and approved by the President, for there have been no adverse developments since that action was taken. • • • I take a very optimistic view of the prospect for the Victory Liberty Loan and of the future of this country.

Hopeful of Early Improvement.

"It is perhaps not unnatural that we Americans, like all the other peoples of the world, should have had to go through a period of depression and discontent, even of bitterness, after the winning of the great war. But this was only the natural reaction from the intense physical and spiritual effort which the war called forth, from the overstimulation of all our energies and activities. The cessation of hostilities followed hard upon a bitter political fight and came just before the approach of Winter, a time when the resumption of normal peace activities was most difficult.

"The Winter has passed and we have every expectation of the early conclusion of peace. Already commerce and industry begin to show signs of the renewed life which must follow the removal of the restraints and interference which war made necessary. The problems which arose from the failure of the Congress to enact legislation for relief of the railroads and other important legislation presented a very serious situation and one of great embarrassment to the Government, but means will be found to carry them along until the time when Congress shall be called in special session.

"The discontinuance of Government interference with the foreign exchanges, made possible by the cessation of hostilities, has demonstrated the true position of dollar exchange, which not only is at a premium in relation to the currencies of all of the European countries which were engaged in the war, but has now approached par or actually reached a premium with respect to the currencies of European neutrals.

"Our reserve, the greatest in amount in the world, the greatest in relation to circulation and deposit in any of the countries which were engaged in the war was, on March 28, 1919, 51.9 per cent. of the combined Federal Reserve note and deposit liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks. This compares most favorably with a combined reserve of 40.8 per cent. on Nov. 8, 1918, just before the armistice, particularly in view of the fact that since that date the Government's expenditures, for the most part growing out of the war, have approximated $8,000,000,000, the greater part of which has necessarily been provided by the sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness to the banking institutions of the country. • • •

Position of Liberty Bonds.

"I know of no one who does not believe that the Liberty bonds of the outstanding issues will sell well above par long before their maturity. The Congress has provided in the Victory Liberty Loan act a sinking fund which is calculated to retire all the bonds and notes of the Liberty loans in less than twenty-five years. The liquidation which has taken place in Liberty bonds since the armistice is, in my judgment, and, I believe, in that of most thoughtful financiers, traceable to other causes than the interest rate and terms of the bonds. Foremost of these causes is the fact that many patriotic Americans, individuals and companies, subscribe for bonds in a spirit of patriotic fervor induced by the war in excess of their ability to hold.

"The 'oversold' condition of the market for Liberty bonds thus created was accentuated by the reaction following the armistice, which made many feel they were released from the duty of holding their bonds in aid of the Government's credit; by the desire to realize losses before the end of the year and thus reduce taxes; by the changed financial position of many bondholders growing out of the termination of hostilities, and, worst of all, by the wicked devices of bond sharps and swindlers who took advantage of the inexperience of many small investors in Liberty bonds, whom the Treasury was failing the necessary legislation, powerless to protect.

"Another element in depreciating the market value of Liberty bonds has, no doubt, been the pessimistic utterances of many people who, like yourself, have seen only the dark side of the page and who have exaggerated both publicly and privately the difficulty of floating the Victory Liberty Loan. This pessimism has, I think, already been more than discounted in the market price of existing issues. I have not allowed myself to be disconcerted by these pessimistic utterances, because I know that similar opinions were expressed to Secretary McAdoo before each of the four Liberty Loans offered during the period of active warfare, although during that period those who held such views were for the most part considerate enough to express them to the Treasury privately and avoid public utterances which would have added to its burdens.

Sanguine of Bond Market.

"I believe that all these adverse influences have spent their force. I am sanguine to believe that the market for Liberty bonds has seen its worst and that the market position of the bonds will improve as true understanding of the immense strength of the financial position of the United States becomes disseminated and as the Victory Liberty Loan campaign proceeds.

"Approximately $1,000,000,000 of income and profits taxes were paid into the Treasury during the period of two or three weeks before and after March 15, without financial disturbance, thanks to the provision which had been made in advance by the sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing March 15 and to the effective co-operation of the Federal Reserve Banks, and this notwithstanding that the activities of the subcommittee on money of the Liberty Loan Committee had come to an end about two months before.

"In writing you thus fully in answer to your letter I have proceeded upon the assumption that it was written with the intention of aiding in solving the financial problems before us. I now ask that you give to the Treasury of the United States, upon which, subject to the approval of the President and to the limitations imposed by the acts of Congress, rests the responsibility for determing the terms of the Victory Liberty Loan, that patriotic support and confidence without which no financial program of such magnitude can be successful. The welfare of all our people is at stake. I ask you to join to make this last great popular loan the success it can and should be, not for the honor and glory of the Secretary of the Treasury or of this Administration, but for the welfare and greater good of the whole American people and as a lasting monument of our appreciation of those heroic men who went out from among us to suffer and, some of them, to die, for all of us in France."

CHARGE 'DRY' MEN INSULT TRAVELERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

prohibition laws upon the soil of Virginia, or the enforcement of any law affecting the State, but when officers create a more serious breach to carry out laws of less importance, by disregarding the fact that women have disrobed and retired for the night and flash their lights into the berth and under the cover, ostensibly in search of liquor, it is time to call a halt.

The American people expect and demand some protection, particularly to their women, while passing through the State of Virginia, and we are now looking to you as commander in chief of the railroads to direct that these midnight assaults upon sleeping patrons of the Pullman service, in the name of the law, be stopped.

Thanking you in advance for your attention to this grave matter and with assurance of my high esteem, I am, yours truly, P. C. MOORE.

Upon receipt of this letter Director General Hines turned it over to Judge Payne, who wrote to Governor Davis, inclosing the Moore letter and the newspaper clipping.

"Nothing is doing so much to injure the good name of Virginia as the conduct of the prohibition officers," wrote Judge Payne. "There has been pointed out to you the serious loss which the Railroad Administration is caused to suffer by such acts."

Urges Prevention of "Outrages."

To Prohibition Commissioner Peters Judge Payne wrote:

"We have so many complaints of this character that the situation is distressing in the extreme. Unfortunately, the names of your officers are not given. You have stated to me and to others representing the Railroad Administration that no such acts occur. I am sure that Mayor Moore will give you the names of the ladies affected and will place you in a position to verify the accuracy of his statements."

The counsel for the Railroad Administration also asked Mr. Peters to take "prompt and vigorous" action to prevent a repetition of these outrages."

The situation in Virginia became so acute through the complaints against the tactics of the prohibition officers that the Railroad Administration selected a special representative in the person of Murrell Lee Buckner of Louisville, Ky., to go to Virginia and visit the Governor and Commissioner Peters. The Prohibition Commissioner then intimated that there was connivance on the part of certain train employes against enforcing the prohibition movement.

Eventually, Mr. Peters wrote to the Railroad Administration, saying that his office had been "misrepresented" from the start. In the future, he wrote, "we may expect some irritation here and there" from persons who were breaking or attempting to break the law.

"Prohibition is a social revolution and inevitably provokes criticism," wrote the Virginia Commissioner.

He maintained that complaints would almost always be found groundless, so far as just criticism of his department was concerned.

On one occasion Mr. Peters told Mr. Buckner, according to the records, that the bootleggers were beginning to use Pullman cars instead of the ordinary day coaches. Upon one personal search of a Pullman, Mr. Peters said, the Prohibition Commissioner found that bootleggers had bought an entire Pullman section and had loaded enough suit cases of liquor into the upper berth to fill two wagons.

The differences between the prohibitionists and the anti-prohibitionists in Virginia have recently been accentuated to the breaking point by the shooting by

HOLD 1.4% DRINKS TO BE INTOXICATING

Army Makes Its Own Rule as to Alcohol—May Serve Discharged Soldiers in Uniform.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—So far as the army is concerned, any beverage containing 1.4 per cent. of alcohol will be considered "intoxicating." This decision of the Judge Advocate General was approved today by Secretary Baker.

Official ruling was made in answer to requests from camp organization commanders for an interpretation of Section 12 of the Selective Service act governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors on or near military camps. Vendors of dozens of brands of near-beers, so-called health beverages, and other drinks alleged to be nonintoxicating, are said to have taken advantage of the fact that no definite line was drawn as to alcohol content, to dispose of their wares not only to establishments within military reservations but even to the camp exchanges.

The decision that 1.4 per cent. of alcohol would be considered the dead line by the military authorities is understood to have been arrived at on the opinion by the Surgeon General of the army that this would not affect the morale of the soldiers if the beverage were consumed.

Under Food Administration regulations one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol made a beverage officially intoxicating. The standard has been advanced to many times, although in some has much as 2 per cent. is allowed. The question of what is an intoxicating beverage is pending in the courts as a result of the decision of brewers in New York and elsewhere to make beer containing 2% per cent. alcohol.

Sale of intoxicating liquors to discharged soldiers, away from reservations or military dry zones, even if they are in uniform, is not unlawful the department holds in a separate opinion of the Judge Advocate General, approved by Secretary Baker.

To come within the prohibition of the law, the statement said, "the person in uniform must be a member of the military forces, and a discharged soldier is not a member."

TAFT "BROKE" IN DETROIT.

Walks Mile and a Half to City Hall to Get Mayor's Help.

DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—Former President Taft, who will speak at Kalamazoo tonight on the League of Nations, arrived in Detroit this forenoon—"broke." He walked the mile and a half to the City Hall where Mayor Couzens cashed a check for him.

"I just ran out of change," he explained to newspapermen, "and I knew the Mayor had lots of it."

The former President will go from Kalamazoo to Lansing, where he is expected to speak before the State Legislature tomorrow.

Young Men of America!

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Our experience of eighty-nine years has convincingly taught us that kindness and consideration shown clean-living, honorable and ambitious young men is a splendid asset for them and for us. Just as the acorn of today is the oak of tomorrow, so do our young men rapidly attain the management of the world's affairs.

We extend young men a cordial invitation to establish banking relations with us—to grow to know us and to give us an opportunity to know them, in order that mutual helpfulness may ensue.

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Young ladies up to 19 years will find here, ready for immediate service, the most approved English models in tailored clothing for sports wear, done in exclusive fabrics of our own importation.

Riding habits in cross saddle and side saddle models.
Sport skirts in new attractive plaids.
Tailored shirts in silk and washable fabrics.
Sport jackets of covert and velveteen.
New ideas in sleeveless jackets of velveteen, silk faille and wool jersey.
An unusual assortment of sweaters in the slip-over and new tuxedo models.
Tailored street suits.
Top coats and great coats for street and sport wear.
"Anniped" shoes and riding boots.

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For Girls and the Junior Miss



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Plain colors which range from light to dark and are so much favored, permit unusual as well as artistic embellishments which take form in quaint ruffles, bouffant panniers, picturesque sashes and attractive embroidered designs, done in silk or wool.

The preferred colors are navy blue, Copen or rose. In Girls' sizes from 10 to 16 years and in Junior Misses' sizes from 13 to 17 years.

(Illustration.)
Taffeta Silk Frock for Girls. 12 to 16 yrs. 19.75 — 16.75 to 49.50

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77TH PARADE IN SIX DAYS AFTER RETURN

Advance Party Holds Conferences to Arrange Reception for "Argonne Conquerors."

DIVISION SLOGAN EXPLAINED

More Details About Surrender Note to "Lost Battalion"—Aid Asked in Obtaining Jobs.

After a conference with Major Gen. D. C. Shanks, debarkation officer of the port, Lieut. Col. Douglas Compbell, in charge of the army's plans for the homecoming of the 77th Division, announced yesterday that the parade would be held within six days after the last unit had arrived in New York. General Shanks promised to co-operate in every way in expediting the debarkation of the 31,000 men in the division.

The advance party, sent by Major Gen. Alexander to co-operate with the Mayor's Committee and other local organizations in arranging a rousing reception for the division, held conferences yesterday with the Mayor's Committee and with representatives of the Jewish Welfare League and the Y. M. C. A. Tentative plans were discussed.

Because of a general misunderstanding the slogan, "The only conquerors of the Argonne Forest," which has been unofficially adopted by the division, members of the advance party yesterday issued a statement explaining that although twenty-one American divisions took part in the Argonne offensive, only one—the 77th Division—attacked completely the Argonne Forest proper.

In Line Until Armistice.

"The push by the 77th Division through the Argone Forest regained twenty-two kilometers for France, and therefore the New Yorkers drove right on to the gates of Sedan—thirty-seven and one-half kilometers," the statement said. "Of all the American divisions that started off from the 'jumping-off' trenches on Sept. 26, the 77th was the only one of the original attacking divisions still in the line at the signing of the armistice. Thus, while many American outfits fought in the Argonne country generally, only one—the 77th—completely penetrated the forest, regarded by French tacticians as the strongest point of German defense on the whole extent of the front from the North Sea to Switzerland."

The statement referred to a remark made recently by Lieut. Col. Frederick Palmer, that if any one had suggested throwing troops into an attack in the Argonne Forest in 1917, that person would have been dismissed as mad. Napoleon had taken his army around the Argonne, deeming a frontal attack on it impossible, and even General Pershing had referred to the forest in a report to Secretary of War Baker as "generally considered impregnable."

"New York's Own will not have its due until New Yorkers realize that their boys broke through the German's really 'impregnable defenses,'" the statement said.

Further details of the meeting at Coblenz of Colonel C. O. Sherrill, former Division Chief of Staff, and Lieutenant Heinrich Prinz, the German army officer who wrote the "Surrender in the name of humanity note" to Lieut. Col. Whittlesey of the "Lost Battalion," were made public yesterday.

In a letter written to a friend in this country, Colonel Sherrill told of having witnessed at Coblenz the farewell review of the 76th Division of the German army which had faced the 77th Division in the Argonne. Although the German division had been badly beaten at Grand Pré and suffered heavy casualties the men paraded as conquering heroes, a fact which Colonel Sherrill said amused him greatly, inasmuch as he had been with the victorious 77th Division.

Hopes to Meet Colonel Whittlesey.

Concerning the meeting with Lieutenant Prinz and a second German officer, Colonel Sherrill wrote that Lieutenant Prinz told of his having lived for many years in Seattle, Wash., where he said he had a lucrative business. He expressed a desire to return to the United States and resume his business here. Lieutenant Prinz also said that he hoped to express personally to Colonel Whittlesey his regard for the latter's bravery and the bravery of the members of the "Lost Battalion."

"I am a great admirer of the 77th Division," Lieutenant Prinz said, according to Colonel Sherrill. "The German felt it absolute suicide for the American detachment to persist in its defense, and for that reason I sent the message requesting surrender."

Lieutenant Prinz declared that his men were astounded by the coolness of the Americans in view of the precariousness of their position. He said this attitude on the part of the Americans was one of the most distressing things encountered by his troops. They could not understand, he said, how any one could remain so apparently calm when facing what seemed to them certain death.

Major S. Fullerton Weaver, in charge of the employment agency of the 77th Division Association, yesterday sent out the following letter to each of the seven war welfare organizations asking their co-operation in obtaining "local jobs for local men."

New York, March 1, 1919.

Dear Sirs: Colonel Arthur Woods, Assistant Secretary of War, Committee of Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, United States Employment Service, New York State Reconstruction Committee, Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Merchants' Association of New York, Building Trades Employers' Association of New York, and many other organizations have come out strongly in favor of the slogan, "Local jobs for local men" and "New York jobs for New York soldiers."

The 77th Division Employment Bureau is making an energetic canvass of employers in Greater New York to secure their backing of the division's slogan, "New York jobs for New York soldiers," and to have them give preference in employment in every instance to local men.

We understand that your organization concurs in the view that local men should be given preference in employment, and we wish to inquire what steps the employment bureau of your organization is taking to carry out this policy. You can readily appreciate that, as a part of the employment service as approved by the Government, it is but proper that your organization further the Government's policy of giving local jobs to local men, and some method be adopted by your employment bureau in co-operation with the approved Government agencies to give preference to local men, thereby discouraging outsiders from remaining in New York, so that they will return to their home towns. Unless the authorized and approved Government employment agencies carry out in practice the policy universally approved by the Government and civilian organizations, it will be impossible to secure the great majority of local jobs for local men.

As the Division Association is vitally interested in the matter, we are taking the liberty of making the above inquiry as to your procedure in connection with the matter. As you may know, the 77th Division Employment Bureau is a branch of the United States Employment Service, and is bending every effort toward securing positions for our returning soldiers, and so far we have met with the heartiest co-operation on all sides. The question is so broad that we are not only considering it from the point of view of our own division, but also feel that all citizens of Greater New York are entitled to the Government service are entitled to the first consideration in securing positions on their return to civilian life.

We are inclosing a copy of a circular letter sent to many members of our Home Auxiliary Association, which may prove of interest to you, and also gives in further detail the scope of our work. Yours very truly,

F. FULLERTON WEAVER,
Major Infantry, U. S. A.

Plans for Jewish Welcome.

A second conference to form a permanent organization to welcome the Jewish members of the 77th Division was held last night in the building of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, at 229 East Broadway. A committee to be known as the Welcome Committee for the Jewish Boys Returning from the War was formed with John L. Bernstein as President. The other officers elected were: Vice Presidents, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Congressman Isaac Siegel, Judge Aaron J. Levy, Samuel Dorf, Harry Fischel, the Rev. H. Masliansky, Judge Leon Sanders, Meyer London, Mrs. Samuel Mason, Mrs. Henrietta Girdansky, and Samuel S. Koenig; Treasurer, Joseph S. Marcus, and Secretary, J. I. Freedman.

Mr. Marcus started a monument fund with a subscription of $1,000. Plans were discussed for entertaining the east side heroes in a suitable manner. Plans were also mapped out for the erection of a memorial to the boys who had fallen in battle. The Honorary Reception Committee elected included Jacob H. Schiff, Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Nathan Straus, Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman, Felix M. Warburg, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Abram I. Elkus, Louis Marshall, and Judge Louis D. Gibbs of the Bronx.

A meeting of Boyce's Tigers will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the old City College, Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, for the purpose of naming a Reception Committee for the boys of the 77th Division. General Leonard Wood has promised to come from Chicago to talk at the meeting.

RAINBOW STARTS APRIL 5.

Plans for Homecoming Announced —Will Parade Alone in Washington.

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COBLENZ, April 1.—Detailed plans were made known here today for sending the Rainbow Division home. According to the final schedule, the entrainment of the 42d will begin on Saturday, April 5, and will be completed on the following Friday, April 11. This means that the last of the Rainbow units should be in Brest on April 14. It is announced that the average stay at Brest will be less than fourteen days, which means that the entire division should be on the water on April 28, and on American soil several days before May 1.

Twenty-three trains of thirty cars each, leaving at the rate of four trains a day, will be sufficient to carry all the units of the Rainbow Division, minus the artillery, transport, and similar equipment.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Secretary Baker announced today that he had been forced to abandon hopes that he had entertained that a Victory parade of three distinctive fighting divisions might be arranged to take place in Washington. The divisions he had hoped to assemble, he said, were the 1st, representative of the old regular army and the first to land in France; the 3d, which includes the Marine Brigade, and the 42d, or "Rainbow," the National Guard unit.

The Secretary said experience had shown that it would be impossible to get the three divisions home at anything like the same time, and he had been forced to limit the review to the 42d Division alone. Plans for a divisional parade of that organization, it is understood, are now being worked out. Whether even this will be practicable has not yet been decided.

SAYS 27TH MEN NEED JOBS.

Dr. Kirchwey Declares Soldiers Are Not Cared For.

George W. Kirchwey, director of the United States Employment Service in this city, issued a statement yesterday declaring that, although "employers are all agreed that places should be found for every New York man returning from service overseas, reports from the various bureaus show clearly that they are still begging for jobs." He asserted that "before they can all be employed there must be a concerted drive backed by the moral support of the entire community."

"Men of the 27th Division who were hailed with such delight last week, and said to be all accounted for in civilian positions," continued Dr. Krchwey, "are still having great difficulty in obtaining satisfactory places, even though they seem to be entirely reasonable in their estimates of their own value. The 27th Division is not being well cared for. The entire problem of the 77th Division is still before us, and it will be a very serious problem."

Director Kirchwey said that he wished to find jobs for at least 767 unemployed soldiers of the 27th Division before Friday night, when they are to arrive here from Camp Upton. The occupations of the men are classified as follows:

Farmers, 136; painting and paperhanging, 66; chemical and glass workers, 4; clay, glass, and stone workers, 3; clerical, professional, and technical, 136; clothing and textiles, 7; common labor, 49; domestic and personal service, 3; food, beverages, and tobacco, 6; hotel and restaurant, 2; leather, rubber, and allied products, 5; metals and machinery, 56; paper printing, and shipbuilding, 7; transportation and public utilities, 65; wholesale and retail trade, 76; woodworking and furniture, 6; miscellaneous, 19.

Employers who wish to hire any of these men are urged to report to the Employment Bureau of the 27th Division, on the fourth floor of the Hall of Records, telephone Worth 1647.

SENATORS DEFY ALBANY LEADERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

this question," said the Senate leader. "I have never done anything to prevent a full and free discussion of any measure since I have been in my present position in the Senate."

Then Senator Graves got the floor.

"There is a revolt in the Senate, especially on the Republican side against the tyranny of the rules that have been inflicted on the Senate," he said. "The time is rapidly approaching when this body will liberate itself from such bondage. There has been a deliberate plan to check the progress of certain legislation. There are six important welfare bills before us, five of these being for the protection of women in industries. The end of the session is drawing near, and we find ourselves in a position where there is grave danger that we will not be able to reach them before the final gavel falls. The happy solution and the manly thing to do would be to permit us to bring them out in the daylight where they can be debated and voted upon. Why not fix a day when all these bills can be taken up and disposed of? That is the only method by which you can establish a good feeling among those of us who are now in a state of discontent."

Senator Sage, Senator Walters, and Minority Leader James A. Foley of the Senate, after the session, spent an hour in conference with Lieut. Gov. Walker. It was at the end of this conference that the Lieutenant Governor announced that he would render a decision on the interpretation of the Senate rules tomorrow.

THE SENSES

Did you ever stop to consider that a really delightful meal pleases four of the five senses—sight, smell, touch and taste?

At CHILDS every dish is made first of all nourishing, and then delightfully pleasing to the senses—that is the standard.

Take a plate of griddle cakes, for example—wholesome and nourishing, beyond a doubt.

Their rich, brown coloring pleases the sense of sight; their savory aroma, the sense of smell; their steaming hotness, the sense of touch; and their delicious flavor, the sense of taste.

Truly a glorious revelry of the senses!

Wheat, buckwheat or cornmeal griddle cakes, with syrup, are fitness specialties at CHILDS.

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All Reduced in Price. New Styles. New Fabrics. Many New Shades.

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All Reduced in Price. Well Tailored. The Season's Latest Models.

Plain Blues, Browns, Greys and Blacks. Fancy Worsteds and Striped Effects. New Patterns—New Styles. Sale opens this morning, April 2, at 9 A. M.

Men's and Young Men's Spring Top Coats ¼ Silk Lined Full Silk Lined **$21.75**

CHESTERFIELD MODEL, DOUBLE BREASTED SKIRTED MODEL, AND FORM FITTED MODEL.

Well Tailored. Many fancy colors, as well as plain Oxford greys. All sizes.

Men's Separate Trousers, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50

For dress or business wear. Plain colors and striped effects. All sizes. Every pair in this sale has been reduced.

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Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats $27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits, $35.00

Officers' Serge Suits, $30.00

Officers' Trench Coats $25.00 *Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.*

Belted Trench Model Raincoats, $11.25 *Guaranteed Water Proof.*

Officers' Raincoats	$20.00	Wool Army Shirts	$3.75
Raincoats	$15.00	Wool Army Shirts	$4.00
Raincoats	$17.50	Wool Army Shirts	$4.50
Officers' Raincoats	$11.25	Cotton Khaki Shirts	$1.50
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black)	$15.00	Silk Khaki Shirts	$5.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees	$3.00		
Officers' Garrison Caps	$3.00	Leather Belted Coats	$25.00
Leather Belted Coats	$50.00	Leather Lined Coats	$30.00
Leather Belted Coats	$40.00	Leather Lined Coats	$27.50
Leather Belted Coats	$37.50	Leather Lined Coats	$15.00

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We buy the fabrics from the leading weavers here and abroad; our designers and journeymen were schooled in exclusive custom establishments. There are no better clothes and no better tailors. Our purpose is to command the preference of New Yorkers who wish custom excellence, but who do not wish to pay extravagant prices for it.

Here are Medium-weight Suits and Spring Coats that illustrate our policy.

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Long Trouser Suits—*sizes 13 to 20 years*—tailored in our own shops in a strictly custom manner. They delight the boys—also their mothers and fathers. The price appeals to all pocketbooks.

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The Specialty Shop of Originators
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The refreshing verve of Bonwit Teller & Co. Misses' Fashions comes as a relief from the popularly accepted types. Individualistic modes that reflect the spirit of ingenuousness and naïveté. A most comprehensive range of fashions is suggested, each one carrying out an original and pleasing idea.

The Jeune Fille Chambers for Misses' Apparel

The Jeune Fille" Chambers mark distinctly the line between oversophisticated, mature types of dress and the proper fashions for the younger set as interpreted by the Shop of Bonwit Teller & Co.





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"The Paris Shop of America"

The Use of
LEATHER COATS
will undoubtedly be more in evidence this year than heretofore owing to the fact that women of the Motor Corps and other Service Units have become devoted to them on account of their Universal Wearing Qualities

Coats are now being shown in a variety of leathers—suede, glace and soft patent leather, also doeskin textures which resemble leather, lined in cloth or silk, including reversible styles.

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CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

SAKS-tailoring is virtually custom tailoring minus the try-ons, the disappointments and the prohibitive prices.

Suits: $30 to $65
Top Coats: $25 to $45

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

SEEK INDEPENDENCE FOR SOUTH AFRICANS

Delegation Here on the Way to Plead with British Government and Peace Conference.

QUOTE PRESIDENT WILSON

Hope to be Allowed Self-Determination and Realization of National Aspirations.

On their way to England and France to lay before the British Government and the Peace Conference the claims of the National Party of South Africa for self-determination and complete independence, a delegation headed by General J. B. M. Hertzog and consisting of nine members arrived here yesterday from Cape Town on board the Dutch steamship Bawean.

The delegation carries with it resolutions declaring for national independence adopted by congresses of the "National Free Party" of Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Natal. In addition, it has similar resolutions adopted by a joint congress of the four States held at Bloemfontein on Jan. 17 last, in which President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George are quoted on peace and "national aspirations."

Passage direct to England had been booked for the delegation on the British steamship Durham Castle, sailing on Feb. 15, but at the last moment, according to a statement issued here by the delegation, "the firemen and crew of the ship, instigated thereto by the enemies of the independence movement," refused to work the ship if the commission should be carried. An offer of passage on the British warship Minerva then was accepted, but the acceptance was withdrawn later "on it appearing to the deputation that their presence on board would be unwelcome."

Their next alternative was the Bawean, sailing for New York. They said yesterday that no arrangements had been made for continuing their voyage from this country, but they added that they would go on the first available steamship.

A statement issued by the delegation upon its arrival here said:

"The great war which for the last few years has overwhelmed European civilization, has brought to the foreground the eternal principles of right and justice which should govern international relations, and which, through the irresponsible action of great and powerful nations, have in the past so often been violated.

"The clear utterances of President Wilson and of Mr. Lloyd George regarding the right of all nations, great and small alike, to restitution of injured rights and to self determination, have aroused Dutch-speaking South Africans, who have their own peculiar claims for consideration and that they have an equal right with all other nations to the practical application of the principles so clearly enunciated.

"Accordingly it was felt to be our duty which they owed to their individual existence as a nation, to their past history and to their future, to urge the justice of their cause before the British Government and the Peace Conference and not allow this unique opportunity to pass without stating their case."

IRISH ENVOYS BOARD SHIP.

Peace Conference Pleaders Ready to Sail When the Touraine Gets Coal.

The French liner Touraine, which was to have sailed yesterday at noon for Havre with nearly 1,000 passengers, was delayed for lack of fuel and will not get away until today. About 150 members of Irish societies, carrying flags of the "Irish Republic," went to the pier at the foot of West Fifteenth Street to speed the three delegates from Irish societies who are going to appeal to the Peace Conference. They are Edward F. Dunne, Frank P. Walsh, and Michael J. Ryan.

The crowd waited all through the forenoon, and when 2:30 came with no sign of the delegates the banner bearers and musicians and their friends dispersed for luncheon. Later ex-Governor Dunne arrived at the pier and spent an hour with John Devoy of the Gaelic American.

Among the passengers on the Touraine are the Countess Spottiswood Makin and Count J. de Geoffre de Chavirac of the French War Mission.

INDICTS MUNITIONS CONCERN

Accused of Fraud and Sabotage in Making Shells for Government.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—Indictments charging fraud and sabotage in the manufacture of shells for the United States Government were returned by a Federal Grand Jury here today against the William J. Oliver Manufacturing Company. William J. Oliver, head of the concern, and nine of its employes.

A separate indictment was returned against J. A. Zeigler, one of the Government's witnesses.

Captain and Mate Held Without Bail

Captain Adolph C. Pedersen and his sons, Adolph and Leonard, second and first mate of the barkentine Puako, charged with murder and maltreatment of the crew of the ship on the high seas, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Federal Judge Knox. Bail was refused in the case of the Captain and his son Adolph, but in the case of Leonard, who is charged with a lesser crime than murder, bail was fixed at $5,000.

BROOKLYN OFFICER CITED.

Lieut. Scanlon Told Men to Go On After He Was Mortally Wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

First Lieut. Robert Merel, French Mission attached 91st Division. For extraordinary heroism in action near Spittal Boschen and Audenarde, Belgium, Oct. 31-Nov. 1. Armed with an automatic rifle, he went forward alone and killed the gunner of an enemy machine gun, whose fire had been holding up the advancing line. Home address M. A. Merel, father, A St. Baudelle, Par Magenne, France.

Second Lieut. Horace B. Scanlon, deceased, 105th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy on Sept. 27. Gathering about forty men from various units in a forward trench, he organized them into an attacking party and led them forward under heavy machine-gun fire, repulsing an enemy counterattack. While in the performance of this exploit he was mortally wounded, but attempting to push forward with his men, he called out: "Go on fighting! Never mind what happened to me!" Next of kin, Mrs. John L. Scanlon, mother, 347 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corporal Henry Peter Lynch, Co. E, 105th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy on Sept. 29. Having been trapped in a shell hole with nine other men fifty yards in front of the line, he crawled back to his company's position through heavy machine-gun fire and reported their predicament. He then organized a bombing party, led it against the hostile machine gun, and put it out of action, thereby enabling his men to return safely to our line. Home address, Mrs. Peter Lynch, mother, 47 West Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Other awards are:

Col. Halstead Dorey, 4th Infantry, South Manchester, Conn.; Capt. Walter W. Manton, Med. Corps, 26th Infantry, Detroit, Mich.; Capt. Herman H. Weimer, 131st Infantry, Upper Sandusky, Ohio; Lieut. Vern A. Coverdell, Machine Gun Co., 5th Regt., U. S. M. C., Atwood, Ohio; Second Lieut. Ralph W. Harwood, 102d Infantry, Boston, Mass.; Second Lieut. Jacob Leinhardt, Co. A, 1st Battalion, 5th Regt., U. S. M. C., Almond, Wis.; First Sergt. Curtis M. Crisp, Co. F, 130th Infantry, Parish, Ill.; First Sergt. John J. O'Keefe, Co. M, 131st Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Sergt. William T. McKernan, Co. K, 102d Infantry, Eagleville, Conn.; Sergt. Robert Blalock, Co. D, 28th Infantry, Webb City, Mo.; Sergt. Arthur Olds, Co. E, 2d Battalion, 4th Regt., U. S. M. C., Millington, Mich.; Sergt. William B. Campbell, Co. F, 2d Battalion, 5th Regt., U. S. M. C., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Sergt. Fred A. Barnhart, Hdqts. Co., 5th Regt., U. S. M. C., Chicago; Sergt. Corporal Preston P. Kastner, Hdqts. Co., 131st Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Corporal Ira V. Swanger, (deceased,) Co. F, 130th Infantry, Persia, Iowa; Corporal John J. Doyle, Co. C, 104th Infantry, Peabody, Mass.; Corporal Roland T. Hay, Co. C, 23d Infantry, Salem, Ill.; Corporal Jack Jordan, Machine Gun Co., 5th Regt., U. S. M. C., Tulia, Texas; Corporal James Manning, Co. C, 4th Engineers, Canada; Corporal John L. Flynn, Co. G, 131st Infantry, Coleta, Ill.; Private (First Class) Robert S. Pierce, Co. C, 105th Field Signal Battalion, Asheville, N. C.; Private Christian Kurtz, Co. H, 307th Infantry, Walnut, N. D.; Private William J. Pederson, Co. H, 307th Infantry, Becker, Minn.; Private George Degge, (deceased,) Co. E, 58th Infantry, Buford, Texas; Private Charles Galloway Hammond, 117th Train Hdqts. and Military Police, 42d Division, South Roanoke, Va.; Private Ralph Moyer, Co. F, 103d Infantry, Valencia, Ind., and Private Edward B. Ritchie, Co. M, 47th Infantry, Stratford, Texas.

GOV. EDGE SELLS PAPERS.

Gives Up Atlantic City Journalism Before Entering Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 1.—The Press-Union Publishing Company, a New Jersey corporation, today purchased two Atlantic City newspapers, The Daily Press (morning) and The Evening Union, from Governor Walter E. Edge, who is expected to take up his duties in Washington upon the assembling of the new Congress. Title was actually passed at the State House yesterday, and the new owners took possession today.

The purchase price of both papers was $140,000, including the Atlantic City Photo-Engraving Plant, an adjunct.

Governor Edge turns his entire interest in both newspapers, which he has published for many years, over to three young men who have long been his employes and close business associates. They are Albert J. Feyl, Paul J. O'Neill, and Francis E. Crossdale.

Coldest April 1 in 45 Years.

Yesterday was the coldest April 1, according to the records of the Weather Bureau, in forty-five years. The coldest hours yesterday were at 3 in the morning and at 10 last night, when the temperature reached 22 degrees. The average temperature for yesterday was 38 degrees, while the high mark was 55 degrees at 3 yesterday afternoon.

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Valley Forge Whole Pure Food Products
Send $1 for sample package of Pure Grains containing 2 lbs., cracked Oats, 2 lbs. whole wheat Flour, 1 lb. Natural Brown Rice and our booklet.
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FROM Australia to America is carrying a good thing pretty far, but the Shoe of Genuine Australian Kangaroo has a simon-pure comfort and an individualistic look or caste possessed by no other leather.
Kangaroo is not the fad of a season; not a novelty or oddity, no sooner begotten than forgotten, but the Gentleman's Shoe of the present and of the future—soft-treading, contour-conforming, quick-polishing.
We show Kangaroo in a complete range of sizes and lasts to fit every foot, both average and unaverage, particularly to fit tender feet to which ordinary shoes are a tribulation.

WOMEN! Stop at our 42nd Street Shop and have our salesman try on one of the Four Distinctive Styles in Genuine Australian Kangaroo.
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Two Convenient Stores
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Whole Grain Foods contain valuable qualities especially worth while for those who wish sturdy bodies.
Grape-Nuts
-among cereal foods- is best known for its wonderful building qualities. A real food, appealing in form & taste.
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No raise in price during or since the war.


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Join the Order of Orlando and start being an Optimist. It's a fine world, when you can eat and sleep and play, and—smoke all you like and like all you smoke.
It's all easy if you learn the secret of Orlando from any United Cigar Store clerk.
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The Sign of a Good Cigar
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Little Orlando, 6c
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Orlando comes in ten sizes—10c to 15c. Little Orlando 6. Ten sizes enable us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.
Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—"Thank you."
UNITED CIGAR STORES

CALIFORNIA TROOPS GET BIG WELCOME

Delegation of Westerners Goes Down the Bay to Greet 1,642 of Wild West Division.

ARRIVE ON KENTUCKIAN

Leviathan, with 13,200 Soldiers, Is Due to Reach Hoboken About Noon Today.

The only transport to arrive yesterday from France was the Kentuckian, with nearly 2,000 troops, chiefly from California and other Western States. They were given a hearty welcome by Mayor James T. Rolph of San Francisco, with a delegation of Californians, and members of the Society of California, who went down the day on the steamboat Correction, equipped with megaphones, through which they shouted messages to their friends on the transport. There was also a big crowd waiting for them outside Pier 7, Bush Stores, Brooklyn.

Among the troops on the Kentuckian were the headquarters, machine-gun, and medical detachments, and the 1st Battalion of the 363d Infantry, which was the first draft contingent taken from San Francisco and nearby towns. The total number of officers and men from the 91st Division, which was nicknamed the "Wild West," was 180 officers and 1,462 enlisted men, under Colonel Harry L. Cavanaugh, a regular army officer, who was at one time the Captain of the 10th Cavalry. He has the D. S. O. and the Croix de Guerre.

The Colonel said that out of his battalion two had won the Congressional Medal of Honor. He added that only four of these medals had been awarded in the entire division. Sergeant Charles H. West of San Francisco, Company D, is the winner of one of the medals, and Sergeant Philip C. Kaiz, 71 Parker Avenue, San Francisco, of Company C is the other. Colonel Cavanaugh said that he had never seen a better lot of fighters than the 363d Infantry.

"I don't know whether men grow differently in California, but I do know one thing," asserted the Colonel. "I never saw a lot of men who could take more punishment than these men have done. They stood their ground under the most trying conditions, and never said die. In eight days' fighting the 363d Infantry lost more than 60 per cent. in casualties, 300 officers and men being killed, died of wounds, and missing, and 1,400 wounded."

The drafted men went to Camp Lewis in September, 1917, and went over to France in June, 1918. After more training they went to St. Mihiel and later to the Argonne, where the regiment was in the thick of the hard fighting from Sept. 26 to 29.

There was also on the Kentuckian a detachment from the 182d Infantry composed of three officers and twenty men, with whom was Brig. Gen. Vernon A. Caldwell, a regular army officer who was decorated with the Belgian War Cross and a number of casuals.

According to messages received by radio at the Naval Bureau in Hoboken yesterday afternoon the transport Leviathan, with 13,200 troops, will reach Hoboken about noon today. The transports Grizzly and Henderson are also due today. The supply ship Culgoa, with 104 casuals on board, which has been since March 3 coming from Brest, will reach Sandy Hook today. The Culgoa was delayed by the breaking down of the main air pumps in her engine room.

The Italian Consul General in New York said yesterday he had received a cable message from Rome that the 332d Infantry, composed mainly of men from Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, was now on its way home on the steamships Canopic and Duca d'Aosta, which are due about April 15. Another detachment of American troops will come on the Italian steamship Dante Alighieri, the Consul General said.

DAVID LUBIN LEFT $600,000.

Bulk of Sacramento Store Owner's Estate Goes to His Family.

The will of David Lubin, Sacramento department store owner and philanthropist, who took up his residence in New York some years ago and had aided in the development of agriculture in Italy, where he was sent to the International Institute of Agriculture as the delegate from the United States, disposes of an estate of more than $600,000.

Mr. Lubin gives the bulk of his estate to his wife, Florence Lubin, and children, Dorothy, Grace, Theodore, Ruth, and Eva Lubin, but he leaves $1,000 to the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, $1,000 to start a pension fund for the employes of Weinstock, Lubin & Co., and $1,000 to start a national academy of music for the negro people as suggested in Page 43 of my book, 'Let There Be Light.'" He gave an annuity of $100 a month to his brother and $60 a month to his secretary, Olivia R. Agresta of Rome.

WHY GERMANS SHOT LOW.

Private Patz Tells Reason Given Him by a Captured Sergeant.

The reason German soldiers shot low, usually below the hips, in the Argonne Forest drive, is explained by Private Joseph W. Patz, a member of the 306th Infantry Regiment of the 77th Division, who had spoken to a captured German sergeant after the battle.

The German told Private Patz that by shooting at a man below the waist there would be less danger of his being killed and would therefore necessitate the appearance of two stretcher bearers for each wounded man. In this way there would be three to shoot at instead of one. If the three were injured, the ranks of the enemy would then be decreased by so many more fighters.

Justice Pryor's Estate Small.

The will of former Supreme Court Justice Roger A. Pryor, who died on March 14 at 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, disposes of an estate estimated at $20,000 in real estate and $2,000 in personal property. Bequests of personal effects are made to the children and the silver service left to Judge Pryor by friends in Virginia goes to the Confederate Literary Society of Richmond. The residuary estate is divided equally among the daughters, Mrs. Henry C. Rice, Mrs. Frank T. Walker, Mrs. A. Page, and Mrs. William Dodge.

Medical Care for Police.

Hereafter members of the Police Department will have at their service specialists in the practice of medicine and dentistry. It was announced yesterday that Dr. Harry A. Cohen of 19 Hanover Place, Brooklyn, an eye specialist, would be in attendance in the Chief Surgeon's office at Police Headquarters on Mondays and Fridays. Dr. Gustave F. Boehme, 220 Audubon Avenue, has been appointed honorary neurologist and Dr. Leo F. Gelberich of 49 East Eighty-sixth Street, a specialist in oral and dental surgery, will also care for the men.



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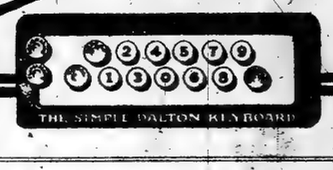
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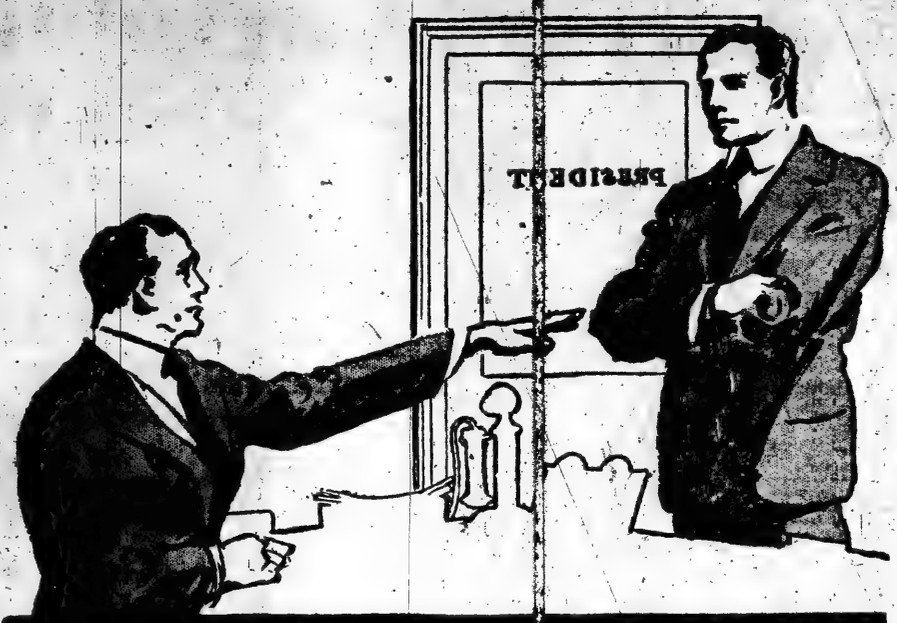
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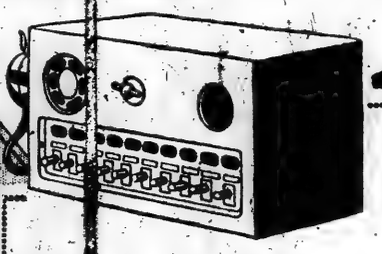
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You can protect yourself from these useless shocks. You can cushion your feet against these daily jolts and jars. O'Sullivan's Heels absorb the shocks that tire you out. They relieve the jolts and jars that make a burden of walking.

It is not just the rubber that gives O'Sullivan's Heels their springiness and wearing qualities.

Rubber, as you know, can be made hard and brittle as in fountain pens, or soft and crumbly as in pencil erasers. To secure the resiliency and durability of O'Sullivan's Heels, the highest grades of rubber are "compounded" with the best toughening agents known. The "compound" is then "cured" or baked under high pressure.

By this special process the greatest resiliency is combined with the utmost durability.

It is this special process that has, since the making of the first rubber heel, established O'Sullivan's Heels as the standard of rubber heel quality.

O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to wear *twice as long* as ordinary rubber heels; and will outlast *three pairs* of leather heels.

Go to your shoe repairer today and have O'Sullivan's Heels put on your shoes.

O'Sullivan's Heels are furnished in black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Specify O'Sullivan's Heels, and be sure that you get O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

O'Sullivan's Heels

Absorb the shocks that tire you out



Copyrighted, 1919 by O'S. R. Co.



GONE!

2,000 to 3,000 delicate parts

They were unnecessary—that maze of keys, springs, levers, etc., found on complicated machines.

The Sundstrand has only 10 keys—all at finger tips. You add, multiply, subtract, divide, with greater ease, speed and accuracy. Any one can memorize this simple key board in 30 seconds.

Ask for practical demonstration in your office or your own work.

101 Park Ave.
Tel. Vanderbilt 3323-3324.

Sundstrand ADDING MACHINE

Sales & Personal service stations in principal cities

NOTICE

The report that we are interested in other concerns has absolutely no foundation. We have no branch stores nor are we connected with any other firm.

NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE Co
50 MAIDEN LANE ONLY
When you buy your
FRAMED PICTURES & OIL PAINTINGS
from
NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE Co
50 MAIDEN LANE,
you get service and value.
"Artistic framing our specialty"
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW YORK FRAME & PICTURE Co
ONLY STORE
50 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City

83 ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED

Reported Total Now Up to 271,098; 42 Dead In Latest Lists Given Out

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Two army casualty lists, containing 83 names, were given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 275,632, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,944. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 281,576.

Army lists given out today contained the names of 42 died of accident and other causes, 10 severely wounded, 6 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 25 slightly wounded.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 1.	Total.
Killed in action	31,679	-	31,679
Lost at sea	732	-	732
Died of wounds	13,399	-	13,399
Died of accident	3,782	42	3,824
Died of disease	22,151	-	22,151
Total	71,743	42	71,785
Wounded	194,087	41	194,128
Missing	5,185	-	5,185
Total	271,015	83	271,098

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ROSS, HENRY E., 436 E. 138th St.....(DA)
HOUSER, WM., 164 Johnson St., Bkln.(DA)
LEVIN, MORRIS, 321 Vernon Av., Bkn..(DA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

FIORE, ANTONIO, Depew.....(DA)
SQUEO, ANGELO, Mount Kisco.....(WS)

ALABAMA.

GEORGE, JAMES, Bessemer.....(DA)

CALIFORNIA.

BUZACOTT, G. A., Pittsburgh.....(DA)
FERNANDEZ, ANDREW, New Idria....(DA)

CONNECTICUT.

MANSFIELD, HARRY L., Norfolk....(DA)

GEORGIA.

BRYANT, LAWSON, Cairo.....(DA)

IDAHO.

DAVIS, FRANK D., Weston.....(DA)

ILLINOIS.

CARLSON, AXEL C., Chicago.....(DA)
JENSEN, HARRY, Chicago.....(DA)

INDIANA.

GALLAGAN, W. T., Logansport—Bgl..(DA)

IOWA.

MEHAFFEY, JOHN H., Carlisle.....(DA)
TERHARK, HENRY, Sibley.....(DA)

KANSAS.

COOK, TEDDIE, Pittsburgh.....(DA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

KIELY, JOHN JOSEPH, Westfield....(DA)
PURCELL, FRANK S., Chelsea.....(DA)
TURNER, JOHN F., Lawrence.....(DA)

MICHIGAN.

MANOCKE, DOMINICKE, Coldwater...(DA)

MINNESOTA.

BONNES, OLOF, Hendricks.....(DA)
STOWE, CLARENCE G., Foley.....(DA)

MISSISSIPPI.

CONWAY, GEORGE J., Canton.....(DA)
LAWSON, ERMA W., Enterprise.....(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

ALLSPACH, H. G., West Englewood...(WL)
ANDERSON, HENRY, Paterson.....(WL)
BEDDOW, ABE, Boonton.....(DA)
FALLUCCA, THOMAS, Newark.....(DA)
RUSSO, GEORGE F., Newark.....(WS)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BONISOLLI, SCRIPI, Slovan.....(DA)
DIMELING, R.R., West Decatur—Wagn.(DA)
LAVIN, PATRICK H., Sutersville....(DA)
LYNN, WILLIAM E., Juniata.....(DA)
PASIG, HARRY E., Reading.....(DA)
MATHIOT, CYRUS, Columbia.....(DA)
MILLER, CHARLES, Mount Hope.....(DA)
MONSTACHO, THOMAS, Shenandoah..(DA)
SMITH, WILLIAM, Shawmut.....(DA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SMITH, TOY E., Fountain—Mch.....(DA)

TENNESSEE.

MAYNOR, ARVEL, Etowah.....(DA)

VIRGINIA.

JONES, OTIS L., Richmond.....(DA)
LOVING, WILLIAM, Salvia.....(DA)
MARTIN, ALLIE L., Leesville.....(DA)

WISCONSIN.

MARX, STEPHEN J., Kenosha.....(DA)

GREECE.

KRAKALAKOS, N., Lavethura, Sparta.(DA)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
WEINMANN, G., 800 E. 11th St.	(RD)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

JAMIESON, H. J., Binghamton..(WU) (MA)
McDONALD, E. T., Buffalo.....(D) (WS)

OTHER STATES.

ANDERSON, F. B., New Castle, Penn.....(D) (WS)
AUKERMAN, O. F., Johnstown, Penn.....(D) (WS)
DAVIS, W. F., Nickerson, Kan..(DW) (D)
GEYER, J. M., Cheyenne, N. D..(DP) (D)
GREENE, C. E., Selma, Ala....(DW) (D)
HAWKINS, C.E., Coulterville, Ill. (D) (WU)
HELM, C. S., Hale, Mo.—Bgl....(KA) (D)
INDIANARELLI, P., Windber, Pa. (D) (WS)
JONES, R. T., Seagoville, Texas..(KA) (D)
KELLY, M. B., Covington, Va....(D) (WS)
KEESLING, J. E., Castleton, Ind. (D) (WS)
KIRKPATRICK, RAY, Lester Prairie, Minn.....(D) (WS)
KOUDELKA, A., Chicago, Ill....(D) (WS)
LANTRIP, SPENCER, Memphis, Tenn.....(D) (WS)
McBRIDE, JOHN, Philadelphia..(D) (WS)
McMILLEN, R. C., McClure, O..(KA) (WU)
MITTENDORF, B., Avon, Ohio..(KA) (D)
MONTOYO, L., Del Norte, Col....(KA) (D)
RESSEMAN, WM., Richmond, Minn.....(D) (WS)
SCHWEITZER, FRED, Chicago, Ill.—Sgt.....(KA) (D)
SCOTT, E. D., Greenfield, Mass.—Corp.....(KA) (WS)
STRUBE, WM., Cincinnati, Ohio..(DD) (DA)
ZEITS, A. G., Traverse City, Mich.....(KA) (D)
MACAULAY, FRANK A., 137 56 Place, Brooklyn—Corp...(Erroneously WU)
ROBERTS, LOUIS, East Salt Lake City, Utah.....(Erroneously KA)
MAXWELL, H. Y., Anguilla, Miss.....(Erroneously DW)
POPE, FRED A., Arlington, Tenn.....(Erroneously DA)
ROWE, D., Holly, N. Y....(Erroneously DA)

NEW CASUALTY LIST OUT.

Practically All Sustained Before the Armistice Have Been Published.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The War Department today instituted its new method of issuing casualty lists, made possible by publication of the names of practically all casualties sustained before the cessation of hostilities.

Under the new method only the names of those killed in action and whose death has just been verified, and of those whose death occurred from other causes will be announced by the War Department here for immediate publication. Announcement of other casualties will be sent by mail to the newspapers of the country.

The War Department announced today the deaths of the following enlisted men of the Expeditionary Forces:

BROWN, R. J., Paris, Texas.
STEINERT, H. H., Milwaukee, Wis.
CAULFIELD, J. J., 1,418 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHARNIN, NATHAN, Jamaica, N. Y.
PEDRO, DIAZ, 39 Front St., New York.
FARRELL, C. A., 848 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Astor on German Submarine.

According to a cable message received yesterday by Mrs. Vincent Astor, Lieutenant Astor is second in command on the German U-97, one of the four submarines that left England on Monday with American crews to assist in the Victory Loan campaign. The commander of U-97 is Lieut. Commander H. Gibson, U. S. N. The submarine ought to arrive off the American coast within twelve days.

BAKER TO SAIL MONDAY.

Will Confer on Liquidation of Claims and Return Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, will sail on the Leviathan Monday for his third visit to France.

"In my party," said Mr. Baker today, "will be Stanley King, my private secretary, and Chester W. Barthell, my representative in war claims matters here. We will go to Paris and there meet the Liquidation Commission, of which Judge Parker is Chairman, for several days of conference with reference to claims of the United States against other Governments and claims of the other Governments against the United States in the purchase and exchange of war materials. After that I shall make one or two inspections in Europe and come home. I shall be away only a brief time."

SEALED CONTAINERS

Many drugs are subject to deterioration if exposed to light, air or moisture.

For that reason we have adopted sealed sanitary containers for dispensing such drugs as Epsom Salts, Boric Acid, etc. The drugs are fresh, clean and pure when they reach you, and remain so until used.

THE SAFE DRUG STORES Liggett's

INFORMATION

for Friends and Relatives of Wounded or Sick
SOLDIERS AND MARINES

Phone Number—Murray Hill 10450.

Twenty-four hours must elapse after a man is disembarked at this port before information is available.

CASUALTY BUREAU
20 East 38th Street
NEW YORK COUNTY CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS

ARMISTICE CHANGES.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for April, published by The New York Times Company, contains the armistice changes in detail made up to March 20, 1919. One of 30 big features, 192 pages. On news stands 25c.—Advt.



Half in jest, he advertised for a wife .....

Deadly in earnest, she responded

THE flip of a coin decided it. Mary Warren was to go. It was that or starvation—or worse. Besides, he had called himself "chivalrous" and "well-to-do"—his letters read well.

And out in Montana, the "rancher," living in poverty and squalor, finds that a practical joke had led to a painfully serious situation. But it was too late to hedge. She was coming. *And Twin Forks Valley wouldn't stand for any nonsense!*

No, she doesn't change her plans. She sees it through. She marries him, under the most unusual circumstances. That is what makes her experience (—and his—) so intensely real. It is that incident, and the amazing situations which develop, that make it almost a duty for every man and woman to own and to read Emerson Hough's great book

The SAGEBRUSHER by Emerson Hough



Take home "The Sagebrusher" tonight. Read it—give it to any man or woman. It will hold you and thrill you as no book, no play, no movie has ever done. For there is more to it than the problem of this husband and wife, so hopelessly mismated, yet so generously considerate of each other. There is the West, with its great, beautiful hills and plains. There is the struggle of a handful of Americans to preserve and protect the life blood of the nation from the sneaking depredations of filthy Bolsheviks. There are fights and chases, thrills and romance, humor and sentiment. And through it all, the courage and faith of Mary Warren, the touching bewilderment and gallantry of Sim Gage, the strength and resourcefulness of Major Barnes, make these people seem living, breathing human beings, so skillfully has the famous author interpreted every emotion and every passion that they felt.

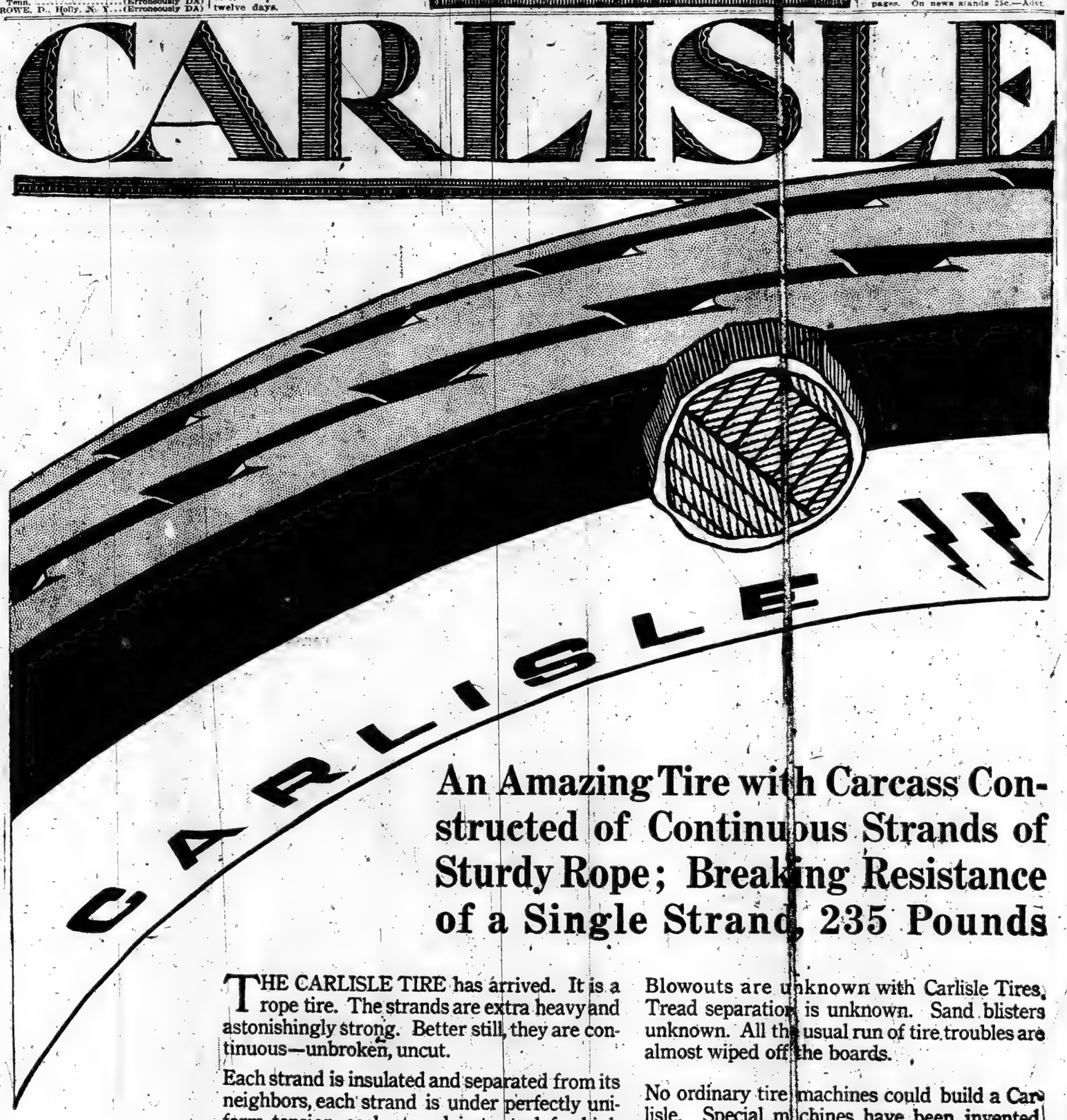
"The Sagebrusher" is for sale at all booksellers and department stores and at first-class stationers. Four full-page illustrations and colored jacket. $1.50 per copy. Read it tonight.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK

D. APPLETON & COMPANY
35 West 32d Street, New York

Read Books! Own Books! Give Books!

CARLISLE



An Amazing Tire with Carcass Constructed of Continuous Strands of Sturdy Rope; Breaking Resistance of a Single Strand, 235 Pounds

THE CARLISLE TIRE has arrived. It is a rope tire. The strands are extra heavy and astonishingly strong. Better still, they are continuous—unbroken, uncut.

Each strand is insulated and separated from its neighbors, each strand is under perfectly uniform tension, each strand is tested for high tensile strength, each strand is individually inspected to detect the slightest imperfection.

Imagine the strength of such a tire! The breaking resistance of the Carlisle casing is more than 2000 pounds per square inch.

Carlisle Tires are cool at 60 miles an hour, for their construction eliminates that old bogey, internal friction.

Blowouts are unknown with Carlisle Tires. Tread separation is unknown. Sand blisters unknown. All the usual run of tire troubles are almost wiped off the boards.

No ordinary tire machines could build a Carlisle. Special machines have been invented. They are marvels of efficiency, faster than the old tire-building machines and far less apt to make mistakes.

Even the curing of Carlisle Tires is done differently. The finished tire is one homogeneous mass of rope and rubber.

"Carlisle Cord Tires from A to Z," a unique booklet, is just off the press.

CARLISLE SALES COMPANY, Inc., 237 West 58th Street, New York City

These live distributors have Carlisle Tires in Stock and can give you full information about this most important development in the tire industry in 20 years:

BETHLEHEM, PA.	Drissel & Eberts
BUTLER, N. J.	Chas. G. Wilson
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.	Thomson & Vannington, Inc.
FOREST HILLS, L. I.	Continental Ave. Garage
GLEN COVE, L. I.	Glen Cove Garage
GREENWICH, CONN.	Greenwich Auto Supply Co.
HACKENSACK, N. J.	Acker & Lyle, Inc.
HICKSVILLE, L. I.	Broadway Garage
HUNTINGTON, L. I.	Hernandez Tire & Supply Co.
JAMAICA, L. I.	Mott Bros.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.	Legeim Rubber Co.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.	J. Blaine Worcester
MONTCLAIR, N. J.	Frank A. Reeves Co.
NEWARK, N. J.	Economy Tire Exchange, No. 28 William St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.	Laing Machine Auto Repair Co.
YONKERS, N. Y.	R. B. Hibbard
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.	Henning's Auto Supply Co.

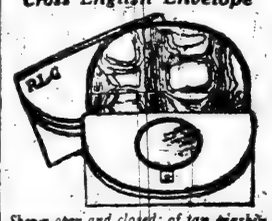
CARLISLE CORD TIRES

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

Intended for Reading

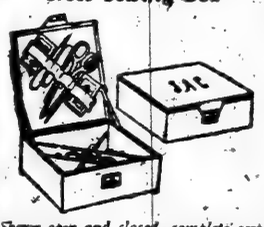
Always writing and never read,
Is almost as bad,
As always dying and never dead.

Cross English Envelope



Shown open and closed; of tan pigskin, moire silk lining, three deep extension pockets with three flap coverings, centre flap with gilt mountings and attached mirror; purse inside, strap handle on back. Size 7¾ x 4½ inches. **$22.00**
Gold-plated block letters, ready for immediate delivery, each letter 50c.

Cross Sewing Box



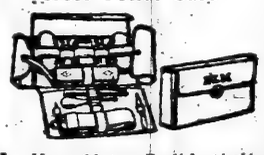
Shown open and closed, complete sewing accessories. Of French Art leather, in attractive colors, satin lining to match, gilt clasp. 5½ inches square; 1¾ inches high. **$8.00**
Initials stamped 25c extra.

Cross Boudoir Set



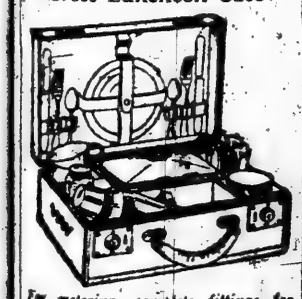
Tray of spotless white enamel wicker ensonne-under-glass, 15-inch diameter, unfitted. **$5.00**
Pitcher of Shelly earthenware, "Rose" design, 4½ inch diameter, 5½ inches high. **$4.00**
Candlestick, same design, 4¼ inches high. **$4.00**
Decorated candles, each 15c.

Cross Toilet Case



For Men. Of tan English pigskin, folding design, fittings of nickel, glass and ebony, loop for razor; leather lining throughout. Size 11½ x 6¼ x 2½ inches, complete. **$25.00**
Initials burned on case without charge.

Cross Luncheon Case



For motoring, complete fittings for two, four or six persons; black enamel cloth case, water and dust-proof, washable lining, double locks; space for Thermos bottles.
$28.50, $38.50, $48.50
Thermos bottles extra. Initials painted on case without charge.

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Store
New York
694 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 353 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)
Boston 149 Tremont St. — London 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

PACKERS RELEASED FROM FOOD CONTROL

Proclamation Signed by President Wilson in Paris Lifts All Restrictions.

REGULATION LEFT TO COURTS

Stock Yards Will Remain Under the Control of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The meat packing industry, which has been under Federal license since October, 1917, was released today from Food Administration control by a proclamation signed by President Wilson in Paris.

Under the proclamation "all persons, firms, corporations, or associations engaged in importing, manufacturing, including packing, storing, or distributing fresh, canned, or cured beef, pork, mutton, or lard" are released from license by the Food Administration.

Stockyards, which were placed under license under another proclamation, signed in September, 1918, and are administered by the Agricultural Department, remain under the control of that department. Regulations under these licenses have no concern with prices, and only have to do with physical phases of the industry. Food Administration officials explained that the administration had never exercised any control over the yards.

The President's action regarding the packers, officials said, releases the industry from supervision of every kind exercised by the Food Administration, including restrictions upon margins of profit. These profits, it was said, were limited to 9 per cent. on total annual business, and about 2 per cent. on the turn-over on meats.

It was pointed out, however, that the mandatory features of the Lever act, under which the industry was controlled, prohibiting unfair practices, hoarding and profiteering, remain in force, but under the authority of Federal courts. Prosecutions for violations of the act, it was said, will be made by United States District Attorneys, through regular procedure.

While the only information concerning the proclamation was transmitted to the Food Administration in a brief cablegram from Herbert Hoover, giving no details, nor the text, officials here said that the action probably was taken as the result of the recent discontinuance of the allied Provisions Exports Commission and of allocation of meat purchases for allied account.

The only control over food commodities left to the Food Administration is in cottonseed and cottonseed products, sugar, and wheat and its products, which come under the supervision of the Food Administration's grain corporation in New York. The enforcement division of the administration will be maintained for the purpose of imposing penalties should any become necessary while these commodities remain under license.

The withdrawal of profit margins on lard, officials said, probably will not apply to lard substitutes made from cottonseed or its products, but only to lard compounds made from animal fats.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Packer representatives here, upon receipt of the news of release from governmental control, said they wished to read the text of the new order before discussing its effect. Several said that the effect probably would be negligible. Whether live-stock prices advanced, one packing house representative thought, depended on the foreign market, and he said he did not know what effect, if any, the release might have on the export market. Another pointed out that as the packers last year made a smaller profit than the Food Administration permitted, in his opinion, to have much effect, removal of this limitation was not likely.

REFUSE COSTIGAN INQUIRY.

Aldermen Decide Not to Ask Enright for Demotion Explanation.

Alderman Falconer, Republican, made another attempt yesterday to hale Police Commissioner Enright before the board and have him explain his demotion of Inspector Costigan. This time the Alderman coupled with his request the names of former Inspectors Tierney and Morris, who have been reduced in the last few days. The matter came before the board in the form of a resolution which asked that the Commissioner be directed to appear before the board and furnish full information on the following questions:

"In view of the excellent record made by Inspector Costigan as head of the vice squad, both in his own and other inspection districts, and in view of his high reputaton for honesty and courage, well known to the public and the police force, what, in detail, were your reasons for demoting him to a Captaincy?

"Give full information to the board as to Inspector Costigan's record for arrests, both as Inspector and as head of the vice squad, and also as to the records of all other Inspectors;

"What, in detail, are your reasons for demoting Inspector Tierney of Brooklyn? Give full information to the board as to Inspector Tierney's record for arrests.

"What, in detail, were your reasons for demoting Inspector Morris to a Captaincy? Give full information to the board as to Inspector Morris's record for arrests."

On motion of Alderman Kennedy, Democrat, the resolution was tabled.

ABREST A. D. CHAMBERLAIN.

Broker Charged with Grand Larceny, as Well as Taking Sons.

Acting on information from his wife, who charged that he had taken their two sons on the day of the 27th Division parade and failed to return them, detectives yesterday found Arthur B. Chamberlain, who described himself as an oil and stock broker, at the Stratford House, an apartment hotel in East Thirty-second Street, and arrested him, not on his wife's charge, but on a bench warrant alleging grand larceny. The warrant was issued on Oct. 31 last, after Chamberlain had been indicted on complaint of Mrs. Edna T. Rice of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Rice told the Grand Jury she had met Chamberlain at the Waldorf in August, and had been so impressed with him as a business man that she turned over to him ten shares of the City Service Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Chamberlain has been separated from her husband for three years. She said she had received legal custody of their two children, and charged, he took them to see the parade, and did not return them.

Champ Clark's Son is Promoted.

WASHINGTON, April 1. — Former Speaker Clark received a cablegram today from his son, Bennett Clark, former Parliamentarian of the House, now with the army in France, announcing his promotion from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel. Colonel Clark expects to return to the United States within a few weeks.

Install Bishop Gibbons at Albany.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Right Rev. Edmund F. Gibbons, recently consecrated Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Albany, was installed today. Solemn ceremonies, attended by prominent clergy from all parts of the State, marked the installation. Among the participants was Archbishop Hayes of New York.

THREE CONCERTS FILL DAY.

Elias Breeskin, Harry Cumpson, and Manna-Zucca Heard.

Elias Breeskin, a violinist of New York's own, gave his long-postponed recital in Carnegie Hall last evening before a big, friendly house. He is a player of vigorous style, shown in Bach's first sonata for violin alone, and, with Josef Adler, in Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole." There were other numbers by Friedman, Bach, Friedberg, Auer, Kreisler, and Godowsky.

Harry Cumpson, just discharged from the army, made a successful first appearance as pianist yesterday in Aeolian Hall, where his serious numbers ranged from Beethoven's sonata ("quasi una fantasia") to Franck's prelude, chorale, and fugue. He also gave Tschaikowsky's piano variations and lighter pieces by Gliere, Rachmaninoff, and Moszkowski.

Mana Zucca was assisted by eight artists in a program of her own compositions last evening at Aeolian Hall. She played with Carl Deis a piano concerto and part of a trio with Nicholas Garaguet, violin, and William Durieux, 'cello. There were solo songs for Irene Williams, Harriet McConnell, Ruth Bender, George Reimherr, and Luigi Montesanto.

Mrs. Sawyer Lectures on Da Vinci.

Mrs. Bannell Sawyer, a lecturer on art, delivered the third of her series of interpretive lectures at the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon, her subject "Leonardo Da Vinci." Slides of masterpieces by the great Renaissance painter were shown and the master's work commented upon by Mrs. Sawyer, who also dwelt upon the life-story of Da Vinci as it reacted upon his art and was influenced by it. She emphasized the robustness of his work and the remarkable poise shown in the faces of Da Vinci's women. The closing lecture of the series, on Michael Angelo, will be held at the Plaza on April 8.

TO SING FOR VACATIONISTS.

Geraldine Farrar Will Appear at Metropolitan Concert.

A concert for the benefit of the Vacation Association will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday evening, when Geraldine Farrar will sing two groups of songs, the first from French composers and the second Russian and Norwegian. Serge Rachmaninoff will play his own concerto in C minor for pianoforte and orchestra. The Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, will give Rachmaninoff's aid for a choir of solo violins, Rimsky-Korsakoff's overture, "Russian Easter," and "Scheherazade," and Tschaikowsky's symphony "Pathétique."

Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer of the association and Henry W. Taft is Chairman of the Advisory Board. The special object of the concert will be to pay off the war loan of the Vacation Association. Many prominent persons will occupy boxes and the program sellers will be recent society debutantes. The seats are on sale at the Vacation Association, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, as well as at the Metropolitan Opera House and the leading ticket agencies, and are war tax exempt.

Verdi's Requiem Mass Sunday Night

The Metropolitan opera season's closing fortnight is announced, and is to include a special performance of Verdi's Requiem Mass next Sunday evening, with a quartet of stars, Ponselle, Matzenauer, Haskett, Mardones, and Giulio Setti conducting the chorus. For the twenty-second week the operas are "L'Amore dei Tre Re" next Monday, with Muzio and Martinelli; Wednesday, "Le Prophète," Caruso and Matzenauer; Thursday, "Faust," Farrar and Martinelli; Friday, "L'Elisir d'Amore," Caruso and Barrientos; Saturday matinée, "Tosca," Farrar and Scotti, with Hackett as here for the first time here, and Saturday evening "Oberon," with Ponselle, Martinelli, and others, for the last time this season.

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SPACE LIMITATIONS

Advertisements offered for publication in The New York Times frequently exceed in volume the allotted space on the twenty-four pages to which The Times is limited on weekdays. It is necessary in this emergency to omit advertisements.

52 columns are omitted to-day and 112 columns published.

Orders for the insertion of advertisements, if possible, should include the words "or the first available day" as well as the date when publication is desired. There is reasonable assurance that all advertisements accepted for Saturday, Sunday, or Monday will be published.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. "DARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. William Gillette. BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald. Dear Brutus

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30. "AN OVATION"—Herald. His Greatest Success. Otis Skinner. THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

COHAN & HARRIS Thos. W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The Royal Vagabond. A Celebrated Opera Comique

GEO. M. COHAN Thos. B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY. A Prince There Was. GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince. Direct Success Since "The Merry Widow."

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Mrs. FISKE. In "MISS NELLY OF N'ORLEANS." A Comedy of Mountains, Madams and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Most fascinating mystery play ever written. THREE FACES EAST. with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

LIGHTNIN'

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Fri. & Sat. 2:30. AND ANOTHER SMITH & GOLDEN HIT. 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. STANDARD B'WAY, 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:30. A TAILOR-MADE MAN with Grant Mitchell

The Big Sensation of Spirit Mystery THE INVISIBLE FOE grips New York—Follow the crowd to the HARRIS THEATRE. MAT. TODAY at 2:30. NEXT MONDAY—Seat Sale Tomorrow. "A GOOD BAD WOMAN" with Margaret Illington, Wilton Lackaye, Robert Edeson, Katherine Kaelred

NEW AMSTERDAM MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY AND MELODY. The VELVET LADY. ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic

LIBERTY 234 W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat., 2:30. "TRIUMPH" —N. Y. Sun. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood. in a new play by Philip Moeller. "Moliere"

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY. LISTEN LESTER!

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. "Ollie" owes a "fi." The Better 'Ole. With MR. and MRS. COBURN

Punch & Judy THEATRE. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:30. PENNY WISE with MOLLY PEARSON. "HILARIOUS."—Herald.

CARNEGIE HALL, TOM'W EVE., at 8:30. Positively Farewell Appearance of CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B. CARPENTER



OF H. M. S. "VINDICTIVE" Sailing for England on April 8th. Absolutely the Last Opportunity to Hear This Greatest of All Lecture Successes Tell the Story of "The RAID on ZEEBRUGGE" © Underwood. AUSPICES BRITISH AMERICAN WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Seats 50c to $2.50. (A few at $5.) At Box Office, Agencies and Managers. Management J. B. POND LYCEUM BUREAU, 50 East 42d St.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRIDAY EVE., APRIL 11TH, AT 8:30. Last American Lecture Before Sailing by PHILIP GIBBS. ON "THE SOUL OF THE WAR." Tickets $3.50, $2, $1.50 & $1. Mail Orders should be sent Now to J. B. POND LYCEUM BUREAU, 50 East 42d St.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN Now. Short Season. TWICE DAILY. 2:15 & 8:15. Doors Open 1:15 & 7:15.



Ringling Bros. AND Barnum & Bailey COMBINED CIRCUS. The Colossus of All Amusements. ALL NEW YORK MARVELS AT THIS, THE MOST AMAZING CIRCUS—GIGANTIC ZOO—CONGRESS OF FREAKS. ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location. (War Tax included.) Children under 12 at reduced prices, all matinees, except Saturdays, to $1.10 seats and over. Branch Ticket Offices. (No advance in prices). Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA. Tonight, 8:15: Butterfly, Farrar, Fornia; Lazaro, Scotti, Rada, D'Angelo; Cond., Moranzoni.

Thurs., 8pt Matinee at 2, ($1 to $5), Verdi Festival, Act 3: Traviata; Acts 2 and 3 Forza del Destino; Act 3 Aida. Rappold, Ponselle, Muzio, Galli; Caruso, Martinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers, Mardones; Cond'rs Moranzoni and Papi.

Thurs. at 8:15: Barber of Seville, Barrientos, Matfield; Hackett, De Luca, Rothier, Malatesta. Cd. Papi. Fri. at 8, Triple Bill: Legend, Tomeo Dancer, Shanewis. Ponselle, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Kingston, Chalmers, Bada; Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 2, Scenes of Dalila, Matzenauer-Caruso, Chalmers, Mardones, Reiss. Cond., Monteux. Sat. at 8, (15c to $3.) Thais, Farrar, Howard, Galli; Althouse, Whitehill, Ananian, Cond., Monteux.

Last Week But One of Season. Next Mon. at 8:15, Amore dei Tre Re. Music: Martinelli, Mardones, Chalmers, Cond., Moranzoni. Wed. at 8, Prophete. Music, Matzenauer, Galli; Caruso, Rothier, Diaz, Mardones. Cond., Rodzinsky.

Gala Concert MET. OP. HOUSE Tues. Eve. 8:15. GERALDINE FARRAR, SERGEI RACHMANINOFF, PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Vacation Association, 38 W. 38th. Met. Op. House, Tyson's, Rudman and McBride's Agencies. Prices $1 to $10. Benefit VACATION ASSOCIATION. WAR TAX EXEMPT.

Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8800. Evgs. 8:15. Professional Mat. To-mor'w 2:15. (No Wednesday Mat. this week). ???? HAVE YOU SEEN ???? THE 27TH DIVISION'S BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS. "LET'S BEAT IT". LAUGHTER AND MUSIC IN EVERY LINE. AN ALL-SOLDIER PRODUCTION. "AS GOOD & BETTER THAN PROFESSIONALS."—Alan Dale. SOLE BENEFIT 27TH DIVISION FUND.

GREATEST CONCERT ever given in New York. Hotel Commodore. GRAND BALLROOM, TONIGHT AT 8:30. MARY GARDEN, MISCHA ELMAN, ENRICO CARUSO, ARTHUR Rubinstein. Res. Seats $5 & $3 at Commodore Box Office, Ballroom floor. Box Office open all day. Mgt. R. E. Johnston, General Admission $2.

Aeolian Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 3. Two Piano Recitals by Rose and Charlotte PRESSELLE. Seats at Box Office. (Mason & Hamlin Piano)

Aeolian Hall, TOMORROW AFT. at 3. EDWARD MORRIS. Piano Recital. (Mason & Hamlin) Seats Now.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Aft., Apr. 4, at 3. Seats Now—Song Recital by Rachel MORTON-HARRIS

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE Sun. Eve., Apr. 6. SEATS NOW. GLESSNER'S MILITARY BAND. Greatest Band in America. 40 PIECES—Every Member a Star Musician. Who Was Done His Bit Over There.

Aeolian Hall, Saturday Aft., April 5, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL. GABRILOWITSCH. Tickets 50c to $2. Schumann-Cheate Program. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Apr. 6 at 2. LAST RECITAL of SEASON—JASCHA HEIFETZ. SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Apr. 4, at 8:30. (Pianist) TOLLEFSEN, PENHA (Cellist). SONATA RECITAL. Beethoven, Brahms—Grieg's (new). Tickets at Box Office, 50c to $2. Boxes $12 & $15.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun Aft., Apr. 6, at 3. SONG RECITAL BY RAFAELO DIAZ. Seats $1 and $2 at Box Office. Management Metropolitan Musical Bureau.

OPERA TICKETS. Seats for CARUSO, THURS. MAT., AIDA, ALL STAR CAST. All sports. Subscription books sold. 1426 B'way (40-41 Sts.) Phones Bryant 7877-7878.

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome. Matinee Today. Best Seats (Except Boxes) $1.00. Evgs. at 8:15. Trust Your Wife and She Will Trust You SEE!! The Woman in Room 13? AT THE BOOTH

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. MARIE DRESSLER, Van & Schenck, Sheila Terry, Tighe & Norman, and JACK NORWORTH.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. BERT WILLIAMS, VAN & SCHENCK, CHILSON-OHRMAN, LILLIAN SHAW, FORD SISTERS & CO.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6460. 6th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30. HOBOHEMIA. A Comedy of Greenwich Village

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. CHAS. CHAPLIN in "The Bank," All Seats "LOVE & KISSES," Ward & Cullen, Reserved Inc., Lane & Plant, 6 Other Acts. 25, 50

BROOKLYN. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 8:15 P. M. CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER. Commander of 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron. AMERICA'S GREATEST ACE in His Own Story of Adventure in "The Arena of the Sky". TICKETS NOW—50c TO $2.50.

Academy of Music, April 12, at 8:15 P.M. WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET. With the Cast now Playing at the Shubert-Garrick Playhouse, Plymouth Theatre. The oldest American actor of the younger generation in the particular domain of the poetic drama. Tickets on Sale beginning April 7.—50c-$2.50.

MOTION PICTURES. PLAZA MADISON AVE. AT 59TH ST. Performances Begin at 1 P.M., 2 P.M., 3 P.M., 7 P.M., 9 P.M. THE HEART OF HUMANITY. The Great Drama of Our Time. The Great Drama for All Time.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. COMEDY WEEK Mr. & Mrs. Drew, Marguerite Clark. RIALTO CHAPLIN REVIVAL. CHAS. RAY "The Sheriff's Son." Times Square RIALTO ORCHESTRA

BROADWAY B'WAY AT 41ST ST. Priscilla Dean EXQUISITE THIEF. Intimate and Exclusive "The Land of the Bolsheviki" STRAND BILLIE BURKE "Good Gracious Annabelle." B'way at 47th St. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

Loew's New York Theatre B'WAY & 46TH ST. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Rest to 1 A. M. OLIVE THOMAS in "TOTON." At B. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Bryant 5 0 4 3

81 PEGGY HYLAND in "Persuasive Peggy." Also Gaumont VANDEVILLE.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF L. & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway at 50th St. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. MONTE CRISTO JR. "A diamond mine of entertainment."—Stephen Rathbun, Sun.

44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 9182. Evenings 8:15. "What the public wants and can't get enough of."—Times. "Take It From Me" is a most taking show."—World. "Really a perfect farce."—Herald. "The whole family will enjoy it."—Herald. TAKE IT FROM ME. IT'S SOME SHOW! "One of the breeziest, swiftest, most tuneful and altogether delightful of musical comedies."—Globe. "Show a hit."—Journal of Commerce. "Take It From Me' is a winner."—Evening Journal. "Deserves a long and prosperous career."—Post. FIRST MAT. TODAY 2:15.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8800. Grand Anniversary Ball Monday, April 7.

39TH ST. Thos. Ph. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. THE PLAY OF 1000 LAUGHS. Keep it to Yourself

BOOTH Thes., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN. FRIENDLY ENEMIES

While Busy Stealing Another Man's Some One Will Steal Yours. SELF! THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13 AT THE BOOTH ?

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. MATINEES TODAY & SATURDAY 2:30. ALICE BRADY. Personally. FOREVER AFTER

Original Monologues. Request Program. BEATRICE HERFORD. BOOTH THEATRE. Last Mat. Next Monday at 2:30.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. A Tobasco Dash of Musical Comedy. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE. All Girls. Music, Dancing and Fun. With George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

French Theatre du Vieux Colombier. 65 W. 35. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. Farewell Week. Le Mariage De Figaro

MAT. TOM'W 2:30. TOBY'S BOW. With NORMAN TREVOR. REAL COMEDY at the COMEDY THEATRE

EAST IS WEST. With FAY BAINTER. ASTOR THEA., Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. Society Entertainers. Tonight, Thurs., & Fri. and Sat. Eve., 8:15. IOLANTHE. Saturday Mat., 2:15. MIKADO

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 4 Mats. Today & Sat. TIMES. JOHN BARRYMORE in TOSCA. REDEMPTION.

PRINCESS Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Today and Sat. 2:15. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes. OH, MY DEAR! Pop. Mat. Today. All Seats $1 and $1.50.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. COURTENAY & WISE IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

LYRIC 42d Street, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats Today & Sat. THE SEASON'S HIT With RICHARD BENNETT. 8TH BIG MONTH

UNKNOWN PURPLE. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers. 48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday. MABEL TALIAFERRO in "LOOK IN MY WINDOW"

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Sat. 2:30. 50c to $2.50. KALICH in "THE RIVALS": "THE WOMAN."

SEATS FOR HEIFETZ RECITAL. OPERA TICKETS. Subscription books, Aeolian Hall, JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way and 39th St. TELEPHONE BRYANT 4220, 4221, 4222.

CARNEGIE HALL, Friday, Apr. 4, at 8:30. MAJ.-GENERAL SIR F. B. MAURICE. HEAR HIM TELL ALL ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seats 50c to $2.50. At Box Office and office of Lee Keedick, 437 Fifth Ave., Sole Manager Gen. Maurice's Lecture Tour.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Apr. 9th. SCHOLA CANTORUM. KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor. Several Works of Victoria & Mendelssohn (Easter Week Music of Old Masters). Three Chansons of Charles Duvernoy. Benediction of Old France & Flanders. Music from a New Liturgy. RACHMANINOFF. (First performance outside of Russia). Soloist: Mario Alcock, Contralto. Seats $2 to 50c, on Sale at Box Office.

BIJOU. Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat. at 2:15. Premiere Performance. A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

NORA BAYES Thea., W. 44th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. The Musical Hit THE KISS BURGLAR. Beginning TUES., APR. 8—Seats Now. A New Musical Comedy COME ALONG

PRESIDENT WILSON. INDORSES TAFT'S VIEWS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. EX-PRESIDENT TAFT. INDORSES RACHEL CROTHERS' BRILLIANT COMEDY. A LITTLE JOURNEY. (with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane) when he says: "I ENJOYED THIS IMMENSELY. MY HANDKERCHIEF IS WET AND MY SIDES ARE ACHING." VANDERBILT THEATRE, 48TH E. OF B'WAY. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. 5TH MONTH. 116TH TIME TONIGHT.

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Mighty Comedy Triumph. "Positively thrilled the audience."—John Corbin, Times. RACHEL CROTHERS' NEWEST COMEDY. "39 EAST" with HENRY HULL and CONSTANCE BINNEY. "Will deserve the popularity it will be sure to have. Better than 'A Little Journey.'"—Louis De Foe, World. "You may safely put it on your list, for it is too good to miss."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW

SELWYN HITS. JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR. Manhattan Op. Ho. W. 34th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today. Best Seats $1. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.00. TEA for THREE. Maxine Elliott's. W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Every Visitor Should See It.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS. NEW YORK'S LATEST MUSICAL HIT. "TUMBLE-IN". SELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. "A decidedly merry and lively musical comedy."—WORLD. MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT. "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART". CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE. With "Sometime" Ed. Wynn. CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. "Don't Be Suspicious of Your Wife. You Can't Catch Her Anyway." SEE! The Woman in Room 13? AT THE BOOTH

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (By Arrangement with A. E. Woods) in THE FORTUNE TELLER.

"MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAY A TRIUMPH" EVE. JOURNAL. "A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM". "Gripped and Thrilled the Audience." TIMES. AT THE BELMONT THEATRE, West 40th Street. Evgs. 8:45. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:45.

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED. with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro.

LOEW'S 7TH AVE. at 125 St. Evs 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25c-50c. THE 13th CHAIR

UNEMPLOYMENT!! Open Forum, April 3rd, 8 P. M. SPEAKERS: CHARLES E. CLARKE, Asst. to Federal Director, U. S. Employment Service. H. W. METCALF, Bureau Mun. Research. ORDWAY TEAD. ADMISSION FREE. CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AVENUE AND 10TH STREET. American Council of Young Women. (Offices 287 W. 42th St.)

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CLOVER TEA SHOP 640 Madison Ave. Corner 59th St. Established 1912. Closed Sundays. Breakfast, 40-50c; Lunch 60-75c; Dinner, $1-1.25. Under Same Management as the ROSE GARDEN.

Sisters Three Teashop 53d Street and Madison Ave. A la carte from 8:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. Everything home cooked. Only fresh materials used. Smoking downstairs.

THE MARGUERITE 40 West 39th Street. Club Breakfast. Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M. Luncheon 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 75c. Chicken Dinner Sunday. Wednesday and Friday.

ORANGE AND BLACK 42 West 49th. Club 4493. Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner. Chicken Dinner Tuesday & Sunday, 6 P. M.

THE PICCADILLY, 270 West 72d Street, near Broadway. Special Chicken and Waffle Dinner every Monday & Thursday. Delicious home cooking. Luncheon, dinner and supper a luxury, not an extravagance.

SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. SPECIAL Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE TALLY HO 35 East 56th St. Opposite Altman's. Luncheon; Tea; Southern Chicken Dinner $1.50.

HEATHERDELL 15 East 48d Street. Sunday Dinner, 75c. LUNCHEON 40c; TEA; DINNER 60c.

THE GREEN WITCH 49 East 10th Street. An orderly restaurant. LUNCH 35c (Closed Sundays.) DINNER, 65c.

RUSSIAN INN Luncheon & Dinner. Tables d'Hote. 57 W. 58TH ST. A la Carte & Afternoon Tea.

HIPPODROME. SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 8:30 P. M. Season's Final Concert. BOY SOLOISTS. Masters: Billy Probst, Soprano; Hallet Dolan, " ; Joe McMannus, Contralto. Paulist Choristers. Box Office Sale Opens Monday, March 31. Prices, $1.00—$1.50—$2.00—$2.50.

REVEL of FOLLY. A COSTUME BALL. APR. 4th. Hotel Commodore. CLEF CLUB SYNCOPATED ORCHESTRA. TICKETS $5. BOXES $25. ALL TICKET AGENCIES OR REVEL OF FOLLY BALL, 48 West 50th St.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c.
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FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

Nobody wants a League of Nations that will collapse in a year, or ten years, or twenty years. The strength of the movement lies in the desire for some sort of organization that will hold together so long as humanly possible, that will operate toward the adjustment of international disputes, that will contribute toward keeping the peace, and peace with justice.

What kind of a league will do this? It is a little hazardous to predict just what would be the consequence of incorporating a Bolshevist State into a League of Nations more or less democratic, but we are not dealing with theoretical Bolshevism just now. We have to consider how to handle practical Bolshevism, used as a war measure by Hungary, and perhaps by Germany. Bolshevism in Russia will continue to be a missionary creed so long as it is in power, whether Bolshevist Russia is nominally in the League or not; but that is a very different thing from Bolshevism deliberately adopted by Hungary or by Germany to prevent the establishment of the safeguards which the rest of the world deems essential to a just and enduring peace.

By giving in to the Russians, the Magyars, the Germans we might make a nominal peace with them, we might get them to give lip-service to the League of Nations. But what would they be worth? They would be the same Magyars, the same Germans, just as oppressive toward Poles and Danes and Serbs and Rumanians and Slovaks as they are today. It would be a contract which they would not hesitate to break when it served their purpose.

Concessions to them must mean the downfall, immediate or eventual, of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia. In those four States are nearly seventy million people, bound to us for the most part by kindred ideals, and all by identity of interest. They are a real, a weighty, and a lasting reinforcement to a league of peace. Shall we sacrifice them to buy off their enemies and ours for a term of years?

If we do, we shall presently find that the League of Nations is reduced at most to America, England, France, Italy, Belgium, and Brazil; for Japan is far away, the neutrals are likely to return to neutrality if they see a new antithesis between two great alliances, the minor Latin-American States which sided with us could not give any great help. This is a powerful combination of the Atlantic nations, but it would have to face a coalition — within or without the League in name, but against us in any event—of Germany and Russia and the old territory of the Dual Monarchy, and doubtless Bulgaria, too; the German alliance of last year, with Russia added. Do we want to fight this war again some time before 1950? Shall we help our friends in Eastern Europe while there is time, or shall we yield to the threats of our enemies?

RELENTING DRYS.

It is painful to the good to see weakening knees among the Drys. There was a bill before the New Hampshire Legislature authorizing the search of private houses for hidden stores of the forbidden juice. Surely the enemy ought to be tracked to his remotest nook and corner. No premises should be allowed to shelter moral dynamite. Yet the New Hampshire Legislature was not equal to its great duty. The Search bill failed, although the majority against it was small. At Albany also the captains of righteousness have lost something of their old boldness. The State Anti-Saloon League scarcely contains even 3 per cent. of real spirit, of austere resolution. In behalf of the league, Senator THOMPSON has introduced an amendment to its Desert-Dry Prohibition Enforcement bill, providing that "private dwellings" shall not be subject to domiciliary visit and search by the functionary humorously styled the State Welfare Commissioner and his deputies.

Let us turn sorrowfully from these backslidings and ponder a more characteristic and orthodox amendment. This "makes it a crime for any one "to have in his possession fermented "cider that has not been dealcoholized. Under the clause any one permitting cider to ferment must attach a label to the container giving "the date on which the cider was "made." This is a brave amendment, worthy of the master mind of the league, our ruler. What punishment, however "lingering and humorous," can be adequate for such a crime? The children of darkness may pretend that it may be a little difficult for the possessor of a bottle of cider to know its chronology, and the farmers may resent this inquisition into the disposition of the daughter of the apple; but the good will rejoice. Married to whisky, hard cider, a partner in "stone fence," is one of the most pugnacious, malignant, and devilish of drinks. The Drys at Albany, while manufacturing a new "crime," don't go far enough. Apple trees should be prohibited. Even that prohibition does not go far enough on the road to perfect prohibition. This accursed process of fermentation is the root of all the evil of drink. Fermentation should be prohibited by constitutional amendment, an amendmept to be as adequately and successfully enforced as its latest predecessor.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOLDIERS.

General O'RYAN ought to be accepted as a competent witness to the state of mind prevailing in our citizen armies. His address before the Members' Council of the Merchants' Association yesterday may be reassuring to many who have been contemplating the rapid spread of Bolshevism among peoples politically undeveloped. The Americans of foreign birth in our armies, said the General, had found in this war a comprehension of the true American spirit which many of them had missed before as much through our shortcomings as through their own. Now they know what America is and they are willing to fight for it. The men who in military service have tasted the thrill of victory over a powerful foe, and victory gained by cooperation and willing obedience to law, will not easily be misled by the advocates of lawlessness and terrorism. They have seen how armies go to pieces when they are disorganized and their morale is broken, and they are gaining a realization that nations may go the same way. The spirit of the men who fought in this war is one of the most effectual guarantees that America will not go the way of nations torn from their moorings and thrust into a stage of political life for which their past history has poorly prepared them.

Equally encouraging was his report of the relations between our troops and the British. In these days when so many observers are inclined to magnify trivial and inevitable national differences it is good to hear one man who knows what he is talking about bear witness that the mass of American troops and the mass of British troops felt not only respect but liking for each other. If one believes alarmists, high and low, our armies are no longer willing to fight to complete the victory they partly won last Summer, and our people no longer know who is our enemy and who are our friends. The man who led the 27th in its brilliant victories knows more about our soldiers than the civilian pessimists.

A BAD TRUST ENDED IN A BAD WAY.

The agreement between the Attorney General and the Corn Products Trust enables the trust to escape the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission. Also it deprives the Supreme Court of its opportunity to review the case on appeal, and thus to clarify the anti-trust law under conditions favorable to the law and its administrators. The agreement between prosecutor and defendant is severe enough to do substantial justice, but it cannot receive the same approval as the same sentence in the orderly administration of law. The present Attorney General is a lawyer of high repute and with his official record still to make. He is following in the footsteps of his predecessor, who did not promote good understanding between business and the law by preventing the decision of the Supreme Court when defendant trusts, confident of their position before the law, pressed for the certification of their character under official aspersion. Now the new Attorney General altogether averts the decision of the Supreme Court in a case so bad that the defendants abandon their appeal. If the case stood alone, it might be dismissed with rejoicing that justice is done substantially. But it is not possible to agree that the opinion of any lawyer should be substituted for the decision of the Supreme Court.

Particularly is this true when the effect is to establish the practice of business under license of the Department of Justice. The theory of our laws is that everything is lawful which is not forbidden by law. It is a step toward autocracy and bureaupracy to substitute for that freedom under the law submission either to the opinion of the Attorney General or the Federal Trade Commission. It is difficult to comply with statutes and the law of reason. Compliance with rules made in accordance with what officials in the exercise of discretion may regard as unfair competition and unfair restraint of trade is possible only by mind reading. No procedure is welcome which puts business in that dilemma, not even if the statutes do confer particular duties on officials. The Department of Justice's duty is as much to take the opinions of the courts when the trusts appeal to them as when the department prosecutes the trusts. But the Attorneys General have eased the law for the bad trusts and made it difficult for the good trusts.

The resemblance in the cases of the Harvester and Corn Products Trusts is generally remarked. The differences are more striking. The Harvester Trust was a certified good trust, and it sacrificed its chance of getting a certificate of character from the court for the sake of freedom from persecution. The Corn Products Trust is a certified bad trust. The court punished it for its conduct, not for its conspiracy in restraint of trade. The conspiracy was a failure, an "impossibility," in the word of the court, from the nature of the business done. There can be no monopoly in products of corn. But the restraint of trade was heinous. The conspiracy to restrain competition was proved by the trust's records, exchanged between its officers in type without signatures, for reasons not necessary to suggest. Judge HAND said:

> Fermenting the whole of their conduct * * * there runs the intent which I have mentioned—an intent the execution of which it is the precise purpose of the Anti-Trust act to foil.

He declared that the proof left in his mind no doubt of the "continuous "and deliberate purpose to dominate" the industry which could not be monopolized by every means which ingenuity could suggest. Capital punishment was the sentence, and the trust has since lived under appeal and injunction. By confession after conviction and the grace of the Attorney General it escapes. We have learned that it is as much the duty of the regulators of railways and utilities to protect as to punish those under jurisdiction. Is it not time to appreciate that the same is equally true of business in general?

The trust has thrived more since its conviction than before, and its shares rose upon the Attorney General's settlement of its affairs. Good trusts suffer more than bad from such administration of the law, which rather confuses than clarifies. It is time for decisions which decide for the good of good trusts rather than for compromises which benefit bad trusts and hinder decisions. The entire body of trade is to be considered rather than any fraction, however large.

BESSARABIA.

While Hungarians, Ukrainians, Bolsheviki, are attacking Rumania, and the Bulgarians threatening to attack it, two alleged delegates, one of whom bears the interesting name of SCHMIDT, are in Paris, pretending to have a "direct mandate" from "the Bessarabian people" to protest against the Rumanian occupation, to play on the thinning string of "self-determination," to ask for a plebiscite. The delegates say "the Bessarabians are "Russians, and will never accept Ru"manian rule." Two very ingenious gentlemen. What are the facts in the case? From the fourteenth century to the nineteenth, Bessarabia belonged to the Rumanian Principalities. Before the fourteenth century the house of the Bessarabs ruled on both sides of the Danube to the sea. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Bessarabia, the district of some seventeen thousand square miles along the Black Sea, the Dniester and the Pruth, was still Moldavian. In 1812 Russia, which had been beating the Turks, decided to make all Moldavia hers. NAPOLEON, then getting ready his fatal Russian expedition, stirred up the Turks to oppose peace on the Russian terms. Through the treachery of a Turkish official, the Russians found out NAPOLEON'S game. They made peace at once, snapping up Bessarabia as their spoils.

There began the separation of the Rumanians of Bessarabia from those of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1856, after the Crimean War, certain districts in the south of Bessarabia were given back to Rumania. In the Turko-Russian War the Rumanians fought on the Russian side, saved the Russians from defeat at Plevna, ANDRASSY and BISMARCK were determined that Russia and Rumania should not be friends. Therefore, at the Berlin Congress, they had Bessarabia given to Russia. The scum of many nationalities, divers sects of those queer religious cranks that pullulate in Russia, various political nomads, went into Bessarabia. The Russian bureaucracy and the Russian Church did their best to Russianize the Rumanians, the "Moldavians" as they term themselves. These efforts were mostly fruitless. Most of the Rumanians continued faithful to their language and their nationality. A few of the nobles were won over. One of them was the great landholding family of KRUPENSKI. One of the "delegates" at Paris is said to be "a large Bessarabian landholder" named "KRONPENSKY." Possibly it is a misprint for "KRUPENSKI."

With the highly imaginative statistics manufactured and presented by these two "delegates," showing that 58 per cent. of the population is non-Rumanian and opposed to annexation, it is scarcely necessary seriously to deal. In 1812 Bessarabia contained about 351,000 Rumanians and 30,000 persons of other nationality. In 1862, according to an official report by a member of the Russian General Staff, three-fourths of the population was Rumanian. In 1890 and 1900 Russian official reports showed practically the same figures. The ethnographical map of the French historian, Mr. RAMBAUD, makes the Rumanians a clear majority of the population. According to Mr. "KRONPENSKY" and Mr. SCHMIDT, if "the Moldavian element," which they graciously reckon at 47 per cent., had the privilege of self-determination it would vote "overwhelmingly in favor of Rusdan sovereignty." What is "Russian sovereignty"? The tender sway of Bolshevism? The Russian revolutionists let Bessarabia have the right of self-determination. The Bessarabians elected a National Assembly. By a vote of 86 to 3 the National Assembly voted for union, or rather reunion, with Rumania. That appears to be a sufficient act of self-determination. Of course, when Germany, forcing a cruel peace upon Rumania, gave her Bessarabia, truly Rumanian, however received or withheld, Germany hoped to make trouble for Rumania in the end. The "delegates" from Bessarabia at Paris seem to be playing the German-Bolshevist game.

COMING INTO LINE.

We need not worry about the Republican Party. It is very much excited now, but when the time comes it will step into line and support the League of Nations. Not only that, but it will support the League of Nations which President WILSON and the Versailles Conference are organizing. The latest evidence of that is contained in the remarks of Senator ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas, who says:

> I believe Kansas is overwhelmingly for a League of Nations. I am emphatically for it, because I believe it to be a great step toward an enduring peace, which is the hope of the world and which the world must and will have. The people now are demanding that for which they gave freely all that humanity has to give and for which our boys died in France. It is unthinkable they will be content with less. The principle and the idea are right. Our isolation is no longer possible. Real progress in the movement to prevent war and to stop military rivalry is America's demand.

Senator BORAH is a great deal less belligerent than he was; he, too, can see the advantage of a League of Nations. As for Mr. LODGE, he has always been open to reason. Senator KENYON has seen the light. Soon Mr. POINDEXTER will find himself alone. The Root amendments seem to find favor in Paris. In other words, the country is getting together. Mr. CAPPER, perhaps with a desire to save his face, says he will vote against any league proposed by the President, but adds that "it should be "understood the people will show "scant mercy to the mere political "obstructions."

Senator CAPPER, we may assume, will forget his Chauvinism and come into camp when the recruiting sergeant calls his name. All things considered, it begins to look like a nearly unanimous vote. If JAMES A. REED stands out—which he didn't do on the Food Conservation bill—he will give unexpected proof of firmness. It is not even past hope that MILES POINDEXTER will change his mind before that time comes. A League of Nations acceptable to the great mass of the people and to the ablest leaders would be a thing pretty hard to hold out against.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

All Danger Has Not Yet Passed.

It is easy enough to agree with the general tenor of the reasoning on which the new Attorney General bases his refusal to accept from private organizations help in hunting down offenders against the law and in securing the conviction of seditious agitators. As he says, our theory of government is strongly antagonistic to any system of espionage and denunciation carried on by others than the Government's own regularly authorized agents.

On the other hand, however, Mr. PALMER might have been a little more cordial than he was in recognising that the organizations to which he referred were founded with the best of motives, and that during the war their members in many instances brought to justice public enemies who otherwise almost certainly would have escaped discovery and arrest. The conflict then was with the friends of Germany, and some of them were of a kind who could work much harm to national interests before they attracted the attention either of municipal police or of detectives in the service of the Department of Justice. Timely disclosure of their wicked activities was possible only when made by their neighbors, and this was done in innumerable instances, greatly to the country's benefit.

Conditions are changed now, but it is a change in the object of the evildoers rather than in their numbers or their methods. Bad as was the German spy, he was not worse nor more dangerous than is the would-be destroyer of all civilized government, and the Attorney General has perhaps been a little hasty in telling the patriotic and defensive societies that their help in guarding the Republic is neither needed nor welcome.

A Double Success Achieved.

There hardly could be more trustworthy evidence that Admiral SIMS has displayed judgment, tact, and high professional ability in the performance of a task in not a few ways difficult and delicate than the cordiality displayed by the numerous friends who assembled on Monday in London to bid him farewell when he started for home. They included, apparently, as many British as Americans, as many army men as navy men, and civilians of every rank were also present in even greater numbers.

As commander of the American fleet sent to British waters to assist in keeping the seas free for the movement of allied troops and in protecting the commerce that served the Allies, the American Admiral was required to do more than ordinary war service against an ingenious and ruthless enemy. He was obliged to co-operate with another navy, to fall in with plans and methods already in great part determined. Opportunities for the display of jealousy, for refusal to change established habits in the meeting of new conditions, and for the meticulous preservation of independent authority while in a position of temporary subordination—all these were abundant, but Admiral SIMS, so far as ever has been reported or even whispered, did not utilize one of them.

Instead, he maintained the best of relations, not only with his own officers and men, but with those of the associated navies, and the result has been enthusiastic recognition and proclamation that the work of the American ships and the American sailors was invariably efficient in promotion of the common cause. If there have been any little misunderstandings and petty bickerings—and probably there have been, for navy men are human, not a little "temperamental," and have the defects of their qualities—such troubles have been kept out of sight and hearing, where they belonged.

So, not only has Admiral SIMS given in full measure his country's help on the sea in winning the war, but he has also won other victories, perhaps as important in the way of smoothing out ancient animosities and in strengthening international friendships.

Revolution Without One Tremor.

When one remembers the number of activities, great and small, that were affected by setting forward the watches and clocks of the nation Sunday morning, the apparent disproportion between the means employed and the results accomplished is nothing less than astounding. Something over 100,000,000 people changed by an hour their time of getting up in the morning and of going to bed at night—and of everything they do between those two important episodes in daily life. And after a single day nobody notices that anything has happened!

That last assertion exaggerates a little, perhaps, but even the few who as yet do notice a difference in their day will adjust themselves to it without any real difficulty or inconvenience, and if they do not forget their grievance within a week it will be because they like to have one.

Europe, with its longer experience of daylight saving, now accepts it with as much composure as do people everywhere the seasonal mutations in the time of sunrise and sunset. Having been absurdly slow to follow the fashion, we have not come yet quite to that point, but in all probability we shall do so in another year, and after that there will be no more pleas for relief from a procedure that confers more benefits at less expense than any other known to man.

Opposition to the change is about as sensible as that which has for so long prevented the Russians from harmonizing their calendar with the one used by most other nations advanced enough to have a calendar. To do it, the Russian peasants said, would deprive thousands of them of one of their birthdays and so rob them of a year of life! Of course there is no reasoning with folk of that sort—no more than with those who see "blasphemy" in having the hands of a clock point to the figure 1 when the sun is at the zenith—or thereabout.

Young Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the letter of your correspondent, William H. A. Hall, and I expect that his candidate, Major Hackett, (University of Vermont, 1917,) wins for the place of the youngest Major in the army, as he will not be 23 years old until next June. However, Mr. Hall's letter tempts me to remind your readers that Major Murray Taylor (Harvard, 1918) of our own 106th United States Infantry, was 23 years old only last December. The Lieutenant Colonel of the 106th has been transferred by the War Department, I understand, to other duties, and Major Taylor is Acting Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. So I will stretch a little and set up the claim that he is the youngest Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

ANGELO S. CELLA.
New York, March 31, 1919.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

"The classic studies seem foredoomed to early disappearance."
—A poem in THE TIMES.

In days of strife, when e'en men's thoughts are bloody,
And rampant bards bid letters bleed afresh,
We yearn for times when lifeblood, warm and ruddy,
Enlivened minds that still the world enmesh.
To these we give allegiance deep and hearty,
And, as the sigh escapes, "O Lord, how long!"
Turn gladly from the Bolshevists of party
And Bolshevists of song.

We who have bowed to Helen's soulful beauty,
Or yielded to Nausicaa's maiden grace,
Behold Antigone's filial sense of duty,
Or seen Alcestis deathward turn her face;
We who with Pindar oft have watched the moonshine
Bathe with its light Olympia's olive trees,
Or with Theocritus have seen the noonshine
Glint from Sicilian seas;

We who have thrilled at Dido's deathless passion,
And with Aeneas witnessed men unborn,
Heard Delia's sweetheart plead in knightly fashion,
And Ovid grieve while exiled and forlorn;
We who upon philosophy have pondered,
While genial Horace lightened half life's load,
As hand in hand we dreamily have wandered
Along the Tibur road—

We know that days when poesy was youthful
Gave stateliest utterance to men's high dreams,
That types of grandeur, radiant still and truthful,
Shine and will shine with ever brightening beams;
That men all ancient loveliness will cherish
While centuries come, live on, and then pass by;
That symmetry and music cannot perish,
That beauty cannot die.

WARREN H. CUDWORTH.

THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY.

Ludendorff's Revolution and the Schemes of the Junkers for a Restoration.

By Dr. FRANK BOHN.

THIRD ARTICLE.

There has been no real revolution in Germany. The present Government of Germany bears no semblance to democracy, as democracy is understood in France, England, or America. To gain a clear view of this we must begin by relating the true history of the November "revolution." The exact facts of this remarkable affair I have already cabled from Europe. Let me state them again.

In October and November of last year the Imperial German Government constantly increased and varied the camouflage by which it hoped to impress President Wilson and the American people that it was "democratic." Finally Ebert and Scheidemann were taken into the Government. Still no return of the peace bird and no armistice. Meanwhile at the end of October, Austria had crumbled, the German armies were being driven back in confusion from the western front. On Nov. 1 the Ludendorff Government, through the German Legation in Switzerland, asked help of the German democratic exiles. The question was put point blank: "What conditions would be demanded absolutely by the Allies as regards the democratising of Germany? Would not Die Freie Zeitung undertake to state what those conditions must be?" But that paper and its supporters refused point blank to have any relationship whatever with the representatives of the German Government. "Previously," they said, "something of this sort might have been done. Now it is too late."

The next movement of the Berlin Government was to proclaim a Socialist revolution through its propaganda department. For this purpose Herr René Schickele was ordered to proceed from Berne to Berlin. Schickele was an agent of the Kultur Propaganda section. The chief of this section was Count Kessler, who himself proceeded to Berlin to superintend the job. The organization used was "Das Bund des Neuen Vaterland." This organization was one of Ludendorff's "democratic" and "revolutionary" lightning-rods. Many honest but dull-witted democrats in Berlin belonged to it, but the Executive Committee was entirely directed by the Ludendorff agents. On Friday, Nov. 8, the committee met at the home of Herr Paul Cassierer. This Cassierer had very recently been a German secret service agent in Switzerland. At this meeting René Schickele wrote the proclamation of revolution. The Government printing presses turned out enormous numbers of these for distribution that night. At daybreak this manifesto, closing with the stirring words: "Long live the Democratic-Socialist Republic of Germany!" appeared on every billboard and lamp-post of Berlin. On the evening of the 9th the "revolution" was duly consummated. Immediately thereafter the Crown Prince himself reported to Ebert and asked for instructions.

Every true German democrat, either in Germany or in exile in Switzerland, understands the German Government of today and is speaking his mind against it. In every issue Die Freie Zeitung in Berne warns the democratic world against this Government, and urges the facts upon the Governments of the Allies and upon the Peace Conference at Paris. The Government of Germany today is a government of weaklings and crooks, held in place by the mailed fists of the Junker class. Its military protection and the entire disposition of its military force is under control of the old military chiefs. The military régime functions exactly as it did during the war. Recently Ludendorff made a certain demand upon the Congress of Weimar. The Congress hesitated. Ludendorff sent his messenger by airplane, giving Scheidemann and Ebert a time limit to comply with his demand or take the consequences of his displeasure. That Junker machine organization is intact, and I believe that its chances of success are excellent.

Let us examine a little more closely the conditions of this class of German military aristocrats. I have been trying to say to all who would listen during these four and a half years: "Do not believe the stories of the political incompetence that are so often told about the Junkers." Their defeat in the war was due to a whole series of unlucky accidents.

As the exiled Professor Robert Michels of the University of Basle, himself born a Junker and having served as a cavalry officer, said to me recently, "The German Junker possesses an efficiency of a peculiar sort. He combines physical strength, patient thought, and vigorous action to a degree that the world has never yet fully realised." This Junker class has lost during the war, compared to the other German classes, almost nothing. German infantry and artillery tactics were most carefully evolved to the end of saving the life of the commissioned officer. The German Government had never dared publish the statistics of officer casualties. The agricultural lands and equipment of the Junkers are intact. Prices for its products are so high that the internal banking power has enormously increased. This class knows from its study of history that every revolution is naturally followed by a counter-revolution. The Stuarts came back after the Bourbond, so why not the Hohenzollerns? Prince Eitel Friedrich will be chosen for "Der Tag" when they again come into their own. Let no one judge this class according to ordinary business or professional standards. To them their social and political status is infinitely more precious than life itself. They will plan with careful discernment and fight with the bitterness of despair against any forces that may be brought against them. They are favored by friendly influences in certain of the allied countries—influences which it would amaze the world to have exposed to public view.

What is the attitude of the Ludendorff machine and the class which it represents toward Bolshevism? My answer is that it is exactly the same as it was toward political democracy. During the war it would hound the democracy to the jail and to the shadow of the gallows one day, and coddle and use it the next. The Junkers had Rosa Luxemburg beaten to death with clubs and her body thrown into the canal, while they use her followers as agents in Russia. Wherever the Russian Bolshevist goes to start a revolution in a neutral country or against an allied democratic government, he is helped by German advice and German money. The representative of the Russian Bolshevist "Red Cross" recently appeared in France with a bank credit of 5,000,000 rubles in his pocket. There is only one place in the world where a Bolshevist can secure that credit for Western Europe, and that place is Germany.

Meanwhile, in Germany itself, there is not the slightest danger of real Bolshevism. When Bolshevism is proclaimed in Berlin and Russia, its sole purpose will be to escape the indemnities. If they can put over the propaganda work they expect to accomplish in Italy and France they will not a penny. Russian Bolshevism cannot possibly be established in a country which has developed the machine-process. This offspring of war, starvation, and barefoot illiteracy cannot be applied to the industrial processes of modern civilization. The German workers, accustomed to the use of machinery and to function in large industrial organizations, will never accept Bolshevism unless the idea is propagated for temporary political purpose from above. The evolution of industrial democracy in Germany, as in Britain, must proceed by industrial organization, not by the formation of chattering soviets on a local and provincial basis. This is the fundamental argument of democratic Socialism against Bolshevism. And it is a conclusive argument to any logical and informed mind outside of Russia. Lenine and Trotsky are both brilliant, old-fashioned socialist theorists who have not the slightest understanding of the social implications and democratic tendencies of modern industrialized countries like Britain or America. The field of operations is a nation nine-tenths of which are still living in the fourteenth century. But Russian Bolshevism, in Berlin, O. K.'d at the German headquarters itself by Ludendorff, will profoundly fool Paris and the American Peace Commissioners at Paris just as the German "Socialist Republic" fooled the Junkers, the straight road back into direct power by counter-revolution lies through Bolshevism. To all doubting Thomases I say, "Just wait until the bill of indemnities is presented."

German Bolshevism will have the sanction of the majority of the French Socialist Party and the active sympathy of some of the leading politicians of the British Labor Party. Under these conditions the scene presented at Paris partakes of the ludicrous. A number of elderly and most sedate respectable gentlemen gathered about a table at the Quai d'Orsay debate the size of the indemnity. Shall it be two billions dollars, or forty billions, or eighty billions of dollars? Of the actual force at work from the Rhine to the Volga they have about as clear a conception as a fish in the sea has of the hook and line with which it is caught.

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THE LEAGUE COVENANT.

Washington and the Opposition—Passion Against Reason.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The opponents of the proposed League of Nations seem to have chosen George Washington as their patron, yet show no evidences of having read further in his writings than one sentence in the Farewell Address. These words from a letter written in 1785 to Patrick Henry, that fiery patriot who opposed the adoption of the Constitution by the infant States, have a strangely familiar ring today:

"I wish the Constitution which is offered had been more; but it is the best that could be obtained at this time, and a door is opened for amendments hereafter. The political concerns of the country [substitute world] are suspended by a thread. The convention has been looked up to by the reflecting part of the community with a solicitude hardly to be conceived, and if nothing had been agreed on by that body anarchy would soon have ensued, the seeds being deeply sown in every soil."

Also anent same topic, letter to Carter:

"All the opposition to it that I have seen is addressed more to passion than to reason. What will be the consequences of a fruitless attempt to amend the one which is offered before it is tried or of the delay of the attempt does not in my judgment need the gift of prophecy to predict."

Anent the loud cry that Washington would never have considered an international spirit:

"I never expect to draw my sword again. I can scarcely conceive the cause that would induce me to do it. My first wish is to see the whole world at peace, and its inhabitants one band of brothers striving who should contribute most to the happiness of mankind. As a citizen of the great republic of humanity I indulge the idea that the period is not remote when the benefits of free commerce [heavens!] will succeed the devastations and horrors of war."

Dr. Charles Colbourn of Rutherford has called my attention to the rich mine of suggestive material given in Bancroft's history which those who reverence the fathers should peruse thoughtfully today.

GEORGE D. ALLISON.
Rutherford, N. J., March 29, 1919.

A Soldier's Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a discharged wounded soldier of the 27th Division, and prior to the parade on March 25 I wrote the Mayor's Committee asking for tickets for the parade, but received no reply. I had application to the commanding officer of my organization, who referred me to the Mayor's Committee in the Hall of Records.

On Friday, March 21, I presented myself with discharge paper at the office of the above mentioned committee, pressing myself through a crowd of civilians, politicians, who were there in great number. There were some soldiers, also of the 27th division, seeking tickets. We were then referred to Divisional Headquarters, located on the same floor in Hall of Records. There our names were taken and we were told at the list of names would be turned over to the Mayor's Committee, who would have the tickets mailed to us.

On Monday, not having received the tickets by mail, as promised, I went to the Hall of Records again. I, company with other soldiers, wounded and discharged men, demanded the tickets, that, in accordance with the publicity given, boasting of the committee's efforts in distributing tickets to the soldiers, we were entitled to. There we were told, after protesting vigorously, that all the tickets were given out, although we formed part of the so-called 25,000 men of the division.

Picture the indignation felt at this situation, on learning that there had not been ample provision made, if there had, we had been so inexcusably neglected. This is entirely due to the poor management of the so-called Mayor's Welcome Committee.

ARNOLD EDWARD ALLEES,
Honorably Discharged, Headquarters 105th Infantry, 27th Division.
Brooklyn, March 28, 1919.

A Stenographer Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it be impertinent to offer a quibbling correction to me politely to on last paragraph of "League of Nations" article on front page of Friday's TIMES? The article states: "There were no stenographers present." Our President This is not exactly precise; was present, and hasn't he been an expert stenographer for some years?

C. M. H.
New York, April 1, 1919.

SAYS SOLDIERS ARE BOLSHEVIKI'S FOES

Maj. Gen. O'Ryan Declares That Former Fighters Are Bulwarks of Law and Order.

CALLS THEM DEPENDABLE

Martin Littleton Also Declares That American Soldiers Stand for the Constitution.

Men of New York's divisions, as they return to civil life, will form a great bulwark of law and order, according to a declaration by former Major Gen. O'Ryan at the Merchants Association luncheon yesterday in the Hotel Astor.

"Many people are asking what is to become of this division," said General O'Ryan.

"That will very largely rest, temporarily at least, with the authorities of this State," he went on, "and I hope ultimately with the authorities of the United States. So far as the officers and men of the division are concerned, it is their wish, because they feel it an obligation to stay with this division long enough to re-establish it, to rehabilitate it in some status having a relation to a proper military policy in the future. In that connection we hear talk about the possibilities of Bolshevism, and people of good judgment seem to think that danger exists, that perhaps problems of that character confront our people. Let me tell you something. We have left in our division now—and many other men who were transferred from us to other divisions as noncommissioned officers and as officers, are coming back to us—in this division are left pretty nearly, or, rather, more than 20,000 men who are better Americans today than they ever hoped they would be before this war began.

"They are not excitable, they are not emotional, they are not enthusiastic, but they are tremendously dependable. They are men who know and appreciate certain fundamental things which educated men know, and which they know partly by education and partly by observation and experience, and these things are the necessity for law and order. They know that when men work together in a common enterprise for the common good they are entitled, each man, to have his own point of view; but that when action commences all the points of view must be co-ordinated for the common good under authorized leadership.

Standard the Same for All.

"These men have followed up a retreating army, and these men have observed parts of that army disorganized, where every man was a law unto himself, and they know what that means. Nobody can fool those men on that subject. You will find these men a tremendous potential force in their reorganized condition, a tremendous force for law and order, each and every one of them.

"You will find that what I have said in relation to the standard of Americanism of the men of this division will have equal application to the men of the 77th and of the Rainbow, and all the other divisions that are to return either to New York State or to the other States through the Port of New York."

Following this statement by General O'Ryan regarding the attitude of the returning American soldier to Bolshevism and unrest, Martin Littleton voiced the plea that the 4,000,000 Americans who took part in the war, disregarding the courses of other countries and even any favorable action on the part of the Peace Conference itself, should stand together against permitting Bolshevism to get any foothold in this country. Coming just after Major Gen. O'Ryan's declaration, Mr. Littleton's address gave opportunity for the largest gathering ever assembled at one of these functions to express its approval of the theme of the speakers. Mr. Littleton started by stating his belief that the country today confronts not a war between the people and the privileged classes, but between the absolutism of the mob and the constitutional government of a free people, and continued:

Four Million Men the Answer.

"If there have been in this country, and there has been to some extent, those who would translate our concrete nationalism into a sort of a fluid internationalism, that would flow out over the world and mean nothing and achieve nothing; if there are those who would translate that into a sort of dissolution of powers; if there are those here, the answer to them will be given by the 4,000,000 men who, in one service or another, went to sustain this contest on Europe's battlefields.

"And if we at home have been lulled into some sort of security that seek to preach pacifism and socialism and communism, that seek to compromise with it, the 4,000,000 boys that are returning to this country will help give the answer, because they have seen with their eyes, they have felt in their sensations, they have experienced in the terror and the fear and the agony of war and have known the anguish and suffering.

"I claim we do not drink fully enough at the fountains of constitutional government established on this continent. I claim that no man in this nation should ever be allowed to lift up his hand and swear to support the Constitution in taking public office who is pledged by his creed to destroy the Government which that Constitution sustains.

"I saw the first Socialist sworn into the American Congress, saw him standing at the rail, and I called the Speaker's attention to the fact that he was taking an oath to support and defend the Constitution of his country when by every pledge that he had ever subscribed, by every utterance that he had ever made, and by every vow that he had ever taken, he was dedicated to the destruction of the very Government which now took him into its bosom."

General O'Ryan said after the luncheon that he would make a statement as to his future plans today.

Colonel William H. Hayward, the other speaker, told stories of his colored regiment, the 15th New York, which swept the audience with laughter.

MANY SOLDIERS WILL STAY.

Men in Service Find New Enlistment Conditions Desirable.

Colonel Julius T. Conrad, in command of recruiting for New York, 461 Eighth Avenue, received a telegram from Washington yesterday saying:

"It is desired to enlist immediately 50,000 men for service in American Expeditionary Forces. Until further orders you are authorized to accept for enlistment for this service under the following special conditions: (1) White men only will be accepted; (2) enlistment will be for a period of three years; (3) acceptances will be limited to infantry, cavalry, field artillery, Corps of Engineers, and Medical Department; (4) men eligible for discharge and re-enlistment under existing instructions may also be re-enlisted under this authority. Such men may be retained after enlistment on their present duty until they can be spared or replaced."

Explaining the orders Colonel Conrad said: "Previous instructions not only permit men about to be discharged to get a leave of absence with full pay for thirty days, a travel allowance of 3 cents a mile to and from their homes, the $60 bonus allowed all soldiers on discharge from service, but assures them 20 per cent additional to their monthly pay for foreign service as well.

"Many soldiers who have been anxious to sever all conn

JAPANESE INQUIRY AS TO LAND DEAL

Washington Embassy Wires to Legation in Mexico City for Details of Reported Sale.

JAPAN IS NOT INVOLVED

Interest of the United States Limited to National Self-Defense in Colonization.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Japanese Embassy in Washington today cabled to the Japanese Legation in Mexico City requesting that it inform the Embassy upon the reported negotiations between Japanese companies or subjects and the Mexican Government concerning the purchase or lease of Mexican lands for agricultural purposes.

So far as officials here have been able to ascertain, and this appears to be borne out by informal statements made in Japanese quarters today, the Japanese Government itself is not interested in any actual or contemplated efforts by Japanese individuals to obtain lands in Mexico. Nothing has been disclosed to show that the Japanese Government has any desire at this time to test the Lodge resolution or countenance any movement that might run counter to the doctrine laid down in that resolution.

It was pointed out today that the United States has no interest other than its national self-defense in respect of the acquisition by foreigners of territory in Mexico, and its interference in any commercial or agricultural undertaking in Mexico by foreigners could only be justified if such an enterprise seemed to afford a base for military or naval operations against this country.

The possibility was suggested today that the Mexican Government itself engaged in a bit of internationalism as well as domestic politics by inspiring the statement made by Under Secretary Aguirre of the Ministry of Development and Agriculture.

In some Japanese quarters here it is doubted if Aguirre told the facts, and it is believed that it was to dispel any doubt upon this point that the embassy cabled to the legation at Mexico City for information.

CALEXICO, Cal., April 1.—Esteban Cantu, Governor of Lower California, today issued a statement that he had no knowledge of the alleged pending sale of Lower California land by the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company to a Japanese syndicate, except what he had gained from press reports.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 1.—Supplementing his denial last night that the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company, which owns and operates a tract of 830,000 acres in Lower California, contemplated any leases or other arrangements with Japanese that were not first approved by the State Department at Washington, Harry Chandler, President of the company, said today that his company had submitted a bill of $313,000 for loss of cattle, horses and other supplies in the Madero revolution, which was still in process of adjustment with the Mexican Government.

MOVE TO RESTRICT JAPANESE

Bill to Forbid Them from Leasing Land Offered at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, April 1.—A bill which would amend the California anti-alien land law to prohibit Japanese from leasing land in this State was offered in the State Senate today by Senator Inman.

He also introduced a joint resolution urging the American delegates to the Peace Conference to provide in the League of Nations covenant "that the several nations, for themselves shall control the subject of immigration and exercise such discrimination as they see fit to preserve their population."

The resolution called attention to a proposal of Japanese delegates to the conference for "free immigration," and declared that "the free coming of non-assimilable Orientals would destroy or eliminate the white population of California and the Pacific Coast."

MISS HASKELL BETROTHED.

Junior League Member to Marry Henry Morgan Post.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Amory Haskell of 130 East Sixty-first Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Riker Haskell, to Henry Morgan Post, a son of Mrs. Stephen B. Post of 29 East Sixty-first Street. Miss Haskell is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John L. Riker of this city and of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Haskell of Boston and is related to many old Boston and New York families. She is a sister of Mrs. Howland B. Jones and of Haskell Amory L. Haskell, and is a member of the Junior League.

Mr. Post is a Princeton graduate, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and the University Club. He is the Red Cross Captain in charge of entertainment for the soldiers and sailors in Debarkation Hospital No. 5, Grand Central Palace, and has successfully managed a number of large entertainments in this city. He is a brother of the late Charles M. Post, married Miss Julia Gilbert, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert. Morgan B. Post is a younger brother and his sister, Helen, married Professor Arthur L. Frothingham of Princeton University.

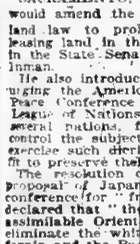
Oriental Costume Ball April 10.

An Oriental costume ball will be held on Thursday night, April 10, at the Hotel des Artistes. Stage and screen stars are to appear in the pageant, and a fashion show is to be staged by Baron de Meyer. Anita Stewart is to appear in the feast of a thousand lanterns, a Japanese revue by Painter is the Chairman of the ball and Norma Talmadge Vice Chairman.

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Fifth Avenue and 34th St. Admission 25c

ACE DESCRIBES AIR FIGHTS.

Capt. Rickenbacker Tells of Thrilling Experiences in the War.

Captain Edward Rickenbacker, America's leading ace, recounted his own experiences and those of some of his fellow-aviators to a large audience last night in the Metropolitan Opera House. The lecture was given under the auspices of the American Fund for French Wounded. Dr. Henry van Dyke, who presided, lauded the work of Captain Rickenbacker and his comrades in the air service, and said they typified the true spirit of the American youth.

Captain Rickenbacker told how on one occasion he and a Hun flier circled about each other at a rate of 150 miles an hour, until he managed to get the advantage of his adversary, and sent the Hun plane crashing below. A short time after that, Captain Rickenbacker said, he was in another engagement in which a third of his propeller was shot away, and he landed in a tail spin none the worse for his experience.

The speaker told of some of the feats of other fliers associated with him on the front.

Following the lecture motion pictures showing Captain Rickenbacker in actual combat with a German plane were shown.

MISS BROWN BETROTHED.

Will Wed Lieut. Commander Robert A. Lovett April 19.

Announcement was made yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. James Brown of 780 Park Avenue, of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adele Quartley Brown, to Lieut. Commander Robert Abercrombie Lovett of New York and Washington, the wedding to take place Saturday, April 19.

Miss Brown is widely known in society. Her father is head of the banking firm of Brown Brothers. She has two sisters, Mrs. Angelica Schuyler Bryce, wife of Peter Cooper Bryce, son of the late General and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, and Mrs. Evelyn Thorne, wife of Francis B. Thorne.

Lieut. Commander Lovett is a son of Robert S. Lovett, who has for many years been a prominent figure in railroad development, and who is now Director of the Division of Additions and Betterments under the United States Railroad Administration. Graduating from Yale in 1913, Lieut. Commander Lovett enlisted in the Naval Aviation Service and was abroad for more than a year, returning only recently from overseas, and received his honorable discharge.

WAR WEDDING DELAYED.

British Nurse Barred from Sailing to Wed New York Soldier.

When Roy L. Archer, son of William C. Archer of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., was wounded at the front he was sent to an American hospital at Tottenham, a suburb of London. Miss Emma Hannibal, whose father and two brothers were in the British Army, was one of the nurses at the hospital, and before Archer was invalided to this side she had become engaged to him.

She remained behind to greet her father and brothers and then made preparations to sail for New York. But she was confronted with the English law that prohibits women from leaving England for the purpose of marriage. So she cabled to her fiancé, who has told his troubles to the State Department at Washington.

If Miss Hannibal is not allowed to sail, young Archer declares that he will book passage as soon as possible, and bring his English bride to Cold Spring Harbor.

ENGAGED TO LIEUT. DISBROW

Baroness Serdobin Announces Her Daughter's Betrothal.

Baroness Paul M. Serdobin of 262 West Eighty-third Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Olga Serdobin, to Lieutenant Samuel Cowan Disbrow, son of H. Grinnell Disbrow of 20 West Eighty-second Street. Miss Serdobin made her début two seasons ago, and has been engaged in war relief work. Her father, who died four years ago, was a broker, and came here from Russia about twenty-five years ago. Her mother was formerly Miss Marie Williams of Staten Island.

Lieutenant Disbrow won his commission as First Lieutenant at Camp Johnston, Fla., just before the armistice was signed. Later he received his honorable discharge, and is now an officer in the 71st Regiment, New York Guard.

Capt. Charles H. Chilvers, U. S. A.

Captain Charles Herbert Chilvers, U. S. A., an authority on road building, who was recently released from the Engineering Corps of the United States Army, died yesterday at Saranac Lake, N. Y., of pneumonia, following influenza. Captain Chilvers's home was at 111 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Obituary Notes.

Captain JOHN WILLIAM WATSON, for twenty-five years a master of vessels owned by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 371 Eleventh Street, South Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

ISAAC EHRMANN, in the real estate business in Brooklyn for many years, died at his home, 159 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was 78 years old.

Mrs. IDA ADELSON PLOTZ, wife of Joseph Plotz, superintendent in Brooklyn of the Prudential Insurance Company, died in her thirty-first year on Monday at her home, 159 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Besides her husband she left a son, Major Harry Plotz, discoverer of the typhus fever germs, and who is on the staff of the Surgeon General of the United States Army at Washington, D. C., and two daughters.

Miss EMMA J. BUTTERFIELD, 72 years old, a former resident of Brooklyn, died at her home in Summit, N. J., on Monday, and the funeral services this evening will be held at the home of her sister, Mrs. B. E. Mead, 443 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Miss Butterfield was for twenty-five years a member of the Board of Governors of the Graham Home for Old Ladies.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, an old-time court stenographer, for thirty-three years connected with the Court of General Sessions, died on Sunday at his home, 1,081 Park Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-fifth year. Since 1890, he had been connected with the official board of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN LYON, lawyer, real estate operator of Rockville Centre, L. I., died at his home there on Monday at the age of 62 years. Mr. Lyon was graduated from Cornell University in 1885. He was a Trustee of the Board of Education in Rockville Centre and served as the first village President and the first County Controller of Nassau County.

FRANCIS M. GETTYS, 47 years old, Vice President of the Citizens-Union National Bank of Louisville, Ky., died at his home in that city Monday night. Before becoming a banker Mr. Gettys was in the clothing business.

GEORGE W. McGLORY, for twenty years an undertaker in Paterson, N. J., died at his home in that city yesterday at the age of 55.

The Rev. Father NORBERT MOORE, O. F. M., died yesterday at the monastery of St. Bonaventure, Paterson, N. J., of influenza, making the third death there in the last few days. He was 29 years old.

HERBERT JAMES MEYER of the firm of Meyer & Carmody Import Co., grocers, died Monday night at his home, 627 West 110th Street, of pneumonia. Mr. Meyer was 47 years old.

EDWARD F. CONDON, Tax Appraiser of Richmond, died suddenly Monday of acute indigestion at his home, 1,187 Lexington Avenue. He died on his fiftieth birthday.

JAMES R. BEATON, head of the hosiery firm of J. R. Beaton Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, died yesterday of influenza at his home, 78 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN C. MCNAMARA, for thirty-five years engaged in the brick business in this city, and for the last three years a member of the firm of Barnes & McNamara, 200 Madison Avenue, agents of brick manufacturers, died yesterday at his home in Beacon, N. Y., of pneumonia. He was 64 years old.

Miss GRACE MERRITT, 24 years old, who was a public school teacher, died yesterday at her home, 345 West 110th Street. She was a daughter of Stephen Merritt and was graduated at the Normal College.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 124 West 60th St.
7 Days' Mission.
Dr. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY,
TONIGHT at 8, "WIT AND HUMOR OF JESUS: HIS RELAXATIONS."
All Welcome. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.

THEIR TROTH BROKEN.

Miss Fay Lewisohn and William Burton Not to Wed.

Mrs. Philip Lewisohn of 923 Fifth Avenue announced yesterday that the engagement of her daughter, Miss Fay Lewisohn, to William Burton of this city had been broken by mutual consent.

The engagement of the young couple was made known late in February. Miss Lewisohn is the daughter of the late Philip Lewisohn and granddaughter of the late Randolph Guggenheimer. Mr. Burton is a son of Mrs. Frederick Housman of 755 Park Avenue by a former marriage, and during the war he was in the aviation section of the navy, being attached to the camouflage department.

Jacob Rosenberg.

Jacob Rosenberg of 102 East 121st Street died yesterday at Montefiore Hospital. He was born in the old Fourth Ward on March 7, 1876, and was a chum of Governor Alfred E. Smith, and while living in that locality was a member of the Downtown Tammany Club. For many years he was Secretary, Vice President, and Trustee of the Society B'nai David. Mr. Rosenberg was a book salesman. His son, Rosenberg, a lawyer, is a brother, and a sister is Mrs. Annie R. Morris, Secretary of the Owasco Woman's Organization of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District.

Born.

KOTZEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max M. Kotzen, (nee Rena Moscowitz,) announce the birth of a son on March 30, 1919, at Stern's Sanitarium.

KRUMBEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Krumbein, (nee Minna Goldstein,) announce the birth of a son on March 23, 1919, at Flower Hospital.

Engaged.

LOVETT—BROWN.—Mr. and Mrs. James Brown announce the engagement of their daughter, Adele Quartley, and Mr. Robert Abercrombie Lovett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Scott Lovett of Locust Valley, Long Island. The marriage will take place on Saturday, April 19, 1919.

PECK—PEABODY.—Mrs. Charles J. Nourse of 245 Lexington Av., N. Y., announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Helen Arden Peabody of 114 East 84th St., to the Rev. Charles Russell Peck, vicar of the Church of the Redeemer, South Boston, Miss Peabody is the daughter of the late Dr. George Livingston and Jane de Peyster Peabody of New York.

Married.

LOEW—EDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris L. Edman announce the marriage of their daughter, Meta, to David L. Loew, March 31, 1919.

Died.

ADAMS.—At Greenwich, Conn., April 1, 1919, Anna Knox Adams of 2,066 Ryer Av., New York City, the wife of the late John Quincy Adams and daughter of the late Elisha M. Attwater. Notice of funeral later.

BARTLETT.—April 1, 1919, at 500 West End Av., Anna Kate, beloved wife of Edward Everett Bartlett, Jr.

BEATON.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1919, James R., beloved husband of Elsie M. Beaton. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 78 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 3, at 8 o'clock.

BELL.—On March 31, Hazel M., beloved wife of William E. Bell. Funeral services at Luckings, Bender & Schutte Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., Wednesday at 3 P. M.

BOURNE.—At Auckland, N. Z., Nov. 13, 1918, Howard, son of the late Frederick G. and Emma K. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., in the 28th year of his age. Funeral services at Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, April 3, at 11 A. M.

BRANSON.—On Monday, March 31, 1919, George Branson, in his 86th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 627 West End Av., Wednesday, April 2, at 8:30 P. M. Interment in Greenwich Cemetery at convenience of family.

BRYMER.—At rest, on April 1, 1919, Adelaide Gibbs, widow of L. V. P. Brymer and daughter of the late Captain Roland and Abbie Gibbs of Sandwich, Mass. Services at the residence of her niece Mrs. M. B. Taylor, 427 7th St., Brooklyn, April 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Sandwich, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

BURDEN.—Harry W. on March 31, beloved husband of Marie Burden (nee Schwartz) and son of Walter H. Burden. Funeral services at his late residence, 128 West 112th St., on Wednesday at 1:30 P. M. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

BURKE.—On Sunday, March 30, 1919, Thomas F. Burke. Funeral from the residence of his brother, 3,151 Sedgwick Av., Bronx, at 9 A. M., Thursday, April 3, thence to St. Nicholas of Tolentine Church, where a mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at 9:30 A. M.

BURKE.—On Tuesday, April 1, at his residence, 160 Bush St., Bronx, Michael, husband of Mary, (nee O'Brien,) and father of Rev. William M. and Agnes L. Burke. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTTERFIELD.—On Monday, March 31, 1919, at her residence, Summit, N. J., Emma J., eldest daughter of Edwin L. Butterfield and sister of Mrs. J. B. Gilbert of Summit and Mrs. B. E. Mead of Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. B. E. Mead, 443 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, April 2, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

CONDON.—Suddenly, at his residence, 1,187 Lexington Av., Monday, March 31, Edward F. Condon, dearly beloved husband of Margaret Coyle, dearly beloved father of Marjorie and Edna Condon, dearly beloved brother of Katherine A. Condon and Mary V. Moore. Funeral from his home, 9:30 A. M., Wednesday, April 2. Solemn requiem mass at St. Ignatius Church, 84th and Park Av.

CRISP.—John H., beloved son of Mrs. M. Crisp, and brother of Winnie and Dora, passed away at his home, 345 West 70th St., March 30. Services convenience of immediate family.

DUFFEY.—On Monday, March 31, 1919, Dr. Francis Joseph Duffey of Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, son of the late Thomas F. Duffey and Mary A. Duffey of Hartford, Conn., in the 45th year of his age. Services at St. Finbar's R. C. Church, Benson Av. and Bay 20th St., Wednesday morning at 10 A. M. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

EHRMAN.—Isaac, Cassia Lodge No. 445, F. and A. M.: Brethren, it is with deep regret that we announce the death of our brother, Isaac Ehrman, on March 31, 1919. You are hereby requested to attend Masonic funeral services, to be held at his late residence, 159 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 2, at 10 A. M.

ARTHUR HIMLYN, Master.
HARRY JONAS, Secretary.

FAILE.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1919, Cecilia Doyer, wife of the late Samuel Faile. Funeral services at her late residence, 74 Mamaroneck Av., White Plains, N. Y., on Thursday, April 3, at 2 P. M.

FOSHAY.—At Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 30, Caroline O. Haight, widow of Nathan B. Foshay. Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Harry E. Foshay, 34 Beach Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

FRANCISCO.—William T., on April 1, 1919, husband of Lillian Francisco. Friends are invited to attend funeral service at funeral parlors 140 West 30th St., on Thursday at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

GOODWIN.—John Goodwin, suddenly, April 1, 1919, at his residence, 320 Central Park West, in his 68th year. Funeral Thursday morning, 10:30, at the West End Presbyterian Church, 105 West 105th.

Died.

GREGSTER.—Ronald. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Wednesday, 8:00 P. M.

GUERIN.—Max L., suddenly. Funeral services Friday, April 4, 2 P. M., THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway, at 66th St.

HAYT.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sunday, March 30, Nathaniel B. Hayt, aged 86 years. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Dibble, 275 North Fulton Av., Mt. Vernon, on Wednesday, April 2, at 11 A. M. Newburg and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

HENDRICKSON.—On Monday, March 31, 1919, Sarah Frances Ludlum, widow of Townsend C. Hendrickson and beloved mother of Mrs. George E. Bergen, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, Creed Av., Queens, L. I., Thursday, April 3, 1919, 2:30 P. M. Interment Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, L. I.

HILDRETH.—Percy Stearns, suddenly, on April 1, at his residence, 317 West 82th St., beloved husband of Marion Fisco Hildreth. Funeral private.

HOWES.—L. Townsend, suddenly, at Stamford, Conn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUTTON.—Suddenly, Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at the home of her cousin, Mrs. C. C. Wilde, 120 East 34th St., Harriet Hyatt, wife of the late Rev. Alfred J. Hutton, D. D., and daughter of the late Edgar and Mary Wise Hyatt. Services and interment in Penn Yan, N. Y.

ILFELD.—At Hotel Alvarado, on April 1, Adele, beloved wife of Charles Ilfeld of Las Vegas, New Mexico. Lying in state, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St. New Mexico papers please copy.

JAMES.—Emily C., on Monday, March 31, Emily Conover, widow of T. Postick James. Funeral Thursday, April 3, at 11 A. M., from her late residence, 162 West 80th St.

JESS.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at her residence, 236 West 105th St., Bertha Jess. Funeral services will be held on Thursday evening, April 3, 8 o'clock, at August Eickelberg's Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

JOURDAN.—Emma Burnett, Monday, March 31, 1919, at her residence, 144 Washington Park, Brooklyn, widow of General James Jourdan. Funeral services will be held at her late residence Wednesday, April 2, 2 o'clock. Interment private.

KRUMBEIN.—Aaron, suddenly, during the morning of March 28, at his home, 55 Delancey St.

LEVY.—Jacob, beloved husband of Esther J., on March 31. Services at his late residence, 2,186 Valentine Av., on Thursday, April 3, at 10 A. M. Funeral private.

LYON.—After a short illness, on Monday, March 31, John Lyon, ex-Controller of Nassau County, passed away. Services at his late residence, 460 Hempstead Av., Rockville Centre, L. I., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenfield Cemetery.

MACLIN.—Of pneumonia, March 31, Gertrude Winchester, wife of William C. Maclin, and daughter of the late Frank S. and Agnes Brundage Winchester. Funeral services Thursday, 10:30 A. M., Church of Our Father, Grand Av. and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

McCARRELL.—At 202 Montgomery St., Newburgh, N. Y., Juliet McCarrell, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph McCarrell. Funeral Thursday, 2 P. M.

McLAUGHLIN.—Lucerna M., wife of William S., of Morris Heights, N. Y., and Newtown, Conn., suddenly, on Saturday, at her residence, 1,747 Undercliff Av., in her 43d year. She is survived by her husband, nine children, her sister, Mrs. Franklyn V. Canning, and her mother, Mrs. A. M. Lyon. She was the eldest daughter of the late A. Maynard Lyon, a member of the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of the Alumnae, St. Elizabeth's College, New Jersey, of the Children of Mary and the Tabernacle Society, Maplehurst, and member of the Third Order of St. Dominic. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Spirit, University Av., Morris Heights, Wednesday at 10 A. M. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery.

McLAUGHLIN.—The St. Elizabeth Alumnae Association, College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, N. J., announce with profound sorrow the death of their beloved Mrs. Lucerna Lyon-McLaughlin, '05A, one of the charter members of the association, and invite all members to attend the funeral mass on Wednesday, April 2, 1919.

Mrs. PETER HAUCK, Jr., President.
SISTER MARY AGNES, Secretary.

McNAMARA.—At Beacon, N. Y., April 1, 1919, John C. McNamara. Funeral will be held on Friday morning at St. John's Church, at Beacon, N. Y. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MARQUIZ.—Louis, beloved husband of the late Eva Marquiz. Funeral from Meyers & Co. Funeral Parlors, 226 Lenox Av., on Wednesday, April 2, at 11 A. M.

MARUM.—On March 31, after a brief illness, Myron G., beloved son of Simon G. and Esther Marum, aged 29 years. Funeral services Wednesday, 11 A. M., at the chapel Salem Fields Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

MERRITT.—Grace. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Thursday, 11 A. M.

MEYER.—Herbert James, dearly beloved husband of Grace Anrach and devoted father of Alvin. Funeral from his late residence, 527 West 110th St., Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.

MEYER.—Members Miriam Gottlieb Aid Society are hereby requested to attend funeral of Herbert J. Meyer, husband of our member, Grace Meyer, Wednesday, April 2, 1 o'clock. Residence, 527 West 110th.

CARRIE G. TEKULSKI, Pres.
MRS. S. KAUFMANN, Sec'y.

NEUFELD.—March 31, in his 63d year, Leon, beloved husband of Rose and devoted father of Stephanie, Alfred, Stanley, Milton, Adele Barney, Michael and Leopold Naufeld. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his residence, 482 West 160th St., on Thursday, April 3, 2:30 P. M.

PEDWELL.—March 30, Elias Pedwell. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Wednesday, 1 P. M.

PINKUS.—Tuesday, April 1, 1919, passed into eternal rest, Albert Pinkus, in his 72d year, at 96 Union Av., Jamaica, L. I., beloved husband of Jennie and father of Pauline Aikon, Minnie Gottlieb, Henrietta Mendling, Irene Aikon, and Sadie. Funeral Thursday, April 3, at 1 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PLOTZ.—On March 31, Ida Plotz, in her 31st year, beloved wife of Joseph Plotz and loving mother of Major Harry Plotz, Mrs. Abraham Moss and Mrs. Jacob L. Holtzman. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend funeral from her late residence, 159 Halsey St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

REILLY.—March 31, 1919, John Reilly, beloved father of May and Katherine Reilly. Funeral Thursday, 9:15 A. M., from his late residence, 409 West 179th St., thence to Immaculate Church, 178th St., near Audubon Av. Solemn requiem mass 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

ROGERS.—Charles, beloved husband of Anna Rogers, suddenly, in his 63d year. Funeral services Wednesday, April 2, at 16 East 38th St., at 12:30 P. M.

ROSENBERG.—Jacob, husband of Sarah, father of Abraham, Pauline, and Leah, brother of Mr. Rosenberg, Mrs. A. H. Morris. Funeral from Meyer's funeral parlors, 226 Lenox Av., Wednesday, April 2, at 2 P. M. sharp. Interment Machpelah Cemetery. Omit flowers. Chicago, Butte, Los Angeles papers please copy.

ROSENBERG.—Society B'nai David announces the death of Brother Jacob Rosenberg. Members are requested to attend funeral services Meyer's parlors, 226 Lenox Av., Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at 2 P. M. sharp.

ELY ROSENBERG, President.
SAMUEL R. MORRIS, Secretary.

ROSENZWEIG.—On Monday, March 31, at 3:15 A. M., Anna E., beloved daughter of Philip and Esther Rosenzweig, 1,322 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral privately held.

SEPLOW.—Morris, on Monday, March 31, after a lingering illness, beloved husband of Anna Seplow and father of Herman and Mrs. Albert Winternitz. Funeral from his late residence, 2,340 7th Av., on Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

SIEGELMAN.—Rose, suddenly, on April 1, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Siegelman and dearly beloved sister of Harry, Mrs. Joseph Hare, Julius, Mrs. Adolph Engel, the late Isador, Mrs. Ralph Levy, and Dr. Charles H., Mildred, and Helen, in her 32d year. Funeral took place from her late residence, 606 East 5th St., Tuesday afternoon.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on March 31, 1919, Harriet Louise Smith in her seventy-eighth year. Funeral service at her late residence, Ring Lawn, Cornwall, N. Y., Thursday, 10 A. M. Interment Cornwall, N. Y.

SOMMER.—On Saturday, March 29, Gottlob Sommer, beloved husband of Elizabeth Applegate, in his 68th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 705 West 178th St., on Wednesday, April 2, at 1:30 P. M. Automobile cortege.

SPARKES.—On Saturday, March 29, 1919, Julia H. Sparkes, of Tipperary, Ireland, beloved wife of the late James J. Sparkes. Funeral will be held from residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas A. O. Callaghan, at 20 Brunswick Road, Montclair, Wednesday, April 2, at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Immaculate Conception, Montclair, 10:30.

STOLZENBURG.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 1, 1919, George C. P. Stolze burg, beloved husband of Louise Stolzenburg, (nee Bank,) in his 58th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Reformed Church, corner of 10th St. and 1st Av., College Point, L. I., on Friday, April 4, at 2:30 P. M., the body will remain at B. Kalb & Son's Funeral Parlors, 994 2d Av., New York, until Friday, 9 A. M.

TAYLOR.—On April 1, 1919, Sarah Louise Taylor, daughter of the late John and Hannah Draper Taylor, in her 81st year. Funeral services in Grace Church Chantry, on Thursday, April 3, at 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

THOMASS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 30, 1919, Oscar, the beloved husband of Adele L. Hopke, in his 56th year. Services at his late residence, 1,319 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn, Wednesday, 7 P. M. Relatives and friends also Board of Directors of Fulton Savings Bank and associates, Gilbert Council, 1,843, R. A., are invited to attend.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, April 1, Margaret A., beloved wife of William H. Thompson. Funeral services at her late home, 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 2, at 4 P. M.

WALTON.—March 30, 1919, Annie Willoughby Walton, formerly of this city, in her 82d year, widow of James Milton. Funeral services Wednesday, April 2, 4 Jackson St., New Rochelle, N. Y., at 1 P. M.

WEBB.—Alfred Bryson, 38 years old, beloved husband of Dorothy Palmer Webb, of Port Chester, N. Y., Monday night, of pneumonia, at his residence, Third St., Bayside, L. I. Funeral at home Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Chattanooga papers please copy.

WILSON.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, April 1, 1919, Margaret M. Synnott, beloved wife of Edward D. Wilson. Funeral will be held from her late home, 117 South Fullerton Av., on Friday, April 4, at 9 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Immaculate Conception at 9:30. Interment in family plot in Cemetery of Holy Sepulchre, Newark, N. J.

In Memoriam

FRY.—Captain Charles A. Fry, Suffolk Regiment, British Army, killed on duty in Flanders April 2, 1918. In very loving memory. G. M. McCOY.

McCOY.—In loving memory of Peter J. McCoy an anniversary mass will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral Thursday, April 3, at 9 A. M.

WEISSKOPF.—In loving memory of my beloved husband and our dear father, Sigmund Weisskopf, who departed this life April 2, 1918.

Mrs. R. WEISSKOPF, ANNA LEWY, ROSE JANKELSON, SELMA KATZ.

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*

EMERSON GIVES VOSHELL BATTLE IN LONG SET OF INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT

VOSHELL PRESSED TO BEAT EMERSON

Champion Meets Real Tartar in Young Rival in Indoor Tennis Tourney.

OTHER STARS WIN EASILY

Tilden Disposes of Beekman and Richards Defeats Wagner in Third-Round Contests.

Long sets and upsets featured the third round of the National Indoor Tennis Championship at the 7th Regiment Armory yesterday, two likely contenders falling by the wayside, while two others had their hands full in stemming opposition of the Tartar variety. The outstanding stars, Voshell, Tilden, and Richards, came through safely, although the champion required thirty games to win his opening session against young Gerald Emerson. G. Carlton Shafer Wagner unexpectedly to Lieutenant Peter Hall in straight sets, and Walter Toussaint slipped over a three-set victory on Ingo Harman in their privately played match. Frank Anderson was carried into another long set of twenty-two games before he won from George Groesbeck. Fred Anderson, Jr. and L. B. Dailey completed the octet to reach the fourth round.

The Tilden-Beekman match, which had created some discussion and threats of a default, passed off peacefully enough in the morning hours, with the Princetonian always on the short end, what with lack of practice and the consistent brilliancy of his opponent. Tilden won at 6—2, 6—3, without even resorting signals of distress, and is primed for challenging the champion today. This match, which should be one of the best in the tournament, is scheduled for 10 o'clock this morning.

Voshell found the going hard yesterday, when the stocky, red-haired Emerson boy went right after him with all the speed at his command. A lucky net-cord trickler saved the opening set for the title holder, but it was a hard fight, full of dangerous moments before he landed on the winning end of a 16-14 score. This was a heart-breaker for the schoolboy, who faded away in the second set. Voshell running it out without the loss of a game. But even then Emerson was far from outclassed.

Vincent Richards took his own time in gearing up for his match with G. A. Wagner, scheduled for 1 P. M. But once on the court, he went about the business of winning without unnecessary delay. The melancholy youngster found his baffling volleys when he needed the points, and toward the close of the second set he uncovered a speedy forehand drive which brought quicker results than his customary chop. The sets went at 6—4 and 6—3.

Frank Anderson's speed carried him to a 6—3 win in his opening set against George Groesbeck, but the veteran's court craft began to count in the second set, and the Brooklyn junior had his own troubles before he was able to clinch the match at 12—10. Anderson plays Dailey for the semi-finals bracket this afternoon.

The real surprise of the day came in the defeat of Shafer by Lieutenant Ball, particularly as the match required only two sets, 6—2, 6—3. The winner's game was far more effective than it looked, his service being especially hard to handle. At the net he was awkward but steady, and his quick stabs cut off many a drive that was headed down the side lines. It was a well deserved win.

The doubles event, with twenty-two teams entered, was given a good start, both the indoor and the outdoor champions coming through their opening matches without difficulty. Voshell and Biddle, Alexander and Rosenbaum, the Anderson brothers, Allen Behr and Steinkampf, and Cragin and Campbell were other contenders to register in the winning column.

The summaries:

National Indoor Tennis Championship Singles.—Third Round—Louis B. Dailey defeated R. J. Sommer, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Frank Anderson defeated George S. Groesbeck (Groesbeck), 6—8, 12—10, 6—2; W. T. Tilden, Jr. defeated Leonard Beekman, 6—2, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell defeated Gerald Emerson, 16—14, 6—3; Percy Ball defeated G. Carlton Shafer, 6—4, 6—3; Walter J. Toussaint defeated Ingo Hartman, 6—2, 6—8, 6—2; Fred Anderson, Jr., defeated C. J. Post, 6—3, 6—4; Vincent Richards defeated G. A. Wagner, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles.—First Round—Ruston and Hardcastle, bye; Toussaint and Fred Letson, bye; J. Anderson and McAllister, bye; Fred and Frank Anderson, bye; Loughman and McLaughlin, bye; Alexander and Rosenbaum defeated Hartman and partner by default; A. S. Cragin and Dr. Campbell defeated Emerson and Hendrickson, 6—3, 19—17; Shafer and King Smith defeated Healy and Gerald Donaldson, 6—1, 6—2; Pritchard and Lange defeated Le Gros and Bassford by default; Tilden and Richards defeated Beekmeyer and Walbridge by default; Voshell and Biddle defeated Dr. Travel Groesbeck, 6—3, 6—4; Symonds and Hartman, bye; Whitehall and Coffin, bye; Post and Wagner, bye; Ball and Blodgett, bye; Allen Behr and Steinkampf, bye.

Second Round—Fred and Frank Anderson defeated J. Anderson and McAllister, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; Toussaint and Letson defeated Ruston and Hardcastle, 6—1, 6—2; Alexander and Rosenbaum defeated Loughman and McLaughlin, 6—4, 6—2; Tilden and Richards defeated Pritchard and Lange, 6—2, 6—2; Voshell and Biddle defeated Symonds and partner by default; Post and Wagner defeated Whitehall and Coffin, 6—0, 6—0; Behr and Steinkampf defeated Ball and Blodgett, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

CLOSE CALL FOR CHAMPION.

Appel Plays Top Game to Beat Sanger at Squash.

The annual club squash tournament is under way at the Harvard Club, and the preliminary round and some of the first round matches have been completed. John W. Appel, Jr., the national squash champion, had a hard battle in his first round match with P. Sanger. The champion won at 15—10, 18—16.

In both games Sanger was a surprise and had the titleholder in trouble several times. Appel was forced to travel at top speed to win. J. W. Burden defeated E. L. Barron in the preliminary round and defeated J. Turner in the first round. George H. Breed, in the first round, defeated A. Towers in two hard-fought matches, at 15—7, 18—16.

The summaries:

Club Squash Championship.—Preliminary Round—J. W. Burden defeated E. L. Barron, 15—9, 15—13; J. Turner won from F. H. Davis by default; A. G. Coburn defeated R. S. Hardy, 15—1, 15—5; J. Munroe defeated P. Bull by default.

First Round—J. W. Burden defeated J. Turner, 15—12, 18—14; John W. Appel, Jr., defeated P. Sawyer, 15—10, 18—16; A. E. Ellis won from H. E. Loring by default; George H. Breed defeated A. Towers, 15—7, 18—16.

SCHMANDT IS IMPROVING

But Brooklyn Player Will Be Out Three Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 1.—Dr. Baumgardner made an examination of Raymond Schmandt's injured foot here today and announced that owing to the player's perfect physical condition, as the result of service in the army, the player will be able to don a uniform in about three weeks. However, it will not be until the National League season is a week old that the player will be in condition to take his post at second base. Until he gets back in the game Manager Robbie of the Dodgers will use Malone, one of his rookies, at the position.

Jimmy Hickman reported here this afternoon and will get his first workout tomorrow. During the off season the outfielder was working in a New York commercial house. He looks to be in fine shape. The only members of the club who have not yet shown up at the camp are Captain Zack Wheat and Larry Kopf. The National League's champion hitter is expected here within a few days, but it is not likely that Kopf will be seen in a Brooklyn uniform this Summer.

When Zack Wheat reports Robbie will probably shift Jimmy Johnston from left field to first base. Young Warren Adams, who has been covering the bag, has proved to be a good fielder, but is a very weak hitter.

REST TODAY IN FED. SUIT.

Organized Baseball Will Seek Directed Verdict in Its Favor.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Early adjournment of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, which is hearing evidence in the $900,000 damage suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club, to allow witnesses to return to Baltimore to vote in a city primary, prevented conclusion today of the plaintiff's case. Counsel for the club said tonight that little additional evidence would be offered by them, and upon resting of plaintiff's case tomorrow it is expected that attorneys for organized baseball will submit a motion asking for a directed verdict of the jury in its favor from the court.

Considerable documentary evidence designed to prove organized baseball a monopoly within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust law was introduced today by the plaintiffs. Contracts of the National League with the Western Union Telegraph Company and with a baseball supply company, which the Baltimore Club alleged showed that the National League enjoyed special privileges, were inserted in the court records. The annual reports of the National Baseball Commission for 1916 and 1917 were also read into the record.

Robert C. Morrow, a public accountant of Baltimore, testified as to the expenses incurred by the Baltimore Federals in the course of the club's organization and general equipment. Lieut. Col. Janney, former Director of the club, told the jury of negotiations involving the future of the Baltimore Club entered into prior to the signing of the "peace pact" by the Federal League and the two other leagues.

FULTZ SELECTS UMPIRES.

Will Announce International League Dates Next Week.

President David L. Fultz of the International League yesterday announced his list of umpires for the coming season. The staff will consist of Joseph O'Brien, W. B. Carpenter, Scott E. Chestnutt, Thomas W. Corcoran, Frank Wilson, M. J. Stockdale, W. A. McGowan, and H. A. Wagner.

Complete details of the circuit, together with the schedule dates, are expected to be ready for publication early next week.

FORDHAM TO OPEN SEASON.

Baseball Team Meets Cathedral College Nine Today.

Fordham's baseball team will meet the Cathedral College nine this afternoon at Fordham Field in the opening game of the season. MacNamara, a youngster from Milford, Mass., who has already rounded into mid-season form, will pitch for the Maroon aggregation and Sweetland will catch.

YANKEE PITCHERS BLANK BROOKLYN

Mogridge, Thormahlen, and Russell Even Up Series with 4 to 0 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 1.—The Spring series between the Yankees and Dodgers was evened up this afternoon when the American Leaguers took their rivals into camp by the score of 4 to 0. The National League representatives played a better game in the field, but were next to helpless with the stick, the ninth being the only inning in which Uncle Robbie's men got more than one single.

High-class pitching on both sides and the all-around work of George Halas, the Yankee recruit, were the features of the combat. Halas made the longest hit of the game in the fifth inning, driving the ball to deep left field for three bases. He also stole two bases and carried over two of the four runs scored by the Yankees. Kane and Malone, also of the rookie division, did some sparkling work in the field.

Mogridge, Thormahlen, and Russell divided up the pitching work for the Yankees, each of the trio working three innings. Mogridge set the National Leaguers down without hit or run, only nine Dodgers coming to the plate in the first three innings. Maloney drew a pass in the third, but was picked off first base a minute later. Thormahlen allowed two widely separated singles. Hi Myers getting both. Russell was reached for three hits, Myers getting one in the eighth, and in the final inning Olson and O'Mara hit safely.

The Brooklyn slabmen were Cheney, Marquard, and Mamaux, in the order named. Marquard was the most effective in keeping down the hits and runs, allowing two hits and no runs. Cheney was reached for four hits and Mamaux for three. The former Pittsburgh star did some spectacular pitching in the eighth inning, after Kane and Pipp had opened with singles. Pratt sacrificed the pair along, and Mamaux proceeded to strike out both Lewis and Bodie, two of Huggins's heavy hitters.

Peckinpaugh was unable to play, owing to an ankle sprain, and Ward was in his place, with Bodie on third base and Kane in Ping's position in centre field. Halas pulled up with a charley horse after breaking from the plate on an infield roller in the seventh inning, and he gave way to Sam Vick in the eighth inning. Huggins intends to have Bob Fesch and Halas in the third game of the Brooklyn series, which is to be played Thursday.

The Yankees began their scoring in the opening frame, and Duffy Lewis, playing his first complete game in Yankee uniform, had the distinction of chasing over enough runs to win. Halas worked Cheney for a pass, Kane got an infield hit off Cheney's hand, and Pipp sent the pair along with a sacrifice. After Pratt had popped to Adams for the second out, Lewis lined a single to centre, on which both Halas and Kane came home.

Halas brought over another run in the third. He was hit by a pitched ball and stole second. He took a long lead off the bag, drew a throw to Malone, and then dusted along to third for another steal. He counted on Pipp's long fly to Myers, after Cheney had fanned Kane.

Huggins's men had two chances to score on Marquard, but the big southpaw put on the brakes, and retired after three innings with a clean slate. The last New York run was scored in the seventh while Mamaux was on the mound. Ruel hit along the left-field line for two bases, and made the other half of the circuit when a wild pitch got away from Krueger, the ball rolling all the way to the stand. Ruel had started for third on the pitch, and scored easily.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Halas,rf	2	2	1	0	0	0
Vick,rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kane,cf	4	1	2	5	0	0
Pipp,1b	2	0	1	9	1	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	1	2	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Bodie,3b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Ward,ss	4	0	1	1	1	0
Ruel,c	3	1	1	6	1	0
Hannah,c	1	0	0	3	1	0
Mogridge,p	1	0	0	0	3	0
Thormahlen,p	0	0	0	1	0	0
aLamar	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	2	0
Total	29	4	9	27	13	

BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	O	A
Johnston,lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Adams,1b	4	0	0	9	1	0
Myers,rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Olson,ss	4	0	1	0	0	0
O'Mara,3b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Malone,2b	2	0	0	6	3	0
Wheat,lf	2	0	0	4	0	0
Krueger,c	1	0	0	3	1	0
Cheney,p	1	0	0	0	2	0
bMarquard,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mamaux,p	1	0	0	0	0	0
bBrazill	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	4	27	10	

a Batted for Thormahlen in sixth.
b Batted for Mamaux in ninth.

New York	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Ruel. Three-base hit—Halas. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Stolen bases—Halas, 2. Sacrifice hits—Pipp, Pratt. Sacrifice fly—Pipp. Double play—Ruel and Pipp. Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; Thormahlen, 3; Russell, 3; Cheney, 1; Marquard, 2; Mamaux, 5. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; Thormahlen, 1; Russell, 1; Cheney, 1; Marquard, 1. Hits—Off Mogridge, 0 in 3 innings; Thormahlen, 2 in 3; Russell, 2 in 3; Cheney, 4 in 3; Marquard, 2 in 3; Mamaux, 3 in 3. Hit by pitched ball—Halas, (by Cheney.) Wild pitch—Mamaux. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Mullaney and Griffin.

Capablanca Defeats Kostich.

HAVANA, April 1.—Jose R. Capablanca today succeeded in scoring his second victory in the match with Boris Kostich at the Union Club of this city by winning the first game of the contest, which had been adjourned last week. The game went to 85 moves before Kostich resigned.

GIANT YOUNGSTERS PREY OF REGULARS

Yannigans Are Humbled Again by 10 to 1 Score—Doyle Has Big Day at Bat.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 1.—The Giant Yannigans are going from bad to worse, and today they must have tried to play an April fool joke on McGraw. The regulars snowed them under by a score of 10 to 1.

However, the colts' infield is shot all to pieces, as Eddie Sicking joined Al Baird today in the casualty list. Sicking has a sore foot and Baird a mashed finger. They made up an infield by playing Jim Thorpe at second base and Rommell, a kid pitcher, at short. Doc Bull, a New York lad down here on his vacation, patroled right field for the kids.

Larry Doyle had no mercy on the misfit Yannigans. Larry got a parcel of hits today. In four times up he hit on Bob Steele and Bull Ryan for a triple and three singles. Larry scored four runs himself and knocked in three, according to seven of the ten runs. Fletcher followed close on Larry's heels. He had a double and two singles when he missed fire on his fourth attempt.

Pep Young, however, performed as though he belonged to the Yannigans. In four times up Bob Steele twice struck him out, and batting against Ryan he failed to get the ball out of the infield. Hal Chase also failed three times to get on, but in the sixth Tod Miller muffed Hal's pop fly.

McGraw continued to bring his regulars into the game today, and Jesse Barnes and Red Causey did nicely for the regulars. Between them the youngsters made only three hits. One of the blows off Barnes was a home run by Jim Thorpe. It was far over Kauff's head, and this time they couldn't take it from him, as he touched all the bases.

Bob Steele, the left hander, and Ryan, a kid collegian, took a lambasting for the youngsters. Steele held up pretty well for three innings, but was hit hard in the fourth, when the first four men up, Kauff, Doyle, Zimmerman, and Fletcher, leaned on the ball for telling swats.

Ryan went in to pitch in the fifth, and immediately the Yannigans began to pull some of the April fool stuff on him. With two out, they lumped together four successive errors. Doyle got his first hit when he beat a bounder to Miller. Larry tried to steal, and Polan's throw had him easily, but Thorpe muffed it and Doyle was safe. Polan then threw wild trying to pick Larry off second base, and he went to third. When the ball eluded Old Bill Holden, Lawrence kept right on running and scored.

McGraw had pretty near enough of the Yannigans today, and tomorrow will try something new. He will split up the teams, dividing the good players evenly between two squads, and then fill up with substitutes. He probably will give one team the regular infield and the other the regular outfield, and split the battery strength between them.

Richbourg, the University of Florida third baseman, has been invited by McGraw to report to the Giants for a tryout at the end of his college career. If he cares to have a fling at professional ball. He resembles Eddie Collins in appearance and action, and is the star of the local college team.

The lineup:

Regulars—Burns, lf.; Young, rf.; Chase, 1b.; Kauff, cf.; Doyle, 2b.; Zimmerman, 3b.; Fletcher, ss.; McCarty and E. Smith, catchers; Barnes and Causey, pitchers; Sicking, pinch hitter for Barnes.

Yannigans—Gillespie, 3b.; Pitt, lf.; Rommel, ss.; Thorpe, 2b.; Bull, rf.; Holden, cf.; Miller, 1b.; O'Neill and Polan, catchers; Steele and Ryan, pitchers.

	R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0 1 0 4 2 3 0—10	14	0
Yannigans	0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	3	5

Summary—Runs, Doyle, (4,) Burns, Chase, Kauff, Zimmerman, Fletcher, McCarty, Thorpe. Two-base hits—Burns, Barnes, Fletcher. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Home run—Thorpe. Stolen bases—Burns, Kauff, Zimmerman. Bases on balls—Off Ryan, 1; Causey, 1. Struck out—By Barnes, 3; Steele, 2. Hits—Off Barnes, 2 in 4 innings; Causey, 1 in 3; Steele, 8 in 4; Ryan, 6 in 2. Umpires—McGraw, Mathewson, and Baird.

PERSHING THANKS GRIFFITH.

Washington Manager Raised $148,969.92 for Bat and Ball Fund.

The final report of the Clark C. Griffith Ball and Bat Fund has been published in a most attractive form, with board binding and a cover in colors.

In round numbers more than 3,100 outfits were sent to American soldiers and sailors, each outfit consisting of 1 catcher's mask, 1 catcher's mitt, 1 chest protector, 1 first base mitt, 3 bats, 3 bases, 3 base pins, 12 balls, 1 book of rules, and 12 scorecards. The cost of each outfit was about $30.

A total of $148,969.92 had been received on March 1, and there was an unexpended balance of $1,059.02. Thanks to contributors are expressed to "Oh, You Fan," to the President of the United States, and to others who gave cash and credit and to the press.

MENDES WINS MEDAL ROUND

Takes Lead Over Styles in Pinehurst Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, April 1.—A. J. Mendes of the Siwanoy Country Club won the qualifying medal in the North and South amateur championship tournament here today with a total of 160 for the forty-six holes. Mendes stood sixth in the list last night with an 81, and was five strokes behind Edward Styles of North Hills, who led at 76. Today Mendes turned in a 79, giving him a total of 160, while Styles and James D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit, tied for second place, at 161.

Styles was expected to win, but took an 85 in today's round, while Standish playing on Course 3 had an 83, and made up the two strokes that separated him from Styles last night. Mendes was the only player to break 80.

The summaries:

Champion Sixteen.—A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy, 81, 79—160; Edward Styles, North Hills, 76, 85—161; James D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, 78, 83—161; Franklin H. Gates, Moore County, 79, 83—162; C. G. Waldo, Jr., Detroit, 79, 85—164; F. C. Newton, Brookline, 81, 83—164; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, 80, 87—167; F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 82, 86—167; Dickinson Bishop, Dowagiac, 84, 84—168; Wimberly Bogdan, Southern Pines, 85, 83—168; Irving S. Robeson, Rochester, 82, 87—169; C. A. Dixon, Jr., Nation, 83, 87—170; Donald Parson, Youngstown, 85, 86—171; L. A. Hamilton, Garden City, 85, 86—171; J. M. Wells, Kenilworth, 86, 86—172; S. G. Phillips, Moore County, 87, 85—172.

NO OLYMPICS UNTIL 1921.

French Committee Would Allow Time to Organize Teams.

PARIS, Monday, March 3.—The French Olympic Committee has voted unanimously to abide by the resolution passed by that organization on Nov. 22, 1918, in which it and its affiliated bodies decided they would not participate in any Olympiad in which citizens of enemy nations would compete.

The committee suggests that the Olympic games should not be held before 1921, saying that sufficient time must be allowed for the organization of track and field athletics by nations which have been engaged in the war.

PLAN POUGHKEEPSIE RACE.

Regatta Will Be Resumed Next Year, Mr. Mapes Announces.

The Poughkeepsie regatta, which was dropped when this country entered the war, will be resumed in 1920. This announcement was made last night by Charles Halstead Mapes, Director of Athletics at Columbia, at a dinner given to the Columbia Varsity and freshmen crews at the Columbia University Club.

Mr. Mapes said that all the colleges were prepared to resume the regatta next year and that the present year would provide an opportunity to develop crews. He also spoke encouragingly of the Columbia crew and stated positively that rowing will be maintained at Columbia as a major sport. Other speakers were Francis Bangs and Fred Plaisted.

DOIG AFTER TITLE AGAIN.

Former Champion Enters Crescent A. C. Squash Tourney.

James Doig, Crescent A. C. squash tennis champion for 1916 and 1917, will make an effort to annex this year's title in the annual tournament which will begin Saturday at the New Moon organization in Brooklyn. Doig's name is included with six others in the Class A section of the entries as announced yesterday. Norman F. Torrance, who won the title last year, has entered to defend his laurels.

PRESS DISPUTES DECISION.

Some London Critics Think Lynch Beat Wilde.

LONDON, April 1.—None of the sporting reporters on London morning papers frankly indorses the decision by which "Jimmie" Wilde, the British flyweight champion, defeated Joe Lynch, an American boxer, on points last night. While some are content to say that the bout was very closely contested, others do not disguise their surprise, and mention sympathetically the astonishment with which the decision was received by a large part of the spectators.

LONDON, April 1.—Jimmie Wilde, the British flyweight champion, who last night defeated Joe Lynch on points, today signed a contract with C. B. Cochran, the British theatrical manager, to box Pal Moore or Pete Herman of the United States for the bantamweight championship of the world and a purse of $25,000. Wilde will issue a challenge to Moore and Herman under these conditions.

Title Hockey Series Called Off.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 1.—The world's championship hockey series between Seattle and Montreal has been called off, it was announced here today.

TRUMPET SOUNDS AT BOWIE TRACK

Eastern Racing Season Is Ushered In in Maryland with Good Card.

BOWIE, Md., April 1.—The Eastern racing season was formally opened here today with the Spring meeting of the Southern Maryland Agricultural Association at Prince George's course. Though there was a chill in the air, the weather was clear and the track was fast, and some good racing resulted for a big crowd of the lovers of the sport which turned out.

The feature event on the card of seven races, as usual, was the Bowie Inaugural Purse, at five and a half furlongs, in which one of the two or three upsets of the day was registered. Starfling, thoroughly fit, took the lead at the start and was never seriously threatened. Doyle had his mount in hand all the way. Rol Craig attempted to challenge in the stretch, but could not get up, and Charlie Leydecker tired before the finish.

The League Handicap, for three-year-olds, went to Mrs. Francis's Bolster. Jockey Mooney carried Jos. P. Murphy into the lead at the start and set a fast pace, but wore out at half the distance and was fortunate to get second place. Bolster saved ground on the turn and galloped home easing up. Dan Bright, which finished third, ran a good race, but could not stand the early pace.

The opening event on the card, a race for maiden two-year-olds, went to Amaze, which received a good ride from Robinson. The colt went to the front with the raising of the barrier and never was headed. C. S. Grayson held close to his heels for a time, but was beaten in the last sixteenth.

Margery came home at a good price in the second race, paying $13 in the mutual machines.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-old colts and geldings; four furlongs. Amaze, 115 pounds, (Robinson,) $3.10, $2.70, $2.30, won; C. S. Grayson, 115, (Corey,) $6.00 and $3.50, second; Soapy Sponge, 114, (Mergler,) $8, third. Time—0:50 2-5. Le Bleuet, Little Alexander, Kitty Gordon, and Little One also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Margery, 105 pounds, (Sneidman,) $13, $6.20, and $2.80, won; Refugee, 113, (Robinson,) $4.40 and $2.40, second; Tiger Rose, 92, (J. Stapleton,) $2.20, third. Time—1:22 1-5. Ideal, Safraner, General, Alma B., Laura Miller, Virginia Yell, Welona, Marianao, Parlor Boy, and Old Eyiers also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Bowie Inaugural Purse, for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Starfling, 106 pounds, (W. Doyle,) $13, $6.20, and $2.80, won; Rol Craig, 95, (Erickson,) $4.40 and $2.40, second; Charlie Leydecker, 113, (J. McTaggart,) $2.20, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Orjanda of Havana, Sunny Bill, The Ferryman, and Mahoney also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The League Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Bolster, 108 pounds, (Sneidman,) $3.60, $2.60, and $2.20, won; Joseph P. Murphy, 99, (Mooney,) $3.50 and $2.60, second; Dan Bright, 103, (Obert,) third. Time—1:27 4-5. Glass Toi and Kines also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Lord Herbert, 106 pounds, (Sneidman,) $9.20, $3.90, and $3. won; Antoinette, 92, (Stapleton,) $3.40 and $2.70, second; Peerless One, 107, (Mooney,) $3.50, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Harry Bird, Coagle and Graphic also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Claiming; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Fountain Fay, 112 pounds, (Metcalf,) $4.20, $2.90, and $2.40, won; Progressive, 107, (Sneidman,) $4.90 and $3.60, second; Handful, 112, (Pauley,) $3. third. Time—1:49 4-5. Ben Hampson, Big Rock, Amalgamator, and Inqueta also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Boxer, 113 pounds, (Robinson,) $7.10, $3.30, and $3.10, won; Zouave, 108, (Denyes,) $3.50 and $2.90, second; Edith Bauman, 101, (Richcreek,) $2.90, third. Time—1:47. Fairy, G. M., Miller, Pulaski, Slumber II., Otisco, Candida II., Bill Hunley, Front Royal, Stir Up, and Miss Giggle also ran.

Frisch Wins at Three Cushions.

Harry Frisch triumphed over George La Rue last night in the Metropolitan Class A three-cushion championship billiard tournament of the A. B. A. at Thum's Academy by the score of 35 to 26 in sixty-six innings.

R. S. Bingham, Yale Half Back, Dead

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 1.—Word of the death at Grand Canyon, Ariz., of Robert Scott Bingham, halfback of the Yale football teams of 1915 and 1916, was received by relatives here today.



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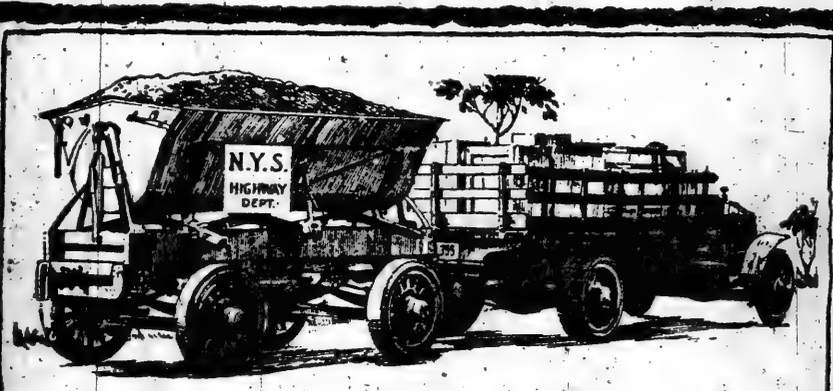
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ROPER SEES OFFSET TO LIQUOR TAX LOSS

Launches Program to Develop Industrial Alcohol Into Source of Revenue.

MUST REPLACE $500,000,000

Deputy Keith Confers with Manufacturers Here on Meeting Prohibition Deficit.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper, through his deputy, B. C. Keith, made public in New York yesterday a plan whereby the development of the use of industrial alcohol may be combined, he hopes, with revenue collection in such manner as to offset to a large extent the half billion loss in revenue which appears inevitable because of wartime prohibition. It was explained that, since the Treasury Department looks to the Revenue Bureau for the collection of taxes and at the same time for the national enforcement of prohibition, it is the belief of Mr. Roper that enforcement, on the one hand, and encouragement of legitimate nonbeverage production and industrial uses, on the other, can be united to the profit of the country and create a source of taxes.

Mr. Keith came here from Washington a few days ago, with his assistant, H. M. Gaylord, it was announced yesterday, and has been in conference with some of the largest users of ethyl alcohol, such as soap manufacturers, perfumers, and drug and chemical houses. Before his return to Washington he will visit certain hat plants in Philadelphia and explosives factories in New Jersey. Within a few days Mr. Gaylord will begin an exhaustive survey of the industrial alcohol situation throughout the Central and Middle West in order to determine the volume of business which reasonably may be expected after July 1 next.

The total amounts of revenue for the year ended June 30, 1918, from various sources, according to Mr. Keith's statistics, are as follows:

Beverage alcohol at $3.20 per gal.	$112,990,338
Beverage alcohol at $1.10 per gal.	53,268,898
Non-beverage (taxable alcohol, at $2.20 per gallon)	11,698,257
Fermented liquors (beer and ale.) at $1.00 per barrel	29,259,632
Fermented liquors (beer and ale.) at $2 per barrel	98,005,121

Extent of Industry.

Mr Keith gave the following data on the alcohol and whisky industry which show its extent and part of which must be replaced, if it is not transformed, to become revenue producing:

ALCOHOL PLANTS.

Approximate number of alcohol plants operated in United States, 1918	64
Total daily capacity approximate (wine gallons)	710,000
Investment estimated	$30,000,000.0

BEVERAGE PLANTS.
(Whisky and Brandy.)

Approximate number of beverage distilling plants in the U. S. 1917	443
Total daily capacity estimated, 1918 (wine gallons)	172
Investment estimated, 1918	75,000
Whisky converted to alcohol during 1918	55,000,000
Whisky converted increase in investment	15
Value of warehoused whisky	1,000,000

BREWERIES

Number of plants, 1917	1,271
Same, 1918	1,092
Tax, approximate 1917 (barrels)	60,817,579
Tax, 1918	38,287,121
Investment	Indeterminate

The total amount of alcohol, denatured, for 1918 was 55,679,597 wine gallons.

The Commissioner, said Mr. Keith, does not share the fears that some have expressed, regarding the detrimental effect prohibition may have on the country's finances. It is true that more than $2,000,000,000 investment is represented in the beer, wine, and whisky business, and that during the year 1917-1918 $500,000,000 in revenue was obtained. During the fiscal year closing June 30, 1919, it is expected that the revenue will exceed $500,000,000. After July 1, of course, this particular source of revenue will be lost.

Studies Situation Here.

"It is a serious problem to replace this amount of money. Investigation, however, convinced the Commissioner that it should be possible to encourage the industrial use of grain alcohol, and, the primary purpose of my visit here is to look into the situation in New York. Few people realize that grain alcohol—as distinct from wood alcohol—is used in a multitude of industries; it is used in the manufacture of paints and bronzes, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, perfumes; soaps, essential oils, such as oil of lemon, and all flavoring extracts; it is necessary in the production of silk, fine hats, artificial leather, dyes, explosives, rubber, all solvents, and it enters extensively into the many processes necessary to the automobile and automobile accessory business. Finally, there is its function as a fuel.

"It is safe to say that the businesses thus involved represent an investment more than double that of the liquor industry. The consumption of grain alcohol for industrial purposes last year amounted to more than 100,000,000 gallons, which, at a tax of $2.20, (present tax) would mean a revenue of $200,000,000. Of course, under prohibition, this will remain.

"It is our task to see that prohibition is enforced. But it is also our duty to see that as much of the business as can be legitimately turned to industrial purposes is saved. By so doing we will be enabled to keep a close check on violations, and will be building up a new source of revenue. The revenue bureau learns that breweries and distilleries are going into new lines. Many of them are ready to manufacture nonalcoholic beverages, for which a tax of 15 per cent. of the sale price is placed. The grain alcohol extracted from these drinks will be available for industrial use and will continue to bear an $2.20 a gallon. It is safe to predict, therefore, that probably three-fourths of the present liquor and beer investment will continue and a large amount of the old revenue will be made good from new and productive sources.

Seen Uses of Breweries.

"The possibility of conversion of breweries to nonbeverage industries lies principally in the establishment of yeast and vinegar factories, cold storage plants and the utilization of the buildings, after the removal and junking of the equipment, for various unrelated manufacturing operations requiring floor space.

"The question as to the investment in industries using industrial alcohol cannot be answered with any degree of accuracy, in mind, however, be several times the total amount of money invested in alcohol plants.

"In Germany, where the alcohol industry has not only been encouraged by favorable legislation, but has been practically subsidized by the Government because of its importance in the development of chemical industry, the production is approximately 200,000,000 gallons per year. In the United States, with almost double the population, the production has barely reached a maximum during the war demands of 90,000,000 gallons per year. Prior to the war this production was somewhat in excess of 55,000,000 gallons per year.

"It is fair to assume that, with the impetus given to the chemical industries in the United States and with sympathetic treatment of laws covering the alcohol industry, the United States production would equal, if not exceed, that of Germany.

"It should also be noted that the economic considerations for a great alcohol industry in America are far more advantageous than those of Germany. This applies not alone in the matter of production for domestic needs, but also in the production of alcohol for export."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means (areas or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.: Admiralty.
Stone (SS Vigo. Juell (Harrison.

DISTRICT COURT—District, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
White Sulphur Supply Co (Dolly Trade Record Co.
McCormick (Int Mer Marine Co.
American (NY. NH & H RR.
De Valasco (Freund.
Hagan (McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Cohen (Strassenberg Ribbon Mills.
Lamar (New England RR Co.
Am. Piano Supply Co (Hammacher & Schlemmer Co.
Heller (NY. NH & H RR.
Zorn (Booth & Flinn.
DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—In Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal. Last day to withdraw pleas, &c.:
Polett, Coda & Rebecchi, (2.)
Achille Joannide et al
A. J. Barbanero.
Pleadings:
Solomon Rothman et al.
E. L. Kiedanz et al.
Mourmouris & Calomeris.
Morris Gluck.
Sam Neufeld.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 325, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal:
U S (Rudolph.
At 11 A. M.—Equity. On trial:
Gen Bakelite Co (Gen Insulate Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar. On trial.
Teloshanski (Richmond Light & RR Co.
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.
For call:
(SC (Bethlister.
Same (Sullivan.
Same (Peterson.
Same (Cimmin.
Same (Lattman.
Same (Metzger.
Same (Mary Petzer.
Same (Cohen
Same (Ackerman.
Same (Ritter.
Same (Rosen.
Same (Melvin
Same (Starr
Same (Simonetti.
Same (Cramer (2.)
Same (La Libertie & Laime.
At 2 P. M.—Motion calendar.
After King (Metro Bk Products Co.
Levy (Hines.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Merrell, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.
Williamson (Smith.
Woers (Rosenfeld.
Kunder (Purchase Holding Co.
Trop (Gramercy
Cheverine (Co.
Whittel (Slipp.
Reedy (Cons Gas Co.
Weiner (Seidelman.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Hyman (Covello.
Hogate (Hogstad.
Hepburn (Krauter.
Sperling (Hyric.
Kahan (Adler.
Borwit (Herman
Lincoln Trust Co (Nace & Son Co.
Robertson & Terry.
Greco (Caroline. (2.)
Liebowitz & Sons (Condensing W M Co.
Rosenbaum (Kaufman.
Saddlers Ice & Ice Co.
Juillliard (Stein & Blaine.
Casazza (Craig. (2.)
Edward Rice.
Medwin.
People ex rel B'dway & 90th St Rty Co (Walsh.
Speer (Steinfeld.
Fiske (Atlantic Coast Line Ry.
Mundy (Drexel.
Hanover Nat Bk (Hanover Silk Mfg Co (Mendelson.
Cohen (Wallach Con.
Schmidt (Petri.
Lyford (Seven Canning.
Jeffery Mfg Co (Peets.
Lallendahl (Beasel-man.
Delmont (Rafferty.
M Murtry (M nderson
E 11th St Holding Co (London.
Tiglietta (Spitzer.
Hayes, Jr. (Smith.
Dreal (Drexel.
Le Hayes. (Man Ry Co (Reiche.)
Goldman (Goldman.
Callaghan (Callahan.
Cattalano (Kaye.
Black (Schwitzer
Baker (Gram Bernstein Sales Co.
Butler (Greene.
Levy (Levy.
PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Welton Mfg Co (Leger & Sauls.
Wentworth (Irwin.
Robinson (Gilbert.
Re Dexter (47 Roosevelt St.
Re same (113 Forsyth St.
Re same (4 Roosevelt St.)
Re same (83 2d Ave.)
Re same (168 E Houston St.
Meinar (Molnar.
Shahan (Cavanagh (2.)
Re Voron & Chait, Inc.
Comm'l Tr Co (Col Tr Co.
Robertson (Robertson.
Lukatch (Blatt.
Froelich (Froelich.
Kanter & Co (Karp-Kirsh Co.
PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co (Lewis.
PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kleinmanrs Cloak Co (Stein.
Illum, Jr (Wolf Adv.
Schmalhofs (Holland House Co.
Ballerini (Steinberg.
Foreign Import Co (Geraldi.
Same (Garafalo.
Same (Maronna.
PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ing.—Williamson-Jacobs.
Weissman (Solomon.
Cohen (same.
Schwartzmann (Nassberg Co.
Mullaney (Fern
Koehler (Watts.
Lapinsky (Pick.
Greenberg (Haber.
Mathers (Union Ry.
Solomon (Reiff.
Cavanaugh (McNulty.
Reilly (Crown Elec Light.
Breckman (Union Ry.
Lesow (Frankel.
Corso (N Y Rys.
Samartini (Mandel.
Meislon (Union Ry.
Englander (Hunt's Pt Realty Co.
Rosen (Davies.
Perlman (Foley.
Simon (Gabaeff.
Greenberg (Dvorzen.
Notheifer (B H RR.
Blank (Schrager.
Frey (Levy.
Conlon (Stein.
Dagger (Fairbanks.
Smith (Liggett.
Feller (Manoguille.
Cohen (Solomon.
Grossfield (Spina.
Thompson (Wells.
Silver (Sandler.
Grossman (Rosell
Realty Corp'n.
Kirschenbaum (Werr.
Harry Selonick (Werdenberg.
Hilda Selonick (same.
G. Iuliano (Int R T Co
I. Iuliano (same.
Schulte (Grossman.
Madigan (N Y Steam Co.
Vrichta (Ravitsch Bros Const Co.
Feldberg (Gerhards.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cleary.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Metro Bk Products Co.
Levy (Hines.
Howard (Smith.
Sisson (Garthe.
Frens (Grunig.
Stages (Walker.
Gaines (Haskell.
Buftum (Hoyt.
Mason (Wright.
Phenix Coal Co (Penn RR.
Leicht (Leicht.
Surprise Bldg Co (Pierano.
TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.
PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. (Case on.
PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Phillbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Brown (Merkowitz.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIII.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Erison.
Sarah Breslin.
Abraham R Meyers.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
U S Fid. &c Co (Equit Trust Co.
Meyers (Rex-Harris Fire App. Co (4.)
Same (Silverstein.
Leonia (B H RR.
Zatinsky (White & Co.
Kovalsky Bros (Hutchinson.
Doremus (Rosenblum.
Gluck (Pitman Co.
Pukofsky (Twitty.
Wiener (Jamison.
Linden (Schaffer.
Marino (3d Av Ry.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Johnath (Goldmar.
La Rosa (Int R T Co.
Hurwitz (William.
Le Boeuf (Kramer.
Herrman (Brownstone & Co.
Shapiro (Brenner.
Halinowitz (Abrahams.
Berman (Cons Gas Co.
Price (Block.
Klopperick & Co (Liebman. (2.)
Wallach (Braden.
Kornberg (3d Av RR.
Zolowitz (5th Av Coach Co.
Fitzgerald (Bloch.
D. H. Shirt Co (Schill Co.
Huck (Lippmann.
Grossman (Ins Co of State of Penn.
Abramson (Sherman.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Hershkine (Mills (Abrams.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Grossman (Rubin.
De Mann (Rosenthal.
Baylor (Hyland.
Stevenson (Vico Supply Co.
The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Fischels Sons (Chapman.
Sayre (Burns Exp Co.
Seld (sdorf (Mazzotti.
Lewis (Liberty Silk Undergarment Co.
Schwartz Bros Bottle Co (Liverpool L & G Ins Co.
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss J.—Re Christman—John J Dwyer. New York Title and Mortgage Co (Watterson—James A Lynch. Meyer (Gehringer—William A. McQuade. Allen (Clark—Joseph B Mills. Dwyer (Geoghegan—William Allen. Dry Dock Sav Inst (Isler—Toney A Hardy.
SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Purisch (42 Man, &c. Ry (Bernard Rabbino.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Lawyers' Mortgage Co (Catherine G Burke—James J Frawley.
SUPREME COURT — Hotchkiss J. — Ludo Weber Wilkens (Federated Taxpayers' Assn, Inc—Bartholomew A Greene.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.
Faunelle (Union Ry.
Polansky (same.
Cereb Union (Davidson Silver (Cog.
Minton (Minton.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Feldstein (Goldstein.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.
PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—Ex parte business Motions:
Esther Cohen.
John Engleith.
Annie Smith.
Wills for probate:
James E. Wood.
Mary E. Welsh.
Marie Domischke.
Gottlob C. Zeah.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
People (Monrman.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Younker (Irvine Con Co et al (3)—Peter A. Abeles Benk (Mellwin Co et al (3)—Nicholas H. Pluto. Lee Morrell.
Bonanza (Same.
Morgan.
La Barbera (Gambino.
Lyle (Cone.
Schwager (N Y Con RR.
Grad (Dock Const Co.
Brown (Norman. & Carey Coast Co.

The following cases will be passed over the day, down for a day upon Doup (Middle Lehigh Co.
Lipinsky (Realty Associates & ano.
Jackson (B H RR.
Fox (B H RR.
Arnold (Stowell.
Tierney (Lennon.
Maher (same.
Campagna (Rhodet.
Laundgren (Lopez-thor.
Glasnose (B H RR.
Meyer (L I RR.
Amolitsky (NY Con RR & ano.
Sup C L An.
Imm (Rosenniman.
Camarda (Brady & Glos.
Leone (Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Grandiuno (De Vito.
Radin (B H RR.
Parascondolo (same.
Hines (same.
Schaefer (Gray.
Rosenstein (Butler and ano.
Depuis (Jelsiones.
Race (Kusen.
Highest number reached on regular call, 1968.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Will of:
Ann Donnigan.
Emily Gillett.
Michael Baratta.
William Barker.
Sarah Moses.
Mary Hayden.
Margaret McCarthy. Administration of:
Andrew Surmiul.
Accountings of:
Antonio Scandalaione.
Michael Doyle.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—MacMahon, J. At 10 A. M.
McEntire (B H RR.
Burns (same.
Evarts (Nas Elec RR.
Hall (same.
Mills (B H RR.
Hondt (Knowlton.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hubbell Hardwood, &c (Kantrovitz.
Burchetts (Ranker.
Doe (Via.
Mt Pleasant Garage Co (Leon.
oFoster (Smith.
Morkovski (O'Reilley.
The Regina Co (Thorpe.
Maloney (Daly.
Mrozak (Cobb.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—Calendar for Monday, April 7.
House (CNY.
Lair (S 1 Midland.
Fowler (Gardam.
Verardi (McAteer.
Brower (Chastain.
Langley (Decker.
Nankivel (Gaston
Williams.
Eddy (Bklyn. Heights.
Lynch Co (Faber.
S I Rap Tran (Haber.
Sanborn (Wishart.
Parent (Schnur.
O'Connor (Rich Light & RR.
Fessler (same.
Cunningham (Williams.
Gerst (Hendrickson.
Nathanhiutt (Bordens.
Mcclellan (Decker.
Zrulsky (Zrimsky.
Re Ulster Av.
Hahn (Hines.
Shiebler (Sterling (2.)
Re Latham.
Alleyne (Alleyne.
Singer (Ushinger.
Rafsky (Schwartz.
Swasey (Keyport Dry Dock Co.
Reichelm (Day.
Smith (Premier Const.
Manhattan Beach Rity Co (Golden Bros (4.)
Levitt (Lexitt.
Re Delano.
Weiner (Weiner.
Cog (Cog.
Smith (Loughrea Farms.
Re Sugal.
Thurber (Losee.
Davidson (Plaum.
Hahn (Hines.
Hotz (CNY.
Burke (Hadden.
Anderson (Metropolitan Life Ins Co.
Cofraro (Brazileiro.
PART II.—Faber, J.—At 10 A. M.
Blumenstet Blumenstette
Sivori (Sivori.
Little (Little.
Slickerman (Slickerman.
Hobbins (Hobbins.
Koch (Koch.
Abeling (Abeling.
Bontini (Bontini.
Doremus (Doremus.
Goldrich (Goldrich.
PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M. Hart (Hart.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 160.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Callahan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tilles (Nathanson.
Bentita (N Y Con RR.
Miller & ano (J B Waist & Dress Co.
Nagle (Meehan.
Strohman (Liebmann's Sons Bwg.
Barkas (Bklyn Ash Removal Co.
Vermouth (National Biscuit Co.
Re Columbia (Adams) Av.
Re Grand St & Hampton St.
Goshie (Goshie.
Grange (Grange.
Moehler (CNY.
Miller (Kruger & Dubina.
People, State NY (Armellino.
Re Burger.
Whitehouse (Concord Const Co.
Home Mtg Inv Co (Canaline Bathing Co.
W. A Gaynor (Sea Bath Mutual Aid Soc.
M Ostergren (same.
Palmieri (Byrne.
Goldstein (Jensen.
Butterfass (Helster.
Culkin (same.
Padowitz (Fisher.
Skinner (Sullivan.
Rubenstein (Dechterow.
Nazisi (McGrath.
Ollendorf (McAleer.
Shankroff (United Yeast Co.
Nankivel (Gaston, Williams & W.
Re Prescott-Dunn, (Underhill.)
Hamer (Schlussel.
Rauschert (Rauschert.
Cox (Cox.
McIntyre (McIntyre.
Heinson (Heinson.
Engelke (Engelke.
Ladd (Ladd.
Reed (Reed.
Geager (Geager.
Goldner (Goldner.
Schleicher (Schleicher.
Young (Young.
Wilson (Athens Hotel.
Long (Staten Isl R T.
Creawick (Knox.
De Lamater Ice Co.
McMahon (May (2.)
Morris (NY & Richmond Gas Co.
Smith (Fulton.
Baker (Baker.
Weiner (Lefkowits.
Cheritto (Glen.
Ball (CNY.
Parisi (Fox Film.
Rosenblatt (Surprise Building.
De Javannes (8 1 Midland.
O'Shaughnessy (Wines, as Director.
Johnson (Schuld.
Lavarie (St. George Auto Service.
Coyle (same.
Beyer (Sommer.
Garbe (Haberman.
Jamaica (Richmond Light & RR.
Knopman (Swartz.
Staziani (Staziani.
Cerlo (Siegler.
Andrews (Wilcox (2.)
Olsen (CNY.

Calendar for Monday, April 7.
Sweet (Opportunity Sales Co.
Low (Johnson Shipp'd.
Crew Rity Co (Wood Harmon Co.
Rossel (Hanson.
Schell (Schell.
Allmon (Corson.
McGuinness (McGuinness
Nugent (8 1 Rap Tran.
Dehlinger (Dehlinger.
Hanford (Hanford.
Seeke (Winters.

Estates Appraised.

PALMER, LOUISE SQUIRES, (Aug. 18, 1918.) Total estate, $17,154; assets, cash, $4,705; personal, $1,023; stocks and bonds, $31,419; income due at time of death from half the $250,000 left in trust by Stephen A. Palmer, $2,350. The estate goes to her son, Wilder Harding Palmer of 18 West Eighty-second Street.

RATHEMACHER, CARL, (Oct. 27, 1917.) Total estate, $400,040; assets, personal, $2,000; cash, $9,073; personal, $188,325; chiefly mortgages and $40,000 in Liberty Loan bonds; stocks and bonds, $150,879. Interest in Anthony Oechs & Co., wholesale wine merchants, $38,462. The estate goes to his widow, Katherine Rathemacher, of 214 West 138th Street.

SILBER, JANE A., (Jan. 21, 1918.) Total estate, $45,114; assets, real estate, $10,853; cash, $5,000. The appraised value of the home at 2,111 Fifth Avenue; cash, $17,423; personal, $6,700; stocks and bonds, $10,097. Her sons, William S. M. of 2,111 Fifth Avenue, and Arthur M. Silber of 18 Broadway receive $9,815 each; her daughters, Emma A. of 2,111 Fifth Avenue, $10,871, and Josephine T. Silber, $11,846.

STUART, IDA L., (Died July 22, 1918.) Total estate, $66,603; net estate, $63,051; assets, cash, $26,603; personal, $9,712; stocks and bonds, $28,873. Of the thirteen beneficiaries the principal are: her mother, Mrs. Ada Thompson, of Lake Grove, L. I.; her sisters, Mrs. Jessie Pearce of 185 Oxford Street, Buffalo, and Miss Eva Thompson of Lake Grove, 19,791 each.

The Civil Service.

City

The following list for Medical Superintendent, Children's Hospital Schools, Randall's Island, Grade 5, is announced: James F. Vavaseus, 75.80; Nelson W. Thompson, 75.40; Harriet Coffin, 72.20; Thomas I. Price, 70.80.

John J. Hill has received a rating of 84.56 on the promotion list to Assistant Superintendent, Grade 5, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

United States.

The commission announces for April 23 at the New York Custom House an examination for laboratory aid, motion-picture laboratory assistant. Two vacancies in the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., one at $720 and the other at $840 a year, will be filled from this examination. Certification to fill the higher salaried position will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination. The duties will consist in the assembling, splicing, and repairing of motion-picture films, the staining of positives, and the printing of positive film. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, 60; experience, 40. Applicants must have had at least six months' actual experience in the producing motion-picture laboratory in the assembling, splicing, and repairing of motion-picture films or in the printing of positive film. They must have reached their seventeenth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Education Notes.

The teachers of the art departments in the high schools will tender a testimonial luncheon to Art Director James S. Haney upon the completion of ten years' service as Director. The luncheon will be held at the Hotel McAlpin on May 3.

The High School Teachers' Association says that an increase of at least 30 per cent. in the salary schedules of high school teachers, with a minimum of not less than $1,500, is needed to obtain the best kind of teachers and to keep the schools from becoming hotbeds of anarchy.

The industrial continuation class at the power plant of the Richmond Light & Railroad Company, Livingston, S. I., will be reopened.

An annex of Evening Elementary School 70, Manhattan, will be organized in the Bethel Sisters, 239 and 331 East Sixty-second Street, Manhattan.

The Board of Education has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that when, in the opinion of the Division Superintendent, it is impossible to obtain substitutes for absent teachers, the Principal of P. S. 188, Brooklyn, be authorized to employ regular teachers, sometimes not to exceed two hours a day, with pay of $1.39 an hour for actual service in addition to their regular salaries.

Will for Probate.

FRANK, EMMA. (March 12.) 970 Park Av. She leaves $10,000 to her husband and the residue of the estate is divided equally between her son, Arthur Frank, and a daughter, Miss Katzenberg. The will confers on the executors power to select a number of charitable institutions which are to receive out of the principal of the estate such sums of money as the executors and her daughter, Mrs. Katzenberg, may decide to award them.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Washburn, Col. P. F., to Camp Sherman.
Johnson, Lt. Col. P. D., to Camp Sherman.
Adams, Maj. R. D., to Army Med. School.
Chinn, Maj. G. D., to San Francisco for transp. to the Philippines.
Bellis, Maj. H. D., to Camp Meade.
Hogan, Maj. R. K., to Raritan Arsenal.
Yale, Maj. A. B., to Ft. Bliss, hon. discharged.
Gambrell, Maj. J. H., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Marble, Maj. H. C., to Hosp. No. 5 at Colonia, N. J.
Jordan, Maj. W. M., to Hosp. No. 8 at Ft. McPherson.
Sprague, Capt. W. T., to Camp Sheridan.
Engle, Capt. R. L., to Camp Dix.
Whiting, Capt. D., to Camp Travis.
Buchanan, Capt. L. C. G., and Colwick, 1st Lt. J. T., to Ellington Field.
Scott, Capt. D. R., to Carlstrom Field as asst. Flight Surg.
Jordan, Capt. M. M., and Kemp, 1st Lt. H. W., to Newport News.
Kraus, Capt. W. M., to Camp Meigs.
Griffin, Capt. C. P., to Letterman Hosp., San Francisco.
Taylor, 1st Lt. W. A., to Hosp. No. 28 at Ft. Sheridan.
Kutil, Capt. H. R.; Richardson, 1st Lt. H. B., and Slocum, 1st Lt. W. R., to Hosp. No. 41 at Staten Island.
Heninger, 1st Lt. B. R., to Camp Shelby.
Blair, 1st Lt. J. L., to Camp Travis.
Menefee, 1st Lt. P. O., to Hosp. No. 21 at Carlisle, Penn.
O'Brien, 1st Lt. J. F., to Camp Jackson.

Infantry.

Ovenshine, Col. E. G., hon. discharged as Col. only.
Chamberlain, Col. F. V. S., to Kansas City, as Inspector of National Guard of Missouri.
Nichols, Lt. Col. O. C., is detailed as asst. prof. of tactics at Univ. of Calif.
Madden, Lt. Col. J. F., to San Francisco, in office of Zone Supply Off.
Perry, Maj. A. J., detailed as asst. prof. of mil. tactics at Indianapolis High Schools.
Baxter, Maj. J., 25th, relieved from assignment to 25th.
Valentine, Maj. W. C., to Camp Dodge.

Following Headquarters in Central Dept., at Chicago.

CAPTAINS.

Eaton, S. C.	Staton, E.
McNely, J. W.	Sutton, J. C.
Schoone, L. E.	Witcher, C.
Brown, Capt. B. C., hon. discharged as Capt. only.	
Mooman, Capt. E. B., detailed as prof. of mil. tactics at Municipal Univ., Akron, Ohio.	

Riddle, Capt. V. E., detailed as asst. prof. of mil. tactics at Univ. of Oklahoma.
Ramsey, Capt. G. E., and Young, Capt. S. H., to Hoboken, under direction of Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.
Clark, Capt. P. H., assigned to 49th, at Ft. Leavenworth.
Landreth, Capt. M. L., to Camp Lee, for examination for permanent appointment in Regular Army.
Meyers, Capt. H. W., to San Francisco, as Asst. Dirctor of Dist. No. 7.
Hull, Capt. H. H., to Camp Taylor.
Cochran, 1st Lt. J. H.; MacAuley, 1st Lt. J. B., and McIntyre, 1st Lt. W. J., to Headquarters in Central Dept., at Chicago.
Brown, Provisional 1st Lt. B. C., retired.
Vandervort, 1st Lt. C. T., detailed as prof. of mil. tactics at Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich.
Greison, 1st Lt. E. B., to Ft. Oglethorpe for discharge.
Lance, 1st Lt. O. C., to Camp Dodge for discharge.
Lawton, 1st Lt. C. B., to Camp Custer, sick.
Reynolds, 1st Lt. F. H., from 17th to 63d, at Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

Ordnance Department.

Page, Maj. C. H., to Morgan, N. J.
Wilson, Capt. H. R., will report to Chief of Ord.
Van Zandt, Capt. E. T., to New York and report to Chief Dist. Ord. Office.
Aldrich, Capt. J. T., to South Baltimore as cmdg. off. of Curtis Bay General Ord. Depot.
Cook, Capt. O. L., to Ft. Hancock as assignment of School for Coast Defense Ordnance Officers.
Litzenberg, 1st Lt. J. A., to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., as Asst. to Armament Officer, Mil. West. Dist.
Starr, 1st Lt. E. C., to Camp Dix.
Pearson, 1st Lt. A. G., to Philadelphia and report to Inspection Manager, District Ordnance Office.
Armstrong, 1st Lt. L. M., in addition to present duties, appointed Disbursing Officer at Raritan Arsenal.
Livingston, 1st Lt. E. J., to Rochester, N. Y., as Asst. to Finance Officer.
Jackson, 1st Lt. E. R., to Cincinnati.
Moore, 1st Lt. MacA., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

Field Artillery.

Randol, Col. M. G., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Univ. of Utah.
Bishop, Lt. Col. A. T., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.
Kinnard, Maj. H. W. O., will report to the Chief.
Weinhandler, Capt. J. J., detailed as asst. prof. of Cornell Univ.
Kinder, Capt. T. A., assigned to Motor Transport Corps at Camp Boyd.
Liebst, Capt. C. A., and Freeman, 1st Lt. H. S., attached to Motor Transport Corps at Chicago.

Sanitary Corps.

Manning, Capt. C. G., will report to Medical Sec., Domestic Dist. Div.
Barton, 1st Lt. W. M., to Camp Lee.
Langfield, 1st Lt. C. E., will report to Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.
Kernan, 1st Lt. W. H., will report to Surg. Gen.
Lavery, 1st Lt. J. F., will report to Executive Off. of Commission on Training Camp Activities.
Mooney, 1st Lt. W. B., to Hosp. No. 21, at Charleston.
Isaacs, 1st Lt. S., to Mineola, Medical Research Laboratory.

Engineers.

Harris, Maj. J. E., to Camp Humphreys, as a student at Engineer School.
Taylor, 1st Lt. A. C., to Newport News with Motor Transport Corps.
Sherwin, 1st Lt. E. D.; Wade, 1st Lt. J. C., and Holloway, 1st Lt. J. M., assigned to 8th Engineers and will proceed to Ft. Bliss.
Boyes, 1st Lt. J. G., assigned to 9th and will proceed to Camp Cody.

Quartermaster Corps.

Bailey, Col. G. G., to New Orleans as Zone Supply Off.
Sweeney, Maj. H. C., will report to the Chief of Const. Div.
Franke, Maj. C. B., to Camp Normoyle, as supply off.
Burns, Maj. H. L., to Atlanta.
Benham, Maj. W. L., to Washington.
Hackedorn, Maj. H. F., will report to Chief of Ordnance.
Arnold, Maj. W. S., to Bridgeport, Conn.
Gardner, Capt. L. E., to Ringgold, Tenn.
Worrell, Capt. M. L., and Spahn, 1st Lt. H. L., to Camp Stuart.
Prafer, Capt. J. D., to Hosp. No. 12, for treatment.
Benham, Maj. W. L.; Jacobson, Capt. S.; Armstrong, Capt. H. M.; Larsen, Capt. A. C.; Streett, Capt. S.; Dougherty, Capt. C. F., and Cox, 1st Lt. H. A., to Washington.
Bowe, Capt. T. F., will report to Chief of Const. Div.
Johnson, Capt. T. J., to Bethlehem, Penn.
Thom, Capt. Ls. G.; Conway, 1st Lt. O

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July, 1922
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Prices to yield 4.75%

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U. S. Steel

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NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Copper Stocks Stand in Front of Firm Price Trend—Railroad Issues Gain.

Speculative groups turned their attention to one industrial stock after another yesterday and were able to bid prices upward in fairly easy fashion. The course of prices showed, however, that after advances extending from large fractions to more than 2 points had been brought about many of the more buoyant issues became dull. The real feature of business was the strength of copper shares, coincident with information that the larger producers had raised their offering price for the metal to 15½ cents. Whether or not this was altogether the result of competition for copper was not disclosed, but the movement was not surprising in view of the sharp decline which had occurred since the armistice was signed. The costs sheets of even the largest companies for the last six months have indicated that little if any profit could be made on 15-cent copper and it would not be unnatural for the sellers to quote higher figures if any appreciable demand at all developed. The remainder of the industrial stock list was without particular developments to affect it, and for the most part the stocks which advanced were issues which had been most favored by traders previously. Railroad stocks were a little more active and firmer than for some days past, attention being drawn to them by the War Finance Corporation's decision to sell $200,000,000 of one-year notes. The Finance Corporation has other undertakings to provide for besides the needs of the carriers, the discounting of bills originating in the export trade being one, but it was assumed that the railroads would benefit chiefly by the sale. Toward the end of the stock market day prices became somewhat irregular with a firm tone ruling until the close.

In investment quarters the forthcoming offering by the War Finance Corporation received considerable study and efforts were made to read into the 5 per cent. interest rate some degree of propriety in respect to the Victory Liberty Loan. The ground for this, however, was not altogether of stable quality, for while the new paper is essentially of Government origin the maturity and details in respect to tax exemptions make it considerably different from the proposed Victory Liberty notes. A 5 per cent. rate should insure a quick distribution of the one-year notes, sided by the exemption privilege in respect to the normal income tax, and dispatch in raising funds is essential for the purposes of the War Finance Corporation inasmuch as the great Government loan is coming on shortly. The money market continues favorable to the flotation of necessary securities, the call rate going to 5 per cent. yesterday. The shading of the rate downward from 6 per cent. on Monday again emphasized the irregular character of the cost of demand loans that has been seen for several weeks.

Both sterling and francs eased downward slightly, the former recovering at the end of the day. Rates on some of the neutral countries continue to mark the declining tendency which has been in evidence ever since the rates on London and Paris were set free of support. Now that the artificial character of the exchange market at New York has been converted into a normal status, especially as regards sterling, the true effect of the adverse trade balances of certain of the neutral countries is beginning to show in their exchanges. Scandinavian rates may be mentioned as ones which have not only lost the substantial premium they once enjoyed but have gone to a sizable discount at New York.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 1.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 55 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 80 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 20 centimes. The dollar was quoted at 6 francs 5 centimes to 6 francs 10 centimes.

Elect Bethlehem Steel Directors.

Stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at the annual meeting in Newark yesterday elected Grayson M. P. Murphy Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, a Director to succeed Nelson D. Jay. The other retiring Directors were re-elected.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
High 5	High 5½
Low 5	Low 5
Renewals 5	Renewals 5½
Last 5	Last 5½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days 5½	Sixty days 5¾
Ninety days 5¼	Ninety days 5¾
Four months 5½	Four months 5¾
Five months 5¾	Five months 5¾
Six months 5¾	Six months 5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4 4/8@4½
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5@5⅛

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.59	$4.58½	$4.59	+.00⅛
Cables	4.60¼	4.59⅝	4.60¼	+.00⅝
France—				
Demand	6.03	6.05	6.03⅝	—.01
Cables	6.03	6.03	6.03	—.01

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.59	$4.60⅛
5.1813 Paris	6.05	6.03
5.1813 Belgium	6.23	6.20
China—		
Hongkong	75.00	75.10
Peking	118.00	119.25
Shanghai	110.50	110.75
40.29 Holland	40.00	40¼
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.30
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	35.73
Calcutta	35.43	35.73
5.1813 Italy	7.30	7.25
Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.625
Yokohama	51.50	51.625
19.30 Spain	20.03	20.15
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.80	26.85
Copenhagen	25.25	25.50
Christiania	25.75	26.00
South America—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	43.375	43.50
44.42 Rio	25.75	25.875
5.1813 Switzerland	5.02½	4.99½
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.10	14.20
500 rubles	14.00	14.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.55	$4.53½

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $812,948,627; balances, $52,377,441; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $622,653; Federal Reserve credit balance, $26,395,468.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $25,9375 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 49 9-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$18,811,737	$120,974,932
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	1,115,068,797	1,874,025,176
Miscellaneous	112,875,390	908,892,485
Miscellan. revenue	30,540,900	337,718,400
Total receipts	$1,276,296,534	$3,241,611,003
Excess of ord. rec. over ord. distu.	296,103,476	8,902,047,428
Excess of tot. disb. over total rects.	80,787,208	/ 29,212,080
Total expendit.	$979,193,077	12,233,858,432

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	856,282	159,984	$26,500
Year to date	45,717,589	33,344,541	50,006,733

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27¾	27⅞	500	Advance Rumely	27½	27¾	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
61	61½	900	Advance Rumely pf	61¾	61¾	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅝
74	74½	1,100	Ajax Rubber	75	75	74	74	— ⅛
3½	3¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2¾	2¾	200	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
32¾	33	5,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	32¾	33¼	32¾	33	+ ⅛
103¾	103⅞	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅜
99	100	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
75	75½	700	Am. Best Sugar	75½	75½	75	75	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	28,300	Am. Can	51	52⅜	50⅝	51⅜	+ ⅝
89½	90	1,100	Am. Car & Fdry.	90¼	90⅝	90	90	— ⅛
49	49½	1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	49⅝	49⅞	49	49	— ⅛
13¾	13¾	900	Am. Druggists	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21	21¼	18,500	Am. H. & Leather	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
100⅞	101	12,300	Am. H. & L. pf.	100	101⅛	99⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
45½	46	2,000	Am. Ice	44½	46¼	44	46	+ 1½
63	64	900	Am. Ice pf.	62½	63½	62½	63½	+ ½
71½	71⅝	14,700	Am. International	70⅞	71⅝	70⅝	71⅝	+ ⅝
49½	49¾	1,100	Am. Linseed	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
89	89½	100	Am. Linseed pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ⅛
85⅝	86	1,600	Am. Locomotive	86	86⅝	85⅝	86⅝	+ ⅝
104	105	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	104½	105	104½	105	+ ⅝
1⅛	1⅜	1,200	Am. Malting	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	7,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	69¼	70⅜	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
80½	81	700	Am. Steel F'dries	81¼	81¼	81	81	— ⅛
124½	125	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref.	124⅝	125¼	124⅝	124⅝	— ⅛
111⅛	112⅜	1,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	110⅝	112	110⅝	111⅝	+ ⅛
90	100	100	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf.	95	95	95	95	— ⅛
104⅜	105½	2,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105	105¾	104⅜	105⅞	+ ⅝
205	206	100	Am. Tobacco	205½	206¼	205¼	205¼	+ ⅛
100¼	101	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	56	3,200	Am. Woolen	54⅝	56⅜	54⅝	55½	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	4,300	Am. Writing P. pf.	39	40⅜	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	13⅝	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
61¼	61¾	11,000	Anaconda Copper	60⅝	62¼	60⅝	61¾	+ ⅛
75	76½	200	Associated Oil	74½	75	74½	75	+ ⅛
91	92⅝	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
118¾	118½	18,900	At., Gulf & West I.	116½	118⅝	116	118⅝	+ ⅝
87⅝	87⅞	12,100	Baldwin Loco.	88	88⅞	87⅜	87⅞	+ ⅛
48½	49	500	Baltimore & Ohio	47⅝	49	47⅝	48⅝	+ ⅝
1⅝	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
69	70	500	Bethlehem Steel	69½	70	69½	70	+ ⅝
70½	70½	62,900	Beth. Steel, class B	68½	70⅝	68⅝	70⅝	+ 1½
103½	106	700	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	106¾	106¾	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
21	21½	700	Booth Fisheries	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	23	3,600	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	23½	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅝	2,900	Do. cfs. of dep.	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅜	— ⅛
138½	141¾	900	Burns Brothers	139½	141	139½	139⅝	— ⅛
6¾	7	1,200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22	22⅜	3,500	Butte & Superior	22	23½	21⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
61	61½	8,400	California Packing	60⅝	61⅝	60	61	+ ⅛
25⅝	26	500	California Petrol.	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
66	66¼	100	California Pet. pf.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
58	59	100	Calumet & Arizona	59	59	58	58	...
150	150¾	900	Canadian Pacific	150	150	150½	150½	— ⅛
76½	76⅝	22,900	Central Leather Co.	77⅜	77⅝	76¼	76¼	— ⅜
37⅜	37⅝	5,500	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	36⅝	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
125	126	300	Chandler Motor	123½	125¾	123½	125¾	+ ⅛
58¾	58½	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58¾	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
37½	38	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	37⅜	38⅛	37⅜	38⅛	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	3,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	69	70⅜	69	69¾	+ ⅛
93	93¾	300	Chi. & Northwest n.	94½	95	93	94½	+ ⅝
24	24½	1,300	Chi. Rock Isl. & P.	24	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
63½	66	100	C., R. I. & P. 5% pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
23¾	24	17,700	Chile Copper	23⅝	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
35½	35¾	3,100	Chino Copper	35	35⅝	33	33¾	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	300	Columbia Gas & El.	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
45	45	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅛
93	94	200	Consolidated Gas	92⅝	93½	92⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
77	77½	1,000	Continental Can	77¼	77¾	77	77½	+ ⅛
59⅝	59⅝	63,700	Corp. Products Ref.	58	60⅜	57⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
104	106	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	105¾	106	105	105	— 1
65½	66	5,600	Crucible Steel	65¾	66⅝	65¾	66	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	600	Cuba Cane S. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
7	7½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7½	7½	1½	7½	—
109	112¾	100	Detroit Edison Co.	112½	112¾	112½	112¾	— ⅛
65	65¾	10,500	Distillers' Secur.	65½	65¾	65	65¾	+ ⅛
123¼	123½	400	Dome Mines	123½	123½	123½	123½	+ ⅛
26½	28	100	Elk Horn Coal	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
16¼	16⅜	400	Erie	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
28	28⅝	700	Erie 1st pf.	27½	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
52½	54	700	Fisher Body	55	55⅞	52	53	— ⅝
93	96	200	Fisher Body pf.	93	93	93	93	— 3
31	31½	1,500	Gaston, W. & W.	31	31½	30⅝	31½	+ ⅝
54	55	1,800	General Cigar	53½	55⅜	53½	55	+ ⅝
155½	157	100	General Electric	155½	156	155½	156	+ ⅛
171½	171⅝	25,000	General Motors	170	178	169⅜	171¾	+ ⅛
90½	91	200	General Motors pf.	90⅝	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	+ ⅛
90⅝	91	500	General Motors deb.	90⅝	90⅞	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅛
66½	66⅝	1,000	Goodrich Co.	67⅜	67⅝	66½	66½	— ⅝
93⅜	93⅝	3,000	Great Northern pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
41½	41⅝	2,400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	41½	41⅝	41	41⅛	— ⅛
43	44	2,600	Greene-Can. Cop.	43	44	43½	43½	+ ⅛
63	70	100	Hartman Corp.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
44	46	600	Haskell & Barker	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	+ ⅛
99	99⅞	200	Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
49½	49¾	16,100	Inspiration Copper	48½	50⅜	48⅜	49½	+ ⅛
4	4½	4,600	Interboro Consol.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
14	14⅜	4,700	Interboro Con. pf.	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
16½	17	200	Int. Agricultural	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
66½	67½	300	Int. Agricultural pf.	66	66	66	66	+ ⅛
123½	125	900	Int. Harvester new	124½	125½	124½	125	— ⅛
26¾	27	4,400	Int. Mer. Marine.	27	27⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
112⅞	113	36,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	113½	114	112⅝	113	+ ⅝
26¼	26½	3,900	Int. Nickel	26⅜	26⅝	26	26½	+ ⅛
44¾	45	500	Int. Paper	44½	45	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
83¾	84	800	Jewel Tea	83⅝	84	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	19	200	Kansas City South.	19	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
53	54	100	Kansas City So. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ⅛
118	119	1,700	Kelly Springf. Tire	117¾	119¾	117¾	118½	— ⅝
31½	32	15,700	Kennecott Copper	31½	32⅜	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
115½	116	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	115½	116½	115½	115½	+3½
70	70	600	Lackawanna Steel	70	70	69¼	69¼	— ⅝
17	17	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	17	17	17	17	—1
26	26¾	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	26	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
54½	55	400	Lehigh Valley	54½	55	54½	55	+ ⅛
110	112½	200	Liggett & Myers pf.	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	+ ⅛
48½	49	1,100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	48	48⅞	48	48⅝	+ ⅛
105	110	200	Loose-W. B. 2d pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½	+2⅝
150	154	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	154	154	154	154	...
64	65	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	64	64	64	...
72	74	100	Man. Elev. gtd.	73	73	73	73	+3
68	78	100	Martin-Rockwell	70	70	70	70	—1
37	37½	300	Maxwell Motors	38	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
66½	67¼	1,800	Max. Motors 1st pf.	67½	68	66½	67¼	+ ⅛
30½	31⅜	200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	31	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
76	76½	200	May Dept. Stores	76⅜	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	+ ⅛
180⅜	180⅝	25,500	Mexican Petroleum	180⅜	183½	180¼	180⅝	— ⅛
23½	24	600	Miami Copper	23	23½	22	23½	— ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	13,100	Midvale Steel	45½	46	44¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
6	6⅜	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6½	6	6	— ⅛
11	12	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
23½	24	2,000	Missouri Pacific	23½	24	22½	23⅝	+ ⅛
51½	52	400	Missouri Pacific pf.	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	37	5,700	Nat. Acme	36⅝	38	36	37	+1
118½	119	200	Nat. Biscuit	118½	118½	118½	118⅝	—1⅛
73⅝	74	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
103½	104	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
52⅝	53	2,300	Nat. Enam. & St.	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	200	Nat. Lead	68⅜	68⅝	68	68	+1⅛
108	111	100	Nat. Lead pf.	109	109	109	109	+1
10	10⅜	700	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	10¼	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
15⅝	16⅜	1,900	Nevada Con. Cop.	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
106	109½	800	N. Y. Air Brake	106	109	106	108	+2
73	75¾	900	N. Y. Central	75	75	74⅜	75	— ⅛
21½	21¾	200	N. Y. Dock	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
29½	30	500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
19½	19½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
104½	105¾	800	Norfolk & Western	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
92⅜	93	1,500	Northern Pacific	93½	93½	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	38⅝	2,100	Nor. Pac. Gas	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
6¾	6¾	100	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
8⅞	8⅞	1,900	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
		3,000	Do., rights					— ⅛
46	47	100	Owens Bottle Mach.	47	47	47	47	...
34½	35	300	Pacific Mail	34	34½	33½	34	+ ⅛
26	26⅛	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
59¾	60¼	6,200	Pan-Am. P. & T.	59¾	61⅜	59¾	60	— ⅛
136	145	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	140	140	135	135	—8
44⅝	44⅝	1,100	Penn. R. R.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	+ ⅛
34	34	100	Penn. Seab. Steel	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
50½	51⅛	700	People's Gas, Chi.	50½	51⅛	50½	51⅛	+1
13⅛	13⅜	100	Pere Marquette	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	35½	100	Phila. Co. x d.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
43¾	43¾	1,300	Pierce-Arrow	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
102⅝	103	100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	103	103	103	103	— ⅛
18½	18⅝	2,600	Pierce Oil	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
48	48½	600	Pittsburgh Coal	48⅞	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
36½	37	400	Pitts. & West Va.	36½	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
69½	70	100	Pressed Steel Car.	69½	69½	68¾	68¾	— ⅝
119½	120	100	Pullman Co.	119½	119¾	119¼	119¼	— ⅛
78½	78⅞	1,700	Railway Steel Sp.	78⅜	78⅞	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	2,400	Ray Con. Copper	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
84½	84	5,200	Reading	85¼	85⅝	84⅜	85⅜	+ ⅛
82	82¼	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	82	82⅝	81½	82	+ ⅛
92¼	92¼	1,800	Royal D., Am. shs.	92½	93¼	91⅝	92¼	+
88½	89	6,300	Do., N. Y. shs.	88½	89⅞	88½	88½	...
12	12½	50	St. Louis-San Fran.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
7	7½	3,300	Saxon Motor	7½	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
84	84½	100	Seaboard Air Line	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
11	11½	2,000	Shattuck-Arizona	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
46	46⅜	10,000	Sinclair Oil Refin.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
101⅞	101⅝	11,800	Southern Pacific	101⅞	102⅜	101⅜	101⅝	— ⅛
28	28¼	1,300	Southern Railway	28	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
68½	68¾	200	Southern Ry. pf.	68½	68¾	68½	68½	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	9,300	Studebaker Co.	64½	65⅜	63¾	64⅛	— ⅛
50	51	100	Stutz Motor	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
39½	40¼	3,000	Tenn. C. & C.	39½	40⅜	39¼	40¼	+1⅛
13⅜	13⅞	6,100	Tenn. C. & C. pf.	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
209	209½	2,900	Texas Co.	209½	211	209	209½	— ⅛
32	32¼	1,100	Texas & Pacific	32½	33¼	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
290	290	100	Texas Pacific L. T.	275	275	275	275	+45
15	15	200	Third Avenue	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
91	91	4,800	Tobacco Products	91	91⅝	90½	90½	— ⅛
43	44	1,400	Transue & Wms.	43	44	44	44	— ⅛
1,500		1,500	Union Pacific	128½	129¼	128½	129¼	+ ⅛
73	73	100	Union Pacific pf.	73	73	73	73	+ ⅛
44½	44¾	1,100	United Alloy Steel	44½	44¾	44	44	— ⅛
133⅝	133¾	4,800	United Cigar Stores	133⅝	134⅜	132⅝	133⅝	—1½
167	169¾	800	United Fruit	168	169	168	169	+1
24⅜	24	100	United Ry. Inv. pf.	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
21	24	100	U. S. Express	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
145¾	145¾	50,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	144	150	143¼	144⅝	+⅝
83½	84	5,600	U. S. Rubber	84½	84⅝

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SAYS U. S. SANCTIONS RUSSIA'S RAIL SALE

Only Materials Not Available for Siberia Sent to China, According to A. I. Lipetz.

MONEY IN EMBASSY FUND

Fear of Bolshevist Domination Not a Factor—Supplies Had Been Lent to War Department.

A statement outlining reasons for the sale for use in China of part of the railway supplies bought here for Russia before the Russian revolution was given out yesterday by A. I. Lipetz, chief of the Russian Mission of Ways of Communication, also called the Russian Railway Mission. He said it was the intention of his mission, operating under the Russian Embassy of the old régime, to use the greater part of the supplies for their original purpose of rehabilitating the Russian and Siberian railroads under the supervision of the Stevens commission. His statement follows:

"Upon consideration of the amount of rails stored in Vladivostok and the available space in steamers from this country to Russia, we have promised to the War Department, in order to help the common Allied cause, to sell all rails and accessories in excess to the amount needed to be shipped to Russia, and have allotted to the War Department a considerable quantity of rails and accessories.

"After the armistice was declared the War Department began to return to us unused rails, and has returned up to this time 13,100 tons of rails and accessories; we have, therefore, found it possible to dispose of about 6,500 tons of rails and accessories, which is only a part of the rails returned to us by the War Department."

Discussing his statement, Mr. Lipetz said it was the intention to sell only the rails returned by the War Department and that the mission would retain all other supplies in this country in anticipation of successful rehabilitation of the railways in Russia and Siberia. He said that about 20,000 tons of rails remained in storage in Seattle and Vancouver awaiting transportation to Siberia.

Other property in this country includes about eighty-eight locomotives of an original consignment of 100; about 4,000 freight cars and accessories, making a total weight of more than 60,000 tons and a value of more than $6,000,000. Mr. Lipetz said that all these stores would be retained and shipped to Siberia as soon as ships were available. He asserted that the United States Shipping Board had agreed to furnish ships for the transportation of these railroad materials to Siberia, as they were needed there, and three vessels had sailed from Seattle since Jan. 1 with locomotives and accessories.

By agreement with the United States Government after the Russian revolution, Mr. Lipetz said, about 150,000 tons of rails and materials and 200 locomotives were turned over to the Allies for military use here and abroad. He added that the rails now being returned by the War Department were included in this agreement and that they were being sold now with the consent of the American Government.

It was the belief of the Russian Railway Mission, Mr. Lipetz said, that when all the rails had been returned there would be a surplus, because shipping would be available in the next few months only for transportation of about 20,000 tons. If the work in Russia progressed so that more would be needed, he said, the rails could be bought in a few months at lower price. He asserted that the sale of the 6,500 tons of rails had been negotiated at a profit, the price being about $10 more than the present price delivered at Seattle.

The money paid for the rails under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Lipetz said, would be put into the funds of the Russian Embassy in this country. It is estimated that the amount will be nearly half a million dollars.

Discussing the reasons for the sale, Mr. Lipetz denied that it was carried out because of any fear that the Bolshevist Government would be recognized or that any other political change was impending. If another Russian Government were recognized, he declared, the money on deposit for the Russian Government in this country, as well as supplies, would revert to it immediately, so that sale of materials now would withhold nothing from the Soviet régime because the money arising from the sale was to be included in the Embassy fund here.

K. J. Joyce, who has an office with the Empire State Underwriters at 32 Nassau Street, and who acted as agent in the purchase of the rails for use in China, refused yesterday to discuss the details of the sale. He said that possession of the rails already had been obtained and the United States Government had given permission for transportation to China. He said it was his information that the Russian rails had not been sold to agents representing Japanese interests a year ago because the United States Government had refused permission for the negotiation.

ALLIES ARCHANGEL'S HOPE.

Martiushin Says Bolshevist Excesses Would Follow Withdrawal.

G. A. Martiushin, former Finance Minister of the Northern Government of Russia, of which Archangel is the capital, and who is now in this country as the representative of the Co-operative Unions of the Northern Region of Russia, said yesterday that in his opinion withdrawal of the allied troops from the Archangel region would mean the destruction of the loyal Russians in that part of the country. Mr. Martiushin left Russia early last December, and is in constant communication with the anti-Bolshevist Government at Archangel. Ambassador Francis, when on the stand before the Senate Committee that investigated Bolshevism, referred to Mr. Martiushin as one of the best-informed Russians in this country and as a man of the highest standing and integrity.

"Should the allied troops leave Archangel," said Mr. Martiushin, "the Bolsheviki will swarm in, and what happened in Moscow and Petrograd will take place in Archangel. There is no question as to that. In other words, it will mean starvation and massacre at the hands of the Lenine-Trotzky combination."

"Do you know anything about Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who is announced as the Bolshevist 'Ambassador' to this country and who yesterday made public the names of the members of his staff?" he was asked.

"No, I am not acquainted with that gentleman. All that I know about him is what I have read in the newspapers. I never heard his name mentioned in Russia."

"Ludwig Martens said the other day that all the factories in the Moscow district were running at full capacity, day and night. Do you agree with him?"

"I do not. Mr. Francis, who only left Russia a few weeks ago, said exactly the opposite. I prefer to take the word of the American Ambassador."

It is understood that the new "Bolshevist Embassy," now temporarily domiciled at 299 Broadway, will move to its permanent headquarters within the next few days. The local Bolshevikí still maintain that they believe the Government will extend commercial recognition to the Lenine-Trotzky Government, but this view is not shared by officials of the Federal Government in this city.

The Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation has been investigating for some time the new Bolshevist Embassy, as well as the Bureau of Information of the Soviet Republic of Russia, of which latter branch of the propaganda Santera Nuorteva is the head. It is the general understanding that the Department of Justice investigation has failed to disclose any illegal acts by Bolshevist representatives.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21 railroads	82.14	81.77	81.96	+ .07
25 industrials	91.70	90.53	91.08	+ .18
50 stocks	76.92	76.14	76.49	+ .13

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
March 31	76.67	76.11	76.37	+ .02
March 29	76.69	76.12	76.39	+ .06
March 28	76.38	75.83	76.23	+ .40
March 27	75.75	74.95	75.50	+ .40
March 26	75.84	74.96	75.10	— .59
March 25	Holiday.			

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
March	76.12	Mar. 5	76.49
1918	69.78	Mar. 11	67.40
1917	86.17	Mar. 21	84.35
1916	90.73	Mar. 14	87.82
1915	95.83	Mar. 31	94.95

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1919	76.12	Mar. 12	76.49
†1918	70.95	Feb. 19	67.24
Full Years.			
1918	80.16	Nov. 18	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	85.83
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	89.23
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues 76.73	+.13	—1.20	+.94

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Mar. 31	76.60	—.08	Mar. 24	76.84	—.23
Mar. 29	76.84	+.08	Mar. 22	77.12	—.03
Mar. 28	76.85	—.05	Mar. 21	77.15	—.16
Mar. 27	76.70	—.01	Mar. 20	77.31	—.18
Mar. 26	76.71	—.13	Mar. 19	77.44	—.10
Mar. 25	Holiday.		Mar. 18	77.54	+.02

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	76.73
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	75.79	Apr. 2	75.79
Full Years.					
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON PRICES HIGHER.

Old Style Contracts Up 15 to 55 Points, New Style 5 to 67 Points.

For a short time after the opening yesterday, the cottom market looked as if it might be in for a reaction. There were some advances on the first call, but Wall Street selling and some scattered liquidation by small trade accounts sent the level down 5 to 10 points under Monday's closing figures. Then, on buying from spot and large trade interests the market turned upward and on a good volume of business continued to advance for some time. The Wall Street selling, which was never very large nor very aggressive, was easily absorbed by the spot buying and during virtually all the rest of the session the bulls had control of the market.

All the news favored the bulls. The Liverpool market, which many had expected to see come in lower, because of the very bearish reports of accumulated stocks abroad and curtailed operations at the mills, was quite up to what it should have been, showing an initial gain of 19 to 30 English points, and apparently persons abroad paid no attention to the bearish reports which had agitated America. News of the Peace Conference while vague, was generally interpreted as favorable, and other foreign advices were anything but unfavorable.

News of domestic origin also worked in favor of those who expect higher prices. Cold weather was generally reported over the belt and in many places freezing weather was said to prevail. However, probably the most important factor of all in the market was the apparent accumulation of near months by trade and spot houses which usually swing large lines. This, more than anything else, aided in sending prices up. At the close the advance in old-style contracts ranged from 15 to 55 points for active months, and in the new-style contracts the gains were up to 67 points, and as small as 5 points in the far months. In both new and old style contracts the market showed greater strength for near months than for the more distant options.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.75	24.50	24.15	24.40@24.43	24.25
July	22.25	22.70	22.20	22.41@22.45	22.26
Sept		20.90	20.60	20.80	20.75
Oct	20.51	20.68	20.41	20.41	20.19
Dec	20.00	20.19	20.06	19.95@20.00	19.90
Jan		20.14	20.14	20.14	19.90

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	25.20	25.49	25.00	25.33@25.35	25.06
July	22.76	23.05	22.53	22.73@22.78	22.48
Oct	20.75	21.09	20.60	20.77@20.78	20.70
Dec	20.40	20.62	20.20	20.30@20.33	20.27
Jan	20.20	20.38	20.10	20.12@20.15	20.10

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, at 30 points advance, to 28.60c. for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 26c; New Orleans, 25.25c; Savannah, 27c; Augusta, 28c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 25.65c; Little Rock, 28c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	10,439	18,067	13,104
Exports	10,955	.....	.....
Export's season	4,432,157	.....	3,046,360
New York stocks	93,903	.....	145,383
Port stocks	1,308,775	.....	1,548,747
N. Y. arrivals	2,899	.....	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 15.88d for middling and 18.93d for good middling. Sales 2,000 bales, of which American, 1,000 bales. Imports, 11,000 bales, 10,000 American. Futures opened steady 19 to 30 points advance, and closed steady, 28 to 36 points up on the day. Prices: April, 16.23d; May, 14.78d; June, 14.51d; July, 14.19d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were steadier.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

N. C. and S. C.—Fair Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

Ga.—Fair Wed.; slightly warmer in w. Thurs., fair, warmer.

Fla.—Fair Wed.; slightly warmer in n. Thurs., fair; warmer in n. and c.

Ala.—Fair, slightly warmer Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer.

Miss.—Fair, slightly warmer Wed. Thurs., partly cloudy.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair, slightly warmer Wed. Thurs., fair; warmer in e., probably local rains in w.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., probably local rains.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer; probably rain by night.

Mich.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy, probably rain; warmer in e.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'29	4½	5.85	5.50
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	5.90	5.65
Canadian North.	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.35	6.12
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.90	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	6.05	5.85
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'28	4½	5.65	5.25
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.35	5.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.85	5.40
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'24	6	7.60	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.25	6.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½@5	6.40	5.85
Erie R. R.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.85
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	5.65	5.30
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.85	5.30
Michigan Central	1919-'27	5-6	6.10	5.70
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.45	5.90
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'28	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'24	4½@5	6.30	5.85
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	1919-'82	4½	6.10	5.75
Norf. & Western	1919-'24	4½	5.85	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'54	4½@5-6	6.50	5.00
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1919-'23	4@4½	5.55	5.30
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.45
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'28	5@6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific	1919-'29	4½	5.70	5.35
Southern Railway	1919-'24	4½@5	6.15	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'28	5	6.10	5.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.30	.....	.....
Spelter	6.45	6.55	.....	.....
Antimony	6.37½	6.62½	6.87½	6.62½
Quicksilver	$70.00	.....	$70.00	.....
Aluminium	28.00	30.00	28.00	29.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	.....	51.90	.....	31.90

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	79	0	0	78	0	0
Copper, futures	78	0	0	76	10	0
Tin, spot	226	10	0	233	10	0
Tin, futures	224	5	0	232	0	0
Spelter, spot	37	15	0	38	10	0
Spelter, futures	35	15	0	36	10	0
Lead, spot	27	0	0	28	0	0
Lead, futures	25	0	0	26	0	0

SEES TAXES FIXING FORM OF BUSINESS

Dr. Klein Says Liability Determines Whether Ventures Shall Be Corporations.

ENUMERATES NEW FACTORS

Shows How Change to Partnership Increased One Firm's Taxes by $829,350.

Dr. Joseph J. Klein, who has appeared in an advisory capacity before Congressional finance committees framing revenue bills, discussed last night the importance which the ratio of taxes to net profits has assumed, and pointed out how the tax factor has come to be one of the prime considerations in determining whether a new business venture shall be launched as a copartnership or a corporation. In analyzing the relative advantages of the two forms, Dr. Klein cited a case where a concern probably would lose more than $800,000 in 1919, because, acting under mistaken advice, it changed its organization from that of a corporation to a copartnership. He cited the following factors which now are taken into consideration in advising which form a new business shall take:

"The amount of admissible capital which is available for the enterprise; the estimated earnings of the proposed organization; the number of persons who are to share in these profits, the ratio of such sharings, and the additional or outside income of the shares; the need for keeping invested in the business earnings as they accrue so as to avoid the necessity of dividend distributions, and questions of expediency which concern themselves with: Relative potential credit-obtaining possibilities of a partnership versus a corporation; the legal difficulties involved in the holding of real property by partnerships, and of their transfer; and limitations, duties, responsibilities and advantages of one form of organization as contrasted with the other.

"The foregoing factors have long been determinants in connection with the question of the form, or mode of organization," he said. "The controlling factor now is the tax liability. Illogical and ill-informed advisers offhandedly state that it is cheaper to do business as a corporation, or that it is cheaper to do business as a partnership. Both answers may be incorrect. Existing organizations, both firms and corporations, frequently confer regarding the advisability of changing their form of organizations.

"I wish to cite a case which came to my attention. This corporation had a capital and surplus as of last Dec. 31 amounting to $1,600,000. It was estimated that its 1919 earnings would be about $800,000, in addition to fair salary allowances. The stock was closely held by five individuals. The ratio of holdings was approximately 25, 25, 25, 15, and 10 per cent. One of the owners who had studied law and felt that in order to avoid what he considered to be unfair corporate taxes, dissolved the company early last January, and the business is now conducted as a partnership. The owners have just discovered that, as a result of the dissolution, the combined cost to the five owners for 1919 alone is $829,350. In addition, provided the law remains unchanged, $84,600 in unnecessary annual taxes will have to be paid.

"The five stockholders had acquired their stock at par. The total stock capitalization was $500,000, the earned surplus retained in the business $1,100,000. Under the new regulations (Article 1547) the five stockholders are liable to income taxes on the difference between the surplus and capital distributed ($1,600,000) and their total original investment or cost, ($500,000,) that is, on the entire surplus distributed upon dissolution ($1,100,000.) Had the rulings promulgated in 1918 remained unchanged, no normal tax would have been assessed, on the theory that the distribution of $1,100,000 represented income upon which the corporation had already paid normal tax. The additional tax on this one item alone is at least $88,000. Had the amateur adviser proceeded with greater wisdom the corporation would first have declared a dividend and thus saved the stockholders from a tax of $88,000. Now, assuming that the stockholders had no other 1919 income than that received by them as a result of the dissolution of their company, the total tax assessed against the five individuals would be approximately $540,000.

"If the estimated earnings for 1919 are realized, the five partners will be subject to a tax on their share of $600,000, in addition to the tax on the salaries allowed them. Had this total of $720,000 ($600,000 net profits plus $120,000 salaries) constituted their only income, their aggregate tax would have been $292,830, but when this 1919 income is superimposed on the income resulting from the corporation's dissolution, the additional tax is $204,200, or a total of $497,030.

"Had this corporation remained in existence, its 1919 tax on earnings of $600,000 would have been $194,620, (exclusive of State taxes and of capital stock tax.) The stockholders and officers would have been subject merely to a tax on the salaries received by them, an aggregate of $13,630. Accordingly, the total tax, had the corporation not dissolved, would have been $208,250. Upon dissolution, the aggregate net income of the five owners was represented by $1,820,000, ($1,100,000 surplus profits distributed, $120,000 of salaries and $600,000 of estimated firm earnings.) The aggregate tax on this combined income is $1,037,600. The penalty, as previously stated, is thus found to be $829,350.

"Under the 1919 rates, effective for subsequent years as well, the aggregate income of $720,000, representing salaries and firm profits, would be subject to a tax of $242,830. Had the corporation remained in existence, the aggregate tax on the corporation and individuals (exclusive of capital stock and State taxes) would have been approximately $194,620. Under the new form of organization, therefore, an added annual penalty of $84,600 is incurred, and this added penalty continues indefinitely."

GROWTH IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Slight Increase Reported in Sixty Cities—Surplus in Thirty-six.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A slight increase in unemployment throughout the country is shown by reports for the last week received by the Federal Employment Service from sixty cities. A surplus of labor was reported by thirty-six cities; a shortage by seven, and an equality of supply and demand by seventeen. The number of unemployed in the cities reporting increased by 2,000 during the week.

New Hampshire and Vermont showed an equality of supply and demand. Massachusetts a surplus, Maine an increasing surplus, and Connecticut a surplus in most cities. Practically all of New York State reported a surplus. Chicago showed an equality, while several other Illinois cities reported a surplus, as did Indiana. Southern States reported the best conditions.

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	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1⅞	2⅛	La Rose	25	32
Amer Oil	7	7¼	Iron Blossom	35	45
Ray S Gas	6	6½	Iron Cap	10	10¾
Boat Arb		1¼	Jes Verde	65	75
Boston Ely	1⅛	1¼	Majestic	10	11
Boat Mont	54	58	Mex Metals	22	25
Bohemia	75	80	Moj Tung	4	5
Begole	25	50	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte & Lon	11	14	Nat L & Z	8	11
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev	84	86
Champ-old	2	2½	Nev Doug	15	18
Chief Con	3¼	3½	Onseo	20	40
Con Ariz	1	1⅛	Onondaga	10	15
Con Cop	4⅜	5⅛	Pilgrim	45	50
Cortes	12	14	Rainier	80	85
Crystal	25	28	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res	48	52	S W Miami, full paid	⅝	1⅛
Denbigh	34	38	Texana	36	37
Eagle Eagle	2	3	Truro	⅛	⅜
Eagle B B	2¾	2¾	Us Ver Ext	34¼	38
Fortuna	2	3	Victoria	1	1⅛
Gold Lake	1	5	Yukon	70	90
Houghton	15	30			
Ioma Oil	41	43			

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.
7% 3 Year Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold Notes, Due 1921

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it has in the Sinking Fund the sum of $311,365 for investment in the above mentioned notes. Offers of notes endorsed "Tender of Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. Notes" will be received by the Trustee at 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., until noon of April 14, 1919, at which time they will be opened. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers. Interest on accepted notes will cease April 17, 1919.

Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee
By J. R. WAKEFIELD, Vice President.
Date, March 31, 1919.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, due October 1st, 1937.

Central Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that subject to the provisions contained in the Eighth article of the mortgage above referred to, as to payment to it of the amount therein mentioned, that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount, of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Union Trust Company of New York at 12 o'clock noon on April 21, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.

Interborough Consolidated Corporation

To the Holders of
Interborough-Metropolitan Company Collateral Trust Four-and-a-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds

The default in the payment of the April 1, 1919, instalment of interest on the above mentioned bonds, the appointment of Receivers for Interborough Consolidated Corporation and New York Railways Company and the fact, as this Committee is advised, that the net earnings of Interborough Rapid Transit Company are now substantially less than its fixed charges, accentuate the necessity for prompt and concerted action on the part of the bondholders to safeguard their security. Bondholders are therefore urged promptly to deposit their bonds in negotiable form and, if coupon bonds, accompanied by the April 1, 1919 and subsequent coupons, with **Guaranty Trust Company of New York,** No. 140 Broadway, New York City, as Depositary under the Deposit Agreement dated February 27, 1919.

Application has been made for the listing on the New York Stock Exchange of the certificates of deposit issued by the Depositary against such deposits, and in that connection the time for deposits has been extended to *May 15, 1919,* after which date no deposits will be received except upon such conditions as the Committee may impose.

New York, April 2, 1919.

GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY, Chairman,
JOHN McHUGH,
CHARLES A. PEABODY,
CHARLES S. SARGENT, JR.,
JAMES A. STILLMAN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Secretary,
140 Broadway, New York City.

CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Cushman Newhall, Carl M. Bauer, and Theodore D. Starr under the firm name of Newhall & Company, has been dissolved as of April 1st, 1919. Carl M. Bauer and Theodore D. Starr will act as liquidating partners.

CUSHMAN NEWHALL.
CARL M. BAUER.
THEODORE D. STARR.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Cushman Newhall, Carl M. Bauer, and Theodore D. Starr, under the firm name of Newhall & Company, has been dissolved as of April 1, 1919. Carl M. Bauer and Theodore D. Starr will act as liquidating partners.

CUSHMAN NEWHALL.
CARL M. BAUER.
THEODORE D. STARR.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED (NEW) WAGON JACKS. 2,000 F. O. B. Warehouse, Jeffersonville, Ind., where they may be inspected. Weight, 35 lbs.; capacity, 2 tons; for axles with clearance of 17 in., 21 in., and 26 in. Bids will be opened at 10 A. M., April 23, 1919, for 20 Jacks or more. Apply for special forms and particulars to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C. Refer to R. F. P. No. 370 G. S.

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DROP BLOCKADE BARS IN MEDITERRANEAN

Formal Action Taken by Allies, Affecting Old Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

STATEMENT IN WASHINGTON

Poland and Esthonia Also Included in the Relief Measures Just Decided On.

PARIS, April 1.—It has been decided to raise the blockade of Poland, Esthonia, German Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and the territories occupied by Rumania and Serbia.

With respect to German Austria prohibition is maintained against trade in a few articles, chiefly of a military nature.

The International Trade Commission, sitting at Vienna, will exercise supervision to prevent re-exportation to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In accordance with the plans of the Supreme War Council, already announced, partial removal of the control of the enemy Republic of German Austria will become effective tomorrow.

Official notice of the fact was made by the War Trade Board tonight in a statement issued over the signature of Assistant Secretary Vance McCormick, now in Europe. The statement reads:

"In accordance with the agreement of the other associated Governments, the War Trade Board announces that all persons in the United States are allowed to send and receive mail, cablegrams and cable remittances after April 2, 1919, subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board, to trade and communicate freely with persons residing in German Austria.

"In accordance with this authorization applications will now be considered for licenses to export or import all commodities consigned or from consignors in German Austria, except that, for military reasons, the importation into German Austria of the following commodities will be restricted and export licenses for the same will be granted only in exceptional cases:

"Aircraft of all kinds, including airplanes, airships, balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

"Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame acids, or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

"Armor plates.

"Armored motor cars.

"Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

"Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

"Camp equipment.

"Camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts.

"Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

"Electrical appliances adapted for use in war and their component parts.

"Explosives, especially prepared for use in war.

"Field glasses.

"Gases for war purposes.

"Guns and machine guns.

"Gun mountings limbers, and military wagons of all descriptions.

"Harness, saddlery or horse equipment of a military character.

"Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

"Mines, submarines, and their component parts.

"Projectiles, charges, cartridges, and grenades of all kinds and their component parts.

"Range finders and their component parts.

"Searchlights and their component parts.

"Submarine sound signaling apparatus and materials for wireless telegraphs.

"Torpedoes.

"Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

"It is to be understood that the exportation of the following articles, viz., barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same, articles of camp equipment and their component parts, clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character, electrical appliances for use in war and their component parts, military wagons of all descriptions and harness or horse equipment of a military character, is only forbidden on account of the military use to which such articles can be put. If exporters have information showing that the articles are destined for civil purposes, the same should be submitted with the application for export licenses. American exporters are advised that merchandise is permitted to be exported to German Austria only upon the understanding that it is intended to supply the internal domestic needs of that country, and that, without the consent of the Interallied Trade Committee at Vienna, the re-exportation of such merchandise from German Austria to countries commercial relations with which are not authorized is forbidden; and further, that such re-exportation constitutes a violation of the Trading With the Enemy act.

"Before the exportation of commodities to German Austria the applications should be filed on Form X-A. No supplemental information sheet will be required as the commodity is a manufactures of gold, in which case supplemental information sheet X-29 should be executed.

"For importations into the United States of German Austria individual import licenses will be required in accordance with the regulations applicable to importations from the neutral countries of Europe.

"The following are the suggested routes for postal and cable communications and remittances and merchandise shipments:

"Postal communications should be addressed via France or Italy or Switzerland, and sent either on French or Italian licensed liners carrying mail.

"Cablegrams and cable remittances should be made via French cable lines.

"Merchandise should be shipped on vessels proceeding directly to Adriatic ports, preferably Trieste."

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The War Trade Board announced today the resumption of trade with Poland and with Esthonia—one of the four Baltic provinces in northwest Russia. Shipment of commodities to Poland should be routed via Danzig, the announcement by the War Trade Board said. The Allies are now believed to have the situation relative to Danzig so well in hand that shipments through the port may be made with safety.

Transfers of funds by dealers to persons not enemies or allies of enemies, resident in Esthonia, Lettland, Lithuania, and Poland will be permitted under a regulation announced by the Federal Reserve Board, effective today.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Sherwood & Merrifield are offering $135,000 5 per cent. coupon bonds of the County of Herkimer, N. Y.

John W. Cutler of Boston has become associated with the bond department of Kean, Taylor & Co.

R. Wu shoff was elected Assistant Treasurer of the Asia Banking Corporation yesterday. He will have charge of the office at Hankow, China.

George A. Huhn & Sons have issued a circular describing the United States Rubber Company.

After litigation extending over eight years, distribution has been made to bondholders of the Pennsylvania Canal Company who have proved their claims. Owners of $60,000 of the bonds, entitled to 90 per cent. of their face value, have not been discovered and the money has been paid into the United States District Court at Philadelphia to be held until June 1, the last day the bonds may be proved.

Herman Rumpen, formerly with Colgate, Parker & Co., has been admitted to partnership in the firm of Kiely & Horton.

The William R. Compton Company has issued a circular describing a number of municipal bond issues, yielding from 4.35 to 5.50 per cent. on the money invested.

COFFEE MARKET.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	14.14	14.14	14.07	13.98
May	.....	.....	15.30	15.30
July	14.65	14.63	14.60	14.60
September	14.33	14.30	14.29	14.25
December	14.10	14.05	14.02	13.97

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—Sixty-two new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,613,500, were chartered today. They include:

The Unity Furniture Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; A. Levine, C. and H. Friedopfer, 674 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

Nelson Holding Co., Hunter, $10,000; W. Sparago, F. Gemson, H. Nelson, 341 East 18th St.

Mac-Lot Holding Co., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; M. Rosenfeld, P. Greenblatt, E. Reich, 53 1st Av.

The Sabean Society, Inc., Manhattan, publishing, printing and stationery, $15,000; S. E. Samuelson, P. Selder, W. H. Beers, 370 Central Park West.

Rene Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Silverman, D. I. and M. Goldstein, 302 Broadway.

Joint Stock Trading Co., Manhattan, stock and bond brokerage, $25,000; E. Whiteside, 27 W. 43d St.

American Publicity Bureau, Inc., Manhattan, advertising, $10,000; J. D. Schulze, H. L. Keepers, H. S. Hochheimer, 220 West 42d St.

Morse & Davidoff, Inc., Manhattan, clothing, $9,000; S. and O. Davidoff, D. Morse, 144 West 118th St.

The Allen Tire Case Co., Manhattan, $5,000; G. Stewart, J. A. and T. F. Mulvihill, 2 Rector St.

Norse Press, Inc., Brooklyn, auto curtains and tarpaulins, $5,000; C. W. Philipbaro, F. Serocke, M. Kruse, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wyoming Valley Coal Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; S. D. Stockton, Jr.; B. Laggren, E. W. Leake, 32 Liberty St.

Iron Hill Realty Co., Bronx, $25,000; A. E. Isenberg; R. and S. Winer, 1,389 Washington Av.

Stove Repair Corp., White Plains, $50,000; C. A. Sattler, C. L. Krekel, W. H. Shaw, 81 Steuben St., Brooklyn.

Farrady Electrical Corp., Brooklyn, $20,000; L. Goldbaum, L. Snitkoff, B. P. Nussbaum, 2,029 Surf Av., Brooklyn.

Seneca Salvage and Auction Co., Baldwinsville, $20,000; E. F. Shea, M. A. Fitzgerald, O. J. Brown, Baldwinsville.

A. H. Martin Co., Rochester, shoes and leather goods, $25,000; C. A. Rummell, F. M. and A. H. Martin, Rochester.

United Engraving Works, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Gavurin, N. Turak, A. Soloman, 130 East 113d St.

Hygeia Respirator Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Hoy, L. Rosenblum, N. Nathanson, 145 West 45th St.

Borough Milk Co., Manhattan, $5,000; C. Bluestone, E. and L. Hirsch, 2,120 East 7th St., Brooklyn.

Weltman-Levy Silk Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; S. J. Woltman, M. J. Levy, H. M. Goodman, 675 Jackson Av.

Reichard-Coulston, Inc., Manhattan, chemicals and colors, $500,000; A. F. Demarenas, W. L. and J. W. Coulston, 80 Maiden Lane.

Rochester Structural Concrete Corp., Rochester, $50,000; W. Herbert, A. C. Calder, F. M. Alt, Buffalo.

Housel Packing Co., Holley, Orleans County, canning of farm products, $50,000; H. A. and A. B. and S. Housel, Holley.

Moreno Products Co., Manhattan, cement finishing products, $25,000; C. B. Turrill, F. S. Stoneall, M. C. Bennett, 201 West 121st St.

Frank and Pinera Co., Manhattan, mining, quarrying, and agriculture, 400 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 400 common, no par value, active capital $42,000; W. H. Jeffers, M. V. Abraham, C. G. Hoffman, 868 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

1,200 Spring Avenue Corp., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; J. F. Bepalm, E. and F. Muskekin, 15 Park Row.

Shankman & Sackenoff, Inc., Manhattan, cloths, paper, and metals, $5,000; B. Shankman, G. Sackenoff, L. Sohmer, 43 West 129th St.

Sawyer Producing Co., Manhattan, theatricals, $5,000; L. S. Atkinson, G. Spencer, W. A. Munlet, 52 East 19th St.

Wheeler Realty Corp., Manhattan, $500,000; S. McVeigh, J. J. Matthews, J. L. Johnson, 32 Liberty St.

Lox Tool Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. L. Mansbaum, and I. I. Feldman, 164 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

Paradise Realty Corp., Manhattan, $35,000; S. Frank, D. R. Mahoney, P. J. Knobloch, 25 W. at 116th St.

Victory Bottling Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. and K. B. Stern, A. Fishburg, 1,382 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Walhamburg Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. D. Wallace, R. H. and W. G. Mamford, 17 Parkside Court, Brooklyn.

Washington Square Stables, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; G. and R. and B. Sherman, 19 West 11th St.

Navy Film Service, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; G. J. Schaefer, J. Hessmel, W. F. Kelly, 729 7th Av.

Seigel Brothers & Kaplan, Inc., Manhattan, hosiery and notions, $5,000; M. Kaplan, S. and L. Seigel, 282 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

Hughes, Rouwert & Thyssen, Inc., Manhattan, commission merchants in raw and finished products, 200 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $5,000; M. Lippman, D. Lapkin, H. Gold, 261 Park Row Av.

Mentasti & Co., Brooklyn, restaurant and lunch room, $5,000; P. P. G. Mentasti, J. Queroli, R. Davis, 625 61st St., Brooklyn.

Marba Const. Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. Fisch, M. Green, L. Greenfield, 100 West 110th St.

A. Shapiro Plumbing Supply Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Levine, A. and A. Shapiro, 113 Avenue B.

Ideal Brassiere Co., Manhattan, $8,000; H. and J. Shane, A. Travin, 331 6th St., Brooklyn.

East European Press, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; R. A. Bewely, M. J. Bricker, G. D. Barko, 178 2d Av.

Tee Pee Rubber Co., Manhattan, $200,000; F. and E. F. Lockwood, W. F. Timme, 593 Riverside Drive.

Newsbox Sale Corp., Manhattan, slot and vending machine, $300,000; F. A. Mauftus, O. Blauert, F. J. Stenson, 243 West 107th St.

Second National Exhibitors Circuit, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures and vaudeville, 5,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $25,000; C. M. Rosenthal, H. Revier, J. Oppenheimer, 20 West 57th St.

The Fractionater Corp., Rochester, auto accessories, $250,000; H. L. Marsh, C. L. Reed, C. Wheeler, Rochester.

Americus Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $500,000; A. Braunton, A. L. Hillyard, W. Heerdt, 32 Liberty St.

Sam Drucker, Inc., Bronx, groceries and dairy products, $5,000; S. Drucker, R. and A. Goldstein, 142 Charlotte St., Bronx.

The Bituminous Paving Corp., Buffalo, $50,000; S. W. Swonger, H. M. Martin, R. R. Lurkey, Buffalo.

William Kraemer & Co., College Point, coal and building material, $10,000; E. H. I., and W. A. Kraemer, College Point.

Quality Shoe Shop, Inc., Brooklyn, $20,000; R. M. Yoke), L. and M. Meichin, 413 Knickerbocker Av.

Liberty Dairy, Inc., Bronx, $5,000; M. Kashens, R. and A. Goldstein, 1,312 Charlotte St., Bronx.

H. M. Higginson, Inc., Newburg, realty and construction, $10,000; R. Earle, J. J. and B. M. Higginson, 141 East 74th St.

Poughkeepsie Shoe Co., Poughkeepsie, $50,000; J. J. Neville, E. Laming, W. J. Ringwood, Poughkeepsie.

The Klein Waste Products Corp., Albany, rags and metals, $25,000; C. C. Lavnie, M. and J. C Klein, Albany.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Ridgeway Steel Products Corp., Manhattan $10,000 to $50,000.

Emery Davis, Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

Mirza D. Short, Buffalo, $6,000 to $12,000.

French Cosmetic Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000.

Gold Seal Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000.

James A. McCafferty & Son Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $250,000 to $300,000.

Sherry & Co., Troy, $100,000 to $250,000.

P. O. Pierce Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Ajax Wire Wheel Corp. of America, Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $100,000.

MERGING.

Hollander Sales and Service, Inc., with Hollander Motors, Ltd., Manhattan.

Sound Transit Co., with Marine Operating Co.

AUTHORIZATION.

Dictagraph Products Corp., Va., $2,000,000; representative, H. M. Delanndis, 220 West 42d St.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Inspection Bureau, Wis.; new representative, C. A. Berard, 213 11th St., Brooklyn.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Alfred Popper & Shugarman, Manhattan. Segelbaum-Epsis, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 1.—Charters filed: Meadow-Creek Land Co., Westfield; $100,000; Lloyd Thompson, D. C. Taggart, W. B. Clarke of Westfield.

Vreeland Motor Co., Newark, $500,000; E. E. Vreeland of Bridgewater, L. L. S. D. Weaver of Concord, N. H., and J. J. Hoppin of South Orange.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 1.—Charters filed: Claiborne Oil Co., $1,500,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

The Fallen Coal Mines Co., $1,000,000; John L. Lamont, Frederick Moler, Albert W. Black, all of Bay City, Mich.

Caroline Wood Export Corp., $500,000; L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Ever-Fire Spark Corp., $300,000; Samuel Lazar, Hinson Phillips of Philadelphia; John W. Carr, Germantown, Penn.

Cement Export Co., $100,000; Samuel J. Howard, A. W. Britton, Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

Universal Splicing and Rising Clamp Co., $35,000; Frank D. Holt, Frank J. Anderson, A. J. T. Wendt, all of Alexandria, Va.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anderson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to Federal control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 25, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government in respect thereto, or relating to the termination of such Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control, and generally all questions and matters growing out of or incident to such control or termination thereof, or following conditions.

3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, May 20, 1919.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 16, 1919, and reopened on Thursday, May 22, 1919.

C. B. FERRY, Vice President.
New York, March 26, 1919.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Orange County Fermented Grain Corporation will be held at the office of the corporation at Chester, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 15, 1919, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for transaction of such other business as may regularly come before the meeting.

FRED VOLLMER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

A. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb. 4th, 1919.

From the Investor's Viewpoint

TO see the investor's problems from his point of view, and to make recommendations which will best fit his individual requirements, is the constant aim of our Bond Department.

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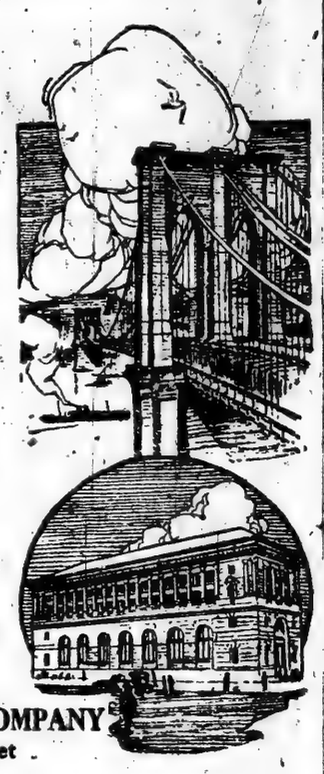
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Another, is the result of their management as seen in the history of the Company.

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177 Montague Street
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Bedford Branch: Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue
Manhattan Office: Wall Street and Broadway

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 12, 1919.

NOTICE.

The seventy-seventh Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Rubber Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Tuesday, April 15th, 1919, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all purchases, contracts, acts, proceedings elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee since the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company on March 19th, 1918, and of all matters referred to in the Twenty-seventh Annual Report to Stockholders, which will be sent to stockholders before the meeting, and in the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at New York Office of the Company, 1,790 Broadway.

The Transfer Books will not be closed, but the New Jersey Corporation Law will not allow to be voted any share of stock which shall have been transferred after March 20th, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL NORRIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

of the

AMERICAN OVERSEAS CORPORATION.

New York, N. Y., March 24, 1919.

In accordance with resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Overseas Corporation, at a meeting held on March 24, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of Stockholders of the American Overseas Corporation is hereby called, to be held on the 26th day of April, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, in Room 1105, No. 66 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the American Overseas Corporation be forthwith dissolved.

A. J. HEMPHILL, President.
V. H. SEAMAN, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the holders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to be held at Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, April 16th, 1919, the Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, April 2nd, 1919, and will remain closed until the morning of Thursday, April 17th, 1919.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, March 19th, 1919.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 William Street, on Tuesday, April 8th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

J. M. MULVEHILL, Secretary.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Class B

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, 1919, the polls to be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and to remain open until four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time they shall be closed.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. By JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated March 24, 1919.

MASKELL AND BARKER CAR COMPANY, INC.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the MASKELL AND BARKER CAR COMPANY, INC., will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 1 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 9th day of April, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

A. J. McALLISTER, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., March 20th, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans Railway and Light Company

General Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the January 1st, 1919, coupon (number 1) due to be paid upon the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, if accompanied by appropriate Income Tax certificates.

There will be paid, in addition to the face amount of each coupon, the sum of twenty-eight cents on each coupon, representing three months' interest thereon from January 1st, 1919, to April 1st, 1919.

E. A. FERRANDO, Treasurer for Receiver, New Orleans Railway & Light Company.
April 1st, 1919.

April Coupons and Amortization Payments

FIRST mortgage serial bond issues, safeguarded under the Straus Plan, are authorized, and the amortization payments must be provided for by monthly deposits by the borrowing corporation. Each deposit is one-twelfth of the total amount of principal and interest due on the bonds during the year. Funds, therefore, are ready to meet all April coupons and serial principal payments due at our offices as listed below:

INTEREST AND FINAL PRINCIPAL PAYMENTS DUE, PAYING THE ENTIRE ISSUES IN FULL

Monarch Hotel & Wire Prairie Ave. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Sherburne Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
		Ravenswood Court (Chicago)	1st 6's
		Averon Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's

INTEREST AND SERIAL AMORTIZATION PAYMENTS DUE

Fort Dearborn Hotel (Chicago)	1st 6's	Briarcliff Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Lombard Annex Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Hanson Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 5½'s
Drexel Blvd. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Schlesinger Dry Goods (Atlantic City, N. J.)	1st 6's
Beatrice Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	University School (Chicago)	1st 6's
Biltmore Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Warren Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Nottingham Bldg. (Evanston, Ill.)	1st 6's	Highland Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Rose Richmond (Chicago)	1st 6's	Palmer Square Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 5½'s
Oliver Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Du Bois Bldg. (Detroit, Mich.)	1st 6's
Bayer Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	North Shore Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Lenox Bldg. (New York)	1st 5½'s	Loudon Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Armitage Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Carbondor Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's

INTEREST COUPONS DUE

Hamilton Park Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Importers' Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Chesterton Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Schuster Dept. Store (Milwaukee)	1st 6's
Church Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Vanderbilt Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
State Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Junior Terrace Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Bonham Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Lovelet Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Andrews Bldg. (Detroit, Mich.)	1st 6's	Marquette Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Peabody Bldg. (Detroit, Mich.)	1st 6's	Aberdeen Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Potentate Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Tyranon Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Lafayette Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Whipple Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
St. Albans Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Michigan Ave. Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
St. Ives Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Campion Court (Chicago)	1st 6's
Devonshire Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Illington Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Englewood Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Wallins Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's
Belmont Bldg. (Chicago)	1st 6's	Watsonia Bldg. (Detroit, Mich.)	1st 6's

Coupons due in April should be sent to our office for payment at once.

Every investor should post himself on the Straus Plan of amortization. It permits the purchase of $1,000 and $500 bonds coming due in any year from two to ten years. Write for our "Questionnaire for Investors" and ask for

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formerly with Colgate, Parker & Co., has this day been admitted to general partnership in our firm.

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100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
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NORFOLK & WESTERN

Railroad's Report Shows Decrease of $3,080,579 in 1918 Earnings.

The annual report of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company for the year ended last Dec. 31 shows that the company earned as rental from the Government $20,634,142, as against corresponding income in 1917 of $24,062,444. After deducting Federal war taxes the company had a balance from operation of $18,918,142, to which was added other income, amounting to $1,000,139, making a total gross income of $19,918,301, compared with a gross earned in 1917 of $22,998,881, a decrease for 1918 from 1917 of $3,080,579.

Deductions from gross income totaled $4,713,776, leaving a net income of $15,-804,528, against a corresponding item of $18,946,127 earned the previous year. The dividend on the adjustment preferred stock took $919,692, so that $14,884,834 remained for the common stock.

The statement shows that in 1918 the company earned 8.26 per cent. upon its investment, which compares with 7.47 per cent. earned in 1917, and with 8.61 per cent. in 1916. The aggregate interest and dividend payments made in 1918 equaled 5.60 per cent. on the outstanding securities. This compares with disbursements equal to 6.19 per cent. in 1917 and to 5.74 per cent. in 1916. The average earnings for the past twelve years equal 6.12 per cent., on the company's investment, while interest and dividend disbursements in that period have averaged 4.96 per cent. on the outstanding stocks and bonds.

SPANISH STRIKES SUBSIDING.

Romanones Expected to Resign When Quiet is Fully Restored.

MADRID, April 1.—With the industrial situation improving, it is understood that as soon as quiet is restored Premier Romanones will hand his resignation to the King. It is believed probable that the King will ask the Premier to remain in office in view of the success with which he settled the strikes throughout the country without serious disorders.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Alicante. The strike of mail carriers in Madrid has ended, and several factories in Barcelona reopened yesterday. Workmen are also returning in other provinces.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99	99¼	6.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99¾	5.75
Govt. of N. S.	6	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	63	64	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	120	125*	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	53	57	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.25

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan., '20-'22	99½	101½	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	5.40
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.50
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	99½	6.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.72
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	101¼	4.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103¾	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	102¾	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103¾	5.85
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1923	104	104¾	5.80
Ark. Lt. Ry.					
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	3	July, 1919	99¼	99¾	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¾	100¾	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101¾	101¾	5.75
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¾	101¾	6.35
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¾	101¾	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101¾	101¾	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	100¼	5.85
Cal. Gas & Elec.	6	Mar., 1927	87	88½	7.95
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	6.20
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 19, '21	95¼	95¾	5.85
C., R. I. & P.	R.	Feb., 1922	98	98½	6.55
Cuba Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1922	99½	100¾	5.40
Cub. Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	5.60
Cud'by P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101½	102¾	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	98¾	5.70
Dun. Sec. Co.	6	July, 1921	98¾	99¼	6.40
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	98¾	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	5.25
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	101	101¾	4.75
Gt. Atl. & P.	5	June, 1919	99	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98¾	99	6.00
Hocking Val.					
R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97¼	98	6.50
Int. Paper Co.	6	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	6.00
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	86	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	92	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.75
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Ore. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.					
1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	80	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¾	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	90	96½	7.80
Phys. & S. B. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101½	101½	5.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102¾	5.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103¾	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.85
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
San Diego C. G. E.	&	Dec., 1922	91	98	7.50
Shawinigan W.	6	Dec., 1919	103	103¾	..
St. G. & E.	sec. 7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99½	99¾	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1923	96¾	97¾	7.25
Swift & Co. L.	&				
Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
T. L. & Ry.	sec. 7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.39
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	90	91	10.20
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 15, '20	99½	100¼	5.90

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.05
Alta	.01	Mexican	.15
Andes	.10	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.49
Bullion	.02	Overman	.04
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.07
Con. Imperial	.02	Savage	.07
Con. Virginia	.55	Sierra Nevada	.15
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.17
Hale & Norcross	.15	Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.

Alto	.28	Tonopah Ext.	2.05
Ben-Hur	.18	Tonopah '76	.05
Brougher Div.	.95	West End	1.25
Cash Boy	.10	West Tonopah	.31
Divide Con.	.50	GOLDFIELD.	
Divide Extension	.81	Booth	.05
Divide Junior	.17	Blue Bull	.10
East Divide	.31	Crackerjack	.04
Gold Reef	.47	Florence	.07
Gold Wedge Div.	.09	Goldfield Con.	.60
Gold Zone	.79	Goldfield Merger	.06
Halifax	.15	Grandma	.04
Hasbrouck	.58	Great Bend	.04
High Divide	.29	Jumbo Extension	.14
Jim Butler	.92	Mohawk	.03
MacNamara	.60	Nine Star	.11
Midway	.33	Red Hills	.08
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.09
Monarch Pitts	.08	Sparrhead	.14
Montana	.20	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Divide	.18	Manhattan Con.	.05
North Star	.08	Mayflower	.09
Rescue	.08	Mustang	.02
Rosetta	.27	Nevada Hills	.05
Silver King	.24	Packard	.05
Sutherland	.30	Rochester	.20
Tonopah Divide	.8.65	Round Mountain	.38
Tonopah Div.	.44	United Eastern	4.50
		White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creason	4¾	5	Isabella	5	5¼
Dr. J'pt.	4¾	5	McKinley	3¾	4
Elkton	5¾	6	Portland	95	101
El Paso	15	30	U. G. Min.	16	19¼
Gold. Cyc.	177½	180	Vindicator	38½	46
Granite	14	..	Rose Nicol.	8	14

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1919. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of this department until 10 A. M., April 21, 1919, for furnishing paper, (including white and colored writing, perforated sheets, book, impression, typewriter, computing machine, wrapping, manila, carbon, blotting, toilet, and blue print,) gum labels, tape, tablets, plain and printed facing slips, examination, indexand guide cards, folders, cardboard, strawboard, oilboard; copy and blank books, and tags, as they may be ordered for the use of the Postal Service from time to time during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920. Blanks for proposals with specifications and instructions to bidders will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent. A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED (NEW) MARQUISETTE AND BOBBINETTE (MOSQUITO NETTING.) Bids will be opened at 10 A. M., April 15, 1919, for any or all of this material, open for inspection at Zone Supply Offices. Marquisette: At Boston, 656,340 yds. 36 in.-29 point, refer to S. P. D. No. 1113 C. E. At Phila., 250,443 yds. 36 in.-10 point, refer to S. P. D. No. 1114 C. E., and 125,000 yds. 40 in.-16 point, refer to S. P. D. No. 1115 C. E. Babbinette: At Phila., 163,415 yds. 52 in.-8 point, refer to S. P. D. No. 1116 C. E. At Chicago, 173,277 yds. 36 in.-16 point, refer to S. P. D. No. 1162 C. E. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, may be obtained upon application to War Dept., Supplies Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER, Base Sorting Plant Division, 505 Pearl Street, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 A. M., April 4th, 1919, for the sale of approximately 340,000 lbs. O. D. Woolen Clippings, sorted and baled in the following grades: Overcoating Clips, (Melton.) Worsted Suiting, Wool Suiting, (Flannel.) Cotton Warp Worsted Shirting, Mixed Wool Clips, Mixed Cotton Warp Clips, Seams, Cotton Warp Jerkin Lining. Proposals for any class of supplies or materials mentioned will be received. All of above open to inspection daily, (except Sunday) until 3:00 P. M. April 3rd, 1919. For forms and full information apply to Officer in Charge at above address.

EXPECT AID TO RAILROADS.

Bankers Think Part of Finance Corporation Loan Is for Carriers.

Bankers were of the opinion yesterday that the $200,000,000 issue of one-year, 5 per cent. War Finance Corporation bonds, which are being offered for sale beginning today at all of the Federal Reserve Banks, will be well taken by the public. The bonds are not Government bonds, and are not expected to compete either with the forthcoming Victory Loan or with whatever issues of Treasury certificates of indebtedness Secretary of the Treasury Glass may offer in the future, and are expected to appeal to wealthy individuals and possibly to some corporations. The bonds are exempt as to the normal income tax, and in principal to $5,000 are exempt to all taxes other than estate taxes.

That because these War Finance Corporation bonds are to bear 5 per cent. interest a corresponding rate would be paid on the Victory Loan does not follow, according to bankers. The Finance Corporation obligations, while issued for a war purpose, are not Government bonds. As a matter of fact, they are merely the security of a private institution. At the same time, however, it is felt that no Congress would ever permit the bonds to be defaulted, even should the Finance Corporation collapse, and this fact is accepted as giving a very strong sentimental strength to the new issue. The Finance Corporation, though, is tremendously strong financially, and with its bond-issuing power offsetting its lending power, its capital of $500,000,000 virtually becomes additional security.

The bonds will be offered through the several Federal Reserve Banks, in much the same manner in which Treasury certificates of indebtedness are disposed of. The price to the public will be par, but designated dealers and incorporated banks and trust companies will be allowed a commission of ¼ of 1 per cent. on such subscriptions as they secure.

The belief that the proceeds of this flotation are to be used for financing foreign trade was said yesterday to be somewhat incorrect. Bankers in New York feel that the financing of foreign trade by use of Finance Corporation bonds and advances will not be extensively done until after the peace treaty is signed. Meanwhile, the Corporation will probably be called upon to make advances to many of the railroads and it is considered likely that much of the $200,000,000 will be used for this purpose.

U. S. Smelting Earns $3,072,865.

The United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company in the year ended Dec. 31 last earned, after preferred dividends, but before taxes, $3,072,865, equal to $8.75 a share on the common, as against $1,735,575, equal to $5.13 a share, similarly earned in 1917. The company suffered a decreased production of copper and lead in 1918, as compared with 1917, the copper production being 20,359,378 pounds, as against 29,043,242 pounds produced in 1917. While lead production fell to 94,567,485 pounds from 107,519,570 pounds. The greatest curtailment, however, was in zinc, which fell to 18,476,191 pounds in 1918, after having reached a total of 58,590,446 pounds in 1917.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100½	100¾	100½	3½s Nov., 1955	81½	..	81½
4½s June, 1965	100¾	100¾	100½	3½s Nov., 1954	81½	82¾	81½
4½s Mar., 1963	100¾	100¾	100½	3½s May, 1954	81½	..	81½
4½s Nov., 1957	100¾	100¾	100½	The following are quoted on a			
4½s Mar., 1967	100¾	100¾	100½	percentage basis:			
4½s Mar., 1960-30	95¾	96¾	95¾	4½s 1924-1931	4.70	..	4.70
4½s Mar., 1964	96	96¾	96	4½s 1921-1923	4.70	..	4.70
4½s Mar., 1965	95¾	96¾	95¾	4½s 1919-1920	4.70	..	4.70
4½s Apr., 1966	95¾	96¾	95¾	4½s 1918-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s Sept., 1960	95¾	96¾	95¾	4½s 1924-1932	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s May, 1959	91	91¾	91	3½s 1940-1963	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1958	91	91½	91	3½s 1930-1930	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1957	91	91¾	91	3½s 1925-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91	90½	3½s 1919-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	91	90½	3s 1940-1963	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s Nov., 1936	91½	93	91½	3s 1919-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s May, 1910	99½	..	99½	3s 1926-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,086	Cities Service	363	358	358	361
1,080	Cities Service pf.	79½	79½	79½	79¾
$154,500	Cities Service deb. B	7s.131	129	130	132
98,500	Cities Service deb. C	7s.101½	100½	100½	101

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	12	14	Miss River Power	10	12½
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	74	Miss River Power pf.	40	44
Am Gas & Electric	123	124	Northern Ohio Electric	18	19
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44	Northern Ohio Elec pf.	55	58
Am Light & Traction	240	242	Northern Ont L & P	11	15
Am Light & Trac pf.	98½	100	Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf.	55	60
Am Power & Light	58	59	Northern States Power	68	72
Am Power & Light pf.	76	78	Northern States P pf.	89½	92
Am Public Utilities	10	15	Northern Texas Elec.	49	54
Am Public Utilities pf.	32	37	Northern Tex Elec pf.	68	73
Am W W & Electric	51½	52¾	Pacific Gas & Electric	52¾	53¾
Am W W & E pf.	85	90	Pacific Lt & Pr pf.	90	95
Am W W & E partic.	10	12	Puget Sd Trac, L & P	16	17¼
Carolina Power & L	32	35	Puget Sd T. L. & P pf.	60	63
Colorado Power	23	25	Ry & Light Sec pf.	78	80
Colorado Power pf.	96	100	Republic Ry & Light	39	41
Columbus Electric pf.	72	76	Republic Ry & Lt pf.	59	61
Com Pow, Ry & Lt.	20	21	Southern Cal Edison	88¾	89¼
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	43	44	Southern Cal Edison pf	98	102
Coun Power pf.	73	78	Standard Gas & Elec.	23½	24
Consumers Power	96	97	Standard Gas & El pf.	43	45
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60	Tampa Electric	109	112
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	73	78	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	4¾	5¼
El Paso Electric	84	86	Tenn Ry, Lt & Pow pf.	47½	50½
Electric Light & Pr.	84	86	Union Light & Ry.	39½	41
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75	United Light & Rys pf.	71½	73
Federal Light & Trac	9	11	Western Power	17	18
Federal Light & T pf.	43	45	Western Power pf.	63¼	64¼
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	25	West, Church & Kerr.	62	65
Galveston-Hous El pf.	57	60	West, Church & K pf.	81	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	66	68½	Middle West U 6s
Appalach Power 1st 6s	69	71	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s
Arizona Power 6s, 1933	84	85	Nor Ont Lt & Power 5s
Central P & L 6s, '46	90	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '26
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '50	91	95	Nor States Pow 5s, '41
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99	99½	Nor Tex Elec col 5s
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	80	Pac Gas & El 6s,
Col Power 5s, 1953	86	90	Puget Sd Tr, L & P 7s
Conn Power 5s, 1963	85	90	So Cal Edison 5s, '39
Consumers Pow 5s, '36	88	88½	S W Power 5s, 1943
Dallas Electric 5s, '39	90	92	Twin S G & E 5s
East Tex Elec 1st 5s	84	88	Un Lt & Rl 1st 5s, '33
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98	99	Un L & R deb 6s, '26
El Paso Elec col 5s	83	90	Ut. Ull cv 6s, '43
Empire Gas & F 6s	97½	98½	U S Pub Svc 6s, 1925
Empire Refining 6s	94	97	Wash Securities 5s, 1922
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84	87	Wash-Idaho W, Lt & P 6s
Gt West Power 5s, '25	87	92	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Con Coal	82½	82½	82½	10	North Cent.	71¾	71¾	71¾
1,640	Cosden	8¾	8¾	8¾	45	New Amsterdam	22½	22¼	22½
300	Do pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾		dam			
140	Davison Ch.	36	35¾	36	162	United Rys.	16½	15¾	15¾
100	Elkhorn	27¾	27¾	27¾	125	Wt B & A	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	Md Cas pf.	96	96	96					

Bonds.

$1,000	Con Coal 6s.	100	100	100	$1,500	Elkhorn 6s.	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,000	Cosden 8s.	89	90	90	11,000	United Rys			
11,000	Con Pow 7s.	100¾	100¾	100¾		incomes	51	51	51

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am Zinc	13¾	12¾	13¾	125	Miami	23½	23¼	23½
25	Do pf.	43½	43½	43½	10	Mohawk	54	54	54
105	Ahmeek	67¾	67¾	67¾	200	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼
120	Allouez	38	38	38	1,360	New Cornelia	16	15¾	16
140	Anaconda	62	61¾	62	125	North Butte	10	9¾	10
10	Ariz Com'l.	11¾	11¾	11¾	115	Old Dom	54	53¾	54
85	Cal & Ariz.	59	59	59	10	Osceola	47	47	47
5	Cal & Hecla	408	405	405	28	Quincy	53	52	53
100	Chile	24	24	24	10	Ray	20	20	20
72	Cop Range	42	41	42	128	Shannon	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	Davis-Daly	5	5	5	150	Shattuck-Ariz	12c	12c	12c
40	Daly-West	27½	27½	27½	850	Sup & Bos	2½	2	2
950	East Butte	8¾	8¾	8¾	1,600	Tuolumne	75c	74c	75c
50	Hancock	51½	51½	51½	130	U S Smelt	59	49¾	50
200	Indiana	50c	50c	50c	90	Do pf.	48½	48¼	48¼
85	Ins	10¾	10¾	10¾	300	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
365	Isle Royale	25¾	25	25¾	200	Utah Con.	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾	20	Utah Copper	73¾	74¼	73¾
7	Lake Copper	4	4	4	81	Wolverine	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,040	Mayflower	3	3	3	100	Wyandot	60c	60c	60c

Railroad.

50	Atchison	91¼	91¼	91¼	862	Do pf.	6	5	5¼
315	Boston Elev.	69¾	68	68	10	Me Cent.	80	80	80
3	Do pf.	92	92	92	10	NY, NH & H	28¾	28¾	28¾
95	Bos & Me.	30	30	30	3	Rutland pf.	20	20	20
15	Fitchb pf.	57	57	57	55	West End.	45	44½	44½
1,365	Mass Elec.	2	1½	1¾	20	Do pf.	52½	52½	52½

Miscellaneous.

43	Am Ag Ch.	104¾	104	104¾	35	Mergenthaler	135	134	135
55	Do pf.	99¾	99	99½	6	N E Tel.	94½	93¾	94
350	Am Bosch.	65¾	65¼	65¾	10	Pullman	120	120	120
10	Am Sugar	125¾	125¼	125¾	110	Stewart	38¾	38¼	38¾
10	Do pf.	116	116	116	5,980	Swift	141½	137¾	141½
132	Am T & T.	103½	104¾	103¾	1,980	Swift Int.	62¾	61¼	62¾
10	Am Wool.	56	55	55	16	Un Drug	115	115	115
83	Do pf.	98	97¾	97¾	10	Do 1st pf.	85	84½	85
30	G & W I.	118	118	118	46	Do 2d pf.	107	107	107
442	Booth	22	21½	22	140	Un Fruit	168½	168	168½
210	Cent Steel	14¾	14½	14¾	190	Un Shoe	49	48¾	48¾
7	Cuban Cane	11¾	11¾	11¾	10	Do pf.	27	27	27
925	Fairbanks	104	103	104	1,170	Utah Nat. Oil	10¼	9¾	10¼
2,140	Island Oil	9¾	8¾	9¾	455	Walworth	18	18	18
1,385	Libby	30¾	29½	29¾	5	Warren	20	20	20
85	Mass Gas.	83	82¾	83	3	Do 2d pf.	53	53	53
24	Do pf.	69½	69	69					

Bonds.

$1,000	Am T & T 6s.	103	103	103	$1,000	N E Tel 5s.	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	A. G. W I 5s	81	81	81	1,000	Punta S 8s.	92	92	92
2,000	Old Colo 4s.	75	75	75	2,000	West Tel 5s.	91	90	91
5,000	Mass G 4½s.	84	84	84					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Gas	64	64	64	87	Lehigh Val.	53	54¾	53
9	Am Rys pf.	65	65	65	200	North Cent.	71¾	71¾	71¾
13	Baldwin pf.	103½	103½	103½	439	Phila Elec.	25¾	25¾	25¾
20	Corn Ex Bk.	365	365	365	160	Phila R T.	23½	24¾	24¾
937	Elec Storage	70¼	69¾	70	80	Phila Trac.	67	67	67
250	Gen Asphalt	64¾	64	64½	267	Ton Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾
310	Do pf.	98	97	97	156	Un Gas Imp.	70¾	70	70
20	Ins Co N A	29	29	29	10	Un Con N J	187	187	187
480	Lake Superior	19¾	19¾	19¾	15	W Cramp & S.	93¾	93¾	93¾
100	Lehigh Nav.	69	69	69	15

FLOOR COVERINGS OFFERED FOR FALL

Trade Auction of Rugs and Carpets by Largest Factor a Feature Yesterday.

MANY BIDDERS AT SALE

About $700,000 Worth Disposed Of There—Openings Show Lower Prices for Goods.

Generally lower prices supplied the keynote of the opening of Fall lines by leading manufacturers and selling agencies here yesterday. While buying was only fairly active during the morning, the afternoon found the salesrooms of the leading concerns well filled. Everywhere there was a belief apparent that the jobbing and retail trades had been on short rations so long that their present buying hunger will be sufficient to absorb easily the merchandise offered at auction and a great deal beside.

Buyers appeared satisfied with the new prices for the most part, though here and there a disposition was seen to complain that they were not low enough. Sellers, however, asserted that they had been cut to the bone, and it was intimated that in some instances the cost of production was hardly covered. The idea of the wholesalers appeared to be to cut prices to the lowest possible level, relying on quantity business to produce the profits. The new figures were said to be based less on a downward revision of production costs than on the greatly increased output that will result from the mills being freed from their wartime tasks.

Prices High at Auction.

In the best attended sale in its history, the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, through its auctioneers, Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, yesterday disposed of 10,700 bales for $700,000. There are 40,000 bales of carpetings and rugs in the offering, which is about one-third the amount usually placed at auction by the concern.

Those goods, known to the trade as cut-pile fabrics, which include Axminster and Brussels, brought the best prices, present market values being maintained. Tapestries lagged behind somewhat, and fetched less than what they have been selling for. The explanation offered for this was that the cut-pil goods are more highly regarded by the trade at the present time than is the case with tapestry goods.

The shortage of rugs and carpets throughout the country was given as the principal reason for the maintenance of price levels. What buying has been coming for the last eighteen months has been on a hand-to-mouth basis, and dealers were looking for a season of quotations. At the same time that tail stocks were being let run down manufacturers were operating on only a small way. One of the executives for the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company said that his concern had been down to barely 10 per cent. production. The factory was devoting the majority of its looms to Government business. He added that it would take at least a year to get back to normal conditions and have the loomage necessary to turn out what it could be used for the civilian trade again.

These circumstances seemed to have been taken into account by the buyers who were present at yesterday's sale. According to the count taken in the temporary lunchroom which is placed at the convenience of buyers during the sale, there were 250 registered. The salesroom was crowded right up to the conclusion of the day's session.

While the bidding was brisk practically throughout the sale, there were times when the space above the auctioneer was just white with the cards shoved up by the bidders to signify their acceptance of the auctioneer's offer. Staple patterns and novelties seemed to go equally well.

Among the buyers the sentiment prevailed that the prices being paid were high, considering every factor but that of supply, and that the scarcity of stocks was admitted, and in the end it was thought that the prices realized were justified. It did not seem to bother buyers that, in the market outside the sale, lower prices were prevalent.

At the rate the auction was going and the speed it is expected to pick up with its progress, the sale is expected to be closed by tomorrow night. Lot No. 686 was reached when the auction closed yesterday, a little after 5 o'clock.

Following is a list of the offerings sold during the day with the size, description, and high and low quotation for each item:

Size.	Description.	High.	Low.
12-4	Ardsley	$28.50	$26.50
12-4	Palisade Velvet	28.00	26.00
12-4	Manor	17.75	16.75
12-4	Hudson	14.25	13.75
12-4	Alpine	25.00	23.25
12-4	Carlton	34.00	32.00
12-4	Nepperhan	22.00	20.50
12-4	Colonial Velvet	35.00	33.00
12-4	Katonah	20.00	
12-4	Yonkers	37.00	35.00
12-4	Kinnan	40.25	37.50
12-4	Ardsley	29.50	27.50
11-4	Ardsley	27.00	26.00
10-4	Ardsley	20.50	19.75
6-4	Ardsley	17.00	
E.	Ardsley	2.75	2.60
E.	Mottled	2.20	2.05
J.	Ardsley	4.45	4.10
J.	Mottled	3.70	3.50
Mat	Ardsley	1.85	1.50
15-4	Palisade Velvet	36.00	35.50
11-4	Palisade Velvet	26.50	25.50
10-4	Palisade Velvet	21.00	18.50
E.	Palisade Velvet	2.45	2.00
J.	Palisade Velvet	4.15	4.00
15-4	Manor	25.00	23.25

Lower Quotations at Openings.

The prices quoted for the new season by the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane, selling agents for McCleary, Wallin & Crouse, the Shuttleworth Brothers Company, and C. H. Masland & Sons, showed an average decline of 20 per cent. from the quotations made on Spring goods last October. Those of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company showed an average drop of 10 per cent. In both cases prices were guaranteed against decline to Oct. 1.

The new prices of the Roxbury Carpet Company show declines from Spring levels that run from 10 to 15 per cent. At the office of the Firth Carpet Company it was said yesterday that the new season's prices would be made today. In practically all places where prices have been announced orders will be accepted only subject to the mills' ability to fill before Oct. 1, and the quotations are subject to withdrawal or change without notice.

The M. J. Whittall Associates named the following prices on the standard size, 9 by 12: Anglo-Persian, $1.17; Anglo-Indian, $99; Royal Worcester, $88; Teprac, $7.75; Durham, $105, and Peerless Brussels, $2.65.

The following prices on the 9-by-12 size were put out by Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc.: Beauvais Axminster, $36.50; Ferrak Axminster, $31; Cashmere Wilton velvet, fringed, $39.50; Luzerne velvet, $30; Brookline tapestry, $22.50; Clermont tapestry, $19.50, and Mayfield tapestry, $16.50.

Linoleum prices for Fall were also made during the day, and where generally lower than those named on Spring goods. Declines from original Spring levels, ranging from 35 to 40 per cent., are shown in the price list of the Nairn Linoleum Company, the products of which are sold through the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane. It was reported that the list of one well-known firm was withdrawn for revision.

LUXURY TAX FOR FRANCE.

Government Persuades Deputies to Let Provision Remain in Budget.

PARIS, March 31.—By a vote of 140 to 80, the Senate tonight indorsed the Government's demand for the retention of the luxuries tax by eliminating from the Budget bill an article inserted by the Chamber of Deputies abolishing it. Louis L. Klotz, Minister of Finance, who was present and who urged that the article be stricken out of the bill, motored to the Chamber later and asked that branch of Parliament to reverse its action on the tax.

There were violent protests in the Chamber against the Senate's action, parties who advocated the suppression of the luxuries tax arguing that it was "dictated by rich merchants and workmen." The Chamber, however, finally acquiesced in the Senate's restoration of the tax. It modified the bill otherwise, however, necessitating its return to the Senate, which ultimately gave its acquiescence to the measure.

The Senate earlier this month, in the night moved a reduction of 10,000,000f. in the appropriation for the Ministry of War as a "gesture" to the Government... Parliament, he said, had a right to be better informed as to the Government's program for Eastern Europe. Senator Dalsace supported this motion. He said he desired accurate information regarding the Russian expedition, certain Ministers having made contradictory statements. Notwithstanding Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, pointed out that Foreign Minister Pichon was absent, being detained by his Ministerial duties, the Senate voted the reduction.

TO WARN OF BOND FRAUDS.

Meetings to Safeguard Aliens Against Liberty Loan Swindles.

The State Industrial Commission, Bureau of Immigration, has organized a campaign to tour the State of New York and hold meetings in alien colonies to warn foreign speaking owners of Liberty Bonds against exchanging bonds for bogus securities. This campaign will be under the supervision of Mrs. Marian Dana, Chief Investigator, and men from the State Industrial Commission will address these meetings in eighteen languages. The campaign will be launched either the end of this week or the beginning of next week and will probably hold its first meeting in Buffalo.

The attention of the State Industrial Commission has been directed to the fact that immigrants throughout New York State and the country are being defrauded in the sale of Liberty Loan bonds by persons who are either purchasing these bonds for a fraction of their value or exchanging them for utterly worthless securities.

There are 3,000,000 aliens in New York State and 680,000 are unable to understand the English language, and of these 239,353 were drafted into the army, naturalized and purchased Liberty bonds. Complaints on file in the office of the State Industrial Commission show that Liberty bonds have been exchanged for worthless stock and that fifty-dollar bonds are being bought up for $20. The bond swindler often gets the bonds by telling them they cannot obtain any cash on the bond before maturity.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The accounts of The Fashion, Columbus, Ohio; H. E. Bacon & Co., Evansville, Ind., and M. J. McDonald & Co. of Oswego and Fulton, N. Y., are now represented in this market by Hart, Bogan & Flanagan, resident buyers, 277 Fifth Avenue.

As of March 31, B. E. & R. Knight, Inc., have made a price of 20 cents on 4-4 Fruit of the Loom bleached goods, net 60 days. They guarantee that the price of these goods will be no lower than 20 cents before June 1 next.

GLOBE PRESSMEN STILL OUT

Circulation Not Affected, However, Business Manager Says.

The pressmen on The Globe who went on strike on Monday morning were still out yesterday. Arthur B. Chivers, business manager of the newspaper, however, said that the circulation was normal and that the papers had come out on time.

David Simon, President of the Web Pressmen's Local, No. 25, of the International Pressmen's Union, said that the strike had started over the refusal of Mr. Chivers to reinstate two discharged men. Mr. Simon said that two men had been discharged on March 8 by Foreman Peter Breen for failing to return from lunch at the proper time. When Mr. Chivers was asked, according to Mr. Simon, to reinstate the men, he referred the matter to the Joint Conference Board of the Publishers' Association, which settles disputes between employers and employes. After two meetings this committee, consisting of Hugh O'Donnell, Don C. Seitz, and R. M. Gunnison, drew up a decision on March 27 ordering The Globe to reinstate the men with the pay that they had lost.

Mr. Chivers, according to Mr. Simon, saw the decision which the Publishers' Association had drawn up, and said that he was willing to pay off the men, but would not take them back. Mr. Simon said he then told Mr. Chivers that this was violating the decision of the Conference Board, but, according to Mr. Simon, Mr. Chivers said that he did not care.

When, on Monday morning, the men were not reinstated, twenty-seven pressmen and seven boys who worked in the pressroom of The Globe left their presses. Yesterday Mr. Simon declared that the strike would go on until all of the men were reinstated.

Mr. Chivers said last night: "The Globe does not wish at this moment to make any statement in answer to anything that Mr. Simon may charge. We will issue a statement substantiated by the proper documents in due time."

Manchester Cotton Mills Close.

MANCHESTER, April 1.—All mills in this region spinning American cotton will close for fourteen working days, from April 10 to April 28. This decision was reached by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association, the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation, and the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation today. The shutdown was decided upon because of bad trade. About 100,000 operatives are affected.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DUTCH REPRESENTATIVE OF TECHNICAL MANUFACTURER.—Well-known firm and sanitary technical bureau in Amsterdam, Holland, wish to represent first-class technical manufacturer. Address C. P. C., Nygh & Van Ditmar, Amsterdam, Holland.

Automobile dealer would accept one-half cash and balance in high-class rugs, for well-known six-cylinder car, selling under $2,000. Address Box 450, Acorn Advertising Agency, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Advertiser controls large cement manufacturing plant, capable making $1,000 daily profit; want, meet capitalist who will invest, finance, and expand; capital required about $300,000, secured by bonds. "Established," 132 Times.

Will sell half interest in soap factory for industrial soap or consider any other proposition; big profits; small capital needed. T 71 Times.

Broker of good standing to handle issue of preferred with bonus of common stock of an industrial New York City corporation of unusual merit. Write A 659 Times Downtown.

Attractively furnished room house for sale. 10 rooms, 3 baths; electricity; inspection. 13-4 165 West 82d.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Blue print equipment and photostat machine; practically new; in favorable location for blue print business; near architects' and engineers' offices; equipment has been used on Government work now terminated; will sell and turn over lease or sell for removal; splendid opportunity for man to get into business for himself. S 119 Times.

For Sale—Lacking capital to manufacture, we offer for sale the best thoroughly developed and tested factor to date, including patents, one model tractor, complete set shop drawings, &c., ready for immediate production. "D," 1118 Chamber Commerce Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE.—Fully equipped upholstering business; value $7,000. Inquire 338 East 124th St.

Apartment house, nine years' straight lease; Fifties, near 5th Av.; $3,500 net profit; $2,000 cash. S 99 Times.

Excellently located, completely filled, profitable rooming house; emergency. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 501 5th Ave.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

MANUFACTURER WANTS TO PURCHASE OUTRIGHT FOR CASH A PLANT WITH POWER PRESSES AND TOOL ROOM EQUIPMENT FOR DIE MAKING; PRINCIPALS ONLY. T 729 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Party with $5,000 to join advertiser in organizing export company; business ability and references necessary. N 224 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Well established purchasing and selling commission business, offices on 5th Av., doing domestic merchandising business, desiring expanding to export and import fields, wants to meet live wire with $15,000 to $25,000 to become active; preference given to experienced export man or specialty merchandising man. Address Expanding, 199 Times.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associate with extra capital for expansion? Write or call Roberts-Frost Co., 565 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

EXECUTIVE.—American, 35, highly educated and excellent appearance, desires association with manufacturing or distributing organization where the application of unusual selling and executive ability can be utilized to mutual advantage; financially responsible; excellent record; will take interest if project justifies it after brief association. L 588 Times Downtown.

SPORT ARTICLES.

Great Scandinavian agency and import firm, which for several years has done considerable business in Scandinavia and Russia in sport articles, and which constantly lets these countries' travel, wants the agency or wholesale in sport articles with this firm only makes business on gross. Please write to the firm Albinus Larson, Kobmagergade 38, Copenhagen.

Ordnance engineer, financially independent, forty-five years old, in good health, for the last three years purchasing officer for foreign Government in this country, with exceptional executive ability, knowledge of world's markets and languages, wishes to connect with a large concern where his international experience can command large salary. Address P. O. Box 1200, City Hall P. O., New York City.

SALESMAN.—FORCEFUL, ACCUSTOMED TO PIONEER INTRODUCTORY WORK, IS SEEKING A SPECIALTY PRODUCT TO INTEREST THE AMERICAN MIDDLE WEST; WILL CONSIDER ONLY STRICT COMMISSION OR OUTRIGHT PURCHASE. Y 384 TIMES ANNEX.

Manufacturing agent desires the following lines: Dresses, skirts, waists, hosiery, men's and boys' caps, men's and ladies' neckwear, boys' clothing, wash suits and blouses, for Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas; commission basis; state terms and particulars. N 254 Times.

Exporters: connections European and South American countries are desirous to obtain samples of all kinds merchandise, clothing, shoes, waists, dresses, shirts, &c.; small manufacturers also invited to address communications. A 654 Times Downtown.

Investment Knowledge.—Young man desiring to learn investment business would like to have benefit of instructions from one having had long experience in investments and real estate; answer should state qualifications and state terms. W 895 Times.

Firm in Sweden, handling hardware, tools and agricultural implements, would like to represent manufacturer of some good specialty or staple article of merit; principals only. T 102 Times.

Factory wishes to connect with exporters to handle gas engine, valve grinder, foreign countries; factory man here now can show tool. Y 378 Times Annex.

Holland business man wishes to represent American manufacturing firms in Holland and Belgium; also wanted Atchison graphite and Manganese Mn O2, 80-90%. Y 397 Times Annex.

Well equipped sales organization will handle meritorious lines on commission basis. Write J. L. 112, 1 358 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PATENTS.

Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 611 Woolworth Building, New York.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ARTIFICIAL SILK Wanted.—For cash, large and small lots, cones, skeins. L 607 Times Downtown.

BAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—H. and H.; any quantity. Messritzky & Stollermeyer, Farragut 3757.

BAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—H. & H., also Fox plush; quantity cash. Greeley 3080.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, F. & H.; velour 0890, Fall shades; spot cash. Greenwich 945.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, 318, F. & H., Columbia or similar, all Fall shades. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Light-weight velours, light and heavy weight silvertones; must be cheap for cash. Spring 9274.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanys, F. & H., Julliards, for cash; must be cheap. Louis Turoff, 150 West 23d. Chelsea 2538.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Julliard's, Stevens's, or other mills, all colors; cash for quantity. A. Levy & Co., Chelsea 6874.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H., Columbia, and 316 Botany, all colors. B. Hirschhorn & Co., Mad. Sq. 9066-Sal.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All shades; quantity for cash. Mirsky & Lewis, 127 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany, all shades. Madison Square 1621.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All colors, Botany 315. Shapiro, Madison Square 3606.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Can use quantity any make. Madison Square 920.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus; best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 4222.

CAPES Wanted. — Jobber open for capes. Call between 9 and 11, 7th floor, 8 West 30th St.

CAPES, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Dresses Wanted.—Better grade; cash if desired. Lipkins & Kaufman, 1,133 Broadway, 9 to 10:30 A. M.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted by jobber; open for quantity. 35 West 35th, 4th floor.

CHALLIS Wanted.—All wool; all patterns. Posner-Marinace. 44 East 32d.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Whits all wool for cash. Mirsky Lewis, 127 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobbers placing stock orders will look at samples of Fall and Winter coats, pile fabrics, and cloth; write, for appointment all week. B 139 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Southern jobber open for close-outs in Fall coats; no quantity too large if price is right; also looking at new Fall samples. 18 West 27th, Room 605.

COATS Wanted.—No dolmans; jobber looking samples, better merchandise, placing orders. 30 W. 32d, 3d floor.

COATS AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Big jobbers looking at pile fabrics. 129 West 28th, 3d floor.

COATS Wanted.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 28th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Four-thread, flesh, white, black, navy; quantity for cash. Alphra Waist Co., 31 West 27th St.

COTTON GOODS WANTED. — Draperies, scrims, cretonnes, Nottingham curtains, Madras, &c. United States Textile Co., 316 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Lower grades, black and colored sateen; also fancy novelties, sateen or cotton, taffeta. Manhattan Petticoat, 3 West 29th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—We are interested in lots or kinds for shirtings. Mail swatches to Rand & Rand, 815 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Penn.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—H. & L., Spring shades; any quantity; cash; Greeley 1540.

DELHI Wanted.—Will pay cash for copenhagen and tan delhi, burella, or velour. Celsea Sales Co., 1 West 34th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber looking for printed georgettes, cotton voiles and gingham dresses. Ajax Dress Co., 15 East 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, snappy cotton dresses. Furman, 39 Union Square.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton dresses. Call all week, 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing stock orders on snappy cotton dresses. L. & R., 129 West 27th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—Jobs, cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for tricot and georgette dresses. Spiro, 259 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 silk and cotton at a price. Chelsea 1886.

FLANNELS Wanted — Crepes, percales, chambray, gingham, plaids, stripes; for cash; submit samples. Victor Goldman, 32 Union Square.

GABARDINES Wanted. — Navy, black, cootie; any mill; spot cash. Chelsea 3110.

GINGHAMS and Percales Wanted. — All kinds; quantity no object. Mad. Sq. 9670.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Amoskeag plain plaids, checks. Levi Bros., 55 West 38.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—All kinds, for cash. Subin. Phone Chelsea 7098.

GEORGINES Wanted.—We are open to buy large quantity, all colors, for spot cash price. Carl, 1 West Mile, 145 Greene.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Garfield 4978 or F. & H., 805 or similar make, navy only, pay cash. Madison Square 4082.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Navy, Garfield 5068 of other fine qualities. Greeley 3677.

POPLINS Wanted.—08077, 09010, navy and black, 838 serges, and Deering Milliken velour, also Amoskeag poplins. Greeley 4695.

POPLINS Wanted.—09077, 90610, navy and black. Irving Finkelstein, Madison Square 2844.

POPLIN Wanted.—All wool quality navy open for large quantity at a price. Farragut 4717.

POPLINS Wanted. — Open for gray American or similar; must be cheap. Spring 9639, Lutemon 42.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy and black, all grades of French serge; also high shades velour for cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS Wanted.—Must be silk and wool; navy, taupe, and goblin blue. 88 West 32d, Room 1302.

POPLINS AND SERGES Wanted.—With pay 09610, 09077, and 838, navy. Madison Square 3935.

POPLINS Wanted.—09610 or 09077 American, navy. Chelsea 9923.

POPLINS, PLUSH Wanted.—American 90610 or similar. Herrin seal. Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS Wanted.—Tan, pekin, rookie. Joseph Durst, Greeley 3133.

POPLIN AND SERGES Wanted.—Pekin and cream serges. Call Spring 9900.

SATIN Wanted.—Wash and changeable, high colors; reasonable price. Arida, 118 West 22d.

SATEEN Wanted.—Lucenta or as fine count, black, open fold. Pullastic, 40 East 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantity 56-inch, all wool storm serges; also 56-inch cotton warp serges. B. & S. Co., 1,115 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Whitman's 99, 519, or any mannish serge, reasonable; cash basis. Lefkowitz, 45 West 27th.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301 and 7002, also 54289, 11433, 54289, 104, 10280. Gramercy 785.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104, navy and tan, highest market prices, spot cash. Chelsea 8127.

SERGES Wanted.—Navies, black, any quantity and quality; cash if cheap. Madison Square 4621, Extension 3.

SERGES Wanted.—7002 or similar, navy only. Irving Finkelstein, Madison Square 2844.

SERGES Wanted.—Can use quantity of 11433, also 780. Call Gramercy 4241.

SERGES Wanted.—American 09070, 09036, navy; net cash. Stuyvesant 801.

SERGES Wanted.—780 Botany fo. cash. Call Chelsea 2557.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 54289, 11433, WFX, Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 528, 54289, 11433, 774, P. P. L., M. F. L. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces 54289 for cash. Majestic, 120 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 235; quantity for cash. Murray Hill 3478.

SERGES Wanted.—11433 navy or similar. Madison Square 2715.

SERGES Wanted.—7002 navy or similar quality. Mortimer Herrman & Co., 26 W. 17th.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity Dunmore 0310 or similar. Max Levine, 142 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—0898 black, Whitman's 2205, 106, 99 black. Madison Square 1980.

SERGE Wanted.—87, also 711, any shade, any quantity, for cash. Greeley 6172.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 893, 09070, 098; quantity. S. & M. Bernstein, 40 West 22d St.

SERGE Wanted.—3850, 104, 7120, 9001, 11433, 285; cash. Gramercy 2462.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 11433, 9, 9070, 098. Gramercy 5425.

SERGES Wanted for cash; Whitman's 99, 9, 2205. Stuyvesant 2217.

SERGES Wanted.—4408, 4421, 47116, 4800, 54289. Franklin 1268.

SERGES Wanted.—Black. Scheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2967.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy only, fifty pieces, 7120. Phone Greeley 2581.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 54290, 1404, 7120, 7122, 780, 528, 0898, 815. Broadcloth, Delhi, and other serges. United States Textile, 316 4th Av., Gramercy 4817.

SERGES Wanted.—American 09070, 0898, 285, quantity. William Wallach, 27 East 28th St., Madison Square 82.

SERGES.—Will exchange 0898 black for navy. Call Spring 606.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for odds and ends in pongees, crepe de chines, fancies, also remnants in any quality of silks for cash. Madison Square 1671.

SILKS AND WOOLENS Wanted.—In any lots, for cash; also remnants and seconds. Forsythe 9463, 35 3d St.

SILK SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Open for quantities. Room 606, 261 4th Av. Madison Square 6006.

SILKS Wanted.—Plain or fancy satins or taffetas, any quality; mill or large lots; spot cash. Weisaner, 416 4th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted. — Navy and dark copen Holden & Leonard; also navy two-tone unfinished worsted, 10 to 14 oz. Call with samples between 10 and 12, Levert-Frank, 40 West 32d St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—H. & L. Copen 208 and 456 shade. Madison Square 8274.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on wash skirts, $15 doz. up. 36 W. 25th, 9th floor.

SPORT SHIRTS Wanted.—Men's. The Friedman Co., 558 Broadway.

SUITS, Capes and Dolmans Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity. 48 West 28th St., 4th floor. Phone Farragut 2961.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 6718, or similar; navy. Madison Square 3099.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also Poiret twills; pay cash. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also jobret twills; pay cash. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy. Scheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2967.

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS, Cotton Wash Goods, Chiffon, Figured Satine, Linings, and Silks Wanted.—Closing out, lots only. Room 471, 1,270 Broadway, Richard Roth.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton warp high shades; any mill; also Oox and Schreiber, 216 range, or similar. R. & W., 50 West 17th. Farragut 5886.

VELOURS and Broadcloth Wanted.—Open for Fall lightweight in taupe. Farragut 2874.

VELOUR Wanted.—Stevens, also Parker, Whitney, cream and tan. Oppenheimer, 128 West 25th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin, henna and reindeer. Clark & Danna, or similar, Chelsea 9039.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin, Stevens or Merrimack. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted.—In all Spring shades. Greeley 4848.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring shades. Reikes & Hartman, 10 West 20th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Clarke & Dana wool velour, all shades. Madison Square 4371.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, rookie, also Deering Milliken silvertone. Merit, Greeley 1130.

VELOURS Wanted.—Quantity; all shades. S. Gladstone & Son, 695 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin, tan, henna. Jos. Durst., Greeley 8133.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for Pekin tan and gray. Spring 630, Extension 3.

VELOURS Wanted.—3060, 032 Fall shades; quantity for cash. Gramercy 5037.

VELOURS Wanted.—All Spring shades; all mills. Chelsea 6815.

WAISTS Wanted.—Big buyers' syndicate open for quantity of silk waists; bring samples. Room 404, 1182 Broadway.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs on crepe de chine and georgettes; quantity no object. Chelsea 1896.

WHIPCORD AND O D SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash. 3673.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cox & Schreiber 216 range or similar; also cotton warp velours, R. & W., 50 West 17th. Farragut 5886.

WOOLENS Wanted.—724 Wand K. or other 14-oz. serge. Gramercy 6830.

WOOL WHIPCORD Wanted.—Khaki; will pay cash. Phone Spring 6566.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BRAIDS. — Black colors, all lines, also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 162½ Greene St.

BRAIDS. — Black, colors, all lines; also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 162½ Greene St.

BROADCLOTH.—Serges, storm and French poplins, &c. Immediate delivery. Salember-Levin Co., 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYS. — Julliard's 110, 118, in navy, black, and green. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—Immediate delivery; Bollvias, silvertones, serges, satins, taffetas, &c. Mazeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits.—Tricotine, serge, silvertone, crystal cord; hand tailored, better grade; immediate delivery. A. Watterson, 110 West 40th.

CAPES AND SUITS.—From $6.75 up; large assortment in stock, for immediate delivery. Needleman & Hoffman, 45 West 25th.

CAPES AND DOLMANS for immediate delivery from $16.50 to $37.50. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—Plushes and Pile Fabric; for jobbers only. Mazeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES.—High-class capes, four styles, Fully foulard lined, exceptional values; immediate delivery. Shapiro Davis, 29 West 35th.

CAPES.—Capes, capes, capes, flappers, girls, infants; immediate shipment. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

CAPES AND SUITS for immediate delivery especially for jobbers. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

CAPES.—10,000, $7.50 to $25; on the racks, ready for immediate delivery. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

CAPES.—600 and straight line coats, in all desirable shades and cloths. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 148 West 28th St.

CAPES.—Dolmans; better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPES, dolmans, suits, coats; new materials, latest styles; popular prices. Rubin 1214 West 32d.

CAPES, COATS and Dolmans.—5,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14; all materials; for immediate delivery. Rosh Mayers, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES, Coats, Dolmans.—On rack; immediate delivery; special prices. Isaac Rosenberg, 1,133 Broadway, 724.

CAPES, Suits.—$7.75 up; large assortment in stock; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—Snappy styles, low prices, for immediate delivery. Charney & Fried, 158 West 27th.

CAPES, Suits, and Coats to close out. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22d.

CAPES, dolmans and suits for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 40-42 West 27th St.

CAPES, Suits.—Jobs snappy styles, close out, 3d floor, 45 West 27th.

CAPES.—Ladies', juniors, children's; best values in town. Newmann, 137 West 27th.

CAPES and suits; silk lined; to close out. Rotto & Rabinowitz, 29 West 17th.

CAPES, Suits.—Job, snappy; close out. 8 S., 45 West 27th, third floor.

CAPES.—Wool, serges, poplins; quantity; close $6.75 up. Nivel, 114 West 29th.

CAPES—Dolmans, stout coats; on he racks. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES. — 6 to 14, silks, $5.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATS.—Several thousand straight-hanging coats in all shades; velours, poplins, serges, tweeds, $7.50 up. Siegel & Barnett, 1,237 Broadway.

COATS.—Girls' Spring; 2 to 14; serges, poplins, checks; immediate delivery. Kommel, 27 West 20th.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS of the better kind, Spring and Fall, to close out. Piager, 1,161 B'way.

COATS.—Spring, of all materials to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Plush line; ready for Fall 1919-1920. Newmann, 137 West 27th.

COATEES.—Stoles, sport coats, of velvets and all latest fabrics, Spring, Summer wear. Michael Bros., 113 West 28th St.

CORDUROYS.—36-inch, white and high shades. Phone Mad. Square 8841.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

CREPE-DE-CHINES. — Powdered; changeable taffetas at a price. Blum, Goldman, Emmerich, Gramercy 1283.

DOLMANS and Capes.—Crystal cord, silvertone, tricotines, and serges; second line ready for immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Mieva Kind Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway

DRESSES.—500 silk, to close out. Fitwell Dress Co., 12 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $5.75. Queen, 114 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $6. Queen, 114 West 30th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—4,000 taffeta and satin on the racks for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $6.50 to $8.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $6.75 up. Pan-American Waist and Dress Co., 11 West 21st St. Chelsea 8484.

DRESSES.—2,500 new, snappy models; every one a wonderful bargain; for early purchasing; taffetas, $6.75 up; georgettes, $8.75 up; greatest values in the market. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 West 20th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, dainty new models in beaded and plain georgettes, taffetas, georgettes, and taffeta combination, at unusually low prices. Riff Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Beaded georgettes, taffetas, foulards, satins, serges, and jerseys; wonderful values; for immediate delivery. Regent Ladies' Garment Co., 12 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Because of moving, we are closing out our entire stock of Georgettes, satins, taffetas, and jerseys at greatly reduced prices. Casino Dress Co., 26 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Two thousand (2,000) on racks, for immediate delivery, in satins, georgettes, voiles, taffetas, in all contrasting shades. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES.—Contractor will dispose of 25 beaded georgette dresses, pretty misses' models, at a price. Call Madison Square 2365.

DRESSES.—Manufacturing for the trade 600 satin, crepe de chine, taffeta dresses; 15 different styles; immediate delivery. Keiser & Maudelow, 1,102 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DRESSES for Summer.—Ginghams, organdies, voiles, for immediate delivery; also voiles, taffetas, in all contrasting shades. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES.—Contractor will dispose of 25 beaded georgette dresses, pretty misses' models, at a price. Call Madison Square 2365.

DRESSES.—Manufacturing for the trade 600 satin, crepe de chine, taffeta dresses; 15 different styles; immediate delivery. Keiser & Maudelow, 1,102 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DRESSES for Summer.—Ginghams, organdies, voiles, for immediate delivery; also full line of wash skirts. Fitwell Dress, 12 West 17th St., Farragut 3628.

DRESSES.—New, snappy models for early summer business; foulard, beaded georgette and taffetas on the rack. Franco-American Dress, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in georgette, taffeta, wool Jersey and serge, for immediate delivery; big values. Amsonia

Pulling Power and Profit in Rosebud

Dainty Cotton Dresses
$2.75 to $10.00

Smart Wash Skirts
$12.00 to $60.00 a dozen

Rosebud Cotton Dresses Wash Skirts
ROSEBUD MFG. CO.
Quality Merchandise At Lowest Prices.
37 W. 26th St., N. Y.

5000
DRESSES
on the Racks
Beaded Georgettes
Taffetas
Crepe de Chines
Printed Georgettes
Foulards
$7.50 to $18.00
PIONEER LADIES GARMENT CO.
6-8 West 32nd St. N.Y.C.

Millions
of yards sold and orders still pouring in for our extraordinary
GRAND SATEEN
Forty wanted colors, and by all odds the BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED!
Denzer-Nathan
61-71 Broadway, N. Y.

RUGS, CARPETS
Philadelphia Manufacturers Headquarters This Week
WOOL-FIBRE RUGS, RAG RUGS, CARPETS
LINOLEUMS & MATS
Special Terms, Discounts This Week
CHASCO MILLS
37 EAST 28TH ST.

Wash Dress Season
18 ON $2.50 to $5.00
5000
On the racks for Immediate Delivery. Be prepared for our most attractive Gingham Week April 21-26.
M. Weisman & Sons
118 West 22d St. New York.

SERGE DRESSES
Half Wool
To close out $2.50 NET
POPLINS from $3.75 up
TAFFETAS from $4.75 up
WASH DRESSES $18 Per Doz. up.
QUICK DELIVERY.
ISAAC IPP, 118 W. 22d St.

SUITS-CAPES-DOLMANS
Immediate Delivery
DAVE ROSENGARTEN
11 EAST 31ST STREET

$9.00 Doz. BLACKS & NOVELTIES $10.50 Doz.
WAISTS
$12.00 $15.00
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HOLSTEN YOUNG AND COMPANY
LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
WATERPROOF TWEED COATS
RAIN AND AUTO COATS
34-36-38 WEST 27TH STREET

BROADWAY BRAND
Black and Colors
Velvet Ribbons All Widths
4216 52-54
Broadway Max Feist W. 38th St.

Puritan Underwear Mfg. Co.
352 Fourth Ave., New York.
Silk crepe de chine and wash satin underwear.
Booth, Bregman and Sumberg
GEORGETTE DRESSES $13.75 to $20.00.
129-135 WEST 27TH ST.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ADRIAN, Mich.—Howell, Lewis & Co.; G. H. Lewis, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Gable Co.; Mr. Parker, piece goods; 230 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Ira A. Watson & Co.; F. O. Watson, clothing; McAlpin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Glassberg, Kirshorn & Co.; R. Glassberg, women's ready-to-wear; 3 West 29th.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. Goldberg & Son; S. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; 854 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Raunker, overalls; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; E. J. Gutman, suits, capes; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Hargrave.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; L. S. Hutzler, white goods, trimmings, laces, embroideries; Penn.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Miss B. Horgan, corsets, muslin underwear; 53 West 14th.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; F. D. Cerf, shoes; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michaels, furn. goods, underwear, umbrellas; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Mahover, woolens; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Delevie, rugs; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Miss M. V. Bley, muslin, silk underwear; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, mfr. children's, juniors' dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Carmel & Goodman; S. Goodman, middy blouses; 1,182 Broadway.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's, girls', juniors' dresses, misses' skirts; Miss McKevitt, misses' dresses; Miss Brock, boys' furn. goods; Mrs. Langtry, women's, girls' knit underwear; Mr. Davis, machine-made dresses; Mr. Grocock, hosiery; Miss Reddington, waists; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; Mr. Deller, children's, misses' hats; Mr. O. Reagan, misses' coats; basement buyers: Miss Hickey, corsets; Mr. Rafaid, children's, girls', juniors' dresses; Mr. Evans, Mr. Rasse representing; Mrs. Kazanoff, neckwear; Mr. Ring, dresses; Mr. Dutch, children's, juniors', girls' coats; Miss Williams, hosiery; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. O'Brien, women's, misses' coats, suits; Mr. Cooper, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, costumes; Miss D. W. Killeen, dresses; 244 5th Av.; Breslin.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; Miss M. Lynch, millinery, corsets; 243 Church.
BOSTON—J. J. Connell Co.; J. J. Connell, millinery; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan March Co.; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; Miss D. E. Feeley, misses' waists; Miss Haughey, misses' suits; F. O. Kimball, women's costumes; Miss K. V. Sutton, buttons; M. Jury, dresses, negligees; Miss C. Maddoc, children's millinery; Mr. Selden, representing; D. Robilard, boys' clothing, basement; Miss M. E. Ridge, girls' clothing, basement; Miss G. R. Galbraith, trimmings; 452 4th Av.
BOSTON—Meyer Jonason Co.; Mrs. A. Hogan, waists; 100 W. 32d.
BOSTON—H. M. Stearns & Co.; Miss H. Lee, coats, suits, waists; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—M. J. & C. Skirt Co.; M. Copelof, skirtings; 1,182 B'way; Breslin.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss Wall, infants' wear; A. Cook, silk, muslin underwear, kimonos, voile dresses; L. C. Campbell, floor coverings; F. A. Smith, lamps, china, cut glass; basement buyers, A. Cohen, jobs capes, dresses, suits; Mrs. Ford, millinery; Miss Danahy, jobs silk, cotton waists; Miss Rice, women's underwear, hosiery; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, house dresses, aprons, infants' wear; 260 5th Av.
BOSTON—T. Slattery Co.; A. Block, ladies' coats, skirts; Miss Kane, misses' coats, suits; Miss E. M. Kennedy, Summer negligees; 23 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; A. H. Bacon, rugs; C. F. Johnson, furs; 230 5th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces; J. D. Granfield, furnishing goods, underwear, hosiery, handkerchiefs, gloves; H. D. Johnson, boys' clothing; J. S. Greening, rugs, carpets; 404 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith & Murray Co.; C. F. Kleindienst, domestics, wash goods; 16 Grand.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss P. Brinton, coats, suits, dresses; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.; Miss B. C. Bittles, millinery; 35 W. 34th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens-Kelly Co.; W. Bader, carpets, rugs; 1,133 B'way.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; H. D. Hosmer, rugs; 105 Grand.
BUTTE, Mon.—The Symons D. G. Co.; S. A. Mayer, women's garments; 141 5th Av.; Elks' Club.
CANTON, Ohio—Federal Garment Co.; J. A. Fawcett, house dresses; Penn.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; W. H. Ellis, carpets; 105 Grand.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. H. Dyon, men's shirts; H. H. Haynes, colored dress goods; J. H. Beckman, jewelry; S. Billow, dress goods, ginghams; J. McMirchey, representing; C. E. Graves, rugs; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Samuel Phillipson & Co.; B. L. Sloan, dress goods, silks, notions, men's furn. goods; Penn.
CHICAGO—Wise & Benjamin; A. Berkowitz, clothing; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—FP Kaplan & Bros.; H. Kaplan, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Penn.
CHICAGO—Mayer Stein & Co.; W. Blatt, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; B'way Central.
CHICAGO—S. P. Platt; J. S. Rosenberg, silk waists, 1,182 B'way, Room 404.
CHICAGO—North Shore Fashion Shop; B. Seiger, ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss L. Solomon, wash skirts; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; D. Newton, stationery; S. J. Roehl, notions; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. C. Carson, women's coats; E. A. Kettlewell, misses' children's skirts, suits, dresses; 115 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Kline Bros Co.; L. Lieberman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss H. Reich, millinery; 116 West 32d.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. W. Bonner, hosiery, underwear, ladies' gloves; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; J. F. Gallagher, men's furn. goods, underwear, hosiery, umbrellas; D. K. Redfield, draperies; Mr. Ansley, silks; J. H. McKeown, men's boys' clothing, hats, caps, trunks; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, bathing suits, caps, shoes; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Fries & Schuele; Mr. Fries, carpets; 105 Grand.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; R. T. Montgomery, rugs; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—W. Taylor, Son & Co.; C. Hasenohr, laces, trimmings; 470 4th Av.; Brostell.
CLEVELAND—H. Block & Co.; E. Glueck, mfrs. cloaks, suits, skirts; 244 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; W. J. Mills, rugs; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. Mills, basement, carpets, rugs; T. Montgomery, carpets, rugs; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Levine, bathing suits; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. J. Boll, domestics, wash goods; 43 Leonard.
CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Wright, Metzler & Co.; Mr. Brown, carpets; 105 Grand.
CONNERSVILLE Ind.—C. P. Joseph Co.; M. Levison, coats, suits; 122 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. C. Moore Co.; W. C. Moore, carpets; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss M. Le Crone, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Meel Brothers; Mr. Cohen, jobs poplin dresses, skirts; Room 1116, 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Max H. Rieser Co.; Miss S. Silverstein, corsets, negligees, underwear, gloves; 1,133 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; A. Rodenfels, men's neckwear, hosiery, gloves; M. Simmons, ladies' gloves, hosiery; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss L. B. Covert, cotton dresses, capes, dolmans, waists; 1,170 B'way, Room 509.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. W. B. Rector, ready-to-wear; 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, juniors' Fall coats; Room 1013, 1,150 B'way.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—J. H. C. Petersen's Sons Co.; E. L. Brodt, rugs; 1,133 B'way.
DAYTON, Ohio—P. Kohn, house furn. goods; Commodore.
DECATUR, Ill.—The Fashion; W. G. Garnet, general mdse.; 35 West 32d.
DENVER—Joslin Dry Goods Co.; S. L. Todd, coats, suits, dresses; E. H. Collins, jobs women's muslin underwear, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. H. Collins, juniors' apparel, knit goods; 23 E. 26th; Bristol.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; H. H. Horner, rugs; 71 W. 23d.; Longacre.
DETROIT—Nprbro Shop; Mrs. O. G. Brown, corsets, waists, muslin underwear, coats, suits, Pennsylvania.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss B. C. Gray, waists, sweaters, dresses, muslin, knit underwear; 1,270 Broadway.
DETROIT—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; J. A. Wechsler, millinery; 35 W. 39th.
DETROIT—Elliott, Taylor & Woolfenden Co.; Miss M. Clark, corsets; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT—Lamode Dress Shop; S. Krauss, ready-to-wear; 1,181 B'way.
DETROIT—Mich.—Himelhoch Bros.; H. Himelhoch, cloaks, suits, millinery, furs; 1,133 B'way.
DETROIT—C. A. Finsterwald Co.; C. A. Finsterwald, rugs; Commodore.
ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Sykes Co.; C. S. Drake carpets; 1,133 Broadway; Breslin.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—Tepper Bros.; S. J. Brooks, waists, gloves, furn. goods; Brostell.
ERIE, Penn.—Ertle D. G. Co.; E. A. Laird, rugs, carpets; 452 4th Av.
ERIE, Penn.—Paris Cloak House; Miss E. Carney, ready-to-wear; Brostell.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Mackay-Nisbet Co.; I. Osborn, floor coverings; 43 Leonard; Wallick.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Bannister, carpets; 404 4th Av.; Brostell.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Wolf-Pollock D. G. Co.; H. O. Wolf, ladies' garments, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Wolf-Pollock D. G. Co.; H. O. Wolf, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,150 Broadway.
FORT WORTH, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Mr. Morgan; ready-to-wear; 19 E. 24th.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Martin & Nayler Co.; F. Barney, carpets; 105 Grand.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg Dry Goods Co.; J. Murphy, carpets; 105 Grand.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Brown-Belk Co.; T. B. Brown, wash dresses, Summer ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; C. C. Goodsell, drugs; J. J. Egan, hosiery, gloves, underwear; T. P. Abbott, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; V. F. Sano, domestics, wash goods; 105 Grand.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss Williams, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
HOUSTON, Texas—Waddell House Furnishing Goods Co.; S. H. Pope, carpets; Bronxell.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Croft, Stanard Co.; J. R. McMahon, men's furn. goods; 256 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres Co.; Miss A. Sullivan, millinery; Miss Arnold, waists, sweaters; 225 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; G. A. Effroymson, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; W. H. Caine, silks; 230 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; Miss Shill, ready-to-wear; 220 B'way.
JACKSON, Mich.—S. A. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Miss Melanophy, millinery, trimmed hats; 37 W. 26th.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A. L. & M. Scheuerman; M. Scheuerman, mfr.'s pants; 884 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; M. N. Kevan, rugs, carpets; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—P. Kessel, millinery, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; M. Miller, notions; 72 Leonard.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. F. Ripple, carpets, rugs; R. C. Masterson, toilet goods, gloves; 404 4th Av.
LANSING Mich.—F. N. Arbaugh Co.; L. B. Seamman, ready-to-wear; B. F. Schram, carpets, rugs; 432 4th Av.
LEWISTON, Me.—Novelty Cloak Store; J. T. McCarthy, coats, suits; Commodore.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Felsenthal & Bing; S. Bing, neckwear, ribbons, jewelry, gloves; 3 West 26th; Breslin.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Nathan-Rogers Co.; N. Rogers, rugs; 447 Broadway.
LIMA, Ohio—Diesel Co.; G. Robson, ready-to-wear; Seville.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pfeifer Bros.; A. Mosser, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Nichell, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Lowenberg Co.; Miss E. Goddard, misses', women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; E. J. Gattman, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, furs; J. A. Haberbosch, carpets, rugs, upholstery goods, furniture; 225 5th Av.
LOWELL, Mass.—Chalfoux Co.; D. Bander, women's wear, (basement;) Prince George.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss M. Miller, waists, misses' ready-to-wear; 2 W. 37th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Herman Strauss & Sons Co.; J. C. Phelry, rugs; 1,133 Broadway; Imperial.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Winfree-Strother Furniture Co.; R. M. Strother, carpets; Bristol.
MARION, Ind.—Boston Big Store; E. S. Kinnear, general mdse.; 67 West 26th.
MEMPHIS—Style Shop; J. Summerfield, Jr., women's clothing; 1,140 Broadway.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss L. Riegel, jobs silk, wash dresses; Miss Scheiffelbein, silk, cotton waists; L. Elsas, coats, suits, dresses, waists, also basement; 364 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; George B. Schoen, women's apparel; 15 East 26th.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; L. Marks, coats, suits; Mr. Heuer, carpets, rugs; E. Hirsch, millinery; B'way and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Pollard & Sons; I. A. Pollard, furnishing goods; Breslin.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; Mrs. M. R. Collins, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, children's wear; B'way and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; N. Dashiel, furn. goods, hosiery; 225 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. S. Hoth, shoes; 220 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—E. E. Atkinson Co.; Miss L. Finney, misses', children's apparel; 366 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mrs. R. B. English, millinery; 220 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Young-Quinlan Co.; Miss E. McGinn, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
MOBILE, Ala.—A. Block D. G. Co.; A. Block, gen'l dry goods; 43 Leonard.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Wiener Bros. & Greif; M. A. Greif, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; Miss M. E. Cummings, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. Cantwell, notions; 404 4th Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; M. H. Reynolds, rugs, upholstery goods; 212 5th Av.
NEW LONDON, Conn.—S. A. Goldsmith Co.; N. Dreyfus, domestics, wash goods; 105 Grand.
NEWPORT, R. I.—J. H. Kasanjian & Co.; J. H. Kasanjian, rugs; Park Av.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; G. Calkins, art goods; 432 4th Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—New York Clothing House; J. Stern, clothing, furnishing goods; Marlborough.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; F. Gongdon, carpets, rugs; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; G. R. Gifford, notions, toilet goods; 404 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell; J. M. Lee, millinery, knit underwear, gloves; 432 4th Av.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid-Hughes Co.; W. H. Cruickshank, general mdse.; Miss A. Breman, ribbons; 404 4th Av.; Continental.
OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; C. H. Pearson, silks, velvets; 116 W. 32d.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Great Northern.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; D. F. Campbell, upholstery goods; 404 4th Av.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; D. D. Newman, millinery; 404 4th Av.; York.
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. Auberdin, carpets; 105 Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—Bit Bros.; T. Cowell, carpets, rugs; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Kramer & Co.; S. Kramer, mattings, carpets, upholstery; Brozell.
PHILADELPHIA—Harwick & Magee Co.; W. G. Berlinger, carpets, upholstery; Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 864 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Blumenthal; woolens; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss H. Darmstaedter, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Rose Rosenblatt, toys; 1,261 B'way; Knickerbocker.
PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Brothers; B. Marks, toilet articles; Miss A. Guggenheimer, umbrellas; B. F. Montague, gloves; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—H. Holmes & Son; H. R. Holmes, rugs; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Silk & Kohn; H. L. Silk, skirtings; 1,182 B'way; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—I. & S. Fagen; I. Fagen, S. Fagen, waists, dress materials; Penn.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. E. Lerner, basement ready-to-wear; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Mr. Kargholz, furs; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker; W. T. Campbell, women's neckwear, ribbons, veils, ruchings; B'way and 10th; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; C. H. Churchill, rugs; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann-Baer Co.; J. G. Harris, men's clothing; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; L. C. Scott, carpets; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann, & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, negligees, corsets, infants' wear, underwear; C. H. Churchill, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss A. Eckert, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss C. Kofmehl, silk, muslin underwear, aprons, house dresses; 140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Wallestin, Miss Long, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Cohen, boys' dresses, (basement;) 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Berkman Bros.; J. Berkman, women's cloaks, suits; Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH—P. Half & Bro.; W. Half, furniture, carpets, draperies; Pennsylvania.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; A. L. Morse, dress goods; 404 4th Av.; Great Northern.
PITTSBURGH — McCreery & Co.; Miss L. Hansen, waists; 23 E. 26th.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Hudson-Belk Co.; J. G. Hudson, Summer ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. S. McQuay, rugs; 230 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 230 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Eppihimer Co.; J. Stroup, carpets, rugs; 44 East 23d.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, suits, coats; 37 W. 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; I. H. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 353 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhodes; W. M. Dienhoefer, coats, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—S. Crowell & Son; S. Crowell, ready-to-wear, waists, dresses, skirts; 1,161 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meng-Schaffer Co.; W. Held, men's hats; Commodore.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; N. P. Zear, knit goods; C. C. Loois, gloves; C. D. Ottman, leather, fancy goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. B. Graves Home Furnishing Co.; H. W. Graves, R. H. Young, carpets; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; C. L. Walker, men's clothing, furn. goods; Manhattan.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; M. Van H. Dennmore, muslin underwear, corsets; 404 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; Miss Butler, misses' coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.
SARATOGA, N. Y.—E. D. Starbuck & Co.; Mr. Milwood, E. D. Starbuck, carpets; 105 Grand.
SAULT STE. MARIE, Can.—H. J. Hollinrake, millinery, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Hollinrake, millinery; 25 West 32d.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; V. S. Siegler, coats, suits; Park Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Cleland & Simpson; R. Curry, boys' clothing, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Imperial.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. C. Ellsworth; N. Fuller, carpets; 105 Grand.
SPOKANE, Wash.—Culberton-Grote-Rankin Co.; W. H. Gray, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. H. Hatch, carpets, rugs; Commodore.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, rugs; 230 5th Av.
STAMFORD, Conn.—M. C. Durant; Miss E. Hay, millinery; 30 Park Row.
ST. PAUL—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; L. W. Wolterstorf, white goods, laces, neckwear, vellings; 350 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfort, children's Fall dresses; 874 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; W. Addison, white goods, linens; 377 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods, silks; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Sonnenbrenner's; B. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Magid Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Magid, silk capes, dolmans, suits, sport suits, foulard, printed georgette dresses, waists; Room 1116, 220 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, georgette, wash dresses, (basement;) 200 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Ziegler Co.; C. A. Ziegler, furniture; C. W. Ziegler, carpets; Park Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; H. R. Hall, notions, fancy goods; 72 Leonard.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Belloff Bros.; M. Belloff, mfrs. men's, young men's clothing; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Majestic Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss Cohen, dresses, taffeta suits; 37 W. 26th.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; A. C. Ballard, trunks, bags, rugs; 116 West 32d.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; F. J. Triggs, boys' clothing; 200 5th Av.
UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Wright, Metzler & Co.; W. Sharp, carpets; 105 Grand.
UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; W. J. Button, silks; Commodore.
WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; I. Strauss, men's, boys' clothing; 19 E. 24th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; A. Rosenthal, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 1,140 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; B. L. Bonds, ready-to-wear, basement; 220 5th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. J. Sanger, flannels, blankets; Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Mrs. C. Nohe, millinery; 432 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss E. B. Hart, women's gowns, house dresses; 884 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; W. E. Munroe, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; H. M. Helfrich, carpets; 1,270 Broadway.
WHEELING, W. Va.—S. Good & Co.; L. S. Good, general mdse.; Pennsylvania.
WHEELING, W. Va.—Colvig Brothers; W. H. Colvig, millinery; Pennsylvania.
WICHITA, Kan.—Johnston & Larimor D. G. Co.; H. M. Hunter, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard; Alcazar.
WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.—Heyman Bros.; H. Heyman, dry goods, gen'l mdse.; Herald Square.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; Miss E. T. Burbank, notions; 404 4th Av.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Newman & Michelson; S. Newman, clothing; Commodore.
WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; D. H. Mylott, rugs, carpets; 432 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; E. L. Child, white goods, laces, linens, embroideries; 404 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; W. J. McGrath, ginghams, prints; E. L. Child, white goods, handkerchiefs; H. F. Wood, ribbons; 404 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; R. A. Tilsely, notions, toys; 404 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Charles Livingston & Sons; L. C. Livingston, children's, women's, misses', infants' ready-to-wear; millinery; Penn.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co., F. R. Barclay, rugs; 1,270 Broadway.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Guttridge & Rand; J. Guttridge, woolens; Penn.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; R. J. Beacon, coats, suits, waists, knit underwear; 141 Madison Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Strouss-Hirschberg Co.; W. J. Breen, silks; 141 Madison Av.

BOWMAN ANSWERS CRAIG.

Says That Park on Grand Union Site Means More Taxes to City.

John McE. Bowman, President of the Hotels Commodore, Belmont and Murray Hill, took exception yesterday to Controller Charles L. Craig's charge that private interests were behind the plan to have the city use the old Grand Union Hotel site at Park Avenue, and Forty-second Street as a public park or plaza in memory of the American troops who fought in France.

The Controller said the Commodore, Belmont and Murray Hill Hotels would be specially benefited; that "a sacred purpose of this character should not be prostituted or perverted for the private gain of special interests," and that "any attempt to raise $1,000,000 or any other sum by private subscriptions to provide a tribute to General Pershing and the city's heroes should not be tainted."

Mr. Bowman asserted that if this site, which has been designated as "Pershing Square" by the Board of Aldermen, were used for a memorial, it would not only serve "a great civic, patriotic, artistic and historical purpose but effect great utilitarian end as well. The space that is needed to assist in relieving the congestion about the Grand Central Terminal, in and out of which come 100,000 people every day, would be at hand. Five years hence the city may otherwise face the necessity of purchasing big buildings and land and demolishing the former in order to provide the additional space that will be necessary. In five years the cost of such property will be multiplied."

An office building or another hotel, if erected upon the vacant plot, would increase his business, said Mr. Bowman, whereas if it were made into a plaza, the valuation of his property would be increased, his taxes would be increased, and all to the benefit of the city Treasury. "I shall, however, still wonder," he said, "why disinterested officials do not realize that by leaving the square vacant they are giving the city opportunity for two office buildings or two hotels with a double increase in annual taxation of the city and in an amount which would speedily amortize the value of the Grand Union site if left unproductive. This is exclusively from the point of view of revenue in the city's hands and apart from any patriotic or utilitarian purpose whatsoever."

Declares Labor Not a Commodity.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 1.—The House of Representatives today passed the Senate measure declaring that human labor is not a commodity or an article of commerce, and permitting organization of unions to better the condition of workers.

Manufacturers
Closing Out Sale
MOHJU Rugs
Due to conditions resulting from the War, we have discontinued the manufacture of Mohju Rugs, formerly exclusively sold by Messrs. W. & J. Sloane.
We are closing out the balance of the stock on hand; and also separately, a quantity of the Jute cloth used as backing for the rugs.
Buyers who desire to replenish their stock of these staple rugs, (curly centre with plain erect border), will do well to do so now, as we have discontinued making them.
The Shelton Looms
Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc.,
395-401 Fourth Ave., New York.

BAHNSEN'S
FINE
JERSEY CLOTHS
In New Spring Shades Now Ready.
C. Bahnsen & Co.
257 4th Ave., Cor. 21st St.

NO WAITING SILKS NO FUTURE PROMISES
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
We have for spot delivery the newest fabrics in the latest shades.
Complete Assortment! Remarkable Prices!
Georgettes, Crepe de Chines, Crepe Meteors, Wash Satins, Georgines, Peau de Cygnes, Satins
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OUR SPECIALTY MMCo
Charmeuse, Silk Poplins, Faille Silks, Taffetas, Radium Taffetas, Fancy Linings
M. MARKS CO.
(DIRECT SELLING AGENTS)
354 4th Ave., N. Y. Md. Sq. 9380

SAMMY SOLDIER OUTFIT
FOR BOYS
SPECIAL SALE
$54.00 per doz.
Sizes 4 to 14
IN GROSS LOTS ONLY.
Large Stock for Immediate Delivery.
Jacket Cap
Breeches Wool Puttees
and are the same as you have been successfully handling.
THE AMERICAN UNIFORM CO., INC.,

MACKAY ASSAILS HIGHER WIRE RATES

Would Give Service at Old Tolls if Government Would End Control of Lines.

ACCUSES BURLESON AGAIN

Says He Agreed to Pay Western Union Too Much and Had to Raise Charges to Help Out.

The establishment of Postmaster General Burleson's new telegraph rates yesterday, adding, it is asserted, $16,000,000 a year to the cost of the service to the public, drew another statement from Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Mackay Companies, operating the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cable Company. Mr. Mackay declared that the new rates were unwarranted, and, putting the issue squarely up to the Postmaster General, offered the Postal service at the old rates, providing Government control was ended.

"The total telegraph business of the country is approximately $200,000,000," said Mr. Mackay, "and this 20 per cent. increase ordered by Mr. Burleson means an increase of $16,000,000 to the telegraph users. That it is absolutely unnecessary to increase telegraph rates is shown by the fact that the representatives of the Postmaster General now find that we have been able to hold up our earnings and profits to expectations, and those earnings and profits for the year commencing July 31, 1918, (the date when the Government claims to have taken control,) will be more than twice the compensation which Mr. Burleson has given our company. During the six months ending Jan. 31 we have earned more than the compensation awarded to us by Postmaster General Burleson for a whole year.

"If we had been allowed to keep our property and operate it we would not have thought of increasing the rates, and there would not have been the slightest occasion for raising the rates. The real fact is that Mr. Burleson has agreed to pay the Western Union more than he should have agreed to, and in order to realize that amount he has to raise the rates. A second reason is that the Western Union Telegraph Company is not administered carefully and economically. Even now, when the Government is supposed to be in control of both companies, the Western Union has a horde of solicitors running around trying to get business away from the Postal.

"These solicitors do not create any telegraph business, and they are as useless as would be solicitors for a street railway. The receipts and expenditures of the Postal system, as administered by our own officers since the Government assumed to take control on Aug. 1, 1918, show there has been no material change to require or even to justify an increase in rates. The receipts and expenditures of the Western Union, however, as we gathered from their reports, tell a different story, and that is why I say I believe the trouble is due first to the fact that Mr. Burleson agreed to pay them too much compensation, and, second, to the fact that the Western Union is not administered carefully and economically.

"What Mr. Burleson intends to do with the profits which he is taking away from us we do not know. We do know that if we had been left alone there would have been no increase in rates and no loss of profit to us. But now, the Western Union is ahead of the game, but the public loses $16,000,000 a year and we lost about $2,000,000 under Mr. Burleson's award to us. Our profits from Aug. 1, 1918, to Aug. 1, 1919, will apparently be at least $3,680,000, without any of the increased rates, and yet Mr. Burleson proposes to allow us only $1,680,000 of this amount. In other words, Mr. Burleson gives us $1,680,000 and he keeps $2,000,000 of our profits, and also keeps all of the increased rates which our property may earn. This is what I call a 'raw deal.'

"If Mr. Burleson will return our lines to us at once we will carry on the telegraph business at the old rates at once. This certainly is a fair proposition, and should appeal to the American public, who are paying the increased telegraph rates."

I. W. W. CASE GOES OVER.

Argument on Habeas Corpus Postponed to Correct the Record.

Argument on the writ of habeas corpus obtained in the interest of the nineteen members of the I. W. W. now detained on Ellis Island was postponed yesterday by Federal Judge A. N. Hand for a week. It was contended by counsel for the nineteen that the record of one of the men, Louis Mische of Seattle, was incorrect, and that instead of being an alien he was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and that time was needed to correct the record.

A. Warner Parker, Chief of the Law Division of the Bureau of Immigration, told the court that all of the records had been carefully inquired into before the men were taken into custody. He accused them of many lawless things, such as attempting to set up a Soviet Government in the Northwest, of fomenting a strike that nearly verged upon rebellion, and of seeking to turn the policy of the Administration toward Bolshevism. Since they have been on Ellis Island, he said, they have proved that they were unrepentant by constantly singing radical songs and preaching the doctrine of Bolshevism to all who would listen.

Counsel for the men said his clients had incurred the hatred of the big lumbermen in the Northwest by their alleged interference with labor and that this was one of the reasons why they were sent here by the Government, with the threat of deportation.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 60, store and basement; Samuel and Isidore Varlach to Edward Silfen and Isidore Felz, 103 Avenue A, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1919; Manhattan Waist Shops, 60 Avenue A.....$2,700 to $3,000

BROADWAY, 1,847 to 1,849, Stores and F being Stores 5 and 7 from s w corner of 100th St; Herbert Dongan Construction Co. to Sol Michnun, 238 Fort Washington Av, 7 11-12 years from Aug. 1, 1919; attorney, Mishnun, 4,007 Broadway.....$23,000

PARK ROW, 168 and 170, s e corner of Baxter St, all; Estate — Eugene A. Hoffman, Inc., to Michael Walker, 828 Bergen Av, Bronx, and Morris M. Goldstein, 280 2d Av, 21 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, William W. Ladd, 20 Nassau St.; taxes, &c.....$4,000

86TH ST, 222 West, all; Three States Realty Co. to Martial Beiler, on premises, 2 years from May 1, 1919.....$2,000

Bronx.

TELLER AV, s e corner of 167th St; Moving Picture Theatre; Baer Realty Co. to Nickrad Amusement Corp., 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1919; attorney, Leo Oppenheimer, 60 Wall St.....$5,000

WESTCHESTER AV, 627; Moving Picture Theatre, Burkam Realty Co. to Monica A. Smith, 440 14th St., Brooklyn, 9½ years, from April 1, 1919; attorneys, Gilbert & Ottinger, 25 Exchange Place.....$13,500 and $15,000

167TH ST, 533 East, Apt. 4, on 2d floor; Morris Weiss to Carl Appelbaum, 833 East 169th St, 3 years, from March 1, 1919; attorney, A. Cahn, 880 East 180th St.....$600

167TH ST, 533 East, Apt. 1, on ground floor; Weiss to Morris Jaffe, 833 East 167th St, 3 years, from April 1, 1919; attorney, A. Cahn, 880 East 180th St.....$720

174TH ST, 487 East, store; Meyer Landau and Boris Druff, 481 East 174th St., 3 years, from March 1, 1919; attorney, Boris Druff, 481 East 174th St.....$456

181ST ST, 783 East, store; Rose Bloom to Davis Palevitz, 785 East 181st St, 2¼ years, from May 1, 1918, (2¼ years' renewal); attorney, Davis Palevitz, 785 East 181th St.....$600

REAL ESTATE FIELD

To meet the increasing demands of its business R. H. Macy & Co. has purchased for immediate improvement, 158 West Thirty-fourth Street, running through the block to 152 West Thirty-fifth Street.

The property, which was sold by the Gilles estate and Frederick Hussey, consists of two five-story altered buildings, with frontages of 25 feet. It adjoins the four parcels purchased about a year ago, at 149 and 151 West Thirty-fourth Street and 148 and 150 West Thirty-fifth Street, forming a plot of 50 feet running through the block. On the combined plot of 75 feet on each street, which adjoins the ten-story department store of R. H. Macy & Co., a tall building similar to the main structure will be erected. Plans are being prepared for the new structure by Robert D. Kohn, and the construction work will be done by Mark Eidlitz. Plans were filed about a year ago for a seventeen-story tower annex on the original 50-foot plot, but this was finally found inadequate to meet the demands of the improvements contemplated and work was suspended until additional ground could be secured. John N. Golding as broker assembled the various properties and negotiated the sales.

Water Street Corner Sold.

The Broadway-John Street Corporation sold the five-story building, 40 by 47, held at $75,000, at the southwest corner of Water and Pine Streets, to Elias Bach & Son, tobacco merchants, for their own occupancy. William A. White & Sons negotiated the sale. The sellers recently acquired the property from the estate of Alfred M. White through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Morgenstern Brothers Buy Wadleigh Court.

The Morgenstern Brothers Syndicate bought Wadleigh Court, a six-story elevator apartment house, on a plot 100 by 100, at 1,884 Seventh Avenue, the northwest corner of 114th Street. The building, which houses thirty-five families, was held at $250,000, and returns an annual rental of $32,000.

The same syndicate sold the five-story apartment house, on plot 68.8 by 100, held at $125,000 and renting for $17,000, at 21 and 23 Cathedral Parkway.

Three Private Dwellings Held at $205,000 Sold.

Three high-class private dwellings on the upper east side were disposed of yesterday to investors by Pease & Elliman. The most important of the three transactions involved 18 East Eightieth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a plot 25 by 100, which was sold for Fannie Hendricks to James S. Wright. It was held at $90,000. The four-story and basement dwelling 118 East Sixty-second Street, on a lot 19 by 100, held at $40,000, was sold for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Frederick Brown, operator, and 25 East Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on a lot 17 by 100, held at $70,000, was sold for Martha Livingston to an investor. The latter will be altered into small apartments.

Three Uptown Deals.

The Traymore Leading Corporation (Morris Moore) has bought the two five-story apartment houses, on plot 75 by 100, at 441 and 443 West 151st Street from the McKinley Realty and Construction Company.

The two six-story apartment houses at 224 to 228 West 149th Street have been sold by Robert F. Seiffert to F. Donofrio, Inc. They occupy a plot 80 by 99.11, and carry a mortgage of $59,000.

Samuel Fisher and Samuel Evans have bought the six-story apartment house, 40 by 99.11, at 203 and 205 West 144th Street.

Wacht Increases Sixty-seventh Street Holdings.

The Jules Realty Company, Inc., Samuel Wacht, Jr., President, bought from Howard McAteer the plot 40 by 200 on the south side of West Sixty-seventh Street, running through to Sixty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue. The purchaser recently acquired the adjoining plot, 160 by 100. William S. Bates was the broker.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

The house at 241 East Sixty-first Street, 20 by 100, was sold by Russell H. Hoadley and E. de Forest Simmons to a client who will remodel the property for his own occupancy.

George De Witt Weeks and Harry S. Lines, as executors of the estate of Edward L. Radcliff, sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 16.4 by 55 by 99.11, at 138 West 131st Street, and the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 16.8 by 50 by 99.11, at 254 West 136th Street, to an investing client of Shaw & Co.

Mrs. Ricke Wilshek sold the three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 100, at 411 East 120th Street, to Michael Margui through Ralph Russo.

The estate of Mathilda Stiefel sold the four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 36 East Sixtieth Street, adjoining the Hotel La Salle at 28 to 34, owned by the Orinoco Realty Company. (Bing & Bing,) through Wells & Snydam. It was reported that Bing & Bing bought the property to protect the light of the hotel.

Activities in Heights Section.

The Evelyn, Celia, and Rose, three apartment houses at 5 and 9 Pinehurst Avenue and 752 West 178th Street, occupying a combined frontage of 127 feet on the avenue and 102 feet on 178th Street, held at $190,000 and renting for $22,000, were sold by the Lincoln Mortgage Company, Supplemental Trustee, to Joseph J. Harris, an investing client of J. Zimmerman and M. Seigel.

Frederick Brown sold to M. & L. C. Ernst 272 Wadsworth Avenue, a five-story apartment, 50 by 115, housing twenty-five families, and rented for $11,000.

Isear Realty Corporation sold at a substantial advance their contract on the five-story apartment, 80 by 100, at 335-337 Edgecomb Avenue, purchased about ten days ago from a client of Reeves & Todd.

Tenement Deals.

The Dormond Realty Company, Meyers & Sherwin, attorneys, bought the two five-story brick tenements, each on lot 25 by 98.9, at 536 and 538 West Thirty-ninth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, from D. J. Mendelsohn and others, through Pease & Elliman. The buildings will be torn down and the site improved with a five-story warehouse.

H. Nathan sold the three-story and basement tenement with store, on lot 20 by 80, at 2,348 Second Avenue, to Anna Altman through Leon S. Altmayer.

Herbert M. Gordon sold the five-story flat with store, on lot 20 by 100, at 2,189 Seventh Avenue, to an investing client of the R. S. Morgan Realty Company.

The Lacomor Realty Company sold the six-story tenement, 41.6 by 100 by irregular, at 176 and 178 East 123d Street, to Jacob Marks.

The five-story brick tenements at 48 and 50 Dominick Street, near Hudson Street, were sold by Herbert M. Gesner and others to Benjamin B. Davis. The property was acquired by Joshua Brush from Robert M. Livingston in 1826 and has been in the sellers' family since that time. Michael J. Mulqueen, attorney, represented the sellers and Detches & Goldwater the purchasers.

Vacant Bronx Plot Sold.

Realty Managers, Inc., Frank Begerisch, Jr., President, bought from the Burnside Avenue Realty Corporation the block front on the south side of Burnside Avenue, between Creston and Morris Avenues, a vacant plot of ten lots, held at $72,000. B. H. Weisker was the broker in the transaction.

The Bronx Market.

The Seabury Construction Company sold to the College Holding Company, (Joseph Shenk) the six-story apartment house, 110 by 140, held at $100,000 and renting for $16,000, at the corner of Charlotte Street and Seabury Place. Greenfield & Saffir were the brokers in the deal. Morrison & Schiff, attorneys, represented the purchaser and Milton S. Hoffman the seller.

Harris & Morris Mandelbaum resold direct the five-story apartment houses, each 40 by 100, at 823 to 827 Trinity Avenue, to an investor, who takes title tomorrow. The houses, bought by the Mandelbaums on March 3, are rented for $14,000, and are held at $80,000.

Charles Siegel Levy resold the two five-story apartment houses, each on plot 40 by 100, at 1,082 and 1,090 Southern Boulevard, near Westchester Avenue, to Rose Schreiber through H. Wallach.

Broadway Loft Sold.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company sold the nine-story loft building, on plot 51 by 100, at 585 and 587 Broadway, southwest corner of Prince Street, through L. Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co.

Brooklyn.

Realty Associates sold the two-story and basement frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, at 537 Lafayette Avenue, to Benjamin Lane through C. Imperiale.

The Alco Building Company sold through Realty Trust the following one-family semi-detached brick dwellings on Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park: 2,074, to Bernard Stein; 2,076, to Arthur Widman; 2,119, with garage, to Arthur Loebel, and 2,121, with garage, to Benjamin Hermann.

M. Dorf sold the two-family brick house at 1,027 Seventy-fourth Street, Bay Ridge Park, to a client of Frank A. Seaver & Co.

Kate Oelsner sold the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 716 Union Street, to a client of the John Pullman Real Estate Company.

Henry F. Mally sold the three-story single brick store with apartments at 7,9½2 Fifth Avenue to an investing client of Tutino & Cerny.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold to a Mr. Blumenstock the two-family cottage, on lot 38 by 96, at 108 Bay Thirty-fourth Street.

The Urban Securities Company sold the property at 1,066 and 1,068 Fortieth Street to Louis Elkin through William Liss, Inc.

Frederick Brown bought from the estate of Mary A. Dunnell, through Marston & Co., the plot 60 by 124 irregular, on the south side of Joralemon Street, 135 feet from Court Street, adjoining the twenty-story office building at the corner of Court and Joralemon Streets.

Queens Borough Sales.

Ralph A. Watson sold the one-family brick dwelling, on plot 40 by 100, at 5 South Fifteenth Street, Flushing, for Colin C. Simpson, through J. Albert Johntra.

E. Holbrook has sold to J. Murray a plot, 100 by 150, on the south side of Fifth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, Whitestone.

M. Tiedeman and D. Tiedeman have purchased from E. Sherwood two plots, having a frontage of 100 feet on the north side of Fifth Avenue and the east side of Seymour Street, Jamaica.

A. Vincent has purchased from F. Sternat a plot, 100 by 334, at the southeast corner of Purdy Street and the Old Bowery Bay Road, Long Island City.

H. Freude has sold to J. Mathes a plot, 47 by 120, on the north side of Franklin Place, east of Bowne Avenue, Flushing.

W. C. Frank has sold two buildings at the northwest corner of Jackson Avenue and Fortieth Street, Corona, to V. Lanza through Nathan Weiss.

Suburban Sales.

Annie Sayre Thompson bought a residence on Norwood Avenue, Edgemont, N. Y., held at $15,500, from William Wesley White, through the Misses E. A. Nash and A. R. Kennedy.

The Scarsdale Construction Company sold its house known as Fairholm, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to William Gage Brady, Jr., Vice President of the National City Bank. The sale was negotiated by the Scarsdale office of Flah & Marvin.

Dr. Charles A. Sweet bought the house and garage, on a plot 85 by 200, at 199 Park Avenue, Yonkers, through Bellows & Warren.

Phyllis Rappelje sold four lots on West End Avenue, Rockaway Park, L. I., to George Lane, through the Hatch-Gazan Company.

Carl F. Grieshaber sold the dwelling at 59 Sherman Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., to Samuel M. D. Clark, through Moffat & Schwab.

The Heights, the residence of William B. Haight, on Heights Road, Ridgewood, N. J., was sold to Frank J. Humphrey, through S. S. Waldstrum-Gorlion & Forman.

John T. Wills sold the house and a portion of the grounds formerly known as the Spaulding place, at Grove and Oak Avenues, Larchmont, N. Y., to Joseph T. Smith, through E. C. Griffin & H. H. Collins.

Richard Heitner bought the dwelling, on plot 60 by 200, at Berkeley Place, Montclair, N. J., from Joseph Hodgson through the Frank Hughes Taylor Company.

Commercial Leases.

The Grafton Estate leased the store and basement at 861 Sixth Avenue for a term of ten years at a gross rental of $27,500 to M. Rosloff through Louis Carreau.

The Schulte Cigar Stores Company have leased for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of $350,000 the entire ground floor of the building at the southeast corner of Broadway and 107th Street. Alterations to alter locations of the lessees will open a cigar store on the corner and sublease the rest of the space. Herbert Hecht & Co. negotiated the lease.

The estate of Adolph Brussel leased the store at 127 East 125th Street to Stuart H. Walker and the store at 133 East 125th Street to T. K. Stylinous. Porter & Co. negotiated both leases.

Arthur A. Marshall leased the store at 33 and 35 West Forty-sixth Street for the 35 West Forty-sixth Street Corporation through Frederick Fox & Co.

Steel Company Increases Frontage.

The Aborn Steel Company (J. T. Slingsby, President) has bought from the Trinity Church Corporation the lot, 25 by 90, at 24 Clark Street, adjoining its plant at No. 22, and increasing its frontage to 50 feet.

Government Takes Title to Bay Ridge Property.

Deeds conveying title to realty in Bay Ridge to the United States Government for its army base were recorded yesterday involving an irregular tract of about 110,000 square feet at the northeast corner of First Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street sold by the Morse Dry Dock & Repair Company for $119,500. The Assembly Catering & Supply Company was paid $112,900 for a parcel of 200 by 700 at the southwest corner of First Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and for a parcel 27 feet wide on Second Avenue Franziska Auerbach received $6,840.

Realty Notes.

The New York Title and Mortgage Company has taken a loan of $300 000 on the sixteen story and basement mercantile building, 15 and 17 West Thirty-sixth Street, recently completed by Jatison Construction Company, Inc., Julius Tishman and David Tishman.

A 5 per cent. penalty was added to all unpaid water taxes yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans filed for new buildings and alterations, and approved by Superintendent of Buildings Murphy.

New Buildings.

Manhattan.

7th Av, 800 to 804, one-story stores and cellar; T. Cunningham, 249 7th Av, owner; P. J. Murray, 141 East 41st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Willis Av, s e corner of 154th St, to two four-story brick factories, 25x36 and 75x40; Crystal Chemical Co., 867 Westchester Av, owner; John H. Friend, 148 Alexander Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

1222 St, 514 West, s s, 230 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11, six-story apartment; Union Dime Savings Bank against West Side Construction Co. et al.; Butcher, T. & F., attorneys; due, $66,484.18; taxes, &c., $1,894.06; to the plaintiff for $65,000.

Rutgers Place, 29, n s, 62.6 ft w of Clinton St, 26x110, six-story flat and stores; Mary Roxburghe against Barnett Hamburger et al.; De Witt, L., & De W., attorneys; due, $30,506.31; taxes, &c., $3,007.40; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 265, s s, 70.6 ft w of Gouverneur St, 38½x90x30x65.6, four-story tenement and stores; Joseph Putzel against Jacob Nathan et al.; M. Strauss, attorney; due, $35,993.87; taxes, &c., $441.92; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

Davidson Av, s w corner of 180th St, 180x90, vacant; Louis Smyth against Moses Crystal et al.; H. M. Bellinger, attorney; due, $12,945.58; taxes, &c., $2,096.80; also

Harrison Av, s s, 90 ft s of 180th St, 133x100, vacant; also Grand Av, e s, 70 ft s of 180th St, 108x90, vacant; also Burnside Av, n s, whole front between Old Croton Aqueduct and Harrison Av, 106.7x162.7x141.9x90.2, vacant; 180th St, n s corner of Aqueduct Avenue E, 71.11x125x96.5x127.5, vacant; Davidson Av, e s, 388.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 300x90, vacant; New York Title and Mortgage Co. against Moses Crystal et al.; H. M. Bellinger, attorney; due, $40,256.17; taxes, &c., $5,230.99; also

Harrison Av, n e corner of Burnside Av, 27.11x100x186.2x180.2, vacant; C. J. Earl against Moses Crystal et al.; H. M. Bellinger, attorney; due, $11,868.87; taxes, &c., $868.26; withdrawn.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, 49-51, w s, 63 ft s of 5th St, 44x80; Rose Israel to Cyli Teitelbaum, 2,318 Pitkin Av, Brooklyn, mtg $40,500, all liens, March 29; attorney, Hyman Laris, 361 Stone Av, Brooklyn.....$100

DUANE ST, 52 to 56, s e corner of Elm St, 101.4x25.8x100x106.7; Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Co. to Elm Duane Corp., 120 Broadway, mtg $340,000, all liens, March 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

FRONT ST, 340-12, e s, 63.8 ft s of Gouverneur Slip, run s 25.1x n 63.6 x w 25.1 x n 63.8 x e 70.4 to n s of Gouverneur Slip (2 and 4) x s 45x w 63.6x s 70.4 to n s of South St (366-8) x w 77x n 140 to Front St x e 77 to beginning; F. M. March 31; Lee Bernstein et al., executors, to Ocilega Holding Co., March 31; attorney, same.....$100

DUANE ST, 52 to 56, s e corner of Elm St, 101.4x25.8x100x106.7; Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Co. to Elm Duane Corp., 120 Broadway, mtg $340,000, all liens, March 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

FRONT ST, 340-12, e s, 63.8 ft s of Gouverneur Slip, run s 25.1x n 63.6 x w 25.1 x n 63.8 x e 70.4 to n s of South St (366-8) x w 77x n 140 to Front St x e 77 to beginning; F. M. March 31; Lee Bernstein et al., executors, to Ocilega Holding Co., March 31; attorney, same.....$100

MORRIS AV, 1,982, e s, 20.4x100; Alette Realties, Inc., to Fannie Jacobs, 9 East Av., mtgs. $38,200, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 237 ft n e of Bamal St, 22x150; Hermine Espenschmeyer and sister to Henry M. Schwarz, of Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $8,500, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

395-7-9 BROADWAY
Southwest Corner Walker St.
ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR
ABOUT 6000 SQ. FT.
Desirable Seventh Floor Space
Other Offices $360 and $1000
LIGHT—6 ELEVATORS—HEAT
Superintendent on Premises.
JOHN J. HALLERON,
252 WEST 138TH STREET.
1998 Phone Audubon 1008

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

30 IRVING PLACE
Southeast Corner 16th St.
Most Accessible Location in N. Y.
Close to Subway and L Stations at 14th and 16th Sts. and all surface cars.
FIRST LOFT, 80x103
In 12-story fireproof Mercantile Building, containing four electric elevators, automatic sprinklers, and every modern improvement. Unexcelled light.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
SOL. STERN, 31 E. 27th ST.

5,000 SQUARE FEET OF OFFICE SPACE
Located in Times Sq. Section, suitable for large corporation; 3 years' lease; fully furnished and equipped, partitions, etc. All entirely new, ready to move into; possession at once.
This is the space you are looking for; act quickly.
GUARDIAN HOLDING CO., Inc.,
Brokerage Dept. 50 East 42nd St.

Two Stores, W. 40th St.
Can be used separately or as one. World Tower Building, West 40th St., near Broadway. Apply Room 1203, 110 West 40th St. Tel. Bryant 8463.

MOTION PICTURE STUDIO
No. 11 East 14th St.
Formerly occupied by Biograph, now occupied by Prisma, to rent from May 1st.
Morris E. Sterne, Inc., 9 E. 14th St.

Offices to Rent
in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
NOW LEASING FROM OCT. 1ST.
George Washington
116 West 72d St.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Only a few Apartments left.
3 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1,740 to $2,400.
2 Rooms and Bath
$960 to $1,620.
1 Room and Bath
$660-$780.
APARTMENTS RENTED ON YEARLY LEASES, UNFURNISHED; MAID SERVICE SUPPLIED.
Unexcelled Restaurant

READY MAY 1
Now Open for Inspection
300 Central Park West
Corner 90th St.
1-2-3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished
Restaurant on Premises
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
987 MADISON AVE.,
Southeast Corner 77th Street
7 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Stable, 1 apartment; rent $2,100; three-year lease, occupancy May 1st. Apply Superintendent.

995 Madison Ave.
77th St., 8 rooms and 3 baths, from May 1st to...; Supt. on premises.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Five-story, 10-family, within 2 minutes 181st St. subway; pays 18% net; mortgage $21,000; rent $4,728; price $82,500. Mitchell, 12 East 44th St., Murray Hill 1100.

All cash, over first mortgage, for bargains; immediate answers. Edward Browning (principal), 110 W. 40th. Bryant 7122.

Six-story new-law tenement, 50x100; rentals about $7,000; price $5,500; small payment cash. Barnett & Co., 11 East 125th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR COMPLETE LISTS OF
BAY RIDGE LOTS
SEE SEAVER,
6,906 THIRD AV., BROOKLYN.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SOUTH HUNTINGTON, L. I.
30 or 60 acres, highly cultivated, 1,100 ft. fronting on Jericho Turnpike; high elevation; fine scenery; fruit trees; residential site or gentleman's farm; Colonial house, 12 rooms. E. Kellner, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

GARDEN CITY BARGAIN.
Three well located lots on Rhoeyn Road, near station.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

MUST BE SOLD, 138 HEMPSTEAD LOTS, ON K. VILLAGE ST., IN BEST SECTION; BUILDING OPPORTUNITY. HORACE G. KNOWLES, 52 VANDERBILT AV., N. Y.

Four-room bungalow, top sales; garage, garden, 57x180; boating, fishing; 40 minutes; easy terms. Kerr, 161 West 34th.

SAGE FOUNDATION.
Home; sacrifice. D. S. Walker, 105 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE
IDEAL COLONIAL HOUSE.
Situated in the most picturesque section of Wyoming, N. J., Lackawanna Railroad, fifty minutes from New York; high elevation; convenient to railroad station, schools and churches; house contains nine rooms, three open fireplaces, modern improvements; conservatory attached; lot 120x150 feet; shade trees. Price $10,500. Address P. O. Box 443, Maplewood, N. J., or phone South Orange 1283-M.

Come see my lovely new 7-room house; positively every modern improvement; 3 cents computation fare; $350 down; low price; easy terms, like rent to quick buyer; with or without garage; West Shore or Susquehanna R. R.; don't hesitate, do it now. HENSCHEL, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone 1491 J Hackensack, 1606 Cortland, N. Y.; no agent.

Bargain.—7-room country home, garage, 5½ acres, forty fruit trees; hour out. Erie; $4,500; on terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Charming residence, beautiful "hights" section, nine rooms, all improvements, fine condition, steam heat, cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.
25 acres; fine 19-room house, beautiful grounds, river view, greenhouses; all fruits. Apply James Barrow, 97 Clark St., Brooklyn.

Five-story apartment house, 50x80, rent $4,000, price $39,000. John Strabhorn, 529 Courtlandt Av., Bronx. Melrose, 8871.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

AT SHIPPAN POINT, Connecticut.—Modern shore front residence of 13 rooms and 4 baths, building of stucco and hollow tile; over 4 acres of ground; can be bought very reasonable. DERSCHUCH & CO., 160 Broadway, New York.

First-class business property in heart of Bridgeport, suitable for any business. Communicate 318 Newfield Building, Bridgeport, Conn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have a client with two small farms and several other properties free and clear; would exchange entire lot of equity in income property. Milford Land Exchange, Room 307 Connecticut National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Westchester County.—Large house, preferably brick or stone, upward of 15 rooms, with 10 acres or more; about 1 hour out and not over; suit fraternal organization building used as school or institution will do; pay cash. Eugene A. Kelly, East Orange, N. J.

Wanted—To buy or lease building 15,000 to 20,000 square feet on the east side, below 125th St., with steam plant or a basement to install one. Laundry, K 620 Times Harlem.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm.—60 acres; 54 acres tillable; eight-room house, large barn, other outbuildings; 6 miles from Lakewood; $4,200, no less; no commission; $2,000 down. M. Clayton, 428 Ocean Av., Lakewood, N. J.

Poultry farm, Lakewood section; pretty bungalow; large poultry buildings; incubators included; $2,800, half cash. T 57 Times.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

22-Acre farm.—10-room house, barn, &c., 2 miles railroad station; near Bridgeport; bargain. $5,500. W 672 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

150-acre farm; near town and trolley; dwelling, cottage and barns; 30 acres bearing fruit; alfalfa; brook. Price $16,000. Rural Life Co., Kiderhook, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Want to sell my private home, three-story brownstone and basement, 19x100, 422 West 147th St., perfect condition; now arranged for two families. Herman Lubetkin, 253 Broadway, New York.

Five-story cold water tenement, East 70th St.; perfect order; pays 14 per cent. net; mortgage $6,000; rental $1,785; price $18,000. Mitchell, 12 East 44th St. Murray Hill 1100.

Bargain.—Private house, exclusive section, heart of city; immediate action. K 149 Times.

Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY LIMESTONE.
2-story and basement; separate furnaces; parquet floors; choice location; 84th St., near 5th Av.; close to trolleys and subway station.
PRICE $7,500.
SEAVER & CO., 6,906 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

TWO-FAMILY COTTAGE.
ROOM FOR GARAGE.
15 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors; separate porches and entrances; lot 40x100. Price $8,900.
SEAVER & CO., 6,906 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Leaving town; must sell beautiful four-story brownstone dwelling, all modern improvements; close to park; terms to suit. Levy, 557 5th St., Brooklyn.

Strictly modern brick; sun parlor; garage; near express station Brighton ...L. Seen until Saturday. Beach, 5387W Midwood.

Queens.

Widow must sell at once beautiful 9-room Queen Anne house, all modern improvements; good section; excellent transit; trolley, elevated, and trains; 15 minutes from centre of city; here is a real chance to procure a fine house at a great sacrifice; lady needs $1,500 cash, balance on terms to suit; call or write at once. Open Sundays and evenings. Bond, 109 East 58th St.

Wonderful Chance—$300 cash, balance $20 monthly and rent of one floor buys fine two-family brick; modern improvements; 20 minutes to Grand Central. Write or call Electric Store, 199 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

East Elmhurst, Flushing Bay.—Sell cheap, easy terms, 2-family house, recently built; steam heat; plot 40 by 100; splendid view. Burrell, 168 Watchung Av., Montclair, N. J.

Westchester County.

A perfect Mount Vernon home, 9 rooms, 3 baths, every modern improvement; built by day's work; garage; extra sized plot; formerly held at $16,000; to quick buyer, $14,500; make terms. Mitchell, 12 East 44th St., Murray Hill 1100.

For Sale, Park Hill on Hudson, (next station to Yonkers.)—Fine house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; plot 50x120; all improvements; 50 minutes Grand Central; $12,000. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Attractive home below cost; restricted, desirable community; 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2-car garage if desired; plot 80x150; 35 minutes Grand Central; free and clear, terms to suit. T 46 Times.

Why pay high rent when $500 down balance monthly, buys a detached cottage above Yonkers; modern, nice neighborhood, high ground. Owner, Rose, 7 W. 45th St.; tel. Bryant 2729.

For sale, White Plains, house, eleven rooms, steam heat, water, and gas; situate in residential part city; price, $15,000. Address Owner, D 96 Times.

Crestwood—9 rooms, large artist's attic; lot 55x110; station 3 minutes, New York 32 minutes; easy terms. L 561 Times Downtown.

Long Island.

For Sale—Residence, corner plot 100x100; 6 rooms, reception hall; tiled bathroom, two toilets, steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors, porch and window screens; restricted neighborhood; 35 minutes from City Hall or Penn. Station, 3 minutes from station or trolley; price $7,500; easy terms. Address Grass, owner, 111 Water St., New York.

Broadway, Flushing.—Owner, moving to South America, will sacrifice 7-room, completely furnished house; bath, open fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood trim, electricity, gas, telephone; price $7,800, including furniture worth $3,500; cash required $1,500. M. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

AT A SACRIFICE.
For sale, at Nutley, 10-room house; all improvements; fireproof garage; four minutes from train or trolley; easy terms; 80x180. Jennie A. Taylor, 187 Hillside Av., Nutley, N. J. Phone Nutley 937-J.

BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE,
Five bedrooms, garage; near station.
A REAL BARGAIN; PRICE $6,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

JAMAICA HILL CREST HOUSE.
Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every convenience; initial offering.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Bay Shore house, 13 rooms; 2 baths; garage; rent furnished season, $1,000, or sell, $15,000. Kuba, 176 W. 72d. Columbus 1278.

Country Homes, Sale or Rent.
Hyde & Baxter,
Port Washington, L. I.

Caldwell, N. J.—Rent, large, furnished, ten bedrooms, extensive grounds; near station. Tenth floor, 64 Wall St.

Forest Hills Gardens—Beautiful new home, 8 rooms, 2 b ths; station 2 minutes, New York 15 minutes; easy terms, or rent. L 562 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

MADISON.—400 ft. elevation; best health and living conditions; ideal community; modern house; terraced location; big shade; 40 mile views; large living room, inglenook fire place, spacious dining room, beamed ceilings, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, and maid's bath; steam heat, electricity, gas kitchen; large plot; $7,500; bargain. Allabough & Son, now 135 Broadway. Phone 4009 Cortlandt.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

Finely located house, modern, 8-room, two baths, improvements; 75x150, with high terrace; numerous trees; garage; 30 minutes New York, in residential community; 8 minutes from railroad; price $9,000; price low, leaving city. W. B. Cragin, Jr., 108 Hudson St., or 46 Ramapo Terrace, Bloomfield, N. J. Telephone 3724 Bloomfield.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.; several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7716.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 855.

Eight rooms and bath, two sun parlors; electric light, gas; asphalt street; has every convenience; lot 47½x100; with garage; fine neighborhood; only 30 minutes from Liberty St.; $6,900, easy terms. Lawler, 120 Broadway. Phone Rector 6178.

East Orange, (68 Washington St.)—Comfortable home of 10 rooms, with 2½ baths; ideal surroundings; 5 minutes to Brick Church station; house accompanied now; possession May 1; price $18,000. Eugene A. Kelly, opposite East Orange station.

Charming modern house, 8 master, 3 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths; large, cool porches; half acre ground; fine garden; golf links; $1,000 season, $200 month. R. J. Ford, Princeton, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW!
Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5047.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completely modern residence, stucco and hollow tile; over 4 acre of ground; can be bought very reasonable. DERSCHUCH & CO., 160 Broadway, New York.

$500 CASH
will buy a two-family brick on 90th St. PRICE $5,000.
SEAVER & CO., 6,906 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Magnificent house, Fanwood; big plot; $10,000; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Englewood, N. J.—REAL BARGAINS. No camouflage; 2 high-class homes sacrificed; 40% under construction cost. Birtwhistle & Livingston, 160 Dean St., Englewood.

For Sale or To Let—2-family house with loft underneath, suitable for light manufacturing shop. Inquire 338 East 134th St.

21 Gould Av., Newark—13 rooms, bath; improvements; detached; fine location; reasonable. Write 83 B'way, N. Y., Room 44.

Connecticut.

RARE, IDEAL SHORE FRONTAGE.
Near South Norwalk, 55 minutes out; charming 9-room cottage; large living room faces Sound; bath and heat; 110 ft. Sound frontage; stone garage for 3 cars; apartment and stable; extra lot; grounds fully furnished; only $15,000; great opportunity. Allabough & Son, now 135 Broadway. Phone 4009 Cortlandt.

SHARON, CONN.—RENT OR LEASE FURNISHED COLONIAL HOUSE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ELECTRICITY; 11 ROOMS 3 BATHS; PLANTED GARDEN; MAN ON PLACE. 66 BROADWAY, ROOM 1004.

Stamford.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill, 8½ acres; 22-room house, with every modern improvement; garage, greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. J. A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Miscellaneous.

Sale or Rent, Narragansett, R. I.—Modern 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms; garage; central ocean views. Owner, 246 West 187th. Tel. 9363 Audubon.

Houses Wanted.

American family (3) want floor in 3-family house, about 5 rooms, with or without garage space; moderate rental; would lease. Cigar Stand, 30 Broad St., city.

Private house, 8-story, basement; modern improvements; west side. Modern, 494 Columbus Av.

Small house for Summer; 8 adults; easy reach of New York. B 111 Times.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester County.

Modern furnished cottage, near beach at Rye; five bedrooms and bath; rent $1,000 season. Telephone, write, call, Charles S. Faulkner, Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Long Island.

Unusually desirable furnished four-room, sun parlor and bath bungalow at Arverne, L. I., directly facing ocean; one block from depot; to only best select small family; rent $475 for season. Room 503, 1,545 Broadway. Phone 3269 Bryant.

Long Beach West.—Five-room cottage, plumbing, electricity; $1,500, $500 cash; up here ten months, save rent. Call weekdays on Thos. J. Walsh. Take taxi from Long Beach Station.

Miscellaneous.

Colonial large house, facing lake, New Hampshire; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; large acreage; fine old trees; big porches; well furnished; 7 fireplaces; 2 baths; magnificent views; garage; $700. Telephone 9117 Cathedral or write Y 314 Times Annex.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Cottage, furnished; for two people, not further than 50 miles from New York; bathing possibilities. L 520 Times Downtown.

Wanted, bungalow near good bathing, from June to October; not more than 45 minutes from New York. T 69 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

Eight-room house; commutation hour from city; numerous trains daily; West Shore. Rd. 2,057 8th Av.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room cottage; season $600. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

Miscellaneous.

To rent, May to September inclusive, Berkshire cottage, sleeping porch; swimming, fishing, garden, fruit, firewood; adults only; $400 for season; special terms by month. Box D, 14 West 12th St.

Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8485. Country Houses.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FACTORY SPACE WANTED.
To lease for manufacturing purposes, about 10,000 feet, either in separate building or section of building where electric power and heating are available; location desired in vicinity of Hoboken, Newark, or Elizabeth; would consider purchasing or renting part of machine tool equipment. L 606 Times Downtown.

Office space in the Manufacturers' Equipment Exchange showrooms; excellent thoroughfare, fine location for sales or show room, for manufacturers' representative; space for showing samples; corner Lafayette and Prince Sts.

Small private office wanted by young man for export business, fully equipped in suite of reliable firm, financial district; must allow name in door and directory; state terms. K 128 Times.

Madison Av., 1,005, and 76th St.—New building, large store; ideal for gown, millinery, novelties, art, or any high-class line. Apply John J. Kavanagh, 983 Madison Av.

STORAGE LOFT, 5,000 FEET
or more space available; elevator 4,000 lbs. capacity; excellent service; immediate possession. Gordon, 410-412 West 52d. Columbus 514.

Light lofts about 2,200 sq. ft. each, electric freight elevator; low rent. Frankel, 290 Pearl St., near Beekman.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

NEW 6-STORY BUILDING ON 5TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 42D STS., FOR RENT ON LONG TERM. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

42-44 West 39th St.—Attractive front offices; fine light; reasonable rent; best location for light business. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

Unexpectedly vacant; about 1,200 square feet; light and desirable office space; rental $2,400 yearly. Waldorf Building, 2 to 16 West 33d St.

Store to sublet, most desirable location on Nassau St.; long lease. Inquire Irving's, 63 Nassau St.

Factory space, by large manufacturing concern; about 70,000 square feet; modern building pr ferred; long l as. W 399 Times.

Space or desk for rent to reliable party; telephone and stenographer service. David, 3 West 29th.

Mail privileges $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Desk room desired in downtown office, for real estate business. L 587 Times Downtown.

Finest office space, 410 sq. ft., less than regular rate; opp. City Hall; 4100. B 860 Times Annex.

MADISON AV., 785.—Parlor floor, basement, store; newly decorated; electricity business, living.

Photographer's studio, just building; will alter suit; long lease. Apply Clear Store, 146 West 45th St.

Wanted.—Complete ice plant or machinery of 150 to 400 tons daily. S 796 Times Downtown.

Sublet front, light, private offices. Apply Room 407, 175 Fifth Av.

Light office, near Custom House; equipped or will fit part. L 553 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office space wanted; one or two rooms in downtown suite. T 99 Times.

Desk room in private office; rent reasonable. Call, 12-1, Room 736, 180 Nassau St.

Bronx.

Store with loft; light basement; steam, electricity; corner brick building; lease for business, manufacturing; 85x36. 1,350 Westchester Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

LOFT WANTED, ABOUT 75x100 FT. BETWEEN 25TH AND 33D STS., 5TH TO 7TH AV. WILL BUY PLANT COMPLETE OR OTHERWISE. B 168 TIMES.

Publisher's representative wants part of office suite; separate entrance preferred. B 88 Times.

Small office or desk space; desk if desired. 1,338 Broadway. Room 439.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

307TH ST., (168 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6180.

47TH ST., 28 EAST.
Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment; charmingly furnished; linen, silver; service included; valet if desired; bachelor preferred. Superintendent.

508, (near Madison).—Apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $110; also Washington Square (10th), three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 32 EAST.
Beautiful whole floor apartment, handsomely furnished 8 rooms, bath, and kitchen; rent $350 monthly. Apply Becker or Superintendent.

60TH ST., 30 EAST.—Large, double and small room, well furnished, bath; $75 and $40. Tel. Murray Hill 6348 or Sup't on premises.

Englewood, N. J.—REAL BARGAINS. No camouflage; 2 high-class homes sacrificed; 40% under construction cost. Birtwhistle & Livingston, 160 Dean St., Englewood.

For Sale or To Let—2-family house with loft underneath, suitable for light manufacturing shop. Inquire 338 East 134th St.

21 Gould Av., Newark—13 rooms, bath; improvements; detached; fine location; reasonable. Write 83 B'way, N. Y., Room 44.

Connecticut.

RARE, IDEAL SHORE FRONTAGE.
Near South Norwalk, 55 minutes out; charming 9-room cottage; large living room faces Sound; bath and heat; 110 ft. Sound frontage; stone garage for 3 cars; apartment and stable; extra lot; grounds fully furnished; only $15,000; great opportunity. Allabough & Son, now 135 Broadway. Phone 4009 Cortlandt.

SHARON, CONN.—RENT OR LEASE FURNISHED COLONIAL HOUSE; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ELECTRICITY; 11 ROOMS 3 BATHS; PLANTED GARDEN; MAN ON PLACE. 66 BROADWAY, ROOM 1004.

Stamford.—Magnificent estate on Strawberry Hill, 8½ acres; 22-room house, with every modern improvement; garage, greenhouses, gardener's cottage, &c. J. A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

Miscellaneous.

Sale or Rent, Narragansett, R. I.—Modern 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms; garage; central ocean views. Owner, 246 West 187th. Tel. 9363 Audubon.

Houses Wanted.

American family (3) want floor in 3-family house, about 5 rooms, with or without garage space; moderate rental; would lease. Cigar Stand, 30 Broad St., city.

Private house, 8-story, basement; modern improvements; west side. Modern, 494 Columbus Av.

Small house for Summer; 8 adults; easy reach of New York. B 111 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Charming five-room elevator apartment; immediate possession. Apt. 64.

107TH, 210 WEST, (Apt. 36.)—Desirable furnished, seven rooms; $125 monthly; elevator.

111TH, 833 WEST, (Apt. 5).—Will sacrifice beautifully furnished, three-room kitchenette apt.; $100; April 1 to Oct. 1; immediate possession; owner leaving city.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished elevator apartment; grand piano; April to October.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Attractive 5-room apartment, completely furnished; linen, silver, glass; $125 per month. Inquire apartment 22. Telephone 7330 Cathedral.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Furnished three room, bath and kitchenette apartment; 5th floor rear; southern exposure; very light; immediate possession; rent $100 per month; lease to Sept. 1st or longer. Phone Morningside 8040.

116TH ST., 618 WEST.—Location, sun, convenience, six rooms, bath, facing south and west, clear view; does Riverside Drive; bus and subway half block; sublet to Oct. 1. Call or phone Morningside 6704. Apt. 43.

116TH ST, 630 WEST.—Will sublet five-room light front apartment, furnished complete, overlooking Riverside Drive; half block from subway. Apt. 91. Phone Morningside 6677.

116TH, RIVERSIDE.—Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment; $175 month. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

116TH ST., 630 WEST.—Comfortably furnished apartment, six light rooms and bath. Tel. 3596 Morning, or Superintendent.

117TH ST, 353 WEST.—Five rooms, completely and elegantly furnished, except table silver; leased to Oct. 31, $80 month; take possession immediately. Apt. 21, Morningside 2260.

120S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, four rooms, bath, $65; also 140s, near Riverside; six rooms, baths, $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

141ST, 630 WEST.—Owner going abroad, rent to responsible couple part or all beautifully furnished 5-room front apt., Riverside; reasonable; October; player piano, Victrola; possession now. Audubon 7810, Apartment 11-C.

143D ST. and BROADWAY.—Attractively furnished 5-room apartment; Hudson River view; sublet from May to October or longer; references required; seen by appointment. Phone Audubon 3280, Apartment 5F.

143D, 500 WEST.—6 beautiful rooms, front; elevator; decorated to suit; $70.

162D, 565 WEST.—Six beautifully furnished rooms, Oriental rugs, new Knabe piano; elevator. Apt. 2.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY located, all outside, charming apartment, or sell. Gentleman's Exchange, 581 8th Av.

A Delightful Corner Suite of Seven parlor floor furnished rooms, highest type of house, rent $350 per month; immediate possession. HAYWARD, 170 West 73d St.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Rockcliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 72d. Columbus 9971.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 626.

ATTRACTIVE, 4 rooms, 90th St., near Riverside Drive. Phone for appointment. Riverside 8061.

ARTISTIC 5-room apt.; new modern furnishings; all outside rooms; near West End Av. Academy 3016, after 11. T 104 Times.

BROADWAY, 3671.—Six sunny rooms, handsomely furnished; Chickering piano, Victrola, Oriental rugs, &c.; tile bath; until October; immediate possession; reasonable. Audubon 6100, Apt. 62.

BROADWAY, 3,046. (122d.)—Three beautiful rooms, kitchenette, bath; elevator; immediate occupancy; $70.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 86, corner 89th, (Apt. 1.)—Facing Park, seven rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; May 1 to Nov. 1. Call or telephone Columbus 4733.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 70, (Corner 67th St.)—Furnished studio apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 452.—$80 housekeeping suite, $65, Summer; call evenings. Moorman.

Front apartment, two rooms, kitchen, bath, handsomely furnished. Telephone 3827 Morningside, Herbert.

MANHATTAN AV., 370, Apt. 3E.—Four rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; elevator; electricity; steam heat; piano; $100 monthly. Cathedral 6200, K 146 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th St.)—Will sublet handsomely furnished 9 rooms and 3 baths; Chickering Ampico player, Victrola; linen and silver; immediate possession. Phone Coyle, 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 593, Corner 136th St.—Seven-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; completely furnished; linens, silver. Apt. 8A. Tel. Audubon 8402.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Attractive 7-room apartment facing Drive; large rooms; moderate rental; lease to Oct. 1. Call or phone Apartment 42A. Audubon 1600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 270, Apartment 3-D (99th).—Five rooms, bath, electricity; nicely furnished; to sublet. Telephone Riverside 2748.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67, (79th.)—Fourth, south; wonderfully attractive arrangement; outside rooms; balcony.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Large, handsomely furnished room overlooking Hudson; kitchenette. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340.—Spacious, beautiful living room; bath, kitchen; enchanting view. Academy 3113.

SUBLET beautifully furnished four-room and bath corner apartment; three bedrooms, sitting room; overlooking park; $160 per month; splendid view Central Park. Phone Columbus 6700, Room 617, or call 10 to 3 weekdays, or by appointment. Hotel San Remo, 74th St. Central Park West, Room 617. Highest references required.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.
55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75; 2 rooms, bath, $100; 3 rooms, bath, $150; every modern improvement, including maid service; references required.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—8 room, corner apartment, high-class elevator house, elegantly furnished; piano, Victrola, &c.; rent $150. Apply Nehring Bros., 275 St. Nicholas Av. at 174th. Phone Audubon 9080.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.
9 West 9th.—Apartment, 2 large rooms and bath; steam heat, electricity, service, telephone.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Completely furnished seven all sunny housekeeping apartment; Summer rate.

WEST END AV., 875, (86th St.)—Attractive 6-room, 2 baths, furnished apartment; all outside rooms; view of Hudson; near Drive; from now until Oct. 1; rent $200 per month; seen 11 until 2, all week.

WEST END AV., 782, (corner 98th St.)—6 rooms, 3 baths, all outside, 11th floor; fully furnished; bargain May 1 to Sept. 30, $150 a month; Apt. 111. Telephone Haines, 4040 Columbus.

WEST END AV., (90th.)—Six beautifully furnished rooms, 2 baths, Steinway baby grand, bedrooms facing avenue; $300 monthly. Phone for appointment, 4574 Riverside, Finck.

Unfurnished—East Side.

5TH AV. 29.
APARTMENTS REMODELED.
Ready May 1st. Phone Stuyvesant 608.

49TH ST., 11 EAST.—Two rooms apartment, kitchenette; elevator or walk up; possession now or May 1st; best references required. Inquire Superintendent.

50S.—In the 50s, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $70 to $90; large living rooms. Telephone Murray Hill 8380.

57TH ST., (Park Av.)—Two large rooms, fireplaces, kitchenette, bath. Room 2, 1,338 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—4 rooms and bath; $85 per month; sublet. Manager.

Unfurnished—West Side.

47TH ST., 26 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; modern; $50.

59TH.—116 WEST.—Sublet airy apartment; two rooms, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished.

52D, 64 WEST.—Large, sunny two-three room suite, kitchenette, bath; electricity; high-class parlor floor, suitable for doctor, business; large basement. Circle 5530.

80S, RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—High-class apartment, 10 rooms, three baths, $2,400; also 100th St., (West End,) 8 rooms, 3 baths, $1,800. Elberson, 25 W. 42d St.

122D, 506 W ST.—Apartment 5 rooms; rent $63 per month; immediate possession. Apply on premises or Godfrey R. Lippe, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Murray Hill 1747.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Two beautiful rooms, with bath, facing park; apartment hotel; maid service included. Apartment 5L.

Five-six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, $45-$50. Crumble, 1 Liberty St.

MADISON AV., 153.
ONE EXTRA LARGE LIGHT ROOM WITH BATH. MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE. NIGHT AND DAY ELEVATOR SERVICE. TO LEASE. SUPT.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 455, (near 116th St.)—Three and four rooms and kitchenette. $1,250 and $2,000. Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260.—Seven rooms, two baths, $2,000 a year.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Seven-room all sunny elevator apartment; Washington Square section.

WEST END, (72d.)—Entrance floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, physician, $110. Columbus 8145.

WEST END AV., 840, (Manhattan Park.)—Five-room apartment; sell furnishings complete $1,000; rental, unfurnished, $135. Apt. 6 C.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—Furnished two-room apartment, between 84th and 72d Sts.; one room, large and light, preferably north light. Reply Mac-Lellan, B 894 Times Annex.

Refined young couple wish large, bright room with kitchenette and private bath; state particulars; price moderate. T 96 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 626.

Army officer and wife and well broke dog desire light housekeeping rooms or share an apartment. T 84 Times.

Two young business men desire sublet small apartment, furnished; $60. N 215 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished 5 or 6 room housekeeping apartment wanted, large rooms, occupancy immediately or May 1; must be thoroughly modern and in good locality; rental moderate. Phone Cortlandt 4597, between 10 and 1.

Wanted first-class unfurnished 5 or 6 room apartment in location of West End Av. and Park Av., or Riverside Drive; not too far out and not over $2,500 yearly. K 118 Times.

Unfurnished apartment wanted, for permanent home, by bachelor, two rooms and bath, or one large room and bath, below 14th St. 131 Times.

Seven or eight-room high-class elevator apartment, eleven, twelve hundred dollars, corner or overlooking park. A 1065 Times Harlem.

Wanted, May 1, by three adults, floor for light housekeeping, Greenwich, Chelsea, Stuyvesant districts. Crownfield, 96 5th Av. Chelsea 4585.

Unfurnished apartment of six rooms in two-party house wanted in New Rochelle or nearby suburb; rental about $50. B 830 Times.

4 rooms below 110th St.; reasonable. Phone Rector 2878.

Small apartment below 70th St. Telephone Mrs. Hooker, Farragut 895.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

218T, 143 EAST.—Beautiful room; private family; modern. Warren.

24TH ST., (northeast cor. 2d and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly terms; permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

307TH, (168 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

36TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small sunny rooms.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Exceptionally fine front parlor; electricity, conveniences, select surroundings; telephone, private bath; gentlemen.

107TH, 111 EAST.—Single, also double room; exceptional accommodation. Lenox 10241.

93D ST, (Corner Madison Av.)—Two single rooms, running water, $7, $8; double room $15; complete hotel service. Hotel Ashton. Telephone Lenox 272.

DOUBLE ROOMS and baths, 1 or 2 persons, in the 70's, between 5th and Madison; rate $40 per month. Phone 5495 Lenox.

LEXINGTON AV., 781, (Between 61st-62d Sts.)—Large room, own bath; private house.

MADISON AV., 785, (67th.)—Parlor floor, suite, two

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, long, valuable experience, initiative, above average; $32-$35. L 590 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3½ years' experience; rapid, accurate; $16-$18. L 599 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, very competent, legal experience, refined young lady, desires position. K 721 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD operator, central office experience, can assist in office; $14. L 593 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD operator, plug board, typewriting and filing, general office experience; $18. L 598 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, wishes position. Academy 1600.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, expert, with knowledge of typewriting, desires position. G 518 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and clerk, experienced, Christian, wants position. Phone Lenbrook 1139.

WOMAN wishes washing, ironing; $3 day. Mrs. Zaehert, 338 East 61st.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants, 2,413 Broadway, (80th.) Riverside 9463.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR.—Irishman; available; good executive and organizing experience; 10 years in Argentina with public accountants and manufacturing establishments; best local references. L 596 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. DESIRES POSITION OFFICE MANAGER, $3; college graduate; good technical education; three years' public accounting practice; nine years manager offices large manufacturing concerns; costs, systems, statements. 744 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE; EXPERT FACTORY COSTS. American, Christian, 34, married; long machine-shop and public accounting experience; good systematizer, office manager, out of town preferred; $2,000; A1 credentials. L 576 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR, OR ASSISTANT COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE; EVENING COLLEGE ACCOUNTING STUDENT; THOROUGH MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE; MODERATE. H 942 TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, honorably discharged soldier, 12 years' experience corporation, public, and manufacturing cost accounting; desires position with established concern. G 961 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior or senior capacity; 6 years' public accounting experience; college training; Christian, married; age 28; salary $45 per week. W 674 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, system, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 152 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDIT.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1898; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 7300. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT AND STENOGRAPHER, (24), six years' experience, acquainted with payroll, controlling accounts, collections, correspondence; references. T 90 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-COST RECORDER, college graduate, experience with metal manufacturing establishments, contractors, shipbuilders, U. S. Govt.; unquestionable references. S 87 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, general accounting, monthly audits, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway, 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (24,) student 2 years, thorough business and bookkeeping experience, desires connection with public accountant. 476 Times, 2 Rector St.

ACCOUNTANT, books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly; services of 1st class. Alpert-Barst, Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; monthly audits. Robinson, 128 Broadway. Rector 4275.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, eleven years' practical experience, seeks position; remuneration secondary. L 575 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Part time bookkeeping; books started and systematized; reasonable rate. S 89 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, arrangements, firms without bookkeepers; reasonable. Kissler, 6 Church st. Telephone Cortlandt 8452.

ACCOUNTANT, assistant, four years' accounting experience, two public; Columbia training. S 586 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, cost, (26,) 4 years' experience; university graduate; $30. Telephone Montgomery 2085.

ACCOUNTANT.—EXPERT, OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; TERMS MODERATE. W 836 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, expert mathematician, seeks clerical position with future; small remuneration. 219 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, (23,) graduate N. Y. U., desires position with C. P. A., experienced, senior or semi-senior. Erice, 620 East 170th St.

ADJUSTER, investigator, collector, correspondent, bookkeeper, costs, knowledge Spanish, Italian, stenography, employed, desires connect with reliable concern. S 122 Times.

ADVISER to works manager, to devise ways to increase production and reduce cost, who can produce results, not a roll-top desk man, but one of action; best of references. T 45 Times.

ASSOCIATION MANAGER.

Executive-secretary of a national association of employers will be free May 1 to make engagement where capable and successful assistant-organizer is required; exceptional references; all particulars at interview. Y 329 Times Annex.

BANK MAN wants responsible connection with bank or other organization where there is a future. K 130 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 25, commercial, retail, and public accounting experience; highly recommended; controlling accounts, factory costs, statements, systematic, wide-awake, "pep." Englewitz, 1,616 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Beginner; I write a good hand, am quick and accurate, and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $15. Mr. Z., 38 West 123d St., Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, discharged soldier, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; 4 years' practical experience. A 1044 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, two years' experience, high school graduate, desires connection with reliable concern, moderate salary to start. N 317 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced, full charge, controlling accounts, trial balance; best references. Schneider, 42 W. 100th St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, with brains, initiative, and integrity, college man, honorably discharged soldier, 2½ years' experience. R 740 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER — STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, high school graduate, eight months' experience, desires position with future. B 411 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; two days a week opening books, details closing, financial statements, efficiency; moderate salary. 286 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Correspondent, Typist.—Expert figurer; payroll man; thorough, competent office manager; (23,) married; references; $25. W 378 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 28, married, experienced, controlling, credits, collections; references. 1943 Times Annex, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, DETAIL WORKER, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES EVENING OR NIGHT POSITION. W 859 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, can take charge office, correspondence, credits, collections. K 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, (24,) 2 years' practical experience; 3 years last firm; salary $20. Abe Orkin, 8 West 116th St.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 19, thoroughly experienced, double entry; complete charge. B 410 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, PART TIME.

Books written up daily, weekly, or monthly; permanent or temporary. S 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced correspondent, typist; preferably accountant's assistant. K 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced modern accounting methods, cost systems, balances; $25. A 1049 Times Harlem.

BUSINESS BUILDER. Over 15 years successful office manager, expert on credits and collections, open for engagement; American. L 570 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, mechanic; Packard twin six and Cadillac expert, eight years' experience, including two years' shop, wishes position with private family; own repairs; refined; excellent references. Chauffeur, 220 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer recommends capable, trustworthy married man; several years' experience high-grade cars; private station; country or city. Write only to Mr. E., 31 East 49th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 15 years' experience, desires private position; 10 years in position; obliging; careful; excellent references. W 355 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, five years' experience, wishes position in country; rural conditions preferred. Telephone 1164 Columbus, or write Dr. McGreevy, 145 West 86th.

CHAUFFEUR, 39, married, 18 years' experience, expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 126 West 91st. Riverside 4437J.

CHAUFFEUR, either truck or private; was Sergeant chauffeur with First Army Artillery, A. E. F.; good appearance; not afraid of hard work. N 214 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, wishes position; do own repairs; good references. John Sulo, 51 East 126th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married; wife plain cook; good references. Chas. Carlsan, 2,465 2d Av., care Poutlsen.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; first class references. Forrest, 208 East 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes private position; do own repairs; neat and obliging. Dexter, C., 9,686 105th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 35; White, Pierce, Simplex; references. Lucas, 537 East 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, good careful driver; references. Hannas, 757 43d St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR and cook, first class; best personal references. W 291 Times.

CHEMIST, graduate, experienced in oils, fats, fertilizers, and acids. W 671 Times Downtown.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT, several years' experience handling claims, investigating credit information, desires change; possesses tact, initiative; references. T 96 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, (21,) honest, as order or office clerk; four years' hardware experience; knowledge typewriting. S 792 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Discharged soldier, (22,) wants clerical position; payroll work preferable; experienced. B. Kats, 586 East 163d.

CLEANER-PRESSER desires position; can operate American and Hoffman machine. K 123 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, (22,) business experience, discharged soldier, desires outdoor position preferably; salary secondary consideration. W 394 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced in sales promotion work and office routine, with successful record writing snappy, forceful, business-getting letters, is open for immediate engagement. N 218 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Service man, 24, experienced sales promotion; knowledge of advertising. A 1064 Times Harlem.

COST ACCOUNTANT, (22,) considerable experience compiling costs; at present with efficiency engineer; seek change. V 1256 Times Bronx.

CREDIT MANAGER.

eight years' retail experience; age 36. S 791 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Man chauffeur, useful; wife good cook. William Saip, 173 Old Bergen Road, Jersey city, N. J.

COUPLE, young, Finnish, wish positions; man chauffeur, useful; wife housework; city or country. Anttila, 47 East 131st St.

COUPLE, chauffeur, cook, desire private situations; experience, references; country preferred. Couple, 203 W. 63d. Columbus 923.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 27, Christian, technically educated; 8 years' power-house, industrial plant; machine design, piping, general layouts; best references; go anywhere. Stitt, 738 50th St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER, mechanical, undertakes work by the hour. Engineer, 33 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, structural, college education, experienced, desires civil engineering position; moderate salary. B 338 Times.

EDITOR, associate, of Allied newspaper abroad and contributor to many magazines desires position; special knowledge of Orient and publicity; references. S 97 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

I want a job with responsibility and executive authority covering layout, construction, and operation of power plants or the mechanical end of large industrial enterprise; I can give you results that count; formerly Captain Engineers, U. S. Army; NEW YORK PREFERRED. Address Box W 676 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, CAPABLE OFFICE MANAGER, with initiative and sound judgment, thoroughly versed in all office routine, expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, desires responsible position; highest credentials. Executive, 828 Woolworth Building.

EXECUTIVE, FORMERLY SALES MANAGER, WHO SOLD SPECIALTY, DESIRES CONNECTION EITHER SALES OR OFFICE MANAGEMENT; RELEASED APRIL 1 GOVERNMENT SERVICE. B 406 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, (24,) college graduate, desires position with reputable business executive as assistant; two years' business experience. Y 298 Times Annex.

EX-OFFICER TANK CORPS

desires position that will keep him out of doors and enable him to recover from effects of being gassed; age, 35; graduate Harvard and Boston "Tech.;" mechanical and automobile engineer, safety engineer; experienced in compensation, insurance, systematizing, and executive work; expert on gasoline motors; please state nature of work and salary offered. Y 395 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.

Competent business man, wide experience in production, sales and office management in Government work during war, desires connection with substantial manufacturing or merchandising house; 45 years old, university education, exceptional references. Y 331 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—Opportunity for substantial future desired by conscientious young man; initiative; studied law; good address; now in Government executive office; handling general correspondence and detail; reliable references; start at reasonable salary. K 141 Times.

EXECUTIVE, YOUNG MAN, (27,) ten years' all around business experience, advertising solicitor, salesman, executive, desires real opportunity; highest recommendations. W 304 Times.

EXECUTIVE, experienced sales and production manager; good organizer; moderate salary. L 564 Times Downtown.

EXPORT OR DOMESTIC.

German of unquestioned loyalty to the United States, who expects to obtain final citizenship papers next June, for years connected with large American corporation, linguist, traveled for many years in Central and South American countries in the interest of American business, also experienced as domestic salesman, thoroughly trained in office work relative to foreign and domestic trade, fluency in English conversation and correspondence, wishes immediate employment where his wide and rich commercial experience and training will find recognition. L 511 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Civil engineer, 38 years old, mechanical, mining, and railroad experience in Europe and U. S., 8 years in Latin America, fluent Spanish, English, German, good knowledge of French, some experience export and office, wishes position; future prospects more important than starting salary; best references. L 603 Times Downtown.

EXPORT TRAFFIC

executive, 24, married; college education, four years' shipping Americas, Indies, Africa, Oceania; thoroughly versed ladings, claims, insurance, trucking, tracings, banking, bookings, Consular, Custom House requirements, correspondence, some steamship acquaintances. T 113 Times.

EXPORTERS—MANUFACTURERS.

Experienced as salesman and office manager college graduate, Marine Corps Captain with service abroad; I want an opening with an export house or the marketing department of a manufacturing concern where there will be an opportunity for intelligence and initiative. N 210 Times.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT MANAGERS.

Experienced business man wants assist you in all export details. K 145 Times.

FOREMAN-MANAGER.—Capable organizing factory or department along efficient, systematic lines; supervisory expert; welfare, employment worker. K 523 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, Superintendent, on gentleman's estate, where taste and refinement are desired; life experience in greenhouses, landscape, farming, forestry, &c.; Englishman, middle-aged; systematic organizer of help; temperate; trustworthy. Y 208 Times Annex.

MANAGER or SALES MANAGER.—Position wanted as manager, sales manager, or general superintendent, by clean cut, energetic man, 35 years old, having thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, executive ability; not afraid of hard work or long hours; able to cope with most serious and complicated matters; in fact able to take full charge of entire plant; salary based upon results. Address Confidential, Y 309 Times Annex.

MANAGER FOOD PRODUCTS.—Alert, capable young man would like to locate permanently with a first-class concern; can furnish best of references. K 137 Times.

MANAGER, correspondent, bookkeeper, salesman; man, (37,) executive ability, solicits position. L 408 Times Downtown.

MAN—Will any Irishman help another, spending his last dollar on this advertisement, to obtain a situation? Discharged soldier; college education; married. T 106 Times.

MARRIED MAN, 35, experienced correspondent, former newspaper experience, two years' banking, fluent talker, good appearance and personality, desires connection where close application and study will win future merit; would make ideal assistant on confidential work; salary, $2,500 year. N 240 Times.

MASSEUR, licensed; electrical treatments; gentleman's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th. Morningside 9046.

MECHANIC.—(32) single; first-class automobile mechanic and machinist; 15 years' experience; familiar with all makes of cars; private or commercial; capable of taking charge; city or country. T 97 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 29, competent production and successful sales manager, three years' experience in South America, is open for engagement. Q 467 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, machine designer and draftsman, high-grade man, varied experience, inventive ability, desires responsible position. S 101 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 10 years' experience in machine design and production, seeks responsible position. N 226 Times.

MOTOR TRUCK.

sales engineer; available at once; expert on special equipment, bodies, and transportation problems. W 382 Times.

NEWSPAPER Man, successful, wants part-time place with straightaway advertising firm; training and future possibilities his object; knows printing from composing room experience; discharged army officer; college graduate. K 722 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive ability, competent, initiative, sound judgment, expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, highest credentials. Manager, 826 Woolworth Building.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 19, typist, high school education, desires position anything. S 782 Times Downtown.

ORDNANCE ENGINEER, financially independent, forty-five years old, in good health, for the last three years purchasing officer for foreign governments in this country, with exceptional executive ability, knowledge of world's markets and languages, wishes to connect with a large concern where his international experience can command large salary. Address P. O. Box 1900, City Hall P. O., New York City.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—Young man as private instructor in business or professional man; no gym; your home for my system; new idea; keep fit, live. Write for interview particulars. Physical, 98 N. Y. Times Brooklyn.

PRODUCTION CLERK.—Capable organizing and speeding up production along efficient, systematic lines; factory costs; welfare worker. L 522 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Stationery, printing, shipping utensils, building and office supplies; young man, (23,) desires position in above capacity; army discharge. T 111 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT OR ASSISTANT.—Experienced in all lines; 10 years with manufacturing corporation of 25 plants. K 120 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Experienced man desires position collections, renting, repairs, decorations. T 109 Times.

SALES MANAGER.

Exceptionally well educated.
Trained in the biggest house of its kind in the world.
Managed crack field of fifty men and five exhibits.
Officer commissioned on the Western front.
A clean-cut gentile, regular as a clock, and industrious.
Is twenty-six years old and going to be married in July.
Was earning over $100 weekly before the war, and has the equipment and every incentive for earning as much and more now.
From my experience in business I know that there are thousands of concerns in the country that are looking for just such a live wire who is anxious to get into some continuous hard work now.
If you are one, let me come and have a talk with you. K 134 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, neat appearance, is looking for position as salesman with a reliable concern, manufacturer, or jobber in a staple line; would like consider agency; can furnish best of references. Call or write present employer, Henry Brund Co., 110 Liberty St., New York.

SALES EXECUTIVE.

Man who can sell, make sales plans, direct salesmen and office workers, write letters and advertising, age 30, energetic, enthusiastic, reliable, seeks opportunity in sales department of progressive, nationally known concern. B 118 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young traveling salesman, having covered New England and Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania States, would like better connections with reliable concern. S 104 Times.

SALESMAN, representing ladies' wearing apparel, waists, underwear, &c., in Washington, D. C.; know the trade; experienced. Address G. E. Feeney, 27 Le Droit Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN, 29, married, have good following among druggists, hardware, department stores, employed at present, desires change; a business getter and retainer. H 943 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.

Returned officer, 27th Division, desires connection with concern who employs "salesmen that sell." S 13 Times.

SALESMAN CONTROLS HIGH-GRADE WAIST FOLLOWING TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS, SEEKS LINE; COMMISSION BASIS. K 143 TIMES.

SALESMAN, Christian, wishes to connect with reliable concern, any line; salary or commission; highest references. W 678 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN MAKING ALL LARGE TOWNS FROM CLEVELAND TO CALIFORNIA IS OPEN FOR LINES COMMISSION BASIS. L 591 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, married, experienced, desires line for city with mercantile house. S 103 Times.

SALESMAN.—Will exchange my aggressiveness and optimism for best offer. K 119 Times.

SALES ENGINEER desires to connect with progressive house; full details on interview. W 381 Times.

SALESMAN desires connection, familiar with auto accessories; salary or commission. L 565 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, energetic man, good sales record; hustler; textile experience; A1 references. S 790 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 5 years of experience, licensed chauffeur, wishes responsible position; reference. Apter, 1,441 Bedford, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, Young man, (21,) "live wire" and hustler, desires to connect with wholesale house; highest references. W 347 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man of education and experience desires salesmanship opening. N 156 Times.

SALESMAN, specialty, desires side line for hardware, mill supply trade. C 70 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, import, export, (22,) extensive commercial experience, thorough correspondent, exceptional references, desires connection reputable concern. S 102 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive; high-grade ability; excellent credentials; A1 compensation. K 648 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced detail work, seeks position reliable firm. 478 Times, 2 Rector St.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, age 32, wishes position; 8 years' experience; married; American; know all routings and requirements thoroughly, also parcel post. L 589 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—Young man, (20,) experienced, as shipping clerk or salesman; references. W 393 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Naval officer, honorably discharged; education, experience; 25 years of age; position with reliable firm. N 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate, with knowledge of Spanish and bookkeeping, desires position. B 403 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, high school graduate; salary no object; conscientious worker. G 616 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced; age, 21; Christian; $25. N 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typist; Christian (25); high school graduate; experienced; honorably discharged. K 125 Times.

STEWARD or assistant, with ten years' experience, wishes position. K 125 Times.

TECHNICAL graduate; experienced in design, production, purchasing, desires good connection. L 586 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC CLERK, 20, thorough knowledge car tracing and routing; familiar Greater N. Y. terminals and piers; 8 years' experience; references. B 381 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC MAN, nine years' export, domestic traffic experience, desires position. S 796 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN who understands domestic export traffic in all phases, can take charge, desires good connection. K 182 Times.

TUTOR.—FRENCH-SWISS, graduated from University of Lausanne, Switzerland, wants position as tutor or teacher for Summertime; 12 months' experience in U. S. T 6 Times.

YOUNG MEN, (both 26,) honorably discharged from U. S.—Army, (one year's personnel work) with executive ability, desire positions with future; office assistant, college graduate, knowledge of correspondence, filing and typing; stenographer-secretary, railroad experience as secretary to general superintendent, purchasing department steel corporation. K 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, honorably discharged, 3 years' experience collection, correspondence, assistant credit man; thorough knowledge stenography and typewriting; A1 reference. William Speto, 88 Lenox Av., City.

YOUNG MAN, 22, SELLING EXPERIENCE, KNOWLEDGE TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY, WISHES POSITION DEVELOPING SALESMANSHIP. O 612 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) honorably discharged, desires position reliable, new firm; been managing clerk and investigator 5 years large law office; best references. C. B., 508 9th Av., L. I. City.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) experienced as payroll, time, stock, and general clerk, employed, desires change; college student; knowledge of bookkeeping; operate adding machine. L 580 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) discharged from navy, seeks opportunity with reliable concern; has large business experience; references. S 78 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, high school education, possessing tact, initiative, desires position with export concern to learn business; thorough knowledge of stenography and elementary accounting. Box 474 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, 25, employed, possessing initiative and executive ability; thoroughly experienced in accounting, correspondence, and office detail; seeks connection with progressive concern; N 238 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, five years' experience, desires position with wholesale establishment as head stock clerk, where qualifications will lead to salesmanship. O 615 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) college graduate, navy release, three years' experience, would like promising position; willing to go out of town; best references. N 239 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, with initiative, tact, sales executive ability, experience sales promotion, complaints, general office detail. L 587 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, initiative, all around ability, seeks change; accurate figurer, expert clerical, ledger work; responsibility preferred. S 788 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires connection with a reliable insurance broker; thorough knowledge of the insurance business. L 612 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, ex-collegian, selling and executive ability, neat appearance and personality, desires reputable connections. W 362 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, wishes a position with chance for advancement; clerical and cashier experienced; best references. L 586 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) honorably discharged, seeks position with reliable concern; machine shop experience; best references. S 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires position with reliable firm; high school graduate; 2 years' business experience; references. K 728 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college education, released from service, mechanical and business experience, automobile accessories, exporting, or anything. K 726 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, 5 years' experience, office and bookkeeper's assistant, desires position. S 787 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, American; ambitious; good appearance; would like to connect with reliable house, where there is chance to become salesman. S 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, 8 months' import experience, order clerk, stock clerk, desires position. S 785 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position with advertising agency; 2½ years' clerical experience, but not with agency; excellent reference. L 606 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, discharged from service, well educated, thoroughly experienced office man; responsible and capable. K 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, bookkeeper's assistant and two years' experience office work; $15. Lebwith, 63 East 121st St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) energetic; experience export traffic man; familiar with iron and steel commodities; references. B 416 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced, desires position as clerk; has knowledge stenography and typewriting; recently discharged. T 105 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, knowledge of French, Spanish, typewriting; two years' office experience. S 799 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, competent, six years' experience, expert typist, desires connection. L 566 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced bookkeeper and clerk; excellent references. B 404 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, phonograph repair man, desires position in South America; 10 years' experience; good references. W 357 Times.

YOUNG MAN, released from navy, desires position with manufacturing concern. N 229 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, good appearance and education, desires connection with reliable concern; references. S 116 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, 22, technical and business experience, desires position. L 453 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, clerk, expert typist, mimeograph operator; knowledge stenography. O 614 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, married; stenographer, office assistant, factory superintendent. S 789 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position at anything, preferably food line; credentials. S 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, honorably discharged, wishes position at anything. G 539 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position either as junior salesman or clerical; best references; army discharge. T 110 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, good at figures, desires position with reliable firm. Address Box 477 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 2 years' experience bookkeeping, selling, desires position. T 83 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires clerical position; good penman; excellent references. A 670 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires clerical position; accurate, conscientious; excellent reference. A 1050 Times Harlem.

YOUNG LAWYER, able correspondent, giving up his profession, wants business connection. B 408 Times Downtown.

YOUNG business man of recognized ability is open for responsible mercantile or export connection; service discharge. T 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, neat appearance, general clerk; salary $18. K115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, five years' practical experience, desires position. S 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) four years' general office experience, desires position. T 92 Times.

$5,000 YEARLY.

In exchange for above I offer tact, initiative, integrity, 15 years' sales experience on the road and as executive; speak French and Spanish with equal ease and fluency; know drug and department store trade throughout United States and Canada; have A1 record; 36 years of age, married and have a family. L 585 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

300 SKILLED COOKS, butlers, salesmen; Jap., Amer.; agent, Kurihara, 804 6th Av. Bryant 7981.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Experienced; must write plainly. Pictorial Review Co., 216 West 39th St.

ADDRESSERS wanted; good pay, Navy Knitting Mills, 236 5th Av.

ALTERATION DEPARTMENT REQUIRES FIRST-CLASS SKIRT AND GOWN HANDS. GOOD WAGES; PERMANENT POSITION. Apply all week, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 38th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

ART STUDENTS. SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES WITH BRUSH EXPERIENCE. Profitable employment; high-class surroundings. Apply Room 902, 501 5th Av.

ASSISTANT TO DENTIST; state age and salary expected, also experience. B 163 Times.

ASSISTANT to bookkeeper; quick and accurate at figures; typist preferred; state experience, salary expected. B 146 Times.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; pay $35 per month. Call 146 East 39th St., New York, today at 3 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. SALESWOMEN. Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:

MILLINERY,
MILLINERY TRIMMINGS,
MISSES' SUITS,
SHIRT WAISTS,
RIBBONS,
SHOES,
CORSETS,
GAMES.

Apply at Office of Supt., Mezzanine Floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

A. I. NAMM & SON, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an artist for newspaper illustration. Apply Advertising Manager.

A. I. NAMM & SON, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a WRITER OF APPAREL ADVERTISING Experienced preferred. Apply Advertising Manager.

BILL CLERK.—Large wholesale house offers excellent opportunity for refined young lady with department store or wholesale experience. Underwood typewriter; state age, salary, experience in detail. S 121 Times.

BILL CLERK.—We have an opportunity for an intelligent and ambitious girl; must be rapid typist and write legible business hand; $18 per week to start, with advancement as soon as proficient. B 154 Times.

BERT & CO. require JUNIORS AND STOCK GIRLS. Good wages and a course of training to develop them for advancement.

Parents invited to call with daughters.

Apply daily, Employment Office, 7 West 38th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. Fine permanent position open for bright girl with bookkeeping experience; large establishment; pleasant surroundings; one understanding stenography and typewriting preferred; moderate salary to begin with; good prospect for advancement. Write full particulars and salary desired to P. L., Box A, 1,358 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, preferably one who has had real estate experience, is desired by downtown corporation; neat penmanship and accuracy at figures absolutely essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. B 418 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, excellent experience millinery manufacturing preferred, capable of taking entire charge of office, with good executive ability; salary $25. Apply Cecile & Co., 680 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant bookkeeper and typist wanted; must be a live wire; good opportunity for advancement to the right party; good reference required. S. Vogel, 105 W. 24th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted by large shirt manufacturer; one having knowledge of stenography, typewriting preferred; state in detail qualifications, salary, etc. B 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist; one with general knowledge of office routine. Apply to Crocker, 375 5th Av. Ask for Mr. Kohler.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian firm, experienced, trial balance; knowledge of typewriting; state age, salary and reference. B 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS BOX L 576 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for ladies' apparel shop; must be accurate and efficient. Apply after 9 A. M., Reins, 212 W. 44th.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—For large concern; excellent chance for advancement; state salary and experience. A 637 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, trial balance experience; $18 to $20; permanent position. Tischler, 3,426 1st Av., corner 124th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, experienced, live wire, businesslike; state salary and reference. B 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER experienced importing house and manufacturing; references required. Feltman, 40 East 22d.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; knowledge of typewriting; control accounts; state salary, age. T 82 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, first class figurer, over 30 years of age preferred; state experience, religion. M. G., 219 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced. Cooper & Lansner, 115 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Inquire 52 East 61st.

CLERKS in the revenue accounting department of the New York Telephone Company, ages 16 to 18; must be grammar school graduates; hours 9 to 5; half holiday Saturdays; steady positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply Room No. 502, 25 Church St., New York City.

CLERKS! CLERKS!! CLERKS!!! EXPERIENCED IN TYPEWRITING: Typing and taking quotations by phone, $15. Switchboard, "plug," for relief work, $12. Filing and handling detail, $13.

Good writers, quick figurers preferred. Pleasant surroundings, good hours, time bonuses.

McCALL, 238 WEST 37TH.

CLERK to assist in office large mfg. concern 1 block from Hudson Terminal; short hours; salary $10 to start. Apply in own handwriting. A 616 Times Downtown.

COOK, first-class, experienced, for small family, apartment in Winter, country in Summer from May 1 to Oct. 1; references required. Apply Wednesday morning from 9-11, Fox, Apt. 4A, 120 West 86th St.

CROCHETERS,

experienced on wool caps, tam-o-shanters, and shawls; steady home work; good pay. SIMON ASCHER & CO., INC., 134th St. and 3d Av., Bronx.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR; experience essential, stenographic knowledge desirable; excellent opportunity. K 733 Times Downtown.

DENTAL NURSE; state references and salary desired. B 160 Times.

DESIGNER on infants' and children's coats up to 6 years; opening for a capable person to take charge of plant with an old established concern in Philadelphia; permanent position to the right party. Apply Thursday, S Rothschild & Co., 1,182 Broadway, Room 407.

DESIGNER WANTED.—EXPERT LADY DESIGNER ON CHILDREN'S DRESSES. A. J. FROES & CO., INC., 165 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DRESSMAKERS.

Finishers, errand girls, young girls; neat sewers; good pay; half day Saturday. MONETTE, 628 5TH AV.

DRESSMAKERS of experience; good wages; steady positions. Cockcroft Studios, 17 East 39th St.

ENTRY CLERK.—Young lady wanted; steady position; salary to start $12 per week; applicants must stage age and references. T 91 Times.

FILE CLERK wanted by Protestant organization, pleasant surroundings and chance for advancement; only those experienced filing Balkrap stencils need apply; state age, religion, experience, and salary desired. B 154 Times.

FILE CLERK.—Girl, 17 or 18 years of age in office of hardware firm; high school attendant or graduate preferred; previous experience unnecessary; salary $9 per week to start; hours, 8:15 to 5. L 592 Times Downtown.

FINISHERS wanted for dresses; good hand sewers. Call Wednesday morning, 602 West 187th, Apt. 67.

FORELADY for handkerchief finishing department; must be thoroughly experienced; must have good references; excellent opportunity. A. C., 802 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER (white) for family of four; no washing; city reference required. Y 375 Times Annex.

GIRLS WANTED for stamping, folding and mailing. 354 4th Av., 15th Floor. Bena.

GIRL, bright, to answer telephone and make herself generally useful in office of mercantile house; good opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; state age and salary required. N. B., 893 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—In a marine insurance office a girl who can operate Underwood quickly and accurately writes, stating salary and experience Times Downtown.

GIRL. GIRL. GIR

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
Established 1890.
THE WORLD'S FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

BOOKKEEPER for uptown advertising house; double entry, trial balance; $30.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST. — Chemical house work under supervision, not difficult; $18.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER. — Downtown, commission, brokerage house; $25.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, insurance; must be able to take proceedings of meetings; $30.

LAW STENOGRAPHER. — Downtown legal firm; good opportunity; excellent surroundings; $25.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Social service work; want refined, well educated girl looking for permanent location; $18.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, firm of certified public accountants; reply fully, stating age, education, experience, and salary expectations, applications considered from only those with highest credentials. A 664 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced senior accountant, capable of taking full charge large audits and preparing reports; give full particulars as to age, experience, education, religion, salary, &c. Address Suite 723, 53 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced railroad general bookkeeper or chief clerk; man holding similar position preferred; excellent opportunity for the right party; give age, experience, present position, and salary in first letter. W 660 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER—Automobile tire factory experience desirable, but branch house experience with delivery essential, must possess good education, together with unusual ability and tact; to take charge of Western territory with headquarters at Los Angeles; write, stating experience and salary expected, to Box I 376 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING AGENCY DESIRES TWO able, active young men; one to create and solicit smallen resort advertising, the other capable of assuming a limited managerial position in resort advertising and handling large resort soliciting; both must have some experience. Address, with full details, age, references, experience, and starting salary, The Durland Advertising Agency, Atlantic City.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Full time only; must have samples of past work; salary $25, apply by letter, or call with written application, Room 1000, 505 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Only a high grade man used to interviewing principals concerned, opportunity for large commissions. 305, 220 West 42d St.

AGENTS wanted.—Easy selling oil lenses in great West Texas oil fields; big commissions, strong co-operation; energetic salesman makes up to $400 weekly. Dan Sonnenberg Company, Department 75, Dallas, Texas.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN.—Must be practical experienced, and good on design; state salary, and detailed experience. N 708 Times.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.
WE ARE OPENING A BRANCH HOUSE IN THIS CITY AND REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A GENUINE HIGH-GRADE EXPERIENCED SALESMAN; PROVEN ABILITY; SALARY OR COMMISSION; REPLIES TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. THE TIMES ANNEX.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted; familiar with Knox. Garage, Berry and North 8th sts., Brooklyn.

BILL CLERK.—Large wholesale house offers excellent opportunity for young man in department store or wholesale merchandise; experience on Underwood typewriter; state age, salary, references, experience in first letter. Y 290 Times.

BILL CLERK.—Must be quick and accurate at figuring; salary $15 week. Write Box K 1[illegible] 34 E. 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER,
IRON AND STEEL.
Exceptional opportunity with large corporation for matured accountant, with about [illegible] years' experience in accounts relating to [illegible] and steel products; must be generally capable, rapid, accurate, and well recommended; state age, nationality, and salary expected; together with full record of positions previously held and other useful personal information. W 279 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent double entry, as assistant; knowledge of control accounts, trial balances; Christian manufacturing corporation, Bush Terminal section, Brooklyn; $25 to start; opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, references. S 782 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, accurate; active office preferred; with experience in real estate and insurance line. Address in own handwriting, age, experience, and salary. [illegible] East 42d St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER required for large business; must have good set monthly statements; excellent prospects for the right man. Reply, stating salary required and references, to Box N 253 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, for large insurance agency; must be familiar with casualty accounting preferred; state particulars and salary desired. [illegible] 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Advanced university student, 5 years bookkeeper; accustomed to trial balances, financial statements and correspondence; A. Y., 104 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER. Thoroughly experienced, office and correspondence, credits, collections, [illegible] experience $25. A 1056 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, by July 1; prefer man over [illegible] who has executive control accounts, [illegible] $80 will give steady work and live [illegible] as needed. Ice Palace, 500 West 24th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by large high-class [illegible] who is thoroughly experienced; [illegible] wonderful chance for right man; [illegible] religion. S 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. Thoroughly experienced in modern methods, cost accounting and controls; man with piano factory experience preferred. B 144 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted. Willing to keep books for a [illegible] of small concerns and to assist in [illegible] work; small experience. W 1[illegible] Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, rapid, accurate, permanent, position; good [illegible] state experience, age, salary desired. [illegible] B 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. [illegible] corporation has permanent position [illegible] district, has permanent positions [illegible] qualifies for advancement for several [illegible] in office and selling department; [illegible] passenger department; applicants [illegible] ambitious, neat, and have [illegible] surroundings; salary to [illegible] $140 [illegible] in own handwriting to [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER, [illegible] important business concern, [illegible] district, has permanent positions [illegible] qualifies for advancement for several [illegible] in office and selling department; [illegible] passenger department; applicants [illegible] ambitious, neat, and have [illegible] surroundings; salary to [illegible] $140 [illegible] in own handwriting to [illegible]

BOY, [illegible] errands about 16 or 17 years [illegible] must have grammar school education [illegible] opportunity to learn and for advancement [illegible] construction company, [illegible] 30 East 42d St., Room 1402.

BOY, [illegible] in large corporation offices as messenger, permanent, desirable position for bright boy, offering splendid opportunity; [illegible] start, prompt advancement. Write [illegible] Long Mfg. Co., 119 West 40th.

BOY wanted in large advertising company, for [illegible] and general office work; good opportunity for bright, neat boy of good [illegible] Address, stating full particulars and salary expected, Box S 96 Times.

BOYS—We require several, about 18 years of age, for our stockrooms; exceptional opportunities for advancement. Apply to Mr. Sussman, Times Square Auto Supply Co., 1[illegible] Broadway.

BOY, neat appearance wanted for office of large cotton and silk house to run errands, [illegible] good chance for advancement for bright boy. Apply by letter, 2 106 Times.

BOYS WANTED
for general office work. Call
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
625 East 141st St.

BOYS WANTED.—Large American fire insurance company has vacancies for 2 boys with high school educations. Write stating age, etc., to the Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Two or three bright boys for work in [illegible] insurance office. Write, stating salary and experience, B 412 Times Downtown.

BOY, [illegible] for office work; Christian [illegible] school graduate preferred; exceptional opportunity. B 61, 289 Times.

BOY, [illegible] errand and office work; large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for bright, ambitious boy. Box 475 Times, 3 [illegible]

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY to begin as messenger in growing institution; good opportunity offered to willing worker to advance himself; state age. Address Box 22, 2121 3d Av.

BOY wanted, not under 16 years of age, in office of large corporation; good chance for advancement; salary to start, $9. L 561 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in large advertising agency. Call J. Walter Thompson Company, 244 Madison Av.

BOY in office of banking house; must be bright and industrious; salary to start $8. Coleman & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

BOYS, over 18, in wholesale laboratories; $10-$12; good opportunity. Call 43 West 4th, 2th floor.

BOYS, (over 16,) energetic, seeking advancement, for steady work; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 138 Times.

BOY.—Bright and energetic, 17-19, for office work with opportunity for advancement; state salary and experience. B 111 Times.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. K 693 Times Downtown.

BOYS Wanted.—For errands; good pay; must have references. Enterprise Music Supply Co., 145 West 45th.

BOY, bright, to make himself generally useful in growing dress house; able to figure correctly. L. Silverman, 37 West 20th.

BOY.—Office large importing house; state experience and salary expected. B 418 Times Downtown.

BOY.—A large downtown law office; good salary. A 648 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; errands and general office work; must be 16. G 566 Times Downtown.

BOYS over 16 for errands; also help house departments. B 420 Times Downtown.

BUYER.

LARGE WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE DESIRES A BUYER FOR THEIR PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT, EXPERIENCED WITH ALL MATERIALS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RIGHT PARTY; ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED IN DRESS HOUSE NEED APPLY. B. D., 510 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUYER WANTED for cotton piece goods, domestics and high-class wash goods for New York store. Apply Lock Box 199, Madison Square Branch, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR, (2,) good, reliable, well-acquainted with New York City; preference given to soldiers who have had overseas service; state age, experience, and full details. B 164 Times.

CHAUFFEUR who drives carefully; and knows Studebaker and Pierce motor cars; must be sober and industrious and thoroughly reliable; married man preferred. Apply to Mr. J. C. Mayer, 241 Broadway, City. Apply between 12 and 1 P. M.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted chauffeur and gardener, 30 years old, strong, willing, capable; knowledge of New York streets and regulations; $60 a month and board. Telephone Spring 2106.

CHAUFFEUR. — Thoroughly experienced, highly recommended, good mechanic; go anywhere; neat appearance, pleasing; reasonable. Greeley 4956.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 16 years' experience; expert Pierce driver. Schefblin, 538 East 80th.

CHAUFFEUR to drive trucks; only those with experience need apply. Call 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR Wanted.—Private family. Apply after 10 A. M., 31 Union Sq., Room 310.

CHEMIST thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of starch and starch derivatives; only highest grade need apply; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 290 Times Annex.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
licensed, for large loft building; general supervision, control of employes, power plant and elevators; state experience, age, and salary. Engineer, P. O. Box 977.

CLERK.—Time and payroll clerk for large organization; night work, with opportunities for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. B 896 Times Annex.

CLERK, 25-50 years of age; knowledge of bookkeeping necessary. A 663 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Day; hotel; temporary position; $65 month and meals. T 79 Times.

COATMAKERS.—Good; ladies' tailor. S. Strauss, 242 Lexington Av.

DEPARTMENT MANAGER,
CHIFFONS—GEORGETTES.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A MAN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THESE GOODS, AS TO STYLING, COLORS, AND SOME TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE OF CONSTRUCTION WITH A MERCHANDIZING SENSE; SALARY AND A BIG FUTURE. ADDRESS, IN CONFIDENCE, S 108 TIMES.

DESIGNER.—Young man for designing textiles; one with some technical experience preferred. good opportunity. Times Downtown.

DIE SINKER, first class, wanted; must be able to estimate and design drop forge dies; in reply, give age, experience, references, and wages expected. Y 269 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—Marine experience, to take charge of drafting room; excellent opportunity with reputable and patriotic organization; mention previous employment in detail. N. A., 806 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, first-class men, on map work; only experienced men need apply. Y 384 Times.

DYERS.—Garment dyer, also cleaner and spotter, to go to Syracuse. Apply Wednesday, W. E. Thorn, Herald Square Hotel, West 34th St., near Broadway.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.
Large electrical manufacturer has opening in sales department for good correspondent. Address, stating all particulars, H. G., 546 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR A CIVIC ORGANIZATION; THIS IS A PERMANENT POSITION THAT OFFERS A PROPER GUARANTEED COMPENSATION, PLUS A BONUS, WITH LARGE POSSIBILITIES FOR THE RIGHT MAN IN AN EXCELLENT ENVIRONMENT WITH A STRONG ORGANIZATION IN N. Y. CITY; ANSWER, STATING YOUR EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL AND COMPENSATION EXPECTED; CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. B 147 TIMES.

EXPORT REPRESENTATIVE.
Manufacturer, well-established line asbestos products and packings, seeks service capable representative to call on exporters in New York City; if you have the right connections, write us fully as to experience, salary desired, &c. L 811 Times Downtown.

FIELD MANAGER wanted by big publishing house; active, intelligent man, capable of handling force of solicitors; salary and commission; permanent; advancement. Y 201 Times Annex.

FOREIGN SERVICE.
Wanted by a large manufacturing corporation, clean-cut American with sound education, personality and salesmanship ability for foreign service; one with good command of Spanish, and knowledge of accounting preferred. A 653 Times Downtown.

FURNITURE BUYER WANTED for store in South; one who is acquainted with the markets; will also consider applications of aggressive assistants. Apply Lock Box 199, Madison Square Branch, New York City.

FUR BUYER WANTED for store in the Middle West doing a business of a quarter of a million; one who has had experience in the buying and selling of medium and better grade furs. Apply Lock Box 199, Madison Square Branch, New York City.

INSPECTORS.—High-grade, thoroughly experienced on small, accurate, parts; finished and finished parts and work in process; must be familiar with machine operations as performed in a large manufacturing plant. Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken; five minutes from West 23d St. ferry.

LEDGER CLERK WITH PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY EXPECTED. B 107 TIMES.

LEDGER CLERK on accounts receivable ledger, weekly balance; state experience and salary expected. A 650 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, experimental, experienced on spring motor, particularly type used in phonographs; state experience and wages expected. L. A., 487 Times Downtown.

MACHINE MAN
to operate tablet machines in drug house. Call 48 West 4th, 7th floor.

MANAGER.—In high-class ladies' specialty shop in Southern city; must have good retail experience in a similar line; must be of a superior personality and absolute integrity and ready to start within a week or ten days. Apply in person to Mr. Entenberg, 460 4th Av. The Samuel Stores.

MANAGER thoroughly experienced in taking full charge of garage; active, energetic, with business ability; good opportunity for right party. A. Meislin, 1,460 President St., Brooklyn.

MAN AND WIFE, with no children, as steward of club at Plushing, L. I.; wife to do the cooking. Write, giving references, experience, and wages expected, Club, B 130 Times.

MAN wanted, with experience in retail clothing and furnishing store. Apply in person, or letter, Ed. Wimpfheimer, 1,817 2d Av., 94th St.

MANUFACTURER.—We want a man who thoroughly understands manufacturing and marketing canvas goods; also one-piece khaki suits; excellent opportunity. Manufacturer, N 241 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Graduated M. E., under 30, with experience in steam engineering, preferably familiar with heating, &c.; capable of writing a good report, and of good address. Address, for early conference, Technique, K 131 Times.

MEN in uniform, splendid opportunity to realize quick daily profits selling American first seals; dignified work on uplifting propaganda; easily sold to corporations as well as individuals; commission basis. Suite 004, Times Building, New York.

MEN, able-bodied, wanted to work in steel warehouse. Apply 460 Washington St.

NIGHT TIMEKEEPER wanted from 4 P. M. to 12 P. M. in a large manufacturing concern; state experience, age, and salary expected. C. R., 1290 Times Bronx.

OFFICE MAN.

We have a vacancy for a man thoroughly familiar with the preparations for railroads and express claims; must be a good correspondent, accustomed to handle a mass of detail work, and capable of taking charge of office.

REPLY BY LETTER ONLY

stating age, experience, salary expected, and when ready to commence.

C., 829 EAST 134TH ST., BRONX.

OFFICE ASSISTANT FAMILIAR WITH FACTORY CLERICAL WORK, IN LARGE SHIRT HOUSE; ONLY PERSON HAVING EXPERIENCE IN THE SHIRT LINE WILL BE CONSIDERED; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 730 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY, general office assistant, by commission merchants; no experience required; advancement easy for industrious boy. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. W 1[illegible] Times.

OFFICE BOY Wanted.—Bright, energetic; give full details, experience, age, education; state salary wanted. P. O. Box 960, City Hall Station.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large shirt manufacturers; one having high school education preferred; exceptional opportunity for bright young man; state in detail qualifications, salary, &c. B 385 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 115 5TH AV.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright boy in publishing office; must be quick and willing to learn; salary, $9. S 781 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, good references, for wholesale house to make himself generally useful. John Duncan's Sons, 241 West St.

OFFICE MANAGER or circulation expert wanted, experienced; phone number, "Minute Man," 111th and 5th Av.

OPERATOR.—Fast, experienced man for night work; hours from 4 to 12 P. M.; good salary; state experience and reference. P. F., 804 Times Downtown.

PACKER, familiar with packing of parcel post or express orders; experience in packing drugs and medicines essential; permanent position with progressive growing concern; in your letter state age, experience, whether married or single, salary desired. B 148 Times.

PAINTERS.—First-class brush hands on high-grade automobile work; in your reply, state age and experience. The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

PHARMACIST OR PHYSICIAN, young and energetic, to travel on a salary basis in the interests of a well-known and strictly ethical pharmaceutical preparation; previous business experience desirable; an excellent opportunity for a man of ability who is able to show results. Apply, stating salary expected and with full particulars, to A 650 Times Downtown.

PORTER wanted by silk house; must have experience as packer of silk goods, best of references. Apply T 107 Times.

PRINTER.—Capable of taking charge medium-size plant; must understand imposition and be first class in every respect. A 645 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN to operate Duplex printing press. Apply at once, 1,390 2d Av.

PRODUCTION CLERK.—Manufacturer in Long Island City desires services of confident statistical clerk; one who is experienced in compiling production and cost statistics in large manufacturing plant; in your reply state age, reference, salary desired, and experience and details. Address Production, Box 48, Long Island City.

PROOFREADER.—A first-class, rapid reader who wants a steady position; salary above scale; state whether union or non-union; give experience and references. A. E., 5c2 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN,
ATTENTION!
absorb this! A year ago I resigned as sales manager of the largest automobile distributer in the country. Mine was a responsible and lucrative position, but I wanted to increase my earning capacity. I had reached the top of the ladder. I looked over the business field with a fine comb and rejected innumerable propositions. At last I hit on the greatest business in the world, LIFE INSURANCE, which had been presented to me many times before, but never until I tried the business did I realize the following: A delight[illegible] fellows, calling on the highest type of business and professional men, offering them a commodity of the most unquestionable character. Every day, doing same good for my fellow-man, and at the same time building and enjoying an income far beyond my fondest hopes. Your compensation, based upon commission, will be limited only by your own intelligent application. You ambitious salesmen, come in, and let's have a talk, and let me thoroughly prove my statements to you. If you are in the 20s or 40s, have demonstrated your ability in your present position; and are making $3,500 or upward and you are eager to double, yes, treble, your present income, will you hold yourself open and permit me to prove that I have the very opportunity you have been waiting for? Call and see my sales manager, Mr. Taylor, between 2-5:30 P. M. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 902, 516 Fifth Av.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently. In civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—I am now engaged in expanding my sales organization, which deals in high-grade securities; I am looking for a number of clean men who can measure up to the highest standards as to character, honesty, and probity; here is an opportunity for a few such men to affiliate themselves with a proposition that should give them high-class associates and satisfactory commissions; all answers will be treated in strictest confidence, and no investigations will be made until I have talked to you face to face. K 731 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two men of unquestioned character and integrity, who have confidence in their ability to succeed in a big way and who are willing to follow instructions, can connect with one of the largest security houses controlled in this city; where present earnings will be very attractive and prompt promotion to managerial positions the assured results of earnest effort; if employed it would be well worth giving up any ordinary position for; write Box 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av., corner E. 45th St.

SALESMAN, HEAVYWEIGHT ONLY; PILE FABRICS COAT HOUSE OF NATIONAL REPUTATION WILL CONSIDER APPLICATION HIGH-CLASS COAT SALESMAN, WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AND STRONGEST RETAIL FOLLOWING FOR STATE OF TEXAS; USELESS FOR ANY OTHER THAN COAT SALESMAN UP TO PRESENT SEASON ENGAGED IN SELLING COATS IN THIS TERRITORY TO APPLY; COMMISSION BASIS. K. L. 235 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a vigorous and energetic man, chock full of pep; must be an experienced traveling salesman and willing to do road work; we prefer one who has sold auto accessories; our line consists of several automobile accessory specialties that are well known and widely distributed; proposition is paying well for our other men; a capable and willing worker can make it unnecessary for him to unroll; salary and commission arrangement for right man. Address Box 562 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Lot salesman for development de luxe in Westchester County; we are not in search of brokers for negotiators, but men who can sell lots with an aggressive campaign behind them; men who can dig up prospects as well as sell those we produce; your association with our sales force can lead to managerial position; commission. Robert E. Parry Organization, 13 East 44th St. See Mr. Mullsley, 8:30 to 9 A. M.

SALESMAN.—A mill manufacturing plushes is open for an A1 salesman capable of taking charge of selling to the wholesale jobbing and upholstery trade; opportunity to right man; only those with previous experience and having large following need apply, by letter, giving full particulars; communications strictly confidential; salary and commission. Care Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

SALESMAN wanted by one of the largest automobile soap manufacturers in the country, to call on jobber, dealer, and garage trade in New England; prefer a man thoroughly acquainted in this territory; good trade already established and fine opportunity for a live wire; salary or commission; in reply state age, nationality, experience. B 67 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to sell Manchester shirts, (cotton, silk stripes, silk and cotton, satin stripe, tub and crepe de chenes,) on straight commission basis; state towns you have covered recently, whom with last and lately. Miller Bros. Co., Broad and Wallace Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIRT FACTORY MANAGER.

OPEN TO CONNECT WITH PRODUCTION MANAGER AND FACTORY EXECUTIVE FOR MEN'S SILK SHIRT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. APPLICANT MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND ABLE TO ASSUME FULL CHARGE OF ALL MANUFACTURING DETAILS; SUITABLE COMPENSATION AND BONUS TO HIGH-GRADE MAN; UNLIMITED CAPITAL AT DISPOSAL. ADDRESS BOX 500, 1619-27 JAMES BUILDING.

SILK SALESMEN.

ONE OF THE LARGEST HOUSES REQUIRES SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AMONG CUTTERS-UP IN THE CITY; ONLY HIGH-CLASS MEN OF PERSONALITY WITH REFERENCES; SALARY. ADDRESS, IN CONFIDENCE, S 106 TIMES.

SOLICITORS.—SALARY $24 PER WEEK AND MORE IF YOU MAKE GOOD; HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, OR ANY PERSON OF NEAT APPEARANCE WITH EXPERIENCE SOLICITING FOR NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES; THE WORK IS PLEASANT; TERRITORY GREATER NEW YORK. APPLY MR. GOLDING, 8TH FLOOR, THE EVENING MAIL, 63 PARK ROW PLACE.

SALESMAN.—An ambitious, energetic young man, well educated and refined, to sell famous phonograph through large department and business people on salary and commission; must know how to approach people without previous introduction; state experience. B 104 Times.

SALES MANAGER.

Manufacturer of important power plant specialties seeks services of capable sales manager; must be a man who can obtain the fullest cooperation of his selling force with proven record as result-getter; give full details as to experience, and state salary desired. L 609 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—PROMINENT CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE IS OPEN TO ENGAGE SALESMAN; ABSOLUTELY $25 TO $30,000 A YEAR MAN; USELESS TO APPLY UNLESS YOU CAN SUBMIT CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF HAVING PRODUCED OVER $150,000 ANNUAL SALES IN NEW YORK STATE AND PENNSYLVANIA STATE; COMMISSION BASIS. M. P., 191 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED; EXPERIENCED AND AGGRESSIVE SALESMAN TO SELL CANDY MANUFACTURER'S LINE TO CONFECTIONERY, GROCERY, AND TOBACCO TRADE IN CITY; SALARY AND COMMISSION; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCE. A 838 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman on special lots and estate proposition; big commission; liberal demand. If you work your own leads or have a clientele; no advance, but splendid co-operation. Answer by letter only, H. K. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St.

SALESMEN who can earn $5,000 or over to sell new process chrome leather steel-studded auto tire, guaranteed 10,000 miles, puncture proof, nonskid, blow-out, and rim-cut proof; commission; car owners preferred. Rizz Process Tire Corp., 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN for New York and out of town to sell on good commission a well-manufactured line of rompers, boys' overalls, &c.; must be experienced and have established trade. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., Room 801, 1,170 Broadway, city.

SALESMEN.

CHIFFONS, GEORGETTE CREPES.
Prominent house requires salesmen with acquaintance among the local cutting-up trade; an unusual opportunity for permanent connection and attractive salary; correspondence confidential. S 107 Times.

SALESMEN.

We want three real high-grade salesmen accustomed to earning $5,000 or more annually on commission to sell securities; good leads. Apply 905 Columbia Bank Building, 507 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted; high class; experienced in food products; want man now employed with some large merchandise brokerage house who is well acquainted with the wholesale grocers and exporters in New York and vicinity; salary and commission. Call Room 1742, 30 Church St.

SALESMEN.—Three high-grade men who desire to establish themselves permanently with large sales organization to sell trust company bank stock on commission; must furnish A-1 references and surety bond. Write for appointment, Coleman, Room 703 World Building.

SALESMAN.—One with hardware, leather, and mill supply experience, to call on jobbers in Middle West; state qualifications, references, and salary expected. Hustler, Box 20, 1,563 3d Av.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY OR COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, 100 SUMMIT ST., BROOKLYN, BLDG.

SALESMEN.—Ex-service men; temporary position; salary basis; to sell memberships in national organization; preferably men with experience in advertising and insurance. T 81 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, to sell tires to jobbers, and poultry to hotels and institutions; must have acquaintance; on salary and commission basis. Apply by mail only. A. Kahn, 723 10th Av.

SALESMAN.—Wholesale automobile tires, opening for a live man; one with car preferred; drawing commissions; state full qualifications. B 108 Times.

SALESMAN.—Floor coverings, side line, three grades wool-fibre rugs, rag rugs, and carpets, linoleums and mats, &c.; add $100 commission weekly; confidential, of course. Textile Mill, B 135 Times.

SALESMAN to handle auto accessory, commission basis; new tool in class by itself; sells to jobbers and dealers; factory man here now. Y 377 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Those who will work on commission basis only will find a most timely and clever reproduction of art; sale can be effected on sight; write for appointment. W 397 Times.

SALESMAN.—Live, up-to-date young man who knows real estate business and can sell property; good opportunity for right man who can make good. Christian firm; commission, salary; connections must be A1. Particulars, N 232 Times.

SALESMAN, young, high-class, capable, appreciating rare opportunity; wonderful appraising proposition; exclusive line; fully, salary; commission. B 170 Times.

SALESMEN, sell pictures, become managers; rare opportunity; salary, commission, or both; experience unnecessary; discharged man preferred. Suite 803, 503 6th Av., entrance 42d.

SALESMAN acquainted with power plants in New York; liberal commission basis; have steam specialty with unusual opportunity. L 774 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opening for successful grocery salesman who can show a clear record; commission basis. L 589 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, familiar with selling of groceries to dealers; commission basis. Apply Wilson & Co., 972 Brook Av., Bronx, 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

SALESMAN, experienced selling high-class ladies' trimmed hats; commission and drawing account; must know the trade; real opportunity for right party. B 157 Times.

SALESMAN, inside, experienced in hardware; good opportunity to the right party; state age, experience, and salary. A 648 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man as salesman for plate and mirror house; state experience, reference, and salary expected. A 1058 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN, experienced, to carry side line of children's McKay shoes; unrestricted territories; commission. M. K., 800 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced cloaks and suits, city and vicinity; salary or commission. Wager, 1,161 Broadway.

SALESMEN to take out knee pants and children's clothing; all territories; salary or commission. B 84 Times.

SALESMAN, real estate, private house department; salary and commission. Wm. B. May & Co., 717 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Package dyes salesman for drug store trade in New Jersey; commission and expenses. A 840 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hosiery, underwear, and knit goods; jobbers; salary or commission. B 83 Times.

SALESMEN, automobile device, real merit, retailing $7 to $12; wide-awake men wanted to call on owners; liberal commission. Call Producers Agency Co., 329 Hudson St.

SALESMAN to carry side line of unbreakable dolls on commission basis. Republic Doll Co., 132 Wooster St.

SALESMAN.—Young man wishing to break into selling; some experience. A 1057 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, experienced gents' furnishings. Nat Lewis, 1,580 Broadway.

SECRETARY to mechanical engineer; stenographer capable of handling office routine and auditing bills; engineering knowledge not essential; age 30 to 40; salary about $28. B 414 Times Downtown.

SERVICE MEN, experienced on automobile motors, to install piston rings; must have high school education and capable of developing into salesmen. Room 249, 1,584 Broadway.

SHIRT FACTORY MANAGER.

OPEN TO CONNECT WITH PRODUCTION MANAGER AND FACTORY EXECUTIVE FOR MEN'S SILK SHIRT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. APPLICANT MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND ABLE TO ASSUME FULL CHARGE OF ALL MANUFACTURING DETAILS; SUITABLE COMPENSATION AND BONUS TO HIGH-GRADE MAN; UNLIMITED CAPITAL AT DISPOSAL. ADDRESS BOX 500, 1619-27 JAMES BUILDING.

SILK SALESMEN.

ONE OF THE LARGEST HOUSES REQUIRES SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE AMONG CUTTERS-UP IN THE CITY; ONLY HIGH-CLASS MEN OF PERSONALITY WITH REFERENCES; SALARY. ADDRESS, IN CONFIDENCE, S 108 TIMES.

SOLICITORS.—SALARY $24 PER WEEK AND MORE IF YOU MAKE GOOD; HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, OR ANY PERSON OF NEAT APPEARANCE WITH EXPERIENCE SOLICITING FOR NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES; THE WORK IS PLEASANT; TERRITORY GREATER NEW YORK. APPLY MR. GOLDING, 8TH FLOOR, THE EVENING MAIL, 63 PARK ROW PLACE.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CAN EARN GOOD MONEY DELIVERING THE GRAND. APPLY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 23 PARK PLACE.

SPOTTER and fussy car washer wanted; good wages. Apply Rothman Dry Cleaning, 2,633 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, with bookkeeping experience, by large manufacturing system, about 25 years old, desirable proposition; must have knowledge of system and modern office methods; fine opportunity to broaden and grow into excellent position; state age, salary expected, education, and experience. K 732 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (1,) experienced in mechanical or machinery line; high school education preferred; ambitious, willing worker; state experience, salary desired. A 636 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, expert, learned Government service, willing to go to Latin-American countries; must be robust and have knowledge of Spanish or French. B 156 Times.

STEWARD, thoroughly experienced, for high-class country club; references unquestionable. S. Coutlee, Scarborough, N. Y.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell stocks in the fourth largest independent oil refining company in the United States; $60 a week and commissions to those who produce results. Press Roster 3805 for appointment, or write. A 639 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.

One can earn several high-class stock salesmen between 25-35; to call a high-class dividend paying stock over the phone; must have experience and good record; good salary and commission paid; call all week. Room 801, 34 Stone St., Mr. Frank.

STOCK CLERK, ribbon; experienced. Wertheimer Bro., 19 East 16th St.

TOOL DESIGNER wanted, with extensive experience on jig, fixture, and press work; give age, experience, and wages wanted in first letter. International Time Recording Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN, experienced on screw machine tools; gauges, fixtures, and instrument work; give age, nationality, salary experience, and when can report. G 642 Times Downtown.

TUTOR for a healthy boy, 11 years of age, a young man that will be able to take my son out in the afternoons to help to develop his mind and body along wholesome and vigorous lines; a man that can spare several days a week, particularly Saturdays and Sundays. Answer, stating your qualifications and compensation desired, Academia, B 148 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER and CARD WRITER.—One familiar with ready-to-wear line. David Straus Co., 648 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

WINDOW TRIMMER, experienced; must have references. B 153 Times.

WOOD AND LEATHER WORKERS.

THE DELWORTH ARM COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN., WANTS EXPERIENCED WORKERS ON WOOD AND LEATHER AT ONCE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES EXPECTED IN FIRST LETTER.

YOUNG MAN, 30, college graduate, credit manager, accountant, office executive, and systematizer, wishes position with progressive firm having an opening with bright future; very proficient at handling and controlling all kinds of detail. L 601 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Old-established insurance office has opening for ambitious young man, about 18 years of age; opportunity for advancement exceptional; prefer high school graduate; state age, schooling, and experience. O 420 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospects for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by machinery company in Rochester, as stenographer and assistant in export department; one knowing French or Spanish preferred; give full particulars. B 155 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17; as office assistant and telephone operator; must figure accurately; state age, references, and salary expected; excellent opportunity for advancement. B 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 16 to 17, as assistant in large downtown office; state experience and salary expected. R 741 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, Spanish student, willing, desires clerical position; references. L. K., 412 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in cutting room of dress, skirt, or cloak house. Murray Sarnow, 2,301 Belmont Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN wanted to make himself useful in office of hat and cap store. Spear & Co., 840 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, as office assistant, or to break in selling. B 396 Times Annex.

YOUTHS over 16, learn wholesale business, beginning stock clerk. B 419 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

DO YOU WANT A BIGGER JOB?

You Need More Money.
Your Family Needs More.
YOU ARE THE ONE WHO HAS TO GET IT!!
TRAIN FOR
EXECUTIVE,
PUBLIC (C. P. A.,)
INDUSTRIAL
ACCOU

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line

LOST—Gray silk handbag containing $60, small bunch keys. Monday, 11st, while going from Childs, 46th and Broadway, to Metropolitan Opera House; liberal reward. Return Felix Portland, 132 West 47th St.

LOST—Small diamond and platinum bar pin, between Columbus Circle and 6th Av., on 59th or 58th St., Tuesday morning. Please return to Mrs. Schoolfield, 130 West 59th St. Reward.

LOST—In neighborhood 125th St., 8th Av., blue leather handbag, containing money, valuables, and Eastern Star tickets; reward. Telephone Morningside 3468.

LOST—Lady's beaded bag, containing jewelry, between Broadway, 110th, and Amsterdam Av., 107th, Saturday afternoon; $50 reward, no questions asked. Return Steiger Sons, 2 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Brooch of large and small diamonds, in case, Tuesday, on 86th St. between Broadway and Amsterdam, or on Amsterdam, between 82d and 87th Sts.; liberal reward. B 172 Times.

LOST or STOLEN.—Bank book No. 379193 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—$23 degree charm, Hotel Penn, Broadway, Lenox Av. subway, Saturday night; return 11 Maiden Lane, receive reward. Room 405.

LOST—Two South Ferry 5% bonds, due April 1, 1919; coupons Nos. 248 and 249. Liberal reward if returned to Wm. Strauss, 404 Riverside Drive.

LOST—$50 reward for return of jade and diamond earring, lost Saturday, between Vanderbilt, Plaza, Hotel, and Chatham Hotel. Charlton & Co., 624 5th Av.

LOST—Lavalliere, 32 stones, between 115th-more, 129th, Lenox subway, 125th to 90th; reward. Rosenzweig, 1,911 60th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Emerald and diamond bracelet, between 34th-59th Sts., on Friday last. Very liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to J. J. Jackson, 7 West 45th.

LOST—Wednesday, March 27, black beaded bag, containing small gold watch, pearl ring, &c., in taxicab, 4:30 P. M., West 83d, between 1 and 2 West 79th.

LOST—Monday night, between 65th and 63th Sts., bounding Lexington and 3d Avs., an amethyst chain bar pin; finder will be rewarded. Call Carroll, 904 Lexington.

LOST—Tuesday morning, between Amsterdam Av. and 74th and 34th, via subway, purse, containing keys and money. Valentine, care of Macdonald, 29 West 34th.

LOST—Lavaliere, $10 reward for return of lavaliere and chain, lost Monday, between 72d and 42d Sts. Gaynor, 414 West 120th, Morningside 8780.

LOST—Skunk neckpiece lost in taxicab Saturday night; reward return to 278 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Telephone 8776 Bedford.

LOST—Riverside Drive, at 83d St., blue silk bag, containing $5 and change. Reward if returned to B. M., 320 West 83d St.

LOST—Platinum diamond bar pin, 15 stones, between 160th-Broadway, 158th-St. Nicholas Av.; liberal reward. Spiro, 570 West 158th.

LOST—$10 reward if returned to Hippodrome, beaver muff; lost balcony, Sunday night.

LOST—At Broadhurst Theatre, Tuesday night, a mesh bag. Please return St. Regis Hotel and receive reward.

LOST—Near Washington Place, envelope containing letters. Reward if returned to 126 Washington Place, Apartment 23.

LOST—Ring, 2 diamonds and sapphire, in center; very liberal reward. Pursell, 26 East 59th St. 6857 Plaza.

LOST—Beaded bag, near Brooklyn Bridge, containing money, keys; reward H. Wells, School 145, Emery, ng. Throop Av.

LOST—Diamond solitaire ring; reward. Telephone Knickerbocker 1090, Mrs. J. Wright.

LOST—Black beaded bag, Tuesday morning; reward return. Box N 251 Times.

LOST—Seal purse, 3d Av. L, 149th St. station. Epstein, Madison Square 1210.

LOST—Diamond crescent brooch; reward. 619 West 143d, Apt. 7, Lancaster.

$2,000 REWARD for return or information leading to recovery of necklace—48 pearls, diamond and platinum marquise clasp, lost about March 2. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$300 REWARD.

no questions asked, return platinum flexible bracelet; containing about 22 sapphires, lost March 27, between East 55d and 46th Sts. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD—For large single pearl pendant, with small diamond leaf ornament at top; lost March 25, vicinity Broadway, 35th-42d Sts. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD for solitaire diamond ring, set in platinum with diamond-mounted shank; lost about March 12th. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—One to three weeks ago, a diamond brooch. Owner address Box L 558 Times Downtown.

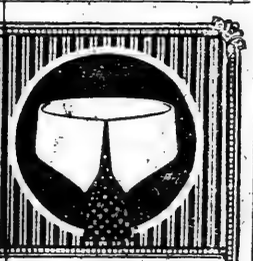
FOUND—In Manhattan, a neck scarf. Address B. A., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Large white West Highland terrier; liberal reward. Apply Blagden, 114 East 86th. Phone Lenox 9530.

LOST—Reward for return of black Angora tomcat, strayed Monday night from 7 West 94th St.

LOST—Monday morning, female Pekingese dog; answers to Tuffy; reward. 7 East 56th.



BARRACKS

New in proportions and design.

2½ inch points

With the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole.

Always ask for

Arrow Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY N. Y.

STUDY THESE PRICES FOR STANDARD

TIRES

When we say we save $8 to $20 on a tire *we prove it.*

Make Your Own Comparison

NON-SKID	STANDARD	TIRES	
30x3½	$12.47	36x4½	$26.95
34x4	19.97	35x5	36.50
34x4½	25.69	37x5	32.37

All Other Sizes Equally as Low.

Guaranteed Red Inner Tubes, All sizes, $1.59 per pair.

Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.

700 Seventh Ave., Bet. 51st & 52d Sts.

Removal Sale

Big Bargains

Office Furniture



Clark & Gibby, Inc.

210 W. 40th St.

THIS DAINTY WRIST WATCH



14 K. WHITE GOLD.

Very small and dainty, 6 in Dial, 15 jewel lever movement, guaranteed to keep perfect time. Unusual value $25

ELWELL-MYERLE ASS'N

366 Fifth Ave., Bet. 34th & 35th. Room 716.

M'CLURE LOSES SUIT; WIFE WINS DIVORCE

Jury Finds Husband Instead of Her Guilty, and Clears Co-respondent He Named.

WEEPS ON HEARING VERDICT

Plaintiff's Motion to Set the Finding Aside Is Denied by the Court.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night the jury which has been considering the evidence in the suit for divorce brought by Henry H. McClure, General Manager of the Associated Newspapers at 170 Broadway, against Mrs. Frances C. McClure, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, and also awarded a decree of divorce to her.

By its finding the jury declared its belief in the innocence of Mrs. McClure, accused by her husband, who named Nell R. White, proprietor of Whyte's restaurant, as co-respondent, at the same time declaring that Mr. McClure had been guilty of misconduct, as was alleged in her countersuit.

Mrs. McClure was seated beside her mother, Mrs. Stewart, as the jury filed in, trying to read the verdict in their faces. When she learned that it was in her favor; both she and her mother burst into tears. Mr. White, the co-respondent named by McClure, went over to her and shook hands with both women.

Mr. Marshall, for the plaintiff, made the usual motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. After the motion was denied, he and Mr. McClure left the court room.

The verdict means, unless the court decides not to be bound by it, that Mrs. McClure will receive a divorce decree, and the court will be called upon to determine whether the $60 a week alimony which she is said to have demanded when her husband wished to enter into a separation agreement with her is excessive or not.

EXAMINE WILKINS'S KNIVES.

Prosecuter Hints That They Were Stained Silencing Doctor's Dogs.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 1.—District Attorney Weeks announced tonight that he had obtained three knives in the town house of Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York, and would tomorrow have them examined to determine the origin of stains on the blades. Two of them are pocket knives, but the third is a keen-edged dagger blade, with horn handle.

Mr. Weeks, recalling that two of the doctor's dogs were found injured shortly after the discovery of the murder of the physician's wife, intimated that detectives were trying to connect the stained knives with the silencing of the animals. Another point in the doctor's story was attacked today by the District Attorney. He said that if it was true that burglars were in the Wilkins home at Long Beach just before they attacked the doctor and his wife, and had drunk wine from glasses on the sideboard, as related by Dr. Wilkins, he failed to understand why they had overlooked a substantial purse which had been lying in one of the glasses.

Bristol Accident Cost Four Lives.

BRISTOL, April 1.—Apparently the accident yesterday at the launching at Harriman of the cargo carrier Waukau resulted in the death of only four workmen. The Coroner today absolved the shipbuilding company from blame. He said the men were on the collapsing platform in violation of rules.

TELLS WEST SIDE NEEDS.

In Danger of Losing Industries to Jersey, Engineer Writes Hylan.

H. E. Skougar, an engineer, has written to Mayor Hylan asserting that the west side of Manhattan is greatly in need of being developed and that this waits upon the affirmative action by the authorities in the development of the port. He denies a recent statement by the Mayor to the effect that every boy knew that New Jersey was only too anxious to enter into the New York and New Jersey Port treaty, and says New Jersey holds the whip hand over this city so far as the future growth of our industries is concerned.

Mr. Skougar says that ten years ago Twenty-third Street, between Fourth and Sixth Avenue, and Sixth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirtieth Streets, was the busiest shopping district in the city. His letter continues:

"The merchants there moved elsewhere when they realized that it would be unprofitable to remain in the old neighborhood. This deserted neighborhood decreased to but a fraction of its previous value. So with the shores of Manhattan and its industries. New Jersey will shortly, in accordance with a statement recently made by Governor Edge, proceed independently to develop her harbor unless mutual arrangements can be made, not necessarily the Hudson shores of New Jersey, but Newark Bay, the development of which, aided by the service of some fifteen railroads with connections direct to the continent, and with the tremendous areas available for industries, will make it in the very near future unprofitable for the shippers and manufacturers to remain along the Manhattan shores or on Manhattan Island.

"For this reason I recently advocated in a paper read before the Society of Terminal Engineers that a comprehensive plan of a united port be adopted by the two States, or that all of the territory affected by the proposed improvement be made part of one State. I advocated that a free zone be located in Raritan Bay, and that the development of Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island be clearly defined."

Young's Hats

ONE BETTER MADE

Young's Hats for Spring, as usual, are the tasteful suggestions of our clients, deftly materialized.

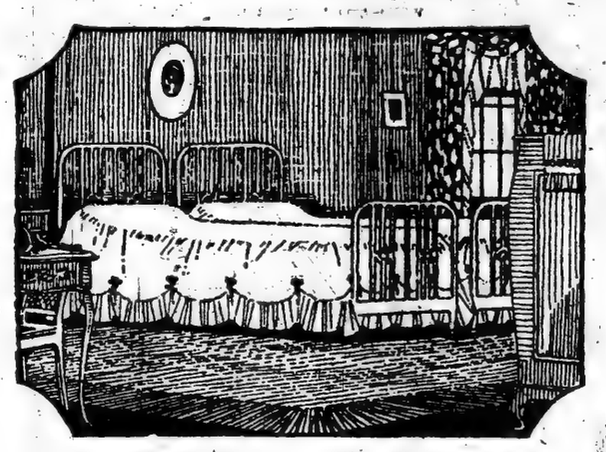
"Young's Hats are as good as they look."

Stores: "All Over Town."



SOMETHING TO KEEP.

MIDWEEK PICTORIAL, this week, souvenir issue. Return of the soldiers. 14 pages, 27 pictures. Extraordinary scenes in rotogravure. Easily preserved. News-stands, 10 cents.



What the Doctor Says about Twin Beds

IT is no new thought with you, of course—the idea of a separate bed for each member of the family.

This has been the custom with thousands of families for years—a rapidly spreading custom ever since *Twin Beds* put the separate bed at the service of households where space is limited.

o o o

IT is a thing, too, that doctors have long been urging. Not only for the warding off of infections, such as coughs, "sore throat" or grippe, but for the sake of perfect relaxation and sound sleep.

The restlessness of one sleeper does not disturb the other. And there isn't any loss of vitality—as there is when children sleep with old people, or invalids with the healthy.

But even in a separate bed you will never sleep sound unless your bed invites perfect *relaxation.*

There is not a person anywhere but will sleep better for doing away with the creaky wooden bed or loose-jointed noisy metal bed and getting a Simmons Metal Bed instead—with Slumber King Spring.

The Simmons Bed is *noiseless.* It locks firm at the corners. The corner locks are made of pressed steel—have much longer bearing surfaces than the average—fit true and snug—not a creak, rattle, or feeling of unsteadiness.

It is perfectly rigid—feels and moves like one solid piece.

The Simmons Pressed Steel Corner Locks are protected by basic patents. They are the most fundamental inventions of modern bed manufacturing—*exclusive with Simmons,* not to be duplicated or imitated.

And these patented corner locks have made possible the *Three-piece Bed*—the new Simmons idea—the spring forming a single unit with the side rails.

o o o

THE Slumber King Spring really *does* what you have always wanted a spring to do.

It is a new and advanced idea. It is a system of elastic steel strips with spirals of high test spring wire—so combined that the spring action is *equal in all directions.*

The Slumber King Spring yields to the weight of the body, but supports it. It fits square on the bed. It does not sag, hump—or lose its resiliency. It is always a firm, elastic foundation for the mattress. It invites sound, health-giving sleep.

The Slumber King Spring is finished in oxidized silver. It is rust-proof. It has no loose ends or rough corners—cannot wear or tear the ticking.

o o o

THOUSANDS, who for years have been "light sleepers"—waking at every sound—relax completely and sleep all night on a Simmons Metal Bed.

If you've been thinking of separate beds you may be glad to know that Simmons Company are specialists in *Twin Beds.*

You'll find Simmons Metal Beds and Slumber King Springs at your leading dealer's.

An unusual assortment in brass, colored enamel and natural wood effects—to harmonize with the interior decorations of the day.

If you do not know the Simmons merchants in this section, we shall be glad to send you their names.

San Francisco, Cal. Newark, N. J. Montreal, Canada

SIMMONS COMPANY

Kenosha, Wisconsin

New York City Brooklyn

SIMMONS BEDS

Built for Sleep

BEGINNING TO-DAY

At The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

SPLENDORS OF THE RENAISSANCE

"NEVER BEFORE IN THIS COUNTRY HAS THERE BEEN SUCH A GRAND DISPLAY OF SURPASSING BEAUTY AND MAGNIFICENCE."

ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE

Beginning Monday Afternoon next, April 7, and Continuing Daily Until Saturday, April 12, Inclusive, Commencing Each Day at 2:30 O'clock

The Messrs.

Vitall & Leopold Benguiat

Entire Extensive Collection of

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL

Antique Textiles Embroideries and Laces

OF THESE WIDELY KNOWN CONNOISSEURS AND EXPERTS

Now Discontinuing Their Paris and New York Establishments

To which has been added

Mr. Vitall Benguiat's Private Collection of EXTREMELY RARE JUDAIC OBJECTS

AND HIS COLLECTION OF

RARE AND BEAUTIFUL OLD VELVETS

And a Remarkable Collection of

EARLY ENGLISH NEEDLEWORK PICTURES

AND MANY

ANTIQUE SILVER HANGING LAMPS

THE WHOLE FORMING

A VALUABLE MUSEUM OF ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS

DATING FROM THE FIFTEENTH TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES, WHICH ARE NOW NO LONGER PROCURABLE, NOT ONLY ON ACCOUNT OF THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS ARISING OUT OF THE GREAT WAR, BUT MORE ESPECIALLY OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF FINDING SPECIMENS OF EQUAL ARTISTIC MERIT AND RARITY ON SALE EITHER IN EUROPE OR THE ORIENT.

Descriptive Catalogue Will Be Mailed to Applicants on Receipt of One Dollar

The Sale will be conducted by

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY

and his assistants, Mr. Otto Bernet and Mr. H. H. Parke, of the

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Simplicity and Accessibility

This handsome and luxurious four-passenger Oakland Coupe is mounted on the standard Oakland Sensible Six chassis—the chassis which is noted the world over for its scientific light weight construction and extreme simplicity and accessibility.

Four years' concentration of effort on one design has enabled Oakland engineers to eliminate every unnecessary part, thereby reducing repair bills to a minimum.

Complexity in a motor car means trouble.

It's just as easy to get simplicity and accessibility.

Sedan $1,766	*Touring Car* $1,177
Coupe $1,668	*Roadster* $1,157

Additional for Wire Wheel equipment $75.00.

All prices delivered in New York.

Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Co.

Broadway at 52nd Street

Telephone: Circle 261-2
Service:
226-231 W. 49th St.



STUDIO EDGAR DEGAS

3rd Sale

Paintings—Pastels—Drawings

By EDGAR DEGAS

and proceeding from his Studio, 3rd sale after Death of the Artist. In Paris

On Monday, 7th, Tuesday, 8th and Wednesday, 9th April, 1919, at 2 o'clock

AUCTIONEER: Me. F. Lair Dubreuil, Rue Favart 6, Paris.

EXPERTS: Mr. Durand-Ruel, 16 Rue Laffitte. Mr. Ambroise Vollard, 39 Rue de Grammont.

CATALOGUE MAY BE OBTAINED

ON VIEW: Private, Saturday, 5th April, 1919. Public, Sunday, 6th April, 1919.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today and Friday; northwest winds, becoming variable.
☞ For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,349. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

FRENCH ACCEPT 'BLANK CHECK' REPARATION; REDUCED DEMANDS CRITICISED IN COMMONS; SMUTS SENT TO HUNGARY TO SETTLE CRISIS

HINES REJECTS PRICES OF STEEL FIXED BY BOARD

Refusal to Bind Railroad Administration Upsets Industrial Program.

PROTESTS RATES ON RAILS

Obstacles Are Also Expected in Attempt to Recast Prices of Coal.

CONFERENCE IN DEADLOCK

Meeting at Treasury Considers Clash—Lumber Manufacturers Refuse Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Director General Hines, of the Railroad Administration, refused definitely tonight to agree to buy steel at the prices fixed recently at a conference of the Industrial Board and representatives of the steel industry.

The price of steel rails was what concerned Director General Hines particularly, it was said. According to the recent agreement, prices for rails were reduced from $55-$57 to $45-$47 a ton.

This completely disorganizes the plans of the Industrial Board for adherence by Government departments to the price fixing agreements now being arranged for the great staples, such as coal and steel. The subject of coal prices was not mentioned at a conference on the subject which was held this evening, but it is understood that the Railroad Administration takes the same stand upon coal prices as upon steel—that the administration is not bound to purchase at the market rates agreed upon, but can make its purchases at any rates it thinks best.

Conference Ends in Disagreement.

Director General Hines took the position that the agreements between the operators and the Industrial Board amounted to actual price fixing, no matter what term might be used to describe it. He cited the possible hazards of the Sherman anti-trust law at some length, and insisted that the agreements would really constitute a violation of the statutes.

The conference was held at the instance of Secretary of the Treasury Glass. Cabinet officers, members of the Industrial Board, purchasing agents of various Government departments, and the Director General were present. Following the meeting this official announcement was made at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

"The steel prices approved by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, not having been accepted by the Railroad Administration, the views of both were expressed at the conference. The views of the Industrial Board were expressed by Secretary Redfield, Mr. Peek, and other members of the Industrial Board. The views of the Railroad Administration were presented by Mr. Hines. The matter was recommitted to the Board for further consideration with the Railroad Administration."

It is understood that Director General Hines made his position perfectly plain. He stated that the steel prices recently agreed upon, particularly those for rails, were accepted over his protest.

Coal and steel men have held that the position taken by the Railroad Administration has been retarding the whole program of the Industrial Board, for the operators say that if the Railroad Administration, perhaps the greatest coal consumer in the world, refuses to buy its coal at the agreed price, other departments may follow suit in refusing to be bound. Thus the market, instead of being stabilized, will be left in much the same uncertain condition that it faced immediately after hostilities ceased, Nov. 11.

Building Material Prices Taken Up.

For some days conferences have been going on regarding prices to be agreed upon for building materials, but the announcements of the prices have been held back until the policy of the Railroad Administration could be definitely ascertained. The coal operators have not yet met the Industrial Board.

The situation may now resolve itself into an actual dissolution of the Industrial Board. Some students of the economic problems confronting the Government have ardently maintained that it would be better after all to allow the industries to stabilize themselves, and that in this fashion the market would reach a level where supply and demand would control and buying would proceed. One of those who advanced this view was Bernard M. Baruch, former Chairman of the War Industries Board.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Southern pine lumber manufacturers, at a mass-meeting here today, declined the proposal of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce to enter a price agreement as a means of stabilizing market conditions. Such action, it was held, would be "contrary to the best interests of the public and of the industry" and would violate anti-trust statutes.

PURE WATER FOR HEALTH — Use Hygeia Cooler for home and office; great medical authorities say it is the best without de-mineralizing; $5 up. Write for booklet. Hygeia Water Cooler Co., 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Denies President Cabled About Sentence of Debs

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Secretary Tumulty was asked tonight regarding a published report that he had been asked by President Wilson in Paris to send him the Attorney General's recommendations regarding the Eugene V. Debs sentence. Mr. Tumulty said no such cablegram had been received from the President. It was learned, however, that Mr. Tumulty was to confer with the Attorney General on some proposition regarding a respite for Debs.

Debs is due to reach the Federal penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., on April 9. He announced recently that the day he was sent to the penitentiary there would be a nation-wide strike, but lately the date for the predicted strike is represented as having been deferred to May 1. Some labor organizations have cabled to the President regarding the Debs case.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently denied Debs a rehearing, and under its action he must now go to the penitentiary unless pardoned or given a respite.

HYLAN ASSAILS ALIEN 'FANATICS'

Would Curb Newcomers Here Who Abuse the Nation's Hospitality.

CALLED ANARCHY'S AGENTS

Proposes Ordinance Affecting Meetings Where Speeches Are in a Foreign Language.

Mayor Hylan sent a letter yesterday to President Robert L. Moran of the Board of Aldermen, suggesting that he prepare and submit to the board for its approval an ordinance that will prevent the holding of meetings in the city, the proceedings of which are conducted in a foreign language "for the abuse of our Government or by, or under the auspices of, any person or persons who are not citizens of the United States."

Here is the Mayor's letter:

"We have all noticed lately with amazement and indignation the abuse of our country's hospitality by aliens who want no country and love no country. They are the wild, crazy people who, in every land, deluding themselves and others that they are the apostles of liberty, preach murder and destruction as a quick remedy for all the economic shortcomings of the human race.

"They come to our shores, not to be law-abiding citizens striving for the betterment of social conditions in a humane way, but as the advance agents of anarchy to try to inoculate thoughtless men and women with the poisonous virus that is destroying Russia and setting it back to the [illegible] thousand years.

"It is my duty to take notice of these fanatics and to make them behave themselves while they are within our country and under the protection of our flag.

"I suggest, therefore, that you have prepared and submitted to the Board of Aldermen for their approval an ordinance that will operate to prevent the holding of meetings in this city whose proceedings are conducted in a foreign language for the abuse of our Government or by or under the auspices of any person or persons who are not citizens of the United States.

"If you find that State legislation is necessary, I suggest that you petition the State Legislature.

"In other words, we must not tolerate those who have not been in this country long enough to learn our language, or who are not citizens, to abuse our hospitality by endeavoring to incite anarchy. The Constitution gives our citizens the right to assemble and speak freely, but I do not believe it was intended to protect aliens in an effort to tear down the Stars and Stripes."

AMERICAN COAL FOR ITALY.

4,000,000 Tons at Cut of 50 Per Cent. Below British Prices.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 2.—Should the information published here prove to be correct, a heavy blow has been dealt at British industry by American capital in the Italian coal trade.

Hitherto the cost of American imports worked out at about 33 per cent. dearer than British coal, over 9,000,000 tons of which poured into Italy annually before the war. Now, however, owing mainly, as the Secolo opines, to a big drop in freight rates between the United States and Italy from $120 to $10, representatives of an important New York syndicate who have been busy negotiating on the spot for some weeks past have offered to start immediate delivery up to 4,000,000 tons at the rate of twenty-five shillings per ton. This would mean a reduction of about 50 per cent. on current English prices.

According to the Rome newspaper, Idea Nazionale, the New York delegates have already signed a contract with the Director of the Italian State railways.

Salvation Army Drafts Whitman.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Ex-Governor Whitman of New York, it was announced today, has accepted the invitation of Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army to be National Chairman of that organization's home service fund campaign to raise $13,000,000 for charitable work.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES. Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

MANY CHANGES IN LEAGUE

Several Alterations Follow the Lines Suggested by Root.

NO ENFORCED ARBITRATION

But the Commission Has Drawn Up a List of Possible Justiciable Disputes.

WITHDRAWAL PROVIDED FOR

Two-Year Notice Required Instead of Notification at End of Five Years.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—Ex-Senator Root's letter dealing with the League of Nations was cabled to President Wilson, who has had the advantage of Mr. Root's judgment on several important questions concerning the formation of the League covenant. It was said today that Mr. Root's letter had been received too late for careful consideration by the President, while the covenant was being revised by the League Commission. However, according to what is said in a well-informed quarter, several of the changes suggested by Mr. Root have already been made in the revision of the document.

In his letter Mr. Root suggested six amendments to the covenant. The first of these provided for striking out Article XIII. and inserting a clause making arbitration on international disputes compulsory. This matter of compulsory arbitration, it is explained, was thrashed out before the original covenant was drawn, and it was found to be impossible to obtain an agreement. In the same amendment Mr. Root defines broadly what should constitute justiciable disputes, and would refer to an arbitration court any question arising as to whether a dispute was justiciable. According to the League of Nations experts, these proposals have already been met so far as the League Commission [illegible] so.

The explanation is made that after discussion the commission agreed that it would be impossible to set forth what would be justiciable causes; but later it was decided to permit an effort to draft suggestions of what would constitute such causes, and the legal committee which is charged with revision of the covenant drew up a clause setting forth that disputes of a general nature, described in the examples furnished, were of a justiciable character. Then followed the list of disputes possibly arising between nations that would be regarded as justiciable.

As for Mr. Root's second proposal, that Article XIV. be amended so as to provide for calling a conference of powers after two and not later than five years to revise international law, it is asserted that this is covered by the provision in the covenant directing the body of delegates to meet from time to time to advise on the revision of treaties, matters of international justice, &c.

Reservation on Monroe Doctrine.

His third amendment touches the Monroe Doctrine. He would insert at the end of the covenant, not in it, a reservation by the American delegates that the United States has no interest in the political policy of any foreign State, but joins its powers to those of other nations for the preservation of general peace on the understanding that the United States does not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, including the admission of immigrants. According to the interpretation given here to Mr. Root's suggestion, he is not specifically for the inclusion of the Monroe Doctrine in the covenant, but would be satisfied to have the American delegates make a special reservation, broadly asserting that nothing contained in the covenant should be construed as a relinquishment of any traditional policy. This would relieve the other nations of indorsing the Monroe Doctrine—something they have always hesitated to do in words, although recognizing it by their acts.

Last week President Wilson had intended to offer an amendment drawn by ex-President Taft, specifically indorsing the Monroe Doctrine, but for

Continued on Page Two.

ARE YOU GOING TO CLEVELAND, OHIO, THIS SUMMER? Read about it in the April Sunset Magazine, now on sale.

$200,000,000 Bond Offering Is Snapped Up in a Day

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The War Finance Corporation's offering of $200,000,000 of 5 per cent. one-year bonds has been oversubscribed, although the books were opened only today. Reports received at the Treasury from nine Federal Reserve banks showed a total considerably in excess of the amount offered, with other subscriptions still to be compiled.

Banks especially are said to have been eager to obtain the new issue, because of the attractive interest rate, ¾ of 1 per cent. higher than that of the Fourth Liberty issue, and the great exemptions from taxation.

Officials predicted when the offering was announced that it would be absorbed quickly, but were surprised at the actual showing. It was considered by officials as an indication that the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan would meet with similar favor.

STRIKES AND RIOTS RACK GERMANY

Hundreds of Thousands Quit Work in Move Aimed at Government's Overthrow.

THREAT TO TIE UP BERLIN

Stuttgart Under Martial Law—Many Persons Reported Killed in Frankfort.

BERLIN, April 2, (Associated Press.)—Almost all the labor forces of Germany are striking or threatening to strike as a result of agitation carried on by Independent Socialists and Spartacides, who are succeeding in their efforts to induce workers to make increasingly impossible demands.

It is said that the aim of the Spartacides is purely political, having as its object the overturning of the present Government and the establishment of Bolshevism.

A strike in the metal trades begun here involves the technical staff and clerks, but not the workmen. The strike is due to a rejection of a demand for an increase in wages. If it continues, the workmen are likely to be involved.

The entire body of textile workers in the Cassel district, of Westphalia has struck for higher wages.

Armed Clash in Westphalia.

Sanguinary engagements have occurred at Kastrop, Westphalia, according to the Tageblatt. A procession of miners, which was on its way to the office of the Kastrop Anzeiger, clashed with public security guards and several were killed and wounded on both sides.

Reports show that the strikes at Essen and Bochum have only slightly extended. Because of the cutting off of the gas supply, the food kitchens in Bochum have been unable to serve meals since noon on Tuesday.

The Spartacides have partially persuaded mine guards, on duty in the Ruhr district, to protect the pits against strikers, to prevent miners from descending.

The Soviet Congress has been called to meet in Berlin next week, but it is not known how far the Congress will accept Chancellor Scheidemann's promise to "anchor" the Soviet principle in the new constitution. The radical proletarians in Berlin again threaten a political strike, to coincide with the Soviet Congress.

Thyssen Workers Strike.

LONDON, April 2.—A dispatch received in Copenhagen from Mülheim-am-Ruhr says that all the men employed in the great metal works owned by the Thyssen firm have gone on strike.

In the Ruhr Basin of Germany the number of strikers is estimated at 150,000.

The Paris Matin says that a general strike is going on at Berlin, being as serious as the one recently called in that city.

According to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger's Konigsberg correspondent, there were several hours of fighting with machine guns and hand grenades between government troops and disorderly elements in Sensburg, 66 miles southeast of Konigsberg. The affray originated as a result of an attack on officers, who were roughly handled and threatened with death. Many persons were wounded in the fighting and a state of siege has been proclaimed in Sensberg.

A long Berlin dispatch from Reuter's correspondent comments on the discontent noticeable everywhere among the German people of all classes and the talk of a new coup being imminent.

Sympathy with Spartacism, says the correspondent, is beginning to invade the bourgeois classes, including officials, clerks, teachers, and people in similar walks of life. They argue that things cannot be worse and that Bolshevism at least opens the prospect for "better things one day for our children" as regards food. A liberal increase in the food rations, especially of meat, bread, and fats, alone can avert a change, the people say.

Describing the outlook in Germany,

Continued on Page Two.

BONAR LAW DEFENDS WILSON

Denies President Sways British View on Money Terms to Germany.

M. P.'S FRET AT PEACE DELAY

Worried, Too, by Report That Wilson Wants to Negotiate Direct with Lenine.

'SECRET MISSION' RESENTED

Harold Williams Says to Deal with Reds Would Be Playing Into Their Hands.

LONDON, April 2.—In the House of Commons tonight the Government was subjected to a great deal of criticism concerning the amount of indemnity which Germany is to be asked to pay.

Colonel Claude Lowther, Unionist, declared that the delegates to the Peace Conference in Paris needed to be reminded that a majority of the members of the House of Commons solemnly had pledged themselves to exact the utmost farthing from the Germans. He said he hoped that Great Britain was not truckling to the United States and bowing before President Wilson, who could philosophically bear every country's financial embarrassment but his own.

Andrew Bonar Law, Government leader in the House, in the course of a long reply, announced that no decision had yet been reached as to the amount to be demanded from Germany. It was an entire mistake, he added, to assume that the views of the British Government had been influenced in the desire to obtain everything Germany was able to pay by any action on the part of the President of the United States.

"It would be unfair to that great country," said Mr. Bonar Law, "to suggest that our action had thus been influenced."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 2.—The Morning Post's political correspondent says:

"Increasing disquiet is manifest among members of Parliament as to the situation arising from delays in arriving at any decision on the peace terms and ominous stories which are current that President Wilson now wants to negotiate directly with the Lenine Government at Moscow and make it a party to the peace. Information has reached London as to the activities of certain American agents in Russia which adds to the general feeling of apprehension.

"It would not be at all surprising if a very early opportunity were sought to discuss the whole question in the Commons."

Dr. Harold Williams, the former correspondent in Petrograd of the London Daily Chronicle and NEW YORK TIMES, who is regarded as an authority on Russian affairs, writes as follows in today's Chronicle:

"Prinkipo is in the air again. We are shivering in the tattered remains of the principles for which we fought, and are vainly trying to protect ourselves against the bitter wind that is blowing from the east.

"'A great wind is blowing.' President Wilson has said, and now it appears he has sent a secret mission to Moscow to investigate the cave in which it was born. Messrs. Bullitt and Steffens, members of this mission, have, we are told, just returned to Paris with the recommendation to open up peace negotiations with Lenine, and their proposal is being seriously considered at the Peace Conference.

"This is the new secret diplomacy. It would be interesting to discover whether the other allies knew of the mission; whether, for instance, Pichon knew of it when he made his anti-Bolshevist speech last week, and whether the British Government knew and approved of this curious enterprise.

"During the months since the armistice the strength of the Allies has been frittered away in fruitless debates and tollsome inaction, and now, so it seems, the question is being seriously considered as to whether we shall not solemnly advertise our weakness to the world. Lenine, it is said, is prepared to come to terms, is ready to make concessions. Possibly. But to what end?

"Lenine frequently has changed his tactics but he never swerved from his main purpose, which is to bring about a world revolution. If the rulers of the world send to him envoys to ask him his terms he will grasp the opportunity and offer them terms. He will give concessions, if necessary. He already has given a big concession "for the exploitation of natural wealth" to a Scandinavian bank with a large American capital and a branch in London. He may fling down concessions as a bait to what he contemptiously terms the "Anglo-Franco-American capitalists and imperialists." He may even welcome economic aid to save himself from the appalling consequences of his own misrule in Russia.

Boer General Goes on Inquiry to Budapest as Foch Proceeds to Spa to End Danzig Snarl

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 2.—Marshal Foch and General Smuts were before the "Big Four" this afternoon, after which they departed on their separate ways with secret instructions from the peacemakers as to their handling of two most difficult missions.

Marshal Foch goes to Spa with full authority to end the dispute with the Germans as to the right of the Polish division to land at Danzig.

General Smuts goes to Hungary as representative of the Allies and the United States to investigate various problems incidental to the armistice, which are made more complicated by the coming into power of the proletariat Government.

PARIS, April 2, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson and the Premiers in conference at the "White House" today decided to send General Smuts to Hungary for information concerning the situation and to remove the misunderstanding that had arisen regarding the frontiers of new States. It has been said that the revolution was largely brought about by a mistaken notion regarding the intentions of the Allied Commission in Hungary.

PETROGRAD RISES AGAINST THE REDS

Strike of Railroad Men in the Region Leaves the City Without Bread.

TROTZKY OPPOSES LENINE

Break Between the Bolshevist Leaders Said to be Definite Over Policy Toward Allies.

LONDON, April 2.—Reports that a revolution against the Soviet Government has broken out in Petrograd are supported by an official Russian wireless dispatch, received here, which says that there is a serious strike of railwaymen in the Petrograd region. The strike, it is said, was prompted by the Menshevikl and the Social Revolutionaries. The message reads:

"There is no transport, and consequently there is no bread in Petrograd. The Mensheviki and the Social Revolutionaries are calling out the railwaymen and railway communication has been stopped.

"The Social Revolutionaries are the agents of Denikine, Kolchak, and the allied imperialists."

Referring to the reports that Lenine's Government had made proposals of peace through American channels, Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, said in the House of Commons today that he believed there was no shadow of foundation for such reports. Neither he nor the Premier, with whom he had communicated, had heard a word about the matter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 2. — The Morning Post's Warsaw correspondent in a dispatch dated March 15 says:

"Lenine and Trotzky have come to a definite break. Lenine, who allied himself with the 'Intellectuals,' is probably less strong than Trotzky, who has continued his appeals to the proletariat. The situation in Moscow and Petrograd has become so serious that there is promise of a popular uprising against the entire Bolshevist régime.

"Lenine is head of the Government. Trotzky has military control. The basis of the conflict which has arisen within the Bolshevist councils is Lenine's desire to include a number of 'Intellectuals' in the Government, which is fiercely resented by Trotzky and his adherents. Another point of great conflict between Trotzky and Lenine is the attitude of the latter toward the Allies.

"The followers of Trotzky contend that Lenine has adopted an attitude of too great friendliness. To this Lenine's retort is that it will be impossible to resume industry in Russia without the material aid, especially as regards raw materials, of the allied Governments, and that until industry in Russia can be resumed there can be no hope of success for their cause. Lenine has the support of such thoughtful people as remain in the country, but Trotzky has with him not only the proletariat but the army.

"Lenine loudly threatens the people that if Russia does not negotiate a treaty of some sort with England, France and the United States, she will go under. During January he made a great number of speeches to this effect, as a result of which the Russian foreign policy was considerably modified."

NORTH RUSSIAN REDS FAIL IN TWO ATTACKS

Seek to Take Obozerskaia Before Thaw Sets In—Y. M. C. A. Worker Captured.

ARCHANGEL, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Bolshevist forces again attacked the allied position along the

SAYS JAPAN MUST JOIN AS AN EQUAL

Could Not Tolerate Stigma of Racial Inferiority in League, Says Baron Makino.

ACCEPTS ROOT'S PROVISO

Would Not Force Immigrants on America—Asks Only Declaration of Equality.

PARIS, April 2, (Associated Press.)—No Asiatic nation could be happy in a league of nations in which sharp racial discrimination was maintained, Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference, declared in a statement to The Associated Press today on the position of Japan.

"We are not too proud to fight," he said, "but we are too proud to accept a place of admitted inferiority in dealing with one or more associate nations. We want nothing but simple justice."

Baron Makino went on to say that his country did not wish to force her laborers as immigrants on any associate countries, recognized that this was a question which each nation must deal with itself. But Japan did feel, he said, that it was entitled to a frank and open admission by the Allies that the principle of unity and justice was a fundamental tenet of the League of Nations. Japan sees difficulties in the way of a permanent and successful operation of the League, he asserted, unless the contracting parties enter it with mutual respect.

Complains of Distortion.

"You ask me for a plain and frank statement of the position of Japan," said Baron Makino at the beginning of the interview. "I am tempted to ask you a question in reply. Do you think it possible for me to say anything that will not be willfully distorted and misinterpreted by those who have so long and so persistently sought to clog the efforts of my country, to ascribe to her motives she has never had and to malign her at every turn? Let us see.

"For the United States Japan has a very sincere, abiding and affectionate regard. We owe to her our place in the world, that is to say, the civilized world. Perhaps I should not altogether agree to that phrase, because you know, and everyone should know, that Japan has enjoyed a civilization all her own for many ages. It was a civilization born of the highest sense of honor, of the sense which the West could not understand nor appreciate, because we had lived apart as a hermit nation.

"When, through the expedition of Commodore Perry and the efforts of Townsend Harris, (the first American Consul-General to Japan,) we joined, I may say so, the league of nations of the world, we took on a new ambition, which was to interpret the civilizations of the Western nations which we had studied and recognized as better, although not all were more honorable than our own.

"You will note here that America was the first country to agree to make a treaty with us abolishing extraterritoriality. You must remember that we did not ask to join this first league of nations. We were forced to do so. Perry came to us with naval power and forces to compel us to open Japan to intercourse with the Western world. We yielded, and I am glad, as is all Japan, that we did yield, because it has been of great benefit to our country.

"And no we are asked a second time to joint a league of Nations. But how? As equals? If so, we are ready. We wait to consider with the greatest care the interests of all our associate nations in such a League, because by no other policy can the League of Nations succeed.

"No Asiatic nation could be happy in a League of Nations in which sharp racial discrimination is maintained.

Continued on Page Two.

'BIG FOUR' SEEKS FORMULA

Solution of Reparation Problem Is Hoped for in Three Days.

TOTAL MAY NOT BE SET

Proposal Evokes Press Criticism, as Do Other Ideas That Are Broached.

FINANCE MISSIONS MEET

First Session of German and Allied Delegates Takes Place Near Compiegne.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 2.—Because of a new scheme devising a reparation section of the peace treaty without naming a definite sum of total damages, a brief news of which I sent last night by wireless, the problem now becomes one of finding a definition of damages satisfactory to all the great powers, as well as a definition that Germany will accept as within the meaning of the Wilson principles.

Louis Klotz, the French Finance Minister, has as much to do as anybody else in formulating and advocating the new plan; so it is sure to have the support of France in the "big four" when the final decision is taken, although the French public as a whole would be better pleased to receive an announcement of a huge definite figure which the enemy would have to pay as reparation for the war. The public is afraid that if the fixing of damages is left to a commission later on, as is now suggested, Germany will find a method of evasion.

Two definite reasons are assigned for the new plan. First, it will save time in making peace to give Germany what is virtually a blank check for her to sign rather than wait for the examination of thousands of claims to see just what figure should be written in. Second, it will be known much more definitely and accurately in the future than now what Germany can pay. Her wealth capacity to settle damages is not to be measured by the value of her present property alone, but by that plus the volume of business, commercial and industrial, that she will transact in the future, and that is as yet an unknown quantity.

Furthermore, it is frankly admitted that internal politics, both in England and France, play an important part in devising this new plan of reparation. Lloyd George and Clemenceau are both committed to their people to compel Germany to pay huge sums. The great hopes of the public of both countries have been built on these Government promises, and the populations, after four years of war, do not make nice discriminations between reparation and penalties. Lloyd George's remark, several months ago, that Germany would be compelled to pay until it began to hurt may be embarrassing to him now in his new and more lenient attitude toward the enemy; but his people have not forgotten it. It is a good slogan in both England and France.

Therefore the political convenience of not now naming a definite sum in the peace treaty. If it were big enough to satisfy the French and English people there would be great danger that it would be so big that America would refuse to approve it on the ground that it was excessive, and danger that Germany would refuse to accept a treaty containing it—two obstacles which the conference wishes to avoid.

Bad Prospect for Big Indemnities.

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PARIS, April 2.—The chances of the victorious powers collecting big indemnities from Germany are steadily waning as the Financial Commissioners persistently fail to agree on a sum and are drifting toward naming a commission to fix the amount of reparation after peace and name no figures in the treaty. It is believed that Germany will be made to turn over $200,000,000 from the gold reserve to the Belgians and French for devastated regions, and then, at the end of the year after peace, the allied commission will investigate German revenues and recommend the sum Germany must pay.

The defects of this system are fully realized, but it is also realized that there is slight chance of the allied and associated powers getting together on any concerted program regarding reparation, and inasmuch as the cry for peace, the big powers practically agreed that

...than let financial problems delay ...

It cannot be denied that there will be practically no way of forcing Germany to pay yearly reparation bills after peace is signed, as it is understood that neither England, America, nor France would embark on another war merely to obtain cash. Furthermore, the reopening of the financial question really is bound to have a bad effect on money markets everywhere and create political tension while the financial commission is deliberating and recommending the sum that should be paid. However, this seems the only solution of the problem, which has been insurmountable for many months.

Pessimistic View of Peace.

Concessions are being made by the Peace Conference in the hope of insuring Germany's acceptance of the treaty. Heretofore the commissions have been proceeding with the treaty as if it were a foregone conclusion that the enemy would accept every condition. Reiterated German statements that any treaty regarded as unduly harsh on unjust would not be signed, have caused the allied and associated powers to begin taking this into account.

The American commission was the first to realize the danger of Germany declining to accept the treaty and the endless situation that would result from such action.

None of the allied powers can seriously contemplate resuming the war or even putting a huge army of occupation into Germany after the months since the armistice was signed.

Already several changes have been made in the tentative peace treaty, with a view to conciliating the Germans first of all, the idea of a Rhenish republic as a buffer State has been abandoned; second, all idea of French annexation of the Saar basin has been dissipated; third, Danzig will remain German instead of going to Poland; fourth, Germany is to be permitted to have a larger army than Lloyd George suggested; fifth, the amount of reparations, after being reduced almost daily, may not be included in the peace terms. Concessions will also be made regarding the resumption of trade.

President Wilson himself is believed to be the first to realize that the Peace Conference was reckoning without its host in drawing up the treaty without a thought as to whether the enemy would accept it. This idea was reflected in his statement to the Premiers, that peace must be reached immediately.

Our Financial Experts Called.

PARIS, April 2, (Associated Press.)—Consideration of the question of reparations and the disposition of the Rhine Valley was continued by the Council of Four, comprising President Wilson and the Premiers of France, Great Britain, and Italy, when the session of the council was resumed today. It is understood to be probable that at least three more days will be occupied with these subjects.

American financial experts were called into the session today.

An official note issued today says:

"The press has published certain information on the peace negotiations, especially the financial negotiations, which does not agree, but is entirely erroneous."

The Temps, commenting on this, says:

"The above contradiction constitutes the sole official information supplied to the French press with regard to the important deliberations of the heads of the allied Governments."

The proposal that the French indemnity from Germany be merely defined instead of calculated in the preliminary peace treaty is attacked by several newspapers. Some of them assert that this method would raise endless difficulties between financiers and between France and Germany.

The Journal even fears that such a settlement would pave the way to a new war rather than to peace.

The plan to solve the problem of the Saar basin by giving France the right to operate coal mines under a form of a supplementary mortgage, with the possibility that the territory would be administered through a mandate from the League of Nations, is criticised by some French newspapers.

The Excelsior points out that this solution would result in complicated agreements similar to that concerning Morocco. It says it was understood that this plan had been definitely abandoned.

Germany will not persist in her opposition to the use of Danzig by Polish troops on the way from France to Poland, according to advices reaching Paris newspapers.

Marshal Foch, who had planned to leave last night, left Paris today for Spa to meet the German representatives to discuss the Danzig question. The Marshal had a long conference on Tuesday with Premier Clemenceau.

A delegation of American Jews, including Colonel Harry Cutler, Louis Marshall of New York, and Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, was heard today by the American peace delegation on the proposition to include in the covenant of the League of Nations a section protecting the interests of Jewish and other minority populations in backward States.

The first meeting of the representatives of the Financial Commission of the Supreme Council with the German financial delegates, who arrived at the Château Plessis Villette in Senlis Tuesday, took place today in the château.

The conference was limited to an exchange of views. The conference will be continued tomorrow.

The French Government has invited all delegates to the Peace Conference to visit the devastated regions of Northern France on Sunday.

Members of the American delegation will go, but it is as yet unknown whether President Wilson will be one of the party.

CLEMENCEAU RETAINS COAT.

Premier Said Prices Were Too High to Replace Bullet-Torn Garment.

PARIS, March 26, (Correspondence of Associated Press.)—"While clothes are so expensive I am not going to indulge in the luxury of a new overcoat just because a fool shot a few holes in my old coat," Premier Clemenceau is reported to have said.

The "Tiger's" jacket and overcoat, both showing bullet holes, were pieces of evidence that had to be produced at the trial of his "would-be murderer, Emile Cottin. M. Clemenceau, however, happens to be particularly fond of those garments, and he asked M. Ignace, Under Secretary of State for War, to let him have them back quickly.

M. Ignace replied in tones of gentle reproof that the articles were in the hands of the court, and that, under the rules, it would be quite impossible to part with them until the case was past the appeal stage. Then M. Clemenceau, who is an enemy of red tape, did what in French is described as an "efficacious act," the nature of which is not specified, but may be surmised. His garments came back the same day.

The French are a thrifty race, and are expert clothes menders. The bullet holes can be "stopped," so as to defy detection, and the coat will be as good as ever. That is M. Clemenceau's opinion.

SPAIN FAVORS THE LEAGUE.

Ambassador Tells Wilson She Will Make Application to Join It.

PARIS, April 2, (Associated Press.)—Spain is desirous of adhering to the League of Nations. In a letter to President Wilson, under date of March 31, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris said:

"The Government of his Majesty has charged me to make to Your Excellency, in the capacity of President of the Special Commission of the Peace Conference for the League of Nations, the following declaration:

"The Spanish delegate, present at the meetings held at Paris on the 20th and 21st of this month, has notified the Government of his Majesty of the sentiment held at these meetings by the members of the Special Commission of the Peace Conference for the preparation of the League of Nations and of the explanation given concerning the various articles in the project of the covenant, upon certain aspects of which the Spanish Commission intrusted with the study of this matter thought it expedient to shed light.

"This delegate also said that Lord Robert Cecil, the British delegate, at the end of the session stated that he did not think it premature to declare that the allied Governments would welcome into the League of Nations all the neutral countries represented at said meetings.

"The Government of His Majesty has noted all of these declarations with satisfaction, and is happy to be able to give its adhesion to this covenant as far as the essentials are concerned. With the hypothesis that the new draft of the essentials, which is to be submitted to the conference, will not be changed in its general outlines, and also that the examination of the proposed amendments will facilitate the introduction or some changes of matters of detail considered worthy of special attention, His Majesty's Government will take great satisfaction in seconding an undertaking of such transcendental importance.

"At the proper time it will solicit the necessary authorization of the Cortes to join in the collaboration of the Governments represented at the Peace Conference by becoming a member of the Society of Nations.

"QUINONES DE LEON."

ALBERT TO SEE WILSON.

Belgian King Will Confer on Reparation and Boundaries.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 2.—Albert, King of the Belgians, will see President Wilson tomorrow to talk of reparation and the boundary aspirations of his country, and perhaps to make one more effort to have the seat of the League of Nations in Brussels despite the practical certainty that Geneva will be chosen.

King Alfonso of Spain has sent a letter to President Wilson approving the League of Nations plan and applying for the admission of Spain to membership.

MANY CHANGES IN LEAGUE

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

reasons which are still secret he decided to withhold it. On that account it is not mentioned in the covenant. Whether the separate reservation by the American delegates proposed by Mr. Root will be adopted cannot be forecast.

The second proposal of Mr. Root in the Monroe Doctrine reservation—that relating to immigration—has been met, it is asserted, by a new article written by President Wilson, which gives each Government the right to adjust its own domestic affairs. Immigration is obviously included in such affairs.

Withdrawal from the League.

The suggestion of Mr. Root that membership in the League may be terminated after five years, on one year's notice, was accepted by the League Commission in another form. Under this form any nation may withdraw from the League on two years' notice. It was regarded as unwise to suggest that the question of withdrawal should be determined at the end of a fixed period, say five years. This was too suggestive that the League's usefulness would be ended by that time, the commission felt.

Léon Bourgeois, the leading French advocate of the League of Nations and a member of the League Commission, made practically the same suggestion as is contained in Mr. Root's fifth point. Root, like Bourgeois, wished to provide for determination, through personal inspection, by an international commission, whether the nations were carrying out the agreement to reduce armaments, &c. When Bourgeois made this proposal, it was discussed at length in the commission. It was not accepted. A rather general feeling was that it would take the element of good faith out of the covenant. How should we like it, it was asked today, if a commission of Englishmen, Frenchmen, and others came to America to see if we were living up to our agreement to keep down armaments and manufacture only a limited supply of munitions?

To Mr. Root's sixth suggestion—that Article XXIV. be amended by a provision for a conference of the League after a specified term of years—the answer given here is that this is covered in the provisions which permit calling the body of delegates together with authority to make amendments to the covenant. Mr. Root, it was explained, understood this, but he believed that provisions for the meeting of the body of delegates and the ability to amend the covenant should be made more definite. It is not known whether his suggestion will receive consideration when the revised covenant is returned to the League Commission by the legal experts.

Suffered in Silence.

Phillip Gibbs, in his second article in the series of ten—to appear in The New York Times next Sunday, April 27—tells of "The United American Way." He suffered in silence by the Peiping horses. Order in advance from your newsdealer.

SEES GREAT PERIL IN HUNGARIAN RISING

British Investigator Says Aid Russian Reds Can Give Hungarians Is Important.

ALLIED PRESTIGE SHAKEN

Budapest Soviet Seeks to Prevent Loss of Territory to Rumania and Serbia.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 2.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent, Dr. Constantine Brown, who has just returned here from a close personal investigation of conditions in Hungary and Rumania, dealing with the gravity of the Bolshevist danger in Southeastern Europe, says:

"The aid which the Russians can give to our enemies is of great importance. We have no more to deal with disorganized Chinese bands who obeyed only in the hope of looting, but with strong and disciplined troops. According to trustworthy information which I could gather during my journey in the Balkans, General Brusiloff is commanding the Bolshevist armies. Many of the staff and regular Russian officers have joined the Bolshevist army.

"The system of recruiting was a very simple one. The officers were told that they would have to choose between joining the army of the Soviet and getting pay and food for themselves and their families, or of being massacred with their families. In such a dilemma, naturally, most of the officers joined the army of the Soviet, which numbers over 330,000 well organized and equipped men.

"The allied forces in Southern Russia are hardly worth speaking of—about three French divisions and a couple of Greek divisions. The Bolsheviki, realizing this, attacked the allied forces, and at Kherson a Greek and French force of about 15,000 was defeated. This easy victory raised the morale of the Bolsheviki immensely, and in the pamphlets they spread about they say that the victors of the strongest army in the world, the Allies, are not able to offer any resistance to the glorious forces of the Republic of Soviets.

"The whole plan of the new Hungarian Soviet Republic is to fight 'Rumanian and Serbian imperialism,' they say in the manifestoes that they spread among the French soldiers. This means that they want to prevent the union of Transylvania with Rumania and of the Jugoslavs with their brothers in Rumania and Serbia. A Hungarian force was all ready to cross the Theiss and penetrate by surprise into Transylvania, where the Rumanians have only four divisions, but was stopped by the timely intervention of a French division, which defeated the Hungarians.

"However, their audacity is growing daily, especially since they feel certain that the Allies will again take only half measures. The fact that the allied squadron on the Danube which went to bombard Budapest has been repulsed after a short fight by Hungarian shore batteries has had an immense effect on the morale of the new Bolshevist army.

"The Hungarian Soviet Republic is taking instructions from the Russian Bolsheviki, who are marching now toward the Dniester and preparing to convade Bessarabia. If they are successful they will spread into Rumania. Their agents have already started work there.

"The Hungarian Bolsheviki have adopted some of the Russian methods, but the whole movement is far from assuming the chaotic proportions which it took in Russia from the first days of the reign of Lenine & Co. The reason, in my opinion, is simple. Everybody realizes that a change has been necessary in order to keep Transylvania and the Jugoslav provinces, which used to be called 'the pearls of the Hungarian Crown.'"

Tells of Constantinople Conditions.

Dr. Brown, describing conditions in Constantinople, which he visited recently, says:

"It is very unwise to go out at night in Constantinople, unless well armed. The town is full of brigands who, fearless of the police, attack solitary people passing in the more remote streets of the capital. Since the Allies have taken control of the police, such offenses do not happen any more in Pera, but on the other side of the water, or even in Galata, many people are murdered every night. After 10 P. M. one can hear continual shooting.

"In the interior of the country, where I am told the misery is indescribable, looting, murdering, and robbing are things that happen daily. There is no organization, no authority left. The whole machinery has broken down. Those who may have any influence or who have responsibility for doing something for their unfortunate subjects are too busy with politics or intrigues to get a little more from the Peace Conference,' and their entire activity is directed to that end."

Mr. Brown says there are hundreds of individuals who come to Constantinople from all parts of Asia to "get something out of the Peace Conference."

A delegate to the Conference and a Minister of a newly formed republic went into the shop of a small Armenian banker, with whom he had a dispute on the question of exchange, and told him: "I am a Mussulman, and if you don't give me 1,000 rubles, I shall kill two Christians before I leave this shop." It happened that the Armenian was an American subject and thus felt safe in kicking his Excellency out.

HEAR MAGYAR REDS HAVE BACKED DOWN

French Officials Believe It Will Be Possible to Resume Relations with Hungary.

PARIS, April 2, (Associated Press.)—Reassuring reports from Hungary have been received by the French authorities, and officials now believe that it will be possible to resume diplomatic relations with Hungary soon. It appears that Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, is willing to recognise the armistice of November. Although the allied missions were temporarily deprived of their liberty in Hungary and finally expelled, the new Hungarian Government apparently does not think that it has broken relations with the Allies, and desires to maintain them.

In Peace Council circles it is felt that the misunderstanding by the Hungarians of the neutral zone created between Hungary and Rumania led to the original action.

Reports received by the French Foreign Office are to the effect that the Bolshevist movement in German Austria has, as a general thing, been unsuccessful. The railroad strike at Vienna was ended after a few hours and the insurrection which started at Gratz has been put down.

COPENHAGEN, April 2.—Colonel Vix, chief of the French mission at Budapest, was interned for five days in that city after the Government of Hungary [illegible] Vienna message states. He was, however, released, the Captain adds, and has reached Belgrade with the other members of the French mission and the British and Serbian missions to Hungary.

BERLIN, April 2, (Associated Press.)—Reports from Budapest state that the people are fleeing in increasing numbers from that city. One hundred and forty prominent political figures have been arrested, including Joseph Satepreanyi, former Minister of Commerce, and Count George Karolyi, both of whom are in danger of being sentenced to death.

Baron Hatwang, millionaire owner of a newspaper, is now a clerk in a private business, and other members of the nobility, whose property has been confiscated, are searching for work.

BUDAPEST, March 31.—A Red Army is rapidly being formed with Hungarian prisoners of war from Russia as its basis. These men are thought to be converts to Bolshevism. Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, is himself a repatriated prisoner.

It is prophesied that the present régime will live as long as there is food, after which uprisings are expected.

The French and Italian troops have been sent to their own frontiers. The British commandant, Major Freeman, is staying in Budapest until a vessel comes up the Danube to take away British subjects, and allied or neutral persons desiring to leave.

GERMAN GOLD FOR FOOD.

$55,000,000 Deposited in Brussels as Collateral for Supplies.

PARIS, April 2.—The French Foreign Office was advised today that $55,000,000 in gold was deposited Tuesday by the Germans in the Belgian National Bank in Brussels. The gold is collateral for the payment for foodstuffs which the Allies are permiting to enter Germany.

HAMBURG, April 1, (Associated Press.)—The quiet which set in at this port after the departure of German ships for allied ports is happily disturbed now by the creaking and clanking of cranes and windlasses which are lifting the precious cargoes of American wheat out of the holds of the West Carnifax and Lake St. Clair, the first American relief ships to arrive here.

The unusual spectacle of huge piles of sacks of wheat and flour is luring numerous sightseers to the docks, apparently in the hope of obtaining some of the coveted grain which may be spilled. The extent to which the curiosity asserted itself, however, has prompted the American Commission in charge of food distribution to throw a strong cordon of American guards around both ships, and only the men engaged in discharging the cargoes are permitted on the docks. Even the workmen are subjected to scrutiny at the end of the day, and are not permitted to depart until they have passed inspection.

None of the flour is permitted to go to waste, and all that leaks from broken or damaged sacks is carefully gathered up and put in new containers. The quality of the flour excites admiration from the onlookers. It is invariably referred to as the "choicest California flour"—probably because both ships are said to have cleared from San Francisco and passed through the Panama Canal. The crews of the American steamers have shore leave only between 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

Dutch to Send Financial Envoy.

THE HAGUE, April 2.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs announced today that the financial section of the Supreme Economic Council in Paris had requested the Netherlands Government to designate a delegate to confer with the council regarding the relations between Germany and the neutrals. The Government, the Minister said, had appointed J. ter Meulen, an Amsterdam banker, as such delegate, and he had already started.

Won't Let Bavaria Send Delegates.

BERLIN, April 2, (Associated Press.)—A Munich dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says the Government at Berlin has refused Bavaria's demand to be represented at the Peace Conference.

STRIKES AND RIOTS RACK GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the Berlin correspondent of The Mail says that the crisis which is rapidly approaching seems certain to be graver than either the January or March outbreaks.

"One of the storm centres is Bavaria, especially Munich," he writes. "The situation in Southern Germany has completely changed during the last three weeks. Thousands of people, including many women, attend mass meetings at which unadulterated Bolshevism is advocated, and demands are made for the abolition of the elected Parliament.

"A political section has arisen that is even stronger than the Spartacides. The members of this party call themselves Syndicalists, and are apparently led or inspired by terrorists, who escaped from Düsseldorf when Government troops occupied that city after the last uprising.

"Bolshevism is working in Germany by propaganda, as it did in Hungary, and is wrecking industry and removing opportunities for work."

FRANKFORT MOBS CURBED.

Copenhagen Hears Hundreds Were Killed—Labor Helps Restore Order.

BERLIN, April 2.—The forces of law and order are today the complete masters of the situation at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The labor organization of the city, Frankfort advices state, has ranged itself on the side of the authorities and placed the organization at their disposal for the prevention of disturbances.

When attempts to plunder in the Altstadt quarter were reported, prompt action resulted in the effort being nipped in the bud. Twelve of the would-be plunderers were killed. Of these victims four were women.

FRANKFORT, April 1, (via Copenhagen.)—Rioting broke out here again this afternoon. The mob plundered the provision stores. All the available military forces were rushed to the scene of the disorders.

As no dispatch is sent the fighting is continuing. Demonstrators searching the chief Burgomaster's house discovered large stores of meat, eggs and flour.

Three hundred persons accused of plundering shops have been arrested. Disorders due to the shortage of foodstuffs have been intensified recently by a reduction of the potato ration from five to three pounds.

LONDON, April 2.—Several hundred persons were killed in further rioting at Frankfort-on-the-Main yesterday, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The hotels of the city, the dispatch says, were plundered during the disorders.

On the other hand a dispatch from Zurich received in Paris states that only eleven persons were killed and twenty-five wounded at Frankfort on Monday. The police have made 400 arrests in connection with the disorders. Frankfort is reported to be without water or light.

STATE OF SIEGE AT STUTTGART

General Strike and a Counterstrike by Bourgeoisie Tie Up City.

STUTTGART, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Proclamation of a general strike of working people throughout Württemberg today was met by a counterstrike on part of the bourgeoisie. Street fights developed in the afternoon, when three persons are believed to have been killed and many injured.

The casualties occurred when a column of strikers, holding a demonstration, met a large detachment of Government troops with machine guns and armored cars. The troops insisted that the strikers disperse. The strikers refused and adopted a threatening attitude.

After several warning shots the troops [illegible] Tanks and armored cars [illegible] hand fighting, after which the demonstrators were driven off and order was restored for the time being.

Stuttgart, however, is growing nervous. The gas and electric supplies have been shut off and the food situation is serious. Postal and tram car services have been suspended.

The Government proclaimed a state of siege in Stuttgart and its environs. All shops, theatres, and public places must close from 8 o'clock in the evening until 9 o'clock in the morning, and all street traffic is forbidden after 9 o'clock at night.

The counterstrike has been joined by merchants, manufacturers, State and municipal officials, doctors and chemists.

The general strike does not appear to have affected other industrial cities of Württemberg except Göppingen and Esslingen.

Although the demands of the strikers are ostensibly for the removal of martial law, the release of political prisoners and new elections for the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, it is believed in Government quarters that they are working systematically under the surface to bring about the downfall of the Government. It is said to be the intention that the strikes here shall spread all over Germany.

The Majority Socialists have not taken a definite attitude in the situation, and seemingly are divided. The Independent Socialists and the Spartacides are working together. Only two newspapers, one Majority Socialist and one Independent, are permitted to appear.

BERLIN, April 2, (Associated Press.)—The Vossische Zeitung says that the Stuttgart streets are filled with great crowds and that there has been much shooting. The newspaper adds that the streets are patroled by armored motor cars, police, and whole companies of troops.

It is officially announced that a large number of Spartacides from the outside have entered the town in the last few days, but that the Government is master of the situation.

A collision occurred at Esslingen, six miles southeast of Stuttgart, where a company of police was attacked with grenades. Several persons were killed or wounded. The food supply is greatly endangered.

LONDON, April 2.—In the fighting at Stuttgart yesterday, a dispatch received here says, a violent crowd attacked the Town Hall, which was occupied by Government troops. The crowd was beaten off.

FEAR NEW GERMAN TAXES.

Big Concerns Paying Out War Bonds as Dividends.

BERLIN, April 1, (Associated Press.)—The declaration of a 10 per cent. dividend in cash and in bonds of 5 per cent. payable in war loans, by the Tecklenborg Shipyards at Bremerhaven, presages new procedure with respect to the distribution of profits by big industrial and commercial companies which have been liberal subscribers to war loans.

The severity of the prospective tax and other legislation threatening big business in Germany is believed to be responsible for beginning the practice of using war loans by disposing of them as dividend payments.

FORCED TO JOIN SOCIALISTS.

Bavarian Workers Discharged if They Resist Pressure.

WEIMAR, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Members of the Christian Textile Workers' Association of Augsburg are being forced, on pain of being deprived of work, to join the Social Democratic Textile Union, according to the Lokal Ansciger of Berlin. They have issued a protest to the Bavarian Minister of Social Affairs against having to give up their political organization.

The Socialists first demanded that the Christian workers desert their association, says the newspaper, and then brought such pressure to bear that even women and girls were discharged by employers if they would not agree to join the Socialists.

HARDING DEPLORES DELAY ON PEACE

Senator Says Foch's Methods in Shaping Armistice Might Be Imitated.

WANTS LIGHT ON CHANGES

Original Peace Draft, He Asserts, Is "Doomed Here if Not Buried at Paris."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2. — Senator Harding of Ohio, who is spoken of as a Republican Presidential possibility, urged, in commenting today upon the League of Nations, that what the world needs more than anything else as a safeguard against strife among nations is a "clear and unmistakable interpretation of international law, to which the allied nations would be committed for enforcement."

"Under such an arrangement there would never be another world war," he said, "unless some madman of the future again undertakes the domination of the world. In that event the world would again do as it has so recently done. It would resort to force to strip him of his power.

"All the Leagues ever dreamed of will never eliminate world politics, such as is today halting the Peace Conference, or prevent the development of dangerous ambitions. Our problem is to commit the moral and, if need be, the physical force of America against the aggressions of both."

Deploring the delay of the Paris Conference in deciding upon peace terms, Mr. Harding said:

"It is impossible to ignore longer the serious concern of our people over delayed peace. General Foch fixed armistice terms in less than ten days, which rendered Germany impotent as an armed force. We might ask Foch to write a treaty and he would do it quickly and guard our security as he would that of France and Great Britain.

"The delay and shift have carried us, apparently, to a recognition of the Bolshevist destroyers in Russia and not only is Bolshevist destructiveness to be countenanced in fallen Russia, but the world will awaken pretty soon to the fact that Germany is dominant there and has expanded infinitely more through revolution and delay than it was expected to accomplish by force of arms.

"Frankly, it is difficult to say anything about the League of Nations now, because no one knows what the proposal is going to be. The original draft is doomed here, if not buried at Paris.

"It is regrettable that we know so little. In the face of the solemn pledge of 'open covenants openly arrived at,' we are astonished to read of threatened exposures of 'hindering influences,' and my own reluctant impression is that the Peace Conference is not getting anywhere with actual accomplishment. I doubt if we have any serious proposal for a league of Nations with the treaty of peace, for which treaty all the world is calling.

"The oft-uttered demand for something constructive, in place of opposition to the President's first proposal, seems to have been met and has turned the course of events. If not literally constructive, it is at least corrective and preservative, and it was preservation that Washington was thinking about when he uttered his anxieties and warnings against 'entangling alliances.' Clearly, the original proposal is foresaken now and the sanctity of one-man dictation is ended. One-man power by force of arms has been proven impossible again and again. It will not prevail in the rhetoric of peace."

VROOMAN VINDICATED BY PALMER'S INQUIRY

Attorney General Says Hughes and Gregory Did Not Have All the Testimony in the Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2. — Attorney General Palmer announced tonight that there will be no prosecution of Lieutenant S. B. Vrooman, who was declared by the Hughes report on aircraft production to have been regarded as having violated a section of the Criminal Code prohibiting any person acting for the Government in transacting business with a corporation in which he is interested. The Attorney General explains that his action in refusing to prosecute the officer is based on new testimony which entirely satisfies him that Lieutenant Vrooman was in no way responsible for the inspection at the Vrooman plant, and that he is not even technically guilty of having violated the Criminal Code.

"I am quite sure," says the Attorney General's statement, "that if the testimony now before me had been before Justice Hughes and Attorney General Gregory they would not have reached the conclusion they did.

"Lieutenant Vrooman was in charge of the inspection of propeller lumber, including mahogany. The S. B. Vrooman Company, in which he was financially interested, was one of the companies which furnished such lumber to the Government. It was not claimed that he actually inspected any of the lumber furnished by that company. He did, however, select inspectors, or, at least, the managers of the district offices, who, in turn, selected the inspectors.

"Lieutenant Vrooman reported that, because those who did the actual inspection at the Vrooman plant, as well as others, were responsible to him for the efficiency of the inspection, he was the agent of the Government directly responsible for the proper inspection of the mahogany delivered by the S. B. Vrooman Company to the Government, and that acting in the capacity he violated the law. Attorney General Gregory, in transmitting Judge Hughes' report to the President, concurred in this conclusion.

"It appears, however, that Lieutenant Vrooman, after the publication of the report, claimed that neither he nor the men under him were responsible for the inspection at the Vrooman plant. He had testified that all the lumber furnished by this company was furnished under contracts originally made with the British Government and taken over by our Government, and that the inspection was under the original British contracts and not under aircraft specifications.

"His claim was that he meant to say that inspection was not only under different specifications, but that it was itself made not by the organization of which he was in charge, but by inspectors of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, over which he had no jurisdiction. This evidently was not what either Judge Hughes or Attorney General Gregory understood from the statements made.

"After Lieutenant Vrooman made his complaint, Attorney General Gregory ordered a further investigation to be made to ascertain whether, in fact, either Lieutenant Vrooman or the men under him had any responsibility for the inspection at the Vrooman plant. This investigation, consisting of the taking of testimony of several witnesses under oath, was not completed in time for Attorney General Gregory to pass on the matter before retiring from office. It is now my duty to institute prosecution against Lieutenant Vrooman unless this additional investigation shows that the claim made by him after the publication of Judge Hughes's report is true.

"I have carefully examined the testimony on this point, and it leaves no doubt that the inspection of the lumber furnished by the Vrooman company to our Government under the British contracts was not made either by Lieutenant Vrooman or by the men under him. It was made by inspectors of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, who were entirely independent of him. The utmost that any man under him did was to receive the inspectors' reports and transmit them to authorities at Washington other than Lieutenant Vrooman.

"Under these circumstances, I am quite sure that if the testimony now before me had been before Judge Hughes and Attorney General Gregory they would have reached the conclusion they did. The testimony entirely satisfies me that Lieutenant Vrooman was in no way responsible for the inspection at the Vrooman plant, and that he is not even technically guilty of having violated Section 41 of the Criminal Code. This completely vindicates him and there will be no prosecution.

BONAR LAW DEFENDS WILSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

but he will do all this with the one fixed object to open up connection with the allied countries and work for the overthrow of society in Western Europe and America.

Of course, Lenine will promise not to make propaganda in allied countries. He promised that to the Germans when he concluded the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, and all the hundreds of couriers who were sent to the Bolshevist envoy, Joffe, in Berlin carried with them literature and funds for revolutionary propaganda in Germany.

"Only open up connection and Lenine will take care of that, by all means, fair and foul. His ideas and his methods of action are known among the masses of Western Europe. Resumption of commercial operations and competition for concessions will raise the value of the Bolshevik ruble and make it a still more potent factor in the creation of the Bolshevist organization throughout the world.

"We hear, too, promises to abstain from militarism and aggression and to respect the principle of self-determination. We have heard that before. It is costly and burdensome to maintain an army, and if the opportunity is given to Lenine to promote insurrections, he would naturally prefer that course. As to self-determination, the various nationalities of Russia know by hard experience what the elusive word means in the mouth of Lenine.

"It is necessary at this time of day to demonstrate that no honorable men can have any dealings with the Bolsheviki, or are those who still occupy the position of leaders of Europe preparing to declare their bankruptcy? That is what it really comes to if negotiations are to begin with the Bolsheviki. That means that the gates will be opened to Bolshevist influences all over Europe, and Lenine, making concessions now, does so with the calculation that by so doing he will be in a position in a measurable time to overthrow the capitalists and concessionaires the world over and to establish universal Bolshevism. And he will turn to the Russian people and say:

"'You thought the Allies would come and help you. They talked of honor and liberty, but see, I have bought them off by giving them what they really want.' What protestations can we make to the Russian people, then?

"Bolshevism could have been made harmless months ago if we had set our mind to it. Months are passing and every day we are paying bigger penalties for our own inaction. The Prinkipo scheme was worth a score of victories to the Bolsheviki. Any further enterprise of the kind will bring the Peace Conference within sight of a catastrophe.

"The new world of liberty is being stifled by the twin forces of Bolshevism and reaction. Day by day we are alienating those Russians who believed in our truth and our honor. The Bolsheviki have deprived and demoralised the Russian masses. Suffering and repentant, they turn to us for help. Shall we cynically surrender them to the powers of evil and with our own hands complete their degradation?

"There is only one way to act. Feed Europe, organize Europe quickly, and our task is easy if it is undertaken with all material support to the opponents of Bolshevism and with an absolutely united front against Lenine and his allies—that is the beginning of deliverance."

LEVIATHAN ARRIVES WITH RECORD LOAD

Huge Transport Brings 12,287 Troops, Making 14,426 Persons with Crew.

MAKES TRIP IN 7 DAYS

Troops Suffer No Discomfort on Crowded Liner, but Get Only Two Meals a Day.

Out of the record number of troops arriving yesterday from France on six transports, 18,725, the floating city, Leviathan, as she is called in the service, had 12,287 on board. This added to the 2,142 officers and men of the crew totaled 14,426 persons, which is the largest number of persons ever carried on one ship.

To cater for this multitude required the services of 120 navy cooks and bakers, assisted by 200 army cooks, who had to work in watches day and night for the entire voyage from Brest to New York. The galley fires were never extinguished.

In one day the 14,426 persons on the Leviathan eat 35,000 eggs, 8,000 pounds of butter, 10,000 pounds of flour, 3,000 pies, 10,000 pounds of apples, 14,500 pounds of pork, 10,000 pounds of potatoes, 300 pounds of lard for making bread, 3,000 pounds of sugar, 1,000 pounds of coffee, and other items of food, such as 300 pounds of salt, 30 pounds of pepper, and 25 pounds of mustard and 1,000 cans of condensed milk. The soldiers, except those who were detailed for duty on the voyage, had two meals a day, breakfast from 8 A. M. and supper from 4 P. M. Eleven hundred men filed into the main mess hall on the F deck at once, and after helping themselves to the dishes as they passed along they stood at long tables and ate their food with such rapidity that the entire complement of 12,287 were fed in one hour and twenty minutes, and in one day it was accomplished in one hour and sixteen minutes.

Officers and men of the army said they had nothing to complain of yesterday when they arrived at Pier 4, Hoboken. The Leviathan was kept clean, and there was plenty of ventilation during the voyage, which only lasted seven days.

The great transport could have carried 600 more troops than she did on this voyage but for a cable dispatch which was received from the War Department directing that no troops should be placed in the standee berths outside on C deck, which had been specially rigged up for the purpose.

No reason was assigned for the order, but it was assumed by the officers of the ship that the military authorities did not wish to encroach on the deck space which the soldiers use for exercise during the day, but they had forgotten apparently, that the berths folded up and required very little space.

Health Reported Good.

The naval surgeons said the health of the men had been very good and there had been only one death, that of a private, who was brought on board at Brest in the last stage of tuberculosis. The wards, where 1,153 sick and wounded from various divisions were accommodated, were well ventilated, and there were only 150 stretcher cases among them.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Rivers, the commanding officer of the troops, who was also the commander of the 160th Field Artillery on the transport, made a thorough tour of inspection during the voyage, and in his report he expressed satisfaction with the accommodations, but recommended that the number of troops on the Leviathan should not be increased, and this was confirmed by the naval officials at Hoboken.

The greater part of the troops on the Leviathan consisted of the 85th Division, mostly men from Michigan and Wisconsin, who had not been in action as a division, but many of them had served as replacement troops with other units.

The mammoth transport also made another record by bringing two complete regiments of infantry, the 340th Infantry, 82 officers and 3,924 men, and the 338th Infantry, 72 officers and 4,083 men. It also brought the 329th Field Artillery, 55 officers and 1,940 men, and a battalion of the 337th Infantry, 16 officers and 822 men.

339 Military Police.

To keep proper discipline on the floating city there were 320 military police, under the command of Lieut. Col. G. M. Buttle, of one of the Michigan regiments, who said the troops did not give him any trouble. Each company had its allotted deck space and the entire 12,284 on board could be up getting fresh air at once.

Captain W. Phelps, the commander of the Leviathan for the last five voyages, and before that of eight voyages on the transport Great Northern, will be relieved this time, and after his leave he will be detailed for shore duty.

One of the casualties on the Leviathan was Lieut. Col. Robert L. Bacon, who has been in France for seven months. He was formerly attached to General Pershing's staff as liaison officer with the French General Staff, and was later made chief of the military mission which went with Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters. Lieut. Col. Bacon said that he saw a good deal of the 27th, 42d and 77th Divisions in action, and the men fought excellently.

It was a thrilling spectacle when the khaki-clad men poured forth from the Leviathan at 12:30 P. M. by four gangways onto Pier 4 in Hoboken. They looked like bees swarming from a gigantic hive, they came so fast. The ship was emptied in an hour.

About 10,500 of the 85th Division had not been into action. They were trained at Camp Custer, Mich., and reached France early last August, and were commanded by Major Gen. Joseph Dickman, now in command of the Army of Occupation. The 339th Infantry of the 85th Division is the only American unit still fighting in Europe. This is a part of the allied forces in Northern Russia warring against the Bolsheviki. Albert E. Sweeper, Governor of Michigan, and a large number of delegates from the Michigan organization of the Knights of Columbus went down the bay on the Department boat Correction to greet their home troops.

Wounded of 69th Aboard.

There were 190 wounded and sick men of the 165th Regiment, the old 69th New York, aboard. They are going to Camp Upton. Many of them were decorated for their fighting at Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne.

The Orizaba brought 3,301 troops, which included 280 convalescent men and several units of the 91st Division under the command of Brig. Gen. John T. McDonald, a veteran army officer.

The Henderson was another transport to arrive. She brought 2,527 troops, including 1,121 sick and wounded. The Liberator had 1,900 troops, among whom were the Headquarters and 3d Battalion of the 383d Regiment of Infantry from San Francisco. The transport Philippines had 2,[illegible] casuals, who were landed late in the afternoon.

The supply ship Culgoa, which was delayed five days by rough engine trouble, also docked. She had three officers and 111 enlisted men, casuals, on board.

RAINBOW COMING FIRST.

Entire Division Will Probably Reach Home Before 77th Starts.

Official records of scheduled sailings of troops from France maintained at the Port of Embarkation in Hoboken disclose that the entire Rainbow Division probably will be at home before the 77th Division begins its homeward trip, it was said there yesterday. According to the officers, the 77th Division is not scheduled to leave Brest until April 24. The movement of the Rainbow, from Interior Prepce to Brest, already has begun, the officers said.

SAYS JAPAN MUST JOIN AS EQUAL

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

While we feel very keenly on this point, our precise position must not be misunderstood nor misrepresented.

Would Do Full Share in League.

"We are not too proud to fight, but we are too proud to accept a place of admitted inferiority in dealing with one or more associate nations. We want nothing but simple justice. We are glad to join the League of Nations and do our full share in the maintenance of the world's peace and order and the reign of justice for all peoples.

"We do not wish to impose our laboring classes as immigrants upon

ANSELL'S LETTER ARRAIGNS BAKER

Holds Secretary Responsible for "Gross, Terrible Injustice" in Courts-Martial.

FULL TEXT OF THE LETTER

Was Sent to Secretary and Returned to Writer—Accuses Crowder of Insincerity.

WANTS AN INVESTIGATION

But, Fearing Unfairness, Will Not Submit to Inquiry by Inspector General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The full text of the suppressed letter of Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell further Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, in rejoinder to Major Gen. Enoch Crowder's defense of the army court-martial system, came into the possession of The New York Times's correspondent today.

This is the letter which Secretary of War Baker refused to make public after he had been twice asked to do so in telegrams sent to him by Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee. Senator Chamberlain said to Secretary Baker that "common fairness and justice" to Lieut. Col. Ansell required the release of his letter for publication, but at a late date, but immediately, when the public mind is fresh with the subject Ansell is desirous of receiving it, and characterized it as the complete answer to the published defense of the present court-martial system." Secretary Baker did not publish the letter, but returned it to Lieut. Col. Ansell last Friday with the statement that it was "not helpful" and that "any suggestion he wants to make he can make either through military channels or directly to me as he may select."

Colonel Ansell has long been waging a fight against what he declares to be the injustices of the present army court-martial system, and in his letter he says that "if responsibility for such maladministration as has existed in this office is to be located, it must be located first upon the Secretary of War." He also says that when he accused General Crowder of a change of attitude General Crowder explained it by saying:

"Ansell, I had to go back on you. I am sorry, but it was necessary to do it in order to save my official reputation."

After that, the letter asserts, Secretary Baker and General Crowder met at the Army and Navy Club in Washington and Crowder was "upbraided" by Secretary Baker, following which, according to Lieut. Col. Ansell, General Crowder said that, humiliated by such imputation, he went back to the Provost Marshal General's office, consulted some of his friends, and decided it was necessary for his self-protection to oppose the Ansell opinion.

"It is obvious," says the Ansell letter, "General Crowder committed himself to the opposing view, a view which he has ever thereafter maintained, out of a mistaken notion of the necessity for self-protection and a desire to soothe his wounded pride."

The full text of Colonel Ansell's letter, which, it should be said, was not given out by him, follows:

Text of Ansell's Letter.

"Washington, D. C., March 11, 1919

"Executive.

"Ansell—H. E. W.

"The Honorable the Secretary of War,

"Washington, D. C.

"Sir: The press yesterday morning carried statements made by you and by General Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, in defense of the criticisms now being made against the existing system of military justice and the departmental methods of administering it. A representative of the press has just supplied me with my authorized statement. It is dated March 8, marked for release for the morning newspapers of Monday, March 10, and consists of a letter under date of March 1, signed by the Secretary of War but evidently prepared in the office of the Judge Advocate General, in which the Judge Advocate General is requested to respond with a statement which will permit ready perusal by the intelligent men and women who are so deeply interested in this subject.

"The letter of the Secretary is one voicing general support of the system, a declaration of his faith in the justice of the system and of confidence in the Judge Advocate General, and a condemnation of my own attitude and views with respect to that momentous subject. The statement of the Judge Advocate General is one that speaks in warm support of the system and in justification of his own responsibility for it, and in considerable part consists of severe personal criticism and accusation of me because of my efforts, in the face of his opposition, to modify the existing system so that a fair measure of justice to our enlisted men might be assured.

"The letter of the Secretary was designed as a vehicle for placing before the public General Crowder's statement in reply, which contains imputations upon my personal and official conduct which in justice and honor I cannot permit to go unchallenged. Since the Secretary himself chose this means to give to the public a bitter attack on me, it is but common fairness and justice, and I, therefore, accordingly request, that the same office should give to the public this statement of mine, which is designed to show the same intelligent men and women, the only forum now left to me, the character of the issues made by those who are opposed to me and my views, the extent to which they go and the methods which they employ to support and maintain a system which well-advised opinion pronounces bad and which those most familiar with it know has necessarily and inevitably led to injustice in the army.

Secretary Inadequately Informed.

"The Secretary of War says: 'My own acquaintance with the course of military justice, (gathered, as it is, from the large number of cases which in the regular routine come to me for final action) convinces me that the conditions implied by these recent complaints do not exist and have not existed.'

"This is the Secretary of War's opinion. It is based upon inadequate evidence, very limited observation and the statements of biased witnesses. It is enough to say that, under the existing system, the Secretary of War sees and takes action only upon that relatively insignificant number of cases which are required under existing law to go to the President for confirmation. These few cases consist, for the most part, of sentences of dismissal of commissioned officers. These are not the class of cases in which appears the injustice of which I complain.

"The court-martial system is such, and the regard for rank in the army is such that a commissioned officer appears before a court-martial to far better advantage than does a private soldier. The Secretary of War believes that conditions of injustice do not exist. When he denied this department the revisory power over all courts-martial cases, he denied himself the opportunity to keep in touch with the administration of justice throughout the army, and he speaks from the knowledge obtained from only a part of the cases of commissioned officers tried, and from those alone who are interested in supporting the existing system.

"A record as unjust as one does not do justice. It does injustice—gross, terrible, spirit-crushing injustice. Evidence of it is on every hand to those who will but see. The records of this office reek with it. The organization of the clemency board now sitting daily and daily recommending clemency in a hundred cases is a confession of it. Clemency, however, can never efface the injustice done. In my judgment, the army will never hold the place it ought to hold in the affections of our people until the machinery for doing military justice be humanized.

Official Inconsistencies.

"The statement of the Judge Advocate General is a dexterous effort to divert public attention from the system of injustice, which he defends and the paternity of which he proudly proclaims, to mere personal differences which are not, or must soon cease to be, of public moment. When in so far as it is necessary for his purpose for him to do so, he discusses the system, he becomes involved in inextricable confusion and patent inconsistencies.

"In one and the same breath he declares the system unusually excellent and then complains that Congress has failed to give it a more flexible and needed organ empowered to subject it to legal control; he declares that the military law can best be administered in the field and with virtual finality, and yet he now admits that the system would be much improved by the establishment of a departmental appellate power; he contends that courts-martial should be subject, not to legal control, but only to the power of military command, but at the same time objects to assuming the responsibility for the outrageously excessive sentences awarded when courts and commanding officers go wrong without legal restraint; he admits that no soldier must be hurriedly drawn from civilian life and from the liberal operations of the civil code, but assumes that for such reason the military code must be the more concentratedly applied; he argues that since the smaller must on occasion yield up life on the battlefield, he should not be heard to complain if it be taken away by these 'courts of chivalry and honor,' applying not the modern rules of right, but the medieval principles that governed over lord and armed retainer; he says that the officers who sit in judgment upon the private soldiery cannot be considered military zealots, since the civilian clothes they doffed are not yet out of style, but in the next paragraph asserts that they are steeped in military appreciations and are more competent in their place to do justice than am I, denominated a humane critic, inexperienced in military requirements, disagreeing with the Secretary of War, who asserted the contrary, he says that my briefs were not widened sufficiently to include desirability of the power of departmental review, but to the question whether such power had actually been granted, and then elsewhere he accuses me of endeavoring to meet the exigent necessity of review by an earnest plea based on expediency, rather than a reasoned on the language of the statute.

Misstatement of Issue.

"He misstates the issue by asserting that, according to my views, General Pershing in the battle of the Argonne could not have subjected one of his men to court-martial without the concurrence of his Judge Advocate, whereas such a question is clearly not involved; all that is involved—and that much is fundamentally involved—is that the charges should not be ordered to trial until the Judge Advocate could say that as a matter of law the charges sufficiently allege an offense known to the law, and that there is reasonable ground to believe they can be sustained.

"The issue is whether the convening authority, whether the officer ordering the execution shall be a law unto themselves, or whether they shall be restrained by and required to keep within the limits prescribed by established principles of law; whether military justice shall be governed by the power of military command, or whether it shall be the result of the application of legal principles.

"Asserting at one moment that there is but a small margin of controversy between us, he concedes in the next that we are separated by a world-wide gulf of principles. He insists that courts-martial shall be subjected from beginning to end to the power of military command, and I declare that military justice can never be done with assurance unless they be made responsible to applied principles of law alone, and answerable to no commander.

"In his statement, the Judge Advocate General recognizes some deficiencies to which he has been particularly blind ever before, and concurs, verbally at least, in remedies which he has ever hitherto opposed. He says that I contend that the great fault with the system is to be found in the lack of departmental power to review courts-martial proceedings and to modify or reverse unlawful judgments. I have ever contended that this was one great fault, but not the only one.

"As to that one fault, he now says that he agrees with me and that there is no controversy about it. When did he become of that mind? In November, 1917, he went out of his way to reverse the opinion rendered by this office, and insisted upon misconstruing out of existing law that very power which this office had fairly found there; in doing so, he not only denied that the power was to be found in existing law, but contended there was nothing wrong with the absence of such a power, and also not only that there was not, but, in effect, that there ought not, be in this department any such power of review. He has constantly voiced that view and acted accordingly.

Justice and Discipline.

"In his instant statement he argues that a commanding officer, in subjecting his men to court-martial, should suffer no legal restraint, and argues as a practicality that such legal restraint would work the destruction of all discipline. In his instant statement he contends that the purpose of the army is not to maintain justice, but to procure victory, as though the one can be achieved only at the sacrifice of the other. I say that there can be no discipline in an army without justice, and that the efficiency of our arms will ever be dependent upon the sense of our soldiery that they can expect justice.

"The Judge Advocate General says that he was so much in favor of establishing an appellate power over these unjust judgments that in January, 1918, he submitted a draft of legislation for that purpose, which the Committee of Congress permitted to die. It would be well for those who are interested to look up that bill. It is well that that bill was not taken seriously. That bill would have virtually put this appellate power, not in the hands of the President, but in the hands of the Chief of Staff, the highest military official, whose every instinct and element of training is ultra-military, an official who cannot be actuated by the more lenient views which characterize those familiar with legal principles or skilled in the administration of justice. It would have authorized the setting aside of an acquittal, the changing of a finding of innocence to one of guilt, and the substitution of a heavier penalty for a lighter one awarded by a court. All this is consonant with the prevailing tendency of military practice.

"But did the Judge Advocate General make a bona fide effort toward the establishment of such an appellate power? Not only did he go out of his way to misconstrue that power out of the existing statutes; not only did he voice the view that the military code was one that could be most fittingly administered in the field; but there is another evidentiary circumstance that brings to my mind the absolute conviction that his efforts were not in good faith, and were simply designed to allay public apprehension and inquiry.

To Head Off Investigation.

"Shortly after he submitted this legislation to the committee of Congress he took occasion to address a letter to the senior officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department in France, in which he said, with reference to an administrative palliative which he had adopted as a remedy that it was necessary to do something to head off a threatened Congressional investigation, to silence criticism and to prevent talk about establishment of courts of appeal, and to make it appear to the soldier that he did get some kind of revision of his proceedings other than the revision at field headquarters. It is significant also that his interest was not such as to produce subsequent effort to secure the enactment of this legislation.

"It may well be that, now the constraint is removed which seemed to him to oblige him to take an opposite course, the Judge Advocate General reverts to his first view, which he on one occasion stigmatized as 'nonsense' in intellectual approval of the effort that our officers were making to establish such an appellate power in this department. That effort was made near the beginning of the war, in the latter days of October, 1917, and, with the concurrence of every officer serving at that time in this department. We deduced, out of 1199 Revised Statutes, that power. The views of this office were embodied in an office opinion to the Secretary of War, dated Nov. 10, 1917. It is of this opinion that General Crowder, in his statement, says: 'Indeed, the first time I was advised of such a view was in November, 1917, on the occasion of his presenting to you—not through me, and entirely without consulting me—the first of the elaborate briefs of which so much has been made.'

"And it is this same brief that he later refers to in the statement as one 'urging a revolution in the military system and his circulation of a document in such grave consequences among every officer in my office,' without giving me the slightest information of his efforts.'

"The statements are at variance with the facts. When I came to be the head of this office, in the latter days of August, 1917, General Crowder, at that time doubtless placing in me the utmost confidence, came to me and said that he never intended to return to this office again, that he had always aspired to a line command, and that he intended to use his office of Provost Marshal General in the raising of this new army to secure for himself field command. He told me to manage the office in my own way and without further reference to him.

"I particularly asked whether I should consult him upon matters of general policy, especially upon appointments, of which many would have to be made. He said 'No,' but added, 'If I should wish the appointment of any particular Judge Advocate for my special purposes I will let you know.'

Had Crowder's Approval.

"The story and preparation for the opinion and obtaining the revisory power were participated in by all the officers, covered a period of two or three weeks and required many office conferences. One day, while I was at one of the conferences, General Crowder appeared in the adjacent room and took up with me some matter of common interest. He took, then occasion to tell him what the office was then engaged upon and the subject of the conference in the next room. I explained to him the necessity of discovering some means for correcting the grave injustice done to a large number of non-commissioned officers who had been very unjustly tried and convicted in Texas, the record of which trial had just reached the office.

"I told him my view that with the new army it was absolutely essential to establish some appellate revisory power and that I was delighted at the fact that the office was about to agree unanimously that Section 1199 Revised Statutes was designed for that very purpose. His reply to me, in words that are impressed upon my memory, was: 'I approve heartily of your efforts to shoot that put it over. I suspect, however, that you may find some difficulty with the military men arising out of Article 37.'

"He then adverted to the fact that he himself had drafted and had had enacted that particular article, and added that, of course, it was never designed to prevent any such power. I then returned to the conference and announced to my associates that General Crowder had spoken with approval of our views. Under my instructions I did not have to consult with him, and did so only because it was convenient and appropriate for me to do so on this occasion.

"I knew of no change of attitude until shortly after when I was advised in the department that he was preparing a brief in opposition to the office view, and two or three days thereafter he resumed charge of the office and filed the brief. Without a word to this office he went to General Crowder and accosted him about his change of attitude. In explanation thereof he said: 'Ansell, I had to go back on you. I am sorry, but it was necessary to do it in order to save my official reputation.'

Upbraided by Baker.

"He then added that he was nearing the end of his service, that he could not afford to be held responsible for the injustice that had gone on, if the existing law could have been construed to prevent it. He further asserted to the fact that fixing such a responsibility upon him would injure his career in this war.

"Upon my having told him that I was unable to see how he was responsible for any such thing, that for nearly forty years, he went on to say that the Secretary of War held him personally responsible, that the Secretary of War had seen him at the Army and Navy Club shortly after I had filed my opinion and had upbraided him for persisting by during the time that he had been Judge Advocate General and permitting this injustice to go uncorrected, that the Secretary had particularly asked him how long he had been Judge Advocate General and strongly hinted at his failure to seek a remedy for the situation which I had presented.

"General Crowder then said that, humiliated by such imputation, he had gone back to the Provost Marshal General's office, had consulted some of his friends there, and had decided that it was necessary for his self-protection to oppose the opinion that office had written and the effort it had made to establish it. In this power, also, that two of the officers there had helped him to prepare the countermemorandums.

"It is obvious that General Crowder committed himself to the opposing view, a view which he has ever thereafter maintained, out of a mistaken notion of the necessity of self-protection and a desire to soothe his wounded pride.

"General Crowder further says that the order appointing me Acting Judge Advocate General and subsequently revoked had never been published, but was obtained by me from the Chief of Staff without consulting the Secretary of War, and without his knowledge. With respect to this quarrel says:

"General Ansell asked me in a formal written memorandum to help him secure an order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General in charge of my functions. I did not wish to be relieved, but did not wish to embarrass you. I therefore replied in writing that he could take the matter up directly with the Secretary of War in his own way. He did not take the matter up with the Secretary of War in his own way. He did with the Acting Chief of Staff, with the remark that I concurred. Upon this showing the Chief of Staff marked the draft of an order that General Ansell had prepared, for suspended publication. By accident I learned of this order.'

How the Order Was Obtained.

"This statement reproduces a story far different from what actually occurred. The facts are these: Colonel White, the executive officer of the department, called my attention to the fact that I was directing the policy of the office and exercising sole power, but had never been designated to do so under Section 1,342, Revised Statutes, and that for my protection I should place the matter before the department and suggest that I be designated in accordance with the statute. I told him that I ought to confer with General Crowder, called up his office on the telephone and found that he was out, and then wrote a memorandum, the purpose of which was not to help me secure an order for my own benefit but to present an official situation to him as it had been presented to me. I recommended for purely official reasons that such an order should issue, and asked whether or not he concurred. He replied by memorandum, saying: 'It would be entirely agreeable to me to have you take up directly and in your own way with the Secretary of War the subject matter of your letter of yesterday.'

"It never occurred to me that this language was not other than frank and candid and that his agreement was conditioned upon personal presentation to the Secretary of War. I took it up as I took up all other official business, except when the Secretary of War had manifested a desire for personal conference; that is, I filed a memorandum with the Chief of Staff, in which I used the language of General Crowder, and in due course I was furnished with a typewritten copy of the order signed by the Chief of Staff, by order of the Secretary of War. I know nothing about any mark on the order for suspended publication, nor do I know what the term means. I only knew that it was a usual typewritten copy of the order. I saw nobody in person as the subject. Everything was done officially and by written memorandum.

"Surely General Crowder will not now deny that he concurred in the step taken, namely, that I should be designated by order to control the policy of the office, since I was responsible for all the work, and he cannot deny that in such matters the Chief of Staff acts for the Secretary of War and that regulations require that normal transaction of business be through him.

"A referee or other arbiter itself will show that it is not in the form in which I recommended it, but that it proceeds to confirm the verbal directions which I assumed the Secretary of War had previously given. The language of the order is this:

"By direction of the President, and in accordance with Section 32 of the Revised Statutes, the verbal orders of the Secretary of War of the date of Aug. 31, 1917, designating Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, Judge Advocate, National Army, as acting Judge Advocate General of the Army are hereby confirmed and made of record, and he will continue to take charge of the office and perform the duties of the Judge Advocate General of the Army until further orders and during the absence of the chief of that bureau upon other duty.'

Relief of Ansell From Duty.

General Crowder says nothing is further from the truth than that I was relieved from duty in connection with the administration of military justice when I filed the original brief. He surely cannot mean this. He returned at that time, took over the duties of the office, and sent all matters to my desk for my views and supervision before presenting to him, except matters affecting military justice. He established for the officer in charge of that division of work a direct relation and channel of intercourse, whereby the work of the Division of Military Justice was not subjected to my supervision or to that of Colonel Mayes, my immediate assistant.

"Both Colonel Mayes and I believed that this method of office administration of military justice would continue. On April 15, just before sailing from France, having been invited by General Crowder to express my views upon the management of the office, I frankly told him so. The fact is, from the middle of November until the 19th day of April, when I left for Europe, I had nothing to do with the administration of military justice, and, of course, nothing to do with it until after my return.

"I have not shared the view that the Department had done all it could under existing law. I so organized this office as to achieve much, in spite of the law as the Department has contrued it, and in spite of the departmental practice and orders, to have at all times invested upon the location of revisory power in this Department, and I have said, and said in the beginning, that, while I prefer that power be located in the highest law office of the army, I was content to have it located in this Department somewhere. This was not done.

"From the time of General Crowder's return to the office in November, 1917, to the time I left for Europe in April, 1918, I urged in several memoranda the necessity of closer supervision of courts-martial procedure. I called to his attention returning from Europe that indicated to my mind, what I once said to the Secretary of War, that the enlisted man in our army receives less protection before a court-martial than an enlisted man in any other army with which we were associated.

"I organized two boards of review in this office, but they were limited by orders of the War Department to giving advice. Instead of permitting the officers of this department themselves to submit cases to clemency upon their initiative, notwithstanding the fact that by general orders of the War Department this department was limited to advising simply upon the question of clemency, clemency upon application could be had only upon application, and application could be had once in six months.

Secretary of War Responsible.

"If responsibility for such maladministration as has existed in this office is to be located, it must be located first upon the Secretary of War. He specially instructed me in November that no matters of particular importance, no matter concerning the policies of the office, and no matters concerning appointments should be dealt with by me except by the approval of the Judge Advocate General himself.

"The difficulties of administration have been due to the fact that I have been in fact responsible for the output, but have had no authority or discretion of choice of help and means. That authority was reserved for General Crowder, who had but little time and attention for this office. He knew little or nothing about the administration of this office during the war and was entirely absorbed and consumed in his other duties. Though charged by the Secretary of War with the policies of this office, he was at the same time the Provost Marshal General, Member of the War Council, and, as it was nearly forty years, he went on to say that the Secretary of War held him personally responsible, that the Secretary of War had seen him at the Army and Navy Club shortly after I had filed my opinion and upbraided him for persisting by during the time that he had been Judge Advocate General and permitting this injustice to go uncorrected, that the Secretary had particularly asked him how long he had been Judge Advocate General and strongly hinted at his failure to seek a remedy for the situation which I had presented.

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O'RYAN TO ORGANIZE STATE UNITS AGAIN

General Will Direct Reorganization Into Guard Troops at Governor's Request.

TO SERVE PUBLIC INTEREST

Commander of New York's Own Says Men Cannot Be Stampeded by Agitators.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan announced yesterday that the 27th Division, composed of the units of the old National Guard, which has just been mustered out of the Federal service, would be reorganized under his direction into units of State troops. He said he was conferring to all the officers and men who served with the division overseas the wish of Governor Smith that all should aid in re-establishing their old regiments of State troops in co-operation with those who volunteered for State service when the 27th went into the Federal service.

"I believe that the officers and men of the 27th Division will reorganize their division under the authority of the Governor and the laws of the State," said General O'Ryan. "I believe they will do that as speedily as possible, and I believe that such action is needed in the public interest. The officers and men of the division, whether they were formerly of the National Guard, Reserve Corps, or the National Army, are among the best and most dependable citizens we have to aid in the solution of very pressing problems. They are fearless and highly disciplined. They can be no more stampeded by the false teachings of professional agitators or by the selfishly ambitious than they were by force of arms in battle.

Calls Troops Stabilizing.

"They know that disciplined, loyal, and co-ordinated hearts and minds are essential for the accomplishment of a great objective, whether it be military, civic, or commercial, and with equal intensity of understanding they know that hearts and minds contaminated by prejudice, viciousness, or even Utopian idealism, will run amuck like a panic-stricken army if the restraints of constituted leadership are ignored or cast aside. The greatest influence for stability and constructive effort in America today is the returning army of citizen soldiery.

"Organize them as such, for they have demonstrated their worth in war and they will demonstrate in equally effective manner their worth in peace. I am conveying to the officers and men of the 27th Division the express desire of the Governor of the State that they re-establish their old regiments, and believe that in this important work they will have the loyal and valuable assistance of those who have taken up the State obligations during our absence in the Federal service."

General O'Ryan spoke of the menace of a military class because of their interest in wars, and added that it was his opinion, and that of most of the officers and soldiers who had served under him, that overcentralization of military authority would tend to cause other wars. It was the common belief of his men, he said, that the decentralized system of training and service in use in Switzerland would be best for this country.

No Federal Aid Yet.

In speaking of the present status of the division, General O'Ryan said that the Federal law and its interpretation by the Federal authorities appear to have resulted in the legal disintegration of the 27th." He pointed out that the numerical designation was to be given to a regular army division, with headquarters at Camp Upton. No provision or policy for the re-establishment of the National Guard units with help of the Federal Government has been outlined yet.

"I have much to do before my job is completed," continued General O'Ryan. "Aside from the reorganization of the division on a State basis, awaiting what might be determined by Congress, I have much to do in relation to awards of honors to officers and men for gallantry and exceptional service. There are inquiries by hundreds concerning the circumstances of the death of officers and men who were killed. The people look to me for this information, and I intend to do all I can for them. There are claims for property losses to be adjusted, historical records to be prepared, and citations to be considered and awarded. After that, I may have an opportunity to engage in some effort which will enable me to provide properly for my family. Any work I undertake will have to be something I can take up with the same zeal and interest I had in the work developing the New York division."

Recommendation already has been made by a commission, of which Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt was a member, that all the officers of the 27th Division enter the State Guard with the same rank, and that the present officers of the State Guard should become a reserve force. No appropriation for the salary of a Major General commanding the Guard will be available until July 1. The salary is $8,000 a year, with $4,000 for expenses.

It was announced yesterday that General O'Ryan would give a series of lectures in this city on the war achievements of the 27th Division, under the management of Lee Keedick of 437 Fifth Avenue. His lecture will be illustrated with slides taken from official Signal Corps and British photographs. The first is to be given in Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, April 10.

LISTS JOBS SOLDIERS SEEK.

Employment Service Issues Appeal to Provide 900 Men.

In its daily appeal to employers to report opportunities for work for discharged soldiers, the United States Employment Service announced yesterday that 900 additional men would arrive in the city tomorrow to search for jobs. That number registered with the employment service at Camp Upton yesterday and reported that they had no promise of work. They are classified as follows:

Farmers	53	Rubber workers	3
Electricians	6	Skilled woodsman	1
Pipe fitters and plumbers	39	Auto. mechanics	7
Structural iron workers	44	Blacksmiths	4
Carpenters	45	Machinists	77
Painters and paper hangers	14	Machine hands	23
Sheet metal workers	3	Millwright	1
Building trades mechanics	22	Moulders and core makers	28
Building trades helpers	19	Polisher	1
Chemical workers	2	Helpers, &c.	8
Bookkeepers	24	Skilled miner	1
Stenographer	1	Printers and pressmen	6
Office clerks	38	Riveters, &c.	197
Other clerks	33	Theatrical	2
Garment workers	15	Chauffeurs	20
Shirt, collar, and cuff workers	16	Teamsters	12
Common laborers	22	Trainmen	8
Other laborers	2	Salesmen	45
Bakery workers	4	Shipping and stock clerks	43
Cooks and chefs	13	Cabinetmaker	1
Kitchen workers	2	Machine woodworkers	2
Waiters	2	Elevator operator	1
Boot and shoe workers	23	Engineers	4
		Firemen and oilers	13
		Watchmen	2

The Employment Service announced that a branch to find jobs for the men of the 27th Division had been opened in the Hall of Records, and it urged all employers to report their opportunities to that bureau. Soldiers will be sent then to visit the employers. The telephone number of the bureau is Worth 1900.

The New York War Camp Community Service announced yesterday that the forty-seven States represented officially in the Hall of Records at 27 Worth Street, Forty-fifth Street were co-operating to induce soldiers to return to their home States. An employment service has been created and several hundred soldiers have been placed in jobs outside New York. Letters have been written to all towns of more than 3,000 population, urging them to offer jobs for soldiers from their own States.

Nebraska telegraphed yesterday that she had found 800 jobs for discharged men and would pay the railroad expenses of Nebraska men who wished to accept them. Wisconsin also reported that 600 jobs awaited discharged soldiers there and detailed information upon the requirements of the employers was given, with information about pay, and the ages and qualifications of the men desired. Idaho has sent in a call for 3,000 men to work on road contracts there, with preference to be given to discharged soldiers from that State. The Chamber of Commerce of Sheldon, Mo., has promised to provide jobs for all discharged Missouri soldiers who wished to return to their home State.

'MONK' EASTMAN DISCHARGED.

Former Gunman Quits 27th with Record Marked "Excellent."

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., April 2.—When 4,500 officers and men of the 27th Division boarded trains for New York today following their discharge from the service, the happiest in the lot was "Monk" Eastman, former gang leader and gunman, whose discharge papers are marked "excellent," and whose officers and fellow-soldiers are making an effort to have him restored to citizenship.

Pinned in his shirt pocket was an envelope containing a petition bearing the signatures of his regimental officers, from the Colonel down to the Lieutenant who was his direct superior. On the same paper were signed the names of every man in his company and many in other organizations of the 106th Infantry. Eastman would not tell where he is going to make his home, or what the nature of the work that has been offered. He is to deliver the petition to Supreme Court Justice Morschauser, who will personally present it to Governor Smith. The officers of the regiment are writing to the Governor, attesting to Eastman's excellent conduct while in the service, and his loyalty and bravery in action.

The other units besides the 106th which went out today were the 107th, which was formed from the old 7th Regiment of New York; the 106th Machine Gun Battalion, the Train Headquarters, and Ordnance Repair Shop. The 106th had a long march to the station from its area in the old civilian camp near the base hospital. The general movement out of camp started early in the day, and was complete by evening.

Tonight five trains brought from Hoboken 7,000 freshly arrived troops, including men of the 306th Infantry, 340th Infantry, 337th and 348th Machine Gun Battalion.

Tomorrow the 105th Artillery, the Engineers, the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, and several small units will be mustered out, leaving but two small trains for the Sanitary and Supply to complete the demobilization of the 27th on Friday.

DISCUSS PLANS FOR 77TH.

Advance Party of Division Hears Suggestions for Reception.

Announcement was made yesterday at its headquarters in the Biltmore by the advance party of the 77th Division, sent by Major Gen. Robert Alexander to cooperate with local authorities in arranging a reception for the 31,000 men, that plans and suggestions to this end had been discussed at a luncheon held at the Downtown Association, 60 Pine Street. The luncheon was given by Major Archibald G. Thatcher, and among those who attended were the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Cleveland Dodge, Stephen Olin, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, Major S. F. Weaver, Major Allan L. Lindley, Major De Lancey Jay, Major Kenneth Budd, Major John Prentice, and Captain Beverley Robinson.

The Committee of the 77th Division met at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon also to formulate plans for welcoming the men. Representatives of the individual auxiliaries of the various units comprising the 77th Division attended. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning presided. Members of the auxiliary said that the organization intended making no plans for the parade, which was in the hands of the Mayor's Committee. Announcement was made that $16,000 had already been subscribed to the fund to provide a clubhouse for the 77th, and that funds had also been raised to be used in the work of seeking jobs for the men when demobilized.

The story of the heroism displayed by Acting Captain William McIlwain, a medical officer attached to the 308th Infantry, was told yesterday by Lieutenant Arthur McKeogh of the advance party. Captain McIlwain, who is sixty-three years old, was the idol of the doughboys, according to Lieutenant McKeogh, because he sacrificed himself constantly to minister to their wants. During an attack on Bazoches, a village west of Fismes on the Vesle River, last August, the 77th suffered heavy casualties because the enemy had machine guns mounted in the tower of a chateau, giving them a sweep of the region where the New York boys were fighting.

Disregarding his own safety, Captain McIlwain went out into the open and dressed the wounds of the boys while the machine gun bullets were landing all about him. On his left arm he carried his overcoat, while slung over his right was his bag of dressings. As he walked out into the range of the bullets, his bag was seen to sway backward and forward, a fact which Capt. McIlwain said afterward puzzled him greatly, as there was no wind stirring. It was not until he bent down over a wounded doughboy did he discover the machine gun bullets had caused the swaying. Several bullets also went through his overcoat, but the physician himself escaped injury.

After the attack was over Captain McIlwain left his overcoat in the care of Cook Heller, a Jewish boy from the east side, who prepared the meals for Colonel Whittlesey. The boy was called [illegible] the last word spoken. It was after hearing this concern was so great that he tried to induce Captain McIlwain to accept his own overcoat. Captain McIlwain was touched by the boy's sacrifice, but so refused to accept the offer. There was a shortage of coats in the region, and several of the men who had lost their coats suffered from exposure. Captain McIlwain was among those who experienced discomfort because of the intensely cold nights.

NEW YORK MARINES CITED FOR BRAVERY

Two City Boys Receive Distinguished Service Cross for Heroism in Action at Mont Blanc.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

First Lieutenant Leon Marchand, French Army, attached to 20th United States Infantry. For the following acts of extraordinary heroism in action near the Ferme de Mattaine du Cumel on Oct. 14. He is awarded an oak leaf cluster to be worn with the distinguished service cross awarded him Oct. 7.

He twice voluntarily accompanied attacking troops through heavy enemy barrages, and on one of these occasions was caught between friendly and hostile machine-gun fire, displaying notable coolness and gallantry. Later, in the same night, he volunteered and led a patrol into the Bois de Puiltere to locate a dugout for the advance regimental post of command, although he knew the woods were saturated with gas, by which he was overcome.

Corporal Mathew S. Fox, Battery F, 108th Field Artillery. For extraordinary heroism in action near Consenvoye on Nov. 6. While the battery position was being subjected to severe bombardment of gas and high-explosive shells, Corporal Fox, in an effort to rescue two wounded comrades, extinguished a pile of burning camouflage which was used as a cover for the ammunition and fuses. While fighting the burning camouflage the ammunition was exploded by another bursting shell. Home address, Mrs. Lillian Fox, sister, 867 West 181st Street, New York City.

Corporal David Bernstein, Co. F, 5th Marines. For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont on Oct. 5. Learning that a number of wounded soldiers were lying in No Man's Land, he immediately volunteered to help carry them in. He made several trips over an area constantly shelled and subjected to machine-gun and rifle fire. Home address, Israel Margulis, uncle, 427 East 154th Street, New York City.

Private (first class) Henry Kopp, Co. G, 28th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Mihiel on Sept. 12. He displayed excellent courage in capturing a machine gun, which he turned upon an adjoining trench, forcing 20 of the enemy to surrender. Home address, Henry Kopp, father, 497 Steckhan Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private John W. Thompson, Co. H., 5th Marines. For extraordinary heroism in action near Blanc Mont Ridge on Oct. 4. After locating a machine-gun nest, Private Thompson destroyed one of the guns and returned to our lines with valuable information concerning the location of the nest. Home address, Dora Thompson, mother, 191 Lawrence Street, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Other awards are:

Capt. Gustav J. Braun, 47th Infantry, Buffalo, N. Y.; First Lieut. George W. Jones, 102d Field Artillery, Worcester, Mass.; First Lieut. Sidney Thayer, Jr., Co. H, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Haverford, Penn.; Passed Asst. Surgeon Dwight Dickinson, Jr., U. S. N., attached to 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, 5th M. C., Washington, D. C.; Pharmacist's Mate (second class) Thomas N. Russell, U. S. N., attached to 2d Battalion, 5th Regt., U. S. M. C., Vallejo, Cal.; First Sergt. John J. McGinty, Co. B, 344th Battalion, Tank Corps, Carbondale, Penn.; Gunnery Sergt. Walter Cook, Co. F, 5th Regt., U. S. M. C., Priceburg, Penn.; Sergt. Leon W. Inman, Co. F, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Sauk Rapids, Minn.; Sergt. James Courtney, Co. F, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Falmouth, Ky.; Sergt. John E. Daughty, Co. F, 130th Infantry, Venice, Ill.; Sergt. Noel B. Paton, Co. A, 344th Battalion, Tank Corps, Fayetteville, N. C.; Sergt. Milledge A. Gordon, (deceased,) Machine Gun Co., 118th Infantry, Clemson College, S. C.; Corp. Will H. Lee, Co. F, 9th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Liverpool, N. Y.; Corp. Guy H. Clark, Co. F, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., St. Paul, Minn.; Private (first-class) Burt J. Devlin, Co. F, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Ogden, Mass.; Private (first-class) William Geo. O. Bishop, Co. G, 38th Infantry, Salem, Va.; Private Michael J. Hardiman, Co. E, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Chicago, Ill.; Private Herman Davis, Co. I, 113th Infantry, Big Lake, Ark.; Private Orr V. Lotspiech, 6th Regiment, U. S. M. C., 2d Div., Booneville, Mo.; Private Clarence J. McNulty, Med. Det., 128th Infantry, Chicago, Ill.; Private William A. Jacobson, (deceased,) Med. Det., 128th Infantry, Viroqua, Wis.; Private Edgar O. McDowell, Co. F, 128th Infantry, Greer, S. C.; Private Clarence L. Richmond, Co. F, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Cleveland, Tenn.; Private Frank D. Vollmer, Headquarters Co., 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Cincinnati, Ohio; Private Zaime Laniff, Co. F, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Russia; Private Lester E. Seltz, Co. F, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., McArthur, Ohio; Private Robert E. Sieg, Co. F, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Hooper, Neb.; Private Carl H. Stenmson, (deceased,) Co. E, 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Framington, Mass.; Private Samuel C. Hirst, Co. H, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Purcellville, Va.; Private Leslie T. Gilbert, Co. H, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Strum, Wis.

REST OF 26TH START HOME.

New England Artillerymen Sail from Brest—Movements of Troopships.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Sailing from France of the complete artillery brigade of the Twenty-sixth (New England National Guard) Division and the 102d Infantry, two companies of the 103d Infantry and the 101st Machine Gun Battalion, all of the same division, was announced today by the War Department.

The troops are on the transports Mongolia and Agamemnon, which left Brest March 31. The latter is due at Boston April 6.

The War Department also announced that the remainder of the 332d Infantry, composed of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania troops, which has been stationed on the Italian front, has sailed from Genoa on the transport Duca D'Aosta, which is due at New York April 10.

The transport Pannonia also is due at New York April 10, with the headquarters of the Second Battalion and Batteries D and E, of the 328th Field Artillery; Companies A and C of the 310th Ammunition Train; 330th Field Artillery complete; a casual company of Illinois troops and thirteen casual officers.

The transport Mongolia, due at Boston at an unannounced date, has aboard the 51st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters; 101st Field Artillery's Second Battalion Headquarters, supply and detachment of headquarters company, medical detachment and Batteries C to F inclusive; 102d and 103d Field Artillery complete. Brig. Gen. John H. Shurburne, commanding 51st Field Artillery Brigade, is aboard the Mongolia.

The transport Agamemnon is bringing the 102d Infantry complete, Companies L and M of the 103d Infantry, 101st Machine Gun Battalion complete, field and staff, detachment Headquarters Company, and Batteries A and B of the 101st Field Artillery, casual companies for New York and Ohio, and 213 casual officers. On board also is Major Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler, commander of the 42d Division.

The trahsport K. I. Luckenbach sailed from Brest for New York March 31 with the 52d Pioneer Infantry, less Companies L and S, en route for Camp Dix.

SMITH NOMINATES WOMAN.

Names Mrs. Smith of Buffalo as State Civil Service Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Governor Smith sent to the Senate today the nomination of Mrs. Frances Stanton Smith of Buffalo to succeed Willard D. McKinstry of Watertown as State Civil Service Commissioner. Mr. McKinstry, who is a holdover on the Commission, retires on account of illness.

Should the Senate, as is expected, confirm the nomination, the Civil Service Commission will again be under Democratic control, for Mrs. Smith is an enrolled Democrat. Commissioner McKinstry is a Republican. The only Democratic member of the Commission at present is Colonel William Gorham Rice of Albany, whom Governor Smith reappointed when his term expired last February.

Decoration for Gen. March.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—General March today at the British Embassy was presented by the British Ambassador, Lord Reading, with the Knight's Grand Cross of the British Order of St. Michael and St. George, in observance of the honorary award ordered by King George.

CAVALRY CHASE LED OVER MEXICAN BORDER

Five of the Marauders Killed and Loot Recovered After Hard Riding.

MARFA, Texas, April 2.—Following a raid across the Rio Grande during a blinding hailstorm by Mexican bandits last night, Troop K of the 8th Cavalry, in command of Captain Matlack, overtook and killed five of the bandits, recovered the horses and cattle stolen, and returned to the American side.

An official report was received by Colonel George T. Langhorne at District Headquarters late today.

The bandits were reported to have crossed to the American side between Ruidosa and Candelaria, on the river front. They stole cattle and horses and drove them back across the river under cover of darkness and the storm.

Troop K, in command of Captain Matlack, and Troop M, commanded by Captain Broadhead, were ordered to the scene of the raid. Troop K rode sixty miles and Troop M still further. The raid was the eighth successful pursuit into Mexico by the 8th Cavalry since it came to the Big Bend.

FOR NEW NATIONAL GUARD.

War Department Plans Tentative Reorganization on Old Basis.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Tentative plans have been framed by the War Department for the reorganization of the National Guard on the old sixteen-division basis, should Congress eventually decide to continue the State service as a portion of the settled military policy of the country. The effect would be to restore the National Guard on the same status that it held when drafted into the Federal service.

Revised tables of organization, covering elements of the military program, show that the War Department has provided tentatively for the assignment of 389 officers from the regular army and of 1,000 Sergeant-Instructors to the administration and training of the new National Guard. Nothing has been done beyond the preparation of this table, but it was said today at the department that, failing any change in military policy by Congress, the Guard would be reorganized as it was when taken into Federal service at the outbreak of the war.

Under existing law, the National Guard, or "organized militia," would be composed of 144 infantry, sixteen cavalry and thirty-two field artillery regiments in addition to the coast artillery units. At the full contemplated strength, of 500 men per Congressional district, the National Guard, under the National Defense act, would have a peace strength in excess of 500,000 men.

The department's preparation of these tentative plans was in response to a request of the Military Committee of Congress, submitted at the time Secretary Baker presented his bill for the reorganization of the regular army with an aggregate strength of 509,000 officers and men.

Flagship Post to Pelham Chaplain.

Lieutenant Thomas S. McGrath, Catholic chaplain of the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, who has been at that post longer than any other officer, was detached yesterday and ordered aboard the U. S. S. Alabama, flagship of the Atlantic fleet. Father McGrath has been instrumental in maintaining the morale of 38,000 men who have passed through the Pelham Bay Station.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE



The Antiseptic Powder. Shake it in your Shoes, Use it in your Foot-Bath



Use it in the Morning

And walk all day in comfort. At night, sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. It freshens the feet, takes the Friction from the Shoe, and by protecting your hose and stockings from this friction, saves ten times its cost each year on your stocking bill.

For over 25 years **Allen's Foot-Ease** has been the **STANDARD REMEDY** for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. It acts like magic—No plasters or grease, clean, sanitary and cooling.

You will never know what real foot comfort is until you have used Allen's Foot-Ease. What better proof than that the Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. You should have the same comfort for your feet.

Sold by Drug and Department stores everywhere.

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A lesson from the newspaper

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The mammoth store of Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md., has GLOBE protection.

THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES

EXAMINE MURDER WEAPONS.

Dr. Schultze Studies Blood Stains in the Wilkins Case.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 2.—A final examination of blood stains on the hammer and lead pipe with which Mrs. Julia B. Wilkins was killed was made today by Dr. Otto H. Schultze, medical examiner attached to District Attorney Swann's office, it was announced at the office of District Attorney Weeks, here. The result was not made public.

Dr. Schultze was one of the physicians who performed an autopsy on the body of the murdered woman.

After conferences between Dr. Walter K. Wilkins and his attorneys in the physician's cell at the county jail it was reported that efforts would be resumed to obtain a court order by which representatives of the defendant might enter Dr. Wilkins's home at Long Beach.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"They that won't be counselled, can't be helped."

Co-operation With Attorneys

WHEN a person comes to us to discuss the matter of a will and the handling of his estate, our first question is, "Have you a lawyer?" If the answer is an affirmative one, we recommend that the task of drawing up the will be given to that attorney at once.

Of course, in cases where this Company is named as executor, the testator may want to have the will submitted to us to have our counsel go over it, and in any event we always desire to co-operate with attorneys to the fullest extent possible.



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Irish Damask Table Cloths, attractive designs for Breakfast Room, 70x70 inches, $5.50

Extra Heavy Damask Cloths, exclusive designs, 2x72 in., $7.50 72x90 in., $9.50

Napkins to match, Dinner Size, $12.00 doz.

Tea or Luncheon Cloths of Very Fine Plain Satin Damask with Band Border, 45x45 in., $9.00; 54x54 in., $12.00

Napkins to match, 13 in., $10.50 dozen
15 in., $12.50 dozen

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It costs you less to be particular about your footgear at Hirsch's. Shoes of dash, style and character are here at $1.00 to $2.00 the pair less than you might have expected to pay.

Cordovans

To be had in wine or black Cordovan. Custom Last.



$9.50

Every size and width.

Entire floor devoted to Men's Footwear.

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Store Rented—Must Vacate April 30th

An unusual opportunity to purchase

MEN'S HIGH-GRADE 5TH AVENUE FURNISHINGS

while they last, at greatly reduced prices—a chance you'll regret to miss

2,100 Madras and Percale SHIRTS 1.59

$2.50 to $3.50 Values

1,500 SILK SHIRTS 4.95

In Excellent Variety of Fabrics and Designs; Splendid Colors. Values Up to $10.00

All Shirts sold for less than last year's wholesale prices.

Large assortment of high-class Winter and Summer UNDERWEAR of well-known brands, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, soft and stiff COLLARS, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

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In appearance they are a credit to a man's taste, and in comfort and quality, a credit to his judgment. Made of those soft, fine-textured leathers that are none too plentiful.

Dark brown and black calfskin, English last Oxfords . . . $10 a pair

Black waxed calfskin, patent leather and dark tan Russia calfskin, English last Oxfords . . . $12 a pair

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Yesterday I gave up my business as mfrs. export agent. Good reasons, too! Want immediate connection where many years' profitable export and domestic sales experience as dept. head can be used. College man with energy and enthusiasm, plus real experience. Definite details gladly given in interview. Please say when! H 301 Times.

For Easter Costumes

The Gloves Extraordinary—

The Centemeri Seven

Just as you would like to have a connoisseur point out the finest paintings in a large exhibition—

We recommend to your choice an especial group of seven glove masterpieces—

Chosen from among seventy beautiful styles made in our factory at Grenoble, France.

In perfection of fit, in the matchless fineness of needlework, in the soft, lovely quality of the kid, such gloves as these can truly be said to represent the ideal of perfection striven after for nearly four centuries by the glovecraft of Grenoble.

Some one of the Centemeri Seven will exquisitely and aptly complete your spring costume.

There are only 3 Saturdays before Easter. Come early to see leisurely—

The Centemeri Seven
which is to say:

The Fielder	4.00	The Seville	3.00
The Bandalette	3.00	The Elsinore	3.00
The Van Dyke	3.50	The Isere	3.00
The Mousquetaire 8-button length	4.50		

Comprised of these seven gloves, or any number of your own selections, a *Centemeri Glove Wardrobe** provides the perfect Easter Remembrance.

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SENATE BOLTERS BEAT OLD GUARD

Republican Four Wins Skirmish Against Smothering Measures in Committee.

AIDED BY THE DEMOCRATS

Ruling by Lieutenant Governor Allows Reporting of Bills in Closing Days of Session.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—With Democratic aid the little group of Republican insurgents in the Senate won a preliminary victory today in their battle against the attempt of the recognized Republican leaders of the upper house to have the fate of legislation decided behind closed doors by the standing committees. As a result, it is regarded as certain that the Health Insurance bill and other measures on the industrial welfare program, principally affecting women workers, will come up for debate in the Senate early next week and possibly be passed by means of a Democratic-Republican insurgent alliance.

Whether the majority leaders in the Senate gave in to the demands of the insurgents to avert future trouble or whether Lieut. Governor Harry Walker was prompted by Democratic counsel to rule in favor of the rebellious few on the Republican side could not be learned. His ruling, however, will open the way for a modus vivendi between the Republican insurgents and the Democratic minority, whereby they may absolutely control future action in the Senate by making common cause under a give-and-take agreement.

The ruling delivered by Lieut. Governor Walker will render four Republican Senators—Davenport of Oneida, Thompson of Niagara, Graves of Erie, and Fowler of Chautauqua—insurgents who hold the balance of power, in effect the most potential element in the Senate.

The Lieutenant Governor ruled that motions to discharge committees from further consideration of legislative measures could be made when reports from standing committees were being received by the Senate. The old guard leaders had contended that such motions could be made only when "motions and resolutions" had been reached. Under the present procedure that is the last order of business in the daily proceedings of the Senate and seldom reached in the closing days of a session when the leaders are determined that it shall not be reached. A motion to adjourn is always in order but the exercise of that power on the part of the leaders to block the insurgents, under the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Walker, would make it possible for the Senate to reach a third reading of bills in which all Senators alike are interested, for reports of standing committees under Senate procedure are received before the third reading calendar is taken up. Should the ruling of Lieutenant Governor Walker be the prevailing rule at future Senate sessions, it will virtually be a death blow to the practice of shuffling important legislation in committee.

During a discussion of the industrial welfare program in the senate today Senator Thompson, one of the four insurgents, denied that the revolt yesterday had been inspired by Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who has been at the capitol to promote these bills.

"We were perfectly agreed what we ought to do before Mrs. Whitehouse appeared here," said Senator Thompson. "Her presence has shed no additional light on the situation, or on our individual duty as members of the Senate, though I will admit that it has shed a new radiance through the Senate chamber."

The Senate spent practically all day working over legislation. The Sunday baseball and the Sunday Moving Picture bills were advanced to the order of third reading, though a fight on both measures when they are taken up for final consideration is foreshadowed in a statement made on the floor of the Senate by Senator Charles M. Walton of Ulster. The Senate passed the bill introduced by Senator Lynch of Richmond creating a Department of Ferries in the New York City Administration. Under the present system, the Administration of the Municipal Ferries is under the Department of Plant and Structure.

On behalf of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Kings introduced an omnibus tax bill which, while providing for a personal income tax, an increase in the tax on mercantile and manufacturing corporations, and a tax on tangible personal property as provided in the program of the joint committee on taxation, also limits the levy on real estate in any locality to two-thirds of the entire tax levy, in no instance to exceed 2 per cent.

STATE SENATE ORDERS BRIBE STORY INQUIRY

Judiciary Committee to Investigate Rumor of $500,000 Offer to Senator.

ALBANY, April 2.—Although the yarn was first printed on All Fool's Day, the State Senate refuses to treat as a mere April joke the report that some mysterious person had dangled a $500,000 bribe and a sure promise of the Governorship before a certain Republican Senator in return for his support of the Carson-Martin bill, which would permit Public Service Commissions to order increased fares on street railroads, even where these had been fixed by contractual agreements between corporations and municipalities awarding the franchises.

The Senae took official notice of the story today when on motion of Senator Walker, one of the Tammany members, it sent the report to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. The inquiry will be begun tomorrow and the two newspaper cofrespondents who sent the report to The New York American and The Evening World have been "invited" to appear before the committee at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and tell all they know, including the source of their information.

No authentic information has been forthcoming as yet to shed light either on the identity of the Senator alleged to have been tempted or the alleged tempter. It is rumored that Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara will appear before the Judiciary Committee.

While the Senate was busy over the prospective investigation, the Assembly without dissent or debate advanced the Carson-Martin bill to third reading. It will probably appear on the calendar and come up for final consideration in the House tomorrow, unless the Senate investigation is taken as sufficient cause for delay. The enactment of the bill has been openly urged by the New York City traction interests as a means of enabling the Public Service Commission, independent of the Board of Estimate, to grant an increase of fares which, even before the receivership, they contended was th only thing that could save them from bankruptcy.

J. Henry Walters, President pro tem of the Senate, took the floor at the afternoon session and called attention to the report of alleged bribery to voice his resentment, but apparently with no idea of bringing about an investigation. It was left for Senator Walker to do this.

Senator Walker in making formal motion for an investigation said the report, unless denied, "would stand as an indictment against every member of the Senate."

"No newspaper correspondent 'dreamed' this," said the Senator. "Both men who sent this story are seasoned newspaper men who are used to and know how to deal with the average rumor. This report must have come to them with the color and strong appearance of truth or they would not have printed it. We must know how this insinuation came to them and whence. The lawmaking body of this State must not be made the but of insult or be help up to contempt."

Senator James A. Foley, Democratic leader, said the Senate was taking more seriously than was merited a report which was absurd on its face.

Every Senator who attended the session, and all but five were present, voted for the Walker motion.

Typhus Epidemic Rages in Baden.

BERLIN, April 2, (Associated Press.)—A terrible epidemic of typhus is raging at Pforzheim, Baden, according to the Tageblatt. Thousands of persons are stricken. The epidenmic is attributed to bad water, and it is difficult to combat owing to the famished condition of the people.

Hitch in Food Parley for Bavaria.

BERLIN, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Negotiations are under way between Bavaria and Italy regarding the delivery of food to Bavaria, the Tageszeitung says. The Italian demands, which are declared to be insurmountable, have thus far prevented conclusion of the negotiations.



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THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA

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Saks & Company

Announce An Exhibition and Sale Today of

Six Hundred New



"Hats Exquisite" at $10.85

Reproductions of very charming importations only recently arrived from Paris.

"Hats Exquisite" at $10.85 will soon be known from one end of America to the other for their absolute authenticity, rare beauty of contour, and wonderful value.

Hats of taffeta silk combined with rich straws recently caused a furore in Paris—they are here today in splendid variety; the newest sailor—with a saucy rolling brim, as pictured, is also represented in the very smartest colors.

Other very charming styles include large drooping brim hats of hair combined with maline or taffeta, small brimmed effects, smart pokes, natural leghorn hats, and chic turbans.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

NEW BUSINESS HOURS—9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

CAPES AND COATS for SMALL CHILDREN

FROM 2 TO 6 YEARS OF AGE.

Which Enhance the Charm of Childhood

AND such apparel must not be a matter of frills and furbelows, nor a noticeable severity of line, but rather the art of obtaining simplicity—the natural attribute of childhood.

These Capes and Coats especially designed for small children carry out this idea. No superfluous trimmings, but rather a choice of smart fabrics, originality in style treatment and fine workmanship.

The choice of fabrics includes Poulette, tricolette, silvertone, tricotine, serge, wool velour, novelty checked worsteds, covert cloth or tweeds, in navy, tan or French blue and other preferred shades.

9.75 to 59.50



(Illustrated)
Alsatian Cape of Navy Blue Serge 39.50

SMALL CHILDREN'S HATS TO MATCH CAPES AND COATS

Tailored Hats of milan or colored leghorn, also hand-made hats of novelty straws ornamented with flowers and ribbon.

3.95 to 18.50

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FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

SPORTS CLOTHING FOR YOUNG MEN IN APPROVED ENGLISH MODELS

The shaggy tweeds, shetlands, and homespuns, the cricket flannels and whipcords, woven in England, Ireland and Scotland, particularly for sports clothing, give a character and distinction to golf suits, motoring coats, tennis trousers, riding breeches and riding coats, for young men, alone possible when such fabrics are used.

For our sports clothing, made after the most approved English models, which may be had ready for immediate wear, we have imported the most exclusive and distinctive fabrics.

Riding suits and golf clothes in the most approved English models.

Young men's suits in imported tweeds, homespuns and flannels.

Sport jackets of fine imported shetlands, worn with trousers of imported English cricket flannel, make a very smart combination.

Full evening dress suits and dinner jackets.

Young men's top coats and motor coats in loosely draped English models.

"Prep" suits made especially to the proportions of young men wearing long trousers for the first time.

Complete assortments of furnishings, headwear and footwear for formal and informal wear.

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FRANKLIN SIMON BOYS' SHOPS
FIFTH FLOOR

DOUBLE-SERVICE SHOES FOR BOYS

$5.00



MOTHERS who have about given up hope of ever finding a durable, long-wearing shoe for the boy, are invited to take a look at these. They are made of fine black or gun metal finish leather, on an orthopaedic last, with leather soles or on an English last, with Neolin soles. We do not say they will not wear out, but we do say that they will take a lot of wearing out. They are not imperishable, but they are patient and long-suffering and built for service.

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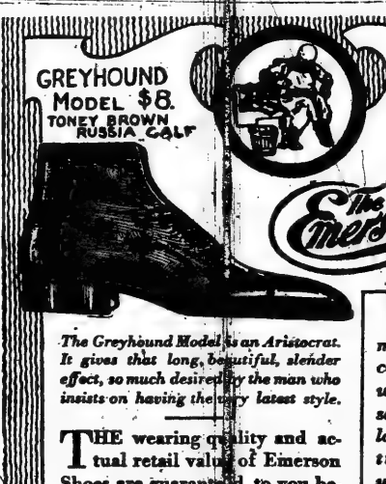
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AMONG the many fabrics in our Spring Suits is an Unfinished Worsted that's as soft as a lover's whisper and as light as a clear conscience. It has a self-draping, self-shaping sort of texture that looks suspiciously like $90 or $100. The price we ask (and get!) is $50.

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Top Coats: $25 to $45

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Chas. O. Emerson

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CRAZE FOR GAMBLING SEIZES BERLINERS

Some Streets Lined with Tables Edge to Edge, Where Even the "Workless" Bet.

CLUBS BAFFLE THE POLICE

Resorts Multiply in Mansions and Cafes, Where Rich and Poor Play Eagerly.

BERLIN, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Gambling has so increased since the armistice that the widest opportunity and license are not sufficient to satisfy the passion of residents of Berlin, who have taken to playing games of chance, even roulette, in the open streets in certain sections of the city.

The police say they are unable legally to prevent gaming clubs from operating as long as the weak membership regulations are observed. It is said to be a fact that the police cannot stop games in the public streets.

A few weeks ago it was common for the police to make eight or ten arrests for gambling daily, but it has increased by leaps and bounds until certain streets are lined with tables edge to edge. The bets have been increasing gradually in size until men and women, apparently of the poorer classes, often "workless" and drawing Government support, wager 25 marks at a time.

The police occasionally come on the scene, whereupon the gamblers disappear, only to reappear instantly when the police have gone. The scene is enlivened frequently by bettors who, after losing, snatch money from the table and dash through the crowd, followed by the wails of the cheated gamester.

Bad as is the gambling in the open streets, that in the "clubs" is declared to be far worse. Membership in the clubs is a mere formality, as membership cards are pressed upon all who enter them. The clubs are springing up like mushrooms even in the formerly aristocratic sections of Berlin.

The police last night raided a well-known hotel of the first class and discovered a club, but they were unable to disturb it because every player had a membership card as required by law.

The fashionable West End is full of clubs, while gambling places have been opened on Unter den Linden. The clubs are patronized by a strange mixture of rich and poor and the strata between, including many well-known persons who made large amounts of money on war contracts. Bets on roulette run as high as 5,000 marks.

The clubs, both old and new, are striving to outdo each other in schemes to attract a constantly new clientele. One means is to serve better meals than can be obtained in the restaurants without cards. Many beautiful homes have been hired for club purposes and the gaming rooms are surrounded with every luxury.

For those who cannot patronize the expensive clubs there is always gambling in certain cafés, particularly in the West End, where the dice rattle steadily until late at night, and where roulette and baccarat are prevalent. Street gambling is not always with cash, stolen valuables of various kinds being put up as stakes.

BELGIAN EXPLOSION WOUNDS 60 AMERICANS

Automobile Fire Spread to Gasoline, Injuring 200 Persons at Echternach.

BRUSSELS, April 2.—Two hundred persons were injured, including sixty American soldiers, in an explosion of gasoline at Echternach Tuesday. Fifteen of the injured are in a serious condition.

An American automobile stopped in the town to take on fuel. The machine caught fire and the flames spread to stored gasoline. Most of those burned were spectators who had gathered to watch the fire.

HUMBERT MAKES PROTEST.

French Senator Denies Treasonable Relations with Germany.

PARIS, April 2.—Senator Charles Humbert was examined today at his trial on a charge of having carried out communication with the enemy.

M. Humbert explained the purchase by him of the Journal. During his recital his tone was violent, and he gesticulated excitedly, thumping the bar in front of him as he volubly described his patriotic campaign. He said his book "Are We Defended?" was translated into German without his knowledge, and that he received 740 francs as an author's compensation, but that he did not know that any of the money came from the German translation.

SUBMIT ALLEGED CHAMBERLAIN STORY

British Court Withholds Decision on Admission of Photographic Evidence.

MR. GREGORY TESTIFIES

Ex-Attorney General Tells of Entertaining Court-Martialed Aviator at Home.

LONDON, April 2.—Three large volumes of enlarged photographic reproductions, prepared by employes of the British War Office, of the handwriting of Captain Edmund G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Tex.; typewritten copies of reports alleged to have been made by Captain Chamberlain, and the supposed signatures of British officers on the reports, which the prosecution charges that Captain Chamberlain wrote, were introduced late today at the court-martial of Captain Chamberlain growing out of his alleged air exploits on the British front last July.

After a long argument between the opposing lawyers regarding the admissibility of the volumes as evidence the court deferred decision and adjourned the trial for the day.

In the course of his argument, the Judge Advocate said:

"We offer these documents for the reason that no one other than the accused himself has drawn up the instruments." By "instruments" the Judge Advocate meant the originals from which the photographs were made. The witness who brought the documents into the court was William Webb, who said he had been employed by the War Office to examine the documents in question. He said he had been engaged on similar work for several years, having been employed by Scotland Yard in forged passport cases. He testified that he had prepared the reproductions at the request of Captain Proctor.

The defence objected to the admission of the documents, contending that Webb was not qualified to give expert testimony and, in preparing the reproductions, had undertaken "to prove a thesis." Furthermore, it was urged by the defence, the documents contained notes in connection with the photographs, drawing conclusions and expressing opinions.

Another character witness was introduced by the defence early in the afternoon in the person of Thomas W. Gregory, former Attorney General for the United States, who arrived in London last night. Mr. Gregory said he had known Chamberlain when the latter was a student at the University of Texas, and in Washington, where Chamberlain had visited Mr. Gregory's home.

Emperor Charles Goes to Lugano.

GENEVA, April 2.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria, who came to Switzerland recently, has gone to Lugano, where he intends to remain a few days. He was accompanied by a British officer and servants.

Red Flag Pulled Down at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, April 1, (Associated Press.)—The red flag which had been flying from the tower of the City Hall here since the revolution last November has been hauled down.

RUMOR OF SERB RISING.

But London Legation Calls Report of Jugoslav Republic Untrue.

LONDON, April 2.—The Serbian Legation in London has heard nothing of the reported proclamation of a republic in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia and of Jugoslavia. It says that the report is untrue.

A wireless dispatch from Rome today said that the newspaper Vetcherim Listy of Agram, Jugoslavia, had announced that the dynasty of Karageorgevitch had been deposed and a republic proclaimed in Belgrade.

Crown Prince Alexander has been acting as Regent of Serbia for several years for his father, King Peter I. Recent reports have been that King Peter was in very poor health and that he would soon abdicate the throne in favor of Alexander. The Serbian Crown Prince left Paris on March 2 for Belgrade.

BRITISH CENSORS TO QUIT.

London Press Bureau to Close April 30—Responsibility on Publishers.

LONDON, April 1.—The censorship of press telegrams will be raised on April 30, it was officially announced this afternoon.

The text of the official announcement reads:

"Unless an emergency arises the Press Bureau in London will close on April 30, after which date there will be no censorship of press telegrams, press articles, books or pictures. The provisions of the Defense of the Realm act regulations are binding as heretofore, but the responsibility rests upon the publisher. The responsibility as to matter telegraphed abroad rests upon the senders of the telegrams."

PROMOTION FOR BEATTIE.

King Approves Nomination of Him and Jellicoe as Admirals of the Fleet.

LONDON, April 2, (Associated Press.)—The King has approved the promotion of Admiral Viscount Jellicoe and Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty to be Admirals of the Fleet, in recognition of their distinguished war services.

Admiral Jellicoe, who was created Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa a year ago, served as Commander of the Grand Fleet during the early part of the war and also as First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff.

Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty succeeded Admiral Jellicoe in command of the Grand Fleet.



Army Comfort *Plus* Civilian Good Looks

AS you army men return to civil life, you can keep right on enjoying the comfort and freedom from foot ills that army shoes have given you.

You can remain free from corns, callouses, bunions, and ingrown nails that you used to have when you wore narrow pointed shoes. For you get the army shoe comfort, *plus* good looks when you put your feet into Educators—the shoes that let the feet grow as they should.

MADE FOR MEN, WOMEN *and* CHILDREN

Always look for EDUCATOR stamped on the sole. There is no protection stronger than the famous Educator trademark. It means that behind every part of the shoe, stands a responsible manufacturer. So get your feet into Educators the moment you discard your army shoes. Rice & Hutchins, Inc., Boston.

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Cash Paid Immediately for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry. Your Valuables Saved for You; Confidential.
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A "Close-up"
Swift & Company's Profit of 2.04 cents on each dollar of sales



The diagram at the top shows the distribution of the average Swift dollar received from sales of beef, pork and mutton, and their by-products, during 1918. The magnifying glass brings out the distribution of the 2.04 cents profit per dollar of sales:

.94 of one per cent goes to pay interest on borrowed money, taxes, etc.
.50 of one per cent goes to pay dividends to shareholders.
.60 of one per cent remains in the business to help in improving and financing the business.
Total 2.04 per cent

1919 Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request.
Address Swift & Company
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Our instructions to our salespeople should give you the same prompt and courteous service in New England, New York, Minnesota, Louisiana, Texas, or in any LIGGETT DRUG STORE wherever located. If such service is not up to standard, ask the store manager why.

THE SAFE DRUG STORES Liggett's

Oxygen Tanks are in Big Demand

AND the Air Reduction Sales Co.—the biggest in the business—use Autocar Motor Trucks to deliver them.

You See Autocars Everywhere

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See This Advertisement, in Color, Today in The Ladies Home Journal



"Never mind, It will wash out all right"

That's one thing about "Slipova" play-clothes. Mother knows they're fast color, and that the washtub holds no harm for them.

Turn the boys and girls out in "Slipova" economy clothes and let them play. They are slipped on and off in a minute. *Play-proof!* Notice the strong double seams, and the tightly sewed buttons.

Made in many styles and fabrics, all standard and guaranteed fast color. In full sizes, from 2 to 8 years. The "Slipova" label (in the pocket of the garment) is your guarantee of workmanship and material.

Economy Clothes for Children

McCawley & Company, Inc.
Sales Office, 253 Church Street, New York
Factories, Baltimore, Md.

To Dealers: Our garments are sold exclusively through the jobbing trade. Consult the nearest jobber.

Slipova Play Clothes

On sale by all prominent jobbers in your section

BUSINESS RONALD PUBLICATIONS

Your Final Income Tax Return

must be filed this month. Montgomery's "1919 Income Tax Procedure" will tell you more in five minutes than you can worry out for yourself in a week.

See it at—

The Baker & Taylor Co., 354 Fourth Ave.
Brentano's, 5th Avenue at 27th Street
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Dixie Book Shop, 41 Liberty Street
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McDevitt Wilson, Inc., 30 Church St.
Henry Malkan, 42 Broadway
G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West 45th St.
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Wanamaker's, Astor Place
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FOWNES FILOSETTE
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Seasonable shades. At shops everywhere.

Revillon Frères

Russian Sable
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for spring wear

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LONG WEAR AND ECONOMY

"Last year I purchased a standard make of shoes, and in sixty days the soles were worn through. I had them re-soled with Neolin Soles—which lasted me six months in the same service that wore out the other soles in two," writes E. A. Lancaster of Lancaster & Company, jewelers, Greeneville, Tenn.

Mr. Lancaster's experience with Neolin Soles is not unusual. Millions of people can testify to their long wear and economy. To reduce your shoe expense, buy Neolin-soled shoes. You can get them in many styles for every member of the family.

Neolin Soles are created by Science to be comfortable and waterproof as well as long wearing. Good repair shops carry them. They are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neolin Soles
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Tan and Brown
Norwegian Grain

A leather that is different. Developed in a number of styles, including Wing Tip Brogues.

Prices $9.00 to $13.00

PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY, at 37th St.

IDEAL PIANO PURCHASES
CHRISTMAN SONS OFFER THEIR
UNIQUE STUDIO GRAND
with its unequaled tone values
The Christman Player Piano
famous for its superior interpretation, the
VERTICAL GRAND UPRIGHT
which represents the nearest approach to grand tone quality.
Bargain: Steinway Baby Grand $375.
CHRISTMAN SONS,
753 6th Av., bet. 42d & 43d

THE NEW EUROPE.
A review of the various boundary disputes in Europe, with maps. Poland's three wars, Northern Epirus, Albania, Asiatic claims, etc., and 25 other big features in April CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company. On news stands. 25c.—Advt.

BECK FOR ALLIANCE IN PLACE OF LEAGUE

Favors a Temporary Agreement for America with Present Allies.

WOULD OBEY WASHINGTON

Says America Now Faces One of Those Emergencies Which First President Foresaw.

In a speech delivered at the eleventh semi-annual dinner of the Carpet Association of America at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, James M. Beck, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States, urged that this country steer a middle course, in the matter of the League of Nations, by making a temporary alliance with England, France, Belgium, Italy, and instead of entering wholly into the permanent League organized by the covenant.

"Wisely or unwisely," said Mr. Beck, "our representatives at Paris have held out to the European nations in their state of bewilderment and almost stupor the panacea of a League of Nations, and it may well be that unless a League of some kind is constituted even the free and conservative nations of Europe might be overthrown by the wave of Bolshevism that is sweeping over Europe. In the lives of nations, as in those of individuals, a faith cure is sometimes effective, even though the remedy be only an ineffective nostrum. America cannot refuse to take into account this condition. It cannot immediately withdraw from a situation that concerns all mankind.

"Here, indeed, is one of those 'extraordinary emergencies' which Washington clearly foresaw would come to pass in which, to meet an immediate exigency, America could wisely make temporary alliances. America is in Europe for better or worse and she cannot withdraw honorably until normal conditions are again restored. For this reason Senator Root's suggestion of a five-year period deserves careful consideration; but, in my judgment, a better expedient would be for the United States to continue its temporary alliance with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium to reconstruct Europe upon sounder foundations and, in doing so, to assume for the necessary period of time all the obligations that would fall upon it if it were a European State.

"The League of Nations, as proposed in Paris, contemplates a permanent and indissoluble alliance of many nations, and, while the dream is a fair one, it will prove a great and dangerous delusion if the consistent lesson of history teaches anything. Such a league has always failed and will always fail as long as human conditions remain are they are, for no league of nations, such as is contemplated by the Paris Conference, can be successful unless the constituent nations have, in the first place, a common standard of civilization; in the second place, reasonably identical interests, and, in the third place, entertain for each other sincerely pacific feelings.

"Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, and Belgium are nations of a common standard of civilization, and between whom there is a reasonable harmony of feeling. These nations should stand together in peace, as they have stood together in war, and not complicate a natural alliance, growing out of common ideals, hit ests, and purposes, by an unnatural partnership which would inevitably lead sooner or later to fatal dissensions."

Children's HICKORY Garters

Mothers of America:

YOU occasionally may find a reliable dealer who cannot supply you with children's Hickory Garters. May we ask you to send us his name and to tell us his reason for not having Hickory?

We produce Hickory Garters for you and do not want to spare any efforts to make it possible for you to secure them conveniently.

HICKORY *Garters at your dealer: Twenty-five cents and up—depending upon style and size*

A. STEIN & COMPANY
MAKERS
PARIS GARTERS
for men
Chicago *New York*
214

ORDER

Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

TELLS OF MICHIGAN DRY LAW

Gov. Sleeper, Here to Welcome Troops, Explains Drastic Features.

Governor A. E. Sleeper of Michigan, who arrived in New York yesterday to welcome the homecoming Michigan troops on the Leviathan and other transports, told at the Hotel Commodore of the drastic Anti-Liquor act that he signed just before he left Lansing for New York on Tuesday.

"We have had prohibition in Michigan for more than a year," he said, "and we have found that there has been a great deal of smuggling of liquor into the State from Toledo and other places. It was to eliminate this condition that the State Legislature passed a bill which I signed making it a felony to be found with liquor in one's possession.

"The maximum punishment for the offense is a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for two years. Of course the bill does not permit any officer to enter a house without a search warrant. No, I don't expect that passengers in trains traveling through Michigan will be molested. But of course we can have officers meet passengers as they get off the trains if they come from outside the State."

Asked what the public sentiment appeared to be on the stringent measure, he said he did not know, but that it was a law that appeared to be necessary if prohibition were to be maintained. As to the effect of prohibition in Michigan, he said that the jails have fewer occupants since the measure was enacted. The jails of Mount Clemens, he said, harbor only 25 per cent. of the lawbreakers they did a year ago, before the passage of the measure.

Approximately 150,000 to 200,000 men went to the war from Michigan, he said, and he believed that jobs for these men would be available without much difficulty. He said the large industries of the State would absorb many of the men, others would get back their old situations, and additional numbers would be kept busy on public works. An amendment to the State Constitution is being urged permitting the Legislature to borrow $50,000,000 for public works, and if this should pass a part of this large sum would be used as soon as possible.

Governor Sleeper told of an Industrial Relations Commission which is making a study of labor and manufacturing conditions in Michigan. He said that its preliminary report was along the lines of the Whitley report in Great Britain. The Governor departed for Michigan last night to attend the closing days of the Legislature.

Commenting on Michigan's drastic anti-liquor law, James A. Seavey, executive Secretary of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, said yesterday: "The measure is so severe and puritanical that it will react against itself in a way that the legislators who put it through never dreamed of. It is the bluest kind of blue law and is an example of what the prohibitionists drunk with power will do."

AGREE TO PROHIBITION TEST

Rhode Island Senate Passes Resolution Asking a Ruling.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—The Senate today passed the resolution directing the Attorney General of the State to ask the United States Supreme Court for a ruling on the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution. The resolution had already been adopted by the House. The resolution will go to the Governor tomorrow and he will, it is understood, sign it without delay.

When the resolution came up on the calendar today a motion for indefinite postponement was lost by a vote of 9 to 2. A motion to lay it on the table also was defeated. Senator Robert G. McMeehan, in urging indefinite postponement, questioned the right of the State "to sue the United States," and said such a proposal would put Rhode Island in a ridiculous position. Senator W. A. Morgan also favored indefinite postponement.

"If we pass this resolution it is going to be entirely futile," he said. "So far as I can find out, there is no way the Attorney General can get this matter before the Supreme Court. The resolution is discreditable and is a reflection upon the intelligence of the people of the State and the members of the Legislature."

Senator Max W. Saugy, in urging the passage of the resolution, said he accepted the Judiciary Committee's recommendation. He said everybody wanted to know about this question. Senator George T. Gorton favored the resolution, declaring that no two lawyers could agree on a constitutional question.

Senator Max Levy said the question was how to get the matter before the Supreme Court. He assumed that this problem had been thought out by some one and urged that the resolution pass.

Peace League Disowns Stamps.

The League to Enforce Peace is not responsible for the "League of Nations" stamps now being offered for sale in certain cities, according to a statement made yesterday by the organization. Persons to whom the stamps or any other propaganda material are offeerd for sale under such representation are asked to communicate with the National Headquarters of the League to Enforce Peace, 130 West 42d Street.

Brooklyn Bridge Traffic Blocked.

A Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, train bound for Manhattan became disabled yesterday morning at the Brooklyn end of the Brooklyn Bridge, blocking the tracks, and several thousands persons were compelled to walk across the bridge to get to their work. Elevated trains were switched back at the Sands Street loop. The block lasted from 8:25 to 10 o'clock.

The HOWARD YOUNG GALLERIES
620 Fifth Ave.
Announce their First
EXHIBITION
of
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PAINTINGS
by
GUY C. WIGGINS

The world's best-dressed woman
A man left 2 million dollars
To buy her a set of furs

They should be of Russian sable, he stipulated: the most perfect in the world. They were the most wonderful furs ever seen.

Around her neck she wore
30 ropes of pearls
A diamond necklace to her waist

of stones as large as walnuts and of pear-shaped pearls. European courts envied her marvelous jewels. Rubies and gems worth fabulous amounts were hers such as no woman ever possessed.

She had 120 dresses each year
Kept 4 dressmakers busy

It is a dazzling picture of a woman's amazing extravagance that is given by one who knew her; who shows us a marvel of a woman's wardrobe the like of which we will never see again.

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More than 1,900,000 Copies

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60 Articles
6 Full-Color Pictures

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The Highest in Quality
The Biggest in Size—168 Pages
The Lowest in Price

424 NAMED IN FOUR NEW ARMY CASUALTY LISTS

Include 196 Dead and 10 Missing; Marine Corps Reports Loss of 59 Men

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Four army casualty lists were issued by the War Department today, which contained 424 names, bringing the total for the army up to 276,162, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned, after the official weekly recheck, which takes into account changes of status and eliminates duplications.

One Marine Corps casualty list also was issued today, containing 59 names, which brought the total for the Marine Corps up to 5,827, after the official weekly recheck. Over 80 per cent. of the army men reported as wounded in action have now returned to duty. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 281,989.

The army casualty lists issued today contained the names of 28 killed in action, 12 died of wounds, 33 died of accident, 123 died of disease, 12 severely wounded, 51 wounded to a degree undetermined, 155 wounded slightly, and 10 missing.

The Marine Corps list given out today contained the names of 26 killed in action, 22 died of wounds, 5 died of disease, 4 missing in action, 1 wounded slightly, and 1 wounded to a degree undetermined.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 2.	Total.
Killed in action	31,769	28	31,797
Lost at sea	732	—	732
Died of wounds	13,400	12	13,412
Died of accident	3,947	33	3,980
Died of disease	22,203	123	22,326
Total	72,051	196	72,247
Wounded	194,164	198	194,362
Missing	5,009	10	5,019
Total	271,204	424	271,628

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	98	2,388
Wounded	121	3,113
Missing	—	107
Total	219	5,608

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BORAM, ED. F., 221 West 141st St....(WL)
BYRNE, CHAS. A., 17 West 128th St.—Sgt.....(DD)
CLARK, J. C., 208 Marion St., Bklyn..(DD)
ENGEL, H., 251 Irving Av., Bklyn....(WL)
FRUEZZI, ADOLPH, 248 West 67th St..(WL)
HOGAN, PHILIP, 250 Dean St., Bklyn..(KA)
HOYT, ANSON S., 600 Park Av.....(WU)
KALDAN, JACOB, 2325 Prospect Av....(WL)
KELLY, JOHN W., 1,258 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.....(DA)
KIERAN, THOMAS, JR., 150 West 47th St.—Lt.....(DA)
KRUKOFF, MORRIS, 42 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.....(KA)
KANE, P. M., 357 58th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
LACONE, DOMINICK, 431 E. 15th St..(DD)
MARRA, JOHN, 40 Downing St.....(DA)
MASSONI, ANTONIO, 20 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.....(DA)
MAHEY, PATRICK, 164 Newton St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
McENEANEY, EDWARD P., 701 East 163d St.....(DA)
MITCHELL, REGINALD T., 959 Brook-lyn Av., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WS)
MUNKINGER, CHARLES, 328 East 39th St.....(DD)
QUINN, J. M., 339 E. 122d St.—Corp..(DD)
SMITH, THOMAS E., 333 20th St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
STABILE, NICHOLAS, 104 North Port-land Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
SULLIVAN, EDWARD J., 401 West 22d St.—Lt.....(WS)
VICTORY, EDWARD, 629 Boyd Av., Woodhaven—Corp.....(DD)
WINSHIP, HAROLD, 109 Milton Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
WEINBERGER, MEYER, 640 Wales Av..(DD)
WILSON, HOWARD, 448 Crescent St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
YARMOLINSKI, Wladislaw, 4 1st Av..(DW)

NEW YORK STATE.

ARNOLD, J. H. C., Rochester—Mus...(DD)
BARBER, HOMER, Middle Falls.....(KA)
COLE, G. V., Cape Vincent.....(DD)
FIORI, JOSEPH, Troy.....(DW)
FITZ, MONTE, Buffalo—Corp.....(WL)
HEATH, C. T., Binghamton—Cook....(DA)
KANE, ARTHUR J., Waverly.....(WU)
LENZ, L. V., Houghton.....(WL)
LEWIS, W. L., Clinton—Lt.....(WL)
POACH, PETER J., Sidney.....(DD)
RITCHIE, THOMAS L., Harkness.....(DD)
REICH, E. F., Buffalo.....(WL)
RESSEGUIE, C. N., Endicott.....(DP)
SCHLENKER, WILLIAM, Rochester...(MA)
SMITH, W. J., Far Rockaway.....(WL)
SPINE, F., White Plains.....(WL)
SANTODONATO, PAOLO, Peekskill...(DA)
FORBES, M. F., Cove Dale.—Mch.....(DD)
HAY, PERCE, Calhoun.....(DD)
LAYMON, G. E., Owensboro.....(DD)
LEE, Jeptha D., Burlington,—Lt.....(DD)
TOWNSEND, A. H., Hickman—Sgt.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

BALL, A. C., New Orleans.—Lt.....(DD)
LEGGETT, R. D., Zwolle.....(DD)
SLAY, LESTER, Mira.....(DA)

MAINE.

SPALDING, D. W., Gardiner.....(DW)

MARYLAND.

ADAMS, LEROY, Fishing Creek.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

LUND, C. S., Somerville—Corp.....(DD)
McCONVILLE, EDWARD, Shawmut...(KA)
PLOUFFE, A., Winchendon—Cook.....(DD)
WELCOME, A. A., Arlington.....(DD)
WELSH, H. A., North Hadley.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

DELGOFF, RODNEY, Limestone.....(DA)
MAYBOUR, R. J., Sterling—Cor.....(DD)
PELTO, HENRY, Ishpeming.....(KA)
REDMOND, N. L., Detroit—Corp.....(KA)
SMITENDORF, E. D., Three Rivers...(KA)
STANTON, A. W., Mesick.....(DD)
SWANTY, M. F., Allegan—Corp.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

HARRISON, ERVIE W., Waterville...(KA)
HARSHMAN, W. R., Princeton.....(DD)
KLADT, EINARD, Fine River.....(DD)
KOWASEWICH, TADY, Chisholm.....(DA)
LANGEMO, NICKOLAIE, W. Concord..(DD)
NYLEN, SAMUEL J., Foreston.....(DD)
WELLENS, PAUL, Chaska.....(DA)

MISSISSIPPI.

COOPER, WESLEY, Burdette.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

ARNOLD, B. H., Princeton.....(DA)
BURK, J. C., Sedalia—Corp.....(KA)
HEDRICK, A. L., Kansas City—Capt..(DD)
JOHNSON, A. W., Kansas City—Sgt..(DD)
PIERCE, H. A., Kansas City.....(KA)
WHITE, A. F., St. Louis—Lt.....(KA)

MONTANA.

ROGERS, HARVEY E., Savoy.....(DD)

NEBRASKA.

BAKER, STERLING, Seward—Corp....(DA)
JONES, FRED A., Wymova.....(DD)
MEYERS, HARRY E., Preston.....(DD)
RUZICKA, EDWARD V., Plattsville...(KA)

NEW JERSEY.

BAYER, PHILIP A., Newark.....(WU)
BOWLBY, EARL C., Newark.....(DD)
DUFFY, JOHN F., Newark.....(DD)
HAAS, JACOB, Vaughalli.....(WL)
KASZINSKI, FRANK, Jersey City.....(MA)
KENYON, ARTHUR T., Bradley Beach—Army field clerk.....(DA)
KOSS, PETER A., Newark.....(KA)
LEADER, ARTHUR L. B., Rutherford..(MA)
LOEFFLER, HENRY J., Newark.....(MA)
MILLER, RAYMOND A., Newark.....(WL)
MYERS, JOSEPH E., Jersey City.....(WL)
PASNICK, MICHAEL, Passaic—Corp....(WU)
PALMER, JOSEPH R., Englishtown...(WU)
SICILIANO, C., West Grove—Bgl.....(WU)
STARP, KARL, Phillipsburg—Corp....(WL)
STOEFKER, HENRY, Paterson—Lt.....(WL)
TOMOSETTI, LUIGI, Ardsley.....(KA)
WADE, JOSEPH P., Bayonne.....(DD)
WINSTON, LEO, Newark.....(WL)

NEW MEXICO.

COFIELD, WILLIE, Maryhill.....(DD)
JOHNSON, MARION S., Durham—Corp..(DD)
TAYLOR, ERNEST C., Furches—Corp..(DD)
WOODSBY, NORMAN, Barnard.....(DA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

CAMERON, GILBERT, Jonesboro.....(DD)
THOMAS, JOHN, Carlton.....(DD)
TURNER, SAM, Woodland.....(DD)

OHIO.

BOLINGER, GEORGE L., Marion.....(DD)
BOWER, D. E., Chillicothe—Corp.....(DD)
BRUNE, HERMAN J., Fort Clinton....(DD)
BUZZARD, PETER, Boston—Corp.....(DD)
FURLONG, BERGIN G., Newtowns.....(DD)
GILLESPIE, ROY M., Canton—Sgt.....(DA)
HINTERICK, GEORGE, Cincinnati.....(DD)
McLEAN, RAY L., Tronto—Corp.....(DD)
MARTIN, CARL, Elliston.....(KA)
PETER, FRANK D., Canton—Lt.....(DW)
SMITH, ROBERT M., Cleveland.....(KA)
SCARBROUGH, WM. D., Gallon—Capt..(DD)
STILLMAN, JOHN M., Barton.....(DA)
STRATMAN, WM. H., Cleveland.....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

HANNA, GROVER C., Headrick.....(KA)

OREGON.

BABCOCK, A. E., Albany—Corp.....(DD)
SMITH, CLYDE, Suplee.....(KA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ASTURINO, JOSEPHE, Jeanette.....(DD)
BEISTLINE, E. I., Mechanicsburg....(KA)
BOLINSKY, G., Mahanoy Plane—Corp..(DD)
DIEHL, HENRY GEARY, Bedford.....(KA)
DAVIS, LLOYD C., Redwood.....(DD)
EFFLING, EARL R., Miller Run.....(DD)
DEWEY, T. R., Scranton—Sgt.....(DA)
EVANS, H., Brandywine Summit.....(DW)
EVANS, THOMAS, Johnstown.....(DW)
MCANDREW, JAMES P., Yandling.....(DD)
PORTEUS, FRANCIS L., Philadelphia..(DA)
PUGH, JOHN, Jr., Philadelphia.....(DD)
RYNARD, CHARLES A., Carlisle.....(DD)
YAGER, ROY, Nanticoke.....(DW)
SCHUMAN, JAMES F., York—Lt.....(DW)
SHILLING, CHARLES P., Beech Creek..(DD)
STEINER, MORAND A., Beaver Falls..(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

COFFEY, A. P., Providence.....(DD)
PELOQUIN, P. E., Woonsocket—Cook..(DD)
ST. AMOUR, F. K., Centralcut.....(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AYERS, RUFUS S., Greenville.....(KA)
DAVIS, ULYSES, Jonesville.....(DD)
HARRISON, W. H., Spartanburg.....(KA)
HEATHERWOOD, JIM, Greer.....(DD)
LISTER, R. L., Greer.....(DD)
THOMAS, HOWARD, Bennettsville.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

GRUBB, W. A., Nashville—Corp.....(DA)
PEELER, WM. E., Lexington.....(DD)
RICKEY, F. B., Memphis.....(DD)
SMITH, WILLIE, Springfield.....(DD)

TEXAS.

BREZLEY, LUTHAR T., Van Horn....(DD)
BIGGERS, ERNEST, Jones Prairie....(DD)
LARMON, C. E., Big Spring.....(DD)
PRICE, WILLIAM, Tyler.....(DD)
TOLSON, DUNCAN, Somerville.....(DA)

VIRGINIA.

ALLEN, MANUEL, Dogue.....(DD)
BLANKS, R. A., Meadville—Sgt.....(DA)
PURWELL, LETWICH P., Clarksville.(DD)
SHAVER, JOHN W., Staunton.....(DD)
THOMPSON, H. C., Darlington Hgts.—Corp.....(DA)
TUDOR, OTIS C., Bracy.....(DD)
WALKER, EDDIE, Brookvall.....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, Poulsboro....(KA)
LEWIS, WILFRED, Seattle—Capt.....(DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

CLAIR, BERNARD, Charleston.....(DA)
DIXON, ARTHUR G., Independence..(DW)
MACKAY, A. G., McMechen—Lt.....(DW)

WISCONSIN.

BERNDT, HERMAN, Cedarburg.....(DD)
CALDERRY, M. L., Fond du Lac.....(DD)
COOLEY, C. F., Jr., Madison.....(DD)
LUXEM, L. P., West Boro—Corp.....(DD)
WELKER, HERBERT, River Falls.....(DD)

CANADA.

POWERS, GORDON H., Woodstock.....(DD)

CUBA.

CARDENAS, OSCAR, Habana—Corp.....(KA

GREECE.

KARANTZIAS, JOHN, Cecopver, Korinlos .....(DA)

MONTENEGRO.

BAROVIC, PETER, Alen.....(KA)

NORWAY.

VATSVIK, THOR, Skerge, Bergen.....(DA)

NO HOME ADDRESS GIVEN.

PURCELL, JAMES A.....(DD)

Marine Corps Casualties.

NEW YORK STATE.

COLON, GEORGE, O., Clayton.—Sgt..(DW)
CURTICE, REX, Janesville.....(DW)
SAVERCOOL, DAVID, Johnson City..(DW)

ALABAMA.

SMITH, JOE, Gadsden.....(DW)
THOMAS, J. H., Camp McClellan.....(KA)

CALIFORNIA.

ESTES, JASPER N, Arbuckle.....(DW)

COLORADO.

CANDLIN, VICTOR G., Greeley.....(DW)

CONNECTICUT.

HEALY, J. F., Ansonia.—Corp.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

DAVENPORT, C. L., Egan.....(DW)

ILLINOIS.

MONROE, F. J., Chicago.—Gunnery Sgt.(KA)
FLACOK, JOSEPH T., Chicago.....(KA)
VINYARD, HOWARD, Hicks.—Corp..(DW)

INDIANA.

BOCK, FRED E., Bedford.....(KA)

IOWA.

CAREY, THEO T., Walnut.....(DW)

MARYLAND.

LILLEY, C. E., Baltimore—Sgt.....(KA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

ALDRICH, EDWARD J., Westboro....(DW)
LOVE, JOHN D., Boston—Sgt.....(DW)
STEEVES, JOHN B., Dorchester.....(DW)

MINNESOTA.

AHL, MAX H., St. Paul—Corp.....(KA)

MISSOURI.

HENSIEK, A. C., Jonesburg—Corp....(KA)
JAROSIK, JACOB F., St. Louis.....(KA)

NEBRASKA.

ANDERSON, A. W., Valparaiso—Corp.(DW)

NEW JERSEY.

RISKA, JOHN J., Newark.....(KA)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
HERNE, T. V., 76 Smith St., Bayshore, L. I.	(WU)	(MA)
SKOLNICK, H., 135 E. B'way.	(D)	(MA)
SULLIVAN, W. J., 1,647 E. 12th St., Brooklyn—Sgt.	(WU)	(MA)

NEW YORK STATE.

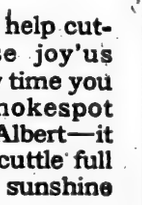
CADY, M., Greenfield Centre.....(D) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

BALDYSKI, HOMAN, Wierton, W. Va. .....(D) (MA)
BIGLEY, V. H., Graysville, Ohio.(D) (MA)
BISBETT, J. H., Ned, Penn.....(D) (MA)
BRADLEY, J. N., Chester, Penn.(D) (MA)
BRENNAN, E. J., Punxsutawney, Penn.—Corp. .....(D) (MA)
BRICE, J. H., Paterson, N. J...(D) (MA)
BURDETT, D. M., Pendleton, S. C. .....(D) (MA)
CALDWELL, HULEN, Bremen, Ky. .....(D) (MA)
COLEMAN, F. IN, Falls Creek..(KA) (D)
COLLINS, R. R., Cobbs Creek, Va. .....(D) (MA)
CONANT, NELSON, Salisbury, Vt. .....(D) (MA)
CREED, C. A., Worcester, Mass.(D) (MA)
CURTIS, R. K., Mt. Vernon, Ind.(D) (MA)
DISMARIO, RALPH, Tacony, Penn. .....(D) (MA)
ENGLE, J. D., Monaca, Penn. —Corp. .....(KA) (D)
FAHLOR, JAMES, Newville, Penn.(D) (MA)
FISHER, JOHN, Bemidji, Minn..(KA) (D)
FISHER, T. W., Petersburg, Va.(D) (MA)
GARROW, W. Menasha, Wis. (D) (MA)
GOODSPEED, F. N., Kinney, Minn. (D) (MA)
INGENITO, JOS., Pastelno, Italy.(KA) (WS)
KING, W. S., Iliad, Mon. .....(D) (MA)
KISSICK, T. L., Ringos Mill, Ky.(KA) (D)
LEPOW, H., Fall River, Mass....(D) (MA)
MAIM, A., Detroit, Mich. .....(KA) (D)
MIZIVICKI, JOHN, Detroit, Mich. (D) (MA)
SCANNELL, J., S. Hamilton, Mass.(RD) (DD)
SCOTT, W. H., Kansas City, Mo. —Lt. .....(KA) (DW)
SIDARIS, N. .....Omaha, Neb.....(D) (MA)
SMITH, ALBERT, Newark, N. J. —Cook .....(RD) (KA)
TAYLOR, R. C., Alston, Mass.— Lt. .....(D) (MA)
TYACK, JOHN A., North Bergen, N. J.—Corp. .....(WU) (MA)
HARRISON, W. H., Ashland, Wis. .....Erroneously KA
MURPHY, T. A. E. 112th St., New York City.....Erroneously DW
SKELLY, J. S., Philadelphia, Penn.—Lt. .....Erroneously DA
STONE, JOHN, Coffeyville, Miss. —Lt. .....Erroneously DA

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YOU can't help cutting loose joy'us remarks every time you flush your smokespot with Prince Albert—it hits you so fair and square. It's a scuttle full of jimmy pipe and cigarette makin's sunshine and as satisfying as it is delightful!

It's never too late to hop the fence into the Prince Albert pleasure-pasture! For, P. A. is trigger-ready to give you more tobacco fun than you ever had in your smokecareer. *That's because it has the quality* that makes its flavor and its fragrance so enticing.

And, quick as you know Prince Albert you'll write it down that P. A. *did not* bite your tongue or parch your throat. *And, it never will!* For, our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch and lets the man with the touchiest tongue simply smoke the roof off the house!

Man, man, what a wad of smokesport there's stored in that P. A. package that's addressed directly to you!



Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

The Pressselle Sisters.

The Pressselle sisters, Rose and Charlotte—as they would be announced if in vaudeville—appeared in a two-piano recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. Rose is a brunette; Charlotte, while not precisely blonde, is lighter in coloring as to hair and complexion and touch than her sister. They are not twins. They are pretty, unaffected, and play effectively. They do not use notes; and their accuracy, speed, synchronization, and technical fluency are admirable. Pupils of Felix Fox, a well-known pianist and pedagogue, of Boston, himself a pupil of Isidore Phillipp of the Paris Conservatoire—the master of Guiomar Novaes—these two young ladies may boast not only sound training but artistic lineage. Their ensemble work chiefly lacks variety in warmth and tonal shading, faults that time and study should remedy.

Their program began with the inevitable variations by Saint-Saëns on the trio of the menuet in Beethoven's E flat sonata, Opus, 31, No. 3. The first performance we heard of this ingenious and musical composition was that of the composer and his pupil Mme. Montigny-Remaury, and at the Trocadero Palace in early October, 1878. The receipts were donated to the yellow fever sufferers in New Orleans, and as it was the year of the exposition there was a distinguished audience present. We also recall the fact that the playing was scholastic and bone-dry. The greatest ensemble playing on two pianos in this city took place in old Steinway Hall, when Rafael Joseffy and Moriz Rosenthal, who not only interpreted these Saint-Saëns variations and the familiar Schumann music, but several études of Chopin in unison, and how magically we need not add.

The program yesterday was composed for the most for two pianos. The high water mark was Liszt's Concerto Fantastique for two pianos, which was introduced to New York by Joseffy and the late Samuel Sanford, professor at Yale. Since then a Liszt pupil, Richard Burmeister, has arranged the piece, more of a rhapsody than concerto, for solo piano and orchestra, with capital results. Liszt has refurbished old material, the chief declamatory theme being suspiciously like the entrance to the B minor solo sonata. Sentimental to excess, yet it is full of dramatic feeling, and, of course, the inevitable chorale occurs. One encore of the pianists was an arrangement by Duvernoy that bore a startling resemblance to the rondo in the C major sonata of Weber, the so-called perpetual movement. It was brilliantly delivered by the Presselle sisters; indeed, brilliancy is their chief characteristic. They were warmly applauded.

A Musicale de Luxe.

Théophile Gautier declared that music was "the most expensive of all noises." Theo, like Victor Hugo and Tolstoy, was tone-deaf; nevertheless, there is sometruth in his epigram. Anyhow, if he had sat in the grand ballroom of the Commodore Hotel last night and had listened to Manager Johnson's bevy of artists sing and play, and had also "counted the house," he would have been more firmly convinced of his contention.

It was a de luxe musicale, the first of the Pershing Square series, and on the stage there appeared such artistic heroes and heroine as Mary Garden, Enrico Caruso, Arthur Rubinstein, and Mischa Elman. And the audience was equally de luxe. The odd part of the affair was that it turned out, contrary to our expectations, a musical event of prime importance. The mingling of society and music has never been a chemical success; the disparate elements usually refuse to precipitate. But last night was the exception that proved the rule. There was electricity in the air and each artist contributed to the voltage.

Place aux dames. There was only one, but she was an army and terrible as banners. Although Mary Garden has been ill with incipient grip since last week she has seldom sung so eloquently, with such vocal prodigality and exquisite art. That she looked wonderfully charming is set down now merely as a matter of record. The Fauré-Debussy songs were poems in phrasing, diction, interpretation. Then she sang "Annie Laurie" in a way that would have thrilled the heart of John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Colonel W. Bryan, or any other prominent emotionalist.

Caruso was in superb voice (touch wood!) and delivered himself of an aria from "La Forza del Destino," and the aria from "Manon," "Fuyez," in splendid style. Such encores, "La Baiser" and the Neapolitan air, capturing the house. Such singing! Such beautiful "noise"! Elman and his magic fiddle and Rubinstein with his rhythmic Spanish dances aroused great enthusiasm. As for Miss Garden and Caruso—let us drop the curtain on the superlatives! In the audience were well-known faces: Mr. and Mrs. Robert De Garden, Mrs. Burke Roche, Anna Fitziu, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, John McE. Bowman, Mrs. Alexander Dallas, Pratt, Mrs. John Logan, Mrs. Hamilton Wilcox Cary, Mrs. Enrico Caruso, and Police Commissioner and Mrs. Richard E. Enright among the rest.

REVIVE "IOLANTHE" AT PARK

Americans Give Faulty Performance of Fairy Opera Classic.

For their last new production of the year, the Society of American Singers at the Park Theatre revived last night the charming fairy opera "Iolanthe," by the immortal Gilbert and Sullivan. It was opening night only in the sense that the first-night audience was there, for the singers, it was painfully evident, were not ready for the production and "not there." A lack of rehearsals resulted in an equal battle with the difficult dialogue and songs of Sir W. S. Gilbert. The result was tumultuous, and became something like a panic in the company, due to the shock of a closing season, shell shock, or some other cause not known to the audience. It was the two hundredth performance of the Society of American Singers, ample proof that last night's performance was an exception, and the faults for the most part those that can be cured within a period sufficient for some thorough rehearsals.

"Iolanthe" has always been one of the most popular of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas in America, although it is leveled solel, at British institutions. It contains some of Sullivan's most charming music. There is the duet of the shepherdess and strephon, "None Shall Part Us From Each Other," the wonderful chorus of the peers, the Lord Chancellor's "Sighed to Myself, Said I," the well-known tenor ballad, "Spurn Not the Nobly Born," the song in the Old English style that Sullivan loved, sung by the sentries and the nightmare song, a "nightmare" for singers surely, but remarkable for Sullivan's accompaniment. All these good things the audience heard again last night, although for the most part they were served up "underdone." Last night's cast brought out a familiar Fairy Queen in Kate Condon, remembered from the Casino production of a few seasons ago, and the part has not lost point or embonpoint. "Oh, Amorous Dove," by this imposing queen was one of the best sots of the evening. Craig Campbell as Strephon was also up to the mark. Gladys Caldwell was Phyllis, but although a delightful portrayer of a dozen Gilbertian rôles she shared in the common misfortune of unknown lines, and the music was not suited to her voice. But she was, as she was told by her noble suitor, "of all the young ladies the fairest," and she must be forgiven for the excellence of her manner of speaking the lines she knew and for the great personal charm of her characterization. Other parts were Private Willis by Herbert Waterous, whose clear delivery of the sentry song was welcome; Lord Tolloller by John Phillips, who helped over some rough spots by his good acting; Earl of Mount Ararat, by Bertram Peacock, who suffered from a cold.

Cory Tracy, usually a tower of strength with her fine and well-trained hand, could not always find the elusive Gilbert line, but sang beautifully Iolanthe's ballad in the last act. William Danforth, as the Lord High Chancellor, did the most difficult nightmare song with fair success, and he also will come up to his usual high mark as a comedian through more time in the character.

The leaders of the fairies were Brooks Brown, Edna Broderick, and Adelina Harrodi. They were equal to the principals in point of preparation, and Miss Broderick ahead of some of them, for she spoke her lines clearly.

"Butterfly" Sung for Seventh Time.

Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" was performed at the Metropolitan last evening for the seventh time this season, a record shared only by Verdi's "Aida," among nearly forty operas in the current list. In the cast were Mmes. Farrar, Fornia, Egener, Messrs. Lazaro, Scotti, Bada, Ananian, d'Angelo, and Mr. Moranzoni conducting. The audience was a large one.

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Tonight, 8:15, Barber of Seville. Herrientos, Mattfeld; Hackett, De Luca, Rothier, Malatesta. Cd. Papi.
Fri. at 8, Triple Bill: Legend, Temple Dancer, Shanewis. Ponselle, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Kingston, Chalmers, Bada, Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Chalmers, Mardones, Reiss. Cond., Monteux.
Sat. at 8, (75c to $3.) Thais. Farrar, Howard, Galli; Althouse, Whitehill, Ananian. Cond., Monteux.
Sunday Evening, 50c. to $2.
VERDI REQUIEM
Ponselle, Matzenauer, Hackett, Mardones. Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Setti.
Last Week But One of Season
Next Mon. at 8:15, Amore del Tre Re. Muzio; Meatbelli, Mardones, Chalmers. Cond. Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8, Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer, Galli; Caruso, Rothier, Diaz, Mardones. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Fornia, Galli; Martinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers. Cond. Monteux.
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THE LIGGETT DRUG STORES have, during the past two weeks, sold a number of the popular brands of Cigarettes at prices representing very deep cuts.

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LORD SALISBURY (Ovals)	pkge. of 15 16c		

Demand

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF

The New York Times

Published daily at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1919.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Before me, a Registered Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Adolph S. Ochs, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The New York Times, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Editor—Charles R. Miller, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Managing Editor—C. V. Van Anda, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: 393,178

(Signed) ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1919.
(Seal.) Arnold Sanchez,
Notary Public, New York Co., Nov. 20; New York Register's No. 10,065. Commission expires March 30, 1920.

VICTORY LOAN PROSPECTS.

The combination of sense and sentiment in Secretary GLASS's rebuke to pessimists about the victory of the Victory Loan is convincing and inspiring. If he can send his own spirit down through the ranks of his assistants, and the twenty or thirty millions who have learned the merits of national bonds, there will remain only formalities before calculating the customary oversubscription. The country is better able to take the last loan than it was to take the first one. The series of loans have rather enriched than straitened the national resources. By as much as the Treasury is debtor the bondholders are creditor on the bond account, with great trade credits to be added. The interest burden on the Treasury is distributed throughout the land as surely as the taxes are collected. The thirty billions the war has cost both stimulated war trade and left great increase of capacity of production in peace. It is true that the cost of Government in taxes has been trebled, but there is nothing in the figures to frighten citizens of this billion-dollar country. Great as our financial burdens are, they are the smallest, but one among the Allies. In proportion to wealth the debt of Japan alone is less than ours, about in the proportion of 4 per cent. to 8, whereas the other Allies' debts run to half their national wealth, more or less, in the various cases. Comparing our condition with that when last we were engaged in a great war, there is everything in favor of the present. The civil war cost about four billions, less than one-seventh the amount we have spent in one-third the time of the civil war. But our growth in population and wealth is tenfold at least.

Instead of thinking of the greatness of our burdens it is better to think of their comparative lightness. For instance, if we had contributed men in the proportion of England our armies should have numbered ten millions, and the money burden would have risen correspondingly. England's soldiers and sailors totaled five millions, more than double ours for less than half our population. The money burden is no more favorable to England, and yet is faced stoutheartedly. The reason for making this comparison is to bring out the fact that the war has strengthened us as much as it has weakened England. As Secretary GLASS remarks, our bank reserves have risen with our war expenses and are now over 51 per cent. They are the greatest in the world and are backed by almost too much gold. At the time of the world's greatest need for credit, and the incapacity of the world's previously greatest bankers, we possess both the greatest stores of credit and the greatest productive capacity. We are not crippled by loss of foreign lendings, like France. We have not been turned from a creditor nation into a debtor nation, like England. The case is reversed. England for a time cannot lend abroad as she used to, and therefore cannot sell abroad in accustomed volume. The world will suffer unless we supply that trade, and we shall suffer unless we use our productive capacity in that work of succor and profit. These considerations show more than our ability to float the Victory Loan. They show the approximate certainty of profit by taking it, and of a premium where now there is a discount for temporary reasons without relation to the worth of the Liberty issues.

The country is strong enough for anything, even for a prosperity rivaling that from which once we almost prayed to be delivered. We must show a financial morale equaling our military morale. If our millions of bondholders follow Secretary GLASS's inspiriting appeal as our boys followed their leaders, the Victory Loan will go "over the top" as irresistibly as they. The Treasury is bound to make a fair offer. But the Secretary truly says that other conditions than the terms of the bonds account for the discount on the earlier issues. If he were to offer terms which should produce a premature premium he would as much overbid his market as Senator CALDER says the present market is oversold. The Treasury's previous appeals have been to patriotism. There still remains an appeal to duty. The country is in no need of being saved, for it is not threatened as other countries are, but its bills must be paid. A stronger present appeal is to self-interest. The bonds are the best reserves for banks and traders alike. They are the surest help in time of need for the taxpayer, and an unfailing reliance for any emergency for anybody. Hardly any family can be happy without its share.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

On account of a division in the Democratic vote WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, Republican, has been re-elected Mayor of Chicago. His plurality over Mr. SWEITZER, the regular Democratic candidate, is about 17,000. Mr. HOYNE, the Independent Democratic candidate, whom, a year or two ago, the Sullivan machine was expected to nominate, got 110,000 votes. Many Republicans, however, are supposed to have voted for SWEITZER and many for HOYNE. The campaign was nearly as confused and fantastic as that of 1915, and it is difficult for outsiders to understand the complicated interplay of machines, and personalities, and more or less artificial issues, and considerations of race, and even of religion, that enter into a Cook County municipal election. Four years ago Mr. THOMPSON's plurality over Mr. SWEITZER was more than 147,000, but in the last days of that campaign the chief Chicagoites of Austrian and German descent were kind enough to insure Mr. THOMPSON's election, if there was any doubt about it. They issued to the voters a circular curiously ornamented with pictures of WILHELM II. and FRANZ JOSEF. They begged all voters of Austrian, Hungarian, and German birth or origin to vote for SWEITZER. Such a vote would approve the course and policies of the two empires in the war and "save the Fatherland." Naturally this made genuine Americans of whatever strain furious. Mr. SWEITZER was beaten in his own precinct, the very centre of one of the West Side "Democratic strongholds." Hitherto "reliable" Democratic wards were "swept" by THOMPSON. The folly of his adversaries gave him an easy victory.

What a bitter joke as a patriot Mr. THOMPSON was to be, Chicago and the rest of us were to learn to our disgust. It would be fruitless to recapitulate the distressing words and acts of the Mayor of "the sixth German city in the world." Chicago is entitled to say of him, if she feels like it, "a poor thing, Sir, but my own." Talk about "the poor man pays the bills" and "war profiteering" is always flowing from him. He is an industrious and a remorseless spoilsman. He makes large promises before election, and seldom takes the trouble to carry them out. Chicago, under the sway of this eccentric Caliph, is not only bedraggled and dirty, but is extravagantly governed. His genius is for the sensational and spectacular, for exhibition rather than administration.

State Attorney HOYNE has won high reputation and popularity by his prosecution of grafters and crooks. He was approved by the Harrisonians, but was out of favor with Mr. ROGER C. SULLIVAN. It is unfortunate that he did not receive the support of the regular Democrats. Unfortunate also, save in the view of believers in class parties and class government, was the appearance, the first in the history of Chicago politics, of a separate Labor Party, whose candidate got some 53,000 votes.

At the last election the voters were not permitted to answer the question: "Shall Chicago become anti-saloon territory?" As the result of a suit brought by the Drys and lately decided in their favor by the Supreme Court this question was appended to the Mayoralty ballot Tuesday. Specifically, should the saloons, whose life is supposed to end at midnight of June 30, be executed on May 1? It was a square question of local option against prohibition. Prohibition was beaten by 247,228 votes, a majority so large that it is difficult not to regard it as one of many other contemporary evidences of a revulsion against prohibition, as prohibition seems to draw near.

The myth that woman suffrage has always been obstructed by "the forces of evil," by the saloon, and that most women are prohibitionists, is again dissipated. Nearly 125,000 women voted to keep the saloons open; a little more than 76,000 to close them. In short, the women voted substantially as the men.

THE INDISPENSABLE LEAGUE.

If up to the present moment nobody had ever thought of a League of Nations it would be necessary to call the League into existence in the interests of peace and harmony between the nations represented at the Peace Conference in Paris. The matters in respect to which differences have developed are numerous, they are important. There were views widely divergent upon questions concerning Germany. It was not easy to determine whether the German Navy should be sunk or distributed; what the payment exacted from Germany should be; whether the blockade should be raised at once and food and materials liberally supplied to Germany, or whether she should be held in check for some time yet. Over the demand of France for the Saar Valley, or at least for its coal, and for a separation of German lands west of the Rhine from the Fatherland, there was further difference. The dispute over Italy's claims upon the east coast of the Adriatic and for possession of the Dodecanesus has been acute. Greece has been very patient, but, ably represented by VENIZELOS, she has submitted to the Conference questions of vital interest to her upon which thus far no agreement has been reached. Poland's demands that provision be made for her present safety and future welfare have been under active discussion for weeks, and only recently are there signs of agreement. As to Russia and the whole question of Bolshevism, the Conference appears to be still very much divided. Nothing short of a League agreement could ever dispose of the many questions arising out of the necessity of disposing of the German colonies.

There are other contentious matters, but these are enough in number and in seriousness to demonstrate the imperative need of a code of principles, accepted by all, the terms of which shall serve as a guide in these individual adjustments. Mr. WILSON did the world a greater service perhaps than he imagined when he formulated the fourteen points. He exposed himself to the terrible charge of being an idealist, and the accusation was so true and well founded that he seems to have despaired of making any reply to it. Beyond question, there is idealism in the fourteen points, but it was so inseparably blended with international justice and right, as the modern world understands them, and there was such an astonishing deal of plain, practical common sense in the fourteen points that the nations rather promptly, and even eagerly, notwithstanding their possible distaste for the ideal, accepted them as a present help in time of obvious need. They have been justified, as the League of Nations has justified itself to the intelligent public opinion of the world.

It would be hard to say what might not have happened at Paris had there been no fourteen points in existence and no League of Nations under consideration. Here was a body of principles, a table of constants, a set of standards by which conflicting claims and pretensions could be tested. Their service to the Conference and to the world has been incalculable. So at last it is pretty evident that there is real progress. One evidence of it is the impartial distribution of blame for delay. Mr. WILSON has borne his share of it, and manfully owns up that no one country is to blame, that all are responsible. ORLANDO and SONNINO, by reason of their demands in behalf of Italy, have been pointed to as obstructionists, but that does not seem to trouble them. CLEMENCEAU and PICHON and BOURGEOIS have been much criticised for their insistence that, League or no League, France must be assured of protection against her old enemy, but they, too, are untroubled. Now it is LLOYD GEORGE's turn again. It was he who thought that $120,000,000,000 would be about the sum Germany should pay, yet now he is accused of too much tenderness toward the Germans. All these things, of which we hear after the event, show that the Conference is advancing toward determinations, that it is overcoming obstacles, reconciling differences, which are no more numerous or serious than was to be expected from the immensity of the task. The nations are at one in their main purpose, to establish peace upon a just and enduring basis. That is the foundation of the whole work, an agreement upon that implies and compels harmony upon all the minor points.

Even the declaration from the representative of Japan yesterday, unfortunate in its phrasing and sharply discordant in tone, need cause no anxiety as to the final result. The Japanese at Paris are disappointed at the practically unanimous opinion of the representatives of the other nations that it would be inadvisable to include in the League Constitution the assurance they request concerning race differences, but the words used yesterday doubtless express rather a feeling of passing impatience than a permanent state of mind. The Japanese are naturally sensitive about what they call discriminations, but they ought to see that the difference is economic in its nature, it does not rest upon racial grounds. And restrictions which in their own land they set up in respect to Chinese and other foreigners are hardly an occasion for this positiveness of speech when they are established by other nations. Inasmuch as this demand, by raising questions seriously disturbing to the internal policies and politics of other peoples, would be an obstacle to the adoption of the League plan, it may confidently be expected that the Japanese representatives at Paris, with the usual good sense of their nation, will, in the interests of harmony, take a more moderate attitude.

REPUBLICANS ON TRIAL.

Mr. WILL H. HAYS is understood, or alleged, or credibly reported to have said that the Republican Party is on trial. Accordingly he is supposed to have associated himself with the movement of Mr. GILLETT and Mr. LONGWORTH to liberalize the leadership in the House of Representatives which will make whatever positive record the Republicans will bring into the Presidential campaign next year. The qualification of the above statements is due to the fact that certain highly respectable Republican organs, themselves waiting to see "which way the cat will jump," credit Mr. HAYS with similar intentions.

But it appears that Mr. HAYS has done his own jumping already. He appears to realize what some veterans of the party do not, that there is a difference between winning one Congressional election and winning the next when there is a Presidency at stake. He knows that the Republican Party lost control of the Government because its leadership in internal affairs had fallen into hands in which the public had no confidence, and he does not want to see these same men or their heirs lead it to another disaster. He knows that when the party had a chance to recover some prestige by a firm stand on war issues it rejected the leadership of Colonel ROOSEVELT, made a somewhat pathetic attempt to please everybody, and pleased nobody. He knows that the overturn of last Fall was due to dissatisfaction with certain Democratic leaders, and he suspects that something better must be offered than was given by the Democrats to retain public favor very long. That is not likely to be offered by men of the sort who put the party on the rocks in 1912, or tried to straddle the fence on war issues in 1916.

What success the Republican liberals will have remains to be seen; but it can hardly be doubted that intelligent Republicans have been alarmed by recent events. The Republican Senators who a few days ago were so outspoken in opposition to the League of Nations are seizing hurriedly at such opportunities to save their face as have been offered by Mr. ROOT's amendments. Mr. ROOT and Mr. TAFT and a few more, including Mr. HAYS, succeeded in saving the party from a fatal blunder on the issue of the League, and perhaps this instructive example will have its effect on Republicans in the House. They cannot win very many elections by virtue of merely not being Democrats.

THE SAAR BASIN.

Germany built the machine with which she tried to win the world out of coal and iron. Most of the iron—three-fifths, according to a French calculation—she got with Lorraine in 1871, the coal for the most part she had already. We know what her armies did to the industrial plants of France and Belgium, and to the mines on which those plants must rely for their supplies. Germany had to give up Briey, she will lose the Lorraine iron fields; but she still has her coal.

France has not. Before the war France imported, according to a computation by a French writer quoted in The New Europe, some 22,000,000 tons of coal a year. Her own principal mines, those around Lens, have been so thoroughly treated by German sabotage that they will be utterly unworkable for two years, and of very little value, if any, for not less than five. Half of the coal which France imported before the war came from England, the rest from Germany and Belgium. It will be long before the Belgian mines will be of much use for export, and England has Belgium and some of the neutrals to look after, to say nothing of the possibility that the eccentricities of her miners may materially reduce her output.

The Saar basin before the war produced about 17,000,000 tons of coal yearly, which was only 8 per cent. of the total German production. The loss of this coal, then, would not bring ruin to Germany, but it would help materially in the upbuilding of France. The iron industry of the Saar district produced, about 9 per cent. of German cast iron, about 12 per cent. of German steel. If these industries were turned over to the French their output of both products would be at least as large as that of Germany.

Annexation of a large German population by the French would be a measure of doubtful practical benefit, though we know how thoroughly Alsatians originally of German blood became attached to France. A more satisfactory solution would be that which the Conference is now reported to favor, of leaving political sovereignty with Germany, but giving France industrial control of the district until her industries are fully re-established. This double control would not be without its difficulties, but it seems the least objectionable arrangement; and there should be no hesitation about giving the French full power to enforce their economic claims. It is hard to see the state of mind of those who are horrified at the idea of weakening or dissatisfying Germany, but are less troubled by the prospect of a weakened or dissatisfied France.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Making a Law Detested.

Prohibition laws labor under the same disadvantage as do any laws that have not behind them a close approach to unanimity of public sentiment—their enforcement creates a large number of grievances, some real, the others imaginary or exaggerated, but all bitter and capable of exploitation with effect by those whom the laws offend.

Nobody minds, or at any rate is not beyond fairly easy reconciliation with his fate, when arrested, though innocent, for theft or murder. It is assumed that the police wouldn't do it without reasonable ground for suspicion, and there is no doubt in anybody's mind that theft and murder are crimes. The case is quite different with regard to action taken in enforcing prohibition, especially in its more drastic phases, for there are great numbers of people who are not told by either conscience or judgment that the possession of intoxicants or moderate indulgence in them is a crime deserving of punishment, and they invariably become intensely indignant if subjected to undeserved annoyance or worse by the agents of the law.

This accounts in great part for the anger that has flamed up in Virginia over the searching of the baggage and persons of passengers in trains passing through that State, and while not a little of the rage has apparently been justified by the brutality and the dishonesty of some of the officials doing the work, a good deal of it is probably due to the existence of a widespread feeling that the law permitting or compelling such searches is an intolerable invasion of personal rights. That being the situation, it behooves the friends of prohibition to be first and most stern in putting an end to abusive and properly resented exercise of prohibitory powers, and to see to it that the officers delegated to enforce the law are men not only honest, but notably endowed with intelligence and discretion.

Arguments Based on Outrages.

Happenings such as are now reported from Virginia will result not only in serious injury to the cause of prohibition—that would cause far from universal grief—but also to that of temperance. They will have the latter effect because they can be used by the representatives of the liquor interests—men who were fast coming to be entirely without friends—as arguments against the display of any real rigor in the regulation of their miserable business. They will say, "Behold the natural and inevitable working of sumptuary laws!" and the fallaciousness of their plea will not be appreciated by men or women who have been subject to, or fear, outrageous or insulting treatment for no better reason than that in the opinion of some dull-witted constable they might be carrying a pocket flask of whisky through a "bone dry" State.

Thus will the rapid progress which the country, without much reference to prohibition, was making toward reasoned abstinence be considerably slowed down, or, for a time, even stopped. That will be a calamity, to whatever extent it occurs, and the only beneficiaries of it will be the saloon men.

Now Barnard Wants Some Money.

Whoever believes in the higher education of women—and who, in these days, does not?—will give what aid he or she can to making successful the effort of Barnard College to complete before July 1, this year, the raising of the million it needs to free itself from debt and to make sure the maintenance of its various activities.

This task was undertaken in 1914, and doubtless it would have been completed long before now had not the war closed so many purses to other than military needs. Even with that great hindrance, contributions not a few or all small have been received, and at present there is lacking from the $800,000 which must be obtained to secure the $200,000 promised by the General Education Board only about $100,000. The college wants and needs, however, $175,000 more than that, or $275,000 in all, to be on a sound financial footing, and that sum it is now seeking.

Among the most cogent of the many reasons why Barnard should get this money are the wonderfully numerous, and even more wonderfully varied, services of a public nature which the Barnard alumnae have rendered since the country took up arms and became a belligerent. A list of these services has been compiled, and nothing could more clearly show that college training bestows on women both the ability and the inclination to give practical help in the winning of a just war. It would be much easier to tell what they have not done than to tell what they have done, for they have done, seemingly, everything except actual fighting at the front. They have been found in all the governmental departments, in many cases filling important and highly responsible positions, and scores and scores of them have gone abroad to take part in all the works of relief and supply.

Most of it was work which not long ago only men were supposed to be capable of performing, but that it has been admirably done is proclaimed, not admitted, by the departmental chiefs, both military and civil. And $275,000 is so little, in these days when so many transactions are in billions!

On the Death of a Russian Musician

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of W. W. Andreeff, the originator and leader of the world-famous Russian Balalaika Orchestra, brings back to me a historic moment of the Russian revolution.

I was in Petrograd in April, 1917, a few weeks after the revolution. Andreeff was giving a concert at the circus before a packed house of citizens and soldiers. The orchestra had just finished a thrilling rendering of Andreeff's "Polonaise Brillante," and the walls were shaking under the applause from the enthusiastic gathering. The leader put down his baton and began to talk to the audience, saying that the success of the orchestra was due only to hard work, co-operation, and willingness to obey orders, and he added that he was going to let them play the next piece alone, because, if people were bent on order and working together, they could achieve anything. And thus he hoped that Russia would work united and only for the one good cause, because only then could Russia succeed.

He then sat down and the orchestra played the fascinating dance "Bright Shines the Moon"—wilder and wilder as the time in brilliant rhapsody, but in perfect harmony.

Today—Russia ruined, Andreeff starved to death by the Bolsheviki.

Andreeff is dead, but his memory will live.
ALEXANDER CORBIN.
Mountain Lakes, N. J., March 31, 1919.

THE AMERICAN PEACE MISSION AND RUSSIA.

Our Policy Condemned as a Support of Bolshevism and a Betrayal of the Democratic Russian Elements.

By Dr. FRANK BOHN.
FOURTH ARTICLE.

The pillar of strength upon which Bolshevism rests today is not in Moscow or in Berlin. It is in Paris. It functions at the Hotel Crillon and its name is the "American Mission to Negotiate Peace." Our American Mission clings steadfastly to its policy of friendship with the Bolsheviki. This means if continued that the proposed League of Nations will begin by accepting Bolshevist Russia and Hungary and possibly Bolshevized Germany as members of the League.

Concerning Bolshevism the civilized world has now made up its mind. I have during the past four months listened to dozens of exiled Russians, mostly Socialists, in Switzerland and Paris. I have just read enough documentary evidence to convince anybody who is not a religious fanatic in the Bolshevist cause. Our policy as regards Russia has been such as to fill any American with shame. As a member of the European Mission of the Social Democratic League, I share the disgust and despair which have made every member of our mission quite hopeless of the course of events.

Let us begin at the beginning. Trotzky and Lenine did their work with German consent and German money. Ludendorff assigned them the task of destroying Russia. No job during the whole war was better done. It is said that Trotzky and Lenine are "honest" in the advocacy of their theories; so is a maniac honest when he sets your house on fire. The Turks were honest enough when they slaughtered a full million Armenians in cold blood. The German Army was absolutely honest when it plunged upon Belgium to pillage a whole nation, rape the women, and carry the working people into abject slavery. When I look upon the deeds of Lenine and Trotzky, what in the name of facts do I care whether they are honest or not?

At the signing of the armistice the task before the Allies was simplicity itself. When Bulgaria surrendered it was stipulated that every inch of Bulgarian territory could be used in the campaign against Austria and Germany. When Austria surrendered the same essential clause was inserted in the terms of the armistice. When Germany surrendered we had been at war with Bolshevism for many months. What could be more logical, what more critically necessary than to stipulate that the territory of Germany could be used to liberate the peoples of Russia from the Ludendorff-Bolshevist tyranny? The United Russian Democracy, (Mensheviki, Social Revolutionary Party, Constitutional Democrats,) were then as now pleading and clamoring for help. These democratic groups have been as solidly united by the Bolshevist tyranny as they ever were against the tyranny of the Czar. "Believe us," said their representative in Paris, "if you, our allies, will only rescue our 1,600,000 war prisoners in Germany and Austria from extinction by starvation and cold, we will organize a campaign of democratic education among them. Then give us arms for 250,000 selected men and we will save our country from complete destruction by July 1."

As all the most active workers in this democratic group are Socialists they naturally came to the American Socialist Mission for help. Our mission met their executive group in general council. For weeks after, various members of both groups met often. We examined very carefully into the facts they presented and into their arguments and plans. Our American Mission delegated me to assist them in securing support for their policy. The request we wished to make was simple and, we thought, reasonable enough. We decided to take up only the matter of the Russian prisoners of war. Let me here emphasize the fact that these sixteen hundred thousand Russians were our allies. They were captured while fighting bravely in our cause during the first three years of the war. On Nov. 11 they were in rags, barefooted, and subsisting in many camps by eating the bodies of those among them who had died of starvation and disease. Why were the American, the French, and the British prisoners of war rescued and the Russians left to perish like rats in a trap? Who dare say that it was not a sacred duty on the part of ourselves and our allies to treat these men as our very own? However, two months had passed before we took up this matter in the way described above, and planned to conduct democratic propaganda and organization among these prisoners while they were being fed and clothed. I went to the one with whom I was then working on terms of the greatest possible intimacy, a man who was in the service of our Peace Mission and who had spent many hours with President Wilson and with Colonel House. "Tell your Russian friends," said he, "that you cannot now get a hearing for your plan. There are forces favorable to the Bolsheviki which surround our mission and they will check you and defeat you at every point. You will be wasting your time." "What can be done for the Russian democracy?" I asked.

"You must wait until after the Prinkipo conference, then a policy may be forthcoming."

The Prinkipo affair I shall not discuss at length here. Suffice it to say that when that feeble proposal, for which our American Mission made themselves wholly responsible, was made the Bolshevist "stock" went up in Western Europe from nothing to a good deal. It threw the Russian democratic representatives in Paris and everywhere else into confusion and almost hopeless pessimism. Our Social-Democratic mission stimulated them by emphasizing the known character, strength and perfectly sound Russian position of the American Commissioners, Professor George D. Herron and William Allen White. Of this we had assured ourselves by repeated and most satisfying conferences with them. So we waited and waited while the American Peace Mission wriggled and dawdled over Prinkipo. Then Prinkipo was suddenly abandoned, apparently without one word of explanation even to the two Commissioners themselves. A much worse project was put into execution.

The Bullitt-Steffens mission to Moscow replaced that of Dr. Herron and Mr. White. Lincoln Steffens is an ardent and tireless advocate of the Bolshevist cause. A year ago he confided to me his matured opinion concerning this whole matter. The trouble with democratic countries like America, Great Britain, and France, he said, was their worthless popular education. Much formal learning makes the people foolish. "An illiterate Russia," he continued, "had a successful revolution. Likewise Mexico. Only educated people are prevented from making true social progress." In Paris, two weeks before he was appointed to go to Russia, he decried the Wilsonian League of Nations in conversation with me and argued that only the Bolsheviki could create a successful federation of the peoples. His fellow-Commissioner to Russia, Mr. Bullitt, is one of the most intimate personal advisers of the Secretary of State and of the President. He shares in large degree Mr. Steffens's opinions. When I heard his conversation I found his views even more ridiculous and utterly hopeless of improvement than those of Mr. Steffens.

The American Peace Mission, of course, must depend for information and advice upon somebody. It contains not a single member who has the slenderest knowledge, at first hand, of the labor movement in general or of revolutionary Europe in particular. So, amid the storms of war, revolt, and wild new problems by which they are sorely beset gentlemen are environed, they flounder helplessly about, grasping for such straws and floating debris as they think will guide their course. This matter of the European revolutionary movements is, of course, a subject which requires for its understanding many years of patient investigation and study. For an old American statesman, diplomat, or army officer to grasp all of this by himself in three months or about as possible as for him to become a coal-mining mine engineer in three days. But help was secured. They laid hold of youthful American College Socialists of distinguished social standing, philosophical anarchists, and members of that old, hardened, and impenitent pacifist group who never favored the war even in the day of victory. There has been a veritable swarm of all these in the Hotel Crillon, and they are sponsors for our Russian débâcle.

Let me emphasize by repeating—not one more British, French, or American soldier is needed to clear up Russia. Probably a million Russian soldiers in Germany have escaped starvation. These include 15,000 officers, happy to leave them. A quarter of these troops, carefully selected, would be enough. Exiled Russian democrats by the hundred are aching to co-operate. There are in France captured German arms and ammunition piled up by the square mile. On the conclusion of the armistice some hundreds of Russian officers tried to go home to their families. On the frontier they were foully murdered by the Bolsheviki. Very well. Let those who still remain in Germany and Austria go home in groups and possess themselves of their country.

As our Russian friends, the exiled democracy, wait and wait, it seems to them that the very sun hides its face and they give up hope. Is there no stout cudgel with which a way to the truth and a sound Russian policy may be bicken at Paris?

[Copyright.]

BACK TO THE ROAD.

"The Romany men, the freedom-loving gypsies who for four years have worn the khaki, are being demobilized and go back to their home—which is the whole, wide world."

The long road, the white road, the road
without an end
Has called its children back again from
out the bloody fray.
The task we had to do is done,
The war we had to win is won,
With faces to the setting sun
We're tramping on our way.

The white stars, the bright stars, the
velvet sky above!
And oh, the endless joy of life that's
in the earth beneath!
The bird that thrills the dusk at eve
With throbbing notes of pain that grieve,
But gladden ere the echoes leave—
The hedgerow and the heath!

The few loves, the true loves, we know
are waiting still.
We have a rendezvous with some whose
lips long since we kissed.
And over hill and moor and plain,
Through golden sunshine, silver rain,
We go to find our own again,
Who keep the faithful tryst.

The old trail, the bold trail that ever
lures us on!
The days and nights of beauty in the
sky, the sea and sod.
The life of love and joy and song,
The sky-roofed home where'er we belong,
The road that winds through right and
wrong
About the feet of God.

HARRY VARLEY.

LESSONS LEARNED BY WAR SURGEONS

Dr. Blake Puts Re-establishment of Aseptic Principles Foremost.

DISCOVERIES ABOUT SHOCK

Transfusion of Blood Successful—Nitrous Oxide Likely to Supplant Chloroform.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 1.—"There has been little new in the development of surgical knowledge during the war," was the statement of the famous American surgeon, Colonel Joseph A. Blake, to a distinguished medical audience at the Sorbonne today. Colonel Blake has been for several months the chief surgical officer of the American hospitals in Paris.

Previously the French Government had given a striking recognition of his services in putting him in charge of the hospital of the late Dr. Doyen, in the Rue Rossini, in Paris, which is one of the most up-to-date in France. After nearly four years of war work in France, Colonel Blake is about to return to America, where he has been asked to deliver an address before the American Medical Association in New York.

Dr. Blake in his Paris address continued:

"There have been fruitful investigations and observations in regard to the treatment of wound infections and shock. In the first two years of the war a search for novel treatments led surgeons toward a universal panacea for wound infections by antiseptic means. It is only more recently that aseptic principles have become re-established."

Colonel Blake himself was one of the pioneers in wound treatment. At the Doyen Hospital he developed an apparatus of swings and pulleys for fracture cases which has been widely imitated in the allied armies. The point he made in today's speech was that in the early days of the war there was a tendency toward violent antiseptics of the old school, which did kill microbes, but at the same time prevented the surrounding tissue from healing normally.

The latest treatment, which Colonel Blake says began only in the Spring of 1917, is based on the principle that well-nourished tissues cannot only withstand but can eliminate infection. He attributes its success to the methods of the French surgeon Lemaitre, who simply cleansed the wound, removed all devitalized tissues, and foreign materials, and then closed it immediately without the use of an antiseptic.

Similarly, in the case of gangrene whose ravages were very great in the early years of the war, it is now recognized that the ideal treatment consists in removing the conditions favorable to the microbes' growth.

French discoveries have shown that shock is caused by deficient oxidation of red corpuscles, either from loss of blood or body heat. Artificial warmth and transfusion of foreign blood have both been found satisfactory. These remedies enabled the wounded to stand operation for the removal of injured tissues or muscle, which, if allowed to remain, would again bring about weakness through the introduction of acid in the blood. It is in this connection that the use of nitrous oxide, combined with oxygen, has become general as an anaesthetic, because it permits the oxygen contents of the blood to be kept at a high point. Colonel Blake predicts that in future this form of anaesthetic will supplant chloroform.

He concluded his address with the expression of the hope that the interalied surgical work during the war would be continued by a free exchange of ideas, lectures, and visits between the leading allied medical bodies and universities.

LUNCHEON FOR ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Tells of Aims of Veterans' Association at Aldine Club.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who has charge of organizing the new association of men who served in the war, was the principal speaker and guest of honor at a luncheon held yesterday at the Aldine Club. He was urged by many friends and in two addresses by Albert Shaw and Lyman Abbott to enter immediately into politics.

"The new veterans' association," said Colonel Roosevelt, "is something which properly belongs to every one in the United States who has been in the military or naval service, whether he has been overseas or whether his duties have kept him here. The association must represent the private equally with the General. If this is not done, the association will fail to create the influence which it is intended to have."

Colonel Roosevelt proceeded to illustrate the democratic spirit which the life in the trenches created, related an incident which occurred in his regiment. The men of a certain company were told that a chauffeur was needed to operate a General's automobile, and all with experience were told to step forward. One of the privates was seen in a heated discussion with his sergeant, and when asked what the trouble was the private begged to recommend the sergeant as a capable driver and excellent mechanic. When asked what he knew about it, the private answered that Sergeant Smith had been his chauffeur for two years before they enlisted. Colonel Roosevelt will be the guest of honor today at the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and he will address the meeting.

OPPOSES HOSPITAL MERGER

Jewish Philanthropic Federation Speakers Prefer Central Bureau.

The needs of the Jewish hospitals and dispensaries and the advisability of the consolidation of those hospitals which belong to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, were discussed last evening at a conference of the federation, which was held at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street.

All the speakers maintained that such a coalition would be inexpedient and impossible, inasmuch as the personal touch between director and the institution which now prevails, would be lost and a great amount of work would necessarily have to be done by each director on the consolidated board. "The individualism and initiative of a hospital," said Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Director of Mount Sinai Hospital, "would be destroyed

HONOR THE MEMORY OF DR. ISAAC M. WISE

Rabbis from All Parts of United States Attend Central Conference at Cincinnati.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS LAUDED

Rabbi Grossmann Says Time Has Come When Judaism Can Serve the World.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 2.- More than 150 rabbis from cities throughout the United States gathered in Cincinnati today to attend the thirtieth annual convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, held as a celebration of the 100th birthday anniversary of Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, founder of the Hebrew Union College and organizer of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Many former pupils of the noted educator were among the visitors. Through his nearly half-century occupancy of the pulpit of Plum Street Synagogue and ten years Presidency of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Dr. Wise established an unquestionable leadership throughout the United States.

Almost all Jewish leaders of repute had met the great leader personally and many had been his colleagues in the establishment of reformed Judaism in America.

That the plan for a League of Nations points to the fulfillment of a prophecy of the assurance of confidence in humanity, which the Jews had entertained for many centuries and which had supported them in trials throughout their existence as a religious body, was asserted by Rabbi Louis Grossmann of Plum Street Temple, President of the Conference, in an address at Hebrew Union College this morning.

"This conference is the organ of American - born Judaism, which is purged of every trace of alienism and expresses the genius of democracy as music is of our faith," Dr. Grossmann said. "This is the psychological moment for us to offer, and for the world to receive our constructive ethics. The war has disheartened man and Government has collapsed where it is needed most.

"Sinister threats fulminate and the spectre of Bolshevism stalks over large tracts of ruined Europe. Perversions of moral values dominate and the same order of law must seek refuge behind the sword. Judaism must now come to its own. The opportunity has come when it can serve an eager and confused world. We can give to reconstruction of its soul.

"It matters comparatively little that we Jews eventually will receive that justice which we have craved and for which we have suffered martyrdom for centuries. But it matters very much that civilization be purged of the evil influences which have blighted, ruined, and perverted that all-inclusive justice which is the hope and right of every man.

"No settlement of Jewish difficulties is satisfactory to Jews unless it is at the same time a settlement of the moral difficulties of mankind.

Other addresses were made by J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati; Leon M. Franklin, Detroit; Rabbi Harry Mecfeld, Greenville, Miss., and Rabbi William Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.

The centenary address in honor of Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, giving reminiscences of his life and his achievements as a Jewish worker, was made at Plum Street Temple tonight by Rabbi Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia, Chancellor of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.

FORM WORKMEN'S THEATRE.

Season to Begin in August, with Richard Ordynski a Director.

Announcement is made by the United Labor Education Committee of the formation of the Workmen's Theatre, with headquarters at 41 Union Square. Richard Ordynski, B. Iden Payne, and Emanuel Reicher will be the directors of the enterprise and it is planned to begin a season in New York in August. At least three plays will be produced.

The project is affiliated with the labor unions through the Education Committee. All seats of the performances will be $1.50 and the location will be determined by the drawing of numbers from an urn.

The Hippodrome Will Celebrate.

The fourteenth anniversary of the opening of the Hippodrome will be celebrated on Saturday, April 12, with a street parade by the entire Hippodrome organization, numbering 1,071 persons. There will be a jubilee performance at the Hippodrome on the following day.

America's Biggest Art Show

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WEDS CAPT. KUHN IN PARIS.

Miss Pauline Lange, War Worker, Marries New York Lawyer.

The marriage has been announced from Paris by cable of Captain John J. Kuhn, Jr., of the 78th Division, First Army, and Miss Pauline Lange, a daughter of Mrs. Marie T. Lange of 508 West 114th Street, this city. It took place last Saturday in the chapel of St. Joseph's Church, Paris. Captain Kuhn is a son of John J. Kuhn of Brooklyn, a lawyer, and was a member of the law firm of Oeland & Kuhn, 115 Broadway. When war began he gave up his law practice, went to Plattsburg, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant. He was at the battles of the Argonne, St. Mihiel, and Chateau-Thierry as a liaison officer and was promoted for bravery, and is now in the Judge Advocate's office of the First Army doing legal work. He is 42, eleven years older than his bride, and has ten brothers and sisters.

Mrs. Kuhn, then Miss Lange, at the commencement of war paid her expenses to France to drive a motor car at the front. She returned here for a time, as her mother was taken ill, but when the United States declared war she returned to France and had been teaching shell shock patients. She then met Captain Kuhn, whom she had previously known here merely as an acquaintance.

MISS DOROTHY LEITH WEDS.

Captain of Deal Women's Motor Corps Marries Stanley A. Brown.

Stanley A. Brown, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brown of Chicago, and Miss Dorothy Leith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Leith of the Hotel Chatham, were married in the private apartment of the bride's parents at 7 o'clock last evening. The Rev. Dr. Silverman officiated.

Miss Leith has been the Captain in command of the Deal Women's Motor Corps, her father being the Mayor of Deal, N. J.. During the war she has been active at Camp Vail and Camp Mills.

A. L. HUMES MARRIES.

Lawyer Weds Mrs. Elsa P. Graham in Her Fifth Avenue Apartment.

The marriage of Augustine Leftwich Humes, a son of Mrs. Andrew Russell Humes, who lives at the Plaza, a lawyer of this city, and Mrs. Elsa Portner Graham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Portner of Washington, D. C., and a sister of Mrs. Henry D. Flood, the wife of Congressman Flood, took place yesterday in the bride's apartment, 747 Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Theodore Ainsworth Greene of the Brick Presbyterian Church officiating.

Mr. Humes is a member of the firm of Taylor, Humes & Begg. He was graduated from Princeton in 1896, from the Harvard Law school in 1899, and is a member of several Bar associations and the Metropolitan, University, Princeton, Harvard, and Piping Rock Clubs.

Capt. Begoon Weds Miss Williams.

The wedding of Captain George F. Begoon, 58th Coast Artillery, U. S. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson Begoon of Harrisonburg, Va., and who recently returned from eight months' service overseas, and Miss Gertrude B. Williams, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Williams, took place last night at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Ambrose Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights, by the Rev. Dr. Nash. The bride, in white satin, tulle and lace, was attended by Miss Ethel M. Sempster, Captain Begoon's fiancée, and Miss Lucile V. Henderson, and the ushers were Lieutenant Charles R. Jackson, Lieutenant Wilmer H. Carter, and Lieutenant Franklin W. Carter, all of the United States Army, and Ensign Roscoe Chew, U. S. N. A reception followed the ceremony. The reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, 939 West End Avenue. On their return from their honeymoon Captain Begoon and his bride will live at 70 Riverside Drive.

Capt. Schwab Marries Miss Bliss.

The marriage of Captain Hermann C. Schwab, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Schwab of 118 East Thirty-ninth Street, and Miss Ruth Baldwin Bliss, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Phelps Bliss of this city and Wendover, Bernardsville, N. J., was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, and the Rev. Dr. William G. Thayer of St. Mark's School, Groton, Mass. Miss Bliss was attended only by her younger sister, Miss Katharine L. Bliss, as maid of honor, and Henry B. Schwab was his brother's best man. A reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, 6 East Eighty-seventh Street.

The ceremony was originally planned for April 25, but as Captain Schwab is to sail for China on April 17 it was arranged for an earlier date.

Hutchinson-Baker Engagement.

Dr. Robert G. Hutchinson and Mrs. Hutchinson of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Ostrander Hutchinson, to Sylvester Emmons Baker, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Baker of Oak Park, Ill. Before enlisting in the naval aviation service Mr. Baker lived for a year in Montclair. The wedding is set for next September.

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The margin between manufacturing costs and popular selling prices is ample to take care of selling, adequate advertising, and provide handsome profits. The available publicity material is most unusual, and assures profitable, quick action advertising. The manufacturer has expended a large amount of money in perfecting the product, and now desires to place exclusive selling rights in the hands of a qualified sales organization—he to manufacture on an agreed basis, but would consider selling all rights at an equitable figure. I will be glad to give the fullest information, in confidence, to principals of reputable concerns which are equipped to do justice to the proposition.

J. Clyde Duble, 461 8th Ave., New York

Telephone Greeley 4134.

OWEN BRAINARD DIES SUDDENLY

Architect Who Assisted in Designing Public Library Stricken While Visiting Friends.

FAMOUS CIVIL ENGINEER

His Work Included the Extension of U. S. Capitol and Building of New Century Theatre.

Owen Brainard, widely known in this city and elsewhere as an architect and consulting engineer, having superintended the construction of a number of important buildings, died suddenly of heart disease last night while visiting friends at 14 West Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. Brainard, who lived at 58 West Fifty-eighth Street, was born in Haddam, Conn., in 1865, coming to New York when a boy. After attending public and private schools he went with the firm of Carrere and Hastings, architects, in 1885, later as chief engineer, becoming a member of the firm in 1901. He was with this firm until 1907, during which time he assisted in designing and supervising the structure of the New York Public Library, the Senate and House office buildings, Washington; the extension of the United States Capitol the Yale Memorial buildings, and the Cornell University building.

In 1907 Mr. Brainard established a business of his own as consulting engineer at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue. Since then some of his most important work has been the designing of the New Theatre, now the Century, and the Industrial villages of the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Brainard was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Architects, Architectural League of New York, City Planning Association, the Century, Engineers', and Apawamis Clubs.

Mr. Brainard is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jean Sawyer Brainard. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at St. Agnes's Church, 121 West Ninety-first Street. Interment will be at Higganum, Conn.

SIR JAS. M. DAVIDSON DIES.

Radiology Authority Who Gave Valuable Services in War.

LONDON, April 2.- Sir James Mackenzie Davidson, widely known surgeon, died here today. Sir James was an authority on radiology, and during the war was consulting radiologist to the military hospitals in the London district. One of his inventions was a precise means for the location through X-rays of foreign bodies in the eye and the orbit in general, and of bullets. He was born in 1854.

Lieutenant Henry S. Hayward.

Lieutenant Henry Selby Hayward, a member of the Naval Reserve and who had been stationed at the Charleston Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., died in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital on Monday of pneumonia. The funeral services were held yesterday at St. John's Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, N. J., with interment in that city.

Lieutenant Hayward was born in Elizabeth and was graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1900. Prior to his enlistment a year ago he was President of the Roybel Packing Company of 30 Church Street, Manhattan. He was a member of the Engineers and Railroad Clubs of New York, the Union Club of Philadelphia, and of Chi Phi Fraternity of Stevens Institute.

George Henry Allen.

George Henry Allen, President of Paris, Allen & Co. of 60 Broadway, importers of wines and liquors, of which business he had been at the head virtually ever since it was established some fifty years ago, died early this morning of pneumonia at his home, 41 West Fifty-sixth Street, in his 74th year. Mr. Allen was born in Granville, N.Y. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Charlotte C. Allen, and a son, George Marshall Allen, of this city.

Obituary Notes.

CLINTON BERNARD HAZEN, 31 years old, died of influenza and pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 286 Lefferts Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hazen enlisted in the Naval Aviation Service at the beginning of the war and was an instructor in the workings of the Liberty motor at Columbia University and later served in the same capacity in France.

Mrs. JULIA HALPIN KEENAN, widow of Andrew Keenan, who was in the steamship manufacturing business, died on Tuesday at her home, 304 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, where she had lived for the last thirty-six years. She was 70 years old.

JOSEPH DeMINNEY, connected with the Realty Associates, died on Tuesday at his home, 265 Park Place, Brooklyn.

ROBERT V. HEGLAN, well known among real estate dealers throughout Brooklyn and manager of the sales department of the Realty Associates, died of apoplexy on Tuesday at his home, 1225 Rutland Road, Flatbush. He was 50 years old.

Mrs. MARY HAMPTON, widow of James Hampton, a contractor and builder of Astoria, Long Island, died in her ninety-sixth year on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John F. Dowling, 235 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH CAPES, widow of William H. Capes, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, 657 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year. Mrs. Capes was the oldest member of the Andrew's M. E. Church, which she joined when it was organized in 1851, and until her death was active in war work for the Red Cross Society.

THEODORE C. HAMMOND, for many years in the heating and contracting business in Newark, N. J., died Tuesday at his home, 24 Merrie Avenue, Irvington. Mr. Hammond was born in Stroudsburg, Penn., seventy-six years ago.

Mrs. AGNES WICKFIELD CRAWFORD, widow of a Mobile West merchant, who has made her home in this city for the last two years, died yesterday at the Hahnemann Hospital. Her home was at 515 West 122d Street. Mrs. Crawford was born in Marion, Ohio, fifty-one years ago.

ALFRED BRONSON WEBB, 38 years old, chief clerk for the Ocean Steamship Company, and who had recently been soloist at All Angels' Church, New York City, died yesterday at his home, in Montauk Avenue, Bayside, L. I., of pneumonia.

Mrs. MARGARET M. WILSON, wife of Edward L. Wilson, of 117 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J., died Tuesday. She was a sister of Dr. Martin J. Synnott, of Montclair.

Mrs. ANNA KNOX ADAMS, widow of John Quincy Adams and daughter of the late Elisha M. Attwater of 2,056 Ryer Avenue, this city, died in Greenwich, Conn., Tuesday night, at the age of 80, of paralysis.

L. TOWNSEND HOWES, who had been engaged in business in this city, died Tuesday in Stamford, Conn., where he had lived for thirty-three years. He was born in this city and was graduated from West Point in 1867, but after serving in the first U. S. Artillery in Texas for two years he resigned to enter business.

F. W. HASKELL of Buffalo, N. Y., President of the Carborundum Company, died in Daytona, Fla., yesterday of heart disease.

WILLIAM P. DENHAM, 77 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died Monday at his home, 11 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn. Born in Scotland, he came to this country when a boy, and during the civil war was a member of the 9th Regiment, New York Volunteers.

GEORGE W. McGLORY, 55 years old, who ten years ago was Coroner in Paterson, N. J., died Tuesday at his home, 521 Main Street, that city, of pneumonia.

Mrs. MELISSA MURRAY FOBES, 28 years old, wife of George Shaw Fobes, died suddenly yesterday at her home in Cambridge, Mass. They formerly lived in this city, where Mr. Fobes was in the dry goods business.

Mme. MARIE DU BOIS, wife of M. Auguste Du Bois, died Feb. 28 at her home in Paris, according to word which has just been received by relatives here. Mr. Du Bois is steward of the Steeplechase Society, in Paris.

DANIEL BOONE LOGAN, 65 years old, of Pineville, Ky., lawyer and financier, died Tuesday night at his Winter home at St. Petersburg, Fla. In the middle eighties he led a small army of "Regulators" against Craig Tolliver and his gang of outlaws and feudists in a battle at Morehead, Ky., in which Tolliver was killed and most of his band were wiped out.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 124 West 69th St. Days' Mission.
Dr. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, TONIGHT at 8, "JESUS AS A CITIZEN; UNTO CAESAR."
All Welcome. Nathan A. Beagle, Rector.

REV. HENRY J. LYONS DEAD.

Vice President of Fordham University for Thirteen Years.

The Rev. Henry J. Lyons, for thirteen years Vice President of Fordham University, and for the last few years a member of the staff of America, the National Catholic weekly, published in this city, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital. Father Lyons, who was a member of the Society of Jesus, was born in this city June 8, 1868, and entered the society at Frederick, Md., Aug. 17, 1891. He studied philosophy and theology at Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md., being ordained in June, 1905. He then taught classics at Georgetown University and later spent a year in study at Trouvhlemes, Belgium, before becoming Vice President of Fordham University. Father Lyons lived at 39 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Myer Dittenhoefer.

Myer Dittenhoefer, one of the pioneers in the rubber business in this country and for many years President of the Vulcanized Rubber Company, from which position he retired about five years ago, but remained Chairman of the Board of Directors, died yesterday morning in his apartment at the San Remo Hotel, Seventy-fourth Street and Central Park West. Mr. Dittenhoefer, who was a brother of the late Ex-Justice Dittenhoefer, was 81 years old and was born in New York City. During the civil war he was American Consul at Mannheim, Germany.

Born.

LIVINGSTON.—To Mr. and Mrs. George L. Livingston, (nee Bryant) of 120 West 123th St., a son, April 2, 1919.

Confirmed.

KAUFMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Kaufman, 771 West 161st St., announce the confirmation of their son Ira on Saturday, April 5, at Temple Peni El, 525 West 170th St.

Married.

NEUBURGER—TORRES.—At All Saints' Church, New York, April 2, 1919, by the Rev. Kirkland Huske, Gertrude Edith, daughter of Mr. H. A. Torres and the late Mrs. Forrest of New York City, to Harry Cecil White, second Lieut. U. S. Judge Advocate, M. A., L. D., K. C., and Mrs. Neighbour of Melbourne, Australia.

SMELLE—ROWE.—Mrs. and Mrs. J. Rowe of Orange, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter Jessie to Harold A. Smelle of Erie, Penn., March 22.

Died.

ALLEN.—George Henry, on Thursday, April 3, at his late residence, 41 West 56th St., in his 74th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARTLETT.—April 1, 1919, at 500 West End Av., Anna Kane, beloved wife of Edward Everett Bartlett and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sen. Kenney of this city. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BEATON.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1919, James E., beloved husband of Elsie M. Beaton. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 78 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 3, at 8 o'clock.

BECKER.—On April 2, 1919, George Becker, in his 62d year, beloved husband of Carrie A. Becker of Sandcliff. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his friend, Philip Becker, 239 McDonough St., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 4, at 8 P. M.

BIMS, of bronchial pneumonia, while in the service of his country, Leslie Carter Bims, 20th Engineers, Base Hospital No. 31, at St. Nazaire, eldest son of Fred and Bertha C. Bimis of Meriden, Conn. New York and Oswego papers please copy.

BRAINARD.—Suddenly, in New York, April 2, 1919, Owen Brainard, 58 West 58th Street, beloved husband of Jean Sawyer Brainard. Services Friday, April 4, at 10 A. M. at St. Agnes's Chapel, 121 West 91st St. Interment at Higganum, Conn.

BROAS.—On April 2, 1919, Catherine Tuthill, widow of Benjamin S. Broas, aged 82 years. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Rupert B. Thomas, 270 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, April 4, at 2 P. M. Interment Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery.

BUCK.—Ives H., on March 31, 1919, at his residence. Funeral services at the office of the Woodlawn Cemetery, Jerome Av. and 233d St., on Friday, April 4, at 11 A. M.

BURKE.—On Tuesday, April 1, at his residence, 940 Bush St., Bronx, Michael, husband of Mary (nee O'Brien) and father of Rev. William M. and Agnes L. Burke. Funeral Friday at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at church of the Holy Spirit, Barnhille and University Ave., 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

CALDER.—At Glendale, N. J., April 2, 1919, Amy Calder, at his home, 50 Wildwood Terrace. Funeral services Friday, evening, April 4, at 8 o'clock. Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

COCHRAN.—Alexander M., April 2, 1919, beloved husband of Maggie H. and father of Marshall, Hastings and Mary Helen. Funeral services at his late residence, 660 East 166th St., Friday, 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

COCHRANE.—April 1, 1919, George, son of Mary Woods and the late James Cochrane, aged 25 years. Funeral services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 225 8th Av. near 21st St., Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. New Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

CRAWFORD.—On April 2, Agnes Wickfield. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell) Bldg., 62 W. 45th and 46th St., This (Thursday) afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

CROCKETT.—At South Norwalk, Conn., April 2, 1919, William G. Crockett, aged 74 years. Services at the funeral parlors of T. W. Reynolds, South Norwalk, Conn., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Burial Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Friday, 11 A. M.

DIGNEY.—At his residence, 136 East 94th St., on Tuesday April 1, Joseph J. Digney, in his 72nd year, son of Felix L. Digney and Catherine Shannon Digney. Funeral Friday at 10 A. M., St. Francis de Sales Church, East 96th St.

DITTENHOEFER.—Myer, April 2, 1919 in his 81st year. Funeral Friday morning, 10 o'clock, from his late residence, San Remo Hotel, 146 Central Park West.

DITTENHOEFER.—Myer, City Lodge, 408, F. and A. M. Brethren: The Supreme Architect of the Universe has called to his eternal rest our late Right Worshipful brother, Myer Dittenhoefer. You are earnestly requested to attend the funeral on Friday, April 4, at 10 A. M., from the San Remo Hotel, Central Park West and 74th St. Interment at Salem Fields Cemetery.

HENRY SCHEIBEL, Master.
HENRY J. MULLER, Secretary.

Died.

DU BOS.—Suddenly, in Paris, France, on Feb. 28, 1919, Marie Du Bos, (Nee Rustis Johnston,) wife of Auguste Du Bos of Paris.

FAILE.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1919, Cecilia Doyer, wife of the late Samuel Faile. Funeral service at her late residence, 73 Montgomery Av., White Plains, N. Y., on Thursday, April 3, at 2 P. M.

FENOUILLET.—In France, March 24, Sergeant Lucien J., aged 21, beloved son of Louis A. and Maria M. Fenouillet of 1,262 76th St., Brooklyn.

FOBES.—Melissa Murray, wife of George Shaw Fobes, formerly of New York City, suddenly at Cambridge, Mass., on April 1, 1919. Funeral Thursday, 2 P. M.

FRANCISCO.—William T., on April 1, 1919, husband of Lillian Francisco. Friends are invited to attend funeral service at funeral parlors 140 West 58th St. on Thursday at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

GOLDFOGEL.—April 2, in his 75th year, Alexander, beloved father of Sigmund and Myer Goldfogel. Funeral from chapel of Saul A. Roth's hdqrs., 2,005 7th Av., Friday, April 4, 10 A. M.

GOODWIN.—John Goodwin, suddenly, April 1, 1919, at his residence, 320 Central Park West, in his 68th year. Funeral Thursday morning, 10:30, at the West End Presbyterian Church, 105 West 105th.

HENDRICKSON.—On Monday, March 31, 1919, Sarah Frances Ludlum, widow of Townsend C. Hendrickson and beloved mother of Mrs. George E. Bergen, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Creed Av., Queens, L. I., Thursday, April 3, 1919, 2:30 P. M. Interment Greenfield Cemetery, Hempstead, L. I.

HOWES.—At Maplewood Farm, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, April 1, 1919, Lieutenant Townsend Howes, 1st Lieutenant of 1st Regiment, U. S. Artillery, and Class of 1867 U. S. Military Academy, West Point. Funeral private. Interment West Point, N. Y.

HUTTON.—Suddenly, Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at home of her cousin, Mrs. C. C. Wilde, 120 East 34th St., Harriet Hyatt, wife of the late Rev. Alfred J. Hutton, D. D., and daughter of the late Edgar and Mary Wise Hyatt. Services and interment in Penn Yan, N. Y.

ISAACS.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, after a lingering illness, Esther Isaacs, widow of the late Abraham Isaacs. Funeral services at her late residence, 842 Park Place, Brooklyn, Friday, April 4, 2 P. M.

JAMES.—Emily Conover, on Monday, March 31, widow of Rev. Thomas Allen James. Funeral Thursday, April 3, at 11 A. M., from her late residence, 102 West 80th St.

JESS.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1919, at her residence, 273 West 105th St., Berina Jess. Funeral services will be held on Thursday evening, April 3, at 8 o'clock, at August Eichelberg's Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

KELL.—Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at her home, 200 Waverly Place, Agnes M. Kell, beloved wife of William Ashley Kelly. Funeral mass at St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place, Saturday morning, at 9:30. Interment Calvary.

LYON.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, the Rev. Henry Lyon, S. J., son of Susan Lyon. Formerly Vice President of Fordham College and of the staff of The American Catholic Weekly. Funeral at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St., New York City, Friday, April 4, 9:30 o'clock. Interment Poughkeepsie. Kindly omit flowers.

McCARRELL.—At 202 Montgomery St., Newburgh, N. Y., Juliet McCarrell, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph McCarrell. Funeral Thursday, 2 P. M.

McCORMACK.—On April 2, Wm. F., beloved son of Catherine and the late William McCormack and brother of Richard P. and Mary McCormack. Funeral from his late residence, 71 Barrow St., on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

McNAMARA.—At Beacon, N. Y., April 1, 1919, John C. McNamara. Funeral will be held on Friday morning at St. John's Church, at Beacon, N. Y. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MACLIN.—Of pneumonia, March 31, Gertrude Winchester, wife of William C. Maclin, and daughter of the late Frank S. and Agnes Brundage Winchester. Funeral services Thursday, 10:30 A. M., Church of Our Father, Grand Av. and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

MERRITT.—Grace. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's) Thursday, 11 A. M.

MEYER.—Hortense, aged 24, beloved daughter of Jacob and Lena. Survived by sister Elsie and Sidney. Funeral from late residence, 815 West 180th St., Friday, 1 P. M.

MOREY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at her late residence, Lakewood, N. J., Clara Willson, beloved wife of James W. Morey. Notice of services later.

MORSE.—April 1, 1919, Asper Benta Morse, at his residence, Southwesterlow, N. Y. Services at 2 P. M. Thursday.

NICHOLSON.—At his residence, Odell Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Thomas Nicholson. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery Friday morning.

MOSES.—Suddenly, at Upper Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Oscar Lea Moses, in his 52d year. Funeral services at his home, 14 Glenwood Road, Friday afternoon, April 4, on arrival of train leaving Jersey City, Erie Railroad, 4:22 P. M., for Montclair. Automobile service.

RINTOUL.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Stephen Roth Rintoul, in his 74th year. Funeral services at Catholic Apostolic Church, 417 West 57th St., on Friday, April 4, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

ROSS.—April 1, 1919, Arthur E. Ross, aged 53 years. Funeral from his sister's residence, Mrs. E. E. Handel, 947 East 219th St., Bronx, on Friday, April 4, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

RUTLEY.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 2, Samuel Kendig Rutley, aged 75 years. Funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Albert E. Schwartz, 24 Adriance Av., on Saturday at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends invited. Kindly omit flowers.

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Died.

SANDKAUT.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Louis F. Sandkaut. Masonic funeral services at his late residence, 1,124 40th St., Brooklyn, Friday, 8:30 P. M. Officers and members of Tuscan Lodge, 704, F. and A. M., respectfully invited to attend divine service by the Rev. Charles J. Allen, Saturday, 10 A. M. Automobile cortege.

SANGER.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, suddenly, Fanny S. Sanger. Funeral notice hereafter.

SIMPSON.—In Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, April 1, 1919, of pneumonia, Albert Adriance Simpson, son of the late Dr. Francis Henry Simpson and Anna Elisa Beth Adriance, beloved husband of Elizabeth Borden Campbell, aged 43 years. Funeral services at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, Friday, at 2:30 P. M.

STOLZENBURG.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 1, 1919, George C. P. Stolzenburg, beloved husband of Louise Stolzenburg, (nee Bank,) in his 58th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the First Reformed Church, corner of 10th St. and 1st Av., College Point, L. I., on Friday, April 4, at 2:30 P. M. The body will remain at B. Kolb & Son's Funeral Parlors, 204 Av. New York, until Friday, 9 A. M.

SWENTZEL.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1919, Charles Henry Swentzel, formerly of the New York Consolidated Exchange. Funeral services at his late residence, 457 51st St., Brooklyn, Friday, April 4, at 2:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—On April 1, 1919, Sarah Louise Taylor, daughter of the late John and Hannah Draper Taylor, in her 81st year. Funeral services in Grace Church Chapel, on Thursday, April 3, at 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

UNGER.—Eleanor Jeanne, aged 2 years 7 months, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry H. Unger, on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at 208 West 94th St. Funeral Thursday, April 3, at 2 P. M. (Kindly omit flowers.)

WAKEMAN.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, Robert Doel Wakeman, of Southport, Conn., after a brief illness, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral at the home, Southport, Conn., Friday, April 4, 4 P. M.

Died.

WEISSBACH.—April 2, Josephine Kircher Weissbach, beloved sister of Elizabeth A. Kircher. Funeral Friday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 2,230 Davidson Av., Bronx. Requiem mass, 10 A. M., at the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. Interment private. Automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITE.—April 2, 1919, at 252 West 80th St., Sarah White, mother of Mrs. Will-iam Farnum, aged 76 years. Funeral and interment Standish, Mass., Sunday, April 6, 1919.

WILLE.—Suddenly, Anna Catherine Wille, (nee Hesser,) in her 56th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,514 East 14th St., Flatbush, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

WILSON.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, April 1, 1919, Margaret M. Synnott, beloved wife of Edward L. Wilson. Funeral will be held from her late home, 117 South Fullerton Av., on Friday, April 4, at 9 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Immaculate Conception at 9:30. Interment in family plot at Cemetery of Holy Sepulchre, Newark, N. J.

WURTZ.—On Wednesday, April 2, Charles S. Wurtz, in his 47th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 317 East 120th St., on Friday evening, April 4, at 8 o'clock.

In Memoriam

ENDRES.—In sad and loving memory of Frederick Endres, who died April 2, 1918. May his soul rest in peace.
MOTHER, SISTERS, AND BROTHERS.

MANSFIELD.—Richard Mansfield, Jr., beloved son of Richard and Beatrice Mansfield, who gave his life for his country at the age of 19 years.

"For me, who can think no more of dreams of life,
For me, upon whose days descend the night,
I salute in you the youths of all the world."

SILBERSTEIN.—In loving memory of our dearly beloved father, John L. Silberstein, who departed this life April 3, 1918.
ANITA S. MEYER,
SAMUEL S. SILBERSTEIN,
J. GEORGE SILBERSTEIN.

TURNOWSKY.—In everlasting memory of our beloved sister, Marie Turnowsky, who died on April 5, 1916.
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NEW YORK CITY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the office of The American Metal Company, Ltd., 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 7th day of April, 1919:

First. At 10:00 o'clock, A. M., 562 shares of the capital stock of 25,000 shares issued and outstanding, of the par value of one hundred (100) pesos each of Compania de Minerales y Metales, S. A., a Mexican corporation; and also, but separately therefrom,

Second. At 10:30 o'clock, A. M., voting trust certificates issued under an agreement dated December 5, 1918, between the owners of stock in The American Metal Company, Ltd., of the first part, and Joseph F. Guffey, Henry Morgenthau and Berthold Hochschild, representing 34,644 shares, of the par value of $100 per share, of the capital stock of The American Metal Company, Ltd., a New York corporation.

The said voting trust certificates representing 34,644 shares will first be offered for sale in one parcel, all bids therefor to be per share, and after all bids for the same shall have been made, the bid of the highest bidder will be reserved until completion of bidding for the separate parcels. The said voting trust certificates will then be offered for sale in blocks of 100 shares each (except the last block which shall be

TILDEN BEATS VOSHELL, NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPION, IN THRILLING MATCH

INDOOR CHAMPION LOSES TO TILDEN

Voshell Drops Bitterly Fought Tennis Match in Title Net Tournament.

RICHARDS IN SEMI-FINALS

Boy Net Star Is Extended to Limit in Disposing of Fred Anderson, Jr.

H. Howard Voshell of Brooklyn lost the indoor tennis championship of the United States at the Seventh Regiment Armory yesterday, and with it the opportunity to gain permanent possession of the trophy which he had captured for two successive seasons. His conqueror was William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia, and the match was about as close an affair as the scoring system allows, going to three sets at 4-6, 8-6, 13-11. In addition to Tilden, Frank Anderson, Peter Ball and Vincent Richards reached the semi-final round, and from this quartet the new champion will emerge.

Those who picked the Voshell-Tilden contest as the real feature of the tournament made no mistake. The Brooklyn southpaw was determined to defend his title and knew that Tilden was the biggest obstacle in his way, while the tall technician of the courts was equally anxious to have a look at another national championship, with the added possibility of playing the final against his youthful doubles partner, Vincent Richards.

It was a battle of service that the gallery saw yesterday morning, and in the end it was variety that won, rather than speed or consistency. Voshell has seldom if ever appeared to better advantage on the court, and his delivery was fast and well-placed throughout, with accurate ground-strokes and generally good volleying to back it up. His chief weakness was overhead, where he threw away many a possible point.

Tilden played his usual brilliant, but erratic game, mixing dazzling strives and volleys with glaring errors. He was a bit too willing to play to his opponent's strong forehand, but used his head well in the pinches.

Voshell broke through Tilden's service in the third game of the second set, succeeded in maintaining this advantage to the end of the opening set, which he won at 6—4. It was not until the sixth game of the second set that Tilden was able to return the compliment. In this point the left-hander's twisting delivery had distinctly the better of the argument. A double fault contributed to the break, aided by Tilden's unexpected counter-wallop of a good smash and the flubbing of an easy kill by Voshell.

Here the real struggle began. Tilden made it 5—2 by winning on his own service, then dropped a game, and with the set well in hand, put himself in the hole with three successive errors, one of them resulting from an attempt at an over-elaborate back-hand half-volley. He picked up two points with a placement and a hard serve, but was then clearly passed by Voshell for the third break of the match.

Tilden, however, seemed on the way to still another break and the set when he had the champion 0—40 on a trio of sensational shots, with a perfect lob for a climax. But Voshell came back with three equally brilliant plays and then tied up the set on Tilden's errors.

They divided service again and Tilden made it 7—6 with a love-game. The left-hander appearing to be upset by several close decisions which went against him. He served two double faults and missed an easy smash, after which Tilden found an opening for a good placement shot and squared the match at 8—8.

The rubber found both players overanxious and inclined to be wild. After a long deuce game, the alternating service became again the chief weapon of attack and prospects of a break seemed remote. There was good sportsmanship on both sides of the net when the contestants refused to take advantage of the linesmen's bad eyesight. It was anybody's match at this stage, although Voshell was showing up a little with a kink in one of his leg muscles.

At 6—7, with Voshell serving, Tilden was within a point of the match, but netted the ball in an attempt to hook it across court, and eventually lost the game through the death of a short lob and another net-finder. For eight games more the advantage alternated with the service, but Tilden was winning more and more easily on his own versatile delivery, and making it increasingly difficult for Voshell to respond.

The final break came when the weary southpaw, after flubbing a volley, misjudged a deep lob and again vollied out of court. He fought out one more remarkable rally to no purpose, for with the score at 30—40, Tilden again found a set-up for his fore-hand drive. This time he trusted to speed and the ball shot straight down the court for the winning point, score 13—11.

Frank Anderson's victory over L. B. Dalley was one-sided, and Peter Ball ran true to form in eliminating W. J. Toussaint, although the veteran landed the opening set. Vincent Richards, however, was driven close to his limit by Fred Anderson, Jr., who started in convincing style with a 6—1 victory and worked the youngster hard all the rest of the way. Richards won through superior placement and some exceedingly helpful errors by Anderson, 6—4, 6—3.

In the doubles Tilden and Voshell again faced each other, partnered by Richards and Biddle respectively. The teamwork of the national champions was too much for the Brooklyn-Philadelphia pair. Alexander and Rosenbaum eliminated the former indoor title holders, Shafer and King Smith, in a somewhat closer match, and will meet the Anderson brothers today in the semi-final round. Behr and Steinkampf moved into the last of the remaining brackets.

The semi-finals of the singles are scheduled at 2 P. M. today, with the doubles following immediately afterward, and the entire tournament closing tomorrow.

The summaries:

National Indoor Tennis Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—Frank Anderson defeated Louis B. Dalley 6—0, 6—3; W. T. Tilden, Jr., defeated S. Howard Voshell 4—6, 8—6, 13—11; Peter Ball defeated W. J. Toussaint 2—6, 6—2, 6—3; Vincent Richards defeated Fred Anderson, Jr., 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles.—Second Round—Shafer and Smith defeated Craigin and Campbell 6—4, 1—6, 6—1.

Third Round—Fred and Frank Anderson defeated Toussaint and F. Letson 6—2, 6—4; Alexander and Rosenbaum defeated Shafer and Smith 9—7, 6—4; Tilden and Richards defeated Voshell and Biddle 6—3, 6—3; A. Behr and Steinkampf defeated Post and Wagner 6—3, 10—8.

PLAYOFF FOR MRS. HURD.

Defeats Mrs. Barlow in Competition for Qualifying Medal.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 2.—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd defeated Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, the North and South champion, at Pinehurst today, in the second playoff on their tie for the qualifying medal in the women's North and South tournament.

The first attempt to settle the matter resulted in a second tie, and Mrs. Hurd won today by a single stroke. Neither was going particularly well, Mrs. Hurd finishing with a 93 to Mrs. Barlow's 94.

YALE GETS ATHLETES BACK.

Reed, Prizer, and Hoffelfinger Return to New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2.—Three former stars returned to the Yale track team today, greatly increasing its chances for winning the dual meets with Harvard and Princeton. They are Harrison Reed, mile runner; J. F. Prizer, quarter and football star, and Tetsuo Hoffelfinger, hurdler.

DODGERS HIT BALL HARD.

Brooklyn Regulars Make 15 Hits, Beating Second Team, 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 2.—The Dodgers got some good batting practice in the game played at their camp here this afternoon between the regulars and yannigans. A total of twenty-six safe hits were spilled over the lot, the regulars making fifteen blows off the curves of Leon Cadore and Maines, a local lad. The regulars won by a count of 8 to 2. The game went eight innings.

Jimmy Hickman, who reported last night, slightly injured his right ankle while fielding around second base in the morning workout, but it did not prevent him from covering left field for the regulars. Jimmy Johnston played first, and showed up well. Hickman appears to be in fine fettle, and made two safe hits, one of them a double, during the batting fray.

Lew Malone is covering second in place of Ray Schmandt on the regulars, and he is proving to be a worthy substitute. He is a good fielder, and handles himself well picking up hot grounders. He got a double and three singles off Cadore and Maines. Ollie O'Mara, who has been hitting in fifth place on the regulars lineup, was moved up to second for this afternoon's battle. The change seemed to agree with him, as he came through with three safe hits.

Hunter Goodbred twirled the entire game for the victors, and although he was hit hard he was given good support with men on the bases. Zack Wheat is expected here tomorrow.

ORIOLES DEFEAT MIDDIES.

Baltimore International Leaguers Win Easily at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 2.—The midshipmen opened their baseball season this afternoon by losing to the Baltimore club of the International League by 8 to 2. R. S. Baker and N. Baker pitched well, holding their opponents to 4 to 2 up to the eighth, when Sproul went in and was batted for four runs in a single session.

The score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel,3b	4	1	1	2	4
Bishop,2b	4	1	1	0	6
Carraway,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Boley,ss	3	1	0	2	1
Pratt,rf	2	2	1	0	0
Beall,lb	4	1	1	13	1
Elliott,c	4	0	2	4	0
Carroll,c	2	0	0	4	1
Leffler,p	2	0	0	0	1
Hersperger,p	2	0	0	0	3
Foster,p	0	1	0	0	0
Frank,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	8	7	27	16

NAVAL ACADEMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stubbs,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Blakeslee,cf	4	0	1	1	1
Whelchel,3b	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle,lb	4	0	2	8	2
Rawlings,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Milner,ss	3	1	0	2	5
Oglsbey,2b,c	3	1	2	6	2
Pino,2b	1	0	1	0	1
Hartman,c	1	0	0	4	1
N.Baker,p	1	0	0	0	2
S.Baker,p	1	0	0	0	2
Sproul,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	2	7	27	16

Errors—Maisel, Whelchel, Doyle (2), Milner.

									R
Baltimore	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0—8
Naval Academy	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Three-base hit—Maisel. Two-base hits—Cook, Sacrifice hit—S. Baker. Double plays—Whelchel, Doyle, and Hartman; Milner, Doyle and Loughlin. Wild pitch—Foster. Passed balls—Hartman, 2. Bases on balls—Off R. S. Baker, 1; N. Baker, 2; Sproul, 1; Foster, 1; Hersperger, 1. Struck out—By R. S. Baker, 5; N. Baker, 1; Sproul, 1; Hersperger, 2; Foster, 0. Hit by pitched ball—By Hersperger (Hartman). Umpires—Messrs. Myers and Clark. Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes.

FORDHAM WINS FIRST GAME.

McNamara Has Ten Strikeouts and Allows No Hits—Score, 5 to 0.

Fordham defeated Cathedral yesterday afternoon at Fordham Field in the opening baseball game of the local season. The score was 5—0. McNamara pitched the first five innings for the Maroon and registered ten strikeouts without allowing a hit. Finn, the Maroon captain, finished the contest, and allowed three singles.

Fordham got off to a good start and scored two runs in the initial round on three errors and Schonberg's hit to left field. Bill Klem, the veteran National League umpire, was the arbiter of the contest.

The score by innings:

									R	H	E
Fordham	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	—	5	7	3
Cathedral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4

Batteries—McNamara, Finn and Sweetland, Boyle and Corrigan. Umpire—Bill Klem.

SETON HALL DOWNS ARMY.

West Point Loses Opening Baseball Game of Season, 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 2.—In an eight-inning game, called because of cold weather, the Army succumbed to Seton Hall in the opening game of the baseball season this afternoon by a score of 5 to 4. The visitors lead of two runs was tied in the third by the soldiers, and the cadets, by a severe bombardment of Flynn, who pitched well until the final frame, came near tying the game again at the finish.

Hans Lobert, Army's coach, tried out a quartet of pitchers, Milton and McGrath doing the best work.

The score by innings:

									R	H	E
Army	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	8	4
Seton Hall	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	5	6	4

Batteries—Milton, Wedemeyer, McGrath, Whitesides and McCarthy; Flynn and Brennan. Umpires—Culkin and Marshall.

GOULD WINNER AT SQUASH.

Advances to Third Round in Title Tourney at Columbia Club.

Jay Gould was a winner in the club squash championship at the Columbia Club yesterday, defeating Milton L. Cornell in a second round match in straight games, 15—3, 15—3. From the start, Gould was too fast for his opponent.

Fred S. Keeler, the club veteran, advanced to the third round by defeating Irving H. Cornell, 15—4, 15—3. Keeler was steady and repeatedly fooled his opponent with speedy drives around the court.

The summaries:

Class A Championship.—First Round—I. H. Cornell defeated R. E. Wigham, 4—15, 17—16, 17—15; F. S. Keeler defeated P. Renshaw, 15—2, 17—17; Milton L. Cornell defeated H. Kellock, 15—9, 15—14. Second Round—F. S. Keeler defeated Irving H. Cornell, 15—4, 15—3; H. D. Bulkley defeated B. Whitlock, 15—10, 15—8; Jay Gould defeated Milton L. Cornell, 15—3, 15—3.

Class B.—First Round—H. W. Warner defeated P. Renshaw, 15—10, 9—15, 15—3. Second Round—R. E. Wigham defeated B. Whitlock, 15—6, 15—3; F. St. McGrath defeated H. R. Burt, 15—9, 15—12.

Marsans Asks for Release.

HAVANA, April 2.—Armando Marsans, who played in the outfield last year with the New York American League team, has asked for an unconditional release from that team on the ground of insufficient monetary consideration for playing this year. Marsans, in his letter, said he would prefer to play with a minor league team, under the circumstances.

Athletics Defeat Swarthmore.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The Philadelphia Americans played the first exhibition baseball game of the season here today, defeating Swarthmore College by heavy hitting, 15 to 4.

HUGGINS AT SECOND, BUT HIS TEAM LOSES

Yankee Manager Fails to Aid Yannigans and Regulars Win Game, 9 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 2.—Miller Huggins became field leader of his Yannigans this afternoon in the practice game against the Regulars, and held down second base for the Rookies through the six inning engagement. But the presence of the Yankee leader was not enough to swing the verdict in the youngsters' favor. The Regulars had a busy day with the stick at the expense of Neal Brady and Luther Nelson, winning easily by the score of 9 to 4.

Pete Schneider did some fancy flinging for the Regulars for three innings, allowing only four hits and one run. Ferguson was not so effective. The big fellows combed his delivery for four slams, three of them coming in rapid succession after a pass in the fifth inning and accounting for three runs.

Pratt, O'Doul, and Baldwin carried off the hitting honors of the slugfest. The first named punched out a single, a double, and a triple, while O'Doul got a double and a pair of singles. Baldwin hit over Duffy Lewis's head for three bases in the third inning and later he lashed out a clean single. Bodie, Ward, Hannah, and Miller got two hits apiece. Peckinpaugh did not participate in the game, as he is still troubled with a charley horse. Halas, who is suffering from a similar ailment, started the game as right fielder of the Regulars and pounded out a clean single the first time he toed the plate. Before the game was over he had to give way to a substitute. Allen Russell finishing the game in right field. Halas did some good fielding before he left the game, despite the handicap of a sore leg.

Infielder Mooers joined the crippled list today and did not get into uniform. He is suffering from a strained muscle in his throwing arm, and will not be ready again after short rest. It was his indisposition that brought Huggins into active play this afternoon.

The Yankees play their third game of the Brooklyn series tomorrow, and Bob Shawkey is slated to make his debut in the box. It is possible that Ernie Shore will also be called upon to limber his arm against the Dodgers. Quinn and Mogridge are other pitching possibilities for the American Leaguers. Huggins expects that Pickinpaugh will be able to return to his place in the infield for this game. It will not be surprising if Duffy Lewis is out of the game, as he is limping around with an ingrown nail on the right foot.

The lineup and score of today's game:

Regulars—Halas, right field; Russell, right field; Vick, centre field; Pipp, first base; Pratt, second base; Lewis, left field; Bodie, third base; Ward, short stop; Hannah, catcher; Schneider and Ferguson, pitchers.

Yannigans—Kane, centre field; O'Doul, left field; Miller, short stop; Lamar, first base; Buell, third base; Quinn, right field; Shawkey, Hoyt, Hudgins, second base; Baldwin, catcher; Brady, pitcher; Nelson, pitcher.

The score by innings:

									R	H	E
Regulars	1	5	0	0	1	2	0	—	9	13	3
Yannigans	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	—	4	8	3

Umpires—Kelley and Connery.

FAVORITES LOSE AT GOLF.

Many Surprises in Title Play on Pinehurst Links.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 2.—Match play in the North and South amateur championship golf tournament today brought several unexpected results.

In the championship division contest A. J. Mendez, Siwanoy Country Club; Edward Styles, Washington Golf and Country Club; James D. Standish, Jr., of Detroit, and C. G. Waldo, Jr., Detroit, lost their matches.

Irving S. Robeson, Rochester, who is defending his title, played against Styles and won at the nineteenth hole.

Coleman Wins with Cue.

In the 18.2 balkline billiard tournament for metropolitan amateur laurels under A. A. B. A. auspices at Fuller's Academy Hal Coleman defeated William Gershell last night by 200 to 155.



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THORPE'S STAR NINE FAILS TO PRODUCE

Fletcher's Aggregation of Giants Has Better of Practice Tussle by 7 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 2.—McGraw's plan to split up the Giants squad and to produce two teams of about the same relative strength quickly brought fruit, as the game played on the university grounds this afternoon between the Fletchers and the Thorpes proved by far the best and most interesting played so far. However, Jim Thorpe remains on the losing side. The former Olympic hero yelled for his team this afternoon until he got blue in the face, but it didn't help much. Fletcher's nine won the practice tiff by a score of 7 to 5.

Captain Fletcher and Thorpe were selected by McGraw to choose sides after the manner of the old back lot game, and when the lineups of the two teams were announced it looked as if Thorpe had been the better picker. He had Benny Kauff, Hal Chase, Heinie Zimmerman, Rube Benton, and Lew McCarty on his side, which, with himself, made quite a powerful combination. But Jim says the jinx has him this Spring and he simply can't get by with a winner.

Thorpe selected Rube Benton from among the pitchers who were available for duty today, and therein the famous Indian made his mistake. This wasn't Rube's day to work. The team which swore fealty to Fletcher simply tore right in and belted Benton's offerings all over the university campus. Nine hits were jolted out of the left-hander in four innings, and they included a homer by Pep Young and triples by Winters and Doyle.

Jesse Winters, the discharged Lieutenant, started off for the Fletchers, and the Thorpes hit him hard in alternate innings. Frank Noel, the former University of Virginia crack, pitched the last three innings and did some fine work.

Young took the first good thump at Benton in the first inning when he hit a home run to deep centre field. The Thorpes held the lead for a few minutes in the second inning when they scored twice. Kauff walked and scored on Thorpe's triple. However, Jim had a horseshoe in his pocket when he hit that one, as it was an ordinary single which bounded over Pitt's head when he set himself to field it. Thorpe scored on Holden's single.

Benton took his lacing in the third when five runs were scored off him. Winters got his side off to a good start when he drove a triple down the left field foul line. Burns walked and Young sent the lean pitcher home with a single to right.

Fletcher beat out a bunt and then Doyle hit one which broke Jim Thorpe's heart. Larry sent a long drive to deep right centre for three bases and the trio on the bases happily pranced home, giving Thorpe the merry laugh.

Even then the cannonading did not cease. Pitt hit an infield single to Zimmerman, who held Doyle on third. Pitt stole second. On Smith's bounder to Baird Doyle was thrown out at the plate for the first out. Miller came along with a single and sent in Pitt with the fifth run of the inning.

Thorpe's team did not take defeat without a fight and tried hard to tie the score. They did reduce the four-run lead of the Fletchers to one run. They scored two in the fourth on Zimmerman's double, Duff's triple, and Pitt's muff of Holden's fly. In the fifth Chase's double and Zimmerman's single hatched another run. Fletcher got three more hits, giving him six in his last eight times up.

At a rotary dinner in honor of the Giants and their press representatives last night, President Murphy of Florida University invited the Giants to make Gainesville their permanent training camp.

In answer McGraw said that the New York team had not yet made any plans for 1920, but that when it came time to select a camp for next Spring the great weather and fine treatment that the Giants received here would not be forgotten.

The lineup and score by innings:

FLETCHER'S.	THORPE'S.
Burns, lf, and cf.	Gillespie, 2b.
Young, rf.	Baird, ss.
Fletcher, ss.	Chase, 1b.
Boyle, 2b.	Zimmerman, 3b.
Pitt, cf, and lf.	Kauff, cf.
Smith, c.	Thorpe, rf.
Miller, 1b.	Holden, lf.
Rommel, 3b.	McCarthy, c.
Winters, p.	Benton, p.
Noel, p.	Jones, p.

									R	H	E
Fletchers	1	0	3	0	0	1	2	—	7	11	1
Thorpes	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	—	5	6	1

Runs—Burns, (2,) Young, (2,) Fletcher, Pitt, Winters, Kauff, Chase, Zimmerman, Thorpe. Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Chase. Three-base hits—Thorpe, Boyle, Winters, Kauff. Home Run—Young. Stolen bases—Burns, (2,) Pitt, Fletcher. Bases on balls—Off Winters, 2; Noel, 1; Benton, 1; Jones, 2. Struck out—By Winters, 1; Noel, 2; Jones, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jones, (Burns.) Hits—Off Benton, 9 in 4 innings; Jones, 2 in 2; Winters, 4 in 4; Noel, 2 in 3. Umpires—O'Neill and Bigler.

Eighteen players will be taken on the trip to Tampa tomorrow night, including seven pitchers, which gives a pretty line on the twirlers McGraw intends to carry this year. The players who will go to Tampa are Burns, Young, Chase, Kauff, Doyle, Zimmerman, and Fletcher of the regular lineup; catchers, McCarthy and Earl Smith; pitchers, Barnes, Benton, Causey, Winters, G. Smith, Steele, and Jones, and Thorpe and Baird, utility men. It may be observed that Schupp is not included among the pitchers. This is because McGraw does not want him to work against any big league batters so early in the year.

KOSTICH DEFEATED AGAIN.

Loses Third Straight Chess Game to Capablanca at Havana.

HAVANA, April 2.—By defeating Boris Kostich, the Serbian expert, in the third game of their match of eight games up at the Union Club, José R. Capablanca, the Pan American champion, scored his third victory in succession, somewhat to the astonishment of those who regard themselves as good judges of form and had recognized in Kostich a good match for the Cuban.

In the third game Kostich again had the black pieces and resorted to the Petroff defense. As in the first games he held his own well throughout the opening, but he weakened just enough in the middle game to enable his opponent to obtain a slight advantage, which is all he needs to enable him to turn a seemingly drawn game into a winning ending. Kostich resigned after forty-seven moves had been recorded.

The score to date: Capablanca, 3; Kostich, 0.

West Point Football Squad Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, April 2.—The Army's football squad turned out for its first Spring practice today. Over fifty candidates for next Fall's eleven reported to Major Hugh Mitchell, who gave the men an hour's workout on the plains.

WISEST FOOL FIRST IN BENNINGS PURSE

Musanti Entry Wins Feature Event on Long Card at Maryland Track.

BOWIE, Md., April 2.—Wisest Fool raced home in front in the Bennings Purse, the feature event on today's card, finishing a length in front of Frizeur. Wisest Fool got away to a poor start and was running fifth at the half mile. Rice sent his mount along at the three-quarters, and in the stretch he sent the Musanti entry to the front in a pretty drive.

Flying Witch, of the Whitney Stable, won the first race in a romp from Kallipolis. Robinson rode the winner and also sent Tan II. under the wire in front in the third race.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; maiden fillies; four furlongs. Flying Witch, 114 pounds, (Robinson,) $2.80, $2.80, and $2.70, won; Kallipolis, 114, (Corey,) $6.80 and $8.60, second; Marcelle 31, 114, (Pauley,) $8.60, third. Time—:50. Miss Stathem, Beck and Call, Hush, Lady Ione, and Super Girl also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Trampero, 107 pounds, (J. McTaggart,) $21.50, $2.90, and $4.20, won; Genevieve B. 107, (Obert,) $5.40 and $3.80, second; Beauty Sleep, 92, (Carswell,) $5.90, third. Time—1:22 2-5. Fairy Prince, Clip, Old Bill Bender, Matooka, Plurenal, Baby Rasch, Keynote, Positive, and Miss Fay also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Tan II., 112 pounds, (Robinson,) $3.60, $2.70, and $2.60, won; Houdini, 105, (Erickson,) $4.60 and $3.70, second; Shola, 109, (Metcalf,) $3.40, third. Time—1:22. Roederer, Vigilante, Man Slayer, Newoka, Miss Filene, Miss Fauntleroy, and Pocket Change also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; the Bennings Purse; five and a half furlongs. Wisest Fool, 112 pounds, (Rice,) $57.60, $40.40, and $16.70, won; Frizeur, 103, (Obert,) $23 and $7.60, second; Duchess Lace, 110, (J. McTaggart,) $3.10, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Hanky Panky, Dr. Rae, Plurenal, Romeo, Billee Bluff, John Cullinan, Jill, and Liberty Bond also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Bansat, 113 pounds, (Butwell,) $5.60, $4.10, and $2.80, won; Broom Peddler, 108, (Stapleton,) $7 and $4.10, second; Firing Line, 110, (Metcalf,) $3.10, third. Time—1:21. Grump Sal, Widow Bedotte, Thornbloom, N. K. Beall, and Comanche also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Kills All, 104 pounds, (Carswell,) $27.50, $18, and $7 won; Simon Pure, 107, (Pauley,) $18 and $7, second; Indian Chant, 109, (Sterling,) $4.30, third. Time—1:45. Don Lodge, Ballad, and Sleeth also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Jauhar, 112 pounds, (Rice,) $17.50, $5.50, and $3.50, won; Puts and Calls, 112, (Metcalf,) $240 and $2.60, second; Hallwood, 112, (Steidman,) $5.50, third. Time—1:52. Capt. Hodge, Garbage, Flora Finch and Linda's Brother also ran.

JOHNNY MACK IS HONORED.

Yale Athletic Trainer Awarded "Y" for Faithful Service.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 2.—John J. Mack, Yale's track athletic coach and football trainer, was today awarded a "Y" in major sports by the university Athletic Association for "untiring and faithful service covering a period of thirteen years."

NEWMAN WINS LONG MATCH.

Defeats Gardner in First Amateur Three-Cushion Tourney.

Arthur Newman scored the opening victory in the first national amateur three-cushion carom billiard championship, under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, last night, when he defeated Gus Gardner at the Amateur Billiard Club by a count of 50 to 33. The contest went ninety-four innings. Both players made high runs of 3.

Newman displayed superior ability from the outset and held the lead throughout. Gardner was decidedly off form. Many of his attempts which ordinarily would be comparatively easy went astray.

Newman, on the other hand, failed to show any marked consistency. He got off to a good start, however, and gradually worked up an advantage which Gardner never threatened. Newman's first score came in the sixth inning, when he clicked off three points. Gardner made a brace of points as his opening effort in the eighth inning.

Clarke Beats Weiner with Cue.

George P. B. Clarke defeated D. Weiner last night in the amateur 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Osborne's academy by a score of 200 to 160, in fifty innings. Clarke had high runs of 47 and 27. Weiner's highest run was 22.

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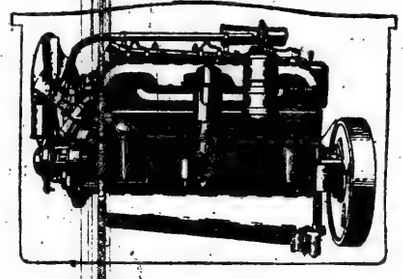
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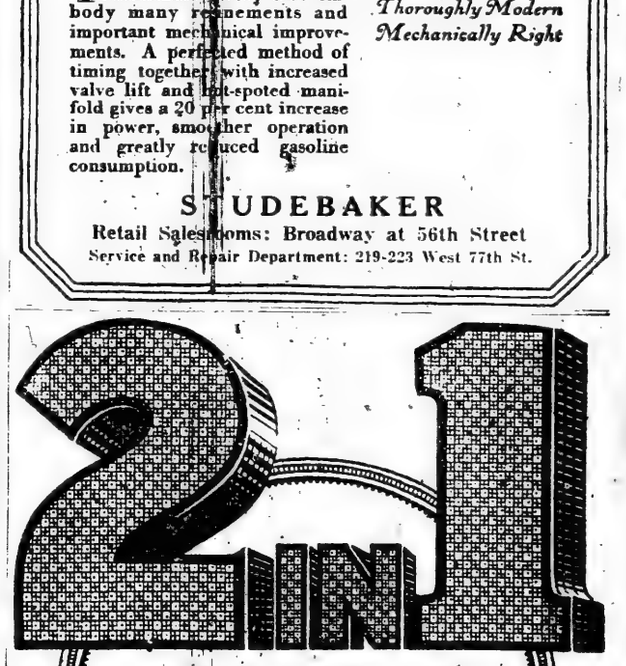
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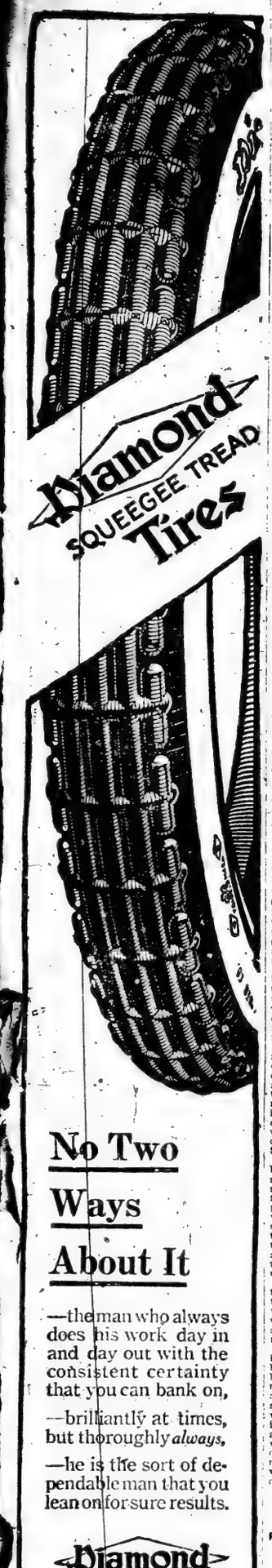
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U. S. ARMY TO HAVE 5,100 AIRPLANES

Flying Service Definitely Recognized as the Fourth of the Line or Combat Forces.

WILL HAVE 87 SQUADRONS

Forty-two for Coast Defense—Great Loss to Government in the Surplus Machines.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Army organization plans upon which the War Department is now working, it was learned today, provide for an air service with approximately 1,700 airplanes in actual commission and a minimum available reserve of 3,400 additional planes. This is based upon the proposed military establishment of 509,000 men in which total the air service personnel will be 1,923 officers and 21,853 men.

The organization tables show that the air forces on a peace basis will be comprised of eighty-seven service squadrons, of which forty-two will be assigned to coast defense work in the United States and insular possessions, twenty will be pursuit squadrons, and twenty-five observation and bombing squadrons. The typical army airplane squadron includes eighteen planes in service and their personnel.

The table also call for the maintenance of forty-two balloon companies, divided into three wings of fourteen companies each.

The general plan of the army reorganization calls for twenty-one divisions, including one cavalry unit of nine regiments, to be formed into five army corps, each to be commanded by a Lieutenant General. To each corps will be attached five observation and bombing squadrons of airplanes and four pursuit squadrons, representing a wing formation for each type of machine.

The effect of this will be to give the air service definite recognition as the fourth of the line, or combat forces of the army, the others being the old trio of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. All other units are supplemental forces, generally known as auxiliary arms or staff corps troops.

Carrying out the organization of this new element of the line, the tactical formation of the plans branch of the air service will be in squadrons, groups, and wings and the balloon section in companies, groups, and wings. The formation is elastic, however, above the squadron, two or more squadrons, as circumstances require, forming a group and two or more groups a wing. The same arrangement prevails with infantry divisions, two or more of which form a corps.

Machines in sufficient number to equip all of the air units planned for are now being stored at the various aviation fields that are being retained by the Government. Storage capacity has been provided for approximately 6,000 completed planes, not including those in service or in immediate reserve with the squadrons. In addition, airplane motors by the thousands have been stored, the upkeep of any unit in service requiring three or four extra motors per plane.

The production of planes has exceeded, however, even the storage capacity of the fields. The War Department is now negotiating with airplane builders for the disposal of all training and of a considerable number of service machines for which it has present or indicated future use nor place of storage.

The surplus machines are said to form a separate problem. There is no general market for the extra planes and the only offers received have been for relatively small numbers and at prices that mean to the Government a tremendous loss on its investment. There is no reason to expect, it is said, that even a tenth of their cost can be salvaged. Probably, planes that cost $15,000 or more will not bring more than $1,000.

The only offers thus far received have been from the contractors who built the machines. There is practically no commercial market for airplanes. The offers received for the Government's surplus represent risks the builders are willing to take in the hope of finding sales for the planes later at much less than cost price. To illustrate the situation from a commercial point of view, attention was called to a report that the recent airplane show in New York City had resulted in only two sales.

Many Government planes bought by the manufacturers, it is understood, are to be converted into seaplanes. This would permit their use for pleasure without having landing fields available, since they could rise from and return to the water.

So far as the Government is concerned, it appears likely that the surplus will be disposed of eventually at whatever loss, since to retain the machines would mean building of new storage facilities and increased personnel to keep them in shape, all without any assurance they would ever be of any value. The training planes are already out of date, and anticipated development of new types will soon make even the service machines obsolete. Whatever the surplus machines might bring now, it is argued, would be a net saving against an indicated total loss if they are retained.

FRICKE'S TRIAL OPENS.

Prisoner Long in Tombs Is Accused of Treason.

The trial of Albert Paul Fricke, a naturalized citizen, on an indictment charging him with treason, began yesterday before Federal Judge Mayer. Because of the absence of the defendant's counsel, Thomas J. O'Neil, who was engaged in a case in White Plains, and William H. Daly, who is ill, a recess was taken until this morning, after twelve tentative jurors were called to the box. The tactics of Mr. Daly in previous proceedings in the Fricke case have so disturbed Judge Mayer that he announced that the lawyer would have to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Fricke, who was the representative in this country of a German toy manufacturer, was indicted in December. He was charged with having aided Hermann Wessels, alias Carl Rodiger, a spy and secret agent of the German Government. Federal Judge Knox yesterday fixed bail at $10,000 each in the cases of Karl Kipper, a retired merchant, who was indicted with Fricke, Mme. Victorica, and others indicted for violation of the Espionage act.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Mount, Col. J. R., will report to the Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic; he is relieved from duty in office of Surgeon General.

Bliss, Lt. Col. R. W., to Hosp. No. 20 at Whipple Barracks.

Whitney, Maj. J. L.; Wegeforth, Capt. P., and Sweet, 1st Lt. C. D., to Letterman Hosp.

Streng, Maj. S. M., to Carlstrom Field.

Wilson, Maj. P. D., to Hosp. No. 3 at Colonia, N. J.

Coon, Maj. C. E., and Fitzpatrick, 1st Lt. M. J., to Hosp. No. 38 at Eastview, N. Y.

Devereaux, Maj. R. T., detached, from 52d Art. at Camp Eustis, and will report to Cmdg. Gen. at that camp.

Harndon, Maj. F.; Dixon, Capt. E. K., and Lipshutz, Capt. G. L., to Hosp. No. 41 at Staten Island.

Newhouse, Maj. O. T., to Manila.

Freeland, Maj. H. L., to Camp Custer.

Yarnell, Maj. O., to Sparta, Wis., Ord. Depot.

Morrison, Maj. W. A., to Camp Kearny for discharge.

Burns, Capt. F. M.; Healy, Capt. M. F., and Liss, 1st Lt. I. E., to Hoboken.

McEachern, Capt. C. G., to Ft. Sill.

Meyer, Capt. C. M., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of West. Dept.

Austin, Capt. A. E.; Katterhenry, Capt. E. H., and Wearn, 1st Lt. J. T., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Hastings, Capt. L. E., to Camp Sheridan.

Fiske, Capt. E. W., to Hosp. No. 2 at Ft. McHenry.

Massey, Capt. J. F., to Philadelphia, in office of Attending Surg.

Dudgeon, Capt. L. O., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of Cent. Dept.

Wetherby, Capt. S. D., to Camp Taylor for examination.

Thomas, Capt. B., to Ft. Douglas.

Hatcher, Capt. G. A., to Newport News.

Von Dahm, Capt. H. C., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Camp Gordon.

Garrenton, Capt. C., to Camp Jackson

Albee, Capt. G. MacD., to Camp Meade.

Saltzstein, 1st Lt. H. B., promoted to be a Capt.

Jones, 1st Lt. A. B., hon. discharged.

Buchanan, 1st Lt. J. A., to Hosp. No. 16, at New Haven.

Ward, 1st Lt. P. A., to Hosp. No. 29, at Ft. Snelling.

Burkes, 1st Lt. DeW. C., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Ross, 1st Lt. J. C., to Honolulu.

Hohr, 1st Lt. L. M., to Langley Field.

Rawls, 1st Lt. G. F., and Reinartz, 1st Lt. E. G., to School for Aerial Observers, at Post Field.

Flamm, 1st Lt. G., to Camp Dix

Hunt, 1st Lt. A. G., to Ft. Houston.

Infantry.

Wright, Col. W. K., to Camp Sevier.

McMaster, Col. G. H., to Camp Wadsworth.

Wilder, Lt. Col. W. M., to Camp Grant, with 134th.

Neill, Lt. Col. W. H., will report to Special Asst. Sec. of War.

McCuniff, Maj. D. E., detailed as Insp. Instructor of N. G. of Colorado.

Ovenshine, Maj. F. G., and Tomlinson, 1st Lt. E. M., to Camp Funston, with 61st.

Crawfis, Maj. J. D., hon. discharged.

Gunner, Maj. M. J., assigned to 12th.

McCaslin, Maj. J., to Camp Lee in the Insurance Sec.

Lewis, Capt. T. K., promoted to be a Major.

McClung, Capt. R. L., and Brown, 1st Lt. C. W., assigned to statistics branch, this city.

Arnold, Capt. R. McD., to Camp Grant.

Leftwich, Capt. S. M., hon. discharged.

Putnam, Capt. H. D., to Camp Lodge for discharge.

Warren, Capt. W. L., (provisional 1st Lt., Inf.,) hon. discharged as a temp. Capt. only.

Cotter, Capt. J. P., to Camp Sherman for discharge.

Roberts, Capt. C. Jr., to Camp Gordon for discharge.

Lord, Capt. T., to Ft. Jay with 22d.

Kernan, Capt. F. W., assigned to 6Gd at Potomac Park.

Rhodes, Capt. J. M., and Dibblee, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Devens for discharge.

Peters, Capt. W. L., to Camp Lee.

Emerson, Capt. H. J., to Camp Howie for discharge.

Low, Capt. M., to Camp Jackson for discharge.

Fowler, Capt. C. K., to Camp Dix for discharge.

Clowry, Capt. P. J., attached to Motor Transport Corps at Camp Normoyle.

Bantleon, 1st Lt. C. A., to Camp Funston for discharge.

Kremer, 1st Lt. L. N., to Boston.

Warren, 1st Lt. W. L., appointment is terminated.

Fleming, 1st Lt. L. F., from Asst. to Mil. Attache at Bone, Italy, to Padova, Italy, for discharge.

Armstrong, 1st Lt. R. N., hon. discharged as 1st Lt. only.

Luce, 1st Lt. A. B., to Camp Travis for discharge.

McDonough, 1st Lt. L. V., hon. discharged.

Wright, 1st Lt. R. L., to Camp Pike.

Candee, 1st Lt. J. S., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore.

Coast Artillery.

Hazebrouck, Col. A., will report to Retiring Board at Wash. for examination.

Heiner, Lt. Col. G. G., promoted to be a Col. in permanent establishment; to Nashville, thence to Mississippi A. & M. College as Prof. of Military Science.

Following to Coast Defenses indicated:

Frank, Maj. J. L., and Callicutt, 1st Lt. E. C., Fort Warren.

Pixley, 1st Lt. J. A., Fort Dupont.

Davis, Capt. R. W., Fort Monroe.

Donovan, Lt. Col. R., and Kimble, Capt. S. R., to Fort Washington.

Fulton, Maj. W. S., and Bodenhammer, 1st Lt., to Fort Winfield Scott.

Pease, 1st Lt. C. E., Fort Stevens.

Sofield, Maj. F. C., to Sewanee Mil. Academy, Sewanee, Tenn., as Assistant Professor of Military Science.

Fraser, Maj. W. D., will report to Chief of C. A.

Dubois, Maj. J. S., to 44th, at Fort Totten.

Fulton, Maj. W. S., to Fort Winfield Scott.

Hyde, Maj. E. H., to Fort Hamilton.

Newcomb, Capt. M[illegible] and Monell, Capt. T., to Fort Ha[illegible] Fort Wright.

Wingate, Maj. H[illegible]

Following to recruiting officers at points indicated:

Mossman, Maj. A., Newark, N. J.

Bentley, Capt. J. H., Birmingham, Ala.

Small, Capt. G. W., Baltimore.

Cotable, 1st Lt. L. M., Buffalo.

Stewart, Maj. S. T., will report to the Adjt. Gen. for recruiting duty.

Schlandt, Capt. F. F., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of North Atlantic C.A. Dist. at Boston.

Andrews, 1st Lt. W., to Honolulu.

Quartermaster Corps.

Powers, Col. R. R., to Jeffersonville, Ind., as Asst. Zone Supply Off.

Tarbutton, Lt. Col. E. H., to San Antonio as assistant to Zone Supply Off.

Grant, Lt. Col. E., retired from active service.

Chamberlain, Maj. F. G., will assume duty as Const. Qm. for Mexican border project, in addition to other duties.

Artold, Maj. W. S.; Rubensohn, Capt. D., and Paxton, Capt. M. M., will report to Chief of Const. Div.

Raschke, 1st Lt. E., to Auxiliary Remount Depot at Camp Meade.

Matthews, Maj. H. L., to command Auxiliary Remount Depot at Camp Sherman.

Kruesi, Maj. W. E.; Bigke, Capt. C. H., and Hamilton, Capt. D. K., will report to Dir. of Purchase, &c., at Wash.

King, Capt. W. S., to Ft. Harrison as Depty. Zone Supply Off.

Mattison, Capt. H. C. K., to Port of Embarkation, Hoboken.

Marye, Capt. J. T., and Van Dusen, 1st Lt. C. K., to Port of Embarkation, Hoboken.

Smith, Capt. M. M., to Fort Sill.

Turk, Capt. H. H., to Front Royal Remount Depot as Vet.

Hurley, 1st Lt. F. E.; Myers, 1st Lt. D. W., and Shedd, 1st Lt. A. P., to Washington.

Comstock, 1st Lt. G. G., to Port of Embarkation at Newport News, Va.

Robertson, 1st Lt. W. F., to Fort Moultrie.

Ordnance.

Bowley, Lt. Col. F. W., to School of Fire, Fort Sill.

Hamilton, Maj. E. A., and Mercer, Capt. A. L., will report to Director of Purchase, &c., at Wash.

Hanson, Maj. W. H., and Green, Capt. E. C., to plant of Old Hickory Powder Co. at Nashville, Tenn.

Phillips, Maj. W. G.; Dover, Capt. W. T.; Nichols, Capt. W., and Kron, 1st Lt. F. F., will report to Chief of Ord.

Van Fleet, Capt. J. S., to Bridgeport, Conn.

Wood, Capt. S. W., to Charleston port terminal.

Mailler, Capt. J. W., to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Null, Capt. W. F., and Hasseli, 1st Lt. J. M., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Boberson, Capt. W. L., and Cowenhoven, Capt. G. M., to Morgan, N. J.

Clarke, Capt. R. E., to Raritan Arsenal.

Hunt, 1st Lt. W. H. Jr., to District Ord. Co. at Camp Meade.

Case, Capt. J. H., will report to Dist. Ord. Off. at Cleveland, Ohio.

Doyle, 1st Lt. W. J., to Tullytown Arsenal.

Troth, 1st Lt. J. T., to Philadelphia, Dist. Ord. Office.

Moore, 1st Lt. E. B., will report to Chicago, Ord. Off.

Kirkpatrick, 1st Lt. W. M., will report to Boston Dist. Ord. Off.

Stone, 1st Lt. J. T., will report to Rochester Dist. Ord. Off.

Domingos, 1st Lt. W. W., to 116th Ord. Depot at Camp Lewis.

Pate, 1st Lt. R. E., to Morgan, N. J.

Nicol, 1st Lt. L., to Fort Schuyler.

Field Artillery.

Corwin, 1st Lt. W. G., to Washington.

Marr, Col. R. E., to Chicago as Inspector of the 7th Dist. R. O. P. C.

Cavert, Maj. C. C., to Auxiliary Remount Depot at Camp Dodge.

Bryant, Maj. F. W., will report to Chief of F.A.

Yeiton, Capt. W. J., to Motor Transport Office at Philadelphia.

Keller, Maj. J. W., and Bryden, Maj. W., will report to the Chief of Field Artillery.

Carswell, Lt. Col. J. H.; Yoakum, Capt. L. J.; Doerr, Capt. W. A.; Griffith, Capt. W. H.; Jones, 1st Lt. J. R.; Ferree, 1st Lt. A. L.; Cunningham, 1st Lt. S. R.; Mannbburn, 1st Lt. O. M., and Booth, 1st Lt. E. E., will report to the Director of Purchase.

Air Service.

Smith, Maj. D., and Dickman, Capt. R. S., to Dayton, Ohio.

Crockett, Maj. E. W., and Page, 1st Lt. E. M., to Garden City.

Turpin, Capt. P. R., to Gerstner Field.

Herrick, Capt. G. P., to Hosp. 41, at Fox Hills.

Maerner, Capt. T. H., will report to the Dir. of Air Serv.

Harper, Capt. E. G.; Boggs, 1st Lt. M. S.; Armstrong, 1st Lt. M., and Brown, 1st Lt. O. W., to Wash.

Chandler, Capt. W. H., to Dayton, O.

Andrew, 1st Lt. F. T., to Gen. Hosp. at Hot Springs.

Long, 1st Lt. B. G., to Camp Wise.

Engineers.

Dunn, Col. R. C.; Crawford, Lt. Col. R. C.; Johnson, Capt. F. M. S., and Steese, Capt. G. M., to Camp Humphreys, as instructor in Engineer School.

Miller, Lt. Col. R. L.; Pittman, Maj. H. V.; Smith, Maj. M. W., and Hinshaw, Capt. J. C. W., to 5th, at Camp Humphreys.

Wallace, Maj. M., and Granger, Capt. A. H., will report to Chief of Engineers.

Weare, Capt. H. C., to Const. Div. at Boston.

Cristal, Capt. F. T., to Engineer School, at Camp Humphreys.

Following assigned to 5th:

CAPTAINS.

Avery, H. Y. — Ober, E. H.
Boland, F. J. — Mitchell, C. E.
Ritchie, E. W. — Hellman, C. A.
McComb, A. H.

Jackson, Capt. A., to 8th, at Fort Bliss.

Morris, Capt. H., to Stoops, 1st Lt. W. G.; Veran, 1st Lt. G., and Reynolds, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Cody, with 9th.

Chamberlain, 1st Lt. G. T., and Schoff, 1st Lt. F., to 5th, at Washington Barracks.

Blanke, 1st Lt. M. H., will report to the Judge Adv. Gen.

Veterinary Corps.

Cramer, Capt. E. J., to Battle Creek, Mich.

Lane, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Pike, Ark.

Grady, 1st Lt. A. J., to Camp Travis.

Handley, 1st Lt. G. A., to Fort Myer.

McClellan, 1st Lt. J. B., will report to the Surg. Gen.

Ward, 1st Lt. E. M., will report to Cmg. Gen. of South. Dept.

Cavalry.

Ryan, Col. J. A., retired after 32 years' service.

Gillem, Col. A. C., and Hornbrook, Col. J. J., assigned to 5th.

Mayo, Lt. Col. C. R., to Fort Myer.

Herringshaw, Capt. G. M., 7th, to M. T. C., at El Paso, Tex.

Rodney, Capt. A., 10th, will report to Director of Purchase.

Sanitary Corps.

Barker, Capt. Q. J., to El Paso Zone Supply.

Harrington, 1st Lt. A. W., to Ellington Field.

Harrington, 1st Lt. C. H., to Hosp. No. 12, at Biltmore, N. C.

Signal Corps.

Gilkeson, Maj. A. H., to 1st Reserve Wing, at Hazelhurst Field.

Cooper, Capt. E. H., to Boston.

Viljoen, Capt. W. W., to Hosp. No. 21, at Denver.

Motor Transport Corps.

Hubbard, 1st Lt. A. W., to Co. No. 578, at Fort Wingate.

Christopher, 1st Lt. A. W., to Hospital No. 2, at Fort McHenry.

Dental Corps.

Benedict, Maj. J. L., to Hosp. No. 14, at Fort Oglethorpe.

Mentz, Capt. H. C., to Port of Embarkation, at Hoboken.

Baird, 1st Lt. W. G., hon. discharged.

Miscellaneous.

Lansing, Capt. L. S., to Schenectady.

Goelet, Capt. R. W., will report to the Chief of Staff.

Noe, Capt. P. J., Sig. C., to Hosp. No. 14, at Fort Oglethorpe.

Ordway, Capt. F., Ord. Dept., to Hosp. No. 14, at Fort Oglethorpe.

Lennox, 1st Lt. W. W., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fox Hills.

Sutton, Capt. F. E., and Raser, Capt. W. C., Tank Corps, to Camp Meade.

Roberts, Maj. W., assigned to Gen. Staff Corps.

Dowd, Capt. R. S., hon. discharged.

Moore, Capt. W. E., will report to the Adjt. Gen.

Church, Maj. E. C., Gen. Staff, will report to the Sec. of War.

Paxson, Maj. F. L., and Dudley, Maj. J. H., assigned to the Gen. Staff Corps.

Norris, 1st Lt. E. C., Adjt. Gen. Dept., hon. discharged.

Keene, Lt. Col. M. S., to port of embarkation at Hoboken.

Falls, Maj. J. G., will report to the Chief of Staff.

Blanchard, Capt. R. H., to New York, regarding shipping situation.

Oakes, 1st Lt. A., Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., to Camp Shelby.

Swift, Lt. Col. E. D., Insp. Gen., to Camp Wadsworth.

Garrison, Maj. E., will report to the Judge Adv. Gen.

Greene, Lt. Col. G. K., Insp. Gen.'s Dept., hon. discharged as Lieut. Col. only.

Crocker, Maj. H., Judge Adv., to Fort Sam Houston as Judge Advocate.

Following relieved from duty with General Staff Corps and assigned to duty as indicated:

Embick, Maj. S. D., C. A. C.; Craig, Maj. L. F., F. A.; Dearmond, Maj. E. H., F. A.; Raymond, Maj. W. H., C. A. C.; Bjornstadt, Maj. A. W., Inf.; Ross, Maj. T., Inf.; Merrill, Maj. H. T., Inf.; Booth, Maj. E. E., Cav.; Locke, Maj. M. E., F. A.; Greer, Maj. E. J., Inf.; Bryden, Maj. W. J. A.; Gasser, Maj. L. D., Inf.; Fitch, Maj. R. S., Cav.; Fenton, Capt. C. T., C. A. C.; Hodges, Capt. C. R., Inf.; Brabson, Capt. P. W., Inf.; Lull, Capt. E. T., C. A. C.; Wildrick, Capt. W. G., C. A. C.; Linch, Capt. G. A., Inf.; Gleaves, Capt. S. R., Cav.; Parrott, Capt. R. S., F. A.; Carlington, Capt. C., Engrs.; Clark, Capt. F. V., C. A. C.

Following to schools indicated as Asst. Professors of Military Science:

Fray, Capt. J. M., F. A., to Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.

Campbell, Capt. [illegible], F. A., Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Bennett, Capt. C. A., F. A., Univ. of Ill., Urbana.

Bellinger, 1st Lt. J. B., F. A., Univ. of Ill.

Norrick, 1st Lt. W., F. A., Univ. of Ill.

Wilkinson, Maj. J. E., F. A.; Knight, Capt. C. C., F. A., and Gardner, Capt. A. P., to Carnegie Inst. of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Dick, Capt. J. B., F. A., to Harvard Univ.

Orr, Capt. J. T., F. A., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

Resignations.

Whittelsey, Capt. C. S., Jr., C. A. C.
Kimmel, 1st Lt. W. D., C. A. C.
Sibert, Maj. H. W., Engs.
Whittlesey, 1st Lt. W. M., C. A. C.
Hennessey, 1st Lt. R. A., M. C.
McDonald, Capt. H. J., Engs.
Clifford, 1st Lt. D., Inf.

Leaves.

Hodgson, Maj. F. G., M. C., 14 days.
Smoot, Capt. P. M., Inf., 25 days.
Leslie, Capt. H. G., Air Ser., 1 month.
Clark, Lt. Col. F. S., C. A. C., 10 days.
Lemay, 1st Lt. A. A., Inf., 10 days extension.
Barnard, Lt. Col. J. H., 54th Inf., 1 month extension.
Longino, Lt. Col. O. H., C. A. C., 14 days.
Gilliland, 1st Lt. O. S., M. C., 14 days.
Pattison, Col. H. H., Inf., 2 months extension.
Leith, Capt. H. D., M. C., 10 days.
Cramer, Capt. E. J., Vet. Corps, 10 days.
Hamilton, Col. A., C. A. C., 10 days extension.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments.—Patrol., to take effect 8 A. M., April 3, from 80th to precincts indicated: Nathan Peckius, 83; Albert Douglas, 87; H. J. Whitelaw, 98; I. E. M. Wagner, 85; P. J. Keenan, 98; W. F. Pfannkuch, 98. Hostlers: William Doyle, from 69th to 80th; John Glander, from 70th to 68th; Andrew Schleider, from 70th to 80th.

Application for Full Pay While on Sick Report Approved.—Sergt. William McCauley, 25th, from 1 P. M., March 25, during disability; Patrol. F. P. King, 6th, from 9:05 P. M., March 24, to 12 P. M., March 28; William Nally, 28th, from 6:30 P. M., March 17, during disability; W. Q. Sexton, 42d, from 9:40 A. M., March 21, during disability; George Wagner, 45d, from 6:15 P. M., March 20, to 12 P. M., March 23; J. M. Kane, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 10:10 P. M. March 20, to 12 P. M., March 23; Anthony Wollack, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 2:30 P. M., March 25, during disability; Joseph Williamson, Headquarters Div., Special Service Div., from 2 P. M., March 25, during disability.

Fire Department.

Transfer to take effect 8 A. M., April 3: Fireman 1st grade L. A. Abbott, H. & L. 147, to Eng. 288.

Revocation of indefinite leave of absence, to take effect at 8 A. M. April 5, he having been honorably discharged from the army: Fireman 3d grade A. F. Pfister, H. & L. 107.

Special leave of absence: Engineer of Steamer Frederick Bellona, Eng. 84, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., April 3.

Education Notes.

The New York University will this Summer again offer Dr. James P. Haney courses for art teachers. These were interrupted by the war, but until 1917 they formed a feature of the Summer school system of the university. Dr. Haney for twenty years has been art director in the New York school system, and for the last ten years has been head of the art department of the high schools. One of the interesting aspects of these art courses is their concentration. They are all given in the first three weeks of July, the lectures being so dovetailed together that the work of three Winter terms is completed in this time.

The Committee of the Whole of the Board of Education has decided in favor of twenty-two new school buildings for 1919. The Bronx will get four, Manhattan ten, Brooklyn six, and Queens two. The buildings will cost about $10,000,000, while nearly as much more will be asked for sites. The Manhattan school buildings include two new high-school buildings, the Julia Richman and the Washington Heights, and a new structure for the New York Training School for Teachers.

The Board of Education has reconsidered its action in appointing, at a secret session, a committee to investigate the books and records of the department. The City Superintendent of Schools was not present at the secret session, and it is agreed that he should have been. For this reason the appointment of the committee has been withdrawn.

Three cases of employes charged with neglect of duty were tried by the Board of Education yesterday. The charges against Charles Putnam, an inspector of heating and ventilating, were dismissed, the evidence failing to prove anything against him. A. B. Simpson, another inspector of heating and ventilating, was fined five days' pay for carelessness in his work. William A. Storey, an attendance officer, was fined one day's pay for absence from duty without permission. His record was shown to be otherwise good.

The Civil Service.

City

Applications for inspector of meters and water consumption will be received until 4 P. M. on April 8. The subjects and weights of the examination will be: Technical 6, experience 4. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is $1,100 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for April 15 an examination for lieutenant, for men, A vacancy in the Navy Yard Service, New York at $6 a day, including Sundays, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Each applicant must show that he holds a license as master of coastwise steamers and as first class pilot for New York Harbor and Long Island Sound, by submitting with his application his license or a certificate from the proper officers showing that such license has been issued to him. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth, but not their sixtieth birthday on the date of the examination, and must be in vigorous physical condition. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Temperatures are still below the seasonal average east of the Mississippi Valley, and there were more frosts Wednesday morning as far south as Southern Florida. In the Missouri Valley, the Plains States, and the Southwest temperatures have fallen to somewhat below the seasonal average on account of rains, while in the Far West they are moderately high. There was no precipitation in other districts, except some light snow flurries at points in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Moderately low pressure overlies the Plains States and the Southwest, and its eastward drift will be attended by scattered showers Thursday and Friday in the upper lake region, the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and on Friday in the lower lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. In the Atlantic States fair weather will prevail Thursday and Friday.

It will be warmer Thursday in the lower lake region and the Atlantic States and somewhat cooler Friday in the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest, becoming variable, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, becoming south, fair; South Atlantic Coast, gentle and mostly northeast, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Thursday and Friday.

Southern New England—Fair and slightly warmer Thursday; Friday, fair and warmer.

New Jersey—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday, fair, warmer in the interior.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday, cloudy, probably with showers in the western portion.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday, fair, warmer in the eastern portion, partly cloudy in the western portion.

Southern New England—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; somewhat warmer in the interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	53	24	4 P. M.	76	42
6 A. M.	52	25	6 P. M.	75	43
9 A. M.	60	30	8 P. M.	69	37
12 M.	70	35	11 P. M.	67	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 32°; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28, at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 2:30 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 7 A. M.; 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

Fire Record.

A St.

	Loss.
12:05—92 Greene St.; not given	Slight
1:40—40-42 E. 19 St.; Joseph Doutoun Co.	Not given
3:22—67 Old Broadway; not given	Not given
4:17—296 W. 16 St.; St. Joseph's Home for the Aged	Not given
4:15—255 Church St.; McCauley & Co.	Slight
4:55—338 E. 84 St.; Lutheran Church	Slight
7:15—1758 E. 5 St.; not given	Slight
8:15—4-01 1 Fl.; Pyrene Mfg. Co.	Not given
9:15—152 St. & N. R.; McLoughlin Coal Yard	Not given
10:00—142 5 Av.; not given	Slight
10:50—56 E. 134 St.; Meyer Rapport	Slight
11:25—969 Columbus Av.; Joseph Franzea	Not given

P.M.

1:15—164 E. 72 St.; Dr. J. M. Bailin	None
1:20—44 Greenwich St.; not given	Slight
1:55—141 St. Nicholas Av.; Goodwin & Co.	Slight
2:00—61 Manhattan St.; John Ingiebrandt	Slight
2:50—225 E. 4 St.; Jacob Weiss	Slight
2:55—328 E. 116 St.; Berkowitz & Bane	Slight
3:27—256 W. 36 St.; Ludwig Baumann & Co.	Slight
8:50—632 W. 42 St. (auto.); American Railway Express Co.	Slight
10:00—B'way and Mail St.; F. D. Bldg.	Slight
10:10—857 B'way; F. Nirenberg	Not given

The Civil Service.

City

Applications for inspector of meters and water consumption will be received until 4 P. M. on April 8. The subjects and weights of the examination will be: Technical 6, experience 4. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is $1,100 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for April 15 an examination for lieutenant, for men. A vacancy in the Navy Yard Service, New York at $6 a day, including Sundays, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, training and experience. Each applicant must show that he holds a license as master of coastwise steamers and as first class pilot for New York Harbor and Long Island Sound, by submitting with his application his license or a certificate from the proper officers showing that such license has been issued to him. Applicants must have reached their thirtieth, but not their sixtieth birthday on the date of the examination, and must be in vigorous physical condition. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises.....6:36 | Sun sets.....7:22

TIDE.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:28	10:54	4:30	4:29
Governors Island	10:48	11:12	4:50	5:07
Hell Gate	0:03	12:38	6:45	6:52

Arrived—Wednesday, April 2.

SS Leviathan, Brest, March 28.
SS Henderson, Bordeaux, March 29.
SS Orizaba, St. Nazaire, March 28.
SS Ulua, Brest, March 23.
SS Philippines, St. Nazaire, March 20.
SS Liberator, St. Nazaire, March 19.
SS Lygenfjord, Glasgow, March 20.
SS Culgoa, Brest, March 5.
SS Tocantins, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 28.
SS Prins Willem II., Matanzas, March 28.
SS Lake Markham, Havana, March 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TUESDAY.

Roma	Marseilles	Mar. 15
Arizonan	Portland	Mar. 18
Edgar F. Luckenbach	Bordeaux	Mar. 22
El Oriente	Bordeaux	Mar. 24
Hardie	Brest	Mar. 22
Wilhelmina	Bordeaux	Mar. 25
Felix Taussig	Brest	Mar. 10

DUE TOMORROW.

Fort Wayne	Genoa	Mar. 17
North Pole	Cardiff	Mar. 19

DUE SATURDAY.

Ana Cortes	Nantes	Mar. 17
Westchester	Nantes	Mar. 23
Natal	Antwerp	Mar. 20

DUE SUNDAY.

West Ekonk	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
West Madaket	Bordeaux	Mar. 22
Liege	Antwerp	Mar. 22

DUE MONDAY.

Caronia	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Dirigio	La Pallice	Mar. 27
Wico	Cette	Mar. 19
Pioneer	Gibraltar	Mar. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Clan Macphee, Cape Town	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Benedict, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
West Indian, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	12:00 M.	3:30 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Yasari, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, P'to Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Aquitania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
President Wilson, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Kingston	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Maui, Brest	——	12:30 P.M.
Alaskan, Brest	——	12:30 P.M.
Western Scout, Brest	——	12:30 P.M.
Montpelier, Brest	——	11:30 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Leviathan, Brest	——	12:00 M.
Sibboney, Brest	——	1:

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NEW YORK

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7 Foreign Government
12 State and Municipal
9 Railroad and Industrial
11 Public Utility
16 Short Term Issues

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrial Stocks Ignoring Unfavorable Factors Rise Easily —Sterling Exchange Higher.

The ease with which a number of industrial shares advanced yesterday in the face of not altogether favorable information from trade quarters supplied fresh testimony to the strong substructure of the market. The steel stocks were worthy of particular reference in this respect and the advance of Steel common to par appeared to be scored over fairly active operations on the short side. Surveys of the steel industry for the week showed further falling off in mill operations, and while active blast furnace capacity was substantially curtailed during March it was noted that the accumulation of pig iron stocks continued steadily throughout the month. In considering pig iron production due reference must be made, of course, to the fact that the great demand of the war period brought many furnaces into operation which could not expect to remain long, as conditions tended toward normal and prices declined. At the same time the speculative fancy is not usually wont to make allowance for hard and fast statistics, and it might be expected that steel shares would reflect somewhat fresh news of a rather dull state of business. The strength of the steel shares therefore reflected again the forward looking quality of trading that has been in evidence for some time. Copper stocks gained ground for the most part, helped by additional predictions of larger sales to be made in a few weeks at advancing prices. Shipping issues were bid upward by what looked like pool transactions, and some of the petroleum stocks, both on and off the Stock Exchange, were in demand. The railroad issues were irregular, some making good advances.

The specific economic influences having effect on security prices seem harder to define as the days go by. There are so many uncertainties surrounding the market for major commodities that the refusal of stocks to fall back is a puzzling matter, even to seasoned and far-sighted speculators. The investment calibre of the stock market is so largely overshadowed by these uncertainties that the Street has taken the attitude that business must be largely professional. No adequate method exists to determine whether this point of view is correct or not. Current information indicates declining earnings of a great many producing organizations; in the case of the copper companies this is emphasized by all the known facts. New steel orders are appearing slowly despite the effort to coax buyers in by establishing a minimum price schedule and, as The Iron Age points out, the situation seems to be controlled to a large extent by the delay in new buying by the Railroad Administration. Much was expected of the strong intimations from certain Government quarters a few weeks ago that the railroads would quickly enter the market if lower prices were quoted, but so far the rank and file of consumers have not had the way pointed by the carriers. The delay may be accounted for, of course, by the absence of adequate funds in railroad treasuries, and while steps are being taken to correct this situation it may be some time before the roads have money enough for a really substantial buying program. The money which has been raised for them in the last fortnight is on account of arrearages, and part of the funds likely to be made available by the War Finance Corporation's sale of $200,000,000 short-term paper is for the same amount. In banking quarters it was reported yesterday that the corporation's one-year notes were being disposed of rapidly.

Emphasis on the strong position of commercial finances was disclosed in reports to mercantile agencies on failures during the first quarter. Dun's Review announces that the number of insolvencies was 42 per cent. less than in the same period last year, while the amount of indebtedness showed a decline of 28 per cent. Call money displayed an easier tendency, although most of the day's borrowing was at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange recovered with a fair amount of vigor, seemingly the product of a reverse movement in speculation for the decline which began when support was removed from the market. France exchange was steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 5	High 5%
Low 4½	Low 5
Renewals 5	Renewals 5%
Last 4½	Last 5

Call Loans on Acceptances.
Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days 5@5⅛	Sixty days 5⅛@⅜
Ninety days 5@5⅛	Ninety days 5⅛@⅜
Four months 5@5⅛	Four months 5⅛@⅜
Five months 5@5⅛	Five months 5⅛@⅜
Six months 5⅛@5⅜	Six months 5⅛@⅜

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4⅛
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4⅜@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5@5⅛

Commercial Paper.
60 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5¼
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling— Demand	$4.63	$4.60	$4.62⅝	+0.03⅛
Cables	4.64	4.61	4.63⅝	+0.03⅝
France— Demand	6.05	6.05	6.05	..
Cables	6.03	6.03	6.03	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.62¾	$4.63⅛
5.1825 Paris	6.05	6.03
5.1825 Belgium	6.25	6.20
China— Hongkong	76.25	76.50
Peking	120.50	120.25
Shanghai	111.50	111.25
40.29 Holland	40.125	40.375
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.50
52.44 India— Bombay	35.75	36.00
Calcutta	35.75	36.00
5.1813 Italy	7.10	7.05
Japan— Kobe	51.50	51.625
Yokohama	51.50	51.625
19.30 Spain	20.10	20.20
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	49.875	50.00
26 80 Scandinavia— Stockholm	26.70	26.80
Copenhagen	25.00	25.25
Christiania	25.75	26.00
South America—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	42.50	43.625
44.42 Rio de	25.75	25.875
5.1813 Switzerland	5.62	4.99
$1.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.05	14.10
500 rubles	14.05	14.13

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers'— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.58	$4.56¼

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $859,084,177; balances, $39,376,058; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $47,962; Federal Reserve credit balance, $51,726,069.

Domestic Exchanges.
Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@125c. discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, 25.6250 premium.

Silver Quotations.
Bar silver in London, 49 3-16d; in New York, $1.01¼, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.
WASHINGTON, April 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$17,876,750	$122,030,443
Internal revenue— Income and excess prof. tax.	1,129,821,289	1,688,777,847
Miscellaneous	178,240,897	914,227,662
Miscellaneous rev.	31,555,382	338,733,182
Total receipts	$1,227,493,818	$3,263,808,268
Exc. of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	235,311,295	9,032,839,610
Exc. of total disb. over total rects.	143,402,132	30,402,902
Expenditures	1,012,182,523	2,596,617,978

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	847,325	173,616	761,285
Year to date	46,564,914	33,538,157	50,827,017

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
26½	27	900	Advance Rumely	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	−⅝
61½	62½	300	Advance Rumely pf.	61⅝	62	61⅝	62	+½
..	..	100	Ajax Rubber	74	74	74	74	..
3¼	3½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
2	2¼	800	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
36	36⅝	5,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	35⅞	36⅜	35⅞	36	+⅛
89	90	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	89	89	89	89	−⅛
103	103¾	1,800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	103	103¾	103	103¾	+⅛
75½	76½	900	Am. Beet Sugar	75½	76½	75	75½	+½
51	51⅝	9,600	Am. Can	51½	52	51½	51⅝	−⅛
101	101⅝	600	Am. Can pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101	101	−⅝
90¼	90⅝	800	Am. Car & Fdry.	89⅞	90⅜	89⅞	90	..
48⅝	49¼	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	48⅝	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	−¼
13¼	13⅝	1,400	Am. Druggists	13⅛	13⅜	13	13⅛	−⅛
22⅝	23	27,700	Am. H. & Leather	21⅝	23	21⅝	22⅝	+1⅜
100¼	101	5,100	Am. H. & L. pf.	101½	101⅝	100¼	100¼	−¾
47⅛	48½	15	Am. Ice	48½	48½	48½	48½	..
63½	64	700	Am. Ice pf.	63½	64	63½	64	+½
71¼	71⅝	20,000	Am. International	71¼	72⅜	71	71	+½
49¾	49⅞	800	Am. Linseed	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+½
89½	89⅝	300	Am. Linseed pf.	89½	90	89¼	90	+½
66⅝	66½	1,200	Am. Locomotive	65½	66⅝	65½	66½	+1⅛
1⅛	1⅜	1,000	Am. Malting	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
51	52	300	Am. Malt pf.c.of d.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+½
51½	52	200	Do. stamped	51	52	51	52	..
70¾	70⅞	7,000	Am. Smelt. Ref.	70	70⅞	69⅝	70⅝	+⅝
104½	105	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	105	105	105	105	+1
92⅜	93½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	93½	93¾	93½	93½	+½
80½	81	400	Am. Steel Fdries.	80	81	80	81	..
124½	125	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	124⅝	125¼	124½	125	+⅞
112½	113	1,500	Am. Sumatra Tob.	111⅞	112⅝	111⅞	112	+½
104½	105	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105	105¾	104⅞	105	+⅛
100	100⅝	200	Am. Tob. pf. new.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+⅛
56⅜	57¼	4,500	Am. Woolen	56½	57⅝	56	56⅝	+1¼
98½	99¼	300	Am. Woolen pf.	98½	98¾	98½	98½	+1
40⅞	40¾	5,400	Am. Writing P. pf.	40¾	41⅜	40¾	40¾	..
13½	13⅝	25	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
62⅜	62¼	11,600	Anaconda Copper	62	62⅝	62	62⅜	+⅞
23½	24	200	Asso. Dry Goods	23½	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+⅛
74	75	100	Associated Oil	74½	74⅞	74½	74½	+⅛
91½	92¾	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92	92	92	+⅛
96	97¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+⅛
121¼	121½	28,200	At., Gulf & West I.	119	122	119	121½	+2⅝
67	68	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	67	67⅛	67	67⅛	+1½
89	89⅜	26,900	Baldwin Loco.	87⅝	90	87⅜	89¼	+1⅝
48	48¼	700	Baltimore & Ohio	48⅜	49⅝	48⅜	48⅝	−⅛
54	56	10	Baltimore & O. pf.	56	56	56	56	..
124⅜	125½	3,700	Barrett Co.	120	123	120	123	+4⅝
1⅝	1½	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
70	70½	100	Bethlehem Steel	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	−⅜
70¾	70⅝	29,500	Beth. Steel, class B.	70⅜	71	70⅛	70⅝	−⅝
103½	104	365	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	100	106	100	103⅝	..
21	21½	600	Booth Fisheries	21	21½	21	21½	..
22⅝	23	3,500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23	+⅜
22⅝	22⅞	400	Do. ctfs. of dep.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛
140¼	141	400	Burns Brothers	139⅝	140¾	139⅝	140¾	+⅞
22¼	22⅝	2,300	Butte & Superior	22⅛	23¼	22⅛	22⅝	..
20	22	900	Butterick Co.	24	24	22½	22½	−1½
61¼	61⅝	2,300	California Packing	61⅜	61⅝	61	61½	+⅛
25⅝	25½	1,000	California Petroleum	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	..
69	69⅝	*200	California Pet. pf.	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	..
60	61	700	Calumet & Arizona	60	60¼	60	60¼	+1¼
159	160	200	Canadian Pacific	160	160	159½	159½	..
..	..	100	Central Fdry pf.	30½	30¾	30¼	30¼	..
77⅜	78	9,000	Central Leather Co.	77	77¾	75⅝	76	−⅞
107⅜	107¾	100	Central Leather pf.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	−⅜
38¾	38½	5,500	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	+⅛
124½	126	500	Chandler Motor	126½	126½	125	125	+2
58⅜	58⅝	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅜	+⅛
38	38⅜	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38¼	38⅝	38	38	−⅛
69¼	69⅝	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	−¼
94½	95⅝	100	Chi. & Northwest	95	95	95	95	..
24⅝	24⅝	2,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅜
23⅝	24	6,600	Chile Copper	24¼	24⅜	23¾	23¾	+⅛
30½	30¾	6,300	Chino Copper	35⅞	36¼	30⅝	36¼	+1
64	72	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	64	64	64	64	+4⅛
63¾	64¼	1,600	Cluett, Peabody	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+⅛
42	43	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	42½	42¾	41⅝	41⅝	+⅝
24	25	200	Col. Southern	24¼	24¼	24	24	+⅛
43½	44½	1,000	Columbia Gas & El.	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	..
93½	95	500	Consolidated Gas	93½	94⅜	93¼	94⅛	+1⅝
77½	78½	1,000	Continental Can	77⅝	78¼	77⅝	77⅝	+1
58⅝	58¾	31,500	Corn Products Ref.	60	60	58⅝	58⅝	−1
103	106	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	104½	105	104½	105	..
66½	67	2,900	Crucible Steel	66¼	67⅛	66¼	66¾	+⅝
93	93⅜	200	Crucible Steel pf.	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	+⅛
23⅞	24½	5,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	24	24½	23⅞	24	+⅛
71½	74⅜	1,600	Cuba Cane S. pf.	74	74⅜	74	74½	..
104	105	100	Delaware & Hud.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+⅛
175	180	300	Del., Lack. & West.	178	180	178	180	+4
7	7½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	..
63½	64⅜	8,200	Distil. Secur. x d.	63⅝	64⅜	63⅝	63⅝	+⅝
12¾	12⅝	400	Dome Mines	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
27	28	100	Elk Horn Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½	+½
16⅝	16⅞	300	Erie	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
28⅜	28⅝	100	Erie 1st pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅝
18½	19	100	Erie 2d pf.	19	19	19	19	..
53	54⅜	100	Fisher Body	54	54	54	54	+1
..	..	50	Do. odd lot	52	52	52	52	..
29⅛	29¼	4,700	Gaston, W. & W.	30⅜	30⅜	29	29½	−1⅞
55	55½	3,100	General Cigar	55¼	55¾	54⅞	55	+⅛
156⅜	156⅝	300	General Electric	157	157	156½	156½	+⅛
170⅜	170⅝	8,700	General Motors	171⅛	171⅝	170⅝	170⅝	−1
90⅞	91	100	General Motors pf.	90⅞	91	90⅞	91	+¼
90⅜	91	1,600	General Motors deb.	90⅝	91	90⅝	90⅝	+¼
66⅝	67¼	900	Goodrich Co.	66⅝	67⅜	66⅛	67¼	+1
69	71	200	Granby Consol.	67½	68	67½	68	+1
93½	93⅝	2,900	Great Northern pf.	94	94	93½	93¼	−⅜
40⅝	41	1,600	G. N. Ictfs. for D. P.	41½	41½	41	41	..
43½	44	2,500	Greene-Can. Cop.	43⅝	44	43¼	43⅜	+⅛
51	56	100	Gulf States Steel	54½	54½	54½	54½	+½
45¼	46	800	Haskell & Barker	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	+⅜
50⅜	51	20,600	Inspiration Copper	50½	51¼	50⅜	51	+1½
4	4½	5,500	Interboro Consol.	4½	4½	4	4	−⅛
13¾	14¼	4,700	Interboro Con. pf.	14½	14⅝	13⅞	14	−⅝
17½	18	300	Int. Agricultural	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
66	67⅜	600	Int. Agricultural pf.	66⅜	67¼	66⅜	67	+1
125	126	1,700	Int. Harvester new	126	126½	125½	125½	+⅛
110	117	..	Int. Marv. pf. new	117	117	117	117	..
26¾	27¼	2,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	26¾	27¼	26¾	26¾	..
113⅜	114½	47,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	113⅜	115⅛	113⅜	114⅛	+1⅛
26	26½	5,800	Int. Nickel	26⅜	26⅝	26	26	−½
44⅞	46	11,000	Int. Paper	44⅞	46¾	44⅞	46	+1½
72	73	900	Int. Paper pf., sta.	72	73	72	73	+1
39	40	4,500	Jewel Tea	39	40⅜	39	40	+1¼
186⅛	187	100	Kansas City South.	187	187	187	187	+1¼
117⅜	118	900	Kelly Springf. Tire	117⅜	118⅜	117⅛	117⅜	+⅛
33	40	400	Kelsey Wheel	36	36	36	36	−1¼
32⅛	32½	8,000	Kennecott Copper	32	32½	32	32½	+⅛
70	71	1,200	Lackawanna Steel	70½	70½	70	70	+⅛
55	55½	800	Lee Rubber & Tire	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜	..
53	55	800	Lehigh Valley	53	55	53	55	..
48⅝	49¾	1,700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	48⅝	49⅝	48½	48⅝	+⅛
108⅛	109	..	Loose-W. B. 2d pf.	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+1⅛
64	65	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	64	64	64	..
73	76	300	Manhattan Elev.	74½	77	74½	75	+2
87	87½	2,800	Max. Motors 1st pf.	87	87	86¾	87	..
31	31½	650	Max. Motors 2d pf.	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	−⅝
76½	76¾	500	May Dept. Stores	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	−¼
108	109	300	May Dept. St. pf.	108	108	108	108	..
182	182¾	33,200	Mexican Petroleum	181	183⅜	180⅝	182	+1½
24	24⅜	1,400	Miami Copper	24	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+⅛
45¼	45⅝	17,700	Midvale Steel	45½	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝	+⅛
10	11½	200	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	10¼	10¼	10	10	−1½
88	90	100	M. St. P. & S. M.	88½	88½	88	88	..
110	110	50	M.St.P. & S.S.M. pf.	110	110	110	110	..
65	65¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	65	66	64¾	64¾	+⅛
12	12	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
23⅝	24	2,000	Missouri Pacific	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
51½	51¾	100	Missouri Pacific pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+⅛
37⅝	38	6,200	Nat. Acme	37⅝	39	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
117⅜	118	100	Nat. Biscuit pf.	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	+⅛
76	78	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	76	76	+⅛
100	101	8,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	101	101	101	101	+⅛
53⅜	53½	2,100	Nat. Enam. & St.	53⅜	53½	53	53	..
68	68¼	100	Nat. Lead	68	68	68	68	..
10⅜	10¾	400	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	..
16⅜	16⅝	500	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
74¼	75	1,200	N. Y. Central	75¼	75¾	74⅝	75	+⅛
26	28	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	26	26½	26	28½	+⅛
70	70	200	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1st pf.	70	70	70	70	+3
20½	20½	25	N. Y. Dock	20½	20½	20½	20½	..
104½	105	100	Norfolk & Western	105	106	105	105	+⅛
93	93	2,100	Northern Pacific	93	93	92¾	92¾	..
38⅞	38⅞	2,900	Nor. Pac. Ry. Gas	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..
6½	6¾	500	Ontario Mining	6½	6¾	6½	6¾	+⅛
8½	8⅝	3,800	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	..
..	..	6,400	Do., rights	..	..	..	..	..
48	48⅜	1,200	Owens Bottle Mach.	48	48	48	48	+1
24	24	300	Pacific Mail	24	24	24	24	..
80	80	3,000	Pan-Am. P. & T.	80	81½	80	80½	+½
44¼	44⅝	700	Penn. R. R.	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44¼	+⅛
50	50½	500	People's Gas, Chi.	51⅝	51⅝	50	50	−1⅜
13⅜	13⅝	300	Pere Marquette	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
45¾	45¾	1,100	Pierce-Arrow	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	..
48⅜	48⅝	1,800	Pierce Oil	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅝	..
48¼	48¾	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	48¼	49¼	48¼	48¾	−⅛
36⅜	36⅝	900	Pitts. & West Va.	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	−⅛
69½	69¾	500	Pressed Steel Car.	69½	69¾	69½	69½	..
120	120	500	Pullman Co.	120	119½	119½	119½	+⅛
78¼	78¾	600	Railway Steel Sp.	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	+⅛
20¼	20⅜	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
83¾	84¾	1,300	Reading	83¾	84¾	83¾	84¼	−½
81⅞	83	1,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	81⅞	83	81⅞	83	+1¼
101½	101¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	101½	101¾	101½	101¾	−⅛
92½	92¾	1,700	Royal D., Am. shs.	92½	92¾	91½	91⅝	−⅛
87⅞	89¾	6,700	Do., N. Y. shs.	87⅞	89¾	87⅞	88	−⅛
12⅜	12⅝	100	St. Louis-San Fran.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
61¼	62¼	400	Savage Arms	61¼	62¼	61¼	62¼	+⅞
7¾	7¾	1,300	Saxon Motor	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅜
83½	84½	100	Seaboard Air Line	83½	84½	83½	83½	..
11½	11¾	3,300	Shattuck-Arizona	11½	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+1
46	46¼	8,000	Sinclair Oil Refin.	46	46¼	45¾	45¾	−¼
53¼	53½	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	−¼
102⅜	102½	14,300	Southern Pacific	102⅜	102½	101⅝	101⅝	−¾
28¼	28⅝	2,200	Southern Railway	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	−⅛
66¾	66¾	100	Southern Ry. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+⅛
142	149	400	Standard Milling	142	149	142	149	+10
63	63½	7,300	Studebaker Co.	63	63½	64⅛	64⅛	+⅛
40⅛	41½	2,300	Superior Steel	40⅛	41½	40⅝	41¼	+⅛
13⅞	13⅞	2,000	Tenn. C. & C.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	−⅛
211⅛	212	4,300	Texas Co.	211⅛	212⅜	210½	212	+2⅛
32⅛	32¼	2,400	Texas & Pacific	32⅛	32⅜	31⅝	32¼	+⅛
90⅝	90⅝	4,400	Tobacco Products	91	91⅜	90⅝	90⅝	−⅛
101	101½	300	Tobacco Prod. pf.	101	101½	100⅜	101½	+⅛
42⅜	42⅝	100	Tran. & Wms. x d.	42⅜	42⅝	42½	42½	−1⅛
129⅛	129½	1,600	Union Pacific	129⅛	129½	128⅝	129⅜	+1⅛
73	73	125	Union Pacific pf.	73	73	73	73	..
44	45	3,600	United Alloy Steel	44	45	44	44¾	..
133⅛	134½	8,400	United Cigar Stores	133⅛	134½	133⅛	133⅝	+⅛
113⅞	114	100	United Drug	113⅞	114	113⅞	113⅞	+⅛
169⅜	173⅛	1,400	United Fruit	169⅜	173⅛	169⅜	173	+4
113	113½	100	United Ry. Invest.	113	113½	113	113½	..
24⅜	25¼	200	United Ry. Inv. pf.	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+⅛
20	20½	300	U. S. Cast. I. P. & F.	20	20½	20	20½	+⅛
148⅜	149	28,700	U. S. Indus. Alco.	149½	151½	148⅜	148⅜	+⅛
33½	35	100	U. S. R. & Imp.	33½	33¾	33½	33½	+⅛
83⅜	83⅝	2,500	U. S. Rubber	83	84¼	83	83½	−⅜
111

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FINANCIERS DISCUSS WAYS TO AID EUROPE

Education of Small Investor to Purchase Foreign Securities One of Suggestions.

INVESTMENT TRUST URGED

Must Give Long Credit Even to Enemies to Help in Rehabilitation, Says P. C. Williams.

Need of educating the small investor to purchase foreign securities as a means of caring for post-war international financial conditions was emphasized last night at a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations, in the Metropolitan Club, to discuss "Investment of American Capital Abroad."

Establishment of an Investment Trust to protect the investor and a suggestion that America contribute to the rehabilitation of Europe by donating annually the interest on the foreign war debt were ideas offered by Paul M. Warburg, ex-Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and John J. Arnold, Vice President of the First National Bank, Chicago, respectively.

After outlining the necessity of having the wage-earner maintain his war habit of thrift, in order to invest in foreign securities, Mr. Warburg said in part:

"The small investor needs protection - that is why in the past he resorted to the instrumentalities of the savings bank or the life insurance companies who took it upon themselves to scrutinize and pick out and choose on his behalf the investments to which his savings should be applied, and to give him an interest in a largely diversified investment where the risk had been spread. This consideration has led me to believe that it would be very opportune for us to consider whether at this juncture the creation of a large investment trust would not render a very timely service.

"Of course it could not be considered a 'cure-all'; the present problem is too large for that. The War Finance Corporation, which in its structure is an investment trust with a limited span of life and restricted powers, is expected to bring substantial relief, and many other remedial measures will have to be devised. As one of these, however, a large investment trust, organized on a countrywide basis, might offer the twofold advantage of, on the one hand, bridging the interval necessary for the better understanding and further development of foreign propositions, and for the operation of a better market, while, on the other hand, it would enable the small investor to buy the obligations of such investment trust, representing diversified holdings closely examined by the most competent people and guaranteed by a very substantial paid-in capital stock.

"This, however, is predicated upon the thought that such investment trust would be started upon a sufficiently broad basis to permit of wide diversification and thorough investigation. It is obvious that no small concern could be liberal enough in incurring the heavy cost of thorough studies and examinations, and of employing the best experts. No investment trust would be safe or successful that would be forced to stint this item of expense."

Mr. Warburg added that the establishment of such a trust should wait upon the flotation of the Victory Loan, the solution of the transportation problem and the re-establishment of the $18,000,000,000 of railroad securities on their proper level.

Mr. Arnold said in part:

"One method of aiding"—he was referring to normalizing world finance—"and one which I believe we ought to consider very seriously, is to have our Government make an annual contribution for some years at least, toward the rehabilitation of Europe, to the amount of the interest which the European Governments will owe us from time to time. This would demonstrate to the world our desire to be of service to the outside world without immediate designs."

Mr. Arnold also advocated the establishment of an international bankers' association, declaring that the American Bankers' Association ought to take the lead in organizing such a body, and urged the necessity of an educational campaign to popularize foreign securities.

"All the nations of Europe," said Pierre C. Williams, Commercial Attaché at Paris, "Allies, neutrals, new-born States, even our enemies, must be given long credit if they are to buy our goods. Disagreeable as the prospect may be, I see no way out of lending money to those who have tried to put us out of existence as a nation. If Germany is to furnish electrical apparatus, coal-hoisting equipment, and railway locomotives to France and Belgium in return for that which she deliberately and wantonly destroyed, she must be given raw materials and other goods to enable her to resume manufacturing."

Others who spoke were J. G. Lonsdale, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis; Archie W. Dunham of the National City Company; John E. Rolinger, Vice President of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston; Wallace D. Simmonds of the Simmonds Hardware Company, St. Louis; C. W. Barron, and Theodore Stanfield.

TOOLE, HENRY & CO. FAIL.

Creditors Storm Brokers' Office Demanding a Settlement.

Toole, Henry & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, failed yesterday, and a crowd of creditors stormed their offices on the twenty-sixth floor of the Equitable building clamoring for a settlement of their accounts and the return of securities delivered earlier in the day. Three creditors of the firm had filed an involuntary bankruptcy petition in the Federal District Court, and all inquiries were referred to Edward H. Childs, who was appointed as receiver by Federal Judge Hand.

When the bankruptcy papers were served on the firm a crowd of customers rushed to the cashier's window for a settlement of their accounts, and for a time excitement ran high. Charles B. Toole, senior member of the firm, tried to quiet the crowd and to explain the situation, but could do little more than tell his creditors to take their demands to the receiver.

One man representing another Stock Exchange firm demanded the return of securities which were delivered earlier in the day, and threatened to go to the District Attorney unless the delivery was made, and similar requests for the return of securities were made.

The firm, which was formed in 1916, maintained two branch offices, one in the Hotel McAlpin and the other at 553 Fifth Avenue. Douglas Henry was the floor member of the firm. He was admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange Feb. 2, 1882.

John T. McGovern, counsel for the firm, made the following statement after the announcement that the firm had suspended had been made from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange:

"An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Toole, Henry & Co. by three creditors, upon which Toole, Henry & Co. consented to the appointment of a receiver. Edward H. Childs, 53 Wall Street, was appointed receiver. At the same time the firm notified the Stock Exchange and the Cotton Exchange that they were unable to meet their obligations. The receiver has taken possession and is taking steps to determine the condition of the assets and liabilities."

Harry Zalkin of Zalkin & Cohen, counsel for the creditors, said last night that he estimated the firm's liabilities at $980,000, and assets at $600,000.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	62.22	62.00	62.06	+ .10
25 industrials	91.58	90.90	91.36	+ .33
50 stocks	77.05	76.45	76.71	+ .22

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
April 1	76.92	76.14	76.49	+ .12
March 31	76.07	76.11	76.37	+ .06
March 29	76.69	76.12	76.29	+ .06
March 28	76.38	76.63	76.23	+ ...
March 27	75.75	74.95	75.50	+ .40
March 26	75.84	74.96	75.10	— .89

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

April.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919	77.05	Apr. 2	76.14	Apr. 1	76.71
1918	69.19	Apr. 22	66.22	Apr. 11	67.56
1917	85.56	Apr. 3	79.37	Apr. 23	81.29
1916	88.78	Apr. 8	80.91	Apr. 22	85.43
1915	73.36	Apr. 30	64.54	Apr. 1	72.60

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	69.74	Jan. 21	76.71
†1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	67.50
Full Years.					
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	84.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	76.86	+.13	—1.07	+1.04

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Apr. 1	76.73	+.13	Mar. 25	...	Holiday.	
Mar. 31	76.60	—.08	Mar. 24	76.84	—.23	
Mar. 29	76.68	+.03	Mar. 22	77.12	—.03	
Mar. 28	76.65	—.05	Mar. 21	77.15	—.18	
Mar. 27	76.70	—.01	Mar. 20	77.31	—.13	
Mar. 26	76.71	—.12	Mar. 19	77.44	—.10	

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	76.86
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	75.79	Apr. 2	75.82
Full Years.					
1918	82.26	Nov. 12	75.85	Sep. 27	76.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 23	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 20	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

SEES GOOD COPPER TRADE.

Guggenheim Tells Smelters Stockholders Prospects Are Bright.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the American Smelting and Refining Company yesterday in Jersey City Simon Guggenheim, President of the company, said in response to questions by a stockholder that under normal conditions 6 per cent. could be earned on the common stock. He also said that the prospects for the company were bright and that conditions in Mexico were steadily improving. He said that assurances have been received that Mexican bandits would be driven out of the northern part of that country within two or three months. That is the district in which the company's valuable properties are located.

There was criticism of the company's management for the reduction of the dividend on the common stock to 4 per cent. annually, and Edward Brush, Vice President, in replying said that the company was now turning out about 55,000 tons of refined copper a month, little of which is being sold. This, he said, created a serious temporary situation, as it tied up the company's money, and the cut in dividend followed.

Mr. Guggenheim said that the greatest disturbing factor at present is the high wage being paid to workers. He said that reductions had been put into effect at some of the smelting plants, but that refinery employes were still being paid on the "war scale." E. R. Reets was added to the company's Board of Directors.

ADVANCE IN COTTON PRICES.

Gains Ranging from 19 to 40 Points Scored in Day's Trading.

The same factors which influenced Tuesday's cotton market conspired to further advance yesterday's, and at the end of business gains ranging from 19 to 36 points had been scored by the old style contracts and advances of 30 to 40 points were the rule in the new style contracts. The business was not on a heavy scale at any time, and buying orders appeared to be much more plentiful than selling orders. This was especially so at times when buyers were forced to stop trading pending the arrival of new selling orders for fear of driving the market up too abruptly. The undertone was very strong and the market appeared in good hands.

Accumulation by spot interests again was in progress. Wall Street houses were conspicuous only because of their extreme inactivity. The South appeared to be selling, although it is hard to believe that this could be so as most bullish news came from Southern sources. For instance, there were reports of a new agitation for reduced acreage and conservative estimates of probable plantings had it that fully a third less acreage would be put in this year than last. However, houses with Southern connections supplied cotton on the bulges.

Liverpool sent over some bullish news and a firm market report. The cables told of a very bad trade situation at Liverpool and Manchester, and at the latter place, it was said, there is an agreement to close down the mills from April 10 to April 28, in order to obviate a further accumulation of supplies.

Cold weather over virtually all of the belt, added to the reports of reduced acreage, helped the market both here and at New Orleans. At the high point of the day prices were up 40 to 55 points and at the close they maintained an advantage over Tuesday of 19 to 40 points for the active months.

Yesterday's quotation follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.50	24.75	24.50	24.73	24.40
July	22.45	22.90	22.45	22.85	22.45
Sept.	...	...	...	21.00	20.80
Oct.	20.75	20.95	20.51	20.63	20.41
Dec.	...	20.28	20.28	20.14@20.34	19.95
Jan.	20.14	20.50	20.14	20.50	20.14

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	25.45	25.72	25.44	25.63@25.65	25.53
July	22.90	22.90	22.90	23.12@23.17	22.95
Oct.	20.95	21.30	20.94	21.06@21.10	20.77
Dec.	20.45	20.80	20.45	20.63@20.64	20.30
Jan.	20.55	20.70	20.55	20.46	20.12

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 5 points advance to 28.65c for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston 28.25c; New Orleans, 25.50c; Savannah, 28.25c; Augusta, 25.88c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 25.90c; Little Rock, 26c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	15,920	18,264	10,834
Exports	38,705	21,835	.....
Exports, season	3,470,862	3,351,563	3,046,590
New York stocks	26,396	80,552	143,649
Port stocks	1,286,764	1,508,168	1,536,591
N. Y. arrivals	1,901	780	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in more demand at 15.97d for middling and 18.87d for good middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, all American. Imports, 6,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, unchanged, to 4 points up and closed quiet, unchanged, to 7 points advance. Prices: April, 16.34d; May, 14.83d; June, 14.55d; July, 14.24d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were firmer.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. fair except showers extreme west, warmer E.

S. C. and Ga.—Fair, warmer Thurs.; Fri. fair.

Fla.—Fair Thurs., warmer N.; Fri., fair.

Ala.—Fair Thurs., showers at night or Fri.; slightly cooler; Fri. interior.

Miss.—Showers Thurs. or Thurs. night; Fri. probably fair.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs., except showers extreme W., warm E.; Fri., probably showers and somewhat cooler.

Ky. Fair, warmer E.; showers W. Thurs.; Fri. showers and somewhat cooler.

Ind.—Showers Thurs. and prrobably Fri.; somewhat cooler Fri.

Mich.—Showers Thurs. in W., and Thurs. or Thurs. night in E.; Fri. showers and somewhat cooler.

Ohio—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Thurs.; showers at night and Fri.; somewhat cooler Fri.

GUARDED 'ALCOGAS' SECRET DURING WAR

More Efficient Than Gasoline as Motor Fuel, but Won't Be Cheaper, Says Official.

NOT AFFECTED BY COLD

H. S. Rubens of U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. Tells How Chemists Overcame Obstacles.

Coincident with the distribution of the annual report of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company yesterday, showing earnings on the common stock equal to $35.05 a share, as compared with $54.67 in 1917, H. S. Rubens, Chairman of the board, told of the possibilities of "alcogas," the new gasoline substitute developed by the company's chemists during the war, which was announced briefly by the Government in Washington last Tuesday.

Mr. Rubens said that the new motor fuel which has been approved by the Navy Department and the Bureau of Standards, will produce from 10 to 12 per cent. more efficiency than gasoline, and will run with unimpaired strength in cold atmospheres. Speaking of the new discovery of the company's chemists, which has been one of the jealously guarded secrets of the war, Mr. Rubens said in part:

"Even before the United States entered the war we had determined that we ought to compete with the Germans in the production of industrial alcohol, which gave them virtual command of the dye industry. We founded a research laboratory in September, 1916, with M. C. Whittaker at its head. Mr. Whittaker is one of the leaders in industrial chemistry, and formerly was a professor of industrial chemistry at Columbia University.

Developed Eleven Different Fuels.

"We now have a larger research laboratory than any university in the country situated at Curtis Bay, Md., a short distance from Baltimore. It is the largest in size, staff, and equipment, having twenty-one graduate research chemists and three mechanical research engineers. We have in addition a bacteriological laboratory for investigating new processes of fermentation.

"At the outset we realized that many other countries had tried to produce an efficient alcohol motor fuel but had always met with some obstacle. We decided to get all the processes we could find and 'shuffle the cards,' so to speak. That is, we took all the known processes and tried their various ingredients in different proportions.

"Finally we succeeded in developing eleven different kinds of fuels containing different proportions of the same ingredients. These we have patented. The eleven fuels will do for use in any kind of internal combustion motor, either a tromobile or airplane. Alcogas has been tested in many airplanes and in all kinds of motors under every conceivable condition, and it has been found that in cases where gasoline has become efficient, it has shown increased efficiency. This has been true where an airplane has gone to a high altitude and the temperature was low. The new fuel will give the same results at 60 degrees below zero as at normal temperature."

Mr. Rubens said he had tested the new substitute himself in his automobile, as well as in a small two-cycle power-plant engine, and that in every instance it worked the same as gasoline with the exception that it produced from 10 to 12 per cent. more power.

The company plans to produce the new discovery, probably at the rate of 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 gallons a year. This, Mr. Rubens admitted, is only a small percentage of the annual gasoline requirements of the country, but it will keep the company's plants, which have been making alcohol for smokeless powder, working at capacity.

New Motor May Be Developed.

He said that it has been planned to market the new fuel through gasoline stations already established, and that the price of "Alcogas" would parallel that of gasoline. He also said there was a probability that special automobile motors would be developed to raise the efficiency of the new fuel, as the Navy Department and Bureau of Standards had made such tests with gratifying results. Such motors, he said, would have a higher compression than the average gasoline engine.

Asked if the Navy Department planned to utilize the new fuel when it sends away its flying boats on the approaching transatlantic flight, Mr. Rubens could not say.

Interesting items in the company's income statement contained in the annual report for 1918 follow:

	1918.	1917.
Earnings after expl. depreciation, &c.	$14,072,102	$12,511,277
Reserved for Fed. tax	6,908,152	5,270,561
Profit and loss surplus	15,808,350	13,414,247

The balance sheet of the company as of Dec. 31, 1918, showed current assets amounting to $15,451,884, of which $1,648,573 was in cash, while current liabilities totaled $8,402,684.

The report also shows that in 1918 the company carried at deep water at Curtis Bay, Md., a plant equipped to repair ships, as well as to repair and construct apparatus for use in its various plants. This business was carried on by the Curtis Bay Copper and Iron Works, all of the capital stock of which is owned by the United States Industrial Alcohol Company.

Malting Company's Plan in Force.

The liquidation plan of the American Malting Company, proposed several months ago by a readjustment committee of stockholders, has been declared operative. A total of 65,000 out of 70,000 shares of first preferred stock have been deposited in the support of the proposal. The stock of the successor company, the American Malt and Grain Company, has been oversubscribed by holders of the American Malting first preferred and it is proposed that the new company acquire all the plants of the old concern. The new corporation has $1,500,000 cash to be used in the purchase.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bonbright & Co. and H. M. Byllesby & Co., have purchased a new issue of $2,500,000 Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, one-year, 7 per cent. notes due April 1, 1920. The notes are callable at 101½ and interest within six months and thereafter at par and interest. The proceeds of the sale will be used chiefly to retire $2,500,000 two-year notes which fall due on June 1. The notes will be offered publicly soon.

The American Trust Company statement of March 31, which was issued yesterday, shows that since Jan. 31, of this year, deposits have increased more than 100 per cent. The company opened for business Jan. 27.

Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co. have issued a circular entitled "Prosperity and the Railroads."

According to the records of "The Daily Bond Buyer," the total output of permanent State and municipal issues in March of this year was $51,920,194 as compared with $26,443,277 in March a year ago.

Major Frederick Bull, formerly of the 365th Infantry, is now associated with Chandler Brothers & Co.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co. have prepared for distribution an exhaustive analysis of the Freeport Texas Company.

Captain H. M. Addinsell, 167th Field Artillery, has returned to his desk at Harris, Forbes & Co., after an absence of two years.

Mark Cowen has been elected a Director of the New Netherland Bank.

A. U. Suprenant, commercial loans, has incorporated under the name of A. U. Suprenant & Co., Inc., and has moved his offices to 20 Broad Street.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has received advices that arrangements have been made for the establishment of an agency in Amsterdam, Holland, which will be ready for business about the middle of next month.

Barcelona

Through the action of the Spanish Government the port of Barcelona has been designated a free customs zone. This, with the fact that credits in Spain no longer require the same liberality as heretofore, cash against documents being generally given, is important to American merchants.

Our branch in Barcelona, and four other offices in Spain, can assist materially in facilitating your business in that country. Our other branches in Europe and South America afford equal facilities for service.

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CIVIL WARFARE IN GERMANY.

5,000 word review of the civil warfare in Germany, during month ended March 20, official facts, proclamations, form one feature of 30 others as big. April CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company. On news stands 25c. —Advt.

A NEW ISSUE 7% PREFERRED STOCK

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Cumulative 7% Prior Preference Stock "Series A"

Dividends payable quarterly, January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.
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CAPITALIZATION
Upon completion of present financing

	Authorized	Outstanding
Prior Preference Stock, * "Series A" and "B"	$4,000,000	$2,461,300
Preferred Stock, Class A	4,000,000	2,904,800
Preferred Stock, Class B	2,000,000	820,300
Common Stock	3,500,000	3,423,200

*Provision is made for the exchange of the Prior Preference "B" stock, share for share, into Prior Preference "A" stock.

The Company's business was established in 1854 at Westbrook, Maine. It owns valuable real estate and mill properties, at Westbrook, Gardiner and Augusta, Me.; also over 10,000 acres of woodland. The water and hydro-electric plants owned by the Company aggregate 11,500 H. P.

The mill properties recently appraised at valuation exceeding $6,000,000. The hydraulic and hydro-electric plants recently appraised at valuation exceeding $2,000,000.

Product: Book, magazine, high-grade printing papers, including India and Bible papers.

The Company manufactures and distributes the Warren Standard Lines, which are nationally advertised and sold throughout the country.

The Company has outstanding Serial Mortgage Notes amounting to $1,357,909.25.

NET ASSETS, after this financing, and making provisions for taxes, approximate $380 for each share Prior Preference stock outstanding. Net quick Assets are equivalent to approximately $130 per share.

EARNINGS

Net earnings applicable to dividends, after depreciation, for the ten years ended December 31, 1918, averaged $792,485, or 4½ times the dividend requirements on both series of the Prior Preference Stock; and for the five years ended December 31, 1918, net earnings averaged $880,142 or over five times these dividend requirements.

Strong protective provisions are made as to Dividends, Sinking Fund Payments and Maintenance of Assets.

Callable as a whole, or in part for Sinking Fund, at 105 and accumulated dividends.

All legal matters in connection with this issue are to be approved by Messrs. Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

Price 99 and accrued dividend

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The statements above are not guaranteed, but are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable, and upon which we have acted in purchasing these securities

Municipal Offerings

Free From Federal Income Tax

Issue	Interest Dates			Maturities	Yield About
Chicago, Ill., South Park 4's	Jan. 1	July 1	July	1, 1927-1928	4.00 %
Madison, Wis., High School 4's	July 1	annually	July	1, 1925	4.625%
Madison, Wis., Sewage Disposal 4½'s	Apr. 1	annually	Apr.	1, 1924	4.625%
Oshkosh, Wis., High School 4½'s	Feb. 1	Aug. 1	Feb.	1, 1923-1924	4.625%
Racine, Wis., Street Imp. 4½'s	Apr. 1	Oct. 1	Oct.	1, 1921-1925	4.625%
Fond du Lac, Wis., Waterworks 4½'s	Mar. 1	annually	Mar.	1, 1922-1924	4.625%
Rockford, Ill., Park District 4's	Jan. 1	July 1	July	1, 1922, 1924-1926	4.625%
Antigo, Wis., Street Imp. 4½'s	June 15	Dec. 15	June	15, 1922	4.625%
Decatur, Ill., Waterworks 5's	Mar. 1	Sept. 1	Sept.	1, 1923-1936	4.625%
Freeport, Ill., School 4½'s	Mar. 1	Sept. 1	Sept.	1, 1926	4.625%
Peoria Co., Ill., Jail 4's	Mar. 1	Sept. 1	Sept.	1, 1923	4.625%
Joliet, Ill., Judgment 4½'s	June 1	Dec. 1	June	1, 1923	4.625%
Grand Rapids, Mich., Water 3½'s	Jan. 1	July 1	July	1, 1923	4.625%
State of So. Dakota, Rural Credit 4¼'s	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan.	1, 1939 optl. 1924	4.70 %
State of So. Dakota, Rural Credit 5's	Mar. 15	Sept. 15	Mar	15, 1939-1936	4.70 %
Cleveland, S/D Ohio, Public Library 4½'s	Feb. 1	Aug. 1	Aug.	1, 1931	4.70 %
Mt. Vernon, Ill., Park 5's	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Aug.	15, 1929-1933	4.70 %
Bellwood, Ill., Judgment Funding 5's	June 30	Dec. 30	Dec.	30, 1919-1923	4.75 %
Omaha, Nebraska, School Dist. 4½'s	Jan. 1	July 1	July	1, 1945	4.75 %
Akron City School District, Ohio, 4½'s	Apr. 12	Oct. 12	Apr.	12, 1921	4.75 %
Box Butte Co., Nebr., Ct. House 5's	Jan. 1	July 1	July	1, 1923	4.75 %
Hastings, Nebraska, Sch. Dist. 4½'s	Apr. 1	Oct. 1	April	1, 1927 optl. 1927	4.80 %
Oskaloosa, Iowa, School 5's	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan.	1, 1934	4.80 %
Estherville, Iowa, School 5's	Mar. 1	Sept. 1	Sept.	1, 1923	4.80 %
San Francisco, Cal., Exposition 5's	May 1	Nov. 1	May	1, 1925	4.80 %
Tacoma, Wash., Funding 5's	Feb. 15	Aug. 15	Feb.	15, 1930	4.80 %
Nashville, Tennessee, 4's	May 1	Nov. 1	May	1, 1924	4.875%
Houston, Texas, Park 5's	Mar. 10	Sept. 10	Mar.	10, 1923-1924	4.90 %
Houston, Texas, School 6's	May 1	Nov. 1	May	1, 1924	5.00 %
State of Louisiana, Pt. Comm. 4½'s	Mar. 1	Sept. 1	Mar.	1, 1930-1936, 1940 and 1957	5.00 %
Denison, Texas, School 5's	Jan. 1	July 1	July	1, 1923-1931, 1934-1936	5.00 %
Marshall, Texas, School Reg. 5's	Apr. 1	Oct. 1	Apr.	1, 1956, optl. 1926	5.00 %
Arkansas, La., Highway Dist. 6's	Mar. 1	Sept. 1	Sept.	1, 1928-1927, 1931-1936-1937	5.50 %

Circulars descriptive of any of the above will be sent upon request. Offerings are made subject to prior sale.

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LESS STEEL FROM MILLS.

Further Decline in Output in Last Week of March.

In the steel trade the hesitation of the Railroad Administration to accept the new minimum prices is causing considerable concern, according to current information coming from trade centres. Large railroad buying of rails, bridge material, track supplies, and rolling stock has been counted upon by steel producers to stimulate the whole industry. Operations at the mills showed a further decline in the last week of March, and pig iron stocks were again expanded.

The Iron Age says:

"The Railroad Administration's refusal to accept the Industrial Board's prices on steel or to be bound by those yet to be fixed on coal and building material seriously threatens the whole stabilizing program, since the railroads would buy normally over 25 per cent. of the country's production of coal and 20 per cent. of its steel. It is not surprising in view of the jumble at Washington, that individual buyers are in no haste to spread sail.

"That the railroad authorities may yet be brought into line, as was done by Presidential intervention in the coal dispute of last year, is still a possibility, but indications today are that if the Railroad Administration does not sanction the steel schedule, the Government efforts at price stabilizing will be abandoned."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Curtailment of pig iron production during the first quarter of the year is represented by sixty-four stacks, as shown by the completed March statistics. In the last month twenty-four furnaces were blown out. The average daily output in March was 98,555 tons, compared with 105,120 tons in February. The total production in March showed a small increase over February, due to the extra number of working days. In March 3,067,610 tons were produced, compared with 2,943,347 in the preceding month.

"While the last week has been characterized by a much better volume of business than for some time past, there is no doubt but that a large portion of this business comprised requirements which would have been placed earlier but were held up by developments which led to the reduction in prices on March 21."

Another Gibbs Article.

The second article in the series of ten by Philip Gibbs will appear in The New York Times next Sunday, April 6, entitled "The Untold Agony of War." Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	100½	100⅝	100⅝
4½s	June, 1965	100⅝	100⅞	100⅞
4½s	Mar., 1963	100⅜	100⅞	100⅝
4½s	Nov., 1957	100½	100⅝	100½
4½s	Mar., 1957	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜
4½s	Mar., 1960-'30	95⅜	96	95⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964	96	96⅜	96
4½s	Mar., 1962	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝
4½s	April, 1966	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝
4½s	Feb., 1965	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝
4½s	May, 1959	91	91⅜	91
4s	Nov., 1958	91	91⅜	91
4s	Nov., 1957	91	91⅜	91
4s	Nov., 1956	90¼	91	90⅜
4s	Nov., 1955	90¼	90⅝	90⅜
4s	Nov., 1936	91½	92	91⅝
4s	May, 1959	90½		90⅝

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
3½s	Nov., 1955	84½	..	84½
3½s	Nov., 1954	83½	82¾	84½
3½s	May, 1954	81½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1951	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1921-1923	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1919-1920	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1919-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s	1924-1952	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s	1940-1957	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1919-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1919-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1926-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
955	Cities Service	362	359	360	362
1,440	Cities Service pf.	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝	79⅞
$102,500	Cities Service deb. B	78.132	130	130	131
97,500	Cities Service deb. C	78.101⅛	100⅛	100⅛	101

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power.	12	14
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	74
Am Heating & Electric.	123	124
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44
Am Light & Traction.	240	242
Am Light & Trac pf.	98½	100
Am Power & Light.	56	59
Am Power & Light pf.	76	79
Am Public Utilities.	10	15
Am Pub Utilities pf.	32	37
Am W W & Electric.	6	8
Am W W & Electric pf.	63	66
Am W W & E partic.	10	12
Carolina Power & L.	32	35
Colorado Power.	24	26
Colorado Power pf.	96	100
Columbia Electric pf.	72	76
Com Pow, Ry & Lt.	22	25
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	44	47½
Com Pow, Ry & Lt 2d pf.	22	25
Consumers' Power pf.	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric.	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	75	78
Electric Distrib.	84	90
Electric P & S pf.	94	96
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	9	11
Federal Light & Trac pf.	44½	48
Galveston-Houston Elec.	20	25
Galveston-Houston El pf.	57	60
Great Western Power.	50	52
Great Western Power pf.	87	88
Illinois Pipe Line.	170	175
Indiana Pipe Line.	101	103
Int Fuel Corp.	20	25
Int Fuel Corp pf.	45	50
Interstate Public Serv.	20	25
Interstate Public Serv pf.	57	60
Kansas Gas & Elec.	82	86
Kansas Gas & Elec pf.	87	88
Lackawanna Light.	20	25
Lackawanna Light pf.	70	75
Lone Star Gas.	223	225
Lone Star Gas pf.	107	108
Long Island Lighting.	30	35
Long Island Lighting pf.	70	75
Memphis Power & Light.	30	35
Memphis Power & Light pf.	75	80
Mexican Light & Power.	70	75
Mexican Light & Power pf.	70	75
Middle West Utilities.	92	93
Middle West Utilities pf.	84	86
Miss River Power.	10	12
Miss River Power pf.	40	44
Northern Ohio Electric.	16½	17
Northern Ohio Elec pf.	55	58
Northern Ont Lt & Pow.	11	15
Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf.	55	60
Northern States Power.	68	72
Northern States P pf.	89	92½
Northern Texas Elec.	49	54
Northern Tex Elec pf.	68	73
Pacific Gas & Electric.	51½	52½
Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	88	90
Puget Sd Trac, L & P.	15	17½
Puget Sd T, L & P pf.	60	64
Ry & Light Sec pf.	77	80
Republic Ry & L.	22	24
Republic Ry & L pf.	59	61
Southern Cal Edison.	89½	90
Southern Cal Edison pf.	98	102
Standard Gas & Elec.	270	275
Standard Gas & E pf.	40	41½
Tampa Electric.	109	112
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power.	21½	22½
Tenn Ry, L & Pow pf.	77	80
United Light & Rys.	39½	41
United Light & Rys pf.	11½	13
Western Power.	7	8
Western Power pf.	45½	48
West Penn Power.	85½	86
West Penn Power pf.	96	97
West Church & Sch.	82	86
West Church & Sch pf.	81	88

Bonds.

$1,000	A, G W I 5s.	81	81	$1,000
2,000	U S Sm 6s.	100	99⅝	100

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am Tel & Tel.	100	100	100
2,000	Goodyear	85¼	85	85¼
1	Con Gas	107	107	107
50	Union	100	100	100

Bonds.

$7,000	Cons Gas 6s, B	99½	99½	$5,000
2,000	Cons Gas 6s, C	99¼	99¼	2,000
4,000	Un Ry & E 6s	58	58	2,000

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arcadian	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Arizona Com	67⅝	67	67⅛
10	Atlantic	4	4	4
10	Bingham	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
10	Calumet & Hecla	1.00	1.00	1.00
45	Cal & Arizona	49	48	49
10	Calumet & Hecla	400	400	400
10	Centennial	24	24	24
10	Copper Range	49	49	49
10	Daly West	20	20	20
10	Davis Daly	4	4	4
10	East Butte	10	10	10
10	Franklin	12	12	12
10	Granby	100	100	100
10	Hancock	40	40	40
10	Helvetia	27	27	27
10	Indiana	25	25	25
10	Isle Royale	27	27	27
10	Kerr Lake	6	6	6
10	La Salle	7	7	7
10	Mass Consol	10	10	10
10	Mayflower	68	68	68
10	Michigan	1	1	1
10	Mohawk	60	60	60
10	Nevada Utah	5	5	5
10	North Butte	70	70	70
10	Old Colony	25	25	25
10	Old Dominion	34	34	34
10	Osceola	70	70	70
10	Parrot	24	24	24
10	Quincy	70	70	70
10	Ray Con	14	14	14
10	Shannon	9	9	9
10	Shattuck Ariz	14	14	14
10	Superior & Boston	1	1	1
10	Superior & Pittsburg	14	14	14
10	Tamarack	60	60	60
10	Trinity	8	8	8
10	Tuolumne	1	1	1
10	Utah Apex	4	4	4
10	Utah Con	6	6	6
10	Utah Copper	77	77	77
10	Utah Metal & Tun	3	3	3
10	Victoria	4	4	4
10	Winona	17	17	17
10	Wolverine	175	175	175

Railroads.

425	Boston Elec.	70	69	69
15	Boston & Me.	30	30	30
10	Boston & Prov.	220	220	220
10	Eastchester Rd	40½	40½	40½
125	East Mass Ry.	2¾	2¾	2¾

Miscellaneous.

20	Am Ag Ch.	104	104	104
30	Am Locomo.	66	66	66
1,064	Am Radiator.	66	65	66
20	Am Sug pf.	113	113	113
10	Amoskeag.	85	85	85
10	Am Wool.	97	97	97
17	Am T & T.	100	100	100
10	Am Woolen.	37½	37½	37½
91	Am Woolen pf.	99½	98	98
10	Am W W & E pf.	63	63	63
50	Booth.	23½	23¼	23¼
50	Cent Steel.	14½	14½	14½
28	Edison.	167	168	168
12	East S S.	8	8	8
310	Fairbanks.	57½	57½	57½
9	Gen Elec.	136½	136½	136½
100	Gorton.	28½	28½	28½
210	Int Port.	47½	47½	47½
155	Do pf.	19	19	19
3,415	Island Oil.	7¾	7¾	7¾

Bonds.

$1,000	A, G W I 5s.	81	81	$1,000
2,000	U S Sm 6s.	100	99⅝	100

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am Ship.	107½	107½	107½
50	Armour pf.	101	101	101
1,630	Bost Prod.	21¾	21¼	21½
300	C C & C Ry.	78	78	78
500	Do pf.	88	88	88
120	Chi Pneu Tool.	65	65	65
10	Chi Ry Ser 2.	7	7	7
19	Chi T & T.	183	183	183
475	Cudahy.	113	112	112
30	Com Edison.	114	114	114
50	Con Gas.	143½	143½	143½
30	Ill Brick.	64	64	64
4,298	Lib, McN & L.	30¼	29	29

Bonds.

$2,000	Chi Telep 5s	96	96	96
9,000	P S N 1 5s.	87½	87½	87½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
64	Am Gas.	64	64	64
150	Am Milling.	124½	124½	124½
100	Brill.	37½	37½	37½
310	Elec Stor.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
276	Inc Co N A.	28½	28½	28½
1,100	Lake Super.	19½	19½	19½
11	Ph Co cum pf.	34	34	34

*Ex dividend.

Bonds.

$1,000	Con T N J 5s	86	86	86
2,000	City Phil 4s.	97	97	97
1,000	T & P Tr 4s.	70	70	70
5,000	Inter Rys 4s.	40	40	40
2,000	L V Cons 6s.	102	102	102
1,000	L V Coal 5s.	100	100	100

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
435	Am Sewer P.	19¾	18¾	18¾
75	Am Sew P M.	83½	83½	83½
40	Beth Steel, B.	70¾	70¾	70¾
20	Con Ice pf.	24½	24½	24½
320	Ind Brewing.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
397	Lone St Gas.	227	215	223
108	Mfrs Light.	40¾	40½	40½
820	Nat Fireprof.	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Do pf.	15	15	15
130	Ohio Fuel Oil.	18½	18½	18½
30	Ohio Fuelsup.	46¼	46	46

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
630	Okla Gas.	32⅝	32½	32⅝
1,250	Lindsay Lt.	16¾	16	16¼
50	N Ward pf.	111½	110¾	111½
25	Midw Util.	25	25	25
185	Do pf.	51½	50	51½
10	Pub Serv pf.	92	92	92
20	Sn Oax pf.	102	102	102
120	Sears, Roeb.	176	175	176
757	Stew Warn.	93	92¾	92¾
11,601	Swift Inter.	62⅜	60¾	60¾
6,344	Swift & Co.	142	139⅝	139⅝
2,653	Un Carbide.	84⅝	83¾	83¾
75	Wilson.	83½	83¾	83½

Bonds.

$10,000	Swift 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Profit-taking in the final hour of the market yesterday on the Consolidated Exchange made for a material reduction in earlier advances. The pressure continued to the close, affecting the entire list. The reaction appeared as natural in view of the sharp advance, the result of a demand in evidence from the outset, and despite the late selling the undertone of the market continued firm. Trading throughout the session was in moderate volume, and, while the market was fairly broad, speculative activity was centred in certain groups of industrials.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Ajax Rub.	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
150	Allis-Chalm.	36⅝	36	36⅛
10	Air Beet Sug.	75½	75½	75½
650	Am Can.	51⅞	51¾	51⅝
20	Am Car & F.	90	90	90
30	Am Cot Oil.	48½	..	..
110	Am Drug.	13¾	13½	13½
1,040	Am H & L.	23	21⅝	22⅞
800	Do pf.	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
440	Am Int'l.	72	71¾	71¾
60	Am Locomo.	66½	66¼	66
710	Am Sm & R.	70¾	69⅝	70⅜
1,200	Am Sugar.	125	124½	124½
220	Am Su Tob.	113	111⅞	112⅝
40	Am Tel & T.	105⅜	104¾	105⅜
150	Am Wr P pf.	41	40¾	41
120	Am Woolen.	58	55⅜	57¾
500	Anaconda.	62¼	62	62¼
10	Assoc D G.	23½	23½	23½
400	A, G & W I.	12¼	11¾	12¼
2,530	B'dwin Loco.	89⅞	88	89
1,530	Beth Steel, B.	71¼	70¾	70¾
207	B'klyn R T.	23	22⅝	23
60	Butte & Sup.	23½	22⅞	23
50	Cal Petrol.	23¾	23	23¾
10	Can Pacific.	135¾	135¾	135¾
975	Cent Leather.	77¾	75¾	75¾
440	Chile Cop.	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
30	Chino Cop.	36¼	36¼	36¼
200	Corn Prod.	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
210	Crucible Steel.	70⅝	69½	69½
200	Cuba C Sug.	24½	24⅛	24⅛
250	Dist Secur.	64⅛	63½	63¾
20	Erie.	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
28	Gen Asphalt.	49½	49	49
150	Gen Cigars.	55⅝	55	55
150	Gen Motors.	171⅛	170	170½
20	Goodrich Co.	70	69⅞	70
10	Greene Can.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
645	Inspira Cop.	51⅜	50½	51⅛
120	Int Mer Mar.	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2,420	Do pf.	115	113⅜	114
250	Int'l Nickel.	28	28	28⅛
180	Int'l Paper.	46¼	46	46
380	Interboro Con.	4⅜	4¼	4¼
140	Do pf.	40¾	40¾	41⅛
50	Jewel Tea.	40¾	40¾	40¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Kelly Spgfld Tire.	117⅝	117⅛	117⅝
320	Kennec't Cop.	32½	32	32½
3,840	Mex Petrol.	185⅜	180½	181⅞
10	Miami Cop.	24	24	24
310	Midvale Steel.	46½	45½	45½
10	Mo Pacific.	24	24	24
360	Nat Conduit.	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛
50	Nat Enamel.	53⅝	53½	53⅝
10	Nor Pacific.	93½	93½	93⅝
90	Ohio Cit Gas.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
450	Okla Oil.	8¾	8¾	8¾
40	Pan Am P&T.	81	80¾	80¾
50	Pennsylvania.	44½	44½	44½
70	Pierce Oil.	18⅝	18½	18⅝
25	Ry St Spgs.	78½	78⅝	78¾
20	Ray Copper.	20⅜	20¼	20¼
270	Reading.	84¾	83⅞	83⅞
80	Rep Iron & S.	82¾	82⅝	82⅝
10	Royal Dutch.	92	92	92
100	Saxon Mots.	7¾	7¾	7¾
90	Shattuck Ariz.	12⅝	12	12⅜
380	Sinclair Oil.	46⅝	45¾	45¾
370	South Pac.	102¼	101⅞	102
80	Southern Ry.	28¼	28	28
60	Do pf.	68½	68	68½
485	Studebaker.	85	84½	84⅞
150	Tenn Copper.	15⅜	15⅜	..
60	Texas Co.	212⅜	211	212½
100	Tex & Pac.	32¾	32	32⅜
130	Tob Prod.	91	90⅝	91
20	Union Pac.	128½	126¾	126½
205	U C Stores.	134½	133½	134
2,470	U S Ind Alc.	151⅜	148	149
140	U S Rubber.	84⅝	83	83⅝
22,150	U S Steel.	100⅜	98¾	99⅛
270	Utah Cop.	75⅝	73½	75⅞
20	Whouse Elec.	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
105	Willys-Over.	25⅜	24½	..
290	Wilson & Co.	83⅜	82¼	82½

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$850	Lib 3½s.	100.06	100.04	100.06
2,500	1st 4¼s.	96.06	95.94	96.00
3,300	2d 4¼s.	95.16	95.06	95.10
4,850	3d 4¼s.	95.56	95.40	95.56
8,450	4th 4¼s.	95.48	95.34	95.48

*Prices include interest.

NEW YORK CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	‡Aetna Expl.	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
100	Am Brit Mfg.	36	36	36
700	‡Am Grain P.	55	53	54
800	‡Am Road M.	33½	34½	33⅝
1,000	‡Ann Ferry.	89¼	89	89¼
100	‡P Bhmen pf.	91	89	91
400	Brit-Am Tob coupon.	23½	23	23⅜
2,500	‡Bucyrus Co.	17	15	16⅜
1,000	‡Chile Copper.	25⅝	..	25⅝
	‡ C T shares.	37	36¾	36⅝
200	‡Fairbanks.	58	58	58
800	‡Pam Play-Lasky.	51	46	51
300	‡Gen Asph.	49½	48¾	49½
550	‡Gillette S R.	148	145	145
1,000	‡Hock V Pr.	9½	9½	9½
4,500	Hupp Mot C.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
600	‡Inter Prod.	28	28	28
100	‡Jones Bros Tea.	24¾	24¾	24¾
3,150	Key T & E.	88	87½	87⅝
4,400	‡Lack Cy C.	21	20	20⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	‡Ohio Oil.	335	335	335
30	‡So Penn Oil.	295	295	295

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

5,000	‡Allen Oil.	24½	24½	27
300	‡Alliance Oil.	5	5	5⅛
500	‡Bar O & G.	1½	1½	1½
6,200	‡Boone Oil.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
3,000	‡Bos-Wyo O.	31	30	31
1,500	‡Com Pet, wi.	48½	47¾	48⅛
12,000	‡Cos & G.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,500	‡Crystal Oil.	17¾	17¾	17¾
600	‡Elk R Pet.	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,000	‡Esmi Oil.	5	5	5
2,300	‡Fed Oil.	9¾	9¾	9¾
2,800	‡Hercules O.	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	‡Gt Plains P.	14¾	14¾	14¾
500	‡Herc'l A.	100	100	100
800	‡HomeOil, wi.	18	17¾	18
500	‡Hooker Oil.	17¾	17¾	17¾
4,200	‡Hudson Oil.	17⅝	17½	17⅝
3,500	‡Int Pet.	23¼	22⅝	23
100000	‡Int O & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾
2,500	‡Kenova.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6,000	‡La O & R.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
2,000	‡Md Ref.	6½	6½	6½
1,600	‡McC P & R.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
25,000	‡Merritt Oil.	21¼	21¼	21¼
6,500	‡Al-Brit Col.	42	42	44
7,300	‡A, M & M. (a pros.).	33	32	33
9,200	‡Allied Gold.	69	68	69
1,700	‡Am Miner.	1	1	1
500	Ariz Bis.	13	13	13
500	‡Ariz Butte.	49	48	48
3,000	‡Atlanta.	6	6	6
7,000	‡Big L Cop.	6	5	6
2,200	‡Booth.	28	28	30
4,000	‡Bost & Mon.	56	54	54
10,000	‡Butte Det.	4	4	4
500	Butte-Neptune.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Caledonia.	33	33	33
500	‡Cal & Jer.	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Canada Cop.	17	17	17
9,300	‡Candel Sil.	64	64	64
27,500	‡Cashboy.	12	10	11
1,500	‡Cer S M & M.	4	3⅝	3⅞
200	Con Cop M.	5	4⅞	4⅞
600	Cress Con G.	7	6	7
2,000	‡El Sal.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,500	‡Eureka C M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	‡Flor Silver.	73	74	74
15,000	‡Fort Cons.	40	37	40
800	‡Gadsden.	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,600	‡Gold Gates.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	‡Goldf Cons.	19	19	19
3,500	‡Goldf Mer.	7	7	7
2,000	‡Gt Bend a.	5	5	5
2,500	‡Hat G M. (a pros.).	45	44	44
750	Hecla Min.	5	4⅞	4⅞

BONDS.

$10,000	‡AmT&Ts.	99¾	99¾	99¾
100,000	‡Anacon 6s.	98¾	98	98⅜
5,000	‡Beth Steel 7s, '20.	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	‡Beth Steel 7s, '23.	101¼	101¼	101¼
20,000	‡Can G 5s.	99½	99½	99½
25,000	‡Int R T 7s.	88½	87¾	87½
25,000	‡Lac Gas 5s.	78	78	78
	‡ Ja '29, wi.	100

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LIGHTER CAPTAINS QUIT PORT WORKERS' STRIKE

Of 16,000 Men Only 5,000 Hold Out—Boat Owners Offer Wage Increase.

The harbor strike, which has interfered with shipping in New York harbor for more than a month, and has driven many steamers to other ports, appeared to be nearing an end yesterday when the Lighter Captains' Union voted to accept the terms of the employers and to return to work.

After this decision had been taken less than 5,000 remained on strike of the 16,000 harbor workers who had originally quit their work, and most of the 5,000 have now before them offers of wage increases from the private boat owners to which they are giving earnest consideration.

The Lighter Captains' Union accepted wage increases of slightly more than 20 per cent., giving them a wage schedule from $25 to $29 a week as against a previous schedule of from $21 to $25 a week. This was considerably more than the men were allowed under the Macy award and somewhat less than the wages which the Railroad Administration paid in order to induce the strikers to return to Government work. No change is made in hours and working conditions.

The lighter Captains acted yesterday in defiance of the officials of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, who have been in charge of the strike, and against the protest of their own President, James McGuire. President McGuire said yesterday that he was against agreements between the boat owners and individual unions and that the meeting to consider the boat owners' offer was held without his sanction. At the meeting President John Brennan of the Tideboatmen's Union, who returned to work several days ago, announced that his organization had withdrawn from the Marine Affiliation because of the attacks made by the officials of the affiliation on T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association.

President Thomas L. Delahunty of the Marine Affiliation said last night that the action of the lighter Captains would not put an end to the strike and that the rest of the strikers were as firm as ever against returning to work on the conditions offered by the private boat owners.

WANT HIGHER RAIL RATES.

Louisville & Nashville Income Cut—7% Dividend Expected.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Still further railroad rate increases are necessary to maintain higher wages for employes, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, whose report was submitted to the annual stockholders' meeting here today.

The report showed an apparent net loss in income of more than $5,000,000 for the year under Government supervision as compared with the 1917 period under private ownership.

The report shows that the annual rental fixed for Government operation of the system was $17,310,494, which with other sources of revenue brought the gross income for the year up to $19,823,520. Total deductions made the net $11,119,486.

Notwithstanding the apparent cut in net income, the report asserts that it will enable the payment of 7 per cent. dividends to stockholders and leave a reasonable surplus for betterments and improvements.

All Directors were re-elected. At a meeting in New York, April 17, they will name officers. Present plans, it was said, include the re-election of President Milton H. Smith.

FREE 38 I. W. W.'S ON BAIL.

Haywood and Others to Leave Prison Pending Court Review.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Thirty-eight convicted members of the I. W. W., now imprisoned at Leavenworth for violation of the espionage act, were ordered admitted to bail today by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, pending a review of their case by that tribunal. Fifty-five others, convicted in the same case, did not seek bail.

William D. Haywood, former head of the I. W. W., was required to provide the highest bond, $15,000. The others, who were required to furnish bonds of $5,000 to $10,000, are Charles Ashleigh, John Avilla, William Tanner, Francis Miller, George Andreytchine, Ralph Chaplin, Stanley Clark, Edward F. Doree, Forrest Edwards, Ray Fanning, Ben Fletcher, Harrison George, Joseph Gordon, Fred Jaakkola, Charles Jacobson, Raynor Johnson, Leo Laukki, Vladimir Losieff, Jack Law, J. A. McDonald, Walter T. Neff, Fred Nelson, John Panchev, Louis Parenti, Grover Perry, Albert Prasalma, Charles Plain, Charles Rothfisher, George Speed, Siegfried Stenberg, James P. Thompson, Charles Westerland, Price U. Wenter, Petro Nigrh, Vincent St. John, and Charles McWhirt.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 2.—W. D. Haywood, when told that an order had been issued admitting him and thirty-seven of his fellow-prisoners to bail, said:

"We will go ahead now and prepare for a rehearing as rapidly and as effectively as possible. What we are most greatly interested in is the repeal of those war laws which subjected us to conviction, and we expect to work to that end, as every other good American should be doing."

TENANTS WIN RENT FIGHT.

Langhorne Apartments Owners Retract Their Demands.

At a special meeting last night of the committee appointed by tenants of the Langhorne Apartments, 680 Riverside Drive, in their fight against the abrogation of existing leases and a proposed arbitrary increase in rents, Henry S. Miller, who has acted as counsel for the tenants, announced that the owners of the apartment house late yesterday had decided to retract their demands rather than have the points at issue taken into court.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Senator William Copeland Dodge of the Twentieth Senatorial District to ask him to introduce a bill in the Legislature that would protect tenants from the present apparent lack of leasehold rights and from rent profiteering.

FINDS TRADE ON SANE BASIS.

Bank Reports Good Progress in Readjustment of Business.

"It is important in judging trade conditions," says the Mechanics and Metals National Bank in its April circular, "to keep in mind the fact that reduction in our business activity has been from a peak that, until the climax of the war, had never been attained. Relatively to the latter part of the war period, business is indeed being conducted in the United States on a restricted scale. Relatively to any other period, however, it is being conducted on a large scale, and, though readjustment, with its great chaos of conflicting elements, is in progress, we have evidence of a far more sane and orderly adjustment of affairs than most of us had hoped for.

"From the angle of the money market the demand for commercial funds has grown sufficiently less urgent, since the early part of the year, to bring about an easing of rates. Were it not for the fact that the Government is still in the market for credit on an extensive scale, and at a fixed rate of 4½ per cent., as represented by the great mass of certificates of indebtedness that has recently been sold, commercial rates would probably be lower than they are. However, general business throughout the country is sound and well sustained, and, despite continued readjustment, it ought to be even better sustained when the present waiting attitude is abandoned by those people who think that prices of material and labor are higher than warranted, and are about to drop far down."

Col. Baker to Head Steel Company.

The American International Steel Corporation announced yesterday that Lieut.-Col. M. G. Baker, former assistant general manager of sales of the Cambrai Steel Company, and more recently connected with the United States Ordnance Department, has been appointed President of the corporation. Colonel Baker succeeds Edward M. Hagar, who died more than a year ago. Since then the business of the American International Steel Corporation has been in charge of Morris Metcalf, Vice President. Mr. Metcalf remains as Vice President. The company is a subsidiary of the American International Corporation.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15, '20	98⅞	99⅛	6.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅛	99⅜	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅞	5.25
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	99⅜	100⅛	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅝	99	5.56
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	63	63	...
Russian Gov.	6½	Dec., 1921	57	57	...
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅛	5.23

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. Co.	7	Jan. '20-'22	98½	101½	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	99⅛	99½	5.40
Am. Cot. Oil	7	Sep., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	6.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	91	9.00
Am. Thread	8	Dec., 1923	101	102	6.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	99⅝	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.85
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	102⅝	102⅞	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.85
Am. Tob. Co.	6	Nov., 1923	104	104⅛	5.80
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99⅛	99⅜	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	101⅛	101⅜	5.55
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101⅜	101⅝	6.30
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101⅜	101⅞	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101⅜	102⅛	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	100⅜	100⅝	5.90
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	87	88½	7.95
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1920	98	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	6.20
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July,'19-'21	95⅝	95⅞	5.80
C. Rll. & P. R.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98⅛	6.55
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	5.40
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅛	100⅛	6.00
Cuddy P. Co.	7	July15,'22	101⅞	102⅛	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅝	98⅞	5.70
Dug. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98	98⅜	6.35
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1919	98⅝	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99¼	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	101	101⅛	4.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98⅜	99	6.00
Hocking Val. R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97¼	98	6.50
L. Cig. & Ty.	7	June, 1919	100⅛	100⅜	7.00
M. V. C. & E.	5	May, 1922	96	97½	5.75
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	98	97½	5.75
N. Y. Central	6	Sep., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.75
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Ont. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ont. Ry. & L. 1st & ref.	5	June, 1924	89	91	...
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	96	96⅛	5.75
Phila. Co.	4	Feb., 1922	91	95½	5.80
Pitts. & S.R.R.	6	Mar., 1920	99½	100⅛	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101⅛	101⅜	5.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102⅛	5.65
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103⅛	5.65
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅜	104⅛	5.65
Pub. S. Corp.	8	Mar., 1922	97	98⅝	7.55
Rock. R. L. & P.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.53
San Diego G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W. & P.	6	Dec., 1919	100	100⅛	...
So. Cal. Edison	5	Sep., 1919	99	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	96⅛	96⅝	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅝	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	96½	97½	7.25
United Lt. & Rys. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Rys.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.25
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	90½	92	8.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19,'20	99⅞	100⅛	5.90

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4	@4½	5.90	5.55
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1919-'23	4½	@5-6	5.90	5.65
Canadian North.	1919-'29	4½	@5-6	6.38	6.12
Canadian Pacific	1919-'27	4½		5.90	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	1919-'23	4½		6.00	5.60
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½		5.60	5.20
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½	@5	6.40	5.95
C. St. L. & N. O.	1919-'23	5		5.85	5.55
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'21	6		7.85	7.55
C. C. C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5		6.50	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		5.85	5.50
Erie R. R.	1919-'27	4½	@5	6.35	5.87
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½	@5	5.85	5.55
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5		5.85	5.25
Michigan Central	1919-'23	5	@6	6.10	5.70
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5		6.45	5.95
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'20	5		7.00	6.05
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5		7.00	6.55
Mobile & Ohio.	1919-'26	4½	@5	6.35	5.80
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-'28	4½	@5	5.95	5.50
N. Y. C. & H. R.	1919-'23	4½		6.15	5.80
Norf. & Western	1919-'24	4½		6.00	5.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½	@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1919-'23	4½	@5	5.60	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½		5.70	5.45
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5	@6	6.80	6.40
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6		7.09	6.20
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½		5.70	5.40
Southern Railway	1919-'23	4½	@5	6.10	5.85
Union Tank	1919-'20	5		6.05	5.50

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.12
Alta	.01	Jacket	.05
Andes	.06	Mexican	.10
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.49
Caledonia	.16	Overman	.40
Chollar	.03	Savage	.19
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	.50	Union Cons.	.16
Gould & Curry	.06	Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.

Alta	.28	Tonopah Dividend	.42
Ben Hur	.18	Tonopah Ext.	.25
Brougher Divide	1.87½	Tonopah Min.	.06
Cash Boy	.11	West End	1.77½
Divide Con.	.49	West Tonopah	.27
Divide Amex.	.15	GOLDFIELD.	
Divide Extension	.78	Atlanta	.05
Divide Junior	.14	Bluebell	.04
East Divide	.32	Booth	.29
Gold Reef	.47	Crackerjack	.07
Gold Wedge Div.	.15	Florence	.49
Gold Zone	.53	Goldfield Con.	.19
Halifax	.15	Goldfield Merger	.06
Hasbrouck	.54	Great Bend	.04
High Divide	.25	Jumbo Ext.	.13
Jim Butler	.32	Kewanas	.06
McNamara	.60	Lone Star	.16
Midway	.39	Red Hills	.08
Mispah	.98	Silver Pick	.09
Monarch Pitts.	.08	Standard	.12
Montana	.20	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Divide	.13	Manhattan Con.	.03
North Star	.08	Mayflower	.07
Rescue	.08	Nevada Hills	.03
Rosetta	.26	Packard	.25
Silver King	.21	Rochester	.20
Rutherland	.22	Round Mountain	.30
Tonopah Divide	8.37½	United Eastern	4.75
		White Caps	.14

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4⅛	Isabella	.5	5½
Dr. Jackpot	4¼	5	McKinney	6¾	8
Elkton	4¾	7	Portland	.95	100
El Paso	.15	80	U. Gold M.	17½	18
Golden C.	17⅛	180	Vindicator	.40	45
Granite	.14	...	Rose Nicol	8¾	13½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1½	2	La Rose	.28	30
Amer. Oil	6¾	7	Iron Bloss	.30	39
Bay S Gas	6	7	Iron Cap	.10	10⅝
Boa Ariz	1¼	1⅝	Jer. Verde	.67	72
Boston Ely	.15	.15½	Majestic	.10	11
Bos Mont	.54	.56	Mex. Metals	.22	24
Bohemia	.75	.90	Moj Tung	.4	5
Begole	.25	.50	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte & Lon.	11	14	Nat. L. & Z.	.8	10
Calaveras	2	...	Nixon Nev.	.33	35
Champ. oil	2	2⅜	Nev. Doug.	.15	20
Chief Con	3½	3⅝	Oneco	.20	40
Con. Ariz	4	4½	Onondaga	.10	15
Con Copper	4⅜	5⅛	Pilgrim	.45	55
Cortez	12	18	Rainier	.60	65
Crystal	.25	.28	Sewn Bells	.58	60
Crown Res.	47	52	S. W. Miami, full paid	⅞	1
Denbigh	.23	24	Texana	.34	35
Earle Eagle	2	...	Truro	⅜	⅝
Eagle B. B.	2¼	2⅝	Un. Ver. Ext.	.35	40
Fortuna	3	3⅛	Victoria	1	1¼
Gold Lake	1	1⅛	Yukon	.70	80
Houghton	.15	.30			
Hema Oil	.40	.61			

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Cigar	2	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Am. Light & Trac.	2½	Q	May 1	Apr. 12
Do.	2½	Bk	May 1	Apr. 12
Do. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 12
Cajardo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Holly Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
P. Marquette pr. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Pitts. and W. Va. pf.	1¾	Q	May 31	May 15
United Cigar Stores	2½	Q	May 15	Apr. 18

MIDVALE DIVIDEND IS CUT.

Quarterly Payment of $1 for Stockholders on Record April 15.

Directors of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company reduced the dividend from a $6 to a $4 per share, annual basis, at a meeting yesterday. A quarterly payment of $1 was declared, due May 1, to stockholders of record April 15. The reason for the cut was to conserve the company's cash resources.

The annual report a few days ago showed that a balance equal to $14.60 per share had been earned on the stock in 1918. Cash holdings at the end of the year were in the neighborhood of $12,000,000, which the management apparently considered no more than adequate for the future needs of the company. The dividend reduction will amount to a saving of $4,000,000 per year. The company last year made heavy investments in plant and inventory to handle war business, and it is expected that a conservative attitude toward dividends will be maintained until trade is back on a normal basis and the inventories are worked up.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 2.—Forty-seven new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $3,180,000, were chartered today. They include:

Cameo Exhibition Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures; 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $5,000; A. Capellani, H. Cahan, W. F. Welch, 120 Broadway.

Beck's Bakery, Inc., Bronx, $15,000; A. Beck, G. and I. Thels, 230 Willis Av., Bronx.

Quatmerils, Inc., Manhattan, butter, eggs, and dairy products, $5,000; J. and E. Quat, R. Merlis, 319 East 20th St.

W. W. Kingston & Co., Poughkeepsie, contracting and engineering, $25,000; W. W. and M. L. Kingston, J. Butler, Poughkeepsie.

Johnny Dooley Film Comedies, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; H. S. Hechelmer, M. Rothstein, M. Oppenheim, 220 West 42d St.

The L. L. Hayman Corp., Manhattan, commission business, $50,000; M. Lippman, D. Landau, E. Gold, 241 East 79th St.

Electron Cont. and Supply Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Hausrath, J. F. H. Dowindt, F. H. Bowers, 2471 Bath Av.

Products of American Industries, Inc., Manhattan, selling agents in textiles, wearing apparel, and shoes, $25,000; M. G. and D. G. and H. F. Adams, 1,871 7th Av.

Reliable Importing Co., Manhattan, drugs, medicines, and food products, $10,000; J. Wallace, M. Wilenchik, R. Lapides, 440 East 156th St.

David Ferencz, Inc., Manhattan, embroideries, laces and trimmings, $5,000; E. Gold, M. Lippman, D. Landau, 102 Jackson Av., Bronx.

Barr-Shufro Co., New York, Manhattan, purgaree, bands and bindings, $5,000; J. and B. M. Shufro, 115 Greene St.

Wayland Masonic Temple Assn., Wayland, Steuben County, build Masonic Temple, $10,000; G. D. Abrams, W. H. Deltzel, W. H. Foltz, Wayland.

De Luxe Vending Machine Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. F. Shork, M. Schaffer, F. Q. Rast, 109 West 225th St.

Cohen & Benowitz, Inc., Manhattan, jobbing in woolen and textile goods, $20,000; H. Goldstein, C. Cohen, A. Benowitz, 162 Henry St.

Northwestern Supply Co., Manhattan, realty and selling agents, $5,000; J. T. and C. C. Cooley, L. A. Ryder, 54 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Sager's Laboratories, Inc., Buffalo, drugs and medicines, $50,000; B. F. Strickler, J. W. Cobb, S. S. Sager, Buffalo.

J. and L. Ikelity Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. M. Sinaks, S. J. Jacobs, L. Livingston, 678 West 190th St.

Available Motor Truck Sales Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. H. Korman, Jr., E. B. and S. Harris, 2 Nevins St., Brooklyn.

New System Watch Case Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Gottsfeld, A. Lavezzo, N. H. Kramer, 51 Chambers St.

Commonwealth Tie Co. of New York, Inc., Manhattan, 7,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 10,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $750,000; D. Goldberry, J. Freundlich, E. A. McShane, 165 Broadway.

Talbanoor Realty Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; B. Rosenblatt, J. H. Slater, R. A. Field, 835 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

National Mayonise Machine Co., Brooklyn, engines and machinery and supplies, $50,000; M. Schneider, W. J. Drucker, M. E. Jacobsen, 438 Fifth Av., Brooklyn.

Mower Welding Supply Co., Brooklyn, $20,000; A. E. Hauck, A. H. Stein, A. P. Link, 101 11th St., Brooklyn.

Sunset Bungalow Co., Brooklyn, $25,000; S. Vossen, R. Cooney, J. Moser, Long Beach.

Parbora Corp., Hempstead, motion pictures, $5,000; Feinstuch, T. Gutman, L. Cary, 1,452 President St., Brooklyn.

C. M. J. E. Realty Co., Bronx, $5,000; J. Berlin, C. W. Mark, B. H. Isaacs, 60 St. Nicholas Av.

Smith and Stone Cont. Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. and M. and A. Stone, 2,060 Mapes Av.

Bandor Olive Oil Co., Manhattan, $15,000; T. P. Salis, J. Von Bremen, H. T. Asche, 587 Riverside Drive.

Bollettino Della Sera, Inc., Manhattan, printing and publishing, $500,000; F. Pellegatti, P. and B. Giordano, 157 West 188th St.

Andavol Export and Trading Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; T. S. Wilkinson, T. J. Andrews, 120 Broadway.

Tatra Production Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $30,000; H. Sieminski, A. V. Piskorski, P. O. Johnson, 20 Waverley Place.

A. L. Winkel, Inc., Manhattan, poultry and produce, $7,000; A. Harris, L. Helfer, A. L. Winkel, 1076 Bryant Av., Bronx.

St. Charles Bakery and Restaurant, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; J. W. Tyrans, M. Shuter, F. Hatch, 606 West 137th St.

American Knit Bag Corp., Manhattan, $35,000; W. A. Harder, F. A. Wish, F. C. Strype, 320 Broadway.

R and S Motor Service Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; W. W. Russo, A. W. and H. H. Todebush, 422 Hart St., Brooklyn.

Cliff & Goodrich, Inc., Manhattan, selling agents in underwear and hosiery, $1,500,000; P. McKenzie, W. C. Jones, E. I. Goodrich, 328 Broadway.

Inter-Transit Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; A. M. Schwencke, C. E. and W. J. Aikin, 1,042 East Second St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Medeira Embroidery Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000.

Standard Finding Co., Manhattan, $13,500 to $75,000.

Hughes and Curren Co., Rochester, $3,000 to $60,000.

Saturday Art Clothes Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Chain Shirt Shops, Manhattan, $100,000 to $300,000.

Merle Hat Frame Co., Manhattan, $2,400 to $25,000.

Cramer & McCutchen Co., Tarrytown, $20,000 to $40,000.

MERGER.

McKearin & McClellan, Inc., Troy, with Knox & Mead Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The Obituating Co., Del., grocery stores, $100,000; representative, J. L. Thomas, Binghamton.

Peter Herzig, Inc., Del., dairy products, 500 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10 shares; representative, H. S. Gould, 32 Wall St.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Elizabeth King Institute, Inc., Manhattan, to King Institute of Efficiency, Inc.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Arthur L. Powell, Inc., Manhattan.

The Bronx Produce Co., Manhattan.

Bellerive Coal Corp., Manhattan.

Red Line Messenger Co., Syracuse.

Bernstein & Shapiro, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 2.—Charters filed: Pioneer Petroleum Co., $1,500,000; M. J. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, of Wilmington.

Chemichouse Corporation, chemical compounds of all kinds, $1,000,000; Grant Hammond, George R. Davies, Amos Johnson, all of New Haven, Conn.

Efancee Chemical Co., $100,000; Horace G. Eastburn, M. E. Doto, Artemus Smith, of Wilmington.

Bullers, Inc., stationers, &c., $100,000; Alvin H. Robertson, S. D. Townsend, Jr., A. F. Hussler, all of Wilmington.

Divide Syndicate, Inc., mining business; J. F. Cleveland, F. W. Dennis, J. H. Britt, all of New York, $1,000,000.

The Union Coast Co., $100,000; Solomon Jones, Augustus M. Brown, William Anderson, C. M. Toledano, all of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ranger Golf Corp., to acquire oil lands and to develop same, $250,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, of Wilmington.

Principle Service & Shipping Corp., New York, $50,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, all of New York.

The Superior Phonograph Co., $50,000; S. T. Herbert, J. V. Hughes, F. B. Geiger, R. J. Thompson, East Liverpool, Ohio.

The Trento Co., real estate, $40,000; Giacoma Amorosa, Alfonso Negro, Donato Cottolesi, Frank Grottola, of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK.

Astral Commerce Corp., New York, from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.35	5.20	5.30
Spelter	6.45	6.55	6.45	6.55
Antimony	6.50	6.75	6.37½	6.62½
Quicksilver	$70.00	...	$70.00	...
Aluminum	28.00	30.00	28.00	30.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	...	31.90	...	31.90

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15¾@...

London quotations were:

	Yesterday.			Tuesday.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	80	10	0	79	0	0
Copper, futures	79	10	0	78	0	0
Tin, spot	219	10	0	226	10	0
Tin, futures	217	10	0	224	10	0
Spelter, spot	38	5	0	37	15	0
Spelter, futures	36	0	0	35	15	0
Lead, spot	28	10	0	27	0	0
Lead, futures	26	0	0	25	10	0

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$1,853,156	$1,618,777	$234,379
Bal. aft. taxes	174,980	68,364	106,896
Net op. income	148,302	77,860	65,442*
2 mos.' gross	4,168,004	3,277,893	890,111
Bal. aft. taxes	534,664	101,331	433,333
Net op. income	434,576	112,986	321,590

NORTHERN PACIFIC for February—

Gross	6,844,713	6,031,437	813,276
Bal. aft. taxes	1,189,361	889,047	300,314
Net op. income	1,317,542	1,206,198	111,356
2 mos. gross	14,779,065	12,196,287	2,582,798
Bal. aft taxes	2,634,000	1,692,497	941,512
Net op. income	2,888,061	2,279,923	608,128

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO for February—

Gross	5,797,250	4,167,646	1,629,604
Bal. aft. taxes	789,887	237,315	552,572
Net op. income	740,167	156,919	583,248
2 mos.' gross	11,600,991	8,577,163	3,023,828
Bal. aft. taxes	1,123,019	227,079	896,940
Net op. income	1,041,261	589,390	451,871

Public Utilities.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER for January—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross (milreis)	8,822,000	7,837,000	$985,000
Net aft. taxes	4,283,000	3,606,000	587,240

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES for February—

Total op. rev.	$164,937	$200,198	*$35,261
Total income	126,093	93,426	32,667
Total deduct.	25,086	27,230	*2,144
Deficit	51,180	30,657	20,523
2 mos. total op. rev.	332,090	392,626	*60,536
Total income

DENIES SELLING LAND TO JAPANESE

Reported Cessions in Lower California a Myth, High Mexican Official Asserts.

ALSO DENIED FOR JAPAN

Mikado's Minister to Mexico Says Story Is Baseless and Has Caused "Tempest in Teapot."

MEXICO CITY, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Salvador Gomez, Chief of Staff of the Department of Agriculture and Development, officially denied tonight reports that Japanese subjects had bought lands in Lower California. His statement was issued on behalf of the Department in the absence of Pastor Rouaix, the Secretary of Commerce, Labor, and Agriculture. It reads as follows:

"I can say that up to the present there has been no sale of lands in Lower California to Japanese subjects, neither has the Department of Development authorized anything giving foreigners rights to large extensions of lands in that section.

"Moreover, since our constitution prohibits the sale of national lands, this Department, in accord with President Carranza, is giving special attention to all matters referring to Lower California. Concessions of territory in that part of the Republic, which have been authorized, have been for a reduced number of hectares, and to residents of various small villages of that territory, following the policy of creating small land holdings with the object of favoring the natives."

Baron Fugitaro Otori, Japanese Minister to Mexico, tonight issued the following statement regarding the discussion over alleged attempts by Japanese interests to purchase lands in Lower California.

"A tempest in a teapot has been created, and I think the importance the American press has given this question is due to some political manoeuvre, caused by the nearness of the next Presidential campaign. It may be declared that there are no concessions in Lower California that favor the interests of my country. Only near the town of Mexicali exists a small Japanese agricultural colony that cultivates rice, but this is absolutely lacking in importance.

"The only paying exploitation that can be made in that part of Mexico is for the development of mineral deposits, and this is beyond the modest resources of the only Japanese colony located in that region.

"I am sure that if the American Department of State has asked its embassy here for information, the embassy must declare that there are no concessions in Lower California favoring Japanese interests."

Want Municipal Milk Station.

Representatives of the Mothers' Club of the Friends' School of Brooklyn, the Unity Child Welfare Association, the Women's Union of the Brooklyn Society of Ethical Culture, People's League for Study of Social Service, the Women's City Club of New York, and other mothers' clubs and women's organizations, have been promised a hearing before the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen tomorrow on the possibility of establishing a municipal milk distributing station. They believe that by establishing a municipal milk distributing station similar to the one in Seattle, not only would an adequate supply of milk be assured, but that the price of milk would be greatly reduced.

NEW YORK.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Pavilion Hotel and Cottages

Opens June 20. White Sulphur Springs and Bathing Establishment open May 30. Folders sent on application.

THE ANNEX, Adjoining the Famous Baths, Opens May 4 and will remain open all year.

J. H. GARDNER & SON.
W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

Briarcliff Lodge,

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.

Opens April 19.

Mountain House, Lungalows, Cottages, furnished, unfurnished; Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 35 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up; capacity 150. Phone 1105 Wh. Plains.

MONROE, N. Y.—THE LAKE REGION. Hotels, furnished houses, bungalows, $300 up. Booklet on request from Board of Trade.

NEW ENGLAND.

Edgewood Inn

Greenwich, Conn.

Under management of MISSES GILLAN & EDWARDS.

OPENS MAY 15TH

N. Y. OFFICE—HEWITT STUDIO, 536 5th Ave. Hours 1 to 5. Tel. Vanderbilt 7057.

NEW JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Rent your cottage NOW. Address Marshall Woolley, Mayor, Long Branch, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"

HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY

A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets No Dust, No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments Ownership Management Josiah White & Sons Co.

HOTEL CHELSEA

Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bedchambers with private baths, (fresh and sea water.) High class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.

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Literature and Plans mailed.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES

On the Beach ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Concerts Afternoons and Evenings

NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS

Capacity 500. Diet Kitchen.

Open All Year S. Hanselein, Prop.

AWAITS PORT TREATY PLAN.

Estimate Board Withholds Approval Until Means Are Outlined.

The Board of Estimate at an executive session yesterday decided not to give its approval to the proposed new treaty between New York and New Jersey for the development of New York Harbor until a comprehensive physical plan had been agreed upon. A resolution to this effect, drawn up by Corporation Counsel Burr, will be presented to the Board for adoption tomorrow.

The resolution requests that the Port Commission be continued by the State Legislature "so as to permit the said Commission as a result of the studies it has already made and is still making, to present such comprehensive physical plan for examination and study, together with a comprehensive statement of the ways and means to carry such plan into effect. The Board of Estimate will give its most earnest thought and consideration to devising methods by which such comprehensive plans, if approved, may be successfully carried into operation, either through the procedure as may be deemed necessary or advisable."

At the request of Governor Edge of New Jersey and Senator Walters, President pro tem. of the State Senate, William A. Willcox, Chairman of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, yesterday called a meeting of the Joint Conference of the two States for Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce.

CALLS BILL A MENACE.

Bar Association Committee Says License Measure Encourages Graft.

The Committee on the Amendment of the Law of the Bar Association yesterday sent to members of the Legislature criticism of the bill to amend the general business law relating to licensing and regulating hotels, boarding, lodging, and furnished room houses in cities having more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. The committee says that the bill, which is supposed to have the support of the Police Department, might better be entitled "An act to confer on the New York City police the pre-war powers possessed by the police of Russia; to take from the citizens of New York such personal liberty as now remains, and to encourage wholesale graft and blackmail."

The bill provides that the places named must obtain a license to be issued by the Police Commissioner only with the written approval of the Police Commissioner. The person applying for the license must furnish "satisfactory" proof of character and give a bond. The committee asserts that the bill is in violation of the Federal Constitution provision that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons and houses . . . shall not be violated."

The committee also disapproved the Foley bills placing in the statute the definition that a labor organization is not a conspiracy or an illegal combination and also to prohibit injunctions against labor unions. The committee approves the bills by Senator Walker and Assemblyman Barra permitting persons advertising legal notices to select their own papers.

Dooling Takes Milk Data to Albany.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who has been conducting a milk inquiry before Chief City Magistrate McAdoo for several months, went to Albany yesterday to further a measure he has presented to the Senate and Assembly Committees, proposing the creation of a State Milk Commission, which would require a license to be obtained by all milk producers and distributers. Mr. Dooling said he would offer data to the committees that was outlined in the investigation to support his bill and his contention that the State should control the milk business. Mr. Dooling announced that he would ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday to authorize the establishment of municipal milk plants.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Breakers

Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and early Spring Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts Garage. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS

HOTEL BLACKSTONE

Virginia Av. and the Beach, overlooking the Steel Pier. Capacity 500. Every service, comfort and enjoyment. Sea water baths, private and public. Special American plan, $4 up daily. European plan, $2 up daily. Auto bus at trains. Entirely new management. I. C. WOODFORD Proprietor

ALAMAC HOTEL

FIREPROOF

OCEAN FRONT IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

ARLINGTON

Michigan Ave., near Beach.—Attractive in location, equipment, service and comforts. Spring rates. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

PIERREPONT

Family Hotel Mrs Gerson L. Kahn

THE WILTSHIRE

Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Amer. plan—$5.50 up daily, special weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW CLARION Kentucky Av. & Boardwalk. Open all year. Garage. Booklet. S. S. BONIFACE.

Hotel De Ville Ocean view; high grade table; low Spring rates. Orchestra. Dancing. THOS. M. O'BRIEN.

PHILLIPS HOUSE

Massachusetts Ave., near Beach. F. P. PHILLIPS

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

BARTLETT INN

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

Write for Beautifully Illustrated Booklet.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GALEN HALL

WERNERSVILLE, PA.

Opens Saturday April 5th

HOWARD M. WING MANAGER

SPRUCE CABIN INN where you can catch trout. Opens Sat., April 12. Rooms en-suite and with bath, steam heat. Illus. bklt. Crasco Sta., Lacka. R.R. W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

SOUTHERN STATES.

THE MANOR, Asheville, North Carolina. Spring in all its glories. Don't miss a visit in April and May. Through sleepers from New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel

431 Rooms with Bath, $2.50 to $5.00

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COURT CONTINUES BAR ON 'PHONE RATE RISE

Judge Kunkel, at Harrisburg, Holds Burleson Increase Was Apart from War Functions.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 2.—Judge George Kunkel of the Dauphin County Court today handed down an opinion continuing until a final hearing the preliminary injunction recently granted restraining the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania from putting into effect the increased rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson, acting as the Federal operating agent of the telephone lines.

Judge Kunkel held that "neither the President nor the Postmaster General was acting officially in changing the rates and tolls, but that they acted beyond the scope of their powers." He sustained the Commonwealth's contention that the resolution taking over the lines as a war measure did not contemplate rate changes.

Regarding the President's powers, Judge Kunkel said:

"When he attempts to use the defendant's line and it does not appear that it is for a war purpose, but on the contrary appears to be for a purpose having no apparent or direct relation to the prosecution of the war, it must be shown, we take it, that he is using it for a lawful and constitutional end. The necessity out of which his power arises does not appear in the present case."

It may be suggested, the court said, that it is the duty of the President to attempt to avoid loss to the company, but he holds that in the absence of facts and findings it must be presumed that the rates approved by the Public Service Commission are fair and reasonable.

DENY SPEED CAUSED WRECK

Defense of Luciano, B. R. T. Motorman, Begins at Mineola.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 2.—Expert testimony at the trial today of Edward Luciano, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's motorman, charged with manslaughter for the wreck in the Malbone Street tunnel, raised the theory that the disaster was due more to rail depression than to abnormal operating speed. H. S. Dugrout, engineer in charge of construction work in the tunnel, which had been completed only a short time previous to the wreck, testified that the outer rail of the curve might have sunk.

Joseph Connor, equipment inspector of the Public Service Commission, testified that the train had been improperly made up. It consisted of three motor cars and two trailers. The trailers were attached to the power cars, and the other two motor cars followed. Inspector Connor contended that the trailers should have been between the motor cars. This, he said, would have reduced the tendency to telescoping.

Inspector Connor said it was the duty of a motorman to see that his train was made up properly. Connor said examination had shown that the motors of the wrecked train were reversed. This was the alternative the motorman had should the brakes fail to operate.

The defense began this afternoon with Michael Turner, conductor on the second car of the wrecked train, who contradicted numerous witnesses for the prosecution by asserting that the train was running at normal speed at the time of the wreck. Luciano will testify tomorrow. The attorney for the defense announced that it would be proved that speed did not cause the wreck, and that evidence would be presented to show the intervening causes of the disaster.

CANNOT MOLEST CHALONER.

Gets Writ to Protect Him While Here Prosecuting Libel Suit.

John Armstrong Chaloner, who is insane in this State and sane in Virginia, according to court decrees, will return to New York for the first time in twenty-two years to testify in his libel suit against the New York Evening Post in the Federal Court. A writ of prohibition, protecting him from arrest by New York authorities who might seek to return him to Bloomingdale Asylum, from which he escaped, was issued yesterday by Federal Judge A. N. Hand.

R. C. Walker, a United States Deputy Marshal, will accompany Chaloner to this city from his home in Virginia. While here he will be under the constant protection of another Deputy Marshal. Trial of the suit is scheduled to begin on April 7.

Among those especially warned in the writ against interfering with Mr. Chaloner while he is in this jurisdiction are Winthrop Astor Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, and Thomas T. Shuman, the committee appointed by the Supreme Court to take charge of him and his property.

MURPHY JURY DISAGREES.

Matron Charged with Neglect of Children Released on Bail.

After being out nineteen hours and forty-five minutes the jury at White Plains which for more than two weeks heard testimony in connection with the trial of Miss Annie Murphy, matron of the Yonkers Day Nursery, charged with manslaughter in the second degree, it being alleged that babies left in her care died from starvation and neglect, filed into court yesterday morning and notified Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins that it was impossible for them to agree. Justice Tompkins dismissed the jury from further deliberation.

It was learned that the jurors took more than 100 ballots, and that the result was the same as on the first ballot, seven to five in favor of conviction. The jury was charged by Justice Tompkins at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and were locked up in the jury room all night. Miss Murphy was released on $5,000 bail, and, although there are three other indictments against her, it is doubtful if she will be tried again.

TELLS HOW HART LEFT HER.

Octogenarian's 19-Year-Old Bride Only Witness in Separation Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Benedict, in Brooklyn yesterday, reserved decision in the suit for separation brought by Mrs. Kate Wolf Hart, 19 years old, against her eighty-seven-year-old husband, James H. Hart, a retired jeweler and realty operator. Hart recently was unsuccessful in an attempt to have the marriage annulled. He did not appear personally in court in the separation suit, and Mrs. Hart alone testified.

The plaintiff said she was married to Hart on May 8, told of their honeymoon, and of their parting on May 26. They were then living at 837 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, a dwelling of which the bride's mother was also a tenant. Hart owns the property. In answer to a question by her attorney, Edmund L. Mooney, as to what was the last time she saw her husband "in the house," Mrs. Hart said:

"On Sunday, May 26, 1918. In the morning my mother cooked dinner for us and brought it downstairs to our apartment. When through, I said that I would take the dishes upstairs and wash them. My husband told me not to do it. 'Let somebody upstairs do it,' he said. Nevertheless, I carried the dishes upstairs, and a few minutes later he came up with his hat on.

"'I am through with you,' he said to me. 'I am going back to live with my daughters,' and he left the house.

Mrs. Hart testified that she was earning about $25 a week as a manicurist when Mr. Hart met her. Her own counsel gave it as his opinion that Mr. Hart's wealth amounted to about $360,000.

$3 a Day for Jurors Now.

Jurors serving in the Supreme Court since March 27 last received payment yesterday at the rate of $3 a day instead of the former rate of $2. The increase was ordered in a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, which, under the code, has jurisdiction over the pay of the jurors. The increase affects jurors in all courts of record.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—H. and H.; any quantity. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, Farragut 3757.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—25 pieces, all colors and makes; pay cash. D. Winckler, 305 5th Av.

BOLIVIAS Wanted.—All colors. Scheer & Meyer, Madison Square 2967.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, 315, F. & H., Columbia or similar, all Fall shades. Bobrick, Farragut 2589.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Juilliard's, Stevens's, or other mills, all colors; cash for quantity. A. Levy & Co., Chelsea 4874.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H., Columbia, and 315 Botany, all colors. B. Hirschhorn & Co., Mad. Sq. 9066-8th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany and F. H. Fall shades; will pay best prices. Goldberg, Farragut 90.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All shades, quantity for cash. Mirsky & Lewis, 137 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany, all shades. Madison Square 1521.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted All colors. Botany 315. Shapiro, Madison Square 3608.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Copen and light tan. Rashkind & Soloff, 214 5th Av.

BURELLA Wanted.—Peking blue, for cash. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

BURELLA Wanted, 6810, 711, Saxonia, or similar in Spring shade. Gramercy 5627.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus; best grades; cash. National Tel. Canal 4222.

CAPES Wanted.—Placing orders now; silk tricolettes; also novelty satins of better grade. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

CAPES AND COATS Wanted.—Satins and silks also. Third floor, 11 West 20th St.

CAPES, Suits Wanted.—Cotton, satin or velvet; grade only; cash. 6th floor, 6 West 20th.

CHECK & velour checks, all patterns and designs wanted. Samuels & De Malo, 6-8 West 20th.

CHINILLA Wanted.—White and gray for cash. Mirsky & Lewis, 137 West 27th St.

COATS AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Plain, belted, etc.; also at pile fabrics. 129 West 20th, 2d floor.

COATS Wanted.—All line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Herwitz, 109 West 26th.

CORD ROY Wanted, White Jim Smith's duck; any quantity; cash. L. Greenberg, 71 West 25th St.

CORD ROY Wanted.—White, 5½ wide. Farragut 2665.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—We are interested in all kinds for shirtings. Meadows & Hand, 815 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—What have you to sell? United States Textile Co., 315 4th Ave., Gramercy 4815.

COTTON GOODS—Graham's, colored or gandies, etc., wanted. Call 9 to 10:30, Cairo, 212 Fifth Av.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Leonard suitings. Call Spring 6387.

COVERTS Wanted Dearing Milliken 5501 shade 42 or similar; pay cash. J. L. Ludwig & Co., 138 West 25th. Farragut 9870.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Crepe, all shades, three thread, 72 inch; spot cash. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th.

CREPE DE CHINE AND GEORGINE Wanted.—Open for 500 pieces, all colors; state price. Haber & Feldman, 627 Broadway.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—Navy and all shades; any quantities; cash. Greenberg, 71 West 25th St.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—All colors. Madison Square 8563.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Hidden deep, all colors 440, 435 or 405. Gramercy 2427.

DELHI Wanted.—Will pay cash for cottages and tan delhi, barella, etc. Gramercy 5755.

DRESSES Wanted.—Organdies, voiles, ginghams, better kind only. Prices spot cash. Nathan Goldman, Room 1114, 1133 Broadway, from 9-10:30.

DRESSES Wanted.—(Stouts), silks, cloths, placing large stock orders now; also small quantities. 1 West 29th, 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber looking for printed georgettes, cotton voiles and gingham dresses. Ajax Dress Co., 17 East 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at good up styles; cotton, voile, and gingham, and woolens. Call Room 1114, 1133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for 1,000 of good silk dresses; call with samples. 1st floor, 150 West 29th St.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats Wanted. Jobs only, cash, highest grades. Phone Canal 4222

Interested in Bigger Business?

See Us!

Quality Cotton Dresses

$2.75 to $10.00

Smart Wash Skirts

$12.00 to $60.00 a dozen

Rosebud Cotton Dresses Wash Skirts

ROSEBUD MFG. CO.

Quality Merchandise at Lowest Prices

37 W. 26th St., N. Y.

Manufacturers

Closing Out Sale

"MOHJU" Rugs

Due to conditions resulting from the War, we have discontinued the manufacture of Mohju Rugs, formerly exclusively sold by

Messrs. W. & J. Sloane.

We are closing out the balance of the stock on hand; and also separately, a quantity of the Jute cloth used as backing for the rugs.

Buyers who desire to replenish their stock of these staple rugs, (early centre with plain erect border) will do well to do so now, as we have discontinued making them.

The Wilton Looms

Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc.,

395-401 Fourth Ave., New York.

MILLMAN SMOCKS

They stand alone in Style — Beauty — Quality — Selling Value —

Middies $9.75 to $18.75 Per Doz.

Smocks $18.75 to $36.75 Per Doz.

Abe Millman

Successor to Bloom & Millman

20 West 33d St. New York

Hats FOR TOTS GIRLS & MISSES

MAX MAYER, Inc.

352 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

U.B.S. ANGORA CLOTH

ALL COLORS IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

PHONE MADISON 3138

The WILEY-BICKFORD-SWEET CO. 1140 B'WAY

$9.00 Doz. BLACKS & NOVELTIES $10.50 Doz.

WAISTS

$12.00 $15.00

LARRY GOLDBERG, 1270 Broadway.

SUITS-CAPES OOLMANS

Immediate Delivery

DAVE ROSENGARTEN

11 EAST 31ST STREET

HOLSTEN, YOUNG AND COMPANY

LEATHER NOVELTY COATS

WATERPROOF TWEED COATS

RAIN AND AUTO COATS

34-36-38 WEST 27TH STREET

TIP TOP

Printed Georgette & Taffeta Dresses in stock for Immediate Delivery.

29-35 W. 32d St. & 30-34 W. 33d St.

Booth, Bregman and Sumberg

GEORGETTE DRESSES $13.75 to $20.00.

128-130 WEST 37TH ST.

NO WORD TO OWNER IN SALE FOR TAXES

Inspector O'Brien's Property Changed Hands Three Times Before He Heard of It.

$38.55 PAID FOR TITLE

Magistrate Harris Hears Inquiry Into Nassau County Tax Sale Transactions.

Police Inspector John O'Brien said yesterday at the John Doe inquiry before Magistrate Charles M. Harris at the Municipal Building into the tax sale transactions in Nassau County that the title to property worth $10,000 near the Hotel Nassau at Long Beach had been taken away from him by its sale for a small tax which he had never been asked to pay and never knew to be due.

The property was sold at a county auction at Mineola for $38.55. It was placed on sale because a township tax for a small sum levied in 1914 had not been paid. Inspector O'Brien testified that he always paid his taxes regularly and had every year paid promptly the several varieties of taxes—school, county and township—for which bills were rendered. He said no bill had been sent to him for the township tax in 1914; that he had paid all the taxes he was asked to pay that year; that he had paid all his taxes continuously ever since; that no bills for tax arrears or notification of failure to pay this particular tax in 1914 had ever been sent to him; that he was not informed that the contemplated tax sale was to be held, and knew nothing of the loss of title to his property until a few days later, when the owner of record offered to sell it back to him.

At the county tax sales the purchaser was Charles I. Hausman, a butcher of Lynbrook, L. I. He refused to waive immunity, and immunity was tendered to him by Assistant District Attorney Theodore L. Waugh. Hausman asserted that his purpose in buying the property at the tax sale was to protect the owner. He said that his method was to buy properties of this kind and to sell them back to the owner at a small profit. In this particular instance, he asserted that he had sent a letter to Mrs. Margaret C. O'Brien, in Crotona Avenue, the Bronx, offering to sell the property back, but had received no reply. Mrs. O'Brien was the owner of the property up to her death, but Inspector O'Brien said that the address on the tax books was 451 West Twenty-fourth Street, so that there was no chance of replying to the offer from Hausman.

On failing to get a reply, Hausman said he had sold the title to Albert E. Harvey, a real estate dealer of Mineola, for $64. When the real estate dealer was called to the stand, Samuel L. Breslin, counsel for the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, said:

"Are you the same Albert Harvey who purchased $400 from a Mrs. Bertha Sturtevant for a quitclaim to three parcels of land for which you paid $18?"

The witness refused to answer the question. He testified that he had conveyed the title to the O'Brien property to Stephen Hendrickson, a mail carrier and garage keeper at Locust Valley. On the ground that it might tend to incriminate and degrade him, Harvey refused to name the price for which he sold the property to Hendrickson. Hendrickson, on being called to the stand, refused on the same ground to say what he had paid for the property. It was Hendrickson who finally wrote to Inspector O'Brien telling him of the sale of the lots and suggesting negotiations for its redemption.

Harold D. Watson, a lawyer of 100 William Street, was questioned about the foreclosure of mortgages on over a hundred lots of property in Nassau Heights, whose owners professed to be unaware that there were any mortgages on the property. Mr. Watson asserted that the William H. Moffitt Realty Company had obtained a farm on which there was a mortgage for $18,650, had cut it up into several hundred lots and sold it to various purchasers on representations that the property was unencumbered. He said that Moffitt was accustomed on give deeds on which was written "free from encumbrance."

The hearing was adjourned until Saturday morning, when a session will be held in the library of the District Attorney's office.

AID FOR STRICKEN CHURCHES

Dr. North Says $3,000,000 Is Needed in France and Belgium.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, President of the Federal Council of Churches, who returned to New York on Monday from Europe, where he has been studying the work needed to restore the destroyed churches of Belgium and France, issued a statement last night from the headquarters of the Interchurch Emergency Campaign Committee for France and Belgium, 289 Fourth Avenue, describing what is already being done in this work.

"The French Government," said Dr. North, "has done a particularly capable piece of work in providing for the returning refugees in the areas which were swept almost bare by the German invasion. Temporary provision is being made for housing people, and help is being given both with money and advice in starting the work of rebuilding the devastated areas, but as far as possible the actual responsibility for the development of community reconstruction is placed upon individual groups."

Dr. North explained that his work consisted in making observations in behalf of the Interchurch Committee, which is collecting funds in this country for rebuilding French Protestant churches and rendering temporary help to their pastors and congregations. This committee, he said, has already forwarded a considerable sum to the Union Protestant Committee of France, and estimates the total needs at $3,000,000.

TO FOSTER EXPORT TRADE.

Bankers' Association Will Develop Facilities for Financing Operations.

The American Bankers Association has created a new standing committee, to be known as the Committee of Commerce and Marine, to aid in the development of the export trade of the United States. As rapidly as possible the committee will develop facilities for financing export operations.

The committee has as its first members John E. Rouden, Jr., President of the Whitney Central National Bank of New Orleans; James J. Fegan, Vice President of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco; John L. Hamilton, President of the American Guaranty Company, Columbus, Ohio; Robert N. Harper, President of the District National Bank, Washington, D. C.; G. A. Hinsch, President of the Fifty-third National Bank of Cincinnati; William A. Law, President of the First National of Philadelphia; Robert F. Maddox, President of the Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas B. Paton, Adams, Vice President Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va.; Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company; Charles H. Sabin, the Guaranty Trust Company; Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Irving National, and others.

'States' Rights to Meet Day's Evils, Evils.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 2.—Nearly 500 delegates were registered for the first formal session of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which began its annual convention here today. At a "welcoming evening" last night Governor Stanley, the principal speaker, pleaded for a "rejuvenation of old-fashioned States' rights," which, he asserted, was "the thing to save America from centralized government, State ownership of all our activities, and Bolshevism."

Big Demand at London Wool Sale.

LONDON, April 2.—At the wool auction here today 10,300 bales of wool were sold. The attendance was large, and there was a strong demand. Good merinos and fine crossbreds were 10 per cent. and other grades from unchanged to 5 per cent. over the Government minimum price. All the Allies except America were buyers.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron Dry Goods Co.; E. Glas, coats, suits, infants' wear; 37 West 26th.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman, clothing, hosiery, gloves; 116 West 32d.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Polsky & Co.; H. O. Polsky, R. A. Polsky, coats, suits; 141 Madison Av.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—C. A. Dorney Furniture Co.; E. H. Hollenbach, floor coverings; Cumberland.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—C. A. Dorney Furniture Co.; H. B. Ziegenfus, gen'l buyer; Commodore.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Brothers; J. Scheeline, clothing; 23 East 26th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; J. Scheeline, clothing; 23 E. 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Maier & Berkele; H. A. Maier, jewelry, art goods, bronzes, art draperies, tapestries; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Cirole Dept. Store; M. Gundersheimer, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Lamm Bros.; J. C. Lamm, piece goods; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE — Hochschild-Kohn Co.; E. T. Thiele, boys' clothing; 229 5th Av.

BALTIMORE — The Hub; W. P. Putnam, shoes; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, linens; S. Lansburgh, A. R. Katz, representing; W. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—M. S. Levy & Sons; A. Levy, hats, caps; 1,107 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Hirsch & Spiro; Mr. Hirsch, jobs silk waists; Mr. Spiro, serge suits; 1,261 Broadway, Room 916.

BALTIMORE—A. Elsenberg; J. Cunningham, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Samet's Specialty Shop; M. Samet, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Hirsch & Spiro Co.; M. Hirsch, jobs silk waists; B. Spiro, suits; Room 906, 1,261 B'way.

BALTIMORE — Bernheimer Bros. Co.; G. Ohm, women's hosiery, gloves; J. S. Berk, waists, underwear, corsets; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros.; Miss E. Williams, corsets; 53 West 14th.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery, ribbons; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.; P. Dupkin, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—Klein-Moffett Co.; D. A. Moffett, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Samet Specialty Shop; S. Blum, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

BOSTON—Howley-Folsom Co.; J. H. Cook, hosiery; S. Buckwalter; Imperial.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss Cathcart, laces, women's neckwear; Miss Wall, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Thulin, bathing suits; Miss Dartt, infants' wear, toys, house dresses, kimonos, basement; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Farley, Harvey Co.; J. H. Walsh, wash goods; 103 Franklin.

BOSTON—Hawley, Folsom Co.; H. E. Starr, underwear; Imperial.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. Mackay, underwear, negligees, petticoats; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; A. Block, Miss Kane, wash skirts; Miss E. M. Kennedy, wash petticoats, Summer negligees; F. J. O'Connell, general merchandise; Mrs. N. F. O'Connell, women's silk, cotton dresses; 25 West 33d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, piece goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Thresher Brothers; H. D. Wiley, silks, velvets; Prince George.

BROADOCK, Penn.—Mendel's; E. Mendel, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland-D. G. Co.; Miss P. Simons, underwear, corsets; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Sweeney, clothing, hosiery, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly; J. E. Breese, laces, trimmings, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 1,182 Broadway; Latham.

BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; S. E. Conrad, notions, laces, jewelry; 401 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; T. J. Healey, dress goods, linings, cloths; 105 Grand.

CHICAGO—Phillips Bros. & Weil; S. Phillips, carpets; Collingwood.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss L. C. Fuller, millinery, 277 5th Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; A. W. Merritt, upholstery, marquisettes; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. E. McEdwards, silks, 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Martin Millinery Co.; J. Rosenfeld, millinery; 379 Broadway.

CHICAGO—S. Plaut & Co.; L. Rosenberg, silk waists; 1,182 Broadway; Room 404.

CHICAGO—A. Pick & Co.; L. B. Herbst, table linens; 25 West Broadway.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. Wilson, millinery, 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. A. Lee, men's clothing; G. A. Wilson, furs; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO — Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Fiske, women's costumes; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; D. A. Stevens, coats, suits; A. Hultquist, coats, suits, dresses; 40 E. 20th.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. E. O'Connell, misses' waists, dresses; 1,107 B'way; Manhattan.

CHICAGO—I. Bezark; J. Teller, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. H. Powell, muslin underwear; 115 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—E. Sperling & Co.; E. Sperling, cloths, silks, crimmings; 320 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. G. Haller, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss A. M. Lawton, house dresses; 37 W. 26th; Great Northern.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Herron, millinery; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; B. Knippenberg, boys' clothing; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Thompson, infants' knit goods, children's colored dresses; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Kinney & Levan Co.; C. H. Lang, china; Penn.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. H. Siebert, shoes; 225 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—H. A. Morgan Co.; H. A. Morgan, shirtings; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Hoover-Rowlands Co.; C. H. Rowlands, rugs; Imperial.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—P. Joseph Co.; M. Levinson, coats, suits; 122 5th Av.

CYNTHIANA, Ky.—A. Goldberg & Sons; A. Goldberg, clothing, hats, shoes, hdkfs.; Pennsylvania.

DALLAS, Texas—Take's Furniture and Carpet Co.; J. M. Thomas, carpets, furniture; McAlpin.

DALLAS—W. A. Green Co.; S. L. Pollak, coats, suits, muslin underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Bon-Ton Millinery Co.; S. Langbein, L. Kahn, millinery; Claridge.

DAYTON, Ohio—S. & M. Margolis & Co.; S. Margolis, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

DENVER, Col.—The Joslin D. G. Co.; W. F. Kramer, representing: A. F. Pohlman, women's knit underwear, misses' cloaks, suits, dresses, toys; J. D. Sullivan, women's gloves; 23 E. 26th; Woodward.

DENVER—Neusteter Co.; M. Neusteter, waists; 364 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; N. L. Cassiday, wash dresses; F. P. Fries, rugs, draperies; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. A. Hansman, men's, women's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss S. Barkmann, ribbons, laces; C. G. Sheffield, ready-to-wear; C. MacDonald, hosiery; Mrs. Wilcox, girls' coats, dresses; H. Rich, men's furn. goods; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. Sweet; G. F. Wills, silks, ribbons; Belmont.

DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stospel & Co.; F. C. Palmer, women's ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckenscher, furn. goods, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—E. J. Hickey Co.; Miss K. L. Tracy, misses', infants' wear; 1,107 B'way.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. E. Spink, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 225 5th Av.

ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; A. M. Tolemie, general merchandise; 6 West 32d.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Bannister, carpets, rugs; G. V. Armitage, notions; 225 5th Av.

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—S. Silberberg Co.; S. Silberberg, sporting goods, cigars, candy; 1,150 B'way.

HAMILTON, Ont.—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; L. H. Milligan, carpets, rugs; 23 E. 26th.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss K. Sheean, waists, petticoats, negligees; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; F. H. York, men's, boys' furn. goods, clothing; H. L. Eliot, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; F. Sullivan, rugs; 141 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss Herbert, infants' wear; 141 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss S. Newman, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, rugs; 105 Grand.

HOUSTON, Texas—Hubbell, Black & Co.; W. Weatherford, serge dresses; Imperial.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; L. A. McGlasson, hosiery, knit underwear; 116 W. 32d; Wallick.

INDIANAPOLIS—Sander & Recker Co.; J. Sander, rugs; Imperial.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—The New York Store; Mrs. R. Frank, waists; 116 W. 32d.

LAGRANGE, Ga.—Callaway's Dept. Store; H. S. Wooding, millinery, ready-to-wear; Penn.

LOS ANGELES.—Broadway Dept. Store; Mr. Creeron, millinery; 35 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE — Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss Hoeser, waists, misses' ready-to-wear; 2 W. 37th.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Mrs. H. A. Torrey, infants', children's wear; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; S. J. Greenstein, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn-Marshall Co.; C. L. Snidow, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—Hoover-Rowlands Co.; A. D. Rowlands, furniture, carpets, stoves, china; Imperial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Goldsmith & Sons; I. Ottenheimer, domestics, flannels, white goods; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.

MEMPHIS—Joseph, Rosenstein, Meyers, Inc.; C. Meyers, Jr., Joseph, jewelry; 170 B'way.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Irwin, Upham & Rand Co.; Miss A. Brown, notions, toilet goods; W. L. Wilcox, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.

MIAMI, Fla.—Quality Shop; N. Goldman, ladies' ready-to-wear millinery; McAlpin.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; Miss D. Van De Water, notions; 404 4th Av.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Caulkins & Post Co., F. E. Pease, rugs; Latham.

MILWAUKEE—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heimann, flowers, feathers; 379 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—Hartman Furniture and Carpet Co.; L. Oster, carpets; McAlpin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Lion Store; S. Skowron, cloaks, suits; Penn.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. V. Cavanna, rugs; N. Cohn, coats, suits, waists; 225 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A. Goldberg & Co.; Goldberg, general merchandise; Penn.

MISSOULA, Mon.—Missoula Mercantile Co.; C. A. Barnes, men's clothing, furnishing goods; 353 5th Av.; Penn.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, notions, jewelry; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; F. G. McKenna, millinery; M. S. Munna, ready-to-wear; J. Foy, boys' clothing, 404 4th Av.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara D. G. Co.; N. P. Lazear, knit goods; 432 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. E. Minor, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Murphy & McGarry; T. C. Murphy, clothing; Imperial.

[illegible]—J. L. Brandis & Sons; F. J. Nissen, boys' clothing; 1,261 Broadway.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; W. Pritchard, notions; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Brothers; T. Cowell, rugs; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Gately & Fitzgerald; J. Cavanagh, clothing; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—Wanamaker Mfg. Co.; A. Abrams, children's dresses; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Holmes & Sons; H. R. Holmes, rugs; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, capes; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Weiss, jobs georgette waists; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Criscolo, dresses; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Penn Clothing Co.; S. Jaffe, linings, trimmings; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA — J. Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, waists, infants' wear; B'way and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Penn Waist Co.; H. Kessler, manufacturers waists; 30 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; R. J. Sutliff, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—A. Wolk & Co.; A. A. Wolk, coats, suits; 363 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; Miss L. Sawyer, notions; Miss G. E. Merrill, toilet goods; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; V. A. Moore, Jr., rugs; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; W. S. Strong, wash goods, 1,125 Broadway.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; A. Moore, Jr., upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss Bloomfield, women's gloves; 230 5th Av.; Latham.

RICHMOND, Va.—Fourqurean, Temple & Co.; Miss A. Smith, Miss F. L. Brown, millinery; Collingwood.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads Co.; S. Weisberger, dresses, suits; 37 W. 26th.

RICHMOND, Va.—Sydnor & Hundley; C. C. Boisseau, carpets; Gregorian.

RICHMOND, Va.—Harry Marks Clothing Co.; H. Marks, clothing; Commodore.

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; E. B. Sydnor, dry goods, 43 Leonard.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Brothers & Co.; H. Levi, woolens, 29-31 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Wehl & Co.; C. Hass, china, art goods; 15 E. 26th.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—A. Wolf & Co.; J. Rabban, ready-to-wear; 363 5th Av.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—J. Rapohan Co.; J. Rapohan, coats, suits, dresses; 363 5th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Hutchinson D. G.; Mrs. D. Lindquist, cloaks, suits, skirts; Mrs. C. Peterson, waists; 1,150 B'way.

SEATTLE — Martinguall & Southwick Co.; W. P. Gerber, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—S. M. Graceman Co.; Mrs. S. Graceman, coats, suits, millinery; Holland.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—J. C. Ellsworth; N. Fuller, floor coverings, upholstery goods; 97 Grand, Penn.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. M. Spear, gen. mdse.; 230 5th Av.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Hub; L. F. Anathan, women's ready-to-wear, 1,150 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Klein Apparel Co.; Miss L. Julius, suits; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Dyer Bros. Mercantile Co.; W. H. Dyer, notions; Manhattan.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; T. D. Page, wash dresses; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Union Cap Co.; M. Sosna, caps, Wallick.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Majestic Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss Cohen, silk coats, silk dresses, jobs suits; 37 W. 26th.

TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; M. Foor, domestics, linens, cotton piece goods, 23 5th Av.

TOLEDO—Conde Cloak Co.; J. Applebaum, M. R. Cohn, manufacturers coats, suits; 1,133 Broadway.

TROY, N. Y.—William H. Frear & Co.; F. T. Russell, stationery; Hermitage.

TULSA, Okla.—C. Brown Co.; C. Brown, silk shirts; Penn.

WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss Miller, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; J. Hertzberg, housefurnishing goods; 403 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Storkin & Greenberg; Mrs. S. Greenberg, dresses; 15 East 26th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lanaburgh & Bro.; Mrs. A. S. Flynn, muslin underwear, infants' wear, juniors' wear, house dresses, misses corsets, 6 W. 32d.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; Mrs. B. S. Rice, corsets; 229 5th Av.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.—Rockwell Bros. & Co., Inc.; R. J. Ellison, dry goods, carpets, general notions; Breslin.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. P. Moffitt, rugs; 6 W. 32d.

WHEELING, W. Va.—S. G. Elprin, women's wear; Hotel Astor, 7th West 27th.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Palace Furniture Co.; C. W. [illegible] Jr., carpets, furniture, drapery; Penn.

WHEELING, W. Va.—G. R. Taylor Co.; H. C. Wolf, wash goods, linens; Pennsylvania.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; A. P. Moffitt, rugs; 6 W. 32d.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; J. J. Moar, hosiery, women's, children's, infants' wear; 229 5th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; M. Robertson, coats, suits; 229 5th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Youngstown D. G. Co.; Mr. Bender, ready-to-wear; Mr. Griggs, representative, 72 Leonard.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—H. McManus Co.; C. L. Woodworth, [illegible] sporting; Martinique.

CARPET AND RUG SALE.

Over $1,250,000 Worth Disposed Of at Yesterday's Auction.

The auction sale of carpets and rugs being held by the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company yesterday, the second day of the sale, topped the $2,000,000 mark. The day's receipts went well over $1,250,000 for the 17,500 lots that were sold. The sale will probably be concluded at noon or a little later today, depending on whether or not a recess is taken for lunch.

The bidding yesterday was quite as spirited as the day before, and the number of buyers was fully as large. Prices were somewhat off, however, from the values established the day before. This was due, it was said, to the fact that larger lots were disposed of and these lots included some [illegible] patterns. The average for such lots was accordingly lower.

The [illegible] prices were somewhat above the average of the [illegible] Some of the goods [illegible] were a little [illegible] representative of the [illegible] of [illegible] present [illegible] offering and be glad to get it.

The session was concluded with the sale of lot 723. All told, there are 1,026 lots.

The size and description of the goods together with the high and low prices obtained for each is given below.

Size.	Description.	High	Low
11-4	Mahor	$15.00	$14.00
12-4	Mahor	14.75	11.50
8-4	Mahor	10.00	9.50
7.	Mahor	1.65	1.55
12-4	Hudson	15.50	13.50
11-4	Hudson	12.00	11.85
10-4	Hudson	9.90	8.80
12-4	Alpine	29.00	25.00
12-4	Carlton	35.00	31.75
11-4	Carlton	28.00	27.00
10-4	Carlton	22.50	20.75
8-4	Carlton	18.50	16.75
E.	Carlton	2.75	2.50
J.	Carlton	4.75	4.50
12-4	Sepperlan	23.00	19.75
11-4	Sepperlan	18.00	18.00
10-4	Sepperlan	14.25	13.75
8-4	Sepperlan	13.00	12.25
12-4	Colonial Velvet	54.00	53.50
11-4	Colonial Velvet	48.00	
3x9	Colonial Velvet Runner	8.75	8.50
3x10.6		8.75	8.25
3x12		10.00	8.75
E.	Colonial Velvet Runner	3.00	2.50
12-4	Katonah	20.00	19.50
11-4	Katonah	17.50	16.50
E.	Katonah	1.75	1.65
J.	Velvet	1.85	1.65
	Saxony	1.80	1.67
B.	Palisades	1.17½	1.05
12-4	Yonkers	37.25	35.75
11-4	Yonkers	44.25	42.50
Z16-4	Yonkers	50.00	47.50
11-4	Yonkers	32.75	32.00
10-4	Yonkers	22.50	
8-4	Yonkers	14.75	14.05
8-4	Yonkers	9.75	9.65
E.	Yonkers	3.20	2.80
J.	Yonkers	5.10	4.40
	Mats	1.60	1.15
12-4	Kirman	39.50	35.00
E.	Kirman	2.90	2.85
6-4	Wilton	11.50	10.25
12-4	Hudson	13.25	13.10
11-4	Hudson	11.50	11.25
10-4	Hudson	9.00	8.50

Kitchin Opposes Tariff Change Now

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and Democratic leader at the last session of Congress, in a statement today said he was opposed to any general revision of the tariff at the next session, because conditions were too unstable. "I do not believe," Mr. Kitchin said, "a tariff can be written at this time that will stand. If the Democrats were to have control of the next House I don't believe there would be any general tariff revision."

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

TOOLE, HENRY & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles E. Toole and Douglas Henry, individually and as co-partners, trading as Toole, Henry & Co., Stock Brokers, at 120 Broadway, by the following creditors: Charles A. Roberts, Sidney, David Epstein, $265, and Ezekiel E. Batson, $300. Judge Hand has appointed Edward B. Childs receiver in $25,000 bond. Liabilities said to be $300,000 and assets $200,000.

EDWARD SERFILIPPO, of 252 East Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,442 and no assets.

CONSTANTINE ARKEDIS, a restaurant manager, of 109 West 102d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,898 and assets of $5.

JOHN B. ROSE CO., sand, gravel, &c., at 1061 East Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,083,825, consisting of taxes, $1,005; wages, $2,352; secured claims, $21,000; unsecured claims, $751,253; notes and bills, $180,352; accommodation paper, $126,872, and assets of $1,584,457, represented by real estate, $597,889; stock, $30,000; shipping, &c., $88,366; accounts due, $899,557; stocks, bonds, &c., $234,500; policies of insurance $21,980; unliquidated claims, $2,300; deposits of money, $7,927. Among the largest creditors are Harriman National Bank, $40,000; New York Trust Company, $60,000; Liberty Bank, $20,000; Edison Portland Cement Co., $10,000; Cornell Steamboat Co., $16,000.

THE ROSE BRICK CO., sand and gravel, at 1061 East Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $720,155, represented by wages, $2,718; unsecured claims, $475,981, notes and bills, $241,456, and assets of $1,028,949, consisting of real estate, $400,104; stock, $57,257; auto, &c., $3,142; farming equipment, $8,408; barges, $50,700; furniture and fixtures, $99,873; accounts due, $319,926; stocks, bonds, &c., $40,192; unliquidated claims, $2,140; deposits of money, $8,224. Among the largest creditors are John R. Rose, $54,322; Coal and Iron National Bank, $30,000; National Bank of Newburgh, $20,000; Peoples Bank, Haverstraw, N. Y., $15,000.

N. and W. J. PECK CO. building material, at 428 East 48th Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $532,449, represented by unsecured claims $280,015, notes and bills $252,434, and assets of $590,102, the main items of which are bills, promissory notes, &c., $27,562; stock, $399; machinery, &c., $1,381; accounts due, $517,281; stocks, bonds, $6,687. Among the largest creditors are Rose Brick Co., $203,321, and John B. Rose, $38,119.

ALPINE BRICK AND HOLDING CO. of Glasco, N. Y., has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $79,328 and assets of $105,611, main items of which are real estate, $38,667; stock, $3,068; stock, $25,000; accounts due, $18,147, and deposits of money, $3,457. Among the largest creditors are Columbus Trust Co., Newburg, N. Y., $10,402; John B. Rose, $14,033; John B. Rose Co., $25.

WELLER-WALLICK SHOE CO., at 55 West 42d Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $48,360, unsecured claims and assets of $24,000, consisting of stock and fixtures. Among the largest creditors are Weller's Bootc

SHERRY'S TO MOVE ACROSS FIFTH AV.

Exchanges Present Site for Guaranty Trust's Corner at Forty-third Street.

DEAL INVOLVES $2,000,000

Trust Company Proposes to Remodel Sherry Building and to Build New Wing.

Fifth Avenue corners in the Grand Central Station zone held on leasehold by the Guaranty Trust Company and Louis Sherry were exchanged yesterday in an unusual transaction involving about $2,000,000.

The eleven-story restaurant and apartment building at the southwest corner of Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue will go to the Guaranty Trust Company, which has arranged to remodel the structure and in addition build a wing at 522 Fifth Avenue, 22 by 105, and 80 by 100, at 10 West Forty-fourth Street, these extensions to correspond with the construction and architecture of the Sherry Building, which was erected for Mr. Sherry some twenty years ago by the Brokaw estate, which owns the land.

The property at 522 Fifth Avenue, where the catering of the Sherry business is located, is owned by Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and 10 West Forty-fourth Street is the property of the Academy of Medicine.

Leases on the three holdings were renewed last year by Mr. Sherry for twenty-one years, with privilege to renew for a similar term. These contracts, for which Mr. Sherry is said to have paid $2,000,000, have been taken over by the Guaranty Trust Company, and in the deal Sherry takes over the lease made by the trust company with the owners of the Postal Life Building, on the southeast corner of Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, which contract involves the land, basement and first floor, all of which were fitted up at a large expense by the trust company about two years ago. The lease of this property has about fifteen years to run. It is planned to have the improvement to the new home of the trust company completed by 1920.

The transaction was handled by William Henry Barnum & Co., acting in an advisory capacity for the Guaranty Trust Company, and that firm will arrange for and supervise the reconstruction of the buildings. Cross & Cross are the architects, and Irons & Todd and Todd & Robertson will be the general contractors. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, which made the deal, will be the sole agents for office space in the altered building. The new structure will have approximately 18,000 feet of floor space, with unobstructed light on all four sides.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Caldbeck<Taylor.
Bauby<Burton.
Broderick<B. Q Co & S RR Co and ano.
Bohnsenberger, as admr.<Prine.
Lodicero<Cartinas.
Andujar<Fleming.
Cunsalvo, an infant<Mayfield et al.
Delehanty<Raven.

Kenny, as admr. &c.<21st St Garage, Inc.
Smith<Van Gruber.
Karelson<Lorraine Hotel Co.
Commissioner, Q Co & S RR Co et al.
Heinicke<Canning.
Cerny, an infant<Wilson; English Construction Co.
Imperiale<Heumann.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day on this calendar:

Meehan<B H RR Co.
Lawson<N Y Rys Co.
Schmidt<Coltom.
Kilmerich, an infant<Glaubit.
Chace<N Y Cons RR.
Casolo<Kalbach, as admr.
Cassidy<Makoske and ano.
Van Twistern, as admr. &c<Makoske and ano.
Patterson<Magha Machine Co, Inc.
Goldberg<B. Q Co.& S Ry Co.
Peterson<Cohn.
Sidney, an infant<Rabinowitz.
Bucklemen<B H RR.
Horschkowitz<Nas E RR Co.
Delano<Palermo et al.
Cohen<Winkler's Sons, Inc., et al.
Flanagan, an infant<Schwed and ano.
Flanagan<same.

Cleaning<Grazioso.
Klarner, as admr.<Kraemer's Express Corp. and ano.
Priedl<Batterwhite.
Chaney, an infant<Cent RR of N J.
Van Zonneveld et al<Lymbor et al.
Bruno, as guardian, &c<Kalbach, as receiver.
Devine, an infant<B H RR Co.
Lillaretly<I R T Co.
Nolan<Fleming.
Andujar<same.
Fleming<Andujar.
Private Auto Rental Service, Inc.<Adams, as admr.
Palin.
Fleming<Andujar.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 3615.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 28751. Notice is given that SIGMUND ROSENTAL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 5, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 28061. In the matter of ALEXANDER L. SPENCER, individually and trading as PARIS IMPORTING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

James Aickel, individually and trading as Paris Importing Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, December 4, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on April 15, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EMMA FAIBISY, Bankrupt.

Emma Faibisy was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 27, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on April 14, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 28323. Notice is given that TINA TEPLITZ, doing business as RODE & NOVICK, bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 14th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such application should not be granted.
MAGGIE E. COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID F. JACOBS and MARY SCHNITZER, individually and as co-partners trading as JACOBS TOY MFG. COMPANY, Bankrupts. No. 28276.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupts will be sold under the direction of John L. Little, the Trustee herein, at public auction under the rules and practice of this Court, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 55 New Street, New York City, on April 14, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property to be sold consists of dolls and toys, furniture and fixtures, &c.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw the said property from sale, unless bidding at least 75 per centum of its appraised value is received.

New York, April 1, 1919.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
H Nassau St., New York City.
ALEXANDER LEVINE, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION, Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York is Bankruptcy, sells this day, April 3, 1919, at the premises, No. 30 to 36 W. 45th St., at 2 West 45th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, such as desks, typewriters, etc.
CHARLES A. HINRICHS, Jr., Receiver.
JOSEPH M. KAHN, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Doherty<Thames Towboat Co.
Coast Transit Co<Tug R M Waterman.
O'Connor<Tug Downer No 9.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Heller<NY, NH & H RR.
Keeney<McCormick.
Munsell<C RR of N J.
Weindler<Rices.
Keiffe<Armour & Co.
West Porto Rico Sugar Co<Toole.
Tagliava<Bianchi.
Toole<same.
West Porto Rico Sugar Co<Toole.
Higgins<NY, N H & H RR.
Rubio<US Steel Prod.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Merrell, JJ. At 10:30 A. M.—Enumerated motions.

Huger<Mitchel.
Fahnestock<Townsend.
People<Goodhen.
Dreifus Co<Smiley Steel Co.
Resnick<Bienstock.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Dressler Producing Co.
Conn Alloyed Metals Co<Earle.
Re Evans Film Mfg Co. (2.)
Gotham Nat Bank<Lewis.
Fiegle<Ludwig.
Bridgeman<N Y Rys Co.
Lisnow<Int R T.
Koepfel<same.
Tow<same.
Rosenthal<same.
Tow<same.
Rice<Silverman.
Gerich<same.
Hitchings<Lehigh Val Coal Co.
N Y Bldg & Imp Co<Goebel.
Oriental Am Trad, Inc<Slocum, Avram & Slocum Trading Co.
Re Hirschfield<Cook.
Jacobs & Jerhon, Inc<Kelety.
Dikon<Conway.
Zlotnick<Zlotnick.
People of State N Y<Blaser.
Lincoln Trust Co<Bruen.
Re Sobier, (Zobler.)
Lafayette<Kalbach.
Camman<Payne.
City Nat Bank Co<Althause.
Mut Life Ins Co<same.
Klinfeld<Gordon.
Kosholka<Webb & Sons, Inc.
CNY<S Cloth Cutting Machine Co.
Chambers<Elliott.
Dorf<Simon.
Commercial Credit Co<Burt.
Mooney<Piercy Cont Co.
Harper Paper Co<Mountain Mill Paper Co.
Plogis<Jefferson Hotel and Restaurant Co.
Re Crescent St.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Roth<Roth.
Barbelle<Barbelle.
Hadad<Hadad.
Wolinsky<Wolinsky.
Riley<McGee.
Schachter<Schachter.
Re Max Ry<Gorham.
Rayne<Kahn.
Rider<Rider.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hilum, Jr.<Worff Adv. Schmalholz<Holland House Co.
Bailey<Steinberg.
Foreign Import Co.<Geraldi.
Same<Garafalo.
Same<Maronna.
Weinberg<H & G Res., Inc.
Walsh<Tiedemann.
Re Hall<Rose.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Dunham<Am Code Co.
De Grange<Cohen.
Regan<Urban.
Smith Co<Masch-ladee.
Royal Ind Co<Hassocher.
Perera<Stern.
Howard<Smith.
Sisson<Garthe.
Frank<Grunig.
Haines<Haskell.
Bulfum<Hoyt.
Manson<Wright.
Phoenix Coal Co<Penn RR.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Cavanaugh<McNally.

PART VI.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brown<Markowitz.
Matthews<same.

PART X.—Cavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Recess.

PARTS XII. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Susan Moore.
William N. Craine, Jr.
Jacob Claudia Innet.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, R.—At 10:30 A. M. No calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Eddystone Ammunition Corp<Raine.
Peterson<Nat Surety.
Home Pattern Co<The Golden Rule, Inc.
Northeastern Lumber Co<Weingarten.
Am Dry Goods Co<National Trading Co.
Ulin<Solomon.
Katz<Kellerman.
Ouster<Halbor.
Kovalsky Bros<Hutchinson.
Haberman<NY Rys.
Ray<same.
Berman<same.
Edelman<same.
McGovern<same.
Rothstein<same.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions.

Sinclair<same.
Cunningham<same.
Koenig<same.
Stitzer<same.
Markowitz<same.
Porster<same.
Engelhardt<same.
Tese<same.
Marcus<same.
Berkowitz<same.
Santopaula<same.
Kane<same.
Sacks<same.
Kastor<same.
Bonagur<Muller.
Fischer<Yourstone.
Columbia Trust Co<Fitzgerald.
Gelfond<Stillman.
Harnick<Saperstein.

Borowitz<Int R T.
Simes<Murphy.
Schneider<2d Av RR.
Goldberg<NY Rys.
Werth<same.
Block<Int R T.
Kahn<NY Rys.
Cohn<same.
Kaplan<same.
Tiefan<Murphy.
Marcus<Shapiro.
Lowenstein<NY Rys. (3.)
Jarashower<Int R T.
Stein<NY Rys.
Zeller<same.
Marie & Co<Thorner.
Sullivan<Fay.
Demirian<NY Rys.
Lazaroff<Int R T.
Case on.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Schedinsky<Central Union Gas Co. (2.)
Tierney<McGuire, (2.)
Slevin<Jay Tee Bee Holding Co.
City Real Estates Co<Ernhout.
Cohen<Lunine.
Attardo<Freedman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Johannemeyer<Meinecke.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Matter of Sopolsky et al.—J. Clifford McChristie.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.

Aprea<Spotilla.
Guide Gottlieb Co<Dillons.
Finnigan<Craig.
Smith<Smith.
Re Midwood Sanitarium.
Moers<Riegelmann.
Kugler<Nathan.
Schwartz<Pearce.
Thomashewsky<Thomashewsky.
Poliglase<Poliglase (2.)
Tierney<Clarnson.
Maher<same.
Steelman<Steelman.
Re Sully (Joseph.)
James<Rosenthal (6.)
Rosenblatt<Surprise Bldg Co.

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Gilbert<Gilbert.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Sarah Grayson.
Jacob Baummer.
John Cooper.
Josef Bergmann.
John Moran.
Frederick Boehm.
Johanna Joff.

Administration.
George Oatis.

Guardianship of:
Ramon O'Brien.

Accountings of:
Hugh Kenny.
William Hart.
John Hillyer.
Mary Lynch.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—MacMahon, J. At 10 A. M.

Burns<B H RR.
Evans<Nas Elec RR.
Hall<same.
Mills<B H RR.
Hordt<Knowlton.

Ellis<B. Q Co & S RR.
Dechirow<Austin, Nichols & Co.
Glynn<C I & B RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M. Peoples<Goodwin.
Also for the hearing of motions.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Miele<Gleason.
Kloppenburg<Union Ry Co.
Novakowski<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Maloney<Daly.
Mayer<Sullivan.
Robichek Co<West Elec Sup Co.

Brand<Silver.
Kraft<Potter.
Weingarten<Weingarten.
Unger<Weiss.
Nickel<Wens Falls Ins Co.
Rose<Balfe.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Annie Rhoades and the estate of Herman Richtberg sold the two four-story buildings at 203 and 205 West Forty-first Street to the Listowel Realty Co., through Louis Schrag.

Dr. Parkhurst Buys Residence.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst bought at auction in the Vesey Street sales room the house at 133 East Thirty-fifth Street which he has occupied as tenant for several years. The property, a four-story house on lot 20 by 74, was acquired by a representative of Dr. Parkhurst for $29,600 from the stand of J. H. Meyers, who offered it in an action brought by May C. Dillon against the Chelsea Exchange Bank and others to protect incumbrances totaling $25,128.

Vacant Plot Near Park Sold.

The vacant plot, 25.2 by 100, at the north corner of Central Park West and Ninety-eighth Street, was sold by the estate of Frederick W. Loew.

Private Dwellings in Demand.

F. R. Minrath sold his residence at 110 West Seventy-fifth Street to the Waldorf Contracting Company, S. D. Tomback, President, through P. E. Abrahams. The building will be remodeled into small suites.

Ennis & Sinnott have bought from a client of A. J. Robertson 48 and 50 West Forty-seventh Street, two four-story dwellings, 45.4 by 100. Title is held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Helen F. Gantz sold the five-story American basement dwelling, 17 by 66, held at $45,000, at 101 East Ninety-fourth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, through Worthington Whitehouse, Inc.

George Kilian sold the three-story and basement private dwelling at 235 East Forty-ninth Street to John A. Wood through James Kyle & Sons. The same brokers sold the dwelling at 237 East Forty-ninth Street for Joseph Hahn to Robert M. Kurtz, and the three-story and basement dwelling at 232 East Sixty-second Street for Henry M. Steinert.

Tenement Deals.

James H. Cruikshank purchased from the Street Realty Holding Company the two five-story new-law tenements at 332 to 336 Delancey Street, being the northwest corner of Mangin Street, on a plot 75 by 100, assessed by the city at $69,000. N. A. Berwin & Co. were the brokers.

The United States Trust Company sold the five, on plot 42 by 100, at 247 to 251 East 122d Street, to a client of Van Tilet & Place.

Arthur B. Cahn bought the four-story and basement building, on lot 25 by 100, at 325 Seventh Avenue, from the Remainder Realty Company, through J. Arthur Fischer and David Sylvan Crakow.

Heights Apartments Sold.

The six-story elevator apartment, on plot 91.2 by 100, held at $200,000, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 177th Street, was resold by Conrad Stein to a client of Derschuh & Co. I. Kashare was associate broker in the deal and Nahlenforff Taylor represented the seller as attorneys.

Samuel Wacht, Jr., sold the five-story apartment house, on plot 49.4 by 95, renting for $7,000 annually, at 510 West 172d Street, to Maude C. Hennion, through William S. Isaly.

Samuel Fisher and Samuel Evans have bought the six-story apartment house, 40 by 99.11, at 203 and 205 West 144th Street.

The two six-story apartment houses, 80 by 99.11, at 224 to 228 West 149th Street, have been sold by Robert F. Seiffert to F. Donofrio, Inc.

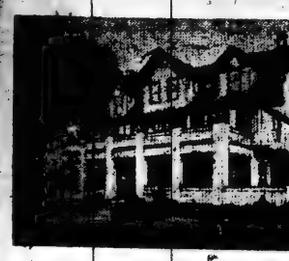
Daniel H. Jackson sold to the Kelvale Realty Company (Cohen Brothers) the Lucille and the Shoreham, two seven-story apartment houses, on plot 236 by 121 irregular, at St. Nicholas Avenue, comprising the east side block front on St. Nicholas Avenue, between 113th and 114th Streets. The buildings are assessed at $460,000, were held at $600,000, and return an annual rental of about $71,000. D. H. Jackson was the broker in the transaction.

Brown Rowells Block Front.

Frederick Brown, operator, resold the two six-story apartment houses at 990 to 1,008 East 163d Street, comprising the block front between Fox and Simpson Streets, to the Benshaon Realty Company through Leaner, Brenner & Starr. The property, which was held at $450,000, rents for $54,000, and has a frontage of 206 feet on 163d Street, of 128 feet on Fox Street, and 175 feet on Simpson Street. It was recently acquired by the seller from the Henry Morgenthau Company.

The Bronx Market.

The Payne Estate sold the four-story store and apartment building, 25.03 by 77.77 at 511 East 157th Street to an investing client of Shaw & Co., and J. Morris Polsky sold the two-story and basement



Extraordinary Home Bargains

$2,000, ON EASY TERMS, LESS THAN YOUR PRESENT RENT, AND $4,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE BUYS IT READY TO LIVE IN.

An 11-room, all-year home of rare beauty, comfort and convenience, with 3 tiled baths, superb elevation and unsurpassed land and water views; huge living room, entrance hall, kitchen and butler's pantry, dining room on first floor; four immense sleeping rooms en suite, with two tiled baths and sleeping balcony on 2d floor; four large rooms, bath, on 3d floor; hardwood, white enamel trim, mahogany doors, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors wide verandas; a big open fireplace, especially built for wood fires, and a stone basement under entire house, are noteworthy features. every city convenience combined with the advantages of a wonderful country exist here. This charming home, practical home, only a few minutes from 2 sr. stations on D. L. & W. R. R. is within easy and convenient commuting of N. Y. C. and can be purchased outright and title secured for $1,000 cash down. Balance less than the rent you now pay each month. Our plot 120x160 ft. Write or 'phone GEO. B. PEARL, 610 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. 8484—Audubon.

Two Exceptional Hotel Sites

BROADWAY
40th & 41st Streets
31,600 Square Feet

BROADWAY
6th Ave. & 36th St.
23,000 Square Feet

Horace S. Ely & Company, 21 Liberty Street. Telephone John 223

New York will soon be in dire need of more high-class hotels, centrally situated.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR RENT FREE
AND STEADY INCOME
AS OCCUPYING OWNER;
INCOME FROM TWO OTHER FAMILIES MORE THAN PAYS OWNER'S RENT, WITH HANDSOME SURPLUS OR PROFIT BESIDES.

18 HOUSES FOR SALE

Each house 25x100 & arranged for 3 families of 6 & 7 rooms each; all modern improvements.

Located 839 to 883 Whitlock Ave., (Excluding 873 and 875),
Bronx, at Longwood Ave. Subway Station.

Very moderate terms
Liberty Bonds taken in payment
APPLY
M. L. & C. ERNST,
56 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 3466 Rector
Or Agent's Office, 865 Whitlock Ave.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Woodruff Av., near Flatbush Av.
Halsey St., near Troop Av.
Rents, $7,900; price, $58,000; 2 four-story & family; up-to-date apartments. Owner, I. A. Boehnke, 905 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.

YOU NEED A HOME
Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room Brick Homes; plans and screen enclose 2 porches; only 20 minutes from Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from Beaches, 7c fare.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4385.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
15 Minutes from Penna Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE-FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE
AT ROSEBANK, S. I.
Seven-room house, hardwood floors; all improvements; lot 50x100; price $4,500.
40 lots, 25x100, sewer, water, gas, sides walks, and curb; three minutes from train or trolley. Shelter Island Realty Co.
P. O. Box 63, Stapleton, Staten Island.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale.—One of the Thoroughly Modern, Fireproof
Country Houses
Built by the Along the Hudson Co.
Overlooking Hudson
At Spuyten Duyvil
16 rooms, 4 baths, ¾ acre plot.
This house, which is finely finished, has become available for purchase—immediate possession affording an unusual opportunity to secure an attractive home in a high-class community, where man can reach his business comfortably and quickly by motor or N. Y. Central electric. For particulars inquire
J. J. McELVEY, Attorney,
43 Cedar St., N. Y. Tel. John 4178.

HONEST VALUES
One new 9 room, 3 baths, semi-bungalow, $16,500. One new 9 room, 3 baths, Southern Colonial, $16,000. One perfect 8 room, 3 baths cottage type, $15,500. Every improvement. Attractive terms. Families of refinement, responsibility, and good standing invited to investigate.
GEDNEY FARM CO.
Robert E. Farley, Pres.
Depot Square, White Plains.

Stucco, Red Tile Roof
Two-year-old modern house, located in fine section of Mount Vernon on large plot of ground; 9 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master's bedrooms, sleeping porch; fireproof garage, under; large enclosed porch having fireplace; copper metal work; price $21,000.
Anderson Realty Co.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

HALF ACRE PLACE
On the Hudson, 30 minutes from 42d Street by New York Central. Fine 11 room house, electricity, handsome floors, fireplaces, piazza, balcony. Half acre grounds, trees, garden, 2 cars, garage. Views of river and Palisades. Closing out real estate holdings. Offer of $19,000 wanted. Cost much more. Terms $5,000 cash, balance mortgage.
BELLOWS & WARREN,
Getty Square, Yonkers.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER, NEARBY CONNECTICUT AND NORTH SHORE, L. I., PROPERTIES—INSURANCE.
Chas. F. Marvin 527 5th Av.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Owner's business transferred to another state, offers for quick sale his new 8 room white Colonial clapboard house, 2 baths, open fireplace; all improvements; location North avenue section. Price $9,000. It's a bargain. See this today.
L. M. OLCOTT 51 East 42d St. New York
Tel. Mur. Hill 2326

ALONG THE SOUND
FURNISHED HOUSES
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 43d St. Murray Hill—6441

For Sale at Colonial Heights
Attractively decorated almost new Dutch Colonial house; 9 rooms, 3 baths and garage; 30 minutes from Grand Central; too many features to enumerate; must be seen to be appreciated. Write or phone Beekman 4966.
Tucker Halsted Realty Co., 154 Nassau St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bay Side House
In order to quickly settle an estate, modern 9-room house, newly decorated, ready for immediate occupancy; plot 80x160 ft.; splendidly located in the choicest residential section of Bayside, L. I., Lawrence Boulevard and Woodland Av.; a few minutes' walk from Long Island station; will sell on easy terms to a responsible party for much less than present valuation. ESTATE OF H. W. MEYER, 2,631 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Evergreen 678. Representative on property from 2 to 5 every day—this week.

A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE
At Huntington, in excellent neighborhood 7 acres country home and farm. Modern house, 9 rooms, bath, heat, barns, sheds, many large poultry houses. Everything in fine shape; great abundance of fruit, large peach orchard, apples, cherries, pears, currants, asparagus, strawberries, raspberries; finest water supply. Owner absolutely forced to sell, asking $9,800. Wants offer; apply at once. Terms to suit.
Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

For Rent With Option to Buy.
Charming Colonial house at Huntington Bay; 10 rooms, 3 baths, exceptionally well furnished, will be rented to desirable family for Summer at low figure, with option to purchase. Large plot, shade trees, gardens, flowers, 2-car garage. Everything new and in perfect order; wonderful bathing, golf, tennis. For particulars and photos of this unusual offering apply
Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St. N. Y.

FOR SALE.
SOUTH SEA CLIFF, Long Island, adjacent Engineer's and North Shore Country Club; summer and winter dwelling, practically new in restricted section, three bedrooms and bath, two servant rooms and bath; bungalow pantry, enclosed porch, hot water heat, gas, electricity; lot 75x200; for sale or rent. On macadam road, $12,000, furnished or unfurnished. Owner moving to Florida. Box 567, Sea Cliff. Telephone Glen Cove 199.

MERRICK, L. I.
Several houses of 10-12 rooms, 2-4 baths. Steam or furnace heat. Garages, gardens, etc. Each of the places offered has ample grounds of large size and are located in the most desirable sections. The houses are in excellent condition.
R. W. FORD, 84 William Street, N. Y.
Telephone John 2260.

SUBURBAN—FOR SALE OR LET.

BERKSHIRE PROPERTIES.
Spring is here, the gardens should be planted. Estates, acreage, waterfront. Let know your requirements.
A 24 acre, 7-room home, large barn; $5,000. 85 acres, complete gentleman's estate, $6,500. Archer, 10 East 43d.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SAVE RENT BY BUYING



For $800 cash, balance like rent; price $6,750; plot 50x100; 6 rooms, bath; big rooms, three tiled baths, wide verandas, fine sleeping porch, in select established residential locality; neighborhood of lakes, golf and country clubs, churches, a school; easy commutation; express service, high in the healthful Jersey hills and partly overlooking New York. GEORGE C. BLACKWELL, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 71st St., New York City. Tel. 840 Columbus.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HOMES—$500 CASH
Balance monthly payments less than rent, buys beautiful new suburban home, 20 minutes from New York; 8c commutation, on plot 40x220, six rooms and bath, finished with hard-wood trim, mahogany doors, white enamel woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, beautifully decorated, up-to-date fixtures; large porch, stationary tubs, sewers, gas and electricity; plenty of space for garage and a garden; 20 trains daily. Built 20. ONLY 3 LEFT AT $5,200.
AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,
20 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 984.

For Sale or To Let
At Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey
16-Room Boarding House
Accommodations for 25 guests. Completely furnished throughout. Outer front. Steamer docks and bathing. Established 30 years. Sell for half value on easy terms or rent to party wishing to run summer boarding house. Apply to
THEODORE J. KESSEL, Owner,
400 Colt Building,
Opp. City Hall, Paterson, N. J.

BARGAIN IN WATER FRONT
10-acre estate on Shrewsbury River, 1,000 feet water frontage; dock; riparian rights; good private bathing beach. House: 13 rooms, bathroom, modern, old age, $10,000. Photos. Opportunity. ALLABOUGH & SON, now 135 Broadway. Phone 4069 Cortland.

JERSEY COAST.
DEAL, ALLENHURST, SPRING LAKE, N. Y. C.
JOHN D. MINER Cort. 227.
LOCAL OFFICE: SPRING LAKE, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING
ON BROOME STREET.
Fine condition. Seven light floors, fifty by hundred; three-ton elevator. Excellent for storage or manufacturing. Possession May 1st. Name your broker. A 646 Times Downtown.

MOTION PICTURE STUDIO
No. 11 East 14th St.
Formerly occupied by Biograph, now occupied by Prisma, to rent from May 1st.
Morris E. Sterne, Inc., 9 E. 14th St.

Offices to Rent
in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE HOME, GROUNDS, to lease, furnished; unexcelled view of Hudson; beautiful grounds; near 181st St.; built specially owner's use; every improvement; 13 rooms, laundry, five bathrooms; special rental desirable party. Owner, C. Riegger, 103 East 134th St. Telephone Melrose 4080.

For sale, $38,000 or $4,000 and farm, commuters; five story apartment house, situated heart of Manhattan, New York; mortgage, $28,000; annual rentals $4,800; expenses, $3,000. Tel. 7111 Flatbush. Wm. A. Thomas, 590 E. 21 St., Brooklyn.

Want to sell my private home, three-story brownstone and basement, 19x100, 422 West 157th St.; perfect condition; now arranged for two families. Herman Lubetkin, 253 Broadway, New York.

Home for Sale—505 West End Av., near 84th St., four-story, brownstone front, 35-ft. frontage; all improvements. A. F. Hinrichsen, 120 Pacific St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale—Private House on East 81st Street, near Second Avenue, to close an estate. Merkle and Merkle, attorneys, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Most desirable; adjoining Drive; completely furnished; immediate possession; reasonable. B 146 Times.

Three private brick houses, 3 stories each and basement, for improvement or to build upon. Inquire up to April 15, 27 E. 21 St., 9th floor.

Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY LIMESTONE.
2-story and basement; separate furnaces; parquet floors; choice location; 94th St., near 5th Av.; close to trolleys and subway station.
PRICE $7,300.
SEAVER & CO., 6,808 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

TWO-FAMILY COTTAGE.
ROOM FOR GARAGE.
15 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors; separate porches and entrances, lot 80x100. Price $8,000.
SEAVER & CO., 6,808 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

For Sale—Beautiful one-family house, 7 all light rooms and bath; highly modern; best residential section; convenient to cars and L. P. reasonable. Inquire 315 East 5th St., Flatbush.

Strictly modern brick; sun parlor; garage; near express station Brighton "L." Seen until Saturday. Beach, 5387W Midwood.

Queens.

Widow must sell at once beautiful 8-room Queen Anne house, all modern improvements; good section; excellent transit, trolley, elevated, and trains; 18 minutes from centre of city; here is a real chance to procure a fine house at a great sacrifice; lady needs $1,500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Call or write at once. Open Sundays and evenings. Bond, 199 East 58th St.

Wonderful Chance—$500 cash, balance $20 monthly and rent of one floor buys fine two-family brick; modern improvements; 20 minutes to Grand Central. Write or call Electric Store, 199 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

East Elmhurst, Flushing Bay.—Sell cheap; easy terms, 8-room house, recently built; steam heat; plot 40 by 100; splendid view. Burrell, 168 Watchung Av., Montclair, N. J.

Richmond.

Staten Island.—Will sell, easy terms, or rent furnished, $90 month; 8 room house; electric lights, steam heat; near depot; 45 minutes from lower Manhattan. K 736 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

KEW GARDENS HOUSE.
Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage; price $40,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Five bedrooms, garage; near station.
A REAL BARGAIN; PRICE $8,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Corona, L. I., house; plot, 50x100; 20 minutes' Penn. Station; easy terms. Owner, 430 E. 8th., Bklyn.

For Rockaway.—Nine-room cottage, first-class improvements; apple, peach trees. 1089 Cedar Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

30 IRVING PLACE
Southeast Corner 16th St.
Most Accessible Location in N. Y.
Close to Subway and L Stations at 14th and 18th Sts. and all surface cars.
FIRST LOFT, 80x103
In 12-story fireproof Mercantile Building, containing four electric elevators, automatic sprinklers, and every modern improvement. Unexcelled light.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
SOL. STERN, 31 E. 27th ST.

Two Stores, W. 40th St.
Can be used separately or as one. World Tower Building, West 40th St., near Broadway. Apply Room 1205, 110 West 40th St. Tel. Bryant 8463.

ONE-STORY BUILDINGS.
All light, high ceilings, suit anything. 25x100—25x50—25x25ft. with offset—40x40, ideal stable, 40x100—50x200; best location; your choice; immediate possession. HARLEM ROOFING, 17 E. 125th. Tel. 1920 Harlem.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

WANTED
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Suite of three to six rooms in Bowling Green or lower Broadway section. A 669 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
Five-Story Building
Fifty by Hundred. Excellent location on wide street, convenient to proposed vehicular tunnel to New Jersey. Five light lofts, brick shaft, and new three-ton elevator recently installed. Possession May 1st. A 647 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

1 EAST 56TH ST.
2 Rooms and Bath,
Overlooking 5th Avenue.
Sublease to Oct. 1.
Partly furnished.
Inquire Apt. 416 or
L. J. Phillips & Co.,
148 West 72d Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

READY MAY 1
New Open for Inspection
300 Central Park West
Corner 90th St.
1-2-3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished
Restaurant on Premises
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Five-story cold water tenement, East 70th St.; perfect order; pays 34 per cent. net; mortgage $6,000; rental $1,795; price $13,500. Mitchell, 19 East 44th St. Murray Hill 1100.

Plot in neighborhood 7th Av. and 21st St., 92x388. F 887 Times Annex.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

On one of the best streets and corners in Richmond Hill there is a house for sale, built by the owner; ten rooms, bath and laundry additional; price $15,500; cut out this ad. for future information and don't purchase elsewhere until you have inspected this beautiful home. See Bruer, S. A. Hodges, 1,066 Jamaica Av., Wd. Get off Forest Park "L" station.

Westchester County.

Lynbrook, L. I.—For Sale—New 7-room house, all improvements; near station; $6,500; new 6-room house at Valley Stream, $5,400. Arthur McDermott, Miriam St. Valley Stream, L. I.

$14,000 ($2,500 DOWN) COST $18,000
14 rooms plus attic and basement; all improvements; 15 minutes from Penna. R. R. to Kew Gardens; 5 other routes. Photos at Roger Hinds, 165 Broadway (Cortlandt 4285).

JAMAICA, HILL CREST HOUSE.
Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every convenience; nicely situated.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Forest Hills.—House six large rooms, bath; garage; $11,000; bargain; terms; no agents. A. Josepha, 1,472 Broadway, Room 822.

Bay Shore house, 13 rooms, 3 baths; garage; rent furnished season, $1,000; or sell, $15,000. Kuba, 176 W. 72d. Columbus 1278.

Forest Hills Gardens—Beautiful new home, 8 rooms, 2 baths; station 2 minutes, New York 18 minutes; easy terms, or rent. L 252, Times Downtown.

Flushing House.—Four bedrooms, two baths, garage and garden, in best section, near station; price $10,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York

New Jersey.

Suburban Studio Home.—Will sacrifice new, artistic cottage, only $2,150, on easy terms; almost like rent buys it, balance of $5,000 can remain on mortgage; has 6 large rooms, tiled bath, splendid studio, 25 ft. by 35 ft.; fine northern light; steam heat, parquet floors, running water; every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x165 ft.; fine garden, shrubs, and flowers in profusion; close to pretty lake stocked with fish; select, congenial neighbors; good markets, school, and churches near by; this is a chance of a lifetime to obtain a home at less than cost; could not be duplicated at less than $9,500; ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Address Artist, Box 210 Times, Downtown.

CHARMINGLY planned brick semi-bungalow; built days' work prior rise material; 10 rooms, parquet floors, hardwood trim, steam heat; gas kitchen; huge fireplace, corner plot, 100x150 (or larger); superb location; living room, 18x22; library, 5 bedrooms, one for billiard room, 2 bathrooms; beautiful decorations; immense porches; quantities shrubbery; garage; at Madison; express service; finest town (6,000 population.) Lackawanna Railroad; owner sacrifice, $10,000; guarantee value; don't look at this best opportunity. Allabough & Son, now 135 Broadway. Phone Cortland 4069. See photos.

HOMES FOR SALE.

At Ridgewood, N. J.; several desirable homes just completed, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
E. S. WALSTEN-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7716.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 585.

Colonial large house, facing lake, New Hampshire; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; large acreage; fine old trees; big porches; well furnished; fireplaces; 3 baths; high altitude; garage; $700. Telephone 9117 Cathedral or write Y 314 Times Annex.

NEW HOUSES.

Six and seven rooms; steam heat; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large living rooms, large kitchens with pantry; plot 40x150; price $6,150; terms to suit; also desirable home sites for sale. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row, New York. Tel. Barclay 8665.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME

at Montclair Heights, facing New York and viewing the tall buildings from battery to Bronx; a business man's home with every convenience and large plot; $10,000. Telephone 2696 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.

Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 60 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5047.

Maplewood.—Extra well-built new houses, 8 to 9 rooms, very attractive, large grounds, near station; $7,500 to $10,000. Inquire Pierce, 828 Broad St., Newark, or 673 Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J.

BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY; GOOD LOCATION; North 10th, near Park Av., East Orange; 8 rooms, steam heat, bath; $4,800; 5 per cent mortgage. Allabough, now 135 Broadway. Phone 4069 Cortland.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern dwellings, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Pretty home, short commuting West Shore, 7 rooms; all improvements; 1 acre or more; outbuildings; fruit; view $7,000. Owner, Room 1705, 90 West St.

LAKE HOPATCONG.—Large cottage, ten rooms, two baths, gas range, furnace; garage; boathouse; plot 100x300; for sale or rent. W. Alanson Alexander, 508 5th Av.

Magnificent house, Fanwood; big plot; $10,000. Possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Caldwell, N. J.—Rent, large, furnished, ten bedrooms, extensive grounds; near station. Tenth floor, 64 Wall St.

Rent, year round, small unfurnished house; commutation city; modern improvements. S 143 Times.

For Sale—Modern nine-room house, 100x100. 446 First Av., Pelham, N. Y.

Houses Wanted.

Artistic, modern six room bungalow or high class five room apartment, unfurnished; commuting distance, Long Island railway; preferably near Jamaica. Address W. Eyssell, 54 West 44th St., New York City.

American family (3) want floor in 2-family house, about 8 rooms, with or without garage space; moderate rental; would lease. Cigar Stand, 50 Broad St., city.

Wanted to rent by small family, house about 7 rooms, located within reasonable commuting distance; rental must not exceed $ month. Box Ar. 1619 St. James Building.

Wanted from owners, houses vicinity New Rochelle. A. Josepha, 1,472 Broadway, Room 822.

Wanted—Light room house, North Shore, Long Island; give full details. C 302 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Rent For Sale or To Let.

Five-story, new law 50 ft. apartment; rent $9,160; price $58,000; first mortgage $31,000, easy terms.

Fine, choice, up-to-date, new law apartment, Upper Manhattan; must be sold, six times the rental; easy terms.

Choice corner apartment house, Tremont section; rental $7,000; price $55,000; mortgage $37,000.

Two choice apartment, Tremont section, six and one-half times the rental.

Have other bargains in choice apartments.
Clement H. Smith, 460 Tremont Av.
Telephone 618 Tremont.

Lots at wholesale, acreage a specialty.
KNOWLES REALTY CO.,
925 Ocean Av. Brooklyn, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptional opportunity to acquire beautiful home in picturesque country, sixty miles from New York, in best of condition; parquet floors, electric light, steam heat, running water; State road; four acres ground beautifully laid out with shrubs and trees; large garage and stable; $18,000. May rent furnished for season. For particulars and pictures telephone Murray Hill 7525.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES
GEORGE HOWE.
527 5th Av., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Westbury, fronting Maple Av., beautiful section; new dwelling, Colonial type; 4 bedrooms; 2 fireplaces; strictly high class; 100x223; $9,750; value $12,500. Owner, Westbury Manor Co., 300 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

A gentleman's home at Freeport, L. I., 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 sun parlors, large grounds and garage with servants' quarters above; an exceptional chance. Write, call or phone, H. C. McCord, 302 Locust Av., Freeport. Telephone Freeport 896.

I have several houses for sale on the South Shore of Long Island, within commuting distance of the city; prices ranging from $4,000 to $15,000. C. M. Van Tassel, 243 West 34th St.

BUY YOUR HOME SITES.
We will build for you now or when ready; terms to suit; titles guaranteed; 30 minutes from New York. Little Neck, and Manhasset. John M. Riehle, 66 William St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—7-room country home, garage, 5½ acres, forty fruit trees; hour out, Erie, $4,300. Easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Charming residence, beautiful "Heights" section, nine rooms, all improvements, fine condition, steam heat, cheap. Edwin Earle, Ridgewood, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Property at 314 SOUTH MAIN STREET, consisting of 9-room house, all improvements, barn with 3 stalls and room for two cars; 1¾ acres of land; lots of fruit, large garden; tennis court; fine location, on main trolley line to New Haven. Inspection by appointment with owner.

20-acre farm, State road, near Norwalk.—A picture property; beautiful acre grove large oaks, maples; small lake; good house, 8 rooms; electricity; heat; large barns, henery; only $12,000; rare opportunity; can commute at Allabough & Son, now 135 Broadway. Phone Cortland 4069.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have a client with two small farms and several other properties to exchange clear; would exchange entire lot of equity in income property. Milford Land Exchange, Room 207 Connecticut National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want small waterfront place, well located North Shore, Long Island, or Connecticut; not over 25 miles out; must be modern house, $25,000 to $40,000; will give cash and equity in private dwelling well located, suitable for flooring. Frederick Fox & Co., Inc., 14 West 40th St., New York. Phone Vanderbilt 540.

Large tract for developing wanted, in Greater New York; subdivision with maps, lots staked preferred. Box I. 622 Times Downtown.

CAMP SITE WANTED.
Fronting lake, with cottage. Leo Bernheim, 880 South Boulevard.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Ninety-acre farm, forty-five tillable, balance woodland and pasture; good small house; large barn; between Middletown and Fort Jervis; fine location, 1½ miles to station; present mortgage $2,000; two years to run; cash price $1,300; a bargain. J. B. Morris, 261 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Farm.—60 acres; 54 acres tillable; eight-room house, large barn, other outbuildings; 6 miles from Lakewood; $4,200; no lease; no commission; $2,000 down. M. Clayton, 428 Ocean Av., Lakewood, N. J.

Poultry farm, Lakewood section; pretty bungalow; large poultry buildings; incubators included. $2,800, half cash. T 57 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Unusually desirable furnished four-room, sun parlor and bungalow at Arverne, L. I.; directly facing ocean; one block from depot, to only best select small family; rent $475 for season. Room 503, 1,345 Broadway. Phone 5269 Bryant.

Long Beach West.—Five-room cottage plumbing, electricity; $1,500. $500 cash; five here ten months, save rent. Call weekdays on Thos. J. Walsh. Take taxi from Long Beach Hills and Fifth Av.

For rent for Summer season, 11-room house, with all improvements; large plot, shade and fruit trees; garage for 2 cars; rent per month $150. Einstein. Telephone 1089 Jamaica.

Westchester County.

Hartsdale.—Seven-room house, all improvements, attractive; near station; June 13 to October 1; $275. P. O. box 255.

Connecticut.

Eight-room seashore cottage, near New London, only $250; season. Send for illustrated description. Cruttenden, Crescent Beach, Conn.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

From May 1, bungalow or four or five rooms; commuting distance New York. Give full particulars. T 128 Times.

Small furnished cottage wanted for summer, not over 150 miles from New York; two adults. K 767 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room cottage; season $600. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

10,000 SQUARE FEET OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICE SPACE ON 11TH FLOOR OF BUILDING NEAR GRAND CENTRAL TO BE LET FOR FOUR YEARS FROM RENT $16,000 PER ANNUM; PRINCIPALS WILL BE GIVEN INFORMATION ONLY BY PERSONAL CALL. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

4th Ave. (near 34th St.)—5-story building, 50x80, elevator, steam heat, all improvements, 5 years' lease or longer; suitable for manufacturing, jobbing, etc. Rent $10,000 per year gross. Kahn, care Ames & Co., 26 W. 31st St.

2 AND 4 SPRING ST., S. W. COR. SOWERY. Desirable corner lofts; 3,200 sq. ft. each; excellent light; windows three sides; steam-heated; freight elevator; power if required.
INNES & CENTER, 30 EAST 20TH ST.

Office space in the Manufacturers' Equipment Exchange showrooms; excellent thoroughfare, fine location for sales or show room for manufacturers' representative, space for showing samples; corner Lafayette and Prince Sts.

GARAGE SITE.
Plot, about 12 lots, Washington Heights, to lease for term of 5 years; will accommodate about 100 portable garages. Pinehurst Co., 502 West 181st St.

STORAGE LOFT, 5,000 FEET
or more space available; elevator 4,000 lbs. capacity; excellent service; immediate possession. Gordon, 410-413 West 52d. Columbus 514.

Light lofts about 2,200 sq. ft. each, electric freight elevator; low rent. Frankel, 290 Pearl St., near Beekman.

NEW 6-STORY BUILDING ON 5TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 42D STS., FOR RENT ON LONG TERM. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Unexpectedly vacant; about 1,200 square feet, light and desirable office space; rental $2,400 yearly. Waldorf Building, 2 to 16 West 33d St.

Will physician who would share space with dentist in centrally located office communicate immediately with Dr. H. H. Shulman? Home 253 Lenox Av. Morningside 6182.

Broadway corner store at Subway Station, 127th St.; good for any business; large modern show windows; high ceiling, tiled floor; rent moderate. Morningside 4934.

Space or desk for rent to reliable party; telephone and stenographer service. David, 3 West 29th.

SUBLEASE 4,000-FOOT CORNER LOFT, DOWNTOWN; FIREPROOF SPRINKLER; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. K 131 TIMES.

STORE, NEAR BROADWAY.
332 W. 58th St.; auto accessories; $50.
AMES & CO., 26 W. 31ST ST.

30 EAST 19TH ST.
Desirable store, with large basement.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th St.

Space or desk for rent; telephone and stenographer service. Room 507, 3 West 18th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

To desirable party, attractive office space in high-class 32d St. building; phone, stenographer, etc. C 201 Times.

LARGE MODERN NEW STORE.
19 East 9th St. 25x90; extra light.
AMES, 26 WEST 31ST ST., OR PREMISES.

Mail: privileges $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Desk room for rent. Apply Room 87, 150 Broadway.

Small office or desk space; desk if desired. 1,328 Broadway. Room 429.

Brooklyn.

111 South 6th St., Brooklyn; 5,000 square feet; building 20x30; suitable warehouse or light manufacturing; half block from Williamsburg Bridge station. Hieser, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Mad. Sq. 5320.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

3,000 to 6,000 square feet, 30th to 59th Sts., Lexington to 7th Avs.; preferably corner property or on side street near avenue corner; suitable for employment exchange; light rooms and separate entrances desirable; short term lease; state terms. Address B 177 Times.

Highly responsible firm wishes to lease or sublet large suite of offices; lower Broadway preferred; will pay generously; replies treated confidentially. B 442 Times Downtown.

Building of 60,000 to 100,000 square feet, capable of holding 250 pounds to square foot; possession immediately or within a year. Broker, 1,358 Broadway.

Wanted.—About 1,200 square feet of well-lit space for sales and executive office. Herald & McLean, 110 West 40th St. Bryant 9438.

Factory space, by large manufacturing concern; about 70,000 square feet; modern building preferred; long lease. W 899 Times.

Wanted.—Sublease nicely furnished offices, about 1,000 feet; first-class building, downtown; will buy furniture. Telephone Cortland 2567.

Wanted.—Complete ice plant or machinery of 150 to 400 tons daily. S 798 Times Downtown.

Publisher's representative wants part of office suite; separate entrance preferred. B 98 Times.

Desk room or small office in large downtown building. O 621 Times Downtown.

Office space wanted; one or two rooms in downtown suite. T 80 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; summer only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6100.

37TH, 120 EAST.—Handsome apartment, 3 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; best new subway.

39TH, 9 EAST.—Beautiful furnished four-room apartment to sublet. Apply Hotel Touraine.

48TH, 31 EAST.—Mrs. Gerrit Smith. Murray Hill 4685. Light, desirable two rooms, bath, kitchen, and maid's room if wanted, furnished or unfurnished, six or eighteen months.

50TH, (Madison.)—Apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; also Washington Square, 120th, apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath; $115. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

50TH, 31 EAST.—Sunny, corner living room, bedroom and bath, for bachelor; club district. Murray Hill 4749.

57TH, 120 EAST.—Two large bright rooms and kitchen; rent $1350 per month; until Oct. 1.

57TH, off Park.—A beautiful apartment, kitchen. Telephone Plaza 9241 until 2 o'clock.

57TH ST., 24 EAST.—Apartment, two large rooms, bath; bachelor only.

58TH ST., 20 EAST.—Large, double and small room, well furnished, bath; $75 and $40. Tel. Murray Hill 9383; or Sup't on premises.

59TH, 44 EAST.—Seven-room corner apt., all light rooms, nicely furnished.

104TH, near Concourse, overlooking park; 5 sunny rooms, modern; $35. H 151 Times.

ADJACENT PARK.—Elaborately furnished studio, bedroom, bath, $175. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 381 5th Av.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms, bath, $17.50 weekly and up, full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Exclusive sites, long, short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.
176 West 72d Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, long or short lease, from $75 to $1,500 per month. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av. Murray Hill 1733.

Completely furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath; all light. Phone Harlem 1814.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 17. (Apt. 7B.)—Six rooms charmingly furnished, light, airy; quiet location; elevator; immediate occupancy; $125 monthly, $550 for five months; references. Call or telephone Superintendent; Stuyvesant 5366.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

WEST, 158 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; private bath; electricity.

12TH, (12 Riverside Drive,)—Large room; overlooking Hudson; bath adjoining; electricity; $15.

81ST, 39 WEST, (OVERLOOKING PARKS.)—Exceptional, elegant room on porch, southern exposure; private bath, electricity, steam heat, maid service; private house. Schuyler 10062.

86TH, 233 WEST.—Newly opened house, attractive large, sunny rooms, electricity; refined; reasonable.

86TH, 180 WEST.—Front room, 2d floor; private bath.

86TH ST., 200 WEST (Apt. 7,)—Two rooms, single or en suite.

87TH, 107 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms, en suite, single; private bath; electricity.

89TH, 19 WEST.—Very attractive newly furnished room in private family; private bath, electricity; breakfast if desired; moderate.

89TH, 35 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished rooms, in select house; hot and cold running water; electricity.

89TH, 56 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, adjoining bath; running water, telephone.

91ST ST., 70 WEST.—Select house, second floor front room, private bath; steam and electricity.

97TH ST., 54 WEST.—Two nice single rooms; one with piano, one with bath; all conveniences. Phone Riverside 4795.

RIVERSIDE, 50 WEST.—Large handsomely furnished room for business couple; electricity, telephone; references exchanged.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, beautifully furnished; two large, light rooms with bath; $80 month. Phone River side 296.

97TH, WEST.—Attractive two-room suites, private apartment; gentleman. Riverside 8139.

100TH, 203 WEST.—Bright room; elevator apartment; private family; gentleman. Jacobs. Academy 8433.

100TH, 304 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, very large room, private bath, kitchenette privileges, large closets, southern exposure, modern house.

111TH, 603 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 rooms, 2 baths; high-class house; complete every detail for housekeeping. $175. Sanders.

112TH, 542 WEST. Bright, attractively furnished, suitable one or two gentlemen Apartment 4E.

113TH, 610 WEST. Apt. 17. Large (12) front parlor, bedroom combination; newly furnished; $15 week; also good sized sunny bedroom, $7; use of other rooms; 2 baths.

115TH, 620 WEST. (Apartment 62.)—Room overlooking Riverside Drive, connecting bath.

117TH, 419 WEST.—Large, light room, bath adjoining, twin beds, elevator; gentlemen.

117TH, 430 WEST.—Elegant, large, light, warm, comfortable front room. Apt. 21.

119TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, light room, elevator apartment, suitable for 1 or 2. Apt. 6E. Telephone Morningside 2934.

121ST ST., 501 WEST. (near Columbia University.)—Attractively furnished, well light room, three windows; exclusive use of kitchen, $21 week; bedroom, $5; other rooms, $5, $7; single, southern front, $4.75; reception room, dancing. Mrs. Young. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121D, 508 WEST. Five rooms, completely furnished, $90. Apply on premises. Godfrey T. Lippe, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Murray Hill 1747.

123D, 521 WEST.—3 light rooms, attractively furnished; elevator; $55. Superintendent.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean. Apt 27

156TH, 601 WEST.—Seven large, light, attractively furnished rooms, pianola, kitchenette; references; May-October. Apartment 64. Telephone 8961 Audubon.

179TH, 659 WEST.—Large room, unfurnished, with kitchenette privileges and bath. 2. Dort.

CONVENT AV., 225. (West 149d St.)—Large, light, well-furnished rooms, owner's private residence, gentlemen preferred.

BROADWAY, 2,065. (191st St.)—Attractive parlor, bedroom, single, homelike, breakfast. Apt. 7.

FURNISHED or unfurnished suite of one room and bath; hall to opens and bath; attractive location. Schuyler 1364

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125 Apartment 10 north; unusually attractive rooms.

ROOM in newly furnished elevator apartment; no other roomers; gentlemen, breakfast optional. Audubon 8492.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 975. (Seven sunny rooms, comfortably furnished; two baths Madigan.

TO LEASE FURNISHED,
a high-class apartment of 7 or 8 extra large, sunny rooms with 3 baths, completely and beautifully furnished, in the finest residential neighborhood, just off West End Av. near 90th St.; nothing more desirable in New York; for 6 months, from May to December, price $1,800. Apply Jay B. Ess 237 E. 23d

WEST END AV., 284. (73d St.)—Pleasant, sunny small room; electricity; exceptional.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

5TH ST., 60 WEST.—Single, 150 rooms, bath; northern light; $35 monthly.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Jewish gentleman wants room with or without board, with respectable private family, K 755 Times Downtown.

Wanted — Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, one large and one medium-sized, with good light; east of 5th Av., between 30th and 47th Sts. B 174 Times.

Business woman wishes room with private family; give terms; west. T 142 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

8TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable double room, private bath; electricity.

20TH, 20 EAST.—One small room, near bath, meals served.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, hot water, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

9TH AV., 5.—Fine double, single rooms; private baths; switchboard; refined service.

52D ST., 51 WEST.
Large room, private bath; reference.

61ST, 11 WEST.—Room suitable 1 or 2 persons, with board.

72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. Col. 6281.

73D, 302 WEST. Large, attractive double room; private bath; phone; excellent table.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large room, southern exposure; excellent table, table boarders.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, newly renovated sunny rooms, double and single; running water, bath adjoining, excellent table, references.

125TH, 106 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room, every convenience, refined surroundings; references.

127TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sunroom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

5TH, 122 WEST.—Front room, convenient car, running water, electricity; French cuisine.

23D, 124 WEST. (Gray Court.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

42D, 174 West.—Little house, beautiful, large room; delicious home table.

57TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, private bath; French cuisine, homelike references.

57TH, 164 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath adjoining; excellent meals, references exchanged.

81D, 21 WEST.—Front rooms, permanent people; "L"; excellent cuisine, table guests.

86D ST. (670 West End Av.)—Two large rooms, running water, electric light, bath adjoining; exclusive; couples or gentlemen.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished rooms in private residence, service; surroundings unusual.

107TH, 332 WEST.—Modern private residence; splendid suite; furnished, unfurnished; overlooking Hudson; double; ground exceptional table; moderate.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms with private bath; cuisine service unexcelled; elevator; private phone; all outer rooms; refined surroundings; only permanent guest considered.

118TH, WEST.—Will share our beautiful apartment, overlooking Hudson, with congenial couple, furnishing their meals. Morningside 3274.

140TH ST., 512 WEST.—Large front room; running water; electricity; private house; homelike; near subway. Audubon 4255.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
23 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
80 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Features; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
23 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLIAM HENRY,
219 West End Av., (corner 73d,) exclusive family hotel, overlooking river, Schwab mansion; rooms with private baths, excellent table.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 501, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

Brooklyn.

Quiet house with home comforts, for your aged parents and convalescent patients, 250 Stuyvesant Av. Phone Bedford 3860.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman and wife desire board in private family in the 40s or 50s; breakfast and dinner only; will pay $45 weekly; best references; agency with full particulars. West 54 Times

Lady with son, (seven years,) wants 2 communicating quiet and desirable. S 147 Times

Young lady attending school, desires room and board with private refined family; no boarders, north 90th St. West. T 132 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
42-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers, 30 minutes from Broadway. Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $26 to $40.
Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $15 to $20.
Parlor, bedroom and private bath, with table board for two, $36 and $45.
Suites for two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.
Private family having excellent country home, Plainfield, will accommodate refined couple or gentlemen; all conveniences, privacy and good board, garage. S 708 Times Downtown.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester co. Ideal country comforts; country sports; private baths, 45 minutes from 42d St., 812 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1163 W. Plains.

Country Board Wanted.

Five Christian families 17 adults, 5 children, desire reasonable board, eleven rooms; June-October; commuting distance; near bathing beach; state rates. A 1046 Times Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, D. E. bookkeeper, 14 years' experience; desires position; part time, open eves; close books and finishing statements; office duties; highest credentials. S 224 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, D. E. bookkeeper, 12 years' experience; highest credentials. Miss Cahill, The East 48th St.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Adaptability, originality, executive ability, bankbooks, advertising ins. history, $35. S 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT, 27, assume responsibility; have occupied executive capacity; years' banking and commercial; will accept out-of-town; all references; salary $30. K 749 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, thoroughly competent; wishes charge controlling accounts; private; preferably accountant's assistant; small hours.

BOOKKEEPER, Experienced, controlling accounts, $25 per week. O 618 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S Assistant, Typist, experienced; thoroughly familiar office details. K 753 Times Downtown.

CAIRON.—Refined, middle-aged Southern lady wishes position with elderly gentleman; references. A 1067 Times Harlem.

CLERK, 19, experienced; best references; high school education, desires position. O 625 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, Experienced, capable lady of gentle birth, long with prominent, wealthy family, is now nearly disengaged; considers similar position to lady or young girl, where sterling qualities will be appreciated. Address Traveled American, 708 Columbus Av.

COMPANION-CHAPERONE. — Lady offers services for southern tour; highest references; nominal salary and passage to Pacific Coast via Panama; not return; speaks Spanish. W 171 Times.

COMPANION, Refined American woman as useful companion to lady; care for convalescent; references exchanged. E. G., 900 West 176th St.

DENTIST, Recent graduate, seeks position; Miss L. Kaschansky, 6 Av. B, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE CLERK and confidential secretary, 5 years' trained 14 years' experience; now engaged in war work; wants office-wise position where ability is demanded and will be paid for. K 750 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK competent, all systems, recently head girl; Government filing department; seeks position; excellent references. B 4-0 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS. Refined; French, German, English fluently; excellent references. 204 East 47th St.

GOVERNESS, French, wishes position, visiting; best references Madame, 162 W. 86th.

HOUSEKEEPER AND GOVERNESS.—Born gentlewoman in the thirties desires position as housekeeper and companion to 2 child 12 or older; in a home where the mother is unable to perform either duty or where a woman of refinement as housekeeper is desired; is fond of children and as a companion and adviser to child, best of references can be given. Z 201 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, intelligent young Scotch woman as working housekeeper, best references. Apply any time, 353 W. 19th.

MASSEUSE.—Scalp, facial, and Hefina hair specialist; specials residences. Phone Academy 1829.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Capable, good stenographer; trustworthy. N. 20 Times.

MASSEUSE; licensed; desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

MENDING.—Men's and women's clothes, fine underwear, silk shirts, &c., cuffs turned; all washable garments laundered; references and satisfaction guaranteed; use parcel post and give address and telephone. Carrie M. Burton, 354 West 126th St.

NURSE.—Experienced, capable taking entire charge of children; country preferred. Please call 458 Union Av., Elizabeth, N. J. Phone Elizabeth 2674-J.

NURSE, practical; companion, housekeeper; good cook, refined; city or country. B 443 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Young woman, experienced baby; assist upstairs; sleep out; $50. K 104 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Refined young French lady wishes position with one or two children under eight years; French speak good English; best references. Governess, Hotel Ansonia, Apartment S1-137.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced; knowledge bookkeeping, cashier work. A. New York Times, Brooklyn.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, BOOKkeeper; experienced, efficient; has executive initiative ability; is conscientious and willing. A-1 references. $25-$30. Bath Beach 1293-J or K 747 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. Expert, college trained, eight years' experience, literary, newspaper, medical; knowledge French, German; executive ability, excellent references. Address Hardware, 555 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER Employed as general office assistant, nine years; training and experience, mercantile, engineering lines; high school education; bookkeeping knowledge, neat, accurate; wife worker; Christian, American; 27, good appearance, reputation of rendering efficient, loyal service. $20. K 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 25, good personality; above average intellect; thirteen years' experience, executive, export, 9 years' engineering; mercantile, export experience, accustomed fast dictation; accurate, noiseless operator; $25. S 778 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Young lady with ability, experienced downtown New York, Brooklyn, Christian concern; salary $20. Miss M., care Mrs. Hall, 889 Gates Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; neat, willing worker; typewriting, school graduate, desires position. Mario Salagg, 61 East 98th St. Lehigh Plaza 2801.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, good penman downtown position preferred. $25. K 764 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate; salary $15-$17; 2 years' experience; operate switchboard; can furnish written references. K 739 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY seeks position where efficiency is essential; $25. T 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST desires position; a year and one-half experience; willing worker; $15. K. 304 West 145th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 9 years' experience metal brokers, engineers, exporters; $25. K 448 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; high school education; 3 years' experience; references; $18. L 625 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, long experience, capable, desires permanent position; $22 per week. K 168 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, 2 years' office experience, desires position; $20. K 757 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 21, experienced, desires high-class position; salary $22, references. Box 99, 2121 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced; excellent grammarian and speller; $25. B 446 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' thorough office details; reliable, ambitious; $22. Phone Harlem 8753-J.

STENOGRAPHER. — HIGHLY EFFICIENT, EDUCATED, EXPERIENCED; $18. K 743 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY.—Capable, refined young lady, rapid worker; salary $22. G 529 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—17 years; 8 months' experience; $10. R Diamond, 8,653 17th Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; 7 years' experience in stenography, general office work. N 219 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, ten years' experience; possesses initiative and common sense. S 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires position; accurate, efficient; references; $20. L 644 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, five years' experience, competent, reliable, bright; $20 K 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' commercial experience; familiar with general office routine. K 760 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, knowledge of bookkeeping; also dictaphone; salary $20. T 131 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, rapid worker; references; $15. K 761 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, thoroughly reliable; reference; American; $18. L 617 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; two years' experience; rapid, accurate; Christian; $16. B 458 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires morning employment; moderate salary. S 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Chemical engineering, construction experience; intelligent, refined; salary $30. K 152 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, long, valuable experience, initiative, above average; $25-$25. L 590 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 2½ years' experience; willing worker; $15. K 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, desires position, $9. E. Freeland, 2649 Decatur Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and clerical worker desires position; experienced; best of references. S 733 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 3 years' experience; also clerical assistant. $15 weekly. B 455 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, 4 years' experience; competent; position downtown, willing worker, $15. K 749 Times Downtown.

WOMAN wishes washing, ironing; $1 day. Mrs. Zakhart, 336 East 61st.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency. First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. 8807 Riverside 9463.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 452 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, EXPERT CREDITS, COLLECTIONS.
American Christian, 34, married; long manufacturing, mercantile experience; six years with last connection; good systematizer, office manager; now available; $2,600. A1 credentials. K 751 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR,
experienced in general accounting, payrolls, and factory work; able to take entire charge; can accept position at once. Francis, 315 East 162d. Telephone Melrose 1682.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, honorably discharged soldier, 12 years' experience corporation, public, and manufacturing cost accounting, desires position with established concern. G 561 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, system, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldsaker, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified, general accounting, monthly audits, systems, tax reports; Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway, 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly; serves not fat fees. Alpert-Barst, Eugene Barclay 8145.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified reports; books opened, closed; audits; systems; bookkeeping arrangements, Atlas Audit Co., 309 Broadway. North 2198.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 28, thoroughly competent, long practical experience, highly recommended, released from navy, desires connection. K 717 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; monthly audits. Robinson, 125 Broadway. Rector 4775.

ACCOUNTANT.—Part time bookkeeping; books audited and systematized; reasonable rate. S 89 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, arrangements, firms without bookkeepers; reasonable. Kissler, 6 Church St. Telephone Cortlandt 6451.

ACCOUNTANT, cost, 26; 4 years' experience, university graduate; $30. Telephone Montgomery 2985.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; part time bookkeeping; reasonably done. L 602 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-EXPERT, OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; TERMS MODERATE. W 336 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (28,) wide experience modern accounting systems; college education. K 708 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SALES MANAGER, who has successfully managed campaigns for department stores; managed the sales force and advertising for a chain of stores; directed the advertising and sales policy of a large wholesale coat and suit house, and has just completed as advertising and sales manager a remarkably successful national retail campaign, is open for new association.
Knows the retail selling angle; the national viewpoint and how to tie retailer and sales force to a national campaign, so as to get the utmost co-operation.
Thirty years young, married, dependable; constructive, well educated, legal training; graduate Alexander Hamilton Institute. B 182 Times.

APPRAISAL ENGINEER and Estimator.—A mechanical engineer who has specialized in industrial appraising and cost estimating is desirous of connection at once with some company or corporation. B 431 Times Downtown

ARCHITECT-DESIGNER wishes work in a large and busy office which goes in for competitive drawings; will work two weeks without compensation; possess good, original styles. T 129 Times.

ASSISTANT CREDIT MANAGER OR DEPARTMENT HEAD, 24; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE CORRESPONDENCE, BOOKKEEPING, OFFICE ROUTINE; TACTFUL, EXPERIENCED; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. K 180 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, entry clerk, 20, 2 years' experience; reasonable salary. T 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT—35, married, 15 years with present concern, desires a change; fully equipped with modern methods; highest credentials; salary $30. K 749 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, ambitious, accurate, rapid stenographer, interested worker, desires opening, chance advancement in accounting. Telephone E. M. H., Bryant 1981.

BOOKKEEPER.—Payroll man; familiar with discounts, general office routine; ten years one concern; absolutely reliable; bond furnished; Christian; $30. B 439 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) army discharge; high school graduate; accountancy student; 2 years' experience; take complete charge; $25. B 424 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER (24); five years' experience; knowledge of accountancy; familiar with office details; alert; reference; $22. B 440 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT; commercial and public accounting experience; highly recommended. K 735 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, discharged soldier; can take full charge, controlling accounts, trial balances; excellent references; $22. K 742 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, (32,) married, 11 years' experience; full control; bonded; salary $35, with advancement. Box W. P., 675 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER—24 experienced; credits, collection, correspondent, stenographer; capable executive, $25. K 757 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Advanced university student, 5 years bookkeeper; accountant, trial balances, financial statements; correspondent. A. Y., 108 East 14th.

BOOKKEEPER—(21) 5 years' experience; controlling accounts, trial balance; typist; 2 years' university training; moderate salary. K 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPING and accounting service for corporations and small concerns; monthly basis; John J. O'Connell, 2323 Valentine Av., Bronx. Telephone 383 Fordham.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, (24,) 7 years' practical experience; 3 years last firm; salary $28. Abe Ortner, 3 West 116th St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced modern accounting methods, cost systems, balances; $28. A 1049 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and teller, eight years' bank experience, desires position in bank or corporation. K 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, married, experienced, wishes permanent position; $30. K 736 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER, payroll man, statistician; supervising ability; accurate, reliable; moderate salary. K 754 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER; 6 years' experience; capable complete charge; accurate balances; control. S 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires connection with firm closed Saturday. K 744 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, 19; thoroughly experienced double entry; complete charge. K 770 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—5 years sales and purchase and ledger experience; also payroll. K 754 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, seven years' experience; trial balance; $21. L 619 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, with 3 years' experience, desires position with real estate concern. Cordes, 661 Beck St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience; full charge; controlling accounts; $25. L 618 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—22; 4 years' experience accounting knowledge; salary $25. S 129 Times.

BOY, 16, seeks position in office as a telephone operator. C 198 Times.

BUSINESS BUILDER, over 15 years successful office manager, expert on credits and collections, open for engagement; American. L 570 Times Downtown.

CASHTAKER, single, American, wishes position on private estate; understands care of stock, grounds and garden; personal reference, Valentine. S 138 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner can highly recommend excellent driver; good mechanic, sober, reliable; takes good care of car; only reason leaving former chauffeur returned from army, Sampson, Bossert Hotel, Brooklyn, Main 8100.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 4 to 8 years' experience on last position; this is not an employment bureau; society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR. — Thoroughly experienced, highly recommended, good mechanic; go anywhere; no insurance, pleasing; reasonable. Greeley 4866.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Scandinavian, in private family; sober, honest; careful driver; city, country; good references. Hill, 61 East 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR, temperate, experienced, reliable, married; eight years' reference; thorough mechanic; salary $35. S 142 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 35; White, Pierce, Simplex; references. Lucas, 537 East 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR, married; 16 years experience Expert Pierce driver. Schelbli, 528 East 84th.

CHAUFFEUR, discharged U. S. Army; private or commercial. Seamore, 3,609 Broadway, Astoria.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; 3 years' references. Harry Van Zandt, 224 West 85th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 12 years' experience, best references Rhinelander, 2395 Ohio.

CHAUFFEUR, private, 6 years' experience handle, limit. Schlatt, 52 West 117th.

CHEMIST, graduate, experienced in oils, fats, fertilizers, and acids. W 671 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Young man, college education; analytical and industrial experience. C 206 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER.—Expert on all kinds of building construction, supervision, estimating, purchasing, and general executive; 20 years' experience, having done many large buildings in city; also factory work; open for engagement by contractor or large plant anywhere, best of references. Engineer, S 128 Times.

COOK, butler, wishes dinners, luncheons. Webster, 159 East 92d.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (24,) discharged from navy; theatrical publicity work preferred. K 763 Times Downtown.

COTTON CONVERTER.

Do you need a man in your converting department? Then write. 7 years' experience? K 759 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Man chauffeur, useful; wife good cook. William Salo, 171 Old Bergen Road, Jersey City, N. J.

COUPLE.—Man, chauffeur, useful; wife, good cook; country. Hantula, 754 42d St., Brooklyn.

COUPLE, young, Finnish, wish positions; man chauffeur, useful, wife housework; (city or country). Anttila, 47 East 121st St.

CREDIT AND COLLECTION MAN, (21,) EXCELLENT JUDGMENT, TACT, AND EXPERIENCE, CAN LOCATE ANY CITY; SALARY WELL WITHIN REASON. K 762 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN, 2, mechanical experienced in layout, detailing and tracing, seeking work for spare time and evenings. C. Bowland, 550 Union Av. and 6th St. Suburbanite. Telephone Intervale 5308.

DRAFTSMAN, designer, special, automatic machines, tools, jigs, &c., desires position as designer or mechanical engineer. K 752 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN-ENGINEER, mechanical, undertakes work by hour. Engineer, 32 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Formerly Captain Engineers, U. S. Army; just returned from overseas, age 35, university man, twelve years' technical and practical experience; last position in entire charge of system covering 76 towns, 20 plants, and 400 miles of transmission line; have also handled some of the largest industrial plants in the country, 20,000 K. W. and 1,200 motors. Max 1 have an interview; New York City preferred. Address Box W 676 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, ten years' experience designing electrical apparatus, lighting, construction, and repair work, desires position. Reply "Engineer," 43 Leonard St., New York City, Room 310.

ELECTRICAL MAN—Young Japanese; many years' experience; technical school graduate; honorable discharge from U. S. army; wishes steady position in any electrical line work; will furnish highest recommendation. K 161 Times.

EXECUTIVE AND ADVERTISING MANAGER.

The Vice President and Manager of a large corporation, released last July as a non-essential, who has since been in charge of a large war work office, desires to make new connection; accustomed to manage a large number of men and women, has taken part in big enterprises and has prepared and pushed large advertising and circularizing campaigns; American; except while doing war work has drawn salary of not less $10,000. Address Box 480 Times, 2 Rector St.

EXECUTIVE, CAPABLE OFFICE MANAGER, with initiative and sound judgment, thoroughly versed in all office routine, expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, desires responsible position; highest credentials. Executive, 826 Woolworth Building.

EXECUTIVE, experienced sales and production manager; good organizer; moderate salary. L 644 Times Downtown.

EXPORTERS—MANUFACTURERS.

Experienced as salesman and office manager, college graduate, Marine Corps Captain with service abroad; I want an opening with an export house or the marketing department of a manufacturing concern, where there will be an opportunity for intelligence and initiative. N 213 Times.

EXPORT OR IMPORT—Young man, 25, (exaviation officer,) desires position with above, or manufacturing firm that has future in it; university education; good knowledge of French; salary nominal; willing to go outside city. K 162 Times.

EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS.—College graduate, 22, industrious, speaks, writes Spanish fluently; salary $25 inch; seeks opening with advancement. C 197 Times.

HALF DAYS

Executive, advertising, correspondence; Wisconsin man, 32, seven years' successful managerial experience; give some details; salary, and I will call. S 126 Times.

JAPANESE.—Young, wants position general housework in small family or gentleman; best city references. W 383 Times.

MANAGER or SALES MANAGER.—Position wanted as manager, sales manager, or general superintendent, by clean cut, energetic man, 35 years old, having thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, executive ability; not afraid of hard work or long hours; able to cope with unusual and complicated matters; in fact able to take full charge of entire plant; salary based upon results. Address Confidential, Y 396 Times Annex.

MANAGER—Thoroughly experienced in taking full charge of garage; married. L. Merlino, 586 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

MAN of keen analytical ability, sound judgment, constructive sense and far sight wishes to connect with firm that can make full use of one possessing these qualities; offer neither one-sided theoretical training nor mechanical efficiency, but individual mentality, capable of adaptation and adjustment; not a routine mind, but originality tempered by broad experience; a widely travelled, trained observer, with a mastery of foreign languages, whose spoken and written English is as compelling as his personality is forceful and vigorous. For full particulars and interview address T 139 Times.

MAN, married, recently discharged from army, seeks opportunity to apply executive ability, energy, and vision; experienced teacher, writer, and social worker; would prefer position as director of social-educational institution or educational welfare department of large corporation. K 174 Times.

MAN, middle aged, can speak, read and write both English and French fluently, wishes position where the knowledge of both languages is required. A 1061 Times Harlem.

MASSEUR, licensed; electrical treatments; gentleman's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th. Morningside 9046.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 10 years' experience in machine design and production, wants responsible position. N 226 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

OFFICE MANAGER, executive ability, competent, initiative, sound judgment, expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, highest credentials. Manager, 826 Woolworth Building.

OFFICE MANAGER, expert, bookkeeper, credit man; highest credentials. T. V., 104 East 140th.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, competent, experienced, desires full charge small office; references. T 77 Times.

ORDNANCE ENGINEER, financially independent, forty-five years old, in good health, for the last three years purchasing officer for foreign governments in this country, with exceptional executive ability, knowledge of world's markets and languages, wishes to connect with a large concern where his international experience can command large salary. Address P. O. Box 1300, City Hall P. O., New York City.

PHYSICIAN, registered, anxious to connect with insurance company or compensation department of large concern. S 125 Times.

PORTRAIT PAINTER—Well known European artist offers to paint, portraits in oils, all sizes; moderate prices. K 155 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, experienced in railroad, manufacturing, and construction fields, desires position along above lines. Box 479 Times, 2 Rector St.

REAL ESTATE MAN desires position; thoroughly experienced collections, renting, repairs. S 487 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, representing ladies' wearing apparel, waists, underwear, &c., Washington, D. C., know the trade; experienced. Address G. E. Feeney, 27 Le Droit Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN, specialty, (25,) experienced, wants wholesale line, reputable house; will consider minor position to learn line. S 155 Times.

SALES AGENT College graduate, (21), willing, reliable, desires position with wholesale house. S 135 Times.

SALESMAN, covering New England, wishes to hear from rubber goods concern. N 237 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, technical education, nine years selling, designing machinery, energetic. S 137 Times.

SALESMAN, capable, hustler, desires position where work and ability count. K 157 Times.

SALESMAN—Southern territory; open for proposition; ready-to-wear preferred. B 897 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, (24,) 7 years' experience, thorough correspondent, exceptional references, desires good connection. S 692 West 128 West 112th St.

SECRETARY, honorably discharged soldier, experienced bookkeeper stenographer, desires position. C 100 Times.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, age 32, white native, 15 years' experience, married, American; know all routings and requirements thoroughly also parcel post. L 599 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING AND STOCK MANAGER.—Ten years' mercantile experience; thoroughly capable to handle important details; references. S 30 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, 12 years' experience, capable of taking charge, handy with tools, seeks position. Kouril, 322 E. 15th.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, bookkeeper, clean cut, wide awake; secretarial training assume responsibilities; live wire; 6 years' experience; touch operator; age 25; Christian; $25; highest credentials. K 707 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 27, ten years' experience, desires connection; good future; secretarial and selling ability; ambitious, capable, energetic, and reliable; salary $25; A1 references. L 623 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, rapid, accurate; 6 years' experience; qualified to act as secretary and correspondent; Christian; $25 B 449 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT, thoroughly experienced; efficient hustler; Christian; $25-$30. K 750 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, competent, willing worker, desires good connection. A 1062 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; understands bookkeeping; all office details; competent, dependable, $18. B 462 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.—American; age 38; having a general knowledge of modern methods of production and costs; handle all classes of labor, shipyard and factory experience; best of reference. B 883 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT of shops and sales department; 8 years; good organizer; open for position large auto concern. W 345 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—An executive, thoroughly familiar with export and domestic shipping; record given at interview. C 190 Times.

TRANSLATOR—Translation from or into Armenian, Turkish, English made; good handwriting; moderate salary. T 123 Times.

TUTOR.—FRENCH-SWISS
graduated from Université Lausanne, Switzerland, wants position as tutor or teacher for Summertime; 12 months' experience in U. S. T 7 Times.

TYPIST, soldier, wants clerical work for evenings. Address C. N., Room 454, 230 St. Y. M. C. A.

WAITRESS.—First-class. Apply 570 Park Av.

YOUNG MAN, 30, college graduate, credit manager, accountant, office executive, and systematizer, wishes position with progressive firm having an opening with bright future;

7:30 P. M.

Want advertisements for The New York Times must be received in The Times Building before 7:30 P. M. day previous to date of publication.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

STUDY FOREIGN TRADE.

Unusual opportunity in this field now for women; for details and training needed inquire BALLARD SCHOOL, Central Branch Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Av. Phone Plaza 10100

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training for beginners, advanced students, postgraduates; begin any time; hours student's convenience. 509 5th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7866 Murray Hill.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY

as a doctor of chiropractic; day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet.

CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y., 1416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 8955.

$15

This Week, Day or Night, pays for Special 6 Weeks' Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th, near 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clara Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4239.

STENOGRAPHERS: Join our Speed Classes; dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2725.

STENOGRAPHERS—Increase your speed and earning power. Write for "Flying Fingers," free. Rose L. Fritz School, 254 5th Av.

AUTO LESSONS given by competent driver on any make of car, best of references. K 153 Times.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE HEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.

STENO. SECTY.—Take dictation, verbatim, $1,500 year; $20.
STENO.—Export, $25.
STENO.—Bank, $20.
STENO.—Mercantile, $25.
STENO.—Brokerage, $25-$30.
STENO.—Work Doctor's office, $25.
STENO.—Mfg., college woman preferred; uptown, $25.
STENO, Assistant Bookkeeper, $25.
STENO.—Law, $25.
STENO.—Engineering, $25.
STENO.—Electrical, $20.
STENO.—Advertising, $25.
STENO.—Automobile line, $80 monthly.
NUMEROUS positions, small office, for young ladies, $22, $20, $18, $15.
BEGINNER, $12.

TYPISTS, $16, $15, $12.
TYPIST, Burroughs adder, $15.
OFFICE.—College woman preferred, $20.
OFFICE ASSISTANT—Uptown, $12.
OFFICE ASSISTANT—Dental office, $20.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, Jewelry, opt. $12.
OFFICE GIRLS.—Experience not necessary, $10.
TEL. OP.—Uptown, $12.
BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, $25.
BOOKKEEPER-STENO., $25.
LEDGER CLERKS, $15.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, $18.
FILE CLERKS.—Prefer college woman, $18-$20.
FILE CLERKS, $12.

FACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., HUDSON TERMINAL, 30 CHURCH ST.

PLACEMENT IN BUSINESS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

STENOGRAPHERS: Private secretary in large downtown concern, experienced in industrial engineering terms; $1,500 a year. Private secretary; boss executive; $25 a week; well educated and refined. Stenographer—Expert, accurate, speed; $25 a week.

PRIVATE SECRETARY — in publishing house; uptown; $25 a week.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—$25 a week.

STENOGRAPHER.—One capable of detail work; follow-up work; $20-$22.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good general education; office assistant; accurate stenog. user; $25 a week.

STENOGRAPHER. Able to take dictation in Spanish and French, $25 a week.

STENOGRAPHER.—With knowledge of French and Spanish, $25 a week.

STENOGRAPHERS — Experienced, positions, $4 a day.

STENOGRAPHERS — [illegible] from $18-$22 a week.

STENOGRAPHERS — [illegible] from $17-$18 a week.

Experienced women with clean cut records find it worth while to have their applications on file with us.

CALL IN PERSON 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

PARK ROW
PLACEMENT BUREAU,
PARK ROW BUILDING,
Addit. Entrance, Ann St.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, [illegible] firm, legal experience essential, $22.50 to $25.
STENOGRAPHERS, corporations, $17-$20.
TYPISTS, $12-$15.
No Registration Fee.

GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.

Desk Positions Everywhere.

STENOGRAPHERS, brokerage, $20; chemical, $20; export, $18-22; insurance, $20; machinery, $22; several others, $18-$25; splendid opportunities for beginners, $12-$16; also bookkeepers, typists, office assistants, switchboard operators, etc.

AGNES L. RICHARDS,
ROOM 2024, 2 WALL ST.

Excellent positions for refined American Applicants, between ages of 18-35 years.

12 STENOGRAPHERS $22-$18
1 BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER $25.
ELLIOTT-WHITNEY, 140 NASSAU TYPISTS, CLERKS. No registration charge. Call immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS,
$15 to $20

CALL PUBLICITAS,
Inc.,
Agency,
239 Broadway, Park Place
FREE REGISTRATION.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE, McMahon, 50 BROAD ST., Room 1025. We are authorized to fill these positions. No registration fee.

4 TYPISTS [illegible] $18-$17
3 STENOGRAPHERS [illegible] $18-$15
3 CLERKS [illegible] $14-$12

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
90 ASTOR PL., ROOM 600.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer [illegible] $25 to $30
ASSISTANT Bookkeeper [illegible] $15 to $18
STENOGRAPHER [illegible] $18 to $25
TYPIST [illegible] $16 to $20

Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 70 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6290. Stenographers, $28-$35; stenographers, $14-$22. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 134 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN. Stenographers, several temporary, $25, others, $20.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$25, 2 commercial, legal; bookkeeper-stenographer, $25; typists, dictaphone. Fulton Agency, 95 Nassau St.—689 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions free registration. Vair Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone, $16-$25.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20. Knowledge Metaphone; $15, typists. Atlas Agency, Room 404, 132 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT — ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH BOOKKEEPING IN ALL ITS DETAILS IS REQUIRED BY A PROMINENT EXPORT HOUSE IN ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL ATLANTIC COAST CITIES OF BRAZIL. CONGENIAL OFFICE SURROUNDINGS WITH ADVANCEMENT, HARD WORK INTELLIGENTLY AND MERIT ASSURED. KNOWLEDGE OF PORTUGUESE OR SPANISH DESIRABLE BUT NOT IMPERATIVE. B 425 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT for automobile repair shop handling large business; good experience in handling labor and material, costs and in general shop practices is essential; position offers good opportunity to man capable of supervising small office force and of introducing modern methods; state experience and salary expected. Address Box 2, 1 West 34th St.

ADDRESSING MACHINE OPERATOR; must be experienced on Addressograph; permanent position; state salary expected. Address Box 2, 1 West 34th St.

ADVERTISING MAN WANTED by large manufacturing concern; must be experienced in writing booklets, circulars, etc.; state salary expected. Address Box 2, 1 West 34th St.

ASSISTANT.—Having a good education and experience in magazine circulation, required in an old established publishing house, to write tactful collection and sales letters; salary $30 weekly; state experience and references. A 679 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, young man, 20-22, experienced, to assist on books with wholesale drug and chemical house. Apply 257 Pearl St.

ARTIST-LETTERER.—First class, preferably with experience on cats or work; apply immediately. Mr. Reiss, 425 West 55th St.

AUDITOR and Bookkeeper.—A young man who can and will work to check up restaurant cashier; an excellent position for the right man; $30 per month and board. Hotel Ashley, 63d St. and Madison Av.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.

WE ARE OPENING A BRANCH HOUSE IN THIS CITY AND REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A GENT'S HIGH-GRADE EXPERIENCED MAN OF PROVEN ABILITY; SALARY OR COMMISSION; REPLIES TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Y 506 TIMES ANNEX.

BANK CLERK—Young man, aged 18-20, as clerk in bank; state references and salary expected. A 685 Times Downtown.

BLUE PRINT.—Man for coating and printing department. Box B 456 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for permanent position; must be competent to operate adding machine and typewriter; bond required; apply in own handwriting with references. The age and salary of man will be considered; send photograph, if obtainable; young man with [illegible] Queens City Printing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

BOOKKEEPER, young man thoroughly competent to establish system, freight forwarding house; experience desirable; excellent opportunity; aggressive, ambitious man connect new, live concern; salary moderate start, increase as earned. Write, giving experience, age, present employment. T 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in private banking house downtown; permanent position; opportunity for advancement, must be quick and accurate. State age, references and experience. K 765 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER.—Must be thoroughly experienced to handle large offices; one experienced in waist or dress line preferred; apply by letter, stating full particulars. R. B. 806 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, accurate; active one preferred, with experience in real estate and insurance line. Address in own writing, stating age, experience, and salary. Room 1527, 30 East 42d St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER for large business, must be able to get out monthly statements; excellent prospects for right man. Reply, stating salary required and references, to X 233 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, in New York office casualty insurance company; Vanswer, stating age, experience and salary desired. B 455 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary; good opportunity for right young man. Atlas Waste Mfg. Co., 58 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAHER, male or female, manufacturing experience preferred; moderate salary. M. Reiss & Son, 124 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, for large insurance agency; one familiar with casualty accounting preferred; give particulars and salary desired. K 724 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by large high-class hotel; man who is thoroughly experienced; good wages, wonderful chance for right man; state religion. B 112 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in large manufacturing corporation; quick and accurate; good change for advancement. State salary expected. Address B 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, middle-aged, permanent position; salary $15 a week. Address Permanent, 242 Times Downtown.

BOYS.

Large insurance brokerage, Christian, corporation has permanent positions for bright, intelligent, well mannered boys of good habits, who are public school graduates or have attended high school; address in own handwriting stating references, nationality; salary to start $9. K 766 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15-18, important business concern, with splendid chance for advancement; positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates, congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $9 a week to start; in confidential. G-441 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong, intelligent, in publisher's office; wrap and deliver small bundles; pleasant surroundings and generous pay for a boy who can take care of a job; beginning fairly hard work. Room 1902, 220 West 42d St.

BOY wanted in large advertising company, for errands and general office work; good opportunity for bright boy; state boy of good conduct, address, stating full particulars and salary expected. Box S 66 Times.

BOY

Christian firm wants bright, clean-cut and ambitious boy for downtown office; splendid opportunity for boy desirous of advancement; in replying state age, experience, if any, and references. K D. 224 Times.

BOY.—Aged 15 to 17; public school graduate; ambitious and willing for position in office of large manufacturing company; reply giving reference and salary expected. A 676 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.—Large, American fire insurance company has vacancies for a few bright boys with high school education. Write stating age. L 660 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office work to train as junior salesman. Write stating education, experience and salary expected. Christian firm, Z 204 Times Annex.

BOYS.—Two or three bright boys for work in marine insurance office. Write, stating salary and experience, B 412 Times Downtown.

BOY

bright, willing, for office work; Christian firm, high school graduate preferred, excellent opportunity. B. C., 280 Times.

BOY, 15-16, errand and office work; large manufacturing concern; good opportunity for bright, ambitious boy. Box 175 Times, 2 Broadway.

BOY to begin as messenger in growing institution, good opportunity offered to willing worker to advance himself; state age. Address Box 92, 2,121 5th Av.

BOY FOR STEPS IN WHOLESALE CLOAK HOUSE; MUST HAVE GOOD RECOMMENDATION. MAX RUBEL & CO., 130 MADISON AV.

BOY wanted by wholesale woolen house; state age, references, and salary expected. K 762 Times Downtown.

BOYS, over 18, in wholesale lab'ratories; $16-$12; good opportunity. Call 48 West 4th 7th floor.

BOYS over 16 for errands; also help house departments. B 420 Times Downtown.

BUSHELMEN.

experienced on ready-made clothing;

good salary; light workroom; short hours.

Apply daily, BEST & CO., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 9:30 to 10:30 A. M. 2:12 to 1 P. M.

BUYER.

Thoroughly progressive store in Philadelphia has an opening for an energetic and competent buyer for their glove, hosiery and underwear departments. This store caters to popular and higher priced trade and the applicants who have real experience and knowledge to qualify for this position will find it an opportunity of lifetime. Write, giving full particulars, regarding ability, former employment and salary expected. Address Z 302 Times Annex.

CATALOG MAN.

Must know compilation and arrangement; familiar with type matter, cuts, and make-up.

L. BARTH & SON,
26-28 COOPER SQ.

CHAUFFEURS.—Two good, reliable chauffeurs wanted, well acquainted with New York City; preference given to soldiers who have had overseas service. State age, experience, and full details to K 168 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; experienced on White car only; must have good references; steady all year around. Call after 10 A. M., A. Newmark, 352 4th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, uniformed; well recommended, for new Stutz; give full particulars. Apply 1 West 34th St.

COLLECTOR AND SOLICITOR for life insurance company; salary and commission. K 800 Broadway, Room 806.

COMPANION to gentleman; Christian Scientist; college student preferred. K 124 Times.

CORRESPONDENT having knowledge of bookkeeping desired by large corporation; short hours, splendid opportunity for one anxious to advance; state age, experience and salary desired. B 432 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK wanted, young man, 18-19 years, to assist on cost books of automobile concern. Apply R. M. Owen & Co., 1 West 142d St.

CLERK.—Time and payroll clerk for large organization; night work, with opportunities for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. B 895 Times Annex.

DIE SINKER, first class, wanted; must be able to estimate and design drop forge dies; in reply, give age, experience, references, and wages expected. Y 269 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR for large publishing house; must be thoroughly competent; state salary. Address S. Schloss, P. O. Box 59, Station D, New York.

DIVISION SALES MANAGER WANTED.

HIGH-GRADE MAN ABLE TO TAKE ENTIRE MANAGEMENT OF BRANCH OFFICE AND SALESMEN; LOCATION NEW YORK; WE MAKE STEEL SHELVING, LOCKERS, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT; SALARY LIMITED ONLY BY ABILITY OF MAN, WHO MUST HAVE CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD; STATE FULLY PAST EXPERIENCE IN REPLY. A 635 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, on automobile design, on layout work and tracing; state experience, nationality and wages. K 619 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, for patent drawings; good pay. Apply 7th floor, 397 Bridge St., Brooklyn. Hoyt St. subway station.

DRAWING MATERIAL LINE.

Stock and order clerk. B 457 Times Downtown.

DRUG CLERK, junior; hours, 8 to 5; salary, $60 month start. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

GENTLEMAN, elderly, refined, of good appearance, to act as reception clerk in office of large manufacturing sales corporation; give references and state salary wanted. B 180 Times.

INSTRUMENT MAKER wanted, all round, for laboratory instrument shop of educational institution near Boston; $100 per month. Y 323 Times Annex.

LEDGER CLERK wanted; must be experienced and reliable; salary, $20 per week; bring references; hours, 8 to 5:30. See Mr. Wimmer, 609 West 49th St.

LEDGER CLERK on accounts receivable ledger, with balance; state experience and salary expected. A 678 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, experimental; experienced on spring motor, particularly type used in phonographs; state experience and wages expected. L. A., 487 Times Downtown.

MACHINE MAN

to operate tablet machines in drug house. Call 18 West 4th, 7th floor.

MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT TO BUILD UP SALES OF PRODUCT USED IN HOMES, HOSPITALS, OFFICES, FACTORIES, AND SCHOOLS. RETAILING 50 CENTS TO $15. MUST KNOW HOW TO GET PERSONAL INTEREST. ADDRESS "ONCE" LETTERS: LOCATION, OHIO. WRITE AGE, DETAILED EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. Z 297 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER thoroughly experienced in taking full charge of garage; active, energetic, with business ability; good opportunity for right party. A. Meislin, 1,450 President St., Brooklyn.

MAN AND WIFE, with no children, as steward of club at Flushing, L. I.; wife to do the cooking. Write, giving references, experience, and wages expected, Club, B 130 Times.

MUETIGRAPH OPERATOR in dress house; write experience, references, and salary. Address Operator, Box 225 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT — FAMILIAR WITH FACTORY CLERICAL WORK IN LARGE SHIRT HOUSE; ONLY PERSON HAVING EXPERIENCE IN THE SHIRT LINE WILL BE CONSIDERED; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 730 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY, general office assistant, by commission merchants; no experience required; advancement easy for industrious boy. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. W 392 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted, about 18 years old; chance for advancement. Apply Room 1425, 95 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 115 37TH AV.

OFFICE CLERK.—Wanted by a N. Y. Stock Exchange house, a thoroughly experienced man as order clerk; one familiar with running a monitor switchboard, as well as private telephones. Apply Simmons & Slade, 5 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

PACKER, familiar with packing of parcel post orders; experience in preparing packing drugs and medicines essential; permanent position with progressive growing concern; in your letter state age, experience, whether married or single, salary desired. B 143 Times.

PACKER.—Experienced. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired. R. F., Box Times.

PHARMACIST OR PHYSICIAN, young and energetic, to travel on a line calculated to interest the interests of a well-known and strictly ethical pharmaceutical preparation; previous business experience desirable; an excellent opportunity for a man of ability who is able to show results. Apply, stating salary expected and with full particulars, to A 650 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER wanted who has some knowledge of photographic chemistry; to work principally in making lantern slides; must be a man with natural inclination toward laboratory work and willing to be amenable to constant supervision and direction. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHER for home portrait work; must be first-class. Phone Murray Hill 2283 for appointment.

REAL ESTATE BROKER WANTED

Familiar with properties in Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains, and vicinity; good opportunity for a live man.

CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
Westchester County Real Estate,
11 East 42d Street, New York.
Telephone Murray Hill 6481.

SALESMEN

Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—Two men of unquestioned character and integrity, who have experience in their ability to succeed in a big way and who are willing to follow instructions, can connect with one of the largest security sales organizations in the country, where present earnings will be very attractive and prompt promotion to managerial positions the assured results of earnest effort; if employed it would be well worth giving up any ordinary position undertake; commission. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av., corner E. 45th St.

SALESMEN.—The sales department of a New York publishing house offers a splendid opportunity for two young men, preferably with some sales experience; successful applicants will receive a salary to start and a bonus basis; good, but they must be able to furnish A-1 references, have a high-school education, a liking for sales work, and plenty of ambition and steadfastness. State your qualifications fully. Address Box 1, 1 West 34th St.

SALESMEN wanted; high class; experienced in food products; want man now employed with some large merchandise brokerage house who is well acquainted with the wholesale grocers and exporters in New York and vicinity; salary and commission. Call Room 1742, 30 Church St.

SALESMEN.—Three high-grade men who desire to establish themselves permanently with large sales organization to sell trust company bank stock on commission; must furnish A-1 references and surety bond. Write for appointment, Coleman, Room 702 World Building.

SALESMEN for New York and out of town to sell on good commission a well-manufactured line of rompers, boys' overalls, &c.; must be experienced and have established trade. Call between 9 and 12 A. M., Room 301, 1,170 Broadway, city.

SALESMAN.—An ambitious, energetic young man, well educated and of refinement, to sell famous phonograph language courses to business people on salary and commission. Call from 10:30 to 12:30, 12 East 46th St., 5th floor.

SALESMAN.—An ambitious, energetic young man, well educated and of refinement, to sell famous phonograph language courses to business people on salary and commission; must know how to approach people without previous introduction; state experience. B 104 Times.

SALESMAN for wholesale grocery house to call on institution, restaurant and hotel trade; an opening for a high-class man with previous experience; salary and commission. A 681 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, outside work, experience unnecessary; profitable proposition with good future; commission basis. Apply, 9:30 to 11 A. M., Globe Electric Lamp Co., Room 1,029 East 163d St., corner Southern Boulevard.

SALES.—Wanted, a profit maker, not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in negotiating the sale of stock in an industrial company will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. B 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, first-class traveling salesman who handles high-class dressing trade, to take as a side line fashion designs; good commission; excellent opportunity. G. Spurdis, 67 West 48th St. Telephone 1670 Bryant.

SALESMEN, YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED, with selling ability; have attractive opportunity for right men to qualify for important executive position with financial security house paying high income on commission basis. Call Monday, 2 French & Co., 26 Clinton St., Newark N. J.

SALESMAN.—Decorative salesman, accustomed to high class contract work, to go with a fine department store in Minneapolis; wonderful opportunity, salary. Call Hotel Seville, Mr. Cavanna, 4 to 6.

SALESMEN.—Automobile device, real merit, retailing $7 to $12, wide-awake men wanted to call on owners; liberal commission. Call Producers' Agency Co., 329 Hudson St.

SALESMAN wanted, for the sale of mortgages and mortgage certificates on Queens property, for a company organized under banking laws of this State; experience and salary expected in first letter. M. G., Room 307, 135 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN.—Ex-service men; temporary position; salary basis; to sell memberships in national organization; preferably men with experience in advertising and insurance. T 81 Times.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE AND OTHERS CONSIDERED. SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 880, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMAN.—Floor coverings, side line, three grades wool fibre rugs, rag rugs, and carpets, linoleums and mats, &c., and $100, commission to your income weekly; confidential, of course. Textile Mill, B 135 Times.

SALESMAN, about 25, experienced, to sell domestic cotton piece goods trade; splendid opportunity for young American to connect with leading firm. Address, stating salary and full particulars, B 453 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, selling to hotels or restaurants for butcher or vegetable concern, handle fine grocery specialties on commission basis; splendid proposition for live wire. Box B, 436 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, side line, papier mache trays; department stores, hospitals, restaurant supplies, hardware jobbers; all territories; samples, 126 East 23d St.

SALESMAN, embroidery, well established, with New York and vicinity trade, selling to manufacturers and retailers; commission basis. M. F., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to handle auto accessory, commission basis; new tool in class by itself; sells to jobbers and dealers; factory man here now. Y 377 Times Annex.

SALESMAN by well known shirt house for N. Y. City and Brooklyn; experience and following in this line essential. Salary or commission. A 672 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, shoe department; middle aged; department store experience preferred; permanent position; hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Callan's, 34 Av. and 121st St.

SALESMEN calling regularly on book dealers throughout country, to handle Spanish books as side line; commission only. Books, 150 West 14th.

SALESMEN wanted, familiar with selling of groceries to dealers; commission basis. Apply Wilson & Co., 973 Brook Av., Bronx. Apply after 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opening for successful grocery salesman who can show a clean record; commission basis. L 589 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, to carry side line of children's McKay shoes; unrestricted territories; commission. M. K., 800 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to carry side line of unbreakable dolls on commission basis. Republic Doll Co., 152 Wooster St.

SALESMEN to handle stationery article as side line; liberal commission. B 423 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, flour, to sell jobbers and large bakers; strictly commission. T 143 Times.

SAMPLE DEPARTMENT CHIEF

wanted to take charge of sample department in large cotton goods converting house; must be able to reorganize department; experience in large cotton goods converting house; must be able to reorganize department; experience in large cotton goods converting house; must be able to reorganize department; experience

SALESMAN.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELING MAN, WITH CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD, TO COVER ESTABLISHED TERRITORY WITH NATIONAL ADVERTISED TEXTILE LINE SOLD DIRECT TO RETAILERS; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. TO SECURE INTERVIEW MUST GIVE FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE, LINES SOLD, TERRITORY COVERED, EARNINGS. K 178 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a vigorous and energetic man, chock full of pep; must be an experienced traveling salesman and willing to do road work; we prefer one who has sold and advertised specialties; our line consists of several automobile accessory specialties that are well known and widely distributed; proposition is paying well for our other men; a capable and willing worker can make it a moneymaker for himself; salary and commission arrangement for right man. Address Box 592 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN.—High grade men wanted to learn the investment business; at least $5,000 in commissions can be made with our assistance; advancement limited only by a man's capabilities; no selling experience necessary; this is an ideal opportunity for men who have executive experience or who have sold merchandise. B 450 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Honesty, common sense, and ambition will get from $100 to $200 per week in nonmanufacturing legitimate stock selling taught two or three days, then actual field demonstration; full co-operation until you earn above or more; references and fidelity bond required. Telephone for appointment Melrose 163 between 9 and 1 or 3 to 6.

SALESMAN with acquaintance among engineers and purchasing agents of power plants in New York and vicinity wanted by manufacturer of widely advertised line of asbestos products and packings; compensation based on liberal share of profits will interest right man to build up permanent and increasingly remunerative income. Box 299, City Hall Station.

SALESMEN wanted to sell Manchester shirts, cotton, silk stripes, silk and cotton, satin stripe, tub and crepe de chenes, on attractive commission basis; state towns you have covered recently, whom with last and lately. Miller Bros. Co., Broad and Wallace Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALES MANAGER.

Manufacturer of important low power plant specialties seeks services of capable sales manager; must be a man who can obtain the fullest co-operation of his salesmen, with proven record as result-getter; give full details as to experience, and state salary desired. L 609 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN who can earn $5,000 or over to sell new process chrome leather steel-studded auto tires, guaranteed five thousand miles, puncture proof, nonskid, blow-out, and rim-cut proof; commission or cash advances offered. Risse Process Tire Corp., 229 West 52d St.

SALESMAN wanted; high class; experienced in food products; want man now employed with some large merchandise brokerage house who is well acquainted with the wholesale grocers and exporters in New York and vicinity; salary and commission. Call Room 1742, 30 Church St.

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SAMPLE DEPARTMENT CHIEF

wanted to take charge of sample department in large cotton goods converting house; must be able to reorganize department; experience

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, expert, leaving Government service; willing to go to Latin-American countries; must be robust, and have knowledge of Spanish or French. B 156 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, as editor's assistant. Write particulars, including salary. L 628 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell stocks in the fourth largest independent oil refining company in the United States; $50 a week and over commissions to those who can qualify. Phone Rector 5205 for appointment, or write. A 639 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.

Can use several high-class stock salesmen between 23-28; to sell a high-class dividend paying stock, over phone; must have experience and good record; good salary and commission paid; call all week. Room 901, 24 Stone St., Mr. Frank.

STOCK CLERK.—One experienced with card record system; capable of operating typewriter preferred; state experience and salary expected. P. B. 612 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, experienced, for silk manufacturer. K 181 Times.

WAREHOUSE SOLICITOR, conversant with soliciting the storing of merchandise in a thoroughly equipped warehouse; to one who can make good the salary will be generous. Apply in person, League Storage & Warehouse Co., Inc., 4th Av. and 3d St., Brooklyn.

WATCHMAN in bank for Sundays and holidays only; references required. Address Box L 620 Times Downtown.

WOOD AND LEATHER WORKERS.

THE DILWORTH ARM COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN., WANTS EXPERIENCED WORKERS ON WOOD AND LEATHER AT ONCE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES EXPECTED IN FIRST LETTER.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 to 20, to run errands, handle mail, and some clerical work in office of lubricating oil house; Gentile concern; American, neat, active, with ability to learn business and possibly become salesman; state education, age, references. B 427 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Old-established insurance office has opening for ambitious young man, about 18 years of age; opportunity for advancement exceptional; prefer high school graduate; state age, schooling, and experience. G 429 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in credit department of leading export and import concern to handle credit reports, &c.; splendid opportunity for young man to learn this branch of business. Address, stating salary and full particulars, B 454 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling, salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large manufacturing plant, who has had stock department experience; must be accurate, steady and ambitious. Address, stating experience and salary expected, Z 213 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, Young college man, in the sales department, to learn the commercial business; excellent opportunity. Call A. Sherwin & Bro., 715 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 17, as messenger and assistant, with a banking institution; neat, bright; experience also essential; church connections. C 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN as junior to ledger clerk; good penman; accurate at figures; short hours; splendid opportunity for one anxious to advance. B 453 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 17-18 years; order department; old-established Christian firm; good opportunity. E. C. Fuller Co., 28 Reade St.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, clerical position; quick and accurate at figures; in reply state salary. A 677 Times Downtown.

Y

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock Certificate No. G74469 for 10 shares in the name "Caroline E. Gregory." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. Caroline E. Gregory, care Robinson & Orr, 419 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

LOST—April 1, diamond crescent pin, 9th Av. "L," between 104th and Christopher Sts., to D., L. & W. ferry, Lackawanna ferryboat, train to Ampere; liberal reward. Return to B. Karsch & Sons, 41st St. and 8th Av.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, set in platinum, gold back, 2 inches long, in Grand Central, Altman's, Tiffany's, Kurzman's, or 5th Av. bus; reward. Hughes, care of J. P. Muller & Co., 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 963.

LOST—Stock: 10 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred certificate B-14624, registered in the name of Mrs. Edna Billings Gemmill. Finder please notify Babcock, Rushton & Co., 7 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Small diamond and platinum bar pin, between Columbus Circle and 6th Av., on 58th or 59th St., Tuesday morning. Please return to Mrs. Schoolfield, 220 West 59th St. Reward.

LOST—Hand bag, black leather card case inscribed "Sol. Lampert." Reward for return to M. Hurewitz, 2 West 88th St., 5321 Schuyler.

LOST—new military suede coat, size 38, left in bus No. 4; owner left bus at 115th St. and Riverside Drive April 1, 5 P. M. 620 West 115th. Morningside 6573.

LOST—Brooch of large and small diamonds, in case, Tuesday, on 86th St. between Broadway and Amsterdam, or on Amsterdam, between 82d and 87th Sts.; liberal reward. B 172 Times.

LOST—$50 reward for return of jade and diamond earring, lost Saturday, between Vanderbilt Theatre, Plaza Hotel and Chatham Hotel. Charlton & Co., 654 5th Av.

LOST—April 1, lady's diamond circle pin set in platinum. If found, return to M. R. Ellis, 89 Hudson St., City. Phone Franklin 102. Liberal reward.

LOST—Gold bar pin, Broadway, "L" Chambers St., between Woodhaven Boulevard and Rector St.; reward. Phone 6022W Richmond Hill.

LOST—Emerald and diamond bracelet, between 54th-59th Sts., on Friday last. Very liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to J. J. Jackson, 7 West 45th.

LOST—Brown traveling bag, name of owner, Kivit K. Stern, on tag; left on No. 5 5th Av. Bus at 110th St.; reward, $10, no questions asked. 30 West 15th St., 1st floor. Farragut 117.

LOST—Will pay liberal reward for information leading to recovery for Hudson speedster No. 46790 and Hudson touring cars numbered 43733 and 1 A. 48127. G. A. Goetschius, 1 Liberty.

LOST—Platinum and diamond wrist watch, left in dressing room Manhattan Hotel Wednesday afternoon. Liberal reward if returned to 48 West 126th. Schuyler 2127.

LOST—Tuesday evening, between 2d-8th Avs., 22d St., lady's gold watch, initials "K. W."; reward. K. Weisenbaum, 312 East 22d St., 2d floor.

LOST—Bank book No. 312895 of the Central Savings Bank in the City of New York, payment stopped. Please return passbook to bank.

LOST—Shopping district, Tuesday, garnet pearl Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity pin, marked Harold S. Osgood; reward. Mrs. H. S. Osgood, Hartsdale. Phone 2765 White Plains.

LOST—Velvet bag on 57th, Broadway, Wednesday evening, by student, contains cards, "Ruth Putnam Mason;" reward. 302 West 73d St. No questions asked.

LOST—Will person who took coat over coat at Childs restaurant return army discharge papers and gloves to owner? Room 1005, 299 Madison Av., N. Y. H. F. Patterson.

LOST—March 28, bracelet, black onyx, set in silver; six links; reward. Finder write T 315 Times.

LOST—Stone marten neck scarf, in taxi, between Churchill's and 71st, Sunday evening; reward for return. 31 West 71st St.

LOST—Cameo brooch, Wednesday, between West 117th and 90th or 40th and 42d. liberal reward. T 138 Times.

LOST—$100 in currency and cash at Wanamaker's, old building, 1st floor or basement; reward. B 42 Times.

LOST—At Hudson Theatre Hannee, taupe fox necklace; $10 reward. H. J. K., Manhattan House, Brooklyn.

LOST—Discharge certificate in container, 53d St. and 3d Av. or 3d Av. car. Barnes F. Mulligan, 450 West 47th.

LOST—Near Washington Place, envelope containing letters. Reward if returned to 125 Washington Place, Apartment 23.

LOST—Seal muff, Tuesday afternoon, at Hotel Astor or 45th St. and 5th Av.; reward. 772 Park Av.

LOST—Ring, 2 diamonds and sapphire, in centre, very liberal reward. Pursell, 20 East 55th St. 5832 Plaza.

LOST—Beads, east near Brooklyn Bridge, containing money, key; reward. H. Wells, School 148, Lexington, nr. Throop Av.

LOST—Wallet, near Freeman St. station, Wednesday morning; reward. P. S. 40, Bronx Prospect Av., Jennings St. Lawrence.

LOST—Skunk necklace lost in taxicab Saturday night; reward return to 278 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Telephone 3776 Bedford.

LOST—Seal stole, 3d Av. L, 125th St. station, Elstain. Madison Square 1216.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of fox scarf to Hendrick, 40 East 62d St.

LOST—Blue scarab breastpin; reward. Scott, Sequoia, 580 West 165th St.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY Certificate No. A3462 for two shares of preferred stock issued in the name of John T. Laughlin. All persons are hereby notified to show cause why a new certificate should not forthwith be issued in lieu of the certificate above described. J. G. Hobby, Jr., Treasurer.

$2,000 REWARD for return or information leading to recovery of necklace—37 pearls, diamond and platinum marquise clasp, lost about March 2. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked, return ruby and platinum cuff link, lost Wednesday, March 20, on Lackawanna train between Morristown and New York City or in New York City. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$10 REWARD and no questions asked for the return of my overcoat and papers therein taken from Childs's Restaurant, 7th Av. near 42d St., yesterday at about 1 o'clock. Phone Bryant 4000. Benedict.

$300 REWARD, no questions asked, return platinum flexible bracelet, containing about 52 sapphires, lost March 27, between East 53d and 46th Sts. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$500 REWARD—For large single pearl pendant, with small diamond leaf ornament at top; lost March 29, vicinity Broadway, 39th-42d Sts., Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD for 15-grain pearl, lost from necklace on March 30 in 5th Av. shopping district or taxi to Hotel Belmont. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Dark bulldog, with white breast, small spot of hair rubbed off on right side; suitable reward. 141 West 144th St., Apt. 6. Audubon 4586.

LOST—Shaggy terrier dog, male, coat full of oil. Apply at 123 West 63d St. Telephone Circle 486.

LOST—Monday morning, female Pomeranian dog; answers to "Ting"; reward. 7 East 88th.



BUCKWOOD

It's the new

E&W EARLE & WILSON

COLLAR

Coming soon!

SIMPLEX LANDAULET

Good running condition. All tires good. Upholstering good shape. Needs painting. $1,600.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
618 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mulberry 4006.
Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

BLOWUP KILLS TWO AT DU PONT PLANT

Double Explosion at Wayne, N. J., Powder Works Demolishes Two Buildings.

REDUCED FORCE AT WORK

Force of the Concussion Shatters Many Windows in the Surrounding Towns.

WAYNE, N. J., April 2.—Two men were killed in a double explosion at the du Pont powder works here this morning. Two of the twenty buildings comprising the plant were demolished and a large quantity of high explosives in a powder storehouse was threatened. The damage has not been estimated.

The men killed were George Duncan, 31 years old, of Lincoln Park, and John D. Green, 35 years old, of Wayne.

Duncan and Green were the only employes at work in the press house, where the first explosion occurred. In that building, which was about twenty-five feet square and constructed of sheet iron, 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of powder was stored. There the black powder was pressed into cartridge and shell cases under a hydraulic press, which had a pressure of nine tons.

Almost concurrently with the explosion in the press room came another explosion in the grinding room, a few hundred feet away. No one was at work there. It is supposed that explosives in that building were ignited by sparks from the press house.

Both buildings were demolished. The roof was torn from a powder house, in which was stored a large quantity of high explosives, but none of that material was ignited. The concussion shattered windows in most of the plant buildings, and in houses and stores in the villages of Wayne, Lincoln Park, Mount View, and Pequannock, all within a radius of one mile.

Few employes were at work at the plant today. The force has been considerably reduced since the war ended and many of the employes had the day off. B. T. Holcomb, superintendent, was not at the plant when the explosion occurred. Officials of the company would make no statement.

MME. BRESHKOVSKY SPEAKS

Russia Most Needs Books and Teachers from America, She Says.

Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, familiarly known as the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," spoke yesterday at the meeting of the League for Political Education held in Aeolian Hall. She spoke of the quarrels in progress all over Russia, and referred to the Ukrainian revolt and the troubles in Siberia and Poland as intimately bound up in any solution of the Russian problem. She said that Russia depends in great measure upon the Ukraine for grains, cattle, hogs, and other food products, while it needed the industries of the rest of Russia.

Mme. Breshkovsky said that separately the divisions of Russia would not succeed, and she was certain the Ukrainians were victims of the same kind of propaganda that had resulted in the collapse of the Czar. She predicted that as long ago as "these malign influences" retain their grip on the easily influenced, uneducated people, there would be strife internally and trouble externally for Russia.

The greatest need in Russia today, she said, is education. During the long period when the people were oppressed by tyranny, not only was the education of the common people neglected, but in many instances it was prohibited.

"America can help Russia most by sending books and teachers to Russia to enable the poorer classes, especially the young, to lift themselves out of illiteracy into the light of general education, such as is enjoyed by all the other large nations," she said.

After the lecture Mme. Breshkovsky held an impromptu reception on the stage. For half an hour she answered questions, and said that despite her more than 75 years she would continue her work in this country for some time.

WILSON LETTER BRINGS $90.

Sale of James Carleton Young Autograph Collection Closes.

Autograph letters of President Woodrow Wilson were in the closing session yesterday of the sale of the collection of autograph letters and original manuscripts owned by the late James Carleton Young at the Anderson Galleries. There were six holograph letters of Mr. Wilson, four letters signed, but not written by him and one note signed by him. All except two were written at Princeton, N. J. All of the holograph letters were obtained by James F. Drake. The highest price was $90 for lot 860, a three-page letter dated Princeton, August, 1900, about his proposed trip to Canada and books to be inscribed by him.

George D. Smith paid $56 for lot 640, a letter by William Penn, London, August 20, 1675. He also gave $180 for lot 786, the original draft of a letter from Count L. N. Tolstoy to the Czar of Russia on the massacre of the Jews at Kishinef. The total for the sale was $5,522.

GOOD CLOTHES? YES, THEY ARE READY.

But where at a reasonable price? I think here—for I make my ready-made clothes with an experience of 64 seasons. No place of distribution beats from *maker to you*. Now more than ever it is up to you *to find the place*. Here Spring Overcoats and Suits, $22, $25, $28, $30 to $45. G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., near 31st St.

EASTER suggests HATCH
who makes those delicious
SALTO NUTS.
Try 'Em.
Hatch
Hatch—He pays the Parcel Post
35th St., at Herald Sq. B'way at 30th B'way at 46th

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

ARREST ENDS WAR ROMANCE

Soldier's Marriage to Publisher's Daughter May Be Annulled.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 2—False stories of achievements on the battlefields of France while fighting as a private in the American Army won for Ole L. Robinson the heart of Esther Crowell, daughter of J. O. Crowell, a New York publisher, who lives at 203 North Walnut Street, East Orange, according to Francis A. Knott, attorney for Mr. Crowell. Robinson is 18 years old and the son of Harry H. Robinson, an inventor, of 316 Academy Street, South Orange. Mrs. Robinson is a year or so older.

She was a member of the Motor Corps of America. They met in a New York canteen early in October and were married by a Justice of the Peace in Passaic, N. J., a few days before Christmas. They went to live with Mrs. Robinson's parents. The stories that Robinson told failed to convince the wife's father.

Robinson gave his wife a ring set with sapphires last Sunday. When Mr. Crowell talked of his son-in-law to Attorney Knott, who used to be a Police Judge, he mentioned the ring. Knott remembered having read that Miss Rose Oehler had been held up on Saturday night on North Walnut Street and a ring of the same kind taken from her. She identified the ring, Attorney Knott said today, and when Robinson was described to her declared he was the man who had held her up.

Robinson was arrested last night. He was arraigned on a charge of highway robbery today before Judge Walter C. Ellis and was held for the Grand Jury without bail. Knott declared an effort to have the marriage annulled is under consideration.

Buy W. S. S.

Your Daintily-Shod Secretary tracks Disease into your Office

So does your best customer, your every employe. And so do you. Just think of what your feet—everybody's feet—can pick up.

Dust is germ-laden; you walk in it. Mud, slush, and wet are full of the germs of diphtheria, grippe, influenza, and pneumonia—wet shoes will pick up the entire assortment.

Frequently you will step upon expectoration that is tubercular. And all these germs are carried to home and office and planted there, when they multiply by millions in short order.

Reliable disinfection kills germs.

Lysol Disinfectant

kills all germs at the instant of contact, no matter what their nature or power may be. This claim is beyond dispute; it is a scientifically proven fact.

A 50c bottle makes 5 gallons of powerful disinfectant; a 25c bottle makes 2 gallons.

Mop your floors frequently with water containing Lysol. Keep Lysol solution *always* in *every* cuspidor. Make Lysol your toilet-room disinfectant.

Do these things regularly and you will soon see a reduction in your sick-list.

For large institutions use Lysol F & F—unrefined Lysol.

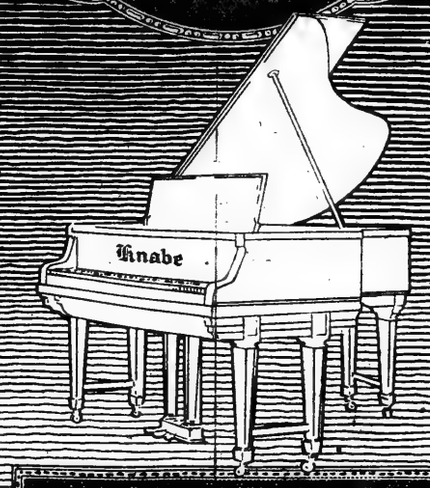
Remember, there is but one, true Lysol—the product made, bottled, signed and sealed by Lehn & Fink.

Lysol Toilet Soap
Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to order it for you.

Lysol Shaving Cream
Contains Lysol, and kills germs on razor and shaving-brush (where germs abound), guards the tiny cuts from infection, and gives the antiseptic shave. If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to order a supply for you.

"OUR NAME IS OUR BOND"
Lehn & Fink

AMPICO
Reproducing Piano
"It Plays Like a Man"



By the magic of science, the owner of an Ampico reproducing Piano may summon at will the greatest living pianists to play for him his favorite selections. Not a mere imitation of the artist, please remember, but the artist himself-his identical touch, tone, color, phrasing.

DAILY DEMONSTRATIONS

Knabe Warerooms
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-ninth St.



Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

You want good style

—then you must have all-wool

Here's why; all-wool fabrics keep the style they had to start with; they dont lose their shape Other fabrics don't "stay put;" dont wear We put good style into all-wool fabrics; it's there as long as the clothes last—and that's a long time

Waist-seams are favorites

The one above is a single-breasted model; it has gone "over the top" with young men; many variations, single and double-breasted Our label in them guarantees satisfaction.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes are all-wool; stylish. They're guaranteed to satisfy you—or money back

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 125d

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, rain by midnight and temperature; gentle easterly winds.
Full Report on page 24.

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 22,550. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS in Greater New York | ELSEWHERE THREE CENTS | CANADA FOUR CENTS

BOUNDARY DISPUTES BLOCK ALL PROGRESS ON TREATY; COVENANT DRAFT READY FOR COMMISSION TOMORROW; ARCHANGEL FORCES ARE IN PERIL; BRITISH SEND AID

BLANQUET FORCES LAND IN MEXICO FOR REVOLUTION

Join Diaz Army of 40,000, Scattered in Fifteen States, Who Are Fighting Carranza.

WASHINGTON IS INFORMED

Pro-Ally Movement Will Seek Recognition as Belligerents by Europe and America.

HOLD PORTS ON GULF COAST

Gen. Blanquet, Leaving New York in January, Organized Expedition in West Indies.

General Aurelio Blanquet, who is today the best known of living Mexican soldiers, formerly the trusted friend of Porfirio Diaz and organizer of the old Federal Guard of Mexico City, and who as a Sergeant commanded the squad that executed sentence on the Emperor Maximilian, and more recently was Minister of War in the Cabinet of Victoriano Huerta, has landed in Mexico and joined the forces of Felix Diaz. General Blanquet's representatives in New York announced yesterday that his landing in the State of Vera Cruz was for the definite purpose of aiding the movement now under way to overthrow Venustiano Carranza and to place in power a Government that will be "pro-Ally" in its sympathies and will promulgate and enforce laws that will guarantee to all persons in Mexico the rights of life and property.

General Blanquet's American representatives have headquarters at 320 Broadway and it was there that Roberto Gayon, personal representative of the General, announced yesterday afternoon General Blanquet's safe arrival on Mexican soil. Blanquet, accompanied by six trusted friends, all of them followers of the late Porfirio Diaz, landed on what is known as the Sotavento Coast, a barren strip of sand about half way between Vera Cruz and Tampico. Twenty-four hours after he landed General Blanquet arrived at the headquarters of Felix Diaz, who is the head of the new revolutionary movement, and immediately began. It was announced the reorganization of the fighting units under Diaz's command. The Diaz forces, it was stated, now number about 40,000 well armed and equipped men, who are scattered in detachments of from a few hundred to several thousand men in fifteen of the twenty-seven States of Mexico, the number now with Diaz and Blanquet being estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000.

Many Elements in Movement.

The Diaz-Blanquet movement in Mexico is considered by well-informed Mexicans to be the best organized and equipped movement of the kind that has grown up since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz by Francisco Madero in 1911. It combines the strength and following of three of the most powerful elements in the life of the disturbed country to the south of the Rio Grande. These elements are the followers of the late General Diaz and his nephew, the head of the present movement, who are known as Diazistas; a majority of the Maderistas, who are the followers of the late President Madero, and a considerable part of the Zapata faction. Many other elements, not so numerous in personnel or so well known, are also a part of the Diaz-Blanquet movement.

General Blanquet sailed from New York for a port in the West Indies on Jan. 5 last. He was provided with proper passports and credentials, and his departure was known only to a few of his intimate friends, among them Mr. Gayon and Pedro del Villar, the latter one of the principal representatives of the movement in this city. Before he sailed General Blanquet announced that he was embarking on an adventure which he intended to fight through to victory or death.

"Gayon," he said, as he bade his friend good-bye, "when next I see you it will be either in Mexico or in eternity—let us hope in Mexico."

General Blanquet was accompanied by General Juan Montano, who is to be his Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Enrique Gonzales, a member of one of the wealthiest families of Mexico, who is to be his artillery chief; Colonel Luis Acosta, Captain Guillermo Rosas, and two aids. All of these officers, with the exception of the aids, were important commanders under Blanquet during the period that Blanquet was in command of the troops in the Federal District of Mexico in the last days of the Porfirio Diaz régime.

Expedition Reaches Mexico.

On their arrival in the West Indies General Blanquet and his staff proceeded to an unfrequented port where on March 14 they embarked on a 700-ton sailing ship that had been chartered to take them to the Vera Cruz coast. They arrived at the appointed place on the Mexican coast the first part of this week. There they were met by a guard sent by Felix Diaz and were escorted to Texpalaxco, the headquarters of the Diaz forces.

The new Diaz-Blanquet army is being organized into seven divisions, under command of General of Division Pedro Gabey, R. F. Cejudo, Louis M. Barron, Constantino Galan, Joaquin J. Castro, Gabriel A. Carballo, and Albino R. Carrillo. All of these officers are graduates of the old Military School of Mexico City, and, with the exception of Carballo, all were Colonels in the old Fed-

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Adv.

Reports Bavaria Seeking an Alliance with Russia

BERLIN, April 3, (via Copenhagen).—The Bavarian Government has begun negotiations for the conclusion of an alliance with Russia, according to advices from Munich.

The Bavarian Volkszeitung explains that the Government's action is due to the fact that the food supply from the Entente is insufficient and inadequately assured, whereas grain is obtainable from Russia.

The Tageszeitung reports that the Hungarian dictator, Bela Kun, arrived in Munich yesterday, accompanied by a large suite. This report has not been confirmed.

4-BILLION-DOLLAR CONGRESS AHEAD

Strict Economy Necessary to Hold Down to That, Says Representative Good.

FACING NEW PEACE BASIS

Interest on National Debt of $24,000,000,000 Equal to Pre-War Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Representative James W. Good of Iowa, who will be Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the next Congress, estimates the total war appropriations of Congress at $47,110,935,260.79. He says strict economy will be necessary in the next Congress in order to keep expenditures within estimated revenues, but predicts that the Government never will return to the pre-war basis of expenditures.

A statement issued by Mr. Good today reads in part:

"The failure of Congress to pass eight great supply bills, carrying over $3,470,000,000, makes an accurate statement at this time respecting appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, impossible. It will be necessary to convene Congress in extra session to pass the appropriation bills that failed.

Status of Appropriations.

"The following statement of appropriations made and of appropriations which failed of enactment, but which passed the House, indicates the requirements of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for deficiencies for the present fiscal year:

APPROPRIATION LAWS ENACTED.

Diplomatic and Consular	$9,843,981.87
Fortification	11,316,291.29
Legislative, &c.	95,890,641.77
Pension	215,030,000.00
Second deficiency fiscal year 1919	292,714,056.71
Postal	531,468,149.00
Rivers and harbors	33,378,360.00
Military Academy	2,217,032.20
Total	$1,196,864,914.35

Note.—Postal item does not include $78,000,000 carried for road construction for the fiscal year 1921.

APPROPRIATIONS IN MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

Revenue act	$7,523,000.00
Bureau of Mines, testing of lignites	100,000.00
Relief in Europe	100,000,000.00
Coos Bay wagon road lands	244,863.91
Hospitals, public health service	9,835,335.00
Floodation system, District of Columbia	5,000.00
Wheat guarantee	1,000,000,000.00
Private acts	640.40
Total	$1,117,713,436.47

PERMANENT ANNUAL AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS. (ESTIMATED.)

Miscellaneous permanents and indefinites	$77,206,880.00
Expenses floating Lib. Loans	8,000,000.00
Increase compensation	25,000,000.00
Interest	1,609,000,000.00
Bond redemption fund, (estimated)	964,020,000.00
Total	$2,674,286,880.00

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS WHICH FAILED OF ENACTMENT.

Agriculture (passed H. of R.)	$31,073,022.00
Army, (passed H. of R.)	1,070,520,088.36
Dist. of Col., (passed H. of R.)	14,083,761.00
Navy, (passed H. of R.)	720,793,000.53
Sundry civil, (passed H. of R.)	851,171,849.25
Third deficiency fiscal year 1919, (passed H. of R.)	24,937,265.03
Indian (conservation)	11,066,507.03
Railroad appropriation, (passed H. of R.)	750,000,000.00
Total	$3,476,284,523.20
Grand total	$7,862,129,754.02

Appropriation necessary to meet a present deficiency in "General Appropriations Quartermaster Corps," $829,375,280.10.

Additional expenditures under previous appropriations necessary to discharge war contracts and expenditures in making loans already authorized to Allies, (estimated,) $1,500,000,000.00.

Total, $10,191,506,049.12.

In addition, allowance must be made for increase by the Senate to the bills which failed, and also for such additional appropriations as may be initiated during the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

"The appropriations to supply deficiencies in the various departments are chargeable against the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and when deducted from the total of the appropriations it will be found that the total revenue will fall short of meeting the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, by approximately $3,500,000,000. Part of this deficit will no doubt be made up from war salvage receipts. The balance must be met by the sale of bonds.

War Appropriations.

"Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to the total of appropriations available during the war and to June 30, 1920. These appropriations may be generally stated as follows:

Appropriations, 64th Congress, second session, (available for expenditure in fiscal year 1919, estimated)	$1,760,000,000.00
Appropriations, 65th Congress, first session	16,914,907,301.53
Appropriations, 65th Congress, second session	27,002,004,720.75
Appropriations, 65th Congress, third session, (present status)	7,862,129,754.02
Total appropriations	$53,539,191,776.30
Amount repealed in the appropriation "general appropriations Quartermaster Corps," which the War Department was in error in estimating its requirements, and which must be appropriated for at the first session of the 66th Congress	7,267,621,810.01
Balance	$46,271,570,170
Net appropriations available during the war and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920	$46,271,570,170
	8,480,346,810.81
	$37,791,223,359.19
"To meet these very extraordinary	47,110,935,260.79

Continued on Page Eighteen.

CRISIS IN NORTH RUSSIA

Help Rushed to Allied Troops There to Avert a Possible Disaster.

SHACKLETON URGES HASTE

British Supports Will Follow American Engineers Sent to Murmansk.

STRONG ACTION DEMANDED

Wilson and Lloyd George Criticised for Alleged Policy of Compromise with Reds.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 3.—The veil was lifted for the public this afternoon from what for some time past has been known to be the very serious situation in North Russia. American forces, it was stated, had sailed for the Murmansk peninsula, and British reinforcements were to follow. The object is the relief of the allied contingents known as the Archangel force, which the Bolsheviki have been attacking for some time past, and against which Trotzky is gathering strong armies in the hope of compelling surrender while the port of Archangel still remains icebound.

Until the Summer thaws set in relief can only reach Archangel from the Murman coast with a [illegible] constructed single-track railroad. The distance between the two points is nearly 400 miles, and most of the country is an ice-locked desert.

The military view is that the relief of Archangel is every whit as important as was the relief of Kut. It is hoped that General Ironside, whose command at Archangel is about equivalent to a division, will be more fortunate than was General Townshend at Kut, where the attempted relief came too late.

Blame Lloyd George and Wilson.

Today's news brought the long simmering controversy as to the alleged attitude toward Russia to a head. Advocates of forcible measures naturally take the "we told you so" attitude and lay the blame for the critical situation now developing on those who sought to parley with the Bolsheviki, among whom the most conspicuous place is given to Lloyd George and President Wilson.

The Westminster Gazette, which is strongly opposed to anything approaching intervention in Russia, today admits that "the present lack of policy of the Allies merely irritates our enemies without satisfying our friends."

Reports which had been current for some days that President Wilson had sent a special mission to Russia and that the two delegates whom he selected, William Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens, had returned to Paris and made a report, evoked the question in the House of Commons yesterday whether any allied mission had recently returned from Bolshevist Russia with offers of peace from Lenine's Government. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, professed ignorance of any allied mission having been recently in Bolshevist Russia other than a small British Red Cross mission. This answer did not satisfy the inquirer, who gave notice of further questions.

Publicity to the reports concerning the American Mission was first given in an article by George Lansbury in the new labor paper, The Daily Herald, and in the Paris correspondence of The Daily News. Lansbury suggested that the Bullitt and Steffens report to Wilson contained "proposals for an honorable understanding with the present rulers of Russia" and to a large extent exonerated the Bolsheviki of charges of outrage and massacre, described the present Russian administration as "clean and uncorrupt" and declared that the task of reorganizing industries was proceeding everywhere.

Lansbury made a special point in regard to "the tales of nationalization of women being pure and simple lies," and continued:

"Peace can be had now if the Allies will withdraw their troops and leave the Russians free to settle their own affairs. If other nations, border

Continued on Page Three.

Marbury's "League of Nations," Vol. II. its Principles Examined. Macmillan. Adv.t.

Pauline Chaskin—Final Season Concert Recital—Steinway number. April 6.—Adv.

Red Army, Fleeing from Siberians, Is Breaking Up; Caucasus Freed of Reds from Black Sea to Caspian

LONDON, April 3, (Associated Press.)—Dispatches from Omsk report that during the last few days the Bolsheviki have been retiring on the Orenburg front so rapidly that the Siberian armies in pursuit are unable to keep in touch. Bolshevist desertions continue. As an example, fifty miles south of Ufa a whole regiment of Bolshevist cavalry joined Kolchak's forces and turned their weapons on their former comrades.

The Bolsheviki had accumulated at Orenburg more than 3,000,000 hundredweight of grain which they had seized in the Cossack villages. They are trying under the greatest difficulties to transport this grain to Samara and are evacuating Orenburg.

The Northern Caucasus from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea has been entirely cleared of the Bolsheviki as the result of the successful campaign of the army of General Denikine in that region in January and February, according to an official report issued here. The anti-Bolshevist leaders, fighting having ceased, are forming new forces of Cossacks and other natives.

The report says that the capture of Vladikavkas on Jan. 23 by the troops under General Shkuro completed the campaign against the Bolsheviki, in which 50,000 prisoners, more than 2,000 guns, 350 machine guns, 100 locomotives, and thousands of railway cars were taken.

Failure of the offensive in the direction of Tukkum, in Courland, west of Riga, is admitted by the Russian Soviet Government in a wireless message received here today.

The message adds that fighting is in progress in the direction of Mitau, southwest of Riga, and in the region of Pskov, northeast of Riga.

PARIS, April 3, (Associated Press.)—Advices to the French Foreign Office indicate that the forces in Ukraine under Petlura are within thirty miles of Kiev, threatening the recapture of the city from the Bolsheviki.

BELGIUM TO GET FIRST INDEMNITY

Will Be Paid 2,500,000,000 Francs on Account, France Accepting Other Concessions.

BIG FOUR TAKE UP FIUME

Chances Momentarily Favor Jugoslavs, Just as They Do Germans as to Danzig.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 3.—It is now practically settled that the first money to be paid by Germany in reparation will be received by Belgium. King Albert, on behalf of his country, has been asking for priority for a long time, on the ground that Belgium is in a worse economic plight because of the war than any other country, and absolutely helpless to begin her own reconstruction and rehabilitation without cash.

Her plea is considered reasonable by America and England, and now M. Klotz, the French Minister of Finance, agrees to priority for Belgium on a limited first payment, provided certain other concessions are made to France. The sum proposed to give Belgium at the outset on account of her total claim is 2,500,000,000 francs.

Other matters having come to a temporary standstill, Premier Lloyd George casually threw the Italian-Jugoslav dispute into discussion by the Big Four this morning, whereupon there were but three left to talk, Premier Orlando retiring. Messrs. Wilson, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau then devoted the day to considering the ins and outs, listening to Trumbitch's argument for Jugoslavia about Fiume and other phases in this Adriatic problem. There is no safety in commenting on the ultimate outcome of this question, but its condition may be reported from day to day, and tonight the odds are on Jugoslavia in the contest for Fiume.

There is some analogy between this case and that of Danzig. Fiume is admittedly Italian, but surrounded by a Slav population. Danzig is a German town, with a Polish population in the nearby Baltic regions. The Big Four is trying to formulate a plan by which to solve the questions of the Baltic and Adriatic ports in the same way. And, without pretending to say what the situation will be next week, the case at this moment seems to be going in favor of Germany in the north and the Jugoslavs in the south.

Heavy Guns Stiff Shell Lemberg.

WARSAW, April 1, (Havas.)—The Ukrainians continue to bombard Lemberg with guns of large calibre, causing casualties and damage to property. Elsewhere on the front in Eastern Galicia the situation is unchanged.

Perfect GOLF, in a Perfect Climate—Pine Needle Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C. Fall and Spring glorious in April and May. THE MANOR, Asheville, North Carolina.—Advt.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

TROOPS CONTROL GERMAN STRIKES

Order in Stuttgart and Ruhr, but Copenhagen Hears More Men Are Out.

WORKERS AT KRUPP'S QUIT

150,000 Said to Have Joined Berlin Metal Trades Strike—Threat to Flood Mines.

BERLIN, April 2, (Associated Press.)—The strikes at Stuttgart and in the Ruhr district seem to have been checked by the energetic action of the Government in promptly using troops, martial law, and other effective means.

Official reports from Stuttgart, summarizing the situation there, say that serious violence is reported only from Esslingen, where the Spartacides seized weapons and automobiles, but surrendered them after negotiations. The large number of nonresidents among the strikers was one of the features of the uprising, going to prove that the movement was purely a political effort of the Radicals and Independents to overthrow the Government.

The strikers at Stuttgart assembled frequently yesterday despite the martial-law regulations, but were dispersed. The leaders were arrested by the troops, and the Government was master of the situation by nightfall. The troops behaved splendidly, though some of them received rough treatment.

In the Ruhr district for a time the strike was extended by several thousand men, but the danger of a general strike subsided. The mines where the Spartacides control are still closed, but in those sections where the union miners and the Majority Socialists prevail the men refused to close down. Many decided to await developments, in the meantime continuing work.

The situation at Frankfort is quiet again. The number of dead in the riot there has reached sixteen, but this number will probably be augmented, as some of the wounded cannot hope to live. The funeral of the four women who were killed took place this morning. The damage from plundering is estimated to aggregate several million marks.

The opening gun in a new general attack on the Government and the majority party was fired by the Independents today in an appeal addressed by the Central Committee of Hugo Haase's party to members throughout the country, urging them to organise meetings for protesting against the anti-labor policy of the present Government.

The Independents charge the Scheidemann Ministry with supporting an auxiliary military rule and organizing strikebreakers. The appeal asserts that "never before, even under the reactionary régime of the Kaiserdom, have workers been treated so contemptuously."

Report Ruhr Strike Spreading.

COPENHAGEN, April 3.—Dispatches received here say that the strike in the Ruhr district of Germany has unexpectedly spread extensively, that it now includes the Krupp works and that 120,000 persons are involved.

The dispatch adds that the workers in the Hamborn district of Rhenish Prussia were expected to join in the strike today.

At a meeting of delegates in the Den-

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

FINISH LEAGUE DRAFT TODAY

Newly Revised Document Now Comprises 27 Articles.

KING ALBERT SEES HOUSE

Calls on Colonel, Seeking His Influence for Brussels as League Capital.

SWISS ON LIKE ERRAND

Alternate Seats Now Proposed, One at Geneva, the Other at Brussels.

PARIS, April 3, (Associated Press.)—The League of Nations Drafting Committee has completed fifteen articles of the League of Nations covenant, which now contains twenty-seven articles. It is not known what the additional article is.

The committee probably will finish its draft tomorrow. The draft will be in French and English in parallel columns. A full meeting of the League Commission will be held probably Saturday to consider the revised covenant, which doubtless will undergo further changes before it is submitted to the representatives of the five big nations.

The revision thus far does not contain mention of the Monroe Doctrine or the proposed Japanese amendment. These questions will not be disposed of until the next meeting of the [illegible]

King Albert of Belgium figured prominently during today's conferences. The Belgian monarch called on Colonel House at 11 o'clock in the morning and later saw President Wilson before the arrival of David Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau, and Signor Orlando.

The call of King Albert on Colonel House was a decided novelty, for which veterans of royal procedure said there was no precedent. The King wore the uniform of Commander in Chief of the Belgian Army and was accompanied by a staff officer. He was met at the entrance of the residence of Colonel House by the Colonel himself, who escorted him to his private office, where a series of conferences constantly is going on.

It is understood that King Albert drew attention during his talk with Colonel House to Belgium's vital interests in frontier and other questions which are now reaching a culminating stage, and also bespoke his interest in having Brussels chosen as the seat of the League of Nations.

The conference between King Albert and President Wilson is described as having been most cordial. Belgian questions are said to have been discussed in a most satisfactory spirit on both sides. It was arranged that King Albert would meet the Council of Four tomorrow for a presentation of Belgian reparation and territorial claims.

A Swiss delegation, which called on Colonel House after King Albert had departed, is understood to have made offers on behalf of Geneva as the seat of the League, which offset the Brussels offer of the Royal Palace. The Swiss offer included a tender of an extensive domain a short distance from Geneva bordering the lake.

There is a possibility that the League will have two seats, one at Geneva and the other at Brussels. This plan is being considered.

Although a majority of the delegates apparently favor Geneva, King Albert's strong appeal in behalf of Brussels is influencing sentiment, and the palaces offered by both the Swiss and the Belgians may both be accepted and alternate meetings arranged.

PADEREWSKI OFF TO PARIS.

Will Plead with Allies for Teschen Coal Fields for Poland.

WARSAW, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, left here tonight for Paris, where he will appear before the Peace Conference for the purpose of urging greater speed in the settlement of Poland's troubles.

Paderewski was accompanied by his wife and several friends, and will probably stop at Cracow and join the Inter-allied mission under J. J. Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, which is also returning to Paris, for the journey through Austria and Switzerland.

It is understood that Paderewski will tell the conference that Poland must have the rich coal fields in the Teschen district and will also lay down a concrete plan for financial assistance for Poland.

IMPERIAL GERMAN, the Unprejudiced Food for Ladies, Make Cook Behind to Grow Hungry.—Advt.

Battle with Reds in Prussia; Hindenburg Mobilizing Silesia

LONDON, April 3.—German troops are resisting a Bolshevist offensive in East Prussia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch dated Wednesday, in Berlin, transmitting reports received there.

GENEVA, April 3.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, with a large staff, has arrived at Gliwice, Northern Silesia, and, contrary to the terms of the armistice, has ordered a general mobilization in that region, according to dispatches to the Journal de Genève.

The Polish agency at Lausanne states that the Germans are systematically destroying the industries of upper Silesia and taking everything away from the factories.

ERZBERGER MOVED BY TALK WITH FOCH

Leaves the Conference at Spa, Evidently Impressed by Entente's Demands.

SESSION OF 40 MINUTES

Head of German Armistice Commission Goes to Confer with Colleagues.

SPA, April 3.—Marshal Foch arrived in Spa at 8:20 o'clock this morning and immediately informed Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, that he would confer with him in his private car at 9:30 o'clock.

The conference took place at the appointed time in the presence of Major Gen. Weygand, assistant to Marshal Foch, and a French interpreter, and lasted forty minutes.

Marshal Foch laid before Erzberger the decisions of the Entente. Erzberger after the conference hurriedly returned to his train. He appeared deeply moved.

After a conference of an hour with General von Hammerstein, a member of the German Armistice Commission, and his technical advisers, Erzberger returned to the hotel where the German members of the Armistice Commission are lodged.

The populace acclaimed Marshal Foch on his arrival in Spa. During the day the Marshal visited General Nudant, his representative in Spa.

Erzberger arrived here yesterday, accompanied by technical and other advisers, including the Chief Burgomaster of Danzig. Before leaving Berlin Erzberger had a final consultation with representatives of all parties, at which agreement was reached as to the attitude to be adopted in negotiations with allied representatives here. It seems that the sentiment of the Germans was favorable to a settlement of the Danzig controversy.

LONDON TIMES ATTACKS LEADERS

Correspondents in Paris Are Savagely Critical of Course of the Big Four.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 3.—Strong opinions have been published by the Paris correspondents of The London Times on the delay in the conclusion of peace. "It is impossible to record any real progress toward peace," says one. Members of the Council of Four are spoken of as "wasting their time in a vain attempt to reconcile the program and Bolshevist proclivities of some of their number with the requirements of a sound and lasting peace," as lacking vision and courage, as unworthily representing their peoples, and as mistaking interested sentimentality for foresight and obstinacy for courage. The Times also threatens that the "whole truth about them and their doings" may soon be told unless they mend their ways.

A "shameful deal" with the Bolsheviki is referred to by The Times as having been stopped for the time being, "but by no means killed," and currency is given to a rumor "to the effect that an arrangement has already been made between a large American financial house and two German banks—one of which was said to be the firm of Warburg of Hamburg—to finance a scheme for the exploitation of Russia, the actual work of exploitation being intrusted to German engineers."

The Times also quotes President Wilson as having once said that the allied treatment of Russia would be the acid test of allied conduct, and, declaring that the President does not like to be reminded of his own declarations, adds the comment that the treatment of Russia will indeed be the acid test of the President's own statesmanship and sincerity and of those of the allied leaders "at present associated with him in delaying the making of a just and lasting peace."

ACCOUNTANTS, LAWYERS, CORPORATION EXECUTIVES. See Page 17, Columns 7 and 8.—Advt.

BIG FOUR IN BAD TANGLE

Radical Differences on Fundamentals of Territorial Claims.

FRENCH DEMANDS SWEEPING

Not Satisfied with Fullest Military Protection on Border, Says American Expert.

WILSON MAKES CONCESSIONS

But Halts at Giving Up Principles—Committee Named to Find "Middle Ground."

PARIS, April 3, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando continued their discussion at President Wilson's residence today. Other Peace Conference organizations also met. All the conferences tended to unravel the tangled issues still standing in the way of peace.

The meetings proceeded amid another wave of apprehension spreading through the conference over lack of any tangible results after the Council of Four had labored continuously for ten days. This was accompanied by well-founded reports from those in close touch with the Council of Four showing that the situation, while not desperate, was at least serious, because of radical differences on some fundamentals in the settlement of Germany's western boundary and the Franco-German and eastern Polish frontiers.

Glimpse Behind the Scenes.

One of the American experts, who is constantly being consulted on various questions before the council, gives the following glimpse of what is going on behind the [illegible]

"The situation is extremely difficult, particularly as regards the western frontier of Germany. President Wilson, in a conciliatory spirit, has been willing to do almost anything to assure French security short of the stultification of engagements made at the time of the armistice.

"The French have been assured of every military protection along the Rhine and for fifty kilometers east of that river, even to the extent of considering that any military activity in that section shall be looked upon as a hostile act. But this is not considered enough, and additional claims lead to the conviction that they are open to construction as meaning something more than military security and verging on territorial control.

"The President is not willing to go that far in creating more Alsace-Lorraine situations, and it is this stand against these claims which is causing the delays until some middle ground is found."

Concerning reparations, it was added that there were good prospects for an early agreement. This will not specify the total amount, but will leave it to a commission to work out details of reparation through a period of years. The priority of Belgium and France in the division of the German indemnity also is said to be nearing agreement.

It was stated after adjournment of the council that reparations and the Polish frontiers were considered in the morning and that some progress was made.

M. Trumbitch, the Jugoslav Minister of Foreign Affairs, was heard on the Jugoslav claims in the Adriatic in the afternoon, bringing up the issue with Italy before the Council of Four for the first time. Premier Orlando of Italy was not present at this session, as he did not desire to sit as a judge in a case in which Italy was so vitally interested.

"Middle Ground" Committee.

As a means of finding the "middle ground" on the Rhine controversy, the Super Council of Four created a consulting body, consisting of Andre Tardieu, French; Charles H. Haskins, American, and Viscount Morley, British. They labored until 2 o'clock this morning and then called on Colonel Edward M. House. To intimates they were not optimistic on the progress being made.

Another member of President Wilson's entourage said that the real issue was whether President Wilson's principle of self-determination was to be upheld. The President, he said, did not regard this as a principle which should be applied when favorable to the Entente and not applied in all cases alike. Just now, it was asserted, the issues over Danzig, the Saar Valley, and the region west of the Rhine brought up this principle of self-deter-

mination, as it was not clear that the transfer of territorial control of these localities would be in accordance with the wishes and determination of their peoples.

Neutralization of Left Bank.

Information from French sources earlier in the day was to the effect that the Council of Four had virtually decided that the left bank of the Rhine should be neutralized until Germany had paid the indemnities fixed by the Peace Conference. It is understood that French and Belgian troops will hold this territory, the United States claiming it to be impossible to leave American troops in Europe after the signature of the peace treaty, and England having insufficient effective troops to maintain garrisons along the Rhine. It is surmised that the visit of King Albert was not unconnected with the share that Belgian troops will be asked to undertake in this territory.

One of the happenings in Peace Conference circles yesterday the Matin and the Journal unite today in alluding to as a "great event." The Council of Four actually issued a communiqué, the newspapers point out, but, it is added, "it was only to tell us that General Smuts is going to investigate Hungary."

The Smuts appointment is one which these two and most of the other newspapers condemn, instancing as a bad omen the manner in which General Smuts conducted the negotiations in Switzerland early in 1918 with Count Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at London at the outbreak of the war, in which it has been charged by Paris newspapers that the bluntness of General Smuts choked off possible negotiations by Austria-Hungary for a separate peace.

The commentators see in the announcement of the Smuts mission yet another procrastination by the Peace Conference. This step is called all the more disappointing because of the hope raised by the recent summoning into conference of General Mangin, a man of action, who, it is reported, now is going back to his headquarters on the Rhine.

Prediction by Pichon.

"I have always thought, and think more than ever today, that the peace preliminaries to be imposed upon Germany will be ready before Easter, unless something unexpected arises," said Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, yesterday in reply to questioners at a banquet given by French Republican journalists, according to Le Matin.

Several members of the French peace delegation assure Le Matin that French ideas on the peace treaty and other matters are gaining ground, and that an understanding has been almost, if not altogether, reached.

Regarding the financial demands to be made, L'Echo de Paris says that the Council of Four believes that Germany will be able to pay immediately 6,000,000,000 francs in money of various kinds. Deliveries of raw materials and manufactured goods from Germany, it says, will reach an undetermined sum, which some optimists estimate will amount to 30,000,000,000 francs.

May Omit Reparation and Frontiers.

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PARIS, April 3.—Reparations and frontiers, two of the most important factors in making peace, will not be included in the treaty according to latest developments. The amount of reparations and the new boundaries for Ger any will be left for adjustment after peace is concluded by a commission named by the Peace Conference in the future.

It may be years before the questions are finally settled, and then there always will be the danger that Germany will refuse to accept the findings. Since the world will be at peace, there will be no chance of the Allies reopening the war to insist that Germany pay another billion to Belgium or award the Saar mines to France.

The decision not to solve the questions of reparations and frontiers previous to the signing of peace is indigated in the conference's realization that the treaty must be signed at once and that even these two grave questions do not warrant delaying peace.

VIENNA YEARNS FOR PEACE.

Would Welcome Re-establishment of Order by Any Party.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 2, (via Geneva.)—The general situation in Vienna is characterized by radicalist tendencies getting stronger among all classes, and not only among the workers, who would welcome the re-establishment of order of any kind, Socialist or otherwise, that would put an end to the present insecurity and bring about the moral regeneration that would enable the people to resume habits of work.

A better food supply will make it possible to choose less radical ways.

WANTS PEACE SIGNED FIRST.

League Can Wait, Says Cardinal Gibbons, Alarmed Over Bolshevism.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is in New Orleans visiting his brother, John T. Gibbons, in an interview obtained by The Baltimore American's correspondent in that city, said:

"The peace treaty is today the biggest and most important task confronting the world. Once the peace treaty has been signed, then the League of Nations or any other proposition can be taken up. I am of the belief that the peace treaty should come first, and that the League of Nations should not interfere with it or in any way delay its being signed.

"At present I am not going to make a statement on the League of Nations, except to say that speed should be used by the Allies in getting the covenant of peace signed. Every day's delay is serious, as it strengthens the position of the enemy, since it gives him a chance to ask for delay on his part. A delay also makes for confusion and a prolongation of the negotiations, and may result in a rejection of some of the terms by the enemy.

"The reason I say that the signing of peace is more important than the League of Nations is because of the great unrest now going on in Europe. Bolshevism is spreading there rapidly. If peace is signed this can be stamped out."

MANY FAIL TO HEED SPARTACIDES' CALL

German Outbreaks Less Widespread Than the Plotters Had Expected.

SABOTAGE MARKS STRIKES

Turmoil Is Confined Chiefly to Ruhr Basin, Stuttgart, and Frankfort.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 1. (Night.)—Although the situation throughout the Ruhr industrial region appears to have improved during the day, Stuttgart and Frankfort-on-Main still present a state of affairs which causes very considerable anxiety.

This constantly recurring unrest and lawlessness is an evidence which ought not to be passed by of the generally unsatisfactory condition in Germany.

Bursts of rioting and striking are just what the extremists really want to bring their plans to fruition.

When one place after another throws law and order to the winds, the stability of the Government cannot but become seriously undermined, and must eventually tend to hasten that general collapse which it is hard to persuade one's self is not about to break upon the whole country.

It is satisfactory to some extent to note that the call of the Ruhr region Communists for a general strike has not met with great success. Apart from the Dortmund, Bochum, and Witten districts, where strikes, more or less complete, have been going on for some time, few mines throughout the region have been brought to a standstill. It is noteworthy that in Hamborn, where the Spartacides thought they had their stronghold, their appeal had by no means been generally obeyed, and all mines are practically fully at work.

But while the Spartacides have not met with any great success, and while the strike has not developed as seriously as was thought would be the case, the situation at Stuttgart and Frankfort-on-Main presents potentialities of an alarming nature.

Aim at Wurttemberg Overturn.

Stuttgart awoke this morning to find itself under martial law, and in the course of the day the strike leaders there proclaimed a general strike for the whole of Württemberg. Midday saw a stiff fight between Government troops with machine guns and armored motor cars, and a large strike demonstration in one of the main streets of the city. Three persons were killed and many wounded before the crowd dispersed.

The middle classes are also on a strike, it now appears. This is in the nature of a counterstrike, and is intended to be a demonstration in favor of the Government. This move, it has been decided, will be taken up over the whole country. Shopkeepers, State and municipal officials, doctors, chemists, and people in other "free occupations" are participating in this action.

The only two newspapers which appeared today in Stuttgart are the organs of the Majority and Minority Socialist Parties. The extremists wish to overthrow the Württemberg Government. Württemberg, they assert, is the centre of communism in Germany, and they wish to set an example which they hope will be followed all over Germany.

In Frankfort, however, the disturbance cannot be said to have any political character. The disorder there was caused by an element of the lowest class, though some better dressed people appear to have taken the opportunity to get something for nothing. All parties, even including the Communists, appeal for a restoration and preservation of law and order. In one part of the city every food shop was thoroughly plundered, and it would appear that it was mainly the food scarcity among a certain class of people which called forth the disturbances. But shops which sell hats and clothes, boots and firearms, also received the attention of the mob.

Many Arrests at Frankfort.

The house of the Chief Burgomaster was plundered today. A woman went there to ask for food, and when it was refused her she created a disturbance. A crowd gathered, stormed the dwelling, and found that the Burgomaster had been careful to provide himself with large amounts of foods. One hundred pounds of smoked meat, 120 eggs, three large jars of fat, a great quantity of flour, and other foodstuffs were discovered and seized by the crowd.

A good deal of street fighting has taken place during the day, and the total casualties are said to amount to about twenty killed and more than 400 wounded. The police arrested 500 plunderers. A mob which plundered the Frankfurter Hof Hotel obtained $6,000 from the hotel safe, stole great quantities of wine, and altogether did damage to the extent of $100,000. During the fighting some of the Marine Guards refused to fire on the mob, and threw away their arms. These weapons were picked up by the rioters, who used them to return the fire of those Guards who obeyed orders.

All these occurrences have naturally caused some repercussion here in Berlin. A member of the Government says that the authorities are ready for all eventualities and are prepared to act with the utmost severity in case of disorders.

Workers' Extraordinary Demands.

March 31.—The labor situation in Germany has again become extremely serious. The strike movement in the Ruhr industrial region to which I have referred in previous messages presents features probably without parallel in industrial history.

An industrial executive, consisting of six Communists and three Independent Socialists, called a conference, which was attended by two-thirds of the miners of the region, and that conference today decided that a general strike should begin tomorrow.

A series of most extraordinary demands was put forward. The resolution of the conference calls for a six-hour day and a 25 per cent. increase in wages. Workers' Councils must be recognized, and all political prisoners are to be released. Revolutionary workguards are to be formed and the volunteer corps must disband.

A political and economic alliance with the Russian Soviet Government is proposed, while it is also demanded that the police in the Ruhr region and throughout the country must be disarmed.

The form of the strike is more prominent than the economic demands. It is beyond a doubt that Spartacide activity has brought about the strike action which seriously threatens Germany's coal output. It is mainly with its coal that the country will pay for the necessary foodstuffs, so that the strike action in such an important industrial region will have the effect of delaying imports.

Syndicalist Move at Essen.

A telegram from Essen says that a general syndicalist miners' union has been formed there to take the place of the old trade unions.

The first act of the new organization was to send a telegram to the new Hungarian Government promising to do everything possible to bring about a Soviet Government in Germany.

Sabotage is reported from several places. A Dortmund message declares that the miners there are already working only six hours daily, while at great steel and iron works of Messies Hoesch, one of the largest furnaces, has been destroyed and it will take several months to repair it. Work is stopped at that foundry.

In Berlin, too, a somewhat serious situation has arisen owing to the arrest of Daumig, one of the Presidents of the Berlin Executive of the Workers' Councils, who is charged with complicity in the January troubles.

Soviet Elections in Ruhr Region.

The results of the elections for new Workers' Councils in the Ruhr industrial region is worthy of notice. Results from Elberfeld, Barmen, Hagen, Haspe, Essen, and Mülheim show that fifty Majority Socialists, seventy-five Independent Socialists, and ninety-five middle class candidates have been returned.

The situation in Bavaria also is causing considerable uneasiness. During the last two weeks the new Communist Party has been carrying on a vigorous campaign. Its meetings during the last few days have been attended by 8,000 to 10,000 persons and the opposition seems to be meagre and powerless.

The dismissal of 4,000 persons from a branch of the Krupp Works in Munich has had a very bad effect and no one would be surprised if within the next week or two Bavaria followed Hungary's example.

Relations between the Munich and Berlin Governments are strained. The former forbids the use of hoardings and newspapers for advertisements calling for the formation of the national defense corps. This action is regarded as a proclamation of Bavaria's military antity. The Munich Government no longer recognizes the Berlin Government as the national administration.

BEGBIE AND THE EX-KAISER.

The Younger Count Bentinck Denies His Guest Gave an 'Interview.'

LONDON, April 3, (Associated Press.)—The articles in the London Chronicle by Harold Begbie describing his visit to Amerongen, quoting the former German Kaiser's alleged state of mind, charging Russia with responsibility for the war and asserting his own innocence of any guilt, have attracted wide attention. The London bureau of the Associated Press today received the following telegram:

AMERONGEN, April 3.—Harold Begbie has not had an interview with the former Emperor. His written questions remained unanswered. He did not receive any authorization to publish the Emperor's views, and no statement was given to him. He never saw the Emperor; neither did he enter the castle gates.

CARLOS BENTINCK.

Count Carlos Bentinck is a son of Count Godard Bentinck, who is serving as host to the former Kaiser at the request of the Dutch Government and is said to manage the establishment during its occupancy by the fugitive.

Harold Begbie's account of the ex-Kaiser's opinions, cabled from Amerongen and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, was not given in the form of an "interview," although that term has been used to describe it in much of the comment it has evoked.

SAYS JAPAN HAS EQUALITY.

Only as to Domestic Affairs Are Reservations Sought, Says Hitchcock.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Commenting on the statement made yesterday by Baron Makino, head of the Japanese Peace Commission, in voicing Japan's demand for racial equality, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, retiring Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today issued this statement:

"The Japanese demand for racial equality and insistence that all discriminations against races be discontinued are based more on national pride than on national interest. In all international matters the Japanese have equality of treatment. In the League itself Japan is named as one of the five great nations of the world as a permanent member of the Executive Council. Only when it comes to domestic matters do the nations belonging to the League reserve the right to make discrimination between races. This includes, of course, immigration, and in some States it is covered by laws relating to marriage between certain races, as well as the right to acquire real estate. These discriminations may hurt Japanese pride, but they do not affect the interests of Japan as a nation.

"We cannot agree to abandon our right to make these discriminations. They come under the head of domestic affairs. They are not international. They are, or we think they are, for the purpose of preserving our race purity and our industrial standards. Japan is free to do the same in her country. Every nation ought to be."

BETS SUIT ON PEACE LEAGUE.

Secretary Lane Holds Not 30 Senators Will Oppose Ratification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has bet a suit of clothes that not thirty Senators will vote against ratification of the peace treaty and the League of Nations. The wager was made with a St. Paul man whose name is withheld.

"When such a conservative, thoughtful man as George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General, comes back from Paris, after observing the Peace Conference, and declares that a League of Nations is imperative," said Mr. Lane, "you can count upon it that other men as thoughtful and conservative will come to the same view.

"Mr. Wickersham went to Paris somewhat inclined to oppose the League of Nations. His conversion will result in the support of the League by a majority of the Republican Senators. I feel assured his experience and the advantages he had in getting a close-up view of the peace proceedings, together with his thorough knowledge of international law, gives great weight to Mr. Wickersham's opinion. I predict that his conversion will be followed by the conversion of many of the men who signed the 'round robin.'"

Heroic Silence of Fighting Men.

What the soldiers suffered on the battlefield, in heroic silence, is graphically told in Philip Gibbs's second article of his new series in The New York Times April 6. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—advt.

PROPOSES SOLUTION OF LEAGUE PROBLEM

Barrett, at Luncheon, Suggests That the Covenant Recognize the Pan American Union.

TO KEEP MONROE DOCTRINE

Alternative Proposal Made That Covenant Should Not Prevent Expansion of the Union's Power.

Addressing a group of men and women interested in furtherance of friendly relations between the United States and Latin-American countries, John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, at a luncheon at Del Pezzo's restaurant, 211 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday made a suggestion for the solution of the problem of the League of Nations so far as it relates to the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Barrett's proposal which, he said, was presented to the American peace delegation before it left this country, was that the proposed covenant of the League of Nations should be amended so that the League would recognize the Pan American Union, or by amendment raise no bar preventing the enlargement of the scope and power of the organization to deal with disputes between American nations. Mr. Barrett said in part:

"Speaking unofficially and in no way committing the opinion of the members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, consisting of the Secretary of State and the Latin-American diplomatic representatives, I hold that there is a simple but acceptable solution of the League of Nations' problem which relates to the Monroe Doctrine and purely American questions.

"If the proposed constitution of the World League were so amended that it would either provide for the recognition of the International Union of American Republics, the present long established and successfully working American League of Nations, or not prevent the enlargement of its scope and power to deal with disputes between American nations, without the interference of the Old World Governments, there would be removed one of the most serious objections advanced against the present pact.

"This suggestion it was my privilege to present to the United States representatives at the Peace Conference when they left for Paris and it has been laid before the President. I have discussed it with ex-President Taft and ex-Justice Hughes, both of whom think favorably of it. It is in line with what the late Mr. Root have point out in pending controversies to deal with American questions. Under the American League would not have the World League and might have a relation thereto somewhat similar to that of a State Legislature to a National Congress. The proposition can be summed up as follows:

"First—The twenty-one American republics have, in the International Union of American Republics, known as the Pan-American Union, a practical and successfully working, although limited and voluntary American League of Nations. It has a Supreme Council of the American Governments in the form of its Governing Board, which meets regularly every month in the Pan-American Building, its seats and useful plant, and discusses Pan-American problems of peace, intercourse, and commerce.

"Second—This American League of Nations was originally organized thirty years ago at the first Pan-American Conference, presided over by James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State of the United States.

"Third—The American Governments think so well of this International Union or League that they have unanimously voted to continue and support it at three successive Pan-American conferences as follows: At Mexico in 1901, at Rio Janiero in 1906, and at Buenos Aires in 1910. The fifth Pan-American Conference will meet at Santiago, Chile, probably within the next year. The great question before it will be the enlargement of the scope and responsibility of the Pan-American Union in relation to the peace of the Western Hemisphere, and possibly to the World League of Nations, if that is created."

EGYPT WAS AFLAME IN A FEW HOURS

Recent Uprising Spread Like Revolt of 1882—Railways Destroyed and Wires Cut.

LONDON, April 3.—A delayed Reuter dispatch from Cairo under date of March 24, reviewing the uprising, says that within a short time Egypt was aflame from Alexandria to Assouan. The depredations and excesses recorded must have struck horror into the heart of every civilized being. Owing to the prompt military measures, however, the disturbances in Cairo and Alexandria were not nearly so serious as elsewhere.

The situation was rendered very difficult by the cutting of railways and telegraph lines.

"Within a few hours," says the correspondent, "we saw the Egypt of 1882 again before us. But, whereas at that time the rioters were unorganized, there certainly seems to be organization behind the present movement. We have seen the telegraphs cut at the most vital points and railways destroyed by men evidently knowing their work. The tram railway employes, native lawyers, and others simultaneously ceased working. All efforts were employed to paralyze everything."

TROOPS CONTROL GERMAN STRIKES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

tral Ruhr coal region it was resolved to cease keeping the pumps in operation after April 10 and that therefore the flooding of the mines must be reckoned with.

Many Berlin Metal Workers Out.

LONDON, April 3.—Metal workers to the number of 150,000 had gone on strike in Berlin up to Wednesday evening, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from the German capital says.

Dispatches received in Basle place the number of strikers in the Dortmund district at 56,000.

Two delegations representing strikers in the Ruhr industrial region were at Weimar yesterday to discuss the situation with Herr Bauer, the German Minister of Labor. After the conference the delegations went to Berlin to see other members of the German Cabinet.

SCHEIDEMANN'S HOLD GRAVELY THREATENED

German Chancellor's Fall May Bring Independent Socialists to Power.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.—Political differences in Germany have of late been of rather a sharp nature, and there is talk now of a Ministerial crisis. The Cabinet has summoned party leaders to a conference, to be held on Wednesday.

Commenting on this impending conference, the Lokal-Anzeiger refers to the "Scheidemann crisis," arising from the Chancellor's "parliamentary, political, and personal defeat at Weimar," and, further, of a more serious crisis arising from the marked tendency showing itself in great labor centres to steer a radical course. One must therefore be prepared, says the paper, for a Cabinet crisis, which will find its solution in the Independent Socialists assuming the government of the country.

The Zwölf Uhr Blatt, after calling Herr Scheidemann's position hopeless, discusses the radical tendencies manifesting themselves among the working classes, and finds them to be the result of the weak attitude of the Government toward the military authorities.

Herr Noske is involved in the Scheidemann crisis, owing to his unpopularity among the working classes because of his sharp measures against the Spartacides.

Only Reliance on Noske Army.

PARIS, April 3, (Associated Press.)—Competent German and foreign observers are chary of making any definite prediction of what will come out of the welter of political and economic disorders and developments in revolutionary Germany. To borrow an epigram of Count von Bernstorff, "Nothing in Germany now is certain except the uncertainty of the morrow."

The correspondent of The Associated Press, returning to Paris after six weeks devoted to a study of conditions in Germany, left that country with the distinct impression that the tenure of the present Coalition Government was by no means secure, although it is for the moment in control of the situation; that there is no alternative except a radical Socialist administration, with a strong drift toward a Soviet republic, if the present Government fails; that, although the great mass of people are opposed to a Bolshevist Government, they can count only upon the comparatively small force of Noske volunteer troops to keep down this insurrectionary movement, the masses at present being politically too apathetic to give more than passive support in an emergency; that, while the Noske troops have been able to handle the Spartacide insurgents so long as they could take sectional uprisings in turn, success would be difficult if the Spartacides and their Independent Socialist allies should be able to stage a really general strike and insurrection.

If the Spartacide leadership is not able to organize such a widespread movement, the Government probably will be able to maintain itself until peace is signed.

As to the peace treaty, the members of the Government and their publicists are announcing firmly, perhaps sincerely, that no preliminary treaty not in accord with their interpretation of President Wilson's armistice terms will be signed, particularly if it involves the alienation of what is called purely German territory.

This announcement probably is correct so far as the cession of the Saar district, the political alienation of the west bank of the Rhine outside of Alsace-Lorraine and, perhaps, the incorporation of Danzig in Poland are concerned, but the pressure of public opinion, which would not easily understand or accept any failure to obtain peace, and the desperate food situation probably will force the Government to modify this recalcitrant attitude in case of need and sign any terms of peace presented by the Allies except those mentioned above.

This pressure has already shown its effect in the renewal of the armistice in March, when the Government had actually determined to refuse to sign the conditions of renewal. The Government was forced to reverse its decision upon hearing from the representatives in the National Assembly who were in closer touch with the people.

Cabinet Distrusted but Tolerated.

The fate of the present Government rests largely upon two counteracting factors, the ultimate result of whose action it is difficult to foresee. On the one hand the Government is itself by no means strong or effective, and is establishing itself more and more by the mere fact of its continued existence. It is developing a certain inertia of possession as the people come to regard it more as a regular establishment and less as an experiment or a government of expediency.

On the other hand, each of the successive local strike uprisings strains the ability of the Government to restore order. The dependable troops whom Noske has at his disposal to quell Spartacide attempts at revolt number perhaps 50,000 to 60,000 men in all. This number is far too small to garrison all the centres of disorder simultaneously, and the Minister of Defense has been compelled to shift the troops from one scene of disorder to another, keeping them almost constantly on the move.

About 30,000 of these troops are reported to have been concentrated in the Berlin district to put down the insurrection in March, the men being withdrawn at considerable risk from other danger points. The troops are still in Berlin, but any of them must be withdrawn if, or when, the insurrectionary movement breaks out elsewhere.

The Government itself is not able to finance even this small army, and seeks volunteer contributions from industrial and financial concerns. The owners of Berlin factories, for instance, passed the hat some time ago, and in one afternoon raised a fund of 5,000,000 marks for the troops. Big Berlin banks produced an equal contribution. This was only one of similar installments raised at various times and places.

Th Republican Guards and other popular military organizations, although nominally supporting the Government, are rather a menace than an asset, as they are poorly disciplined and largely infected with Spartacide ideals. Considerable numbers of them may be counted upon to go over, with their arms to the insurrectionary movement which may develop.

These organizations are very jealous of the Noske units and the antagonism led the Republican Guards to join the Berlin uprising last month. During the outbreak Minister Noske announced his intention of disbanding the entire force, but ultimately went only half way in carrying out his decision.

Strikes Forced by Minority.

The majority of the German workingmen, particularly the married men, wish to work, although higher wages are being constantly demanded to meet the rising cost of food. An energetic Spartacide minority and the younger irrepressibles are constantly causing trouble and preaching the Bolshevist doctrine of reiterated political strikes to dispossess factory owners and overthrow the present Government.

Factory owners and others in close touch with industrial conditions regard the distribution of American food supplies at reasonable prices as the only possibility of mastering the strike movement and stimulating production. With the workmen able to buy with their wages the necessary food, they may be able to shake off the influence of the radicals.

Leading German manufacturers, particularly in the electrical and machinery lines, assured the correspondent that they would have no difficulty in doing a profitable business even under the present wage scales if the food and fuel difficulty were solved.

TROOPS MOVE ON FRANKFORT.

Force Opposite Coblenz Bridgehead Leaves to Quell Disorder.

COBLENZ, April 3, (Associated Press.)—German troops opposite the Coblenz bridgehead began moving early today toward Frankfort, where a Spartacide revolt has been causing disorder.

Before entering Frankfort, which is in the neutral zone beyond the French bridgehead based on Mayence, the German military authorities had to obtain permission from the French Tenth Army.

According to information reaching American headquarters here, the trouble in Frankfort became serious on Tuesday. The workmen formed groups in the streets, and eventually a mob of more than 10,000 began parading. The mob stormed a large warehouse, and the members helped themselves to the food stored there. Hundreds filled baskets and sacks with food of various kinds.

Street fighting followed an attempt by the local authorities to gain control of the situation. The German troops opposite the American bridgehead were then called on for help.

PARIS, April 3.—Herr Mangold, the chief Burgomaster of Saarebrücken in occupied Germany southwest of Treves, has been removed from office by order of Marshal Foch.

CEASES RATIONING EGGS.

Germany Abolishes Card System—Lower Prices Expected Soon.

BERLIN, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Although the rationing of eggs in Germany ceases today by official decree, the card system by which the purchaser theoretically could obtain an egg occasionally being abolished, it is not expected that the visible supply will increase soon.

Eggs ostensibly have been costing 7½ cents a piece, which is the official maximum price, but with the increase in underground methods of disposing of food they have almost disappeared from the market, although easily obtainable at from 30 to 35 cents each from private sources. Many eggs have been withheld for the making of Easter cakes, but it is expected by the optimistic that they will be somewhat less scarce and less costly after the Easter season.

SOCIALIZING MUNICH PRESS.

Only Communist Papers to Have Freedom Under New Ruling.

MUNICH, April 2, (Associated Press.)—Munich newspapers were told today that they had three choices if they wished to continue operations—the adoption of syndicalism, communism, or State ownership. This announcement was made by the newly-appointed economic ministry official, Dr. Neurath, who was named at the instance of the Minister of the Interior to handle the socialization of the press.

Dr. Neurath has announced that he will make energetic use of the powers conferred upon him by the Diet. He says that papers shall henceforth belong to the employes, the city, or the State, and must decide for one of the three courses.

The bourgeois newspapers will have only limited political freedom and will not have the right to make political utterances. They will be allowed to publish only educational and diverting articles. The communist parties will have the right to political freedom of the press.

Editors have not ventured to answer the announcement of Dr. Neurath, since the pressure exerted upon them effectually prevents public utterance.

GERMANS FIND FRYATT EXECUTION LAWFUL

Berlin Commission Expresses Regret, However, at Haste in Carrying Out Sentence.

COPENHAGEN, April 3.—The commission investigating the execution of Captain Charles Fryatt by the Germans in 1916 has decided that the shooting of the sea Captain did not violate international law.

The commission, however, expressed regret at the rapidity with which the sentence of death was carried out, according to advices received from Berlin, where the investigation was held.

RESUME CHAMBERLAIN TRIAL

Court-Martial Admits Photographs of U. S. Aviator's Writing.

LONDON, April 3.—The court-martial of Captain Edmund G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Texas, on reconvening today announced that it had decided to admit in evidence the photographic documents offered by the prosecution at yesterday's session. These documents, which had been prepared by William Webb of the British War Office, were enlarged reproductions of the handwriting of Captain Chamberlain, of typewritten copies of reports alleged to have been made by him regarding his reputed air exploits, and the supposed signatures of British officers on the reports, which it is charged by the prosecution that Captain Chamberlain wrote.

At the request of the defense the court postponed the further examination of Webb until it could secure the services of a handwriting expert. In asking for the delay, Donald Harper of Captain Chamberlain's counsel, stated that although the books containing the documents bore the date of Feb. 4 the defense had been given no inkling of the intention of the prosecution to call expert witnesses, and argued that it would be unfair to the accused to go into technical testimony without giving him the benefit of expert counsel. Mr. Harper said he purposed securing the foremost expert in London.

The court had expected to adjourn today to reassemble in Paris about April 9, but unless the handwriting experts are taken to France the hearing may be continued here indefinitely.

Miss Lillian Vaucours, a sister of Major Vaucours, whose squadron Captain Chamberlain was reported to have said he visited on his trip to the British front last Summer, read an account in a morning newspaper of the court-martial proceedings in which her brother's name was mentioned, and was so agitated that she came to the United States Naval Headquarters here to learn what the proceedings were all about. The prosecution introduced her as a witness today, and she testified that Major Vaucours's signature, appearing on the alleged Chamberlain reports, was not in her brother's handwriting. At Monday's session of the court official records of the Royal Air Force had been introduced to show that Major Vaucours was killed in action in Italy a fortnight prior to the time of Chamberlain's alleged exploits.



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Perfect power for electric lights and water.

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Do your plowing, harrowing and other farm power work with the Wallis high grade Kerosene Tractor. Does most work at least cost for fuel. Powerful and durable. Far ahead of its time in efficiency.

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BAKER MAKES REPLY TO CHAMBERLAIN

Calls His Speech 'Intemperate' —Never Had a Helpful Suggestion from Senator.

CAUSTIC ON ANSELL SNARL

Deplores "Welter of Abuse"—Refuses to Say Whether Officer Will Be Court-Martialed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Commenting today on Senator Chamberlain's criticism of the War Department in a Natchez speech Tuesday night, Secretary Baker said today:

"My attention has been called to a newspaper account of a very intemperate speech by Senator Chamberlain. I have been Secretary of war for three years. During that time I have received the most cordial and helpful cooperation from the members of the Senate Military Committee and the committee as a whole. From Senator Chamberlain I do not recall that I have ever received a suggestion which was helpful or seemed intended to be helpful. I am perfectly willing to let the people of the country decide between what the War Department has done in three years and what Senator Chamberlain has said in three years."

Publication today of Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell's letter to Secretary Baker attacking the Secretary and Major Gen. Crowder for their attitude on the existing system of courts-martial and assailing Inspector General Chamberlain, added fuel to the flames of the controversy over the court-martial question. When asked what comment he had to make upon the letter, which he had refused to make public and returned to Colonel Ansell, Secretary Baker said:

"The important part of this matter is the question of military justice. Upon that subject the committee of the American Bar Association and various other agencies are at work. My very earnest desire is to have every defect of the system discovered and remedied.

"The welter of abuse, accusation, and violent language about personal differences between officers can only be properly inquired into through the regularly established agencies of the army, and I can make no comment upon those features until I have received the report of the Inspector General."

Secretary Baker was asked if the Inspector General's investigation was likely to be followed by a court-martial.

"I cannot say anything about that," he replied.

The Secretary, in response to another inquiry, said that Colonel Ansell was still Chairman of the Clemency Board, this body, created following Colonel Ansell's charges that the administration of the court-martial system had been extremely unjust to enlisted men, is reducing sentences by the hundreds.

It was developed today that the investigation being conducted by General Chamberlain is confined to the charges "impugning each other's conduct and integrity, which have been exchanged by General Crowder and Colonel Ansell. An investigation of a high officer's conduct by the Inspector General is the usual course taken by the Secretary of War to determine whether court-martial proceedings should be instituted.

Chamberlain Denies Failure to Help.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 3.—"But for the things I have said in the last three years, the Secretary of War would have accomplished nothing in the last three years," Senator Chamberlain of Oregon said here tonight in reply to the statement made today by Secretary Baker that he "could not recall a single instance in which he had received a helpful suggestion" from the Senator.

"Mr. Baker has steadily followed the suggestions made by the Chairman and members of the Military Affairs Committee," Senator Chamberlain continued, "but claimed them all as his own after he had been driven to their adoption.

"The latest illustration of this is to be found in the fact that after the court-martial system had been denounced by me on Dec. 30, and after it had been defended by him, he announced after his return from the West that the system was to be revised and the faults complained of corrected. As soon as this has been done he will claim that he took the initiative. I join with him in expressing a willingness to submit it to the American people as to whether they will approve of his Prussianizing the army or my efforts to democratize it."

SIEGEL TELLS OF INJUSTICE.

Congressman to Ask Baker to Investigate Sentences of Soldiers.

When Secretary of War Baker goes to Europe next week to make a visit of inspection to camps of the American Expeditionary Force, he will carry data gathered by Congressman Isaac Siegel of New York in regard to alleged acts of injustice committed under the army court-martial system.

Congressman Siegel said yesterday that since he had taken up the cause of reform in courts-martial he had received hundreds of letters from soldiers and their relatives complaining on that score. Some of the men are still in France, and he will ask the Secretary to investigate their cases while on the trip.

One of the cases which has been brought to the attention of the Congressman was described in a letter sent to him from California by I. J. Aschheim, who had received it from a soldier in France. This letter tells a story of a private who had become separated from his company while looking for his pack and while was unable to find where the company was until after a long interval, in which he performed other army service. He added:

"A general court-martial followed on January 21, 1919. Two charges were preferred against me, namely, violation of Article of War 58 (desertion) and violation of Article of War 75 (misconduct before the enemy.) I pleaded not guilty to both charges.

"At the trial I was not questioned. Two witnesses of my company, who were on the same detail, Corporal Dodgard and Corporal Dalton, testified that my pack was lost and that they saw me looking for it when they left. * * * The decision in my case may not be rendered for two or three weeks.

"The letter was signed by Louis Lieberman, Secretary, Miami Lodge 826, I. O. B. B., and dated Jan. 22. It was followed by another dated Feb. 6, from the same soldier, who described how he had been sentenced to serve ten years in the military prison at St. Sulpice, France. He sent likewise a number of names of men in Los Angeles, his home, who could testify to his character:

"That letter is only a sample," said Congressman Siegel, "of some of the mail I get. Take that young fellow's case. He left a law practice to volunteer his services, and through some sort of mistake, if what he says is true, they have sentenced him to serve ten years in prison.

"Another case which seems to me to be particularly unjust is that of a soldier at Camp Funston. This man had some sort of trouble with his Captain, who ordered him not to leave the company street. He disobeyed, and being caught in the street of another company was sentenced to serve thirty years in prison."

The Congressman said that his investigations showed that in addition to injustice he found that the military code was actually cruel in some of its provisions.

"For example," he said, "take the case I have been examining of twelve boys at the Fort Leavenworth Prison. An orderly there was killed. Eleven of those boys are to be executed for the crime and another sentenced for life."

CARSON URGES DELAY IN IRISH HOME RULE

Sinn Fein Accused of Cruel and Wanton Oppression in Commons Debate.

LONDON, April 3.—The House of Commons debated the Irish question this evening, Liberal members endeavoring to elicit some indication of the Government's policy. The most notable point in the debate was reached when Sir Edward Carson urged a postponement of the question until the end of the war, and declared that at present he regarded reconstruction in Ireland, with education, health, housing, and similar matters, as far more important than "the raising of old controversies over home rule."

Joseph Devlin, a Nationalist leader, said he thought Sir Edward's speech was "the most powerful indictment of British rule in Ireland."

Captain William Archer Redmond of Waterford said:

"Ireland is almost on the verge of a revolution and the Government is responsible. Let the Government say frankly whether it intends to repeal the Home Rule Act."

Sir James Ian Macpherson, making his maiden address as Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied to the criticisms made by members of the House. After indicating that measures were projected to improve educational facilities and housing, he said:

"The political unrest in Ireland is unabated and outrages of the most cruel and unforgivable kind are occurring. That is why it is necessary to have military forces there to maintain order. Ireland is one of the most prosperous countries in the world, but she must be freed from the shackles of terrorism. The menace of Sinn Feinism, with its cruel and wanton oppression, is an enemy of constitutionalism and progress. There can be no self-determination on constitutional lines under Sinn Fein rule."

FOUR AIRMEN KILLED FLYING NEAR TREVES

Two New Yorkers Among Victims When Four Machines Were Sent to Earth.

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TREVES, April 3.—Two American airplanes crashed in air and, as they fell, sent two others tumbling down yesterday near the town of Wittlich. Three officers and an enlisted man were killed, and one officer and one man injured.

The four killed were:

NICHOLS, Lieut. BRAYTON, 38 Cedar Street, Worcester, Mass.

COE, Lieut. RODERICK D., Nesbitt, Miss.

FOVOLK, Lieut. CHARLES, 1,454 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

SOLERNO, Private JOHN J., 434 Pearl Street, New York.

The injured were:

MORRIS, Lieut. W. C., 97 South Main Street, Concord, N. J.; slight.

CARSON, Sergt. WILLIAM P., Burton, W. Va.; skull fractured.

All were members of the 166th Aero Squadron, now at the Treves aerodrome. Their machines were two-seater De Havilands fours.

In formation flight, seven planes had taken off over Wittlich as their objective. The formation was flying close together at a low altitude. Suddenly one zoomed to pass over the leader from the rear. His wing caught the tail of the machine ahead. Both wing and tail were torn off, and the two machines fell.

FOOD INCREASED IN COBLENZ REGION

Rations Equal to Those of Our Troops to be Supplied for Every Person.

DEALERS' PROFITS TO BE CUT

Lower Prices Expected Owing to the Big Addition to the Supply.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, April 3.—The Germans in the territory occupied by the American Third Army are to have food a-plenty. From April 15 there will be distributed 850,000 rations a day; this means that there will be made available for every German man, woman, and child in the American area food equivalent to that supplied to the American fighting man. This food ration is slightly more than two pounds. In addition to this allowance, the Germans in this area will still have their own food supply. This presages such an abundance of food in the district that a conference will be held looking to arranging for export of food from the American occupied territory to other and less fortunate parts of Germany.

It was first proposed to distribute in this area 150,000 rations daily, and plans for the food determination were worked out on this basis. The new order naming 850,000 rations a day came as something of a surprise to not only the Germans but also the American officers preparing the food plans. The first of the 150,000 ration allowance had arrived here, but distribution had not begun when the change of plans was ordered.

The dispatch of all this food into this region presents interesting problems. To a German a mark means something like 25 cents and his prices are made on that basis. But in American eyes the mark is worth about 6 cents. The ration will be priced in dollars, translated into marks, which means that the rations will be high-priced to Germans. The question arises: Will the poorer Germans be able to pay the price the way it will probably work out? The opinion of the officers handling the problem is that these Germans who cannot afford to pay the price set for American rations will be able to buy German food cheaper because the lessening of demand after the distribution of the American rations will result in lower prices.

The feeding of the Germans in this territory is part of the general plan of feeding Germany. In this territory American officers will exercise a limited jurisdiction.

There is no information available here as to how the food will be distributed in Germany, or whether the United States will do more than turn it over to the Germans at the ports, leaving Bavaria to do what she can to get food from Hamburg or other ports.

The food that is being distributed in the Third Army area is going through German food merchants. It is turned over to wholesalers at Coblenz or Trier, who sell it to the retailers. It must be sold at a price equivalent to the cost in Coblenz or Trier plus 15 per cent. profit, distributed between the wholesaler and retailers. Under the plan for the distribution of the 150,000 rations daily, dealers were to have had 20 per cent. profit, but this has been cut 5 per cent. by the larger business which these dealers will get in selling the increased amount of food.

TROOPS OF ALLIES GO ON IN HUNGARY

French and Rumanians to Occupy New Line Fixed by Paris Conference.

THE PEOPLE WELCOME THEM

Smuts's Mission May Suffice and Mangin May Not Now Go, the View in Paris.

BERNE, April 3, (Associated Press.)—The Rumanian armies, in co-operation with the French forces at Arad, (Hungary, 145 miles southeast of Budapest,) have received orders to occupy the new line of demarkation as fixed by the Paris Conference, according to an announcement issued by the Rumanian Press Bureau.

The allied armies have been received enthusiastically by the various populations, who are living in constant fear of a Bolshevist invasion.

PARIS, April 3.—The departure of General Smuts, member of the British League of Nations Commission, for Budapest, instead of General Mangin, of the French army, who was first suggested as the allied representative to investigate certain problems in Hungary arising from the armistice, is regarded as an indication that talking, rather than fighting, will take place in Hungary, where the situation is believed by the allied officials to have improved greatly.

The Rumanian victory over the Bolsheviki on the Bessarabian border, and the fact that Odessa is being revictualed and is not being evacuated by the Allies lessen the chance for a Russian Bolshevist union with the extremists of Hungary, who are evincing a pronounced inclination for good relations with the Entente.

ASSEMBLY FOR HUNGARY.

COPENHAGEN, April 3.—The new Government in Hungary has definitely promulgated a system of government by village, town, district, and county councils, and a National Assembly of Councils, a dispatch from Budapest says. The representatives to the National Assembly will be elected by the town and county councils.

The last day on which elections can be held for the councils has been fixed for April 14. All men and women who have reached the age of eighteen will be permitted to vote with the exception of those who employ wage-earners for profit or who live on unearned income, or are merchants, priests, monks, common criminals, or lunatics.

BUDAPEST, April 1.—(Associated Press.)—Communist Budapest is orderly and the Government is putting forth every effort to stabilize conditions. There are pessimists, however, who declare the Government will endure less than a month, it being pointed out that its success will be partially dependent upon the success of the Russian Bolshevist army in establishing a corridor from Kiev to Budapest by way of Bessarabia and Bukowina.

Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, receives hundreds of telegrams of an official nature every day, among them being messages from Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevist Premier. He receives newspaper men freely, but has ordered that their dispatches be censored for the purpose of cutting down the material to be sent over already crowded wires as well as to eliminate objectionable features.

Kun, who was formerly a secretary to Lenine, is most anxious to deny reports relative to the communization of women in Hungary, which he declares to be "preposterous." He also denies rumors of assassinations and disorders.

Of the twenty-four members of the Government, nineteen are Jews.

Owing to action by the Hungarian Government the prices of food have dropped considerably. Food Commissioner Erdlyi is warring on food speculators and seizing hidden stocks. The wine shops remain closed.

Denial is made of the statement that it is purposed to use churches as music halls. Nevertheless, there no longer will be a state-supported religion. Priests will be compelled to work for their living. It is declared again that foreign property will be protected and foreign industries encouraged.

It seems apparent that an effort is to be made not to follow the mistakes made by the Moscow Soviet Government.

When Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, insisted on entering into cordial relations with Lenine, the Russian Bolshevist Premier, he was warned in an open Cabinet session by Minister of Education Klunfi that Klunfi still had enough power to hang him.

It has been insisted that the communism in Hungary is aimed only at the aristocrats and capitalism, and not at the middle classes, as in Russia.

Hungary has put doctors, bank directors and skilled laborers in the first class of citizens who are entitled to the most consideration.

The new Cabinet includes Herr Klunfi and Alexander Gorbai, who is now President, and also Herr Boehm, who is Commissioner of Socialization. Boehm is a former War Minister. These men are regarded as conservatives. They wish to fix the limit of individual fortunes at $20,000, and would deal with the Entente rather than with the Russian Lenine. They are undecided about the public debt. However, there is an inclination to repudiate it, according to Dr. Alexis Bolgar, who once lived in the United States, and now is the Hungarian representative in Vienna.

The Peace Conference delegates at Budapest have received definite assurance that the new Hungarian Government does not intend to apply to Americans the order for the sequestration of the property of foreigners.

Reports from the delegates indicate that the new Government is consolidating its position and that order prevails. The authorities are endeavoring to impress upon the foreign representatives that the Government will not adopt the methods of terrorism of the Bolsheviki.

The Government appears more concerned with freedom of intercourse than with the question of boundaries.

CRISIS IN NORTH RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

States, such as Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania, and Ukraine, be given absolute right to choose their own form of government Russia will agree to pay the French and other international debts."

Also Thinks Agreement Possible.

The Daily News correspondent in Paris carried these statements still further by saying that a fresh effort to come to terms with the Bolsheviki was practicable. It was admitted, according to this correspondent, that the existing policy of the Allies in regard to Russia was bankrupt; that the one effect of the intervention so far sanctioned had been to throw into the arms of the Bolsheviki those sections of the population which would otherwise have been Lenine's most resolute opponents, and that "in British and American quarters in Paris much weight was given to these considerations, and it was at the same time fully realized that there could be no League of Nations worthy of the name so long as Germany and Russia stand outside the society of peoples."

The Daily News correspondent went on to tell how the possibility of arriving at a political understanding with Lenine was being studied, and that if such an arrangement could be reached a concurrent attempt would be made to fight Bolshevism with the economic weapon; in other words, that food should be supplied to Russia on "stringent guarantees as to conditions of distribution."

In well informed circles in London little stock was placed in these reports, which were described as the reflection of well-meant efforts to find a solution of the difficult problem.

Regarding Messrs. Bullitt and Steffens, authorities on Russia here ask two questions about their investigations, and on the answers to these will depend their opinion as to the value of these envoys' report. Do they understand the Russian language? and Were they permitted to go where they liked, or were they shown around?

The point of the second question lies in the way the Bolsheviki are known to be treating British prisoners of war. Officers are confined in convict prisons, but privates are lodged in special camps, and are frequently conducted on little trips to see places where Bolshevism is working well. Thereby it is hoped they will become converted and ultimately will act as missionaries for the cause.

As for the statement ascribed to the two investigators, that Lenine and Trotzky are ready to make peace, it is pointed out here that it has been known for a long time that the Bolsheviki were anxious to come to terms with the Entente, but, unfortunately, the speech of Zinovieff, President of the Bolshevist Northern Commune in Petrograd, is also on record, in which he declared that any peace the Bolsheviki made now would be treated by them as a mere scrap of paper.

In some quarters there is an idea that some later statements coming in from Paris today regarding the imminent publication of "a report on Russia drawn up by officials who have just returned and very informative on essential points" is due to confusion between unofficial reports received by President Wilson from his personal delegates and a White Book on Bolshevism which the British Foreign Office made public today.

This White Book contains a collection of reports on Bolshevism in Russia which constitute a terrible arraignment of the principles and methods of Bolshevist rule. It describes the appalling incidents by which it has been accompanied, the economic consequences which have flowed from it and the almost incalculable misery it has produced.

Meanwhile the serious developments at Archangel put a new aspect on the situation and to a certain extent strengthen the hands of the militarists, who argue that to bandy words with Lenine while Trotzky is preparing to drive the allied expedition into the ice floes of the White Sea is the height of political folly.

Shackleton Tells of Archangel Peril.

LONDON, April 3, (Associated Press.)—Sir Ernest Shackleton, Director of Equipment and Transport of the Northern Russian Expeditionary Forces, has just returned from Murmansk and Archangel. He declares in an interview that both fronts are in danger, and that the Bolshevist peril is a very real one because the Entente forces are outnumbered by disciplined and well-armed and well-equipped troops in close touch with the Allies' extended, but by no means strong, front.

"We must avoid the possibility of another Khartum," says Sir Ernest. He urges the need of sending reinforcements immediately. These, he asserts, can reach Murmansk from England in less than a week.

He is credited with stirring British officials into a keener realization of the seriousness of the position in Russia.

The American forces mentioned in the special London dispatch as having sailed for Murmansk are doubtless the detachments of engineers which it was announced some time ago were being sent to that region.

ALLIED FRONT HOLDS AGAINST RED DRIVES

Americans, British, French, and Russians, Tired and Outnumbered, Win Battles in Snow.

ARCHANGEL, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Repeated Bolshevist attacks along the front line and both the right and left flank positions controlling Odozerskaia were repulsed today by allied forces. The Americans, French, British, and Russians who, either separately or together, are holding positions throughout this territory, which is a little over 100 miles south of Archangel, have everywhere held their lines intact.

The Bolsheviki, in spite of their heavy losses yesterday, attacked the railroad front south of Odozerskaia at 10 o'clock this morning, but they failed. Allied forces east of Bolshoia Ozera, where Americans, Russians, and British are fighting, were under attack all day yesterday at a point about fifteen miles west of Odozerskaia, and, four separate assaults were made there again early this morning. All broke down under the allied fire. According to Bolshevist prisoners, the enemy is somewhat demoralized because of his heavy losses during the last two days.

In the Selatsoe sector, forty miles east of Odozerskaia, the allied advanced posts wer attacked by a strong enemy patrol this morning, but the Bolsheviki were driven back by machine-gun fire, losing two killed and a number wounded. Selatskoe protects the allied flank along the Odozerskaia front and the right flank of the allied river front positions.

On the Onega River west of Bolshoia Ozero, the enemy yesterday shelled the village of Kleshevo, which is held by a Russo-British garrison. In this territory enemy outposts were driven back at Pilik, and the Allies captured two prisoners. The allied troops are tired and outnumbered, but are fighting a stubborn defensive battle in the snow, which is rapidly showing signs of a thaw under the warm sunshine. The days are now longer than the nights in this region.

The engineers, who sailed with Brig. Gen. Wilds P. Richardson, U. S. A., who has been appointed to command the American Expeditionary Force in North Russia, are to be employed, it is understood, in repairing and improving the roads from the American front back to the sea.

SHIP REACHES ARCHANGEL.

Gets Through Ice with Munitions and Red Cross Supplies.

ECONOMIA, Russia, April 1, (Associated Press.)—One of the most herculean tasks in the supply of the North Russian expeditionary force with much needed war material was accomplished today with the arrival at Economia, which is the Winter port of Archangel, of the largest vessel which ever passed successfully through the thick ice floes of the White Sea.

Escorted by three ice breakers a 5,000-ton British freight vessel has arrived here, only slightly damaged, after a difficult three weeks' voyage from Murmansk. Several times the vessel was hemmed in where the ice drifts piled high. At one point it was stuck in the ice floes for nearly a week, but the ice breakers finally succeeded in smashing a path ahead for it.

In addition to war material the ship carried a considerable cargo of American Red Cross supplies.



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List No. 2 enables you to appraise the character of the business ability at the service of your heirs if you appoint The Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company executors and trustees under your will.

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5. Too easy optimism in starting credit accounts.
6. Careless handling of valuable business papers.
7. Signing documents without knowing their contents.
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9. Tendency to invest money on dangerous hearsay — without proper knowledge of facts.

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BLANQUET FORCES LAND IN MEXICO

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

eral Army of the Diaz régime. Carballo is a naval officer, and commanded one of the Mexican gunboats that cruised off Vera Cruz during the occupation of that city by the American forces in April, 1914.

Other prominent Mexican military men identified with the new movement are Rafael Navarrete, who commanded at Tampico in 1914, and is generally credited with being the person most responsible for the failure of the Carranzistas to accomplish the confiscation of the foreign oil interests in the Tampico district; Rodrigo Ibarra, a Zapata chieftain; Gerardo Reyes, Arturo Arellano, A. B. Reyes, and Augustin Luna of the old Madero army, and Alfonso Calderon, Gilberto Alarcon, Hilario Murillo, and Manuel A. Paz of the Diazista forces.

"The purpose of General Blanquet's return to Mexico, and that is the purpose of the whole movement," said Mr. Gayon yesterday, " is four-fold—first, the reorganization into a compact, efficient fighting force of the various units now enlisted under the Diaz banner, the overthrow of the Carranzista Government, the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1857, which Carranza, with the aid of his pro-German friends, has abrogated, and the revocation of the confiscatory decrees of the Carranza Government.

"The whole movement is in the open and we have already informed Acting Secretary of State Polk of General Blanquet's safe arrival in Mexico and acquainted him with the true purposes of his mission. The boat on which General Blanquet and his party made the journey to Vera Cruz was the Providencia, a small sailing ship which I may add narrowly missed being captured by the Carranza gunboat Zaragossa. The sloop carried some ammunition, but just enough for defensive purposes. Our forces in Mexico are amply supplied with rifles and ammunition and an adequate supply will be maintained. I am not in a position to state the situation as to artillery.

To Ask Recognition as Belligerents.

"General Diaz has organized his forces in the face of terrible odds. But he and General Blanquet have an army in being now, and that army is growing every day. The total strength of the forces in the fifteen States in which we are operating is about 40,000 men, of whom the largest force is in Vera Cruz. The States are Vera Cruz, Chiapas, Tabasco, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Michoacan, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Puebla, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, and the Territory of Tepic. We are seeking the recognition of our belligerency by the United States, England, France, and the other allied nations. In due course of time we expect to merit and receive that recognition."

"Is General Obregon, who was Madero's Secretary of War and afterward one of Carranza's principal lieutenants, in this movement?" Mr. Gayon was asked.

"If he is, it is not on our side. There are no Carranzistas or Villistas associated with us. The whole Carranza régime is tainted with pro-Germanism, and Obregon, like his chief, was and is pro-German. One of the greatest crimes perpetrated by Carranza was his linking up of the Mexican people with the Germans. It was a deep-laid conspiracy entered into between Carranza and Berlin to stir up ancient hatreds, to the exclusive benefit of the German Government and the Carranzista faction. German money has figured in every one of Carranza's conspiracies, and proof of this fact is on file in every allied chancellery in the world.

"Another phase of the Carranza-German plots was the oil land case. It is well known that 75 per cent. of the oil used by the allied fleets was drawn from wells in the Tampico district. The plot that Carranza concocted with representatives of the German Government, had it materialized, would have resulted in the destruction of those wells, and this plot went so far as to call for the actual burning of the wells as a last resort.

Say Mexico Faces Bolshevism.

"And, furthermore, under Carranza at least a part of Mexico is today facing Bolshevism. This fact has been officially reported to Washington, and I think was referred to during the recent Senate inquiry. The Carranzistas seize and dispose of private property regardless of law or constitutional restrictions. They have flooded the country with worthless paper money, and the despotism of the régime has reached that point that its Consuls hesitate to give passports to bona fide Mexican citizens in foreign countries, either to return to their own country or to visit other foreign countries. Included in this number are great numbers of Mexico's best-educated and ablest citizens, who are held in exile by the tyranny of the Carranza Government.

"The banks have been robbed, their concessions declared void, while in numerous instances the most important and the richest of our ore mines have been flooded or destroyed by other means. Railroads are in the hands of the Carranza hordes, and industry has almost been stamped out. It is to right some of these wrongs that the new movement has been organized, under Generals Diaz and Blanquet."

The appeal of the revolutionary force is addressed to the following:

The members of the extinct National Army and Navy, without any exception.
The groups in arms against the Carrancismo, whatever their political origins or affiliations may be.
The great masses that form the proletariat of the countryside.
The working classes and those in need.
The land owners.
Those interested in the oil wealth of the country.
The miners, bankers, manufacturers, and merchants.
The Mexican citizens and foreigners exiled from our country.
The clergy.
The foreigners who have interests in our country.
And finally, for special reasons, the Governments of the allied nations in the war they wage in the interests of liberty and humanity against the Central Powers.

General Blanquet, who is 71 years old, arrived in New York from exile in Spain four years ago, and made his home in Brooklyn at that time. When he arrived from Spain in July, 1914, he was asked by THE TIMES if he contemplated returning to Mexico to take part in any revolutionary movements for the overthrow of the Carranza régime. His answer was, "Some day, perhaps, when peace is restored in Europe."

TWO REVOLTS IN MEXICO.

Uprisings North and South Promise Sharp Fighting by June.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—State Department officials have been unofficially advised of the fact that General Aurelio Blanquet, former Minister of War under General Victoriano Huerta, and one of the best known of the older officers of the army of the old Diaz régime, has landed on the coast of Vera Cruz, south of the City of Vera Cruz, and has joined the forces of General Felix Diaz, who has been in the lower part of the State of Oaxaca for nearly two years.

Important developments are expected to occur in the Mexican situation inside of the next few months as a result of the Blanquet-Diaz movement and other known elements in the situation, not the least of which is the Villista revival. Men in the closest touch with the situation assert that by June the situation in Mexico will be of the liveliest possible character, and that ominous trouble looms ahead for General Venustiano Carranza, the President of the Mexican Republic, whose term will expire in another year.

As viewed by men in the best position to know the inner details of the situation, Carranza has made "a blundering failure" of the Mexican problem and will soon find himself between the crossfire of what promises to be an important military movement in the south, supported by men of the old régime, and that of the radical elements in Chihuahua and the north associated with Villa.

The Carranza army, it is known, has in it many officers who were ex-Federals, mostly younger or middle-aged men. There is believed to be a strong possibility of the older Federal officers, who are expected to be identified with the Blanquet and Diaz movement, deserting the Carranza Government.

President Carranza is not regarded by those who have closely followed the history of Mexican events since the overthrow of Madero as being a strong military leader, and with a strong movement south of his capital headed by former Federal officers, and by the direction of Diaz and Blanquet, and Villista activities in the north, it is predicted by men qualified to speak knowingly of Mexican affairs that Carranza will face a most difficult problem in the immediate future.

By June both the anti-Carranza movements will be well under way, it was asserted tonight, and if Carranza is overthrown, and the Blanquet-Diaz forces are able to take control of the Government in Mexico City, it is probable this would be followed by a struggle between the ex-Federal leaders of that Government and the revolutionary activities of Villa in the north.

Says Mexico Will Nip Revolt.

WASHINGTON, April 3, (Associated Press.)—Ambassador Bonillas said today that the Government of Mexico was fully capable of dealing with the revolutionists.

"The Mexican Government would rather have these and other revolutionists in Mexico than out of it," said the Ambassador. "When they are out of the country they are constantly plotting and trying to get assistance for their schemes. Once they get into Mexico, however, the Government is able to deal with them in an appropriate manner."

The Ambassador said he had received no advices recently from Mexico on the subject of revolutionists. He seemed inclined to doubt that the revolutionists had landed near Vera Cruz. He had heard from unofficial sources that it was likely the revolutionists had landed at some other place and that the announcement regarding the Vera Cruz coast was a blind to protect their whereabouts.

MEXICAN CONGRESS IS CALLED.

Carranza Will Ask 10,000,000 Pesos to Control Railways.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—President Carranza has asked the extra session of the Mexican Congress, which has been called to meet May 1, to authorize the construction by the Federal Government of three railway lines and the acquisition of another railway system, it was learned today from official sources. The Congress will be asked to appropriate 10,000,000 pesos for the purchase of all or a majority of the stock of the Yucatan Railway System, now owned by the Hennequen Association.

One of the new lines will link this system with the Territory of Quintanaroo, running from Peto, Yucatan, to Bacalar and Santa Cruz. The line was contemplated by Porfirio Diaz and surveys were made under his orders.

Another line, the plan for which dates back to the Diaz Administration, is proposed to run from Santa Lucrecia, in the State of Vera Cruz, on the Tehuantepec line, purchased a short time ago from the Pearson Interests, to Campeche.

The third proposed line will run from some point on the Southern Pacific of Mexico, between Magdalena and Hermosillo, to Ensenada, the capital of Lower California. This road will enable Mexico to transport troops by rail from Central Mexico to Lower California without entering the United States.

These railroad projects are believed by officials here to be a part of President Carranza's program to secure for the Government the entire transportation machinery of Mexico.

FOREIGN LAND OWNERS LIMITED BY MEXICANS

Gen. Aguirre Says Constitution Prohibits Acquisition of Large Tracts in Lower California.

MEXICO CITY, April 2, (Associated Press.)—"In Lower California there are various foreign enterprises, among which are one or two Japanese, to which have been given concessions for the exploitation of certain natural resources in various places, but none of them has been permitted, nor will be permitted, to acquire tracts of land, because the Constitution prohibits this definitely," was a statement made today by General Amado Aguirre, Under Secretary of Agriculture and Development.

"Naturally there has been a request for these companies holding concessions which have always complied with the stipulations of their contracts, but some companies among them the Mexico Land Company, have had their contracts nullified for not having complied with all their provisions. These concessions will be duly and legally liquidated. Those interests which have large holdings will be obliged to divide them, and nobody will be given more than 2,500 acres.

General Aguirre declared the Government had not and would not allow foreign interests to obtain lands in Lower California, and pointed out that Article XXVII. of the Constitution prohibits foreigners from holding lands within sixty miles from a frontier and thirty miles from a sea coast. He said that under these provisions, because of the geographical situation of Lower California, it would be virtually impossible for foreign interests to obtain any considerable tract, even in the interior, because of the narrowness of the peninsula.

Regarding concessions held by foreigners, the Under Secretary stated that among those holding fishing rights were both Japanese and Norwegians, but he made it plain that no foreign interests held rights to land along the coasts.

SENATOR PHELAN SEES FRUITS OF PROTESTS

Californian Comments on Baron Makino's Paris Statement on Japan's Demands.

By U. S. Senator JAMES D. PHELAN.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—The following is a reply to the statement telegraphed from Paris yesterday by Baron Makino, which I feel requires an answer.

"The first fruits of the American and Australian protests seem to be conceded by Baron Makino in his statement, which is published today as a telegram from Paris. He says:

"'Japan does not wish to force her laborers as immigrants on any associate countries, and recognizes that this question is one for each nation to deal with itself.'

"This is a wise and logical conclusion because Japan has exercised its right to bar Chinese laborers from the island empire. If the Baron took any other position of course Japan would have to open her doors to the Chinese who are content to work for about one-eighth the wages that are paid to Japanese laborers in Japan; so Japan is maintaining Japanese standards in the Orient, just as we are seeking to maintain American standards, but he still contends for "equal and just treatment," apparently outside of the question of immigration, and by that he doubtless means that the Japanese in this country be given the privilege of owning and leasing land, of naturalization, of the elective franchise, and intermarriage, and he adds, which is a hopeful sign, while we feel very keenly on this point our precise position must not be misunderstood nor misrepresented.'"

"That is to say that if America and Australia persist in their position he might still accept it. He says furthermore than: 'We are too proud to accept a place of admitted inferiority.'

"This confuses the issue because the question of inferiority is not involved. The Japanese are racially different. By the laws of nature they cannot improve the Japanese stock nor the white stock by intermarriage. The evils of both races are developed in the offspring. This is a well known physiological fact. It has been well said that a democracy is impossible without equality and that equality is not possible where the people cannot freely intermarry and produce a homogeneous race. A permanently foreign element in the composition of a state disorders it just as a foreign substance in the human economy. Social danger is as great as the military danger of having a large body of foreigners who do not participate in the Government and who perhaps owe allegiance to another Government.

"California is best entitled to speak on this subject because she has had the experience. It is well known that the Japanese, on account of their skill as agriculturalists, their industry, their unceasing hours of labor and their lower modes of living, can, and do drive the Americans off the soil because Americans, upholding our high standards of civilization and all those things which enter into home life and social obligations, cannot come down to the Japanese level. They have something more to live for than unceasing work because they hold other things higher than maximum production and minimum cost.

"The Japanese are masterful people and want to own and dominate. They are not content to work for wages. If they work for others besides themselves they can be easily controlled because there will be no incentive to work more than the regular hours of labor, and the white workers would then have an opportunity of cultivating the soil.

"The farmer of this generation, sorely tempted by attractive prices, by selling and leasing the land to the Japanese are digging the graves of the next generation. Should the California land law be enforced prohibiting the Japanese from owning land, and Senator Inman's bill be passed depriving them of the right of leasing land, those here now would be compelled to work for wages, and that would preserve the American farmer and give him men to cultivate his orchards and his fields.

"All that Baron Makino can ask of the League of Nations is to allow Japan to develop his country on its own lines and protect its native population, and that no nation should be allowed to commit any act of aggression against it. But the equality of Japan as a nation among nations cannot be construed as entitling her to disturb the economic and political system of other nations. As to these domestic questions, Baron Makino must concede that the right inheres in the nation itself.

"We do not want the German theory of the 'survival of the fittest' and fierce competition of endurance to disturb the standards which have been maintained in America for the benefit of men who work, who don't want to breed Bolshevism. If we do not maintain the high standard of citizenship upon which rests the superstructure of our democratic institutions the Government would topple and fall. So it is not a question of equality of treatment to Japan.

"It is a question with us of maintaining standards and self-preservation. Frankly, we are afraid of Japanese competition. While farmers are willing to give those who are legally here employment for wages, the States does not want any further immigration and does not want Japanese to displace our own people in the possession of the soil and assume the rôle of masters.

"When Commodore Perry opened Japan he did not know what was in it. It has proved, indeed, a Pandora's box of international trouble."

WOULD DISARM GERMANY.

Pichon's Reply to New Proposal Is Cheered by Paris Deputies.

PARIS, April 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Maurice Raynaud, former Minister of the Colonies, requested the discussion of a proposal to invite the Government to endeavor to obtain the disarmament of Germany.

M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, asserted that the request of the Deputy, under parliamentary procedure, was not permissible, although the Government considered this step advisable, and was determined if possible to secure the disarmament of Germany, in order that that country might not again start an enterprise such as that for which she had been entirely responsible, and which had cost so much to humanity.

M. Pichon added that the Government could only request that the Deputies place entire trust in it, and that it would do all it could for the triumph of the principles of the Deputy's proposal.

The speech of the Foreign Minister was greeted with cheering. M. Raynaud expressed satisfaction at the declaration of the Minister, and the incident ended.

More Credits for France and Italy.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Credits of $85,000,000 to France and $25,000,000 to Italy were announced today by the Treasury. The total advanced to the Allies is $9,008,999,340.75, of which France has received $2,702,477,800, and Italy $1,521,500,000.



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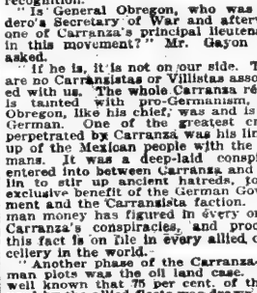
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Silk lined throughout; sets off and sets up your figure with the suave spruceness of Manhattan, the Isle of Style; pure wool in every filament.

"Ennyweather" Loose-Draping Topcoats, ¼ silk lined, $35, both proving that my merchandise is exclusive, but that it is not expensive.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

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BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW
PASSENGER CAR WEEK
March 29 to April 5
NOON TO 10.30 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAYS—ADM. 25¢
APRIL 8 TO 12 COMMERCIAL VEHICLE WEEK
23 REGT ARMORY BEDFORD AVE. BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE. & PACIFIC ST.

IRELAND has voted for freedom. Shall she be given it—before she takes it? This question is discussed editorially in this week's issue of

The Nation

10c

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BARRACKS is made with this reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole. An exclusive feature of

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

How about Soup

Sure to taste good, no matter whether they are meat soups, vegetable soups, or cream soups, if you add

A-1 SAUCE

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS
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What the Fighting Men Suffered.

In a new series of articles—"Behind the Scenes of War"—running in the Sunday edition of The New York Times Philip Gibbs, war correspondent, is telling about the men who led British armies, interpreting their doings with a frankness hitherto impossible on account of the censorship. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

SAYS SOLDIERS NEED RIGHT START IN LIFE

Col. Roosevelt Asks Chamber of Commerce to Direct Them Into Proper Channels.

BUSINESS MEN URGE THRIFT

Declare America Must Supply Equipment to Develop Backward Countries.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who was the guest of honor at the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday, appealed to the members to aid in turning the energies of the American soldiers back into the right channels as they return to civil life.

"These young men," he said, "are the men who will run the country in the future. They will return much improved for their experiences, and they will be impressionable. They will be receptive to new ideas, and they will find it difficult to get back to their old duties.

"After our civil war we had frontiers which provided ground for the restless spirits, but we have no frontiers now. The country will have to take up these men and that is your problem. The war has had a tremendous effect on them and it has made them Americans. In my headquarters, for example, my liaison officer was Karl Cramer, there was a Sergeant Murphy, and an Orderly Velocco. Then there was Kilinski, a Pole; Glover, of Irish extraction; LeBeauf, French, and Brenner, a Jewish newsboy from Boston. And I might also tell you that we had two Chinese from San Francisco, and they were good cooks. All of those boys considered themselves Americans. Americans, and nothing else.

Another effect of the war was its democraticizing effect in the shuffling of men of all classes in all ranks. One of my splendid officers was a waiter from out West, and one private turned out to be the City Editor of The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Colonel Roosevelt recounted the events which lead up to the battle of Soissons and described the opening of that battle, at the same time paying a tribute to his men. He recited one incident to show the spirit of the American troops. One day he said one company was under artillery fire and could not use their rifles because of shrubbery. They were about 150 yards away from the Germans. He neard rifle shooting coming from the direction of the company, a rabbit had been scared up and the Americans were amusing themselves firing at it.

The Chamber adopted several reports, among them one prepared by the Committee on Finance and Currency which urged the need for thrift at the present time. Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, is Acting Chairman of the committee. The report read in part:

The United States is one of the most advanced countries of the world in the development of industrial equipment and industrial methods. Its capacity for the production of steel and machinery is approximately as great as that of all the rest of the world. There are other countries with great undeveloped resources of natural wealth, and with industrious and willing inhabitants, but lacking modern equipment and the capital to procure it. We have it within our means by supplying these undeveloped people with equipment to help them to a more abundant production of the comforts of life and higher levels of existence, at the same time creating employment for our industries. They will be able to pay us ultimately out of the resources which we help them to develop, but we must first provide them with the means of creating new wealth. This is the service of an advanced country to a backward country, the service which England, Holland, Belgium, and France rendered to the United States in its earlier years, and for which they have been well repaid since. It is one of the purposes for which we should provide an investment fund. It means doing our part in advancing the civilization of the world.

The enormous exports of American products in the last four years; aggregating $21,421,000,000, as compared with $9,090,000,000 in the preceding four years, have created a permanent body of indebtedness owing by the nations of Europe to this country, upon which the annual interest charge alone will amount to a sum equal to our entire foreign trade balance before the war. The difficulty which these nations will experience in finding means of payment is likely to seriously interfere with sales of our products in their markets. Europe is temporarily unable to pay either in gold or goods, and yet it is in the highest degree mutually desirable that Europe shall be able to buy what it requires for the rehabilitation of its industries and that our industries shall be able to sell freely abroad while passing through the period of readjustment.

THOMPSON ADMITS HE TOLD BRIBE STORY

Niagara Senator Promises Full Disclosure to the Judiciary Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, Chairman of the Senate Public Service Committee, today admitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee that he told representatives of two New York city newspapers the story of a $500,000 fund available to aid in the passage of the Carson-Martin bill, which would empower the Public Service Commission to increase street railway fares to 7 or 8 cents regardless of franchise or other local agreements existing between the companies and municipalities.

Senator Thompson told the committee that he would like time to prepare a statement, and that he would disclose the whole story, which is said to involve an ex-Governor of the State as the man who offered Thompson the bribe and also a promise of the support of influential corporations if he cared to seek the Governorship. The committee adjourned to give Senator Thompson time to prepare his statement. He has been directed to submit it on Tuesday.

Correspondents connected with the newspapers which printed the story of the alleged bribe appeared before the committee. One submitted copies of his paper containing the story. The other respectfully declined to give the committee any information either now or at a later date. Both refused to disclose who was referred to as an "ex-Governor of the State" in the articles. Senator Thompson in his statement said:

"All ex-Governors had better be eliminated for the present."

Senator Thompson reminded the committee that he had already asked the Senate for an investigation of the traction lobby, and said that the story of the alleged bribe really began last year, when an attempt was made by the traction interests to force the passage of the Wicks-Martin bill giving the Public Service Commission power to abrogate the provisions of the 80-cent gas rate and permit higher rates in New York City.

EXETER TO HONOR FIGHTERS

Alumni and Students Who Have Been Service Dine Tonight.

A dinner will be given tonight at the McAlpin to all Exeter men, graduates and undergraduates, who have served in the military or naval forces. They have been invited to be the guests of the New York Philips Exeter Alumni Association. The dinner will be a victory celebration in honor of more than two thousand Exeter men who have served under the colors. A number of men who won citations and medals will be called on for five-minute speeches.

The cheering which will welcome the fighters, and which will also be reminiscent of their football days, will be led by Captain D. Scarf of the United States Navy, a former Exeter cheer leader. A special musical program has been prepared, and Kirk Towns, baritone, will sing, accompanied by Glad Forster, the composer.

Speakers will include Senator James A. Tufts, Louis Perry, Principal of Exeter; John P. Gavit, and Colin Lamont, Charlie Brickley and Hugh ("Cupid") Black, former football Captains of Harvard and Yale, respectively, will be present.

SUNDAY MOVIES ADVANCED.

Passed by State Senate—Majority Expected in Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—The bill permitting Sunday movies under local option conditions was passed by the Senate today. It is on the order for final passage in the Assembly tomorrow, and while the majority will be small it is expected to pass.

There was no debate. Six Republicans voted with the Democrats for the measure. They were Senators Abeles of the Bronx, Graves of Erie, Lockwood of Kings, G. F. Thompson of Niagara, Walters of Onondaga, and Whitley of Monroe.

Saks & Company

Announce Beginning This Morning

A Remarkable Sale of

$7,000 Worth of Diamond, Pearl Amethyst, Topaz, and Novelty Stone

JEWELRY

To Be Sold For $3,500

Half Regular Prices

This unusual sale, coming as it does right before Easter, affords a wonderful opportunity to secure a beautiful piece of jewelry for gift purposes at an unprecedented low price. The items listed below are in 14 karat gold, platinum plate, and green gold, set with genuine diamonds, amythests, topaz, or novelty stones.

	REGULARLY	IN THIS SALE
Bar Brooches	$30.00 to $85.00	$15.00 to $42.50
Brooches	19.00 to 76.50	9.50 to 38.50
Bar Pins	21.00 to 130.00	10.50 to 65.00
La Vallieres	25.00 to 59.00	12.50 to 29.50
Pendants	21.00 to 45.00	10.50 to 22.50
Bracelets	19.00 to 77.00	9.50 to 38.50
Handy Pins	25.00 to 45.00	12.50 to 22.50

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street



Just Received 200 Men's Suits

(Double Breasted)

On Sale Tomorrow $35.00

Secured at a concession—going to sell them at a special price Saturday—Government "tabooed" double breasted suits during the war—restrictions are off now—secured the cloth right—long time ago—held the material awaiting the time we could have these suits made—furnished our own model—had them made according to our specifications—right in style and workmanship—the saving that comes because of forehanded planning goes to those who come Saturday.

All-wool suits in dark Oxford grays and blues—a real dressy business suit tailored to our own standards—quarter lined with patch or regular pockets.

Spring Overcoats in All-Wool Knitted Fabrics at $27.50

The popular knitted Overcoat, serviceable in any kind of weather, comes in a loose slip-on model in dark Oxford grays and heather mixtures.

Suits $30.00 to $75.00
Overcoats $27.50 to $55.00

Fourth Floor

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

THE HUNTINGTON PIANO COMPANY

SHELTON, CONN.,
Manufacturers of Pianos.

1,260 Shares of the Capital Stock of The Huntington Piano Company, a Connecticut Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, FRANCIS P. GARVAN, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder, at the main office of The Sterling Company, in Derby, Connecticut, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of April, 1919, 1,260 shares of the par value of $100 per share, out of 2,100 shares issued and outstanding of The Huntington Piano Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Connecticut.

Full description of and information concerning the property to be sold, the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, and the order thereof, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director, Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
Alien Property Custodian.



Saks & Company

Announce Beginning This Morning

A Special Sale of

Automobile Robes

at $7.95

Which Is Much Below Their Actual Worth

THE most satisfactory robes obtainable, because of their exceptional serviceability and warmth. Made of Mohair Plush, in a rich shade of Green, Tan, Black and Grey.

Sixth Floo.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street



$8.50 $7.50 $8.50

The Illustrations Show The Newest

Pumps and Oxfords For Spring

Featured in the Saks Shoe Department Today

at $7.50 and $8.50

¶ Could footwear for Milady be more graceful, or more beautifully proportioned? They add charm to the daintiest of feet, and afford unusual comfort because of the rare skill shown in their developement. Either style may be had in a

New shade of tan Russia calfskin, gun metal calfskin, black glazed kidskin or white nu-buck.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

The New Assortments of Men's Spring Clothing

are now ready for selection on the Sixth Floor

"Altman Standard"

is adequately represented in the smart, carefully tailored Suits and Coats that have been assembled, combining, as they do, every dress requirement demanded by the man who must have his clothes "just so."

MEN'S SACK SUITS

are priced $35.00, 40.00, 45.00 to 70.00

MEN'S OVERCOATS

are priced $35.00, 40.00 to 55.00

Saks

Spring Suits for Young Men in their 'Teens

Post Graduate Tailoring: Under Graduate Styles

Single Breasted Models and Double Breasted Models—One Button Models and Two Button Models—Straight Pocket Models and Slash Pocket Models—In fact, there are so many models that one becomes mottled in describing them.

As low as $27

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

HOW EUROPE IS BEING FED.

Facts and details of how the different portions of Europe are being provided with food by the Allies, a Who's Who directory of the Peace Congress, proceedings of the Paris Congress, and 25 other big features in the April CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company. On news stands 35c.—Advt.

SIMPLEX LANDAULET

Good running condition. All tires good. Upholstering good shape. Needs painting. $1,000.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
418 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mulberry 3500.
Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

ARMY HEADS FROWN ON PARADE OF 77TH

Division's Home Auxiliary Is Aroused by Notice from Adjutant General Harris.

PROTESTS ABANDONMENT

Dr. Manning Issues Statement Declaring Men Deserve Welcome Allowed to 27th.

The 77th Division, composed almost entirely of men from this city and vicinity, will not be permitted to parade up Fifth Avenue as did the 27th, if the present policy of the War Department, as indicated in a letter from the Adjutant General to the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division, is carried out. Giving as a reason the congested port and camp conditions, Major Gen. P. C. Harris has advised the association that it was impracticable to give encouragement to the proposed parade in view of the fact that the realization of the plan seemed uncertain. He said that there was no doubt that individual units of the division would be able to parade when they arrived from France.

The correspondence with the Adjutant General on this subject was embodied in a statement issued yesterday by members of the Home Auxiliary Association. The statement, which was given out by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the association, was signed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, Cleveland H. Dodge, S. R. Bertron, Stephen H. Olin, Julian T. Davies and himself.

Dr. Manning said that the association should not be confused with the 77th Division Association, which was made up of the officers and men within its own organization, the Home Auxiliary Association being composed of the relatives and friends of the men of all the units in the division.

The statement in full reads as follows:

"At the request of members of the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division a letter was written on March 24 to the Secretary of War asking for assurance that the division will be allowed to parade as a unit on its return from France and stating fully the important reasons for permitting this division to parade. A letter from the Adjutant General acknowledging this letter to the Secretary of War advises us that there is little likelihood that this parade will be permitted. The following sentences are quoted from the letter of the Adjutant General: 'At this time no assurance can be given that what you desire can be accomplished.

'That complete units of this division such as one or more regiments will be able to parade in New York, there is no doubt. The conditions existing at the time of the arrival of this division at New York may preclude any other arrangement than the parade of one or two regiments as they arrive.'

Sees Difficulties Growing.

"'With increased shipments from France, and the necessity of more prompt clearing out of the camps at or near the ports, the difficulties increase and the probabilities of the parade of a division in New York City, whose port handles 75 per cent. of all the shipments from France, are lessened. I regret that it is impracticable to give more encouragement to the plan you have in mind, as it is believed to be a wiser policy to hold out no hopes whose realization at the proper time is a matter of doubt.'

"In the judgment of those whose names are signed to this letter the press and people of New York should express themselves upon this matter. Nothing need be allowed and nothing should be allowed to prevent the 77th from paralding on its return.

"The 77th Division shares with the 27th the special pride and affection of the people of this city. Both of these divisions belong to us in a special sense. But this is even more true of the 77th than of the 27th. The 27th was formed from the National Guard and represents the entire state. The 77th Division, which was trained at Camp Upton, is New York's own. It bears the name of the Metropolitan Division. Its special insignia is the Statue of Liberty, which stands in our harbor. It was made up originally of the men drafted from New York and its vicinity. These men, who have done their part so magnificently, are from all parts of our city. A great number of them are from the crowded East Side district where so many of our foreign born people live. It would be unfortunate indeed if they should not be allowed to receive the welcome which the city owes to them and wishes to give them. Never in their lives will they have another such moment, nor the city another such opportunity to show them what it thinks of them. It is experiences of this sort which make Americans.

"It was right and proper for the city to receive and welcome the whole 27th Division in its great parade which stirred all our hearts and will be remembered by all who witnessed it as long as they live. It is equally right and proper that the whole 77th Division should be so welcomed by the city when it returns. Nothing less than this will be just to the brave officers and men of the 77th Division, and to their families and friends. We publish this statement as to the present uncertainty in regard to the parade because we believe that New York will not be willing that there shall be any discrimination between her two splendid home divisions. With all respect for the War Department, we fear that they may not fully appreciate the human aspect of this question, the immense power of an event of this sort to stir the patriotism and the loyal spirit of our people.

Wants Problem Overcome.

"The letter of the Adjutant General states that the conditions existing at the time of the arrival of this division at New York may preclude any other arrangement than the parade of one or two regiments. The condition existing at the time of the arrival of the 77th at the Argonne Forest were such as to preclude any advance against the enemy. The 77th ignored the conditions and drove right through the forest.

"Whatever the difficulties in the way of this parade, they should be overcome in the same spirit as that in which our men did their part at the front."

In discussing the parade situation and the statement issued by the Home Auxiliary, Dr. Manning said that the returned officers of the division who were still in the service were in no position to voice their sentiments on the subject, deeply aggrieved as they were. It, therefore, became the duty of the Home Auxiliary, free from any military restraint, to take up the cudgels in behalf of the division and demand a right that was theirs—namely, the privilege of marching up Fifth Avenue so their loved ones could see them.

Asks Community to Speak.

"This statement is given out entirely independent of them and comes from the Home Auxiliary Association," Dr. Manning said. "It is time for the people of New York to know what the situation is. My judgment is that unless the community expresses its feeling with all possible clearness, there will be no parade for the 77th Division. From my contact with the families of the officers and men I know what their feeling is on the question, and I can say they will be most bitterly disappointed and deeply hurt if the parade is not permitted to take place.

"From information which has come to me directly, I can say also that should there be no parade this will be the greatest possible disappointment to the officers and men of the division overseas. They are counting upon this event confidently and with eager anticipation. I happen to know that they are at this moment drilling in France with this in mind, and are holding two reviews each week for the very purpose of being ready for the parade.

"While it has been said that our soldiers did not want to parade this was not true of the men of the 77th. The feeling among them is unanimously in favor of the idea. The men say that they want to march up Fifth Avenue with their helmets and packs so that their friends and relatives could see them as they appeared in France.

"I hope there will be a strong and general expression in the matter. Unless there is such expression it seems unlikely that the boys will march. Since the letter from the Adjutant General has been made by the War Department that all troops would be demobilized within forty-eight hours after arrival. This makes the official divisional parade seem more unlikely unless the authorities at Washington can be persuaded to change their attitude."

Members of the advance party sent by Major Gen. Robert Alexander, commanding officer of the 77th Division, to cooperate with local organizations in arranging a reception for the 31,000 members, were clearly upset by the turn of affairs, but would make no comment. There was a general apathy about the headquarters in the Biltmore yesterday, and no plans were announced during the day. Quantities of letters from friends and relatives of the men asking information about the parade were received, but no attempt to answer the inquiries were made until something more definite could be learned.

TROOPS TO VISIT ITALY.

Rome Hears That 1,000 Americans Will Be Sent Daily.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 3.—The American Government, in accord with the American Supreme Command in France, has agreed that 1,000 troops daily shall leave for Italy, where they will remain several weeks to enable the American boys to visit Rome and other principal cities of the Kingdom. In this way all of the American Army in France may be able to visit Italy.

The news was received here with great satisfaction, as the troops already here have endeared themselves to the popualtion by their enthusiastic admiration of Italy. This, it is hoped, will further bind together the two nations.

GOLDEN RULE HIS REMEDY.

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Says Its Practice Will Bring Industrial Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—In an interview in The Yale Daily News John D. Rockefeller, Jr., states his belief that industrial peace will not come until capital and labor put into operation the Golden Rule.

"Bolshevism is not likely to take serious proportions or spread in the United States when the wage earners know that capital is treating labor fairly," Mr. Rockefeller went on.

"Labor and capital are partners. Their interests are common interests. Neither can get on without the other. Labor must look to capital to supply the tools, machinery and working capital, without which it cannot make its contribution to industry, and capital is equally powerless to turn a wheel in industry without labor. Neither can attain the fullest permanent measure of success unless the other does also and the unnatural conditions, namely, the absence of contract between owner and employe, must be made as nearly normal as possible by the establishment of personal relations between the owners, represented by the officers and the employes, representing certain of their fellow workers whom they themselves have chosen.

"The soundest industrial policy is that which has constantly in mind the welfare of the employes as well as the making of profit and which, when human considerations demand it, subordinates profits to welfare. It is therefore the duty of every one intrusted with industrial leadership to do all in his power to improve the conditions under which men work and live. The day has passed when the conception of industry as chiefly a revenue-producing process can be maintained. In the light of the present, every thoughtful man must concede that the purpose of industry is quite as much the advancement of social well-being as the accumulation of wealth. It remains none the less true that to be successful industry must not only serve the community and the workers adequately, but must also realize a just return on the capital invested."

Union Asks Withdrawal of Troops.

LONDON, April 3.—A resolution demanding the withdrawal of all British troops from Russia, the raising of the blockade, the withdrawal of the military bill from Parliament, and the liberation of conscientious objectors was adopted today by the Trades Union Congress, which also favored incorporating the covenant of the League of Nations in the peace treaty.

Cotton Acreage Heavily Cut.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3.—Acreage of planting in the cotton belt has been reduced 31.08 per cent., according to a report of the State Organization, made today to a convention of nearly one thousand South Carolina planters. Governor Cooper and others made addresses urging reduction of acreage.

LAUDS RAINBOW DIVISION.

Its Record Is Cause for Pride to All, Says Pershing.

Copyright by Chicago Tribune.

COBLENZ, Germany, April 3.—On the eve of its departure for America, the Rainbow Division has flung forth a challenge to all other units in the United States Army overseas. The Officer's Intelligence Summary, issued today by Colonel William N. Hughes, Chief of Staff, contains a history of the organization which concludes with the declaration:

"The 42d Division proudly asserts that it has spent more days in the face of the enemy, gained more ground against the enemy and marched further in its operations than any other division in the American Expeditionary Forces. It has been opposed by the best divisions in the German Army and has made its record at their expense."

Almost simultaneously the division has received from General Pershing commendation of "its splendid record," and assurance of his pride in it.

"The share which the 42d Division has had in the success of our armies," wrote the Commander in Chief, "should arouse pride in its achievements among all ranks."

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS

Now is a good time to borrow on real estate. We have plenty of money to lend in any Borough of Greater New York. Call upon us or write us at any of our offices.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital $5,000,000
Surplus $11,000,000

176 Broadway, 237 W. 125th St., 370 E. 149th St., 175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, 380 Fulton St., Jamaica, 67 Jackson Ave., L. I. City, 50 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island

THE DEFINITE AND THE INDEFINITE

All buildings get finished in time—ours get finished on time.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Sale Today and Saturday

300 Women's Georgette Blouses

4.50

Flesh White Pink French Blue

Georgette blouses in four attractive Best & Co. models show frills, decorative stitching, embroidered dots and touches of embroidery and beads.

Two fasten in front; one in back and the fourth is a slip-on.

Women's Tailored Suits

35.00 and 45.00

The suits in this sale were not purchased in large quantities to sell at a quantity price. It is a sale of fine assortments and will feature:

At 35.00—four *distinctively different custom-made* models offered in no other shop on Fifth Avenue or elsewhere.

At 45.00—a group of dressy models in tailor-made styles and new Balkan blouses.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits



A Sale With Extraordinary Values

$23.50 — All Reduced in Price. New Styles, New Fabrics. Many New Shades.

$28.75 — All Reduced in Price. Well Tailored. The Season's Latest Models.

Plain Blues, Browns, Greys and Blacks. Fancy Worsteds and Striped Effects. New Patterns—New Styles.

Men's and Young Men's Spring Top Coats ¼ Silk Lined / Full Silk Lined $21.75

Chesterfield Model, Double-Breasted Skirted Model, and Form-Fitted Model. Well Tailored. Many fancy colors, as well as plain Oxford greys. All sizes.

Men's Separate Trousers, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50

For dress or business wear. Plain colors and striped effects. All sizes. Every pair in this sale has been reduced.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

The finishing touch of satisfaction to many a breakfast is a cup of

INSTANT POSTUM

A rich enjoyable table beverage

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

THE CORRECT OUTFITS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The advice of this organization is often sought by those who desire that their children shall be smartly and correctly dressed.

For nearly 40 years the best known families of New York have entrusted to us the outfitting of their boys and girls from 4 to 14 years, and it has become a matter of constant comment that in addition to their attractiveness in design, De Pinna apparel and accessories may be depended upon to give the greatest possible length of service.

English norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 16 years.
Eton suits for boys.
Boys' top coats and reefers.
Regulation English sailor and jumper suits for boys up to 9 years.
Boys' olive drab khaki camp suits.
Complete assortments of hats and furnishings for boys.

Tailored street suits for girls from 12 to 16 years.
Tailored top coats for girls.
Girls' regulation and middy dresses.
Washable frocks for girls from 6 to 16 years.
Girls' sweaters and separate bloomers.
Girls' tailored hats.
"Anniped" shoes for boys and girls.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

It's Your Victory

WE Americans won a victory last November---a victory that nobody expected us to win for at least another six months---and probably twelve.

We won it because we were turning out guns and ships and TNT and steel and wool and poison gas three times as fast as Germany thought we could. We won it because we would have been shipping to France last November and December---if the armistice hadn't been signed---enough war material for a new American army as large as the one we already had in France. And Germany knew it.

So we won the war last November.

And now we have some war debts to pay---a balance of some billions of dollars of war debts---for a victory won last November instead of next.

Another year of fighting would have cost this nation twenty-five billions---possibly thirty billions---more in dollars.

And the War Department estimates it would have cost 200,000 more American lives.

That's the sort of victory the United States owes some five or six billion dollars for. Is it worth it?

The Victory Liberty Loan Is Coming
It Is YOUR Victory—and YOUR Loan
Get Behind It!

No. 2
TO THOSE WHO LOVE LOGIC

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
Second Federal Reserve District
Liberty Loan Committee, 120 B'way, New York

ARRIVE WITH TANKS FOR LOAN CAMPAIGN

Troops of 302d Corps Bring 34 Renaults and 10 American on Transport.

HERE FROM PEACE PARLEYS

Montefiore Judelsohn, Former Vice Consul at Constantinople, Reported at Paris on Armenia.

The transport Philippines, which left St. Nazaire on March 20, got in yesterday, bringing 271 officers and men of the 302d Tank Corps. Some of them are members of the First American Tank Corps, of which the 302d is a part. The unit that arrived was in command of Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Viner of Arden, N. Y. They brought back 34 Renault and 10 American tanks, which will be used in the coming drive for the Victory Loan.

In the Argonne fighting the Corps used two-man Renault tanks, and it was here the unit lost most heavily. In the St. Mihiel and the Argonne its casualties amounted to 60 per cent. of its officers and 50 per cent. of its men. Among the officers who returned were Captain W. Wilcox of Flushing, who served in France seven months and was a Battalion Commander, supervising training at the headquarters at Bourg; Captain Joseph B. Gillen, Battalion Adjutant of the Corps, and Lieutenant R. b McClelland.

A civilian passenger on the Philippines was Montefiore Judelsohn, who was American Vice Consul at Constantinople under Ambassadors Morgenthau and Elkus. After he was withdrawn from Turkey Mr. Judelsohn went to Switzerland on Government business. He went to Paris and there reported to the Peace Conference on investigations he made into Turkish atrocities in Armenia. Mr. Judelsohn was met at Quarantine by Ensign A. D. Leveridge, who brought him news of the death on Wednesday of his mother, who lived at the St. Andrews Hotel.

Among the passengers who arrived here first yesterday on the troopship Rees Ha were eighty-five nurses. Seventy-nine were from Base Hospital 4, at Rouen, which is the Lakeside Hospital unit, from Cleveland. The unit went to France May 8, 1917. At first they were in charge of Major Harry Gilchrist of the regular army. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and transferred. Colonel Frank C. Bunts was then assigned to take charge. On the trip across the nurses were in charge of Chief Nurse Elizabeth Folckemer.

They were attached to the First British Army, and before going to France they were received by King George and the Queen. They wore on their arrival their insignia, which is a combination of the American eagle and the British lion. Between May 26, 1917, and Jan. 23, 1919, 6,000 patients passed through the hospital.

On Sept. 7 twenty of the nurses, in charge of Miss Betty Connelly of Cleveland, formerly Mobile Hospital 15 and were sent to the central clearing hospital in the Argonne sector. They stayed there until December. For services performed in the face of grave danger Miss Yvette Eisenhart of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss M. J. Roche of Menlo Park, Cal., received the British Ribbon of Merit. Miss Roche was administering an anesthetic in an amputation case when a shell burst outside the operating room. She kept right on with her work. Two days later, while at a clearing station sixty miles from Amiens, Miss Eisenhart performed a similar deed of heroism.

On the Hestia returned Miss Sallie Parker of 270 Park Avenue, who went to France in January, 1918, and served as Nursing Assistant at Military Hospital 1 at Neuilly. Other nurses who arrived were from Texas and Maryland.

On the second day out, about 300 miles west of Brest, Captain A. H. Birks sighted a burning ship of about 5,000 tons, evidently a British tramp. He steamed close by, and found the vessel ablaze from stem to stern. She seemed to be loaded with coal, and had been abandoned.

MAYOR ROLPH SEES HYLAN.

San Francisco Executive Calls at City Hall.

Mayor James Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco, who is in New York City to welcome the returning soldiers from his own city, called upon Mayor Hylan at the City Hall yesterday. The two Mayors talked for a quarter of an hour and when Mr. Rolph left he was asked what he thought of New York's Mayor.

"Your Mayor," he said, "is a very fine, human, big-hearted man. The courtesy he extended me and our troops here exceeded our fondest expectations. We are indebted to him for many kindnesses."

TO HASTEN DISCHARGES.

Pershing Ordered to Release Meritorious Soldiers as Volunteers Arrive

WASHINGTON, April 3.—In formally advising General Pershing that 50,000 volunteers are being enlisted here to replace an equal number of men in his army who want to come home, the War Department has directed the Commander in Chief to return promptly for discharge selected meritorious cases as he receives these volunteer replacements.

The War Department's cablegram made public today, follows:

"We are now enlisting for three years 50,000 volunteers as follows: 25,000 infantry, 15,000 field artillery, 5,000 engineers, 3,000 medical department, 2,000 cavalry. These will be sent you in detachments of 1,000 for assignments to the Army of Occupation.

"Upon arrival of each detachment, return to the United States for discharge an equal number of men enlisted or drafted for the emergency, selecting most meritorious cases, preferably those who fall under Circular 77, War Department, 1918, and those with Class A and Class B allotments."

WOOD GETS D. S. M. FOR WAR SERVICES

Gens. Scott and Morrison, with Other High Officers, Also Decorated.

JAPANESE COMMANDER CITED

Frank B. Jewett and Charles Eisenman, Civilians, Also Receive Medal from War Department.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A list of officers to whom the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded for exceptionally meritorious service during the war, issued by the War Department today, includes the names of Major Gens. Leonard Wood, Hugh L. Scott, and John F. Morrison.

At the same time the department announced the award of the medal to General K. Otari of the Japanese Army "for especially meritorious and distinguished service as senior allied commander in Siberia."

Among other officers to whom the medal is given are:

Brig. Gens. Robert M. Danford, Oliver Edwards, Frank K. Ferguson, Charles McK. Saltzman, Archibald H. Sunderland, E. Eveleth Winslow, Lytle Brown, and John J. Bradley; Major Gens. Willard A. Holbrook and Guy Carleton; Colonels James G. Steese, Bradley Dewey, Robert E. Wyllie, and J. R. McAndrews; Lieut. Col. S. J. M. Auld, British Army, and Colonel B. D. Giles, British Army.

Two civilians received the medal, Frank B. Jewett, late Lieutenant Colonel in the Signal Corps, for his service in connection with the development of technical apparatus for the army, and Charles Eisenman, late Vice President of the Committee on Supplies, Council of National Defense, for his "energy, courage, business ability, and foresight" in enlisting American industry and thus making possible "the proper and prompt equipment of our armies with clothing and equipage."

The citation of Major Gen. Holbrook refers to his "conspicuous service as Commanding General of the Southern Department, where his firmness and tact in handling a threatening situation on the Mexican border materially improved the relations between the United States and Mexico."

General Wood's decoration was based on his service as a department, division, and camp commander during the war. The citation says:

"He has displayed qualities of leadership and professional attainments of a high order in the administration and training of his various commands, and has furthered in every way during the war the system of officers' training schools."

The citation given General Scott mentions the fact that as Chief of Staff he persistently urged the adoption of the selective service law, and as Commanding General at Camp Dix organized and trained the "miscellaneous troops committed to his care."

COL. DICKMAN KILLED WITH MAJOR J. W. BUTTS

Commanding and Executive Officers Fall in Airplane at Souther Field.

AMERICUS, Ga., April 3.—Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Dickman, commanding officer at Souther Field, near here, and Major John W. Butts, executive officer, were killed today in the fall of an airplane in which they were making a flight. Colonel Dickman was the son of Major Gen. Dickman, commanding the Third American Army of the Expeditionary Forces.

The two officers had been up for the customary afternoon flight and had made the last turn of the field preparatory to descending, when their engine suddenly stopped and the airplane came tumbling down in a tail spin from a height of 2,000 feet.

Both officers were graduates of West Point. Major Butts's home was in Georgetown, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Lieut. Col. Frederick T. Dickman, who with Major John W. Butts, his executive officer, was killed today at Souther Field, was the only son of Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, now in command of the American Army of Occupation in Germany. Lieut. Col. Dickman was a Captain of Cavalry in the regular service, and before the war served with the Pershing expedition in Mexico, in pursuit of Villa.

He was ordered to duty with the Signal Corps in Washington, was transferred to the Air Service, and last April went to San Diego and learned to fly, returning to Washington in October for duty under Major Gen. Kenly, the Director of Military Aeronautics.

Both Lieut. Col. Dickman and Major Butts were sent in January last to Souther Field. Major Butts had been on duty here as the Air Service's representative with the General Staff at the Army War College. He was newly married and the father of a young child.

Lieut. Col. Dickman, who is survived by a wife and several children, was born in Kansas City, July 6, 1883, and was appointed to West Point in 1902. On graduation, in 1906, he was assigned to the 2d Cavalry. In August, 1912, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant of the 2d Cavalry, was assigned to the 8th Cavalry in 1914, and transferred to the 16th Cavalry in 1915.

Major Butts was born in Texas, Sept. 26, 1890, and was appointed to West Point from that State in 1910. Graduating in June, 1914, he was made Second Lieutenant of the 3d Cavalry. He was one of the youngest Captains of cavalry in the regular service, being only 26 years old, but had the rank of Major in the Air Service.

Honor Head of K. of C. War Work.

William P. Larkin, American Director of Knights of Columbus Overseas Work, was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Catholic Club last evening. There were more than 100 guests present, and Dr. Harry Swift of the New York Chapter presided. The speakers included William J. McGinley, Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission, William J. Mulligan, Peter W. Collins of Boston, Father John J. Wynne, Congressman Jerome J. Donovan, and William Fox.

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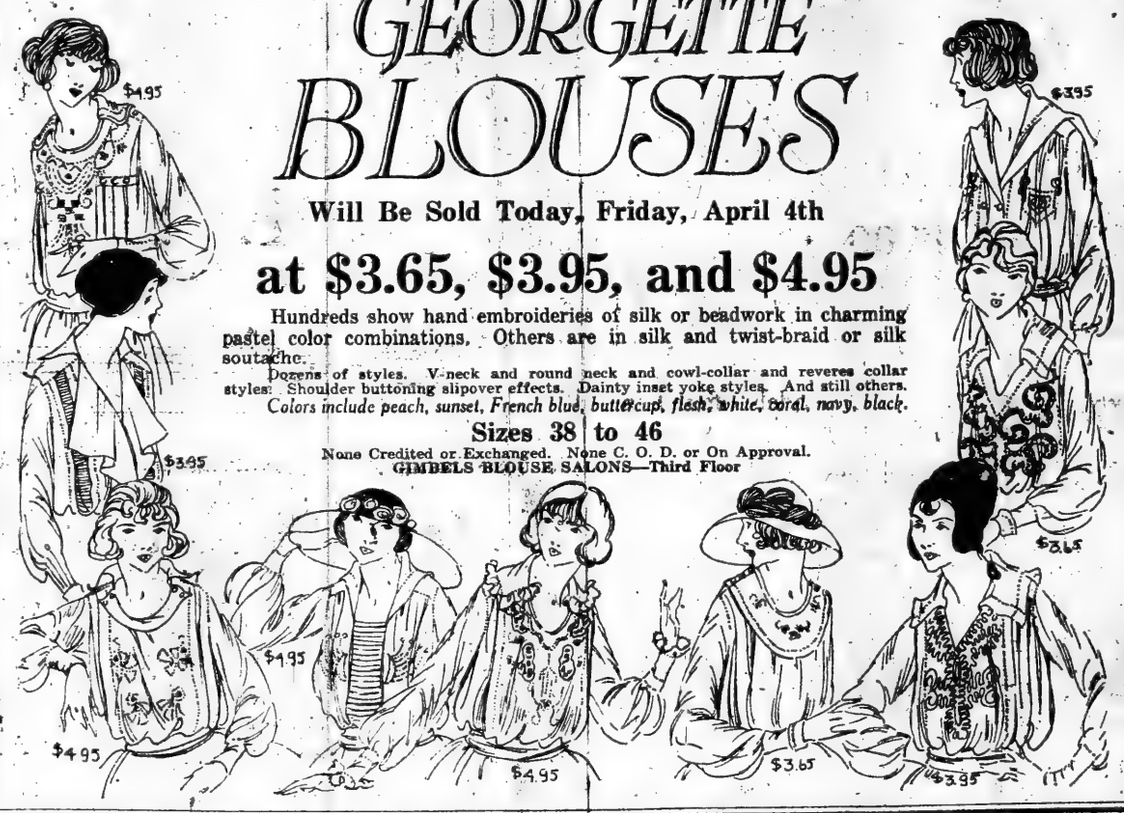
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REPORTED CASUALTIES ABROAD NOW TOTAL 282,311

322 Names In Three New Army Lists Include 99 Dead and Two Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Three army casualty lists, containing 322 names, were given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 276,484, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,827. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 282,311.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 12 killed in action, 4 died of wounds, 43 died of accident, 40 died of disease, 22 severely wounded, 26 wounded to a degree undetermined, 173 wounded slightly, and 2 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 3.	Total.
Killed in action	31,797	12	31,809
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,412	4	13,416
Died of accident	3,980	43	4,023
Died of disease	22,326	40	22,366
Total	72,247	99	72,346
Wounded	194,362	221	194,583
Missing	5,019	2	5,021
Total	271,628	322	271,950

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty.

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DAe)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(L)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(M)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BAUER, CHARLES, 315 E. 92d St.....(WL)
BOYCE, A. R., 872 E. 156th St.....(DD)
CALABRO, P., 329 East 113th St.....(KA)
CANTRELL, W., 56 18th Av., L. I. City—Pvt.....(WL)
CARROLL, W., 2,004 Dean St., Bklyn.(WL)
COHEN, MORRIS, 709 9th Av., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WS)
DEMSEY, E. J., 713 2d Av.....(KA)
DURAN, J. B., 55 Irving Place.....(WL)
ENDRES, C., 1,220 Lyme Av.....(WL)
EGAN, D. A. F., 79 Underhill Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
FICKERT, OTTO W., 420 E. 19th St..(DA)
GARTON, D'ANGELO, 301 W. 41st St.(WL)
HAILE, J. J., 576 Seneca Av., Bklyn..(DA)
HEGGEM, CASPER, 513 51st St., Bklyn.(DD)
KATZ, A., 1,723 Lex. Av.—Corp.....(DA)
KEANE, S., 524 West 152d St.....(WL)
KEARNS, J. F., White Plains.....(WS)
KOEHLER, H. W., 6,639 E. 135th St..(WU)
KRANERT, E. P., 300 W. 120th—Cook.(WU)
LA MARCA, B., 912 Freeman St.....(WU)
McDONNELL, J. P., 236 W. 10th St..(DA)
McKEOUGH, J., 92 Rogers Av., B'klyn.(WL)
McKEON, J. J., Queensboro Hill, Flushing.....(WL)
MANTEL, M. M., 949 Amsterdam Av..(WL)
MARTIN, T. S., 196 East 76th St.....(WL)
MURRAY, F. J., 275 Martense St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
QUESADA, VICTOR E., 264 W. 21st St.(DA)
ROWE, W. L., 2,072 8th Av.....(DA)
SPRING, ., 1,541 Hoe Av.....(WL)
STEINE, ., 205 Throop Av., B'klyn..(WL)
TRAUB, T. E., 15 Broad St.—Maj. Gen.(WL)
VOLMER, H., Jr., 176 Maple St., Richmond Hill.....(WL)
WEISS, J. W., 3 Hinman St., Queens..(WL)
WHITE, SOUTH M. T. M. C. A. Overseas Casuals, 347 Madison Av.—Worker.....(DD)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALLEN, M. J., Almond.....(WS)
ANTHONY, MICHAEL K., Cortland..(WU)
BURNS, FRANK W., Syracuse—Sgt.....(DD)
CLOUSE, FRANK E., Eldred.....(DD)
DEAN, HAROLD R., Albany—Lt.....(WS)
EDICK, PERRY, Syracuse.....(DA)
EMM, L. M., Syracuse.....(WL)
FREEMAN, DAVID, Syracuse.....(DW)
GORTON, W. A., Van Nest—Lt.....(DD)
HERBERT, JAMES O., Yonkers.....(DA)
HOGAN, A. V., Rochester.....(MA)
HOTCHKISS, CLARENCE, W. Oneonta.(DA)
McQUADE, M. L., Gloversville.....(WL)
OLSON, ., Falconer.....(KA)
QUIRK, E. J., Albany.....(WS)
RICE, H. ., Marion.....(WL)
RICE, P., Utica—Wagn.....(WL)
SPONHOLZ, F. A., Buffalo.....(WL)
SPRINGMEYER, C. A., Gardnerville..(DW)
SPRINGER, G. A., Centerville.....(WL)
WILSON, WALLACE, Elmira.....(DA)

ALABAMA.

MOORE, WILLIAM H., Hodges.....(KA)

CALIFORNIA.

IRWIN, ELMER E., San Francisco.....(DD)
KILROY, ORVILLE, Watsonville.....(KA)

CONNECTICUT.

JOHNSON, HARLEY T., New Haven..(DW)
MANDELL, W., Bridgeport.....(WL)
SMITH, W. J., New Britain—Sgt.....(WU)

GEORGIA.

WILLIAMS, P., Lindale.....(DA)

ILLINOIS.

VANCE, ELMER E., Virden.....(DA)
VOITALIS, C., Chicago—Sgt.....(DD)

INDIANA.

ETTINGER, W. H., Anderson—Wagn..(DW)
ROSINSKI, CHARLES, Indian Harbor..(DA)
STEINHART, EARL T., Indianapolis—Sgt.....(DD)

KANSAS.

MATHENY, F., Leslie.....(DD)
MOORE, O. D., Wakeeney.....(KA)
RUNKLE, FRED E., Hiattville.....(WU)
WENDT, GEORGE C., Olathe.....(DA)

KENTUCKY.

CHISM, WILLIAM, Frankfort—Cook..(DD)
BEYMORE, GEORGE, Middlesboro.....(DA)

LOUISIANA.

GREER, ALBERT L., Barren.....(DA)
OQUIN, ERNIE, Edgerley—Corp.....(DD)

MARYLAND.

PURDY, SAMUEL, Baltimore—Cook...(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

CARR, MICHAEL, Winthrop—Cook....(DA)
CLAYMORE, WILFRED, Lawrence.....(DA)
RENEA, J., Plymouth.....(DD)
WALCOTT, W. W., Natick—Capt.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

BITZER, OSEE, Unionville—Sgt.....(DD)
FOY, CHARLES J., Benzonia—Corp....(KA)
LEADER, WM. E., Detroit—Corp.....(DD)
NIENHOUSE, HENRY, Spring Lake....(DA)

MINNESOTA.

KULSETH, MARTIN, Appleton.....(KA)
PURDUM, HARRY E., Glencoe.....(DA)

MISSISSIPPI.

HILTON, GROVER C., Harrisville.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

BRANDEWEDE, R., St. Louis.....(DD)
JUNG, JOSEPH J., St. Louis.....(KA)
ROBERTSON, FRED R., Sikeston.....(DA)

NEBRASKA.

BRAINARD, W. D., Minden—Sgt.....(DD)
HAWLEY, ., U. Nebraska City—Lt....(DD)
MICHAL, J., Table Rock—Wagoner....(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

CAPELLO, ., Jersey City.....(WL)
DUPREE, W. E., Atlantic City—Lt....(WL)
GARY, C. P., Trenton—Wagn.....(DD)
KRUG, E. A., Grantwood—Corp.....(DA)
McKEON, J. B., Harrison—Sgt.....(WL)
MACKINNON, D. B., East Orange.....(WU)
NICHOLS, F. L., Harrison.....(WL)
QUINN, H. ., Orange.....(WS)
REILLY, T., Bayonne.....(
RICH, F. J., Atlantic City—Wagn....(WL)
SPECHT, J., Trenton.....(WL)
STEPHENS, ., Jersey City.....(WU)
VAN WYCK, T., Arcola.....(WL)

NORTH CAROLINA.

FARRIS, W., Pilot Mountain.....(DD)
HENRY, F. ., Currie—Cook.....(DA)

OHIO.

FREEMAN, RAYMOND C., Columbus...(DD)
KAISER, MANSELL E., Hendrysburg..(DW)
MILLER, ADAM G., Elyria.....(KA)
SENTEFF, PETER, Cincinnati.....(DA)

OKLAHOMA.

ISAAC, HOL., Ardmore.....(DD)

OREGON.

BURNHAM, WILLIAM B., Newburg...(DD)
GRAHAM, F. D., Portland—Corp.....(DD)
POUNDSTONE, T. C., Portland—Sgt..(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

CALABRO, SANTO, Barnesboro.....(DA)
CATINI, VINCENZO, Chester.....(DA)
CAWTHORNE, C. E., Greentree.....(DA)
HANSON, OSCAR G., Ridgway.....(DA)
HOWELL, JOHN L., Mostsville—Lt...(DD)
KINKEAD, LEC, Vandegrift—Sgt.....(DD)
NEAL, MAX, Pittsburgh—Capt.....(DD)
ROCKWELL, JAMES, Mercersburg.....(DA)
VOLK, R. Y., Easton—Sgt.....(DD)
WINDSOR, C. C., Philadelphia—Corp..(DA)
YINGLING, ISAAC H., Johnstown....(DA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

KING, E. H., Startsville.....(DD)

TEXAS.

DAVIS, JESSE, Mayfield.....(DD)
HARRISON, JAMES A., Grapeland.....(KA)
KINNAMON, HERT H., Gladewater...(DA)
LAMBERT, LESTER E., Lubbock.....(DA)
RUSSELL, A. S., Matador—Corp.....(DA)

UTAH.

BUTLER, MAJOR M., Ogden—Stenographer, American Red Cross.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

HALE, LEON E., Elk Creek.....(DD)
HESS, SILAS, Monk.....(DA)
HORTON, JOSEPH, Bay View.....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

FELLERS, ELMER E., Waterville.....(DD)
HANSEN, DANIEL M., Concrete.....(DA)
McCOWN, GEORGE R., Garfield.....(DA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

KARR, AUGUSTUS J., Rockport—Sgt..(DD)
SOLE, JOHN E., Wheeling—Corp.....(DD)

WISCONSIN.

ROLZ, WILLIAM A., Wausau.....(DA)
SCHULTZ, JOHN H., Salem.....(DA)

ITALY.

ANDREUCCI, E., Caporciano.....(DA)
MINNIE, AUGUST, Sannipola.....(DA)
NENU, THOMAS, Armano.....(DA)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
CANTILICI, S., 713 Bartholdi St.	(KA)	(MA)
HEITZBERG, H., 1,863 Greene Av., Brooklyn	(WL)	(MA)
HUGHES, C. M., 190 3d Av., Long Island City	(KA)	(D)
JACOBOWITZ, A., 543 E. 5th St.	(DW)	(D)
JAEGER, C., 1,689 E. 9th St., Brooklyn	(KA)	(MA)
KIMMELMAN, A., 263 Division Av., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
KULFSKY, M., 4 W. 118th St.	(D)	(MA)
LEVINE, I., 1,918 Daly Av.	(D)	(MA)
MASSIOM, C. Z., 2,594 8th Av.	(D)	(MA)
PAPAMICHAEL, E., 610 Park Av., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
QUINONES, R., 558 Junius St., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
REID, W. R., 949 President St., Brooklyn—Lt.	(KA)	(WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

CHAPMAN, V. C., Breakaborn. | (D) | (MA)
COLE, C. E., Canandaigua | (RD) | (MA)
DE ST. CROIX, M., Savannah | (D) | (MA)
DICKSON, J. A., Mechanicsville | (RD) | (DW)
DILLINGHAM, W. H., Laurel Hill | (RD) | (MA)
HILZINGER, E. J., Rochester | (D) | (MA)
MOON, A. E., Johnson City | (D) | (MA)
YOUNG, T. C., Freeport, L. I. | (D) | (MA)

OTHER STATES.

BARLOW, WILFRED W., Robin, Idaho—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
BELL, WM. H., Goodwater, Ala. | (RD) | (KA)
BEVERLY, I. W., Conway, S. C. | (D) | (MA)
BIRMINGHAM, PETER J., Newark, N. J. | (Mis. DW) | (WS)
BISCHOFF, A. W., Hoboken, N.J. | (RD) | (MA)
BOYKIN, R. B., Mist, Ark. | (KA) | (D)
BOYLES, ARTHUR LEE, Luray, Kan.—Corp. | (KA) | (D)
BROOKS, W. H., Lynchburg, Va. | (KA) | (D)
BROWN, P. R., Holton, Kan.—Sgt. | (KA) | (D)
BRUHL, MORTON McK., West Philadelphia, Pa. | (KA) | (MA)
CAMPBELL, EDWARD M., Philadelphia, Pa. | (KA) | (MA)
CARANTELLA, GONALDO, Salondi, W. Va. | (KA) | (MA)
CARLSON, ELMER H., Mount Vernon, Wash. | (D) | (MA)
CHRISTENSEN, FRITZ O., Racine, Wis.—Corp. | (KA) | (D)
COLBURN, E. F., San Jose, Cal.—Corp. | (KA) | (WU)
COTZINO, A., Ambridge, Pa. | (WU) | (KA)
CRAWFORD, C., Hanford, Cal. | (KA) | (D)
CROUSE, E. S., Somerset, Penn.—Lt. | (KA) | (D)
DAVIS, R. C., McEwan, Tenn. | (WU) | (DW)
DALE, MARION, Morganton, N. C.—Corp. | (DW) | (D)
DAHL, ., Ellensburg, Wash. | (KA) | (D)
DEAN, A. R., Melstone, Mont. | (KA) | (D)
DEWITT, L., Carterville, Mo. | (KA) | (D)
DIAL, OSCAR, Big Creek, W. Va. | (DW) | (D)
DOWLING, M. F., Marlboro, Mass. —Sgt. | (D) | (MA)
DRAKE, E. L., Gage, Okla.—Wagn. | (KA) | (D)
DRAKE, Henry, Monterey, Ind. | (KA) | (D)
DRESSEL, R. C., Silver Lake, Minn. | (KA) | (WS)
DUNCAN, R. F., Stanberry, Mo. | (KA) | (D)
EBERTEDT, C. H., Chicago, Ill. | (KA) | (WU)
FRARY, J. F., Fort Scott, Kan. | (KA) | (D)
FEASEL, A. E., Fostoria, Ohio. | (RD) | (DW)
GARDNER, R., Bonfield, Ill. | (KA) | (D)
GENEROUS, Lt., Sellers, La. | (KA) | (D)
GIBSON, C. R., Bennett, Mo.—Corp. | (KA) | (D)
GUILL, P. F., Seattle, Wash. | (KA) | (WU)
HAMRICK, DELLIE, Sulphur Springs, Ala. | (D) | (MA)
HAWLEY, D. H., Horton, Kan. | (KA) | (WL)
HEIKEN, J. F., Atlantic, Iowa. | (D) | (MA)
HUMPHILL, JOSEPH, W., McKees Rocks, Penn. | (D) | (MA)
HESS, W., Mill City, Kan. | (KA) | (MA)
HEWETT, W., Supply, N. C.—Bgl. | (Erroneously) | (DU)
HIGGINS, D., Pottsville, Penn. | (D) | (MA)
HILDENBRAND, A., Evanston, Ind. | (D) | (MA)
HOHLELLE, O. L., Madison, Minn.—Corp. | (D) | (MA)
HOWARD, R., Fairpoint, Ohio. | (D) | (MA)
HUGHES, J. H., Skidmore, Mo. | (D) | (MA)
HULLIHAN, BRUCE, Locustmines, Penn. | (D) | (MA)
JAWAROWSKI, V., Detroit, Mich. | (D) | (MA)
JOHNSON, Henry, Cross Plains, Texas | (D) | (MA)
KANNICH, E. W., Milwaukee, Wis. | (D) | (MA)
KEMPER, TONY, Albera, Ill. | (D) | (MA)
KELLEY, R. W., Parkersburg, W. Va. | (Sick) | (MA)
KING, G. J., Fremont, Ohio—Mch. | (RD) | (DW)
KLINE, W. S., Lucerne, Kan. | (KA) | (MA)
KOTT, JOSEPH, Jarrell, Texas. | (D) | (MA)
KUHN, L. J., Glasgow, Penn. | (D) | (MA)
KUNDERT, F. A., Davenport, Ia. | (D) | (MA)
KVEMSHAGEN, ALVIN, Kempton, N. D. | (D) | (MA)
LA ROCHE, H., Kankakee, Ill. | (D) | (MA)
LASH, J. F., Southern Pines, N.C. | (KA) | (MA)
LAVINSKY, B., Milwaukee, Wis. | (RD) | (MA)
LIBBY, F., Plymouth, Me. | (Erroneously) | (WS)
LEAMON, J. B., Advance, Ill.—Sgt. | (D) | (MA)
LELAND, R. M., Rockland, Me.—Mch. | (D) | (MA)
LONIKA, JOHN, Kenosha, Wis. | (D) | (MA)
LOOBY, E., Philadelphia, Penn. | (D) | (MA)
LORTZ, J. A., Baltimore, Md. | (D) | (MA)
McALLISTER, THOMAS, Providence, R. I.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
McCOWEN, R. S., Brookfield, Conn.—Corp. | (RD) | (MA)
McELVEEN, L. P., New Orleans, La. | (RD) | (MA)
McMANN, A. B., Brownsville, Neb.—Corp. | (D) | (MA)
MAGRANE, F. J., Lynn, Mass. | (KA) | (D)
MALLOTT, P. A., Lexington, Mo. | (D) | (MA)
MARTIN, H. L., Acorn, Mo. | (D) | (MA)
MARTINEZ, M., Taos, N. M. | (KA) | (WU)
MASON, JOHN, Jackson, Tenn. | (WS) | (DD)
MAXWELL, H. G., Bridgeton, N. J. | (D) | (MA)
MEADE, WALKER C., Corp., St. Paul, Va. | (D) | (MA)
MERTZ, ALVIN R., Corp., Allentown, Penn. | (D) | (MA)
MEYERS, S., Philadelphia, Penn. | (Erroneously) | (DD)
MILLER, EMMETT C., Camp Chase, Ohio. | (KA) | (MA)
MOORE, THOMAS P., Saxe, Va. | (D) | (MA)
NOEL, W. B., Dearborn, Md. | (KA) | (WL)
OLIN, CHARLES, Marion, Ohio. | (KA) | (D)
OLSON, S., Devils Lake, N. D. | (KA) | (MA)
PATRICK, VALDIA C., North Branch, Mich. | (KA) | (MA)
PISANI, JOSEPH, Erie, Penn. | (KA) | (D)
PRICE, S., Glassport, Penn. | (D) | (MA)
PRIESTLEY, ROSCO R., Cherokee, Kan.—Mch. | (KA) | (MA)
RALSTON, ANGUS W., Arkansas City, Kan. | (KA) | (D)
ROY, A. E., Haverhill, Mass. | (RD) | (DD)
RUNYON, JOSEPH W., Shelby, N. | (KA) | (MA)
SAVEDRA, JOSE L., Poivodera, N. M. | (D) | (MA)
SCHUMACHER, HENRY, Baltimore, Md. | (D) | (MA)
SIMOS, GUS, Goshen, Ind. | (WU) | (DW)
STANILAND, HORACE G., Meriden, Conn. | (D) | (MA)
SUTTER, JOHN, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J. | (D) | (MA)
TROUP, ROY A., Schenley, Penn. | (RD) | (DW)
UPTON, JAMES O., Rockmart, Ga. | (D) | (MA)
WAGNER, RAY, Caleonda, Ill. | (D) | (MA)
WALDVOGLE, EARLE, Davenport, Iowa | (KA) | (MA)
WILSON, H. V., Pocono Lake, Penn. | (KA | (MA)
WHEELER, LE R. H. Deerfield, Ill. | (D) | (MA)
WILCOX, E., New Britain, Conn. | (KA) | (MA)
WILLIAMS, J. A., Gettysburg, Penn. | (KA) | (M
WIRL, F. J., Pittsburgh, Penn. | (D) | (MA
WOLFE, G. R., Vanndale, Ark. | (KA) | (MA)
WRIGHT, H. R., Johnstown, Penn. | (D) | (M
ZARNOSKI, J. J., Oliphant, Penn. | (RD) | (KA)

Erroneously Reported Killed in Action.

KLAPUCH, EDMUND, Moulton, Texas.
PIERCE, HENRY HARRISON, Lexington, Mo.

Died of Disease, Erroneously Reported.

SMITH, WILLIAM T., Paden, Miss.
TAYLOR, ERNEST H., Mystic, Conn.

Erroneously Reported Died of Airplane Accident.

RYAN, MARTIN J., 406 West 124th St., New York.

Erroneously Reported Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)

BERNHARD, EMIL P., Buffalo, N. Y.

Marine Corps Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

POLLOCK, NORMAN, Iona State Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

CHRISTIAN, W. J., Rochester. | (KA) | (DW)
KURRAWEC, JOHN, Albion, N. Y.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
McINTEE, BERNARD C., Ballston Spa—Sgt. | (DW) | (MA)

OTHER STATES.

HAUEN, GEORGE P., Bethlehem, Penn.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
BEACH, NEWTON L., Morganstown, N. C.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
COWDREY, ROBERT H., Salt Lake City, Utah—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
DECKER, A. F., Orient, N. J. | (WU) | (MA)
DENN, ALEXANDER, Wilkes Barre, Penn.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
GRAVENER, JOHN N., Philadelphia, Penn.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
LANCASTER, ELMER N., Alhanos, Cal.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
LOHR, WILBUR M., Youngwood, Penn.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
MALONEY, JOSEPH C., Jackson, Mich.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
MEAD, ARCHIE L., Granger, Wash.—Corp. | (KA) | (MA)
PARK, J. McC., Atlanta, Ga. | (KA) | (W)

Returned to United States, Previously Reported Missing in Action.

DAGENAIS, OSCAR, Laconia, N. Y.

MAJOR T. L. PIERCE CITED FOR BRAVERY

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Major Thomas L. Pierce, 325th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, between Oct. 11 and 14. Although suffering from a machine gun bullet wound, he refused to go to an aid station, but remained in personal command of his battalion during the action. Upon receiving two other wounds three days later, this officer again refused assistance and remained with his command until the afternoon, when he was again severely wounded. He permitted himself to be evacuated only after he had given his successor detailed instructions and information. Home address, H. H. Pierce, brother, 49 Wall St.

Private Bernard Bassman, Co. A, 325th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, on Oct. 16. When many squads of his company had been broken up and the men scattered, Private Bassman, with great courage, collected fifteen men, who had become separated from their squads, and organized them into a provisional platoon, which he successfully led in the attack, thereby contributing materially to the success of his company. Home address, M. Bassman, uncle, 763 Beck St., New York.

Private Donald H. Fegg, (deceased,) Medical Detachment, 12th Machine Gun Battalion. For extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois de Ogons, on Sept. 30. While engaged in administering first aid under terrific machine gun fire he voluntarily went to an especially dangerous position to care for a wounded soldier, and in so doing was himself killed. Next of kin, George A. Fegg, father, Arlington, N. J.

Private John J. Hanley, Co. E, 326th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Juvin, on Oct. 11. While on duty as a stretcher bearer he was painfully wounded in the head, but he nevertheless continued to evacuate the wounded, crossing and recrossing the Aire River several times under heavy fire and refusing to secure treatment himself until all of the other wounded had been cared for. Home address, Mrs. Ella Hanley, mother, 208 East Forty-ninth St., New York City.

LAST OF 27TH LEAVES TODAY.

Little Over Four Days Required to Complete Demobilization.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., April 3.—There is little left of the 27th Division here tonight, and by tomorrow its last two units, two small sanitary and supply organizations, will have wound up, by their departure from camp, the gigantic task of demobilizing such an enormous force in a little over four days.

During today there were mustered out the 102d Field Signal Battalion, 103th Artillery, 102d Engineers and their train, the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, and the 102d Ammunition Train. In all 4,300 officers and men were paid off and sent away on special trains as fast as they gathered at the station. The 807 officers and men of the sanitary train and the 462 of the supply train will probably be on their way home by noon tomorrow.

The areas vacated by the units of the 27th have been cleared up and prepared for heavy arrivals of troops that are expected from Hoboken.



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BOTH the man who has fought and the man who has served the fighter are feeling the new spirit of the times.

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No maker of clothing can hope to satisfy the present-day man with hastily revised copies of before-the-war patterns.

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In variety of fabrics, in authoritative design, and in sheer style, these models are a clear demonstration of KUPPENHEIMER standards.

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NEW YORK

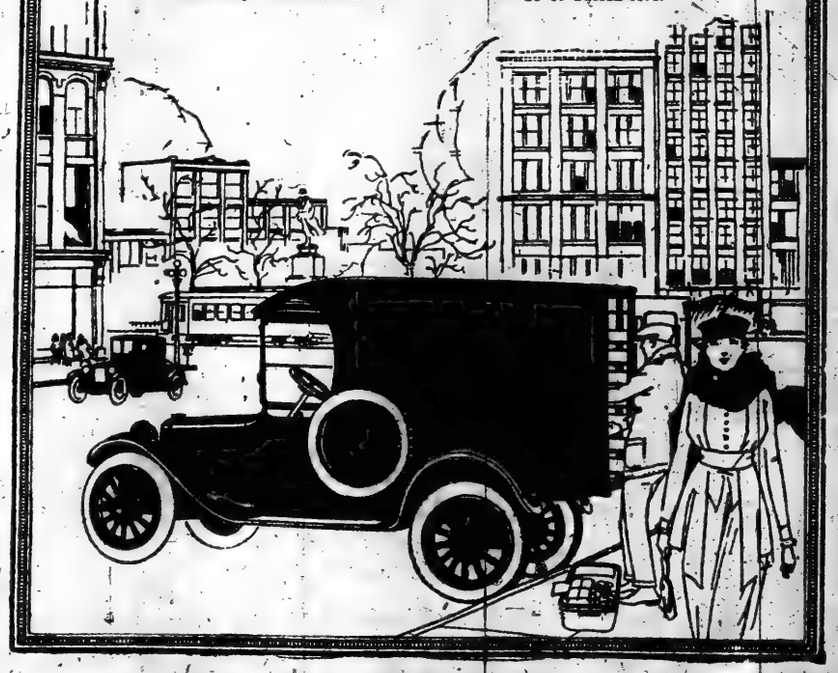
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109 West 64th St.

BROOKLYN and LONG ISLAND

Bishop, McCormick & Bishop
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NEWARK

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39-47 Sussex Ave.



WILL RECONSIDER STEEL PRICE-FIXING

Industries Board Will Confer with Railroad Administration Today.

BOTH HAVE CABLED WILSON

Railway Department Still Firm in Refusal Not to Buy at the Board's Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Another effort will be made tomorrow to bring about a reconciliation among Government agencies which are now split wide open over the program of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce for the stabilization of prices affecting various industries, but developments today seemed to supply confirmation for the belief that the Railroad Administration and possibly other Government departments will not buy at the new schedule of iron and steel prices approved by the board unless ordered to do so directly by President Wilson.

The situation has now reached a point where there is an apparent breach in the President's Cabinet over the extent to which the Industrial Board should be permitted to go in price-fixing. Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Secretary Glass of the Treasury, it is reported, have sent cables to the President in Paris. Mr. Redfield hopes the President will back up the board's request that the Railroad Administration and other Government agencies accept its findings. On the other hand Secretary Glass has left no doubt that he is utterly opposed to a price-fixing program which would compel acceptance by any Government purchaser, and has intimated that the Railroad Administration is not alone among the Government agencies which are of that mind.

So far as could be learned today the President has taken no action since he first was quoted as giving his approval to the general plan as evolved in the Industrial Board. The opponents of the board assert that this means nothing, as at the time the President was asked for his approval the program did not include compelling the Government departments to accept the prices agreed upon by the board.

Call Price Fixing Unlawful.

The clash between the Industrial Board and its opponents is over whether the board is following a course of mediation or has abandoned mediation in calling upon Government agencies to buy at certain prices, and entered upon a policy of price fixing which would not be countenanced by the Attorney General. Opponents of the board assert that mediation has been dropped and unlawful price fixing substituted. They argue that it is not within the lawful province of the Industrial Board to make an agreement with the steel or other industry which is predicated upon an actual promise that the Government agencies will buy at specifically quoted prices and that these prices must, in effect, be accepted by the private purchasers.

P. C. Powell, representative of the Railroad Administration on the Industrial Board, asserts that in the name of the Railroad Administration he declared that neither the new prices on rails nor on other steel products would be acceptable. Another version is that Mr. Powell made such an announcement in regard to rails, but did not register the same protest against prices quoted for other steel commodities. All are agreed, however, that Mr. Powell served notice that the Railroad Administration would not buy rails at the prices quoted.

In contending that it is not obligated in any way to accept the price schedule, supporters of the Railroad Administration assert that there was nothing in the Industrial Board's statement in announcing the schedule which asserted that the Government departments had made any such agreement.

The position also is taken that the Industrial Board is now acting entirely at variance with purposes announced in statements by Secretary Redfield in February. These statements, it is held, made the point that compulsion was not to be part of the Industrial Board's program. The change in attitude, it is asserted, began about March 20, and since that time the Board has taken the position that the Government departments must accept its agreements with the industries and by making purchases at that level, establish a market. This, the board's opponents hold, is price-fixing in an unlawful form.

Controversy Over Conference.

Secretary Glass today took exception to the fact that Chairman Peek of the Industrial Board had inserted a line into the statement which Mr. Glass issued last night, following the conference held at the Treasury Department. The statement by Mr. Glass ended with the words:

"The matter was recommitted to the board for further consideration." As amended by Mr. Peek, without approval of Mr. Glass, it read:

"The matter was recommitted to the board for further consideration with the Railroad Administration."

"Nobody," said Secretary Glass, "was authorized to add to or subtract from the statement issued by me on behalf of the conference. The amendment made by Mr. Peek was totally unauthorized. The matter was not recommitted for any specific purpose but the whole subject was recommitted to the Industrial Board for reconsideration."

Secretary Glass made it known that he died of getting together some such organization as the Industrial Board himself with his office and that he had never intended that it should assume such powers as it now apparently was determined to employ if it could obtain sanction.

The Industrial Board made no statement today indicating that it intended to discuss Chairman Peek said he would not say anything which would further muddy the waters, at least until after the meeting tomorrow. As to the change made in the statement issued by Secretary Glass, it was stated that Secretary Redfield and other members of the Industrial Board had been consulted and that they agreed the sense of the meeting was best stated by including the amendment.

Director General Hines of the Railroad Administration issued a statement tonight defining his position in regard to efforts to reach an agreement between the Industrial Board and the coal operators over price schedules. He made it plain that the Railroad Administration was not ready to accept a compulsory price fixing plan. The statement said in part:

"An interesting fiction appears to be receiving some currency as to the attitude of the United States Railroad Administration in purchasing coal. This fiction is to the effect that the Railroad Administration is conducting its purchases of coal in such a way as to force producers to sell to it below the cost of production, thus in turn forcing them to increase their prices to the rest of the community. The assertion of this fiction seems to carry with it the suggestion that in order to prevent the Railroad Administration from accomplishing this purpose, it is important to find a way to remove all competition in bidding for such Government business and instead to fix in the respective mining districts uniform prices at which all producers would be willing to sell and at which the Railroad Administration would have to buy.

"The remedy thus suggested for this fictitious evil would, of course, have the result of giving the coal operators the relatively high prices fixed without any competition, which they could use as a basis for selling to the general public, so that the element of competition would fade from the picture and virtually the whole consuming public would be paying prices which in the aggregate would be far in excess of what would be necessary to maintain existing wages and pay sufficient profits.

"While it hardly seems necessary to do so, I wish to give the country the assurance that the Railroad Administration has no such unjust and short-sighted purpose as to force producers to sell below cost or to impose a burden on the rest of the public.

"As an illustration of the caution which the Railroad Administration is observing, it has established the policy that each railroad shall buy its own coal, thus avoiding any greater concentration of purchasing power than existed under private management. It has also instructed that in purchasing coal, railroads must take into consideration the Director General's policy to make as wide a distribution of the tonnage bought as conditions will permit. * * * It has also directed that no railroad should accept any bid which would involve the cutting of the existing scale of mining wages."

Steel Producers Puzzled.

The opposition displayed by Director General Hines to the newly established steel prices came as a decided surprise to local steel manufacturers. While none was willing to comment on the subject, it was evident in the numerous consultations which occurred in steel company offices that the producers were puzzled over the situation, especially as it had application to a possible recission of the price schedule. When the special committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute returned from Washington after the price-fixing session with the Industrial Board a fortnight ago, some of the members asserted that the quotations for rails and certain other forms of steel were bed-rock at current costs and could not be lowered without loss to numerous companies.

The producers were especially disturbed by the hitch over rail prices because of the possible effect on sentiment among consumers of commercial steel. A fairly good buying movement started immediately after the new quotations were announced, and this was expected to gain headway rapidly if the railroads entered the market. Estimates of railroad needs for rails alone just before the price was cut, called for at least 1,500,000 tons to be delivered this year. The steel makers apparently had reason to believe that the Railroad Administration would place orders for a large part of the requirements, and that this would stimulate private buying. Yesterday the feeling prevailed that the entire price situation might have to be revised, a process which would take considerable time and tend to check general purchases until a fresh basis had been found to direct the future of the market.

Rickenbacker to Aid Actors' Fund.

Captain Eddie Rickenbacker, accompanied by Pearl White, the motion picture actress, will fly over the Polo Grounds a week from Sunday, on the occasion of the Field Day in aid of the Actors' Fund. The principal event of the afternoon will be a baseball game in which many well known actors will participate.

The War Camp Community Chorus of 5,000 voices will sing patriotic numbers. Tickets have been placed on sale at a theatre box offices and ticket agencies.

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

A Triple Benefit Bill.

Yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House there was a Verdi festival for the benefit of the Metropolitan Opera Emergency Fund. Three acts, representing different periods of the great Italian composer, were sung: Act IV. from "Il Trovatore," with Marie Rappold, Sophie Braslau—who sang wonderfully well—Martinelli, De Luca—who substituted for Thomas Chalmers, indisposed—and Pietro Audisio. Gennaro Papi conducted. Acts II. and III., Scene 2, from "Il Forza del Destino," with Rosa Ponselle, Raymonde Delaunois, José Mardones, and Pompilio Malatesta. Papi conducted. Ballet, Act III., with Rosina Galli, Bonfiglio, and corps de ballet. And Act III. from "Aida," with Claudia Muzio, Kathleen Howard, Enrico Caruso, De Luca—who again substituted, this time for Clarence Whitehill, indisposed, and Giulio Rossi. Roberto Moranzoni conducted.

Caruso was in magnificent form and Miss Muzio sang her great solo as she had not sung it this season. All the artists were recalled by a large and enthusiastic audience.

Last "Barber of Seville."

"Last time this season" is the red-letter line across most of the Metropolitan Opera billboards on Broadway, and the last "Barber of Seville" was sung last evening, with fine ensemble and familiar cast. Mme. Barrientos was the Rosina, De Luca the Figaro, with Charles Hackett in the rôle of his début, and other parts sung Malatesta and Rothier. Mr. Papi conducted. Tonight the American novelties of the year will be repeated, while tomorrow Caruso and Matzenauer have a final "Samson et Dalila" matinée, and in the evening Farrar sings "Thais." Two weeks more will end the season.

The Morris Recital.

Edward Morris, a young American pianist, who made such a favorable impression earlier in the season, gave his last piano recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. His program was well spaced as to contrast, and his playing admirable, especially in the Toccata of the D minor fugue of Tausig-Bach; the fugue suffered a too insistent tempo rubato, which blurred the purity of its line; and there was also a tendency to overpedal. But the two dances of Beethoven were charming. Of the Chopin group the B minor octave study from Opus 25 was the most convincing, especially the legato melody in B; there was excellent cantilena in Chopin's first Nocturne in B flat minor. But, as a whole, the Chopin interpretations of Mr. Morris were rather literal.

KNECHT TALKS ON ART.

Says France Should Be Protected Against German Ambition.

About sixty members of the Architectural League of New York gave a dinner last night at the Academy of Design, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Marcel Knecht, Director of the Official Bureau of French Information and former managing editor of Art et Industrie, published in Paris for the advancement of the arts allied to architecture. Mr. Knecht, who was introduced by H. G. Magonigle, President of the League, talked on "Nature as Expressed in the Arts of Lorraine."

The speaker showed the close connection between local industries and the local art of Lorraine, Nancy, and Lunéville. The natural resources of the country, such as the salt mines, sand, forests, &c., had encouraged and made easier, he said, masterpieces in glass, wood, and pottery. He spoke of the work of such modern French artists as Gallé, Daum, Majorelle, Mougin, and Baccarat, all of whose work, he said, should be better known in this country. On the effect of the war regarding French art Mr. Knecht said:

"France needs to be protected not only against German art, but even against German ambition. Some people believe that the revolution pacifies the German spirit of domination, but there is still existing danger in this quarter."

MAY FLY 4 NAVY PLANES.

Experiments Being Made with Liberty Motors for Ocean Flight.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Experiments are under way at the Naval Air Station at Rockaway Beach, L. I., to determine the number of Liberty motors which will drive the naval seaplanes on the proposed flight across the Atlantic Ocean next month. The three N-C type of planes now in commission were designed for three engines, but officers in charge of preparations for the flight believe it will be possible to add a fourth motor, giving each plane 1,600 horsepower.

Four motors will be carried by the N-C 4, now being completed at Garden City, L. I., and most officers favor the use of this number on the flight, both because of the increased power and because the planes could be better managed in the event one motor went out of commission.

It was indicated today at the Navy Department that the number of machines to leave Newfoundland would depend largely upon whether any of those in commission were smashed during the preliminary tests or on the trip from Rockaway to the "jumping off" place. From this it was inferred that it was planned to start three and possibly all four of the N-C type craft.

25,000 Have Seen "Veronica's Veil."

The fifth season of the Passion Play, "Veronica's Veil," which is being given at St. Joseph's Auditorium, in West Hoboken, has attracted more than 25,000 people, and is announced to be one of the most successful seasons of the play to date. Additional performances will be given on Friday night, April 11, and Monday, April 14. The season will end on April 18.

THE MANAGER KNOWS

We strive to please customers in order to make them come again and bring their friends. If we fail to please you, talk to the store manager.

He knows that every person coming into a Liggett store MUST BE SATISFIED.

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ALTHOUGH just finishing her second season before the public, Miss Byrd has already scored a signal success in music's world.

Gifted to a degree, this petite and charming young artist has crowned her unquestioned natural talent with intelligent and finished artistry. Strength and vital temperament are at her command as well as remarkable fleetness and delicacy. The critics have almost unanimously predicted for her a triumphant career.

Miss Byrd is to give her final New York Recital for this season at Aeolian Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, April 8th. Hear her play in person and then come to Aeolian Hall and hear her recordings on the Duo-Art Piano.

Paderewski, Hofmann, Bauer, Grainger, Leginska, Novaes—all of the greatest pianists of the day are included in the wonderful Duo-Art Libraries and all are available for delightful musicales in your home through this marvelous instrument.

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Excessive Demands

The demand for advertising space in The New York Times is so great that it is frequently impossible to publish all the advertising offered for a given day, as The Times is limited to twenty-four pages on weekdays.

Today 23 columns of advertisements are omitted and 110 columns printed.

There is reasonable assurance that all advertising accepted will be published on Sunday or Monday, but it is difficult to give promise of publication on other days of the week.

$37,000,000 MOTOR PLAN.

Corporation Vote to Extend Plants Includes One at Bristol, Conn.

DETROIT, April 3.—The General Motors Corporation today announced plans for the extension of its plants in various parts of the country, involving an expenditure of over $37,000,000, "as an answer to the feeling of uncertainty in industrial and financial circles over post-war conditions," President W. C. Durant explained.

Of the total budget, $20,000,000 will be expended in Michigan, more than $4,000,000 each in Janesville, Wis., and St. Louis, $800,000 at Muncie, Ind., and $1,028,000 at Bristol, Conn.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. William Gillette in BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald. Dear Brutus

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Times—"AN OVATION"—Herald. Otis Skinner in His Greatest Success THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The Royal Vagabond. Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." A Colossal Opera Comique

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY. A Prince There Was. GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Mrs. FISKE in "MIS' NELLY OF N'ORLEANS" A Comedy of Moonshine, Mudness and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Most fascinating mystery play ever written. THREE FACES EAST with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

The Big Sensation of New York—Follow the crowd to the HARRIS THEATRE. Spirit Mystery THE INVISIBLE FOE Grips LAST 3 TIMES. NEXT TUESDAY at 8:30.—SEATS NOW. Margaret Illington, Wilton Lackaye, Robert Edeson, Katharine Kaelred in "A GOOD BAD WOMAN"

Punch & Judy THEATRE, Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today (Fri.) & Sat., 2:30. PENNY WISE with MOLLY PEARSON. "Screamingly Funny."—Journal. $1.00 to $2.50.

NEW AMSTERDAM Evs. at 8:15. MATINEES TOMORROW & WED., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S GALLOP OF FUN AND MELODY. The VELVET LADY. MUSIC BY VICTOR HERBERT. ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic

LIBERTY THEA., W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. "TRIUMPH" —N. Y. Sun. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood in a new play by Philip Moeller. "Moliere"

LIGHTNIN' GAIETY B'way, 46th St. MATINEE TODAY (FRIDAY) 2:30. Evs. at 8:30. AND ANOTHER SMITH & GOLDEN HIT. 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way at 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY. LISTEN LESTER!

STANDARD, B'way, 90 St. MATINEE TOMW. A TAILOR-MADE MAN with Mitchell. Next Week—"THE INVISIBLE FOE"

CORT West 48th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20. The Better 'Ole. With MR. and MRS. COBURN

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. NEXT SUN. NIGHT SEAT SALE NOW. FIRST NEW YORK APPEARANCE OF THE WORLD'S FOREMOST ALL-STAR AGGREGATION OF PROFESSIONAL MUSICIANS. Lieut. Glessner's Overseas Military Band. 45 INSTRUMENTALISTS DIRECT FROM SERVICE UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG. JOHN DOLAN, Cornet Soloist, 12 years with Conway's Band. RAY BOBBETTS, Trombonist, 6 years with Pryor's Band. E. L. SCHUITHEIS, Saxophone Soloist, 5 years with Sousa's Band. MADELEINE McGUIGAN, America's Premier Violinist. Lieut. GLESSNER, Conductor.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN Now Ringling Bros. AND Barnum & Bailey COMBINED CIRCUS. The Colossus of All Amusements. Short Season. TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:15. Doors Open 1:15 & 7:15. ALL NEW YORK MARVELS AT THIS, THE MOST AMAZING CIRCUS—GIGANTIC ZOO—CONGRESS OF FREAKS. ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location. (War Tax included.) Children under 12 at reduced prices, all matinees, except Saturdays, to $1.10 seats and over. Branch Ticket Offices. (No advance in prices). Gimbel Bros., R. H. Macy & Co.

METROPOLITAN OPERA. Tonight, 8, Tripla Bill: Legend, Temple Dancer, Shanewis. Powell, Easton, Braslau; Althouse, Kingston, Chalmers, Baklanoff, Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 2, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Chalmers, Mardones, Bolm. Cond., Monteux. Sat. at 8, (75c to $5.) Thais, Farrar, Howard, Galli; Althouse, Whitehill, Amato. Cond., Monteux. Sunday Evening at 8:30, 50c to $2, Concert. VERDI: REQUIEM. Rotoli, Matzenauer, Hackett, Mardones, Chorus and Orchestra. Cond., Setti. Last Week But One of Season. Next Mon. at 8:15, Amore dei Tre Re. Music; Mariinelli, Matzenauer, Chalmers. Cond., Moranzoni. Wed. at 8, Prophète. Music, Matzenauer, Galli; Caruso, Rothier, Diaz, Mardones. Cond., Bodanzky. Thurs. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Galli; Martinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers. Cond., Monteux. Fri. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Barrientos, Ellis; Caruso, De Luca, Didur. Cond., Papi. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8800. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. ???? HAVE YOU SEEN ???? THE 27TH DIVISION'S BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS "LET'S BEAT IT". LAUGHTER AND MUSIC IN EVERY LINE. AN ALL-SOLDIER PRODUCTION. "AS GOOD AND BETTER THAN PROFESSIONALS."—Alan Dale. SOLE BENEFIT 27TH DIVISION FUND.

Gala Concert MET. OF. HOUSE Tues. Eve. 8:15. GERALDINE FARRAR, SERGEI RACHMANINOFF, PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA. SEATS NOW ON SALE, Vocation Association, 33 W. 39th. Met. Op. House, Tyson's, Ruffman and McBride's Agencies. Prices $1 to $10. Benefit EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. WAR TAX EXEMPT.

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. MAJ.-GENERAL SIR F. B. MAURICE K.C.M.G. C.B. HEAR HIM TELL ALL ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. Seats $1 to $2.50. At Box Office and office of Lee Keedick, 437 Fifth Ave., Sole Manager Gen. Maurice's Lecture Tour.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Apr. 10, 8:30. MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN. Commander of the Famous 27th Division. The first, complete, intimate story of BREAKING THE HINDENBURG LINE. Seats 50c to $2.50, at Box Office and office of Lee Keedick, 437 Fifth Ave., Sole Manager Gen. O'Ryan's Lecture Tour.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Ev., Apr. 11th, at 8:30. Last American Lecture before sailing by PHILIP GIBBS on "THE SOUL OF THE WAR." Tickets $2.50 to $1. Mail Orders Now. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Apr. 6 at 3. LAST RECITAL of SEASON—JASCHA HEIFETZ. SEATS NOW AT BOX-OFFICE.

2ND Ave. Theatre 85 SECOND AVENUE. 8469 Orchard. LAST TWO WEEKS OF JACOB P. ADLER'S TRIUMPH THE POWER OF NATURE. HIS GREATEST SUCCESS SINCE "SHYLOCK." DIRECTION: MAX R. WILNER.

BALLROOM OF THE HOTEL BILTMORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 10TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK. JOHN FRANCIS POWELL and ROGERS. Tickets $2.50. Boxes $25.00. On sale at the Theatre Ticket Office of the Hotel Biltmore.

Princess Theatre, Tues. Aft., April 8, at 3. PIANO RECITAL. CAROLYN WILLARD. Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome. Matinee Today. Best Seats $1.00. Evgs. at 8:15. Trust Your Wife and She Will Trust You. SEE!! The Woman in Room 13 AT THE BOOTH

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6460. 7th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. A Comedy of Greenwich Village. HOBOHEMIA

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. MARIE DRESSLER, Jan & Sothern, Phyllis Terry, Toner & Norman, and JACK NORWORTH.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. BERT WILLIAMS, VAN & SCHENCK, CHILSON-OHRMAN, LILLIAN SHAW, FOUR SISTERS & CO.

SEATS FOR HEIFETZ RECITAL. Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way and 36th St. TEL. BRYANT 4188, 4189, 4190, 8468. OPERA TICKETS

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. "TEMPTATION," MAURICE FREE—All Seats & CO., and 7 OTHER BIG ACTS. 25, 50, 75

GARDEN Madison Av. & 27th. Every Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun., 2:30. With Allenby in Palestine

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. Bowery Burlesquers, with Billy Foster & Frank Harcourt

BROADWAY B'WAY AT 41ST ST. Priscilla Dean IN "THE EXQUISITE THIEF" Intimate and Exclusive "The Land of the Bolsheviki"

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. 10, 20, 30. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. ENID BENNETT, in "Partners Three." PEGGY HYLAND, "The Rebellious Bride."

STRAND B'way at 47th St. BILLIE BURKE "Good Gracious Annabelle." Soloists. STRAND ORCHESTRA.

81 St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 4966. ENID BENNETT in "Partners Three." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

PLAZA Madison Ave., 58th St. Wm. Desmond, "Life's a Funny Proposition." Charlie Chaplin, "Behind the Screen." The Glorious 27th, Mobilization to Demobilization Scenes.

MOTION PICTURES. RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. COMEDY WEEK Mr. & Mrs. Drew, Marguerite Clark. CHAPLIN REVIVAL. RIALTO Times Square. CHAS. RAY "The Sheriff's Son." RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. MONTE CRISTO, JR. "A diamond mine of entertainment." —Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.

44th ST. Thea., W. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. A New Musical Play. "Take It From Me"

39TH ST. Thea., Ft. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Keep it to Yourself. THE PLAY OF 1000 LAUGHS.

BIJOU Theatre, 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. Funniest Farce in 20 Years. A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN. FRIENDLY ENEMIES

Vanderbilt 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. 5th Month—1000th. A LITTLE JOURNEY. TIME TONIGHT. With Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. A Tabasco Dash of Musical Comedy. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE. All Girls, Music, Dancing and Fun. With Georgie Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Thea. MORRIS GEST presents MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8300. Grand Anniversary Ball Monday, April 7.

SELWYN THEA. JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR. Manhattan Op. Ho. W. 34th. Evs. 8:20. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.00. TEA for THREE. Maxine Elliott's. W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Every Visitor Should See It.

Original Monologues Request Program BOOTH THEATRE. BEATRICE HERFORD. Last Mat. Next Monday At 3:30. EAST IS WEST. With FAY BAINTER. ASTOR THEA., Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

LITTLE THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Starting Mon. EVE., APR. 7th. Seats Now. F. C. Whitney Presents PAPA! An Amorality in 3 Acts by Zoe Akins.

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED. with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Phone 8590 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. Society of American Singers. Tonight & Tom'w Night; also Mon. Eve. & Sat. Mat. Next Week. IOLANTHE. Tomorrow Matinee; Also Next Wed. & Fri. Eves. MIKADO. Next Tuesday and Thursday Evenings. PATIENCE. Gala Farewell Sat. Night, April 12. ROBIN HOOD.

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

Don't Be Suspicious of Your Wife You Can't Catch Her Anyway SEE The Woman in Room 13 AT THE BOOTH

NORA BAYES Thea., W. 44th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Tomorrow, 2:30. "The Smacking Musical Hit" THE KISS BURGLAR. Beginning TUES., APR. 8—Seats Now. A New Musical Comedy COME ALONG. By Bide Dudley & John Louw Nelson.

LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c. The 13th Chair. Next Week: KALICH, "The Riddle: Woman"

BELWYN THEA. TEA for THREE. Maxine Elliott's. W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Every Visitor Should See It.

THESE THEATRES GIVE SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Winter Garden B'way & 50th, at 8:15. Phone Circle 2330. 15—HEADLINE ACTS—15. Nora Bayes THEA., 44th St. W. of B'way, at 8:30. Phone Bryant 61. BIG ALL-STAR BILL. Central THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. at 8:15. Phone Bryant 17. BIG BILL OF BROADWAY FAVORITES. ★ ALWAYS STAR BILLS ★

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Comedy, "39 EAST" with Henry Hull and Constance Binney.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT with RICHARD BENNETT. 8TH MONTH. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers. UNKNOWN PURPLE

PRINCESS Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Pop. Mat. Wed. Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes. OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—Herald.

BELMONT THEA., W. 48 St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:45. MAETERLINCK'S "A Burgomaster of Belgium" "MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAY A TRIUMPH."—Eve. Journal.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. ALICE BRADY. Personally FOREVER AFTER. In CAPPY RICKS

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. COURTENAY & WISE. IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

While Busy Stealing Another Man's Wife Some One Will Steal Yours SEE!! THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13 AT THE BOOTH ?

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS. NEW YORK'S LATEST MUSICAL HIT. "TUMBLE-IN" SELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evs. 8:20; Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20. "A decidedly merry and lively musical comedy."—WORLD.

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT. "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART" CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE with "Sometime" Ed. Wynn. CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.

PAUL SWAN and DANCING GIRLS with SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. SELWYN THEATRE. West 42nd St. THURSDAY, APRIL 10. 3 o'Clock. Only dance recital this season. Seats 50c to $2.50 Now.

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 Last Matinee Tom'w. TIMES. JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's RESURRECTION. Last 2 Times. TOMORROW at 10:30 A. M. Sat., April 12, at 10:30 A. M. WALTER HAMPDEN-HAMLET

Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes. OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—Herald.

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America's Biggest Art Show. SOCIETY of INDEPENDENT ARTISTS. THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sunday from 2 to 10 P. M. WALDORF-ASTORIA ROOF. Fifth Avenue and 34th St. Admission 25c

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Apr. 10, at 3. Louis Edmond Wins-Gendron. MODERN FRENCH PROGRAM. Sonatas by Lekeu, Faure, Lazzari. Management Daniel Mayer. Stieff Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft., at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL. GABRILOWITSCH. Tickets 50c to $2. Schumann-Clapin Program. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Apr. 6, at 3. SONG RECITAL BY RAFAELO DIAZ. Seats $1 and $2 at Box Office. Management Metropolitan Musical Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:30. TOLLEFSEN, PENHA. (Pianist) (Cellist). SONATA RECITAL. Beethoven, Brahms—Ornstein (new). Tickets at Box Office, 50c to $2. Boxes $12 & $15.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Seats Now—Song Recital by Rachel MORTON-HARRIS.

AEOLIAN HALL, APRIL 6, 3 P. M. WINIFRED BYRD, Pianist. SEATS NOW ON SALE, Steinway Piano.

HIPPODROME. SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 8:30 P. M. Season's Final

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919.

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FIXED PRICES.

Prices which are fixed in the sense of being compulsory, without economic justification, are rightly odious. An example is afforded by the Post Office's increase of telegraph rates and threat to increase telephone rates. It is true that the plea of economic justification is made, but it is offset by the offer of a responsible company to provide the service without the increase of rates. Where the facts are disputed there can be no agreement on the decision. The prices of coal and iron, which are called "fixed," are only agreed upon by responsible representatives of the industries. That they are not fixed in the sense of being extorted appears from the Director General's refusal to pay them. No law compels him to pay them. He is under no duress other than that of facts and conditions, and they will not yield to the imposition of his will over that of those whose position before public opinion is better than his own. The railroads are not now for the first time seeking to buy their coal cheaper than others. Before now they have worked their own coal mines so cheaply that they destroyed the coal market for private miners. That was why a statute was passed—the commodity clause of the Hepburn act—to forbid railways owning and operating mines. The result of forbidding the railways' economic protection of themselves was that coal was made dearer to the railways, and that everybody was compelled to pay railway rates so much higher that the railways benefited by what was intended as punishment.

It is not surprising that so intelligent and experienced a railway man as the Director General takes a position which is antagonistic to other departments of the Government. It is natural for him to carry into public operation the methods of private operation. But just as the telegraph rates afford an example of compulsory and unpopular increase of prices, so the Corn Products case affords an example of an unlawful and obnoxious cheapness, which the Director General is seeking to carry over from private into public management. The Corn Products Trust cheapened prices by uneconomic competition in methods rightly penalized under the rule of reason. To use an example familiar to the Director General, the case of the weak and strong producers of coal is similar to that of the weak and strong railways. The Interstate Commerce Commission came to grief because it was unwilling to make a rate for the weak railways which would allow what was deemed excessive profit to the strong railways. The commission was appointed to regulate rates, and slipped into the regulation of profits, with disaster wider than its own. There is a like dilemma in fixing a price for coal which shall keep weak producers alive, and not allow excessive profits to the strong coal producers. Hitherto the bituminous producers have not been organized, and the railways thought it to their interest to set the weak and strong against each other and to get their coal near, at, or below cost of production.

That is not in the public interest. Fair profits are in the public interest as much as fair wages. It is difficult to fix a fair wage by law, but it can be approximated and evaded. It is more difficult, probably impossible, to fix a fair profit by law, since there is no such necessity of earning a profit as of earning a living, and no way of compelling capital to work. Capital has retired from railway and public utility enterprises because prices really fixed have reduced profit beyond capital's idea of what is fair. The result is that the public is in the way of losing its accommodations or of providing them at its own cost. Yesterday the Massachusetts Supreme Court decided, in a case which has been suggested for imitation by this city, that it was constitutional to lay taxes to make good deficit of dividends guaranteed by law. There are those who think it better to make those who profit by the accommodations provide their cost. Taxpayers who object to paying dividends with their money have a right to a choice between taxes and fares.

Federal taxpayers are obligated to pay the dividends which railways earned under private management. They are running up a deficit, and the Director General is seeking to reduce it by cheapening his coal cost. He is not entitled to a cheapness which costs too much. Cheapness of coal which would depress that industry, and which would obstruct the general industrial reconstruction necessary to prosperity in peace, comes too high. The coal and iron industries are entitled to a price schedule which shall keep in operation producers whose output is wanted for consumption. The railways could provide themselves with cheap coal if Congress would let them, and could also provide cheaper rates and better accommodations than will ever be provided under public operation. The public is entitled to pay for what it gets in the way it prefers, but it will not long get what it wants by law any more than the railways will get, or should get, coal below a fair agreed price.

SOUND WORDS FROM MAYOR HYLAN.

Whatever little divergencies have occasionally separated Mayor HYLAN from numbers of his fellow-citizens, all Americans of this city will applaud his effort to stop the preaching of the gospel of destruction by the aliens whom we too hospitably shelter, to the injury and for the ruin of our form of government, of equal rights, and of ordered freedom. In a letter to the President of the Board of Aldermen, Mayor HYLAN proposes the preparation and submission to that body of an ordinance to prevent the holding of meetings "conducted in a foreign language for the abuse of our Government, or by or under the auspices of any person or persons who are not citizens of the United States." The too tolerant and indulgent country following still the old tradition that it is "an asylum for the oppressed of all nations," has become a camp meeting for foreign propagandists, who seek to destroy its political institutions, who have no sympathy with its free and generous policy, who seek by violence to overthrow democratic republican self-government and to set up in its place a monstrous, intolerant class autocracy. One may differ with the Mayor in believing that these missionaries of disaster are "wild, crazy people." They are deliberate destructionists. Their wildness and their craziness are descriptive only of their theories, which contradict undoubted social and economic fact and the recorded experience of mankind.

In the dissemination of those theories, in the winning over of the ignorant, the discontented, the intellectually and morally weak elements of the community, they are far from being wild and crazy. They proceed with a deliberate plan and program. As Mayor HYLAN says, deluding themselves and others with the belief that "they are the apostles of liberty," they "preach murder and destruction as a quick remedy for all the economic shortcomings of the human race." If they preached in English, the reasonable part of the population, the immense majority, would take notice of the poisonous and infect opinions poured out, would be indignant and alarmed, and would take the necessary measures for its protection. As it is, the city is invaded by aliens who come here to disturb it, to emit in a dozen foreign tongues the evangel of overturn and murder. These insolent aliens, essentially enemies as well as aliens, spout revolution, aid and comfort our enemies, are the accomplices and abettors of Germany and Bolshevist Russia at home and abroad. Under the protection of our laws they work constantly for the subversion of those laws, of the Constitution, and for the birth and triumph here of a savage communism that would banish equality, justice, social tolerance, freedom, and establish a class despotism.

"We must not tolerate," writes Mayor HYLAN, "those who have not been in this country long enough to learn our language, or who are not citizens, to abuse our hospitality by endeavoring to incite anarchy. The Constitution gives our citizens the right to assemble and speak freely, but I do not believe it was intended to protect aliens in an effort to tear down the Stars and Stripes." The ordinance advocated by Mayor HYLAN ought to be passed, and it is a pleasure to find him one in purpose and feeling with the great body of his fellow-citizens.

PROHIBITION AT WORK.

Governor SLEEPER of Michigan, who is in this city to welcome the returning Wolverine troops, has been thoughtful enough to tell New York of the legal pleasures that await under the benign sway of prohibition. In his State, much infested by outlanders in automobiles and airships and other tricks and devices to bring in forbidden liquors, it is a felony to be caught with liquor in one's possession. In milder days it used to be an offense to be caught with liquor in possession of one's self. "The maximum punishment for the offense is a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for two years." As an earlier moralist has said, "So let the punishment fit the crime, the punishment fit the crime." Of course, juries willing to find a man guilty of this enormous, though strictly limited, interior and household, crime will be easily selected. Cynics whose cankered minds are quick to infer that this zeal of Legislatures is deliberately intended to make vigorous prohibition odious ought to be ashamed of themselves. Prohibition summons us all to a high moral plane; and we shall be glad to breathe, with whatever effort of the lungs, the rarefied atmosphere of its dizzy heights.

Much as Michigan merits praise, old Virginia merits more. If certain facts appear somewhat macabre, one cannot be squeamish when a great cause is at stake. The other day the body of a "member of a prominent Virginia family" was on its way from Baltimore to his home in Norton, Va. The coffin was made safe, so far as anything is or should be safe from what used to be considered desecration, by the certificates of a physician and an undertaker. Federal agents heard a rumor that whisky "was to be shipped through Roanoke concealed in that unusual way." They got a search warrant. They performed their gracious duty. If they found nothing, if the feelings of the dead man's relatives were not pleasant, if in Virginia even the dead cannot escape the sleepless vigilance of the agents of prohibition, why should old-fashioned Virginians, or anybody else be angry? "Shall even the majesty and the sacredness of death be no bar to the activities of the anti-liquor agents?" asks The Richmond Times-Dispatch, honestly, no doubt, yet not without a certain smack of wet malignancy. Certainly not. Prohibition outcrows and overrides every consideration, profane or sacred. In fact, nothing else is sacred, or even important. Old delusions and customs, fantasies about personal liberties and rights, fade away in the burning light of this supreme sun of truth. Living or dead, King Alcohol must be hunted down, for the good of the community and the accompanying fees.

VILLA'S MARCH.

Our spirited old neighbor FRANCISCO VILLA may be described, in the language of notices of rewards for the capture of members of his profession, as "alive or dead," or should we say "alive and dead"? He is both or neither, according to the state of his business. Sometimes one is tempted to doubt, in spite of his amply documented history, if he is more than a name for a syndicate of gentlemen of the road. Skepticism says, however, when sedate witnesses, innocent of pulque, depose to seeing him clad in a cheap gray suit, a flannel shirt, no wide-spreading sombrero, but "a fawn-colored hat" on his pate. A business bandit in a business suit inspires confidence in his reality if not in his intentions.

On the other hand, his elusiveness, provided he is himself and not a substitute, must make us sympathetic with, rather than distrustful of, the legend of the peons that, when hard pressed, he changes himself into a little dog and yelps ironically at the heels of the soldiers who have been tracking him. For this reason, doubtless, the design was attributed to the Carranzistas last year of hunting him down with bombing machines, surprising him from the ether and giving him no chance to canify himself. On account of the high price of gasoline or other sufficient reasons, this astute collector of benevolences and industrious Borderer hasn't had to bear the proposed overhead charges; and he is now advertising by means of delightful press agents at Juarez and El Paso, that Capital of Truth, his annual March opening and Spring season.

His advertising campaign has been conducted skillfully. In January he is 165 miles southwest of Chihuahua City, with 150 followers, looting a little, killing four Federal soldiers, hanging a civilian to encourage the others. A month later Juarez sniffs armed Villistas 83 miles to the south, and El Paso is full of American mining men who have fled from the inwards of Mexico to escape FRANCISCO'S modest request for $1,000,000 in gold. He feels himself to be a deserving charity. If collections are reported slow, it will be his melancholy duty to wreck the mines in Northern Mexico and kill the mining men. These rare appearances are but the first faint advance notices of his coming. In March the billboard men and paste-pots grow more active and numerous. General ANGELES'S old Chief of Staff is arrested near Socorro, March 19. With eight or ten of his mounted men he is on his way to join ANGELES and VILLA to fight CARRANZA. Two days before VILLA'S men are holding for ransom certain persons, including "Bunk" SPENCER, "the American negro ranch foreman," and in Southwestern Chihuahua FRANCISCO is looting Colonia Juarez, a Mormon colony, and makes prisoners three Mormons, one of them a Bishop. March 20 the Mormons have arrived, safe and sound, at a logging camp 182 miles south of the border. Magnanimous FRANCISCO! If he is forced to plunder religious persons, see how kind he can be to them!

March 20 the world hears of a touching manifesto issued by VILLA on March 1. He summons all his old "Generals" to his side, there to fight for "liberty, bread, and justice." Hurrah for the Constitution of 1857, the reform of the courts, universal suffrage! "I am willing," he says, in a passage that must have affected him to tears, "to offer my life to see Mexico peaceful, happy, and prosperous." Sorry to spill Mexican blood, but spilled it must be "to overthrow CARRANZA, the usurper." March 21 the usurper's troops defeat VILLA'S smugglers of ammunition, according to the official account, and kill fifty-three of them, including MARTIN LOPEZ, VILLA'S lieutenant, said to be the first patriot to dynamite railway trains and plunder the passengers, and one of the raiders on the New Mexican town of Columbus four years ago this month. Federal loss, sixteen. Overthrow of the usurper and even the winning of Northern Mexico apparently postponed a little.

From Juarez, March 28, is sped the most engaging history or poem lately produced. An American, known in Juarez and throughout Mexico "as most reliable," recently a captive in VILLA'S camp, heard the champion of liberty, bread, and justice say that "he was ready to shoulder his rifle and aid the United States—his "neighbor—to repel a foreign invasion, whenever needed." This is a sweet, neighborly spirit. Surely, if the Villistas ever invaded the United States, it was because of their ignorance of geography; and only cankered minds would attribute VILLA'S friendly sentiments, if he uttered them, to shortness of ammunition or a temporary miscarriage of his lofty plans. The truth or poetry of these Franciscan chronicles the discreet will not too diligently pry into. It is enough to know that VILLA'S Spring advertising campaign is wide open.

PROPHETS OF GLOOM.

The hard-working correspondents who try to discover what the Peace Conference is doing find the currents of opinion running backward one day and forward the next. Judging from dispatches published yesterday, the night before must have been a time of pessimism. If we believe several versions of the Conference's state of mind at that time, the worst is about to happen. According to The Tribune, the League of Nations is dead and Germany is to be allowed to name the peace terms. Poland, Bohemia, Rumania, and France are to be sacrificed in order to get the Germans to sign a peace promptly, and the world is lost.

The Chicago Tribune sees about the same prospect, though not quite so vividly. Germany is to keep Danzig and the Saar Valley, to have an army larger than the Allies, originally intended, and to receive trade concessions. The World says that we are to make peace with LENINE, to refuse to support the Russian Democrats in rebellion against him, and to give Russia food in return for a promise that the Bolsheviki will cease their foreign propaganda—a promise whose lack of worth is evident. The same correspondent says that Marshal FOCH, who prefers to fight the Bolsheviki rather than surrender to them, is charged by other delegates with being infected by a militaristic spirit.

All of these prophecies ascribe to the peace delegates the same state of mind—conviction that their peoples are so tired of war that they will not fight again, even to preserve the safeguards won by the military victory of last year, or to prevent the enemy from winning the war next year or the year after. Indeed, there have been many reports from Paris supporting this theory, but it is not likely that the Peace Conference is on the verge of surrender. Some of the delegates may be panicky; but a competent observer just returned from Germany brings the reassuring news that the German people, too, have had enough war. Their Government must sign any treaty that may be presented, though it will doubtless bluster till the last moment.

The reason the Peace Conference is not likely to surrender, to leave to Germany the mastery of Europe, with Poland and Bohemia and France in her hand whenever she chooses to close it on them, is that the peace delegates are men who want to stay in public life. They may or may not be right in holding that their peoples will not fight again, even to save their liberties; but however this may be, they know what would happen to rulers who gave up those liberties to the enemy. A government which signed such a peace would not last a week in France or Italy, and Mr. LLOYD GEORGE could hardly go back to face his Parliament even with the German fleet securely tied up in English harbors. The soldiers who won the war would make short work of politicians who lost it, and the politicians undoubtedly have this fact in mind.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

One Ship Brings a Cityful.

New realisation, and for a good many people, perhaps, the first, of what a large ship the Leviathan is, follows reading the statistical report made on her last voyage from France. She carried, it seems, 14,424 human beings, of whom 12,287 were American soldiers of various ranks, and the remaining 2,137 her own officers and crew.

No ship, not even this one, ever carried as many people as this, and yet the Leviathan's full capacity was not utilized, for, had there not been a misunderstanding on the part of somebody in Washington, who did not know of all her possibilities, quarters for 600 more men would have been made in one of her decks by the ejection there of "stateless berths," whatever they may be.

This, it must be remembered, was no ferryboat trip of a few minutes or hours, but a transatlantic journey of seven days, and all of those thousands—more than live in many a self-respecting city, including not a few famous in history—had to be fed, and what that meant for the week is shown by the fact that 330 cooks, divided into watches, worked day and night, and in each twenty-four hours there were consumed, to mention only the more important comestibles, 35,000 eggs, 10,000 pounds of flour, 14,500 pounds of pork, 10,000 pounds of potatoes, and 3,000 pounds of sugar. And at that, only two meals a day were served!

Contented Because Homebound.

None of the Leviathan's passengers has complained of the "accommodations" that were provided, but it probably would not be contended that they would have satisfied passengers less eager than were these to get home. In spite of the pinning 600, there was doubtless what would have been called overcrowding by anybody else, and especially by those who knew in other days the spacious life that was led on the big liners.

The soldiers didn't mind. After all, it was discomfort, not suffering, they had to stand, and with veterans of the great war discomforts do not count—when homeward bound.

Though there were on board enough wounded men to fill any ordinary hospital, there was only one death during the voyage, that of a man moribund when he was embarked.

It would be interesting to know how many of the Leviathan's passengers were aware that her tonnage is considerably greater than was the combined tonnage of all the ships in the Invincible Armada that gave England such a scare in the sixteenth century, and that if the whole British Navy of that day had been added the Leviathan's displacement would not have been much surpassed. Times have changed since then, but—well, there probably will be talking and writing about the Armada long after the Leviathan is forgotten.

His Place Is in the Army.

According to reports presumably veracious, a man who not long ago earned in this city a sinister eminence as leader of a gang of particularly vicious and dangerous criminals rendered such fine service as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces that all the officers in his unit, as well as all its privates, unite in praising his soldierly qualities and are going to do what they can to persuade Governor Smith to restore the citizenship forfeited by conviction of felony.

There can be no reasonable objection to that action. The war has done for this man what it has done for many—not only improved him physically, that is, but has awakened him mentally to the better and higher things of life and to a realisation that a conflict with the law brings no reward except ruin and prison. The man expresses what seems to be sincere determination to lead an honest life, and as a civilian to deserve the respect won in the army by his courage, his devotion to duty, and his scrupulous observance of regulations the rightness and use of which he was quite intelligent enough to appreciate.

But, after he gets back his citizenship, as he should, and as almost certainly he will, with such claims for it as he can present, why does he not return to the place where his rehabilitation was effected? It will be his privilege, then, to enlist, and in the army his record will be better than clear. In civil life he will encounter difficulties, perhaps insuperable and probably discouraging, in spite of his new ambitions, and many doors will be closed because of transgressions past and repented. The army, if it will take him, will give him exactly the opportunity he needs. There his good qualities will have full room for effective display, and there will be neither temptation nor compulsion to return to old ways.

A Serious Sin of Omission.

That a policeman in the performance of police duty has a right to ask the assistance of any citizen who happens to be near is a settled principle of law, as it is of common sense. To just what extent the citizen to whom such an appeal may be made is under obligation to give his help, and how much risk to life and limb he should take in doing it—those are questions not definitely settled, but some determination of them is highly desirable.

Take, for instance, the case of Patrolman DENNIS D. GLEASON, who, to prevent a murder, seized an armed man, early yesterday morning, and then for twenty minutes had with him the fight of his life while an interested crowd stood around watching the struggle. The policeman appealed repeatedly for aid, but none gave it, and only the fortunate arrival at last of another policeman ended the struggle.

If GLEASON had been killed, as might easily have happened, every one of the bystanders who held aloof would have shared the responsibility for his death and would have been an accomplice, in reality, of the murderer. They were themselves all either criminals or cowards, and their guilt of gross incivism is obvious. For what they did, or rather for what they did not do, there should be a penalty, and would be one in an ideal State.

Youngest Majors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the very interesting statements regarding the youngest Major in the United States Army, I note that Major Hackett (Vermont University '17) will be 23 years of age in June, and that Major Murray Taylor (Harvard '18) was 23 in December. To these names I wish to add the name of Major James A. Meissner, commander 147th Aero Squadron, A. E. F., (Cornell '16,) the Brooklyn Ace, who will be only 23 on July 30 and who has now gone back to Cornell to finish his senior year.

All honor to these boys that won their high commissions so quickly and so deservedly.

WILLIAM H. MERSEREAU.
New York, April 2, 1919.

Prohibition and Travel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I much appreciate your timely warning in this morning's TIMES regarding the prohibition officers in Virginia. I had just engaged a drawing room and ticket to Los Angeles, via New Orleans and the Southern Pacific, which I immediately changed via Chicago so as not to expose my family and myself to the arbitrary actions of these officers. I would not mind taking the risk if I were to travel through Mexico, but such conditions in a civilized country should certainly be avoided if it can be done.

G. LUEDERS.
New York, April 3, 1919.

THE AMERICAN VIEW OF THE LEAGUE.

First Doubts Removed by Open Discussion, Followed by a Recognition of the Duty to Uphold in Peace the Principles We Went to War For.

By HENRY W. TAFT.

The belief undoubtedly pervades the mass of the people of the world that now is the time to find a way to prevent war in the future. The feeling is more or less inarticulate, but it is none the less widespread and insistent, and the statesmen in the Peace Council realize that a serious effort must be made to devise some practicable method to give it form and effect.

The United States has been the foremost nation of the earth in promoting the settlement of international disputes by arbitration and the postponement of war during the process. It has seemed strange, therefore, that a definite project for the avoidance of war should have met at first with hesitation and criticism in this country. But this attitude has been much changed by open discussion and the burning out of the fires of partisanship; and the solicitude lest our implication in European affairs should result in an undue surrender of our independence has been largely removed.

By long-established national habit, based on the warnings of Washington and Jefferson against entangling alliances, we have come to attach vital importance to the condition of political isolation which our geographical remoteness has enabled us to maintain. But the present discussion is making it increasingly clear that the wise policy of a century ago is not applicable to the conditions of today, first, because through cable communications and quick ocean transportation the United States has become geographically no more remote from the Continent of Europe than some of the European nations are distant from each other, and, second, because there no longer exist concerts of powers, offensive and defensive alliances and secret dynastic intrigues, possible only among autocratic sovereigns, and entered into, not to avoid war, but to secure supremacy through the use of force.

Washington's Warning.

The Farewell Address of Washington was delivered in 1796; the Revolutionary War had ended less than fifteen years before; the French Revolution had overturned French civilization and produced chaos and the Napoleonic wars were beginning, and our friendly relations with France, based on her generous and decisive assistance in the Revolution, had been seriously threatened. Our chief interest at that time was to create a self-sustaining nation, not dependent upon foreign nations for the continuance of its national existence. Such a thing as the formation of a League of Nations to avoid war was far from the thoughts of the nations of the world, and even if it had been attempted there would have been little reason for the newly created American Commonwealth to become a party to it.

It was, therefore, obviously true, to use Washington's words, that Europe had "a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote, relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities."

But the situation which Washington thus visualized was totally different from that which now confronts the world. The nations in the Peace Council are not striving to sustain some monarch upon a tottering throne or to establish the divine right of kings, or to secure a balance of power by transforming the nations of Europe into permanent armed camps, or to compel weak nations to submit to alien and oppressive rulers. On the contrary, the war and the peace negotiations have been a titanic effort to make all Governments the real representatives of the people, to prevent military autocracy as a principle of government from ever again arising to threaten the peace of the world, and to preserve modern civilization from the horrors of anarchy and Bolshevism.

The Necessity for Making the League a Part of the Peace Treaty.

We find responsible statesmen who still think that this nation has contributed all that it is called upon to do and can now with honor step aside and commit to the European nations the stupendous task of reconstructing the nations of the continent which have been shattered by the war. But what is the situation? When we went to war with Germany not only our national institutions, but also modern Anglo-Saxon civilization, were threatened, and we became as vitally involved as any European nation in the defense of Belgian neutrality and the destruction of military autocracy as a principle of government. For those objects of the war we became irrevocably committed to fight to the bitter end, and it was for that that we assumed a national indebtedness far greater than our people had ever dreamed of creating, and equipped and transported with miraculous speed an army of 2,000,000 men to the field of battle, where more than 50,000 of our young men made the supreme sacrifice and four times as many were grievously wounded.

And we have succeeded in our lofty and unselfish aims. The public opinion of the world, including probably that of the people of the Teutonic nations themselves, condemns forever any disregard of treaty obligations among civilized nations, and military autocracy as a principle of government has been banished forever from the earth. Out of Germany, Austria, and Russia new nations are to be carved and set up upon the principle of self-determination of their people on the basis of race and nationality. The Polish part of Germany, Austria, and Russia is to be transformed into a self-governing State. Czechoslovakia is to be created. The democracy of Jugoslavia is to be created in the south out of Austria and Hungary. New boundaries are to be established on race lines in the Balkans. Upon the same principle Rumania is to be enlarged by adding Transylvania and Bessarabia. Constantinople is to be made international, while the Dardanelles are to be an open avenue for all nations. Independent States are to be established in Palestine, Syria, Armenia, and Mesopotamia.

Thus seven new independent European republics and at least four infant but automatic Governments are to be set up in Asia Minor.

But it is too much to expect that the new nations thus created will in their infancy develop a national self-restraint which will save them from border quarrels among themselves, and already we begin to hear of threatened hostilities. Furthermore, it is doubtful whether a German system will emerge from the existing confusion which can, without the assistance of other nations, preserve order in Central Europe or defend itself against the disturbing effects of anarchy and Bolshevism pressing on its eastern front, although it is to the interest of the world that Germany should have, as soon as possible, a strong and permanent system controlled by the will of the people; for, however oppressive, however mediæval, however disturbing to the peace of the world the German system was, at least it effectively maintained domestic stability and order in Central Europe; and now that that has been destroyed beyond the hope of restoration, the victors are responsible for finding a substitute or they fail in their duty to humanity. While it is hoped that the interposition of Czechoslovakia, a greater Rumania and Jugoslavia, between Germany and Russia will save Germany and the Western European countries from the destructive influences of Russian unrest, this cannot be assured without the joint action of all the European allies, and without the effective co-operation of the United States.

America's Responsibility.

In this situation this country cannot in honor escape a fair share of responsibility. It would be futile, as it would be dishonorable, for us now to say that the conditions which were exacted from Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria were no longer the concern of the United States. However much we may have differed as to the extent to which it would have been advisable for us to become involved in European affairs, it became apparent early in the war, not only that the fate of the war-weary European nations depended upon us, but that the struggle was so desperate and the issue so doubtful that no longer could it be said, in the words of Washington, that Europe "has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation." On the contrary, there was a common danger, where the situation had little relation to the ordinary friendships and enmities and rivalries of the European nations of the eighteenth or nineteenth century.

It was this situation that led President Wilson on Jan. 8, 1918, to formulate as a basis for peace the fourteen points, and while many Americans felt, as I did, that he to an unnecessary extent took the initiative in injecting this country into the internal affairs of the Continent, it was upon the basis of those points (with two exceptions insisted upon by England) that the armistice was agreed to by all of the belligerent powers.

These fourteen points, among other things, included a readjustment of the frontiers of Italy, along "clearly recognized lines of nationality"; the safeguarding of the peoples of Austria, for the "autonomous development" of the nations which they saw fit to establish, (subsequently modified so as to provide for the recognition of a Czechoslovak nation and the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugoslavs and the restoration of the occupied territories of Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro); free and secure access to the sea to be accorded to Serbia, the relations of the Balkan States to be determined by historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the Balkan States to be entered into; all the nationalities except those in the Turkish portions of the Ottoman Empire, that is to say Syria, Palestine, Armenia, and Mesopotamia, to be "assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development," and the Dardanelles to be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees; and an independent Polish State composed of territories inhabited by Polish populations with access to the sea "whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant."

On July 4, 1917, the President added the further idea that the combined power of free nations was to be used to "check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned, shall be sanctioned."

And, finally, by Article XIV. of the original points it was specifically stated that *"a general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike."*

With history thus made by the inevitable march of events and with the responsibility of this country thus solemnly formulated by the President of the United States as a condition of peace, and accepted by the victorious and the defeated nations alike, how can this country now withdraw from sustaining to the utmost any responsibility which can reasonably be expected of it to give substantial guarantees for the permanent maintenance of the national structures which are to be brought into being by the Treaty of Peace?

Not only has the matter become the subject of a solemn covenant on our part, but the people of Europe in their desperation rightly look to this country to save them from anarchy and Bolshevism. Indeed, it is not an exaggeration to say that they believe that if we were to withdraw our moral backing and our potential material support, they would be deprived of the chief bulwark protecting them from a threatened destruction of modern Christian civilization and that a League of Nations, however mandatory its terms, would be but a "rope of sand."

It is for these reasons that it is necessary not only to provide for a League of Nations as a part of the Treaty of Peace, but also to retain the principle of Article X.

Will the League Succeed?

The chance that a League of Nations will accomplish something substantial is enhanced by the epochal happenings of this war. In no previous war have so many nations of the world been engaged on one side or the other in a war. Never have there been so many men called from their peaceful occupations. Never before has there been such a loss of life or such an enormous destruction of property; never so much individual and collective distress and hardship. No previous war has left so many nations on the verge of bankruptcy, which only many years of rehabilitation can remove.

The people of the world are not likely soon to forget these things, or the possibilities in the development in future wars of scientific methods for causing destruction of property and life; and all of these things have combined to produce an aversion to war far deeper than has ever before existed. But that is not all.

For the first time in the history of the world a situation has been created in which peace is no longer to be dependent upon the will of individual sovereigns or autocratic governments. Practically every nation of the world will from this time forth have a government representing, in one form or another, the people, and it is they who desire to abolish war as a means of settling disputes. This fact gives confidence that covenants, and even expressions of intention for the avoidance of war, will hereafter not be regarded as merely the insincere assurances of autocrats trained in the school of diplomatic intrigue, or as the high sounding but academic expressions of momentary aspirations of good but impotent Peace Commissioners.

HENRY W. TAFT.

ART NOTES.

Benguiat Collection at American Galleries—Museum Gifts.

The Benguiat collection on view at the American Art Galleries is so magnificent in its kind that the degree of appreciation it receives from the public will be a test of connaisseurship.

Unlike most collections in which emphasis is placed on fabrics and weavings, distinct classes of objects form special features of the whole group. Thus, in one of the smaller rooms is found a group of fifty-two English petit-point and stump embroidered pictures produced in England from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, varied in subject and amusing in treatment, with the skill of the embroiderer rising to great heights in such examples as the fine old pictures in tent-stitch from the early Stuart period.

Another special group consists of Judaic objects, one of which is a diamond and pearl mounted Mezumah, made by an Italian goldsmith in the eighteenth century. The minutely written parchment scrolls are contained in fluted tubes of Oriental crystal with superb silver mounting at the top and bottom. In this group are also beautiful silver sanctuary lamps, elaborate in design, but with the nobility of the Italian Renaissance in their general contour.

The Italian damasks and velvets, at the touch of which the fingers of a true collector must thrill, were made to be seen under the warm glow of Venetian lamps and in rooms built to be the canvases upon which might be painted great decorative pictures with draperies of these infinitely beautiful colors and the line provided by Renaissance furniture.

There are tapestries of different periods. In the lower gallery is a large historical tapestry, Flemish in origin, and of the Renaissance period. The design is ingenuously narrative in character. Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrées are having a picnic on the grounds of the famous De Gourcy Château. A cloth is spread on the greensward and wine and peacock pie are handed about by servitors. In the middle distance a wild bull is chased by a hunting party without at all disturbing the royal lover and his companion. In the background are the château and a fine old farmhouse, with grounds and lake and wooded hills. All this merges in a tender sparkle of silvery blues and golden yellows, faded and blond, yet still possessing the mysterious force of the ancient dyes.

A coarser and somewhat more vigorous tapestry is Flemish of the sixteenth century and represents "a noble company at a rural feast," strongly hatched in weaving, with robust reds, blues, greens, and yellows, and a remarkably fine border with festoons of flowers and fruit on grounds of brown and crimson.

There are silver palace lamps showing in delicate and vivid relief against the wealth of sumptuous color provided by the silks and velvets; there are Spanish ivories and enamels, masterpieces of delicacy and expression; there are laces and linens, temple hangings and bed covers, all of a kind to appeal to the richly informed and appreciative.

Gifts to Museums.

The painting entitled "The Angel," by Abbott Thayer, that recently was shown in the exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries of the works of Thayer and Sargent, has been purchased by Charles L. Freer of Detroit for the Smithsonian Institution (Freer collection) at Washington, D. C.

The picture by Julius Rolshoven, "The Sun Arrow," from the same galleries, has been purchased by Henry Goldman, who has presented it to the Brooklyn Institute, where it will be shown at the forthcoming exhibition.

THE FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Surely 'tis something Godlike to receive
These souls fresh-born and fresh-baptized with fire
And start them safely on a surer path.
Bewildered, some, the world has been too wild
For quick adjustment—and for these the hand
Stretched out in loving-kindness is God's boon.
Some have been stunted in the far-off past—
Far-off, though still a year away, maybe,
Since time may not be measured by its hours,
But by its high emotions. These have marred
At tasks unloved, and now a hope has come—
A hope too dazzling to be quite believed,
Hope of a dream, a boyish dream, come true.
The artist-soul, chained to a desk; the youth
Who loves all outdoor things, the smell of soil,
The growing things he fain would help to grow;
The student torn from books ere he was grown,
To earn the needed wage—to these a hope
Dawns like a light in places underground,
And with the hope's fruition comes the thought:
"My country loves me!" Like a gracious warmth
It fills the lonely soul, and nevermore
Will fade the glow.
Thus, surely, will arise
A newer patriotism, of the heart, and head—
A deeper, sure devotion to the land
That by adoption or by birth is his.
Justice and pity mingle, as in Him,
And in the lad a fine sweet thing is born,
A finer love for country and for God.
Yes, it is something Godlike to do this!

ALMON HENSLEY.

MRS. VANDERBILT WEDS SON'S FRIEND

Divorced Wife of Alfred G. Marries Lieut. Paul Fitzsimons, U. S. N., 28—She Is 38.

BIG SURPRISE TO NEWPORT

Ceremony at Harbourview Follows Issuance of License—Bridegroom on Destroyer Evans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 3.—Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt, one of the most prominent women of society and philanthropic workers, and first wife of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was lost when the Lusitania was sunk by the Germans, was married here this morning to Lieutenant Paul Fitzsimons, U. S. N., in the library of the bride's residence, Harbourview. The Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, this city, performed the ceremony.

The marriage came as a great surprise to Newport. The first intimation that it was to take place was when Mrs. Vanderbilt and Lieutenant Fitzsimons appeared at the City Hall this morning at 9 o'clock, where they obtained their marriage license. They stopped at the Red Cross headquarters on their return to Harbourview to tell the officials and workers the news, receiving congratulations from all there assembled. The bride is Vice Chairman of the Newport Chapter of the Red Cross.

Lieutenant Fitzsimons is attached to the United States destroyer Evans, now in New York waters, to which is also attached Ensign William H. Vanderbilt, the bride's son by her former marriage, and they are close friends. Lieutenant Fitzsimons is the son of the late Medical Director Paul Fitzsimons, U. S. N., and Mrs. Fitzsimons of Washington, D. C. He was born in Newport, and is 28 years old. His bride is ten years his senior.

Major French Gives Sister Away.

A small group of relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. Ensign Vanderbilt acted as best man for the Lieutenant, and Major Amos Kirk French, brother of the bride, who returned this week from overseas, after a year's service in France, gave her in marriage. The bride wore a dark-blue traveling suit, topped with a small hat. Lieutenant Fitzsimons wore his uniform. Attending the ceremony and the breakfast which followed were Mrs. Amos Kirk French, Mrs. Fitzsimons, the bridegroom's mother; Governor and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Colonel and Mrs. Chatfield Bishop of Rhode Island, Miss Helen North, and a few old friends of the bride who reside in Newport, including Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. H. Rowell and Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Van Rensselaer.

After the breakfast the couple sped away in a motor bedecked with white satin ribbons. Their destination is believed to be the bride's farm residence, Chester, N. H. Mrs. Fitzsimons plans to retain her residence and all her interests in Newport as heretofore. The bridegroom's father some years ago was attached to the Naval Training Station here.

The destroyer Evans, since her commissioning and several visits to these waters for torpedoes and compass work, has been looked upon as a Newport warship, as her commanding officer, Commander Frank H. Sadler, U. S. N., is a Newport citizen.

Graduate of Naval Academy.

The Fitzsimons family is an old one and comes from South Carolina. The lieutenant recently returned from European waters where he had been since last August. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1914. The naval records show that he was aboard the battleship Arkansas on submarine duty in 1916.

Although Mrs. Vanderbilt made her permanent residence at Harbourview, Newport, she had a week-end apartment in New York at the Ritz-Carlton, which she gave up some time ago. She has been very active in war relief work, and last October she was honored with a patriotic service medal in recognition of her tireless effort in behalf of the men of the army and navy stationed around Newport. A silver loving cup was also presented to her by the Naval Reserve Regiment. Her son enlisted at the beginning of the war in the naval reserve as a midshipman. He is 17 years old.

It has been frequently rumored that she was about to marry again, and while no formal announcement had been made of her engagement to Lieutenant Fitzsimons it is said the fact has been known for several weeks by her nearest relatives and intimate friends.

Her First Marriage and Divorce.

Her first marriage, to the late Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, took place on Jan. 1, 1901, in the Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, Newport, and was a large and brilliant affair. It was referred to as undoubtedly a love match, the culmination of an attachment from early girlhood and boyhood.

Several years later Mrs. Vanderbilt started suit for divorce, which was granted, and the papers ordered sealed. Mrs. Vanderbilt took her maiden name, and received the custody of their only child. After the divorce Mr. Vanderbilt spent much of his time in England, and was there, three years after his divorce, married to Mrs. Margaret Emerson McKim, who had divorced Dr. Smith Hollins McKim in Reno, Nev.

Seven years after the tragic death of Alfred Vanderbilt, by whom she had two children, Alfred Gwynne, Jr., who is now 8, and George W. Vanderbilt, aged 6, Mrs. Vanderbilt was married to Raymond T. Baker, Director of Public Welfare.

A distinguishing feature of Mr. Vanderbilt's will was the implied affection and the liberal provisions in favor of his eldest son, William H. Vanderbilt, which indicated that he had upheld the custom of the Vanderbilt family in making the eldest male the head of the household. The son of the former Miss French received from his father's $5,000,000 trust fund, the real estate at Portsmouth, and the family heirlooms, including the gold medal voted by Congress to the young and great-grandfather, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the close of the civil war.

Miss Keys to Wed D. C. Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keys of Hastings-on-Hudson have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Keys, to Donald Cruickshank Ferguson of this city. The announcement was made at a tea given yesterday by Mrs. Keys at the Biltmore. Miss Keys was a woman in the navy during the war. Mr. Ferguson recently received his discharge from the navy.

MOTORMAN WEEPS AT TRIAL

Luciano's Emotion Evokes Protest from Prosecutor in Wreck Case.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 3.—Edward Luciano, the motorman of the Brighton train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company which was wrecked in the Malbone Street tunnel on Nov. 1, with a loss of ninety-two lives, took the stand this afternoon in his trial on a charge of manslaughter. He had only been on the stand a few minutes and was attempting to tell about the wreck victims when he gave way to tears and sobs. Assistant District Attorney Warbasse, addressing the court, said:

"Unless the witness can control himself I ask your Honor to request the jury to retire. I knew this was coming. The witness has been smiling in court all day, and I knew this would come."

Attorney Smith for the defense interposed and asserted: "I am amazed at this statement. It is the most amazing statement I have ever heard in a court of record. I ask your Honor to withdraw the jury."

The court ignored the protests and ordered the witness to go on. After describing some of the details of operating the train, Luciano testified that he had trouble in stopping the train at Dean Street and Park Place.

"I put the train in 'emergency,'" he continued. "I did not know what was the matter, whether it was the grade or not, so I used the emergency. I shut my power off on the grade before reaching the Eastern Parkway tunnel and coasted, as I had been instructed. After passing through the tunnel and before reaching Consumers' Park I had the brake handle in the lap position so the brakes could be applied instantaneously. After passing Consumers' Park I put on the reduced speed. Before I knew it the train was in the tunnel."

Luciano admitted on cross-examination that this was his first trip in charge of a train on the Brighton Beach line and that he had not known the names of the stations. His only experience on that route had come from several hours' practice runs on two days with an instructing motorman. He said he did not know how fast the train had moved down grade from the Eastern Parkway to Consumers' Park. Whether there was sufficient compressed air he could not recall, as he did not remember making a test, and admitted he had not signaled to the trainmen for application of the hand brakes.

Luciano insisted that he had no idea of the rate of speed of his train. Questioned concerning his statement to District Attorney Lewis at the Snyder Avenue station immediately after the accident, in which, according to the stenographic report, he said that he had passed Consumers Park at full speed, Luciano said:

"I don't know whether I said it or not. I can't recall. I was dazed that night, and I have been dizzy ever since, even at home. I don't know what I am saying sometimes."

Expert testimony concerning the cause of the wreck was presented by the defense through Charles E. Southard, an electrical, mechanical, and civil engineer, who said:

"The cause of derailment would be due to a sluggish, inoperative, defective brake-ring system on the train." The witness asserted that the impact-force of the train at the sharpest point of the curve of the tunnel walls would be 14,312,000 pounds, assuming a speed of forty miles an hour. The witness said he had testified against the B. R. T. 150 times and for the railway company fifty to sixty times.

Michael Turner, conductor on the second car of the wrecked train, testified that the speed was normal. Turner said he could not recall telling the District Attorney that the brakes had operated properly.

The defense sought to show that some obstruction upon the tracks was a contributing cause of the wreck. Policeman George Blackwell testified to reprimanding children for throwing sticks and other articles into the tunnel. David H. Ruff, a line inspector, gave similar testimony. The trial will continue today.

ENGAGED TO DR. E. C. JESSUP

Miss Castle of British Red Cross to Wed New York Physician.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Batho Castle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Castle of Kensington, London, England, to Dr. Everett Colgate Jessup of Roslyn, L. I., son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Jessup of Brooklyn.

Miss Castle just finished two years' service as a motor driver with the British Red Cross, and was stationed at General Hospital No. 1, B. E. F., supervised by the Presbyterian Hospital Unit of New York, on the staff of which Dr. Jessup was a member. He is a graduate of Princeton class of '11, and recently received his discharge as a Captain from the Medical Corps, U. S. A., after twenty months' service in France.

"Iolanthe" Now Moves Smoothly.

The second performance of Gilbert & Sullivan's "Iolanthe" at the Park Theatre last evening brought out a crowded house. As this is a fairy opera, the complete disappearance of the halts and fumblings of the first performance may be attributed to magic. In any case, the play went like clockwork and the full effect of this remarkable combination of Gilbert's wit and Sullivan's music delighted the audience. It was the same cast of American singers as at the first performance. Their satisfaction at the fine reception given the "play" was as great as the audience's and this they had many opportunities to show at the repeated curtain calls at the end of the play.

Pigeons for Ball Escape in Hotel.

A charity costume ball, to be known as "A Revel of Folly," will be held tonight at the Hotel Commodore. Last night while the workmen were bringing in a box holding sixty pigeons, to be used as a decorative effect at the ball, the box opened and the pigeons flew through the upper corridors. After an hour's search all except six were found. Mr. and Mrs. Enrico Caruso, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Ben Ali Haggin, Count Eugene Strieckl, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, and Lieutenant and Mrs. Donald F. Jenks, are among the patrons and patronesses of the ball.

Lieut. Maunsell B. Field Not Dead.

At the office of Russell Raynor, Recorder of the Naval Order of the United States, it was said yesterday that that organization was in error Monday in announcing the death of Lieutenant Maunsell Bradhurst Field, Historian of the New York Commandery, the mistake being caused by confusion of two men of the same name. Lieutenant Field is a well-known lawyer, and lives at 28 East Thirty-fourth Street. The man who died last week was a cousin, but was not connected with the Naval Order.

A Sale for Children's Charities.

A children's sale will be held this afternoon from 2 till 6 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West 58th Street, the proceeds to be devoted to various children's charities for the coming Summer.

Queen of Spain Under Operation.

MADRID, April 3.—Queen Victoria yesterday underwent a slight operation. An announcement today said that the operation was successful.

URGES UNITY AMONG AMERICAN JEWS

Rabbi Morgenstern Tells Convention of Rabbis It Would Serve as an Ideal.

WOULD AID DEMOCRACY

Tributes Are Paid by Many to the Memory of Rabbi Wise.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 3.—A plea for the maintenance of American Judaism, devoid of all foreign elements, was made by Rabbi Julian Morgenstern, a professor at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, in an address on "Were Isaac M. Wise Alive Today" at the session of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at the Hebrew Union College this afternoon.

"The success of American Judaism, which, in the light of recent events, is the only form of Judaism which can serve as an ideal, depends on the success and progress of the United States as a nation," Rabbi Morgenstern said. "Jews throughout the country should concentrate their efforts to this end—the continued progress of the United States."

Rabbi Morgenstern's address was based upon the principles of the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, social justice and individual righteousness, and the support of the Church in its platform for peace.

"Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, having in common in their religion the support of international ethics, should co-operate that this end may be more easily attained," Rabbi Morgenstern said.

"All religious forces should teach along the lines of democratic democracy—this distinction is necessary to differentiate it from various forms of autocratic democracy, which exist in the world today.

"For the Jews, the goal should be the inculcation of the American element thoroughly into the Jew's religion. American ethics and Jewish ideals should be made inseparable. No Palestinian Judaism will answer the purpose."

More than a hundred rabbis, almost all graduates of the Hebrew Union College, and many acquaintances of the late Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, founder of the college, and organizer of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, visited the Jewish educator's grave in the United Jewish Cemetery this afternoon.

An address was made at the grave by Rabbi William S. Friedman of Denver, and Rabbi Isaac L. Rypins of St. Paul. Deceased instructors of the Hebrew Union College, buried in the cemetery also, were honored by the visiting rabbis.

Various phases of the life of Dr. Wise, were described by speakers at the morning session. Among these were Joseph Silverman of New York, Gotthard Deutsch of Cincinnati, Tobias Schanfarber of Chicago, Edward M. Calisch of Richmond, Va.; Clifton Levy of New York, David Levi of Milwaukee, Samuel Wolffstein of Cleveland, and Max Heller of New Orleans.

A reception was tendered tonight to the visiting rabbis and their wives by the alumni of the Hebrew Union College.

Sergt. F. H. King Dies of Assault.

Sergeant Frank H. King, who was assaulted by another soldier as he lay asleep in the barracks at Fort Totten, Willets Point, L. I., last Saturday night, died yesterday in the Post Hospital. Death was due to a fractured skull. Colonel Willoughby Walke, commandant of the reservation, said last night that an investigation was still going on, but that he was not ready to issue any official statement. It was reported that two soldiers were arrested a few hours after the assault. Robbery is said to have been the cause of the assault. Sergeant King is survived by a wife and a 9-year-old son, and only recently returned from France.

Rev. P. Gallagher Dead in France.

The Rev. Father Patrick Gallagher, a Knights of Columbus chaplain in France, died in Bordeaux on April 1. A message received at K. of C. headquarters here yesterday stated that his death was due to an automobile accident. Father Gallagher was born in Ireland in 1883, and was ordained in this city in 1910. He was a member of St. Augustine's Order. Two sisters survive him.

Barry Holme Jones.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 3.—Barry Holme Jones, Secretary and Director of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and many subsidiary companies, died here today of heart disease. He was 45 years old. He got his first active business experience as manager of the Bloomsburg Elevator Works, leaving there to join the Bethlehem forces.

Obituary Notes.

Lieutenant FRANK H. SULLIVAN of the Royal Air Force was killed in an airplane accident in France on March 29, according to word received yesterday by his father, Andrew T. Sullivan, Vice President of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn. He was 26 years old, and since the armistice was signed had been engaged in the air mail service between France and the British Army of Occupation in Cologne, Germany.

KENNETH DOWS, a son of Mrs. David Dows of 580 Park Avenue, died yesterday at his residence, 140 Gilpin Street, Denver, Col. He was a brother of Captain David Dows of 121 East Eighty-first Street, President of the American Grenadier Company.

CHARLES HENRY SWENTZEL, a retired broker and former member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, died at his home, 457 Third Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday of Bright's disease. He was 62 years old and a cousin of the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's P. E. Church in Brooklyn.

Sergeant LUCIEN J. FENOUILLET, a member of the 73d United States Aero Squadron, died in the Evacuation Hospital at Nantes, France, on March 24, according to word received by his parents yesterday.

Mrs. CATHERINE PITTER BROAS, widow of Benjamin S. Broas, who was a Captain in the civil war, died yesterday at the home of her daughter in Flushing, L. I. She was 82 years old.

JAMES EDGAR WEEKS, 54 years old, a salesman for McGibbon & Co., in Manhattan, died at his place of business on Wednesday of heart disease. He lived at 137 Sterling Street, Flatbush, and was a member of the Art and Trade Club of Manhattan.

JAMES A. AITKEN, for thirty years in the employ of the Department of Bridges, died at his home, 115 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 60 years.

HENRY CALDER, Treasurer of the firm of Marx & Rawolle, manufacturers of glycerine in Manhattan, died of heart disease on Wednesday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J. Mr. Calder was born fifty-four years ago in Toronto, Canada.

Dr. HAROLD B. WILSON, a member of the 308th Field Hospital, 77th Division, who died of pneumonia on a returning transport, was buried on Wednesday in Ridgelawn Cemetery, Delawanna, N. J. He was formerly a practicing dentist of Paterson, N. J.

Ensign RICHARD ILSLEY TINKHAM of Montclair, N. J., in the Naval Aviation Service, died on March 30 at Ravenna, Italy. He was 25 years old.

Captain ARLY L. HEDRICK of the 110th Engineers died on March 6 of spinal meningitis at Brest, France.

PERCY S. HILDRETH, engineer and head of P. S. Hildreth & Co. of 15 Broad Street, died on Tuesday at his residence, 317 West Eighty-ninth Street.

THEODORE W. OSTERHOLD, an expert on Mexican values and finances, connected with the Stock Exchange firm of Lansburgh Brothers, 30 Broad Street, died yesterday afternoon at his apartments in the Holland House. He was 58 years old.

EDWARD COVERT died yesterday of arteriosclerosis at his home in New Rochelle, aged 76. Before he retired from business he was a manufacturer of mineral water.

Dr. WILLIAM R. COOK, a dentist of Greenwich, Conn., died on Wednesday at his home there of cancer of the tongue, at the age of 61 years.

Lieutenant HENRY SPERING MOTT of the U. S. Marine Corps died suddenly yesterday at the Naval Hospital at Key West, Fla.

OTTO WEBER, for twenty-five years a member of the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera Company, died yesterday at his residence, 501 West 123d Street.

DINNER TO WELCOME 91ST.

Rocky Mountain Club to Honor King Albert's Birthday.

Arrangements have been completed for the "Victory" dinner of the Rocky Mountain Club, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria next Tuesday, the birthday of King Albert of Belgium. The dinner will be in the form of a welcome to the officers and men of the 91st ("Wild West") Division, all of whom are due home before the date of the dinner. The Governors of the Western States have been invited, and it is expected that many will be present. A cablegram will be sent to King Albert on the day of the dinner.

T. Coleman du Pont, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, will preside, and among those who will be present will be General Daniel C. Shanks, Commanding General, Port of Embarkation; Colonel D. A. Wall, Port Adjutant; Major E. A. Robbins, Assistant Port Adjutant; Colonel Cavanaugh of the 91st Division, Colonel Lewis Sorley, commanding Camp Merritt; Colonel E. R. Pickering, commanding Camp Mills.

The program will range from two noted entertainers from a New York roof garden to a boxing bout featured by two featherweights representing the Army and Navy.

PATRIOTIC DISPLAY AT BALL.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of U. S. Dance at 71st's Armory.

The first ball of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States took place last night at the armory of the 71st Regiment, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. There was a large and brilliant attendance, including many officers of the army and navy, also members of the 27th Division and soldiers, sailors, and marines who have returned from overseas duty. A striking patriotic display was made in the decorations, and the dancing began early. The grand march was held at 11:30, George Kneller was Chairman of the Executive Committee, Commander in Chief Joseph Warren Karling, Adjt. Gen. Walter I. Joyce, and Quartermaster General Charles D. Lehmkuhl are the head officials of the veterans.

Born.

GENTLES.—To Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Gentles, 115 Bellevue Av., Upper Montclair, N. J., a daughter, April 2.

GOLDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron M. Goldstein (nee Lenore Hirschberg) of 310 West 59th St. announce the birth of a son, April 3, at Stern's Sanitarium.

PHILLIPS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Phillips of 998 Park Av. announce the birth of a daughter, March 29.

Engaged.

SALTMARSH — PIERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Pierson of Madison, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Romer Pierson, to Mr. Robert C. Saltmarsh of Lakeport, N. H. Mr. Saltmarsh has but recently returned from service at the front with the Black Watch Regiment. Miss Pierson was graduated from Smith College in the Class of 1917.

Married.

FITZSIMMONS—VANDERBILT.—On Thursday, April 3, 1919, at Harbourview, Newport, R. I., by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, Ellen French Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Francis O. French of New York, to Lieutenant Paul Fitzsimmons, U. S. Navy, son of the late Medical Director Paul Fitzsimmons, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Fitzsimmons of Washington, D. C.

NEUMAN—BONART.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Lipper, Houston, Texas, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Manette Bonart, to Mr. Leon Neuman of 906 West End Av., N. Y. City, April 3, 1919, at Houston, Texas.

SIMONS—WALL.—Mr. and Mrs. David M. J. Wall, 106 Morningside Drive, announce the marriage of their daughter Jeannette to Clifford Simons, April 2.

Died.

ADAMS.—At Greenwich, Conn., April 1, 1919, Anna Knox Adams of 2,856 Ryer Av., New York City, the wife of the late John Quincy Adams and daughter of the late Elisha M. Attwater. Funeral service at Knapp & Rex's Mortuary Chapel, 237 Greenwich Av., Greenwich, Conn., April 4, at 3:15 P. M.

ALLEN.—On Thursday, April 3, 1919, in his 70th year, George Henry Allen, beloved husband of Charlotte Clark Allen. Funeral services at his late residence, 41 West 56th St., on Saturday, April 5, at 3 P. M. Interment Burlington, Vt.

ARONSON.—Jacob, on April 2, residence, 2,141 Mapes Av., beloved husband of Julia L., father of Louis, Morris, Joseph, and Paul, member of Amity Lodge No. 92, I. O. F. S. of L. Services Friday, 10 A. M., at Sam Rothschild's Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av.

BARTLETT.—April 1, 1919, at 500 West End Av., Anna Kate, beloved wife of Edward Everett Bartlett, Jr., and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Schnakenberg of this city. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BERMAN.—On April 3, Mary, (nee Mosback,) beloved wife of Alois A. Berman and daughter of the late Joseph Mosback. Funeral from her late residence, 1,953 Franklin Av., Bronx, on Saturday. Mass of requiem at St. Augustine's Church at 10 A. M. Auto cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

BRAINARD.—Suddenly, in New York, April 2, 1919, in his 55th year, Owen Brainard, beloved husband of Jean Sawyer Brainard. Services Friday, April 4, at 10 A. M., at St. Agnes's Chapel, 120 West 92d St., near Columbus Av. Interment at Higganum, Conn.

BROAS.—On April 2, 1919, Catherine Titus, widow of Benjamin F. Broas, aged 87 years. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Rupert B. Thomas, 259 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, April 4, at 2 P. M. Interment Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery.

BURKE.—On Tuesday, April 1, at his residence, 160 Bush St., Bronx, Michael, husband of Mary (nee O'Brien) and father of Rev. William M. and Agnes L. Burke. Funeral Friday, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Avs., 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

CALDER.—At Glenridge, N. J., April 2, 1919, Henry Calder, at his home, 50 Wildwood Terrace. Funeral services Friday evening, April 4, at 8 o'clock. Toronto (Canada) papers please copy.

COCHRAN.—Alexander M., April 2, 1919, beloved husband of Maggie R. and father of Marshall, Christina and Mary Belle, aged 65. Funeral services at his late residence, 600 East 164th St., Friday, 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

COHEN.—On April 3, 1919, Michael Cohen, aged 22, beloved son of Bernard and Hannah Cohen. Funeral from his late residence, 220 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, April 4, at 1 P. M. Interment in Washington Cemetery in the plot of Congregation Bnai Jacob.

COHEN.—Simon, beloved husband of Bessie, father of Ray, Aronson, Louis, Joseph, Emma Epstein, Abe, Zetta Widler, Harry A., and Fannie Bernstein. Funeral from his late residence, 5,414 21st Av., Bensonhurst, Friday, 1 P. M. Interment Bayside Cemetery.

CRAFT.—Suddenly, April 2, 1919, Georgetta Craft, daughter of the late Mary Sedgewick and Dr. Herman Craft of Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y. Funeral from her late residence, 158 East 37th St., 9 A. M., Friday, April 4.

CRAVEN.—On Tuesday, April 1, 1919, Henrietta Virginia Craven, widow of the late John D. Craven. Funeral services at her late residence, 557 Grand Av., Brooklyn, Friday, April 4, at 8 P. M. Interment White Plains Rural Cemetery.

DITTENHOEFER.—Myer, April 2, 1919, in his 81st year. Funeral Friday morning, 10 o'clock, from his late residence, San Remo Hotel, 146 Central Park West.

DITTENHOEFER.—Myer, City Lodge, 408, F. and A. M.—Brethren—The Supreme Architect of the Universe has called to his eternal rest our late Right Worshipful Brother, Myer Dittenhoefer. You are earnestly requested to attend the funeral on Friday, April 4, at 10 A. M., from the San Remo Hotel, Central Park West and 74th St. Interment at Salem Fields Cemetery.

HENRY SCHEIBEL, Master.
HENRY J. MULLER, Secretary.

DOWS.—At his residence, Denver, Col., Thursday, April 3, 1919, Kenneth, son of Jane S. and the late David Dows, Jr. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELTING.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Mary H. Elting, sister of Daniel Birdsall. Funeral from her late residence, 58 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M. Interment Peekskill, N. Y.

BROREICH.—Samuel, husband of Leah, father of Sadie, Miriam, and Tedis, Thursday morning, in his 53d year. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., from the Lebanon Hospital.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

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7 Days. Mission.
Dr. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.
TONIGHT at 8, "JESUS AS A TEACHER. THE PARABLES."
All Welcome. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.

Died.

FRASER.—Alexander, on March 31, at Bridgeton, Penn., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services 15 Greene Av., Brooklyn, 10:30 A. M. Friday.

HANDCOM.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Ella Rogers Handcom, beloved wife of Terry Handcom. Funeral service at her late residence, 26 Rockland Av., Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HARRIS.—On Wednesday, April 2, at her residence, Montclair, N. J., Mrs. Hannah B. Harris, beloved mother of Adelaide and Clifford Harris. Funeral private.

HERMAN.—April 3, in her 79th year, Emma, beloved wife of Abraham. Funeral private, from chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,005 7th Av., on Sunday, April 6, at 2 P. M.

HERMAN.—Christina, widow of the late Herman C. Herman, after a lingering illness, at her residence, 422 Ocean View Av., Woodhaven, L. I., April 2. Funeral private.

HOLLISTER.—On Thursday, April 3, 1919, at the residence of her son-in-law, William Phillips Hall, Cos Cob, Conn., Adaline Elizabeth, widow of the late Hiram S. Hollister, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services private Saturday, April 5, 1919.

HORNSTAIN.—April 3, Florence Rebecca Rose, beloved wife of Charles M. Hornstain. Funeral services at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Receiving Co., 161 8th Av., corner of 18th St., New York City, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Interment Mount Hebron Cemetery, Upper Montclair, N. J., on arrival of the 2:35 train from New York.

ISAACS.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, after a lingering illness, Esther Isaacs, widow of the late Abraham Isaacs. Funeral services at her late residence, 843 Park Place, Brooklyn, Friday, April 4, 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—On April 2, Sam H. Jackson, son of the late William and Henrietta Jackson, formerly of Ramsey, N. J. Interment Saturday at Mahwah, N. J.

JONES.—Barry M., at Bethlehem, Penn., on April 3, 1919.

KARELSEN.—At French Lick, Ind., Rose, beloved daughter of Adelaide (deceased) and Adolphus E. Funeral services at 3:30 P. M., Friday, April 4, at Washington Cemetery, Gravesend Av. and 22d Av., Brooklyn. Culver Line from Brooklyn Bridge to 22d Av.

KIPLING.—At White Plains, N. Y., April 3, 1919, Emma French Howe, widow of Richard Allen Kipling, and daughter of William I. and Lydia F. Howe. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KNOX.—Harry, On Wednesday, April 2, 1919. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,618 Overing St., on Saturday, April 5, at 2:30 P. M. Interment St. Paul's Cemetery.

LEE.—Thursday, April 3, 1919, Edwin Forrest Lee. Funeral service at the home, 1,060 Amsterdam Av., Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

McARDLE.—In Jersey City, at her residence, 237 Mercer St., suddenly, on April 3, Mary, widow of the late Patrick J. McArdle, and beloved mother of Francis E., Mrs. John F. Cassidy, Mrs. Joseph A. O'Brien, Mrs. A. A. Mulligan, and the late Mrs. Edward F. Cunningham of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCORMACK.—On April 2, William F., beloved son of Catherine and the late William McCormack and brother of Richard F. and Mary McCormack. Funeral from his late residence, 71 Barrow St., on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

MASON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Sarah Locke Weir Mason, daughter of the late Rev. Eben Mason and the late Sarah Locke Weir of New York City and Mount Pocono. Funeral services at chapel Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y., on Saturday, April 5, on Arrival of 10:35 train from the Grand Central Station, New York.

MEYER.—Hortense, aged 24, beloved daughter of Jacob and Lena, devoted sister of Elsie and Sidney. Funeral from late residence, 815 West 180th St., Friday, 4 P. M.

MOREY.—Suddenly, during the morning of Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at her residence, Lakewood, N. J., Clara Willson, beloved wife of James W. Morey, daughter of the late Duncan Willson, M. D., and granddaughter of the late Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D. Funeral service Friday, April 4, 12 noon, at All Saints' Church, Lakewood. Trains for Lakewood 8:36 A. M., 250 St. and P. R. R. of N. J. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, 1 P. M.

MORTON.—On Thursday, April 3, 1919, Albert Morton, son of the late John and Adeline E. Morton. Funeral services at his late residence, 181 Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 5, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

MOSES.—Suddenly, at Upper Montclair, N. J., Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Oscar Lea Moses, in his 53d year. Funeral services at his late home, 14 Glenwood Road, Friday afternoon, April 4, on arrival of train leaving Jersey City, Erie Railroad, 4:22 P. M., for Mountain Av. Station.

MOSES.—Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society. We regret to announce the death, on April 2, 1919, of our late compatriot, Oscar Lea Moses.
LOUIS ANNIN AMES, President.
CHAS. A. DU BOIS, Secretary.

MOTT.—Suddenly, on April 3, at Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla., Allen and Henry Spering Mott, U. S. Marine Corps, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Ridgway Mott of Goshen, N. Y. Funeral at Goshen, at the convenience of the family.

MYERS.—Frederick S., on Thursday, April 3, 1919, at his residence, in his 60th year. Interment at Union Fields Cemetery on Friday, April 4, 1919.

OLLENROTH.—Emilie L., on April 3, 1919, beloved sister of Elizabeth C. Ollenroth, at her residence, 230 East 87th St. Funeral Saturday morning, private.

OSTERHELD.—On April 3d, 1919, Theodore William, beloved husband of Harriette Burgess Osterheld, at the Holland House. Services will be held from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.) B'way and 66th, on Friday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

RINTOUL.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Stephen Rich Rintoul, in his 74th year. Funeral services at Catholic Apostolic Church, 417 West 57th St., on Friday, April 4, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

ROCHE.—Edmund A. Roche, April 3, 1919, at his home, 1,408 Franklin Av. Requiem mass, St. Augustine's Church, 167th St. and Franklin Av., Saturday, April 5, 11 A. M.

ROSENTHAL.—Milton, age 28, on April 3, at his residence, 880 7th Av., beloved husband of Bertha Rosenthal, (nee Goldstein,) beloved son of Rebecca M. and the late Henry B. Rosenthal, dear brother of Lee and Mrs. Rosalie Lewis. Funeral at convenience of family.

SANDKAUT.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Louis F. Sandkaut. Masonic funeral services at his late residence, 1,124 40th St., Brooklyn, Friday, 8:30 P. M. Officers and members of Tuscan Lodge, 704, F. and A. M., respectfully invited to attend divine service by the Rev. Charles J. Allen, Saturday, 10 A. M. Automobile cortege.

SANGER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Fanny S. Sanger, beloved mother of Sam, Beagie, Laura, and the late Milton Sanger. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 405 West 118th St., on Friday afternoon, April 4, at 1 o'clock.

SCHOEN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 26 Olinda Park, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, April 3, 1919, George E., beloved husband of Minnie C. Zarr. Funeral services at his late residence, April 5, 3 P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow.

SEELIG.—Sarah, beloved daughter of the late Nathan and Helen Seelig, and dear sister of Emil A. Seelig and aunt of Mrs. Jessie Joseph. Funeral from her late residence, 602 Tinton Av., Bronx, Sunday, April 6, 10 A. M.

SIMPSON.—In Poughkeepsie, Tuesday, April 1, 1919, of pneumonia, Albert Adriance Simpson, son of the late Dr. Francis Henry Simpson and Anna Eliza Beth Adriance, beloved husband of Elizabeth Borden Campbell, aged 63 years. Funeral services at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, Friday, at 2:30 P. M.

SINSHEIMER.—Suddenly, on April 3, at her residence, Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th St., Bertha, widow of Jacob Sinsheimer. Funeral notice hereafter.

SPECTOR.—On April 3, in her 29th year, Dorothy, (nee Pearl,) beloved wife of Jacob Spector and mother of Leonore Ellen Spector, beloved daughter of Minnie Pearl, beloved sister of Susan, Henry, and Jack Pearl, Mrs. Rose Pearl Mayerson, Mrs. Anna Pearl Albrecht. Funeral from her late residence, 1,020 Findlay Av., Bronx, Friday, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

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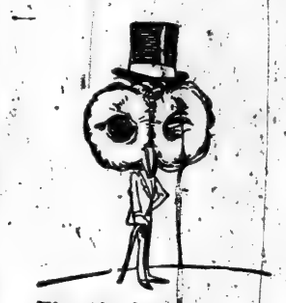
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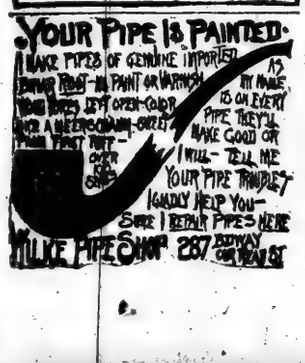
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TILDEN HAS BATTLE TO BEAT ANDERSON

Defeats Brooklyn Youngster Only After Hard Struggle in Indoor Tennis Tourney.

REACHES FINAL ROUND

Philadelphia Player Will Meet Richards Today for Singles Title—Doubles Champions Win.

William T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia and Vincent Richards of the University Heights and New York Tennis Clubs, reached the final round of the national indoor championship at the 7th Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon, and face each other today for the title. The national doubles champions also came through to the final bracket in the team event, with F. B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum, the indoor winners of two seasons ago, as their opponents for first honors this afternoon.

Richards defeated Peter Ball easily enough in the lower semi-final, the match going in straight sets, 6—8, 6—2. Tilden reaped a whirlwind in young Frank Anderson, and was lucky to pull out a terrific three-set affair, 7—9, 14—12, 6—3.

This contest was even harder fought than the Voshell-Tilden match of the previous day, and the tennis throughout maintained a higher level. The tremendous importance of the service in the indoor game was again well illustrated, with long deuce sets the inevitable result of the exceptionally effective delivery of both players. Tilden never completely solved the cannonball attack of the slender youngster, and got his breaks only through errors and double faults. Anderson, on the other hand, constantly worried the Philadelphian, and again and again within easy reach of the match. After Tilden had thrown away a commanding lead in the second set it did not seem possible that he could win, for the boy on the other side of the net was brimming with confidence and outplaying his experienced rival in every department of the game. Tilden kept on trying everything that he had, and flashed his most brilliant shots at the moments when they were most needed.

The history of this remarkable battle of the rackets may be summed up in a few crucial games, chiefly those which came in the second set. There had been a double break in service at the very start of the match. Anderson tieing it up after Tilden had run away with a 2—0 lead. From then on through ten games there was nothing to choose between the two, but at 7-all Tilden gave way to one of his erratic streaks and dropped his serve on errors, ending with a puny mis-hit off his forehand. The Brooklyn junior seized his opportunity without a moment's hesitation, and took the set with a love-game, backing up four splendid serves with a couple of perfect volleys.

Tilden was unperturbed, and Anderson, a little flustered at his unexpected success, lost his service on the second game of the new set, his volleys wavering for the moment, although his ground-strokes preserved their wonderful pace and control. The older player increased his lead to 4—1 and at 5—2 still seemed to have the upper hand. But here he embarrassed himself with a double fault, and paid the penalty when Anderson whipped three beautiful passing shots through his court and fairly earned the break. The boy promptly squared the set with a love-game on his own walloping delivery.

At this stage Anderson was truly dangerous and everything was in readiness for an amazing upset. Tilden won his service with difficulty in the ninth game, and Anderson brought the set to a deuce with another four-point whitewash. Then came a glorious opportunity for the tennis hope of the Anderson family. He had his serving opponent tied up in the short end of a love-40 score through a fine placement drive, a lucky net-cord trickler, and a close out. There were three chances to get the break which would almost certainly win the match. Tilden coolly volleied just beyond the youngster's reach, served an ace, and then pounded Anderson's backhand for the deuce point. A clean pass gave the boy another chance, but he missed the smash which would have meant the game. Tilden pulled out in four more rallies and breathed again.

But Anderson's service was still deadly and for the third time in succession he squared the set with a love game. Tilden showing a generous sportsmanship in reversing a close decision which had been given in his favor. The Philadelphian was again in trouble when he trailed at 30—40 on his own service, but caught up with a virtual ace and then pulled out on a pair of timely errors. Anderson kept up his astounding habit of serving love games, and Tilden again took the lead by brilliant volleying.

The young Brooklynite was directing his fire chiefly at Tilden's back-hand, and these tactics once more put him within a single point of the much-needed break. But Tilden had another service ace up his sleeve, and after Anderson missed an easy kill he made it game—with a wonderful fore-hand drive from the extreme corner of the court.

Anderson's inning service brought the games to 9-all, and Tilden, still skating on thin ice, again found himself facing a 15—40 score. Anderson having added two clean back-hand passes to a bad out. The ultimate winner escaped by a clever placement, a marvelous back-hand half-volley, a service ace, and a soft cut-shot, all in bewildering succession. But even such brilliancy did not avail after Anderson had served another winning game. The boy collected three points with sizzling drives to the corners, and, without worrying over a pair of errors, broke through with a fourth tremendous wallop which Tilden could not return.

This should have ended it, for Anderson's service had been a consistent winner, and Tilden's defense seemed shot to pieces. But the youngster was overwhelmed with the sudden prospect of actual victory over the second best tennis player in America. He served a double fault and turned the easiest of kills into a tragic out. At that he was within a point of the match, through an ace, a smash and a good volley, but Tilden kept his head, and slid the ball down the side line for the deuce point, eventually winning on another double fault and an error. This was the turning point, although the service alternated once more, bringing the games to 12-all. Tilden took no chances on his own delivery, and with the help of another costly double fault broke through in a final deuce game, capturing the set, 14-12, and squaring the match.

The deciding session was a foregone conclusion, for Anderson had lost the opportunities which would not come again. Tilden got the jump in the fourth game on his youthful opponent's errors, and was thereafter content to keep his lead by merely winning on service, the set going at 6—3.

The weary contenders in this sensational display of supertennis had to play their doubles semi-finals immediately afterward, and here again the going was hard. Richards had eliminated Peter Ball without difficulty in the singles, but he and his weary partner had their hands full in disposing of Allen Behr and Steinkampf, losing the second set at love and winning the rubber only after the games had gone to deuce. Frank Anderson, partnered by his brother Fred, bowed to Alexander and Rosenbaum in two 8—6 sets, the tennis being spectacular throughout.

Today's finals in singles are scheduled at 11 A. M., with the doubles at 2:30 P. M.

The summaries:

National Indoor Tennis Championship Singles, Semi-final Round.—W. T. Tilden, Jr., defeated Frank Anderson, 7—9, 14—12, 6—3. Vincent Richards defeated Peter Ball, 6—8, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles, Semi-final Round.—Alexander and Rosenbaum defeated Fred and Frank Anderson, 8—6, 8—6; Tilden and Richards defeated Behr and Steinkampf, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5.

SOME SURPRISES AT BOWIE.

Jack Leary Is Easy Winner in Three-Year-Old Event.

BOWIE, Md., April 3.—The third day of the Spring meeting at Prince George Park brought forth several surprises today. Jack Leary carried off the honors in the event for three-year-olds, beating Loyal Peter easily by four lengths. Mumbo Jumbo came through a winner in the first race for four-year-olds.

Oleaster took the opening event for two-year-olds, winning in a driving finish from Calvert by a neck. The entry is owned by Cornelius Fellowes of New York, and ran a pretty race. Calvert set the pace but Oleaster held close to the leader, and in a hard drive by Rice to the wire, the Fellowes entry outgamed the Griffith two-year-old.

The sixth race for three-year-olds and upwards found Harry Breivogel in remarkable form. Butwell rode a good race, holding his mount close to the pace until they reached the stretch, when he sent the horse into the lead and won by three lengths. Dolina ran a good race, but Lord Herbert got into a bad tangle at the start.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; four furlongs. Oleaster, 112 pounds, (Rice,) $5.10, $3.90, and $2.60, won; Calvert, 114, (Butwell,) $4.70 and $3.90, second; Palmer Cook, 109, (Mergler,) $3.70, third. Time—0:49. Little Alexander, Foreclosure, Drusilla, and Matvasback also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; six furlongs. Jack Leary, 110 pounds, (Butwell,) $6.20, $5.90, and $2.40, won; Loyal Peter, 110, (Rice,) $4.80 and $2.40, second; Tiger Rose, 111, (Robinson,) 2.10, third. Time—1:20. Frank Shannon, Leinster, Hand Grenade II., Toddler, and Cora W. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Margery, 106 pounds, (Sneiderman,) $7.40, $3.80, and $2.70, won; Refugee, 115, (Robinson,) $3 and $2.60, second; Rolling, 113, (Wakoff,) $5, third. Time—1:21 4-5. Gloaming, Safranor, Savilla, and Ideal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one and a half furlongs. Slates Emblem, 110 pounds, (Butwell,) $14.10, $4.70, and $3.30, won; Bronco Billy, 118, (Mooney,) $13.40 and $4.10, second; Harry Shaw, 115, (Corey,) $3.50, third. Time—1:22 2-5. Sea Beach, Ocean Prince, Dr. Charcot, and Kewessa also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Mumbo Jumbo, 115 pounds, (Wakoff,) $5.50, $4, and $3.30, won; Klimer, 118, (Metcalf,) $6 and $4.20, second; Sosius, 115, (Pauley,) $7, third. Time—1:22. Scaramouch, Little Boy, General, Responde, and Napoli also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Harry Breivogel, 111 pounds, (Butwell,) $3.20, $7.70, and $3.60, won; Dolina, 106, (Sterling,) $7.70 and $3.80, second; Lord Herbert, 109, (Sneidman,) $2.70, third. Time—1:42 4-5.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Zouave, 111 pounds, $4.60 and $3.40, won; Houdini, 103, $4.70, second; Boxer, 114, third. Time—1:41 3-5.

ROBESON LOSES TO BEALL.

Players Reach Semi-Final in Pinehurst Golf Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3.—The second match of the North and South amateur championship tournament was disposed of by all twelve sixteens today and play brought down to the semi-final stage. Irving S. Robeson, the titleholder, was defeated by Noel Beall of Uniontown. Beall won by 4 and 2 and will be opposed by J. M. Wells of Kenilworth in the semi-final round. The survivors in the upper bracket were E. C. Newton of Brookline, and Franklin Gates of Moore County.

The summaries:

Championship Sixteen.—F. C. Newton, Brookline, beat Dickenson Bishop, Dowagiac, 3 and 3; E. H. Gates, Moore County, beat Wimberly Bowman, Southern Pines, 1 up, (19 holes;) B. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat I. S. Robeson, Rochester, 4 and 2; J. M. Wells, Kenilworth, beat C. A. Dixon, Jr., National, 4 and 3.

Beaten Eight.—F. S. Danforth, North Fork, beat A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy, 1 up; Donald Parson, Youngstown, beat James D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, 4 and 2; Edward Styles, North Hills, beat L. A. Hamilton, Garden City, 3 and 2; C. G. Waide, Jr., Detroit, beat H. C. Phillips, Moore County, 5 and 4.

BULKLEY IN SQUASH FINAL.

Defeats F. S. Keeler in Club Tourney at Columbia Club.

H. D. Bulkley reached the final round in the annual club tournament at the Columbia Club yesterday by defeating Fred S. Keeler in a three-game match, 2—15, 15—10, 15—8. Keeler took the first game with ease, but in the second game he became erratic, while Bulkley's game steadied down and he outplayed the veteran all the way.

In the third game Bulkley had his opponent trailing at 9—1, but he, too, became erratic, and Keeler rallied and pulled the score up to 13—8. Bulkley settled down to his steady game again, however, and pulled through at 15—8.

EASY MATCH FOR APPEL.

Reaches Final Round in Tourney for Harvard Club Title.

John W. Appel, Jr., the national squash champion, won his way to the final round in the Harvard Club championship yesterday by defeating A. B. Ellis 15—5, 15—4.

Appel was not extended to win, and all his matches through the tournament have furnished only light opposition for the titleholder. Appel in his semi-final match defeated J. W. Burden 15—4, 15—6.

CASEY WINNER AT SQUASH.

Will Play Bishop in Final of New York A. C. Tournament.

The semi-final round of the club handicap at the New York A. C. was played yesterday, J. S. Casey going into the final by defeating Gustavus Fiel, Jr., in a three-game match. Casey won at 11—15, 15—8, 15—4.

Charles Bishop reached the finals in the lower half of the draw and the final will be played tomorrow afternoon.

PAULIST CLAIM UPHELD.

A. A. U. Disallows Protests in Medley Relay Race.

The decision of Referee Herman Oberlubbesing in the protested medley relay race, conducted recently in connection with the Paulist A. C. indoor meet was upheld last night at a meeting of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee. The protests of the Morningside A. C. and Brooklyn A. A. were disallowed. The decision gives the Paulist A. C. definite possession of the point trophy. This club's quartet scored a victory in the rerunning of the relay race last Sunday, after having been disqualified in the original running of the race.

COLLEGE FENCERS READY.

Championships Will Be Held Tomorrow Night.

Arrangements have been completed for the intercollegiate fencing championships which will be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor tomorrow night, to be followed by the annual ball. This marks a return to a pre-war basis and the competitions have aroused great interest among the followers of this sport.

Five colleges are entered for the championships—Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Annapolis. Columbia has already defeated all the other colleges except Annapolis, which defeated the Heights team. Accordingly, interest centres on the Columbia and Annapolis teams.

Jensen Defeats Scudder.

George Jensen defeated F. O. Scudder in a closely contested three-cushion billiard game last night at Daly's Academy in the metropolitan championship tournament of the A. A. B. A. The score was 35 to 24 in sixty-seven innings. Each player made a high run of 3.

BROOKLYN CHASES QUINN FROM BOX

Dodgers Hit Yankee Pitcher Hard in Two Innings and Win Easily by Score of 11 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 3.—The pitching arm of Jack Quinn had little that baffled the Brooklyn batsmen this afternoon, and the Dodgers won the third game of the series with the Yankees by the score of 11 to 2. After the first inning, when the entire Brooklyn batting order faced the Yankee veteran, there was nothing in doubt except the size of the score. In the sixth the National Leaguers again sent their complete hitting array to the plate and turned the game into a rout.

Huggins gave the Dodgers about the best he had in the pitching line, but this was their day, and they hit almost everything, piling up a total of fifteen safe blams, which included a generous sprinkling of hits for extra bases. O'Mara and Olson led the onslaught, the former with three singles and the latter with a double and two singles. Dave Malone, besides playing a brilliant defensive game, enjoyed the distinction of reaching first base on each of his five trips to the plate. He hit safely twice, drew two passes, and reached first once on an error.

Quinn tried to finish six innings, but the task proved a bit too much for the veteran. He had gone along well after a bad start, allowing only one hit from the first to the sixth inning. In the sixth the National Leaguers jumped on Jack's slants to such an extent that Huggins withdrew him before the second out had been made. Shawkey finished the inning and the game. It was Bob's first start this year, and he did good work, setting Robinson's men down with four hits in his three and two-third innings.

The Dodgers got five hits and four runs off Quinn in the first inning. With one out, O'Mara singled to centre. Ward fumbled Griffith's roller, and this was followed by scratch hits by Myers and Olson. Malone and Miller contributed clean smashes to centre, and the combination netted four runs.

Lewis scored the Yankees' first run in the second inning on his single to centre, an infield out, a passed ball, and Ward's scratch hit. In the eighth another run was scored on hits by Bodie and Hannah, a fielder's choice, and Shawkey's infield out.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,1b	5	1	1	15	1
O'Mara,3b	4	1	3	0	4
Griffith,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Myers,cf	5	1	1	0	0
Olson,ss	5	3	3	1	3
Hickman,lf	5	1	1	3	0
Malone,2b	3	2	2	4	7
Miller,c	3	0	1	1	0
Pfeffer,p	1	0	0	0	1
Grimes,p	1	0	0	0	0
Krueger,c	2	1	2	1	0
Total	40	11	15	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kane,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Peck,cf-ss	4	0	1	3	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	14	1
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	0	4
Lewis,lf	2	1	1	0	0
Vick,lf	1	0	0	0	0
Bodie,rf	3	0	1	5	0
Ward,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Hannah,c	3	0	1	2	2
Quinn,p	1	0	0	1	6
Shawkey,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	31	2	7	27	17

Errors—Peckinpaugh, Ward, Quinn, Shawkey.

Brooklyn	4	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0—11
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 1; Shawkey, 2. Struck out—By Quinn, 1; Shawkey, 1; Grimes, 1; Pfeffer, 1. Two-base hit—Olson, Krueger, (2.) Peck. Three-base hit—Johnston. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Double plays—Olson, Malone, and Johnston; O'Mara, Malone, and Johnston; Pfeffer, Johnston, and Olson. Passed balls—Miller, Hannah. Hits—Of Quinn, 11 in 5 1-3 innings; Shawkey, 4 in 2 2-3; Grimes, 3 in 5; Pfeffer, 4 in 4. Umpires—Mullaney and Griffin. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

LOFTUS MAY RIDE AGAIN.

Jockey Makes Favorable Impression with License Committee.

Johnny Loftus, who is generally considered the premier jockey of the American turf, will in all probability be reinstated in time to ride during the coming meeting at Havre de Grace. This was learned yesterday, following the meeting of the License Committee of The Jockey Club, which considered the applications for reinstatement from Loftus, Lawrence Lyke, and G. Byrne, all of whom were recently set down by The Jockey Club Stewards.

The final decision of the License Committee in the case of Loftus will not be made known until a report is made to the stewards. The decision is expected in about two weeks. However, it was learned that the committee had thought very favorably of Loftus's application, though it was said that Lyke and Byrne did not stand such a good chance of being reinstated.

Loftus was recently set down by The Jockey Club after charges had been filed against him by his former employer, alleging that he had violated stable rules. The decision was received as something of a shock at the time as Loftus had always been highly regarded by followers of the turf, and besides was the best rider in the country.

The committee which met yesterday, consisting of H. K. Knapp, Andrew Miller, and F. R. Hitchcock, listened to the explanation made by Loftus and admitted that no criminal charges had been brought against the jockey. On the contrary, it was said the committee was mindful of what Loftus had done for the racing game, and that they favored his reinstatement. At the same time, he was warned not to get into further trouble with his employers even in minor matters.

Lyke and Byrne have not yet heard what the decision will be in their cases. They were also examined by the License Committee and will now await the decision of the stewards.

BASEBALL BILL PASSES.

Measure Approved in Senate Now Goes to Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Bills permitting Sunday movies and Sunday baseball under local option conditions were passed by the Senate today. Both measures are on the order of final passage in the Assembly tomorrow and while the majorities undoubtedly will be small, it is expected they will both be passed.

In the Senate the Sunday Baseball bill passed 28 to 21. It gave rise to considerable debate, opponents declaring that it meant desecration of Sunday and that it was nothing more than an attempt to commercialise the day. Senator J. Samuel Fowler, Republican, of Jamestown, voted for the bill in order, he said, that clean amusement might be provided for the man who will be turned away from the saloon, the "poor man's club," by the coming of prohibition. Six other Republican Senators voted with the Democrats for the baseball bill.

MANY TURF STARS ENTERED.

Fifty-six Horses Named for Saratoga Cup Race.

The entries for the Saratoga Cup, at a mile and six furlongs, which will be run as the feature event on the closing day of the Saratoga meeting in August, were announced yesterday by Secretary A. McL. Earlocker. Fifty-six horses, including practically all of the turf stars of the three-year-old division and many above that age, have been entered for this classic.

Among these are Escoba, which was the favorite for the Kentucky Derby last year; Exterminator, the winner of that Derby; Billy Kelly, the sensation of last year; Omar Khayyam, Cudgel, Dunboyne, Eternal, Westy Hogan, and Old Rosebud. The number of entries this year was three less than last year. However, a considerable increase in the number of entries for various other stakes to be run at the meeting is shown for this season. Harry Payne Whitney nominated the greatest number of horses in all of the stake events for the meeting.

The following are the entries:

Escoba, Polka Dot, Sweep On, Laddie Boy, Skeptic, Cirrus, Chasseur, Exterminator, Zenith, Barney Shannon, Star Hawk, Nolawn, The Trump, The Wanderer, George Clark, The Young Cavalier, Vulcanite, High Born Lady, War Pennant, Cudgel, Farmingdale, Omar Khayyam, Westy Hogan, Old Rosebud, Vindex, Bayard, Hanibal, Lucy Lee, Dunboyne, Natural Bridge, Orestes, Ginger, Purchase, Sun Briar, Henry G., Papp, Liberty Loan, Ed Crump, Fuser, Friendless, Eternal, Roamer, Midway, Sous Marino, Pride of India, Billy Reily, Foreground, Mualto, Camouflage, Pilgrock, Dominant, Headstrong, The Ferryman, Trompe La Morte, Thunderstorm, Blue Laddie.

BLUFFED BASEBALL HEADS.

Gilmore Testifies He Planned Settlement for Federal League.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Organized baseball was "bluffed" into making peace with the Federal League, according to testimony given today by James A. Gilmore, former President of the latter organization, in the Baltimore Federal Club's $900,000 damage suit against the National and American Leagues and of officers of the Federal League.

Mr. Gilmore, who was the first witness called for the defense, told the jury that he originated the plan for what he termed a gigantic bluff to force peace in baseball by inducing the American and National Leagues to compromise with the Federal League when it no longer was able to continue. His plan, he said, was to scare organized baseball into suing for peace by threatening to "invade" New York.

In pursuance of his plan, Mr. Gilmore, who is one of the individual defendants in the suit, said the Federal officials secured a two-year lease on elaborate offices in New York, took options on playing grounds at 164th Street and Lenox Avenue, secured authority from the Board of Aldermen to close adjacent streets, and had plans drawn for a large stadium.

The major league officials, Mr. Gilmore testified, "fell" for the bluff and made overtures which resulted finally in peace and dissolution of the Federal League. The first overtures, he said, were rejected, but later he said he advised his Federal League associates to accept, as he and other Federal officials were convinced that it was futile to continue their organization.

His first demand for $200,000 for Baltimore in the peace negotiations, Mr. Gilmore stated, was laughed at by the major league officials. An offer of $750,000 subsequently was made, but rejected by the Baltimore interests and referred to a commission of seven members, including one from Baltimore.

STARS JOIN YALE SQUAD.

Comerford, Kinney, and O'Connor Return to Nine.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—Yale's baseball outlook for 1919 received a boom today when it was announced that Charley Comerford, Orson Kinney, and Gerald O'Connor had rejoined the squad, and that Cal Holmes and Charley Faherty would report in two or three days.

The Yale management is planing to open the season with Wesleyan here Saturday. It was stated tonight that Yale Field would be in shape to allow the match to be played, unless adverse weather prevented.

GIANTS BREAK CAMP TO OPPOSE RED SOX

McGraw's Men in Fine Shape for First Game with World's Champions at Tampa Today.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 3.—While the Giants do not actually break camp here until next Tuesday night this was moving day in Gainesville. After the usual perfunctory last day practice the club left tonight for Tampa, Fla., where it will begin a seven-game series with the Boston Red Sox. Two games will be played in Tampa tomorrow and Saturday and two more here next Monday and Tuesday. After that the two teams will play games in Columbia, S. C., Spartanburg, S. C., and Winston-Salem, N. C. After that the Giants will tackle Griffith's Washington Senators in a seven-game series, so from now on the team will have its hands full.

This was the last day of general practice and closes the shortest preliminary practice season the Giants have known in years. They were on the field only ten days but had the good fortune to have glorious weather during their stay here, and, as McGraw recently put it in his speech to the local Rotary Club, "we did not miss a minute's training since we got here." From now on till the end of the league season the Giants will be carried on the Red Sox, the world's championship club, and the Washingtons, with the great Walter Johnson, should give New York fans quite a line on the team.

The usual practice game was held this morning. It was only an informal match lasting six innings between the Regulars and the Informals. It was won by the Regulars, as per custom. They won by a score of 6 to 1. McGraw used only kid pitchers with rookie backstops to hold them up. The Regulars had quite a lot of fun with Wilbur Hubbel, the big boy from Idaho, and scored three runs on him in the fourth inning on straight bunting.

This afternoon the Giants had batting practice and the usual infield drill. With the exception of Heinie Zimmerman, who still is favoring a sore arm, the team is in great shape for the Red Sox contests.

The score by innings of the morning game:

	R	H	E
Regulars	6	11	0
Yannigans	1	5	4

Batteries—Benton, Ross, and Hubbel; Logan and O'Neill.

GIANNINI A VOLUNTEER.

Exact Position of Columbia Crew Coach Explained.

It was explained at Columbia University yesterday, in reference to an article appearing in the monthly journal of the New York Athletic Club, that Eugene J. Giannini's exact status in connection with rowing on Morningside Heights was that of volunteer supervisory coach. Because of his business interests, Giannini was unable to promise more than a limited amount of time to the work of directing the coaching of the Blue and White crews which has been in the hands of Fred Plaisted, assistant coach.

Giannini as supervisory coach will have virtually absolute control over the boating of the crew and his suggestions will be carried out by Plaisted as permanent active coach. Rough water kept the crews ashore yesterday.

Rollins Replaces Haughton.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 3.—Wingate Rollins was appointed head coach of the Harvard football team for the Spring practice today. Practice will begin next Tuesday. Rollins coached the informal eleven in 1917 and the 1918 freshman team.



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Monroe Clothes at $21

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Some things make longer strides ahead than others—and possibly the greatest of all modern advances has been in the science of creating ready-for-service clothes.

And in the forefront are Monroe Clothes. For spring they offer you the best qualities and ideals of the highest grade clothes combined with real economy of price.

Monroe Clothes cost you less because our costs are less—

—We sell Monroe Clothes direct

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—In the largest volume in America.

Come up for your Spring Monroe Clothes and your saving, whether you select a suit at $21 or $35, will be one that you will appreciate.

Monroe Clothes $21

Waist seam models in handsome—durable fabrics—that cannot be duplicated elsewhere at anything near our price.

MANHATTAN

42d St. cor. B'way
50 & 42nd Sts. - Madison
Nassau - Fulton
5 Cortlandt - B'way
14th St. opp. Acad. Music
34th Street, Cor. B'way
59th, - at Col. Circle
125th, - cor. 7th Ave.
Christie St. at Canal

BRONX

Bergen Ave. at 149th St.

BROOKLYN

Court & Montague Sts.
Fulton & Hoyt Sts.
587 Fulton at Flatbush

NEWARK-151 Market St.
JERSEY CITY-Newark Ave. at Jay
PATERSON-220 Main St.
YONKERS-Getty Square

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ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Robbins, Col. P., to Ft. Thomas.
Bakewin, Lt. Col. W., to Letterman Hosp.
Bunker, Maj. L., to Hosp. No. 12, at Biltmore.
Willard, Maj. Dee P., to Hosp. No. 22, at Philadelphia.
Freer, Maj. A. to Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N.
Little, Maj. Y. A., hon. discharged.
Rimes, Maj. W., to Camp Bowie.
Keller, Maj. E. V., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.
Snyder, Capt. G., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Beard, Capt. J. A., to Camp Dix.
Biffey, Capt. H., to Honolulu.
Dorsett, Capt. L., and Hodge, Capt. O. P., to Camp Taylor.
Fisher, Capt. M., to Camp Upton.
Rea, Capt. V., to Hosp. No. 10, at New Haven.
Turner, 1st Lt. L., to Raritan Arsenal.
McIver, 1st Lt. M. A., to Camp Meade.
McCoy, 1st Lt. D., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Gillis, 1st Lt. D., to Camp Lee.
Quinn, 1st Lt. C. E., to Camp Eustis.
Freer, Maj. L. Anderson, 1st Lt. J. B.; Caladine, 1st Lt. T. M., Jr.; Cumming, 1st Lt. J., Schnack, 1st Lt. A. G. C., and Fenwick, 1st Lt. E. B., to Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N.

Infantry.

Ward, Lt. Col. M., 17th, assigned thereto.
Simmonds, Maj. B. T., to 10th, at Camp Custer.
Edgerton, Maj. G. W., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Creighton Univ., Omaha.
Howard, Maj. C. B., will report to the Adjt. Gen.
Doddridge, Capt. P., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Joliet (Ill.) Township High School.
Anderson, Capt. G. H., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Municipal Univ. of Akron, Ohio.
Jorgenson, Capt. O. F., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Minneapolis High School.
Brown, Capt. E. J., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn.
Hyde, Capt. F. W., assigned to 63d at Potomac Park, D. C.
Douglas, Capt. K., to Embarkation Hosp. at Newport News, Va.
Creswell, Capt. C. F., to Camp Devens for discharge.
Hamilton, Capt. F. N., to Omaha as zone property auditor.
Whitehead, Capt. G. W., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Detroit Public High Schools.
Broom, Capt. P. M., 1st, from assignment to the regiment and report to cmdg. Gen. of Hawaiian Dept.
Locke, Capt. H. E., to Washington, will report to Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.
Benedict, 1st Lt. A. L., 62d, attached to Motor Transport Corps and will repair to this city.
Bowden, 1st Lt. M. B., to Camp Taylor for treatment and report as to his physical fitness for continuance in the service.
O'Neil, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Kearny for discharge.
Hammond, 1st Lt. W. H., assigned to 32d at Camp Kearny.
Weatherby, 1st Lt. L. A., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Porter Mil. Academy, Charleston, S. C.
Estes, 1st Lt. J. Mc., assigned to Commission for Training Camp Activities and to duty as Manager of Liberty Theatre at Camp Gordon.

Quartermaster Corps.

Spear, Maj. W. E., relieved from present duties as utilities off. at Camp Upton.
Leonard, Maj. T., to Chicago as asst. to Zone Property Auditor.
Blanchard, Maj. J. and Smith, Capt. H. W., will report to Chief of Const. Div.
Hird, Capt. F. S., relieved from present duty.
Small, Capt. L. S., to Camp Knox as asst. to the utilities off.
Brady, Capt. F. J., assigned to Ord. Office of Field Service, Ammunition Div.
Stewart, Capt. S. J., to Camp Upton as Utilities Off.
Guillemet, 1st Lt. E. A., attached to Motor Transport Corps and will proceed to New York.
Donvan, 1st Lt. S. J., to Boston.

Ordnance Department.

Carleton, Lt. Col. G. E., Capt. U. S. A., retired, is hon. discharged as Lt. Col. only.
Arnaud, Maj. H. R., to Ft. Monroe.
Collins, Capt. T. A., to Ft. Hancock.
Frenchelm, Capt. C. W., and Williams, Capt. W., will report to Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.
Utts, Capt. J. A., to Ft. Hancock as asst.
George, 1st Lt. H. S., to Frankford Arsenal.
Sherrett, 1st Lt. W. H. W., will report to Chief of Ord.

Sanitary Corps.

Davis, Maj. H. A., to Army Med. School.
Dean, Maj. A. L., to Hosp. 41 as Chief Surg.
Craig, Capt. H. H., and Hill, 1st Lt. C., will report to Surg. Gen.

Turner, Capt. H. W.; Pupence, Capt. T. and Dunbar, 1st Lt. C. E., hon. discharged.
Medal, Maj. Sam, Engineer.
Bauer, 1st Lt. W. S., to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., as San. Engineer.
Stokes, 1st Lt. T. M., to Hosp. 14 at Ft. Oglethorpe.

Field Artillery.

Mulkern, 1st Lt. F. J., will report to the Adjt. Gen. for recruiting duty.
Walsh, 1st Lt. M. F., to Chicago for instruction at Univ. of Chicago.
Fitzgerald, 1st Lt. D. J., hon. discharged.

Air Service.

Simons, Maj. L. S., to Little Rock, Ark.
Ellis, 1st Lt. R. H. and Hill, 1st Lt. R. E., to Washington.
Vaughan, 1st Lt. R. E., to Dayton, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Murphy, Col. P. A., to Los Angeles High Schools, as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science.
Greene, Lt. Col. R. K., Insp. Gen.'s Dept., will report to Chief of Coast Art.
Rivers, Brig. Gen. W. C., to Comdg. Gen. at South. Dept., Ft. Sam Houston, to command Brownsville District.
Bannester, Maj. T. A., Adjt. Gens. Dept., to Camp Pike, as Personal Adjt.
Heckard, Maj. W. A., and Hughes, Capt. D. C., Hoboken.
Gangloff, Maj. G. E., Judge Advocate, will report to the Judge Adv. Gen.
Sweutzel, Capt. F. J., and Zuendt, Capt. F. A., to Camp Holabird.
Dannheiser, Capt. A. D., to Gen. Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg.
Carleton, Capt. G. E., to home and stand relieved.
Grimes, Capt. W. F., and Seelye, Capt. W. S., to Camp Gordon for discharge.
Mockbee, 1st Lt. J. B., Dental Corps, will report to Comdg. Gen. of West. Dept.
Taylor, 1st Lt. R., will report to the Chief of Staff.
Cox, 1st Lt. W. W., to Camp Upton.
Gaddies, 1st Lt. F. C., to Kearney, N. J.
Jackson, 1st Lt. A. F., to Camp Stuart.
Blount, 1st Lt. R. M., will report to the Chief of Ord.
Keeble, 1st Lt. C. C., M. T. C., to P. of E., Newport News.
Middlewarth, 1st Lt. A. B., Corps of Engs., hon. discharged.

Leaves.

Kenyon, Capt. H. A., 14 days.
Cole, Maj. J. P., inf., 4 months.
Warren, Lt. Col. R., 165th Depot Brig., 10 days' extension.
Murphy, Col. P. A., Cav., 14 days.
Noble, Col. R. H., Inf., 10 days' extension.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Kendall, Capt. Eng. C. P., from the Pamlico to Coast Guard cutter Manning.
Wilcox, Cmdr. J. W., from the von Steuben to continue treatment at New York naval hosp.
Wilson, Lt.Cmdr. C. C., from Gulfport, Miss., to naval hosp. there, and additional duty at training camp.
Taylor, Lt.Cmdr. S. M., from training camp, Charleston, S. C., to naval hosp. that place.
Carmichael, Lt.Cmdr. A. W., from New York Navy Yard to N. O. T. S., headquarters.
Fox, Lt.Cmdr. J. L., to rever: to rank of Lieutenant (Jr. grade).
Nash, Lt.Cmdr. F. R., previous orders modified, to duty in headquarters at San Francisco, re closing accounts and records of naval port guard.
Rutter, Lt.Cmdr. L. R., radio station, Croix d'Hins, to command Navy Relief Unit at Lille.
Jupp, Lt.Cmdr. W. B., to temporary duty on receiving ship at Philadelphia.
Anderson, Lt.Cmdr. A. B., from aid and flag secretary to commander of battleship force No. 1, to the Belknap as executive off., when commissioned.
McCauley, Lt.Cmdr. T. L., from Naval Academy, Washington, then to Great Lakes as Dist. Mar. Radio Officer of 9th, 10th, and 11th Naval Districts.
Cusachs, Lt.Cmdr. C. V., to Washington for duty in office naval intelligence.
Miller, Lt. L. T., and Perese, Lt., J. A., to naval hosp. at Gulfport, Miss.
Cherry, Lt. T. H., to naval hosp. at Ward's Island.
Anderson, Lt. W. M., to the Paysandu.
Baldwin, Lt., G., to the Monterey.
Eyno, Lt. C., and Burnett, Lt., A. D., to naval hosp. at Charleston, S. C.
Caldwell, Lt. C. N., to the Susquehanna.
Gaelina, Lt. A. L., to Great Lakes N. T. S.
Atwood, Lt. H., to the Koningen der Nederlanden as supply off.
Stockton, Lt. G. B., to continue duties at London, Naval Headqrs.
Astor, Lt. V., to the Bushnell, for duty in ex-German submarine U-117.
Braine, Lt. E., to the North Dakota.
Keller, Lt. K., to the Huntington.
Rodrick, Lt. A. E., to naval hosp. at Boston.
Bunkief, Lt. W. S., to Navy Rifle Range at Virginia Beach, Va.
Linkins, Lt. H. F., to duty under Pacific Coast Comm. Supt. at San Francisco.
Bradley, Lt. R. C., to Great Lakes Naval Hosp.
Davis, Lt. F. A., to receiving ship at San Francisco

Marine Corps Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The following orders to Marine Corps officers were published today:

Backstrom, Lt. Col. T. E., to remain in command of detachment left at Galveston, Texas.
Evans, Lt. Col. C. E.; Hogan, Maj. R. R., and Simon, Maj. A. E., to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.
Moses, Maj. E. F., to naval station at Pearl Harbor.
Clarke, Maj. B. H., to naval station at Key West.
Watson, Maj. T. E., from Santo Domingo to United States.
Miller, Maj. A. R., will report to recruiting officer at Kansas City, Mo.
Adams, Maj. R. E., to Washington, D. C.
Smith, Maj. H. M. and Robinson, Capt. F. S., to Washington upon arrival in U. S.
Woodworth, Maj. W., to Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U. S.
Paul, Capt. H., to Quantico, Va.

Ducoto, Capt. M. M., to naval torpedo station at Newport, R. I.
Clarke, Capt. S. W., to Third North Dakota, New York, upon arrival in U. S.
Abrams, Capt. W. H., to stg. bat. at New York and Philadelphia.
Murray, Capt. C., appointed aide de camp to Maj. Gen. Cmdt.
Baugh, Capt. J. T., to naval station at New Orleans.
Reich, Capt. J. E., to Washington.
Bellamy, Capt. D., to U. S. from A. E. F.
Riley, Capt. W. E., will report to recruiting officer at Pittsburgh.
Couvreite, Capt. H. P., to Marine Barracks at New York and Philadelphia.
Hart, Capt. J. S., to Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U. S.
Johnson, Capt. G. A., appointment as 2d Lt. revoked.
Hassel, 1st Lt. C. F., to Pensacola.
Occhiogero, 1st Lt. G., to Quantico.
Eaan, 1st Lt. G., to Key West.
Rutledge, 1st Lt. W. S., to New Orleans.
Hart, 1st Lt. P. V., to 3d N. D., New York, upon arrival in U. S.
Vogt, 1st Lt. B. L., to Quantico.
Finn, 1st Lt., to New Orleans.
Hasson, 1st Lt. E. B., to Marine Recruiting Publicity Bureau, N. Y.
Moran, 1st Lt. J., to U. S.
Hornbostel, 1st Lt. H. G., will report to recruiting officer at Tulsa, Okla.
Gorkum, 1st Lt. C., will report to recruiting officer at Missoula, Mont.
Moore, 1st Lt. W. J., and Bauer, 1st Lt. G., to New London, Conn.
Hollies, 1st Lt. H. R., to Washington for examination before a retiring board.
Thayer, 1st Lt. S., Jr., to Third N. D., New York, upon arrival in U. S.
Kneller, 1st Lt. G., to inactive service.
Following are honorably discharged:

CAPTAINS.

Burke, S. W. — Lyle, L. Q. C. L.
Bathrick, D. U. — Meek, S. W., Jr.
Hase, M. H. — Reynolds, G. W.
West, J. W. — Henry, C. O.
Morrison, W. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Rogers, H. — Henry, E. G.
Jenson, J. A. — Hart, P. V.
Berlin, L. D. — Szeszycki, J. F.

Education Notes.

The Faculty of the De Witt Clinton High School are arranging for the publication of a booklet recording the services of the Clinton students who fought in the great war, and would appreciate information concerning the organization, activity, and experience of students of the school who were in the army, navy, or marine corps. Information should be sent to J. R. Whitsit, De Witt Clinton High School.

Alumnae of the Washington Irving High School will hold a meeting on April 7 at 8 P. M. in the basement gymnasium of the school.

President Linville of the Teachers' Union has called a convention of the school representatives of the union at 70 Fifth Avenue at 3 P. M. tomorrow. They will elect members of a new Executive Board.

Frank Bohn, who has recently returned from Russia, will address the Brooklyn Civic Forum at P. S. 84, Glenmore and Stone Avenues, on Sunday evening.

The Association of Teachers under waiver with service in the seventh and eighth year grades will hold a meeting at 4:15 P. M. on April 8 in the City College Building, 302 Madison Avenue.

There will be an equal pay meeting at 4 P. M. today of the Teachers' Welfare League at the Bedford Library, Franklin Avenue and Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 3.—A marked disturbance is approaching the North Pacific Coast, and rains have set in over that section of the country. Pressure is also moderately low from the lake region southwestward, and rains have occurred over this entire area. There was no other precipitation of consequence.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Friday and Saturday will be gentle to moderate, southwest to south, fair Friday, unsettled Saturday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south, increasing cloudiness Friday, rain Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except east off the South Florida Coast, partly cloudy.

FORECAST TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Friday; rain in the interior and by night on the coast. Saturday, local rains.

Southern New England—Cloudy Friday; rain in the western portion and by night in the eastern portion. Saturday, rain.

New Jersey—Cloudy Friday; rain by night. Saturday local rains.

Western New York—Rain Friday; slightly warmer in the western portion. Saturday generally fair in the west, local rains in the central and eastern portions.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Friday; rain in the northern and western portions and by night in the southeastern portion. Saturday local rains.

Northern New England—Fair Friday, except rain in Vermont; warmer in the interior. Saturday probably local rains.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
3 A. M. 60	35	4 P. M. 48	32
6 A. M. 57	34	6 P. M. 42	36
9 A. M. 61	37	9 P. M. 42	33
12 M. 53	42	11 P. M. 39	32

This thermometer is 114 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 43.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 47 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M.

12:25—926 Longwood Av.; not given. Loss, Slight
9:20—2,501 Belmont Av.; not given. Not given
11:40—326 E. 28 St.; Mary Rippet-hause ..... Slight

P.M.

12:56—1,109 So. B'vard; not given. Slight
5:15—Eagle Av. & Dyckman St. ..... None given
5:30—153 Lafayette St.; United Welding Co. ..... Slight
8:00—120-128 Mercer St.; Steamship Co. ..... Charles Broadway Houses ..... Not given Slight
6:45—Pier 24, N. R.; New England ..... Not given
6:45—503 W. 131 St.; Knick. Hospital Slight
7:00—76 W. 43 St.; Carmas Supply Co. Slight
7:00—26 Frankfort St.; not given. Not given
7:05—24 E. 97 St.; Anna Lewis. Not given
7:40—Bronxdale & Mulliner Ave., (vacant lot) ..... Not given
7:40—1,265-1,269 B'way; Browning, King & Co. ..... Not given
8:00—88 1 St.; Becky Golden. Slight
8:30—7,188 Longwood Av. ..... Not given
9:45—Eastchester Rd., (vacant lot) ..... Not given
10:30—908 Freeman St.; S. Rosenblum. Slight
11:15—217 Madison St.; H. Schradieck. Slight
11:30—2,307 3 Av.; S. H. Strauss & Rowan $10,000

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignment: Patrol.—D. T. Kelly, 69th precinct, to 1st Insp. Dist., in relief, two promises, for 12 days, from 8 A. M., April 4.

Sick leave: Patrol.—Thomas Collins, 23d, for 60 days, from 8 A. M., April 4.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. T. Kelly, 30th, from 7:25 A. M., March 26, during disability; Joseph Mahon, 18th, from 7 P. M., March 25, during disability; Otto Metz, 28th, from 10:40 A. M., March 29, during disability; J. T. Dugan, 45th, from 4 A. M., March 21, to 12 P. M., March 25; G. F. Hagerty, 120th, from 3:30 P. M., March 7, to 12 P. M., March 28; J. J. Glaser, traffic div., motorcycle squad, No. 2, from 4:30 P. M., March 26, during disability.

Fire Department.

Retired: Lieut. John Striffler of H. & L. 156, on an annual pension of $1,175, to take effect 8 A. M. April 22; Fireman 1st grade Richard Hyde of H. & L. 30, on an annual pension of $825, to take effect 8 A. M. April 8.

Revocation of indefinite leaves of absence, to take effect 8 A. M., on dates specified, they having been honorably discharged from the army: April 4, Fireman 2d grade Myles McHugh, H. & L. 3; April 7, Fireman 3d grade J. J. Donohue, Jr., Eng. 16; Fireman 3d grade W. J. Uhrig, H. & L. 3; Fireman 3d grade Antonio Mancinelli, Eng. 9; Fireman 3d grade C. S. Dougherty, Eng. 269.

The Company School will reopen on Monday, April 21. Further details will be promulgated at a later date.

Special leave of absence: Lieut. F. J. Sample, Eng. 266, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. April 4.

The Civil Service.

City

Applications for marine engineer will be received until 4 P. M. on April 16. The subjects and weights of the examination will be: Experience, 4; technical, 6. Candidates must present a license from the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, and give evidence of training and experience as marine engineer. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary ranges from $1,500 to $1,680.

United States.

The commission announces that on account of the continued demand for stenographers and typewriters and for typists at entrance salaries from $900 to $1,000 a year, applications will, until further notice, be received in the Second United States Civil Service District at any time. Applicants will be called for examination from time to time as the needs of the service require. The examination is open for both men and women who are citizens of the United States. The age limit is 18 years as of the day of examination. Any person desiring to compete may obtain an application blank, Form 1371, at Room 319 of the Custom House, New York, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises.....6:36 | Sun sets.....7:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:22	11:47	5:23	5:32
Governors Island	11:41	12:00	5:53	6:00
Hell Gate	12:53	1:25	7:40	7:48

Arrived—Thursday, April 3.

SS Calabria, Antwerp, March 9.
SS Stockholm, Gothenburg, March 22.
SS Ocean, Liverpool, March 15.
SS Agawan, Naples, March 10.
SS Matilda, Spezia, March 3.
SS Delitz, Baracoa, March 26.
SS Torlid, Cardiff, March 18.
SS Donald, Lisbon, March 18.
SS Bjornefjord, Rotterdam.
SS Heredia, Brest, March 29.
SS Philippines, St. Nazaire, March 20.
SS Lake Bentog, Saguade Tanamo, March 26.
SS Esparta, Port Limon, March 26.
SS Verona, Port Antonio, March 27.
SS Adonis, Cardenas, March 28.
SS Vindal, Caselda, March 25.
SS Cuthbert, Norfolk, April 2.
SS Lake Cahoon, Philadelphia, April 2.
SS Lake Aurice, Newport News, April 2.
SS James McGee, Lobos, March 26.
SS Wanda, Rio Janeiro, March 30.
SS Corsicana, Matanzas, March 28.
SS Zalaski, Nuevitas, March 27.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, March 31.
SS Florida, Providence, March 29.
SS Bellatrix, Rio Janeiro.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Roma	Marseilles	Mar. 15
Arizonan	Bordeaux	Mar. 18
Edgar F. Luckenbach	Bordeaux	Mar. 22
El Oriente	Bordeaux	Mar. 24
Wilhelmina	Bordeaux	Mar. 25
Felix Taussig	Brest	Mar. 10
Port Wayne	Genoa	Mar. 17
North Pole	Cardiff	Mar. 19

DUE TOMORROW.

Ana Cortes	Naples	Mar. 17
Westchester	Nantes	Mar. 23
Natal	Antwerp	Mar. 30

DUE SUNDAY.

West Eknok	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
West Madaleer	Bordeaux	Mar. 22
Liege	Antwerp	Mar. 22

DUE MONDAY.

Caronia	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Dirigio	La Pallice	Mar. 25
Wloo	Cette	Mar. 19
Pioneer	Gibraltar	Mar. 18

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Vasari, Buenos Aires	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, P'to Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Aquitania, Liverpool	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
President Wilson, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Kingston	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Maui, Brest	———	12:30 P.M.
Alaskan, Brest	———	12:30 P.M.
Western Scout, Brest	———	12:30 P.M.
Montpelier, Brest	———	12:30 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Leviathan, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Siboney, Brest	———	1:00 P.M.
Henderson, Brest	———	1:00 P.M.
Francesca, Naples	———	1:00 P.M.
Argentina, Naples	———	1:00 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cadaretta, at Hongkong, March 27.
SS Slavic Prince, at Hongkong, March 31.
SS Mina Bera, at Rotterdam, March 29.
SS Woonsocket, at Rotterdam, March 29.
SS Suriname, at St. Nazaire, March 29.
SS Uberaba, at Bahia, April 1.
SS Frances L. Skinner, at Havre, March 31.
SS Cantabrico, at Havre, March 31.
SS Orlana, at Callao, April 1.
SS Calcutta Maru, at Port Natal, April 1.
SS Oskaloosa, at Leith, April 1.
SS War Chief, at Portsmouth, April 1.

Sailed.

SS Kerman, from Glasgow, April 1.
SS Ocano, from Gibraltar, March 29.
SS Wico, from Gibraltar, March 29.
SS Western Wave, from Gibraltar, March 30.
SS Elinor, from Nantes, March 30.
SS Pannonia, from Brest, March 31.
SS City of Birmingham, from Oran, April 2.
SS Tofuku Maru, from London, April 3.

Passed.

SS Samarinda, New York for Copenhagen, passed Dungeness.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M. April 5, SS Aquitania.
Italy and Gibraltar—Close at 7 A. M. April 5, SS President Wilson.
Belgium—Close at 7 A. M. April 4, SS Aleda.
Portugal—Close at 9 A. M. April 4, SS Goa, and at 7 A. M. April 8, SS Roma.
Greece—Close at 9 A. M. April 10, SS Talland.
Iceland—Close at 11 A. M. April 10, SS Lagarfoss.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Makura ..... April 5
Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—SS Empress of Russia ..... April 5
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Niagara..April 20
Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, close at 5:30 P. M. daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Opening for energetic man to add hardware to already established (25 years) auto supply store Brooklyn, exceptional location. Holder, 427 East Park St., Newark.

Garage in the Eighties, capacity 90 cars; fine place, good income; business for sale reasonable. Sherman, 1,248 Lexington Av., 84th St.

Partner wanted with selling experience; educated, refined, good possibilities; no investment; give full particulars first letter. B 214 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Wanted to buy restaurant or tearoom vicinity Grand Central Station; state price and equipment. Address Z 219 Times Annex.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Wanted active partner for export business; $1,500 for immediate investment, additional $1,500 when business requires. Telephone Tuesday 1423 Farragut or call 1,123 Broadway, Room 1208.

Progressive firm wishes $5,000 for 6 months as loan or investment for expansion purposes, excellent security and liberal inducement. F 17, 3,525 Broadway.

Need middle-aged active, inside man, partner for fast-growing publishing manufacturing business; investment $10,000; opportunity. B 217 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

DANE HAVING HIGHEST COMMERCIAL CONNECTIONS IN DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN, ABOUT TO REVISIT THESE COUNTRIES, WILL UNDERTAKE ANY ENTERPRISE RELATING TO FOREIGN TRADE FOR RELIABLE MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT CONCERNS. B 123 TIMES.

Ordnance engineer, financially independent, forty-five years old, in good health, for the last three years purchasing officer for foreign governments in this country, with exceptional executive ability, knowledge of world's markets and languages, wishes to connect with a large concern where his international experience can command large salary. Address P. O. Box 1200, City Hall P. O., New York City.

Gentleman leaving with sales organization for France, Belgium, England, Holland, and Germany, will negotiate to represent manufacturers of staple products; communicate immediately. H 409 Times Downtown.

Young man, 28, technical and business experience, desires to invest money and service with manufacturer or jobber. H 405 Times Downtown.

Well equipped sales organization will handle meritorious lines on commission basis. Write J. F., 112, 1,350 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—Lacking capital to manufacture, we offer for sale the best thoroughly developed and tested tractor to date, including patents, model tractor, complete set shop drawings &c., ready for immediate production. P. O. Box 1118 Chamber Commerce Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

A going wholesale business, with fully equipped factory making and selling fancy and white furniture, cabinets, humidors, and novelties; selling all large establishments in the richest $4,000 cash required. Mgr., 825 Broadway.

For sale—Fully equipped upholstering business; value $7,000. Inquire 338 East 124th St.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BUSINESS COUNSELLORS.

Advice given on export-import problems, or foreign commercial enterprises which we may be considering on investments, or complete analysis of propositions submitted to be carried out before risking your money or time in new ventures. K 179 Times.

PATENTS.

Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 311 Woolworth Building, New York.

LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR HELP in finding business opportunities, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily. 245 Canal St. Tel. Franklin 6758.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lee's Towing Line, Inc., owner of the steamtug Marion Lee, has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of the collision claimed to have occurred between the schooner Cora F. Creasy, which was in tow of the steamtug Marion Lee and Herman Lee, and the barge Cumberland on or about the 12th day of April, 1917; value of the vessel and freight $40,000. All persons claiming damages because of any such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Roger B. Wood, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 27 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of May, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Gentlemen, leading sales organization for France, Belgium, England, Holland, and Germany, will negotiate to represent manufacturers of staple products; communicate immediately. H 409 Times Downtown.

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THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Defendant.

By virtue of a certain writ of execution to me directed and delivered, and duly issued after a judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant in the above-entitled action duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 22nd day of March, 1919, I will expose to sale at Public Vendue on the 11th day of April, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon (Standard time), by Henry Brady, Sheriff's Auctioneer, at the rotunda of the County Court House of the County of New York, in City Hall Park, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan:

1. The following described certificates, all duly endorsed for transfer, evidencing 2877 shares of the preferred stock of Idaho Power Company, and all the right, title and interest of National Securities Corporation in and to said shares:

Certificate No.	Registered in name of	No. of Shares.
04	A. E. Smith	500
05	" "	500
06	" "	500
07	" "	500
059	" "	500
16	" "	100
17	" "	100
20	" "	100
0277	" "	67
0187	" "	2
0188	" "	5
0201	" "	3
		2877

2. Promissory note of Idaho Power Company, to the order of National Securities Corporation, dated November 30, 1918, in the sum of $25,000, payable six months after date thereof, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, endorsed in blank by National Securities Corporation, and all the right, title and interest of National Securities Corporation in and to said note.

3. Promissory note of Idaho Power Company, to the order of National Securities Corporation, dated December 31, 1918, in the sum of $60,000, payable August 1, 1919, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, endorsed in blank by National Securities Corporation, and all the right, title and interest of National Securities Corporation in and to said note.

4. United States documentary stamps (denomination, 5 cents) in the aggregate amount of $11.80.

Dated, New York, March 24, 1919.

DAVID H. KNOTT,
Sheriff of the County of New York.
JOHN J. MURRAY, Deputy Sheriff.
WHITE & CASE,
14 Wall Street,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between ORRIN BAILEY and JACOB CHAVIN, Complainants, and ROBERT TREAT MFG. CO., a corporation, Defendant.

The undersigned Receiver in Chancery of the ROBERT TREAT MFG. CO., will sell by order of the Court, at 22 Boyden Pl., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, April 5th, 1919, at 10 A. M., all of the assets of said Company, consisting of a large, well equipped and valuable plant for the manufacturing of the well-known "ZIP" fasteners, dies, motors, engines, shafting, lathes, drills, presses, a large amount of brass and finished and unfinished snap fasteners. Also the right to finished snap fasteners. Also the right to the use of the trade-name "ZIP." Application for confirmation of sale will be made by me before the Chancellor at Chancery Chambers, Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., on April 6th, 1919, at 10 A. M. Property may be inspected daily between the hours of 10 and 5 P. M.

CHARLES B. CLANCY, Receiver in Chancery of Robert Treat Mfg. Co., 760 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
SIDNEY SILVERMAN, Solicitor of the Receiver, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

It's Pleasant

To hear the nice things that are said about our dinner and entertainment and a pleasure to be able to so please our friends.

Evenings — Vaudeville that radiates gladness — 7 to 1.

At Noon there's the Shanley Luncheon—Always delicious—12 to 2:30—Music—$1.00

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

STRAND ROOF
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE
No Admission Charge. B'way at 47th Street. 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.50 Per Cover.
A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW & ELABORATE RE

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY NEW YORK

April Offerings

EVERY investor will find our April circular of interest; 66 issues of bonds and short term notes are listed:

11 U. S. Government
7 Foreign Government
12 State and Municipal
9 Railroad and Industrial
11 Public Utility
16 Short Term Issues

Attractive selections; high yields
Send for circular AG-216.

The National City Company

Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: Fifth Ave. & 53rd St.
Correspondent Offices in 49 Cities

INCOME TAX FREE

Minneapolis, Minn., 4's
July, 1922
Price 97¾, yielding 4.75%

Winchester, Conn., 4's
May, 1923-24
Prices to yield 4.75%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Boston Chicago

12 Selected Bond Issues

If you now have funds to invest, or expect to have in the near future, we suggest that you send for our list of twelve carefully selected bond issues. The interest on some of the bonds is paid by the issuing companies without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%, while the interest on others is wholly exempt from Federal Income Tax. Insurance companies and other institutions have included certain of the bonds among their investments. Please ask for List No. 1232.

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

KN&K
Founded 1852
Invest After Investigation

K. N. & K. are familiar with market conditions and their information and experience are at the disposal of investors.

Purchase your securities through recognized houses whose facilities permit of thorough investigation and whose reputation assures reliable service.

"THE INVESTMENT SITUATION"
is a monthly review of current financial interest.
WRITE FOR IT.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange
Equitable Building, New York

Federal Lt. & Tr. Pfd.
Laclede Gas 7% Bonds
Porto Rican-Amer. Scrip
Royal Baking Powder Pfd.
Weyman-Bruton Com.
Wilson & Co. 6% Bonds

GEO. A. HUHN & SONS
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 5340
1418 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Columbia Graphophone
Remington Typewriter
Childs Co. Stocks

Markoe, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 9710 Rector.

Bonds for Investment

Hambleton & Co.
Baltimore New York

F. M. Dyer & Co.
High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector.
Boston New Haven

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary on Steel Price Deadlock at Washington —Franc Exchange Gains.

Confusion which existed in the steel trade had a complete counterpart yesterday in the stock market, where traders, after bringing about much irregularity, developed a substantial reaction toward the end of the day. When business began the financial district possessed the single impression that the Railroad Administration had refused to accept the newly established steel prices, and later this was expanded into much uncertainty over the entire program of the Industrial Board by the conflicting dispatches received from Washington. The Street heard at one moment that President Wilson would be appealed to to break the deadlock over railway purchases of steel; at another it was indicated that there was nothing for the President to decide. Information to the effect that the Railroad Administration and the Industrial Board were at loggerheads merely over the price of rails was shortly followed by assertions by telegraph that the entire program of the board was to be reviewed, not only in respect to steel but also various other products. The outstanding thing from the traders' point of view, after sifting all the news, was that the Government railroad authorities had declined to buy steel at the quotations labeled a few days ago as minimum prices for 1919, and that thus the market had been left without a leader on the side of consumers. Steel common started off with a decline of a point and later enlarged this recession. The other steel issues followed along and weakness was imparted to oil stocks and members of the equipment group. Nothing in the day's business occurred to show that the public had been moved to liquidate its holdings, and the professional character of trading was emphasized most in the late afternoon.

There was no question in the mind of observers of conditions in the steel market that the new situation supplied a serious obstacle for the early renewal of purchases. This attitude may, of course, be altered when fuller knowledge is obtained of what influenced Mr. Hines to refuse the price schedule. Optimistic expectations were so widely distributed throughout the country when the new prices were decided upon that there could hardly help but be a decided reaction when the entire scheme was apparently overturned. With the railroads consuming 25 per cent. of the steel output in normal years, not only would there have been an important stimulant applied to mill operations by immediate Government purchases, but commercial users of steel have appeared to be waiting only for a signal from the Railroad Administration to place a large tonnage of contracts. The stock market was especially impressed by the effect on sentiment, holding that if general consumers of steel got the idea that the market would be thrown open they would wait for lower prices. Hope was voiced in the Street that the day's uncertain news would prove to be only reflections of surface occurrences and that the outlook for important railroad purchases would be improved within a few days.

The steel price controversy was about the only event to affect security prices. It was noted before the general market became weak that the Mercantile Marine issues were under pressure, and this was explained later through announcement that the proposed sales of ships to the Emergency Fleet Corporation had been abandoned. Call money again displayed ease at 4 and 4½ per cent. Without much business being done, sterling exchange advanced again, following the lead of quotations in London, rising 2½ cents per pound. French exchange moved forward rather sharply, both markets being influenced predominantly by the covering of short commitments.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	4½	High	5
Low	4	Low	4½
Renewals	4½	Renewals	5
Last	4	Last	4½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS	
Sixty days	5¼@5¾	Sixty days	5¾@6
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	5¾@6
Four months	5¼@5¾	Four months	5¾@6
Five months	5¼@5¾	Five months	5¾@6
Six months	5¼@5¾	Six months	5¾@6

Bank Acceptance

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers	5¾
Eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4¼
Not Eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.66	$4.63	$4.65¾	+.02½
Cables	4.67	4.64	4.66¾	+.02½
France—				
Demand	5.91	6.00	5.95	+.10
Cables	5.90	5.98	5.93	+.10

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.	Last Week. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8623	London	$4.65¾		$4.66¾
5.1817	Paris	5.95		5.93
5.1813	Berlin	6.50		6.25
	China—			
	Hongkong	76.25		76.25
	Peking	120.50		120.25
	Shanghai	111.75		111.50
40.29	Holland	40.50		40.625
19.30	Greece	19.20		19.25
32.44	India—			
	Bombay	36.25		36.00
	Calcutta	36.25		36.00
5.1813	Italy	6.10		7.05
	Japan—			
	Kobe	51.50		51.625
	Yokohama	51.50		51.625
19.30	Spain	20.10		20.20
50.00	Philippine Islands—			
	Manila	49.875		50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—			
	Stockholm	26.00		27.10
	Copenhagen	25.20		25.55
	Christiania	25.80		26.00
	South America—			
42.84	Buenos Aires	43.50		43.625
44.42	Rio	23.65		23.875
5.1913	Switzerland	4.75		4.75
$1.46	Russia (currency)—	Bid.		Asked.
	100 rubles	14.50		14.75
	500 rubles	14.15		14.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.60½	$4.59

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $690,034,394; balances, $58,785,001; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $134,250; Federal Reserve credit balance, $37,643,597.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $23.75 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d; in New York, $1.01¼, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 3.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 80 centimes. Five per cents. loan 89 francs 75 centimes. The dollar was quoted at 5 francs 93 centimes to 5 francs 98 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$602,147	$122,641,592
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	15,578,597	1,904,656,245
Miscellaneous	6,452,692	920,719,685
Miscellaneous receipts	4,390,561	143,123,744
Total receipts	$27,323,999	$3,291,132,267
Excess of ord disb. over ord. receipts	25,663,550	2,058,503,140
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	146,276,271	182,679,173
Total expenditures	52,987,550	12,349,635,406

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	811,195	232,770	906,720
Year to date	47,376,109	23,760,327	84,723,780

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅜	37	100	Adams Express	35	35	35	35	+1
27¼	27½	1,900	Advance Rumely	27	28	27	27½	+¾
62¼	63	700	Advance Rumely pf	62	63	62	63	+1
73	74	900	Ajax Rubber	74¼	75	73	74	+1
3¼	3½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	+¼
1⅞	2	1,300	Alaska Juneau	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
35½	35¾	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	36	36¾	35½	35¾	+¼
89	90	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	89	89¼	89	89	+¼
102¾	103	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem	103¾	104¼	102¾	103¾	+¾
76	77	5,500	Am. Beet Sugar	76	77¾	76	77	+1
48¾	50	12,300	Am. Can	51	51¾	48¾	49¾	+1¾
100¾	101	200	Am. Can pf	101¾	101¾	100¾	100¾	+¾
89½	89¾	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	90¼	90¾	89½	89¾	+¼
113	115½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	+¼
48	48½	1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	+¾
92	93	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	93	93	93	+1
13	13½	1,200	Am. Druggists	13¾	13¾	13	13½	+¼
22¾	22¾	16,100	Am. H. & L.	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	+¾
100	100¾	5,900	Am. H. & L. pf	101	101¾	100	100¾	+¾
62¾	63	200	Am. Ice pf	63¾	63¾	63	63½	+¼
70¾	71	7,500	Am. International	71¾	73	71¾	71	+¾
48½	48¾	600	Am. Linseed	49	49	48¾	48¾	+¼
88½	89¾	300	Am. Linseed pf	89½	89½	89¾	89¾	+¾
66	66¾	900	Am. Locomotive	66¼	66¾	66	66¾	+¾
1¾	1¾	1,900	Am. Malting	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
51¾	52¾	100	Am. M.1stpf. c.of d.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+1
51½	53	600	Do. stamped	52	52	52	52	
71¼	72	20,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	70	72¾	70	72	+1¾
104½	104¾	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	+1
80	81	200	Am. Steel Fdries	80½	80¾	80	80	−1
124¾	124¾	2,200	Am. Sugar Ref	125	126	124½	124½	−¾
116¾	116¾	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	
111	111½	700	Am.Sumatra Tob	112	112	111	111	−1
104	105	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	104½	104¾	104¼	104¾	+¼
203	206	300	Am. Tobacco	205¾	205¾	205	205	+1
100½	101¾	600	Am. Tob. pf. new	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+¼
57¾	57¾	2,900	Am. Woolen	57¾	58¼	57¾	57¾	+1¼
98	99	200	Am. Woolen pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	+¾
40¼	40¾	3,100	Am. Writing P. pf	40¾	41¼	40¾	40¾	−¾
33	135	800	Am. Zinc, L. & S	135	135	135	135	
43½	43¾	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+1½
62	62¾	9,500	Anaconda Copper	62	62¾	61¾	62	+1
24½	25	3,200	Assd. Dry Goods	24	25¾	24	24¾	+1½
72½	73⅛	100	Associated Oil	73	73	73	73	+1½
92	92½	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	92¼	92¾	92	92¾	+¾
88	87¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	
122¾	122¾	28,200	At., Gulf & West I.	121¾	124¾	121¾	123¾	+1
87¾	87¾	21,200	Baldwin Loco	88¾	89¾	87¾	87¾	−1½
47¾	48¾	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48¾	47¾	48	
126¼	128	5,100	Barrett Co	125¾	129½	125¾	128½	+1½
112¼	116	100	Barrett Co. pf	115	115	115	115	−⅛
1¾	1¾	200	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
68½	69¾	300	Bethlehem Steel	68¾	69	68¾	69	−1½
69¼	69¾	23,200	Beth. Steel, class B	69¼	70¾	68¾	69¾	−1
106	107	200	Beth. Steel 8% pf	106	106	106	106	+½
21	21½	500	Booth Fisheries	21¾	21¾	21	21¾	+¼
79	84	200	Bklyn Union Gas	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+¾
22½	23	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	23	23	22¾	22¾	+¾
200	202½	200	Do. cfs. of dep	22	22¾	22	22¾	+¾
77½	78	1,500	Brown Shoe	74½	77	74½	77	+3
99	101¾	100	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	+¼
139	140	300	Burns Brothers	141¾	141¾	140	140	−¾
6¼	6¾	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	−¼
21¾	22	1,200	Butte & Superior	22	22¾	21¾	21¾	−¾
21	22	700	Butterick Co	22	22	21	21½	−1½
60¼	60⅝	2,700	California Packing	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	−⅝
25¾	25¾	400	California Petrol	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	−¾
158½	159½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	160	161	159	159	−¾
93	95	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	95	95	95	95	
		400	Central Foundry pf	29½	29½	28	28	−2½
75¾	76	4,700	Central Leather Co	76	76¾	73¾	75¾	−¾
39¾	39¾	15,300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	38¼	40	38¼	39¾	−1½
125¾	127	2,100	Chandler Motor	125¾	128	125¾	127	+2
58¾	58¾	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	−¾
37¾	38	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38	38¼	37¾	37¾	−¾
69	70	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	69½	69¾	69	69¾	−¾
94	95	600	Chi. & Northwest	94¾	95	94¼	94¾	−¾
238	242	400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	241	241	24	24	−¾
76	77	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	−¾
65½	66	100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	65½	65½	65¾	65¾	−¾
235	237½	8,000	Chile Copper	237½	241	237½	241	+3
36¾	37¾	6,300	Chino Copper	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¾	+1¾
63	63¾	100	Cluett, Peabody	64	64	64	64	+¼
41¾	42¾	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	
24¾	25	100	Col. & Southern	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	−¼
44¾	45	600	Columbia Gas & El	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	−¼
93½	94½	500	Consolidated Gas	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	−¾
6½	6¾	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
76¾	77	300	Continental Can	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	−¾
57½	57¾	16,100	Corn Products Ref	58	58¾	57¾	57¾	−1
105½	106¾	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	105¾	106	105¾	106	+1
66¾	66¾	11,300	Crucible Steel	66¾	67¾	66	66	−1¾
92	93½	200	Crucible Steel pf	93	93¾	93	93¾	
23¾	24½	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	24	24¾	24	24	
74¼	75¼	1,900	Cuba Cane S. pf	74¼	75¾	74¼	75¾	+¾
104	105	100	Del. & Hudson	104½	104¾	104½	104½	−¾
62¾	63	3,800	Distillers' Secur	63¼	63¾	62¾	63¾	+¾
12¾	12¾	1,400	Dome Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
15¾	16	7,400	Erie	16¼	16¾	15¾	16	−¾
27¾	28	1,700	Erie 1st pf	28	28	27	27½	−1¼
18	19	1,900	Erie 2d pf	19	19	17½	18	−1
34	35¾	100	Federal M. & S. pf	35	35	35	35	−1
34	38¾	20	Do. odd lot	35½	35½	35½	35½	
52	54	300	Fisher Body	53½	53½	52½	52½	−1½
29½	29¾	1,900	Gaston, W. & W	30	30¾	29½	29¾	+¾
54½	55	1,400	General Cigar	55¾	56¾	54¾	55¾	+¾
155½	156	1,200	General Electric	156¾	158¾	156	158	+2
169	169¾	8,700	General Motors	170	171¾	169	169½	−¾
91	91½	300	General Motors pf	91	91½	91	91½	
90¾	91	200	General Motors deb	90¾	91	90¾	91	
65¾	65½	3,600	Goodrich Co	65¾	67¾	65¾	65¾	−1¾
92¾	93½	1,800	Great Northern pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93½	
41	41¼	2,100	Greene Can. Cop	41	41¾	41	41¼	
43¾	44¼	5,400	Greene-Can. Cop.	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¼	+¾
63	64	100	Hartman Corp.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64½	+1¼
45¾	46	900	Haskell & Barker	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	−¾
99½	99¾	100	Illinois Central	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	+¼
50¾	51½	10,600	Inspiration Copper	50¾	52	50¾	51½	+¼
4	4¼	3,500	Interboro Consol.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4	
14	14	800	Interboro Con. pf	14	14	12¾	13¾	−¼
17½	17¾	100	Int. Agricultural	17½	17¾	17½	17½	−⅜
67¾	67¾	500	Int. Agricultural pf	67¾	67¾	67	67	
124¼	125¾	400	Int. Harvester new	124¼	125¾	124¼	124½	−¾
27	27¾	3,800	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27¾	26¾	26¾	−¾
114	114¾	60,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	114	114¾	110¾	111	−3¼
24	24¾	5,500	Int. Nickel	24	24¾	23¾	23¾	−⅝
44	45½	1,500	Int. Paper	44	46½	44	45½	−1
40	40¾	900	Jewel Tea	40	40¾	39¾	39½	−¾
88¾	89	300	Jewel Tea pf	88¾	89	88	89	−1
19	19	300	Kansas City South	19	19	18¾	18¾	−¼
118	119¾	12,600	Kelly Springf. Tire	118	120¾	118	118¾	+¾
82	82¾	7,500	Kennecott Copper	82	82¾	82	82¼	+¾
118	118¾	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	118	118	118	118	+2½
71	71	300	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	70¼	70¼	+¼
25¼	26	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	+¼
55	55½	800	Lehigh Valley	55	55½	55	55	
111½	112¾	100	Liggett & Myers pf	111½	113¾	111½	113¾	+1¾
47	48	400	Loews-Wilkinson	48½	49¾	48½	49¾	+¾
108	109	200	Loril. (P.) Co. pf	108¾	109	106¾	109	−¾
37¾	38	100	Maxwell Motors	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+¼
66	66¾	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	−¾
30¾	31	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	−¾
75	77½	3,100	May Dept. Stores	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+1½
108	109	100	May Dept. St. pf	108	108	108	108	
181¾	181¾	34,500	Mexican Petroleum	182¾	184¾	180¾	181¾	−¾
24¾	24½	4,300	Miami Copper	24	24¾	23¾	24¼	+¼
44¾	45	12,200	Midvale Steel	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	−¾
6¼	6¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+¼
11¾	12	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
23¾	24	2,100	Missouri Pacific	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	−¼
50¾	51½	300	Missouri Pacific pf	50¾	51½	50¾	50¾	−1
69	72	100	Montana Power	69	69	69	69	
37¾	38½	4,900	Nat. Acme	38¼	38¾	37¾	37¾	+¼
17	17¼	14,800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16¾	17¼	15¾	17	+¾
52¾	53	900	Nat. Enam. & St	53	53¾	52¾	53	
109	112	100	Nat. Lead pf	110	110	110	110	+1
9	10	100	N. Y. Air Brake	10	10	9¼	9¾	−¼
16¾	16¾	1,700	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	−¾
73¼	75	2,900	N. Y. Central	75	75¼	73¼	74¼	+¾
268	271	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	268	268	268	268	+¾
29½	29½	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30	30¼	29½	29¾	+¾
18	19	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	19	19	18	19	−¼
103	103½	300	Norfolk & Western	103	103¾	103	103¾	+¾
82	83	1,900	Northern Pacific	83	83¾	82¾	83¾	+¾
38¼	39¼	5,300	Ohio Cities Gas	38¼	39¼	38¼	39	+¾
		200	Ontario Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	−¼
8¾	9	2,500	Okla. Prod. & Ref	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	−⅛
		3,200	Do., rights	⅝	¾	⅝	¾	−⅛
48¾	52½	2,200	Owens Bottle Mach	48¾	52½	48¾	52½	+4½
81	81¾	2,500	Pan-Am. P. & T.	81	81¾	78¾	79	−1¾
44¼	44¾	2,450	Penn.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+¼
43¾	44¼	200	People's Gas, Chi	43¾	44¼	43¾	44¼	−¼
13¾	14	700	Pere Marquette	14	14¼	14	14	−⅛
58¾	59	600	Peré Marq. prior pf	58¾	59	58¾	59	+¾
34	35	400	Philadelphia Co	35	35	34½	34½	−¼
45¾	46	2,200	Pierce-Arrow	45¾	45½	45	45¾	−¼
18¾	19	2,300	Pierce Oil	18¾	19¾	18¾	18¾	+¾
48¼	48¾	900	Pittsburgh Coal	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	+¼
93	98	25	Pitts. Steel pf	93	93	93	93	
36¼	36¾	1,800	Pitts. & West Va	36½	37¼	36½	36¾	+¾
82	82	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	82	82	82	82	+2
68¼	68½	400	Pressed Steel Car	68¼	68¾	68	68	−1½
120	120	200	Pullman Co	120	120	119½	119½	
51¾	51¾	100	Puts & Aargs Sugar	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	−¼
77¾	78	1,000	Railway Steel Sp	77¾	78	77¾	78	+¾
107¾	108	100	Railway Steel S. pf	107¾	108	107¾	108	+¾
20¾	21	1,900	Ray Con. Copper	20¾	21	20¾	21	+¾
85¾	86	9,000	Reading	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾	+¾
87¾	87¾	100	Reading 2d pf	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	+1¼
82	83	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	82¾	83¾	82	82	−1
91¼	92	3,900	Royal D., Am. shs	91¼	92¾	91¼	92¾	+1¾
88¾	89¼	12,500	Do., N. Y. shs	88¾	89¼	87¾	88¾	+¾
12	12¾	100	St. Louis-San Fran.	12	12	12	12	−¼
7¾	7¾	400	Saxon Motor	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	−¼
8	8¾	300	Seaboard Air Line	8	8	8	8	−¼
173¾	176	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	173¾	176¾	173¾	176	+2¾
12¾	12¾	1,900	Shat.-Arizona	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	
43¾	45	7,700	Sinclair Oil Refin	43¾	46¾	44¾	44¾	−¾
52	54	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	53¼	53¾	52	52	−1½
101¾	101¾	17,800	Southern Pacific	102	102¾	101¾	101¾	
27¾	28¼	3,600	Southern Railway	28	28¾	27¾	27¾	−⅝
68¾	68¾	100	Southern Ry. pf	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	
89¼	90	500	Standard Milk. pf	89¼	90¾	89¼	90¾	+¾
63¾	64	4,400	Studebaker Co	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	−¾
51¾	51¾	300	Stutz Motor	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+¾
39	39½	600	Superior Steel	41	41	40	40	−¾
13¾	13¾	2,300	Tenn. C. & C.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
211½	212	5,600	Texas Co.	212¼	216	211	211	−1
208		400	Do., sub. rcts. f. p.	210	210¾	210	210¼	−3
32	32¼	800	Texas & Pacific	32	32¾	32	32¼	−¼
14½	16	600	Third Avenue	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
89¾	90½	2,100	Tobacco Products	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	−¾
128¾	129	1,100	Union Pacific	129¼	129¾	128	129	−¾
44¾	44½	200	United Alloy Steel	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	−¾
153¾	153¾	2,000	United Cigar Stores	153¾	154¾	153¾	154¾	−¾
108	110	100	Un. Cigar Stores pf	111	111	111	111	−¾
55¾	56	100	United Drug 1st pf	55¼	55¾	55¼

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FROM time to time we offer investments in First Mortgage Marine Bonds. Such issues are underwritten by us and sold with our recommendation.

These securities have many attractive features. Among these are substantial Cash Equities in Properties, Liberal Sinking Fund Provisions and other safeguards which protect investors.

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These bonds are secured by mortgage on the entire property of the Company, total mortgage debt being only about twice the gross earnings, which is exceedingly conservative.

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Circular B-4 containing detailed information will be sent upon request.

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U.S. DROPS DEAL WITH MERCANTILE MARINE

President Franklin Receives Letter Declining to Buy Ships That British Wanted.

MAY NOW KEEP TONNAGE

Situation Modified by Armistice—Company Reported in Good Financial Condition.

The $125,000,000 deal between the United States Government and the International Mercantile Marine Company for the purchase of the company's 750,000 gross tons of shipping owned through its British subsidiary companies has been dropped. Official announcement to that effect was made yesterday by P. A. S. Franklin, President of the Company, following a meeting of Directors after the receipt of a letter from official Government sources, which said that acquisition of the tonnage in question could not be considered further.

Mr. Franklin's statement follows:

"During the year 1918 we had protracted negotiations with a British syndicate regarding the purchase of the steamships belonging to the British companies in which we are interested. These negotiations culminated in November last in an offer which under the then existing circumstances and conditions, was acceptable to our Board of Directors.

"While the details of the transaction were being adjusted we were requested by our Government not to proceed further with the matter, and on November 26 we were informed by our Government that approval of this sale could not be given, and that our Government, under the circumstances, was prepared to take over the ownership of these vessels upon the terms of the British offer.

"Since that date we have used our best endeavor to obtain a consummation of the transaction with our Government. We yesterday received a letter from our Government dated April 1, informing us that they could not consider further the possible acquisition of the ownership of our British tonnage, and that we were free, so far as they were concerned, to deal with the properties as we may consider desirable.

"The conditions in shipping have materially altered since our negotiations with the British syndicate. The armistice has, in the meantime, been signed, and there have been changes in the United States income and excess profits tax laws, and in the exchange situation. All of these matters make it essential that the Board of Directors should carefully review the whole situation before deciding whether it is now desirable to renew the negotiations with the British syndicate; or whether it might not be preferable to continue our ownership of the various properties, with the view of developing them under the American and foreign flags.

"The position of the company is very satisfactory, as the liquid assets, including cash, of the company and its subsidiaries amount to about $73,000,000. Of this sum approximately $41,000,000 represents the proceeds of steamers sold or lost, in replacement of which other vessels must ultimately be secured in order to adequately maintain our services at their pre-war standard. It should be further understood that the larger part of the above cash is in the possession of the British companies, and that the earnings of these companies can only be obtained from them thruogh current dividends.

"While definite figures are not yet available, the most recent estimates indicate that the earnings for 1918 will be approximately the same as those for 1917.

"The tonnage of the International Mercantile Marine Company fleet, including its interest in steamers jointly owned, amounts approximately to 984,000 tons gross, divided substantially as to flags as follows: American, 113,000 tons; British, 853,000 tons; Belgian, 18,000 tons."

After the statement had been issued Mr. Franklin was asked if the company considered that the Government had abrogated its contract and if litigation against the United States Shipping Board was contemplated, but he refused comment. He said that the earnings of the company in the first quarter of this year were running at about the same rate as in 1918 and 1917, and that, in his opinion, the future outlook for shipping was good. Rates, he said, were steady, there would be no surfeit of tonnage in the next six months or year, and there were no indications of a rate war developing.

"Is the company negotiating with the British syndicate now?" he was asked.

"No," was the reply.

Mr. Franklin refused to comment when asked if he knew whether President Wilson had decided that the Government should not purchase the Mercantile Marine ships, and said that was a matter for the Government to discuss.

"Preliminary negotiations for the sale of the tonnage in question between the company and British interests began early in 1918. They embraced the acquisition by the British syndicate, which was a private one, the personnel of which has not been divulged, of eighty-five ships owned by the company through the following subsidiary companies: The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited; the International Navigation Company, Limited; the British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, Limited; the Atlantic Transport Company, and Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited.

"The negotiations continued throughout 1918 until the early Fall, when the news was circulated that the British syndicate had made a definite offer of approximately $125,000,000 for the ships and all of the assets of the British companies. A few days later it was admitted that the Government had requested the company to hold up the settlement of the deal, and the subsequent announcement was made at Washington by Bainbridge Colby of the United States Shipping Board that the Government would take over the tonnage at the price offered by the British interests."

FAVOR GREENE NOMINATION.

Senate Committee Reports on New Highway Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—After five weeks' delay, the Senate Finance Committee today reported favorable the nomination of Colonel Federick Stuart Greene of Nassau to succeed Edwin Duffey as State Highway Commissioner.

Democrats charged that the committee had held up the nomination long enough to enable Commissioner Duffey to make 900 appointments of employes in the department and get them protected through civil service, and to let practically all the highway maintenance and repair contracts that can be undertaken this Summer.

Colonel Greene will have only thirteen appointments to make.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.40	5.20	5.35
Spelter	6.45	6.65	6.45	6.55
Antimony	6.62½	6.87½	6.50	6.75
Quicksilver	$70.00		$70.00	
Aluminum	28.00	30.00	28.00	30.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon		$1.90		$1.90

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15½c; on the Metal Exchange at 15@15¾c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	80	0	0	80	10	0
Copper, futures	79	0	0	79	10	0
Tin, spot	221	0	0	219	10	0
Tin, futures	217	0	0	217	10	0
Spelter, spot	37	0	0	38	5	0
Spelter, futures	36	0	0	36	0	0
Lead, spot	28	0	0	28	10	0
Lead, futures	24	0	0	25	0	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Midwest Refining Company yesterday declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share as well as the usual quarterly payment of $1, both payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 15.

The Executive Committee of the American Acceptance Council will hold its next meeting on April 14.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS:

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	92.33	91.96	91.94	— .13
25 industrials	91.73	90.56	90.81	— .55
50 stocks	76.96	76.20	76.37	— .54

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
April 2	77.06	76.48	76.71	+ .22
April 1	76.92	76.14	76.49	+ .22
March 31	76.67	76.11	76.27	+ .09
Mar. 29	76.69	76.12	76.29	+ .09
Mar. 28	76.88	76.62	76.25	+ .40
Mar. 27	75.75	74.96	75.50	+ .40

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	77.06	Apr. 2	76.14	Apr. 4	76.37
1918	69.78	Mar. 11	68.40	Mar. 28	67.49
1917	86.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	84.35
1916	96.73	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 1	87.53
1915	95.83	Mar. 31	89.86	Mar. 1	94.98

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	69.74	Jan. 31	76.37
†1918	70.98	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	67.82
Full Years.					
1918	90.18	Nov. 18	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.84
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.33
1915	94.13	Oct. 23	58.90	Feb. 26	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	76.90	+.04	76.90 — .58	+1.08

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Apr. 2	76.88	+.13	Mar. 26	76.71	— .18
Apr. 1	76.73	+.13	Mar. 25	Holiday.	
Mar. 31	76.60	—.06	Mar. 24	76.84	— .23
Mar. 29	76.68	+.03	Mar. 22	77.12	— .03
Mar. 28	76.65	—.05	Mar. 21	77.15	— .18
Mar. 27	76.70	—.01	Mar. 20	77.31	— .13

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	76.90
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	75.79	Apr. 2	75.82
Full Years.					
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 29	74.34	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	86.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

STUDY ACCEPTANCE POLICY.

Council Executive Committee Names New Sub-Committee.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Acceptance Council yesterday a new committee on policy and operation was appointed. This committee will be composed of the heads of several other sub-committees, and will have for Chairman Paul M. Warburg, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

At the same time the following were elected members of the Executive Committee: David C. Wills, Chairman of the Board, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland; Fred I. Kent, Vice President, Bankers Trust Company; E. W. Decker, President, North-Western National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.; P. H. Johnston, Vice President, Chemical National Bank, New York City; Albert Breton, Vice President, Guaranty Trust Company, New York City; John H. Fulton, Executive Manager, National City Bank of New York; Thatcher M. Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., New York City; W. H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; J. E. Rovensky, Vice President, National Bank of Commerce, New York City; Franklin D'Olier, Franklin D'Olier Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. E. Choate of J. K. Orr Shoe Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Arthur Reynolds, Vice President, Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago; George Woodruff, President, First National Bank, Joliet, Ill.; Festus J. Wade, President, Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. W. Goetiel, President, Commercial National Bank, Kansas City; A. L. Mills, President, First National Bank, Portland, Ore.; John Rosseter, Sperry Flour Mills Company, San Francisco.

COTTON MARKET STRONGER.

Prices in Market Rise on Buying Here and Abroad.

The cotton market again rose steadily and easily yesterday and such opposition as was encountered was, on the whole, of little of no consequence. Liverpool was a good buyer, and the Wall Street houses and other local interests also bought. To this was added a continued accumulation by spot houses.

The buying was of good quality and gave the market an appearance of strength which was considerably greater than would seem to be indicated by the day's rise in prices.

Both the new contracts and the old-style contracts benefited by yesterday's strength. In respect to the old-style contracts, it was notable that there was considerable hedge buying and short covering. Trading in the old options is likely to fall off in the very near future and already, in fact, the volume in the new contracts is becoming considerably greater than that of the old ones. The speculative attraction, of course, is in the contracts where the free market obtains, and only in the new contracts is this possible. However, the old ones will move in sympathy for some time to come.

In the afternoon local bulls began to realize on some of their holdings, but this supply failed to break the market more than 10 points or so, as there was a consistent demand from outside sources which more than made up for the local selling. After being up 65 points or more, the market eased off just before the closing, but finished well above the previous day's final figures, with gains ranging from 15 to 36 points for old contracts and somewhat higher for the new contracts.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.90	25.00	24.75	24.90	24.75
July	22.70	23.30	22.70	22.96@22.97	22.65
Sept.	....	..	21.62	21.62 21.25	21.00
Oct.	....	..	21.05	20.90 20.95	20.63
Dec.	....	..	20.37	20.07 20.50	20.14

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	25.85	26.00	25.80	25.85@25.88	25.63
July	23.36	23.55	23.30	23.45@23.47	23.12
Oct.	21.25	21.55	21.23	21.33@21.36	21.06
Dec.	20.75	21.09	20.75	20.85@20.87	20.63
Jan.	20.65	20.98	20.85	20.75@20.78	20.46

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, up 25 points to 28.90c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 26.25c; New Orleans, 25.50c; Savannah, 26.25c; Augusta, 26.12c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 26c; Little Rock, 26c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	9,872	12,690	11,657
Exports	26,118	3,434	
Exports, season	3,507,978	3,354,907	3,046,590
N. Y. stocks	93,743	80,000	145,634
Port stocks	1,259,360	1,304,940	1,048,368
N. Y. arrivals	1,028	2,797	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was active at 15.68d for middling and 18.39d for good middling. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which American 9,000. Imports, 28,000 bales, 22,000 American. Futures opened irregular, 6 points down to 3 points up, and closed steady, 18 to 23 points advance on the day. Prices: April, 15.45d; May, 15.06d; June, 14.76d; July, 14.47d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were firmer.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Cloudy Fri., rain in w. Sat. local rains.

Ga.—Cloudy Fri., local rains in n. and w. Sat. local rains.

Fla.—Fair Fri., except showers in n. w. Sat. partly cloudy, showers in c. and n. e.

Ala. and Miss.—Showers Fri. Sat. probably fair.

Tenn. and Ky.—Showers Fri. Sat. fair, except showers in e.

Ind.—Local rains Fri. Sat. probably fair and warmer.

Mich.—Rain Fri. Sat. probably fair and warmer.

Ohio—Rain Fri. Sat. probably fair and warmer.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, April 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	1,681,629
Silver in hand decreased	745,342
Circulation increased	344,816,420
Treasury deposits increased	48,040,320
General deposits decreased	134,623,984
Bills discounted increased	6,533,405
Advances decreased	8,188,884

GREAT SHOE WORKS WILL DIVIDE PROFITS

Endicott, Johnson & Co. Take in New Capital and Announce Plan to Their Workers.

CAPITALIZED AT $36,000,000

Earnings, After 7 Per Cent. Is Paid on Preferred and 10 Per Cent. on Common, to be Split Evenly.

Coincident with news of the refinancing by Wall Street bankers of the shoe manufacturing firm of Endicott, Johnson & Co. came the announcement yesterday that hereafter workers in the company's various factories would divide with stockholders all profits above a certain percentage reserved for the stocks. The features of the profit-sharing plan were not altogether new, but established a precedent, as far as could be discovered, because the arrangement to benefit labor was instituted at the same time that the company undertook to increase its operations through the admission of additional capital into the business. The management is to set aside 7 per cent. of earnings for the preferred stock, 10 per cent. for the common, and the remainder is to be apportioned equally between employes and common share owners.

The business of the company has been taken over by a new concern called the Endicott-Johnson Corporation. The organization has $15,000,000 7 per cent. preferred and $21,000,000 authorized common stock of $50 par value. All of the preferred and a large block of common shares were offered for subscription by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers and were sold within two hours. Each subscriber to four shares of preferred at $100 per share was privileged to buy one share of common stock at $37.50. It is proposed that $14,000,000 common stock all told shall be disposed of.

A statement by the management posted yesterday in the company's factories had this to say about the new program:

"To Our Workers: Due to our mutual efforts, our leather and shoe business has grown from $600,000 to $75,000,000 annually, with possibilities for future development so great that we feel the business would be strengthened and the interests of all better guaranteed under the form of a corporation than a private ownership. Invested capital and management of this business is entitled to a fair return for its risk and efforts. Labor is entitled to fair wages, good working conditions, reasonable hours, and fair treatment. Accordingly we announce the following plan: Each year after the 7 per cent. dividend has been paid on the preferred stock, and 10 per cent. set apart on the common stock, the balance of profits, if any, shall be split 50-50 between the workers and the owners of the common stock. Every worker who has been in the employ of the company throughout the entire year will share and share alike, which means that the highest paid and lowest paid worker, and all between, receive the same amount either in common stock or cash at the option of the Directors. Divisions made once a year. Plan commences as of Jan. 1, 1919. First division as soon as possible after Jan. 1, 1920."

The statement, which was signed by H. B. Endicott and George F. Johnson, said further that employes would be permitted to buy preferred stock if they desired without affecting their share in the profits. During the first year of the new corporation Mr. Endicott, Mr. Johnson, Eliot Spalding, C. B. Lord, George W. Johnson, and H. Wendell Endicott will receive no salaries.

A letter to the bankers by Henry B. Endicott, President, says that the firm was started forty-five years ago in Boston with a cash capital of $2,800. The new corporation will own plants located at Endicott and Johnson City, N. Y., employing 12,000 hands. The output is approximately 75,000 pairs of shoes a day. The new company will be the largest shoe making concern in the world, and the largest tanning company with possibly one exception. The present management will not be changed.

$6,000,000 GIFT TO WORKERS

Eastman Kodak Company Announces Benefit for Older Employes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 3.—Announcement was made today of a gift by George Eastman, President of the Eastman Kodak Company, to older employes of the company of 10,000 shares of its common stock, having a present market value of nearly $6,000,000. This stock is to be sold to employes at the par value of $100 a share on an easy payment plan, the proceeds amounting to $1,000,000 to go into an employes' welfare fund.

The company has agreed to set aside a like amount of its unissued common stock, to be sold at par to later employes as they become eligible through length of service.

The Kodak Company has for several years paid to employes an annual wage dividend amounting to nearly $1,000,000, which is to be continued.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	98⅞	99¼	6.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅞	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅛	98	6.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	61	63	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'26	120	125	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	54	57	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅛	5.25

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan., '20-'25	99¼	101¼	6.85
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.40
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	5.50
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99⅛	99⅜	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅝	101¼	4.70
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103¾	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	102⅞	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103½	5.85
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1923	104	104⅜	5.80
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.		July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100¼	100½	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	101¼	101½	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101¼	101⅝	6.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101⅛	101½	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101⅛	101½	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	4	Mar. 2,'24	100⅜	100⅝	5.85
Cen. Ark. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	95	98	7.00
Chi. Fn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Fn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	6.30
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 10,'21	95⅞	96⅛	5.55
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96⅜	6.55
Con. G. & P.	7	Aug., 1922	100¾	100⅝	6.70
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100¼	6.60
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	100⅜	100⅝	6.60
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July15,'23	101⅞	102⅛	6.60
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅝	98⅞	5.70
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98	98⅜	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	5.60
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	98¼	5.75
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.30
Gen. Electric.	6	July, 1920	101	101⅛	4.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98⅜	98	6.60
Hocking Val. R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97	97⅜	
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	98⅛	98⅞	7.55
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1923	88	87½	9.35
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1925	92	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1920	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
Ohio. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	99	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & ref.	5	June, 1924	88	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¼	7.30
Pitts. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100⅜	5.60
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101⅝	5.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101⅝	5.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102½	5.65
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103½	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅝	104¼	5.65
Pub. S. Corp.	6	Mar., 1922	97¼	98⅛	7.25
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
San Diego Cy. R. R. Co.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawnig. W.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	
St. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	95⅝	95⅞	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100⅜	100⅝	6.80
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan. 1923	97	98	7.25
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	98	7.25
U. L. & P. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.25
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'23	80½	82	8.70
W. R. & M.	6	Feb. 15,'23	99½	100¼	5.90

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The *Foreign Trade Bureau*, organized for the service of the American exporter and importer, furnishes without charge information as to foreign markets, foreign business and financial conditions, and export policy and procedure.

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Our *Bond Department* serves our investment customers. It has, at all times a list of bonds and notes which the Company has purchased for its own account, and which are offered for investment with our recommendation. We are prepared to supply investors with statistical and other information regarding sound investment securities.

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Our *Trust Department* acts in every fiduciary capacity, such as executor, administrator, guardian, committee; and, for individuals and corporations, as trustee, depositary, agent, and custodian.

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$300,000

Battle Creek, Michigan

5% School District Bonds

Dated April 1st, 1919. No option. Due Serially April 1st, as below.

Total issue, $300,000. Denomination, $1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest, April 1st and October 1st, payable at the District Treasurer's office in Battle Creek, Michigan, or in New York City.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed valuation, 1918	$44,000,000
Total bonded debt, this issue only	300,000
Net bonded debt less than 1% of the assessed valuation.	
Population of City, 1910 census	25,267
Present estimate, population of School Dist	37,500

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, SCHOOL DISTRICT includes the entire City of Battle Creek and some additional adjacent territory. The City of Battle Creek is located in Calhoun County, in the southwestern part of the State of Michigan, and is served by the Michigan Central Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railway system.

THESE BONDS constitute direct obligations of the entire School District and are payable, both principal and interest, by an ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property therein.

MATURITIES

$20,000	April 1, 1920	$20,000	April 1, 1925	$20,000	April 1, 1930
20,000	" 1921	20,000	" 1926	20,000	" 1931
20,000	" 1922	20,000	" 1927	20,000	" 1932
20,000	" 1923	20,000	" 1928	20,000	" 1933
20,000	" 1924	20,000	" 1929	20,000	" 1934

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Steel — Oil
Copper — Motor
Railroad — Traction

STOCKS

Are continuously referred to in our Financial Letter, issued on Wednesday of each week. This Letter provides consideration of latest financial reports and advice regarding the various corporations, with critical comment from the market standpoint; and a special analysis of the general market situation.

We issue a statistical Manual monthly, complete Standard Oil statistics bi-monthly. A special pamphlet on the motor shares.

Any of the above will be sent on request. All facilities are provided for investors in the leading markets. Correspondence is invited.

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Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
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Standard Gas & Elec.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
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Title Guar. & Trust Co.

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

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NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3.—Fifty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,031,000, were chartered today. They include:

Fred W. Rhoda Co., Manhattan, hotel, lunchroom, and bakery, $6,000; F. W. Hasse, A. Goodman, W. H. Schneider, 1,478 Broadway.

A. Lilias Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $10,000; A. Oldenburg, J. G. Purdy, L. M. Burke, 70 West 94th St.

W. R. Collins & Co., Manhattan, insurance, $6,000; J. A. Rauh, W. R. and L. A. Collins, White Plains.

Glenwear Hat Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Wenger, D. Greenberg, E. L. Roekmore, 1,007 45th St., Brooklyn.

O. Regen Manufacturing Co., Manhattan, ribbons, trimmings, and novelties, $20,000; A. Loewenson, G. and M. Castelle, 2,754 17th Av., Brooklyn.

Goldberg & Fogel Building Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; A. Fogel, A. and J. C. Goldberg, 1,162 President St., Brooklyn.

Conbro Const. Co., Utica, $25,000; W. W. Gulla, P. J. Kennedy, M. C. Brown, Utica.

The United States Musical Sales, Inc., Manhattan, musical instruments, 100 shares preferred stock, $700 each; 800 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $60,000; O. H. Acciola, H. Herman, N. M. Van Wagner, 40 West 39th St.

American-Scandinavian Sealing and Paint Co., Manhattan, painting business, $5,000; E. Thomsen, I. L. A. Koenigsberg, E. Backman, 25 Whitehall St.

Sorrillo Dress Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Malsin, L. Dimatteo, G. Sordillo, 3 East 14th St.

Evers Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; E. Sondericker, L. C. and L. Evers, 282 Third Av.

The Novel Art Co., Manhattan, printing and publishing, $10,000; S. P. Dewitt, J. S. F. Mulqueen, Jr., M. Schorr, 2,705 West 5th St., Brooklyn.

Redlich Bros., Manhattan, children's wearing apparel, $5,000; S. Mittelmark, M. and S. Redlich, 54 Lewis St.

Mohawk Valley Airplane Corp., Utica, $30,000; C. R. Dewey, S. J. Davies, W. F. Hand, 69 Franklin Square.

Simson Shoe Co., Brooklyn, $25,000; B. Rubin, E. Schnipper, B. I. Mandel, 101 Reade St.

Lewis-Mears Co., Manhattan, foodstuffs and dairy products, $100,000; F. G. Mears, C. V. Lewis, N. J. Escheabrenner, 538 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Commodore Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. L. Rappaport, S. and H. Kugler, 1,385 Brook Av.

268 and 290 West 92d Street Corp., Manhattan, $15,000, realty and construction; M. L. Goldene, A. H. and L. Pincus, 300 West 54th St.

Jayne, Inc., Manhattan, realty, construction and mercantile business, $5,000; C. A. Jayne, A. F. Reed, S. R. Wainstock, 2 Rector St.

Pan-Hellenion Phonograph Record Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. and C. Poulos, W. Michalopoulos, 220 West 54th St.

The Triad Shipping Co., Manhattan, $100,000; J. M. Ferry, G. H. Malespeace, F. M. Schmidt, 120 Broadway.

Pierce Textile Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; T. F. Birne, J. S. Barnstein, L. Wohlfarth, 45 Leonard St.

Imperial Brush Co., Manhattan, $50,000; M. S. Coan, G. Winckler, T. M. Baruch, 488 Madison St., Brooklyn.

Auto Rim and Parts Co., Manhattan, $5,000; A. J. Ewald, C. R. Straus, J. H. Cooper, 207 West 76th St.

Sea Gate Builders Inc., Manhattan, realty and construction, $10,000; S. Leventhal, D. G. Griffin, D. Nissnewitz, 107 East 123d St.

F. H. Grant & Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, $10,000; L. S. Griffin, J. H. Becher, F. C. Pringle, 15 Broad St.

F. A. and L. Button and Novelty Works, Inc., Manhattan, $15,000; G. Fuhrer, N. Landers, E. A. Miller, 964 39th St.

C. A. Romano & Co., Manhattan, wines, liquors and tobacco, $5,000; E. Fichanler, P. A. Monahan, C. J. Mundhenk, 19 Cedar St.

Charles O. Soderstrom & Co., Manhattan, shaving brushes, $9,000; D. Markshon, A. Eisenstein, R. Ouaaal, 540 West 157th St.

Vita Aqua Corp., Manhattan, beverages, $50,000; P. Bonhar, J. S. Bernstein, I. Steinberg, 41 Convent Ave.

Consolidated Properties Corp., Manhattan, realty and contracting, $75,000; M. Doran, B. B. Bachwitz, A. P. Anderson, 94 Nassau St.

Edward T. Beiser Co., Manhattan, perfumes, $15,000; A. Doolittle, J. E. and E. T. Beiser, 112 West 40th St.

Wels-Turek Mfg. Co., Manhattan, advertising business, $10,000; S. B. Ginsburg, M. Oppenheim, H. S. Hechheimer, 230 West 42d St.

Elgo Mfg. Co., Tuckahoe, make electric bells, $10,000; G. W. Smyth, J. J. Monahan, J. A. McLoughlin, 154 81st St.

Manhattan Renting Co., Manhattan, $25,000; M. L. Sloane, A. M. and H. W. Quinby, 232 West 48th St.

James W. Stafford, Inc., Manhattan, sails, awnings and flags, $100,000; H. C. Burkewicz, E. E. Early, A. S. Marzo, 120 Broadway.

The Nassau Sport Shop, Inc., Manhattan, sporting goods and novelties, $5,000; S. A. Wurzberg, S. and M. Wolf, 95 Nassau St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

H. W. Cole Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

Anderson & Rowe, Inc., Manhattan, $12,000 to $50,000.

J. Frank Brockliss, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $150,000.

Corbeau & Cie, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $30,000.

Standard Publishing Co., Syracuse, $60,000 to $150,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Accurate Stationery and Mfg. Co., Manhattan, to Envelope, Paper and Tag Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Bronx Retail Bakers Exchange, Inc., Bronx.

R. and P. Cloak and Suit Co., Manhattan.

Murray Hill Motor Car Co., Manhattan.

Lack Textile Co., Manhattan.

Howell Bros., Inc., Goshen.

M. Meyer & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 3.—Charters filed:

Valverde Oil Properties, Inc., $10,000,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Paul S. Smith, all of New York.

Lightning Rim Corp., power propelled vehicles of all kinds, $2,500,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, Paul S. Smith, all of New York City.

Luitweiler Pumping System Co., $8,000,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, of Wilmington.

Rubay Co., automobile bodies and supplies, $800,000; T. L. Croteau, P. S. Drew, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Central European Corp., imports and exports, $310,000; T. L. Croteau, F. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Steima-Clinchfield Coal Co., $900,000; incorporators same as above.

The Northern Trading Co., real estate, $100,000; W. L. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Charles H. Jones, of Wilmington.

Lee Land and Mining Corp., $50,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackay, of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Fre-Sweetser Co., Louisville, Ky., from $50,000 to $100,000.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—Charters filed:

Liberty Trucking Co., Newark; $125,000. Abram Novoselsky, Charles Lefkowitz, and E. E. Ross, all of Newark.

State Garage, Newark; to operate automobiles, &c.; $125,000. J. H. Steinhardt, Max Kreuger, and Louis Koppelin, all of Newark.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Harb.-W. Ref. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 19	Apr. 9
Homestake Mining	50s	M	Apr. 25	Apr. 19
Kelly Spring. Tire.	$1	—	May 1	Apr. 15
Do	3	Stk	May 1	Apr. 15
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do	50c	Ex	May 1	Apr. 16
Pyrene Mfg.	2½	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
West. Penn. P. pf.	1¾	Q		
Willys Overland pf.	2½	Q	May 1	Apr. 16

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$920,612	$806,913	$74,101
Def. aft. tax.	161,511	241,584	*80,077
Net op. inc.	146,272	220,600	*74,427
2 mos. gross.	3,069,971	1,896,479	173,492
Bal. aft. tax.	378,062	538,226	*160,163
Net op. inc.	350,569	510,992	*160,423

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN for February—

Gross	183,466	187,200	*3,734
Def. aft. tax.	80,586	†41,990	72,576
Net op. defic.	94,856	†69,577	74,433
2 mos. gross.	375,181	356,941	18,239
Def. aft. tax.	46,571	†64,408	110,977
Net op. inc.	28,704	†80,696	130,397

WESTERN PACIFIC for February—

Gross	737,877	717,015	9,956
Def. aft. tax.	61,936	†148,471	309,979
Net op. defic.	66,549	†153,819	307,988
2 mos. gross.	1,599,494	1,476,211	22,233
Def. aft. tax.	48,283	351,703	*343,440
Net op. inc.	16,843	372,083	*355,741

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for February—

Gross	1,134,304	1,173,221	*38,917
Def. aft. tax.	41,068	374,945	*333,283
Net op. inc.	25,253	333,546	*308,293
2 mos. gross.	2,297,955	2,264,484	133,531
Bal. aft. tax.	184,585	646,499	*491,956
Net op. inc.	118,779	606,711	*487,983

MOBILE & OHIO for February—

Gross	1,158,118	938,998	201,120
Def. aft. tax.	130,158	21,029	106,129
Net op. defic.	97,370	31,712	65,658
2 mos. gross.	2,353,361	1,917,268	435,673
Def. aft. tax.	319,486	53,980	145,506
Net op. defic.	187,132	45,448	141,684

TEXAS & PACIFIC for February—

Gross	2,367,230	1,852,356	514,875
Def. aft. tax.	172,100	†365,282	537,382
Net op. defic.	273,657	†290,189	563,846
2 mos. gross.	5,008,498	3,801,840	1,297,158
Def. aft. tax.	143,251	†731,523	874,774
Net op. defic.	330,665	559,287	889,953

*Decrease. †Income.

Public Utilities.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS CO. for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Gross earn.	$37,710,068	$35,114,635	$34,780,899
Total income	4,920,632	5,854,330	5,969,969
Def. for yr.	374,017	†409,976	†478,615
Prev. surplus	411,143	101,167	....
Tot. & l. surp	37,126	511,143	453,767

†Income.

EL PASO ELECTRIC for February—

	1919.	1918.	Decrease.
Gross	120,097	103,875	*16,193
Net aft. taxes	34,327	37,400	3,073
Surp. aft. cgs.	27,448	30,888	3,440
12 mos. gross	1,327,426	1,374,103	*13,365
Net aft. taxes	385,306	460,547	75,141
Surp. aft. cgs.	300,256	390,871	90,613

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO. for February—

Gross	222,154	181,822	* 40,332
Net aft. taxes	43,384	59,206	12,844
Surp. aft. cgs.	2,033	17,231	14,366
12 m. gross	2,779,948	3,152,766	*627,309
Net aft. taxes	527,537	727,584	*190,823
Surp. aft. cgs.	352,906	273,068	*80,631

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO. for year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	2,990,747
Net after expenses	845,567
Total income	775,420
Balance after charges and taxes	256,148
Dividends	235,000
Surplus	21,148
Previous surplus	615,000
Profit and loss surplus	636,148

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC for February—

Gross	229,801	237,353	7,552
Net aft. taxes	90,357	105,748	15,391
Sur. af. cgs.	62,390	77,508	15,119
12 m. gross	2,916,386	3,740,100	*176,286
Net af. taxes	1,127,436	1,253,453	126,020
Sur. af. cgs.	790,738	906,024	116,286

*Increase.

Miscellaneous.

ADVANCE-RUMELY CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross profits	$3,073,877	$2,101,832	$1,737,344
Total profits	3,393,703	2,419,226	2,178,321
Net profits	1,335,526	715,756	488,879
Surplus	1,884,929	550,537	293,475

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.06
Alta	.01	Mexican	.15
Andes	.10	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.46
Bullion	.02	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.04	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.06	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.54	Sierra Nevada	.14
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.16
Hale & Norcross	.13	Mexican dollars	.71½

TONOPAH.

Alta	.26	Tonopah Divide	3.50
Belmont	3.25	Tonopah Dividend	.38
Ben Hur	.16	Tonopah Ext.	2.45
Brougher Divide	1.75	Tonop. Seventy-Six	.10
Cash Boy	.11	Verdi	.56
Divide Con.	.44	West End	1.65
Divide Annex	.13	West Tonopah	.25
Divide Ext.	.70	GOLDFIELD.	
East Divide	.28	Atlanta	.05
Gold Reef	.45	Blue Bull	.04
Gold Wedge	.13	Booth	.12
Gold Zone	.47	Crackerjack	.06
Grimes	.29	Florence	.42
Halifax	.17	Goldfield Con.	.18
Hasbrouck	.48	Goldfield Merger	.05
High Divide	.24	Grandma	.04
Jim Butler	.32	Great Bend	.04
MacNamara	.62	Jumbo Ext.	.14
Midway	.45	Kewanas	.03
Mizpah	.06	Lone Star	.10
Monarch Pitts	.08	Red Hills	.08
Montana	.20	Silver Pick	.00
North Divide	.10	Spearhead	.14
North Star	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.08	Manhattan Con.	.05
Reso	.16	Mayflower	.09
Reserve	.24	Packard	.25
Rosetta	.31	Rochester	.22
Silver King	.20	Round Mountain	.38
Sutherland	.23	United Eastern	4.75
		White Caps	.14

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4⅞	Isabella	5	5⅛
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	5	McKinney	6¼	9
Elkton	5¼	6⅞	Portland	95	100
El Paso	15	20	U. Gold M.	17	19
Golden C.	179	180	Vindicator	40	45
Granite	13	...	Rose Nicol	6½	14

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.65	5.55
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1919-'33	4½@5-6	6.00	5.85
Canadian North.	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.38	6.12
Canadian Pacific.	1919-'28	4½	5.95	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.	1919-'37	4½	6.00	5.65
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.65	5.25
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1919-'37	4½@5	6.40	5.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.90	5.40
Chickasaw Ref.	1919-'21	6	7.60	7.00
C., G., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.30	6.00
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½	5.87	5.45
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.85
Illinois Central	1919-'36	4½@5	5.65	5.25
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.65	5.20
Michigan Central	1919-'30	5	6.05	5.70
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.40	5.95
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.40	5.85
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.90	5.50
N. York Central	1919-'32	4½@5	6.15	5.80
Nort. & Western	1919-'24	4½	5.65	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fight	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.50	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'26	4½	5.65	5.45
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'29	5 @6	6.55	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.70	5.35
Southern R. R.	1919-'24	4½@5	6.10	5.80
Union Tank	1919-'30	5	6.25	5.80

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1½	2	La Rose	27	32
Amer. Oil	6	7	Iron Blossom	37	42
Bay S. Gas	6	7	Iron Cap	10	10¾
Bos. Ariz.	1	1⅛	Jer. Verde	65	72
Boston Ely	1½	1⅞	Majestic	9	11
Bos. Mont.	54	56	Mex. Metals	25	26
Bohemia	75	90	Moj. Tung	4	5
Begole	25	30	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte & Lon.	11	14	Nat. L. & Z.	8	10
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev.	31	33
Chanp. old	2	2¼	Nev. Doug.	14	17
Chief Cons.	2¼	2⅝	Oneco	39	44
Cons. Ariz.	1	1⅛	Onondaga	10	15
Cons. Cop.	5	5⅛	Pilgrim	43	45
Cortez	13	18	Rainier	60	65
Crystal	15	25	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res.	45	52	S. W. Miami, full paid	⅝	1¼
Denbigh	22	24	Tazana	33	34
Earl Eagle	3	3	Truro	¼	⅝
Eagle & Blue	2¼	2⅝	U. V. Exten.	35	36
Fortuna	2	3	Victoria	1	1⅛
Gold Lake	1	3	Yukon	70	95
Houghton	15	30			
Homa Oil	37	38			

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances for the Period Ended March 31.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance March 22		$17,385,781.60
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,784,941.03	
Miscellaneous	282,958.65	
Loans—		
Revenue bills	7,000,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	1,750,000.00	
		10,767,899.68
		$28,153,181.28
Payments—		
General administration	$4,669,832.89	
Repayment of temporary loans—		
Corp. stock notes	1,000,000.00	
Interest on city debt	19,773.80	
		5,689,606.19
Balance March 31		$23,463,582.09

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance, uninvested, March 22		$8,434,570.99
Receipts		5,043,328.28
		$13,477,139.27
Payments		1,750,336.00
Balance, uninvested, March 31		$6,746,783.27
Aggregate balances March 31		$27,213,926.55

Controller's Statement as of March 26.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding March 21	$55,315,000.00	$92,338,000.00	$4,299,000.00
Net decrease	1,700,000.00	.....	.....
Outstanding March 28	$47,615,000.00	$92,338,000.00	$4,299,000.00
Cash balance	6,589,674.02	.....	.....

ITALIAN DISCOUNT AND TRUST COMPANY

399 BROADWAY NEW YORK

BANCA ITALIANA DI SCONTO ..... *Correspondent*

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK ..... *Depositary*

Condensed Statement, March 31, 1919

(Opened for business, November 11, 1918)

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$975,207.62
Demand Loans (Street)	2,050,000.00
United States Government and State Bonds	237,201.22
Secured Loans and Bills Purchased	3,229,420.61
Credit Granted on Acceptances	380,636.31
Vault and Equipment	47,437.36
	$6,919,902.12

LIABILITIES

Capital		$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits		256,928.32
Acceptances Outstanding		380,636.31
Reserve for Taxes		2,975.32
Deposits:		
Foreign and Domestic Banks	283,356.27	
Individuals and Firms	5,496,006.90	5,779,363.17
		$6,919,902.12

OFFICERS

GEORGE P. KENNEDY, *President* — GAETANO BIASUTTI, *Vice-President*

HARVEY J. CONNOLLY, *Secretary and Treasurer* — GERARDO T. QUAGLIOTTI, *Assistant Secretary*

DIRECTORS

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, *Chairman Board of Directors Guaranty Trust Company of New York*

THEODORE ROUSSEAU, *Secretary to President Guaranty Trust Company of New York*

GR. UFF. ANGELO POGLIANI, *Managing Director Banca Italiana di Sconto*

EMANUEL GERLI, *of E. Gerli & Co.*

HON. JOHN J. FISCHI

EUGENE W. STETSON, *Vice-President Guaranty Trust Company of New York*

HARRY LAWTON, *Assistant Treasurer Guaranty Trust Company of New York*

GEORGE P. KENNEDY, *President*

GAETANO BIASUTTI, *Vice-President*

How to Avoid Loss in Investments

BY following certain fixed rules the investor can make himself secure against loss. These rules have been determined by definite experience, and are founded on fixed and immutable laws and principles of investment and finance.

In the purchase of first mortgage serial 6% bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, the prudent investor may protect himself from loss and find security, freedom from care, and an attractive interest yield. The best indication of the safety of these bonds is the record of this House—37 years without loss to any investor.

Call or write for our "Questionnaire for Investors." It explains the principles governing the safety of investments. It shows how to distinguish between the sound and the unsound. It outlines the merits of the *Straus Plan*. It is an invaluable guide to investors. To get this Questionnaire, simply specify

Circular No. A-232

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882. INCORPORATED

150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO MINNEAPOLIS DETROIT

37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

5½% on First Mortgage

This Company offers First Mortgages on improved city real estate, in amounts of $1000 and upward, averaging less than 40% of our appraisal, yielding purchasers 5½%.

List of offerings, together with illustrated booklet M-1 showing character of loans, will be sent upon request.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

Capital and Surplus $6,000,000

55 Cedar St.

Broadway at 73rd St. — Madison Ave. at 75th St. — 125th St. at 8th Ave.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

10 Bank of The Manhattan Co. Stock
15 Childs Restaurant Common
100 Continental Insurance
500 Dusenberg Motors
75 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
10 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
100 Franklin Insurance
10 Mechanics & Metals Bank Stock
35 Metropolitan Trust Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

AMERICAN BRASS
AMERICAN CHICLE
AMERICAN SURETY
EL. STORAGE BAT.
NATIONAL SURETY
SINGER MFG.
UNION CARBIDE

R. S. DODGE & CO.

60 Broadway Phone 6810 Boston

New Issue

$2,500,000

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company

One-Year 7% Gold Notes

Dated April 1, 1919 — Authorized $5,750,000, Outstanding $2,500,000 — Due April 1, 1920

The Company will pay the normal Federal Income Tax not in excess of two per cent., which it may lawfully deduct at the source.

Callable at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, upon thirty days' published notice, at any time prior to October 1, 1919, at 100½ and accrued interest, and thereafter at 100 and accrued interest. Interest payable April 1 and October 1. Coupon Notes of $1,000, $500 and $100 denominations, with privilege of registration as to principal only. The New York Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

The following information regarding these Notes is summarized from a letter signed by J. J. O'Brien, Esq., Vice-President of the Company:

Purpose of Issue — The proceeds of these Notes will furnish funds principally for the retirement of the present issue of $2,500,000 Two-Year 6% Notes, due June 15, 1919.

Business — The Company organized in 1902 owns and operates modern and efficient plants for the manufacture and distribution of electricity and gas, serving ten communities. In addition, the Company owns all of the Common Stock (except qualifying directors' shares) and $1,280,900 of the $1,543,600 Preferred Stock of the Muskogee Gas & Electric Company.

Earnings — Net earnings of all properties for the year ended December 31, 1918, after deducting the annual prior charges, are equal to over three times the annual interest requirements on these Notes. Net earnings for the same period are equal to over one and three-quarters times the total charges, including interest on these Notes.

Restrictions of Issue — Additional Notes may be issued only when net earnings of the Company and income received from stocks, bonds and securities of subsidiaries, paid out of net earnings, after deducting interest on all of the Company's outstanding bonds, shall equal at least two and one-half times the annual interest charges on the Notes then outstanding, the Notes applied for, and all floating debt of the Company. No new mortgage may be created upon the property of the Company without equally securing these Notes.

General — The properties of the Company have a present replacement value estimated to be in excess of the total Bonds, Divisional Preferred Stock and these Notes. The territory served is having a remarkable growth in population, wealth and prosperity.

All legal matters in connection with the issue of these Notes will be passed upon by Messrs. Cummings, Boomer, Flynn & McKenna of Chicago, and Messrs. Winthrop & Stimson of New York. The accounts of the Company have been audited annually by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, and the physical properties have been examined and reported upon by Messrs. H. M. Byllesby & Company.

The above Notes are offered, when, as and if issued and received by us

At 99½ and Interest, to Yield over 7.50%

The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. Temporary Negotiable Interim Receipts will be delivered, exchangeable for definitive Notes when, as and if received from the Company.

Descriptive circular on request

Bonbright & Company, Incorporated, New York

H. M. Byllesby & Company, Incorporated, New York

All available notes having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record.

$800,000

State of South Dakota

Rural Credit 5% Bonds

Dated March 15, 1919 — Due serially March 15, 1931-38

Interest payable semi-annually March 15 and September 15. Principal and interest payable in New York or Chicago. Coupon bonds in $1,000 denomination, with privilege of registration as to principal.

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

Eligible as security for Postal Savings Deposits on a 100% Basis

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Connecticut and other States

These bonds, in the opinion of counsel, are a general obligation of the State of South Dakota, with power to levy taxes on all the taxable property within the State for their payment, and are issued by the Board of Rural Credit Commissioners pursuant to law under an amendment to the Constitution of the State of South Dakota, authorized by a vote of the people and upheld by a decision of the Supreme Court. The assessed valuation for taxation, as officially reported, of the State of South Dakota is $1,598,544,562, and the bonded debt, this issue included, is $13,425,000. The population in 1915 was 582,000. Total bonded debt less than 1% of assessed valuation.

Price to yield 4.70%

Complete Circular on Request

Harris, Forbes & Co, New York

The National City Co, New York

Savings Deposits

Go on Interest Last Day of Each Month

Last Dividend 4%

Largest Savings Department in New England

Deposits Received by Mail

Exchange Trust Co.

124 BOYLSTON ST.

BOSTON, MASS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

LIQUIDATION NOTICE.

Kindly take notice that we, the undersigned, the firm of Central Mills, formerly at 487 Broadway, consisting of the undersigned members, has this day liquidated, and dissolved co-partnership. ZARETZ MENACHEM, FRANK HOLZBATTER.

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue

At Forty-first Street

New York

London — Paris

Foreign Exchange

Administrator — Guardian

Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Acolian Weber Pf. & P. Com. & Pfd.
American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
American Cyanamid Com. Stock.
American Meter.
Automobile Corp. Com. & Pfd.
Bank of the Manhattan Co. Stock.
E. W. Bliss Com.
Childs Restaurant Com. & Pfd.
Diffenn Bakery Pfd.
Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky
Fyrnetz Leather & Trunk Stock.
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
Franklin Fire Insurance
General Baking Com. & Pfd.
Guaranty Trust Stock
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
Hartzman Nat'l Bank Stock
Home Insurance
Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
Kolb Bakery Pfd.
Lima Locomotive Pfd.
Lone Star Gas
Metro. Picture Corp. Pfd.
Midland Securities
New Jersey Zinc
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Singer Manufacturing
Springfield Body Pfd.
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Victor Talking Machine Com.
Aluminum Co. of America

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

We specialize in
Hercules Petroleum Co.
(Class "A" Stock)
Par value $10.00

This company in addition to its refinery owns 5,000 acres of leases in the RANGER OIL FIELDS OF TEXAS.

Monthly dividends of 1% now being paid on this stock.

Traded in on New York Curb

Circular on request

Gwynne Bros.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Amer. Road Mach'y Stocks
Bucyrus Co. Stocks
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks

We deal in the above securities and can furnish reliable markets.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad Street New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Oil and Utilities
Join owners in one big corporation. A record of earnings and success. Descriptive circular free.
Write today.
CLAUDE MEEKER
Investment Securities
Empire Bldg. 71 B'way, N. Y.
Telephone, Bowling Green 6540.

Remington Typewriter
Bought, Sold & Quoted
DUNHAM & Co.
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephones 1960-5 Hanover.

Columbia Graphophone
Lone Star Gas
Gillette Safety Razor
New Mexico & Ariz. Land
West Penn Traction Pref.
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

Col. Graphophone Com. & Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky Stock
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
Michigan Ry. 6s, 1919
National Park Bank Stock
Rem. Typewriter (all issues)
Charles E. Doyle & Co.
39 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 7186-7-8-9.

Am. Grapho. 6% Nts. 1919-26
Canada Foundries & Forgings
Gen. Amer. Tank Com. & Pfd.
Ramapo Iron Works, 1923
Santa Cecilia Sug. Com. & Pfd.
Hanson & Hanson
Investment Securities
74 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 2721

Sunday Creek Co. 5s
Elmira Wtr., Lt. & R.R. 7% Pfd.
Standard Shipbuilding Co.
Gen. Gas & Elec. Stks. & Bonds
Telautograph Corp. Com.
F. V. Z. Didrichsen
Tel. Han. 7385-6-7-8 15 Broad St.

Fisk Rubber,
Com. & 2nd Pfd.
Kiely & Horton,
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330.

Gt. Western Power
5s, 1946
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 B'way, New York
Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

Republic Motor Truck
Lima Locomotive Com.
Todd Shipyards
Gwynne Bros.
Phones Broad 3230 to 3235. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

FOR BUSINESS AS USUAL.

Campaign Begun to Stabilize Trade at Present Price Levels.

In an effort to stabilize prices, lower the cost of living and stimulate business reconstruction a "National Prosperity Campaign," under the Chairmanship of Philip H. Gadsden, Chairman of the National Public Utilities Committee, will begin today. The object will be to bring business men to the belief that it is within the power of industry to resuscitate itself. A statement issued at the headquarters of the campaign, Room 700, Hotel Commodore, says:

"That the stabilization of business at present price levels rests within the power of industry itself is the belief of the National Federation of Building Industries, and is the message that is being forwarded to members of the War Service Committees and the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, as well as by leaders of business, by the National Prosperity Campaign.

"Regardless of Government attitudes toward the present price situation, there is a realization of the necessity for the upkeep of production and the absorption of the unemployed and the distribution of such propaganda as will stimulate confidence as well as activity in business projects. Several hundred firms throughout the country have wired their approval and co-operation and sponsors of the movement including Franklin T. Miller of the Department of Labor, John J. Arnold, Julius Rosenwald, Alexander C. Brown, Charles F. Lang, E. T. Trigg, E. P. Albrecht, Joseph B. Davies, Frank A. Scott, Clinton L. Ostrom, James H. Rhodes and others.

"Granting that present retail buying by the ultimate consumer is still enjoying its usual boom even at present prices, the fact remains that industry has been waiting, and is waiting for basic prices to strike a permanent level that would justify going ahead and be still be protected against loss by a drop in prices. Present prices are here to stay, so far as price levels are concerned; we cannot await the industrial adjustment of the entire world. Factory fires must be kept burning and wheels turning, and labor must be employed at a scale of wages commensurate with the prices of commodities."

Appeals have been sent to the Governors of the States and Mayors of principal cities by the committee, requesting conferences with their business interests that are now awaiting building and highway construction.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day.	Wed's day.	
	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
4½s July. 1967	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s June. 1965	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s Mar. 1963	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s Nov. 1957	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s Mar. 1957	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s Mar. 1960-30	96⅝	96½	95¾
4½s Mar. 1964	96⅝	96⅝	95½
4½s Mar. 1963	96½	96⅝	96¼
4½s Apr. 1966	96¾	96⅝	95¾
4½s Sept. 1960	96⅝	96⅝	95¾
4s May. 1958	91⅝	91⅝	91
4s Nov. 1958	91	91⅛	91
4s Nov. 1957	91	91⅛	91
4s Nov. 1956	90⅝	91	90¾
4s Nov. 1955	90⅝	91	90¾
4s Nov. 1936	91⅛	93	91⅛
4s May. 1919	99½		99½

	Yester-day.	Wed's day.	
	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
3½s Nov. 1965	81¼	82⅜	81¼
3½s Nov. 1954	81½	82⅜	81½
3½s May. 1954	81½		81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1981	4.70		4.70
4½s 1921-1923	4.70		4.70
4½s 1919-1920	4.70		4.70
4½s 1919-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1924-1932	4.70	4.50	4.70
3½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1940-1963	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1918-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70
3½s 1926-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.
953 Cities Service				361	363
1,785 Cities Service pf	79¾	79⅛	79¾	79¾	
$135,500 Cities Service deb. B	7s.131	130	130	131	
113,500 Cities Service deb. C	7s.100½	100½	101	102	

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	12	15
Adiron Elec Power pf	72	74
Am Gas & Electric	123	123
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	44
Am Light & Traction	240	242
Am Light & Trac pf	99½	100
Am Power & Light	56	59
Am Power & Light pf	74	78
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	32	37
Am W W & Electric	5	6
Am W W & E 1st pf	62	65
Am W W & E pf artic	10	12
Carolina Power & L	33	35
Colorado Power	24	28
Colorado Power pf	96	100
Columbus Electric pf	12	16
Comw. Pow. Ry. & Lt	43¾	44
Com'w Pow. Ry & Lt pf	44	45½
Conn Power pf	73	78
Consumers Power pf	80	83
Eastern Texas Electric	95	100
Eastern Texas Elec pf	73	78
El Paso Electric	84	90
Electric R & S pf	84	96
Empire Dist. Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	9	11
Federal Light & T pf	44½	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	17	25
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	57	60

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	66	68½	Middle West U 6s, '25
Appalach Power 1st 5s	69	71	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s
Arizona Power 6s, 1933	84	88	Nor Ont L & Power os
Central P & L 6s, '48	90	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '26
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '50	91	95	Nor States Pow 5s, '41
Cities Fuel & P 7s	96½		Nor Tex Elec col 5s
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	80	Pac Gas & El 6s, 1931
Col Power 5s, 1953	86	89	Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P 7s
Conn Power 5s, 1963	85	90	So Cal Edison 5s, '39
Consumers Pow 5s, '36	86	89½	S W Power 6s, 1943
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	89	93	Twin S G & E 5s, '33
East Tex Elec col 5s	84	88	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	88	99	Un L & R deb 6s, '26
El Paso Elec col 5s	83	90	Un Util cv 5s, '42
Empire Gas & F 6s	97¼	98½	U S Pub Svc 6s, 1927
Empire Refining 6s	94	97	Utah Securities 6s, 1922
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84	86	Wash-Idaho W. Lt&P 6s
Gt West Power os, '25	87	92	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,125 Atl Pet	2¾	2⅝	2¾
1,212 Cosden	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
300 Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
15 Con Power	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Mt V Mills pf	75	75	75

Bonds.

$2,000 Con P 4½s	84½	84½	84½
6,000 Con Pow 7s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
13,000 Cos & B	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
55 Ahmeek	73⅜	72	73⅜
20 Alaska	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50 Allouez	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
125 Anaconda	62¼	62¼	62½
435 Ariz Com'l	12⅜	11⅜	12½
240 Calu & Ariz	60¾	59¾	59½
7 Cal & Hecla	410	410	410
512 Cop Range	44¾	43¾	44
1,235 Davis-Daly	6	5½	6⅛
320 East Butte	9	8	9
$80 Franklin	3.7	3	3.7
10 Granby	69¾	69¾	69¾
75 Hancock	6	5⅝	6
300 Indiana	50c.	50c.	50c.
400 Inspiration	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜
25 Island Creek	44½	44	44
1,120 Isle Royale	27	25¾	26
550 Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 Lake Copper	4¾	4¾	4¾
50 La Salle	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
80 Mass Con	5	4⅜	4⅜
565 May-Old Col	4	3¾	4

Railroads.

20 Bost & Alb	145	143	143
2,137 Boston Elev	75½	74	74
32 Do pf	94	92½	94
3 Bost & Lowell	91	91	91
140 Boston & Me	31	30¾	31
10 East Mass	26	24½	26

Miscellaneous.

158 Am Ax Ch	104	103½	103¾
15 Do pf	99¾	98	99
374 Am Sugar	66	65¾	63½
20 Am Sugar	125	125	125
115 Do pf	116⅝	116	116¾
215 Am T & T	106	104½	105
132 Am Woolen	58¾	57¾	57¾
75 Do pf	98½	98¼	98¾
50 Art Metal	20	20	20
190 Booth	21¼	21	21
230 Cent Steel	14¾	14¾	14½
50 Cu Por Cem	11	11	11
22 Edison	168	168	168
130 Fairbanks	67¼	67¼	67½
23 Gn Fir & El	101¼	101	101¼
50 Gen Elec	157¼	157¼	157½
530 Int Prod	38¼	37	37½
2,000 Island Oil	9	7⅞	7⅞

Bonds.

$5,000 K C M & B 5s	72	72	72
1,000 N E Tel 5s	90	90	90

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Am Radia	287	287	287
437 Armour pf	101	100⅞	100⅞
600 Booth Fish	21½	21⅜	21⅝
260 Cudahy	113	111	111
10 Com Edison	115	115	115
95 Dia Match	115	115	115
50 Hartman A	64½	64½	64½
3,788 Libby	29½	28¾	28⅝
2,985 Lindsay Lt	18	16½	17⅜
15 M Ward pf	111	111	111

Bonds.

$2,000 Met Elev Ry ext 4s	50	50	50

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
42 Am Gas	65	65	65
110 Am Milling	12¾	12¾	12¾
10 Brill	36½	36½	36½
544 Elec Storage	69¼	68¾	69¼
30 Ins Co. N A	28¾	28¾	28¾
755 Lake Sup	19¼	19¼	19¼
281 Leh Val	55¼	55	55¼
94 Phila Co	33¼	33¼	33¼

Bonds.

$500 Am G & E 5s	85¼	85¼	85½
1,000 Hunt&BTs	100	100	100
3,000 L V 6s, '28	101¾	101⅝	101⅞

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
60 Am Sewer P	19	19	19
220 Am W G M	84½	84	84½
50 Cen Ice	7	7	7
115 Do pf	24½	24½	24½
93 Ind Brewing	3⅜	3¼	3½
25 Do pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
270 Lone St Gas	226	220	221
65 Mfrs Lt & H	49¾	49¼	49½
865 Nat Fireproo	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
125 Do pf	15	15	15

Bonds.

$7,000 Pitts-AlTels	82	82	82

	Bid.	Asked.
Miss River Power	10	12
Miss River Power pf	40	44
Northern Ohio Electric	15½	16½
Northern Ohio Elec pf	55	58
Northern Ont L & P	11	15
Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf	55	60
Northern States Power	68	72
Northern States Pow pf	89½	92
Northern Texas Elec	49	54
Northern Tex Elec pf	69	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	52	53
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	83	90
Puget Sd Trac, L & P	15	17½
Puget Sd T, L & P pf	60	64
Ry & Light Sec pf	96	80
Republic Ry & Light	21	22
Republic Ry & L pf	59	61
Southern Cal Edison	88¾	89¼
Southern Cal Edison pf	98	102
Standard Gas & Elec	29	30
Standard Gas & El. pf	45	44
Tampa Electric Co	111½	113
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	4¼	5½
Tenn Ry, L & Pow pf	21½	22½
United Light & Rys	39¼	41
United Light & Rys pf	71¾	73
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf	63½	66¾
West, Church & Kerr	62	65
West, Church & K pf	81	86

Bonds.

Middle West U 6s, '25	86	90
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	69¼	80
Nor Ont L & Power os	75	81
Nor States Pow 6s, '26	92¼	95½
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	88	91
Nor Tex Elec col 5s	78	90
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1931	88	95
Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P 7s	98¾	99¾
So Cal Edison 5s, '39	88	92
S W Power 6s, 1943	91	96
Twin S G & E 5s, '33	80	86
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	84	88
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	87	93
Un Util cv 5s, '42	78	87
U S Pub Svc 6s, 1927	84	94
Utah Securities 6s, 1922	90	91
Wash-Idaho W. Lt&P 6s	90	94

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Selling in heavy volume in the final hour of trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange yesterday made for a sharp reaction in values throughout the active list, with the exception of the copper stocks. The confused situation in regard to the prices for steel products, with the contradictory reports from Washington relative to the matter acted adversely on the steel stocks; and through them on the market in general.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
300 Allis-Chalm	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝
320 Am Beet Sug	77¾	76	76¾
820 Am Can	51⅞	49⅝	49⅝
10 Am Car & F	91	91	91
40 Am Cot Oil	49	48½	48½
570 Am H & L	23½	22¾	22¾
350 Do pf	101	99⅝	99⅝
50 Am Ice	46	46	46
530 Am Int	71	70⅝	70⅝
50 Am Linseed	49	49	49
50 Am Loco	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,980 Am Sm & R	72⅝	69⅝	72⅝
70 Am Sugar	125¾	125¾	125¾
150 Am Sum Tob	112⅞	111¾	111¾
50 Am T & T	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
70 Am Woolen	58½	57⅞	57⅞
80 Am Zinc	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
930 Anacon Cop	62⅝	62	62¾
20 A. T & S F	92½	91⅜	91⅜
325 A. G & W I	124½	121¾	123½
1,950 Bald Loco	89⅝	87⅜	87½
30 Barrett Co	128⅜	127¾	128¾
1,080 Beth Steel B	70½	68⅞	69
110 B'klyn R T	23½	22¾	22¾
20 Butte & Sup	22¾	21⅝	22¼
60 Cal Packing	61¼	60¾	60¾
10 Cal Pet	23¾	22⅝	23⅝
10 Can Pac	150½	150½	150½
850 Cent Leather	76¼	75¼	75¼
210 Cerro de P	39¼	38¾	39½
70 C. M & St P	38¾	37¼	37¾
70 C. R I & P	24	24	24
640 Chile Cop	24	23⅝	23⅞
30 Chino Cop	37	36⅜	36⅞
10 Col Gas	44¾	44¾	44¾
650 Corn Prod	26¾	26¼	26¼
630 Crucible S	66	66	66
280 Cuba Cane S	24⅜	23⅜	23⅜
160 Distill Sec	63¾	62¾	63
150 Erie	16¾	16¼	15¾
200 Erie 1st pf	27½	27½	27½
160 Gas, W & W	30	30	30
50 Gen'l Cigar	55¼	55¼	55¼
530 Gen Motors	171½	169¾	169¾
70 Goodrich Co	67⅞	65¾	65¾
40 Gt Nor pf	93¾	93½	93½
10 Gt Nor Ore	41¾	41¾	41¾
70 Gr-Cananea	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜
380 Inspiration	51¾	51	51¼
20 Int M M	27½	27¼	27¼
3,290 Do pf	114⅝	111¾	111¾
40 Int Nickel	26	25⅝	25⅝
100 Int Paper	46¼	45⅝	45⅝
50 Interb Con	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Do pf	14¼	14	14
1,600 Cresson Con	15	14⅝	15
5,000 El Salvador	3	2⅝	3
700 ‡EurekaCroe	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
1,200 ‡FlorenceSil	17	14	14
1,000 ‡Portus Com	40	40	40
1,100 ‡GoldenGates	3½	3¼	3½
1,300 ‡GoldenRule	½	½	½
23,000 ‡Goldfld Con	20	19	20
2,000 ‡Goldf'dMer	7	7	8
3,000 ‡Grand Rand	4¾	4½	4½
2,000 ‡HattieGold (a prosl	50	45	48
750 Hecla Min	5½	4¾	5

BONDS.

$5,000 ‡A T & T 6s	99⅝	99½	99⅝
20,000 ‡Anacon 6s	98⅝	98	98⅛
1,000 ‡Beth S 7s, 1923	101½	101¼	101⅜
5,000 ‡Can Gov 5s	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
14,000 ‡Cap Trac 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2,000 ‡F W L 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10,000 ‡Int R T 7s	87¾	87¼	87¾
28,000 ‡Ill Cen 5½s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
15,000 ‡Lac Gas L. 7s, old	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200 ‡Aetna Expl	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
50 ‡ Do pf	63	63	63
100 ‡Am Br Mfg	2¾	2¾	2¾
500 ‡Am M & M	37	37	37
1,200 ‡Am Road M	35	34	34
1,800 ‡Am Wr Fa	5½	5½	5½
2,450 ‡Am Wr Pap	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
1,000 Brit-Am Tob, coupon	23¾	23¼	23¼
1,800 ‡Bucyrus Co	20	17	19
1,200 ‡Chalm Loco	9	8½	8⅝
2,500 ‡EndJohnson	50	44	48
100 ‡Fairbanks, pf	57½	57½	57½
200 ‡Fan Play-Lasky	53	52	53
500 ‡Gen Asphlt	65	63	64
500 ‡H Val Prod	9¼	9¼	9¼
4,500 Hupp Mot C	8¼	7⅞	8
100 ‡Inter Prod	38½	38½	38½
50 ‡Jones Bros Tea	25	25	25
2,100 Key T & R	87⅝	86⅜	86½
2,500 ‡Lack Cy C	33½	30½	30½
3,000 ‡Lib,McN&L	29½	28¾	28¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

20 ‡Ohio Oil	335	332	332
10 ‡South Pa O	294	294	294

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

12,000 ‡Allen Oil	2½	2¼	2½
500 ‡AllianceO&R	5⅝	5	5⅛
1,000 ‡Bar O & G	¾	¾	¾
1,000 ‡Boss Oil	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
4,000 ‡Bos-Wyo O	32	31	31
2,000 ‡Com Pet, wi	47¾	46	47
15,000 ‡Cos & Co	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
7,600 ‡Crystal Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,800 ‡Elk B Pet	7	6¾	7
2,500 ‡Esm Oil	5	5	5
3,000 ‡Fed Oil	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
2,000 ‡Glenrose	10	8	10
2,500 ‡Gt Plains P	1⅝	1½	1½
2,000 ‡HercPet"A"	10½	10⅜	10⅜
800 ‡Home Oil R	17	17	17
600 ‡Hous Oil	88	80	80
3,000 ‡Hudson Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,200 ‡Int Pet	22¾	22¼	22½
43000 ‡Int O & T	6¾	6¾	7⅛
2,200 ‡Kenova Oil	7	6½	6½
2,000 ‡La O & R	38½	38⅜	38⅜
500 ‡Marland R	6¾	6¼	6⅝
10,000 ‡Merritt Oil	31¾	29¾	29¾
15,000 Met Pet	3¾	2¾	2⅞

MINING STOCKS.

5,000 ‡Alaska-Brit Col Metals	43	42	44
7,000 ‡Adelphiant & M (pros)	34	32	33
6,300 ‡Allied Gold	69	67	69
2,500 ‡America	1	⅞	1
800 Aria B'gham	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300 ‡Ariz Butte	46	46	46
3,700 ‡Atlanta	6	5¾	5¾
2,500 Biz Ledge	⅝	½	½
3,500 ‡Boots	30	28	29
5,000 ‡Bos & Mex	58	53	56
20,000 ‡Butte Dat	4	3	4
3,200 ‡Caledonia	34	33	34
1,200 ‡Calu & Jer	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700 Canada Com (a pros)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
8,500 ‡Candelaria	65	62	65
8,000 ‡Cashboy	12	11	12
1,000 ‡Corb & M	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000 Con Ariz Sm	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500 Con Copper	5	4⅝	5
1,600 Cresson Con	15	14⅝	15
5,000 El Salvador	3	2⅝	3
700 ‡EurekaCroe	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
1,200 ‡FlorenceSil	17	14	14
1,000 ‡Portus Com	40	40	40
1,100 ‡GoldenGates	3½	3¼	3½
1,300 ‡GoldenRule	½	½	½
23,000 ‡Goldfld Con	20	19	20
2,000 ‡Goldf'dMer	7	7	8
3,000 ‡Grand Rand	4¾	4½	4½
2,000 ‡HattieGold (a pros)	50	45	48
750 Hecla Min	5½	4¾	5
3,200 ‡Iaeger Min	1¼	1	1¼
1,000 ‡Iron Cap	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000 ‡Iron Mas	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000 ‡Jerome V	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000 ‡Jim Butler	34	32	33
2,500 ‡Jumbo Ext	15	14	15
3,800 ‡Kewanaa	6¼	6	6⅛
12,000 ‡Lone Star	10	10	9½
19,000 La Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,000 ‡MagmaChf	¾	¾	¾
10,600 ‡MacNamara	65	60	63
15,300 ‡Manuel of Am. (pros)	95	70	90
2,500 ‡Marsh Min	7	6	6
100 Mason Val	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
2,000 ‡McKin-Dar	50	45	50
5,200 ‡Moth Lode	44	40	41
1,800 ‡Nat Tin	1¼	1	1¼
9,100 ‡Nev Div (a pros)	19	18	19
200 ‡Onon Mines	3¼	3	3¼
1,100 ‡Ray H M	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,000 ‡Rev Mot M	30	30	30
11,000 ‡Sil Kg Div	25	21	25
3,000 ‡Silver Pick	10	9	9
100 Stand Sil-Ld	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,200 ‡Stewart	15	15	15
3,700 ‡Success M	5	4	4½
150 ‡Ton Belm't	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,900 ‡Ton Divide	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,250 Ton Exten	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000 ‡Tu Riv Pet	50	45	50
13,800 ‡U S C M	18¾	11	13
1,500 Unity G M	6	5¾	5½
9,500 ‡W & M	32	28	32
1,300 ‡Wash G Q	77	77	77
22,800 ‡W E Cons	2	1¾	1¾
12,700 ‡Wh Caps M	14	13	13½

BONDS.

$60,000 ‡N Y T Co deb 6s	100	99¾	100
5,000 ‡Russ Gov't 5½s	54¼	54¼	54¾
15,000 ‡ Do 6½s	61¾	61¼	61⅝
5,000 ‡So Ry 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000 ‡Swift & Co 6s, 1921	100	100	100
15,000 ‡Wil & Co conv 8s	95¾	95¾	95¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Wednesday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Wednesday. Bid.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA CANAL CO.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE U. S. FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNA.: APRIL SESSIONS, 1917; NO. 67, IN EQUITY. ALICE FRANCES BROWN, et al., VS. PENNSYLVANIA CANAL CO., et al.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF PENNSYLVANIA CANAL CO.

Distribution having been made to all holders of the bonds of the Pennsylvania Canal Company of the issue of July 1, 1870, who have proved their ownership before the Master appointed by the Court and a fund having been paid into Court for distribution to such owners of the said bonds as have not yet proved their claims, notice is hereby given to all holders of said bonds who have not yet made proof of their claims to present their bonds to the undersigned Master, appointed by the Court, at his office, 607-609 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and make proof of their ownership thereof on or before the first day of June, 1919.

All bonds of the said issue not presented to the said Master and proved on or before the first day of June, 1919, will be subject to such order as the Court may make concerning the distribution of the said fund and the right of any bonds not presented and proved on or before the said date to participate in the distribution thereof.

DAVID WILLIAMS, Master.

KEYSTONE STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY. To the Holders of the 8% Per Cent. First Mortgage Serial Convertible Gold Bonds of the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, dated June 1st, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage and deed of trust to the Keystone Steel and Wire Company by The First Trust and Savings Company and William E. Stone, trustees, dated June 1st, 1910, securing the above bonds, the Keystone Steel and Wire Company has elected to pay and redeem on the first day of June, 1919, at the office of The First Trust and Savings Company, 301 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, or at the agency of the Company in the City of New York, all of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Serial Convertible Gold Bonds then outstanding under said First Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

The holders of the above bonds should present and surrender the same on June 1st, 1919, when they will receive the face amount of the bonds due June 1st, 1919, and the face amount plus two and one-half per cent. premium of the bonds of all other maturities together with accrued interest to June 1st, 1919. Coupons must carry coupon due June 1st, 1919, and subsequent thereto must be in negotiable form and accompanied by the usual income tax certificate.

Interest on these bonds will cease on June 1st, 1919.

KEYSTONE STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY,
E. L. SOMER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF ERIE & JERSEY RAILROAD CO. 6% 50-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, DUE 1956.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee under First Mortgage dated June 29th, 1905, hereby invites, pursuant to Section 2 of Article II. of the Supplemental Indenture, dated January 2d, 1915, proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on May 7th, 1919, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum, will be received at the office, 607-609 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and made

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ALBATROSS Wanted.—50 pieces, 48 inches wide, black only. Murray Hill 7866.

RAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—H. and H.; any quantity. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, Farragut 3787.

RAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—Large or small quantities; spot cash. Call Farragut 9090.

BELTING Wanted.—Can use quantity of skirt belting. David Grystal, 11 East 28th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Juilliard's, Stevens's, or other mills, all colors; cash for quantity. A. Levy & Co., Chelsea 4874.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H., Columbia, and 315 Botany, all colors. B. Hirschhorn & Co., Mad. Sq. 9066-Sq.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany and F. & H.; all colors; cash. Louis Greenberg & Brother, 71 West 23d.

BROADCLOTH SERGE Wanted.—315 black, burgundy, $2.50; 60in navy, $0.95. Madison Square 2039.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All shades; quantity for cash. Mirsky & Lewis, 137 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Juilliards, 110 taupe and other colors. Chelsea 5099.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315 botany, black only, large quantity. Murray Hill 7998.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All colors, botany, 315. Shapiro, Madison Square 3608.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Copen and light tan. Rankkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany, all shades. Madison Square 1925.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Will buy jobs of ivory and horn buttons. Submit samples, &c.; lowest cash prices. Buttons, 8 140 Times.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus, best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 4222.

CAPES Wanted. — Placing orders now, silk tricolettes; also novelty satins of better grade. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

CAPES, Suits Wanted.—Cloths, silks; better grade only; cash. 6th floor, 6 West 32d.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White all wool for cash. Adrian Lewis, 127 West 27th St.

COATS AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Big jobbers looking at plain fabrics. 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

COATS AND CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders in cloth and silk. 4th floor, 12 West 27th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Plain and printed voile, organdies, nainsooks, cambric, marquisette, damask and napkins, spot cash. Madison Square 8670.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—We are interested in all kinds for skirtings. Mail swatches to Rand & Rand, 315 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Penn.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—What have you to sell? United States Textile, 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4815.

COTTON NETS Wanted.—47 to 50 hole; submit samples, prices; 72-inch white. C 204 Times.

COVERTS Wanted—Deering Milliken 5301 shade 42 or similar; pay cash. J. J. Young & Co., 138 West 25th. Farragut 9650.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Fifty pieces flesh, 3-thread, 64 pick; spot cash. Superior Silk Co., 225 5th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for large quantity of 3 thread crepe de chine, Bijou Waist, 303 5th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for quantity in flesh color. L. M. Miraky & Co., 138 West 17th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—White; quantity; good quality. Greeley 2810.

CRYSTAL CORDS Wanted.—All colors; for cash. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber looking for printed georgettes, cotton voiles and gingham dresses. Ajax Dress Co., 15 East 26th.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists Wanted.—Jobs, cash; highest grades. Phone Canal 1528.

DRESSES Wanted.—Taffetas and Georgettes; jobs. Levine Bros., 114 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 silk and cotton at a price. Chelsea 1866.

DEVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Velours, F. & H. and Botanys, all colors; cash. Madison Square 5823.

FLANNELS Wanted — Crepes, percales, chambray, gingham, plaids, stripes; for cash; submit samples. Victor Goldman, 32 Union Square.

FLANNELS Wanted.—At once, 700 cone, export or similar; make spot cash. Madison Square 8670.

FURS Wanted.—Blue muffions, black opossum, natural raccoon, kit coney. Rothstein, Gilson, 125 West 29th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Gera 10764 in grey, Copen, Pekin, brown, burgundy, and green. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

GABARDINES Wanted. — Nay, black, rookie; any mill; spot cash. Chelsea 3110.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Pay cash, navy, any mill. 1123 Broadway, 11th Av.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—3 thread, all shades. Daily Waist, 158 W. 27th.

GINGHAMS and Percales Wanted.—All kinds; quantity no object. Mad. Sq. 8670.

JAP SILK Wanted.—7 and 8 mummy. S. Tanenbaum, 30 West 29th.

KHAKI KOOL Wanted.—Mallinsons or similar, all colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, Esquimette, Baffin seal, quantity. Haft, Farragut 9752.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy; pay cash. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy, black, taupe, 09077, 90610, cash. Progress Garment, Chelsea 6549.

POPLINS Wanted.—In market for navy and black poplin. Abraham Lustgarten, 8 West 19th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, navy and black; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 8607.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, navy and black. Shapiro, Madison Square 3609.

POPLIN Wanted.—Rookie and taupe, American, for cash. Call Stuyvesant 527.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or similar. Dave Rosengarten, 11 East 31st St.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610 navy; spot cash. Joseph B. Folz, 1,150 Broadway.

POPLIN Wanted.—Black 90610 American, or similar. Farragut 616.

SATEEN Wanted.—Lucenta or as fine count, black, open fold. Pullastic, 40 East 21st.

SATIN STRIPED TAFFETA Wanted, for cash. Madison Square 2311.

SATINS, SOL Wanted.—Any quantity, for cash. Spring 9.

SERGES Wanted.—7301 or M. F. L., also Cox & Schreiber 216 range or similar cotton warp velours. And Tay Lands 106 range. R. & W., 50 West 17th St. Farragut 5865.

SERGES Wanted.—American or other good man's wear serge, navy; for cash. Safrau & Kreeger, 23 East 26th St.

SERGES Wanted.—235, 09070, 9, 54289, Teihl, others. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert 8200, 0938; also navy Poirot, Garfields 4978. H. Schiff & Bros., 14 West 32d.

SERGES Wanted.—4002, 2001, 780, 0677, 09810; other numbers, French serges. Madison Square 5814.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301 navy, any quantity; spot cash. Bernstein & Meyers, Farragut 3159.

SERGES Wanted.—1464 or similar; also poplin, American or similar, all shades. Farragut 4062.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity of American 9070 for cash. Meadow & Lyons, 127 West 20th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433, navy. Call Farragut 5880.

SERGE Wanted.—0936, or similar. Phone Farragut 3159.

SERGES Wanted.—0288, 7614, navy. Phone Chelsea 952.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash, 54289, 7120, 708, or similar. Telephone Gramercy 4783.

SERGE Wanted.—11437, 708, or similar, for cash. Chelsea 5590.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 809, 104. Phone Vanderbilt 1635.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy all makes. Farragut 9752.

SERGE Wanted.—7301 Amoskeag or similar for cash. Greeley 6172.

SERGE Wanted.—7,301 navy or similar for cash. Greeley 6172.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for odds and ends in pongees, crepe de chines, fancies, also remnants in any quality of silks for cash. Madison Square 2674.

SILK WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber pays cash; any quantity. T. Zindler, 38 West 38d St., New York City.

SILKS Wanted.—Habutai, crepe de chine, tub silk, Sunny willow; open for quantity. Call 1 to 5. Rainbow Silk Co., 236 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—46-inch foulards and satins; quantity, at price. Harry Wadler, Inc., 12 East 26th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Tobacco brown, Elsboro, 112 Madison Av.

SHIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on wash and sport skirts; bring samples. 147 West 25th, 9th floor.

SPORT SHIRTS Wanted.—Men's. The Friedman Co., 558 Broadway.

SPORT SHIRTS Wanted.—Men's. Phone 1789 Canal.

STRIPED TAFFETAS AND SATINS Wanted—Any quantity, cash. Madison Square 9045.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Pecan color at a price; also serge 54289 navy. Madison 1527.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors. Telephone Gramercy 9064.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also velour twills; pay cash. Farragut 3739.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin; spot cash. Farragut 3739.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

VELOURS Wanted.—Cotton warp, high shades; any mill; also Cox and Schreiber, 216 range, or similar. R. & W., 50 West 17th. Farragut 5865.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will exchange 4381 Remsa for Pekin or tan; will pay additional. Farragut 616.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens, Pekin and Clark & Dana 127; also Arthur Joel Pekin, tan. Farragut 2626.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, 90810, 09077, 09078, 0436, W. S. 235; for cash. Gramercy 1074.

VELOURS Wanted.—Lightweight, reindeer and tan, for cash. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pay cash; Stevens 4281, colors 580, 548, 472, Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin, tan, henna, rookie. Joseph Dartet, Greeley 3122.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for pekin, tan, reindeer, for cash. Farragut 8166.

VELOURS Wanted.—All colors, for cash. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Copen, Stevens, or similar. Merit Co. Greeley 1120.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281 pekin. H. J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for gray, Spring 9820, Extension 42.

VELOURS Wanted.—All Spring shades; all mills. Chelsea 6815.

VENETIANS Wanted.—36-inch black. Spring 9332.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs on crepe de chine and georgettes; quantity no object. Chelsea 1866.

WAISTS Wanted.—Silk waists. J. F. Rosenberg, 1,182 Broadway, Room 402.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cox & Schreiber 216 range or similar; also cotton warp velours. R. & W., 50 West 17th. Farragut 5886.

WOOL JERSEY WANTED.—Open for 10,000 yards, dress weight; state best price and particulars. Box S, 614, 1,265 B'way.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIAS.—De Land 1150, clay 23, Pekin 27. Farragut 2616.

BRAIDS.—Black, colors, all lines; also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 1274 Greene St.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYR.—Juilliard's 110 and 118 for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BROADCLOTHS.—F. & H., Columbia, and Stevens 7602; leading shades. Madison Square 2881.

BURELLA.—Garfield 5051, clay 448, grey 313, rookie 451. Farragut 2616.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—Immediate delivery; Bolivias, silvertones, serges, satins, taffetas, &c. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—Plushes and Pile Fabrics for jobbers only. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES.—Capes, capes, capes, flappers, girls, infants; immediate shipment. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

CAPES.—600 and straight line coats, in all desirable shades and cloths. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CAPES, velours, and serges; immediate deliveries for jobbers. Gottlieb & Laikind, 27 West 20th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPES, COATS and Dolmans—5,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14; all materials; for immediate delivery. Rosh Mayers, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES, Capes, Capes, Capes, Flappers.—Girls', infants'; immediate shipment. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

CAPES, SUITS. — Better grade, Bolivias, serges and novelties; will sacrifice for cash. Lefkowitz, 43 West 27th.

CAPES AND DOLMANS, on rack, for immediate delivery. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

CAPES, Suits.—$7.75 up; large assortment in stock; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—Snappy styles, low prices, for immediate delivery. Charney & Fried, 158 West 27th.

CAPES.—Dolmans; better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats.—Job snappy styles, close out. S. S., 45 West 27th, 3d floor.

CAPES, Suits, and Coats to close out. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22d.

CAPES AND COATS.—For immediate delivery; cheap. Lifshitz Bros., 40 West 17th St.

CAPES, dolmans and suits for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 40-42 West 27th St.

CAPES.—Large quantity to close out. Schwartz & Schwartz, 38 West 26th.

CAPES and suits; silk lined; to close out. Rotto & Rabinowitz, 29 West 17th.

CAPES.—Wool, serges, poplins; quantity; close $6.75 up. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

CHECKS. — Fancy Guggenheimer checks, 1700, 3000, 2200; open for offer. Greeley 4377.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6 to 14, silks, $5.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATS AND CAPES.—Children's in serges, silk poplin, checks, for immediate delivery; at right prices. D. Kantor & Co., 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Girls' Spring; 2 to 14; serges, poplins, checks; immediate delivery. Kommel, 27 West 20th.

COATS, Coats, Coats, Coats.—Flappers, girls' infants'; immediate shipment. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Our line of plie fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 109 West 26th.

COATS, Capes, Suits.—For immediate delivery, at reduced prices. M. J. Karesh, 290 5th Av.

COATS.—All wool poplin; odd sizes; $9.50; other good values. J. Korostoff & Sons, 1,149 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Velour and Russian blouse suits, in rack for immediate delivery. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—In all ages, 3 to 10, to close out, very cheap. L. Jacobson & Sons, 134 West 37th.

COATS.—Spring, of all materials to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Plush line; ready for Fall 1919-1920. Newmann, 137 West 27th.

COATEES.—Stoles, sport coats, of velvets and all latest fabrics. Spring, Summer wear. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

CORDUROYS.—36-inch, white and high shades. Phone Mad. Square 8644.

COTTON WARP POPLINS.—Attention, exporters: Cotton warp poplins, cheap, also wool plushes, closing out. Bydol Plush Co., Chelsea 9332.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON GOODS.—Nainsooks, lawns, batistes, cambrics, at low prices. Franklin 811.

COTTON PLUSHES.—All shades. Chelsea 9098.

CREPE-DE-CHINES. — Powdered; changeable taffetas at a price. Blum, Goldman, Emmerich, Gramercy 1283.

DOLMANS and Capes.—Crystal cord, silvertone, tricotines, and serges; second line ready for immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th.

DOLMANS, velours, and serges; immediate delivery for jobbers. Gottlieb & Laikind, 27 West 20th.

DRESSES. — Samples, georgettes, beaded, wool jerseys, georgettes, printed and serges, to close out. American Costume, 118 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Beaded, printed georgettes, satins, taffetas, crepe; advanced models; at inviting prices; unusual opportunity. 40 East 19th St., 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded indestructible georgettes, tricolettes, meteors, and satins; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—House dresses; immediate delivery; ginghams and chambrays, $9 dozen; percales, $7.50 dozen. J. Shor, 15 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in taffetas, satins, and jerseys, georgettes; exceptionally reasonable prices. Lorraine Dress Co., 130 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Snappy tafetta georgettes; latest styles on racks, to close out. Fioranell Dress, 38 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgettes, taffetas, crepe-de-chines, satins, immediate delivery, 20 East 12th, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette and satins; immediate delivery; also voiles and gingham; Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—See our wonderful silk dresses, $6.50; colors, sizes; immediate delivery. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Contractor has beaded Georgette dresses up; close out, splendid assortment. Perfection Dress, 35 East 10th St.

DRESSES.—Job of high-class beaded dresses to sacrifice. Versailles Dress Co., 25 Waverly Place.

DRESSES.—Job of 40 taffeta and Georgette, close out. Lillian Dress Co., 22 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—500 silk, to close out. Fitwell Dress Co., 12 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $5.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job silk dresses; to close out; very cheap. Lashin, 143 West 36th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—3,000 taffeta and satin on the racks for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.75; also 3 thousand poplin dresses from $3.75 up. Fab-American Waist and Dress Co., 13 West 21st St. Chelsea 9086.

DRESSES.—The biggest business getters in the city for snappy and early Spring; at poplins, $3.75; taffetas, $5.85; Georgettes, $6; crepe de chines, $9; 3,000 dresses ready to delivery. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—2,250 new, snappy models; every one a business stimulator for early Summer business; taffetas, $5.75 up; georgettes, $9.75 up; greatest values in the market. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 23d.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, dainty new models in beaded and plain georgettes, taffetas, georgettes, and taffeta, combination, at unusually low prices. Klif Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Two thousand (2,000) on racks, for immediate delivery in satins, georgettes, voiles, taffetas, in all colors, also 1,123 Broadway, Room 1307.

DRESSES.—Immediate delivery, beaded georgettes, taffetas, satins, $6.90-$16.50; all-wool jerseys, silk braided, $7.75-$12.75; jobs to close. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES for Summer.—Ginghams, organdies, voiles, for immediate delivery; also full line of wash skirts. Fitwell Dress, 13 West 17th St. Farragut 3029.

DRESSES.—500 snappy taffetas, satins, crepes, Georgettes, very low prices; also 300 suits, capes, dolmans, coats, closing out prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—3,000 on the rack for immediate delivery; silk poplin, jersey, taffeta, satin and beaded georgette, $4.50 up. Victory Garment Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

GEORGETTES.—Stebil quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3312.

GINGHAM AND PERCALES. — Wonderful assortment all kinds; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 9071.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag plaids, 19c.; Rockfrew plaid, 22½c.; Treffan plaid, 23½c.; immediate delivery. Gramercy 5716.

GINGHAMS and chambrays, all kinds, lowest prices; immediately delivery. Subin, Chelsea, 7088.

GINGHAMS.—Renfrew, beautiful plaids, 21c. Phone Stuyvesant 1118.

HORN BUTTONS.—Job lot, 900 gross. Address J. Nassauer, 32 Union Square.

LININGS.—Have 40 pieces in fancy printed silk and linen linings; will sell reasonable; can submit sample swatches. Z 218 Times Annex.

LORRAINES, POIRET TWILLS 3617; U. S. tricotines, seldens, poplins, and serges. Call 41 West 21st St. Welsman. Gramercy 8490.

PELUCHIA.—F. & H., shades 803 and 901. Madison Square 7960.

PLAIDS for skirts and sport coats; call and see us; will sell cheap. Cohen & Benowitz, 230 5th Av., Room 612.

PLUSHES.—Cotton H. & H.; also Pearson's Egyptian, in all colors; quantities. Gramercy 2641.

PLUSH, PECO.—100 pieces; $3.85; terms, net 60 days, approved credit. B 173 Times.

POIRET TWILL.—Lofting 9661, nineteen pieces, navy. Call Cortlandt 6462.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, American, Brightwood; Spring shades; to close out cheap. Lewis, Farragut 5856.

POPLINS, SERGES.—774, mannish serges for capes and dolmans; navy and tan. Madison Square 9067.

POPLINS.—Oxonia, Brightwood, Folwell, navy and black, $3.40 net. Greeley 4377.

POPLIN.—All shades; cheap. Kramer, Madison Square 9656.

POPLIN.—All wool, navy and black; $1.50 net. Chelsea 7345.

RAINCOATS.—Fine ladies' tan or oxford; $2.37½ each. Louis Friedman, 712 Broadway.

SERGES.—Botany 780, 11433, Juilliard's 54289 American 0600, Gera 7008, 10453, WFL, MFL, V8L, navy and black; Whitman's 778, 228. Selden's all-wool poplin 1066; also big variety of fancy skirtings in 54-inch and 56-inch, all-wool plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—7008, 7512, 7614, 3000, 8158, 11925, 912; Dunmore's 0360; V. S. L., K. S. W., W. F. X., tricotines, poplins, black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, 3850, 54289, similiar 809 serges, 932 henna velours. Andon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 6934.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—Good, mannish serges for suits, Dolmans and capes, for immediate delivery. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th St.

SERGES.—54221, 54289, 9288, 3850, 0209, 36 L. FGL, FPL, 4800; also light weight poplins, panamas. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES. — V. S. L., navy, black, gray, brown, tan, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—1209, 1210, 4061, 54289, 7120, 708, 3000, 4300; open for offer. Greeley 4377. L. Finkelstein & Sons, Spring 6311-6312.

SERGES.—Quantity, Botany, 11584, similar to 0609; American; cheap; also poplins. Madison Square 9285.

SERGES.—0609 American navy; large quantity unopenged, original tickets. Stuyvesant 238.

SERGES.—11433, 0609, 235, V S L, others; United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

SERGES.—54289, 7614, 2001, 519, 3395, 54221; V. S. L., 9240, M. F. L., 3662. Weinstein Co., Mad. Sq. 4622.

SERGES.—54 inches Lorraine, 500 pieces S. K. W. sharkskin. Oscar Kirsch, 58 West 22d.

SERGES.—0936, 235, 809, 99, 9, FPL 774, American Piece Goods Co., Gramercy 7038-9.

SERGES.—609, 0690, 9288, 11433; also Tricotines. Grossman Bros., Mad. Sq. 4620.

SERGES.—7002, $1; 1464, $2.25; 104, $2.17½; also poplin. Gramercy 1482.

SERGES.—0609 navy, U. S. tricotine navy, velour fall shades. Gramercy 845.

SERGES.—54289, F. L. 41, 185. A. Chasman & Son, Madison Square 4412.

SERGES, black and navy, to close out. Madison Square 7950.

SERGES.—11433, plum, burgundy, $1.75. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway.

SERGES.—7301, 6301, 0609, 0686; high shade velour; tricotine. Gramercy 1907.

SERGES.—4408, all colors; 4040 white. Shuldener, 225 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7686.

SERGES.—4002, all colors; big quantity. Shuldener, 225 4th Av. Stuyvesant 7686.

SERGE.—510, silvertones. Holden Leonard's. Madison Square 8375.

SERGES.—809 navy serge. Telephone Greeley 4377.

SERGES.—Whitman 1210, to close out, cheap. S. & M. Bernstein, 40 West 22d.

SERGES.—09070, 1464, 686, 0609, 4632, 90810. V. S. L., Madison Square 9567.

SERGES.—809 American navy and tricotines, U. S. Gramercy 6089.

SERGES.—Whitman, 104, Botany, white 4247. Farragut 6224.

SERGES.—54292, 54274; reasonable. Phone East New York 1520R. Call 9 to 10.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, 54-inch; also imported shantungs. Madison Square 6260.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; 4-thread crepe de chines, $1.12½; fancy lining, 75c, $1.15; wash satins, 95c. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co. Madison Square 7189.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 8380.

SILVERTONE idea for Fall, 18 ounce, all wool, all colors, 52-47½; velours, colored mixture, tricot; of successful lines sold up; tricoline, soft, fine quality; under other mills' values; future or at once. Wm. H. Duval & Co., Martin Dept., formerly of Campbell & Martin.

SILVERTONES.—Holden Leonard shade 440, 456, 434; also Arthur Joel. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES AND POPLINS.—All shades. American Piece Goods Co., Gramercy 7038-9.

SILVERTONES.—Holden-Leonard, all shades; will sell cheap. Farragut 5170.

SKIRTS.—Assorted Susquehanna poplins, $1.45-$1.95; assorted black taffetas, satins, stripes, 250 to close; spot delivery. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS, Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, $2 up; best models, excellent values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—2,000 serge and linen left; clean out, $3 a dozen. Manufacturing Dep't, Spring 1884.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, $10, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS. — Susquehanna silk poplins, $5. Ford, 114 West 26th.

STRIPE.—Navy, Folwell Bros. 644/13. Madison Square 8475.

SUITS.—Tricotine of quality; a tip to our customers: Don't waste your time leather looking for them; we anticipated the demand and prepared to give you preference. B. Hirschhorn & Co., 39 West 26th.

SUITS.—1,500 for immediate delivery in tricoline, velour check, gabardines, silvertone and serges, $16.50 to $30. Eisenberg & Sonnenfield, 32 East 31st.

SUITS, COATS, and CAPES of the better grade; on our racks; waiting for you to come up to give us shipping directions; don't delay. 10 West 27th, corner Broadway.

SUITS.—Boys' suits, mixtures, patterns, blue, brown, gray; small sizes; $2.35. National Clothing Exchange, 90 Bleecker St.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SUITS of the better grade for immediate delivery right from the racks. A. H. Gittelman, 19 East 25th.

SUITS, cards' dolmans; many models; immediate delivery. Feiter & Schatman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—300 better kind; to close out; assorted styles and colors. 51 West 12th, 1st floor.

SUITS.—Job 800 poplins, serges, taffetas to close out regardless of cost. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th.

SUITS.—500 ladies' and misses' Spring suits; snappy styles, all sizes; very low prices off the rack. Morris Rosen, 28 West 32d.

SUITS AND CAPES.—Immediate delivery; tricotines, petret, and serge. B. Lasher, 122 West 26th.

SUITS AND DOLMANS.—Job, to close out very cheap for cash. 6th floor, 131 West 24th.

SUITS AND CAPES.—New merchandise, at a price. Maurice Lasser, 37 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Jobs to clear out below cost. Goldberg-Schulman, 26 East 19th.

SUITS, high class, to close out at reductions prices. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS, CAPES.—Dolmans, at a sacrifice. Blaustein, 10 East 20th.

SUITS for immediate delivery; good values. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

TAFFETA DRESSES, closed out at $5; wool serge double capes, 44 inches long, navy only, to close out at $6. M. Daniel Brown Co., 9 West 32d St.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES. — Stebil qualities; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTE. — Taupe and black, at low prices; serges, rookie and tan 54289, at a low price. Farragut 6325.

TRICOLETTES AND FAULETTES. — All shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTES, all shades; also jobs and ends to close cheap. Madison Square 4682.

TRICOLETTE AND FAULETTE, all colors, cheap. Phone Madison Square 6825.

TRICOTINES.—U. S. Brightwood, also high shades; Saxonia poplins; black serge 4632. Farragut 9407.

TRICOTINE.—Excellent quality navy, $3.75 to $4.10; all colors; cheap. Madison Square 1020.

TRICOTINE.—Navy, U. S.; immediate delivery. Brunswick Woolen Mills, 334 4th Av.

TRICOTINES.—Navy U. S. worsted; immediate delivery. Madison Square 9067.

TRICOTINES.—U. S. navy, also serges. Grossman Bros., Mad. Sq. 4620.

TRICOTINES.—Navy only; good quality; cheap. Madison Square 804.

TRICOTINES.—One piece U. S. Navy, $3.75, cash. Farragut 9962.

TRICOTINE.—U. S. 907, navy, Stevens 428, henna. Madison Square 9967.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS.—Also 7301 serge. Farr. 5759.

TRICOTINES.—Navy and tan; immediate delivery. Gramercy 1482.

VELOUR.—Taupe, Burgundy, 100 pieces American Stevens, Buckley & Cohen, $2.10, acceptance. Kanter, 7 West 22d St. Gramercy 1061.

VELOURS.—Rose, 2 pieces, and high shades American poplin. Friedman Simon & Co., 44 West 28th.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, all Fall shades; immediate delivery. Max Stahl, Gramercy 5963.

VELOURS.—American, light and heavy weight KL44, 082, cheap. Chelsea 6540.

VELOURS. — Copenhagen velours at a low price. Spring 9820, Extension 42.

VELOURS.—Tan, Henna; don't phone, Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

VELOURS.—Buckley & Cohen, tan and Pekin. Chelsea 590.

VELOURS.—Stevens, 4718, henna, color 549. Mad. Sq. 3131.

VELOURS.—Buckley & Cohen, 715; henna, Gramercy 6174.

WAISTS.—Crepes, satin stripe tubs, &c., $18 up. Hy-Grade Waist Co., Wilson Bldg., 270 Broadway.

WORSTED YARN.—10,000 pounds, 4-5 Khaki, 3½ oz. skeins to close out. B 193 Times.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on georgette crepe dresses; nothing embroidered; call with samples. 14 Madison Av., Room 1.

CONTRACTORS on cotton voile and gingham dresses. Call with samples, 11th floor, 76 Madison Av.

CONTRACTORS on silk waists; steady work; good prices. S. K., 805 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS.—Fancy Waist Co., 145 West 30th St.

Allied Industries.

FACTORY EQUIPMENT FOR SALE.—Motors, shafting, pulleys, belts, sewing machines, tables, &c., all in good condition. For details write Z 230 Times Annex.

MME. ESTELLE, 277 5th Av., retiring April 15; complete fixtures of this high-class millinery gown shop, must be sold.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4210 Chelsea.

TURKISH TOWELS.—Various sizes, to close out. Eagle Post Card Co., 326 Broadway.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN. — Wanted, local commission salesman in Cleveland, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, to call on cloak, millinery, cap, and dry goods trade with full line of pile fabrics and piece goods; give details. Answer Z 206 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted, cloaks; good opportunity for right party; commission or salary. B 210 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, young hustler, has been calling on high-class women's apparel shops and department stores all over the country; open for connection. T 170 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—5½ per cent. for the best names. Wednesday—5¼ per cent. for the best names. The quotations are for six months' paper.

Children's Capes Doing Well.

Makers of the better class of children's wear report a good demand for capes, this being a reflection of the business that is being done in these goods at retail. Capes for small children, especially in the 2 to 6 range, are taking well. Some of them are made with little hoods attached, but for the most part they are designed along the lines which mark the capes that women wear. They are offered in practically the same fabrics and colors that are being bought by grownups, and not a few of them cost almost as much as capes for the latter.

Woolens Almost Sold Up.

Practically all the desirable lines in the men's wear piece goods market have been sold up or withdrawn for revision. Some few Fall lines have yet to be opened and, according to the trade opinion, they have lost no business through their delay but will probably profit. From a canvass of the market it appears that the mills will have to cut down on the amount of business they have taken. This, it is pointed out, will also enable them to obtain a better distribution.

Leather in Place of Fur.

A clothier expressed the opinion yesterday that the leather-lined overcoat may to some extent replace the fur-lined coat for the next season. The vogue on this type of outergarment has reached quite a prominent place. The reason he advanced for the leather-lined garment was that it is warm and waterproof and yet not as bulky as the fur garment. Besides this, he added that leather coats have been placed in the hands of men who set styles, which, to his way of thinking, ought to give good assurance of their popularity.

New Method of Pilfering.

A new method of pilfering silk has been reported to the Lost Property Bureau of the Silk Association of America. The only way to account for several losses that have occurred recently is that drivers or helpers on passing trucks have taken slides of a silk wagon and used their bale hooks to haul off a package of the valuable goods. Only a short time ago a package was taken by this method right under the eyes of a driver. Dealers are warned that it might pay to have a man on guard constantly while a load of silk is being taken off or on.

Retail Sales Show Big Gain.

While there was a difference of opinion expressed as to the trade determining effects of last week's small blizzard and the blustery days that followed, it was asserted by the store executives questioned that consumer buying was snappy enough yesterday and that it gave promise of continuing that way at least until Easter. Another thing brought out was the fact that, despite the early Easter last year and the trade-stimulating effects of that day, the business done this year in the trade centers' spending to last year's pre-Easter season was the greater. In view of this, a marked increase in trade over 1918 is expected in the next three weeks. In the forefront of yesterday's sales of outer and inner garments, hosiery, and millinery had a large share.

Gray Goods Sales Fair.

While a large business in all widths and constructions of sateens and twills was done yesterday in the local gray goods market at prices reached in the recent advance, the call for the other fabrics was so limited as to bring the volume of cloths disposed of during the day to a size hardly more than fair. First hands continued sold 39-inch 68-72s at 11 cents, and goods in the North sold at that price. They also maintained their demands for 9¾ cents for 39-inch 64-68s, although some small lots of this construction were sold by second hands for immediate delivery at 9⅝ cents. In the sheetings, which were rather quiet, April delivery business was done on five-yard goods at 9 cents, 5.35s at 8 cents, and 64-60 four-yards at 11¼ cents. Fine goods transactions were bare of features.

Fur Men to Start Early.

While the drives for the forthcoming Victory Loan do not begin officially until April 21, an arrangement has been made whereby the Victory Loan Committee of the Fur Industry will beg

DYEMEN EXPECTED MOVE BY GERMANS

Declare Teutons Want to Dump Vast War Accumulation on Market.

FAVOR LICENSING SYSTEM

Would Let In Materials Needed Here and at Same Time Protect Young Industry.

The statement of Secretary of State Braun of the new German Government to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, and cabled from The Hague, that Germany was soon to open negotiations with the United States and England for the exportation of dyestuffs was received with interest yesterday in the now growing American dye industry and in the textile trades. There was not, however, much disposition to discuss the resumption of dye importations from Germany as the German Secretary of State was discussing a plan rather than an accomplished fact. Such an action on the part of the German Government has been expected and already petitions have gone to Washington from textile manufacturers and others asking that the ban be not lifted.

These petitions point out that to import German dyestuffs would be a decided disadvantage to an industry that the Government has been instrumental in fostering and developing in war time. Men in the industry said that a self-sustaining dye industry is a national necessity and that it cannot be sufficiently protected by a tariff wall. Many favor the exclusion of all dyes and insist that the industry here must have at least five years in which to get upon its feet. In this process it was said yesterday that patriotism must play no small part and that manufacturers and users alike must help to maintain the embargo against German dyes. In this respect it was said that there has been a change in the sentiments of many dye users who were at first inclined to hail the return of the old order.

It was pointed out by a man interested in the industry that the United States will have to take rigid measures to prevent German craftiness from upsetting the manufacture that was sent up primarily as a wartime necessity and is now getting under way. Great Britain, he said, has already seen the importance of establishing an industry free from German dominion, and has prohibited the importation of all dyestuffs except by license. These licenses, he said, are issued by a commission made up of dye manufacturers, dye users, and one representative of the Board of Trade.

He favored the license plan contending that under that system no materials considered essential would be kept out of this country and at the same time those would be up against any attempt to injure the American industry. Again, he said, such a plan could be operative entirely separate from any tariff law.

The German patents sold by the Alien Property Custodian protect those who manufacture under them, and these include patents for some of the best German vat dyes. They do not, however, represent more than one-third of the German patents and against the remaining two-thirds there would be no protection. Dye men here know that during the war, under Government protection, the German plants were at work, and they fear that there is now in Germany a huge accumulation of dyestuffs ready to be dumped upon the market. The system of licensing imports under the supervision of the Department of Commerce, they say, would prevent this being done. A tariff, no matter how high, it is feared, would not act as a barrier to Germans whose trade system has been to stifle competition by undersselling, in which they could do under Government subsidy even though it involved a loss.

See Industry a National Asset.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the dye industry as a national necessity, it was said yesterday, and perhaps the greatest reason is that two and a half billion dollars' annual production in manly and varied lines of industry is more or less dependent on dye, to say nothing of the by-products. Again, plants where dyes are manufactured can almost instantly be adapted to the turning out of explosives in time of war, a fact which Germany recognized, and which was one of the reasons for Governmental interest in the industry. The development of manufacture means also that hundreds of men will get technical training and skill to make high explosives. The encouragement of this industry here means, also, it was pointed out, the carrying on of research work which leads into the realm of medicine and other branches of science.

Asked yesterday what the effect would be if the Braun negotiations are carried to a successful conclusion, a man who has made a study of the situation in this country said that it would place in the path of the new industry an almost insurmountable obstacle, which might be fatal to it. Even those who had been awaiting the flood of German dyes, he said, have come now to the belief that it is better not to be under the German thumb, even though we have to pay more now, than to pay less now and have to pay more as soon as Germany has stifled competition. "What person," he asked, "is going to buy German dyes or dyed goods if by so doing he is undermining an industry on which the progress of medical and industrial science depends?"

Under the German patents just sold the American manufacturer can keep from the country products manufactured under these patents, but this is not enough, for there is reason to believe that in the years just past the Germans have invented new processes and have new dyes ready for the market.

At present there is a feeling of unrest in the trade, an uncertainty as to what the Government is going to do. Already there are some who believe that the negotiations the German State Secretary anticipated are really under way. Several weeks ago it was reported here that an agreement had been reached to admit certain dye stuffs into this country. This was denied. Now comes this report of negotiations and the question is repeated: What is the Government going to do? In the meantime the manufacturers are planning how to meet that situation, and it was said yesterday that when the issue comes they will be prepared to face it even though the fight is taken to Congress.

N.W. AYER & SON CELEBRATE

Ex-President Taft Speaks at Advertising Firm's 50th Anniversary.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Nearly a thousand advertisers, advertising men, publishers, and captains of industry celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the N. W. Ayer & Son advertising agency tonight by a banquet in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The speakers were ex-President Taft, Victor Lawson, publisher of The Chicago Daily News; Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company; N. C. Kingsbury, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Edward W. Bok, editor of The Ladies' Home Journal; Edward S. Jordan, President of the Jordan Motor Car Company, and members of the firm, Albert G. Bradford, Jarvis A. Wood, Wilfred W. Fry, and William M. Armistead. F. Wayland Ayer, who, with his father, Nathaniel W. Ayer, was the original founder of the firm, and is now active head of the business, presided as toastmaster.

One of the features of the jubilee was the presentation of a portrait painting of F. Wayland Ayer to the organization. Mr. Ayer received a testimonial of appreciation signed by all the guests and employes of the firm.

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SUGGEST INCREASED PENALTY FOR CRIME

Grand Juries Say More Severe Punishments Will Deter Criminals.

The regular and additional Grand Juries recommended more severe punishment for robbery and other crimes of violence in presentments to Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. Part of the presentment by the regular Grand Jury, of which Thomas F. Farrell is the foreman, sets forth these conclusions concerning amendments to the penal law as likely to have a deterrent effect upon crime:

"After an experience of five weeks' hearing and passing upon various crimes of robbery and violence, we are of the opinion that the punishment of robbery in the first degree and of robbery in the second degree should be increased by an amendment to the penal law. Under our system of jurisprudence one of the most important elements underlying punishment for crime is that such punishment should be regarded as a deterrent and as calculated in some measures to prevent or diminish similar crimes in the future."

The jury pointed out that section 2,125 of the penal law provides punishment not exceeding twenty years for first degree robbery, and not exceeding fifteen years for second degree robbery, and advocates increasing the maximum. There is no minimum as to punishment, however, and the jury advises that a minimum in each degree of crime be established by law at not less than ten years.

The additional Grand Jury, of which Albert Ullman is the foreman, advised support of Assemblyman Barra's measure to establish a maximum sentence of twenty-five years and a minimum of ten years. The Grand Jury followed the recommendation with this comment:

"It is the opinion of this Grand Jury that any means which may be taken to assist the duly constituted public officers charged with the enforcement of the criminal law and to cut down the apparently increasing number of crimes and robberies should be aided and encouraged. We believe that if a minimum term of ten years was provided, and if defendants knew that the court had not the power to sentence to a term less than ten years, it might act as a deterrent to the criminally inclined."

This Grand Jury also recommended reform in bail bonds, particularly with reference to closer co-operation between surety companies and the prosecuting officers concerning the security accepted and investigation of the character of those seeking bail. The jury said criminals had often used proceeds of crime to furnish bail.

Judge Rosalsky, reviewing the work of the Grand Juries, complimented them on the importance of their services to the community. The panel of grand jurymen of the county now numbers 1,200 members.

INCOME TAX LOSS ON ALIENS

Customs Officers Now Holding Up Departing Munition Workers.

It was learned at the Custom House yesterday that probably 100,000 aliens had returned to their native lands with savings accumulated in this country during the war without paying their income tax, many having failed to make a return for 1917. It was estimated that more than 90 per cent. of them, through ignorance of the law or intent, had failed to consider the income tax among their obligations, so that during the last week the Passport Bureau has been collecting an average of $20,000 a day in arrears.

The State Department has amended the passport rules, it was announced, causing all persons applying for passports to present a receipt for paid income tax from the District Internal Revenue Collector. Hundreds who have come to New York recently to sail for their homes have carried with them sums ranging from $2,000 to $15,000, chiefly in gold certificates. Under the new ruling they are forced to exchange their gold certificates. The customs authorities also search the departing aliens and in many cases a definite attempt to conceal the amount of their savings has been revealed.

An officer of the Passport Bureau said yesterday that about 1,500 aliens, principally Greeks, Italians, and Albanians, were being investigated daily at the Custom House. If they are unable to procure a receipt from the Collector of their district they are not permitted to board the ship. Most of the men, it was said, have been munition workers, and in making their statement declare that their earnings for their work during the last two years has been on the basis of from $8 to $15 a day.

An attaché of the Passport Bureau said yesterday that many of the aliens with the good sum in munition factories had accumulated their sinful fortunes in the last two or three years, and that they were now returning to their home countries to establish themselves in business and live in comfort for the rest of their lives. Many of the men, he said, were ignorant of our language and our laws.

REFUSES TO NAME GUNMEN.

Cardinale May Be Tried for Complicity in Barnet Baff Murder.

Further efforts to learn the identity of two gunmen suspected of the slaying of Barnet Baff failed yesterday at the continued investigation before Judge McIntyre, at the Criminal Courts Building. Antonio Cardinale, who fled to Italy after the murder and was brought back after an agreement was reached with the Italian Government, had admitted he had hired one of the gunmen, but he refused to give the names of the alleged murderers. He persisted in this refusal after numerous warnings by the court.

Following a brief conference between Detective Joseph di Martini and Assistant District Attorney Pecora, who is conducting the investigation for the District Attorney's office to determine if perjury was committed at the trial of Joseph Cohen, one of the convicted Baff conspirators, Mr. Pecora told the court that he wished it to be noted in the record that he had just received information to the effect that Cardinale would be tried for complicity in the murder, or for any other crime for, unless the witness voluntarily placed himself under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. Mr. Pecora announced that he would endeavor to define the exact status of Cardinale by a conference with a representative of the Italian authorities.

Cardinale insisted he would be able to clear up the case and tell the truth if permitted to have his counsel present. The court offered to assign counsel. This offer was declined, asserting that he wanted his own attorney, W. R. Deuel. Judge McIntyre repeatedly ordered Cardinale to answer the questions, informing him that each refusal to do so meant a contumacious offense and made him liable to punishment for each separate offense.

It was mentioned that Cardinale was costing the State and the county $34.50 a week. These payments, which began when he came here, in November, 1916, are for the support of his family while he is in custody as a witness.

Hylan Vetoes Increase for Justices.

Mayor Hylan yesterday returned to the Legislature, unapproved, the bill passed by both houses increasing the salary of Municipal Court Justices $2,000 a year. In order to make the bill effective the Legislature must pass it over the Mayor's veto. The present salary of a Municipal Court Justice is $8,000 a year and it is estimated that the increase would have meant an increase in the city budget of $100,000.

HOISTING ENGINEERS QUIT HARBOR STRIKE

Boat Owners' Terms Acceptable to Committee—Ratification Is Expected Today.

LIGHTER CAPTAINS GO BACK

Policemen Placed on Tugs Taking City Refuse to Dumping Grounds.

Following a conference of the private boat owners and a committee representing the hoisting engineers, Alfred M. Sarrell, President of the Engineers' Union, announced last night that the owners' terms were acceptable and that the men would be asked to accept them at a meeting today. The lighter captains formally made peace with the owners yesterday and if the engineers follow suit this morning, less than 2,000 harbor workers will be out on strike.

"We will receive $130.50 and $132 per month, according to the class of work, and the same working conditions," said Mr. Sarrell, "and I will place the proposition before the members of our union at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at our rooms, 137 Court Street, Brooklyn. The committee agreed that they would recommend acceptance of the offer. There are about 200 hoisting engineers still on strike."

Notwithstanding the defections in the ranks of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, Captain William A. Maher, Vice President of the Affiliation, last night asserted that the main organization was as strong as ever. "We are standing pat and we will win out," he said. President Delahunty also was optimistic about the outlook, declaring that the unions would fight to the end.

"Over This Week," Says Bonynge.

"The harbor strike will be over this week," was the laconic comment of Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, after the peace pact had been agreed upon.

Further tribulation for the strikers was indicated yesterday as the result of a virtual defiance of the Federal Railroad Administration by the strike leaders. Early yesterday union Captains of railroad tugs received orders to refuse to tow privately owned coal boats, despite the fact that the tidewater boatmen operating the barges had already made peace with the headquarters of the Marine Workers' Affiliation it was contended that the orders were issued because no official notification of the tidewater boatmen's agreement had been received.

When asked about this, Mr. Delahunty said he had received a telephone call from A. H. Smith, Regional Director of the Eastern District of the Railroad Administration, asking why the unions had issued the orders to railroad tugboat men. Mr. Delahunty said he had told Mr. Smith that the union would stand pat on its decision and that the men could not see their way clear to tow boats, properties of private boat owners, even though manned by union crews, while owners of the boats were on the union's "unfair" list.

Up to last night no decision had been reached as to whether the boats would continue to deliver coal to the railroads today. John Brennan, President of the Tidewater Boatmen's Association, said he had been assured that the Government would "make the Captains tow the boats, or would put them off if they refused." T. V. O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Union, and responsible for all the agreements thus far reached in the controversy, said it was his opinion that the skippers would have to tow the coal barges or stand guilty of a violation of an agreement.

Turns Over Pay for Boats.

J. J. Kelly, one of the owners of the B. McLain Transportation Company of 1 Broadway, who leased ten coal boats to the Government on March 18 and then announced his determination to turn over all the pay for the boats to the New York Boat Owners' Association to be used in financing the fight against the strikers, yesterday carried out his promise when he sent a check for $1,540 to the association.

Three scows loaded with city refuse were towed to sea yesterday morning by tugs of the Cahill Towing Company, manned by Cahill officials and policemen from the Marine Division. The decision to place policemen on the tugs was reached at a meeting of Mayor Hylan, Street Cleaning Commissioner MacStay, Health Commissioner Copeland, and representatives of the towing company.

Two of the scows carried garbage from Brooklyn and the third refuse from Manhattan. Three more scows will go out today, but even with this relief the city dumps are still too overloaded for public safety. With this situation in mind, Commissioner MacStay announced yesterday that no collections of garbage would be made throughout the city today. He added, however, that he was certain that the crisis in the refuse situation had passed.

TO RUN JITNEY SERVICE.

Connecticut Trolley Company Seeks to Meet Competition This Way.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.—Practically bankrupt, according to a report just sent to the Legislature, the Connecticut Company, which operates all electric railway lines in the State, will put into effect soon an extensive jitney system covering many parts of the State.

The Legislature has before it a bill giving the company relief from taxation for two years and providing for other financial assistance, and the statement is made that if the recommendations of the committee are not accepted, parts of Connecticut will be without trolleys soon, the jitneys having cut into the trolley company's revenue to the extent of several million dollars during the last few years.

The President of the company, Lucius S. Storrs, said today that jitneys would be put into operation on many lines as a starter.

BANK ROBBERS GET $50,000.

West Virginia Bandits, However, Left $250,000 in Wrecked Vault.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 3.—Robbers dynamited the safe of the First National Bank of Ansted, seventy miles east of here, and escaped with $50,000 in cash and War Savings Stamps early Wednesday, according to a message received today by Huntington police asking that a lookout be kept for the bandits, who are believed to have come to this city. The robbers, the message said, obtained the loot after blowing the locks off the doors of the vault, but failed to penetrate the inner chambers, which held $250,000 in currency.

The robbery was not discovered until the bank was opened for business Wednesday morning. So well did the robbers muffle the sound of the explosion which wrecked the safe that persons sleeping in a building fifty feet distant were not awakened.

Railway Receiver Names Counsel.

Federal Judge Mayer yesterday authorized Job B. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company, to retain the law firm of Winthrop & Stimson as his counsel in the receivership proceedings. All legal questions connected with the operation of the surface lines will be submitted to the counsel for adjustment, and all orders for action by the court will be prepared by them.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means cases on calendar.

PEREMPTORY.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 13th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

O'Gorman<Tug Dorne<Lambert Transmt Co< No 9. Publishers Paper Co.

Owners, Masters, Crews, etc., of Motorship<Butterworth-Judson.
Milburn. Empire<Prasad.
Jewell<Barge Jat 88 Terminal No 9. Robertson<Palmer.
Power<Sabotter.
Moore<Dailey B. Ra Masselin.
Raybestos<Bohr Perry Setzer. Milliken<Milliken.
Rabenhill<Dingwall.
Read<Martin.
Herkey<Iron Steamb't. Darling<Wm.
Stoehr<Wallace. Hoyer<Ellis.
Wedel<Penn. Glaed<Goets.
Donnelly<Garrison. Armstrong<Mayer.
De Cruiser<Vita Graph Sentmore.
DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 201, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar. Trial:
Louis L. Rosenberg. Isadore Feiger et al.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 317, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
Gen. Bakelite Co<Gen Insulana Co (on trial.)
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
U S< Reuben Cohen, (for trial.)
Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.:
Discharge: Motions:
William H Maddren. Oscar Berg.
Babyland Shoe Co, Inc. I and D Raisler.
DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 338, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.
Teloshaski<Richmond L & RR Co, (on trial.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Page, and Merrell, JJ. 10 A. M.—Motions.

Williams<US Mfrs Export Co.
Cox<NY Ry.
Oppenheimer<Harlsetta Holding Co.
Schwortzreich & Goodman Co<Ryan.
Matthews<165 West 105th St Co.
Mohr<King.
Sherwood<Holbrook.
Re Gay.
Gallagher<NY Rys.
Hoeland Silk Co< Lorenz.
Nonenumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.
Metal Shelter Co<Fox-Metal Co.
Design<Battery Park Nat Bank.
Gutman<Bendien.
Gershel<Hickson, Inc.
Reaney<Judge.
Burrows<Maritime Warehouse Co.
Weisbecker<NY Edison Co.
Barkowsky<Penn RR (2).
Reaster<Scheffer.
Saranac Land, &c, Co<Robeits (2.)
Tooney<Adler Bros & Co.
Peer<Hull Grippen & Co.
CNY<Kundel.
Cruger<Empire Trust.
Adams<Babcock.
Wilberg<Cohen.
Frose Co, Inc<Garrignes Co.
McCarthy<NY Rys.
O'Brien<same.
Materazzo<same.
Harary<same.
Grisbay<same.
Hoffman<same.
Billow<same.
Appleman<same.
Rose<same.
Cerling<Perina.
Schwalyn<same.
Weinberg<same.
Knauer<same.
Bropin<same.
Blum<same.
Billow<same.
Cohen<same.
Dibbon<same.
Harry<same.
Hallady<same.
Offenthal<Offenthal.
Dobrish<Int'l R T.
Schiff<195 B'way Co.
Brody<Brody.
Wormester<Winslow.
Equit Expt Co<Laboratories, Inc.
Bjorn<Joseph.
McClure<Reynd.
Mitchelman<Lomasow.
Re Kennedy, (East Chester Road.)
Thomas<Star Co.
Greenberg<Shimel.
Hammerstein<Columbia Theatre Co.
Almade<Markt & Schaefer Co.
Makawi<Castriotles.
Lynch<Lane.
Fuchs<Fuchs.
Stromberg<Mullen.
Stocks<Grover.
Schulkhaus<Wieser Mfg Co.
Nolan<NY Rys.
Zahnli<same.
Cole<Cochran.
Thain<Voron.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Re Nelson Co.
Re Voron<Chait.
Kahter & Co<Karp-Kirsch Co.
Schall<Schall.
Burns<Burns.
Re<Kronberg.
Wood<Wood.
Kostoff<Kostoff.
Spallan<Spallan.
Williams<Bankers Tr Co.
Rattnowitz<Rabinowitz.
Hurdle<Hurdle.
Preferred causes:
Cummings<470 West 150th St Corp.
Copleston<Copleston.

Undefended divorces:
Herman, Schwartz.
Swift, Kohn.
Youngelson.
Mooney, Mooney.
Terr, Phillips.
Dockett, Mitchell.
Spear, Buegeleisen.
Thompson, General calendar:
Fletcher<Nicholas.
Jacobs<Walsh.
Quaid<Ratkowsky.
De Martini<McCaffin. Case on.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:45 A. M.

Foreign Import Co.< Geraldi.
Same<Garafalo.
Walsh<Tiedemann, Case on.

PART III.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Howard<Breitung.
De Prange<Cohen.
Rosen<Rosen.
Smith Co<Masschalades.
Percival<Starr.
Blanco<Garbe.
Frenz<Grunig.
Gaines<Haskell.
Buffum<Hoyt.
Penn Mutual Life Ins Co<Penn RR.
Leicht<Leicht.
Surprise Bldg Co<Surprise.
N Y Mfg R E Co<Hillebrand Co.
Jacobs<Wells.
Same<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Rose<Wash Co<Dearman-Schwarts Fireproof Stitching Co.
Phillips<Elliott.
Valentino<Hecker Mfg Chemical Co.
Salorius<Seskal.
Cleveland<Leahy.
CNY Trucking Co<Sams<Engineering Co.
Stiles<Weber.
McLains<Co-Operative Apartments.
Caltans<Arbor.
Stange<Walker.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Smith< McLaughlin, Alfred H. Newburger, Lawyers Mortgage Co<Elysee Realty Co, Inc.—James O Farrell, N Y Sav Bank<Fagan—Clifford G Laudvigh.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Coffey—Timothy A Leary.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Bechlein, Jr<Bechlein.
Bank<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Schwartz<Dreyer.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Re Hancock, Jr.
Altschuler<Clug.
Bronx Parkway Com< CNY.
Re New England Equit Ins Co.
Public Service Com, &c<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Meyer<Feinberg.
Goldstein<Goldstein.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No. day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Accounting in estate of Hugh J. Lawler.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—John J. Tierney<McGuire, (Actions 1 and 2)—Arthur N. Giegerich, Slavin<Jay Tee Bee Holding Co—Louis Fabricant, Re Rubinsky, (Greenberg)—Forest C. Hirleman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.

Asch<Ray.
People State N Y< Abraltis.
Engelberg<N Y Life Ins Co.
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins Co<Fortsan.
Elliott<Elliott.
Samsen<Samsen.
Cosumana<Cosumana.
Nassauer<Tagliabue.
Reed<Reed.
Grossman<Nas E RR.
Major<C I & B RR.
Guion<B H RR Co.
Goodridge<same.
Bullman<same.
Ignori<same.
Re Dworkin, (Rothard.)
Re Delano.
Riker<Harris.
Cohen<Greenberg.
Kary<Maspeth Clothing Corp.
Lehrer<Westmore Realty Corp.
Lefgran<Carlson.
Leer Bldg & Const Co<Weinstein<Weinstein.

PART II.—Finelits, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fitzgerald<Block.
Steinhaus<Sahada.
Banks<Union Pac Tea Co.
Goldberg<NY Rys.
Block<Block R Co.
Lazaroff<Int R T.
Rascowsky<Kass & Fagan.
Yennli & Co<Bergonzi Brick.

Gladstone<Horwitz & Newmark.
Isaacson<Pidoso.
Abenheimer<Brimberg.
Universal Ornamental & Ac. Works<Amiron Supply Co.
Rosenthal<Goldberg.
More<Cohen.
Langer<Taylor.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Warner<Smith.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, CJ.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Nat Thread Co<Everwear Mfg Co.
Valentine Co<Glaser.
Brown<Zucker.
Glaser<Blank.

PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Mayer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Smith< McLaughlin, Alfred H. Newburger, Lawyers Mortgage Co<Elysee Realty Co, Inc.—James O Farrell, N Y Sav Bank<Fagan—Clifford G Laudvigh.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Coffey—Timothy A Leary.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Bechlein, Jr<Bechlein.
Bank<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Schwartz<Dreyer.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Re Hancock, Jr.
Altschuler<Clug.
Bronx Parkway Com< CNY.
Re New England Equit Ins Co.
Public Service Com, &c<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Meyer<Feinberg.
Goldstein<Goldstein.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No. day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Accounting in estate of Hugh J. Lawler.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—John J. Tierney<McGuire, (Actions 1 and 2)—Arthur N. Giegerich, Slavin<Jay Tee Bee Holding Co—Louis Fabricant, Re Rubinsky, (Greenberg)—Forest C. Hirleman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.

Asch<Ray.
People State N Y< Abraltis.
Engelberg<N Y Life Ins Co.
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins Co<Fortsan.
Elliott<Elliott.
Samsen<Samsen.
Cosumana<Cosumana.
Nassauer<Tagliabue.
Reed<Reed.
Grossman<Nas E RR.
Major<C I & B RR.
Guion<B H RR Co.
Goodridge<same.
Bullman<same.
Ignori<same.
Re Dworkin, (Rothard.)
Re Delano.
Riker<Harris.
Cohen<Greenberg.
Kary<Maspeth Clothing Corp.
Lehrer<Westmore Realty Corp.
Lefgran<Carlson.
Leer Bldg & Const Co<Weinstein<Weinstein.

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Kelsham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—MacMahon, J. No day calendar. Motions and ex parte business.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M. For the hearing of motions and ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Slater, S.

Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Moseman, John D. Luhmann, Margaret S. Hall, William J. Collins, Robert Shields.
Adm'r's accounting:
Babette Schwahn, Bridget Loftus.
Ex'r's accounting:
Angelina S. Macy.
Cite to file acct.:
George S. Jenkins.
Appt. Sub-Trustee:
Thomas M. Taylor.
Order to show cause:
Margaret Jones.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. PARKER CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Apl. 4, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 318 Fourth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, such as desks, chairs, surveyor's levels, etc.

JOHN J. GLYNN, Receiver.

DAVID W. KAHN, Attorney for Receiver, 74 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26,643.

Notice is hereby given that COLEMAN B. CHAMBERLIN has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 5th, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Contracts were signed yesterday by Mme. Caroline Genet, who was housekeeper for the late J. P. Morgan, to purchase the Clarendon, a ten-story apartment hotel on the northwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Park Avenue. The structure, which occupies a plot 50.5 by 100 feet, was sold by the United States Trust Company as trustee for the late David H. King, Jr., from whom Mme. Genet leased the property about eight years ago.

It was built about thirteen years ago, and was held at about $650,000.

High-Class Private Dwellings Being Altered Into Apartments.

S. A. Fatman sold to an investing client of Douglas L. Millman & Co. 45 East Sixty-third Street, a four-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 16 by 100. It will be altered into small apartments at once, by the buyer. This is the seventh private dwelling in the Sixties that has been sold by the same brokers for remodeling into apartments during the last four months.

$750,000 Deal in Cathedral Parkway Section.

A. Milton Napier, as President of the Southern Holding Company, sold the Louisiana, Illinois, and Michigan, three eight-story elevator apartments, held at $750,000, and renting for over $120,000, at 507, 511, and 517 West 112th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, through James E. Barry of Knap & Wasson, and O'Reilly & Dahn. The houses, which were built by Paterno Brothers, occupy a plot 200 by 100, two of them having a frontage of 75 feet and the other of 50 feet. Henry B. Hammond represented the purchaser as attorney, and McLaughlin & Stern acted for the sellers.

Morgenstern Brothers Buy Regent Court.

The Morgenstern Brothers Syndicate bought Regent Court, a six-story elevator apartment on plot 105 by 100.11, held at $250,000 and renting for $35,000, at 125 to 135 West 111th Street, from the Surety Realty Company, S. H. Stone, President.

H. J. Kantrowitz was the broker in the deal. The property was taken over by the sellers in foreclosure proceedings against the builder, and has been held free of mortgage.

The same syndicate resold the five-story apartment house on plot 80 by 100, held at $95,000 and renting for $15,000, at 894 Beck Street, through Schoen & Weiss Company.

Buys Iradell Apartments.

The Rockville Holding Company, Charles Kimmelman, President, bought the Iradell, a six-story elevator apartment on plot 115 by 100, renting for $37,000, at 420 West 119th Street, from the Ira Realty Company through William S. Baker. Samuel Wacht, Jr., represented the purchasers as attorney.

Institution Sells Holding.

The Home for Incurables sold the seven-story elevator apartment house, held at $75,000, at 338 and 340 East Fifteenth Street, which it acquired through foreclosure proceedings last November, to a client of the Wagner Realty Company.

Heights Apartments Resold.

Dr. W. Spiro bought from Joseph Schwartz the five-story apartment on plot 75 by 100, held at $125,000 and renting for $16,000, at the northwest corner of Northern Avenue and 179th Street. M. I. Strunsky, through whom the seller recently acquired the property, negotiated the deal.

Isaac Fortman, resold to Frederick Brown, operator, the Rockforest apartment on the southeast corner of 171st Street and Fort Washington Avenue. J. Scott negotiated the sale of the property to I. Fortman.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

The two private residences at 554 and 556 West 82nd Street were sold to a client of Charles M. Anderson and Van Deventer. The purchaser was compelled to buy the two houses in order to get one for his own occupancy and will resell the other at once.

The four-story and basement dwelling at 159 West 136th Street was sold to an investing client of Albert H. Stout.

The three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 18 by 45 by 100.11 feet, at 324 East 124th Street was bought by an investing client of Shaw & Co.

Downtown Lots Sold.

Willie Wilkstrom sold the seven-story loft building on lot 25 by 88 at 97 Crosby Street, between Spring and Prince Streets to an investor.

The Franklin Building Company sold the five-story store and loft building, 25 by 75.5, assessed at $45,000, at 117 Chambers Street through William H. Whitney & Co.

The Grohman Realty Company, Inc., operators, bought the loft on lot 20 by 100 feet, at 51 Spring Street, from Edith Witt for $25,000, through M. Cohen. Elwood J. Harlam, attorney, represented the purchaser.

Tenth Avenue Plot Sold.

The estate of Thomas Stokes sold the plot of seven lots, 100 by 75, at the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street to Allan F. Williams. White & Sons, who will make permanent improvements at once.

Tenement Deals.

Jetty Dall sold the five-story tenement at 240 West Sixty-third Street to William Kreisberg through Chr. Voising & Son, Inc.

Nathan Halperin resold the four-story single flat at 216 East Thirty-ninth Street to Dr. J. Cudmore through Henry Hof.

Albert Rosenblatt sold 96 Orchard Street, 26 by 88.3, and 97 Orchard Street, 24.10 by 88.3, both five-story tenements, to the M. R. Helpern Realty Company, Inc. It was a cash transaction.

The Village Realty Company sold the five-story building with store, on lot 19 by 81, at 800 Bleecker Street, to a client of Van Vliet & Pluss.

The Bronx Market.

Joseph Glass bought from G. Steinmuller the four-story brick dwelling, on plot 16.8 by 100, at 454 East 138th Street, through E. M. Phelps.

The two-family brick house, on lot 25 by 100, at 1,215 Gilbert Place, near Hunts Point Avenue, was bought by a Miss Silberstein through Samuel Gowen.

Frederick Brown sold the two five-story apartment houses, on plot 100 by 60, renting for $10,000, at 425 and 429 East 161st Street, to Charles Kroetz. In part payment the buyer gave six lots on Mosholu Parkway between Fieldstone Road and Newton Avenue, Riverdale.

Leonard Weill bought from the 182d Street Construction Company the five-story new law apartment house, on plot 42 by 100, held at $45,000 and renting for $7,000, at 1,285 Brook Avenue, through J. Roberts.

Otto C. Hupfel sold 4,306 Martha Avenue,

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 90th St, 2 2x82; Jacob G. Fischer to Jacob G. and Elizabeth Fischer 114 West 88th St. April 1 attorney, Albert de Taylor, 111 Broadway. $1
AMSTERDAM AV, e corner of 90th St, 25.6x100; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.6 s of 88th St, 25.4x100; Jacob G. Fischer to same, all liens; same attorneys. $1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 n of 186th St, 41.4x100, and Amsterdam Av e s, 50.8 ft n of 185th St, 41.4x100; Henry Stiasen to Abr. Plotkin and Morris Luskin, 799 9th Av, all liens. April 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway. $100
AMSTERDAM AV, s e cor 93d St, 100.5x100; Edwin de B. Newman to Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Realty Co, 1,681 Broadway; mtg $70,000, July 20, 1914; atty, Hy Amerman, 233 Broadway. $1
BROADWAY, 3,476, e s, 20 ft s of 142d St, 20x70; Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew to Samuel Mandelbaum, 3,478 Broadway; mtg $15,000, March 28; atty, T. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway. $20 000
BROADWAY, 3,476, n s, 25x70, foreclosure March 14, 1919, Theodore H. Ward, referee, to Mary Van Campen, 379 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, March 18; attorney, Edward T. Horwill, 218 Montague St, Brooklyn. $40,700
CHERRY ST, 138, n s, 12.6x— to s s Higginson St; Howard Townsend exr., to Michael J. Campbell, 23 Roosevelt St., a part all title, all liens, March 31; attorneys, Dowitt & Dowitt, 2 Rector St. $2,250
SAME property; Mary J. Campbell to same, a part all title, all liens, March 31; attorneys, same. $750
CONSTANT PL, w s, 163d St, 19.1x31.5x irreg x 19.11x31.5x irreg; Julia R. McAfee to Mary de Rosalia Realty Co, 200 ft w of 72d St, one-half part and interest mtg $68,000, all liens, March 28; attorneys, New York Title & Mortgage Co. $100
CROSBY ST, 97, e s, 25.3x80; Willie Wikstrom to William L. Steele, 228 De Hart Plaza, Montclair, N. J., mtg $12,500, March 31. $1
CHRISTOPHER ST, 83, s w corner of Waverly Place, 21.4x75, (foreclosure March 5, 1919; John H. Hogan, referee, to Emma Ebert, 288 Avenue A, e s, r, et al, exrs, executors, Babe & Keller, 258 Broadway. $23,000
BROOME ST, 64, s s, 17.4 ft e of Broome St, 16.4x100.11; Denyd ood Realty Co to Katherine Silber, 3,0 6 Tilden Av, Brooklyn, $20,000, all liens, April 2; attorneys, Hays & Greenbaum, 32 Broadway. $100
LAFAYETTE PL, e s, 50ft n of 9th St, 25x92; Henry Berman to Abr. Avery, Jr, et al, executors, etc, of William St., $56,300; attorneys, Lauer & Lauer, 115 William St. $100
LAFAYETTE PL, 143-43, s e corner of 9th St, 50x92.6; Daniel A. Farley to Jere F. Donovan, 124 South Oxford St, Brooklyn, mtg $30,000; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co, 160 Broadway. $1
SAME, 180 to same, 50x92.6. $1
LAFAYETTE PL, 180, s e corner of 9th St, 50x92.6; Jere F. Donovan to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $30,000. $100
MADISON AV, s e c of 84th St, 100.5x150; Corona Building Corpn to Moulton Holding Corpn, 1 Broadway, mtg $745,000, all liens, March 31; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100
MOTT ST, 228, e s, 201 s of Prince St, 36.3x80; Joseph A. Barrett to Patrick O. Lemon, 228 Mott Av, mtg $30,000, all liens, June 12, 1917; attorneys, George B. Hayes, 42 Broadway. $1
NASSAU AV, 114, s w s, 50 ft s w of Ardenia St, 40x120.6x40x120.6; Kopson Realties to Frederick Lee, 114 West 124th St, mtg $38,500. $1
NORTHERN AV 60, s w corner of 180th St, 100x25; K. R. A. Realty Co. to Sterling Holding Corpn, 299 Broadway, mtg $89,000, all liens, April 1; attorneys, Gettinger, S. & A., 299 Broadway. $100
NORTHERN AV 60, s w corner of 180th St, 100x25; K. R. A. Realty Co. to Sterling Holding Corpn, 299 Broadway, mtg $89,000, all liens, April 1; attorneys, Gettinger, S. & A., 299 Broadway. $100
PARK AV, 1,114, e s, 50 ft s w of Arden St, 40x120.6x40x120.6; Kopson Realties to Frederick Lee, 114 West 124th St, mtg $38,500. $1
NORTHERN AV 60, s w corner of 180th St, 100x25; K. R. A. Realty Co. to Sterling Holding Corpn, 299 Broadway, mtg $89,000, all liens, April 1; attorneys, Gettinger, S. & A., 299 Broadway. $100
PARK AV, 1,114, e s, 50 ft s w of Arden St, 40x120.6x40x120.6; Kopson Realties to Frederick Lee, 114 West 124th St, mtg $38,500. $1

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

$6,000 SQUARE FEET OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICE SPACE ON 11TH FLOOR OF BUILDING NEAR GRAND CENTRAL, TO SUBLEASE FOR FOUR YEARS; RENT, $14,000 PER ANNUM; PRINCIPALS WILL BE GIVEN INFORMATION ONLY BY PERSONAL CALL. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 30 EAST 42D ST.

Will sublease to responsible party, handsomely furnished single office, with a partition or part thereof, including towel, telephone and stenographer service; situated at 5th Av. and 42d St. S 167 Times.

Loft to sublet, 50x100, light and airy, equipped for hard candy manufacturing; will remove machinery and rent loft vacant if desired. Apply Levine Bros., Inc., 125 Prince St., cor. Wooster.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY SPACE WANTED.

To lease for manufacturing purposes, about 25,000 feet, either in separate building or section of building where electric power and heating are available; location desired in vicinity of Hoboken, Newark, or Elizabeth; would consider purchasing or renting part of machine tool equipment. L 606 Times Downtown.

FACTORY WANTED.

To Lease 20,000 square feet, near N. Y. City; must have railroad siding. Reply with full details to A. Hessel, 417 5th Av., Room 1018, N. Y. City.

Loft or part of loft, 2,500 to 5,000 square feet, for fur manufacturer, between 25th and 32d Sts., 5th to 7th Avs.; would consider purchasing showroom fixtures. B 213 Times.

Wanted.—Sublease nicely furnished offices, about 1,000 feet; first-class building, downtown; will buy furniture. Telephone Cortland 2567.

Factory space, 3 story manufacturing concern; about 70,000 square feet; modern building preferred; long lease. Y 399 Times.

Wanted—Loft or part, 25x75, between 14th and 42d, 4th and 7th Avs.; give full particulars. A 1,070 Times Harlem.

Small office or desk room; quiet, refined surroundings; 34th St. to 59th St.; professional building preferred. K 180 Times.

Wanted—Two or three offices in financial district; will consider uptown. Mr. Porter, 100 Broadway; Room 1805.

Office space wanted: one or two rooms in downtown suite. T 80 Times.

Office space wanted; one or two rooms in downtown suite. J 80 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

207H ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, $22 weekly up. For women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

418T, 337 EAST.—High, sanitary, sunny location; furnished apartment; kitchenette; being newly decorated, ready Saturday; $10.

48TH ST., 18 EAST.

Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment; charmingly furnished; linen, silver; service included; maid if desired; bachelor preferred. Superintendent.

57TH ST., 24 EAST.—Apartment, two large rooms, bath; bachelor only.

67E.—4 spacious, sunny rooms; artistically furnished; exclusive elevator house. Plaza 6585.

69TH ST., 20 EAST.—Large, 2 double and small room, well furnished, bath; $75 and $60. Tel. Murray Hill 9363 or Sup't on premises.

AN EXQUISITE and most desirable apartment in Gramercy Park; two rooms, bath, kitchenette, and large hall; cafe and elevator service; exceptional atmosphere and many unusual advantages; immediate possession. Phone 6853 Gramercy. Apt. 2-M.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL STANTON, 25 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

BRIGHT duplex apartment, facing Park Av.; in the 70's; seven rooms, three baths; private roof garden; from May 1; $400 per month, or will rent unfurnished. Telephone Rhinelander 9401.

COMPLETELY furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath; all light. Phone Harlem 1814.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity, artistically furnished apartment, two large living rooms, two large bedrooms, two baths, kitchenette; best location; April 15 to Dec. 1. Telephone Murray Hill 9054.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, INC.,

23 East 44th St. Murray Hill 1100.

FURNISHED APARTMENT two rooms and bath; nonhousekeeping. Phone Harlem 1814.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 17. (Apt. 7B.)—Six rooms charmingly furnished; light, airy; quiet location; immediate occupancy; $125 monthly, $550 for five months; references. Call or telephone Superintendent. Stuyvesant 5560.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOUSE RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 66 WEST.—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette; furnished housekeeping apartment, to sublet; steam heat, gas and electric light; elevator service day and night; hot and cold water; convenient to all subway lines, elevated subways and all 5th Av. bus lines; directly opposite Hudson tube. Apply on premises.

17TH ST., 17 WEST.—April 19 to Oct. 1; 5-room apartment; very large living room; $175 a month; completely furnished; can be seen any day between 9 and 5, except Sunday; top floor. Stuyvesant 2090.

27TH, 54 WEST.—Sunny 2 rooms with complete kitchen; private roof garden; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Supt.

43D, 26 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH. TELEPHONES MADISON SQUARE 4966 AND 1181.

46TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; exclusiveness; immediate occupancy; 2 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

45TH, 137 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, with piano, 2 rooms, private bath apartment; complete hotel service; everything. Hotel King James.

47TH ST., 312 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment; three rooms and bath, $100; modern elevator building.

Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc.
9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

47TH ST., 29 WEST.—Attractive apartment; two large rooms; bath, kitchenette. 7-9 Friday night.

50'S, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsome apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $115; also 70's, three rooms, kitchen, bath, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

55TH, 347 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette apartment. Ellwood, Columbus 8466.

55TH WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, seven rooms, three baths; high-class building; $250. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST. (Opposite Carnegie.)—Handsomely furnished parlor, 2 bedrooms, bath, real kitchen, pantry with ice refrigeration, service elevator; 14th floor; southwest wing; maid and valet service; immediate possession. 3560 Circle. Prescott.

60TH, 248 WEST.—The New West End 3-room, apartment, $90; latest improvements; completely furnished.

71ST ST., 31 WEST.—Sublet single room, with shower, $50 monthly; also parlor bedroom and bath, $90 monthly; hotel service; Japanese dining room on premises. K. Gerard Thelma Apt. Hotel, 9780 Columbus.

72D, 42 WEST.—Sublet two rooms and bath from April to October; Apt. 41, Royalton Apartment; apply management.

72D, 117 WEST.—Furnished 2-room; kitchenette apartment; high class.

73D, 170 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 5 rooms, large bedroom; April 15 to Oct. 15; can be seen any time. Apartment 7-B.

76D TO 116TH.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; choice buildings. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

78D, (2,102 Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, two rooms, (18x20;) southern exposure; maid service included; to Sept. 15.

81D, 170 WEST.—A delightful corner suite of 7 perfectly furnished rooms; high-class type of house; refrigeration; rent $250 per month to Oct. 1. Hayward.

84TH, 103 WEST.—2 3 room suite, bath, kitchenette; convenient L, subway.

87TH, 67 WEST.—Delightfully cool Summer apartment, 11th floor; two large beautifully furnished rooms; maid service included. Superintendent.

91TH.—Eight rooms, 3 baths, new elevator building; $200. Phone Columbus 1278.

92TH, 19 WEST.—Newly decorated 2 rooms and bathroom; high class; $72.

92D, 214 WEST.—Eight large rooms, front; Broadway subway, plaza; reasonable; May 1-Oct. 1. Call M. Gomprecht, Monterey Hotel, 94th St. and Broadway.

100TH, 205 WEST.—3-room apartment, 4th floor; handsomely furnished; immediate possession.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence floors; 8 spacious rooms, bath; overlooking Riverside; service, electricity; $150-$200; or unfurnished. Collette.

113TH, 617, (Apt. 33.)—To sublet until October, six room, front, elevator apt., facing south, near Riverside Drive; river view; cool, light, well furnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

113TH, 606 WEST.—3 large rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished; elevator apartment; $75 a month. April to October.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High class apartment; two rooms, bath; nicely furnished; rent $70; dining room in building. Cathedral 7715.

115TH ST., 600 WEST. (Apt. 3I, Luzor.)—Four rooms, completely furnished, piano; six months; possession April 7.

122D, 508 WEST.—Five rooms, completely furnished, $90. Apply on premises, or Geoffrey R. Lippe, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Murray Hill 1177.

135TH, 605 WEST.—6 rooms and bath; elevator; from April 15 to Oct. or later. Rowley, Apt. 23.

141ST.—Five-room apartment, 8th floor; piano; $100. Phone Columbus 1277.

147TH, 548 WEST.—Five-room apt.; well furnished; two bedrooms, twin beds; May 1 to Oct. 1 $75.

145TH, 562 WEST, corner Broadway.—Attractive 6 rooms, furnished, elevator apt., and bath; all outside rooms, also fronting on Riverside; showroom fixtures. B 213 Times.

Wanted.—Sublease nicely furnished offices, about 1,000 feet; first-class building, downtown; will buy furniture. Telephone Cortland 2567.

151ST ST., 4TH WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Six elegant light rooms, tile bath, furnished; very desirable; from May to October; at home to J. F. M.

153D ST., 600 WEST.—Will rent to October to responsible party reasonably, apartment, six large outside rooms, well furnished, player piano, two baths, elevator. Apartment 50.

160TH, 400 WEST.—Furnished apt. for rent; 4 south rooms. Roger Morris.

179TH ST., 830 WEST.—Elegant, light, four large room apartment; white woodwork; all latest improvements; $58; elevator apartment. Northdale.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY located, all outside, charming apartment, or sell. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickcliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 734. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 856.

BROADWAY, (86th St.)—Charmingly appointed 2 rooms, bath; exclusive Broadway apt. house; 100% hotel service. Telephone Schuyler 2137.

BROADWAY, NEAR 96TH.—Two large, sunny rooms and kitchen; elevator; two American business men; private family. B 472 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, 3089, (122d.)—Four beautifully decorated rooms, elevator; immediate occupancy; rent $50.

BROADWAY, 3,681, (corner 153d.)—Splendid 6-room elevator apt., overlooking Hudson; piano. Apt. 35.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, corner 69th, (Apt. 1.)—Facing Park, seven rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; Steinway piano; May 1 to Nov. 1. Call or telephone Columbus 4733.

CLAREMONT AV., Overlooking Columbia College.—Apartment, beautifully furnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths; one block subway express station; lease to Sept. 15; $225 monthly; seen by appointment. Phone Broad 5136.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d St.)—8 beautiful rooms, kitchenette; parquet floors, mahogany furniture, piano, elevator. Morningside 291. Apt. 8B.

FORT WASHINGTON AV. and 160TH ST.—Very attractively furnished corner apartment, six rooms, two baths, all outside rooms, cool and light; one block Riverside Drive; one block from Broadway; near 157th St. subway; bedrooms furnished in antique mahogany, living room in mixture of antique mahogany and upholstered two-piece suit, dining room and bedroom newly painted; rent from April 15 to Oct. 1, $175 monthly. Phone Audubon 203. Apartment 6A.

Gentleman leaving town will rent well furnished apartment 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; desirable location. Wright, Circle 417.

HOTEL SAN REMO, (74th St.—Central Park West, Overlooking Lake.)—Beautiful privately furnished four rooms, bath, hotel service, from May to September; reasonable rent. Phone Meyers, Columbus 8823, Apartment 502.

MARRIED COUPLE will share beautifully furnished apartment; bath; Riverside Drive; to married couple; gentleman; plenty light, sunshine, and music; meals optional. Hopewell 7—1750 Times.

NEWLY furnished front suite for Summer or permanent. Academy 2220, Apt. 11.

OVERLOOKING WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Large studio apartment; bath; $75; appointment only. 6193 Spring.

PIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Attractive 7-room apartment facing Riverside; large rooms; moderate rental; lease to Oct. 1. Call or phone Apartment 42A. Audubon 1600.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 810.—Attractive furnished 5-room apartment from May 1; all outside rooms; river view. Telephone Audubon 1910. Apt. 2B. $725.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 187.—Magnificent two rooms, bath, kitchenette; large balconies, facing river; open fireplaces; hotel service; exclusive.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Large, handsomely furnished room, overlooking Hudson; kitchenette. Noble.

RIVERSIDE, 116TH.—Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, $175 month. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 346.—Spacious, sunny, living room, bath, kitchen; enchanting view. Phone Academy 3113.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285.—Five rooms furnished. May to October; $75 per month. Apply Apt. 25. Wise.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 974.—Seven sunny rooms, comfortably furnished; two baths. Madigan.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.

55th St. and 7th Av.—New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid service; references required.

TWO AND THREE-ROOM high-class furnished apartments; elevator building; rents $45 to $65 month. Apply Capitol, 107 West 109th St. Academy 3611.

UNUSUAL 4-room apt., new, modern furnishings, all outside rooms; near West End Av. Academy 3018, before 2.

WEST END AV., 515.—Three rooms and bath; kitchenette; $135.

VERY ATTRACTIVE-NEWLY FURNISHED EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 157TH ST.; SEEN ONLY BY APPOINTMENT. TEL. SCHUYLER 4306.

WASHINGTON SQ.—7 rooms, May to October, $100. Kinney; new, small apartment, $75. Telephone Spring 1652.

250 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
At 97th Street.

Attractive 6-room front apartment, furnished in good taste. Possession at once. $160 per month. Apply on premises or

CHARLES A. CALLEDON,
200 West 72d St.—Telephone 5116 Columbus.

Furnished—Bronx.

WILL sublet four-room completely furnished apartment May to October; Fordham section. For particulars phone 5270 Fordham, Remington.

Unfurnished—East Side.

15TH, 222 EAST. (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single flat, 8 rooms, $70; doctor's apartment.

56S.—In the 50s, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $70 to $80; large living rooms. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

LEXINGTON AV., 324, (38th.)—Private high stoop parlor floor; dental or doctor.

PARK AV., 608.—APARTMENT STUDIO, SPLENDID LOCATION; 3 ROOMS, BATH PRIVATE; BRICK BUILDING; FASHION ACADEMY.

Unfurnished—West Side.

59TH, 116 WEST.—Sublet airy apartment; two rooms, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished.

59TH, WEST.—Studio apartment, (duplex;) big studio, bedroom, small dining room, kitchenette, bath, $175. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Apartment, one room, bath, electricity; references: $50-$55-$66.

86TH, 330 WEST.—Two and three rooms, bath, including maid service, gas and electricity; $80 to $125 monthly.

90TH, (West End.)—High-class apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths, $2,200; also 80's, West, apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

122D, 506 WEST.—Apartment, five rooms; rent $65 per month; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or Godrey R. Lippe, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Murray Hill 1747.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 144th, two blocks east, of Amsterdam Av.—Three and four room apartments, in high-class elevator house; exclusive residential section; near subway and "L"; rents $52 to $65.

PHYSICIAN'S apartment, six rooms, rent $1,000 year; leaflet mailed. Active, C 194 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 604.—To sublet, unfurnished, 10-room and 3-bath apartment, all outside rooms, from May 1 next, at $125 per month; can be seen mornings between 11 and 12 or other times by appointment. Tel. Apt. 2, north; 1800 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116. (Corner 84th.)—To be sublet, unfurnished, 10-room apartment, 3 baths, from June 1 to Oct. 1 only; incoming tenant can buy some furniture and Steinway piano. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (Just north 116th St.)—10 rooms, 4 baths; $3,000; all modern improvements; from June 1. E. Francis Hillerbrand, 1,056 Amsterdam Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440.—Will sublet, unfurnished apartment, (facing Drive,) 7 rooms, 2 bath. Phone Academy 2700, Apartment 42.

SEVEN ROOMS, first floor, rent $75 monthly; convenient transportation. University. C 195 Times.

WEST END, (72d.)—Entrance floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, physician, $110. Columbus 6145.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Advertiser desires to rent, furnished or unfurnished, or will buy furniture and assume lease, apartment of two bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchenette, in strictly modern building, somewhere between Gramercy Park and 72d St. Reply to 1,136 Broadway, Suite 1002.

Want from October 1, 1919, one year, furnished apartment; 10 rooms, 3 baths, around $5,000 a year; Central Park West preferred. Clark Realty Co., 347 Madison Ave. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

Apartments wanted, furnished.—Select eligentele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 73d. Col. 856.

Three or four rooms, bath, kitchenette, Greenwich Village, Washington Square, for nurses. Telephone Bryant 1279, 38 West 48th.

Unfurnished.

By business woman, a modern two-room, bath, and kitchenette apartment in good location, immediately; not to exceed $70. B 144 Times.

Apartment wanted, unfurnished, near Grand Central Station, two pleasant rooms, bath, and kitchen. Address Z 220 Times Annex.

Family of 3 will hire 7 rooms and 2 baths; southern exposure preferred; will pay $1,200. Address K, 423 West 147th St.

Two or three-room outside apartment, with kitchen; west side; modern; good location; reasonable; permanent. T 167 Times.

Five rooms, by young couple, May 1, Fordham section preferred. H 420 Times Downtown.

Apartment, furnished or unfurnished, below 110th, to lease or sublease; $75. S 180 Times.

One, two-room apartment, unfurnished, bath; 34th-72d Sts. East; $35.00-$40.00 month. Address Advertiser, 334 Madison Av.

Five or six-room apartment, West Side, 70th to 100th. Z 221 Times Annex.

Four or five room apartment, $100, not above 110th St. Z 216 Times Annex.

Responsible family wants 5-room apartment. Phone Kuba, Columbus 1277.

Four room modern apartment with refined surroundings, by couple. S., 3,516 B'way.

Small apartment below 70th St. Telephone Mrs. Hooker, Farragut 386.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23TH ST., (northeast cor. 25th and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

36TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small sunny rooms.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Exceptionally fine room, continuous hot water, electricity. Lenox 10241.

96D ST. (Corner Madison Av.)—Two single rooms, running water, $7, $9; double room $15; complete hotel service. Hotel Ashton. Telephone Lenox 272.

DOUBLE ROOMS and baths, 1 or 2 persons, in the 70's, between 5th and Madison; rate $60 up per month. Phone 4163 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 765, (67th.)—Parlor floor, suite, two rooms, bath, electricity; gentlemen.

PARK AV., (Near 82d St.)—Two connecting rooms, lavatory; southern exposure; private shower; select; no children. Phone Lenox 6838.

UPPER 808, four doors 5th Av.—Large antique furnished sitting room, with piano, connecting bedroom, next bath, breakfast and morning paper served in room, $15; no other roomers. Phone, after 6 evenings, Lenox 9938.

West Side.

12TH ST., (22 7th Av.)—Attractive large room; continuous hot water; business man; reference; reasonable.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—For artistic people; single rooms; double room, private bath; open fires, electricity; pleasant old house, in convenient location; restaurant.

48TH ST., 13 WEST.—Large room, near bath; electric light, elevator; references.

52D, 47 WEST.—Elegant parlor bedroom, private bath; electricity, telephone; small room.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Modern, private house; 1 and 2 rooms: $7.50.

68TH, 44 WEST.—Two large rooms, suitable for two; all conveniences. Columbus 9367.

68TH, 64 WEST.—Elegant large room; twin beds; private bath; electricity; moderate.

70TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful and very large room; electric light; running water; near bath; private house.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive room, running water, electricity; phone; adjoining bath; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; references, exclusive.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Well furnished south front room; electricity; breakfast; gentlemen only; references.

71ST, 222 WEST.—Attractive, modern, large rooms; private bath; southern exposure.

71ST, 29 WEST, (near park.)—Newly opened residence; large rooms, bath, $10-$15.

72D ST., 28 WEST.—Large rooms for men; unusual advantages; basement restaurant.

72D, 261 WEST.—Large room, dressing room attached; adjoining; exclusive house.

73D, 106 WEST.—Newly opened residence; large rooms; shower bath, electricity; $8-$15.

74TH, 303 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed medium size single room, southern exposure. Riverside mansion; absolutely first class.

75TH, 53 WEST.—Elegant large front room, bath, electricity, steam, telephone, parquetry; refined.

75TH, 327 WEST, (at Drive.) — 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, exclusive, electricity.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished bedroom and sitting room.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Apartment; one large, sunny front room, bath, electricity, furnished, unfurnished.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath, $13; front basement $8; electricity.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable large room; running water; adjoining bath; phone; electricity; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large sunny room; gentlemen; references.

81ST, 26 WEST, (OVERLOOKING PARKS.)—Exceptional, elegant room on porch; southern exposure; private bath, electricity, steam heat, maid service; private house, Schuyler 10063.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Two rooms, connecting; running water; electricity; near bath.

82D, 155 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor floor, bath, piano, electricity, telephone.

83D, 17 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; running water; 2-room suite; private bath; electricity; telephone; gentlemen.

86TH, 55 West.—Beautiful front room, southern exposure; private bath; twin beds; electricity.

86TH, 206 WEST, (Apt. 71.)—Large outside room; reference.

87TH ST., 139 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; large; all conveniences; telephone.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house, second floor front room; private bath; steam; electricity.

92D, 50 WEST. — Large, handsomely furnished room for business couple; electricity, telephone; references exchanged.

93D, 147 WEST.—Bright and very large rooms; running water; electric lights; bath adjoining; exclusive couple or gentlemen.

103D, 203 WEST.—Bright room; elevator apartment; private family; gentleman. Jacobs. Academy 3483.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Spacious, sunny two-room suite; private family; gentlemen. Apartment 30.

115TH, 620 WEST. (Apartment 62.)—Room, overlooking Riverside Drive; connecting bath.

115TH, 404 WEST.—Large, bright, newly furnished; near Columbia; private. Apartment 2E.

116TH, 430 WEST.—Elegant large, light, comfortable, warm front room. Apartment 21.

119TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; suitable for 1 or 2. Apt. 6A. Telephone Morningside 3838.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (near Columbia University.)—Attractively furnished, well lighted room, three windows, exclusive use of kitchen, $11 weekly, including bedroom, $16; other rooms, $8, $7; single, southern front, $4.75; reception room; dancing. Mrs. Young. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 420 WEST.—Girl wanted; preferably student, to share desirable two-room suite with teacher; kitchen privileges. Mrs. J. M. MacCulloch. Apt. 54. Telephone Morningside 4060.

142D, 548 WEST.—American family; private home; large or small room; references.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large sunny room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean. Apt. 27

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st.)—Large living room, bedroom connecting; facing Broadway. Plan apartment.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st St.)—Attractive parlor, bedroom, single; homelike; breakfast. Apt. T.

LARGE room, facing Riverside Drive; adjoining bath; with or without meals; no other roomers; gentlemen only. Schuyler 1089.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116, (84th St.)—Large, beautifully furnished room, bath, (breakfast.) 3 east.

WEST END AV., 839.—Large front room; modern elevator apartment; for gentleman wishing place with all that insures comfort. Apartment 6F.

WEST END AV., 662, (92d.)—Beautiful large front, back room; electricity; moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

ONE, two doctors; two large parlors; Foyer will rent separately; high-class corner house, southern exposure; West 146th St.; living rooms; for particulars write if desired. B 212 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young couple; room, private bath; about $40 month; permanent. B 406 Times Downtown.

Young business woman desires sunny room in quiet house; walking distance 8th Ave. and 57th St. S 176 Times.

Middle-aged single gentleman would like furnished room in a quiet, clean house in or about the lower end of 5th Av. B 216 Times.

GENTLEMAN, JEWISH, WANTS ROOM, PRIVATE FAMILY. S 175 TIMES.

Refined couple require furnished room with light housekeeping, at $35. S 150 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

88TH, 29 EAST.—One small room, near bath; meals served.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

67H AV., 7.—Fine double, single rooms; private baths; switchboard; refined service.

49TH ST., 18 WEST.—Room with board; also table board; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, private bath; reference.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table; service; convenient location.

58TH, 44 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths; table and service; highest excellence.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Large double rooms with or without bath; prices reasonable.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large room, southern exposure; excellent table; table boarders.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Comfortable suite; private bedroom; board; electricity; homelike surroundings; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

80TH, 164 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath adjoining; excellent meals; references exchanged.

83D, 121 WEST.—Front rooms; permanent people; "L"; excellent cuisine; table guests.

93D ST. (676 West End Av.)—Two large rooms, running water, electric light, bath adjoining; exclusive; couples or gentlemen.

106TH, 814 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished room, private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious suite; furnished, unfurnished; overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

140TH, 567 WEST.—Large outside room; home cooking; homelike; elevator. Apt. 42.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Large corner room, lavatory, $10-$12; two, $16. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown: N. Y. Parc Se.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths, meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

Brooklyn.

Quiet house with home comforts, for your aged parents and convalescent patients. 250 Stuyvesant Av. Phone Bedford 3800.

BOARD WANTED.

Young man, 4 years' musical education abroad, willing to give piano lessons in return for room and board in refined family. S 173 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT — 27, assume responsibility; have occupied executive capacity; 11 years' banking and commercial; will accept out-of-town; A1 references; salary $30. K 740 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced correspondent, typist; preferably accountant's assistant. K 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced correspondent, typist; preferably accountant's assistant. K 121 Times.

CLERICAL.—High school graduate desires position in small office; two years' experience bookkeeping, general office work. S 165 Times.

COMPANION. — Educated, refined Scotch woman, lady's visiting companion; willing, capable. L 584 Times Downtown.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, five years' experience; good at figures. T 150 Times.

EXECUTIVE CLERK and confidential secretary; college trained; 14 years' experience; recently engaged in war work; wants "live-wire" position where ability is demanded and will be paid for. K 750 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Refined young woman wishes position as nursery governess; city or country; A. L., 98 Astor Place, Jersey City, N. J.

LADY of refinement, college graduate, wishes office position; experienced; preferably assistant. Miss Adams, 600 West 144th St., Apartment 2B.

LAUNDRESS. — Woman, colored; laundry take home. Wineglass, 43 East 133d St.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional lady patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th St. Riverside 3329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N.J.

SECRETARY, accustomed to high-class employer and position, seeks similar one; long experience literary, theatrical; unquestionable ability; best references; $35. Object, 30 West 112th St.

SECRETARIAL POSITION desired by young lady, trained in first-class secretarial school; willing to demonstrate ability; pleasing personality. W. F., 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2393.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER. — By young woman; experienced, college education, with emphasis on English composition. T 155 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Advertising experience; competent, capable; executive ability; $22-$25. B 404 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience; capable executive; released by Government. H 410 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY WANTS AN EXACTING EMPLOYER.
Expert stenographer, long in service of prominent advertising man; at liberty April 1; best references. Y 391 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; business school graduate; neat, accurate; reliable; willing worker. Mary McDonnell, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, not afraid of hard work; excellent qualifications. Marie Young, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, excellent speller, grammarian, desires position reliable firm; ambitious. C 206 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, 3 years' experience, knowledge Spanish, desires position with export house. A 1069 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 15 years' jewelry experience; competent, reliable; salary $25. H 421 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, high school graduate; 3 years' experience; salary, $22. K 186 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; 5 years' experience; familiar office details; salary $22. O 622 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; excellent references; salary, $22. C 205 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, rapid worker; references; $15. K 761 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; thoroughly reliable; reference; American; $18. L 617 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; desires position, $9. E. Freeland, 2849 Decatur Av.

WOMAN wishes washing, ironing; $3 day. Mrs. Zahart, 536 East 61st.

YOUNG LADY, educated, refined; 6 years' secretarial and business experience, accustomed best social environment, desires position business house or as secretary to woman of standing; experienced shopping, banking, accounts, and all matters pertaining to successful management of office or home. Schuyler 4578.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMAN, 24, efficient secretary-stenographer, pleasant personality, wishes work out of city. T 165 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 233 Lenox Av. Harlem 8049.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6216.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 896. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, cashier; reference; 10 years' full charge office; credits, collections, statements, control; bond $40. L 630 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, system, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $3.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified, general accounting, monthly audits, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 33 Broadway. 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, books opened, closed, tax reports; bookkeeping arrangements; $3.50 weekly; service, not 1st fees. Alpert-Barst. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT, 44, with public accounting experience, well educated, seeks permanent position; income tax knowledge; salary moderate. O 620 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Part time bookkeeping; books audited and systematized; reasonable rate. S 88 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, arrangements, firms without bookkeepers; reasonable. Kissler, 6 Church St. Telephone Cortlandt 6465.

ACCOUNTANT, cost, seeks permanent position; 4 years' university graduate; $50. K 776 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, young, senior, thoroughly experienced, desires position. Box 118, 1464 3d Av.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires to connect with firm of certified public accountants; N. Y. University graduate. S 164 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 23, desires position with firm of accountants; excellent references. L 634 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER, investigator, collector, correspondent, bookkeeper, costs, knowledge Spanish, Italian, stenography; employed, desires connection with reliable concern. C 209 Times

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMEN.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
require Saleswomen for
GLOVES,
VEILINGS,
JEWELRY,
HOSIERY,
LEATHER GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
ART EMBROIDERY,
WOMEN'S SUITS AND DRESSES,
MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES,
WOMEN'S SHIRTWAISTS,
WASH GOODS.
ALSO
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED MILLINERY,
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

The above positions present exceptional opportunities for bright, ambitious women with department store experience.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FL.

SALESWOMEN.

STANLEY & MACGIBBONS, 5TH AV. AT 34TH ST.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR COAT, SUIT AND DRESS DEPARTMENTS. ALSO PART TIME SALESWOMEN. APPLY 1 WEST 34TH ST.

SALESLADIES, 25; WANTED; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; HIGH WAGES PAID. CALL READY FOR WORK, A. MORTON OPPENHEIM, 11 WEST 34TH ST.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Must be accurate and rapid. Salary $125 per month.

Also
STENOGRAPHER.
Salary $100 to $115 per month.

Apply in person or by phone.

WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Borden and Starr Aves.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS.

This organization has two very desirable vacancies for stenographers; good salary to start and the positions are in a very good department of our business.

CALL AT ONCE.

CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES,
Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; ONE HAVING HAD SOME EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE WORK PREFERRED. WICHERT & GARDINER, ATLANTIC AND HENRY STS., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced in general office work; good position to the right party. Write particulars only to Seltzer Mfg. Co., 9 West 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER: BOOKKEEPER WANTED; PERMANENT POSITION; SALARY according to ABILITY. APPLY BY MAIL ONLY. ROOM 803, 10 WHITEHALL ST., N. Y. CITY.

STENOGRAPHERS (2) well educated, neat appearance, rapid at dictation and transcribing, able to read notes readily; steady position with advancement. Call Friday morning, Whitney, 250 West 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; knowledge of French and Italian also essential; good salary. Apply Robert M. Granat & Co., 18 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; in high grade law office; salary $25; state full particulars as to experience, age, religion, and educational qualifications. L 623 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED; MENTION DETAILS AND SALARY EXPECTED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. B. T., 1278 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER; rapid, accurate, willing; for detail; one secure responsible position; salary commensurate with ability. G 556 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in busy law office; give full particulars, including age, education, experience, nationality and salary expected. B. 400 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady with broad experience for position with an assured future. Apply Chevrolet Motor Co., 1,764 Broadway, 5th floor.

STENOGRAPHER; bright, intelligent girl; good stenographer with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply Suite 107, 50 Broadway, 8th floor, 10 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; EXPERIENCED IN DRESS MANUFACTURING. MARK PERLMAN, 31 EAST 21ST.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced; office work; 18 to 25 years of age; permanent office position. Phone today and tomorrow, Broad 7228.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm; young lady, with high school education; must be experienced and capable; salary to start $15. Write full particulars, B. H. 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; beginner, $12; Saturday afternoon off; permanent position. Metropolitan Cleaning & Dyeing Co., 402 East 21st.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping; manufacturing experience preferred; good position. Weiss & Son, 124 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, competent, familiar with office detail; can find suitable employment in high-class office; salary $25. Write full particulars. A. F., 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, with about 3 years experience; must be quick and accurate; good salary; steady experience. B 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; French; must be experienced and competent; salary commensurate with ability; excellent opportunity in prosperous export house. A 688 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, at least 2 years' experience; permanent position; state salary. Smith, firm, Call Room 814, 347 4th Av., corner 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER in law office. Christian preferred; salary $20. Dressinger & Newcombe, 37 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for hotel work. Apply Hotel Employment Dept., 405 Lexington Av., Room 216.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated and capable; must be experienced; salary about $15. Call A. Herz Co., 180 West 14th.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, neat, accurate; state age, experience, salary desired; telephone 40 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, reliable, neat appearance; permanent position; state age, experience, salary desired. B 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be intelligent, thoroughly experienced; state references and salary. R. M., 69 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Two years' experience; salary $18. Write F., 14, Av. A.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require competent saleswomen for
LADIES' NECKWEAR.
Permanent position, with good salary.
Apply after 9 A. M., Employment Entrance, West 43d St., near 6th Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR
for plug board in downtown law office. State experience, references, salary desired, and age. L 615 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, experienced, Gregg shorthand; evenings, each 2; Evans Business School, phone 2726 Beekman.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR by Christian advertising agency; one that can manage busy board; state salary and experience. B 172 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, one who can typewrite preferred; excellent opportunity. Box B 217 Times.

TRIMMERS—HEARN, 14TH ST., WEST OF 6TH AV., TRIMMERS FOR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

TYPIST, experienced, must be quick and accurate at figures; State age, salary and experience. B 429 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, for hotel work. Apply Hotel Employment Dept., 405 Lexington Av., Room 216.

WAITRESS.—First-class. Apply 570 Park Av.

WAIST, Skirt and Sleeve Hands wanted; also good sewers. A. Maier, 208 Washington Park, Brooklyn, near De Kalb Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WAIST DRAPERS,
EXPERIENCED HANDS.
SEE MISS SULLIVAN, 6TH FLOOR.
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.,
8TH AV., AT 46TH ST.

Wanted.—One or two upright glass-lined mixing tanks. Z 217 Times Annex.

WOMAN.—Cultured and of engaging personality to sell high-class advertising to a selected list of clients; the right person will be trained and be able to earn $30 weekly on commission. 100A, 220 West 42d St.

WOMAN, refined, as assistant in restaurant of hotel; no experience necessary; only those well recommended need apply. B 190 Times.

WOMAN of refinement to act as cashier and accountant. B 180 Times.

WOMAN to assist in cafeteria; short hours. 18 West 43d St.

YOUNG GIRL assistant in Christian office; state experience, salary expected. T 161 Times.

YOUNG LADIES.—25 LADIES OF NEAT APPEARANCE; OPPORTUNITY TO EARN FROM $3 TO $10 DAILY; HANDLING WELL ADVERTISED EDUCATIONAL FEATURE ON COMMISSION BASIS; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED; UNLIMITED FIELD; NO COMPETITION; ONLY COME IN CONTACT WITH MEN AND WOMEN OF REFINEMENT. APPLY 10 A. M. TO 5 P. M., ASK FOR MR. GOSLING, 9TH FLOOR, EVENING MAIL, 25 CITY HALL PLACE.

YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED, FOR CLERICAL WORK IN ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; ONE WITH KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING PREFERRED. SIMON, 44 EAST 32D.

YOUNG LADY.
For clerical work, neat writer, good at figures, willing and conscientious worker; advancement according to ability; state salary. Write Clerical, Box 17, 125 East 34th St.

YOUNG LADY WANTED, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND WRITE A GOOD, CLEAR HAND. WICHERT & GARDINER, ATLANTIC AND SCHENECTADY AV., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG LADY
as stenographer and bill clerk; Christian firm; state age, salary and experience; fine opportunity. S. D., 285 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 21 to 25, to assist dentist; experience unnecessary; salary $12. Dr. Lieban, 17 West 42d.

YOUNG LADY as assistant in dentist's office. Columbus 6278, after 1:30 Friday.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to assist in dentist's office. T 162 Times.

Instruction.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY

to learn a profession that pays well—FILING. Join our class now forming and prepare yourself in four weeks to take a position where you will earn anywhere from $12 to $30 a week. We teach Filing and Indexing exclusively, and train you more thoroughly than you could be trained in an office. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Only filing school in the downtown business district. Choice of evening or afternoon classes. Classes kept small in order to give individual instruction, therefore enroll early. Call, write or phone. Franklin 2261.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR FILING.
The Shaw-Walker Company,
66 Franklin Street, near Broadway.

OVER THREE THOUSAND
GIRLS AND WOMEN
have been placed by us in positions paying
FROM $12 TO $35 PER WEEK.
Specialize in a profession that has been established and made profitable by our chain of schools, the only ones of their kind. Inspection of the equipment, alone, will repay you for a visit. If you expect to enter business of your own or desire counseling concerning your future, our assistance will be invaluable to you.
Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Johnston Building, 1,170 B'way, at 28th St., formerly Singer Building.
Telephone Madison Square 6097.
Branches: Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago.

TRAINED WOMEN
are needed in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await trained women in these lines. Attend the first teaching session of a new class, Monday, April 7, 6:00 to 7:55 P. M., and observe the teaching methods. No obligation to enroll. Write or telephone, Circle 1846, for booklet "Opportunities for Women," and for details of training class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet.
CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y.,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6855.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av., (46th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Gallagher, M. A., Director.

$15
Weeks' Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 CHURCH ST.
We have at the present time unusual opportunities for stenographers.
CALL 9-1,
ROOM 723.

Established 1897
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY
Registration Free.
STENOGRAPHERS, legal, $25; brokerage, $25; advertising, $25; technical, $25; chemical, $18-20, etc.; several beginners, $12-16.
Bookkeeper-Stenographer, $25; bookkeeper, $25; assistant, $18-20; stenographer-bookkeeper, $20; typist (operator), $15; typists, $12-18; switchboard, $15.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 NASSAU.
Stenographers (3) $23
Stenographers (12) .....$15-$25
Stenographers (12) .....$15-$22
Typists (8) $16
Bookkeeper-Stenographers (2) .....$20 up
STENOGRAPHERS—$12, $25; bookkeepers, $15, $25; legal openings, bill clerks, typists, Underwood bookkeeping machine operator, clerks. Fulton Agency, 103 Nassau St., 489 Fifth Av.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
99 NASSAU. ROOM 600.
BOOKKEEPERS, stenographer.....$25 to $30
STENOGRAPHERS .....$18 to $25
TYPISTS .....$16 to $20
BOOKKEEPER—Brokerage, $25, $30; stenographer, $25; stenographer-bookkeeper, (4) $20, $23; filing-typist. Bureau Business Requirements, 170 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, typists; good immediate openings. Call Roberts Agency, 101 West 42d.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Bright young man with thorough accounting knowledge and good bookkeeping experience can secure position with C. F. A. firm, affording unusual opportunity for development; replies must state age, education, experience specifically, and salary desired. Box B 476 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT familiar with general accounting practice, for large manufacturing corporation, fifty miles from New York; state qualifications, salary expected, and references. H 429 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Unusual opportunity offered by reputable agency to one controlling some accounts; state details. J. G., 125 Times.

AGENTS wanted.—Easy selling oil leases in great West Texas oil fields; big commissions, strong co-operation; energetic salesman makes up to $400 weekly. Dan Sonneborn Oil Company, Department 78, Dallas, Texas.

ALTERATION HANDS WANTED; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; HIGH WAGES PAID; CALL READY FOR WORK, A. MORTON OPPENHEIM, 11 WEST 34TH ST.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, experienced in city construction; state salary expected and qualifications. B 183 Times.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER. — Preferably one with clothing experience; must be thoroughly conversant with all details; state full particulars first letter. A 604 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for ladies' cloak and suit house; experience preferred. Answer in own handwriting, giving references and full particulars. B 211 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for permanent position; must be competent to operate adding machine and typewriter; bond required; apply in own handwriting with references; state age and salary desired; if convenient send photograph; must be physically sound; young man preferred. Queens City Printing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. B 223 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS.
Experienced men wanted, stock and bond house, night work, from 5 P. M. to 1 A. M.; excellent opportunities for right men. Answer, stating age, experience, and salary expected. A 699 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER.—Must be thoroughly experienced to handle large office; one experienced in waist or dress line preferred; apply by letter, stating full particulars. R. R. 806 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, accurate; active one preferred, with experience in real estate and insurance line. Address in own writing, stating age, experience, and salary, Room 1277, 30 East 42d St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER required for large business; must be able to get out monthly statements; excellent prospects for the right man. Reply, stating salary required and references, to N 233 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, in New York office casualty insurance company; answer, stating age, experience, and salary desired. B 435 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, rapid; accurate, competent; permanent position; good opportunity; state experience, age, salary desired. Box B 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER thoroughly experienced in modern methods cost accounting and controlling accounts; man with piano factory experience preferred. B 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in large manufacturing office; must be quick and accurate; good change for advancement. State salary expected. Address B 176 Times.

BOYS.

Large insurance brokerage, Christian, corporation has permanent positions for bright, intelligent, well mannered boys of good habits who are public school graduates or have attended high school; address in own handwriting stating references, nationality; salary to start $9. K 766 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. G 441 Times Downtown.

BOY.
Christian firm wants bright, clean-cut and ambitious boy for downtown office; splendid opportunity for advancement; in replying state age, experience, if any, and references. K D, 224 Times.

BOY wanted in downtown office of large steel corporation; exceptional opportunity for capable youth; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected. B 483 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work and errands; must be neat and quick; experience not necessary; good hours. Apply after 9 o'clock. Borden's Premium Co., Inc., 44 Hudson St.

BOY, 16-18, errand and office work; brokerage house; good opportunity for bright, ambitious boy. Room 1314, 27 William St.

BOY wanted, public school graduate, for general office work in an insurance office; permanent position; good salary and prospects. A 664 Times Downtown.

BOY attending high school, employment, 4-7 P. M.; permanent; good wages to steady boy. K 192 Times.

BOYS, over 18, in wholesale laboratories; $10-$12; good opportunity. Call 48 West 4th 7th floor.

BOYS.—Bright, about 16 years old, by hosiery house; good chance for advancement. B 203 Times.

BOY to make himself generally useful in resident buyer's office; $9 weekly. Ben F. Lowis, 37 West 26th.

BOYS over 16 for errands; also help house departments. B 429 Times Downtown.

BOY; office work; wholesale woolen house; state age, references, salary. S 162 Times.

BOYS, bright, for large downtown office; salary $8. B 467 Times Downtown.

BUSHELMEN.
experienced on ready-made clothing;
good salary; light workroom; short hours.
Apply daily, BEST & CO.,
Employment Office 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.; 12 to 1 P. M.

CHARLES F. JACOBSON, INC.
individualistic ideas.

CLOTHIERS, HABERDASHERS, HATTERS
Wanted
for enlarged business.
MANAGER, SALESMEN, BUYERS.

Men who can point to clean, successful records will find exceptional opportunities with futures limited only by their own ability. A need men equipped to handle a high grade New York City clientele—men who can grow—who are willing to learn. Will require bonding.

Personal interview today, between 11 A. M. AND 2 P. M.
CLEARIDGE HOTEL, BROADWAY
AT 44TH ST.

CHAFFEUR.—Good mechanic; experienced; to make deliveries of cardboard and paper; (Vim truck;) state age, nationality, references, and religion; salary at beginning $20. 690 Times Downtown.

CHAFFEUR.—Discharged soldier preferred; single; white; familiar with Cadillac; state experience and salary wanted. A 687 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of starch and starch derivatives; only highest grade need apply; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 290 Times Annex.

CLERICAL.—Young man in credit department large wholesale jobbing house; good penman; knowledge of stenography; permanent. S 161 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMAN,
first class; experienced in selling to high grade merchant tailor trade; right man will make right salary; reply, stating fully particulars, experience, and by whom employed; replies confidential. B 208 Times.

DESIGNER, EXPERT
on raincoats. World Rubber Product Co., 23 Washington Place.

DIVISION SALES MANAGER
WANTED.
HIGH-GRADE MAN, ABLE TO TAKE ENTIRE MANAGEMENT OF BRANCH OFFICE AND SALESMEN; LOCATION NEW YORK; WE MAKE STEEL SHELVING, LOCKERS, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT; SALARY LIMITED ONLY BY ABILITY OF MAN, WHO MUST HAVE CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD; STATE FULLY PAST EXPERIENCE IN REPLY. A 635 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN.—Layout man wanted on airplane and automobile motors; only first-class man with past experience on this work need apply. Aeronarine Plane and Motor Co., 1,500 Times Bldg.

DRAFTSMAN with experience on lighting fixtures. Heather Co., 19 West 36th St.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural experience; apartment house work. B 209 Times.

FOOD BUSINESS.—CANADA.
Wanted for Canada a thoroughly live, capable executive to manage food product distributing firm; good salary; exceptional prospects for right man; must have sound experience in similar positions. Address, giving all details as to age and past record, including salary expected, Dorland Advertising Agency, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FURNITURE SALESMAN.—One who thoroughly understands the furniture business, and a hustler. Lee Bros., 210 E. 125th St.

HAT SALESMEN.—Must be experienced selling men's hats; retail; salary. Apply 9-12, Younge Hats, 695 Broadway.

JUNIOR CLERK Wanted.—$45 monthly, hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; high school graduate preferred; age 17-20. Address Clerk, P. O. Box 50, Wall St. Branch.

JUNIOR CLERK for cashier's department of insurance company; must be accurate and good at figures; state experience and wages expected. B 463 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, experimental, experienced on spring motor, particularly type used in phonographs; state experience and wages expected. L. A., 487 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINE MAN
to operate tablet machines in drug house. Call 48 West 4th, 7th floor.

MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT TO BUILD UP SALES OF PRODUCT USED IN HOMES, HOSPITALS, OFFICES, FACTORIES, AND SCHOOLS, RETAILING 50 CENTS TO $15; MUST KNOW HOW TO SELL PERSONALLY AND WRITE CONVINCING LETTERS; LOCATION OHIO. WRITE AGE, DETAILED EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. Z 207 TIMES ANNEX.

MANAGER FOOD PRODUCTS
wanted; a keen, live man of first-class experience to manage food product distributing concern in Chicago and Middle West; good salary and fine prospects for vigorous tradepusher; write in confidence, stating particulars of experience and age and salary desired. B 200 Times.

MAN, experienced, assist promoting sales of exterminating products; unusual opportunity; write immediately full particulars, salary desired. B 196 Times.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATORS, experienced on automatic feed; young men of good habits; advancement assured. Apply Chevrolet Motor Co., 1,764 Broadway, Stationery Dept.

NEWSPAPER MAN WANTED.—I WANT TO GET IN TOUCH WITH A FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER MAN; NOT A REPORTER, BUT A CITY EDITOR OR AN ASSISTANT CITY EDITOR; MUST HAVE ABILITY TO ORGANIZE; I HAVE A VERY ATTRACTIVE PROPOSITION FOR THE RIGHT MAN; ALL REPLIES WILL BE TREATED WITH CONFIDENCE. WRITE B 207 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, FAMILIAR WITH FACTORY CLERICAL WORK, IN LARGE SHIRT HOUSE; ONLY PERSON HAVING EXPERIENCE IN THE SHIRT LINE WILL BE CONSIDERED; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 700 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE Manager's Assistant; must be thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and capable of supervising and directing department details and help; A1 references required. M. T., 99 Times Harlem.

OFFICE BOY wanted; about 16 years old; chance for advancement. Apply Room 1425, 165 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright, ambitious; excellent chance for advancement; salary $5 to start. H 427 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted by large heating contractor. Apply Raisler Heating Co., 129 Amsterdam Av.

OFFICE BOY, intelligent, wanted for pharmaceutical house; $10 week. Apply Export Department, 117 Hudson St.

PHARMACIST OR PHYSICIAN, young and energetic, to travel on a salary basis in the interests of a well-known and artistic ethical pharmaceutical preparation; previous business experience desirable; unusual opportunity for a man of ability who is able to show results. Apply, stating salary expected and with full particulars, to A 650 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER for home portrait work; must be first-class. Phone Murray Hill 2885 between 9 and 10 A. M.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN wanted; salary or commission; also typist and telephone operator. Box R 747 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, heavyweight only; pile fabrics coat house of national reputation will consider application high-class coat salesman, with established trade and strongest retail following, for Arizona; useless for any other than coat salesman up to present season engaged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. R. N. 406 Times.

SALESMAN, heavyweight only; pile fabrics coat house of national reputation will consider, application high-class coat salesman, with established trade and strongest retail following, for Oklahoma; useless for any other than coat salesman up to present season engaged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. K. L., 285 Times.

SALESMEN MOTOR TRUCKS.
Opening for experienced man in Brooklyn territory; also one for Bronx and one Manhattan; drawing account against commission; also two minor salaries and high commission. Paramount Motors Corporation of New York, 221-223 West 64th St., New York City.

SALESMEN
Two young men, alert and essentially quick witted to sell the treasury stock of a bona fide corporation; no drawing account or salary, but a liberal commission and a reputable, permanent connection; pleasant, congenial situation. See Mr. Baker, between 9 and 10, or 4 and 5 only, Room 333, 42 Broadway.

SALESMAN, metropolitan district, Long Island; prefer one familiar with canvas goods and awnings and acquainted in marine trades; must be active, good character and appearance. Write, stating experience, salary expected, B 748 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Financial institution doing $6,000,000 year in New York City wants two efficient men to place "Income Contracts"; salary or commission. Apply Mr. Waddell, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted to sell Manchester shirts, (cotton, silk stripes, silk and cotton satin stripe, tub and crepe de chenes,) on straight commission basis; state lines you have covered recently, whom with last and lately. Miller Bros. Co., Broad and Wallace Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Three high-grade, long experienced and successful salesmen of unquestioned character and integrity; must have own clientele and demonstrated ability to produce in a large way; commission and drawing account; references required. H. 9, P. O. Box 872, City Hall Station, New York.

SALESMEN who can earn $5,000 or over to sell new process chrome leather steel-studded auto tires, guaranteed five thousand miles, puncture proof, nonskid, blow-out, and rim-cut proof; commission; car owners preferred. Risse Process Tire Corp., 229 West 52d St.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman on special real estate proposition; big commission, liberal bonus, if you work your own leads or have a clientele; no advance, but splendid proposition. Answer by letter only. H. K. A., Room 61, 6 Wall St.

SALESMAN wanted, for the sale of mortgages and mortgage certificates, on Queens property, for a company organized under banking laws; give references, experience, and salary expected in first letter. P. M., Room 307, 135 Broadway, New York.

SALESMEN, sell pictures, become managers; rare opportunity; salary, commission, or both; experience unnecessary; discharged men preferred. Suite 508, 505 5th Av., entrance 42d.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHER CONSIDERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 860, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced clothing man; permanent position; excellent opportunity for the right man. Apply Uneeda Credit Clothing Co., 907 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN for New York and out of town to sell on commission basis a well manufactured line of combination overalls; must be experienced in this line. H 404 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, ACQUAINTED WITH THEATRICAL AND MOVING PICTURE PRODUCERS, TO SELL POST CARDS; SALARY OR COMMISSION. 211 LINCOLN ST.

SALESMAN, calling on haberdashers, to carry side line 65-cent all-silk soft collars; state territory covered; straight commission. G. N., 263 West 125th St.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opening for successful grocery salesman who can show a clear record; commission basis. L 589 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, to carry side line of children's McKay shoes; unrestricted territories; commission. M. K., 800 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced on suits and dresses; salary $20 per week and commission; steady position. Apply Post, 19 West 22d.

SALESMAN.—EXPERIENCED FOR THE JOBBING TRADE, WITH LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS; COMMISSION BASIS. BOX 17, STATION A, N. Y. C.

SALESMEN, automobile device, real merit, retailing $7 to $12; wide-awake men wanted to call on owners; liberal commission. Call Producers Agency Co., 329 Hudson St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced auto accessories to dealers; commission; no drawing account. American Products Co., 244 West 23d St.

SALESMAN to carry side line of unbreakable dolls on commission basis. Republic Doll Co., 152 Wooster St.

SALESMAN: auto supplies; commissions payable weekly. Telephone Bryant 2582, 9-12 A. M. Reliable Ignition Sales Co.

SALESMAN.—Traveling man wanted on fancy ribbons, &c.; salary and commission. A 692 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, cloaks; good opportunity for right party; commission or salary. B 210 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell confectionary trade; state experience and salary expected to start. B 479 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell raincoats, combination pants and coat; all territories open; commission basis. 331 4th Av., Room 906.

SALESMEN.—Successful bond and insurance salesmen make $75 weekly; commission. H 414 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, flour, to sell jobbers and large bakeries strictly confidential. 7 Jay Street.

SALES ANALYSIS
and
STATISTICIAN
for nationally known automobile truck company to analyze sales and territory and prepare statistics covering motor registration; permanent position with large possibilities for experienced man of mature judgment with ability and energy to conduct independent investigations, analyze conditions and arrive at logical conclusions; state complete qualifications, former experience and salary expected. Address
"STATISTICIAN," 127 TIMES.

SALESMEN.
Old-established security organization offers most exceptional opportunity — commission basis — for men with wide experience, large following, or exceptional salesmanship ability. The proposition offered at this time will satisfy the highest priced salesman in America. Texol, K 778 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
HIGH GRADE AND SUCCESSFUL MEN WHO CAN CREATE MARKET FOR SELLING TO JOBBERS, DEPARTMENT STORES, DRUG STORES AND RETAILERS IN GENERAL. COMPENSATION DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION. GUARANTEED TERRITORY AND RENEWAL ON ALL SALES IN TERRITORY. TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 3940 FOR APPOINTMENT, OR WRITE SUITE 810, 511 5TH AV.

SALESMEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS.
33D ST. & B'WAY.
Require the services of experienced salesmen for
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor.

SALESMEN.—Two men of unquestioned character and integrity, who have confidence in their ability to succeed, in a big way and who are willing to follow instructions, can connect with one of the largest security sales organizations in the country, where present earnings will be very attractive and prompt promotion to managerial positions the assured results of earnest effort; if employed it would be well worth while to put up any ordinary bond to undertake; commission. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av., corner E. 45th St.

SALESMAN, heavyweight only; pile fabric coat house of national reputation will consider application of high-class coat salesman, with established trade and strongest retail following, for Arizona; useless for any other than coat salesman up to present season engaged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. R. N. 406 Times.

SALESMAN, heavyweight only; pile fabrics coat house of national reputation will consider application high-class coat salesman, with established trade and strongest retail following, for State of Texas; useless for any other than coat salesman up to present season engaged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. K. L., 285 Times.

SALESMEN TO TRAVEL.

Want six men, 28 to 35, to visit the dry goods trade, representing an old-established paper pattern house; salary and expenses. Salesman, B 204 Times.

SALESMAN, heavyweight only; pile fabrics coat house of national reputation will consider application high-class coat salesman, with established trade and strongest retail following, for Pacific Coast, inclusive; useless for any other than coat salesman up to present season engaged in selling coats in this territory to apply; commission basis. A., 289 Times.

SALESMEN, very high class, accustomed to making $5,000 and upward, investigate the earning power and modern practical methods of the book-selling business; we teach you by actual demonstration, paying your expenses while learning, and furnish you the opportunity of making from $100 TO $300 PER WEEK; salary and commission. Parke, Austin & Lipscomb, 50 Church St.

SALESMEN wanted by manufacturers of skirts for the Middle West, West, and Coast; can be handled as a side line on commission basis. Reply in full, with references, Z 224 Times Annex.

SAMPLE DEPARTMENT CHIEF
wanted to take charge of sample department in large cotton goods converting house; must be able to reorganize department; experience in handling clothiers' linings preferred. Apply Friday, William Alsberg & Co., 326 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK. — Experienced. Apply National Textile Service Co., 152 Wooster St.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CAN EARN GOOD MONEY DELIVERING TELEGRAMS. APPLY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 33 PARK PLACE.

SPOTTER and fancy wet washer wanted; good wages. Apply Hoffman Dry Cleaning, 2,632 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

STATISTICIAN.—The Magazine of Wall Street requires a man of long experience in investment and brokerage business, capable of analyzing the financial condition, earning power and prospects of all classes of securities; permanent and advancing position; no interviews unless experience, salary and reference stated. Address 42 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; young man; editor's office; accuracy better than great speed; chance to get broad editorial experience; recommendations and test of ability required; boy who has been military service preferred; state salary to start. B 483 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY and personal assistant to publisher; write giving age, experience, references, salary expected; a place where there is room for an assistant of tact and intelligence to grow. H 428 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, expert, leaving Government service, willing to go to Latin-American countries; must be robust and have knowledge of Spanish or French. B 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man wanted by advertising agency; opportunity for advancement; apply in your own handwriting, stating age, previous experience, and salary expected. Address R 748 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant. Lang & Hoffman, 334 4th Av.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell stocks in the fourth largest independent oil refining company in the United States; $50 a week and over commissions to those who can qualify. Phone Rector 5295 for appointment, or write. A 686 Times Downtown.

STOCK RECORD MAN.
Experienced stock clerk for broker's office; splendid opportunity for right man. Apply after 3 P. M., Mr. Radien, 62 Broadway.

STOCK CLERK.—Bright young man who can speak and read French. National Whalebone Co., 25 West 45th St.

STOCK BOY.—Wholesale hosiery; good opportunity for rapid advancement. 308 5th Av., Room 501.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted, for tea-packing factory; must be able to control help and have good reference. Write, stating full details of experience with age and salary required. B 205 Times.

TAILORS
ON WOMEN'S APPAREL; CUSTOM WORK.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

TWO HIGH CLASS
SPECIALTY SALESMEN
We want a clean-cut, hard-working man to introduce a fast-selling toilet goods article among the retail druggists of the Bronx and Yonkers; also a man to cover Flatbush; must be familiar with retail trade in the district you want to work in; must be a live-wire permanent position; salary and commission; chance to average $100 a week. Phone Mr. Hopper, Gramercy 1262 for appointment.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WOOD AND LEATHER WORKERS.
THE DILWORTH ARM COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN., WANTS EXPERIENCED WORKERS ON WOOD AND LEATHER AT ONCE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WAGES EXPECTED IN FIRST LETTER.

ARE YOU A SQUARE PEG
in a round hole? Thousands are holding positions to which they are not suited—they do not know their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications and tell you in what vocation you will achieve the greatest success and happiness. Character readings by appointment. Write or phone Chelsea 4064 for Booklet "K." Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., New York.

YOUNG MAN.—Old-established insurance office has opening for ambitious young man, about 18 years of age; opportunity for advancement exceptional; prefer high school graduate; state age, schooling, and experience. O 420 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—EXPERIENCED ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER; ALSO FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MAN OF AMBITION. APPLY BETWEEN 12-1. GONZALO BOZA & CO., 25 W. 23D.

YOUNG MAN wanted by high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, G 532 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 16 or 17, by advertising department in large 5th Av. publishers for clerical work; knowledge of typewriting essential; state age, salary, and experience, if any. B 195 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large

ALDERMEN AROUSED BY MAYOR'S LETTER

President Moran to Seek Legal Advice on Stopping Seditious Meetings of Aliens.

NEW ORDINANCE PLANNED

More Bolshevism Here Than Many Realize, Says Zettler—Les Questions Hylan's Sincerity.

Keen interest was displayed at the City Hall yesterday over Mayor Hylan's letter to Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen, in which the Mayor urged Mr. Moran to take some action to restrain aliens from holding mass meeting here, in which foreign languages are spoken, for the purpose of abusing the American Government.

Mr. Moran said he would lay the Mayor's letter before the board at its meeting next Tuesday.

"I can't say, of course, what action the board will take on the Mayor's letter," said Mr. Moran, "but I intend to lay it before them on Tuesday, and I am certain some action will result. It will probably be referred to the Committee on General Welfare, and that committee will seek the aid of the Corporation Counsel to tell us just what power we have to act in the case. There is a question of obeying the Constitution, you know, before we pass ordinances regarding the right of people to hold meetings.

"You will note, of course, that the Mayor refers in his letter to aliens, and I do not know whether or not there is anything under our law or in the Constitution to permit people who are not citizens to get together and abuse the country they have adopted out of personal inclination, and to whose shores they have come to take advantage of the very institutions they seem to dislike. It may be we will find that the police have power to deal with the situation.

"It may be we will have to call on the State Legislature for aid, although I don't think that will be necessary. At any rate, the only thing to be done will be to wait until the Committee on General Welfare goes over the entire business."

Aldermen Agree with Him.

In his letter the Mayor spoke of some of the aliens who have been conducting meetings here as "the wild, crazy people who in every land, deluding themselves and others that they are apostles of liberty, preach murder and destruction as a quick remedy for all the economic shortcomings of the human race." From what they said yesterday it seems that the majority of the Aldermen other than the Socialists agree with him.

Alderman William P. Kennedy, majority leader of the board, said he intended to introduce an ordinance on Tuesday which would hold owners and lessees of buildings and halls responsible for seditious remarks in foreign language or in English made at meetings in them.

"I have absolutely no sympathy with Bolshevism or Bolsheviki," said Alderman Kenneally. "I don't care where they came from or how intelligent they may be. And let me say in this connection, I despise an American Bolshevik just as much as I do an alien Bolshevik. I would like to see every one of these aliens who have been abusing our country's hospitality by preaching anarchy and sedition sent straight back to where they came from. Aside from their ingratitude, I think they are a positive menace to our nation.

"Why, just the other day when a woman, one of the audience at one of these meetings, appealed to the speaker because one of the attendants at the hall had requested her not to be disorderly, she was told by the speaker to bring a long hatpin with her the next time and stab any man that tried to make her be orderly and quiet. When a speaker begins to preach like that, it seems to me we ought to stop him.

Alderman Charles A. Post, Republican, said he was emphatically in favor of some such ordinance as the Mayor suggested.

"Why, I have listened to those street orators speaking in English," he said, "and I tell you they don't believe in anything. Whatever is is wrong, seems to be their motto. They preach against God and against organized Government, and the only remedy they offer is violence. I hope we can do something to curb them, and I am emphatically in favor of taking action."

Agitators Professional, Says O'Rourke.

Alderman John J. O'Rourke said he hoped that action would be taken to stamp out every trace of Bolshevism in New York whether preached in English or in a foreign tongue, and whether preached by American or alien. He declared that through the efforts of the professional agitators, in the thing for money, Bolshevism was growing in New York.

Alderman Louis J. Zettler, who is said to be closer to the Mayor than any other member of the board, said that he hoped the abuse of the Government in Bolshevist meetings in this country would be stopped because of its bad effect on children around the ages of 12 and 14 who were attending them.

Alderman Algernon Lee, Socialist leader of the board, took an opposite view. He said:

"No one will suspect Mr. Hylan of being a very intelligent or well-informed person. We must not hold him to too high a standard of responsibility for his utterances, but even he must know that the statements contained in his letter to President Moran are without foundation. I confidently challenge him to name a few—even half a dozen—of the aliens whom he alleges are preaching murder and sedition. He cannot do it. He knows that his sweeping accusations are false.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Valuables from the safe of William J. Crittenden in the Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the night of Feb. 28. Will party arrange privately to return same to me? A reward will be paid and no questions asked. A. Gordon Murray, 56 Pine St., New York City.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon in Stern's, Hotel Knickerbocker or vicinity 42d St., bifocal eyeglasses in black Hazard case with gold corners; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. J. D. Henderson, 780 Riverside Drive. Phone Audubon 7100, Apartment 8-F.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bar pin with sapphire in centre, between 7 and 11:30 P. M. Saturday, March 29, location Strand Roof restaurant or movie picture house at Broadway and 90th St.; reward. Z 226 Times Annex.

LOST—Small diamond and pearl bar pin, between Columbus Circle and 6th Av., on 59th or 60th St., Tuesday morning. Please return to Mrs. Schoolfield, 220 West 59th St. Reward.

LOST—Will pay liberal reward for information leading to recovery of Hudson speedster No. 46790 and Hudson touring car numbered 46732 and J. A. 48127. G. A. Goeschius, 2 Liberty St.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 804,067 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Between 122 East 65th St. and 324 West 82d St., necklace of seed pearls. Finder will be rewarded upon return to owner, at 122 East 65th St.

LOST — Wednesday, Grand Central Station, pocketbook containing bond and money. Reward if returned to A. D. Snyder, 78 South Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing papers, in Broadway subway, at 6 P. M., April 2; reward; no questions asked. Louis A. Silk, 906 West End Av.

LOST—Medallion locket, oval gold frame, 3"x2", ivory miniature of lady on one side, portrait of gentleman with real clothing, having human hair background; liberal reward. A 1071 Times Harlem.

LOST—Platinum and diamond wrist watch, left in dressing room Manhattan Hotel Wednesday afternoon. Liberal reward if returned to 48 West 76th. Schuyler 7123.

LOST—March 28, bracelet, black onyx, set in silver; six links; reward. Finder write T 145 Times.

LOST—April 1, cameo bar pin, in the neighborhood of 53d-58th Sts., Broadway and 5th Av.; reward. B 473 Times Downtown.

LOST—Ring, 2 diamonds and sapphire, in centre, very liberal reward. Pursell, 26 East 55th St. 5837 Plaza.

LOST—Bar pin, sapphire, Standard Theatre, Friday matinee, balcony; reward. Phone Audubon 9787.

LOST—April 2, platinum bar pin, 27 diamonds, Hotel Brevoort, to or in 4th Av. subway; liberal reward. B 198 Times.

LOST—April 2, gentleman's diamond scarf-pin; liberal reward. Return to Cashier, Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 5th Av.

LOST—Contract and affidavit; please return. Singer, 165 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn; reward offered.

LOST—Wallet, containing money, time deposit, Liberty bond; liberal reward. T 176 Times.

LOST—Wednesday, small silver coin purse on Broadway car above 59th St. Reward. 172 West 79th St.

LOST—At Franklin Simon's store or 5th Av. bus, kolinsky muff; liberal reward. Telephone 2422 Plaza. Mrs. Plaza.

LOST—Package: 8ft 2d Av. express Tuesday, containing book. Return Guide System and Supply Co., 313 Broadway.

LOST—Gold link bracelet, white and red stones, April 3, on 6th Av. L. Return to Nancy Beckman, 578 West 55th St.

LOST—Seal stole, 3d Av. L, 149th St. station; Elstein, Madison Square 7210.

LOST—Muff; liberal reward will be paid. Plaza Theatre, Madison Av. and 58th St.

LOST—Coral cameo brooch; reward. Violet Messereau, Monterey Hotel, 94th & B'way.

$2,000 REWARD for return or information leading to recovery of necklace of pearls, diamond and platinum marquise clasp, lost about March 2. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LIBERAL REWARD.

return lady's ring, black onyx top, small diamonds in centre, lost March 28, between 524 West 24th St. and 32 Bethune St. via 23d St. and 9th Av. cars; no questions asked. Reed & Barton, Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 578 5th Av.

$50 REWARD.

no questions asked, return ruby and platinum cuff link, lost Wednesday, March 26, on Lackawanna train between Morristown and New York City or in New York City. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$250 REWARD

for brooch, design, a diamond bowknot and festoons, lost between Bretton Hall, 86th St., Amsterdam Av., and 83d St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD for diamond and sapphire bar pin, sets of 4 sapphires alternating with diamonds, lost April 2, between Park Av., 59th St., and 5th Av., 45th St. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$300 REWARD

no questions asked, return platinum flexible bracelet, containing about 52 sapphires, lost March 27, between East 53d and 46th Sts. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$500 REWARD

for 15-grain pearl, lost from necklace on March 30 in 5th Av. shopping district or taxi to Hotel Belmont. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Monday morning, female Pekingese dog; answers to Ting; reward. 7 East 86th.

Special—
Neckties
79c
3 for $2.25

Friday and Saturday Only

They are beautiful silk four-in-hands—striped, flowered and figured effects in colorful profusion.

They are neckties you hardly expect to see for so little as 79c, even in a Wallach Special.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

BARON VON ROSEN HERE.

Former Ambassador from Russia Indorses Wilson's Peace Views.

Baron Roman von Rosen, Russian Ambassador to the United States from 1905 to 1911, arrived here yesterday with his wife and daughter on the Swedish-American steamship Stockholm, which left Gothenburg on March 22. He went directly to the Hotel Netherland.

Baron von Rosen said that last May, apprehensive that he and his family might be molested by the Bolsheviki, he went from Petrograd to Murmansk. There the British authorities offered him the use of a small vessel, and on this he and his family made the voyage to Sweden, where they have resided ever since. He said he was in thorough accord with the views of President Wilson in the peace negotiations and expressed the hope that the negotiations would be brought to an early conclusion. He paid tribute to Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden.

Sylvester Rothschild of Lexington, Ky., American Vice Consul at Gothenburg, said that there was no fear of Bolshevism taking hold in Sweden because conditions did not warrant unrest.

Drys Fight Referendum in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3.—George S. Hawke, a Cincinnati attorney and Anti-Saloon League leader, filed suit in the Franklin County Common Pleas Court today to enjoin Harvey C. Smith, Secretary of State, from submitting to a vote of the people a referendum on the resolution adopted by the Ohio General Assembly ratifying the national prohibition amendment. Hawke in his suit contends that thirty-five other States having ratified the Federal amendment and the result having been once announced by the Secretary of State at Washington, no State can now reconsider its action on this amendment.

Weinstock on Prison Commission.

ALBANY, April 3.—Leon C. Weinstock of New York City was nominated as a member of the State Commission of Prisons by Governor Smith today. The nomination was confirmed immediately upon receipt by the Senate, as Mr. Weinstock was formerly a member of the commission. He succeeds Frank E. Wade of Buffalo.

France Permits Entry of Our Cotton.

PARIS, April 3.—A decree has been issued authorizing the importation of cotton from the United States.

DEBS MAKES LAST APPEAL.

Application for Respite is Received at White House.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Application for a respite preliminary to a petition for pardon of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist leader, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for violation of the Espionage act, has been received at the White House and will be referred to Attorney General Palmer.

The request is signed by Frank P. Walsh, Charles Edward Russell, and Alan Benson. It has not been brought to the attention of President Wilson, it was learned today, but the Attorney General has been advised of its receipt.

SOME Phonographs are bought on hearsay, but you buy a CRESCENT SILVERTONE when you hear it play. Test it with any make of record—it plays them all.

Crescent Silvertone PHONOGRAPH
The Modern Music

THE TABLE SAUCE
that stands first and far above all competition is
Lea & Perrins
It makes second cuts more like first and adds to the enjoyment of every meal.
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
has been the leading table sauce for generations.

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.



Don't forget that copy of
The SAGEBRUSHER *by* Emerson Hough
$1.50 at Book Stores Dept. Stores Stationers
This is an Appleton Book



We Place On Sale Today
Until Sold Out
Five Now Most Wanted
VICTOR RECORDS

Dear Old Pal of Mine.....Song.....JOHN McCORMACK
Souvenir (DRDLA).....Violin.....MISCHA ELMAN
Hindustan....Fox Trot..JOSEPH C. SMITH'S ORCHESTRA
Till We Meet Again...Song..CHARLES HART, LEWIS JAMES
I'm Always Chasing Rainbows..Song..CHARLES HARRISON

Retail Only
Mail Orders Filled
Send for Our Special Lists

G. SCHIRMER 3 East 43d St. (Adjoining 5th Av.)
Largest Victrola Salesroom in New York.

Did you ever find a ten dollar bill in your pocket?

Frankly—if we were to put a five dollar bill—or two—or even three into the pocket of these suits—

And then to sell you the suit for what it is really and truly *worth* today—

You would come off less well than you do in buying them at the prices we have put on them.

The five—or ten or fifteen dollar saving is there.

Only—

It's on the price ticket, instead of in the pocket.

Quality? Tailoring? Style? All answered in this headline—

Hart Schaffner & Marx Waist-Seam Suits

$35

a special price that saves $5, $10, or $15 a suit

Smart Spring Overcoats—$35

There's a big saving on any one of these Hart Schaffner & Marx Topcoats. Plenty of variety: handsome knitted fabrics in new boxy ideas—rainproof—with silk yoke and sleeves; lively waist-seam models in double or single breasters; Chesterfields. $35.

All the Good New Styles

The vim and verve of our new Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Topcoats signify more than the arrival of a new Spring. They are beautifully tailored—fresh new styles; with ingenious pocket and lapel ideas; all-wool fabrics from the world's finest looms.



Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Here is one of the Spring Overcoats. The picture gives the atmosphere of style you will find in all of them. Come in and see them anyway.

Spring Suits, $30, $35, $40, up to $65
Spring Overcoats, $28, $30, $35, up to $50

Est. 1887 Wallach Bros. Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

2d Floor 15 W. 34th St.

The Home of 40 Famous Brands of Men's and Young Men's Clothes

Georges

Above Liggett's Drug Store—Opposite Waldorf Hotel



"SENIOR" "JUNIOR"

Another Big Surprise!

Huge Purchase and Sale

6000 SUITS

All Brand New Spring Models

Direct from 40 of the most famous makers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester and Chicago.

Made to Sell at
$25 $28 $30

The Entire Lot at One Price—

$18.50

Regulars, Longs, Shorts, Stouts. In Sack and Newest Waistline Models. Sizes 32 to 48.

That we have marshalled such a vast and varied aggregation of new Spring Suits—every last one of them made to sell for no less than $25, and some as high as $30—all at the one flat price of $18.50, right at the beginning of the season, is a glowing tribute to the GEORGES idea, which has developed a business of its size second to none of its kind in these United States.

If it were not for the enormous outlet we offer to 40 of the leading makers of nationally advertised clothes—if it were not for the tremendous economies we have effected in rent, window trimming expenses and managerial costs over our 3 former ground floor shops in Greater New York—such a Sale as this would be out of the question, an absolute impossibility.

In order to celebrate the first anniversary of this mammoth enterprise, we determined to forego our own margin of profit and to ask these 40 makers to do likewise. They consented to do so for this special occasion. It is a huge collection of fine Suits we have succeeded in bringing together for this extraordinary Sale, which is now in full swing. Don't fail to come. The savings are too magnificent to overlook.

TODAY AND TOMORROW
Final Clearance
312 Heavy Weight Overcoats
That Formerly Sold for $25, $28, $30, $32.50 and $35.
Also Included Are 37 Spring Topcoats (Grays & Black)
Your Choice at $15

Rather than carry these garments over we have put a price of $15.00 on all of them to insure their speedy clearance. As an investment for next year it can't be beaten. You will have to pay double for overcoats of such quality then! All sizes.

Georges
ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR
Over Liggett's Drug Store
Opp. Waldorf Hotel

15 West 34th Street

Open Daily Till 6 P. M. Saturday Till 9 P. M.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains today; Sunday fair, warmer; gentle shifting winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,351. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District Within 300 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 600 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

SEVERE COLD CONFINES PRESIDENT WILSON TO BED; ITALY BALKING, BUT TREATY MAY BE READY NEXT WEEK BOLSHEVISM GRIPS GERMANS, REDS DEAL WITH LENINE

WILSON PROMISES TO HELP FILIPINOS GET INDEPENDENCE

Secretary Baker Reads His Letter to Delegation Making Formal Demand.

PLEDGES HIS OWN SUPPORT

Memorial from Islands Legislature Presented by Forty Prominent Citizens.

NEW CONGRESS TO DECIDE

Governor General Harrison Expresses Belief That Past Opposition Has Disappeared.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Philippine Islands today, through a delegation of forty prominent Filipinos headed by Manuel Quezon, President of the Filipino Senate, asked for complete independence. They presented a memorial from the Filipino Legislature to Secretary of War Baker, who not only assured them of his agreement with their views, but read to them a letter written by President Wilson to him in which the President, with foreknowledge of the visit and its purpose, expressed the hope that it would gain the desired end.

The fate of the Filipino plea rests with the next Congress.

President Wilson's letter to Secretary Baker under date of March 3 was as follows:

"Will you please express to the gentlemen of the commission representing the Philippine Legislature my regret that I shall be unable to see them personally on their arrival in Washington, as well as my hope that their mission will be a source of satisfaction to them, and that it will result in bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the Legislature approving the sending of the commission to the United States?

"I have been deeply gratified with the constant support and encouragement received from the Filipino people and from the Philippine Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing. The people of the United States have, with reason, taken the deepest pride in the loyalty and support of the Filipino people.

"Though unable to meet the commission, the Filipino people shall not be absent from my thoughts. Not the least important labor of the conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labor which should be, and doubtless is, of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people.

"I am sorry that I cannot look into the faces of the gentlemen of this mission of the Philippine Islands and tell them all that I have in mind and heart as I think of the patient labor, with the end almost in sight, undertaken by the American and Filipino people for their permanent benefit. I know, however, that your sentiments are mine in this regard and that you will translate truly to them my own feeling."

Secretary Baker's Promise.

In receiving the Filipino delegates, Secretary Baker said:

"My first duty is to convey to you an expression of the President's regret at his absence from Washington at the time of your visit. When it was first suggested that the mission should come to the United States, the President foresaw his absence and caused me to suggest that the visit be deferred in the hope that he might be personally here when the mission came and have an opportunity to meet you and hear your views and express his own. It has turned out, however, that his engagements in Europe required his return there and so he is unable to be in Washington now to receive you. He left before he went a letter addressed to me which he asked me to read to you.

"We have long been fortunate in the representatives whom you have chosen to send to us. Those who are here now are all men of temperate judgment, fine aspirations, and have worthily represented the Filipino people. This larger group of men has come charged by the Legislature of the Insular Government with this mission of visiting the United States, and making known to the people of the United States the fact of the Philippine progress, the growth and development of political capacity in the islands, the spread of education, and the natural growth of aspirations for political independence. You are to make all this known to the people of the United States.

"For a long time the Philippine people had been discussing among themselves their aspirations. As soon as the United States became involved in the great enterprise of the world war the Philippine people with fine self-restraint abandoned the discussion of that question as inopportune at the time, and threw all their energies and their resources into the common weal with the people of the United States, so that throughout the entire period of the war the relations between the people of the United States and your people have been those of cordial co-operation and confidence and growing appreciation and esteem.

"When the United States went into the Philippine Islands, it set up a military government. What has been going on is the rapid progress and development of a new civilization in the Philip-

Continued on Page Six.

THE EAST AND WEST BALL
Miss Fay Lamprey, Chairman.
Hotel des Artistes, April Tenth.
Will be as popular as the Play.
Book cable reservations immediately. Col. 6294.—Advt.

Trotzky Tells Russian Fleet To Go Out and Attack Allies

LONDON, Saturday, April 5.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Minister of war and Marine, has ordered the Russian Baltic fleet to put to sea and attack the Allies, threatening to have all the crews shot if they disobey the order, says the Mail.

STORM OF PROTEST MAY SAVE PARADE

Secretary Baker Expected to Withdraw Opposition to March of 77th Division.

APPEALS SENT TO CAPITAL

Senators Wadsworth and Calder Intervene, Asking Permission for Proposed Reception.

While no definite word was received in this city from Washington, it was learned unofficially yesterday that as a result of the widespread protest over the Adjutant General's announcement that the 77th Division probably would not be permitted to parade, the War Department was now inclined to modify its attitude and allow New Yorkers to see their boys march up Fifth Avenue. Meanwhile, the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division, representatives of local Selective Service Boards, and prominent individuals took steps to bring pressure on Secretary of War Baker and officials of the War Department to allow the same parade privilege to the 77th Division as was accorded to the 27th.

Senator James W. Wadsworth and Senator William M. Calder took a hand in the situation and promised to use their influence in inducing the military officials to change their policy. Senator Calder sent the following telegram last night to Secretary of War Baker:

New York State has witnessed the triumphal return of her splendid National Guard Division. They represented, in the main, the men who for years had given their lives to military preparedness. They were the volunteers. The 27th Division, drafted from every corner of the great metropolis, representing every nationality on the face of the earth, the great majority of whom had never before taken any part in military matters, are entitled to the same reception. My judgment is that failure to accord them the same consideration will be regrettable from every standpoint. The parade itself would be a fitting recognition of the spirit displayed by these men in their willingness to serve their country nobly and valiantly. I am certain that I voice the sentiments of every citizen of New York when I earnestly urge that the War Department issue orders for the parading of this division.

Committee is Confident.

In making public a telegram which the Mayor's Committee sent last night to Secretary of War Baker, Grover Whalen, Secretary of the body, said that the committee was confident that the 77th would be allowed to parade and that the reception plans were being made in the belief that the order would be modified. He pointed out that in the case of the 27th Division permission for the parade was not given by the War Department until a few days before the event. Mr. Whalen said if the War Department declined to change its attitude, the committee would arrange to have the parade held after the men were demobilized. At any event, the relatives and friends of the 31,000 metropolitan boys need not fear that they would not see them march.

The following telegram was sent:

In the name of the people of New York City, the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops earnestly requests you to make no decision on the question of review and parade of returning divisions or units resident in this city until after official representatives of the city have had an opportunity to confer with you.

The people of the City of New York have patriotically supported the Government with men, material and money during the world's crisis, and we believe that every opportunity should be given to them to show their continued patriotism, especially in the coming Victory campaign. Proper opportunity to exhibit appreciation of our returning troops will assure continuance of our patriotic fervor.

Senator Wadsworth held a conference yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Manhattan with John R. Halleck, Chairman of the 189 Selective Service Boards of the city, and Frank Harvey Field, a member of the Executive Committee of the boards. After discussing the new situation which had arisen in the reception plans, Senator Wadsworth assured the two draft officials he would impress on Secretary of War Baker today that nothing short of an official parade would satisfy the people of New York.

"This parade must be held, if there is any way to hold it," Mr. Halleck said. "We don't intend to see these men whom we sent away to war with appeals to patriotism brought back like whipped dogs. They have sacrificed blood to crystallize patriotism and love of country which we instilled in them when they were sent away. Now that they are returning the least we can do is to acknowledge the spirit of Americanism born while shells were bursting around them.

"People do not know that when the

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES On Your Library Table—Plain Ends.—Advt.

HUNGER AIDS GERMAN REDS

Allied Reports Show the Country Drifting Toward Russia's Condition.

TROOPS UNTRUSTWORTHY

Their Morale Seems Undermined by Lavishly Financed Spartacide Propaganda.

FOOD ALLIES' BEST WEAPON

Hope of Strengthening Ebert Held Out in the Early Dispatch of Supplies.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 2.—Published statements of the spread of Bolshevism in Germany are circumstantially confirmed by the reports of allied experts who have been sent there to investigate internal conditions. I have just examined a batch of these reports, made by British investigators, and am able to cable many details. Americans have been conducting similar investigations, which fully confirm the British.

As these investigations have been made by trained allied specialists, their reports and conclusions may be accepted as having no program of bias, and they constitute the first big, thorough survey of the situation inside of Germany by different individuals gathering data from different sources.

The conclusion to be drawn from the reports is that Germany is probably going Bolshevist for the following reasons: (1) lack of food; (2) unemployment, due to the shortage of raw materials; (3) delay in making peace; (4) definiteness of the Spartacide plan, with its abundant funds and Bolshevist propaganda; (5) the despair of the people and their broken discipline; (6) new ideals with Lenine compared to the Messiah, as opposed to (a) allied imperialism, and (b) the League of Nations, which lacks concreteness and directness of appeal.

All agree that the Bolshevist movement is formidable and growing, while the Government gets weaker. The chief leaders are foreigners, mostly Russians. There are two principal classes, namely, idealists and adventurers, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by bringing about a state of anarchy. They are in close and constant communication with Russia, whence they receive enormous sums of money.

Dangerous Idealist Group.

The members of the idealist group belong to the intellectual and aristocratic classes, and are more dangerous than the adventurers. They have considerable learning and eloquence, and surround themselves with a halo that appeals to the intellectual "snobism" characteristic of German mentality. To this group belong Ehrich Muhsam, Franz Pfemfert, Karl Hirsch, Johannes Becher, Rudeger Boriet, and Dr. Lewisa. Karl Radek is a mixture of the two, with an almost religious belief in Bolshevism and a conviction that Lenine has a mission to the world.

The Spartacides are of the same breed, with the same aims, as the Russian Bolsheviki. The phrase, "the dictatorship of the proletariat" frequently occurs in the speeches and literature of both. They describe themselves as Communists. The great strength of the Spartacides lies in the fact that theirs is the only party in Germany with a definite political program. They preach and believe that communism alone will bring happiness to the world. The level of oratory at the meetings attended is higher than would be expected. The general line of their argument runs about as follows:

"Substitute our ideals of the Communistic State, and there will be absolute equality for all. Germany is starving and impoverished, betrayed, and deceived by former leaders. (This sentiment is always applauded to the echo.) She has not only been thoroughly beaten, but has earned the hatred and contempt of the rest of the world. The new Government is no better than the old. The political tyranny

Continued on Page Three.

Hoover Now Fears Exhaustion of Germany's Food Supply

PARIS, April 4, (Associated Press.)—The food difficulties in Germany were by no means solved by the signing of the food agreement. Tonnage is unavailable to move the required supplies, and the available grain stocks are so short that it will probably be impossible to furnish the full amount specified in the agreement for some time.

Herbert C. Hoover, Director General of the Interallied Relief Organization, estimates that he can furnish Germany 180,000 tons of grain during April, but if the German estimates that the German grain and potato stocks will be exhausted before June are correct, Mr. Hoover expresses the belief that it is questionable whether food enough can be supplied to tide Germany over until the next harvest, particularly as German ships, in which the bulk of the food must be transported, cannot land cargoes in Germany within six weeks.

KUN IN BAVARIA; GERMANS ALARMED

Fear That Munich Will Openly Embrace Bolshevism and Spread Convulsion.

PEOPLE FLEEING FROM CITY

Coming Convention of Unemployed in Berlin Threatens New Outbreaks.

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By Cable and Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 3, (via Copenhagen.)—The prophecy that Bolshevism would be introduced into Germany from Hungary by way of Austria and Bavaria receives confirmation today in a dispatch to the Deutsche Tageszeitung from Munich reading:

"Bela Kun, dictator of the Hungarian Bolshevist Republic, arrived in Munich yesterday with a large suite in a saloon carriage reserved for him. His car was attached to the so-called Entente train. While yet on Austrian territory, Bela Kun's identity was established beyond all doubt by the railway officials."

Another short message from Munich simply states that a large Bolshevist delegation arrived there yesterday in a reserved car from Hungary.

In Communist circles in Berlin it is stated that the Hungarians were invited by the Munich Soldiers' and Workers' Council, and it is considered almost certain that the Executive Committee of the Berlin Soldiers' and Workers' Council, which recently sent hearty congratulations to Bela Kun on the success of the Bolshevist revolution in Hungary, knew and approved this visit to the Bavarian capital.

Munich Near Bolshevism.

Bela Kun and his emissaries arrived at a most opportune time for their purpose. Munich is quite ripe for the final shift to Bolshevism. Württemberg, Baden, and the rest of South Germany are seething with the strike fever, Spartacide riots, and the hunger pest. In Pforzheim, Baden, hunger typhus has killed thousands within the last month. The hospitals are overcrowded, and graves cannot be dug quickly enough.

Munich is the hotbed of Bolshevism in Germany, or will be within a few days. Even before the Hungarians' arrival the Munich authorities had imitated Hungarian methods in the most approved style. The inhabitants and owners of large houses were compelled to open them to the unemployed, who now, with their families, make themselves at home in the salons and boudoirs of Munich high society.

Many wealthy persons have already fled from the Bavarian capital, and the railway stations are crowded with furniture that cannot be transported for lack of engines and coal. Thousands of Munich citizens who refuse to recognize mob rule have decided to emigrate to South America. They have formed the South American Emigrant League and, following the general fashion, immediately elected an emigrant "council" to find ways and means of reaching the promised land.

In addition, many Bavarian aristo-

Continued on Page Two.

PROGRESS IN PEACE COUNCIL

French Acquiesce in Fixing German Indemnity at $50,000,000,000.

FIVE BILLION FOR A START

Initial Cash Payment to be Followed by Installments Over 30-Year Period.

ITALIANS MAY WITHDRAW

Disquieting Report That They Will Quit the Conference Because of Fiume Dispute.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 4.—From outward indications, at least, the Peace Conference situation has not been improved by the circulation of disquieting rumors concerning what is taking place in the councils of the so-called "Big Four." There were reports from several sources—some of which appeared to be authoritative—that the Italian delegation had decided to return home on account of its dissatisfaction over the disinclination of the majority of the allied Governments to give Italy complete control of Fiume. Premier Orlando declined to attend yesterday's session of the "Big Four" because the territorial claims of the Jugoslavs, which are in conflict with those of Italy, were heard. In some quarters the reports of the intention of the Italians to withdraw are regarded as propaganda in favor of Italian territorial aspirations.

In the face of reports of this character some progress seems to have been made, although there is no apparent justification for the very general understanding that the proposal to have one peace treaty with all enemy nations has been abandoned and the optimistic statements that peace is near.

A great advance in settling the troublesome question of reparations has been made by the acquiescence of the French in the proposal to have the amount Germany must pay fixed at approximately $50,000,000,000. The reparational sections of the treaty will give Germany between twenty-six and thirty years in which to pay this amount on condition that $5,000,000,000 be paid in cash and the rest under provisions by which Germany shall contribute a percentage of her surplus annually.

It is also provided that the damages shall be assessed under seven categories of violations of international law, and it is estimated that $50,000,000,000 will cover all such cases.

Gloomy Feeling Over Outlook.

April 3.—In spite of assurances of progress made toward peace, the gloomiest feeling prevails in practically all the groups connected with the adjustment of war problems. On every hand it is admitted that the necessity for haste will compel compromises that are likely to bring dissatisfaction and future trouble. Nobody is satisfied with the outlook.

The situation has resolved itself to this: So much time has been wasted in futile discussions and disagreements in the last three months that virtually nothing has been done to restore the world to normal. Meanwhile the social and economic conditions in Central and Eastern Europe seemed to go from bad to worse. Bolshevism began to make progress, and unrest has become widespread.

The demobilization of allied forces encouraged the enemy countries to believe the Allies would be unable to enforce harsh peace terms if a show of resistance were made. Although warnings were repeatedly given that unless these conditions were checked the whole world might again be thrown into a ferment, the peace conferees failed to harmonize their differences.

Now the situation has reached a pass where these same conferees have concluded that the peace terms must be agreed upon with the least possible delay in order to avert the threatened worldwide trouble. A quick adjustment means haste, even snap, judgment in determining the many grave issues; and it is felt very generally that therein lies the future danger.

The adjustment reached concerning the reparations to be demanded of Germany illustrates the character of

Continued on Page Two.

Fashion Charleston—Final Season Comfort Shoes—Sunday opening, April 6th.—Adv.

Peace Treaty May Be Ready for Signing Wednesday; London Hears Big Four's Work Nears End

PARIS, April 4, (Associated Press.)—The opinion was expressed tonight by a responsible British authority that the peace treaty would be ready for signing by Wednesday.

LONDON, April 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph wires that he is able to state on the highest authority that by Sunday a complete agreement will have been reached by the Council of Four.

"We are in a position to anticipate that within a comparatively few days the stage will be reached in the Peace Conference which will permit Premier Lloyd George to return to England," Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, the Minister of Labor, said today at the reassembling of the Industrial Council.

REDS IN ALLIANCE BY SECRET TREATY

Spartacides Bound to Russia by Compact Signed by Liebknecht and Radek.

HELP OF ARMIES PLEDGED

Ebert Government Said to Contemplate Using Agreement to Threaten Allies.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, April 3.—I learn from an absolutely reliable source that a formal secret treaty of alliance exists between the German Spartacides and the Russian Bolsheviki.

This treaty was concluded Jan. 5 between Karl Liebknecht, as the leader of the Spartacides, and Karl Radek as the plenipotentiary of the Russian Soviet Republic. The act of signing took place in a little bare room occupied by Rosa Luxemburg on the top floor of a tenement in the proletarian quarter of the city. Rosa Luxemburg herself, to whose influence the agreement between Liebknecht and Lenine was chiefly due, also affixed her signature to the treaty.

By the terms of the treaty Lenine undertook: First, to recognize Liebknecht as President of the German Soviet Republic second, to furnish important funds for the Spartacide propagandists; third, to place specially trained agents at the disposal of the Spartacides; fourth, to order the Soviet armies to take the offensive and cross the German frontier, to support simultaneous Spartacide arisings in Berlin.

Liebknecht, on his part, pledged himself: first, to establish a Soviet Government in Germany immediately upon his advent to power; second, to observe faithfully and put in practice all the teachings of Lenine's doctrine; third, to raise a Red Army of 500,000 men to be placed under the supreme command of the Commissary of War at Moscow.

The murder of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, which occurred soon after the signing of the treaty, disarranged the concerted plan of action. The Red Army did, indeed launch an attack in spite of Liebknecht's death, but the Spartacides, deprived of their leaders, were defeated in Berlin, and Trotzky's forces gave up the attempt to invade Germany to bring them aid.

It is a significant circumstance that the alliance between the Spartacides and the Bolsheviki is of a recent date. In the days when Joffe was the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, the Spartacides were by no means on intimate terms with the Bolsheviki, whom they distrusted on account of the secret relations of the Russians with von Hertling's Government. Admiral von Hintze, then Foreign Secretary, and Gustav Stresemann, the National Liberal leader, were daily guests at Joffe's well-supplied table, from which even Independent Socialist leaders, such as Haase, were rigidly excluded.

Only after Joffe's expulsion from Berlin was Radek sent by Lenine to negotiate with Liebknecht.

The existence of the treaty concluded between the ill-fated Spartacide leader and Lenine's envoy is known to the present German rulers. It is assumed in well-informed quarters that Ebert's Government, in order to intimidate the Entente, is even toying with the idea of ratifying it, and that this strange document was produced during the recent negotiations between Count Brockdorff and the Independent Socialists.

When you think of Writing Think of WRITING.—Advt.

PLEDGES BRITAIN TO UPHOLD FRANCE

Lloyd George Says His Country Intends to Maintain Ally's Security.

STANDS FOR GUARANTIES

Premier Denies His Attitude Has Been One of Opposition to Proposals.

PARIS, April 4.—Premier Lloyd George, in a statement to the Petit Parisien today, denies the report, generally prevalent, that he is an obstinate opponent of the guarantees asked by France against a renewed attack by Germany.

"Dissensions?" the Premier asked. "Do you seriously think they can exist between our two countries?

"There has been some discussion, but is it not from sincere discussion that a final agreement must emerge between France and England? Our understanding has remained complete and absolute. Englishmen did not come to fight by the side of the French to give your country merely relative security during a limited period. No, they mean France to have absolute security in the future.

"You know what sacrifices England has made, and you know well that England does not regret them. She is ready to make fresh ones if it becomes necessary to guarantee the peace and independence of France.

"I have seen the scourge of war twice loosed on France by Germany. We do not intend that there shall be a third time, and should it be fifty years hence, France again will find England by her side with all her wealth and power, for, mark well my words, the wild beast must be mastered.

"It is mastered at present, but if one day it raises its head ready to spring, it will find itself again faced by France and England united in brotherhood."

GERMANS TELL WILSON REDS HAVE FIELD HERE

Cite Big Trusts and Fortunes in Their Warning to Adhere to Peace Principles.

BERLIN, April 3. (Associated Press.)—Leading ethical, philosophical, and religious societies of Germany have addressed an appeal to President Wilson giving warning against a disregard of principles to which Mr. Wilson has pledged himself and which, they say, induced Germany to lay down her arms. The appeal declares that "if the Germans are driven to desperation they would rather become Bolsheviki than slaves." It charges the Czechs and Poles with anticipating the conclusions of the Peace Conference and violating Wilsonian principles. The Allies, it sets forth, are "not only condoning the acts of the Czechs and Poles, but are supporting those nations."

It is maintained that the Allies provoked anarchistic conditions in Germany by refusing to relax the blockade.

In discussing the possibility of a revival of militarism the appeal says: "Only one thing could again weld the Germans of every State into a war like power—the continuation of the policy of hate and annihilation that has been pursued by the Allies."

Mr. Wilson is warned that the United States, "with its great private fortunes and billion-dollar trusts" is a "fertile field for communism," and it is suggested that wealthy Americans "all better support the League of Nations."

I STAND BY EVERY WORD HAROLD BEGBIE CABLES

Author of Dispatch Describing ex-Kaiser's Opinions Replies to Count Carlos Bentinck.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4, 1919.

I stand by every word I wrote in my Amerongen dispatch.

HAROLD BEGBIE.

The cable message printed above was received last night from Harold Begbie, whose account of the opinions of the German ex-Kaiser, cabled from Amerongen and published by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday last, evoked a denial on Thursday from Count Carlos Bentinck that Mr. Begbie had had an "interview" with the former Emperor, or had received "any authorization to publish the Emperor's views."

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

PRESIDENT NOT IN DANGER

Hope Held Out of Return to Work in a Few Days.

HAS A COMFORTABLE DAY

But Strict Regimen of Rest and Quiet Is Insisted Upon.

HOUSE SITS IN "BIG FOUR"

Council Colleagues and Other Allied Representatives Send Solicitous Inquiries.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 4, 7:30 P. M.—President Wilson is supposed to have an attack of influenza. On account of what was diagnosed as a bad cold he was kept in bed today by Admiral Grayson, his physician and naval aid. This evening there were indications that he had contracted influenza in a mild form.

It is said by those close to the President that his illness is not serious, and it is expected that he will be confined to his room for a few days only.

Colonel House took the President's [illegible] of the "Big Four" today, the others present being Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando.

PARIS, April 4, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson is confined to his bed with a cold, which in a statement given out at the Paris "White House" early today was characterized as "severe."

Reassuring news from the President's bedside was sent to the peace delegates this evening, although the news indicated that his state of health was such as to make it advisable that he remain in his room at least for tomorrow.

Study of the case has caused Admiral Grayson to reach the conclusion that the President is not suffering from influenza, but that the severity of the cold is such that it is patient will require careful watching.

A bulletin concerning his condition was issued at 6 o'clock this evening. It said:

President Wilson's condition is virtually unchanged, but he had a comfortable day and secured needed rest.

The President's condition is regarded by Admiral Grayson as sufficiently serious to warrant insistence upon strict compliance with the orders given early in the day against any unauthorized intrusion into the sick room.

With Colonel House in the place of President Wilson, the Premiers met this afternoon at the War Office, but agreed to meet tomorrow at the President's house for the purpose of consulting him, if his condition should have sufficiently improved, on any question that might arise to make it necessary to do so.

The proceedings of the council today were informally communicated to the President.

The illness of President Wilson caused numerous wild rumors to circulate in the city, and not even the delegates themselves were immune from them. Colonel House heard that the President was ill with influenza, but Admiral Grayson personally assured both him and the Premiers that Mr. Wilson merely had a bad cold. He warned them, however, that the utmost care must be exercised to prevent it from getting worse.

King Albert of Belgium, who met with the Council of Four at its forenoon session, sent to the President an official expression of regret at his indisposition. When the King talked with him yesterday, the President appeared to be well. Mr. Wilson himself did not appear to feel a warning of his approaching illness. It was during the latter part of his meeting yesterday with Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George that the cold developed. The President's voice began to grow husky enough to cause comment from the Premiers before the adjournment of the conference.

After 6 o'clock his condition became such that he could scarcely talk. Admiral Grayson saw him immediately after the conference adjourned and ordered him to bed.

Members of the President's household, his friends, and newspaper correspondents were advised of his condi-

Enmity of Germans in Our Area Now Showing a Decided Increase

COBLENZ, April 3, (Associated Press.)—Official cognisance has been taken by the Third Army of the increased spirit of enmity shown by civilians against Americans in the occupied area. Thursday's intelligence summary says of this condition:

"There is considerable feeling against our strict enforcement of the civilian circulation regulations. . . . This is especially so with reference to the circulation on the left bank of the Rhine between the several occupied territories."

Regarding Bolshevism and the opinions of civilians in the occupied area the summary says:

"The general idea is that Bolshevism will die of its own accord, and satisfaction is expressed that it cannot make headway in the American zone. While recognizing that the inhabitants owe the quiet in the region to the American troops, it is evident that the population has no really friendly spirit for our soldiers."

CALOX TOOTH POWDER
Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

tion, but in the hope that a night's rest would bring definite improvement the correspondents were requested not to make public what was regarded as only a slight indisposition.

While Admiral Grayson hopes to break up the cold within a short time, he has made no prediction as to its probable duration. The President has a fair degree of fever, although just what his temperature is has not been revealed.

Were it not for the fact that he has been under a terrific strain and deprived of his usual amount of exercise, his illness would be the cause of little worry.

Since his return the President's work has been enormous, and he has been unable to take more than an occasional walk at odd intervals either with Mrs. Wilson or Admiral Grayson. Golf has been dropped from his schedule, and an automobile drive now and then about the city has been his only form of recreation, beside the short walks.

Admiral Grayson has been constantly watching the President for signs of a breakdown, especially since the two days on board ship when Mr. Wilson was slightly ill.

Other physicians have not been called in for consultation, and up to midday Friday the services of no trained nurses had been solicited; but Mrs. Wilson has been always within reach of her husband, doing practical work and assisting in the care for him. Admiral Grayson is always near the President. His treatment for the patient for the most part consists of the requirement of absolute quiet and rest.

The President's appetite today was good, but at luncheon he was limited to oyster soup and a light entrée.

The American Executive, however, is sick enough to make him indifferent to reading. He appears to be quite content to rest, and sleeps lightly from time to time.

After the forenoon session of the council today the members on departing renewed their wishes for the President's rapid recovery.

The members of the Council and representatives of the allied Governments have made solicitous inquiries as to his condition.

WHITE HOUSE NOT ANXIOUS.

Cable from Grayson Indicates That President Is Not Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Joseph P. Tumulty, the private secretary to the President, received a cablegram today from Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's personal physician, saying that Mr. Wilson had taken a severe cold, which was confining him to his bed in Paris. But the statement was authorized at the White House that the message from Paris indicated that the indisposition of the President was not to be regarded as serious enough to cause any real anxiety.

The President has had colds of this sort from time to time, and Admiral Grayson has always been able to combat them successfully by having him go to bed the moment he is threatened with them. Under this treatment Mr. Wilson has always rallied quickly and never has been indisposed as much as a week at a time, even when suffering from his severest colds.

At the White House confidence was expressed that the President would be out in a day or two at the longest.

SAYS ERZBERGER ASKED LARGE ANNEXATIONS

Drastic German Peace Terms, Drawn Up in 1914, Attributed to Present Peace Envoy.

BERNE, April 3.—Mathias Erzberger, Chairman of the German Armistice Commission, was the author of a document written in 1914 asserting that Germany's peace terms, if she won, would include large annexations and indemnities, Herr Landauer, a representative of the Munich Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, charged in a speech at Augsburg, Bavaria, according to a dispatch to the Frankfurt Zeitung.

Landauer, who was speaking at a meeting in memory of Kurt Eisner, the late Bavarian Premier, said he had a copy of the document. He at first refused to give the name of the author except that the latter was still a member of the Government. Finally, he said that the person to whom he alluded was Herr Erzberger.

Among the peace terms mentioned in the document, Landauer said, were:

Annexation of Belgium, French Normandy, and several towns on the southeastern coast of England.

Annexation of the territories on the eastern frontiers of Germany which have since become separate States.

Establishment of a large German colonial empire.

Payment of a war indemnity calculated to cover Germany's expenses during the first ten months of the war, as well as the entire German debt before the war.

Herr Landauer said that these terms were approved in principle by General von Falkenhayn, General von Moltke, and Admiral von Tirpitz.

OCCUPATION OF ADALIA.

Italian View That It Should Be Preliminary to Larger Move.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 3.—The Idea Nazional, commenting on the proposed Italian occupation of Adalia in Asia Minor, says:

"We are glad that Italy can immediately represent the decisive element of order asked for by the population of Adalia, but we think that this effort of hers would not be worth while. An actual landing would not constitute success if everything should be limited to Adalia, and if Adalia should not be considered as a base for important operations in Anatolia more equal to our needs and corresponding to our position as a great Mediterranean power."

PREDICTS SENATE WILL RATIFY

Walsh Expects Few Votes Against the League Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, Democrat, today predicted that when the League of Nations question is placed before the United States Senate for action there will be very few votes in that body against the League Constitution.

"There is talk of ratification of the peace treaty and adoption of the League of Nations 'with amendments,'" said Senator Walsh. "There can be no ratification 'with amendments,' for that would be rejection. If any amendments are made they will have to be made by the Peace Conference in Paris.

PUBLICITY TO CURE CONFERENCE ILLS

Observer Thinks the Snarls That Have Embarrassed Leaders Are Due to Secrecy.

JUNTA PLAN HOPELESS

"Big Three" Should Be Directing Work of Others, Not Busy Over Details.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 3.—Serious observers of the different types of thought and interest agree in feeling lively anxiety about the Conference. Day after day the chief statesmen continue their secret palavers. Day after day the subjects that were supposed to have been virtually settled reappear on their agenda papers. A thin stream of news of their discussions trickles into the press, to be eked out with plentiful comment, which is generally biased and often poisoned. The peace bulletins inexcusably repeat the vices of the war bulletins.

The public (I speak particularly, of course, of the French public) urgently needing peace, and very imperfectly understanding the complexity of the issues, seeing the Council of Four apparently lost in details, and the rest of the delegates apparently idle in the outer courts of the Areopagus, wax more and more impatient. For rather different reasons, most of the delegates share this irritation.

What is the matter with the Conference? Many writers have sought to answer this question. Generally the reply has been either that the leaders have fallen into mistaken methods of work, or that they have lost touch with the fundamental necessities of the case, that is to say, the case of the particular country to which the writer belongs.

Perhaps the search is not pushed further from fear of economic mischief on the part of the enemy. On the contrary, I think it is only by going further that we can find the real disorder, and that when that is recognized and remedied, no fear of enemy bluff will remain.

For this reason, I venture to state frankly my own impression of the real trouble is that in arbitrarily turning the Conference into a junta, the three major statesmen have lost something of the force of the democratic brotherhood of alliance which alone could give life to the respective formulæ they keep on repeating to each other in their private chambers.

Neither in the idealist formulæ of Wilson nor in the national slogan of Clemenceau is there any vapidity, except what it will receive from the united will of the associated peoples, by which the war was won.

No paper scheme by which the Rhine frontier of France may be made secure or the absorption of Germans in Danzig may be minimized by a corridor will have any lying force, unless it is understood and backed by the associated peoples.

It is now generally expected that in all allied countries there will be disappointment when the program of reparation indemnities is published. Why? Because the leaders lacked the courage to tell their constituents at the outset what was possible and what not.

The League of Nations is the one sure accomplishment of the conference, because, although imperfect, it has been canvassed throughout the world and has an irresistible popular will behind it. The territorial problems, on the contrary, have been left to the obscure play of interested manoeuvres that would have nonplused the three archangels.

Our very human Big Three, though they have never dared to face the scandalous anomaly of secret treaties, imagined that with their own hands and over their own table they could quickly reduce this chaos to order. It was a mistake, not only of method but of spirit. Their proper function was twofold: on the one hand, to direct their colleagues of the Conference in working out the details of all these problems; on the other, to keep the waiting world continuously in touch with the work, so that Allied opinion would be always mobilized in its support. These twin oaks would have reacted favorably, each on the other, and would have carried with them the best of guarantees, not only for the immediate but for the further future.

Will it be said that such territorial, financial and military problems cannot be publicly discussed? In fact, they are constantly discussed; but with the inaccuracy and bias which would have been avoided if the spirit that ruled over the opening of the Conference had continued to preside over the debate. When one reads the Parisian press today, one may judge whether mystery is not more dangerous than any such risk of indiscretion.

SEE ITALIAN "SQUEEZE PLAY."

Belief That New Move Is Intended to Force Allies' Hand on Fiume.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, April 4.—The Italian announcement that the Italian Peace Delegation will leave Monday for Rome, where it will arrange a separate peace with Austria, is regarded here as a "squeeze play" to force the allied and associated powers to grant Fiume to Italy instead of making it a free port.

Through the previous effort to suit the Peace Conference the Italians made the other powers switch on the Fiume allotment, and succeeded in taking the port away from the Jugoslavs and forced a decision to make it a free port. Now the Italians are trying to force the Allies' hand again by threatening to pull out unless Fiume goes to them. The Italians promise to grant the Jugoslavs free commerce through the port, but insist that it be an Italian city.

Under the circumstances it is considered certain that the allied and associated powers will give way. An impasse in the Peace Conference now might be the first step toward entirely disrupting the proceedings and breaking up the conference entirely.

TO FORM PEACE AGENCY.

Foreign Committee of German Assembly Will Deal with Treaty.

BERLIN, April 3, (Associated Press.)—The Majority Socialists and the Centre and Democratic parties in the Assembly agreed today on the establishment in the immediate future of a Committee on Foreign Affairs along lines similar to the American Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Committee is to handle financial affairs and the details of peace at the present time, and later will have charge of the problems concerning the League of Nations and other matters involving Germany's relations with the rest of the world.

ASKS LEAGUE AMENDMENTS.

League of Free Nations Association Seeks Changes in Peace Treaty.

The League of Free Nations Association, which for some time has been holding weekly meetings at which the proposed draft for the League of Nations has been discussed by prominent speakers, has sent several cablegrams to the Peace Conference at Paris, as a result of these meetings, urging amendments to the proposed treaty. This was announced last night from the headquarters of the association.

The amendments asked by the association, and cabled abroad are:

1. An amendment to Article II., to provide for an adequate and democratic representation in the body of delegates of the different political groups within the various States members of the League.

2. Amending Article VII. so as to make possible increase in the membership of the Executive Council without resort to an amendment to the covenant.

3. Modifications of the covenant to provide definitely for the admission of Russia and Germany into the Executive Council, dependent upon the maintenance of democratic and stable Governments.

4. Adding to the second paragraph of Article X., which reads as follows: "It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the Executive Council to any circumstance affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace upon which peace depends," the following words: "including oppression or persecution of racial, religious, or cultural minorities in any State."

5. Adding to Article XXIII., which provides for public registration of treaties, the following: "The sittings of all international agencies shall be public and open; the body of delegates, the Executive Council, and all other bureaus and agents of the League of Nations shall keep complete records of their proceedings. These records shall be printed and published by the Secretary General, and shall at all times be open to public scrutiny and examination."

6. Modification of Article XXVI. so as to make amendments to the covenant easier.

PROGRESS IN PEACE COUNCIL

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

the compromise made necessary by the race to conclude peace before the world goes on a socialistic debauch.

Indemnity Claims Scaled Down.

France and Great Britain demanded full payment for the expenses of the war, with estimates of that cost, ranging from $120,000,000,000 to $200,000,000,000. The American position was that the reparation should be confined to the actual damages inflicted by Germany, and the amount of these demanded should be measured by Germany's ability to pay. The compromise provides that the amount to be paid by Germany shall not be named in the treaty, but that an Interallied Commission shall fix each year for twenty-five years the amount Germany is able to pay.

It was admitted today in the best informed quarters that in the effort to make peace quickly even the disputed boundaries would be fixed only tentatively in the peace treaty, leaving the permanent adjustment to be made later by mutual agreement or by arbitration, or some other method. This is likely to leave the boundary questions in a delicate and dangerous situation.

It was suggested today in a highly responsible quarter that, on account of the inability to effect even a temporary compromise, the dispute between Italy and Jugoslavia over Fiume and the Dalmatian Coast would be left unadjusted. Perhaps, it was suggested, the peace treaty might provide for the continuance of the present control, which is full of dangerous possibilities, until a permanent settlement was possible some time in the uncertain future.

Bolshevism the Chief Worry.

Bolshevism worries most of the peace conferees more than anything else. They do not know what attitude to assume toward it. The fact that Bolshevism has obtained control of the Hungarian Government and has practically defied the attempt of the allied nations to impose the new armistice terms, has made the Paris peacemakers sit up and take notice of the possibilities of this latest form of the Russian example.

The French were all for sending a military expedition to control the Hungarian Government and counteract the Hungarian menace, and put forward General Mangin to command it.

The announcement last night that General Smuts, former Boer leader and now a member of the British War Cabinet, has been chosen to go to Hungary, has brought a storm of criticism from the French, who see a sign of weakness in the failure to send Mangin, who is purely a military man. Smuts, it is explained today, is going as a civilian, not as a soldier; and it is broadly hinted that the purpose of sending him is to determine whether the part of wisdom dictates that the Bolshevist Government at Budapest shall be recognized by the Allies. Recognition, it is contended, would be a first step in the direction of recognition of the Bolshevist régime in Moscow.

French Fear a Compromise.

As the situation stands the effort to bring peace quickly by compromising great issues, coupled with the fact of Bolshevism and the diplomatic advances toward the conquered enemy nation to be undertaken by Smuts, has produced much dissatisfaction, part of which is voiced in the French press, but much of which is expressed privately and emphatically in other allied quarters.

In the frequent attempts to get action on the big questions in the last several months, President Wilson and Prime Minister Lloyd George have stood shoulder to shoulder. Their position in most cases has coincided, and it is perplexing to those who have been watching the Peace Conference developments closely, to hear of anti-British sentiment being worked up in the United States on the ground that England is America's enemy.

One of the curious developments of the Peace Conference is the manner in which Lloyd George has advocated the Wilson principles. Some of his British brethren here say that the Prime Minister has been converted to idealism, and out-Wilson's Wilson in insisting on the Big Four adhering to the fundamental peace policies which were outlined in the President's fourteen points.

Religious Notices on Page Seventeen.

BELGIUM REQUESTS TWO-BILLION LOAN

Albert Wants 10,000,000,000 Francs to Redeem Marks Deposited in Belgian Banks.

NEED OF RAW MATERIALS

He Asks "Big Four" to Hasten Imports—Demands Scheldt Left Bank and Limburg.

PARIS, April 4, (Associated Press.)—Belgium's case has been laid before the Peace Conference by the most distinguished advocate Belgium could have chosen. King Albert has been in Paris for the last three days, and in numerous conferences with the representatives of the great powers he has outlined to them the needs of his country and told them of the steps that must be taken immediately if Belgium is to be restored.

King Albert has had long conversations with President Wilson, Colonel House, Premier Clemenceau, and Premier David Lloyd George. These conversations led up to his appearance before the Council of Four today.

A member of the Belgian peace delegation told The Associated Press today that, shorn of all its diplomatic niceties, what King Albert told the council might be summarized thus:

The time of promises has passed. If Belgium is to live the council must act.

The Associated Press is able to state that three questions of vital immediate importance to the re-establishment of Belgium, financially, economically, and politically, were discussed. The first question was the immediate advance to Belgium of about 10,000,000,000 francs; the second, the exportation to Belgium from England and the United States of raw materials, and the third the cession to Belgium of the left bank of the Scheldt River and the Limburg Peninsula.

The first item represents the value of German marks left in circulation in Belgium. After the departure of the Germans the Ministry of Finance sent out an urgent call to holders of the marks to deposit them in the banks. The amount was estimated to be about 2,000,000,000, and it had been the Government's intention to redeem them at the par value of 1 franc 25 centimes. Belgium was not prepared for the avalanche of marks that resulted. Eight billion marks passed through the banks' windows into the vaults. The banks were unable to redeem this amount of paper, and depositors received receipts stating that a certain amount of marks was held to their credit until such time as financial arrangements could be made to reimburse them.

The payment of an immediate indemnity by Germany was relied upon to enable repayment for these deposits. No indemnity has thus far been received. Depositors cannot draw against these credits, with the result that some 10,000,000,000 francs are idle, as the banks are paying no interest on such deposits.

The importation of raw materials is said to be indispensable to the economic salvation of Belgium.

King Albert made an excellent impression before the council today, but is understood to have received no promises.

Pensions for disabled soldiers and for widows and orphans will be included in the bill to Germany for reparation. The Peace Conference leaders have decided that such relief to individuals for losses and sufferings during the war will be a proper charge under the armistice provisions.

The reparation of losses to the civilian population will constitute a very considerable proportion of the $50,000,000,000, the amount of the reparation bill as now approximately estimated. In the case of Great Britain the pension bill will probably constitute the largest item of the total claim. It is understood that the United States will not lodge any claim under this head, Americans being covered by the American soldiers' insurance system.

The Council of Four has appointed a committee consisting of L. P. Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction; Edwin Samuel Montagu, British Secretary for India, and John W. Davis, American Ambassador to Great Britain, to put into definite form proposals for the solution of the reparations question. These will be passed upon, in principle, by the Council, it is reported from French sources.

The aspirations of Denmark are regarded favorably by the Peace Conference, The Matin says. Indications are that Denmark will recover the part of Schleswig-Holstein which she desires.

The conference, the paper adds, has decided to return to Denmark without delay the natives of Schleswig-Holstein who served in the German Army and were taken prisoners by the Allies.

A delegation of Danes from the region south of the contemplated Schleswig-Holstein tentative boundary line has arrived in Paris and has requested that a plebiscite be held to determine the status of the Danes in the district in question. The members of the delegation say that their arguments were not heard when the Boundary Commission was summoned to consider the matter.

The Czechoslovak question was again discussed by the Council of Four today.

The council resolved, for the sake of facilitating its work, that the decisions of the commissions should be sent directly to those drafting the treaty.

Colonel House at the close of the day said that he was pleased with the progress made, and Captain André Tardieu of the French delegation also expressed satisfaction.

WHAT PHILIP GIBBS SAW.

In The New York Times tomorrow, Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, tells of the sufferings he witnessed on the battle line when the hero fighters went "over the top." The article is the second in the series of ten by Mr. Gibbs. Order today from your newsdealer.—Advt.

NOSKE PLANS TRAINING FOR ANOTHER WAR

Wants German Children Hardened —Liberal Offers Fail to Attract Volunteers Now.

PARIS, April 4, (Associated Press.)—The proposed limitation of German armaments has at present for the Germans largely an academic interest, as the dependable forces which the State and private enterprise have been able to raise by an incessant advertising campaign and offers of good pay and bonuses to volunteers do not reach the lowest figure mentioned in reports as to the size of the army to be allowed Germany by the Peace Conference, according to the latest advices from German sources.

The Socialists, in addition, retain their old objections to militarism and are not enthusiastic about even the proposed popular militia on the Swiss model.

An exception to the general Socialist attitude is furnished by the Socialist War Minister, Gustav Noske, who has expressed the opinion that in case of an unfavorable peace, which he anticipates, the army must as quickly as possible be brought to a state of the highest efficiency for a new war.

A beginning should be made, in the belief of Herr Noske, with the development of the militia and army sides, by side, with which should go a campaign for the hardening and strengthening of the people by altering the school courses so as to give the coming generation more time out of doors and the encouragement of open-air exercises and sports.

Herr Noske, who expressed these views to German newspaper men in defending the bill for a provisional army introduced at Weimar, qualified his attitude by expressing the hope that some form of a League of Nations in which Germany would have an equal footing would ultimately be evolved and some arrangement for Alsace-Lorraine and other problems be reached with which the Germans could be content and which would obviate the necessity of a new war.

Should, however, France take Alsace-Lorraine temporarily, said Herr Noske—adding that he used the word temporarily intentionally—a reaction against this would necessarily come, in which case Germany, with its population of 60,000,000 and the prospect of another 10,000,000 from German-Austria, would have a great advantage in numbers over France, the population of which, he figures, has receded about 36,000,000.

Herr Noske's views are not believed to be shared by the masses of his compatriots, notably the Socialists, being repulsive to the average German in midst of the morning after "moral katzenjammer" over militarism.

SEES HOME ISSUES IGNORED

Senator Johnson Says People Think Too Much of Foreign Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Hiram Johnson of California issued a statement today asserting that during the months since the armistice Americans had been "afflicted with a mental far-sightedness" which caused them to see all the ills of other countries yet to forget the ills of their own. He declared that it had become a reproach almost to think in terms of America first. His statement said in part:

"It is time for Americans to awake. Five months have passed since the armistice, since we did the job for which America entered the war. During all this time we've been afflicted with a mental far-sightedness which enabled us to see the ills and the possibilities of Finland and Poland, of Courland and Lavonia, of Esthonia and Lithuania, of Czechoslavia and Jugoslavia, of Armenia and Syria, and even of the Hedjaz of Arabia, but which has prevented us from seeing or caring for the ills and the problems of our own.

"Five months now, after the end of the war, we have a million and a half of men in France and Germany; American boys in Siberia under Japanese command; American boys in Northern Russia under English command, and what this means can be told by the fathers and mothers of Detroit from the letters of their sons.

"Five months after we have made the good fight and won, England is acquiring a world monopoly of oil; has the cable and radio monopoly, and is reaching for the world's commerce; Japan is in some undisclosed manner endeavoring to establish a foothold upon our border; Korea is in revolt, only just in subjection by ruthless cruelty; China is seething, and is publicly notified by Japan that if she publishes the secret treaties which place her in subjection Japan will punish her.

"Our demobilized soldiers ask only justice and work and get neither. Our ordinary business lags, and because of the Government's inactivity or indifference cannot resume its normal condition. Unemployment increases daily and foreign agitators play upon distress and discontent.

"In the State from which I come our lean industry and our barley growers face dire disaster because they patriotically responded to the demands of the Government and are now abandoned while foreign nations have actually profited from their sacrifices.

"And we are under the spell of a world hypnotism, unconscious of what is transpiring about us."

KUN IN BAVARIA; GERMANS ALARMED

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

crats, fearing for their lives, have left everything behind and fled to the country, seeking to pass the frontier at night or otherwise getting across with the intention of joining ex-King Ludwig, who, after adventurous wanderings has found his way to Vaduz in the principality of Ichtenstein, where he has settled.

Peasants Angry at "Maniacs"

If Munich should formally assume Bolshevism within the next few days, which she has already been practicing for during months, it is more than doubtful that the rest of Bavaria will submit to that rule. The South Bavarian peasants have no doubt about their attitude toward the "maniacs of Munich," which city, they declare, they will some day invade, and kill the usurpers with their flails. The Franconian Province, too, threatens to secede from Bavaria, and at only a sign from Weimar or Berlin, Munich will find itself almost completely isolated.

There is yet time to shut off hermetically the hotbed of Bolshevism, starve Munich into submission, and save Germany from the world-menacing disease, especially since the Government of Württemberg seems to have succeeded in quelling the Spartacide riots there. Unless Ebert and Scheidemann act quickly and determinedly, Bolshevism, it is feared, will have swayed the whole of Germany within a few weeks.

Unemployed to Hold Convention.

April 2.—A general belief is growing that between April 8 and 15 another rising against the Government may be looked for.

On April 6 the Congress of the German Councils of Arbeitslosen, or persons without employment, will begin in Berlin. This gathering alone, it is feared, constitutes a danger to public safety, or will at least be made the occasion for anti-Government demonstrations which, in prevailing circumstances, easily turn into riots.

Two days later the newly elected Congress of German Soldiers' and Workers' Councils will open in Berlin. The Independent Socialists propose to submit to this Congress a resolution of such a radical nature that, in case it is accepted, the Government would be forced to resign. It is doubtful, however, if the Independents will have a majority, even if, as they hope, a number of dissatisfied Social Democrats vote with them.

Nevertheless, the presence of so many discontented elements from all over Germany in the Capital will greatly strengthen the hands of the Communists, as the Spartacides call themselves now, the name "Spartacide" having become odious through the behavior of the criminals in that faction's ranks.

It is evident that the Independents, though they may disapprove housetop fighting and other methods of the Spartacides, are again playing into the hands of the latter, hoping with this aid to overthrow the Government which they eagerly wish to assume themselves.

Aiming to Divert Troops.

Doubtless the Spartacides are extremely busy in preparing for the next revolution. Their emissaries are responsible for the riots in Frankfurt, Stuttgart and other places, and the strikes in the Westphalian coal districts, all having been arranged for the purpose of distracting the Government troops from the Capital.

The Spartacides say quite frankly that they expect Russian and Hungarian emissaries and revolutionists from Austria and Bavaria within the next few days, and that emissaries in Berlin are trying their best to do the same as in Württemburg and Baden. Simultaneous risings are to break out in Berlin, according to the plans. The Spartacides are convinced that they will win this time.

The munition workers, though highly paid and receiving extra rations from the Government, have always proved disloyal to the latter and are commonly known to have provided arms and munitions for every Spartacide rising. At a meeting of their representatives in Erfurt they went so far yesterday as to pass a resolution refusing a further supply of munitions to the Government troops. Doubtless they count on Spartacide help to carry out their resolution.

Ludendorff Now an Issue.

The situation certainly looks very favorable for the Spartacides. Unfortunately the Government has estranged many honest and orderly workmen and other citizens by its extreme indulgence of the performance of army officers as Ludendorff and other leaders of military fights who do not realize that their days are gone. The creation of a State Court before which Ludendorff and others are to be tried came too late to allay the feeling of distrust against Ebert and Scheidemann. Ludendorff's popularity is entirely gone and people say that he is stopping at the Hotel Adlon now because he feels more secure under the protection of the American officers there.

The Spartacides threaten openly that they will hang Ludendorff and Hindenburg's iron-nailed statue in the Siegesallee or Avenue of Victory, if they catch him.

The labor elements are also provoked by the arrogant behavior of some officers of the so-called Freikorps or volunteer troops, nearly all of whom belong to the hated Junker class. However, it should be mentioned, officers with other than Junker names cannot easily be found because the efficient non-Junker officers have long since returned to civil employment from which they cannot be spared.

Intellectuals Join Ranks.

There is another element which the menace to the Government should not be underestimated—the intellectual proletarians—though keeping quiet as yet, they have become largely infected with Bolshevism. The least provocation may make them swell the Spartacide ranks enormously. Hunger is perhaps the driving power in their case.

Most curious is the fact that many lights of the stage, art, music, literature, and even science and circles themselves in their light have not escaped the infection, foremost among them Moissi, Berlin's and perhaps Germany's greatest living actor. These people hold public meetings discussing the merits of the new gospel which they assert, as yesterday in the overcrowded Rheingold Hall, means nothing but Christianity in its purest form.

Just outside the Rheingold on the Potsdam Platz, hundreds of street venders were at that very moment selling the loot of the last revolt. They disposed of watches, silk blouses, perfumes, embroidered linen, corsets, candles, and what not. They tell you quite frankly that the next rising is not more than a week off, and they seem to know.

LUDENDORFF TELLS SECRETS OF WAR

Knew Germans Had Lost When They Were Defeated Near Albert on Aug. 8.

STILL WANTED TO FIGHT

Tried with Hindenburg to Get the Kaiser to Exert Utmost Effort in October.

BERLIN, April 4, (Associated Press.)—One of the Berlin newspapers today prints extracts from the forthcoming book written by General Ludendorff, former First Quartermaster General of the German army.

General Ludendorff says the defeat of the Germans on August 8 (in the Franco-British offensive near Albert and north of Montdidier) finally resulted in the losing of hope by the Germans for a military victory. Conferences were held with Chancellor von Hertling, Admiral von Hintz, the Foreign Minister, and Field Marshal von Hindenburg on August 14, 15 and 16, and there also was a meeting of the Crown Council, "at which I clearly stated that the war could no longer be won militarily," says Ludendorff.

At the beginning of September the Supreme Army Command again invited von Hertling and von Hintze to Spa, Ludendorff adds. Hertling excused himself from attending on account of his advanced age. In these discussions the situation on the western front was again depicted as very grave, according to Ludendorff.

"I opposed Baron Burian's step for peace on account of its vagueness, but favored an immediate peace step in some other form," Ludendorff says. [Burian was the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and constantly was sending out peace feelers.]

"The Supreme command," Ludendorff continues, "had an idea of mediation by Holland. On Sept. 8 renewed discussions between von Hintze, von Hindenburg, and myself, were followed by a report to the Kaiser. Von Hintze was the first to allude to a change on internal grounds. I then spoke as follows:

"'We must now act energetically on the armistice and peace questions. The entire situation in Europe may undergo a change to our disadvantage. The western front may at any time have to withdraw further, and the worse our military situation becomes the harder will be the conditions.'

"On the arrival of President Wilson's note I came to Berlin and submitted the following questions to von Hertling:

"'Firstly, is the German people willing to fight on? Secondly, what is the German Government's estimate of the Bolshevist danger, which I take very seriously? Thirdly, is the Ukraine necessary for our provisioning?'

"The second note to President Wilson was also sent in agreement with the supreme army command. The answer to it clearly showed that President Wilson no longer had the power to oppose the Entente's demands. For the reply to the note the Chancellor again invited me to Berlin.

"The military situation was unchanged. In the West, however, there was a consolidation, and this circumstance, in conjunction with the declaration made by the War Minister that he could within a measurable period give the supreme command 60,000 men, made the situation appear such that we need not surrender unconditionally to President Wilson.

"I emphasized the necessity of replying to the note in a dignified tone, with due regard to the empire's interests. An abandonment of the U-boat war could not be considered. Admiral Scheer (former chief of the German Admiralty's Staff) spoke in the same sense. This conception also continued to be held for some time in the War Cabinet. Dr. Solf, (former Foreign Minister,) however, requested Count Wolff-Retternich and others to create a more yielding atmosphere. Success fell to Solf. The U-boat war ceased, and the path to capitulation was trodden. Von Hindenburg immediately protested against this and proposed an appeal to the nation.

"It was clear from President Wilson's third answer that our opponents wanted to get rid of the Kaiser. Von Hindenburg and myself had no doubt that if we must fight we could still continue the war for some months."

The utmost exertion of strength might, perhaps, have had a sobering effect on the enemy peoples and brought us a bearable peace. On Oct. 25 von Hindenburg and I submitted this idea to the Kaiser and later to Vice Chancellor von Payer. We gained the impression that the Imperial Government no longer was willing to fight, but was ready to accept the hardest conditions.

"On the 26th I wrote my resignation, but at von Hindenburg's request I did not dispatch it. Immediately afterward I learned that the Supreme Command had been violently attacked in the Reichstag on account of its order relative to the third Wilson note. This order had been rejected by me with the injunction, 'Let the matter become clear.' Only as the result of clumsiness did the order get placed before von Hindenburg, and then it was out without my knowledge."

HELFFERICH ALSO WRITING.

His First Volume to Deal with Events Preceding the War.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 3, (via Copenhagen.)—Dr. Karl Helfferich, late Vice Chancellor and one of the principal advisers of William II., following Ludendorff's and Tirpitz's example, is writing his reminiscences.

His book will be entitled "History Immediately Preceding the World War." It will begin with an account of the negotiations concerning the Bagdad Railway and Germany's policy in the Near East, with which Helfferich was so fatally connected, and will end with Aug. 4, 1914.

Another volume dealing with Helfferich's activity during the world war will follow. The publisher is Ullstein.

NO 'SECRET PROTOCOL,' DECLARES WILSON

Cable Denying Report's Assertion Is Read by Bainbridge Colby During St. Louis Speech.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Declaring the League of Nations covenant the greatest instrument against war ever presented for the world's adoption, Bainbridge Colby of New York, in an address here tonight, arraigned opponents of the plan.

Attacking a statement of Senator Reed that the proposed covenant contained a secret protocol and that Germany, in all probability, was already privy to it, Mr. Colby made public a message that had received from President Wilson denying this. The message reads:

"Statement that there is any secret protocol connected with or suggested in connection with the League of Nations is absolutely false.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

T. P. O'CONNOR LEADS FOR IRISH SETTLEMENT

Tells Commons That the Question Is Causing Wide Bitterness in America.

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LONDON, April 4.—Every way which would lead to a League of Nations is barred, for the British Empire by the figure of embittered and enslaved Ireland. Until the Irish question is settled fairly and to the satisfaction of the Irish people there can be no real friendship between England and the United States. Those two great peoples are necessary guarantors of the League of Nations. Unless they guarantee it the League is nothing but an unreal vision. And today, because of Ireland, there is more bitter and widespread anti-British feeling in the United States than ever since the civil war."

Thus spoke "Tay Pay" O'Connor this afternoon in the House of Commons in what Ulster members refused to scornfully as "an old-fashioned full-dress Irish debate." United States Ambassador Davis sat listening in the gallery.

Mr. O'Connor said that never in his life of more than seventy years had the feeling against England been so bitter as it was today. Ireland was no longer an English question but an imperial and international question, he said. He urged that Ireland have a perfect right to ask consideration at the hands of the Peace Conference in Paris and read extracts from President Wilson's speeches to show that the Irish case complied with the principle of self-determination for small nations.

Today, in the streets of Dublin, the Sinn Fein Parliament of the so-called Irish Republic met.

TAFT FOR CLOSED SESSIONS

He Sees an Advantage to Peace Envoys Speaking Their Minds.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Speaking at a dinner here tonight former President Taft said he believed that the demand for open proceedings of the Paris Peace Conference came principally from newspaper correspondents who had not fully judged the difficulties in the way of such a course.

As a member of the National War Labor Board, he said, he had the wisdom of holding closed sessions so that the members of opposing interests might have a chance to speak their minds freely without fear of having their words misconstrued or misunderstood. The former President said that he was, of course, in favor of a free press and free speech and that he was also in favor of them being used in the right direction.

OFFER TO LET POLES THROUGH GERMANY

Land Route from Lunéville for Haller's Legion Proposed to Foch by Erzberger.

MAY AGREE TO DANZIG

French Minister, the First Diplomat Accredited to Poland, Reaches Warsaw.

LONDON, April 4.—A proposal that the Polish troops of General Haller be taken by a land route from Lunéville across Germany to Poland has been made to Marshal Foch at Spa by Mathias Erzberger, the head of the German Armistice Commission, a semi-official message from Berlin says.

BERLIN, April 4, (Associated Press.)—The Zwoelfuhr-Blatt says today that it understands that the proposal of Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, that the troops of General Haller's Polish force be transported across Germany to Poland, is likely to be adopted.

On the other hand the Government today informed the party leaders that the Polish General Haller's troops might be landed in Danzig if the Entente would furnish guarantees for their good behavior.

This was the subject of a special conference between Marshal Foch and Mathias Erzberger Thursday evening.

A more optimistic feeling prevails today that the question can be settled amicably.

PARIS, April 4, (Havas.)—Marshal Foch, the allied Commander in Chief, (who went to Spa yesterday to discuss with German representatives the question of the return of the Polish troops in France through Danzig,) had a second conference at Spa with Mathias Erzberger, the head of the German Armistice Commission, after their first meeting yesterday morning, advices from Spa state. The first interview began at 9:30 o'clock in Marshal Foch's private car and lasted forty minutes. The second conference began at 11 o'clock and continued until 12:30 o'clock.

With Marshal Foch were General Weygand, his assistant, and General Nudant, the Marshal's representative stationed at Spa. Herr Erzberger was accompanied by General Baron von Hammerstein, a member of the German Armistice Commission, and another German Government official.

No word has yet been received in Paris respecting the result of the negotiations.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, is expected to arrive in Paris Saturday, is accompanied by J. J. Noulens and the other members of the allied mission which recently went to Warsaw.

M. Tralon, the French Minister to Poland, formally presented his credentials yesterday, according to a dispatch from Warsaw. He is the first diplomatic representative to be accredited to the new Government.

EXPECT TO LOSE SCHLESWIG

Report Sends Shipping Shares Skyward at Hamburg.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.—A dispatch from Hamburg says the reported coming reunion of Schleswig to Denmark has had a remarkable influence on the Stock Exchange.

Schleswig steamship companies' shares hitherto very dull, have in the last few days gone up 30 per cent. a day.

Reception in Paris for Mrs. Wilson

PARIS, April 4.—The General Association of Women Students gave a reception to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson this afternoon. Tea was served and a concert preceded the reception. Mrs. Wilson thanked the students for their welcome.

To the Tune of Millions

DELINEATOR families spend $52,837 for pianos every day. But necessities come before luxuries, so consider what these million prosperous families must spend for food, clothes, house-furnishings, before they put their $19,285,714 yearly in pianos! Do you make anything for the home? The million "purchasing agents" for these homes are influenced by what they see advertised in

The Delineator

The Magazine In One Million Homes

ENTIRE FLOOR

12,000 Sq. Ft.

TO RENT

MERCANTILE BUILDING

304 4th Ave.,

S. W. Cor. of 23d St.

Particularly Desirable Office Space for Large Corporation.

Very Reasonable Rent.

Possession May 1st.

UNITED STATES REALTY & IMPROVEMENT CO.

Owns & Operates

Particulars at FLATIRON BLDG. Gram. 2189

Or on the premises.

SIBERIAN TROOPS AID IN ARCHANGEL

Detachment of Kolchak's Army Gets in Touch with Forces of the North.

SHACKLETON RELIEF PLAN

Explorer Would Use Ex-German Battleships as Transports and Ice Breakers.

PRESS INSISTS ON ACTION

Repeated Attacks by Lenine's Troops Continue to Break Down at Allies' Lines.

Siberian Army in Touch with Forces in Archangel

LONDON, April 4. — News has reached London that a detachment of Admiral Kolchak's Siberian forces has succeeded in getting in touch with a detachment of allied forces in the neighborhood of Archangel.

The position of the latter is anxious, but the allied troops command the Murman Railway and, consequently, the western ports on the White Sea, and it is believed there should be no difficulty in getting reinforcements there by the middle of May.

The recent reverses to the Bolsheviki are held to have improved the allied prospect of holding out.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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By Cable and Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has returned from the Far North, where during the Winter he had been Director of Arctic Equipment and Transport for the British forces in North Russia, has an intimate knowledge of the conditions which made it necessary to send reinforcements to the north. But one thing he says most emphatically at the outset:

"Those who have friends in the northern force need have no anxiety on the score of their health. The difficulty is that the Bolsheviki are pressing on in strength against the attenuated allied forces and making an effort to drive them into the sea.

"When the Bolsheviki send out a proclamation in four languages, copies of which I have seen, boasting that the allied Governments invited them to a meeting at Prinkipo, and that that proves the Allies are afraid, this naturally has an enormous effect on their own people, and when it is announced that allied troops are to be withdrawn from the northern fronts and no more troops are to be sent, it is interpreted by the Bolsheviki as a sign of weakness, and encourages them to attack in strength and try to win an easy victory. Friends are discouraged and the Allies are exposed to all the force of the Bolshevist onset.

"There is quite a strong force on the northern front. This force is disciplined by terror, and, judging by the way it fights, it cannot now be called a mob. There are many mercenaries among them. In one place where the Allies made captures 25 per cent. of the Bolsheviki were Chinese. Their troops were well equipped, and seem to have a considerable supply of munitions. We sometimes have seen indications that there are German commanders among them.

Could Not Withstand a Hard Blow.

"I am convinced the Bolshevist army will not be able to withstand a well-organized blow. The mere announcement that reinforcements are being sent to Archangel will have a tremendous effect on their morale. The Russians would mobilize more rapidly and join up with us if they could be certain we were going to stay and hold our own, but if there is danger of our withdrawal it is not to be expected that they will expose themselves to the risk of a terrible Bolshevist vengeance.

"Murmansk is ice-free. The bay, with the splendid port of Packine in front of Archangel, is a barrier, but communication is maintained with the Murman Railway by a coastal road. I consider it feasible to use former German battleships as icebreakers to take reinforcements to Archangel. Anyhow, it might be worth trying.

"People at home should remember that Bolshevism is not Russia. The Russian peasants in the north are certainly not Bolshevist. Most of them are a sturdy stock of fishermen, belonging to a strict religious sect, the Pomors. Indeed, there are many signs of a religious revival in Russia, and I am convinced that we shall soon see something very different from Bolshevism.

"But the fall of Archangel would resound throughout Russia and would be a tremendous blow to allied prestige. Our honor is at stake. The Bolshevist danger is spreading, and if the Russian Bolsheviki unite with the German Spartacides we shall have a new and very serious military danger to face. I am sure that a volunteer force, heartened by the knowledge that they were fighting as crusaders, would make all the difference to Archangel. Three months of determined effort would dissipate the menace of Bolshevism. Russia would be free and the world would be delivered from the most sinister danger that yet has uprisen."

The inspired announcement of the critical position of allied troops in Murmansk and Archangel comes as no surprise to me. Half-hearted help is almost as bad as no help at all and may lead to worse consequences. The northern expedition was undertaken half-heartedly from the first. A straight blow with a clear aim might have led to the overthrow of the Bolsheviki when the Archangel landing was effected last August. The Bolsheviki were panic-stricken. Lenine declared in a Cabinet meeting: "Our cause is lost."

At that time the way was clear for a rapid advance to vital, strategic positions. Vologda might have been taken. A junction might have been effected with the Czechoslovaks in Siberia, and Petrograd would have been in danger. Bolshevist prestige would have suddenly vanished and all the patriotic forces of Russia would have received vast encouragement.

No Allied Unity of Plan.

But, no, the Allies had no unity of plan. One ally was for pressing forward, another for pulling back. Politicians were at variance with military men, and the little force that might have covered itself with glory was left to stagnate. Just when on the Dvina its efforts were about to be crowned with certain success, when the Bolsheviki evacuated Kotlas on the railway leading to Viatka, Perm, and Siberia, allied troops were withdrawn to Winter quarters, where all these months they have sat in darkness.

The effect of the continued skirmishing on the northern front has been to tease the Red army into existence, to reduce our prestige, and proportionately to enhance the prestige of the Bolsheviki. The wretched Bolshevist conscripts would have deserted to us in hundreds if we had shown real energy, but, seeing us hesitate and vacillate, they dared not, so the Red army grew.

Politics since the armistice has made their position worse. The withdrawal from Shenkinsk and other parts of the Archangel front was the direct result of the Prinkipo proposal. The proposed Russian offensive through Finland against Petrograd, which would have relieved the pressure on the allied troops in the north, was not supported by the high authorities in Paris. Nothing was supported that might have reduced the power of our Bolshevist enemies. Instead of that we have had enervating inaction and futile talk of peaceable arrangements with the Bolsheviki.

Budapest Red Cabinet Split; Situation in City Critical

VIENNA, April 4, (via Copenhagen,) (Associated Press.)—A disagreement has occurred in the Soviet Government in Budapest, which has led to the formation of a still more radical wing of the Communist Party, according to the Reichspost.

The situation in Budapest is declared to be critical owing to food conditions and growing discontent on the part of the population.

HUNGER AIDS GERMAN REDS

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

is the same—witness the murder of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Nor does it enjoy the confidence of the Entente. If the Entente trusted Ebert it would send food and open peace negotiations. It holds off because it knows the Ebert Government cannot last. What is the use of a Government that cannot give the people food or peace?

The Majority Socialists have betrayed the revolution and are merely aiding capitalism. The Government must go.

Next, all military action against the Bolshevist army must cease. The Bolsheviki are bringing peace and equality, and the stories about the cruelty and excesses are lies invented by the Ebert Government. Terrorism in Russia was caused, not by Bolshevism but by troops sent there by Germany. When the Russians come, we will open our arms and receive them like brothers; come to free us from tyranny. Then the whole world will be aflame and communism and peace will be established."

Berlin is the centre of the Spartacide organization, but there are branch organizations throughout Germany. Agitators direct their activities particularly toward the troops. The unemployed are sent to selected places to cause disturbances. The Spartacide leaders appear to have ample funds, said to be imported mainly through Holland. They maintain a well-conducted propaganda, including several newspapers.

Aid of Criminals is Sought.

The Spartacides have contact with the Independent Socialists through the Freiheit newspaper. Great activity is displayed in pamphleteering. Their agents find willing audiences among the great masses of hungry people, who talk, disperse, meet, and talk again, all day long. The criminal classes are brought in to help spread discontent, and these in return are protected in their crime.

In private conversation some Bolshevist intellectuals admit that much that is valuable and beautiful will be destroyed and there will be a period of suffering and bloodshed in inaugurating communism. But at the same time, they say, the chains of commerce, ties of treaties and agreements, and all national burdens and debts will be swept away, and Europe will start afresh. Only the land will remain for the men with muscles to work and create thereon fields, houses, railways, and some machinery. Then German industry and application will reap their reward, and the international proletariat, in which Germany will play a leading part, will guarantee universal peace.

The investigators talked with workmen and unemployed in the cafés and bierstuben of the poor, and listened to their conversations. In nine cases out of ten they say: "We are not Spartacides, but if we don't get food very soon we will smash everything up, plunder the rich, plunder the farmers, join the Russians, and plunder Europe."

Russian Alliance Allaying.

The part of the program which involves joining the Russians exercises a remarkable fascination on the minds of the Berlin population. In fact, the danger is not so remote as it might appear. The German forces on the east front are not increasing; deserters to the Bolsheviki are as numerous as the recruits from Germany. Bad weather has caused the Russian advance to be less rapid, but as soon as Spring sets in and the Bolsheviki begin to need further food supplies for their army—which the German General Staff estimates at 400,000—to 500,000 men—they will make a new start, and there is very little prospect that the Germans will be able to prevent it. Although the internal discipline of the Bolshevist army is of unparalleled rigor, its battle discipline is of no account, and probably 50,000 uncorrupted troops would be sufficient to rout them. But there is not a single German regiment which may be regarded as immune from this dangerous disease so long as Germany itself is in the present condition of Spartacide ferment.

There are a few who realize that their condition would not be improved by this process. But the vast majority are beyond logic or argument and have reached a condition of desperation the danger of which cannot possibly be exaggerated. They have waited for food from the west, and so far waited in vain. They now turn to the east and look to the coming of the Bolsheviki as though Lenine were a Messiah.

The lower classes of Germany are not interested in communism or any other kind of political theory for its own sake. Any kind of political orator who promised food would be listened to with equal readiness. The ordinary German is interested, not in Bolshevism, but in food, and it is only because the two are associated in his mind that he listens to the doctrine of the revolutionary.

The masses are like people wandering around in a thick fog and unable to find their way out. Prolonged undernourishment has produced a condition of nervous irritability and incapacity to undertake any organized action. In their aimless groping for a path of escape they constantly bump against their neighbors and trample on their feet. Their tempers are becoming more and more dangerous, and if some ray of light does not soon come to pierce the gloom it is absolutely certain that in the shortest possible time complete anarchy will break out, every industrial centre will be destroyed, the rich will be robbed of everything they possess, and the state of the country will be at least as bad as that of Russia.

It must be repeated that this view is not based merely on the observations and prophecies of the Governmental and commercial classes. The crowded audiences at the Spartacide meetings and the tension and excitement prevailing, are convincing proof of this, still further confirmed by the reports of official and private secret services.

Berlin Troops Corrupted.

Secret meetings are constantly held—there is one almost every day in some part of Berlin—at which reports are handed in by agitators of the number of people they have been able to win over to their cause. These men direct their activities particularly toward the troops of the Berlin garrison. According to the most recent reports, practically all the Republikanische boldatenwehr—about 1,300 men—had come over, and about one-third of the Freikorps Lüttwitz—about 30,000 men.

The most casual observer cannot fail to notice the low state of health in the appearance of the population, especially in Berlin. It is said that conditions in saxony are even worse. Most of all, the absence of fats has undoubtely had a directly deleterious effect on the brain. Further, the constant and ever-present anxiety as to whether food would be procurable has in the course of the last two years worked on the people's nerves to a disastrous extent. It cannot possibly be doubted that the immediate arrival of a certain amount of fats and milk and the definite promise of regular supplies of necessary foodstuffs would have an extremely far-reaching effect in calming the populace and would with one blow knock away the half-platform of the Spartacides.

The next factor in the situation is unemployment. This is in a large measure bound up with the food question, since much of the unwillingness to work is certainly due to weakness and apathy, the result of underfeeding. In the opinion of the labor experts, the high rate of unemployment pay and strikes for higher wages are due much more to the high cost of food than to any definite working class movement. If food were cheapened these questions would gradually settle themselves. The very fact of Germany's desperate economic situation is a certain safeguard against extravagant demands in this direction, if once the food question were adjusted.

The greater part of the prevailing unemployment, however, is due not to strikes nor unwillingness to work, but to actual lack of raw materials. It is practically impossible at the present moment to surmount the difficulties of the transport situation, since the necessary metals for the construction of locomotives, &c., are unprocurable. Coal, therefore, must be left at the pit mouth for lack of transport. This compels numerous factories to close which might otherwise continue to work. Thus a vicious circle is formed from which it will only be possible to escape when raw materials are introduced.

Vexations of Delayed Peace.

The third factor is the delay in the peace negotiations and the indefinite prolonging of the armistice. This is a circumstance which is much exploited by the middle and particularly the Government classes. They are continually insisting that the petty annoyances of the armistice conditions are arousing the people to a fury which will inevitably lead to Bolshevism and will finally breed a spirit of hatred and revenge more terrible than anything mankind has yet experienced. The masses probably would not pay much attention to this, if only they had food and work. It is certain that the manufacturers feel it very much, and it is one of the causes of their extreme timidity in starting enterprises. In this way, therefore, it reacts on the masses of the people, in so far as it tends to increase unemployment. It is true, too, that the feeling of animosity against the French, who are regarded as responsible for the armistice, is increasing daily.

But most the serious effect of the delay is that on the Government. The greatest difficulty of the Government is that it can do nothing for the people. It cannot produce food, nor work, nor peace. It will probably make very little difference what sort of peace it is. There will be indignant protest in any case.

The Government appears to be making a genuine effort to resist the spread of Bolshevism, but with only partial success. Indeed, it may be regarded as certain that without external aid, those attempts are doomed to failure. The activity in this direction takes three forms: (1) repression by force, (2) propaganda, (3) removing the causes of unrest by satisfying the physical needs of the people.

The success of the first of these forms of activity depends, of course, upon the number and trustworthiness of the troops of which the Government can depend, and upon the power and ability of the police, whether secret or otherwise. One of the first actions of the Socialist Government which was set up in November was to abolish the Secret Police, which had, of course, been the real instrument of tyranny under the old régime. The result, however, was that the Government was left without any organization for watching the secret agents, which now is at least as effective as that of a monarchical despot.

Government Police Inefficient.

It has been found necessary, therefore, gradually to recall a certain number of the old Secret Police for the purpose of counter-spying against the Spartacide agents. This service, however, is very much hampered by the fact that the Government does not openly acknowledge its existence, and the members of the service themselves are both uncertain of the support they will receive in case of difficulty and also continually afraid that some new Socialist Minister may at any moment be appointed who will abolish the whole service again and deprive them of their means of livelihood.

The ordinary police, who in former times consisted mainly of noncommissioned officers, made themselves so unpopular with the people in the past that under the present circumstances they have lost all control over the population. They do not any longer exist as a reliable factor in the situation. Their place is taken for the most part by the so-called Republikanisch Soldatenwehr (Republican Soldiers' Guard.) This force consists of some 1,300 men and is composed of the various Wehre raised by different Socialist town commandants, e. g., Volkswehr (People's Guard,) Bürgerwehr (Civic Guard,) &c. They wear red brassards and may be hired to guard private houses, and also are stationed outside public buildings. They are mostly old men and boys, attracted by the idle life and high pay. They are wholly unreliable, and in case of disturbance invariably take off their brassards and either melt away from the scene or actually join the rioters. Attempts are being made to remove them gradually to outlying portions of the town and to replace them by troops of the Freikorps Lüttwitz.

This corps consists of some 25,000 to 30,000 men, and is composed of voluntary troops enlisted in Cadres of old regiments. In most cases these regiments consist of only two or three companies. They retain a certain number of their old officers, but are almost all subject to the control of the Soldatenräte, (Soldiers' Councils.) It is against these that the activity of the Spartacide agents is particularly directed, and, according to most recent reports, one-third of them are infected with the disease. The Franser Regiment has declared that it will go over en masse to the Spartacides in case of trouble, so as to avoid bloodshed. Certain units, e. g., that commanded by Gerstenberg, which was sent to Bremen, are still reliable; but the general impression is that in case of further outbreaks the troops will certainly join the winning side.

If, therefore, the masses of the population were opposed to the Spartacides—as they probably would be, if they were fed and clothed—then the troops would not hesitate to obey the orders of their officers. If, however, the population should show an inclination to side with the rioters the troops would at best take no action.

The total number of troops with the colors in Germany is now something like 200,000. Of these, the majority are under Hindenburg's command on the east front. They are for the most part locally recruited, but their leaders are very much hampered by the activities of the Soldatenräte, which are at once more powerful and more radical in East Prussia than in any other part of Germany. Further, the methods of propaganda by which the Russian Bolshevist leaders prepare the advance of their armies are bidding fair to paralyze any resistance by the Germans.

To sum up in a few words the capacity of the Government for the repression of Bolshevism by force: The police are hampered in their operations and lacking in support; the garrison troops can be depended upon to side with the majority, and the troops on the frontier are useless unless they can be made to feel that the country is solidly behind them.

A good deal might possibly be done by the Government in the direction of explaining to the people by means of newspaper articles, &c., what Bolshevism in Russia really means. The masses of the people have no conception of the conditions actually prevalent in that country. They are constantly told by the Spartacides that it is a Communist Paradise, and they are naturally unwilling to believe the few members of the upper class who have endeavored to inform them of the truth.

Reds Have Cowed the Press.

There are two reasons why the Government campaigns of the past four years have produced in the population an attitude of such unmitigated cynicism that they steadfastly refuse to believe anything that the newspapers print. The second reason is that the Spartacides have a very ready way of dealing with the newspapers which print anything they regard as dangerous. They turn machine guns on the building, storm it, and throw the presses and staff bodily into the street. Vorwärts was treated in this way, and as a result the other papers firmly refuse to print any anti-Bolshevist propaganda.

But neither of these methods—force or propaganda—is or can be of any avail, unless the Government is able to remove the real cause of unrest. Unless it can provide food, work and peace, every other effort is useless.

A society called the Anti-Bolshevikische Liga has been founded for fighting the Bolshevist movement in all its forms. The moving spirit in this society is Dr. Stadtler, who has been in Russia during the greater part of the war, first as a soldier, then as a prisoner, and finally as an official in the German Consulate in Moscow, where he saw and opposed the pro-Lenine policy of the old German Government. This society prints pamphlets and endeavors—seldom with success—to secure the insertion of articles in the papers and to organize lectures in all parts of the country. It also has a sort of amateur secret service organized by an officer who has a number of agents in Berlin and in different parts of the country. These agents all testify to the rapidity of the growth of the movement.

There is also a society in Berlin of an amiable academic tendency, which meets weekly and discusses the menace of Bolshevism. Its members call themselves "Solidarists," and among them are some distinguished men of science and letters. The other characteristic of the speeches is a feeling that "to fight Bolshevism you must understand it." This argument provided an excuse for endless analyses and classifications, in the best professorial German manner, which was only dispelled by a member of the Russian Cadet Party, who had escaped a few days before from Moscow and blew all their theories to the four quarters of heaven by reciting a few facts from his own experience.

The above is another instance of the fatal disease of words which has spread all over Germany. It is a disease which appears to induce a condition of complete physical lethargy. There is no doubt that for this, too, the only remedy is food.

Madmen Toying with Bolshevism.

Is Bolshevism being used by the German Government as a bogey to frighten the Entente, either for the purpose of extracting better peace terms, or as an excuse for a revival of militarism? A categorical negative answer would probably not be entirely correct. There is some reason to believe that a small party of reactionaries—some of them in Government service—unable to rid themselves of their old habits and ideals, are still intriguing with this dangerous instrument. They believe that if they could introduce Bolshevism in all the western countries, Germany would probably be the first to recover from it, and that the recovery would take the form of a monarchical reaction. It must however, be understood that this party is infinitesimally small and entirely without influence in Governmental, commercial, or any other circles.

The real danger of Bolshevism for Germany and the rest of Europe remains none the less imminent because a few madmen are so ill-advised as to toy with it. And a renewal of militarism at the present time, or, indeed, for many years to come, is entirely out of the question. If there is one sentiment in Germany which is absolutely genuine and universal, it is the hatred of the soldiers and sailors for their officers and all that is included in the word militarism. Any revival of that spirit or of that system is unthinkable.

Parallel with this sentiment is the contempt felt by the military and civilians alike for the Hohenzollerns. The royal houses of Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony are all commonly spoken of with hatred, or at least with scorn. Even those rulers who are comparatively popular, as, for example, the Grand Duke of Baden, are regarded as belonging to a past epoch. Prince Max of Baden is treated by workmen, officials, and others, in terms of perfect equality, very different from the deference formerly paid to a member of the Grand Ducal house. There is, of course, a certain number of people, particularly women, who indulge in sentimental talk about the fallen Emperor. In Cassel, notices were posted in shop windows exhorting the women of Germany to join in protest against any attack on the personal immunity of the ex-Kaiser. It is, in fact, possible that any violent punitive action in this direction by the Entente might result in a wave of indignation among some classes and would induce a certain reaction in sentiment. There is only one combination of events which could render it possible, namely, the overthrow of the present Government and the constitution of a definitely Bolshevist régime. It is past conceivable that then a reaction in favor of some monarchical régime—probably not that of the Hohenzollerns—would follow.

Fear the Best Aid to Order.

It has been said—and it is certainly not an exaggeration—that three things are necessary for the suppression of Bolshevism in Germany: (1) food, (2) food, and (3) food; and the most important kind of food is fat. It may be added that unemployment and the idleness resulting from it can be met only by the introduction of raw materials, particularly cotton and certain kinds of metals for locomotive building.

Finally it is certain that settled conditions will not return and that manufacturers will not have the courage to start new enterprises or to embark on reorganization for peace work, before peace is established, or, at any rate, some form of peace is concluded.

If food is not sent into the country within a few weeks the soothing unrest in Berlin will, barring miracles, burst into flames, and while the terms of peace are being discussed the nation with which peace is to be signed will have ceased to exist. The Spartacides are probably right when they say that the present Government enjoys but little respect or confidence, either at home or abroad. But if this Government goes it is Radek or one of his followers who will become the uncrowned King of Germany.

Necessity of Supporting Ebert.

It is therefore essential that the present Government receive definite support from the Entente. It must be made clear that it is with this Government and with it only, that the Entente will treat, and into its hands alone that food will be delivered. There are certain practical questions connected with the delivery which are worth considering. It is the general opinion that the distribution and protection of the food be left in the hands of the Government, at the very least commissioners should be sent to supervise and control the process. At present the Government probably still has sufficient power to protect the food, if landed at Hamburg or some other port, and to transfer it to the necessary centres.

It is stated that there are certain reserves of food in Denmark which the Danish Government would be willing to release for Germany if the Entente were to give its permission. It cannot be insisted too strongly that large quantities are necessary, and still more that a constant supply for the next three or four months must be promised if the ravages of the disease of Bolshevism are to be checked.

Should serious disturbances arise in Berlin before food can be brought in, there is still one possibility of rescuing the country and existing the danger. It might be possible to send the food to southwest Germany by the Rhine. This portion of the country is still, politically, the least infected, and if the people of Baden and Württemberg were certain that their food supply was forthcoming and that the support of the Entente could be counted on, it might be possible to create and erect here a last line of defence against the Bolsheviki should Prussia and Saxony be overrun.

Another measure which would strike a heavy blow at Bolshevist propaganda would be the artificial depreciation of the ruble. If the Entente were to forbid anybody outside of Russia to accept rubles as currency for a certain period of time the Spartacides would soon find their supply of funds running short; and there is no doubt that Russian money is one of the most potent instruments of propaganda. Many Germans declare that they are already ready for the Entente to occupy Essen or Düsseldorf or any other German town, if only they will occupy Petrograd and Libau, as well as send troops to Kiev and cut off the transport of arms through Siberia. Many others admit that they would rather pay indemnity than fall into the hands of the Bolsheviki.

Willing to Do Anything for Food.

The weakness of the German Government and the docility of the people are such that the supply of food could be accompanied by the imposition of any conditions, military, political, and economic, that might be desired. The military authorities declare that Germany would raise troops to fight under English or American leadership against a Bolshevist army. Business men say that commercially Germany could be made into a British colony. For instance, if a clause were put in the peace treaty to the effect that no firms financed by a given percentage of British or American capital should be subject to socialization, this would create a demand for English and American capital, and thus place the greater part of German industry under British control.

Finally, from a political point of view, unlimited influence over the future of Germany could be obtained, especially by England. At the present time the Germans see their future destiny hovering in a sort of limbo between the Paradise of Wilsonian Promises and the Inferno of French Desires. The actual region to which it will be assigned is believed to depend on England. The result is that they fear that England is behind France in any harshness they experience, and doubt whether she is backing America when they see signs of any amelioration in their condition. The possibility, therefore, of extending British influence is enormous.

There is a small party of political journalist which writes and speaks in favor of rapprochement with France, still regarding the Anglo-Saxon race as the real enemy of Germany. It is curious to notice that no one in Germany seems to realize that any power with which a rapprochement is contemplated might conceivably be unwilling to adopt such a policy. That lack of appreciation of foreign mentality which has always characterized the German is as prevalent as ever, and it is that fact, undoubtedly, which explains many of the politic utterances of German statesmen at the present time. But their incapacity to deal with the situation in no way lessens the reality of the danger.

If the Spartacides have a few weeks more for the development of their propaganda under the increasing stress of famine and unemployment, there is no question that the whole country will be consumed by a flame of Bolshevism which will spread with such rapidity that the waters of the Rhine will be incapable of checking its advance.

DOUBT RUSSIAN REDS CAN SEND MUCH GOLD

Talk of Deposit of $200,000,000 Here as a Guarantee Is Questioned.

MUCH OF STATE STOCK GONE

A Large Amount of the Treasury Holdings Taken from the Reds at Kazan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A statement issued here today, tending to refute the assertion made by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, alleged Bolshevist envoy, that his Government could deposit $200,000,000 in gold as a guarantee to cover purchases to be made here for the need of Bolshevist Russia. The statement says in part:

"The statement of the Russian State Bank of Sept. 16, 1917, (which is the last regular statement at hand,) shows the gold holdings to be $647,800,000. This sum, however, must be substantially diminished, owing to the fact that the balance sheet included on the credit side $132,200,000 which had been exported to allied countries. The actual amount of gold which was in the vaults of the State Bank at the end of October, 1917, can be estimated at $515,600,000.

"Of this amount $2,500,000 in gold was exported to neutral countries for the establishment of credits for the Russian Government, just prior to the Bolshevist upheaval and $90,000,000 in gold was transmitted to Germany in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk. It, therefore, appears that the quantity of gold remaining at the disposal of the Bolshviki after the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty amounted to $352,900,000, which was transported to Moscow, Kazan, and Niany-Novogord.

"The main part of this gold, which had been stored in Kazan, was taken from the Bolshevik by the Peoples' Army in the Autumn of 1918, when they succeeded in taking this city and 30,000 poods (1,080,000 pounds of gold equaling $325,000,000) which was forwarded to Siberia, allied troops were withdrawn to Winter quarters, where all these months they have sat in darkness.

"The gold which can possibly be at the disposition of the Bolshevist authorities at the present time may have been augmented from another source; the gold fund of the Bank of Rumania, approximately $125,000,000, was transported to Moscow prior to the invasion of Rumania by Germany in the Summer of 1917, and this gold was declared by the Bolsheviki to be confiscated from the 'Imperialistic Rumanian Government' and belonging to the Soviet Republic. The delivery in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace of the Rumanian gold is stipulated in clause 19 of the armistice terms signed by Germany on November 11, 1918.

"The above data show that the gold which can possibly be at the disposal of the Bolsheviki amounts to $27,900,000 plus the amount of the Rumanian gold fund which may not have been yielded to Germany by the Bolsheviki."

To Send American Cattle to France.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—American dairy cattle are to be sent to devastated districts of France, where they will do their bit toward restoring the health of the children of those regions. More than 100 head of pure bred cattle, recently purchased by the French High Commission and selected from the best herds by experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, will leave New York for Havre shortly on a specially equipped transport. There is said to be an urgent demand for milk from the war-stricken areas.

REDS STILL ATTACK ON NORTHERN FRONT

Bolshevist Forces Repulsed Five Times in Two Days by the Allies.

RADICAL LOSSES HEAVY

Attacks Will Be Continued While the Snow Lasts, but There Are Signs of a Thaw.

LONDON, April 4.—The Bolsheviki in attacks east of Bolshoia Ozera were defeated the allied forces four times on March 31 and once again on April 1, according to an official statement issued today on operations in North Russia. The losses of the enemy were considerable, while the allied casualities were slight.

The text of the communication follows:

On March 31 the Bolsheviki four times attacked in strength our positions east of Bolshoia Ozera and again on April 1, when they also attacked along the railway. All the attacks were defeated.

Our troops showed great gallantry and steadiness. Our losses were slight, but the enemy losses were considerable. A regimental commissary who was taken prisoner said that the attacks were meant to be decisive. It is expected that the attacks will continue while the snow lasts, but there are signs of a thaw.

During the last forty-eight hours the enemy delivered an attack on the Archangel front without artillery preparation, but was beaten off with a fair amount of losses, according to other news received here. The allied losses were slight. The attack occurred at Bolshoia Ozera.

ARCHANGEL, April 2. (Associated Press.)—At allied headquarters this afternoon it was reported that the situation was unchanged on all fronts. The enemy has made no new attacks since being severely repulsed yesterday, but the artillery on both sides continues active in the Odozerskaia sector.

After the Bolsheviki had held a position for several hours astride the road between Bolshoia Ozera and Odozerskaia on Sunday afternoon, they were driven out and it is reported by prisoners that their losses were extremely heavy. One shell from a Russian battery exploded in the midst of a party of Bolsheviki, killing fifteen men. The allied machine gun fire also caused many casualties.

It was during the period when the enemy held this road and were raiding the allied lines to the rear over a little-used trail through the woods that Bryan R. Ryall, (whose name has been previously given as Royal) Bloomfield, N. J., a Y. M. C. A. secretary, and several soldiers, including two Americans, were taken prisoner. According to a Bolshevist prisoner brought into Archangel today, the American and British prisoners taken in this sector were removed to a village south of Bolshoia Ozera and were well treated.

The American casualities during the last two weeks of fighting about Bolshoia Ozera include one officer and five men killed and seven wounded. Nine others are unofficially reported missing.

General Marushevsky, Commander of the Russian anti-Bolshevist forces in Northern Russia, has startled Archangel with an unusual proclamation intended to call the bluff of Bolshevist sympathizers in this territory. It says in part:

"I consider it my duty to expel out of the territory occupied by the army all persons whose presence is undesirable. I consider that the Bolsheviki and their agents and all adherents of the Soviet cause are such persons. Such persons still living in the zone intrusted to me will be expelled systematically, being sent to their beloved country of the People's Commissaries, the Soviet land where all their ideals such as 'Soviet' comradeship and abundant food and open theft, violence and other Bolshevist things become true.

NO FEAR FOR AMERICANS.

Could Retreat from Outposts in Armored Cars, Bliss Indicates.

PARIS, April 4.—The situation in the Archangel region in Northern Russia has been forcibly brought to the attention of the Peace Conference by the publication in Paris of the British statement that the troops in the Murmansk and Archangel districts were in danger of extermination unless they were speedily reinforced. Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, U. S. A., is on his way to take command of the American forces in north Russia and is expected to reach Murmansk with 300 soldiers in a few days. There is apparently no change, however, in the avowed intention to take the American troops out of the region at the earliest possible date.

General Tasker H. Bliss and other American representatives here, while frankly admitting the gravity of the situation, are inclined to believe that the troops at distant outposts can retreat, if necessary, before an advance by the Bolsheviki, as armored trains are available for all the Americans in the region south of Archangel and Murmansk.

Relief of Archangel from the sea will probably not be possible before the end of May because of the ice, but the forces in the city are well equipped with artillery and ammunition. There is no direct communication at present by either land or sea between Murmansk and Archangel. Murmansk, however, can be relieved immediately from the sea.

The feeling in American circles here is that the British statement possibly overemphasizes the gravity of the situation because of the desire to send large reinforcements and, perhaps, because there may be an announcement soon of the allied policy toward the Bolsheviki.

TCHITCHERIN STILL DENYING.

Sends Another Message to Bela Kun Denouncing French "Falsehood."

PARIS, April 4. (Associated Press.)—M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Bolshevist Foreign Minister, continues to use the wireless to deny authorship of the recent message picked up by the French Government wireless operators regarding the spreading of Bolshevism in America. Another wireless message was picked up in Paris today addressed to Bela Kun, Foreign Minister of the new Hungarian Government. It says in part:

"I have already told you that the French intercepted the alleged wireless I had addressed to you, purporting to say that there should be Bolshevist troubles in America. I tell you that the purpose of their falsehood is to prevent Mr. Wilson from compromising with us. Have the goodness to give my denial to the American Government through the American Consul."

The wireless officers in Paris say that the sending station of the original message was located in Moscow.

PRESS DEMANDS ACTION.

London Papers Enraged by Revelation of Archangel Peril.

LONDON, April 4.—Grief, indignation and bewilderment are the feelings expressed by the newspapers at the revelation of the Allied position at Murmansk, while it is urged that the peril of the troops is a reason why the Peace Conference should settle its policy toward Russia without delay.

The newspapers emphasize that no steps must be neglected to relieve the force.

Sufferings of Men in a Battle.

Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, in the second of his new series of articles on the war, published in The New York Times tomorrow, tells of the sufferings of the men in battle. Order today from your newsdealer.—Advt.

BOSTON WELCOMES FIRST OF THE 26TH

New England Governors Greet 6,000 Homecomers on Mount Vernon.

REST OF DIVISION DUE SOON

Major Gen. Edwards Sends Message Major General Hale Sends Message to Mothers and Praises.

BOSTON, April 4.—The first of the 26th, or New England, Division to arrive home from France reached here today, 6,000 strong, on the transport Mount Vernon, which in pre-war days, as the North German Lloyd liner was known as the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. Then known as the "treasure ship," she returned to Boston in 1914 laden with gold and passengers for Germany after being turned back when in mid-ocean by a message warning her that war had been declared and that she was liable to capture.

The troops on the Mount Vernon comprised Division Headquarters, with Major Gen. Harry C. Hale commanding; Headquarters Troop, the 104th Infantry, the 101st Engineers, (except Company C, which is on the America,) the 101st Engineers' Train, Headquarters 52d Infantry Brigade, and military police.

The Mount Vernon arrived in a fog, which interfered somewhat with the harbor greeting program, but as soon as she could be made out a score of committee boats, carrying delegations representative of all New England, flocked about her. The soldiers, most of them proud wearers of three gold chevrons, lining the rails or perching in the rigging, were cheered by thousands on the welcoming flotilla.

A fleet of welcoming vessels met the troopship as she broke through the mist, and drew within calling distance of the steamer slowed down.

"I welcome you to Massachusetts," Governor Coolidge shouted through a megaphone. "Rhode Island is glad you are here," cried Governor Beeckman. "New Hampshire is proud of your military home," was the message from Governor Bartlett. Governor Milliken assured the man of Maine. "The Pine Tree State glories in your deeds and welcomes you back." Mayor Adams of Springfield, the headquarters city of the 104th Regiment; ex-Mayor James Logan of Worcester and other delegates from home towns added to the welcoming chorus.

Tonight the soldiers remained on the transport. Tomorrow morning they will entrain for Camp Devens, to await there the arrival of the rest of the division, the big parade and demobilization. Wireless dispatches from others of the homeward bound ships carrying units of the 26th Division indicated today that they would reach here on schedule time. The America is due tomorrow and the Agamemnon and Mongolian early in the coming week. It is believed that the other vessels, carrying the last units of the division, will have arrived by the middle of the month.

Present plans call for the reception and parade of the division here by April 25, but the date will not be definitely fixed until there has been an opportunity tomorrow to confer with Major Gen. Hale.

The roof of every building in the water front and the roofs of business blocks as far as Washington Street were covered with a wildly gesticulating multitude when the transport came into the harbor. Windows overlooking the harbor were filled, and every spot of standing room on the edge of the bay appeared to be occupied. Flags waved above the heads of joyous thousands.

General Hale said that the men wished to do everything possible to assist in the plans for the official reception, but those from points beyond New England were anxious to reach home as soon as possible, and, with a three weeks' wait in prospect, probably would elect to be forwarded immediately to the camps nearest to their homes for discharge. He said he was in favor of local celebrations, with parades by the organizations, but action to met the wishes of many city committees to this end would have to come from Washington.

General Hale's first word was a message to the mothers of the men of the 26th.

"You will find your boys changed," he said, "changed for the better. They come back to you men of a high order, their characters rounded out by the unselfishness bred of war and by the tremendous amount of fighting which they went through."

Replying to welcomes of official delegations, the men of the 26th mingled calls of "When do we go home?" with "We want General Edwards—where is he?" General Edwards, who is now commanding the Northeastern Department, was hurrying back from a tour in Maine, and sent word that he would be here tomorrow morning to greet his boys.

General Hale declared the camp at Brest was "more comfortable and more efficiently administered than any camp which I have seen since I left the United States."

DAVIS HELD IN LONDON.

Scotland Yard Gives Information Regarding Alleged Army Deserter.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 4.—A cable dispatch from Scotland Yard officials received today by Charles W. Hansen, Bertillon experts of Nassau County, said that William Bishop Davis, a former Captain in the 7th Ohio Engineers, who is wanted by the Federal and the civil authorities here on charges of desertion from the army and abandonment of his wife, was a prisoner in London Tower, awaiting trial for grand larceny. He had been arrested there, it was said, on complaint of Louise Edward, an actress.

According to Mr. Hansen, Davis was born in Chicago. It is alleged that while a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Devens in 1917 he deserted, taking $250 of Government funds; that he enlisted in the 23d Infantry in Brooklyn under the name of Vivian Brewer and later deserted while stationed at Camp Dix; that he married Miss Tessie Seaman of Port Washington and within a few months deserted her. The authorities traced him to Canada, where he had enlisted in an infantry regiment.

BRITISH PRICES STAY UP.

Will Be "Only 30 Per Cent. Higher" Than 1914 Level, Minister States.

LONDON, March 28, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Ministry of Reconstruction is convinced that while prices in Great Britain may be expected to f

NICETIES OF SERVICE

Fifty million people dine at CHILDS in the course of a year—such is the lure of good food and comfortable surroundings.

Fifty million bon vivants—connoisseurs of good food and lovers of the comforts of life!

To have and to hold such a patronage, there must be a fine regard for the niceties of service;

For the bon vivant is inclined to be fastidious not only as to the quality of his food, but the manner in which it is handled.

At CHILDS every modern appliance for handling food in a sanitary manner is in use—a score or more of them in each restaurant.

The exceptional cleanliness everywhere in evidence justifies the expression "as clean as a CHILDS restaurant."

Childs

Knabe SALE of PIANOS

Some of the Bargains

Lurch Upright	$55
Frederick Upright	75
Marshall & Wendell Oak Upright	255
Armstrong Upright, mahogany	260
Knabe Upright, a bargain	265
Henschel Upright, as new	280
Brewster Upright, a gem	285
Stanley Upright, perfect	290
Steinway Upright, a gem	295
Caldwell 88 note player	345
Walters Player Piano	390
Foster Player Piano, as new	395
Steinway Upright, rosewood	395
Primatone Player, as new	440
Holmes Player, mahogany	490
Knabe Colonial Upright	495
Knabe Upright, walnut	510
Haines Bros. De Luxe Player	635
Knabe Baby Grand, mahogany	695
Knabe Miniature Grand	725
Knabe Angelus Player Piano	795
Knabe Mignon Grand, mahogany	810
Weber Pianola, as new	875
Knabe De Luxe, mission	880
Knabe Upright Louis XVI., mah.	990
Knabe Mignonette Grand, Louis XVI. Circassian Walnut	1050

Liberal Allowance for Your Piano. Terms to Suit You.

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF

Fownes skill and American ingenuity have produced Fownes Filosette. The superior suede-finished fabric glove. Washes splendidly, fits like kid, and keeps its original shape.

Snapping shades. At shops everywhere.



Shoes and Oxfords

Customers tell us we have the greatest variety of out of the ordinary shoes in New York.

Prices begin at $7.50

PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY, at 37th St.

RAILROAD INCOME SHOWS BIG DECLINE

Government Reports Net Operating Revenue for February of Only $10,000,000.

$2,225,000 UNDER LAST YEAR

Rise in Cost of Labor and Materials Offsets Gains Due to Higher Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Government's net operating income for the railroads in February, as shown by the advance figures from reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission, were slightly more than $10,000,000, the lowest in a number of years, and $2,225,000 below the income of February of 1918, which was probably the worst February from an operating standpoint in railroad history.

While freight traffic fell off about 13½ per cent. as compared with February last year, higher rates ran the total operating revenues up to $350,844,000, an increase of 21 per cent., but the great increase in the cost of labor and materials raised expenses under a smaller volume of traffic by 24 per cent. to $323,235,000. This left a net revenue of $27,609,000, a decrease of 4 per cent. and a net operating income of $10,015,000, a decrease of 14 per cent.

This net operating income of $10,105,000, compares with the February standard return in the three-year test period, on which the Government rental is based, of $47,000,000. In January the net operating income was $18,000,000, as compared with the January standard return in the three-year test period, on which the Government rentals are based, of $55,000,000. Thus the net operating income in January was $37,000,000 less than the three-year January average of $55,000,000, while the February operating income was $37,000,000 less than the three-year February average return of $47,000,000.

Drop in Net Standard.

The net standard return during the three-year test period for the months of January and February was $102,000,000, but the net operating income of $18,000,000 in January and of $10,000,000 in February, or $28,000,000 for the two months, is $74,000,000 less than the net standard return for the two months during the test period. During the twelve months of 1918, the first year of Government control and operation of the roads, the net Federal income fell short of the standard return by $202,135,602. Adding $74,000,000 as representing the amount by which the net Federal income in January and February of 1919 fell short of the standard return for those months during the three-year test period, the deficit for the fourteen months of Federal operation would be $274,000,000.

The standard rental for the year which the Government pays to the roads is $590,335,685. The rental paid by the Government to the railroads averages, in round numbers, $75,000,000 a month for Class 1 roads, and switching and terminal companies—the carriers included in the Interstate Commerce Commission's monthly reports. On this basis of actual rental of $75,000,000 a month, the actual rental for the two months of January and February would be approximately $150,000,000. As compared with this actual rental of $75,000,000 a month, January's net operating income fell short of the rental $57,000,000. As compared with this actual rental of $75,000,000 a month, February's net operating income fell short of the rental $65,000,000. As compared with the actual rental of about $150,000,000 for the two months, the net operating income for the two months, amounting to $28,000,000, fell short of the rental $122,000,000.

Total Deficit $324,000,000.

This deficit of $122,000,000, as compared with the actual rental of $75,000,000 a month, for the first two months of 1919, added to the sum of $202,135,602, which is the amount by which the net Federal income fell short of the standard return in 1918, would bring the total deficit for fourteen months of Government operation of the roads to $324,000,000.

The Governmental rental is about $226,000,000 a quarter, but the average net operating income by quarters in the three-year period was as follows:

First quarter	$170,000,000
Second quarter	250,000,000
Third quarter	256,000,000
Fourth quarter	252,000,000

With two-thirds of the first quarter of 1919 gone the net income for two months, as compared with net standard return, has been only $28,000,000.

3 MORE TRANSPORTS SAIL.

The Rotterdam Among the Vessels Bringing Back Our Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The War Department announced today the sailing of these transports:

Rotterdam, due at New York on April 10, carrying headquarters and Companies C to F, inclusive, of the 310th Supply Train, the majority of the men being scheduled for demobilization at Camp Custer; 328th Machine Gun Battalion, complete, Camp Upton; 310th Sanitary Train Headquarters, ambulance section, and field hospital; 340th Ambulance Company and field hospital and military police company, all units being of the 85th (Michigan and Wisconsin) Division. The vessel also has the headquarters detachments of the 5th Army Corps, detachment 52d Pioneer Infantry, casual company for New York, and two companies of Marine casuals and 14 casual officers.

The Lancaster, due at New York on April 18, carrying the 2d Battalion Headquarters, a medical detachment, and Companies B, F, and G of the 362d Infantry of the 91st Division, scattered for demobilization; headquarters, supply, and medical detachments and Companies A, B, and C, 316th Field Signal Battalion, also of the 91st Division, assigned to Camp Kearny; about 400 sick, and other casuals.

The Wampum, due at Baltimore on April 19, with a casual company for New York.

SIX WOUNDED MEN OF OLD 69TH RETURN

Three Transports Arrive with 5,000 Troops, Many of Whom Are Recovering from Wounds.

TWO DEATHS ON THE ROMA

Capt. Thomas G. Cassidy, an Ace, with D. S. C. and Croix de Guerre, on Cruiser Frederick.

Three transports arrived yesterday from Northern and Southern France bringing more than 5,000 troops, which included a number of sick and wounded, among whom were several members of the 165th Regiment, better known as the Old 69th of New York.

On board the armored cruiser Frederick were 1,612 troops, of whom 28 officers and 1,535 enlisted men belonged to the 337th Infantry of the 85th Division, chiefly men of Wisconsin and Michigan, who were trained at Camp Custer, Battle Creek. About two-thirds of those on board were replacement troops, mostly convalescents, from other divisions.

The following six noncommissioned officers and men were from the 165th Infantry, and had all been wounded at Château-Thierry and St. Mihiel: Sergeant Joseph B. Ward of Company B, Hoboken, N. J.; Corporal Charles Knowles, Company M, Passaic, N. J.; Corporal Dennis J. Richardson, Company B, Bayonne, N. J.; Private Patrick J. Dowling, Company K, Bayonne, N. J.; Private Edward P. McCreary, Company L, Union Hill, N. J., and Sergeant Frank May, Company M, Jersey City Heights.

The troops were commanded by Major Charles E. Merrill of 432 Twelfth Avenue, who went to France in May, 1918, with the 303d Ammunition Train and afterwards became adjutant of the 156th Brigade, 78th Division.

There were a number of casual officers on the Frederick, including Captain Thomas G. Cassidy of Spencer, Ind., who is an Ace, having nine German aeroplanes to his credit, officially. He has flown on nearly every section of the western front and has the D. S. C. with one oak leaf, and the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre from the French Government. He declined to give any particulars of his adventures in the war.

Two of the enlisted men among the troops on the cruiser had the D. S. C. One was Sergeant C. W. Allen of Drummond, Okla., of the 357th Infantry in the 90th Division. The other hero who was awarded the D. S. C. was Private Edgar Pennington of Altus, Okla., Company K of the 357th Infantry, who did not know anything about the decoration until three days ago, when one of his officers told him of it.

Among the 2,629 troops arriving on the Artisonan ward 17 officers and 713 men from the Fifth Corps Artillery Park, mostly Chicago men, who will go to Camp Grant, Ill. The 12th Aero Squadron, practically the pioneers of the Air Forces in France, was also on board the transport. Several officers had the French War Cross and one of them was Lieutenant Clarence Gill of St. Louis, belonging to the 99th Aero Squadron.

During the heavy weather on April 2 Surgeon Frederick L. Hazelton of Athens Ga. performed an operation for appendicitis on Corporal G. Heath of 451 Brackett Street, Brooklyn, which was said to have saved his life.

The Artisonan docked in Bush Stores, South Brooklyn, instead of going to Hoboken.

There were two deaths among the 874 troops which embarked on the transport Roma at Marseilles which were reported yesterday when she docked at the foot of Thirtieth Street, South Brooklyn. They were Private Edward J. York of Milwaukee, Wis., of pneumonia, and Private Charles Gurrer of Wheeling, W. Va., who died of heart disease.

Among the casual officers on the Roma was Captain Charles M. Jones, 6 feet 4 inches tall, who lives at 39 East Twenty-ninth Street, and has the Croix de Guerre for shooting down two German planes when he was with the Lafayette Escadrille. Lieutenant C. Z. Overstreet of 133 North Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., who was with the 302d Engineers, said that the casualties were more than 70 per cent. as they were almost continually under shellfire behind the front lines.

The transport Wilhelmina from Bordeaux with 1,721 troops on board arrived off Sandy Hook last night and will dock at Pier 1, Hoboken, at 11 A. M. today.

MUSTERED OUT RAPIDLY.

Cash and Discharge Papers Given to 21,000 Men in Five Days.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., April 4.—The 21,000 officers and men of the 27th Division, who were paid off as they were being mustered out during the last five days, received something like $2,225,000. Not a man drew less than $30, sixty of which was his bonus, and the non-commissioned officers and those with back pay due got more.

Over the desk where two clerks paid the men was a sign which read:

"Get your pay quickly, beat it, and God bless you."

Every man in the division read it, for it was his cue to assist the paymaster in the quickest work of its kind he ever performed here. The men received their money as rapidly as four in ten seconds, for one clerk gave to each the silver in one hand as the notes were thrust at him by another. The men received their discharges at the railroad station so they would entrain by companies and save confusion.

ACCUSES ARMY PHYSICIANS.

Chief Surgeon Says Medical Officers Were Grossly Careless.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Charges of gross carelessness and negligence in preventing and controlling the spread of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers in the army are made against many medical officers serving with the forces overseas in a circular published by the chief surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces and made public here today by the Public Health Service in connection with a warning that vaccination does not give complete immunity from typhoid.

The Chief Surgeon cites many instances where epidemics prevailed among troops, especially during the last offensives on the western front, and points out that the occurrence and distribution of diseases was constantly brought to the attention of the medical officers through weekly bulletins.

"It would appear," the circular continues, "that many officers utterly failed to grasp the significance of these reports and warnings, a fact which may be due to a false sense of security under the popular belief that vaccination against typhoid and paratyphoid gives complete immunity even in the midst of gross unsanitary conditions.

"Notwithstanding the fact that typhoid and paratyphoid fevers are epidemic in the United States and in spite of our extensive experience with these diseases during the Spanish-American war, and later during the period of mobilization on the Mexican border, it is evident that many medical officers have gained but little knowledge of the fundamental principles underlying prevention and control. It is also quite evident that some medical officers are grossly careless and neglectful of their duties and responsibilities as medical officers and sanitarians."

In a brief review of the occurrence of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers in the expeditionary forces, the chief surgeon says that until June, 1918, few cases occurred and the rate was within the expected limits. From then on, however, it appears the disease spread through many units. During the Château-Thierry offensive, the circular discloses, approximately 75 per cent of the troops engaged were afflicted with diarrheal diseases, such as simple diarrhea, bacillary dysentery, typhoid and paratyphoid. "The high incidence of intestinal diseases in this sector," the chief surgeon says, "was due to entire disregard of the rules of sanitation."

Both dysentery and typhoid-paratyphoid fevers were demonstrated to have prevailed to some extent after the St. Mihiel offensive, but the epidemics of pneumonia and influenza prevailing at that time overshadowed all other medical admissions.



Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE. at 46TH ST. NEW YORK

"The Paris Shop of America"

Feature for Saturday

Smart New Effects in Youthful Suits

Developed in fashionable materials with attractive linings in a variety of becoming styles at $75—$95—$125.

Tailored Street Dresses

Of twill, tricotine, French serge and satin, embracing reproduced Paris styles as well as original Gidding designs at $75—$95—$125.

New Fashions in Furs For Spring

Coat and two skin effects in Natural Mink—Stone Marten—Fisher and Sable at the especially attractive prices of $50—$95—$125 to $175.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

Advance Summer Styles in MEN'S FOOTWEAR

Are now being shown—Main Floor



SMARTNESS and perfection of finish are expressed in Burt & Packard footwear to a high degree—the result of superior materials and hand workmanship. Every model is correct in line and thoroughly comfortable.

$9.00 and 10.00 the pair

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38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.



A Pre-Easter Sale

100 Women's Serge Capes

For Today's Selling

$29.50

A NEW waist coat model with jaunty belted fronts, the deep cuff hem forming pockets, button trimmed. Note the sweep of the circular back, graduated at the sides in novel style. Fashioned of navy Serge and Foulards lined throughout, these are smart, practical and

Exceptional Value at This Low Price

Third Floor

Boys' Norfolk Suits

with two pairs of Knickerbockers

$14.75



ANOTHER shipment ready for Today—Smart, serviceable Suits of this character during these times at this price is an accomplishment that brings many to this department every day.

Belted Norfolk models in mixtures of grays, greens and browns; sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Norfolk Corduroy Suits $9.75

Boys' Spring Hats, Caps and Furnishings

Complete Assortment—Economical Prices

Fourth Floor

Girls' Serge Capes

A New Full Length Model Featured Today at

$18.50



QUITE military with its silver buttons and swinging lines, this latest of youthful models. A muffler collar, and long slashed arm holes lend to its style interest.

Made of finely textured serviceable Navy blue Serge, a practical and stylish Outergarment for the girl of 8 to 14 years.

Girls' Capes in circular models with gay scarfs or collars of satin; lined or half lined to match, $15.50 to $25.00.

Girls' Taffeta Dresses for Easter

Quaint and pretty little models, some hand embroidered in wool or silk; others self trimmed or with dainty guimpes. Also smart Linen, Pique, Gingham and Voile.

$5.95 to $39.50

Third Floor

Sinbad The Sailor

will leave on *The Gold Ship "Happiness"* For a sail on the Sea of Delight Every half hour from 10:00 A. M. until 4:00 P. M. Today



He invites Little Boys and Girls to go with him. He will tell stories during the voyage.

Toy Section, Seventh Floor

STORM OF PROTEST MAY SAVE PARADE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

first contingent of selective service men marched down Fifth Avenue after they had been at Camp Upton a while, the problem of the draft boards was largely solved. Residents of the east side looked at the paraders and said: 'If that is what the army will do for our sons, all right, we will urge them to go to the draft boards.'

"At that time Secretary of War Baker realized that the parade was an adjunct to the building up of the National Army. He was willing enough then that the parade should be held. Is it right for the War Department to forbid the parade now after the men have fulfilled the trust put in them? If there is no other alternative we will take up the matter by cable with President Wilson."

Declaring that to abandon the parade would be the source of great unrest, Mr. Field said after the conference with Senator Wadsworth, that a mass meeting of all the Selective Draft Boards in the city would be held next week on a day to be announced later. Mr. Field spoke of the interest of the people of the east side in the parade, and said it would be a bitter disappointment to them if the event was called off.

Appeals to Auxiliaries.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the Home Auxiliary Association, wrote a letter to each of the auxiliaries in the association urging them to call public meetings to give expression to the sentiment of the relatives and friends of the men in the division. He asked them to leave no stone unturned to secure the assurance of the War Department that the parade would be held.

The auxiliary of the 302d Ammunition Train has already taken action, and through its Executive Committee issued the following statement to the public:

"The Home Association of the 302d Ammunition Train, which is composed of the families of the men of that train, has heard that the present policy of the War Department will probably prevent a parade in New York of the 77th Division as a unit. Members of the Home Association have been looking forward to such a parade as a fitting welcome, and they are keenly disappointed at the present project. Moreover, relatives of War Department will probably prevent tion of the parade would be an injustice, not only to the men themselves but also to their mothers, wives and sisters who have been long awaiting their return."

The Welcome Committee for the Jewish Boys Returning From the War joined with the Mayor's Committee in protesting against the attitude of the War Department, and sent the following telegram to Secretary of War Baker:

The Welcome Committee for the Jewish Boys Returning from the War keenly regrets the decision that there shall not be a parade of the 77th Division. The East Side, which has contributed so large a quota to this division, is stirred at being deprived of the opportunity to pay tribute to the heroism and bravery of the boys of the 77th Division. We strongly urge you to do everything within your power to make it possible that the parade shall take place. It will be an act of patriotism.

The committee also sent this telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass:

The Welcome Committee for the Jewish Boys Returning from the War considers the decision that there shall be no parade of the 77th Division an error of judgment. The failure of the authorities to give the east side an opportunity to welcome and entertain its heroes might react most unfavorably. The people on the east side are intensely patriotic and have shown it not only in sending their boys willingly to the front, but in their subscriptions to the Liberty Loans. We urge your good offices to the end that the parade shall take place.

Goes Ahead with Plans.

The Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee, through Congressman Delaney, announced that an appeal would be made to the War Department to sanction the parade. Meanwhile the committee will proceed with its tentative plans for the parade and reception to the men of the division.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-el, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, who has been a leader in the welfare work among the Jewish members of the 77th Division, issued a statement to the public, in which he said in part:

"Speaking for the Jewish members of the division, I can say that they felt it an honor of the highest kind to be called to the colors under the Selective Service act. Here is something new in American history. The United States wanted a man to fight for its principles. It pointed to that particular man and said, 'We want you to fight for us.' The man responded and fought with zeal and courage.

"Is it not reasonable that the relatives and friends should want to see our New York men parade in New York City when they arrive? Every parade is symbolic of peace, of victory, of rejoicing over the return of those who escaped disaster, and every parade is a silent tribute to the memory of those buried soldiers whose achievements are an example in the devotion of duty to the youth of our land."

Resolutions expressing the opinion that the 77th Division should be allowed to parade were passed last night at a meeting of the Home Auxiliary of the 308th Infantry, held in the Engineers' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey of the Lost Battalion, a part of the 308th, presided.

BAKER FAVORS PARADE.

Hopes to be Able to Facilitate Return of Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—It was impossible today to obtain a clear and definite statement from the War Department as to whether the 77th Division, composed of drafted men from New York City, will be permitted to parade as a unit upon their return from abroad. Secretary Baker said that the division would return as a divisional unit and that if it were "humanly" possible to do so, the men of the division would be permitted to parade as a division, as desired by the people of New York.

The statement was made, however, by officers in the department, that under the policy now in vogue, of trying to bring about the demobolization of men as quickly as possible after their return, it was doubtful whether the men of the 77th would be able to parade as a whole, unless all the men in the division wanted to be held together for such a parade.

General March last Saturday stated that he had found on his tour of the country that soldiers in the camps ready for demobolization were in many instances objecting to parades and preferred immediate demobolization to being held. It was this which led to the issuance of his instructions for the demobolization of individual soldiers within forty-eight hours after they reached camp wherever that was possible. In view of the conflicting statements heard in the War Department today it was impossible to obtain a definite idea of what the ultimate attitude of the department will be toward the parading of the 77th Division.

WASHINGTON, April 4 (by Associated Press.)—The War Department has no disposition, Secretary Baker said today, to oppose efforts in New York City to arrange there for a divisional review of the 77th Division. On the contrary, he said, he was strongly in favor of the parading of the division or any substantial part of it that might arrive in such order that the review would be possible without congesting the demobilization facilities to the detriment of the demobilization of other units.

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell of the 77th Division called on the Secretary today to discuss the parade question, and Mr. Baker outlined to him the difficulties that must be surmounted by the military authorities in France if the review is to be made possible. The Colonel said the embarkation officials on the other side had promised to make every effort to compress shipments of the 77th into so short a period of time that the review could be carried through without serious congestion of the camps around New York.

FOUGHT WITH BRITISH.

Mauretania Bringing Many Who Enlisted Before U. S. Entered War.

The Cunard transport Mauretania, which left Brest on April 2 with Vice Admiral Sims and 1,000 American troops, has also 115 officers, 2,639 men, and three nurses, American and British subjects, who enlisted in the British Army before this country entered the war.

The British Consul in New York was trying to make arrangement yesterday to get an armory or some large place to accommodate these ex-soldiers on arrival until they can be sent to their respective homes in various parts of the United States. The Mauretania, which has also a number of civilians in her first cabin, is not expected to arrive here before Monday morning. She is coming direct from Brest and will not call at Halifax, the Cunard officials said last night. Jacob Dehaas, executive secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, is expected on the Mauretania from the Interallied Zionist Conference in London.

42D IS ALL PACKED UP.

Division Awaits Final Orders to Move Toward Home.

COBLENZ, April 3, (Associated Press.)—The 42d Division is all packed up and awaiting the final order, "All aboard for home." The first train with troops from this division on board is scheduled to leave Ahrweiler Sunday morning. The personnel on this train will consist of the Division Headquarters Staff and several smaller units. Two trains will leave Sunday afternoon, and four daily thereafter for six days. The transportation officers figure on an average time schedule from the Rhine to Brest of sixty hours.

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

Knitted Overcoats with a "Hoot Mon" Surfacing!

THE materials come in two colors. A not-to-be-doubted Grey, and a compromise between Blue and Green. The Scotch heather worsted has a cheek-feel as soft as eiderdown. And, oh yes, the coats are skeleton lined and patch pocketed. Now we will ask you to cast your eye at these two low prices.

$25 and $35

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

LAST DAY OF PASSENGER CAR WEEK

BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW

PASSENGER CAR WEEK

March 29 to April 5

NOON TO 10.30 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAYS—ADM. 25¢

APRIL 8 TO 12 COMMERCIAL VEHICLE WEEK

23 REGT ARMORY BEDFORD AVE. BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE. & PACIFIC ST.

Boys' Blouses, and Shirts Special $1.15

All new, crisp Spring Blouses in the newest of striped materials. They come in sport, Eton and collar-attached models. Sizes 6 to 16 years. Shirt neckbands 12 to 14½.
Second Floor

Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th St.*

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

LIMITED TO SATURDAY ONLY

Dainty Taffeta Frocks for Women



in a new and very charming model

Special $19.50

A more distinctive frock has not been seen this season. Note the unusual grace of its lines in the *illustration.*

Fashioned of excellent quality chiffon taffeta, front of waist, neck and sleeves artistically trimmed with bead embroidery.

To be had in navy blue, taupe, black and Copenhagen blue. Sizes, 34 to 44.

We have made extraordinary preparation to present today



A Magnificent Ensemble of

Women's Smart Tailored Suits

at two very special prices

$33.50 and $42.50

These beautiful suits are perfect copies of models shown heretofore only at very much higher prices. Regardless of what you would pay, you cannot find suits that more truly interpret the smartest fashions for Spring. The styles include—

Dressy blouse, new belted, box coat and stunning pony coat effects

exquisitely man-tailored in gabardine, Poiret twill, silvertone, tricotine, and fine men's wear serges. Sizes 34 to 44. One of twenty distinct models *pictured.*

Also—several very charming styles at each price for stout figures to 50½ bust
Fourth Floor

SUMMER FURS

are simply wonderful in their clever styling. Here are two values in fashionable scarfs that are entirely without competition.

Fine Fox Scarfs
in the very modish Taupe, Poiret and Kamchatka shades—
Special $35.

Genuine Mink Scarfs
in the newest styles. Fashioned of three selected skins — *Special $50.*
Sixth Floor.



Among Many Youthful Easter Fashions Featured Today on the Second Floor—Saturday

Tailleur and Dressy Suits For Misses at $45

Reflecting the very successful slender silhouette for Spring, the styles displaying many variations in delightful box, blouse, and demi-tailleur effects.

Splendid selection of materials—Poiret twill, silvertone, tricotine, serge, black and white checks, velour checks, tweeds from Overseas, and wool Jersey. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One style *pictured.*

In the Very Much Enlarged Department for Girls and Juniors, Saturday—

Silk-Lined Capes for Girls at $13.95



The best values in Manhattan. Beautiful shirred model, developed in navy blue men's wear serge, lined throughout with military red peau de cygne or Copenhagen blue. Sizes 6 to 12 years. *Illustrated.*

For Junior Girls—12 to 16

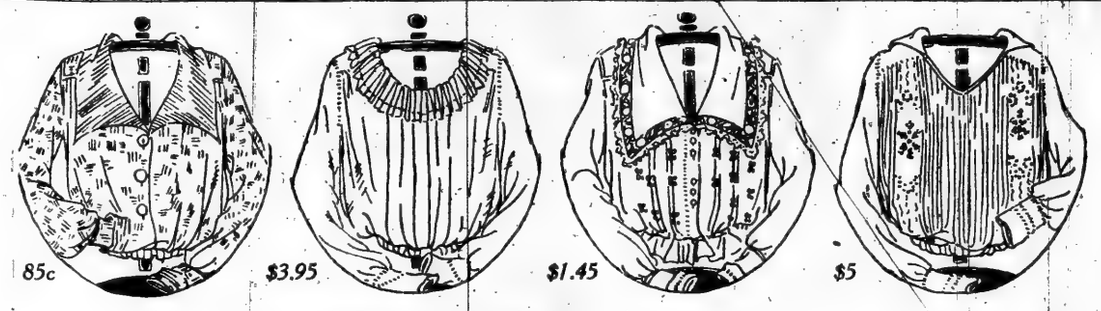
Youthful Capes

Pictured at Left

at $19.75

An exclusive Saks vestee model with large shirred collar and rows of tucks. Developed in navy blue serge, half lined with French blue peau de cygne.

Also—A very practical serge cape for girls—sizes 6 to 10 years—Special at **$9.75**



Beginning This Morning—An Exceptional

Pre-Easter Sale of New Blouses

in Georgine, Georgette Crepe, French Voiles, Dimity and Crepe de Chine

At Very Much Below Regular Prices

We have prepared for weeks for this event, intent upon making it a sale in which all our previous efforts would be easily eclipsed. Every blouse is new and thoroughly in accord with fashion's latest edicts, beautifully made, and absolutely without a parallel at these low prices.

At 85c—Dainty Lingerie Blouses in very charming semi-tailored, hand-embroidered and lace-trimmed styles. One *illustrated.*

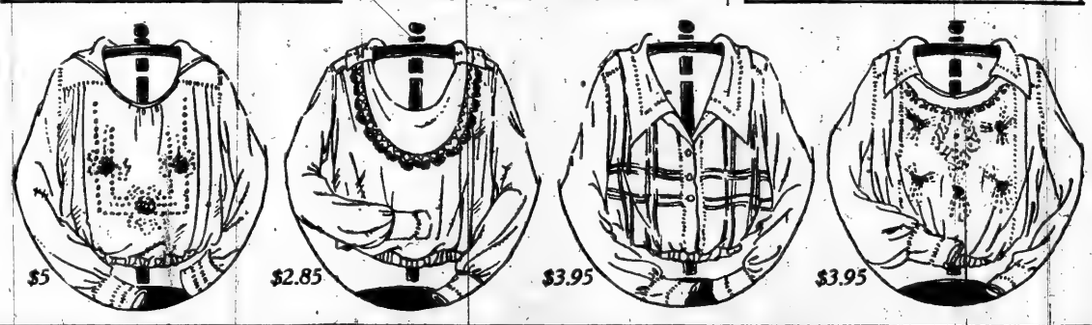
At $1.45—Smart French Voile Blouses in a variety of dainty semi-tailored styles. One *illustrated.*

At $2.85—Handsome Georgine and Crepe de Chine Blouses, trimmed with hand-embroidered or dainty lace. White or flesh pink. One *illustrated.*

At $3.95—Exquisite Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine Blouses, in a variety of very dressy styles.

At $5—A wonderful collection of extra quality Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine blouses in the most distinctive Spring styles.

At $1.95—Superior quality silk pongee blouses, in smart tailored models. Exceptional value.



Fashion's Latest Edicts Are Shown Today in an

Important Exhibition and Sale of

Women's Fashionable Capes and Dolman Wraps at $28 and $37.50



Only the *very newest* capes and Dolman wraps are represented in this rare collection, showing so many novel treatments in pockets and collars that you must see them to visualize not only their newness, but also their wonderfully clever lines. Beautifully tailored in

Men's wear serge, duvet de laine, tricotine, or gabardine, lined with plain color or novelty silks. Sizes 34 to 46.

For every occasion and every preference—

New Capes, Wrap Coats and Sport Coats for Misses at $39.50

Styles in wraps, coats and sports coats that just teem with the spirit of youth. The capes are in coatee and draped effects, and the coats smartly belted. Fashioned of fine serges, silvertone, velveteen, covert and wool Jersey, lined with plain or fancy silk. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Youthful Spring Frocks for Misses, Exceptional at $29.50

Stunning tunic, surplice, and draped models, skilfully produced in plain or figured Georgette crepe, taffeta, satin, or silk foulard, effectively trimmed with beads, ruffling and contrasting girdles.

All the new color combinations—sizes 14 to 18 years.

Saks & Company

Direct special attention today to a

Superb Collection of

Women's New Spring Skirts at $14.75

The most charming and distinctive skirts created for Spring, handsomely produced in colorful plaids. Some are in strictly tailored effects, others are in the very modish box and side-pleated models.



Dainty Spring

Hats for Girls

are shown in great variety on the second floor

at $5.75

Real girlish styles, full of the spirit of youth, and very tasteful in their beautiful colorings.

Fashioned of novelty braids, prettily trimmed with flowers and ribbons. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Also—a splendid assortment of tailored hats

at $3 to $5.75

Saturday—Exclusive Models in

Boys' Spring Suits at $21



These are the finest boys' suits made, in cleverly styled models that have both individuality and character. The quality of the tailoring would be commendable in the best of suits for men, and the woolens are of the most dependable variety loomed. Sizes 8 to 18 years. *Illustrated.*

Boys' Smart Suits at $13.75

Extra Pair Knickers Included

Cut in the very successful waist seam style, with detachable belt. Splendid assortment of materials, in all the new Spring colors. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Boys' School Suits Special, $8.75

Snappy, boyish models, carefully produced in a range of dependable mixtures. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Boys' Reefers Special, $8.50

Nothing better for cool Spring mornings and nights. Skilfully tailored in fine quality fancy mixtures. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

An Easter Exhibition of

Women's Dainty Silk and Cotton

PETTICOATS

should arouse much interest and admiration on the third floor today

Fashion has created wonderful petticoats for Spring—and here will be found not only the choicest and most interesting of those so far introduced, but also many new and novel effects not as yet to be seen in any other collection. Among those present:

Taffeta Silk Petticoats.....$4 to $7.50
Silk Jersey Petticoats.....$5 to $12.00
Wash Satin Petticoats.....$4 to $10.00

Peau de Cygne and Taffeta Petticoats, $3.65
In two stunning models with tailored or ruffled flounces. Wonderful values.

New Heather-Bloom Petticoats, Special $1.50
In solid colors and fancy flowered and figured effects, with tucked flounce. Label in each garment.

Women's Rubberized Raincoats Saturday at $7.50

Smart single and double-breasted models, made of Cantonette—a guaranteed rubberized fabric that sheds water like a duck. Sizes 34 to 46. Colors: Tan, Black and Navy.

SAY BLANQUET HAS VIOLATED OUR LAWS

Carranza's Representatives Here Argue United States Should Act Against Him.

HE WIRES THAT ALL IS WELL

Revolutionary Army Said to be Near Vera Cruz—Denial That Villa Will Co-operate.

The representatives of President Venustiano Carranza in New York expressed the view yesterday that the United States Government should proceed criminally against General Aurelio Blanquet and his associates in the new Mexican revolution under Section 13 of the Espionage act. This act makes it an offense punishable by a fine of $3,000 or imprisonment for three years for any person or group of persons to organize on American territory an expedition against a country with which the United States is at peace. The representatives of General Blanquet, on the other hand, contended that the statute did not apply in this case for the reason that the revolution was not organized in the United States, but in Mexico."

The Consul General of Mexico in New York is Senor Selinas, who is a brother-in-law of President Carranza. He declined to comment, yesterday, on the situation created in Mexico as a result of the activities of the Blanquet-Diaz movement. It is understood that he is awaiting instructions from Mexico City before issuing any detailed statement.

The following cablegram from General Blanquet was received yesterday at 320 Broadway, which is the office of Pedro del Villar and Roberto Gayon, the personal representatives of General Blanquet:

"I am perfectly safe and entirely satisfied with the situation. Do not worry about anything. BLANQUET."

The message was dated April 3. The place from which it was sent, presumably in code, was not disclosed.

In the statement made by an official of the Carranza Government, he denounced General Blanquet as a reactionary of the worst type and connected his name with the plot that the late Victoriano Huerta is alleged to have hatched with the Germans to start a revolution in Mexico in 1915. It also accused him of responsibility for the assassination of President Francisco Madero, and ended with the charge that the Diaz-Blanquet revolution was a violation of the espionage laws of this country.

"I understand," said this official when seen at the Mexican Consulate General's office in the Tribune Building, "that General Blanquet said on his departure from New York that he would see his friends next either in Mexico or in eternity. That is the phrase he used according to the reports printed today in the leading New York morning papers. General Blanquet said, we are informed, that he was departing for a trip to the West Indies, and thence to Mexico, in order to launch what is reported to be the greatest armed movement against the Government of Venustiano Carranza, a Government, by the way, legally acknowledged by the Government of the United States.

"These gentlemen represent themselves as loving friends of the Allied cause. They pretend to be the redeemers of law and order, through such exquisitely adapted instruments for that purpose as Felix Diaz, Huerta's envoy to Japan; Emiliano Zapata, the man who held in a state of barbarism the region he used to control in Morelos; Francisco Villa, the famous raider of the border towns, and other disturbing elements in the Republic of Mexico, who we know by experience have always tended to maintain that unfortunate nation in continuous anxiety and lawlessness, wherever they are found.

"The activities of Mr. Blanquet and his associates, I believe, constitute an offense which the laws of the United States penalize and should be taken into account by the proper authorities, because they mean, in intention and in fact, an hostility toward a nation diplomatically and otherwise on friendly terms with the United States of America."

At 320 Broadway, Mr. Villar and Mr. Gayon said they had received scores of messages during the day in which the senders expressed their well wishes for the success of the Blanquet-Diaz revolution. Some of these messages came, it was said, from some of the best known men in New York.

"How near are the Blanquet-Diaz forces to Vera Cruz City?" Mr. Gayon was asked.

"Our information is that the main force is not more than twenty-five miles away," was his reply. "We have been unofficially informed that our outposts are now within ten miles of the city, which is held by about 3,500 men. We are expecting a contact between our forces and the Carranzistas any day now. We will, of course, need a great deal of ammunition and other supplies. We hope that we will be permitted to get them. Our movement is backed by an army in being, which was organized and equipped in Mexico, and we believe we are entitled to all the rights of a belligerent force. Whether or not we shall be permitted to purchase arms and ammunition in this country, of course, depends on the attitude of the Government in Washington. We have in the past and will continue in the future to scrupulously live up to the laws of this country in all matters."

"What about Villa? The Carranzistas allege that he is allied with the Blanquet-Diaz faction?"

"That is absolutely false. He is in no way connected with the movement and will not be permitted to align himself with us."

Mr. Gayon added that his advices were that Carranza realized the strength of the movement against him and already was sending a part of his fortune into Salvador for safekeeping.

WILSON PROMISES TO HELP FILIPINOS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

pine Islands; not an Americanization of the islands, but the growth of a Philippine civilization. It is normal that people should desire to be free and independent.

"The Philippine Islands are almost independent; your Legislatures govern the islands. The strongest tie between the Philippine Islands and the United States at present is this tie of affection of which I speak, rather than the political. I know that I express the feeling of the President, I certainly express my own feeling. I think I express the prevailing feeling in the United States when I say the time has substantially come, if not quite come, when the Philippine Islands can be allowed to sever the more formal political tie remaining and become an independent people, and I trust as you go about the United States and address audiences you will not hesitate to paint the picture of the past relations between the people of the United States and the Filipino, of the progress which you have made, the extent to which your islands are self-governing and the almost exclusive extent to which the officers of the executive administration are filled by the native sons of your own islands.

"I am myself in favor of Philippine independence. I trust the day is very close at hand when it can be formally accomplished and when it will no longer be necessary for your children in your public schools to write essays and make orations on the aspirations of your people, but when the theme of those essays and the theme of those orations can be one of appreciation of a fact accomplished, and all the energy of your people can be devoted to the further development of the fine civilization which is already inaugurated there.

"America is proud of the Philippine Islands, and her pride will increase, rather than cease, when they cease to be her political possession and become her political sister in the sisterhood of nations."

Francis Burton Harrison, Governor General of the Philippines, expressed sentiments identical with those voiced by Secretary Baker. The formal act granting independence, he said, was one that Congress must take up, and the Administration would present the matter to Congress at the appropriate time. From his own experience in two months' stay at home, he added, he could assure the mission that the objection to Filipino independence that seemed to prevail in the United States a few years ago had greatly diminished, if it had not virtually vanished.

The Filipino Memorial.

In presenting the formal memorial asking for complete independence, Senor Quezon said in part:

"Independence is the great national ideal of the Filipino country, and we believe this is the proper time to present the question, looking to a favorable and decisive action, because of the declared and uniform policy of America to withdraw her sovereignty over the Phillipines and to recognize our independence as soon as a stable government has been established. There now is a stable government and the fulfillment of this solemn promise you owe to yourselves, to us and to humanity at large.

"You have truly treated us as no nation ever before has treated another under its sway, and yet you—and none better than you—will understand why, even under such conditions, our people still crave independence, that they, too, may be sovereign masters of their own destinies."

The Philippines have had self-government since Oct. 16, 1916. By act of Congress, approved Aug. 29, 1916, better known as the Jones bill, the old Philippine Commission was abolished, there being substituted as the Upper House of the Legislature a Senate, composed of twenty-four members, and, instead of the Assembly, a House of Representatives of ninety members, all elected at triennial elections, excepting two Senators and nine Representatives appointed by the Governor General to represent the non-Christian provinces.

The political attitude of the present Administration was set forth in the preamble to the Jones bill, which declared "it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the inception of the war with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement," that "it has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein," and that "for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence."

SCOUTS DESIGNS BY JAPAN.

President of Philippines Senate Denies Alarmist Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Denial of recent reports that Japanese were going into the southern part of Mindanao in large numbers was made today by Manuel L. Quezon, former resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in the United States in Washington and now President of the Senate of the Philippine Government, who today presented to Secretary Baker the appeal of the Filipinos for independence.

In an interview Señor Quezon discussed the relations of the Philippines and Japan, saying he could assure the people of this country that the statesmen now in control in Japan have no imperialistic designs against the Philippines.

"Recent sensational reports that the Japanese were pouring into the southern islands of the Philippine group are not true," he said today. "There has been no pronounced increase even in the normal flow of Japanese to and from the different islands. And I can assure the people of one thing about which there have been many alarms during the last few years—the modern Japanese, the statesmen who are in control of the Japanese Government, have no imperialistic designs upon the Philippines. Of that I am certain. And there are adequate reasons for this that are fully appreciated by the Japanese themselves. Chief of these is that the Japanese realize that the Filipinos would not be assimilated even if conquered. We are of a different religion and culture. We are the only important Christian nation in the Far East. The Japanese realize this fact and know that they could not conquer Christianity even if they crushed the people.

"Japan is anxious to extend her commercial relations with us, and undoubtedly will do so. But the United States will always hold its own against all other nations in our commercial relations because of the interest already established, and because of the sentiment in the hearts of the Filipinos for the United States.

"I sincerely believe that the old military party has been defeated for all time in Japan. I have talked with many Japanese of all classes on this and kindred subjects, and I find the same thought among them all. Of course, there are the leaders of the old military organization left, and they may threaten and make much noise, but their power is gone.

"The war opened the eyes of the Japanese in regard to the United States. I have it from many different Japanese sources. The Japanese Government did not believe the United States could or would fight, even though they were aligned on the same side in the war. But the rapidity with which the United States organized its forces, the unanimity of sentiment in America on the war, and the might behind the blow that the United States struck for liberty for the world surprised the Japanese statesmen. Formerly the Japanese one would meet in traveling in the Far East had a cockiness of air that said, 'We can fight the world.' We can whip any nation, even Great Britain or the United States,' and one sometimes heard the feeling expressed in words.

"Now the Japanese statesmen know that Japan cannot single-handed defeat the world, and they have no desire to try. With the downfall of the military party the entire Japanese nation has turned its mind to commercial expansion."

BRITISH PAY TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN DEAD

Memorial Service for Our Soldiers Who Fell in War Is Held at Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, April 4.—A memorial service for Americans who fell during the war was held at Westminster Abbey at noon today under the auspices of the English Speaking Union. A large number of Americans, including detachments from the army and navy, attended.

The service opened with the hymn "O God Our Help in Ages Past," followed by special prayers by the Right Rev. H. E. Ryle, Dean of Westminster, who, in an address, said:

"Let us unite in thanking God for those, our brothers of the great American Republic, who have laid down their lives in a sacred and righteous cause. Their deaths are sealed by an unwritten but inviolable covenant, our common brotherhood. Their deaths have laid enduring foundations of the hopes of the world for a future peace.

"For their sakes we raise this day our proud thanksgiving in this great abbey which enshrines the illustrious dust of English speaking peoples. Let us render humble and joyful praise to Almighty God that in response to the clarion call of freedom and justice the two commonwealths have not divided, nor have the brothers of America laid down their lives in vain.

"May America and Great Britain go forward charged with the privilege of the common stewardship of the liberties of mankind."

The Battle Hymn of the Republic and the American and British national anthems were sung and, while the congregation was still standing, the plaintive notes of a bugle in some far off recess of the abbey sounded taps.

Among those present were Ambassador and Mrs. Davis, Consul General and Mrs. Skinner, Major Gen. Biddle, Rear Admiral Robinson, the staffs of the American Embassy and the American Consulate General and representatives of the British War, Navy and Air Offices. Queen Mother Alexandra was represented by the Marquis of Cambridge and King George by his A. D. C., Colonel Burrs. Premier Lloyd George was represented by Sir William Sutherland.

Others present were Walter H. Long, First Lord of the Admiralty; Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, Viscount Bryce, Viscount Peel, Under Secretary of State for War; Sir George Perley, Canadian High Commissioner in London; the Greek Minister in London, the Earl of Meath and Major Gen. J. E. B. Seely.

Religious Notices on Page Seventeen.

On the Job All Day

Easily and instantly adjusted—stays put until released—no tugging—no binding—gives the wearer absolute security and solid leg-comfort.

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

A Very Special Sale of Men's Balta Low Shoes

at $8.75 per pair

will present an extraordinary purchasing opportunity for to-day (Saturday)

The Shoes offered in this Sale are made from an English laced model, with conservatively wide toe. They are made throughout of fine, full-grain calfskin, and may be obtained in Cordovan-color, natural tan, or black.

(Men's Shoe Department, SIXTH FLOOR)

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d STREET (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenue) WEST 43d STREET

MEN'S FINE SPRING SUITS

New York Styles Tailored By The Kirschbaum Shops

$32.50 Regularly Priced at $40

$42.50 Values $50 and $52.50

IN these suits you will find *style*. The style of Fifth Avenue which is the most distinctive in the whole world of men's clothes. You will find *quality*. The best quality of all-wool fabrics and of tailor-work. You will find *value*. First of all the fine value which is always put into *Kirschbaum Clothes*. But in addition to that an extra value of $7.50 to $10—which represents what we have subtracted from the normal selling price of these suits.

Double-breasteds and single-breasteds in Flannels, Cheviots and Worsteds—many of them quarter lined with silk.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

24 Carat Nourishment in every golden granule of Grape-Nuts

The solid meat of barley and wheat.

No raise in price during or since the war.

SPACE EXCEEDED

The New York Times regrets the disappointment to advertisers who do not find their announcements published as ordered. The demand for space in The Times is so great that it is often impossible to include all the advertising offered for a given day, as The Times is limited to twenty-four pages on weekdays.

Today 14 columns of advertisements are omitted and 111 columns printed.

McCreery's English Clothes

Privately Tailored in New York City for James McCreery & Co.



McCREERY'S ENGLISH SUITS AND TOP COATS FOR SPRING ARE PRICED FROM

$33 UP

The town is elated over the new McCreery idea of English Clothes. That advertisement of ours the other day gave us hundreds of introductions to just the type of well-mannered young men that we've designed them for.

■ ■

Let us repeat: These English Clothes are not made in Britain. They're privately tailored for us right here in New York. But you could never tell it—never in a day's run!

■ ■

You'll get a new thrill in these loomings—you'll look like a new man. Try on one of these McCreery English Suits. It'll be a happy change.

McCREERY'S MEN'S CLOTHES in *American Styles*

Also privately tailored (each garment made singly) for this house. Priced on an average of $5 less than the quality rightfully justifies us in asking.

$26.50 up

There are many convenient Elevators to the 5th Floor.

James McCreery & Co.

Fifth Avenue *and* 34th Street

G STRIKE STARTS AT KRUPP WORKS

ash on Wage Demands Followed by General Decision of the Men to Quit.

ORE RUHR MINERS OUT

mpress Augusta Regiment Disarmed by German Government for Disloyalty.

BERLIN, April 3, (Associated Press.) A general strike has begun at the Krupp works, where the employes cannot agree with the employers on the question of wages, according to a report from Essen. The men declare that they will stay out until their demands have been conceded.

From Frankfort comes word that the situation has quieted down. An investigation of the damage done shows that vast quantities of valuable legal papers were burned and the archives were destroyed. A house-to-house search resulted in the recovery of large quantities of stolen goods.

The Government of Württemberg has announced that the strike in that section of Germany has suddenly collapsed, according to a telegram from Stuttgart, and has, therefore, requested bourgeois counterstrikers to resume work. Farmers joined in the counterstrike and Stuttgart was in consequence almost without milk today, receiving only 80 litres instead of 8,000, the usual quantity.

Eight thousand striking workmen at Duisburg, Rhenish Prussia, have refused to resume their labors until an adequate food supply has been provided.

Mine Stock for Workers.

The S. Fleichroeder Banking Company of this city, which owns nearly all the shares of the great Oppeln mine, at Oppeln, Silesia, has arranged to turn over its stock to members of the Miners Union at par. This mine, if the arrangement is carried out, will become the first in Germany to be owned by its employes.

The military authorities late today began disarming the Empress Augusta regiment, which had become infected with Spartacide ideas. Up to 6:30 o'clock the disarming had proceeded without incident.

The regiment, which had repeatedly shown itself untrustworthy, resisted an attempt to convert it into a unit of the national defense force. Its barracks in Potsdamerstrasse was surrounded by Government troops today. Artillery was brought up, the neighborhood of the barracks cut off from outside communication, and machine guns were placed on adjoining roofs. The loyal troops then began to disarm the regiment.

ESSEN, April 3, (Associated Press.)—Despite would-be quieting reports, the strike situation in the Ruhr district has grown distinctly worse in the last twenty-four hours, until now about half the entire mine personnel is out. The number of men out increased late yesterday afternoon and early today from 58,000 to 80,000.

A few mines are still operating in the Bochum district. Many of the miners are threatened with "drowning" because even emergency work has ceased.

French Saw Frankfort Rising.

COBLENZ, April 3, (Associated Press.) The Spartacide uprising in Frankfort, which city German Government troops had been ordered, occurred virtually within sight of soldiers of the Tenth French Army, who occupy the western suburbs, but were powerless to act owing to the fact that Frankfort proper is just over the Mayence bridgehead line. So far as known here, no French troops have entered Frankfort, although requests were made that they should do so.

According to American medical officers who have been in Frankfort recently for the purpose of buying surgical instruments, there has been much gayety in the city since the armistice was signed. All the afternoon and far into the night the cafés are filled with people who became wealthy because of the war.

There was apparently plenty of food, but the prices were very high at hotels and restaurants. The Americans say they heard a different story regarding food from that told in districts where the poor classes live.

Many all night balls have been the feature of life in Frankfort, and newspapers have devoted much space to descriptions of what they called "riotous living." Ministers, too, have preached in an endeavor to stem the tide of gayety which began last November, and has increased among the wealthy.

The American surgeons who visited Frankfort did so with the permission of General Mangin, commander of the French forces in that district. They entered the city in an automobile, which carried the white flag.

COLOGNE, April 4.—The general strike ordered by the Spartacides in the adjacent German districts has not been a complete success, notably among the miners.

The anniversary of Bismarck's birth, April 1, was celebrated at many places, but at Duisburg the Social Democrats and the Communists refused to allow the speaker to deliver his address. Because of the disorder that ensued the police cleared the hall.

HONOR DOMINICAN SAINT.

Fifth Centenary of St. Vincent Ferrer Celebrated Here.

The celebration of the fifth centenary of St. Vincent Ferrer, who was a member of the Dominican Order, was begun yesterday by Pontifical Mass in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, 871 Lexington Avenue. The celebration will last until Sunday. There will be a Pontifical Mass at 10 o'clock celebrated by Archbishop John Bonzano, the Papal Delegate. The 11 o'clock mass will be celebrated by Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes. The sermon will be preached by Bishop John T. McNicholas of Duluth.

Mass yesterday was celebrated by Bishop John J. O'Connor of Newark, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Masterson as deacon and the Rev. William Corrigan as subdeacon. Mgr. John P. Chidwick, President of St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie, who preached, drew his lesson from the conditions that existed five centuries ago when St. Vincent Ferrer went forth to preach to nations struggling under unrest and civic turmoil.

Seek Employment for Jewish Girls.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association, at 31 West 110th Street maintains an employment bureau for Jewish girls. The purpose of this bureau is to study the qualifications and needs of each girl so that she may be placed in the best position she is able to fill. All kinds of work are offered, the job suited to the girl who is seeking her first place, and the job for the experienced social worker, secretary or expert machine operator. The bureau is open daily except Saturdays, from 9 to 5. The hours for registering are 9 to 12. On Thursday evenings the bureau is open from 8 to 9:30, so that girls who are at work may come in for advice. Each registrant is required to join the association, which affords many educational and recreational privileges, for which there is a membership fee of $1.

Page Wants to Leave Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Charles R. Page of San Francisco, one of the members of the Shipping Board, has forwarded his resignation to President Wilson. At the request of the President, however, it was said today that Mr. Page would continue as a member of the board for the present.

BRITISH SUFFRAGISTS GAIN, FRENCH LOSE

Commons Advances Bill Admitting Women to Seats and Votes in Lords.

DEPUTIES STILL HOSTILE

Defeat Measure Allowing Election to Chamber Without Sex Distinction.

PARIS, April 3.—The Chamber of Deputies considered the Electoral Reform bill today, two woman suffrage amendments being submitted. The first was presented by Henry Roulleaux-Dugage, and provided that members of the Chamber of Deputies would be elected without distinction of sex. This was defeated when it was stricken out of the bill on the ground that there was insufficient time for discussion, the vote being 302 to 187.

The second amendment was submitted by Louis Andrieux, and provided for the transmission of the right to vote to the next relatives of heads of families without distinction of sex. It was pointed out that it would insure family representation, and was needed because many heads of families had been killed during the war. It was defeated by a vote of 335 to 134.

LONDON, April 4.—The second reading of the Women's Emancipation bill was moved in the House of Commons today by William Adamson, Chairman of the Labor Party and leader of the Opposition. Mr. Adamson explained that the object of the bill was to remove certain restrictions and disabilities still imposed upon women, to entitle them to hold certain civil and judicial appointments, and to remove the disqualification which prevented women from sitting and voting in the House of Lords. The measure, he said, would give effect to the political and legal equality of men and women. The bill is fathered by the Labor Party.

The House unanimously adopted the second reading. Dr. Christopher Addison, President of the Local Government Board, speaking for the Government, said he could not accept the proposal regarding suffrage which put women on an equality with men, and would propose the deletion of the clause in committee. He accepted the principles contained in the other provisions of the bill, however.

Asks Receiver for Chattanooga Co.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 4.—Application for a receiver for the Chattanooga Railway & Light Company, controlled by the Clark interests of Philadelphia, was filed in the United States District Court here late today by the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, owners of $2,700,000 of first mortgage bonds of the railway. The complainant charges that notwithstanding the net income of the defendant company last year, which was $403,000, it refused to pay interest amounting to $70,000 on the bonds held by the trust company.

John Chaloner on His Way Here.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 4.—John Armstrong Chaloner, who was adjudged insane by the New York Supreme Court in 1897, left today for New York to testify in his $100,000 libel suit against a newspaper. He bore with him a writ of protection, granted by Federal Judge Hand, restraining officials from interfering with his movements.

Religious Notices on Page Seventeen.



Saks & Company

WILL PLACE ON SALE TO-DAY

Fifteen Hundred New

$5.95 Wonder Hats

"the best values in trimmed millinery ever presented in America"

Dainty Turbans, Smart Sailor Types, Youthful Pokes, Large Dress Hats and Close-fitting styles—mirroring with marked fidelity all the chic and beauty of the costly originals from which they take their inspiration. The trimmings are those upon which Paris has set her seal of approval.

Colorful Flowers and Fruits, Ostrich Novelties, and Gay Colored Ribbons

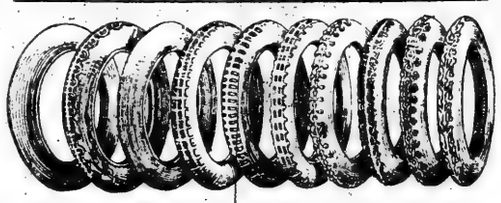
Three Styles Pictured

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



Important Sale of Automobile

Tires and Tubes

Keystone—Batavias

All Firsts—Fully Guaranteed

On Sale at About 1-3 Below List Price

30 x 3	Batavias, C.L. N.S.	$12.95
30 x 3½	Batavias, C.L. N.S.	$17.80
32 x 3½	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$19.25
31 x 4	Batavias, C.L. N.S.	$25.80
32 x 4	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$26.20
33 x 4	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$27.50
34 x 4	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$28.10
35 x 4½	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$38.95
36 x 4½	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$39.55
37 x 5	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$48.50

Special

68 Only—Napeers 30x3½

Firsts—Fully Guaranteed—Clincher, Non-Skid.
Made by the Napeer Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio.

$14.95 About 1-3 Below list price.

95 Only—Red Rubber Tubes

Fully Guaranteed—All Sizes. Specially Priced.

Tubes smaller than 32x3½	$1.95
Larger tubes up to 37x5	$2.45

GIMBELS AUTO SUPPLY STORE—Fourth Floor

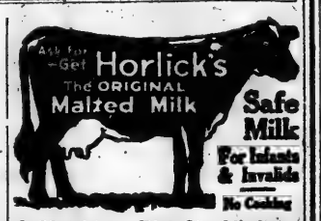
Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

DEMOBILIZING BRITISH ARMY.

Text of the plan for demobilising the British Army and the new British Army, together with a Who's Who of the Peace Congress, Peace Congress proceedings, and 25 other big features. CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, April, on news stands 25c, published by The New York Times Company.—Advt.



Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids
No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

OTHERS are IMITATIONS

Served Saturday From 11:30 to 2:30

in the

Gimbel Restaurant, Eighth Floor

Assorted Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 50c	Boiled Halibut, Vegetable Salad, Parsley, Potato, Bread and Butter, 70c
Creamed Oysters au Gratin, Asparagus Salad, Bread and Butter, 50c	Beef a la Mode, Jardiniere, Mashed Potatoes, Bread and Butter, 70c
Broiled Boston Scrod, String Beans, Parsley Potato, Bread and Butter, 60c	Roast Turkey, Cranberry Jelly, Spinach, Sweet Potato, Bread and Butter, $1.00
Chicken Cutlet, Creamed Peas, Mashed Potatoes, Bread and Butter, 60c	

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits



A Sale With Extraordinary Values

$23.50 — All Reduced in Price. New Styles, New Fabrics. Many New Shades.

$28.75 — All Reduced in Price. Well Tailored. The Season's Latest Models.

Plain Blues, Browns, Greys and Blacks. Fancy Worsteds and Striped Effects. New Patterns—New Styles.

Men's and Young Men's Spring Top Coats ¼ Silk Lined, Full Silk Lined $21.75

Chesterfield Model, Double-Breasted Skirted Model, and Form-Fitted Model. Well Tailored. Many fancy colors, as well as plain Oxford greys. All sizes.

Men's Separate Trousers, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50

For dress or business wear. Plain colors and striped effects. All sizes. Every pair in this sale has been reduced.

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Men's Hats, $3

Soft Hats and Derbies, New Spring Styles



These hats are getting the best advertising in the world—the recommendation of customers who bought them. That is why this sale is bringing more people to our Hat Store each day.

GIMBELS—HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Military Clothing

½ Price Sale



Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats $27.50

Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits..$35.00

Officers' Serge Suits.....$30.00

Officers' Trench Coats $25.00 — *Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.*

Belted Trench Model Raincoats, $11.25 — *Guaranteed Water Proof.*

Officers' Raincoats	$20.00
Raincoats	$15.00
Raincoats	$17.50
Officers' Raincoats	$11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black)	$15.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees	$3.00

Wool Army Shirts	$3.75
Wool Army Shirts	$4.00
Wool Army Shirts	$4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts	$1.50
Silk Khaki Shirts	$5.00

Officers' Garrison Caps	$3.00
Leather Belted Coats	$50.00
Leather Belted Coats	$40.00
Leather Belted Coats	$37.50

Leather Belted Coats	$25.00
Leather Lined Coats	$30.00
Leather Lined Coats	$27.50
Leather Lined Coats	$15.00

No C. O. D.'s — GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor — No Returns

Best & Co.

MEN'S CLOTHES

"Made in Our Own Shops"

IT seems that the designers for Clothing factories are always intent on creating something "novel." This striving after extravagant effects may be responsible for the droll Clothes that abound. Style in Men's Suits and Overcoats is something more than a whim.

Observe the form—the lines—of Best & Co.'s Clothes for men; notice the finish. Nothing odd; nothing extreme. Simply richly, thoroughly tailored. Real custom elegance. Here are Medium weight Spring Suits and Overcoats that illustrate our Standard.

28.50 34.50 37.50

We make them for definite personalities—for men in all walks of life who appreciate the value of being well-dressed—for you—your friends and acquaintances. Ready-for-Service Clothes with the atmosphere of custom workmanship.

Prep School Boys' Clothes

Long Trouser Suits—*sizes 13 to 20 years*—tailored in our own shops in a strictly custom manner. They delight the boys—also their mothers and fathers. The price appeals to all pocketbooks.

Best's Nettleton Shoes for Men—11.00

There is no better man's shoe that we know of than Best's Nettleton. The making and materials are both accountable for its reputation. Its appearance is correct; styles for conservative men, men just out of uniform who require comfort and demand style; extreme English lasts for young chaps.

New models in low shoes—both dark tan and black. 11.00

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. *Est. 1879* Entrance—1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best's

REFUSES TO DEAL WITH B. R. T. UNION

Receiver Garrison, In Letter, Insists on Treating with Employes Directly.

TALK OF STRIKE FOLLOWS

Union Leader Says Controversy Will Be Considered by Committee Tonight.

B.R.T.'S EXECUTIVES CONFER

Statement of Receiver's Attitude Issued After Lengthy Consultation of Executives.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the B. R. T. System refused yesterday to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes as the representation of the employes of the system, and last night, after his reply to the union representatives became known, there was talk of a strike. The union leaders assert that 85 per cent. of approximately 15,000 employes have enrolled in the union.

A secret meeting of the union committee of Division 867, which includes the B. R. T. members, was called at the Hotel Continental last night, but P. J. O'Brien, International Vice President of the Amalgamated Association, explained later that only one-half the committee members had been notified to appear. Mr. Garrison's refusal to treat with the union will be formally answered tonight at a meeting to be held either at the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, or at the Hotel Continental.

When asked last night whether a strike would be called to enforce recognition of the union, Mr. O'Brien replied:

"We are not going to do that yet. But it is up to the committee in the full meeting to decide what action should be taken. The union represents 85 per cent. of the employes of the B. R. T. system. The workers were encouraged to enroll because of a decision of the War Labor Board. They present almost a united front in all three divisions of the company."

It was pointed out to Mr. O'Brien that Mr. Garrison had been appointed receiver of the elevated and subway lines of the B. R. T. system, but that the surface lines did not come under his control by virtue of the court order.

"There must be some misunderstanding," the union leader replied. "If Mr. Garrison is not the receiver of the surface system, then why should he reply to the demands, submitted as they were by an employe of the B. R. T. surface system?"

The proposed agreement submitted to Mr. Garrison last week and answered yesterday, was adopted at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on last Friday night by the unionized employes. The demands include, besides recognition of the union, 60 cents an hour for platform men during a nine-hour day, 60 cents for a nine-hour swing during rush hours, 53 cents for blacksmiths and structural workers, 45 cents for shopmen for an eight-hour day, and time and a half for overtime. The demands were submitted in a letter to Mr. Garrison by James Sheridan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Division 867.

Receiver Garrison's Reply.

Mr. Garrison's reply to the demands follows:

Brooklyn, April 3, 1919.

James Sheridan, 1,713 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I received yesterday your letter, dated March 29, signed by yourself and sixteen others.

I note you state that you are submitting to me several requests compiled in agreement form, and there was accompanying your letter a draft of the articles of agreement. Such articles are stated to be between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and all its subsidiaries, "and such employes of the company who are now or may hereafter become members of Division 867 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America."

If the intention is to have the company enter into an agreement with persons who are now or may hereafter become members of a particular division of the above named association as such, I would not in any event contemplate such action. All agreements at any time made with our employes should cover all of the men in similar employment, whether they are members of the union or are not.

You are, of course, aware, as are all the employes of the system, of the attitude of the receiver in respect of the subject matter.

In a notice to all of the employees, dated March 11, 1919, they were all informed, as follows:

In so far as the present management is concerned, these two recommendations of the National War Labor Board sufficiently indicate the policy being followed and to be followed. In other words, no attempt is made to prevent an employe from joining any organization that he pleases, religious, patriotic, benevolent, political, or labor union. On the other hand, the management of the system will, as heretofore, deal with committees of its own employes in all matters affecting the relation of its employes to the system.

The two recommendations of the National War Labor Board, above referred to, were in the following language: One of March 6, 1919, is as follows:

That the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and its subsidiary companies operating street railway lines in New York City give full and free permission to all its employes to organize labor unions in conformity with the announced principles of this board and as a matter of plain right and justice.

The other, of Oct. 24, 1918, as follows:

Under our principles the company, not being bound otherwise by any contract or agreement with the union, may refuse to see and deal with any committee but one of its own employes.

If, therefore, the employes of the system in any of its branches have any grievances which they desire to have taken up for consideration, or any requests in respect of the conduct of the company toward them or in respect of their employment, I shall be very pleased to have them formulate whatever they desire me to consider, and at a time mutually agreeable I shall be glad, if necessary, to meet a committee of the employes designated to represent such employes in respect of the subject-matter.

I am sure that you will appreciate the reasonableness of the position of the management, and of their desire to deal fairly, fully and equitably with all of the employes, and that this cannot be done excepting by the employes selecting their representatives to deal with the representatives of the management. It would not be consistent with the policy above mentioned, or with the best interests of the employes or the management to take up for consideration the agreement you have submitted, which in form is between the company and its subsidiaries and only members of a particular labor union, and does not include all the employes.

The management will not deal with any outside organization, whether the same be, as mentioned in its notice of March 11, 1919, religious, patriotic, benevolent, political or labor. It will always be ready to deal with its employes directly through committees selected by the employes in respect of any matters of mutual concern to the employes and the management.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Receiver.

Letter Sent After Conference.

Receiver Garrison wrote the letter to Mr. Sheridan after he had been in conference all day with the operating heads of the B. R. T. departments at the company offices, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. At these conferences were Colonel Timothy S. Williams, former President of the company; Frederick P. Royce, General Manager for the receiver; John J. Dempsey, Vice President; W. Seibert, Superintendent of surface lines; C. L. Crabbs, way and structure engineer; W. G. Grove, Equipment Superintendent; L. Van Cott, purchasing agent, and C. D. Meneley.

The letter was delivered at Mr. Sheridan's home shortly before 5 o'clock, while the member of the union's Divisional Committee was still at work. Mr. O'Brien said last night that when Mr. Sheridan reached home he sent the missive to the union leader at the Continental.

"The letter did not reach me until 7 o'clock, and therefore I did not know for certain that the receiver of the B. R. T. had definitely refused recognition of the union," added Mr. O'Brien. "I had intended to make a statement at the close of the session of the Executive Committee, but it would be impossible for me to make a statement for only eleven of the twenty-two members of the committee, without meeting with disagreement on the part of some one of the members. Therefore it has been decided to hold a meeting either at the Continental or in Brooklyn tomorrow night."

At this meeting a reply to the receiver will be drafted, and I think, made public. The members of this Executive Committee have been in the employ of the B. R. T. system for periods varying from eighteen years to nine months. These men should be considered representatives of the employes of the system."

CAPITAL AND LABOR GETTING TOGETHER

British Industrial Conference at Harmonious Meeting Gets Committee Report.

BOTH SIDES WELCOME IT

Lloyd George, in Letter, Says Result Shows What Sincerity and Good-Will Can Accomplish.

LONDON, April 4.—An optimistic view of the work of the Industrial Conference, comprising representatives of the employers and the trade unions of the United Kingdom, was expressed at a joint meeting of that body held today to discuss a secret report made by the Committee of Ten that had been appointed to make recommendations as to an adjustment of the outstanding difficulties.

Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, Minister of Labor, who presided, read a letter from Premier Lloyd George upon the report of the committee. In it the Premier said he welcomed the report because it showed what could be done when the workmen and employers discussed problems in a spirit of sincerity and with the determination to find a peaceful solution.

"The industrial question is perhaps the greatest of all the problems with which we are faced," the letter continues. "There is not a cut-and-dried or a rough-and-ready method of solving it. Its solution will be worked out gradually and as a result of the co-operation of all classes, having as their object not self-interest, but the creation of a better country for all to live in.

"For more than four years we have been manifesting this co-operation in the great task of freeing Europe from militarry autocracy. Let us go on and manifest it in the not less important task of freeing Great Britain from poverty, unemployment, and political unrest."

Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, moved a resolution welcoming the report of the committee and agreed to submit it for acceptance. The Government, Mr. Henderson said, had declared its readiness to proceed at once with legislation and other steps necessary to carry the recommendations into effect. He added that the provisional joint committee would remain intact until a national industrial council and a standing committee were brought into being.

Sir Allan Smith, representing the Engineering Employers' Federation, seconded the resolution on behalf of the employers. He said the details of the report would be observed strictly, both in letter and spirit, and that he had no doubt as to the future of the industries of the country.

The resolution was carried.

Minister of Labor Horne promised that the report would receive sympathetic consideration by the Government.

The report, it is understood, recommended the following immediate reforms:

A 48-hour week with a scale of minimum wages to be applied universally.

Trade boards for organized trades.

The wages and hours recognized and agreed on by the trade unions and the employers to be applied to all other workers and employers.

Trade conferences to be held on future war bonuses, the maintenance of the unemployed and old age pensions.

Separate meetings of the trade unionists and the employers were being held this afternoon to consider the report.

STRIKER SHOT IN RIOT.

A Thousand Men and Women Smash Windows of Passaic Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, April 4.—The Forstmann & Huffmann woolen mill in Garfield was attacked by strikers this morning and the disorder, which lasted until the police cleared the streets, resulted in the shooting of one striker. For a time it looked as though there would be a more serious clash, but the police, reinforced by special Deputy Sheriffs, dispersed the troublemakers. Many windows were broken on the company's property by stones thrown from outside the surrounding fence.

Strikers began early to gather about the gates and at the time for the mill to open about 1,000 men and some women had appeared, so the 150 Deputy Sheriffs were turned out to guard the property. The trouble began when a striker threw a stone at the building that houses the Deputy Sheriffs, just inside the fence. The stone was the signal for a volley and every window in the place was broken before the police could charge the crowd. There was a lively fight for a time and more windows were broken before the crowd was finally dispersed.

ACQUIT WRECK MOTORMAN.

Luciano Freed of Manslaughter Charge in B. R. T. Disaster.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 4.—Edward Luciano, motorman of the B. R. T. train in the Malbone Street tunnel disaster, was acquitted of manslaughter at 11:20 o'clock tonight after the jury had been out nearly five hours. The prisoner was at once discharged by Justice Seeger.

While waiting for the jury to reach a verdict the defendant, with his brother, Michael Luciano, a Chief Quartermaster in the United States Navy, appeared rather nervous as he paced up and down the hall adjoining the courtroom. His wife with her baby had returned to their home in Brooklyn after the case went to the jury at 6:40 o'clock.

When the trial of Luciano was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning the prosecuting attorney announced that he would offer little testimony in rebuttal.

In his summing up for the defendant Judge Smith made a sympathetic appeal to the jury and begged them not to cast the sins of the B. R. T. on his client, whom he alluded to frequently as "that boy."

TO HELP FIND MEN JOBS.

Louis Freidenthal, of the naval ship Bradford, who is a member of the Soldiers' and Sailors' and Marines' Protective Association, asked the Central Federated Union, at the meeting of delegates last night, to assist in finding employment for men discharged from the Government's fighting forces. Feidenthal said the unemployment situation was acute, yet the men had refused to put themselves in the way of interference with organized union labor in seeking jobs, and preferred to cooperate with the labor organizations. Soldiers, sailors and marines had been offered paying positions by various boat owners during the harbor strike of marine workers, he said, but had declined to act as strike breakers. The delegates promised aid in the employment of the ex-military men.

The proposed measure for increasing street railway and subway fares was denounced by Benjamin Howe, a delegate from the American Labor Party. A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Executive Committee of the federation to appeal to the Mayor and the Governor and the Legislature for an investigation of high rents.

FUEL SHIP FOR FLIERS.

To be Stationed on Transocean Route of Navy Planes.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Besides the destroyers which will patrol the course to be mapped for the naval seaplanes in their proposed flight across the Atlantic Ocean in May a fuel ship, probably the Melville, will be stationed somewhere along the route so that if necessary the planes can take on fuel at sea.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt said today that the route had not been selected, that if it were decided to fly direct to Ireland the fuel ship would meet the planes in midocean, and that if the course were via the Azores the rendezvous would be somewhere between those islands and the starting point.

Some officers believe the machines to make the flight would be able to carry sufficient fuel for a nonstop flight, but adverse winds or bad weather might so reduce the speed of the craft that they would be forced to replenish their supply. If they do stop for fuel, the planes will ride on the water while loading. This would be a rather dangerous operation, particularly in a choppy sea, and for that reason those in charge of preparations for the flight hope a stop at the fuel ship will not be necessary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 3.—The Short brothers, who have entered an airplane for the transatlantic flight, have selected the Limerick district as the starting point for Newfoundland.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE



When you meet a man who wears a Young's Hat, you feel at once that you are addressing a gentleman of quiet, tasteful refinement.

Stores: "All Over Town"

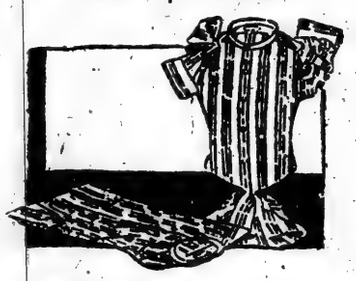
Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Shop Comfortably in the Morning

1,400 MEN'S FINE SHIRTS
In a Sale Today
at $1.65



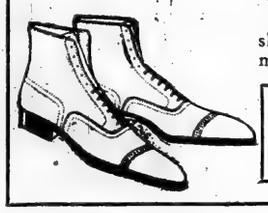
They are made of high grade madras in candy or fancy stripes. Also percale and fine mercerized materials in neat and novelty patterns.
Soft negligees with soft French cuffs. Various sleeve lengths.
Large assortment to select from.

Discriminating men and those women who attend the Sale will appreciate the values offered on this occasion.

The majority of the Shirts represented are selling today in our regular stock at much higher prices.

Open-End Four-in-Hands, 85c
A splendid collection of new patterns and colorings in distinctive designs and superior materials offered Today at this unusually low price.
Ground Floor.

MEN'S SPRING HIGH AND LOW SHOES
Ten New Styles at $8.75



High Shoes in black kidskin, dark tan calfskin, gun metal calfskin.

Oxfords in dark tan calfskin or gun metal; with medium toes.



Clearance of 350 Pairs at $6.75
Men's dark tan and gun metal High Shoes; sizes incomplete.

Fourth Floor.

Store Opens 9 A. M. and Closes 5.30 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

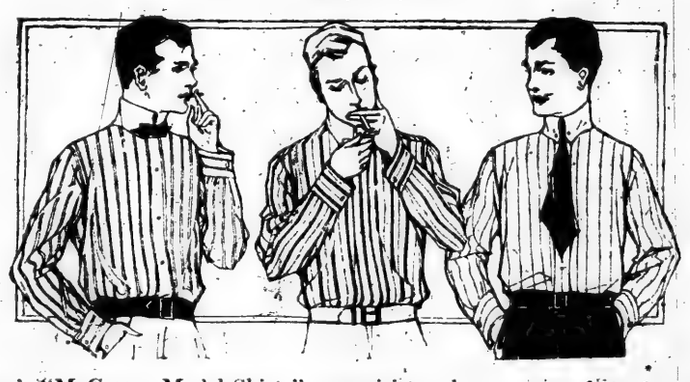
5th Avenue 34th Street

Saturday—Last Day

ANNUAL WEEK of SALES

"McCREERY SILK SHIRTS"

$5.65
6 for $33.50



Men's "McCreery Model Shirts" comprising a large range of staple and novelty stripes; made of heavy quality Broadcloth Silk; sleeve lengths up to 36 inches.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

Thread Silk Half Hose.—finest quality; various fancy colored effects.
pair 1.95

Silk Half Hose in Navy Blue, Gray, Cordovan, White or Black, also two-toned effects in several colors.
pair 45c
6 pairs for 2.50

All Silk or Silk and Lisle Half Hose in an assortment of neat and novelty designs.
pair 85c

Lisle Thread Half Hose in Cordovan, Navy Blue, Gray, White or Black.
pair 45c
6 pairs for 2.50

Cotton Half Hose in Gray, Tan or Black; very durable quality.....
pair 25c

MEN'S FURNISHING DEP'T—MAIN FLOOR





Saturday's Trump!
John David "Excello" Cord Shirts At Only $3.50

BRAVO! Brother Jonathan! The fabric is woven with old-world skill right here in America. By tensile strength, it is one of the sturdiest shirtings I know. Yarn-dyed, not piece-dyed, so that the original color is dyed in not to die out.

Patterned in delicate tints of Pink-and-White, Corn-and-White, Tan, Blue, Helio and Black-and-White with welted stripes. Collars to match, 50 cents, a smart and seemly idea.

Bow-Knot Ties in dark grounds having Panel Stripes to tally with each shirt color, $1, an all-around match to which nothing can hold a candle.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street



Saturday's Trump!
John David Blue Flannel Suits At Only $35.00

AS the book reviewers say, "the season's best seller!" The Flannel in this Suit is all wool all through, though the low price might not suggest it. It's a fluent, soft-nap fabric that lends itself admirably to genuinely fine tailoring.

Two spruce fashion-models for young men and for older men who have stopped counting birthdays. At $35, I don't know anything that can meet it and nothing that can beat it.

The same price for the same heaping value in rich Brown Flannel Suits of a particularly prepossessing shade hard to find this Spring at any shop.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

EDDY CHURCH WANTS CONTROL OF PAPERS

Answers Complaint Filed by the Christian Science Publishing Company.

INTERPRET FOUNDER'S WISH

Directors Maintain She Never Intended That Publication Should Be Separated from Church.

BOSTON, April 4.—The Directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in their answer to the bill in equity brought by the Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society last month, seeking to have the Directors restrained from interfering with the conduct of the society by the trustees, declare that the Board of Directors at all times" in fact have exercised supervisory control over the affairs of the publishing society, and such control has never been questioned by the trustees until recently." The answer was filed in the State Supreme Court late today. The court issued a temporary injunction on March 25, pending a hearing.

The Trustees are Herbert W. Eustice of Boston, David B. Ogden of Brookline, and Lamond Rowlands of Picayune, Miss. The Directors joining in the answer are Adam H. Dickey, James A. Neal, and Edward A. Merritt of Brookline, William R. Rathvon, and Mrs. Annie M. Knott of Boston. John V. Dittemore, who was named as a defendant, did not sign the answer, in which it was stated that on March 17 last Dittemore "ceased to be a Director" and was succeded by Mrs. Knott.

The bill of complaint said that the other Directors had removed Dittemore and appointed Mrs. Knott, "claiming to act under authority to do so," and that the plaintiffs did not know whether Dittemore or Mrs. Knott "is not the duly appointed trustee."

The answer, after enumerating the changes in the Board of Trustees appointed in 1898 by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science movement, whereby the membership of the board has become entirely different from that originally appointed, asserts that L. Rowlands "ceased to be a trustee" on March 17 last. It declares that the deed of trust contains no provisions for resignations of trustees, and that none of the changes in trusteeship occurred as a result of "any decree of any court," and adds:

"If at the instance of the plaintiffs it be held that said deed of trust is a complete instrument within itself and incapable of being modified or amended by the action of Mary Baker Eddy and the mother church and that the power to declare vacancies in said deed of trust is not vested in the Christian Science Board of Directors, then said defendants aver that none of the plaintiffs ever became trustees under said deed of trust."

The answer says that Mrs. Eddy bequeathed to the mother church, (the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston,) all of the publications of which she was the sole author, "in trust for the promoting and extending of the religion of Christian Science as taught by her." It declares that "the intent and purpose of Mrs. Eddy in the execution of said trust instruments was to make and forever keep the Christian Science Publishing Society . . . an integral part an activity of the mother church."

"During the lifetime of Mrs. Eddy," the answer adds, "her intent and purpose were well understood and fully effectuated. Said defendants deny that it was ever the purpose of Mrs. Eddy to keep the affairs of the publishing society under a separate control and management from that of her church, but on the contrary, aver her purpose to have been to establish and maintain in the Mother Church a unified form of control over all the agencies and departments engaged in the activities originated by her."

By means of by-laws adopted by the Mother Church, with the approval of Mrs. Eddy, the answer continued, "it was in effect provided that the control and government of the Christian Science Publishing Society and the other Christian Science activities established by her as integral parts of the Mother Church be vested in the Governing Board of said church."

The defendants deny that the plaintiffs "have at all times zealously, conscientiously, and faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon them by the trust and confidence of Mrs. Eddy." They admit that "the financial affairs of said society have, as a whole, been successful," but deny "that the success is the result of the administration of said trust by said present trustees." They deny that the trustees have all worked "for the best interests of the Christian Science Church and the spread of Christian Science throughout the world."

With regard to the allegation in the bill of complaint that more than 1,800 Christian Science churches are in existence and that the defendants are directors of only one of these, the mother church, the answer says that the mother church "is the central organization, of which all the other Christian Science churches and societies are branches."

The answer says that the action of the directors in insisting that the trustees, as a condition of retaining office, acknowledge in writing that the directors had final authority in regard to the editorial policy of the publishing society and general supervision of its affairs, was "required by the duties and responsibilities" imposed upon the directors by the trust deed and the church manual.

The defendants deny that their notice of dismissal sent to Trustee Rowlands was in pursuance of a plan to dominate the publishing society "in derogation of the terms of the trust deed," and say they sent the notice "for reasons which to the Board of Directors, acting in good faith, seemed expedient." They deny the allegation that they have threatened to make the publishing society "an empty shell," and say it has always been their endeavor to promote the business of the society "as an integral activity of the mother church."

EVERARD DIRECTORS REPLY.

Fear of Dry Law Is Voiced in Injunction Answer.

The answer of the Directors of the James Everard Breweries to the suit of Joseph E. Everard and other stockholders for an injunction restraining them from putting into effect a resolution suspending the business on July 1, was filed yesterday in the Federal Court. It was asserted in the action that if the corporation went out of business heavy losses would fall upon the stockholders, and that the brewing of beer containing not more than 2¾ per cent. of alcohol would not be in violation of the law.

The Directors admit that such a resolution as that referred to was adopted by the board on March 13, 1919, and that they refused to comply with a request to continue the business. They deny that this refusal was "wrongful, wasteful, or illegal," but alleged on the contrary in

"The refusal of said demand was made solely because of their desire to avoid exposing themselves or any of them to arrest, indictment, fine, or imprisonment, or any of the other pains, penalties or forfeitures which the various acts of Congress prescribe for violation of the prohibition act."

The defendants to the suit are the corporation, Olga Julia Hilliard, Robert Hilliard, George S. Mittendorf, William M. K. Olcott, and Irving L. Ernst. The law firm of Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst is counsel for the defendants.

ON TRIAL AS BOLSHEVIST.

Prosecution Closes Case Against Teacher of Brooklyn School.

The trial of Benjamin Glassberg, teacher of history in the Commercial High School, Brooklyn, who is accused of praising Bolshevism and belittling the United States Government in his classroom, was continued yesterday by the Board of Education. A large crowd was present, and a majority of it was demonstrative in the accused teacher's favor. Applause which greeted a rejoinder of his counsel, Gilbert H. Roe, to Assistant Corporation Counsel Mayer caused President Somers to say that if it was repeated the room would be cleared and the hearing continued in private. There were numerous clashes between the opposing counsel.

Mr. Mayer closed the case for the prosecution by calling to the witness stand George Gunsett, Raymond Pamter, Dudley Ross and Franko Silbernagle, members of the class, who testified to Glassberg's alleged Bolshevist talk in the classroom on Jan. 14, 1919, and George J. Mack, who said that on Dec. 18, 1918, as the history class was breaking up he showed Glassberg a newspaper clipping about Alderman Lee and placing the red flag above the United States flag. Mack said he asked Glassberg's opinion about it and that the latter replied that in a sense he thought it was a good thing.

For the defence Robert Zagorin, Solomon Weinstein, Leo Hodes and Irving Sandler testified that they had not heard Glassberg say anything disrespectful to the United States Government, or constituted authorities of the Board of Education. Mr. Roe announced that it was his intention to call all his pupils in Glassberg's class who had not appeared for the prosecution.

The hearing was postponed until 3 P. M. next Friday.

Columbia Wins at Debate.

Columbia and Cornell Universities debated the question, "Resolved, That the Federal Government own and operate the railroads," last night in Earl Hall, 117th Street and Broadway. Columbia took the affirmative and won. The Columbia team was headed by Ronald Craigmyle and the Cornell debaters were led by Alfred Saperston.

SAYS ROBINS WAS MISLED.

Gen. Dobrjansky Declares Red Cross Head Had Bolshevist Advisers.

General A. N. Dobrjansky, an aid to the Russian Minister of War before the revolution, told the members of the Technology Club at their meeting at 17 Gramercy Park last night that he believed that Colonel Raymond Robins, head of the Red Cross Mission to Russia, had been misled as to conditions in that country. He criticised Colonel Robins's sources of information, and said that Lenine and Trotsky had been able to influence the opinions formed by the Red Cross Commissioner.

The speaker declared that the Bolsheviki did not control more than one-tenth of the territory of Russia nor more than one-tenth of the population, and "that America could save Russia and save the world from the terrors of Bolshevism by refusing to recognise the Bolshevist Government."

One of the reasons given by General Dobrjansky for his belief that Colonel Robins's conceptions were "highly colored" was that "his dealings with those in authority were through secretaries who were Bolshevist agents, in reality Germans who had changed their names when they came to Russia as internationalists." He declared that the Commissioner had employed a Bolshevist interpreter in his intercourse with the Bolshevist leaders and had as his secretary a self-confessed Bolshevik, an internationalist of German origin.

"I have known long of Colonel Robins's mystifying intimacy with the purposes of the Lenine and Trotsky propaganda," continued the speaker. "As long as he kept his Bolshevist activities in private channels I could not denounce him, but now that he begins a campaign of propaganda as a private citizen I will have to notify him through the American people that he will have to answer for his unauthorized political acts during his eleven months in Russia."

Major William H. Cressy, an officer of the Franco-Serbian Field Hospital, declared that many foreigners here would now be reading Bolshevist literature.

Religious Notices on Page Seventeen.

Why Kangaroo For A Gentleman's Shoe?

THE foot encased in a Kangaroo is *gloved*, rather than *shod*, so springy-poised, stretch-free and muscle-easy does this rare and remarkable skin feel.

Genuine Australian Kangaroo is the particular pride of the Edwin Clapp Shops for hard pavements, though we have a full assortment of other leathers for every occasion and occupation, from Fifth Avenue to sports and outing wear.

Wear Genuine Australian Kangaroo and know peerless softness with disappearless comfort; genuine smartness with greatest service; delightful ease with distinguished good looks.



They're for Women, too. At our 42nd Street Shop we display Four Distinctive Styles in Women's Shoes made of Genuine Australian Kangaroo.

THE Edwin Clapp SHOE

Established 1853

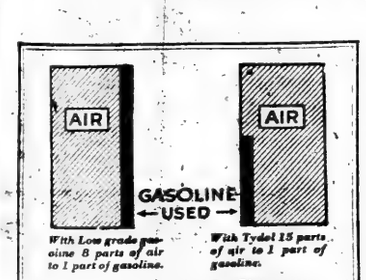
Two Convenient Stores

Up-Town: 6 East 42nd Street, 3 Doors from 5th Ave.

Down-Town: Woolworth Building, Broadway at Barclay St.



Off with a punch on cool mornings



With Low grade gasoline 8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline. *With Tydol 15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline.*

How to make 15 to 1 adjustment

Fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and warm up your engine. With the car standing still, the engine running, using the gasoline adjustment on the carburetor, gradually decrease the quantity of gasoline going through the bowl of the carburetor until the engine begins to slow down. Then increase the proportion of gasoline going through until you get a maximum engine speed, but *not a fraction further.*

With Tydol you will get approximately a 15 to 1 mixture (15 parts air to 1 part gasoline).

The same procedure with low grade gasoline will decrease the proportions to about an 8 to 1 mixture (8 parts air to 1 part gasoline). This means low mileage and excess carbon deposits.

Tydol is made so you can use less fuel and more air.

THERE is nothing so dead as a cold engine on a snappy spring morning. Try the carburetor? Hands and cuffs are dirty in a moment. The train whistles in the distance—comes and goes.

What's the use? Sluggish gasoline simply won't vaporize on cool mornings. Much of it never vaporizes at all. It uses a rich mixture of 8 parts of air to 1 of fuel. It carbons the motor, gums the valves.

Sluggish gasoline costs too much in trouble to be worth worrying over. Fill up the tank with Tydol, the Economy Gasoline. Then you are off with a punch on these cool mornings.

Tydol gasoline *vaporizes fast.* It is made to run best on the famous *lean* mixture of 15 parts of air to 1 part gasoline. That gives you touch-and-go starting, rapid acceleration, hill-climbing power. Best of all, watch your speedometer when Tydol is in the tank. You will pile up extra miles on every filling.

Have your dealer make the 15 to 1 carburetor adjustment today. (See at left.) Always keep Tydol in the tank. Then you will know the satisfaction of a snappy, running start every morning. Yet Tydol costs no more than ordinary gasoline. Look for the orange and black Tydol sign.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY

11 Broadway, New York

TELEPHONE BOWLING GREEN 8000

You cannot buy Tydol at cut rates without taking a chance on adulteration

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

TYDOL ECONOMY GASOLINE



Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat, prevents the rapid formation of sediment in your oil and minimizes friction and wear.

90% of engine troubles are due to inferior oils. Veedol prevents these troubles.

Have the old oil cleaned out of your crankcase and fill it with Veedol. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere.

. . . and at the Yale Club

A fact:

At this—one of New York's finest clubs—Fatima is the *only* inexpensive cigarette enjoying a large sale. Month after month, Fatimas hold their place as one of the Yale Club's three leading sellers.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

NOTE—More and more men are refusing to judge a cigarette by its high price or by a fancy, expensive box. One proof of this is the growing leadership of Fatimas. In spite of their lower price, Fatimas please even the most exacting taste. And, better yet, they leave a man feeling as he should feel—even if occasionally he smokes more often than usual.

An Improvement

Do you know the latest development of the guaranteed mortgage—The First Mortgage Certificate?

It is a share in a mortgage on a definite piece of property. You have all the protection of the guaranteed mortgage but there are no bulky assignment, bond, mortgage, etc., to care for—we do that for you. You hold the certificate—we do all the rest and your interest reaches you each six months.

Just now they pay 5% and you can get them in any amount, odd or even, small or large. They are due in from three to five years.

Try them the first time you have money to invest.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., Brklyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica



Who Knows?

Only the expert can distinguish between an f. o. b. factory model and the car you may select at the

Rebuilt Car Salon of Douglas C. Burrelle

because so much attention is paid by this organization to the selection of cars, their mechanical condition and their refitting and refurnishing for resale.
Burrelle has earned the confidence of exacting people. He serves them satisfactorily.

We Have On Exhibition

The latest American and foreign cars, all in exceptional condition and ready for the road.

Douglas C. Burrelle

Our Tire Department

always keeps on hand a complete assortment of the well-known makes in standard sizes. Service in this case means dependable quality, good tires for your needs and the right prices.

Telephone Circle 5252, 5253, 153
1680 Broadway
(Formerly Iceland)
(52nd and 53rd Sts.)
New York - - - N. Y.

PEACE CONFERENCE WHO'S WHO.

April CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, on news stands 25c, contains a biographical sketch of every member of the Paris Peace Conference, with portraits of 35 of the most distinguished members. A valuable souvenir. One feature of 10 others as big.—Advt.

WILLING TO REVISE PRICES ON STEEL

Industrial Board's Statement May Clear Controversy with Hines.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED

Peek Denies Any Industry Has Been Invited to Enter Into Rate Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The conference at which the differences of opinion that have developed between the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce and the Railroad Administration over the fixing of steel prices by the former were to be discussed, set for today, was postponed until tomorrow because of the absence from the city of Henry Walters, one of the advisers of Director General Hines.

There was a brief conference today between Mr. Hines and Chairman George N. Peek of the Industrial Board, and later Mr. Peek conferred with other members of his board, but nothing of a definite nature resulted. Some hope that an agreement may be reached which will not make futile the Industrial Board's entire program was seen tonight in statements issued by Mr. Peek. In one he denied that he had ever stated that he would not reopen consideration of steel prices. In another he said the Industrial Board had not invited any industry to enter into a price agreement, but simply had suggested a program under which industries voluntarily would make prices as low as was justified by conditions.

These statements in a sense meet the two most important objections made by the Railroad Administration and by Secretary Glass of the Treasury.

The first statement of Mr. Peek, issued early this evening, read:

"George N. Peek, Chairman of the Industrial Board, tonight denied statements attributed to him that the board had adopted hard and fast policies that would not be subject to change under any circumstances.

"'I have never said nor intimated that the Industrial Board would stand pat on the prices formulated with the steel industry, no matter what objections were brought by other departments,' Mr. Peek asserted. 'Shown good and sufficient reason for doing so, the board will reconsider. With wisdom it could pursue no other course.'

"On the other hand Mr. Peek did say: 'I have but little respect for any man who will not change his mind when convinced he is wrong.'"

The other statement, which is looked upon as of importance because of its possible bearing on the dispute between the Industrial Board and the Railroad Administration, read:

"In view of the dispatch from New Orleans dated April 2 to the effect that the Southern Pine Lumber Manufacturers had declined a proposal of the Industrial Board of the United States Department of Commerce; that they enter into a joint price agreement as a means for stabilizing market conditions, Mr. Peek, Chairman of the Industrial Board, states that neither the Southern Pine Association nor any other representative of industry has ever been invited to enter into a price agreement, but they have been invited to co-operate with the Industrial Board in an effort to stabilize prices by getting industry voluntarily to make prices as low as present cost and labor conditions will justify."

While messages have been sent to President Wilson by both sides in the controversy, it is not generally believed here that he will take a direct part in the negotiations.

Director General Hines appointed as his representatives at tomorrow's conference Henry Walters and ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett, both advisers in purchases and finance. Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. C. McCord also has been asked by Mr. Hines to attend the conference, because of the close relationship which the commission holds to the operation of the railroads. It is probable that Mr. Hines may be present part of the time.

The National Coal Association, representing the big bituminous operators, issued a detailed reply to the Railroad Administration, alleging that discriminatory practices were being pursued. The operators' statement said:

"As evidence of good faith and of fairness to all parties concerned, the coal operators asked that all bids on railroad coal be made public, as is done by every other Government department. This request has been refused, and only information made public as to the price at which the business is finally placed. Despite the Director General's public statement of February 19 that this information would be available to any interested party, it has been refused coal operators and their accredited representatives as late as the 28th day of March on the ground that local representatives of the Railroad Administration have no instructions to give out such information.

"In short, the bituminous coal operators have endeavored to obtain the co-operation of the United States Railroad Administration in an effective manner to deal with a question which they consider of vital interest to the general public. The Industrial Board appears to them to afford a medium by which a practical solution of the difficulties could be obtained with all the rights and interests of the general consumers of coal entirely safeguarded. They are still ready to co-operate with this board and the Director General of Railroads in what to them seems an eminently broad and sensible program to meet an extraordinary condition."

WASHINGTON, April 4. (Associated Press).—Acceptance of the uniform prices was put squarely up to the Navy Department today when bids were opened for 20,000 tons of structural steel.

In compliance with the law, competitive bids were asked, but when they were opened, all were found to be based on the prices announced by the Industrial Board. Department officials declare the principle of uniform prices had neither been accepted nor rejected.

MORE HOTELS FOR BOWMAN.

Buys Griswold, New London, and Belleview, Belleair, Fla.

Two more hotels have been added to the holdings of John McE. Bowman, it was announced yesterday at Mr. Bowman's office in the Biltmore. His new purchases are the Griswold in New London and the Belleview in Belleair, Fla., which were built and operated by the late Morton F. Plant. Mr. Bowman is now the owner of these two hotels, the Biltmore, Manhattan, Belmont, Murray Hill and the Commodore.

Associated with Mr. Bowman in the purchase of the Griswold and the Belleview is Earle E. Carley, manufacturer of mineral waters. The statement issued from Mr. Bowman's office did not indicate the amount involved and according to the statement Mr. Carley would give no further information as to the transaction.

WANT JUDGES RE-ELECTED.

Newburger, Smith, and Allen Suit Bar Association.

The Committee on Judiciary of the New York County Lawyers' Association made public yesterday a report on the election of successors to Supreme Court Justice Newburger and City Court Justices Richard H. Smith and James A. Allen, whose terms expire on Dec. 31. The committee believes they should be renominated and elected.

The committee urges the nomination of a person of suitable qualifications to succeed Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler, who retires by reason of the age limit. The pending bill for the appointment of two additional Judges for the Court of General Sessions is disapproved.

Religious Notices on Page Seventeen.

Make Your Telephone Moving Arrangements Well in Advance this Spring

MAY FIRST—the City's big moving day—brings with it each year a large volume of requests for changes in the location of telephones.

This year it is more important than ever that all telephone moving arrangements be made far in advance.

Make YOUR Arrangements TODAY If Possible

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

PLANS FOR $2,000,000 DRIVE

Phillips Exeter Alumni Also Honor Members Who Served in War.

Plans for a $2,000,000 drive for the development of the Phillips Exeter Academy of New Hampshire were outlined in an address by Lewis Perry, Principal, at a dinner of the New York Association of the Alumni at the Hotel McAlpin last night. The dinner was in the form of a victory celebration and a memorial to the achievements of the Exeter men in the war. Fully 500 members attended the dinner, which was the largest ever held by the association. After the guests had been seated "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung. Then a silent toast was drunk to the forty-four Exeter men who died in service, while Kirk Towns sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Arthur H. Lockett, Class of '88, was the toastmaster, and the speakers in addition to Mr. Perry were: Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, Class of '64, Trustee; Professor James A. Tufts, Class of '74; J. R. Gavit, Lieutenant Edwin L. Parsons, Class of '10, and Corliss Lamont, Class of '20.

It is estimated that 2,000 Exeter men served under the colors in active service. The record of achievements and story of the Exeter men in the war was told by Ensign Hugh Black, Class of '13, and former football star of both Exeter and Yale. Senator James A. Tufts of New Hampshire, who has served Exeter for forty years as Professor of English, spoke on the subject of the Exeter men in the war.

AUTO KILLS MINE EXPERT.

J. E. Johnson, Jr.'s Skull Fractured by Car of E. O. Patz.

While walking from his home in Scarsdale to the railroad station yesterday J. E. Johnson, Jr., a mining and consulting engineer of 52 William Street, was struck by an automobile and so severely injured that he died later in the hospital of a fractured skull. The chauffeur of the car, William Delsao, was arrested and held on a charge of homicide. It was said by the police that E. O. Patz of Scarsdale, owner of the car, was in it at the time of the accident.

Mr. Johnson was a son of Major Joseph E. Johnson, well known in the iron and steel industry. He was 49 years old and had only just returned from China, where he went to investigate mining there.

BLOOMINGDALE FIGHTS SUIT.

Allegations Against Wife Told in Affidavits Opposing Alimony.

Affidavits filed in the Supreme Court yesterday in the separation suit of Mrs. Rosalie Bloomingdale against Irving C. Bloomingdale, in which temporary alimony of $2,000 a month has been awarded to Mrs. Bloomingdale pending trial, show that while she estimated her husband's property at $3,000,000, he swears his entire business interests are worth $1,500,000.

In an affidavit opposing his wife's alimony application, Mr. Bloomingdale accuses her of gross extravagances, and says she compelled him to accede to her demands by exhibitions of temper. He alleges that she said concerning him: "All you have to do is give him hell long enough and you can get anything you want." He also alleges that she used her Tiffany watch as a tee in a game of golf at White Sulphur Springs, Va., and smashed it.

Mr. Bloomingdale accuses his wife of misconduct, but does not ask for a divorce. He mentions Charles Motherill, golf instructor at White Sulphur Springs, in his affidavit, and says his wife spent as high as $38 for telephone calls to Motherill after she returned to New York.

Mrs. Bloomingdale denies every charge of misconduct and says she will get the testimony of twenty persons to prove her innocence of the "scandalous accusations." As to her association with the golf instructor she says she "decided to become proficient in golf" and got as much of his time as she could. She alleges that her husband taught her to smoke cigarettes and that she drank only for sociability.

ONLY 21 MONARCHIES LEFT.

Several New Republics Created by War, Making 29 in All.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

PARIS, March 27.—The world is fast becoming republican. Before the war monarchies and republics were about equally balanced. Now there are 29 republics as against 21 monarchies, counting Germany, Austria and Russia as one republic each. The number of republics will still be augmented by several new States that are now in course of formation.

The largest republic is China, with 400,000,000 inhabitants; the smallest San Marino, which has only 11,000 citizens.



High Sign No. 5

The High Signs of Orlando

Note this sign—a man lighting a fresh cigar from an old one. This is the *sign of enjoyment*—very common to members of the Order of Orlando.

There is no mystery about this signal. You readily understand that this brother is lighting a second Orlando because he enjoyed the first one.

So—thousands of grand sachems of the Big Smoke Circle have learned the secret of mildness and mellowness,—how to smoke all day without a nervous attack.

No matter to what society you belong, join the Orlandos. Learn the secret at any United Cigar Store—the password is Orlando.

Orlando

The Sign of a Good Cigar

Cigar successes are not made, they happen. And it's so with Orlando. We produced this cigar several years ago—put it in our stores and its sale has grown with leaps and bounds. Men liked Orlando—they told their friends. The secret soon got out that Orlando was the greatest popular priced cigar made. You'll say so, too, when you try your first Orlando. Learn the secret today.



Invincible size
2 for 27c
Box of 25, $3.25
—50, $6.50

Orlando comes in ten sizes—10c to 15c. Little Orlando 6c. Ten sizes enable us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank you"*

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Bevo

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
THE BEVERAGE

The all-year-'round soft drink.

Leadership, once established, is strengthened and confirmed by its followers and imitators» Bevo's leadership is proclaimed by the largest rear guard that ever followed a leader.

Sold everywhere—Families supplied by grocer, druggist and dealer.---Visitors are cordially invited to inspect our plant.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS. 1-B

Anheuser-Busch Agency,
Wholesale Distributors NEW YORK, N. Y.
Families Supplied by Dealers

THE SIGN OF SERVICE
SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE

WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer and the World's Best Gasoline

The dealers listed below carry So-CO-ny Motor Gasoline.

Manhattan and Bronx

Allen St. 59-63, Allen Garage.
Alexander Ave. 143d St., Alexander Ave. Garage.
Amsterdam Ave. 133, Amsterdam Garage.
1361, Breens Garage.
Avenue A. 370, Interborough Delivery Co.
Avenue B. 300, Good Garage.
Avenue D. 49, Avenue D Garage.
Bainbridge Ave. 3619, Bahrenberg's Gas and Service Station.
Bailey Ave. 3129, J. Whalen's Garage.
Belmont Ave. 1827, Lion Garage, Inc.
Bergen Ave. 697, Bronx Co. Auto Co.
Boone Ave. 1423, Ferracca Garage.
Boston Road. 1615, The Spier Gar., Inc.
1762, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
4061, Adolph Pehlhaven.
Broadway. 1810, Michael T. Watts.
2222, B'way Garage, Inc.
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Cimotti Garage Company.
3751, Claremont Garage.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4760, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
4816, M. Blatt.
5015, Brickner's Auto Sup. Co., Inc.
Broadway and 54th St. Reo Motor Car Co.
Broadway and 65th St. Lincoln Sq. Gar.
Broadway and 70th St. Winton Company.
Broadway and 76th St. Acoh Garage.
Broadway and 130th St. 130th St. and Broadway Garage.
Broadway and 135th St. 135th Gar. Corp.
Broadway & 218th St. S. Buffo's Gas Sta.
Bailey Ave. 3121, Whelan's Garage.
Brook Ave. 212, Belmah Garage.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage.
Broome St. 22, Broome St. Garage.
Brown Place. 144, Dieterich-Edwards Co.
Castle Hill Ave. 1166, Estling's Garage, B.
Catherine St. 28, Catherine St. Garage.
Cherry St. 224, Sternaker Garage.
Chrysler St. 47-53 Metropolitan News Co.
Courtlandt Ave. 869, Courtlandt Garage.
Crotona Ave. 1967, Crotona Garage.
Daly Ave. 2070, Individual Garage, Inc.
Delancey St. 173, I. Sevin.
Division St. 135, H. Witkins.
Dyckman St. 244, Inwood Garage.
And B'way, McFarlins Gas Station.
E. 2d St. 79, Asens Garage.
E. 6th St. 811, Revere Garage.
E. 7th St. Cor. Lewis St., 7th St. Garage.
E. 9th St. 216, New Royal Garage.
224, 9th St. Garage.
306, F. Collins.
344 E. 9th St., F. Collins.
E. 10th St. 403, Renes Garage.
E. 11th St. 732, Dry Dock Garage.
710, Minute Garage.
E. 12th St. 19, Cleric and Bambi.
E. 16th St. 149, Fred Dohrmann, Jr.
E. 19th St. 507, Good Service Garage.
E. 20th St. 230, Ford Service Co.
E. 24th St. 160, Leich Garage Co.
206, Palmer Garage.
E. 26th St. 319, East 26th St. Garage.
E. 31st St. 129, Blue Sprocket Garage.
411, Express Garage.
E. 31th St. 236, 37th St. Garage, McCook & Co.
E. 38th St. 218, East 38th St. Garage.
E. 40th St. 27, Murray Hill Garage.
32, McDermott Garage.
E. 41st St. Commonwealth Garage.
137, 41st St. Garage, Inc.
146, Republic Garage.
E. 43d St. 231, East 43d St. Garage.
E. 44th St. 323-331, Commodore-Biltmore Co., Inc.
E. 47th St. Biltmore Gar., Inc., 305 to 313, 317-325 47th St. Garage.
E. 54th St. 218, Mercedes Garage.
415, Knickerbocker Garage.
E. 55th St. 418, C. W. Cavanagh.
E. 56th St. 215, Alpha Garage Co.
239, Gothic Garage.
E. 57th St. 156, 57th St. Garage, John J. O'Hara.
E. 58th St. 15, Willett & Co.
E. 59th St. 416, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Oleger.
E. 62d St. 418, Central Garage.
E. 63rd St. And Second Ave. Meadow Brook Garage.
112, State Garage.
E. 64th St. 209, Ritz Garage.
E. 65th St. 226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Turedo Park Garage.
246, Pinelander.
425, Delaware Garage.
E. 66th St. 118, 66th St. Garage.
E. 67th St. 221-225, Berwick Gar. Co., Inc.
225, S. Blum.
E. 70th St. 134, Cor. 3d Ave., Pinehurst Garage.
E. 72d St. E. River Auto Club of America.
E. 73d St. 143, Brooks Garage.
E. 75th St. 122, Urban Garage.
116, Spengler Auto Company.
510, Eckstein Builder.
E. 76th St. 51, Ely See Garage Co.
425, Lind & Co., Gus.
E. 77th St. 159, Ardsley Garage.
E. 79th St. 406, Seventy-ninth St. Garage.
E. 80th St. 529, Manhattan Vehicle Co.
E. 81st St. 309, Avon Garage.
E. 84th St. 115, Belmont Garage.
157, 84th St. Garage Corp.
167, Onyx Garage.
E. 85th St. 228, Pershing Garage.
E. 86th St. 205, Yorkville Central Garage.
E. 88th St. 51, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
57, Fifth Ave. Garage.
E. 89th St. 57, Niagara Garage.
E. 90th St. 621, Auffmann's Garage.
E. 94th St. 305, 94th St. Gar. Co., Inc.
E. 96th St. Upton Garage.
E. 98th St. Cor. 5th Ave. Parkview Gar.
310, J. F. Garage.
326, Manhattan Garage.
E. 99th St. 51, Healy's Taxi Company.
E. 101st St. 433-437 Spotless Garage.
E. 102d St. 406, Wicke's Garage A. C.
E. 104th St. 1437, Market Auto Garage.
424, F. & L. Eagle Garage.
E. 105th St. Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
156, 105th St. Garage.
E. 108th St. 55, Byons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
E. 110th St. 406, Aurora Garage.
E. 112th St. 159, St. Buda & Son's Garage.
E. 113th St. 266, White Star Garage.
E. 117th St. 236, Victoria Garage.
E. 120th St. 154, Strathmann Auto Co.
141-147, Aranel Garage, Inc.
F. 121st St. 327, E. 121st St. Garage.
E. 122d St. 419, Volunteer Garage.
E. 124th St. Carey Brothers.
E. 125th St. 227, Phenix Garage.
112, Progressive Garage.
E. 126th St. 153-155, N. Y. & Saratoga Garage.
E. 127th St. 297, Traub & Linder.
E. 128th St. and Lexington Ave., J. J. Quinn.
E. 130th St. 110, Harlem Garage.
E. 132d St. 447, Byrnes Garage.
449, Bronx Bldrs. & Mach. Co.
31, Mrs. Mary Kelly.
E. 134th St. 23, Linwood Garage.
E. 137th St. 362, 137th St. Garage Corp.
E. 144th St. 215, Triangle Garage.
E. 146th St. Willis Ave., & 145th St., Willis Ave., Service Station.
E. 146th St. 547, Gordon's Garage.
E. 148th St. 425, 148th St. Garage.
E. 149th St. 437, Hub Gasoline Station.
E. 151st St. 245, Columbia Garage.
E. 152d St. Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
E. 158th St. 770, Trio Garage.
E. 163d St. 490, Melrose Garage.
E. 172nd St. 536, Supreme Garage.
E. 174th St. 440, Claremont Garage.
E. 176th St. 412, Hewson's Garage, 941, Coryell Garage.
E. 200th St. Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
E. 218th St. Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
Eastchester Road. And Boston Road, Jos. McCrain.
East. Blvd. & Pelham Pkwy. Frank Gent.
East Tremont Ave. 1476, Midway Garage, Inc.
2446, Bentley's Garage.
Eleventh Ave. 440, New York Herald Gar.
466-68, West Shore Garage.
Fifth Ave. Circle Gasoline Sta. at 110th St.
First Ave. 1103, Flynn Garage.
1292, Janevic, Emil.
1434, First Ave., Auto Garage, Inc.
Fordham Road. 661, Fordham Gar. Inc.
565, Chas. L. Moore Sales & Service Sta.
630, Rialto Garage.
Forest Ave. 1023, Keller's Garage.
Fox St. 1107, Simpson Garage.
Freeman St. 1030, Freeman St. Garage.
Front St. 362-365, Reardon Garage.
Gerard Ave. Rex Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave., & 150th St.
Goerck St. 71, Eastern Garage.
Grand Ave. & E. Fordham Rd. Mountain Garage.
Grand Concourse. 1542, Blue Ribbon Gar.
2110, Bergen Garage.
2408, Holland's Gasoline Station.
2481, Concourse Garage.
2481, Grand Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Stat., Wm. Cor. 187th St., Grand Boulevard Garage.
Gasoline & Oil Supply Co., Grand Concourse, Cor. Echo Pl., N. Y.
Grand Ave. 1622d St., Grant Ave. Garage.
Greenwich Ave. 74-6, Greenwich Av. Gar, 12th St., Jackson Sq. Garage.
Hall's Pl. 4, Hall's Pl. Garage.
Hamilton Pl. 17, Keeber, Sales Co., No.
Harlem River & 133d St. I. J. Sobel.
Hudson St. 651, Sullivan & Dempsey.
Irving Pl. 59, Gramercy Park Garage.
Jackson Ave. 590, Shafron's Garage.
Jerome Ave. 1934, Jerome Ave. Garage, Cor. 167th St. Jerome Ave. Gas Sta. 169th St., Stones Garage.
Kenmore St. 14, Kenmore Garage.
39, M. Shanzer.
La Fontaine Ave. 2062, La Fontaine Ave. Garage.
Lafayette St. 263, Michael T. Watts.
305, L. Killingman.
Lawrence St. 80, P. Voelke.
Lewis St. 66, Lewis St. Garage.
Maegin St. 311, Broome St. Garage.
64, Heipenhauser Bros.
72, Heipenhauser Bros.
Metropolitan Ave. 251, Metropolitan Gar.
Monroe St. 453, S. Greenberg.
Morris Ave. 396, Murphy's Garage.
1005, H. J. Baiter.
Morris Park Ave. Cor. Mulinor Av., Morris Park Garage.
Mott Ave. And 153 St., Longview Gar
461, Dolphin Auto Wrecking Co.
Old Broadway and 130th St. Manhattanville Daylight Garage.
131st St., Bell Garage.
Oliver St. 44, Down-Town Garage.
122d St. & East River. Paladone Motor Trucking Co.
Park Ave. 481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, De Luxe Garage.
512, W. J. Foster & Co.
1491, Gus Rotholz.
4342, Palace Garage.
4515, Liberty Garage.
4596, Aetna Garage Co., Inc.
1222d St., Raymond Schweitz.
1552d St., Park Ave. Garage.
Pearl St. 355, J. T. Kelly.
Pelham Pkwy & Wmsbdge Rd. Morris Park Gasoline Station
Plimpton Ave. Cor. 172d St., Conway's Garage.
Prospect Ave. 966, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
1423, Day & Night Garage.
2102, Tiffany Garage.
Riverside Drive. 510, Fairview Garage.
Saint George Crescent. Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
Second Ave. 432d St., Schnurmaker.
St. Nicholas Ave. 321, Nuriberg Garage.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
641, College Garage.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
1008, Dorsma Garage.
South St. 210½-211, East River Garage.
Southern Boulevard. 1133, Peerless Boulevard Garage.
924, Seidman Gar., Inc.
1161, Aaron Garage.
1172, Auto Economy Accessories Co.
2073, Boulevard Auto Company.
2827, Parkview Garage.
Third Ave. Cor. 133d St., California Oil Works.
66, Brown's Garage.
4199, Bronx Borough Garage.
Thompson St. 242, Greenwich Village Gar.
Tiebout Ave. 2244, Overlook Garage.
Tompkins St. 43, Helpenhauser Bros.
Tremont Ave. And Watson Ave., Valentine Garage.
907, West Farms Garage.
Trinity Ave. 917, Trinity Garage.
Union Ave. 1046, Model Garage.
University Ave. 2814, Kingsbridge Garage, University Ave. Garage, University Ave. and 176th St.
Ventry St. 66, Miller's Auto Express Co.
Washington Ave. 962, Yorkel Bros. Corp. 1060, Washington Garage Corp.
Washington Sq. South. 73, Washington Square Garage.
Water St. 409-413, East River Garage.
662, Cirkers, Sol.
Watts St. 155, Casino Garage.
Webster Ave. 1818, Economy Garage.
1360, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
2464, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
2124, Stanley Garage.
1826, Webster Ave. Garage.
1899 St., E. J. Boyd.
201st St., Merit Garage.
W. Broadway. 356, W. Broadway Gar.
W. End Ave. 70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
87, Service Motor Truck Co.
95, Fitzgerald, J. E.
102, United Garage.
W. Farms Rd. & 177th St. Junction Garage.
W. 10th St. 235, Village Garage.
W. 13th St. 429, Fifteenth St. Garage.
W. 19th St. 157, Chelsea Garage.
233, Italian-American Garage,
W. 19th St. 438, Rich., Fitzpatrick.
W. 20th St. 148, S. & T. Garage, Inc.
520, Twentieth St. Garage, Inc.
W. 24th St. 140, City Delivery Co.
W. 27th St. 246, Daveloy, J.
W. 28th St. 249, Hotel Garage.
W. 30th St. 146, Penn. Terminal Garage.
W. 31st St. 140, Empire Garage.
142-146, Penn. Garage.
150, Keystone Garage.
W. 33d St. 259, Tremain & Frederickson.
W. 36th St. 256, 36th St. Garage.
W. 37th St. 137-141, W. 37th St. Garage.
612, Peter White Garage.
W. 39th St. 346, Opera House Garage.
W. 40th St. 252, International Garage.
W. 41st St. 220, Hudson Garage.
226, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
W. 42d St. 242, 42d St. Garage.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
W. 44th St. 307, Astor Garage.
W. 45th St. 406, Interboro News.
W. 48th St. 215, Forty-eighth St. Gar.
W. 49th St. 122-134, Carlened Garage.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
225, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wiesbader, Inc.
W. 50th St. 216, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
243, Caron Garage.
W. 52d St. 112, Joselyn Garage.
113, Calumet Garage.
115-117, O'Toole Motor Renting Co.
551, McNulty Bros.
630, Buick Motor Co., T. A. Cowan.
W. 53d St. 512, 53d St. Garage.
W. 54th St. 114, Proud, Taylor Elec. Co.
124, The Corvan Garage.
147, Avidau Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
247, Auto Club of America.
W. 55th St. 139, Aero Garage.
411, Peerless Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co. F. B., of N. Y.
417, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
W. 56th St. 107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
122, Lotos Garage.
132, Gem Garage Company, Inc.
153, Newspaper Trans. M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave. Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
W. 57th St. 515, Clinton Garage.
543, West 57th St. Garage.
606, Herrmann Motor Company.
631, White Company.
642, Van Cortlandt Vehicle Co.
57th and 12th Ave. W. I. B. Motor Truck Co.
W. 60th St. 20, Hechkiss Machine Co.
25, Locomobile Co., of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
W. 62d St. 5, Detroit Cadillac Motor Co.
W. 64th St. 203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
205, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave. International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
W. 66th St. 80, Kesbec Sales Co.
203, Riverside Garage.
214, Hudson River Garage.
218, Marie-Antoinette.
304, New York Auto Garage.
W. 67th St. 58, W. 67th St. Garage.
W. 68th St. 142, Joseph A. Ryan.
230, Mododers Garage Co.
241, Ray Meade Garage.
252, Economical Garage.
W. 69th St. 244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
251-255, Pyramid Garage.
263, Continental Garage.
W. 70th St. 324, W. B. Thom.
316, Garrity Garage.
318, Bendisch Garage.
W. 73th St. 207, 75th St. Garage.
W. 77th St. 206, D. F. D. Garage.
W. 80th St. 214, De Palma Garage.
W. 83d St. 147, Cedarhurst Garage.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
W. 87th St. 211, Up-to-Date Garage.
252, Belnord Garage.
267, Astor Garage.
W. 89th St. 132, Bailey Garage Corp.
137, Monterey Garage.
171, Champion Garage.
W. 92d St. 65, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
W. 95th St. 209, 95th St. Garage.
215, Royal Garage.
W. 96th St. 215, Thedford's Garage.
W. 100th St. 9-11, Century Garage.
146, Eureka Garage Corp.
W. 101st St. 140, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
W. 102d St. 204, Miller's Garage, J.
W. 105th St. 113, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
W. 107th St. 102, Royal Gar., Branch 2.
W. 108th St. 234, Manchester Gar. Co.
W. 109th St. 254, Bona Vista Garage Co.
W. 110th St. 145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
W. 113th St. 48, Alhambra Garage Co.
W. 120th St. 207, Pieper Garage.
W. 125th St. 528, Martin Taxi Serv. Co.
W. 150th St. 404, Okum Garage.
W. 127th St. 153, M. & M. Garage.
552, Olympic Garage.
W. 129th St. 203, Security Garage.
203, The Olican.
519, Reliable 129th St. Garage.
W. 131st St. 573-77, Liberty Garage.
609, Anamak Garage.
647, Nehring's Garage.
W. 132d St. 143, Kingwood Garage.
W. 133d St. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros.
W. 135th St. 520, 135th St. Garage Corp.
W. 141st St. 50-52, Reavis Garage.
207, Strand Auto Co.
W. 142d St. Owen Magnetic Co.
W. 144th St. 22, W. 144th St. Gar., Inc.
20, Dolphin Garage.
44, Rockfalls Garage.
51, Empire Garage.
W. 148th St. 230, W. 148th St. Garage.
W. 150th St. 457, Convent Garage.
W. 152 St. 461, May Garage.
W. 181st St. 512, The Ansonia Garage.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
W. 162d St. 528-540, Jumel Garage.
W. 167th St. 461, 167th St. Garage.
W. 168th St. 554, Washington Hgts. Gar.
W. 170th St. Cor. B'way, Kesbec Sales Co., No. 3.
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Gar.
W. 174th St. 448, Reliable 174th St. Gar.
W. 181st., Bronx. 14, Mount Hope Serv. Station.
512, J. B. Beaver & Son.
W. 200th St. 442, Black's Inwood Gar.
White Plains Ave. 3445, G. W. Benjamin, 3650, Ruff & Bird Garage.
White Plains Rd. 2221, Gasoline Stations, Inc.
Williamsbridge Rd. 1483, Thompson's Garage, J.
and Ludwig Ave. (near Pelham Parkway), R. Mannon & Son.

Brooklyn

Alabama Ave. 34, Alabama Garage.
Albany Ave. Albany Garage.
Arlington Av. Miller Ave., Arlington Gar, Dresden St., Norwood Garage.
Atlantic Ave. 337, Atlantic Garage.
359, W. S. Bridgette.
430, Moll's Garage.
649, N. Fislow.
907, Lazar & Allen.
915, Diuguid Bros.
1248, Mohawk Garage.
1452, Albright Garage.
1489, Berger Garage.
1568, Ajax Garage.
2783, C. J. Williams.
2814, Van Sicten Garage.
3016, I. J. Preuffer,
and Linwood St., K. Vendell,
and Warwick St., Warwick Auto Supply Co.
Avenue O. 1067, Irving Garage.
Bainbridge St. 631, Bainbridge St. Gar.
Baltic St. 473, Baltic Garage.
Bath Ave. 2202, Parkway Hardware Co.
Bay Ridge Ave. 245, Island Garage.
246, Mittnight Bros.
Bedford Ave. 639, Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co.
710, Bedford Gas Station.
754, Kraemer's Garage.
857, Bedford Auto Garage.
1149, O. Schwartz.
1365, I. C. Kirkham.
1505, Chevrniet Motor Co.
1545, Slocum Motor Service, Inc.
1996, Colen Garage.
2006, Parkside Gaso. Station.
2028, Powell Garage.
2275, W. P. Keogh.
2490, Sam. Shaywitz.
Bergen St. 900, Kean Auto Trucking Co.
770, Victory Garage.
824, Service Garage.
2130, Foldman Garage.
Berry St. 184, Berry St. Gar., Inc.
Boerum Pl. 27, Boerum Pl. Garage.
130, Boerum Garage.
Broadway. 158, Economy Garage.
Broadway & Penn St. Broadway-Penn Garage.
Brooklyn Ave. 40, Goodwin's Garage.
Bushwick Ave. And Jefferson St., Deebach Garage.
262, Alvin Garage.
Myrtle Ave., Richman's Garage.
Butler St. 324, Bulck Motor Co.
328, O'Connell, McLoughlin Trucking Co.
Carroll St. 73, Columbia Garage.
119, Star Garage.
Center St. 189, White Star Garage.
Central Ave. 346, Central Garage.
Church Ave. 1616, Premier Garage.
2223, Church Auto Service.
2273, Flatbush Auto Repair Co.
Clarendon Rd. 3179, Dorchester Garage.
Clark St. 53, St. George Garage.
Clermont Ave. 482, Clermont Ave. Gar.
Clymer St. 161, Williamsburg Gar.
College Pl. 18, Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs.
12, Little Garage.
22, Serro U Garage.
Colfax St. & Clifford Pl. Anderson Garage.
Commercial St. 70, E. G. Stache's Sons.
Coney Island Ave. 488, Prospect Park South Garage.
Cor. Foster Ave., H. G. Reisten.
1240, Oakcrest.
and Ave. J., Economy Oil & Gas Co.
398, Argyle Garage.
794, Delco Garage.
Cooper St. 218, Cooper Garage.
325, Martin G. Knorr.
1714, Cypress Garage & Repair Co.
Cook St. 148, Rose & Goldstein.
Cornelia St. 2319, Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp.
Cranberry St. 23, Pioneer Garage.
Crescent St. 200, Adelphi Garage.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Cropsey Ave. 1907, Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co.
1805, A. E. Redfern.
1975, L. Epstein.
Cumberland St. 370, Hill Garage.
De Kalb Ave. 796, De Kalb Garage.
417, Peper Bros.
512, Zwerlin's Garage.
856-830, Star Garage & Mach. Shop.
Decatur St. & Stuyvesant Ave. Seidenberg's Garage.
Decatur St. 1084, Decatur Garage.
2323, Gettler & Breitenbach Motor Car Co.
Dekalb Ave., nr. Bushwick Ave. Bennett Garage.
Debbins St. Ormond Garage, W. L. Russell, Prop.
Driggs Ave. & So. 5th St. Eastern District Garage.
Duffield St. 60, Extension Garage.
160, Duffield Garage.
Eastern Parkway. 1799, I. Goodman.
1660, Benj. Robbins.
1876, Interst Parkway Taxi Co.
Cor. Sterling Pl., The Silverman Gar.
and Sterling Pl., Waltman Garage.
Underhill Ave., Damon Jones.
Eastern P'kway & Howard Ave. I. Servin.
E. New York Ave. 1799, E. E. Stewart.
E. 21st St. & Foster Ave. Chas. Froberg.
E. 28th St. 625, Glenwood Gar., W. O. Baur.
E. 29th St. 253, Clareadon Garage.
E. 92d St. And Flatlands Ave., Canarsie, Fred A. Fleming.
Eckford St. 75, Eckford Garage.
Emerson Pl. 254, Willoughby Taxi Co.
Euclid Ave. 257, Euclid Garage.
Evergreen & Greve Sts. Linden-Grove Garage.
8th St. 142, Gowanus Garage.
18th Ave. 4440, Kenmore Garage.
4569, Mapleton Garage.
8226, Garage Colony, Inc.
60th St., United Auto Serv. & Vulc. Co.
11th St. 474, Thomas Pitbladdo.
15th St. 139, 15th St. Garage.
18th Ave. 7515, Scalzo & Guarneri.
51st St. 135, D. H. Smith.
52d St. 147, W. R. Bock.
1061, Iba Alvin.
54th St. 253, Bee & See Garage.
314, Sunset Garage.
55th St. 359, Bay Ridge Garage.
59th St. 1339, Blythebourne Garage.
Flatbush Ave. Cor. Plaza St., Bklyn Riding and Driving Club.
619, Monroe Segal.
1749, A. C. Winfield.
and Stephen's Court, H. F. Stephen's
Flatbush Ave. Extension. 103, cor. Tillary St., Victor Selling Co.
81, Manhattan Bridge Garage.
3749 Tony Zappa.
324, J. Narbash.
337, J. Medvedosko.
341, Tony Zappa.
Supreme Gas Station,
and Chapel St., Tony Zappa.
Flatbush Ave. Ext. & Fulton St. Geo. A. Seedman.
Flushing Ave. 176, Market Garage.
Flushing & Marcy Aves. Superior Gar.
Flushing & Tompkins Ave. Kroger Auto Trucking Co.
Forest Ave. 47, Forest Ave. Garage.
67, Platz Bros.
Ft. Hamilton Ave. 6259, R. A. Hill.
Ft. Hamilton Pkwy. 3733, Ft. Hamilton Pkwy Garage.
3435, Margaret Garage.
Foster Ave. 993, Liptrott & Allen.
1611, Chas. Freberg.
Fourth Ave. 388, G. Ferrigno.
458, Dr. J. F. Gillespie.
502, James Cadigan.
681, Ernest Bosson.
653, Salvatore Lombardi.
993, Meyer & Stevenson.
1402, Krieger & Guesman.
3902, J. J. McGarry.
6103, C. B. Templaman,
and Douglass St., Tony Zappa.
and Douglas St., Supreme Gas Station.
and 39th St., Fischer & Fischer.
14th Ave. Cor. 39th St., 14th Ave. Gar
4413, Renairo Motor Car Co.
6614, Trocchia Garage.
40th St. 135, Ridge Garage.
44th St. 1242, W. End Gar. & Auto Co.
7515, Scalzo & Guarneri.
Freeman St. 242, Inter City Fuel Co.
Fulton St. 72, Geo. Fuel & Son.
Opp. Lewis Av., Fulton Park Garage.
Franklin Ave. 174, Franklin Garage.
Frost St. 206, Reliable Garage.
Gates Ave. 614, Kaufman's Garage.
661, Elbram Garage.
and Myrtle Ave., F. H. Free Gar.
Greene Ave. 1005, Royal Garage and Machine Co.
Halsey St. 664, Halsey Garage Co., Inc.
Hamilton Ave. 128, Frank Sesso.
485, McKay Bros.
Hancock St. 488, Pupkin Auto Co.
and Cypress St., Hancock Auto Corp.
940, Broadway-Hancock Garage.
1710, Evergreen Garage.
Harmon St. 379, Harmon St. Garage.
Henry St. 546, P. Cirina.
Hemlock St. 474, Henry Kelling, Jr.
Herkimer St. 542, Eureka Garage.
641, American Auto Service.
Highland Boulevard. Cor. Bushwick Ave., F. Siegman.
Hope St. 120, Nassau Garage.
Hughes St. 2372, Hughes Auto Repair Co.
Humboldt St. 58, Lankoy Motor Co., Inc.
352, Orient Garage.
Huron St. 183, Oakland Garage.
Irving Ave. 26, Irving Avenue Garage.
Jackson St. 226, Rosenthal Engineering Co.
Jamaica Ave. 77, E. New York Taxi Co., Inc.
534-6, Uneeda Auto Repair Co.
802, Hovell's Garage.
Jefferson Ave. 102, P. M. Marks.
862, Nienstadt Garage, Inc.
Junius St. 238-242 Junius Garage.
Belmont Ave., Uneeda Garage.
Kent Ave. At Taylor St., Wallabout Gar.
Kings Highway. 33, Geo. Doyle.
Cor. Snyder Ave., Walter R. Fellman Garage.
Kalckerbocker Ave. 118, Knickerbocker Garage.
536, Rush Garage.
Cor. Moffat St., Campbell's Garage.
Kosciusko St. 29, Mitchell Garage.
51, Steinberg & Tapman.
Lafayette Ave. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.
451, J. & M. Garage.
1100, S. Kleinman.
Lawrence Ave. 161, Chester Ida.
Lenox Rd. 21, Private Owners Garage.
Leonard St. 119, Leonard Garage, Inc.
482, Lawrence Garage.
Lewis Ave. 229, Fogler's Garage.
Lexington Ave. 259, L. A. Dibrow.
276, Leto-Nostro Garage.
334, Walsh's Garage.
411, Lexington Garage.
Liberty Ave. 1168, L. Milchman.
Little Nassau St. 34, Sachter's Garage.
Livingston St. 188, I. Kramer.
Lott Ave. Lott Ave. & Watkins St. E. M. Pilzer.
Lott St. 238, Chas. Froberg.
Madison St. 423, Sylvan Garage.
Manhattan Ave. 218, J. R. Pendgar.
582, Greenpoint Taxi Co.
Manhattan & Driggs Aves. Greenpoint Auto Garage.
Marion St. At "L" Garage.
Marcy Ave. 632, Marcy Garage.
McDonough St. 406, McDonough Garage.
McKibbon St. 158, Progress Garage.
Meeker Ave. Cor. Van Dam St., Speno Gasoline Station.
Metropolitan Ave. 190, Richard Schaffer.
351, T. & R. Trucking Co.
761, A. J. Runkel.
1439, Neuman's Metropolitan Garage.
Montrose Ave. 34, Congress Garage.
Morgan Ave. Cor. Meserole St., Morgan Ave. Garage.
Moultrie St. 29, T. J. McManus & Sons.
Myrtle Ave. Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood Auto Garage.
1054, Guardino Bros. Garage.
Newell St. 192, Ward's Garage.
New Utrecht Ave. 5905, H. M. Dickover & Son.
Ninth St. 282, Ninth St. Garage.
221, Dorian Motor Corp.
Nostrand Ave. 1187, Hawthorne Garage.
No. 6th St. 127, Drago Garage.
No. 10th St. 235, Roebling Garage.
Oakland St. 303, Oakland Garage.
Oakland & Java Sts. Greenpoint Gar.
Ocean Ave. 2042, Ocean Ave. Garage.
3156, Sheepshead Bay Garage.
Ocean Parkway. 2, H. V. Berger.
Foot of, Shalbourne Garage.
4, Circle Garage.
3156, Sheepshead Bay Garage.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
Osborne St. 167-169, Central Garage.
Pacific St. 470, Portland Garage.
317, Pacific Garage.
1807, Borough Park Garage.
Patchen Ave. 305, Marquis Garage.
Park Ave. 319, F. W Huber.
520, Park-Wainworth.
557, Park-Nostrand Garage.
784, Liberty Garage.
804, Park Ave. Garage.
and Clinton Ave., Park Ave. Gar.
Park Pl. 500, Elanel Garage.
Pennsylvania Ave. 65, E. New York Gar.
Penn. & Glenmore Aves. Penn-Glenn Gar.
Powell St. 271, Powell Garage.
Prospect Pl. 731, Healy Prospect Gar.
Putnam Ave. 108, United Motor Co.
72, Brooklyn Auto Delivery.
101, Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co.
1736, Kohlmeyer's Garage.
Q Ave. 1907, Irving Garage.
Quincy St. 592, Center Garage.
Ralph Ave. 139, Ralph Garage.
Richards St. 143, Leonard's Garage.
Ridgewood Ave. 396, Cypress Motor Supply Co.
Reid Ave. 290, Putnam Garage.
Robinson St. 228, Robinson St. Garage.
Rockaway Ave. 536, Rockaway Ave. Gar.
Rodney St. 34, Manjer Garage.
Roebling St. Division Ave., Quick Serv. Garage.
142, Roebling & Filmore Garage.
Rogers Ave. 1812, Empire Garage.
1313, Empire Garage.
1345, Flatbush Auto Service Co.
St. Mark's Ave. 332, Court Garage.
101, Marsh Garage.
239, Pratt Hendricks Co.
320, Werbe Realty Corporation.
590, Weitman's Garage.
St. John's Pl. 1033, B. F. & K. Garage.
Saratoga Ave. 19, Stucco Garage.
Scholes St. 162, Graham Garage.
Seneca Ave. 537, Seneca Garage.
Seventh Ave. 5703, Seventh Ave Garage.
17th St. 551, Prospect Pk. West Garage.
and Neptune Ave., 17th St. Garage.
Sheepshead Bay Road. 1737, Bayside Gar.
Sheffield Ave. 279, Sheffield Garage.
Siegel St. 135, Bushwick Terminal Gar.
6th St. 276, Berg & Benx.
58th St. 465, Louis Stackleroth.
16th St. 643, Unique Garage.
Smeallker Ave. 337, Smedliker Garage.
15, Atlantic Cleaning Garage.
Snyder Ave. 24, Snyder Ave., Garage.
41, Brooklyn Motor Car Co.
55, J. J. Snyder & Sons.
Stagg St. 130, Stagg Garage.
Starr St. 1535, Sunset Garage, Inc.
State St. 203, Daniel F. E. Leary.
Stanhope St. 6, Stanhope Garage.
Sterling Place. 473, Colony Garage.
Stone Ave. 1109, Boll's Garage.
474, Cath-Ellis Garage.
500, Crocker Garage.
Stephen's Court. 19, B. F. Stephens.
Stone Ave. 34, Near Broadway, Lux Gar.
528, Packer's Garage.
Stuyvesant Ave. 98, Stuyvesant Hts. Gar.
Sumner Ave. 144, Excelsior Garage.
Sutter Ave. 1900, Bernard Schwerman.
Taylor St. 45, Wright Cake Co.
Ten Eyck St. 33, D. W. Kuntze.
Tilden Ave. 2222, Flatbush Auto Co.
13th Ave. 4420, Chas. Debbin.
Throop Ave. 4, Gayety Garage.
49, Seplowitz Bros.
361, George Stern.
Troy Ave. 259, Harris Garage.
105, Miller's Garage.
14th Ave. 8827, T. H. Joyce.
24th St. 227, American Gar. & Mach. Wks.
3rd Ave. 324, Sackett St. Garage.
34th St. 129, 34th St. Garage.
37th St. 433, Bush Terminal Garage.
**U Ave. & Ilke

369 ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Total Announced Now Up To 276,853; 141 Dead and 14 Missing in Latest Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Four casualty lists were issued by the War Department today, containing 369 names, bringing the total for the army, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned, up to 276,853. No Marine Corps casualty list was given out today, but the total previously announced for that army was 5,827. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 282,680.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 13 killed in action, 9 died of wounds, 56 died of accident, 63 died of disease, 27 severely wounded, 25 wounded to a degree undetermined, 162 wounded slightly, and 14 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 4.	Total.
Killed in action	31,809	13	31,822
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,416	9	13,425
Died of accident	4,023	56	4,079
Died of disease	22,366	63	22,429
Total	72,346	141	72,487
Wounded	194,583	214	194,797
Missing	5,021	14	5,035
Total	271,950	369	272,319

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

DUNN, J. W., 129 W. 82d St.....(WL)
SIDE, H. W., 83 E. 10th St.....(WL)
FROCILLEY, L. J., 1,263 76th St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(DD)
FINLEY, H. R., 267 Broadway.....(WL)
FORNASON, F. H., 814 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
FRANKS, W., 422 Amsterdam Av.....(WL)
HECKMAN, W., 208 W. Fordham Road—Sgt.....(DA)
KELLEY, L., 110 Bedford St.....(WS)
LE MASTER, J. A., 801 Madison St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
LEVET, ABRAM I., 19 Suffolk St.....(WL)
MAHER, J. T., 475 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
MALONE, J. B., 2,009 8th Av.....(WL)
MORAN, DANIEL, 753 Amsterdam Av.....(WL)
MORRISSEY, M. E., 423 E. 22d St.....(WL)
PALLOTTA, N., 114 Waverly St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
PASQUARETTO, C., 59 Watts St.....(WL)
RILLY, B., 1,442 Bedford Av., Bklyn.....(DA)
RIGROD, D., 2,140 Dean St., Bklyn.....(DD)
SCHMIDT, A., 539 68th St., B'klyn.....(WS)
SQUILLANTE, A., 2,807 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
TARELLO, JAMES J., 1,070 3d Av.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

BERRY, SMITH G., Deposit.....(WS)
BLESS, BLADUS, Poughkeepsie.....(WL)
BUCK, L. F., Schenectady.....(WL)
CARD, S., Utica.....(WL)
DEITER, C. W., Canaseraga.....(WL)
ESSON, P., Rochester.....(WL)
FERRARO, GIUSEPPE, Masena.....(DA)
FRANK, W. H., Jamestown.....(WL)
GILES, VINCENT A., Nyack—Corp.....(WL)
JONES, H. T., Unadilla Forks.....(WL)
LEE, F. M., Buffalo.....(WL)
LEWANDOUSKI, STEPHEN, Buffalo.....(WL)
MALONEY, W. J., Niagara Falls—Corp.....(WL)
MAXWELL, J. J., Schenectady—Sgt.....(DA)
MORAN, ELMER S., Watertown.....(WL)
REGGIO, F. M., Troy.....(WS)
REILLY, E. C., Niagara Falls—Corp.....(WS)
SMITH, ELMER E., Albany.....(WL)
SMITH, R. D., Hammond—Sgt.....(DD)
VERHOW, A., Macedon.....(WL)
WALKER, L. G., Lockport.....(WL)
WHITMORE, H., Coxsackie—Wgn.....(DD)

ALABAMA.

JACKSON, REUBEN, Townly.....(DD)
MEADOW, M. J., Ensley.....(DD)
SIMPSON, W. E., Birmingham—Lt.....(KA)
TUCKER, WILLIAM, Cottonwood.....(DD)

ARKANSAS.

EDGMON, H., Mossville.....(DA)
LEE, ENOCH E., Locksburg.....(DD)
PACE, SAMUEL M., Powhatan.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

STIRLING, RAY J., Los Angeles.....(DA)

COLORADO.

WHITE, A. M., Pueblo—Lt.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BOGUE, FRANK A., Winsted—Corp.....(WS)
FARRELL, C. F., New Haven.....(DA)
FOSTER, EDWARD, Stamford.....(WL)
LINDSURG, A., New Preston.....(WL)
MARTIN, T. F., Waterbury.....(WL)
MUNSON, E. S., Milford—Lt.....(WU)
PALERMO, NICHOLAS, New Haven.....(DA)
Spring, F. M., Niantic.....(WL)
YOUNG, WILLIAM J., Hazard—Corp.....(WL)

DELAWARE.

JOHNSON, H. W., Wilmington—Corp.....(DA)

FLORIDA.

THOMAS, ROLLIE L., Monticello.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

BINS, W., Macon.....(DD)
WASHINGTON, C. D., Rome—Sgt.....(DD)
WHEELEN, HARVEY, Barnett.....(DD)
WILSON, CLYDE, Gainesville.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

EGAN, E. F., Rockford—Sgt.....(DD)
LOTZ, TONY, Chicago.....(KA)
SHIPLER, CLAIR L., Libertyville—Sgt.....(DA)
STEVENSON, FRED D., Chicago.....(DA

INDIANA.

COOK, WALLACE G., Crawfordsville.....(DD)
KOPINSKY, S., South Bend—Sgt.....(DA)
SPENCER, GREEN H., Indianapolis.....(DD)
WHEATLEY, MILES E., Tell City.....(DA)

IOWA.

ANDERSON, T. O., Corwith.....(DD)
DEEDS, L. F., Grinnell.....(DD)
FARNELL, E., Choudrant.....(DA)
SMITH, EINAR W., Beaver.....(DD)
WOOD, CLAYTON C., Fonda.....(DD)

KANSAS.

GIBSON, H. H., Esbon.....(DA)
HANSON, L. H., Wellsville.....(DD)
PIERCE, FRANK O., Bronson—Sgt.....(DA)

KENTUCKY.

BROWN, JOHNIE, Irvington.....(DA)
GIBSON, M., Dixon.....(DD)
HOCKER, C., Louisville.....(DD)
LUCAS, WILLIAM, Talleca—Corp.....(DA)
MARSHALL, E., Bowling Green.....(DD)
MORGAN, H., Kilgore.....(DD)
PURDY, VERNER G., Butler.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

BAUDRY, OCTAVE, Jr., Lutcher.....(DW)
SEARS, G. J., Hammond—Corp.....(DD)

MAINE.

EUGLEY, MORRIS B., N. Waldoboro.....(DA)
HUGHEY, ARNO E., Jackman.....(DA)

MARYLAND.

JACKSON, H. J., Baltimore—Lt.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

CROWLEY, JEREMIAH F., Fall River.....(DA)
FREEMAN, F. F., Lynn.....(DA)
HYLAND, H. W., Weymouth—Lt.....(DW)
PIPPI, PIETRO, Springfield.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

CONRAD, R. H., Ponea—Corp.....(KA)
DICERBO, A., Ionia—Mus.....(DD)
ELLIS, L., Detroit—Corp.....(DD)
JOPLING, RICHARD M., Marquette.....(DA)
THOM, FRANK J., Detroit.....(DA)

MINNESOTA.

GLASGOW, W. E. L., Minneapolis—Corp.....(DA)
McELVAIN, M. J., Macey.....(DD)
McLEAN, D., Duluth—Sgt.....(KA)
MORTENSEN, R. E., Farmington.....(DA)
SCHUCHARD, LOUIS, West Albany.....(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

EMFINGER, JAMES M., Buds.....(KA)
CADE, G. A., Brookville.....(DD)
OWENS, L., Shelmound.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

NEFF, LOUIS J., St. Joseph.....(KA)
PASSEK, EDWARD J., St. Louis.....(KA)
TYLER, EZRA, Dutchtown.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

BALKOW, WALTER, Newark.....(DA)
BENNIE, G. A., Paterson.....(WL)
BOWKER, J. E., Palmyra.....(WL)
KALBACH, J., Newark.....(DD)
LEIODIEVIN, J. W., Plainfield.....(WU)
McGURTY, C., Jersey City.—nurse.....(DA)
MANN, ROBERT, Jersey City.....(WL)
PARISI, J., Jersey City.....(DD)
PENN, H., Trenton.....(DA)
VOLK, E., Newark.....(DA)
WIDMER, H. F., Elizabeth—Corp.....(KA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAMS, F. B., Lewiston.....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

BABCOCK, STEPHEN, Ludden.....(DA)
MUCHVITSCH, L. M., Wahpeton.....(DA)

OHIO.

CHAPTINSKI, T., Cleveland.—Sgt.....(DA)
FREEMAN, LESLIE A., Norden—Cook.....(DA)
HELMKE, WILLIAM, Hyatte.....(DA)
HUTCHINSON, W. M., Grand River.....(DW)
KAISER, P. J., Youngstown.....(DD)
KELLEY, J. F., Cleveland.....(DA)
LEUCHENHISTER, C., Toledo.....(DD)
OWENS, W., Mentor.....(DA)
WILSON, JOHN, Hamilton—Sgt.....(DA)

OKLAHOMA.

BLACK, O., Alva.....(DD)
KERR, J. S., Frederick.....(DA)
LEONARD, TIMOTHY, Hydro.....(DW)
THRASH, EMORY L., Clinton.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEANCHIONELLE, G., West Phila.....(DA)
BERRY, W. W., Oil City—Corp.....(DA)
CARTER, JOHN, Avoca.....(DA)
KEOUGH, JOHN E., Sharpsville.....(DA)
LAHEY, W. E., Sharpsburg.....(WU)
LARSEN, M. O., Clarendon.....(KA)
LIEBENSPERGER, V., Emaus.....(WS)
McGEORGE, JOHN, Renouh.....(DD)
MILLER, F. A., Bloomsburg.....(KA)
MILLER, R. K., Litiz.....(WU)
PALMQUIST, ELMER, McKeesport.....(DA)
PECH, GEORGE W., Philadelphia.....(DA)
STANAITIS, WILLIAM, Shenandoah.....(DW)
THOMAS, NORMAN F., Harrisburg.....(DD)
YERGER, WILLIAM, Tower City.....(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

TORTORA, DOMENICO, Warren.....(KA)

TENNESSEE.

GURDNER, CURTIS G., Johnson City.....(KA)
JONES, WILLIAM F., Bloomtville.....(KA)
LANE, SOLOMON, Collierville.....(DD)
LOMENCIK, PAUL, Chattanooga.....(DD)
NORRIS, JOHN, Crab Orchard.....(DD)

TEXAS

BAKER, SILAS W., Seymour—Corp.....(DD)
CASTILLO, D., Campbellton.....(DD)
HARRINGER, OSCAR, Groesback.....(P)
MARTIN, JIM V., Navasota.....(DD)
MICHAL, JAROMIR, Flatonia.....(DA)
TAYLOR, L. E., Murray.....(DD)
WOODS, A., Horton.....(DD)

UTAH.

JOHNSTON, GUY, Ogden.....(DD)

VERMONT.

MAYO, H., Jr., Bakersfield—Wgn.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

BATTEN, E. E., Back Bay—Corp.....(DA)
BROWN, ROBERT, Boulevard.....(DD)
JACKSON, L., Swoope.....(DD)
MILLER, J. H., No. 2, Wytheville—Sgt.....(DA)

WASHINGTON.

NIELSON, CHARLES K., Aberdeen.....(DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

FISHER, F. J., Albert—Sgt.....(DA)

WISCONSIN.

BACH, J. N., Neenah.....(WL)
HULL, J., Antigo.....(DA)
JOHNSON, G. W., Glenwood City.....(DD)
NELSON, A. C., Eau Claire.....(DA)
NEU, HERBERT F., Waukesha.....(DA)
VAN LAANEN, V. J., Green Bay.....(DD)

GREECE.

ANDRIEU, LOUIS, Kalimerianus, Avlas.....(DA)

SCOTLAND.

SHAND, ADAM, Forfarshire—Sgt.....(DW)

SWEDEN.

JOHNSON, A. L., Surte Glassworks.....(DD)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Reptd.	Prev. Reptd.
ARMELLINO, GAETANO, 1,603 Parker St.	(RD)	(MA)
ROTONDO, ANTHONY, 273 Union St., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
STRAUS, R., 1,908 Crotona	(D)	(MA)

OTHER PART NEW YORK STATE.

PARIS, FRANK, Yonkers.....(WU) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

BALLENTINE, JAMES J., Minneapolis, Minn.—Lt.....(KA (D)
BEABER, GLEN E., Kalkaska, Mich.—Corp.....(RD) (KA)
BEASLEY, O. C., Linton, Ind.....(KA) (MA)
BEHRINGER, B. J., St. Mary's, Penn.....(KA) (WU)
BELL, A. W., Warren Centre, Penn.....(KA) (MA)
BURNE, J. N., Seattle, Wash.....(D) (MA)
CROAK, P., J., St. Louis, Mo.—Lt.....(KA) (M
DI PARDO, M., Fa Climente, Italy.....(KA) (MA)
DWYER, E., Cockeville, Ill.....(D) (MA)
GIORDANO, VINCENT, Philadelphia, Penn.....(D) (MA)
GOULET, A., Holyoke, Mass.....(KA) (MA)
HAMER, THOMAS M., Memphis, Tenn.—Lt.....(DW) (D)
HOERETH, W., Portland, Ore.....(KA) (MA)
HUGHEY, P. H., Washington Court House, Ohio—Lt.....(D) (MA)
KIEFFER, S. T., Greenock, Canada.....(MA) (DW)
KRENING, W., Pulaski, Wis.....(KA) (MA)
KRONQUIST, C. T., Marinette, Wis.—Corp.....(KA) (MA)
JACOBS, J., Pittston, Penn.....(KA) (MA)
JACQUEZ, P., Silver City, N. M.....(KA) (MA)
JOHNSON, A. J., Granada, Minn.....(D) (MA)
LA ROSS, D. H., Wescoville, Penn.....(KA) (MA)
McMANAMON, P. P., Sugar Notch, Penn.....(KA) (MA)
MARGELOT, O. A., New Britain, Conn.....(KA) (MA)
MILLAR, G., Angelo, Texas.....(KA) (MA)
NAUBACHER, A., Cleveland, O.....(WU) (KA)
OULTON, L. M., Weehawken, N. J.....(KA) (D)
PEPIN, R., Flora Vista, N. M.....(KA) (MA)
PRZYBYSZ, M., Ludington, Minn.....(D) (MA)
RAYMOND, F. W., Chicago, Ill. Sgt.....(D) (MA)
ROGERS, W. P., Newton, W. Va.....(DW) (WS)
SARNKOWSKI, J., Philadelphia, Penn.....(KA) (MA)
SCHARF, A., Portland, Ore.....(KA) (D)
SAN WHY, J., East Stroudsburg, Penn.....(KA) (MA)
WITEK, J. A., Chicago, Ill.—Corp.....(D) (MA)
WILBY, J. A., Sterling, Col.....(KA) (MA)
HARRISON, JAMES H., Oneonta, N. Y., erroneously reported killed in action.
PHELAN, JOHN J., New Haven, Conn.; erroneously reported died of wounds.
MURPHY, JOHN J., Irvington, N. Y., erroneously reported wounded, degree undetermined.

D. S. C. TO GEN. NICHOLSON.

Camp Upton Commander Decorated for Services at Montfaucon.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., April 4.—A telegram was received from Washington today announcing that Brig. Gen. William J. Nicholson, camp commander, has received the Distinguished Service Cross. General Nicholson commanded the 157th Infantry Brigade in France, and led it during the operation which resulted in the capture of Montfaucon.

General Nicholson has been an officer for forty-three years, thirty-seven of which were spent with the 7th Cavalry, Custer's old regiment. He was Colonel for a while. Officers say that his experience dealing directly with enlisted men is probably wider than that of any living officer.

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The Issue of April 5 Out

IT CONTAINS

Have the Mensheviki and the Socialist-Revolutionists United with the Bolsheviki? EDITORIAL
Russia and the League of Nations CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY
Bessarabia, Rumania and Russia PAUL MILIUKOV
We Want a Free Russia VLADIMIR BOURTZEV
The Soviets in Russia M. K. EROSHKIN
Possibilities for American-Russian Economic and Financial Cooperation A. J. SACK
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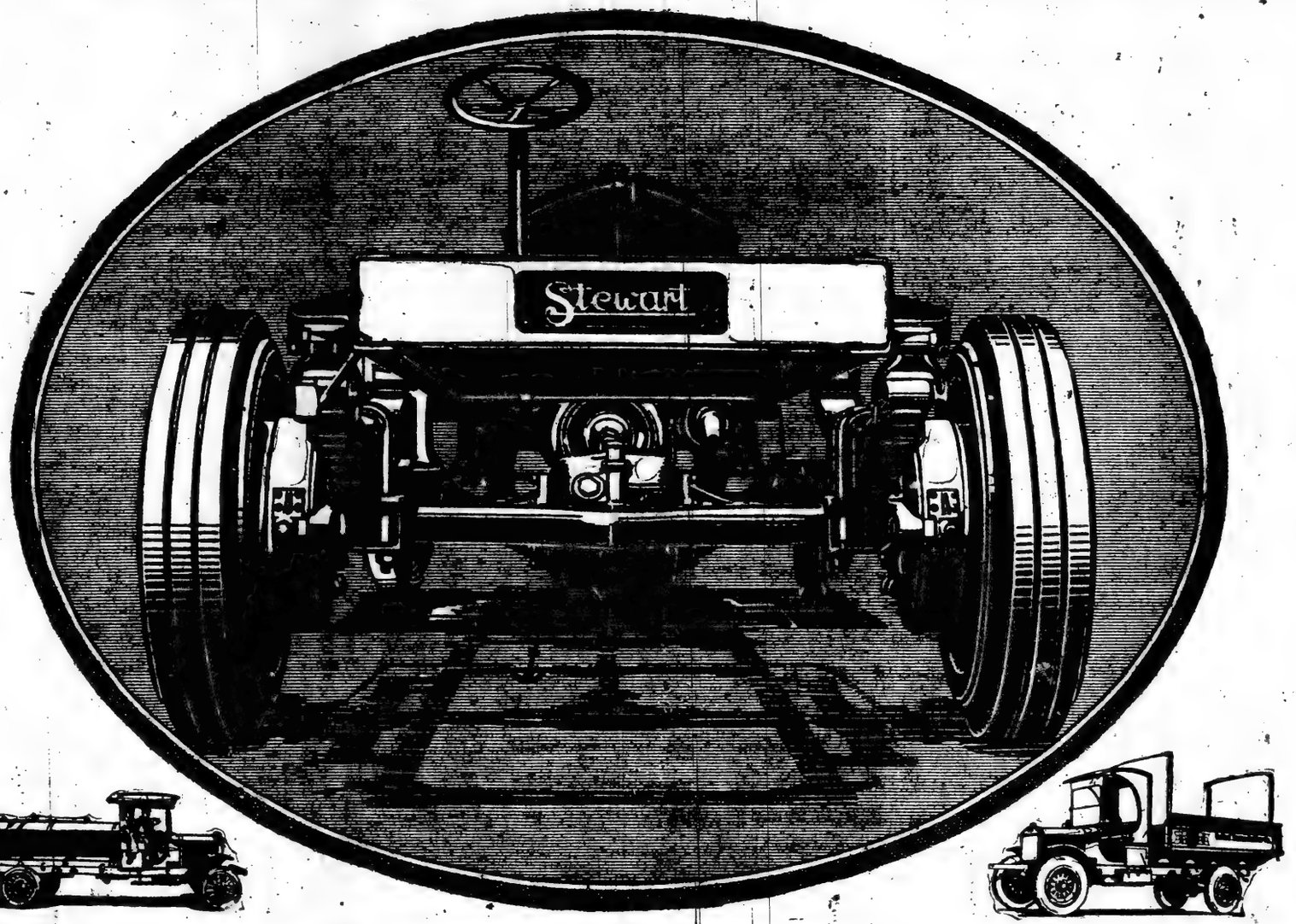
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MAURICE CRITICISES PEACE CONFEREES

Should Have Settled with Germany Before Discussing League Draft, He Says.

TELLS SITUATION IN PARIS

He Sees Three Forces There Working Toward the Accomplishment of Good.

Speaking in Carnegie Hall last night in the second lecture he has delivered in America, Major Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, Director of Military Operations on the British General Staff, 1915-1918, declared that in his opinion the only safeguard the world could have from wars lay in the establishment of the League of Nations. He also said that to make the League a factor in world peace the United States would have to join.

"As a soldier who has spent a quarter of his life in the study of the science of arms," he said, "let me tell you I went into the British Army believing that if you want peace you must prepare for war. I believe now that if you prepare thoroughly and efficiently for war you get war. Since I had to discard my first theory, I sought another solution of the problem of how to avoid war, and I think I have found my solution in the League of Nations."

In the course of his talk, which was well received by an audience numbering perhaps 1,500 persons, General Maurice took occasion to criticise the members of the Peace Conference because, after once presenting the draft of a League of Nations before the Plenary Council and showing that they intended to stand by its provisions, they did not at once proceed to make peace with Germany before discussing the draft of the League's Constitution. He said that in both France and England there was overwhelming sentiment in favor of the establishment of the League.

Forces Working for Good.

In judging the present crisis which seems to confront the Peace Conference," said General Maurice at the beginning of the lecture, "a study of events which preceded the opening of the conference will perhaps aid us in forming a conclusion as to the real situation.

You will remember that at that time Clemenceau in a speech hinted that no League of Nations that could be formed would give France the security she demanded from aggression; Great Britain at the same time became mildly excited at the mention of the freedom of the seas. The members of the press had a quarrel as to whether or not they should be excluded from the plenary sessions of the conference. There was the bickering over seating allotments. Our experience with these other crises should therefore make us cautious in making too much out of the present one.

"My own observation tells me that three forces are working in Paris toward an accomplishment of good in the Peace Conference. In the first place there is among the delegates a real and a great determination to get to work. Second, the visit your President made to London, Paris, and Rome aroused great enthusiasm as symbolizing a new era in international relations. This reacted powerfully in Paris. Third, I would say that the common heritage the Americans and English have of the Bible and Shakespeare was cause for harmony. You can't appreciate unless you witness that polyglot assembly sitting at the peace table the advantage of speaking a common tongue. The delegates of our respective nations have worked in wonderful accord."

"Crows in a Gilded Cage."

Here the speaker took up the organization of the machinery at the conference. He said that the delegates sitting together amid the splendor at Versailles reminded one of a "lot of dingy crows in a gilded cage."

"It is only when you realize that they are the representatives of the people and not of the crowned heads that you appreciate the significance of the gathering," said General Maurice.

He spoke of the three resolutions adopted by the Plenary Council in full session, the first of which established a League of Nations as essential to the treaty, the second stated the objects of the League, to promote international cooperation, to limit armaments, and to prevent war, the third dealt with the League's constitution. General Maurice declared that what he saw as the main good in the League was the bringing about of international co-operation, for when nations came more directly into contact with each other, recognizing each other's ideals and ambitions, there would be more general happiness and less danger of war.

At this point he said he believed the Conference had made a mistake.

"Having established the principles of a League of Nations," said General Maurice, "and showed it intended to abide by them, the Conference should have proceeded at once to the task of making terms with Germany. The effect in France by the delay was bad. The armistice had to be extended, causing an atmosphere inimical to the discussion of peace.

"Also the effect on Germany was extremely bad. She is like a condemned criminal awaiting sentence, and until that sentence is imposed she cannot progress in any direction. If we are not careful, there will be a revolution in Germany, and once the settled Government is overthrown it will be difficult to make terms."

He said he had no fear as to Germany's being able to create any more trouble in a military way. He then took up the demand for a League in France and England.

France and Britain for It.

"France is honestly desirous of a League of Nations," he said. "But the United States must be a signatory power or else France will not feel she is entirely secured by the establishment of the League. In Great Britain likewise there is an overwhelming majority in favor of the League, although the voice of what I consider a small minority has been raised against the idea.

"Those in Great Britain against the League insist that it is a Machiavellian plot of President Wilson's to protect Germany. You over here can probably get a proper value on that theory by comparing it with what I have heard said in this country—that the League plan is a plot on the part of England to drag the United States into the British Empire.

"I do not believe it possible to abolish war by the League of Nations, as many do. I believe, though, if we take international co-operation as a basis for the League we can eventually work by experience toward the abolition of war. The League, as I see it, will accomplish three things. First, it will remove quarrels between men by making intercourse between nations more simple. Second, it will make wars more difficult and it will show that wars don't pay. Third, when trouble does arise, it will make it easier to smooth things over or will limit the conflagration by having a machinery already in operation to deal with the situation."

WANT CHARGES DISMISSED.

Counsel Assail Indictments Found In Moving Picture Case.

Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions yesterday, reserved decision on a motion to dismiss the indictment against Dr. William F. Doyle, chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of the Fire Department, who was indicted with three others on charges of conspiracy and acceptance of unlawful fees from managers of moving picture theatres.

The Grand Jury minutes, which Mr. Levy and the defendants were permitted to examine by court order, were made public for the first time yesterday. They disclosed that Mrs. Leon Wallace, wife of one of the defendants, had been a witness and had testified that Frank McGoey, a defendant, had told her husband that the money was to be divided in six parts. When Mrs. Wallace was asked who had been mentioned as sharing in this money she is quoted as replying:

"The Fire Commissioner, Mr. Drennan; Mr. Doyle, Mr. Kenlon, the Fire Chief, and the other three—Mr. McGinnis, Mr. McGoey, and Mr. Wallace."

Chief Assistant District Attorney Talley said that there was no ground whatever for McGoey to mention the names of Chief John Kenlon and Fire Commissioner Drennan, who, as a matter of fact, had started the investigation of the alleged graft and had sent the evidence to the District Attorney's office.

The names of the Commissioner and the Chief were mentioned, evidently, to make Wallace believe that the money had to be divided in that way and thus McGoey would get a larger share in the distribution," asserted Mr. Talley. Mr. Levy contended that Mrs. Wallace was an accomplice because of her hearing this statement made to her husband. Wallace is assisting the prosecution. Moses H. Grossman and Terence McManus argued for dismissal of the indictments against McGoey and McGinnis.

WILL RETAIN OFFICERS OF TEMPORARY NAVY

They Will Take Place of Reserve Officers, Who Must Be Discharged When Peace Comes.

WASHINTON, April 4.—Because of the failure of Congress to enact the Naval Appropriation bill with its provision for an increased naval personnel, practically all members of the Naval Reserve Force on active duty must be released immediately upon the declaration of peace. In making this announcement today, the Navy Department said that because of this fact and of the great need of officers it would be inadvisable generally to accept the resignation of officers of the temporary navy.

"Our troops abroad must be brought home," said the department's announcement, "and they must be fed and provided for over there before they come home. Our associates in the war still require food and provisions. To do this work, the navy today is operating 110 troop transports and 220 cargo carriers. The temporary officers of the navy are making this work possible because the department can count upon holding them for six months after peace is signed.

"The regular navy is busy keeping the fighting forces on edge, the reservists are going out fast and will be obliged to go as soon as peace is signed, which will leave the bulk of the temporary officers available and necessary to transport and provision our troops over there. Adjustments in personnel are quickly being made with this end in view."

Through the failure of the navy bill with its authorization for retention of 10 per cent. of the reserve force until Jan. 1, 1920, and 5 per cent. until July 1, 1920, there is no authority under existing law for the retention of members of the Naval Reserve Force, even with their consent, on active duty after the national emergency is declared to be at an end.

American Operas Sung Again.

This season's American operas, Breil's "Legend" and Hugo's "Temple Dancer," with Cadman's "Shanewis" for good musical measure, were repeated at the Metropolitan last evening before the usual large subscription house and some less frequent opera-goers, won by an enterprise of native art. The original casts were engaged, headed by the Misses Ponselle, Easton, and Braslau, and the novel scenes were received with interest and applause. A fourth performance is probable in the season's closing week, a fortnight from now, and there are many requests that it shall be the final Saturday night, when the general public might have opportunity to see these home products, not at opera subscription rates, but at popular prices.

Singer and Sonata Pair Heard.

Rachel Morton Harris, a soprano, whose vivacious mood was as if emblazoned on banners in the lively blue angel-sleeves of a mystic Melisande gown, interested a large audience at her début song recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. She sang, with a voice somewhat veiled at times, an artistic program of unusual airs, including "Spring Later Songs." In Summer Fields," by Jaffray Harris, and for final encore the American negro spiritual, "Just Like John." Last evening in the same hall, Augusta Tollefsen and Michel Penha gave rare chamber music for piano and 'cello by Beethoven and Brahms, ending with the interesting sonata, op. 52, by Leo Ornstein.

WOMEN OPPOSE WAGE BILL.

Declare That Substitute for Foley-Bewley Measure is a Farce.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—A minimum wage for women bill similar to the Massachusetts minimum wage law was introduced today in the Legislature by Senator John Knight of Wyoming following a conference between Majority Leader J. Henry Walters of the Senate and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly. The measure is offered as a substitute for the Foley-Bewley bill, which was indorsed by the women's organizations comprising the women's joint legislative conference. The conference is opposed to the substitute bill.

"The Massachusetts minimum wage law is a farce," declared Miss Grace Phelps, legislative representative of the conference, today. "The Massachusetts law gives its Minimum Wage Commission authority to determine what its minimum wage shall be, but no power to force the employer to adopt the wage.

"The Foley-Bewley bill is a bipartisan bill, and the Republicans in the Legislature can support it with the happy feeling that when passed they will share the credit with the Democrats. But if they put over this fake substitute the women will not be slow in exposing their attempt to get credit for a bill which will not work. If the Republican Party is really in earnest about having a minimum wage for the women workers of this State it will see that the Bewley bill is reported intact out of the Rules Committee in the Assembly and passed."

SHIPPING BOARD BUYS OIL.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Contracts for 7,500,000 barrels of fuel oil for delivery at Atlantic and Gulf ports during the next twelve months were awarded today by the Shipping Board. All bids for Pacific Coast delivery were rejected as unsatisfactory.

Contracts were entered into with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for 3,500,000 barrels delivered in New York, 1,500,000 barrels at Norfolk, and 500,000 barrels at Baltimore, and with the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana for 2,000,000 barrels delivered at New Orleans.

The price at all three Atlantic ports for "B" grade, wharf or tank delivery, was $1.31 a barrel, and for delivery by barge within harbor limits, $1.22; for "C" grade, wharf or tank delivery, 98 cents, and for delivery by barge, $1.05. The New Orleans price for "B" grade, barge delivery, was 97 cents, and "C" grade, barge delivery, 80 cents, no prices being named for wharf or tank delivery. All prices become effective tomorrow.

Additional contracts are to be let for Atlantic and Gulf Coast delivery, as well as large contracts for delivery on the Pacific Coast, Panama, and Honolulu.

Edwards Host for "Cappy Ricks."

A special performance of "Cappy Ricks" will take place at the Morosco Theatre tomorrow night before an audience selected by William H. Edwards, Internal Revenue Collector. Workers in the First, Second, Third and Fourteenth New York and Fifth New Jersey Districts will be present, and invitations have also been sent to Secretary Glass, Mayor Hylan, Governor Smith, Commissioner Daniel C. Roper and others.

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Nora Bayes THEA., 44th, W. of B'way. at 8:30. Phone Bryant 461. Adelaide & Hughes, Esther Walker, Mae West, Henrietta, Ralph Herz, Others.

Central THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. at 8:15. Phone Bryant 17. BIG BILL OF BROADWAY FAVORITES. ★ ALWAYS STAR BILLS ★

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy. 39 EAST with Henry Hull and Constance Binney.

NORA BAYES Thes., W. 44th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Today, 2:30. LAST 2 TIMES THE KISS BURGLAR

A New Musical Comedy Beginning TUES., APR. 8—Seats Now. COME ALONG By Rida Dudley & John Louw Nelson

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 Last Matinee Today! TIMES JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION. Last 2 Times THIS MORNING 10:30 Sat., April 12, at 10:30 A. M. WALTER AS HAMPDEN-HAMLET "THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION." —J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE George Hassell, Mattie King. Charles King.

48TH ST. Thes., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30. MABEL TALIAFERRO in "LUCK IN PAWN"

BELMONT Theatre, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:45. "Masterlinck's New Play a Triumph." —Eve. Journal. "A BURGOMASTER OF BELGIUM"

BIJOU Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Today & Wed. at 2:45. Funniest Farce in 20 Years. A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. ALICE BRADY Personally in FOREVER AFTER

! EAST IS WEST With FAY BAINTER ASTOR THEA., Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

PRINCESS Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. Pop. Mat. Wed. Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—Herald.

TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR at the COMEDY THEATRE W. 41st. Evs. 8:30. Mats Today & Thurs., 2:30.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Thea. MORRIS GEST, at 11:30 A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8500 MIDNIGHT WHIRL Grand Anniversary Ball Monday, April 7

SELWYN HITS. JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR Manhattan Op. Ho. W. 34th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.00. TEA for THREE Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Every Visitor Should See It.

Original Monologues Recital BEATRICE HERFORD Program BOOTH THEATRE Last Mat. Next Monday At 3:30

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Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8800. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wednesday, 2:15. ???? HAVE YOU SEEN ???? THE 27TH DIVISION'S BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS "LET'S BEAT IT"

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GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 7th Ave. Subway to Christopher Street. Phone Spring 6400. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:30. HOBOHEMIA A Comedy of Greenwich Village

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE. Tomorrow NIGHT at 8:45. Dance Recital MICHIO ITOW, PAUL THEVENAZ, TULLE LINDAHL, JESSMIN HOWARTH, TOSHI KOMORI. SIX NEW NUMBERS.

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GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed., 2:20. Times—"AN OVATION."—Herald. OTIS SKINNER IN THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

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HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Mrs. FISKE In "HIS NELLY OF N'ORLEANS" A Comedy of Mockshire. Madine-s and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Most fascinating mystery play ever written THREE FACES EAST with Emmett Corrigan and Viola Fleming

The Big Sensation of NEXT TUESDAY at 8:30—SEATS NOW Spirit Mystery THE INVISIBLE FOE grips New York—Follow the crowd to the HARRIS THEATRE Last Mat. Today, 2:30 Last Time Tonight at 8:30 Margaret Illington Wilton Lackaye Robert Edeson Katharine Kaelred in "A GOOD BAD WOMAN"

Punch & Judy THEATRE, Evenings 8:45. Matinee Today, 2:30. PENNY WISE with MOLLY PEARSON "Screamingly Funny."—Journal. $1.00 to $2.50.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. MATINEES TODAY & WED., 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S GALLOP OF FUN AND MELODY The VELVET LADY MUSIC BY VICTOR HERBERT ON THE ROOF 9 o'Clock Revue Ziegfeld & Midnight Frolic

LIBERTY THEA., West 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today and Wed., 2:20. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood, in a new play by "MOLIERE" Philip Moeller

LIGHTNIN' GAIETY B'way, 46th St. MATINEES TODAY Evs. at 8:20. (Wed. & Fri.) 2:30. AND ANOTHER SMITH & GOLDEN HIT 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Today & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY LISTEN LESTER!

STANDARD, B'way, 90 St. MATINEE TODAY A TAILOR-MADE MAN with Grant Mitchell. Next Week—"THE INVISIBLE FOE"

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BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

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BOY SOLOISTS. Masters: Billy Probst, Soprano; Hallet Dolan, ; Joe McMannus, Contralto

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Sunday Evening at 8:30, 50c to $2, Concert.

VERDI REQUIEM Pomelle, Matzenauer, Hackett, Mardones, Chorus and Orchestra, Cond., Setti.

Last Week But One of Season

Next Mon. at 8:15, Amore dei Tre Re. Music: Martinelli, Mardones, Chalmers, Cond. Moranzoni.

Wed. at 8, Prophete. Music, Matzenauer, Galli, Caruso, Rodzny, Diaz, Mardones, Cond., Bodanzky.

Thurs. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Galli, Martinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers, Cond. Monteux.

Fri. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Barrientos, Ellis; Caruso, De Luca, Didur, Cond., Papi.

Sat. Mat. at 2, Tosca. Farrar; Hackett, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Bada, Cond., Moranzoni.

Sat. at 8:15, (75c to $3.) Oberon. Pomelle, Howard; Martinelli, Althouse, Reiss, Rothier, Cond., Bodanzky.

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BROOKLYN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 8:15 P. M. CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER Commander of 94th Aero Pursuit Squadron AMERICA'S GREATEST ACE in His Own Story of Adventure in "The Arena of the Sky" TICKETS NOW—75c TO $2.00. Only Remaining Lecture in Greater N. Y.

Academy of Music, April 12, at 8:15 P.M. WALTER AS HAMPDEN-HAMLET *With the Cast now Playing at the Shakespeare Playhouse, Plymouth Theatre. "The ablest American actor of the younger generation in the particular domain of the poetic drama."* Tickets Now 50c-$2.00

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC SUNDAY EVE., APRIL 13, AT 8:15. ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS AND GEORGE COPELAND PIANIST Tickets 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50, on sale at Box Office & Van Hugo Musical Society, 220 West 42d St.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Apr. 9, 8:15. SCHOLA CANTORUM KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor Sacred Works of Victoria & Morales (Easter Week Music of Old Spain) Three Chansons of Claude Debussy Bergerettes of Old France & Flanders Music from a New Liturgy of RACHMANINOFF (First performance outside of Russia) Soloist: Merle Alcock, Contralto. Seats $2 to 50c, on Sale at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Aft. at 3 LAST RECITAL of SEASON—JASCHA HEIFETZ SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919.

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THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH'S PARADE.

There will be widespread and deep regret in New York if the 77th Division, made up of men from this city and the districts near it, is not allowed to parade here before disbanding. Secretary BAKER says it will be allowed to parade "if humanly possible," but that it may not accord with the demobilization plans of General MARCH.

Surely it should be "humanly possible" to alter these plans in so far as might have to be done to enable the people of New York to hail, as they would like to do, their own men, their comrades, the soldiers whom they would best like to review and salute.

Not for the first time the War Department seems slow to respond to a strong and genuine and admirable local feeling. New York showed in the case of the 27th its pride and its joy in its citizens who fought for it and for free democracy everywhere. Our 27th was made up of the National Guard. Our 77th, trained at Camp Upton, is naturally and indivisibly an army of New York. It consists entirely of men drafted from New York and adjoining regions.

If, with unexampled enthusiasm, New York welcomed back the 27th, a part of its own patriotic gift, a specimen of its own patriotic desire, why should the 77th, equal in its service, equal in the hearts of its friends and of the city, be unable to take part in a parade equally evocative in every American heart of the spirit in which all divisions, all Americans, have fought in the war?

Conditions of the camp and port should not be allowed to weigh against the universal feeling of the community. It is not for the people of New York to set themselves against a necessary, pondered policy of the War Department; but it would be unfortunate if formalities or questions of expense should be permitted to frustrate the strong, deliberate, and almost passionate wish of the people of New York to see their own men, their own soldiers and friends, marching along the avenue of honor. The 77th is entitled to the hospitality and the welcome which millions were so glad to give to the 27th.

MUDDLING A SUBWAY QUESTION.

The Legislature is considering the appointment of a committee to investigate the Forty-second Street shuttle question. The Legislature would better leave that question where it belongs, and where the Legislature put it, in the care of the Public Service Commission. It knows more than the Legislature can learn, and soon the shuttle inconvenience will be lessened and may be ended. Within a few days the west side subways will run to Brooklyn, and the shuttle changes will then be made there rather than at Forty-second Street. In Brooklyn the east and west side subways run past the same platforms, and the changes can be made in the manner familiar to those who change from local to express trains. Apparently this will be the privilege of those riding in either direction, and it will make no difference to Brooklyn riders wishing to change from east to west side trains whether they are going or coming to or from Times Square. Still further betterment will come when the Steinway tunnel is extended to Times Square. The best thing the Legislature can do with the subway question is to let it alone, and receive thanks.

A similar service will be gratefully received from those who are proposing to substitute fares according to length of ride for the customary nickel ride. Foreign practice is sometimes mentioned in support of this proposal, which looks fair on the surface. One trouble with it is that it does not meet the conditions created by the war. The Glasgow Herald has announced within a week or two that "fares on the subway are to be "doubled to meet increased expenditure." Glasgow is probably the best example of zone fares, which have produced there conditions of congestion at the centre and prostration of the outer regions, which New York is spending some three hundred millions to prevent. The introduction of zone fares here would be a real estate calamity. Mount Vernon has just resolved to try it, and is welcome to the fruits of the experience. Its success would prove nothing to New York, but its failure would be convincing. It will be necessary to wait a year or two for the Mount Vernon demonstration, but Glasgow's should be sufficient, and it is ready at hand. Neither in peace nor in war does New York want zone fares.

THE WELL-ADVERTISED REVOLUTION.

Whatever may be the success of General AURELIO BLANQUET'S attempt to overthrow the Carranza Government in Mexico, admiration cannot be withheld from the General's publicity manager. No enterprise aiming at the overthrow of a Government ever had more favorable and widespread advertising. FELIX DIAZ, whom BLANQUET is going to reinforce, superseded, or overthrow, as the case may be—Mexican precedent in these matters offers opportunity for considerable speculation—has been conducting his revolution at the old stand for some time, but without much success. But, says General BLANQUET'S representative, "the landing of BLANQUET will send "a thrill to the heart of every true "republican." Meanwhile a biographical booklet is published, adorned with photographs illustrating the General's record, including such varied matters as the General in favor, receiving a decoration from VICTORIANO HUERTA, and the General in exile, feeding the birds in Central Park.

The Blanquet program is an excellent one, and is inspired largely by the conviction that good relations between Mexico and the United States are to the ultimate benefit of both countries. That principle has not been much honored in Mexico in recent years. Both intention and performance have to be taken into account, and Mexican relations with any and all foreign Powers cannot prosper very much until order is restored in that unfortunate country. President CARRANZA has had some success in this matter, but the persistence of the various revolutionary enterprises, one of which has now expanded so notably, is proof that he has not succeeded completely. It must be the wish of all Americans to see Mexico united under some stable Government which shall be satisfactory to the Mexican people, and at the same time shall realize that foreigners have on the whole done more good than harm to Mexico, and that to have one's residence north of the Rio Grande is not complete proof of moral turpitude.

PAY FOR GERMANY'S COTTON.

If a million bales of American cotton are bought for Germany, it cannot reasonably be expected that payment will be made out of the German funds and property seized here by the Alien Property Custodian. The price of cotton has been rising, partly on account of reports about plans for the purchase of 1,000,000 bales, or even 2,000,000, to be used by manufacturers in Germany. After an interview with the Custodian, Representative HEFLIN of Alabama, who is interested in these plans, referred to the value of property seized here and said that provision for financing the purchase of 2,000,000 bales could easily be made. But he did not assert that the Custodian would approve such use of the funds in his possession.

In his recent annual report former Custodian A. MITCHELL PALMER, now Attorney General, emphatically urged that the Government should retain the seized property, as it was about sufficient to satisfy the claims of Americans against Germany. Its value is a little more than $700,000,000, but the greater part of it, represented in corporations, is being administered as a trust, and there is not much in available cash. The State Department says that the claims of American citizens and companies against Germany amount to $750,000,000. There is not more than enough in the seized property to satisfy them. The Allies have been informed that we shall ask no indemnity in addition to this property. At present prices $280,000,000 must be paid for 2,000,000 bales of cotton. Those who are interested in the movement for supplying German mills with this raw material must not count upon drawing $280,000,000, or $140,000,000, or any other sum from the Custodian's holdings. Final disposition of these is to be determined by Congress, which probably will decide that the entire proceeds shall be used for the payment of claims.

SAVERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Divers Senators opposed to the League of Nations are, or, until they listened to counsels of prudence, were, pathetically invoking the Constitution. It is an old habit of statesmen opposed to a policy, however necessary or inevitable, frantically to clamor that the necessary and inevitable thing cannot be done without violation of the Constitution. In the earlier days of the Government doubts about its powers as yet unexercised under the Constitution were natural. Mr. JEFFERSON himself was more than doubtful of the constitutional authority for his greatest achievement, the Louisiana Purchase. In 1802 he thought that after the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana had been ratified, Congress "must "then appeal to the nation for an "additional article in the Constitution, "approving and confirming an act "which the nation had not previously "authorized. The Constitution has "made no provision for our holding "foreign territory, still less for incorporating foreign nations into our "Union."

JOSIAH QUINCY, leader of the Federalist Party in the House, said that "the clause in the Constitution giving "the power to Congress to admit into "the Union other States had unquestionably sole reference to the admission of States within the limits "of the original territory of the United States. No original document, argument, or treaties, at the time of the formation of the Constitution, can be adduced to give "color to the opinion that it was intended to extend to territories then "belonging to foreign Powers, beyond "the limits of the original thirteen "States." This honest and highly able man is, perhaps, best remembered for his famous declaration in the Eleventh Congress on the bill for the admission of Louisiana as a State, that, if this bill passes, the bonds "of this Union are virtually dissolved; "that the States which compose it are "free from their moral obligations, "and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, "to prepare definitely for a separation; amicably if they can, violently "if they must."

Under the Constitution, to the minds of Mr. QUINCY and thirty-five other members of that House, the United States could not grow. It has grown enormously. It has made other accessions of territory. It has found, and will continue to find, in the Constitution all the powers necessary to a growing and living nation. A hundred years hence the concern of the Senators now so busy to find the adherence of the United States to the League of Nations abhorrent to the Constitution may look as fantastic to us as Mr. QUINCY'S theory about the constitutional limitation on the admission of States looks to us now.

WAR WEARINESS.

A British correspondent lately wrote from Paris that it is felt that the treaty must be "something acceptable and desirable"—to Germany. We know what that means. A treaty acceptable and desirable to Germany will be neither acceptable nor desirable to the peoples who spent their blood and money to defeat Germany. Statesmen who are worried about the consequences of leaving Germany dissatisfied might speculate on the consequences of leaving their own peoples dissatisfied after terrible sacrifices and what seemed to be a triumphant conclusion of the war.

Whatever may be our attitude toward Bolshevism in Russia, Bolshevism has been used by Hungary and may be used by Germany purely as a political weapon to scare us into giving up the safeguards of peace and security which we won on the battlefield. Dispatches say that some persons at the Peace Conference do not want to fight this new enemy because "it would be too much like starting a "new war when the world is clamoring for peace." The new war has been started, and started as was the old war, by our enemies. In 1915 and 1916 many people assured us that the American people would never make war on Germany, despite the fact that Germany was making war on us. But the time came when the American people lost their taste for a one-sided war, for suffering injury without attempt at self-defense; and nobody will deny that they fought hard enough when they once started.

We fought the war for certain things which are fairly well known to every one—they may be summed up as security from a Power which threatened every free people in the world. We are now threatened again by that same Power, using a new weapon, borrowed from Russia, but seeking the same end by a somewhat different means. Is there any reason to suppose that our people are too apathetic to finish the work? Is there any reason to suppose that we did not really mean it, that we will stop short of victory? When our people look facts in the face defeatism is not likely to be any more popular now than it was two years ago. After spending five million lives in defense of their liberties, the peoples of the allied countries are naturally war weary; but they would become still more weary of Governments whose hesitation or timorousness or lack of faith might lead them to surrender what our armies have won.

WHAT WE OWE THE CZECHS.

A correspondent of The Evening Post reports that people are—or were not very long ago—actually starving to death in Prague. The Czechoslovak revolution at the end of October—the fruit of years of preparation—was the biggest single factor in the sudden collapse of Austria-Hungary. When the Czechoslovak people formally proclaimed the freedom for which hundreds of thousands of its sons had been fighting in the allied armies the nation was in serious economic straits because of Austrian and Magyar oppression; but the leaders told them that the Allies, to whom they had been so faithful, to whom they had rendered such great services, to whom they had looked for more than verbal recognition of their accomplishments, would surely send them food by the New Year. The New Year passed and there was little food; the leaders still promise it, but people are still starving.

To some extent the food shortage is due to the German Austrians, who take the coal that the Czechs furnish them at the request of the Peace Conference, but interpose all sorts of delays when it comes to sending the cars back filled with foodstuffs. To some extent the blame lies with the Italians and Jugoslavs, who have allowed their own quarrel to hinder the provisioning of a people which has been a good friend to both. But the chief responsibility falls on the Conference itself, which seems willing to permit the infliction of further humiliations and privations on our friends, but cannot bring itself to coerce our enemies.

We know that to the Czechoslovak armies in Russia is due the fact that German influence last year did not spread over all Siberia to the shores of the Pacific. We know that many thousands of Czechoslovaks fought in the armies of America and France and Italy. Not so many people know how much the Czechoslovak revolution contributed to the downfall of Austria-Hungary, and how deeply the British and American Secret Services were indebted to the Czechoslovak information system for knowledge of the activities of the common enemy. Yet we are letting the Czechs go unfed while we send food to Germany and Austria. The Hungarians, also short of food and till lately our open enemies, turn against us once again and we talk about compromising with them and giving them economic relief! The Czechs, always our friends, are as short of food as the Magyars; they do not threaten to go over to the enemy, so we let them starve.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Commendable if Sure to be Effectual.

So many have been the robberies, recently, in this city and vicinity, and so often have these crimes been accompanied by brutal assaults and even murder, that the need of more effective action, preventive, deterrent, and punitive, is obvious. It is well, therefore, that the matter has been receiving the careful consideration of the regular and the additional Grand Juries.

Both bodies have reached the conclusion that the first step to take is to lengthen the terms of imprisonment imposed after convictions for either first or second degree robbery and the establishment of a minimum sentence of at least ten years. If it were certain or even highly probable that this would be effective, these suggestions would have general and enthusiastic approval. On that question, however, there is room for some doubt, as it has not been the lesson of experience that crimes are inversely proportioned in numbers to the severity of the statutory penalties provided and imposed. On the contrary, there has been for many years a tendency, which the results have vindicated, toward decreasing the rigors of the law and toward giving Judges, as to the length of sentences, a discretionary power which is lost or lessened when minimum and maximum terms are fixed for crimes definitely defined.

It is no longer the accepted belief that the ends of justice are best served by imposing the same punishment on all who commit the same statutory offense. Discrimination between first and second offenders has become a regular rule of criminal procedure, and for the same crime one man is sent to prison for life and another is set free after brief incarceration. The new penology, so called, has little use for either minimum or maximum sentences.

Punishment Should Be Certain.

As an alternative to increasing the severity of the laws against robbery or other crimes, enlightened preference, nowadays, is for more effective police work in the apprehension of criminals, for shortening the delay before trial, and for making punishment certain rather than prolonged. It is not at all probable that the man who was not kept honest by the prospect of serving twenty years in prison would have refrained because the term had been lengthened by five years, while it is highly probable that he would have resisted temptation if he had learned that theft was practically sure to be followed, and promptly, by an imprisonment long or short according to the amount of assurance he could give of determination to sin no more.

To the old ideas of preventive, deterrent, and punitive has been added that of reformative, but with it has come appreciation of the fact that in some cases reform is impossible and that in those cases permanent sequestration of the criminal is necessary, not as a punishment, but to safeguard society.

Discrimination That's Not a Grievance.

Senator PHELAN'S discussion of "discrimination," as it arises in the case of the Japanese, would have been a little more effective had he refrained from expressing regret that Commodore PERRY opened "a Pandora's box of international trouble" when he forced Japan to cease being a hermit nation. Advantages as well as troubles followed the Commodore's famous achievement, and it put an end to evils already serious and threatening soon to become intolerable.

With most of what the Senator said, as well as with the remarks of Senator HITCHCOCK on the same subject, there will be general agreement in this country. Neither of them, moreover, said anything that need be taken amiss by the Japanese, especially as the Japanese are themselves discriminators between races in much the same way and to much the same extent as are the Americans, the Australians, and others who are determined to protect their own labor from direct Japanese competition.

To Japanese, as Japanese, there is no antagonism anywhere of an offensive kind. Everywhere their abilities and their virtues are recognized, and the objection made to them as immigrant laborers is not based on the claim that they are inferior, but on their irremediable difference from their white neighbors.

They are, in short, unassimilable, and hence there must be refused to them the privileges that go with assimilability. But the Japanese merchants, students, and diplomats who come among us encounter no trace of racial prejudice, and they all get the treatment their excellent behavior earns.

"Economy" May Be Expensive.

Supt. BRYNEN says that there is something of exaggeration in the description of conditions in Public School 70, just made public by the Education Association of this city. Even if the exaggeration were considerable, however, the truth would be sufficiently horrifying, and even half that has been told in the association's report is enough to convict both the city and its educational authorities of unpardonable negligence in allowing such maltreatment of 2,000 children to go on for a single day.

It was in the power of the Board of Education to close the school entirely, for in such a building the time of the pupils and teachers is much worse than wasted. The few things that can be learned or taught in bad air, bad light, and abominably crowded rooms do not begin to counterbalance the permanent injury to health suffered in such an environment.

All that can be wrong with a school building seems to be wrong with this one, and its use is not excused, and is but poorly explained, by the refusal or failure of the Board of Estimate to make the appropriations for which the Board of Education has so often pleaded. New York's taxpayers, heavily burdened as they are, do not begrudge necessary expenditures on their public schools, and they will see to it that such expenditures are made if the facts are brought to their attention, plainly and emphatically.

Golden Eggs for Poultrymen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A short time ago I had the pleasure of attending a meeting at which poultry experts discussed various aspects of their business, and gave some startling figures to show what it means to the country.

One speaker told how a boy had made a financial success with poultry, while others around him had been unable to make things come out square. An inquirer learned that when he started in his parents built a henhouse for him, and then feeling that so worthy an enterprise should have further parental support, they furnished the grain to feed his chickens. This boy was making a success with poultry.

The thing that appealed to me strangely was that the audience looked on this story as a joke. Who is the great parent to whom every one is looking for the unearned dollar?

We are nothing if we are not in fashion. I recommend that all poultrymen "organise" and present their "demands":

"Whereas, It has been determined that a 'living wage' is not less than $6 a day, and that no person should work more than eight hours daily; and,

"Whereas, The Government by bonds or otherwise is paying to railroad, telegraph, and other employes such sums as when added to their earnings will make their receipts from $8 to $10 a day, we demand:

"1. That the Government of the United States furnish grain needed by poultrymen to such an amount that their receipts shall be not less than $6 daily on week days and double pay on Sundays.

"2. That beginning May 1, 1919, the price of eggs and all poultry products be increased and maintained for the next twelve months at a uniform advance of 40 per cent. over the prices of the last twelve months.

"3. That eight hours shall constitute a day in all departments of the poultry business, and that hens shall be required under penalty to complete their day's work in that time."

CLARENCE FY MICHELS.
Lee, Mass., March 31, 1919.

Tobacco and the Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years certain religious denominations have been complaining that men would not go to church, and have assiduously sought to remedy this state of affairs. Now we read that the Presbyterians and the Methodists are planning a nation-wide campaign to do away entirely with tobacco. This will certainly accomplish the purpose. Millions of smokers, deprived of the solace of tobacco, will rush to join the churches which are responsible for the abolition of the sinful weed.

The truly awful effect of cigarettes upon our soldiers overseas is already a matter of history—how their health has been ruined, their morale impaired, and how, in consequence, they were hopelessly beaten by the Germans in every battle. The memorable parade of the 27th Division—practically all smokers—proved what feeble wrecks of once vigorous manhood they had become.

Let us hope the righteous work will go on until we return to the good old times when men were arrested for kissing their wives on Sunday and all personal liberty is done away with. Whatever the majority of the people enjoy doing is undoubtedly harmful and wicked, and must be stopped. Therefore let our church-going friends sound the tocsin and go forth to glorious victory, knowing that all the hundred million citizens of the United States—except a mere handful of ninety-nine millions and a half—are with them, heart and soul.

HERBERT HALL WINSLOW.
New York, April 1, 1919.

Conditions at Brest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the article in yesterday's TIMES regarding conditions at the Brest Camp. I was at the camp from Feb. 2 to Feb. 15, and I can state from personal experience that, with two or three minor exceptions, the article correctly depicts conditions and organization. Although it is but a few months old, the camp is far superior to the camps of other armies, which have been established for several years.

Of course, it is not a paradise, the weather conditions and the necessarily temporary nature of everything done makes that impossible, but the mud-slinging criticisms of Brest are, in so far as they contain any truth, based solely upon conditions in the first few weeks of the camp's existence, conditions which in a new camp are almost inevitable, and have filled me, and I believe the majority of the men returning from France, with nothing but disgust.

To the men who have been members of the American Expeditionary Forces, and who have been able to see the wonderful achievements of our War Department in France, the political howlings of the would-be detractors of that work seem as foolish, as they are contemptible. As the men return from abroad, the truth of all these matters will be known, and the libels uttered against the War Department will react solely upon their publishers. L. O. ROTHSCHILD.
New York, March 31, 1919.

German Psychology.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The German psychology is depicted very truly in your editorial, "The Innocents." During the war, while Germany was slaying innocent children by her Zeppelins in France and England, by her submarines on the seas, and by her Turks in Armenia, she always whined that on account of the barbarous blockade of the Allies German babies were dying of milk famine.

At the siege of a certain city, called Bamiyan," writes Jacob Abbott in his history of Genghis Khan, "a young grandson of Genghis Khan, wishing to please his grandfather by his daring, approached so near the wall that he was reached by an arrow shot by one of the archers and killed. Genghis Khan was deeply affected by this event, and he showed by the bitterness of his grief that, though he was so utterly heartless and cruel in inflicting these woes on others, he could feel for himself very acutely when it came to his turn to suffer."

Genghis Khan supplies Germany adequately.
ARSHAG MAHDESIAN,
Editor The New Armenia.
New York, N. Y., March 31, 1919.

AFTER-THE-WAR IN CANADA.

Difficult Questions Left by the Long Struggle, but Bonds with England Are Stronger for the Comradeship of Battle.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Going to Montreal and Ottawa for the first time, I was lucky—though Canadians did not seem to think so—in seeing those cities and the surrounding country under a white mantle of snow. In old books of history and romance I had read of Montreal with snow banked high in its streets and with a white vista stretching away to the Laurentian Hills and the Adirondacks, beyond the frozen waters of the St. Lawrence; so now I was glad to see those dream-pictures of mine fulfilled by this reality. Montreal is still a romantic city and I was enchanted by the look and music of the sleighs driven through its streets by figures muffled up in furs and buffalo rugs.

In the clear cold air the music of the sleigh-bells jangled with a sweet tintinnabulation, full of curious Old World harmonies which brought back to my spirit vague remembrances of far-off days when there was a French court life round that hill of Mount Royal and when gentlemen of France, with coats of flowered silk under their furs and with ladies in high wigs as white as the snow in the streets, drove in their sleighs, with those little bells ringing ahead of them, to a reception by M. le Marquis de Tracy, who had come with the latest news from the Court of Louis XIV. Down in the valley the Hurons were at war, as always, with the Iroquois, and dainty little women in pompadour gowns and high-heeled shoes dreamed o' nights, when the wind howled, that the redskins were smashing through the stockades and had come in for scalps.

I saw no red Indian in Montreal, but here, in the shops and the streets, as also at Ottawa, I heard French spoken, with a touch, as it seemed to me, of antique accent, and one boy from whom I asked the way could speak no English at all. In a big store in Ottawa the young men and women behind the counters were all chattering together in French, and coming from France through the years of war it seemed to me a queer thing to hear that speech again thousands of miles away, out here in Canada, in a British city. It came to me as a surprise, though I had known it would be so, as we all know things vaguely, without realizing them closely. Through the windows of the train, driving hour after hour through the great Dominion, I stared out across the snow fields of Canada, white again at the end of Winter with the voice of Spring already calling. Icicles ten feet long hung from the sloping roofs of wooden barns dotted about this big white loneliness. Solitary farmsteads stood with snowdrifts banked against their walls far from any other sign of human habitation.

Through plantations of bare trees the sun glinted upon the snow-powdered undergrowth, and its light was broken up into the primary colors of the prism. All across the snow fields stretching interminably away, or reaching out to the far horizon of the hills there were delicate, shining colors which gave a mystical beauty to the white expanse, and then gradually, as dusk came, the colors faded, and the whiteness of the world was absolute and perfect. Then the crescent moon rose, and the rays glinted like silver arrows upon frozen rivers and falls, and I saw the unearthly glory of a Canadian night in the hush of the snows. I should like to have gone walking there, hour after hour, in that silence and that whiteness. . . . But the colored waiter in the train laid the table for dinner, and I had to make a choice between lamb chops and scrambled eggs, with a sudden fall from romance to prosaic comfort.

In the train were numbers of Canadian soldiers just back from France and Flanders, going home to some of those lonely farmsteads I saw, by way of the cities in which they like to linger, too long, I am told. I seemed to know their faces. I am sure I met that boy with a ruddy apple face who wore his cap like Ol' Bill in a careless shapeless way. I am sure I met him a thousand times on the roads through the old Ypres salient, and afterward from Cambrai to Mons. He sat in the corner of the smoking carriage, with a fixed smile at the corners of his mouth, and a queer thoughtful look in his eyes, as though trying to reconcile that life of war with this other life to which his mind was groping back. There was a merry Canadian private, talkative, excited, full of comic oratory, with funny stories streaked by the irony of frightful remembrances. He had been a sniper, lying in wait for Germans to show their heads, plugging their brains as he lay behind a sandbag shelter. Now he was going to get back into business life again—if he could find a job. He was not sure of finding a job and wondered how long his dollars would last out.

There were many more like that, he said—thousands of them at a loose end after having thrown up everything to get into "the show." It would take some time to settle down. Some of them would never settle down. They had been unsettled for life, by being so close to death. There was an aunt of his who wrote her mind to him. "You should see my aunt!" he remarked to his company in the smoking carriage. "She's a regular aunt! She's a wonder, is my aunt!" The company in the smoking carriage became interested in the aunt of Private Maloney, stayed out of their sleeping bunks to get a glimpse of her at a wayside station at midnight, and woke up Private Maloney when at last he had fallen asleep, so that he should not miss her. She was a dear, white-haired old lady, who boarded the train, and laughed with a little moisture in her eyes at the sight of that tall soldier, who took her in his arms and kissed her, and said, "Hulloh, aunt!" and became shy and silent and embarrassed, because he had forgotten how to talk to aunts during those years when he was lying in wait for the glimpse of a German's head. . . .

I saw other greetings in Ottawa, where a band accompanied them with music. There was a scurry and scamper as the train came in and groups of Canadian soldiers were surrounded by small crowds, calling their names, clutching their arms, trying to kiss them over barricades of packs and steel hats. Two girls gave a wild squeal and rushed down the platform at a lonely figure with his steel hat at his back, as he used to go up the Arras-Cambrai road. "Hello," he said, with a queer grin. That is what most of them say. It is a word that covers many memories which will never be put into speech, things that can never be told to women, things that are best forgotten.

I have been in Canada only a few days. That is not long enough (though I met many people between the smoking carriage with Private Maloney and the Governor General's house in Ottawa) to get more than a superficial knowledge of Canadian problems and Canadian psychology. But I had many interesting conversations with important people and people of no importance whatever, who are the most important of all, and from what I heard and saw I was able to get some glimpse at least of the present spirit of Canada. It is not altogether a happy spirit, I find. Although the fighting and the sacrifice are ended, the Canadian people are not basking in a sense of joy and contentment. Here, as in other countries, war has left a heritage of economic perplexities, difficult problems, and passionate controversy. In a hundred small things as well as in many big things it has produced grievances and sadnesses which affect the spirit and temper of the people. In all sorts of ways it has upset the old structure of Canadian social life, as, for instance, the homecoming of large numbers of Canadian soldiers with English wives. Fifty per cent. of them, I am told on good authority, are coming back with English girls as their mates—an' that is hard on Canadian girls who have been waiting for the men to come back, and who in the cities are five and six to one of the male population. I wonder how it is going to work out. The English girls are a little chilled by their first glimpses of Canada on a cold dockside. They are frightened at the thought of the loneliness away out there over the snow fields. . . .

But there are bigger problems, than that, greater causes for distress in the heart of the Dominion. It is not going to be easy in a little while to absorb the homecoming soldiers into civil and industrial life. Many of them after the desert and discipline of the battlefields are loath to leave the cities with their light and luxury. They demand bigger wages for labor than in the old days. They have a sense of injustice because the sacrifice they made is not paid back by big, immediate reward. It makes some of them a little sullen with fate, though they cannot explain their own feelings except by a curse or two. It is the scar of war in their hearts, still unhealed. For the first time criticism is beginning to make itself heard against the conduct of the war, as far as Canadian troops were concerned, and against high military authorities. There is a group of critics led by a strong, stern man who is sharpening a very large tomahawk and preparing to go out for scalps with a most pessimistic spirit of vengeance. The idea is growing in Canada that Canadian troops were sacrificed too ruthlessly in the last phases of the war, and that among other episodes the capture of Mons before the armistice was an unnecessary waste of life. This point of view is already looming up in the Dominion Parliament and the Dominion press, and will cause a political storm when the leaders of the critics forces' the issue, as he intends to do.

Small causes of irritation are working among Canadian officers and men, and one of them, quite inflaming in its effect out here, is an order issued by the British Governor of Cologne making that city out of bounds to the Canadian troops in the Army of Occupation. All these things are unfortunate, and due in my opinion to a misunderstanding of the true facts. I find Canada split up into political, religious, and racial groups, so that a stranger, addressing audiences like I have had to do, drops unconsciously a number of heavy bricks, which fall with a dull sickening thud, as he knows by their echoes in the silence. The French Canadians, maintaining their old speech and traditions and faith, as they have every right to do, did not take kindly to conscription and aroused racial differences in Canada which have not yet been healed, though I think the heat of passion has died down. The Irish question is acute and Irish Catholics are at loggerheads with Ulster Irish, reproducing in a minor way the situation in Ireland herself. The demand of the Irish people for autonomy, which in some form or other is impossible of denial if we wish for American friendship, does not meet with any approval among the majority of English speaking Canadians. Catholics and Protestants, whether Irish, French, or English speaking Canadians, belong to separate castes not only in the political but in the social world of Canada. So it is all very difficult.

Yet the spirit of Canada as a people rises above those controversies and rivalries by pride in achievement, and has, I think, taken a higher place in the world's esteem. The toughness, the tenacity, the patient courage, and the heroism of Canadian troops has won the deep admiration of the Americans, who recognize that those people across their border went very quickly and in large numbers to the help of Mother England, and fought gallantly through many dreadful battles on the way to victory. Among the first who went over 67 per cent. were English born and returned to England in her time of need without any question or any delay—at once, with the offer of their souls and bodies for service, and after them there was a steady stream from Canada, including many fine, brave men from French Canada. Men deserted to go from the Northwest Mounted Police, taking off their scarlet tunics—I saw their uniforms in Ottawa—in exchange for khaki, and now on their homecoming are giving themselves up again with a grin, and a word or two of "Well, I guess we're under arrest. What about it?"

Canada has forged links between herself and England which should be stronger than those which bound us before the war, because of common sacrifice. There is only one pity as far as England is concerned, and that is that because of local patriotism the Canadian people are apt to forget the wonderful achievements of the English troops themselves, the glory of poor old Tommy Atkins, who because he was in greater numbers—forming 68 per cent. of the British Army from first to last—made the greater sacrifice, and through all this war fought with a courage beyond all words of praise, not getting nearly so much publicity as Colonial troops, and not claiming honor for himself, but doing a grim job, silently, and without a touch of swank. England is grateful to Canada for her brave service and it will be sad if Canada does not let love stay in her heart for England and for those boys of England who fought as their comrades. The press of Canada does not say much of English deeds, and ignores too much the victories won by English troops, but that is due to the pride of the Dominion in her own sons, and will, I think, give place to a generous recognition of English valor. I think that, because the cheers were loud and true when I told them so.

COLLEGES AND ALIENS.

Suggestions for Americanizing the Foreign Colonies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by Mr. Ravage in the Magazine Section of the Sunday TIMES with the title "To Educate Foreign Colonies Out of Existence" recommends a very practical means of assimilation, but for a necessarily limited number of foreign young men and women. So small a percentage of our foreign-born young people could take advantage of such a plan, especially with Mr. Ravage's provision that not more than half a dozen foreign students be admitted into any given institution, that it could not bring about the result which is so optimistically claimed in the title of the article. The subject matter of the article, however, furnishes much food for thought.

As a matter of fact, it is highly probable that the majority of our colleges, small and large, have many more than six foreign students at this moment and have been receiving such students for a number of years.

It is true that many of these foreign-born students have come to America with the express purpose of entering an American college, so they would not be in the group which Mr. Ravage has in mind, but it is also true that a far greater number of ambitious foreign-born young men and women are now passing through our colleges after having earned in this country the money to enable them to do so.

The suggestion of Mr. Ravage that provision be made as part of our national Americanization program to enable and encourage foreign-born students to enter a selected group of colleges seems a wise one.

There are many indications that there are great intellectual unrest and hunger among our foreign-born young people and a desire to get something more from America than the dollars which they have been able to earn rather easily during the war period. I am in touch with many groups of foreign-born young women, and I draw my deductions chiefly from them.

Within the last few months many young women have expressed to me or my associates a desire to stop working and to study. They are young women who came to the United States after they were 16 years of age and began at once to support themselves, and who were obliged to pick up English from their fellow-workers or acquire what they could in evening school classes. Their English is therefore not of a kind or quality to open college doors for them. Their ambitions are enchained by their educational limitations. The evening courses which are open to them in the schools and other institutions in the city do not satisfy them. They want to stop working and to go away somewhere and devote themselves to study.

I have in mind one eager young Ukrainian girl who, with a light shining in her bright brown eyes, said, "I want to learn everything—languages, music, domestic science, American history—so that I can lead and teach my own people." I think of Russian, Polish, and Scandinavian young women who have expressed themselves in much the same way. In any national Americanization program the needs of this group should be considered.

Small selected colleges should add special English courses for them and modify other courses.

I am sure it would be to the infinite advantage of such students to study in colleges where the majority of their fellow-students were of American birth, so that a complete adjustment to American life might take place, but I would not care to see any of my own foreign-born friends completely Americanized. I would not desire them to lose their peculiar charm and originality.

The introduction of a group of such students into an American college would do much to broaden the interests and knowledge of the other students, and the results would be mutually beneficial.

Undoubtedly the spiritual and social revolt which is spreading through the teaching of the Bolsheviki is developing an intellectual excitement and unrest, especially in the minds of young foreign-born working women who live in lonely isolation with few understanding friends. For this reason so many are craving and needing wholesome intellectual food and mental stimulation.

EDITH I. JARDINE.
New York, April 1, 1919.

Unconstitutional?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is peace unconstitutional? That seems to be the question. Peace can be made only by treaty. Treaties are binding upon honorable nations. Making peace binds a nation not to make war. Is such action on the part of the United States an infringement on the war-making power of Congress under the Constitution? If so we can never make peace with Germany without first amending the Constitution.

There is no difference in this respect between a separate treaty of peace with Germany and a League of Nations. A breach of the Constitution cannot be justified on the ground that it was "such a little one."

If you can make a peace treaty with one nation you can make one with a dozen—or with all the world. If you cannot make a peace treaty on a large scale neither can you make it on a small scale. Either peace is Constitutional or it isn't. There is no middle ground. JOSEPH LEE.
Boston, March 31, 1919.

APRIL MOODS.

April met me on the road.
Damp it was, the skies were gray,
And I wore some ancient clothes,
Treasured 'gainst a rainy day.
April mock obeisance made—
Laughed at me, the saucy jade!

Waved her fairy wand, and, lo,
Sulky skies were flecked with blue;
Threatening clouds were chased away—
Soon the sun shone brightly through—
In well-worn garments clad,
Truth to tell—felt passing mad!

Still another day we met;
Since 'twas lovely Springlike weather,
In my smartest suit and hat
Wreathed 'round with a fluffy feather,
Sauntered I, to pay a call.
April vowed my pride must fall!

In a trice she hid the sun,
With her magic brought the rain,
Spoiled my cherished finery!
Evidence, you see, is plain—
April's like a woman ever,
Full of moods—and steadfast never!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

STILLMAN ESTATE OVER $40,000,000

Federal and State Inheritance Taxes on Property Will Be More Than $11,000,000.

HIS STOCK HOLDINGS GREAT

Appraisal Filed in Court Here—Few Securities He Possessed Are Found to be Worthless.

The estate of James Stillman, the banker, was appraised yesterday at $40,-588,121, which is about the estimate made at the time of Mr. Stillman's death. The net estate after the deduction of debts, funeral expenses, and commissions of $2,887,008 is $37,451,561. The State inheritance tax will be $1,-851,561. The Federal inheritance tax will be nearly $10,000,000 additional.

Mr. Stillman had realty valued at $1,-279,485, and the personal effects in his town house and his Newport and Cornwall Summer homes are valued at $463,-049. His cash aggregated $2,842,730. His only life insurance was a policy of $100,000, payable to his estate. Mr. Stillman also had paintings in France valued at $458,959, but this property is not taxable here.

The stocks and bonds aggregated $34,-967,610. The chief issues of stocks were as follows:

Name	Value.
National City Bank	$14,507,876
Second National Bank	2,095,100
Fidelity Company	1,970,000
American International Corp.	1,350,006
Union Pacific common	245,700
Union Pacific preferred	227,850
Hide & Bark of Del. Co.	111,000
Kennecott Copper Corp.	182,707
New York Trust Co.	399,000
United States Trust Co.	274,512
National City Bank	606,780
Cen. Exchange Bank	217,465
Hanover National Bank	2,249,970
Lincoln National Bank	721,900
National Bank of Commerce	790,350
N. H. & Hartf. Railroad preferred	242,130
New York Central	222,250
New Jersey Zinc Co.	852,274
Terminal Warehouse Co.	104,850
U. S. Realty and Imp. Co.	168,744
Standard Oil	595,384
Standard Oil	222,282
Standard Oil	241,868
Standard Oil	214,636
Standard Oil	223,600
U. S. Trust, Ltd. of London	103,506
Properties in Espinela Syndicate	397,331
Interest in Espinela Syndicate	238,988
Chicago City and Connecting Ry. Co. preferred	140,232

The only stocks found to be worthless were shares of the Automatic Electric Co; the New Theatre Association, and the Theatre des Champs Elysees, Paris.

The largest bond holdings were $420,-250 Chicago & Alton, $418,880 Morris & Essex Railroad, $382,200 Equitable Office Building 5s, and $672,800 U. S. Realty & Improvement Co. 5s.

Mr. Stillman divided his paintings, works of art, silver and household effects equally among his five children, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Percy A. Rockefeller, James A. Stillman, Charles Chauncey Stillman and Dr. Ernest G. Stillman. The executors had power to make an unequal distribution but this was not done. A trust fund of $3,500,000 was left to each of the daughters, which after the deduction of trustees' commissions left $3,394,430.

The residuary estate was divided into three trusts for the three sons, and they are found to be worth $9,694,571 each by Appraiser William J. Campbell. Upon the death of each son his share is divided into separate trusts for his children and on their deaths the principal goes absolutely to their children. While it is thus planned to hold the entire estate together for two generations, the executors have the power to make advances of one-fifth to the grandchildren at the ages of 25, 30 and 35 years and, at 40 years the whole or any part of the fund may be turned over.

Mr. Stillman named his brother, Charles, his sons, James A. and Charles G. Stillman and his legal adviser, John W. Sterling as trustees and when the latter survived only five months, Dr. Ernest G. Stillman, another son, was appointed in his place. The trustees are authorized to retain the testator's property in the same form of investment as existed when he died and if they make new investments they are not to take more than $250,000 of any one except for reasons which appeal to them as especially strong.

The grandchildren who will share in the estate are Anne, James Stillman 2d, Alexander and Guy Stillman, children of James A.; Elizabeth G., Charles D. and Elliott M. Stillman, children of Charles Chauncey; Lucinda Jane, Calvin W. and John Sterling Stillman, children of Dr. Ernest Stillman.

Stage Stars Aid Dances.

A reproduction of the "Bal de l'Opera," as held yearly in Paris, was staged last night at the Hotel des Artistes by the Vestoff-Serova Ballet, with several opera stars in costumes of their favorite roles. Among those who lent their names as patrons were Marie Barrientos, Anna Fitziu, Rosa Ponselle, Madame Howard Andrea de Segurola, Giulio Crimi, Antonio Scotti, and Leon Rothier. At the Hotel Commodore another gay revel was held, with a large and brilliant attendance, and Mollie King as Queen of the Revellers.

REPEAL OF THE ESPIONAGE LAW
CHARLES RECHT
and
GILBERT E. ROE
(For the Committee of Forty-Eight)
at the Public Forum
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street
Sunday, April 6th, at 8 P. M.
The Public Is Invited.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE
Lexington Avenue at Fifty-fifth Street, N. Y.
On Sunday, April 6th, at 11 Promptly,
DR. KRASS
in response to a general request, will deliver a discourse on
BOLSHEVISM
Questions submitted in writing will be answered by the lecturer from the pulpit.

Free Synagogue
CARNEGIE HALL—SUNDAY MORNING
APRIL 6TH AT 10:45 O'CLOCK
DR. WISE:
"Can a Revolution Be Averted?
Another Reply to Bolshevism"
ALL ARE WELCOME

TELLS NEEDS OF JUDAISM.

Rabbi Lefkowitz Says There Should Be More Religious Education.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 4.—Need for more religious education in synagogues and Jewish Sabbath schools of the United States was pointed out by Rabbi David Lefkowitz, Dayton, Ohio, in an address on "Religious Education and the Future of American Judaism" at the convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at the Hebrew Union College today. Altered conditions, due to the war, demand more frequent services, and more efficiency among instructors in Jewish Sabbath schools, Rabbi Lefkowitz said.

"The customary Sunday morning services in synagogues must be supplemented by services on Saturday morning, and in some communities by mid-week services," he said. "These services also might be lengthened. By some means, the nature of which can be left to the leaders of Jewish congregations, the demands of Judaism must be placed more thoroughly before the people."

Affiliation of Jewish Sabbath schools throughout the United States was suggested in a report submitted by the Jewish Educational Committee. Such a unification would enable Sabbath schools to study their common needs, and they would be in a better position to fill them, it was said. A session of the convention was held at Reading Road Temple tonight, at which addresses were made by Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, son of Isaac M. Wise, in whose honor the convention is being held, and by Rabbi Louis J. Kopald, Buffalo, N. Y. Graduation exercises of Hebrew Union College, at which eight men are to receive degrees of Rabbi, will feature the convention tomorrow.

27TH VETERAN RE-ENLISTS.

James Edward Boese Rejoins Army Immediately After Discharge.

The 27th Division gave its first recruit to the new volunteer army for overseas service yesterday in the person of Private James Edward Boese, who was discharged on Thursday from the 103th Field Artillery, Battery A. Boese walked into the recruiting headquarters, 461 Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon and told Major Cochran that he wanted to re-enlist at once, "to see more of Europe." That he will be sent abroad with the 50,000 volunteers now being sought by the army is assured by War Department orders governing the raising of the volunteer force. Boese's home is at 280 East 166th Street, the Bronx.

The recruiting officers said that they were glad to get veterans of Boese's calibre, for in examining his discharge papers they found "excellent" after the list of the soldier's qualifications, and also discovered that he had been in the service since October, 1917, and had taken part in the following battles and engagements: St. Mihiel, Forges Creek, Sevry, Vilosnes, Consenvaye, Reville, Etraye, Cripion, Hills 378-379, Cotes de Romagne, and Molmont. Boese left for the recruiting station at Fort Slocum last night to enter the new army, with the best wishes of the recruiting officers.

MUSTERED OUT AT 80.

French, Octogenarian, "Dean of Poilus," Served Through War.

PARIS, March 27. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—After serving four years and a half in dugouts and billets as a sapper in an engineer regiment, Lieutenant Surugue, 80 years old, was mustered out of the service a few weeks ago. When the war broke out, in 1914, he volunteered for the duration of the struggle and during the conflict earned the sobriquet of "The Dean of the Poilus."

After being accepted in the army, Lieutenant Surugue served in a training camp, learning the manual of the rifle and bayonet. When he had sufficiently advanced he was immediately sent to the front and during the war passed most of the time near Souches, where shells fell with consistent regularity. He is at present in fine health and tuned to continue the campaign should occasion demand it.

"Monsieur Clemenceau is not, as stated by Mr. Lloyd George, 'the grand young man of France,' says La Liberté. This title belongs incontestably to Lieutenant Surugue. Our Premier can grant it to him; there is, indeed, enough of most glorious honor for him."

VERDICT FOR NEW YORKER.

Found Not Guilty of Manslaughter in "Billie" Carlton Case.

LONDON, April 4.—Reginald Devuelle, a fashion designer, formerly of New York, was found not guilty in the Old Bailey Court today of manslaughter in the case involving the death of "Billie" Carlton, an American dancer. The dancer was found dead under mysterious circumstances in a London hotel early in December, and it had been charged that Devuelle supplied her with cocaine. Devuelle will be tried next week on a charge of conspiring to obtain cocaine in defiance of the Defense of the Realm act.

Ford Suit to be Tried at Mt. Clemens

LANSING, Mich., April 4.—The State Supreme Court today denied a petition by Henry Ford for a writ of mandamus to compel the Circuit Court of Wayne County (Detroit) to vacate its order for a change of venue from Wayne to Macomb County (Mt. Clemens) in the $1,-000,000 libel suit brought by Mr. Ford against The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Judge Lindsey Ill; Wife Summoned.

DENVER, Col., April 4.—Mrs. Ben B. Lindsey, wife of Judge Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court, left today for the East in response to a telegram saying that Judge Lindsey was dangerously ill. Judge Lindsey's health has been impaired since his return several months ago from France, where he spent about six months as a representative of the Committee on Public Information.

PLAN HOME BRIDAL FOR MISS CARNEGIE

License Obtained Yesterday for Her Marriage This Month to Ensign Roswell Miller.

WEDDING SET FOR APRIL 22

Will Be Quiet Ceremony, Owing to Father's Health—Fiance Drove Ambulance in France.

Miss Margaret Carnegie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and Ensign Roswell Miller of the Naval Reserve, whose engagement was announced last November, obtained their license to wed yesterday at the Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building. Their wedding will take place on April 22, at the home of the bride's parents, 2 East Ninety-first Street.

The young pair called at the bureau in the morning a few minutes before it had opened, and instead of going to the private office of City Clerk Scully, they took their place among the waiting applicants, being third in line. They filled out their application blanks, and later the oaths were administered in the large waiting room of the bureau. Ensign Miller wore his uniform, and Miss Carnegie was gowned in quiet taste, no one but the clerk being aware that the young woman was one of America's greatest heiresses. Their license was No. 8,136.

The affidavit stated that Miss Carnegie is 22 years old and was born in New York City. Her mother's maiden name was given as Louise Whitfield. Ensign Miller gave his age as 24. He is the son of the late Roswell Miller, one-time President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. The young man was born in Chicago. His mother, who was formerly Mary Louise Roberts, now lives at 969 Park Avenue, this city.

Later in the day, at Miss Carnegie's home, it was said that no plans for the wedding were ready for announcement, except that it was to be a quiet home event.

Miss Carnegie's engagement was announced on Nov. 28 last, a few days after her father celebrated his 83d birthday. She was graduated from Miss Spence's School in May, 1916, and was formally presented to society in December of the same year. Since that time she has given much of her time to philanthropic work, and is Vice President of the Armstrong League, which aids dependent races such as the Indian and the negro. Since the United States entered the war she has also been active in war relief work, in which service she has often been associated with Ensign Miller's sister, Miss Dorothy Miller.

Ensign Miller, early in the war, joined the American Ambulance Corps and went to France. When this country entered the war, he enlisted in the navy and trained at Columbia University for a commission. After winning his commission as ensign, he was assigned to Squadron 13 of the submarine chasers, and was sent to the naval station at Bensonhurst, L. I.

HARRISON NAMES FIANCEE.

Miss Wrentmore's Mother, However, Said to Oppose Her Marriage.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Francis Burton Harrison, returning to Washington after some days in New York and a hunting trip in the South, confirmed today the story of his engagement and expected marriage during his present leave. His fiancée, Miss Bertha Wrentmore, is the daughter of Dean Clarence G. Wrentmore of the engineering department of the University of the Philippines. Mrs. Wrentmore and her daughter recently returned to the United States and are now in California.

No date has been fixed for the wedding, and Mrs. Wrentmore was today quoted in dispatches from the West as opposing the marriage on the ground of disparity of age between her daughter and Governor General Harrison.

MATZENAUER GETS DIVORCE.

Ferrari-Fontana Still Permitted by Court to See Child.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 4.—It became known today at the White Plains Court House that Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins had granted an interlocutory degree of divorce to Mrs. Margaret Fontana, known on the stage as Madame Matzenauer, from her husband, Captain Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana of the Italian army. The plaintiff was represented by the law firm of Riegelman, Carvis, Levintritt & Goetz. Justice Tompkins ordered the testimony sealed.

The pair were married on June 26, 1912, at Buenos Aires, and have one child, Adriana, now 5 years old. The papers in the divorce were served on the defendant at the Hotel Astonia while he was appearing as tenor with the Metropolitan Opera Company, of which his former wife is still a member. The court gave her the custody of their daughter, with provision for the husband to see the child frequently.

Miss Fulton to Wed Lieut. Squiers.

Robert M. Fulton of the San Remo Hotel announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Katharine L. Fulton, to James E. Squiers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Squiers, formerly of Evanston, Ill., who now lives at the Hotel Belleclaire, this city. Miss Fulton is a graduate of Miss Spence's School, and has been active in the doings of the younger set. Mr. Squiers attended Williams College, and last Winter he was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Army.

Entertain Ambassador Wallace.

Former Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard gave a dinner last night at the Ritz-Carlton for the newly appointed Ambassador to France, Hugh C. Wallace, and Mrs. Wallace, who are to sail next week. Tonight Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews will give a large farewell dinner at their town home, 27 West Fifty-first Street, for the Ambassador and Mrs. Wallace.

Crokers to Return to Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 4.—Richard Croker and Mrs. Croker have arranged to spend the coming Summer at their country home in Ireland, five miles from Dublin. The former Tammany leader expects to spend the remaining Summers of his life there, returning each Winter to Palm Beach. Next season the Crokers will occupy their new house here.

Chamberlain Case Is Halted.

LONDON, April 4.—After a short session today, the court-martial inquiry regarding the alleged exploits of Captain E. G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Texas, was adjourned until Saturday, the defense having not been able to obtain a handwriting expert. Two character witnesses were examined today, W. S. Howell, Jr., a Secretary of the American Embassy in London, and Prof. R. C. Bennett, an instructor in law. Both said they had known Chamberlain at the University of Texas and that his character always had been good.

Frank Paret, Opera Leader, Dies.

Frank Paret, musical director of "Good Morning, Judge," at the Shubert Theatre, died yesterday morning, after a brief illness. He directed the orchestra in the De Wolf Hopper revival of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas several seasons ago, and also for "Love o' Mike," "The Beauty Shop" and many other productions.

JURY CLEARS MOTORMAN.

Dismisses Homicide Complaint and Assails Service Board Employes.

The Bronx County Grand Jury filed with Justice Richard H. Mitchell of the Bronx County Supreme Court yesterday a presentment criticising two employes of the Public Service Commission and dismissing a complaint for homicide against Albert P. Vogt, a motorman, employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. There was a rear-end collision on the Third Avenue Elevated road at 174th Street on the evening of Jan. 30 which resulted in the death of Elizabeth Graff.

The motorman was charged with culpable negligence, and held for the action of the Grand Jury. Two of the witnesses before the Grand Jury yesterday were V. A. Keffer and P. J. Boylan, of whom the Grand Jury in its presentment said:

"In the hearing of the case before this body there appeared two witnesses. In the report of the witness Keffer to his superior officer in the Public Service Commission he stated: 'It is the opinion of the writer that the motorman used poor judgment, as he picked up too much steam and could not stop in time to avoid the collision.' The witness Boylan stated in his report to the Public Service Commission: 'In the writer's opinion this collision is due entirely to carelessness on the part of the motorman of the colliding train.'

"The witness Keffer was employed as equipment inspector and Boylan as electrical engineer. From the testimony given by Keffer it appears that he is incompetent to discharge the duties of the position he holds, and he displayed ignorance of the facts he was sent to investigate. There is no evidence to warrant his findings as above set forth.

"It further appears that Boylan made an examination of the cars about fifteen hours after the cars had been removed to the yards of the railroad company from the scene of the accident, and there is no evidence to warrant the findings as above stated."

FORESEE NO LOWER PRICES.

Business Men Urged to Stabilize Trade on Present Basis.

Prices will never return to the pre-war levels, and manufacturers and retail merchants who are waiting to buy low-priced raw materials or cheaper goods will find that they are out of business, was re-echoed last night by all the speakers at a dinner given by the New York Business Publishers' Association and the National Prosperity Campaign to representatives of 200 trade papers at the Automobile Club.

"The cost of living," said Franklin T. Miller, Chief of the Division of Public Works and Construction of the Labor Department, "has gone up in four years 65 per cent. throughout the country and 75 per cent. in New York City. I have talked to many men in the business and financial world and they all believe that prices will not find a much lower level.

"Eugene Meyer, Chairman of the War Finance Corporation, told me that he believed prices, at most, will not recede more than 20 per cent. in the next three years. Business men in general do not realize that the world has turned upside down in less than five years. In spite of this we are in a very comfortable position compared to the position we found ourselves in after the civil war."

A paper was read for the National Prosperity Campaign, urging dealers and manufacturers to get together and stabilize their prices. The paper pointed out that this would establish confidence in prices, and do away with the halting of business.

JUDGE L. J. CONLAN DEAD.

City Court Adjourns Session Out of Respect to Veteran Jurist.

Former Judge Lewis J. Conlan died yesterday of pneumonia in his apartment at the Wilbraham, 1 West Thirtieth Street. Judge Conlan, who was 78 years old, was born in Camden, Oneida County, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar in 1870. Coming to this city, he was sent to the Legislature in 1884, and in 1893 was elected a Judge of the City Court, retiring in 1909. He was subsequently appointed by the Appellate Court as referee for the Supreme Court, Surrogates' Court, and City Court. His office was at 132 Nassau Street.

At the opening of the City Court yesterday morning, Chief Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer paid a tribute to the memory of Judge Conlan, and upon motion of members of the bar present court was adjourned out respect to the memory of the late jurist.

Judge Conlan was for a number of years a member of the Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club, and he was also a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, the New York County Lawyers Associaton, the the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and Tammany Hall.

Death Delays War Lumber Suit.

Mrs. Maudella Rehage died yesterday morning at her home, 555 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. She was confidential secretary to George P. McQuade, President of the Coastwise Lumber and Supply Company, and was to have been a Government witness in Brooklyn yesterday in litigation growing out of lumber contracts in the war.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. CONWAY, for thirty years a clerk in the New York County Clerk's office, died yesterday in Fordham Hospital as the result of a fall on Thursday down the stairs leading to the elevated trains at the Bronx terminal. Mr. Conway, who was President of the New York County Civil employes' Benefit Association, lived at 3,078 Perry Avenue. He was 58 years old.

L. S. PARSONS, former Secretary and Treasurer of the Seth Thomas Clock Company of Thomaston, Conn., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Wolf, 60 William Street, East Orange, of pneumonia. Born in Smethfield, Mass., seventy-three years ago, he had been with the clock company more than forty years when he retired five years ago.

OSCAR LEA MOSES, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, died suddenly on Wednesday of heart disease. He lived in Upper Montclair, N. J., and was 52 years old. He was formerly business manager of the Printers' Ink Publishing Company.

Mrs. SARAH WHITE, mother of Olive White, the actress, who in private life is Mrs. William Farnum, wife of the motion picture star, died Wednesday at the home of her daughter, 251 West Eighty-second Street. She was born in Standish, Mich., seventy-six years ago.

CHARLES J. WILSON, 82 years old, at one time publisher of The Somerville (N. J.) Messenger and later of The State Centre Record, at Bound Brook, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Bound Brook.

MORGAN STOUGHTON, a leader in athletics at Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn and Captain of the baseball team, died on Thursday at his home, on Orange Street, Brooklyn, in his twenty-first year.

LOUIS F. SANDKAUT, formerly manager of the cocoa plant of F. Bischoff, in Brooklyn, and a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 704, F. and A. M., died on Wednesday at his home, 1,124 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

HENRY GELIN, a native of Paris, France, and formerly in the wholesale dry goods business in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 383 First Street, Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

GEORGE W. COLES, Captain of the bodyguard of President Lincoln in 1861, and a clerk for fifty-five years in the New York Custom House, died yesterday in Mount Vernon, N. Y., at the age of 82 years.

WILLIAM ABROMSON, 42 years old, reporter for The Jersey City Journal, covering the Hoboken district, died in the Jersey City Hospital yesterday afternoon from injuries received in an automobile accident earlier in the day.

THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, a retired member of the New York bar, died on Thursday at the Presbyterian Hospital in his sixty-eighth year. He is survived by a brother, John C. Tomlinson, a lawyer, of 45 West Fifty-seventh Street.

WILLIAM WILKINS CARR, Judge of the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia and former Postmaster of that city under President Cleveland, died there on Thursday. He was born in Washington in 1833.

Mrs. AUGUSTA CURRY BRADHURST FIELD, widow of William Hazard Field and daughter of Samuel Stillwell Bradhurst, died yesterday at her home, 10 West Thirty-seventh Street. The funeral will be held Monday, morning at St. Bartholomew's Church.

Born.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Levy (nee Henrietta Beck) wish to announce the birth of a son, April 4, at 935 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

Married.

LASSEN — RIEMAN. — Alice Slamon to Fletcher Lassen, April 3, by Right Rev. Mgr. Guinan.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Thursday, April 3, 1919, in his 70th year, George Henry Allen, beloved husband of Charlotte Clark Allen. Funeral services at his late residence, 41 West 56th St., on Saturday, April 5, at 3 P. M. Interment Burlington, Vt.

BELLAMY.—Suddenly, at her residence, 200 Henry St., Brooklyn, Blanche Wilder Bellamy, wife of Frederick P. Bellamy. Funeral private.

BULTMAN.—On Friday, April 4, at his residence, 128 West 88st St., after a long illness, Richard C. Bultman, beloved husband of Sophie M. Landwehr, in his 60th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—Mrs. Kenneth, at her home, 403 Portland Av., St. Paul, Minn., Thursday, April 3.

CONLAN.—Lewis J., at his residence, 1 West 30th St., on Friday, April 4. Funeral services at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Monday, April 7, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

CONWAY.—On April 4, John H. Conway, beloved husband of Mary, (nee Gleeson). Funeral from his late residence, 3,078 Perry Av., Monday, April 7, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem high mass at St. Brendan's Church, 207th St. and Perry Av.

DAVIES.—David, on April 3, beloved husband of Catherine Davies. Funeral from his late residence, 910 Avenue C West, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, April 6, at 2 P. M.

DOWS.—At his residence, Denver, Col., Thursday, April 3, 1919, Kenneth, son of Jane S. and the late David Dows, Jr. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ELTING.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Mary H. Elting, sister of Daniel Birdsall. Funeral from her late residence, 58 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M. Interment Peekskill, N. Y.

FAY.—April 4, Andrew J. Fay, in his 91st year. Service at 19 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, April 6, 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

FIELD.—On Friday, April 4, 1919, Augusta Curry Bradhurst, widow of William Hazard Field and daughter of Samuel Stillwell Bradhurst and Mary Pearsall. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Av. and 51st St., on Monday morning, April 7, at 10 o'clock.

FLASH.—On Friday, April 4, 1919, Joseph Flash, beloved husband of Laura Flash and devoted father of Samuel J. Flash. Funeral from his late residence, 878 Hancock St., near Throop Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 6, at 10 A. M. Interment Malmonides Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

GOURLIE.—On Thursday, April 3d, 1919, James B., son of the late John and Rebecca B. Gourlie, and husband of Margaret Brown. Funeral Sunday, at 1 P. M., Patchogue, L. I.

HAMMOND.—Suddenly, at 327 West 77th St., Julia Cora Hammond. Funeral notice later.

HANSCOM.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Etta Rogers Hanscom, beloved wife of Terry Hanscom. Funeral service at her late residence, 24 Rockland Av., Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HASKELL.—On Friday, April 4, Johanna Haskell, widow of Adolph Haskell, mother of L. Haskell, Mrs. M. Polatchek, and Mrs. Morris Kaye, sister of Emil Letvin, in her 69th year. Funeral services at 632 West 171st St., Sunday, April 6, 1:30 P. M. Burial at Acacia Cemetery.

HASKELL.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death on April 2, 1919, at Daytona, Fla., of their late associate, Frank Walsh Haskell, No. 1,126 on the roll.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, Governor.
PHILIP ASHTON ROLLINS, Secretary.

HERMAN.—Christina, widow of the late Herman C. Herman, after a lingering illness, at her residence, 423 Ocean View Av., Woodhaven, L. I., April 2. Funeral private.

HOUGHTALING.—Herbert Eugene, aged 72, on April 4, beloved father of Mrs. Grace Scott, Mrs. Helen Boyce, Mrs. May Baker, Mrs. Jane Purple, Mrs. Blanche Constantine, Miss Frances, Kathryn, and Herbert L. Houghtaling. Funeral services private at his late residence, 70 West 108th St., on Monday at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Binghamton (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HULL.—On April 4, 1919, at Ossining, N. Y., Elizabeth Kipp Hull, in the 87th year of her age, widow of Edward H. Hull. Funeral service on Saturday, April 5, at half-past 3 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Henry C. Westlake, 4 Maurice Av., Ossining.

JACKSON.—On April 2, Sam H. Jackson, son of the late William and Henrietta Jackson, formerly of Ramapo, N. Y. Interment Saturday at Mahwah, N. J.

JAHN.—At Linden, N. J., April 4, 1919, Antonie Jahn, aged 83 years. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Wood Av. and Henry St., Linden, N. J., on Sunday, April 6, at 3:30 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, at Scarsdale, April 4, in the 49th year of his age, J. E. Johnson, Jr., son of Major Joseph Earey and Mary Roche Johnson, and beloved husband of Margaret Hillis Johnson. Services at his late residence, Hartsdale, N. Y., upon the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station at 2:35 P. M. Sunday. Interment private.

JONES.—Barry, 3d, at Bethlehem, Penn., on April 3, 1919.

JOSEPH.—Maurice, in his 27th year, beloved husband of Harriet (nee Nernbacher), dear father of Emily Joseph, son of Emily and Emil Joseph, brother of Mrs. Blanch Cowen, Milton Joseph, and Mrs. Florence Marcus. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIPLING.—At White Plains, N. Y., April 3, 1919, Emma French Howe, widow of Richard Allen Kipling, and daughter of William L. and Lydia F. Howe. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., New York City, Sunday, 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KNOX.—Harry. On Wednesday, April 2, 1919. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,618 Overing St.; on Saturday, April 5, at 2:30 P. M. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery.

LANGDON.—April 4, Mary Elizabeth, beloved wife of Calvin Langdon, aged 74 years. Private funeral services at her late residence, 157 West 123d St., Sunday at 1:30 P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

McARDLE.—In Jersey City, at her residence, 137 Mercer St., suddenly, on April 3, Mary, widow of the late Patrick McArdle and beloved mother of Francis E., Mrs. John P. Cassidy, Mrs. Joseph A. O'Brien, Mrs. A. A. Mulligan, and the late Mrs. Edward F. Cunningham of New York City. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 7, at 9 A. M. Solemn high mass of requiem at St. Brigid's Church at 10 A. M.

MARBLE.—Scott. Lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's). Auspices Actors' Fund.

MASON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Sarah Locke Weir Mason, daughter of the late Rev. Eben Mason and the late Sarah Locke Weir of New York City and Mount Pocono. Funeral services at chapel Woodlawn Cemetery, N. Y., on Saturday, April 5, on arrival of 10:35 train from the Grand Central Station, New York.

MORTON.—On Thursday, April 3, 1919, Albert Morton, son of the late John and Adeline E. Morton. Funeral services at his late residence, 181 Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 5, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

MORTON.—Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society: We regret to announce the death on April 3, 1919, of our late compatriot, Albert Morton.

LOUIS ANNIN AMES, President.
CHAS. A. DU BOIS, Secretary.

MOTT.—Suddenly, on April 3, at Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla., Lieutenant Henry Sperling Mott, U. S. Marine Corps, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Ridgway Mott of Goshen, N. Y. Funeral at Goshen at the convenience of the family.

NEEDHAM.—On Friday, April 4, 1919, Elizabeth Needham, widow of the late John J. Needham. Funeral from her late residence, 586 8th St., Brooklyn, on Monday, April 7, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Thomas Aquinas R. C. Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

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Died.

O'LOUGHLIN.—Bridget, beloved mother of Mrs. B. Distel and Edward O'Loughlin. Funeral from her late residence, 313 East 103d St., on Monday, April 7, thence to St. Anthony's Church, at 7:30 A. M. Interment at West Point.

PARET.—Frank. Lying in state THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's.)

PFEIL.—Stephen, on April 3, beloved husband, father, and brother. Funeral services at his late residence, 311 Linden St., Camden, N. J., Sunday, 3 P. M. Interment at Greenwood, private.

PHELAN.—La Fayette Lodge, 64, F. and A. M. Brethren are requested to attend memorial services for Brother Lieutenant Richard Phelan, killed in action in France. Services at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av., on Sunday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
ERNEST K. HILL, Master.
HERBERT H. SMITH, Secretary.

RICHARDS.—On April 3, 1919, Josephine, beloved wife of Alfred Richards, and mother of Suzanne Peregaux. Funeral from her late residence, 91 Fort Washington Av., Sunday, 2:30 P. M.

ROBERTS.—Passed to eternal life, Friday, April 4, Helen Betts Simpson, late of West New Brighton, S. I., beloved wife of James A. Roberts. Funeral service Monday evening, April 7, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 720 West 172d St. Interment private.

SANDKAUT.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Louis F. Sandkaut. Masonic funeral services at his late residence, 1,124 40th St., Brooklyn, Friday, 8:30 P. M. Officers and members of Tuscan Lodge, 704, F. and A. M., respectfully invited to attend divine service by the Rev. Charles J. Allen, Saturday, 10 A. M. Automobile cortege.

SEELIG.—Sarah, beloved daughter of the late Nathan and Helen Seelig, and dear sister of Emil A. Seelig and aunt of Mrs. Jessie Joseph. Funeral from her late residence, 942 Tinton Av., Bronx, Sunday, April 6, 10 A. M.

SHAW.—At Bellport, L. I., after a lingering illness, James B. Shaw, 4th son of the late Joseph M. and Caroline A. Shaw. Funeral services at the late home of his mother, Bellport, L. I., on Monday, April 7, at 2 P. M.

SIMONSON.—Simon, beloved son of Michaelis Simonson and the late Delia Simonson, after a short illness in his 45th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 200 West 74th St., Sunday, April 6, at 10:30 A. M.

SINSHEIMER.—Suddenly, on April 3, at her residence, Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th St., Bertha, widow of Jacob Sinsheimer. Funeral services at Temple Emanu-El on Sunday, April 6, at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—At Litchfield, Conn., on April 4, after great suffering endured with unfailing patience, Katie O'Grady, wife of Stephen Smith. Many years a faithful servant in the household of the late Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd Knapp.

STOCKWELL.—At St. Luke's Hospital, Thursday, April 3, Robert M., beloved husband of Dollie Stockwell and son of Elizabeth and the late Odin R. Stockwell. Funeral services to be held in the Chapel at St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St., on Saturday, April 5 at 2 o'clock. Interment and burial services at Woodside, N. Y., on Sunday, April 6, at 2:30.

STOUGHTON.—On Thursday, April 3, Morgan Stoughton, son of the late Howard E. Stoughton and Elsie Stoughton Lanigan. Funeral services at his late residence, 69 Orange St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 5, at 3 P. M.

TINKHAM.—At Ravenna, Italy, on March 30, 1919, Edward Insley Tinkham, Ensign U. S. Naval Aviation, aged 25 years, son of Julian R. and Mary M. L. Tinkham of Upper Montclair, N. J.

TOMLINSON.—On April 2, Theodore E. Tomlinson, in his 67th year. Funeral services St. James Church, 71st St. and Madison Av., Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

UNDERHILL.—On Friday, April 4, 1919, Anna Murray, beloved wife of Abm. S. Underhill, and daughter of the late Robert Lindley and Ruth S. Murray, in the 65th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, 38 Linden Av., Ossining, N. Y., Monday, April 7, at 10:45 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:40 A. M. Interment at Fair Ridge Cemetery, Chappaqua.

WALLERSTEIN.—On April 3, in her 84th year, Jennette, beloved mother of Morris. Funeral from chapel, 272 Lenox Av., on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Interment Mount

RICHARDS CAPTURES NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS LAURELS IN STIRRING BATTLE WITH TILDEN

RICHARDS DEFEATS TILDEN FOR TITLE

Boy Plays Spectacular Tennis in Winning National Indoor Championship.

MATCH TAKES FIVE SETS

Youthful Star and Philadelphian Win Doubles Laurels, Beating Alexander and Rosenbaum.

It is a unique tennis record that was established at the 7th Regiment Armory yesterday, when Vincent Richards, the sixteen-year-old prodigy of the courts, won the national indoor tournament in both singles and doubles, the latter in partnership with William T. Tilden, Jr., who took the second individual honors. Since this same pair already holds the outdoor doubles championship, young Richards is already the astonishing holder of three American senior titles, not to speak of the national boys' championship, which he has captured for two years.

The blond Yonkers boy yesterday made good all the extravagant claims that had been advanced for the superhuman quality of his tennis. His instinct for volleying and accurate placement is something amazing, and he has so greatly improved in service and defensive play that he may now be legitimately ranked with America's greatest. In defeating the mighty Tilden he has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that his temperament and brain power make him an ideal tournament contender.

Each Match Goes the Limit.

Both of yesterday's final matches went to five sets, the score in the singles being 3—6, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4, while F. B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum succumbed at 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1. In both matches also the playing was exceedingly streaky, with sensational rallies often followed by the most ludicrous of errors.

When Tilden and Richards took the court in the morning they acted more like a friendly warming-up party than rivals for a national championship. It would not be fair to the new titleholder to insinuate that Tilden might have won if he had wished to, for when the tall Philadelphian gave no indication of that fighting spirit which had carried him past Voshell and Frank Anderson. He was obviously pleased at the wonderful showing made by his partner, and at the finish he seemed genuinely enthusiastic over his own defeat. Since Tilden has been chiefly instrumental in the development of Richards during the last year, his pride in the achievement of his pupil may well be pardoned.

It was a strange match in the fact that service was broken through no less than nineteen times, which means practically four times to a set. This is against all the traditions of tennis, where a single break in service has generally given a winning advantage if the contestants were evenly matched.

Throughout the first three sessions the tennis was unimpressive, although graceful and at intervals spectacular. The opening set had gone conventionally enough to Tilden, with only one break in service, due to errors. Two double faults and a very weak volley put the older player on the short end of the second set, but he at once equalized by his brilliant killing of the deep lobs sent over by Richards.

At this stage Tilden seemed strangely content to stay in the back court and engage in driving duels in which the youngster repeatedly outplaced him. A continuation of his forcing tactics, with a more vicious service, would apparently have given him the match in straight sets, for Richards's ground strokes had not yet acquired the deadly accuracy which eventually brought victory. Tilden threw away another service game by inability or unwillingness to go to the net, and though he later broke through again on the boy's errors, he handed back the advantage immediately when his technique as well as his court tactics failed to work. Richards promptly served a love game for the set, 6—3.

The boy threatened to take the third also, running into a lead of 5—3 on his opponent's errors, combined with some startling placements, particularly off his back-hand. But here Tilden braced and, by keeping up to the speed of which he is capable, brought the games to deuce and ultimately ran out the set, 8—6. Service lost no less than seven times during these fourteen games, which is probably a record for first-class tennis.

Richards Tightens His Game.

After the usual rest, Richards began to play in a fashion that Tilden must have recognized as dangerous. His passing shots were behaving consistently well and his headwork was beyond criticism. The opening service game was Tilden's sole success in the set, the boy taking six straight in remarkable fashion, and squaring the match with the set score, 6—1.

Even then Tilden seemed the probable winner, for he was now set for his customary dramatic climax. But instead of going to pieces Richards grew better and better and more than held his own in every department of the game. He broke through Tilden's service in the sixth game, and was undismayed when the Philadelphian promptly broke through in return.

For two games service won again. Then Richards, leading at 5—4, faced a score of 40—0, with Tilden serving. With a series of marvellous placement shots he worked up to deuce. Twice he pulled back the vantage point, as Tilden threatened to square the set.

Then came his first opportunity to win the match, and only that one was needed. Catching Tilden squarely in the middle of the court, he coolly placed the ball in the far corner, and it was all over.

The afternoon doubles proved less interesting, except as they served to illustrate the extraordinary proficiency of the veteran Alexander in team play. This many-time champion outclassed all the other players on the court, and, with even ordinary support from Rosenbaum, would have won hands down, even against the splendid teamwork of Tilden and Richards. The doctor, however, had one of his dreariest off days, and messed up nearly everything he could reach. As the easiest of smashes and volleys sailed out of court or into the net, he lost his head completely, ran wildly all over his partner's territory, and continually handicapped his own service with double faults. Alexander bore up with wonderful pluck and patience, holding the national champions at bay for five sets, with dazzling drives, volleys, and smashes and scarcely an error to mar his record. Tilden and Richards were very tired toward the end, but resorted to high lobs and picked up the necessary points when the openings offered. They were never in real danger during the deciding set.

The summaries:

National Indoor Tennis Championship. Singles. Final Round.—Vincent Richards defeated William T. Tilden, Jr., 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

Doubles. Final Round.—William T. Tilden, Jr., and Vincent Richards defeated Frederick B. Alexander and Dr. William Rosenbaum, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

SCORE BY POINTS—SINGLES.

Tilden	4	1	4	4	4	0	4	1	4—26—6
Richards	2	4	2	1	2	4	1	4	2—21—3
Richards	4	1	4	4	1	2	4	4	4—31—6
Tilden	1	5	4	2	0	4	4	2	0—22—3
Tilden	4	2	2	4	0	4	5	4	4—42—8
Richards	0	4	4	1	4	2	1	2	2—20—6
Richards									5—35—6
Tilden									3—20—1
Richards	4	2	4	2	5	4	5	1	4	7—38—6
Tilden	1	4	1	4	3	1	1	5	4	5—29—4

SCORE BY POINTS—DOUBLES.

Tilden-Richards	0	6	4	4	2	4	1	5	5—36—6
Alexander-Rosenbaum	4	4	0	1	4	2	4	3	7—32—4
Alexander-Rosenbaum	1	4	4	1	0	4	4	4	4—26—6
Tilden-Richards	4	3	2	2	4	4	2	0	2—20—3
Tilden-Richards	6	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	5—33—6
Alexander-Rosenbaum	4	4	1	4	4	4	2	0	3—28—4
Alexander-Rosenbaum	4	6	4	4	5	4	6	4	5—35—6
Tilden-Richards	2	5	1	2	5	2	4	1	3—25—2
Tilden-Richards	4	1	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30—4
Alexander-Rosenbaum	0	4	2	0	0	1	2	4	1—15—1

GARBAGE IS DISQUALIFIED.

Foul Robs Watts Horse of Victory at Bowie Track.

BOWIE, Md., April 4.—The Expectation, the feature event on today's card at Prince George Park, was won by Dan Bright in an easy canter by four lengths. The Raymond entry was well ridden by Rice, who held his mount back in the early stages of the race and moved up slowly. Maloney had been making the pace, and raced Balaria into submission in the first six furlongs. Maloney was leading by a neck at the three-quarters, when Rice brought his mount along, and, as Maloney tired badly, Dan Bright won easily.

Garbage won the sixth race, but was disqualified, and first money went to Harwood. Doyle, in making the first turn on Garbage, crowded his entry so much on the field that there was a bad spill, Doctor Charcot, Manloc, Roederer and Marianao going down in the scramble. Garbage got away to a good start and moved up to an early lead, and had no trouble winning easily after the spill at the first turn.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; five furlongs. Beck and Call, 113 pounds, (Metcalf,) $3.40, $3.90, $3.30, won; Miss Shackleton, 111, (Rice,) $3.60, $3.10, second; Miss Stathem, 111, (Pauley,) $9.40, third. Time—0:49 2-5. La Bleuet, Alice Haigh, Rain Rose, Harriet, Rolaterer, Silex II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, maidens; five and a half furlongs. Hanky Panky, 116 pounds, (Robinson,) $4.20, $2.10, $2.60, won; Prisour, 111, (Butwell,) $2.10, $2.30, second; The Ferryman, 116, (McTaggart,) $2.60, third. Time—1:08. Hasty Lady, Sauf Conduit, Low Tide, Bonna A., Miss Eileen also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; six and a half furlongs. Flurenzi, 90 pounds, (Stapleton,) $11.00, $5.60, $4.50, won; Vigilante, 101, (Doyle,) $3.80, $4.90, second; Auctioneer, 101, (Carswell,) $8.00, third. Time—1:23. Doctor Campbell, Saboia, Miss Sterling, Comacho, Satisfied, Sister Marjorie also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; six and a half furlongs. Widow Bedotte, 111 pounds, (Sterling,) $6.90, $4.40, $3.80, won; Cadillac, 116, (Rice,) $4.40, $3.80, second; Wood Violet, 112, (Denyse,) $8.60, third. Time—1:22. Crumpsall, Laura Miller, Korthage, Old Eyders, Carl Ellwanger also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Expectation, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Dan Bright, 108 pounds, (Rice,) $6.40, $3, $2.40, won; Mahoney, 97, (McKeever,) $3.50, $2.60, second; Belario, 94, (Carswell,) $3.00, third. Time—1:27 2-5. Amalette, Rey El Pleasanton, Katie Canal, Valspar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Garbage, 115 pounds, (Denyse,) $7.80, $3.50, $3.20, won, (disqualified;) Harwood, 114, (Rice,) $3.40, $3, second; Fairly, 114, (Butwell,) $14.10, third; Miss Giggle, 107, (Obert,) fourth. Time—1:47 1-5. Doctor Charcot, Manloc, Roederer, Marianqo also ran. Garbage disqualified for foul.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Tuna, 102 pounds, (Nikoff,) $85, $18.10, $8.90, won; Edith Baumann, 102, (Richcreek,) $4.20, $3.20, second; Candidate, 111, (Cores,) $10.80, third. Time—1:47. Dundreary, Sir Up, Pulaski, Flora Finch, Bill Hunley also ran.

HERRMANN TAKES STAND.

Testifies in Federal League Baseball Suit.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Baseball history for thirty-five years was recounted today by August Herrmann, President of the National Commission, testifying in answer to unlawful monopoly charges against organized baseball made by the Baltimore Federal League Club in its suit for $900,000 damages resulting from the disbanding of the Federal League. He declared neither the American or National Leagues was operated for profit. In introducing Mr. Herrmann, George Wharton Pepper, counsel for the defense, recalling some of the accusations of the plaintiff, remarked, "face the jury, Mr. Herrmann. I want them to see what a pirate looks like."

Mr. Herrmann's testimony occupied most of the day in court. An earlier witness, William B. Ward, son of the late B. B. Ward, owner of the Brooklyn Federals, testified for the defendants. He corroborated evidence given previously that President Rasin of the Baltimore Club made the motion that the Federal League give full power to the committee of three selected to negotiate a peace pact with organized baseball.

BROOKLYN REGULARS WIN.

Defeat Colts by 4 to 3 in Practice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4.—A six and one-half inning game, staged this afternoon between the Regulars and Colts at the Dodger's training camp, put Uncle Robbie's athletes on edge for tomorrow's contest against the Yankees. The Regulars won by a score of 4 to 3.

Goodbred and Mack Wheat were the battery for the Colts, while the Regulars used Jimmie Mains and Miller. Zack Wheat got his first workout of the year, playing left field for the Colts. The slugger was at bat three times, but failed to get a safe hit. He did, however, score a man from third by sending a grounder along the first-base line.

Jimmy Johnston is showing great improvement in his work around the initial sack. He made several splendid pickups in the game this afternoon. Zack Wheat will not start in tomorrow's contest, but may be called upon to fill the rôle of a pinch hitter. Sam Chestnut, the rookie infielder who joined the team last night, got his first workout today.

JOCKEY ROBINSON KILLED.

Three Other Riders Hurt in Spill at Bowie.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4.—Frankie Robinson, America's premier jockey, is dead at the University Hospital here; Johnny McTaggart has two fractured ribs and Mooney and Sneidman are suffering from bruises and shaking up as the result of a spill in the sixth race today at Bowie. Robinson, under contract to Harry Payne Whitney, the New York millionaire, and the highest salaried rider in the United States, had a gaping hole torn in his skull.

The accident occurred when a field of eight horses dashed to the first turn in a race of a mile and twenty yards for 4-year-olds and a mix-up followed at the sharp turn.

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MANS CLOSEST FRIEND

GIANTS TAKE DUST OF RED SOX WAGON

World's Champions Get Jump on McGraw's Men in First of Series—Ruth's Bat Active.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, April 4.—Playing their first game with a rival big league club this Spring, the Giants were trailed in the dust here today by the Boston Red Sox, champions of the baseball universe, in the first tilt of their seven-game series. The Red Sox took first blood by a score of 5 to 3.

Boston's kingpin, the mighty "Babe" Ruth, started the Giants on the sliding board. The famous fence buster can smack out home runs in Florida as well as on the Polo Grounds. First batter up in the second inning, he lashed one of George Smith's shoots far over a distant race track gailing in right field. Natives here say it is the longest wallop ever made in Tampa. Ruth has knocked several balls over this fence in batting practice, but none as deep as today's drive.

George Smith and Jesse Winters pitched for the Giants, and McGraw got a lot of satisfaction out of the latter's work. It was Winters's real test against big league opposition, as he was sent to Kansas City last Spring before the Giants began their training series with Cleveland. The young Lieutenant acquitted himself with the coolness worthy of a former officer of the republic. In five innings the Red Sox got to him for only four hits, and the first time he faced Ruth he struck out Ed Barrow's terror.

The way Winters worked out of his first hole shows the grit in the young fellow. Before he had pitched five minutes he had the bases full and none out. He could not get a ball over for McInnis, and walked him on four straight balls. Vitt knocked a single off his glove, and on Scott's infield bounder, Winters obeyed Zimmerman's command to throw to third when there was not a chance to force McInnis at the base. It looked as though Winters would quickly succumb to an avalanche of runs, but he tightened up in beautiful fashion.

Schang raised a sacrifice fly to Kauff, scoring McInnis, Vitt running up to third. Scott tried to pull a delayed steal and was nailed by McCarty, while Fletcher caught Mays' line drive. Mays, who pitched the underhand ball, went five innings against the Giants. They had no trouble getting on base on him, but couldn't get the runs over once they got on base.

Herbert Pennock, the left hander, who pitched the game before the King of England last Fourth of July, succeeded Mays in the sixth inning. He had a good curve ball, but had trouble with his control. Boston did the best fielding and made several sensational fielding plays. Two catches by Strunk and Scott especially, were worthy of honorable mention. Strunk cut off several New York runs in the fourth when he came in fast for Earl Smith's short fly behind second base, and doubled McCarty off that bag.

Billy Sunday threw out the first ball. He has a gospel tent right next to the ball ground. He had his picture taken in the movies shaking hands with McGraw.

The Giants made a great effort to win in the ninth inning, but the rally flittered with Kauff. Fletcher opened with a single, took second on McCarty's out, and scored when Pennock threw wild on Thorpe's tap to the box. Burns walked and Pennock studied long enough to strike out Young. Chase also walked, filling the bases. Only a single was needed to tie the score, but Kauff could not produce. He rolled to Shean for the exit out.

The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Shean,2b	4	1	1	4	3
Strunk,cf	3	0	0	2	1
Ruth,lf	4	1	2	2	0
McInnis,1b	3	1	0	11	1
Vitt,2b	4	0	1	1	3
Scott,ss	4	1	2	2	2
Schang,c	3	1	0	5	1
Walters,c	2	0	0	1	0
Mays,p	0	0	0	0	2
Pennock,p	1	0	0	0	3
Total	31	5	7	27	17

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	2	0	0	3	0
Young,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Chase,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Kauff,cf	5	0	0	5	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	0	4
Zimman,3b	3	0	0	0	4
Fletcher,ss	4	0	2	6	2
McCarty,c	4	0	1	4	3
G. Smith,p	1	0	0	0	0
E. Smith	0	0	0	0	0
Winters,p	1	0	1	0	0
b Thorpe	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	0	3	24	9

a Batted for G. Smith in fourth.
b Batted for Winters in ninth.

Boston	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—3

Summary: Errors—Ruth, Pennock, Young, Fletcher, G. Smith. Home run—Ruth. Hits off Mays, 3 in 5 innings; off Pennock, 4 in 4; off G. Smith, 3 in 3; off Winters, 4 in 5. Sacrifice fly—Schang. Bases on balls—By Mays, 4; by Pennock, 2; by G. Smith, 6; by Winters, 2. Struck out—By Mays, 2; by Pennock, 1; by G. Smith, 1; by Winters, 3. Double plays—Schang and Shean, Pennock, Shean, and McGinnis. Passed ball—McCarty. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 9. Time, 2 hours. Umpire, Brennan.



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YANKS TRY SLIDING BASES.

Huggins Puts Men Through Two Long Workouts.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4.—Spring showers, which passed over this city both morning and afternoon failed to interrupt the daily practice of the Yankees today and Huggins put his men through two busy sessions. The usual game between Regulars and Yannigans was crossed off the schedule and in its place was substituted a long batting drill with sliding into second base as a follow-up after each drive.

Shore, Ferguson, Nelson and Brady did the pitching to the hitters. The first named cut loose occasionally with speed and showed an easy motion in his work which would indicate that his arm is rounding into good form. But he was very shy on control, due no doubt to the fact that he has not been pitching to the hitters as frequently as the other boxmen. Huggins told the big fellow to decide for himself when he had enough and Shore spent an unusually long time on the pitching peak.

Huggins planned several days ago to have a sliding pit installed at the ball park here but he finally has decided to let the players get their practice on the diamond. This afternoon the Yankee manager stationed himself at second base and went through the motions of an infielder catching the ball as the base runners dashed for second and hit the dirt. Huggins had to do some high-jumping and lofty tumbling for some of his athletes as spikes were flying from all angles.

The Yankees meet the Dodgers tomorrow afternoon in the fourth game of their series. Mogridge is scheduled to pitch the first five innings and Russell will finish the game. Either Vick or Kane will be in Halas's place in the outfield.

GIANT YOUNGSTERS WIN.

Defeat University of Florida Team, 4 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 4.—The Giants' second team left in charge of Catcher O'Neill shut out the University of Florida nine today by 4 to 0. While Hubbel and Ross, the Giants' twinlers, were baffling the college boys the Giants seconds gathered ten hits and four runs. The university only gathered four hits, all singles.

Score by innings:

										R
Univ. of Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giants	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Ross Sets New Swim Record.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A new half-mile indoor swimming record was established by Norman Ross in an open meet at the Illinois Athletic Club last night. Ross, formerly of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, but now swimming unattached, made the distance with a trudgeon crawl stroke in 10:55 2-5. In this performance the Californian is also said to have lowered seven intermediate records. The former half-mile record was 11:14 1-5.

Schevenel Victor with Cue.

E. Schevenel defeated Jacob Klinger in a closely contested game at 18.2 balkline billiards last night at Daly's Academy in the metropolitan championship tournament of the A. A. B. A. by the score of 200 to 193.

COLUMBIA FOILSMEN TIED WITH MIDDIES

Each Team Wins 14 Bouts in Early Competition for College Fencing Title.

The foilsmen of Columbia and Annapolis were tied with fourteen bouts each at the half-way mark of the intercollegiate fencing tournament in the Belvedere at the Hotel Astor last night. The competition was unusually keen, and there will be many a spirited battle with the steel blades before a new intercollegiate champion is crowned in the final, in the ballroom of the Astor tonight.

Five colleges are entered in the competition, Columbia, Annapolis, Pennsylvania, Yale, and Harvard. The tournament is being contested in the form of a round robin, and the first half of forty-five bouts was completed at a late hour last night.

Harvard was third in the competition with ten bouts, while Pennsylvania had four and Yale three.

The teams entered were as follows: Columbia—H. W. Foster, Robert Brackett, M. J. Bloomer, Jr. Navy—E. F. Smellie, G. C. Calnan, J. B. Donnelly. Pennsylvania—S. J. Kitterer, B. W. Simpson, M. P. Charnock. Harvard—R. H. Snow, S. A. Ordway, E. R. Gay. Yale—W. Millis, Philip Miles, J. F. Leister.

The individual honors last night were divided between M. J. Bloomer, Jr., of Columbia and G. S. Calnan of the navy, each having six victories to his credit and no defeats. E. F. Smellie of the navy trio won five bouts, while Captain Gay of the Harvard team was also among the leaders, with five bouts. During last night's competition Philip Miles of Yale failed to win a single bout and lost all seven bouts in which he participated. The Yale team made the poorest showing and lost fifteen bouts and won three.

The tournament will be continued this afternoon and the finals will be contested in the ballroom of the Astor tonight, and the awarding of the championship will be followed by the annual ball of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association. The title last year was won by T. P. Jeter of the Navy.

The summaries:

Foster, Columbia, defeated Smellie, Navy, 8—7; Kitterer, Penn. 8—7; Ordway, Harvard, 8—2; Simpson, Penn, 6—0.

Brockett, Columbia, defeated Simpson, Penn, 10—6; Ordway, Harvard, 12—9; Miles, Yale, 10—8; Charnock, Penn, 17—12.

Bloomer, Columbia, defeated Donnelly, Navy, 11—5; Charnock, Penn, 9—4; Gay, Harvard, 10—1; Snow, Harvard, 14—13; Ketterer, Penn, 11—7; Leicester, Yale, 9—7.

Smellie, Navy, defeated Ketterer, Penn, 8—8; Millis, Yale, 11—1; Miles, Yale, 10—8; Snow, Harvard, 8—6; Simpson, Penn, 10—7.

Calnan, Navy, defeated Brockett, Columbia, 9—5; Simpson, Penn, 8—2; Charnock, Penn, 8—3; Ordway, Harvard, 7—0; Miles, Yale, 6—0; Leicester, Yale, 6—0.

Donnelly, Navy, defeated Charnock, Penn, 7—4; Leicester, Yale, 7—2; Miles, Yale, 11—10.

Snow, Harvard, defeated Foster, Columbia, 10—8; Ketterer, Penn, 8—5; Millis, Yale, 7—6; Miles, Yale, 7—3.

Ordway, Harvard, defeated Miles, Yale, 11—6.

Gay, Harvard, defeated Brockett, Columbia, 11—6; Donnelly, Navy, 8—5; Charnock, Penn, 8—3; Leicester, Yale, 7—3; Millis, Yale, 10—8.

Ketterer, Penn, defeated Donnelly, Navy, 7—6; Miles, Yale, 7—3.

Simpson, Penn, defeated Ordway, Harvard, 8—7.

Charnock, Penn, defeated Millis, Yale, 12—6.

Millis, Yale, defeated Foster, Columbia, 10—8.

Leicester, Yale, defeated Simpson, Penn, 7—6; Howard, (substitute for Ordway, Harvard,) 9—4.

BARGER BEST WITH FOILS.

Wins Clemens Gold Medal in Novice Fencing Tourney.

G. H. Barger of the United States Naval Academy won the Dr. James B. Clemens gold medal in the novice fencing tournament at the Hotel Astor yesterday from a field of twenty-two young fencers, which marked the largest entry which has ever competed for the prize. The silver medal for second place went to M. Powelson of the New York Military Academy, and bronze medal for third place went to N. Muray of the New York Turn Verein.

GARDNER BEATS PATTERSON

Wins 50 to 41 in Amateur Three-Cushion Match.

Showing a surprising return to form over what he exhibited in the opening game of the tournament, Gus Gardner last night defeated Earl Patterson of Chicago in the continuation of the national amateur three-cushion carrom billiard championship tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club. The score was 50 to 41 and the contest went 119 innings. Gardner, after getting off to a bad start, closed brilliantly and outplayed his rival. Gardner had a high run of 4.

N. Y. A. C. BACK IN FIELD.

Resumes Competition in Indoor Meet Tonight.

The seventy-second annual indoor athletic meet of the Seventh Regiment A. A., which will be held in the regiment armory this evening, will mark the return of the New York A. C. to championship competition. Eddie Renz, the star Mercury Foot pedestrian, has entered in quest of the Metropolitan A. A. U. half-mile walking title, which will be the leading event on the program. Joseph B. Pearman and Win J. Rolker are among the walkers who will oppose Renz.

Hold Gymnastic Carnival Tonight.

What promises to be the most successful gymnastic carnival in A. A. U. history is scheduled for this evening at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., where the annual Metropolitan A. A. U. championship tournament will be conducted. A total of sixty-one entries has been received, including representatives from many of the clubs, colleges, and Y. M. C. A.s in the district.

NEWTON AND BEALL WIN.

Will Meet Today in Golf Final at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 4.—F. C. Newton of Brookline and Edward C. Beall of Uniontown will meet in the 36-hole final contest for the North and South amateur championship title at Pinehurst tomorrow. The semi-final matches were played today. Newton defeated Franklin H. Gates of Moore County by 2 and 1.

Ned Beall came through to the final by defeating J. M. Wells of the Kenilworth Club by 4 and 3. Donald Parson and Edward B. Styles survived in the consolation section. Parson defeated F. D. Danforth by 2 and 1 and Styles had a surprisingly easy victory against C. G. Waldo, Jr., winning by 4 and 3.

Avery to Captain Track Team.

HANOVER, N. H., April 4.—H. C. Avery of Bradford, Vt., was chosen Captain of the Dartmouth College track team today.

SAYS PLAISTED IS COACH.

Mapes Explains Columbia Rowing Situation.

Charles Halstead Mapes, Chairman Columbia University Committee on Athletics, announced yesterday that Fred Plaisted and not E. J. Giannini is the official rowing coach at Columbia. In a signed statement Mr. Mapes said:

"So many contradictory reports have been published in reference to Mr. Giannini's connection with Columbia rowing that in justice to him an exact statement of facts should be made.

"Mr. Giannini has been engaged in business for the past four years and has given up professional coaching forever. For pure love of the sport and friendship for the Columbia management and without any remuneration whatsoever, he has consented to give much of his spare time in the late afternoons as he can arrange, to help in the coaching this Spring, acting solely in an advisory capacity. Mr. Fred Plaisted is the official coach."



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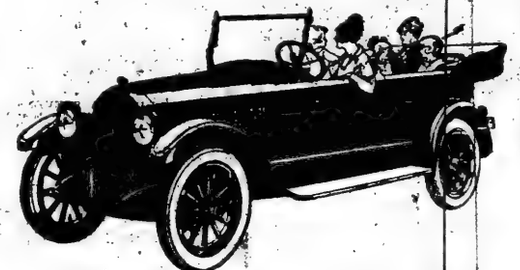
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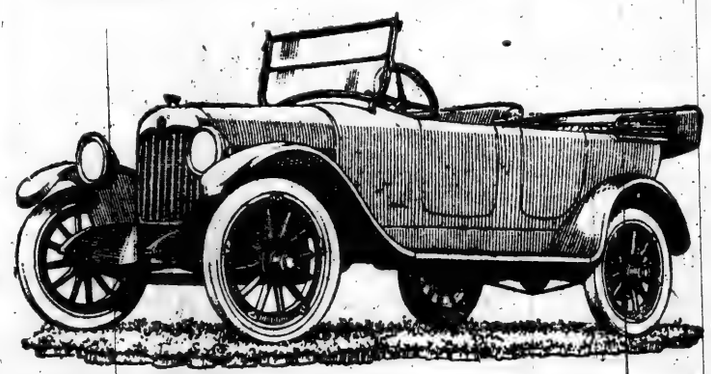
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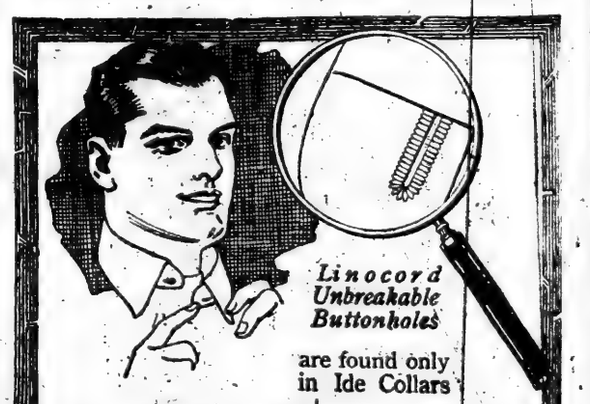
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CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Aves. Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D., 10:30—"The Paradox of Profits." 12—Sunday School and Adult Bible Class. 8—"The Rich Young Ruler Who Was Lost: or A Message to the Millionaires of New York." This will be the first of a series of three Sunday evening sermons, the topics on April 13 and 20 being respectively as follows: "Zacheus, the Publican; or A Rich Man Who Was Saved." "Peter the Rackslider; or Lessons That Both Rich and Poor Need to Learn Today." In these sermons an effort will be made to turn the light of religion on some of the vexed world problems of today. Frank, free and fraternal in spirit.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"A PRERequisite TO COMMUNION." 8—MUSICAL RECITAL. STAINER'S "CRUCIFIXION." PASTOR'S ADDRESS. "THE INFLUENCE OF STAINER."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St. Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11. Sunday School, 9:30. A. M. G. N. Sage will address the Men's Class, 9:40. Miss Eva D. Fowles addresses Women's Class, 10.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. 11 A. M.—"Mystery of God's Will; or, Revelation of Man as True God of the Universe." 8 P. M.—"THE STARTLING QUESTION OF THE SON OF GOD TO THIS AGE: 'WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT A MAN IF HE SHALL GAIN THE WHOLE WORLD AND LOSE HIS OWN SOUL?'" Are lost souls to be finally annihilated, or will they rise from the dead, die a second time, be shut out from the presence of God, and continue to exist WITHOUT A BODY, unhappy, WANDERING GHOSTS forever, mere derelicts on the sea of eternity? What will a million dollars be worth to a man who has lost his life? Preaching by Dr. Haldeman every night next week except Saturday, 8 o'clock. Ages of God," illustrated by Prophetic Charts. Hear what God says about the Past, Present, and Future.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. 11 A. M.—Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor. Preaches. 8 P. M.—PEOPLE'S FORUM MEETING to discuss the Establishment of a Village Co-operative Store.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Sq. 11 A. M., Rev. E. Scott Farley preaches. A Modern Exodus. 8 P. M., Open Forum Meeting. George B. Gallup, "Reconstruction and the Plan of Better Houses."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST. DR. CHARLES A. EATON, PASTOR. 11 A. M.—MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR LIEUT. W. R. REID. Dr. Eaton and Major D. K. Jay. AT 8 P. M. DR. EATON WILL PREACH. Oaten Class for Men 10 A. M. Women's Bible Class 10 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 128th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"The Green Hill Far Away." 8 P. M.—"Christian Socialism" Series in "Building the New World."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 179-180th Sts., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY. 11—"LOST AN OPPORTUNITY." 8—"A WISE CHOICE IN A MOMENTOUS HOUR."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av., Rev. JAMES H. SPENCER, D. D. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church—Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av. Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St. Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx. Seventh Church—200 W. 23d St. 11 A. M. only. Eighth Church—52 East 78th St. Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

HEAR DR. JEFFERSON TOMORROW,

SUNDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock,

on "WHAT THE WAR HAS TAUGHT US."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.

Soldiers and Sailors Especially Invited.

SPECIAL MUSIC.

Dr Jefferson also preaches at 11 A. M.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St. Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 6:15 P. M.—Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST. Sunday morning, April 6, at 11 o'clock.

DR. JOHN LOVEJOY ELLIOTT. Subject: WHY THE WORLD FEARS BOLSHEVISM.

PROF. H. A. OVERSTREET will speak on "The Group State Versus the Crowd State," on Sunday, April 6, at 11 A. M., in the Wood-lawn branch of the New York Public Library, 759 East 160th St., New York City. Admission free.

Interdenominational

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Cor. 104th St. and Broadway. 11 and 8. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP. 3:30, Monthly Prophetic Conference. Subject: "What Is Premillennarianism?" At this meeting Mr. Kemp will report on the Ontario Prophetic Conference. Baptismal Services Will Be Held in the Evening.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend Professor DANIEL JOHNSON FLEMING, Ph. D., of Union Theological Seminary. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

DON O. SHELTON, President NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th Street. 3:45 P. M., "The Secret of a Victorious Life."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Jewish

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. SILVERMAN on "The Finer Things of Life." Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Friendship of the World." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE. CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45 A. M. STEPHEN S. WISE: "CAN A REVOLUTION BE AVERTED? ANOTHER REPLY TO BOLSHEVISM." ALL ARE WELCOME.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, 5th Av. at 76th St.—Saturday morning, 10:15, Rabbi Samuel Greenfield: Sunday morning at 11, Rev. Dr. Alexander Lyons, "Jewish Reconstruction."

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mount Morris Theatre, 116th St., Corner 5th Av.—Sunday, 10:45 A. M. Speaker, United States Senator Calder.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Dr. KRASS lectures today, 10:00 A. M. Sunday, 11 promptly. Subject: "Bolshevism."

Lutheran

THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St. Rev. AUGUSTUS STEMPLE, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Hast Thou Counted the Cost?" 8 P. M.—"As Becometh Saints." Midweek Lenten Service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. 11 A. M.—Chaplain E. F. Keever, 107th Infantry: "Experiences Over There."

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

GRACE, West 104th, near Columbus. 11 A. M.—Dr. Harris. 7:45—Mrs. Hutchison, "A Woman in No-Man's Land." Dr. Harris, "The Offense of the Cross."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Sunday, 11 A. M.; 7 P. M., Thursday, 1 P. M., (April 10,) Dr. D. F. Bartholow of Mt. Vernon; topic, "Present-Day Babel Builders."

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11—"Partial Solutions." 8—Music: Dvork's "Stabat Mater." 9—Social Tea. Soldiers, Sailors, Strangers.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av., Rev. JOSEPH F. CHASEY, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Via Dolorosa." 8 P. M.—Oratorio "Olivet to Calvary." Annual Conference meets here next Wednesday.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST CHURCH, 76th St., near Columbus Av. 11—Dr. ALLAN MacROSSIE. 8—STAINER'S "CRUCIFIXION." Noted Soloists. Chorus of Solo Voices.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. CLEMENT F. ROPER, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Lewis E. Christian. 8 P. M.—"The Well-Digger." 10—Men's Bible Class. Strangers Welcome.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th Street, west of Broadway. 10 A. M.—Sunday School. Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK. 11 A. M.—Reviewing the Mind. 8 P. M.—Aristocrats.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Holy Communion, 10:15 A. M. Service 11. The Pastor will preach. Subject: "BEHOLD, THE MAN!"

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D STREET. Sunday, 9:45—A. M.—Truth Sunday School. 11:15 A. M.—"The Word Made Flesh." Miss EDITH A. MARTIN. 3:30 P. M.—Prosperity. ANNA C. NOLLE. 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. ROSALIE M. BEATTY. Mrs. E. D'ACKERLY. Monday, 3:30 P. M.—Good Words Club. ADDIELEEN STEVENS. Monday, 8:15 P. M.—Healing, Miss MARTIN. Tuesday, 3. P. M.—Miss JULIE M. COOKE. 8:15 P. M.—Mrs. LAURA G. CANNON. 8:15 P. M.—HARRY GAZE. Wednesday, 3 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. CANNON. 8:15 P. M.—Miss MARY ALLEN. Thursday, 3 P. M.—Open Class. Mrs. A. V. CHENEY. 3:00 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. C. B. KENDALL. 8:15 P. M.—Mr. EUGENE DEL MAR. Friday, 3:00 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. CANNON. 8:15 P. M.—Dr. O. S. MARDEN. Saturday, 8:15 P. M.—SUCCESS FORUM.

TOMORROW AT 4 P. M. INSTANTANEOUS HEALING BY MRS. GENEVIEVE BEHREND, "only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged master thinker in Mental Science," AT LYCEUM THEATRE, Broadway at 43rd Street Mrs. Behrend will also give a DEMONSTRATION of Troward's method and prayer for instantaneous healing. Note:—To be certain of getting a seat you should be at the Theatre at 3:45 P. M.

MRS. CHAPIN, Vice Pres. International New Thought Alliance and World Lecturer, Special 4 O'clock Service Tomorrow. THE NEW COMMODORE, West Ballroom, 42d St. and Lexington Av., "NEW THOUGHT: WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO USE IT." Soldiers, Sailors, and Public Invited. Interviews, residence, Biltmore, R. 641.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. TOMORROW AT 11 A. M., GRAND BALLROOM, WALDORF-ASTORIA. W. JOHN MURRAY, PASTOR. Subject: "LOYALTY OF PRINCIPLE."

DR. AND MRS. JAMES PORTER MILLS hold meetings Sundays at 11, 305 Lexington Av., near 38th St. Subject: "The Divine Birthright of Health and Intuitional Knowledge to be Realized Through a New Order of Meditation."

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, 183 West 57th, opp. Carnegie Hall. Sunday, 4 P. M. Monday, 3 P. M. KATHARINE EDGLESTON, Speaker.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH, 5th Av. and 37th St. William Pierson Merrill, Ministers. Theodore Ahsworth Greene. Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4. Bible School at 9:40. Men's Bible Class at 10. Organ recital by Dr. Dickinson at 12:15 Friday, April 11. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th Street. Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class. 11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D. 4:30, Dr. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, Subject: "WHAT MUST A SAVIOR OF THE WORLD ACHIEVE?"

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. WILLIAM L. McEWAN, D. D., will preach at both services. Offering for the Evangelistic Committee of New York. Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10. Wednesday at 8:15 P. M., in the Chapel, Rev. JOHN A. MARQUIS, D. D.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Founded 1716. Old First, University Place, Madison Square Foundation.

FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET. 11 A. M. (NEW TIME). REV. DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK. 4 P. M. HOLY COMMUNION. 8 P. M., REV. DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Old First, University Place and Madison Square Foundation, 5th Av. 11th and 12th St. 11 A. M.—Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D. 4 P. M.—Communion Service. 8 P. M.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D.

Presbyterian

FORT GEORGE PRESBYTERIAN, St. Nicholas Av. and 186th St. LYMAN P. HAPGOOD, M. A., Minister. 11—"COURAGE LIKE JOB HAD." 8—"NAAMAN THE LEPER."

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Saturday morning, 10:15, Rabbi Samuel Greenfield: Sunday morning at 11, Rev. Dr. Alexander Lyons, "Jewish Reconstruction."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22nd and 21st Sts. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

A MASONIC SERVICE. GOOD SHEPHERD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 66th St., west of Broadway. Speakers: Commissioner Jonathan C. Day, D. D., and Major Robert A. Greenfield. Masons escorted by York Commandery, No. 56, N. Y. Sunday, 8 P. M. Everybody Welcome. Pastor Dr. D. E. LORENZ.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. Frederick W. Evans, D. D., will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30 P. M.—REV. MORGAN P. NOYES.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 153th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av., 86th St. Rev. Tertius van Dyke, Pastor. 11 A. M., Lord's Supper. Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., preaches—"Peace in the Soul." First in series of 3 sermons, April 13 and 20, on "What Peace Means." 8 P. M. The Pastor.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St., Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D. 8 P. M.—Dr. Russell. Tuesday evening Union Service through Lent.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam Av. cor. 105th. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11: "Christ in Flanders. 8—"Silent Builders of the Soul" (Masonic Service) Auspices Excelsior Lodge.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 86th St. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor. Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject: The third in a series of sermons on "THE VICTORIOUS LIFE."

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins. 4 P. M.—Service to Commemorate the Second Anniversary of the Entrance of our Country into the War. Preacher, Rev. Dr. E. M. Stires.) Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Holy Communion & Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) .. 4 P. M. All Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector. 11—"Your Church and Your Country." Rector. 4—Music: Dubois' "The Seven Last Words." 8—Forum: "Repeal of the Espionage Law." Charles Recht and Gilbert E. Roe.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th St., near Madison Av. Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rev. Dr. George William Douglas;) 4 P. M., (Rector.) SPECIAL MUSIC, vocal and instrumental, at 4, including anthem, "O Saviour of the World," by Goss. VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP, ORGAN. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Ave. and 21st St. The Rev. THEODORE BEDGWICK, Rector. 8 and 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Thanksgiving for returned soldiers (Rector). 7:30 P. M.—Organ Recital. 8—Gounod's "Gallia." Daily—Special preachers, 12:25 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH. Founded 1793, A. D. Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, Rector. Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M., 5 and 8 P. M.; 9 P. M.—Capt. O'Dell, author of "Hunting the Hun."

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th Street. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Service and Sermon, (The Rector) ..11 A. M. Later Evensong (Rev. J. R. Atkinson) 8 P. M. Daily Noon-day Service and Sermon, 12:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. 11 A. M.—Rev. STUART L. TYSON. HOLY COMMUNION, 8 and 11 A. M. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. Lately SENIOR CHAPLAIN, FIRST ARMY, will preach at 8 P. M. "THE Y. M. C. A. IN FRANCE."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12 M. Holy Communion. 8 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Sermon, (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Choral Evensong. ADDRESS BY RECTOR. SPECIAL MUSIC—VICTOR AND ORGAN. Daily Lenten Services with address 12:20 to 12:45. Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M. Tuesday at 5 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Sunday Services, 8 and 11 A. M., 4 (Italian) and 8 P. M. Week Days—Holy Communion, Tuesday at 7:30 A. M. and Thursday at 10 A. M.—Litany, Friday. Every evening at 8. Wednesday evening, Confirmation Service.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish.) Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. Communions, 8, 8:45; 9, 9:45; Morning Prayer, Sermon, Holy Communion, 11 A. M.; Vespers, 4; Choral Evensong, 8 P. M. POPULAR VESPERS, 4 P. M. A service for all people. One may enter and leave at any time. Program of Italian music. Leo Riggs, recital organist; Vito Moscato, baritone.

MISSION ST. ANDREW'S (EPISCOPAL), corner 5th Av. and 125th St. Dr. VAN DE WATER Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., and every Night (except Saturday) until Easter. Large chorus, conducted by Wm. A. Goldsworthy, noted Organist. Regardless of Creed, everybody invited. Solace for Soul—This whole world, upside down, will never be right side up until Jesus Christ is on top.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, PARK AV. AND 51ST ST. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Dr. Leighton Parks will preach. 3 P. M.—Sunday School. 4:30 P. M.—Confirmation Service. Rt. Rev. Charles Sumner Burch, D. D.)

DAILY LENTEN SERVICES (except Saturday) 12:10-12:40.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, Trinity Parish, 39th St. and 7th Av. 4:30 P. M. "THE CRUCIFIXION." Special soloists and mixed choir.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, 16th St. East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS ARE FREE. Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES, 8, 11 (Rector) and 8.

SAINT IGNATIUS' CHURCH West End Ave. & 87th St. REV. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, RECTOR. Masses: 7, 8, 9:30, 11. Vespers and Benediction: 4. Preacher at 11: Rev. A. H. Judge.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (RECTOR); 4 P. M., Confirmation (BISHOP GREER.) Friday, 5 P. M., Lecture on St. Paul by PROF. TYSON.

Protestant Episcopal

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector. 8 and 9 A. M.—Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—"How to Meet Suffering."

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street west of Second Avenue. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rector. "Prayer for Revelation and Right Wisdom." 4 P. M.—Mr. Frank I. Cobb, Editor of New York World, "The League of Nations."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delaney, D. D.) 10:45. Evensong, 4. Vespers of the Dead, 5.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (125th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector, 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, Broadway and Fulton Street. Services, 8, 10:30 and 5; also ORATORIO and SERMON at 8 P. M. Preacher: J. Wilson Sutton.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 124 WEST 69TH ST. CLOSING MISSION. Y. M. C. A. man in Virginia and Maryland for Uncle Sam, will speak at the Bowery "Y," Bowery and 3d St., tomorrow, Sunday night, at 8 o'clock. On the three succeeding Sunday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, he will deliver free Bible lectures at Carnegie Hall, Suite 824, to which all are most urgently and cordially invited. These will be Christian Union meetings.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST EVERES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evensong and Address (Dr. Leach.) 8 P. M.—Hour of organ music. Daily Lenten Services, 12, 5, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St.—DR. HOUGHTON, Rector. Services—7, 8, 10:30 A. M., and 8 P. M. SERMON and CRUIKSHANK'S Mass, 10:50 A. M. Preacher Sunday Morning and DAILY at noon during the week, Rev. Dr. CHARLES S. HUTCHINSON, St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia.

TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway and Wall St. 7, 8, 9—Holy Communion. 10:20—Morning Prayer. 11:00—Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Manning. 3:30—Choral Evensong and Sermon. MID-DAY SERVICES. April 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D. D.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer. 4:45 P.M.—Instruction on Christian Doctrine.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr., B. D., Rector. 8, 11 (Rector) and 8 (Rev. Henry Smart). Thurs. Eve., 8:15 (Rev. C. F. J. Wrigley, D.D.

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH, 29 Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach. 11 A. M., "The Ideal Church." 8 P. M., "Four Hard Questions." Sacrament of The Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning service.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. MALCOLM JAMES MacLEOD, D. D., Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning Subject, "The Conquest of Our Fears." Musical Service in the evening, when Maunder's "Olivet to Calvary" will be given, assisted by violin and harp.

THE WEST END CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Special Music. Sacred Cantata, "The Conversion," by H. A. Matthews.

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 140th, near Amsterdam Av.—Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister, 11 and 7:45. 7:45—"Is Christ Your Saviour?"

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., Communion and reception of new members. 8 P. M., Musical Service. Oratorio, "Two Harvests," by Tozer.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 16th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Spiritualist

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. Services—Sundays, at 8 P. M. Fridays, at 2:30. Speaker next Sunday, Swami Bedodanandā. Subject, "Immortality." Messages. Chairman, Emma Lockwood.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Circle Studio Bldg., 5 Columbus Circle. Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp, LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspirational Speaker, will lecture. Messages given.

Theosophy

AT HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 67th St., Central Lodge, T. S. Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT. Sunday, April 6, 8:15 P. M. Mrs. MAUDE LAMBART-TAYLOR. "THE MYSTERIES OF THE DRUIDS." Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Class in "The Secret Doctrine." Friday, 8:15 P. M.: "ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY." Public Cordially Invited.

AT 2,228 BROADWAY. N. Y. LODGE, T. S., FOUNDED 1907. Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT. Sunday, April 6, 8:15 P. M. DR. F. MILTON WILLIS, "THE HOUSES WE LIVE IN AND THEIR CELESTIAL TENANTS." FREE PUBLIC CLASSES. Public Cordially Invited. Lending Library.

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST. Object: Preparation for World Teacher. At 2,228 Broadway, tonight, Saturday, 8:15 P. M. Dr. F. Milton Willis will speak on "Prayer, Its Occult Meaning." All cordially welcome.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (Independent,) 25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15, "Immortality," Eduard Herrmann; public meeting for inquirers Friday evenings.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St. 11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES Series on "The Community Church." (5) "SACRED AND SECULAR—A DISTINCTION TO BE DESTROYED." 4:30 P. M., Vesper Services, MR. HOLMES, "Literary Landmarks of the Great War." (5) "THE SUPREME POLITICAL UTTERANCE OF THE WAR." 8:15 P. M.—Forum, Abraham Lefkowitz, Mrs. Maud Swarts. "THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St. and Lenox Av. Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, Minister. 10 A. M.—Lecture, Bertram T. Butler. "Birds & Flowers of Spring." (Illustrated.) 11 A. M.—Sermon, Rev. E. H. Reeman. "The Growing God and the Unfolding Universe." 8 P. M., Forum—Rev. Mabel Irwin, President Brooklyn Eugenic Society. "Walt Whitman and the New World."

Unitarian

SUNDAY EVENING PUBLIC FORUM.—"Walt Whitman and the New World." (Whitman centenary.) Rev Mabel Irwin, President Brooklyn Eugenic Society, Sunday, 8 P. M., Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, corner 121st St. and Lenox Av. Admission is free and discussion from the floor follows the address.

ALL SOULS, FOURTH AV. AT 20TH ST. Founded 1819. WM. L. SULLIVAN, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., "Protestantism and Catholicism in the Coming Age." Fifth of Six "Sermons for the Time." A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn. 11 A. M.—Rev. JOHN HOWLAND IATHROP.

Universalist

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. "THE CHRISTIANITY OF CHRIST." Thursday, 4:30 P. M., Lenten Recital.

Y. M. C. A.

WILLIAM HENRY FRIDAY, a Government "Four Minute" man and now a member of the new "Victory Minute Men," who spent six months as a Y. M. C. A. man in Virginia and Maryland for Uncle Sam, will speak at the Bowery "Y," Bowery and 3d St., tomorrow, Sunday night, at 8 o'clock. On the three succeeding Sunday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, he will deliver free Bible lectures at Carnegie Hall, Suite 824, to which all are most urgently and cordially invited. These will be Christian Union meetings.

FRANK L. HOWE, Regional "Y" Secretary for Belgium and England, will speak at Bronx Y. M. C. A. Sunday, April 6, 3:30 P. M.

DR. FRANK CRANE. "World Problems and Mine." 23d St. Y. M. C. A., Sun. 4 P. M. (Men only.)

Y. W. C. A.

WEST SIDE BRANCH, 50th St. at 10th Av. 5 P. M., MISS PAULINE MORGAN, Speaker.

BRONX BRANCH, 329 East 176th St.—4:30, DR. A. A. PFANSTIEHL, Speaker.

STUDIO CLUB, 35 East 62d St.—4:30 P. M., REV. THEO. A. GREENE, Brick Presbyterian Church.

CENTRAL CLUB for Nurses, 132 E. 45thSt. —Stereoptical Lecture, "The Congo and Its People," MISS AGNES WARD, 7:45 P. M.

Other Services

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE SUNDAY ADDRESSES. Anti-Saloon League speakers will deliver addresses in the following churches in New York City and Brooklyn next Sunday, April 6, 1919.

MORNING. Church of the Comforter, New York City: Speaker, Rev. George A. Fowler, Associate Superintendent of the Metropolitan District. Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York City: Speaker, L. P. Tucker, D. D., Superintendent of the Agitation Department. Glenmore Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn: Speaker, Rev. Andrew B. Wood, Assistant State Superintendent.

EVENING. Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, New York City: Speaker, Rev. Chas. A. Hollis. Morningside Presbyterian Church, New York City: Speaker, Robert G. Davey, Superintendent of Law Enforcement Department.

Other Services

BIBLE AND MISSIONARY CONFERENCE, Carnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday night, April 13, to Wednesday night, April 16. Music by the Great Billy Sunday Choir, Tali Esen Morgan, Director. Prof. Arthur W. McKee, Chicago, Soloist.

SPEAKERS: Paul Rader, Moody Church, Chicago, will speak on each of the Four Nights. Dr. Cortland Myers, Tremont Temple, Boston. Bishop Frank Warne, India. Dr. S. W. Zwemer, Arabia, and other Eminent Speakers will take part.

Afternoon Sessions at 2.30.

Monday, April 14, to Wednesday, April 16. Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., near 7th Av.,

Admission Free. No Tickets.

For Literature, write Dr. George E. Dowkontt, 113 Fulton St., N. Y. City.

LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and 2d Av. OPEN FORUM, 2 P. M. "What Labor Needs Besides Wages." Speaker, ROBERT DAVIS. FELLOWSHIP CLASS, 7 P. M. "PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION." 3—"God and Evolution." Speaker, Prof. E. W. LYMAN. LECTURE—5 P. M. "Dostoevski," by Dr. Will Durant.

SEARS PHILOSOPHY makes life livable here and hereafter. Nothing like it anywhere. Not better—Not worse—but *different*. CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th. Sunday 11 a. m., F. W. Sears, M. P., Orator. Subject: "PSYCHOLOGY OF SOLAR PLEXUS." A BIG lecture by a wonderful man.

"THE FIRST CHURCH OF HAPPINESS AND JOY." HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER. Gold Room of Chalif Studios, Opposite Carnegie Hall, 163 West 57th St. Sunday Morning at Eleven. "HOW TO HEAL THROUGH CREATIVE WORD POWER." All welcome. Bring your friends.

ORDER OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICS. DR. AND MRS. F. HOMER CURTISS, Returned

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The 13 counties surrounding the City of Chicago comprise one of the best manufacturing districts in the country. Rich in transportation facilities, it makes an excellent market for light, heat and power.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	793,300	143,077	Holiday
Year to date	48,169,409	33,904,004	51,732,789

Railroad Stocks Lead in General Price Recovery—Steel Sentiment Improves.

The forward tendency of stocks under speculative dealings received a fresh demonstration yesterday in the railroad share list which spread to the industrials and gave the market a generally strong appearance at the close. Traders felt better over the steel situation, and after a little irregularity in early dealings the steel company issues moved upward with considerable force. Steel common, as an example, regained nearly all the loss it suffered the day before. The leading explanation for the rise of the rails seemed to be merely the fact that buyers found offerings scarce, and after the constructive tendency had become defined short sellers of the last few weeks set out to retire their commitments. During the weeks of uncertainty over railway finances after Congress adjourned without making provision for future outlays it was noted that liquidation was negligible, and the moderate extent of reactions brought about by short sales worked to wear out the patience of bearish traders.

Confidence that the steel muddle would be solved in a few days—perhaps before the week ended—was evident in the stock market and to a certain degree among steel producers. The recovery of the general industrial list supported the impression of Thursday that while professional traders had been successful in unsettling quotations, the public had not been scared into disposing of either speculative or investment holdings. The Street possessed a vision no clearer yesterday than the day before of the actual situation in Washington in respect to railroad purchases, but overnight cogitation of the matter brought the feeling that the Railroad Administration and the Industrial Board would get together when sub-surface differences had been adjusted. This form of view was strengthened by information from steel making quarters which indicated that the men who agreed to the new price schedule would not consider additional formal slicing of prices and would, furthermore, take excellent care to see that the impelling influence for a change to an open market policy, with all its possibilities of sharp competition and attendant wage reductions, was not laid at their door. The attitude of the Railroad Administration to the steel rail price was made all the more confusing when it was recalled that the primary factor which caused the Steel Committee to consent to a fixed scale of minimum prices was the agreement by a representative of the Railroad Administration to undertake new buying of material for the carriers at the reduced prices. It is understood that this promise was made at the meeting of steel men and Government officials, under the auspices of the Industrial Board. The best that the financial community and the steel trade could make of the deadlock was that it resulted from interdepartmental friction and had only an indirect relation to the actual level of prices.

The sterling exchange market again moved upward with as great vigor as the day before. At $4.68⅝ for cables the day's advance was 2⅝ cents, making the recovery 5 cents in two days and more than 9 cents in the last three days. By turning upward so rapidly the predictions heard a few days ago of rates to come lower than the recent minimum of $4.58 were completely upset, and the possibility of fresh governmental support supplied something for the market to ponder over. Franc rates were steady. In the Liberty bond market a recurrence of the demand for tax-exempt securities was evident in higher prices and municipal issues also showed a better tone than in some time past. Call money was in adequate supply at 4 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

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High ..... 4 | High 4½
Low ..... 4 | Low 4½
Renewals ..... 4 | Renewals 5
Last ..... 4 | Last 4½

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MIXED COLLAT'L. | ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days ..... 5¼@5½ | Sixty days ..... 5½@5¾
Ninety days ..... 5¼@5½ | Ninety days ..... 5¾@6
Four months ..... 5¼@5½ | Four months 5½
Five months ..... 5½ | Five months ..... 5¾@6
Six months ..... 5½ | Six months 5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.67⅝	$4.66	$4.66	+.00⅝
Cables	4.68⅜	4.67	4.67¼	+.01
Francs—				
Demand	5.92	5.92	5.92	+.03
Cables	5.90	5.90	5.90	+.03

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.	Thursday. Demand.	Asked.
4.8663 London	$4.66	$4.67⅛	5.40	5.40
5.1813 Paris	5.92	5.90	6.45	6.65
5.1813 Belgium	6.30	6.25	0.875	0.875
China—				
Hongkong	76.25	76.35	50.000	50.000
Peking	120.00	120.25	50.000	50.000
Shanghai	111.00	111.75	50.000	50.000
40 29 Holland	40.50	40.625	50.000	50.000
19.30 Greece	19.20	19.25	50.000	50.000
32 44 India			50.000	50.000
Bombay	35.75	36.00	50.000	50.000
Calcutta	37.75	38.00	50.000	50.000
5.1813 Italy	7.20	7.18	50.000	50.000
Japan—			50.000	50.000
Kobe	51.50	51.625	50.000	50.000
Yokohama	51.50	51.625	50.000	50.000
19.30 Spain	20.35	20.45	50.000	50.000
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	49.875	50.00	50.000	50.000
26.80 Scandinavia— Stockholm	26.90	27.00	50.000	50.000
Copenhagen	25.10	25.20	50.000	50.000
Christiania	25.80	26.00	50.000	50.000
South America—			50.000	50.000
42.84 Buenos Aires	43.50	43.625	50.000	50.000
44.42 Rio	25.75	25.875	50.000	50.000
5.1813 Switzerland	4.98	4.94	50.000	50.000
$1.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.	50.000	50.000
100 rubles	14.20	14.40	50.000	50.000
500 rubles	14.10	14.30	50.000	50.000

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.81¼	$4.81⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $987,765,255; balances, $67,775,774; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $791,505; Federal Reserve credit balance, $47,060,774.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $23.75 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48⅞d.; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,839,406	$123,878,851
Internal Revenue—		
Inc and exc. profits taxes	36,332,040	1,925,109,688
Miscellaneous	17,589,126	931,927,116
Miscellaneous rev.	1,784,115	346,517,298
Total receipts	$63,624,689	$3,327,432,957
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	37,627,244	9,070,466,854
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	288,303,799	324,706,702
Total expenditures	101,253,933	12,397,899,811

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.40
Spelter	6.40	6.60	6.45	6.65
Antimony	6.62½	6.87½	6.62½	6.87½
Quicksilver	$70.00		$70.00	
Aluminum	28.00	30.00	28.00	30.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	31.90			31.90

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15¾c; on the Metal Exchange offered at 15¾c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	78	10	0	80	0	0
Copper, futures	75	0	0	79	0	0
Tin, spot	228	10	0	223	0	0
Tin, futures	224	0	0	221	0	0
Spelter, spot	27	0	0	27	0	0
Spelter, futures	26	0	0	26	0	0
Lead, spot	25	0	0	25	0	0
Lead, futures	23	10	0	24	0	0

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
38	41	600	Adams Express	33⅜	41	33⅜	41	+7
28½	28⅝	3,400	Advance Rumely	27¼	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	+1⅛
63¼	63½	1,300	Advance Rumely pf	62	63½	62½	63½	+ ⅝
73½	74	100	Ajax Rubber	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73½	
3¼	3½	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
2	2¼	300	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	36	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
89½	90	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
102¾	103	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
77½	77⅝	4,600	Am. Beet Sugar	77	77⅝	76½	77⅜	+1⅛
50	50¼	10,300	Am. Can	50	50⅝	49½	50	+ ⅛
100½	101	100	Am. Can pf	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	+1⅛
91⅛	91¼	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	89⅝	91¼	89⅝	91¼	+1⅝
115	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅞	116½	− ⅛
47⅝	48⅜	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	47⅛	48	47⅛	47⅝	− ⅛
92	95	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	93	93	93	
13	13¼	300	Am. Druggists	13⅛	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
87	90	200	Am. Express	89	89	89	89	+3
22⅜	23	5,600	Am. H. & Leather	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
99⅞	100¼	2,500	Am. H. & L. pf	100	100⅛	99½	100	
44⅜	45	200	Am. Ice	43½	43½	45	45	−1
63½	64	200	Am. Ice pf	63	63½	63	63¾	+ ⅛
70½	71	7,300	Am. International	71⅛	71⅝	70½	71	
48½	49	100	Am. Linseed	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	− ⅛
66¾	66⅞	400	Am. Locomotive	66	66⅝	66	66⅝	
102	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	
1⅛	1½	1,500	Am. Malting	1½	1½	1½	1½	
51½	52	200	Am. M.lst pf.c.of d.	51½	51½	51½	51½	− ⅛
71⅜	71⅝	17,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	71½	72¾	71⅜	71⅝	+ ⅜
80	81	400	Am. Steel Fdries	79½	80½	79½	80½	+ ⅝
127⅜	128	11,200	Am. Sugar Ref.	125⅞	127⅞	125⅞	127⅝	+1⅝
116½	117	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	
111⅜	112¼	1,700	Am. Sumatra Tob.	110⅞	112	110⅞	111⅝	+ ⅜
104⅜	105	900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104½	104⅞	104½	104½	− ⅛
204½	206	100	Am. Tobacco	206½	206½	205½	205½	+ ⅛
58⅜	58½	1,600	Am. Woolen	58	58⅝	57⅝	58⅜	+ ⅛
98	99	100	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
39½	40½	800	Am. Writing P. pf	40⅛	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	
13	13⅜	500	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13⅜	14	13	13	− ⅜
42½	44	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	
62¾	62½	5,900	Anaconda Copper	61⅞	62⅜	61⅞	62⅜	+ ⅜
27½	27⅝	6,600	Asso. Dry Goods	24⅜	27⅝	24⅜	27½	+2⅝
92⅝	93¼	1,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92⅜	93¼	92¼	93¼	+ ⅝
86	87	100	Atch. T. & S.F. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	
122⅝	122⅞	12,700	At. Gulf & West I.	124	124	121⅜	122½	+ ⅜
88¼	88½	14,100	Baldwin Loco.	87⅜	88½	87⅜	88⅜	+ ⅛
48½	49	900	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48⅞	47⅝	48⅞	+ ⅛
134	134½	5,100	Barrett Co.	128	134½	128	134½	+ ⅝
70⅜	70¾	14,900	Beth. Steel, class B	69	70¾	68⅝	70¾	+1
108	108½	1,000	Beth. Steel 8% pf	106⅝	108¾	106⅝	108¾	+2½
20⅝	21	200	Booth Fisheries	21	21	21	21	− ⅛
22	22½	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	22¼	22⅞	22⅜	22½	− ⅛
22	22½	100	Do. cfs. of dep.	22¼	22¾	22¼	22½	− ⅛
76	80	200	Bklyn Union Gas	79	79½	78½	79½	−1¼
78	79	500	Brown Shoe	77	78¼	77	78	+1
99	101	100	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	
6⅝	6⅞	300	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	21⅞	600	Butte & Superior	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
23⅝	25	500	Butterick Co.	21	24	21	24	+3
150½	151	800	California Packing	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	400	California Petrol.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
68⅝	69½	200	California Pet. pf	68⅜	69	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
60	60½	900	Calumet & Arizona	59½	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
59	160	700	Canadian Pacific	160½	160½	160	160½	−1
95⅜	96	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜	+ ⅛
76⅜	76⅝	3,600	Cent. Leather	75⅝	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛	+ ⅛
108½	109	600	Cent. Leather Co. pf	107⅞	108½	107⅞	108½	+ ⅛
40	40¼	26,200	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	40	40½	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
126	127	100	Chandler Motor	125	125	125	125	−2
58⅝	59	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
84	85	400	Chi. Great Western	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	400	Chi. Great West. pf	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	38½	2,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	37⅜	38½	37⅜	38½	+ ⅛
70½	71	3,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	69⅝	71¼	69⅝	71¼	+2⅛
95⅞	96	1,800	Chi. & Northwest n.	94	96	94	96	+1½
24⅝	24⅞	600	Chi., St. Paul, M. & O.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
76½	77	500	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	76½	77	76½	77	+ ⅛
65⅝	66	100	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	65½	66	65½	66	+ ⅛
70	71	2,100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	72½	72½	72½	72½	−2½
23⅝	23⅞	10,400	Chile Copper	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
37⅜	37½	2,100	Chino Copper	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	64	100	Chuquic. Feb'dy.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
42⅜	42⅝	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	300	Col. & Southern	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
53½	57	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
45¾	46	100	Columbia Gas & El.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
47⅞	48	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
94	95	100	Consolidated Gas	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
77	78½	700	Continental Can	77	77½	76⅝	77½	+ ⅛
70	70	400	Continental Ingun.	67½	67½	67½	67½	−2⅝
57⅜	57⅝	14,800	Corn Products Ref.	56⅞	57⅝	56⅞	57⅝	+ ⅛
66½	66⅝	4,200	Crucible Steel	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅛
24	25	15,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	24	25¼	24	25¼	+ ⅛
75⅛	76⅜	2,100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	75⅛	76	75⅛	76	+ ⅛
170	180	25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	180	180	180	180	+ ⅛
96⅞	97	100	Deere & Co. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1½
106	108	100	Delaware & Hud.	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
62¾	63½	2,000	Distillers' Secur.	62⅛	63½	62⅛	63½	+ ⅜
12⅝	12⅞	500	Dome Mines	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	16⅞	700	Erie	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
28	28½	1,500	Erie 1st pf	28	28½	27¾	28½	+ ⅜
54	55	1,100	Fisher Body	52	54½	52	54½	+2⅝
29⅛	29½	1,300	Gaston, W. & W.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
55⅜	58⅜	11,900	General Cigar	55⅛	58⅜	55	58⅜	+ ⅜
104½	106	100	General Cigar pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛
153½	156	100	General Electric	153½	155¾	153½	155¾	+ ⅛
168¾	171	9,300	General Motors	168¾	171	168	170¾	+1⅝
90⅜	91	300	General Motors pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	− ⅛
90⅜	91	300	General Motors deb	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	− ⅛
63⅜	64	2,700	Goodrich Co.	63⅛	63⅝	63⅛	63⅝	+ ⅛
67⅞	68	300	Granby Consol.	68⅜	68⅜	68	68	+ ⅛
92	93¼	2,400	Gt. North. pf. x d.	92	93	92	93	+1¼
41	41¼	2600	G.N. ctfs. for O. P.	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
43¾	44	1,200	Greene-Can. Cop.	43¼	44½	43¼	44½	+ ⅜
99½	100	100	Illinois Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
51⅛	51⅜	6,300	Inspiration Copper	50⅞	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	4	1,000	Interboro Consol.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
13⅞	14	300	Interboro Con. pf.	13⅞	14	13⅞	13⅞	− ⅛
17⅝	18	300	Int. Agricultural	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
67⅞	67⅞	300	Int. Agricultural pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
124½	125½	300	Int. Harvester new	124	125	124	125	+ ⅛
26	26⅝	1,200	Int. Mer. Marine	25⅞	26⅜	25⅞	26	− ⅛
110⅛	111⅝	32,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	110¼	111⅝	109⅜	111⅛	+ ⅜
25⅜	26	8,100	Int. Nickel	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
45	46	200	Int. Paper	45	45¾	45	45¾	+ ⅛
39½	40	400	Jewel Tea	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	19½	300	Kansas City South.	18⅜	19½	18⅜	19¼	+ ⅛
118⅝	119½	2,800	Kelly Springf. Tire	118⅝	119½	118⅝	119	+ ⅛
94	100	100	Kelly Sp. Tire pf	94	94	94	94	−1½
32	32¼	4,400	Kennecott Copper	32⅜	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
119	200	200	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	118½	119	118½	119	+1
70	701	100	Lackawanna Steel	70	70	70	70	− ⅛
25½	25⅝	400	Le Rubber Tire	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
55	55⅜	2,100	Lehigh Valley	55	55⅝	55	55⅜	+ ⅛
47⅝	48½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
38⅛	38⅜	400	Maxwell Motors	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	−1
64⅝	65	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	−1⅝
30½	30¾	100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	
76⅞	77⅜	1,700	May Dept. Stores	76⅞	77⅜	76⅞	77⅜	+ ⅛
108	109	100	May Dept. St. pf.	108	108	108	108	
182⅜	183½	34,400	Mexican Petroleum	180⅞	183½	180⅞	183½	+1⅛
24⅝	24⅞	1,400	Miami Copper	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
45	45⅜	4,700	Midvale Steel	44⅞	45⅜	44⅞	45⅜	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	1,100	Minn., St. P. & S.	11	11	11	11	+1
6⅜	6½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+1
23⅜	24¼	3,000	Missouri Pacific	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅛
50⅜	51⅜	800	Missouri Pacific pf.	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜	51½	+2
114	114	100	Nash., C. & St. L.	114	114	114	114	
38⅜	39	5,600	Nat. Acme	38⅜	39	37½	38⅝	+ ⅛
118	118	100	Nat. Biscuit pf	118	118	118	118	+ ⅛
17	18	9,400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17½	18⅛	17	17½	+ ⅛
52⅜	53¼	1,200	Nat. Enam. & St.	52⅜	53¼	52⅜	53¼	+ ⅛
68	68¼	200	Nat. Lead	68	68¼	68	68	
9	9¼	900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
29½	31½	700	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	29½	31½	29½	31½	+1½
109	110	400	N. Y. Air Brake	109	109	109	109	
74½	76	2,400	N. Y. Central	74½	76	74½	76	+1½
45¼	45¾	100	N. Y. Dock pf	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	31	4,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	29⅝	31	29⅝	31	+1½
19	20	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	19	19	19	19	
105	106	600	Norfolk & Western	105	105⅞	105	105⅝	+ ⅝
92⅜	93⅜	3,900	Northern Pacific	92⅜	93⅜	92⅜	93⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	39¼	4,100	Ohio Cities Gas	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	− ⅛
61⅜	62	200	Ontario Mining	61⅜	62	61⅜	62	+ ⅛
89⅛	89⅝	1,300	Okla. P. & Ref.	89⅛	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝	+ ⅛
14	14	4,000	Do. rights	14	14			
51	54⅜	4,000	Owens Bottle Mach.	51	54⅜	50	54⅜	+ ⅜
80	80⅜	3,000	Pan-Am. P. & T.	80	80⅜	79⅝	80⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	44½	1,400	Penn. R. R.	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅛
49⅝	49⅝	1,400	People's Gas, Chi.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	1,000	Pere Marquette	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
59	61	200	Pere Marq. prior pf.	60	60	59½	59½	+ ⅛
45	45⅞	4,400	Pierce-Arrow	45	45⅞	44⅞	45⅝	+ ⅛
102	103	200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	103	103	103	103	
18⅝	18⅝	2,100	Pierce Oil	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
48	48	300	Pittsburgh Coal	48	48	48	48	
93½	94	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	93½	94½	93½	93½	+2¼
36⅜	37⅛	1,700	Pitts. & West Va.	36⅜	37⅛	36⅜	37⅛	+ ⅛
69½	69½	100	Pressed Steel Car	69½	69½	69½	69½	+1½
119⅝	119⅝	400	Pullman Co.	119⅝	119⅝	119¼	119½	
51	52	100	Punta Alegre Sugar	51	51	51	51	− ⅛
78	78⅛	300	Railway Steel Sp.	78	78	78	78	
20⅞	21	800	Ray Con. Copper	21	21	21¼	21	
83⅝	85¼	17,600	Reading	83⅜	85½	83⅜	85¼	+ ⅛
37⅛	37⅜	600	Reading 2d pf.	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
82	83	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	82	82⅝	81⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
102	102½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	102	102	102	102	
92	92½	1,000	Royal D., Am. shs.	92	92½	92	92½	
88⅜	89	5,600	Do., N. Y. shs.	88⅜	89	88⅜	89	− ⅛
12⅛	12⅜	600	St. Louis-San Fran.	11⅝

SEEKS REVISION OF ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Referendum by Commerce Chamber of U. S. Shows Overwhelming Majority for It.

FEDERAL CONTROL FAVORED

Enlarged Trade Commission with Formulation of Standards of General Conduct Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Reconsideration by Congress of all anti-trust legislation is recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as the result of its referendum vote of the business interests of the country represented in trade and commercial organizations. The complete returns from the referendum, made public tonight, show that the constituent membership of the Chamber votes in favor of all four proposals advanced by a special committee which studied the subject.

The proposals and the votes follow:

1. Congress should be asked immediately to consider the present situation of all statutes constituting our anti-trust legislation—for, 1,543; against, 51.

2. In reconsideration of existing anti-trust legislation there should be formulation of standards of general business conduct, to be administered by a supervisory body—for, 1,159; against, 389.

3. An enlarged Federal Trade Commission should be made the supervisory body—for, 1,102; against, 437.

4. In view of the importance of the functions of the Trade Commission as they would exist, the membership of the Federal Trade Commission should be increased to nine—for, 1,104; against, 390.

The committee's report and the results of the vote are considered significant, in view of the fact that the subject of anti-trust legislation will be taken up at the seventh annual meeting of the Chamber, to be held at St. Louis April 28 to May 1.

The committee drawing up the report is headed by Rush C. Butler of Chicago, Chairman. Other members are Silas B. Adams of Portland, Maine; William C. Coffin of Pittsburgh, William J. Dean of St. Paul, Alfred B. Koch of Toledo, William L. Saunders of New York, Henry R. Seager of New York, Alexander W. Smith of Atlanta, and I. C. White of Morgantown, W. Va.

New Problems Arising.

In connection with its recommendations the committee pointed out that there is special occasion for reconsideration of anti-trust legislation in the period of readjustment following the war.

"New and different economic problems," it said, "will arise for the control and solution of which existing legislation can scarcely be adequate. Many of these will be projected into the post-bellum period from the controls set up with official sanction during the war. Not all of these controls have been officially conducted; perhaps most frequently they have been arranged by the industries themselves and given official approval and official supervision."

A brief review by the committee of the history of anti-trust legislation since 1890 shows successive steps taken to control monopoly and agreements in restraint of trade and leads the committee to this declaration:

"Such a brief outline as has been presented indicates the immediate need, at a time when commerce and industry face new problems, for a restatement of our anti-trust legislation in a form that will be at once clear and comprehensive. At present there is an accumulation of twenty or more statutes resulting from about thirty years of legislation. Some of the provisions of those statutes involve difficulties which cause them to be seldom, if ever, invoked. An example is the section of the Sherman act which authorizes seizure and condemnation of goods. Even if it were conceded that in the course of some 180 proceedings which have been instituted by the Department of Justice the interpretation of the Sherman act has been established, later enactments have departed from the language of the Sherman act, and the new phrases leave great opportunity for perfectly honest doubt.

"This is a time which peculiarly necessitates certainty in our national policies affecting economic problems. If it was true, as the President said in 1914, that nothing then discouraged business enterprise like the necessity of running a risk of falling under the condemnation of the law before it is possible to make sure just what the law is, this discouragement operates with greatly increased effect at a time when the special concentration of business activity for the war is being succeeded by conditions which contain more uncertainties than have ever before existed."

Taking up one by one the questions that are put to vote the committee, dealing with the first, has this to say:

"In recent years different enactments have set up standards, have constituted regulatory bodies to administer these standards, and in some instances have affirmatively granted to these bodies power to approve agreements. To a further advance in this evolutionary legislation, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was formally committed by referendum in the early part of 1917.

"The organizations in the membership then voted that there should be remedial legislation to permit co-operative agreements, under Federal supervision, in industries which involve primary natural resources, on condition that the agreements tend to conserve the resources, to lessen accidents and to promote the public interest. The resources in question are timber, the ores and deposits of useful metals, and deposits of minerals which are sources of heat, light and power. The supervision which is advocated would be in charge of the Federal Trade Commission.

Conservation of Resources.

"The proposal to which the Chamber is thus committed, with respect to natural resources, is in harmony with the principle which has been followed in enactments of the past five years, as above summarized. This principle should now receive wider application. Such a proposal as the Chamber advocates in connection with natural resources should be as broadened in its scope as to contemplate conservation of all of our economic resources.

"That prevention of waste in industrial and commercial activities—waste of labor, waste of executive direction, or waste of materials—is in the public interest will readily be admitted. Until recent years, however, there has been no way in which to afford assurances that the public advantage in measures taken to prevent waste would not be exceeded by disadvantages by reason of other effects of the means which were chosen. This difficulty has now been eliminated by reason of the experience we have had with agencies which administer standards of business conduct and have before them for their decisions the requirements of the public interest.

"Respecting the recommendation that there should be formulated standards of general business conduct to be administered in the first instance by a supervisory body, the report gives examples of the applications of standards in a way which would accord with this regulation. It considers that the prohibition governing the interlocking of directors among corporations which are competitive should be modified by a provision that such interlocking might lawfully exist as to instances in which the regulatory body had made a prior determination that there would be no detriment to the public interest.

Hold 263,026,000 Pounds of Wool.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The War Department announced today that the stocks of wool in the hands of the Government wool distributor on March 29, 1919, totaled 263,026,000 pounds. Not included in this total were 300,000 bales of Australian wool bought last Fall from the British Government. The stock in hand was divided in the various grades as follows: Greasy combing wools, 98,468,000 pounds; tops, 2,322,000; greasy carding wools, 109,508,000; scoured wool, 28,830,000; greasy sundries, 687,000; carpet wool, (including 855,000 pounds Iceland wool,) 23,923,000.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	62.77	61.80	62.72	+.78
25 industrials	91.60	90.00	91.47	+.66
50 stocks	77.18	76.24	77.09	+.72

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
April 5	78.08	78.20	78.37	—.34
April 4	77.05	76.45	76.71	+.22
April 1	76.92	76.14	76.49	+.22
March 31	76.47	76.11	76.27	+.16
March 29	76.69	76.12	76.29	+.06
March 28	76.38	76.03	76.23	..

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1919	77.18	Apr. 4	76.14	Apr. 4	77.09
†1918	69.78	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 23	67.40
1917	86.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	84.35
1916	90.73	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 1	87.52
1915	85.63	Mar. 31	69.86	Mar. 1	84.93

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	69.74	Jan. 21	77.09
†1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	67.62
Full Years.					
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	77.09
1917	90.48	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20	85.83
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 25	58.90	Feb. 24	91.53

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

40 issues ..... 76.88 —.02 —.72 +1.04

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
Apr. 5	76.90	+.04	Mar. 27	76.70	—.01
Apr. 2	76.86	+.02	Mar. 26	76.71	—.13
Apr. 1	76.72	+.13	Mar. 25	Holiday.	
Mar. 31	76.60	—.08	Mar. 24	76.84	—.23
Mar. 29	76.68	+.06	Mar. 22	77.12	—.03
Mar. 28	76.65	—.08	Mar. 21	77.15	—.16

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1919	79.05	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	76.88
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	75.79	Apr. 2	79.84
Full Years.					
1918	82.38	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	90.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.10	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON TRADING IS LIGHT.

Price Changes Confined to Range of Few Points in Market.

The chief reason for yesterday's reaction in cotton, which was not much of a reaction, was the overbought technical position. Most of the news seemed to favor the bulls, but the bulls had had things too much their own way earlier in the week, and the market simply was overbought and had to readjust. The trading was not heavy and market interest was not as keen as it might have been. Furthermore, after the price level had fallen to its lowest, which was some 25 to 40 points under Thursday's closing, it recovered, so that by the end of business yesterday it was virtually where it had left off the day before.

Price changes on the session were generally confined to a range of a very few points. New May was down 15 points, which was the greatest change of the day in the whole active list. New July was down 7 points, and new October was down 3 points at the close. None of these options was ever more than 10 points above Thursday's closing prices, and the extreme loss for the day was in July, which sold off to 23.10, a decline of 35 points, so that the range for the whole five hours of yesterday's market was something less than half a cent a pound.

News developments were generally good and favorable to higher prices. Cold and wet weather was again reported over the belt, and a great deal was made of the movement to reduce acreage. Reports sent out by those who are behind this movement insist that the acreage put in this year will be fully one-third less than last year, and may amount to more.

Reports from abroad were considered less favorable than they have been recently, and the optimistic reports from Paris of peace by Easter were not considered as reflecting the actual situation. This, however, failed to make much impression on the market, and the other report from France—that import restrictions on cotton had been raised—also failed to create the sensation some had looked for.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.95	25.00	24.50	24.80	24.90
July	23.30	23.45	22.75	23.00@23.20	23.80
Sept	21.60			21.35	21.27
Oct		20.90	20.65	20.90	20.95
Dec	20.40			20.54	20.50

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	25.83	25.94	25.52	25.70@25.72	25.85
July	23.47	23.55	23.10	23.25@23.40	23.45
Oct	21.30	21.42	21.05	21.30@21.34	21.33
Dec	20.78	20.95	20.58	20.84@20.87	20.83
Jan	20.63	20.76	20.53	20.76	20.75

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, off 20 points to 28.70c for middling uplands; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.50c; New Orleans, 25.75c; Savannah, 26.12c; Augusta, 26.12c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 26c; Little Rock, 26c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last day.	Last Year.
Port receipts	28,834	45,897	12,317
Exports	21,821	27,230	1,500
Exports, season	3,520,799	3,382,256	3,048,080
Port stocks	96,220	91,444	146,018
Port stocks	1,266,677	1,331,234	1,550,027
N. Y. arrivals	2,483	1,879	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in moderate demand at 15.24d for middling and 18.60d for good middling. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which 4,000 were American. Imports, 16,000 bales, 14,000 of which were American. Futures opened steady, 8 to 11 points advance, and closed very steady, 20 to 33 points up. Prices: April, 16.69d; May, 15.39d; June, 15.02d; July, 14.69d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths displayed a hardening tendency.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	98¾	99¼	6.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99¾	5.50
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1920	100¼	100¾	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	60	63	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '28	120	125	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	52	55	..
Swiss Gov.	5	May, 1920	99	99¾	5.25

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan., '20-22	99½	100½	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6½	Aug., 1921	101	102	5.00
Am. Thread	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	101¾	4.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	102	102¾	5.15
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¾	102¾	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103¾	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.85
Ark. Val. Ry.					
L. & W.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99¾	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¼	100¾	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¼	101¾	6.30
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¼	101¾	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¾	102¼	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	102¼	102¾	6.85
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '54	98	98¼	6.15
Chic. Ry. Fu.	6	Feb., 1927	85	89	7.90
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool	6	Oct., 1921	99¼	99¾	6.20
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 1, '21	95¾	96¼	5.85
C., I. L. & P.	6	Jan., 1922	98	98½	6.55
Con. Gas	Halt.	Aug., 1922	100¼	100¾	6.70
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	6.60
Del. & Hud.	4	July 15, '21	101¾	102¾	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.70
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	99	99¾	6.50
Erie R. R.	4	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	6	Jan., 1920	99	99½	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	5.25
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	101	101¾	4.75
Gt. A. & P.	5	June, 1920	100	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	6	Sep., 1920	99¾	99	6.00
Hocking Val.					
R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97	97¾	6.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	99½	99¾	7.50
N. Y. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	88	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	97	97¾	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	5.50
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	99½	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.					
1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	88	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¾	7.30
Pitts. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101¾	5.00
Proc. & Gam.	6	Mar., 1921	99	102¼	6.55
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103¾	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¾	104¼	5.70
Pub. S. Corp.	6	Mar., 1922	97	98½	7.65
Roch. R. R.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	8.50
San Diego C.					
G. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawinig. W.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	..
St. G. & E.	7	Dec., 1921	96	98	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Sep., 1921	99½	99¾	6.15
Stude. Co.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan. 1929	97	98	7.25
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.38
Utah S. Corp.	8	Sep. 15, '23	99¼	99	8.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '23	97¾	100¼	8.90

NATIONAL LEAD EARNINGS.

Annual Report Shows Decrease for Common Stock from 1917.

The pamphlet report of the National Lead Company for the year ended with Dec. 31, 1918, which has just been issued, shows net earnings after deductions for all expenses and reserves amounting to $4,652,815, which, after the deduction of $1,705,782 preferred dividends, is equivalent to 14.46 per cent. earned on the $20,685,400 common stock. In 1917 15.45 per cent. was earned. The surplus for year was $1,644,482, compared with $2,158,451 in the preceding year. Total surplus as of Dec. 31 last was $16,657,907 compared with $15,015,000 in December, 1917.

The report shows that the company set aside $1,000,000 in 1918 in a new fund called "promotion reserve," and Edward J. Cornish, President, in his remarks to stockholders, explained this item as follows:

"No small company with centralized stockholdings would embark in a new manufacturing business unless there was a reasonable expectation of very much larger profits than the National Lead Company seeks. Hence, it happens that every new invention, or discovery, or business idea in the line of our business naturally seeks a connection with the National Lead Company. Our extensive acquaintance with the consuming trade and reputation for reliability and conservation make it possible for us to exploit new products most advantageously. The company, in addition to its research departments, which it maintains at great expense, frequently makes large investments in such development and promotion work. On the whole, such investments have been very profitable. With the installation of the custom of publishing consolidated reports it is considered desirable to create a promotion reserve for such purposes and to take up such losses as may occur. Some such losses we can now reasonably anticipate."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

Fla. and Ala.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Miss. and Tenn.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Ind., Ky., and Mich.—Fair and warmer Sat.; rain Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat.; cloudy and warmer Sun.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4½s June, 1965	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4½s Mar., 1963	100¾	101¼	100¾	101¼
4½s Nov., 1957	100¾	101	100¾	101
4½s Mar., 1957	100¾	101	100¾	101
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96¾	96¾	95¾	96¾
4½s Mar., 1934	96	96¼	96	96¼
4½s Mar., 1942	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾
4½s Aug., 1936	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾
4½s Sept., 1960	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾
4s 5 May,	91	91¼	91	91¼
4s 5 Nov.,	91	91¼	91	91¼
4s Nov., 1957	91	91¼	91	91¼
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91	90¾	91
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	91	90¾	90¾
4s Nov., 1936	91¼	83	91¼	91¾
4s May, 1919	99¾	..	99¾	99¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

3½s	1924-1931	4.70	..	4.70	4s	1925	4.70	..	4.70
3½s	1921-1923	4.70	..	4.70	4s	1926	4.70	4.60	4.70
3½s	1917-1920	4.70	..	4.70	4s	1918-1928	4.70	4.60	4.70
3½s	1924-1932	4.70	4.50	4.70	4s	1929	4.70	4.60	4.70
3½s	1940-1963	4.65	4.50	4.65	4s	1930-1959	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s	1918-1921	4.85	4.50	4.65	4s	1922-1929	4.85	4.50	4.65
3½s	1940-1958	4.65	4.50	4.65	4s	1918-1921	4.85	4.50	4.65
3½s	1918-1925	4.70	4.60	4.70	4s	1926-1936	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Adison Electric Power	12	15
Adison Elec Power pf	74	..
Am Gas & Electric	123	125
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	44
Am Light & Traction	242	244
Am Light & Traction pf	99	100
Am Power & Light	58	59
Am Power & Light pf	76	79
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	32	37
Am W W & Electric	5¼	6½
Am W W & E 1st pf	62	65
Am W W & E partic.	10	12
Carolina Power & Light	35	37
Colorado Power	23	28
Colorado Power pf	98	100
Columbus Electric pf	70	75
Cons Gas Pow Ry & Lt	21	22
Cons Pow Ry & Lt pf	44	45½
Cons Power pf	75	..
Consumers' Power pf	80	83
Eastern Texas Electric	85	90
Eastern Texas Elec pf	74	..
El Paso Electric	85	90
Electric B & S pf	94	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	9	11
Federal Light & T pf	44½	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	17	..
Galveston-Hous El pf	57	..
Am W W & E col 5s	63½	68
Appalach Power 1st 5s	69	71
Arizona Power 6s, 1933	84	85
Central P & L 6s, '46	90	93
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	96
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99	99½
Col G & E deb 5s	77	80
Col Power 5s, 1953	86	89
Cons Power 5s, 1962	88	89
Consumers Pow 5s, '36	88	89½
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	90	93
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	94	96
El Paso Elec col 5s	83	90
Empire Gas & F 6s	97½	98½
Empire Refining 6s	94	97
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84	87
Gt West Power 6s, '25	87	92
Middle West U 6s, '25	86	92
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	78½	80
Nor Ont L & Power 6s	75	81
Nor States Pow 6s, '26	92½	93½
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	88	91
Nor Tex Elec col 5s	80	85
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1931	88	93
Puget Sd Trac, Lt & P	53½	56½
So Cal Edison 5s, '39	88	92
S W Power 5s, 1943	81	86
Twin S G & E 5s, '53	90	94
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	84	87
Un L & Rails 5s, '37	83	87
Un Util cv 6s, '43	78	87
U S Pub Svc 6s, 1927	84	94
Utah Securities 6s, 1922	90	92
Wash-Idaho W, L&P 6s	90	94

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
610 Atlantic Pet.	3¼	3	3	35 Elkhorn	28	28	28
10 Balt Tube pf	85	85	85	90 Houg Oil pf	82	82	82
10 Con. Coal	81½	81½	81½	90 M & M Bank	28	28	28
455 Cosden	8¾	8¾	8¾	5 New Ama C.	22¾	22¾	22¾
10 Do pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	70 Mt Vernon	75	75	75
30 Con Power	104½	104½	104½	35 United Ry	15¼	15¼	15¼
80 Canton Co	160	160	160	9 West Bank	33	33	33

Bonds.

$5,000	Con Gas 4½s	87½	87½	$5,000	Con Pow 7s	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Cosden B 6s	90	90	9,000	United Ry 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
75	Ahmeek	75	74¾	74¾	600 Mayflower	4	3¾	3¾
120	Allouez	40¾	40¾	40¾	10 Michigan	3¾	3	3¾
115	Ariz Com'l	12¾	12¾	12¾	50 Mohawk	58	57	58
200	Bingham	8	8	8	780 New Cornelia	17¾	17	17¾
85	Cal & Ariz	60	59	59½	110	Nipissing	9	8¾	8¾
113	Cal & Hecla	420	415	420	245	North Butte	11¾	11¼	11¼
3436	Cop Range	44¾	43¾	43¾	115	Old Dominion	36¾	36	36¼
5585	Davis Daly	6	5¾	5¾	26	Osceola	51	51	51
240	East Butte	9	8¾	8¾	95	Ford Creek	13¾	13	13
75	Franklin	3¾	3¾	3¾	280	Shannon	2¾	2¼	2¾
80	Granby	68¾	68¼	68¼	250	Shat Ariz	2¾	2	2¾
58	Gr Cananea	44¾	44¼	44½	35	U S Smelt	51	50¾	50¾
248	Hancock	5¾	5¾	5¾	5	Do pf	48¼	48¼	48½
10	Island Creek	43	43	43	15	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
104	Do pf	79	79	79	110	Utah Con	2¾	2¾	2¾
375	Isle Royale	28¾	28	28	10	Utah Copper	75½	75¼	75¾
250	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾	20	Utah Metal	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	La Salle	2½	2½	2½	46	Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Mass Con	5	5	5	360	Wolverine	17¾	17¼	17¾

Railroads.

1	Bos & Alb	140	140	140	1	Fitchburg pf	57	57	57
2,150	Bos Elev	78¼	78¼	78	8,300	Mass Elec	1¼	1	1
78	Do pf	96	94	96	720	Do pf	5¾	5	5
50	Bos & Me	32¾	31	32¼	260	Vt, Nf & H	31	29½	31
10	Do pf	46	46	46	640	West End	47¾	47	47¾
25	East Mass	28	28	28					

Miscellaneous.

118	Am Ag Ch	103¾	103¼	103½	5	McE 1st pf	98	98	98
15	Do pf	99½	99½	99½	10	Mathieson	32	32	32
385	Am Bosch	65¾	65¼	65¾	70	Mass Gas	82¾	82¼	82¾
45	Am Sm & R	69	68	68½	150	Do pf	69	68½	68½
46	Am Sugar	127¼	125½	127½	3	Mergenthaler	137	137	137
120	Do pf	117	116¾	117	131	N E Tel	93¾	93¾	93¾
297	Am T & T	104¾	104	104½	5	Pac Mills	164	164	164
28	Am Wool pf	98¾	98	98¼	109	Pan Am Petrom	7	6¾	7
15	Am Y Tr	67¼	67¼	67¼	25	Punta Sug	51	51	51
50	Booth	21	21	21	800	Stewart	38¾	37¾	38¾
185	Cent Steel	14¾	14¾	14¾	256	Swift	100	100	100
25	Edison	167	167	167	60	Torrington	59	58	59
225	Fairbanks	57¼	56¾	57	2	Un Drug	114	114	114
125	Ga Ry & El	102½	102½	102½	155	Do 2d pf	110	108¾	110
110	Int Port	4¼	4¼	4½	93	Un Fruit	173	172	172
250	Int Prod	38½	37	37	885	Un Shoe	49¾	49¼	49¼
880	Island Oil	8¾	8	8¼	340	U S Steel	99	97¼	99
170	Libby	29¾	28½	28¾	475	Vacuum	9¾	9¼	9¾

Bonds.

$2,000	Am Ag C 5s	98¼	98½	98¼	$3,000	A, G W I 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾
1,000	Am T & T 6s	90¾	90¾	90¾	2,000	Punta S 6s	92	92	92
2,000	Am T & T 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2,000	K C M & B 5s	72	72	72

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Radiat	285	285	285	4,514	Lib, McN & L	29¼	28	29
80	Am Ship	108	108	108	10,780	Lindsay L	20	17¾	18¾
360	Armour pf	101	101	101	82	M Ward pf	111	111	111
190	Booth Fish	21½	21¼	21½	78	Pub Service	96½	95¾	96½
50	C C & Conn	¾	¾	¾	270	Stew Warn	91¾	91¼	91½
85	Chi Pneu T	65	64¼	64½	8,670	Swift Inter	83¾	83¼	83¾
22	Cudahy Pa	112	112	112	1,571	Swift & Co	138	138	138¼
70	Com Edison	115	115	115	8,429	Un Carbide	70	69¾	69¾
20	Diam Match	115	114½	115	100	Wilson	82½	82¼	82¾

COMMODITIES MARKETS

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	1.53⅝	1.53⅛	1.58	1.55⅞	1.36⅝	
July	1.50	1.44	1.48⅜	1.46⅜		
Sept.	1.44⅛	1.37⅝	1.43⅛	1.39⅝		

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	67⅜	65¼	67⅛	66¼	54⅜	
July	63⅜	61¾	63⅛	62⅜		
Sept.	63⅛	61⅛	62⅝	62⅜		

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 78@78¼c; No. 2 white, 78½c; No. 3 white, 77¼@78c; No. 4 white, 77@77½c; ordinary clipped, 76½@78c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard—						
May	28.75	28.37	28.47	28.57	28.25	
July	28.20	27.75	28.10	28.10	26.85	
Ribs—						
May	26.75	26.35	26.72	26.60	24.05	
July	25.60	24.90	25.47	25.15	24.55	
Pork—						
May	48.10	47.50	48.10	47.85	47.60	
July	45.75	44.90	45.65	45.35		

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	14.30	14.19	14.18	
May				15.14
July	14.90	14.76	14.90	14.76
September	14.50	14.50	14.48	14.37
December	14.16	14.05	14.15	14.05

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	1.76	1.73	1.76
July	1.71⅛	1.70	1.71⅛

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,454 pkgs. Values went off about ½c on the choice and fancy grades of creamery, but held steady to firm on other qualities. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 67½@68c; extras, 92 score, 66½@67c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 64@66c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 62@63½c; lower grades, 58@61c; unsalted, higher than extras, 68½@69c; extras, 67½@68c; firsts, 64½@66½c; seconds, 62@64c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 64@65c; good to prime, 60@63c; common to fair, 48@58c; renovated, extras, 60@61c; firsts, 48@49c; lower grades, 45@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 49@50c; ladles, current make, firsts, 46½@49c; seconds, 45½@47c; lower grades, 45@46c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 46½@46c; No. 2, 45c; lower grades, 40@44c.

EGGS.—24,606 cases. Market is firm, with fairly active trading for all grades, though most buyers looking for fancy qualities. A little better movement in storage packings and firsts show some advance. Regular packings held a little firmer. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 46c; storage packed, extra firsts, 44½@44½c; firsts, 43½@44c; gathered, extra firsts, 43½@44c; firsts, northerly sections, 41½@43c; southerly sections, 40@42½c; seconds, 38½@40c; dirties, No. 1, 38@39½c; No. 2 and poorer, 37@38c; checks, good to choice, dry, 37@38c; under grades, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western henery whites, fine to fancy, 52c; ordinary to prime, 49@50c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@51c; Pacific Coast, ordinary to fine, 48@50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 44@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 46@47c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@45c; dark eggs, nearby Indian runner, fancy, 36c; Baltimore, 44@45c; Western and prime Southern, 38@43c; Southern, common to good, 45@53c; goose eggs, 90c

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1⅛	2	La Rose	28	32
Am. Oil	6	6⅛	Iron Blossom	37	45
B. S. Gas	6	8	Iron Cap	10⅜	10⅝
Boston Duke		1⅛	Jerome V	65	72
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅜	Majestic	9	11
Boston Mon	57	58	Mex. Metals	24	28
Bohemia	75	80	Moj. Tung	4	5
Begole	25	30	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte &	11	14	Nat. L. & Z.	8	11
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev.	28	29
Champ. old.	2	2¼	Nev. Dougl	14	15
Chief Con	3⅛	3½	Onego	20	25
Con. Ariz.	2	2¼	Onondaga	10	13
Con. Copper	4⅞	5⅛	Pilgrim	43	45
Cortes	12	15	Rainier	60	65
Crystal	1	1¼	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res	38	43	St. W. Miami		
Denbigh	22	25	full paid	⅝	1¼
Earl-Eagle		3	Texada	36	37
Eagle-Bl. B	2⅜	3⅜	Truro	⅝	⅞
Fortuna	2	2½	U. Ex.	35	36
Gold Lake	1	5	Victoria		1⅛
Houghton	15	20	Yukon	75	1
Homa Oil	37	38			

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—Fifty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $5,010,225, were chartered today. They include:

Enterprise Credit House, Inc., Brooklyn, goods, wares, and merchandise on installment plan, $10,000; A. Fensiner, M.—Rothenberg, I. Fromer, 1104 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

Dix Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Vidoms, I. and I. Lids, 806 West End Av.

Lloyd Portuguese Navigation Co., Manhattan, $1,000,000; Romsey, Rose, A. F. Roderick, 1,009 Foster Av., Brooklyn.

Wians Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Wiegan, I. and B. Evans, 559 West 156th St.

Segal-Hoffman, Inc., Manhattan, children's clothing, $20,000; K. Hoffman, M. Segan, M. B. Cohn, 51 Chambers St.

Utica Home Building Corp., Utica, $20,000; J. F. Brand, W. G. Seiler, R. J. Fegg, Utica.

Si-Co-Dress Co., Manhattan, $25,250; H. Fulton, H. Mendez, I. L. Broadwin, 302 Central Park West.

Export and Domestic Buyers' Corp., Manhattan, commission merchants and selling agents, $100,000; B. Birenbaum, N. F. Nairin, R. M. Williams, 1 Cedar St.

Richey Spark Plug Co., Manhattan, $20,000; C. V. Richey, F. Q. Morton, P. C. Samuels, 200 Broadway.

A. B. Norwalk & Co., Manhattan, automobile business, $5,000; M. Lefkort, M. Lewis, A. B. Norwalk, Times Building.

The G. W. Coy Co., Buffalo, commission merchants and selling agents, $25,000; J. W. Persons, C. F. Blair, R. A. Friedson, Buffalo.

Wilbury Undergarment Co., Brooklyn, women's underwear, $20,000; H. Davensky, F. and L. Schutzman, 1,030 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Manufacturing Accessories Corp., Queens, autos and airplanes, $10,000; F. E. Seibel, J. M. Roth, 1 Hanson Pl., Room 228 East 58th St.

The Fanning Co., Perry, Wyoming County, coal, ice, and lumber, $50,000; J. H. and C. A. Amarsdale, J. R. Matson, Perry.

Fred J. Wagner Tire Stabbers Co., Manhattan, $25,000; H. Ascher, E. Landau, R. Sattler, 1,078 Findley Av.

Perfected Industry Corp., Manhattan, leather, lumber, and belting, $5,000; R. A. and H. E. Boucher, E. W. Morse, Binghamton.

Wolf-Barler Realty Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; I. Epstein, D. and N. Morris, 57 West 11th St.

Pearson Products Corp., Manhattan, goods and wares used in tobacco trade, $50,000; C. P. Pearson, H. Pierman, H. B. Pearson, 60 West 78th St.

The Gladstone Petticoat Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Rosenthal, S. Goldberg, M. Gladstone, 144 East 125th St.

Phillips Lens Corp., Rochester, $5,000; H. A. Dick, H. Hatcrsate, W. Phillips, Rochester.

Brand Food Control Co., Manhattan, dealers for distribution of food in restaurants, $5,000; J. F. Smith, A. Doll, H. R. Brand, Woolworth Building.

W. & Moran & Co., Manhattan, steam heating and plumbing, $25,000; G. Stumpf, J. G. and W. K. Moran, 465 Lexington Av.

Youngstorf Favorite Clothing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; A. Goldsmith, J. Paigin, I. Gahnsky, 67 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

Sigman & Cohen, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $10,000; J. Cohen, H. and R. Sigman, 318 Wyona St., Brooklyn.

Parkway Holding Corp., Brooklyn, realty and motion pictures, $15,000; G. S. Gross, S. and J. Schneider, 1,569 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Utica Truck Co., Utica, $5,000; S. N. Marsh, W. B. Caprin, G. Coventry, Utica.

S. & K. Amusement Co., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; S. Schulz, Ida. H. Koston, 1,145 Longfellow Av.

J. W. Richardson Foundry and Metals Co., Brooklyn, $15,000; J. W. Richardson, T. F. Vandorn, M. Halsted, 400 West 151st St.

Ramees Realty Corp., Manhattan, $12,000; W. F. Sametz, N. M. Connolly, H. B. Finn, 271 Broadway.

Redisford Realty Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. J. Allen, C. A. Decker, M. I. Radley, 1,244 Woodcrest Av.

Triangle Fireproof Door and Sash Company, Manhattan; $5,000; B. Leff, M. and J. Hecht, 470 Hinsdale Street, Brooklyn.

Warren Dress Company, Manhattan; $50,000; H. A. Miller, L. and I. Warren, 229 Third Avenue.

Jupiter Knitting Mills, Inc., Manhattan; $25,000; I. Silverstein, L. and R. Fleig, 224 West 106th Street.

Edward R. Baker, Inc., Manhattan; trucking, storehouse, and warehousing; $20,000; E. J. and E. R. Baker, Jr., M. Muller, 429 East 76th Street.

Kimball Geery & Guthrie, Inc., Manhattan; insurance brokerage; $50,000; F. S. Guthrie, C. T. Geery, W. M. Kimball, 123 William Street.

Charles F. Jay Realty Corp., Manhattan; $50,000; C. F. Jacobson, J. A. M. Dodin, 5 Hanover, 232 Broadway.

J. Fedelman & Son, Manhattan; pawn brokerage; $50,000; H. Wolf, A. and J. Fedelman, 338 East 67th Street.

Cedarhurst Homes Corp., Cedarhurst; $125,000; S. Broscovich, R. Marion, P. Caminiti, 2,483 University Avenue.

Atlantic Broom Company, Brooklyn; $10,000; E. and R. and N. Zinman, 804 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Bryant Olds Company, Maspeth; novelties for motors and vehicles; $70,000; I. Camfield, R. I. Guthman, R. A. McLear, 16 Broadway.

Clarke-Johnson Corp., Brooklyn; realty; $50,000; W. H. Haywood, T. J. Johnson, T. A. Clarke, 176 Sedley Street, Brooklyn.

Thomas O. Jones, Inc., Albany; window shades, awnings and carpets; $20,000; J. J. Burgess, B. L. Spencer, T. O. Jones, Albany.

Star Fashions, Inc., Manhattan; patterns and designs for wearing apparel; $125,000; J. Spiegler, C. F. Nicolai, M. Bromberger, 220 Broadway.

The Littlehale Publishing Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. C. Castengren, C. R. McPherson, F. B. Littlehale, 373 4th Av.

Rochester, Lockport & Buffalo Railroad Corp., Rochester, $3,100,000; F. W. Zoller, W. W. Foster, D. M. Beach, Rochester.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Farmers Bank of Springville, Springville, Erie County, $50,000 to $80,000.

Horwitz & Arbb, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000.

Johnson Casting and Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $45,000.

Hygie Can Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

The G. William Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

Public Building and Trading Assn., Manhattan, $50,000 to $ 0,000.

Williams Street Restaurant Corp., Manhattan; preferred stock, par value $100 each, from 600 to 1,000 shares; common stock, no par value, 600 to 1,000 shares; active capital $63,000 to $105,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Rivoll Waist Co., Manhattan, to Haddad Waist Co.

AUTHORIZATION.

Rato, Inc., Russia, goods, wares, and merchandise, 500,000 rubles; representative, V. E. Gartz, 233 Broadway.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION. Consolidated Rolling Mills and Foundries Co., Boston, bonders; new representative, J. S. Traver, 25 Broad St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Lincoln Theatre Co., Schenectady.

Germantown Artesian Well Co., Germantown.

M. C. Kemna, Manhattan.

Awo Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

Food Remedy Co., Cortland.

Kimball, Geery, Coutant & Guthrie, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 4.—Charters filed: Interstate Manufacturers and Buyers' Assn., Inc., $500,000; J. F. Cleveland, F. W. Dennis, M. Britt, all of New York.

The Thorp Corp., soaps, soap powders, &c., $500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Frauf & Runyon & Co.; stocks, bonds, &c., $250,000; M. E. Hillis, E. B. Runyon, Jennie Runyon, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

Berkshire Corp., securities, $150,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Olympic Talking Machine Co., $100,000; M. M. Lucey, C. P. Ellig, Ferris Giles, of Wilmington.

Rock-Smith Co., motor vehicles of all kinds, $20,000; F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Fimm; of Philadelphia.

Maysville Development Co. of Wilmington, Del., to dispose of water rights, irrigation plans, $5,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Will be held at Bruxelles, Belgium, a fair where Canadian and American products will be exposed; a good agent is needed at New York to take inscriptions, having office and references. Write Comado-American Fair, 685 4th Av., Maisonneuve.

For Rent—A fully equipped candy factory for making chocolates and hard candies; a wonderful opportunity for a first-class candy maker (not a small capital); low rent. Apply J. King Co., Trenton, N. J.

Buy your home sites; we will build for you now or when ready; terms to suit; titles guaranteed, 30 minutes from N. Y. Little Neck and Manhasset. John M. Hickle, 68 William St.

Unusual opportunity, executors' sale, high-class tailoring business, near 5th Av. and 42d St., established over 30 years; elegant fixtures and stock of imported woolens and trimmings. B 288 Times.

Established seventeen years, well paying dyeing and cleaning store, location Brooklyn; will be sold reasonably owing to death of proprietor. Apply Jacob I. Wiener, Atty., 1,492 Broadway, New York City.

Mail order business wanted, or product suitable for mail selling; staples only; no novelties. W 237 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

We are looking for a clean-cut man who has $10,000 to invest in a legitimate profitable business; such man we will put in complete charge of one of our branches in Greater New York, splendid opportunity for right party. Patten Typewriter Corp., 53 West 125th St.

Embroidery manufacturers with Schiffli machines and few thousand investment to work steady on special profitable lines in combination with embroidery; article good domestic trade and also for export. C 811 Times Annex.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Salesman, coats and suits, big following jobbers and retailers, will invest $5,000 with live manufacturer. T 83 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Ordnance engineer, financially independent, forty-five years old, in good health, for the last three years purchasing officer for foreign governments in this country, has exceptional executive ability, knowledge of world's markets and languages, wishes to connect with a large concern where his international experience can command large salary. Address P. O. Box 1200, City Hall P. O., New York City.

Advertising man, ten years with weekly publication, charge of office and inside advertising work, wishes connection similar capacity; also competent knowledge of press work, show business. C 808 Times Annex.

Retired and now want to again employ my time profitably. What have you to offer? Answers strictly confidential. K 128 Times.

Educated young Canadian going to Brazil would welcome personal or commercial connection. S 197 Times.

FOR SALE.

A going wholesale business, with fully equipped factory, making and selling fancy and novelty furniture, cabinets, humidors, and novelties, selling all large establishments in the U. S.; at least $8,000 cash required. D. C. Myers, 135 Broadway.

Hotel on seashore; beautiful view; 24 bedrooms; restaurant accommodations for 500; for account of illness. C 127 Times.

FOR SALE—Fully equipped upholstering business; value $7,000. Inquire 338 East 124th St.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR HELP wanted, business opportunities, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily. 246 Canal St. Tel. Franklin 678.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of CHARLES STEGER, trading under the name of ATLANTIC WEBBING MILLS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 11, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of braids, tapes, buttons, chairs, desk, fixtures, etc.

EZRA P. PRENTICE, Receiver.
CHARLES GOLDENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of BEST KNITTING MILLS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 11, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Sweaters, etc.

PHINEAS LEWINSON, Receiver.
HAINE & WEINRIB, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IGNAZIO COSTA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 11, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bags of flour, desk, chairs, safe, fixtures, etc.

LAZARUS GOLDSTONE, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Madison, Botany, Steven's, Columbia, and Talbot's. L. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9644.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 515; open for quantity; all colors; at a price. Greeley 4377.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Copen, light tan and rose. Rashkind & Solett, 344 5th Av.

CAPES Wanted.— Placing orders now, silk tricolettes; also novelty satins of better grade. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Big jobbers looking at pile fabrics. 129 West 29th, 3d floor.

COTTON NETS Wanted.—47 to 50 hole; submit samples, prices; 72-inch white. O 204 Times.

DELHI Wanted.—Will pay cash for tan Delhi or Burella. Chelsea 9535.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 silk and cotton at a price. Chelsea 1896.

FURS Wanted.—Blue muffions, black spoon-tail, natural lynx, kit, coney. Rothstein-Nelson, 129 West 29th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Pay cash; navy, any mill. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GINGHAM, checks and stripes; Sheets, Leonard Suitings, Signal Chambray Wanted. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Cotton, small checks. Madison Square 5465.

GOIRET TWILL Wanted.—Pay cash; navy, any mill. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

POPLIN Wanted.—Pekin or Copen, Folwell Bros. or 40 inches. Merit Co., Greeley 1120.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, 90677, navy black; also 8158 Pekin tan. Chelsea 9955.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90677 or 90610, black and rookie. Mad. Sq. 5628.

POPLIN Wanted.—American or similar, gray. Feldman & Schwarts. Farragut 9542.

SERGES Wanted.—7301 or M. F. L., also Cox & Schreiber 216 range or similar cotton warp velours, and De Lands 108 range. R. & W., 50 West 17th St. Farragut 5885.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289, 54292, 114833, Delhi, Broadcloths, Trioctines, Black Poplins. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, navy and black; will buy 500 pieces at a price. Julius D. Booth & Son, Inc., 184 West 28th.

SERGE Wanted.—Remnants and ends, suitable for making caps. Edelman & Grosoff, 197 Fulton St.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 11433-519, 104, or similar; cash price. M. R. Silverman, Farragut 3290.

SERGES Wanted.—235, 0936, 780, 0605, United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

SERGES Wanted.—Spot cash, 54289, 7120, 7301, or similar. Telephone Gramercy 4783.

SILK WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber pays cash; any quantity. T. Zindler, 38 West 33d St., New York City.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for foulards at a price. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

SILK SOX Wanted.—Will buy case lots; immediate delivery. S 195 Times.

SUITS Wanted.—Dresses, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit Co. Miss Stuyvesant will look Saturday morning for jobs of serge, poplin suits. Serge dresses, quantity no object. Call Saturday from 9 A. M. on. Ben F. Levis, 37 West 26th.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors. Tel. Gramercy 6694.

TRIOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also poiret twills; pay cash. Farragut 5759.

VELOURS Wanted. — Cotton warp high shades; any mill; also Cox and Schreiber, 216 range, or similar. R. & W., 50 West 17th. Farragut 5886.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens color, 5477 basinet serge. Call Gramercy 4241.

VELOURS Wanted.—0860, 632, or similar, dark shades, at a price. Gramercy 6174.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4231, colors 520, 546, 472. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Farragut 2620.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs on crepe de chine and georgettes; quantity no object. Chelsea 1896.

WAISTS Wanted.—Silk waists. J. F. Rosenberg, 1,182 Broadway, Room 404.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Cox & Schreiber 216 range or similar; also cotton warp velours. R. & W., 50 West 17th. Farragut 5886.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—One piece white. Roth & Bloom, Morris Perkis, 5 West 31st St., Fairfax 6600.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—Immediate delivery; Bolivias, silvertones, serges, satins, taffetas, &c. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 29 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—Plushes and Pile fabrics; for jobbers only. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES.—600 and straight line coats, in all desirable shades and cloths. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CAPES, Suits.—$7.75 up; large assortment in stock; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 116 West 27th.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—Snappy styles, low prices, for immediate delivery. Charnes & Fried, 158 West 27th.

CAPES, Suits, and Coats to close out. Zimmerman & Carner, 45 West 25th.

CAPES.—Large quantity to close out. Schwartz & Schwartz, 38 West 26th.

CHARMEUSE.—Black and navy; good quality, also plaid, khaki kool. Mad. Sq. 6580.

CHECKS.—Fancy Guggenheimer checks, 3,000 3 200; open for offer. Greeley 4377.

COATS, Coats, Coats.—Flappers, girls', infants'; immediate shipment. Julius Galperin, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Our line of pile fabrics for Fall 1919-1920 is now ready. N. Hurwitz, 108 West 28th.

COATS.—In all ages, 3 to 16, to close out, very cheap. L. Jacobson & Sons, 134 West 27th.

COATS.—Spring, of all materials to close out. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 29d.

COATS.—Plush line, ready for Fall 1919-1920. Newmann, 137 West 27th.

DRESSES. Samples, georgettes, beaded, wool jerseys, georgettes, printed and serges, to close out. American Costume, 118 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgette and satins; immediate delivery; also voiles and gingham. Belle Dress House, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—5,000 taffeta and satin on the racks for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $3.75 up. Pan-American Waist and Dress Co., 12 West 21st St. Chelsea 9004.

DRESSES.—The biggest business getters in the city for now and early Summer use; poplins, $3.75; taffetas, $5.50; Georgettes, $9; crepe de chines, $6; 3,000 dresses ready to deliver. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Two thousand (2,000) on racks, for immediate delivery, in satins, georgettes, voiles, taffetas, in all contrasting shades. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES.—500 suappy taffetas, satins, crepes Georgettes, very low prices; also 200 pelts, capes, dolmans, coats; closing out prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Satins, Georgettes for immediate delivery, on racks. Mohawk Dress & Costume Co., 41 Division St.

LININGS.—Have 40 pieces in fancy printed silk and linen linings; will sell reasonable; can submit sample swatches. Z 218 Times Annex.

PLUSH, PEKO.—100 pieces; $3.85; terms, net 60 days, approved credit. B 173 Times.

POIRET TWILL.—Lorraine 3867, nineteen piece, navy. Call Cortlandt 6482.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag, high shades; 4764 Brightwood navy and black. Mad Sq. 10052.

POPLINS.—Saxonia, Brightwood, Folwells, also 0936 serge. Greeley 4377.

POPLIN.—All wool, navy and black; $1.50 net. Chelsea 7545.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, 3850, 54289, similar 609 serges, 032 henna velours, Andon Mills, 2239 4th Av. Gramercy 6934.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—Good, mannish serges for suits, Dolmans and capes for immediate delivery. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th St.

SERGES.—We can fill your wants; also tricotines. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 7058-9.

SERGES.—Sacera No. 797. 24 East 21st St., Room 506.

SHOES.—Edmond's army, world's best, for immediate delivery; AA to EE, 5 to 12; stock in New York. 110 Duane St.

SILVERTONES cheap. Phone us and be convinced. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 7058-9.

SILVERTONES.—Holden-Leonard, shades 1,000 yard, 465, Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—Assorted Susquehanna poplins, $1.46; $1.95, assorted black taffetas, satins, stripes; 250 to close; spot delivery. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SUITS.—Tricotine of quality; a tip to our customers: Don't waste your shoe leather looking for them; we anticipated the demand and prepared to give you preference. B. Hirschhorn & Co., 39 West 29th.

SUITS, capes, dolmans; newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS for immediate delivery; good values. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

TAFFETA DRESSES, closed out at $5; wool serge double capes, 44 inches long, navy only, to close out at $6. M. Daniel Brown Co., 42 West 33d St.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, examined and sponged; cheap for cash. 225 5th Av., Room 1008.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield, No. 4230; 1 piece navy, 2 pieces black; price, $2.30 net; Garfield serge, No. 538, 5 pieces tan shade, 127, $1.65 net. Mad. Sq. 5260.

TRICOTINE.—Navy, Andrews, 9783; U. S. Brightwood, Seldens, and other good qualities. Gramercy 6736-1809.

TRICOTINE.—Good quality navy, $3.75; colors, $3.90, $5.50. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS.—Also 7301 serge. Farr. 5759.

VELOURS.—Suckley & Cohen, 715 Manna, Gramercy 6174.

WAISTS.—Astonishing values, $3.50 dozen; immediate delivery. S. Solish, 1,376 Broadway.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Big dress jobbers placing large orders, will interview contractors every afternoon, 4 to 6 o'clock, 4th floor, 104 West 27th St.

CONTRACTORS on silk waists; steady work; good prices. Fanny Waist Co., 143 West 30th St.

Allied Industries.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 11th St. Av., New York. Sole manufacturers of Patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

Help Wanted.

BUYER wanted, mail order, dresses, suits; experienced; all or part time. Write Newton, 58 Park Av., Jamaica, L. I.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 5¼ per cent. for the best names. Thursday, 5¼ per cent. for the best names. The quotations are for six months' paper.

Consumer Ready to Spend Money.

In the bulletin issued yesterday by the National Association of Clothiers to retailers throughout the country, attention is called to the state of mind among consumers. It is stated that a more liberal spirit prevails among the people, a reaction from war restrictions, abetted by high wages. The consumer, the circular adds, will be ready with money to spend at current prices, and is going to expect full assortments. He will expect to be met in the spirit of his renewed interest in merchandise."

Pumps Instead of Boots.

The representative of a leading women's shoe line yesterday expressed the opinion that, for the coming Fall, pump styles ought to sell better than boots. He based his idea on the price difference between the two articles. A low shoe, he said, can be bought for $5 and a pair of spats for $3 or $4. This would make the whole outfit come to about $9. Boots will retail from $12 up, some retailers asking $15 profit or dollar for dollar. The low shoe, combined with the spat, he remarked, is just as attractive to most women as a boot.

Fur Dealers Will Start School.

The Retail Fur Dealers' Association will meet in the auditorium of the Bush Terminal Sales Building next Monday evening. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the question of starting a school to teach wounded soldiers some of the operations of fur trimming and alteration so that a profitable way of making a living may be opened to them. The luxury tax on furs will also come up for discussion, and the dealers hope to clear up some of the confusion that exists on this subject in the trade.

Looking for Lower Prices.

Buyers of hosiery are still on the lookout for a price decline. When it comes they hope to build up stocks that are all but depleted. In the silk end, however, they are convinced in the majority of cases, it is said, that no drop is possible under present conditions. With the year material took startly mounting and a real shortage of merchandise, manufacturers contend that silk hosiery is firm at present prices with an advance no unlikely prospect.

Lace Business Looking Up.

A distinct improvement in the position of laces and embroideries is told of in this market. As in many other kinds of merchandise, the best business is being done in the more expensive lines. Real laces are being taken well, from all accounts, especially real filets and real "Vals." There is also a demand reported for filet crochets. Stocks are said to be light generally, and the most wanted laces are high in price. In the embroideries the bulk of the demand is said to be for novelties, in which a quite sizable business is being done. The forthcoming lace and embroidery week, which begins on April 21, and runs to May 2, is expected to stimulate largely the demand for these accessories.

A Check to Operation.

Manufacturers in various textile lines who undertook war business are now in process of reconverting their machinery to industrial needs. This, it is said, will take some time, and in one industry the change will not be completed for at least a year. Another feature to operation on Government contracts, it was pointed out by a manufacturer, was the heavy breakage of machine parts. With the need for speeded up production and the knowledge that adjustments could probably be obtained for such losses, less care was taken of machinery with the result that many parts must be replaced. A rush demand for spare parts for textile machinery is noted and deliveries are considerably behind.

Dry Goods Exports Still Gaining.

A steady gain in the business being done in the export end of the local dry goods trade is reported. Practically all countries of the world, save those where Bolshevism rules, are now in the market for American merchandise. The week brought further business from China, and the outlook for the sale of American cottons in that market is said to be the brightest in several years. The West Indies continues to buy well, and the Latin-American countries also are "doing their bit" in this respect. Scandinavian buyers are among the most active of the Europeans, and there is also reported a good volume of inquiry from Greece. The shipping situation, while improving, still presents the main problem for this trade.

Buyers Are Holding Off.

Reports that come from leading secondary distributors of dress goods say that retailers are holding off somewhat in the purchasing of this merchandise for Fall, apparently preferring to come to this market to buy later in the year than to risk a further downward revision of prices in the meantime. In certain quarters of the trade it is admitted that the advance business taken for the coming season is behind that of last year in volume, but later buying is expected to more than offset this. Some wholesalers say they are satisfied to have the situation worked out in this way, and there is not the talk of a general scarcity of merchandise that was heard last year at this time. In the business that is now coming in from the road, fancy dress fabrics show up well. Among these, it was said yesterday, are tweeds, cheviots, and plaids.

The Shoe Demand is Good.

The outlook in the shoe trade is regarded by well-posted manufacturers and wholesalers as the brightest in years, if not ever. Fall business booked to date on practically all lines of goods is ahead of that taken in the corresponding period last year, and Spring duplications have been coming in well since the weather took a warmer turn. A feature of the Fall business being done in the higher priced shoes for men is the way retailers are taking models with pointed toes. Some of these are almost as narrow as the "toothpick" style the jokesmiths had fun with several years back. The price tendency is still upward. It is said that an advance of at least 5 cents a foot in the better calfskin leathers is in prospect. This, it is further asserted, may come in time to play a part in the shoes to be made up for Fall.

Gray Goods Buyers Fairly Active.

Gray goods buyers were fairly active in this market yesterday, but, as has been the case most of this week, more attention was given to such fabrics as sateens and twills than to sheetings or printcloths. The demand for the former cloths was large yesterday, but business in them was limited by the sold-up condition of the mills. The output of most producers of these goods is covered well into or far ahead of July 1, and it is not as easy as it was to get business taken. The same is true of fine yarn goods to more or less extent. Sheetings were quiet yesterday, though among the sales were some additional lots of 5.50s at 8 cents for April delivery. In printcloths business on Eastern 38½-inch 64-60s was done at 9¾ cents. The holding price for 39-inch 68-72s was 11 cents, but there was a well-credited report in the market that some spot Southern goods of this construction had been let out at 10¾ cents.

TO BOOST RUMANIAN TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Organized Here by Export Interests.

Announcement was made yesterday that an American-Rumanian Chamber of Commerce had been formed in this city, with headquarters in the Woolworth Building. The Administrative Committee will consist of S. R. Berton of Berton, Griscom & Co.; S. B. Hunt, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; J. F. Lucey, Lucey Manufacturing Company; C. C. Orghidan, Rumanian Technical Company; E. P. Thomas, United States Steel Products Company; R. H. Ward, former Rumanian Consul General in London; T. Tileston Wells, Rumanian Consul in New York, and C. F. Moran. E. C. Porter will act as Executive Secretary.

The new organization will have for its purpose the stimulation of commercial and friendly relations between the two countries, and the Administrative Committee is made up of the representatives of American business interests which have already operated in Rumania, together

REAL ESTATE FIELD

As a site for a seventeen-story commercial loft building a large printing firm is negotiating for the purchase of 205 to 217 West Thirty-sixth Street and 492 Seventh Avenue. Contracts will probably be signed today.

The property, which is owned by the Whitnoyl Corporation, Whitney Lyon, President, has a frontage of 187 feet on Thirty-sixth Street; adjoining the Hotel York, and a depth of 124 feet. The Seventh Avenue parcel, which forms an "L," has a frontage of 24.8 feet and a depth of about 230 feet.

There are several old buildings on the plot, and the R. H. Macy & Co. garage at 205 to 213 West Thirty-sixth Street. According to Nathan Goldberger, attorney representing the owners, the property has been held at $450,000.

Isaac Portman in Three Deals Aggregating $800,000.

Isaac Portman, one of the heaviest operators in upper west side properties, figured in three deals yesterday, aggregating about $800,000.

Part of the transactions involved the eight-story structure at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-fourth Street, known as the Towers, erected several years ago by Harde Brothers. The Towers stands on a plot fronting 68 feet on Central Park West and 100 feet on Ninety-fourth Street, and was held at $350,000 by the Globe Realty Company, Dudley Hardie, President. The structure shows an annual rental of about $40,000.

From Jacob Bubser Mr. Portman purchased the two five-story new-law apartment houses, with stores, at 266 to 270 Audubon Avenue, between 178th and 179th Streets, each on a plot 50 by 100. The houses are arranged for five families on a floor, and together rent for about $23,000 annually. The property was held at $150,000. S. Simon was the broker. In the same section the six-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and 177th Street, 50 by 100, reported sold Thursday by Conrad Stein, was purchased by Mr. Portman.

Bank Sells Holding.

The Union Dime Savings Bank sold the property at 134 West Thirty-first Street, 25 by 152, to the Midtown Holding Corporation, which contemplates the erection of a two-story building on the site. M. & L. Hess, Inc., negotiated the transaction.

Stone Buys Madison Avenue House.

S. H. Stone bought from John Gallagher the dwelling, 25 by 100, at 175 Madison Avenue, adjacent to Thirty-fourth Street. The property, which has been in the possession of the selling family for almost a hundred years, was assessed at $75,000. It was sold for a price not far below that valuation. Harris & Vaughn negotiated the transaction.

Sale on Twelfth Street.

The Centre-White Co., S. H. Stone, President, bought the three four-story buildings on plot 83 by 100 at 161 to 165 West Twelfth Street, opposite St. Vincent's Hospital, from the Millar estate. The property, which was held at $75,-000, was sold through E. H. Ludlow & Co.

James McCreery & Co. Add $5,000 Square Feet of Store Space.

James McCreery & Co. has leased through Albert B. Ashforth & Co. the second floor and other space in the Acker-Merrill-Condit Building, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, for a term of years. The McCreery firm now has an entrance to its store on Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets through the arcade in the Acker-Merrill-Condit Building. The new lease will add about 25,000 square feet of space to the store. Possession will be taken May 1.

Buys Riverside Drive Apartment.

Louis Schlechter bought the six-story elevator apartment house on plot 80.2 by 95, held at $190,000 and renting for $26,-000, at 328 Riverside Drive, opposite Claremont Inn, from the Ormond Realty Co. M. Bedell, President. L. E. Schlechter represented the purchaser as attorney and A. & H. Bloch acted for the sellers.

Private Dwellings.

The estate of Christian F. Tietjen sold the four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20.6 by 100, at 59 West Eighty-sixth Street, to Henry M. Weil, through Folsom Bros., Inc.

Lewis B. Gawtry, represented by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, sold the four-story dwelling at 70 East Fifty-fifth Street to a client of Payson McL. Merrill Company, who will occupy the premises.

The three-story and basement-brown stone dwelling, 18.8 by 45 by 95.10, at 30 East 124th Street, was purchased by a client of Shaw & Co.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser sold to Rubin Glove the four-story and basement residence on lot 18 by 100, at 29 West Ninety-first Street.

Mrs. William C. Pearson sold the three-and-one-half story high stoop dwelling, 20 by 65 by 100.11, at 165 West Seventy-sixth Street, to a client of Slawson & Hobbs, for occupancy.

George Raymond sold to former State Tax Commissioner Jacob Tuchsbah, representing the Schwab Realty Company, the four-story dwelling, on plot 19 by 100.6, at 116 West Eighty-seventh Street.

James Timpson sold the four-story and basement twenty-five-foot residence at 26 West Fifty-third Street to Mrs. Augustine J. Smith for occupancy. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Bayard Tuckerman sold the four-story residence on lot 20 by 100.5, at 21 East Sixty-ninth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Madison Avenue. It was purchased in 1910 by the estate of Louis Adler, and was held at $60,000.

The Krauss estate sold the four-story dwelling, 22 by 100, at 17 East Ninety-fourth Street. The property was held at $46,000.

James Kyle & Sons resold the three-story and basement dwelling, 332 East Sixty-second Street, to a client of Rubel & Whiting-Benjamin Corporation.

Mrs. Elizabeth Craig bought from Morris Dreshpan the three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 99.11, at 159 West 130th Street, through B. W. Smith.

S. & Fatman sold the four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16 by 100, at 45 East Sixty-third Street, through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. The house will be altered into small suites.

Max Greenwald sold 225 West 130th Street, a three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 99.9, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, through Sykes S. Shapiro and E. T. Bowers.

The estate of George F. Pollock sold the four-story and basement dwelling, 23 by 100, held at $60,000, at 37 West Forty-seventh Street, the former residence of James Gordon Bennett, to a client of Frederick Fox & Co.

Tenement Deals.

Charles Rimmelman has sold to the Oakdale Realty Company, through B. Hurtis the six-story apartment house at 311 East 126th Street, on a plot 50 by 99.11.

Peter C. Lee bought a five-story building at 218 and 220 East Thirty-seventh Street from the Bottled Manufacturing, Collecting and Distributing Company through Cross & Brown Company.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, has sold for the trustees of Henry I. Barker to Thomas F. Smith the five-story tenement 25 by 90 at 322 East Sixth Street.

Activities in the Bronx Section.

Frederick Brown sold to Samuel L. Klein 111 to 1115 West 190th Street, adjoining the corner of University Avenue, two five-story apartments, 106 by 75, containing forty-two families, at rentals of $20,000.

The Dales Realty Company, Inc., Samuel Wachtl, Jr., President, bought the five-story twenty-family apartment house at 1730 Andrews Avenue, adjoining, for $8,300, at 225 Audubon Avenue, from the 173d Street Realty Company. William S. Baker negotiated the sale.

The Friedman Construction Company, Henry Friedman, President, sold the Shelby, a six-story elevator apartment house on plot 150 by 100, held at $320,-000 and rising to $392,000, at 645 West 160th Street, northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue, to Benjamin Wilcox.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Franklin Inc., the property, 3,472 Broadway, on plot 19.11 by 70, three-story and basement taxpayer, to an investor. The property was held at $30,000.

Wholesale Purchase of Bronx Lots.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, bought about fifty vacant lots in the West Bronx section from M. Crystal and Milton M. Silverman, executors of the estate of Clementine M. Silverman. The property, which was held at $150,000 and assessed at $140,000, was sold through Byrne & Bowman. Emanuel S. Cohn represented the sellers, and Mc-Laughlin & Stern were attorneys for the purchasers.

The lots comprise the northwest and northeast corners of Burnside and Harrison Avenues; west side of Harrison Avenue, 125 feet south of 180th, Street, 85 by 176; east side of Harrison Avenue, 90 feet south of 180th Street, 135 by 100; northeast corner Aqueduct Avenue and 180th Street, 75 by 127; southwest corner Davidson Avenue and 180th Street, 90 by 180; east side of Grand Avenue, 70 feet south of 180th Street, 165 by 90, and east side of Davidson Avenue, 200 feet south of Burnside Avenue, 200 by 90. These properties are situated within one block of the subway station at Jerome and Burnside Avenues, on the Lexington Avenue line, and overlook New York University.

The Bronx Market.

Max Kaplan bought the old Zeltner house at 1,385 Fulton Street, from the Rosert Realty Corporation and will remodel it for his own occupancy.

Margaret Smith bought the five-story apartment house at 2,079 Daly Avenue from Mabel A. Milne; also the four-story apartment at 2,080 Daly Avenue. Sidney B. Hickox was the broker in both transactions.

Owen Walsh sold the two-story brick dwelling on plot 25 by 100 at 2,413 Lorillard Place, through Angelo L. Frumento.

Golda Batashansky sold the five-story apartment on plot 70 by 81 by 62 by 45, irregular, held at $50,000, at 1,002 Garrison Avenue, the southeast corner of Manida Street, to a client of Arnold Gross. Alexander Selkin and Carl Jaffe were the brokers in the transaction.

Philip Wattenberg bought from an estate through Leitner, Brener & Starr the row of eight three-story dwellings at 662 to 676 Jefferson Place, on a combined plot of 135 by 100, located between Boston Road and Crotona Avenue. Philip D. Shapiro, attorney, acted for the purchaser.

Brooklyn.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the two-story one family brick dwelling at 1,678 Eighty-third Street to a client who will occupy the premises.

Charles Sayles sold the three-story brownstone one-family dwelling at 450 Seventh Street to a client of F. C. Sauter for occupancy.

Realty Estates bought four two-story and basement two-family frame dwellings at 86 to 80 Vernon Avenue. Reeves & Todd sold the three-story brown stone dwelling, 20 by 100, assessed at $17,000, at 780 Carroll Street, through Henry Pierson & Co., Inc.

The four-story new-law tenement, 42 by 127, at 1,428 Eastern Parkway was sold through Jacob Sado.

The three-story brown stone dwelling, 20 by 100, at 242 Penn Street, was bought by a client of Charles Buermann & Co.

Meister Builders sold the two-story one-family house at 1,668 Eighty-third Street to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Ring, Gibson Company sold to Sternberg Bros., Inc., a plot 116 by 280 on the west side of 11th Street, south of Liberty Avenue, Woodhaven. The plot is immediately on the line of the Liberty Avenue extension from Brooklyn and both Ring, Gibson Company and Sternberg Bros. are building extensively semi-detached dwellings.

M. Hoehleim has sold to A. Dietrich a plot 80 by 100 on the east side of Magnolia Avenue south of Clifton Place, Jamaica.

L. J. Weschler has purchased from the M. & W. Building Company a plot 81 by 104 at the northwest corner of the Rockaway Boulevard and Park Avenue, Far Rockaway.

New Jersey.

Charles T. Adams of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company sold to Joseph Hodgson for occupancy his residential property located on the mountainside of Montclair, known as 40 Prospect Avenue, which consists of residence, outbuilding, and about an acre of ground. The property was valued at $22,000. The sale was negotiated by the Frank Hughes Taylor Company.

The Frank Hughes Taylor Company sold for cash for Moses J. De Witt of Newark to Edward C. O'Neill, contractor, a lot 75 by 150 feet on Gates Avenue; for Dr. H. H. F. Wallhauser to Edward C. O'Neill a lot 75 by 150, which the purchaser will improve with two large residences. The transaction involves properties of approximately $30,000.

Rodney B. Stuart sold to R. T. Mount his residence in Belvidere Place, Montclair, on a lot 60 by 150, valued at $12,500. Robert D. Kent sold to J. A. Bettes the large stucco residence at 168 Christopher Street, Montclair, on a plot 75 by 180 feet. The property was valued at $16,000. Both sales were negotiated by the Frank Hughes Taylor Company of Montclair.

George K. Heyer bought the house at the corner of Forest and Glendale Roads, Madison, N. J., held at $13,000, through Allabaugh & Son.

Suburban Sales.

Burt C. Ward sold the Daly residence at 15 Maplewood Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., through H. M. Olcott and Frank L. Egger.

The North Shore Building Company sold a house on plot 60 by 100, held at $8,250, at Manhasset Park, L. I.

The estate of James W. McCarty sold three houses on Maple Avenue, Stapleton, Staten Island, through the Cornell Real Estate and Auction Company.

A plot of about three-quarters of an acre on the water front at Larchmont, N. Y., formerly the site of the Mitchell House Hotel, has been sold by Mrs. Charles M. Newcomb to Charles Muchnic as a building site. E. C. Griffin and P. H. Collins negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

The Schulte Cigar Stores Company has leased for a long term of years through the office of Samuel J. Tarkoos, at an aggregate rental of $300,000, the entire plot known as the J. G. McCrory property at the junction of Prospect Avenue, Westchester Avenue and 160th Street, 77 by 125 feet, covered with a one-story taxpayer. The Tankoos Real Estate Company has already subleased a large portion of the property, and upon completion of alterations and the expiration of the existing lease the Schulte Cigar Stores Company will open a branch establishment.

The D. T. Owen Co., Inc., manufacturers of Daven-O beds, leased the store and basement at 66 West Forty-fifth Street for a long term of years through Dwight, Archibald & Perry.

Bernard Cohen leased the store and basement building on lot 20.2 by 100 at 75 Second Avenue for a term of twenty-five years at an aggregate rental of approximately $100,000. Herbert Hecht & Co. negotiated the lease.

David Harvey, director of the publicity bureau for various Government organizations, leased from the Rowan Realty Company the entire seventh floor at 515 Fifth Avenue for use as offices. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., negotiated the lease.

The Hanover Lunch Co., Inc., leased from the First Construction Company of Brooklyn the store at 411 Lexington Avenue, opposite the Hotel Commodore. Henry Brady negotiated the lease.

The Central Union Trust Company, as trustee for the Hugh J. Grant Estate, leased to William Frieber and Joseph Streifer for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of $200,000, the six-story building at 41 and 43 Maiden Lane. The ground floor and basement will be used as a lunchroom by the lessees. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the transaction.

Cross & Brown Company leased the entire building at 526-42 West Twenty-sixth Street for a term of years to the Central Builders' Supply Company.

Realty Notes.

The regular meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance will be held at the headquarters, Local Board room, Borough Hall, southeast corner Tremont and Third Avenues, Wednesday evening, April 9.

Rice & Hill, Inc., sold for the Cash Café Company, Inc., to a client, its lease of the store 701 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, in the Columbia Theatre Building, and have arranged for a new lease with the owners of the building, the Columbia Theatre and Building Company, for a long term of years at a rental of more than $100,000.

Findlay Inc. sold the six-story apartment house at 574 St. Nicholas Avenue, was not included in the purchase by the Amerigus Realty Corporation of the Pinkney Estate block on St. Nicholas.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

5th Av. s e corner of 96th St, for a one-story grand stand, 100x24; O. J. Jennings, 51 Wall St, owner; W. Whitehall, 32 Union Square, architect; $2,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $3,000 Omitted.

Pearl St, 215, to a six-story loft, &c.; G. Richter et al, 92 William St, owner; J. H. Kiser, 305 West 43d St, architect; $4,000.

5th Av, n e corner of 95th St, to a one-story reviewing stand; Estate of Lloyd Bryce, 15 East 48th St, owner; W. P. Wilson, 681 West 177th St, architect; $8,100.

97th St, 224 to 232 West, to a three-story store and lofts; M. Beck, 1,364 Broadway, owner; J. H. Knubel, architect; $5,000.

95th St, 17 East, to a four-story dwelling; W. Beard, 184 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, owner; M. Major, 309 5th Av, architect; $3,000.

95th St, 323 West, to a five-story dwelling; D. Aurora Construction Co., 286 Broadway, owner; C. B. Burns, 218 West 34th St, architect; $18,000.

90th St, 48 to 52 West, to a four-story dwelling; W. C. Crump et al, 206 West End Av, owners; F. Walther, 371 West 125th St, architect; $7,500.

92d St, 365 West, to a five-story dwelling; Marworth Realty Co., 1 Broadway, owner; Mesere & Landsdorf, 104th St and 3d Av, architects; $10,000.

125th St, n w corner of Lexington Av, to a four-story store apartments, &c.; A. Brueselle, 43 East 59th St, owner; S. Levingson, 101 Park Av, architect.....$8,000

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broome St, 468, n s, 50 ft w of Mercer St, 25x100, five-story loft and store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against L. G. De Witt et al; R. & C. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $27,446.90; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Walker St, 47, s s, 73.2 ft e of Church St, 19x80, six-story loft and store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against W. E. Fitzpatrick et al; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $26,157.11; taxes, &c., $212.40; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

129th St, 116 East, s s, 220.1 ft e of Park Av, 20.1x99.11, three-story dwelling; H. V. A. Parsell et al, executors, &c., against Catherine McConagay et al.; Dunne & D., attorneys; due, $3,145.13; taxes, &c., $139.98; adjourned to April 24.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,755-2,757, s w cor of 197th St, 47.1x126.7x96x115.3, one-story brick theatre; Benjamin Knobel et al. against Max H. Koch et al; Hyman Dominitz, attorney; due, $3,758.35; taxes, &c., $665.98; prior mtg., $26,500; to the plaintiff for $37,000.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

WHITLOCK AV, w s, 100 ft s of Longwood Av, 50x100; Eugene J. Busher loans Diedrich Wendelken to erect a one-story garage, payments $4,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 300, w s, 19.7x80.10; Village Realty Co. to David Aronson, 128 West 111th St, mtg $9,500, all liens, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

BROADWAY, e s, plot 441 in Trinity Church Cemetery, 240 sq ft; rector, &c., Trinity Church to Nellie Lyon, 545 West 111th St., Jan. 31; $900

BROADWAY, e s, plot 424 in Trinity Church Cemetery, 225 sq ft; rector, &c., Trinity Church to Nellie Lyon, 545 West 111th St., May 31, 1918; $900

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 67th St, 100.5x100; Fred T. Levy & Co. to Central Park West, Inc., 19 West 44th St., mtg $355,000, all liens; attorneys, Graven, M. & Y., Broadway $1

CHRISTOPHER ST, 183, n s, 23.6x63.3; Flora Blume to Esther Kallscher, 351 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, mtg $6,000, all liens, Aug. 28, 1918; attorney, Charles S. Amsel, 1927 Broadway, Brooklyn $1

MADISON ST, 340, s s, 24.7x96; Citizens Savings Bank to Harry Abramewitz, 386 Madison St; mtg $11,000, April 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $16,000

MONROE ST, 224-4, s s, 54.9x93.4; Jacob and Nathan Levy to Samuel Levy, 55 West 118th St., q. c., April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

NAGLE AV, 62-67, s e s, 100 ft s w of Ellwood St, 50x125; Nagle Avenue Corporation Realties, 30 Church St, mtg $38,000, all liens, April 1; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St., s s $37,500

PARK AV, 960, n e corner of 82d St, 25.5x100; Randolph-Walker Corporation to Jerome C. Mayer, 650 West End Av, mtg $70,000, all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, s s $100

SAME PROPERTY; Jerome C. Mayer to 969 Park Avenue Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $705,000, all liens, April 3; attorney, same $100

PINEHURST AV, n w corner of 177th St, 125x92.8x125.1x98; Sanford Mfg. Co. to Viva Realty Co., 501 West 45th St., mtg $160,-000, all liens, April 1; attorneys, Kantowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 116.8 ft n of 79th St, runs e 26.9x n 5x e 84.9x n 20x w 107.5 to Drive x s 25 to beginning; Edmund Edwards to Euripedes H. Constantine, Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d St., mtg $30,000, all liens, April 4; attorney, P. K. Gravely, 2 Rector St., s s $100

VANIAM ST, 30, s s, 25.1x100, alley x 25.2x100, with all title to alley in rear; Atantano Realty Co. to Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich., mtg $13,500, all liens; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$100

WATER ST, 194, n s, 24.8x60.10x27.6x58.8; Charles Lane, exr., to Charles H. Demarest, 63 Clinton Road, Bloomfield, N. J., mtg $13,500, all liens, April 3; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $100

1ST ST, 58, n s, 24.9x144.7x irregular, foreclosure, March 31; William Allen, referee, to Himmel Realty Corp., 44 Court St., Brooklyn, mtg $13,500; attorneys, Herzfeld & S., 144 Court St., Brooklyn.....$16,000

8TH AV, 833, s s, 50 ft e of 46th St, 25x100; Julia Schlesinger to Kate Bovee, 4 East 49th St, q. c. & g., March 31; attorneys, M. Lee & A., 11 West 42d St. .....$ 00

56TH ST, 526-528, s s, 50x163.3; Estelle Hamburger to Isaac Hamburger, 249 West 72d St, mtg $22,000, all liens, March 29 $100

2D ST, 144, w s, 22.6x82.8x8x8; Aaron Holding Corp. to 140 West 22d St., 965 5th Av, mtg $245,000, all liens, April 3; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 452 William St. $100

29TH ST, n s, 185.9 ft w of Lexington Av, 14.3x98.9; John H. Phillips to Elizabeth K. Taylor, 90 West St, mtg $10,500 all liens, April 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

34TH ST, 343 West, n s, 20x98.9, foreclosure, March 27, 1919; William H. Ford, referee, to Allen Marquand, at Guernsey Hall, Princeton, N. J., et al, executors, April 4; attorneys, Everett, C. & H., 37 Wall St. $18,500

1ST ST, 49 East, n s, 18.4x100.5; William S. and Lillian J. Fuller to 49 East 1st St Co., 70 East 45th St, all liens, April 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

6TH ST, 250 East, s s, 20x100.5; Henry N. and Eugenie M. Steinert, executors, to Danny Littell, 231 Lexington Av, mtg $8,000, all liens, April 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

3RD ST, 234 East, n s, 25x100.5; Bertha Kahn to Samuel, Benj. J., and Louis V. Well, 52 East 75th St, executors Jonas Well, ¼ part, h. and s, all liens, March 22; attorneys, Well & Mayer, 5 Beekman St. $50

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kahn to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, ¼ part, h. and s, all liens, March 22; attorneys, same $50

10TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 102.2; Kurnal R. Babbitt to Lucie C. Babbitt, 15 East 70th St, all liens, March 31; R. R. Babbitt, 14 Wall St. $1

7TH ST, 133, n s, 25x102.2; Mary G. Dean to M. B. Realty Co., 31 Union Square, mtg $20,000, all liens, April 3; attorneys, L. & Sable, 31 Chambers St. $1

91ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Rubin Glove, 44 7th Av, mtg $14,000, all liens, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

107TH ST, 313 West, n s, 18x100.11; Oscar Scherer to 315 Manhattan Av Corp., 123 West 97th St, all liens, April 2; attorneys, Kaye & S., 140 Broadway $1

106TH ST, 411 East, n s, 37.1x100, foreclosure, April 2, 1919; William L. O'Connor, ref., to Metropolitan Savings Bank 59 Cooper Square East; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St. $30,000

11TH ST, n s, 440 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11; Isaac A. Sheppard, Inc., to Wm. H. McKee, 6,722 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Penn., all liens, March 19; attorney, Philip D. Rosenberg, 261 Fulton St., Brooklyn .$1,000

123D ST, 514 West, s s, 50x95.11, foreclosure, April 1, 1919; Abraham Aberstein, referee, to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av; April 4; attorneys, Butcher, P. & F., 1 Madison Av $65,000

123TH ST, 115 East, n s, 22x99.11; Emma E. Bickenstein, individually and executrix, to Inc. Bergeman, 1,701 Lexington Av, $18,000, all liens, March 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

133D ST, 503-9 West, n s, 75x99.11; Isabel Burgon Realty Holding Co. to Thomas F. Edwards to Euripedes H. Constantine, Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d St., mtg $30,000, all liens, April 4; attorney, P. K. Gravely, 2 Rector St., s s $100

134TH ST, 227 West, n s, 18.2x99.11; Chas. McCulloh to Marie L. Mayo, mtg $13,000, all liens, May 21, 1910 .....$100

172D ST, 516 West, s s, 48.4x87; A. H. Hasroot to Maude W. Hennion, 517 West 180th St; mtg $31,500, April 1; attorneys, E. & J. Kauffmann, 115 Broadway $100

176TH ST, 506 West, s s, 43.6x99.11; Reliant Leasing Co. to Stars and Stripes Realty Co., 51 Chambers St., mtg $32,000, all liens; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BOSNER PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 25x75; Anna M. Diesel to John Corthesy, 3,860 E. 138th St, April 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

BRYANT AV, 1,496, e s, 25x100; Salvatore Nathan Kodlow, 265 East Broadway, mtg $8,500, April 4; attorney, G. M. Shack, 25 Pine St. $100

CROTONA AV, 845, s s, 20x96.6; Joseph P. Quigley to Abraham Pehiff, 85 Howe Av, Passaic, N. J., 1-6 part, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Ella Bell C. Quigley to same, 1-6 part, March 12; same attorney. $1

SAME PROPERTY; John P. Fusola to same, 1-6 part, March 18; same attorney.$1

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret A. Whalen to same, 1-6 part, April 2; same attorney..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Quigley to same, 1-6 part, March 31; same attorney.$1

CLAY AV, 1,394, e s, 41x96; also Clay Av, 1,398, e s, 41x96; also Clay Av, 1,402, e s, 54.9x98.3x48.2x96 .....1,447-1,451 Boston Road Realty Co. to College Holding Co., 118 West 125th St, mtg $126,000, April 3; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

CEDAR AV, e s, 100 ft n of Harrison Av, runs e 54.6 ft n 5 ft e 25 ft n 5 ft e 25 ft n 90.3ft w 80.1 to 166th St x s 225 to beginning, part, March 27; Willis H. Merritt to Isaac Merritt, 1,000 Park Av, Courtland, N. Y., mtg $6,000, April 1; attorney, R. R. Mead, 30 Church St.....$10,000

Bronx.

BONNER PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 25x75; Anna M. Diesel to John Corthesy, 3,860 E. 138th St, April 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

BRYANT AV, 1,496, e s, 25x100; Salvatore Nathan Kodlow, 265 East Broadway, mtg $8,500, April 4; attorney, G. M. Shack, 25 Pine St. $100

CROTONA AV, 845, s s, 20x96.6; Joseph P. Quigley to Abraham Pehiff, 85 Howe Av, Passaic, N. J., 1-6 part, March 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

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CEDAR AV, e s, 100 ft n of Harrison Av, runs e 54.6 ft n 5 ft e 25 ft n 5 ft e 25 ft n 90.3ft w 80.1 to 166th St x s 225 to beginning, part, March 27; Willis H. Merritt to Isaac Merritt, 1,000 Park Av, Courtland, N. Y., mtg $6,000, April 1; attorney, R. R. Mead, 30 Church St.....$10,000

Bronx.

BONNER PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 25x75; Anna Chorney to New York Title and Savings and Loan Association, 120 West 125th St, April 1, installments, 2 p. c.; attorney New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $2,000

COLUMBUS AV, 643; Robert Geldes et al. against Theresa E. Raithel et al., Sept. 4, 1917 .....$80

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, e s, 75.6 ft n of Broome St, 27.8x100.6; Celia Friedman against E. W. Realty Co., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Strasburger & Schaldenbrand.

HOUSTON ST, 150 East; 1st St, 91, and Houston St, 168 East; William Oseman against John Oseman et al, partition; attorney, H. Swain.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 180 and 182, and 185;

Bronx.

MONROE AV, s e corner of 172d St, 25x95; City Real Estate Co., against Ida V. Price, et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

PERRY AV, w s, 532 ft n of Holt Place, 22x85.1; Mary Patterson against Irving Construction Co., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Salter & Steinkamp.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Two Exceptional Hotel Sites

BROADWAY
40th & 41st Streets
31,600 Square Feet

BROADWAY
6th Ave. & 36th St.
23,000 Square Feet

Horace S. Ely & Company, 21 Liberty Street. Telephone John 223

New York will soon be in dire need of more high-class hotels, centrally situated.

REAL ESTATE.

BERKSHIRE PROPERTIES.

Spring is here; the gardens should be planted. Estates, Acreage, Waterfronts. Let us know your requirements.
32 acres, 7 room house, large barn, $5,000.
85 acres, complete gentleman's estate, $9,500. Archer, 10 East 42d Street.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rare Opportunity to Buy

detached house in the best residential section of Flatbush (Fisk-Terrace), East 17th St, near Ave. H Station of Brighton Beach elevated line, 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat and KOMFORT hot water system, electric light and gas throughout; screens, storm blinds and awnings. For particulars apply
HARRY A. FITCH, 14 Wall St.
Phone Rector 8575.

Woodruff Av., near Halsey St., Flatbush Av. near Troop Av.
Rents, $7,900; price, $58,000; 2 four-story 8-family, up-to-date apartments. Owner, I. A. Boehnicke, 305 Sterling Pl., Brooklyn.

YOU NEED A HOME

Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy; on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from Beaches. No fare.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

SEA GATE PLOT

Corner, 100x100, on prominent street. Big Bargain to quick buyer.
May consider trade 1 or 2 family house.
Owner, 119 Nassau St. 634.
Phone Cortlandt 2198.

BARGAIN—HANDSOME HOME.

Sacrifice at $7,000.
Fancy and substantial brownstone, 10 rooms, all hardwood floors and trim, open fireplaces, electric light; best location Bedford section.
WILLIAM P. KAE COMPANY,
400 Nostrand Ave., Adj. Cor. Gates.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR RENT FREE

AND STEADY INCOME
AS OCCUPYING OWNER.
INCOME FROM THE TWO OTHER FAMILIES MORE THAN PAYS OWNER'S RENT. WITH HANDSOME SURPLUS OR PROFIT BESIDES.

18 HOUSES FOR SALE

Each house 25x100 & arranged for 3 families of 6 & 7 rooms each; all modern improvements.
Located 839 to 883 Whitlock Ave., (Excluding 873 and 875).
Bronx, at Longwood Ave. Subway Station
Very moderate terms
Liberty Bonds taken in payment
APPLY
M. L. & C. ERNST,
56 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 3466 Rector
Or Agent's Office, 865 Whitlock Ave.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Builders

Now is the Time to Build
in order to sell this Fall, when the demand for houses will be the greatest New York has ever known.

Jackson Heights

is the place.
Let us tell you why.
Call, write or phone.
THE
Queensboro Corporation
50 East 42d St., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill 7887.

May 1st Houses

I have three new suburban houses to be ready for May 1 occupancy: Seven to eight rooms, tiled baths and kitchens, and enclosed porches. Hardwood floors, steam heat; decorated. Shades and screens. Located in restricted hill section of Jamaica. Prices $8,500 to $9,500 (for purchase before April 7th.) Builder can use cash for bigger operation.
H. C. McNULTY,
Grand & Hillside Ave., Jamaica.
Phone Jamaica 1039

Kew Gardens
Long Island
15 Minutes from Penn. Station
Kew Gardens Construction Co. is
New Building Houses
for sale or on rent
from plans of distinction
Edgeworth Smith, Sales Manager. 1 W. 34th St. Greeley 3400.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS

Highest corner plot, overlooking Gardens and Manhattan, facing Union Turnpike; 75x 165; convenient two trolley lines and Kew Station; 16 minutes to N. Y. Phone Richmond Hill 5317-W. Write.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HONEST VALUES

One new 9 room, 3 baths, semi-bungalow, $10,500. One new 9 room, 3 baths, Southern Colonial, $16,900. One brick 10 room, 3 baths, cottage type, $18,500. Every improvement. Attractive terms. Families of refinement, responsibility, and good standing invited to investigate.
GEDNEY FARM CO.
Robert E. Farley, Pres.
12 East 44th St., N. Y. C.
Depot Square, White Plains.
Developers, Builders & Brokers.

WE'LL SHOW YOU THE BEST THERE IS
In Westchester County this afternoon, if you wish, telephone Murray Hill 7720 before 12 o'clock for appointment or we'll send you booklet.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
12 East 44th St., N. Y.
Depot Square, White Plains
Developers, Builders & Brokers.

HASTINGS ON HUDSON

A beautiful stucco home with 8 rooms, bath and lavatory, all modern improvements. Plot 50 by 165 ft. Has unobstructed view of river. Can be bought for several thousand less than actual cost.
L. G. Battin, 95 Euclid Ave.,
Tel. 826 Hastings.
Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.

FOR RENT FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON AT
BRONXVILLE

Within 2 minutes' walk of Station. Stone and stucco house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements. Garage. For further particulars apply H-138.
Bronxville, N. Y. Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave. New York.

AT WHITE PLAINS

3 P. M.

Want advertisements for The New York Times Sunday must be received in The Times Building before 3 P. M. today.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Westchester County.

HUDSON RIVER HOME.

North Yonkers, one block west of North Broadway, exceptionally desirable stucco and shingle furnished house for rent pa yearly lease from May 1. House only three years old and offered for rent solely because of death in family. Situated on terrace, with splendid views of Palisades and river; midway between Glenwood and Greystone stations on New York Central, or reached by Broadway Subway and Park Avenue car to Moseemere Avenue. Eight large, sunny rooms and large sleeping porch, overlooking river; fully screened for Summer and storm sash for Winter; steam heat, open fireplace; call bells throughout. Large garden planted with shrubs, flowers and vegetables. Near churches, school, trolley, and garage. Rent $125 monthly, but only to small family guaranteeing careful usage of furniture. Apply G. Arnold Shaw, 32 Gilbert Place, Yonkers. Telephone Yonkers 1587. Saturdays and Sundays, or telephone Vanderbilt 3088 for appointment weekdays.

House for Sale—Pleasantville, 4 master bedrooms, maid's servant's room, hardwood floors throughout, hot water heat, 2½ acres of ground; beautiful shrubbery; 5 minutes' walk from station, 10 minutes' from school, price greatly reduced; easy terms. E. H. Ripley, Pleasantville, N. Y.

SOUTH YONKERS.

For sale, brick 2-story semi-detached house, 9 rooms, bath; extra laundry; porch front and rear; respected section; reasonable. Apply Whalen, 480 South Broadway.

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.

For sale, to close estate, fourteen-room residence, all improvements; in good condition; large grounds. Apply to J. W. Taylor, 132 Macon St., Brooklyn.

PELHAM MANOR.

Southwest corner Wolf's Lane and Secor Lane, 4½ acres, house and garage. Ralph Vanderhill, Counsellor at Law, 320 Broadway, New York, or your own broker.

Nine-room house; first story stone; ample grounds; 300 feet elevation; commuting distance; $7,500; owner. H. A. Kelly, 20 Mile Square Road, Nepperhan, Yonkers.

White Plains.—Modern corner house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage; $8,500; easy terms. Real Bargain. N 262 Times.

White Plains.—Eight-room detached, all improvements; garage, garden. Quirk, 1,328 Broadway.

For Sale—Modern nine-room house, 100x100. 446 First Av., Pelham, N. Y.

Long Island.

Floral Park.—Modern eight rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, steam heat, fireplace, parquet floors; large plot, grape arbor, shrubbery; desirable location; 3 blocks station; 30 minutes' ride New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; $6,500.
Arthur H. Goldsmith, Floral Park, L. I.

Six and half corner lots, directly facing ocean unrestricted at Arverne, L. I.; can build twelve bungalows bringing large immediate returns; price $2,100 each to quick buyer; only ocean front property available in this section. Room 303, 1,545 Broadway. Phone 3269 Bryant.

Waterfront, 7-room house, every improvement, heat, electricity; elaborately decorated; bathing beach, fishing, boating; fine; must be seen to be appreciated, $9,000; easy terms if desired. Box 3, Howard Beach, Long Island. Phone 4448 Richmond Hill.

$14,000 ($2,500 DOWN) COST $18,000 9 14 rooms plus attic and basement; all improvements; 15 minutes from Penna Sta. to Kew Gardens; 5 other routes. Photos at Roger Hinds, 165 Broadway (Cortlandt 4286).

Seven of eight rooms, two baths and garage, furnished, for six months; up-to-date; Nassau County or Long Island; 30 to 40 minutes commuting distance. J. M. T., 33 West 51st St., N. Y. C.

Lynbrook, L. I., corner, Sale—New 7-room house, all improvements; near station; $6,500, new 6-room house at Valley Stream, $5,400. Arthur McDermott, Miriam St., Valley Stream, L. I.

Westbury, fronting Maple Av., beautiful section; new 4-bedroom Colonial type; 4 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces; strictly high class; 100x225; $8,750; value $12,500. Owner, Westbury Motor Co., 309 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

At Kew Gardens.—Eight-room house, old mahogany finish, hot water heat, two baths, laundry and toilet in basement; seen by appointment. $250 per month. Telephone, Richmond Hill 2359.

Broadway, Flushing, and Bayside, for sale; desirable homes, 7 and 8 rooms with bath; near station; immediate possession. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

For Sale—Attractive nine-room home, commuting distance on Long Island train; all improvements; bargain; party leaving city. 83 Pine St., Manhasset.

Arverne, 15 Straiton Av.—Corner house, 12 rooms, furnished; near ocean and station. Premises Sundays or phone 2150 Far Rockaway.

Rockaway Park, Bayside Drive, Cor. 124th, 11-room house, large porch, overlooking water; $1,000. Telephone Hammels 1688.

New Jersey.

HOMES FOR SALE.

At Ridgewood, N. J.; several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. S. WATTS & GORDON S. FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Two-and-a-half-story frame house, good condition, 8 rooms each floor and 3 rooms in attic; 3 bathrooms; heat residential section of town; convenient to all car lines; plot 30x100 feet; price, $10,500. Call Sunday, 312 Blum St., Union Hill, N. J.

AT BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

For sale or rent, attractive, modern cottages, well furnished, season or year; ocean & pines; rent $500 to $1,500. McNeely Agency, Opp. R.R. station. Phone 206 Asbury.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.

Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 3c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5047.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Complete modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer; 15 Park Row, New York.

To settle estate, 9-room house, all improvements, on beautiful plot, 135x165; 2-story garage; hen-house. 9 Grand Av., Arlington, N. J.

Magnificent house, Fanwood; big plot; $10,000; possession. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Houses Wanted.

Rent, year round, small unfurnished house; commutation city; modern improvements. S 143 Times.

Rent, 8 or 9 rooms, within half hour of New York; must be bargain. Z 254 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

Long Beach West.—Five-room cottage, plumbing, electricity; $1,500, $500 cash; live here four months, save rent. Call weekdays on Tiney Walsh. Take taxi from Long Beach Station.

For rent for Summer season, 11-room house, with all improvements; large plot; shade and fruit trees; garage for 2 cars; rent per month $150. Einstein. Telephone 1089 Jamaica.

Belle Harbor, (Rockaway Coast.)—Modern 14-room furnished stucco house; $1,400. Phone Prospect 4103; Owner, 237 Washington Av., Brooklyn.

At Great Neck on Sound, two cottages, 14 and 6 rooms, all conveniences, furnished; lease or season. C. H. Ellard, 217 Broadway.

Westchester County.

Summer home for rent for the season from about June 1 to Oct. 1st in the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon, containing seven rooms, bath, sun parlor and sleeping porch; garage; attractively furnished; white wood work; fireplace, shubbery, &c.; price $125 per month. George E. Taylor, 310 E. Sidney Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Desirably furnished five-room cottage, all improvements; garden and fruit; reasonable terms; only to select family; twelve minutes from West Englewood, West Shore Railroad. Home Saturday and Sunday for calls. Miss B. L. Smith, Fairview, Av., Closter, N. J.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room cottage; season $600. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted—A furnished house, May 1 to October; location within 30 miles of N. Y. City; must over 3 sleeping rooms; house and furniture must be desirable in every way; state full particulars. S 174 Times.

From May 1, bungalow or four or five rooms; commuting distance New York. Give full particulars. T 128 Times.

Furnished cottage; July and August; 45 minutes out; Lackawanna preferred. Q 588 Times Downtown.

Small house for Summer, furnished or unfurnished; 5 adults; within 2 hours of New York; price. N 253 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessees, hotel people, boarding house keepers; wonderful opportunity to lease modern building for hotel. Browning, 110 West 40th St.

For Sale.—Manhattan, 162-164 East 118th St., 53.4x101; basement shop; 6 apartments above; for sale at once. John H. Taylor, 111 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Lots at wholesale, acreage a specialty. KNOWLES REALTY CO., 925 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New stucco house and garage; 7 rooms, 2 baths; large lot. 53 Pine Brook Drive, Larchmont, N. Y.

Scarsdale.—Twelve-room modern house; ¼ acre; near station. Box 228, 852 Columbus Av.

Houses, $4,500 and up; $1,000 down; L. BIRDSALL, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A gentleman's home at Freeport, L. I., 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 sun parlors, large grounds and garage with servants' quarters above; an exceptional chance. Write, call or phone, H. C. McCord, 302 Locust Av. Freeport. Telephone Freeport 256.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

10,000 SQUARE FEET OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICE SPACE ON 18TH FLOOR OF BUILDING NEAR GRAND CENTRAL TO SUBLEASE FOR FOUR YEARS; RENT $18,000 PER ANNUM. PRINCIPALS WILL BE GIVEN INFORMATION ONLY BY PERSONAL CALL. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Loft to sublet, 50x100, light and airy, equipped for hard candy manufacturing; will remove and deliver; 3rd rent. loft vacant if desired. Apply Levine Bros., Inc., 125 Prince St., cor. Wooster.

NEW 6-STORY BUILDING ON 37TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 42D STS. FOR RENT NOW. TO LET. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

For Sale.—Small plant; manufacturer of sewing thread; low rent; bargain. Apply 3 to 5 P. M. 1242 Intervale Av., Bronx.

Space or desk for rent; telephone and stenographic service. Room 807, 3 West 29th.

Mail privileges $2; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Garage, 50x150, rent or lease; good location. Devine, 79 West End Av., 346 Columbus; rent $435.

Dining room, high class boarding house. Write S., 288 Columbus Av.

Desk room in real estate office. 176 East 88th St., Lenox 8220.

Offices for rent, Wall St., one or three years lease. H 412 Times Downtown

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Brick 1-Story Building Wanted.

Lease about 5,000 square feet; Bronx vicinity 3d Av. and Fordham Road preferred; would lease 9 years building built to suit; low rent and light essential. Write S 447 Tremont Av.

Loft or part of loft, 2,500 to 3,000 square feet, for fur manufacturer, between 25th and 32d St., 5th to 7th Av.; would consider purchasing showroom fixtures. B 213 Times.

Wanted.—Sublease nicely furnished offices, about 1,000 feet; first-class building, downtown; will buy furniture. Telephone Cortland 2567.

Factory space, by large manufacturing concern; about 70,000 square feet; modern building preferred; long lease. W 398 Times.

Office Space Wanted.—Will rent or sublease about two rooms, vicinity of Wall and William Sts. O. N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

Office space wanted; one or two rooms in downtown suite. T 60 Times.

Store or building for established retail confectionery. R Foy, 210 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST. (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

36TH, 344 E. ST.—Completely furnished, four rooms and bath, in new house; until Oct. 1 with privilege of taking over new lease. Apply to superintendent on premises.

37TH ST., 317 E.—Two rooms and bath; light cooking; $85 monthly; October or longer. Telephone Saturday morning, 4060 Bryant.

49TH ST., 10 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; maid service; seen by appointment only; references. Plaza 6176 for detail.

61ST ST., 26 EAST.

Complete and handsomely furnished 3 rooms, bath and kitchen, extra large rooms; one apartment only on floor; select, well-kept house; convenient central location; rent $250 monthly. Apply Williams or Superintendent.

62D, 151 EAST.—Three rooms and bath, all improvements; light housekeeping; private house; references.

ATTENTION! APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. CALL NELSON BENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west sides; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished, long or short lease; from $75 to $1,500 per month. J. M. Hartfield & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av. Murray Hill 1733.

Artistically, completely furnished apartment, June 1, October; central location; $65. Stuy. 2970.

EXCLUSIVE.—Two light rooms, bath, elevator, electric stove; $115. Phone Lenox 9090.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 17, (Apt. 7-B.)—Six rooms, charmingly furnished; quiet, light, airy, elevator; immediate occupancy; $125 monthly; five months, $550. Superintendent, 811 Lexington Av.

MADISON AV., 1762, (66th.)—Two-room apartment; light housekeeping; until Oct. 1, $95.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 66 WEST.—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette; furnished housekeeping apartment, to sublet; steam heat, gas and electric light; elevator service day and night; hot and cold water; convenient to all surface lines, elevated, subways and all 5th Av. bus lines, directly opposite Hudson tube. Apply on premises.

9TH ST., (near 5th Av.)—Handsome large room, alcove, bath, latest improvements, most conveniently located; $80 monthly; lease; bachelor preferred. Phone Spring 4117.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

43D, 26 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH. TELEPHONES MADISON SQUARE 4976 AND 1131.

46TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6235.

45TH, 127 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, with piano, 2 room, private bath apartment; complete hotel service; everything. Hotel King James.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment; three rooms and bath, $100; modern elevator building.
Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc.
9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Carnegie.)—Handsomely furnished parlor, 2 bedrooms, bath, real kitchen, pantry with ice refrigeration, service elevator; 14th floor, southwest wing; all outside; maid and valet service; immediate possession. 3560 Circle. Prescott.

58TH, 101 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, $100 month; most desirable location. Apartment seen morning and evenings. Apt. 17.

57TH, 38 WEST.—Two-room apartment, artistically furnished; roof garden. Brown.

60TH, 245 WEST.—The New West End 3-room apartments, $90; latest improvements; completely furnished.

71ST ST., 31 WEST.—Subleet single room, with shower, $50 monthly; also parlor, bedroom and bath, $90 monthly; hotel service; Japanese dining room on premises. K. Gerard, Theinn Apt. Hotel. 9780 Columbus.

725 TO 118TH.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; choice buildings; particulars independent. 1438 Lenox.

725, 42 WEST.—Sublet two rooms and bath from April 1 to October; Apt. 41, Royalton Apartment; apply management.

730, 170 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 5 rooms, large bedroom; April 15 to Oct. 15; can be seen any time. Apartment 2.

731, 170 WEST.—A delightful corner suite of 7 perfectly furnished rooms; highest type of house; refrigeration; rent $250 per month to Oct. 1. Hayward.

731, 126 WEST.—Nobleton Hotel; several beautifully furnished two-room suites, with bath; weekly, monthly; moderate price.

737, 8T., 48 WEST.—Six outside rooms; attractively furnished; $150. Leonard.

747H, 103 WEST.—2, 3 room suite, bath, kitchenette; convenient L. subway.

757H, 50 WEST.—Well furnished front room, use of bath; electricity, running water, large closets; absolute cleanliness; $12; references required.

757H, 57 WEST.—Delightfully cool Summer apartment, 11th floor, two large beautifully furnished rooms; maid service included. Superintendent.

77TH, 66 WEST.—Two sunny, handsomely furnished rooms; bath, kitchenette; elevator apartment; $130; reduced price for Summer months. Apt. 62.

90TH, WEST END.—5 rooms front, charmingly furnished; season; bargain. Columbus 3674.

80TH (Riverside Drive.)—Seven-room front apartment, 7th floor, $125. Phone Columbus 1277.

80TH.—Unusual Summer apartment, 9th floor; 5 rooms; $150. Phone Columbus 1278.

83D, 4 WEST.—Four rooms, kitchenette, bath, $65. Apply to janitress.

86TH, 351 WEST, (6B.)—Handsomely furnished 6-room apt. Call Saturday morning.

90TH, (Riverside.)—Seven rooms, southern exposure, $150; immediate possession. Phone Riverside 3766.

90TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished apartment of three rooms, kitchenette, and bath; all conveniences.

92D, 214 WEST.—Eight large rooms, front; Broadway subway; piano; reasonable; May 1-Oct. 1. Call M. Gomprecht, Monterey Court, 94th St. and Broadway.

97TH ST., (near Broadway.)—Well furnished, 3rd floor, 7 rooms, 2 baths, nicely furnished, in first-class apartment house; all modern comfort; from May to Sept. Apply Supt.

nished, with every requisite for housekeeping; 3 rooms, two baths; June to October rent $140. Seen by appointment. Phone Murray Hill 5425.

97TH, 316 WEST, (Next Riverside.)—Seven light, furnished; $140. 6780 Riverside, Marriage.

97TH, (745 West End Ave.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, overlooking Hudson; $85.

98TH, 207 WEST.—Four very large, light, cool rooms, nicely furnished; tile bath, piano, private telephone; to Sept. 15; $100; references. Apt. 3C.

107TH, 322 WEST. — Handsome residence floors; 3 spacious rooms, bath; overlooking park; service. Superficity; $150-$200; or unfurnished. Collette.

112TH ST., (Near Broadway.)—Completely furnished, high-class, four rooms and bath; convenient to subway, elevated and surface lines; $140. Furniture and piano for sale. Steinway piano. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (Just north 116th St.)—10 rooms, 4 baths; $3,000; all modern improvements; from June 1. E. Francis Fillerbrandt, 1,062 Metropolitan Av.

113TH, 617, (Apt. 33.)—Rooms sublet until October; six rooms, front, elevator apt., facing south, near Riverside Drive; river view; cool, light, well furnished.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchen, bath completely furnished; elevator apartment; Grand Piano. Apply to Janitor.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High class apartment; two rooms, bath; nicely furnished; rent $70; dining room in building. Cathedral 7115.

115TH ST., (370 Manhattan Av.) Apt. 3E.—Modern, four rooms, bath; nicely furnished, piano; immediate possession. Robichon, Cathedral 6260.

122TH ST., 600 WEST, (Apt. 3l, Luxor.)—Four rooms, completely furnished, piano; six months; possession April 7.

116TH, 374 WEST.—Six nicely furnished rooms, opposite Morningside Park; $70.

125TH, 505 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; elevator, from April 15 to Oct, or later. Rowley, Apt. 23.

145TH, 562 WEST, corner Broadway.—Attractive 6 rooms, furnished, elevator apt., and bath; all outside rooms, also 2 rooms on B'way, view of the Hudson; from now until October, rent $130.

163D ST., 600 WEST.—Will rent to October respectable party reasonably, apartment 8 large outside rooms, well furnished, piano; piano two baths, elevator. Apartment 50.

191ST, 598 WEST.—Six rooms, front, elevator, maid's toilet, parquet floors, piano; May 1-Oct. 1. Apt. 44, St. Nicholas 2150.

AM prepared to sublet for immediate occupancy furnished suite, 3 extra large rooms, bath, hallway, unusual closet room, 8th floor Hotel Orleans, Columbus Av. and 80th St., facing park; lease is for $135 month and runs up to Oct. 1; willing to make liberal sacrifice on account of leaving town. Mrs. J. A. Yolin, care above hotel.

A COZY four-room, newly furnished elevator apartment, Washington Heights. Call 9250 Audubon, between 10-5, Saturday, Sunday.

APARTMENT Seeking Simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain, opportunities. Consult Wickcliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3078.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.)—Two beautifully decorated rooms, bath; front, light; references; $60.

BROADWAY, 3,681.—Beautiful six-room elevator apartment overlooking Hudson; piano. Apt. 10.

BROADWAY, 3,671.—Six bright rooms, handsomely furnished, bath, Chickering piano, Victrola, Oriental rugs, &c.; immediate possession. Audubon 6100, Apt. 62.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, corner 69th, (Apt. 11), facing Park, seven rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; May 1 to Nov. 1. Call or telephone Columbus 4733.

CLAREMONT AV., Overlooking Columbia College.—Apartment, beautifully furnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths; one block subway express station; lease to Sept. 1 $225 monthly; seen by appointment. Phone Broad 5130.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Corner five-room, elevator, light, sunny apartment; furnished; strictly modern; Columbia Heights section, 5 minutes' subway, Broadway, Amsterdam cars; 3 minutes Riverside.

FORT WASHINGTON AV. and 160TH ST.—Very attractively furnished corner apartment, six rooms, two baths, all outside rooms, cool and light; one block Riverside Drive, one block Broadway; near 157th St. subway; bedrooms Colonial antique mahogany, living room in mixture of antique mahogany and upholstered two-piece suit, dining room set French gray, hand painted; rent from April 15 to Oct. 1, $175 monthly. Phone Audubon 263, Apartment 64.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270, (171st.)—Four-room elevator apartment, nicely furnished, living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, linen, silver. Apt. 54. Phone 8091 Audubon.

Gentleman leaving town will rent well furnished apartment 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; desirable location. Wright, Circle 1717.

HOTEL SAN REMO, (74th St.-Central Park West, Overlooking Lake.)—Beautiful privately furnished four rooms, bath, hotel service, from May to September; reasonable rent. Phone Meyers, Columbus 8823. Apartment 502.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT IN MODERN HIGH-CLASS BUILDING; $185 MONTHLY; NO AGENTS. RIVERSIDE 7662.

LOCATED in the 80's; off of Riverside Drive; 5 rooms, handsomely furnished; rent $135; best of references required. B 223 Times.

NEWLY furnished front suite for Summer or permanent. Academy 2220, Apt. 11.

PORT AV., 130, (207th Subway.)—Leaving town; wish to dispose my completely furnished apartment; 4 rooms and bath; party can take lower lease; no dealers. Call Saturday afternoon. Apt. 628.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 382, (Apartment 4B.)—Beautiful apartment, completely renovated, recently furnished; most attractive view of Hudson; small family will rent three-room suite, large bay windows; also single room; service; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Large, handsomely furnished room overlooking Hudson; kitchenette. Noble.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, $175 month. Phone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Three nicely furnished rooms overlooking Hudson; private bath. Riverside 10112.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 923.—Young business woman to share comfortable apartment with a nurse; near 157th St. subway. Silles.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.

55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $130; every modern improvement, including maid service; references required.

VERY ATTRACTIVE NEWLY FURNISHED EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, AT 157TH ST.; SEEN ONLY BY APPOINTMENT. TEL. SCHUYLER 4108.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.—Sublet to Sept. 15, 1919, 2-room and bath non-housekeeping apartment; hotel service; rent $60. Call Room 420. Murray Hill 3436, between 5-7 P. M.

WEST END AV, 645, (Near 91st.)—Immediate possession; 8 rooms, 3 baths; well furnished; $175; until Oct, conditionally. Superintendent, Columbus 8500, or Academy 4676, Kent.

WEST END AV., 917, (90th St.)—Entire second floor; aristocratic private home; 3 immense, light rooms; large dressing room; private bath; exquisitely furnished; references; $200 month.

WEST END AV., 782, (corner 96th St.)—5 rooms, bath; all outside, 11th floor; fully furnished; bargain May 1 to Sept. 21, $150 a month; Apt. 111. Telephone Haines, 4040 Columbus.

WEST END AV. AND 80TH ST.

Six rooms; silver, china, &c. Rent $125. Possession at once. Apply D. Lunch, 400 West End Av.

WEST END AV.—11 rooms, grand piano; or would sell contents with or without lease $5,000. Phone Riverside 8008.

WEST END.—7 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished; real bargain. Columbus 3974.

575 WEST END AV.

Six large all outside furnished rooms, two baths; view of Hudson; rent $200 per month from now until Oct. 1. Phone 6342 Schuyler.

Furnished—Westchester County.

SIX rooms; two-family House; two minutes station. Telephone Bronxville 1419-W.

Unfurnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 59.
APARTMENTS REMODELED.
Ready May 1st. Stuyvesant 666.

508.—In the 50s, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $70 to $80; large living rooms. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

74TH, 63 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Nine rooms, two baths, lavatory; southeast exposure; $200 per month; May to October; longer if desired. Phone Rhinelander 2811.

89TH, 407 EAST.—Living room, 15x30, 6 windows, south and east exposure, kitchenette, bathroom; first floor.

Exclusive elevator apartment, two light rooms and bath; $75. Phone Lenox 9090.

LEXINGTON AV., 324, (38th.)—Private high stoop parlor floor; dentist or doctor.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH ST., (Near 5th Av.)—Handsome large rooms, alcove, bath; latest improvements; most conveniently located; $80 monthly; lease; bachelor preferred. Phone Spring 4117.

81ST ST., 213 WEST.—FIVE ROOMS, HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR, $1,500.

86TH, 320 WEST.—Two and three rooms, bath, including maid service, gas and electricity; $80 to $125 monthly.

154TH, 414 WEST.—Quiet, refined neighborhood; parlor, basement floors remodeled, redecorated; new house; 2 rooms, bath, electric lights, heat, hot water; immediate; lease May 1, $75. Audubon 8471.

BEAUTIFUL ten-room apartment, unfurnished; large light rooms, three baths; elevator; up-to-date improvements; good service; reasonable rent; from May 1. Apply John H. Lawrence, 102 West 85th. Phone Schuyler 4942.

BROADWAY, 3,080, (122d.)—Six beautifully decorated rooms; front, right; elevator; references; $75.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (Corner 123d.)—Six large, light rooms, all improvements, including elevator; immediate occupancy.

MANHATTAN AV., 508, (Corner 121st.)—7 large rooms, bath; renovated. $60.

PHYSICIAN'S apartment, six rooms, rent $1,000 year; leaflet mailed. Active, 194 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116, (Corner 84th.)—To be sublet, unfurnished, 10-room apartment; 3 baths, from June 1 to Oct. 1; only; incoming tenant to buy some furniture and Steinway piano. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (Just north 116th St.)—10 rooms, 4 baths; $3,000; all modern improvements; from June 1. E. Francis Fillerbrandt, 1,062 Metropolitan Av.

WEST END AV., 752, (Corner 84th St.)—Newly decorated back parlor, private bath, $60 month; other large room, $50; single, $22. Ed Krehl.

MADISON AV., 785, (67th.)—Parlor floor; two rooms, bath; large front room, running water; newly decorated; electricity; gentlemen.

DOUBLE ROOMS and baths, 1 or 2 persons, in the 70's, between 5th and Madison; rate $90 up per month. Phone 4165 Lenox.

West Side.

52D, 47 WEST.—Elegant parlor bedroom, private bath; electricity, telephone; small room.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two excellently furnished rooms; running water; ideal; location; young man; references necessary. Mrs. Deutsche.

68TH, 54 WEST.—Elegant large room, twin beds, private bath, electricity; moderate.

70TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful and very large room; electric light; running water; near bath; private house.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, for gentlemen; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 40 WEST.—VERY ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ADJOINING BATH; ELECTRICITY; $7.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive room; running water, electricity, phone; adjoining bath; references.

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113TH, 606 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchen, bath completely furnished; elevator apartment; Grand Piano. Apply to Janitor.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High class apartment; two rooms, bath; nicely furnished; rent $70; dining room in building. Cathedral 7115.

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125TH, 505 WEST.—4 rooms and bath; elevator, from April 15 to Oct, or later. Rowley, Apt. 23.

145TH, 562 WEST, corner Broadway.—Attractive 6 rooms, furnished, elevator apt., and bath; all outside rooms, also 2 rooms on B'way, view of the Hudson; from now until October, rent $130.

163D ST., 600 WEST.—Will rent to October respectable party reasonably, apartment 8 large outside rooms, well furnished, piano; piano two baths, elevator. Apartment 50.

191ST, 598 WEST.—Six rooms, front, elevator, maid's toilet, parquet floors, piano; May 1-Oct. 1. Apt. 44, St. Nicholas 2150.

AM prepared to sublet for immediate occupancy furnished suite, 3 extra large rooms, bath, hallway, unusual closet room, 8th floor Hotel Orleans, Columbus Av. and 80th St., facing park; lease is for $135 month and runs up to Oct. 1; willing to make liberal sacrifice on account of leaving town.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, familiar with general accounting experience, for large manufacturing corporation, fifty miles from New York; state qualifications, salary expected, and references. H 420 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, EXPERIENCED, FOR EXPORT PUBLICATION WITH GOVERNMENT SANCTION; COMMISSION; STATE REFERENCES. T 171 TIMES.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Unusual opportunity is offered by reputable agency to one controlling some accounts; give details. J. O., 125 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Expert advertising man, expert advertising plan man and high-class salesman, salary and commission. 1200 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for ladies' cloak and suit house; experience preferred. Answer in own handwriting, giving references and full particulars. H 211 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted; good wages. Apply Jackson Garage, 580 6th Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for permanent position; must be expert at operating adding machine and typewriter; bond required; apply in own handwriting with references; state age and salary desired; if convenient send photograph; must be physically sound; young man preferred. Queens City Printing Co., Charlotte N.

BOOKKEEPERS.
Experienced men wanted, stock and bond house night work, from 5 P. M. to 1 A. M.; excellent opportunities for right men. Answer, stating age, experience, and salary expected. 426 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER: Wanted, by a New York Exchange firm an experienced bookkeeper who is thoroughly familiar with same in all its state tax references, experience not necessary expected. Box O 627 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, accurate; active executive; must be well versed with experience in real estate and insurance line. Address in own handwriting stating age, experience, and salary expected. B 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER required for large business; must be able to get out monthly statements; references for the right man; stating salary required and references. H N 256 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—Address in own handwriting stating experience and salary expected. B 182 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, able to speak Jewish; state age, salary wanted, and general experience. Address Box 202 Times Annex.

BOYS, 15-18, important business concern, has several openings for ambitious boys; opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; regular work, short hours, enabling evening school attendance; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. B 321 Times Downtown.

BOY.
Christian boy wanted bright, clean-cut and ambitious boy for downtown office; splendid opportunity for advancement; in replying state age, experience, if any, and references. D 224 Times.

BOY wanted, for office work in real estate office; good opportunity for right boy. Apply by letter only, stating salary and former position, if any. Address White & Goodman, 45 Broadway.

BOY or young man, 16-20 years old, wanted for light laboratory work; one who has had a little experience in printing business preferred; write fully. B 509 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful around office; splendid chances of advancement. K 266 Times.

BOY, 16 to 18, high school graduate, for permanent position; good wages to start. K 322 Times.

BOY to make himself generally useful in mailing room; steady work; $9 weekly. Ben F. Lewis, 17 West 20th.

BOY wanted in insurance office; good chance for bright, ambitious boy. B 495 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, in law office; salary $7. Apply Room 1803, 2 Rector st.

BUSHELMEN,
Experienced on ready-made clothing;
good salary; light workroom;
short hours.
Apply daily, BEST & CO.,
Employment Office, 7 West 35th St.,
8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

BUYER wanted; mail order, dresses, suits; must be experienced; all or part time. Write Newton, 53 Park Av., Jamaica, L. I.

CHAUFFEURS.—Several good, reliable; well acquainted with North Shore; preference given to soldiers with overseas service; state age, experience and full details. S 188 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (white,) experienced only. Cadillac car; also mechanic; good position and steady right party. T. N. 215 Times.

CLOTHING SALESMAN.
first class; experienced in selling to high grade merchant tailor trade; right man will please state salary reply, stating fully particulars, experience, and by whom employed; replies confidential. B 206 Times.

CUTTER,
experienced on ladies' dresses; references and salary expected. Address
CUTTER, BOX 290, 437 MARBRIDGE BLDG.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
First-class machine designers, familiar with automatic machinery; also thoroughly capable tool designers for general machine construction and equipment. Address Employment Manager Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

INSTRUMENT MAKER wanted, all round, for laboratory instrument shop of educational institution near Boston; $100 per month. K 325 Times Annex.

JUNIOR CLERK Wanted.—$45 monthly. Hours 9 to 5; Saturdays 12; high school graduate preferred; age 17-23. Address Clerk, P. O. Box 50 Wall St. Branch.

MAIL ORDER OR AGENCY MAN WANTED AT ONCE,
who has directed detail work, to take charge of large mailing list. Apply today in person Room 1403, 11 A.

MAN or woman wanted, competent, to increase subscriptions and membership in public-spirited and well-established organization; liberal arrangements to conscientious and competent workers, either all or part time. P. O. Box 61, Wall St. Station, New York City.

MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT TO BUILD UP SALES OF PRODUCT USED IN HOMES, HOSPITALS, OFFICES, FACTORIES AND SCHOOLS. RETAILING 60 CENTS TO $1. MUST KNOW HOW TO DEVELOP, TRAIN AND DIRECT SALESMEN. CONVINCING LETTERS, LOCATION OHIO. WRITE AGE, DETAILED EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED. Z 207 TIMES ANNEX.

OFFICE BOY WANTED; ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE; STEEL COMPANY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. BOX 464 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for wholesale silk house; state experience, salary and age. K 326 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright, ambitious; splendid chance for advancement; salary $7. Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large heating concern. Apply Kalsier Heating Co., 129 A

OFFICE BOY.
Interesting fine opportunity; $10 to start. K 325 Times.

OFFICE BOY intelligent, wanted for pharmaceutical house; $10 weekly. Apply Exchange Room 1107, 11 Hudson St.

PHARMACIST OR PHYSICIAN, young and energetic, to travel on a salary basis in the interests of a well-known and strictly ethical pharmaceutical preparation; previous business experience desirable; an excellent opportunity for an ability to show results. Apply, stating salary expected and with full particulars, to A 850 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER for home portrait work; must be first class. Phone Murray Hill 3 for appointment.

PRICER'S ASSISTANT, young man, age 18-20, to work, state experience, nature of work and salary wanted. B 508, Times.

PRINTER on job work wanted; good pay, position. 1,380 2d Av.

PROOFREADER to read final proofs and revise floor on volumes of war stories; must be quick and accurate. 1,482 Broadway, Room 302.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Accounting firm desires a high-grade man on commission basis. Apply Room 1107, 11 Hudson st.

RUBBER MANUFACTURER,
Fine company, desires man to take entire charge new department producing MOLDED COMBS.
We consider only best man in this business and the right party will receive good salary and share of profits; all replies held confidential; state full particulars. A H 285 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, to carry side line of children's McKay shoes; unrestricted territories, commission. M., K., 800 Times Annex.

SALESMAN EXPERIENCED FOR THE JOBBING TRADE, WITH LADIES' NIGHT GOWNS, COMMISSION BASIS. BOX 17, STATION A, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN, discharged soldier, to sell safety device needed in every home; commission basis; quantity right man. G 580 Times.

SALESMEN shoe, experienced; Saturday only; real good position. Bruckner Shoe Co., 2,311 Webster Av., near 198th St., Bronx.

SALESMAN to carry side line of unbreakable dolls on commission basis. Republic Doll Co., 153 Wooster St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALES ANALYSIS
and
STATISTICIAN

for nationally known automobile truck company to analyse sales and territory and prepare statistics covering motor registration; permanent position with large possibilities for experienced man of mature judgment with ability and energy to conduct independent investigations, analyse conditions and arrive at logical conclusions; state complete qualifications, former experience, and salary expected. Address
"STATISTICIAN," 27 TIMES.

SALESMEN.

HIGH GRADE AND SUCCESSFUL MEN WHO CAN CREATE MARKET FOR SELLING TO JOBBERS, DEPARTMENT STORES, DRUG STORES AND RETAILERS IN CONNECTION WITH COMPENSATION DRAWING ACCOUNT AGAINST COMMISSION; GUARANTEED TERRITORY AND RENEWAL ON ALL SALES IN TERRITORY. TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 3940 FOR APPOINTMENT, OR WRITE SUITE 810, 511 5TH AV.

SALESMEN TO TRAVEL.

Want six men, 26 to 35, to visit the dry goods trade, representing an old-established paper pattern house; salaries and expenses. Salesman, B 204 Times.

SALESMEN MOTOR TRUCKS.
Opening for experienced man in Brooklyn territory; also one for Bronx and one Manhattan; drawing account against commission; also two junior salesmen, straight commission. Paramount Motors Corporation of New York, 221-223 West 64th St., New York City.

SALESMEN wanted to sell Manchester shirts, cottons, silk stripes, silk and cotton, satin stripe, tub and crepe de chenes, on straight commission basis; state towns you have covered recently, whom with last and lately. Miller Bros., Co., Broad and Wallace Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Three high-grade, long experienced and successful stock salesmen of unquestioned character and integrity; must have own clientele and demonstrated ability to produce in a large way; commission and drawing account; references required. "B," P. O. Box 872, City Hall Station, New York.

SALESMEN who can earn $5,000 or over to sell new process chrome leather steel-studded auto tire guaranteed five thousand miles, puncture proof, nonskid, blow-out, and rim-cut proof; commission; car owners preferred. Riase Process Tire Corp., 229 West 52d St.

SALESMAN wanted, for the sale of mortgages and mortgage certificates on Queens property, for a company organized under banking laws; give reference, experience, and salary expected in first letter. F. M., Room 307, 133 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN.—Large firm manufacturing elevating, conveying, and transmission machinery; salary, Jersey or New York territory; engineering and selling experience this line absolutely necessary; state full details. 478 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—An established decorative and furnishing house requires the services of an experienced wall paper salesman to take charge of department. Apply by letter; stating age and experience, P. O. Box 1,322, Hartford, Conn.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced wholesale, hosiery and underwear, with personal following; also call on some of our customers for city and suburbs; good salary; permanent connections. S. R., 803 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 860, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMEN.—Experienced automobile salesmen in New York City and Bronx, also men for our Brooklyn branch, to sell two different priced lines; liberal commissions; immediate delivery. Apply at once, B 220 Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced clothing man; permanent position; excellent opportunity for the right man. Apply Uneeda Credit Clothing Co., 907 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN for New York and out of town to sell on commission basis as well manufactured line of combination overalls; must be experienced in this line. H 404 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN by well known shirt house for N. Y. City and Brooklyn; experience and following in this line essential. Salary or commission. A 672 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with experience in cotton goods line; good opportunity for hustling young man; salary or commission; answer with full particulars. B 219 Times.

SCREW MACHINE MAN, A-1. Apply Wireless Improvement Co., 47 West St., below Rector.

SHIRT MARKER FOREMAN,
first class; long experience with reputable shirt houses on silk, cotton, and flannel shirts; good opportunity for right man. METROPOLITAN SHIRT CO., 584 BROADWAY.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CAN EARN GOOD MONEY DELIVERING TELEGRAMS. APPLY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, 33 PARK PLACE.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper. Answer, own handwriting stating age, experience, and salary expected. R 752 Times Downtown.

STOCK RECORD MAN.
Experienced stock clerk for broker's office; splendid opportunity for right man. Apply after 3 P. M., Mr. Radien, 62 Broadway.

TEACHER of French and Spanish for evening classes; $20 weekly. Phone, today, Orchard 4473.

TUTOR for boy 16 years old, daily from 4:30 to 5:30, to prepare him within two years for entrance to Boston Tech. Apply 144 Harmon Av., Pelham, N. Y.

WATCHMAKER
with experience on high-class work
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WATCHMAN in bank for Sundays and holidays only; references required. Address Box T 620 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Old-established insurance office has opening for ambitious young man, about 18 years of age; opportunity for advancement exceptional; prefer high school graduate; state age, schooling, and experience. O 420 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large manufacturing plant, who has had stock department experience; must be accurate, steady and ambitious. Address, stating experience and salary expected. Z 213 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, bright, 15-16 years; order department; old-established Christian firm; good opportunity. E. C. Fuller Co., 28 Reade St.

YOUNG MAN, 5 feet 7 inches, weight 160 pounds, play handball and give callisthenics. Apply 9 A. M., J. W. Samuel, 627 Madison Av.

Instruction.

Men wanted to become MECHANICAL specialists. Practice from the start. Individual instruction in laboratory work by competent expert mechanics under graduate dental surgeons. Fully equipped laboratories. Day or evening. Porcelain casting included in the course. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 25 West 43d St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalog. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 724 St.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEX G. LIMBACH & WALTER JONES
Will Save You Those
"AFTER REGRETS."

Let men who know judge for you. An Automobile Engineer and the former Manager of the Largest and Highest Class Used Car Dealers in the World, will appraise, examine, buy or sell for you.
5 Columbus Circle. Phone 2127 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
AUSTRIAN Daimler, 4-PASS., Latest Imp.
CADILLAC 4-PASS., 1917 SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC VICTORIA, 1917 COUPE.
CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1916 TOURING.
CADILLAC 7-PASS., 1915 TOURING.
DISBROW SPECIAL, 1918 SPEEDSTER.
MERCER RACEABOUT, 1913 SPECIAL.
MERCER 4-PASS., 1918 SPORT MODEL.
MERCER 6-Pass., 1917, Nickel Trimmings.
PACKARD 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
STUTZ 4-PASS., 1918 VICTORIA TOP.
STUTZ 2-PASS., 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 6-PASS., 1917, Double Windshield.
WE BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE.
1,700 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1562.

BARGAIN, NATIONAL SPEEDSTER, 1916. Four-passenger sport model; brown Spanish upholstery; top and side curtains; extra rims and tires; spotlight; numerous extras; can be seen Saturday and Sunday, 2 to 4 P. M. Gibbons, 2,612 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1918, 7-Passenger Touring.
CADILLAC 1917, 7-Passenger Touring.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917, CHUMMY ROADSTER.
LOCOMOBILE 1917, 7-Pass. Touring.
LANCIA 1916, 4-Pass. Sport Vic. Top.
MERCER 1917, 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1918, BEARCAT SPEEDSTER.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC., EST. 1902.
1,676 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

BUICK 1917 touring, 5 passenger.
FORD 1919 sedan, almost new.
WHITE 1916 "Special" touring.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.
226 West 58th, (Broadway,) 4th Floor.

BUICK roadster, 1918; mileage 5,000; condition almost new. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th. Phone Circle 1740.

BUICK 1918, E, 45; exceptional; $1,050. Hird Supply Co., 258 Broadway. Barclay 6867.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS.
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

HILLSIDE'S
AUTO SHOW
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
ROLLS-ROYCE Collapsible Landaulet.
ROLLS-ROYCE 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC 1916 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1919 7-PASS. TOUR.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING—4.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
LANCIA 4-PASS. SPECIAL. Brand-new.
LANCIA 1917 TOWN CAR.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 5-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1917 3-25 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD TOWN.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 4-Pass., Sport.
MERCER 1918, 5 PASS. SPORT.
MARMON 1917 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD SPECIAL.
KISSEL 1918 SPECIAL COUPE.
BIDDLE 1917 SPORTING 4.
MERCER 1919 4-Pass. Sport. NEW.
MERCER 1917 ROADSTER.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASS. TOUR.
McFARLAN 1919 SPECIAL SPORT.
HUPMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
FOX MAGNETO 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT CABRIOLET, LATEST Importation.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
MAX WHEELS, TOPS, EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way. Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC 1910 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1919 4-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CUNNINGHAM 1899 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
COLE 1918 ROADSTER.
HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
MERCER 1918 RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1917 4-pass. Touring.
McFARLAN 1918 4-Pass. Sport.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Town Car.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD RUNABOUT.
STUTZ 1918 RUNABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917, 7-PASS.
WHITE 1917, 16 VALVES, WIRE WHEELS.
PEERLESS 1918 TOURING.
MARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
NATIONAL 1917 CHUMMY.
MITCHELL 1918, 7 PASS.
CHALMERS, 1918, ALL TYPES.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
MANY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 WEST 55TH ST.

CADILLACS.
1917 4-passenger Sport Touring.
1917 7-passenger Touring.
1916 7-passenger Touring.
1916 Suburban Sedan.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,700 Broadway, one flight up.

CADILLAC "8" TOURING CAR.
Run few thousand miles; almost new; painted blue; natural wood wheels; spotlight, bumper, &c.; perfect tires; will sacrifice for $2,250. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger; bargain, $875; owner must sell; beautiful car, luxuriously equipped; will consider smaller car part payment. Seen 246 West 136th.

CADILLAC 1917 Amesbury Suburban Sedan; unusually good condition and appearance.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
Plaza 4837. 665 5th Av.

CADILLAC 1918 Town Landaulet.
Car extremely smart and beautifully appointed. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
Plaza 4837. 665 5th Av.

CADILLAC landaulet town car, 1918; almost new tires, and full equipment; no dealers. Phone Flatbush 9145.

CADILLAC 1918 touring; condition like new; mileage 8,000. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1740.

CADILLAC Sedan 1916; just overhauled, excellent condition; $2,200. E. Calder, 2,444 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, 1918 touring, exceptionally reasonable, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

CADILLAC, 1918, touring. Mr. Graham, 20286 Cadillac.

CHANDLER CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1918; ALL EXTRAS; PERFECT CONDITION; A REAL BARGAIN. CHANDLER AGENCY, YONKERS. PHONE 3861 YONKERS.

COLE 1917, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car; full equipment; good mechanical condition; paint unusually attractive. PEERLESS ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 2469.

DODGE SEDAN, 1917; special paint job, five wire wheels, extra new tire; looks almost new. Ireland, Audubon 900.

DODGE 1917 Sedan; looks almost new; five tires and wheels; exceptional bargain. Mr. Stark, Circle 441.

FORD.—We have 30 used Ford cars, all models, some with starters; also ½, 1, and 1½ ton chain and shaft drive trucks; immediate delivery on new cars; time payment and trades if desired. Harris Auto Co., authorized Ford dealers, 1,995-2,003 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 3200.

FORD cars on an easy-payment plan; small amount down; balance $10 week; prompt delivery. 1229 Tinth Av.

HAYNES 1916 sedan; extra touring top; car and equipment first-class; price $950. Col. 3164, Crane, 1,912 Broadway.

HUDSON SPORT MODEL, 1919.
Four passenger, run 1,500 miles, immediate delivery; opportunity; $2,000. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON 1918, 4-Passenger Sport Touring, slip covers, two extra shoes, original paint, top, &c.; like new; mileage 2700; bargain. Oberweger, 136 West 52d.

HUDSON CABRIOLET, 1917; a beautiful car; almost new; a bargain. R. S. Ireland, 680 St. Nicholas Av.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan, beautiful condition, 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Touring, with Summer and Winter tops, upholstered in tapestry, good throughout mechanical condition, $875. A. B. Christie, 1,751 Broadway.

KNIGHT 1917 speedster, Model 84; new magneto, generator and battery; cost $2,750; price $900. Mullady's Garage, 160th st. and St. Nicholas Av.

MARMON, 1917, 4-passenger; cord tires; no dealers. Harvey, Tel. Flatbush 3921.

MERCER 1918 touring; Rudge Whitford wheels, fully tired; Victoria top; slip covers; car completely equipped and entirely new. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
Plaza 4837. 665 5th Av.

OAKLAND 1918, 6-cylinder touring; excellent condition. Smith, 154 West 134th. Morn. 151.

OLDSMOBILES.
Before deciding it will pay you to look over our stock of Used Oldsmobiles and other makes.
OLDSMOBILE CO. OF NEW YORK,
Used Car Department,
221 West 58th St.
Phone Columbus 9080.

OLDSMOBILE 1918, 6-cylinder, 5-passenger; slightly used. Telephone 3637 Tremont.

OVERLAND
WILLYS-KNIGHT
and
STEARNS-KNIGHT
STUDEBAKER
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
1,224 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.
PHONE BEDFORD 8800.

OVERLAND 1918 light 6 cyl. 5-pass., in perfect condition throughout; original paint and looks like new; WELL WORTH YOUR INVESTIGATION. Studebaker Corp., 1,751 Broadway.

OVERLAND
AND WILLYS KNIGHTS;
RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 80th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Thos. P. Ford Company, previously postponed by consent, will be held at the office of the Company, 207 Broome Street, in the City, April 14th, 1919, at 12 M., to elect Directors and officers for the present year and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
HENRY DUBENBERG, Secretary.

LADY, ACQUAINTED IN THE BEST NEW York society, desired to assist portrait painter with distinguished record to obtain commissions for portraits in oil; person qualified to co-operate successfully will be paid good commission; painter is highly qualified. With assurance of strict confidence, address Box B 500 Times Annex.

MISSING.—ALBERT WILSON. PLEASE notify his wife, Mary Wilson, 206 West 20th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD 1918, 7-passenger limousine; 11,000 miles; excellent mechanical condition; new tires; repainted; full equipment, including tools, extra rims, tires, &c. PEERLESS-ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,651 Broadway. Circle 946.

PACKARD 1918, 6-cylinder limousine; mechanical condition and appearance fairly good car for rental service. PEERLESS-ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 2469.

PACKARD 1917, 2-25, five-passenger touring; condition practically new. Phone Circle 5662.

PACKARD 1918 sedan; 1917 Fleetwood, town car; bargains. Cook Maconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 2-85, fleetwood brougham, run only 3,800 miles. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2967.

PACKARD 1917, 4-Passenger Phaeton Fleetwood. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,676 Broadway.

PACKARD 1918, Judkin Sedan. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

PAIGE, 1918, late model, 7 passenger; driven 5,000 miles; will sacrifice for $1,100. 1,308 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4439.

PEUGEOT.—Four passenger; latest importation; good tires and full equipment; no dealers. Phone Flatbush 9145.

PIERCE-ARROW, 38 H. P., 7-passenger limousine, standard Pierce body, equipped with self-starter, electric generator, demountable rims, 4 good tires, mechanical condition almost also good. Ferry, phone Main 9756, 9-10 A. M.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 limousine, also touring body; self-starter and electric lights. Charles Hammett, 342 East 65th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48, Touring; condition practically new. Phone Circle 5662.

REO, late 1917 touring, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger; excellent condition; like new; must sell. 352 East 149th St.

ROLLS-ROYCE Touring, sport type; latest importation; absolutely perfect. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2967.

ROLLS ROYCE LANDAULET.—Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

SIMPLEX LANDAULET.
Good running condition. All tires good. Upholstering good shape. Needs painting. $1,000.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mulberry 4000.
Pierce-Arrow Distributors.

SIMPLEX 1914, 38 H.-P., 4-passenger roadster; excellent mechanical condition; electric self-starter and generator; paint good; demonstration. PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 2469.

STEARNS KNIGHTS, overhauled, guaranteed
1918 4-CYLINDER TOURING.
1916 4-CYLINDER TOURING.
1917 OVERLAND 4-CYLINDER.
SUMMER AND WINTER TOPS, $550.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 WEST 55TH ST. COLUMBUS 7600.

STEARNS-KNIGHT four-cylinder, five-passenger 1916 touring car in first-class mechanical condition; will sell cheap; can be seen at Acme Garage, 96 West End Av. No dealers.

STUDEBAKER small '17 4-cyl. Touring, rebuilt and refinished and like new throughout; an exceptionally economical and comfortable family offering exceptional value at $595. Studebaker Corp., 1,751 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER, seven-passenger, 1918 model; practically new; run about 9,000 miles; sell or exchange for large car; can be seen. Claremont Garage, 3,235 Broadway.

STUTZ Sport, late 1918 model, 4 passenger; a beautiful car in every respect; come and convince yourself. 1,233 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636. Open evenings.

STUTZ speedster and 4-passenger 1918; practically new. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2967.

STUTZ6 model S, speedster, 1917 4-passenger touring, 1917 limousine landaulet. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

SUNBEAM for sale, six cylinder Grand Prix racer; fitted with 4-seated touring body; one of the fastest, yet at same time most flexible cars in the country; comfortable very sporty; speed on track 110 M. P. H.; as fitted will do 3 to 85 M. P. H. on high; cost over $20,000; just overhauled by Automobile Club of America; a wonderful bargain at $3,000; owner going abroad. See Mr. Rue at Automobile Club of America, 54th St. Phone Circle 3,000.

I have 35 used cars ranging from $400 to $1,800; all well-known makes; must close out quick at low prices; immediate action necessary. Box R 749 Times Downtown.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 RECO 7-PASSENGER.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY.
1916 MERCER 4-PASS. TOURING.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
130 WEST 56TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

WE buy and sell second-hand cars; we have on hand 5 and 7-passenger touring cars. One Hundred and Fifth St. Garage, 156 East 105th St.

Motor Trucks.

FOR SALE.

ONE ¾-TON REBUILT
WHITE DELIVERY CAR.

120-inch wheel base, six-foot-six body, back of driver's seat, equipped complete in perfect running order, in use four months; for immediate delivery; wonderful bargain for someone who wants a high grade car; demonstration; can be seen at private garage, 240 East 46th St. Phone Vanderbilt 3715.

RETURN LOADS from Waterbury, Conn., and New York to Philadelphia wanted; Pierce-Arrow padded furniture vans. Twentieth Century Storage Warehouse Company, 3120 Market St., Philadelphia.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD Twin-Six 1917 Limousine; overhauled and repainted; by month, $20 per day; season preferred; terms arranged; owner drives. M. 96 Times.

PACKARD TWIN SIXES to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phone 4219-3535 Bryant.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

PACKARD Twin Six, seven-passenger, for hire monthly; owner drives. Harlem 3698.

Automobiles Wanted.

MERCER, &c.—Wanted, roadster; 4-passenger European, Mercer, and Stutz, up to date, considered; pay cash; no dealers. Before 10 A. M. Lyon, 1,778 Bdwy, Hotel Albert.

BUICK, Dodge, or Hupmobile roadster wanted by traveling man; cash waiting for right car. Phone Canal 8330.

Wanted, automobiles good conditions; cash waiting. 352 East 149th St. Tel. Melrose 5789.

HUDSON Speedster wanted; prefer 1917 model; must be cheap. B 452 Times Downtown.

HUDSON 1918 PHAETON WANTED. B 451 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTO TIRES ALL SIZES UP TO 37x5; PRICE, $9.50 EACH.
Factory rebuilt and extra heavy; second-hand car men, dealers, and car owners better see these attractive bargains; thousands of tires to choose from; an opportunity of a lifetime; think of it, $5.50 each for all sizes. See M. J. Tisdale, 214 West 101st, near Broadway. Phone Riverside 1093.

Automobile Instruction.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Great opportunities for men with ambition. Get out of that RUT and learn the automobile business at the BEST automobile school in N. Y. You will be worth more to your employer if you are an expert mechanic. Mechanical Class Course, $45, with Driving, $65. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Cat. I. Phone Circle 1870.
THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
228 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and rates. Tel. Columbus 7220. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 593 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $55.00.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,321 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Allison, Col. N., and Danforth, Maj. M. S., to Walter Reed Hosp. for temp. duty.
Von Schrader, Lt. Col. A., to Hosp. No. 32, at Plattsburg Barracks.
Borutchfeld, Maj. O. E., to Walter Reed Hosp., sick.
Berens, Maj. C., Jr., to Air Service Flying School, at Missoula, at research laboratory.
Lent, Maj. L. K., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry, for further treatment.
Price, Maj. J. W., to Hosp. No. 31, at Denver.
Coupal, Maj. J. F., and Russell, Capt. R. L., will report to Surg. Gen.
Hinds, Maj. E. W., Lane, Capt. W. P., and Pagon, Capt. G. W., Jr., to Camp Upton.
Brooks, Capt. L. K., to Hosp. No. 19, at Louis.
Leavy, Capt. C. A., to Hosp. No. 40, at St. Louis.
Crweling, Capt. H. C., to Hosp. No. 32, at Ft. Sheridan.
Roberg, Capt. O. T., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Robinson, Capt. R. V., to Camp Meade.
Rowen, Capt. A. B., hon. discharged.
Schamhorst, Capt. O. B., to Camp Travis.
Mitchell, Capt. S. E., Robertson, Capt. C. M.; Applewhite, 1st Lt. S. C.; Crawford, 1st Lt. J. H., and Schenck, 1st Lt. H. C., will report to Quartermaster at South Dept.
Dorsey, 1st Lt. T. M., to Camp Taylor.
Wilkins, 1st Lt. G. A., to Hosp. No. 41, at Staten Island.
Ravlin, 1st Lt. A., to Ft. Logan H. Roots.
Coen, 1st Lt. J. A., to Governors Island and report to Cmdg. Gen. Eastern Dept. for discharge.
Ring, 1st Lt. F. B., will comply with orders of Jan. 6.
Gillis, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Lee, as orthopedic surgeon.
Hasselman, 1st Lt. F. H., to Washington for conference, then to Hosp. No. 12, at Biltmore, N. C.
Fitts, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Grant.
Gillespie, 1st Lt. N. W., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Infantry.

Styer, Col. H. D., retired, after more than 38 years' service.
Rich, Col. C. H., to Cam

PORT UNION BALKS AT SEPARATE TERMS

Hoisting Engineers Vote Against Settlement While Other Workers Are Still on Strike.

REFUSE TO TOW COAL

Captains Will Not Move Craft of Private Owners Pending a Settlement with All the Strikers.

Although two of the striking harbor organizations have returned to work, the harbor workers who are still on strike made a show of strength yesterday when the Hoisting Engineers' Union rejected the offer of the private boat owners and the movement of coal in the harbor was impeded by the refusal of some of the railroad boat captains to tow coal boats.

Business Manager Alfred M. Sarrell, of the Hoisting Engineers' Union, said yesterday the vote to reject the proposal of the private boat owners had been unanimous. The vote was not on the merits of the proposal, which was for a straight increase of wages, but on the question whether the hoisting engineers should reach a settlement independently or through the Marine Workers' Affiliation. The tug boat captains, who have also had a proposal from the boat owners before them for several days, have refused to act on it.

Officials of the Railroad Administration denied yesterday that the captains of railroad tugboats had as a body refused to tow coalboats. It was stated that several railroad tugboats were towing coalboats, and that only in two cases had railroad tugboat captains refused flatly to haul the coalboats. These two captains have been suspended from duty, and the question of canceling their Federal licenses for violation of their agreement with the Government was under consideration, it was stated.

The railroad tugboats are manned by union men working under an agreement with the Railroad Administration, and the coalboats are manned by the tidewater boatmen, also union men, who recently arrived at an agreement with the private boat owners. The railroad boat captains have announced that their action was taken because they are not willing to allow the movement of harbor craft belonging to private boat owners while several organizations of harbor workers are still on strike against them.

James McGuire, President of the Lighter Captains' Union, said yesterday that he would make an effort at the meeting of his union tonight to induce the members of the union to reconsider their action in settling the strike by a separate agreement with the private boat owners.

Commissioner McStay of the Street Cleaning Department said yesterday that accumulated ashes and garbage were now being moved out to sea rapidly, and that conditions would be restored to normal in a few days.

FIGHT GARBAGE MENACE.

Dumping in Long Island City Stirs City Magistrate.

Arrests of dump inspectors of the Street Cleaning Department of Manhattan were advised by Magistrate John Koechendorfer in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday in order to prevent the dumping of garbage from Manhattan in vacant lots under the approach to the Queensboro Bridge. In an effort to relieve the situation in Manhattan, where the garbage is piling up because of the harbor strike, Street Cleaning Commissioner McStay entered into an agreement with Borough President Connolly of Queens to cart some of the garbage to the incinerator in Long Island City at Graham Avenue. The capacity of this incinerator is 100 tons a day, about one-fourth of which capacity is utilized for the destruction of garbage from the First Ward of Queens.

When the employes of Commissioner McStay began carting garbage to Long Island City they found that the seventy-five tons that could be disposed of in the incinerators was only a small portion of what they wanted destroyed. Agreements were then made with owners of marsh land under the bridge to have the material dumped on these lots. According to the general understanding only ashes and street sweepings were to be placed here. However, for the last three weeks garbage from the collection points at Seventy-third Street and the East River and Canal Street and the East River has been sent to Long Island City in large quantities. A condition has been created in the Ravenswood and Dutchkills districts which makes some neighborhoods almost uninhabitable. On complaint of citizens the police arrested the drivers of the dump carts. Six drivers were before Magistrate Koechendorfer yesterday.

"I agree with these drivers that they are not the responsible parties," said Magistrate Koechendorfer, addressing the policemen who made the arrests. "Go out and arrest all the inspectors of the Manhattan department who are directing these men. If necessary arrest even the Commissioner of the department. Bring them in here and I will send them to jail. I know what the conditions are and we will have an epidemic of the worst sort here as soon as the weather gets a little warmer if this thing is not stopped."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Valuables from the safe of William J. Crittenden in the Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the night of Feb. 26. Will party arrange privately to return same to me? A reward will be paid and no questions asked. A. Gordon Murray, 56 Pine St., New York City.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon in Stern's, Hotel Knickerbocker or vicinity 42d St., bifocal eyeglasses in black lizard case with gold corners; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. J. V. Henderson, 780 Riverside Drive. Phone Audubon 7100, Apartment 8-F.

LOST—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company certificate of stock No. NY08519 for four shares, registered in the name of John J. Gill, bearing date March 8th, 1913. Ample reward paid if returned to W. P. Cooper, Attorney, Shelbyville, Tennessee.

LOST—In Childs restaurant, Broadway and 47th St, overcoat, containing discharge papers Canadian Engineers, several recommendations, &c.; immediate return of all papers vitally important; reward. Address 356 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

LOST—April 1st, small jewelry bag containing solitaire diamond ring and cluster rings, in Lenox Av. subway between 42d and 116th Sts.; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. Levitsch, care Rosenthal, 118 West 114th St.

LOST—Left in a taxicab between University Club and 62d St., a flat yellow leather bag of legal papers. $5 reward for return to University Club or to Room 932, 30 Broad St., New York.

LOST—$50 reward for long, narrow diamond and platinum bar pin, with fancy head, lost April 2, between Penn. Station and Long Branch. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST—Will pay liberal reward for information leading to recovery for Hudson speedster No. 46720 and Hudson touring cars numbered 43733 and J. A. 48127. G. A. Goetschius, 1 Liberty.

LOST—On 34th St., 3d-7th Avs., army discharge and warrant, made out to Sgt. 1st Class Gustave Bolin, Ambulance Co. 107, 27th Division; please return; reward. 1,566 2d Av.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank Book No. 804,021 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 61 Chambers St.

LOST—Between 122 East 65th St. and 824 West 82d St., necklace of seed pearls. Finder will be rewarded upon return to owner, at 122 East 65th St.

LOST—Thursday night, diamond bar brooch, either at Hotel Knickerbocker or in taxi; reward $100 for return. Office, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. at 55th St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, set with rubies, at Secretary of State's Office, or on Broadway in 90's; liberal reward. Telephone Audubon 335.

LOST—Hudson sable neckpiece; left in Grand Central waiting room Wednesday. Liberal reward if returned to Room 614, 225 5th Av.

LOST—April 2, platinum bar pin, 27 diamonds, Hotel Brevoort, to or in 4th Av. subway; liberal reward. F. 198 Times.

LOST—Package, left 2d Av. express Tuesday, containing book. Return Guide System and Supply Co., 313 Broadway.

LOST—A brown silk umbrella with an amber handle; left in a "Superior" taxicab; reward. Telephone Harlem 7458.

LOST — Gold link bracelet, white and red stones, April 3, on 8th Av. "L." Return to Nancy Beckman, 558 West 55th St.

LOST—April 3, gold teeth straightening plate on 70th, Lexington, 73d, or 5th Av.; reward. 113 East 70th St.

LOST—At Franklin Simon's store or 5th Av. bus, Kolinsky muff; liberal reward. Telephone 2422 Plaza, Mrs. Place.

LOST—Black seal muff; left on bench Riverside Drive near 116th St., March 26; reward. Bump, 448 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Persons who found silver purse Wednesday, kindly phone again to Alexander, 172 West 79th. Phone 4736 Schuyler.

LOST—Circle pin, amethysts; keepsake; reward. M. F., 458 Madison Av. Plaza 9157.

LOST—Diamond screw. Return to 143 West 11th St. Reward.

$50 REWARD.

No questions asked, return ruby and platinum cuff link, lost Wednesday, March 26, on Lackawanna train between Morristown and New York City or in New York City. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD

For ring, marquise shape, ruby and 2 diamonds in centre, border of small diamonds, lost Thursday, vicinity East 49th St.; return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD for platinum and diamond wrist watch, initials "E. J. B.," lost in or near dressing room at Manhattan Hotel Wednesday afternoon. Return to 48 West 70th. Schuyler 7123.

$100 REWARD for diamond and sapphire bar pin, sets of 4 sapphires alternating with diamonds, lost April 2, between Park Av., 59th St., and 5th Av., 45th St. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$500 REWARD

for 15-grain pearl, lost from necklace on March 30 in 5th Av. shopping district or taxi to Hotel Belmont. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$75 REWARD for diamond and sapphire cluster ring lost April 2d, between 5th Av.-39th St. and 7th Av.-42d St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD.

Diamond heart bracelet, 24 stones. Return to Gashier Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Young females Russian wolfhound; yellow mark on head and back; liberal reward. Wolff, 2,201 Andrews Av. Phone 1106 Fordham.



BUCKWOOD

It's the new

E&W EARL & WILSON

COLLAR

Coming soon!

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"

Browning B K & O King & Co

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

A Fire

in our store at Broadway and 32nd Street has caused a temporary suspension of business at that address. We hope to resume operation Wednesday, April 9. In the meantime, our other stores at

5th Street and Cooper Square, Manhattan, Fulton Street and DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn,

will be happy to attend to the needs of our customers.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

DROP CASE AGAINST SOVIET DEFENDER

Judge Knox Quashes Indictments Against John Reed and Three Other Radicals.

SEES SITUATION CHANGED

Assistant District Attorney Barnes Makes Motion to Dismiss Disloyalty Charges.

Federal Judge Knox yesterday quashed the indictments charging John Reed and Abraham I Shiplacoff, the Socialist leaders, and Dr. William J. Robinson and Samuel W. Simpson, editor and publisher respectively of the magazine, "A Voice in the Wilderness," with violating the espionage law. The motion was made by Assistant United States District Attorney Earl B. Barnes by direction, or with the consent of Attorney General Palmer. The reasons given were that the termination of hostilities had created a situation in which the ends of justice could not be especially served by placing the defendant on trial.

Reed, who is widely known as a Socialist writer and was at one time designated as Bolshevist consul to New York, and Shiplacoff, Socialist elected as Assemblyman, were indicted because of speeches made by them at a meeting of Russians under the auspices of the Socialist Party of the Bronx on Sept. 13, 1918. They were accused of having said that the sending of allied troops to Russia was an adventure of brigands, Shiplacoff, it was charged, referred to the soldiers as Hessians.

Both Reed and Shiplacoff denied any intention of reflecting upon our army or navy, and this denial is pointed out in the papers submitted to the court in order to indicate that a calmer and more patriotic mood had followed the excitement created among the Russians by the intervention of the Allies. Furthermore, Mr. Barnes said, it would be better to quash the indictment than to prosecute under it.

Dr. Robinson and Simpson were accused of publishing in September and October in their magazine a number of objectionable articles, some of them, it was alleged, being of a disloyal character and many of them referring to the army and navy in abusive terms. Mr. Barnes told the court that the Government had no evidence showing that the defendants were connected in any way with Germany or her allies, and that while the articles complained of were of a pacifist and defeatist character, and likely to interfere with the activity of those who read them in war preparations, both of the defendants had afterward recanted and urged their readers to support the Government.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—All prosecutions under the Espionage act begun during the war have been under review by the Department of Justice with a view to determining whether they shall be prosecuted further, investigated further, or dismissed.

It was said today that about 400 or 700 cases are being reviewed, of which a large number already have been ordered dismissed. Instructions are being sent to various District Attorneys daily.

Dismissal of the indictments against John Reed and Abraham I. Shiplacoff today in New York was said to be one result of the reviewing process. No general policy is involved, it was said, as each case is being considered on its merit.

Court Exonerates O'Neill, Lawyer.

During the controversy on Thursday between Federal Judge Mayer and Thomas J. O'Neill, counsel for Albert Paul Fricke, on trial for treason, the court directed that papers in contempt proceedings be prepared against Mr. O'Neill and that his delay in the case should be subjected to action by the Bar Association. Later Judge Mayer directed the stenographer to expunge from the record all reference to the controversy, withdrew all orders directed against Mr. O'Neill, and warned the talesmen to disregard the matter. Mr. O'Neill's standing as a lawyer is therefore the same as it was before he appeared in court.

Black Tom Verdict of $413,391.

A jury in the Supreme Court in Jersey City returned a verdict last night awarding $413,391.30 to B. H. Howell, Son & Co. of 129 Front Street, Manhattan, in their suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for sugar destroyed in the Black Tom explosion on July 30, 1916. The sugar was in one of the railroad's warehouses.

Religious Notices on Page Seventeen.

CHURCHES SHOW SMALL GAIN

Membership Increase for 1918 in U. S. Less Than Any Year This Century

The Christian Herald announced yesterday that the total increase in church membership in the United States in 1911 had been 294,599, the smallest gain shown in any year of this century. In an analysis of the church statistics Dr. H. K. Carroll attributes the smallness of the increase to the fact that so many young clergymen were away from their churches, serving as Chaplains in France or in some other war service.

The grand total of church members in the United States in 1918, including Jews and Theosophists, is given at 41,565,908. The largest increase was shown last year by the Baptists, who gained 128,328 members. The next largest gain was 78,463, by the Catholics. The membership of the largest churches is as follows: Catholics, 14,927,496; Methodists, 7,507,811; Baptists, 7,215,922; Lutherans, 2,443,812; Presbyterians, 2,299,358; Disciples of Christ, 1,511,160; Protestant Episcopal, 1,072,321. The largest falling off by any one church was a loss of 35,053 by the Disciples of Christ.

TELLS OF WILKINS'S HABITS.

Housekeeper Makes Statement to District Attorney's Office.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 4.—Affidavits divulging their knowledge of the character and habits of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins were made in the District Attorney's office here today by Mrs. Theda P. Zabrotsky and Miss Mary Murphy, both of whom live at 412 West Fifty-fourth Street, Manhattan. The content of the documents was not made public.

Mrs. Zabrotsky was housekeeper in the Wilkins home at 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, Manhattan, from Jan. 3 to Feb. 14 of this year. Miss Murphy was a tenant in the house. Mrs. Zabrotsky recently declared to investigators that Dr. Wilkins used to wear a salt and pepper suit with a greenish stripe. This is the description of a suit brought to Joseph Jacobson, Manhattan tailor, by Dr. Wilkins for the purpose of having it cleaned, according to the story told by Jacobson, who said there were stains which might have been blood upon the suit. Dr. Wilkins is said to have denied he owned such a suit. Search for it by detectives has not been successful. Miss Murphy has told members of the State Constabulary that Dr. Wilkins sometimes displayed a violent temper.

GIRL WIFE GETS DECREE.

Mrs. Hart Wins Separation from 87-Year-Old Husband.

Supreme Court Justice Benedict, in Brooklyn yesterday, granted to Mrs. Katie Wolf Hart, 19 years old, a decree of separation from her 87-year-old husband, James H. Hart, a retired jeweler, allowing the plaintiff alimony at the rate of $175 a month. It was also provided by the court that Mrs. Hart should occupy the house, 827 Monroe Street, where she now lives and which is owned by her husband, rent free. Justice Benedict directed that if Hart did not assent to this arrangement, and Mrs. Hart was obliged to live elsewhere, Hart should pay his wife $75 a month additional.

While disputing as to the amount of alimony to be awarded, Hart did not oppose the action for a separation. According to a statement made by Edmund L. Mooney, counsel for Mrs. Hart, the husband, Hart has really holdings valued at $300,000. The couple were married on May 8 last, after a brief courtship, and separated less than three weeks later. At the time she met Mr. Hart, the plaintiff was employed as a manicurist at $25 a week.



AMERICANS don't like things that seem, but aren't. They may put up with near-seal, near-silver, near-style, but they'd rather get nearer than that, if the price doesn't keep them away. My Journeyman Custom-Tailored Suit to your individual measure at $30 to $55 costs you no more.

You get rich custom Patternings; season-ahead Custom Colorings. You get a Custom Tailor's Fit, doubly assured by careful measurement first and a careful try-on afterward. You get my Personal Attention from Hand-Clasp to Hand-Tailoring.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Slashing Spank

Clemons

Civilian Army And Navy Tailor

Broadway at 39th St

20 Years On This Corner

RUSSIA'S MAD WELTER.

Official facts of the situation in Russia during the month ended March 24, with maps; How the Romanoffs Suffered; a Who's Who of the Peace Congress, with portraits of 35 delegates; Proceedings of the League of Nations controversy, and 27 other big features in April CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company. On news stands, 25c.—Advt.

Removal Sale

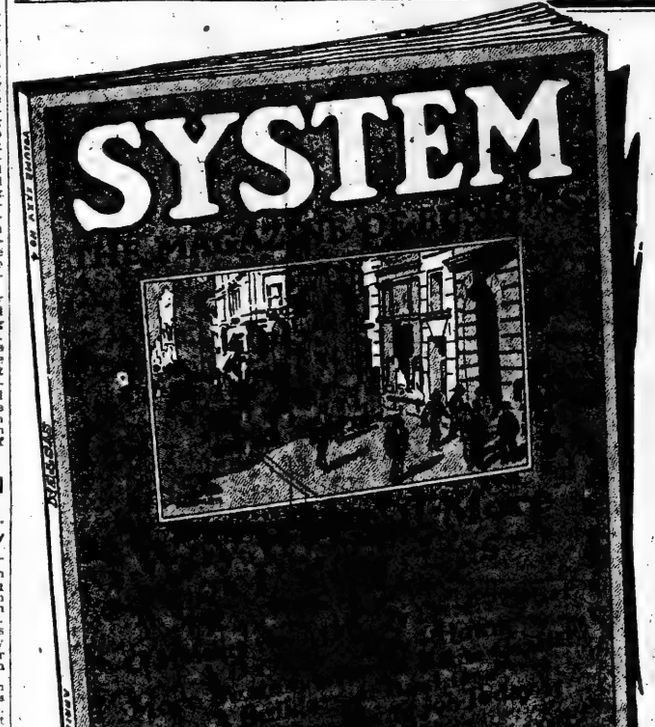
Big Bargains

Office Furniture

Clark & Gibby, Inc.

110 W. 40th St.





Putting The *Drive* Into a Business

You've seen it, time and time again. Businesses that run like a motor car with the brakes on. You can feel the *drag*.

And then, in contrast, a business that fairly leaps ahead, overcomes all obstacles and quickly speeds to remarkable success. This winning "drive" is what every man wants to get into his own business. But what furnishes this driving power?

Ideas!—say the most successful of all business men. *Sales ideas* that land orders in spite of hesitating buyers. *Collection ideas* that coax in money the minute it's due. *Management ideas* that insure a working force alert and eager to produce more. *Ideas* that keep a business forging ahead like a well-oiled machine.

And the easiest way to get ideas of this kind is from SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business!

Each month it brings you ideas that already have solved some other man's problem, that have straightened out business tangles, that have piled up satisfying profits. Take April SYSTEM—go through its pages as you would through a great department store. Choose as you like from its well-stocked counters just those ideas and plans your business needs today. In the April issue you will find:

Make Your Competitors Boost Your Sales

CERTAINLY it can be done. It has been done! A salesman of a hustling young company turned the trick, with the result that in two years the firm's business doubled and in the third year topped the million mark.

He had a real idea and it is handed on to you in the April SYSTEM under the title "Why We Sell More at High Prices," by C. O. Alexander, President of Alexander Bros.

This same firm has hit upon a lot of other wrinkles that will put ginger into the marketing methods of any business. It has never had a "comeback" from the dealer, and has capitalized the fact in such a way that when it entered the Boston field the jobber who is now one of their largest distributors closed the deal before he realized that no samples had been shown him.

Make Friends With the Trade Acceptance

MOST of us have only shaken hands with the Trade Acceptance so far. We ought to take it into the front office and make a friend of it.

Just as sure as we don't get acquainted with this newcomer in business we're going to be left far behind in the race.

If you've ever been hampered by acting as banker for your customers—if you have ever lamented over the amount of money you had tied up at just the time you needed it for something special, you'll read and reread "More Business on the Same Capital," by William A. Law, Pres. of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, in the April issue of System. He tells just what the trade acceptance is, how to use it, how it helps in big and little business and how you're going to make more money because of it.

How the Other Fellow Got There

HOLD a mirror up to your own policies as you read the April SYSTEM. For instance, stand yourself up beside Frank M. Wicks. He will remind you of a powerful noiseless dynamo. He is the personification of speed without waste. Starting as an electrician in the Westinghouse rank and file he has remodelled every plant his firm owns along lines that he originated and developed. His methods can be applied to your business.



And consider the pet rule of A. A. Pitt, President of the Pitt Engineering Co., who says that a man is made up of 90 parts willingness and 10 parts ability. His knowledge of men stood him in a good stead when a union delegate tried to force a strike on him two years ago. George M. Verity of the American Rolling Mill Co. is a dreamer. By dreaming along the right lines and keeping his feet on the ground he boosted his company's sales from $281,181.12 to $23,000,000. Fellows like these are worth reading about. SYSTEM tells their stories.

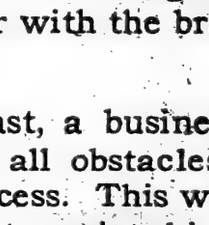
Putting the Handclasp in Your Letters

THE Ingersoll Watch folks have a way of making letters bring home the bacon. Every letter they mail is based on a scientific formula.

Every letter does what it's aimed to do: sells watches, wipes out misunderstandings, makes a friend of a debtor and at the same time prompts him to put a check in the return mail. Every letter is a handclasp and a friendly "Hello, there."

Business these days rides on the postage stamp. If your everyday letters are not improving they are losing in effectiveness. Your entire business suffers as a result.

In the April issue of SYSTEM, under the title "Making the Every-day Letters Better," Paul Kearney tells a score of first class, proved-out, better letter ideas. They are yours for the reading.



Making Borrowed Ideas Work

READY-TO-WEAR plans that can be applied to your business just as they are don't grow on every bush. But wherever you go, each experience you have contains the *germ* of an idea you could very likely use.

A certain Chicago hardware man traces an increase of 60% in his sales to applying borrowed ideas. As he tells it himself, "My biggest job is carrying a notebook. At least that is the part of my work that yields the biggest share of profits."

Into his notebook go ideas that other men have worked out or adapted. He gleans them everywhere. And in almost all of them is an idea that makes his organization run more smoothly and promotes his sales. One plan from a manufacturer perhaps, another from a wholesaler, rightly combined yields him a profit. Wallace J. Stebbins, of the Stebbins Hardware Co., tells in April SYSTEM what his notebook of borrowed ideas has done for his business.

England—Our Customer and Competitor

WHAT'S what commercially in the British Isles these days? SYSTEM wanted to know, so sent its financial editor straight to London to get the facts. Is England a market for us? What will British firms buy? And do we need to fear them in the race for world-wide commerce? In the first of a series of articles appearing in the April System you'll find the answers to these and a dozen other questions. Just remember this, English business is neither to be feared nor disregarded. There is a big opportunity here for "hands across the sea" if you'll make the effort. John Bull is a customer and also a competitor. Handle with care! Find out what the English business man is thinking about you. It's well worth while.



"The Listening Post"

THE veteran realty man admitted that it was "bad business" not to pension off old Otis. "But I just haven't the heart to do it," he declared, and his decision won him the biggest deal he had swung in years.

The Borden tract was the finest melon in the local real estate field. Otis's chief and Cortwright, head of a rival firm, were both determined to sell it. When the buyer called on both firms it was old Otis that tipped the scales for his employer and clinched the sale. "The Listening Post"—a business story by Camillus Phillips—is in the April issue of SYSTEM. It will help your heart to help your head.

Wrong Methods Made Right

EVERY business has its wrong methods. How to find them and fix them is the everlasting job of the business man. The purchasing agent of a mail order house discovered that the combination envelope order blanks they had sent out were not being used. He investigated, and "doped" out a plan that resulted in a tidy increase in sales.

Broken promises hurt a firm's reputation and put a wet blanket on sales. A general manager devised a way of reminding employees of their promises at the proper time, and saved his firm the loss of many customers. These and other workable ideas are described in the section headed "Wrong Methods Made Right" in SYSTEM for April.

Cash When You Need It

THERE are a thousand chances to make money if you've got money handy at the time. How to keep cash on hand is the question. There are five little rules that will keep a retailer in funds all the time. They lubricate the selling machine and keep profits going up. M. Windmueller tells the rules that made his business 11 times as large, in the April issue of SYSTEM. Look for "The Knack of Having Money When I Need It."

Is This the Best Management Policy?

"HOW would Jesus run my business?" An odd question for a successful business man to ask, you'll agree. But Harry N. Clarke insisted upon getting an answer in the two businesses he is operating, and tells about his success in his article, "Is this the Best Management Policy?" in the April SYSTEM. Some of the plain precepts that Jesus gave men almost two thousand years ago can well be applied in everyday business affairs today. All religion aside, Clarke has proved that it pays to do it! There's something fundamental to this article. Read it and apply some of the ideas it contains.

On Sale Today at All Principal Newsstands

If your dealer has already sold his supply, ask him to order a copy for you, or write direct to the publishers—A. W. Shaw Company—at either Wabash Avenue and Madison Street, Chicago, or 299 Madison Avenue, New York, and ask to receive SYSTEM regularly. It will be billed you at 25c a copy or $3.00 for a full year.

Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, probably rain Sunday; Monday rain; north to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,352. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1919. 126 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections (Rotogravure) and Book Section. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

CONFERENCE PUTS BRITISH LABOR ON A NEW BASIS

Minimum Wage, 48-Hour Week, Pay for Unemployed, and Legalized Unionism.

ALL THESE BY LEGISLATION

Government Indorsement Asked and a Provisional Sanction Obtained.

AN ECONOMIC REVOLUTION

New Method of Dealing with Industrial Unrest Adopted by Council of Employers and Employed.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—Changes contemplated by the conference of capital and labor which the Government has set up involve almost an economic revolution. According to the program outlined at today's session, the Government must establish a national industrial council, must undertake definite legislation on such matters as wages, hours, and unemployment, and must order complete recognition of existing trade unions.

This sweeping plan was contained in the report of the Joint Employes' and Employers' Committee, appointed three weeks ago to consider industrial unrest, and was accepted unanimously by the full conference of 500 representatives of capital and labor. But the conference would not go further than that. It demanded Government acceptance of the report before it would refer it to the trade unions and employers' associations, and Arthur Henderson, as Chairman of the labor side of the Joint Committee, put in the strongest plea for prompt Government action.

Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor and Chairman of the Conference, was plainly in somewhat of a quandary. He had expected unconditional acceptance of the report before the Cabinet was called to discuss it. He had read a letter from Premier Lloyd George promising "immediate and sympathetic consideration" of the proposals, but he had no authority to pledge the Ministry, so he made the best of it by explaining how he stood, expressing his personal agreement with the suggestions and knowing how many of them coincided with the declared policy of the Government.

Spur to Collective Bargaining.

The Conference, on the whole, was satisfied and adjourned in the belief that its views would in substance prevail. If they do, they will modify profoundly the British industrial situation, and will sanction by law, as never before, the principle of collective bargaining.

Thus, the proposed National Council of 400, half capital and half labor representatives, will be elected by the employers' organization and the trade unions, and is to be recognized by the Government as an "official, consultative authority" on industrial relations and "the normal channel" through which the opinion of industry is to be sought.

Moreover, trade unions are to be recognized universally and it is laid down specifically that both employers and workingmen "should accept the jurisdiction of their respective organizations." This seems to aim particularly at the difficulty, so manifest recently, of certain sections of employes refusing to acknowledge the agreements reached by their official leaders, and declaring unauthorized strikes. It is regarded here as having been inserted in order to protect experienced trade unions leaders against the violent action of extremists in their own followings.

Among the most important of the recommendations concerning labor conditions are Parliamentary enactment of a forty-eight-hour labor week, discouragement of systematic overtime, enactment of a minimum wage basis, and extension of the principle of short-time work to meet the difficulty of unemployment.

It is also proposed that the State should increase its provision for unemployment on either a contributory or a non-contributory basis, and should give the unemployed, during their leisure, opportunity to continue their education.

The Conference demanded the raising of the legal age of child labor.

Extremists Not Encouraged.

Discussion of this report was good tempered and free from bitterness. It turned mainly on details, and the few extremists found the meeting quite out of sympathy with them. Henderson answered objections quickly, and begged the union representatives to accept the report for its very great advance.

The Conference then divided into employers' and employes' sections to consider the proposals separately. When it met again as one body it adopted the report unanimously, but with the plainest intimation that it would not tolerate any shelving of the issues it raised. One or two speakers attempted to introduce into the debate political questions such as conscription, but Sir Robert without distinction of party, were determined that Fiume should be a part of the kingdom.

"Under these conditions," he asked, Horne shut them off immediately, with the approval of the great mass of delegates.

J. H. Thomas, the railroad workers'

Continued on Page Four.

Through a typographical error in our page advertisement in the Rotogravure Section of this newspaper, March 30, the name of one of our newest Silks de Luxe, Kumsi-Kumsa, was misspelled. Kumsi-Kumsa is the properly spelled name of this incomparable silk. H. B. MALLINSON & CO.—Advt.

WHEN IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS., GO TO HOTEL BRIDGWAY.—Advt.

German Casualties in War Reach Total of 4,362,454

BERLIN, Thursday, April 3, (Associated Press.)—Prussia's huge losses in officers and men during the war are indicated by a staff officer, who writes in the Lokal Anzeiger. He submits figures compiled from the official casualty lists to show that 32,454 active officers at the front were killed, wounded or missing out of a total of 34,350, and that more than 4,330,00 soldiers were killed, wounded or missing out of 10,178,000 who actually fought at the front.

He contends that these figures belie stories that the Prussian officers did not attack with their men and asserts that while their losses were particularly heavy in the first two years they were much less in the later years, because the officers had to be saved for general staff work.

The figures show also that Germany counted little on a long war, for the Prussian mobilization contemplated 3,700,000 soldiers to which approximately 6,500,000 had to be added before the end.

WON'T LET 77TH MARCH AS DIVISION

Secretary Baker Says Units Will Be Permitted to Parade Separately.

PROTESTS GATHER FORCE

Organizations and Individuals Unite in Demanding That Reception Be Held as Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary of War Baker and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, both indicated today that, while it is the wish of the War Department that just as large a part of the 77th Division shall parade as a unit as can be arranged without doing an injustice to other men who are anxious to get out of the service, the division will probably not parade as a whole.

"With regard to the 77th Division," said Secretary Baker, "it is the desire of the department to have just as large a part of the division parade as a unit as can be effected without injustice to other men. We cannot keep other people from coming to New York by filling up the camps around the port, and the whole question depends upon the ability to get the units of the division back at relatively the same time.

"I have followed the career of the 77th, both in this country and abroad, with a great deal of interest, and they deserve the warmest and heartiest sort of welcome, and all that we can do to accomplish that we ought to do, and will do."

Secretary Baker discussed the matter after General March, in his morning conference with the newspaper men, had made this statement:

"The 77th Division parade in New York is still a matter of adjustment. The department wants to permit the parade of as large units as possible in each city where the men come from, and where the people have a right to see them. We do not propose, however, to congest the demobilization camps around New York, or any other port, by holding divisions for any length of time. It would simply mean diverting ships to other ports where they did not have facilities to handle the men, or slowing up demobilization from France.

"As a matter of fact, the 27th Division occupied our camps around New York for more than three weeks, when we expected that they would not be there for more than five days, and it cost us $775,000 to do it. With the best will in the world in this matter, we cannot guarantee a division parade of the 77th Division, but we will guarantee that every single unit of that division—that is, the regiments, &c.—will parade through the streets of New York City if they want to have them."

At the same time General March announced that plans for a parade of the Rainbow Division in Washington, on its return from France later this month, had been abandoned. The Rainbow Division is in the Coblenz sector in occupied Germany and leaves there today on special trains for Brest, probably sailing from that port for New York instead of Newport News, according to the announcement made by General March today.

The plan has been to have the Rainbow Division come from Newport News for a parade in the National Capital.

"The War Department," said Secretary Baker, "has found it necessary definitely to decide that we cannot parade the 42d Division in Washington. The original plan of having the 42d here was based upon the fact that this division was composed of units from all over the United States and it was proposed that the President would review the division himself, but as time has gone on the President finds it impossible to be here when the 42d arrives and the Secretary of War himself will be absent. It would be necessary to retain the division in camp for entirely too much time to make it possible to parade that division here, so we have notified General Pershing by cable yesterday that this division would not be paraded in Washington.

"As it was stated yesterday perhaps we intend to have one big division reviewed in Washington by the President of the United States. The parade will be a typical force, representing all branches of the service, and if possible, troops drawn from all sources—Regulars, Marines, National Guard, and National Army.

The 42d Division, when it comes, is scheduled to go to Camp Meade for pre-

Continued on Page Eighteen.

POLAND WATER FOR HEALTH
On account of its purity and great medicinal power, it is safe and without an equal in all cases of fever. Send for new illustrated book giving half century of history and endorsements. POLAND SPRING CO., 1,190 Broadway, New York.—Advt.

FALL HATS, FAMOUS CIGARETTES, Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

BRITISH PUBLISH NEW EVIDENCE OF BOLSHEVIST CRIME

White Paper Laid Before the House Shows Latest Outrages Throughout Russia.

THE RUIN OF INDUSTRY

Issue of Paper Rubles Now 100 Times the Gold Reserve—All Private Interests Killed.

STRIKERS TURN ON LENINE

"Down with Lenine and Horseflesh! Give Us the Czar and Pork," Says a Placard.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—A collection of reports on Bolshevism in Russia issued as a White Paper was laid on the table of the House of Commons last night. It covers the period of the Bolshevist régime from the Summer of 1918 to the end of last month. The reports are printed without comment or introduction, since they speak for themselves in the picture they present.

Dispatches dealing with the murder of Captain Cromie, the British Naval Attaché at Petrograd, and with the fate of the Russian imperial family, open the Paper. The final definite news on the latter subject is given in a dispatch to Arthur Balfour from the British representative at Vladivostok, who on Nov. 4 telegraphed that he had received a message from the British Consul at Ekaterinburg to say that when Alaptevsk was taken by the Russian troops on Sept. 29 corpses sufficiently preserved to be recognized of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovena and three royal Princes, John, Constantin, and Igor Constanovitch, and also that of Grand Duke Serge Michaelovitch and a Lady in Waiting, were found in a mine pit in which they had been thrown, presumably alive, bombs being flung on them which did not effectually explode.

General Knox, telegraphing from Omsk on Feb. 5, gave details of the shooting of the Czar and seven members of the imperial family, together with the doctor, maid, valet, and cook.

Effects of Bolshevism.

Mr. Lockhart, British Consul General at Petrograd, on Nov. 10 sent a dispatch stating that the Bolsheviki had established a rule of force and oppression unequaled in the history of any autocracy and classifying some of the charges against them under the following heads:

First, themselves the fiercest upholders of free speech, they suppressed every newspaper which does not approve their policy. In this respect the Socialist press suffered most of all.

Second, the right of holding public meetings had been abolished, the vote had been taken away from every one except workmen in the factories and the poorer servants, and even among the workmen those who dared to vote against the Bolsheviki were marked down by Bolshevist secret police as counter-revolutionaries.

Third, the worst crimes of the Bolsheviki have been against their Socialist opponents. Of countless executions which the Bolsheviki have carried out a large percentage has fallen on the heads of Socialists who had waged a lifelong struggle against the old régime, but who are now denounced as counter-revolutionaries merely because they disapprove of the manner in which the Bolsheviki have discredited Socialism.

Fourth, the Bolsheviki have abolished even the most primitive forms of justice. Thousands of men and women have been shot without even the mockery of a trial, and thousands more are left to rot in prisons under conditions to find a parallel to which one must turn to the darkest annals of Indian or Chinese history.

Fifth, the Bolsheviki have restored the barbarous methods of torture.

Sixth, the Bolsheviki have established the odious practice of taking hostages; still worse, they have struck at their political opponents through their women folk.

The atrocities perpetrated by the Bolsheviki in Esthonia are described in the report by an Esthonian representative at Copenhagen. The names of the victims are given and the British Foreign Office is in possession of corroboratory evidence in the form of photographs.

Ruin of Russian Industry.

The estimate as to the state of trade conditions in Central Russia in October last is given. The metal trade was practically at a standstill. The linen trade production was 50 per cent. of normal, and being reduced work people were starving and absenting themselves from their work searching for food. In the woolen trade production

Continued on Page Three.

TEA CLUB DE VINCI. SUPPER DANCES 44 East 55th St. DANCES Monday, Wednesday, Friday Evenings, 10:30. Open to Public, as well as Club members. Thes Dansants Every Afternoon, 4 to 7.—Advt.

Pianos, Gerhard Heintzman, Player, Grand, Mason & Hamlin, Knabe, Aeolian, Steinway, Weber, Aeolian-Player, Chickering, Cable, Kranich & Bach, Estey, Cottage Organ, Victrolas, Victor Records, Player Rolls. Sold, Rented, Exchanged, Stored, Tuned, Moved. Lowest prices. Easiest terms. Open evenings. WANAMAKER'S, Fourth Floor.—Advt.

Fears Finnish Troops Will Join Bolsheviki

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch from General Maynard, in command of the Murmansk force, conveys the serious tidings of a mutinous tendency among Finnish auxiliaries whose disposition to go over to the Bolsheviki is feared.

The advance guard of British relief expedition will leave England Wednesday next for the Murmansk Coast, whence it will proceed on the first opportunity to the Archangel front. The main force will proceed in two sections, first at the beginning of May, and the second a fortnight later. These forces will consist for the most part of volunteers.

LONDON, April 5, (Associated Press.)—An official statement issued tonight says:

"General Maynard is taking energetic action to deal with the situation which is causing anxiety 120 miles south of Murmansk. Reinforcements of infantry and marines have been rapidly moved down the railway line and it is hoped they may succeed in nipping in the bud the mutinous tendency among the Finnish troops who form part of General Maynard's forces. The object of these latter is believed to be to effect a junction with the Bolsheviki."

ALLIES CUT DOWN RED ATTACKERS

Assault on Blockhouses on Archangel Front Fails, with Heavy Losses.

BRITISH-RUSSIAN VICTORY

March Sees No Danger in the Position and Says All Americans Will Be Out by July.

ARCHANGEL, April 5. (Associated Press.)—The allied forces, principally British and Russian, operating in the Sredn Mekhrenga sector delivered a crushing defeat yesterday afternon to a large Bolshevist attacking party.

The enemy charged the allied blockhouses and [illegible] lying near them this morning indicated the severity of the enemy's losses.

In addition, the allied troops captured nearly 100 prisoners, including a Bolshevist battalion commander and his adjutant.

In the Bolshie Ozerki sector American patrols continue to harass the enemy. The allied guns are heavily shelling the town.

April 4.—The Bolsheviki are apparently withdrawing some troops from Bolshie Ozerki, south of Archangel, where patrol activity favorable to the Allies occurred today. One patrol encountered a Bolshevist outpost, and captured seven and killed twenty.

East of Obozerskaya, fifteen miles east of Bolshie Ozerki, the enemy concentrated a considerable number of troops, but was repulsed. In a raid near Sreqn Mekhrenga, west of the Dvina, the Allies carried out a raid in which a number of the enemy were killed and seven captured. In the direction of Onega the Bolsheviki continue to shell the allied positions at Kleshive.

The weather is breaking in favor of the Allies in the territory about Obozerskaya.

The approach of Spring is more disadvantageous to the Bolsheviki and their forces which advanced in an effort to cut the allied lines of communication, particularly on the Dvina River sector, must withdraw or be isolated when the thaw sets in.

There are no signs, however, that the ice is ready to break up on the principal rivers, but many of the smaller streams already are free of ice. It is only a question of a few weeks before navigation will be possible for the allied monitors and gunboats.

A Bolshevist prisoner, questioned regarding the morale of the enemy forces, said:

"The soldiers of our regiments are mobilized peasants and the officers are volunteer Communists. The spirit of the soldiers is low and everybody is fed up with the Communists. The soldiers are treated very severely and are shot for leaving their positions without permission. A new system of discipline has been inaugurated, different ranks and distinctions being re-established, and soldiers must salute on pain of death. Our men are suffering from typhoid and look upon the situation as being one in which the peasants are against the Bolsheviki. Along the road are posts garrisoned by Chinese, who search all travelers and take everything they can find."

Churchill Sends New Assurances.

LONDON, April 5.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, yesterday sent a telegram in his own name to the British troops in Northern Russia, says The Mail, promising that they would be supported and relieved at the earliest possible moment and that men who have been there for months will be brought home as soon as other troops arrive to take their places.

The men for the relieving force have already been provisionally selected and lectures have been given them on the Russian situation. Troops kept in the army under the Military Service act will also be invited to volunteer, says The Mail, and there will possibly be an appeal extended to demobilized men.

The military authorities are said to be confident that preparations being

Continued on Page Three.

TERRACE GARDEN Dance Palace. Dancing Evenings, 7 to 12. Saturdays and Sundays, 2 to 12.—Advt.

The ASSEMBLIES With Select Parties, Through Graham Rule, Instructions Daily, Studio 44, 44 W. 44th St.—Advt.

PARIS EXPECTS TREATY BEFORE MAY; CHIEF PROBLEM NOW THE ADRIATIC; BAVARIANS PROCLAIM SOVIET RULE

NEW REGIME IN MUNICH

Erzberger Gets Message at Spa Announcing the Change.

LINK WITH RUSSIA SOUGHT

Communists in Vienna Also Are Busily Plotting to Overturn the Government.

ALLIES THERE TAKE ACTION

Demand That Hungarian Emissaries Be Expelled from German Austria.

SPA, Belgium, April 5.—A Soviet republic has been proclaimed in Munich, Bavaria, according to a wireless message received here by Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission.

The proclamation was issued in Munich at 6 o'clock Friday night.

MUNICH, April 5.—Addressing a meeting convoked by the Central Council yesterday, Dr. Wadler declared that the task of the next few days was the abolition of parties, the unity of the entire proletariat, and a general strike proclamation in conjunction with the Russian and Hungarian proletariat. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

President Niekisch of the Central Council said that the North Bavarian proletariat would thwart the separation movement of North Bavarian capitalism. The proclamation of the Bavarian Soviet, he added, would probably have an effect throughout Germany and result in the outbreak of a world revolution.

AUGSBURG, Bavaria, April 4, (Associated Press.)—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council here has appealed to the Central Council at Munich to establish a connection with the Hungarian and Russian Soviet Republics.

A general strike in all the industries of the city, to begin Saturday morning, was decided upon by the council.

LONDON, April 5.—A wireless dispatch from Berlin says that the Bavarian Government, in fulfillment of its plan for the socialization of industry, will arrange for the production of food, houses, clothing, and materials.

The Government is also considering a project for the socialization of the press, in which advertisements will be given only to official organs and newspapers which are being used for purposes of public enlightenment. The newspapers are already adopting a determined attitude against this plan, which would stifle all but the Socialist papers.

Relations between Bavaria and the remainder of Germany have not been cordial since the revolution last November. On the overthrow of the Wittelsbach dynasty, Kurt Eisner, a Socialist and an opponent of the Majority Socialists now in control in Prussia and Germany, became Premier, Eisner threatened several times to take Bavaria out of the German union and up to the time of his assassination on Feb. 21, he continued to denounce the German Government.

Since the death of Eisner the Bavarian Government has been under the control of Socialists of a more radical type, headed by Herr Hoffmann as Premier.

Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister in the new Hungarian Communist Government, recently arrived in Munich to confer with the leaders of the Bavarian Government.

COMMUNISTS PLOT OVERTURN IN VIENNA

Rumor That They Will Depose the German Austrian Assembly by April 15.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—The Chronicle's Copenhagen correspondent reports that news from Berlin regarding Vienna is serious. There is a strong rumor of a forthcoming upheaval in that city.

The Communists there have long been hatching plans for overthrowing the Constitutional Assembly and all it represents, and their plans are said to be now completed. Within a few days they expect to overthrow both the Government and the Assembly, and according to one prophecy, by April 15 the world may be confronted with a Communist Government in Austria.

The People's Guard has been known

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Treaty Ready Wednesday, London Hears; Complete Agreement On All Leading Issues

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—I learn on the highest authority that there is every prospect that the peace treaty will be ready by next Wednesday or Thursday. The statements, current in certain quarters, that there is disagreement between France and England on essential points may be dismissed as without foundation. On all the leading issues there is complete agreement, which will be embodied in the document which is now receiving final consideration by the Council of Four.

There is agreement with regard to the status of the Saar coal fields and reparation to France for destruction in the invaded territory. A basis for a solution of this latter problem on equitable terms, acceptable to all concerned, has been arrived at and only remains to be incorporated in the final treaty.

There is still outstanding the question of the Adriatic coast, where Italy has been at odds with the Jugoslavs. There are, however, no unsettled questions that present very serious difficulties. That of Danzig has been settled. The Allies' right to use the port for the landing of the Polish divisions has been formally maintained, but to hasten the arrival of the troops it has been decided to use the land routes as proposed by Germany. The use of Danzig is, however, still open should the necessity arise.

I understand that Lloyd George, after the peace terms are agreed upon and before their final signature, will return to London and make a statement to the House of Commons and then return to Paris for the final formal stages of the treaty. It will be found that the Premier and Mr. Balfour have insisted on the fullest recognition of the rights of Great Britain in regard to indemnification.

LONDON, April 6, (Associated Press.)—The Sunday Observer, in leaded type, says it has the best of reasons for stating that the pessimistic reports regarding the Peace Conference are entirely unfounded. Lloyd George and Wilson are doing everything together for a peace which it will be possible for the English-speaking democracies to guarantee, and it is authoritatively expected that the preliminaries will be settled within three or four days.

GERMANY YIELDS IN DANZIG DISPUTE

Admits Allies' Right to Disembark Polish Divisions There if Necessary.

LAND ROUTES ARE LAID OUT

Stettin and Koenigsberg May Be Used—Germans Guarantee Safety of Troops.

PARIS, April 5, (Associated Press.)—Arrangements for the landing at Danzig, if necessary, of Polish troops now in France and their transport along other lines, proposed by Germany, have been made to the entire satisfaction of the allied powers.

The result was made known with the giving out of a communication received by the allied Governments from Spa, where Marshal Foch, the allied Commander in Chief, and his aids have been in conference with German representatives. The communication read:

Spa, April 4, 10:30 P. M.—In conformity with the decision of the allied and associated Governments the right given the Allies by the armistice convention, signed Nov. 11, to land the Polish troop now in France at Danzig has been completely maintained.

Furthermore, to hasten the arrival of these troops in Poland, it has been decided to make use of other lines of transport proposed by the German Government.

These arrangements as a whole are in entire agreement with the views of the allied and associated Governments.

FOCH.

Four Routes Available.

Dispatches from Spa say that the agreement with the Germans was signed last evening, after two conferences held during the day. One of the stipulations is that General Haller's troops may be moved to Poland by rail to Coblenz, Giessen, Cassel, Halle, Ellenburg, Kottbus, Lissa, and Kalisz; by way of Stettin, and also by way of Königsberg.

The troops are to be allowed to pass freely across Germany, in ten trains daily. If difficulties of any kind arise, Marshal Foch reserves the right to debark the men at Danzig.

After Marshal Foch had presented his statement to Mathias Erzberger, representing the German Government, the latter formulated a counter-proposition to the effect that if difficulties arose from the transport of the Polish troops across Germany another meeting should be held between Marshal Foch and himself to decide what the consequences of any incident should be. The counter-proposition was rejected, Marshal Foch maintaining that, despite Erzberger's representations, he had the right to debark the men at Danzig in case of difficulties.

The question of the guarantees to be given Germany regarding the future of Danzig, Marshal Foch informed the German representative, had no place at this meeting, as they related to the peace treaty, not the armistice.

COPENHAGEN, April 5, (Associated Press.)—A German version of the agreement reached at Spa regarding the transport of General Haller's Polish troops says that Marshal Foch promised to recommend that the British give freedom to German coastal shipping for the duration of the passage of Polish troops through German territory.

After specifying the various routes to be taken, the dispatch says that the Germans guarantee the complete safety of these routes. On the other hand, measures have been taken to insure that the Polish troops do nothing to cause a disturbance among the population.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food for Babies, develops rugged constitutions and lasting health.—Advt.

OUR WORK NOT DONE, DECLARES KAHN

Congressman, Now in Europe, Wants Universal Service for Self-Protection.

PESSIMISTIC ABOUT PEACE

Stay on Our Side of the Ocean, Is His Counsel—Advises an Iron Hand for Bolshevism.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, April 4. — Representative Julius Kahn of California, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, told me in an interview this morning that he foresaw other wars in the not too distant future. He has come to Germany to study the situation in its relation to the future military policy of the United States, and he says his investigation has convinced him not only that the Peace Conference will not smooth out the affairs of the world to an everlasting level of satisfaction and contentment for every one, but also that four years and three months of war have not cured Europe of fighting.

Because he sees the situation in this way he is more than ever convinced that America must have and must retain in effect a military machine, not to help preserve peace among other nations, but to protect her own interests. He will return to America to fight for universal training. He favors a standing army of 100,000 volunteers, with six months' training for every physically fit male, which program, he says, will give America at all times an army of practically one million, which can be swelled at will by getting men who have been trained.

I took breakfast with the Congressman in his apartment at the Coblenzerhof. He forgot his bacon and eggs, and let his griddle cakes get cold when he got to telling what he thought of the mixup the world had come to see. His was not a cheerful view.

"The Allies," he said, "fought for democracy, fought for ideas, fought unitedly for the right. Wouldn't you suppose that when they had won they would be close together? Wouldn't you suppose they would be side by side, striving to achieve their high aims? Wouldn't you suppose they would be disposed to make concessions and sacrifices? Yet there they are at Paris (and are they striving, side by side, for anything?) dickering and pulling and selfishly working while time drags on and on. Every day seems to put us further from settling the world's differences in a manner to suit every one.

"We thought we were all together in our ideas. We find that we are far apart. I would not do or say anything to hamper our President in his work, but I believe that it is not hampering but helping final results to say openly that the American people cannot undertake the chaperonage of the world's bad dispositions. We are getting into deep water by attempting it.

"More and more I am coming to the conviction that we had better stay on our side of the ocean. The President and his conferees in Paris cannot make

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

REPARATION DECISION NEAR

Settlement of Difference Now Looked For Early This Week.

LENINE BIDDING FOR PEACE

That and the Prospect of a Compromise on French Claims Tend to Optimism.

WILSON MAKES RAPID GAIN

Sits Up for Consultation with House—May Attend Council Meeting Monday.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5.—President Wilson had sufficiently recovered from his cold this afternoon to be able to sit up in bed and keep account of what was going on at the meeting of the "Big Four," which was holding its daily session in the room adjoining his bedroom. As is usual in the President's absence, Colonel House represented the United States, but from time to time he referred points to Mr. Wilson.

The President is so much better, after what Admiral Grayson calls his narrow escape from influenza, that he is expected to resume his place at the peace table Monday.

Today's session of the Council of Four was devoted to the reparation question, the final settlement of which is expected early next week. The Adriatic difficulty is next on the program.

An optimistic expression of opinion from official sources tonight is that the Council will complete its work by the end of next week by arriving at an agreement on all conference problems, big and little, which will enable it to go ahead on the draft of the actual peace treaty.

According to the same opinion, another week or ten days will be necessary for the framing of this treaty, which Germany and her allies will be asked to sign. In other words, a conclusion may be reached in the last week of April. There may be a plenary conference of all delegates next week to receive the report of the international commission on labor.

DIFFICULT MOMENTS IN THE CONFERENCE

Near a Break at Times, but Getting Together Now—Bullitt's Report Favoring Lenine.

From RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5.—Things drag along in the Peace Conference—just drag. Of course, momentous decisions cannot be reached every day or important arrangements bearing on the world's future be determined at every sitting of the "Big Four." But day after day passes. The weeks of debate in camera have lengthened into months and still there is no definite and concrete program of agreement that means real peace.

There are hopeful signs, however. The speed-up policy seems to be laying a foundation for results. The menace of Bolshevism's spread is a spur to action more potent than anything else.

Since THE TIMES published the dispatch sent last Saturday telling of President Wilson's irritation over the obstructions placed in the way of peace and pointing out the possibility of his withdrawal from the conference if better progress was not made, there has been some improvement in the situation. Men here will tell you that the conference will soon "blow up" and the world will again be thrown into chaos. They will say that the League of Nations is already a failure. But while matters are not at their best, it is going too far to say that the Peace Conference is about to end in futility.

The worst feature of the situation is that the necessity for haste means unsatisfactory compromises of great world problems that may cause trouble in the years to come.

What are the hopeful signs to which

reference is made? There are several. William Bullitt of the State Department, who was sent to Moscow to investigate the Government for the American Peace Commission, has brought, it is learned, a definite proposal from Lenine to the Allied nations.

Lenine, who, indorsed by Bullitt and his associate, Lincoln Steffens, as moderate in his views and methods, is willing to order a cessation of all Bolshevist propaganda outside of Russia and enter into relations with the rest of the world in accordance with the recognized principles of international dealing if the allied troops are withdrawn from all parts of the domains of the Czar, including Siberia.

He contends that the Bolshevist principles will stand the test of comparison with the conventional ideas of democratic Government and wants the Soviet form of authority to have a fair chance while the world looks on. He is unwilling to cease military operations against those Russian factions which oppose the Bolshevist rule, but evidently wants to enter into friendly relations with the great powers—a concession indicating a sharp change of mind.

As far as known no action has been taken on Lenine's proposals because of the inability to get an agreement among the principal representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States. They are apparently awaiting the return of General Smuts, who has gone to Hungary to get a line on the stability of the Bolshevist rule there and the danger of a spread of Bolshevist ideas westward.

From the American viewpoint another hopeful sign is found in the proposal submitted by President Wilson as a compromise of the French demand for taking the Rhine provinces from Germany and erecting them into independent buffer States. The President and Lloyd George protested the French demand, and the story goes that Clemenceau said there was nothing, then, for him to do but resign. Whereupon, according to the story, Wilson intimated that there was nothing for him to do but go home.

While this grave territorial question has not been settled, Wilson and Lloyd George convinced Clemenceau that it was useless to expect them to assent to any proposal which separated the Rhine provinces from Germany.

The President's plan, it is understood, provides for destruction of all forts and other military works between the Rhine and the French border, and in an area extending fifty kilometers eastward from the Rhine. In addition, Germany would have to agree to keep no military force or military depot within these areas, and what was regarded as most important, Germany would be required to pledge herself to build no sidings for troop trains or other aids to quick mobilization.

The French have not taken any too kindly to this proposed compromise, but the Americans believe that it furnishes all the additional security that France would require to insure her from the danger of a sudden German attack.

The Saar Valley dispute is another obstacle to harmony. The President has taken an active hand in a new effort to adjust this delicate problem. France realizes that America and Great Britain will not consent to her taking over political control of this valuable German coal region, but still clings to the hope that she will get more than America and Great Britain want to concede.

Wilson and Lloyd George are willing to let France get special compensation for the destruction of her own coal fields by Germany, and are pressing France to regard the President's plan of commercial control as meeting that position. In some quarters the belief is growing that the Saar problem will be settled in accordance with the President's ideas.

This question and that of the military neutralization of the Rhine country are being considered by a special commisson consisting of Captain Tardieu for France, Viscount Morley for Great Britain, and Mr. Haskins for the United States.

There is considerable talk here about having the peace terms ready by Easter—April 20. In some way the hope expressed that peace might be in sight by Easter became confused with the date, (April 20,) until now the optimistic ones are saying that leading peace delegates are confident that they will reach a full agreement by then.

If this is an idle dream, at least it may be said that something definite may be accomplished within a short time after that date, provided there is no change in the present intention to reject the proposal for providing an omnibus treaty for all belligerents—Allied and enemy.

League Covenant Coming Up.

PARIS, April 5, (Associated Press.)—At the conclusion of today's meeting of the Council of Four it was stated that reparations had been considered all day, without final result, but that the progress made was such as to warrant the belief that an agreement would be reached by next Saturday on all the remaining questions, including the Rhine frontier, the Saar Valley and reparations.

The following week will be devoted to drafting the final text of the Treaty.

A plenary session has been decided upon for the coming week for the consideration of labor questions.

A meeting of the League of Nations Commission will be called on Tuesday night, if the President is well enough to attend, for the final passage of the revised covenant.

Reports that the Italians intend withdrawing from the Conference are dismissed as groundless.

President Wilson has displayed keen interest in the proceedings of the Council since his enforced absence from its sessions, and likewise in the attitude of the Italians relative to the disposition of Fiume. The suggestion that his illness had something of a "diplomatic" aspect found prompt refutation at the Paris "White House," and likewise in the Council chamber. Nevertheless, his absence from the Council just now has created an interesting situation.

It is known that the President had made clear his views on reparations, the disposition of the left bank of the Rhine, the Saar Valley and Fiume—views which were not shared by all of the conferees—so that when his illness forced his withdrawal from the proceedings there seemed little chance for an early agreement. It has been suggested, however, that the substitution of Colonel House for the President at the Council sittings is affording an opportunity of impressing that body through a new source with the American attitude, and that this may serve to bring about a change in the position with regard to these questions.

SAYS FRANCE MUST GET ADEQUATE REPARATION

Matin Declares That She Cannot Sign a Treaty That Means Bankruptcy.

PARIS, April 5.—France cannot yield on the question of obtaining adequate reparation from Germany, says Le Matin in an editorial dealing with the Peace Conference situation and the French claims.

"On all territorial questions a satisfactory agreement is being reached," Le Matin says, "but concerning the reparation question there is still a gap between what is offered us and what we justly demand. The French Government will be unyielding on this matter. It cannot sign a treaty which will mean the bankruptcy of France."

In leading up to this declaration Le Matin notes that the French, British and American people are still displaying the same friendly feelings as heretofore for one another.

"President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George are of the same heart as regards France," the newspaper continues. "Nevertheless different points of view exist as to essential matters by reason of the impossibility of making the vanquished pay their debts without imposing sacrifices upon them. Those who dream of peace by conciliation fear that if asked to pay her debts Germany will protest and cherish plans for revenge. France replies that her people will be bankrupt if she does not obtain her due. The fear must be not so much the enemy's resentment as what France will say if she is driven to ruin."

The possibility of peace by Easter is doubted by the French press.

Le Journal points out that even if the preliminaries are who fix agreed upon by Easter, there remain all the negotiations with Germany, which, it believes, will be at least as laborious as the pourparlers between the allied and associated powers.

"Where do we stand in the work of pacification?" asks L'Echo de Paris. It answers the question as follows:

"It is only too clear that the League of Nations lies in pieces on the floor of the Hôtel de Crillon, (American headquarters,) and the modest alliance which might with advantage occupy its place is but a vague sketch."

The newspaper fears that the Council of Four will produce at any cost some sort of peace formula, good or bad, which, it believes, will be the worst danger. It urges the Council, rather, to say that an agreement is beyond its powers and to refer the decision to the Parliaments of the respective allied countries.

BERNSTEIN FOR LONDON POST.

Lokal-Anzeiger Criticises Reported Intention to Make Him Ambassador.

BERLIN, April 4, (Associated Press.)—The reported decision of the Government to appoint Eduard Bernstein as German Ambassador to London after the conclusion of peace is apparently displeasing to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, which expresses the hope that this former Socialist member of the Reichstag and present Majority Socialist leader will wax wiser with the march of events and abandon what the newspaper alludes to as the "fallacious point of view of Kurt Eisner, which assumed that the Allies would display greater leniency if Germany assumed entire responsibility for the war."

The newspaper says that Herr Bernstein has been instructed to take this tack at the Peace Conference, to which he will go as a delegate.

Confer on Addition to Switzerland.

BERNE, April 4, (Associated Press.)—A dispatch from Bregenz, the capital of Vorarlberg, in the western part of Austria, says that Major Martin Lawrence, an American sent by the Paris Peace Conference as its Commissioner, has had a long conference with the Provisional Government with regard to the situation and the question of a union with Switzerland. Major Lawrence is also visiting Lichtenstein.

NEW REGIME IN MUNICH

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

for some time to be infected with the revolutionary spirit. Its discipline has been undermined by Russian gold and Russian doctrine.

ALLIES DEMAND OUSTING OF HUNGARIAN ENVOYS

German Austria Responds by Asking Their Recall—Bolgar Admits Agitation.

VIENNA, April 5, (via Amsterdam.)—The Entente mission here has demanded of the German Austrian Government that the Bolsheviki sent by the Hungarian republic to Vienna be expelled. German Austria has requested that Hungary recall these men.

Discussing the general situation, the Hungarian representative, Alexis Bolgar, who is well known in the United States, said to the Associated Press:

"It is true that we have agitators here in the legation attempting to communize Vienna. I believe communism is possible here, it is hoped without violence, although the bourgeoisie are less peaceably inclined than at Budapest.

"It is true that we are working with Lenine and the Spartacideas. It is only natural. We are against terrorism except when necessary.

"We Hungarians are Wilsonites. All we ask is to be let alone; we leave others alone. We do not desire to promote agitation in other countries, but if armies are sent against us we conquer them by the force of our ideals.

"Yes, I am a Bolshevist, if you like, but really we are all Socialists. Bolshevism was only the extreme phase necessary to establish socialism. Our property ideas, for instance, differ from those of Henry George, whose opinions, while interesting reading, are out of date.

"Our idea is to nationalize production, not consumption. We have no intention of leveling all citizens. Individuals with us will have free play for their intelligence, an opportunity to work and to earn a reasonable amount of money.

"Count Karolyi played fair with us, but he reached the point where he was powerless."

Wienerr Neustadt, an industrial centre near Vienna, is reported to be under control of the Soviet.

The Austrian train service is exceedingly slow, owing to lack of coal, and the trains in either direction are by no means crowded. Fewer persons are escaping from Vienna, though it is possible to leave the city if one is able to pay $500 secretly for a pass.

The foreign correspondents and local newspaper men have been classified as first grade workers.

The work of requisitioning clothes and furniture is going on among the homes of the people. The men take their losses indifferently, but the women are tearful at losing their beloved possessions.

CRITICS OF PEACE BOLDER IN PARIS

Base New Attacks on Conference Leaders on English Editorials and Whisper 'Failure.'

DEMAND PUBLIC STATEMENT

Imprudent to Let Easter Pass Without Frank Explanation of Purposes, Says Le Temps.

BY WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5.—The French press critics of the Peace Conference—and their number grows daily—have adopted new tactics. Encouraged and emboldened by the attitude of leading British newspapers, the French writers now base their editorials on criticisms already made in English papers either in London or Paris. This permits them to avoid the charge made on different occasions by President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George that the unfavorable comments of the French press were due to "inspiration" from sources very close to the French Government.

The result of this innovation has been that Lloyd George has been blamed for the greater part of the peace difficulties, although the Paris edition of The London Daily Mail has not hesitated to remind President Wilson that his position as the accepted leader of the world toward peace carries with it a terrible responsibility in the event of failure. More recently a Daily Mail editorial called upon President Wilson to abolish the veil of secrecy which hides the Peace Conference and explain his aims and wishes in plain terms that the whole world can understand.

On similar lines Le Temps says: "There is a fortnight left before Easter. It would be imprudent to let it pass without informing the peoples." L'Echo de Paris editorial opens with an almost identical phrase, and continues:

"If Easter comes before the leaders have agreed upon the work of European restoration, which has occupied them nearly five months, the word failure, already murmured on the lips of some, will be in every mouth. Where have we got to in the work of pacification? The reply is only too clear. The League of Nations lies in bits on the crillon floor. A less ambitious alliance—which might with advantage take its place and which wiser heads would have sought first of all—is hardly defined. Over all questions, territorial and financial, there hover two contradictory conceptions of peace. One is mercantile and idealogical, the other realist and human in the true sense of the word.

"As for the daily employment of the authority put into the hands of the allied leaders, look at Danzig, look at Budapest, look, above all, at Russia. Do we desire that, in a spirit of suave qui peut, we should receive at all costs, in no matter what fashion, good or bad, a formula of peace? That is the worst danger. Let the Big Four say, rather: 'Agreement is beyond our forces and our good will. It rests with the Parliaments to dictate our conduct.' As for us, we have full confidence in the verdict that will be given by the Parliaments of Washington, London and Paris."

In Cryptogram Language.

To appreciate the full meaning of this suggestion—which is gaining ground in Paris—it should be remembered that in the "cryptogram language" adopted by L'Echo and other French newspapers as a result of the censorship, the word idealism means "the impractical Utopianism of President Wilson" and mercantilism "readiness on the part of Lloyd George to listen to that section of English business men who for trade reasons would let Germany down gently." Read in this light, the whole article is nothing less than an expression of belief that the American and British peoples are more in sympathy with the French attitude than with that of their own leaders.

Le Matin goes right to the source of the whole difficulty when it says: "After a war that caused such a frightful expense, it is impossible to force the vanquished to pay what they owe justly without imposing sacrifices upon them. So those who dream of a peace of reconciliation say 'we cannot demand all that from Germany without her kicking and entertaining projects of revenge.' To which France replies, 'My people is ruined if it does not receive its due. You cannot make peace at the expense of France, whom you have come to succor and save. You must choose. You fear that the enemy's resentment troubles the peace of the world. Do you not fear what will be the work and thought of France if you force her to her ruin?'"

PRESIDENT ESCAPES INFLUENZA ATTACK

Grayson Says Submission to Orders Saved Him from a Serious Illness.

PARIS, April 5.—"The President has come very near having a serious attack of influenza, but by going to bed at once by my direction he has apparently escaped, but still is necessarily confined to his bed," said a statement issued at 4 o'clock this afternoon by Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's physician.

President Wilson was "slightly better" at noon today, an official bulletin on his condition said. His cold, however, was still pronounced enough to cause a slight temperature.

Colonel House visited him this afternoon. After this call Admiral Grayson again closed the President's door to callers, insisting that the patient must not be disturbed more than was absolutely necessary.

While the afternoon bulletin showed an improvement in President Wilson's condition, all precautions are being taken against anything which might lower his vitality.

The President read a little in the course of the day and chatted with Mrs. Wilson, but contented himself with receiving from Colonel House a brief account of the proceedings of the Council of Four.

While callers were not permitted, messages in large numbers were recieved extending sympathy, both personal and official, from friends, the various members of the conference, and diplomatic representatives.

Admiral Grayson spent the greater part of the forenoon with his patient and reported that satisfactory progress was being made. The Admiral held out no hope, however, of active participation by the President in the deliberations of the Council of Four before Monday. Mr. Wilson was restless the first half of last night, but slept soundly until after 9 o'clock this morning.

When the President awoke it was announced that he was better. He might sit up later in the day, it was said, and, with Sunday's rest intervening, it was believed to be possible that he might attend Monday's meeting of the Council of Four.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Wilson was reported "better" in a message received today at the White House from Admiral Grayson. The message, addressed to Secretary Tumulty, said:

President is better this morning, but confined to bed. No cause for worry.

Many messages expressing sympathy for the President in his illness and hope for his speedy recovery have been received by Secretary Tumulty.

ALBERT RETURNS TO BELGIUM.

Favorably Impressed by His Reception by the Conference.

PARIS, April 5.—King Albert returned to Brussels today by airplane.

The Belgian delegation to the conference has issued the following note:

"The King of the Belgians left Paris this morning for Brussels by airplane. During his stay in Paris he met the most eminent members of the allied and Associated Governments, with whom he conferred regarding the essential interests of Belgium.

"A certain anxiety prevails in Belgium, where it is asked if the Belgian questions maintained their place in the conferences. The King was able to give precise information on the principal points of the Belgian program, particularly the reparation due Belgium to assure an economic revival and conditions for her safety.

"The King was listened to everywhere with the greatest attention, and left Paris satisfied with the impressions made upon him."

GERMAN COLONIAL ENVOYS.

Men Selected to Attend the Peace Negotiations.

BERLIN, April 4, (Associated Press.)—The German Colonial Administration will be represented at the peace negotiations by Dr. Albert Schnee, former Governor of German East Africa, and Dr. Marquardson and Dr. Ruppel, Privy State Councilors. The Colonial Minister, Dr. Bell, will take part in the final negotiations.

The German Peace Commission will also have at its disposal experts from each of the former German colonies.

NEW GERMAN COMMISSION.

It Will Handle Problems of Occupied Regions West of the Rhine.

BERLIN, April 4, (Associated Press.)—The German Government, it was announced today, has decided to appoint a special commission to handle problems connected with the occupied territories on the left bank of the Rhine. The chairman of the commission will be Mayor Adenauer of Cologne, and the members will include representatives of labor, industry, agriculture, and mercantile business in the occupied territories.

BORAH FOR A REFERENDUM.

Wants Congress to Pass Bill for Popular Vote on League.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, opposing a League of Nations tonight in an address at a meeting held under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred for an Irish Republic, advocated the enactment by Congress of an act to submit the question of adoption of the League to a referendum vote of the people.

He said he would support such a bill and demanded that President Wilson and ex-President Taft give their approval to the proposal, if they believed the people wanted the League.

Resolutions opposing the League were adopted at the meeting.

BERLIN GETS SUPPLY OF AMERICAN FOOD

Flour Described as "Extra Fine Kaiser Quality"—Bacon Also to be Issued.

HIGH PRICES ANNOUNCED

Government Seeking a Way to Make New Rations Available to the Poorest.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Cable and Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 4.—The afternoon newspapers today announce in large type the arrival in Berlin of the first 3,000 hundred weight of American flour, which they describe as "extra fine Kaiser quality."

It will be sold at two marks, fifty pfennigs a pound. At that rate, it is feared, many poor people will be unable to purchase rations, which thus will find their way into the homes of the well-to-do classes.

American bacon, it is also announced, will be substituted in the next few weeks for the regular meat rations, at five marks a pound, which is also prohibitive to the poorer classes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, however, was authoritatively assured today that some way would immediately be devised to make the American provisions accessible to the poorest. Meanwhile, it would seem, the proletarians help themselves. According to a Hamburg dispatch to the Berliner Tagblatt, forty longshoremen have been arrested there for stealing supplies.

Increased Rations Announced.

BERLIN, April 4, (Associated Press.)—The German Food Ministry announces that as food relief has been arriving in quantity it will be possible to increase the rations in the big cities and industrial districts so that each person will receive 125 grammes (4 1-3 ounces) of bacon and 50 grammes (1¾ ounces) of fat a week more than before, and 250 grammes (8¾ ounces) of flour.

The increased rations, according to present plans, will apply only to cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants and to industrial districts of more than 150,000. The smaller towns will be cared for later, when the shipments become more plentiful.

The city authorities have unanimously adopted a Socialist resolution providing for the distribution of incoming food supplies from the Entente nations under the central authorities. This action will exclude middlemen, prevent profiteering, and enable the poorer classes to obtain food.

LONDON, April 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says that the distribution of the first American flour to arrive in Germany began at Hamburg on Thursday. Half-pound rations were sold there at 2.14 marks. The distribution will be continued for four weeks, it is said.

OUR WORK NOT DONE, DECLARES KAHN

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

self-moral laws and expect the world to abide by them. They cannot do it any more than the City Council of New York can successfully make and enforce ordinances for the government of San Francisco.

"God has put into individual communities, cities and nations, something we call local self pride, and you cannot kill the influence of that factor in human dispositions. This Peace Conference cannot settle all the world's troubles. These folks over here have got to work out their own problems. And there are going to be other clashes. This war has not cured Europe of fighting. And when it starts again what are we going to do?

"American mothers will give their boys to protect the rights of their nation; American mothers will not give their boys to come to Europe or some other part of the world to make someone else behave.

"I am over here particularly to formulate ideas about our future army. Because dangers are lurking ahead I am more than ever convinced of the wisdom of universal training. I find the army agrees with me. Give us a standing army of 100,000 volunteers and train every youth, perhaps six months, and that will put us where we can protect ourselves—which we may have to do for we will not emerge from the Paris Conference beloved of all the world. We might as well face that fact and be in a position to make those who do not love us at least respect us.

"I don't know how the League of Nations will work out, nor does any one else. If it works out to letting us watch over our hemisphere it may be all right, but the American people will never ratify any pact under which we are bound to ship our soldiers to Europe to settle the little or big wars which will come. That is idealism rampant."

Mr. Kahn said he was going to Switzerland and then to Italy to study the military machines of those countries. I asked him what he thought of the factor of Bolshevism in the world situation.

"I have time and again denounced our I. W. W., which is Bolshevism," he replied. "I believe we should deal with an iron hand toward the Bolsheviki in America, be absolutely merciless. We haven't any great danger from them because too many American workmen own their homes through their thrift and they are not going to give them up to loafers. Bolshevism is an ugly thing which should be stamped out.

"It is nothing new—there were the Gracchi of Rome, and all through history communists have had their little day and passed away. And because that is true, Americans should think about our undertaking to stamp out Bolshevism at this time in all countries. If we undertake that task at this time what will we have to do when it crops up again, as it will? Are we going to come over and crush it again?"

In reply to a question as to what sentiment he found in the army toward prohibition at home, he replied:

"I have found throughout the army, both among officers and men, sincere regret that the United States has gone dry. It was not necessary. I see our officers and men drinking light wines over here, but I see none of them drunk. They resent America's going dry under the pretense of protecting them, who have shown in Europe that they could control their appetites."

Mr. Kahn would hazard no guess at when the last American soldiers would quit the Rhine. He indicated that he regarded September as too early a guess. When he was ready to start for Cologne, his parting words were:

"There is one message you may send back for me, if you will, and that is, the American people should realize that they by no means are through with what they undertook when they entered the war."

TODAY'S SUNDAY TIMES

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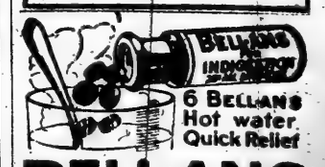
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OMSK GOVERNMENT GROWING STRONGER

Ambassador Bakhmeteff Has Encourgaging Reports of Kolchak's Success.

HAS NOW 200,000 TROOPS

And Denekine in the South an Equal Number—2,000 Reported Slain by Reds in a Town Near Perm.

PARIS, April 5, (Associated Press.)—The Russian Government at Omak, headed by Admiral Kolchak, is steadily growing in power, according to advices received by the Russian Commission here, Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, said today.

In Bolshevik and non-Bolshevik Russia, the Ambassador added, there are as large organized armies as in any European country. He continued:

"General Denekine (in the Caucasus) has 200,000 men, the Kolchak Government has the same number and the strength of the Bolsheviki, which has been variously estimated, is probably 500,000. All three forces are fairly effective, the discipline of the Bolsheviki having been improved greatly. The Russian military movements are so scattered over isolated territory that the world apparently has lost sight of their magnitude, but other nations should remember that Bolshevism is no longer a Russian problem, but a world problem and the signing of a peace treaty with Germany does not solve it."

Mr. Bakhmeteff said that Admiral Kolchak and his associates were displaying an independence and self-reliance which was gratifying to the leaders who were striving for a reunited Russia. The tax collections of the Kolchak Government are improving.

The Social Revolutionists in Siberia have not, as reported, joined the Bolsheviki, the Ambassador said. The Russian Commission here has received a statement signed by prominent Social Revolutionists of Ekaterinburg, Omsk, and other cities denouncing reports that they have espoused Bolshevism, and declaring that only the Social Revolutionists of the extreme left joined the Bolsheviki. These men attempted to make it appear that the entire party had deserted Kolchak, the Ambassador said, but the Omsk Government is now supported loyally by a majority of the Social Revolutionists.

Dispatches received by the commission, he added, show that Eastern Siberia is more unsettled than the district west of Lake Baikal, which has a distinctly Russian population, consisting chiefly of prosperous farmers. In the western sections the population has elected Zemstvos and municipal councils in which the majority of the members generally are Socialists, and indications are that they are doing constructive work in co-operation with the Omsk Government.

East of Lake Baikal, where there is a mixed population, including Chinese, Burats, Mongols and other nomads, there is more disorder, and in Vladivostok the situation is extremely unsatisfactory because of Bolshevist agitation.

Dispatches from Perm show that the population of the territory recently liberated from the Bolsheviki is cured of Bolshevist leanings and is loyally supporting the Kolchak Government.

President Tchaikovsky of the Northern Russian Government is in London conferring with British officials on the situation in North Russia. Mr. Bakhmeteff declared that reports received by the commission from Archangel did not indicate a political military situation, but said that the British reports probably were more dependable.

2,000 Reported Shot by Bolsheviki.

LONDON, April 5.—The Bolsheviki completely devastated the town of Ossa, forty miles southwest of Perm, before its capture by Admiral Kolchak's forces, according to official dispatches received today from Omsk, the seat of the all-Russian Government. All the educated classes in Ossa, the messages declare, were murdered, the total number of persons shot reaching 2,000.

Few of the men who were in the place are left, as nearly all the surviving workmen were carried off when the Bolsheviki evacuated the town.

RUSSIANS COMPLAIN OF OUR SOLDIERS

Two Incidents in Siberia for Which General Graves Has to Express Regret.

IRKUTSK, March 27. (Associated Press.)—An American soldier is alleged to have torn a Russian flag from the rear platform of a special train bearing General Diedrichs, commander of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia, and Colonel Romanovsky, an anti-Bolshevist leader in the Udinsk district, when it was passing through the village of Pelka, near Buchedu, Manchuria. Officers on the train expressed indignation over the incident when the train reached here today.

British, Russian, and Japanese flags were shown on the rear platform of the train, which had stopped at Pelka. When the train was pulling out and had gained some headway an American soldier from a west-bound troop train, which had been sidetracked, is said to have swung up on the platform, and, with some difficulty, torn the Russian flag from its fastenings. A guard inside the car saw the occurrence, it is said, but not soon enough to prevent it.

The officers were especially irritated, since this was the second unpleasant incident in which American soldiers have figured recently. Three days before the alleged tearing down of the flag several Americans from a troop train waiting on a siding at Mulin Station, Manchuria, tried to board the same special train in spite of the platform guard. The latter pushed one of the Americans from the car, whereupon he and his companion secured arms and, returning, demanded that the guard be turned over to them, according to the officers. Several cars filled with cadets from the Vladivostok Military School were attached to the special, and they likewise armed themselves. What promised to be a serious situation was relieved when the commander of the cadets ordered the train to start.

Reports of the incident have been sent to Major Gen. William S. Graves, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, by Colonel Romanovsky. The latter informed General Graves that the men were intoxicated, and added:

"I regret the lack of discipline in these troops, which increases the animosity of Russians toward Americans."

He said the first incident was attributable to American troops whose train had passed the special at Harbin, and that the second was due to the feeling growing out of the trouble at Mulin, and was carried out "without consideration for the gravity of the act." He added that the conduct of American officers had been above reproach, but that the men "seemed to be uncontrollable."

General Graves has telegraphed to Colonel Romanovsky, expressing his regret. He stated that an investigation had been order and that the guilty persons will be severely punished.

GERMANS OFFENDED BY EX-CROWN PRINCE

His Latest Interview and the ex-Kaiser's Opinions Cause Surprise.

By Cable and Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

BERLIN, April 4.—The only Berlin newspaper which has reprinted the former Crown Prince's interview with a Danish journalist, is the Zeitung Am Mittag. Nearly all refrain even from comment.

Only the Freiheit has a few derisive remarks, stating that it is to be expected now that the ex-Kaiser and ex-Crown Prince's paladines will turn against them and side with Ludendorff and other Generals. From personal inquiries THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent gathers that the Freiheit is correct.

Though the higher officers refuse to be quoted, their indignation is extraordinary.

"If the Berlingske Tidende's statement is correct," said one high naval officer to THE TIMES correspondent, "I am ashamed for our Crown Prince. I find no words to express my disgust, knowing from private conversation with him that the Crown Prince expressed himself as fully agreed with Ludendorff's plans until July 15, 1918."

The ex-Kaiser's opinions described by Harold Begble in The London Daily Chronicle are equally condemned.

URGES BOLSHEVISM AS GERMAN REFUGE

Prof. Eltzbacher Says It Is the Only Hope to Prevent Being Enslaved to Allies.

PEOPLE MUST NOT SHRINK

Article by Conservative Party Writer Is Denounced by Berlin Press.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 5.—"In 1812 the Russians set fire to Holy Moscow in order to make vain Napoleon's triumphal march. We Germans can now show that we, too, are able to take great decisions."

This is the concluding sentence from an article in the Rote Tag by Professor Eltzbacher, an influential member of the Conservative Party. The article is entitled "The last means." Affirming that he is still a confirmed Conservative, the writer maintains notwithstanding that nothing is now left for Germany but to go over to Bolshevism.

"Those who now hold the fate of Germany in their hands," he says, "are helpless. Their protests make no impression on our enemies, and they must sign whatever is laid before them. Also the Conservative opposition sees no other way out. There is only one expedient, though it is no expedient for little souls who cannot free themselves from the commonplace, and that expedient is Bolshevism.

"It is not enough to announce every day to the enemy that his policy is driving us into the arms of Bolshevism. That is a weak policy of negation. On the contrary we must ourselves take the responsibility for Bolshevism, whatever its evils, in order to escape slavery, and in our interests insure that when it comes it will also stream over Western Europe and flood away Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

"But even if Bolshevism should not achieve this, it would still be of advantage to Germany. The Entente cannot draw millions in money yearly from a Bolshevist Germany. If Bolshevism is to succeed then we must honorably accept and introduce the Soviet form of Government and immediately Socialize, without making any reparation. This would not bring any danger to our economic existence, for Bolshevism could not be more damaging than the continuous impoverishment with which the Entente threatens us.

"It is hard for those who possess capital, created by their own efforts, but they must no longer take that into consideration. In 1813 Prussian people sacrificed its gold and silver for the Fatherland. The State must now not shrink from the sacrifice of the whole of its possession.

"In the long run it would lose still more through the Entente. Even if one does not regard the Bolshevist system as just, considerations of our foreign policy are the only important ones. We must lay hold upon Bolshevism as the only means of saving Germany from slavery and oppression."

Eltzbacher's article has attracted great attention in Berlin in view of the writer's prominent position in the Conservative Party. Editors of other newspapers comment upon it, all in unfavorable terms—a fact of some significance in view of the recent outbreak in Germany, following the example of Hungary.

The Berliner Tageblatt denounces Eltzbacher's proposal as madness, and says:

"It would mean the suicide of the German Empire. He advises the German people to set fire to its own house without being able to give any guarantee that the fire will spread to the enemies' houses.

"The first result of such a decision would be the renewal of the hunger blockade and the complete economic collapse of Germany. German professorial wisdom, which has done so much harm during the war by its chauvinistic exaggeration, is again shown to be a public danger. There is only one means against Entente usurpation and oppression, namely, a firm decision not to sign such a peace treaty."

This is not the first time that Professor Eltzbacher has emerged from the humdrum of expounding law to the students of the Berlin Commercial College and appeared as an advocate of radical ideas. In a blood-and-iron article in the September, 1917, issue of Das Grossere Deutschland, the professor urged that Germany cease apologizing for her unrestricted submarine warfare and go right ahead with it, because of its utility.

"The submarine trade war has gradually acquired such an importance for us," wrote the Professor, "that it will possibly be our most effective weapon in a future war which we should have to wage against England. Consequently, the fact gives rise to anxiety that this submarine war is still constantly justified only as a measure of reprisal against the English war of starvation. If England and her allies, therefore, were in a future war to regard it as advisable to renounce the attempt to starve us out, we should not be able again to make use of our best weapons. It is only when on contemplates the great but not yet sufficiently considered changes in warfare and international law which have taken place during this war that the submarine trade war acquires its independent justification quite apart from all reprisals."

DELBRUECK SEES NO MENACE.

Believes Germans and Poles Would Unite to Repel Russian Reds.

BERLIN, April 4. (Associated Press.)—There is no danger of a Bolshevist invasion of Germany, in the opinion of Professor Hans Delbrück of the history department of the University of Berlin.

Discussing the situation today, he expressed the belief that Germany and Poland would unite to face the Bolsheviki if the menace became serious. In his statement, the Professor said:

"The strike in the Ruhr district and the labor unrest in other sections of Germany are a serious menace to our economic situation. I am confident that the Danzig and Polish issues will find satisfactory solutions.

"I do not fear a Bolshevist invasion, as I doubt the ability of the Russians to muster sufficient forces for a successful attempt. Should the Bolshevist danger create an acute military situation then a union of the Germans and Poles is bound to result because their mutual interests would be jointly endangered. Such a coalition, however, would hardly find the unqualified support of the allied powers."

ALLIES CUT DOWN RED ATTACKERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

made will assure relief, but that the next two months will be filled with anxiety.

Important developments on the Murmansk front in Northern Russia may be expected in a few days, owing to a threatened defection of Finnish troops, according to The Mail.

It is said that it was to meet this danger that American detachments were sent on two American cruisers, which will reach Murmansk early next week. President Wilson is reported to have ordered the sailors of the two cruisers to land with the troops if necessary.

British relief forces have gone on board of two especially constructed ice-breaking transports, with which they expect to get through the ice two weeks earlier than they could on any other type of vessel.

General March's Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Declaring that the Archangel situation from a military view was well in hand, General March today said it was "incredible that the allied force there can be driven into the sea by anybody."

He announced that the War Department's plan was to have the American forces out of that portion of Russia by the end of June.

The Chief of Staff's statement was made in connection with reports from England that the allied and American forces combating the Bolsheviki were in a serious situation.

Several months ago, when the plan for sending a contingent of railroad engineers to reinforce the force in Northern Russia was first announced, Secretary Baker said the duty of the engineers would be to prepare for the withdrawal of the American forces "in the Spring." General March's statement today is the most definite announcement of the Government's purpose.

There has been no statement of the conditions under which the Americans will withdraw, nor any announcement to indicate that they will be accompanied by all the allied forces now operating in co-operation with the anti-Bolshevist North Russian armies.

ESTHONIANS DRIVE REDS.

Report the Capture of One Town and a Number of Villages.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—The Esthonian army reports that on Thursday the enemy was in full retreat on the Pskov front, and that one town and a number of villages were taken and many machine guns captured.

A Bolshevist attack on the Narva was repulsed.

PUBLISH EVIDENCE OF BOLSHEVIST CRIME

Continued from Page 4, Column 3.

was decreased 60 per cent., and so in cotton trade, where 30 per cent. of mills were stopped. The silk trade is practically dead. Coal has fallen 60 per cent. in production, but heavy crops were produced and peasants had made money. Tramway systems in Moscow and Petrograd were down to one-fourth of their normal service. All lands, buildings, machinery, &c., were nationalized without any compensation being paid to the former owners. The result has been an utter deadlock, all private interests being killed.

Money is being hidden to an enormous extent, the absence of which is being made good and quickly as possible by the Soviet's printing presses, private printing establishments being taken over for this purpose. It is estimated that the quantity of paper currency in circulation is now over 30,000,000,000 rubles, roughly a hundred times the present gold reserve.

All religious instruction has been abolished, and in its place a form of State socialistic instruction has been substituted. The peasantry now refuse to send their children to State schools and they remain without education. Clothing such as Winter overcoats belonging to private people is being confiscated for the benefit of the Red Army. No man is supposed to possess more than one suit of clothes, two changes of linen, or two pairs of boots. Anything above this is requisitioned for so-called State purposes. All furniture is nationalized.

Memoranda and statements by a number of persons who left Russia at various periods late in 1918 and early in 1919 occupy considerable space, and in the mass these individual experiences present an appalling picture of life in Petrograd and Moscow. The writer of one memorandum says:

"In destroying the fabric of society the Bolsheviki appear to be adopting the methods of skyscrapers in New York, which is to dig out everything to a depth of 300 feet in order to erect a new and stable edifice. They have said more than once that unless they can by propaganda induce sympathetic revolution in other countries their fate must be sealed, and the fever of propaganda which now possesses them is really a measure of self-preservation."

Victims of Glanders Shot.

Another memorandum says:

"Typhus is rampant everywhere and is getting worse every day. There is also a lot of typhoid fever about, but worse than this, glanders is now spreading among the people. The Bolsheviki are afraid of this terrible disease spreading far and wide, so they simply shoot any person suffering from this complaint. There are no medicines there by which they can attempt to cure people, and there is, of course, a great shortage of doctors."

An English bank clerk who left Petrograd in January stated in the course of an interview at the Foreign Office:

"All the streets are deserted and there is no life at all. The Nevsky is practically empty and most of the shops are shut, but perfect order reigns in the streets. There is no looting or robbery. There are hardly any executions now. This is due to the fact that the people's spirit has been broken and that they now offer no opposition. All restaurants are closed, with the exception of municipal restaurants and cafés. In the ordinary café a cup of tea without milk or sugar costs 1 ruble, and coffee 3 rubles 50 copecks. Services still continue to be held in the churches and on the whole they are well attended. The congregation is chiefly composed of women, but on the Russian New Year's Eve there were many men there."

The latest report in the White Paper is a telegram "from a reliable source" dated Petrograd, March 21. It described the strikes at the Putiloff and other factories as political rather than economic:

"The cry for bread gave place to a new cry, 'Down with Lenine.' In various workshops Bolshevism no longer keeps its hold, though a few factory committees endeavor to keep it alive. The workmen now regard the factory committees as Soviet spies. On March 10 a mass meeting was held at the Putiloff works when 10,000 men were present and a resolution was passed with only twenty-two dissentients. The following extracts show the tenor of the resolution:

We workmen of the Putiloff Works wharf declare before the laboring classes of Russia and the world that the Bolshevist Government has betrayed the high ideals of the October revolution, and thus betrayed and deceived the workmen and peasants of Russia; that the Bolshevist Government is not acting as formerly in our names or on the authority of the proletariat and peasants, but on the authority and under the dictatorship of the Central Committee of the Bolshevist Party, self-governing, with the aid of extraordinary commissions, communists and police. We protest against the compulsion of workmen to remain at factories and works and attempt to deprive them of all elementary rights, freedom of the press, speech, meetings, inviolability of persons, &c.

"The carrying of the resolution was received with cries of: 'Down with the dictatorship! Down with the commissars, to courts with Bolshevist hangmen and murderers!' The Government took steps to put down any further manifestations, and any one found in possession of the resolution was at once arrested. Various promises were made and money in the shape of Kerensky notes was distributed by the Bolsheviki, but the workmen refused to be pacified and incited their comrades to strike.

Bolsheviki Cried Down.

"On March 15 the Baltic Skorohod and tramway workers came out on strike. The situation was so serious that Lenine came from Moscow and attempted to pacify the workmen by speeches and promises of extra bread ration. He also promised that passenger traffic between Petrograd and Moscow should be suspended for four weeks in order that the transport of supplies might be facilitated. His proposals were refused and the workmen demanded his resignation.

"Zinoviev and Lunacharsky, the only two commissars who dared address the workmen, had no better success. Zinoviev was greeted with cries of 'Down with that Jew!' and was compelled to escape. Lunacharsky found it almost impossible to obtain a hearing and eventually promised that the Bolsheviki would resign if a majority desired their resignation. The following couplet was placarded upon walls of Petrograd: 'Down with Lenine and horseflesh. Give us the Czar and pork.'

"On March 16 Torin incited the Bolsheviki to kill the social revolutionaries and Zinoviev brought into Petrograd a number of sailors and soldiers of the Red Army. The force was composed of foreigners, mainly Letts and Germans. During the next two days 300 arrests took place in workshops and the suspected ringleaders and social revolutionaries were shot wholesale.

Though order has been partially restored many workers are being driven to work by means of threats. They are still incensed against the Bolsheviki and demand freedom of the press in order to voice their grievances."

The Grand Duchess, whose death was referred to in the White Paper, was the widow of Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch, uncle of Czar Nicholas II., who was assassinated in Moscow, Feb. 8, 1905. At the time of her marriage she was Princess of Hesse and the Rhine, born Nov. 1, 1864. At the time of her death she was the Abbess of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Moscow.

The three royal princes, John, Constantin, and Igor, born respectively June 23, 1886; Dec. 20, 1890, and May 29, 1894, were all sons of the Grand Duke Constantin Constantinovitch and his wife, Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg, to whom he was married in 1884. He was the fourth child of the Grand Duke Constantin, brother of Czar Alexander II., and hence a second cousin of Czar Nicholas II.

The Grand Duke Serge Michaelovitch was the sixth child of another brother of Czar Alexander II., Grand Duke Michaelovitch. Serge was born in 1869.

CZAR'S EFFORTS TO ESCAPE.

Bolshevist Organ Prints Documents on Plans for Flight.

LONDON, April 5.—Documents relating to an alleged attempt of Nicholas Romanoff, the former Russian Emperor, to escape from Ekaterinburg shortly before his reported death are printed by the Soviet organ Izvestia, a Russian wireless dispatch from Moscow says. Letters signed "The Officers" outlined plans for an escape, while other documents contained the former Emperor's answers to the letters.

In commenting on the letters, the Izvestia says:

"This attempt failed and the last ruler of Russia fell a victim to an unsuccessful and untimely attempt to escape."

Vienna Bread Ration One Small Slice

VIENNA, April 1, (Associated Press.)—Vienna's bread ration was cut in half today owing to the delay of food shipments. It has been reduced to one small slice for each person daily.

NEW CERTIFICATE ISSUE.

$500,000,000 Issue Offered by Treasury at 4½% Interest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Glass today offered for subscription, at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, $500,000,000, or more Treasury certificates of indebtedness, series V. J., dated and bearing interest from April 10, 1919, payable September 9, 1919, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. a year.

Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks. Subscription books will close at the close of business on April 17, 1919. Certificates will be issued in denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000.

DEMOBILIZING AMERICANS.

British Army Discharging Early Enlisters in War Rapidly.

LONDON, April 5.—Americans who joined the British Army at the beginning of the war are being demobilized rapidly. On arriving in England they are taken to a camp at Winchester and when a sufficient number has assembled for a shipload they are embarked for the United States.

It is estimated that a total of 25,000 men will be cleared through Winchester.

Serious Food Situation in Odessa.

LONDON, April 5.—The situation in Southern Russia has recently become distinctly worse from an allied viewpoint, mainly owing to a shortage of food, according to dispatches to The Press Association. It is not feared that military reasons will compel the Allies to evacuate Odessa, but there is a possibility, it is said, that the city will become so short of food that it will be unable to support an occupying force.

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There is being constantly produced by the creative staffs of this establishment new models for the various requirements of my ladys indoor or out of door activities and frocks for any unusual occasion are specially designed and will be provided on the shortest possible notice.

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Never has style so favored the stout woman. Never have the new modes been so becoming to the woman of extra-size. You of stout figure will delight in the assembly of the new modes which we are proud to present for your approval.

New Wraps Capes and Dolmans monopolize the vogue. And certainly no style was ever so effective in concealing the stout woman's size. The variety of fabrics seems unlimited. $29.75 to $120.00.

Tailleurs Many elegancies and graceful touches characterize the new Spring Suits. Box coats and semi-fitted styles. A showing of fabrics, vests and novel trimmings that will delight the feminine heart. $39.75 to $125.00.

Gowns Simplicity in garniture and lines that create a slender appearance will endear these dresses to the woman of extra size. Serges, Crepe de Chines, Georgettes, Pussy Skin, Tricolettes, etc. $29.75 to $119.50.

Blouses Modes expressive of the spirit of Spring. Radiant with color, exquisitely trimmed with laces and handwork. $2.95 to $22.50.

Skirts The new skirts show a grace of line that is delightfully charming. Materials in profusion. $9.75 to $39.75.

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DECLARES ALL ITALY BACKS FIUME CLAIM

But Barzilai Says the Delegates Have Not Decided to Withdraw if It Fails.

A PROTEST FROM CROATIA

Peasants' Party Says It Is Opposed to Union with Serbs and Other Jugoslavs.

PARIS, April 6. (Associated Press.)—Asked if the Italians would leave the Peace Conference if their claims to Fiume were denied, Salvatore Barzilai, former Minister without portfolio in the Italian Cabinet and one of the Italian peace delegates, said today:

"No decision has been reached as yet, but it is obvious that the Italian delegates feel they must follow the will of the Italian people."

He recalled that after the collapse of Austria and before the entry of Italian troops into the City of Fiume, that city had appointed a National Council composed of 800 of its most prominent citizens. This council, he said, had called upon the public to decide what form of Government was desired, the answer being a plebiscite in favor of annexation to Italy. On Wednesday, he said, the National Council of Fiume had unanimously passed a law by which the city took the Italian flag as the banner of the city.

Signor Barzilai declared that this was the best proof of Fiume's wishes to be joined to Italy, under the Wilsonian policy of self-determination, and added that the Italian people and Parliament, "is it possible that in the question of Fiume or other important territorial matters the Italian delegation in Paris can separate itself from public opinion at home and disregard what the whole country demands?

"The question is whether Fiume is to be Italian or not. The latter alternative would mean the destruction of the Italian nationality of Fiume, which is the nationality it has had since its foundation. No such solution was contemplated by any of Mr. Wilson's 'fourteen points.' The Council of Four has not yet discussed the question of Fiume, and, indeed, has scarcely alluded to it, but threats against the fulfillment of Italian aspirations, coming from different quarters, force us to make public Italy's position."

Signor Barzilai said that Fiume could not live except as an Italian city, because it must belong to a large country, as it did when a part of Hungary, if its financial prosperity was to be assured.

"Even now Fiume is burdened with a debt of several million crowns," he said, "and the new Jugoslav State lacks the resources to keep the city in a flourishing condition. Croatia furnished only 7 per cent. of the pre-war commerce of the city, while that of Serbia and Slovenia reached only 13 per cent. The great bulk of Slovene commerce went through other Adriatic ports which Italy does not claim.

"Even without Fiume, the Jugoslavs have ten excellent ports on the Adriatic which can be joined with main railways running to Agram, Belgrade, and Budapest."

Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, received a dispatch today from Stefan Radic, leader of the Peasants' Party in Croatia, asking that a commission from the Entente Powers be sent to Croatia to ascertain the sentiment of the people there regarding their future. The dispatch declares that the Croatians do not consider the Serbians their liberators, or as having an understanding of the Croatian people.

Radic, who was arrested by the Serbians and is now in prison, says the telegram was sent through a friend, and that there is hidden near Agram a book containing the signatures of 200,000 citizens of Croatia, who protest against Serbian occupation of the country and the formation of a Croatian-Serb-Slovene kingdom. He asks that he be called to Paris and appeals to the Entente nations to liberate his countrymen.

DENIES FIUME IS AWARDED.

Orlando Says Council Has Not Considered Cession to Jugoslavs.

C. Antona Traversi, the Paris correspondent of the Progresso Italo-Americano, telegraphs his paper here as follows:

"Signor Orlando, President of the Council of State of Italy, has explained to me in an interview the reasons of his absence from the Council of Four last Thursday, in which the Jugoslav delegation argued the claims of the Croats and Slovenes to Dalmatia, Istria and Fiume.

"'Signor Orlando said to me:

"'In a most friendly manner I laid before my three colleagues of the Council the points of view of the Italian delegation against the idea of precipitating a discussion before the Jugoslav representatives, because the Croats and Slovenes are still considered our enemies.

"'My explanation fully met the approbation of President Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George, who expressed the desire simply to gain further information in regard to the Jugoslav claims.'

"In answer to a question, President Orlando said that the Council of Four had not even taken up the hypothesis of ceding Fiume to Jugoslavia.

"The great statesman said that he was entirely satisfied with the course of affairs and particularly pleased with the progress of his work, which was certain to have the full approval of the Italian people."

From another source, Signor Traversi telegraphs that he hears that the Council "not only recognizes our rights to Fiume, but is also disposed to favor our possession of Spalato, (Dalmatia.)"

WANT NEW STATUS FOR BRITISH LABOR

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

leader, made a notable admission with regard to the political status of labor. Speaking of the recent crisis in which the triple alliance of railwaymen, miners, and transport workers pooled their interests, he declared that the leaders had fully realized that if they had not reached an agreement on the industrial controversies, and had succeeded in forcing their views on the State, it would have amounted to a revolution, as far as constitutional Government was concerned. It was, however, notable at today's meeting that Henderson made a strong point of recognizing that it should be remembered in all industrial controversies that not only labor and capital, but the community at large is concerned in the prosperity of industry.

A Magna Charta for Labor.

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LONDON, April 4.—Eight hundred representatives of British labor and capital at today's meeting of the industrial conference unanimously adopted the report of the Provisional Joint Committee of the conference, which will probably prove to be British labor's magna charta and at the same time a death blow to the irresponsible and Bolshevist labor element. The outstanding proposals of the report are:

The Legislative enactment of a nation-wide normal working week of forty-eight hours for all employes.

Legislative enactment of a nation-wide minimum wage recognition of the trade unions and the employers' organizations as the basis for negotiations between capital and labor.

Prevention of unemployment and the maintenance of unemployed workers.

Creation of a permanent national industrial council of representatives of employers and employees, to consider and advise the Government on national industrial questions.

Sir Robert Horne, speaking at the close of the conference on the Government's attitude toward the report, intimated official approval when he said that, though he could not yet pledge the Cabinet's sanction, he "would not be here today if he did not believe the principles of the report would receive the approval of the Government."

FUR STORAGE - Remodeling and Repairing
Phone 6900 Greeley

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Women's Handkerchiefs of Colored Linen—From Paris

Perfection of detail in dress includes smart handkerchiefs. These from Paris are made of sheer linen with tiny hand rolled hems, in colors to match or contrast with the tailleur.

.75 to 2.00

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEF SHOP—Main Floor

Smart French Veils Enhance The Charm of the Tailormade

A veil—especially a French veil—has a mission all its own—it conceals and reveals feminine charms.

And there are French veils in suit shades, with chenille dots or embroidered designs.

3.95 to 18.50

WOMEN'S and MISSES' VEIL SHOP—Main Floor

Women's Mocha Bags of Distinction and Charm

Made of soft Mocha leather in mushroom tan, brown or grey. With all the little fittings so dear to the feminine heart.

7.95 to 25.00

WOMEN'S and MISSES' BAG SHOP—Main Floor



Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets



THE TAILLEUR—FASHION'S VERDICT
A Verdict From Which There Is No Appeal

And Since the Tailleur is Indispensable
the Question Now Becomes One of Selection

THE SUIT SHOPS NOT ONLY FORECASTED BUT ANTICIPATED THIS VOGUE AND ARE NOW PREPARED TO ANSWER THIS ALL IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY WOMAN

EVERY preference has been considered. And the dominant note through the entire collection is YOUTHFULNESS. The gamut of style runs from the chic Eton suits to suits with the coats reaching well below the knees. Each one different — each with its own niche in Fashion's Hall of Fame.

So thorough has been the preparation and so accurate the forecast of the mode on the part of the Individual Shops that a truly representative exposition of the latest style developments is offered. The wanted fabrics, the favored colors and the fashion features of the moment in a profusion and breadth of assortment that insures individuality and self-expression in your personal selection.

The only uniformity is in the quality of materials and standard of workmanship.



Women's and Misses'
TAILORMADE SUITS
FOR IMMEDIATE SELECTION
45.00 to 295.00
WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP—Balcony Floor
MISSES' SUIT SHOP—Second Floor

The Tailleur is responsible for its appurtenances but the Individual Shops assume the responsibility

WOMEN'S SLIP-ON GLOVES
ESSENTIAL WITH THE TAILORMADE
Four or six-button gloves are worn wrinkled over sleeves. Of white glace kid, also mocha in silver, beige or grey.
2.25 to 4.50
WOMEN'S and MISSES' GLOVE SHOP—Main Floor

New Rajah Turbans
INSPIRED BY PARIS—MADE IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS

And a regal head-dress these turbans make with two new materials, Batavia cloth and French hair-cloth, in chic color combinations, swirled and draped.

Rajah turbans vie with Watteau, cloche, sailor and Directoire shapes as the favored millinery to wear with the tailleurs.

18.00 to 125.00
FRENCH MILLINERY SHOP
Fourth Floor

Small Fur Scarfs
OF LIGHT WEIGHT PELTS —A PRONOUNCED VOGUE

One, two or three skin animal scarfs, made of Russian or Hudson Bay Sable, Stone or Baum Marten, Jap Sable, Kolinsky or Skunk—soft, pliable pelts, light weight and comfortable for balmy days. Also fox animal scarfs in all the fashionable colors.

35.00 to 650.00
WOMEN'S and MISSES' FUR SHOP
Fourth Floor

Exclusive Gilets
ANOTHER PRODUCT OF OUR WORKROOMS

The newest of the new are gilets of metallic brocade in Chinese designs and rich oriental coloring. Also gilets of silk duvetyn, various silk weaves, Georgette, organdie, linen, net or lace.

4.00 to 30.00
NECKWEAR SHOP—Main Floor

Blouses for Tailleurs
ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR OWN WORKROOMS

The demand for exclusive blouses inspired us to produce some of the smartest and most original blouse fashions.

Blouses with hand-embroidered or real lace trimmed panel fronts are distinctly different and particularly beautiful. Of Georgette, moire silk, net or drop stitch voile.

18.50 to 68.00
WOMEN'S and MISSES' WAIST SHOP
Third Floor

Oxfords and Pumps
TO WALK IN THE WAYS OF FASHION

The pre-eminence of the tailormade suit fashion makes a corresponding shoe fashion a necessity. Oxfords and pumps with long graceful vamps and French or military heels are correct, smart and indispensable adjuncts to the tailormade.

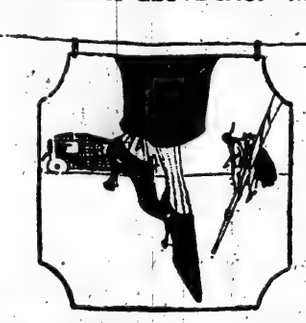
8.00 to 11.00
WOMEN'S and MISSES' SHOE SHOP
Third Floor

Correct Silk Hosiery
TO WEAR WITH THE OXFORDS OR PUMPS

Delicate, open-work patterns in black, brown, bronze, navy or grey—suit shades. The designs are correct and never out of fashion — the quality is the Franklin Simon standard.

3.25 and 3.95
HOSIERY SHOP—Main Floor







RAINBOW DIVISION STARTS FOR HOME

First to be Detached from Army of Occupation, Old 69th Leading Van.

ALL ON WAY BY APRIL 10

Division, Bearing Battle Laurels, Promised an Early Sailing from Brest.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, April 5.—The 42d (Rainbow) Division started home this morning. The first trains leaving took the 165th Infantry, the old 69th New York, whose cheers and whoops indicated no sorrow at quitting the banks of the Rhine.

Colonel William J. Donovan of Buffalo, whose friends love to call him "Wild Bill," was in command of this rough-going, fighting crowd, and he was just about the proudest man in the American Expeditionary Forces to take home his Irish regiment. There are 1,100 of the original 3,000 members of the 69th, the others being replacements from all over the United States.

This afternoon and tomorrow morning the 166th Infantry Regiment from Ohio will pull away. The 167th, from Alabama, and the 168th, from Iowa, will follow, after which three artillery regiments, the 149th, from Illinois, the 150th, from Indiana, and the 151st, from Minnesota, will move. The 117th Engineers probably will go last.

All of the division is expected to be on the way by the night of the 10th. The trip from the Rhine to Brest takes about three days. The division has been promised that there shall be very little delay in sailing, and the expectations are that most of the division will be in the United States by the end of the month. It is not known here today where it will land, but reports say it is to be at Newport News, and that the division will be paraded in Washington. Less often repeated reports say the division will land at Hoboken.

The Rainbow Division is envied by all other soldiers today, because it is the first division to go home from the Army of Occupation, and that is something that all members of the Army of Occupation desire to do. The 32d Michigan and Wisconsin National Guard is next to go, their movement starting on the 26th, according to present plans.

The 42d goes home with many laurels. It ranks certainly among the best divisions in our army and will be the first division to reach the United States which has had a long fighting service, for its record goes back to last Spring and the mud northeast of Baccarat. Its two most spectacular achievements were the crossing of the Ourcq and the defense of Chalons on July 15 and 16. Of course, it played an important rôle in the Meuse-Argonne five weeks' battle. Of its task in the war it made a good job, and in point of performance, in my opinion, is distanced only by the immortal 1st and 2d Divisions, which are the best two divisions in any army in the world today.

SAYS CLASSICS ARE VITAL.

Dean West Tells of Reasons for Forming Classical League.

At the annual meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, held at Haverford College, yesterday, Dean West of Princeton University told of the reasons for forming the proposed American Classical League.

"The future of the classics as a separate study is of relatively minor importance," said Dean West. "We care most for them because they are a vital factor in a larger problem. Their great importance lies in the fact that experience proves they are an essential element in the best liberal education of all countries in the Western civilized world. Therefore to improve and extend our classical education, not as an isolated thing, but as part of the unified fundamental program of modern knowledge, which also includes mathematics, science, philosophy, history, and modern literature, is the object for which the American Classical League is being formed. These studies are our natural allies. We are fighting their fight as well as ours."

Lawyers Nominate Officers.

The Nominating Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association has posted the following list of officers for the ensuing year for election at the annual meeting to be held at the Hotel Astor on May 8: President, Charles E. Hughes; Vice Presidents, Charles Strauss, John B. Stanchfield, and De Lancey Nicoll; Secretary, George C. Austin, and Treasurer, Benno Lewinson.

REDS IN HUNGARY FIX MINIMUM PAY

Population Will Be Divided Into Three Classes—Intellectuals, Merchants, and Laborers.

$3,300 TO $7,200 IN WAGES

Workmen Continue to Get Automobile Rides, Cheap Meals, and Cheap Baths.

BERLIN, April 3. (Associated Press.)—The Hungarian population will be divided into three classes, according to the Budapest correspondent of the Kreuz-Zeitung. Intellectual workers will be assured a minimum income of $7,200 at the peace time rate of exchange. Merchants and trade and industrial workers will receive $5,000, and workmen and day laborers $3,300.

The State plans to supplement the difference between what the various classes earn and the minimum decided upon.

BUDAPEST, March 31. (Associated Press.)—The workmen's freedom continues, with automobile rides, cheap baths, and cheap meals, so long as the meagre supply of reserve food lasts.

Meatless days were instituted a fortnight ago, but the order has ceased to be enforced. Large amounts of money are tied up in banks, and the existing supply of currency will be exhausted shortly by the payment of the wages of the workmen, who no longer work.

The Communists may print more paper money from the Vienna presses, but there are no presses in Budapest for this purpose.

Simon Strauss, former Director General of the great Magyar Bank and one of the best known financiers of Hungary, has offered his services to the new Government and has been accepted as a bookkeeper. He is now working in a bank under the supervision of a Communist.

Strauss began his banking career in a humble way and worked his way upward to the position of Director General by unremitting zeal. He was, perhaps, the most popular man in Hungary, being always interested in charity and doing much for the poor. He was the founder of a system of villas for workers, which he was extending when the present régime was established. Though his personal tastes were simple, he had great power with the press, which he always exercised in favor of Germany.

LONDON, April 5.—General Jan Christian Smuts, the special envoy of the Allies to investigate the situation in Hungary, arrived at Budapest on Friday.

VIENNA, April 1, (Associated Press.)—"I wanted a Socialistic, not a Communistic, Government, and I had no idea that there would be such extremes as the nationalization of property," Count Michael Karolyi, former head of the Hungarian Government, is quoted in a dispatch from Budapest as saying in commenting on the Government which has succeeded his in Hungary. The Count still spends much time at the offices of the Hungarian Ministry. Dispatches from Budapest say that Karolyi is held by some Hungarians to be a fool, by others to be a patriot, and by still others to be an aristocrat passing as a Socialist.

Austrians of the old régime have never forgiven the Hungarians for their desertion during the final battles on the Italian front. They lay this action by the Hungarians to Count Karolyi because, they say, he hoped thereby to receive favorable treatment from the Allies. The Count, it is said, worked hard to prevent the dismemberment of Hungary.

Baron Satvan, one of Hungary's richest and most enterprising citizens, is now employed as a clerk in Budapest.

Many of the prominent families have been interned there, one of them being that of Manfred von Weis, a gun manufacturer, which has been imprisoned in the attic of the family home on Andrassy Street. Four proletarian families occupy the rest of the mansion. Armed servants are guarding the house with orders to kill the prisoners if they attempt to escape.

PARIS, April 5. (Associated Press.)—The Hungarian Cabinet has been received tonight, according to advices received, by M. Garbai as President, Bela Kun, Minister of Foreign Affairs and War; M. Boehm, Minister of War under M. Kun; M. Kunfi, Minister of Education, and M. Varga, Minister of Social Protection.

AUSTRIA OUSTS HAPSBURGS

National Assembly Passes Decree of Banishment and Property Confiscation.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—The German-Austrian National Assembly has passed the bill introduced on March 27 banishing members of the Hapsburg family and confiscating their property, according to Vienna advices. Other bills doing away with certain titles of nobility and abolishing capital punishment except under martial law have also been passed.

Russian and Finnish prisoners of war and civilians of those nationalities who have been interned are freed by another measure which has been approved.

The bill dealing with the former reigning house of Austria-Hungary decreed the abolition of the rights and privileges of the House of Hapsburg-Lotheringen in perpetuity, together with the banishment of all members of that family, as well as of the House of Bourbon-Parma, of which former Empress Zita is a member. The German Austrian republic was proclaimed the owner of the real and personal estate of the former Imperial House, but the private property of former Emperor Charles and members of the Imperial household was to remain untouched.

REPORT ON FOOD STORAGE

Investigating Committee Finds Situation Normal Here.

The investigation of the amount of foodstuffs held in cold storage plants and the length of time it has been there, which was recently ordered by the Council of Farms and Markets, has been completed so far as the plants in New York City are concerned. Commissioner of Public Markets Day, a member of the council and also of the committee appointed to make the investigation, made known yesterday the result of the work, as follows:

"Investigation of 20 cold storages in Greater New York showed the following foodstuffs stored:

	Pounds.
Fresh meat	4,467,029
Salt, pickled, and cured meats	5,170,433
Butter	491,428
Eggs	872,361
Poultry	1,240,178
Lard	528,814
Oleo	113,686
Cheese	1,071,073

"Thirteen.

"The reports received from many of these plants give evidence that their holdings are for current business, and as a rule are not held more than a week or ten days. Some butter and meats are held for the United States and foreign Governments, so that when these facts are considered the amount per capita is small."

THE CARRY ON CLUB OPENS.

It Will Provide Temporary Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.

The Carry On Association, for crippled and permanently disabled soldiers and sailors, opened its first house, The Carry On Club, at 21 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday. The object is to provide a home for blind and disabled soldiers and sailors while taking vocational training at Columbia University. The association is supported by private contributions and is working in co-operation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The club will provide for fifty men at a time. This is the first of a series of these club homes for disabled men, and it is hoped the example of the association will be followed throughout the country.

The association is seeking endowments of beds at $500. An endowment of a bed will maintain a man for one year. Several endowments have already been received. Wendell Phillips is the President, and the Vice Presidents are Gerard Curran of the Bankers Trust Company, Walter Stabler of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and Frank Presbrey. Gerard Coimly, formerly of General Pershing's staff and Vice President of the Citizens' National Bank, is the Treasurer. The Advisory Board will be composed of ladies, of whom Mrs. James Speyer is Chairman and Mrs. William K. Harcourt Vice Chairman.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



FUR STORAGE *and* REMODELING

Dry-Cold-Air Fur Storage Vault on the Premises. Furs thoroughly cleaned by compressed air process and given the careful attention of expert furriers.

Repairing and remodeling of Furs and Fur Garments during the Spring and Summer months at Special Rates. Estimates submitted upon request.

Phone—7300 Murray Hill.

SPECIAL VALUES MONDAY

Women's Novelty Silk Hosiery 3.50

Openwork insteps and openwork and novelty clox in contrasting colors. In black, white, and African brown.

Women's Pure Silk Hosiery 2.25

Superior quality all silk hose in black, white and street shades *Three pairs 6.65.*

Medium Weight Silk Hosiery 1.65

Durable quality, reinforced mercerized lisle garter welt, in black, white, cordovan, African brown, beige and navy. *Three pairs 4.85.*

The Rarity of Tecla Pearls

The rarity appeals to you, there are far more Oriental Pearls in the world than there are Teclas.

TECLA

398 Fifth Avenue, New York

10 Rue de la Paix, Paris

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



French Handmade BLOUSES *and Handmade "Bontell" Blouses*

Introducing

COLLARLESS AND ROUND COLLAR TYPES

FRILLED GEORGETTE CREPE MODELS

BATISTE, VOILE and LINEN BLOUSES

PLAITING, TUCKING, FLUTING and RUFFLE TREATMENTS

SQUARE NECK EFFECTS

PUFF INSERTS

HIGH NECK EFFECTS

VENISE LACE

For Daytime & Evening Wear WOMEN'S FROCKS *and* GOWNS

Women's Printed Chiffon Frocks 45.00 to 200.00

Soft, diaphanous, draped models in exquisite color schemes, some with lace combinings.

Women's Printed Foulard Frocks 49.50 to 200.00

Exclusive modes of a singular simplicity which emphasizes their elegance—the foulards are done in charming printed motifs and color harmonies.

Imported French Hand Made Frocks 75.00 to 195.00

A most charming delicacy is revealed in the distinctive youthful styling of these French frocks expressly designed for this shop in French muslin, Georgette crepe and net.

Women's Dance Frocks of Chiffon & Taffeta 79.50 & 85.00

Daintily executed conceptions of attractive simplicity in French pastel colorings. The treatments are unique and original.

Evening Gowns of Paillette, Jet & Rich Metal Tissues 175.00 to 325.00

Glorious combinings of black-and-gold tissues, jet, colored paillettes and metal brocades in sleeveless, cap sleeve, low back decolletage, veiled back and front effects.



The Significance of a Permanent Office and Fashion Correspondents

at 19 Rue d'Antin, Paris

Foreign Fashion Relations are best maintained by Permanent Personal Representation. Paris moves quickly in the matter of fashions—the cycle is ever revolving. The intimate association of the Bonwit Teller & Co. Paris Office and its Fashion correspondents with the great couturieres and modistes enables this Shop to be always in the foreground with the new modes and to present Paris Fashions almost simultaneously with Paris herself.

The Fashion Prestige of This Shop is Maintained by Constant and Original Presentations of the Mode

Introducing New Style Themes in WOMEN'S TAILORMADE SUITS

Short and Long Straightline Silhouettes.
Silk Suits with Straightline & Cape Coats.
Three-Piece Suits of Duvetyn & Tricotine.

Narrow belted suits with tube braiding—tinsel embroidered blouse suits with satin gilets—embroidered and tasseled box-Etons—floss embroidered suits have beaded satin waistcoats—"Ribbon" suits and hand-painted plastrons—fringed satin sashes encircle coats done in Japanese landscape motifs of bronze thread—coats with borders of crochet angora—suits of faille silk, satin, faille combined with duvetyn.

Infinite Variants of the Mode in DUVETYN CAPES *and* EVENING WRAPS

Duvetyn Capes in Short Cavalier Types.
Long, Slender Silhouettes and Dolman Effects.
Paillette, Gold and Silver Tissue Evening Wraps.

The collection of Duvetyn Capes—rare though this fascinating fabric is—comprehends every translation of the vogue in capes—straightline, draped and shirred collar silhouettes devoid of any ornamentation or richly encrusted with embroidery motifs. Evening mantles of paillette in black and exquisite iridescent colorings. Gold and silver tissue wraps shot with decorative black and high lights of color.



Newer Modes in FRENCH HATS

Bonwit Teller & Co. Reproductions & Originations.

Featuring

PARADISE HATS

GOURA and JET HATS

GLYCERIN AND FULL FLUE OSTRICH TREATMENTS

PRINCE of WALES OSTRICH TIPS

COQUE HATS

CHRYSANTHEMUM STRAW

RIBBON MOTIFS

FLOWER GARNITURES

DINNER HATS of BLACK LACE, JET and MALINE

"Jeune Fille" Fashions in MISSES' TAILORMADES, FROCKS *and* CAPES

Misses' Tailormade Suits 29.50 to 165.00

Typically youthful fashions in strictly tailored, braid and embroidery ornamented models. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Capes and Dolmans 29.50 to 195.00

A most comprehensive collection of unusual styles developed for the younger set in velour checks, serge, tricotine, evora, silvertone and silk duvetyn. Sizes 14 to 20.

Misses' Daytime and Evening Frocks, 25.00 to 250.00

An assemblage which emphasizes every diversion of the mode from the strictly tailormade frock for college service to an ingenuously fashioned "coming-out" frock for the debutante. Sizes 14 to 20.

Modes of Distinction in SMALL FUR SCARFS

Russian Sable, Fisher, Stone Marten and Hudson Bay Sable in one to six skin scarfs.

Russian Sable, the skin..*95.00 to 295.00*

Stone Marten, the skin..*35.00 to 55.00*

Fisher, the skin.....*95.00 to 225.00*

Hudson Sable, two skins.*110.00 to 350.00*

Silver Fox Scarfs.....*245.00 to 550.00*

Natural Blue Fox Scarfs.*110.00 to 225.00*

HELFFERICH DENIES KAISER CAUSED WAR

Says Ruler Protested Innocence and Blamed the Czar and King George.

HESITATED TO CALL ARMY

Monarch Took Up His Pen Three Times Before Signing the Mobilization Order.

BERLIN, April 5. (Associated Press.)—A spirited defense of the former German Emperor against charges that he had any responsibility for the starting of the world war is made by Dr. Karl Helfferich in his book entitled "Pre-War History," which will be issued in a fortnight and which will be followed in six months by a second on the war itself.

The former Minister of Finance sketches a vivid picture of the Emperor's protests of innocence and sadness at the outbreak of hostilities in talk on Aug. 28, 1914, at the Royal Castle in Coblenz. The German arms had been victorious and a fortunate outcome of the war seemed certain, Dr. Helfferich says, when he saw the Kaiser for an hour in the castle park. He writes:

"The Kaiser spoke about the tremendous occurrepces of the last weeks in the most inconsiderate way, and made upon me the impression of a man who, notwithstanding that fortune was smiling upon his affairs, was shaken to the depths and heavily weighed down with the responsibility of his decisions.

"He described to me in his own lively way the events which led to the war. He called upon God as his witness that he had been inspired during his entire rule by no higher and holier wish than to maintain peace for his people and better their lot through peaceful work and fortunate conditions of living.

"He recalled his last meeting with his cousins, the Czar and the King of England, at the castle in Berlin on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter in the year 1913, and spoke of the composure he had felt regarding the peaceable intentions of Russia and England. He was unable to get used to the idea that all the assurances of friendship and peace had been lies and deception, yet he had convinced himself from the course of events that the guests then under his roof already bore a plot against Germany in their hearts.

"From the moment when the seriousness of the situation had come to his consciousness, he had implored and begged the King of England and the Czar to save the world from the misfortune of war. He had to limit the possibility of putting pressure upon Emperor Francis Joseph. The Kaiser had implored the Czar up to the last moment to stop Russian mobilization, which would compel us to strike."

"After Russian mobilization and against the advice of his own military aides he had given Russia one last chance, but everything went for naught. Thrice he took his pen in hand before he signed the mobilization order. His responsibility for his own people finally left him no other choice. Our fate was now in God's hands."

Dr. Helfferich further quotes the Emperor regarding the future of Germany in case it should be victorious. The most important thing for him was that out of the war sound sense and a peaceful co-operation of the peoples of the European continent should result. This hitherto had been impossible because of Franco-German controversies, and peace must be concluded in such a way that this goal would be obtainable.

The French he believed a knightly nation, Dr. Helfferich says, with a high conception of honor for which he had always had respect and whose reconciliation with Germany he had always desired. He could understand that the French nation found it difficult after the decision of 1870 to submit without another appeal to the fortune of arms. He hoped that after this war the French would have the feeling that honor had been satisfied, and at the conclusion of peace a basis could be created for the honorable co-operation of the two great European peoples of culture in politics and economic life.

"That is the man," concludes Dr. Helfferich, "whom our enemies—and what is worse, people of our own blood—would like to brand with the stigma of being the cause of the war, a bloody conjurer and oppressor. I am thoroughly convinced that Wilhelm II. knew no higher goal than to keep peace for the German people and the world."

NO GUNNING FROM AIRPLANE

Treaty Makes It Illegal to Hunt Wild Fowl on the Wing.

When the rapid development of the airplane a very few years ago began to show the possibilities of that new factor in the world's activities, one of the speculations often heard was whether sportsmen would turn to the flying machine to put them more nearly on even wing with game birds, and it was not long before the airplane and the machine gun were turned against wild fowl by army aviators.

Some rich men, surfeited with the excitement of ordinary hunting and racing, have contemplated bird shooting from specially constructed planes, but they will be doomed to disappointment, for it is against the law. The first agency to act against unfair advantage being taken of flying things was the War Department.

The Director of Military Aeronautics has forbidden the shooting of wild fowl with machine guns from airplanes and has directed that airplane flights along the Atlantic coast or at any place where migratory wild fowl may be found shall be conducted in such manner as to interfere as little as possible with the habits and feeding of the wild fowl. Commanding officers are instructed to use every means to carry out the regulations and to bring to trial any offenders who may be guilty of breaking any of them.

Complaints of the shooting of wild fowl with machine guns from airplanes were received some time ago by the Department of Agriculture from several places along the Atlantic coast. The attention of the War Department was called to the fact that such shooting was in violation of the Federal migratory bird law enacted last year to give effect to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

To Aid Schools in Colonies.

For the benefit of industrial and church schools organized by Bishop Restarick in the Hawaiian Island, Bishop Brent in the Philippines, and Bishop Colmore in Porto Rico, John Powell and Francis Rogers are to give an afternoon recital on Thursday at the Hotel Biltmore. Mrs. H. Rawlins Bakers is Chairman of the committee, and Governor-General Harrison of the Philippines is among the boxholders.

In aid of the East Side House Music School Settlement, a recital by Katherine Dayton is announced at the home of Mrs. Francis Sydney Smithers, 5252 Park Avenue, on Thursday evening.

Give Final People's Concert.

The Berkshire String Quartet played last evening before the audience of the People's Symphony Concert in the hall of Washington Irving High School. Quartet of Beethoven and Borodine, a serenade of Hugo Wolf, and part of a recent prize work by Tadeusz Iarecki made up the program, which ended this society's series for the season.

Stanley & MacGibbons

5TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

Second Floor—Take Elevator

Apparel is becoming only if suited to the particular wearer.

A garment that breathes perfection when worn by one woman may be entirely unbecoming to another.

Right here is where you see the advantage of our great variety of one-of-a-kinds.

All at one price, too.

Every wrap, dress or suit, **$35,** *no more no less.*

Suits Dresses Coats



Women's & Misses' Suits

In Exclusive Designs

At Our Only Price of **$35.**

Values Out of All Proportion

Tricotine *Poiret Twill*

Mannish Serge

Superb tailleur suits in a wide variety of exclusive designs fully equal to those found in highest cost shops. Tailored, braid trimmed and embroidered effects.



New Afternoon Frocks

At Our Only Price of **$35.**

Values Out of All Proportion

Beaded Georgette *Embroidered Tricolette* *Embroidered Tricotine*

Beaded and Embroidered Satin

A first showing of wonderful afternoon frocks in which the embroidery and bead ornamentation has reached a degree of lavish extravagance rarely found on dresses at this price.

47-49-51 West 42d Street

Renard

A MOST IMPORTANT SALE

To Close Out

A Select Collection of the Highest Type of

Exclusive Model Gowns

ONLY ONE OF A KIND

22.50 and 32.50

Formerly to $45 and $55

All Must Go, Hence the Great Reductions!

The highest type of models that can be presented, in the finest quality materials that can be procured. Tricotines, fine Satins, Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, All Wool Serge, Taffeta, elaborately beaded and embroidered Georgettes, also Jersey—reproductions of the famous coutouriers of Paris in design, class of material, fine workmanship and trimmings. All newest shades, mostly Navy. All sizes.

An Unusual Opportunity for Smart Shoppers

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

For Tomorrow Only in

HIGH-CLASS SERGE SUITS

Strictly tailored models (always smart), plain, braid bound or button trimmed. All the new box coats, semi-box, full flare and plain tailored, long line models, with Pongee, Tricolette or Shantung vestees with narrow shoulders and snug fitting sleeves. Superior tailoring a noticeable feature. All sizes for Women and Misses. All lined with fine Peau de Cygne. An extremely advantageous cash purchase enables us to offer them at less than the cost to manufacture.

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Cleveland
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America's Foremost Specialists

Announce an interesting display of the season's accepted modes in Spring Apparel for Women, Misses and Children. Owing to the *combined purchasing power* for their six establishments, *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.* are enabled to quote *unusually moderate prices,* maintaining their high standard of Superior Quality and Style-Supremacy.



Fashionable Spring Suits

For Women and Misses

A smart assemblage of Suits, interpreting the season's favored silhouette developed in Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Serge, Gabardine and Tricolette.

35.00 48.00 55.00 87.50 and up



Women's and Misses' Suits

Unusually attractive models of Men's Wear Serge in Navy and Black; tailored, belted and box models, braid and button trimmed.

Exceptional Values Monday

29.75

Important Dress Sale Monday

New Satin Dresses

For Women and Misses

Draped Model of Satin and Georgette Crepe, beaded and silk embroidered. Mahogany, Reindeer, Navy, Black and Brown.

***Special* 29.75**

Silk Tricolette Frocks

For Women and Misses

Exclusive straight-line model, effectively embroidered in Chenille and Silk; tasselled girdle. Navy, Taupe, Copen and Black.

***Special* 45.00**



The Vogue of the Spring Cape

For Women and Misses

Our comprehensive assortment boasts many smart versions of the Cape Wrap-Coat and Dolman, draped, surplice, and waist-coat effects.

25.00 37.50 58.00 75.00 and up



Women's and Misses' Capes

Stunning Capes of Men's Wear Serge and Gabardine in draped and dolman effects with smart collar and pocket innovations.

Very Specially Priced Monday

37.50

Misses' Spring Suits, Coats and Dresses

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 Years, Suitable for Small Women, to 36 Bust

Youthful models, developed on simple lines, each possessing that "Touch of Distinction" characteristic of *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.*

Misses' Tailored Suits	25.00	29.75	45.00	50.00	68.00
Misses' Dressy Suits	39.75	50.00	55.00	68.00	85.00
Misses' Capes	25.00	35.00	47.50	59.75	75.00
Misses' Wrap Coats	29.75	37.50	48.00	55.00	78.00
Misses' Cloth Dresses	18.00	25.00	39.75	48.00	59.75
Misses' Silk Dresses	25.00	29.75	35.00	45.00	58.00

Girls' Spring Dresses

Gingham, Chambray, Linen and Serge for general wear; and lovely Silk Dresses for afternoon wear.

2.95 to 29.75

Girls' Capes and Coats

The new graceful Cape or belted Coat of Serge, Gabardine, Velour, Poiret Twill and smart Checks.

9.75 to 35.00

TWO LINERS SAIL WITH FULL CABINS

Crowds at Piers See Aquitania Depart for Liverpool and Lorraine for Havre.

FOREIGN OFFICERS ABOARD

Gen. Paris of French Army Returns Home After 18 Months in Russia and Siberia.

The Cunard pier and the French Line piers at Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, North River, were crowded yesterday with persons who had come to see their relatives and friends sail on the Aquitania for Liverpool and the Lorraine for Havre. Both vessels were crowded to the limit of their cabin capacity. The vessels got away on the beginning of the flood tide without tugs and straightened out in the river with the aid of their own powerful engines.

Among the 187 first cabin passengers on the Lorraine was Major-General Robert G. Paris of the French army, who arrived recently at San Francisco from Siberia, where he served with the Czechoslovak army and also in Russia for eighteen months, after being through the siege of Verdun in the early part of 1916.

"The Czechoslovaks," the General said, "were greatly outnumbered all through their fighting by the Bolshevist troops and were driven out of southwestern Russia by them. The fighting was bitter until they reached Vladivostok, on the eastern Siberian coast. I have seen the work of the Bolsheviki and can say that any assistance given to the semblance of real Government in Russia like the one at Omsk is a help to humanity."

William A. Coffin, President of the American Committee for the Exposition of American Paintings and Sculpture in the Luxemburg Musée in Paris, sailed on the Lorraine for Paris. He said that the society had sent $60,000 to France for the relief of the families of artists and sculptors, and that he was taking with him $2,000 more to add to these funds. Several officers of the Czechoslovak Army and General A. Haskell of the Russian Army, also sailed on the Lorraine.

Among the 355 first cabin passengers who sailed on the Aquitania was Captain A. B. Carpenter, V. C., of the British Navy, who commanded the cruiser Vindictive in the attack on Zeebrugge. He has been here four months delivering lectures in the United States and Canada. "I am leaving a host of friends," the Captain said, "and it is real friendship that I have found. I have received many letters from total strangers who expressed the friendship in this country for Great Britain. I am exceedingly grateful, and only hope that on our side of the water they will also realize the value of the two nations coming in closer contact with each other."

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt sailed on the liner with her 15-year-old son to place him in school in England. Other passengers sailing on the Aquitania were Sir William Allardyce, Governor General of the Bahamas, and Lady Allardyce, with their daughters; Brig. Gen. L. R. Kenyon, head of the Inspections Department of the British War Mission here; Ponleroy Burton, Director of The London Daily Mail and other Harmsworth publications, who has been here six weeks on a business trip, and William P. Larkin of 2 West Ninety-fourth Street, Oversea Director of the Knights of Columbus, who will visit Rome as a special envoy to Pope Benedict.

Mr. Larkin will go first to England, France, Belgium, and Germany to take up the task of supervising K. of C. war work, as he has done previously in this country. He has shipped across the Atlantic millions of dollars' worth of free creature comforts for the men of the A. E. F., including 5,000 footballs sent last year. Mr. Larkin is a lawyer and a Director in the firm of P. F. Collier & Son, the publishers.

NEGRO LOT BUYERS LOSERS.

Complaints of Purchasers at Jamaica Heard in Magistrate's Court.

The investigation of tax lien sales by the Mayor's Committee on Taxation was extended yesterday to a special hearing before Magistrate Charles N. Harris in the Criminal Court Building concerning complaints by purchasers of lots at Beasley Park, Jamaica, L. I. Some of the complainants asserted they had lost $100 to $300, which had been paid as installments on the purchase price, by foreclosure proceedings.

Martin Mager, representative of the Straub-Lomel Realty Company of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, who was called as a witness by Assistant District Attorney Theodore L. Waugh, said the purchasers of lots by the part-payment plan at Beasley Park included forty negroes, twenty-five of whom ceased to make payments after the foreclosure and had lost all they invested. Mr. Mager testified that his company had acquired the property at the foreclosure sale from the Germain House and Home Building Company at 9 Church Street, Manhattan.

Although the foreclosure eliminated the purchasers of lots so far as the Straub-Lomel Realty Company was concerned, Mr. Mager announced that his concern would endeavor to protect all who had paid installments to the Germain House and Home Building Company. The purchasers, he said, would be credited with the amounts already paid and deeds would be give by his company upon final payments.

Magistrate Harris expressed approval of the District Attorney's land-fraud measure pending in the Legislature, which he said would protect the small investor and insure his getting title when payments were completed, as it provided a jail penalty when a realty seller failed to complete the transaction under reasonable conditions. The law at present provides only a civil action in the courts by a defrauded buyer.



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Jolly Toys
For GIRLS and BOYS
Just the thing for
EASTER!
The Doll Shop
18 West 47th St.
Bryant 7464

BORDEN VOICES IMPATIENCE

Canadian Premier Again Criticises Delay of the Conference.

LONDON, April 4.—Speaking at a dinner given tonight in honor of Sir Auckland C. Geddes, who has accepted the principalship of McGill University, Sir Robert L. Borden, Canadian Premier, said:

"What of peace? Let us not minimize the difficulties confronting those who are striving to settle its terms. I am not disposed, on the other hand, to criticise those who are impatient of delay. I have more than once given voice to my own impatience.

"It would be idle to pretend there has been no waste of time. There is great unrest throughout the world, and he is an extreme optimist who believes all danger is behind us."

Gabrilowitsch Plays.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch gave his last recital of the season at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. His program was devoted to compositions by Schumann and Chopin. Among the best were the great C major Fantasia and the G minor Sonata of Schumann; and various studies, a nocturne, a valse, and the first scherzo of Chopin. After the C minor Etude, No. 12, from Opus 25, the Russian virtuoso and conductor responded with Schumann's Nocturne in F. There was present a large and sympathetic audience. Mr. Gabrilowitsch was in particularly fine form and played both poetically and brilliantly.

AIR SERVICE COST OVER A BILLION

Amount Already Spent $712,000,000, Outstanding Obligations $200,000,000.

CURRENT EXPENSE HALVED

Appropriation Is Cut $485,000,000—Liberty-12 Motors Completed Total 20,478.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Wilson has issued an executive order under date of March 19 abolishing the Aircraft Board and placing all aircraft production, as well as aircraft funds, under the control of Major General Menoher, the newly appointed Director of the Army Air Service. The order was necessary, General March explained today, to keep the record straight and no change in system was involved.

Coincidental with the announcement of the order, the War Department disclosed the status of Air Service appropriations. The total appropriations for the Air Service since the beginning of the war, after deducting $681,000,000 carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury, amounted to $1,097,304,758. Of this amount $712,000,000, or about 65 per cent. had been spent up to March 18, 1919. The estimated outstanding obligations are $200,000,000, and the estimated balance is $185,000,000, or 17 per cent. of the total. The figure of $200,000,000 given as representing estimated outstanding obligations is based, it was explained, on the assumption that approximately $340,000,000 would be saved in the liquidation of suspended contracts.

Announcement was made that current air service appropriations authorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1919, had been reduced $485,000,000. This act carried $344,304,758, of which $760,000,000 was allotted to the Bureau of Aircraft Production, and $184,304,758 to the Division of Military Aeronautics. Up to Feb. 25, 1919, the appropriation for the former had been reduced $360,000,000. This was a 53 per cent. reduction. The appropriation for the Division of Military Aeronautics was reduced $85,000,000.

Announcement was made that the Packard Motor Car Company made the final deliveries of Liberty-12 motors during the week which ended March 21, and that this completed all contracts for Liberty motors. The number of Liberty-12 motors completed was 20,478, as follows: Packard Motor Car Company, 6,500 motors, 32 per cent. of total; Lincoln Motor Company, 6,000 motors, 32 per cent.; Ford Motor Company, 3,950 motors, 19 per cent.; General Motor Company, 2,528 motors, 12 per cent.; Nordyke-Marmon Company, 1,000 motors, 5 per cent.

The value of the cancellations and suspensions of Army Air Service contracts up to March 22, 1919, was $488,342,379, distributed as follows: Engines and spare parts, $206,961,771; airplanes and spare parts, $165,288,590; chemicals and chemical plants, $18,648,229; instruments and accessories, $10,761,081; balloons and supplies, $10,071,035; fabrics [illegible] $7,977,141; miscellaneous, $70,672,533.

Although the demobilization of the Army Air Service will continue until the enlisted personnel is reduced to 15,000, twenty-one aero squadrons will be retained in the service, as follows:

Pursuit squadorns, 27th, 94th, 95th, and 147th.

Bombardment squadrons, (day), 11th, 20th, 96th, and 166th.

Army observation squadrons, 9th, 24th, and 91st.

Army artillery squadrons, 99th, 135th, and 258th.

Corps observation squadrons, 1st, 12th, 50th, and 88th.

Surveillance squadrons, 8th, 90th, and 104th.

JUDGE LINDSEY'S ILLNESS.

Arrives in New York to Consult Physicians.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Denver Juvenile Court, who was reported on Friday to be seriously ill in this city, arrived in New York last night to consult physicians here. Although he is suffering from stomach trouble, Judge Lindsey last night said "I feel pretty well. There is nothing worth mentioning the matter with me. I'll be all right in a short time."

Judge Lindsay left Colorado a few days ago to attend a sanitarium in or near this city, having been overcome by the strenuous work he has been doing for the Government. He had been in France as a representative of the Committee on Public Information until the signing of the armistice, and since his return to this country last Winter had been in broken health. His wife is expected in New York in a few days.

DECREASE IN SMALL CRIME.

Magistrates Report Many Fewer Arraignments in 1918 Than in 1917

The record of women arraigned in the Magistrates' courts in 1918 shows a marked decrease, according to the report of Chief City Magistrate McAdoo, made public yesterday. The number of men charged with intoxication decreased during the year by 48 per cent., and of women 51 per cent. Decreases in offenses listed under disorderly conduct were: Men, 25 per cent; women, 31 per cent.

Magistrate McAdoo announced the decrease in the numbers of offenders with this comment:

"A comparison of the 1918 figures with those of previous years shows that there is a decrease in the number of persons fingerprinted for every class of offenders, excepting jostlers or pickpockets, who have increased 18 per cent. This is the type of man who would evade military service.

"These fingerprint records have greatly aided probation officers in their work. Prints supplied to the Police Department were used to identify more than fifty dead persons and trace their relatives and friends."

Germans Sail for South America.

Among the 200 first cabin passengers who sailed yesterday for South America on the Lampert & Holt liner Vasari were several German families on their way from Canada to settle in Uruguay or Bolivia. There were also a number of representatives of American business firms going to South America to try and capture a portion of its trade for this country.

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR ADVERTISEMENT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING OF WOMEN'S EASTER SUITS, ON PAGE 7 OF THE ROTOGRAVURE SECTION

Paris
London

Best & Co.

Greeley
1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Specially Prepared SALES of EASTER APPAREL for Women and Misses—to occur Monday and Tuesday

EASTER SALE!
WOMEN'S CAPES and WRAPS
48.00 78.00
for Street and Dress Wear

48.00—capes of tricotine, serge, poiret twill and velour check, in new or dressy and sport models, all silk-lined.

78.00—handsome wraps of tricolette with luxurious linings. New spring colorings.

THIRD FLOOR

EASTER SALE!
WOMEN'S AFTERNOON or SUMMER STREET DRESSES
42.50

A choice collection—seven styles of printed or beaded Georgette combined with taffeta, satin or the new caterpillar straw trimmings.

Every one is a fresh, new style including tunic skirts, surplice waists and plain straight-line effects.

All good colors, which makes them just the kind of dresses that women like to buy for afternoon wear at this season and for street wear during the Summer.

Sizes 34 to 42
THIRD FLOOR



EASTER SALE!
WOMEN'S EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
18.50

75 new Easter hats—each more charming than the other.

Included are the latest Paris models—perfect reproductions, of course—and original Best models, all from our own Fifth Avenue workrooms. You will notice the coq, the transparent brim, tips of ostrich and field flowers—in bewitching new interpretations.

EASTER SALES!
FASHIONABLE APPAREL for MISSES

Baronette Satin Skirts
in lovely colors—flesh, blue, maize, purple, white, are in two models, both gathered in back.
SPECIAL 14.95

Taffeta Frocks
Two unusual models show overskirts and full sashes. Choose navy blue or colors such as taupe or French blue. Both are admirably finished in the Best & Co. way to match the quality of the material.
SPECIAL 39.50

Individual Cape-wraps
are quite French in design—full at the top, tight at the bottom. Of tricotine and tricolette combined or of Poiret twill.
SPECIAL 59.00

Tricotine Tailored Suits
Smart blouse models handsomely embroidered in chenille and exclusive plain tailored suits.
SPECIAL 69.00

SECOND FLOOR

EASTER SALE!
WOMEN'S SMART OXFORDS



8.50 *usually* **10.00**

Smart tan Oxfords that look like English custom-made boots represent an unusual bargain—at the height of the season—for the price.

Not only are they a choice style, but well-made—of our characteristic Best & Co. quality—all leather.

EASTER SALE!
WOMEN'S WHITE GLOVES
2.50

Biarritz (about six-button length, slip-on gloves) of white glace are overseam sewn. They fit perfectly—as all Best & Co. gloves do—and will correctly complete the Easter costume.

You Never Pay More at Best's

SALE
FURS for EASTER

ASSORTMENT of new models in furs to complete Spring costumes.

SMALL FUR SCARFS, CAPES AND WRAPS

in moleskin, kolinsky, seal dyed muskrat or Hudson seal, silver, natural blue foxes, martens,—natural and blended sables of Hudson Bay or Russian origin.

SPECIAL VALUES

Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs
One skin 75.00 Two skins 110.00

Blended Sable Scarfs
One skin 45.00 Two skins 75.00

Fox Scarfs
Shades of Brown and Gray.
49.00

Wolf Scarfs
Shades of Brown and Gray.
35.00

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
New York

You Never Pay More at Best's

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS

The Standard by which all others are judged.
Made in Our Own Shops

WHAT is it in the blouse of the well dressed boy that breathes distinction? For there IS a difference, a real one. We believe it is in the conception.

Best & Co. blouses are TAILORED; there's a crisp salt-water air about them. They suggest the sea rather than quantity production.

It's a very little thing, but we were years developing a perfect fitting shield.

This and other small matters have the care and study of our tailoring organization, and that's the reason, when you see a Best blouse, even the unpracticed eye can detect such a difference.

SAILOR SUITS *for Boys 2 to 10 years*
10.50 13.50 16.50
With long trousers, 16.50

Monday Specials

WASH SUITS *for boys 5 to 10 years.* Included are finest American reproductions of Belgian Blue linen and military suits of highest quality khaki. *Regular 5.50 to 8.00 grades.* **4.25**

MILITARY SUITS *for boys 4 to 10 years. Regular 13.50 to 16.50 grades.* **7.50**

REEFERS *for boys 2 to 10 years.* Broken sizes. *Regular 10.50 to 13.50 grades.* **7.50**

ALL WOOL KNICKER SUITS *for boys 7 to 15 years.* Tailored in our own shops, from the identical fabrics used in our 19.50 and 22.50 suits. **15.50**

Official Agents for Boy Scouts.

You Never Pay More at Best's

PLANS PORT TREATY AGREEMENT IN 1920

Commission Finds It Impossible to Submit Terms to Legislatures This Year.

FUNDS PROMISED FOR WORK

Representatives of New York and New Jersey Agree to Work in Harmony Pending Final Treaty.

The commission appointed by New York and New Jersey to consider the terms of a treaty for the development of the port of New York decided definitely yesterday that it would be impossible to submit any agreement to the Legislatures this year, but that the complete agreement would be ready for submission to the two Legislatures in 1920. It was decided that the commission should continue its work during the recesses of the Legislatures, and that the legislative committees representing the lawmaking bodies of the two States also should remain in existence to advise the commission in formulating the treaty.

Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey expressed regret that the delay was necessary, but promised that appropriations would be provided by his State for carrying on the work. Julius Henry Cohen, counsel for the commission, proposed resolutions that were adopted unanimously. These provided that "Pending the consummation of such compact and the working out of a comprehensive plan for the development of the port, all projects for terminal facilities within the port of New York shall be submitted to the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission for consideration and advice, to the end that so far as practicable all such projects shall be in harmony with such comprehensive plan when ultimately adopted."

Senator J. Henry Walters, speaking for this State, informed the commission that the present legislative joint commission would be continued and that funds would be provided for its work. Governor Edge said that the delay in making the treaty would not cause cessation of the efforts of his State to improve the port, but that work upon improvements upon the Jersey side would be continued in conformance with the plans of the commission. It was decided also to adopt the suggestion of the Board of Estimate that, at the same time the treaty was offered for approval, the commission would submit also a comprehensive plan for port development.

WOMEN HEAR MISS PERKINS.

State Industrial Commissioner Guest of City Club at Luncheon.

John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Industrial Commission, and Commissioner Frances Perkins were speakers at a luncheon in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday given by the Women's City Club for Miss Perkins. The subject of both speakers was "The Function of the Industrial Commission in the New Industrial Era."

Miss Perkins told of the work of the commission formed by the old Labor Department and of the new Workman's Compensation Act, and spoke especially of the need of help by those who receive compensation for injuries. Illustrating she told of a boy who was slightly crippled. He was a bright boy, but became discouraged. He said he was hampered in looking for work because he could not get around as quickly as other boys and they reached the places he tried for first. There was danger of his settling down to live on his mother and his small compensation if he did not receive moral aid and encouragement.

Another case cited was of an Italian longshoreman, a man who was little more than a strong beast of burden. "He had nothing to sell but his strength," said Miss Perkins. He found a position after his injury at picking chickens at $8 a week. He had been earning $20. He needed help and encouragement, aside from his compensation. There is a neurosis growing frequently out of shock and injury, particularly among women, and they need a friend in the Industrial Commission."

Mr. Mitchell told the women that if they had not won the suffrage members of their sex would not have obtained the important positions which many of them were now occupying.

HARRISS REFINISHES OFFICE

New Decoration Scheme at Police Headquarters Cost $5,000.

Although at the time of his appointment last year, Special Deputy Police Commissioner Harriss was reported to have spent $1,500 for a resplendent silk and linen cream-colored wallpaper for the interior decoration of his office, those calling at his office in Room 222 at Police Headquarters tomorrow morning will find that the room has been entirely redecorated.

The new scheme of decorations is Circassian walnut to match the Deputy Commissioner's desk, with wooden panelling stained and ingrained to match. The two telephones on the desk also have been touched up to harmonize with the walls and office furniture.

Shortly after his appointment the deputy commissioner had installed in his office a desk of Circassian walnut, which was reported to have cost $2,500, but the present decoration scheme is said to have cost a little more than $5,000.

Lee-Morris Co.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street.

Specially Arranged

Pre-Easter Sale

Women's and Misses'

Stunningly Styled Capes

Fashionably Tailored Suits

Beautifully Designed Dresses



Sale **Suits** — ***29.75 & 45.00***

A very choice collection, containing replicas of high cost custom suits as well as a number of smartly tailored Box and Blouse Coat Suits.

Sale **Capes** — ***25.00 & 39.75.***

The greatest diversity of snappy styles; every fashionable fabric, in navy blue, black, tan, rookie, French blue, walnut, and two-tone effects.

Sale **Dresses** — ***25.00 & 39.50***

of Georgette in plain and exquisite floral designs—Rich Satin and Chiffon Taffeta—Smartly Tailored Dresses of Tricotine and Gabardine. For street, afternoon, evening wear.

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 Fifth Ave., at 36th St.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

A Timely Sale of Summer Cretonnes

will take place to-morrow (Monday) on the Fourth Floor.

Several thousand yards of desirable Cretonnes will be offered, embracing a sufficient variety of attractive designs and color effects to make a wide appeal.

At the unusually low price of

68c. per yard

This Sale affords a rare opportunity for obtaining the Summer's supply of draperies, furniture covers, etc., at an economical figure.

(Upholstery Department)

Another Sale of Summer Cotton Fabrics

at 48c. per yard

will be held to-morrow (Monday)

The selection consists of English Printed and American Woven Voiles (which are in great demand) in widths of from 33 to 38 inches.

The qualities are unusually desirable and a choice may be made from printed designs, woven checks, blocks and stripe effects.

The price quoted represents a reduction of at least one-third.

The Later Modes in Women's Tailor-mades

are now displayed in the spacious and newly-arranged Department on the Third Floor.

Never, it would seem, were there so many attractive models from which to choose one's Easter suit as there are this season; certainly there were never quite so many individualized designs—all essentially different, but all equally charming. From this collection it should not be difficult for Madame to select exactly the suit adapted to her type of face, figure and personality—and that is really of the utmost importance nowadays, when the psychology of clothes counts for so much.

Quality—the "Altman Standard"—has been the first consideration in producing these tailor-mades; in material and workmanship as well as in style. The prices will prove universally attractive.

The Pre-Easter Display

of Smart Clothes for Men, Women, Misses and the Younger Set

is the feature of interest in the Departments devoted to fashionable outer-apparel.

And no less important are the minor accessories, including Neckwear, Handkerchiefs and Perfumes—all of them so vitally necessary to the success of the Easter costume.

A Special Sale of Hand-embroidered Lingerie Robes

(unmade)

will commence in the Lace Department to-morrow (Monday)

The Robes offered in this Sale are composed of fine-quality French voile and batiste, and were embroidered abroad from designs originated by and exclusive to B. Altman & Co. The needlework is exquisitely done, and at the prices quoted below

the values are extraordinary

Hand-embroidered Robes . . . . . at $29.50

Hand-embroidered Robes, with encrusted medallions of real filet lace . . . . . at $38.00

In view of the fact that lingerie robes will come into their own again during the coming Summer, this Sale offers a distinctly worth-while opportunity.

(First Floor)

An Exclusive Importation of Robes d'Intérieur

just arrived from Paris, may now be viewed in the spacious Salon devoted to Women's House Gowns, on the Third Floor.

All the witchery of Paris seems to lie enmeshed in the soft draperies of these lovely creations. Wonderful color effects, rich embroideries, dainty laces, with here and there a gleam of gold or silver—in all of these is revealed the inimitable artistry that is but a synonym for Paris.

It is such artistry, however, as one has learned to expect from Callot Soeurs, Drecoll, Bulloz, Robert, Jenny, Miler Soeurs, Alexandre and Christian, in whose ateliers most of these charming negligees originated.

Marvex Gloves, Betalph Silk Hosiery and Balta Shoes

all of which are essentials of the fashionable costume, are assembled for selection in their respective Departments.

All are made exclusively for B. Altman & Co., and may be obtained in the styles and sizes appropriate for Men and Women.

Little Children's French Hats and Bonnets

newly arrived from Paris, are among the many dainty new things displayed in the Department for Little Children's Wear, on the Second Floor.

Little Children's Coats and Hats to match, made of the lovely materials that Fashion has sanctioned for the tiny folk, are another interesting feature.

A New Importation of Straw Hats and Bonnets

(for little children) will be placed on Sale in this Department on Monday at the special price of

$8.50

Girls' Outerwear

To-day, the young girl of six to sixteen expects to be as smartly dressed as her elders, and the Spring assortments have been assembled with a realization of this fact. Every wanted garment for school, street and party dress may be found in the present stock.

Silk Dresses,	$18.50 to 195.00
Voile, Organdie and Challis Dresses at	$16.50 to 58.00
Coats	14.75 to 185.00
Capes	13.50 to 78.00
Separate Skirts	5.90 to 14.50
Blouses	3.50 to 8.25
Tub Dresses	5.50 to 18.50

(Second Floor)

Charming Novelties in French Overblouses

just received from Paris, are displayed in the Blouse Department, on the Second Floor.

The Overblouse is one of the smartest innovations introduced this season, and it is shown here in all of its most attractive variations. Every model in the collection is an individual type—graceful, picturesque, and chic. The materials are mostly of the diaphanous order, now so much in demand, but the decorative effects introduced are many and diverse.

Embroideries, richly wrought in silk, metal, beads or other media, are a dominant feature; for these are an important factor in fashionable costume this season, here and in Paris.

The prices of these imported overblouses range from $48.00 to $225.00.

CHAIN OF HOSPITALS FOR DISABLED MEN

War Risk Insurance Bureau Expanding Work of Caring for Discharged Soldiers.

TAKE OVER CAMP HOSPITALS

Speedway Institution in Chicago as Centre of System—Marine Hospital, Staten Island, Included.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—An extensive program of caring for disabled soldiers after their discharge from military service was announced today by the War Risk Insurance Bureau, which is charged by Congress with this work. Twenty-one hospitals with a capacity of 1,500 beds already are in use, and the War Department has turned over to the Treasury seven camp hospitals for care of disability cases. These are to be enlarged and improved out of the $9,000,000 fund appropriated for hospitals for disabled soldiers to be controlled by the War Risk Insurance Bureau and conducted by the Public Health Service, another Treasury agency.

When treatment in the hospitals of the War Department fails to restore men to such condition that they are fit for active service and they are discharged, the work of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance begins.

Under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance act all soldiers 10 per cent. disabled from causes suffered in the line of duty are entitled to compensation and to treatment by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Any man disabled in the service and discharged from the service may make application for treatment to the Public Health Service station in his home town or at the nearest station. If immediate treatment is necessary it will be administered by the Public Health Service. If the need for treatment is not immediate the case will be reviewed by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and assigned to a hospital.

Men who after discharge develop physical disabilities attributable to military service are entitled to treatment. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance may be called upon to care for more than 25,000 cases of men discharged for tubercular tendencies, it was announced.

The War Department has turned over to the Treasury Department for the care of disability cases hospitals located at Camp Cody, New Mexico; Camp Hancock, Georgia; Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Florida; Camp Beauregard, Louisiana; Camp Logan, Texas; Camp Fremont, California, and at Perryville, Md. About $750,000 will be expended for enlarging and improving these hospitals.

The Treasury Department has purchased the Speedway Hospital in Chicago, with a capacity of 15,000 beds. Improvements and changes costing half a million dollars will be made in the hospital and it is planned to make this hospital a national centre of medical study and research.

Portions of the Battle Mountain Sanitarium at Hot Springs, S. D., have been taken over for the work of the War Risk Bureau. Another hospital to be taken over is located at Corpus Christi, Texas, while $1,500,000 will be expended in the erection of a hospital at Dawson Springs, Ky., on land acquired as a gift to the Government.

A hospital costing $900,000 will be built at Norfolk, Va., and $350,000 has been set aside for the erection of a hospital in or near the District of Columbia. The Marine Hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island, will be taken over and $190,000 is to be expended in enlargement and improvement.

WHAT SOLDIERS MAY KEEP.

Gas Mask and Helmet, Besides Equipment of Clothing.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Every enlisted man, on discharge, the War Department announced today, will be allowed to retain as his personal property the following articles of uniform equipment: Overseas cap, (for men with overseas service, hat for others;) olive drab shirt, woolen coat and ornaments, woolen breeches, one pair shoes, one pair leggins, one waist belt, one slicker and overcoat, two suits underwear, four pairs stockings, one pair gloves, one toilet set, one barrack's bag, gas mask and helmet, (for overseas men only.) Soldiers who have turned in their equipments are authorized to redraw them by applying to the Director of Storage in this city.

The department calls attention to the fact it is unlawful for a discharged soldier to wear the regulation uniform without the red chevrons, which show his connection with the military establishment has been terminated according to law.

Forbids State Church in Germany.

PARIS, April 5.—The Commission on Constitution of the German National Assembly has adopted a clause stipulating that there shall be no State church, a dispatch from Weimar says. Sunday is maintained as a legal holiday.

WANT CLAIMS BY MAY 15.

War Department Notifies Those Desiring to Adjust Canceled Contracts.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Assistant Secretary Crowell gave notice today contractors desiring to adjust canceled war contracts through the machinery set up by the War Department must present their claims prior to May 15 next. In a letter to Secretary Glass Mr. Crowell said nearly half the claims involved had not yet been formally presented.

"This failure on the part of contractors is occasioning the department great embarrassment," he said. "The organization which is handling this matter is essentially civilian in character and composed of men who remain in this work only at a very great personal sacrifice and at the urgent request of the department. I do not feel that I can continue indefinitely to impose that hardship, and have determined that all contractors who desire to avail themselves of the existing organization for the settlement of their claims must present them prior to May 15, 1919."

E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE. Jewelers
Our Remounting Specialists are prepared to transform Old Jewelry into Modern Gattle Creations
Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

KAHLER SHOES
For Men & Women Est. 1848.
STYLE COMFORT QUALITY OXFORDS
Without sacrificing style our Oxfords supply the comfort so necessary during the warmer period.
P. KAHLER & SONS
18-17 West 46th St. Near 5th Ave., New York. Send for Catalogue T.

Why Should I Buy
Diamonds at Lamberts?

TO whomever asks this question the answer is short and plain. Because Lamberts **import diamonds direct** instead of buying them through middlemen, they do not have to add middlemen's profit to the retail price. Besides,

$25 $50 $75 $100 $150 $200 $300 $450 $500 — $75 $100 $150 $200 $250 $350 $450 $650

Lamberts secured a supply of fine high-grade diamonds before the latest advance in prices abroad. And further, **they don't have to pay a high rent** nor to send the diamonds they import to other houses to be mounted. Lamberts have a factory, with a staff of expert workmen, on the same premises with their store. And so it comes about that

Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings

At Lamberts are sold at prices that save money for every purchaser, whether he pay $10.00, $1,500.00 or any one of many prices between. Quality guaranteed as represented.

Those famous watches so forcibly and beautifully advertised in popular magazines that you all know their names, are for sale at Lamberts. We have in mind Walthams, Elgins, Howards, Hamiltons and the like. Our men inspect all the watch-movements we buy, as a precaution against the sale of an imperfect watch. We have full lines of trusty Waltham watches in solid 14 karat gold, $37.50 up; gold filled, $20.00, and sterling silver cases, $16.75. Wrist watches for men, $12.00 up; bracelet watches for ladies, solid 14 karat gold, $28.00 up; gold filled, $16.00 up; sterling silver, $12.75 up.

The year after the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876, Lamberts began selling Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings, in all styles and shapes. We are selling them yet and as years go by their popularity spreads in ever-widening circles. No charge for engraving.

18-karat, $5.75 up 22-karat, $6.50 up — 18-karat, $7.00 up 22-karat, $8.50 up

LAMBERT BROTHERS
Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches
Third Avenue, Corner 58th Street
Store Open Daily Until 6. Saturday Nights Until 9.



SPIDER WEB

THE MOST RECENT ARTISTIC PRESENTATION OF AVEDON IS A LONG-WAISTED SILHOUETTE MODEL OF DULL GOLD SILK TRICOLETTE. THIS FABRIC HAS A SPIDER WEB PATTERN AS ITS BASIS AND ON IT FLOWERS HAVE BEEN DELICATELY OUTLINED. THE EFFECT IS INDEED LOVELY.

$59.50

AVEDON
448 Fifth Ave. at Fortieth St.

A Pleasant Place to Know About

Telephone Greeley 2400
Fur Storage and Remodelling at Extremely Low Rates
Stewart & Co.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5th Ave., at 37th St.



New Millinery Modes for Easter

Reveal themselves in a remarkable exposition in our Millinery Salon tomorrow

A rare ensemble of fashion's latest and most winsome creations in millinery for Easter, portraying many new and exquisite conceits in ornamentation. Comprised are hats of all contours, beautifully developed in the richest materials of the hour.

Chic turbans—simple, yet most inviting. Smart pokes, mushrooms and mitzi sailors. Exquisite round and irregular-brimmed hats of taffeta of lustrous sheen. Dainty Maline hats with large, drooping transparent brims of horse hair, and a most inclusive collection of smart new straws.

Embellishments of imported colorful flowers, Coque and Glycerine Ostrich feathers, ribbons and fancies.

Prices are very modest and range from
15.00 to 40.00
Millinery Salon—Third Floor.

EXHIBITIONS OPEN SUNDAYS 1-5 P. M.
EXHIBITIONS & SALES AT THE
ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE & 59TH STREET, NEW YORK
¶ To be sold Wednesday evening, April 9, at 8:15
ORIGINAL DRAWINGS
BY OLD AND MODERN MASTERS
FROM THE
R. EDERHEIMER COLLECTION
¶ This collection consists, mainly, of masterpieces by Guardi, Millet, Gainsborough, Corot, Claude Lorrain, Francois Clouet, Titian. It is a delightful exhibition, well worthy of study.
¶ To be sold Thursday evening, April 10, at 8:15
ETCHINGS, DRYPOINTS, LITHOGRAPHS
THE COLLECTION OF
A NEW YORK GENTLEMAN
LATELY DECEASED
¶ Zorns and Whistlers are the outstanding features of this collection, along with fine examples of Hayden, Legros, D. Y. Cameron, James McBey, Frank Duveneck and Ropa.
¶ To be sold Thursday, Friday, Saturday afternoons, April 10, 11, 12, at 2:30
JAPANESE WORKS OF ART
SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
RUFUS E. MOORE
WITH ADDITIONS FROM THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
MRS. RUFUS E. MOORE
¶ To be sold Monday, Tuesday afternoons, April 7, 8, at 2:15
THE LIBRARY OF C. A. COUTAN
OF BROOKLYN
WITH OTHER COLLECTIONS
SALES CONDUCTED BY MR. FREDERICK A. CHAPMAN.

Telephone Greeley 2400
The New Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
5th Ave. Stewart & Co. At 37th St.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
A Sale Extraordinary
Fashionable Spring Suits
For Women and Misses
Priced Phenomenally Low Tomorrow
48.00



Every Suit included in this important Sale has been selling in our regular stock at a much higher price, and has been specially reduced for this Sale. All beautifully developed in fabrics of fashion:
Chevy Twill, Wool Tricotine and Mannish Serge
The models embrace everything from the loose, graceful box Suit to the smart, dressy blouse Suit, including mannish tailleurs, depicting a wealth of distinctive features. Exquisite innovations are also described in smart vests and wrap coat of soft, luxurious materials, in a variety of smart new colorings.
Each Suit is tailored with that dependable thoroughness that individualizes every garment in our shop.

EXCLUSIVE MODELS SPECIALLY FEATURED FOR TOMORROW

Embroidered Tricotine Suit 98.50
Luxurious new model of quite unusual contour, in the smart seam effect with coat longer than usual. Distinctive features are the narrow shawl collar and infinitesimal belt in criss-cross effect. The back shows smart flare from waistline and the front is cut on diagonal lines. Embellished with silk embroidery in elaborate new design.

New Chevy Twill Suit 69.50
This very graceful suit is shown in the new smart slip-over effect, with unusually narrow sash. The jacket is longer in the back than in the front and buttons at side. Deep cuff is shown at the bottom of jacket as well as on the narrow ankle-length skirt.

Faille Moire Dress 79.50
A highly individualized model of rare charm, lending itself admirably to the smart silhouette. Carefully executed in Faille Moire—the most exquisite fabric shown this Spring. The charming bodice is in basque effect and the demure round neck is finished with unique square scalloped collar of lace trimmed Organdie. Skirt is trimmed with several rows of silk looped fringe, which is repeated on the smart bell sleeves.

Silk Tricolette Dresses 49.50
Sumptuous new dresses of Silk Tricolette in two distinct models. One is a decidedly straight line model, embellished with gold metallic embroidery in very effective new design. The other is a slender silhouette model, with smart tunic, featuring the new drop stitch.

Smart Tricotine Cape 35.00
An engaging new model of unusual beauty, skillfully fashioned of Wool Tricotine, especially featuring smart elbow-length over cape, broad shawl collar and front-tying narrow sash. Adorned with smart button trimmings. Luxuriously silk lined.

Exquisite Bolivia Cape 49.50
A fascinating new Bolivia cape in cinnamon shade. Ultra smart and individual to an unusual degree. Clever features are the reefer-effect front, narrow sash and satin collar. The sides are slashed and the edges rounded. A little shirring and a few self buttons above the armholes complete this charming new cape. Silk lined in contrasting color satin to match collar.

New Springtime Skirts 5.75 to 39.50
A comprehensive assortment of smart new skirts, carefully developed in the richest and most fashionable Spring fabrics: Silk Poulette, Tricolette, Serge, Tricotine, Kumsi-Kumsa, Fah-ta-si, Satin, Wool Plaids and Taffeta.

Fur Storage and Fur Remodelling at extremely low rates.

NATIVES DISORDERLY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Recent White Men's Restrictions and Some Are Hurt in Clashes with Police.

LONDON, April 5.—Increasing agitation among the South African natives growing out of the recent troubles in white labor circles, is reported by Reuter's Johannesburg correspondent, telegraphing under date of April 3. There is a movement on foot among the natives against the law requiring them to possess registration passes, and the authorities are rounding up the ringleaders. The movement is condemned by a number of the responsible and influential native chiefs, the correspondent states.

During the trial of some of the ringleaders a crowd of natives demonstrated outside the Magistrate's Court here and were charged by the police with bayonets set when a threatening movement was made. A number of the natives were wounded and many arrested.

In the native quarter of the city, when a white man was attacked and knocked down, a police squadron restored order after three natives had been injured by rifle shorts and some of the whites involved in the disorders also had been injured.

Diabetic Bread

-Absolutely Starchless-

approved by the highest medical authorities—can be made, easily, in any home from

LISTERS DIABETIC FLOUR

Agreeable relief from the monotony of the diabetic's diet is furnished by the many delicacies to be made from this noted flour. Recipes are supplied with it for making Diabetic Bread, Cookies, Pancakes, Noodles, that are appetizing, easily assimilated and highly nourishing. The flour comes already flavored, is Self-Rising, and conveniently put up in small boxes—one for each day.

One Month's Supply, $4.85
Fifteen Days' Supply, $2.75

Mail orders promptly attended to

LISTER BROS., INC.
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MASTER Shoe Builders

SHOE CRAFT

27 W. 38th St. NEW YORK

Fitting the Narrow Foot

Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

Two Favored Styles

AMONG the new Spring models which make the ShoeCraft Shop a fascinating place nowadays, two are especially popular. These are described by the fashion writer of Scribner's Magazine in the clipping reproduced at the right. See them on your feet and you will decide that they are as becoming as they are smart and practical. Many other styles show fashion's variations in most attractive guise.

Mail orders postpaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog T-6 and Measurement Charts. Charge accounts.



Can't you picture this dark brown calfskin Oxford with its long-vamp English last protruding beneath a trig, smart figure walking down the avenue, its low heel giving a firm stance against the straining leash of an alert police dog? Woollen hose, light weight, in heather, brown, or green, are a fitting accompaniment for the Oxfords. Hose, $3.50; Oxfords, $11. The long forepart of the one-eyelet Oxford makes it very becoming to the foot. It has that hard-to-find low French heel. In patent leather or dull leather, $14; silk stocking with lace front in simple design, $3.50.

The description and illustration are reprinted by courtesy of Scribner's Magazine. From the Fifth Avenue Section.

OLIVER A. OLSON COMPANY
"The Store of Service"
BROADWAY AT 79TH ST.



The increased size of our

GOWN DEPARTMENT

and the extensive selections we now offer set a still higher goal in our Service to women who desire

"CLOTHES OF THE BETTER SORT"

EASTER DISPLAY

MILLINERY, BLOUSES, GLOVES and NECKWEAR

present an attractive showing—at Our Uniformly Conservative Prices.



ORIGINAL MODEL WRAPS

At Extraordinary Savings

Exquisite Model Capes, Wraps and Dolmans are shown here in a veritable wealth of the newest and smartest styles—the Maxon prices, $39 to $89, representing a fascinating opportunity to save practically half of the usual cost! Luxurious fabrics are featured and every model is an alluring one. Rarely two alike!

Model Gowns Wraps Suits Sport Toilettes

One flight up. Take elevator.

MAXON MODEL GOWNS

587 Broadway at 48 St.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

Women's French KID GLOVES

In black, white and tan, and black with white embroidery, also

Washable Capeskin Gloves

light weight, pique sewn; mode, old ivory, putty and cream,

Attractively priced at

$1.35 pr.

Actual value $2.25 a pair

The Display of Women's SPRING APPAREL

HAS been greatly enhanced by the addition of new assortments of Tailored Suits and Dresses showing the newest and most attractive ideas in style, materials and colorings, suitable for every occasion.

An Extraordinary Offering for Tomorrow

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Developed in the most desirable woolen materials, in all the new models,

Special **$45.00**

Morning and Porch DRESSES

Will present remarkable purchasing opportunities

Special **$5.95**

Four most attractive models to select from, in plaid ginghams and tissues, white crossbar and solid organdies in the newest styles and colorings.

Sale on Second Floor

MISSES' SPRING SUITS

Specially Arranged Sale for Monday, at These Remarkable Price Inducements:

Modish Suits

Of navy blue serge; front of coat button trimmed; unique pockets; fancy silk lined,

at $39.75

Blouse Suits

Of tricotine; with vestee of duvetyn; front and back finished with stitching; fancy silk lined; narrow belt with tie,

at $48.00

Tricotine Suits

Smart embroidered coat model with tuxedo collar; fancy silk lined.

at $45.00

Poiret Twill Suits

Embroidered silk vestee with collar to correspond,

at $59.75

WOMEN'S CAPES & COATS

Unusual values now available in the most favored styles, models and materials

Women's Stylish Capes

Surplice and waistcoat models; of superior quality serge; one model elaborately trimmed with many rows of silk braid; fancy silk lined.

at $52.50

Women's Smart Capes

Full circular waistcoat models made of poiret twill and fine serges; one model with silk tricolette collar, other button trimmed; silk lined,

at $45.00

Women's Attractive Coats - - - $38.50

For motor or traveling purposes; fashioned in fancy tweeds; full belted models; silk lined throughout.

Exclusive Models in Wraps, Coats and Capes up to $325.00

Extraordinary Offering 1847 Roger Bros.

SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE

Continental and vintage patterns in discontinued designs,

At 50% Less Than Regular Prices

	REGULARLY	NOW		REGULARLY	NOW
Tea or Coffee Spoons,	$6.00 doz.	3.00	Salad Forks,	11.00 doz.	$5.50
Dessert Spoons or Forks	11.00 doz.	5.50	Oyster Forks,	$7.50 doz.	$3.75
Table Spoons or Forks	12.00 doz.	6.00	Butter Spreaders	$9.00 doz.	$4.50
Orange Spoons,	$8.00 doz.	4.00	Medium Knives	18.00 doz.	$9.00
Bouillon Spoons	10.50 doz.	5.25	Dessert Knives	17.50 doz.	$8.75

Serving Pieces to match above; reg. 85c to 5.50, at 40c to 2.75

Reproductions Sheffield-plated Ware

Bread Trays	$3.75
Gravy Boat and Tray,	$6.25
Double Vegetable Dishes,	$9.35
Meat Platters, 15 and 17 inches	8.25, 10.35

Quadruple-plated Silverware

Sandwich Trays,	$2.75
Water Pitchers,	$3.65
Coffee Sets, four pieces,	11.95
Tea Sets, five pieces,	15.00

WOOLEN DRESS GOODS

A timely offering of this season's most wanted weaves for various dress occasions.

All Wool Suede Velour Checks

54 inches wide, in the latest color combinations, including tan and blue, brown and tan, blue and white, black and white, etc.,

at $5.50 yd.

English Tweeds and American Suitings

54 inches wide, in a large assortment of smart mixtures, checks and stripes

at $3.65 yd.

All Wool Men's Wear Serge

54 inches wide; fine and medium twill; soft finish; in the popular shade of navy blue; also black,

at $2.95 yd.

Pre-Easter Sale of Women's, Children's and Men's HOSIERY

Offering several large and unusually advantageous purchases of the most wanted grades at very substantial savings from regular prices

Women's Pure Thread Silk Stockings
Black, white, cordovan and negra, made with lisle tops and soles;
Regularly sold at 95c per pair, **75c**

Women's Pure Silk Stockings,
Full fashioned; made with lisle tops and soles; in black only;.....
Regularly sold at $1.25 per pair, **95c**

Women's Silk Stockings—
Medium weight; made with lisle tops and soles; in black or white;
Regularly sold at $1.75 per pair, **1.29**

Women's All Silk Stockings
Full fashioned; in black or white; attractively priced;.....
Regularly sold at $2.25 a pair, **1.85**

Misses' Lisle Stockings—
Fine ribbed; in black or white;
Regularly sold at 50c per pair, **38c**

Children's Lisle Socks—
Mercerized; in white or colored grounds with several combinations of colored tops;.....
Regularly sold at 50c per pair, **32c**

Children's Pure Silk Socks—
Heavy weight; in pink, white or sky; unusual values;.....
Regularly sold at $1.25 per pair, **75c**

Men's Silk Plated Half Hose—
Fine quality; in black, cordovan, grey or navy; excellent values;.....
Regularly sold at 75c per pair, **45c**

Men's Pure Silk Half Hose—
Good weight; made with lisle soles; in black only;.....
Regularly sold at $1.10 per pair, **85c**

...P UP MILITARY ...HOOL AT COLUMBIA

Un...ty, in Co-operation with ...ar Department, to Create a Body of Trained Officers.

TO TEACH THREE BRANCHES

Complete System of Instruction Will Be in Operation at Opening of School Year.

Plans have been completed for the establishment of a permanent military school at Columbia University in which three branches of military science and tactics—infantry, artillery, and signal corps work—will be taught in co-operation with the regular graduate and undergraduate work of the university, it was announced yesterday. In co-operation with the War Department, which is laying plans to establish military schools in universities and colleges throughout the country, Columbia plans to create a large body of trained officers, whose numbers will be increased with every graduating class, and who will be trained and ready for active service if the United States should again be called to war, it was said at Columbia University.

At the close of a conference at Columbia University yesterday between officials of the War Department and the university it was announced that plans had been completed to have a complete system of military instruction in three branches of the service in operation at the beginning of the new academic year next Autumn. It was said that there would be installed a battery of eight-inch howitzers of the latest model and of the type used by the American heavy artillery regiments on the western front.

Trench mortars, anti-aircraft guns, and a complete set of range-finding instruments and plotting boards similar to those used in connection with the Coast Defense Artillery will also be installed. Lieut. Col. Allan R. Edwards, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, who is in charge of the military department at Columbia, also announced that the Infantry Reserve Officers' Training Corps which is in operation at present will be enlarged next Autumn by the addition of a machine gun company and a tank company.

To Attend Summer Camps.

Describing the organization of the artillery branch of the Military School, Colonel Edwards said:

"Membership in the heavy artillery unit will be open to pre-engineering students in their second college year, and should be completed at the end of the second year in the graduate Engineering School, four years in all. Courses in gunnery, military orientation, artillery fundamentals, embracing field service regulations, military law, and artillery material will be given.

"Students in the artillery school, without expense to themselves and probably under pay from the Government, will be required to attend two Summer camps of six weeks each at Fort Monroe, Va. The first camp will be held at the end of the first year of military training in order that the student may be taught the fundamentals of drill and military viewpoint. The second camp will come after the student has completed all of his theoretical training so that he will be competent at this camp to take command of a battery, to determine firing data, and to conduct target practice with big guns."

Referring to the method of training in the Signal Corps work, Colonel Edwards said that the requirements for instruction in that branch of the service would be met by enlarging the courses in electrical engineering at Columbia by the addition of a few purely military subjects.

Colonel Edwards also emphasized the fact that military instruction at Columbia would be co-ordinated with the regular work of the students. Courses in heavy artillery, he said, would fit in logically with the courses of the men preparing to be civil engineers. Training in the Signal Corps and Air Service would be closely connected with the work of the students of electrical engineering, he said, and chemical students would be given courses in chemical warfare service.

Relief Agents Go to Lithuania.

BERNE, April 5.—An International Relief Committee for Lithuania, including Countess Tureqynouicz, Miss Mary Lathrop Benton, and Mr. Pakstas, a representative of the Lithuanian National Council of America, left here today for Lithuania. The committee took with them quantities of medical supplies and clothing provided by the American Red Cross in Switzerland.

POLICE TO MARCH ON MAY 10

Human Service Flag to be Feature of Annual Parade.

Official announcement was made yesterday afternoon at police headquarters that the annual police parade will take place on May 10. There will be, it was said, 7,000 members of the uniformed force and about 5,000 of the police reserves in line. Mayor Hylan has announced his intention to head the parade.

The line of march will be from the Battery up Broadway to Twenty-third Street east, to Fourth Avenue to Thirty-third Street, then west to Fifth Avenue past the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument on Twenty-fourth Street, where the "Altar of Liberty" has been erected.

A feature of the parade will be a service flag made up of a Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, and 250 patrolmen of the regular force.

Last of Our Troops Leave Italy.

GENOA, April 4.—The last contingent of American troops in Italy left here today on the Italian steamship Dante Alighieri. Military and civilian authorities bade the Americans farewell. Italian troops accompanied the Americans to the dock.

NAME HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Community Councils for National Defense to Fight Influenza.

The after effects of influenza and means of combating them to keep down the death rate were the subjects discussed at a luncheon given at the Bankers' Club yesterday by the Community Councils for National Defense. A Health Committee was organized under the Chairmanship of Dr. Lee K. Frankel, President of the American Health Association, which is to undertake the establishment of preventive measures.

Dr. Frankel pointed out that, after the influenza epidemic of 1891, the death rate was abnormally high for five years, and unless rigorous measures are now taken the present epidemic will bring in its wake the same measure of mortality. Dr. R. S. Copeland, commissioned of the Department of Health, pointed out the need of bringing health questions before the people.

"I see clearly," said Dr. Copeland, "the effectiveness of Community Councils in getting the message to every resident of every community. I am now working on a simplified sanitary code that will be easy for everybody to understand, and the organization of Community Councils can bring it to the attention of every individual."

The membership of the Health Committee includes the following people: Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Director Bureau Child Hygiene, Department of Health; Dr. John W. Brannan, President of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, Post Graduate Hospital; Mary Vida Clark, Assistant Secretary, Women's Prison Association, Isaac T. Hopper Home; John Collier; Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Mount Sinai Hospital; Louis, I. Harris, Bureau of Preventable Diseases, Department of Health; Dr. D. Emmett Holt, College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, Executive Secretary, Academy of Medicine; Ralph Waldo Lobenstine, Department of Health; Frederick Peterson, M. D., Neurological Institute; Dr. Thomas A. Storey, rofessor Hygiene in Columbia College; Dr. Simon Tannenbaum, Mount Sinai Hospital; Miss Lillian D. Wald; Herbert B. Wilcox, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals; Dr. Thomas D. Wood, Director of Physical Training; Leon H. Rouse, President New York Typographical Union No. 6.

PAUL BERNARD

The Women's Shop for Values

22 East 34th St. Across the Street from ALTMAN'S

Announce For Tomorrow

A Suit Sale



New Spring Styles Just Received
In a Great Special Purchase

SUITS

28.00

Values to $45.00

In Materials of

Tricotine
Poiret Twill
Gabardine
Mannish Serge

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Choosing One's Easter Hat in Paris

could discover no hats more exquisite than this



Gimbel-Paris Easter Millinery

Here are gathered the inspired thought-gems in millinery from the ateliers of only the masters.
It is like a garden of rare blooms—perfected through genius.

The Gimbel copies and adaptations permit of no commonizing of the model, for the very materials and form-blocks have been imported by Gimbels from Paris together with the original model hats

And Reproduced at a Fraction of the Cost

$15 to $75

THE GIMBEL-PARIS MILLINERY SALON — Third Floor.

Gimbel Brothers

11,000 Rolls of WALL PAPER

A successful "deal" with a great wall paper concern brings these exceptional reductions. All papers are in attractive Spring designs.

5c a Roll

Bedroom Papers in pretty stripes and floral designs and plain ribbon effects. All papers have cut-out borders or binders to match paper.

12½c a Roll

Living Room, Hall and Dining Room papers in grass cloth and other woven effects, two-tone shadow stripes, gold outlined figures and conventional designs. Also better Bedroom Papers, in plain stripes, chambrays and cretonne effects.

25c a Roll

Papers for Any Downstairs Room, tapestries, two-toned figured oatmeal papers, imitation grass cloth effects, in shades of brown, blue or tan.

35c a Roll

Beautiful Foliage Tapestries, silk finished damask designs, in solid colors, embossed grass and burlap effects, blended leathers. Also handsome chintz designs for Bedrooms.

Sold Only with Borders and Binders to Match

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Gimbels General Merchandise Advertisement on Page 24

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Gimbels General Merchandise Advertisement on Page 24

For the Great Spring Drive for 100,000 New Customers

$100,000.00 Worth of Oriental Rugs;

Also Stock of Imported Wide Loom Carpeting

from a Fifth Avenue Dealer Retiring from Retail Business



Joseph Whittmann

Many of these Oriental Rugs come from the well-known importer, Joseph Whittmann, and are among the most Beautiful Room Size Rugs that we have ever seen.

In order to dispose of these Rugs quickly, we have marked them at extraordinarily low prices.

Chinese Carpets

Room Size Rugs, averaging 6x9 ft.,	$195.00
Room Size Rugs, averaging 8x10 ft.,	295.00
Room Size Rugs, averaging 9x12 ft.,	395.00

Large Rugs

A splendid assortment of Rugs, larger than 9x12 ft., all specially priced.

Much extra space has been given to the Oriental Rug Section for their display and sale.

Laristan Carpets

Room Size Rugs, averaging 6x9 ft.,	$185.00
Room Size Rugs, averaging 8x10 ft.,	275.00
Room Size Rugs, averaging 9x12 ft.,	365.00

Small Oriental Rugs

Lot No. 1—Daghestan, $29.50
Lot No. 2—Beluchistan, $47.50
Lot No. 3—Beluchistan, $55.00

Lot No. 4—Shirvan Rugs, $44.50
Very close in weave, one of the most popular Rugs; beautiful designs and colorings.

Lot No. 5—Cabistan Rugs, $78.50
The handsomest Cabistans we have seen in years; extra large sizes, unusual designs; all have a beautiful luster.

Lot No. 6—Mosuls, $27.50
Mosuls are always a popular Rug, and at this price they are actually below wholesale prices.

These Glorious Wide Loom Scotch Carpets At $7.50 sq. yd.

Will delight every decorator, for they are

at approximately ½ price

With their rich, thick pile and their heavy wool back they are the very "last word" in elegance. One piece woven with no seam. 12 ft. and 15 ft. wide.

We have marked them at $7.50 sq. yd., less than 85 cts. a square foot.

GIMBELS—RUG AND CARPET SECTION—Sixth Floor

Gimbel Brothers Contract Organization

Specially Designed to Assist Clubs, Hotels and Institutions

offers the services of

More than a dozen specialists to the 100,000 new customers who are availing themselves of this great new Spring Drive.

Home Craft Week at Gimbels

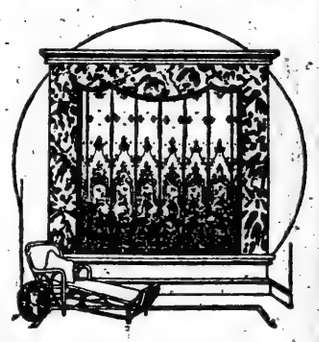
Joins the Great Spring Drive for 100,000 New Customers

Chiefly Featured, "Quaker Section-Lace" Curtains

Style No. 100—**75 cents** for Section, or Strip.
Style No. 200—**95 cents** for Section, or Strip.
Style No. 300—**$1.35** for Section, or Strip.
Style No. 400—**$1.35** for Section, or Strip.
Style No. 500—**$1.65** for Section, or Strip.
Style No. 600—**$1.60** for Section, or Strip.

COLOR: Ivory

NET GROUNDS: Madras or Filet Effect



Curtains—Ready to Hang

Ruffled Curtains in the Home Craft sale. Dainty and durable. Appropriate for Spring and Summer use: in the town or country.

$2.15 for a ruffle swiss curtain, with hemstitched hem and hemstitched ruffle.

Plain voile at **$2.35** pair.

Plain organdy at **$3.00** and **$3.65** pair.

Dotted and figured swiss, $2.75 to **$3.75** pair.

Dotted grenadine, $3.50 and **$3.65** pair.

Scrim Dutch curtains with filet insertion, **$1.80** per set. **Odd lace curtains and panels** at greatly reduced prices. Quantities run from 2 to 11 prs., all styles, including scrim, and marquisette curtains, decorated with various styles of lace, filet and embroidered combination and **Lacet Arabian Curtains, Marie Antoinette Curtains;** prices range from **$1.25** per pair, up to **$11.50.** About 50 lacet **Arabian panels,** imported qualities and styles at **$5.50** and **$7.50** are exceptional value.

Hemstitched voile curtains at **$1.75** pair.

Hemstitched marquisette curtains at **$1.30** pair.

Curtains with single, double and triple tucks at **$1.90** pair.

Washable Curtain Yard Goods

Figured and dotted curtain muslin 36 inches wide at **25c** yd. White only. Drawn work block curtain voile, 35 inches wide in white, ivory and beige colors, at **35c** yd. **Other styles** in finer qualities at **42c** and **50c** a yard.

36-inch Madras in white and ecru at **38c** yd. Colored washable voile and marquisette in bordered effects in the following colors: blue, rose, gold and helio at **45c** to **65c** per yard.

Single lace bordered, hemstitched, plain and figured swiss, scrim and marquisette. These materials are particularly suitable where customer wants to make her own curtains; **40c** to **75c** per yard.

Dotted and figured grenadine in white and beige. New and very popular material, at **45c** per yard.

A line of beautiful high grade domestic and imported embroidered **curtain nets,** some plain selvedged. Others with lace edge. All of the highest quality and style at **$1.35** to **$2.50** per yd. Plain nets of various qualities, and suite an extensive line of figured filet nets ranging **45c** yd. upward.

CRETONNE, 28c to $1.35 a yard

Appropriate for slip covers, furniture and draperies, also for screens, boxes, laundry bags, utility boxes, cushions, lounging cushion, bed-room or any room in the house.

A great many of the cretonnes displayed have been reduced in price and the values are really exceptional.

Estimates for slip covers cheerfully submitted at time of selection, and during this month we have arranged to make special prices on the labor. This service is worth your investigation and comparison.

GIMBELS UPHOLSTERY SECTION—Sixth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

PUTS PEACE DELAY ON REACTIONARIES

Hamilton Holt Says Insistence on Covenant Did Not Retard Progress in Paris.

WARNS OF BOLSHEVISM

Tells League of Free Nations Treaty Must Be Signed as Soon as Possible.

Hamilton Holt, who acted as liaison officer between the American Sub-committee on the League of Nations and the League to Enforce Peace, in speaking at the luncheon of the League of Free Nations' Association at the Hotel Commodore yesterday, declared: "Practically all the delays at the Peace Conference were caused not by the fact that the League of Nations was placed in the forefront of the program but because there have been reactionary individuals, sects, and classes, and in some cases nations who have tried to wriggle out of President Wilson's fourteen points and in these cases they have been abetted by the reactionaries in the United States."

The other speakers were Walter Lippman of The New Republic, who was in President Wilson's entourage, and David Lawrence of The New York Evening Post. The subjects discussed were the League of Nations and President Wilson's Fourteen Points. Mr. Lippman spoke on the Fourteen Points and Mr. Lawrence confined his remarks to the first point, concerning "open covenants openly arrived at." The Chairman was Raymond Ingersoll.

In reply to a question from the floor at the end of the meeting as to whether Article X. of the proposed covenant did not ratify the status quo, Mr. Holt said that the words of Article X. were more nearly the language of the American draft than anything else. He denied that the clause would tend to stereotype the status quo, and asserted that there was nothing in it that would prevent peaceful exchange of territories and revolution. In these ways, he said, it was unlike the Holy Alliance.

In reply to a question as to whether the covenant would be submitted directly to the people of the various nations for ratification, Mr. Holt said that there must be no delay in having the peace treaty signed. The shadow of Bolshevism, he said, was growing darker and darker over Europe and for this reason haste was necessary. The ratification of the covenant, he said, would be undertaken by the constitutional agencies provided for in the various countries.

The chief function of the American spokesman appeared to be to explain the American Constitution to the foreign diplomats, said Mr. Holt, in describing how suggestions made sometimes conflicted with our Constitution. He spoke of scanning the proposed covenant brought to Paris by Lord Robert Cecil, and said this was the best of all, providing for quadrennial meetings of the legislative body and was ideal with regard to commissions on finance, colonies, disarmament, and on the questions of economical pressure and military force. The American draft, he said, was clear on disarmament on the rights of small nations but was lacking in organs for the development of international co-operation, and had no Legislature of permanent court of arbitral justice.

Up to the last moment, Mr. Holt said, he felt that the world was going to have a League to Enforce Peace, but he was not so sure that it would be a League to Enforce Progress. However, his wish was realized, he said, for at the last meeting provisions were inserted making the League such as he felt was desired.

Talking on the Fourteen Points Mr. Lippman said they were a good deal of a "political accident"; that they were pushed in at a time when there was a vacuum in policy that should have been filled by allied diplomacy. Colonel Harvey and other critics of the President have said that the Fourteen Points were borrowed from various sources and patched together, Mr. Lippman declared. "That is exactly true," he added, and then proceeded to say that the points were pieced together from a thousand and one conflicting European claims. He contended that it was never meant to be given out that the points were intended as a charter to apply to all States, nor that they were an encyclopedia of all wisdom, but that they were meant merely as a formula to limit the area of debate, having been phrased with especial reference to the secret treaties.

Had the issues made in the Fourteen Points remained settled, he declared, the prestige of the Paris Conference would have been higher among the people of the world. If the peace that is now being written violates the terms heretofore given to the world the League of Nations will be stultified from birth, he added. He spoke of the tremendous unrest in Europe and the propaganda of Leninе asserting that the League did not intend to carry out its pledges and that the Governments at Paris were "cynically corrupt." Mr. Lippman said that when the people see the statesmen arguing whether they intend to live up to their written agreements their fears appear justified.

The only way that confidence in the Paris Conference can be re-established, he continued, is by the quick acceptance by the conferees of their obligations.

France and Italy are menaced by economic disaster, he said, and the statesmen of these nations are aware that Germany cannot pay enough quickly enough to meet the crisis that faces the two countries. This, he said, placed the obligation directly on the United States. Not only must this country urge that France and Italy live up to their agreements, he declared, but we must consider their difficulties and share their burdens.

"The French claim for pooling the war burdens is valid, sound, and imperative," continued Mr. Lippman. "There is real ground for her cry that there is danger of leaving her with her dead and her industries in ruins. If France has been the frontier of civilization, as we have often called her, then she is entitled to as much as Germany can pay and the remainder of her needs should come from us so that she can be tided over her crisis."

Mr. Lawrence said that, while from the newspaper point of view the first of President Wilson's Fourteen Points has not been lived up to, it has been followed in the spirit, when viewed from the broad aspect. After saying that it was never to be expected that diplomacy would be conducted on the public square if results were to be gained, he said that every resolution has been published as soon as an agreement on it was reached, so that the people might have an opportunity to discuss it and that, in some cases, changes have been made after submission to the world, when public opinion had reacted on it.

Each stage of the Conference has been given publicity as soon as a conclusion has been reached, said Mr. Lawrence. The view of the conferees at first was that nothing should be given out until the pact had been ratified unless it were that communications that would not irritate the world be made public, he said. President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, Mr. Lawrence added, opposed this view, as their people had been led to believe that the Conference would be open. It was the speaker's opinion that the view of Wilson and Lloyd George prevailed for the covenant of the League and the stages in its adoption have been made public.

HITCHCOCK NOTIFIED OF LEAGUE CHANGES

First Senator to Hear from American Delegates—Refuses to Discuss Cablegram.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Changes [illegible] the covenant of the League of [illegible] at Paris have been cabled from Paris to Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, retiring Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. The message was received today by the Senator. He declined to discuss it further than to say that he had not asked the American peace delegates for the information.

Senator Hitchcock, who is regarded generally as the chief spokesman of the Administration in the controversy in this country over the League of Nations plan, is to participate in a joint debate with Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, Republican, on the League of Nations in New York next Monday night, and it is probable that he will use some of this information in his address.

The communication to Senator Hitchcock was said to be the first relative to the Peace Conference to be received by any Senator from the American delegates at Paris.

BAKER SAYS SOLDIERS FAVOR A LEAGUE

Points to Editorial in 'Stars and Stripes' as Showing That Our Men Fought for This Ideal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary of War Baker, in a statement in support of the League of Nations tonight, spoke of American soldiers who fought in France, advocating it as a means of preventing future wars and of vindicating them in the part they took in the conflict against the Central Powers.

"The men who fought for American ideals in the world war know best the tragedy which has laid waste the fairest civilizations of the Old World," said Mr. Baker. "They have seen the wooden crosses which stretch in serried and unbroken lines from the English Channel to Switzerland; they have seen the refugee populations, the devastated homes, the orphaned children, the widowed women.

"Throughout all their fighting they felt that their sacrifice was being made to put an end to that sort of tragedy. As I have talked with the soldiers, both abroad and at home, I found them not disposed to discuss very abstract questions, but burning with hope that America can lead the world into a League of Nations formed for the purpose of substituting right and justice for force in international controversies."

The Secretary quoted from The Stars and Stripes, the soldiers' newspaper published in Paris by soldiers and for soldiers, "expressing the views of the doughboy." This editorial, published in The Stars and Stripes of Feb. 21, the Secretary called a "fair sample of the expressions one hears from soldiers everywhere":

"Standing among the dignitaries of the Foreign Offices, the sovereigns of States, the members of Cabinets, the diplomatists and the writers who heard President Wilson read the draft of the League of Nations last Friday were some men in khaki whose rank and title in the registration books reads simply 'private, U. S. A.'—some of the men whose presence in France during the month just passed made possible the League of Nations.

"They heard the President say that the plan was made for the men who go to bed tired at night and wake up without hope'; they heard the words of the covenant itself that is proposed to end all wars spoken clearly and emphatically by their Commander in Chief, and they saw the printed copies in the hands of the delegates. They knew then that the thing that their comrades had fought and died for through a Winter and around the seasons until one November morning was real—it was there on paper for all the world to read.

"There was little ceremony; there was no debate; there was nothing to show of the days of earnest discussion, of claim and counterclaim, of doubt and faith, and the power that drove out the doubt and downed the opposition. The draft was read and explained, and that was all. It is not yet accepted, it was not even submitted without reservation on the part of some members of the commission that helped draw it up.

"But it is there, surely a living thing as the President himself called it, with as fair a chance for success among the United States of civilization as had the Constitution of the United States of America when it came before the skeptic and fearful counselors, the doubters, and cynics in the Legislatures of the original States, who very likely sneered at the 'idealistic document,' far too impracticable to be worthy of their support.

"The privates who heard a draft of the covenant of the League of Nations believe that their comrades did not die in vain."

"It is not merely that the American soldier has calculated the cost of war," the Secretary continued, "but that he has been in contact with the simple people of these warring countries and has seen his own country idealized as the bringer of permanent peace. He is proud not only of America's success in arms, but America's moral leadership in the reconstruction of the world, and he feels himself both soldier and priest in his advocacy of firmer relations of friendship and better understanding for the future among people who, up to now, have had no better guarantee than balances of power and secret treaties, which made combinations ready to explode on a minute's notice."

SAYS LEAGUE IS LOSING.

Senator Wadsworth Reports Growth of Opposition in the East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Unless explicitly amended so as to preserve the Monroe Doctrine, the League of Nations covenant is doomed in the Senate, according to the view expressed today by Senator Wadsworth of New York. He said sentiment in opposition to the League as drafted by the Peace Congress was growing in the East.

"The extensive powers given to the Executive Council to adjust affairs of the various nations in the League is one point upon which I find people of the East evince uneasiness," said Senator Wadsworth. "They do not relish the idea of the League interfering with matters that directly concern the United States and which should be the business of the United States alone.

"Another point of criticism is that the League covenant does not lay down a code to guide it in the future. The League would handle disputes as they came up, without any specific principles to be applied. The people want something more definite.

"As it stands, the League does not preserve the Monroe Doctrine, and this is one of the most vital defects. If the League covenant is adopted as it now stands, the Monroe Doctrine would be gone. There is a widespread insistence that some reservation be put in the covenant to fully protect the Monroe Doctrine. Unless this is done I fail to see how the Senate could ratify it as part of the treaty of peace.

"I believe that Section X. which binds the nations to 'respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League,' ought to be amended so that the United States would not be drawn into squabbles among the small nations over territorial claims. The Senate will never ratify a treaty that does not absolve the United States from a pact to join in protecting all the nations of the world in small disputes.

"An impatience exists among the people over the failure of the peace conferees to come to definite terms of peace with Germany. They are disturbed over the long delay. The complication of Bolshevism, without any apparent effort being made by the conferees to adjust it, causes uneasiness. The difficulty of the conferees in finding responsible officials of some of the Governments with whom to deal is another thing that is causing comment.

"The people want an early peace settlement above everything else. It is unfortunate that the peace conferees did not stick to the work of reaching peace terms instead of dragging in the League of Nations."

TELLS OF LEAGUE DRAFTS.

Arthur Kuhn, on Return, Describes Difficulties at Paris.

Arthur K. Kuhn, an expert on international law and formerly lecturer on that subject in Columbia University, has just returned from Paris, where he went as Secretary and legal adviser to the delegation sent to the Peace Conference by the American League to Enforce Peace. Mr. Kuhn described yesterday some of the difficulties encountered by the American Peace Commissioners in shaping the first official draft of the League of Nations.

All of the associations of the allied countries formed to promote a league met in Paris prior to the opening of the Peace Conference, he said, and the agreement they reached was presented before the delegates of the Conference by respective committees of the various countries.

These meetings were held at the psychological moment, said Mr. Kuhn, during which opinion of the League was crystalizing and before the official delegates had an opportunity of unifying their views.

"The British and French delegates came to the conference of our associations with prepared plans which had been carefully worked out within their respective associations, while the American delegates, because of the short notice that they had received, were obliged to draft their plans practically within the conference," he said. "In the British and French plans no provision was made for a representative body; and the American delegates saw at once that unless the League was to be a league of peoples instead of merely of the Governments of the nations, it would never be acceptable to American public opinion, which has long been strong for a due representation of minorities. We had in mind the opposition that had been raised when it was suggested that the minority party was not to have representation in the official peace conference, and no League of Nations would be likely to be acceptable to American public opinion that did not provide for some representative body.

"We introduced a counterproposal for the establishment of an international council, having among its functions the duty of examining all disputes between the States of the League that did not fall within the competence of the court of justice. The conference adopted the view of the American delegation in these particulars, and I feel sure that they were reflected in the final draft as presented to the Peace Conference.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 7TH

In Our Infants' Wear Department

Nurse Cleary Will Teach Mothers How to Dress Babies

WITHOUT PINS OR BUTTONS

The health and comfort of Baby is the principal concern of Mothers. Nurse Cleary (Trained Nurse) will advise and teach Mothers how to properly dress and care for the baby (except medical advice), thereby promoting its health and comfort.

One of the most perplexing problems of a young, inexperienced mother is the care of the baby. Nurse Cleary instructs a mother in every detail concerning the correct and most hygienic outfit for a young infant.

We cordially invite Mothers to visit Nurse Cleary and find out how to dress babies without pins or buttons. This method is recommended by leading medical authorities and hospitals, also approved by the National Consumers' League.

Vanta Baby Garments

tie with twistless tape which is so woven that it cannot kink, curl or ravel, no matter how many times it is washed. It does not rot and break like silk, but is strong, smooth and dainty.

There are no pins used with Vanta Baby Garments to prick or scratch the baby's tender flesh—no buttons to pull off or be broken in the wringer.

Vanta Baby Garments include Vests, Diapers, Knities, Gertrude Skirts, Abdominal Binders and "V" Bands. These garments are made of the best grade materials, including finest Australian wool, best combed Peeler cotton, and pure silk—will not shrink if washed with ordinary care. Woolen garments should *never* be boiled. Vanta fabric is never stretched in finishing.



Vanta Band — Vanta Vest — Abdominal Binder — Vanta Knitie

Specially Priced

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT SLIPS

1.50 1.95 2.50 2.95

Hand-made Long and Short Slips in attractive new models.

A Most

Extraordinary Sale

2,000

ORIENTAL RUGS

$300,000 Worth of

Persian and Chinese Weaves

At Remarkably Low Prices

Two recent consignments consisting of wonderful examples of the Eastern Rug Weaver's art in new designs, colors and weaves, have been added to our already comprehensive assortments, making this stock one of the largest and most varied in America.

All these Oriental Rugs rank highly among Persian and Chinese Rugs and are particularly adapted to harmonize with period or artistic modern decorations. The finer specimens are thick and firm in texture, being woven of soft, silky yarns which give them pliability and lustre.

This collection includes an extraordinary range of

Most Wanted Sizes and Weaves

The colorings are exquisitely mellow and soft, and the designs are beautiful. The following low prices suggest the advantage of purchasing during this sale:

Room-Size Persian & Chinese Rugs

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3
Sizes averaging 6.9x10.2 to 9x11.6 ft.	Sizes averaging 9x12 ft.	Sizes averaging 9x12 ft.
95.00 to 165.00	**125.00 to 225.00**	**187.50 to 350.00**
regularly 165.00 to 250.00	regularly 225.00 to 250.00	regularly 325.00 to 475.00

GROUP 4	GROUP 5
Sizes averaging 8.9x13.6 to 10.7x16.2 ft.	Sizes averaging 11.3x18 to 16.2x24 ft.
295.00 to 575.00	**447.00 to 950.00**
regularly 600.00 to 850.00	regularly 550.00 to 1,100.00

Special Attention Is Directed to a Group of

Mongolian Chinese Rugs

The popularity of Chinese decorations has created a great demand for Chinese Rugs, therefore we have secured some beautiful specimens for this event—of most exquisite craftsmanship; fine durable quality; wonderful colorings, soft and very beautiful; most attractive designs, typical of the Chinese.

GROUP 1		GROUP 2		GROUP 3	
9 x 12 ft.	165.00	9 x 12 ft.	225.00	12 ft.	495.00
6 x 9 ft.	119.00	8 x 10 ft.	175.00	10 ft.	375.00
9 x 12 ft.	195.00	6 x 9 ft.	245.00	9 ft.	125.00
10 x 14 ft.	675.00	10 x 12 ft.	275.00	11 ft.	195.00

Hundreds of Small Rugs

Remarkably beautiful Rugs; fine qualities; soft rich colorings and attractive designs; in mat, door-way, hearth and runner sizes.

15.00 24.50 35.00 to 85.00

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

FUR STORAGE

At Moderate Cost
Absolute Protection from Damage by Moths and Fire. Storage Vault on Premises.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

FURS REMODELED

In the Latest Designs
At Special Rates
Telephone, Greeley 6380



Specially Prepared Event

Women's $29.50 to $39.50 SMART SPRING FROCKS

$19.50

A special purchase of a manufacturer's surplus stock of Women's high-grade Spring Frocks enables us to offer them below present cost of production; numerous models—eight illustrated; all sizes.

FABRICS—Serge and Wool Jersey
TRIMMINGS—Braided or Embroidered
MODELS—Distinctive and fashionable
COLORS—All desirable Spring Shades

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS



"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

Complete assortments are now being shown in very attractive styles and colors in new Silks for Easter and Summer wear. Plain and Novelty Sport Silks and Satins, Printed Georgette Crepe, Foulard, Taffetas, White Silks and Black Silks and Satins of standard makes at reasonable prices.

15,000 yards White Washable Silks

36 inches wide.....yard **65c** to **2.50**

5,000 yards Black Dress Satin Charmeuse

High lustre; 40 inches wide. yard **2.50** ..... regularly 3.50

Natural Ecru Chinese Pongee Silks

500 pieces; heavy weight; adapted for Men's and Women's Suits, Shirts and Dusters; 33 inches wide. yard **1.95** regularly 3.00

10,000 yards Figured Dress Foulards

Superior quality; 36 inches wide.....yard **1.75** and **2.00**

Wool Dress Goods

Novelty Wool Dress Skirtings in a wonderful assortment of handsome Plaids and Checks; newest colorings, also White with Black; 54 inches wide. yard **5.50**

Navy Blue all Wool Dress Serge;—fine French twill; sponged and shrunk; 54 inches wide. regularly 3.75, yard **2.10**

Black Broadcloth Suitings,—very brilliant satin face, Chiffon finish; sponged and shrunk; 54 inches wide. regularly 5.00, yard **3.95**

Cotton Dress Fabrics

10,000 yards Dress Gingham from leading American and Foreign manufactures; a choice and varied selection of the newest and most desirable Plaids and Checks; beautiful color assortments. yard **29c** to **95c**

Plain Imported Dress Gingham in a full line of newest colors..... yard **55c**

Novelty Printed Dress Voile,—sheer crisp finish; exceptional collection of the latest fashionable designs and colors on light, medium and dark grounds; 38 to 40 inches wide. yard **40c**

White English Longcloth,—soft fine Fabric; special grade; 10 yards in a length. length **1.65**

Featuring Most Recent Novelties

FASHIONABLE LACES

Spring and Summer Gowns for street and evening wear will require much Laces for trimmings, as illustrated in this Spring's Imported Model Gowns.

White Chantilly Lace Flouncings

Suitable for Evening or Party Frocks and Negligees.

27-inch Flouncings.....yard **1.95**.....regularly 3.25
21-inch Flouncings.....yard **1.75**.....regularly 2.95
14-inch Flouncings.....yard **1.45**.....regularly 2.25

April Sale

WOMEN'S SILK & KNIT UNDERWEAR

Marked Below Regular Prices

Women's Glove Silk Vests,—Pink only; band top or bodice styles. **1.95** regularly 2.75

Women's Glove Silk Bloomers,—Pink only; superior quality. **2.95** regularly 3.75

Women's Ribbed Lisle Union Suits,—low neck, sleeveless styles. **75c** regularly 95c

Women's Mercerized Lisle Vests,—low neck, sleeveless or bodice styles. **75c** regularly 1.25

Women's Lisle Vests,—low neck; sleeveless or bodice styles. **50c** regularly 75c

Women's Cotton Bloomers in White or Pink. **75c** regularly 95c

Women's Lisle Union Suits with glove silk tops,—low neck, sleeveless styles; Pink only; regular and extra sizes. **1.65** regularly 1.95

New Spring Models

HIGH-GRADE FURS

The assortment comprises new and novel designs in Fur Coatees, Capes, Stoles and Scarfs in animal shape; the most desirable pelts are represented including Stone Marten, Mole, Sable, Squirrel, also Natural, Blue and Silver Foxes. At very moderate prices.

Special—Fur Scarfs

45.00

Natural Gray Squirrel Neckpieces made of full furred pelts; smart models.

An Important Easter Event

WOMEN'S SPRING MILLINERY

An enormous assortment of high-grade Hats—hundreds of becoming styles and shapes.

Trimmed Hats

12.50

A large variety of fashionable shapes trimmed with ostrich glycerine fancies, ostrich plumes and tips; popular Turban, Side Roll, Mushroom and Sailor styles in China Piping, Split Straw with Georgette Crepe facings in Navy Blue or Black, also combinations of Navy and Copenhagen Blue, Black and Sand or Navy Blue and Sand.

Dressy Trimmed Hats

(Millinery Salon)

22.50

Dressy Hats in distinctive models; designed by clever artists in smart and becoming styles including the chic Watteau, flower trimmed. Specially featured are Mushroom, Sailor, Side Turn, Roll and numerous other shapes; trimmed with burnt ostrich, glycerine or ostrich feathers; Black or Navy Blue.



Remarkable Sale

WOMEN'S FASHIONABLE CAPES

24.50

regularly 39.50

Made of finest quality Men's Wear Serge; all lined with beautiful fancy Silk; full sweep, coat finish; characterized by new features—convertible collars and coat effects; also braid-trimmed.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

Easter Novelties

FEATHER NECKWEAR

A large variety of Stoles and Capes; silk lined

Marabout Capes,—with or without tails.....**6.75** to **12.75**
regularly 8.75 to 15.00

Ostrich and Marabout Capes.....**5.75** to **11.75**
regularly 7.75 to 14.75

Exceptional Offerings

GRAY HAIR GOODS

The assortment includes Gray Switches and Transformations of fine quality, naturally wavy hair.

22-inch Switches.....**5.00**
24-inch Switches.....**7.50**
Transformations.....**6.00**

Attractively Priced

DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES AND NOTIONS

"McCreery Special" Dress Forms,—sixteen sections; telescopic..**11.25**
Dress Forms in twelve sections.....**10.00**
"Naiad" Dress Shields,—regular or full dress.....pair **30c**, doz. **3.45**
"Naiad" Bolero Dress Shields.....pair **65c** and **85c**
"Reliable" Dress Shields, white nainsook covered..pair **20c**, doz. **2.25**
"Special" Dress Shields, white nainsook covered..pair **15c**, doz. **1.65**
Dress Belting, 10 yards to piece.....piece **85c**
Dress Fasteners.....gross **45c** and **75c**
Dressmakers' Silk, large spool.....each **75c**, doz. **8.25**
Taffeta Seam Binding.....piece **12c**, doz. **1.35**
Dressmakers' Pins.....¼ lb. box for **28c**, doz. **3.00**
"Holdtight" Hair Nets, cap or fringe.....doz. **85c** and **1.25**
"Holdtight" Hair Wavers.....3 packages for **25c**
Bone or Celluloid Hair Pins.....box **22c**
Enameled Dress Hangers in colors.....each **15c**, doz. **1.50**
Folding Dress Hangers.....each **10c**, doz. **1.00**
Scissors and Shears.....pair **40c**, **65c** and **85c**



Extraordinary Offering

WOMEN'S EASTER SUITS

28.00

regularly 45.00 and 49.50

Smart Spring Suits developed in durable Fabrics including finest quality Men's Wear Serge and various other materials; straight-line, belted and strictly tailored models—newest style coats and skirts; suitable for every type of figure; all coats silk lined, button trimmed.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

SENATORS WILL URGE BRIBE STORY INQUIRY

Republicans at Albany Expected to Insist on Thorough Probe of Thompson's Interview.

HE TESTIFIES ON TUESDAY

Will Appear Before Judiciary Committee with His Diary to Shed Light on the Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—The future course of the Senate Judiciary Committee with reference to the report of a $500,000 slush fund to promote the passage of the Carson-Martin so-called 3 Cent Fare bill, which found its way into print following a recent talk of newspaper correspondents with Senator Thompson of Niagara, will depend entirely on the character of the statement Senator Thompson makes to the committee at its meeting on Tuesday.

In the course of a preliminary investigation undertaken by the Judiciary Committee at the request of the Senate, Senator Thompson admitted his talk with the newspaper correspondents and pronounced the stories that were written on the basis of this interview as "justifiable to some extent." The articles led to the inference that Senator Thompson had been offered a $500,000 bribe and been promised financial aid in a campaign for the Governorship if he would support the Carson-Martin bill which he has bitterly opposed.

Senator Thompson, who is Chairman of the Senate Public Service Committee, which has the Carson-Martin bill in charge for preliminary consideration, did not tell the committee that the alleged offer of a bribe was made to him, nor did he say anything to shed light on the identity of the person or persons from whom the offer came. The Senator said, however, that he kept a diary, and as a result would be in a position to tell the committee who had given the information that he imparted to the newspaper correspondents. The Senator has been asked to appear before the committee on Tuesday, and bring his diary with him.

So far Senator Thompson and others who have appeared before the Judiciary Committee in connection with the slush fund investigation have made their statements informally and in response not to subpoenas but to invitations. The committee does not as yet hold a mandate from the Senate that would justify more formal proceedings, for it has acted so far not in pursuance of a concurrent resolution or a resolution by the Senate, but merely under a motion made by Senator Walker of New York. Should the information placed before the committee on Tuesday justify a deeper probing, steps undoubtedly will be taken looking to more formal proceedings.

Many Senators do not believe that the investigation will extend beyond Tuesday's meeting. They refuse to take a serious view of the report and insist that too much has already been done to dignify what they profess to regard as merely rumor. There is no doubt, however, that the investigation, now that it has been started, will be carried far enough to force a retraction from Senator Thompson or to expose the lack of any real basis for the published report.

Senator Sage of Albany is one of a group of Republican Senators who will insist that the investigation be as thorough as the committee can make it. Senate leader Walters takes the same view. Senator Burlingame, Jr., of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, too, believes that the Senate owes it to itself to press the investigation regardless of whom it may hurt. There is no reason to believe that there will be many regrets among the Republican Senators in the event that Senator Thompson should be the one to suffer. The Republican leaders attribute to him the initiative in the insurgency on the Republican side of the Senate, which of late has threatened to turn the Republican majority in the Senate into a minority.

On the outcome of the investigation will depend the fate of the Carson-Martin bill, the enactment of which was urged at a hearing before the Senate Public Service and Assembly Judiciary Committee three weeks ago by representatives of traction companies, bankers and financiers from all parts of the State as the sole means of saving the New York City traction lines from failure. The bill gives the Public Service Commission the right to increase street car fares even where these have been fixed in the franchise as a matter of contract.

Should the statement of Senator Thompson on Tuesday afford anything like tangible ground for a charge that money is being used to promote this measure then the bill undoubtedly is doomed. On the other hand should the hearings before the Judiciary Committee fail to bring forth any evidence of that character, the Carson-Martin bill in all likelihood will pass both houses of the Legislature.

Senator Sage, on the floor of the Senate the other day, pointed out that the circulation of a report that money is being used to promote the enactment of a bill is a trick frequently resorted to by persons interested in bringing about its defeat.

Should Senator Thompson make good his statement it is expected that he will use the advantage thus gained to press for a general investigation of lobbying at the Capitol. He urged a probe of the practice at last year's legislative session, but nothing came of it. The present session has seen promoters of legislation dedicend on the Capitol in greater numbers than in any recent year.

NEW LAND BILL IN JAPAN.

Government Seeks to Lessen Restrictions on Alien Land Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Japanese Government has under consideration a proposed amendment to the alien land ownership law, passed in 1910, so as to permit foreigners to purchase land in Japan under certain conditions. Premier Hara is reported to favor the proposal, and has directed the project advanced to the form of a bill to be presented to the Diet.

The law of 1910 was never promulgated, hence has no effect. One article reads:

"Foreigners having houses or residences in Japan or foreign juridical persons registered in Japan shall enjoy the right of land ownership, provided Japanese subjects or Japanese juridical persons enoy the same right of land ownership in the home countries of such foreigners or foreign juridical persons. When a foreign juridical person desires to acquire land ownership, permission of the Minister of State in charge must be secured."

No provisions were made in the law for the rights of inheritors of land owned by foreigners, and in regard to cases where the foreigners enjoying the right of land ownership migrate from the country.

Another article of the law says:

"Foreigners or foreign juridical persons shall not enjoy the right of land ownership in the Hokkaido, Formosa, Saghalien, and in the areas which are considered important for the defenses of the country."

Owing to that prohibition, it would be difficult in practice, it is said, for foreigners to own land for the purpose of engaging in farm cultivation, stock farming, and other branches of agriculture or forestry. It is asserted that the present Japanese Government desires to liberalize the law by amendment, removing some of the proposed restrictions on land ownership by foreigners.

STATES AID IN JOB HUNTING.

Offer Support to Army Officers Who Are to Help Soldiers Find Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Telegraphic reports received and tabulated by the Council of National Defense indicate the organization of the nation to aid the council's Emergency Committee for Employment for Soldiers and Sailors, and Chairman Arthur H. Woods will be able to send out to the various States, counties and cities army officers who will have definite headquarters in each district already established where they can take up their work, knowing that the foundation for the work is already laid.

The reports received by Director G. B. Clarkson, responsive to his recent telegrams to Governors, Mayors and State Councils of Defense include telegraphic tabulations from the Governors of every State in the Union, from all State, county and community Councils of Defense, from the various welfare organizations and from the Mayors of all principal cities. In every case full support is offered, and in many instances funds have been provided for keeping open the local offices of the Employment Service. In no single case has a State, county or municipality failed to accept the full responsibility of the duty asked of it by the National Council.

To co-ordinate local efforts and to furnish the thirty-five army officers who have been specially detailed to Colonel Woods's Emergency Committee with information covering local conditions, Herbert N. Shenton, Chief of the council's Reconstruction Research Division has made a careful study of the steps already taken to aid in the carrying on of this work. This information is furnished to Colonel Woods and to each officer in so far as it affects the work in the particular district to which the various officers are assigned.

DECORATED BY BAKER.

Secretary Pins Medals on Men Who Served Country at Home.

WASHINGTON, April 5. — Secretary Baker personally presented Distinguished Service Medals today to nearly twoscore officers and civilians who rendered conspicuous service to the nation in the preparation of the army and the mobilization of industry for the war, the first being Major Gen. Leonard Wood, ranking officer of the regular army.

Others decorated included Major Gens. Hugh L. Scott, retired, also a former chief of staff and now commanding at Camp Dix; Willard A. Holbrook, who was cited for his conduct while commanding the Southern Department; Guy Carleton, formerly commander at Camp Sevier, S. C., and John F. Morrison, commander of the Western Department; Brig. Gens. Robert M. Danford, Oliver Edwards, Frank K. Ferguson, Charles McK. Saltzman, Archibald H. Sunderland, E. E. Winslow, Lytle Brown, John J. Bradley, Eugene F. Ladd and Herbert M. Lord; Colonels James G. Steese, Bradley Dewey, Robert E. Wyllie, J. R. McAndrews and E. D. Giles.

The civilians decorated were Frank B. Jewett, formerly Lieutenant Colonel in the Signal Corps, and Charles Eiseman, formerly Vice Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, Council of National Defense.

The ceremony occupied most of the afternoon, as Mr. Baker personally read to each officer or civilian the citation under which the medal had been awarded to him. The Secretary then pinned on the breast of each man the medal itself. Before he began presenting the medals, Mr. Baker made a brief address.

In order to record the decorating ceremony, it was repeated in pantomime on the steps of the State, War and Navy Building, while Signal Corps photographers clicked off moving picture records.

PARIS FAREWELL TO SHARP.

Latin Americans Join In Honoring Our Retiring Ambassador.

PARIS, April 5.—William G. Sharp, the retiring American Ambassador, was the guest of honor at a banquet given last night by Latin American and French friends. Representatives of the French Government and various Latin American republics were present, including the Ministers from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, and Uruguay.

In speeches delivered by Mr. Sharp, Deputy Charles Guernier, and Alexis Caille, newspaper editor, the hope was expressed that the union of France, the United States, and the Latin-American republics would become more intimate daily.

In a statement to the Excelsior before leaving France, Mr. Sharp paid tribute to lofty idealism of the French people and said that he had found all French statesmen with whom he had come in contact devotedly serving their country.

The people of the United States, Mr. Sharp continued, would never forget the sacrifices France had made in the war, her ruined cities, her devastated lands, and her homeless people. He declared that the economic and commercial relations between France and America would be closer than ever.

He concluded by saying that it was the ambition of President Wilson to guarantee France against all new aggression and to co-operate with the allied statesmen to that end.

LISTS WIFE'S CRUELTIES.

Lawyer Specifies Missles and Blows In Separation Suit.

Austin Flint Gibbons, a lawyer, who, in January last, was sued by his wife, Anna Olga Gibbons, for separation, in an answer filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, denied that he had ever beaten her or been guilty of misconduct. He asserted that his wife had treated him cruelly. The couple were married on Dec. 16, 1916, and the very next day, according to the defendant, she struck him.

Here are a few of the things which the defendant said his wife did to him before they parted:

Kicked him in the face.
Scratched his face and struck him in the eye.
Scratched him so that his face will be marked permanently—this in July, 1917.
Struck him in the face three times on June 25, 1917.
On Easter Sunday, 1918, struck him with her clenched fist.
Struck him over the arm with a hand mirror, cutting him.
Hit him with a poker.
Threw a large plaster statue at him.
On New Year's Eve, 1916, threw a porcelain swan at him.
On March 10, 1918, tore his ear with her nails.
Scratched his face until it bled.
Threw a brief case at him.
Struck him across the side of the head, from behind, with an umbrella.
Struck him with a broomstick, causing his arm to bleed.
Threw a cup and saucer at him.

Hempstead High School Burns.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 5.—The two-story frame high school building in Hempstead, covering an acre of ground, was destroyed by fire today. The building was erected thirty-five years ago. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. An unsuccessful attempt was made a year ago to burn the building. The structure was valued at $62,000. The heat was so intense that firemen had great difficulty in preventing the flames from spreading to houses in the vicinity. A number of soldiers and firemen were overcome, but no one was seriously injured.

Governor's Wife Names Ship.

The vessel East Side was launched at the yards of the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation, Shooter's Island, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of Governor Smith, was sponsor. There were many State and city officials present. The East Side, built for the United States Shipping Board, displaces 7,500 tons, is 391 feet long, 52 feet beam and 30 feet deep.

URGED TO CONTINUE WAR WELFARE WORK

Secretary Baker Concerned by Relaxation of Efforts, He Writes W. C. C. S.

SAYS MEN WON'T FORGET

He Expresses Sincere Appreciation of War Department for Services of Volunteers.

The War Camp Community Service yesterday made public a letter from the Secretary of War to show that there was still need of volunteers for welfare work among soldiers and that there was danger in relaxation of effort in providing for the men returning from overseas. His letter follows:

War Department, Washington.
March 27, 1919.

War Camp Community Service,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—It has given me considerable concern to learn that numbers of the volunteer workers assisting the War Camp Community Service and other organizations engaged in welfare work are not only relaxing their efforts, but in some instances are discontinuing their work altogether.

In calling this to your attention, permit me to express to you the sincere appreciation of the War Department of the work of the War Camp Community Service, The Commission on Training Camp Activities has made a careful survey of your activities, and its reports are most gratifying. A noteworthy feature connected with the work of the welfare organizations and deserving of the highest commendation is the assistance rendered by thousands of volunteer workers, both men and women, who gave their services prompted only by the desire to serve their country and the men who gave the service they wished to give but could not.

A feeling prevails that there is no longer a necessity for continuing this volunteer work, and to correct this impression is the task I am suggesting to you. I want you to bring home the realization that this work is not finished and that the War Department desires it to continue with renewed effort and spirit, if it is within their power to do so without too great a personal sacrifice.

It is not possible for me to convey to you the great value of this work to the morale of the men in and out of the service. Our soldiers will not forget the generous work of those who have met trains at all hours with smiles, with hot coffee and warm food, who have opened their homes, clubs, hotels, provided quarters, and have done a thousand other things for the comfort of the men in uniform. Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

A resume of the useful work done by the American Library Association, the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Y. M. C. A., and many other welfare organizations also was made public by the War Camp Community Service. In this report it was suggested that all this work be continued for the benefit of the soldiers.

WANT ALLIES TO AID RUSSIA.

Slavs Here Declare Conditions Are Steadily Getting Worse.

The fact that conditions are steadily growing worse in Russia is set forth in articles appearing in "Struggling Russia," a publication issued weekly by the Russian Information Bureau, Woolworth Building, released yesterday. Almost without exception, the writers point out that peace is impossible until the Bolsheviki are deposed.

"Bolshevist power must be destroyed," declares Nicholas Tschaikovsky, "and in any case no Bolshevist usurper should have a place in the Peace Conference because peaceful combination of peoples is incompatible with the violence on which the Bolshevik's power rests. This violence inevitably leads to internal war, and internal war inevitably leads to foreign wars with neighbors—it destroys peace. That is why the eradication of Bolshevism must come before the final ending of the war. That is why every one who loves peace should not lay down his arms until the Soviet's power is destroyed."

"Having watched the allied policy in Fussia," writes Catherine Breshkovsky, popularly term "the grandmother of the revolution," "I may say that the policy has been so undefined and contradictory that I cannot find a single principle which would explain it. The allied policy is an enigma to us. Sincere help excludes the elements which are usually called 'intervention.' Help, every kind of help, should be rendered the Russian people, but they themselves must define their form of Government and their political future. They will do it through an all-Russian Constituent Assembly."

Appeals to do away with the rule of the Bolsheviki are also contributed by Paul Millukov and by Leonid Andreiev.

PLAN FOR MUCH BUILDING.

Service Board Arranging for Extensions of Gas and Electric Lines.

Anticipating much building activity in the outlying sections of the city, and for the purpose of avoiding if possible delay in furnishing new structures with gas, the Public Service Commission has ordered all of the gas companies to file schedules showing on what terms and conditions they will extend their mains to streets and regions not now supplied with gas or electric service.

Orders to the various companies to extend their mains have sometimes met with flat refusals on the ground that the financial return would not justify the expense or with quibbling and court proceedings, which have greatly delayed the work. The commission realizes that building is much slower in sections not supplied with the ordinary conveniences than elsewhere, and it is anxious to encourage the erection of new structures to the end that the city may benefit by the increase in taxable values.

WAR VETERANS TO MEET.

Lieut. Col. Roosevelt to Issue Call for Convention in St. Louis.

A convention of the World War Veterans' Association of America, the new organization of men who were in the service, will be held in St. Louis about May 1, and it was announced yesterday that the call for the convention is now being prepared. Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is in charge of the preliminary committee which is making arrangements for the coming conference. Pending permanent organization, all of the officers and the Executive Committee have placed their resignations in the hands of the committee of which Colonel Roosevelt is the Chairman.

The plan of reorganization includes consolidation with the American Legion which was recently formed overseas. In a statement sent out yesterday it was stated that the purpose of the World War Veterans was to help released service men to readjust themselves to the ways of peace, and with a broader purpose for the nucleus of a nation-wide patriotic society. The employment and relief work will be continued, with headquarters in the Holland Building, 1,440 Broadway.

ITALY CUTS HOURS OF LABOR

Unions and Employers Agree to Inaugurate the 8-Hour Day.

The Italian Bureau of Information, 501 Fifth Avenue, yesterday issued copies of a cable message from Rome announcing that Italian labor and capital had entered into a "partnership agreement" at Milan. All of the 500,000 members of the Italian Federation, under the agreement, have had their working hours reduced from twelve to eight hours a day.

According to the bureau, the agreement marks the first trial of the eight-hour day in Italy, the reduction in hours for those in the mechanical trades being set for May 10, while July 10 will inaugurate the new scale for the metal trades workers. The shorter hours, however, the message set forth, will not mean a decrease in pay, because there will be an advance in wages amounting to 30 per cent. for the first two supplementary hours, an increase of 30 per cent. for the three succeeding hours, and a 100 per cent. increase for overtime.

The agreement, according to the bureau, was arrived at through friendly discussion and without any hints of strikes.

Easter Gifts

Once again the Easter-time draws near, and as usual we have a great variety of Easter Toys and Novelties suitable as Easter Tokens for Easter Parties.

You will also find a most wonderful assortment of toys—toys of every description—dolls, autos, games, mechanical toys, trains, wagons, sporting goods—any one of which will fill your children's hearts with joy. Let us make this Easter a happy one.

F. A. O. SCHWARZ
TOYS
Established 1862
Fifth Ave. at 31st St.



Store Hours 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Lord & Taylor

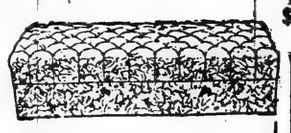
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Shop Comfortably in the Morning

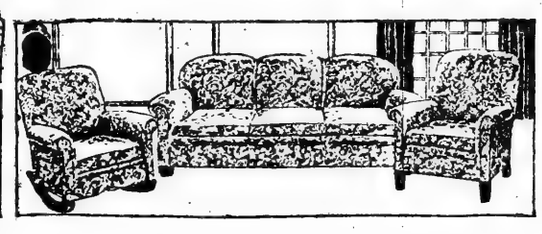
"Seven Furniture Days"

Tomorrow, Monday
THE LAST DAY
Of This Important Twice-a-Year Event

Tapestry Living Room Suite, made according to Lord & Taylor specifications: Sofa, $89.50. Chair, $39.75. Rocker, $39.75.



Deep Tufted Box Couch, interior solid cedar, made with removable partitions.
In denim coverings...$34.75
In tapestry coverings..$45.00



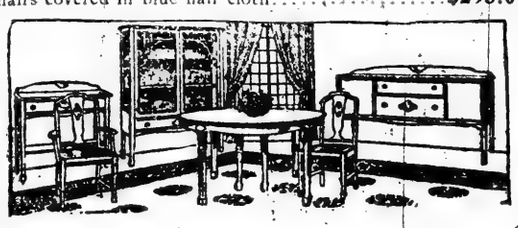


Combination Davenport, Table and Bookcase..$55.00

Ten-Piece Dining Room Suite, Heppelwhite Model, in Mahogany and Walnut.....$265.00



Ten-piece Mahogany Dining Room Suite, Sheraton Model; chairs covered in blue hair cloth.....$295.00



Sixth Floor

Fine Cretonnes

5,000 yards purchased from a leading manufacturer at a great concession in price, and offered at

59c yard

These fabrics come in a large variety of designs suitable for the requirements of Summer furnishings, Cushions, Curtains, Draperies, etc.

Slip Covers made to order

Fifth Floor

Wilton Rugs

Excellent Rugs in new designs and colorings offered at less than prevailing prices for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

36x63 inches....$9.95 | 8¼x10½ feet...$54.50
6x9 feet.....$34.50 | 9x12 feet.....$57.50

Broad Loom Chenille Carpets

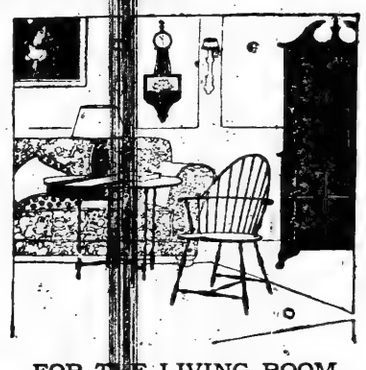
Extra heavy wool backs, in ten of the most desirable color tones, 12 and 15 feet wide,

Square yard, $8.75

Fifth Floor

HATHAWAY'S *American Colonial* FURNITURE

Among the new pieces that we will show for the first time to-morrow on our five floors are American Colonial themes and patterns that our shops have translated into the practical requirements of our own day—here a touch of old Concord in a High-boy; there a note of Puritan feeling in a Governor Winthrop desk. We need hardly add that every piece is in strict accord with our concept of how fine furniture should be made.



FOR THE LIVING ROOM

Colonial Scroll Davenport of beautifully figured mahogany. $165.00.

Mahogany Spinet Desk of authentic Colonial pattern. $27.50.

Mahogany Rocker—quaint old Colonial Pattern. $45.00

Block Front Mahogany High Boy—an authentic Colonial reproduction. $225.

Colonial Drop-front Mahogany Secretaire. $130.

George Washington Desk of Solid Mahogany, Authentically Colonial. $153.

Comb Back Windsor Arm Chair of Mahogany. Very staunchly constructed. $29.00

Mahogany Gate Leg Table of American Colonial Period. $22.50.

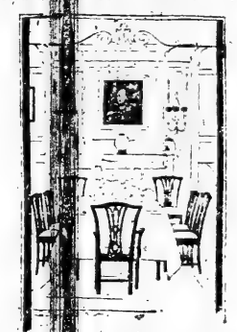
Ladder Back Colonial Arm Chair (or Rocker) of Solid Mahogany with Rush Seat. $26.00.

Mahogany Tablet Arm Chair. An exact reproduction of the "James Fenimore Cooper" Chair. $39.00.

Scroll Colonial Library Table of solid Mahogany. $60.00.

"Governor Winthrop" Desk of Solid Mahogany—an authentic Colonial pattern. $89.00.

Block-front Mahogany Secretaire containing well-arranged desk and capacious book-case. $225.00.



FOR THE DINING ROOM

Handsomely carved Colonial Suite of solid mahogany with ornamental claw feet and arched tops. 9 pieces. $900.00.

Colonial Suite (very impressive) of beautifully figured crotch mahogany. One of the most important suites we have ever shown. 10 pieces. $1100.00.

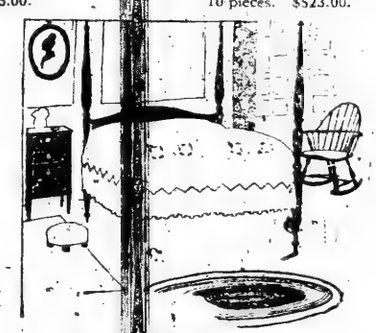
Colonial Scroll Suite of solid mahogany. A great design suitable for Apartment or Country House. 11 pieces. $495.00.

Colonial Suite of prettily figured mahogany. 10 pieces. $617.00.

Crotch Mahogany Sideboard of authentic Colonial pattern (6 feet long) containing many spacious drawers. $192.50.

Colonial Extension Table of solid Mahogany (54 inch diameter; 96 inch extension.) $87.00.

Colonial Scroll Suite of solid Mahogany. Dull finish. 10 pieces. $523.00.



FOR THE BEDROOM

Colonial Mahogany Suite with four-post twin beds. 5 pieces. $233.00.

Colonial Scroll Mahogany Suite. 7 pieces (twin beds). $355.00. 6 pieces (full size bed). $300.00.

Solid Mahogany four-post Beds (twin-size only) $23.50 each.

Hand Carved Solid Mahogany four-post Bed (twin or full size). $68.00.

Solid Mahogany four-post Bed with fluted posts, leaf carving and pineapple tops (twin or full size). $73.00.

Scroll Colonial Mahogany Toilet Table. $80.00.

Pineapple top Mahogany four-post Bed, (full size). $39.50.

Colonial Mahogany four drawer Chest with fluted post. $54.00.

Colonial Mahogany Chest (43 inches wide) with four spacious drawers. $82.00.

W. A. HATHAWAY COMPANY
62 West 45th Street, New York

BAKER FOR CHANGES IN COURTS-MARTIAL

Is Having System Studied and Will Recommend Legislation When Congress Meets.

HAS HIS OWN ATTENTION

Will Analyze Subject While Crossing to France and Pursue Investigation on the Other Side.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary of War Baker indicated his belief today, on the eve of his departure for New York tomorrow night to sail for France on Monday, that there should be changes in the army court-martial system, and said he hoped to have "constructive suggestions to make" to Congress when it reassembled. These suggestions for legislation, he said, would relate to the "substance of the military code and to the procedure."

It is Mr. Baker's purpose, he explained, to study the Articles of War and the court-martial regulations while crossing to France on the Leviathan. He announced that he was sending Colonel Rigby abroad to study the French and British court-martial systems.

"General Crowder has made a number of recommendations for modification in court-martial regulations," said Secretary Baker. "General Kreger, Acting Judge Advocate General, is studying these recommendations with a board of officers and I have myself gone over some of them and approved the principles of some of the recommendations.

"In addition, I am taking a copy of the Articles of War and court-martial regulations abroad with me so that I may devote as much time as I can on the boat to that general subject, and when I am in Europe I am going to make some inquiry as to French and British systems.

"Colonel Rigby is being sent abroad to make a particular study of the French and British systems so that we can have all the light we can get from that side. I hope to be able to get together the best body of opinion I can from civil lawyers the American Bar Association Committee—from Judge Advocates and those who have had experience in the administration of military justice, and from officers who have commanded in the field and have had military experience in dealing with the subject, so that from all points of view I am trying to get every suggestion possible for the analysis of our Military Code.

"Many of the criticisms which have been made have been very helpful, and, so far as I know, I have taken advantage of each criticism. I have sought to test each criticism to find out whether it dealt with a rule broadly of the human element or whether the regulation which it concerned needed changing.

"I hope by the time Congress reassembles to have constructive suggestions to make to them about the substance of the military code and about procedure, and, without waiting for Congressional action, wherever it seems that regulations need improvement I am authorizing those regulations to be changed."

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Fifteen members of the House Military Committee will accompany Secretary Baker to France. In making this announcement today Representative Dent, retiring Chairman, said that the trip would be official so far as it could be under the circumstances.

Representatives of the General Staff will accompany the Committee to aid in mapping out a complete inspection tour. The trip is expected to last five or six weeks. Battle-fields will be inspected and trips taken to the American camps in France and England.

"The Committee," said Mr. Dent, "will inquire into the mail service, the grave registration service, the school system both before and after the armistice, and the action and record of the various divisions participating in the important engagements of the war."

Convicted on the charge that he "shamefully abandoned" an entrenched position near Potrosse, France, Aug. 29 last, Andrew K. Morris, a negro Corporal of the 92d Division, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The court-martial imposed the death penalty, but this was reduced by General Pershing to life imprisonment and on review President Wilson ordered it further reduced to five years. Clemency was recommended by the court and approved by General Pershing because the man was under fire for the first time and "did not possess the mental capacity fully to appreciate the obligation resting upon him."

WHITMAN LAUNCHES ATTACK

In Assailing Democrats, Says Time for Espionage Is Passed.

The present Democratic State and National Administrations were assailed by former Governor Charles Whitman last night in an address before several hundred members of the Wayne County Society, holding their annual reunion banquet at the Hotel Martinique.

Mr. Whitman in his remarks demanded that the freedom of the press be immediately restored, now that the war was over, and insisted that the American people be again permitted to express their views and ideas without fear of the espionage laws. The Speaker said that at a recent banquet in New York a prominent speaker was applauded when he denounced the Constitutional Prohibition amendment, whereas another speaker voicing similar sentiments several days later in Milwaukee was indicted under the espionage act.

Mr. Whitman further declared that nowadays it depended largely upon what section of the country one was in as to what sentiments could be expressed. He closed with the assertion that inasmuch as the Espionage act had served the purpose it was enacted for, and as hostilities were now at an end, it should be immediately nullified so that all sane Americans could once more have the liberty of free speech.

Other speakers included Charles W. Betts, former Secretary of the State Food Commission and President of the State Press Association; James D. Brashford of Wayne County, N. Y., George A. Gregg and W. H. Van Benskoten.

HOLD AERIAL DERBY IN MAY.

Trophy to be Given for Longest Non-stop, Cross-Country Flight.

The Aero Club announced yesterday that the aerial derby for a trophy offered by Ralph and Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., and Herbert Pulitzer will be held in connection with the aeronautic convention in Atlantic City in May. The winner will be the aviator who covers the longest distance in a non-stop, cross-country flight. The flight to be to or from Atlantic City.

The trophy is offered for annual competition and is open to all aviators, including those of the army and navy. There are no restrictions as to the type of airplane to be used or the horse power of its engines. The Aeronautic Convention will be held May 1 to 21.

The trophy will be competed for annually and must be won three times before it becomes the possession of any successful competitor.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Little Children's Hats
$3.45

Fine straws in Spring's jaunty shapes; ribbon banded and with side bows or streamers. In the most favored colors, for little folks of 2 to 6 years.

Infants' Wear Section, Fourth Floor

Misses' Dresses
$39.50

A copy of a high cost model developed in navy blue Tricotine of superior quality; trimmed with interwoven silk braid and buttons. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Third Floor

Countless Charming Fashions in

Spring Blouses



Smart Blouses in Georgette Crepe in shades that contrast smartly or blend effectively with the Spring Tailormade. Color combinations new and unusual introduced in collars and cuffs, apron fronts, panels, or in embroideries.

Blouses of the elaborate type inset with real laces or with those delightful "frills" and jabots.

Lingerie Blouses hand made of sheer batistes and voiles; others of crisp organdies with touches of color.

Extreme novelties in Tablier, Basque and Russian Blouses, ultra fashionable.

A fascinating assortment ranging from $2.95 to $49.50

Third Floor

Showing Tomorrow—Three New Models

Women's Serge Suits—$39.50



These latest versions of the Spring Tailor-made, introducing distinctive new notes, are developed in the fashionable Navy Blue Serge, and are notably excellent in tailoring and finishing details.

Blouse coat, box coat and belted straight line coats; feature vestees of moonglo, moire crepe silks or Tricolette; tiny corded clustered tucks; unusual pocket effects; straight narrow skirts; linings of fine quality peau de cygne or fancy silks.

Tailor-mades in a comprehensive collection ranging from $29.50 to $285.00.

Hundreds of Smart Skirts in the New Spring Plaids—$12.75 to $29.50.

Third Floor

The French Salon—Bright With

Easter Millinery



Flower trimmed hats, smart Toques and charming Poke effects appear.

Leghorns, transparent Neapolitan braids, lisere Milans gay with blossoms of every hue or in the soft neutral tones.

Hats of quiet elegance, in black and dark colors, that will give to light costumes a definite style distinction.

Picture Hats in all black, their sweeping lines emphasized by uncurled ostrich motifs artfully posed; others with touches of color in facings or flower wreaths.

An assemblage of much charm at $16.50 to $85.00

A Wide Range of Models at $25.00

Fourth Floor

New Petticoats

For the Spring Silhouette

Straight line models, correct foundations for the new narrow skirt effects.

Taffeta Petticoats, $3.95 & $4.95

Changeable effects and plain colors, in models with tailored or ruffled flounces.

Silk Jersey Petticoats, $4.95

Taffeta flounced skirts in the fashionable colors and black.

Crepe de Chine and Satin Knickers, $2.25 & $2.75

Flesh color "knickers" well cut and prettily finished.

Night Gowns

Hand Embroidered and Hand Made

$3.95 and $4.95

Philippine Gowns of soft, sheer Nainsook, with scalloped edges and designs in exquisitely fine handwork.

Crepe de Chine Gowns, $4.45 & $4.95

Excellent quality Crepe de Chine in flesh color; tailored and lace trimmed models.

Second Floor

Tricolette Dresses

Of Compelling Interest

$49.50



Two models that with much distinction define the fashionable Silhouette's subtle grace of line.

A straight Russian model, chain stitch embroidered; notable for its smart simplicity. Another features a deep cuff effect forming a novel tunic and is trimmed with rows of buttons.

Wool Jersey Dresses, $39.50

Two models in the fawn, reindeer, taupe, grey and dust tones. Russian and straight effects with the new lines cleverly accentuated by silk embroideries.

Women's Dresses for Street, Afternoon and Evening Wear $29.50 to $195.00

Third Floor

An Important Spring Sale

Glove Silk Underwear

The Wanted Grades and Styles Purchased from Leading Manufacturers Under Most Favorable Conditions and Priced Accordingly. Values That Make Buying for Future Requirements Advisable.

All perfect Garments in the dainty shades of pink so desirable. All sizes in every group.

Glove Silk Vests
$1.85
Bodice effects with straps or tailored shoulder styles.

Glove Silk Bloomers
$2.45
Good, durable quality, well reinforced. Pink only.

Glove Silk Camisoles
95c
Deep yokes of lace and shoulder straps of satin ribbon finish these pretty and practical Bodices of excellent quality.

Envelope Chemise
$2.75
Lace trimmed Bodice styles with satin shoulder straps.

Glove Silk Bloomers
$3.45
Heavy quality, satin ribbon trimmed. Regular and extra sizes.

Ground Floor

Dainty Corsets

New "Lord & Taylor Special" Models

$2.95 and $3.45

Pink Satin in a lightly boned, elastic girdle top model.

Pink Broche in a well boned model, long skirt and medium bust.

Elenteen Girdle Top Corsets, $3.95

Pink satin striped Batiste with deep elastic forming girdle top.

New Negligees

Charming Models in Crepe de Chine

$9.75 and $11.75

A draped Kimono, semi-Empire model, trimmed with wide lace, cording and tiny flowers.

A graceful slip-on model with corded Empire waist line and narrow sash girdle; pointed tasseled sleeves.

Dressing Jacques of Crepe de Chine $4.95 and $6.95

Pretty models, wide sleeved and with corded Empire waist line; trimmed with wide creamy laces.

Second Floor

Serge Capes

Models New and Distinctive

$39.50



Women who are devotees of Fashion will delight in these latest arrivals.

Waistcoat Capes are featured, their jaunty straight belted fronts accentuating the swirling, swinging effect of the full circular backs. All are lined with foulard silks, effectively patterned.

Three styles with muffler, draped or deep satin collars.

Unusual Values at This Moderate Price.

Complete Showing of the Smartest Capes at $25.00 to $175.00.

Third Floor

THE WANTED SILK FABRICS

At Prices Considerably Less Than Usual

Georgette Imprime
in the favored styles and colors; 40 inches wide.
$2.75 yard

Plain Georgette
a large selection of evening and street colors.
$1.28 yard

White China Silks
in demand for dresses and underwear; 36 inches wide.
$1.58 yard

Foulard Silks
Black, Navy Blue and colored grounds; 36 inches wide.
$1.78 yard

Ground Floor

SUMMER WOOLENS AND COTTONS

Four Groups at Interesting Prices

All Wool Serge
in the popular Navy Blue for costumes; 49-50 inches wide.
$1.78 yard

White Cotton Suitings
Many styles in plain and novelty weaves; wide widths.
85c yard

Imported Organdies
White cotton (washable), fine, sheer quality; 40 inches wide.
95c yard

English Long Cloth
Soft needle finish; 36 inches wide; 10 yard pieces.
$2.45 piece

Second Floor

Display of Easter Linens

At Unusually Attractive Prices

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens		*Mosaic Hand Embroidered Linens*	
Towels (guest size) ea.	$1.50	Scarfs . . . . each	$3.75, $4.25
Lunch Sets (13 pieces)	$4.95	Napkins . . . . . dozen	$5.75
Tea Napkins . . . dozen	$4.95	Centre Pcs., ea	$2.50 to 4.25

Fine Irish Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

At Less Than Customary Prices

Table Cloths

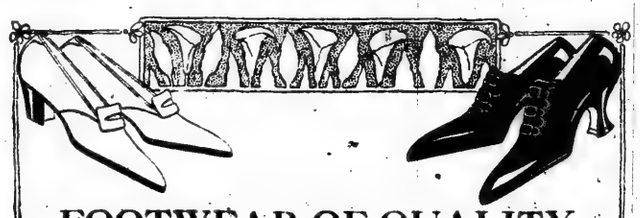
2 x 2 yards . . $7.50 | 2 x 2½ yds. . $9.38 | 2 x 3 yards . $10.25

Napkins to match, **$8.50** dozen

Irish Linen Huck Guest Towels
$8.00 dozen

Pure Linen Huck Towels
$7.50 dozen

Second Floor



FOOTWEAR OF QUALITY

At $8.75

Twenty New Spring Styles in Women's Pumps and Oxfords

Among which you are sure to get exactly what you need—the right style, the right leather, the right fit.

Patent leather and gun metal Colonials, Louis XVI. heels.

Dark tan calfskin, patent and gun metal Colonials, military heels.

Dark tan calfskin or gun metal calfskin Oxfords, mannish effects.

Dark tan calfskin Pumps, walking heels.

The "Virginia" Bench-Made Dress Oxfords

Brown kidskin, patent leather, gun metal, dull kidskin **$11.75**

Second Floor

1100 Men's Silk Shirts

Values Far Beyond the Ordinary

at $5.85

Crepe Silk Shirts
Fine quality—custom finish—made with centre pleats in new, fancy stripes and all white.

Italian Silk Shirts
Heavy weight—splendid wearing quality—developed in neat stripes decidedly pleasing.

The superior fabrics, the distinctive patterns, the fine finishing details, the values, will be appreciated by those who find it convenient to take advantage of this pre-Easter offering.

Sleeves altered free of charge

Ground Floor

HEARING ON TUNNEL HELD BY GOV. SMITH

Opponents of Project Fear That New Jersey Would Profit Most from It.

SOME OBJECT TO EXPENSE

Many Big Organizations For It and Say Traffic Conditions Would Be Improved.

Governor Alfred E. Smith held a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall yesterday on the proposed vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River to connect New York with New Jersey. Some 150 representatives of civic associations, real estate, taxpayers and business organizations were on hand either to oppose or approve the plan.

A bill appropriating $1,000,000 to start work on the tunnel has already passed one house of the Legislature, and the Governor has said that he would be governed in signing or vetoing the bill by the expressed desire of the people of New York for it.

Governor Smith explained that the bill now pending provides for a vehicular tunnel to be paid for jointly by New York and New Jersey; continues in office the Tunnel Commission of the States, and makes the State Engineer a member ex officio. Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens was the first to be heard in opposition. He said he was not opposed to the idea of a vehicular tunnel, but thought the present time was not propitious to undertake the project. He said that New Jersey already has better freight facilities than New York, and that the tax rates over there are lower.

Fear City Would Suffer.

"If it was a project to build a railroad tunnel and allow the great railroads which have terminals in New Jersey to use it, I should favor it," said President Connolly, "but until New York City is put on the same footing with New Jersey I shall oppose it."

Mr. Connolly said that there are 164 miles of undeveloped waterfront in Queens, and more in Manhattan and the Bronx, which he said would be at a disadvantage as compared with the New Jersey waterfront. He said the Ford Motor Company of Long Island City had moved, bag and baggage, to New Jersey, and that the Singer Sewing Machine Company, the Colgate Company, and the Lorillard Tobacco Company, as well as other large concerns, had moved to that State.

Paul G. Brown, who said he spoke for the Reconstruction Commission, opposed the bill in its present form. He said the commission was heartily in favor of the project, but thought the bill had a serious objection in that it makes permanent a commission not one member of which had had any experience in building the railroad tunnels under the two rivers here. He suggested that the objection could be overcome if the commission feature was eliminated and it was left to the Governor to appoint men of the proper equipment to supervise the work.

Borough President Frank L. Dowling of Manhattan said he had not yet made up his mind whether to favor the tunnel or not. He said he rather advocated an east and west tunnel about seven blocks apart so as to avoid the great traffic congestion which, he said, was sure to ensue in lower Manhattan if the tunnel is built as proposed. With 100,000 trucks passing through such a tunnel he thought the traffic congestion would be great.

John W. Paris of the Long Island Real Estate Exchange, and George J. Ryan and Robert W. Higble of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, opposed the plan on the ground that New Jersey would profit more than New York, and attract factories through its advantages. Richard S. Newcombe, also a member of the Reconstruction Commission, said he was opposed to the tunnel, and that Mr. Brown did not reflect the unanimous sentiment of the commission when he said its members were in favor of the project.

"I oppose it," said Mr. Newcombe, "because it seems to me the advantage all goes to New Jersey and will serve to draw industries from New York to the New Jersey meadows."

Peter P. Cappel, President of the West Side Taxpayers' Association, said he thought it would be a waste of money to build the tunnel at this time. He said a farmer any distance up the river could ship his goods by boat cheaper than he could bring them through the tunnel. He said it would take an automobile an hour to go through, which would mean an hour lost each way for persons using it.

McDougall Hawkes of the New York Tunnell Commission answered some of the arguments against the proposal. The commission, he said, was not tied to any particular plan.

Governor Smith declared that he was interested mainly in the cost of the project. He asked what the estimated cost would be and was told about $12,-000,000. He also asked for the plans and the authority for the estimated cost, and these were furnished by members of the commission. Mr. Hawkes explained that the Governor had the power of removal of members of the commission with the consent of the Senate.

Many Favor the Project.

Howard Finney, representing the Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber had expressed itself as favoring the project of a tunnel, but had taken no action on the present bill. Hobart Porter, speaking for the Merchants' Association, said that that organization had considered the bill and had requested the Governor to approve it. He saw no difficulty from traffic conditions. Stewart Brown of the United Real Estate Owners' Association said the tunnel would be cheap at $20,000,000, as the present ferry conditions are a disgrace, and anything which would improve the situation should be encouraged. He deplored the "narrow views" of some of those opposed to the tunnel and thought it would be a great and desirable improvement.

The Broadway Association was registered in favor of the tunnel, as was the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association. George W. Olvany, speaking for the Central Mercantile Association, thought the cost of the tunnel would be less than the present harbor strike has been. Charles Francis, speaking for the Commercial Printing Industry, favored the bill.

Samuel Walker Taylor said he spoke for Deputy Police Commissioner Harriss, and for the National Highway Traffic Association, and that they favored the bill, feeling that traffic conditions would be benefited by the tunnel.

Robert E. Dowling, for the Real Estate Board of New York, said the board was not opposed to the plan, but thought the State should go slow at this time when it has so much spending so much money. He pointed out that the estimate of cost was based on pre-war prices of material, and thought it might cost double the estimate. He suggested that the estimates be gone into carefully, and said there are other improvements which the State should make, such as a terminal for the Barge Canal.

During the discussion regarding the probable cost of the tunnel, Major John F. O'Rourke, who has made a bid to build the tunnel, said it could be built for $11,000,000 and that a bond for the full amount would be given. He pointed out the advantages of a tunnel forty-two feet in diameter, as against two tunnels, but said he would be willing to build twin tunnels if that plan was adopted.

The Bronx Board of Trade and other Bronx organizations were registered as being in favor of the project. Borough President Connolly then disclaimed any spirit of selfishness on the part of himself or other residents of Queens in opposing the tunnel, but said he believed the people of New York would find that such a tunnel would add to the expense of freight deliveries while the congestion on West Street and the traffic through the tunnel would cause delays that would prove expensive.

Governor Smith then thanked those present for attending and announced the hearing adjourned.

JUDGE DIKE CRITICISED.

Appellate Division Finds Him at Fault in Attack Upon Witness.

County Judge Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn is criticised in the prevailing opinion of the Appellate Division handed down yesterday in the case of Philip Frasco, found guilty of assault and sentenced on May 16, 1918, to Sing Sing Prison for from two and one-half to five years.

Justice Miles wrote the opinion, which reverses the conviction and orders a new trial, as a result of remarks made by Judge Dike. Justice Putnam dissented, holding that Judge Dike's action was not improper, as it occurred after the jury had retired.

Frasco was charged with an attack upon Mary F. Sammis, aged 19, employed as governess at 6,222 New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn. It was testified that he struck her with an iron pipe when she rejected his attentions. Frasco set up an alibi, and produced witnesses to maintain it. Ralph Acurso testified that Frasco was on an automobile ride with friends at the time of the attack.

"I think this is perjury," Judge Dike is quoted as saying. "Take him into custody. The defendant will be convicted on his (Acurso's) testimony alone, if nothing else."

Acurso was detained until the next morning.

"I have carefully read the testimony of witnesses, and saw nothing in it that warranted such action or reflection on the part of the Judge," said the opinion. "He (Acurso) was one of the three principal witnesses and corroborated the defendant in his testimony to establish an alibi. I do not perceive that his testimony was, on its face, incredible, or that it was successfully shaken by cross-examination. Indeed, the case appears to me to have presented nothing but the very ordinary conflict of witnesses in a criminal case on the subject of alibis."

Discussing the possibility that some of the jurors might have heard of the remark before the trial was resumed the next morning, the opinion said:

"If no inkling of that affair in any way penetrated the intelligence of those jurors, it was, as human nature goes, little less than miraculous.

"Moreover, I think that it is the duty of the trial Judge, at least upon the vital issue in the case, where there is evidence pro and con, to hold his mind open until after he has listened to the summation of counsel.

"It is most regrettable that we are forced to this conclusion, because it is very likely true that the defendant was guilty of the assault charged against him, which, under the circumstances testified to by the girl, the complaining witness, was extremely base and atrocious, and very likely the jury would have implicitly believed her story against the testimony of the defendant and his friends to establish an alibi, without any such exhibition on the part of the trial court.

"Still, it was the constitutional right of the defendant, however base we may think him to be, to have a fair trial. It would be, I think, a dangerous precedent if this action by the trial Judge could stand approved by this court."

TELL EMPLOYMENT PLANS.

Governors and Mayors Inform Council of National Defense.

About forty States already have informed the Council of National Defense of their plans for aiding the Emergency Committee on Employment, and thirty-five army officers, under the direction of Colonel Arthur Woods, will be sent out this week to establish headquarters throughout the country. Announcement of these plans to help the soldiers in seeking jobs was made yesterday by Grosvenor D. Clarkson, director of the council.

"The reports received by Director Clarkson responsive to his recent telegrams to Governors, Mayors, and State Councils of Defense, include telegraphic tabulations from the Governors of every State in the Union, from all State, County, and Community Councils of Defense, from the various welfare organizations and from the Mayors of all principal cities," said the announcement.

"In every case full support is offered, and in many instances funds have been provided for keeping open the local offices of the employment service. In no single case has a State, county or municipality failed to accept the full responsibility of the duty asked of it by the National Council.

"To co-ordinate all local efforts and to furnish the thirty-five army officers who have been specially detailed to Colonel Woods's Emergency Committee with information covering local conditions, Herbert N. Shenton, chief of the council's Reconstruction Research Division, has made a careful study of the steps already taken to aid in the carrying on of this work. This information is furnished in toto to Colonel Woods and in detail to each officer in so far as it affects the work in the particular district to which the various officers are assigned."

Many of the States responding to the request of the council gave notification that funds would be available for the work. D. M. Reynolds, Assistant to Director Clarkson, said that "while the work may not go on as smoothly from an organization standpoint as it would if the United States Employment Service were fully financed, still there is something in this full swing of co-operative effort throughout the country."

GOVERNOR TO PLANT TREES.

Executives of Four States Invited to Camp Dix for Arbor Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., April 5.—Governors of four States and prominent officials of many cities have been invited by the Knights of Columbus to participate in the Arbor Day ceremonies at Camp Dix next Friday, April 11, when more than 5,000 trees will be planted along the roads of the cantonment as a living memorial to the men of New Jersey, New York, Delaware, and Pennsylvania who, originally trained at Camp Dix, made the supreme sacrifice for their country during the war. This will officially open the permanent camp beautification program inaugurated by General Secretary Frank Wandle of the K. of C. welfare work at the camp.

Major Gen. Scott will plant the first tree, in the triangle at the main entrance to the base hospital area on the Wrightstown road, in memory of his son, Lieut. Col. Scott, assistant chief of staff of the 27th Division, whose death from pneumonia occurred last month a few days after his return to this country from foreign service. Governor Edge of New Jersey, Governor Smith of New York, Governor Townsend of Delaware, and Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania have been invited to set out the first trees on the camp avenues named for their respective Commonwealths. Other State officers, Mayors, and municipal officials will formally plant and dedicate other trees.

The Knights of Columbus, as an organization, will pay a special tribute to former camp secretary James McGovern of Jersey City, who was killed in action in the St. Mihiel drive while a member of the 311th Infantry of the 78th Division. A memorial tree in his honor will be set out by Grand Knight James Flaherty, in the triangle at the entrance on New Jersey Avenue, on the main road. Both the tree planted as a memorial to Lieut. Col. Scott and that in memory of former Secretary McGovern, will be rare species of dwarf Japanese evergreens, both already more than a half century old.

On each memorial tree planted will later be placed a metal plate with the name and organization of the soldier it represents. The trees chiefly used in the memorial scheme will be Norway maples, Lombard poplars, Oriental sycamores and American lindens. A double circle of box catalpas and evergreens already has been set out around the offices on Headquarters hill. The general camp beautification scheme is being worked out under personal supervision of Gustav Kadlec of Flrderne, this State, one of the chief landscape architects at the San Diego Exposition in California.

SAYS CATHOLICS OPPOSED LOW SALOON

Father McMillan Declares That the Church's Warnings Might Have Prevented Prohibition.

ADVOCATED HIGH LICENSE

Reviews Activities of the Church for Temperance—Quotes Views of Cardinals.

The Association Opposed to National Prohibition gave out yesterday a statement prepared by the Rev. Thomas McMillan of the House of the Paulist Fathers, explaining in part the attitude of member of the Catholic clergy on prohibition. He reviewed activities of the Church for temperance and asserted that if the early warnings of Catholic clergymen had been heded prohibition might not have been adopted.

"It is difficult for the average citizen to visualize, in advance, the peculiar sensations that will come to him with the enforcement of bone-dry prohibition," said Father McMillan. "When he begins to realize fully that he is under the domination of fanatical restrictions regarding his personal choice of beverages, there will be danger of a violent reaction.

"The right to protest needs no vindication on the part of the very large body of citizens who reject the prohibition theory. They can give convincing reasons for refusing to accept that theory as the only antidote to the evils of intemperance. Very properly they judge the value of a law by the standard of right, reason, and the common good of the people. Among many other distinguished representatives of this class claiming to voice enlightened public opinion Cardinal Gibbons has taken a prominent place.

"In the year 1891 the present writer acted as Secretary for the New York priests who very effectively protested against the bill in the Legislature at Albany which allowed any saloon on easy terms to secure the objectionable all-night license. A very judicious article in the official organ of the liquor dealers known as The Wine and Spirit Gazette, stigmatized this movement on the part of the clergy as a step toward complete prohibition. Had the liquor dealers of that day shown a disposition to work in harmony with law-abiding citizens among the clergy as well as the laity, they might have purged their trade of the disreputable elements that defied the most reasonable forms of restriction.

"Cardinal Manning, on March 17, 1888, approved the rules of the Catholic League of the Cross, organized to promote a holy warfare against intemperance. His approval explained that 'The League of the Cross does not declare the temperate use of beer, wine or spirits to be unlawful. The use,' however, of these intoxicating drinks often leads to sin, and their abuse is one of the chief causes of the sin and misery in Great Britain and Ireland, and in other countries.'

"Archbishop Ireland has been claimed as one among the few Catholics that stood for prohibition. His own words contradict such an assertion, as given in his lecture at Chicago on Jan. 17, 1888, in which he said: 'Our principles of action should be always philosophically and socially correct. In dealing with the alcohol question it is of no purpose to say that the use of alcohol is always wrong, or that the selling of alcoholic drinks is also intrinsically wrong. The propositions are not true. The first work at all times must be to appeal to the intelligence and moral natures of men. Legislation by itself will be idle speech. It has its purposes. It removes and lessens temptations. It assists and strengthens moral sentiment, but alone it neither creates nor takes the place of virtue. * * * What is at once practicable, and would be most serviceable in diminishing the evils of intemperance, is to demand of liquor dealers high license fees.'

"The Rev. Clarence A. Walworth, well known as a most powerful advocate of temperance reform, as was also his distinguished father, Chancellor Walworth, presided at a mass meeting in Albany, with Archbishop Ireland as the chief speaker in favor of high license. Among the patrons of this meeting was the late Theodore Roosevelt, then beginning his career as a member of the New York State Legislature."

SEEK LIQUOR LICENSES.

Deputy Commissioner Wilsnack Says Resorts Plan to Open.

Proprietors of Summer hotels at the Rockaways and on Jamaica Bay are taking a chance that the United States Government will not enforce President Wilson's wartime prohibition order, beginning July 1, according to the statement made yesterday by Theodore P. Wilsnack, Deputy Commissioner of Excise of Queens. In order to get a license to run a bar at a Summer hotel application must be made on April 1, and the hotel or saloonkeeper must pay a fee for a six months' period. The cost of a license for this period in the districts which include Rockaway Beach and the Jamaica Bay district is $313.

"We have had applications from and have issued licenses to nearly fifty keepers of Summer hotels in the Rockaways and on Jamaica Bay," said Commissioner Wilsnack. "I am surprised at the number who have applied. They are paying over $300 in each instance for a license and if the national prohibition order is put in effect these men will have less than a month in which to get their money back, because the season at the beaches does not open until Decoration Day. But these men tell me they are taking a gambler's chance that President Wilson will not enforce his order when he gets home and finds public sentiment against it, now that the war is over."

Dittenhoefer Will Filed.

The will of Abram J. Dittenhoefer, who died on Feb. 23, was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by his son, Irving M. Dittenhoefer. The estate of the jurist was valued at more than $5,000 in real and personal property, according to the petition filed with the will. Judge Dittenhoefer left $1,000 each to his grandson, Newman E. Dittenhoefer, and his granddaughter, Eleanor S. Hirsch; his Secretary, Robert G. Schmidt, and the residue goes to his daughters, Estelle and Blanche Dittenhoefer. Judge Dittenhoefer was senior member of the firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, and was one of the oldest members of the bar in this city.

DISTILLERIES REORGANIZED.

Amend Charters to Engage in Food Production Business.

TRENTON, N. J., April 5.—The Distillers' Securities Corporation, a holding company, with a capitalization of $30,-965,900, and two subsidiaries—the Distillery Company of America, capitalized at $85,000,000, and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, capitalized at $32,000,000—today filed with the Secretary of State amended charters providing that the three corporations are to engage in a general food production business.

The name of the Distillers' Securities Corporation is changed to the United States Food Products Corporation. The names of the two other companies are not changed.

Julius Kessler of Westwood, N. J., is President of the Distillers' Securities Corporation and of the Kentucky company. N. E. Huggins of New York is President of the Distillery Company of America.

Nutrition Inquiry in Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A commission of physicians selected by representative organizations in neutral countries is about to inquire into the existing nutrition conditions in Germany and Austria, upon invitation from university faculties of the Teutonic countries. A State Department announcement today said Norway had responded to the invitation and, Dr. Brandt had left Christiania for Germany to serve on the commission.

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LEWIS COMPLAINS OF B. R. T. VERDICTS

Asserts Juries Acted Against Evidence in Freeing Blewitt and Luciano.

ASSAILS CHANGE OF VENUE

Says Justice Callaghan's Action Is Indefensible—May Drop Other Indictments.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis issued a statement yesterday complaining of the two juries in Nassau County which acquitted employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, indicted for manslaughter in connection with the Malbone tunnel accident of Nov. 1 of last year, when about 100 lives were lost.

District Attorney Lewis asserted that the verdicts were against the evidence and he attacked Supreme Court Justice Callaghan, who granted the B. R. T. defendants a change of venue from Kings to Nassau County on the ground that public sentiment had been inflamed to such an extent in Kings that the defendants could not have obtained a fair trial.

District Attorney Lewis did not say whether he would go on with the prosecution of Colonel Timothy S. Williams, Vice President; John J. Dempsey, John H. Hallock, and William S. Menden, who were also indicted for manslaughter and awaiting trial, but his attitude was taken to indicate that he considered it hopeless to proceed with these trials. His statement follows:

"After deliberating five hours a jury in Nassau County acquitted Luciano, the motorman who operated the train, the derailment of which resulted in the death of ninety-five persons and the injury of several hundred others.

"Another jury in Nassau County acquitted Blewitt, Division Superintendent of the B. R. T., who directed Luciano to take out the fatal train.

"The indictments against these two and other officials of the B. R. T. were removed from Kings County to Nassau County by a justice of the Supreme Court, so that the indicted persons could have an 'impartial trial.' The district attorney believes that the action of the justice who transferred the cases was legally indefensible, but the district attorney was helpless, inasmuch as he had no right to appeal from such a determination.

"Blewitt and Luciano were aided in their defense by high judicial officers, who took a most active part in the selection of jurors on the trial.

"Upon the trial of Blewitt, it was proven that many of the rules of the road had been violated in the selection of the motorman on the day of the terrible catastrophe, and that the lives of many passengers were placed in the keeping of Luciano, who was improperly trained and not qualified to act as a motorman.

"In my opinion, the proof on Luciano's trial demonstrated beyond any possible doubt that Luciano was wholly unfit, as well as unfamiliar with the road, and that this was the cause of the derailment of the train.

"By these verdicts Nassau County jurors have exonerated both Blewitt, who directed the motorman to take out the ill-fated train, and Luciano, who operated it.

"The result has been most unfortunate and has shaken the faith in certain aspects of our judicial system.

"The District Attorney cannot appeal to any legal tribunal for reversal of these results, but he can to a wider and impartial forum, the people of this county, with full assurance that the influence of the people will be definitely felt in the framing of proper legislation to prevent a recurrence of this frightful catastrophe.

"The people have a right to insist upon it, that they, as well as high railroad officials, shall get a square deal before the court and jury.

"They have the right, and will see to its enforcement, that the public service utilities like the B. R. T. will be managed by officials who are less interested in increasing fares and more in furnishing safe transportation to human beings whose lives are entrusted to it.

"After a conference with Assistant District Attorney Warbasse, I shall decide whether I shall proceed with the indictments as against the other officials."

ARCHBISHOP TO PRESIDE.

Appearance at St. Vincent Ferrer Will Be First Outside Cathedral.

The celebration of the fifth centenary of St. Vincent Ferrer, a member of the Dominican Order, will be concluded today at the 11 o'clock mass, which will be celebrated by Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, Cardinal Farley's successor as head of the Archdiocese of New York, in the Dominican Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. This will be the Archbishop's first official appearance in any church other than the Cathedral since his elevation. The second day of the celebration was observed yesterday with the holding of Pontificial Mass by Archbishop John Bonzano, the Papal Delegate. The sermon, preached by Bishop Philip R. McDevitt, Harrisburg, Penn., reviewed the career of the young man who renounced all worldly things, entered the Dominican Order, and went out to preach righteousness at a period when the world was rent by war and his own Church was split by schisms.

The Bishop paid a tribute to the work accomplished by the Dominican friars during the centuries which followed the foundation of the order. With the people and of the people, he said, they marched onward, and he pointed to the stately Church of St. Vincent Ferrer as an example of their zeal in the cause of religion.

This church is considered a fine specimen of the Gothic style. It was designed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. Both the exterior and the interior of the church are replete with imagery and symbolism primarily relating to the Dominican Order. Over the west door is the image of the patron, St. Vincent Ferrer, with the arms of the order beneath. Above is a figure of Christ under a canopy supported by angels, with the emblems of Mary and John boldly displayed on either side with mottoes beneath. The arms of the reigning Pope and the late Cardinal Archbishop of New York will be carved from blocks of stone flanking the arch of the door.

This is a monastic church, to be used by a great religious order, which happens at the same time to have charge of a large parish. There is a monastic choir for the chanting of the divine office. The choir is large enough to accommodate a full quota of Dominicans for great ceremonials.

THANKS FROM PADEREWSKI.

Polish Premier Lauds American Food Board and Red Cross.

WARSAW, March 30. (Associated Press.)—Speaking at a farewell dinner in honor of the Interallied Mission to Poland today, Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, reviewed America's achievements during the war and expressed the warmest gratitude for America's aid to Poland.

"I knew America would not forget Poland in the hour of her greatest need," he said. "No sooner did we begin to breathe the air of freedom than America came to our assistance. She not only sent food, but also her people. I refer to members of the United States Food Administration and the American Red Cross, whose tireless workers are at this very moment working wonders among our sorely stricken people."

M. Paderewski thanked the Polish-Americans present, and also the Jews and Poles in America, who were responsible for the dispatch of the steamship Westward Ho with food supplies for Poland.

RIOTING IN TACOMA OVER SOLDIERS' SALES

Police Forbid Selling of Tags and Make 57 Arrests in Enforcing Order.

TACOMA, Wash., April 5.—Fifty-seven arrests were made today by the police in the rioting which took place when discharged soldiers of the Soldiers and Sailors' Mutual Aid Association attempted to hold a tag sale after the police had forbidden the sale.

Thousands of shipyard workers thronged the streets and hooted the police, who were attempting to keep order.

W. T. (Paddy) Morris, prominent in strike activities, and his wife were among those arrested. Morris was charged with inciting a riot. Mrs. Morris was charged with peddling without a license. She was released on bail.

Forty-three men and women were arrested for selling the tags and charged with peddling without a license; five men for disorderly conduct; one is being held for investigation, and eight men were charged with inciting a riot. These eight men were alleged by the police to be the ringleaders of the affair.

The police made two raids on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association Club rooms and confiscated hundreds of tags.

The controversy is waged around the purpose of the organization that is selling the tags. Members of the City Council believe it is founded along lines of the Russian Soviets. Leaders of the organization declare its purposes were misrepresented.

Chief Organizer Beard of the Central Labor Council was among those arrested.

PAID ROADS $494,478,265.

Disbursements by Railroad Administration for Compensation and Loans.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—After withholding financial reports for the last two months, the Railroad Administration today issued a summary of receipts and expenditures from the revolving fund in March. Cash receipts from all sources amounted to $176,973,000, and disbursements were $98,487,000. The receipts included payments on loans from the War Finance Corporation, on account by the War and Navy Departments, repayment of loans by railway companies, and amounts transferred from railroad treasuries. Disbursements were largely on account of compensation, loans to railroads, advances to Federal treasuries, and payments for equipment.

The total amount loaned the railroad companies by the Director General for the fifteen months of Federal control, ended March 31, 1919, was $231,911,459, and of this amount $61,356,000 has been repaid.

"All of the balance, practically speaking, can be deducted in settlement of the compensation," said a Railroad Administration announcement, "so that these items, while termed loans, can be regarded substantially as payments on account of compensation. The total disbursements on account of compensation and loans substantially of that character aggregated for the fifteen-month period $404,478,265. The total payments for standard equipment during the fifteen-month period amounted to $163,950,402."

SLEEPING SICKNESS KILLS 14

Surgeon General Blue to Investigate Spread of Malady.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Although 183 cases of lethargic encephalitis, or "sleeping sickness," with fourteen deaths, were reported to the United States Public Health Service up to March 29, officials of the bureau still are undecided whether the disease, of the type prevalent in Europe, has reached the United States. In a statement tonight the bureau said it was impossible to say whether the figures gave a true picture of the prevalence of the disease, inasmuch as the disease is not generally reportable to the health officers.

"The diagnosis in most of the cases reported appears to have been based largely on the presence of stupor, a condition found in many other diseases," the statement said. "In the absence of any method of positively establishing a correct diagnosis and especially because of the failure thus far both in this country and abroad to find a specific germ in these cases the Public Health Service is as yet unwilling to accept 'lethargic encephalitis' as a new disease."

Surgeon General Blue has detailed qualified medical officers to make a comprehensive investigation in order to learn the true facts regarding the prevalence of the malady. It was stated, and has requested State health officers to make the disease reportable so that the study of it can be facilitated.

MOVE TO FIGHT RADICALISM.

New Journal of Discussion Announced to Appear on May 1.

The first issue of The Review, "a weekly journal of political and general discussion," to be published by a group of prominent men for the spread of sound ideas, was announced yesterday for May 1. The paper will be edited by Fabian Franklin, formerly associate editor of the New York Evening Post, and Harold de Wolf Fuller, formerly editor of the Nation.

"Some months ago a movement was started to establish a weekly journal of general culture," said the announcement sent out, "which would be devoted to the maintenance of constructive public policies based on sound American principles. The movement was actuated by a recognition of the urgent need at this time for a journal of serious discussion which should resist the unthinking drift toward radical innovation.

"The most notable of our weekly journals of discussion, so far from opposing this drift, have themselves become its chief promoters. The upheaval produced by the war has been exploited in the interests of projects, however crude, to bring about a new dispensation from which it is imagined that somehow the brotherhood of man will emerge. This immature but seductive propaganda adds the voices of a considerable body of intellectuals to the clamor aroused among the masses by the most demagogic of our daily papers."

Among those interested in the weekly are A. Barton Hepburn, Samuel Fairchild, R. Fulton Cutting, and Professor Samuel Mather.

EXHIBIT MODEL OF .75 GUN.

Work of French Artist to be Sold for Verdun Orphans.

A model of the famous French .75 gun, done in marble and bronze by a French jewelry house, is now on exhibition at Gorham's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, by the Rev. Father Gallier, Chaplain in the French Army, who is conducting a series of conferences at the French Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on Twenty-third Street.

The gun is shown on a rock in charge of three soldiers and an officer. It is flanked on either side by a real shell of the soixante-quinze. Father Gallier wishes to sell it for the benefit of the Committee for the Relief of the Verdun Orphans and Refugees.

Leaves $10,000 to Bridgewater.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., April 5.—After providing for relatives and servants, Captain William Dixon Burnham, organizer and General Manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, who died at his home, 324 North Main Street, March 27, made several bequests to civic and charitable organizations, according to his will filed at White Plains. The town of Bridgewater gets $10,000 for its poor.

B. R. T. MEN ASK WAR BOARD MEDIATION

Reply to Garrison's Letter Declining to Recognize or Deal with Union.

WORKERS TO MEET TUESDAY

Organization Officials Deprecate Strike Talk—Expect Receiver to Accept Suggestion.

The unionized employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system replied to Receiver Lindley M. Garrison's refusal to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes as their representation by asking Mr. Garrison, in a letter drafted at a meeting held in Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn last night, to refer the employers' differences to the National War Labor Board.

During the day the talk of a strike of 85 per cent. of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit employes continued, and some of the older employes declared that the question of recognition of the union was not arbitrable. But at the meeting of the Divisional Executive Committee last night all talk of a strike was deprecated, the union leaders asserting that the receiver would no doubt agree to refer the demands to the War Labor Board.

A mass meeting of the union members was called for Tuesday night in Arcadia Hall, in Halsey Street, Brooklyn, it was announced, for the purpose of discussing the situation, and with the expectation that the Executive Committee will then have Mr. Garrison's reply to their proposal.

Several hundred union members sought admission to the meeting last night but all were sent away by James Sheridan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and P. J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. The workers, chiefly conductors and motormen, and a few women employes, were told of the meeting on Tuesday.

The Letter to Garrison.

The letter which was sent to the Receiver follows:

Hon. Lindley M. Garrison,
Receiver, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Your communication of April 4 received and contents noted. The committee notes what you say in reference to subject matters. The employes have been fully guided in their action by your notice of March 31, "* * * that the employes could join any labor organization they please. On the other hand, the management of the system will, as heretofore, deal with the committees of its own employes in all matters affecting the relation of the employes to the system."

Every member of this committee is an employe with service ranging from eighteen years to nine months. They have been selected by the employes of the various branches of the system at a mass meeting of the employes, which was held to discuss the hours and conditions of their labor and formulate machinery to meet with the views of the receiver.

There is now under investigation by the National War Labor Board the cases of forty men who have been discharged for union activities. There is continual intimidation carried on by the officials of the company against men who have been active in organization work. The committee has been patient with the hope that as an officer of the United States District Court you would carry out the principles and policies laid down for the guidance of employers and employes by a proclamation of President Wilson when he created the National War Labor Board.

The committee of your employes therefore ask you to grant them a conference to take up matters of hours, wages, and conditions. Should this request of the committee be not acceptable to you as Receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, we respectfully suggest that all matters in controversy be referred to the National War Labor Board for adjustment.

Respectfully,
JAMES SHERIDAN,
Chairman of the Committee.

Call for Mass Meeting.

In a bulletin to the employes the committee issued the call for Tuesday night's meeting, saying:

"The committee will report the negotiations between themselves and the Receiver. The company's subofficials are making a determined effort to stop the work of organization of the street railway employes by making flattering beneficial offers and other promises to be good in their future dealings. Don't forget the organized street railway workers have reduced the scale to one year and built the wages to 60 cents per hour. The street railway employe must be organized to protect his labor. Your attendance and vote must be recorded at this meeting."

When the members of the Divisional Executive Committee left the hall it was noticed that among them was the Rev. C. Yorke, rector of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church. Asked why he attended the meeting the priest replied that he was "a laboring man," and was there in the interest of the employes.

The meeting last night was in secret, and was attended only by the twenty-two members of the Divisional Committee, headed by James Sheridan, to whom Mr. Garrison directed his reply, and Patrick J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association.

Garrison's Circular Letter.

A circular letter signed by Mr. Garrison and posted in all the shops and car barns of the three divisions of the B. R. T. yesterday read as follows:

To the Employes:

You may have observed from the newspapers that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America has approached the management and asked it to make a contract recognizing that organization and dealing directly with it in regard to matters concerning our employes. The management will not deal with any outside organization and so informed the representatives of the above named association. The management will gladly deal with employes through the existing machinery available to the employes in the shape of the Department of Trustees, or through any other accredited committee selected by the men in any way that is agreeable to them from among their own members to represent their interests in any matters they desire to take up with the management.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Receiver.

After Sheridan had read Mr. Garrison's reply to the B. R. T. employes rejecting their demands and withholding recognition of the union, he forwarded the letter to P. J. O'Brien at the Hotel Continental, his messenger being William Reilly, a conductor who was discharged two months ago because of alleged union activity, after he had been in the employ of the company for eighteen years.

"I do not think there will be a strike," said Reilly yesterday. "Mr. Garrison may think it over and reconsider the matter. He says he will only see representatives of the employes. We are all representatives of the employes, at least 85 per cent. of them. The other 15 per cent. are welcome and willing to join the union, but are afraid to take this action because of the intimidating tactics of the B. R. T. officers. The Executive Committee was formed from employes of all branches. We are willing to meet the receiver half way.

Says He Is Spied Upon.

"Whenever I go about in Brooklyn one of the company inspectors follows me, boards the same car and takes the numbers of the motorman and conductor.

"Seventy-five women conductors are members of the union. They have been in the service one year and all have good records. Three of them were discharged for union activity. Ten employes on the surface lines have been discharged for this reason, thirty in the elevated system, and five in the shops."

He preferred to stand by the latter opinion.

Aaron Kopman of 281 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, one of the original members of the union and an elevated guard for fourteen years before he was discharged, said he did not think the B. R. T. employes would strike, because he thought the reasonableness of their demands would finally appeal to the company officials. Speaking for the unionized elevated employes of the B. R. T., he said that 800 women guards had joined the union and that 98 per cent. of the employes on the elevated system belonged to the union.

"There had been no difference of opinion between the men and women employes as to the advisability of joining the union, said Kopman, stating that twenty-two cases of discharged men and women were up for hearing before the Labor Board. Kopman also asserted that he was a victim of company spies. He said one of the men who followed him around on his unionizing efforts admitted that he was an employe of the B. R. T. The "spying" ceased, Kopman asserted, after he had complained to the District Attorney. He denied a report that none of the older employes of the company had joined the union. Some of the union members, he said, had been in the employ of the company for thirty-five years.

8 NEW RABBIS APPOINTED.

Three New Yorkers Among Those Selected at Hebrew Union College.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Eight men received the degrees of Rabbi at the annual graduation exercises at the Hebrew Union College today. The graduation exercises were held in conjunction with the convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Dr. Martin A. Meyer, principal speaker at the ceremonies, spoke of the altered religious conditions in the world, resulting from the war, to which religious leaders would have to conform. He returned recently from France, where he was engaged in Red Cross work. He made a plea for the co-operation of all denominations of all religious faiths in establishing the shaken morality of the world on a firm basis. Jew and Christian especially should work to this end, as only by the unification of their resources can successful results be obtained, he said.

The new rabbis are Albert G. Minda of Kansas City, Mo., who has been elected rabbi at South Bend and Ligonier, Ind.; Abraham Feinstein of New York, who has been acting as rabbi at Charleston, W. Va.; Joseph L. Fink of Dayton, Ohio, elected rabbi at Terra Haute, Ind.; Max Kaufman of New York, officiating as rabbi at Huntington, W. Va.; Ira E. Sanders of Kansas City, Mo., officiating as rabbi at Zanesville, Ohio; Barnett R. Brickner of New York, officiating as rabbi at Lexington, Ky.; Garry J. August of Cleveland, officiating as rabbi at Joplin, Mo., and Meyer Salkover of Cincinnati, who has been an assistant instructor at the University of Cincinnati.

The degree of rabbi was conferred posthumously upon Joseph E. Sales, a member of the graduating class, who died last Fall of pneumonia.

The following prizes were awarded to graduates: The Oscar A. Berman prize for the highest excellence throughout the collegiate course, awarded to Meyer Salkover; Kaufmann Kohler, prize of $100 for the best essay on the "Origin and History of the Eighteen Benedictions," awarded to Joseph L. Baron of the Junior Class.

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MIGHT "SULZERIZE" HYLAN.

Mayor Warned of Danger in His Attack on Foreign Languages.

William F. Quinn, Republican Alderman from the Eleventh District, yesterday attacked Mayor Hylan's proposal for an ordinance to prohibit meetings of aliens at which a foreign tongue is spoken. He thought such an ordinance was unnecessary and that the Mayor was insincere in advocating it.

"Mayor Hylan's letter to the Board of Aldermen suggesting that an ordinance be passed preventing meetings of aliens and meetings where a foreign tongue is spoken," he said, "seems rather grotesque coming from him. Is it possible that Hearst has deserted the sinking Hylan ship and 'Hizzoner' is groping around looking for new fields for his fast disappearing last hope of support?

"Now when he begins probably to realize that he is to be only a 'one-term' Mayor and fortunate if he even hangs on that long, as his own party may find it expedient to 'Sulzerize' him before he entirely obliterates them from the political map, he suddenly becomes very patriotic and wants to muzzle his former ardent supporters with an ordinance preventing their gatherings or the speaking of their native tongue.

"Even one of his conferees in the Board of Estimate, the Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, Robert L. Moran, does not seem to understand the object. From his statement he seems to have sent out the tip that the Democratic majority in the Board will not take the letter from the Mayor very seriously, and any ordinance that may be drawn up will probably die in committee.

"Personally, I would be very glad to vote for an ordinance of this kind if I thought it was necessary, but to test the sincerity of Mr. Hylan I would have a provision incorporated in it that would take care of certain newspapers that have preached more sedition in this city than all the individuals Mayor Hylan refers to."

STAGE PAYROLLS OF OLD.

Henry Irving Got $13 a Week and Ellen Terry $25.

LONDON, March 24. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—In view of the movement among theatre employes for a minimum wage of $15 a week and pay for rehearsals, some one has unearthed the payroll of the old Queen's Theatre of half a century ago and given it to the public for the purpose of comparison.

In it Sir Charles Wyndham is shown as receiving $15 a week, while Sir Henry Irving received less by about $2. Toole, the leading star, was paid $55 and Miss Ellen Terry, the leading lady, was put down at $25.

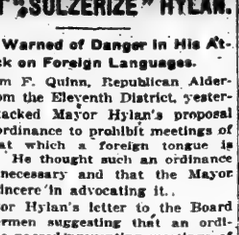
Fails to Get Back Into Union.

Justice Irving Lehman refused yesterday to issue a writ of mandamus directing the Musical Mutual Protective Union to reinstate Alexander Bremer, its former President, who was ousted for alleged disloyal remarks. Bremer declared that he was loyal and that his remarks had been misunderstood. He was quoted as having said he would like to see the English Army beaten and that Germany was only fighting for her rights, as she saw them.

PHONE MURRAY HILL 4155 STORE HOURS 9 TO 5:30

THE THONET-WANNER CO.
INC.
MADISON AVENUE AT 47th STREET

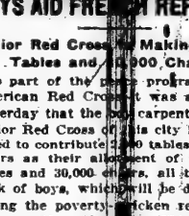
Arm Chair



Formerly $100.00
Reduced to $65.00

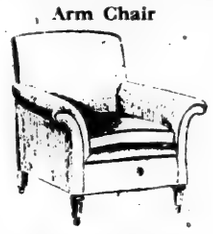
LUXURIOUS LIVING ROOM FURNITURE
Reduced 33⅓%
Finest quality Davenports, Divans, Arm Chairs, Wing Chairs; upholstered in hair and down.
Prices quoted are for Sateen or Muslin coverings.
Various designs and colorings of Damasks, Velours and Tapestries to select from.
No charge for labour if we furnish material for covering.

Boudoir Chair



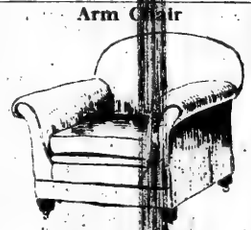
Formerly $65.00
Reduced to $32.50

Arm Chair



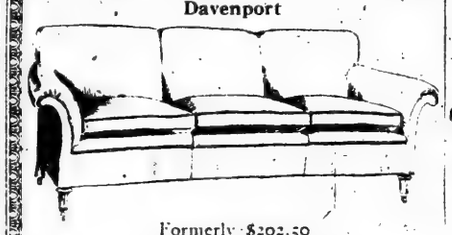
Formerly $110.00
Reduced to $67.50

Arm Chair



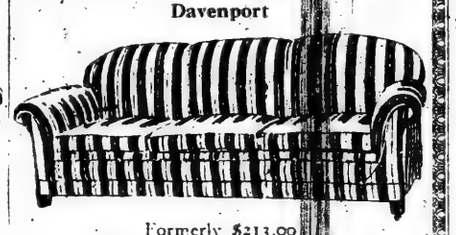
Formerly $137.00
Reduced to $68.50

Davenport



Formerly $202.50
Reduced to $130.00

Davenport



Formerly $213.00
Reduced to $135.00

The Lincoln Trust Company Takes Possession of Our Premises in 24 Days (May 1st)
A Circumstance Over Which We Had No Control, Bringing About This
Forced Removal Sale
Of
High Class, Specially Tailored
CLOTHING
Consisting of Finely Tailored New Spring
Overcoats & Suits

$35 SUITS . . Now $26.50 | $35 OVERCOATS Now $26.50
$45 SUITS . . Now $32.50 | $45 OVERCOATS Now $32.50
$45.00 to 65.00 Ulsters all one price $32.50
It will pay you to buy now for next Winter.

These superior SUITS and OVERCOATS were designed for our SPRING and SUMMER business in the hope that our Landlord would renew our lease, but the unexpected notice to move May 1st leaves us no other alternative but to sacrifice our entire Stock as well as the CLOTHING in this offering, which we could not cancel in time.

Milton Weber, INC.
Cor. Wall & New Sts.

BOYS AID FRENCH REFUGEES

Junior Red Cross Are Making 10,000 Tables and 10,000 Chairs.

As part of the general program of the American Red Cross it was announced yesterday that the boy carpenters of the Junior Red Cross of this city have been asked to contribute 2,000 tables and 6,000 chairs as their allotment of the 10,000 tables and 30,000 chairs, all the handiwork of boys, which will be distributed among the poverty-stricken refugees of France. Mrs. Theodore W. Richards, the new director of the Junior Red Cross of the Atlantic Division, pointed out yesterday that the making of chairs and tables is only a small part of the peace program formulated for the children of America.

This program has for its purpose the furnishing of relief to suffering children throughout the world, the stimulation of community activities appropriate to the American Red Cross, the development of an international understanding and goodwill made necessary by the new world conditions resulting from the war, the provision of motives for purposeful and useful school activity, and the inculcation of ideals and habits of service.

The children will also make garments for the refugees and will continue to make articles for use in camps, cantonments and hospitals. Up to the present time the boys have already produced over 200,000 articles for the Surgeon General of the army. The tables and chairs to be made will carry with them a message and the name of the maker, so that receipt may be acknowledged. In this way 15,000 homes will be reached. The first deliveries are expected by May 1.

TRADE MARK
The City of GOODRICH
Akron, Ohio

Freedom of The Seas—ons

Spring, summer, fall, winter—any season—you are free to motor when you please, where you please, if you motor on Silvertown Cord Tires.

No matter what kind of weather, what kind of road, Silvertowns will carry you through it.

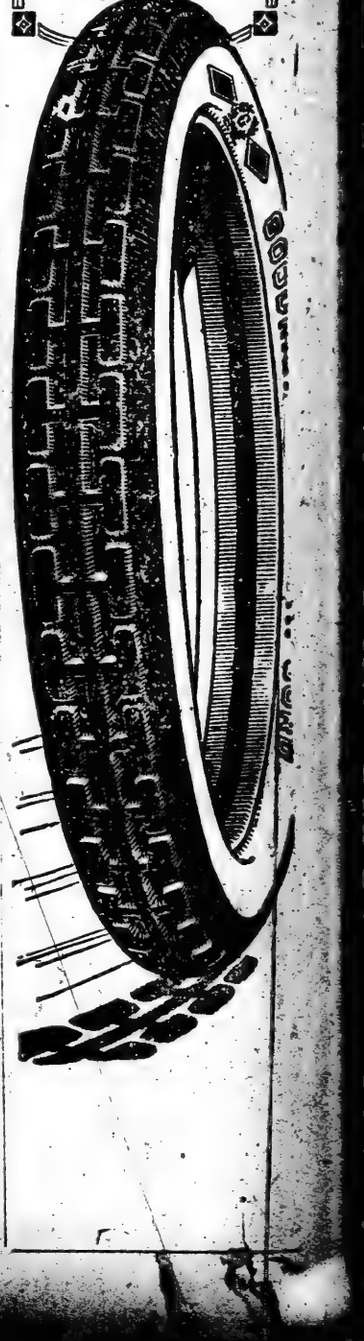
For Silvertowns are America's touring tires.

They make a rough road seem smooth. Their powerful resilient cable-cord body, immune to ordinary punctures, has proved its durability in the roughest going.

Gain your Freedom of The Seasons with Silvertowns—the graceful tires with the *Twin Red Diamonds* on the sidewall.

Buy Goodrich Tires from a Dealer

SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES
"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"



RETURNING OFFICER TALKS OF DEMOTION

Col. Logan of 26th Division Believes It Cleared Atmosphere.

AGAINST UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Gen. Edwards Greets Old Command as America Lands 4,000 in Boston.

BOSTON, April 5.—Following the arrival yesterday of the transport Mount Vernon with 6,000 men of the 26th, or New England Division, there came into port today the troopship America with 7,200 soldiers from France, of whom approximately 4,000 were of the same unit. The scenes of yesterday when cheering thousands welcomed the returning troops from piers and harbor front buildings were repeated today.

The troops on the America, representing chiefly men recruited from New England's National Guard, included the 101st Regiment, Infantry, commanded by Colonel Edward L. Logan and composed of companies of the old "Fighting Ninth," "Dandy Fifth," and the 6th Regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard, most of the companies being from Boston, Worcester, Fitchburg, Clinton, and smaller towns; the 103d Regiment, Infantry, except Companies L and M, recruited largely in Maine and New Hampshire, from the old 2d Maine Infantry and the 1st New Hampshire Infantry; Company C of the 101st Engineers, and Headquarters of the 51st Brigade, with Brigadier General George H. Shelton.

The arrival of the America was accompanied by two unscheduled surprises. One was the announcement of Colonel Logan that he is opposed to universal military service. The other was the start of a boom for Colonel Hume of the 103d Infantry for Governor of Maine, officers of his regiment stating that his campaign would be organized at once. Colonel Logan also commented on the recent controversy regarding the removal or demoting of National Guard officers in favor of officers of the regular establishment.

"I am absolutely opposed to universal military service," said Colonel Logan. "I believe this war will have been fought in vain if we are now to embark on a period of military exploitation.

"As to the size of the American Army in peace, my views are in such entire disagreement with those publicly expressed by the Secretary of War and his chief of staff that I fear it will not be proper for me to express my full conviction on the subject while I am a soldier of the United States."

Regarding the removal of National Guard officers at the close of the fighting, which was the subject of much discussion on the transport, Colonel Logan said this to say:

"I am sorry that I am unable at this time to tell the story of my relief from command of the 101st Infantry and the similar circumstances in the cases of General Cole, Colonel Hume and many other National Guard officers. I am still in uniform, and as you can appreciate, have not yet the full privilege of American citizenship.

"While any separation from my command was a matter of pain and sorrow to me, I have no doubt that it brought to light a situation which, as finally helpful to every officer and soldier in the American Expeditionary Forces. Following the agitation and public discussion occasioned by my relief, the conditions under which we had been ruled for a period of a year and a half improved and the treatment of officers and men in the Expeditionary Force changed."

Colonel Logan, who was restored to his command, expressed himself as strongly in favor of the League of Nations.

The happiest man in the welcoming delegation appeared to be Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, the original commander of the division. Unable to be present when the Mount Vernon came in yesterday, the General made the most of today. As soon as his automobile was sighted by the men of his former command a shout arose that could be heard a mile away and as he boarded the ship the men pressed forward to greet him with handshakes and cheers. His face beaming with pleasure, the General took a position in the open space on the forward deck and addressed them:

"I have just come back from Maine," said General Edwards, "where I have been telling the parents of many of you men that you're 200 per cent. better than when you went across. And when you went across you were the pick of this country. The future of the country is in your hands, men, and the country has no fear; I have no fear. I am sure you will live up to the aspirations of your fathers and to my expectations of you. It's the biggest thing that has come to me in a long, long time, this reunion with you lads."

It is expected that the America will be discharged tomorrow and make way for the Agamemnon, which, according to the latest wireless reports, is due here Monday noon. This ship will bring the 102d Regiment, Infantry, and the 101st Machine Gun Battalion, both of Connecticut.

Army regulations caused the temporary separation of eleven war brides who came over on the Mount Vernon from their soldier husbands. While the men were boarding trains for Camp Devens the brides were taken in charge by customs and immigration officials and after the usual formalities had been completed were turned over to Red Cross chaperonage pending the discharge of their husbands from service.

MORE CALIFORNIA TROOPS IN.

Luckenbach and Wilhelmina Bring Units of Sunshine Division.

Two transports arrived yesterday from Brest with 4,000 troops, the Wilhelmina, which docked at Hoboken, and the Edgar F. Luckenbach, which was berthed at Pier 7, Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn, on account of the lack of space at the military piers.

Out of the 2,281 troops on the Luckenbach there were twenty-eight officers and 2,008 men of the 159th Infantry, commanded by Colonel De Conard M. Parrel of California, who belong to the 40th, or what is known as the "Sunshine" Division. It was organized in March, 1918, and was composed chiefly of men from Southern California, including a number of young motion picture actors from the big film camps near Los Angeles. When it returned yesterday only fourteen officers and 547 men were "native sons," the remainder being made up of replacements.

The officers said that the rest of the division was expected to arrive within the next few days. The headquarters troops of the 40th Division also arrived on the Luckenbach, and the 115th Headquarters train.

The transport Wilhelmina had other units of the 40th Division among the 1,721 troops on board, including the 79th Brigade Headquarters and detachments of the 157th Infantry, 115th Sanitary Train, 115th Supply Train, and 140th Field Hospital. The troops on the Wilhelmina were under the command of Brig. Gen. Alexander Tuthill of the 97th Infantry Brigade Headquarters. There were also fifty-six officers and 630 convalescents on the Wilhelmina and a detachment from Base Hospital No. 13.

Two other vessels arrived yesterday with a small number of casuals on board. The Anacortes had five men of the Ordnance Department and the Oriente had sixty-five men, including a detachment of the 54th Casual Company, and a stowaway, a 14-year-old boy, who said his name was Jacques Dumas and was born in Alsace of Belgian parents.

MORE 91ST UNITS SAIL.

Transports Bringing Westerners Here—Other Troops for Early Departure.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Departure from France of additional units of the 91st (Wild West) Division was announced today by the War Department.

On the transport Mexican, due at New York on April 16, is the 361st Infantry, Headquarters Second and Third Battalions, Machine Gun Company, Companies D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M.

On the transport Edward Luckenbach, due at New York April 16, are the 362d Infantry, Regimental Headquarters, Medical Detachment First Battalion, Headquarters Company, First Battalion Headquarters, Companies A, B, C, D, and the 361st Infantry First Battalion Headquarters Companies A, B, and C.

On the transport Floridian, also due at New York April 15, are the 346th Machine Gun Battalion, Headquarters Detachment, Medical Detachment, Companies A and B and the 362d Third Battalion Headquarters, Medical and Ordnance Detachments, Supply Company and Companies H, I, K, L and M.

The Mexican also carries casual companies for Ohio and Virginia, and three marines. The Luckenbach has on board the 26th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop and 38 casuals, and the Floridian has a casual company for Kansas.

The department also announced the sailing of the transport Carrillo, due at New York April 16, with Bordeaux convalescent detachments Nos. 231, 232, 241, and 242, and a number of casuals.

The transport Hampden is due at Norfolk April 20 with a casual company for Illinois.

Announcement was made today that the Headquarters and Headquarters Troop of the 1st Army Corps have been assigned to early convoy. The corps originally was composed of the 38th, 78th and 80th Divisions, and Major Gen. William M. Wright has been in command.

Also announced today as assigned to early convoy were Base Hospital No. 63, Photograph Sections Nos. 7, 8, 25, 102, 103, 106, 107, and 109; Ambulance Service Sections Nos. 511, 513, 515, 516, 533, 534, 567, 575, 577, 581, 585, 591, 621, 622, 623, 624, 637, 639, 640, 643, 645, and 698.

NAVY EXPLOSION KILLS TWO.

Gasoline Tank Ignites on Submarine Chaser at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 5.—Two men were killed and five others slightly injured by the explosion of a gasoline tank today aboard the submarine chaser No 205 at the Naval Training Dock here. A big hole was torn in the side of the vessel and the cabin was wrecked.

The men killed were William Hughes, machinist's mate, of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose body was recovered from the harbor tonight, and Clarence G. Clofer, Chief Machinist's Mate, of Excelsior Minn.

Officials at the naval station said tonight that the cause of the explosion had not yet been determined.

Hog Island Launches Freighter.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The twenty-first vessel built by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation was launched at the Hog Island Yard late today. The ship was christened the Seekonk by Madamoiselle Chequeta of Boston and Montreal. The Seekonk is a cargo carrier of 7,500 tons.

FLEET TO WELCOME ADMIRAL SIMS HOME

Vanguard of Mayo's Atlantic Squadron Arrives Here to Meet Mauretania.

BIGGEST SHIP TO SALUTE

Seven War Work Organizations Unite Forces for First Time to Greet Sailors.

The vanguard of the great fleet of dreadnoughts, destroyers, submarines, cruisers, and auxiliaries which for two weeks, beginning Tuesday of next week, will be on view in the Hudson, arrived in New York waters yesterday. Included among the ships was the great superdreadnought Idaho, the newest of American first-line fighters, which was commissioned ten days ago, and which is a sister ship of the Mississippi, of the fleet now in Cuban waters. None of the vessels of the main fleet will arrive before the 15th.

The other vessels to arrive yesterday were the destroyers Ammen, Beale, Burrows, Drayton, Pauling, and Terry. About sixty destroyers will come with the main fleet, under Admiral Mayo, a majority of them new vessels of the flush deck type which have been added to the navy since this country entered the war.

The Idaho is a vessel of 32,000 tons displacement and carries a main battery of twelve 14-inch guns, mounted two forward and two aft, and three to a turret. Her secondary battery consists of twenty-two 5-inch guns, four 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, and four 6-pounders for saluting purposes. The Idaho is manned by about 1,100 officers and men.

The destroyers which arrived yesterday will welcome Admiral William S. Sims when he arrives on the Mauretania from England tomorrow. The destroyers will meet the Mauretania off Fire Island and act as her escort of honor to the Cunard piers in the North River.

As the Mauretania comes into view in the North River the Idaho will fire the Admiral's salute of seventeen guns in honor of Admiral Sims, and the gunners of Forts Hancock, Wadsworth, and Hamilton will fire salutes in honor of the Commander in Chief of the American naval forces in European waters during the war.

The lobby of the Hotel Biltmore was artistically decorated yesterday with flags of allied nations effectively grouped in clusters for the welcome to be extended to Admiral Sims, who will stop at the Biltmore during his stay in the city. Upon entering the lobby the Admiral will be greeted by a set of signal flags spelling the word "Welcome." Behind this set is hung an admiral's flag, with four white stars on a blue field. Admiral Sims will be presented with a large victory wreath of gilded laurel leaves, the centre of which will show an Admiral's flag.

Grover A. Whalen, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, announced yesterday afternoon the receipt of a wireless message from Admiral Sims saying that the Mauretania would reach Ambrose Channel at 8:30 tomorrow morning and would dock at 10:30. The ship, Mr. Whalen said, would dock at Pier 56, North River.

Mayor Hylan and members of the Mayor's Committee will go down the bay on the police boat Patrol to meet the Mauretania and accompany her to the pier.

The seven war work organizations, with headquarters in this city, have, for the first time, united their forces to welcome and entertain the 30,000 officers and men who man the dreadnoughts and other ships of Admiral Mayo's great command. It is expected that at least 8,000 men will always be ashore on leave and on special occasions the number will be doubled.

Arrangements are now being made to provide entertainment for every man in this fleet. These arrangements include more than 10,000 free beds which will be available every night for the accommodation of men on shore leave, and meals and entertainment in the welfare establishments under the management of the seven organizations. There will be also a "flying motor squadron" of between 4,000 and 5,000 automobiles which will be used to take the men on sightseeing tours, and to take them to and from the naval landings on the North River. There will be five balls given at which 3,000 couples can dance at once time and theatre parties by the score at all of the leading theatres.

It has been arranged that enough theatre tickets to go round will be provided. There will also be a number of special "fleet matinees" and performances exclusively for men of the fleet. There will be one great show given for both the fleet and the general public. At this certain units of the fleet will have their men appear, and these veterans of the North Sea patrol will be introduced to New York.

Another great event planned is the fleet athletic meet which will take the form of Olympic games. These will be held at one of the great athletic fields in the city, and it is expected that the athletic supremacy of the various capital ships will be decided for the year. It is also expected that there will be a regatta on the Hudson. This will be spectacular, as some of the various boats' crews won pennants in competition abroad, and their adversaries claim that they cannot repeat in home waters.

TO TEST WIRE CONTROL.

Up-State Public Service Commission to Sue on Higher Rates.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Public Service Commission, Second District, announced tonight that it would bring suits against the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company, in which it will ask that increased rates which went into effect on April 1 be prohibited, on the ground that the rates are unlawful, because of failure to file the new schedules with the Commission, as required by law.

The action will be to test the authority of the Postmaster General to take entire charge of intrastate service of telegraph companies and advance rates without compliance with the State laws.

Similar action is now pending before Justice Rudd over increased rates by the telephone companies, an early decision in which is expected.

HELD ECKHARDT'S SHIP.

British Detained the Nieuw Amsterdam Some Time at Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, April 5.—The Dutch steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, on which the former German Minister to Mexico von Eckhardt is a passenger, proceeded this evening for Rotterdam after having been detained for a considerable time by the British authorities.

No reason for the delay is given.

REACH NO DECISION ON STEEL RAIL PRICES

Industrial Board and Railroad Administration Representatives Confer in Vain.

DISCUSS BASIS FOR RATES

Railroad Board Maintains That Schedule Fixed for Its Purchase of Material Is Too High.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—After a four-hour conference today the members of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce and representatives of the Railroad Administration adjourned without reaching an agreement on steel prices. Director General of Railroads Hines did not attend the conference and in a brief announcement it was stated that the situation must be left in doubt until his agents made a report to him and he could confer with Chairman Heck of the Industrial Board.

A member of the Industrial Board said that the conference today was confined to prices of steel and that the general policy of the Industrial Board was not discussed. It is understood, in fact, that the Industrial Board is not ready to admit that its present course is one of unlawful price fixing, or that any other attitude has been shown than that of suggesting prices which it was felt justified purchases and that, in fairness to industry during the reconstruction period, buyers should not expect to get lower quotations.

The basis on which the Industrial Board reached the price schedule which was agreed upon with the steel interests was discussed at length. One report was to the effect that data was presented to show that not more than two large producers of steel rails, one of them the United States Steel Corporation, could manufacture rails at a profit under the level announced recently. Pending a review of the facts and figures submitted today it was decided to withhold the details of the conference.

There is nothing to indicate that the Railroad Administration has receded from its position that the prices agreed to by the Industrial Board and the steel men are higher than it believes it should pay, and that any agreement between the Board and the steel men which was predicated on a promise that the Railroad Administration would pay the prices was not within the intention of the Board's original purpose as the Railroad Administration understood it. It is probable, however, that the situation will be clarified after Mr. Hines and Mr. Peek confer.

In the meantime some word may be received from President Wilson as to his attitude. It is not generally believed, however, that the President will feel disposed to make an arbitrary ruling in the matter.

CAPTURED U-BOATS TO TOUR OUR PORTS

German Submarines Will Be Exhibited Widely, Partly to Aid Victory Loan.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Surrendered German submarines, now being brought to the United States by American naval crews, will be exhibited at ports on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay, and on the Mississippi and Hudson Rivers. The five submersibles will arrive at New York late this month, while the Victory Liberty Loan campaign is in progress.

The Navy Department announced today that after the fleet reached New York motion pictures would be made for display over the country, and that the submarines then would proceed on the following itineraries:

U-111, a submarine of the larger type, to Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, New Haven, and then lay up at New London.

U-117, a big ocean mine-layer, which planted mines on the Atlantic Coast during the war, will go to Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Wilmington, N. C., Norfolk, Baltimore, Annapolis, Charleston, S. C., and then lay up at Washington, D. C.

U-boat, a small type submarine, will proceed to Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, then to Galveston, Key West, through the Panama Canal, up the Puget Sound district, then lay up at San Pedro.

U B-148, a small type submarine, will be exhibited at various places in and about New York, then up the Hudson River as far as draft will safely permit, thence to Bridgeport and lay up at New London.

U C-97, a small mine-layer, will proceed from New York to Halifax, up the St. Lawrence River for exhibition at Great Lakes ports, and finally lay up at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.

After the submarines have been exhibited they will be carefully studied by construction and engineering experts of the navy.

NEW MEXICAN CABINET.

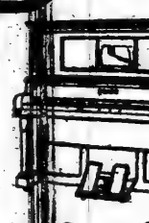
Carranza Expects to Announce Members Soon—Oil Question for Congress.

MEXICO CITY, April 4.—Petroleum problems will be taken up by the extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress which will convene on May 1, according to a statement made by President Carranza today to newspaper correspondents while he was aboard his special train en route from Queretaro to Mexico City.

The President declared that a new Cabinet had not been formed, but that he expected to announce the makeup of one in the near future. He said that Isidro Fabela, now on a mission to Europe, had not, as rumored, been recalled, and that Roberto Pesquiera, former financial agent at El Paso, had not been selected to continue the financial negotiations in New York which were initiated by Rafael Nieto, Under Secretary of the Treasury, who, the President said, would report to him at Mexico City on the progress of the negotiations.

Another interview published today quotes President Carranza as stating at Queretaro on Thursday that Mexico's international relations were cordial, that Mexico's internal revenues would soon equal and exceed expenses, and that the internal condition of the country was "most satisfactory."

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One Quality One Price

By One Quality

We mean that each Pease Player-Piano—in its price class—expresses perfection of tone and resonance, lifetime durability and irreproachable artistry of finish and design.

By One Price

We mean that each Pease Player-Piano is for sale at a fixed and unchangeable price—set on the basis of most carefully determined quality values.

One Quality Is the Buyer's Assurance of Artistic Satisfaction

One Price Is the Buyer's Guarantee That His Money Will Command Utmost Value

Consider also our seventy-five years' experience in the manufacturing of Pianos and you have the secret of our hold on the good esteem of the most critical tastes.

PRICES START AT $550

Write for Catalogue.

Old Pianos Taken in Exchange. Convenient Monthly Terms.

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128 West 42d St., N. Y. 34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

57 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

MAX FERTIG

Our Prices Are Always Less

30 East 34th Street (Opposite B. Altman)

Last Three Days

Of Our Phenomenal SALE

Commencing Monday, April 7th

The Entire Stock of MADEIRA Hand Embroidered Linens of A LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE

This well-known concern has given up the line and we have bought it complete and moved it to this store. This quick cash purchase enables us to offer Genuine Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens at 25 to 40% below to-day's wholesale prices. The stock is fairly complete and combined with our own immense stock, some of which has been greatly reduced to fill in and make full lines, we are assured of complete assortments.

Here are but a few of the hundreds of items on sale.

Madeira Table Cloths, Luncheon Sets, Napkins Madeira Buffet and Dresser Scarfs, Guest Towels and Pillow Cases

Elaborately Hand Embroidered and Hand Scalloped on Pure Irish Linen

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Dresser and Buffet Scarfs, 45 and 54 in.	Reg. 3.25, 4.00	2.50, 2.95
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WON'T LET 77TH MARCH AS DIVISION

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

liminary cleaning up, and then each regiment will be sent immediately to the State from which it came, where it will be demobilized. These regiments will be paraded in some of the cities, so that each State can see their own part of that very extraordinary division.

"General Pershing has put the division forward on the priority list, and the result is that we expect to have the whole outfit here before the last of this month. It will probably come in at New York and go to Camp Meade."

WOMEN PLAN TO CARRY DEMAND TO CAPITAL

Auxiliary of Division to Protest Abandonment of 77th Parade —Gov. Smith Favors It.

Unless the War Department gives direct assurances that the 77th Division will parade under official orders, a delegation of about 150 prominent women, representing the home auxiliaries of every unit of the division, will go to Washington on a special car or cars and express a personal protest against the action opposing the proposed celebration.

The announcement that such a plan was afoot was made yesterday at the headquarters of the 305th Infantry Home Auxiliary Association, 189 Madison Avenue, at about the same time that twenty-eight wounded of that unit signed a resolution to Secretary Baker and Major General Peyton C. March urging that the parade be held.

"The sentiment involved," said Mrs. Henry, who is the wife of Brevet Major General Henry, many years Surveyor of the Port, "is such that there isn't a woman belonging to the auxiliaries, who has a man in the service, who will not exert every possible influence to emphasize the fact that members of the 77th Division, being New York's very own division, deserve the privilege of parading through the Victory Arch. Not that all the men will care for it; if their opinion was asked they probably would demur.

"But the women demand the pleasure of witnessing a parade which would be incomparable from their point of view. After all these months we claim it as our right to have the men demonstrate by marching, how fine and fit they are. We consider that the parade is to be the exclamation point after all is over. What we plan to do is to hold meetings of our auxiliaries, to have the women express their sentiments, and then we will have a great mass meeting of women relatives and friends of the men of the division to express their sentiments regarding a parade. The next step will be to send a delegation of women relatives to Washington in a special car to see the various officials there and insist that the 77th Division must parade. The 305th Infantry Association is ready to initiate this movement.

Calls Expense Incidental.

"Of course," she continued, "the War Department must have a good reason for not wanting our division to parade. We do not wish to question their policy. We, the women, feel that an effort should be made to have the men of the 77th Division parade, however. After all, the war involved so much sentiment that the expense incident to a parade should be a very small consideration. The women of New York feel that they can appeal successfully to the Secretary of War."

While Mrs. Henry was expressing the view of the women, wounded men who had dropped into the club house drew up a resolution telling just how they felt about abolishing the parade. The men were all injured during the action at the Vesle, in the Argonne, and at St. Juvin, and expressed their attitude as follows:

"Whereas, The 77th Division, National Army, has fought as well as, if not better than, any other division that took part in the fighting, and as we, members of the 305th Infantry, can state that the 305th Infantry plowed through the very heart of the Argonne Forest and on Oct. 12 captured St. Juvin with the 306th Infantry.

"And Whereas, We feel that the 77th Division has made an enviable record for itself in its fighting along four fronts in France, it should by all means parade in New York City when it returns. This is expressing the sentiments of the men's mothers, sisters, wives, and other relatives who want to see the men marching just like they did in France; it is therefore

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that friends of the 77th Division shall make every effort to bring about a parade of the 77th Division as a unit when it returns from France."

In contrast to the War Department's belief that the men of the division themselves are not favorable to a parade is a statement made by Corporal Oscar Ascher, Company K, 305th Infantry, who returned two weeks ago. Ascher, who lives at 69 West 107th Street, was wounded by a bayonet during the Argonne fighting and gassed at Chateau-Thierry during his fourteen months' service. He said:

"The sentiment of the men over there is all in favor of a parade. They think that their service at the front entitles them to one. They also know, from letters, that their folks at home are looking forward to seeing them in their fighting togs. The entire sentiment is 'we want a parade.' Of course, there were some men who thought even then that they wouldn't get a parade because they were drafted, but they were only a few at that time."

Men Planned Under Fire.

According to Corporal Henry Flint of 440 East Fifty-sixth Street, who saw eight months' service in Company M, 305th Infantry, the men were keen for their "big time home" even when the armistice was unthought of. Flint returned to this country the day before Christmas, convalescent from gas, and he said the last night he had spent with his squad before being gassed the main topic had been the parade they were going to have when they returned home.

Following a meeting of representatives of the 189 Selective Service Boards in the city, a committee with Martin Conboy, who directed the draft locally, and his aid, Captain David Ascher, as members, sent this telegram to Baker and to General March:

"A committee of members of the Selective Service personnel of the City of New York has unanimously resolved as follows: 'It is the sense of the committee that it is a matter of public importance that this community be given the opportunity to pay due tribute to the gallant men of the 77th Division, and that such tribute can only be adequately paid if such division parade as a division in this city before demobilization and discharge.'"

Draft Boards Unanimous.

Mr. Conboy said that the primary reason for calling the meeting had been to discuss ways and means by which the members of the draft boards could render tribute to the returning soldiers. He pointed out, however, that between the call and the meeting the probability that no parade could be held had come up and that this had taken up most of the discussion, the meeting unanimously declaring it "imperative that the division parade as a unit."

"I trust," he added, "that the military authorities will be able to permit the review of these homecoming troops. There will be a general meeting of the Selective Service personnel at the Bar Association next Wednesday evening to consider how we can best pay honor to these men whom we inducted into the army, and of whose career there we are so proud. We have not lost sight of the fact that we must aid in procuring positions for many of the men, and this matter also will be given serious consideration."

Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the 77th Division Association, said: "There are indications that Washington is reconsidering its position in regard to a parade for the 77th Division. No assurance, however, has yet been received that the parade will be permitted. The families and friends of our soldiers and the people of New York must continue their efforts until definite assurance is given that the parade will be held. The suggestion has been made that if the War Department does not arrange for it, an informal parade can be held after the men are demobilized. This would be wholly unsatisfactory. It would have no official character, and the men would not even have their rifles. The very point of a parade is that the division should be ordered to march by the War Department.

Opposes Voluntary Parade.

"A voluntary parade would not have at all the same significance. It is [illegible] that the men [illegible] together for it. Many of them would not wish to take part in it. The 77th Division must have an official military parade such as was given to the 27th Division. Nothing less than this will satisfy the men themselves, their families and their friends of New York. Until we hear that assurance of such a parade has been received we are continuing our arrangements for meetings of the home associations of all the regiments so that definite expression can be given to the feelings of their friends. The statement had been made that the parade of the 27th Division cost $1,000,000; I am informed on the highest authority that the actual expense of this parade to the Government was a little over $80,000."

Three angles on the parade were expressed in the opinion of a mother, of a public man, and of an official. Mrs. H. G. Campbell of 225 West Eighteenth Street, whose son is in Company I, 305th Infantry, said:

"Speaking as a woman who sent her son across the seas to fight with the 77th Division, I say emphatically we must have a parade. The women in New York have been watching this division, and their hearts have been with it during all its fighting. We women of the various auxiliaries of the 77th Division have given the men all our material and moral support all through the war. Our greatest hope will be realized when the division returns, when we are reunited with those who left us. The wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts of the men of the 77th Division demand a parade."

Calls Action Arbitrary.

W. Bourke Cockran expressed himself in the following fashion: "To deny a parade to the 77th Division is the most ridiculous exercise of arbitrary power I've ever heard of. I cannot believe that the Government will persist in that stand. It would be a denial to the city of New York of its one chance to evidence its justifiable pride in its brave sons. We couldn't all be with the 77th Division in France, but with it in spirit we surely were, and now it is proposed to deprive us of our only opportunity, long awaited, for expressing to these great heroes our appreciation of their achievements. The question of a parade is not the question merely of a New York holiday. The broader, vital significance underlying a fitting homecoming for the 77th Division is a question of America's gratitude to her sons, so many of whom are her adopted sons."

Governor Smith, shortly after he came down from Albany, was asked the same question, and he said that the parents of the boys in the 77th Division are just as much entitled to see them on parade as were the parents of the men in the 27th Division.

Although admitting that nothing new from Washington had been heard, Grover Whalen continued yesterday optimistic on the parade outlook. He said that the Mayor's Committee was certain the celebration would be held, and had gone ahead and had grandstand tickets printed.

Brooklyn will add its voice to the demand that the parade be held, said former Congressman John J. Delaney, Chairman of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee, yesterday. He said that letters had been sent to Senator Calder and to the Brooklyn Representatives, urging that their influence be brought to bear in behalf of the parade. Mr. Delaney said that a petition, bearing more than 100,000 names, is in preparation to be dispatched to the War Department, and if need be, appeals will be sent to President Wilson and General Pershing.

O'RYAN REVIEWS PARADE.

General Aids in Welcome to White Plains Soldier Sons.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, April 5.—Maj. Gen. O'Ryan of the 27th Division reviewed a big welcome home parade held in White Plains this afternoon in honor of the soldiers from this place who served in the big war. Maj. Gen. O'Ryan was accompanied to White Plains by his aid, Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright. A reviewing stand was erected in front of the new court house and Maj. Gen. O'Ryan was flanked by the war mothers, on one side, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the other.

The parade was headed by Frederick B. Van Wieck, as Grand Marshal, Mayor F. N. Thompson, and prominent city officials. The reviewing stand was near the Court of Honor, dedicated to White Plains soldiers who died in France. In the parade was the State Police, a battalion of the 8th Coast Artillery, Major F. E. Weeks, commanding; a company of the 69th Regiment, soldiers and sailors who have just returned from overseas, Red Cross nurses, fraternal societies, women's motor corps, [illegible] and many civic organizations.

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LOOKS FOR CHANGES IN PEACE COVENANT

Lord Reading Intimates That Unanimity Will Be Necessary for Council Decisions.

SEES DRAFT CLARIFIED

Root, at Dinner in British Ambassador's Honor, Calls for Union with Great Britain.

Speaking last night at a dinner tendered him by the Bar Association of New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria, prior to his departure for England to resume his position as Lord Chief Justice, Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, intimated that these changes would be made at the Peace Conference in the proposed covenant of the League of Nations:

Provision will be made that unanimity will be required for decisions of the Executive Council of the body of delegates; the signatory will have the right of withdrawal, and there will be a specific reservation of control to each nation for its domestic affairs; it will be provided that the recommendation for a reduction of armaments by the Executive Council will not become effective until it has been adopted by a nation through its constituted authority; opportunity will be given to consider and review international law.

Lord Reading said he was not making any official pronouncement as Ambassador nor was he speaking in any official capacity, but he said facetiously that of late he had been pursuing a study which might perhaps be strange, but that it was one in which he tried to piece together the various statements that have appeared in the press. In striving to realize what has taken place, he said that he had arrived at certain conclusions as the result of the study which he made as Lord Chief Justice in "the desire to bring myself to the appreciation of the value of evidence."

After stating what appeared to him was to happen at Paris, Lord Reading said: "Now it may be that the statement I have given you of this collective information will not be found very wrong, but you will only be able to judge whether the result of these predictions which I have gathered together is correct or not when you see the covenant appear in the final shape for the ratification of the Senate."

The noted lawyers and judged in the room smiled at the fine line that the Ambassador drew in defining his position in making the remarks, but it was generally accepted that in view of his close touch with many official courses of information and his knowledge gained by his recent trip to Paris, Lord Reading was speaking with an authority born only of close and intimate first-hand knowledge of the course of events.

Reads From Notes.

The part of his address in which he voiced his conclusions was read from notes by the British Ambassador, while the preceding portion and the one that followed were delivered extemporaneously. The other speakers were Elihu Root and Chief Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg of Massachusetts. John G. Milburn, President of the Bar Association, was Chairman.

In his initial remarks Lord Reading paid a compliment to the previous speakers and spoke highly of the late Joseph Choate, commending also the present American Ambassador to Great Britain, John W. Davis. After speaking of the common law as a common heritage of the two countries and declaring that this must be the last war, he said:

"How to bring it about, what plan to adopt, which method to select, it is not for me to discuss with you. But I have been interested in striving to understand what is taking place in France, and I have pursued a study which may seem strange to you but which possibly has supported you also, to put together the various statements that have appeared in your press. I don't mean all—and striving to realise what indeed is taking place, and I have arrived at some conclusions which I will give to you, and you can yourselves verify if you are so minded. I am not making an official pronouncement as ambassador. I am not speaking in any official capacity. I have made this study as Lord Chief Justice, in the desire to bring myself back to the appreciation of the value of evidence.

"I have no doubt, so far as I am able to form an opinion, that a number of amendments will be made in the covenant. Innumerable discussions appear to have taken place. That is only natural. The subject is a difficult one, as all those well know who have ever attempted either to change a phrase or to introduce one. Ambiguities will doubtless be removed, and I can well imagine that further consideration by the light of comment and criticism has led to some alteration in the phraseology hitherto adopted. These alterations may or may not be changes of intention, but I presume they will make plain what has hitherto been matter for argument.

Right of Withdrawal.

"I notice in the reports of some representatives of the press in France, who seem either to be more highly favored, or more highly gifted, than others, that provision will be made that unanimity shall be required for decisions of the Executive Council of the body of delegates. There are many who maintain that that was to be inferred, but if a provision is to be introduced it will remove all ground for contention. Also the provision has been made for the enlargement of the council when necessary, and that admission has been made easier for new members. In what precise form this is to happen I have not been able to gather, but these provisions, we are told, will appear.

"Again I gather from the information published that the signatory will have the right of withdrawal and that there will be a specific reservation of control to each nation for its domestic affairs. All these are matters which have formed the subject of much discussion. I am not pronouncing any opinion upon them. I am only telling you what I gather from the newspapers is the result which is either arrived at or which is in process of being consummated.

"Let me further report to you that, according to this same means of information, it will be provided that the recommendation for a reduction of armaments made by the Executive Council will not become effective until it has been adopted by a nation through its constituted authority.

"And further we are told that, if a League be constituted, opportunity will be given for the conference to consider and review international law. Now all this has already appeared. It is not new, but you might not gather from looking at one newspaper. It is not always easy to be sure that the information is correct when it is not given under official sanction—and this is not given under official sanction. And it is a fascinating study to collect the predictions and eventually compare them with the results when announced.

"Now it may be that the statement I have given to you of this collective information will not be found very wrong, but you will only be able to judge whether the result of these predictions which I have gathered together is correct or not when you see the covenant appear in the final shape for the ratification of the Senate.

Mr. Root said that "it is the earnest hope of the American people that in due form and by wise and suitable provision" England and America may unite for "effective and perpetual organization to preserve the peace of the world for all the centuries to come." The same ideal that kept Americans and Englishmen side by side in battle must keep the two countries side by side, he said, to make certain the fruits of their victories.

Justice Rugg paid a tribute to the guest, and said that England and America enjoyed the same system of jurisprudence and that where a general principle of law was concerned the judge of the courts in this country turned with confidence to the decisions of the courts of Great Britain. Mr. Milburn, the toastmaster, said that the Bar Association could not allow Lord Reading to return to England, where he is to resume his position of Lord Chief Justice, before telling him of their admiration of him by the members of the bench and bar and the American people.

Among those at the guests' table were Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State; Major Gen. Thomas W. Barry, Commander the Department of the East; Charles E. Hughes, Charles S. Whitman, John Proctor Clarke, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division; J. Hay Brown, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Edwin R. Walker, Chancellor of New Jersey; Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo of the New York Court of Appeals, United States Circuit Court Judge Henry Wade Rogers of New Haven, Colonel Norman Thwaites, British Embassy; Judge Frederick E. Crane of the New York Court of Appeals, Judge Victor B. Wooley, United States Circuit Court, Wilmington Del.; Moorefield Storey, George Ingraham, and Captain Guy Fortman.

PERSHING AWARDS MEDALS.

Gen. Kreger and Col. Perkins Among Those Honored.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Announcement was made today by the War Department that General Pershing had awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to the following officers and civilians who served with the army overseas:

Brig. Gen. Edward A. Kreger, former acting Judge Advocate General for the American Expeditionary Forces.

W. J. Wilgus, formerly Colonel of the army and Director General of Military Railways.

James H. Perkins, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the army and later American Red Cross Commissioner in Europe.

H. B. Lindsley, former Colonel of the army, who exceptionally conducted the activities of the War Risk Insurance Bureau in France.

George A. Wingate, formerly Brigadier General of the army.

Colonel Bruce Palmer, member of the General Staff of the A. E. F.

Colonel Walter S. Grant, Deputy Chief of Staff of the First Army.

Colonel Townsend Dodd, Air Service.

Dr. Hugh H. Young, formerly Colonel of the army, who "lowered the non-efficiency rate of combat organizations due to certain contagious diseases far below pre-war anticipations."

Dr. William S. Thayer, formerly Brigadier General of the army and chief consultant in medicine of the A. E. F.

Brig. Gen. William J. Nicholson, commander of the 157th Infantry Brigade from its organization to the time of the armistice.

Brig. Gen. William I. Westervelt, assistant to the Chief of Artillery.

Brig. Gen. John M. T. Finney of the Medical Corps.

Colonel H. C. Smither, Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of the Supply Section of the General Staff.

Colonel Charles de F. Chandler, former Chief of the Balloon Section, Air Service.

Colonel T. A. Roberts, commander of an American Regiment on duty with the French Army.

Colonel T. Dew Milling, Air Service.

LIEUT. GILCHRIST HONORED.

Wins War Cross for Gallantry Displayed Near Verdun.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Captain Rene Labour, 418th Infantry, (French Army,) attached to the 307th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Flirmes on Sept. 2 and near Grand Pre on Oct. 15-16. He displayed singular bravery in going forward in the face of violent machine-gun fire to inspect the technical organization of the sector, prior to the attack on Flirmes of Sept. 2. During the night of Oct. 15-16, under perilous artillery and trench-mortar fire, he visited the front line and obtained most valuable information which aided materially in the capture of the town. Home address, Jeanne Vean Labour, mother, 80 Rue Chateau D'eau, Paris, France.

Second Lieutenant Edward J. Gilchrist, 102d Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun on Oct. 29. After the advance of his company had been held up by intense machine-gun and rifle fire he successfully gathered together the scattered members of his command and consolidated his position. He then exposed himself to great danger from heavy machine-gun fire to crawl through a gap in advance of our lines and rescuing several wounded men who were lying helpless, unprotected in shell holes. Home address, Mrs. T. F. Gilchrist, mother, 657 Church Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Private Howard R. Conover, Co. A, 312th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre on Oct. 29. Although painfully wounded in the hand he went to the assistance of a wounded comrade who was lying helpless in an exposed position. He carried him from the front a distance of 400 yards on his back, and when forced to relinquish his burden because of exhaustion he informed and directed stretcher bearers, thus assuring the safety of his comrade. Home address, Mrs. Sarah E. Conover, 25 Montgomery Place, Trenton, N. J.

Other awards are:

Lieut. Col. John C. Greenway, 101st Infantry, Hot Springs, Ark.; Captain Arthur A. Hansen, 101st Infantry, Waltham, Mass.; Captain Dwight T. Colley, 104th Infantry, Natatt, R. I.; First Lieutenant Carrol F. Reece, 102d Infantry, Butler, Tenn.; First Lieutenant David J. Brickley, 101st Infantry, Boston, Mass.; First Lieutenant Robert Blake, 5th Regiment, U. S. M. C., Berkeley, Cal.; First Lieutenant Melvin C. Leonard, 9th Infantry, Boston, Mass.; Second Lieutenant Deane E. Ackers, 18th Infantry, Abilene, Kan.; Second Lieutenant Robert P. Clark, 18th Infantry, Lincoln, Me.; Second Lieutenant Edward R. Wren, 167th Infantry, Talladega, Ala.; Second Lieutenant Robert G. Carter, 6th Infantry, Washington, D. C.; Second Lieutenant Bryan Mudgett, 54th Infantry, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Lieutenant Charles E. H. Bates, 103d Infantry, Alameda, Cal.; Battalion Sergt. Major Harold E. Bolin, Headquarters Company, 363d Infantry, Wenatchee, Wash.; Sergeant Carl Oscar Allison, Company C, 312th Machine Gun Battalion, Washington, D. C.; Sergeant Joseph W. Bradford, Company M, 16th Infantry, Brockton, Mass.; Sergeant Hobart M Bird, Battery A, 147th Field Artillery, Portland, Ore.; Sergeant William A. Shea, Machine Gun Company, 39th Infantry, Canada; Sergeant William T. Nimmo, Company F, 101st Infantry, Waltham, Mass.; Corporal Leroy F. Marshall, Company A, 1st Engineers, Silvis, Col.; Private John F. Sweeran, Company D, 101st Infantry, Dorchester, Mass.; Private Maurice Shoman, Company D, 101st Infantry, Plymouth, Mass.; Private Joseph Passaflume, Company C, 307th Infantry, Buffalo, N. Y., and Private John H. McNeece, Company D, 101st Infantry, Holbrook, Mass.

RANDOLPH LEADS AT CHESS.

Has Four Victories in Tourney at New York A. C.

Fourteen players have entered the annual handicap chess tournament at the New York Athletic Club under direction of the Chess Committee, of which Colonel I. R. Branch is Chairman and under the immediate direction of Major J. Moore Hanham, the coach.

C. Randolph, with a score of four victories and one loss, is in the lead, followed by Dr. B. F. O'Connor, with a score of 2–1. The other entries are F. Valk, J. A. Campbell, W. H. Close, Dr. R. L. McCready, F. M. Prindle, G. C. Sewark, J. R. Branch, J. O. Jimenis, H. S. Schley, J. H. Booth, A. T. Moore and Dr. J. W. West.

Officers of the Mannattan Chess Club for the ensuing year have been elected as follows: Aristides Martinez, President; H. R. Limburg, Vice President; J. F. Rice, Secretary; Otis W. Field, Treasurer; Julius Flan, Lester Keene, H. L. Ladd, A. Laxnak, G. E. Northrup, H. M. Phillips and Robert Raubitschek, Directors.

ALLIES OUTNUMBER FOES BY 12 TO 1

Allied Forces Under Arms on March 1, 13,366,000 Men—Central Powers, 1,125,000.

OUR ARMY NOW 2,055,718

44 Per Cent. of Men and 48 Per Cent. of Officers Released—627,510 Sailed Since Nov. 11.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The allied military forces now outnumber those of the former Central Powers approximately 12 to 1, according to an announcement made today by General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, based on his latest information regarding the strength of the military forces of the nations in the war.

"The total force of the Central Powers on Nov. 11, 1918," said General March, "was estimated at 7,630,000. This had been reduced by the end of February to 1,125,000, or to 15 per cent. of their strength. On the same day on which this report was made the strength of the allied forces was 13,366,000, or 75 per cent. of the strength which they had on Nov. 11."

This would mean a total allied strength of more than 19,700,000 men when the armistice was signed.

General March said he had received from France some rather interesting figures about the demobilization of the Central Powers and the demobilization of the entire allied forces to include February. The demobilization has been going on, of course, since then, but the figures received by the War Department indicate what has been going on abroad. The estimated strength of the forces of the Central Powers on Nov. 11, 1918, and the figures to which they had been reduced by February were given by General March as follows:

	November.	February.
Germany	4,000,000	820,000
Austria	2,230,000	106,000
Bulgaria	900,000	129,000
Turkey	400,000	70,000
Total	7,630,000	1,125,000

So far as American demobilization was concerned, General March said that his reports show that, according to latest data on hand, the situation now stands as follows:

OFFICERS.

Total number of officers, resigned or discharged	91,674

ENLISTED MEN.

Discharges up to and including March 22, 1919	1,424,510
Discharged for week ended March 29, 1919	80,806
Early returns, week ended April 5, 1919	47,091
Total enlisted men	1,532,497
Total officers and enlisted men	1,624,171

Orders have been issued (Nov. 11, 1918, to date) for the demobilization of approximately 1,836,500 men, as follows:

Troops in the United States	1,326,000
German troops returned to the United States	510,500
Total ordered demobilized	1,836,500

"The estimated strength of the army on April 1 was 2,055,718," said General March. "We have demobilized 44 per cent. of the men who were in the service on Nov. 11, 1918, and 48 per cent. of the officers." He said that 50,636 officers have been appointed to commissions in the Reserve Corps on their own application, and that 15,101 of these officers have applied for appointment in the regular army. Sailings from Europe have reached the total of 627,510 since Nov. 1. Sailings since April 1 up to the present time, so far reported, have reached a total of 7,749 men.

The Changes of a Year.

"Tomorrow," said General March, "is the second anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the world war. One year ago we were starting a tremendous drive to get troops to France. When I took charge of the office of Chief of Staff on March 4 of last year, I found that February had touched bottom in the number of troops shipped abroad, only 43,000 men having sailed.

"We built ships; we bought ships; we begged ships; we commandeered ships, and on last April 6 the flood of men across seas had definitely begun, increasing in volume until we reached our maximum of 309,000 men in one month. Now, on our second anniversary the great problem confronting us is to get our men back to their homes from across the seas.

"I have set as a mark to be reached—300,000 men in one month. Each month is showing a steady increase over the month before, and we will do our best to break our record in transatlantic shipments.

"Demobilization has been speeded up at home. One camp has established a camp record of demobilizing over 4,000 men in one day, and we can easily handle the maximum number of men per month which the available shipping permits us to bring back. Every State in the Union is now welcoming its returning sons—the finest type of American manhood, clean and virile, and deserving the thanks of the American people."

General March alluded to comment in a morning newspaper about conditions regarding typhoid in the American Expeditionary Forces, based on a quotation from a circular of the Chief Surgeon of the Expeditionary Forces.

"That statement," said General March, "apparently has given rise to a misconception of what the facts are. In the American Expeditionary Forces in 1918 the admission rate was .356 per thousand, as compared with the Spanish-American War—the admission rate in the Spanish War was 85 per thousand. The highest death rate experienced in any week, in the American Expeditionary Forces, was the week ending Feb. 6, 1919, when the rate was 3.9%, which was less than one-twenty-fifth of the rate through the Spanish War. The total number of deaths from typhoid in the American Expeditionary Forces during the whole year of 1918 was only 30, a death rate which is just about one-third of the civilian death rate from typhoid in the United States during that year."

Commenting on the fact that enlistments since Feb. 28, when the law was passed authorizing enlistments, had now reached a total of only 4,594, General March said:

"This figure is not very impressive, but the first portion of the month was consumed in establishing recruiting parties in the various cities, renting rooms, and putting into them the necessary medical appliances for the examinations, and this was really a half month's work, so it isn't so bad from this light.

"The men enlisted will go abroad with the exception of those who re-enlist in the cavalry on the border or for some particular organization. It found that the regiments on the border have a really substantial re-enlistment of men who have had this service, and apparently wanted to come back."

POLICEMEN COMMENDED.

Enright Names Men Who Have Rendered Meritorious Service.

In a general order issued yesterday, Police Commissioner Enright announced the names of the men who, by meritorious service, have won the commendation of the department. Those receiving honorable mention were: James J. McCann, Fifty-seventh Precinct; Harry Rohrs, Traffic A; Michael Enright, Traffic A; James J. Devency, Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Eugene A. Fenelon.

McCann on Jan. 4 during a storm rescued Alexander Thompson, a sailor, from the schooner Rebecca Palmer. The schooner capsized a third of a mile from shore. McCann went out in a leaky boat and at great personal risk rescued Thompson, who was found unconscious with his hands frozen to the rail.

The arrest of three burglars on Dec. 27 brought recognition to Rohrs. He was told there were men on the roof of 537 Broadway. In the course of his investigation he arrested one man in the street, forced him to go back and in a room in the place, at the point of his revolver arrested two more alleged silk thieves.

Enright on Dec. 16, on the uptown platform of the subway station at Wall Street, arrested a deranged soldier who threatened him with knife and revolver. After a revolver fight, in which both were wounded, Devency arrested one of three men who on Jan. 31, it is said, had help up a jewelry store. Fenelon overpowered and arrested Cornelius Henches, an ex-convict, who had shot and badly wounded Policeman William E. Anderson late in the afternoon of Feb. 16.

These commendations were bestowed: Captain Edward J. Rourke, 33d Precinct; Sergeant John E. Copeland, 80th Precinct; John Cronin, 33d Precinct, and Joseph D. O'Brien, 77th Precinct, were commended for courage in capturing a bear that had escaped in Central Park on Nov. 28; James F. Harvey and Edward J. Laukemann of the Detective Bureau, in co-operation with Detective Sergeants Donato Cavone, John J. Shevlin, and Frank Campbell, at "great personal hazard" arrested twelve criminals charged with various crimes; Henry J. Porter, Detective Division, who on Oct. 22 arrested Hugo Ballassal, who had stabbed a sailor.

Robert P. Hamilton, Traffic B, who on Feb. 2 stopped a runaway horse after he had been dragged; William J. McKeever, First Precinct, who also stopped a runaway after he was dragged; Andrew Gallagher, Fourth Precinct, who arrested Antonio Tobbi, after he had shot at the Italian Vice Consul and terrorized the consulate; William J. Enright and George Murray, Seventh Precinct, who arrested and disarmed Giovann; Cutrone after he had stabbed a boy and taken refuge in a room of a tenement house.

William Nevin, Traffic C, for stopping a runaway team of horses on Nov. 8; Daniel D. Scannell, Bridge Precinct, stopped a runaway and was dragged; William E. Anderson, who was shot while assisting Policeman Fenelon in arresting a robber; James J. McCabe, 46th Precinct, stopped a runaway horse on Feb. 4; William F. Farley, 79th Precinct, on Feb. 23 arrested Antonio Rizzo, who had taken refuge in a cellar after killing a man; Rudolph C. Hoffman, 47th Precinct, on Jan. 27 at a school crossing stopped a runaway horse.

Jacob Schwarz, 116th Precinct, arrested a holdup man who had robbed a Brooklyn store on Feb. 6; Adam Reydel, 1st Precinct, who had stopped a runaway horse; Michael J. Gleason, 26th Precinct, who rescued a woman from mistreatment by four men and in the struggle was beaten before he killed one of his assailants; Matthew Moloney, 105th Precinct, stopped a runaway horse, and Arthur Szerlip, 29th Precinct, who performed a similar deed.

WANT GERMAN DYES BARRED

Textile Producers and Dye Users Appeal to President Wilson.

Francis P. Garvan, the Alien Property Custodian, made public yesterday a cablegram to President Wilson from 200 users of dyes, urging the necessity for excluding German dyes from this country. The appeal is made by leading textile producers and dyers, most of whom would probably obtain a certain amount of immediate benefit, if cheaper German dyes were allowed to come into the American market.

The main arguments for preserving dye manufacture in America were outlined in the Alien Property Custodian's report on the chemical industry, where is was shown how the manufacture of dyes contributed to keep nearly every department of chemistry, and was so linked up with the production of explosives as to give Germany a tremendous advantage in the war. The cablegram follows:

To the President of the United States:

The undersigned, representing various branches of the textile industry, respectfully submit that in their opinion an independent, self-sustaining American dye manufacturing industry is a national necessity; that such a dye industry cannot be established unless competition from German factories, including those in occupied territory, be cut off for a period of years; that adequate protection against the enormous resources and unscrupulous methods of the German trust fighting to regain its foreign market, and that the pending plan like the Fordney bill excluding all foreign dyes reasonably obtainable in the United States, will save the new industry. We respectfully urge that immediate steps be taken to procure both in the peace treaty and in legislation the measures necessary to establish such a plan.

We advocate this not merely because a domestic dye industry is essential to the independence of the American textile industry and manufacture generally, but chiefly because we believe that only through an established dye industry can the nation secure the progress in chemical education, in the application of chemistry to the arts, and, above all, in curative medicine, which are indispensable to the national welfare.

The cable was signed by the following New York companies:

United Piece Dye Works,
United States Finishing Company,
Union Bleaching and Finishing Company,
The Apponaug Company,
National Silk Dyeing Company,
Davis & Quick,
The Shetucket Company,
Joshua L. Bailey Company,
Windsor Print Works,
American Printing Company,
Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works,
Utica Willowvale Bleaching Company,
Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co.
Converse Company,
Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company,
The Eddystone Manufacturing Company,
Sayles Finishing Plants,
S. Slater & Sons, Inc.,
The Aspinock Company,
Albert D. Smith,
Claysmith Company,
Barrett, Nephews & Co.
Barretts, Palmer & Heal,
Columbia Mills, Inc.,
Millbank Bleachery,
Providence D. B. and Calendering Co.,
Waltham Bleachery,
S. H. Greene & Sons Corporation,
John H. Meyer & Co., Inc.,
Bronx Company,
Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works,
Weidman Silk Dyeing Company,
Lyons Piece Dye Works,
Middlesex Bleach, Dye and Print Works,
Lowell Bleachery,
Millville Manufacturing Company,
J. P. Stevens & Co.,
Clarence L. Collins & Co.,
Minet, Hopper & Co.,
James F. Whilte & Co., Inc.,
Cone Export and Commission Company,
Cannon Mills,
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.,
Wilson & Bradbury,
Converse, Staton & Co.,
Haines, Morehouse & Woodford,
Smith, Hogg & Co.,
Catlin & Co.,
T. Holt Haywood Department,
Leslie Evans & Co.,
Lorraine Manufacturing Company,
Llondale Bleach, Dye and Print Works,
Hohokus Bleachery,
Georgetwood, Sons & Co.,
Southbridge Printing Company,
Myrick & Rice,
Standard Silk Dyeing Company,
Oriental Silk Printing Company,
William Skinner & Sons,
Stewart Silk Company,
Arnold Print Works,
American Piece Dye Works,
William Iselin & Co.,
Parker, Wilder & Co.,
D. B. & R. Knight,
James L. Wilson & Co.,
Tatum, Pinkham & Grey,
Clarence Whitman & Son,
Putman, Hooker & Co.,
The Farrish Company,
F. C. Huyck & Co.,
Cheney Brothers,
Great Falls Bleachery and Dye Works.

The cable was also signed by many dye users in the New England States and Pennsylvania.

MERIT WON VICTORY, DECLARED PERSHING

Told the Third Division They Had a Right to be Proud of America's Part.

CAUSE WAS THE HIGHEST

Commander Warned the Soldiers of Their Obligations When They Came Home.

The Watch-on-the-Rhine, the weekly newspaper published at Andernach, Germany, by the soldiers of the 3d Division, A. E. F., prints in its issue of March 21 an account of the review of the division three weeks ago by General Pershing on the aviation field near Weissenthurm. With General Pershing were General Dickman, the commander of the Army of Occupation, and General Robert Lee Howze, commanding officer of the division. Only about 300 Germans turned out to see the Americans parade, and practically all of them went home, the paper states, before the ceremony ended.

General Pershing made a speech in which he said:

"I want to take advantage of this opportunity here, while making an inspection of the 3d Division—in fact, of the whole Army of Occupation—to express to you officers and non-commissioned officers of the 3d Division, and through you to the men of the 3d Division, my appreciation and thanks for the splendid services that you have rendered since you came to France.

"While your services have been recognized in an official way, I want to make it just a little more personal than we make it in our official communication. I want you to know that I carry to you a message of appreciation from the members of the other units of the American army.

"While you know the part you have played as far as this division is concerned, it is well that you know the part that has been played by our entire forces in Europe.

"Beginning with Cantigny, extending on down through Chateau-Thierry, the Champagne-Marne, the Marne-Aisne offensive, and, further, until our final victory of the Argonne-Meuse, the American Army has never yet met with a reverse during this time. Isn't that something to be proud of? Isn't it something to be proud of, that you are members of an army which has played such a distinguished part in this war? And isn't it a splendid thing for Americans at home to be proud of, that the American Army has never yet met a reverse?

"Yet, above all, what splendid results! You have participated in a war for the greatest cause that man has ever fought for. You have been a part of the most splendid military organization of modern times—splendid not only in its personnel, but in its aggressiveness of spirit, in its training and in its organization. As members of this splendid organization in your fight for this great cause, you have represented the greatest nation on earth today.

"I say it is something for you to bear in mind as the greatest accomplishment of the American Army and of America; something to be very proud of; something you can carry home with you.

"These things have not been accomplished by mere accident. They have not been accomplished by men who perform their duty in an ordinary routine way. They have been accomplished by men consecrated to the cause for which they have fought. They have been brought about by the efforts of men with a more than ordinary conception of their duty; men who have been uplifted by a spiritual elevation of soul, if I may say it, and who have been imbued with aggressiveness, which, combined into an army, has made that army invincible.

"The privilege of serving in an army and for a cause such as this is something you can look back upon as marking individual as distinct from those who have not participated in it. It is a great privilege for each of us to have represented our country in this war. While we have had this privilege it has brought to us something. We have gained something ourselves. We have a broadening of vision, of strength, of character, which has to come from that experience, and which each man must carry home with him; must realize and make sure of in the future. It means that new obligations are going to be placed upon your shoulders. It means that much will be expected of you when you return home. It means that you are going to be called upon for your opinions; and it means that when you return to your civil pursuits you will continue the same integrity of principle, the same industry, the same devotion to duty that you have displayed while here serving in the war. So I charge you then to bear in mind these things which have come to you.

"I congratulate you on the splendid record you have made. The services of this division, as with all other divisions with the Army of Occupation, have been the greatest since you have gained thoroughly the principles on which American forces conduct themselves in occupied territory. I have nothing but praise for what you have done, and am sure that you will continue the good reputation you have established up to this time.

"I am going to express to you my thanks for what you have done and express to you the thanks of other units of the American Expeditionary Forces, and I am going to extend to you the thanks of the American people, hoping that they themselves may have the opportunity of extending to you their congratulations upon your return to their shores.

"I thank you very much."

Among those decorated by General Pershing with the Congressional Medal of Honor were Lieutenant George P. Hays of the Tenth Field Artillery and Corporal John L. Barkley of Company K, Fourth Infantry. Distinguished Service medals were given to Brig. Gen. F. E. Bamford, Brig. Gen. R. C. Bishop and Colonel Robert McCleave.

General Sladen also received the Distinguished Service Cross. The Distinguished Service Order of Great Britain was awarded to Major N. E. Callen of the Fourth Infantry and the British Military Cross to Captain P. T. Fry of the Thirty-eighth and Lieutenant J. S. Merlian of the Fourth Infantry. The Croix de Guerre was awarded to General Sladen, Lieut. Col. D. G. Stivers and Major W. E. Boyce.

CLASS A TITLE AT STAKE.

Crescent A. C. Squash Tourney Starts on Monday.

The annual Class A tournament of the Crescent A. C. will begin on Monday. The event was to have been started yesterday, but an extra day will be given for the players to prepare for the event. N. F. Torrance will defend the title which he won last year. James Doig, who won the club title in 1916 and 1917, is among the entries.

The draw is as follows:

Crescent A. C. Squash Championship, Class A.—First Round—M. M. Sterling vs. J. P. Carlin, T. E. Rupp vs. James Doig, Lester Brooks vs. H. W. Dangler, and C. W. Dingee vs. N. F. Torrance.

Class B, First Round.—H. R. Burroughs vs. A. S. Moses and C. M. Dimm vs. H. Somers.

Second Round.—F. Sanborn vs. C. H. Zinn, F. P. Oliver vs. winner of Burroughs-Moses match, R. G. Treias vs. winner of Dimm-Somers match, and L. G. Godley vs. J. A. Keenan.

SPEAR TO DEFEND TROPHY.

Play for Poggenburg Billiard Cup Begins in Brooklyn Tomorrow.

George Spear, winner of last year's Poggenburg Cup billiard tournament, has entered for this year's fixture, which will commence tomorrow at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. This will be the third renewal of the fixture, which is contested at 18.2 balk line billiards. Rivals of Spear include Julian Rice, Claude R. Lewis of the Amateur Billiard Club, Sidney Brussel, John R. Langdon, Robert E. Steinbugler, Charles J. Steinbugler, Louis A. Servatius, and Charles Worcester, among others.

Under the handicaps arranged, the Class A contestants play strings of 250 points, Class B, 175 points, and Class C, 115 points. These marks have been worked out on a percentage basis by the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, under whose auspices the tournament is conducted. Matches will be played in afternoon and evening sessions until the tournament is concluded.

COACH McKENZIE RETURNS.

C. C. N. Y. Track Mentor Now Getting Team in Shape.

Track activity at the College of the City of New York took on a new lease of life last week when Coach Lionel McKenzie, who had been laid up for a month with the flu, returned to the institution and took up the director's reins again. The Lavender cinderpath artists who had let up in their training during the absence of the coach are putting in some hard licks every day on the Stadium course in preparation for the coming Penn. relays.

The City College representation at the Philadelphia races has been practically decided upon, Coach McKenzie's choice for the mile relay will be: J. Ellsworth Landis, 1919; Maxwell Ross, 1920; James Rowan, 1921, and Charles Bisgier, 1920. Landis has just returned to college after overseas naval service. He ran on two previous relay teams in Philadelphia, and was Captain of the Lavender harriers before he joined the colors.

STARS IN TENNIS TOURNEY.

Richards, Tilden, and Others to Play at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 5.—The outdoor tennis season will be officially opened next week with the playing of the first annual North and South tournament at Pinehurst. A remarkable field will take part in the tournament.

The latest entries include Tilden and Richards, the national doubles champions; Miss Zindenstein, who shares the national women's doubles title with Miss Goss; Miss Ballin, who holds two legs on the Midwinter Cup, and C. F. Watson, Jr., winner of the Midwinter this year.

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Unparalleled Values Monday and Tuesday



Novelty Effects in Summer Furs

Stunning Easter Suits

Maintaining May's High Ideals of Tailoring, Fashion and Quality. This is a rare opportunity to secure before Easter values that would ordinarily obtain only after the season.

Specially Priced 34.50

They comprise the newest developments of the Blouse and Box Coat models, as well as the plain Tailleur, hand tailored in Men's Wear Serge, Tricotine, Gabardine, Silvertone and Poiret Twill with double-breasted or panel Vestees.

May's Suits at $25 to $49.50

especially appeal to the woman who has been spending $40 to $70 for her suit in the High Rent District. It will pay you to become acquainted with May's convenient Specialty Shop.

The Smart Seamless Cape

Special Sale Monday Only

—the most sensational Cape value of the season. Of high quality, guaranteed all-wool men's wear Serge, bound with silk braid on all edges—full cut in seamless effect, with extra wide sweep, yet falling in slender, lovely lines

$16.50



THE YANKEE TANK CLIMBS ANY INCLINE
SPECIAL $4.50

"TAKE OFF YOUR HAT TO THIS TANK, BOYS!

does what no other toy ever did—crawls up the steepest hill without effort—can cross a trench—and if it meets a brick wall it can climb to its own height before it falls over backwards.

The secret is the Caterpillar action. A Real Miniature Tank, instructive in comprehending this modern war-time machine.

SOLIDLY BUILT. GRAY ENAMEL.
METAL CONSTRUCTION. 15 INCHES LONG.

"Hello, Daddy! Don't Forget Your Kiddie"

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Send for Pamphlet of Birthday Gift Toys

Dolls' Hospital. All kinds of repairing by a staff of specialists. Moderate prices.

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308 Fifth Avenue, Near 32nd Street
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A Special and Unusual Sale of Wardrobe Trunks at $29.75



Full size, three-ply Veneer Box, open top, covering good weight fibre, heavy fibre binding, durable hardware, most pleasing patterned, durable cloth lining, shoe bag. Capacity 10 to 12 suits or gowns. Size 41 inches high, 21½ inches wide, 20 inches deep.

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UNUSUAL SALE
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Actual Values Up to $42.50

New Spring Models
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New Spring Fabrics

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Taffeta Satin



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The Meinhardt interpretations are conceived individually—something distinctive for each wearer—yet fraught with all the artistry and "verve" of most authentic fashion.

Gowns Wraps
Coats Suits



GERMAN REDS TRY TO DISRUPT ARMY

Attempt to Win Over Troops to Revolt Planned for This Month.

GOVERNMENT IS WARNED

Stuttgart Rebels Are Shelled in Trenches—Ruhr Strike Still Critical.

BERLIN, April 5, (via Copenhagen.)—Attempts have been made recently in several towns to induce the troops to take part in the revolt planned for this month for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, breaking up the National Assembly and proclaiming a Soviet Republic. The Magdeburg Fourth Army Corps and the 21st and 18th Army Corps, according to statements here, are believed to be chiefly implicated.

The main features of the plan are said to be known to the Government, and measures have been taken to guarantee that any attempt at revolt will be most energetically suppressed.

STUTTGART, April 6.—A battle between 400 Spartacides and Government troops took place last night southeast of Stuttgart.

The Spartacides, who had dug trenches on the hills between Wangen and Geisburg, placed machine guns in position. The Government troops attacked the trenches with artillery.

LONDON, April 5.—A German wireless message received here today reports that order seemed to have been restored in Stuttgart on Wednesday.

On that evening, however, the Spartacides succeeded in gaining possession of the artillery vehicle house at Unter-Turkheim, five miles outside of Stuttgart. This was recaptured, and the Government was said still to be in complete mastery of the Stuttgart situation.

In Württemberg work has been resumed in some of the towns. The bourgeois strike is continuing there.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main and in Western Germany, a dispatch states, the strike movement "has not quite come to an end."

COLOGNE, April 4.—There has been no improvement in the industrial situation in the Ruhr district. The works of the Thyssen Company at Mülheim have been closed, as all the workers are on a strike to enforce demands for increased wages.

The town of Bochum is without gas or electricity owing to the strike of coal miners, which now appears to be taken more seriously in the Essen district. More miners have gone on strike at Mülheim and Bottrop.

The German Government is attempting to combat the strike movement by propaganda.

EBERT DENIES GERMANY IS SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Majority of the People Are Not Socialists, He Says, but Government Is Progressive.

ZURICH, April 5.—Germany is not a Socialist republic because the majority of the people are not Socialists, but Germany is a progressive republic because the majority of the people desire a strongly progressive policy. President Ebert is quoted as saying in a statement to a correspondent of a Paris newspaper, whose interview has been telegraphed here.

"The position of things in Germany is very serious," the President said. "We are faced with all kinds of difficulties. Our industrial life has collapsed completely and without help Germany cannot recover her balance. The number of unemployed increases unceasingly, which is the most serious cause of political agitations.

"Although many difficulties have been created for us in the struggle against Bolshevism, we continue to do our duty and combat it."

SPARTACIDES PLOT TO SEIZE WEIMAR

But the Government Holds Troops Ready to Meet Any Revolutionary Movement.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 3.—There is reason to believe that the Spartacides are contemplating a coup with the object of obtaining possession of Weimar. It is believed that such an attack is being planned at Leipzig and Erfurt, from which places considerable numbers of Spartacides are known to have gone to Weimar.

The Government is aware of the Extremists' plans, and trains and troops are ready to move from Berlin should there be the slightest sign of trouble in Weimar.

FINISH DISARMING GERMAN REGIMENT

Testimony That Quantities of Its Arms Were Delivered to Civilians.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Cable and Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 4, (via Copenhagen.)—The disarmament of the Empress Augusta Regiment was completed today without any resistance.

The chiefs of the regimental council, Knape and Hübner, were arrested yesterday charged with complicity with the Spartacides. It has been testified by soldiers and residents adjacent to the regimental armory that they had great quantities of munitions, rifles, machine guns, and hand grenades removed and delivered to civilians.

There is evidence of the same nature concerning other regiments in Berlin, none of which, however, belong to the so-called volunteer corps, which supports the Government.

War millionaires who are afraid that the Government will want some of their money, took part in an auction of race horses at Gradits, with the result that 262,000 marks were realized for sixteen horses, one being purchased at the reported price of 60,000 marks.

180 SKIPPERS TELL OF U-BOAT BATTLES

Commanders of Vessels Sunk in War Meet at Dinner in Liverpool.

Captain William Finch of the White Star liner Baltic, who was in command of the Arabic when she was sunk near Queenstown early in the war, when recently in port said that just before sailing for New York he had attended a dinner in Liverpool at which 180 commanders of merchant vessels were present, all of whom had been torpedoed at least once during the last four years.

The presiding officer at the dinner was Captain A. F. Bartlett of the White Star, who commanded the hospital ship Britannic when she was torpedoed in the Ionian Sea, and next to him was Captain W. Cole Baker, who, after being taken prisoner by a German submarine, jumped into the sea during her fight with a French flotilla, and was rescued in time to see the enemy craft sunk. Another guest was Lieut.-Commander Harold Auten of the Naval Reserve, who won the Victoria Cross for capturing a submarine after his ship had been torpedoed.

Captain W. H. Smith, who was in command of the steamship Milwaukee when she was cut in half by enemy shell fire and sunk perpendicularly, was also present.

Next to him was Captain A. D. Baker, a weather-beaten shipmaster, whose vessel, the Priam, was sunk under his feet, and he drifted for ten hours on some wreckage in the Bay of Biscay before he was picked up.

Captain Finch said that the yarns told by the various skippers from real experiences during the war outdid any fiction he had ever read. The man on his right was Captain J. Roberts, whose ship, the Elsinore, was set on fire by shells from the German cruiser Leipzig and sunk, leaving him marooned for three weeks on Galapagos Island in the Pacific Ocean. There was also Captain Seaborne, who after being torpedoed in the City of Baroda, was mined on the Croxteth Hall off Bombay and afterwards won the Victoria Cross for sinking a submarine with the Newby Hall.

During the evening a telegram was received from King George assuring the merchant captains that their loyalty and patriotism during the war were deeply appreciated and expressing the wish that the advent of peace would bring them prosperity and happiness.

Captain Finch added that some of the most respected shipmasters present at the dinner were those who had commanded freight steamships commonly called tramps. They left port with the knowledge that the best speed the engines could do was about nine knots with a roaring gale astern, and if the submarine caught them it would be the end, but that knowledge never kept them in port.

DINE WITH CONSTITUENTS.

Assemblymen and Congressmen at Feast Given by Women.

Six hundred men and women voters of the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly Districts met the representatives sent from those districts to the State Legislature and to Congress at a dinner last night given by the New York City Woman Suffrage Party at the Hotel Majestic.

The dinner was held primarily to enable women voters of the districts to become personally acquainted with their representatives. The dinner was non-partisan, both the guests and the sponsors being of various political faiths.

Senator William M. Calder told the members of the Woman Suffrage Party that he believed the proposal for a Constitutional Amendment providing for suffrage for women would be passed at the next session of Congress. He said he believed that a special session would be called not later than May 15 and that the House of Representatives would pass the resolution calling for the amendment within ten days, with thirty votes over the required two-thirds. A favorable vote in the Senate, he added, would follow within thirty days of the opening of Congress.

Other speakers were Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Chairman of the Manhattan branch of the Suffrage Party, who presided; Mary Garret Hay, Chairman of the party in the city; Representatives Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Joseph Rowen, and Jerome F. Donovan, State Senators Abraham Kaplan and Edward J. Dowling, Assemblymen Mary M. Lilly, Philip A. Walter, Leo A. Kahn, and John D. Cronin, and the Aldermen from the four districts.

NEW CLUE IN WILKINS CASE.

Prisoner's Lawyer Seeks Man Who Told of the Murder.

Charles N. Wysong, counsel for Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, is searching for a man who, dishevelled and apparently shaken in nerves, is said to have confided to two chauffeurs in uptown Manhattan, a few hours after the murder of Mrs. Wilkins at her Long Beach home, that they would "read in the morning's papers of a terrible murder that occurred at Long Beach tonight."

Mr. Wysong said the chauffeurs had submitted their story to him in affidavit form and that they would be important witnesses for the defense at the forthcoming trial of Dr. Wilkins. The chauffeurs told him, said Mr. Wysong, that a man approached their cab stand at 125th Street and 8th Avenue, at 1:45 o'clock the morning of Feb. 28, about four and a half hours after the murder of Mrs. Wilkins occurred. He spoke to the men in an uncertain voice, saying he must have a drink.

The men thought he was a vagrant and told him to get away, whereupon he drew a big roll of bills from his pocket and said that as he couldn't get a drink he would go to a hotel and get some sleep. The man was driven to a hotel on 126th Street and the chauffeur saw him go to the desk to register.

Mr. Wysong has talked with the clerk of the hotel, who said that several men registered at about that hour that morning. The attorney is attempting to trace each of these.

DEDICATE Y.M.H.A. BUILDING

Organization's New Bronx Home is Formally Opened.

More than 500 persons attended the dedication and formal opening of the new home of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at 1,261 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx, last evening. The building, which was formerly occupied by the Bronx Club, has been completely remodeled with the $250,000 fund raised in the recent campaign.

Among the speakers were Abram I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey and present Chairman of the State Reconstruction Committee; Felix M. Warburg; George M. Schultz, Surrogate of Bronx County, and Richard M. Lawrence, President of the Bronx Young Men's Christian Association. After a prayer by Dr. Nathan Krass, Assemblyman W. Maldwin Fertig, President of the Bronx Association, described the work that the organization is doing. The evening ended with a musical entertainment and dancing.

SUFFRAGISTS WRITE WILSON

Mrs. Catt Expresses Appreciation of His Message to Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A message from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, expressing appreciation of President Wilson's "continued effort in behalf of woman suffrage," was delivered at the White House today and forwarded to Mr. Wilson in Paris.

It was in response to the President's communication to the recent suffrage convention in St. Louis, expressing the hope that the suffrage amendment would be favorably acted upon by the next Congress.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AT SWORDS' POINTS

Prospects of Unity Fade as Independents Wage War on the Majority Party.

ANOTHER SPLIT EXPECTED

Spartacide Elements Are Likely to Break Openly with Faction Headed by Haase.

Prospects for the union of the Socialist forces in Germany into an organization that might practically control not only the political but also the economic situation in that country and thus hold a middle course between the Junker reaction on the one hand and the Bolshevist extremists on the other appear to be dwindling as time goes on and the Weimar Assembly debates and the Spartacides stir up strikes.

Reports of the March national convention of the Independent Socialist Party found in German newspapers just received here show that not only was that meeting devoid of results so far as the hoped-for reconciliation with the Ebert-Scheidemann Majority Socialist Party was concerned, but that the discussions in Berlin revealed such a sharp difference of opinion between the moderate Independents, represented by Hugo Haase and Karl Kautsky, and the extremists, headed by Klara Zetkin and Ernst Däumig, the President of the Executive Committee of the Berlin Soldiers' and Workers' Council, who was arrested on March 30 on suspicion of having been implicated in the January Spartacide outbreak and released the next day, as to warrant the conclusion that a split in the ranks of the Independents is likely to take place before long.

Cabled accounts of the debates in the Constituent Assembly at Weimar have shown how Haase, especially in his speech of March 28, has bitterly attacked Minister of Defense Noske and Chancellor Scheidemann for their alleged reactionary acts and their repression of the Spartacides during the March strike in Berlin and accused them of being no better than the Junker officials of the former régime. While these reports seem to make Haase an extremist, the newspaper accounts show that at the Berlin meeting he was counted as a moderate and almost a compromiser, although he was still popular enough to be chosen, together with Herr Crispin of Stuttgart, to head the party's Executive Committee, after having refused to allow Däumig to serve with him. Recent concessions toward the Soviet idea proffered by the Majority Socialists at Weimar seem to indicate that the latter hope to effect some sort of a combination with the more moderate Independents, thus forcing a clean break in the Haase Party with the Däumig-Zerkin element going over to the Spartacides and the moderates lining up with the Ebert-Scheidemann organization. The Frankfurter Zeitung of March 4 gives the following account of a session of the Independents' convention:

"This morning Kautsky gave a lengthy account of the Berne International Socialist Conference, the substance of which was that in Berne the entire International had been on the side of the Independents, while the Majority Socialists had sat there quite isolated. Kautsky attached great importance to the revolutionary development in France and especially in England. This development was all the more important, he pointed out, because in Germany, since the prostration of industry, the work of socialization was only a draft on the future. Therefore English Socialism would be able to accomplish a great deal more and have its effect upon the whole world.

Klara Zetkin Attacks Kautsky.

"After Kautsky spoke Frau Zetkin. In caustic words she damned the preceding speaker's statement regarding the entire policy of the Independents toward the Government. She declared that the old bourgeois democracy must be confronted with the democracy of the councils, which fairly exuded strength; the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie must be opposed by the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Berne Conference was nothing more than an international forgiving of sins. None could unite with the representatives of a Government which displayed the most violent kind of bourgeois class rule. (Lively applause). Frau Zetkin then said:

"'In response to the question if the opposing opinions within the Independent Party can be reconciled I must answer with a decided 'No.' The opposing principles cannot be brought together and cannot be smoothed out even with the nicest resolution. Painful to me as it is, we cannot avoid drawing a sharp dividing line between Right and Left in our party. At these words a deep silence prevailed in the convention.) Otherwise there will be a repetition of that which for fifteen years we vainly tried to do in the old Social Democracy, to hold up the moiling process. As far as I am personally concerned, it is impossible for me to continue to work with the majority of the Independent Socialist Party. I shall spend the years still left to me where life and the future are, not where rules historic death. Separation from such elements as, when all is said and done, occupy the same position as the Majority Socialists and perhaps are already thinking of lining up with them is unavoidable in a period of revolution a patching up of differences is impossible. We need real men and real women. Comrade Barth has even warned us against letting the revolution degenerate into a wage movement. In reverse order the wage movements will become revolutionary struggles. Through these strikes we are practicing sabotage upon bourgeois society.' (Long and stormy applause.)

Dr. Breitscheid lauded the dictatorship of the Workers' Councils as being the road to true democracy. Dittmann was of the same opinion. The eternal cry for unity only injured the party. Hilferding Gera advocated an understanding with the Left, but also with the Right. Barth was of the opinion that there was nothing that could hinder the dictatorship of the proletariat. He declared that egotistical wage disputes disregarded the revolution and continued:

"'We must first educate the masses for a political general strike. We are always talking about Ebert and Scheidemann, but they are only tools in the hands of Lansberg [Minister of Justice], this Mephistopheles of the revolution, a Chauvinist and reactionary from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head. He is fanatical and coarse, and is filled with a great hatred of the proletariat. Noske is only a plaything in Lansberg's hands, and hasn't the faintest idea of socialism. With these persons all is lying and deceit. They have closed a deal with Hindenburg behind our backs and lied to us, as well as to the whole German people. These fellows are made up of malice and ignorance, meanness and baseness. Only that can they hold out so long. They could go so far as to sit at the same table with a Wels. [Boisterous cries of 'Why did you folks sit down with Lansberg before?'] At that time we didn't know these gentlemen yet.'

Against Minority Rule.

"Delegate Kunert of Halle said: 'With a minority the councils system cannot hold out against the masses. [Cries of 'The Russians tried the impossible!'] And we see how far they have got with it. Since doctors and druggists have shown themselves to be murderers in these days, we need the socialization of the art and practice of medicine.' A union with the Left is opposed by the fact of territorial Spartacism. [Cries of 'Oh, no!' and a rack of the platform.] We can only unite toward the Right upon the basis of the revolutionary class standpoint.' [Cries of 'Upon the basis of the revolutionary republic of the Councils.']

"Delegate Fender of Frankfurt said: 'During the months of the revolution our party has not succeeded in united, clear policy toward the revolution, and has not produced any great creative forces. There can be democracy only in socialism. If we cannot get along with the Socialists of the Right in the national field, we cannot do it in the international field. From Germany must come the example of how the world revolution is to be promoted.' [Stormy applause.]"

On March 5, after what the Frankfurter Zeitung describes as a flood of personal remarks, the convention adopted a resolution reading as follows:

"The Independent Socialist Party takes its stand upon the councils system; it supports the councils in their demands for economic and political power. It strives for the dictatorship of the proletariat as a necessary preliminary for the bringing about of socialism. The Independent Social Democratic Party will use all political and economic means to attain this object. It rejects planless acts of violence."

In the discussion, Herr Däumig glorified the Russian Bolsheviki, and said it was a disgrace that the Independents had sent such outspoken opponents of Bolshevism as Kautsky and Bernstein to the International Congress at Berne. Amid the lively applause of the convention, he declared that one could not work together in the revolutionary International with reform Socialists of the type of Branting of Sweden, Troelstra of Holland, and Renaudel of France. He insisted that the party must come out flatly for the Soviet system, and in the matter of the National Assembly must draw a sharp line against the bourgeois democracy.

Under the heading, "Working for the Second Revolution," the Leipziger Volkszeitung, a leading Independent Socialist organ, recently criticised the Weimar Assembly as follows:

"'This is not a democratic assembly. Its acts show that. Where is the democratic spirit to be found in the draft of the law about the temporary national power? In it not even the demands of the bourgeois democracy are realized. There is no single chamber system, but an upper house in the shape of the Committee of States; there is no democratic executive body, but a President who occupies the position of an uncrowned King; there is no renunciation of secret diplomacy, but a clinging to the fatal arrangements of the old Imperial Constitution that greatly restrict the people's right of self-determination in foreign affairs; there is no referendum by the will of the people. * * * The bourgeois National Assembly, together with its reactionary bloc, must know that it is working for the second revolution."

An Independent Manifesto.

All this denunciation by the Independents of the Majority Socialists was preceded by the issuing early in February of a manifesto to "the revolutionary proletariat of Germany" by the Executive Committee of the Independent Socialist Party and the twenty-two independent members of the Constituent Assembly. As reproduced in the Paris press, this manifesto began as follows:

"In the revolution of November, 1918, the workers and soldiers took over the Government in order to realize a Socialist society. Today, three months later, we are further away from this end than we were at the time of the revolution. For this reason, a growing indignation is spreading among the proletariat. This falsification of the revolution only became possible because the leaders of the Socialists of the Right have never had the courage to make a Socialist policy. They opposed the revolution to the very last day.

The manifesto then reproached the Majority Socialist Party for having leaned upon "its bourgeois friends during the war," for having succumbed to the "militarist-bourgeois influence," all of which had made it impossible for the Independents to continue their collaboration with the old party, and continued:

"The complete overthrow of militarism was the first duty of the revolution. The Socialists of the Right were false to that duty. They did not support the demands of the Congress of Workers and Soldiers concerning the abolition of the former right of command and the immediate application of socialization. Just the same as the rulers under the old régime, the Eberts, the Scheidemanns, the Noskes, the Landsbergs in the People's Socialist Republic relied upon nothing but the force of arms. Force was for them the only means of tranquillizing striking workers and revolutionary fighters.

"It was in the name of 'order, tranquillity, and security' that they refused to participate in negotiations to reach an amicable understanding; that they armed the officers and students; that they armed the bourgeoisie against the workers, and that they provoked in Berlin and Bremen the horrible days of fratricidal strife, which they also announced occurred at other places.

"The Government of the 'People's Socialist Republic' is the prisoner of militarism resurrected by the leaders of the Socialists of the Right. This Government is consequently compelled to acquiesce in a policy in which individual liberty, health, and the lives of revolutionary workers are placed in greater jeopardy, and with more insolence than was ever the case under a state of siege during the old régime.

"As the prisoner of this resurrected militarism, the Government was compelled to wink at the fact that Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, who had been arrested, and who were consequently under the protection of the Government, were assassinated by the brutal soldiery of the new militarism, and that many poor prisoners without defense were cowardly shot in an ambuscade. All of which means that militarism, and capitalism as well, triumphs anew.

Talk of Forced Labor.

"All those who hoped that the basis for the socialization of the industries would be established before the meeting of the National Assembly were cruelly deceived. The strengthening of capitalism is the order of the day for the bourgeoisie, and the Socialist leaders of the Right also submit to this program. They intend to introduce compulsory labor to maintain the capitalist system."

After this charge against the old Social Democratic Party, the manifesto accused it of desiring to abolish the Councils of Workers and Soldiers. Relative to this, the manifesto said:

"The central organization of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils should have the right to form an opposition to the decisions of the National Assembly, and that opposition should result in a popular referendum. In order to guarantee the continuation of the revolution to the realization of socialism, the Executive Committee of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils should have the right to present, upon its own initiative, projects of law to the National Assembly. These guarantees are necessary in order to give to the entire people, and in a definite manner, the right to decide concerning its future.

"The Independent Socialist Party of Germany will fight with all its strength for these demands. It knows their realization depends upon the firm determination of all the German working class. If the working class plants itself upon the basis of a policy conscious of its ends, without regard to opportunists with leanings toward the bourgeoisie, without a union with the bourgeois parties, if it desires to travel along the road leading to socialism, only by the method we have outlined, will it be possible to realize, in spite of all obstacles, the Socialist republic?

"The preliminary condition is the union of the entire working class, which in contradiction to the position taken by the leaders of the Socialists of the Right, is only possible on the basis of a courageous policy proletarian in principle, such as was one time the pride of German Social Democracy, and such as the Independent Socialist Party recommends anew today to all the workers.

"The Executive Committee of the Independent Socialist Party of Germany and the independent group in the National Assembly.

"Mrs. Agnes, Bock, Brass, Brühl, Dr. Cohn, Dittman, Dübell, Eichhorn, Geyer, Dr. Geyer, Haase, Henke, Hofer, Anna Hübler, Kohen, Kunert, Laukant, Marges, Raute, Seger, Simon, Wengels, Wurm, Louise Zietz, Zubell.

"Weimar, Feb. 8, 1919."

REPORT ON STRAND RIOT.

U. S. Army and Navy Board Minimizes Clash with Police.

LONDON, April 5.—The American Army and Naval Board, which has been inquiring into the riot on the Strand on March 9, has completed its report, but it will not be published until next week, as Major Gen. Biddle and Rear Admiral Knapp, the ranking officers of their services, wish to have an opportunity to review it.

The secret investigation, it is understood, showed that the affair was not serious and of little importance as far as the relations of the Americans with the local police are concerned. One high officer declared that the affair was nothing more than might be expected where so many unoccupied men congregated.

DRUG MAKER ARRESTED IN ASPIRIN CASE

Analysis Shows Talcum Powder Chief Ingredients of Tablets of Which 894,000 Were Seized

Blank Diplomas for Dentists Discovered in Brooklyn Raid—J. M. G. Kukay Held in $1,000 Bail

More than 394,000 alleged aspirin tablets were seized yesterday in Brooklyn. The manufacturer was arrested. He gave his name as Joseph M. G. Kukay. He said he was head of the Verandah Chemical Company, No. 31 Verandah place, Brooklyn.

The arrest followed the analysis of the tablets. They were found to be devoid of aspirin. Talcum powder was the principal ingredient of the tablets. It was found to consist of seventy per cent "innate material." Sugar water and salicylic acid were also used.

Health Commissioner Copeland said that thousands attacked by influenza or pneumonia had recourse to aspirin tablets. He said:

"There is no doubt but that many thousands of persons rushed to aspirin as soon as they had a little cold. It certainly did not help those people if they happened to get talcum powder into their systems, and it appears that many thousands of these tablets were sold throughout the country."

Inspector W. F. Cummings, of the Brooklyn Food and Drug Division, with his chief, Walter B. Drennan, made the raid on the Verandah Chemical Company.

Chief Drennan said:

"We seized 394,000 tablets, on the strength of the diagnosis made, and believe the whole lot consists of talcum powder. The manufacturer seems to have done a great out-of-town business, and I estimate his monthly shipments were no less than 500,000 tablets. He declares he is a Spaniard and has been doing business for several months in Verandah place. Just how many millions of these tablets he has sold as aspirin tablets I cannot state."

An interesting phase of the seizure of the drug was the discovery of a printing press and blank diplomas for dentists. Dr. Copeland intimated there would be an investigation of this also.

Kukay was held in $1,000 bail, charged with violating the Health laws.

Now you know why you must Look for the Bayer Cross

BAYER

Genuine Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the unanimously other of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the utmost Bayer manufacture.

An Interesting Story

The man back of this forced removal sale (now in progress) is MILTON WEBER, who in 1908 withdrew from the firm of WEBER & HEILBRONER, leaving his name only to a new corporation, but with which he is in no way connected.

Forced Removal Sale

SHIRTS

$3.00 & 2.50	"Metric"	SHIRTS	Now	$1.65
4.00 & 3.50	"	"	"	2.85
6.00	Silk Mixed	"	"	4.85
12.50 & 10.00	Pure Silk	"	"	7.85

CRAVATS

$2.00 & 1.50	Quality	NECKWEAR	Now	.85
3.00 & 2.50	Quality	"	"	1.65

HOSIERY

50c Dependable Lisle	HOSIERY		Now	29c
75c Lisle Drop Stitch	"		"	48c
1.00 Fine Pure Silk	"		"	65c
2.00 Superior Pure Silk	"	(all colors)		1.15

We are forced to vacate May 1st when the Lincoln Trust Co. takes possession.

Milton Weber Inc.

Cor. WALL & NEW Sts.

Out of the Ordinary Investment

INDIVIDUAL or group of men wanted to participate in an investment of Three Million Dollars. It represents a shipping proposition for which we hold contracts for one year, which will assure more than six per cent. interest, in addition to extra dividends. Unquestionable references. Address—Investment, Box B 295 Times.

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ERSKINE PARK

The Best Everbearing Red Raspberry

Berries Large, Perfectly Formed, Beautifully Colored, Deliciously Flavored. Hardy in Plant; in Blossom; in Fruit.

GROWTH AND HARDINESS—The plant is by far the strongest growing Raspberry we have ever seen. It branches out like a tree and has the largest and most roots of any variety. It is perfectly hardy, originating in the Berkshire Hills.

FRUIT—The Ranere and St. Regis have been the standard up to the present time. In the Erskine Park we have a berry that far surpasses either of these—both in quality and size—a Raspberry that is a delight to eat, each berry being of a larger size, with its delicious melting flesh, full of rich creamy juice, highly flavored and sweet as honey.

SEASON—Consider the joy and satisfaction of having such berries on your table all through the Autumn, a source of wonder to your neighbors, and you can pick the finest Raspberries until the snow flies! On November 20th we cut a large branch of the ERSKINE PARK with blossoms, green berries and ripe fruit upon it.

Strong Field Grown Bearing Plants, per six $3, per twelve $5, per fifty $15.

GLEN BROS., Inc., 1858 Main Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Send for our 1919 Catalog which describes the "World's Best" Trees and Plants for your garden.

While Their Backs Were Turned!

While the American Expeditionary Forces—over three million strong and the best in the land—were fighting "Over There," and proving to the world that America is indeed the "HOME OF THE BRAVE"——

We, over here, sat mildly by, and let a handful of un-American cranks decide that it no longer will be the "LAND OF THE FREE"!

Are we going to allow the decision to stand?

Association Opposed To National Prohibitions

19 West 44th Street, New York

JOIN IT. Send for Membership Blanks.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST AND IMPORT IN WORLD OF SPORTS

RALLY BY YANKEES DEFEATS BROOKLYN

Huggins's Men Greet Rube Marquard with Salvo of Hits and Win a 5 to 3 Victory.

SAM VICK STARTS SCORING

His Triple in Sixth Accounts for Two Runs, While Thormahlin Holds Dodgers Until Ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 5.—The Yankees defeated the Dodgers here this afternoon in the fourth game of the Spring series between the two clubs. Hard hitting in the late innings, after Al. Mamaux had turned in five chapters of almost hitless pitching, turned the game in favor of the Ruppert-Huston hirelings. The score was 5 to 3. The series again is a tie, each club having won two games.

Jimmy Johnston was the victim of the hidden ball trick in the eighth inning Jimmy forced Mack Wheat at secondbase with a high bounder to Thormahlen and skipped along to the midway when Peck made a throw past first. Ruel backed up the play and shot the ball down to Peck, too late to get the runner. The throw was low and the ball rolled away from Peck. Nobody paid much attention to Pfatt, who recovered it and ambled slowly to his position. The Yankee infield soon lined up as if Thormahlen was about to pitch. Jimmy finally left the bag, took his usual lead toward third and Fratt hustled over to second, scoring an easy out as Johnston slid back to the base.

Huggins used southpaws and the Dodgers made little headway against them. Mogridge worked the first three innings, allowing four hits and one run. Thormahlen, who was not in uniform yesterday because of a sore throat, followed Mogridge and pitched the remaining six innings, the longest stretch of seasbwork any Yankee boxman has done this Spring. Thormahlen showed signs of weakening in the ninth after baffling the National Leaguers with his low curve up to that time, but Huggins let him stay to the finish, and he pulled through safely with two runs to spare. In his first inning Inglise Jersey City fish wheeler set the Dodgers down with two widely scattered singles.

It was against left hand flinging that the Yankees showed any evidence of hitting strength. Mamaux served up the Giants for the first five innings, and retired with only one hit to mar his record. It was a line single by Pipp to left field in the fourth inning. While the former Pirate occupied the pitching peak the Yankees did not get a runner in to second base.

With Mamaux through for the day Rube Marquard entered the game and his sojourn was short for Rube, sweet for the Yankees; they nicked him for two innings for a triple and five singles, and Rube was given the gate across the of four passes. Huggins's men had opportunity to score six or seven runs in these two frames, but got only three. Leon Cadore followed Marquard.

The Dodgers began the scoring in the second inning while Mogridge was pitching for the American Leaguers. Johnston and Olson made infield hits and Hickman sent them along with a sacrifice. On Malone's long hoist to Lewis, Myers romped home.

Sam Vick who replaced Kane in the New York batting order when Marquard succeeded Mamaux, sent the Yankees to the front in the sixth. With Thormahlen on first base Vick hit to deep left for three bases, scoring the pitcher. Sam followed with a fast one that dashed a single into left. Pipp and Lewis also hit safely in this inning, but there was no more scoring.

Huggins's men collected a run in each of the next three innings. In the seventh they filled the bases on a scratch hit by Thormahlen and two passes. Peck worked the squeeze play and sent Ruel home. In the eighth Lewis singled Bodie sacrificed and Ruel doubled, scoring Lewis. In the ninth Vick singled, Peck sacrificed and Pratt singled, Vick scoring.

O'Mara's scratch hit, Griffith's clean single, another scratch hit by Myers and an infielder's choice gave the Dodgers two runs in the ninth.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kane,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Johnston,1b	4	0	1	5	3
Vick,rf	2	2	1	0	0	O'Mara,2b	4	1	1	1	2
Peck,ss	3	0	1	2	5	Griffith,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	2	10	1	Myers,cf	4	2	2	6	1
Pratt,2b	3	0	1	2	2	Olson,ss	4	0	2	4	1
Lewis,lf	4	1	2	4	0	Hickman,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Bodie,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Malone,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Ward,3b	3	0	0	2	4	Krueger,c	1	0	0	2	0
Ruel,c	3	1	2	5	1	Wheat,lf	2	0	1	2	1
Mogridge,p	1	0	0	0	2	Mamaux,p	1	0	1	0	1
Thormahlen,p	2	1	1	0	2	Marquard,p	1	0	0	0	2
						Cadore,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	11	27	16	aSheridan	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	3	9	27	12

a Sheridan batted for Marquard in the fifth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1—5
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Mamaux, 1; Marquard, 4; Thormahlen, 2; Mogridge, 1; Cadore, 1. Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; Thormahlen, 1; Mamaux, 1. Three-base hit—Vick. Two-base hits—Ruel, Mamaux. Sacrifice hits—Peck, Ruel, Bodie, Hickman. Sacrifice fly—Malone. Double plays—Pipp and Pratt; O'Mara, Malone, and Johnston. Hits—Off Mogridge, 4 in 3 innings; Thormahlen, 5 in 6; Mamaux, 4 in 5; Marquard, 6 in 2; Cadore, 4 in 2. Time—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpires—Lewis and Mullaney.

DODGERS COUNT ON GRIMES

Mamaux Also Raises Hopes in Brooklyn Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 5.—Unless Burleigh Grimes and Al Mamaux suddenly display a reversal of form these two right-handers promise to be the mainstay of the Dodgers this year. The box work of these two pitchers, who came to the club from the Pirates in the deal that sent George Cutshaw and Casey Stengel to Pittsburgh, has been the feature of the interleague series games played so far between the Yankees and the Dodgers at the team's training camp here. Both men are now ready for the season.

Manager Robbie has not allowed them to pitch an entire game in the series. So far Grimes has pitched eight innings, and only one Yankee has scored on him. Mamaux's work has been equally as good. Al is hoping that Manager Robbie will select him to pitch the opening game at Ebbets Field.

HOL GYMNASTIC CHAMPION.

Wins All-Around Title in Metropolitan A. A. U. Tournament.

Peter Hol of the Norwegian Turn and A. C. captured the Metropolitan A. A. U. all-around gymnastic championship in the annual title tournament conducted last night at the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. Hol compiled the winning total of 2?746 points. B. Jorgensen, a clubmate, who formerly held the national title, finished second with 2,468 points, and T. Hansen, another member of the Norwegian organization, was third with 2,413 points. Through the performances of these three gymnasts the Norwegian Turn and A. C. captured the team championship with 45 points.

Hol won the long horse title with 883 points after tying with F. J. Kris of the Bohemian Gymnastic Association. Hol also gained the horizontal bars championship, in which he compiled 847 points. In the side horse test Hol finished third and in the flying rings the Norwegian gymnast finished in a similar position.

An upset came in the club swinging championship when R. W. Dutcher of the New York A. C., former champion, was dethroned. I. Yanousky, anchor A. C. took this title, while Dutcher finished second. J. Lester McCloud, another Winged Foot competitor was third.

EDDIE RENZ WINS WALK.

His Victory Marks Return of N. Y. A. C. U. Competition.

The New York A. C.'s return to championship sports was signalized last night at the Seventh Regiment Armory with a victory by Eddie Renz, national indoor walking champion, in the Metropolitan A. A. U. two-mile title walk. Renz outclassed a field of four rivals for the title and won as he pleased in 14:34. It was the first time in nearly two years that the Mercury Foot emblem has been worn in titular competition.

From the start Renz made the pace, and when he deemed it advisable he shot away from his followers. Win J. Rolker and Joseph Pearman, clubmates; Alex Jessup, Morningside A. C., and Joe Aronson, Pastime A. C. Renz increased his pace when within four laps of the finish and worked up an advantage of three-quarters of a lap on Pearman, who finished second. Rolker, in third position, was half a lap behind the winner, while Jessup and Aronson were both lapped.

This event was part of an interesting program conducted as the 7th Regiment's seventy-second annual indoor meet. Competitions for members of the regiment predominated the program and furnished lively competition. The crowd was comparatively small, but lacked none in enthusiasm. F. Hunt of Company D was the star regimental performer. He captured the 75-yard novice dash in 8 1-5 seconds and almost immediately afterward took the 75-yard handicap dash. In the latter event his time was 8 4-5 seconds. He had an allowance of six feet.

The 13th Coast Artillery Corps relay quartet captured the inter-regiment relay without being extended. Fred C. Teschner gave this team a commanding lead on the opening relay, and the advantage was increased with each succeeding relay. In the one-mile scholastic relay for the De La Salle Institute team finished second to Dickinson H. S., but was protested by De Witt Clinton H. S. because Eddie Hosmer, local A. A. U. champion, ran as a member of the team. The De La Salle Institute prize was withheld.

The summaries:

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap. (For members of the Seventh Regiment.)—Won by J. McCormack, Company L, 10 yards; C. H. Ungerer, Company E, (25 yards,) second; A. R. L. Erskine, Company G, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:44 4-5.

Two-Mile Run. (Metropolitan A. A. U. Senior Championship.)—Won by Edward Renz, New York A. C.; J. R. Pearman, New York A. C., second; Win J. Rolker, New York A. C., third. Time—14:34.

One-Mile Invitation Interscholastic Relay.—Won by Dickinson H. S., (A. Gridley, Hugh Bear, H. Michels, and F. Blodgett;) De La Salle Institute, (P. McNamara, S. Boranovsky, E. Hosmer, and G. Heard,) second; De Witt Clinton H. S., (Kaufman, Hart, Lampio, and Bernbeck,) third. Barringer H. S., (Wasstroff, Keller, Shickelford, and Barney,) fourth. Time—:45.

One Mile Roller Skating Race, handicap, for members of the 7th Regiment.—Won by J. Fredenberg, Company F, (60 yards.) E. H. Barker, Company D, (25 yards,) second; F. Conghtry, Company G, (scratch,) third. Time—4:12 4-5.

Hospital Litter Race, distance 50 yards, for members of 7th Regiment.—Won by Machine Gun Company, (H. C. Roehm, A. J. Effert, and A. Galton;) Company D, second; Company G, third. Time—0:28 1-5.

75-Yard Dash, Novice, for members of 7th Regiment.—Won by F. Hunt, Company D; G. McAnanly, Company L, second; W. K. Chandler, Company K, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

75-Yard Dash, handicap, for members of 7th Regiment.—Won by F. Hunt, Company D, (6 feet;) W. Flanagan, Company F, (2 feet,) second; E. D. Smith, Company K, (scratch,) third. Time—0:08 4-5.

Mile Inter-Regimental Relay.—Won by 13th Coast Artillery Corps, (F. C. Teschner, C. Windmuller, H. Bromser, and Jack Sellers;) 71st Infantry, (F. J. McNamara, P. O'Connor, E. Sirbilian, and S. Mallon,) second; 23d Infantry, (Sirocka, Hunter, Seevers, and Slonika,) third. Time—3:45 4-5. (14th Infantry finished third, but was disqualified.)

Half-Mile Run, Novice, for Members of 7th Regiment.—Won by A. Burns, Sanitary Detachment; C. A. Bayen, Company D, second; W. Chanaler, Company H, third. Time—2:15 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, A. A. U. Handicap.—Won by J. Costello, Paulist A. C., (180 yards,) C. A. Scheffer, Morningside A. C., (100 yards,) second; Arthur H. Wilson, New York A. C., (115 yards,) third. Time—9:38.

Running High Jump, Handicap, for Members of 7th Regiment.)—Won by H. L. Feiner, Company K, (4 inches,) with 5 feet 4 inches; E. S. Greason, Company F, (4 inches,) 5 feet 1 inch, second; W. L. Kolbe, Company I, (1 inch,) 5 feet, third.

CADETS WIN ON DIAMOND.

Army Nine Defeats Boston College Team by 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 5.—McGrath, a plebe, pitching for the Army, came near to shutting Boston College out in a fast game on the Plains today. The Army won 3 to 1, but the Collegians' lone run came as the result of Billos's slow play on Dempsey at second in the seventh frame, an infield out and a sacrifice fly putting Boston's single tally across a moment later.

The Army pounded Fitzpatrick hard in the third. Singles by Dominey and Black, a pass to Lystad and Tate's double to right figuring in the Cadets' trio of runs. Circus catches by Dominey and Honnen were features of the game, which was replete with brilliant fielding.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Army	0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 —3	8	1
Boston College	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	3	0

Umpires—Messrs. Cellum and Marshall.

LEHIGH DEFEATS N. Y. U.

New Yorkers Outplayed by Score of 4 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 5.—Lehigh came through the opening game of the college baseball season here today with a 4 to 1 victory over New York University. Johnson held the New Yorkers to four hits, two of which were scratch drives.

Lehigh opened up the scoring in the third when Beck beat out a bunt and romped home when Maginnes crashed a double to centre. A moment later Maginnes ran home when Webb sent a smash to right for two bags. In the fourth Thompson, who also had the double fever, banged one to right, was sacrificed to third by Harrington, and scored on Johnson's sacrifice fly.

Score by innings:

Lehigh	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

GUNNERS IN GOOD FORM.

W. G. Allen Has the Best Score at Travers Island.

Sixty-two gunners, one of the largest fields of the year, took advantage of the first daylight saving Saturday of the season and shot in the weekly shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island yesterday. W. G. Allen won the high scratch prize with the splendid total of 96 out of a possible 100 targets. The high handicap prize was taken by L. F. Curtis who also was the winner of the Travers Island Trophy. The special scratch prize was won by T. H. Lawrence and the special handicap prize went to E. D. Anderson. In the shoot for the Ghost Trophies, E. R. DeWolfe and W. S. Silkworth hit their white targets and F. Ham and A. E. Siereck missed the "birds."

No less than eight straight scores were made during the shoot. W. G. Allen turned the trick in both the Haslin and the accumulation shoots. D. L. Culver ran straight in the shoot for the Travers Island Cup. F. L. Curtis also turned the trick twice by breaking every target in both the Travers Island and the Accumulation Cup shoots. W. B. Ogden and T. H. Lewis each had a perfect score in the shoot for the Haslin Cup. As usual, legs on the Haslin, the Club and the Accumulation prizes were credited to the Nimrods with full scores of 25 targets.

Win New York A. C. Handball Title.

Harvey McCoy and John P. Leo, Jr., won the handball doubles championship of the New York A. C. on the club courts yesterday afternoon, defeating Captain Peter J. McCoy and Dr. Lousley in a spirited match. The scores were 21—14, 21—7, 21—7.

Other News of Sports on Page Six, Section Two.

COLUMBIA FENCERS TAKE TWO TITLES

Bloomer Wins Individual Honors at Foils, Defeating Gay of Harvard.

Millard J. Bloomer, Jr., of Columbia won the individual intercollegiate fencing championship in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night in the fence-off of a tie with E. R. Gay of Harvard. The Columbia team of three foilsmen—Bloomer, H. W. Forster and Robert Brackett—also won the team championship, defeating the Navy fencers in the total standing by a score of 27 bouts to 25. F. J. Cunningham, a Navy fencer, won the sabre title.

The foils competition brought about bitter rivalry between Columbia and the Navy, and the winner was in doubt up to the last few bouts. The event attracted a large gathering of fashionably gowned women and the bouts were contested on two platforms in the middle of the ballroom.

The most thrilling contest of the tournament came when Bloomer of Columbia and Calman of the Navy came together. Up to this point Bloomer had won all of his eleven bouts and had not been defeated. Calman, the Navy fencer, had been twice defeated, and much depended on the bout, as a victory for the Navy man would bring about a tie with Gay of Harvard, who had also won eleven bouts, but had lost one. Bloomer was noticeably nervous in this final bout and Calman won easily by 11 touches to 5.

This brought Bloomer and Gay into a tie, and in the fence-off the Columbia man won four touches to two in an extra four-minute bout. The final bout in the team competition, which brought the team honors to Columbia, was between Brackett of Columbia and Smellie of the Navy. After the bitterest kind of a bout, Brackett won by 15 touches to 13.

The complete summaries of the tournament:

COLUMBIA.

Herbert W. Forster defeated Smellie, Navy, 9 to 7; Calman, Navy, 10 to 8; Ketterer, Penn, 9 to 7; Simpson, Penn, 6 to 0; Charnock, Penn, 10 to 4; Ordway, Harvard, 10 to 2; Miles, Yale, 12 to 8; Leicester, Yale, 9 to 5. Won 6, lost 6.

Robert Brackett defeated Simpson, Penn, 10 to 6; Charnock, Penn, 17 to 12; Snow, Harvard, 11 to 3; Ordway, Harvard, 11 to 8; Miles, Yale, 10 to 5; Leicester, Yale, 18 to 16; Millis, Yale, 8 to 6; Smellie, Navy, 15 to 13. Won 8, lost 3.

M. J. Bloomer, Jr., defeated Smellie, Navy, 6 to 0; Donnelly, Navy, 11 to 5; Ketterer, Penn, 11 to 7; Simpson, Penn, 10 to 6; Charnock, Penn, 9 to 4; Snow, Harvard, 14 to 13; Ordway, Harvard, 8 to 6; Gay, Harvard, 12 to 11; Millis, Yale, 9 to 7; Leicester, Yale, 9 to 7; Beardslee, Yale, 6 to 0. Won 11, lost 1.

Team total—Won 27, lost 9.

NAVY.

E. F. Smellie defeated Ketterer, Penn, 9 to 7; Simpson, Penn, 10 to 7; Snow, Harvard, 8 to 6; Ordway, Harvard, 11 to 7; Millis, Yale, 11 to 1; Miles, Yale, 10 to 8. Won, 6; lost, 10.

G. J. Calman defeated Brackett, Columbia, 9 to 5; Simpson, Penn, 8 to 2; Charnock, Penn, 9 to 3; Ordway, Harvard, 7 to 0; Millis, Yale, 7 to 4; Miles, Yale, 6 to 0, and Leicester, Yale, 6 to 0; Ketterer, Penn, 10 to 6. Snow, Harvard, 7 to 7; Bloomer, Columbia, 11 to 5. Won, 10; lost, 2.

J. B. Donnelly defeated Brackett, Columbia, 13 to 9; Charnock, Penn, 7 to 4; Snow, Harvard, 7 to 1; Millis, Yale, 10 to 5, and Miles, Yale, 10 to 5, and Leicester, Yale, 7 to 2; Simpson, Penn, 9 to 2; Ordway, Harvard, 6 to 0; Forster, Columbia, 8 to 7. Won, 9; lost, 7.

Team total—Won, 25; lost, 11.

PENNSYLVANIA.

S. J. Ketterer defeated Donnelly, Navy, 7 to 6; Millis, Yale, 6 to 2; Miles, Yale, 9 to 8. Won 3, lost 9.

B. M. Simpson defeated Ordway, Harvard, 8 to 7, and Miles, Yale, 16 to 12. Won 2, lost 10.

M. P. Charnock defeated Smellie, Navy, 8 to 5; Snow, Harvard, 14 to 13, and Millis, Yale, 11 to 10; Miles, Yale, 10 to 5; Ordway, Harvard, 17 to 14. Won 5, lost 7. Team total, won 10, lost 26.

HARVARD.

R. H. Snow defeated Forster, Columbia, 10 to 9; Ketterer, Penn, 9 to 6; Millis, Yale, 7 to 5; Miles, Yale, 7 to 5; Leicester, Yale, 6 to 5, and Simpson, Penn, 9 to 6. Won 6, lost 6.

S. A. Ordway defeated Ketterer, Penn, 12 to 7; Miles, Yale, 11 to 6; Millis, Yale, 13 to 12. Won 3, lost 8.

T. Howard lost 1.

E. R. Gay defeated Forster, Columbia, 15 to 11; Brackett, Columbia, 11 to 5; Calman, Navy, 12 to 7; Donnelly, Navy, 9 to 5; Simpson, Penn, 9 to 6; Charnock, Penn, 4 to 3; Millis, Yale, 10 to 3; Miles, Yale, 10 to 4; Leicester, Yale, 7 to 3; Smellie, Navy, 12 to 10, and Ketterer, Penn, 11 to 7. Won 11, lost 1.

Team total—Won 20, lost 16.

YALE.

W. Millis defeated Forster, Columbia, 10 to 9; Simpson, Penn, 7 to 1; won 2, lost 10 Philip Miles Sou 0 lost 11.

J. J. Leicester defeated Brackett, Columbia, 9 to 3; Smellie, Navy, 11 to 8; Ketterer, Penn., 9 to 8; Charnock, Penn., 7 to 4; Howard, Harvard, 9 to 4; Simpson, Penn., 10 to 8; won 8, lost 8. Beardslee lost 1.

Team total—Won 8, lost 28.

DINGEE RALLIES IN MATCH.

Defeats Moses in Handicap Squash Final at Crescent A. C.

Charles W. Dingee, playing from scratch, won the handicap squash tournament at the Crescent A. C. yesterday, defeating Alfred Moses in the final match. Moses had a handicap of plus 7 aces. The scores were 18—13, 18—13, 15—12.

Moses played a great uphill game in the first two games, but after making the count 13 all, Dingee rallied and pulled out a victory in each encounter.

BISHOP WINS FROM CASEY.

Takes New York A. C. Club Squash Title in Spirited Match.

Charles Bishop won the handicap squash tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday, defeating J. S. Casey in the final in a three-game match, 15—11, 15—13, 19—13. The match was hard fought all the way, Casey at times making his more experienced opponent step lively to win.

Casey made some pretty shots off the back wall, which caught Bishop out of position, and he also made some fine "gets" of Bishop's more remarkable shots. The generalship and experience of Bishop, however, were the deciding factors in his victory.

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RED SOX BEAT GIANTS.

McGraw's Men Lose by 10 to 4 Through Errors.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., April 5.—The Giants made a show of themselves here today and again were severely mussed up by the world's champion Red Sox. The margin of the Boston victory was much greater today than it was yesterday, as the Sox won by a score of 10 to 4.

The New Yorkers really gave a disgraceful exhibition, and piled up seven errors. That was giving McGraw's men the benefit of the doubt in a lot of cases, and ten errors might have been charged against them with stricter scoring.

The Giant infield especially was bad and the Boston batsmen invariably found the holes. All of the New York infielders were equally guilty. Fletcher, however, was the worst, and seemed unable to get anything. Doyle was given a clean slate in the box score, but two balls were driven through him, one through his legs, which went as hits. Even Chase was up to form. Chase might have saved the other infielders from some of their boots had he retrieved wild chucks in his former fashion, and he made one disastrous error himself.

However, Prince Hal atoned for his omissions, as he cracked out a triple and two singles and was responsible for practically all of New York's scoring. He drove in two runs, and scored another. Zimmerman was as futile at bat as in the field. Caldwell struck him out on three pitches in the third inning, when every base held a Giant and two were out.

The Boston terror, Babe Ruth, again swung a vicious bludgeon. The best that can be said for the New York pitchers is that they held him to singles. He drove in four Boston runs and scored a fifth. In the two games of the series he has accounted for seven of Boston's fifteen runs, driving in five and scoring two himself.

Ed Barrow used a former Yankee battery against the Giants today—Slim Caldwell and Al Waters. Caldwell did pretty well in all but one inning, when he took tight support and Caldwell's own cunning to get out with only two runs. After Caldwell served his four innings Dumont, a pitcher procured by Boston from Washington during the Winter, opposed the Giants. They could do little with the lefty youngster's delivery, and made only three hits in the five innings that Dumont pitched.

Jesse Barnes and John Paul Jones pitched for the New York team, the former Brave remaining on the mound only three innings. His support was so bad that Jesse's work looked worse than it actually was. With perfect support no runs would have scored on Barnes in the third inning, but three New York fozles helped the Red Sox to pile up four runs.

Jones pitched well in his five innings, permitting only five scattered hits, but his support was also ragged.

The score:

BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	0	1	0	Burns,lf	4	1	1	1	0
Gilhooley,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Young,rf	3	1	2	0	0
McNally,2b	3	3	0	1	2	Chase,1b	4	1	3	10	0
Strunk,cf	4	1	2	3	0	Kauff,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Ruth,lf	4	1	2	3	0	Doyle,2b	3	0	0	1	6
McInnis,1b	5	1	1	11	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	0	3	2
Vitt,3b	3	2	2	1	4	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	5	1
Scott,ss	3	1	1	1	4	E. Smith,c	4	1	4	1	0
Walters,c	2	0	0	2	1	Barnes,p	2	0	0	0	1
Schang,c	2	0	1	4	1	J. Jones,p	1	0	0	0	2
Caldwell,p	2	0	0	0	2	aMcCarty	1	0	0	0	0
Dumont,p	0	0	0	0	0						
S. Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0	Total	33	4	7	24	13
Total	35	10	10	27	13						

a-Batted for J. Jones in ninth.

Boston	2	0	4	1	1	0	0	2	—10	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—4	

Errors—Kauff, Zimmerman, (2,) Fletcher, Chase, Smith. Three-base hit—Chase. Two-base hits—Scott, Young. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Stolen base—McInnis. Hits—Off Caldwell, 5 in 4 innings; Dumont, 2 in 4; Barnes, 7 in 5; S. Jones, none in 1. First base on errors—Boston, 5. Left on bases—Boston, 7; New York, 6.

Newman Beats Levine at Angles.

Arthur Newman triumphed over Harry Levine last night in a closely contested three-cushion carrom billiard game in the national championship tournament at the Amater Billiard Club of New York by the score of 50 to 41 in ninety-nine innings. Each player made a high run of four. Levine was in great form, only a spectacular wind-up by Newman saved the latter from defeat.

Charlotte Boyle Wins Plunge.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 5.—Miss Charlotte Boyle of the Woman's Swimming Association, New York, won the national women's plunge for the distance event of the Amateur Athletic Union here tonight, going 64 feet in one minute. Miss Mabel Arklie of Philadelphia was second with 58 feet, and Miss Anna Wright of Philadelphia third with 55.

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SCHOOL SWIMMERS IN A TRIPLE TIE

Townsend Harris Natators Beat Boys' High—Manual and De Witt Clinton Also Win.

A three-cornered tie was created in the Public Schools Athletic League's swimming tournament for the junior high schools championship as a result of the sixth series of dual meets conducted yesterday in Columbia University pool. The successful schools were Manual Training H. S., De Witt Clinton H. S., and Townsend Harris Hall H. S.

Manual Training's representatives humbled Stuyvesant H. S. by 39 points to 22, De Witt Clinton vanquished Erasmus Hall by 43 to 18 and Townsend Harris Hall's natators overwhelmed the swimmers of Boys' H. S. by a score of 44 to 16.

Manual Training's first term lads, through their success over Stuyvesant, toppled the latter team from the lead. As both Manual Training and De Witt Clinton were deadlocked for second place previous to yesterday's meet the success of the two teams and Stuyvesant's downfall therefore causes a triple tie, with these three schools each having 8 points. Townsend Harris Hall, by trouncing Boys' High, moved into fourth place with 6 points.

Stuyvesant's defeat came as somewhat of a surprise. The team had gone through four meets without a defeat. Manual Training's first term lads, however, clearly outclassed Stuyvesant in the seven events contested, annexing four victories and a number of other placements for additional points. Two of Manual Training's victories came in the 800 and 400 foot relay swims, which gave the team a commanding lead. The races were not unusually fast, but throughout the competition was keen. In the diving contest particularly was this true. Thompson of Stuyvesant took first place in this event, finishing with a three-point advantage over Sander of Manual Training. Stuyvesant's other victories were scored in the 100-yard swim, by Kennedy, and in the 200-foot breast stroke swim by Morgan.

What are believed to be records for the tournament were produced in the other two meets. In the De Witt Clinton-Erasmus Hall competitions, McNulty, of the winning team, returned the sterling time performance of 1:15 4-5 in capturing the 100-yard swim. Josse of Boys' H. S. captured the 50-yard swim from Pilat of Townsend Harris Hall in 0:27 2-5, which is the fastest time recorded for this distance by the first term lads. Townsend Harris Hall won three of the events scheduled, by forfeit, Boys' H. S. failed to contest the 220-yard swim, 200-foot breast stroke, or the 400-foot relay swim. The summaries:

MANUAL TRAINING VS. STUYVESANT.

800-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Manual Training H. S.; Stuyvesant H. S., second. Time—2:07 1-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Thompson, Stuyvesant, with 41 points; Sander, Manual Training, 38 points, second; Compton, Manual Training, 37 points, third; Corry, Stuyvesant, 36 points, fourth.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Arnold, Manual Training; Scheibler, Stuyvesant, second; King, Manual Training, third; Truell, Stuyvesant, fourth. Time—0:30 4-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Walter, Manual Training; White, Stuyvesant, second; Morse, Manual Training, third; Farrelly, Stuyvesant, fourth. Time—3:38 4-5.

200-Foot Breast Stroke Swim.—Won by Morgan, Stuyvesant; Shaw, Manual Training, second; Schachter, Stuyvesant, third; Kuhn, Manual Training, fourth. Time—3:04 4-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Kennedy, Stuyvesant; Smith, Manual Training, second; Bellim, Manual Training, third; Laskar, Stuyvesant, fourth. Time—1:03 4-5.

400-foot Relay Swim—Won by Manual Training H. S.; Stuyvesant H. S., second. Time—1:04 1-5.

Point Score—Manual Training H. S., 39 points; Stuyvesant H. S., 22.

DE WITT CLINTON H. S. VS. ERASMUS HALL H. S.

800-foot Relay Swim—Won by De Witt Clinton H. S.; Erasmus Hall H. S., second. Time—2:06 2-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Kirsch, De Witt Clinton, with 40 points; Kline, De Witt Clinton, 39 points, second; Dwerling, Erasmus Hall, 33 points, third; Moorehouse, Erasmus Hall, 32 points, fourth.

50-yard Swim—Won by Benedict, Erasmus Hall; Miller, De Witt Clinton, second; Solomon, De Witt Clinton, third; Goodman, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—0:32 1-5.

220-yard Swim—Won by Middleton, De Witt Clinton; Dore, Erasmus Hall, second; Worsted, Erasmus Hall, third. Time—3:39 4-5.

100-yard Swim—Won by McNulty, De Witt Clinton; Moorehouse, Erasmus Hall, second; Bloom, De Witt Clinton, third; Kemp, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—1:15 4-5.

200-foot Breast Stroke Swim—Won by Benedict, Erasmus Hall; Risaner, De Witt Clinton, second; Censor, De Witt Clinton, third; Brown, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—0:48.

400-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by De Witt Clinton H. S.; Erasmus Hall H. S., second. Time—1:09 4-5.

Point Score—De Witt Clinton H. S., 43 points; Erasmus Hall H. S., 18.

TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL H. S., VS. BOYS' H. S.

800-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Boys' H. S.; Townsend Harris Hall H. S., second. Time—2:04 4-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Burchell, Townsend Harris Hall, with 36 points; McCarthy, Boys', 11 points, second; Reddin, Townsend Harris Hall, 8 points, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Josse, Boys'; Pilat, Townsend Harris Hall, second; Fish,

TO WED GRANDSON OF HENRY B. HYDE

Mrs. Frederick A. Pearson Announces Daughter's Engagement to H. B. H. Ripley.

MISS THOMPSON IS ENGAGED

Will Marry Chaplain Darlington, Who Served Lately on Staff of Admiral Sims.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lesley Fredericka Pearson, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick A. Pearson of 3 West Fifty-seventh Street and Anglesea, Ochre Point, Newport, to Henry B. H. Ripley, a son of Mrs. Charles R. Scott of this city by her first husband, the late Sidney Dillon Ripley, and grandson of the late Henry B. Hyde, the founder and President of the Equitable Assurance Company. Miss Pearson made her début several years ago. She is a member of the Junior League and is well known in Newport and New York. She is a sister of Mrs. Beverley M. Bogert, Lieutenant Frederick F. A. Pearson, and E. Pennington Pearson. Mr. Ripley was graduated from Harvard in 1912 and is a member of the University, Knickerbocker, and Turf and Field Clubs. His younger brothers are Sidney Dillon Ripley and James H. Ripley, and an uncle is James Hazen Hyde of Paris. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Miss Thompson Engaged.

Mrs. Joseph Todhunter Thompson of 10 East Seventy-eighth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Remsen Thompson, to the Rev. Gilbert Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn. Miss Thompson is the great-granddaughter of Jonathan Thompson and of Henry Rutgers Ramsen, who were among the first Presidents of the Manhattan Bank, which was one of the first banks established in this city. She is Treasurer of Grosvenor Neighborhood House and a member of the Junior League. During the war she was active in the office of the legal committee of the Red Cross.

Mr. Darlington is the son of the Right Rev. James Henry Darlington, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Darlington, and has just received his discharge as Chaplain in the United States Navy. He served at the Newport training station on the U. S. S. Oklahoma and on Admiral Sims's staff. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, St. Nicholas, and Huguenot Societies, and of the Sons of the Revolution.

Make Wedding Plans.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mrs. Archibald Henderson Smith, and Hunter Van Bell Berg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Berg of 34 Gramercy Park, will be married on April 26, at 4:30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church at Stamford, Conn. Miss Smith is a granddaughter of the late James D. Smith, formerly Commodore of the New York Yacht Club and President of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Berg was recently released from the army, where he served as First Lieutenant.

The wedding of Miss Annetts Blake Moran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson B. Moran of 133 East Sixty-fourth Street, and Robert Selden Rose of Geneva, N. Y., is to take place on April 26, at 3:30 o'clock in St. James's Church, this city. Miss Marjorie Stubbins is to be maid of honor, and the Misses Ellen and Nancy Jay, Gertrude V. Ingersoll, Eleanor Coward, Isabel Smithhisler, and Dorothea Abbott are to be bridesmaids. Major Alfred A. Biddle will be best man. Mr. Rose was in service a year and a half as a Lieutenant in the American army overseas.

Engagements Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. John Randolph Grymes of New Brighton, S. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marie Medora Grymes, to David Ralph J. Arnold, son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Arnold, also of Staten Island, who is a Princeton graduate, and former Ensign in the Naval Reserve. Miss Grymes is a descendant of the old Staten Island family for which the picturesque Grymes Hill was named.

Mrs. John Chisholm of Ottawa, Canada, announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Jane U. Rignel of Lockport, N. Y., to Dr. Fordyce Barker St. John of this city. Dr. St. John is the son of the late Dr. David St. John of Hackensack, N. J.

IN THE CURRENT WEEK

Today.

Members of the Police Department Holy Name Society will attend mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning.

Archbishop Hayes will publicly pontificate at the Dominican Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Yvonne de Treville will sing under the auspices of the Foreign Language Bureau of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign at the Hippodrome in the afternoon.

Shaw Desmond will lecture on "Denmark During the War" under the auspices of the New York Chapter of Associates of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street, at 3 P. M.

Professor George W. Bowne will lecture on "Human Religion" before the Secular Society at 151 West 125th Street at 8:15 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman will speak on "The World's Need" at the Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn, at 3:30 P. M.

A. T. Clearwater will deliver a free lecture on "American Silver" at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

There will be an organ recital by Samuel A. Baldwin in the Great Hall of City College at 4 P. M. and another at the same time and place on Wednesday.

The State of Washington Society in New York will give a reception to soldiers and sailors from Washington at 27 West Twenty-fifth Street in the afternoon.

The Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert will preach at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, at 4 P. M.

There will be a reception and dinner in honor of the returned Mizrachi delegates to the London Zionist Conference at the Broadway Central Hotel at 6:30 P. M.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt will speak at a dinner and reception given by the Y. M. I. R. A. of Mount Vernon in honor of the members of the World War Veterans Club in the evening.

D. A. Eugene Bartlett will lecture on Maeterlinck's "The Betrothal" at Bethel Church, Ocean and Ditmas Avenues, Flatbush, at 7:45 P. M.

Charles Recht and Gilbert E. Roe will speak on "Repeal of the Espionage Law" at the public forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, at 8 P. M.

Professor Thomas S. Lonergan will lecture on "The Irish Question in its Economic Aspect" at St. John Chrysostom School Hall, 167th Street and Hoe Avenue, Bronx, at 8 P. M.

Dr. Frank Bohn will speak on "Democracy and Industrialism in America," under the auspices of the Brooklyn Civic Forum, at P. S. 84, Clermont and Stone Avenues, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

Seba Eldridge will speak on "The Psychology of Practical Politics," under the auspices of the People's Institute, at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Abraham Lefkowitz and Mrs. Maud Swartz will speak on "The American Labor Party" at the Messiah Forum, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

Mrs. H. M. Rice will speak on "The Psychological Effect of Music" at Miss Anat Grant's studio, 78 West Fifty-fifth Street, at 8:30 P. M.

Tomorrow.

The annual meeting of the Government Club will be held at the Hotel Astor at 2:30 P. M.

Colonel William Hayward, the Rev. Dr. Norbert Shipman and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank will speak at a meeting called by the National League for Woman's Service at the request of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee at the Hotel Commodore at 3 P. M.

Dr. Joseph F. Crozier will speak on "Some Aspects of the Present Situation with the Pan-American Federation of Labor" at the meeting of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, to be held at the Hotel Astor at 4 P. M.

Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton will deliver a free lecture on "Spring Flowers" at the Metropolitan Museum at 4 P. M.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Pergler, Czechoslovak Minister to the United States, will be the guests at a dinner of the Economic Club, at which Senators Hitchcock and Lenroot and Henry A. Wise Wood will discuss "The Proposed League of Nations" at the Hotel Astor in the evening.

Abram. I. Elkus and others will speak at a mass meeting for the discussion of legislative bills concerning women in industry to be held under the auspices of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Union will be held at the Hotel Savoy at 8 P. M.

The Sisterhood of the Keap Street Temple in Brooklyn will give a theatre party at the evening performance of "Somebody's Sweetheart," at the Central Theatre for the benefit of a fund for a new temple.

Dr. H. W. Nichols will speak on "Radio Telephony" at a general meeting of the Academy of Science at the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Werner Marchand will speak on "Origins of Life" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, at 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

Senator Calder will speak on "Republicanism" before the Woman's Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, at a luncheon.

The Rev. Daniel Couve, a French Chaplain, will speak in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, at noon.

"The crime of the nation toward its school teachers and the need for more co-operation on the part of the public" will be discussed at a meeting of the Humanitarian League at Carnegie Hall in the evening.

The quarterly meeting of the Veteran Association of the 18th Regiment will be held at the armory, Jefferson and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, in the evening.

The New York Furniture Exchange Association will give a dinner for the National Home Furnishers' Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania in the evening.

The Commissioners of Charities and of Public Charities will address the Harlem Board of Commerce at 290 Lenox Avenue in the evening.

Joseph Kahn will speak on "The Enjoyment of Leisure" before the New York Society of Accountants at the Hotel Imperial in the evening.

The "Victory" dinner of the Rocky Mountain Club will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria in the evening. There will be a public exhibition of the work of the school department of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen at the Mechanics' Institute from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

Mrs. Bella Moskowitz will speak on "Reality a Share in the Reconstruction" before the Junior Taxpayers' League at the Savarin, 229 Lenox Avenue, at 8 P. M.

There will be a concert of Folk Songs of the Mountains under the auspices of the People's Music League at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

There will be a violoncello recital by Hans Kronold at Public School 90, in 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. W. J. Spillman will lecture on "The Road to Farm Ownership" at 805 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, at 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

There will be a conference on "Personal Service and Reputation," under the auspices of the Federation of the Employment Managers' Association, at the Hotel Commodore at 10 A. M.

The annual meeting for the election of Trustees, Elders, and Deacons of the Bedford Presbyterian Church will be held at the church at 6:30 P. M.

The National Association of Raw Silk Industry of Japan will give a dinner to its American friends at the Hotel Astor in the evening.

Professor William D. Guthrie will speak on "Bolshevism" before the Republican Club of the 13th Assembly District at 324 St. Nicholas Avenue in the evening.

Deputy Police Commissioner O'Grady will speak on "Woman's Part in Policing a City" before the Humanitarian League at 266 West 42nd Avenue at 8:15 P. M.

Captain Alan Bott will speak on "Flying for Allenby in Palestine" at the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass on "The Aftermath" at the Central Synagogue, Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Carl Henry Laws will lecture on "How to Keep the Baby Happy and Well" at the Hoagland Laboratory, Henry and Pacific Streets, Brooklyn, at 8:30 P. M.

Jessie Rittenhouse, Marguerite Wilkinson, Morris Abel Beer, and Samuel Roth will read from their poems at the Woodstock Library, 759 East 160th Street, at 8:30 P. M.

Thursday.

The annual meeting of the Women's Municipal League will be held at the Hotel Plaza at 3 P. M.

William M. Ivins, Jr., will deliver a free lecture on "Technique in Artistry" at the Metropolitan Museum at 3 P. M.

The New York Building Managers' Association will have its monthly dinner meeting at the Republican Club in the evening.

Louis K. Anspacher will speak on "Drama as a Social Force in Democracy" at the Lotos Club in the evening.

Walter P. Wyman will speak on "Exclusive Agency Contracts" before the Foreign Trade School of the West Side, Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 8 P. M.

The closing exercises of the school department of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen will be held at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street at 8:15 P. M.

Andre Tridon will speak on "The Supermen and His Wagnerian Ancestry" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Sutyvesant and Ninth Streets, at 8:15 P. M.

Captain Chauncey Belknap will speak on "Experiences of a Staff Officer with General Pershing" before the Pamphlinats at 229 Lenox Avenue at 8:45 P. M.

Friday.

Everett Dean Martin will speak on "Law Under Liberty," under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

There will be a joint meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Illuminating Engineering Society at 33 West Thirty-ninth Street at 8:15 P. M.

There will be an address on "Lenine and Bolshevism Now and Hereafter" at the studio of Mme. Barry, 114½ West Thirty-seventh Street, under the auspices of the Russian Music-Drama League, at 9 P. M.

Saturday.

James L. Gerson will speak on "Arrangement of Machinery and Working Places," under the auspices of the Safety Institute of America, in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Building, at 10 A. M.

"African Jungle Trails" will be the subject of Carl E. Akeley's lecture for the children of members of the Museum of Natural History at the Museum, at 10:30 A. M.

Le Roy Jeffers will speak on "Scenic Features of North American Mountains" in the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden at 4 P. M.

The Star Democratic Club and Democratic County Committee of the Fifth Assembly District will hold their annual Reformation dinner at the Imperial Casino, West Fifty-seventh Street, at 6:30 P. M.

SIR WM. CROOKES, CHEMIST, IS DEAD

"Crookes Tubes" Gained Name from His Researches Into "Radiant Matter."

HE DISCOVERED THALLIUM

Effort to Correlate Psychic and Physical Facts Occupied the Scientist's Later Years.

LONDON, April 5.—Sir William Crookes, the famous chemist and physicist, died here yesterday.

Sir William Crookes was born in London on June 17, 1832, and when sixteen years old entered the Royal College of Chemistry, becoming assistant professor there in 1851. Later he was appointed to superintend the meteorological department of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford. He began his independent academic career at the Science College, Chester, where he had charge of chemical instruction, and in 1859 he founded The Chemical News, which he edited and owned for many years, conducting also The Quarterly Journal of Science.

Early in his career Sir William discovered thallium, a new element, while conducting an examination of the residue left in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and while carrying out investigations of the metal and its properties he found that it appeared heavier when cold than when hot. This was explained by him as being due to a "repulsion by radiation." Utilizing the principles thus discovered, he constructed the radiometer, which, in turn, led him to his famous researches on the phenomena produced by the discharge of electricity through tubes from which the air had been exhausted, later named for him as "Crookes's tubes."

To the development of this work the scientific world owes its present "electronic" theory, involving "radiant matter." Later Sir William began an inquiry into the constitutions of rare earths, his researches leading him to results which proved startling to scientists. On the discovery of radium he took up the study of that element, doing much to bring its forces to the service of mankind.

Sir William in his later years gave considerable attention to psychic phenomena, which he endeavored to correlate with physical laws. His books on many lines included "Select Methods in Chemical Analysis," "Manufacture of Beet Root Sugar in England," "Handbook of Dyeing and Calico Printing," "Dyeing and Tissue Printing," "Kerl's Treatise on Metallurgy," "Wagner's Chemical Technology," "Auerbach's Anthracen and Its Derivatives," "Solution of the Sewage Question," "The Profitable Disposal of Sewage," "The Wheat Problem," and "Diamonds."

He was knighted in 1904 and was the recipient of many honors from scientific societies in Europe. In 1897 he became Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society. He was married in 1856 to Ellen Humphrey, daughter of W. Humphrey of Darlington. She died in 1916. He is survived by four sons and one daughter.

DEATH OF DR. VAN FLEET.

Eye Surgeon Active In War, and Had Son in Navy.

Dr. Frank Van Fleet, President of the Board of Surgeons of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, and former President of the New York County Medical Society, was found dead in his office at 17 East Thirty-eighth Street yesterday afternon by his secretary, Miss Mary Conlin. He had been in declining health for four years, but continued to attend to his practice. Heart disease was given as the cause of Dr. Van Fleet's death. He was 58 years old and made his home at Scarsdale.

Dr. Van Fleet is survived by a son, Dr. Flandreau Van Fleet, a lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Navy. The father, who was graduated from Bellevue Medical College in 1881, gave much of his time recently to the examination and treament of soldiers blinded by poison gas in the war. He was consulting eye physician for several of the Government controlled hospitals caring for the wounded from overseas.

Parker-Black.

The marriage of Samuel G. Parker of this city, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanley Black of Scranton, Penn., and Miss Elizabeth Walker Black, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Black of New York and Glen Cove, L. I., took place yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector, officiating. The bride, who was given in marriage with duchess lace and carrying orchids and sweet peas, was attended by her cousin, Miss Ruth Rea, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rea of Berry Mart, as maid of honor. Miss Rea was gowned in orchid color. Little Miss Peggy Adams, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Avon F. Adams, in white and blue, was the flower girl. Lieutenant (J. G.) Ewing, U. S. N., of Boston was best man, and the ushers were Palmer Black, Paul Fisher, and W. Horace Thurston, Jr., of New York, Frederick P. Fiske of Montclair, John M. Scudder of Trenton, and F. Lewis Herreshoff of Chestnut Hill, Penn. A reception followed at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, on their return from their honeymoon, will spend the Spring at 903 Park Avenue, and the Summer at Glen Cove with Mr. and Mrs. Black.

Greylock Alumni Hold Feast.

The Greylock Alumni Association gathered an unusual company together at the University Club late on Friday night, when seventy-five members of their association held their third reunion and dinner, the last having been held in 1916. The Greylock was a preparatory school at South Williamstown, Mass., founded in 1842, and discontinued in 1889. Danforth Geer of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., President of the association, presided, and addresses were made by Justice Henry DeWitt Hotchkiss, Charles H. Sabin, Arthur Perry and others. The oldest alumnu present was Thomas S. Clarke of this city, who was there in 1865, and the youngest was Samuel G. Colt of Pittsfield, Mass., of the 1889 Class.

Zeltner-Silver Betrothal.

The betrothal of Miss Julia Zeltner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zeltner of 201 Henry Street to Herman Silver of Brooklyn will be celebrated this evening at the Day Nursery Building of the Daughters of Israel, 200 East Fifth Street. There will be 200 guests. Among those present will be Deputy Commissioner of Charities Dr. Samuel Buchler, Judge Edgar J. Lauer, Republican County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, Judge Morris Koenig, City Magistrate; Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Assistant District Attorney Joseph Edelson, and David Steckler.

STOCK CLIENTS COMPLAIN.

To Investigate Acts of Toole, Henry & Co.—Try to Save Firm.

Edward S. Brogan, head of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds at the District Attorney's office, began an inquiry yesterday of complaints by several customers of Toole, Henry & Co., stock brokers, for whom the court appointed Attorney Edward H. Childs receiver on April 2. Assistant District Attorney Brogan said that ten or twelve customers of the firm had expressed dissatisfaction with the situation immediately preceding the receivership, but that no formal charges had been made against any member of the firm. The inquiry, he said, had no bearing on the work of the receiver.

John J. McGovern, representing Toole, Henry & Co., and his attorney, Frank Aranow, had a conference with Mr. Brogan. He was told by Mr. McGovern that the creditors and members of the firm were working in harmony to adjust matters satisfactorily to all concerned. Mr. McGovern said that several of the largest creditors, to whom the firm owed $500,000, were taking measures to save the firm. These and others of the creditors and customers, it was said, in recognition of the high standing of the firm's Stock Exchange floor member, Douglas Henry, who had been a member of the Exchange thirty-seven years, were uniting to re-establish the financial integrity of the firm.

Philip C. Samuels, an attorney for Mrs. Sophie M. Wrenn of West Fifty-fourth Street, told Mr. Brogan that his client had been induced to transfer her account of $4,000 to Toole, Henry & Co. at a time when the firm knew its affairs to be insolvent. Bernard Sandler, representing M. Stern, 253 West 116th Street, complained that $12,000 accumulated profits were owing to his client. And two fifteen minutes before the petition in bankruptcy was filed the firm

DAMROSCH OFF FOR FRANCE.

To Visit Army Band School and Plan for Orchestra Tour.

Walter Damrosch, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, sailed for France yesterday on the Lorraine to confer with M. Lafere, the Minister of Fine Arts, regarding the invitation by the French Government for the orchestra to visit that country. He said that in all probability the invitation would be accepted for May and June, 1920. Mr. Damrosch said that he would also visit the School for Bandmasters which he established at Chaumont last August at the request of General Pershing, and which during every eight weeks since had housed and educated 250 musicians of the American Army.

Henri Casadesus, head of the Society of Ancient Instruments, also sailed on the Lorraine with his wife after spending several months in this country. He has given concerts for two seasons here and will return again next year.

DAY OF TWO BARRYMORES.

Lionel Plays Opposite John at "Redemption" Farewell.

Two audiences at the Plymouth Theatre yesterday saw two Barrymores instead of one of that name in the farewell performances of Tolstoi's "Redemption," shelved in mid-career to give room to the production of "The Jest," in which both actors will appear. John Barrymore in the second act of "Redemption" had for months told the story of his life to E. J. Ballantine, who yesterday was ill. It is a "dark scene," and so staged by Arthur Hopkins, and the man playing opposite the hero has few words to say. Lionel Barrymore, who had been rehearsing all morning for the new Italian play, jumped into the emergency and into Ballantine's Russian clothes, and thus on a minute's notice appeared with his brother John, to the evident interest of many spectators yesterday afternoon and evening.

PAY $300,000 FOR OPERA.

Chicago Directors' Board Puts Up Deficit with McCormicks' Aid.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The Chicago Grand Opera Association's deficit for the 1918-19 season is approximately $300,000, it was announced today at a final meeting of the Opera Board. Of this amount, slightly more than $100,000 will be paid by twenty-one guarantors and the remainder by Harold F. McCormick and Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick. Plans for increasing subscriptions and box sales will be discussed at an informal meeting next week of association members and a committee of the Friends of Opera, a newly formed organization. Cleofonte Campanini, the impresario, is leaving next week for New York, to arrange for next season.

TO HOLD AVIATION BALL.

Allied Heroes to Fly to a Dance Here in Aid of Permanent Memorial.

An aviation ball is to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Saturday night, April 26, under the auspices of the Air Service Committee, to commemorate the part that aviation played in winning the war and to aid in erecting a permanent memorial to those Americans who were killed in aerial fighting. Representatives of the allied armies and navies from this country have been invited, and some are coming to New York for the event in their airplanes.

It is planned to build a memorial clubhouse here for the use of officers in the army and navy air service. The list of patrons and patronesses for the dance is a long and notable one.

Parker-Black.

The marriage of Samuel G. Parker of this city, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanley Black of Scranton, Penn., and Miss Elizabeth Walker Black, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Black of New York and Glen Cove, L. I., took place yesterday afternoon in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, the rector, officiating. The bride, who was given in marriage with duchess lace and carrying orchids and sweet peas, was attended by her cousin, Miss Ruth Rea, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rea of Berry Mart, as maid of honor. Miss Rea was gowned in orchid color. Little Miss Peggy Adams, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Avon F. Adams, in white and blue, was the flower girl. Lieutenant (J. G.) Ewing, U. S. N., of Boston was best man, and the ushers were Palmer Black, Paul Fisher, and W. Horace Thurston, Jr., of New York, Frederick P. Fiske of Montclair, John M. Scudder of Trenton, and F. Lewis Herreshoff of Chestnut Hill, Penn. A reception followed at Sherry's. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, on their return from their honeymoon, will spend the Spring at 903 Park Avenue, and the Summer at Glen Cove with Mr. and Mrs. Black.

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SWEDISH RUNNER IS HERE.

Ohman, Noted Athlete, Will Compete in Marathon Races.

Runar Ohman is among the passengers arriving here in a Swedish-American line steamship. He has been the Swedish Marathon champion for the past three years and has bettered the time for the classic Marathon distance set by McArthur, the South African, in the 1912 Olympic games. McArthur's time was 2:44:00, while the Swedish champion has gone the distance in 2:30:00.

Ohman's record proves that he is a runner of the very highest ability and possibly the best in the whole of Europe for the great distance. Ohman, in the last three years, has also shown himself to be the best cross-country runner in Scandinavia and leads them all in the distances from ten miles up to the full Marathon distance.

Ohman intends to run in the Boston Marathon and in the modified Marathon conducted annually by The Evening Mail. He has come to the United States at his own expense to compete in these races. It is quite likely that he will remain in this country indefinitely and will be much in evidence in long-distance events in the future.

Although the Swedish star has only two weeks to prepare himself for the Boston Marathon, he bids fair to be a formidable aspirant for the wreath of victory. He has been training enthusiastically and steadily in his native land and aboard the ship on the transatlantic voyage, and should be in fine trim for the New York race, which follows the Boston event.

BEGIN BICYCLE SEASON.

Racing Will Start at Newark Velodrome Today.

Judge Frank Boettner will formally open the bicycle season at the Velodrome, in Newark, this afternoon. The Judge will start the "Vampire Stakes," a one-mile open race with all the star professional riders competing. Mayor Charles P. Gillen of Newark will start the Mayor Gillen Stakes, a five-mile race named in his honor.

Alfred Goullet, one of the best of the safety riders, who spent the past year in the aviation service, will be a starter, as will Arthur Spencer, champion of 1917; Clarence Carman, Tommy Smith and "Sailor" Cobert.

Four of the leading amateurs who will ride are just returned from France recently. They are Fred Taylor, Harry Horan, Willie Beck, and Charley Osterritter. Other amateurs who have been mustered out of the service and will compete are Jerry Nunziata, Anthony Attardi, Joe Palmieri, Frank Small, Lawrence Gaffney, Joe Pfitsener, Paul Reineke and Buddy Dunn.

Frank L. Kramer will start in on his nineteenth year as a professional rider, competing in the Shanley Handicap, May 30; Gillen Stakes and the Vampire Stakes.

NIMRODS IN DUAL MEETS.

New York and Chicago Trapshooters Arrange Dates.

New York and Chicago shooters have arranged to fight it out for supremacy at the traps this year. Teams representing the two cities will meet first in New York on May 2. The second match will be at Chicago in August, and the third, if a deciding contest is necessary, at Atlantic City in September.

George J. Corbett, Captain of the New York Athletic Club trapshooting division, issued a challenge to the Chicago Athletic Association team, of which L. B. Clarke is Captain. It is specified that each team is to shoot ten men, the five high scores to count. Mr. Clarke accepted the challenge on behalf of the Chicago A. A. yesterday.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. EILBECK of 667 Madison Avenue, President of the Flint & Horner Company, Inc., died yesterday in his fifty-seventh year.

SCOTT MARBLE, an old-time actor who made his debut at Barnum's Museum in Am Street, is dead at his home, 415 East 148th Street.

BURNETT C. KENYON, 54 years old, purchasing agent for the Crocker-Wheeler Company of East Orange, died yesterday at his home there.

LORENZO SMITH, a retired meat dealer who had several stores in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 699 Lenox Road, Flatbush, aged 71 years.

Mrs. EMMA ALDRED, wife of F. H. Aldred, owner of the Globe Cafe, died yesterday at her home, 306 West Forty-fifth Street. She was a millinery designer.

JAMES P. HANNAN, 42 years old, an Inspector of the New Jersey State Motor Vehicle Department, died yesterday at his home, 406 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.

JOSEPH ELASH, a clerk of the First Municipal Night Court of Brooklyn for 22 years, died on Friday at his home, 378 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was 65 years old.

JAMES J. CANTY, Jr., 37 years old, premium cashier of the New York Life Insurance Company, died yesterday at his home, 147 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y., of chronic nephritis.

The Rev. LEONARD HECKMAN, O. F. M., died yesterday at St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J., of pneumonia, making the fourth such death in a week at the Franciscan Monastery there.

HAROLD STUYVESANT WOODHOUSE, 27 years old, formerly in hardware merchant of this city and son-in-law of Andrew Davey, the head of the Davey chain of grocery stores, died on Friday in Denver, Col.

G. M. L. SACKS, formerly manufacturer of women's hats in this city, died yesterday at Long Branch, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Sacks was an authority on athletics and many years ago went abroad with the late James Gordon Bennett.

TOWNSEND BALDWIN, 70 years old, is dead of heart disease at his home in Hempstead, L. I. He and his wife celebrated their fifty-fifth wedding anniversary last October. He was a charter member of the Harper Hook and Ladder Company.

The Rev. WILLIAM A. WASSON of Mattituck, L. I., is dead, following an operation for stomach trouble, at the age of 75 years. He was a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and gained much publicity several years ago through his opposition to prohibition.

EDMUND B. HARDENBURGH, one time State Senator and former Auditor General of Pennsylvania, died yesterday at his home in Honesdale, Penn., at the age of 73 years. He was President of the Citizens' Publishing Company, the Honesdale National Bank, and of the State Hospital at Scranton.

Mrs. BLANCHE WILDER BELLAMY, sister of Maud Wilder Goodwin, and herself an author, died on Friday at her home, 390 Henry Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-seventh year. She was the wife of Frederic P. Bellamy, lawyer, who is a Trustee of Packer Institute and the College of the City of New York.

Married.

DENNISON—HART.—Florence Hart to Harry H. Dennison, April 5, 1919.

EBENSTEIN—RUBIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Rubin announce the marriage of their daughter, Julia, to Percival A. Ebenstein, July 25, 1918, prior to service overseas. At home, 816 East 163th St., Sunday, April 13, 1919.

GALUMBECK — FRUHAUF.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Fruhauf announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances H., to Mr. Tipple Galumbeck of Norfolk, Va., Thursday, April 3, 1919.

GIBSON—BILLINGS.—On Saturday, April 5, 1919, at 405 Park Av., New York City, by the Rev. William Pierson Merrill, D. D., Jessie Starr Billings, widow of Frederick Billings and daughter of the late George Dana Nichols, to Lyman Fairbank Gibson.

GRUENBERG—ELIASBERG.—Mrs. A. M. Eliasberg announces the marriage of her daughter, Frances, to Dr. Bernard Greenberg, April 4, 1919.

LOEW—EDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris L. Edman announce the marriage of their daughter Meta to David L. Loew, March 31, 1919.

ROSENTHAL—AUERBACH.—Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Auerbach announce the marriage of their daughter, Clarice, to Mr. Leon W. Rosenthal on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at New York City.

ROTHSTEIN—MUEHLENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. David Muehlenthal announce wedding ceremony their daughter, Gretchen, to Allen Rothstein, April 6, 7:30 P. M., Beth Sholom People's Temple, 20th and Benson Avs., Brooklyn.

SLATER—ROSENSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rosenson of 211 Eckford St., Brooklyn, announce the marriage of their daughter, Isabel, to Max Slater, Tuesday, April 1, 1919.

VAN WINKLE—HARDT.—On Wednesday, April 2, at the home of the bride, 411 West 118th, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. [illegible], Miss Marguerite Hardt, daughter of Mrs. Walter Hardt, to [illegible] Van Winkle.

Born.

BREAKSTONE.—To and Mrs. Harry Breakstone (nee Rose Lampel) of 80 St. Nicholas Av. announce the arrival of a son March 31, 1919.

CLASTER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Lester Claster, nee Lillian Brealstone, 62 West 134th St., announce the arrival of a son, April 3.

EFFRON.—To Mr. and Mrs. Louis Effron, (nee Gershon,) 288 Howes St., Brooklyn, N. Y., a daughter, April 4, 1919.

FEDERMAN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jonas W. Federman of 418 Central Park West, a daughter, on March 29, 1919, at the Misericordia Hospital.

FREEMAN.—To Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Freeman, a daughter, April 2, at Women's Hospital.

FREEMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Freeman (nee Helen R. S. Shapiro) of 1,879 8th St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a daughter, April 3.

GROSIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Grosin of 535 West 160th St., (nee Daisy Jaellen,) a daughter, April 4.

MUNCEY.—To Mr. and Mrs. William H. Muncey, 120 28th St., Elmhurst, N. Y., a daughter, April 4, 1919.

NAROFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving M. Nasoff, 1,678 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the birth of a daughter Saturday, April 5, 1919.

PULASKI.—March 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pulaski, (nee Jeanette Sommer,) 601 West 176th St., a girl.

TERKER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Terker, 562 West 190th St., (nee Sarah Spritzer,) a son, April 1, at Women's Hospital.

Confirmed.

BERNSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Bernstein of 1,239 Madison Av. announce the confirmation of their son Edwin at Congregation Orach Chain, 93th St. and Lexington Av., on Saturday morning, April 12, at 9:30 o'clock.

KRAMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Kramer, 672 St. Nicholas Av., announce bar mitzvah of their son Morton Saturday, April 12, at Temple Beni-El, 522 West 144th. House Sunday, April 13, 3 to 6.

DUNDES.—Mr. and Mrs. Leopold, 1,144 Clay Av., announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Harold, Saturday, April 12, at Temple Adath Israel, 169th St., east of 3d Av.

ZIPSER.—Dr. and Mrs. Max A. Zipser of 604 West 172d St., announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Stanley David, on Saturday, April 12, at Temple Bnai Jeshurun, 88th St., near Broadway.

Engaged.

BLATT—AARENAU.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Blatt announce the betrothal of their daughter Jeannie to Mr. Maurice Aarenau, April 5, 1919.

COHEN—KATZIN.—Miss Helene S. Katzin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Katzin of 7 Hillside Av., to Mr. Louis J. Cohen.

DANIELS—GOLDOFF.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldoff of 814 Fox St., New York, announce the engagement of their daughter Bertha to Mr. Jack Daniels of Boston, Mass.

EPSTEIN—RUBENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Sampson Rubenstein of 200 West 109th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Celia to Mr. Richard I. Epstein.

GOTTSCHALK — WEINBERGER.—Dr. Leo Gottschalk betrothed to Miss Matilda Weisberger, April 6, 1919.

KELLERMAN—MARX.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Marx of 752 East 169th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Aimee to Mr. Robert Philip Kellerman of New York City.

LEVY—SINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Singer, 62 East 87th St., announce the betrothal of their daughter, Gisella, to Morrie Levy. Reception at Ramy, 279 Lenox Av., Sunday, April 13, at 4 P. M.

MATTENKLOTT — FISCHER.—

RESERVE BANKS GIVE UP FEDERAL FUNDS

Government Deposits Withdrawn to Redeem Treasury Certificates Due on May 6.

LESS WAR PAPER ON HAND

Discounts and Acceptances Also Show Decline—Increase in Note Circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Large withdrawals of Government deposits, apparently in connection with the redemption before maturity, of Treasury certificates due on May 6, also moderate liquidation of commercial and war paper, are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement as at the close of business on April 4. The banks' gold reserves show an increase of $8,600,000, following gold deposits by the Treasury.

War paper on hand declined $16,100,000, other discounts $2,200,000, and acceptances $7,800,000. Treasury certificates, largely of the one-year 2 per cent. type to secure Federal Reserve Bank note circulation, show an increase of $4,800,000. Total earning assets, $2,314,600,000, show a decline of $20,700,000. At the end of the week five Federal Reserve Banks report aggregate contingent liabilities of $110,000,000 on paper rediscounted with or sold to other Federal Reserve Banks, an increase of $39,500,000 over the corresponding total reported the week before by four banks.

Government deposits decreased $83,100,000, while members' reserve deposits gained $24,100,000. Net deposits show a decline of over $38,000,000. A total increase of $25,900,000 in Federal Reserve note circulation is shown, the New York bank reporting over one-half of the increase, while the banks' aggregate liabilities on Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation increased $3,900,000.

As a result of the gain in reserves, and the considerable decline in deposit liabilities, the banks' reserve percentage shows a rise from 51.9 to 52.2 per cent.

Reserve Board's Weekly Statement of Banking Conditions in the Country

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5. — Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's regular weekly statement of total debits to deposit account, reported through the Federal Reserve Banks by about 150 of the country's most important clearing houses. Transactions cover the weekly periods ending Wednesday, March 26, and Wednesday, April 2. The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative data by reserve districts for 152 centres reporting complete data for both weeks. Figures of reporting clearing houses by Federal Reserve Districts are as follows:

	Debits to Individual Account. March 26.	April 2.	Debits to Banks and Bankers' Account. March 26.	April 2.
New York	$3,409,070,000	$4,084,229,000	$1,602,128,000	$1,707,915,000
Albany	13,756,000	20,711,000	11,409,000	13,489,000
Binghamton	2,458,000	2,989,000	.....	.....
Buffalo	47,844,000	64,028,000	8,380,000	9,341,000
Passaic	2,542,000	2,817,000	247,000	215,000
Rochester	20,839,000	26,693,000	568,000	582,000
Syracuse	9,720,000	14,201,000	513,000	665,000
RECAPITULATION.				
New York	$3,508,029,000	$4,218,668,000	$1,623,245,000	$1,732,105,000
Boston	344,497,000	341,256,000	182,582,000	193,525,000
Philadelphia	351,256,000	408,216,000	864,460,000	858,504,000
Cleveland	458,736,000	483,585,000	478,891,000	443,802,000
Richmond	121,584,000	141,235,000	124,174,000	138,456,000
Atlanta	160,358,000	179,484,000	123,800,000	110,272,000
Chicago	647,778,000	837,742,000	749,125,000	691,367,000
St. Louis	177,560,000	184,815,000	195,895,000	178,038,000
Minneapolis	131,989,000	171,250,000	121,714,000	127,015,000
Kansas City	245,458,000	263,189,000	927,923,000	861,119,000
Dallas	98,179,000	103,011,000	156,584,000	155,624,000
San Francisco	365,194,000	374,019,000	240,958,000	238,815,000
Total	$6,816,816,000	$7,733,194,000	$4,687,811,000	$4,802,846,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in the week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Resources.	Due to Members.	Due.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$167,553,000	$160,632,000	$344,609,000	$94,919,000		$169,609,000
2—New York	779,805,000	709,881,000	1,782,370,000	698,383,000		735,433,000
3—Philadelphia	128,701,000	185,623,000	399,467,000	102,988,000		206,896,000
4—Cleveland	142,845,000	156,253,000	432,706,000	131,585,000		229,221,000
5—Richmond	73,825,000	100,564,000	235,743,000	54,134,000		128,946,000
6—Atlanta	67,077,000	85,518,000	194,663,000	42,154,000		115,173,000
7—Chicago	286,249,000	262,431,000	759,878,000	230,185,000		425,120,000
8—St. Louis	71,349,000	99,809,000	252,778,000	67,015,000		109,222,000
9—Minneapolis	64,292,000	77,760,000	161,853,000	49,394,000		87,151,000
10—Kansas City	73,077,000	91,247,000	227,963,000	66,819,000		99,520,000
11—Dallas	41,184,000	48,514,000	116,870,000	38,607,000		49,565,000
12—San Francisco	144,969,000	132,983,000	315,060,000	82,140,000		191,014,000
Total	$2,250,950,000	$2,108,772,000	$5,202,385,000	$1,655,298,000		$2,547,870,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year ago.
RESOURCES.			
Gold coin and certificates	$333,384,000	$326,781,000	$483,780,000
Gold settlement fund (F. R. Board)	612,711,000	563,577,000	284,105,000
Gold with foreign agencies	.....	5,829,000	52,500,000
Total gold held by banks	$946,095,000	$896,187,000	$817,443,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,100,975,000	1,119,070,000	827,027,000
Gold redemption fund	114,782,000	133,038,000	23,404,000
Total gold reserve	$2,159,850,000	$2,142,295,000	$1,813,924,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	67,678,000	68,139,000	63,500,000
Total reserves	$2,219,528,000	$2,210,524,000	$1,877,433,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,674,910,000	1,691,010,000	304,075,000
All other	193,066,000	195,230,000	269,508,000
Bills bought in open market	240,790,000	218,107,000	326,503,000
Total bills on hand	$2,108,772,000	$2,104,347,000	$900,086,000
United States long-term securities	27,134,000	27,138,000	60,463,000
United States short-term securities	178,646,000	173,797,000	260,400,000
All other earning assets	3,000	3,000	2,222,000
Total earning assets	$2,314,555,000	$2,335,285,000	$1,224,411,000
Bank premises	9,715,000	9,712,000	.....
Uncollected items deduct from gross dep.	644,959,000	600,068,000	$36,954,000
Five per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	6,792,000	7,067,000	537,000
All other resources	7,368,000	7,274,000	324,000
Total resources	$5,202,385,000	$5,229,928,000	$3,459,659,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$81,858,000	$81,641,000	$74,494,000
Surplus	49,460,000	49,460,000	1,154,000
Government deposits	85,008,000	168,147,000	104,818,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,655,298,000	1,631,167,000	1,473,294,000
Deferred availability items	487,592,000	454,090,000	226,125,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	120,426,000	117,271,000	82,067,000
Total gross deposits	$2,348,325,000	$2,401,491,000	$1,886,518,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,347,670,000	2,321,776,000	1,479,920,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	149,449,000	145,540,000	7,860,000
All other liabilities	25,817,000	30,014,000	9,933,000
Total liabilities	$5,202,385,000	$5,229,928,000	$3,459,659,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	52.2%	51.9%	62.4%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	63.7%	63.5%	.....

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Old Dominion Produced 2,574,000 Pounds Last Month.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 5. — Old Dominion Smelter output in March was 2,574,000 pounds of copper, compared with 2,360,000 pounds in February and 2,872,000 pounds in February a year ago.

March production of the East Butte smelter was 1,700,230 pounds of copper, against 2,395,840 pounds in the corresponding period of 1918.

Miami turned out 4,551,115 pounds of copper in March, compared with 4,446,670 pounds in February and 5,174,300 pounds in March, 1918.

March production of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation was 8,334,000 pounds of copper, as against 9,185,000 pounds in February.

Anaconda's copper production in March was 13,500,000 pounds, compared with 12,400,000 pounds in February and 28,000,000 pounds in March last year. Anaconda has opened very rich ore on the Belmont side of the crosscut which the company is running in conjunction with the Davis-Daly Copper Company into the latter's Colorado mine for ventilation purposes. The strike is believed to be in Davis-Daly territory, and is presumably the Lizzie vein. Officials say the ore will run from 40 to 80 per cent. copper.

Boston Stock Report.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 5.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week were:

Sales.		Price.
50	American Mfg. Co. pf	99⅞
2	Bates Mfg. Co.	280
10	Beach Machine Tool Co.	39⅝
4	Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co.	82⅝@ 83
20	Bigelow Hartf'd Carpet Co. pf	98⅛
205	Draper Corp.	118⅝@119
3	Dwight Mfg. Co.	1,050
8	Fairbanks Co. pf	90
14	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	180½
5	Greenfield Tap & Die Co. pf	99
85	Gray & Davis Co. Inc.	34⅝@ 34¾
4	Hamilton Mfg. Co.	125
3	Hood Rubber Co. pf	103⅛@104¾
3	King Philip Mills	164
80	Ludlow Mfg. Associates rts	6⅞
1	Loman Mills	113
1	Nonquitt Spinning Co.	125
25	Pepperell Mfg. Co.	188
3	Quincy Mills	220
2	Sullivan Machinery Co.	142
10	U. S. Envelope Co.	227½
5	W. Worsted Co. 1st pf	95½
50	Warrumtta Mills	120½
300	Wright Wire Co., 7% notes	94

*Ex dividend.

Buffalo Steak.

Although it is not many years since it was feared that the American bison, once plentiful on the Western prairies, was about to become extinct, and strenuous efforts were inaugurated to avoid that regrettable result, it appears that the bison is well adapted to breeding in captivity, and the herds, both in Canada and the United States, are steadily increasing in numbers. Now comes the disquieting report that buffalo steaks are being served in high-grade restaurants and hotels in Omaha and other Western towns. It is said that choice steaks retail at $1 per pound.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

DEADLOCK ON COAL BOATS.

Unions Refuse to Tow Craft Manned by Former Strikers.

Officials of the Railroad Administration sought yesterday to induce the harbor unions to allow the free movement of coal and grain boats manned by former strikers who had returned to work.

Regional Director A. H. Smith of the Eastern Division sent a letter yesterday to Thomas L. Delahunty, President of the Marine Affiliation, calling attention to the terms of the agreement between the Railroad Administration and harbor organizations and asserting that the conduct of tugboat captains in refusing to tow coal boats manned by union men was a violation of this agreement. President Delahunty wrote a reply defending the position taken by the unions.

A number of the marine engineers yesterday urged their officials to meet with the private boat owners for a further discussion of terms. The strike leaders will decide today whether they will reopen conferences with the employers for the purpose of bringing about a settlement. Officials of the private boat owners' organizations are willing, they said yesterday, to discuss increases in wages and all other questions with the exception of the eight-hour day, which they allege to be an impossibility while harbor work depends on the tides, and while some of the ships in New York harbor require considerably more than eight hours. The lighter captains and tugboat captains, who are still on strike, have proposals from the boat owners under consideration, but have taken no steps toward the ending of the strike.

Tomorrow will be the end of the fifth week of the strike. About 5,000 employes are still holding out. The number of strikers at the beginning was 16,000.

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 5.—Following are today's quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	92	93	...
Arkwright Mills	170	...	...
Barnard Mfg. Co.	125	...	...
Bourne Mills	110	...	...
Border City Mfg. Co.	108	...	...
Chace Mills	137	...	...
Charlton Mills	120	...	...
Connanicut Mills	160	...	...
Connanicut Mills	87	...	...
Davol Mills	100	...	103
Davis Mills	127½	...	...
Flint Mills	170	...	...
Granite Mills	118	...	118
Hargraves Mills	...	69	...
King Philip Mills	...	...	165
Laurel Lake Mills	110	115	...
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	113½	115	...
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	155	...	155
Narragansett Mills	133	...	...
Osborn Mills	...	125	...
Parkdale Mills	...	69	...
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	92½	...	...
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	...	...	162
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	...	250	...
Seaconnet Mills	90	...	...
Shove Mills	103	110	...
Stafford Mills	110	...	...
Stevens Mfg. Co.	110	...	...
Tecumseh Mills	...	...	160
Troy C. & W. Mfg. Co.	600	650	...
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	...	230	...
Wampanoag Mills	...	...	110
Westbrook Mills	...	...	...

REPORTS PROSPERITY FOR NATIONAL BANKS

Number Steadily Increasing and Failures at Low Ebb, Says Controller Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, said today that the national banking system was experiencing a continuous and healthy growth, and that "there has been an unprecedented exemption from failure of national banks."

"For the last fifteen months," he said, "only two national banks out of nearly 8,000 were placed in charge of receivers, the capital of those two being only $225,000. The record has never been equaled in the last twenty-five years.

"The records tell us that a majority in amount of the $17,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds heretofore sold were placed through our 8,000 national banks, and these banks are now in an exceptionally strong position to aid in marketing the Victory Loan and to extend to their customers any help that may be needed to carry their purchases.

"The reports just compiled indicate that the deposits and resources of the national banks of the United States on March 4, 1919, exclusive of New York City, where there was some reduction, were the greatest ever reported in the history of the national banking system. These increases are widely distributed throughout the States—largely among the country banks, where the growth of deposits has been conspicuous.

"During the three months ending April 1, 1919, ninety-six applications were received for charters for new national banks and eighty-eight applications for increases in the capital of existing national banks were approved. These 184 applications for new charters and increases came from thirty-seven States, distributed as follows: New England States, 6; Eastern States, 28; Southern States, 49; MiddleStates, 30; Western States, 44, and Pacific States, 21.

"From Jan. 1, 1919, to April 1, forty-four charters have been granted for new national banks. Three requests were refused.

"Against these 184 applications for new charters and increases of capital the total number of national banks reported as going into voluntary liquidation in this three-month period (exclusive of those consolidating with other national banks) was only 28."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 5.—Thirty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $804,150, were chartered today. They include:

Colmont Corp., Middletown, textiles, 200 shares common stock no par value, active capital $20,000; M. M. Henschel, R. Hankoff, K. Cohen, 1,562 38th St., Brooklyn.

Deftic Co., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $5,000; C. S. Sanders, L. A. Solomon, I. Goldenein, 37 West 12th St.

Keene Export Supply Corp., Manhattan, export and import food products, $10,000; J. Braunstein, J. Kupferberg, D. Keene, 189 Franklin St.

Wakelee, Hanauer & Co., Manhattan, advertising, $10,000; G. H. Hanauer, E. M. Verdex, F. M. Hischoff, 32 Liberty St.

The E. P. Lyons & Raas Products Co., Manhattan, food products and canned goods, $100,000; E. Kraychie, A. Fossay, A. G. Thannum, 120 Broadway.

The Polish-American Foundry Co., Buffalo, $50,000; S. Marcinik, W. Kajac, W. L. Glowacki Buffalo.

A. C. Supernant & Co., Manhattan, real and personal property, 500 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; A. C. Supernant, F. S. Felis, S. M. Hymann, 20 Broad St.

United Yarn Consumers, Inc., Manhattan, textile fabrics, $75,000; S. S. Bernstein, B. Greenspan, S. Goldberg, 309 Broadway.

Jackson Sales Corp., Manhattan, business efficiency experts and engineers, $20,000; H. Welsbrot, H. S. Kohn, J. E. Jackson, 1,416 Broadway.

Automobile Clearing House, Inc., Manhattan, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $55,000; A. M. Twomey, L. F. Reynolds, H. L. Higgins, 1,723 West 181st St.

Cadillac Used Car Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; J. O'Leary, I. and L. Wolff, 286 West 70th St.

Carle Carlton, Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000; G. Leroy, M. and H. Blank, 1,547 Broadway.

Genung, Inc., Pleasantville, department stores, $12,000; M. Genung, W. L. Leeney, E. W. Dixon, Pleasantville.

S. R. King Inventions Co., Brooklyn, goods, wares, and merchandise, $20,000; E. B. Keyes, R. Lightner, S. R. King, 224 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Sand Products Corp., Manhattan, sand, gravel, and cement, $100,000; J. B. Morrow, S. B. Klee, J. Galiani, 2,400 Broadway.

Verpoten Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. Vorpoten, H. and H. Calvet, 119 West 45th St.

Sidman-Walters System, Inc., Manhattan, printing and publishing; D. Sidman, E. J. Walters, M. Oppenheim, 1,402 Broadway.

Oswego Cutting Machine Sales Co., Manhattan, commission business in machinery and parts, $100,000; E. P. Lawson, F. K. Hall, manufacturers of cloth-cutting machines, 1,440 Broadway, by William A. Titsworth, as trustee in bankruptcy of Ike Joseph and creditors for $4,375.

ROSELEAF COAT AND SUIT HOUSE.—Abe Rosenbidom and Paul Rosenblatt, copartners, trading as Roseleaf Coat and Suit House at 53 Avenue A, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,741 and assets given as "amount unknown." Among the largest creditors are Kirkus & Bros., $439; Gessler Dress Mfg. Co., $288, and Karlinsky & Esrig, $280.

Fairies Bakery and Lunch Room, Manhattan, $5,000; M., H., and D. Dubowy, 42 West 116th St.

Vanderbilt Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $15,000; J. Oseas, T. Miller, M. Haber, 716 Broadway.

Aronson & Lazar, Inc., Manhattan, confectionery, $9,000; W. H. Meissager, D. Lazar, S. M. Aronson, 1,431 Broadway.

H. & P. Theatre Co., Manhattan, convert textiles and cotton fabrics, $50,000; N. Orens, S. and L. Bayer, 12 West 21st St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Ugen Boissevain & Co., Manhattan, preferred stock, $100 par value, to 1,000 shares; common stock, no par value, to 800 shares, and active capital to $101,800.

DISSOLUTION.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Manhattan, $18,306,100 to $18,331,500.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Unique Cap Co., Manhattan, to Unique Cap Manufacturing Co.

Metropolitan Bindings Co., Manhattan, to Metropolitan Slipper Co.

Henry M. Day, Inc., Manhattan, to Henry M. Day Co.

U-Bis Stationery Co., Manhattan, to Uncle Sam Products Corp.

Abelson Jewelry Co., Utica, to Abelson's, Inc.

The First German Baptist Church of the City of Buffalo to Spruce Street Baptist Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

AUTHORIZATION.

The Charles M. Kelso Co., Ohio, electrical engineers, $25,000; representative, A. William Kimmel, Utica.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

The American Pipe and Const. Co., New Jersey; new representative, H. W. De Graff, Amsterdam.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Aeronautical Engine Corp., Manhattan.
Greenwald & Arnes, Inc., Manhattan.
Hopper Auto Sales Co., Manhattan.
Murray Hill Garage Co., Manhattan.
Palermo Co., Brooklyn.
Lind & Hanson, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 5.—Charters filed:

Guaranty Silk Corp., $2,000,000; Ernest C. Geier, New York; Henry J. Gigarch, Brooklyn; Albert R. Satember, Weehawken, N. J.

American Milk Products Corp., $2,000,000; T. L. Croteau, H. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

California Consolidated Water and Power Co., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Guy Empey Pictures Corp., $1,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Stelgler, J. H. Dowdell, of Wilmington.

United States Alkali Export Assn., Inc., to do a general import and export business, $201,000; Horace Carroll, New York; Eugene M. Taylor, Summit, N. J.; Harvey M. Mocker, Rye, N. Y.

Farmington Confectionery Co., $300,000; Edna Rawlins, David Osborne, A. C. Denney, all of Pittsburgh.

Liberty Tobacco Shop, Inc., men's clothes, &c., $100,000; Martin E. Smith, G. L. Mentzer, M. E. Doto, all of Wilmington.

Union Const. Co., $50,000; P. L. Garrett, Alexander Jamison, F. E. Storling, of Wilmington.

INCREASES OF CAPITAL.

American Tit-Bits Corp., New York, from $3,000,000 to $3,400,000.

Emerald Oil Co., Dover, from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Blakeslee Const. and Engineering Corp., New York, from $10,000 to $100,000.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises.....6:33 | Sun sets.....7:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A. M.	P. M.	Low Water. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	0:45	1:10	7:20	7:33
Governors Island	0:07	1:48	7:53	8:07
Hell Gate	3:47	3:35	9:50	10:25

Arrived—Saturday, April 5.

SS Altair, Oran, March 10.
SS Carlow Castle, Gibraltar, March 17.
SS Edgar Luckenbach, Bordeaux, March 22.
SS Jelling, Antwerp, March 5.
SS Wilhelmina, Bordeaux, March 25.
SS Elizabeth van Belgie, Antwerp, March 22.
SS El Oriente, Bordeaux, March 24.
SS British Princess, Thames Haven, Mar. 24.
SS Seifuku Maru, Fowey, March 23.
SS Tomitura Maru, London, March 19.
SS Hwahsh, Plymouth, March 12.
SS Ana Cortes, Nantes, March 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Fort Wayne	Genoa	Mar. 17
North Pole	Cardiff	Mar. 19
Westchester	Nantes	Mar. 23
Natal	Antwerp	Mar. 20
West Cronin	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
West Madaleet	Bordeaux	Mar. 22
Liege	Antwerp	Mar. 23
Metapan	Brest	Mar 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Caronia	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Mauretania	Brest	Apr. 2
Nice	Gibraltar	Mar. 19
Pioneer	Gibraltar	Mar. 18

DUE TUESDAY.

Canopic	Marseilles	Mar. 20
Turialba	St. Nazaire	Mar. 28

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Julia Luckenbach	Bordeaux	Mar. 28
Pannonia	Brest	Mar. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Maui, Brest	———	12:30 P.M.
Alaskan, Brest	———	12:30 P.M.
Western Scout, Brest	———	12:30 P.M.
Montpelier, Brest	———	12:30 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Leviathan, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Siboney, Brest	———	1:00 P.M.
Henderson, Brest	———	1:00 P.M.
Francesco, Naples	———	1:00 P.M.
Argentina, Naples	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Minnekahda, London	———	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Peerless, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kentucklan, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Santa Maria, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Noordam, Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olivant, Cape Town	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuthbert, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Argentina, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maloppo, Port Natal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajos, Barbados	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Charybdis, Bermuda	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Yestris, Rio Janeiro	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Yankee, San Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Guiana, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Alban, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.

By Wireless.

SS Mauretania, incoming from Liverpool, via Brest, was signaled. Due April 7, forenoon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Plymouth, April 5.

Sailed.

SS Huron, from Shields, April 4.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M. April 8, 8S Cedric; at 7 A. M. April 9, SS Noordam, and at 7 A. M. April 12, SS Mauretania.

France—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 14, SS Rochambeau, 120 Broadway.

Italy and Gibraltar—Close at 7 A. M. April 10, SS Argentina, and at 8 A. M. April 19, SS Canopic.

Belgium—Close at 7 A. M. April 8, SS Aledo.

Switzerland—Close at 7 A. M. April 12, SS Osawatomie.

Portugal—Close at 7 A. M. April 8, SS Rio Panuco, and at 9 A. M. April 12, SS Gon.

Greece—Close at 9 A. M. April 15, SS Tallard.

Iceland—Close at 11 A. M. May 1, SS Gullfoss.

Azores Islands, Madeira, and Liberia—Sailings uncertain.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, via Vancouver)—SS Manuka.....April 5

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Makura.....April 10

Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—SS Empress of Japan.....April 12

Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—SS Africa Maru.....April 16

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Niagara.April 20

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies, Fiji, Samoa. These mails are forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The South Atlantic depression of Friday night has moved to the New Jersey Coast without strong winds, but with rains from the Carolinas northward, with some snow in interior Maine.

There is a second disturbance of marked character over the Northwest, attended by rains, that extended eastward into the upper Lake region, and a third over Colorado, as yet without precipitation of consequence, although there were rains in the Pacific States.

In the lower Lake region, the Central Valleys, the Southwest, and the Central West the weather was fair.

It is much warmer in the south upper Lake region, the Central Valleys, and the interior South, and high temperatures continue in the Plains States.

Unsettled, rainy weather will prevail Sunday and Monday over the northern districts east of the Mississippi River, while over the South the weather will be generally fair.

It will be warmer Sunday in the Middle and South Atlantic States and somewhat colder Monday in the upper Lake and western lower Lake regions and the Ohio Valley.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the Northern Atlantic Coast will be fresh, possibly moderately strong northeast Sunday, becoming variable Monday; rain. Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest Sunday, with clearing weather, and becoming variable Monday, with increasing cloudiness followed by rain. Over the northern portion, South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except variable off the Florida Coast, fair.

FORECAST—TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Generally cloudy Sunday; probably rain in the southeastern portion. Monday, rain.

Southern New England—Rain Sunday. Monday, cloudy; probably rain.

New Jersey—Fair Sunday; warmer in the interior. Monday, unsettled; probably rain.

Western New York—Cloudy Sunday; rain by night; warmer in the western portion. Monday, probably rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Fair and warmer Sunday. Monday, unsettled; probably rain.

Northern New England—Snow or rain Sunday. Monday, probably rain; warmer in the interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	53	48	4 P. M.	50	47
6 A. M.	52	45	6 P. M.	48	49
9 A. M.	57	45	9 P. M.	43	53
12 M.	61	47	11 P. M.	39	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 45; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 51. Maximum temperature 53 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.84 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Fla., and Ga.—Fair and warmer Sun.; fair Mon.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Tenn.—Fair and warm Sun.; rain Mon.

Ky.—Fair Sun.; rain Mon.

Ind.—Fair Sun.; rain and colder Mon.

Mich.—Rain and warmer Sun.; rain and colder Mon.

Ohio—Rain Sun. and Mon.

Fire Record.

A. M.		Loss.
12:50—1,665 Lexington Av., Albert Sozar.		Not given
12:55—589 Lenox Av.; Maude Alleyne		Slight
1:20—361 W. 38 St., not given		Slight
2:50—157 Ludlow St.; not given		Not given
3:15—122 E. 115 St.; not given		Not given
3:40—319 Henry St.; not given		Not given
7:00—305 E. 91 St., Colonial Storage Warehouse Co.		Slight
P. M.		
12:50—58 Columbia St.; Sam. Hirchner		Slight
1:00—218 W. 62 St.; Alice Flaherty		Not given
1:45—158 W. 38 St.; Daniel O'Brien		Slight
2:15—Pier 18, N. R.; Flower Lighter		Not given
5:15—77 E. 119 St.; Harry Kressman		Slight
5:50—168 E. 11 St.; John O'Grady		Slight
6:00—638-402 B'way.; Princely Mills		Slight
7:20—648 B'way.; Serandes and Co.		Not given
8:50—387 Cherry St.; (garage); not given		Slight
8:40—125-127 W. 27 St.; Savoy Restaurant		Slight
10:45—606 W. 29 St.; David Stevenson		Slight

Police Department News.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., April 7—Patrol. W. J. Tjarks, from 73d to 76th; Michael O'Rourke, 49th, assigned as attendant; Henry Bickelhaupt, from 49th to 33d, assignment as attendant discontinued; Patrol. Cloudy Sunday; rain by night; warmer in the western portion. Monday, probably rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania — Fair and warmer Sunday. Monday, unsettled; probably rain.

Northern New England—Snow or rain Sunday. Monday, probably rain; warmer in the interior.

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Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C.,

Gimbels Fur Storage
Is a guaranteed protection against moths, fire, dust, moisture and theft. All articles taken for storage are thoroughly cleaned by modern compressed air process. Vaults on premises.
Telephone (Knickerbocker 5100 Extension 34) or Postal Brings Our Auto
"Furriers Since 1842"

Piano Sale (4th Floor). *Piano Store Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.*

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Out-of-Town Patrons
Mail Order Catalogue, Spring Edition, Now Ready.
Sent on Request.
All mail orders receive prompt and careful attention. Shop by mail when you cannot call in person. Your orders will be filled by experienced salespeople.

The Great Spring Drive an Easter Opportunity

Gimbels Campaign for 100,000 New Customers Is Providing Savings of 10% to 50% on Present Market Prices

A Sale of Women's TAILORMADE SUITS

that will upon sight create immediate interest with the woman who has thought it impossible to find quality or style satisfaction except at a higher price.

The Result of An Exceptional Purchase, to Retail at **$35**

The style-variety embraces thirty-five carefully selected models that express the entire Spring style-cycle.

Every person, the petite, the tall and slender, the full-figured; those who desire a suit strictly tailored and those who wish it dressy enough for all occasions will all be suited.

The materials are the three favorites: Serge — Tricotine —Poiret Twill.

Linings are Japanese silks and silk peau de cygne.

Navy blue is the predominating color. All women's sizes, including several extra size models.



Navy blue serge, embroidered in Black flat-braid. $35



Navy blue serge, with gilet of rose tricolette. $35



Navy blue serge, double linked model, with scalloped border. $35



Navy blue serge, belted model, with novelty cloth waistcoat. $35

Navy blue serge, five-tier peplum model, braid bound. $35

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S SUIT SALONS—Third Floor.

Silver-Plated Tableware AT HALF

Simeon L. and Geo. H. Rogers Co. "Sectional" Plate: Silver Heaviest Where Wear Comes.

Tea Spoons,	$2.00 dozen	Medium Ladles,	$1.00 each
Coffee Spoons,	$2.00 dozen	Cream Ladles,	50c each
Orange Spoons,	$2.25 dozen	Berry Spoons,	75c each
Soup Spoons,	$4.00 dozen	Sugar Tongs,	50c each
Medium Forks, solid handle,	$3.00 dozen	Cold Meat Forks,	50c each
Medium Knives, solid handle,	$3.00 dozen	Salad Forks,	$1.00 each
Butter Spreaders,	$1.50 dozen	Baby Spoons,	15c each
Soup Ladles,	50c each	Child's Forks,	35c each
Gravy Ladles,	60c each	Child's Knives,	35c each
		Sugar Spoons,	35c each
		Butter Knives,	35c each

GIMBELS—SILVERWARE SECTION—Main Floor

Among the Easter Neckwear

Every day there's something frilly and soft and irresistible that adds itself to the Spring Beauties in the Neckwear Section. Sometimes it's the very latest in Marabou—the sweetest calico pleatings—a lustrous, jewel-like Gilet—a tiny tucked net collar or the daintiest vestee.

And just now you'll find such bargains:

Real Filet Sets, $1.75

Real Irish Crochet Stocks that make enchanting small back collars, 75c

Satin Collars, cowl style, with fringe, 95c

GIMBELS—NECKWEAR SECTION—Main Floor

A Sale of Hand-Blocked Untrimmed Hats

of Fine Lisere, on Distinctive, Uncommon Lines of Paris Inspiration **$3.50**

Qualities That Are Ordinarily a Great Deal Higher-Priced

Big picturesque hats with handsome sweeping lines that suggest the correct trimming. Big mushroom shapes with their youthful air. The new short back and front pokes. New irregular-brim hats. Turbans of charming arrangement. Smartly dignified tricornes.

Mainly in the most desirable black.



$3.50 $3.50 $3.50 $3.50 $3.50

Trimmed without charge when materials are also purchased at Gimbels.

GIMBELS—MILLINERY SALONS—Third Floor.

Women's 8-Button Silk Gloves Specially Priced at *$1.19 pair*

Fashioned of heavy quality milanese silk, which is so graceful and also well fitting. Ideal glove to be worn with the fashionable bell sleeve. Shown in black and white.

Women's 1-Clasp Washable Cape Gloves at $1.19 pair

Pearl white only. Washable capes are very popular as they wash so easily and always looks well. Heavily embroidered with two-tone black stitched.

GIMBELS—GLOVE SECTION—Main Floor.

Women's Fine Imported Shamrock Handkerchiefs, Box of 6 at 98c

With hand embroidered designs and initials. Exceptional values.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs 15c each

White and colored. Made of very sheer fine quality, with lovely patterns.

GIMBELS—HANDKERCHIEF SECTION—Main Floor.

Women's Spring Footwear

Oxfords and Colonial Pumps—Smart looking footwear, trimly made. Only fine materials employed. An interesting showing of footwear styles popular this Spring.

Prices Especially Low

At $10 and $11—Oxfords in black and brown satin and in black kid. Strictly hand turned soles, extremely high arches. Louis heels.

At $8.75 and $9.50—Colonial Pumps of black satin, black and brown suede and patent colt. Strap across instep to secure buckle.

At $9.75—Oxfords of domino calf and of mahogany Russian calf. Wonderfully comfortable for walking; welted soles, leather heels.

At $6.90—Oxfords in gun metal calf and brown Russian calf; comfortable narrow toe, welted soles and leather heels.

At $6.90—Colonial Pumps for walking and semi-dress. Made in patent leather and gun metal calf; welted soles; leather heels.

At $6.90—Colonial Pumps in gun metal calf and patent colt, with buckles attached, turned soles, Louis heels.



$10.00 $6.90 $6.90



$8.75 $9.75 $6.90

Women's Spats, $1.90 and $3.50

Well-known advertised brands of well-fitting, fine-looking spats. Made the better way, with buckle underneath the shoe.

Colors: Pearl, dark grey, tan, brown, white. At $1.90

In Silk Serge—tan and light grey. Also in Black Satin. At $3.50

GIMBELS—SHOE SHOP—Second Floor

5000 Yards, All-Wool Serge 42 inches Wide

COLORS: *Tan, Taupe, Silver Grey, Dark Brown, Plum, Burgundy, Dark Green, Navy Blue (medium and dark). Also Black.* **$1.55 yd.**

American-made, with a fine French Twill. A firm weave and smooth finish that denotes the famous Gimbel Standard.

A special purchase for this great Spring Drive for 100,000 new customers.

GIMBELS—DRESS GOODS SECTION—Second Floor

Domestic Cabinet Sewing Machines, $49.50

GIMBELS—SEWING MACHINE SECTION—Fifth Floor

The New Choker Fur Scarfs; The New Fur Stoles and Capelets

Special Savings Arranged for Tomorrow

We have selected from our fine stocks of Spring and Summer furs, particularly desirable fashions for the smartest Easter costumes—and marked them at prices specially advantageous for an "April Drive" Offering. These are samples:



Kit Fox Choker Scarfs
Single mounted skin styles, in poiret brown or grey color; with head, paws and full tail.
$27.50

Hudson Bay Sable Choker Scarfs
Two-skin scarfs of selected quality and rich marking; with head, tail and paws.
$115

Taupe Wolf Scarfs
Of soft, selected skins in large open animal style, with head, tail and paws. Finely silk lined.
$39.50

Grey Squirrel Capelets
Of selected, carefully matched skins in a charming capelet for individual arrangement.
$35



Taupe Squirrel Capelets
In a variety of smart fashions—all allowing individual manner of arrangement. Finely silk lined, **$52.50**
(Illustrated above)

Stone Marten Choker Scarfs
Single skin style, selected; with head, tail and paws, **$39.50**

Hudson Seal Stoles
With shaped back and sides coming to below the waistline, finishing in deep pockets. Silk lined throughout, **$55**

Kolinsky Choker Scarfs
Two-skin style, very smartly arranged; of selected skins, head, tail and paws trimmed, **$32.50**
(Illustrated above)

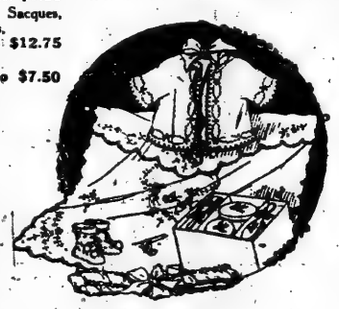
GIMBELS—FUR SALONS—Third Floor

The Wee Ones' Easter Happiness as Planned by the *Gimbel Baby Shop*

Necessities of every kind—luxuries of every kind—prices to suit every purse—all arranged with the tender care of those who love and understand their Majesties—the Littlest Babies.



Flannel Skirts, Gertrudes and Barrows,	$1.00 to $4.95
Flannelette Wrappers and Gowns,	55c to $1.50
Cashmere, Crepella or Silk Sacques, Wrappers, or Hood Shawls,	$1.00 to $12.75
Infants' Capes of Cashmere,	$4.50 to $7.50
Infants' Coats of Cashmere, Crepella and Crepe de Chine,	$7.50 to $31.50
Infants' Lingerie Caps,	55c to $4.00
Quilts of Silk or Satin,	$2.95 to $8.50
Pique or Lingerie Carriage Covers,	$1.25 to $5.50
Pillow Covers,	55c to $1.95
Crib Sheets and Pillow Slips,	40c to $1.25
Receiving and Crib Blankets,	$1.00 to $3.95
Infants' Slips,	75c to $1.95
Infants' Dresses, lace and embroidery trimmed,	$1.95 to $15.50
Infants' Christening Sets (dress and skirt),	$7.90 to $19.45
Nainsook Skirts and Gertrudes,	75c to $1.95
Worsted Sacques and Sweaters,	$1.00 to $2.95
Shirts, Bands and Binders, in all qualities,	35c to $1.95
Worsted Bootees,	55c to $1.50



Also a Complete Line of Babies' Wicker Furniture, Infants' Accessories; such as Pads, Rubber Sheets and Bibs, and all kinds of Easter Novelties for Tiny Tots.

GIMBELS—BABY SHOP—Second Floor.

An Extraordinary Purchase of

Wrap-Coats of Silvertone Velour and of Serge

Will Be Placed on Sale Tomorrow at the Full Price-Advantage of the Purchase



The Wrap-Coat of Silvertone Velour in twine color or "blue devil" blue is fashioned on the modish lines of Illustration (A).

Lined throughout with smartly-patterned silk peau de cygne.

The Sale-Price **$35.00**

(A) $35.00 (B) $42.50

The Wrap-Coat of Serge in a deep rich tan is in a charming all-ruffle fashion—as illustration (B)—the graceful collar forming the topmost ruffle and continuing into a fichu and tie around sash.

Lined throughout with silk peau de cygne.

The Sale-Price **$42.50**

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S COAT SALONS—Third Floor

Monday's "April Drive" Offering

Misses' Engagingly Smart Silk Dresses

Marked for Tomorrow Only This Way Below Regular Price

$25

Soft Chiffon Taffetas
Clinging Satins
Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Combinations



$25.00 $25.00

Every model is a "jeune fille" version of the newest, latest fashion.

There are distended pocket styles and panier pocket models with little cuff-finished basque or straight-line bodices.

Dresses that button up the back. Charming bolero bodice styles with embroidered-gilet underbodice. Tunic styles combining taffeta and georgette crepe.

Dresses with picot-edged fluted ruffles at peg-top pockets, mandarin sleeves and slenderized hem.

And still other styles.

Navy blue—poilu blue—black—walnut, brown.
Misses' Sizes.

GIMBELS—MISSES' FASHION SALONS—Third Floor

Household Linens

Specially Priced

Pure Irish Linen Double Satin Damask Table Cloths, with Napkins to match, in a wide range of round and square designs:

72x72 in. Special $6.75 ea.
72x90 in. Special $8.50 ea.
72x108 in. Special $10.00 ea.
81x81 in. Special $8.75 ea.
Napkins to match 22x22 in., $8.75 a doz.

100 Dozen Irish Linen Satin Damask Napkins, extra heavy and very durable. 22x22 in. Special $5.75 a doz.

Pure Irish Linen Cream Damask, specially adapted for Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs or Boarding Houses, 70 in. wide. Special $1.50 a yd.

Irish Linen Hemstitched Huck Towels, full bleached, very soft and absorbent. 18x36. Special $6.75 a doz.

150 Dozen Big Turkish Towels, full bleached and very absorbent. Size 23x42 in. Sold in ½ dozen lots. Special 5 for $1.50.

Imported Irish Tea, Glass and Pantry Towels, with name "Glass" or "Pantry Cloth" woven in the border in red or blue. 22x28 in. Special $4.50 a doz.

250 Dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels, linen finish; neat corded borders. 18x36 in. Special $3.90 a doz.

150 Dozen Irish Linen Hemmed Huck Towels, extra heavy and very durable. 18x36 in. Special $6.50 a doz.

Ramie Weave Dress Linen in Oyster, Ivory and Plain White. This is the correct weight and weave for Costumes, Skirts, Auto Dusters, etc. 45 in. wide. Special 89c a yd.

GIMBELS—LINEN SECTION—Second Floor.

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Section 2 NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS

The New York Times.

NEWS SECTION FINANCIAL—BUSINESS—SPORTS Section 2

E SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1919. E

GERMAN PEOPLE DELUDED BY LIES

How the Censorship Hid or Falsified Facts Is Told in Pamphlet.

TRUTH KEPT FROM PAPERS

Never Any Official Admission of Marne Defeat—Strikes and Food Ills Kept Secret.

OUR COURSE DISTORTED

Revelations of Propaganda Methods Said to be Fathered by Muehlon.

BERLIN, March 11, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Revelations of the "stupidity and cunning" of German newspaper censorship, which for more than four years filled 70,000,000 people with the hope of an impossible victory, hid from them the news of defeats, and at last contributed to the downfall of the structure of pretense it had raised are brought out in a remarkable pamphlet said to have been inspired by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, formerly Director of the Krupp Works, whose exposé of Germany in 1918 as the real instigator of the war sent him into voluntary exile in Switzerland.

The pamphlet, entitled "How We Were Lied To," is published ostensibly under the name of Kurt Muehsam, a former Austro-German war correspondent. It is filled with instances of military duplicity, showing the efforts that were made to conceal from the German people everything of a discouraging nature that had to do with the war.

Newspaper editors, according to the document, were forbidden, under dire penalties, to discuss any subject relating to the war without the approval of hundreds of Government censors, operating through twenty-one newspaper bureaus and various branches of the Government. The Lusitania sinking and the submarine controversy with the United States were so manoeuvred in the press that for months the people were led to believe that the negotiations were taking "a course very favorable to us."

News Very Carefully Filtered.

Only such news was published as the militarists thought would favorably affect public opinion, and to carry out this purpose, the pamphlet points out, all kinds of falsities were employed.

Secretary Lansing, for instance, was reported as ill and on the verge of leaving office. A hopeless breach was also said to have arisen between the Secretary of State and President Wilson. These items, appearing in all of the German papers and bearing the apparent sanction of the authorities, were readily believed by the populace.

Dr. Muehlon, who, in earlier revelations accused the then Emperor William of having issued the order "take no more prisoners," points out the fact that not once in all of the German war reports can be found any admission that the first battle of the Marne was a German defeat. The only thing that the German High Command was able to report about that reverse was disguised in these words:

"In the western theatre of war the operations, details of which cannot yet be published, have led to a new battle which is developing favorably. Reports spread by the enemy unfavorable to us are false."

The former head of the munition plant at Essen, who possessed complete information as to the operations of the military authorities, said that "there was hardly a day during all the long war when the editorial offices of the German daily press were not 'honored' by the receipt of confidential communications, orders and prohibitions from the censorship authorities, calculated to limit free expression of opinion on the most vital questions and ultimately to throttle it."

Mustn't Say, "Ruthless U-Boat War."

The Germans, for instance, were never to be charged with conducting a "ruthless" U-boat war, but rather an "unlimited" or "boundless" war. Descriptions of devastation in France and Belgium were forbidden and all references to barbarism and wanton destruction were taboo, with the significant expression: "The army knows when to use force and when to be mild." Details of the closing of factories, coal, and food shortages, poor crops and the employment of prisoners of war in mines and munition plants were suppressed, as were also reports of street disorders, unrest, and strikes.

Referring to the time when hundreds were dying daily in Turkey from starvation and the collapse of the Ottoman Army seemed imminent, and when Germany was sending vast quantities of food and munitions and heavy reinforcements of troops to the Near East, Dr. Muehlon recalls the fact that "the German people were fed upon roseate accounts of conditions in Turkey, that the Sultan's army was 'strong and sufficient,' and the Turks were a 'valuable ally.' With the enormous masses of troops that we had to send to Turkey," continues the pamphlet, "it was pretty strong to suggest to the press that the Turkish Army reserve was adequate. It was a deliberate altering of the facts."

It must be understood, writes Dr. Muehlon's collaborator, that all the censorship regulations under which the newspapers were operating were unknown to the people. The distortion of facts was thus made easy for every editor. He was encouraged to say that, notwithstanding that the Allies were sinking German submarines as fast as they could be built, "the number of new German U-boats in four times greater than the losses. Our submersible fleet has grown extraordinarily during the war. The press is to picture the submarine warfare as a means of shortening the struggle and not as a measure of retaliation or a weapon to starve our foes."

Falsified All Facts About Us.

After months of deception in trying to convince the people that America would never enter the war, asserts the Krupp Director, when President Wilson sent his ultimatum, the German press readily executed an "about face" and endeavored to minimize the United States as a possible adversary. Says the pamphlet:

"The entry of America would mean little from a naval standpoint. Looked at from all angles, it would be possible for her to use only a few torpedo boat destroyers and a few small, slow cruisers which might, perhaps, be used as convoys. The United States has built no armored cruisers, which are decisive in maritime warfare. For the transport of an army corps of 30,000 men, seventy-five steamships of 4,000 tons each are necessary. For the transport of 100,000 soldiers with nothing but their marching equipment 400,000 tons would be necessary for the double trip."

Even after the United States had landed more than 1,500,000 men in France, Dr. Muehlon shows the German papers continued their campaign of falsity. The diplomatic intercourse between Germany and the United States during the two years preceding America's entry into the war is set forth in the pamphlet with interesting references to Count von Bernstorff and his military and naval attachés, Boy-Ed and von Papen, in Washington. It was given out as "established" that the former Ambassador, and not Dr. Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, conducted the correspondence with von Eckhardt, former German Minister in Mexico, looking to an alliance among Japan, Germany, and Mexico if the United States entered the war. German newspapers were cautioned never to use "the unfortunate expression 'Zimmermann letter'" because it was believed that this might lead to a severance of diplomatic relations between Berlin and Washington.

After the United States had entered the war the censors permitted such statements as "the damage to German ships lying in American harbors has been carried out to our satisfaction. For example, the giant steamship Vaterland has been made wholly unusable. Even the sketches of the turbine construction have been destroyed."

How They Pictured America.

An interesting sidelight on the psychological view the average German was permitted of the American situation is shown in the following summarization by Dr. Muehlon:

"At the beginning of the war America was inimical to Germany. But this situation was improved. After the Lusitania things got worse again. Then an improvement set in because America had such cause for complaint against England. At the time of the breach of diplomatic relations the impression prevailed that the people did not want war with Germany.

"Wilson has a most strongly autocratic position than any European ruler. Since he is English in his upbringing he knows little or nothing about German things and has no use for Germans. Undoubtedly he has been against us from the outset. Often, however, he has had to guard the interest of American high finances. Wilson himself has an unbribable character. He did not labor to bring about war with Germany, since there does not exist a positive desire for war.

"The impression in America is general that his peace intentions were serious and honorable. He wanted to become the peace President, but the breach of relations was necessary for him for the maintenance of American prestige. In the war between America and Germany the financial support of the Entente by America will be very great. In a warlike way, however, the Americans can never become dangerous for us either on land or on water.

"Lansing is an outspoken German hater. He is the great friend of England, and always was for participation in the war for America. His voice can never mean much for us. Negotiations with America are no longer possible for us. It wanted the war and that is its affair."

The mesmeric spell which had been cast upon the people as a result of reading daily "an unbroken chain of victorious announcements," Dr. Muehlon points out, was dissipated when the Foreign Secretary, von Kühlmann, declared publicly that the war could not be won "militarily." It cost Kühlmann his post, but it awakened the German people to the fact that they were on the edge of national disaster. Thereafter the censors permitted less optimistic and bombastic news reports.

Charges War Loss to Ludendorff.

Loss of the war was charged by the former Krupp expert to two grave mistakes by Ludendorff, described as the "brains of the German Army," in his failure, first, to estimate the wonderful possibilities of the American troop transport, and second, his false assumption that Marshal Foch's reserve army had ceased to exist in June, 1918.

Ludendorff, he said, gambled with the existence of Germany. He was like a jockey in a long race who forced his horse far ahead of the rest of the field and who, toward the end, when the others began to gain with their carefully reserved strength, used "whip and spurs in a desperate effort to win, virtually killed his mount, and yet lost after all."

TO INSTRUCT FARMERETTES.

Training Camp at Schuyler Falls to Open This Month.

On a farm of 500 acres, with 2,000 chickens and a model dairy, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Felton of Schuyler Falls, Clinton County, N. Y., the first training camp of the season for farmerettes will be opened this month. It was announced yesterday by Mrs. Florence Rogers Ferguson, President of the Land Army at 308 Fifth Avenue. The farmerettes will be taught the use of farm implements to perpare them for the more scientific instruction to follow. More than 250 farmerettes have already been recruited for the season, among them school teachers, college girls, and girls with seasonable occupations.

Gladys Paddock, formerly in charge of the housing work for the Red Cross in Washington, will be the supervisor of the Clinton Camp, and Ruth Anderson, a trained tractor driver, will teach traction driving and take service with the farmers of the vicinity. It is intended to make these camps community centres. A field day to raise funds is to be held in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx on April 12.

WIRELESS MESSAGES PRINTED ON TAPE

New Photographic Device Enables Operator to See Dots and Dashes.

GUARDS AGAINST ERRORS

Gives Receiving Speed of 400 Words a Minute and Makes a Permanent Record.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, April 5.—Wireless messages can be received and recorded at a far greater speed and with further assurance of accuracy as a result of a new photographic device now being used by naval engineers at Otter Cliffs, near Bar Harbor, Me. The instrument is the invention of Charles A. Hoxie of this city, an engineer of the General Electric Company.

The invention permits the eye to supplement or replace the ear in reading wireless messages. In fact, a deaf man could be a wireless receiving operator in a station so equipped.

Other results are greater speed in receiving, greater accuracy in deciphering, and a permanent record of every dot and dash in every message so received. Because of the very delicate tuning that can be obtained and the resulting high degree of "selectivity," it has been found practicable to receive messages despite many inductive noises and interfering signals, which ordinarily have rendered reception impossible. Although the instrument is not immune from the effects of static "strays," it has successfully recorded messages at high speed regardless of strong static interferences that, without its aid, would have baffled the receiving operator.

It is stated that messages have been deciphered with its assistance when operators were unable to get a single word of it by ear alone.

The photographic receiver and its permanent record is a guard against error and will settle disputes, for its visual record of a message in dots and dashes distinctly shows to the eye what was received.

As to speed in receiving, this machine has frequently recorded at the rate of 400 words per minute, (as fast as a machine gun shoots,) and last week in a test made by Mr. Hoxie the machine recorded a low-power message at 600 words per minute! Up to this time the most rapid method of recording radio signals has been by the phonograph, but this must still be transcribed by the ear and not the eye. Moreover, no permament visual record is made. The phonographic method has never yet approached the rate of 600 words per minute, so the new instrument has hung up a new speed record. An interesting sidelight on this feature of the invention is that high-speed messages are secret messages to all who are not equipped with this device.

40 to 55 Words a Minute.

A commercial phase of the speed question is peculiarly linked up with the atmospheric-electric phenomena of the northern temperate zone. For years it has been found that the best time for transmitting all wireless messages between here and Europe was from 4 A. M. to 10 A. M. Speedy sending and receiving can condense the traffic into this most favorable period; or a greater volume can be sent with a minimum number of stations. When it is remembered that a pair of stations—one in Europe and one here—can easily cost $2,000,000, the item of keeping down overhead charges by rapid sending will be easily appreciated.

Expert operators have been known to receive thirty-five words per minute for a short time under perfect conditions; but average reception up to this time has been fifteen to twenty words per minute, or 1,000 words per hour.

It has been a race between sending and receiving speeds. Prior to this invention it has been possible to send faster than it could be received; but now the situation has been reversed.

The photographic recorder in operation at Bar Harbor has repeatedly recorded regular traffic schedules ranging from 1,000 to 7,000 words without interruption, and at a speed of forty to fifty-five words per minute every word is perfect and easily and quickly read. It is used supplementary to the ordinary type of receiving set.

Not only is the message permanently recorded on a tape of special photographic paper, but a fleeting visual image of the signals can be seen on the ground glass of the machine at the same instant that the electric impulses arrive from the antenna. And an audible reception can also be made simultaneously by the regular telephone method.

The mechanism is based on comparatively simple electrical engineering principles. A lightweight mirror "flutters" in electro-magnetic tune with the minute electric impulses coming from the receiving antenna. The duration and extent of the mirror's oscillations vary according to the dot, dash, or silence of the sending station. This mirror reflects a beam of light on the moving sensitized tape. This tape, propelled by an electric motor progresses up and down through the vertical plane which contain the developing and fixing chemicals. Automatically the tape enters the developing fluid and then the hypo fixing bath; then it is washed in running water and is dried by electric heat, assisted by forced draft—all invisibly effected inside this single machine. Like the tape from a stock-ticker, the message pours out into a basket. In rapid receiving there is an average of one word for every inch of tape. The receiving operators can read the record at a speed of 50 to 100 words per minute.

The time to record, develop, fix, wash, and dry the tape is from two to four minutes. The rolls of tape are 1,000 feet long and a continuous message of 10,000 words can be recorded without reloading the machine.

Two Messages at Once.

A recent performance of this machine promises great things, as told by Mr. Hoxie:

"Two simultaneous messages from different sources were coming into one receiving circuit connected to the new photographic recorder," he said. "One of these messages was sent at a train frequency of 1,000 cycles per second, and the other at 975 cycles per second. Ordinarily two frequencies so close to each other would have interferred with reception. By a slight adjustment of the machine I was able to receive both alternately without interference from the other. I hope to perfect the instrument so that in the not far distant future several photographic recorders can be attached to a single antenna and simultaneously receive and record messages from Rome, Lyons, Carnarvon, (Wales,) Nauen, Germany, without interfering with each other. This may be called simultaneous multiplex."

Opening of Clark Street Tunnel to Brooklyn To Bring Radical Changes in Subway Routes

The Clark Street tunnel, for the use of Interborough subway trains on the west side of Manhattan direct to the Atlantic Avenue terminal in Brooklyn, is expected to be ready for operation early next week. Test trips have been made through the tunnel and the attention of the Public Service Commission is now turned entirely to the task of getting the safety appliances into perfect order. A statement by Acting Chairman Whitney of the commission, says:

"The commission calls the attention of the public to the changes that will be made in the operation of the subway system when the tunnel is ready for public use. At present the west side subway service terminates at Wall and William Streets, and passengers using the line desiring to reach Brooklyn, transfer overland at Wall and Rector Streets, or use the Forty-second Street shuttle service. Instead of these temporary and unsatisfactory devices through service will be provided.

"When this service begins east side trains will no longer stop at Hoyt Street, which will be served thereafter only by local trains. The trains will stop instead at Nevins Street, one station east of Hoyt Street, which will be an express station served by both east and west side trains. Brooklyn passengers desiring to transfer between the Brighton Beach line or other Fulton Street elevated trains and Interborough trains will find the Nevins Street station the most advantageous point at which to make the transfer."

Mr. Whitney said that engineers of the commission had arranged with the engineers of the Long Island Railroad Company for providing a way for Interborough passengers to reach Long Island Railroad trains without climbing to the street at Atlantic Avenue during the evening rush hours.

"Under the new Clark Street operation," he explained, "there will be three platforms in use at Atlantic Avenue, the centre one for east side trains and the other ones for the west side trains. It will be necessary to use underground passages to reach the centre platform, at which the east side trains will stop."

Mr. Whitney expressed the opinion that great improvement would be observed in traffic conditions as soon as the traveling public become familiar with the new line, although some confusion, he thought, would probably follow the opening because of the radical changes.

The commission has directed Lindley M. Garrison, as receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, to construct a new stairway and mezzanine from the eastern end of the Flatbush Avenue station of the Fulton Street elevated line in Brooklyn to the street level. The purpose is to facilitate the exchange of traffic between the elevated and the Nevins Street station of the Interborough subway. It is thought that the traffic at this point will be very heavy when the Clark Street tunnel is put into operation next week.

SEEK TO ESTABLISH MUSIC FOUNDATION

Sponsors of Campaign Want a Central Institution, Including Club Facilities, Here.

INSURES ARTISTIC FREEDOM

State Federation Indorses Movement to Make America Independent of Europe in Art.

A campaign, indorsed by the New York State Federation of Music Clubs, has been instituted to further the cause of music by the establishment of a central organization in this city for the benefit of music students and lovers of the art. Mrs. David Allen Campbell of the State federation, and editor of Musical Monitor, who is one of the sponsors of the movement, yesterday outlined the plans of the federation.

"There is a movement, which has the support of the National Federation of Music Clubs," she said, "to establish in New York, already the musical centre of the country, an institution combining the facilities of a first-class hotel, a club, and the facilities for study and presentation that are found in such as Carnegie Hall. Such an institution, given the proper conditions, should be made self-supporting, and those who are furthering the movement are of the opinion that many students and prospective students of music planning to go abroad would remain here if the proper 'atmosphere' were created.

"There is no reason why New York should not become the centre of the musical world. Bequests have been left to almost every other form of higher education, but thus far music has received little consideration in the making of wills. And what branch of our culture has so entered the life of Americans? The plan is to establish a foundation for music—after it has been shown that there is a patriotic need for central and organized action for the encouragement and recognition of the musical talent of this country—with a clubhouse in New York, where musical interests can be co-ordinated and hospitality extended to out-of-town artists. This is not a matter for scattered effort, but for a centre through which all individual efforts will be strengthened, reinforced, and made doubly efficient.

"During the war the attention of our most vital elements was directed to strengthening the country economically and politically. In addition to the man power, women have come from their homes and social duties to add to the great service to mankind. Where is this energy now diverted? During the war, too, we were alarmed that many of our most essential materials, such as dyestuffs, had been sent us from abroad and our own natural resources left undeveloped. The commercial people at once set themselves the task of making America self-sufficient. Are we still to be artistically dependent upon Europe? Should we not turn our best efforts to putting American music and American artists upon a patriotic basis in such a way that we shall be proud of our own? We have the material here. All it needs is the support of those who appreciate the scope of music.

"The National Federation is responsible for the establishment of the greatest National Musical Festivals of America. We have formed musical clubs in every State and have organized twenty-six State federations. We have given financial aid and moral support to the MacDowell Association, which has established a centre for creative art. We have given prizes to the sum of $20,000 to American composers and have given national hearings to their work. Likewise, we have engaged more American artists for concert appearances than any other agency. We have also demanded the use of English on our concert programs and the rendition of American compositions by our orchestras. Among other things which I could mention, we have started an endowment fund to assist worthy musicians and to further develop the departments of the organization."

Mrs. Campbell announced that Mme. Louise Homer and other prominent persons interested in the plans of the Federation would speak at a dinner to be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on April 24.

Columbia Plans Annual Carnival.

Arrangements have been made to establish an annual carnival day at Columbia University, it was announced yesterday. The first, which will be held on May 10, in the South Field, Broadway and 116th Street, will be conducted by the various athletic, literary, fraternal, social organizations of the college, and a track meet with Brown University

ADMIRAL USHER RETIRES FOR AGE

Commander of New York District Throughout the War Closes Career Tomorrow.

FORTY-FOUR YEARS IN NAVY

Captured First Prize of the Spanish War and Commanded the First Destroyer.

Real Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N., who since September, 1914, has been in command of the Third Naval District, and has directed the naval war operations in the New York district, will be retired under the 62-year age limit law tomorrow. The Third District is looked upon by many as the most important in the United States, and runs from New London, Conn., which is the North Atlantic submarine base, to Barnegat, with headquarters in this city.

Admiral Usher goes back to civil life after a distinguished naval career that extends over more than forty-four years. He was born in Indiana and entered the Naval Academy from that State in 1871, graduating with the Class of 1875. He has seen the navy progress from the old fleet of forty years ago to the present great organization of superdreadnoughts, destroyers, and submarines. He began his sea service on the old 5,000-ton Tennessee, which vessel was at that time considered the last word in naval construction.

The vessels aboard which Admiral Usher has served include the old Kearsarge, the first Saratoga, the old Vermont, the Dolphin, the destroyer Ericsson, one of the pioneer craft of that type, which under his command captured the first Spanish prize in the Spanish-American war; the present battleship Kearsarge, the battleship Illinois, the armored cruiser St. Louis, and the Michigan, one of the first two American battleships of the dreadnought type. The Michigan, under his command, was the first line fighter to win the target and battle efficiency championship of the Atlantic Fleet.

Admiral Usher was a member of the naval relief party that went to the Arctic to rescue the Greeley expedition, and in 1888 was one of the officers sent to Nicaragua to survey the proposed canal route across that country. In 1890 he had his first New York assignment, the command of the receiving ship at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. He was also one of the executives who governed Alaska in the "gold" days.

In the Spanish War the Admiral commanded the Ericsson, and was one of the commanders who directed the convoy of the Shafter forces to Cuba. He participated in the Siboney engagement and also in the naval battle off Santiago. It was the Ericsson that rescued the survivors of the Spanish battleship Viscaya when that ship was sunk by fire from the American battleships and cruisers.

After the Spanish War and following his promotion to flag rank Admiral Usher served as a member of the General Board of the Navy under Admiral Dewey, and has twice served as a Division Commander of the Atlantic fleet. In 1914 he was assigned to command the Third Naval District, and held that command throughout the war period. Under his direction the whole naval war machine of the New York District was organized. Ships were outfitted, a great force of men recruited for the service, a submarine patrol organized, warehouses, docks, and other waterfront properties commandeered and made over for naval purposes, and the Naval Reserve of this part of the country organised and trained into a first-class patrolling and fighting force.

A dinner in honor of Admiral Usher will be given at the Waldorf tomorrow night. He and Mrs. Usher will make their home at Potsdam, N. Y.

Will Carry Air Mail in Cuba.

TAMPA, Fla., April 5.—Three aviators recently released from service at Carlstrom Field, Fla., will go to Cuba shortly to put into execution an agreement with the Cuban Republic for aerial mail service between Havana and Santiago. The men are Durstan Richardson, New York City; Paul K. Craig, Kansas City, and H. Horn, Roanoke, [illegible]

RUSH NAVY PLANES FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Great Aircraft Will Be Ready for Transatlantic Trip Shortly After April 15.

DETAILS ARE KEPT SECRET

Naval Officers Are Confident Americans Will Be First to Land in Europe.

An American airplane may be the first to fly across the Atlantic ocean this Spring, that this is more than a possibility was demonstrated yesterday at the Naval Air Station at Rockaway Point, L. I., where several hundred mechanics under the supervision of a score or more experienced pilots are busy night and day grooming the giant air craft on which the American Navy pins its faith in the transatlantic flight.

The avy is guarding its plans for the long flight with as much care as though threatened by an enemy. Photographers are warned that they must not make pictures of any of the NC airplanes, the type that, it is admitted, will attempt the flight. Furthermore a man with a camera isav en barred from taking pictures around the station, while these particular airplanes are in the air.

It is fairly certain, however, that our naval officers are leaving no stone unturned to get ahead of the British in the spirit of the friendliest rivalry. It is also fairly certain that not much later than the 15th of April two or three gigantic dull gray airplanes will creep silently out of their hangars and set out for Newfoundland, the first leg of the flight across the Atlantic.

The machine which Government experts selected to make the trip is a giant plane which had been constructed for bombing work just as the war closed. The first plane of the type was known officially as the NC-1, and in its trials it demonstrated that a transatlantic trip by a heavier than air machine was possible.

The size of the NC-1 has only been estimated, as the navy is keeping the exact dimensions a secret. It has a wing spread of probably 125 feet, while each wing is about ten or twelve feet wide. It is said to have three twelve-cylinder Liberty motors, each capable of developing 400 horse-power, and to have a carrying capacity of about 10,000 pounds. Its cruising radius, so far as is known is limited by its fuel capacity, is about 1,300 miles.

After the NC-1 was built and delivered, the Curtiss plant constructed two other planes of the same type and is completing a third. The other two, the NC-2 and the NC-3 are both being tried out at Rockaway Point. The last three planes are equipped with four Liberty Motors instead of three, developing 1,600 horse power. They are said to have a speed of about 90 miles an hour, although with favoring winds they could probably make more than 100.

The NC-1 will probably be used as an advance scout to make the flight to Newfoundland to give the benefit of its observations to the other planes.

At Rockaway Point the NC planes are all housed in their own hangars, where special workmen are continually experimenting on some part of another in an effort to get everything shipshape before the start. The planes themselves are out in the air every fair day and when they return experts go over them to ascertain the effects of the flight at such and such a height and such and such a distance.

Study Navigation Problem.

One of the great problems of a transatlantic flight is how to navigate the plane, and this is a feature of the work at Rockaway. Several methods have been evolved, one of them by what is known as directional wireless, in which the aviator has an instrument on board which records the direction of the waves sent in, and by triangulation is able to ascertain his whereabouts. Another scheme is a simple sextant whereby the pilot of the aircraft "shoots" the sun in the same manner exactly as the Captain of a ship. Still a third method is by what is called a "bubble telescope," a telescope with a mechanism not unlike the bubble in a carpenter's level whereby the operator can tell if his instrument is level.

While it is hoped that the flight will be nonstop, yet the navy is taking every precaution against accident in case the airplane has to come down. Destroyers are to be strung along the line of flight every 200 miles to supply the aviators with anything needed.

A question which is bothering the experts is how much of a sea the big air craft could withstand if it was necessary for them to alight in mid-ocean. An unfortunate accident to the NC-1 the other night answered the question satisfactorily for them.

It seems that about a month ago an hangar burnt down and that as the station was a bit crowded for space the NC-1 was anchored out in the bay just like an ordinary surface ship. It was said at the station that she rode out splendidly, although the wind blew about ninety miles, until her anchors dragged and she was hurled a wreck on the shore.

In charge of the plans of the Navy for the flight, is Commander John H. Towers, who has as assistants, Lieut. Commander Patrick N. Bellinger, already designated by the Navy Department as the pilot for one of the airplanes; Commander H. C. Richardson, Lieut. Commander G. de C. Chevalier, Lieut. Commander R. E. Byrd, Lieutenant R. F. Barret, and Major B. L. Smith.

It is not known what size crews these planes will need, but it is stated on good authority that they will each carry five men, of whom two will be pilots and three mechanics. The other passenger space, and there is room for about fifty people on board one of these air craft, will be taken up by gasoline and supplies. It is expected it will take approximately twenty-four hours to make the flight if all goes well.

One of the navy's little scout planes will compete for the Curtiss prize to be given at the Aeronautical Exposition at Atlantic City next month to the airplane which stays in the air the longest. Lieut. G. W. Douglas will probably pilot the navy's entry. Space has been found on the little plane for about 500 gallons of gasoline, and it will fly from [illegible]

NAVY CLUB LOSES HOUSE.

Appeal Made for Another Property to Use as Quarters.

The Navy Club, 509 Fifth Avenue, which for more than a year has maintained a club house and dormitory for enlisted sailors at 15 East Sixty-first Street, has had to surrender that house to its new owners. For almost the entire period of this country's participation in the war the Navy Club has provided accommodations for about one hundred bluejackets and marines in the Sixty-first Street house.

"The need of a new house," says a statement issued by the Navy Club, "for at least six months to come is imperative. The fleet will be here in about ten days and a new club is necessary for the men. Can any one give us a new house for six months? The Navy Club guarantees to deliver it back in as good condition as when taken."

Any person able to help out in the present emergency should communicate with Mrs. William H. Hamilton, 509 Fifth Avenue, care of the Navy Club.

DANCE CRAZE GRIPS LONDON

American Jazz Steps Popular in Exclusive House Parties.

LONDON, March 24, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The dance craze grows apace in England, an astonishing number of dances being given in the big London houses by exclusive folk, who refuse to patronize the balls in public halls and hotels.

The house dancing party usually numbers less than fifty persons. Dancing begins with dinner and lasts till about 5 o'clock in the morning, when the dancers sit down to a breakfast of bacon and eggs—a custom that may have been borrowed from San Francisco. A plate of bacon and eggs is relished now as weer ortolans for supper in pre-war days.

As a rule the dances are quite simple, often with no flowers and only one musician, a piano-player. English people have been slow to acquire the American jazz steps, and those that have learned them dance with another night after night. If one of a couple accustomed to each other's style of dancing is unable to attend a particular dance, the other usually remains away.

WOMEN PLAN TO AID LOAN.

Clubs to Hold Rally on Tuesday for Victory Drive.

Mrs. William A. Campbell, Chairman of the Women's Clubs Committee of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee has called a meeting of all club women of New York, federated and unfederated, for a Victory Loan rally in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Commodre on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Harry Lilly, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs is Vice Chairman of the Federad Club Work, and Mrs. George McAneny of the Unfederated Club Work. They will work in separate units in the coming Victory Loan drive. Speakers at the rally will be Nicholas Everitt, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea, and George E. Barrett. Mme. Marguerite Silver will sing, the Naval Band will play, a new motion picture film, "The Price of Peace," will be released.

MISS OTIS FOR LIBRARIAN.

Trustees Appoint Superintendent for Branch Libraries in Queens.

Announcement was made yesterday by John A. Liech of Woodhaven, President of the Queens Borough Public Library trustees, of the appointment of Miss Mabel Otis of Elmhurst as superintendent of all the branch libraries in Queens. At present Miss Otis is branch librarian at Elmhurst, and she will continue her duties there in addition to her new duties.

This announcement of President Leich is the solution of the Library Trustees to the muddle recently occurring in public libra affairs in Queens." Miss Jessie F. Hume, who had been chief librarian for twenty years, was dismissed two weeks ago. The position which Miss Otis has been given is practically that of chief librarian, but a new name has been given to it. A meeting of the trustees is to be held this week, at which time delegations from all parts of the borough will attend and have a discussion with the trustees. The library is supported by city funds, and the appropriations this year amount to nearly $200,000.

URGES LEAGUE ACCEPTANCE

Otherwise We Lose Leadership in This Hemisphere, Says Dr. Rowe.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Failure of the United States to ratify the League of Nations would cause this country to lose the leadership of the Western Hemisphere, L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, declared today in an address at the University of Pennsylvania.

"The fact that the United States entered the European war free from all selfish purposes has had a profound effect on the Latin-American peoples," Dr. Rowe said. "They have regarded it as a demonstration of the idealism of the American people and of their willingness to make every sacrifice in furtherance of those ideals.

"The United States has therefore entered into the negotiations at Paris at a time when she is enjoying the confidence of the nations of this continent to a degree which has not existed since the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine. Upon our national attitude toward the settlement will depend in large measure whether this growing feeling of confidence shall be strengthen or whether it will be thrown back to the old feeling of aloofness and distrust.

"It is a noteworthy fact, and one carrying with it peculiar significance, that without exception the people of Central and South America are eager to join the League, and we must not flatter ourselves that they will blindly follow the leadership of the United States in case our decision is adverse to the League. In fact, our failure to ratify the covenant would strengthen the suspicion which has so long prevailed in many sections of Central and South America that, notwithstanding the assurances of Presidents and Secretaries of State, there exists in the minds of self-seeking men in the United States a plan to use the Monroe Doctrine as a means to control the destinies and influence the policies of Latin America.

"In short, if the United States fails to support the idea of a League of Nations, she will thereby not only indulge in a fruitless attempt to isolate herself from Europe, but will also lose her position of leadership. The republics of Latin America show no hesitancy in joining with the countries of Europe for the maintenance of world peace. We would therefore find ourselves in the position of having entered a great world conflict of European origin and of far-reaching European consequences, of having, because of our unselfish purpose, been able to lead the world toward a settlement which gave promise of a durable peace, and of refusing at the last moment to assume the responsibility of performing the [illegible]

CITES 65 VERDICTS TO UPHOLD ANSELL

Committee of Former Judge Advocates Sees Need of Court-Martial Reform.

CALLS SENTENCES 'SEVERE'

Statement Gives 'Random Cases' to Illustrate Inequality and Defects in System.'

MEN LOSE CITIZENSHIP

Supporters of Former Acting Judge Advocate Say Minor Offenders Often Suffer.

The Committee of Former Judge Advocates of the United States Army, of which Major George C. Beach is the Chairman, and Major Roscoe Stewart the Secretary, and which was organized to support Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, the former acting Judge Advocate General, in his fight for a reform of the American court-martial system, issued yesterday a statement in support of the contentions of Colonel Ansell, to which was appended a list of sixty-five court-martial sentences, all of them imposed since the beginning of the war, April 6, 1917. These cases, Major Stewart said, were chosen at random from the records of the War Department to illustrate "the severity and inequality" of military justice as it is exercised under the system now in force.

Major Stewart declared that among the sixty-five cases were some in which the sentence was fully deserved, while in others the "undue severity" of the punishment was, he added, "just as apparent." Major Stewart cited the case of two boys who received ten years in prison, each, under a desertion charge, the period of absence covered in each case being one day.

"The result is," says Major Stewart, "that in hundreds of cases these lads who stayed away a day or two or committed some other offense of a more or less trivial nature were not only sent to prison for a long term, but were automatically reduced to the status of a man without a country, because unless pardoned by the President they forfeit citizenship."

The Committee's Statement.

Here is the statement of the committee:

"It is our contention, that is, the contention of the supporters of Lieut. Col. Ansell, that the present system of military justice is to be judged by its decided cases. Has it meted out justice to the individual soldiers who have been tried by it, have the men received a square deal from it? Those are the important questions in the controversy now, centring about the reform of our military code.

"This committee, along with many other organizations and individuals, including President George Page, and the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, has denounced the present courts-martial system as being a system of practiced injustice. This accusation has been made as a result of the review of many court-martial cases. This review has shown the following grave defects of the military code which result and of necessity must result in severe injustice to the soldiers who are so unfortunate as to be charged with military offenses.

"No preliminary investigation and examination of the charge against the men, and of the offenses supporting the charge, are made by law officers to determine their legal sufficiency, and if the men should be brought to trial. This defect of the code results in the trial of many men who never should be tried at all.

"No law officer sits as a member of the court martial to pass on questions of law and evidence arising in the trial. This defect of the code results in the permission of serious errors in the trial and of the consequent conviction of the accused.

"No competent counsel is generally available for the defense of the accused. This defect of the code results in the conviction of many men through the incompetence of the military officers designated to defend them.

Need Not Follow Rules.

"The commanding officer who convenes the court, and who must approve the finding of the court before it is carried into execution, is not bound to follow, in making his review of the record, established rules of law or procedure. He is bound only by his own personal will and opinion.

"This defect of the code results, on the one hand, in the commanding officer approving many harsh and unjust findings of courts-martial, and, on the other hand, in his disapproving just sentences by returning the record to the court and in effect directing it to enter a finding in conformance with his direction. In a number of cases, for instance, where the court-martial acquitted the accused, the commanding officer has ordered the court to reconsider the finding and enter a finding of "guilty."

"No officer or tribunal in the vast majority of cases has authority to review the action of the commanding officer, and of the finding of the court. The Judge Advocate General, who is the highest law officer, in cases where serious errors of law have been committed, and where men have received sentences unduly severe, considering the charge and the evidence against them, has no power to modify the finding to make it conform with the law and the evidence, and simply recommend to the commanding officer that he make the charge recommended. There is no agency corresponding to Appellate Courts in civil life, to which [illegible] can appeal for redress to prevent [illegible]

has resulted in the conviction and the sentencing of many men whose conviction would have been set aside had there been an appellate agency with power to take such action.

Seen Lack of Uniformity.

"There is no uniformity of action between the various commands in which the courts-martial sit. There is no standardized system of punishment governing all courts-martial regardless of where they are sitting. This defect of the code results in sentences being imposed on men charged with the same offenses which are unequal and wholly disproportionate; one court may acquit the man; another court may sentence him to ten years' confinement; the third court, to thirty days; the fourth court, to twenty-five years.

"The following cases, which have been chosen at random, illustrate the severity and inequality of sentences imposed by courts-martial as the result of the defects of the system. In some of the cases cited the men received sentences to which they were justly entitled—serious offenses of which the men were rightly convicted. These cases have been inserted to show by the other cases that the courts have imposed far heavier sentences for trivial offenses than they did for the more serious offenses.

The cases:

Guy Davis, private, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Received order to go to isolation hospital; disobeyed same, and also disobeyed order to stand at attention. Sentenced to twenty-five years.

B. F. Fast, private, Fort Oglethorpe. Disobeyed order to drill. Sentenced to forty years. Sentence commuted to ten years.

William Adamheit, Atlanta. Disobeyed order to go on kitchen police. Sentenced to fifteen years.

B. E. Peters, private, Camp Forest. Disobeyed order to don uniform and do fatigue duty. Sentenced to ten years.

C. H. Newkirk, private, Fort Caswell. Disobeyed order to report for duty to Quartermaster. Sentenced to ten years.

William Towle, private, Arcadia, Fla. Did not remain at barracks as ordered. Sentenced to fifteen years.

T. H. Grimes, private, 11th Infantry. Disobeyed order to report for setting-up exercises. Ten years.

Case 618. Western Department. Absent fifteen days. Five years.

Case 626. Western Department. Absent three months. Five years.

Case 587. Western Department. Absent fifteen days. Five years.

Case 589. Western Department. Absent twenty-five days. Sentenced to life imprisonment. Commuted to fifteen years.

Case 588. Western Department. Absent twenty-seven days. Sentenced for life. Commuted to ten years.

Case 552. Western Department. Absent nine months. Sentenced to twenty years. Commuted to ten years.

Case 535. Western Department. Absent thirty-four days and stole an automobile. Sentenced to five years.

Case 494. Western Department. Absent four days. Five years.

Case 483. Western Department. Absent fifty days. Ten years.

Case 482. Western Department. Absent eight months. Ten years.

Case 466. Western Department. Absent three days. Five years.

Case 485. Western Department. Absent two months. Three years.

Case 484. Western Department. Absent one day. Twenty years. Commuted to ten years.

Case 442. Western Department. Absent thirty days, and also stole a rifle. Five years in prison.

Case 433. Western Department. Absent one day. Sentenced to ten years. Commuted to eight years in prison.

Case 432. Western Department. Absent six months. Ten years in prison.

Case 397. Western Department. Absent one day. Sentenced to ten years. Commuted to five years in prison.

Case 394. Western Department. Absent five months. Sentenced to five years in prison.

Case 395. Western Department. Absent three days and attempted to break jail. Sentenced to five years in prison.

Case 396. Western Department. Absent ten days and also stole $15. Sentenced to six years in prison.

Case 397. Western Department. Absent twenty days. Sentenced to ten years. Commuted to five years in prison.

Case 394. Western Department. Absent two months. Sentenced to five years in prison.

Case 375. Western Department. Absent one month. Sentenced to five years. Commuted to six months in prison.

Case 270. Western Department. Absent twenty days. Sentenced to nine months. Commuted to five months in prison.

Case 103. Fort Worden, Wash. Absent one day, $30, and also stole automobile valued at $1,000. Sentenced to five years in prison.

Case 122. Fort George Wright. Absent one day. Sentenced to six years in prison.

Case 117. Fort Douglas. Absent five months. Two years' suspended sentence.

Case 124. Fort George Wright. Absent two weeks. Six years and forfeiture of all pay.

Case 126. Presidio, Cal. Absent four months. Two years' suspended sentence.

Case 129. Fort George Wright. Absent ten days. Three years in prison and forfeiture of all pay.

Case 149. Fort Douglas. Absent five months. Suspended sentence of one year.

Case 161. Absent four weeks. Ten years in prison and forfeiture of all pay.

Case 169. Fort Winfield Scott. Absent six weeks. Ten years in prison and forfeiture of all pay.

Case 177. Fort MacArthur. Absent six weeks. Ten years in prison and forfeiture of all pay.

Case 183. Absent ten weeks and seventeen days. Three years and forfeiture of all pay. Prison sentence commuted to six months and forfeiture of two-thirds of pay for same period.

Case 115. Fort D. A. Russell. Private Henry received order from Lieut. Gifford to "go to work." Disobeyed same. Ten years and forfeiture of all pay. Commuted to four years, suspended sentence, and dishonorable discharge.

Case 127. Fort D. A. Russell. Escaped from guard. Ten years in prison and forfeiture of all pay. Dishonorable discharge.

Case 135. Fort Winfield Scott. Private Moore, having received order from Lieut. Faust to resume work as janitor of Quartermaster's office, disobeyed same. Sentenced to twenty years and forfeiture of all pay. Commuted to ten years suspended sentence and dishonorable discharge from service.

Case 270. Cut off thumb and index finger of left hand. Sentence to prison for life. Commuted to ten years and dishonorable discharge with forfeiture of all pay.

Case 58. Camp Jackson. Tbout six days. One year. Commuted to six months and forfeiture of two-thirds pay.

Case 33. Oglethorpe. Absent eight days. Five years in prison.

Case 30. Eleventh cavalry. Absent two days. Ten years in prison.

Case 29. Eleventh Cavalry. Absent two days. Ten years in prison.

Case 28. Sixth Infantry. Absent two months. Five years in prison.

Case 23. Seventeenth Infantry. Absent fourteen days and also found guilty of larceny. Five years in prison.

Case 73. Vancouver Barracks. Absent one month and three days. Ten years in prison, forfeiture of all pay and dishonorable discharge from service. Commuted to one year and forfeiture of four-fifths of pay.

Case 418. Fort Slocum. Refused to be vaccinated. Six months and forfeiture two-thirds pay.

Case 296. Refused to permit amputation of toe. Walter Reed Hospital. Five years in prison and forfeiture of all pay.

Case 293. Refusal to permit excision of scar on toe. Eight years in prison, forfeiture of all pay and dishonorable discharge. Commuted to two years in prison.

Case 419. Refusal to submit to major operation. Walter Reed Hospital. Five years in prison, forfeiture of pay and dishonorable discharge. Commuted to two years.

Case 456. Absent fifteen days, stole $48 and forged check which cashed for $15. Sentenced to five years in prison, forfeiture of pay and dishonorable discharge. Sentenced suspended.

Case 320. Fort MacArthur. Asleep and drunk on post. Sentenced to four months and forfeiture of two-thirds pay.

Case 340. Fort MacArthur. Asleep and drunk on post. Stole wine valued at $6.40. Six months.

Case 401. Rock Island Arsenal. Stole one can string beans, one can pork and beans, one can opener, three onions, and eight pieces of bread. Also had in possession one bottle of whisky. Six previous convictions considered. Sentenced two years in prison. Sentenced suspended and dishonorable discharged.

Case 381. Fort Snelling. Failed to report at appointed place for reveille. Sentenced to three years in prison, forfeiture of all pay and dishonorable discharge.

Case 394. Fort Myer. Absent three months and six days. Sentenced seven years in prison. Commuted to five years.

Case 524. Fort Washington. Absent six months. Sentence ten years in prison, forfeiture of pay and dishonorable discharge. Because of youth and inexperience sentence commuted to five years.

Case 537. Fort Sheridan. Absent seventeen days. Sentenced to twenty years in prison, forfeiture of all pay and dishonorable discharge. Commuted to suspended sentence of five years.

Major Stewart said yesterday that another statement would be issued by the committee in a few days in which facts "as interesting as those cited today will be made public."

DRAFT WORK COMPLETED.

Records of 189 Local Boards Are Shipped to Washington.

The selective service law, so far as New York City is concerned, has passed into history with the shipment to Washington of the records of the 189 local boards and the district board of appeal, which during the period that the country was at war registered more than 1,483,000 men of fighting age.

Secretary Baker on March 11 notified all draft boards in the country that their work must be completed and organization disbanded by midnight of March 31. The order called for the arrangement alphabetically of all the registrants in each local board's jurisdiction and the delivery of those cards to the draft directors.

For three weeks the employes in the office of the Director of the Draft, in the Hall of Records, have been arranging and packing the hundreds of thousands of registration cards, questionnaires, and other documents. The total weight of the New York City shipment was about 550,000 pounds.

MILLIONS SAVED ON MILD WINTER

New York City and Street Car Lines Spend Nothing on Snow Removal.

FREIGHT MOVEMENT AIDED

Railroads Maintained Uninterrupted Service and Reduced Costs 50 Per Cent.

The Winter which has just ended is the first Winter within the memory of those at present connected with the traffic lines in New York City in which not a single cent was spent for the removal of snow or the clearing of tracks or switches of ice. The records of the Street Cleaning Department show the same result. The saving brought about by an "open" Winter to the street railway companies and the city can be computed in dollars and cents, but there is no method by which yearly reports of the Railroad Administration can be made to show the saving through the expedition of freight, the quick release for further service of cars, the ability to keep carloads at maximum and the curtailment of storm damage and delay to freight. The money saving of a mild Winter benefits the shippers, the wholesale and retail dealers, the truckmen, who are able to maintain good deliveries, and the householders, whose coal bills decreased.

The Winter of 1917-1918 and that of 1918-1919 were two extremes and for that reason the comparison shows a more pronounced saving. There is a saying in the Street Cleaning Department, "When you have to pick ice you begin to spend money." So it was the drop in temperature and not the amount of snowfall that made the Winter of 1917-1918 the most expensive season in years for the street cleaners. Department records show that in the 1916-1917 Winter there were 46.2 inches of snow to contend with, and 7,879,824 cubic yards were removed at a cost of $1,127,018, while in the 1917-1918 Winter, although there was only 22 inches of snow and 5,902,910 cubic yards was removed, the cost of removal was $2,676,603. This was due to ice. An official of the Department said: "We had five big storms in 1916-1917, but in the following Winter we were going all the time."

The only storm of the Winter came near making it necessary to spend money for snow removal. When the snow reached a depth of an inch word was sent to the snow cleaning stations to mobilize the snow cleaners and to call them out when two inches was reported, but the snow fall stopped within the limit—the two-inch. The question of labor was a pressing one during the Winter before last and part of the increased cost of snow removal was due to the fact that wages were advanced.

Anything less than two inches of snow is not considered a storm by the street railway companies. It was estimated by a railroad man that for each additional inch of snow above two inches the cost to each company is approximately $5,000 an inch. In zero weather this is increased because the work proceeds slower, the wear and tear on equipment is greater, and more labor is required. The nearest approach to snow fighting this year was in the last storm when snow sweepers were held in readiness to be sent out. The cost of sending out a sweeper or a plow was estimated at about 30 cents a mile, this being greater according to the depth of the fall.

The cost of snow removal to the New York Street Railways Company in recent years was: 1912, $42,394; 1914, $188,500; 1915, $53,967; 1916, $149,022; 1917, $73,676, and 1918, $127,522. To the advantages of a mild Winter must also be added the saving that comes in approximating schedules, for a disorganized operation means a loss in efficiency of service.

Here is a comparative table of snow removal costs:

Lines.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.
Third Avenue	$92,000	$99,000
N. Y. Street Railways	73,478	127,522
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	83,245	103,103
Queens County Line	2,790	6,048

Snow removal with the railroads is not a local but a country-wide problem. When it is mild in one part of the country, in another the railroad men may be fighting drifts and meeting the handicap of frozen switches. Removing snow and ice in an ordinary Winter costs between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and in the Winter of 1917-18 it was perhaps $1,500,000 more. In the Winter just ended the cost was far below the cost of an ordinary Winter. A man connected with the traffic management of one of the big railroad companies estimated that a mild Winter will show a saving of 25 per cent. on the figures given, and in an extremely mild season, such as the Winter just ended, there should be a saving of fully 50 per cent. on the figures given.

Regional Director A. H. Smith, in his report for 1918, pointed out the disadvantage under which the railroads operated that Winter, in the face of the war necessity or the movement of freight and the shipping of coal to ports and terminals. In January and February of that year temperatures ranged from 5 to 30 degrees below zero, seventy-mile gales raged, and blizzards of snow and sleet were common. The following excerpt from reports of weather conditions shows the reason for the higher costs:

"Feb. 4—Six below to 4 above, strong winds and snow drifting over entire line. Three inches of new snow in the East. Freight trains stalled in snow on main line at Rome and Sullivan and snowplows operating over entire line. Fast freight train stalled on Falls Road and passenger and freight trains generally moving with difficulty. Operations on Syracuse and Mohawk Divisions suspended until stalled trains (about thirty in all) could be released from the snow. West of Buffalo trains stalled in snow and frozen up on all divisions. Temperature 2 to 19 below."

Anxious Hours for Railroads.

Director Smith said in his report:

"Men had their hands, feet, and faces frozen digging out trains stalled on the line or endeavoring to get trains over the road; office, shop, and other forces turned out voluntarily to help shovel snow and ice from yards and switches, and officers and employees remained on duty for long periods under the most trying conditions without question, reflecting a spirit of self-sacrifice in the common cause and a determination to contribute as fully as possible in bringing the war to its successful conclusion. There were many anxious hours when it appeared that an indefinite freezing up and suspension of operation would be the outcome, but with each recurring storm the problem of keeping the through lines open was immediately attacked, and while at times it was necessary temporarily to abandon all train operation, the essential food, fuel, and munitions were moved in, the necessary quantities to supply domestic requirements as well as to cargo and bunker the large number of steamships which were carrying our army overseas and supply them and our allies with the things necessary for carrying on the war."

In estimating the saving on an open Winter, such as that just ended, there must be reckoned the saving that came to New York through the uninterrupted flow of freight in and out of this city. In 1917-1918, to add to the delay at piers and terminals for freight consignments, the loss to the trucking business was tremendous. It was hard on horses, but harder on motor propelled vehicles. There were times when any kind of hauling was impossible in the outlying districts, and in the business part of the city there was vehicular congestion, trucks were sometimes jammed in West Street, and in some cases consignees had difficulty getting their goods to their stores. The situation was further complicated by the labor shortage. Many men had gone to war and those who remained had to meet the greater traffic brought about through the war.

In the Winter before last nearly all the towboats in New York harbor were laid up with broken propellers, the result of bucking the ice, and so bad did conditions become that the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the Hudson River and to Long Island had to be used to bring coal to the city. No such condition existed last Winter. There were nl lightless nights or coalless days, and ice in the rivers or bay was rare. Coal that in 1917-1918 came to the coal ports solidly frozen in the cars had to be steamed out, sometimes to freeze again before it could be dumped into barges, flowed out last Winter as freely as it does in June, and there was no need of the elaborate steam sheds that had been added to the railroad equipment in anticipation of another hard Winter and a continuation of the wartime demand. How much this saving meant to the railroad companies, to the owners of floating equipment, to the coal men, and to the men, who sometimes could only work in two-hour shifts because of the extreme cold, has not been figured out. Last Winter the stream of coal flowed in an uninterrupted stream and there was no talk of shortage due to failure to deliver.

Even the householder benefited by the mildness of the weather. There was no rush on the oil stove market and many found that two tons of coal was sufficient where it took three in the record-breaking Winter of 1917-1918. Many who could not get the full amount of coal ordered because of the restrictions of the United States Fuel Administration, and were afterward notified by their dealer that their full order could be delivered, had to notify their dealer not to send the remainder. They did not need it because of the mild Winter.

Against these advantages it has been held by many that the unseasonable weather was responsible for the continuance of the influenza epidemic. This is denied by Health Commissioner Dr. Royal S. Copeland, who holds that the weather was not to blame.

WAR VETERANS DON CIRCUS GARB AGAIN

Many Who Left Sawdust Ring for Big Show at Front Are Now Back.

DELIGHT GARDEN THRONGS

Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Close First Week of Engagement Here.

Of the more than 300 men, acrobats, aerialists, clowns, animal trainers, office workers, arena men, and others, who left the circus to join the ranks of the Army and Navy, about one hundred have returned to their old jobs with the Ringling Brothers and the Barnum-Bailey shows. Some, however, will never return and golden stars on the service flag of the combined circuses tell why. The veterans who return sound of limb and in good health are promptly reinstated in their old positions with the traveling shows. Those who still suffer from wounds, shell shock, gas, or other incapacity, are provided for at the Winter quarters of the circuses or in the home offices.

"Jerry" Clayton, the clown, whose antics have delighted the children of New York and other cities, was one of the circus performers who made the supreme sacrifice. He was a New Yorker and was one of the first men called in the selective draft and was also among the first to waive exemption. He went overseas with the 77th Division and was killed in action on Aug. 13, 1918.

One of the veterans back with the circus is Clarence G. Richards. He enlisted in the marines in the first week after Congress declared war, and was wounded thirteen times in Belleau Woods. He wears a silver plate on one of his shins and another in his jaw. He was shot in the head while being removed from the battlefield. In the battle itself he was caught in a machine gun burst and fell with twelve bullet wounds. A German airplane dropped a bomb, a fragment of which wounded him in the head while he was being transferred to the dressing station. Richards is one of the twenty-eight menagerie men who quit the circus for war in April, 1917.

New York Boy Back Soon.

George Martin is another New York boy who was with the circus when war was declared. He went overseas with the 27th Division, and was twice gassed in the actions that ended in the collapse of the Hindenburg line. He will be back with the show as soon as he recovers from the effects of wounds and is discharged from the service.

Another veteran who is with the show at the Garden is Neil McKenkie, who was a courier attached to General Pershing's staff. He was the bearer of important messages of command during the great battle of the Argonne. Recovering from the effects of shell-shock at the Bridgeport Winter quarters is George Hallihan, who was a regular before he joined the circus ten years ago. He was shell-shocked at Amiens, and was discharged from the service two weeks ago. Hugh Wardwell is another veteran who is coming back to health at Bridgeport. He was gassed at Amiens and was for weeks in a British hospital.

Other veterans who have rejoined the circus are Joseph Allen, who went overseas as an enlisted man of the 47th Division; Edward F. McCarthy, who fought through the war with the famous Sunset or 41st Division, and Harry Miller, who enlisted with the regulars and fought with the 5th Division until he was shot through the thigh. He is still suffering from the effects of his wounds and has been given light work in connection with the commissary department of the combined shows.

Returns Next Week.

Joe Portico, another circus man who picked the regulars, rejoined the circus last week. Edward Horton of the business staff of the circus, who went overseas with the 363d Infantry and who fought with New York and Carolina troops in Flanders, will be back with the circus next week, as will also Harry Haines, who went to France as a gunner of the 134th Field Artillery. Joseph Boynton, a marine and a veteran of Belleau Woods, is again with the show, as is also Frank La Fontaine, who lived through three years of fighting, first as an enlisted man in one of the Canadian regiments and later as a private in Company A of the Fifty-sixth U. S. Infantry.

These are just a few of the circus warriors. More than 250 others are still to be heard from. A complete record of the part the circus men played in the war is now being compiled. This record will include the men who fought with the allied armies as well as those who fought with the Americans.

The circus ended its first week in the Garden last night. It was announced that the Garden was sold out for every performance during the week. The circus season in the Garden still has three weeks to run, after which the combined shows will show under canvas in Brooklyn for one week.

Are You Moving to Trenton or Vicinity?

I'm coming this way end of April. Reduction on auto van rates for return load, saving for us both. Send phone number. Moving, Box 97 N. Y. Times, Brooklyn.

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CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY
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TO BUY ONLY AMERICAN TOYS

Industry in United States Reaches $40,000,000 Gross Retail.

The hundreds of buyers of toys from all parts of the country who are in New York City at this season buying for their Fall and Winter stocks are without exception demanding the American-made toys, so thoroughly did the country become aroused during the agitation over the receipt of the large cargo of German-made toys just before Christmas. The toy industry in the United States means a gross retail figure of $40,000,000 annually, according to a statement of F. D. Dodge, Secretary of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States, which held a meeting at the McAlpin Hotel a few days ago.

Mr. Dodge said that before the war American manufacturers were able to supply about 60 per cent. of the demand here, but during the war the industry received a great impetus. He said that there is no scarcity of American-made toys. An invitation has been received by the manufacturers from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., to prepare a complete exhibit of all the American toys that were popular during the war. This will become a permanent exhibit at the institution. A committee was appointed to prepare the collection of toys.

A label, or identification mark, for American-made toys, has been adopted by the manufacturers. This will be placed on all cartons and on the toys themselves where possible. It bears a picture of Uncle Sam with a little boy and girl in each arm, and the lyrics:

AMERICAN TOYS.

The pennies spent on little toys
For Uncle Sam's own girls and boys
In turn, of course, go back again
To our own loyal working men
American—the Workman's Hand
American—'twas Built and Planned
American—in Spirit, too.
America's Toy Gift to YOU.

Mr. Dodge said that the boycott of German toys, while a good idea, is not sure to be a lasting thing, so the American manufacturers have decided to keep up a strong campaign for "Buy American Goods," which, he considered, would outlast any boycott scheme.

DEMOCRACY REACHES JAPAN

Dr. I. Nitobe Says Its Growth Is to be for Good of the Country.

The idea of democracy as it applies to the Japanese is being widely expounded by Dr. I. Nitobe, a famous Japenese professor and publicist and who was the first of the exchange professors between Japan and America. Dr. Nitobe, who is at present in this country, is widely known here, being a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and formerly on the staff of that institution. He is also a graduate of the University of Bonn, Germany, and is the author of a book called "Bushido," which deals with the chivalry of Japan and which has been translated into all of the European languages. His wife is an American and a member of an old Philadelphia family. Writing in the Osaka Mainichi, Dr. Nitobe says:

Democracy is the predominant idea of the day, and it is spreading with alarming rapidity. If the prevalence of this idea is only ephemeral, there may be no occasion for taking a serious view of it, but as a matter of fact it is an idea of ancient origin—so ancient, indeed, that it can be traced back to the very beginning of the human community.

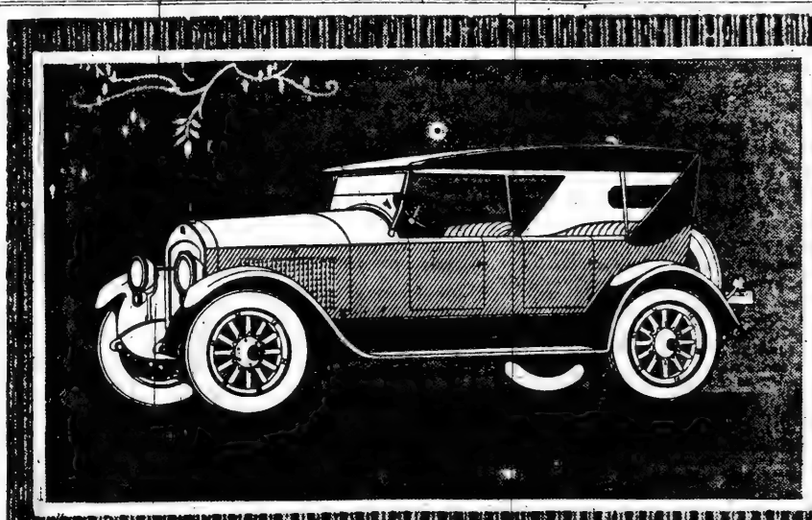
For tens of thousands of years this idea has remained latent, owing to the heavy pressure brought to bear upon it from all directions until it has now found an opportunity to assert itself. It is at present displaying such a formidable cogency that even the strength of Germany was unable to resist it.

If this were a Western idea there might be some means available to check its spread to Japan, but, as history shows, it has not been alien to this land. Japanese Emperors in the past based their administration on the people. Up to the time when special classes of peers or military families were established, the Japanese imperial household and people were in direct touch with each other and very intimate relations existed between them. Unlike the Romanoffs or Hapsburgs, the Japanese imperial household has never ignored the interests of the people, to say nothing of its pedigree being beyond all criticism. Thus it has always been the object of popular reverence and love. This is indeed a source of genuine pride to the Japanese.

It is true that with the increase of the influence of peers and military families, the intimate relations existing between the imperial household and the people somewhat suffered. Peers are popularly called the bulwark of the imperial household, but in my opinion they have not often proved worthy of the name, and have rather been shown in many cases to be barriers separating the imperial household from the people at large.

It seems that some peers are putting a perverted construction upon democracy, holding it to be destructive of Japan's national polity and of the dignity of the imperial household, from no higher motive than the protection of their own positions. It is my firm conviction that democracy is in no way inconsistent with either Japan's national polity or the dignity of the imperial household, as they allege.

Any violent force resorted to by the authorities to check the wider spread of this world idea will, I fear, jeopardise the safety of the country. Those persons who have the true interests of their country at heart must therefore welcome it and endeavor to encourage its sound development. I sincerely hope that in attending to various undertakings after the war the authorities will not bring pressure to bear upon the healthy growth of ideas, and I hope also they will be on their guard against a militaristic and bureaucratic pol-



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RED CROSS SHAPES AFTER-WAR WORK

International Committee in Session at Cannes, France, Prepares Program.

NOTED SPECIALISTS ATTEND

Conference Considers Best Means to Relieve Suffering and Combat Disease.

The American Red Cross, in an official bulletin from Paris, announced yesterday that the Committee of Red Cross Societies, which is an international organization, is now in session at Cannes, France, preparing a program "to relieve suffering and combat disease in the general interest of humanity." The conference is being attended by some of the foremost specialists of the medical and sanitary professions of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the United States.

The problem which the conference is discussing is one of the most serious ever faced by the Red Cross. The delegates to the conference, as announced by the Red Cross, are the following:

FRANCE.

Prince Paul Emile Roux, Professor; Director Pasteur Institute, Paris.
Dr. F. Widal, physician to Hospital Cochin, Paris.
Major Edouard Rist, Service de Sante, France.
Dr. Calmette, Pasteur Institute Lille, Director.
Dr. Leon Bernard, Paris.
Professor Paul Courmont, Lyons.
Dr. Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, Professor Protozoology, Pasteur Institute, Paris.
Dr. Millian, St. Louis Hospital, Paris.
Dr. Armand Delille, Paris.
Dr. Maurice Fenu, University of Lyons.

ENGLAND.

Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford University.
Sir Walter M. Fletcher, Secretary of Medical Research Committee.
Colonel S. Lyle Cummins, Adviser in Pathology, R. E. F.
Sir Robert Philips, Edinburgh.
Sir Arthur Newsholme, London.
Dr. W. Menzies, Principal Assistant, Medical Office, London County Council.
Lieut. Col. Sir Ronald Ross, Consultant for Malaria, British Army; Professor of Tropical Medicine, University of Liverpool.
Colonel L. W. Harrison, R. A. M. C., London.
Dr. William Leslie Mackenzie, Medical Officer, Local Government Board for Scotland and Royal Commission on Housing.
Dr. Truby King, New Zealand.

ITALY.

Dr. Bruno Machiafava, University of Rome.
Lieut. Col. Aldo Castellani, University of Rome.
Dr. Giuseppe Pustanelli, University of Rome.
Colonel Caesar Baduel, Florence; Chief of Bureau of Sanitary and Local Welfare, Red Cross, Rome.
Dr. [illegible], University of Rome.
Dr. [illegible], University of Pisa.
Dr. [illegible], University of Rome.

Contributions Made Last Week to War Relief Funds

Organization.	Headquarters.	Treasurer.	Amount of Contributions—Last Week.	Amount of Contributions—Total to Date.
American Committee for Devastated France	16 East 39th St.	Dr. A. C. Humphreys	$21,122	$663,893
American Com. for Training French Maimed	Biltmore Hotel	Mrs. E. L. Bayliles	135	442,198
American Students' Committee	107 East 37th St.	H. R. Sedgwick	170	133,059
American Women's Hospitals	647 Madison Av.	Sue Radcliffe, M. D.	205	314,946
British War Relief Association	542 Fifth Av.	Henry Clews	440	172,253
Christian Relief in France and Belgium	105 East 22d St.	Alfred R. Kimball	1,400	174,462
Central Committee for Relief of Jews	51 Chambers St.	Harry Fischel	14,127	2,215,000
Duryea War Relief, Inc.	9 East 30th St.	C. E. Warren	1,413	230,058
Fatherless Children of France	11 West 46th St.	A. J. Hemphill	3,780	807,173
Food for France	10 East 58th St.	Alexander J. Hemphill	1,053	157,386
Free Milk for France	675 Fifth Av.	Henry E. Cooper	9,855	134,974
Italian War Relief Fund	347 Madison Av.	S. R. Bertron	1,799	89,603
Secours National Committee	16 East 47th St.	Mrs. Whitney Warren	441	597,875
Serbian Relief Committee	70 Fifth Av.	M. H. Coggeshall	1,540	496,729
Stage Women's War Relief	366 Fifth Av.	Mrs. Shelley Hull	235	194,653

JAPAN.

Dr. Ryotaro Inaba, Director of Hygiene Laboratory, College of Medicine.
Dr. Kiyoshi Shiga, Professor Imperial Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokio.
Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. William Henry Welch, Director School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University.
Dr. Simon Flexner, Director Laboratories of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.
Dr. Hermann Michael Biggs, Public Health Commissioner, New York State.
Dr. Edward Robinson Baldwin, Director of Edward L. Trudeau Foundation for Tuberculosis, New York.
Dr. Theobald Smith, Director of Animal Pathology, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.
Dr. Wickliffe Rose, Director General International Health Board, Rockefeller Foundation.
Colonel George Walker, United States Army, Fellow American College of Surgeons, A. E. F.
Colonel Homer Swift, United States Army, Consultant in Medicine, A. E. F.
Colonel William F. Snow, A. E. F. Army, President of Association of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America.
Dr. Luther Emmet Holt, Jr., Diseases of Children, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
Dr. Samuel Hamill, Professor Diseases of Children, Philadelphia, Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine; Director Child Welfare for State of Pennsylvania.
Dr. Fritz Talbot, Chief of Children's Medical Department, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; American Red Cross representative.
Dr. Livingston Farrand, formerly President of the University of Colorado; Director General American National Red Cross.
Major A. M. Garvin, Chief of Bureau of Tuberculosis, A. R. C., France.
Major William Palmer Lucas, Professor of Pediatrics, University of California, Medical School; Chief of Children's Bureau, American Red Cross, France.
Colonel Richard P. Strong, United States Army, M. D., Sc. D., Director Department of Medical Research and Intelligence, American Red Cross; Professor Tropical Diseases, Harvard University Medical School.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Assistant Surgeon General N. S. Cummins, United States Public Health Service, now in France.
Colonel F. F. Russell, representing War Department in connection with Public Health Conference.
Lieut. Col. Lindsay R. Williams, United States Army.

The first conference had to do with the preparation of part of a program which deals with the organization of the International Council and Bureau of Hygiene and Public Health, which will consider the work to be undertaken in connection with the prevention of epidemic disease, tuberculosis, venereal disease, and child welfare. Specialists who will attend are the recognized authorities on these subjects. As a result of these conferences a complete program will be made which will deal with the latest and best means to relieve suffering and combat disease.

This program will be submitted at a conference of all Red Cross Societies to be held in Geneva thirty days after peace is officially declared. The call for this later conference was issued Feb. 13 by the International Red Cross at Geneva. Announcement of the formation of the Committee of Red Cross Societies was made in Paris about three weeks ago. It has established headquarters at Cannes, with administrative headquarters at 2 Place de Rivoli, Paris. The committee is composed of representatives of Red Cross Societies of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States, with Henry P. Davison, formerly Chairman of the War Council, American Red Cross, as Chairman.

The following gifts of $200 or more were received by the following committees last week:

NEW YORK COUNTY RED CROSS.

West Side Tennis Club	$400
The Central Mills	200
Various donations	400

DEVASTATED FILANCE COMMITTEE.

Summit County (Ohio) War Council	$5,000
Fall River Committee	4,500
New York Committee	3,898
Nat. League for W. S., Seattle	1,000
Mrs. A. J. Moulton	1,000
Mrs. Metcalfe	1,000
Nat. League for W. S., Youngstown	1,460
Hocking County (Ohio) Committee	500
Cass Gilbert	365
Portage County (Ohio) War Chest	400
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	260
Ashtabula (Ohio) War Council	200
Various gifts	1,340

FOOD FOR FRANCE COMMITTEE.

Chicago Branch	$300
Garden City Branch	303
Various gifts	251

SERBIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Rowland H. Smith	$1,918
A Friend	300
Various gifts	321

STAGE WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF.

"Jumble In"	$200
Various donations	37

FREE MILK FOR FRANCE.

Washington (D. C.) Committee	$9,000
Headquarters gifts	610
Various gifts	238

ITALIAN WAR RELIEF.

Mechanicville War Chest	$200
Racine (Wis.) Relief Fund	1,000
Children's Tin Box Fund	296
Various	308

DURYEA WAR RELIEF.

The Jumble Shop	$1,000
Miscellaneous gifts	413

CENTRAL JEWISH RELIEF.

West Denver Committee	$1,880
Luserne County (Penn.) Committee	1,300
Shenandoah (Penn.) Committee	1,000
Allentown Committee	1,000
Portsmouth (Va.) Committee	900
Gloversville (N. Y.) Committee	900
Jewish Daily News	620
Kane (Penn.) Fund	564
Richmond (Va.) Committee	500
Hebrew League, New York City	228
Ajudath A. A. S., New Orleans	752
Designated persons	389
Designated institutions	381
Clarksdale (Miss.) Committee	276
New Orleans Committee	204

FATHERLESS OF FRANCE.

Miscellaneous gifts	$1,157
From schools	438
Ten renewals	365
Clubs	302
Montclair Committee	265
Artemas Ward and others	210
Patsy, John, Jean, and friends	211
Mrs. H. Ellis and Messrs. Ripley	208
Volunteer Committee, City Club	207
Woman's Home Companion and E. B. Weir	206
Mrs. Peck and F. C. Blakeslee	200

Mrs. Wilson's Gift.

The American Fund for French Wounded has issued the following statement, in the form of a letter from Paris, which tells of a visit of Mrs. Wilson to the Paris headquarters of the committee:

During the recent trip of President and Mrs. Wilson to Paris, we were glad to welcome Mrs. Wilson at the Alcasar.

She visited each department, expressing to each worker great interest in every branch of the activities of the A. F. F. W.

A few days afterward a package of little boots for refugee babies arrived, with the card of our President's wife. This kind and generous thought was much appreciated, and also the interest which prompted the visit to the Alcasar, especially as every moment of Mrs. Wilson in Paris was occupied with important engagements.

Red Cross Reconstruction.

Because of the large amount of reconstruction and rehabilitation work now confronting New York, the need for volunteer war workers, both men and women, has never been so urgent, according to Mrs. John M. Glenn, Chairman of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross for Manhattan and the Bronx.

Mrs. Glenn states that several hundred volunteers are needed at once by the Home Service Section. This is the first time that the Red Cross in this work has asked for men volunteers. It is thought that many of the men who served as members of draft boards and in other lines will be only too glad to carry on their patriotic work under the direction of this department of the Red Cross.

"Now for the first time, America finds herself facing on her own soil, all of the various kinds of war work in which Europe has been engaged for the past four and a half years," said Mrs. Glenn yesterday. "Up to the last few months, the work in the United States has consisted largely of participating in the big drives and in collecting funds and materials to make possible the activities on the other side. Much of this work is practically ended. The Home Service, however, has dealt entirely with the welfare of the families of the absent fighting men, and it cannot lessen its efforts until the last soldier and sailor have been safely readjusted to civilian life."

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Night Letter	N L

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DU PONT: POWDER, PAINT AND PERAMBULATORS

Vast Delaware Plant, Usually Associated with Explosives, Actually Has a Bigger Output for Peace Purposes Than for Destruction—Its Bewildering Array of Side Lines

WHAT does the name du Pont suggest to you? Powder, of course—possibly nothing else.

Yet it should also suggest collars and cuffs. Perhaps, besides powder, the name of the vast factory at Wilmington, Del., calls up visions of dynamite. It should also evoke whisk brooms. Perhaps it means nitroglycerine to you, and trinitrotoluol. It should also mean perambulators. It should mean dyes and paints and varnishes and potash, combs, camphor, and tooth brushes. Some day it may suggest moving pictures. Already it should suggest teething rings.

For the great Wilmington plant, which during the war provided explosives to our Government and our allies in quantities which make the imagination reel trying to grasp their significance, is by no means concerned solely with the manufacture of explosives. For years it has turned its attention to numerous other lines, seemingly unrelated to powder, yet almost all direct outgrowths of its explosive industry. The war, far from curtailing these other activities, only served to enhance their importance enormously and open up new vistas of future activity. During the war the company's investigation experts, ever seeking new outlets, have studied 100 lines of industry and reported upon them favorably or unfavorably as fields for du Pont development in times of peace.

In fact, wholly aside from their extraordinary variety of peace activities, the du Pont people do not want to be thought of as a war plant even in connection with their vast output of powder and explosives in general. Since the first du Pont established his powder plant in Wilmington 115 years ago, they point out, they had only eight years and a half of war emergencies to meet up to the outbreak of the great war in Europe in 1914, namely, those presented by the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the civil war, and the Spanish-American war. With the exception of those years their activities have been practically absorbed in peace, and the vast expansion of the du Pont plant to meet the unprecedented demands of the world war just concluded was essentially the development for a war emergency of a plant built for peace purposes.

Peace Revenue During War.

Before 1914 about 5 per cent. of the company's huge output of explosives was for war purposes—in fact, for supplying the American Army and Navy. Between 1914 and 1918 the percentage of output destined to war expanded from 5 to 75 per cent. But, side by side with this war expansion, the other lines of activity of the plant—the manufacture of explosives for nonwar purposes and the industries growing out of the manufacture of powder and other explosives—went forward by leaps and bounds. In 1913 and 1914 the company's revenue from nonwar lines amounted to $26,000,000 gross. In 1918 it was more than $72,000,000, or almost three times as much. In 1914 the du Ponts employed 5,000 men. During the war the number reached 112,000, and at the time of the signing of the armistice it was 86,000. But so great has been the development of nonwar lines during the war that the total number of employes at the present time is more than 25,000, which means that the company has decided to retain in its employ, for peacetime pursuits, more than five times the number of employes which it had at the outbreak of the European war, in 1914.

To understand how the du Ponts can supply a world at war with munitions and, at the same time, contemplate the possibility of engaging in one hundred other lines of work, if they should be deemed profitable, it is well to get an idea of what the capabilities of the company are when it once decides to do anything, and there is no better way of understanding this than to take a brief glance at the company's record during the four years of the war. During those years it not only developed its manufacture of munitions and other products to undreamed-of dimensions, but brought within the bounds of probability the adoption of other lines, such as the manufacture of dyes, which may revolutionize conditions as they have existed in the world up to now.

Helping to Whip Germany.

Here is a part of the company's war achievement:

It did construction work costing an aggregate of $220,000,000. The total number of men employed in this work at times was 45,000.

Its power houses at full capacity required the continuous development of 200,000 boiler horse power.

Its pumping stations had a capacity of 305,000,000 gallons per day, exceeding the combined daily water supply consumption of Philadelphia and Boston.

Its filtration plants attached to the factories filtered and purified 175,000,000 gallons of water per day.

Its refrigeration apparatus had a capacity of 9,350,000 pounds of ice per day, equivalent to the ice consumption of the city of Chicago.

It laid out railroad yards capable of handling 1,600 cars simultaneously.

It built 100 miles of standard-gauge and 208 miles of narrow-gauge railroad.

It put up to inclose its various plants 150 miles of fencing.

It made arrangements to store 500,000 tons of coal, a provision deemed advisable in view of the daily consumption of 10,700 tons.

Its factories handled 1,330,000,000 pounds of cotton, or 2,660,000 bales.

It produced 1,930,000,000 pounds of nitric acid, which required the handling of 2,812,000,000 pounds of nitrate of soda.

Its sulphuric acid plants produced 2,500,000,000 pounds of acid, requiring $22,000,000 pounds of sulphur.

Its factories handled 216,500,000 gallons of alcohol, of which 86,600,000 gallons were consumed and the balance recovered for further use.

It built 10,700 individual dwellings, which, together with the accompanying hotels, boarding houses, women's dormitories and bunk houses, are capable of housing 65,000 persons. All are lighted and furnished with purified water from the company's own special plants and are connected to modern sewage systems. In addition to these dwellings, it built 570 community buildings, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. centres, school houses, cafeterias, lodge halls, post offices, drug stores, banks, railroad stations, &c., making a grand total of 11,360 buildings, costing, with the necessary streets, sidewalks, fire protection, &c., about $37,000,000.

Its military powder factories alone cover 9,625 acres, or fourteen square miles, equal to twice the built-up area of the city of Wilmington, Delaware. Their annual capacity is 800,000,000 pounds of explosives, which, in carloads, would stretch from Baltimore to New York in an unbroken line.

Its yearly expenditures, at the height of the war work, were three times as great as the cost of construction of the Panama Canal.

Much of this huge congeries of factories and towns must be scrapped, as the war was their only reason for existing. But it must be borne in mind that the du Pont plant, which will remain even after this wholesale destruction, is greater by far than was the previous peace plant of the company, which was famous all over the world for its magnitude; and the far-reaching plans of development now being carried out bid fair to expand the new plant to proportions hitherto unheard of in times of peace.

Businesses It Serves.

It is the boast of the company that there is no line of activity which does not require one or more of the immense variety of du Pont products.

Here is a selection taken at random from the list of purchasers of the products of the versatile concern:

Makers of advertising specialties and novelties.
Makers of agricultural implements.
Boiler makers.
Bookbinders.
Bottlers.
Brewers.
Builders.
Button makers.
Camera makers.
Clock makers.
Canneries.
Contractors.
Decorators.
Distillers.
Divers.
Dyers.
Electric companies.
Farmers.
Garages.
Glass manufacturers.
Glue manufacturers.
Hat makers.
Homes.
Hospitals.
Hotels.
Insecticide manufacturers.
Jewelers.
Laundries.
Merchants, (retail and wholesale.)
Milliners.
Toy makers.
Optical manufacturers.
Camping and picnic parties.
Perfume makers.
Plumbers.
Restaurants.
Shipbuilders.
Surgeons.
Theatres.

By-Products of Powder.

Practically all the side lines of the du Ponts are directly developed from the manufacture of explosives. Only the extraordinary emergencies of the war just concluded have, in a few instances, turned the company's attention to lines entirely extraneous to the making of explosives.

The du Pont Company finds itself studying the moving-picture industry as a possible future field, because, up to a certain point the production of powder and of the stuff from which "movie" reels are made is analogous. It finds itself perfecting plans for manufacturing dyes which will, it is confidently believed, not only compete successfully with German dyes, hitherto supposed to be the best, but actually drive them away altogether from American markets. It finds itself a leading manufacturer of paints and varnishes, operating big plants where bombs and cartridges and sticks of dynamite are unknown things. It has become the owner of a big camphor plantation in Florida, because the island of Formosa, whence came most of the world's camphor, is remote and the camphor trade through Japanese channels difficult. It is probing into the paper industry, because one of its huge war plants may continue to exist profitably as a paper factory instead of being scrapped.

Finding it easy to make more ether than they need for their explosives, the du Ponts have, for several years, been supplying ether to surgeons at hospitals for operating purposes.

One of the principal side lines of the company—and one which, to the layman, seems extremely remote from powder-making—is the manufacture of a leather substitute made on a woven cotton fabric base and coated with a film of dissolved cotton, which duplicates the appearance of leather. While you were associating the name du Pont with terrific explosions along the German lines in Europe, with deafening blasting operations in mines and quarries, you were unconsciously meeting everywhere this peaceful du Pont fabric—on furniture, cushions, suit cases, book covers and trunks, on cameras, humidors, jewelry cases, hand bags and hat boxes, in the form of slippers and gloves and hats, of typewriter covers, gun cases and toys. In another form you encountered it, without knowing it, on the tops of automobiles and in car window curtains.

An idea of the strange byways into which powder-making may lead one may be got from the long list of py-ra-lin products which the company has on sale:

Brushes.
Mirrors.
Combs.
Desk fittings (pen holders, blotter pads, ink wells, pencil holders, ink erasers, stamp boxes, pin cushions, &c.)
Boxes and containers (for gloves, jewels, tooth powder, &c.)
Manicure sets.
Toilet and dresser sets.
Pocket knife handles.
Razor handles.
Baby rattles.
Collars and cuffs.
Shirt fronts.
Perfume bottles.
Dice.
Picture frames.
Glove stretchers.
Shoe buttoners.
Whisk brooms.
Shaving brushes.
Napkin rings.

Channels for Intermediates.

Perhaps at this point the reader will make a desperate effort to think out to his satisfaction how these articles can in any possible way be related to the manufacture of powder, and give up the task in despair. But they are. In the making of artificial leather, nitrocellulose, also used in making explosives, is necessary. Py-ra-lin, from which so many of the articles enumerated above are made, has as a basis pyroxylin, which is chemically treated cotton similar to the cotton used for explosives.

An enormously important field of du Pont activity is the manufacture of paints and varnishes. So great has this branch of industry become that the du Ponts have within recent years purchased outright six big paint manufacturing companies and amalgamated them with the du Pont interests in the form of companies within a company. Owing to the fact that the paints and varnishes made for years by the concerns which have been so absorbed keep the same names by which they were known to the trade, a great many consumers of these products are continuing to purchase them without an inkling that they are now products of the powder makers.

The entry of the company into the paint field is a consequence of the fact that chemicals are important ingredients of paints as well as of explosives, which made branching out in this direction a natural step, in accordance with the company's fixed policy of development. In acquiring one of the established paint plants now a part of the du Pont interests the company secured the ownership of mines for the production of bauxite, a material entering into chemical processes, and also a mine for the production of pyrites, used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, important alike for explosives and paints. It is of interest to point out here that the du Ponts have been urged at various times to go into coal mining, on account of the huge amounts of coal consumed at their plants, but have consistently refused, giving as a reason that the coal mining business is in no way related to theirs. They draw a distinction between securing sources of raw materials that are necessary ingredients of what they manufacture and of those whence come products that are simply a necessity for operating their plants.

"There is no more reason for us to go into coal-making because we use coal than for us to make bricks because we need buildings," was the way an official of the company put it.

The array of paints and varnishes now being made by the du Ponts is impressive in its length and variety. It covers ninety pages of the catalogue of du Pont products, and includes every conceivable kind. Here are some of them:

Floor paint.
Concrete paint.
Deck paint.
Oil colors.
House paint.
Auto paint.
Wagon paint.
Auto lamp enamel.
Japanese enamel.
Bathtub enamel.
Bronzing liquid.
Aluminium paint.
Stove enamel.
Radiator enamel.
Shingle stain.
French wax finish.
Spar varnish.
Coach varnish.
Furniture varnish.
Asphaltum.
Shellac varnish.
Smokestack paint.
Roof and barn paint.
Graphite paint.
Antifouling ship bottom paint.
Machinery paint.
Fire retardant paint.

Uses of Charcoal.

Another du Pont side line is the manufacture of charcoal. The company acquired a charcoal plant in 1910 at Bay City, Mich., the initial object being to secure a suitable supply of the proper quality of charcoal for the manufacture of black powder. In addition to this, however, the acquisition of the plant brought with it the development of charcoal production for purposes other than the making of powder, and, as concomitants, the manufacture of wood alcohol and acetate of lime, both of which have been steadily expanding since the entry of the company into these novel lines of activity. Charcoal from this Michigan plant is being extensively used for deodorizers and disinfectants, for medical purposes, for the manufacture of artists' crayons and live stock powders, metallurgic operations, and printing inks, as well as for domestic fuel.

Incidental to its lines which consume wood in vast quantities, the du Pont Company has gone into the production of wood pulp. The primary use for this is in the manufacture of dynamite, but a profitable outlet has been found in its sale to manufacturers of wall paper, insulation, linoleum, toys and dolls.

Then comes ethyl alcohol. Finding that its operations required an ever-increasing supply of this commodity, the company erected a plant in 1910 at Georgetown, S. C., where the alcohol is made from sawdust obtained from large mills in the vicinity. The great demand for a cheap alcohol made the plant a big success.

Another product, essential in the manufacture of explosives, which has also been developed by the du Ponts on an enormous scale for other purposes, is nitrate of soda. Nitrate has come almost entirely from the famous beds of Chile, and, owing to the vast demand of recent years, the securing of sufficient quantities became a problem of the first magnitude. The naval battles of Coronel and the Falkland Islands, fought early in the war between British and German naval forces, the second of which resulted in the annihilation of the German Admiral von Spee's squadron, were largely caused by the fact that the Germans hoped, by swooping down on the coast of Chile, to cut off the Allies from the sources of nitrates, and thus gravely hamper them in their war operations against the Central Powers.

The Nitrate Problem.

In its endeavors to procure for its tremendous manufactures of explosives an uninterrupted flow of Chilean nitrate the du Pont Company, not content with laying in stores of the product absolutely unheard-of previously in magnitude, decided to establish a branch in Chile for the purchasing of nitrate. Soon the company was buying its nitrate direct from the Chilean producers and shipping it to its Wilmington and other plants in vessels especially chartered for the purpose. Hand in hand with this development of the consumption of nitrate for war purposes the du Ponts began to supply it to American manufacturers on a vastly increased scale for nonwar purposes, nitrate of soda being indispensable in many lines, including the preservation of meats and the manufacture of acids, drugs, fertilizer, chemicals and dyes.

What with the increased consumption of nitrate for munitions and the sudden development of the company's outside dealings in that article, it soon became apparent that still more expensive investments must be made in Chile. Active investigation was, therefore, made of the possibilities of acquiring nitrate fields in that republic in order that the company might produce its own nitrate and thus be completely independent of middlemen from the time the nitrate was taken from the beds to its arrival at the du Pont plants for use either in munitions or for other purposes.

Romance bulks large in the records of these investigations of South American nitrate beds. Woven in with dry arrays of figures and technical terms are tales of hazardous exploration worthy of the Spanish conquistadores of centuries ago. One du Pont expedition went far into well-nigh unexplored Peruvian territory. Finally the company bought three big nitrate properties known as the Delaware, Sud America, and Peña Grande, all in Chile.

The Delaware plant was not only the first nitrate plant of the du Pont company; it was also the first nitrate plant in Chile owned and operated by Americans. In order to work these plants successfully the company built complete railroads and, owing to the absence of towns of any size in the vicinity, made up for the deficiency by improvising full-sized towns with all modern conveniences, where the nitrate workers live as comfortably as in old-established cities. It was expected, at the time that the last report concerning these properties was made, that the company would be taking out 80,000 tons of sodium nitrate per year, which will place it among the first ten in importance of the ninety-odd companies working the nitrate beds.

The three properties cover an area of about 14,000 acres. The total ore contained in them is sufficient to yield about 1,000,000 tons of sodium nitrate.

Potash a Side Line.

When the war broke out it was thought quite generally that Germany had the monopoly of potash; that the world would be reduced to most serious straits by the sudden shutting off of its sources of potash supply. But America may soon be entirely independent of Germany for her potash supply as a result of the great development of the nitrate industry, according to C. M. Barton, Vice President of the du Pont Nitrate Company. This forecast was made as a result of the success of the company in extracting potash by new processes profitably and in large quantities from Chilean nitrate ores formerly not considered as sources of such supply. The du Pont Company, Mr. Barton said, had not only succeeded in producing potash successfully from Chilean nitrate ores, but had given the secret of its processes to representatives of companies from allied and neutral countries operating plants in Chile.

The company, he added, had succeeded in producing 10,000 tons a year of a product containing 25 per cent. of potassium nitrate. This, in conjunction with the output of the other 200 nitrate plants of Chile, would bring the annual production of potash from Chile to about 240,000 tons a year, but, according to Mr. Barton, there is good reason to believe that soon the processes of extracting potash will be so improved that it may be possible to recover virtually all of the potash in the ore instead of only about one-third, as at present, bringing the possible potash output of Chile up to 720,000 tons a year, which is almost equivalent to the entire prewar consumption of potash in the United States. Germany's sales of her potash throughout the world before the war amounted to about 900,000 tons a year. In other words, if the new processes of extracting potash from Chilean nitrate do what is expected of them, American and citizens of allied and neutral countries in Chile will soon be producing an amount of potash equivalent to 80 per cent. of Germany's production before the war.

Another essential in explosive making which the du Ponts have developed for other purposes is saltpeter, which is used as a component of fireworks, paper and cigars, in the making of fertilizer, meat curing, tanning leather, &c. Still another is nitre cake, used by makers of numerous articles seemingly remote from explosives, such as soap, plaster, steel, baking powder, bolts, rivets, &c.

Sale of Oil and Salt.

Profitable disposal of by-products by the powder makers includes sales of wood oil for wood preservative, deodorants, manufacture of mange cures and sheep dip, solvents for paints and varnishes, and disinfectants; of recovered salt to manufacturers of fertilizer, ice cream, bricks and tiles, and chemical stoneware, and also to tanners and farmers; of metal scrap for rolling mills and foundries, &c.; of burlap, lead in pigs, paper scrap, rubber scrap, iron and steel drums, bags, barrels, boxing, belting, bristles, and second-hand machinery. Each of these is a big business in itself.

The latest annual report says:

"The interest of certain officers of the company in the motor field was engaged for many months prior to the making of an investment by the company. While there is no immediate relation between the explosives industry and the manufacture of motors, this investment was made in such a way as to give opportunity for our financial organization to be of service, and at the same time increase greatly our financial strength. The large engineering and construction forces of our company, the development, legal and accounting department facilities, coupled with the demands of the motor industry for talent of that kind, has furnished a connecting link which seems desirable in all investments. The consumption of paints, varnishes, and fabrikoid in the manufacture of automobiles gives another common interest.

"In entering this field it was necessary to make investment in a thoroughly developed property. This has been found in the General Motors Corporation, already equipped in a most thorough manner with technical men of experience for the proper conduct of its business. The officers of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are fortunate in having secured a 27.6 per cent. interest in this corporation, as it now stands equipped with factories for producing all kinds of cars, tractors, and trucks, together with the greater part of the accessories needed in their manufacture."

Gauntlet to German Dyes.

Last but by no means least comes the manufacture of dyes. This has purposely been left to the end because it is largely a matter of future development. The du Ponts, through their investigating experts, have for many months been looking into the dye field and stand ready now to do battle royal with German dyemakers, whom they confidently expect to worst so thoroughly that, as one du Pont man put it, "the Germans won't know one color from another."

The manufacture of dyes was developed during the war under trying circumstances. Government permission had to be procured for the use of every bit of sulphuric acid needed in dye-making, as it was classed as a nonessential industry. But despite these handicaps the company's research chemists worked continuously trying to equal or surpass the German combination dyes.

Recently the Alien Property Custodian sold 4,500 German patents of dyes to the Chemical Foundation, a corporation to be administered without profit for the public good. Any manufacturer desiring to avail himself of one or more of these patents need only show that his plant is properly equipped for making the dyes in question to receive a license from the corporation. The du Ponts have laid their plans to make a great variety of dyes based on these patents and, provided German manufacturers are prevented from flooding the American market with cheap goods as soon as they can get into commerce again, they expect to make good with a vengeance.

Both the United States and Great Britain were entirely dependent upon Germany for dyestuffs, especially in their textile industries. In the United States, an industry possessing 34,000,000 spindles and 730,000 looms, employing 400,000 workers, with an invested capital of about $800,000,000 and an annual output of goods worth about $1,500,000,000, was entirely at the mercy of German dyestuff manufacturers.

On Aug. 1, 1914, when the world-war broke out, there was in this country a supply of German dyes sufficient to tide over the industries using them for about four months. Frantic efforts to import dyes in large quantities before we went to war with Germany were futile because Germany refused to export. Only one lot, aggregating something like 7,000 tons, got out of Germany after the declaration of war with the Entente, and that was back in the Fall of 1914.

The du Ponts started to study the dye industry from the ground up. Dyemaking, being closely related to the manufacture of explosives, it was comparatively easy for their organization, once the step had been decided upon, to pass from one line of manufacture to the other. First, they established an indigo plant—indigo being the great staple dye of the world—and they already stand ready, they claim, to supply 80 per cent. of the indigo requirements of the United States and Canada.

Despite the tremendous development of du Pont side lines the company is by no means satisfied that it has reached full development. Its investigators continue their efforts untiringly, delving into industries of every description; its corps of chemists ceaselessly invents or perfects methods whereby the company may be enabled to enter upon new fields of activity. Commercial conditions are being studied on the ground by representatives of the company in North and South America, Asia, and Europe.

WANTS CONSIDERATION OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS

Cephas Guillet, Ph. D., of the Department of Pedagogy at the Massachusetts State Normal School, is engaged in war work in France and is the only American in a prison camp in Champagne. The following extract from one of his letters deals with the situation of Russian prisoners there:

I THINK our Government and the English are making an immense mistake in ignoring this Russian prisoner problem. There are about forty, or, some say, sixty thousand of these Russians in France, and I have been told there are still 800,000 Russian prisoners in Germany. The French should not have the task of handling these men alone. France is not a democracy like ours, and at the very least England and America ought to be represented in these camps by a shrewd, capable man with authority.

The camp next to ours is extremely disorderly, owing to the great severity of the commandant. There have been murders and riots in which Russians have been shot and bayoneted by the French soldiers. The foyer and canteen have frequently been suppressed as a disciplinary measure. The result is that the Russians have got entirely out of hand, so that neither their own officers nor the French can do anything with them, and a regiment of artillery has been sent for. Whereas our commandant received a letter from headquarters congratulating him on the exceptionally orderly condition of this camp. Men came to me and begged a little timber for a chapel, which they erected themselves, and later I was able to secure more lumber for a little theatre.

Two clever fellows were made manager and assistant manager of this little theatre, and they proved invaluable aids in keeping the Russians entertained. Later they were put in prison for "singing and acting sentiments in favor of Bolshevism." The play was as follows: A volunteer in a Russian battle kills his father—a Bolshevik—and wounds his mother, and fights with his brother. He is reproached with being an unnatural son, whereat he commits suicide.

The Russians begged me to see the commandant and intercede for these men, who had meant no harm. But the commandant, when I saw him, declared that he was going to send them to Africa. "Surely not, commandant, just for a little play? You are joking. The more harshly one suppresses the expression of opinion the more that opinion spreads and finds sponsors!" But the commandant was obdurate and would not release the men.

Tell my boy that his dad has learned to love America more over here, the America of Lincoln. How it helps me in talking to these Russians, to say that Lincoln, unlike Trotsky and Lenine, was for a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people.

Features that contribute to making

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

THE PHONOGRAPH SUPREME

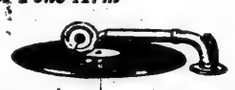
THE one great, fundamental consideration in a musical instrument is its *tone.* On its tone-quality alone it can rise to pre-eminence, or remain on the level of mediocrity.

The phonograph is not one musical instrument, it is a *thousand.* The myriad different instruments and voices it is asked to reproduce call for a tone quality and versatility infinitely beyond the requirements of other instruments.

• • • •

THE Aeolian-Vocalion has risen to its position of world-supremacy on the strength of its marvelous tone. No other features of

Universal Tone-Arm



interest or convenience have been required to make it great. Its reproduction—particularly when playing the new and revolutionary Vocalion Record—of soprano or bass, tenor or contralto, strings, wood-winds or horns, possesses a richness, depth, purity and beauty that has brought the music world to a new appreciation of the value and meaning of the phonograph.

The Graduola



BUT the Aeolian-Vocalion has additional features that add their weight to its supremacy. It is the only phonograph made with a completely developed *tone-control*—the Graduola—which makes of every listener who desires, a performer also, which gives the privilege of personal participation in the music to all who wish it; and which makes the Aeolian-Vocalion a genuine instrument of artistic *musical expression.*

It provides the means in its extraordinary Universal Tone-Arm, by which all different makes of phonograph records may be played with equally good effect. Thus *all* great artists, *all* instrumentalists, *all* bands, orchestras and entertainers, have sung and played for the pleasure and entertainment of the owner of an Aeolian-Vocalion.

It exhibits a perfection of mechanical features that reflects the skill, the unparalleled experience of its makers. But one example—the Aeolian Automatic Stop—operating with positive precision—simple, sure and uncomplicated—illustrates the perfection of all its mechanism.

Automatic Stop



And lastly, it embodies a beauty, grace and perfect taste in its appearance, that is evidence of a new and successful effort to conform the phonograph to the high standards of modern furnishing and decoration.

Vocalion Prices

Conventional models, equipped with Graduola, are priced from $115 upwards; without Graduola, from $50. Many beautiful Period models, priced from $240. All prices subject to change.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Makers of the Duo-Art Piano. Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

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29 West 42nd Street	367 East 149th Street	11 Flatbush Avenue	895 Broad Street

NEAR EAST BUDGET NEARLY $2,000,000

Committee Announces Expenditures That Are Demanded for March and April.

LARGER EFFORT CALLED FOR

Thousands Reported to be Dying Daily in Famine-Stricken Regions —Red Cross Work Taken Over.

The Executive Committee of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East announced yesterday that a budget of nearly $2,000,000 had been approved for all expenses from March 1 to April 30 incurred by the relief operations of the committee in the Near East. The funds, which were collected during the recent nation-wide campaign for $30,000,000, included a considerable portion of the funds obtained in the New York City campaign conducted under the direction of Mrs. Oliver Harriman. The items of the budget follows:

Mesopotamia	$350,000
Russian Caucasus	215,000
Beirut, Syria, special relief	1,000
Beirut, general relief for March	50,000
Beirut, general relief for April	50,000
Palestine, through the Red Cross, for March	50,000
Palestine, through the Red Cross, for April	50,000
Aleppo area for April	50,000
Azerbaijan Province, Persia, for March	200,000
Azebaijan Province, Persia, for April	200,000
Constantinople for March	250,000
Constantinople for April	250,000
Armenian refugees in Japan	3,000
Armenian students stranded in Switzerland	3,000
Emergency appropriation for seed and repatriation for Constantinople and Tiflis	500,000
Total	$1,922,000

It was learned that, for the present there would be no cut in the expenditures of the committee in carrying on the work in the war-stricken countries because reports from the Near East indicated that even greater efforts were needed. A cable message received from Dr. James L. Barton at the New York headquarters of the American Committee, reads:

"According to agreement in Washington and New York I am taking over the Red Cross work in Syria north of Palestine. Red Cross meets all expense of personal to July 1. We support the work from March 1. I am placing several workers in this field, which is well organized and aggressive under Trowbridge. Here we come into immediate touch with the mass of returning refugees and orphans who are not permitted to enter unprotected areas. We are engaging additional buildings for industrial orphans' homes and we are calling orphan and social workers from Constantinople to Marash, Alintab, Adana, Tarsus, Mersina, Hadjin, and Aleppo, all of which are now perfectly accessible. Moslems are releasing under pressure large numbers of Christian women and children for whom protection is imperative."

It was pointed out in a statement issued by the American Committee that it became imperative to take over the work of the Red Cross in the Near East because the Christian symbolism of its name and emblem had proven objectionable to Mohammedans, whose co-operation was necessary to carry on the work. Moslems have a relief organization of their own, known as the "White Crescent," purporting to do a work similar to that of the Red Cross.

Contributions made to the American Committees within the last week in New York City include the following: Public schools collections, $5,000; Mrs. P. H. Stewart, $1,000; D. M. Sarkisian, $1,000; Adolph S. Ochs, $1,000; Mrs. P. H. Costikyan, $500; the Hungerford Brass and Copper Company, $500. The national offices of the committee announced gifts totalling $341,292.50. These include Iowa United Committee for Relief in the Near East, $200,000; Mennonite Relief Committee for War Sufferers, $25,000; Wisconsin Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund, $25,000; Chicago Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, $12,500; Hartford Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, $10,332; New Jersey Committee for Relief in the Near East, $10,000; Spokane Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, $10,000.

Call in person or Mail Coupon Below

Gimbel Brothers

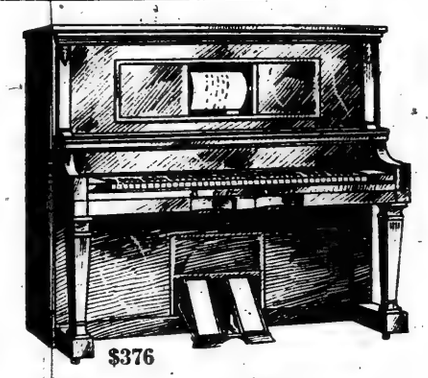
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Use 33d St. Entrance After 6 P. M.

The $250,000 Sale PIANOS and PLAYERS

Piano Store (Eighth Floor) Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.

Nobody is so thoroughly surprised with the event as this Piano Trade itself, because, while most stores cannot get instruments for love or money, Gimbels has a-plenty and, what is more, at sensational prices. Come and see!



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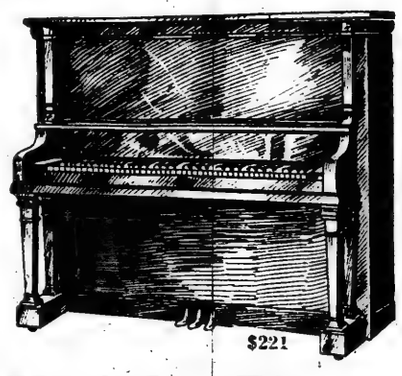
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FREE With Each Player — $10 in Music Rolls (Your Own Selection). Player Bench to Match. Delivery to Your Home.

A beautiful 88-Note Player (as illustrated) the name of which has nearly 100 years of standing and is on each instrument, but which we cannot advertise.

In beautifully figured mahogany or oak, and strictly modern in every respect. Every part made in the high-grade factory mentioned below and fully guaranteed.

Big, standard size instrument such as we have been unable to find elsewhere in New York under $500.



$221

Upright Pianos

$221

FREE With Each Piano — Handsome Stool to Match Given With Each Piano. Free Delivery to Your Home.

A fine Colonial design instrument, as shown here, in mahogany or oak.

Full standard size, measuring up to the quality of pianos now selling in New York from $350 to $500.

Fully guaranteed and made completely in the great Piano Factory shown below.

Small Down Payment—Balance *Two Years to Pay*

These liberal terms despite the low prices. Just a small down payment brings your instrument home at once. Then take two whole years to pay the balance.

War Tax Paid by Gimbel Brothers

All pianos and players now sold must pay a Government War Tax. In other cases dealers add this tax to the price you pay. In this case we bought these instruments before this tax was made, and we decided to pay the tax ourselves rather than raise the prices.

Used Phonographs

Floor Samples and Instruments Taken in Exchange for Victrolas



Limited Number, Come Early

$59

Choice of Whole Collection

$5 a Month

Big handsome instruments that have been used, although you would not know it, because each has been thoroughly overhauled.

Play all records and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Victor Records on Sale Up to 9 P. M.

Call—Write—Phone

Communicate immediately with the Gimbel Piano Store for additional particulars. The event will continue throughout April, but there is no telling how soon the collection mentioned at the beginning of this advertisement will be exhausted, as New Yorkers are now enjoying unprecedented wage prosperity—pressed down and running over.

Mail This Coupon

If you wish to get details by mail, simply fill out this coupon, saying what instrument you are interested in and complete particulars will follow without a single obligation to you. This sale is more than an opportunity—it is a privilege and you should not let it pass.

Gimbel Brothers,
Piano Section, New York City, N. Y.
GIMBELS—MUSIC SALONS—Eighth Floor.

Coupon

Date .....

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
Piano Section, New York City.
Without any obligation or cost whatsoever, please let me have at once additional information regarding your $250,000 Player and Piano Sale. I am interested in ( ) Piano ( ) Player Piano ( ) Phonograph.

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Supreme Court of the World

Who Compose It? What Manner of Men? Their Public Record?

A handbook of the members of the Peace Congress, with terse biographies of all, and portraits of 35 of them. Also a diagram showing how the delegates are seated at the horseshoe table.

The above constitutes one feature of the April issue of

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

The monthly publication of The New York Times Co.

ON NEWS STANDS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

AMONG OTHER FEATURES OF APRIL ISSUE CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE ARE:

Proceedings of the Peace Congress—

A consecutive record of the sessions of the Congress during the month ended March 20, 1919, containing 6,000 words.

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Claims of the different countries officially stated—Poland's triple war over frontiers—Albania's claims—The claim of Epirus—Problems in Asia, Poland, etc.

League of Nations—

Text of the chief speeches for and against the Covenant—President Wilson's Boston speech in full—Speeches pro and con in the U. S. Senate—Ex-President Taft's support—President Wilson's New York address—Speeches of Senators Lodge, Knox, Hitchcock, Lewis, Reed, Sherman and others.

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A full record of the testimony regarding Bolshevism before the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, including evidence of Ambassador Francis and Colonel Raymond Robins.

Germany's Civil Warfare—

Exhaustive review of the Ebert Government's grapple with red revolt in Germany growing out of the assassination of Kurt Eisner—Official records during the month ended March 20, 1919.

How Strasbourg Welcomed the French—

A stirring, brilliant account of how the French entered Strasbourg and the welcome accorded them; a deeply moving chapter in history.

The World at a Glance—

A survey from official records of the chief events of the month in each of the nations of Europe—A summary of historical information indispensable to intelligent men and women.

Feeding Hungry Europe—

The measures taken in each of the countries of Europe to avert famine—A story of the most gigantic philanthropy recorded in all history—How the German merchant fleet was exchanged for food.

Japan's Ambitions in Siberia—

Authentic and official facts which shed a flood of light on the strange attitude of the Japanese in Siberia toward Americans.

Germany's Peace Ultimatum—

Germany's attitude on the peace treaty as presented by her Foreign Minister, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, before the National Assembly.

British Air Raids in Germany—

An official account of the British air raids over German territory during the war.

There are other features of equal interest and importance in the April issue

Illustrations

The Rotogravure Illustrations in the April issue are as follows:

HUGH C. WALLACE (Portrait).
A. MITCHELL PALMER (Portrait).
GROUP OF SENATORS (4 Portraits).
HENRY WHITE (Portrait).
HISTORIC SCENE IN BUDAPEST.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMISSION:
LEVIATHAN ARRIVING WITH SOLDIERS.
PARADE OF COLORED TROOPS (N. Y. City).
GARRISON AT PRAGUE TAKING OATH.
ALLIED MILITARY LEADERS.
PRESIDENT AT BOSTON.
GERMAN TROOPS RETURNING HOME.
GERMANY'S NEW RULERS.
PRESIDENT WILSON IN PARIS.
REJOICING IN STRASBOURG.
NORTH SEA MINE AREA.

The Cartoons

There are 51 international cartoons in the April issue of Current History Magazine representing the world's leading cartoonists.

Current History prints *the full texts* of essential documents and utterances, the richest literature of each month's phases of world affairs—all embellished with rotogravure etchings and cartoons of international subjects by leading artists. It prints *facts*, and does not thrust comments on the reader. There is no bias, no prophecy, no suppression.

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REPORTED CASUALTIES TOTAL 282,830

150 Named in Three New Army Lists Include 69 Dead and 5 Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Three army casualty lists were issued by the War Department, containing 150 names, bringing the total for the army, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned, up to 277,003. No Marine Corps casualty list was given out today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,287. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 282,830.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 13 died of accident, 35 died of disease, 6 severely wounded, 9 wounded to a degree undetermined, 61 wounded slightly, and 5 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 5.	Total.
Killed in action	31,822		31,822
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,425	1	13,426
Died of accident	4,079	13	4,092
Died of disease	22,429	55	22,484
Total	72,487	69	72,556
Wounded	194,797	76	194,873
Missing	5,035	5	5,040
Total	272,319	150	272,469

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DW) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(W) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other cases the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

PARKER, J. A., 1023 Bergen St., Bklyn.....(WL)
BROWN, H., 50 Stranahan St., Bklyn.....(WL)
CHMANN, H. J., 201 W. 145th St.....(LW)
P. E., 952 Herkimer St., Bklyn.....(MA)
ABLETON, WALTER N., 288 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn.....(WL)
MILLER, J. J., 49 Washington St.....(WL)
SABH, JOS. F., 454 W. 20th St.—Lt.....(WS)
O'CONNOR, WM. J., 200 W. 129th St.....(WL)
CHAKA, EDWARD J., 476 St. Nicholas Ave.....(DD)
SMITH, GEORGE F., 908 Sherrand Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

BLOSSOM, CARL N., Binghamton.....(WL)
LASHER, CHARLES E., Binghamton.....(DD)
BREEN, STEPHEN J., Wilford.....(WL)
EAIC, WM. F., Middle Park—Lt.....(WL)
SIPPLE, CHARLES J., Rochester.....(DD)

ALABAMA.

EA, Ashpasville.....(DD)
HEMSTEAD, Mobile.....(DD)

ARKANSAS.

—N, T., Village.....(DD)
ANDER, Pine Bluff.....(DD)
ADAM H., Mellors.....(DD)

COLORADO.

PAPPAROS, STEVE G., Greeley.....(DD)
SMITH, ALBA, Denver.....(DD)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOLLEY, CLAUDE, Washington.....(DD)
KANTZ, ALBERT, Washington—Lt.....(DA)

FLORIDA.

WELCH, ROLLA C., Winter Haven.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

GAINES, HENRY, Hartwell.....(DA)
PALMER, JOE B., Camilla.....(DA)

ILLINOIS.

COX, ISAAC K., Arthur.....(DD)
DALY, JAMES K., Chicago.....(DD)
DURRIE, L. W., Elmwood.....(DD)
JAMES, LENTON W., Canton—Sgt.....(DD)
ZIEGENBEIN, HENRY J., Park Ridge.....(DD)

IOWA.

MILLER, CHARLES C., Monticello.....(DD)

KANSAS.

PIERCE, ERNEST E., Pittsburgh—Lt.....(DD)
TRAVER, JOHN ABRAM, Peabody—Sgt.....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

CLARK, WM. P., Owensboro.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

FORBER, JOHN B., Ethel.....(DA)
GORDON, WILLIAM Jr., Sunset.....(DD)

MAINE.

HUTCHINS, WM. P., Orland.....(DD)
RANDALL, CLARENCE E., Rockland.....(DD)

MARYLAND.

DAVIS, CHARLES C., Baltimore.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BURNS, WILLIAM P., Lawrence.....(DD)
STACHOWICZ, FELIX A., Holyoke.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

BABCOCK, HAZEL E., Blanchard—Nurse.....(DD)
GRACE, EBER J., Loomis.....(DA)

MISSISSIPPI.

PRICE, JAMES, Holly Bluff.....(DD)
LEVY, GEORGE, Brookhaven.....(DD)
MURPHY, WILLIAM, Batesville.....(DD)
PALMER, ERNEST N., Smithville.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

PETTERSJE E., Iver Summit—Sgt.....(DD)

NEVADA.

TWADDLE, ERNEST, Reno—Chauffeur.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

BARTADY, A. A., West New York.....(WL)
BROWN, J. H., Jersey City—Bgl.....(DD)
LOCKWOOD, WILBUR, Plainfield.....(WL)
SENANSKI, SAMUEL, Bayonne.....(WL)
TREBING, GEORGE E., Camden.....(MA)
WOOD, GEORGE H., West Winfield.....(DA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

CARPENTER, IRA N., Wadesboro.....(DW)
EVERETTE, J. S., Robinsonville.....(DD)

OHIO.

BROUGH, ORVILLE G., Oak Harbor.....(DD)
HURER, CHARLES J., Prairie Depot.....(DA)
FIGMAN, F. J., Dresden—Sgt.....(DA)

OKLAHOMA.

FIELDS, PATRICK, Dewey—Corp.....(DD)
VAILS, JIM C., Blue.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

CURLEY, GEORGE J., Benore.....(DD)
DEPTULA, PETER, Philadelphia.....(DD)
HARDY, R., Turtle Creek—Wagn.....(DA)
JOHNSON, F., Philadelphia.....(DD)
RUSSELL, LEO, R., Philadelphia—Corp.....(DD)
TOOLAN, DANIEL F., Carbondale.....(DA)
VALERIOUS, F. C., Pittston—Hrs.....(DA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COINS, JAMES, Greenville.....(DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

LEE, G. E., Madison.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

BROWN, WALTER, Chattanooga.....(DA)
MOORE, THOMAS J., Cleveland.....(DD)

TEXAS.

CAPE, J. H., Corpus Christi—Wagn.....(DD)
HALL, AARON N., Bryan.....(DA)
LEWIS, A. W., Dallas.....(DD)
McWILLIAMS, R. C., Waco—Sgt.....(DD)
MILTON, EMERSON, McDade.....(DD)

UTAH.

EDWARDS, E., Sunnyside.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

GUM, ARTHUR R., Monterey—Mch.....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

KEITH, WILLIAM M., Spokane.....(DD)

WISCONSIN.

GILBERTSON, GEORGE, Dallas.....(DD)
ZEGAROWICZ, F., Superior—Wagn.....(DD)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rep'rtd.	Prev. Rep'rtd.
BRESOFF, A., 438 E. 10th St.	(RD)	(MA)
COHEN, MAX, 170 Monroe St.	(RD)	(MA)
CLOWE, C. P., 720 W. 35th St., Corp.	(D)	(MA)
DWYER, V. J., 128 Rutledge St., Brooklyn	(D)	(MA)
KELLY, JOHN, 322 E. 42d St.	(WS)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALSHEIMER, J. J., Utica.....(KA) (D)
BRADY, E. L., Mt. Morris.....(KA) (D)

ELSEWHERE.

ADAMS, W. C., Isaac—Corp.....(KA) (D)
ARNOLD, W. E., Letchworth, Eng.(KA) (D)
BAYHA, R., Skidmore, Mo.....(KA) (D)
BELCHER, C. W., Rowlett, Tex.—Mch.....(KA) (MA)
BERINCHIK, N., Sloham, Russia (RD) (KA)
BLACKBURN, D. E., Blackburn, Mo.—Corp.....(KA) (D)
BLANC, S. E., Canton, Ohio.....(KA) (D)
BROWN, H. M., Deerfield, Mo.(RD) (PW)
DAVIS, HARRY J., Philadelphia, Penn.—Corp.....(KA) (D)
DELANEY, J. F., Newark, N. J.(RD) (MA)
DINOVITZ, S., Pittsburgh, Penn.(D) (MA)
DI PRINZIO, D., Philadelphia, Penn.....(RD) (DD)
FAGAN, J. B., Burnett, Texas..(KA) (MA)
FORD, E. L., New London, Conn.—Lt.....(KA) (MA)
FULKERSON, B., Royalton, Ill.(KA) (MA)
GALLAGHER, L. S., Mayo, Ireland. (D) (MA)
GOLD, I., Philadelphia, Penn.(KA) (MA)
GOWAN, HENRY T., Duluth, Minn.—Corp.....(KA) (MA)
HETTINGER, M. J., Manchester, Okla.....(KA) (MA)
HEWINS, J. G., St. Paul, Minn.(KA) (MA)
HILTY, ROY F., Pittsburgh, Penn.(D) (MA)
HULETT, RAY J., Estherville, Iowa.....(D) (MA)
HUNT, T. J., Alert, N. C.....(KA) (D)
KREFT, V. W., Detroit, Mich.....(DW) (D)
KUROWSKI, J., Bloomfield, N. J.(RD) (MA)
LAFORTA, J., Hoboken, N. J.....(RD) (MA)
LAREZZA, A., Newark, N. J.....(DW) (MA)
LARSON, G. J., Buffalo Centre, Ia.(KA) (D)
LUMPKIN, W., Spring Garden, Mo.(KA) (WS)
MITCHELL, A., Midland Pk., S. C.(KA) (MA)
MOSELY, C., Roanoke, Va.—Lt.....(KA) (MA)
PARKER, H., Charleston, W. Va.—Corp.....(KA) (MA)
PETERS, OSCAR, McGee, Mo.....(D) (MA)
PELLEY, J. C., Dunnville, Ky.—Sgt.....(KA) (MA)
PITTS, J. B., Kalamazoo, Mich.(KA) (D)
POLOMIS, P. A., Wauaukee, Wis.(KA) (MA)
SARRELS, J. H., Vicksburg, Miss.(D) (MA)
SICOLI, M., Philadelphia, Penn.(D) (MA)
SHONEY, T. B., Clarks, Neb.(KA) (MA)
STRAWN, K. P., Landover, Md.—Lt.....(KA) (MA)
TURNER, J. W., Culpeper, Va.(KA) (MA)
WAGANER, J. L., Cardiff, Ark.(KA) (MA)
WILKISON, J. A., Norfolk, Va.....(KA) (MA)
WOODWARD, E. M., Leesburg, Texas.....(KA) (D)

Erroneously Reported Died of Wounds.

BYLAND, Lt. H. W., Washington, D. C.

Erroneously Reported Died.

GORE, JOHN J., Cleveland, Ohio.

Wounded Slightly, Erroneously Reported

MYERS, Corp. Roy H., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LISTS UNDELIVERED MAIL.

Red Cross Bureau Holds Soldier Letters for Claimants.

The Casualty Bureau of the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross made public yesterday the following list of undelivered soldier mail:

Arkin, Mrs. Sarah, 661 2d St., Brooklyn; Private Leon Arkin, Co. L, 305th Inf.
Sakanowsky, Simon, 540 E. 14th St., New York City; Stanley Balkanowsky.
Brandon, Miss Georgenn, Brooklyn; Private Charles Deriy, Ambulance Co. 28, San. Tr., now with 39th Regt.
De Vitto, Leo, 567 1st Av., New York City; James Gaggino.
Gordon, Miss Stella, 6 E. 30th St. Alfonso Naddeo.
Halbut, Miss Jessie A.; holding a letter at this address.
Kataias, Tassos, 342 W. 29th St., New York City; Private George Kataias, Co. L, 23d Inf.
Leffingwell, Elmer C.; holding a letter at this address.
Leibler, Mrs. Lillie, 321 E. 46th St., New York City; Joseph Leibler.
Milano, Edward, 321 W. 112th St., New York City; Private Emilio Lupinacci, Co. C, 58th Inf.
MORRISET, Joseph, 325 W. 16th St., New York City, Patrick Lee.
Rose, Miss Edna, 296 Eagle Av., New York City; Private Joseph J. Murphy, Co. E, 59th Inf.
Sellekson, Mrs. Rebecca, 161 E. 180th St., New York City; Private Samuel Sellekson, 1st or 2d Co., 161st Depot Brigade.
Sellers, Donnie, 66 E. 120th St., New York City; Max Sellers.
Sheriff, Edward W., 13-21 Park Row, New York City; Private Charles Hoffman.
Terashenz, N. W., Henrietta, N. C.; holding a letter at this address.
Tovee, John; Private John Blocardi.
Wagner, Mrs. Katie, 1,222 Simpson St., New York City; Private Joseph Wagner, Battery D, 20th F. A.
Wallach, Miss Samuel, 2 Park St.; Private Samuel Shultz.
Whitmore, T., New York City; holding a letter at this address.

The above should call at the Casualty Bureau of the American Red Cross, New York County Chapter, 120 East 34th Street, New York City, giving their present addresses, so that these may be forwarded to Washington.

Vimy Ridge.

It is said that France will donate Vimy Ridge to Canada. If this had been known earlier perhaps the Canadians wouldn't have been so rough with it.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

BOER SEPARATIST MISSION TO PARIS

Was Aided by the British, Much to Its Own Discomfiture.

NOT EXPECTED TO SUCCEED

Started the Movement in the Hope of Creating Martyrs in Sentiment an Anti-British Campaign.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 25.—Amaze and bewilderment sum up the present state of mind of the Nationalist or Separatist Party, in other words the irreconcilable Boers, headed by General J. B. M. Hertzog. A spectacular bluff, of which President Wilson's pronouncement in favor of self-determination for all peoples was made the pretext, and which marks the culmination of an active campaign of sedition, obstruction, and pro-Germanism that has been "on the nerves" of loyal South Africans ever since the war started, has been called.

Whether the party wants to or not, it is in the position of being compelled to send a delegation to the Peace Conference to demand, quoting its own words, "the independence of the Cape Province, the Orange Free State, the Transvaal and Natal," for at a Congress of Nationalists held in Bloemfontein on Jan. 16, delegates were appointed to go to Paris and subscriptions to a minimum total of £50,000 to defray their expenses were called for, and the money has been raised.

It is not believed here that the agitators had the least idea that their announced program could be carried out. It was assumed by them, as a matter of course, that permission for the delegates to go would not be granted by the authorities here or in Great Britain, and that this would constitute a grievance with which the fire of disloyalty could be kept alight and furnish the finest possible material for propaganda in the back veldt regions.

But things turned out wholly contrary to their expectations and we have been treated to the amusing spectacle of the Opposition leader, Sir Thomas Smartt, and the Labor leader in the House, Colonel Creswell, going aboard the Union liner Durham Castle and vainly imploring the crew to reconsider their determination to go on strike unless passage booked by the Nationalist deputation was canceled; of F. S. Malan, the Acting Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, cabling to the Portuguese authorities of Delagoa Bay to grant passage on a vessel from there, and of the Admiral, Fitzherbert, commanding the Cape station, offering to take them over on his Majesty's cruiser Minerva!

That the Peace Conference issue was raised as a promising medium of intense agitation is shown by the comment of the Nationalist organ De Burger on the refusal of the Durham Castle's crew to take the delegates across. British freedom of the seas, it says, means freedom to do only what the Englishman wants. This despite the fact that at the request of the Government precedence was given to the delegates by the Union Castle Line officials over thousands of would-be passengers to England, many of whose applications for accommodations date back for months, and that it will be months before the waiting list, which is receiving attention in rotation, has been disposed of and passenger traffic returns to normal conditions!

For the envoys to have departed on their errand of secession on one of the vessels of the Royal Navy, and that vessel a warship, would not have been playing the Nationalist game at all. The ludicrousness of it would have been patent to even the densest and most bigoted of disloyal Dutch farmers. It would, so to speak, have taken the wind out of the sails of the whole scheme of agitation, already sadly becalmed by the eagerness displayed by everybody in authority to afford every possible facility to the mission. Even after having accepted the Admiral's offer, this has been declined by the delegates on the ground that the accommodations afforded by the Minerva are inadequate, and arrangements are being made for passage in a Dutch steamer by way of New York.

No one in South Africa—and least of all, it is safe to say, the delegates themselves—believes that the mission has a chance of success; but what everybody knows perfectly well is that an adverse judgment rendered by an impartial international tribunal will have no effect on the efforts of the irreconcilables to disrupt the Union.

But the Nationalist deputation is not the only one that is going to see President Wilson. Some of the most adverse our objectors to separation are the native blacks of the former Orange Free State, and they have decided to send a delegation to the Imperial Government in London and to the Peace Conference to lay before them the special disabilities under which they suffer as a subject race. The Free State natives are, in fact, dealt with more harshly than in any other province. "Kallop my nigger" is still regarded by the Orange River Boers as a right, and some of the very Nationalist delegates who are going to the Peace Conference to further the cause of "freedom" for South Africa voted in Parliament a few days ago for a bill which, if finally adopted, would reduce to serfdom every native not having attained his majority.

There exists in the Free State a class of natives called "squatters," who enjoy certain depasturing and plowing rights in return for services which they render to the landowner. By an old act of the Free State, which Union legislation has confirmed, they and their children with them rank as "servants." The significance of the classification is that they fall under the masters' and servants' law, which in the Free State is particularly stringent. They may not, for instance, leave the farm of their employer without a written pass. Consequently the children are precluded, during the term of their father's contract with his own employer, from obtaining another master who might pay them personal to the Free State law, until they reach the age of 16.

By the present measure it is sought to raise to 21 years the age below which children cannot sell their own labor and to make it a criminal offense for any person to employ a native minor of this class without the written consent of his father's master.

These amendments are proposed, notwithstanding that the Government has in preparation a measure dealing with native labor conditions throughout the Union.

It is scarcely to be wondered at, therefore, that the Free State natives should view with apprehension the possibility of a return of Boer "independence," and that their fears should be shared by natives in other parts of the Union, in the Transvaal, for example, who want to present a memorial to the King urging that "the breaking of the empire shall not be tolerated."

The Bloemfontein Conference promoters sought to strengthen their separatist propaganda by cabling the following resolution to President Wilson:

The Central Committees of the National Party of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and the Orange Free State jointly resolve to testify to President Wilson the Nationalist Party's share in the humble expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the termination of the terrible bloodshed and the miseries coupled with it during the past four years and for the prospect of a lasting peace, based upon the principles of right and justice.

The said committees wish, in addition, to give expression to the feeling of gratitude on behalf of those they have the honor of representing for the recognition of the inalienable right of every civilized nation to its freedom and for the adoption of the principle of the reparation of violated rights and freedoms as fundamental principles to be applied not only in the coming Peace Conference, but to be observed universally in the future control of international relations, and while they take this opportunity of formally resolving to testify to the President of the United States of America their common and great gratitude for his great and noble efforts in espousing those noble and humane principles of which of the whole civilized world, they wish to assure him that they confidently rely upon the application of these principles to the Cape, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State.

But if they expected to make capital out of the American President's reply they were disappointed, for it was merely in a polite acknowledgment from Mr. Wilson's Secretary. It reads:

I am writing, on behalf of the President, to acknowledge receipt of the message forwarded to him by cable from Cape Town on behalf of the National Party of Union of South Africa and to express his appreciation of your very cordial message.

A resolution similarly worded but announcing that a delegation would proceed to Europe "to explain the true views and real state of affairs in the Union" was cabled to King George.

At the Bloemfontein Conference the open pro-Germanism of the gathering was manifested by the adoption unanimously of a resolution protesting in strong terms against the "persecution" of Germans in this country, after the mover of it, Mr. Fichardt, who is of German origin and a member of the Legislature, had spoken of the help afforded by Germans in the Boer War and by German nurses in the recent influenza epidemic. Bloemfontein, he said, had been built by Germans and so had the rest of South Africa.

Apropos to the influenza epidemic which took a toll of 140,000 lives in the Union, even this was seized upon as an excuse for propaganda by the Nationalists, who referred to it both in and out of Parliament as the "Khaki pest" and "Botha pest."

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TWENTY HARVARD CREWS ON CHARLES

Unusual Interest Manifest This Season in Crimson's Rowing Possibilities.

HAINES DISCUSSES FAULTS

Capt. Whitman Comments on Technical Features of Rigging Racing Shells.

This article is the fifth of a series written for The New York Times on the rowing conditions and prospects in the Eastern universities by a well-known authority on collegiate oarsmanship.

Harvard, as of yore, is right on the job this Spring in matters aquatic. And those having to do with the preliminary preparations, as well as with the final working out for the ultimate results, seem to be laying their plans with rare acumen. There's no theorizing and there's no experimenting. They know exactly what they want to do and they are going to try to do it. Incidentally the Cambridge men may repeat and score two clean-cut victories as they did last year. They have only a pair of chances, as also then was the case. However, the Crimson's absorbing idea, as usual, is to beat her ancient rival, Yale.

To show how popular rowing is at the university and how thoroughly in earnest the student body and, in fact, all concerned are, it is only necessary to say that William Haines, Harvard's coach, and Frederic B. Whitman, the 'Varsity Captain, have under their supervision every afternoon no less than twenty crews, all eight-oared. These are divided as follows: First, second, and third 'Varsities, one senior (1919,) one junior (1920,) two sophomores (1921,) three crews each from the two Harvard rowing clubs (Elliot and Thayer,) and seven freshman combinations.

The seating order and statistics of the first and second 'Varsity and first freshman—the crews which will do the intercollegiate racing—are at present as follows:

'VARSITY.

Name, Class and Position.	Age.	Hgt.	Wt.
J. D. Leighton, '20, stroke	22	6.00	162
J. Fraser, '19, No. 7	24	6.00	171
C. L. Batcheldor, Jr., '19, No. 6	21	6.00	165
A. Sedgewick, '20, No. 5	20	6.01	165
H. Morrie, '21, No. 4	18	5.11	174
J. F. Linder, '19, No. 3	21	6.00	180
C. F. Batcheldor, '20, No. 2	20	6.00	172
W. H. Whitman, '19, bow	20	6.01	170
Coxswain, E. L. Pierson, '21.			

SECOND 'VARSITY.

Name, Class and Position.	Age.	Hgt.	Wt.
C. Chanler, '19, stroke	23	6.10	148
Darnon, '21, No. 7	19	6.02½	182
Norburg, '21, No. 6	20	5.11	180
F. Faxon, '21, No. 5	20	6.02	183
W. Borland, '21, No. 4	20	6.00	170
E. Atkinson, '20, No. 3	20	5.11½	180
Veasey, '20, No. 2	20	6.06	148
Davis, '21, bow	20	6.01½	161
H. Steedman, '20, cox'n.	21	5.07	123

FRESHMAN.

Name and Position.	Age.	Hgt.	Wt.
Bradlee, stroke	19	6.02	168
Garland, No. 7	19	6.02	185
B. McCagg, No. 6	21	6.04½	194
Twyfy, No. 5	19	6.03½	186
Ellis, No. 4	19	6.01	160
Crocker, No. 3	19	6.00	171
Duncan, No. 2	20	5.10½	165
Appleton, bow	20	5.08	158
Cox'swain—D. D. Miller.			

On April 19, Harvard, with her 'Varsity crew only, will row against the United States Naval Academy and Princeton on the Severn at Annapolis over a mile and seven-eighths course. These will be interesting contests in view of the fact that the week before Pennsylvania and the Navy will have fought out their keen rivalry and determined which is the better. Incidentally Princeton shall prove the dark horse. On April 26 the Tigers' Quakers will row on the Housatonic with Yale. Thus, knowing the respective merits of Pennsylvania and the middies by sightfall, we shall have ascertained whether Yale or Harvard is the faster and the stage is set.

On June 20 the Crimson's 'Varsity, probably the second 'Varsity and freshman crews will be in the historic New London regatta with Yale once more. And how every Harvard man is looking forward to it—and lots of others, too. Captain Whitman tells me that the second 'Varsity race has not been as yet definitely agreed upon, but that there is little doubt as to its being rowed. The 'Varsity race will be over the good old four-mile course, finishing just above the railroad bridge. The second 'Varsity and freshman events will be two-mile affairs, from the Navy Yard and finishing at the same place.

Here is the frank opinion of Coach Haines as to his big crew's prominent asset: "The worst fault of the 'Varsity just at present is in the body swing. The men differ so much in build that so far the crew as a whole has not been able to develop that synchronization in the swing of back and shoulders that is necessary for the crew to row in its best form. However, the men are improving every day."

Last year when Haines had his men at their end-season polish they were beautifully together. There was a splendid heave with the shoulders and back, without a break. The finish, moreover, was excellent, giving a quick feather was symmetrical throughout, and producing a clean-cut in and out. The slide work was of a high order and there was a pointed leg drive. The men were just enough part the perpendicular on the pull through to get all the speed out of it without going so far as to tax the abdominal muscles on the start of the recover.

And with this polish Harvard, as I have said, won the two races she started in. But the wonder of it was that in each instance the men rowed in borrowed boats. A different one, of course, each time. Because of traffic congestion on account of the war it was found impracticable to bring along the Crimson shell. In both cases the boats were rigged by Charlie Hart, the Harvard expert, and in the instance of the Princeton race the craft actually had to be changed from starboard stroke rig to port. Few people realize what a tremendous handicap it is for a crew to row in a strange boat not made to its particular order.

Captain Whitman said: "Concerning the angle of the pin of the row lock, which you have stated in your articles seeks to stabilize the boat, we take issue with you. We maintain that the only correct positions for the pin and the sill are when the pin is vertical and the sill horizontal."

Upon the respective virtues of flat and inclined slides his statement is as follows: "We are using level slides, the same as last year, and we regard them as being better than the staggered inclined slides for the following reasons: At best, the slide during the recovery is a difficult thing to master, and the tendency of many men is to open their knees and crowd down on their slides, thus getting to the end of the slide too soon. And the inclined slide to the tendency to coast would add the trend toward the very bad habit of too fast sliding on the recovery and make even worse. If the slides are level, however, the only thing to contend with in the management of the slide is the keeping of the legs and body in the right position. Thus the level slide is better than teh inclined slide in aiding the development of slide work, a thing absolutely necessary for crews to have."

All of these are moot questions and will needs be threshed out. Time was when all supposedly good points were kept secrets—the boats being kept behind locked doors. Nowadays there is more healthful atmosphere. Everything is open and above board, and captains and coaches are willing to show their wares and tell their systems.

The 'Varsity boat built by Al Ward of Boston. It is 60 feet long and 24 inches wide. The oars are by Shea of Stoughton and are 12 feet 4 inches in length, the blades 6½ inches wide and are spooned 46 inches. Harvard is using the Narvil row lock. It consists of a round pin which fits into a round hole in the end of the oar. The pin is held in place by a spring which is fastened to the gunwale of the boat. The oar is held in the row lock by a leather thong which is fastened to the handle of the oar. The thong is looped around the pin and the oar is held in place by the tension of the spring. The oar can be removed from the row lock by pressing down on the spring and lifting the oar out of the row lock. The oar is then free to be removed from the boat.

The Harvard coaching staff consists of Haines, Whitman, Edward Brown, who teaches the class and club crews, and John Manning, who instructs the lower freshmen. As usual, Charles Hart is the rigger, and he is a past master of this intricate art. He has been with the Harvard crews for thirty years continuously.

NAVY CREW FIT FOR RACE.

Open Rowing Season with Penn Oarsmen Saturday.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 5.—Interest in rowing at the Naval Academy is becoming intense as the opening of the racing season approaches. With less than a week before the big race against the Pennsylvania crews, Dick Glendon's charges are keyed to a high pitch and anxious to do everything possible to get absolutely fit. Next Saturday, the University of Pennsylvania will bring its 'Varsity, second and freshmen crews here, while one week later, April 19, Princeton and Harvard will be the Midshipmen's opponents.

The season will start with a race of great interest. The Naval Academy and the University of Pennsylvania met each other twice last season and divided honors equally so far as the main crews are concerned. This year, Pennsylvania has seven of last year's oarsmen, and the Academy has five. Naturally, the rivalry is intense. The Midshipmen are straining every nerve to win, and have no doubt that Joe Wright's boys feel the same way.

The first statistics of the Academy oarsmen authorized by Coach Glendon follow:

FIRST CREW.

Position. Name.	Weight. Pounds.	Height. Ft.	In.
Stroke, Ingram	160	6	1
No. 7, Harris	172	6	
No. 6, Reppller	162	6	2
No. 5, Ballreich	170	6	3
No. 4, Skinner	175	6	
No. 3, Fanborn	170	6	
No. 2, Graves	170	6	½
Bow, Graff	162	5	11
Coxswain, Crawford	113	5	4

SECOND CREW.

Position. Name.	Weight. Pounds.	Height. Ft.	In.
Stroke, Van Buren	160	5	9
No. 7, Wiedman	175	6	
No. 6, Sterling	170	6	1
No. 5, Kinney	175	6	
No. 4, Arthur	180	5	11
No. 3, Jacobini	165	6	
No. 2, Beard	155	6	
Bow, Litchfield	160	5	11
Coxswain, Clark	110	5	4

FOURTH CLASS CREW.

Position. Name.	Weight. Pounds.	Height. Ft.	In.
Stroke, Keppel	175	5	10
No. 7, Gallagher	178	5	11
No. 6, Johnson	180	6	
No. 5, King	185	6	
No. 4, Hall	183	6	
No. 3, Richardson	182	6	
No. 2, Jackson	183	6	1
Bow, Ballifere	178	6	
Coxswain, Bothwell	110	5	4

The fourth classmen have the heaviest crew on the river, averaging 181½ pounds. Glendon says that his material for this crew is the best he has ever had from a new class, and they got a good start last Summer. Ensign Talbot, Commander Joe R. Morrison, the rowing representative of the Academy.

Glendon has also found time to pick his 150-pound crew, for which there has been made an entry for the event for light crews in the Henley regatta. It is: Stroke, Sloane; 7, McMahon; 6, Earle; 5, Talbot; 4, Thomsen; 3, conant; 2, Davison; bow, Pew; coxswain, d'Oyley. Glendon has not had much time to coach this crew as yet, but all of them have had considerable experience on the water.

The Navy crews are progressing finely, and the finest rowing season in the history of the Academy is anticipated.

CORNELL CREW AT WORK.

Courtney Expects to Make Selections Soon.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5.—Rowing practice at Cornell, temporarily halted during vacation, was resumed with the opening of the university on Wednesday, and four 'Varsity and two freshman eights are now on the inlet. It will be a week or two before they can venture out on the lake.

The freshman eight has been doing very well, Coach Courtney says, but on account of the absence of some of the 'Varsity oarsmen, and the irregularity of practice of these eights, the situation with reference to the 'Varsity crews is somewhat confused. Coach Courtney, however, hopes to make a permanent selection within a short time. Among the students entering up with the Spring term is F. H. Helms, who rowed on the 'Varsity last year.

Meanwhile, rowing practice is continuing in the crew room, a number of likely oarsmen remaining among the group that has not been boated. The intercollege boathouse will be open in a few days also, so that it will be possible to send out six crews in all on the inlet. A series of practice races scheduled to occur as soon as water conditions are improved, will go a long way toward determining the make-up of the 'Varsity eight, which is to row Princeton on May 24, and hopes to row Columbia and Pennsylvania later in the year.

The first 'Varsity eight is boated as follows:

Buckley, bow; Moore 2, Ferguson 3, Helms 4, Hoffman 5, Brewster 6, Kelley 7, Trethway, stroke.

Freshman Eight—Mead, bow; Kay 2, Hoag 3, Frensel 4, Krug 5, Baldwin 6, Olney 7, Wilson, stroke.

PROTESTS CREW QUARTERS.

Columbia News Not Satisfied with Gould Boathouse.

Oarsmen and followers of rowing at Columbia University read with interest an article in the Columbia Alumni News asking whether or not the university committee on athletics had made a mistake in ordering that practice for the 'Varsity crew be held at the Gould boathouse, on the Hudson River at 116th Street, and suggesting that the committee either arrange to have the crew row from the old quarters at Edgewater or to enter negotiations with one of the Harlem River clubs for the use of a boathouse on that stream.

It is pointed out that the Gould house has proved unsuitable already this Spring for the reason that in over two weeks there were only two days when the oarsmen were able to row because of rough water. It is asserted that aside from the fact that the river on the Manhattan shore is usually rough in the Spring, there are dangers from the swift tides and current that make the handling of boats and shells an exceedingly difficult matter.

It is known that several members of the Committee on Athletics are opposed to training the 'Varsity and freshman crews at the Gould house and some of them have expressed concern over the conditions.

The News article suggests that it might be advisable to establish permanent quarters at Edgewater for the reason that the time required to go from the Columbia campus on Morningside Heights to the Jersey quarters was no longer than that required by oarsmen at Yale, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Syracuse to reach their boathouses.

PENN ATHLETES IN RACES.

Medley Competitions to be Held Next Friday.

Franklin Field, Philadelphia, will be the scene of a novel event Friday when athletes of University of Pennsylvania compete in a medley running, walking and swimming competition. The races will be conducted under the supervision of George Kisler, coach of the swimming team.

The athletes will first be lined up for a quarter-mile run. This will be followed almost immediately by a quarter-mile walk, and when this is completed the athletes will repair to Weightman Hall for a quarter-mile swim. A record will be kept of the order of finish for each event, and the three successful competitors will be awarded gold, silver and bronze medals.

PROPOSE A CHANGE IN YACHTING RULE

Conference Suggested by England to Consider Plan for Measuring Craft.

With the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton and the news that the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain is anxious to hold an international conference to change the rule of measurement and the arranging of dates for the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, the past ten days have been full of interest for the American Corinthian. The proposal of the British yachtsmen is decidedly the most important happening. If such a conference is held it may possibly change the whole history of the sport.

Yacht racing depends upon a rule of measurement. With the exception of class racing, all yachts race under some sort of a measurement rule, and their handicaps are based upon their measurements. One-design and restricted class racing is popular, as it is contended that the sport is then more up to the skipper than it is to the yacht. In open racing, the designer has a great deal to do with the success of a yacht. Naturally, open racing develops more different designs in yachts, which some contend is the backbone of the sport.

Some years before the great war Great Britain called a conference similar to the one that has just been suggested. America was to take part in the conference, in fact, the United States went so far in the matter that several of the American delegates secured their passage for the other side. Then something happened. According to rumor, the New York Yacht Club began to grow suspicious of the conference, and, fearing that something might be done that would interfere with future races for the historic trophy, the United States did not go to the conference.

The English Conference decided upon a rule of measurement that is known as the International Rule. It has not been the most successful one. The rule developed a poor type of yacht that was slow and topheavy. All sorts of restrictions were placed upon the boat save on sail area. Still it had to be used for a certain number of years by English, French, German, Spanish, and other European yachtsmen.

At about the same time the New York Yacht Club decided that the United States also should have a new rule of measurement. As there is no national yachting body in this country, the New York Yacht Club took it upon itself to call a meeting which was named the Atlantic Coast Conference. Representatives of the various more important yacht clubs on the Atlantic Coast attended and after working the greater part of the winter a rule was adopted that is known as the Universal Rule. It was to last for five years. Officially, it no longer exists. Still it has proven to be such a satisfactory rule that no one thinks of suggesting any change.

The principal difference between the usual Rule, which now is used throughout the United States and Canada, lies in the fact that it needs an expert naval architect to measure a boat. Also, he is never sure of his work. It has been said that no architect can measure a boat twice and get the same result. Of course, the difference is only slight, still it is enough to make trouble. Were this eliminated, it is believed by yachtsmen that the Universal Rule would be ideal. Certainly, it develops a speedy, seaworthy yacht.

Undoubtedly, American yachtsmen never would consider the International Rule. Also it is believed that until the Universal Rule is so altered that the ordinary Corinthian is able to measure his craft, the American rule will not be popular abroad. Still, indications point that the American rule being slightly changed and in its new form accepted by British sailing men. If such a thing happened it would wonderfully help the sport.

Shamrock IV., which has been over here since 1914, was built under the Universal Rule. The well-known "mutual agreement" clause of the deed of gift of the America's Cup allowed Sir Thomas Lipton and the New York Yacht Club to accept the Universal Rule as the basis of the race that has yet to be sailed for the historic trophy. Shamrock IV. is the first big yacht to be designed abroad under the rule and its work naturally will mean a great deal to British yachtsmen. If it proves a success, undoubtedly Great Britain will think still more favorably of the American rule of yacht measurement.

DRESSER BACK AT CORNELL.

Return of Runner Raises Hopes for Track Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5.—Ivan C. Dresser, Cornell's great distance runner of 1918, has re-entered the university, and the undergraduate body and coach, Jack Moakley, are rejoicing. At the same time the track team is also strengthened by the arrival of J. M. (Jack) Watt, 'Varsity hurdler in 1916, and F. S. Abreu, who finished fifth in the half-mile at the Intercollegiates last Spring, the first year he ran on the 'varsity. All three men have been engaged in national service. On resuming their university work with the beginning of the Spring term they become eligible for the track team this year.

Dresser's return is of much importance to Cornell, because he insures the Ithacans of five points in the two-mile run in the Intercollegiates, as well as first places in the dual meets with Annapolis and Pennsylvania next month. Dresser was the best two-miler in the college world last year and Cornell men are confident that he will retain that position this year. In the Cornell-M. I. T. meet last May on Schoellkopf Field here, Dresser covered the two miles in 9 22 2-5, faster than the Intercollegiate record. He also won individual honors in the cross country championship race of 1917. Coach Moakley last year regarded him as one of the greatest distance runners he had ever developed. If he gets into his usual condition and form in the relatively short practice period this Spring he ought to equal his fine work of last year.

Watt won his 'varsity letter as a hurdler in 1916, though he did not place at the intercollegiates. He is regarded as a promising man, and with him, Smith and Bickford, Cornell should be well represented in the hurdle races. Moakley already has a fine half-miler in Mayer, who got second in the Intercollegiates last year and with the return of Abreu, and the promise that McDermott will also do well in this race, the Ithacans will have a strong group in this event.

Cornell now has a stronger distance group than had been hoped for, including Dresser, McDermott, O'Leary, Seelbach and Yost.

HAMILTON SCHEDULE OUT.

Baseball Team Arranges to Play Ten Games.

CLINTON, N. Y., April 5.—Hamilton College has arranged a baseball schedule for the season, announcement of which was made today. It includes games with Syracuse, Rutgers, Colgate, and other strong nines.

The schedule follows:

Rochester, May 3 and 24; Syracuse, May 7 and 23; Union, May 14 and 20; Rutgers, May 17; R. P. I., May 31; Colgate, May 28 and June 14; City College of New York, May 10.

Novice Runners in Race Today.

Novice road runners will have a chance for competition this afternoon in a four and one-half mile race which will be conducted by the Macombs A. C. The race will start and finish at 154th Street and Eighth Avenue. The officials have adopted 3:30 o'clock as the starting time.

LIMIT PRACTICE AT YALE.

Football Team to Do Little Training Until Fall.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 5.—Although reports from other universities indicate that football practice will be more extensive than usual this Spring, it is likely to be exceedingly limited at Yale. Dr. Alfred H. Sharpe, the new head gridiron coach and athletic director at the university, will not return here until midsummer, to take charge of the coaching, and most of the candidates for the eleven are distributed among the Spring sport teams, Mead, the tackle, being Captain of the crew; Jim Braden, the full back, having been chosen Captain of the track team, while the baseball nine includes in its membership Charlie Comerford, the end rush; Thorne Murphy, the drop-kicking half back, and half a dozen substitutes. The squad will be called out, however, for a short drill in about two weeks. Guy Gates, who was elected Captain of the 1917 team, but who has been in military service for two years, will direct the coaching, although he insists that he will leave Yale in June and will not be available as Captain or player next Fall.

Dr. Sharpe has just been here for a short visit with the Faculty and undergraduate athletic officials. He has discussed the outlook and has made it evident that he wishes as assistant coaches next Fall Dr. Arthur E. Brides for the rush line, Dr. William T. Bull for the backfield candidates, Clarence Alcott for the ends, and a head coach for the freshman squad. The trip included in the 'Varsity coaching, Brides, Bull and Alcott, were the executive staff in developing the 1916 eleven, which, from mediocre material, defeated Harvard and Princeton by a remarkable finish of a season which opened disastrously.

Of the Graduate Football Committee, Chairman Vance McCormick is still in Europe, but Walter Camp of this city and Frank Thorne of New York City are in close touch with Dr. Sharpe, while Major George T. Adee has just returned from military service of more than a year in France. No Captain will be elected until after Dr. Sharpe takes charge of the squad and the playing season begins next Fall.

MOUNTAINEERS GET FULLER.

Former Yale Star to Help Coach Football Team.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., April 5.—Myron E. Fuller, Yale '12, and member of the 'Varsity gridiron team at New Haven for three years previous thereto, will act as assistant coach for the West Virginia University eleven in the Fall, having general charge of coaching the line and assisting "Tubby" McIntire, the head coach, in the general development of the team. The announcement was here today and came from the Athletic Board of Control. It appears that negotiations with Fuller have been pending for some time and that on March 8 he made a trip here from his home in Philadelphia for the purpose of meeting McIntire and other athletic authorities here and looking over the Mountaineer situation. Fuller was well pleased with his visit and on the other hand West Virginia people who met him were most favorably impressed. Coach McIntire recommended him most strongly to the athletic board and as a result there was little delay in making a definite arrangement whereby he will come here early in September.

Fuller played on the Freshmen team at Yale in 1908 and in 1909, '10 and '11 was on the 'Varsity. His first year out of college he coached at Stevens' Institute and returned there again in 1913. In 1914 and 1915 he coached at Colby with great success and in 1916 was at the Haverford School, one of the largest and most widely known prep schools in the East. In 1917 he assisted Dr. Roy Mercer in the development of the great Swarthmore team of that season and in 1918 coached the Hog Island Shipyard eleven, being located at Hog Island as a construction engineer.

BOYNTON BACK IN FALL.

Williams Football Star Will Return to Team This Year.

WILLIAMSTOWN, April 5.—The announcement that "Benny" Boynton, Williams' star all-round athlete, who was picked for quarter back on the All-American eleven in 1917, would return to college in the Fall and complete his course, has been received with joy by the undergraduates here. The news in itself is taken to mean that the Purple will turn out another winner on the gridiron this coming season. Boynton was the mainstay of the undefeated eleven here in 1917.

Boynton left college last year to join the colors, enlisting in the Marine Aviation. He recently received his discharge at Miami, Fla. As his duties at the Williams' training camp had prevented him from going to his home in Texas for two years, he chose to make this trip and wait until Fall before reentering college.

At Williams, Boynton played quarter on the eleven, shortstop on the nine, and guard on the basketball quintet. He was to have led the Purple in both baseball and football this year had he remained in college. Boynton's younger brother, Charlie, who is said to be a phenom in all branches of athletics, will come along with him to Williams in the Fall to enter the freshman class.

EVERS TO BE AN UMPIRE.

Will Officiate in the Actors-Songwriters' Game.

The advent of Captain Johnny Evers of the K. of C. as an umpire of the game between the Songwriters and the Actors at the Polo Grounds on Sunday, April 13, is exciting interest. It will be one of the features of the great Field Day to be given for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America. Evers, during his baseball career, made himself conspicuous in "crabbing" at umpires that baseball fans are anticipating with good-natured pleasure the possibility of seeing him treated to some of his own medicine. Evers is not likely to have an easy time with the ball teams. The bitterest rivalry exists between them. They have already had three battles for supremacy, two of them being fought into extra innings before a result was obtained.

The Songwriters have won two games and tied one. Mike Donlin will be Captain of the Actors' team, and Sammy Schmidt will twirl for the Songwriters. Five hundred of the friends of Evers from Troy are coming down with him to see the game, and the various councils of the Knights of Columbus will also be present.

WILL TEST MOORE'S SPEED.

Formidable Skaters to Meet Him in Title Races.

Joe Moore of the Ice Skating Palace team is th efavorite for the one-half mile and one mile ice skating champions which will be decided tomorrow night at the Ice Skating Palace. The qualifying trials for these two title races were contested a week ago.

Chris Hanson of the Palace Skating Club, a newcomer in the speed tests, is expected to give Moore formidable competition for the titles. In the one mile qualifying trials Hanson finished a close second to Moore. Other skaters who will strive for the titles include William Murphy, Riverside Skating Club; Al Leitch, Corona Lake Skating Club; Leslie Boyd, Tremont Skating Club and Bobby Hearn of the Ice Palace team.

Other news of sports in Main News Section.

U. S. AND CANADIAN GOLFERS TO MEET

Invitation for International Team Match Is Accepted and W. C. Fownes Made Captain.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association has accepted an invitation for an international team match with Canada. This news was given out at association headquarters yesterday along with the information that W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh had been appointed Captain.

There will be ten men on a side, and if Fownes sets out to comb the country for the best available material he will surely be able to muster a combination of champions that would make any aggregation the world over take notice. Here are a few possible selections:

Charles Evans Jr., Francis Ouimet, Jerome Travers, Oswald Kirkby, Robert Gardner, Bobby Jones, Max Marston, D. E. Sawyer, Jesse Guilford, Gardiner W. White, and John Anderson.

Twenty-two years ago the first international team match between amateurs from this country and Canada was brought off, three meetings being held in all. It is, therefore, after nineteen years that the international phase is to be revived. The American teams won all three competitions in 1898 at Toronto, winning by 20 holes; in 1899 at Morris County, leading by 93 holes, and in 1900 at Quebec, by 5 holes.

The challenge was sent to the U. S. G. A. following a meeting of the Royal Canadian Golf Association, the suggestion being made that the matches be held the two days following the professional open championship at Hamilton, sometime in August. It is probable that a few of the players making up the American team would go to Canada in time to compete in the open.

The annual curtain raiser to the Lakewood Spring golf tournament—the Shanley Memorial—will be held there on Wednesday, April 23. This event consists of an eighteen hole medal play handicap and is open to golfers 55 years or more.

A shift in date has been decided upon by the Metropolitan Advertising Golf Association for its Spring one-day tournament which was to have been held at Inwood, May 22. It was decided to change to May 20, thereby avoiding a conflict with the Sleepy Hollow invitation meeting.

According to a Nassau Country Club man that organization has decided upon October 2, 3 and 4 as dates for an invitation tournament. It had been expected for some time that this well-known club would return to the competitive game this season, a glance at the dates of events already held showed that Nassau will immediately precede the Piping Rock invitation, carded for Oct. 9, 10, and 11.

According to Mike Brady, the Massachusetts open champion, the prizes offered in the Bay State professional meeting are entirely too small; in fact, they are not worth playing for, and therefore, Brady does not expect to play at Worcester on the State open. He cannot understand why the big leaders, such as the Massachusetts Golf Association, with seventy-two clubs and a membership of 20,000, is unable to put up a larger prize than $150 for the winner of the State title.

GOLF TEAM COMING NORTH.

Georgia Tech Players Are Seeking Matches Here.

Georgia Tech's golf team is planning an invasion of the North again this year. F. J. Howden, who is arranging a schedule for the southern collegians, was in the city yesterday seeking matches for his team.

Despite changes through graduation and war conditions, the Tech team has not suffered materially. Perry Adair and Bobby Jones, sensations on the links last year are members of this year's team, together with H. M. Schley, F. D. Howland and T. Prescott. It is planned to arrange matches for Georgia Tech against some of the leading colleges of the East.

VERA RAMSAY COMING HERE.

English Golfer May Enter Boston Tourney.

Miss Vera Ramsay, a leading English golfer, is expected to arrive in this country late this month, according to reports from England, where she has just been mustered out of the army service. Miss Ramsay is expected to take up a permanent residence in the Boston district, and it is probable she will compete for the Boston women's championship. This title was won by the British woman on her last visit to this country.

Indications are that Miss Ramsay will also compete in the women's national title event at Shawnee. With the other leading women golfers striving for the title, this year's tournament will probably result in the most keenly contested in years. Others who are expected to participate include Miss Alexa Stirling, the title holder; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Miss Margaret Curtis, Miss Harriet Curtis, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Mrs. H. Barlow, Miss Fanny Osgood, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Miss Elaine Rosenthal, and Miss Mildred Caverly.

WILL REBUILD CLUBHOUSE.

Ridgewood Country Club Adopts Plans for New Structure.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., April 5.—Plans for rebuilding the Ridgewood Country Club on the site of the old clubhouse were unanimously adopted recently at a meeting of the club's stockholders. Foster M. Summerville, a local architect, has submitted plans which will produce many improvements over the former clubhouse. Provision is made for additional locker room, enlargements will be made in the grill and kitchen, and added exterior attractiveness will be given the new clubhouse. Work will commence as soon as the preliminary details are completed.

The stockholders voted to change the present form of government of the club to that of a membership organization, leaving the choice of the agency through which this change shall be brought about to the judgment of the board. The Directors, however, after they have made their selection, will submit the plan to the stockholders for final approval.

GOLF STARS IN BENEFIT.

Will Play Four-Ball Matches for Sick Fund.

M. J. Brady, Francis Ouimet, Jack Hutchinson and Charles (Chick) Evans will probably be competitive in a series of four-ball matches which it is planned to conduct this Summer for the benefit of the Professional Golfers' Association's sick benefit fund. Brady, Ouimet and Hutchinson have already declared their willingness to play and it remains only for Evans to agree. This is accepted as a foregone conclusion.

It is planned to begin the series the week following the western open championship, which will be held on the Maxfield course, Cleveland, July 24 to 26. The second meeting will probably follow the opening clash by about one week and will in all probability be conducted in this city. New York has been given preference over Boston for the second match because the play would be on a central course and would attract a greater gallery than in Boston.

TO DIRECT ARMY TENNIS.

Washburn in Charge of Plans for Spring Tournaments.

Notice has just been received by officers of the National Association that Captain Watson M. Washburn has been designated to take charge of the tennis activities in the A. E. F. as assistant to Colonel Walt C. Johnson, the athletic officer for the American army in France. Plans for tournament play on quite an elaborate scale are being developed, for Captain Washburn describes the proposals as follows:

"I hope we will have a series of divisional tournaments this Spring, followed by team matches between the divisions, corps and army troops, the winning team in each amy area and the S. O. S. to play off at Paris at the A. E. F. games there the end of May. This is the same general scheme as for baseball, basketball, and other sports.

"In addition, an effort is being made to arrange an individual championship in singles and doubles immediately before the team matches, open to five entrants from each divisional tournament. These team matches will probably be five singles and two doubles. The team will also be of five in the inter-allied matches which follow during the first week in June. There is a discussion also of arranging trips to the allied armies and countries in the meantime."

BAN ON GERMAN TOURNEYS.

British Tennis Players Not to Contest with Enemy Subjects.

British players have been forbidden to enter any tennis tournaments open to subjects of the Central Empires, according to a letter just received by George T. Adee, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, from H. Anthony Sabelli, Secretary of the British Lawn Tennis Association. The regulations adopted at a meeting of the council follow:

"No British player shall be allowed to take part in any tournaments or competitions organized by our enemies and held on enemy territory.

"All enemy players are prohibited from entering at any tournaments or competitions sanctioned by the L. T. A.

"For the purposes of lawn tennis the new Czechoslovak nation shall be regarded as allies.

"British players are prohibited from taking part in tournaments or competitions organized in any neutral country unless the Lawn Tennis Association or corresponding organization of such country shall have prohibited the acceptance of the same by the subjects of enemy nations.

"Prospectuses or programs of all tournaments and competitions organized by affiliated associations, clubs, or combined club would return to the competitive game this season, a glance at the dates of events already held showed that Nassau will immediately precede ethe Piping Rock invitation, carded for Oct. 9, 10, and 11.

According to Mike Brady, the Massachusetts open champion, the prizes offered in the Bay State professional meeting are entirely too small; in fact, they are not worth playing for, and therefore, Brady does not expect to play at Worcester on the State open. He cannot understand why the big leaders, such as the Massachusetts Golf Association, with seventy-two clubs and a membership of 20,000, is unable to put up a larger prize than $150 for the winner of the State title.

GOLF TEAM COMING NORTH.

Georgia Tech Players Are Seeking Matches Here.

Georgia Tech's golf team is planning an invasion of the North again this year. F. J. Howden, who is arranging a schedule for the southern collegians, was in the city yesterday seeking matches for his team.

Despite changes through graduation and war conditions, the Tech team has not suffered materially. Perry Adair and Bobby Jones, sensations on the links last year are members of this year's team, together with H. M. Schley, F. D. Howland and T. Prescott. It is planned to arrange matches for Georgia Tech against some of the leading colleges of the East.

VERA RAMSAY COMING HERE.

English Golfer May Enter Boston Tourney.

Miss Vera Ramsay, a leading English golfer, is expected to arrive in this country late this month, according to reports from England, where she has just been mustered out of the army service. Miss Ramsay is expected to take up a permanent residence in the Boston district, and it is probable she will compete for the Boston women's championship. This title was won by the British woman on her last visit to this country.

Indications are that Miss Ramsay will also compete in the women's national title event at Shawnee. With the other leading women golfers striving for the title, this year's tournament will probably result in the most keenly contested in years. Others who are expected to participate include Miss Alexa Stirling, the title holder; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Miss Margaret Curtis, Miss Harriet Curtis, Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Mrs. H. Barlow, Miss Fanny Osgood, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Miss Elaine Rosenthal, and Miss Mildred Caverly.

WILL REBUILD CLUBHOUSE.

Ridgewood Country Club Adopts Plans for New Structure.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., April 5.—Plans for rebuilding the Ridgewood Country Club on the site of the old clubhouse were unanimously adopted recently at a meeting of the club's stockholders. Foster M. Summerville, a local architect, has submitted plans which will produce many improvements over the former clubhouse. Provision is made for additional locker room, enlargements will be made in the grill and kitchen, and added exterior attractiveness will be given the new clubhouse. Work will commence as soon as the preliminary details are completed.

The stockholders voted to change the present form of government of the club to that of a membership organization, leaving the choice of the agency through which this change shall be brought about to the judgment of the board. The Directors, however, after they have made their selection, will submit the plan to the stockholders for final approval.

GOLF STARS IN BENEFIT.

Will Play Four-Ball Matches for Sick Fund.

M. J. Brady, Francis Ouimet, Jack Hutchinson and Charles (Chick) Evans will probably be competitive in a series of four-ball matches which it is planned to conduct this Summer for the benefit of the Professional Golfers' Association's sick benefit fund. Brady, Ouimet and Hutchinson have already declared their willingness to play and it remains only for Evans to agree. This is accepted as a foregone conclusion.

It is planned to begin the series the week following the western open championship, which will be held on the Maxfield course, Cleveland, July 24 to 26. The second meeting will probably follow the opening clash by about one week and will in all probability be conducted in this city. New York has been given preference over Boston for the second match because the play would be on a central course and would attract a greater gallery than in Boston.

TRY NEW RULE AT TRAPS.

Referee in Traphouse Improves Conditions for Nimrods.

To improve conditions in trapshooting and for the good of the sport, Ralph L. Spotts has suggested and tried out having the referee in the traphouse, and the results obtained have been a decided improvement over the old method. The referee being in the traphouse, there is nothing that can interfere with his vision of the target or nothing to distract his attention from rendering a just decision.

At the New York State trapshooting tournament which will be shot over the New York Athletic Club traps at Travers Island, April 26 to May 1, inclusive, this method of refereeing and umpiring will be used. It has been tried out and found to be more satisfactory. The referee sits in the traphouse next to the trap with either a speaking tube or telephone in his hand, and when the bird is released he instantly renders a decision whether it is a "no bird" and if it is a whole target announces the results of the shot, whether it is a "kill" or a "loss."

The trials that we have made were with the telephone, the announcer with the megaphone being just back of the squad and above the scorer, using the same apparatus that is used in the large railroad stations for the transmission of information in regard to trains in and out. With smaller clubs, or those who would not want to go to the expense of an apparatus of this kind, it can easily be done with a speaking tube from the traphouse to the scoreboard, putting a megaphone on the end of the tube so that the sound would reach the entire squad and the scorer.

The New York State Shoot is being conducted by the Forest Hills Gun Club. Following the State tournament the New York Athletic Club will conduct its annual amateur championship tournament at 200 targets. This will be on May 2 and 3, and on May 4 there will be special events.

Both of these clubs hope to set an example of how a real shoot should be run

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We have issued a circular describing growth and varied business of the

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculative Dealings Lift Some Stocks and Depress Others —Rails Are Steady.

Familiar processes at the week-end were in evidence in yesterday's stock market, a number of issues which had advanced under speculative purchases during earlier days were under the pressure of profit-taking sales, while traders at the same time uncovered several issues which responded easily to a comparatively small amount of buying. The steel shares appeared to be depressed by renewed uncertainty over the price controversy, but it was impossible to tell whether this was the chief cause of such weakness as developed. The product of these diverse influences was a highly irregular price list at the close of business, with no outstanding movement to denote any change from previous market conditions.

The chief impression which the market following carried away from the street was that factors had come to light during the week which promised interesting developments within a few days. While events in Paris received hardly more than passing comment from day to day, the feeling was discernible in banking circles that an early announcement of the major terms of the peace treaty would probably have pronounced effect on business. The contradictory dispatches coming from the seat of the Peace Conference precluded the formation of estimates either as to the date when the world would be informed of the settlement details or the influence, good or bad, which would be imparted to financial and industrial affairs. At the same time, the impression prevailed that the treaty would be completed very shortly, and if the prophecy of security quotations meant anything at all the strong underlying tone of stocks forecast business and trade improvement after the document had become public. As to the steel market, sentiment so far veered around to expectation of a reversion to open competition yesterday it was rather strange, perhaps, that the steel stocks did not decline abruptly. The reason for the gradual and moderate decline was the inability of traders to visualize the situation which would develop with an open steel market. Also, they were not taking chances on the possibility that the conference between the railroad administration and the Industrial Board might develop complete harmony over prices as recently proposed.

The railroad stocks reflected hardly at all the large decline reported in operating income by the carriers during February, which carried with it, coupled with the poor showing of January, the inference that the deficit in the guaranteed return would grow rapidly unless traffic received a strong stimulus. The rails were firm for a time in the early part of the session and the later reaction was moderate.

The Clearing House banks reported a decline of $39,900,000 in loans, indicating something of the effort being put forth to get resources in shape for the Victory Loan and also the current state of commercial business. The large increase of $86,400,000 occurred in demand deposits during the week, a movement which was difficult to explain further than to surmise that out-of-town institutions had reduced in substantial measure their time loans and sent funds to New York to be lent out at call during the days before the loan campaign gets under way. The expansion of $21,500,000 in surplus reserve was influenced by a gain of $31,300,000 in reserve credits at the Federal Reserve Bank. The latter institution reported a decline of $47,500,000 of rediscounts and an increase of $15,000,000 in the amount of acceptances bought. Federal Reserve notes outstanding increased $12,700,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	4	High	4½
Low	4	Low	4½
Renewals	4	Renewals	4½
Last	4	Last	4½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances..... 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5¼@5⅜	Sixty days	5¼@5⅜
Ninety days	5¼@5⅜	Ninety days	5⅜@5½
Four months	5⅜@5½	Four months	5½
Five months	5⅜	Five months	5⅜@5½
Six months	5⅜	Six months	5⅜

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4¼@4⅛
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4⅝@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5⅛@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days..... 5½
4 to 6 months..... 5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling	High	Low	Last	Change
Demand	$4.67¾	$4.67	$4.67	+.01
Cables	4.68¼	4.68	4.68	+.00½
France—				
Demand	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	5.90⅛	+.01⅛
Cables	5.88⅝	5.88⅝	5.88⅝	+.01⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
of Exch.		
4.8863 London	$4.67	$4.68
5.1813 Paris	5.90¼	5.88½
5.1813 Belgium	6.30	6.25
China—		
Hongkong	76.25	76.85
Peking	120.00	120.25
Shanghai	141.50	141.75
40.20 Holland	40.50	40.625
19.30 Greece	19.20	19.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.75	36.00
Calcutta	35.75	36.00
5.1813 Italy	7.20	7.18
Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.625
Yokohama	51.50	51.625
19.30 Spain	20.35	20.45
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.90	27.10
Copenhagen	25.10	25.35
Christiania	26.20	26.20
South America—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	43.50	43.625
44.42 Rio	25.75	25.875
5.1813 Switzerland	4.98	4.94
61.48 Russia (nurrency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.20	14.40
500 rubles	14.10	14.30

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.83	$4.61½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $641,256,971; balances, $46,231,841; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $390,128; Federal Reserve credit balance, $32,628,203.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $23.75 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80⅜c.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1919	6	4	4	1913	7	2½	4½
1918	6	2	4½	1912	6	2½	3
1917	2½	2½	2½	1911	2½	2	2½
1916	2	1½	1½	1910	4	1	3½
1915	2½	1¾	2	1909	2	1½	1¾
1914	2	1¾	1¾	1908	2	1	1¾

FINANCIAL NOTES.

At the organization meeting of American Smelting and Refining Company Directors C. W. Whitley was elected a Vice President and Leopold Fredrick Treasurer. Mr. Whitley and R. W. Straus were named as additional members of the Executive Committee and Mr. Fredrick and F. W. Hills as additional members of the Finance Committee.

The new stock of Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., will be ready for delivery tomorrow at the Bankers Trust Company.

Gwynne Brothers have issued a circular on the Hercules Petroleum Company.

R. C. Megarel & Co. are publishing serial articles in their semi-monthly publication entitled "Securities Suggestions." The articles deal with petroleum.

The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed registrar of the stock of M. Wilts & Sons, Inc.

Stockholders are being notified that the annual meeting of the Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines will be held at Kittery, Me., on April 22.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	537,300	202,554	633,156
Year to date	48,722,009	34,106,558	52,365,895

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
36	41	100	Adams Express	40	40	40	40	−1
304½	309	7,300	Advance Rumely	29	31½	28¾	30½	+2
64½	65	4,300	Advance Rumely pf	63⅜	65¼	63⅜	64½	+1
76¾	76⅞	4,400	Ajax Rubber	74½	76⅝	74½	76⅝	+2⅝
3⅛	3⅜	100	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	...
35⅜	36⅛	1,300	Allis-Chalm. Mfg	36	36	35⅜	35⅜	...
89½	90	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	−⅜
104	106	1,400	Am. Agri. Chem	103⅜	106	103⅜	105	+2
77½	77⅝	2,300	Am. Beet Sugar	77⅜	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜	−⅛
49⅞	50	3,800	Am. Can	50	50¼	49⅝	49⅞	−⅛
100	101	100	Am. Can. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	...
92	92¼	7,000	Am. Car. & Found	91⅝	92⅜	91⅛	92⅛	+1
48¼	48½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	47¾	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	+⅜
13⅝	13¾	600	Am. Drug. Synd	12⅞	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+⅞
89	90	100	Am. Express	90	90	90	90	+¼
23	23¼	3,200	Am. Hide & Leath	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
100½	101	3,300	Am. Hide & L. pf	100⅛	101¼	100½	100½	+½
63	63⅜	300	Am. Ice pf	63⅜	63⅜	63⅛	63⅛	+⅜
74⅛	74⅜	42,300	Am. International	71⅛	74⅞	71⅛	74⅜	+3⅜
47⅝	48⅛	1,100	Am. Linseed	48⅜	48⅜	47⅝	47⅞	−⅛
66	66½	500	Am. Locomotive	66½	66⅝	66	66	−⅛
103	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	...
15⅝	15⅞	400	Am. Malting	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
71¼	71⅝	3,700	Am. Sm. & Refin	72	72	71¼	71⅝	−⅛
104½	105¾	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+⅝
81	82	500	Am. Steel Found	80⅝	81	80⅝	80⅞	+⅛
129½	130⅝	8,800	Am. Sugar Refin	128	129⅝	127½	129⅝	+1½
116½	117	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+⅛
111	111½	700	Am. Sumatra Tob	111½	111⅝	111½	111½	−⅛
99	99½	100	Am. Sum. Tob. pf	97	97	97	97	+2
104⅜	105	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	105	105	105	105	−⅛
203	206	200	Am. Tobacco	205⅞	207⅞	204½	204½	−1
58½	58⅝	600	Am. Woolen	58½	58½	58⅜	58⅜	−⅛
99½	100	200	Am. Woolen pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+1⅞
39⅝	40½	600	Am. Writing P. pf	40½	40⅝	40	40	−⅛
62½	62⅝	4,100	Anaconda Copper	62⅝	62⅝	62⅛	62½	−⅛
26⅞	27	1,700	Associated Dry G	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	27	+⅛
74	74	300	Associated Oil	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	74⅞	+1⅛
92⅜	93¼	1,200	At., Top. & S. Fe	93½	93⅝	93	93	−⅛
86½	87	100	A., Top. & S. Fe. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	+⅝
123⅜	124⅝	9,500	At., Gulf & W. I	122⅝	124⅝	122	124	+1½
88	88⅝	5,200	Baldwin Locomo	88½	89	88	88¼	−⅛
48	48¼	200	Balto. & Ohio	49	49	48¾	48¾	−⅛
132	133	2,400	Barrett Co.	134½	134½	132½	132½	−2¼
69¾	69¾	6,800	Beth. Steel Class B	70¼	70¼	69¾	69¾	−¾
108	108⅝	500	Beth. Steel 8% pf	108½	108½	108	108	−⅛
20½	21	600	Booth Fisheries	21	21	20⅝	20⅞	−⅛
22	22½	1,000	Brooklyn R. T	22½	22½	21⅞	22	−½
21⅞	22⅜	200	Do., ctfs. of dep	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−½
79½	80	600	Brown Shoe	78½	79½	78½	78½	−1
144	145	2,800	Burns Brothers	140½	145¾	140½	144½	+4⅞
6⅞	6¾	1,600	Butte Copper & Z	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	...
21½	21⅝	900	Butte & Superior	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
25	25¼	200	Butterick Co	23½	25	23½	25	+1
60½	61	1,300	California Packing	61	61	60½	60⅝	...
69	69⅝	200	Cal. Petroleum pf	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+⅝
60	60	300	Calumet & Arizona	60	60	60	60	...
159½	161	700	Canadian Pacific	159⅜	160	159⅜	159⅜	−⅜
...	...	100	Central Foundry pf	27	27	27	27	−1
76¾	76¾	1,300	Central Leather Co	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	−⅛
38⅝	39	5,300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	40⅜	40⅝	38⅝	38⅝	−1⅜
58⅞	59	800	Ches. & Ohio	59½	59⅝	58	58	+⅛
8	8¼	100	Chi. Great Western	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
25¼	25⅝	100	Chi. Great West. pf	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+⅝
38	38⅜	2,000	Chi., M. & St. P	39	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	...
70	70¾	3,100	C., M. & St. P. pf	71½	71½	69⅝	69⅝	−1½
90⅞	90	200	Chi. & Northwest	90	90	90	90	−⅛
24⅜	24½	400	Chi., R. I. & P	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
76⅝	77	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	+⅛
66	66½	300	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	66⅛	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛	+⅛
23⅜	23½	2,200	Chile Copper	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	+⅛
37⅝	37¾	1,200	Chino Copper	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37½	+⅛
24⅜	25¼	800	Colorado Southern	25	25¼	25	25¼	+1
45¾	45¾	700	Colum. Gas & Elec	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+⅛
57⅝	57⅝	3,700	Comput. Tab. Rec	58¼	58¼	57⅝	57⅝	−⅛
104	106	100	Corn Prod. Refin	105	105	105	105	+⅝
66¼	66¾	1,300	Crucible Steel	66⅝	67	66¼	66¾	+⅛
24⅝	25⅛	3,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	25⅛	25¼	24⅝	25	−⅛
76¼	76½	1,200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	76½	76⅝	76½	76½	+⅝
...	...	100	Deere & Co. pf	98	98	98	98	+1½
63¾	63¾	1,000	Distillers Securities	63⅜	63¾	63¼	63¼	...
12⅝	12¾	400	Dome Mines	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾	...
3	3⅛	400	Dul., S. S. & At	3	3	3	3	...
16⅞	16⅞	1,600	Erie	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
28	28⅜	100	Erie 1st pf	28	28	28	28	−⅛
18	19	100	Erie 2d pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
55	56	1,200	Fisher Body	55	57	55	56	+1½
295	298½	900	Gaston, Wms. & W	300	300	295½	298½	+3½
59	59¾	5,400	General Cigar	58½	60¼	58½	59	+⅝
...	...	500	General Electric	158	157	158	157	+1¼
170¼	170¾	2,700	General Motors	171⅜	173½	170¼	170¾	...
91	91½	200	General Motors pf	91	91¼	91	91¼	+⅛
90½	91	300	General Motors deb	90½	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	−⅜
66	66¼	1,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	66¼	66¾	66	66¼	−⅛
92⅜	93	1,100	Great Northern pf	93	93⅜	92⅞	92⅞	−⅛
41¼	41½	500	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P.	41½	41¾	41¼	41¼	−⅛
43½	43⅝	900	Greene-Can. Cop	44	44	43½	43½	−⅛
45	46	500	Haskell & Barker	45¾	45¾	45	45	−⅛
51⅝	51⅞	5,000	Inspiration Copper	51⅞	52	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
4	4¼	400	Inter. Consolidated	4¼	4¼	4	4	...
14	14	100	Int. Cement. pf	14	14	14	14	+⅛
16⅞	17¼	200	Int. Agricultural	17¼	17¼	17⅞	17⅛	+⅛
67⅜	67½	100	Int. Agricul. pf	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+⅛
125½	126⅝	2,000	Int. Harvester, new	125⅜	127¼	125¼	126⅝	+⅜
26½	26¾	700	Int. Mer. Marine	26⅜	26¾	26¼	26¼	−⅛
112	113	12,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	111⅞	113⅝	111¼	111¼	−⅛
25⅝	25⅞	2,200	Int. Nickel	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
43⅞	44	300	Int. Paper	45	45¾	45	45¾	+⅛
73	73½	100	Int. Paper pf. std	73	73	73	73	...
39½	40¾	500	Jewel Tea	40¾	40¾	40	40¼	−⅛
19⅝	19¾	300	Kan. City Southern	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	...
103	110	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	105	105	105	105	−1
117⅝	118¼	400	Kelly-Spr. Tire	118¼	119	117⅝	118	+⅛
31⅞	32	2,600	Kennecott Copper	32¼	32⅝	32	32	−⅛
17	17	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	17	17	17	17	...
25½	25½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
55¾	55¾	600	Lehigh Valley	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	−⅛
48	48⅛	200	Loose-Wiles Bis	48	48	48	48	...
64	65	200	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	...
73	78	200	Manhattan El. std	74	74	74	74	−⅛
37⅜	37⅝	200	Maxwell Motors	37¼	37¾	37½	37⅜	+⅛
65¼	65½	100	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	65¼	65½	65¼	65½	+⅛
31	31	300	Maxwell Mot. 2d pf	31	31	31	31	+⅛
77	77	700	May Dept. Str	77	77	76½	77	−⅛
18¼	18⅝	14,100	Mexican Petroleum	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18⅛	−⅛
24⅜	24½	400	Miami Copper	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	...
45¼	45⅝	1,900	Midvale Steel	46	46	45¼	45¼	−⅛
24	24¼	1,700	Missouri Pacific	24¼	24⅜	24	24	−⅛
51⅛	51⅜	400	Missouri Pacific pf	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	−⅛
37⅝	38¼	1,000	National Acme	38¼	38¼	37⅝	37⅝	−⅛
121½	123	100	National Biscuit	121½	121½	121½	121½	−⅛
17⅝	17⅞	2,500	Nat. Conduit & C	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
53¼	53½	700	Nat. Enam. & Sta	53¼	53½	53¼	53⅜	−⅛
10	10	400	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	10	10	9½	9½	−⅛
17	17	200	Nevada Con. Cop	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
109	109	100	New York Air Brake	109	109	109	109	−⅛
76	76	1,000	New York Central	76	76	75½	75½	−⅛
30⅜	31	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	30⅜	31	29⅝	29⅝	−1¼
20	20	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	20	20	+⅛
107	108	600	Norfolk & Western	108	107	106	106⅜	−⅛
94	94¼	300	Northern Pacific	94	94¼	94	94¼	+⅛
38⅝	39	2,300	Ohio Cities Gas	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+⅛
68	68⅜	100	Ontario Mining	68	68⅜	68	68⅜	+⅛
8	9	8,700	Okla. Prod. & Ref	8⅝	9	8½	9	+⅛
...	...	6,700	Do rights	...	...	...	⅞	+⅛
54⅜	54⅝	1,100	Owens Bottle Mach	55	55⅜	54⅜	54⅜	−⅛
70½	70⅝	1,500	Pan.-Am. Pet. & T	70	70¾	70	70⅝	+⅛
44¼	44¾	3,400	Pennsylvania R. R	44½	44¾	44¼	44¾	+⅛
49½	50	300	People's Gas, Chi	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+⅛
14⅝	15	300	Pere Marquette	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
35¾	36	200	Philadelphia Co	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+⅛
46	46⅛	4,800	Pierce-Arrow	46	46⅛	43⅝	43⅝	−⅜
19⅝	19⅝	28,800	Pierce Oil	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
48⅜	48⅝	1,500	Pittsburgh Coal	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	−⅛
86⅜	87	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	...
37⅜	37⅝	1,500	Pitts. & West Va	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	−⅛
70¼	70¾	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	70¼	+⅛
120	121¼	4,200	Pullman Company	120	121¼	119⅝	121¼	+⅛
78⅛	79	2,000	Ry. Steel Spring	78⅛	79½	78	78⅛	−⅛
21	21⅛	300	Ray Consol. Copper	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
33,200	86	86	86⅜	85	86	...	...	
200	Reading 2d pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	...	...	
300	Rep. Iron & Steel	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	+⅜	...	
1,300	Royal Dutch Am.sh	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	+¾	...	
5,100	Do N. Y. shares	89½	89⅝	89	89	...	...	
2,000	St. Louis-San Fran	12¾	13	12¾	12¾	+⅛	...	
400	St. Louis-San F. pf	23½	24½	23½	24½	+⅝	...	
300	Shattuck-Arizona	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+⅛	...	
3,900	Sinclair Oil Ref	46	46	45½	45⅝	...	...	
52	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	52	52	52	52	...	...	
73,500	Southern Pacific	106⅛	106½	104⅝	104⅝	−1½	...	
2,500	Southern Railway	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	−⅜	...	
200	Southern Ry. pf	68⅜	68⅜	68½	68½	...	...	
100	Stromberg Carb	38	38	38	38	−1	...	
3,500	Studebaker Co	64¾	65	64¼	64¼	−⅜	...	
300	Tenn. Copper & Ch	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+⅛	...	
2,400	Texas Co	213½	215⅝	213	214	−1	...	
4,500	Texas & Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	32⅞	33½	...	...	
1,400	Tobacco Products	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	−⅛	...	
5,000	Union Pacific	131	131¼	130	130¼	−⅛	...	
100	United Alloy Steel	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+⅛	...	
3,400	United Cigar Stores	135	135⅜	134½	134½	−⅜	...	
200	United Drug	115	115	115	115	+1	...	
100	United Drug 2d pf	112	112	112	112	+5⅞	...	
500	United Fruit	173½	174⅜	173½	173⅝	+1	...	
2,600	U. S. C. Is Pipe & F	20½	21⅛	20½	21¼	+1⅛	...	
200	U. S. C. I. P. & Fpf	56	56	56	56	+1	...	
3,500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	147¼	147¾	146	147¼	+1	...	
600	U. S. Realty & Imp	34½	35	34½	35	+1½	...	
2,800	U. S. Rubber	84	84½	83½	84½	+⅛	...	
200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111⅜	111⅝	111½	111½	+⅛	...	
800	U. S. Smelt., R. & M	51	51¾	50½	50½	...	...	
65,200	U. S. Steel	99⅝	99⅝	98	98	−1¼	...	
400	U. S. Steel pf	116⅞	116⅞	116½	116½	+½	...	
1,200	Utah Copper	76	76⅜	76	76	+⅛	...	
500	Utah Securities	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛	...	
300	Va.-Caro. Chem	57⅜	57⅝	57¼	57⅜	+⅛	...	
300	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛	...	
400	Wabash pf. A	33⅜	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	+⅛	...	
200	Western Maryland	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛	...	
100	Western Pacific pf	53⅝	53½	53½	53½	−⅝	...	
600	Westingh'se El. & M	45⅜	45⅝	45¼	45¼	...	...	
100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛	...	
500	White Motors	54⅜	54⅝	54	54½	...	...	
800	Wilson & Co	82⅝	83⅜	82⅝	82⅝	+⅝	...	
2,400	Willys-Overland	29½	29½	28⅞	29	−⅛	...	
600	Willys-Overland pf	92½	92½	92	92¼	+⅛	...	
124	125	100	Woolworth (F. W.)	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	−

Am. Gra. 6% Nts. 1919-26
Canada Found. & Forg.
Carib Syndicate
Cen. Sugar Pfd. & Com.
Cen. Am. Tk. Com. & Pfd.
Dayton Pow. & Lt. Com.
Gen. Am. Tk. Com. & Pfd.
Gen. Gas & El. Conv. Pfd.
Hamburg Ry. 4s, 1926
Hooker Electo Chem.
Manning Bowman & Co.
National Folding Box
New Amster. Gas 5s, 1948
Niagara Alkali Pfd.
Rep. Motor Truck Com.
Santa Cecilia Sugar.
Savan. Sugar Pfd. & Com.
Standard Screw Pfd.
St. L.Sp'gf'ld & Peo. 5s '39
Syracuse Gas 5s, 1946
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The FINANCIAL WORLD
Broadway, New York

SEE LESS OF GLOOM IN EXCHANGE RATES

Bankers Now Convinced That Neither Great Britain Nor France Is in a Bad Way.

WEEK SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Gold Imports from Australia and South Africa Expected Soon—Russia a New Factor.

The movement of sterling and franc exchanges last week satisfied competent observers that the underlying situation in England and France is not nearly so acute as some of the alarmists tried to make people believe when the two Governments, acting in harmony with United States Treasury officials, decided to remove the artificial restraints which had been imposed on the exchanges for almost the entire war period. It is evident now, bankers believe, that neither Great Britain nor France is suffering unduly because of financial complications.

It is recalled that when the French Government, acting through the Bank of France, reduced the "stabilized" rate of 5.45 for francs to 5.70, which was on March 17, predictions were made that France would be found to be "broke." Franc exchange did break sharply, and on March 20, when J. P. Morgan announced that the British Government had also withdrawn from the exchange market, both francs and sterling went to lower figures than any recorded in more than two years. This decline continued, with only slight recoveries, until a week ago, when sterling cables touched the low record of 84.38 and francs sold down to about 6 to the dollar. At the end of the week of March 20 both sterling and francs were extremely weak, and many predictions were made that they would go lower.

With the beginning of last week, however, a decided change took place. On Monday francs did sell off to a new low record of 6.06 for cable transfers, but sterling, which had been down to $4.58 for cables, did not go below $4.59 on that day, and has been steadily improving since. So have francs. The record for these exchanges last week was as follows:

	Sterling Cables.	Francs Cables.
Monday	4.58	6.04
Tuesday	4.59½	6.03
Wednesday	4.61	6.03
Thursday	4.64	5.96
Friday	4.89	5.90
Saturday	4.88½	5.86

Thus, in the last week, sterling exchange has moved up approximately 10 cents in the pound sterling, which is equal to about 2 per cent., while francs have improved 18 centimes to the dollar, or an amount equal to nearly 3¼ per cent. on the so-called mint par. This improvement has been due mainly to a natural reaction after the precipitate decline which followed official announcement of withdrawal of Government support. Nothing has happened in the economic relations of the three countries to account for the improvement, and bankers say they are satisfied the early break was very much overdone, and point to last week's recovery as proof of this assertion.

Predictions as to what rates will do in the near future are not frequently heard from responsible authorities, for it is realized that any one or all of a great many things may happen to upset calculations. However, the number of bankers who expect the United States to make substantial gains in gold holdings for the next few years is constantly growing. Reports from London speak of the possibility of our receiving most of the output of the South African and Australian mines as soon as shipping conditions improve, and it is considered to be not impossible that we will receive some gold from the Central Powers, and even from Russia. The self-announced representative of Bolshevist Russia now in this country is talking about a shipment of $200,000,000 gold from Russia to pay for American foods and raw and manufactured materials, and while bankers hardly expect to see extensive dealings between this country and the Bolsheviki, they do, nevertheless, expect that we will do business with some responsible element in Russia before very long. Russia, it is believed, will need a great deal of assistance from America, and as soon as political conditions settle down commerce between the two countries is expected to be open, and this will probably mean the exportation of some gold by Russia.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred—Andrew M. Cahoone, deceased, to William H. Dana, Martin & Co., 86 Broadway; Jesse Spalding to Herbert L. Jones, King, Farnum & Co., 5 Nassau Street; James B. Taller to J. Herbert Ware, Jr., at Ware & Leland, 61 Broadway; Joseph C. Rogers to Frank C. Rogers, 14 Wall Street; Joseph H. Holmes to H. Duncan Bulkley, Holmes, Bulkley & Wardrop, 61 Broadway.

Memberships Posted for Transfer—Richard G. Wagner to W. Colford Anderson; sponsors, William B. Reily, Edwin G. Bruns. Nathan Anthony to Harold W. Pierce; sponsors, Francis W. Welch, Charles T. Lovering, Daniel Sullivan to James A. Garland; sponsors, I. Chauncey McKeever, Charles Jackson.

Substitutes for Members—Substitute Herbert L. Jones, member Jesse Spalding, firm King, Farnum & Co.; substitute H. Duncan Bulkley, member Joseph H. Holmes, firm Holmes, Bulkley & Wardrop.

Dissolution of Partnerships—On March 31, 1919, Barbour & Co.; on March 31, 1919, Newhall & Co.; on March 31, 1919, Underhill & Gilmor; on April 1, 1919, Morris Sternbach & Co.

New Partnerships—Barbour & Co., March 31, 1919, 25 Broad Street, Philip L. Smith; Gilmor & Miller, April 1, 1919, 60 Broadway, Robert Gilmor, Philip Miller; Fox, Carlebach & Co., April 1, 1919, 40 Exchange Place, Irving J. Fox, Herbert L. Carlebach, Alois Gutwillig; Martin & Co., April 4, 1919, 86 Broadway, William H. Dana, P. W. M. West, Harry M. Kilborn, Orson Kilborn.

Changes in Firms—J. P. Benkard & Co.; C. W. Drummon retired; Jackson & Curtis, Albert Thorndike, retired; Swartwout & Appenzellar, Wellington E. Hull retired; Tefft & Co., Arthur Barnwell, Jr., retired; Tucker, Anthony & Co., Harold W. Pierce admitted; Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish, Stanley W. Burke admitted; White & Blackwell, L. E. Blackwell retired; J. R. Williston & Co., W. F. Newell retired; J. R. Williston & Co., Howard E. Mead admitted; Wright, Slade & Harnickell, Harry Raebeck admitted.

Change in Signature—Robert Gilmor, Jr., will sign Robert Gilmor.

New Addresses—Arthur Barnwell, Jr., at Tefft & Co., 5 Nassau Street; Dexter Blagden, at J. W. Davis & Co., 111 Broadway; Cushman Newhall, 909 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Penn.; Harold Hartshorne, at Hartshorne, Fales & Co., 71 Broadway; Morris Sternbach, at Fox, Carlebach & Co., 40 Exchange Place; Palen Nelson, at Barbour & Co., 25 Broad Street; Rawson Underhill, 60 Broadway.

Branch Offices—N. L. Carpenter & Co., Pinehurst, N. C., discontinued; N. L. Carpenter & Co., Augusta, Ga., discontinued; Clark, Childs & Co., (new,) Murray Hill Hotel, New York, Charles J. Gemmerich, manager; Clark, Childs & Co., Newport, R. I., discontinued; Charles H. Tuttle & Co., 60 Pine Street, Richard Taylor, Clerk & Hall, (new,) Colchester, Conn., L. L. William H. [illegible]

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s	July	1967	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜
4½s	June	1965	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜
4½s	Mar	1963	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜
4½s	Nov	1957	100⅜	101	100⅜
4½s	Mar	1957	100⅜	101	100⅜
4½s	Mar	1946-50	96½	96½	96⅝
4½s	Mar	1964	96	96½	96
4½s	Mar	1962	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝
4½s	Apr	1958	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝
4½s	Sept	1960	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝
4s	May	1959	91	91⅝	91
4s	Nov	1958	91	91⅝	91
4s	Nov	1957	91	91⅝	91
4s	Nov	1956	90¼	91	90¼
4s	Nov	1955	90⅛	91	90⅛
4s	Nov	1936	91½	93	91½
4s	May	1919	99⅛	..	99⅛

			Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Friday. Bid.
2½s	Nov	1955	81½	..	81½
2½s	Nov	1954	81½	82¾	81½
2½s	May	1954	81½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1921-1925	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1916-1920	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1918-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s	1924-1933	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s	1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1930-1938	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s	1919-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s	1928-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	12	15
Adiron Elec Power pf	72	74
Am Gas & Electric	123	125
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	44
Am Light & Traction	242	244
Am Light & Trac pf	99	100
Am Power & Light	56	59
Am Power & Light pf	78	80
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	32	37
Am W W & Electric	5½	6½
Am W W & El 1st pf	62½	64½
Am W W & E partic	10	12
Carolina Power & L	32	35
Cities Service	358	361
Cities Service pf	73½	73½
Colorado Power	23	26
Colorado Power pf	98	100
Columbus Electric pf	70	75
Com'l Pow, Ry & Lt	54	58
Com'l Pow, Ry & Lt pf	44	45½
Conn Power pf	73	..
Consumers' Power pf	80	85
Eastern Texas Electric	85	..
Eastern Texas Elec pf	74	..
El Paso Electric	85	90
Electric B & S pf	94	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	16	17
Federal Light & T pf	44½	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	17	..

Am W W & E col 6s	65½	68	Middle West U 8s '25	86	92
Appalach Power 1st 5s	60	71	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	79½	80
Arizona Power 6s, 1953	84	88	Nor Ont L & P Power 5s	75	81
Central P & L 6s, '46	90	96	Nor States Pow 8s, '26	92½	95½
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	96	Nor States Pow 5s '41	88	91
Cities Service deb B	130	131	Pac Gas & El 6s, 1931	88	95
Cities Service deb C	101½	102½	Puget Sd Pr, Lt & P 5s	98¾	98¾
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	78½	So Cal Edison 5s, '28	86	92
Col Power 5s, 1953	85	89	S W Power 8s, 1942	81	86
Conn Power 5s, 1961	85	90	Twin S C & P 5s	80	86
Dallas Electric 5s	90	93	Un L & R deb 6s, '26	87	93
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	Un L & R deb 6s, '36	87	93
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98	98	Un Util ev 6s, '43	78	87
El Paso Elec col 5s	88	90	U S Pub Ser 8s 1927	84	94
Gt West Power 5s, '46	86	86	Utah Securities 8s, 1952	90	92
Gt West Power 6s, '39	87	92	Wash-Idaho W, Lt & P 6s	90	94

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,115	Atlantic Pete	3	3	3	20	Do pf	82	81½	81½
25	Balt Tube	72	72	72	45	M & M Nat Bk	29	29	29
526	Condon	8¾	8¾	8¾	10	Nat Bk Bal	175	175	175
285	Condon pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	59	New Am Cas	22¾	22¾	22¾
25	Dev Chem	36	36	36	4	United Ry	71¾	71¾	71¾
100	Hurst Oil	81	81	81					

Bonds.

$9,000	Condon R 8s	90¾	90	90	$3,000	Ga So Fla 6s	94½	94½	94½
16,000	Con Power 8s	100¾	100¾	100¾	11,000	Kirby L 6s	98½	98½	98½
					2,000	Twin City 5s	80	80	80

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Brill	37	37	37	210	Phila R T	23¾	24¼	24¼
255	Lake Sup	19¾	19¾	19¾	25	Ton Belmont	3¾	3¾	3¾
8	Lehigh Nav	69¼	69¼	69¼	20	Tono Trac	39	39	39
225	Phil Co 6% pf	34	34	34	40	Un Gas Imp	69½	69½	69½
67	Lehigh Val	54½	54½	54½	165	Wm Cramp	94½	94	94½
53	Phila Elec	25¼	25¼	25¼					

Bonds.

$2,000	Beth S 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	$4,000	Phila R T 6s	96	96	96
1,000	Key Tel 1st 5s	88	88	88	10,000	Read gen 4s	83	83	83
					2,000	Un Ry In 5s	70	70	70

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	75c	75c	75c	50	Michigan	3½	3½	3½
100	Alaska	3½	3	3	20	Mohawk	58	58	58
110	Allouez	40	40	40	125	Nova Scotia	14¾	14¾	14¾
300	Ariz Com'l	12¾	12½	12½	10	Nipissing	9	9	9
105	Calu & Ariz	60	59½	60	40	North Butte	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	Calu & Hec	415	415	415	60	Old Dominion	55¾	55¾	55¾
10	Centennial	18	18	18	45	Pond Creek	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Chino	37½	37½	37½	10	Quincy	57	57	57
167	Cop Range	44½	43½	44	100	Shannon	2¼	2¼	2¼
245	Davis-Daly	5¾	5½	5¾	35	Superior Cop	5	5	5
25	Franklin	3¾	3¾	3¾	25	Superior & Pitts	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	Hancock	5¾	5¾	5¾	185	U S Smelting	51	50½	51
185	Isle Royale	28½	28½	28½	160	Do pf	49	48½	49
70	Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾	35	Utah Con	81	80½	81
50	Lake Copper	4¾	4¾	4¾	45	Utah Metals	17	17	17
260	Maricopa Cop	37¾	37¾	38	165	Winona	98c	98c	98c
250	Mass Con	5	4¾	5					

Railroads

1,748	Bos Elev	80¾	78	79	535	New Haven	31	30¾	30¾
20	Do pf	96	95	95	150	West End	48½	47¾	47¾
70	Bos & Me	35	32	32	50	Do pf	56	56	56
50	EasternMass	20½	20½	20½					

Miscellaneous.

215	Am Agr Ch	104	103½	104	285	Island Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
147	Do pf	100	99	100	145	Libby	29¾	29¾	29
105	Am Bosch	65¾	65½	65¾	20	Mathieson	32	32	32
100	Am Sugar	129½	129½	129½	110	Mass Gas	82¾	82	82¾
53	Do pf	118	117	118	100	Punta Sugar	52	52	52
320	Am T & T	104½	104½	104½	25	Stewart	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	A G & W I	124¾	124¾	124¾	195	Swift	139	138	139¾
10	Do pf	97	97	97	225	Swift Int'l	61½	60	60
210	Booth	21	20¾	20¾	5	United Drug	114	114	114
250	Century Steel	14¼	14	14	110	United Fruit	114	113¾	114
30	Edison	167	167	167	2,088	U Shoe Mach	50¾	49¾	50¼
80	Fairbanks	57	56¾	56¾	11	Do pf	27½	27½	27½
50	Gen Elec	103	103	103	210	Ventura	10	9¾	9¾
35	Gorton	28½	28½	28½	395	Walworth	19	19	19¾
140	Int'l Prod	37	36¾	37	50	Warren 2d pf	80½	80½	80½

Bonds.

$1,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	$1,000	West Tel 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾
5,000	U S Smelt 6s	100	100	100					

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
378	Am Ship	110	109½	110	800	Lib McN&L	29	28¾	28¾
140	Armour pf	101	101	101	3,971	Lindsay L	18½	17¾	18
250	Booth Fish	21¾	21	21¾	80	Swift Intern	41	41	41
10	Do pf	81	81	81	4,938	Swift Inter	61	60½	60½
20	Cudahy	112	112	112	1,896	Swift & Co	139	138¾	139
80	Com Edison	115	115	115	6,100	Un Carbide	70	69¾	70
55	Nat Match	115	115	115	50	Wilson	82½	82½	82½
50	Hartman	65	65	65	15	Do pf	99	99	99

Bond.

$11,500	Swift 1st 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾

PITTSBURGH.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am Roll Mill	44½	44½	44½	480	Ohio Fu Sup	46	45¾	45¾
20	Am W W pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	10	Okla Prod	8½	8½	8½
10	Am W W & M	83½	83½	83½	70	Penn Coal	48¾	48¼	48¾
100	La Tr Iron	100	100	100	250	Pittsburgh	31	31	31
70	Mfrs L & H	50½	50	50½	475	Pitts O & G	12	11¾	11¾
200	Nat Fireproof	7¾	7½	7¾	300	U S Steel	99½	98¾	98¾
70	Do pf	15	14¾	15	20	Westinghouse	49½	49¼	49¼
80	Ohio Fu Oil	18	18	18	20	Westing El	45¾	45¾	45¾

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

Am Brass	209	209	209	Hercules	215	220	215
Atlas Powder	142	146	142	Do pf	106	109	106
Do pf	88½	nt	88½	Ingersoll-Rand Co	168	173	168
Babcock & Wilcox	108	112	108	Do pf	100	102	100
Bliss	250	350	250	Nat'l Enameling	101	106	101
Do pf	90	90	90	Do pf	95	100	95
Colt's Arms	46	49	46	Scovill Mfg	345	360	345
Du Pont	257	265	257	Standard Screw	265	270	265
Do debs pf	93	95	93				

TOBACCO STOCKS

Am Cigar	135	135	130	Marc & Forbes pf	90	100	90
Do pf	83	88	83	P B-Am Tobacco	125	132	125
Conley Foil	265	280	265	R J Reynolds, A	100	450	440
Geo W Helme Co	165	170	165	Do B	100	450	440
Do pf	109½	111	109½	Do pf	111	114	111
J S Young	125	145	125	Weyman-Bruton	170	175	170
Do pf	98	105	98	Do pf	103	*108	103
MacA & Forbes	200	210	200	*Ex dividend.			

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Advance-Rumely Co.	Mar. 31	Apr. 12	Apr. 15
Alaska Gold M. Co.	Mar. 31		Apr. 15
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.	Mar. 26	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Am. Steel Foundries	Apr. 1	Apr. 23	Apr. 22
American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.	Apr. 2	Apr. 10	Apr. 8
Anaconda Co.	M.Co.	Apr. 19	May 15
Ann Arbor R. R. Co.	Apr. 18	Apr. 21	Apr. 19
A., T. & S. Fe Ry.	Mar. 20	Aft.mtg.	Apr. 24
Atlantic, Gulf & W. Indies S.S.Lines	Apr. 2	Aft.mtg.	Apr. 22
Barrett Co.	Mar. 3	....	Apr. 15
Batopilas Min. Co.	Mar. 28	....	Apr. 15
Booth Fisheries Co.	Mar. 14	....	Apr. 8
Bush Terminal Co.	Mar. 24	....	Apr. 7
Butte & S. Min. Co.	Apr. 1	....	Apr. 7
Calif'rnia Pack. Cor.	May 5	May 21	May 20
Cal. & Ariz. Min.	Mar. 22	....	Apr. 14
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Apr. 15	May 8	May 7
Central Prop. Co.	Mar. 21	....	Apr. 19
Ches. & Ohio	Mar. 29	Apr. 23	Apr. 22
Chi. & Alton R. R.	Sep. 20	'18	Apr. 21
C., B. & Q. R. R.	Apr. 5	May 8	May 7
C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co.	Mar. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Chi. G. W. R. R.	Mar. 29	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.	Mar. 14	May 22	May 20
C., R. I. & P. R. Co.	Apr. 1	....	May 1
Cent. R. R. & B. Co.	Mar. 3	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Chile Copper Co.	May 23	....	Apr. 15
Chino Copper Co.	Mar. 29	....	Apr. 18
Cleve. & P. R. R. Co.	Apr. 22	....	May 22
C., C., C. & St. L. R. Co.	Apr. 11	May 2	May 1
Cons. Gas, Elec. L. & P. Co. of Balt.	Apr. 15	....	Apr. 10
Diamond M. Co.	Apr. 12	Apr. 25	Apr. 24
Distl. & S. R. Co.	Mar. 4	Apr. 18	Apr. 15
Erie R. R. Co.	Mar. 14	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Fed. M. & S. Co.	Mar. 14	....	Apr. 14
General Electric Co.	Apr. 23	May 14	May 13
Gen. Motors Corp.	Apr. 15	....	Apr. 14
Gt. Northern Ry. Co.	Apr. 17	....	Apr. 16
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.	Apr. 15	....	Apr. 14
Hartman Corp.	Apr. 15	....	Apr. 14
Hocking Valley Products Co.	Apr. 5	....	Apr. 15
Illinois Ce. R. R. Co.	Apr. 2	Apr. 17	Apr. 16
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	Apr.	....	Apr. 22
Ina. Cons. Cop. Co.	Apr. 17	....	Apr. 28
In. Harv. Co. (new)	Apr. 17	....	May 8
Interna. Paper Co.	Apr. 8	Apr. 24	Apr. 23
Isla. Creek Coal Co.	Apr. 2	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Jewel Tea Co., Inc.	Mar. 31	....	Apr. 14
Joliet & Chi. R. R.	Mar. 25	....	Apr. 7
Kan. City So. R. Co.	May 2	May 19	May 13
Kennecott Cop. Co.	Apr. 21	Aft.mtg.	May 6
Lack. Steel Co.	Mar. 3	Apr. 2e	Apr. 23
May Dept. Stores	Apr. 14	....	Apr. 13
Mex. Pet. Co.	Mar. 18	....	Apr. 8
Miami Cop. Co.	Mar. 28	....	Apr. 16
Mich. Cent. R. R.	Apr. 9	May 9	May 8
M. & St. L. R. R. Co.	Apr. 5	....	May 6
Mo., K. & T. Ry.	Mar. 11	Apr. 11	Apr. 10
Mont. Pow. Co.	Mar. 18	....	Apr. 7
N. Y., C. & St. L. Ry.	Apr. 3	....	Apr. 7
Nat. Lead Co.	Mar. 27	Apr. 18	Apr. 17
Nev. Con Cop. Co.	Mar. 28	Apr. 3	Apr. 18
New Orleans Ry. & L. Co.	Apr. 3	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R.	Apr. 7	....	May 7
N. Y. Dock Co.	Apr. 15	Apr. 23	Apr. 22
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	Mar. 31	Apr. 17	Apr. 16
N. Y., O. & W. Ry.	Mar. 3	....	Apr. 7
N. & W. Ry. Co.	Mar. 24	Apr. 11	Apr. 10
North. Pac. Ry. Co.	Mar. 4	Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Ohio Fuel Sup. Co.	Mar. 30	....	Apr. 8
Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chi.	Mar. 29	....	Apr. 9
Pan-Am. Petroleum & Trans. Co.	Apr. 21	....	May 12
Pierce-Ar. M. C. Co.	Mar. 17	....	Apr. 15
Pierce Oil	Mar. 10	....	Apr. 9
P., C., C. & St. L. R. R. Co.	Mar. 29	....	Apr. 8
P. & W. Va. Ry. Co.	Apr. 18	May 6	May 5
Chicago Ry. Co.	Mar. 10	Apr. 9	....
Penn. Coal, Coke Co.	Apr. 8	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Pond Creek Coal Co.	Apr. 2	....	Apr. 7
Reading Co.	Mar. 17	....	Apr. 16
Republic I. & S. Co.	Apr. 15	....	Apr. 14
Rutland R. R. Co.	Apr. 1	Apr. 16	Apr. 15
Shattuck Ari. Cp. Co.	Mar. 27	....	Apr. 16
Sin. Cp. & R. Corp.	Apr. 5	Aft.mtg.	Apr. 16
Southern Pac. Co.	Mar. 23	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Stutz Motor Car Co. of Am. Inc.	June 9	June 10	June 10
Union Bag & Paper	Mar. 19	....	Apr. 8
U. S. Alloy St. Corp.	Apr. 7	....	Apr. 15
U. S. Cigar S. of Am.	Mar. 21	....	Apr. 11
U. S. Cig. S. of Am.	....	....	Apr. 11
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	Mar. 19	....	Apr. 15
U. S. Rubber Co.	Mar. 26	....	Apr. 15
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Mining Co.	May 17	May 22	May 21
U. S. Steel Corp.	Mar. 14	Apr. 4	Apr. 21
Vulcan Detinning Co.	Apr. 10	....	May 1
Wis. Cent. Ry. Co.	Apr. 12	....	May 13
West. U. Tel. Co.	Mar. 20	Apr. 10	Apr. 9
Willys-Overland Co.	Apr. 15	May 14	May 13

FOR RIGHTS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settle't Day.	Privilege Expires.
Merchants N. Bk. of the City of N. Y.	Apr. 10	....	Apr. 22	May 31
Okla. P. & R. Co.	Mar. 20	....	Mar. 28	Apr. 10

BINDERS FOR GOOD PUBLICATIONS.

Full cloth binders for the Rotogravure Picture Section of Sunday's New York Times sent by mail for $1.75; Magazine Section and Book Review, $1.25; Mid-Week Pictorial Magazine and Book Review, $1.25. (Half leather, $2.00.) The Annalist, $1.25. The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Selling pressure in heavy volume in the final half of trading Yesterday caused a sharp decline in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Up to that time values held steady, with the majority of issues recording gains. On the reaction stocks were supplied in heavy volume, and the entire list, railroads and industrials, reacted. The one strong feature was American International Corporation. Railroad stocks, which during the first hour were in active demand, were affected by the selling initiated in the industrials.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Ajax Rub	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
30	Allis-Chalm	35¾	35¾	35¾
60	Am

INCOME TAX BOOMS TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

Dealers See Great Increase in Demand for State and Municipal Securities.

WHOLE ISSUES GO IN A DAY

Tendency May Upset Government's Program — War Finance Corporation Bonds an Instance.

While no official figures showing actual allotment of the War Finance Corporation's offering of $200,000,000 one-year 5 per cent. bonds have been made public, and probably none will be given out immediately, unofficial reports from New York institutions which forwarded subscriptions to the Federal Reserve Bank indicate that the demand was widespread and that a not inconsiderable part of it came from investors who desired to subscribe for amounts ranging from $1,000 to $5,000. One banker who devoted a great deal of attention to the offering, and who had his sales force working for its success, gave it as his opinion that these so-called small subscriptions would prove vastly more numerous than many keen observers of the investment market believe. The explanation for this demand, he thinks, lies in the fact that the bonds in amounts up to $5,000 are exempt from the income tax.

This income tax exemption, according to investment bankers, is proving a tremendous argument in favor of State and municipal bonds, bonds of the War Finance Corporation, farm mortgage bonds, and the several issues of Liberty Bonds. And this demand, say the distributing bankers, is not by any means confined to persons of large income. Those of only moderate income are also seeking tax-exempt bonds in which to invest. Incidentally, the demand has become much more pressing since March 15, the date on which first payments of income taxes were made. The actual handing over of the money, bankers think, impressed the realness of the income tax on individuals more than all the Congressional discussion and newspaper publicity there were prior to the tax date.

Another reason for the demand of tax-exempt bonds by investors of moderate means was the discovery that good bonds possessing the tax-exemption feature could be bought on a basis to yield up to 5 per cent. The War Finance Corporation issue is of this character. These bonds were offered at par. They bear 5 per cent. interest and mature in one year. The investor is able to put $5,000 into this bond and is relieved from all further worry for a year. The fact that it is of such short maturity would ordinarily preclude the possibility of much depreciation, even under most unfavorable circumstances, and in any event the bond will be paid off in twelve months at par.

Last week a banking syndicate offered a small issue of bonds on a basis to yield 5 per cent. These bonds were issued by a Western city. They will mature serially in five to ten years, and they were snapped up in less than a full business day. Also they were taken by people in all parts of the country, most of the applications being for relatively small amounts ranging from $1,000 to $10,000, with more around the lower figure than the higher. That same syndicate got another small issue and sold it without advertising, other than sending out circulars to a select list of clients. This syndicate is convinced that just now the best, if not the only, bond business is in the issues which are tax exempt.

A large and very successful bond selling organization operating branch offices in several leading cities has been compelled to increase its force handling State and municipal bonds since March 15. Directly after that date it began to receive letters from all over the country asking how varying sums could be invested so as to reduce or eliminate the income tax, and these requests have now become so numerous that officers of the institution are beginning to fear that the time the returns next year will be seriously interfered with.

Many persons of very large income have divided considerable parts of their fortunes among the many tax-exempt securities now available. The net yield from these investments is said to be considerably more than the First Liberty 3½ per cent. bonds will yield. One bond dealer recently figured out a list which showed upward of $700,000 invested to yield more than 4 per cent., and none of it was liable to the income tax.

A very sizable sum may be placed in Liberty bonds, with the 3½ per cents. entirely tax exempt and with special tax exemption on the others. Then, by judicious use of State and municipal issues—possibly with some degree of risk—farm loan bonds, War Finance Corporation, and so forth, a great deal of money may be put out "under cover." In some places the cry is being raised: "Go on with public works so as to give work to soldiers." If that cry is put into practice, bankers believe it will mean a flood of State and municipal bonds at very attractive rates, and it may mean seriously interfering with the Government's tax program.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..6	(May 15, 20		98¾	99⅛	6.50
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1919		99⅛	99⅜	5.50
Gov. of N. F..6	July, 1919		99⅛	99⅜	5.25
Norway Gov..6	Feb., 1921		99⅝	100⅛	5.75
Prov. of Que.3	Apr., 1920		98½	98	5.50
Russian Gov..6½	June, 1919		60	63	..
Do rubles....5½	Feb. 14'26		117	122	..
Russian Gov..5½	Dec., 1921		52	55	..
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1920		99	99⅜	5.25
Cumsay Issues.					
A. B. Mag..6.7	Jan. 20-22		99½	100½	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil..5	Sep., 1919		99⅛	99⅜	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil..7	Sep., 1919		100⅜	100⅝	5.50
Am. P. & L..5	Aug., 1921		96	96	5.00
Am. Thread..6	Dec., 1928		101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T..6	Feb., 1924		99½	99⅝	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.7	Nov., 1919		100⅛	101¼	4.90
Am. Tob. Co.7	Nov., 1920		102	102¼	5.15
Am. Tob. Co.7	Nov., 1921		102⅛	102⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.7	Nov., 1922		103	103⅜	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	Nov., 1923		103⅞	104¼	5.85
Ark. Val. Ry..					
L. & P....6	July, 1919		98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919		99⅛	99⅞	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.7	July15,'19		100⅛	100⅞	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.7	July15,'20		101	101⅜	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.7	July15,'21		101⅛	101⅝	6.30
Beth.-S. Corp.7	July15,'22		101⅛	101⅝	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.7	July15,'23		101⅛	101⅝	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry..6	Mar. 2,'24		100⅜	100⅝	5.85
Cen. Arg.Rys.6	Feb., 1927		88	89	7.90
Chi. Pn. Tool.6	Oct., 1920		90	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.6	Oct., 1921		98½	99¼	6.20
Chi. R. I. & P.4	July 19,'21		83¾	83¾	6.35
C.,R.I. & P.R.6	Feb., 1923		98	98¼	6.55
Con.G&P.Balt.7	Aug., 1922		100¾	100¾	6.70
Cub.-Am. Sug.6	Jan., 1920		99¾	100¾	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.8	Jan., 1921		100¾	101¾	5.90
Cud'hy P. Co.7	July15,'23		101¾	102¼	6.40
Del. & Hud...5	Aug., 1920		98¾	99¼	5.70
Dug. Lt. Co..6	July, 1921		98	98¼	6.50
Erie R. R....5	Apr., 1919		99¾	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R..5	Jan., 1923		91	93	6.75
Gen. Electric.6	July, 1919		100¼	100¾	5.25
Gen. Electric.6	July, 1920		101	101⅜	4.75
Gt. N. Ry. P...6	June, 1921		99	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry..5	Sep., 1920		99¾	99	6.00
Mexican Val.					
R. R. Co....6	Mar., 1924		97	97¾	6.50
L. G. & E....7	Sep., 1920		99½	99¾	7.50
M. V. C. & E.5	May, 1921		96	97¼	6.25
Mol. Ed. 6	Dec., 1920		92	97¼	7.75
N. Y. Central.5	Sep., 1919		99½	99¾	5.50
Okla. G. & E.6	June, 1919		98	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.7	Dec., 1920		95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.					
1st & reg....5	June, 1924		88	91	..
Penn. Co. 4½	June15,'21		97	97¾	5.75
Phila. Co....6	Feb., 1922		96	96¼	7.80
Pitts.& S.R.R.6	Mar., 1920		99⅜	100⅛	5.80
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1920		101¼	101⅝	5.95
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1921		102	102¼	5.65
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1922		103	103⅛	5.70
Proc. & Gam.7	Mar., 1923		103⅝	104⅛	5.70
Pub. S. Corp.6	Mar., 1922		97	98½	7.55
Pub. S. & L.7	Sep., 1921		100	101	6.65
San Diego Con.					
G. E. E...6	Dec., 1922		91	98	7.50
Shawinig. W. &.	Dec., 1919		103	104	..
S. G. & E.sec.7	Sep., 1921		98	100	8.00
Southern Ry..6	Mar., 1923		99¾	99¾	6.10
Stan. Corp...7	Jan., 1921		100	100⅜	6.00
Stan. Corp...7	Jan. 1929		98½	97½	7.25
Stand. Lt. &					
P. Sec...6	May, 1920		97	99	7.25
Wil. & Ry.sec.7	Apr., 1923		97	99	7.25
Wis. S. Corp.6	Sep. 15,'22		99¾	97	6.70
W. L. & M....6	Feb. 15,'23		99⅞	100¼	6.50

STEADY TONE AT WOOL SALE

9,800 Bales of Miscellaneous Character Offered at London Auction.

LONDON, April 4.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,800 bales of a miscellaneous character. The tone was steady.

New South Wales scoured sold at 5s 3d. New Zealand scoured at 4s 6d, and New Zealand greasy at 2s 4d. Italy bought greasy merinos.

WANT FOE STOCK SEIZED.

MONTREAL, April 5.—By an action in a local court today the Dominion of Canada seeks to have the Minister of Finance or the Receiver General of Canada appointed custodian for Canadian Pacific Railway stock valued at $22,000,000, the property of enemy shareholders. The action was taken under the order respecting trade with the enemy passed in 1916. The stock involved is of the common issue, consisting of 143,676 shares, mostly held by German banks.

F. A. Meredith, on behalf of the railway company, opposed the petition and asked that the case be adjourned for a week. Eugene La Fleur, K. C., for the Secretary of State, opposed delay on the ground that peace would be signed by April 12, in which case the Government would lose its resources. The court agreed to the adjournment for a week, but reserved to the Government the right to proceed immediately should an emergency arise.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.58⅝	1.56	1.58⅛	1.58	1.26⅝
July	1.50⅞	1.48¾	1.49⅜	1.49⅝	..
Sept.	1.43	1.42	1.42⅛	1.43⅜	..

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	68⅛	66⅞	67	67⅝	85⅜
July	67¼	65¾	66	66⅝	..
Sept.	64	62¾	62⅝	63½	..

In the total cash market standard was quoted at 77@77½c; No. 2 white, 77¼c; No. 3 white, 76½@77c; No. 4 white, 76@76½c; ordinary clipped, 75½@77c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	28.70	28.52	28.62	28.67	25.70
July	28.15	28.00	28.07	28.10	26.05
Ribs—					
May	26.77	26.55	26.75	16.72	24.20
July	25.52	25.20	25.37	25.47	24.70
Pork—					
May	48.60	47.97	48.50	48.10	47.90
July	45.90	45.40	45.75	45.65	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	14.12	14.12	14.15	14.16
July	14.90	14.90	14.80	14.96
September	14.50	14.40	14.43	14.48
December	14.11	14.05	14.10	14.15

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	1.76¾	1.75	1.75
July	1.73	1.71¾	1.71¾

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 18,486 packages, including 2,673 packages for export. Much of the stock due here early in the week came in and with the domestic trade pretty well supplied and exporters holding off. For the moment, prices declined about 2c on creamery. A little easier feeling was also shown on renovated, ladles and packing stock. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 65½@66c; extras, 92 score, 64½@65c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 62½@64c; seconds, 83 to 87 scores, 60@62c; lower grades, 57@59c; unsalted, higher than extras, 67½@68c; extras, 66@66½c; firsts, 63½@65c; seconds, 61@63c; State dairy tubs, finest, 63@64c; goods to prime, 59@62c; common to fair, 44½@58c; renovated, extras, 58@59c; firsts, 48@49c; lower grades, 43@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 49@50c; ladles, current make, firsts, 48½@49c; seconds, 46½@47c; lower grades, 45@46c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 43½c; No. 2, 44½@45c; lower grades, 40@44c.

EGGS.—34,601 cases. The market here is holding firm on the finer marks of eggs, both regular and storage packings. Medium grades held with confidence, but low grades of both clean and dirty eggs are dragging, with some concessions being accepted on the poorer qualities. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 45c; storage packed, extra firsts, 44½@44½c; firsts, 43½@44c; gathered, extra firsts, 43½@44c; firsts northerly sections, 41½@42c; nearby checks, 40½@42½c; seconds, 38@40c; dirties, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2 and poorer, 37@38c; checks, good to choice, dry, 38½@37½c; under grades, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, Western henmery whites, fine to fancy, 52c; ordinary to prime, 46@50c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@51c; Pacific Coast, ordinary to fine, 46@48c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 44@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henmery browns, 46@47c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@45c; duck eggs, nearby, Indian Runner, fancy, 66c; Baltimore, 64@65c; Western and prime Southern, 58@63c; Southern, common to good, 45@52c; goose eggs, 90c.

PROTECTING TRADEMARKS.

Method Suggested to Stop Imitations of Them in China.

Information of particular interest to American exporters who want to do business in China has been forwarded to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by Commercial Attaché Julean Arnold, who is stationed at Shanghai. It has to do with the protection of American trade marks in that country, and is the result of the growing tendency on the part of Japanese and Chinese manufacturers to place goods bearing imitations of standard American marks in the Chinese markets. Mr. Arnold says:

"Although the Chinese Government has not yet enacted regulations acceptable to the treaty powers for the protection of trade marks, effective protection can be secured through tentative registration at the American Consulate and with the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai, provided the manufacturers instruct their agents or other representatives in China to institute action through the American Consular officials and Chinese authorities against the Chinese shops offering for sale any product bearing imitations of their mark. As the firms themselves can not, in all cases, prosecute Chinese dealers who have other business relations with them than those having to do with the sale of products bearing imitation trade marks of articles for which they are agents, it is suggested that manufacturers instruct their agents and representatives to retain, at the manufacturers' expense, legal counsel when necessary in the protection of their trade marks."

This legal expense need not be great, he continues, and, in fact, would be a comparatively small item if action were taken when the imitation first appeared on the market. Mr. Arnold further says that imitations of American marks by Japanese exporters can best be guarded against through the Japanese-American treaty relating to mutual protection of trade symbols in China, which provides for the registration of these marks in Japan.

WEST VIRGINIA BONDS

Will Be Issued to Pay Part of Virginia Debt.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 5.—After a cash payment of $1,062,867.16 is made and half the costs of the Supreme Court suit has been paid, State Auditor John S. Darst announced today, West Virginia will issue bonds for payment of the remainder of the Virginia debt in the following denominations: 6,325 for $100, 1,234 for $500, 3,117 for $1,00, 800 for $5,000, 400 for $10,000.

Mr. Darst said the new bonds would bear 3½ per cent. interest.

DAIRYING IN THE SOUTH.

Its Growth There Has Added to Sales of Various Supplies.

There is a steadily increasing demand in the South for all dairy supplies because the dairy cow has become a new and almost leading industry there since the cattle tick is fast being exterminated. The volume of such supplies is so large that one branch of it—cream separators—has become a distinct business of itself, and one of great magnitude.

There is also much call for tinware in the shape of milk cans, milk buckets, and a number of other items. The growth of the dairy business in the South is also reflected in the greatly increased sale of even such small items as butter prints and butter molds.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio....	1919-'27	6¼	5.90	5.50
Buff., R. & P....	1919-'33	4½, 5, 6	5.85	5.60
C. Northern....	1919-'29	4½, 5, 6	6.35	6.12
Can. Pacific....	1919-'28	4½	5.90	5.55
Ches. & Ohio....	1919-'27	4½	6.10	5.65
Chicago & N. W..	1919-'23	4½	5.60	5.25
C., R. I. & Pac..	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.80
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.90	5.40
Chickasaw Refin..	1919-'21	6	7.62	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.30	5.75
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	5.85	5.45
Erie Railroad....	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.85
Illinois Central..	1919-'26	4½@5	5.65	5.25
Louis. & Nash...	1919-'23	5	5.65	5.30
Mich. Central....	1919-'32	5 @6	6.10	5.70
Minn. & St. Louis.	1919-'27	5	6.45	5.90
Mo., Kan. & Tex..	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.10
Missouri Pacific..	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio....	1919-'28	4½@5	6.40	5.85
N. Y. C. Lines....	1919-'28	4½@5	5.95	5.55
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	6.20	5.80
Nort. & Western.	1919-'24	4½	5.65	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'29	4½@5-6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.80	5.20
Reading Co.....	1919-'27	4½	5.85	5.45
Seaboard Air L..	1919-'26	5 @6	6.90	6.00
Sinclair Refining.	1919-'21	6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific..	1919-'28	4½	5.70	5.40
Southern Railway.	1919-'24	4½@5	6.10	5.85
Union Tank.....	1919-'20	5	6.20	5.90

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

— Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday, April 5, 1919.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'nt, Investm'ts, &c.	Cash In Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A	$2,000,000	$6,739,000	$30,226,000	$414,000	$5,047,000	$33,720,000	$1,840,000	$764,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,500,000	7,210,000	63,676,000	1,616,000	9,515,000	59,935,000	2,722,000	1,802,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,836,600	33,672,000	508,000	3,170,000	24,279,000	2,722,000	1,802,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	11,643,000	137,072,000	10,384,000	26,282,000	158,250,000	3,890,000	3,759,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,780,000	32,070,000	1,014,000	4,491,000	27,999,000	.....	.....
National City	25,000,000	54,132,000	591,517,000	14,415,000	103,287,000	(a)676,310,000	24,762,000	1,421,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	9,578,700	87,988,000	1,652,000	8,107,000	59,040,000	6,190,000	439,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	966,200	16,538,000	501,000	2,043,000	14,683,000	580,000	146,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers	300,000	109,500	3,549,000	115,000	519,000	3,362,000	.....	299,000
Am. Exchange National	5,000,000	6,167,200	113,886,000	1,772,000	12,374,000	92,687,000	5,697,000	4,925,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	25,651,800	396,131,000	2,165,000	36,027,000	285,624,000	4,852,000	.....
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,134,900	15,930,000	1,250,000	2,466,000	16,610,000	75,000	.....
Chat. & Phenix National	2,700,000	2,822,400	105,348,000	4,950,000	10,661,000	84,350,000	9,136,000	2,574,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	17,363,800	123,050,000	5,748,000	17,671,000	119,895,000	.....	150,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,286,300	39,439,000	944,000	5,065,000	33,895,000	260,000	989,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,404,600	55,134,000	2,049,000	3,814,000	27,422,000	45,000	.....
Corn Exchange	4,200,000	8,290,700	122,381,000	5,586,000	16,876,000	126,209,000	2,387,000	.....
Import. & Traders Nat.	1,500,000	3,163,500	37,144,000	771,000	5,180,000	24,013,000	50,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	10,439,300	202,997,000	1,616,000	22,648,000	172,290,000	3,991,000	4,957,000
East River National	1,000,000	626,000	6,726,000	236,000	1,008,000	6,722,000	102,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,066,500	19,427,000	868,000	2,230,000	15,736,000	.....	641,000
First National	10,000,000	31,297,500	238,460,000	1,313,000	23,569,000	164,762,000	2,194,000	8,228,000
Irving National	4,500,000	6,112,000	112,074,000	3,566,000	15,039,000	113,637,000	856,000	1,852,000
N. Y. County National	700,000	421,500	12,488,000	726,000	1,529,000	12,044,000	753,000	199,000
Continental	1,000,000	642,200	7,218,000	158,000	788,000	5,328,000	.....	.....
Chase National	10,000,000	16,870,700	330,413,000	6,827,000	43,613,000	278,848,000	11,211,000	2,367,000
Fifth Avenue	200,000	2,301,400	21,448,000	1,177,000	2,862,000	18,869,000	.....	.....
Commercial Exchange	200,000	838,100	7,500,000	261,000	934,000	6,659,000	.....	.....
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	762,000	8,150,000	345,000	1,011,000	7,854,000	.....	.....
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,067,000	17,729,000	1,244,000	2,497,000	17,406,000	47,000	210,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,342,000	13,106,000	256,000	1,779,000	11,991,000	34,000	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	397,600	7,013,000	273,000	912,000	7,283,000	487,000	246,000
Seaboard National	2,000,000	3,782,400	49,912,000	966,000	6,562,000	43,392,000	190,000	70,000
Liberty National	3,000,000	4,704,900	85,003,000	564,000	7,741,000	53,610,000	1,838,000	1,078,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	1,122,800	15,939,000	734,000	1,481,000	10,983,000	418,000	415,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,571,200	15,357,000	490,000	2,023,000	13,089,000	388,000	398,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,289,800	40,484,000	773,000	3,808,000	27,029,000	6,543,000	.....
Bankers Trust	13,000,000	17,361,200	289,236,000	1,024,000	31,031,000	239,399,000	8,920,000	.....
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,751,000	63,484,000	586,000	7,425,000	52,738,000	1,025,000	.....
Guaranty Trust	25,000,000	28,525,700	509,082,000	3,082,000	54,596,000	(b)460,434,000	23,278,000	.....
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,284,800	11,582,000	298,000	1,158,000	8,808,000	348,000	.....
Columbia Trust	3,000,000	6,604,700	95,366,000	1,011,000	9,323,000	73,822,000	6,466,000	.....
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,412,600	28,445,000	934,000	2,781,000	26,406,000	1,761,000	.....
New York Trust	3,000,000	10,877,100	110,406,000	71,000	11,902,000	67,053,000	5,002,000	.....
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,305,700	29,653,000	428,000	2,330,000	15,859,000	1,607,000	.....
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	663,400	23,109,000	379,000	2,767,000	19,481,000	1,433,000	.....
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,402,700	46,070,000	811,000	4,629,000	31,262,000	1,168,000	.....
Nassau Nat. Bank, B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,220,500	15,363,000	432,000	1,071,000	10,550,000	874,000	50,000
Irving Trust	1,500,000	1,189,500	41,187,000	2,432,000	5,781,000	42,443,000	1,007,000	.....
Farmers Loan & Trust	5,000,000	12,006,600	129,008,000	4,155,000	16,165,000	(c)145,628,000	9,113,000	.....
Total		$199,100,000	$366,153,000	$4,653,427,000	$94,231,000	$560,986,000	‡$3,877,401,000	$151,952,000	$37,059,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Greenwich		$500,000	$1,559,700	$16,579,000	$2,320,000	$1,251,000	$16,710,000	$25,000	.....
Bowery		250,000	812,300	5,830,000	679,000	331,000	5,521,000	.....	.....
N. Y. Produce Exchange		1,000,000	1,242,700	24,308,000	2,603,000	2,187,000	26,188,000	.....	.....
State		2,000,000	607,100	44,232,000	4,587,000	3,277,000	43,636,000	76,000	.....
Total		$3,750,000	$4,221,800	$91,049,000	$10,189,000	$7,046,000	$92,055,000	$101,000	.....
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Title Guarantee & Trust		$5,000,000	$12,033,400	$40,545,000	$914,000	$2,950,000	$25,344,000	$795,000	.....
Lawyers Title & Trust		5,000,000	5,284,300	23,332,000	813,000	1,535,000	15,220,000	490,000	.....
Total		$10,000,000	$17,297,700	$64,177,000	$1,727,000	$4,485,000	$40,564,000	$1,291,000	.....
Grand total		210,850,000	387,672,500	4,808,633,000	108,147,000	572,497,000	†4,010,040,000	153,344,000	$37,959,000
Change		.....	.....	−28,514,000	−2,086,000	+44,054,000	+104,252,000	+1,682,000	−637,000

(a) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $80,017,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $24,533,000.

(b) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $37,558,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $11,668,000.

(c) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $26,830,000; not included in total footings. Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $8,410,000.

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday.

Members Fed. Res. Bank	$4,622,883,000	$94,225,000	$559,040,000	‡$3,886,083,000	$151,659,000	$38,250,000
State banks not in Res. Bk.	90,317,000	10,382,000	7,839,000	92,805,000	103,000	.....
Trust cos. not in Res. Bank	84,807,000	1,631,000	4,882,000	47,831,000	1,300,000	.....
Grand total	$4,777,987,000	$106,238,000	$571,561,000	‡$4,026,720,000	$153,062,000	$38,250,000
Change	−319,451,000	−1,994,000	+32,786,000	+86,454,000	+316,000	+641,000

*As officially reported for 28 national banks March 4, 1919; 13 State banks and 15 trust companies Feb. 21, 1919.

Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $723,458,000 in average statement; $697,568,000 in actual statement.

†United States deposits deducted, $199,514,000 in average statement and $172,845,000 in actual statement.

‡Deposits in foreign branches not included.

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position

	Average Figures. Cash Reserve in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Actual Figures. Cash Reserve in Vault.	Reserve in Depository.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank		$560,966,000	*$508,620,660	$52,345,310	−$30,184,300		$559,040,000	†$508,741,880	$49,298,140	+$20,387,250
State banks not in Reserve Bank	$10,180,000	7,046,000	18,573,500	661,500	− 54,000	$10,382,000	7,839,000	16,704,000	1,316,100	+ 950,050
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	1,727,000	4,485,000	4,084,900	127,400	− 25,500	1,631,000	4,882,000	6,274,650	238,350	+ 227,700
Total	$11,916,000	$572,497,000	$531,278,700	$53,134,210	+$30,244,400	$12,013,000	$571,561,000	$532,721,410	$50,852,590	−$21,545,000

*$504,062,430 on net demand deposits and $4,558,300 on net time deposits.

†$505,192,080 on net demand deposits and $4,549,770 on net time deposits.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH OPENING OF BUSINESS SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1919.

(Figures Compiled from Special Reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—						
Battery Park Nat.	$11,842,800	$11,200	$215,400	$1,412,100	$794,600	$10,397,100
Colonial	11,690,000	247,000	1,038,000	1,124,000	.....	13,276,000
Columbia	15,221,000	16,000	584,000	2,375,000	.....	17,014,000
Gracie & Co. (W. R.)	7,000,316	8,845	5,119	809,530	1,358,217	6,765,631
International Bank	6,800,864	167,653	519,563	429,545	.....	7,449,724
Mutual	19,182,000	.....	198,000	1,783,000	.....	11,902,000
New Netherlands	6,184,000	1,000	188,000	1,061,000	16,000	6,079,000
Washington Heights	2,459,000	73,000	233,000	172,000	.....	2,478,000
Yorkville	10,025,900	*1,027,800	290,200	341,700	2,200	11,318,400
BROOKLYN—						
First National	10,560,000	4,400	185,500	736,900	778,900	9,053,500
Mechanics'	27,901,800	258,700	1,295,800	2,387,500	8,500	31,463,100
National City	7,304,000	3,271	173,900	686,111	436,557	8,576,843
North Side	4,957,493	32,493	420,111	578,281	3,455	5,952,350
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
First National	11,266,000	80,000	477,000	2,516,000

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE if fully equipped hydraulic placer mine, located on the middle fork of Salmon River, 15 miles below the Mother Lode, consisting of 40 acres, containing at least 20,000,000 cubic yards gravel that will average 25c per cubic yard in gold, recently came into possession through foreclosure; the full year of redemption having just expired, we now give a clear title; the Boise River running through the middle of the property furnishes vastly more water than will ever be used; grade ideal, dumping facilities good; there is an abundance of fine timber and we have over 3000 feet of good lumber; hours have been expended over $400,000 in prospecting, buildings, sawmills, bridges, and other equipment; one large flume, 6x3, 4 miles long and in perfect condition; 2 Evans elevators, 2 No. 2 and 4 No. 4 Hendy giants, about 3,000 feet of piping 9 to 48 inches in diameter; 28 good substantial buildings, 1 large, perfectly equipped blacksmith shop and 2 sawmills; I am not in position to operate, so will sell at a price that will make it a most desirable investment. Mrs. J. B. Steele, Hillsdale Av., Piedmont, Cal. From May 24 to Nov. 1, Atlanta, Elmore County, Idaho.

FINANCIAL MAN WANTED—SALARY $10,000 A YEAR.

If you are of good moral character; are experienced in financial matters and have a successful record of securing capital for legitimate business enterprises, we can offer you an unusually profitable, readily available investment of $100,000 in a going business with interest in business, and a position paying $10,000 annually; none but principals considered; details of previous connections will be required. B 919 Times Annex.

SALES ORGANIZER WANTED.—A BIG MAN FOR A BIG JOB; CHARACTER, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, AND THE MEANS WITH WHICH TO IDENTIFY HIM GENUINELY WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE COMPANY AND PREPARED TO TAKE HOLD OF THE WORK AT ONCE ARE THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS. ADDRESS MANUFACTURER, 405 UNION BANK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

Firm returning to Canada to protect business interests, and will sacrifice for half what I paid two years ago my equity in three apartment houses, all one per cent. mortgage; I live in the houses, my books are open for minute inspection, and cash and quick action will talk. Telephone 2586 Beekman, call 1 to 2 P. M., 27 Cliff Building.

Substantial manufacturing corporation wants capable man to establish branch and manage salesroom; $200 to $1,000 necessary; you handle own money; will allow expenses to $40 per week; if you will qualify. For particulars address Secretary, 416 North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Auto repair shop, service station, fully equipped machine shop; excellent location; satisfactory four-year lease on building, three floors, 6,000 square feet; quick action; immediate possession. 229 East 38th St., near 3d Av.

Active business man, with good bank connections to invest $10,000 cash in established, well-paying glove manufacturing business; responsible party will be given good share in the enterprise. C 822 Times Annex.

Will be held at Bruxelles, Belgium, a fair where Canadian and American products will be exposed; a good agent is needed at New York to take inscriptions, having office and references. Write Canada-American Fair, 280 4th Av., Manhattan.

GARAGES—We have several new garage buildings for rent; some already established; capacity 50 to 300 cars, moderate cash security required; pay no goodwill; inquire Interboro Realty Company, 1,437 Broadway.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associate with extra capital for expansion? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

INVENTORS AND PARTIES requiring capital manufacturing purposes; capital secured by new, attractive, co-operative, quick method; applicable to any good description, phone number. Can you act at once? S 755 Times Downtown.

Promoter to help organize and incorporate a modern commercial enterprise with a national field, which will positively yield dividends within six months and insure great and permanent reward. B 505 Times Downtown.

Patented household article; unlimited field; no competition; royalty basis only; would consider partner with metal working plant to handle manufacturing end; am in position to finance and handle selling end. A 687 Times Downtown.

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Consulting chemical engineer, with varied business experience, will advise technical or manufacturing problems, supply formulas, &c.; intelligent and reliable reports assured. K 218 Times.

Have capital to invest, with service, in important concern; 15 years' experience buying and selling domestic, foreign goods; understand office work generally; best references. H 419 Times Downtown.

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Buy your home sites we will build for you new up-to-date house to suit; price guaranteed, 30 minutes from N. Y. Little Neck, and Manhasset. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

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To those who seek location for branching out their business: We offer one of the best locations in the heart of the residential business section of Richmond, Va. A five 150-story building, fronting 46 feet on Broad St. (leading street), 82,000 square feet of floor space with modern heating and lighting systems, passenger and freight elevators, telephone connection, perfect delivery service, complete office force. Established 18 years in the furniture business with large clientele. Will sublet floor space for cloak and suit, millinery, jewelry and like departments, either under our own management on a commission basis, or on a straight rental. For particulars address Home Furnishing Corporation, Richmond, Va.

CANADA MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES.—British preferential tariff assured; home markets rapidly expanding; Canada bristles with opportunities. Are you looking for a location? We can help you. Write us, up-to-the minute unbiased information of every commercial town, shipping facilities, power rates, labor conditions, raw materials, transportation, etc. Equipped with details, plans, and photographs of vacant factories; our whole organization is free to manufacturers seeking location in Canada; correspondence invited. Heaton's Agency, Toronto, Canada.

MAN WITH EXPORT AND IMPORT KNOWLEDGE HOLDING SUBORDINATE POSITION, GET INTO BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF; NOMINAL CAPITAL IMMEDIATELY INVESTED; AND BACKED BY YOUR BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE SHOULD BRING RESULTS BY JOINING CORPORATION WITH ORIGINAL METHOD OF CONDUCTING EXPORT AND IMPORT BUSINESS. STATE QUALIFICATIONS TO SECURE PERSONAL INTERVIEW. B 236 TIMES.

SHORE PROPERTY OFFERS BIG OPPORTUNITY.

For sale or rent on long term lease, 350 feet of waterfront, with building thereon suitable for all sorts of amusements and bathing beach now in operation; over 2,000,000 people; for full particulars in personal interview by appointment with principals only. Samuel Howard, 1,024 Main St., Connecticut National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

Fiscal Agent Wanted.—Services of a capable, experienced fiscal agent to assist in quickly securing additional working capital for an established construction company wishing to immediately place contracts now in position to take advantage of the large opportunities offered by the extensive good roads contracts now being let, about $10,000 required. Write Engineering Contractor, 34 Exchange Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

A successful manufacturer of pajamas and night shirts, having at his command a large selling force, is desirous of securing (as partner a person with executive ability) preferably experienced with this or other apparel lines; only one with unquestionable record considered; replies, with full particulars, including age, considered confidential; $5,000 buys 20% interest. Philadelphia, Box 2,000.

TRACTOR REPRESENTATIVES WANTED TO ACT AS OUR EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, TEXAS AND THE MIDDLE WEST; INSTALLMENT PROPOSITION; OUR $500 DISTRIBUTORS MUST BE FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE AND WILLING TO INVEST $1,500 IN THE AGENCY; PERSONAL INTERVIEWS ONLY. Z 1000 TIMES ANNEX.

Opening for energetic man to add hardware to already established (25 years) auto supply store, Brooklyn, exceptional location. Jobber, 425 East Park St., Newark.

Garage in the Bronx, capacity 60 cars; long lease; good income; business for sale reasonable. Sheeran, 1,248 Lexington Av., 86th St.

TREASURER AND OFFICE MANAGER wanted able to invest about $50,000 in well-established manufacturing one office supplies doing business of national scope. Over the $500,000, earning $50,000 must be good accountant and executive to assist President and owner to enlarge business. A 721 Times Downtown.

TRUCK OPERATORS WANTED.—A firm having purchased seventy tractors and semi-trailers have opening for two good operators for long-distance hauling, radius 100 miles of New York; must invest $1,200 and give three references; salary $35 and extra earnings. A 751 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, with $3,000 to $10,000 to invest, one in export and import corporation, must be man of highest integrity well connected and having full knowledge of banking business; give references and previous connections; correspondence strictly confidential. B 235 Times.

Furnished house, 14 beautiful rooms, 4 baths; 50s, near Riverside Drive; electric fly, parquet floors throughout; 3 years' lease; rent $175; income $550; $2,881 required; investigate; others. Winters, 17 West 42d.

Representative, Washington, D. C., has facilities for representing few more interests not requiring exclusive attention in close touch with Government; large commercial and commercial activities. J. B. Camden, 719 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

NEW SOUTH WALES INFORMATION BUREAU, Singer Building, 149 Broadway, New York City, is prepared to send Government Bulletins or answer any inquiries regarding opportunities for farming, stock raising, fruit growing, mining, and investment in New South Wales Australia.

CAPITAL: Cash, Credits, and Business Expansion.—For an established concern in this city which is making good, desirous of further expansion on practical lines now; can use first, plus advice and you nothing. No time for experiments. Box 1, Station J, New York.

Any legitimate business, stock or property bought, sold, or exchanged on commission basis; city or country, no exclusive contracts required; partnership arranged or capital procured for any legitimate business or enterprise; strictest confidence. Weston, 1,440 Broadway.

Italy.—Prominent man with first-class securities to invest $10,000 cash in established, well-paying manufacturing business; responsible party will be given good share in the enterprise. C 822 Times Annex.

Will be held at Bruxelles, Belgium, a fair where Canadian and American products will be exposed; a good agent is needed at New York to take inscriptions, having office and references. Write Canada-American Fair, 280 4th Av., Manhattan.

GARAGES—We have several new garage buildings for rent; some already established; capacity 50 to 300 cars, moderate cash security required; pay no goodwill; inquire Interboro Realty Company, 1,437 Broadway.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associate with extra capital for expansion? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

INVENTORS AND PARTIES requiring capital manufacturing purposes; capital secured by new, attractive, co-operative, quick method; applicable to any good description, phone number. Can you act at once? S 755 Times Downtown.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

In an obvious manner and to a marked degree Phave improved upon what is now a component part of every passenger motor car. My invention is susceptible of extensive, immediate and profitable exploitation, both as an accessory for the existing car and as a valuable adjunct for the new. Its practicability is demonstrable, from just-completed working model, in one minute. The object of this advertisement is to arrange, preferably on royalty basis, for quantity production, which same involves simple machining and assembling of die castings. The existing, and constantly increasing, waiting demand for this article is large. Between cost of production and resale price the profit spread is abundantly sufficient for manufacturer, jobber, and retailer. This proposition is prophylactic. Every facility for an exacting analysis will be extended to business men of unimpeachable integrity. Prompt reply only; please address K 459 Times Downtown.

A manufacturing concern with a factory of 500,000 production capacity, equipped with a full line of machinery necessary for accurate and interchangeable work, is desirous of getting in touch with parties wishing to have manufactured accurate instruments, devices, or parts of such in quantities; all work and machinery, including japanning and electroplating, is done on the premises, and a first-class organization under expert direction with competent employes will be at your service; plant located in New York City; correspondence solicited; address Home Furnishing Corporation, Richmond, Va.

FINE PROPERTY FOR HOTEL OPENING.

For rent, building at New Haven, Conn., suitable for hotel purposes. Owner will remodel for responsible tenant on long lease, to install 350 rooms. Large natatorium, suitable for Turkish bath, in connection with building. Rent separately, or with hotel to tenant. Full particulars in personal interview by appointment with principals only. Samuel Howard, 1,024 Main St., Connecticut National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing rights on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and screw machine parts; automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers only; high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate with definite statement of facts, with G. M. Co. Z 305 Times Annex.

Sales manager to take exclusive territory for a new article for hardware, house furnishing, and department stores; this is a high-class proposition, with good profit; company will carry jobbers' accounts; will require from $500 to $1,000, according to territory, for stock of goods for retail trade, thorough investigation solicited. B 304 Times.

The Eastern representative of a concern producing the only practical, speedless, and fully automatic safety razor blade resharpening machine has a proposition to offer concerning the exclusive territorial right of operation with the aid of such machines, the capacity of the machine is rightly estimated to turn out thirty dozen per day. H 447 Times Downtown.

Export—Export concern doing business with the Far East wishes to add new departments, would like to hear from parties capable of getting new business and who are specialists in their own lines; liberal sharing basis; correspondence treated confidentially. C 255 Times.

Business man wanted to take charge of salesmen and branch office; investment $1,500, cash or securities; permanent; salary $20 a week and commission; give telephone number. Mr. Wheaton, 220 West 42d St., Room 516.

Established seventeen years, well paying dyeing and cleaning store, location Brooklyn, will be sold reasonably owing to death of proprietor. Apply Jacob I. Wieber, Atty., 1,482 Broadway, New York City.

Candies and Sodas.—Man with successful record managing large store for chain stores; first-class opportunity; moderate salary; state experience, salary expected. Box 22, 1,563 3d Av.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY, $50,000 CASH REQUIRED, ONE OR MORE ASSOCIATES SOLICITED FOR ACTIVE INTEREST. Well known MOTION PICTURE DIRECTOR WILL INVEST EQUAL AMOUNT with one or not more than four individuals who will join him in exercising his option on the services of THREE WIDELY ADVERTISED MOTION PICTURE STARS. Will start IMMEDIATELY on productions where contracts for releases can be shown that will net handsome profits. Permanent institution established, if agreeable, that will prove highly attractive investment. Address Exception, C 312 Times Annex.

EXPORT—SWITZERLAND.—Foodstuffs and textile lines wanted for Switzerland and later on when embargo is raised for other countries now under blockade; influential connections; highest references; excellent salesmanship; executive; thirty years of successful American business experience; brokers or manufacturers' agents not wanted; principals of representative houses only; commission and spot cotton prices all that is wanted. C 227 Times.

Practical business man, (31,) reliable, energetic, capable office manager, develop a business, executive ability will invest few thousand dollars in business; prefer line catering to makers of women's wear, textile, knit goods, notion houses. K 243 Times.

WANTED, SMALL CHEMICAL PLANT with equipment for manufacture of dyes and intermediates; give general description of building, location, equipment, steam, electric, gas, supply; state rental and sale price; advise promptly. S 272 Times.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN will invest money in an established business in which his services will be advantageously used; he understands all departments of business and can put a struggling concern on its feet; letters respected as confidential. H 393 Times.

Wanted—All or controlling interest of going business; manufacturing preferred; no promoting; no objections to run-down business if chance for building up, with executive ability and capital up to $100,000; answers must be sufficiently specific and plain to give basis for interview. S 222 Times.

BRILLIANT WORLD-TRAVELED SALESMAN, POSSESSING EXCEPTIONAL BUSINESS ABILITY, INCLUDING $25,000 CASH, SEEKS EXPANSION PROPOSITION; NO BROKERS. CREDENTIALS S 196 TIMES.

Attention, Silk Underwear Manufacturers: Thorough business man, capable of selling high-grade merchandise, wishes to connect with manufacturer of good standing; partnership intention. K 233 Times.

Responsible party wants to buy profitable and sound business in New York City or Brooklyn; must stand strictest investigation; no brokers; give full particulars first letter. B 417 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

COMPETENT GENERAL MANAGER WITH MODERATE SUM TO INVEST WANTED by a corporation installing systems which effect a saving of 25% in house heating, power and fuel-gas plants; excellent opportunity to develop a broad and interesting field for man with executive ability and social standing; references interviewed; business and required to guarantee ability; principals only. Address A 651 Times Downtown.

Party wanted with $10,000 to $20,000 for 5th Av. office; Pacific Coast to be Paris, London, Belgium branch offices of established purchasing and selling, import and export commission business; good salary; large profit for live man; banking and commercial reference; highest character furnished, interviews solicited. Established, 20 Times.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS REQUIRED MANUFACTURING POPULAR MACHINE (PORTABLE) FOR WHICH DEMAND IS LARGELY USED BY GOVERNMENT IN INDUSTRIALS, &c. FIFTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHED TRADE IN THIS COUNTRY WITH LIVEWIRE SALESMEN AND LARGE TIMES MANUFACTURING PLANT. LARGE PROFITS. EQUAL PARTNERSHIP. REFERENCES A 723 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Manufacturing concern of staple article, with factories in New York and Canada, and with established, growing trade, wants a man to buy the interest of one of the partners retiring from business; investment of $50,000 will be necessary, and only man capable of handling the factory and wanted. K 242 Times.

Well-established purchasing and selling commission business, offices on 5th Av. doing domestic merchandising business, desiring extension of foreign trade, with facilities to meet like wire with $15,000 to $25,000 to become active, preference given to experienced export man or specialty merchandising man. Organization of 100 Times.

For development of a wholesale furniture proposition; will bear strict investigation; clientele already established and can show net profits of at least 40 per cent. on capital invested; unquestionable own hands and unquestionable references will be given and expected. Address for interview, E 9 Times.

We will secure for real men, business connections, where their services and investments will be appreciated; we want a young man of mechanical turn of mind, able to invest $5,000 to $10,000, in a permanent and profitable position. Mutual Engineering Company, Inc., 50 Church St., N. Y.

Automobile device, real merit, adaptable for every machine, now being placed on market, good live men able to finance themselves with $200 $1,000 can secure exclusive county rights; New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Address Producers Agency Co., 220 Hudson St., New York City.

Manufacturing concern doing business of about $300,000 and earning about $50,000 wants to place bond issue of $50,000 to $100,000 with view to enlarging business; opportunity for investor as Treasurer. Address A 720 Times Downtown.

Manufacturing jobber, dresses established, wants associates with $10,000 or more to purchase and finance stock, salesmen preferred, only parties looking for permanent arrangement with legitimate returns, write for interview. Merchant, C 253 Times.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH OF OWNER. WELL ESTABLISHED CONCERN HAS AN OPENING FOR ACTIVE PARTNER. EXPERIENCE OF TRADE NOT ESSENTIAL $5,000 REQUIRED. 250 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Old-established piano and player manufacturer, desirous expanding; business to meet peacetime requirements, offers attractive interest to $25,000 investor capable assuming executive position as sales manager. Reply, Piano Manufacturer, 505 5th Av.

Established organization, selling factory, requires three capable men to take charge branch offices and call on clients, who can invest $3,000 or more secured by 6 per cent. bond; salary and commission; men paid while learning. G 599 Times Downtown.

Advertiser controls large cement manufacturing plant, capable making $1,000 daily profit; want meet capitalist who will invest, finance, and expand; capital required about $300,000, secured by bonds. "Established," 132 Times.

Owner of exclusive baking system, successfully operating, desires extending branches, seeks active associate making substantial investment for expansion; owner and business stand rigid investigation. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 5th Av.

Practical engineering contractor

The Merchant's Point of View

TAKING everything into account, the first quarter of this calendar year makes a pretty fair showing in its business and industrial aspects. This is not only apparent to the general observer looking at merely the superficial and obvious evidences, but the conclusion is confirmed in other ways. Testimony to this effect is furnished in the report of trade conditions at the end of March made by the Federal Reserve Board in accordance with the data supplied from districts all over the country. While these take note of the waiting attitude resulting from the uncertainty as to the course of prices, they also indicate the trend toward improvement and the confidence in the future as most promising signs. There are still some "soft spots," as is natural when such a readjustment like the present one is in progress, and there are variances in local conditions. But, taking the country as a whole, business conditions are not only sound but they are getting better each succeeding week. Another month or so should see a practical end to the uncertainty that still exists, and should usher in a decided return to the normal. The general stability referred to is also shown in the reports of business embarrassments, which have been fewer in number in the past three months than in the first quarter of any year since 1881, and also fewer than in any three months' period since the third quarter of 1883. Again, the liabilities in the failures of the first quarter of this year are the smallest in amount for the corresponding period in any year since 1907. Data of this kind simply confirm the results of general observation.

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Returning to Former Conditions.

Some little things, as well as the bigger ones, show the disposition to get back to former conditions. The haggling and the shopping around of buyers and their insistence on being protected against declines of prices are indications, just as are the attempts of jobbers to be assured of a certain percentage. To a similar purport is the breaking up of the combinations of producers in various lines and the resort again to individual action. While the war was in progress and official supervision was had over both raw materials and quantity of production, to say nothing of price standards, manufacturers were all on practically the same footing. The disposition of their output was assured, and there was no incentive to go out after business. Now the question of prices looms up large and controlling, and the best-equipped plants are hustling to drum up all the trade they can get at the expense of the less efficient establishments. They are ready to offer their products at figures which the latter cannot meet, and are likely to get the lion's share of whatever business there is. This has been strikingly shown recently in textile lines. It is the snag which has been struck by the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, that was created for the purpose of trying to reduce and stabilize values. The key to it all is that competition, which was stifled for a while by official action in order to meet certain exigencies of war, has come into operation again, and this, together with the law of supply and demand, will soon be the great factor in settling questions both of price and of production.

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What of the Women Workers?

Every one recognizes that, in the readjustment now in progress in the industrial field, the labor problem looms up large. An element in this is the status of women workers, so many of whom have taken the places occupied by men who went into the service. But it must not be forgotten that war exigencies only hastened a movement that was in pretty good swing before hostilities began. Long before 1914, girls and women were employed in large and increasing number in offices, counting rooms, shops, and factories. In many instances this was because such help was cheaper, but there were quite a number of cases in which their special fitness made them more efficient. What the war did was to increase their range of occupations with the result that many of them have made good. It is a serious question with many employers as to what procedure the conditions call for. Most of them recognize that they are in duty bound to give a preference to former male employes who have come back from Government service, but they are loth to lose the services of women workers who have shown their fitness. They frequently hope that returning soldiers will not apply for their old jobs. The problem is simplified in the cases where the wives of men in the service took the places of their husbands and are prepared to give up the positions on the return of their helpmeets. But, on the general proposition as to what disposition is to be made of female labor, no satisfactory conclusion has been reached either here or abroad, though there has been no end of discussion on the subject.

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Angles of the Dye Situation.

Feeling runs very strongly both in Great Britain and this country against allowing the importation of German made dyes. If anything, this sentiment is even stronger over there than here, because the Government itself has invested public money in the making of coal-tar colors and intermediates, and is providing means for research in the same direction. The British Controller of Import Restrictions has just prohibited the importation from all countries of practically all of the dyes and intermediates. A census was taken of the colors imported into the United Kingdom in [illegible] similar to the one which was taken here. It shows a total of 40,071,388 pounds of dyes and intermediate products brought in during the year. No fewer than 10,000 colors are enumerated, but it is explained that there is a duplication in this, since the same color is given under different names. Even considering this, there was a needless multiplicity of shades which can be eliminated with advantage. The British prohibition of dyes and intermediates is not expected to be lasting. It is the case in the United Kingdom, as it is here, that certain vat dyes—the fastest and at times most wanted—are not made outside of Germany. They cannot be manufactured by following the specifications of the German patents because the latter were framed purposely to deceive. Only by prolonged experimentation will it be possible, if at all, to duplicate the products referred to on a commercial basis. Meanwhile, the colors must be obtained from German sources or be gone without. In the latter case, countries which use the German colors will have a great advantage over those which do not, especially in their foreign trade. Facts of this kind show that the handling of the dye situation is one calling for skill and caution if domestic interests are to be taken care of properly.

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From the Governor of Kansas.

A pretty good mingling of common sense and patriotism is contained in a letter sent recently by Governor Allen of Kansas to the Chairman of the South Carolina Cotton Association. The Governor had been invited by the latter to attend a meeting of the association called for the purpose of discussing the advisability of curtailing the cotton crop this year. In refusing to attend, Governor Allen says he understands the purpose of the meeting "to so reduce the acreage and production of cotton that the price of this most needed staple will be maintained at an abnormally high figure. This, in the face of your statement to the Legislature that 'we can expect a critical shortage of cotton before the 1919 crop becomes available,'" Then the Governor goes on to say:

> I am unable to agree to assist any body of men to trade upon the misery of this world for their own enrichment. This is a peculiar hour. Because of the waste of energy engaged in destruction and the devastation of war, half the population of the world has suffered from underproduction. Much of the suffering still endures. As a part of our patriotism during the last four years we have been urged to increase production that the suffering of mankind might be alleviated.
>
> That any group of men should, so suddenly after the conclusion of the war and while the world is still grappling with the tremendous problems arising from the shortage of staple commodities, begin a deliberate organization to retard production is unspeakable. It is one of those distressing incidents which show how easily men, in their greed, forget the lessons which should have been learned along the pathway of suffering and common sacrifice.

It does not detract from the force or merit of these remarks that the man who utters them is the Chief Executive of a State whose inhabitants have been stimulated to produce bumper crops of wheat by the offer of a Government bonus.

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Cotton and Cotton Goods.

Meanwhile, there has been a great deal of conjecture and guessing by those interested in cotton quotations as to how much, if any, restriction there will really be in the acreage this year. Georgia and the Carolinas seem to be the States where the movement is most pronounced. In Texas, which raises about one-third of all the cotton grown in the country, there is little interest in the subject, and weather conditions there all favor the planting as well as the gathering of a large crop. That there will be some curtailment of acreage looks likely, and there is a chance that this will not make the crop smaller, as it may lead to better cultivation and picking. Quotations have been fairly firm during the last week, not having been affected by the shutting down of Lancashire mills on American cotton. The goods market, while not very active in the main, showed no signs of weakness. In some constructions a pretty good amount of business was done, and there was a considerable volume of sales of finished goods. A campaign has been started to stimulate the sale of dress ginghams, which will culminate in the week following Easter. It is expected to help in distributing stocks to wholesalers and retailers. In knit goods there has not been as yet any decisive movement, but hosiery sales have been all that were expected.

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Wool Supplies and Woolens.

Much interest was shown here in the reports of the wool auctions which began in London during the week just closed. They afforded the first opportunity for unrestricted buying there since the war began, and so furnished the means of showing real market values for the time being. The prices obtained were well above the British issue ones, and this is noteworthy in view of the large visible supplies of wool in one place or another, especially in Australasia. It is possible that the difficulties in the way of shipping facilities may have had some influence in upholding prices. Then, too, the English weavers of woolens are anxious to get busy again in supplying fabrics for both home and foreign trade, and are eager to obtain the raw material. Woolen mills on this side of the water are by no means working to capacity. Their low point was reached a month ago when half the machinery was idle. The offerings for Fall have met with a great deal of favor, and some lines have been well sold up. Dress goods are also making a fair showing so far as they have been offered. But the principal feature of the last week in woolen textiles related to floor coverings. The auction sale of about $3,000,000 worth of rugs and carpets by the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company was an unquestioned success, and the prices realized were quite high. What helped it mainly was the fact that the supplies have been running low and replenishment is called for from all over the country.

GIVE REASONS FOR A MILLINERY WEEK

This to be Held, Beginning Easter Monday, for Benefit of Out-of-Town Buyers.

Plans have recently been completed in the millinery trade for a movement that is expected to prove of great value to all concerned. They call specifically for the inauguration of a Summer season in millinery, and for this purpose the week beginning April 21 has been set aside for a special and general showing of Summer hats. For years the trade has talked of a Summer season, but it seemed to those who instituted the current movement that the pyschological time to make definite plans for it has only now arrived. The buyers are said always to have wanted a special Summer season, but heretofore the local market was never found ready.

In order to insure the success of the movement twenty-one of the leading local millinery wholesalers have subscribed to a general fund with which to send invitations to 10,000 retail buyers throughout the country to come here to view the showings. Letters are also being sent to other manufacturers inviting their participation in the plan. The retail mailing list was compiled from the active accounts of the houses that are sending out the invitations, this being, it is said, the first time that the wholesalers have co-operated in this way.

B. J. Garfunkel of the Vogue Hat Company is Chairman of the committee attending to the publicity and advertising of the event. M. C. Hewlett of the Hewlett-Robin Company is Treasurer, and E. V. M. Goldberg of the Retail Millinery Association is Secretary.

"The movement to inaugurate a distinct Summer season should have the support of the entire millinery trade," said Mr. Garfunkel yesterday. "Hitherto we have had a line of demarkation only at every six months. Yet today there is as distinct a line between the Spring business and the Summer business as there is between the Winter and Spring business.

"In suggesting this movement, my sole purpose was for the betterment of the business. I foresee a marked and healthier business from a retail millinery standpoint. Instead of a mad race for bargain sales in the month of April, there will be a constructive movement to show seasonable merchandise, so that the other merchandise will be automatically disposed of.

"The unanimity of favorable opinion, when the movement was suggested, and the positive assurance of the indorsers to make every effort conscientiously to display during the week of April 21 new and varied lines, fully warrant the buyers' return to New York for that week."

That the Retail Millinery Association of America is in hearty sympathy with the plan for a separate and distinct Summer season was asserted yesterday by Edgar V. M. Goldberg, Business Manager of that organization. In a talk with a TIMES reporter he set forth several arguments showing why the movement should prove valuable to the retail milliners and why it should have their complete and unqualified support. He said, among other things:

"I remember last year a retailer came into the office of our association and complained that he had made a special trip to New York to buy white goods—that his trade was demanding white hats, but that a thorough investigation of the market revealed that there was nothing obtainable. He had to get the merchandise to satisfy his trade—there were many others in the same position—and yet New York, the central market, was finished with white goods before his season had started. He found nothing but jobs and the first indications of preparations for the Fall season. And that was a little after Easter.

"For such reasons as that New York is taking the initiative in making special preparations for his trade is an men of bigger and better business. Where demand is expressed, one need only satisfy it to get the business. The more varied the merchandise to satisfy those demands the more business is to be had. You satisfy, not only the expressed demand, but you create new desire on the part of those who otherwise might have slipped through the season without purchasing a new Summer hat.

"Take New York City alone. A census along Fifth Avenue shows that almost 50 per cent. of the women are still wearing hats that cannot even be called early Spring hats. Go along Amsterdam Avenue or Lexington Avenue, and you'll find a larger percentage. With this large proportion of trade still to be served, are the retailers satisfied to plunge into orgies of cut price sales on the assumption that their regular demands have been met? Is it the wise thing to maintain prices and with new ideas, new merchandise, and a new selling in the department, attempt to create a desire for a new hat on the part of the trade still unsatisfied? The local situation is typical of that prevalent in almost every large city of the country. There is at least 40 per cent. of the population which can be sold new Summer hats at regular prices, the first of the season for them, and there are as many more women who can be sold another hat provided the style is new and seasonable. Is it worth while for a retailer to come to New York to buy new merchandise to satisfy about 80 per cent. of his trade?

"From the standpoint of creative advertising a Summer opening in the New York market offers ample opportunity for the retailer to build good-will. Any retailer who comes to New York can capitalize the trip into editorial publicity with the co-operation of his local papers. He can bring back with him new styles, new ideas, not only for display in his establishment, but worthy of space on the women's page of the paper. He can then put the message into his advertising—that he has brought back new styles worthy of a special trip to New York, that for the Summer showing some of the wholesale houses have secured special models from Paris, and that copies of these models are now obtainable at his establishment.

"A talk with his salesforce would put new life into the selling end of the business. Salespeople are human—they get tired of handling the same merchandise day after day. New ideas 'sweeten' the stock, put new life into the salespeople, all of which makes it easier to sell the stock on hand. That means less carry-overs, if any. It means cleaned stocks. It means readiness to buy new ideas as they come up from time to time.

"Look at the situation from the standpoint of competition. A retailer goes to New York; his neighbor does not. Who has the material for advertising? Who has the advantage in new stocks, in new styles, in better business? John Smith doesn't go—he has to force his sales to get rid of the stock. By the time he's finished it's too late to get the new ideas into the department for Summer merchandise. He must buy jobs, close-outs, or left-overs. That means more special sales. Is a retail business healthier when based on continuous sales or when based on a regular business that offers new styles when they are new?

"What is perhaps the most important feature of the Summer opening from the retailer's standpoint is that it delays the first showing of Fall hats so much the longer. For if a retailer does good business on Summer styles he is not tempted to rush the season. Neither is his competitor."

Those who have instituted and indorsed the movement are Aitken, Son & Co., Bruck-Weiss, De Marinis, Inc., Farrington & Evans, Gage Brothers & Co., Hewlett-Robin Company, Hunken, Neale & Forbes, Hyland Brothers, James G. Johnson & Co., Joseph, Judkins & McCormick, George Rawak, William Rosenblum & Co., F. W. Seybel Company, Inc., J. A. Stein, Veit, Son & Co., A. & I. Veith, Vogue Hat Company, L. L. Warshauer, Wursburger & Co., Zucker Joseph, and the Retail Millinery Association of America.

Fall Shoe Styles for Women.

The new lines of women's shoes being introduced for the Fall feature the extreme drawn-out last with high Louis heels. The latter range from 1¾ to 2½ inches. Low cuts dominate, and the showing of novelty pumps is especially extensive. The insert tongue is used in a good many cases. Glazed kid, gun metal, and patent leather are expected to be the materials mostly in use, though the first-named skin has increased in price from 15 cents to from 20 to 30 cents a square foot.

THIS WEEK'S FUR AUCTION.

Large and Especially Fine Collection is to be Offered.

Between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 worth of raw furs will be sold at public auction here in the Masonic Hall, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, during the week beginning tomorrow. The collection is the largest ever offered at a Spring sale in this city, and the quality of the skins to be sold is said by experienced fur men to be exceptional.

The sale will begin at 10 A. M., following a "drive" for advance subscriptions to the forthcoming Victory Loan. First to go under the hammer of Auctioneer J. Gordon Noakes of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation will be 5,650 beaver pelts. Their sale will be followed by that of varying quantities of fisher, Russian sable, Russian sable tails, blue fox, wolverine, and silver fox.

Tuesday's selling will begin with squirrel, and among the other pelts to be disposed of on that day are lynx, gray fox, white fox, cross fox, red fox, fox tails, Australian and ringtail opossum, chinchilla, and marten. The feature of Wednesday's offerings will be 226,500 American opossum skins. Sundries, Chinese weasel, Chinese raccoon, wild cat, and ringtail cat are on Wednesday's schedule, too, and also to be sold on that day are otter, sundry fox, Australian fox and wolf.

The skins to be sold on Thursday include 58,500 raccoon, 53,046 mink, and 114,000 pounds of rabbit skins. Skunk will hold the centre of attention on Friday, when 155,000 of these pelts will be offered. Kolinsky, badger, Persian lamb, leopard, marmot, civet cat, hair seal, flying squirrel, and Japanese marten, mink, and coney will also be sold that day. Saturday, the concluding day of the sale, will witness the offering of several varieties of choice furs in large quantities. The "star" for that day will be muskrat, of which 538,423 will be put up for sale. Of this number 84,798 are choice black skins. Nearly 295,000 mole, 60,888 ermine, 59,140 nutria, 32,793 house cat, and 826 bear skins are included in the other furs to be offered then.

Widespread interest in the sale is being shown by manufacturers and dealers. More of them have examined the sample lots on display at the warehouse of the corporation, 48 to 52 Great Jones Street, since last Wednesday than has been the case on the early show days for any previous sale. It is the prediction of competent judges that the quality of the showing, particularly of the fancy furs, will result in high prices being paid by buyers.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

More Activity is Shown, Accompanied by Higher Prices.

The Japanese raw silk market has been rather active during the last week, and Sinshiu No. 1 is now being quoted at 1,510 yen per picul. Certain grades, such as double extras, have been entirely withdrawn by the reelers. The visible stock is estimated at about 16,000 bales, according to cables received here by A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc.

As the result of good buying, the Canton market is also advancing, and prices are 10 cents a pound higher. Sixth crop silks in sizes 22-26 are exhausted, and of sizes 14-16 there is only a very small quantity left. Buyers have therefore turned to the new silks, and have bought them quite heavily. Shanghai reports a large volume of business in steam filatures at advancing prices, and tussahs are steady, about unchanged, but a buying movement in the latter developed during the latter part of the week.

The Italian market at Milan is unchanged and very quiet. In the local market the scarcity of available raws continues, and the situation is very "tight." Stocks held by the importers have diminished rapidly, and from present indications it appears that the demand for the raw product will be as heavy this month as it was during March.

SALE OF HORSE TRAPPINGS.

It Has Been Much Reduced by the Change of Conditions.

The sale of horse trappings and saddlery hardware of all kinds shows a slow decrease despite the fact that there are more horses in the country today than ever before. This curious paradox results from the fact that the use of horses in the large cities decreases steadily, so that the animals are largely concentrated in the small towns and on the farms, where they are used almost entirely for draft work and for plowing. Saddlery hardware and harness consequently have been reduced to the simplest, most economical, and most useful forms.

This means only the cheapest goods as a rule, and those which have a distinct purpose, and are not for ornament or show.

There is very little driving of horses anywhere, even in the country, compared to a few years ago, since automobiles have largely taken the place of carriages and buggies.

Riding for pleasure has almost entirely fallen into decadence, so that saddles, spurs, and the like now find their chief demand from the Government, or from the more primitive sections of the West and South.

TRIMMINGS FOR HATS.

Flower and Feather Types Which Are Now In Much Demand.

The flower season is still booming, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Not for many years, it says, has there been such a tremendous demand for these trimmings. The bulletin goes on:

"Of the most popular types poppies are in high favor in all shades. Roses, both in large, full blown and tiny bud effects, are good. Lilacs in various colored nacre effects, daisies, field flowers, and bluets are having a splendid demand.

"Black effects in burned and glycerine ostrich take second place in favor. These trims have been highly favored this season. The most recent French models feature ostrich trimmings to a far greater extent than they do flowers.

"Coq is becoming very strong. In poms, flat fountain sprays and covering entire crowns, this trimming is experiencing a growing demand. Many of the Fifth Avenue shops show it on their smartest models. Especially are they favored on Mitzi sailors."

To Make Chinese Silk.

A company with $1,000,000 capital has been organized, writes Consul Albert W. Pontius from Canton, China, to import Chinese piece goods from Canton to the United States. Half the capital will be subscribed by Chinese in South China and the offices of the concern will be located in Seattle, Washington. A set of up-to-date machinery has been ordered from this country for the factory, which will have 25 to 50 weaving machines, with 100 workmen, to which will be added another factory if plans turn out satisfactorily. A graduate from a silk factory in France will be supervising engineer.

Flour Mill for Alberta.

Work on the Alberta Flour Mills, Ltd., in the southwestern section of Calgary, will, reports Vice Consul Claude R. Michels, be pressed forward as rapidly as possible in the Spring. The estimated cost of the structure is $3,500,000 and the capacity of the mill will be 6,000 barrels of flour a day, using about 27,000 bushels of wheat. The grain elevator section will be built to hold 1,000,000 bushels. Electric power will be used throughout the plant. Seven spur tracks will be run in, four to be used for loading out flour, two for receiving, and one for shipping.

SHUTTING DOWN ON THEFTS OF SILK

An Evil Which Has Been Much Abated by Systematic and Continued Efforts.

From a period in the latter part of 1917, when one railroad company alone was losing silk at the rate of $20,000 a day, the Lost Property Bureau of the Silk Association of America has put forth such efforts in the investigation and prosecution of silk thefts that from the day after Christmas to the present time only twenty-two robberies have been reported involving merchandise worth $74,000. Of this, silk to the value of $59,700 has been recovered.

Silk thefts became so serious in 1917 that one railroad after another closed down on shipment of the valuable commodity. Recently, convinced that the bureau had the situation in hand so that the freight carriers were not up against such risk, the embargo has been removed to the extent of permitting four shipping days weekly. Only one attempt has been made at a sizable holdup since silk began moving about freely again, and that attempt was frustrated.

Silk shippers are covered against loss by insurance, and it has been a difficult matter in many cases to interest them in the recovery of stolen goods or the prosecution of the thieves or the receivers of the stolen property. John J. Hamil, in charge of the Association's Bureau, has endeavored to show the manufacturers and dealers that their own interests are at stake when they make no attempt to put an end to such thievery.

"From a dollars and cents standpoint," said Mr. Hamil, "the shipper doesn't suffer any loss because he is insured, but he ought to look beyond the actual value of the loss. When silk is stolen and sold around the market to unscrupulous manufacturers for a ridiculously low price, the market suffers just that much from fradulent competition. This is what the dealers want to keep in mind instead of merely the fact that the loss is offset by the insurance collected."

In the report of the bureau covering the period from July 1, 1917, to Feb. 28, 1919, there were a thousand cases handled, involving the loss of silk valued at $1,658,789.70. Of these, 448 were closed or settled totaling $936,724.85, leaving 552 cases where silk worth $722,064.85 was not recovered. The total value of losses through robberies was $380,766.23, of which $117,425 was recovered. There were forty-five convictions obtained, and one of the two organized gangs known to be operating was broken up, with sentences ranging from three years to life imprisonment for one robbery of $50,000 worth of silks.

The difficulties with which the bureau had to contend in its work may be gathered from the statement made by Mr. Hamil that when he took charge one of the principal terminal yards handling silk shipments was practically under gang control. That is to say, the railroad detectives and employes were co-operating with the thieves, so that wholesale theft was practicable and organized. The man who remained honest and bucked this organization was soon "framed," and some one with an easier conscience found for his place. The affiliations of the one remaining gang are so strong, Mr. Hamil stated, that so far it has been impossible to break it up but, with the safeguards now used and other means prepared to handle the cases of these men, further losses on a wholesale scale are deemed improbable.

Besides this important feature of the bureau's work, two other branches are established. One has to do with merchandise lost in transit, and the other deals with locating owners of goods found "over without mark." In the latter work the value of silk which was forwarded to its proper destination or to the owners was $443,826 out of $482,663.83.

A suggestion Mr. Hamil has to offer in connection with these shipments that go astray is that goods should be marked inside as well as outside with the name of the sender.

"This would prevent a number of the petty thefts that are constantly occurring," he said. "It is a simple matter for a dishonest employe to cross out the name of consignee and hold it up until he can make away with it. If the package has the name inside as well as outside, the package can't go wrong for the want of an address that has been effaced.

"Although the express companies and freight carriers would be put to more trouble, they should handle silk by signature, in the same way as precious stones and money are now carried. In the stress of conditions at the present time, it is very hard for the companies to obtain the right sort of help. In fact, the majority of them make no attempt to exercise care in this direction. Practically any one is taken on in the present labor shortage. As a means of protection, at least during the emergency, shippers should carry silk under signature."

Belgium Linen Spindles Destroyed.

According to information received from the central office of the linen, flax, and jute spinning mills, reports Consul Nasmith from Brussels, about one-tenth or 30,000 to 40,000 spindles, have been destroyed completely. Of the 340,000 spindles which remain, at least one-third will be able to work as soon as coal, oil, and raw materials are obtainable, which should be in May or June. The other two-thirds can be set in motion when the belting, machinery, copper, and other things which were taken by the Germans, can be replaced. Traveling for business purposes through the districts of Ghent, Courtrai, and Roulers is perfectly feasible at the present time.

Packing Goods for China.

Primitive conditions prevailing in a large part of China, states Commercial Attaché Julean Arnold at Peking, necessitate goods being strongly packed in small packages. Goods ultimately destined to other parts of China than Shanghai are subjected to many very rough handlings, and even at Shanghai goods have to be discharged in lighters. In the interior of the country merchandise is tossed about considerably, subjected to all sorts of weather conditions, and often placed on pack animals or in small carts in order to get them to their destination.

Motion Picture City for Sweden.

Plans are being made for the establishment of a motion picture city covering ten acres outside of Stockholm, writes Consul General George D. Hopper. It is the intention of the promoters to specialize in Swedish literary films, or dramatizations of Swedish books. The production will be about 3,000,000 meters of film a year.

Camphor Shipments Permitted.

A cablegram from Commercial Attaché J. F. Abbott, at Tokio, states that the Japanese Government will permit the shipment to America of 175 piculs, of 132.28 pounds each, of camphor during this month, in addition to the regular allotment for January, February, and March.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Salesmanship Club of New York will hold a meeting in the auditorium of the Bush Terminal Sales Building on Friday of this week at 8 P. M.

A temporary exhibition of furniture is now being held at 440 Lafayette Street by the New York Furniture Exchange Association, which consists of many of the prominent tenants of the old New York Furniture Exchange in the Grand Central Palace. The association will give a "furniture" dinner at the Hotel Pennsylvania Tuesday night.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures. Van Praag & Co., 857 Broadway, Spring 2248.
SAMUEL MARX, Office and Salesrooms, 115-117 W. 23d St. Tel. Farragut 8000-8001.
SMITH & KAPPS, Salesrooms, 6 W. 14th St., 27 Park Row, Office, 6 W. 14th St. [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BOSTON—Standard Neckwear Co.; O. Weinstein, silks; Aberdeen.
CANTON, Ohio—Canton Clothing Co.; J. Bird, clothing; Continental.
CHICAGO—M. McHugh & Co.; Mrs. M. McHugh, dry goods, furn. goods; Bristol.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Orders Co.; L. Welskopf, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 368 6th Av.
CLEVELAND—J. Aniefield Co.; J. Braff, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
CLEVELAND—E. Epstein Co.; E. Joseph, clothing, furn. goods, hats; Commodore.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—L. Rosenbaum & Sons; M. Rosenbaum, cloaks, millinery; Herald Square.
EL PASO, Tex.—Popular D. G. Co.; A. Schwartz, gen'l mdse.; 1,150 Broadway; Woodward.
INDIANAPOLIS—C. B. Cones & Sons Mfg. Co.; E. L. Patrick, mfr's overalls, work shirts; 366 Broadway.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons Co.; R. Steifel, shoes; 1,150 Broadway.
MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Merc. Co.; P. A. Hannan, piece goods; 105 Grand.
OMAHA—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Mrs. A. E. Archer, women's, coats, dresses; 1,261 Broadway; Breslin.
RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg, Michael Furniture Co.; M. L. Bloomberg, carpets, furniture; Penn.
ROME, N. Y.—F. E. Bacon Co.; J. M. Barton, dry goods, gen'l mdse.; 44 East 23d.
SAN FRANCISCO—J. B. Crowley, notions, fancy goods, ribbons, yarns; 4 West 22d.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Hub; E. J. Reinheimer, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; G. B. Williams, hosiery, underwear; 15 West 34th; Brostell.
TORONTO, Can.—H. P. Hill & Co.; H. P. Hill, dry goods, notions, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
UTICA, N. Y.—Williams & Williams; J. Williams, furniture; Park Av.

NEW BRITISH POTTERY.

A Hard Porcelain Which is Better Than the German Kind.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibition of pottery recently held at Stoke-on-Trent, England, is said by a trade supplement of The London Times, to have been a collection of samples of the new hard porcelain that grew out of research work conducted at the Stoke experimental factory. The new china, which is intended to compete with German and other Continental hard or felspathic porcelains, is an all-British product, according to the supplement, and in several respects is superior to the Continental wares.

"Its appearance and texture approximate more nearly to the old Chinese than to the German porcelain," the supplement continues. "It is particularly adapted to the use of under-glaze colors, some of the blue printed ware being particularly charming, and it is capable of taking a wide range of enamel or on-glaze colors. This is in contradistinction to the Continental hard porcelain, from which enamel colors are apt to chip off.

"The new porcelain, though not rivaling in texture and delivacy the Staffordshire bone china, is more highly vitrified, wears better, and remains clean even if chipped. It can be made much more cheaply than bone china, and in some classes of goods can be made practically as cheaply as earthenware."

Gray Goods Buying Improves.

Gray goods buying took a spurt in this market yesterday, printcloths again coming in for attention on the part of buyers, with resultant increased prices on several constructions. A large quantity of 38½-inch 64-60s sold for April-May delivery at 9⅝ cents, and at least one lot was disposed of for the same shipment at 10 cents. Nothing less than the latter figure will be accepted by the mills. April-May deliveries of 39-inch 68-72s were sold at 11¼ cents, and bids of that figure will no longer bring out the goods. For Eastern 38½-inch 60-48s, for April-June delivery, 8⅝ cents was paid. Not a great deal of business was done in sheetings, though sales of 56-60 four-yards were made at 11⅝ cents for April-May shipment. Similar deliveries of 5.50s sold at 8 cents.

British Limit to Yarn Exports.

The British Wool Council has passed a resolution fixing the limit of yarn exports and abandoning the rationing by countries. The limit was fixed at 3,500,000 pounds a month.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT wants stockings, waists, underwear, petticoats, shoes; invites manufacturers' communication; no jobber. Export, T 203 Times.
SERGES Wanted—54289, navy and black; will buy 500 pieces at a price. Julius D. Booth & Son, Inc., 134 West 26th.
SUITS Wanted.—300 to 500 men's and young men's suits from $11 to $13.50; must be desirable merchandise; will pay cash; state particulars. Z 228 Times Annex.
WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—All colors, all weights, direct from mill. Altman, 900 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

CAPES, coats; dolmans; immediate delivery; tricotine, silvertone, gabardine, velour, serge, silk linings; highest class workmanship; see us first. Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th.
HORN BUTTONS.—Job lot, 900 gross. Address J. Nassauer, 32 Union Square.
LININGS.—Have 40 pieces in fancy printed silk and linen linings; will sell reasonable; can submit sample swatches. Z 218 Times Annex.
POIRET TWILL.—Lorraine 3667, nineteen pieces, navy. Call Cortlandt 6482.
POPLIN.—All wool, navy and black; $1.50 net. Chelsea 7845.
SERGES.—U. S. 235, 3850, 54289, similiar 600 serges, 032 henna velours, Andon Mills, 239 4th Av. Gramercy 6834.
SUITS, capes, dolmans; newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

Allied Industries.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

Situations Wanted.

ARTIST.—Advertiser secures rights to prominent stars; no royalties; plans, executes prints, mailing; big profits guaranteed. T 179 Times.

Nearlinen — British Manufacture — THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE — SHIRLEY-MOLLINS CO. New York.

Henry Glass & Co. 44-46-48 White St.

Man Going to live in California wants to represent Eastern house. Chemical, drug, toilet, sundry or allied lines. Address Z 231 Times Annex.

Holzman Cohen & Co., Inc. 3344th Ave. Tel. 3203 3204 3205 Md. Sq.
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Add our capital to your own by letting us finance your cars and your customers, and be on an equal footing with your more wealthy competitors.

Write for our warehouse and time sales rates.

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CHICAGO'S CHOICE

It Lay Between a Demagogue and a Man Useful to Public Utilities, According to One Observer

By WILLIAM L. CHENERY.

THE re-election of Mayor William Hale Thompson by Chicago is an event of first importance. It is a warning of what the people of the United States are feeling and thinking, for what happened in the metropolis of the Middle West might have occurred anywhere in urban America.

Neither at first nor at second sight is the warning thus given a pleasant thing to contemplate. But to blame Chicago for choosing a "bad" Mayor will accomplish little. On the other hand, it may avail much to consider clearly what has happened.

To the country in general William Hale Thompson is the man who said that Chicago was "the sixth German city." The country, especially the patriotic men and women who were eager to see Kaiserism smashed, remembers that ugly phrase. Those who recall Mayor Thompson's unwillingness to invite General Joffre and the French mission to visit Chicago during the first weeks of America's participation in the war are fairly sick at the thought of Thompson's new term. They imagine that a majority of the people ratified the Mayor's phrase. Such think that Chicago has now chosen to be "the sixth German city."

Chicago did nothing of the sort. What the second city in America did was to reveal a state of mind very close to that out of which Bolshevism arises overseas. The Chicago which re-elected Mayor Thompson after a bitter campaign is a new city and a dangerous city for those who love the old order. For none of the familiar political motives was at work.

The people who gave Mayor Thompson a new term of office are weary of the old campaign cries of "good" government. They have lost faith in the worth of the rewards which so-called efficient business administrations offer a great city. Those who voted for Thompson, in spite of his record, in spite of the stigma of pro-Germanism which his words laid upon the city, in spite of his futility, knew they were obtaining little for their franchise. They expected little. But they thought they were thwarting a worse régime.

Discontent such as that which keeps William Hale Thompson in power arises from the middle classes. The Bolshevist temper which exists in Chicago comes from the bourgeoisie. The average citizen, the unorganized man and woman, the clerk, the small shopkeeper, the hairdresser, and the barber, the minor "intellectuals," the people who historically have been the centres of safety and of conservative progress, are now evincing startling symptoms of discontent. It would be absurd to fancy that they are going to pursue courses similar to those charted by the frantic peoples of Moscow, of Petrograd, or even of Berlin. Being Americans, they will operate in American fashion. But it is tragically true that the great bulk of those who voted for the re-election of Mayor Thompson have the desperation of disillusion. So far as their interests are concerned the machinery of municipal government is bankrupt. They have almost given up hope of getting what they want, and so they content themselves with preventing others from achieving their own purposes in the city.

Neither money, newspaper opposition, nor the work of powerful political machines was able to defeat William Hale Thompson. He was fought with a bitterness which few leaders have had to face. Most of the leading citizens were against him. He had no cleanly defined issue which stirred the enthusiasm of the people. He is not a brilliant leader. He has a vast variety of enemies from all classes. He has few friends even in the coterie about him. And yet he could not be defeated. The reason was that he was the instrument used by the great middle classes to balk what they thought were the designs of those who would rule them.

Not until that reality is recognized and accepted can American politics be rid of the thing called Thompsonism in Chicago. Not until the sources of what the people of that populous city believe to be injustices are removed will the discontent which eventuates in Thompsonism be eradicated. Furthermore (and this is what renders the Chicago election of more than provincial interest) similar springs of discontent and of disillusion exist in many American cities. The evil is widespread and the consequences are likely to be as extensive.

The stakes in the election at Chicago were large. They were to be found in the policies of the public utilities companies and in the control of political patronage. As in so many cities, so in Chicago, the rates charged by the transportation companies and their services composed the principal issue. The transportation companies and the gas company want higher rates than perhaps the mass of the people are willing to pay. The transportation companies want a different city policy as to municipal ownership from that which the people of Chicago have been seeking during the last quarter of a century.

That is the basic line of cleavage. It goes back to the franchises which were given and the laws which were passed in the eighteen-nineties. The voters of Chicago have never been able to procure what they wanted in this field. Successive administrations have recorded successive defeats for the popular will. Perhaps this was inevitable. At any rate, it did much to undermine the faith of the people in municipal government.

A few other real issues were involved. One was the control of the public schools with the resultant control of the type of popular education dispensed. This, however, was largely in the background. The question of free speech and of free assemblage also figured to a considerable degree. Mayor Thompson had permitted a meeting of the pacifist People's Council, and that had earned him some strength from those believing in free speech, even in the midst of war. Racial issues were also involved to some extent. The irreconcilable Germans and the negroes, who vote along racial lines, were supporters of the Mayor. But the fundamental difference was the question of the city's attitude toward the aspirations of the public utility corporations.

Sweitzer Business Candidate.

The principal opponent of Mayor Thompson was a Democrat, Robert M. Sweitzer, who is a connection by marriage of Roger C. Sullivan, the acknowledged Democratic Boss of Illinois. Four years ago the race narrowed down to the same two candidates, with the same final victory for Mayor Thompson. Mr. Sullivan is commonly reputed to be a big business man with large interests in one of the public utility companies in Chicago. His candidate and connection, Mr. Sweitzer, was supposed, therefore, to be the preferred candidate of the larger business interests of the city. Indeed, immediately after Mayor Thompson had defeated his rivals for the Republican nomination, some of the most prominent Republican business men espoused the candidacy of Sweitzer. That stamped the Democratic nominee as definitely the public utility candidate.

In spite of the known popular discontent on utility matters, the backers of Mr. Sweitzer imagined that they could elect him. On the morning of the election the betting favored him. His success seemed practicable despite his defeat four years before because of the general dissatisfaction with Mayor Thompson, for most business men and most of the average good citizens will say frankly that the Thompson administration is perhaps the worst Chicago has ever had. People who have voted twice for Mayor Thompson will concede this, and still would support him a third time. But the fact is that except for the labels which they wore there was little to distinguish the candidacies of Messrs. Thompson and Sweitzer.

Thompson lately became the supposed enemy of public utility control, but during his present administration, with one important exception, he has not defeated the desires of the utility corporations. Furthermore, he was in 1916 the owner of a considerable block of utility stock. Only in contrast with the Sullivan protégé could Mayor Thompson appear to be anti-corporation. His weaknesses, on the other hand, were widely known. He had been elected in 1915 as an anti-machine candidate, and at once by a reckless and cruel demolition of the merit system he had begun to build a machine of his own. He had staged a prosperity parade soon after his election and assembled a large gathering of influential business men behind his administration. Within a brief spece he had affronted them and had squandered their support. Later he was heralded as a friend of labor, and a few months thereafter the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor were excluded from the Council Chamber by his henchmen. He had announced himself as an "American" Mayor, and before his term was half over every citizen who cared about the honor of the nation at war hung his head when he remembered Mayor Thompson's "sixth German city" utterance.

Thompson's Political Motley.

He was shown to have been on both sides of the "wet and dry" issue, and he consequently had the friendship of neither the anti-saloon leaders nor of the liquor dealers. He had at one time or another represented nearly every available partial interest, and he had never stood for the common welfare. He had as a result accumulated a load of animosity which would have destroyed him in ordinary circumstanees. But his weakness was his strength. Mr. Sullivan and the small group of his associated bosses and larger business men banked too heavily on the popular dislike of Mayor Thompson. They fancied that because of the great disfavor which the Mayor had won for himself it would be possible to elect the man preferred by the business interests. Consequently neither in the primary nor in the election was generous support given to any candidate who appeared to represent the popular side of Chicago's historic utility issue. That was the fatal blunder.

The people of Chicago, deprived by the force of circumstances of the opportunity of choosing a leader genuinely loyal to their desires in government, refused almost sullenly to take the candidate who seemed to be offered by a small coterie of men concerned with their individual enrichment rather than with the common well being. The people of Chicago bluntly refused to accept what they imagined to be the rule of an autocracy of public utility promoters. To checkmate autocracy it seemed to be essential to swallow Thompsonism.

The results of this unfortunate struggle are sinister. The re-election of Mayor Thompson is a confession of a desperate state of affairs. It has no reference to national politics. The same electorate which chose a Republican Mayor simultaneously picked out a Democratic Councilman. The significant revelation is the impotence of the majority of citizens to achieve their will and their angry refusal to suffer a Government to be imposed upon them. What is coming out of this sorry state of affairs is not apparent now, although it should have been possible to predict what has already happened. The thing which the voters of Chicago are beginning to comprehend is that the selection of municipal leaders actually representative of the aspirations of the plain people has become extraordinarily difficult if not impossible without new machinery.

Cost of Candidacy.

Chicago knows that in a great city extensive publicity campaigns and thorough organizations are essential to success. Both of these mechanisms call for sums of money quite beyond the reach of popular candidates. Several hundred thousand dollars must be spent in doing the legitimate work of an electoral campaign in a city of millions. The candidates of business autocracies, whether avowed or concealed after the manner of demagogues, can obtain the needed funds. But up to the present the average citizens, the good people who elect such men as William Hale Thompson in order to escape what they consider a worse fate, have discovered no means of conducting successful campaigns. That feeling of thwarted desire and of helplessness explains the deep seated discontent which now exists in the middle classes of Chicago.

Carried to logical conclusions in this country the discontent of the middle classes might eventuate in something like the Nonpartisan Party of North Dakota. There, finally, anger at being refused what they sought from the local government induced the farmers to contribute generously to a scheme for cooperative power, so that not only competent political organizations, but also effectual newspapers have been created. That idea except in so far as the Chicago Labor Party had adopted it has not yet spread to an American city. If it does a new and radical era in our Governmental history will be begun. Certain it is that the state of mind of the bulk of the people of Chicago cannot continue indefinitely. Hitherto discontent has there been politically destructive while the genius of the American people is for building.

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3 Pieces, in Queen Anne Period, American Walnut Dining Room Suite, consisting of Buffet, 54 inches wide; China Closet, Serving Table, Dining Table, 48 inches, 6 feet extension; as Illustrated, at $175.00

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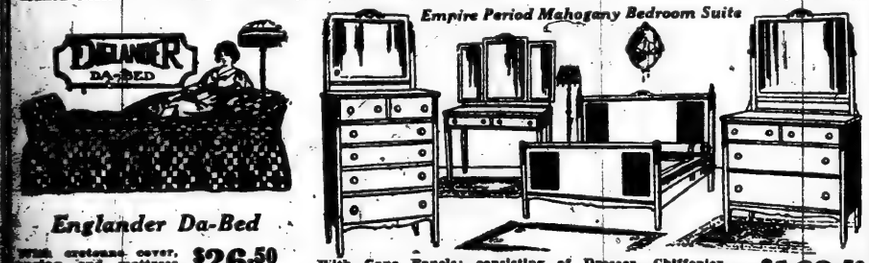
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With cretonne cover, spring and mattress and pillows $26.50

With Cane Panels; consisting of Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Bed; 4 pieces, as Illustrated, at $169.50

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BLOOMINGDALES

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Still Newer Tailored Suits

Specially Priced for Monday

$32.50



ATTENTION IS DIRECTED to the decidedly new collar effect and the smarter, newer coat length. The picture doesn't show the particularly pleasing way the back is plaited.

NOVEL BINDING IN self material and original pocket treatment recommend this walnut serge suit to your fancy. But the same style is here in blue serge, if you prefer.

HIGHLY SUGGESTIVE of the great out of doors is this swagger sport suit with its huge knapsack pockets, brig belt and uncommon buttons. In novelty mixture, grey satin lined.

A SUIT THAT achieves style through the finished tailoring of its smart simplicity is this blue serge, brought up to the moment by a conservative use of soutache braid.

TODAY: PALM SUNDAY: THEN EASTER

Dare you risk the success of your entire costume by further delay in the selection of your tailored suit? Particularly when the most advanced and accepted modes are offered here at particularly low pre-Easter prices.

The four styles pictured give just a hint of the splendid collection assembled for your choosing.

Prudence prompts purchasing now when stocks are fullest and freshest—making leisurely choice as against the immediate before-Easter rush, allowing sufficient time for those nice adjustments to your individual figure which are necessary under the finest of tailoring.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

What Charming Hats!

One simply cannot suppress the exclamation. The spirit of springtime—the spirit of a peaceful Easter—here they are incarnate.

Lovely transparencies of hair lace, of maline, of Georgette, of black Chantilly lace, of Georgette combined with taffeta.

Lilacs, hyacinths, American beauties, morning glories—they all bloom here—and ostrich waves gracefully over many a chic chapeau.

$10 to $16.50 are the prices that include a varied collection of these alluring hats. You will find them well worth seeing—and more worth while owning.



The Hat pictured is of brown hair braid—becomingly transparent. Lilacs in shades of tan and brown that beggar description group themselves on the crown and brown velvet ribbon winds itself around the base.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Pearl Oriental and Belgian

NECKLACES

EASTER COSTUMES achieve their final note of smartness with one of these ultra fashionable style conceits.

Our assortments are wonderfully varied, comprising every recognized vogue and many exclusive novelties.

PEARL NECKLACES—Always in good taste—are here in an especially natural imitation pearl bead, in neck and opera length, ranging from $1.25 to $75.

ORIENTAL NECKLACES—Bead ornaments in weird shapes and picturesque colorings in combination with fancy filigree, green gold chains. $3.95 to $15.

BELGIAN NECKLACES—Sautoir effects fashioned of fine beads in many pleasing combinations of colors. $9.50 to $25.

The popular Victory Red Necklaces in many exclusive effects, 50c to $10.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Ever Newer and Lovelier

Blouses for Easter

$6.50



Flesh Georgette — White Georgette — Cream Net

Almost hourly, dainty new crisp waists are removed from crackling tissue wrappings. Waists of georgette, crepe de chine, satin, net, menswear crepe, as varied in their style development as in their modish materials. It was hard to choose just three for illustration, but something about the blouses sketched seemed irresistible. Come and inspect the entire collection of 110 specially priced $6.50 for Monday.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Concerning Your Choice of Dining Room

Wall Paper

DIGNITY SHOULD CHARacterize your dining room—but dignity without sombreness. A certain heartiness should be infused into furnishings and decorations. Color-choosing is the secret.

RICH BLUE, WARM MULberry, a deep brown or an artistic tapestry effect—any one of these will do its share toward making a charming room.

GRASS CLOTH IN A NEUtral tone or verdure and foliage effects sometimes are best when there is a high wainscoting of wood.

NEW ARTCRAFT PAPERS for as little as 25c and 33c a roll have many ways of suggesting pleasing solutions to your decorative problems. And we will gladly add our own advice to their eloquent silence.

Third Floor

A Sale of 10000

Linen Handkerchiefs

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Ordered in advance, at the prices of two years ago, for last Christmas business, trade conditions prevented their delivery until now. Therefore the unprecedentedly low prices quoted.

Womens Handkerchiefs

18c—Pure Irish Linen in a superior quality, hemstitched. Dozen, $2.10.

21c—De Luxe pure Irish Linen, ¼-inch hemstitched. Dozen, $2.45.

29c—De Luxe pure Irish Linen, hand-drawn, hemstitched border. By the dozen, $3.40.

39c—Pure Irish Linen, lace edge. By the dozen, $4.50.

Mens Handkerchiefs

32c—Fine quality Linen, ½-inch hemstitched border. Dozen, $3.75.

64c—Finest Irish Linen, hemstitched and corded borders. Dozen, $7.50.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

In the Older Days

Shopping was carried on clumsily, as befitted the business methods of times gone by.

A bead necklace was paid for with a brace of doves. A stone hatchet required prompt payment in the form of two calves or one bullock. The simplest transaction in those days involved a ponderous exchange of commodities.

Then people learned to use money. To pay for purchases with coins of a recognized value was much handier than leading ones barnyard to market for use as a pocket-book.

But as civilization advanced, even *money* began to appear clumsy, and more and more business began to be transacted through the medium of established credits.

Now we are civilized to such an extent that it is becoming entirely unnecessary to count out money and wait for change every time one makes a purchase.

The *modern* way, the time and bother-saving way, is the *charge account* way.

You will find that the charge account privileges which this store offers to responsible people will not only save you much time, without costing you any more money, but will make your shopping more pleasant and satisfactory in every way.

Allow us to show you how true this is.

Just take the center elevator to the sixth floor—any time you happen to be in the store—and ask for the

Department of Adjustments

Another Important Purchase of

1847 Rogers Bros. Flatware

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

$10000 Worth for Less than $5000

Two Beautiful Patterns Discontinued



Vintage Pattern French Grey

One of the most popular designs in the history of silverplated flatware. The graceful arrangement of grape clusters, leaves and tendrils is in eminently good taste.

Whats behind these sales of discontinued patterns in Rogers 1847 Silverware, you ask. The reason is logic itself. Silver making is an art, not a trade. It takes years to train men to the high degree of craftsmanship necessary. Therefore when the war took many of their finest men, the Rogers Bros. manufacturers were forced to concentrate on a few selected patterns to preserve their high standards. The patterns they have discontinued are worthy patterns, as the illustrations show. The silver plate of which they are made is Triple XS plate, the heaviest triple plate made, and fully protected by the usual Rogers Bros. unqualified guarantee.





Continental Bright Gray Trim

A design seldom seen outside of sterling ware. Especially desirable because it harmonizes so well with the present day vogue for simplicity in home furnishings.

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Tea Spoons, dozen	$6.50	$3.00
Dessert Spoons, dozen	11.60	5.50
Table Spoons, dozen	13.00	6.00
Soup Spoons, dozen	13.00	6.00
Dessert Forks, dozen	11.60	5.50
Forks, medium, dozen	13.00	6.00
Knives, medium, hollow handle, dozen	19.50	9.25
Knives, medium, flat handle, dozen	8.00	3.63
Coffee Spoons, dozen	6.50	3.00
Orange Spoons, dozen	8.30	4.00
Bouillon Spoons, dozen	11.50	5.25
Oyster Forks, dozen	7.50	3.75
Salad Forks, dozen	12.00	5.50
Butter Spreads, dozen	10.00	4.50

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Cold Meat Forks, each	$1.50	$ .75
Berry Spoons, each	2.50	1.25
Cream Ladles, each	1.50	.75
Gravy Ladles, each	2.00	1.00
Ladles, medium, each	5.50	2.75
Sugar Shells, each	1.00	.50
Butter Knives, each	1.00	.50
Jelly Knives, each	1.50	.75
Pie Knives, each	3.00	1.50
Cucumber Servers, each	2.50	1.25
Pickle Forks, each	1.25	.63
Baby Forks, each	.85	.43
Baby Spoons, each	.85	.43
Food Pushers, each	.85	.43

Every piece of Silverware bearing the trademark 1847 ROGERS BROS. is guaranteed by the makers to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. We will replace without charge any of the goods which with fair treatment do not give satisfactory service.

International Silver Co.

N. B.—The regular prices quoted above are the new factory-suggested prices at which patterns not discontinued will be sold by the retailer. To avoid the delay and confusion incident to explaining the new Government Tax to those who may not be informed of it, we will ourselves pay this tax, equivalent to 5 per cent. of the price for which the goods are sold.

1847 ROGERS BROS. Triple X S Plate is the heaviest triple plate made. An extra layer of silver is placed on the two points receiving the hardest wear, i. e., the two points that touch when the spoon lies flat on the table.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1919.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWO YEARS OF WAR.

Two years ago today, at 3:12 in the morning, the House of Representatives, following the Senate's lead, resolved in favor of war with Germany, and a formal declaration was issued in the afternoon. It was the first time in all its history, if we except the little Barbary war of more than a hundred years ago, in which the United States ever voted to send armed forces into the Old World to redress a grievance or avenge an insult. Germany scoffed loudly. She was sure that we could never get our men across in any number to affect the result of the war. In fact, the common German idea was that we intended to make war on Japan and were merely making a pretense of mobilization until we could carry out our real and hidden purpose. For months afterward, whenever our soldiers landed, the Germans were told that only a few medical officers and hospital units had got across or ever could. The doom of Germany was written large, but the Germans could not believe it and did not see it.

The writing on the wall was visible almost immediately. Much of South America had fallen into line within days or weeks. Our declaration was issued on April 6 and Cuba's on April 7. The rupture of relations between Germany and Brazil followed so quickly that on April 10 the Cabinet Council at Rio de Janeiro voted in favor of a severance of relations, and on the same day the Argentine Government announced its support of our position. On April 13 the Bolivian Government handed the German Minister his passports. Meanwhile Panama and Costa Rica had offered the United States all their resources. The attitude of the Western Hemisphere was determined in a very short time, and the response of China and Siam was not long delayed. For moral effect no declaration in the world's history was ever quicker in producing results; even Liberia answered the call of her parent State.

All this was moral only. The Germans answered it derisively by blowing down the capital of Liberia, instituting a "spurlos versenkt" warfare against South American ships, and sending submarines along our coast to bombard barges. Meanwhile they ridiculed us. The Yankee had gone into the war for dollars. The first hospital that we put forward on the lines in France was bombed by aviators who rained down pennies as they flew, the idea being that the dollar-chasers would find salve for their wounds in the coppers that accompanied the bombs.

Yet there was no mistake in France about the meaning of our entrance. Premier RIBOT said to the French Senate on April 5, when all Paris was decorated with American flags:

> We all have the feeling that something great, surpassing the proportions of a political event, has just been accomplished. The entrance into the war with us of the most pacific democracy in the world is a historic fact without equal. * * * As we see the conscience of the whole world stirred in mighty protest against the atrocities of which we are the victims, we feel that we are fighting not alone for ourselves and our allies, but for something immortal; that we are striving to establish a new order of things.

And they cheered him wildly when he said, "The United States wishes neither conquest nor compensation."

The United States went into its first real experience of a foreign war in a mood of deadly resolve. There was very little flag waving, there were not very many brass bands, nor much fireworks. The Conscription act and all the long train of necessary laws, no matter how much they grated on the old spirit of American individualism, were enacted without a murmur. Heavy taxation was accepted uncomplainingly. The various Liberty Loans were subscribed for with ever and ever increasing favor and enthusiasm. Every sacrifice that was demanded was made.

When the war broke out there were 127,588 men in the regular army and 80,466 National Guardsmen in the Federal service. The navy numbered 65,777 men and the Marine Corps 15,627. On Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice was ordered, the army numbered 3,764,000, the navy 497,040, and the Marine Corps 78,017. Our total armed forces amounted to 4,339,057. We had transported 2,053,347 soldiers overseas, and of these 1,338,169 had been in action. Our casualties in the army and Marine Corps amounted to 282,311.

It was the largest and sternest experience in warfare that the United States had ever had. The civil war was more long drawn out, but the brief clash of 1918 was more concentrated and more terrible. Despite the fighting of 1917, bloody as it was, the American troops did not get into the war in any such sense as the British, French, and Italians understood the word until LUDENDORFF's great offensive of a year ago, beginning on March 21. In the eight months that followed they had as trying an experience of war as did the soldiers of the Union Army in the four years from 1861 to 1865.

The navy's part called for as much endurance and heroism. It was perhaps harder to go through those nerve-racking days and nights watching the coasts and protecting the transports than to serve in the field with a hope of glory. Admiral BEATTY's words in parting with the American squadron were worth their weight in gold and will never be forgotten while the American Navy endures.

Now, two years from that momentous day when the haughty Imperial mind was beset with the notion that the United States would not fight, that we could send no substantial reinforcements to the armies of the Allies, the great, and it may be the decisive, part of America in the overthrow of Germany, in bringing the war to an end, has been written by the pen of history. The nations that were arrayed against Germany are fashioning at Paris the bonds which will keep Germany at peace with the world. They have taken away her navy, they have decreed her disarmament, they have restored Alsace and Lorraine to France, and in mercy that precedes repentance they are supplying to her people food long withheld by the blockade. Her Kaiser is a fugitive, her military party and her General Staff are scattered, her old arrogant spirit is broken, she has been brought to terms, and to the autocracy she so long endured there has succeeded a nondescript Government of Socialists that is unable to maintain even domestic tranquillity. These two years have been crowded with events unsurpassed in weight and moment by any recorded in the chronicles of any similar period in the world's history.

THE NEW ARMY.

Political conditions, domestic and international, will doubtless determine how far the General Staff's plans for the United States Army after the war will be carried out. But the plans themselves seem good; and while everybody hopes that we shall not need an army of 500,000 men, it would be rash to say, in view of the present world situation, that we can do with less in the immediate future.

In one important particular the War Department has reversed itself. The first seven of the twenty-one divisions of the new army are to be numbered from 1 to 7 consecutively, and to continue the organization of the seven "regular" divisions now in France. But the other fourteen are to take the numbers of National Guard or National Army organizations which made brilliant records in the war, and have been scattered over the country, so that each will have a regional character and consequently regional admirers who will be particularly interested in its standing and welfare. The one cavalry division provided in the new plan is to be named the 42d, and like the present 42d is to be drawn from the whole country. Continuance of the numbers made famous in this war, says General MARCH, "keeps the military history of these units, which is always an inspiration." Making the 26th definitely a New England division, the 27th definitely a New York division, and so on, stimulates local pride and the corresponding esprit de corps.

Of all this the authorities would have nothing in 1917. They did their best to break up the esprit de corps of old organizations; so far as convenient they tried to make each unit a composite of troops drawn from all parts of the country. There were some good arguments for that method, but many more against it; and it appears that the authorities now realize the advantage of enlisting new soldiers in an organization which has a brilliant past, and which can make its soldiers feel that they are representing not only the United States in the eyes of the world, but their own State or city in the eyes of the rest of the country. Perhaps the rivalry of the marines with the army taught high officers something of this factor in morale. Present numbers are to be retained not only for divisions but for brigades and regiments; continuity is sacrificed to preserve the history of famous units.

The aviation service is to have 1,700 planes actively in service, with a minimum of 3,400 in reserve; forty-two squadrons are assigned to defensive purposes, twenty to pursuit and battle, twenty-five to observation and bombing. The next war, if there should be a next war, may be won in the air; it will certainly be won in the air if one combatant is aerially prepared and the other is not. The General Staff wants to make sure that we shall not lose it before it is well started.

The artillery organization gives full recognition of the enormously increased importance of this branch of the service; we shall never again, it is to be hoped, be as badly off as before the war. Among the artillery units are four railway regiments, which will serve guns mounted on railroad trucks and will operate as a mobile coast defense, and some special anti-aircraft organizations for the protection of cities. One weapon which played a large part in the war just before it ended now goes back to a humbler place. The trench mortar became so important in the war of positions that there was a mortar battalion with each division, but since those conditions are not likely to be duplicated in any fighting in the Western Hemisphere, and perhaps not at all since BYNG and HUTIER showed how to break trench lines, there is now only one mortar battalion to each field army. The plan shows full technical appreciation of the lessons of the war, and it is to be hoped that the people will decide that if they are to have an army at all it shall be kept efficient.

MISJUDGING RUSSIA.

A strange confounding of two antagonistic ideas by some of the statesmen at Paris is responsible for much of the clash of counsels in the Peace Conference, for the indecision and many of the errors of the Conference in face of the greatest peril that confronts it. It is the chief purpose of the Conference to end the war by a formal Treaty and to erect safeguards against a recurrence of war by creating a League of Nations. In Mr. WILSON's words, the world is to be "made safe for democracy." Cherishing this noble aspiration, some of the Commissioners have, nevertheless, been persuaded that the Soviet Government of Russia must be viewed as a part of the world movement toward democracy, that it is democracy, and if not treated with and recognized, is, at least, not to be considered as a subject for repressive action. This is an astonishing delusion, for almost at the outset of its career, Bolshevism, by dispersing the Constituent Assembly, a representative body chosen by the suffrages of the Russian people, showed itself to be the very opposite of democracy, a denial of the foundation principles of democratic government.

In their subsequent career of blind destruction, the Bolsheviki have held steadfast to that early rule of conduct. They have suppressed freedom of speech and of the press; they have tolerated no opposition to their rule, to their political methods and principles. They have slaughtered those who resist them, those who were guilty of no offense against them save that of belonging to a class they have proscribed, a class against which they are making war. By innumerable murders and assassinations they have established a reign of terror, which is their great defence against any attempt of the Russian people, the enormous majority of the Russian people, to overthrow them. They have ruined Russia, they have destroyed its industries, they have brought its people to the verge of starvation, and beyond it, for many have actually starved. Great cities are in large part depopulated. They are in arms against allied troops sent to protect the Russian people from their violence. By hordes of emissaries and lavish expenditure of money they have stolen they are seeking to overthrow other Governments, and to establish proletariat rule with all its deviltries throughout the world.

These are the facts of the situation now existing in Russia. They are established by a multitude of witnesses. They are known by the incontrovertible testimony of Ambassador FRANCIS, whose high character and unequaled opportunities of observation and experience gave him personal knowledge of the truth. Why, then, was it thought to be necessary to send personal, unofficial envoys to Russia to confer with the authors of this devastation? Why, in particular, was it thought expedient to choose for this mission men disqualified for impartial service by their extreme radicalism, their known and avowed sympathy with the aims of the Bolsheviki, men of no competence for a task demanding close observation and sound, unbiased judgment? Why was the invitation issued for the Prinkipo conference? The answer to these questions is to be found in the delusion that Bolshevism is democracy, that its aims are democratic.

It is a delusion that an intelligent survey of Russian conditions should dispel at once. It is a delusion that, it would seem, could not survive the briefest examination of the professed and published principles of the Soviet Government. It is not a Government of the people, but by a class—the least competent class. In the class that now rules Russia there are many criminals, there is little intelligence. It is a Government whose guiding principle is based, not upon experience, upon love of liberty and respect for law, but upon hatred of all other classes, upon the resolve to destroy them. All these things are of common knowledge, and upon the basis of this knowledge public opinion in the United States, in France and Great Britain has come to regard the Bolshevists as the enemy, not only of Russia, not only of the Allies, but of mankind. That opinion is disregarded, it is openly flouted, when the statesmen at Paris or any of them make advances toward the Bolshevists tending to create the impression that they may be treated with as though they were a civilized Government, that dealings may be had with them such as would be had with a Power lawful in its establishment and in its intentions. There is no dissent from this prevailing public opinion, save on the part of a few individuals or a few organs known to be misrepresentative of the common thought. We know that no good can come of the coddling of Bolshevism; only evils, it may be giant evils, can be the result. That the contrary belief could have been entertained anywhere for a single moment is a cause of astonishment.

Along that path there is no deliverance for Russia, there is no hope that the Peace Conference can in that way solve the problem in the East that must be solved before it can give the world peace and security. The danger is great, it grows greater every day. The menace in Germany is serious. Everywhere the belief is gaining ground that there can be no secure peace until the Russian people have a Government established by their free will. So long as this conflagration rages in Russia, no Treaty and no League of Nations can make the world safe for democracy.

PRICES AND WORLD TRADE.

It took the Interstate Commerce Commission thirty years to discover that no railway rate stood alone, and that the relation of rates was more important than the reduction of any particular rate. The Director General, as a public officer of high intelligence and responsibility, may be trusted to discover in less than thirty days that prices are interrelated even more closely than rates, and that prices are better adapted to regulation by reasonable agreement than rates are to regulation by law. Prices include all relations, those of all costs, including all wages, to all profits, as well as those of coal and iron to the railway deficit. True to the excellent school in which the Director General learned railroading, he puts first the interests of the railways in which he is in particular charge, and would permit nothing to interfere with the earning of railway dividends. But the Director General is more than a railway super-President. He is associated in the care of all interests. The cheapening of coal and iron is desirable; nobody is concerned to keep them at war altitudes. But only a few extremists would reduce prices to pre-war scales with a crash. Cheaper materials would be a boon to all industry, and the Director General has in mind that objective. The proposal takes on a less roseate hue for politicians when it is translated into an attack on wages rather than an attack on prices.

In order to give the railways the prices on steel goods which would ease the Director General's task it would be necessary to reduce wages to pre-war standards. The Director General shrinks from cheapening his costs by such a reduction of his own wage scales. The Steel Corporation in order to reduce its costs so as to supply steel at pre-war prices would have to reduce the wage cost in each ton of finished steel by half, or say $16. It would be more venturesome yet to give the railways the prices of 1907, or 1903, or, worst of all, the cheapness before the industry was stabilized by the discovery of the rule of reason. The Director General himself cannot desire that for the railways, and must see that to give it to the railways alone would produce intolerable discrimination. The alternative is to regulate the reduction, if it is to be attained. The regulation should not be by law, for prices shift suddenly, and laws are altered slowly and with difficulty. In fact, reducing prices by statute would be as difficult as the reduction of rates by the commission method.

If there is a better way than that of the Department of Commerce in reducing prices reasonably and in due relation the country would welcome it. At least that is better than to compartment the railway business, giving it favors because of its burden upon the country, and throwing out of relation all wages and prices. If that seems an extreme statement of the result of the Director General's success in establishing high rates and wages and cheap materials and costs in the railway industry, it can seem so only through forgetfulness of so recent an experience as that in the shipbuilding industry. Railway wages now are the high mark and standard. To keep them higher than others and also reduce railway costs is not a reasonable proposal.

In near years the prices of iron and coal are matters of world concern, together with all prices. The Director General's domestic outlook is as much against world interests as national interests. It is not reasonable to ask for cheap railway supplies when the world is overbidding for food, clothing, in fact everything, and specifically for the articles wanted for the railways. Compared with 1914, the coal output of the United States has increased from 513 million tons to 685 million. For the same years the English production has decreased from 287 million to 255 million. There is no immediate prospect of England's supplying its trade throughout the world, because England is now a high cost country. Mr. BONAR LAW, the Government leader, toward the end of March told the House of Commons that "the most vital vested interest in the country is high wages." The result is that the cost of coal mining has trebled.

There is nothing theoretical about this. Whereas England's production has fallen off 20 per cent., its exports have fallen off 56 per cent. Our exports to Europe over the same period increased 243 per cent., and to South America 650 per cent. That is our particular market, because the coal we send there provides outward cargoes and brings back what we want. It is necessary for our shipping. England retains only 11 per cent. of that trade. It would be interesting to make similar comparisons for other goods, but it must suffice to say in summary that we must either find outlet for our excess production of much of what the railways want cheapened to them when others are overbidding or we must reduce our production and face unemployment.

SAINT JEANNE D'ARC.

Ten years ago JEANNE D'ARC was beatified. At the instance of Bishop DUPANLOUP of Orleans in 1869 the cause of her beatification was taken up in Rome. At the end of forty years, so properly deliberate was the process of inquiry, she became the Blessed JEANNE or JOAN; that is, permission was granted for her special veneration in the Diocese of Orleans, and mass and office and prayers for use in that diocese were approved by the Pope. Beatification is permissive and local. Canonization is a decree binding the universal Church. Today the Blessed JEANNE becomes Saint JEANNE. The thorough and elaborate processes of beatification and canonization in the Sacred Congregation of Rites are too long here to be described. Nearly five hundred years after her death, a moment in the life of the Church, this marvel of France, long ago rehabilitated, guiltless always of any other crime than her love for France, condemned for reasons wholly political in spite of the theological and ecclesiastical processes of her trial, her character and achievement tested by the slow centuries, shines among the saints. Officially approved miracles are part of her record in the Roman inquiry. She was herself a miracle, a miracle of faith and love of country; and what thaumaturge or saint ever worked a greater miracle than the liberation of France?

France as a unit, a nationality, was yet to come. The France of her girlhood consisted of independent provinces, divided among feudal nobles; Burgundians fought Armagnacs, partisans of the Dukes of Orleans; assassination and massacre were the recreation of illustrious princes. The Duke of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans would take the holy communion together. One of them would be assassinated. His partisans would keep up the feud till they got their revenge by the next murder. CHARLES VI., King of France, had been an intermittent madman. His wife, ISABELLA of Bavaria, was a combination of the miser and the drab. England and Burgundy united to prosecute the thin old English claim to the French crown. There was a prophecy that a woman should restore France ruined by a woman, ISABELLA. CHARLES VII. was yet the Dauphin. He was not the wisest of men. His Court was full of parasites and favorites. Mercenary bands of robbers ravaged the country. So did wolves, rather gentler visitors.

Somewhere in her thirteenth year JEANNE began to have her "visions," to hear "voices," to be directed and sustained by her "brothers of Paradise," to be led by St. Michael the Archangel, St. Margaret, St. Catherine of Alexandria. "Daughter of God, go, go, go, and I will help thee." So said a "voice." The familiar friends of her childhood, figures from window and niche, probably had what the pedantists call an "objective" existence substantially in every mediaeval mind, when faith was beautiful and undivided and as natural and unconscious as breathing. There is absolutely nothing of hallucination or hysteria about this sound, healthy country girl, who slapped a man-at-arms on the back jovially, who reminds us not at all of neurotics but seems something like an athletic girl of today.

For all her commercing with the skies, JEANNE represented exactly French good sense and logic in a high degree. She saw what needed to be done. She was a good and energetic soldier and General, according to indisputable contemporary authority, such as that of DUNOIS. And so she set forth on her mission to the Dauphin. If her recognition of him, the secret sign she gave him, her foreknowledge of her own wound, her knowledge of the hiding place of that old sword behind the altar in the chapel of St. Catherine of Fierbois seemed mystical or telepathic, her campaign, her movement on Orleans, the crowning of CHARLES VII. at Rheims, city of the Holy Ampulla, her intelligently conceived idea of driving the English from French soil, speak for her commanding practical intelligence. Had she been properly supported, had she not been exposed to the worst treachery of many sorts at the Court and in the Church, that expulsion, which was not to be long in coming, might have come sooner. The wretched story of her surrender and trial, the latter a parody, characteristic political [illegible] verdict was certain whatever the evidence, a kind of trial not unknown for some centuries afterward, and the same in effect whether the charge was sorcery or felony or treason; her alleged recantation and relapse; her ingenious bedevilling by the Burgundian puppet CAUCHON, Bishop of Beauvais; JEANNE's horrible guilt in wearing men's clothes, her death at Rouen, who does not know?

When Rheims of the sacred vial and the sacring of so many kings is become a monument of German savagery as well as of Christian and of French civilization, when JEANNE's passionate love of and martyrdom for France have made her more than ever the symbol of France, have fused and identified this martyr of France with martyred France after these years in which French cleric and French freethinker have died in the trenches together for the same noble and imperishable ideal, this heroine of France becomes a saint of the Church, as she has long been a beloved figure to all who love France or heroic courage, unselfishness, and achievement.

RISING JUGOSLAVIA.

The strange report current a few days ago that the Karageorgevitch dynasty had been overthrown by the Jugoslavs turns out to have been what friends of the Jugoslavs thought it was on its first appearance, a canard sent out by enemies of the nation for their own ends. Many and great difficulties, both internal and external, confront the new nation of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; but there is every reason to expect that they will be satisfactorily settled. Republic or monarchy makes little difference; the Serbs of the kingdom are one of the most democratic peoples in the world, and have enjoyed since the overthrow of the Obrenovitch dynasty a thoroughly democratic parliamentary Government. PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH and his son, the Prince Regent ALEXANDER, have been scrupulously constitutional monarchs, and deserve a large share of the credit for reestablishing true popular government in Serbia. In the new territories now added from the former dominions of Austria-Hungary, as well as Montenegro, democracy has been under greater handicaps, and it seems to be the general feeling that a constitutional monarchy will for the present at least be the best instrument for educating these populations in self-government. But whether under King or President, the new kingdom is a true democracy.

In the address from the throne which opened the National Assembly at Belgrade on March 16 Prince ALEXANDER referred to the army which overthrew the Bulgars in Macedonia last September as "by its very formation the symbol of our national unity." In the great offensive of FRANCHET D'ESPEREY the Serbian Army had the place of honor, and first broke the enemy line; and among the foremost units of that army was a division of Jugoslav volunteers from Austria-Hungary who had gone over to fight for their freedom beside their brothers. The unity sealed with blood on the battlefield is now manifested in political life. Prince ALEXANDER spoke of the boundary disputes with Italy and Rumania, and reminded his people that the only satisfactory solution would be one which served the interests not of particular nations, but of the whole great fellowship of peoples which fought side by side for freedom.

Among the internal problems he stressed the agrarian question, "the urgent need of freeing the peasant, after a thousand years of difficult life, from the bonds which still make him dependent on the landed proprietor." This applies to the former Austro-Hungarian territories, Bosnia in particular, rather than to the old Kingdom of Serbia, where before the war almost every farmer owned his own land; and Prince ALEXANDER rightly refers to the development of the social, military, and moral forces of the country which this made possible as an ideal which must be held before the entire kingdom, so that every man must feel that he has something of his own at stake along with the general welfare.

Serbia, Montenegro, the Jugoslav provinces of the Dual Monarchy have lost hundreds of thousands in the war—a larger percentage, perhaps, than any other nation—by the bullet, the bayonet, hunger, and disease. They died for an ideal which has now been realized. A world which admired heroic Serbia will give approval to Prince ALEXANDER'S words:

> May the memory of these sacred victims be always with us in spirit. may it follow us everywhere in our labors, reminding us that it is our duty not to deviate from the straight road. These dear victims are our glory. They will teach our children and our children's children how one serves one's country.

WOMEN'S WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A modest item in a recent New York morning paper announces to a disappointed world that the only "all woman" paper in the United States has been obliged reluctantly to return to mere man for guidance and control, for lack of "pep," as the item states. To our men returning from their terrible experiences on the other side to find their places filled by women who are determined never to yield one foothold seized through direst necessity, there may be some element of cheer in this small item of news. Eight months' experiment has proved that places filled by untrained women may more than once be vacated by them again—"not willingly, but of necessity."

READER.

New York, April 4, 1919.

ARTICLE X. OF THE LEAGUE.

Limited Obligation to Maintain Territorial Integrity of the Nations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Most friends of a League, feeling that if it is to be framed at all, it must be set up as part of the peace settlement, are very cautious about urging changes, for fear of adding to the difficulty of perfecting any plan to which all the nations concerned will agree. Nevertheless, "all who want a League want one that will work, and that will work for justice." Would it not be well, then, in the present emergency, for all well-wishers, including open-minded and constructive critics, to agree to insist on one or two changes that seem to them quite indispensable, and to be silent on any other points where some of them may think they see room for improvement, but are not of such extreme importance or matters of unanimous opinion among them?

The one feature of the Paris covenant in regard to which there is almost unanimous opposition or misgiving in our nation among those who consider the plan critically is Article X., by which the members obligate themselves to protect the territorial integrity of every State in the League. It is not necessary to review here the arguments against this article. But it may be well to point out this further consideration, that while other parts of the covenant may be amended if they prove objectionable in practice, it is exceedingly unlikely that this article could be amended. Amendments must be ratified by all the States that are represented in the Executive Council. Consequently, no amendment can be adopted without the consent of Italy. Now, it is precisely in the case of the Italian claims to the Eastern Adriatic coast lands that we feel it to be most questionable that we should guarantee perpetual possession.

Let us all, then, unite to second Mr. Root's proposal, which would limit the obligation of Article X. to the term of five years. There are many territorial adjustments that should be made tentatively. We must, then, leave the door open to possible readjustments in the future. Other matters in the League covenant may be amended when they prove defective; but this must be made right now. I would urge all friends of the League, then, to refrain from any other proposals for amendment, but unite with one clear voice, loud enough to be heard now in Paris, for the amendment to Article X. as proposed by Mr. Root.

JOSEPH C. ALLEN.

Charlestown, N. H., April 2, 1919.

MAJOR ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an officer of the 308th Regiment Infantry, I have wished to express something of the admiration and affection that the members of this regiment feel for Major James A. Roosevelt, who died on March 23. Major Roosevelt was assigned to the 308th Regiment in August, 1918, as a Captain, and during the period of the regiment's more active service, commanded the Regimental Supply Company, whose function is the one of supplying food and equipment to the troops.

Fighting in the Argonne, with difficulties of rain, insufficient roads, and shortage of horses, made this work of supply exceedingly difficult, and threw upon its commanders burdens which required initiative and courage of a high order. Major Roosevelt met the emergency with a vigor worthy of the fine traditions of his family. He was tireless in undertaking personal reconnoissances in the Argonne at the firing line in a constant endeavor to discover roads and paths available for transportation—sharing the dangers and long hours of the most actively engaged troops of the regiment.

We are proud of Major Roosevelt as a splendid officer; but our cherished memory of him is something finer and deeper than pride. He has endeared himself to us forever by the kindly, human spirit with which his life was filled. More than any officer of my acquaintance, I remember him as a man to whom war was a bright and fine adventure, and I shall always think of him in that way, as riding down a muddy road in the Argonne with a ready word of gayety and good cheer for the men he passed, an officer with a life made up of daily human heroism.

CHARLES W. WHITTLESEY.

New York, April 3, 1919.

PRAISE FOR LORRAINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the objection to an American officer praising the Mayor and the people of Diedenhofen? Diedenhofen is the Germanized name of Thionville, a good Lorraine city. These people are French. In praising them it is to France that he renders homage.

There is nothing objectionable in saying that they are more hospitable and pleasing than some of the peasants of Eastern France who have suffered so much, all through history, from the invading foreigners.

Alsatians and Lorrainers are more genial and less xenophobic than the average French bourgeois or peasant, and may justly appeal more to Americans.

A FRENCHMAN.

New York, April 4, 1919.

A SOMETIME PRESENCE.

Unseen, unheard, unfelt—you dwell on the side of every sense—
Whoever you may be, within the enfolding Immanence!
Were I not of it, too, how should I be aware, you *are*?
As one in part divines beyond the noonday sun a star,
You, I divine at times—and then, I know you for an age.
Where are you now—as I set hand to this unwritten page?

For you have come (no doubt!) when I encompassed was by gloom—
You were that shaft of light—that ray shot through my soul's dark room!
You—far above all words—gave words both did my thought release
And paced the thought to music—and you made the music cease!
But, when I would complain, what shadow of light laughter fell—
That such as I could dream that you would always with me dwell!

A Sometime Presence—you can be treated not by prayer;
Nor, though I made my soul an altar, would you heed or care.
You come but when you will; but, when you come, I make no doubt:
"Ah, you *are there!*" I cry
—not within, and *not without*.
I know you when you come, but know not in your stepping hence—
Whoever you may be, within the enfolding Immanence.

EDWARD [illegible].

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON SUBJECTS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

MILITARY JUSTICE

A Defense of General Crowder's Administration of His Office

By HENRY L. STIMSON,
Former Secretary of War.

New York, April 2, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On March 21 you published a letter addressed by Senator Chamberlain to the Secretary of War which contains certain severe criticisms in respect to the administration of military justice, directed not only against the Secretary of War but against certain army officers, including General E. H. Crowder, the Judge Advocate General. The Secretary of War can defend himself against such attacks; an army officer, particularly when he is absent from the country on a Government mission, cannot. I wish to record my earnest protest against Senator Chamberlain's characterization of General Crowder. There is no man in the American Army who less deserves the epithet of "reactionary" than Enoch H. Crowder, and I feel sure that Senator Chamberlain in a calmer moment will admit this.

Ever since he became Judge Advocate General in 1911, General Crowder's record has been that of a sincere and effective reformer of the administration of military justice. Within a few months after his appointment he brought to my attention, as Secretary of War, the evil conditions which at that time existed in the punishment of military offenders, particularly deserters, in the United States Army. These evils existed under, and were fortified by, acts of Congress, which made it compulsory for the military courts-martial to treat deserters, even in time of peace, with the utmost severity. By these statutes the deserter was incapacitated for further military service, and was disfranchised as a citizen. He thus could be punished only as a common felon in an ordinary prison, instead of by more advanced and reclamatory methods in detention barracks within the army itself. The result of our then existing system was to turn many hundreds of young boys who had deserted from thoughtlessness rather than criminality into hardened jail birds. General Crowder undertook the reform of this system, and by untiring efforts he finally succeeded. He visited personally the various prisons where military offenders were committed; he formulated the plan under which detention barracks were finally instituted in our army, and he eventually succeeded in obtaining the repeal by Congress of the reactionary statutes under which the former system had existed.

Senator Chamberlain was at that time a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate and should be entirely familiar with the steps by which this great reform was accomplished and to whom the credit is due.

Simultaneously with this reform General Crowder undertook the revision of our Articles of War. I remember well the personal earnest effort which he gave to that monumental work, and I remember also the repeated discouragements which he met after he had completed the revision in getting it to be acted upon by the Military Committees of Congress. If I am not in error, it required four years to impress upon the Congress the importance to the administration of military justice of this great work, and it was not until 1916, five years after General Crowder had begun the work, that it was finally enacted into law.

I happen to know also that General Ansell, whose present criticisms upon the administration of military justice during the war are so ardently supported by Senator Chamberlain, was during all those years a trusted subordinate in General Crowder's office. His detail to that office was made on my order, acting on the earnest recommendation of General Crowder, and I know, from the trust and confidence which General Crowder reposed in him, that had he during those years brought forward any of the suggested changes in the law for the absence of which he now so severely criticises the Judge Advocate's department, they would have had the most careful consideration of his chief. General Crowder in his letter to the Secretary of War of March 8 says that during that critical time "none of these new views were advanced by General Ansell."

The two reforms accomplished by General Crowder before the war, to which I alluded above, constitute the longest steps forward which have been taken in our system of military justice during at least the last half century. They codified our military criminal law; they standardized the procedure under which our military courts administered that law and tended to make it uniform and equitable, and finally they greatly ameliorated the condition of the military offender, lifted him out of the class of ordinary criminals and gave him a new chance to regain his manhood and his status as a soldier of the nation. They were initiated and carried through by the almost unassisted efforts of the Judge Advocate General, General Crowder, in the face of constant discouragement, and with no other inducement than a high sense of public duty and a keen interest in the humane and effective administration of justice.

Now, a few words as to the merits of the present controversy. During the present war there have been imposed upon a few military offenders certain sentences of apparently excessive severity in the shape of long terms of imprisonment. If these sentences were fair examples and typical of the service, and if they were likely to be actually carried into effect, I think there would be no doubt in any one's mind that the administration of military justice during that time had been overharsh and in need of drastic reform. But I believe that neither of these assumptions is correct. Senator Chamberlain first voiced these criticisms in a speech in the Senate on Jan. 3 last in which he took certain cases of alleged great severity as a test and upon them based general charges against our system of military justice. On Feb. 13, in response to a direction of the Secretary of War, General Crowder drew up a statement on memorandum containing the statistics of our courts-martial during the war, a comparison of their sentences with sentences of civil courts in similar cases, and a careful answer to each one of Senator Chamberlain's specific charges against the system of the military courts. This document has been published in the Official United States Bulletin of March 5, 1919. It is a comprehensive, judicial, and most painstaking paper. In his recent attack of March 21 upon General Crowder Senator Chamberlain nowhere alludes to [illegible] or attempts to answer any of its statements. I do not think that they can be answered. I do not think that any fair mind can read the statistics or facts here presented by General Crowder without being thoroughly satisfied that the few cases of severe court-martial sentences were merely sporadic excrescences upon an administration of justice which was otherwise fair and equable and without being convinced that in the general run the military offender, during this war, has been quite adequately protected from injustice.

In the second place, General Crowder points out that even in these few cases of extreme severity and excessive sentences there has been as yet no irreparable harm done. For in our system of military justice we have had, for the past seven years, a system of indeterminate sentences and probation which is in advance of that of almost any State in the Union and under that system these long sentences can be, at any time, reduced and remitted. Senator Chamberlain has declaimed against the injustice of a twenty-five-year sentence for an apparently trivial offense; General Crowder points out that even the twenty-five-year sentence is really indeterminate and can be set aside at any time on the offender's good behavior.

He points out, furthermore, that this is actually now being done. There is a Clemency Board now engaged in reviewing all of these cases of alleged hardship during the war. During the period of the war itself the attention of the War Department was quite properly concentrated upon the task of reviewing those sentences the execution of which, like a sentence of death, would be irreparable. And it has not, so far as I am aware, yet been charged that there has been undue severity in the imposition of the death sentence even in offenses occuring in the face of the enemy. On the contrary, the number of death sentences imposed during the whole course of the war has been much smaller than in other wars and other armies. During this period of pressure the sentences of imprisonment being indeterminate sentences, where the prisoner, instead of being confined in jail, was usually doing military duty in a detention barracks and where he was often virtually on probation, could be allowed to wait until the close of the war with the assurance that at worst the confinement would extend only until that period and until the Clemency Board had time to reach the case. Under these circumstances the uproar about excessive jail sentences really vanishes away into thin air. No offender yet during this war has been confined as much as two years, and the machinery is now in effective operation to review and reduce all cases of excessive severity.

I can only add that my own observation during the war within the rather narrow limits to which it has extended entirely corroborates General Crowder's statement that there has been no real or substantial injustice in the actual administration of military courts-martial. From that experience I believe that the number of errors committed by our courts-martial during the war have been no greater than any fair mind would recognize as inevitable in the case of a new army, officered by over a hundred thousand new officers with no experience in military justice. I have served in two of our divisions, the 77th, under Generals Bell, Johnson, and Duncan, and the 11th Division, under General Jesse M. Carter. In each of these divisions it was the earnest effort of the commanding General, enforced by frequent injunction upon all of his officers, that every precaution should be taken against undue severity upon men whose entrance into military life had been recent and whose acquaintance with the necessity of discipline was, therefore, slight. We were warned against preferring charges for general courts-martial except in the most flagrant cases and after careful investigation. We were urged to maintain discipline through the medium of company punishments rather than the more drastic court punishments, and we were warned against sentences of confinement where other less harsh punishments would be sufficient. In neither of the regiments with which I was connected as an officer did we have a single general court-martial against an enlisted man during the period of my service, and I think what happened in those regiments was merely typical of the general situation throughout the divisions.

I, therefore, deeply deprecate the intemperate criticism which has been brought into this subject and the personal reflections which have been made upon officers who have deserved well of their country. I believe that these criticisms are quite unwarranted by the general standard of the administration of our military justice throughout the war, and I think that no good can come from the sensational methods with which the criticism has been made. Such reforms as have been shown by our experience in the war to be necessary can be accomplished without billingsgate. In the case of General Crowder the criticism has been more than regrettable; it has been unworthy. His record as Judge Advocate General and his later record in this war as Provost Marshal General have constituted a page in the history of our army upon which we can all look with deep satisfaction and admiration. The faithful army officer gets little reward other than his good name, and when that good name is unjustly assailed the blow really falls upon the credit and honor of the army.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

A Negro State in Africa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While numerous solutions have been and are being offered for the negro problem, it has rightly remained for a negro publication, The Crusader Magazine, to put forward the one plan that can surely and permanently solve the problem. The plan this magazine advocates is the creation of a free African State of one of the former German African colonies, preferably East Africa, (the future of which has not yet been decided by the Peace Conference,) and the migration to such State of all the negroes in America. And so confident am I that this plan offers the only sure and permanent solution for our negro problem—a solution that will be in the interest of white and black—that I have sent this magazine a check to aid it in carrying to all among the negroes of the country its propaganda for the final fruition of Abraham Lincoln's plan for the freed slave. Failing the creation of a free State in German East Africa, The Crusader would direct immigration to Liberia.

New York, April 2, 1919. G. LEWIS.

"PARLOR BOLSHEVISM."

Its Irresponsible Representatives Capable of Doing a Great Deal of Harm

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is so much "parlor Bolshevism" in our midst today, so much ignorant and irresponsible talk about socialism, "labor and capital," &c., that it behooves the thoughtful to consider where all this intemperate thinking and agitating is leading. A taste for soapbox oratory, and agitating, whether on the street corner or in the drawing rooms of the rich, (where it unfortunately savors of the fad of the hour, as our campaign against vice before the war also did in part,) may be more dangerous to the community than a taste for drink. For the professional rebel is like the confirmed drunkard—lost to a sense of responsibility.

The spread of Bolshevism, as we call it, in the world—the immense demand among rich and poor for pleasure, the frank materialism of our day, and the tendency to set individual and often lawless desires against the social structure, which is so slowly built up for the general advantage of men—is a more serious menace than actual organized warfare, for that must have a term, while Bolshevism leads into chaos and the destruction of civilization.

It is clear the flattery of labor should cease, and that instead of the dwelling upon grievances, the laboring classes should be taught to recognize a fact, which, with the improvements in their condition and higher wages during the last twenty-five years, they more and more seem to disregard, that they owe a "duty to their fellows, and that bargains must be honestly kept, if fair dealing and happier conditions in the world are to be established. No improvement can be permanent, unless the laboring classes and those who are in a—possibly—more fortunate position, work together for a better order. Selfishness, cruelty, lawlessness, license, and madness can no more be tolerated from below than from above. If the capitalist is selfish and cruel, he must be prevented from being so; and so, in equal degrees of responsibility, the laboring man and woman must conform to the law and play their part fairly. The threat of a general strike in Spain today, the strike going on now in Lawrence, Mass., where highly paid, mainly foreign, workmen are "holding up" business and arousing most bitter opposition among their own class, are signs of a very definite and dangerous disease in the body politic of the world. We have been too long patient with unintelligence, which the immense growth of democracy has given easy opportunity for expression far and wide. Let us now turn a deaf ear to the professional rebels against society, who advocate in the press, or on the lecture platform, th eabolition of marriage, syndicalism, Bolshevism, and all the other crude theories by which they achieve notoriety.

Morley, at the close of his essay on Turgot, says: "* * * the weariness with which men fall into common form, the levity with which they settle the most complex and difficult issues, stirred in Turgot what Michelet calls *férocité* and Matthew Arnold calls saeva indignatio. 'Turgot was filled with an astonished, awful, oppressive sense of the immoral thoughtlessness of men; of the heedless, hazardous way in which they deal with things of the greatest moment to them; of the immense, incalculable misery which is due to this cause.'" Do we not need in these grave days some *férocité* in dealing with the reckless workers of evil, who may, if we are blind to the danger, achieve far beyond Russia's borders what has been wrought in blood and ruin there?

One word more from Morley's Turgot: "The leading of souls to do what is right and humane is always more urgent than mere instruction of the intelligence as to what is right and humane." So we need less to discuss the eight-hour day and capital's profits than to make the workingman and the employer feel rightly and humanely each toward the other. Souls were never led toward the light by embittered or frantic leaders, and wild hope can never take the place of reason and the stern realities of life:

For men must work, * * *
* * * * * * *
Though the harbor bar be moaning.

I recognize this is quite unfashionable doctrine—let time prove if it be false.

SARA NORTON.

Boston, April 3, 1919.

THE SAAR BASIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial today, "The Saar Basin," overlooks the fact that an important part of the Sarre Valley is French territory forcibly incorporated into Germany 100 years ago. To us in the United States, with our brief history, a century seems a much longer time than it does to the peoples of the old countries of Europe, who are ever surrounded with reminders of their past—except where they have been obliterated by the Hun.

Go into the Sarre Valley and you find Sarrelouis, founded by Louis XVI.; Sarrebourg and Sarreguemines, likewise French towns; Sarrenbrück, a border point with French traditions older than any other, and at the other end Trèves, whose very name proclaims its French origin. Long part of the "No Man's Land" of mediaeval Europe, between a France groping toward enlightened national unity and a Germany resolutely feudal and destructive, the Sarre district came under French influence and its old families to this day are French. When the French Nation undertook to set up free institutions, European feudalism to the east joined hands to force absolutism back to power west of the Rhine, doing so with the aid of a German King on the British throne. France at bay turned to Napoleon as alone able to preserve for her something of the new order associated with the Tricolor which was carried to every corner of Europe by soldiers enamored of liberty. The Kings prevailed, and thereupon tore from France several strips of her eastern territory, including an important part of the Sarre Valley, in order to make France more easy of invasion than she had proved to be. This process was continued by Prussia in 1871. During this war von Tirpitz confessed publicly his chief dread concerning the effect of the return of France to her limits of 1814, and the control of the Rhine crossings as being that it would make it impossible for Germany to again take the short cut into France through Belgium.

MAURICE LEON.

New York, April 3, 1919.

EX-KAISER'S PLEA

Important Questions Raised by Harold Begbie's Account of Wilhelm's Opinions

By DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.

Princeton, April 2, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by Harold Begbie, in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 30, setting forth the "opinions" (and the sentiments) of the man who was lately German Kaiser, is of extraordinary interest and demands attention.

It is written in Mr. Begbie's excellent and appealing style, skilful in its simplicity and forceful in its moderation. It gives a telling picture of the personality with whom it deals—the nervous, exalted, egotistic Wilhelm Hohenzollern, still strenuous and vigorous, though now white haired and bearded.

There is no sign in this article of any real cure of his fixed idea that God had appointed him to rule Germany, and chosen the German Nation to dominate the world. Mistakes in policy he admits, and pleads excuse on the ground of youth and inexperience.

As a matter of fact, he was 29 years old when he came to the throne—not exactly a boy! For thirty years after that he was deliberately, consciously, dramatically the foremost personage in Germany. His own speeches show that he thought this—inordinately. His actions, onward from the dismissal of Bismarck in 1890, reveal his ambition of absolute control by Divine right. Nor is there any indication in the "opinion" reported by Mr. Begbie of a suspicion that either God or Wilhelm had made any error on this point.

The contrast between the former splendors of Potsdam and the present dull domesticity of the ex-Kaiser's refuge in the Dutch landgoed of Amerongen (where only forty-five persons have to be provided with dinner) is touchingly suggested by Mr. Begbie. The involuntary hospitality of the Dutch host, Count Godard Bentinck, who entertains this exalted visitor, is sympathetically described. The release of the former All-Highest from the medical prescription of "sawing wood" as a means of preserving health, and his present exercise of walking in appropriate costume around the gallery and the inner moat of the Château Amerongen, are graphically depicted. But the ex-Kaiser, choosing the hymns for morning prayers at Amerongen, remains the same exalted, and, in his own opinion, predestinated personage. He accuses Russia of the guilt of the war. By inference he accuses France, Great Britain, and Belgium. The facts and the documents are all against him. But this makes no difference to the Hohenzollern mind.

Truly this is a strange figure which is presented to us at Amerongen: Comfortable, unrepentant, self-confident; while the world around him lies in ruin, sorrow, and misery.

It should be recognized that Mr. Begbie is scrupulously careful to disclaim for his article the authority of an "interview" with the ex-Kaiser. Yet it is certain that he would not have written, nor would you have been willing to print, such an article without a foundation in actual conversations with the former German Emperor.

This reservation on the part of the writer of the article makes it doubly interesting. It reveals the attitude of the ex-Kaiser as one who begs for consideration, but shrinks from the responsibility or the humiliation of a direct personal plea for pity.

The ex-Kaiser, according to this article, pleads his youth and inexperience as an excuse for any mistakes he may have made in guiding the policy of the German Empire toward the rest of the world. But, as a matter of fact, he was full grown when he ascended the throne with claims of God-given power. His experience since that time has been large, but never in his public utterance has he failed to assert that authority as head of the German folk. Never have his people failed to respond to that claim. He has been the most powerful ruler in the world.

He says that Russia forced the war in 1914. But he conveniently forgets the record—how Russia joined with Britain, France, and Italy in urging a settlement of the Austro-Serbian difficulty by pacific methods; how his cousin, Czar Nicholas, telegraphed him on July 29, 1914, "It would be right to give over the Austro-Serbian dispute to The Hague Tribunal," and how no answer to this appeal was ever sent. He forgets how the whole world, in July, 1914, looked to him to speak the word of peace.

Instead of that he spoke the word of war: to Russia on Aug. 1, to France on Aug. 3, and by treacherous invasion of Belgium on Aug. 4. He says that his counselors compelled and forced him. But who could compel the chosen and anointed of God to such a decision? The power was his. The responsibility is his.

What does this war mean? Millions of dead and wounded in Europe; more than a hundred thousand American boys sacrificed; debts of billions of dollars laid upon the shoulders of the world to be borne in taxes; cities, villages, countrysides ruined and laid waste by the cruel ravage of barbaric war.

Who is answerable for this?

We may not say that the ex-Kaiser alone plotted and planned it. But he is the one man on earth who, by a single word, a single gesture, could have prevented it. Yet he, having the power, was too vain, or selfish, or cowardly, to speak the word or make the gesture. Therefore he stands out as the arch criminal.

Unless he and his fellow-conspirators are brought to justice there is little hope of an enduring peace founded on righteousness.

The war of 1914 and its consequences have been a worldwide calamity. Let the man and his associates who are responsible for it stand trial before the bar of world justice. To the victors belong, not the spoils, but the responsibility of righteous dealing.

Amerongen Castle is only a snug way station. Mr. Begbie's description of it is most picturesque. But the ex-imperial guest who stays there is what Napoleon I. never was—a skulker, afraid to face his own people, afraid to face other people, afraid to face the judge.

The ex-Kaiser's plea, as presented by Mr. Begbie, is plaintive, but not convincing. What the world wants today is not sentimentality, but justice. And the plain people of the world don't care much about hereditary titles.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

MR. ROOT'S LETTER

Washington, April 1, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of the very many friends of the venerable Henry Watterson regret that he allows his name to be connected with the syndicate engineered by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia and Henry A. Wise Wood of New York for propaganda against the League of Nations. Their scheme is headlined as "The Watterson League," but it seems to have been baptized by its sponsors "The League for the Preservation of American Independence." Colonel Watterson is famous as a humorist and cannot help seeing that these well-meaning persons are making him ridiculous.

How has such a preposterous thought been injected into the discussion of the covenant designed to organize the civilized world for prevention of war? By the outgivings of persons who either had not read the lines or thought the thing through, or who from false ideas of Americanism oppose any treaty for cooperation with other nations. They have made a sad outcry against what they call a surrender of our sovereignty by entering the covenant. It ought to be reply enough to say that the covenant creates a league, not a federation. A federation may and generally does constitute some kind of superior power or state to which the constituent parts must render obedience, like our Federal Union, but a league is something different. It is defined by the dictionary as "an alliance voluntarily maintained for mutual support in the attainment of a common end." The philosopher Caird distinguishes it sharply from anything like a super-state, saying "Instead of the positive idea of a world-republic we must be satisfied with a negative substitute of a league of States."

In our Constitution was created an independent Government, with power to do all acts and things pertaining to sovereignty. The treaty-making power is of the very essence of sovereignty. As only a free man can make a contract, so only a sovereign State can make a treaty. In agreeing by treaty to pursue a certain policy, to do certain things and not to do certain other things, a nation exercises and emphasizes its sovereignty in the most positive manner. And when the United States by solemn treaty or covenant becomes a member, actually the leading member, of the League of Nations, and agrees to meet the obligations of such membership, it is a mere perversion of terms to say we surrender one iota of sovereignty. It is desirable, of course, that the terms of our membership be carefully defined, but to see these men spring forth to defend American independence, with the valor of their tongues and the venom of their pens, is truly laughable.

It happened that the same paper that gave space to the Pepper-Wood project also published Elihu Root's letter on the Constitution for the League of Nations. This great man, undoubtedly our foremost jurist in the lines of constitutional and international law, our highest authority on arbitration, his mind enriched and judgment matured by long study and experience as Senator, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and counsel before The Hague Tribunal, expounds the subject of the League with a breadth of knowledge and profundity of wisdom surpassing anything we have yet had. Mr. Root deals with the realities, and in his comprehensive review of the whole subject he does not see the dangers and difficulties set out in the Pepper-Wood plan. Their fears do not exist for him. To one reading together their manifesto and his letter, he seems to wave aloft the wand of truth and right reason, and their absurd structure vanishes into the void inane.

JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE.

CIVIL WAR BOY COLONELS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg leave to transmit the names of a few among the many so-called "boy officers" in the civil war serving in the Union forces, viz.: Major Gen. John F. Weston, U. S. A., recently deceased, was a First Lieutenant of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry at the age of 16, a Captain at 17, and Major of his regiment at 19, subsequently commanding it in action. The late Lieut. Gen. Arthur McArthur, U. S. A., was Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 24th Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry at the age of 20. Colonel H. C. Riser, at present Chief Clerk of the United States Geological Survey in Washington, D. C., was promoted from every rank, Sergeant up to Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Maryland Regiment of Infantry, in command at the age of 20, and full Colonel before he was 21. Colonel Edgar M. Cullen was promoted from a Lieutenant of infantry in the United States Regular Army to full Colonel, commanding the 96th Regiment of New York Infantry at the age of 19 years and 22 days. His regiment took part in several of the most important battles. He resigned honorably April 9, 1865, the date upon which General Lee surrendered to General Grant. Colonel Cullen was for several years a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, (Appellate Division,) retiring as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York upon reaching his seventieth birthday. He is at present the Senior Vice Commander of the New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Lieut. Gen. Nelson, A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, the present Commander of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion, commanded an army corps in the civil war at the age of 25.

I may modestly state also that I have been designated the youngest officer of the navy in the civil war to be appointed to highly responsible positions. I was watch officer on a naval cruiser at 17½ years of age, and executive officer and navigator of a gunboat in action at the battle of Port Royal, S. C., November, 1861, at the age of 18, having been transferred as an officer from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey vessel service.

A. J. GORDON KANE,
Late Ensign, U. S. N., civil war and Lieutenant Colonel, National Guard, (retired.)

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1919.

IN THE LAND OF BOLSHEVIKI

An Account of Conditions from a Cossack Just from Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received the following letter from a Russian friend now in Paris which I think of so much general interest that I trust you may find space for it in your columns. He himself left Russia last Spring, came to this country and spent some time with us in the Summer. He belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Russia, is connected with Sazonoff and other well-known Russians of the most unquestionable allied sympathies—men who have done the cause great service, and has told and written us many details of the foremost figures in his unhappy country's bloody drama and of the horrible atrocities committed by the Bolsheviki which have come to his personal knowledge, as they largely affected his own friends. But this letter is of a more general character, and I am sure is, quite without any aristocratic prejudice, a bare narration of terrible facts had from a man of quite a different description.

A. M. W.

New York, March 29, 1919.

[Enclosure.]

As I know you are interested in foreign politics and especially in Russia, I thought you would like to hear an absolutely truthful and unexaggerated version of the horrors which are perpetrated in that part of Russia which is in the hands of the Bolsheviki. I have heard this tale from Mr. Dolgopoloff, a Cossack, who has just come from Russia. As you know, the Cossacks have quite another organisation and system in their army than the rest of the Russian Army has. There is the ordinary soldier—a Cossack is always a soldier—then comes the essaoul, an officer of the lowest rank, and then, last of all, the ataman, who is the chief. Well, this man I am talking about is an essaoul and can by no means be suspected of being a monarchist. His appearance is more than simple, and it was quite difficult to make him speak, so we plied him with questions.

First of all, we asked whether the socialization of women was a fact. It appeared that it was. The Bolsheviki had issued a decree by which all women from the age of 18 to 40 were obliged to present themselves at various places to be taken away by any man who took a fancy to them. Sometimes terrible fights ensued when two or several men found one and the same woman to their taste. It is even said that society women were forced to submit or else to shoot themselves to escape being disgraced.

Then came the socialization of children. Boys and girls were taken to schools, where they were taught the Bolshevist doctrines and, as the Bolsheviki expressed it, "they were taught to love the proletariat and hate the bourgeoisie." They (the children) have soviets, and they have complete power over their masters and teachers.

The peasants are constantly rising against the Red Guards, who take away their bread and the money they bury in the earth. When the peasants get hold of a few Bolsheviki they burn them alive. The next day the Bolsheviki come in force and burn down the whole village and torture the population. Mr. D. says the peasants hate the Bolsheviki with a bitter hatred, and the only thing which keeps them more or less quiet is the means the Bolsheviki employ to retaliate.

In Moscow no children are left. They could not stand the privations. In Petrograd it's the same. You will ask me, how is it then that every one stands the Bolsheviki if they are really so hated? Mr. D. gave the same answer that I gave you a few months ago. First of all, they are terrorized to such an extent that no one dares move; secondly, it's the natural apathy of our nature which forces us to tolerate such atrocities. For instance, (in illustration of the first,) if a man is in hiding to escape the Red army service, the Bolsheviki take one member of his family and kill him, and then another, and another, till the man comes. Naturally a father or brother will finally come and serve in the ranks of the Red army rather than see his family murdered one by one in cold blood. So it is quite true that those members of the bourgeoisie who, for various reasons, could not escape from that part of Russia which is occupied by the Bolsheviki, are serving the same Bolsheviki in various capacities. And I haven't the heart to condemn them, because, were I placed in the same awful position, I might act likewise!

None of the land owned formerly by the squires and landowners has been sown because the peasants know the harvest will be taken away from them; their own bread they simply bury in the earth, with the result that it gets rotten and can't be eaten. Therefore famine has spread not only over the towns of soviletistic Russia, but over villages and hamlets, too.

They are printing paper money all the time and their debit in the Spring was over sixty billion rubles. You can imagine what an enormous figure it is now.

All this is authentically true and can be proved at any time. I am not giving you individual episodes. I am telling you about things which are happening every day and everywhere in the land of Bolsheviki. It is difficult to believe that every one refuses to intervene, but personally I think any intervention is too late, for Bolshevism is beginning to weaken, and in this way we will only gain, for we will then be obliged to no one and will be able to choose the government which really suits us and not have one imposed upon us by those who refused to help us in our hour of need.

For Mrs. Wharton's Charity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I appeal on behalf of the tuberculous women and children whose lives are ebbing away in the slums of Paris because no helping hand has reached them?

Mrs. Wharton's Homes have saved nearly one life a day since they were opened. The French authorities have asked Mrs. Wharton to extend the number of beds to 600, and if this be accomplished the City of Paris will take over the whole enterprise in two years, and will thereafter continue to operate it wholly at the city's expense. Meantime, for the next two years, the city authorities will pay half the cost of upkeep.

The equipment of one bed costs $400, the upkeep for one year $300. Each bed will save three cases a year. Is $100 too high a price to pay for a child's life? A sum of $1,000 will enable the donor to name a bed in perpetuity.

Subscriptions may be sent to Walter E. Maynard, Edith Wharton's Homes for Tubercular French Women and Children, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York.

For EDITH WHARTON,
R. ROYALL TYLER,
Vice President of the Paris Committee.

New York, April 3, 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

More Views of Readers on the Covenant and Proposed Amendments

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the March 30 issue of THE TIMES, Bishop William F. Oldham, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of South America, in an interview touches upon a League of Nations and its effect upon South America in relation to the Monroe Doctrine. Bishop Oldham said in part, and with authority, that

The people of South America believe the League of Nations will free South American countries from restraint of the Monroe Doctrine.

Other prominent men and travelers have spoken of this feeling in South American countries against the paternalism of the Monroe Doctrine as we in the United States understand it.

Mr. John Bryce, in his "South America, Observation and Impressions," states:

So long as any such action was feared from Europe—either to overthrow republican government or to attempt annexation of its territory—the protection thus promised was welcome,

but conditions in South America have changed and the feeling there is

Since there are no longer rain clouds coming up from the east why should a friend, however well intentioned, insist on holding an umbrella over us?

Mr. Horace Bingham, in His "Across South America," said upon the subject:

Many a Chileno and Argentino resents the idea of our Monroe Doctrine applying in any sense to his country and declares we had better keep it at home.

However, the Monroe Doctrine has served a useful purpose and benefited our neighbors whether they are grateful for it or not. On the other hand, if a League of Nations will take the sting out of the Monroe Doctrine for the South Americans, and they feel capable of facing the future without it, why should we, in this country, continue to adhere so religiously to the tenets of that doctrine and fear for its safety?

Our independence seems to be thoroughly safeguarded. We have less to fear from foreign aggression than from the idiocy of the Bolshevist fanatic and his ilk.

A League of Nations, as outlined by Mr. Hughes, should be acceptable to Interested nations, and its realization would bring us into closer relations of business and friendship with the peoples of Spanish America. If our large corporations, doing business with South American countries and Mexico, will send representatives of high calibre and adaptability to those countries and give them (the buyers) what they want and not what they (the sellers) want to give them, the results will be gratifying.

As Mr. Bryce observes regarding our status with the peoples of Spanish America:

There is a balance between attraction and suspicion.

Therefore a League of Nations would go far to dispel that suspicion of us they have entertained since 1840, and make for true Pan-Americanism.

H. E. MURPHEY.

New York, April 1, 1919.

The Golden Rule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There never was a time probably in the history of man when there was such an urgent demand for justice as today. The dominant desire of thoughtful men, now that the war is won, is for a just peace. We all readily agree with Addison that "there is no virtue so truly great and godlike as justice," and we all feel sure that justice is the keynote of democracy.

It is difficult to define justice. Ancient ethics made justice a splendid abstraction—an abstraction supported by law and hedged about by authority. This ideal of justice unfortunately has been adopted by Senators Borah and Reed and many others who oppose a League of Nations and its proposed constitution. The economic needs and the political ideals of the nations are not considered. Justice is not allowed to offer any solution to the pressing problems of life. Justice is a grand ideal that is to be discussed in academic phrase, but it is not to be interpreted in the actual life of the nations for their redemption and freedom.

The best definition of justice is that given by Christ: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." The Golden Rule is a wonderful appeal to the social imagination. It makes identity of interests the basis of the social system. This is not a splendid theory. It is a working process of life. The learned is to put himself in the place of the ignorant; the rich in the place of the poor; the free in the place of the enslaved; and from this reversed position every man is to see that every other man gets a square deal. This definition of justice inspires a man to have a knowledge of his rights. It is with this knowledge that many men stop. The critics of the League of Nations centre their criticisms in presenting to the people a knowledge of their national rights and pleading with them to hang on to those rights at every cost. This definition, however, goes a step further and with a knowledge of rights associates the fulfillment of the duties that are owed to others. The emphasis is put upon the duties of life. This redeems justice from being a splendid abstraction, and puts it into the actual life of men and nations to consider and settle their problems and transforms it into the dynamic force that is to achieve their freedom and progress. One of the biggest national needs today is for men of vision and imagination; men of vision who see correctly what justice is; men of imagination who can direct us how to interpret justice in actual life.

The popular symbol of justice is a woman with her eyes blindfolded holding in her hands a scale in which she is trying to strike a balance between the case at issue and the law and its precedents. This is a pagan conception of justice. The true conception of justice would have for its symbol a beautiful woman with bright eyes, which are wide open to see the woes and wrongs of life, and with a high and wide brow which is taken that she has the wisdom to indicate the methods and the means by which nations and men can be influenced to respect the rights of others and be inspired to fulfill all the duties and obligations of life.

The constitution of the League of Nations is the first endeavor to express in the diplomacy of nations the interpretation of justice stated in the Golden Rule. It will be a difficult task to establish this ideal. Social prophets tell us that this is an age of reconstruction. Whatever may be its transforming changes, it is very evident that it is not going to be easy to interpret justice in the terms of the new day and apply it to the present complex life. The men who have undertaken that task here in the United States find that they are handicapped at the very start by the strong spirit of national selfishness. National selfishness magnifies our national rights in grandiloquent terms and is determined that this nation shall live for itself alone and use all of its gifts and graces for its own pleasure and profit. As we face today the mighty problem of the world's reconstruction there is positive danger that national selfishness may put us into the catalogue of the slacker.

Secondly, they are handicapped by an antiquated morality. Our ethics and political ideals are largely out of date. In theory we all probably would agree with Lecky that "The essential qualities of national greatness are moral," but we are not very quick to come to an adequate understanding of what constitutes the moral. At any rate, the men who find fault with and fight the League of Nations start their brief with the Declaration of Independence and work into it every passing danger that ever threatened the integrity of the Republic. These dangers may have been harmful in their day, but they are not the woes and wrongs of today and never will be real dangers again in all the future. National morality should be brought up to date to consider the woes and the wrongs of the present and not to be blinded by the dead issues of the past. Ethics that will win for America greatness must settle the pressing problems of reconstruction with eyes toward the future, and be powerful enough to move this great Republic to fulfill the duties and obligations of life which will help the weak peoples of the earth to travel in the narrow way of liberty. This bounden duty must be done to save the soul of the United States. JOHN BREWSTER HUBBS.

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., April 2, 1919.

America Needs the League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Philip Gibbs, more than any other, interpreted the war to the American people, and now, with his wonderful divination, he is interpreting the American people to themselves. We are indeed a perplexed and troubled people, seeking anxiously for light and leading in these dark and unhappy times. Many of us have come to see that freedom and justice, and the right to the pursuit of happiness, which we accepted almost as unthinkingly as we did air and sunlight, have been bought for us by the struggles and sacrifices of our forefathers; and now we in our turn earnestly long to help in giving these blessings to other peoples less fortunate than ourselves. But we want to go carefully, not to endanger the institutions of our own country in our anxiety to help others; and so we hesitate. I honestly believe, however, that the great majority of us are coming to see that our own safety is now so bound up with the safety of the world that the League of Nations is as necessary for us as for Europe. Without it we shall, sooner or later, be drawn into a conflict more horrible even than the war which has just been fought. Only a union of free nations can prevent another assault by a union of the nations (with perhaps others) now suffering the humiliation of defeat.

There is one thought in relation to the Monroe Doctrine which some of us talk so largely about that I do not think has been emphasized: Are we sure that, alone and unaided, we can continue to enforce that doctrine? It is the opinion of some students of the times that had it not been for England's navy, and England's well-known friendship for the United States, Germany would long ago have tested our ability to make good our claims in regard to South American territory, and if we willfully refuse to ally ourselves with England and the other signatories, Germany and her allies may yet find their opportunity.

I regret very much the critical and truculent spirit that some of my countrymen are showing toward the English. We have nothing to fear from democratic England, and everything to gain by her good-will and cordial friendship. Whatever her sins in the past, she has more than expiated them by her glorious course in this war. More than that, she has also earned our undying gratitude, for but for her fleet our shores would probably have known the horrors of murderous attacks from the air, and our men would never have reached the front in time to avenge the bitter wrongs which we suffered at sea. It therefore seems to me that, even as regards the Monroe Doctrine, we need the League (with possible modifications) as much as the League needs us; and I have written this letter in the hope that it might possibly induce some of my doubting countrymen to look more kindly on the efforts of the statesmen at Paris to find some way of making the world safe for democracy and democracy safe for the world.

REPUBLICAN.

New York, March 21, 1919.

Young Men Will Be Heard.

In a recent letter from San Francisco a man no longer young, who saw active service years ago, writes:

"It seems to me that the young men who fought this war are letting a noisy lot of old politicians have entirely too much to say about what this country wants and what we must do. It would be interesting to know what these young men—many of whom fought to end war—think about the proposed League of Nations. Are they * * * going to let the Borahs and Lodges and the Reeds shut us out from a chance that may never come again?"

May we not hope that both the feet and the voices of the young men are at the door?

LOUISE HERRICK WALL.

New York, April 2, 1919.

WOMEN AND THE VICTORY LOAN

Already Classes Are in Training to Help Coming Drive—Work in Other Campaigns

THE campaign for the Victory Liberty Loan will not be formally launched until April 21, but already the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District is beginning its public activities. For some days classes for the instruction of volunteers have been in session. Rallies have been called for tomorrow and Tuesday by the Woman's Committee.

"The committee has increased its work and added appreciably to its responsibilities," said Mrs. John T. Pratt, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District "and so it is our aim to make the work in this campaign a climax to that which we have done previously."

The new activities of the Loan Committee will be chiefly three: The including of a representative on the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, with the city-wide organization of activities which that necessitates; the organization of the women's clubs of the city to work as a unit for the loan, and the enlarged sphere of the Business Woman's Committee.

There will be a host of new ideas, new details, new "features" of work. Some of these plans are not yet completed. Some will not be made public until they are in action. There will be an increase of enrollment, an "enlarging" of work all along the line. The Woman's Committee in this Federal Reserve district was organized less than a week before the Second Liberty Loan campaign opened, and its "charter" workers numbered three. In the Fourth Loan campaign 35,000 women were active. There are likely to be 50,000 this year.

Women in Charge Elsewhere.

Throughout New York State, the twelve counties of New Jersey included in this district, and Fairfield County, Conn.—the area which makes up the Second Federal Reserve District—this campaign will bring, outside of New York City, little in the way of innovation, but generally broader fields of work. Already more than thirty small towns have arranged to place the entire loan drive in the hands of the Woman's Committee. This has been done before in some communities, but more towns are now leaving the responsibility entirely with the women in this than in previous campaigns.

The appointment of representatives of the Woman's Committee to membership in the Metropolitan Canvass Committee is probably the most important of the changes in arrangement. The Metropolitan Canvass Committee is in charge of practically every phase of the campaign in this city that is not definitely listed as a part of the Trades Committee's work. Under its supervision are the rallies in the schools, the block parties, and mass meetings in the streets, the campaign in stores, factories, and all places of business that employ less than 100 persons, the small motion-picture theatres, churches, &c.

The Woman's Committee has always worked with the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, but has never before been officially set forth as a part of it. For the coming loan the Chairman of the Woman's Committee in New York City, Mrs. Courtlandt Dixie Barnes, will be a member of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, and some of the most interesting features of the Woman's Committee's plans will be carried out in connection with that part of the drive.

In the districting of the city—there are forty-two Liberty Loan districts on Manhattan Island—the Woman's Committee is virtually dividing a metropolis into its constituent communities. In every one of these the neighborhood centres will be the official headquarters of the campaign, and the local characteristics of every one will be met in the campaign's plans. From the community settlements and centres will focus the activities that interest the people most, the appeals, in each neighborhood, which touch them. The district leaders will all be women who know their communities through and through. There will be a foreign language booth, for example, a "demountable" affair that will be taken about from one community to another, to each of the thirty-two foreign-language groups that are represented in the campaign; in every community it will be fitted out to meet the needs and the tastes of the nationality there.

Courier Leaflets.

The detailed community plans are too numerous to set down, but one general scheme for the Victory Loan campaign shows the system on which the community work is to be arranged. Three days before each meeting—rally, block party, fête of one kind or another—the people in any given neighborhood will receive pamphlets that will tell them just what is going to be done and why. It is not to be a stock leaflet for the whole city, but a carefully thought out presentation of the campaign for that particular little part of New York. And just as every festival, every bit of canvassing, will be arranged on the basis of what interests and pleases the particular community, so will the little pamphlets be written to offer explanations to, and arouse the interest of, the specific locality. Mrs. Percy H. Williams will be in general charge of this work, and from her office the spokes of the Woman's Committee wheel will radiate to every settlement and every street in New York.

"Through all this work the educational and propaganda features are very important," said Mrs. Barnes.

The work of the women's clubs will be stressed in the coming campaign from the point of view of group action. The rally to be held at the Commodore on Tuesday afternoon will be the beginning of the club women's work. That meeting will be under the auspices of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, and it will complete the organization and enlist individual workers for the campaign to be waged in the five boroughs by the federation as a unit and by each federated club as an integral part of it. Mrs. Harry Lilly, who is President of the federation in New York City, is in charge of this branch of the club work. The women's associations which do not belong to the federation are also organized, under Mrs. George McAneny, for like work in the campaign.

Clubs in Competition.

Nearly all the clubs will work on a competitive basis, and sales will be recorded at some central office. These reports will be posted on a bulletin board in a conspicuous place, and every one who is interested may follow the record and "score" of each organization in the central office. Some of the competitors will operate booths, and others will work out their own individual plans of getting subscriptions. With all the systematization of the campaign as laid out in advance there will be wide scope for individual ideas and effort.

The rally at the Commodore tomorrow afternoon is being arranged by the National League for Women's Service, at the request of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. Colonel Hayward will talk to the women about some of the things that our boys achieved in France, and how they did it, and Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, will speak of the loan campaign itself and call for general endeavor to make it successful.

The increased activity planned as a part of the effort of business women in the Victory Loan drive is chiefly marked by the co-operation of the Business Women's Club with the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. The Business Women's Club, of which Mrs. Jacob A. Riis is President, was organized early in the war to offer the aid of business women to all kinds of war work; wherever clerical assistance was needed, the war service and war relief organizations could always go to the Business Women's Club for it.

In the last loan campaign the club worked to good purpose with the Woman's Committee, and now, with its effort for the coming campaign merged with that of the committee—though the club keeps its own entity—bigger things yet are planned. The original membership of the club was between 150 and 200; the number of club workers for the Victory Loan campaign will be about one thousand. There are two headquarters, one uptown and one in the financial district where so many of the members work; and the club, under the campaign leadership of Miss Ella Hartnett, its Vice President, has undertaken the charge of five booths and pledged itself to a large share of canvassing.

Work for Last Loan.

In the last loan the Booth Committee of the general Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District sold $28,781,800 worth of bonds in hotels and restaurants. These were the most successful of all the successful booths operated by the women for the Fourth Loan. But all the Booth Committee's work was valuable and interesting. The Booth Committee is the sub-agency of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee that has made the largest number of sales in the past, and that is depended upon to do even greater work in the coming campaign. Under the Woman's Booth Committee have been organized, in addition to the hotel and restaurant canvassing, the sales of bonds in booths in department stores, post offices, and on the streets, together with the special spectacular "bond shops" of each campaign that are known as "Feature Booths." Big feature booths are being planned for this campaign, and there will be a striking feature in the hands of the Woman's Committee as a part of the great spectacle of "Victory Way." The committee will be in charge of four booths there and will present several feature programs or pageants each week.

In the Fourth Loan the booths operated by the committee's woman workers sold 76,385 bonds, amounting in all to $44,836,300. The best outdoor booth was the Liberty Theatre of the Stage Women's War Relief in front of the Library, which turned in bonds to the figure of $2,351,800. The Liberty Bell of the Mayor's Committee of Women in City Hall Park was second, with a subscription of $1,834,100. The committee, bearing these figures in mind, announces that in many details the methods and operations of the coming campaign will duplicate those of the Fourth Loan, "the only change being the addition of many more workers and a wider field of endeavor."

Two "fields of endeavor" in which a great deal of interesting work is planned for the coming campaign are those covered by the Hospital Committee and the Patriotic Service League. Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel is Chairman of the first-named group, and a week before the campaign opens she will send a letter to each hospital and sanatorium, stating that a visit will be made by a loan canvasser at some given time. When the committee's representative sets out the field will have been already prepared.

The Patriotic Service League is the organization of servants—butlers, chefs, and woman cooks—which did such good work in household food conservation, and that is doing equally good work for the Liberty Loans.

Classes for volunteers were opened on April 1 at uptown headquarters, 509 Fifth Avenue, with a schedule of eight classes a day and twenty pupils in each class. The course of intensive training lasts a week. It is in two parts, instruction in bond selling technique and training in public speaking for this particular work. For the bond selling expert bond salesmen from big financial firms have been lent by their officers to act as instructors, and there is a specific outline of rules, regulations, definitions, procedure, which every woman must master before she gets the certificate that qualifies her as "Captain" to take money for bonds. Every booth and selling group has its Captain; with her are as many assistants as she may require, who help in the work of arousing interest, get people's names, addresses, and pledges, but neither receive money nor give receipts. This training and plan of organization will be the same for the Victory as for the Fourth Liberty Loan.

In the courses for public speaking the best bond-selling methods are being taught, and the arguments stressed are those that will appeal to the common sense of the listener. But when all the practical points have been taken up the plea for the Victory Liberty Loan will centre about America's achievement in the war.

MAKING A CHORISTER

IN connection with the Paulist Choristers' concert to be given at the Hippodrome this evening, Father Finn was asked, at a recent rehearsal, where he had picked up the sixty-five youngsters.

"From everywhere, from all over the country," he replied. "Many people think that the boys are taken from special music schools or must be specially recommended by high authority. That isn't so.

"Take that group of four sitting on that bench," pointing to a quartet of boys busily engaged in making the lives of those in front of them unhappy. "They look alike, they are impelled by the same thoughts and same ideas, they appear to be taken from out the same strata or station in life, but the only thing they had in common when they came under my care was a good voice. One of them came from Chicago. His family is good, of average circumstances. Another comes from one of the wealthiest homes in the country out West. The two between them are perfectly good specimens of the products of the San Juan Hill section in this city. Their families still live in streets in the Fifties and Sixties, west of Tenth Avenue.

"Every time we go into any section of the country to give a concert I am on the lookout for new material. The career of a boy soprano is short-lived. After his voice breaks he can take his part among the older boys, but the ranks of the little fellows are always being depleted. Usually the parents or friends of the boys bring them to me so that I can try out their voices. Hundreds of them come. They are gradually sifted until only one or two are chosen. These go through a probationary period, and if they are found satisfactory become members of the group. When a boy's parents decide to let the boy join the Paulist Choristers they understand that the boy is to stay with me all the time, except during the Summer vacation; that he travels with the company, and that his education is to be intrusted to us. They are not bound in any legal way to meet these conditions, but it is understood that they are expected to.

"Music is by no means the only subject taught to the boys. They get instruction along all the lines that make up a liberal education. That includes games and sports. The boy is taken right through the steps of elementary school training, high school training, and college preparatory training."

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HELP NEEDED FOR WIDOW AND SIX CHILDREN

When the influenza claimed Mr. O. as one of its victims, his widow was left with six children under ten years. While the woman and children were all born in this country Mr. O. was not, nor had he become fully naturalized; consequently, Mrs. O. is not entitled to the Widow's Pension.

The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor wants to help the home together till Mrs. O. is able to put just herself to the burden of caring for the family. $500.00 will tide over this crucial period, relieving Mrs. O.'s anxiety and the welfare of herself and children.

The Association asks help for this needy family. Those willing to aid may make checks payable to Frank L. Sulzer, Treasurer, 104 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, mailing to the same address.

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ILLUSIONS ABOUT WEATHER

Do You Think Our Climate Is Changing? This Weather Observer Will Undeceive You

By SAMUEL K. PEARSON, Jr.,
Co-operative Observer United States Weather Bureau.

THE recent belated baby blizzard accompanied by hurricane winds of 92 miles per hour, and the unusually low temperatures of the first few days of April, which were the lowest recorded here for this Spring month since April 5, 1874, have brought us to a general agreement that our climate is permanently changing and that our seasons are topsy-turvy.

These ideas have been further fostered by the great contrast in the weather between the last mild and practically snowless Winter, and that of 1917-18, which was the coldest in the history of the city. Such severe weather as that occurring during last year, when Uncle Sam was feverishly trying to hurry his supplies to the East for shipment to Europe, when Jack Frost hampered transportation and coal was scarce, are hard to forget.

Impressed thus by abnormal conditions obtaining during a single season, as we grow older it becomes magnified in our minds, and we may be heard to say, "The Winters were *always* cold and snowy when I went to school." As a matter of fact, they were not any different then. There were mild Winters intervening, such as we have experienced this year. A small boy is always elated over deep snow, and plows through drifts waist deep which he never forgets. When he becomes a man snowfalls just as deep appear dwarfed by contrast.

If you have ever stood on the rear car of a tube or subway train and looked far back down the track where there are lights on both sides equally distant apart, you will note they appear closer and closer together the further you look back until they finally form one continuous string of lights. This is the way we look back upon Winters, always remembering the severe eventful ones and forgetting the mild uninteresting seasons. Climatic changes must be carefully determined from some authentic instrumental record kept at a point for a number of years where surroundings have not changed. This has been accomplished by the Weather Bureau in New York City, and numerous other places throughout the country, where long continuous records of all the elements have been kept by trained observers and read from accurate instruments, which do not lie nor forget and are not prejudiced.

These figures show our weather is variable and at times freaky. The seasons and months differ from year to year; sometimes above normal and sometimes below; but in the long run the average remains about the same.

The writer has carefully prepared the accompanying charts, one showing the mean or average temperatures for the Winters in New York City from 1871-72 to 1918-19, inclusive, and another the snowfall from 1884-85 to 1918-19. One will note from the zigzag appearance of the line on both charts how one Winter varied from another. But when the average is obtained for long periods one compares uniformly with another. The temperature chart is divided into four sections of twelve Winters each, and the averages obtained for each period.

It will be perceived by examining these averages that there is no appreciable difference between each dozen years, the greatest being only one degree, 1871-72 through 1882-83 averaging 31.5; 1883-84 through 1894-95, 32.5; 1895-96 through 1906-07, 31.1; and 1907-08 through 1918-19, 32.6. If we divide the entire record into two long periods of twenty-four years each we find the same uniformity well preserved, the difference between 1871 to 1895 and 1896 to 1919 only figuring two-tenths of a degree, the earlier twenty-four Winters producing the highest value, which explodes entirely the theory that the old-fashioned Winters were colder.

We thus prove conclusively that our Winters have not changed in New York City since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in 1871. According to observations taken by the United States Army Surgeons as far back as 1822 the record indicates the identical average. The writer believes there has been no appreciable change in the United States since geologic periods, since long authentic records preserved in some of our cities do not exhibit any important departures when compiled as above.

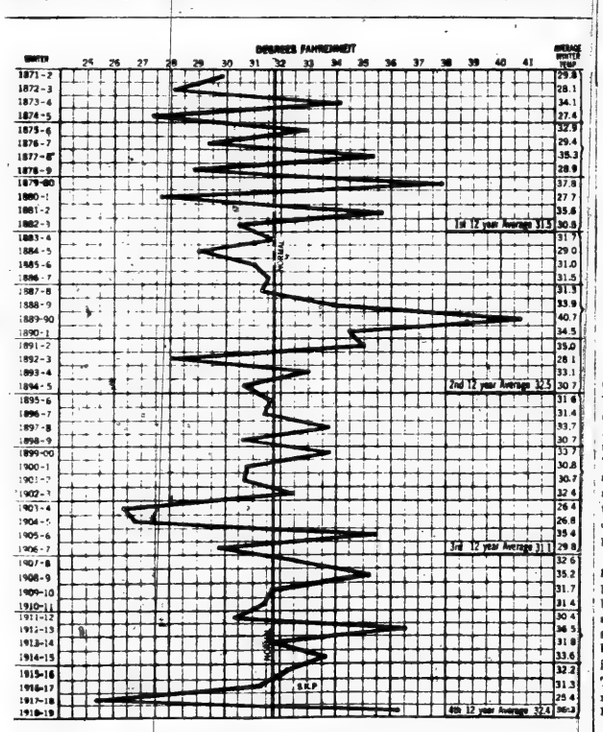
The snowfall chart, while showing great variations from year to year, also preserves a similar sameness for a number of years, although not so uniform as the temperature. It requires a greater number of years to show it to better advantage, as snowfall is more irregular and freaky than temperature. The next several Winters are likely to make up the deficiency caused by the light snowfall of the last season.

While last Winter produced the lightest snowfall of record, it was not the mildest, there being three others with a higher mean temperature—1879-80, 1880-90, and 1912-3. They produced mean temperatures of 37.8, 40.7, and 36.5, respectively, against 36.3 this year.

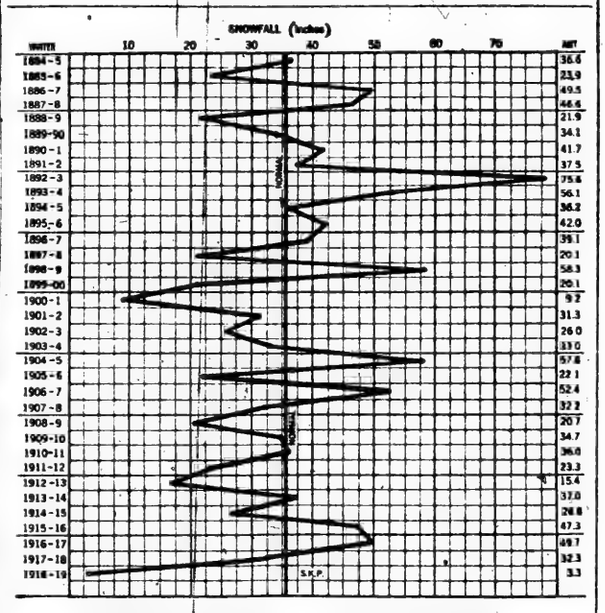
Another popular belief is that the Gulf Stream controls our weather, and that the supposed change in climate is due to a change in its location, but the stream itself has no direct specific influence on the climate of North America. On the coast of the South Atlantic States easterly winds blowing over the Gulf Stream may bring warm, moist air to the shore, but they would do so in that latitude anyhow, since the surface of this part of the ocean is warm water, and the easterly wind would always bring its warmth to the land. Where the Gulf Stream flows off the Middle Atlantic States the prevailing winds are westerly, and of course these winds blow in the wrong direction.

We must also remember that the Gulf Stream after passing north of Cape Hatteras spreads out like a fan, and almost loses its identity in these latitudes. Surveys show that the surface waters of this much talked of stream are frequently pushed back considerable distances by the winds, but it is these same winds which have affected our climate first.

People of Western Europe, the coast of Alaska, Oregon, and British Columbia, boast of their mild climate, which they proclaim is due either to the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic or the Japan Current of the Pacific. This idea is erroneous, as it is the steady flow of moist winds from the ocean in general that brings the warmth to these coasts. The severe climates of Japan, China, Labrador and our New England States, where the prevailing winds flow over large continents before reaching them, are not due to the distances of the Gulf Stream or the Japan Current from their coasts, but directly to these dry, cold winds from the north.



AVERAGE WINTER TEMPERATURES FOR NEW YORK CITY.
From 1871-2 to 1918-9 There Were Great Variations, but Great Uniformity Prevails When the Averages Are Obtained for Long Periods.

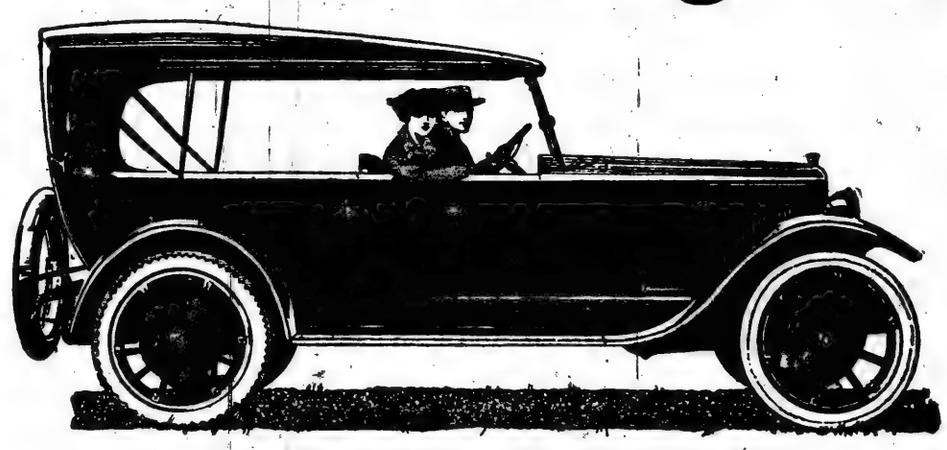


SEASONAL SNOWFALL IN NEW YORK CITY.
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NOTES ON CURRENT ART

MANET the painter is familiar to a large gallery public even in this country. The "Boy With a Sword" and the "Woman With a Parrot," with their salient lifelike aspect, claim the attention of every wanderer through the galleries of the Metropolitan Museum, and express to the initiated very much the same ideas as those expressed by the "Olympe" to the Louvre public.

But Manet as a maker of prints is little known. The exhibition of his work now open at the Grolier Club, and to remain there until April 20, is the first of its kind in this country, and is made possible by the terms of the deed of gift to the New York Public Library of the Avery collection of modern prints, which contains among its many treasures these Manet rarities. It is said to be "incomparably the richest and most important collection of Manet's prints in any public collection in the world," and probably no private collection, save perhaps that of M. Etienne Moreau-Nélaton of Paris, surpasses it.

Although students of the "art of the point" are apt to think that Manet was an amateur in his craftsmanship in these bold, vigorous statements of the artistic idea for which he sought expression, he "made himself clearly understood in a brusque idiom familiar to the studios. And in many of the subjects, where he has had an ambition to show more than merely the fundamentals of his theme, he betrays a mastery of resource that should puzzle those who find him uninstructed. He knew the masters of etching and was fond of analyzing their qualities. His favorites were Canal and Goya. His "Femme à la Mantille" is frankly in Goya's manner, and in other prints he has zigzagged his line after the manner of Canal, deliberately, Duret says, choosing thus to recall his predecessors.

Manet began to etch in 1862 and kept it up for twenty years, his last etching, the charming "Jeanne" in Summer laces, with a dainty parasol, belonging to 1882. A number of his etchings are reproductions of his pictures, but they are as far as possible from the literalism of the copyist. He makes no exact repetitions; he experiments and invents. He did two etchings of the "Olympe" and they differ as much from one another as each differs from the original. If one compare the first with the second state of "La Parisienne," the elaborations and changes from the first plan are startlingly apparent. Collectors are not obliged with Manet to bring out their magnifying glasses to search for infinitesimal details determining states. Each state is a new picture. There are, however, numerous items of associative interest that add to the charm of the prints for a lover of social history. The "Lola de Valence" in its third state carries four lines of verse by Baudelaire, "Entre tant de beautés que partent on pourvoir," &c.—written for the print. There are portraits of Baudelaire, Poe, and the elder Manet.

Among the lithographs is the "Civil War," recalling the street battle of May, 1871, between the National Guards and the Army of Versailles, and made by Manet from the actual incident which he sketched on the spot where the Rue de l'Arcade crosses the Boulevard Malesherbes. And there is the splendid poster, the "Rendezvous des Chats," with which he drew a stormy and debating public in the streets as with his paintings he had drawn them to the walls of the salon.

It is an exhibition to be seen by those who wish to refresh their sense of the genius of French art, and it makes a valuable colophon to the page of Courbet's painting at the Metropolitan Museum.

Paintings by Martin Mower.

The pictures of Martin Mower are little known, but his exhibition at the Ehrich Galleries shows him to be highly trained on the technical side of his art. His formal flower pieces made for period rooms follow closely the standards of seventeenth and eighteenth century work in this kind, and the subtlety of their execution and the strong harmony of their color justify comparison with the older masters of still life. His studies of the Trianon, of Les Grands Eaux at Versailles, of the warm serenity of a Charleston street, of the brilliant gayety of a hunt club are successful attacks upon widely divergent subjects. The play upon the mind of the artist of influences no less divergent is apparent, and he has still to work through them to a self-possession that can withstand the impact of his sympathies and appreciation; but he has talent of so distinguished a character that it may be trusted gradually to affirm an individuality proof against these insidious enemies.

Many of the pictures shown are lent from the collections of Captain Chandler R. Post, Winthrop Ames, Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, Mrs. George Monks, Paul J. Sachs, Mrs. Stanley J. McCormick, Mrs. Robert Dabney Tucker and others.

Paintings by Redon.

At the Ehrich Galleries also is a group of very beautiful paintings by Odilon Redon, whose black and white work was shown in the Print Gallery last month. Most of the subjects are phantom women attended by lovely flowers, robust and living and singing a particularly blithe song of color. The artist uses a favorite device of placing his heads either within an embrasure so that they are seen through massive arches, or else against an unfathomable sky. In one of the finest pictures of the group he has painted a head in monochrome, a warm acumble of browns carried not quite to the point where mystery ends and definition begins, and has placed near it flowers so marvelously realized that they seem to palpitate with their exuberant life. In no other example has he made this contrast between the soul of humanity and the body of the flower so vivid.

The MacDowell Club.

The MacDowell Club exhibition this month includes a number of the splendid little sculptures of Mme. Poupelet, compact, distinguished, strenuous, logical. Not all of them can be seen by the observer new to searching interrogation of character. The duck, for example, craning up and reaching under his feathers with a gesture that elongates and flattens his form, is not perhaps a portrait that will convince any but the most devoted student of French duck. Then there is the "Bather," and here we have something that he who runs may read, a form of superb proportions, an action of vitality and harmony, a beauty of the undeformed human body that conveys a poignant pleasure. The figure of "America Victorious," with its Peace Table scroll, is not so fortunate. We do not recognize ourselves.

Karl Anderson is represented by two paintings, the better his "Alice," a blond child and a red-tongued hound, both beautifully painted. The best of the Frieseke group is "The Blue Girl," lent by Alexander Hudnut, who also lends Lionel Walden's "Moonlight on the Bay" and who exhibits a number of his own agreeable and quiet landscapes. William J. Baer shows a grocer's dozen of characteristic canvases, Jonas Lie and Jane Peterson add to the vivacity of the exhibition, and Janet Scudder includes among her exhibits a "Dancing Girl," in which is a wealth of movement, grace, and gayety. The exhibition lasts until April 13.

The Art Alliance of America.

As a contribution toward the development of this important phase of art activity the Art Alliance of America has asked every art school in Greater New York and every trade and technical school in any way connected with the artistic industries to send work of its pupils to an exhibition which will be open in the galleries of the Art Alliance to April 19. The proportion of exhibits has been limited to 10 per cent. of the registration of classes with one hundred or more pupils and 20 per cent. of those having less than one hundred. Nineteen schools are represented.

The School Art League.

In its annual report the School Art League emphasizes the need of such efforts as it represents in the direction of a general and special education in art in this country. It says:

"The School Art League has been fortunate in being able to maintain its work through the period of the war. The need for this service is now greater than ever. The world struggle has brought home to people the economic necessity of training our coming generation in everything that makes for the higher standards of taste and for higher standards in the industrial arts. It is imperatively necessary for us to conserve and train the powers of our children gifted as designers.

"The league urges the foundation of industrial art scholarships. At the present time it maintains twelve pupils under instruction after their graduation from the high schools. For the first time, during the yast year, this work has been actively entered into by the high school art department, the various schools now co-operating in the maintenance of these scholarships.

The league also has urged for a number of years the establishment of an Industrial Art School. Through the economic pressure of the war the necessity of this school has now come home to many people and over a dozen societies are aiding toward its development.

Pictures by Guy Wiggins.

At the Howard Young Galleries is a group of thirteen or fourteen pictures by Guy Wiggins that will encourage his public to hope for a broader development of his art than his early work promised. There are two or three city snow scenes such as formerly were his favorite subjects, but most of the canvases record aspects of the open country. The "Silvery Trail" is a beautiful snowy landscape with a wide road and a far horizon. A "New England Landscape" is a temperate statement of our often intemperate autumnal color. Another landscape has a tree in the foreground, with flaunting sprigs of bittersweet. Everywhere may be noted observation and discriminating taste. The artist is not yet quite used, however, to working out the planes of a landscape without the familiar architecture of buildings to guide him. In some of his things each object falls in its true plane, and these are the satisfactory pictures. No charm of color or line can compensate for defects in planar structure. The modern school makes a specialty of this requirement, but how far it is from being the exclusive property of the modern school may clearly be seen by examining the noble little Wyant in the inner gallery, a wood scene in which you have everything belonging to the subject, yet not a superfluity.

Paintings by George Bellows.

Mr. Bellows in his exhibition of paintings at Knoedler's might have adopted the overworked phrase "Lest we forget." He lets us forget nothing of frightfulness in his "Massacre at Dinant," "Murder of Edith Cavell," and "Return of the Useless," the last of which is horror inconceivable except through the medium of art. The composition of the group pictures has power, especially in the Dinant subject, and the color supplements the gaunt scaffolding with vigorous contrasts, high and low notes, and great masses of dark and light. In the dark and light arrangements there is much of the theatre, albeit the modern theatre, with its immensely clever solution of light problems. One feels often that Mr. Bellows is painting with colored light rather than pigment. It is not altogether a fortunate effect, especially when his subject matter reaches such an extreme of intensity. Naturalness is always more intense than the most beautiful stage "tirade"—even the famous Bernhardt tirade, which was studied from life as, of course, Mr. Bellows's massacres and other horrors cannot have been. Nevertheless he does convey his emotion and that, perhaps, is all that can be asked at the present stage of war painting.

There are milder subjects in the exhibition—a polo crowd, a golf course, an old lady in a bonnet, and the charming pallid heads of Jean and Anne and Geraldine. The exhibition lasts until the 12th.

Art Sales of the Year.

The current edition of the American Art Annual gives the following items concerning the auction sales of the last year:

The year's record of paintings sold at auction, which is given in detail in another part of this volume, lists 1,522 paintings sold for $50 and over for a total of $1,136,864. This includes 36 sold for $5,000 and over, the highest price being $38,800, which was paid for Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" in the Hearn sale. The top price paid for work by an American painter was $30,800 for an Inness, "The Wood Gatherers," in the Hearn sale, while other works by the same artist in that sale sold for $5,000, $6,300; and $10,000. Wyants in the Hearn sale brought $21,500 for "In the Adirondacks," and landscapes sold for $10,100 and $5,700. The highest prices paid for canvases by living American painters were for pictures by J. Francis Murphy, that brought $15,600, $7,000, and $5,200; while a Blakelock sold for $17,500. The Corcoran Gallery at Washington paid $5,000 for "Girl Sewing," by Theodore Robinson, who died some years ago. It is known that nine pictures by American artists that were in the Hearn sale cost him $4,550 and that these same pictures sold for a total of $74,700.

Quite exceptional was the sale of a painting by D. Ridgway Knight, entitled "After the Battle of the Marne," which was bought at the Paris Salon by William Nelson Cromwell, who gave it to the sale held in New York for the benefit of the Permanent Blind War Relief Fund of the Allied Armies, and at this sale in New York he bought it back for $25,000.

Interesting prices for work by foreign artists were $10,000 for "Venice," by Guardi, also in the Hearn sale; "Repos des Moissonneurs" by Lhermitte, which brought $8,800 in the Fletcher sale. The "Virgin and Child," with several saints, by the Master of Frankfort, in the Kleinberger sale, sold for $5,100; "Balaam and the Angel," by Rembrandt, brought only $10,549 in the Ames sale. "Lady Spencer," by Reynolds, and "Dr. Charles Burney," by the same, brought respectively $5,300 and $4,000, while Romney's "Miss Hollingsworth" fetched $8,100 at the Hearn sale, and Jacob Ruisdael's "Waterfall" sold for $8,000 at the Kleinberger sale.

Original Drawings by Old and Modern Masters.

The Ederheimer collection of original drawings will be on view at the Anderson Galleries from April 3 to April 9, the date of sale. Mr. Ederheimer has fallen under the spell of Hamilton Easter Field, and has given himself to painting, continuing his business in his studio until he can make a living by painting. It will be interesting in the extreme to watch the development of a student who has been nourished constantly on the best art of the past before undertaking to create art for himself.

In the preface to the catalogue he says concerning his collection:

"Of course, not all these drawings are great; there is material for the most moderate purse alongside of treasures fit for world-famous collections. But all the drawings are good and genuine. The catalogue, which is written with infinitely greater care than most catalogues, tries to be as critical as possible. Every item has the indorsement of my good name to be what it is represented in these pages. I do not make attributions; I only reject those I consider faulty. Only in absolutely established things do I feel justified in giving a great name without reserve, while it is a good principle to retain modest attributions."

The artists represented range from Titian to Millet.

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Highest Class Period Furniture and Furnishings, Italian Garden Marbles and Terra Cottas
Have, on account of their Shops being contracted for to full capacity for a long period on special High Grade cabinet work, decided to discontinue entirely carrying Stock and will close out through the Aimone Galleries, at their Wholesale Show Rooms, their entire Collection
Amounting to $373,473.00
For - - - - $162,150.00
No one interested in Fine Furnishings should fail to visit our Show Rooms and see this remarkable and comprehensive Collection.
The Aimone Manufacturing Company will stand back of every sale made, and purchasers may be so assured.
All prior notices to the Trade are hereby withdrawn.
An unusual opportunity is afforded to Dealers, Decorators and Architects.
Goods purchased at this sale are not subject to return or exchange.
No articles sent on approval. Out-of-town purchases carefully packed at cost.
TERMS OF SALE—NET CASH
Sale Opens to the Public To-Morrow Morning, Monday,
APRIL 7th, 1919
157-159 East 32nd Street
New York City

IN MINNEAPOLIS
on Friday Evening
THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL
The Northwest's Greatest Newspaper
issued one of the biggest newspapers in the United States---forty-four pages, containing 68,754 lines of regular paid advertising---no special advertising of any kind.
Every month for one hundred and nineteen consecutive months The Minneapolis Journal has carried more advertising of Minneapolis merchants than any other newspaper in Minneapolis---and has led for many years in total advertising.
These merchants are on the ground and know circulation values in Minneapolis.
The Northwest is a most prosperous section—ideal for really productive national advertising

First
In March The New York Times published 1,491,791 agate lines of advertisements, a greater volume than was ever published in one month by any New York newspaper.

A Letter from Pershing

Personal.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
France, January 27, 1919.

Mr. M. F. Murphy, Manager,
The Chicago Tribune, Paris.

My dear Mr. Murphy:

I received your letter of January 10th, enclosing the check to my order for 106,902.87 francs, which represent the profits of the Army Edition of the Chicago Tribune to the end of November, the month in which the armistice was signed, to be used for such purposes, connected with the men of the Expeditionary Forces, as I may deem wise.

I cannot hope to express to you adequately the thanks of the American Expeditionary Forces for this. You have rendered a signal service to us all in the publication of your newspaper and in your consistently generous and helpful attitude to officers and men in this war. Now you have placed us still further in your debt by your generosity.

It requires some study on my part before deciding how this fund may best be used in accordance with your desires. I will communicate further with you when I have reached a decision.

Again I wish to extend to you my hearty personal thanks for your generosity.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Pershing

WHEN Uncle Sam went to war The Chicago Tribune was (and still is) the only American newspaper that established a special daily European edition for the benefit of the A. E. F. and other Americans in France. Not only that, but it was the only paper of any allied nation that performed such a service for its fighting men.

For eighteen months The Army Edition of The Chicago Tribune has strengthened the morale of the American soldiers in trench and camp by supplying them every day (often by aeroplane) with world news, with American news, with cartoons, wit and gossip.

Carried on for many months at heavy loss, its swelling popularity with the rapidly increasing army eventually produced profits. Upon the signing of the armistice The Army Edition turned over to General John J. Pershing as the entire profits of the paper from the time of its inception up to the last day of November, 1918, a check for 106,902 francs. This money is to be devoted to any army funds the commander in chief may direct. General Pershing's letter of appreciation is reproduced on this page.

The Long Arm of "The W. G. N."

The Army Edition of The Chicago Tribune stands distinct from any other English language publication in Europe. The Stars and Stripes is a *weekly* giving the gossip of the A. E. F. to the A. E. F. Other *continental* daily newspapers are printed in English in France, but The Army Edition of The Chicago Tribune is the one characteristically *American Daily* newspaper printed in France.

Only Paper in Europe with These Features:

Cartoons by John T. McCutcheon, Carey Orr, Frank King, Sidney Smith, Claire Brigga.

Humorous stories by Ring Lardner and column of wit by B. L. T.

Stories direct from these special war correspondents of The Chicago Tribune accredited by the War Department:

FLOYD GIBBONS
FREDERICK SMITH
FRAZIER HUNT
PARKE BROWN

Daily services of these Tribune special correspondents scattered throughout Europe:

HENRY HYDE
M. F. MURPHY
RICHARD HENRY LITTLE
CONSTANCE DREXEL
HENRY WALES
LADISLAV CZAPSKI
SPEARMAN LEWIS

Full reports of two European news services—The Radio and Havas agencies.

Daily cable reports from The Chicago Tribune, from Robert Burns Peattie, staff correspondent in New York, and from Arthur Sears Henning, staff correspondent in Washington.

What Pershing's Letter Means to Advertisers

Successful advertising depends not only on copy and circulation and proper merchandising, but also on *responsiveness* of readers—and responsiveness depends largely upon the attitude of readers toward the medium used.

The Chicago Tribune produces results far out of proportion to Chicago Tribune circulation. The greatest reason for this is the feeling of confidence, of respect, of pride, which Chicago Tribune subscribers have for their newspaper—their conviction that it *is* the world's greatest newspaper, or, as they call it, "The W. G. N."

High editorial policy, strict censorship of advertising, and a record of sensational achievements such as that of which the above letter marks the climax—all these contribute to the prestige and power of advertising in The Chicago Tribune—of your advertising in The Chicago Tribune.

A Real Newspaper

The Army Edition of The Chicago Tribune is a real newspaper. It has, therefore, secured a remarkable circulation not only among soldiers of the expeditionary forces, but among the business men of Europe—business men who are looking toward America.

Now that the war is over, the name is to be changed to The Paris Edition of The Chicago Tribune, under which title it will continue in Europe its service to Americans and to America.

European exporters, importers and bankers are reading The Paris Edition of The Chicago Tribune as one of the chief sources of authentic, up-to-date information concerning the United States. Like The Chicago Tribune, itself, it is not only a great newspaper, but a splendid advertising medium.

Dominating the Richest Territory in the World, Chicago Tribune Advertising Has an Unequaled Record of Achievement—Use It!

Eastern Advertising Offices—251 Fifth Ave., New York City.

USED CARS of Quality

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1917 6-48 Limousine.
1916 6-48 Touring.
1916-38 Landaulet Brougham.
1917-38 Touring.

PACKARDS
1916 1-2-3 Phaeton.
1917 2-35 Touring.
1917 2-35 Limo. Landaulet.

MARMON
1917 Chummy Roadster.

CADILLACS
1917 4-pass. Phaeton.
1917 7-passenger Touring.

MISCELLANEOUS
ISOTTA, 1916, 75, Special Touring.
FIAT, 90, Special Roadster.
MERCER, special, 4 pass, 22-73, new
1918 BUICK, Roadster.
1918 HUDSON, Coupelet.
1917 STUTZ, Touring.
1916 STUTZ, Touring.
1917 HUDSON, 4 pass. Speedster.
1918 WILLYS-KNIGHT, Club.
1917 STUTZ, 4 pass.
1916 WHITE, Landaulet.
PEUGEOT, 18 Horse Sedan; exceptional.
DE DION, small Town Car.

ROSKAM SCOTT CO.
1896 B'way—63d St. 907 Col.

GUARANTEED
TIRES
Our Guarantee Is Your Protection

Our tires are covered by the same guarantee as given by the first class tire manufacturers.

ALL NON-SKID
ALL SIZES ON HAND
ALL SAVINGS OF 50%

30x3	$10.00	36x4	$21.00
30x3½	$12.50	37x4	$21.75
32x3½	$14.75	34x4½	$22.25
31x4	$17.50	35x4½	$23.00
32x4	$18.00	36x4½	$24.00
33x4	$18.50	37x4½	$26.00
34x4	$18.75	35x5	$27.50
35x4	$19.75	37x5	$28.50

We pay express charges if check accompanies order. Also ship C. O. D.

(Tubes Red)

3 in., 3½ in., 4 in. . . . $2.25
4½ and 5 in. . . . $3.00

AMERICAN RUBBER TIRE CO.
Phone 8417 Columbus
1908 Broadway, Bet. 63d and 64th Sts.

EST. 1867



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TOPS AND SLIP COVERS
PAINTING UPHOLSTERING
SCHILDWACHTER
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Fireproof; Portable.
Make your vacant property pay an income.
Large Profits—Small Cost.
For information ask
THE C. D. PRUDEN CO.,
Phone John 9080. 36 Pine St., N. Y. City.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

KNOW YOUR CAR
The more you know about it the greater confidence and more pleasure you have in running it. Take the course at
Stewart Auto School
the best equipped automobile school in New York.
Mechanical Class Course, $45. With driving, $85.
Day and Evening Classes for men and women.
Write, phone or call for our latest booklet No. 1.
225 W. 57th St., at B'way.
Tel. Circle 5270. Founded 1909.
Wm. H. Stewart, Jr., President

HAYNES
USED CARS

1917	HAYNES, 7-passenger, 12 cyl.	$1,800
1918	" 7-passenger, with Winter Top	1,500

OTHER MAKES

1916	Dodge	$ 600
1916	Mitchell Sedan	800
1917	Overland	550
1916	National	700
1918	Studebaker Sedan	2,000

HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
1775 BROADWAY
Phone Circle 1346.

Fords Wanted.
Spot Cash Paid.
Bring car. Tel. Circle 860. Write. Bargains in Ford touring cars, runabouts, sedans, coupelets, trucks, and delivery wagons.
20th Century Auto. Co.,
200 W. 54th, near B'way, 2d floor.

"THE MAKING OF MIKE"

An address before the New Jersey Assembly by Michael J. Dowling of Olivia, Minn. Reported from the Legislative Index of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

I WAS born of Irish parents in Western Massachusetts. After having spent a little over ten years among the Berkshire Hills my mother died and I went westward. When I beheld the broad prairies, boylike I wanted a revolver and all the hardware that a person on the frontier in those days usually carried, and I got all except the revolver, and eventually became a cowboy on the plains. They called me the kid cowboy of the East.

After working upon a ranch for a time I went to Southwestern Minnesota and made arrangements with the farmers to take their stock and herd them at $1.50 per head for the season, beginning May 15 and ending Oct. 15.

Oct. 14, 1880, was ushered into the Weather Bureau of Minnesota by a rainstorm which turned into sleet. I expected to deliver the 500 head of cattle the next day and feel how it would be to have $750 of my own money in my pocket. During the night the sleet-storm turned into a raging blizzard that covered the prairie with snow.

I stayed up all night during the storm knocking the icicles off the cows' noses and breaking the covering of ice off their eyes so that they could see and breathe. I saved every head of the herd and made delivery the following day and then made arrangements to go to Chicago and attend school for the Winter.

The final arrangements were delayed until the 4th of December, and in company with two men in an open wagon I left the town named after General Canby in Southwestern Minnesota on my long trip to Chicago.

During the evening I was overtaken by the coldest blizzard recorded in the history of Minnesota since 1872. The thermometer went down without notice to 50 degrees below zero. The snow piled up in banks and the wind whirled it in every direction with such force that it made you think you were in the centre of a maelstrom. The suction accompanying it was so strong it almost took the breath from your lungs.

Everything went well until the horses, which had recently been acquired, attempted to leave the road and go to their former home. As soon as the driver found that he was off the road he whipped up the horses and under full speed the wagon struck a rut. I was thrown out and landed in a snowpile and lost my cap. I tried to follow the wagon, which I could still hear jolting along, but could not catch up with it, and soon lost the path. Then I began to figure out how I could get to habitation.

Accidentally I ran into a haystack and dug in. During the night my principal endeavor was to fan the flame of existence until the storm abated and daylight should appear. When the sun rose I tried to get out. My knees were frozen stiff, my arms were numb and my hands sounded like clay when I hit them together, but I managed by rolling over to get up and get to a farmhouse. The good woman filled a tub and two pails with cold water and I stooped kneedeep in the tub with both arms up to the elbows submerged in the pails and began the thawing-out process.

It was not the most pleasant experience I have ever gone through, watching the frost coming out of my limbs form an ice coating on the water, but I survived it and sixteen days after I was caught in the storm three of the county doctors amputated both of my legs six inches below the knee, my left arm four inches below the elbow, and all the fingers and half the thumb of my right hand.

I had considerable money for a boy—lacked two months of being 15—but it all went for doctors' bills and a nurse. When my money was gone there was only one thing could happen; there was no one to supply any more; I was alone in the world and no one thought it worth while to grubstake me, so I went the way all the people go who get into that condition; I became a charge upon the county. I was a pauper. I was a poorhouse inmate and I had to submit to it, although it went against the grain, I can assure you.

I was taken to the county seat, and, after having been sent to school a year, I got nerve enough to go before the Board of County Commissioners and ask those men for a chance. "I don't want charity," I told them; "just give me a chance. I want one year in college, and at the end of that year this county will never have to pay another cent for my keep." They smiled, and one said: "Mike, that's only your say so; how are we to know what you can do?" After considerable work on the part of the County Auditor the Trustees by a vote of two to one gave me my chance. And several years afterward I showed the County Auditor my gratitude for his help by marrying his daughter.

I went to college for one year, and, while I didn't learn a great deal in college, I did acquire the method of following a thought, the method of constructing, and there I learned that confidence, courage, and character is all that a man needs to win.

Today you have a woman in Salem County who has been in the poorhouse for over a year because her legs and the fingers of one hand were frozen off. I know how she feels. She would be grateful for a chance to get artificial legs and go out to work to get the money to pay for them. And no doubt there are more persons in New Jersey who only need a chance to overcome their physical disabilities. You have the opportunity and privilege of enacting a measure that will provide facilities in your State for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons and enable them to be self supporting and self respecting. I ask you to approve Senate Bill 118.

27TH'S PLAYERS AS BALLET GIRLS

TWO aspects of the musical show given by the 27th Division's theatrical troupe at the Century Theatre have caused comment by the big audiences which have seen it in the last two weeks: The lines contain hardly a reference to the war or to anything about soldiering, contrasting with the various army shows presented by camp groups before they saw foreign service. The "female impersonators," probably because of their long practice since the division's first show, "You Know Me, Al," imitate feminine manners and attitudes in a fashion truly astonishing.

Playgoers are accustomed, undoubtedly, to look upon the man who takes a woman's part as a mild and dainty representative of his sex, but no such idea can be upheld in the case of the 27th's famous ballet girls or "leading women." All of them were on the job when a certain hole was made in the Hindenburg line and in subsequent mussy affairs at places in Picardy. Some of them, when not behind the footlights in tights or spangled gowns, wear gold stripes on their right arms, meaning, of course, that they were wounded in battle. Altogether they are the huskiest, toughest, most masculine lot of lady dancers ever seen hereabout, and yet they are so made up and do their steps so gracefully that no onlooker would suspect, as long as they do not talk or sing, that they aren't a real dyed-in-the-wool Broadway chorus.

Who knows but the female impersonator of the future will be required to show his service record before he can get an engagement in the vaudeville circuit?



Plain Grease?
—or Dixon's Graphite Transmission and Differential Lubricant

Plain grease "squeezes out" under a load. Heat breaks it up. Cold tends to congeal it.

Dixon's Graphite Transmission and Differential Lubricant is largely grease—but it is a specially prepared grease that has been scientifically compounded with an exact quantity of a special flake graphite.

It is unaffected by temperature—and does not "squeeze out".

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Transmission and Differential LUBRICANT

Pressure only makes the *graphite* more useful by forcing it into the microscopic depressions that always exist in bearing surfaces, where it stays—giving an absolutely smooth finish.

That's why Dixon's Graphite Transmission and Differential Lubricant is better than plain grease or oil even of the best quality—because it is *more* than either of them. And it accomplishes *more*.

Your dealer or garage man can supply you with Dixon's Graphite Transmission and Differential Lubricant.

Ask your dealer about Dixon's various lubricating products including the famous Cup Grease

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY
Jersey City, New Jersey
Established 1827

AT LAST!
Auto Repairing with a Guarantee
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A plant equipped with every time and labor saving device that will reduce cost and delays.
Technical experts under supervision of a Mechanical Engineer in charge of each department.
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To owners who drive their own cars. A unique and valuable periodical tuning up and inspection service. Ask about it.
Charges no higher. Minimum delay and a guarantee of satisfaction.
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The FRANKLIN LIMOUSINE
An Ideal Chauffeur Driven Enclosed Car For Individual or Family Use.

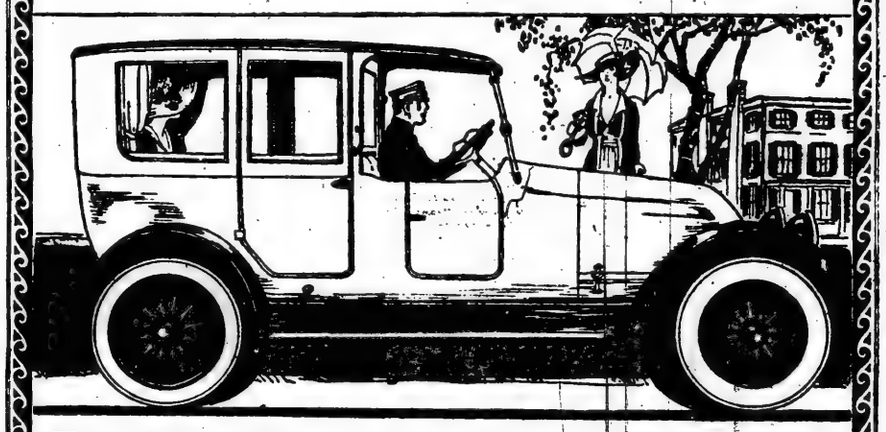
The lightness, economy and adaptability of the Franklin Limousine give it exceptional advantages.

Its safe, agile handling in traffic give it a get-about ability which enables it to perform its missions quickly and easily. The limitations of a heavy car being removed, the Limousine is prepared to meet the motoring requirements of a household the year round.

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Many people today prefer the cool ventilation and protection from dust of the Limousine for summer use—in country as well as in city. For Franklin enclosed cars have shown what real comfort can mean.

We have a Franklin Limousine available, upon appointment, for tests on any road you suggest.



Franklin Motor Car Co. of New York
GLENN A. TISDALE, President
1830 Broadway at 60th St. Telephone Columbus 7556
Brooklyn Branch: 1416 BEDFORD AVENUE
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STERLING Seamless Red Tubes are pure gum tubes—a section will float in water—only the very highest quality of pure rubber will float, and only the highest quality of rubber is fit to go into a tube which is expected to give service.

Each Sterling Tube is made of a sheet of rubber rolled over upon itself four times, producing a cross-grained lamination, giving strength and toughness otherwise not procurable. (Do you know that there is a definite grain in a sheet of rubber—that it will tear more easily in one direction than in another?)

When a Sterling Tube is punctured, the air comes out of the hole, but the tube is not torn to pieces. Because of this, and because of the quality and thickness of the rubber, the tube can be repeatedly repaired. Because of the quality, the thickness, the lamination, Sterling Tubes stay alive for a long time. When they must be removed from the tire, they are not shapeless, dead, rotten things. Sterling Tubes exposed to light and air for five years have been found satisfactorily serviceable.

Sterling Super-Tubes

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COLUMBUS	ROCHESTER
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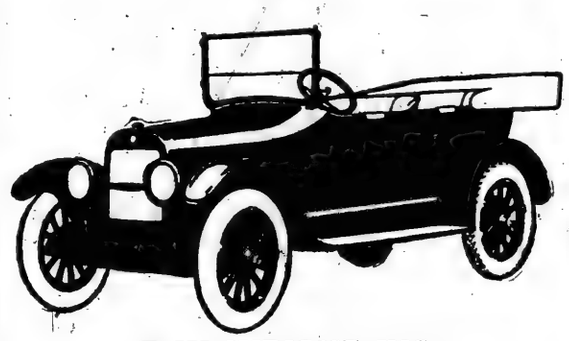
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Touring Car
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Wire wheels and spare tires extra

The Dort has built up a good name for itself throughout the entire country. Its daily performance in the hands of owners is a record of faithful and competent service at very low cost.



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The sweetest running, easiest riding, most durable, powerful, economical, and classy lightweight six-cylinder car in the United States within several hundred dollars of its price. We invite comparison with every detail from radiator to differential.

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All Prices F. O. B. Cleveland.

A few cars for immediate delivery, but you must place your order for a Grant Six at once if you desire to obtain it this season.

L. W. MULFORD COMPANY, INC.,
Distributors
Broadway at 61st Street
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DEALERS' TERRITORY OPEN



It's interesting to note how many men high up in the engineering profession have their monograms on the doors of National Touring Cars.

M. Poertner

The National Dealer

POERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., Inc.
Broadway at 56th St.

CHILDREN ABROAD IN WANT

Hoover Hopes America Will Save Little Ones of New States—Has Fund to Ration Their Elders

HERBERT C. HOOVER says the work of caring for the children of the free peoples of Europe is not yet finished. What we did for the children of Belgium, we must do for the children of Poland, Rumania, Serbia, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and the Baltic States.

On Feb. 25 of this year President Wilson signed a bill appropriating $100,000,000 for the relief of the European nations who were in need of foodstuffs. No special mention was made of the nations who were to be helped, but special emphasis was laid on the fact that Germany, German Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey were not to profit by this fund. There was, however, a proviso attached to the bill which insured the relief of Christian and Jewish populations in Armenia, Syria, Greece, and other parts of Asia Minor which were at one time or still are subjects of Turkey.

Mr. Hoover was appointed head of the American Relief Administration, and the work of filling up the granaries of the starving nations was started. The first step in the work was the mapping out of the territory which could honestly be included in the relief work. Mr. Hoover divided the nations into three groups—those whose credit was good and who could therefore buy food in the open market; those who were outside the pale of the fund, and those countries whose credits were in an unsatisfactory state. The first two groups were eliminated from the program and the countries in the last were taken under consideration.

Little Ones Suffering.

Agents were sent to make investigations and surveys of the extent of the needs in Jugoslavia, Armenia, Syria, Rumania, Greece, and all other territory whose nonenemy populations were suffering for lack of food. The reports which came back were harassing. The war was over for these people, but wartime conditions were not. The fund appropriated by the American Congress grew smaller and smaller in proportion to the need that confronted it. There was a scarcity of farm material, a scarcity of seed and a consequent scarcity of crops.

This was true of Poland as well as of Rumania, of Jugoslavia, of Czechoslovakia, and of Finland. The suffering among the grown-ups of the populations was great, but the suffering of the children was discovered to be almost indescribable. The situation was acute. Mr. Hoover felt that something more must be done to meet the child problem. "These debilitated little ones must have special rations through special organization and by direct charity. The work is vitally necessary," he cabled across to his associates here.

The same reports were brought to the Food Administration by representatives of the Red Cross. According to a member of the committee, the situation boils down to the following:

"Poland, Rumania, Serbia, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and the Baltic States are today going through exactly the same process of physical disintegration which was true of Belgium in the early part of the war. Not only are there the women and children to feed today, but the men who have come from the war besides. A good many of these men are broken down and need special care. However, they can manage to get along with the rations which will be allotted to them.

Remedy Used in Belgium.

"The big problem is the child problem. Just as Belgium was in danger of losing her next generation by numberless cases of tuberculosis brought on by malnutrition, so are these nations going through a period where the child forces are being steadily and increasingly diminished and wiped out.

"The answer to this situation in Belgium was the opening of soup kitchens and canteens for children and nursing mothers. This must be the answer to the situation for these people. The fund of $100,000,000 can in no way undertake to do this. It can alleviate conditions to some extent, but it cannot undertake to specialize along a field of relief work that is in urgent need of specialization. The only solution to the problem is charity.

"During the war it was not very difficult for the American to disprove the theory that he was a dollar-chaser. Three times a day the fact that Europe was starving was brought to his attention in the way of war menus and war breads and 'hooverizing.' Today the country is resting serene under the consciousness of having achieved its goal. The all-engrossing subject is not victory, but domestic rehabilitation. What's more, the taxes are heavy and the American does not feel that he is called upon to give to foreign charities any longer. It is not that he is uncharitable, but that he is unthinking. The subject of the Czechoslovaks is put up to him, he is told that they are hungry and starving for want of food, and he is inclined to take the attitude that things can't be as bad as they are painted; that the war is over and things are hitching up all around; that if the Armenian or Czechoslovak is hungry today, he is no hungrier than he was before the war started.

Conditions Worse Than Painted.

"Things, however, are as bad as they are painted, or more truly, things aren't painted as bad as they are. Starvation in war is to be expected, but starvation in peace means one thing only, the breeding of anarchy.

"Just now the most urgent needs for food are being met. Wheat and fats are going across and people are being rationed. But much more is needed than the fund can ever expect to accomplish. America must continue to live up to its ideal of democracy and help these people to their feet. Just now the urgent need is not for political freedom, but for physical well being. That means money."

One of the suggestions of Mr. Hoover to meet the child situation is the organization of a system of child feeding stations comparable to Les Petites Abeilles, or Little Bees of Belgium. Apart from the fund for food sent across by the Belgian Relief Organization, charitable organizations took it upon themselves to support these child welfare kitchens and supplied the fresh food and vegetables necessary for the proper nutrition of young children. Twenty-five thousand children and nursing mothers were cared for in this manner. The number to be cared for in the countries mentioned above are many times twenty-five thousand. The source of the funds for this work must, in a large measure, come from this country.

One of the greatest responses toward the creation of a fund whose sole aim is the care of the children of the stricken countries is the co-operation of the various national relief committees with the American Relief Administration. The Armenian Fund, the Jugoslav Fund, the Near East Fund, and many more all have come to the fore and declared their willingness to pool their money with the American Committee.

Co-operative Efforts.

What this means can best be illustrated by the following incident: Soon after this new co-operation plan was inaugurated the Jugoslav Committee of this country turned over $50,000 to the American Relief Administration, whose headquarters are in this city. Three days after the money was turned in, Mr. Hoover supplied districts in Jugoslavia with food to the value of $50,000. Another point of interest: A group of Jugoslavs in Chicago had collected a small fund of money which they wanted sent to their own community in their country. The orders were cabled to agents of the American Food Administration, and the food was delivered to its proper destination.

All the territory in the countries in need of relief work have been mapped off into districts. These districts are in direct communication with the ports to which the ships bring in the food. The work in the inland districts is a good deal more difficult and uncertain than the work along the coast. The farsightedness of the directors and agents of the relief committee is constantly called into play.

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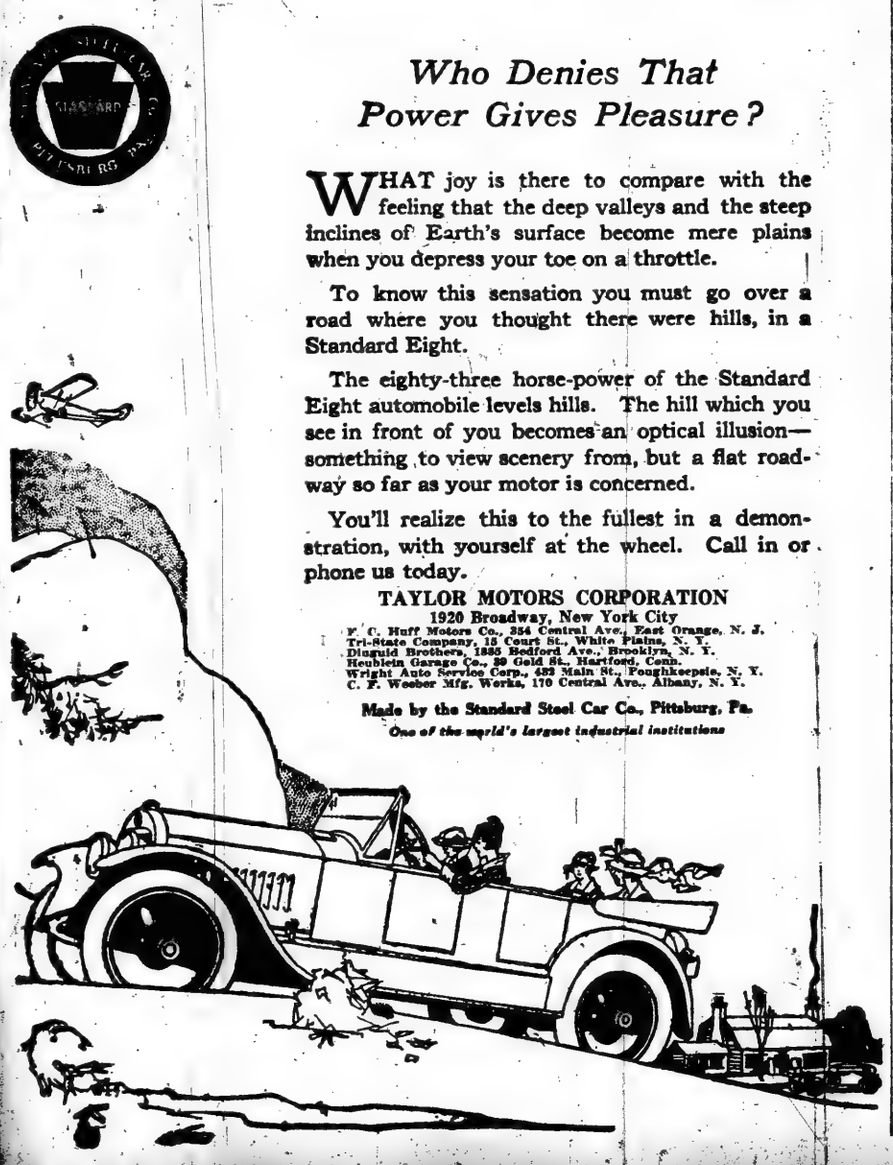
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POLE DISCOVERED TEN YEARS AGO

On Anniversary Preparations Are Being Made for New Expedition to Chart Unknown Arctic Regions

TEN years ago today, Robert E. Peary discovered the north pole. The goal of four centuries of perilous effort was reached by an American explorer. Since then the interest in polar research has by no means died. The pole itself had been attained, but there was a great field of discovery left for explorers in what arctic voyagers refer to familiarly as "the north."

Several parties have gone to the arctic to chart and investigate certain sections of the unknown land and sea, and now the greatest and most comprehensive expedition of all is planned, by airplane and dog-sledge and boat, to explore all that unknown region. Meanwhile, the south pole has been discovered, and the later journey of Sir Ernest Shackleton has brought records of dangerous adventures from the antarctic.

In the north, the two outstanding expeditions since the discovery of the pole have been those of Vilhjalmar Stefansson, under the auspices of the Canadian Geologic Survey in 1913-18, and Donald B. MacMillan, in command of the expedition of the American Museum of Natural History to explore Crocker Land, 1913-17. The so-called "Crocker Land Expedition" discovered that the supposed Crocker Land did not exist. As for the Canadian undertaking, it is notable in the memory of the public for the adventures which befell both Stefansson and Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, who was separated with a small party from the main expedition; but it accomplished a great deal of valuable exploration and discovered great new lands. An earlier journey of Stefansson's, in 1913-14, was also productive of much scientific achievement, though less spectacular.

The northern expedition now planned, under Commander Peary's general direction. But it is hoped not only to fly to and over the north pole, but to find out whether land actually exists where scientists have reason to believe it is, between Alaska and Greenland, to make extensive soundings of the polar basin from boats and journeys on the ice by dog-sledge, and to gather information on the flora and fauna of the arctic regions.

Much to be Learned.

"A good deal has been done in the last ten years, but a great deal remains to be accomplished," said Capt. Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt on Peary's successful voyage. "Stefansson has done a lot, and the Crocker Land Expedition achieved much, but there is a tremendous tract lying between Alaska and Greenland, and off to the west of the regions that have been explored, about which nothing is known. Scientists have their theories, based upon evidence collected, but nothing actually known of that part of the world. We believe land is there; we want to find out all about it."

Stefansson's arctic journey of 1908-12 was carried out under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, and had as its object the ethnological exploration of Western Arctic America. Steffansson made his base on Coronation Gulf, and from there traveled 1,900 miles, 700 miles of which were across regions of Victoria Land and the adjacent district, unknown to white men. He made important collections of flora and fauna which have added much to scientific knowledge of the life of this section of "the north"; but the most spectacular event of his trip, from the lay point of view, was the discovery of a tribe of so-called "blonde" Eskimos.

The year after his return, Stefansson set out on the famous Canadian Government expedition, with three ships and a body of scientists, to explore the lands directly to the north of the Dominion of Canada. It was five years before he returned. At one time scarcely any hope existed that he could still be alive. Every one remembers the excitement that hung about that long journey, with its great "side adventure," so to speak, in the loss of the Karluk and the thirteen months wanderings of Captain Bartlett, the ship's commander. But not every one realizes how much was accomplished in those years. Stefansson discovered new lands, large and small, which added 30,000 square miles to the territory under the British flag. He explored the Beaufort Sea, which lies in a sort of triangle between the pole and the coasts of Canada and Alaska. He charted new waters and mapped out coasts of which almost nothing had been known. And he brought back the suggestion of economic exploitation of the polar regions in the discovery of seal fields on the newly found lands.

An Arctic Adventure.

Stefansson and his party set forth from Teller, Alaska, in June, 1913. In August he and a few men landed from the Karluk, which was caught in the ice floes, to do some hunting. When they got back the ship was gone. Stefasson was left with one sledge and a dog team, 1,300 pounds of baggage and supplies, two rifles, and 300 rounds of ammunition. He and his companions became, for the purpose of keeping alive, practically Eskimos. Dressing as Eskimos and living on Eskimo fare, they made their 700-mile journey.

Meanwhile the Karluk drifted with the ice until January, 1914, when it was crushed. Captain Bartlett and his men got off with most of the supplies. Of the company, eleven men lost their lives. The others reached Wrangell Island and Herald Island. Captain Bartlett, with one Eskimo, made his way, in a dashing trip, to the mainland, whence he succeeded in getting aid back to his men, and in rescuing them in the following September.

The explorer's attitude toward his "adventures" appears to be characteristically expressed by Captain Bartlett in a remark about that journey. He was talking of the anniversary of the discovery of the pole, and of what had been attempted and achieved since, and when mention was made of the excitement which greeted his appearance, alive, after the Karluk's loss, he laughed in a puzzled sort of way.

"I never could understand why so much fuss was made over that," he said. "We were getting along all right. Of course I got through all right, I didn't think of it as being so dangerous.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "there isn't any danger to speak of in polar exploration nowadays. There is no danger of starvation in the north, because there is always plenty of game. In the south, where there is a great [illegible] ice plateau, with little wild [illegible] there, [illegible] vantage in the easier traveling. There is little roughness or hilliness on that antarctic plateau, and sledges can move quickly with supplies. By keeping up what we call the endless chain system—the relays of dog-sledges going back and forth transferring supplies—that we used on Peary's arctic trips, and that Amundsen employed in the artarctic, it is possible to keep supplied with food."

Stefansson was on the ice pack for more than a year, got back to Alaska, and started out again. His successes on the whole five-year trip are heralded as "among the marvels of polar exploration."

MacMillan Expedition.

Meanwhile the American Museum of Natural History had sent out a party under Donald B. MacMillan, who had also been with Peary in 1909, to explore the supposed Crocker Land. Peary had believed that there was land there, though it was not certain. MacMillan and his party proved Crocker Land to be a myth. But they made a great many important explorations along the ice floes and the Greenland coast, got back to Etah, their base in Greenland, and were frozen in. While waiting for a relief ship, MacMillan went on with his work. But when the ship arrived, with a party led by Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History, it was frozen in, too. It was not until the Summer of 1917 that the explorers were rescued, and that by the third relief expedition that had made the attempt. This was under Captain Bartlett's command.

"They were all right," he reported, "but their supplies were getting low."

The south pole was discovered by the Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen, Dec. 14, 1911. It was a journey made for no other purpose than the attainment of the pole itself, and the discoverer left a tent, with a letter telling of his success in reaching his goal, and started back home. He made some important discoveries, however, chief among them the southerly termination of the Ross Oceanic Ice Cap, which proved the probable continuity of Antarctica.

Thirty-five days later, Jan. 18, 1912, Amundsen's tent and letter were found by Robert Falconer Scott, in command of the British expedition that was sent out to "discover the south pole." Discover it Scott did, though his rival had got there before him. But he, too, made scientific findings of permanent value, so that, though his journey, with its tragic ending in Scott's death in the polar wilderness, remains a pathetic memory of the valor in most people's minds, it was far from fruitless.

Amundsen is planning now to rediscover the north pole by way of the Siberian coast. He is famous, of course, for his great antarctic discovery, but he knows the arctic well; it was Amundsen who found the Northwest Passage in 1906.

Shackleton's Journeys.

In 1909 Sir Ernest (then Lieutenant) Shackleton made a sledge journey in the antarctic and got within 97 miles of the pole—366 miles further than any record at that time. In October, 1914, he started on a great new antarctic expedition, and discovered new land. But he met with unfavorable conditions from the first, and by the next Summer it was apparent that his ship, the Endurance, could not escape from the ice in which it was wedged. In October it was abandoned, and on Nov. 20 was sunk. The party camped on the ice, but the ice broke before long. They took to their little boats, and reached Elephant Island, a storm-swept little haven at best, on April 15, 1916.

Shackleton made up his mind that he must make his own way to civilization, to get help for his men. The story of his journey, his three vain efforts to save the rest of his party, the reports that there was no hope of their being rescued, and at last the triumphant message of Sept. 3, "All saved and well"—the whole record is one of the most stirring in modern polar adventure. When Shackleton left his men, they had had only five weeks' rations and two seals. When he set out on his fourth attempt to reach them, he had been promised support and aid if he could wait until a boat could be fitted up, but in spite of bad weather conditions he refused to wait.

At present, while plans are maturing for the American "flight to the pole" expedition, which is expected to start in June, a British party is planning to fly from Spitzbergen to the north pole. Captain Wild, who was with Shackleton, is now making preparations for this flight.

In talking over the recent achievements of polar exploration, Captain Bartlett paid an explorer's tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, to whose generous interest, he said, the last two Peary trips (1905 and 1908-9) owed much.

SENATORS AND THE LEAGUE

Democrats Have Scheme to Prevent Any Revisions, but Republicans Do Not Believe It Can Succeed

RECENT events have enhanced the importance of the Senate's rôle in its constitutional function of ratifying all treaties made by the United States.

A few weeks ago the statement was made that there would be a League of Nations whether or not the United States became a member, and it seemed plausible enough, but from the way the other nations look to the United States, it is now clear that there can be no real league if this country does not join. In a word, the Senate is to decide not only whether we are to become a member of the League, but whether there is to be any league worthy of the name.

Another reality of the situation, according to observers of the political situation in Washington, is that it is practically certain there will be a fight in the Senate for changes in the constitution of the League. They say there is small basis for the expectation that through changes made in the constitution at Paris the treaty with the constitution as an appendix will slide through the Senate with little delay.

The length and bitterness of the fight will depend, of course, on the extent to which the changes made at Paris meet some of the chief criticisms raised by opponents in this country. For example, should the Monroe Doctrine not be specifically provided for in the constitution, there will be a contest such as the Senate seldom has seen. But every article of the covenant will be analyzed as to its bearing on this country, and where there is doubt and greater clarity is thought to be needed, or where it is thought an explicit addition is required, amendments designed to accomplish these ends will be proposed.

Some members already have in their minds amendments which they expect to introduce. Among these are changes to nullify the territorial guarantees, to provide specifically against interference in internal affairs and against any abrogation of our sovereignty. Some of the proposed amendments will open issues which the Paris Conference has not touched. One Senator said last week that he intended to introduce an amendment that subject peoples should have the right of self-determination. He meant Ireland.

The fight over the ratification of the treaty will begin in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the treaty will be referred after it is delivered to the Senate by the President, who no doubt at the same time will address the Senate on the subject. There are seventeen members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and under the reorganization of the Senate by the Republican majority ten of these will be Republicans. Three Democrats will leave the committee: one, Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, is removed by defeat of re-election to the Senate; the other two, to be dropped by the seniority rule, as the latest additions to that body, are Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado and Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas.

The retirement of Senator Thomas removes the only Democrat who has taken a position against the League, and assures, under the leadership of Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, who will drop down from Chairman to the ranking Democrat, a compact Democratic minority in support of the President. In this minority are some of the strongest Senate backers of the Administration. The Democrats remaining on the committee besides Senator Hitchcock are: John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, Key Pitman of Nevada and John K. Shields of Tennessee.

The hold-over Republicans on the committee are: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who will be Chairman; Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, William E. Borah of Idaho, Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, and Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania. The retirement of Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan makes four vacancies on the committee for the Republicans to fill.

In the Senate caucus for the organization of the new Senate the fight over the League of Nations will make its first appearance in the selection of four men who will line up with the Knox-Lodge position on the League that further changes are necessary before it can be made acceptable to the United States. Senator McCumber was one of the first members of Congress to come out in support of the League draft, and this makes it all the more necessary, from the Republican standpoint, that the new members can be depended upon not to go over to the Democrats in the final lineup of the committee on the reports to be made to the Senate on the treaty. As it stands—unless unexpected revision should yet be made at Paris—there will be two reports, a majority report by the Republicans recommending changes in the League of Nations covenant and a minority report by the Democrats that the treaty be ratified as written. This, at least, is the accepted view of the leaders at Washington today.

On the adoption of these reports the fight will begin on the floor of the Senate, and the Democratic leaders have worked out a plan of strategy by which they expect to prevent the Republicans from making any changes. Every step in the plan has been thought out. It rests on Senate procedure. The ratification of the treaty requires a two-thirds majority, but up to the final vote the dealings of the Senate with the treaty are subject to the decision of majority votes. The Democrats will be in a minority in the next Senate by one vote, and two Democratic Senators at least, Thomas and Reed, will be against the League part of the treaty, but it is counted that there will be enough Republicans like McCumber, who will join with the Democrats, to give them at least a small majority on the question of putting the treaty through the Senate without change.

With such a majority in the Senate, a majority report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommending changes in the League of Nations constitution treaty could be voted down and a minority report in favor of ratification adopted. Every amendment from the floor of the Senate could be rejected by a majority vote and thus a flat vote of yes or no on the ratification of the treaty forced. This is what the Democrats hope to bring about.

"We know the Democrats have this scheme," said a Republican Senator in Washington the other day, "but I doubt whether it works. The amendments to be offered will have a varying appeal, according to their merits. It does not seem likely that a majority of the Senate can be held in line on every one of the propositions. There is no reason why the peace terms cannot be separated from the League of Nations appendix and ratified, and more time taken for the consideration of the League, which its importance to us certainly justifies. The ratification of the peace terms would bring the war to an end and terminate the suspense which the long delay has already entailed.

"We have amended treaties frequently before, the last instance being the British-American reciprocal soldiers' draft treaty, which was sent back to England. The change we proposed was accepted. It is likely that the Peace Conference will remain in session, so that the problem of obtaining acceptance of such changes as the Senate in its judgment thinks are necessary or wise, is not so difficult as would appear.

"There is no rush about the League of Nations, but we all recognize there is need of haste in putting into effect at the earliest possible moment the terms of peace; on these it is fairly certain there will be no division of opinion in the Senate."

A Democratic Senator was asked about this.

"Where treaties have been changed by the Senate in the past," he answered, "the President approved, as he must under the Constitution. It is only through the President that communication with other Governments can be established by the Senate. Here we know in advance that the President will oppose any changes. Therefore, I take it, his purpose will be to hold the Senate to one of two alternatives—to ratify the treaty or to reject it."

Replanting Trees in France

THE New York Bird and Tree Club has received a cable from M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, thanking the members for their work in establishing a fund for replanting trees in the devastated regions of France. The organization conducted a unique campaign before the holidays, and the receipts from its sale of Christmas cards were forwarded to France. Every card cost 75 cents, the price that the French Government pays for nurslings bought in Switzerland. Twelve thousand cards were sold, which meant that 12,000 of the 40,000 trees cut down by the Germans would be replanted.

An extract of M. Pichon's cable follows:

"Owing to the season's being advanced, planting cannot take place before next fall. As soon as we know definitely the exact amount placed at our disposal the Office of Agricultural Reconstruction will establish a program showing how the funds will be used—this in accordance with the desires of the donators. A detailed statement of the different undertakings will also be shown on this program."

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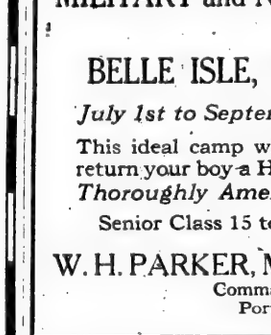
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HEADQUARTERS of the 30th Division, ("Old Hickory,") which was alongside of the 27th Division in the first smash through the Hindenburg line, have made public a letter written by General Pershing to Major Gen. Edward M. Lewis, commanding the 30th. General Pershing says:

"It gives me much pleasure to extend to you and the officers and men of the 30th Division my sincere compliments upon their appearance at the review and inspection on the 21st of January, southwest of Telle, which was excellent and is just what would be expected in a command with such a splendid fighting record.

"After its preliminary training the division entered the line on July 10, where it remained almost continuously until the end of October. In that time it was in the actual battle from the 30th of August, and took part in the Ypres-Lys and Somme offensives. On Sept. 29, the division broke through both the Hindenburg and the Le Catelet-Nauroy lines, capturing Bellicourt and Nauroy, an operation on which all subsequent action of the Fourth British Army depended. From Oct. 1 to Oct. 20 the division advanced 23 kilometers in a continued series of attacks, capturing 2,352 of the enemy. Brancourt, Prémont, Busigny, St. Bernin, St. Souplet, and Escaufort, La Hale, Mineresse, and Vaux Andigny are names which will live in the memories of those who fought in the 30th Division. But its especial glory will always be the honor you won by breaking the Hindenburg line on Sept. 29. Such a record is one of which we are all proud.

"It is gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape, but still more so to know that this almost ideal condition will continue to the end of their service and beyond, as an exemplification of their high character and soldierly qualities.

"I inspected the artillery brigade of the division later, and found the same high standard of personnel that marks the rest of the division."

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THAT interesting row of houses in Twenty-third Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, which, under the name of the London Terrace, has for three-quarters of a century enriched the picturesqueness of old Chelsea Village, has been captured by the New School for Social Research, which proposes to demolish three of the houses for a school building.

There are twenty-six houses in the row, each house set well back from the street with a garden in front. The presence of several old trees in these plots attests not only to the age of the houses but bears witness to the charm of residential life in Chelsea Village years ago.

The London Terrace row of houses is unique in residential building in New York. It dates back to 1845, when Clement C. Moore, son of Bishop Benjamin Moore, who started the development of a large part of the locality now known as Chelsea, leased the block to a William Torrey. He erected the row as it stands.

The London Terrace houses were built on deep lots. In the rear, on the south side of Twenty-fourth Street, Mr. Torrey erected a more modest row called the Chelsea cottages, two and three stories in height and with miniature garden plots in front. This row is also practically intact and is partly occupied by writers and artists who have painted the houses, added sleeping porches in some cases, and made the little gardens fairly bloom with roses and daisies.

The three London Terrace houses which the New School for Social Research has obtained on long leases are 465, 467, and 469 West Twenty-third Street, and in addition three of the small Chelsea cottages in the rear have also been taken, being 472, 474, and 476 West Twenty-fourth Street. The new school does not intend to tear down the houses for its new building until next year. For the present the old houses will be remodeled and connected.

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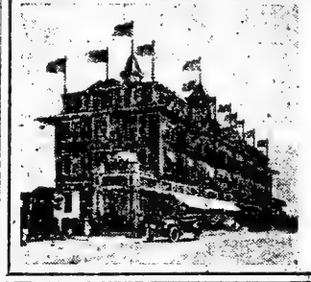
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LEAGUE OF NATIONS' RISK IS LACK OF IT, SAYS TAFT

Ex-President in an Interview Argues That Practical Working of Covenant Will Show American Interests Are Sufficiently Safeguarded

By DONALD WILHELM.

FOLLOWING is a shorthand report of an extended interview with ex-President William Howard Taft:

"The average man whom you meet in the street is in favor of the League of Nations. He has in mind the horrors of war. He remembers the promises held forth by President Wilson in his addresses and the responses of the Premiers abroad. In short, he thinks the League is a means of avoiding war, and he wishes to avoid war because he has had a stomach full of it.

"This result is in natural accord with the profound spirit of the war, which, in us Americans, was essentially a sacrificial spirit. It is in keeping with a sense of our commonness with the rest of mankind, which sense was roused by the German conspiracy and, fortunately, has not died out. However, though the average American is, I think, in favor of the League, there is greater opposition to it in the business community than anywhere else.

"The reasons for this opposition, and the reasons why, with fuller understanding of the situation, the opponents of the League will become its friends, are, on analysis, evident.

"Now that the armistice has come, now that the faces of men are being turned toward reconstruction and the resumption of normal business prosperity is in sight, business men are longing for the most speedy settlement of peace relations so that they can begin to make money. They are anxious to be relieved of Governmental restrictions. They want the United States changed back to a republic as distinguished from a war-governed community.

"These and other more selfish considerations force themselves upon the leaders of industry with the result that business men—many of them—not fully understanding that the League of Nations is absolutely indispensable to a treaty of peace that is worth the paper it is written on, so that such a treaty can preserve and maintain its obligations, are led by the vociferous opponents of the League into the view that the League of Nations is nothing but a 'League of Notions,' as it has been characterized by one of its critics; that it is a mere academic ideal of the President, and that to press it into the treaty of peace is merely gratifying a desire for an ideal at the expense of the entire world in the way of delay of hastening peace. Therefore those in the Senate who oppose the League and who encourage this opposition view are supported by this protest against the League which, we may be frank in saying, is stimulated by personal opposition to the President himself.

"The opposition, moreover, has been encouraged, in the nature of things, by the heavy taxation, the arbitrary government of many bureaus, the failure of the President to consult the Senate at all. These considerations, and the arbitrary attitude charged in these and other matters, all create an impression in the minds of many that the League of Nations brings dangerous complications and burdens for America, along with entangling alliances. And this impression has been sustained, in eloquent phrases, by the opponents of the League.

"Yet, in fact, the League is indispensable to a treaty of peace that shall be effective for peace purposes. The Plenary Council of the Conference in Paris is determined that the League must be made part of the treaty—and the men who compose the council are amply justified in that conclusion. The President himself, the Chairman of the committee to report the constitution, has strongly affirmed that view and has insisted, without hesitation, that when the treaty comes back for ratification, it will have the League interwoven into all its structure in such a way, to use his expression, that 'it cannot be dissected out of the treaty without leaving the treaty a cadaver.'

"In these circumstances, the opposition to the League will face the alternative of either accepting the treaty and the League as an inextricable part of it, or of so amending it as to destroy its operative character and require a second conference to make a treaty to which the Senate may agree. Then the question presented will be, not whether it would be well to make a treaty of peace and postpone consideration of the League to a leisurely and academic discussion of its terms, as the round robin of the Senate would now have the situation, but, instead, 'Shall we have peace now, with the present treaty, or shall we break up the present treaty with amendments and continue the state of war until we can have another conference?' In that case the business community, instead of enjoying and accepting attacks on the League that are based upon constructions of it utterly unwarranted by the text, will find it necessary to examine the text, and will discover, upon examination, how little of danger or burden there is in the covenant for the United States as compared with the danger of a new general war. That done, they will turn to the Senate with an entirely different kind of attitude—one that will not give the opponents of the League any such satisfaction as does their present attitude.

"Meantime, there may be certain amendments and reservations introduced into the present constitution of the League which shall relieve the minds of anxious and patriotic Americans from the possibility of dangerous effects from the covenant, which, even now, I do not consider justified. It is better that the conferees should consent to these changes, however, and relieve any apprehensions, than that the chance of ratification of the treaty should be in any way impaired.

"Now, in contrast to the many business men of the country whose personal interest in the resumption of normal business prosperity misleads them into the attitude that I have described, there are other elements that are unreservedly for the League because they believe that it is a step toward making war less probable. One of these elements is the Federation of Churches. There are few ministers who are opposed to the League, and the religious influence is strongly in its favor. Another element consists of the women of the nation. On the whole the women of America are strongly in favor of the League. They are far more sensitive to the danger of war, and they are quite willing to assume some slight burden, if there be any, with respect to little wars, if the risk of another great war in ten or twenty years, in which the United States shall inevitably suffer far more than it did in this war, is made more remote.

"And, finally, there is labor—both organized and unorganized. Labor is solidly in favor of the League of Nations. With labor the President has more influence than any one, and they accept from him the statement that the League of Nations is useful in preventing wars and that it will not involve us in dangers or burdensome obligations as compared with those of another war. When all these elements, along with many others, are aroused in favor of Senate ratification, and the question presented is immediate peace or continuation of the state of war and indefinite postponement of peace, the opposition in the Senate will not be strengthened, to say the least. And if qualifying amendments are made to the constitution of the League, not changing its character, but only making more definite and clear for the lay mind its reservations and limitations in behalf of America, may we not hope that the Senators will indulge a new point of view and accept the amendments and reservations and join in the ratification of the treaty?

"I think I see the issue clearly. I was eleven years on the bench, as you may recall. The mind of a Judge grows a habit of thinking in terms of the settlement of differences peaceably and justly, through the instrumentality of a tribunal. Reasonable men recognize the innate differences between individuals and nations and see that there are no real fundamental differences that ought not to be accommodated by proper spirit on the part of nations anxious to maintain peace and well advised of the horrors of war or such a catastrophe as that through which we have gone. Impressed with that view, I tried, when I was President, to secure treaties between the United States and Great Britain and between the United States and France submitting all justiciable questions—that is, all questions that can be settled in a court—to an impartial tribunal, and also providing machinery for determining when questions arose whether they were justiciable or not.

"Of course there are many questions leading to war that are not justiciable, and as to those no provision can be made in a court, and recourse must be had to a mediating or conciliating body with power or ability to suggest a reasonable compromise. But my treaties were so amended that their effect as models for the world was entirely lost. The spirit of the Senate was that we should not enter into any arbitration until we knew what the exact issue was. Really, the Senate had in mind that we ought not to arbitrate any question which we could not be sure of winning. My attitude was that we ought to agree to arbitrate a class of questions in advance and bind ourselves to that way of settlement. The difference in the two views is perhaps manifesting itself now.

"The Senate, of course, prides itself on its great function in making treaties and is too apt to assume that every nation and all nations are conspiring against the United States, and that no allowance should be made in entering into a treaty for a possible sense of justice and fairness and desire for an equitable peace on the part of other nations. Such a spirit is the spirit of pessimism. It is the doctrine of despair, of entire hopelessness, applied to international relations. We hoped that this spirit had been moderated by the awful example of the present war, with all its new horrors in the history of war, and by the spectre of a worse war in the future, with more destructive means for killing whole communities and peoples. Now we have a means that promises an end of wars—a means, moreover, that was made in America.

"I mean that the League of Nations, as first presented to the Paris Conference, was American born. Its origin, in fact, may be interesting. Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium; Hamilton Holt, William B. Howland, and John Hays Hammond, who had been strongly in sympathy in the movement to secure the treaties I have referred to, invited guests to three dinners at the Century Club in New York City to discuss the question whether machinery might not be devised which could be adopted at the end of the war, which would make a recurrence of war improbable. At the suggestion of Mr. Holt, Mr. Roosevelt, it should be remembered, in his address made in receiving the Nobel Prize, referred to the possibility of compelling peace by an organization of nations that should have an international police force to punish an outlaw nation.

"The idea of organizing the powers of the world into a union to furnish some means other than war to settle controversies is, of course, as old as discussion of modern international law. Kant, the great German philosopher, said that we could not have universal peace, for instance, until the world was organized politically. Henry the Fourth's great Minister, Sully, suggested what he called the Grand Design, by which representatives of the great powers were to meet and prevent war and enforce just settlements. Popes have conceived of such an international arrangement in which the Pontiffs should act as judges; and, indeed, the Pontiff has not infrequently in distant times exercised such a power. So there is no patent for the invention of the League.

"Nevertheless, since this present attempt has gone so far, the origin of it is worth relating. The dinners initiated by the gentlemen named were held on successive Saturday nights early in 1915. The first two proved fruitless because no agreement could be reached, but at the third there were present, besides the four men named, Dr. Lowell, President of Harvard; Dr. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation, Dr. John B. Clarke, Professor of History in Columbia University; Darwin Kingsley, and James Beck, and a number of others interested in the subject matter, including myself.

"That night, when we went in to dinner, I think no one present dreamed that we could agree on any plan. But to the surprise of most of us we did agree. With two or three exceptions we agreed on a platform which we thought could be made the basis of an association. Accordingly, some three or four hundred men who were interested in the subject of an enduring peace, including those present at the dinner, were invited to meet in Philadelphia, in Independence Hall, on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, to consider the suggestions of the platform that we had agreed upon.

"There was a great deal of discussion. A committee was appointed. The platform suggested was slightly amended and then adopted, and an association was formed called the League to Enforce Peace. Strictly speaking, it should have been called the American Branch of an Association for the Promotion of a League of Nations to Enforce Peace, but, in the interests of brevity, the name settled down to the shorter term.

"In order, in the light of comparison, to make the constitution of the League, as set forth by the Paris Conference, more understood, I may say that the preamble developed at the Philadelphia meetings recited that it was feasible for the United States to enter a League of Nations in which the parties should be bound by four stipulations:

"1. To submit all differences that could not be settled by diplomacy and which were justiciable to an international court.

"2. To submit all other questions, that is, those not justiciable, which could not be settled by negotiation, to a council of conciliation, which should recommend a compromise.

"3. That if any nation a member of the League should violate its covenants with reference to the first two articles, and begin a war before submission and a judgment or recommendation, as the case might be, all other members of the League would unite, by economic pressure and by contributions of military force, to suppress a war thus begun by the covenant-breaking nation.

"4. That a congress of the nations of the League should be called for the revision and codification of international law, submitting its recommendations to all the members of the League, with the effect that if no objection should be made to the recommendations within a year after such submission, they should become international law prevailing in the tribunals of the League.

"It will be seen that in the field of its operation the League of Nations suggested by the meetings in Independence Hall is narrower than the present covenant of Paris.

"It will also be seen that the plan of the present covenant of Paris has a very close resemblance to our proposed league in that neither attempts to remove the possibility of war by a complete machinery that is compulsory and exclusive. Both are content to make war less probable by providing machinery likely to secure peaceful settlement of all differences and making likelihood greater by self-restraining covenants of members of the League on the one hand and by preventive measures on the other hand, and especially by postponement of the possibility of war until after full consideration of the differences, and the judgment or report thereon by an impartial tribunal with an interval of a year to give to all nations concerned a locus penetentiae, that is, an opportunity to cool their heads, to understand the attitude of their opponents, and to see with clearness the universal penalty of war.

"The covenant of Paris does not, in my opinion, fix definitely the obligation of making war upon the United States. It does require it, upon a breach of the war-restraining covenants by any member of the League, to undertake, with all the other members of the League, a boycott of a direct and compound character so as to isolate in a withering way the offending nation. That point should be clearly understood. It is not now clearly understood. The question of the waging of war and the question of the amount of force to be expended by this nation is one that in the last analysis is left to the option of the United States.

"The prospectus of the League to Enforce Peace, as laid down in Philadelphia, was more specific in this regard, and it was more definite also in the requirement that justiciable issues should be submitted to a court, and that only non-justiciable issues should be left to conciliation. The distribution, between a court and a conciliating body, of differences is, under the covenant of Paris, left to the option of either party to the dispute at issue. If parties to the covenant of Paris submit to arbitration they covenant to abide the award, and breach of that covenant brings down on the offending member the penalty above described. But, where the difference goes to a mediating body, as all differences to be arbitrated must, it may, at the option of either party, be brought to the consideration of a body of delegates representing all the nations of the League, which may easily number forty, and which is to induce the parties to the controversy to reach a voluntary settlement. If this voluntary settlement is not reached, then the body of delegates is to make a report. If that report is not unanimous, if there is one dissenting voice by any country, then the two reports are to be printed and no further action is to be taken and the parties are left to begin war if they choose.

"Of course, this last provision is made to relieve nations from the danger of unjust decisions. Where all but two of the nations of those engaged agree upon a just settlement, then the public opinion of the world is of avail, and any nation which is unwilling to abide that opinion cannot have a very good cause. Thus, all the machinery of the League in such a settlement of differences is complete answer, really, to any presumption of danger that this country would encounter in respect to questions of immigration and the Monroe Doctrine.

"Now, is it conceivable by anybody but some wild and opinionated person in opposition to the League on other grounds that there could be a unanimous recommendation by forty nations, all members of the League, that the United States should receive Japanese into its citizenship against its will? And by what conceivable stretch of fancy could one contend that forty nations could agree in a unanimous recommendation that a European or non-American power could acquire by force or otherwise the sovereignty or territory of a country in the Western Hemisphere, contrary to the Monroe Doctrine, when the vote includes fifteen or sixteen American nations, assuming that the United States were excluded by reason of its being a party to a controversy?

"They have merely endeavored to beg the question—these opponents of the President. I do not object to an amendment putting into the Paris covenant the Monroe Doctrine, but it is sheer exaggeration and the blowing of bubbles to oppose the League on the ground that such a provision is lacking.

"A much weightier criticism of the Paris covenant could be made, but merely on the score of the Monroe Doctrine one may say that it is likely to accomplish so much and practice under it is likely to suggest so many useful amendments to make it still more effective that we should be thankful to accept its provisions.

"Now, after laying to rest some of these dreadful spectres that so trouble the opponents of the League, and having demonstrated its workable character, we may surmise that the practices of the League will, in time to avert war, make clear its deficiencies.

"No critic of the League has offered a single constructive suggestion to meet the crisis. Not one, in the Senate or out of it, has laid down one conclusive objection to the League, yet Europe without the League and our participation in it would be but a return to the system of alliances and balance of power with certain and speedy recurrence of war in which the United States would certainly be involved. We have been arbitrating international questions for a hundred years. The League does not imperil the sovereignty of the United States, for the sovereignty of a nation is that freedom of action that is exactly analogous to the liberty of the individual regulated by law, and the only sovereignty that is worth insisting upon is one that is regulated by international law, international morality, and international justice, a sovereignty enjoying the sacred rights which other nations enjoy and consistent with the enjoyment of the same sovereignty by other nations, limited by the law of nations and by the obligation of contracts fully and freely entered into in respect to matters which are usually the subjects of contracts between nations.

"It is not the spirit of America to deny itself the privileges and responsibilities shared by the rest of mankind. And the first steps of the present undertaking have brought the nations into close relationship, into a comparison of aims, into that association which engenders a commonness of purpose and a spirit of partnership that will grow, and grow, into the assurance of mutuality, and into that international spirit which is so dearly essential to the progress of the world."

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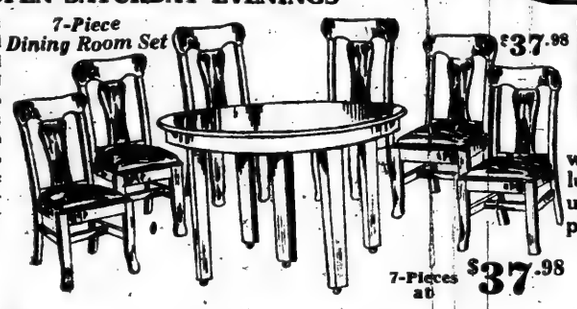
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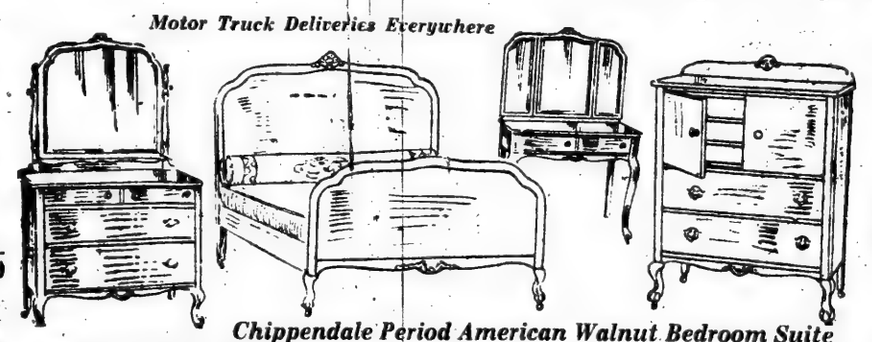
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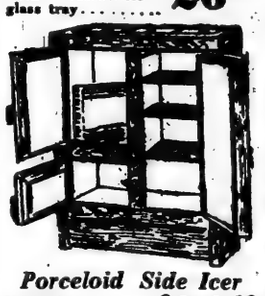


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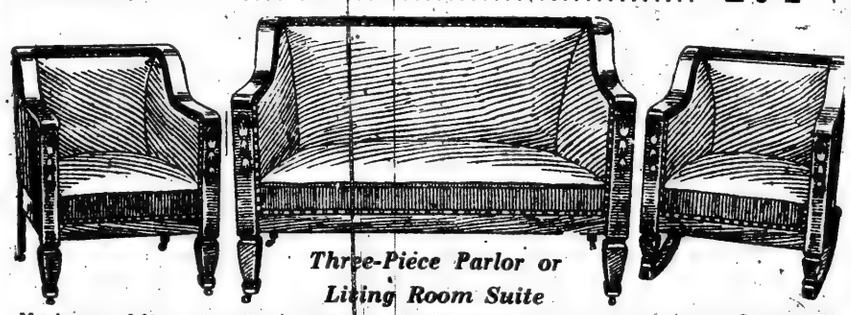
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VEIL LIFTED FROM THE RECORD OF WAR'S AGONY

Untold Sufferings of British Soldiers, Shot to Pieces, Buried Alive, Seared Inside and Out by Poison Gas, Driven Insane by Shell Shock, Burned by Liquid Flames, and Drowned in the Bogs of Flanders

By PHILIP GIBBS

II.

IT has not been hidden from the world that modern warfare has surpassed in horror anything that has been recorded in the black history of human strife. The vast casualty lists published month after month and year after year darkened human imagination by their statistics of sacrifice; and every name in those closely printed columns meant a cry of agony in some little home where a father, mother, or wife had tried to stifle the fear of the heart by faith in the luck of their man at the front.

The tide of maimed and broken men, of blind and crippled and sick, which flowed back into England and France after the first battles of 1914, and for four and a half years afterward, was overwhelming in its flood of tragedy, in great cities and in tiny hamlets, and it was only the courage of race and blood which refused to yield to despair because of this continual slaughter and torture of youth.

So the soul of the world cries out "Never Again," and in this period of reshaping the structure of civilization says: "For God's sake let us devise some new philosophy which will cut out this horror. Let us get at the root causes of war, so that we may kill them, and let us establish safeguards against any nation likely to let loose the old devils of international hatred in bloody conflict." That is the present mood of civilized mankind, and I think it is out of that general emotion of revolt against the sacrifice and agonies of its manhood that a new philosophy of life, based upon new international relations, may be evolved.

Will the Horrors Be Forgotten?

The danger is that in a generation, or less, the memory of what this war meant in human suffering may fade out, leaving only the remembrance of heroism, touched by romance. The danger is, even now, that when people talk about "the horrors of war," it is but an abstract idea to them and that they do not really understand the depths of abomination through which our men passed so bravely, so patiently, so silently.

For the fighting men did not tell what was happening to them. In their letters home they wrote of the brighter side of things for the sake of those who were anxious and afraid; and, when they came home on leave, in answer to questions about their sufferings they said: "I want to forget all that. * * * Let's go and see a show which will make us laugh. Thank God for laughters!"

As a war correspondent in the field I, too, had to tone down the black side of war. Apart altogether from censorship it was my duty to keep up the heart of the people and not to add to their torture of anxiety for those they loved by harrowing descriptions of carnage and misery. And there were things the enemy wanted to know which I was not going to tell him—the exact effect of his poison gas. The sum total of his slaughter in particular places. The success of his flame machines and other devilish devices. So, in spite of the tragic spirit which often brooded in my dispatches from the front, and my descriptions of battlefield scenes which were grim enough, God knows, in their realism, I did not give the full picture of our men's agony.

The need of secrecy is now passed. It is due to our men that the world should now know how much they suffered with such stoical courage. The misery and the beastliness and the terror of it all should be stripped of all their romantic "camouflage" so that the truth should be etched deeply in the pages of history.

After the Retreat from Mons.

The worst suffering of the British Army began after the retreat from Mons of the "old, contemptibles"—the gallant little regular army—in 1914, and when there began that long period of stationary warfare in intrenched positions which neither side could break through.

The Germans by good generalship and superior numbers had established themselves on high ground almost everywhere on the whole line of their front. Through Belgium and France the British troops were in a hideous position in the Ypres salient, lying in a saucerlike hollow rimmed around by the Germans on the ridges of Pilkem, Westhoek, Wytschaete, and Messines. When later in the Spring of 1915 they took over a longer line to liberate the 10th French army for the defence of Verdun they were again in low-lying ground around Lens and Arras, with the enemy above them on the Vimy Ridge, Monchy Hill, and the banks of the Scarpe. This was the cause of much misery and enormous slaughter. The Germans had complete observation of the British trenches and of the roads and tracks which led to them. They stared straight down into villages held by British garrisons and into other villages six miles or more behind the lines—Souchez, Ablain, St. Nazaire, Vlamertinghe, and many more—through which our troops had to march on their way to the front or where they were billeted.

With immense superiority in gun power, until the end of 1916, they turned their artillery on to these places with ruthlessness and method, by day and night. They pounded them into fragments and then into dust so that of Souchez town and sugar factory there is not even a rubbish heap, and Ablain, St. Nazaire, could not be found except for the skeleton ribs of its church.

Beneath those ruins and in that dust lie the bones of British soldiers. Many of them were buried alive. That happened scores of times in Ypres where platoons of men billeted in vaults below the cloth hall, the cathedral and houses, were entombed by tons of masonry hurled down by high explosives. I remember in the Spring of 1915 that forty men were buried like this below a house in Ypres which was piled above them by German shellfire. Their groans were heard by their comrades who made frantic efforts to rescue them, but during this work of rescue the enemy's fire was intensified and around the living tomb of the forty men lay many dead and dying. That happened not once but hundreds of times, not only in Ypres, but in Albert and Arras and many other towns under German gunfire into which we went with the nagging little devil of thought that at any moment death or horrible agonies preceding death might happen to us.

Our Men Whistled at Death.

Yet our men went into these places and lived in them, laughing and whistling, taking the risk, day after day, and hiding that cold touch of fear which was somewhere in the heart of the bravest of them. Our troops and our transport went up the tracks which the Germans had registered with their guns. It was just luck, always, whether they passed between the bursts of shellfire at "Suicide Corner," and "Shrapnel Corner," and "Hellfire Cross Roads," and out of Ypres along the Menin Road.

Often luck was against them and I saw the unlucky ones blown to bits, headless, or with smashed faces, or mere fragments of human flesh lying among dead and mangled horses, where a gun team had tried to dash past Arras station, or a transport column had come through Albert with its Falling Virgin. Yet no man ever shirked going up those roads of illfame, and if one transport column were destroyed another followed past the dead bodies of their comrades, past the dead horses and the broken wagons so that the men in the line should not lack for food or ammunition. And this happened not for one week or one month or one year, but for four years until the cemeteries behind our lines grew like forests of white crosses.

Behind the front lines where the communication trenches began no body of men moved in daylight without being "strafed" by the enemy's guns directed by watchful observers on the ridges with telephones connected with the batteries, so that all movement was by night. Further forward in the trenches battalions lived horribly in foul and perilous conditions.

The Germans on the high ground made their drainage flow into the British trenches and the heavy rains of Flanders flowed down naturally into the flats so that many of our trenches were waterlogged. Even in August I have waded waist-deep in water through trenches where English soldiers were holding the front line.

"That Grand Fleet of ours don't seem to be very active," said one of them, getting a joke out of his misery. "It's a pity it don't steam down these blinking trenches and do a bit of fighting."

That was in Summer. In Winter when the water was ice cold it may be imagined what our men endured. They were always wet. They slept in wet clothes, sat in wet dugouts, stood in wet boots and the cold slime of mud in Flanders encased them and put its clammy touch about their very souls. In the first two Winters of the war they were stricken, with a disease called "Trench Foot." Its symptoms were exactly like those of frost-bite, a sense of burning until all sense was deadened and the feet blackened and rotted. Battalions lost 40 per cent. of their men for a time from this cause and in the old Ypres salient I have seen men of the 49th (Yorkshire) division crawling back from the trenches; or carried pick-a-back by their comrades, unable to walk a yard, and with both feet tied up in cotton wool at the field ambulance.

There was no comfort for them in their dugouts which were miserable holes in the wet earth without any of the comfort or safety of those deep tunnelled dugouts which the Germans had built for themselves below the ridges. They were not only wet but alive with vermin and our officers and men from decent, clean homes, some of them used all their lives to the delicacies and refinements of civilized life, found themselves swarming with lice and they hated this worse than the danger of five-point-nines and trench mortars with the risk of being buried alive in their dugouts or killed by a flying scythe of steel across their parapets. For the lice did not leave them alone by day or night and made life itself a foul and disgusting thing. Larger vermin—rats and mice—invaded the trenches and romped and squealed in the dugouts, attacking food supplies and careless of living men though they liked dead men best, and outside in No Man's Land, or in the bogs of Hooge—the worst hell of all where our men sat and lived amid the corruption of human flesh—gnawed dead bodies until their bones were bare and white.

Awful Effects of Shell Shock.

British soldiers were great fighters but bad diggers, and the German trenches, dugouts, and earthworks were always better than ours, so that in the old stationary warfare their losses in daily casualties were less than ours. Later, when we captured many of their trench systems, our men made use of their deep dugouts and shellproof tunnels, so that their physical condition of life improved, but meanwhile there was greater intensity of gunfire on both sides, and all the battlefields were ravaged with harassing fire, which reached by long-distance guns twelve, fifteen, and even twenty miles behind the lines, so that men billeted in little villages a long way from what they thought was the danger zone were blown to pieces in farmhouses and cottages.

There was one house below Mont St. Eloi, near the Vimy Ridge, which was blown clean out by one shell, so that nothing but the outer walls remained, and not a trace was found of thirty-six Canadian soldiers who had been quartered there. It was the constant shelling behind the lines and in the lines which wore down the nerves of the men and caused that new disease, unknown to mankind before, called shell shock—the most horrible malady in war. Strangely enough, it affected the stolid, phlegmatic type of man more than the nervous and highly strung, and it had nothing to do with lack of courage, but was a physical disorder of the nervous system caused by concussion.

During the attack on Thiepval, in the battles of the Somme, I saw a tall and strapping Sergeant Major go raving mad by shell shock. He kept clawing at his mouth and his body was shaken with convulsions, so that he had to be strapped to a stretcher. Another soldier near him, a young and handsome boy, was shaking in a kind of ague, staring wildly with a dreadful terror in his eyes, quite insane. After almost every battle we fought through four and a half years of fighting there was always a crowd of shell-shock cases, and I used to turn my head away from the sight of these poor boys, with their dazed and lolling eyes and that clawing gesture at the mouth. Our asylums are still full of them.

Every year, every month almost, intensified the powers of destruction on each side, or changed one form of slaughter for another. In the early days of trench warfare the Germans mined under our lines and our officers and men in places like the Hohenzollern redoubt and Fricourt and St. Eloi went about their duties with the awful consciousness that at any moment the ground might open beneath their feet and bits of their bodies be hurled sky high. So it happened many times until by countermining we completely defeated the enemy's underground work.

Then the "Flammenwerfer," or flame-thrower made its appearance and our King's Royal Rifles in the Ypres salient were the first to see this new form of terror. As they stood to in the trenches they were aware of some liquid falling lightly upon them, and it smelt of petroleum. A few minutes later they saw German soldiers advancing upon them with canisters strapped to their shoulders, and hose-pipes from which jets of flame gushed out twenty yards ahead. Some of the King's Royal Rifles caught fire and were charred to cinders. Others beat the flames out of their clothes, crying and cursing, and others in spite of their burns, fired through those tongues of flame, and Germans carrying canisters were burned to death in their own fire.

What Poison Gas Really Meant.

Then came the devilish use of poison gas, first used by the Germans in the second battle of Ypres, in April of 1915, when our men did not understand its meaning and retreated before that vapor of death through a wild stampede of civilians in Ypres until many fell, choking and gasping their lives out in the fields around.

One despatch rider, carrying urgent orders, rode forward through the tide of retreat until he fell from his motor cycle which dashed sixty yards ahead until it crashed into a ruined wall. That was in the Spring of 1915, and until the end of the war the Germans and ourselves developed and intensified this most dreaded means of destruction.

The enemy was devilishly ingenious in his methods and varieties of gas poisoning. He made it heavy so that it filtered down into our cellars in Arras and Armentieres, where our men lay sleeping and breathed in its poison. He made it invisible and odorless so that when gas masks were invented our men did not know when to wear them. He made a gas which caused us to vomit, and when we took off our gas masks sent over another gas which killed.

And then he invented "mustard gas," the worst of all, which deposited a brownish powder and burned through men's clothes and raised enormous blisters and blinded them. With this gas, sent over in shells, he "strafed" our batteries and put many of them out of action, and caused thousands of casualties among our infantry, month after month. It was a dreadful sight to go through field hospitals where hundreds of these gas cases were lying, panting for breath, with their lungs turned to water, with their bodies burned, and with bandaged eyes. On one day in one section of the line there were 1,500 of these cases, and every day for many months there were hundreds. It was but poor comfort to our men in agony that our gas was even more deadly.

Slaughter on Battlefields Worst of All.

Yet, after all, these devices were but the trimmings and decorations of that death which is war. The slaughter on the battlefields by artillery, heavy and light; by machine guns and trench mortars, was the main business of the enemy and ourselves, and both sides did their job thoroughly, with superiority on our side toward the end.

In those four and a half years our losses were nearly 700,000 killed and over 2,000,000 wounded. High figures. Crying out to the pity of God and man for all this sacrifice of splendid youth, and with much suffering of spirit and body to each individual before he lay quiet below a wooden cross or went home with a blighty wound, who can describe the terrors of the battlefield? I cannot, though I have gone through those fields on days of great battle and seen our guns blown up into the air by high explosives with their teams killed beside them, and have walked through tracks strewn with our dead and German dead, headless, with arms and legs flung far from their bodies, with dreadful mangled faces or with no faces.

I have seen, not once but scores of times, the long trail of the walking wounded, staggering back under shellfire with their arms about each other's necks, or hobbling alone until they dropped, to wait for the stretcher bearers or to die, so patiently that they hardly groaned—men with ghastly wounds revealed, nakedly, blind men groping forward miserably with one hand tightly clutching a wounded comrade, men so hideous in masks of clotted blood that I dared not look at them after the first glance.

The Flanders battlefields were worst of all because of the intensity of fire there and because of the state of the soil in five months of heavy rains so that each shell hole merging into another pit ten or twelve feet deep was filled to the brim and made great bogs in which dead bodies floated. Our men could only get through that ground ten miles deep to Passchendaele by duckboard tracks a foot and a half wide and greasy with slime, and "taped out" by German shellfire. They went into action at night up those narrow ways of death and if they slipped off the duckboard they fell up to the pits or deeper into the slime-filled pits, and their cries came wailing down the gusty wind. Woe betide a wounded man who fell like that. If there were no comrades handy to haul him out he sank deep into those bogs by Glencorse Wood and Inverness Copse, and drowned.

The Slimy Bogs of Flanders.

After a battle, in those swamps there were many wounded men lying there, and one of them told me how he recovered consciousness at dawn and thought himself quite alone and was very much afraid because of that loneliness, until he heard the voices of wounded wailing about him, and as the light of dawn paled over those gray fields of slime he saw blood-stained figures raising themselves out of the pits like dead men risen from their graves.

Afterward some of them clung to each other, or held hands like children, and so I met them and saw how they were shaken by the cold in their bones, and how the gray slime of the Flanders mud was clotted on them, engrained in the skin of their faces and hands, and plastering the clothes to their bodies, so that they seemed to have been buried and dug up again.

For five months in 1917 our British soldiers endured those things, and our losses reached fantastic heights. It amounted in the case of some divisions to all but annihilation. The two Irish divisions lost 2,000 men each before attacking a line of German "pill boxes" (or concrete block houses) in August of 1917. They were shelled for hours as they stood-to in their trenches before the battle—and then when they went into action each division lost over 2,000 more. In one case their loss was 62 per cent. of their total strength. In the other it was 64 per cent.

During all the years of war, until the last phase, there were dreadful episodes like that when whole bodies of men, round Ypres, in Delville Wood and High Wood, on the Somme, at Gommercourt and Thiepval, were slashed to death by German gunfire. They were fine men, boys for the most part, from English counties and Scottish farmsteads and cities, and Irish villages, and I had many friends among them and loved them all, so that it was hard to go to a battalion mess after one of these battles and to find few familiar faces, but new faces of other boys who had come out to fill up the gaps, knowing that in a little while their turn would come.

But they came and did not try to shun their fate. They walked among the dead and knew the horrors of war, but they put on a mask of cheerfulness and hid any fear they might have in their hearts—God knows we were all afraid—and they were gallant to the end, hating this war as the hell it was but going through with it, and drinking to the very dregs its cup of agony, for the name and honor of the British race and for their own pride of manhood which would allow no surrender.

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ENGLAND AS BULWARK AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

American Official Investigators Who Have Been Studying British Relations of Capital and Labor Say a Conservative and Orderly Revolution Will Ward Off the Red Peril There

EVERYWHERE is heard the question whether the fabric of organization in the allied countries is safe against revolutionary propaganda and attack should the present strain of suspense over the peace settlement be protracted and readjustments longer delayed.

An industrial commission composed of American business men was sent to Europe more than two months ago to study these conditions and all related reconstruction problems, particularly the causes underlying labor unrest in England. The members, with the exception of one who went to France to conduct similar investigations there, returned to this country a few days ago. They made it a point while in England, as they moved from one manufacturing centre to another, to get in touch with every class in the industrial life of the nation, from Government representatives and leading business men to representatives of the most radical classes. With the commission was a man formerly active in the English labor movement; it was his duty to go ahead and arrange for meetings with representatives of all sections of the working class. The commission, in conducting the investigation, spent the day with manufacturers and other business men and the evening with delegations from workingmen's organizations and others agitating for social change.

The result of the investigation is reassuring; even in the most extreme class the traditional steadiness of English character, its opposition to methods of disorder and violence, was found to be in evidence as an anchor against revolutionary outbreak. E. T. Gundlach, head of the commission, a Chicago business man, said in Washington a few days ago:

"The air in England is full of talk about revolution, but when we come to analyze this talk in conversation with the workmen we find that they mean by revolution is a great change in the methods of the Government. The British workman also talks a great deal about overthrowing the Government. We must remember that overthrowing the Government in England means a change of administration. Of course there is a radical wave that really wants something akin to a revolution, but I recall particular talks with groups of ultra-radical workmen who talked loud and long about the fact that they were tired of waiting and wanted a complete change in the social structure now. On two occasions I pinned these men down by asking what they meant by 'now,' and it turned out that they merely wanted to start now, and proceed gradually. I asked the most intelligent of the talkers in Glasgow if he was a Bolshevik. He said no—that he disagreed entirely with them because they sought to accomplish changes too suddenly. I asked how long he expected it to take to bring about a revolution. His answer was, 'Twenty years,' and he was one of the very loud talkers. There is in England an element which might be termed Bolshevist—not unlike that here known as the I. W. W.'s, but unimportant comparatively as to number.

"Everywhere we found the working classes aroused and alert. They are seriously attempting to grasp fundamentals of the problems facing them. At Manchester we found that workmen are, in a large degree, spending their free time in school studying economics instead of at sports. The whole air is full of the new era, and every workman thinks he is going to have something to say in this new era, but even those who are theoretical Marxians, I found, are by temperament wholly opposed to any violent change. They have been too long controlled by a Parliamentarian system.

"Unquestionably they are strongly organized. The leaders of the so-called Triple Alliance, composed of the three big unions of coal miners, railway men, and transportation men, have got so much power that if they went on a strike it seems as if the whole of England would have to submit. However, it was pointed out that this would be dictation by a small minority, and, as a violation of the principle of democracy, harmful to their interests in the long run. The coal hearings began just before we left, and there appeared to be no difference of opinion on the point that the coal miners had made out an excellent case for better living conditions. Whether the final outcome will be the beginning of another social order forced through the nationalization of the coal mines or whether this present trouble will be settled by simply giving the miners higher wages and shorter hours remains as a problem.

"How do the conservative element propose to meet any menace of Bolshevism in England?"

"There is no great fear of anything resembling Bolshevism in England, provided the great majority of workmen can be kept employed. How far the workers will go in their demand for more and more of the national products, and more and more shares in the national industries remains to be seen. However, with a very small minority which is opposed to harmony and constitutional methods nothing more is needed than a large army of unemployed, or partly employed, labor to create very serious danger—something one might describe as a Bolshevist menace. Again and again, radical labor leaders with whom we talked emphasized the point that they were expressing, consciously or subconsciously, the desires of the multitude. They recognize that they have not the majority of the workingmen supporting them in their present radicalism, but they count upon some upheaval of the industries to bring out their desires. We must not put these men down as devils, many are sincere; some of them are moved by a desire to be leaders and some are mere cranks.

"In order to avoid the danger of an army of unemployed rising to follow these radicals, employers and labor leaders who believe in orderly procedure are agreed that the greatest attention must be paid to the subject of employment. There is a movement on foot now among business men to keep up manufacturing, even to the extent of stocking up on goods, and every effort is being made to stimulate non-war production trade in order to keep men employed. In the office of Sir Stephen Kent, one of the very wealthy men in the Government service, who, as Director of Demobilization, has charge of employment, we saw tables of figures showing how men are being systematically demobilized by industries. In the engineering trade a great many men are already out of work, so men in that trade were not being demobilized at the time of our interview with Sir Stephen. Employment offices are being greatly enlarged.

"I was greatly surprised upon my return to the United States last week, after seeing how employment is being handled in England, to learn that Congress had seen fit to cramp the United States Employment Service to such an extent that they had been obliged to close up some 1,800 offices. It may now be of interest to note, however, that there is some rather freely spoken criticism in England of the British method of handling the problem."

"What is being done in the way of a permanent policy for meeting labor unrest, irrespective of current employment?"

"During the war the so-called shop-steward movement grew independently of the labor movement. Local strikes were frequent, while the national unions, owing to agreements, were unable to strike. The Government, seeking to bring about a better adjustment between employers and employes, appointed a commission, which has brought in a recommendation for a joint industries council of employers and employes, simple district councils, and simple committees within the plants. This system is being adopted in about thirty industries and is the talk of industrial England. It is known as the Whitley system. It is the purpose of the industries to dispose of disputes by means of these councils between employers and employes. It is generally fathered by the employers. We gave special attention to the Whitley system in our investigation.

"Why did the commission spend practically all its time in Great Britain? Because industrial history shows some analogy between Great Britain and the United States. American development in many instances has followed the British, not because they know better, but because they have had longer experience. This similarity was particularly emphasized recently, because during the war events moved very fast. Great Britain had four years of war, while we had a year and a half. They began to get their shop committees after six or eight months of war, while we began to get our shop committees after we had been in the war for the same time. They had certain types of labor troubles, and we had certain types of labor troubles. It is reasonable to suppose that the events now taking place in Great Britain will take place here also in a more or less degree.

"The question we shall have to meet is that we must get along with these labor people. We cannot get along by trying to smash the workmen's organizations. The employers in England realize that this battle has been fought, and that kind of opposition has been abandoned. They now believe in the conservative organization of labor as one protection against chaos, and they know that the whole organization of labor, as at present constituted, is at stake, and that business, as owned and conducted by individuals, that is, the employers, is at stake, for these conservative types of organization do not continue and show themselves equal to meet the strain; the Bolshevik is waiting at the door.

"When I say Bolshevik, I do not, of course, mean the precise Russian type. But I do mean those who believe that industry can be run by committees instead of individual business men. That idea is abroad. We have it in clubs and even among business men. Most of us believe it is an erroneous idea, not ultimately for the best good and liable to lead to great industrial troubles and possible revolution. I have no fear of the latter, but I have seen enough to know that the mere fear of the thing is enough to unsettle conditions. The unheeding employer and the unheeding employe are only injuring themselves and helping their common enemies, the I. W. W. and other revolutionary radicals.

"I do not know just what is meant by the word 'Bolshevism,' but if the coal miners in England not only nationalize the mines, but, as coal miners, obtain control of the mines, it seems to me that that is an application of Bolshevism to one industry. The nationalization of the industry, meaning the control of the industry by the public, is socialism, but the control of the industry by the workers within it, if I understand it correctly, is the ideal of the Bolsheviki in Russia. I am personally not opposed to any system, no matter by what name you may call it, which will help improve the happiness of the world as a whole, but, so far as we understand the subject, these Bolshevist ideals do not lead to any good. We believe that managers and private stimulus of industry are necessary for the best conduct of business for the benefit of both employers and employes. If we are correct in this assumption, then some tendencies in England are toward a very serious disorganization of industry, and it is just because so many people recognize this that I believe conservative employers and employes will unite in England, at least to a large extent.

"One of the big things which we could not very well touch in our report, which will be made public next week, is the very marked feeling among the British that their foreign trade is at stake if this labor unrest cannot be settled, and labor men themselves feel that. And I was greatly surprised to find that the employers and even members of the Great Britain Federation of Industries are talking with considerable favor of international agreements between labor, hoping that labor organizations in various countries will get together—the very thing they looked upon a year ago as anarchy. Of course, this can be accomplished only by national organizations of labor, not by employers. Employers are done with making war upon labor organizations as we have known them in the past, because they fear a more formidable foe.

"We have Bolshevist elements in this country, and if we don't look out and cultivate harmony between employers and conservative employes, and, most of all, see to it that the unemployment problem does not spread to large proportions, we shall have troubles on our hands, with Bolshevist outbreaks aiming at labor's taking control of industry. We must have readjustments, better conditions for the average worker than formerly existed. I think the danger here is that employers are not waking up in outlining programs for closer co-operation with their employes, whereas in Great Britain nearly all employers have waked up. That, I think, is where our greatest danger of protracted labor disturbance lies."

Other members of the commission were W. H. Ingersoll of New York, George E. McElwain of Boston, Dorr E. Felt of Chicago, F. E. Otis of Atlanta, and R. J. Caldwell of New York.

AMERICA'S RECORD SINCE ENTERING THE WAR TWO YEARS AGO TODAY.

A Few of the Statistics Relating to Our Armed Forces, Casualties, Shipping, and Estimated Cost of Operations, April 6, 1917, to April 6, 1919.

April 6, 1917—	
Regular Army	127,588
National Guard in Federal service	80,466
Reserve corps in service	4,000
Total of soldiers	212,054
Personnel of Navy	65,777
Marine Corps	15,627
Total armed forces	293,438
Nov. 11, 1918—	
Army	3,764,000
Navy	497,030
Marine Corps	78,017
Total armed forces	4,339,047
Soldiers transported overseas	2,053,347
American troops in action, Nov. 11, 1918	1,338,169
Soldiers in camps in the United States, Nov. 11, 1918	1,700,000
Casualties, Army and Marine Corps, A. E. F.	282,311
Death rate per thousand, A. E. F.	.057
German prisoners taken	44,000
Americans decorated by French, British, Belgian, and Italian armies, about	10,000
Number of men registered and classified under selective service law	28,700,000
Cost of thirty-two National Army cantonments and National Guard camps	$179,629,497
Students enrolled in 500 S. A. T. C. camps	170,000
Officers commissioned from training camps (exclusive of universities, &c.)	80,000
Women engaged in Government war industries	3,000,000

Behind the Battle Lines.	
Railway locomotives sent to France	967
Freight cars sent to France	13,174
Locomotives of foreign origin operated by A. E. F.	350
Cars of foreign origin operated by A. E. F.	973
Miles of standard gauge track laid in France	843
Warehouses, approximate area in square feet	23,000,000
Motor vehicles shipped to France	110,000
Arms and Ammunition.	
Persons employed in about 8,000 ordnance plants in U. S. at signing of armistice	4,000,000
Shoulder rifles made during war	2,500,000
Rounds of small arms ammunition	2,879,148,000
Machine guns and automatic rifles	181,662
High explosive shells	4,250,000
Gas shells	500,000
Shrapnel	7,250,000
Gas masks, extra canisters, and horse masks	8,500,000
Navy and Merchant Shipping.	
Warships at beginning of war	197
Warships at end of war	2,003
Small boats built	800
Submarine chasers built	335
Merchant ships armed	2,500
Naval bases in European waters and the Azores	54
Shipbuilding yards (merchant marine) increased from 61 to more than 200.	
Shipbuilding ways increased from 235 to more than 1,000.	
Ships delivered to Shipping Board by end of 1918	592
Deadweight tonnage of ships delivered	3,423,495
Finances of the War.	
Total cost, approximately	$24,620,000,000
Credits to eleven nations	8,841,657,000
Raised by taxation in 1918	3,694,000,000
Raised by Liberty Loans	14,000,000,000
War Savings Stamps to November, 1918	634,253,000
War relief gifts, estimated	4,000,000,000

SIX NEW PRODUCTIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAYHOUSES

THE PLAY WITH A NUDGE

By JOHN CORBIN.

WHEN Clyde Fitch was producing his sentimental comedy, "Lover's Lane," his manager, William A. Brady, had doubts as to the many minute hair strokes of character upon which Fitch insisted. "You like your little Fitchisms, and I like them," said Mr. Brady, "but will they get over to the audience?" Mr. Fitch thought that anything which pleased both him and his manager had an appeal unusually inclusive, and begged that his miniature painting of character be given a fair tryout on the road. From Trenton Mr. Brady telegraphed: "Great success. All the little Fitchisms going like hell." The more usual type of play gains its effects by reaching out over the footlights and "hitting 'em between the eyes" for "a dramatic knockout." Its stock in trade are raw passions, crude characterizations, broad comedy, and swift, melodramatic development. Mr. Brady himself has named it "the play with a punch." But it is a very interesting type (and Miss Crothers's little new comedy "39 East" calls it to mind) which by gently nudging attention induces the audience to lean forward over the footlights and give to the people on the stage its most sympathetic attention.

The play with a nudge did not originate with Clyde Fitch. Joseph Jefferson knew it well, as is evident in his account of how he made his first great comedy success in the title part of "Our American Cousin." In most of "our modern plays," he says, the love scenes are "sentimental and insipid, being filled with either flowery nonsense or extravagance bordering upon burlesque." That is not the way of "natural love, off stage," which is "almost invariably humorous; even comic—not to the lovers' minds, oh no! 'Tis a serious business to them, and that is just what makes it so delightful to look at. The principals do the most foolish things: the gentleman cannot make up his mind what to do with his hat or with his hands, the lady is awkward and shy, and the more they love each other the more comical they are. It was the opportunity of developing this attitude of early love that attracted me to the 'Cousin.' A shrewd, keen Yankee boy of 25 falls in love at first sight with a simple, loving English dairymaid of 18. She innocently sits on the bench, close beside him; he is fascinated and draws closer to her; she raises her eyes in innocent wonder at this, and he glides gently to the furthest end of the bench. He never tells her of his love, nor does she in the faintest manner suggest her affection for him and, though they persistently talk of other things, you see plainly how deeply they are in love."

The method of intimate suggestion goes back much further than Jefferson. Shakespeare is full of the most delicately shaded character comedy. The wooing of Mistress Anne Page by Slender is a masterpiece in the kind. And the method is evident in his most transcendent characterizations. Jefferson himself instances the balcony scene in "Romeo and Juliet" as "the greatest love scene that ever was or ever will be written, being full of the most exquisite humor."

Among moderns the master of the play with a nudge is Barrie. No one surpasses him in the minuteness and intimacy of his strokes of character. The stage directions of his plays, which the Scribners have at last made available to the reader, are a marvel of minuscule elaboration. Yet though Barrie delights quite frankly in the sheer truth of an attitude or a gesture—the closing of an eye or the dawning of a smile—he regards such things not as an end in themselves but as a means. Mr. Lob's house party in "Dear Brutus" are as intimately human and humorous a crew of mortal fools as Puck or an audience could wish to laugh at; but the play has an inner meaning which stirs each one of us to the depths, filling us with a fresh sense of the importance of life and of character. The Old Lady who shows her medals is modeled with the utmost subtlety of humor, but the thing one remembers in the little play is the faint shrilling of the elfin bagpipes and the message of pride and of joy they bring to those who have lost their best of youth in the war.

To Clyde Fitch, as also to Miss Crothers, this miniature genre comedy seems a sufficient end in itself. It is enough to keep an audience laughing at revelations of familiar and quite commonplace characters. The more common the characters, in fact, the more laughable. At most there is a faint vernal haze of young love budding as one looks down lover's lane or out from beneath the wistarias of a Summer house in Central Park. Good folk in the theatre, like the boarding-house tabbies in "39 East," respond eagerly to the nudgings of a personal and gossipping curiosity, but are not easily led to the heights of philosophic contemplation or of even the most inspiring tragedy.

Miss Crothers is so resolutely the miniaturist that she avoids the situation dramatic, though it is structural in her story. Her ingenuous heroine, who has come to the city to be a singer, is beset by two metropolitan males of evil intent, the Young Man of the boarding house and the manager of the show in which she has become chorus girl. It is in the struggle between these two that the young man about town is transformed into a properly adoring lover and prospective husband. Yet the theatrical manager never appears. The scène a faire falls in an entr'acte. Of the chief mover in the action we know only what is said of him. At first one and all assume that his intentions are The Worst. But a marvelous thing transpires. His purpose in inviting Penelope to a midnight supper was to raise her salary. Miss Crothers establishes his character and intentions by reporting his deposition that he is a Married Man. I for one believe her—and him. But all the more I should have delighted in a sentimental genre scene in which a miniature theatrical manager, surprised in a midnight supper with one of his chorus girls, convinces a young man about town of the virtue of his intentions by producing his marriage lines. And several managers who sat near me on the first night seemed as delighted with the idea as I was.

"The Honor of the Family."

CLYDE FITCH was not always the sentimental miniaturist and humoresque genre painter. It is true that, with all his theatric effectiveness and fertility in invention, he lacked the fundamental dramatic impulse. He was never less great than in his "great" scenes, which somehow lacked the vital impulse. Even "The City"—his last play, once acclaimed as his masterpiece—was surprising and striking rather than truly moving. But he had a talent which is far rarer, the talent for drawing characters which are as vigorous and representative as they are subtle. Structurally and dramatically—the two qualities are closely allied—"The Girl with the Green Eyes" and "The Truth" are flimsy enough. Yet the modern drama, in England or in America, has no portrait of a jealous woman as full blooded and acutely psychologized as Jinny of the green eyes, no portrait of the feminine liar as deliciously human and comprehensible as the heroine of "The Truth."

It used to be said that his talent was essentially feminine—that he could not draw a he man. The curious fact is that the two plays which have achieved the widest popularity, and by which he seems destined to be longest remembered, are "Beau Brummel" and "The Honor of the Family." Here again there is a lack of dramatic structure. In defiance of the axiom of Euclid, the part is greater than the whole. But in this or any generation you could count on the fingers of one hand the male characters which are as vigorously viable. The success of "The Honor of the Family" is more remarkable because of the nature of the character and the play. It is all quite frankly terre-à-terre, even cynical, with absolutely no concession to the popular taste for sweetness and light. An old dotard is dying, and the members of his family vie with his mistress to gain control of his estate. The daring and breezy Bridau drives the pretty young trollop away to Paris—and appoints a meeting with her there as the curtain falls. But, sordid as Bridau is, he is daring and breezy, as few characters have ever been, and he has enabled Mr. Skinner to delight audiences that nightly crowd the theatre.

The occasion is of note, furthermore, as contradicting two widely diffused misconceptions. Clyde Fitch passed, and still passes, for a dramatist of the fashionable drawing room—a reputation to which he always objected. Even in his "smartest" plays, the smart people were relatively few and served mainly as a foil for the vulgarities and affectations which he delighted to satirize. Similarly, Otis Skinner passes for a romantic actor. Certain good folk are trying to hang a "romantic revival" on the peg of his present success. But there is nothing romantic about Bridau, or about the beggar Haj in "Kismet"—his two most successful parts. "To say drama is to say character." Clyde Fitch won his public by the salient portrayal of human beings, and Otis Skinner holds his by acting them.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD—"The Invisible Foe."

SHUBERT-RIVIERA—"Maytime."

LOEW'S SEVENTH AVENUE—Bertha Kalich in "The Riddle: Woman."

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

ORPHEUM—Van and Schenck, Alan Brooks in a sketch, Josie Heather and company, Murphy, Nichols and company, Seven Honey Boys, Fred Allen, and others.

MAJESTIC — Leo Carrillo in "Lombardi, Ltd."

THE WORKMEN'S THEATRE

SOMETHING about the projected Workmen's Theatre, which announces that it will begin its session in New York early in August, is contained in an announcement just made by the organization from its headquarters at 41 Union Square. Describing the theatre as it is now constituted as "a hothouse of artificial emotions," the Workmen's Theatre plans to establish an institution which shall be "a vital educational and spiritual force," and literally of and for the people. The salient features of the plan, as its sponsors now put them forward, are these:

"To regenerate the theatre by infusing into it the health and strength of the masses, to make the theatre a source of invigorating beauty and joy, to develop in the theatre its inherent possibilities as a vital educational and spiritual force—this is the purpose of the Workmen's Theatre. It must be supported by the workers, encouraged by them, influenced by them. Private profits accruing to any individual or group of individuals must be eliminated. It must essentially and in effect be a workmen's theatre.

"The Workmen's Theatre begins its activities with the masses solidly behind it, inasmuch as the United Labor Education Committee, under whose auspices the Workmen's Theatre was organized, has a membership of over 500,000 organized workers in New York alone. This committee, composed of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union, Furriers' Union, Joint Board, Jewelry Workers' Union, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, Women's Trade Union League, Workmen's Circle, and United Hebrew Trades, has begun a broad-visioned systematic campaign, having as its purpose to wake, develop, and strengthen the inherent strivings of the people to the higher ideals of humanity, to the fullness and the beauty in life.

"The first series of performances, consisting of three plays by international masters, will begin in the early part of August. These plays will be interpreted by sincere and intelligent players, and will be directed by Richard Ordynski, B. Iden Payne, and Emanuel Reicher.

"Until the Workmen's Theatre is able to build a modern theatre, a playhouse of its own, these performances will necessarily be given in a theatre rented for the purpose. The financial end of our project has been carefully computed, and, merely to cover the cost of production, $1.50 will be charged for admission to the three plays. This small fee should make it possible for all workers to attend the performances. The fee is uniform.

"To do away with caste and privilege in the theatre and create equality among those who attend the performances, the urn system of distributing seats will be employed. Tickets will be drawn by lot from three urns, containing, respectively, single, two, and three group tickets. This is the nearest approach to fairness that can be attained in a playhouse constructed to extend all privileges to the rich and deny to the poor."

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Friendly Enemies	Hudson	July 22
Three Faces East	Longacre	Aug. 13
Everything	Hippodrome	Aug. 22
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26
Daddies	Lyceum	Sept. 5
Forever After	Playhouse	Sept. 9
The Unknown Purple	Lyric	Sept. 14
Tea for Three	Maxine Elliott	Sept. 19
Some Time	Casino	Oct. 4
The Better 'Ole	Cort	Oct. 19
Three Wise Fools	Criterion	Oct. 31
Tiger! Tiger!	Belasco	Nov. 12
The Crowded Hour	Manhattan	Nov. 22
Oh, My Dear!	Princess	Nov. 27
Ziegfeld Frolics (9 and 11:30)	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
Midnight Whirl	Century Roof	Dec. 12
Dear Brutus	Empire	Dec. 23
Somebody's Sweetheart	Central	Dec. 23
Listen, Lester	Knickerbocker	Dec. 23
A Prince There Was	George M. Cohan	Dec. 24
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
A Little Journey	Vanderbilt	Dec. 26
Keep It to Yourself	39th St.	Dec. 30
Cappy Ricks	Morosco	Jan. 13
The Woman in Room 13	Booth	Jan. 14
Up in Mabel's Room	Eltinge	Jan. 15
The Velvet Lady	New Amsterdam	Feb. 3
Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans	Henry Miller's	Feb. 4
Good Morning, Judge	Shubert	Feb. 6
Hobohemia	Greenwich Village	Feb. 8
Toby's Bow	Comedy	Feb. 10
Please Get Married	Fulton	Feb. 12
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan and Harris	Feb. 17
A Sleepless Night	Bijou	Feb. 18
The Fortune Teller	Republic	Feb. 24
Moliere	Liberty	Mar. 17
The Honor of the Family (revival)	Globe	Mar. 17
A Burgomaster of Belgium	Belmont	Mar. 24
Tumble In	Selwyn	Mar. 24
Let's Beat It	Century	Mar. 24
39 East	Broadhurst	Mar. 31
Take It From Me	44th Street	Mar. 31
Hitchy-Koo (2nd engagement)	Punch and Judy	Mar. 31



E. Lyall Swete Is an English Player Who Came to This Country to Stage "Chu Chin Chow," and Has Since Been Acting Here. His Is the Title Role in Maeterlinck's "A Burgomaster of Belgium."

THE WEEK'S NEW OFFERINGS

ONE of the busiest weeks of the year is ahead in the theatres, and this despite the fact that the season is supposed soon to begin to "wane." There will be some six or seven new productions in the playhouses of varying importance.

PAPA—*Tomorrow night at the Little Theatre.*

This is Zoe Akins's farcical comedy, which has for several years been available in printed form. F. C. Whitney is making the production, and the principal rôles will be played by Jobyna Howland and John L. Shine.

Others in the company will be Violette Wilson, Ann Andrews, Barnett Parker, Robert Andrews, Miriam Battista, Nina Varesa, and Adolphe Millar.

SHAKUNTALA—*Tuesday afternoon at the Greenwich Village Theatre.*

"Shakuntala" will be played at the Greenwich Village on Tuesday and Friday afternoons until further notice, the while "Hobohemia" continues to occupy the boards at night. The play is a Hindu work, some fifteen centuries old, and the work of Kalidasa, who was contemporaneous with Horace and Virgil. It remained unknown outside of India until about one hundred years ago.

Livingston Platt has designed the settings for the Greenwich Village production, and W. Franke Harling has adapted the music. Both Frank Conroy, director of the Greenwich, and Harold Meltzer, his associate, will play parts in the production. Still others in the cast will be Beatrice Prentice, in the title rôle; Geoffrey C. Stein, Joseph Macauley, Grace Henderson, Ruth Boyd, Marjorie Deen, Grace Morse, and Theodore Doucet.

A GOOD, BAD WOMAN.—*Tuesday night at the Harris Theatre.*

This is a drama by William Anthony Maguire, and has hitherto been known as "Everyman's Castle," under which title it has been given several preliminary engagements on the road. Nothing concerning the nature of the piece is made public, but it is known to be a domestic drama.

The cast will be headed by Margaret Illington, Robert Edeson, Wilton Lackaye, and Katharine Kaelred, and will also include Richard Taber, Hazel Turney, Amy Ongley, and Howard Boulden. H. H. Frazee and Richard Bennett are the producers.

COME-ON CHARLEY—*Tuesday night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.*

George V. Hobart is the author of this opus, and the announcement mentions the fact that it is the forty-seventh of his plays to reach the stage. The play is a farce, and is founded upon stories by Thomas Addison.

In the cast will be Charles Abbe, Lynne Overman, Frank McCormack, Amy Leah Dennis, Robert Rendel, Maurice Barrett, Eunice Elliott, Lilyan Tashman, Vinton Freedley, and others.

COME ALONG.—*Tuesday night at the Nora Bayes Theatre.*

This entertainment is "an unusual musical comedy," according to the prospectus, with the scenes laid in France at the present time. The book and lyrics are the work of Bide Dudley, well known as a theatrical writer, and the music is by John Louw Nelson.

In the cast will be Harry Tighe, Regina Richards, Paul Frawley, Billy Clark, Jessica Brown, Marcelle Carroll, Frank Le Duke, Allen Kearns, Miss Du Fre Houston, Charles Stanton, Dan Dawson, and Ernest E. Pollock.

THE JEST—*Wednesday night at the Plymouth Theatre.*

This is Sem Benelli's "La Cena Delle Beffe," a play long well known in Italy, its native land, and almost equally well in France, England, and Belgium. In Paris it was played by Sarah Bernhardt. The first production in Italy was some seventeen years ago, and since that time the play has rarely been off the Italian stage.

John and Lionel Barrymore will be the stars, playing brothers, and the company will also include Maude Hanaford, Gilda Varesi, Margaret Fareleigh, Maude Furand, Martha McGraw, Arthur Forrest, E. J. Ballantine, Warner Richmond, Rankin Davenport, Cecil Clovelly, Alexander Frank, Paul Irving, Jacob Kingsberry, George Casselberry, and H. Charles Smith.

THREE SHORT PLAYS—*Saturday night at the Neighborhood Playhouse.*

The trio of one-act plays which the Neighborhood Players will offer next Saturday and Sunday nights, and for several successive week ends, are all hitherto unproduced in New York. They will be "The Eternal Megalosaurus," by Justine Lewis; "The Noose," by Tracy Mygatt, and "Everybody's Husband," by Gilbert Cannan.

Although the French players ended their season proper last night, there will be a farewell performance at the Vieux Colombier tomorrow night, when "Le Coupee Enchangee" will be played. Jacques Copeau, Otto H. Kahn and others will speak.

Walter Hampden's final appearance in "Hamlet" this season will take place at the Plymouth Theatre at 10:30 o'clock next Saturday morning.

A third company of "Tea for Three"—there is a road organization headed by Charlotte Walker, in addition to the company at the Maxine Elliott—will begin a tour in Yarmouth, N. S., on Thursday of this week. Elsa Ryan, best known of Laurette Taylor's successors in "Peg," will head the newest company.

Paul Swan will give his only dance recital of the season Thursday afternoon at the Selwyn Theatre at 3 o'clock. With him will appear an orchestra of symphony players under the leadership of Victor Kolar.

The last of Beatrice Herford's present series of monologue matinées will be given at the Booth Theatre tomorrow at 3:30.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?



AFTER an absence from the stage extending over a year or more, John Drew will presently essay a return in a comedy from, or perhaps only of, the Italian. At all events, Mr. Drew's role will be that of an Italian, and the play will be seen in New York this Spring. John D. Williams, it is understood, will be the producer in the case.

Martha Hedman is also rehearsing under the Williams direction these days, but whether Mr. Drew and Miss Hedman will appear in the same play is a question which must be left for another Sunday.

Laurette Taylor and Hartley Manners, it appears, are contemplating the presentation of "Happiness" in London over the Summer, with Miss Taylor in the cast. The news comes circuitously, having been confided by Mr. Manners to The London Daily Telegraph.

"A letter from J. Hartley Manners," writes the dramatic commentator of that sheet, "brings the welcome news that he and his wife, Miss Laurette Taylor, the inimitable 'Peg o' My Heart,' expect to return to London about the end of May or the beginning of June. Should a West End theatre be available they will promptly secure it in order that London playgoers may be introduced to Mr. Manners's latest piece, 'Happiness,' in which Miss Taylor has made a signal success on the other side. 'But the big thing we want to do,' continues Mr. Manners, 'is to organize a series of benefits for war relief funds by giving performances of "Out There," my war play of England in 1915. It was with this piece we made $683,000 for the Red Cross last May. The scheme would include a series of matinées for various charities.'"

Miss Taylor's London season will be strictly limited, whatever happens, for she will reappear in New York in the Fall in a new play—in which, like Mr. Drew, she will play an Italian. Thus a quartet of prominent players—Miss Taylor, Mr. Drew, and the Brothers Barrymore—are presently to appear in plays from, or having to do with, the Italian.

William Gillette qualified for the Distinguished Service Cross of the theatre during the last week when he went through the Wednesday matinée of "Dear Brutus" under particularly trying circumstances. Just before the performance Mr. Gillette dropped some raw spirits of ammonia into his eye instead of the medicine he intended to use, but despite the pain which followed—to say nothing of the omnipresent fear that he might thereby lose his eye—he played the matinée and night performances as usual.

The entrepeneurs of "The Unknown Purple" call proud attention to the fact that that melodrama is now the dean of Forty-second Street. When it opened at the Lyric, on Sept. 14, "Going Up" was playing at the Liberty, "Where Poppies Bloom" at the Republic, "Why Worry?" at the Harris, "Under Orders" at the Eltinge, "Three Faces East" at the Cohan and Harris, "Information, Please!" at the Selwyn, and "The Follies" at the New Amsterdam. One of these, "Three Faces East," is continuing at another theatre; the others have passed.

Henry Miller's Theatre celebrated its first anniversary last week, and the statistics show that it has housed seven different productions in that time. Of these, "Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans" is the first to enjoy any considerable success, although "A Marriage of Convenience," which was on view for seven weeks, was a profitable venture. The remaining five were "The Fountain of Youth," "Perkins," the revival of "Daddy Long Legs," "Tillie," and "Back to Earth."

Wilette Kershaw, who has her crowded hour in Chicago, but not in New York, will presently reap the reward of patience in the shape of stardom in a play called "Oh, Peggy, Behave," the work of Owen Davis. The presence here of Miss Kershaw—the first name is *Wilette*—will add one more name to the list of the commonly misspelled. The most prominent others—they have been cited on this page before—are Donald Gallaher, Ernest Gleadinning, and Macey Harlam.

Max Montesole, who staged "A Burgomaster of Belgium" here, sailed for England last Wednesday. Montesole was the "Malcolm Moffat" who played the rôle of the gardener during the first week of the run here; having put his acting past behind him, he preferred to be known in New York as a producer. He will stage a variety of plays in London, including one of his own.

"Through the Ages," a drama by Guy Bolton and George Middleton which Elliott, Comstock and Gest placed in rehearsal during the last week, is the play which has hitherto been known as "The Cross."

"MOLIERE'S" BIG SCENE

The scene of Molière's defiance to the King, taken from the published edition of Philip Moeller's play, (Alfred A. Knopf,) is here reproduced in part. Mme. de Montespan, surprised by a sudden visit from the monarch while Molière is in her room, precipitates the clash between the two men by telling Louis that she has been pleading with the playwright to destroy a play in which he has made sport of the King.

MME. DE MONTESPAN (*And her eyes are like two sharp swords of flame*)—I have been beseeching your favorite, this comedian; I have been imploring him, I, the mistress of the King, to destroy a scandalous play he has written before the matter reached your ears. • • • He has used you, his King, as a painted puppet for his lewd imaginings, so that the lowest clowns in France can hoot at you, their sovereign. • • •

LOUIS—Is this the truth, Molière?

MME. DE M.—Why look, Louis, can't you see his face tells all? (*For Molière stands aghast. Her ruse has been too sudden in its turning.*)

LOUIS—No, there's some error here. Molière would not do that. • • • Have you written such a play?

MOLIERE—Sire, the matter's but a jest.

LOUIS—Is it a jest to make laughter of your King?

MOLIERE—Do not the gods make laughter of us all?

LOUIS—I do not think your similes can make this fact more lovely. Come, have you written such a comedy?

MOLIERE—If envious eyes so read it, yes, it's written.

LOUIS—You dare to be disloyal to your king? (*De Montespan is watching him. She has gauged correctly, for his Majesty's anger is mounting past control.*)

MOLIERE—Not disloyal to my King, but loyal to my muse. The play's but meant for laughter.

LOUIS—Is no price, then, too high to pay for laughter?

MOLIERE—You weigh the matter with a weight that's not its purpose.

LOUIS—Sir, if you have made this lady seem ridiculous, why, that's enough.

MOLIERE—It's her will to make me seem something baser still, and that's a traitor to your Majesty. My play is but a farce written in a moment's merriment. There may be reasons why there are others who would make of this comedy a sudden scaffold for my hanging. Your Majesty, I do beseech you, let's have done with this.

MME. DE M.—Sire, the matter is not so easily scattered. You'll be the jesting stock of Paris, for this author has crucified you upon the filthy gibbet of his wit. • • • Forgive this insult and he'll be the first of many who'll dare gibe at you.

MOLIERE—You urge a low intention that I never meant.

MME. DE M. (*And the words bite*)—Sire, is nothing holy to these witty men?

MOLIERE—Madame, is nothing safe beyond your hate? (*Then to the King.*) This comedy, your Majesty, may mean much mirth hereafter, when you and I and this too loyal lady here are but dry dust that's scattered in the mad whirlings of the wind.

MME. DE M.—Louis, he has flung low laughter in your face, and you are less than King if you forgive him.

LOUIS—No, for it's gone beyond forgiveness and has reached command. Molière, I command you to destroy this comedy! (*And he lifts his hand as though to strike him.*)

MOLIERE (*Stepping back, his head high lifted*)—You command me, Sire?

LOUIS—Am I not still your King?

MOLIERE—Yes, to command me, Sire, but it's left to Molière to obey.

LOUIS—What's that? (*And he threateningly steps nearer to him.*)

MOLIERE—Yes, you have made of me a courtier to obey you, and if you strike me it would be my craven duty to beg pardon with a smile. But now the truth breaks in the dim places of my mind, Sire, you command me to destroy this comedy. What matter if I do or do not? You'll still be King of France and I Molière, though there be one farce more or less. The play's nothing. It's this command that matters. For that's the lash that makes me feel how lowly under the beatings of your will I've been to serve you. What have I done at your too base commands? What have I left undone? What godlike bidding have I left unanswered to pipe the paltry pageants of your Court? Oh, that's the deep dishonor of it all—that I, Molière, who in my plays have hooted at the hypocrites and with my pen have flayed the scheming seekers; that I, Molière, here at your pampered Court, to your too honeyed orders have been myself a liar and a slave.

LOUIS (*And his voice is the voice of a King*)—Beware!

MOLIERE (*And his voice is the voice of a man who greets his freedom*)—A moment, Sire, for this moment's mine; this sudden moment that smites with blasting truth the dark, remembered days and deeds that crowd about me. Now I would go out upon the bridges of your Paris and shout to all the listening crowds. Now let all those come as whom I've laughed, and with their pitiless laughter let them hurl laughter back at me. Now I must drink the bitter acid that I've flung, for now I know that often, oh, too often, I've left unwritten the deep truth that moves the human spirit to buy this gilded pleasure of a King.

MME. DE M.—Yes, of your King, by the divine right of God.

MOLIERE—Yes, of this King by the blind right of accident, this King who for his tinseled whim has chained my spirit. I am Molière, and Molière should know no King nor any rule save to serve the world with truth.

LOUIS—Molière, I hold your destiny here between my fingers. (*And he lifts them as though to snap them.*)

MOLIERE—Open your hand, Sire. My fame no longer lies between your fingers, but in the heart of France. They are waiting for me, all my people. It is for them I will write. It is for them I have lived and dreamed. Ever since the old days, and I, an humble, an unknown player, followed the ox-cart with a song in my heart through the winding lanes of Languedoc.

LOUIS (*Slowly, for his sudden anger has become something that's more lasting*)—Drink deeply of your words, my player, for words are but the wine of hope that drugs us.

MOLIERE—No, I am not drugged on words, but thirsty for my freedom.

LOUIS (*And his voice is sinister*)—Be not too rash to cast me off, my brave comedian. See, if I wish to I can break you as I break the crystal of this watch. (*And as he speaks he takes the little watch from among the trinkets that are lying on the dressing table and splinters the glass against its edge.*) Look, for the moment I have halted time. The hand has just stopped on the hour. Perhaps it is your hour, my comedian. (*And then bitterly, driving each word home.*) When I forget, then France forgets.

MOLIERE—No—my people, they will not forget. They are waiting with shouts to greet me.

MME. DE M.—(*And now her smile is filled with triumph*)—We shall see. The King is still the King.

MOLIERE—Yes, we shall see. (*And then turning on the King.*) Sire, I have been servile lackey to your laughter, and at your bidding your powdered clowns; but these things I now throw off forever, for now my mind shall be my sovereign, and my unshackled soul my King.

LOUIS—Molière, remember I have spoken.

MOLIERE—Sire, remember it is thus I answer you. I have put my faith in Kings; now I will give it back to France!

(*And the curtain falls.*)

AN EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENE MODELS

AN exhibition of American stage design, the first all-American show of scenic models and original sketches, will open tomorrow at the Bourgeois Galleries, and will continue for three weeks. Among those whose work will be on exhibition will be Joseph Urban, Robert E. Jones, Rollo Peters, Willy Pogany, John Wenger, Lee Simonson, Norman Bel-Geddes, Herman Rosse, J. Blanding Sloan, Michael Carmichael Carr, Irving Pichel, C. Raymond Johnson, and Maxwell Armfield.

The keynote of the exhibition, which will be distinctly one of the newer school, is sounded by Kenneth Macgowan in an article in the catalogue entitled "The New Path of the Theatre."

"One thing is certain," writes Mr. Macgowan. "If we go anywhere we shall go far. If we take steps to reorganize our theatrical machine, to make it sensitive and yet strong, self-reliant and self-expressive, we can create theatrical art of a rare fullness. For we build upon a full and alive past. We build upon a past that is [illegible] and yet—by the [illegible] vention of the war—has taken on many of the rounded and summed-up qualities of tradition. More, we are building on an international past in the theatre, even as we are building toward an international future in affairs of state.

"Behind the modern art of stage production loom two immense figures of theory—Gordon Craig and Adolph Appia. Craig, an Englishman writing in English, gave us the great outlines of inspiration, filled in with the brilliant and provocative art of his pencil. Appia, an Italian-Swiss writing in French, supplied an abstract philosophy and a concrete method. Two nations—Germany and Russia—took up the task of realizing these ideas and prescriptions. Through State and city theatres, through group playhouses, where study, experiment, and thoughtful accomplishment were not impossible, modern theatrical art rounded from theories into productions. From Germany rose the fame of Max Reinhardt, obscuring for us the splendid work of a dozen other producers like Fuchs, Linnebach, Hagemann. From Russia came the ballet of Balief, obscuring only less completely the theatre of Stanislavsky. In Ireland the Abbey Theatre opened its eyes to the vision. Barker saw in London, and minor men and playhouses in the English provinces. Rouche of the Théâtre des Arts showed Paris that which made him director of the Opera for the fated fall of 1914. And in France occurred that most remarkable birth of a literally new theatre, the Vieux Columbier of the critic-player Jacques Copeau. At this point the great war wrote 'finis.' Russia under the Soviets has reopened the scroll. America under the Shuberts may yet write upon it. • • •"

AT THE HIPPODROME.

The coming week will mark the fourteenth anniversary of the Hippodrome, and also the four hundredth presentation of the current spectacle, "Everything." As is the Hippodrome custom at anniversary time, each group of entertainers will offer one or more new stunts as its contribution to the celebration. On Saturday there will be a street parade by the entire organization, and on Sunday night a gala performance.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE AND J. J. SHUBERT.

B'way & 50th St. Phone Circle 2830 Evenings at 8. Matinees Tuesday, Thurs. & Sat. at 2

Winter Garden

"GREATEST SHOW IN THE WORLD."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World. "A DIAMOND MINE OF ENTERTAINMENT."—Stephen Rathbun, Eve. Sun.

Monte Cristo Jr.

Staged by J. C. Huffman

AN ASTONISHING ASSEMBLAGE OF ARTISTS

CHARLES PURCELL, Flora Revalles, Ralph Herz, Charles (Chic) Sale, Audrey Maple, William and Gordon Dooley, Watson Sisters, Esther Walker, Sydney Jarvis, Tom Lewis, Virginia Fissinger, Gladys Buckridge, Shirley Sherman—and—Adelaide and Hughes.

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TO-NIGHT Sunday Concert. Always the Best Sunday Entertainment in New York TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT | These Theatres Give Sunday Concerts Tonight | TO-NIGHT

Winter Garden B'way & 50th, at 8:15. Phone Circle 2830. ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

Nora Bayes Thea., 44th, W. of B'way, at 8:30. Phone Bryant 61. Adelaide & Hughes, Esther Walker, Miss West, Nonette, Ralph Herz, others.

Central B'way & 47th, at 8:15. Phone Bryant 17. BIG BILL OF BROADWAY FAVORITES

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A Sensation at 11:30 NEW YORK'S

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TOBY'S BOW

WITH NORMAN TREVOR

GEORGE MARION-DORIS RANKIN

COMEDY AT THE COMEDY

THEATRE, 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. at 2:30.

OLIVER MOROSCO'S 2 BIG FUN HITS!

MOROSCO THEATRE, West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.

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Jane Cowl in The Crowded Hour

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PRICES 25c to $1.50 (WED. MATINEE) BEST SEATS $1.00 Always 500 Orchestra Seats $1.00.

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By Rod Cooper Megrue with ARTHUR BYRON, MARGARET LAWRENCE, FREDERICK PERRY and others

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TO-NIGHT 8:15 SELWYN THEATRE 7th to $2.00 Bryant 47

Best Sun. Entertainment in N. Y. W. C. Handy, Clef Club Quartet, Fred Bryan Tangorines, 19 Jazz Bubbles, La Rumba and the original 50 Merry Moguls of Melody. The MEMPHIS BLUES BAND

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GEO. MOOSER Presents (By Arrangement with Messrs. Shubert) In the Dramatic Sensation of the Season.

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THE RIDDLE: WOMAN

Entire Original Broadway cast, including A. E. Anson, Chrystal Herne, Lee Baker.

Week April 14 WALKER WHITESIDE in "The Little Brother."

Today 1 to 11 P. M., Popular Sunday Concert

LITTLE THEATRE, 44th St. West of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

Starting Tomorrow Night AT 8:45 F. C. WHITNEY Presents

PAPA

AN AMORALITY IN 3 ACTS! BY ZOE AKINS

WM. A. BRADY'S **48th St.** Thea., n'r B'way. Phone Bryant 178. Evenings 8:30.

Matinees Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.

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A FABLE

In 3 acts and 5 scenes By GEORGE V. HOBART

Founded on stories by Thomas Addison.

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Arthur Hopkins Presents JOHN and LIONEL Barrymore In THE JEST

From the Italian of Sem Benelli

Plymouth W. 45th St. Seats Now.

PLYMOUTH THEATRE SPECIAL Saturday Morning April 12th Last Time at 10:30 WALTER HAMPDEN

"Any one who has missed this performance has missed a great experience."—Vogue.

HAMLET

3RD MONTH ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU

(by arrangement with A. H. Woods) IN "The FORTUNE TELLER"

A New Play by Leighton Grates Osgun

REPUBLIC THEATRE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.



Paul Swan AND Dancing Girls WITH Symphony Orchestra

Selwyn Theatre West 42nd Street

Thursday, April 10

Matinee at 3 o'clock

Only dance recital this season by America's most eminent classic dancer.

Seats 50c to $2.50 Now.

ABIJOU THEATRE, 45th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 430. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45.

THE FUNNIEST FARCE IN 20 YEARS

Sleepless Night

WITH THE BEST CAST OF SEASON

Peggy Hopkins, Ernest Glendinning, Josephine Drake, Donald Gallaher, William Morris, Carlotta Monterey, and others.



Nora Bayes THEATRE, 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 61. Beginning TUESDAY NIGHT AT 8:15

MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:15.

THE MARNE PRODUCTIONS, Inc., Presents THE MUSICAL COMEDY

Come Along

Book by RIDE DUDLEY. Music and Lyrics by JOHN LOUW NELSON.

The Cast Includes: HARRY TIGHE, REGINA RICHARDS, PAUL FRAWLEY, JESSICA BROWN, BILLY CLARK, ETHEL DE FRE HOUSTON, MARCELLE CARROLL, PATSIE DE FOREST, DAN DAWSON, CHARLES STANTON and A CHORUS OF CHARM AND VIVACITY.

39TH ST. THEATRE, NEAR B'WAY. Phone Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

4th BIG MONTH

George Broadhurst Presents THE PLAY OF A 1000 LAUGHS

KEEP IT TO YOURSELF

BY MARK SWAN With EDWIN NICANDER



"BREAKS ALL RECORDS FOR LAUGHTER"

EAST IS WEST With FAY BAINTER



ASTOR THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT.

5th MONTH A LITTLE JOURNEY 121st to 128th TIMES

Rachel Crothers's Brilliant Comedy with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane

PRESIDENT WILSON INDORSES TAFT'S VIEWS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT indorses "A Little Journey" when he says: "I enjoyed this immensely. My handkerchief is wet and my sides are aching."

VANDERBILT THEATRE 48th, E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 151. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. 1:30) & Sat.

Greatest of all Musical Plays MAYTIME

With Original Cast, including PEGGY WOOD, WILLIAM NORRIS, Melvin Stokes, Maude Odell, Rose Winters, Edna Temple, Arthur Albro, Douglas J. Wood, Nina Valleris, E. F. Nannery and others. Today - Sunday Concerts 1:30 to 11:30 P. M.



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"39 EAST"

RACHEL CROTHERS' NEWEST COMEDY with Henry Hull & Constance Binney

(The ideal lovers of the American stage)

"Positively thrilled the audience."—John Corbin, Times.

"You may safely put it on your list, for it is too good to miss."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

BROADHURST THEA., 44th, West of B'way. Phone Bryant 64. Mats. Tuesa. & Sat. 2:30

GEORGE BROADHURST.....Director

44th St. Theatre, Just W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 7292. Evgs. 8:10 sharp. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

IT'S A HIT!

"What the public wants and can't get enough of."—Times.

The New Musical Play

Take It From Me

"Awfully good fun—really a gold mine of irrepressible laughter."—Alan Dale, American.

"Bright, jingly, snappy stuff."—Eve. Telegram.

"Promises to be a riot in New York."—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail.

"A lively, rollicking musical play—not a single dull moment."—Eve. Sun.

"Really a perfect picnic. The whole family can enjoy it."—Herald.

Note:—The management desires to express its grateful appreciation to the New York Dramatic Critics for the lavish praise bestowed on "Take It From Me," and to thank the New York public for the liberal patronage accorded this attraction on its initial week in New York City.

SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle 59th Street Phone Columbus 8600. Lawrence J. Anhalt—Lessee and Mgr.

FAREWELL WEEK

Society of American Singers Wm. Wade Hinshaw, Gen. Mgr.

Gilbert & Sullivan's Greatest Comic Operas

Mon. Eve. 8:15 & Sat. Matinee 2:15.

IOLANTHE

Tues. & Thurs. Eves. 8:15.

PATIENCE

Wed. & Fri. Eves. 8:15.

MIKADO

Gala Farewell—Sat. Eve. 8:15.

ROBIN HOOD

AFTER 8 MERRY MELODIOUS MONTHS

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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

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Spain's Eminent Singers and Dancers in a repertoire of the greatest Spanish operas and musical comedies

A Distinguished, Imported Company of 65

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OR ANY DAY SEE THE SEASON'S BIGGEST THRILL

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BOOTH Thea., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

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ELTINGE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

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Shubert Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 8433. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

The Sensationally Successful Musical Comedy

GOOD MORNING JUDGE

(Founded on Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's famous farce, "The Magistrate,") Now in its second year in London under the name "The Boy."

George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King, and 30 others, mostly girls.

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See Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers.

With RICHARD BENNETT THE 8TH BIG MONTH

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By Roland West and Carlyle Moore

Princess Theatre Sixth Month "Oh, My Dear" Delightful Musical Comedy Pop. Wed. Mat. Orch. Seats $1, $1.50.

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A MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT

SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART

By Alonzo Price and Antonio Bafunno

With a 100% Cast

You'll laugh one minute and whistle the next.

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Book by Otto Harbach. Music by Rudolf Friml. Here's the Cast: Herbert Corthell Peggy O'Neil

Zelda Sears, Edna Hibbard, Virginia Hammond, Claire Nagle, Charles Ruggles, Johnny Ford, Arthur Swanstone, Fred Lennox, Olga Mishka

And The Famous "TUMBLE IN" GIRLS

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7TH BIG MONTH!

A MUSICAL JOYFEST

SOMETIME

With ED WYNN

By Rida Johnson Young and Rudolf Friml

Has been in New York longer than any other musical comedy on Broadway.

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SHORT SEASON MADISON SQ. GARDEN Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15 Doors Open Hour Earlier

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All New York Enthralled By This, The Most Amazing and Gigantic Arenic Exhibition of Wonders Gathered From The Four Corners of The Universe.



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Stupendous Collection of Acts and Displays Centralized in The World's Only SUPER-CIRCUS. Scores of Sensational Surprises and Novelties in Staggering Succession.

The Most Colossal Combination of Internationally Celebrated Gymnastic, Athletic, Aerial and Hippodramatic Champions in Three Rings and Stages and A Labyrinthic Wilderness of Mid-air Contrivances.

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Herald—"Exceeds anything ever seen before."

Telegram—"Marvels of two big circuses rolled into one."

American—"Circus which opened the New York season—the best ever."

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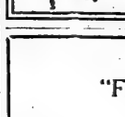
Eve. Mail—"Colossus of all amusements, quite without exaggeration."

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MONSTER MENAGERIE World's Wonder Land of Wild Beasts.

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"FINE playing as well as FINE writing."—Tribune.

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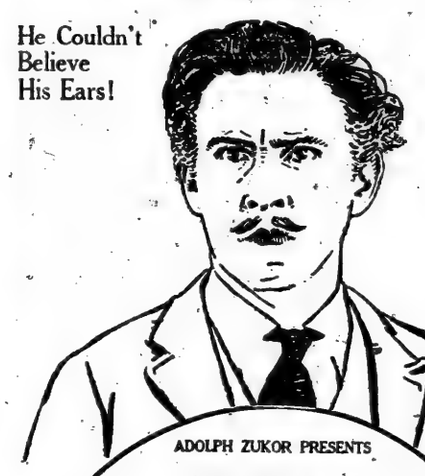
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He Couldn't Believe His Ears!



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JOHN BARRYMORE

IN

"The Test of Honor"

A Paramount Picture

Founded on "THE MALEFACTOR" By E. Phillips Oppenheim

THE woman had said she loved him and he, like a fool, innocently caused her husband's death.

Then, in the crowded courtroom, she denied him, said she hardly knew him.

What could he do? How could he acquit himself? COULD he acquit himself? Come to see.

BRIGGS' COMEDY "When a Feller Needs a Friend"

OUTING-CHESTER SCENIC | BOBBY BUMPS CARTOON | STRAND TOPICAL REVIEW

MALCOLM McEACHERN (Basso) | LONA LASKA (Alaskan Soprano)

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Carl Edouarde.....Conductor

CENTURY THEATRE, 62d St. & Central Park West. Phone Columbus 8900. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.

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"LET'S BEAT IT"

LAUGHTER AND MUSIC IN EVERY LINE

AN ALL-SOLDIER PRODUCTION

"As Good and Better Than Professionals."—Alan Dale.

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Punch & Judy THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Mats. Thurs. & Fri. 2:30.

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Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Evening at 8:15

BEGINNING TO-MORROW (Mon.) EV. ZIEGLER SISTERS & CO. All Seats SERGEANTS SHEA & BOW Reserved MAN, and 7 OTHER BIG ACTS 25, 35, 50

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30

Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.

MAY ALLISON, "Sisters of Eve."

HIPPODROME SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 8:30 P. M.

Season's Final Concert

BOY SOLOISTS. Masters: Billy Probst, Soprano; Hallet Dolan, "; Joe McMannus, Contralto

Paulist Choristers

General Admission $1.00 and 50c.

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BROADWAY THEATRE BROADWAY AT 41ST STREET DIRECTION OF M. KASHIN

The Action The Emotional Actor

Monroe Salisbury IN "THE BLINDING TRAIL"

SIR ISAAC NEWTON said: "For Every Action There Is an Opposite Reaction."

BOTH ATTRACTIONS START TODAY

The Reaction The Comedy Creator

Charlie Chaplin IN "THE BANK"

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY At 96 St.

Concerts Sunday, 2.15 & 8.15. Week of April 7.

Mat.	ALL-STAR BILL	Eve.
2.00	Overture	8.00
2.05	Riverside Pictorial	8.05
2.12	Howard's Ponies	8.15
2.25	Lenzberg's Harmonists	8.35
2.36	MELLETTE SISTERS	8.50
2.53	LEO DONNELLY	8.55
3.03	Amelia—STONE & KALIZ—Arman	9.05
3.25	George—WHITING & BURT—Sadie	9.35
3.55	FRANKLYN ARDELL	9.55
4.13	JACK NORWORTH	10.13
4.25	J. Regay & Lorraine Sisters	10.25
4.40	Exit March	10.40

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81ST ST. THEATRE BROADWAY & 81st ST. PHONE SCHUYLER 3980

MON., TUE., WED. FLORENCE REED In a Great Drama "HER CODE OF HONOR."

NEXT THU., FRI., SAT., SUN. DOROTHY DALTON In a Realistic Drama of Power & Thrills "EXTRAVAGANCE."

A THOS. H. INCE PRODUCTION. Also Great VAUDEVILLE.

Mat. 15-20c, incl. tax: Eve. 20-30-50c, incl. tax

PLAZA Madison Av. 59th St. NAZIMOVA in "OUT OF THE FOG"

From Her Stage Success "Certain Shoals."

MOTION PICTURES.

RIALTO BROADWAY AT 42nd

RIVOLI BROADWAY AT 49th

DIRECTION of HUGO RIESENFELD

BEGINNING TODAY 1 P. M.

DOROTHY GISH in Paramount's "PEPPY POLLY"

TRIO from "FAUST"

RIALTO ORCHESTRA

"PEER GYNT" played by RIVOLI ORCHESTRA Ernst Rapee & Joseph Klein Conducting

WILLIAM RUSSELL in "BRASS BUTTONS"

A LONGER MUSIC SEASON

FROM March to late October is a long time between orchestra seasons, and so New York is to have an experiment this Spring in the way of adding a month or six weeks to the usual term of activity of its musicians. The New Symphony Orchestra, whose program for its first pair of concerts is told elsewhere in THE TIMES, is a band of ninety-five players who formed a co-operative association and then obtained the help of public-spirited women, these last agreeing to sell enough tickets to cover all expenses.

Conductor Edgar Varese's announced intention of "stressing modern music and forgotten classics" has drawn from a compatriot, Albert Roussel, the French composer, this message: "I learn with great pleasure that you have taken the direction of the New Symphony Orchestra of New York, and I rejoice, first for all music, and then for modern French music in particular." In spite of the new orchestra's name, its concerts as yet have not a symphony, Teutonic or other, on the list.

At the second pair, April 25 and 26, Mr. Varese will conduct Rameau's "Dardanus" suite, Whithorne's introduction and dance of the Princess from "Ranga," Sidelius's "Pohjola's Daughter," and Loeffler's "Pagan Poem." The selections for May 9 and 10 are Roussel's "Evocation," "Les Dieux dans l'Ombre des Cavernes"; two of Erik Satie's "Gymnopedies," Busoni's "Berceuse Elegiaque," Griffes's "Clouds," excerpts from Franck's "Redemption," and Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe."

Russian and Spanish Easter.

The Spring concert of the Schola Cantorum, to be held this week, will be devoted largely to Easter music, and will offer an opportunity to compare two lofty types of liturgical writing, the Catholic Church music of old Spain and the Russian Orthodox music of today.

Spain will be represented by anthems of Victoria and Morales, this being, so far as records go, the first performance here of works by Morales, a composer of the early sixteenth century, and one to whom recent research assigns a high place among writers of music for his Church.

Russia has its own composer here, Sergei Rachmaninoff, whose setting of the "All Night Vigil," begun as a musician's recourse from the horrors of European war, bears interesting relation to the old Byzantine liturgy. The work will be produced in part only and will thus have its first hearing in America.

Concert to Aid Island Folk.

John Powell and Francis Rogers will give a joint recital next Thursday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore for the benefit of the industrial and missionary work of Bishop Brent in the Philippines, Bishop Restarick in the Hawaiian Islands, and Bishop Colmore in Porto Rico. The concert is under the auspices of the Islands Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

Among the patrons is Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. William G. Sturgis, Treasurer of the Islands Committee, 24 Charlton Street, or from the theatre ticket office at the Biltmore.

Play for Vacation Fund.

Last among New York's musical visitors this season is the Philadelphia Orchestra, which will give its first evening concert in some years here on Tuesday of this week, at the Metropolitan Opera House, in aid of the Vacation Association and its fund for working girls. The assisting artists are Rachmaninoff and Geraldine Farrar.

Plans are already announced for another series of five concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra next season, to be held in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evenings, instead of afternoons, as heretofore. The dates will be Nov. 11, Dec. 2, Jan. 6, Feb. 10, and March 9.

MUSIC FOR TODAY.

Samuel Baldwin, in his free organ recital at the City College today, will play the American melody, "Deep River," and Wagner's "Death Song of Isolde."

Bach, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn are on the program of the Senior Orchestra's monthly concert at the Music School Settlement this afternoon.

Hyman Rovinsky, pianist, will be heard at the Greenwich Village Theatre today in novelties of Ravel, d'Indy, Debussy, and Korngold.

Frances Sonin will give a costume recital of children's songs this afternoon at the Princess Theatre.

The Letz Quartet, with a small string orchestra, will give tonight the last of the season's concerts at the Educational Alliance.

The Bronx Free Synagogue has a concert of Jewish music this evening at the Community Building, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard.

METROPOLITAN OPERA.

Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem," mentioned elsewhere among the concerts of the week, will be the thirty-ninth title in the Metropolitan repertory this year. Another fortnight ends the season at that house. The offeras of the last week but one, beginning tomorrow with "L'Amore dei Tre Re," sung by the cast of the latest revival, will for the most part be favorite works heard five or six times during the last six months.

Caruso will sing on Wednesday evening in "Le Prophete" and on Friday in "L'Elisir d'Amore." Farrar heads a familiar cast on Thursday night in "Faust" and Saturday afternoon in "Tosca." Charles Hackett in place of Lazaro, who sang a previous "Tosca" matinée in January, is perhaps a reason for the only duplication of an opera on a given subscription day in over 150 performances.

Rose Ponselle, Martinelli, and others will end the week next Saturday night with a popular repetition of "Oberon," a sixth and last time for Bodansky's revision of one of the best musical scores ever composed to an English text.

VARIOUS MUSIC EVENTS.

Lieutenant Giessner, who trained forty out of the 2,000 bands for the army, will lead a concert at the Manhattan Opera House tonight with men who saw service in France.

The Memphis Blues Band, led by W. C. Handy and Fred Bryan, has come from the South and will make its Broadway début tonight at the Selwyn Theatre.

Hugo Riesenfeld, impresario of two movie houses, announces Grieg's "Peer Gynt" music at the Rivoli, and at the Rialto airs of Lizst and Gounod.

The 304th Artillery Association (77th Division) announces a benefit concert by the Letz Quartet on Tuesday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Cecil Arden, a contralto of the Metropolitan, will appear in the Humanitarian Society's program on Tuesday at Carnegie Hall.

Hulda Lashanska, soprano, and Sascha Jacobson, violin, will give a joint concert in Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening.

J. Christopher Marks is conductor and Harry M. Gilbert accompanist for the New Theatre Assembly Choral, which will give a concert on Thursday evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS.

Captain Robert Schmitz, who was a musical conductor in Paris before the war, will give a piano recital on Thursday, April 17, in Aeolian Hall.

Easter at the Hippodrome is to present a matinée concert by Alma Gluck and Efrem Zimbalist, and in the evening John McCormack.

Sarah Borni, soprano, will give her first song recital in New York on Easter Sunday evening at Carnegie Hall.

Sue Harvard, Oliver Denton, Louise Llewellyn, Olga Samaroff, and Hans Kindler will appear in Easter week at Aeolian Hall.

Nina Tarasova, a Russian singer, assisted by Cornelius Van Vliet, 'cello, will appear Sunday evening, April 27, at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

Fifty "Sultans of Syncopation" of the Clef Club will give their only Brooklyn concert at the Academy this evening, following ten weeks' run of Sunday nights at the Selwyn in Manhattan.

The Duncan Dancers, with George Copeland, pianist, will play a return engagement of artistic dances at the Brooklyn Academy on Saturday evening, April 19.

FILMS AND FREEDOM.

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN, director of the Cooper Union forums conducted under the auspices of the People's Institute, and Chairman of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, in outlining his conception of the board's work and his policy as Chairman, recently said:

"It is with a good deal of reluctance that I have accepted the Chairmanship of an organization which has the responsibility of telling people in general what sort of pictures it is good for them to see. It seems to have become necessary for some one in this commercial age to undertake such a job. But at best it is a rather presumptuous thing to do, and I doubt if any one is wise enough to do it in such a way that more good than harm may result from it all. Certainly no one should undertake such a task who has not, first of all, some genuine appreciation of art values and a sense of the possibilities of the motion picture as a form of popular art. The task requires a kind of reflective thinking which transcends all narrow sectarianism and provincial prejudice and is at the same time sympathetic, human, and capable of understanding what the average man wants.

"The National Board of Review has long been associated with the People's Institute, and my acquaintance with the spirit of its work has convinced me that it has gone about its task in a manner free from those things which make goodness at once indispensable and unendurable. The National Board has had an incalculable influence in raising the general standard of motion picture art, and its success has been largely due to the fact it is a purely advisory and not a coercive censorship. My sole reason for accepting this responsibility is the fact that this issue between the advisory and coercive methods of human improvement involves the whole question of whether freedom is possible in American democracy.

"Something of the spirit of the forum is essential, I think, to the successful cooperative solution of this as of every other public problem. People respond best to ideals when they are permitted to feel they can contribute something on their own account. An extended and very close association with popular assemblies has convinced me that the coercive method is worse than a failure. People's opinions, their likes and dislikes in no way changed by having [illegible] forced on them from without. [illegible] been said time and time again [illegible]

quite as serious and of the same nature as a permanent censorship of the press. To my mind this is true. If the American people surrender the free theatre they might as well give up free press, free speech, freedom of assemblage. They will encourage a species of legislation which in the end will destroy the last vestige of personal responsibility. Freedom along any of these lines is liable to abuse, and these who publish, speak, or produce must be held responsible. But it is one thing to hold an agent responsible for these abuses. It is a very different thing to try to prevent all danger of such abuses beforehand by handing over both freedom and responsibility to a petty officialism. This latter is absolutely out of harmony with American ideals and traditions. It is rank Prussianism, the very thing which we went to war to drive out of the earth.

The National Board of Review will do its utmost to help save the theatre-going public from this most autocratic form of Prussianism, while at the same time lending its aid and counsel to every effort made in the direction of higher artistic development. It is not bureaucracy which will eradicate the evils of the motion picture, but a finer sense of artistic values, and these two are mutually exclusive. I trust that in this work the National Board will continue to enjoy, as it has in the past, the confidence and co-operation of both the producers and the public."

Music Settlement's 25 Years.

To celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Music School Settlement, which has continued its activities without abatement during the war, and to raise funds for scholarships and running expenses of the headquarters in East Third Street, a Spring festival concert for young people is announced by the Directors of the settlement on the morning of Saturday, April 26, in Aeolian Hall. The program will be presented entirely by members of the school, and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Frank B. Rowell, President, Room 1203, 105 West Fortieth Street.

ESTD. 1876 Whitelaw Bros. 20 YEARS
PAY CASH
DIAMONDS-PEARLS
PRECIOUS STONES
JEWELRY & PARIS TICKETS

MOVING PICTURE NOTES.

The principal photodramatic offering of the Strand in the week beginning April 20, when the theatre will celebrate its fifth anniversary, will be "Captain Kidd, Jr.," with Mary Pickford. Joseph L. Plunkett, the managing director of the Strand, is directing the production of a special moving picture to be featured on the program.

"Fit to Win," the picture dealing with venereal disease which, under the title of "Fit to Fight," was exhibited at army training camps and cantonments during the war, is being distributed by the Public Health Films, Inc.

John Dooley, one of the "Listen Lester" performers, has organized a company to produce screen comedies. He will be the comedian-in chief. Lillian Hall has been engaged as his leading woman. Jack Schultz is to direct the productions, for which Bide Dudley is writing the scenarios.

Dorothy Phillips, star of "The Heart of Humanity," has signed a contract to appear in Universal productions for the next two years. A majority of her photoplays will be directed by her husband, Allen Holubar.

John Emerson and Anita Loos, producers of Paramount comedies, have left New York for a tour of the country on which they hope to learn what the public wants. They will visit schools, women's clubs, theatres, and exchange centres.

The United States Railroad Administration announces that its Bureau of Service in Chicago is prepared "to furnish for entertainment and educational purposes sets of colored lantern slides and reels of motion-picture films featuring the most prominent national parks." The slides and reels will be sent to responsible persons without cost, except express charges.

King W. Vidor, producer of "The Turn in the Road," is making another picture for the Brentwood Film Corporation entitled "Better Times." Among those in the cast are David Butler, the M. Le Bebe in D. W. Griffith's "The Greatest Thing in Life," and Jack McDonald.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation will take over the Universal Studio at Fort Lee, N. J., next month for the work of Catherine Calvert, who has been engaged to appear in an adaptation of Elinor Glynn's "The Career of Katherine Bush." R. William Neill will direct the production.

Eric von Stroheim, seen in "Hearts of the World" and "The Heart of Humanity," is at Universal City producing a photoplay tentatively entitled "The Pinnacle," in which he will appear. Kathryn Adams and Sam De Grasse are in the cast.

William S. Hart's next photoplay, "The Money Corral," is completed, and he has begun work on the one to follow it—"Square Deal Sanderson."

Henry B. Walthall has begun work in a photoplay based on "The Long Arm of Mannister," by E. Phillips Oppenheim.

B. P. Schulberg, who was recently appointed Assistant General Manager of the Chaplin-Fairbanks-Pickford-Griffith combination, known as the United Artists' Distributing Corporation, has resigned to become affiliated with an international film company, said to be financed by British capital.

CARNEGIE HALL
Holy Thursday, April 17, at 8:15
"St. Matthew Passion"
By Johann Sebastian Bach
will be given by
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
of New York
REINALD WERRENRATH will sing the part of JESUS; MILDRED GRAHAM, Soprano; MERLE ALCOCK, Contralto; LAMBERT MURPHY, Tenor; CHARLES TITTMAN, Bass. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, chorus of 250 & choir of St. Thomas' Church. MR. T. TERTIUS NOBLE, Conductor.
Reserved Seats at the office of the Oratorio Society, 1 W. 34 St.

BROOKLYN.
B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM
Concerts Sun., 2:15 & 8:15. Week of April 7
GUS VAN and JO. SCHENCK — Pennant Winning Battery of Songland.
ALAN BROOKS — Comedy Dramatist, "DOLLARS AND SENSE" in 4 Eps.
Fred Allen | Reynolds & Donegan
Seven "Honey Boys" Present "HONEY BOYS AT HOME."
Perrone & Oliver | Camilla's Birds
Josie Heather & Co. Singing Several Songs.
Murphy Nichols & Co. in "The School for Acting."

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149th St., E. of 3d Ave. Phone Melrose 3226
Nights 25c to $1.00. Wed. Mats. 25 & 50c. Sat. Nights, 25c to $1.50. Sat. Mats., 25-50-75c
WEEK APRIL 7TH
Walker Whiteside IN The Little Brother
with TYRONE POWER AND ORIGINAL CAST
WEEK APRIL 14TH
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
"TIGER ROSE"
Sale of Seats Begins Tomorrow

BROOKLYN.
MAJESTIC Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Week Starting To-morrow Night
LEO CARRILLO
in FREDERIC & FANNY HATTON'S Famous Fun and Fashion Success
"LOMBARDI LTD."
With GRACE VALENTINE and the Original Morosco Cast and Production.
Today at 2:15 & 8:00 KEITH CONCERTS
Next Week SLEEPING PARTNERS with Irene Bordoni & Wallace Eddinger

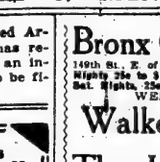
CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Eve., April 9th, at 8:15.
Schola Cantorum
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor
Sacred Works of Victoria and Morales
(Easter Week Music of Old Spain)
Three Chansons of Claude Debussy (In Memoriam)
Bergerettes of Old France and Flanders
Music from a new Liturgy of RACHMANINOFF
(First performance outside of Russia)
SOLOIST: MERLE ALCOCK, CONTRALTO
SEATS $2 TO 50c, ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE

GALA CONCERT—METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, AT 8:15
GERALDINE FARRAR
SERGEI RACHMANINOFF
AND THE
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, CONDUCTOR.
ORCHESTRA SEATS $5.50, $3.00, $10.00. BALANCE $1.00 TO $3.00. WAR TAX EXEMPT. ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE AND ALL AGENCIES. BENEFIT VACATION ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
5th MONTH
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST"—Times. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WILLIAM GILLETTE
"J. M. BARRIE'S BEST COMEDY"—Herald
DEAR BRUTUS
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATT.

HARRIS Theatre, 42d St. West of B'way. Phone Bryant 31.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30.
TUESDAY NIGHT at 8:30.
H. H. FRAZEE Presents
Margaret Illington
Wilton Lackaye
Robert Edeson
Katharine Kaelred
And a Distinguished Company in a New American Drama.
"A GOOD BAD WOMAN"
By WILLIAM ANTHONY MAGUIRE.
(Staged by RICHARD BENNETT)

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, West 42d St.; "The House Beautiful." Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
75th JOYOUS TIME TOMORROW NIGHT
INCONTROVERTIBLY THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL SHOW OF THE YEAR!
Klaw & Erlanger's Hilarious VELVET LADY Musical Comedy Success

VICTOR HERBERT'S CATCHIEST TUNES
Book by Fred Jackson Adaptation & Lyrics by Henry Blossom
CAST OF SUPER EXCELLENCE
PRETTIEST & SMARTEST GIRL CHORUS IN TOWN

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT SHOWS
ZIEGFELD 9 o'Clock Revue and Midnight Frolic

Lyceum 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
251 TO 258 TIMES
DAVID BELASCO presents
Daddies


"Ello! 'ere's a 'ole!"
THE Better 'Ole
With Mr. & Mrs. Coburn
CORT Theatre, West 48th Street. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:20.

LIBERTY Thea., W. 42d St. Evs 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20
"TRIUMPH"
—N. Y. Sun.
Henry Miller
Blanche Bates
Holbrook Blinn
Estelle Winwood
in a new play by Philip Moeller
"Moliere"

SPECIAL MATINEE APRIL 21 (EASTER MONDAY)
LIGHTNIN
GAIETY THEATRE
B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8.30. Matinees 2.30 Matinees Wed., Fri. & Sat. Every Week.
2 SMITH & GOLDEN HITS
3 WISE FOOLS
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.

COHAN & HARRIS' 4 BIG HITS
COHAN & HARRIS THEATRE West 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:15
BIGGEST SUCCESS SINCE "THE MERRY WIDOW"

The Royal Vagabond
A Cohanized Opera Comique
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KLAW & ERLANGER, Managers
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:20
GEO. M. COHAN'S Best American Comedy
"A Prince There Was"
Mr. Cohan (Himself) as the New Yorker
THE LAUGHING HIT OF THE TOWN

Belasco W. 44th St., Evs. 8:20 Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:20.
LAST 2 WEEKS
DAVID BELASCO Presents
FRANCES STARR
"TIGER! TIGER!"

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
"An Ovation" Times, Herald
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
OTIS SKINNER
In His Greatest Success
The Honor of the Family
MATS. WED. & SAT.

Henry Miller's THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30
COHAN & HARRIS Present
Mrs. Fiske
In a Comedy of Moonshine, Madness and Make Believe.
Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans
By Laurence Eyre
Under the Direction of Harrison Grey Fiske.

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The Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written
THREE FACES EAST.
By ANTHONY PAUL KELLY
With Emmett Corrigan & Violet Heming

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JOHN CORT'S NEWEST, BIGGEST AND BEST MUSICAL COMEDY
LISTEN LESTER
By Henry L. Cort & George E. Stoddard
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Mat. Daily at 2. 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c. Except Sat. and Holidays.
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Every NIGHT 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 1,000 ORCH. SEATS $1.50 Except Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
TWO BIG CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2 & 8 P. M. Beginning Monday, April 7th.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
Welcome Return of a Good Soldier and Great Entertainer
Stronger in Personality, Prestige and Artistry
BERNARD GRANVILLE
"THE TWENTIETH CENTURY COMEDIAN"
in an entirely new act wherein he sings better, dances more gracefully & originally & is surer in comedy than before the war. "A vastly improved Bernard Granville."—Press.
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Musical Comedy Favorite—The Popular Composer.
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FELIX ADLER Assisted by FRANCES ROSS
in "What Fools We Mortals Be."
EXTRA ATTRACTION BERT FRENCH'S Presents ALICE EIS With James Templeton, in a series of original Descriptive Dances.
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Prima Donna Chicago Opera Association, Society American Singers, Paris Grand Opera and Paris Opera Comique, in a Repertoire of New and Exclusive Songs.

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LAST AMERICAN LECTURE BEFORE SAILING BY
PHILIP GIBBS
ON
THE SOUL OF THE WAR

Boxes $15. Seats $2.50, $2, $1.50, and $1 at Box Office, Agencies or Managers.
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POLO GROUNDS
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CONCERT BY 6 BANDS—WAR CAMP COMMUNITY CHORUS OF 5,000—FAMOUS STARS OF THE STAGE, VAUDEVILLE AND SCREEN IN UNIQUE STUNTS.
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ACTORS vs. SONG WRITERS
CAPT. JOHN J. EVERS, K. of C., UMPIRE.
AND A GREAT MANY FEATURES TO BE ANNOUNCED.
Next Sunday Afternoon, Apr. 13, AT 1:30 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, AT 8:30
An Announcement of Supreme Importance
Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan
COMMANDER OF THE FAMOUS 27TH DIVISION

Has consented to tell the public the first, complete, intimate story of the heroic fighting of New York's own regiments.
Hear their famous Commander reveal just what our men did, and how they did it.
A graphic, gripping narrative of Yankee pluck and persistence
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Profusely illustrated with remarkable lantern slides made from official photographs.
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400th presentation of the record-making super-spectacle
CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S
Everything
The Pageant of a Thousand Wonders. By R. H. Burnside.
Street parade Sat., April 12. Anniversary Day.
Gala Anniversary Festival Sun. Night, April 13.
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HIPPODROME SUN. EVE. APR. 27th AT 8:15
Dorothy JARDON
Josef ROSENBLATT
Max Gegna
Symphony Orch.
Nahan Franko, Conductor.
GALA CONCERT AT POPULAR PRICES
Tickets 50c to $2 at Box Office Apr. 13. Mail Orders Now. Music League, 1 W. 34th St.

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4TH ST. & 7TH AV. PHONE SPRING 6400
7th Ave. Subway to Christopher St.
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SPECIAL MATINEES TUES. & FRI. 2:30.
3rd Month A Sparkling Satire on Village Life
HOBOHEMIA
SHAKUNTALA The Classic Hindu Love Drama by Kalidasa

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 8:45
DANCE RECITAL
MICHIO ITOW
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NEW NUMBERS
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NEW SHOW EVERY WEEK
How the Ladies and Children do enjoy these Clean, Lively, Beautifully Presented Burlesque Shows! Distinctive Columbia Burlesque has become the Ladies' Fad—It's All Fun, Music, Dancing and Pictorial Beauty! Just What Everybody Likes.
2 Big Concerts TO-DAY at 2:15, 25c & 50c. at 8:15, 25c to $1.
Commencing Tomorrow Afternoon
Sporting Widows
With HARRY COOPER
In a New 2-Act Travesty called "ALL IN FUN." Big Company, including a Stunning Chorus of Pretty Girls. Daily Matinee, 15c, 25c, 50c. Nights, 25c to $1. No higher. Seats two weeks in advance. Smoking Permitted.
Week April 14 ALL NEW Bon-Tons

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Summer Normal School June 23d to July 26th.
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Academy of Music, April 12, at 8:15 P.M.
WALTER HAMPDEN-HAMLET
WITH THE CAST NOW PLAYING AT THE SHAKESPEARE PLAYHOUSE, PLYMOUTH THEATRE.
"The oldest American tragedy of the present generation to the [illegible] of the [illegible] drama."

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Last Week But One Of The Season
Mon. at 8:15, Amore del tre Re. Mmes. Mardones, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8, Prophete. Mmes. Matzenauer, Gentle, Caruso, Rothier, Dias, Mardones. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Gentle, Martinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers. Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Barrientos, Ellis, Caruso, De Luca, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Tosca. Farrar; Hackett, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8:15, (75c to $3.) Boris. Ponselle, Howard, Martinelli, Althouse, Reiss, Rothier. Cd., Bodanzky.
To-Night At 8:30 (50c to $2) Verdi Requiem
PONSELLE, Sop., MATZENAUER, Contralto; HACKETT, Ten., MARDONES, Bass.
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR, BODANZKY.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
of the Musicians' New Orchestra Society.
EDGAR VARESE Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL
EVGS.—APRIL 11, 25—May 9
MATS.—APRIL 12, 26—May 10
Season Tickets three evenings or three afternoons: Lower tier boxes (six seats), $59.40; Upper tier boxes (six seats), $49.50; Parquet seats, $6.60; Dress Circle, $4.95; Balcony, Front, $3.30; Balcony, $2.48; Single Tickets, boxes, $3.30, $2.75; others, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c. Three prices include war tax. Subscriptions should be mailed to
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HIPPODROME, EASTER SUNDAY NIGHT, APR. 20
FINAL CONCERT OF SEASON IN N. Y.
JOHN McCORMACK
TICKETS $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
SALE OPENS THURSDAY, APRIL 10 AT HIPPODROME BOX OFFICE.
Mgt. Chas. L. Wagner & D. F. McSweeney.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Apr. 8 at 3
WINIFRED Pianist Byrd
Mgt. JULES DAIBER. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Apr. 10, at 3.
Louis Wins-Gendron Edouard
MODERN FRENCH PROGRAM.
Sonatas by Lekeu, Faure, Lazzari.
Management Daniel Mayer. Steff Piano

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., April 12, at 3.
Second Piano Recital by
CHIAPUSSO
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL TODAY AT 3
LAST RECITAL OF SEASON—JASCHA
HEIFETZ
SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., April 13, at 3.
ORCHESTRAL
Society of N. Y. (65 Musicians)
MAX JACOBS.....Conductor
Soloist, Irene Williams, Soprano.
Tickets 25c to $1.50, at Box Office. No War Tax.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFT. AT 3.
SONG RECITAL BY RAFAELO DIAZ
Seats $1 and $2, at Box Office. Management Metropolitan Musical Bureau. Steff Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., Apr. 12, at 8:15
Salzedo HARP Ensemble
Assisted by VERA JANACOPULOS Soprano
Dir. Catharine A. Bamman, 58 W. 39th St.

Princess Theatre, Tues. Aft., April 8, at 3
PIANO RECITAL CAROLYN WILLARD
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., April 10, at 8:15
RECITAL By ROSE LEVISON
SOUTH AFRICAN PIANIST
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., April 17, at 8:15.
PIANO RECITAL Robert SCHMITZ
Dir. Catharine A. Bamman. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Apr. 15, at 8:15
LETZ QUARTET
Grahame, Kreisler (1st time), Frank, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Assisting Artist.
Tickets at Box Office & of Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Aeolian Hall, TUES. EVG., Apr. 8 at 8:15.
Violin Recital JOHN Conigliano

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Apr. 12th, at 8:15
Seats Now at Box Office—RECITAL
HULDA Lashanska AND Jascha Jacobsen
GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, THURS. EVE.
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PAINTED MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

PAINTED music. The common identity of the Seven Arts was a master theory of Richard Wagner and a theory he endeavored his life long to put into practice. Walter Pater, in his essay on "The School of Giorgione," has dwelt upon the same theme, declaring music the archetype of the arts. In his "Essays Speculative" John Addington Symonds has said some pertinent things on the subject. Camille Mauclair, in "Idées Vivantes," seriously proposed a scheme for the fusion of the arts. The fusion is to be cerebral, as the actual mingling of sculpture, architecture, music, drama, acting, painting, and dancing could never evoke the sensation of unity. Not thus is synthesis to be attained. It must be the "idea" of the arts rather than their material blending. A pretty chimera! Yet one that has piqued the attention of artists for centuries. It was the half-crazy E. T. W. Hoffmann, composer, dramatist, painter, poet, stage manager, and a dozen other professions, including those of genius and drunkard, who set off a train of fireworks that dazzled the brains of Poe, Baudelaire, and the later symbolists.

Persons who hear painting, see music, touch poems, taste symphonies, and write perfumes are now classed by the psychical police as decadents, though such notions are as old as art and literature. In his "L'Audition Colorée" Suarez de Mendoza has said that the sensation of color-hearing, the faculty of associating tones and colors, is often a consequence of an association of ideas established in youth. The colored vowels of Arthur Rimbaud, which should be taken as a poet's crazy prank; the elaborate treatises by René Ghil, which are terribly earnest; the casual remarks that one hears, such as "scarlet is like a trumpet blast"—it was scarlet to the young Mozart; certain pages of Huysmans and Mallarmé, all furnish examples of the curious muddling of the five senses and the mixing of artistic genres. Naturally, this confusion has invaded all criticism, which, limited in imagery, seeks to transfer the technical terms of one art to another.

Whistler, with his Nocturnes, Color-Notes, Symphonies in Rose and Silver, his Color-Sonatas, boldly annexed well-worn musical phrases that, in their new estate, took on fresher meanings, while remaining knee-deep in the kingdom of the nebulous. Modern composers have retaliated. Musical Impressionism is enjoying its vogue and the New Poetry is desperately pictorial. Soul-landscapes and etched sonnets are titles not unpleasing to the ear. What if they do not mean much! There was a time when to say "she had a sweet voice" aroused a smile. What has sugar to do with sound? It may be erratic symbolism, this mélange of terminologies, yet, occasionally, it strikes sparks. There is a deeply rooted feeling that the arts have a common matrix, that, emotionally, they are akin. "Her slow smile" in fiction has had marked success, but when I wrote of the "slow Holland landscape" the phrase was suspiciously regarded. (I probably found it in Verlaine or Gustave Kahn.) The bravest critic of the arts was Huysmans, who pitched pell-mell into the hell-broth of his critiques any image that assaulted his fecund brain. He forces us to see his picture; for he was primarily concerned with the eye, not the ear. Flaubert represents in its highest estate a fusion of sound and sense and seeing; he was both auditive and visualist. His prose sings, while its imagery sharply impinges upon the optic nerve. Nor are taste and smell neglected—recall the very flavor of arsenic that killed Emma Bovary or the scents of the woodland where that adorable girl lingered with her lover. Joined to those evocations of the five senses there is a classic balance of sentence, phrase, paragraph, page; the syntactic architecture is magnificent, though not excelling the eloquent Bossuet or the pictorical Chateaubriand as to complex, harmonious structure. These three great French writers had polyphonic minds, and their books and the orations of the superb Bossuet englobe a world of ideas and sensations, music and painting.

And Botticelli? Was Botticelli a "comphresensive," as those with the sixth, or synthetic, sense have been named by Lombroso-Levi? Beginning as a goldsmith's apprentice, (Botticello, the little bottle,) Botticelli as a painter became the most original in all Italy. His canvases possess powers of evocation. He was a visionary, this Sandro Filipepi, pupil of the mercurial Fra Lippo Lippi and of the Brothers Pollajuolo, and his vision must have been something more than paint and pattern. A palimpsest may be discerned by the imaginative—rather let us say, fanciful, since Coleridge set forth the categories—whose secrets are not to be easily deciphered, and are something more than those portrayed on the flat surfaces of his pictures. Like most artists of his period he painted the usual number of Madonnas; nevertheless, he did not convince his world, or succeeding generations, that his piety was orthodox. During his lifetime suspected of strange heresies, this annotator and illustrator of Dante, this disciple of Savonarola, is now definitely ranged as a spirit saturated with paganism, and yet a mystic. Does not the perverse clash in such a temperament produce exotic dissonances?

All Florence was a sounding-board of the arts when Botticelli paced its narrow streets and lived its splendid, colored life. His sensitive nature absorbed, as does a sponge water, the impulses and motives of his contemporaries. The secrets lurking in the "new learning"—doctrines that made for damnation, such as the recrudescence of the mediæval conception of an angelic neuter host, neither for heaven nor hell, not on the side of Lucifer, nor yet with the starry hosts—were said to have been mirrored in his pictures. Its note is in "Citta di Vita," in the heresies of the Albigenses, and it may well go back to Origen. Those who could read his paintings, and there were clairvoyant theologians abroad in Florence, could make of them what they would. Painted music is less understandable than painted heresy. Matteo Palmieri is reported to have dragged Botticelli into dark corners of disbelief; there was in the Medicean days a cruel order of intelligence that delighted to toy with the vital faith and ideals of the young. A nature like Botticelli's, which frankly surrendered to new ideas if they but wore the mask of subtlety, no doubt was swept away in the eddying cross-currents of Florentine intellectual movements. Mere instinct never moved him from his moral anchorage, for he was a sexless sort of man. Always the vision! He did not palter with the voluptuous frivolities of his fellow-artists, yet his canvases are feverishly disquieting. The sting of the flesh is remote. Love is transfigured, though not spiritually, and not served to us as a barren parable, but made more intense by the breaking down of the thin partition between the sexes; a consuming emotion, not quite of this world nor the next. However, the rebellion that stirred in the bosom of Botticelli never took on concrete aspects. His religious subjects are Hellenized, not after the sterner, more inflexible method of Mantegna, but resembling those of a philosophic Athenian who has read and comprehended Dante. His illustrations show us a different Dante, one who might not have altogether pleased that gloomy exile. The transpositions of the Divine Comedy by William Blake seem to sound the depths; Botticelli, notwithstanding the grace of his "baby Centaurs" and the wreathed car of Beatrice, is the profounder man of the pair.

His life, veiled toward the last, was not happy, although he was recognized as a great painter. Watteau concealed a cankering secret; so Botticelli. Melancholy is the base of the Florentine's work. As a young man he created in joy and freedom; but the wings of Dürer's Bat were outstretched over his brooding head. Melancolia! He could ask if there is anything sadder under the sun than a soul incapable of sadness. There is more poignant music in his "Primavera," in the weary, indifferent countenances of his lean, neuropathic Madonnas—Pater calls them "peevish"—in his "Venus" at the Uffizi, than in the paintings of any other Renaissance artist. The veils are there, the consoling veils of an exquisite art, which are missing in the lacerated and realistic holy folk of the Flemish Primitives. Joyfulness cannot be denied Botticelli; but it is not the golden joy of Giorgione; "Big George of Castelfranco." An emaciated music emanates from the eyes of that sad, restless Venus, to whom love has become a scourge of sense and spirit. Music? Yes, here is the "colored-hearing" of Mendoza. The canvases of Botticelli sound the opalescent overtones of an unearthly composition. Is this "Spring," this tender, tremulous virgin, whose right hand, deprecatingly-raised, signals as a conductor from invisible orchestra its rhythms? Hermes, supremely impassive, hand on thigh, plucks the fruit as the eternal trio of maidens with woven paces tread the measures of a dance we but overhear. Garlanded in blossoms, a glorious girl keeps time with the pulsing atmospheric moods; her gesture, surely a divine one, shows her casting flowers upon the richly embroidered floor of the earth. The light filters through the thick trees, its rifts as rigid as a candle. The nymph in the brake is threatening. Another epicene creature flies by her. Love shoots his bolt in mid-air. Is it from Paphos or Mitylene? What the fable? Music plucked down from vibrating skies, music made visible. A mere masque, laden with the prim, sweet allegories of the day, it is not. That blunt soul, Vasari, saw at best its surfaces. The poet Politian got closer to the core. Centuries later, our perceptions sharpened by the stations traversed of sorrow and experience, lend to this immortal canvas a more sympathetic, less literal, interpretation.

There is music, too, in the "Anadyomene" of the Uffizi. Still stranger music. Those sudden little waves that lap an immemorial strand; that shimmering shell, its fan-spokes converging to the parted feet of the goddess; her hieratic pose, its modesty symbolic, the hair that serpentines about her foam-born face, thin shoulders that slope into delicious arms; the Japanese group blowing tiny gemlike buds with their puffed-out cheeks; the rhythmic female on tiptoe offering her mantle to Venus; and enveloping all are vernal breezes, the wind that weeps in little corners, unseen, yet sensed, on every inch of the picture—what are these mundane things but the music of an art, original at its birth, and never since reborn? The larger, simpler, curved rhythms of the greater men, Michelangelo, Da Vinci, Shakespeare, Beethoven, are not in Botticelli. But his voice is irresistible.

Modern as is his spirit, as modern as Watteau, Chopin, or Shelley, he is no less ethereal; ethereal and also realistic. We can trace his artistic ancestry; but what he became no man could have predicted. Technically, as one critic has written, "he was the first to understand the charm of silhouettes, the first to linger in expressing the joining of the arm and body, the flexibility of the hips, the roundness of the shoulder, the elegance of the leg, the little shadow that marks the springing of the neck, and, above all, the carving of the hand; but even more he understood "le prestige insolent des grands yeux."

Pater found his color cold and cadaverous, "and yet the more you come to understand what imaginative coloring really is, that all color is no mere delightful quality of natural things, but a spirit upon them by which they become expressive to the spirit, the better you like this peculiar quality of color." Bernard Berenson goes further. To him the entire canvas, "Venus Rising from the Sea," presents us with the quintessence of all that is pleasurable to our imagination of touch and movement. * * * The vivid appeal to our tactile sense, the life-communicating motion is always there. And writing of the "Pallas" in the Pitti galleries, he most eloquently declares: "As to the hair—imagine shapes having the supreme life of line you may see in the contours of licking flames and yet possessed of all the plasticity of something which caresses the hand that models it to its own desire!" And, after speaking of Botticelli's stimulating line, he continues: "Imagine an art made up entirely of these quintessences of movement-values and you will have something that holds the same relation to representation that music holds to speech—and this art exists and is called lineal decoration. In this art of arts Sandro Botticelli may have had rivals in Japan and elsewhere in the East, but in Europe never! * * * He is the greatest master of lineal design that Europe ever had."

Again, painted music; not the sounding symbolism of the emotions, but the abstract music of design. Nevertheless, the appeal of Botticelli is also auditive. Other painters have spun more intricate, more beautiful webs; have made more sensuous color-music; but the subtle sarabands of Botticelli they have not composed. Here is a problem for the psychiatrist. In paint, manifestations of this order could be set down to mental lesion; that is how Maurice Spronck classifies the sensation. He studied it in the writings of the Goncourts and Flaubert. The giant of Croisset told the Goncourts that to him "Salammbo" was purple and "L'Education Sentimentale" gray, Carthage and Paris. A characteristic fancy. But why is it that scientific gentlemen, who predicate genius as eye-strain, do not reprove poets for their sensibility to the sound of words, to the shape and cadence of the phrase? It would appear that only prosemen are the culpable ones if they overhear the harping of invisible harps from Ibsen's Steeplejacks, or describe the color of the thoughts of Zarathustra. In reality, not one but thousands of people listen in the chill galleries of Florence to the sweet, nervous music of Botticelli. This testimony of the years is for the dissenters to explain. "Fantastico Stravagante," as Vasari nicknamed Botticelli, has literally created an audience which learned to use its eyes as he did, fantastically and extravagantly.

He passed through the three stages dear to arbitrary criticism. Serene in his youthful years; troubled, voluptuous, and visionary during the Medicean period; sombre, mystic, a convert to Savonarola at the end. He traversed through a great crisis not untouched. Certain political assassinations and the Pazzi conspiracy hurt him to the quick. He noted the turbulence of Rome and Florence, saw behind the gayly tinted arras of the Renaissance the sinister figures of supermen and criminals. He never married. When Tommaso Soderini begged him to take a wife he responded: "The other night I dreamed I was married. I awoke in such horror and chagrin that I could not fall asleep again. I arose and wandered about Florence like one possessed." Evidently not intended by nature as a husband or father. Like Watteau, like Baudelaire, like Nietzsche, grand visionaries abiding on the other side of the dear common joys of life, Botticelli was not tempted by the usual baits of happiness. His great "Calumnia," in the Uffizi, might be construed as an image of the soul of Botticelli. Truth, naked and scorned—we see again the matchless silhouette of his Venus—misunderstood and calumniated, stands in the hall of a vast palace. She points to the heavens. She is a living interrogation mark. Pilate's question. Botticelli was adored. But understood? An enigmatic malady ravaged his innermost being. He died poor, solitary, did this composer of luminous chants and pagan poems, this molder of exotic dreams, and of angels who long for gods other than those of Good and Evil. You think of the mystic Joachim of Flora and his Third Kingdom; the Kingdom of the Holy Spirit which is to follow the Kingdom of the Father and the Kingdom of the Son; the same Joachim who declared that the true ascetic counts nothing of his own, save only his harp. "Qui vere monachus est nihil reputat esse suum nisi citharam." And you also recall St. Anselm, who said that he would rather go to hell sinless than be in heaven smudged by a single transgression.

A grievously wounded, timid soul, an intruder at the portals of Paradise, Botticelli had not the courage either to enter or to withdraw. He experienced visions that rapt him into the ninth heaven, but when he reported them in the language of his design his harassed, divided spirit chilled the ardors of his art. In sooth, a spiritual dichotomy. And thus it is that the multitude does not worship at his shrine as at the shrine of Raphael. Do they unconsciously note the adumbration of a paganism long dead but revived for a brief Botticellian hour? Venus or Madonna! Adonais or Christ! Under which god? The artist never frankly tells us. Legends are revived of fauns turned monks, of the gods in exile and at servile labor in a world that has forgotten them, but with a sublimated ecstasy not Heine's. When we stand before Botticelli and hear the pallid, muted music of his canvases we are certain that the last word concerning him shall not be uttered until his last line has vanished; even then his archaic harmonies may reverberate in the ears of mankind. But always music painted.

The Newest Vestees Are Frilly



Isn't this a pretty one, with its rows and rows of fine white lace tumbling one over the other, with a rolling white satin collar that will fit smoothly over the collar of your suit!

Narrow elastic bands hold it in at the waistline. Priced 5.75.

Tailored vestees come in vivid silks of every description—in linen and pique, and even leather, in every possible color effect, at 1.50 to 12.75.

Bamberger's—First Floor.



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We have anticipated this influx. Every apparel division is ready to meet all comers, with the most fashionable, most worthy and most interestingly priced garments and accessories to be found anywhere.

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Bought personally, during a recent trip abroad.

They are hand-embroidered and hand-hemmed, exhibiting any number of clever designs in all-white and charming colored effects on very fine linen.

The fact that these handkerchiefs were made in France during war days, under great stress, will endear them to many.

Suggested for Easter giving, 2.75 to 6.00 each.

Bamberger's—First Floor

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An event of deepest importance to every woman who has come to realize the many ways in which ribbons can carry out Fashion's ideas.

This is a ribbon season. Not in years and years have ribbons been used in so many ways. You find them twisted about silk frocks to make stunning girdles—combined with net and lace to make clever evening gowns—made up into beautiful handbags—developed into smart camisoles for wear with sheer blouses—used in scores of ways on new millinery—to say nothing of the ever-with-us sashes and belts for growing girls.

In this sale are all the most desired kinds, offered while they last at generous savings.

Jacquard sash and hair ribbons in exquisite embossed effects showing bird, butterfly, rosebud and bowknot designs. White, pale pink and pale blue, on sale as follows:

5½-inch moire ribbon at 39c yard—Made to sell at 49c yard. Heavy, firm quality, beautifully moired. A wide choice of desirable colors.

Beautiful 6½-inch satin ribbons, 39c yard—Unusually low priced. Superb quality, very lustrous. Would make beautiful girdles or sashes. Light and dark colors.

Hair ribbons feature-priced 29c yard—4¾ inches wide. Exceptionally good quality, in pink and blue with fancy stripes in white.

49c jacquard ribbon, 4⅞-inch width, at 43c yard.

69c jacquard ribbon, 6⅛-inch width, at 62c yard.

Wide satin taffeta ribbon at 25c yard—All silk. Good width for hat trimming and hair ribbons. Has plenty of body. Unusual at 25c yard.

Very smart fancy ribbons at 39c yard—Satins with fancy corded edges. Satin-striped moires. Pretty taffetas. Many to choose from, while the quantity lasts, at 39c yard.

19c satin and taffeta ribbons, 12½c yard—Quantity and colors limited. You must come early for this item. Excellent taffeta and satin. Splendid, while the quantity lasts at 12½c yard.

8½-inch Dresden ribbons at 69c yard—Satin striped. Wonderful color effects for making the ribbon camisoles now in vogue. While they last, 69c yard.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

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Correct Styles—Fresh as Easter Day—For Wear With All Costumes

We are perfectly equipped to supply every Easter need. Finest white kid gloves with self or black stitching; perfectly cut kid gloves in the smartest shades of gray and tan; soft cream color chamois gloves. All of these are considered ultra smart this Spring. 1.50 to 3.50 the pair.

Silk and fabric gloves, too—so cool and comfortable to wear and so perfectly shaped that they give the hands grace and beauty. In white, cream color, gray, tan and various suit shades. Silk, 85c to 2.00; Fabric, 1.00 to 2.00.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Springtime Furs

Light-weight effects in charming Easter styles that give a wonderfully distinguished touch to fashionable apparel.



One type of scarf now in vogue.

Fashion's spring fur story tells of the rapidly increasing vogue of the exquisitely colored Hudson Bay Sables—of Fisher and Flying Squirrel—and of beautiful scarfs in kit, taupe and brown fox.

In the larger pieces—dolmans, capes and stoles—you see lovely new effects in Hudson Seal (seal-dyed muskrat), mole and squirrel.

The Bamberger springtime fur assortment is representative—choose from it, and know that no smarter or higher quality furs are to be found anywhere, at such reasonable prices.

Russian sable scarf, single animal, 99.50

Hudson Bay sable scarf, two skins, 115.00

Hudson Bay sable scarf, three skins, 179.50

Fisher scarfs, single animal, 75.00 to 165.00

Flying Squirrel scarfs, single animals, 25.00

Kit fox and taupe kit fox, single animals, 25.00

Also—a collection of foxes in all the preferred colorings, both light and dark.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

Muslins, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Low Priced

This is a remarkable sale, and it comes at an opportune time; when a woman's thoughts turn to replenishing her supply of bed linen and white goods.

The items were carefully selected; all assembled into one vast group, and will be placed on sale to-morrow at prices that are really fractions of their intrinsic value.

Seamless Bed Sheets, Size 81x90, at 1.19

These are made of an excellent grade sheeting; come in the correct size for double size beds. They're sure to give satisfactory service. On sale while the quantity lasts at 1.19 each. Limit 4 to a customer.

82c Bleached Sheeting, at 65c the Yard

These are also full perfect pieces, of an excellent quality, and 90 inches wide. This material is absolutely free from dressing. We have only 400 yards of this sheeting to be disposed of at the very low price, 65c the yard. Early purchasing is essential.

25c Bleached Muslin, at 18c the Yard

Full perfect pieces, 36 inches wide; an excellent quality, with a soft finish. This material will launder well. On sale while the quantity lasts at 18c the yard.

40c "Pepperell" Pillow Cases Priced at 24c each

They are of the 45x36 inch size. Made of a soft grade muslin. These cases are neatly made; they have one-inch hems; for this reason they are offered at the very low price. On sale while the quantity lasts at 24c each.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

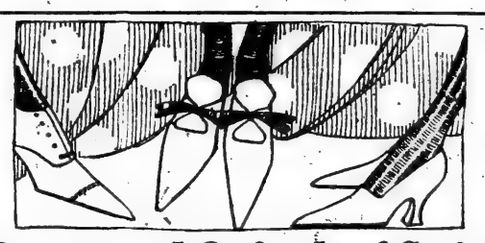
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Spats of black satin—very new—are here at 2.50 the pair.

May we mention buckles to make Colonial pumps of your ordinary ones? All the smart effects at 50c to 10.00 the pair.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.



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Black satin oxfords, with turned soles and covered French heels, 7.00 and 10.00.

A new black suede two-eyelet pump can also be camouflaged as a smart Colonial by adding a buckle, 10.00.

A long-vamp black suede pump has turned soles and covered Louis heels, at 9.00.

A black suede oxford built on a long, slender last, with covered French heel, 8.50 the pair.

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April Sale of Linen Handkerchiefs

We did not know the answer, however, at the time she asked.

Handkerchiefs are necessities. You have to have 'em. Therefore are all women constantly on the alert for handkerchief sales. But not often do they get a chance at a sale as important as this one. We had to work pretty hard to assemble these—the values are remarkable. You will appreciate them. And please come early.

20c for women's all-linen handkerchiefs with corded borders. Very pretty. Several styles of cord. Quantities limited. On sale while the lot lasts.

Women's plain linen handkerchiefs, 6 for 30c—While the lot lasts. Very good linen, with one-quarter inch hems.

Women's white linen handkerchiefs, 18c each—These have embroidered corners. Some are hand-embroidered. While the lot lasts.

Men's all linen handkerchiefs, 29c each—With colored initials in several styles. Not every initial in each style. ¼ in hems. While lot lasts.

Odd lot women's linen handkerchiefs, 10c each—With white initials. Not all initials in each style. While the lot lasts.

Men's plain white linen handkerchiefs, 2.65 ½ dozen—Very good quality with ¼-inch hems. While the lot lasts.

Bamberger's—First Floor.



The Silhouette Is the Basis of All Fashionable Costuming

And to obtain this silhouette you must wear the right kind of corset.

The problem that should most concern every woman of fashion is the securing of the corset that will give her smartness and yet be absolutely comfortable.

Ask to see the new

Warner Corsets

They are designed according to the new lines of fashion; that is, with a slight curve at the waist, but varying in height above the waist to meet individual figure demands.

In a Warner you can secure exactly the lines your figure should have.

Warner corsets are guaranteed to fit comfortably and not to rust, break or tear. They give you service as well as fashion. Ask our corset experts to show them to you, and help you find your model. Warner prices, 2.00 to 5.00.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Chinese and Persian Rugs in Our Annual April Sale

Rarely beautiful examples of Oriental Rugs carrying the added value which faith in the Bamberger standard gives, and priced at far deeper reductions than present market conditions would warrant.

Practically no shipments are arriving from the East and importers are quoting almost prohibitive prices on their limited stocks.

Rugs that will add distinction and beauty to any home and that will be of service for many, many years are included in this Sale.

Chinese Room Size Rugs

Marvelous weaves in magnificent tones of blue, rose, tan, gold, and mulberry in artistic combinations.

Regular Price.	Size.	Sale Price.	Regular Price.	Size.	Sale Price.
90.00	6'x9'4"	68.00	525.00	10'x14'6"	394.00
120.00	6'x9'	90.00	450.00	9'x11'7"	338.00
173.00	7'x9'2"	130.00	255.00	9'9"x10'	191.00
150.00	8'1"x9'10"	113.00	460.00	9'2"x11'9"	345.00
360.00	8'x10'8"	270.00	900.00	10'10"x14'9"	675.00
475.00	9'1"x11'7"	356.00	335.00	8'x9'9"	242.00
455.00	8'10"x11'8"	341.00	125.00	7'x8'10"	94.00
325.00	9'2"x11'7"	244.00	145.00	6'x9'9"	109.00
285.00	9'6"x12'	214.00	225.00	7'3"x8'6"	169.00
530.00	9'1"x11'9"	398.00	175.00	7'x8'2"	130.00
310.00	8'3"x10'3"	233.00	450.00	8'10"x11'7"	338.00
300.00	6'x10'11"	225.00	135.00	7'10"x9'9"	101.00
250.00	8'x10'	188.00	115.00	6'2"x8'10"	86.00
400.00	7'11"x9'9"	300.00	465.00	8'11"x9'2"	349.00
1,100.00	10'1"x14'4"	825.00	90.00	5'10"x8'6"	68.00

Chinese Throw size Rugs, regularly 45.00, for 33.00.

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RIALTO—"Peggy Pelly," with Dorothy Gish, supported by Richard Barthelmess, Emily Chichester, and Kate Toncray, directed by Elmer Clifton, from a story by Frank R. Garbutt, a Paramount picture; the Rialto Magazine; "Well I'll Be ——," a comedy, with Larry Semon; Franz Liszt's "Les Preludes," played by the orchestra, Hugo Riesenfeld and Nat W. Finston conducting; the trio from "Faust," sung by Ann Rosner, Martin Drefel, and Emmanuel List, Arthur Depew at the organ.

RIVOLI—"Brass Buttons," with William Russell, supported by Bull Montana, Eileen Percy, and Helen Howard, written by Stephen Fox, directed by Henry King; the Pictorial; a "Mutt and Jeff" cartoon; Grieg's first "Peer Gynt" suite, played by the orchestra, with a series of four settings by John Wenger and an interpretative dance staged by Adolf Bolm; Lieutenant Gitz Rice's "Dear Old Pal of Mine," by James Harrod; "Knowest Thou That Land," from "Mignon," by Mme. Pascova; Professor Firmin Swinnen at the organ.

BROADWAY—"The Blinding Trail," with Monroe Salisbury; "His Prehistoric Past," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival;) music by the orchestra, James C. Bradford conducting, and soloists.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Tomorrow, "The Poppy Girl's Husband," with William S. Hart; Tuesday, "Johnny, Get Your Gun," with Fred Stone; Wednesday, "Fighting for Gold," with Tom Mix; Thursday, "What Am I Bid?" with Mae Murray; Friday, "The Little Comrade," with Vivian Martin, and "The Unknown Quantity," with Corinne Griffith; Saturday, "The Scar," with Kitty Gordon; Sunday, "Blackie's Temptation," with Bert Lytell.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "Her Code of Honor," with Florence Reed; Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, "Extravagance," with Dorothy Dalton.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "Out of the Fog," with Mme. Nazimova; Wednesday and Thursday, "The Probation Wife," with Norma Talmadge, and James Montgomery Flagg's "Hick Manhattan"; Friday and Saturday, "When a Girl Loves," with Mildred Harris, and "The Rink," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival.)

IN THE NEWS NET.

THE Robertson-Cole Company announces that, by an arrangement with Jury's Imperial Pictures, Ltd., of England, it will import for American exhibition many of the principal photoplays made abroad, including three features made by Louis Mercanton, the French Director who made "Mothers of France," with Sarah Bernhardt. M. Mercanton will stage his photoplays in Egypt, France, and Italy.

Jury's Pictures, according to the arrangement, will distribute in Europe as many of the Robertson-Cole features as have not yet been disposed of abroad and other films to be obtained by the American company.

Sir William Jury, the head of the English company, gave up his motion picture activities during the war to manage the English Ministry of Information and was knighted by King George for his work.

The first of the screen versions of Briggs's cartoons, "A S'prise Party 'n Everything," will be shown at the Strand today and a new one of the series every other week. Mr. Briggs is the head of the company producing the comedies, which are played by juvenile and adult actors. He writes the scenarios and supervises their production. The stories are based on his own experiences as a boy in Baraboo, Wis.

The National Association of the Motion Picture Industry has appointed a committee, consisting of Adolph Zukor, Chairman; Walter W. Irwin, George K. Spoor, J. Brulatour, Al Lichtman, and John C. Flinn, to co-operate with the United States Treasury Department in promoting the Victory Liberty Loan. Twenty-seven of the films used in the last Liberty Loan have been revised and retitled and new subjects have been pictured. Practically all of the leading screen stars appear in the pictures, which will be exhibited all over the country, beginning today.

Samuel L. Rothapfel's first "Unit Program" is nearing completion, according to report. Many of the musical numbers have been arranged, including a specialty entitled "His Final Hour," which is a moving picture to accompany a paraphrase of Massenet's "The Elegie." E. Lloyd Sheldon wrote the scenario for the picture. The comedy has been finished. It was written by George V. Hobart from a suggestion by Mr. Rothapfel, and its working title is "Wild Flowers." The photodramatic feature is in process of production and the magazine number of the program has been assembled. The latter contains scenes made by Sergeant Owens of the Marine Corps, one of which shows Sergeant Dan Daly in the trenches issuing his taunt to the Germans, "Come on, you——, do you want to live forever?"

Howard Chandler Christie, encouraged, perhaps, by James Montgomery Flagg's success as a screen actor, will appear in a satirical comedy, entitled "The Face on the Drug Store Floor," which will be included in one of the Rothapfel programs.

The programs will be distributed by the Independent Sales Corporation, which announces further that it will release a total of forty-eight productions this year, and, in addition, is making arrangements for two serials and twelve comedies.

Progress-Advance, the Paramount-Artcraft organ, reports a poll of exhibitors in dry territory on the question of prohibition which resulted in a vote of 72 per cent. in favor of bone-dry legislation, 25 per cent. indifferent, and 3 per cent. against. The paper says that the statements of the exhibitors were based "upon the box office records of their theatres" with and without prohibition, and in the letters quoted the prevailing opinion is that motion-picture theatres in places that have gone from wet to dry have increased their business by from 20 to 25 per cent, because people have more money to spend on amusement, and men who formerly frequented saloons have formed the habit of going to moving-picture theatres and taking their families.

According to Progress-Advance, may be summarized as follows: "The closing of the saloons removed the most formidable competitor of the motion picture theatre."

But Charles L. McGuire of the Palace Theatre, Waterloo, Iowa, writes: "Business is, I think, at least 20 per cent. better under dry rule, but I think I would be better if I could get just one more drink."

William Nigh, who directed James W. Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," and "Our Teddy," is reported to be making another photoplay based on the work of Mr. Gerard. Mr. Nigh will play the leading male rôle, and Regina Quinn will be in his support.

There will be a promenade, concert, and dance at the Hotel Commodore next Friday evening for the benefit of the proposed building of the Motion Picture Club of America.

COMING PHOTOPLAYS.

ARTCRAFT and Paramount pictures to be released by the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation this month are:

On the 6th, "Captain Kidd, Jr.," with Mary Pickford, Artcraft; "The Test of Honor," with John Barrymore, Paramount; "The Rescuing Angel," with Shirley Mason, Paramount; 14th, "Let's Elope," with Marguerite Clark, Paramount; "Something to Do," with Bryant Washburn, Paramount; "The Homebreaker," with Dorothy Dalton, Ince-Paramount; 20th, "Eyes of the Soul," with Elsie Ferguson, Artcraft; "The Roaring Road," with Wallace Reid, Paramount; "Greased Lightning," with Charles Ray, Ince-Paramount; 27th, Cecil B. De Mille's "For Better, For Worse," Artcraft; "The Law of Men," with Enid Bennett, Ince-Paramount; "Rustling a Bride," with Lila Lee, Paramount.

Releases announced by the American Film Company are:

"The Intrusion of Isabel," with Mary Miles Minter, directed by Lloyd Ingraham, on April 13; "Charge It To Me," with Margarita Fisher, directed by Roy W. Neill, on April 27; "Some Liar," with William Russell, directed by Henry King, on May 11; "Mary O'Rourke," with Mary Miles Minter, directed by Emmett J. Flynn, on May 25; "The Signet of Sheba," with William Russell, directed by Henry King, and "Trixie From Broadway," with Margarita Fisher, directed by Roy W. Neill, in June.

World Pictures announces that among its coming releases will be "The Lincoln's Highwayman," with Lewis S. Stone and Jane Novak, based on Paul Dickey's play of the same name; "Ginger," with Violet Palmer, Paul Everton, Garreth Hughes, and Raymond Hackett; "Little Orphant Annie," with Tom Santchi, and Coleen Moore, based on James Whitcomb Riley's poem, and a photoplay starring Montagu Love, who, having finished his stage engagement in "The Net," will return to the screen.

Some of the scenes in "The White Heather," Maurice Tourneur's melodrama to be exhibited soon, were made under the water of San Pedro Harbor, California. Mr. Tourneur put on a diver's suit and went down to direct the taking of the pictures, which were made by the method invented and improved by the Williamson brothers and used originally in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" and "The Submarine Eye."

D. W. Griffith is at work upon a photodramatic production suggested by "The Chink and the Child," one of the tales by Thomas Burke in "Limehouse Nights." The scene of the story is laid in the Limehouse section of London and when he was abroad Mr. Griffith made pictures in the locality which he will use for matching purposes; that is, the exact scenes will be reproduced for the players in the cast of the photoplay. The principal parts will be taken by Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess, and Donald Crisp. The picture will be seven reels in length and is scheduled for release about May 15.

Bayard Veiller, author of "Within the Law" and "The Thirteenth Chair," has written a photoplay for Priscilla Dean and is now at Universal City supervising the making of the film. Rollin Sturgeon is directing the production.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

STARTING a full calendar for the next seven days, before the quiet of Holy Week, is the matinée of Jascha Heifetz today in Carnegie Hall. The violinist will play with André Benoist the D minor sonata of Brahms, a suite by Sinding, Wagner's Prize song from "The Master Singers," Auer's arrangement of Glinka's "L'Alouette," Paganini's "Moto Perpetuo," and Sarasate's fantaisie from "Carmen."

Rafaelo Diaz of the Metropolitan will appear at Aeolian Hall this afternoon in tenor airs from Scarlatti, Salvator Rosa, Storace and Arne; songs by Franz, Grieg, Duparc, Alvarez and new pieces by Mana Zucca, Ethel Leginska, Kathleen Clarke, Cyril Scott, and Richard Hageman.

The Paulist Choristers under Father Finn will give a mid-Lenten concert tonight at the Hippodrome, singing airs of the Latin liturgy and many popular pieces, with solos for little Billy Probst, Hallet Dolan, and others of a remarkable choir. The concert is in aid of the Catholic Unity League.

Rose Ponselle, Margaret Matzenauer, Charles Hackett, and José Mardones will take part with the Metropolitan chorus under Giulio Setti at tonight's opera concert in this season's only production of Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem," an event recalling the annual performances given here formerly by the stars of Grau.

Winifred Byrd, a pupil of the late Teresa Carreno, will give a piano recital on Tuesday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, playing Brahms's B minor rhapsody, a Chopin group, Schumann's "Scenes from Childhood," Liszt's "Dance of Gnomes," and pieces by Saint-Saëns and MacDowell.

Carolyn Willard, a pianist from Chicago, will give her first New York recital on Tuesday afternoon at the Princess Theatre.

Geraldine Farrar, Serge Rachmaninoff, and the Philadelphia Orchestra will appear at the Vacation Association's benefit concert on Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. Leopold Stokowski will conduct Tschaikovsky's symphony "Pathétique," Rachmaninoff's "Air" for violins, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade." Miss Farrar will sing ten French and Russian songs, and Mr. Rachmaninoff will play his concerto in C minor.

John Corigliano will give his first violin recital on Tuesday evening in Aeolian Hall, assisted by Willy Schaefer in a program from Handel, Lalo, Kreisler, Godowsky, Reiser, Israel Joseph, and Sarasate.

The Schola Cantorum, led by Kurt Schindler, will appear at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening in unaccompanied madrigals by Di Lasso, bergerettes of France and Flanders, Easter music of old Spain and Russia, and three "Chansons" by Debussy, in memory of the composer. In these and in Rachmaninoff's "All Night Vigil" there are contralto solos sung by Merle Alcock.

Louis Wins and Edouard Gendron, in their third sonata recital on Thursday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, will play modern French works, including a sonata by Guillaume Lekeu, with others, Op. 13, by Gabriel Faure, and Op. 24, by Silvio Lazzari.

Marcia Van Dresser will give a song recital for the benefit of the West Side Day Nursery on Friday afternoon at the Hotel Plaza.

Rose Levison, a pianist from South Africa, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, playing Beethoven's sonata, Op. 26, and pieces by Mendelssohn, Debussy, Brahms, Chopin, Mana Zucca and Liszt.

The New Symphony Orchestra, established by the Musicians' New Orchestra Society with Edgar Varese as conductor, will be heard for the first time on Friday evening in Carnegie Hall. The first program, to be repeated Saturday afternoon also, includes Bach's "The Heavens Laugh," Debussy's "Gigue," Casella's "Notte di Maggio" with women's chorus, Charles T. Griffes "Nocturne," a suite by Bela Partok, and the "Song of Destiny" by Dupont.

Jan Chiapusso will give his second piano recital on Saturday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, including in his program Schubert's "Wanderer" fantasia.

The Salzedo Harp Ensemble, assisted by Vera Janacopulos, will appear in Aeolian Hall on Saturday evening in Bach's sixth "French Suite," seven songs by Georges Enesco, five "Poetical Studies" by Salzedo, and both songs and harp transcriptions by Debussy.

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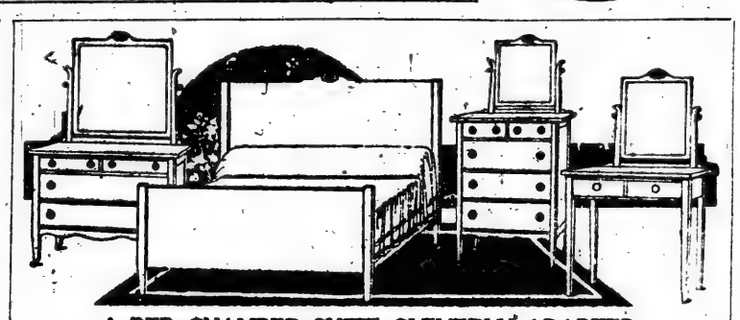
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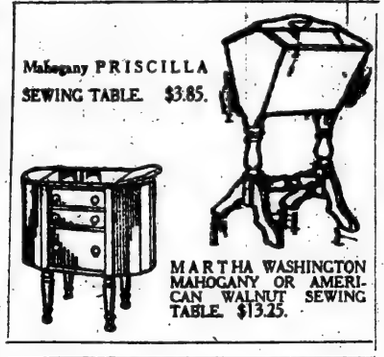
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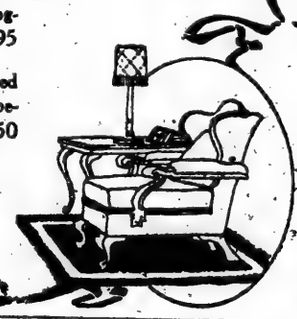
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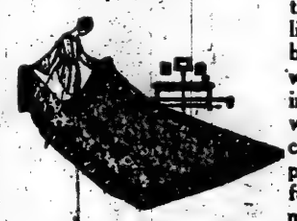
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ACTIVE AGGRESSION POLICY FOR ARMY AIR SERVICE

General Menoher, New Head, Speaks Out While Recruiting Campaign for 15,000 Men Is Getting Under Way

THAT beginning of the end of the Army Air Service which was so confidently predicted a few weeks ago when Major Gen. W. L. Kenly retired from the post of Director of Military Aeronautics held by him for nearly a year seems to enter very little, if at all, into the plans of the new Director of Air Service, Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, as reflected in what appears to be his first official public outgiving in regard to his policies. Coming as it does just when the Air Service is opening a vigorous recruiting campaign for 15,000 enlisted men to replace those being released by demobilization, a certain expectation of permanency on the part of the authorities may at least be argued.

Writing over his own signature in "U. S. Air Service," the organ of the Army and Navy Air Service Association, General Menoher, who commanded the Rainbow Division in France, who wears the Cross of the League of Honor, the Croix de Guerre, and the Distinguished Service Medal, comes out in favor of a policy of "active aggression" as having "every hope of success," while he characterizes the opposite policy of passive defense as leading inevitably to "defeat and failure."

He says this in spite of what some have argued of discouragement from the very recent circular of the General Staff in regard to officers in the wartime army who have expressed a desire to remain in the service in the regular establishment. Such officers now hold commissions in "The United States Army," that composite of Regulars, National Guardsmen, and National Army men which was designed to obliterate invidious distinctions of U. S. R., N. G., N. A., and plain U. S. on the collar, and put all officers on a level footing. "The United States Army," with a capital T, rests on war legislation and expires with the period of the emergency. Lacking additional and express legislation there will remain in good legal standing when "the emergency" is passed only the permanent regular army as it existed before the war—and the regular army so constituted will have little room for new officers. Even though additional legislation may be confidently expected, in view of the fact that a modern army without an air service is as unthinkable as a modern army without artillery, the legal aspect remains the same.

Nevertheless trained army officers—including those especially trained army officers who compose the General Staff—are not blind to the fact that an adequate air service in some form is indispensable and must be maintained or created anew, or oblivious of the wisdom of building on a basis of what already exists of trained material. It is not the General Staff but the present law (which permits all the trained pilots—including aces like Rickenbacker and Meissner—to enter the regular army only as Second Lieutenants) which makes the best of that trained material practically unavailable. In other words, it is easy to take the view that the circular of the Chief of Staff is not a blow at the Air Service of the future, but a highly impressive argument of the need of legislation which will make the air service of the future a fact. Details of that legislation and of the organization of the Air Service are naturally matters open to discussion.

Tentative plans have already been made by the department, however, based on a proposed military establishment of 509,000 men, and allowing for a total of 1,023 officers and 21,853 men in the Air Service, distributed into eighty-seven service squadrons. Of these, forty-two are assigned by the tables of organization to const defense work in the United States and insular possessions, twenty will be pursuit squadrons, and twenty-five observation and bombing squadrons. The typical army airplane squadron includes eighteen planes in service and their personnel. The estimated equipment is 1,700 airplanes in actual commission, and a minimum available reserve of 3,400 additional ships. There is provision also for forty-two balloon companies divided into three wings of fourteen companies each.

Here is what General Menoher says:

"It should be apparent to any one who scans the current press or who holds intercourse with his fellow-men that there is no subject before the American public today that is of more absorbing interest to the country at large than that of the navigation of the air.

"This manifestation of interest cannot all be attributed to the mere passing attraction provided by the recital of the many thrilling and dramatic experiences and achievements of the fighting men in France; nor can it be attributed entirely to realization of the immense commercial possibilities of general air navigation. To my mind it has a much broader and deeper significance than these—the knowledge and realisation on the part of those to whom we must look in the future for our fliers, the youth of the country, that here will be an opportunity to experience personally some of the thrills that were the privilege of those who fought overseas.

"And we need have no fear for the future of a human activity which possesses, in addition to its great military and commercial possibilities, such opportunity for romantic experience. This phase of air activity will insure for all time the maintenance of the necessary personnel for carrying on its development along all lines.

"It is to the military and commercial support of the science of aeronautics, however, that we must look for its practical, material development. The demands of the war have placed the Air Service of the military establishment in a commanding position, and other air service activities will look to it for assistance for some time to come. Whether we maintain that commanding position will depend in great measure upon our own efforts.

"With a reasonable legislative support and an adequate organization there is no reason why it should not be maintained; but it will not be maintained except by vigorous effort on the part of the Air Service itself and by the loyal, whole-hearted support of the plan of operations prepared by our superiors, of every individual in the Air Service.

"There may be, and undoubtedly are, legitimate and logical differences of opinion in regard to certain fundamentals of the air service in general, such as whether we should have a separate Department of the Air, which might or might not include all Government air activities; whether there should be separate but co-ordinated service for the army and the navy, or whether these should be combined—these are questions rather of policy, whose determination is, and should be, left to higher authority. Our Military Air Service, being a subordinate activity of the War Department, is concerned with carrying out the broad policies of that department entirely unaffected by personal or political consideration, recommending fearlessly to the department in matters not already covered by such policies.

"Within the Air Service itself the same principle should obtain all the way through. In no other way can there be realized that team work that is absolutely essential to successful accomplishment. It is within the orbit prescribed by higher authority—and it is the very nature of things that limits should be set to this orbit—that the Air Service has its normal, legitimate activity. There is and will be enough, and more, for each one to do if the service is to continue to be worthy of the name.

"Coming down to a more concrete consideration of the problems that concern our Air Service, the immediate demand is to provide for adequate storage, maintenance, and so on, sufficient to the matériel on hand and for a liberal program of training, with provision for expanding production activities in case of need, and to save as much as possible of the trained personnel now in service from the wreck occasioned by insistent demands for demobilization; then to adopt an adequate organization and a training program to the end that as many tactical units as possible may be kept and maintained. By these means, tactical training may be carried on, traditions may be maintained and fostered, and provision made for expansion of the numbers of such units in case of emergency. The whole problem must be viewed from a tactical standpoint and no considerations of peace-time conditions must be allowed to obstruct or obscure the view.

"Having once adopted and put into operation an organisation and an adequate program, the next important step is to secure proper liaison with all activities that affect the problem in any way. This can be obtained only by a painstaking insistence thereon until it becomes a matter of second nature, in dealing with any problem, whether tactical or administrative, to tie up with all activities having any point of contact therewith. The same rules regarding liaison necessarily implies friendly intercourse, and in all dealings—whether with other executive agencies of the Government, Congress, commercial agencies, the press or whatever it may be—it should be borne in mind that 'the other fellow' is also actuated by reasonable and, most probably, friendly motives.

"Now that peace has come and the various activities disturbed by war are returning to normal channels, as I have said in a public speech, we may look for a steady flow of conservative development. We all, I believe, would like to see the United States, where aviation had its birth, gain and maintain the lead in aviation. To do this will require the co-operation and co-ordination of all our activities and resources. Because of the lead given the Air Service of the War Department by the enforced effort due to the war, civilian activities are safe to look to our Air Service for assistance for some time to come. This places upon the Air Service an obligation of assistance and co-operation in carrying on the work. This, I believe, is a fortunate circumstance for the Air Service, provided it fulfills its obligation.

"It will be in the matter of research and development of matériel that we must look in the future to civilian activities, unless Congress should appropriate for these purposes more liberally than we have any reason to hope for. The Air Service must render every encouragement possible to private manufacturers to develop new and improved types and, at the same time, carry on its own work along these lines as far as possible.

"The foregoing will indicate only in a general way what some of the more pressing problems are for the Air Service and what should be its policy. Within the Air Service itself there must be an active, progressive policy. From its present position of advantage it should be able to lead the way in most phases of air activity. It should never be content simply to maintain its existence.

"Active aggression has every hope of success, while passive defense tends only to inaction and, if persisted in, can lead only to defeat and failure."

MERCHANT SERVICE SAILORS

YOUNG man, go to sea! That is the slogan which just now is stimulating an appetite for adventure in foreign climes and implanting the lure of the Seven Seas in the youth of the land. Many of those who answer the call are young men just released from the army. Our soldiers have traveled enough to want to see more and travel more.

The American merchant marine is reaching out for them. It will take a large force of sailormen to man America's new ships. The Shipping Board has estimated that fully 65,000 will be needed for the vessels coming out in 1919 alone. Enrolling agents, scattered over the country and stationed chiefly at neighborhood drug stores, make it a business to talk with every youth they know who wants to go to sea. Agents of the board are also stationed at the principal cantonments.

The candidates learn that the old days of beatings with a belaying pin from a "rough-necked" mate, of living in filthy forecastles, and of eating "salt horse" are things of a distant past, and that in their place is a system of employment under which the sailor is treated as well as any work ashore.

To inexperienced men are given preliminary training. They start as uniformed apprentices, either in the deck department or the engineer department of a training ship, and thus find their "sea legs" before going aboard a merchant vessel. The training is given on large, comfortable vessels. A fleet of ten of these is based at ports on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf, with Atlantic headquarters at Boston. Each ship is equipped with accessories to healthful living and has a hospital with a doctor and a nurse in attendance. The apprentices draw pay of $30 a month while training and get their uniforms free. When he has finished his training the apprentice takes his place in actual work at sea in the rating for which he is trained, and on the same pay as others in that rating, the sailors starting at $45 a month and board and firemen at $75 a month and board. After two years of sea experience he may enter a United States Shipping Board School in navigation to fit himself for an officer's license.

DECIPHERING HUN CODES.

IN the course of a recent prize court hearing in London it was shown that Charles J. B. Gaskoin, a deputy assistant censor, was something of a wizard in unraveling codes.

From an affidavit made by Mr. Gaskoin, according to a report of the case in The London Times, it appeared that he solved one code consisting of a transposed alphabet with the addition of some 1,000 to 2,000 special code words, and, in the later letters, a number code. At the beginning and end of a number of the letters short, nonsensical passages were placed to mislead any one who tried to decode the letters.

The transposition of the alphabet was apparently without principle. For instance, Code A represented plain K, B equals T, C equals P. Sometimes, moreover, the plan was reversed and Code K represented plain A. The special code words consisted mainly of names of persons, firms, companies, places, and ships, and the use of such code words was often made more misleading by their being placed in such a position as to lead the decoder to imagine that they were the name and address of the addressee, whereas they proved, when decoded, to be the name and address of the addressor.

Mr. Gaskoin's work was, of course, not made more easy by the fact that in most cases the decode was in German.

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SOVIETS HATED BY MASSES

Authority on Russia, Answering Raymond Robins, Says They Are Neither Indigenous Nor Democratic Institutions

This is an answer to the recent address of Raymond Robins on "One View of the Russian Situation," at a luncheon of the League of Free Nations. Mr. Robins's talk was said to be one of the longest speeches on record.

By JEROME B. LANDFIELD.
Formerly Professor of Russian and Modern European History in the University of California and subsequently connected with the State Department as an expert on Russian affairs.

THE large audience that gathered to hear Mr. Robins was deeply impressed. The speaker was evidently sincere, and his story of the first months of the Bolshevist revolution and of its principal actors was that of a painstaking observer. Many of his audience belonged to the "I am not a Bolshevik but" class, and what he had to say apparently confirmed them in the view that we had been prevented by the capitalistic press from getting an honest picture of conditions in Russia and the lofty and pure aspirations of Lenine and Trotzky.

Conscientious students of Russia, who may lay claim to some knowledge of her people and institutions, found many discrepancies in his story. A statement of the limitations of his testimony and lacunae in his evidence is necessary if its effect upon opinion is to be that demanded by a regard for justice and truth.

The portion of his address which aroused the keenest interest was the story of his early relations with the Bolshevist leaders and his attempt to persuade the Allies and America to adopt a policy of co-operation with the Soviet Government for the purpose of defeating Germany. He stated clearly that he was authorized to carry on these negotiations and offered satisfactory evidence. He attributed the failure to adopt his proposed policy to the blindness of the representatives of the powers, who were misled by the misinformation of the bourgeois minority, "the 7 per cent. of boulevard, indoor people." (He did not explain how they could be both "boulevard" and "indoor" people at the same time.)

He was accurate in stating that America had no Russian policy and in complaining that Washington did not answer him. It was true that the plan followed by the Allies did not succeed in averting the Brest-Litovsk peace, but Robins, in his belief in his own plan, fails to realise its own weakness. Here his opportunism led him entirely astray. When one stops to think of the motives and methods of the Bolsheviki, their absolute untrustworthiness, the extent of German influence in their ranks, and the later developments of their régime, one shudders to think of what would have been the result upon the world of acknowledging them and riveting their chains upon the poor, long-suffering Russian people.

Raymond Robins's testimony suffers, first of all, from the fact that he had not known Russia before, and therefore had no perspective. He was the victim of the atmosphere of revolution, which had a powerful effect upon his emotional and drama-loving nature. He spoke no Russian, and, although he indignantly repudiates the suggestion, he saw many things through the eyes of his German interpreter, Alexander Gumberg, a brother of one of the members of the Bolshevist régime who was very close to Trotzky.

What he did not see at all was that the convinced and perhaps sincere theorists, who were the leaders of the Bolshevist revolution, were only the window dressing for the gang of looters and plunderers who were waiting impatiently for Russia to be delivered over to them. Had he remained in Russia six months longer, instead of leaving before the bloom was entirely off the peach, and had he freed himself somewhat from the circle that hedged him about, he would undoubtedly come away with a far different view of the Russian situation.

It is greatly to the credit of Robins that he early recognized the power of the Soviets, though it is surprising that it took him so long to learn of their existence. He saw that the Soviets in Petrograd wielded the real authority and that the first Provisional Government and the Kerensky Government were helpless and could do nothing contrary to the wishes of the Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies. He found out, also, that the Soviets existed in the interior of Russia, in the peasant villages. But here he drew false conclusions. He thought that the Soviet was a Russian democratic institution and that it had come from the peasant mir, or commune. To be sure, he sought to forestall criticism on the part of those who know by stating that some people maintained that the Soviet institution originated in 1905 in the revolution. Of course, all Russians and all who have studied Russia seriously know that the Soviet is not a Russian institution and that it has no connection whatsoever with the peasant commune. It was an institution that sprang up overnight in the revolution of 1905 as a sort of labor union council, and was seized upon by the Socialists as a handy instrument of government for putting into effect the rule of the proletariat.

I have dwelt at some length on this point, because it is made the basis of the chief argument of the near-Bolsheviki in this country. They make much of the statement that the Soviet is a system of democratic government and that the Bolsheviki are a party that has got control of it, but which might be displaced in favor of some other party of greater promise.

The fact is that the Soviet as an experiment of government is not an indigenous or natural Russian institution. When the Soviets were extended to the peasant villages, in the process of "deepening the revolution," they displaced the peasant democratic institutions of self-government. The Soviets were never representative, but were made up of the riff-raff of the population, and frequently of Hooligans from neighboring provinces. At their hands all the decent and law-abiding elements of the community suffered, and now, in revulsion against their tyranny and against the hated Bolsheviki, the peasants, wherever possible, have thrown the Soviets out of their villages and restored their democratic institutions. In many cases, to be sure, they have failed and have paid a heavy penalty at the hands of the brutal Red Guards. Today it is not too much to say that the "Soviet" is for the masses of the people the worst hated word in the Russian language.

When this is understood, and it is a matter of facts and not pretty theory, it will be realized upon how false a foundation rests the whole assumption of men like Colonel Robins, that the Soviet institution forms a basis for the government of the future Russian State. The fact is that the policy, or rather the lack of policy, of the Allies and America in failing to give active assistance to the Russians in their struggle against the alien and destructive Bolshevist tyranny, exercised through the instrumentality of the hated Soviets, is fast bringing about a reaction. This reaction if unguided and uncontrolled will result in the restoration of autocratic power. If this takes place Europe will be threatened by a new Russia, powerful in its possession of unlimited natural resources, and hostile to the Allies because of the indignities heaped upon them at the Peace Conference.

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She Was just as nice
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To Tell me
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Dull, Brittle and lifeless.
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To Accumulate.
Her Hair came out.
Her Scalp troubled her
And Was hot and feverish.
She Tried everything.
Nothing Did much good,
She Could see
An Improvement with
The First application
Of Herpicide.

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And Increase its beauty."
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Wonderful envelope purses and smart, natty handbags—the kind any woman feels she'd like to own to "finish up" the Spring costume—and certainly phenomenally fine at this price!

A special purchase of a prominent maker's surplus lots and samples—only his best numbers—and of course just "fews" of a kind!

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WHAT IS BEING DONE TO MAKE EMPLOYES CONTENTED

Trend Toward Greater Amity Between Capital and Labor Shown by Various Plans for "Industrial Democracy," Profit Sharing, Pensions, and Health Safeguards in Factories

IN these days of labor unrest, when Bolshevism, bred on hunger, stalks through Eastern Europe and is reflected by an increase of radicalism even in our own prosperous country, what are the real conditions of the workingmen of America? What are the relations between employer and employe?

Inquiries among representative corporations and their workers, among various industrial plants and larger business houses elicit illuminating information in reply to these questions. The inquirer learns about the new "industrial representation," profit sharing, employes' savings funds, pensions, disability benefits, death benefits, sanitation, housing, education, and health programs of industrial plants and decides that the labor problem in America is at least in a fair way toward finding a satisfactory solution.

The idea of industrial representation has been a much mooted question. How far could the employer go toward giving the employe a voice in the running of his plant and to what extent could the employe be trusted to exert his responsibility? These have been hypothetical questions that have been discussed at great length. They were the subject of discussion at the recent labor conference in England. The only thing settled at that time was the formation of a committee consisting of thirty laborites and thirty capitalists whose purpose was to make a thorough investigation into the questions of hours, wages, general conditions of work, unemployment, and its prevention, and the best means for promoting the relations between capital and labor.

Our own employers, too, have been thinking and developing the new ideas. Conscious of the way the wind was blowing and anxious to come to some sort of understanding with the men in their plants, they have already done much and are planning still more to bring about happy working conditions.

Spread of Industrial Representation.

Industrial representation of one sort or another has become frequent. Men in different departments of a plant were chosen in the beginning by the managers of the plant to act as go-betweens between the managers and the workers. This, however, has not worked out in the way that was intended. The men were either jealous of the group representative and refused to trust him, or they felt he was acting as a spy upon their movements. Often he was. Far from being the entering wedge through which the employe might force his grievances through to the attention of those in a position to apply a remedy, he was the tool used to suppress any dissatisfaction that might arise on the part of the employes. Naturally he is by no means a popular individual in the shops.

Appreciative of this and desirous of getting into closer touch with their employes, a few of the larger corporations in this country have inaugurated a plan for industrial representation that is as nearly representative as such bodies can be. The Standard Oil Company has been in the vanguard of this movement. Early last year its Directors issued a statement to the effect that an election would be held in all the plants for the purpose of choosing representatives to sit in with the officers, superintendents, and foremen of the shops. The ballots were secret. The election was held on the general basis of one representative for every 150 men, with at least two men representing each division. Altogether there were about forty representatives. These met, and a form of constitution was adopted, insuring the working man a fair hearing at the board and a fair chance to prove his value to the firm.

Special rules for the engaging and discharge of help were formulated so that no man might go without work if he could show that there was no good reason for not taking him on and no man could be summarily discharged through pique on the part of the foreman. All such matters as the right of appeal, wage adjustments and hour adjustments are provided for in the agreement, and are taken up by the joint conferences held between the company representatives and the employes' representatives.

The system is still in its experimental stage, but thus far the results have been highly satisfactory to both employers and employes, and there is every indication that it will soon be taken up by a greater number of organizations. There are, however, other angles of labor interest or labor welfare work which are common to a large number of plants in the country.

Profit-Sharing Plans.

Not the least interesting of these are the profit-sharing plans which have been incorporated into many firms. The M. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, makers of plumbers' supplies, inaugurated its system of profit sharing as far back as 1886. Under this plan all employes get a percentage of their year's wages, depending upon the profits of the business for the year after the payment of regular cash wages at the prevailing market rates and 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the company. The profit-sharing dividend is paid in stock in the company. Ever since the plant was organized in 1879 it has been paying 6 per cent. dividend to the shareholders. The reason for paying the profit-sharing dividend in shares of stock in the company is one of business efficiency. Once a man has a definite interest in the growth of a firm he is obviously less likely to leave it on a hit-and-miss venture for something better.

A man must be employed six months in this company's shops or offices before he participates in the profit-sharing plan. The certificates of stock are not issued to him before he completes three years of service. Until the certificates are given to him, he gets 6 per cent. cash interest on his profit-sharing dividend. After stock certificates are issued they become the personal property of the employe, the same as any other stock. To insure against speculation with the stock, no employe who sells his shares may remain with the company. Once he severs his connection, however, he is free to dispose of his stock in any way he chooses.

Swift & Co., meat packers, have a stock purchasing plan of a different kind. Although they offer their employes no such stock as a bonus for length of service, they allow them to invest their savings in the stock of the company. Certificates are sold on easy terms. Thousands of the employes have taken advantage of the opportunity. This plan has been adopted by many other large corporations.

Unique among the plans of profit-sharing is the one of Sears, Roebuck & Co., wherein the employe is urged to put a part of his wages into a fund to which the company contributes 5 per cent. of its net earnings. This fund is invested in the shares of the company and draws its dividends in the same manner as the rest of the shares do.

In the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's savings fund, for every dollar subscribed by any of its employes, the company deposits for him 50 cents extra. No employe may deposit more than 5 per cent. of his earnings, and no employe making more than $3,000 a year is allowed to be a member of the fund. In order to get full credit of the deposits made by him and for him, an employe must wait until he has completed twenty years of service before he can draw his money. Should he for any reason desire to draw it out before the term of service elapses, he can do so, but he forfeits the company's contribution to his fund. His forfeiture does not go back into the coffers of the company. It stays with the savings fund and is divided among the members as additional interest. There have been years when the interest on savings has gone up as high as 8 and 10 per cent. The twenty-year service clause is subject to changes in case of death or disability.

Shares in the Earnings.

Many companies which have profit-sharing plans have given the employes a share in the earnings of the firm in form of bonuses. The General Electric Company is one of these. In 1917 not only did the employes get the usual 10 per cent. bonus on their yearly earnings, but an additional 5 per cent. went to those who had been with the company more than five years. This system of bonuses has been inaugurated in a great number of plants throughout the country.

Whether pension funds, disability funds, and death benefits can be considered in the light of profit sharing is questionable. Nevertheless they make the employe feel that his connection with the firm will mean something more to him than his mere weekly wage or salary. All of the pension plans are based on term of service. This term varies from twenty to twenty-five years. There is an age limit set for retirement. This, too, varies with different organizations. The average retirement age for women runs from 55 to 65 years, and for men from 60 to 70 years. This does not mean that the man or woman coming into a firm in middle life and working for the required period of twenty to twenty-five years comes into the same pension allotment as the man or woman who has started working for the organization in early youth. There is a definite proportion between the number of years of service and the range of the pensions.

The formula upon which the pension allotment is figured is fixed. The yearly pension is arrived at by multiplying the average annual wage or salary for the last ten years of service by the percentage on which the pension is reckoned and then multiplying this result by the number of years of service. For instance, the General Electric Company's rate of pension is 1½ per cent. Taking a hypothetical case of a man at the retirement age of 70, who has worked for twenty-eight years with the company, having earned an average wage of $1,500 in the last ten years of service, the pension allotment would be $630. This is arrived at by taking 1½ per cent. of $1,300 and multiplying it by 28.

Retirement Provisions.

There are instances, of course, where the true word of the ruling is not followed, and where a man or woman is retired before reaching the required age. The Standard Oil Company has formulated a definite system to meet such cases. The company's basis of computation is 2 per cent. of the annual earnings. Under the hypothetical conditions mentioned above, a man in their employ would be entitled to a yearly pension of $840. Several companies have a percentage basis as low as 1 per cent. Again taking the above illustration, the pension allowed would amount to only $420.

Swift & Co. have a plan that is the simplest. After a man or woman has been with the firm for twenty-five years and has reached the age of 60 to 65 for the former and 50 to 55 for the latter, he or she can be retired on half pay. Corresponding provision is made for retirement because of disability at any age after fifteen years of service.

Akin to this system of pension funds are the disability funds, which have come to be a part of the welfare system of the large business organization. In most cases disability allowances are given for all cases of illness, irrespective of whether the illness was caused by conditions under which the employe was working or not. These allowances vary in different organizations. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has organized this branch of the welfare work as follows:

"If term of employment has been ten years or more—full pay thirteen weeks, half pay thirty-nine weeks.

"If term of employment has been five to ten years—full pay twelve weeks, half pay for thirteen weeks.

"If term of employment has been two to five years—full pay four weeks, half pay nine weeks."

The Standard Oil pays its employes half salaries for periods varying from six weeks to one year, according to the length of service. In almost every large organization some plan has been formulated to insure the care of the employe during the period of his disability.

In this field are the plans for death benefits which some organizations have completed. Most of the larger firms make some allotment to the bereaved wife or children of the deceased, but it is curious to note that few have as yet come to the point where they have a definite rule of procedure by which they are guided. Foremost among the companies that have inaugurated a system of this sort is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It has a definite sliding scale of allotments based on the number of years of service, varying from six months' pay to the family of the man who has been employed for less than ten years, to one year's pay, provided it is not more than $2,000, to the beneficiaries of the man who has been employed for more than ten years.

Watching the Worker's Health.

Much of the above has special reference to what is done for the employe after a definite period of service. In taking up this question of the relation between the employer and the employe, it is interesting to note what is done for him to make his life more comfortable, more happy, and more efficient while in service.

In January of this year the National Industrial Conference Board, whose membership is made up of national organizations of various industries, published a report made after a careful investigation of the need of rest periods for industrial workers. This report takes up in detail the effect of properly apportioned rest periods on fatigue, output, and discipline. The findings of 388 employers who had inaugurated the plan into their industrial system was used as the basis of the report. The first element arising in the discussion of the need of rest periods is not the efficiency of the plant but the welfare of the worker. The following will serve to indicate the attitude of the employer:

"At the beginning of the fatigue-eliminating campaign provide rest periods for those who seem to need them most. There are two offhand, quick methods of determining which workers these are. One is the appearance of the workers at various times of the day and at the end of the day. The other is the amount of output and the rate that output is turned out by the worker during the day and during the various parts of the day. In some organizations it has been the standard practice to take no chances when the worker looks or feels tired. They provide rest periods immediately, long enough to allow him to recover and go back to work with zest.

"This is, of course, the immediate reply: 'Provide the rest period first. Discuss its efficiency later.' This first aid plan has worked splendidly for a long time among women workers in such industries as the dry goods trades. The typical welfare work may be unscientific from the standpoint of those familiar with highly organized methods, but it has sensed the trouble keenly and quickly, and provided at least a temporary remedy without delay. 'Time to rest when one needs it.' This is the first slogan of the campaign for eliminating the evils of over-fatigue.'"

Efforts to Eliminate Fatigue.

Different organizations have tried different ways of eliminating the element of fatigue. A frequent substitute for rest periods is an arrangement of work which enforces change of position at regular intervals. On this principle it has long been the custom in some factories to prescribe a cleaning up period in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon. This method has been tried out in several of our large industrial plants. The following are specific instances:

"According to the report of a telephone company which covers the chief cities of the country, the operators, numbering 110,000, in addition to being allowed two, rest periods a day stand at their work several times during the day. During this time all operators push their chairs away from the board and stand while working. Supervisors who are on their feet their entire working time are given a fatigue relief by exchanging places with an operator in their division for a half hour twice daily, morning and afternoon. During this time they sit at the board and the operator stands.

"In some factories operations are planned so that the workers may alternate between sitting and standing positions. Similar arrangements have been elaborately developed where work is arranged on the task system. For instance, in a clothing shop the manager reported:

"'Our work is arranged so that our operators, the majority of whom are women, must leave their work tables on an average of four times an hour for the purpose of having time slips checked, procuring new and finished work. This amounts to about thirty minutes in an eight-hour day.'

"In some establishments, where work is of a peculiarly trying character, employes are shifted for part of the day to a different task. For instance, in a chain manufacturing plant, employes operating kickers change with measurers every hour."

In a New England Factory.

What these changes mean to the workers in added efficiency is shown by the following example reported by a New England cloth finishing house:

"The first process at which women are employed is that of keeping cloth running evenly through a tentering machine. The machine holds on tenter hooks—the hooks of the metaphorical reference—the damp cloth brought from the process of bleaching and rolls it through evenly into a drier, where it slips off. There are two kinds of tentering machines. At one kind two girls sit, each watching an edge of the cloth and keeping it straight on the tenter hooks so it will feed evenly. The newer machines run in such a manner that one girl who may either stand or sit can watch both edges.

"The tentering machines used to run slowly. This slowness enhanced the natural monotony and wearisomeness of the work. The girls used to receive wages of $6 a week. They used to rest three-quarters of an hour in the afternoon, with the same period for dinner at noon in the middle of a ten-and-one-half-hour day. [illegible] which would

In addition to the regular medical examining rooms and wards connected with these clinics, a good many establishments have found it expedient to add an optical and a dental clinic. Here, too, the service is without charge. Where payment of any kind is made it is for the actual cost of lenses or material used in the treatment of teeth.

Together with the medical service given directly on the premises of the organization, a good many of the plants maintain staffs of visiting doctors and visiting nurses. The latter are of special benefit in smaller communities, where the life of the people centres about the factory. The United States Steel Corporation has enlarged this branch of service to such a degree that it takes in most of the smaller towns where the corporation has any work going on. The service of the nurse is offered free of charge to the employes and their families. There is a unique feature attached to her visiting. Her attention is not forced upon the people. A nurse is not permitted to visit the homes of the employes upon any occasion unless she is requested to do so by a member of the family. Her work follows three distinct courses: she attends the sick, she gives instruction in personal and domestic hygiene and science, and she helps families deal with financial, physical, and domestic troubles.

Fighting Tuberculosis.

The subject of tuberculosis deserves special mention. That seems to be the one disease that the men and women in industry have been least able to combat. Some industrial heads, appreciative of this, have in a good many cases gone a step further than just giving instruction as to prevention and care, and have opened sanitaria for the treatment of their employes.

Early in the history of welfare work for employes the subject of restaurants was taken up. Today there is hardly a corporation of any size which has not inaugurated a system of luncheon service for its employes. In those cases where the plants are at some distance from the homes of the men and women working, this innovation has been of particular value. In all cases it has meant a great saving in money spent for the noonday meal and a great gain in value of food purchased. It can be readily understood that where an organization buys food for thousands of people the price per unit will be vastly lower than when an individual does his own purchasing. The average price of a lunch is about 20 cents. In most of the organization restaurants the cafeteria has been substituted for the waitress system.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company takes a unique position in reference to this luncheon question. It carries the work one point further along the path of welfare work, and serves luncheons free of charge to all employes who wish to take advantage of them. About 4,000 men and women take their places every day at the tables. The fact that the department heads are among the people who make use of the service speaks well for the kind of food that is served.

Lessons to Decrease Accidents.

The subject of accidents, of course, has received special attention from the large employers of labor. The United States Steel Corporation has a committee whose sole object is the instruction of the employes in safety measures and the need of observing them. A feature in their plan is the use of moving picture reels in showing the reason for accidents and the methods by which they can be prevented. Several hospitals have been built in those steel communities where the work is most hazardous and the occurrence of accidents through carelessness of the workers most probable. The General Electric Company also has organized its accident service work to a high degree.

"All of us are human and there is one characteristic which is particularly noticeable in us all—namely, our willingness to assume risks if we can save a little time," says the head of the latter concern's welfare work. "This trait is in daily evidence at all our busy street corners, where pedestrians disregard the warnings and rules of traffic officers and persist in crossing the street or railway tracks at unsafe moments, being willing to risk injury for the saving of a fraction of a minute. In the same way it has been found that workmen in the shops will frequently assume risks in order to save a second or two; and therefore we shall always have accidents and the larger the number of employes the larger the number of accidents.

"One of the strange facts developed from a study of these records is: Nearly 64 per cent. of the major accidents of the year take place in the six warm months, May to October, inclusive. Medical men and executives and statisticians are all baffled by this mystery. Not one has been able to explain satisfactorily why 64 per cent. of the accidents occur in warm weather and only 36 per cent. in cold weather, year after year.

"There is another mystery: Why do most of the major accidents take place either early in the morning or late in the afternoon? No one knows.

"These two facts are undeniably true. They are medical history, and right here in these two unexplained facts lie some of the problems on which high type executives, engineers, and surgeons are devoting serious thought. They will clear up these mysteries in time and their solution will probably result in some special instructions for us to follow at the beginning and the close of the day; and we shall be glad to do so, for all of us are anxious to avoid even a scratch."

Schools for Workers.

Continuation schools, departmental schools, and general educational facilities open to the ambitious men and women employes are provided in almost every large corporation. Where the need is purely elementary, that is, where the boy or girl has not completed the public school course offered by the community, special arrangements have been made with the public school authorities to send one of their teachers to give an hour's instruction in the course of the working day. That plan is being extended to some of the smaller commercial organizations.

The larger plants have gone several steps further. Some of them have planned regular courses for boys eighteen to twenty. Many of these boys are high school graduates, but through some handicap or other have failed to get a common education. The companies are glad of getting good material while it is [illegible]

young boys and girls now holding minor jobs. What they are doing is to train and educate these people to take on the new work at the earliest possible moment. Classes in salesmanship, buying, finance, advertising, and similar subjects are held in the store schools during the regular working hours of the day. The only thing that binds a man or woman to attending these courses is his or her interest in the work. The poor and indifferent material is sifted out and those who show a marked ability get the opportunity for promotion.

The housing question is a big one for those corporations whose plants are established in undeveloped areas. The mining, steel, and oil industries come under this category. Appreciative of the fact that the best results, gauged from the employe's point of view as well as from the employer's, can be obtained only under healthful sanitary and social conditions, the companies have gone into actual building of towns around or near their works. Unlike the larger towns of the country which have grown up of their own volition, these housing towns are products of short intensified work that has been planned to meet the needs of the situation.

Building a Town to Order.

As soon as a corporation takes over a parcel of land to be developed along the special line in which it is interested, advance surveyors and engineers are sent ahead to map out the district and plan for the building of the town. The size of the town depends upon the number of employes expected to work in the plants. Nearness to a railroad station and nearness to the works of the organization are two of the first considerations borne in mind. Streets are laid out and the numbers and types of houses drafted. In all instances the comfort of the families of the employes, the sanitation of the homes, the educational and religious opportunities, the recreation and the civic life are taken into consideration. The houses are of different designs and vary in size from three to ten rooms, in order to meet the needs of different families. The most modern of these houses are equipped with electric light and running water. Facilities are provided to keep the town in a healthful state. Sewerage systems are built, and the garbage taken care of. In many a town of this sort one of the first buildings is the hospital. Schools and churches find their place in the plan and in locations easily accessible.

Where a town is greatly separated from the next town within reach of it, the companies build places of amusement and recreation to meet the needs of population. Clubs, moving picture theatres, athletic fields, all are included. The houses are let out to the employes at a reasonable price, or are sold at easy installment rates. The result in social and industrial growth of the communities has in many instances been amazing.

There are numerous other details in which the welfare of the employe had developed rapidly in recent years. Clubs of all sorts built by the corporations, swimming pools, lecture rooms, libraries, boarding houses, vegetable cellars—these are found on the roster of things done by the American employer of large groups of men. What with the trend toward greater representation on the part of the employe in the affairs of the organization, the scope of future developments along similar lines seems boundless.

For the Throat
LUDEN'S
Give Quick Relief

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Everywhere you'll find people using Luden's in many ways. Relieve throat irritation, soreness, dryness, huskiness.

Always in the Luden yellow sanitary package

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A PRACTICAL and cheap plant support that will last a life time. Contains no hooks or screws. The stake is of oak painted green and the hoop is of the strongest wire also painted green to prevent rust. It is easily put up and is adjustable to any height.

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What You Can Do In These Fireless Cookstoves

IDEAL and Domestic Science Fireless Cookstoves achieve cooking results that no other fireless cookstove can. They do practically any cooking that your kitchen range will do, and do it much better. Some of the things you can do with these wonderfully efficient cookstoves are suggested below.



Turn Out Well-Browned, Juicy Roasts Without Using Water

Meats cooked in these cookstoves are just as nicely browned as in an oven, but they lose none of their rich juices by evaporation. They cook in their own juices, and need no water added to them. Such tender, juicy meats you can obtain in no other way.

Bake Pies as Quickly As In a Range

In practically the same time it takes to bake a pie in your oven, you can bake it in your Ideal or Domestic Science; you can heat the radiators in the same time you could heat your oven, and with one-fifth the gas; and after the baking is started, no further heat is required. For even the quickest baking, these cookstoves are great fuel savers.

Brown Bread Perfectly on Top and Sides



Bread baked in these cookstoves will come out beautifully browned, the same even color on the sides as on the top. There is no danger of burning the bread; a thermometer gauges the radiator's heat exactly for any kind of cooking.

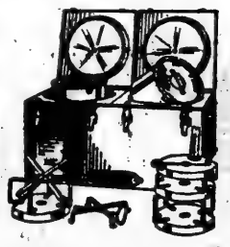
Ask your dealer to show you these unusual cookstoves, or write Dept. 55 for booklet containing recipes and photographs of cooking results in color.



IDEAL FIRELESS COOKSTOVE

Solid oak, cabinet-built case specially vulcanized. Cooking compartments of extra strong, durable, seamless aluminum. Scientific, strata-laid insulation; imprisons heat. Patented Water-Seal Top and Heat Conserving Valve insure best results. Full equipment of Ideal Aluminum cooking utensils; radiator thermometer.





DOMESTIC SCIENCE FIRELESS COOKSTOVE

Steel cabinet, with handsome enamel finish. Cooking compartments of extra strong, durable, seamless aluminum. Scientific, strata-laid insulation; imprisons heat. Patented Water-Seal Top and Heat Conserving Valve insure best results. Full equipment of Ideal Aluminum cooking utensils; radiator thermometer.

TOLEDO COOKER CO.
TOLEDO - OHIO

NEW ERA OPENING FOR ELECTRIC CARS

Low Cost of Operation Expected to Make Strong Appeal to Many Foreign Industries

By A. JACKSON MARSHALL,
Secretary Electrical Vehicle Section National Electric Light Association.

The year 1918 witnessed considerable expansion in the use of electric commercial vehicles and electric industrial trucks and tractors. These installations, made permanent by successful operation, are but forerunners of even greater accomplishments confidently expected to be realized during 1919.

While domestic requirements for electric vehicles during 1918 were unusually extensive, the foreign demands, in themselves, greatly exceeded manufacturing and shipping facilities and indicated a widespread appreciation for electric vehicle transportation which has been coming to the fore rapidly in many foreign countries during the last five years, and particularly during the last two years, during which time the need of adequate, efficient, and economic transportation service was of paramount necessity in the successful conduct of the war.

Included in the foreign countries demanding more electric vehicles may be mentioned England, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Australia, New Zealand, and several South African and South American countries. Perhaps the most extensive demands for electric vehicles came from England, where, but a few years ago, the electric vehicle was conspicuous by its absence, but during the last three or four years the number of electric vehicles has rapidly multiplied. Some of the largest commercial motor vehicle fleets are now chiefly electrics, and other hundreds are employed by municipalities and commercial organizations, many of which anticipate additions as rapidly as manufacturing and shipping facilities permit in order to take care of the business during the reconstruction period.

Two plants are in course of construction in Leeds and Birmingham, England, to provide facilities for the manufacture of electric commercial vehicles on a large scale, and it is understood that other developments are contemplated in order to take care of the constantly increasing demand for electric vehicles in England. Similar electric vehicle manufacturing facilities are projected in Italy, France, and Spain and in the Scandinavian countries.

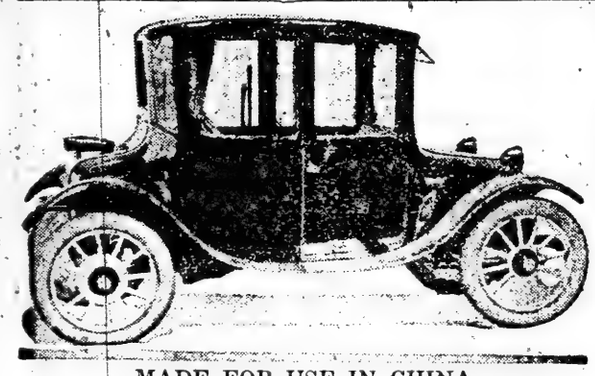
In connection with this foreign development of electric transportation it is interesting to know that the electric vehicle established itself successfully in the United States a number of years ago at a time when gasoline was selling around 15 cents a gallon and when the average cost of electricity for battery charging was somewhere in the neighborhood of from 5 to 7½ cents per k. w. h. Until recently gasoline has been selling in many of the European countries, when procurable, at around $1 a gallon, and electric current has been available at about 1½ to 2 cents per k. w. h.

With the return of peace conditions the supply of gasoline will doubtless become more abundant in Europe, but the cost may remain relatively high, whereas electricity, due to the development of water power and the more extensive working of coal mines, will be even more plentiful, at a cost approximating the figures indicated above. These conditions place the electric vehicle in an enviable position, and when the efficiency, economy, dependability, and simplicity of design and operation are considered, and when the successful performance of electric vehicles in exacting war work is realized, the electric vehicle, including the commercial and industrial truck and tractor types, seems scheduled for an era of great prosperity.

In the United States large numbers of electric commercial vehicles and electric industrial trucks and tractors have been sold during the past year, and in a number of instances introduced into comparatively new industries, where they have rendered excellent service. This is particularly true of electric industrial trucks and tractors as applied to various munition plants, where their use effected great economies. The electric vehicle industry believes that it has reason to feel that the future of electric vehicle transportation is very promising.

In what may be called the coming new era of transportation there appears a tendency to appreciate the importance of transportation and the approachment of transportation problems from an engineering rather than from a sentimental or sale viewpoint. In other words, the development of transportation engineering as a science and the handling of transportation problems in a highly intelligent manner will receive the same careful attention that has been bestowed on manufacturing through scientific management. The electric vehicle industry has been promoting this thought since its inception and is heartily in accord with this movement, which is rapidly assuming very definite shape.

The Electric Vehicle Section of the National Electric Light Association has created an Electric Transportation Committee to collect data and formulate electric vehicle transportation courses which may be fitted into transportation engineering courses, which may be included in the curricula of institutes of learning. The electric vehicle industry believes the subject of transportation engineering will become more widely recognized as a scientific study, and that all of the problems entering into the subject must be carefully analyzed and comprehensive specifications drawn to meet particular requirements.



MADE FOR USE IN CHINA.

The small seat in the rear of the Milburn electric car is a special equipment for the coolie servant whose services the Chinese owners cannot dispense with. Many of these cars are now being sent to that distant country.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

Douglas C. Burrelle has reopened his used car emporium in the big building at Broadway and Fifty-third Street, used during the Winter as a skating rink.

Last year the United States Tire Company sent its product to forty countries, scattered throughout the world. The removal of shipping restrictions is expected to result in adding twenty-five or thirty countries to the list during the current year.

The export department of the Federal Rubber Company has been moved from the general offices at Cudahy, Wis., to 38 and 40 West Sixty-second Street, New York City. W. M. Hamilton has been appointed manager.

R. H. Boensch, New York branch manager of the Bearings Service Company, has returned from Detroit, after a short visit to the home office.

One of the newest tires on the market, the Remarwick, showed a high record of efficiency in the severe road tests for automobile tires conducted by the United States Army Motor Transport Corps.

Bethlehem motor trucks have been shipped recently to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and other distant points.

The Morton W. Smith Company has at its salesrooms, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, several of the latest models of the Fiat car for immediate delivery.

On the Dutch island of Sumatra the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is completing the clearing of what was a tropical jungle of some 20,000 acres and transforming it into a rubber plantation. Between 5,000 and 10,000 acres have been planted with rubber trees.

The New York Auto Specialty Company has taken over the distribution of the Smith Auto Signal with salesrooms at 4 and 6 Columbus Circle. This is a safety device attached to the rear left fender and operated from a switch on the steering wheel, and shows in red letters the words Left, Right, or Stop.

One of the newcomers in the truck transportation field which will be seen at the Brooklyn truck show is the Lapeer Trailer. It has an automatic fifth wheel attachment, which permits the trailer being coupled almost instantly to the tractor. It will be shown by Bishop, McCormick & Bishop.

The L. W. Mulford Company, Broadway at Sixty-first street, has closed a contract for large territory for the distribution of the Gigant Six car, manufactured by the Grant Motor Car Corporation of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Franklin Automobile Company announces that for several years the Governors of Vermont have been partial to Franklin cars. Governor Clement, the present incumbent, drives a Franklin limousine.

Harold Wills has severed his relations with the Ford Motor Company, after a period of twenty-eighteen years. Mr. Wills announces that he is going into a manufacturing business somewhat similar to the one in which he has been associated.

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BEARINGS
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Make Your Own Comparison
TIRES
We ask you to come; see our stock of standard tires; compare the price you pay with what we ask. You will find you obtain the same mileage per tire for $8 to $20 less than you now pay. Here are a few prices:

NON-SKID		STANDARD TIRES	
30x3½	$12.47	36x4½	$26.95
34x4	19.97	35x5	36.50
34x4½	25.69	37x5	32.37

All Other Sizes Equally as Low.
Guaranteed Red Inner Tubes, All sizes, $4.59 per pair.
Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
789 Seventh Ave., Bet. 51st & 52d Sts.

Pearless
USED CARS

PEERLESS 8 cyl.	$1,350
PEERLESS 8 cyl.	1,750
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Brough.	2,000
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Sedan	2,000
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Limo.	2,000

ALL GUARANTEED.
Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corp.
1,856 BROADWAY.



SERVICEABLE STATION WAGON.

The new Maxwell "Suburban," equipped with cross seats, doors on both sides and not exceeding weight of 2,100 pounds.

MOTOR TRUCK GUARDS.

Necessity of Protecting Radiator Calls for a Standard Equipment.

An important feature of the motor truck industry which is assuming prominence, if one can judge by the exhibits in the various automobile shows as well as by noticing the trucks on the streets, is that many trucks have radiator guards. Some manufacturers have adopted guards, so-called, and many trucks are equipped with some makeshift protector for the radiator, which is of value to the owner.

Approximate statistics obtained from one of the largest truck dealers show that the average cost of repairing a radiator is $30 and the time a truck is out of commission, from one to two days, for the repair. The earning capacity of a truck per day can be conservatively estimated at $40.

The army specified a radiator guard on the motor trucks which it ordered during the past two years. This guard was standard in design and fairly satisfactory. In addition to adding a uniformity in the appearance of trucks, this was an advantage from a military point of view.

The need now is for a radiator guard which will not interfere with the engine hood, which can be adjusted easily, preferably without boring the chassis so as to weaken it, and can be adjusted easily to the trucks now in use without loss of time and can be put on the truck in the factories with the least possible time in the assembly room.

The guards now in use have a rear brace, and with a heavy blow the only way in which they can give is back on the radiator which they are designed to protect. Either the rear braces would buckle or the bolts shear off, thus eliminating the support. A new and better guard is needed which can be adjusted easily, will preserve the identity of the truck, and protect the core of the radiator better than those usually in use.

The radiator is the only vulnerable part of a truck that is absolutely exposed. A slight accident to it means that deliveries are delayed and the truck out of use. It is expected that some of the large companies will soon adopt a guard as a standard equipment.

Motor Mail Cars for Persia.

Persia has given another evidence of the modern progressive spirit by deciding to use motor cars for the greater part of its mail service. An order for fifty mail vans has been given to the Fiat factory at Turin, Italy, and the first lot will be shipped within a short time.

OIL BASE CLEANING.

Disagreeable Job, but Necessary to Keep Engine Running Well.

By WILLIAM A. STEWART, Jr.
President Stewart Automobile School.

The motorist will avoid considerable trouble by occasionally removing the oil base and giving it a good cleaning. Sediment and muck accumulate faster than you think and sooner or later you will have a ruined engine. It is not sufficient to change the oil regularly, as advised by the manufacturer. The oil base should be taken down and the deposits removed occasionally.

The first time you do this you will be surprised at the nature of the accumulations. Small lumps of carbon from the cylinders, sand from the road, even particles of metal turnings left there when the car came from the factory, have all been found in the oil base. But worst of all is the thick muck of burnt oil and carbon which covers the bottom and sides. The grit and other particles are heavy and sink to the bottom, but the muck remains even after the base is drained of the old oil.

The advice usually given is to strain out all the old oil. Replace the plug and fill to the usual level with kerosene. Run the engine not more than 60 seconds and then drain the oil base. Repeat, if thought necessary. This stirs up the muck and sediment which runs out with the kerosene. In this way the base and bearings are cleaned with a minimum of effort and without removing the crankcase.

The grit, which should lie dormant until scraped out by hand, is stirred up and splashed all around the crankcase and also carried into the bearings. It forms a fine grinding compound which either shortens the life of the bearings or clogs up the oil holes, causing the bearings to run dry.

The result is worse if the oiling system is of the pressure type, forcing oil through a hollow crankshaft directly into the bearings. Right into the bearings, mind you, and under pressure, too! It is not a sufficient answer to say that the oil must pass through a strainer. The finest grit will always pass through and the harm is done!

While it is a dirty job and a disagreeable one to remove the crankcase for proper cleaning, it is the only way to give the engine the care it really needs.

No 1919 Motor Shows in Italy.

The Italian Automobile Manufacturers' Association has decided to hold no motor shows in Italy during the year 1919. This action was taken in view of the large amount of work to be carried out in transforming the industry from a war to a peace basis. The leading Italian makers may exhibit at the Paris and London shows toward the end of the year.

WATCH THE TIRE RIMS.

If Bent, Loose, or Rusty They Will Cause Trouble and Expense.

A bent rim, according to the manager of a tire company, has ruined many tires under 500 miles of service when the tire would have run six or seven thousand miles if proper attention had been paid to the rim. "The bend causes a break in the tire just above the bead.

"Loose demountable rims also cause a lot of tire trouble, if not watched carefully," he adds. "When one of the wedges becomes loose, the rim starts working and gradually the other wedges become loose. A creeping rim is the result and the valve stem bears the whole strain until it is finally pulled off. Furthermore, those wedges are often tightened up unevenly. This ends in what is referred to as a wabbly tire and the tread is worn down prematurely. Motorists sometimes pound both the rim and the tire with a hammer to get the rim off or on. The pounding of the rim doesn't do any particular harm, unless it bends the rim, but every blow on the tire may cause a fabric break and that is serious.

"Rusty rims are dangerous because they corrode tubes, make it hard to change tires and sometimes result in the freezing on of the tire. Rims should be cleaned at least once every six months. Ordinary paint sometimes placed on the rims after the cleaning process is not good practice inasmuch as the heat generated by the tires melts the paint and the tire sticks to the rim. Graphite is much better."

FEDERAL
DOUBLE CABLE BASE TIRES



Like Bolting Tire Firmly to Rim

ONE OF the many reasons why car owners prefer Federal tires is graphically shown above.

In the base of every Federal tire are four endless twisted steel cables of great tensile strength that securely clamp the tire's base to the rim.

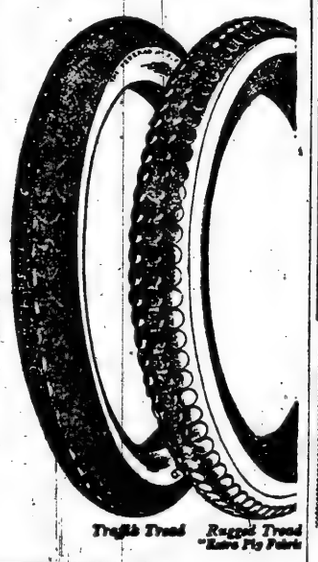
This positively prevents play between the tire and rim, thus preventing rim wear and the ruinous damage often arising from this cause.

This adds materially to the life of Federal tires, but Federal tires can economize for *you* only when you use them on *your car*.

Begin economizing now. Buy Federal Tires.

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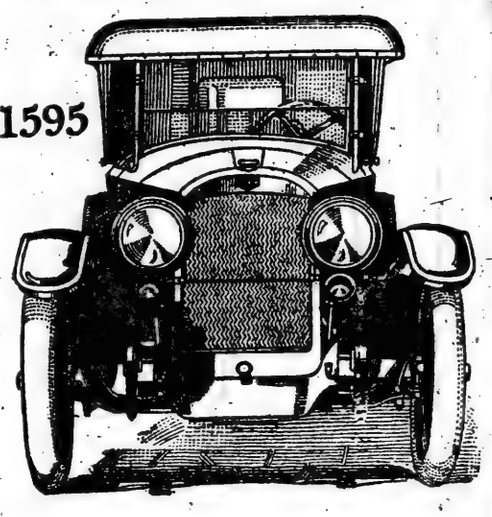
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When you take the highway this spring you want a car that permits you to enjoy your outing. It must take the roads efficiently and with comfort, operate at low cost and inspire pride in its appearance. *Model 90 is just such a car.* The appreciation of 600,000 Overland owners has built up manufacturing methods that make possible the unusual value of Model 90 at its economical cost. Naturally, there is a tremendous demand for the Model 90 car this season.

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7

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USL BATTERY SERVICE STATION

MANY COMMERCIAL USES OPENED FOR AIRPLANES

Health Department in Southern State Makes Inquiry for Best Type to Search for Mosquito-Breeding Swamps

Several novel commercial uses for airplanes have been reported by aircraft manufacturers who have adapted their wartime product to peacetime use. The interest manifested by business men in the possibilities of the airplane has caused a pleasant reaction on many of the manufacturers who feared that the trade would hesitate to employ that method of transit until the factor of safety was increased.

Numerous inquiries have been received at the offices of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, 501 Fifth Aveaue, during the week from business men asking how they may adapt the airplane to their particular trade. Several have indicated that they had a serious belief that aircraft would play a prominent part in the commercial life of the country. Owners of department stores, notably, have taken an interest in the subject, especially in the Middle West, where deliveries extend over a wide territory. Even a piano manufacturer has asked if one of the Martin airplanes could not be used in his business.

Perhaps one of the oddest inquiries was from the Board of Health of a Southern city asking what type of airplane might be purchased to be used in searching for mosquito - breeding swamps. Several types were suggested, and an order has been placed for the one chosen by the representatives of the Board of Health who came to New York on the project. A wealthy Northerner who spends most of the Winter on one of the small islands off the coast of Florida has made arrangements to purchase a small pleasure type airplane to transport him to the mainland.

Some physicians in country districts have expressed an interest in the possibilities of using the airplane in their profession. One recalled that the life of a woman living in Philadelphia might have been saved had an airplane been used in bringing serum from this city to her. In depending on the Post Office delivery system, those who had sought to aid her failed, as the serum arrived after she had died.

An Arkansas lawyer, who served in the Air Service, evidently realizing the proverbial slowness of the trains in his State, has purchased an airplane to take him from his town to the county seat where the trials are held.

That women are taking a keen interest in aviation is evidenced from letters written in reference to the present factor of safety of airplanes. Several women in the East have visited the plants of aircraft manufacturers and examined the pleasure types.

One of the leading manufacturers summed up the present status of the industry as follows:

"There is no doubt of the commercial possibilities of the airplane. It has passed out of the infant stage and is bound to be a potent factor in the business world. The most serious problem facing us is keeping the organizations we built up during the war days intact until people begin purchasing aircraft on a larger scale. Already beginnings have been made in this direction, small, it is true, but far better than we anticipated.

"Those of us who can survive the lean days are bound to reap our reward later. The seriousness of the proposition we are facing during the reconstruction period may be surmised when one recalls the large organizations built up by such concerns as the Curtiss, Glenn L. Martin, and Thomas-Morse companies. Skilled workmen have been developed, and it is a serious matter to have them diverted into other trades through lack of employment in the aircraft industry."

CIVILIAN FLYING IN ITALY.

Competitions Planned to Determine the Best Type of Machine.

Many experiments are being made under the direction of the Experiments Commission of the Italian Air Department, according to the correspondent of The London Times. Competitions are contemplated for determining the best type of machine for civilian flying, in which particular attention will be paid to the problem of landing. Various long-distance flights will probably be undertaken in the near future, as prizes will be offered by the Government for non-stop flights from Rome to Paris, Rome to London, Rome to Constantinople, &c.

The first regular air service that is likely to be established is from Rome to Sardinia, from the Centocelle aerodrome to Macomer. The next route will probably be from Rome to Naples, which will, however, be only the initial stage of a Rome-Naples-Palermo-Tunis-Tripoli line, for which it is hoped to make arrangements with France; and another line, Rome - Catania-Malta-Tripoli-Bengasi, which would link up with the British system at Sollum. In the north an important international station would be Pisa, where considerable preparations are being made. British and French aeroplanes for the East would presumably take this line for the present at least, crossing the sea from Antibes.

Air navigation companies are being formed which will take over on lease from the Government those buildings and materials which are not considered necessary for military purposes in time of peace. The permanent buildings would be at the disposal of the Government in the event of war.

Italy's specialty in the war has been the heavy bombing machine, and it is hoped to transfer a large number of pilots of these machines direct to the civilian service.

Atlanta Favors Truck Use.

Another of the many indications which have recently been shown throughout the country of the growth of motor car transportation lines is seen in the organization last week at Atlanta, Ga., of the Atlanta Ship-by-Truck Association. Its chief aim will be to encourage motor express routes radiating from Atlanta to near-by towns and the immediate rural centres.

BROOKLYN TRUCK SHOW.

Over Thirty Makes of Commercial Cars in This Week's Exhibit.

Brooklyn's Automobile Show will close this week with the commercial car exhibition. Thirty different makes will be displayed in the 23d Regiment Armory, including over 100 models of heavy and light business vehicles, tractors, and trailers. Among them will be the following makes: Acme, Autocar, Available, Day-Elder, Dodge, Chevrolet, Ford, Fulton, Maxwell, Nash, Oldsmobile, Oneida, Overland, Packard, Packer, Paige, Peerless, Rainier, Reo, Riker, Sanford, Sandow, Schacht, Selden, Service, Signal, Stewart, Ward La France, and Wichita.

The exhibit will open tomorrow night and will be open every day and evening throughout the week, closing Saturday night.

The passenger car exhibit closed last night. It was one of the most successful show weeks ever held in Brooklyn, both in respect of attendance and sales of automobiles.

VIRGINIA HIGHWAY WORK.

Washington to Richmond Road Under Improvement for Motor Travel.

According to information from the Virginia State Highway Commission received by the touring bureau of the A. A. A. headquarters in Washington, construction and repair work on the Washington-Richmond highway has been renewed and the route will be in condition for motor travel by June. The news of this progress will be received with a great deal of interest among automobilists who have heretofore found it a difficult task to cover the route between the national capital and Richmond.

The greater part of the highway has been taken over by the State and will be maintained by State funds. Arrangements are now being made to take over the few remaining links, including the new concrete section of eight miles from Alexandria to Accotink, built by the War Department. The Washington-Alexandria road, bitulithic macadam and in excellent condition, is being maintained by the United States Office of Public Roads and for the present will continue under its jurisdiction.

Fifty convicts are now at work on a new gravel road between Woodbridge and Neapsco Creek, and with its completion the poorest spot on the entire route will be eliminated.

The toll bridge over the Rappahannock River, just before entering Fredericksburg, was wrecked by the washout in 1917, and it has been impossible to secure metal to replace the structure. Traffic is being diverted to the left before reaching the bridge.

The old wooden bridge over the North Anna River, between Chilesburg and Mantico, would not permit of heavy travel, and a new concrete structure is being built.

GREECE WANTS MOTOR CARS

Ministry Says They Are Needed to Help Transportation.

Regarding the urgent need of automobiles in Greece to improve the transportation system of that country, the following statement appears in a recent report prepared by the Bureau of Industry of the Greek Ministry of National Economy:

"We believe that large numbers of automobiles will be imported after the war. Their coming into universal use depends, of course, upon the prices of gasoline and rubber.

"What will undoubtedly impart a great impetus to automobile imports is the creation of transportation companies to operate on the country roads. It is true that the poor state of these roads is a serious obstacle to the successful carrying on of this mode of transportation, but it is fairly certain that when normal conditions are restored, those in charge of our highway system will see to it that conditions become more satisfactory. Moreover, it is a matter of public necessity that a means of transportation and of communication be supplied to those sections where deficiency of revenue stands in the way of railway construction."

The first motor car appeared in Greece in 1894. Up to 1907, however, there were in Athens but seven cars, five of which belonged to the royal family. Automobile importation began after 1907. There were 218 in 1914, 329 in 1915, 487 in 1916.

Dealers Lease Clubrooms.

As an evidence that the Automobile Dealers' Association of this city, which conducted the recent New York show so successfully, is preparing for greater activity in the future, the Directors have just signed a lease for two floors at 1,845 Broadway, near Sixtieth Street, for club quarters. The rooms will be attractively fitted up, including a restaurant and billiard room. The housewarming will come about May 1.

WILL DIRECT ROAD WORK.

Iowa's Highway Engineer Will Supervise Federal Aid Construction.

Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief Engineer of the Iowa State Highway Commission, has been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture in charge of the work under the Federal Aid Road act. It provides for co-operation between the States and the Government in the construction and improvement of roads. Mr. MacDonald will assume his new duties as soon as some of the important plans he has been engaged on in Iowa are completed.

Motor Truck Service Meeting.

The April meeting of the Motor Truck Association of America will be held on Wednesday evening, April 10, at the Automobile Club of America. It will be the first of a series of service instruction meetings. Major W. N. Britton, engineer of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, will talk on tires; Victor W. Kliesrath, chief engineer of the Simms Magneto Company, will talk about oils, and A. C. Russell of the Vacuum Oil Company will discuss oils for motor use.

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United Motors Service
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THE KLAXON COMPANY
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When Is a Battery Abused?

Anybody who understands batteries will tell you that there are five things that must be avoided if your battery is to serve you long and well.

1—*Solution low,* so that water line shows on plates.

2—*Battery overheated* or overworked.

3—*Battery charged in reverse.*

4—*Battery flushed* with acid.

5—*Foreign substance* added.

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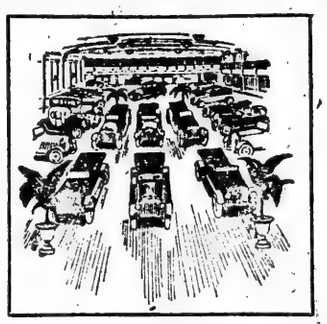
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30x3	10.90	11.25
30x3½	13.50	14.00
31x3½	14.50	15.00
32x3½	14.50	16.00
30x4	19.75	20.00
31x4	19.75	21.50
32x4	20.00	21.90
33x4	21.00	22.50
34x4	21.25	22.75
35x4	21.50	25.00
36x4	25.00	28.00
32x4½	26.60	27.50
33x4½	27.50	28.75
34x4½	27.75	28.95
35x4½	29.60	31.00
36x4½	30.00	32.00
37x4½	31.75	35.90
35x5	31.50	36.50
37x5	33.50	38.75

30-3½ WILLOX N.S.—$13.25

Will ship one of the following makes: United States, Mason, Gillette, Ajax, Willox, Sussex, Firestone or Goodrich. Dealers interested in handling High Grade Selected Blemished Tires will do well to write us.
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Only there will you see rebuilt cars with such future service to you—with such attractive appearance, equaling that of the manufacturers' models themselves.

Only there will you find an organization which has gained the confidence of the motor buying public—which has put forth all its efforts to bring to you Cars with Class.

On Display Now

Rolls-Royce Sport	*Stutz 1918 Touring*
Fiat Fleetwood 4	*Stutz 1918 Speedster*
Isotta Fraschini Sedan	*Stutz 1918 Sedan*
Lancia 1918 Sport	*Stutz 1917 Sporting 4*
Lancia 1917 Landaulet	*Marmon 1918 Touring*
Packard 1918 Touring Car 35	*Marmon 1917 Chummy*
Packard 1918 Touring 25	*Marmon 1917 Sedan*
Packard 1918 Chummy	*Pierce C-4 Touring*
Packard 1917 Fleetwood	*Pierce C-4 Roadster*
Cadillac 1919 Sporting 4	*Pierce B-4 Collapsible*
Cadillac 1918 Touring	*Biddle 1917 Sport*
Cadillac 1918 Roadster	*Daniels 1918 Roadster*
Cadillac 1917 Sporting 4	*Murray 1918 Touring*
Cadillac 1917 Touring	*Roamer 1918 Brougham*
Cadillac 1917 Roadster	*Owen 1917 Brougham*
Cadillac 1917 Chummy	*Hupmobile 1917 Brougham*
Mercer 1919 Sporting 4	*Hudson 1918 Sport*
Mercer 22-73 Speedster	*Hudson 1918 Sport*
Mercer 22-73 Sport	*Simplex Special Sport*
Stutz 1918 Sport	*Silver Special Sedan*

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Power

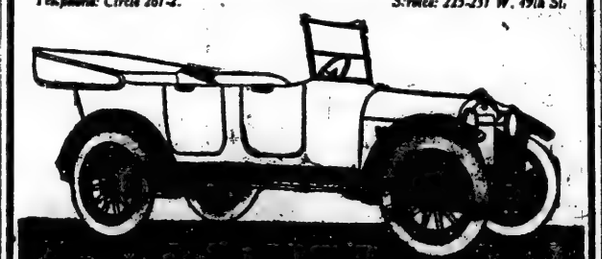
Plenty of power is one of the prime necessities of motor car satisfaction. The car that is equipped with an under powered motor is like an army without artillery.

The Oakland Sensible Six possesses more power per pound weight than any car built for less than $3,500.

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Sedan $1,766 *Touring Car $1,177*
Coupe $1,766 *Roadster $1,177*
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What the Absorbing Shock Strip Means in Miles

Tire users will find in Multi-Mile Cord Tires, real economy and greater riding comfort.

Racine Absorbing Shock Strip, an exclusive Racine development, adds miles of extra service to Racine Multi-Mile Cord Tires. This supreme mileage achievement insures greater value.

Developed by Racine Rubber Company chemists, this Racine Absorbing Shock Strip takes up shocks of the road and eliminates danger of tread and carcass separation. It is an extra strip of scientifically blended rubber which unites the tough rubber of the tread to the rubberized cord carcass of the tire.

Extra Tests—Extra Miles

Racine Multi-Mile Cord Tires are Extra Tested through each stage in their construction. The Extra Tests mean extra miles. Each adds definite extra value. Proved Racine principle of multiple-strand construction gives a free, easy flex, that gives greater riding comfort and adds to tire life.

A Non-Skid Triumph

Over all pavements and roads non-skid construction, scientifically perfected in Racine Tires, gives dependable traction. These bevelled edges of the tread hold your wheels true to their course.

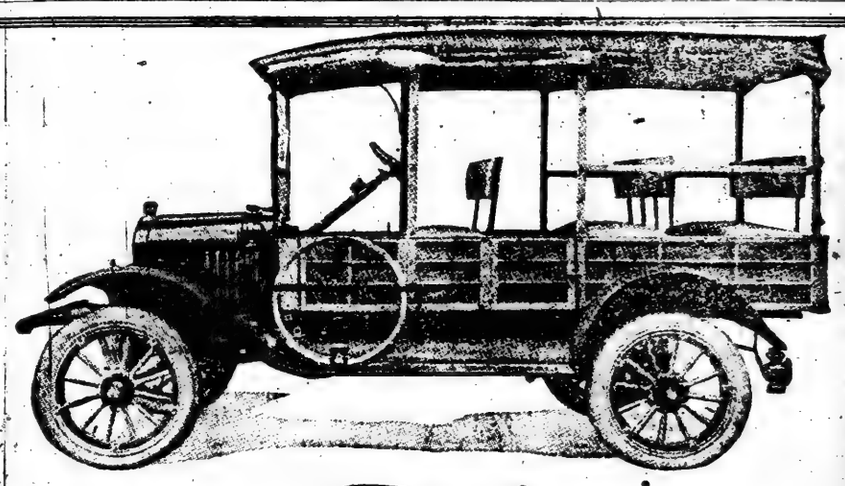
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CIVIL WARFARE IN GERMANY.

A comprehensive detailed review for the month ended March 20, with official documents [illegible] in Germany published, fair, accurate, over 5,000 words, forms one of thirty big features [illegible] published by The New York Times Company. On sale

WOMEN'S WORLD WAR ON LIQUOR

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union is tackling the demon rum everywhere, even in France. Prospects are good, according to Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the New York State branch. A movement to raise $1,000,000 has begun this month.

While in the war-stricken countries no special steps for active work will be taken at present, the heads of the W. C. T. U. organizations belonging to the World Union are on the ground in their respective countries, nearly forty of them with organizations, and a convention of the World's W. C. T. U. is already planned to be held in London in April of 1920.

England is the home of the World W. C. T. U. The President is Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle. The conventions of the World Union are held triennially. The last was in Brooklyn in 1913 and the war prevented another being called at the regular time.

World work is not to wait for next year's convention and plans have been made to use $300,000 for the work. Mrs. Christine I. Tingling is to be sent to China immediately for two years' work in the schools and colleges instructing teachers in the value of total abstinence from a scientific standpoint.

"We already have an organization in China," said Mrs. Boole, with Shi Ma Lai, M. D., better known as Dr. Mary Stone, a Chinese woman, as its President. Dr. Stone is a surgeon and the head of a hospital for women which graduates a class of nurses each year who become Y. W. C. A. workers. One of these Chinese workers, Mrs. Mei Ren Yin, visiting a local union a year after its organization, found it had grown from 23 to 1,400 members.

"There will not be much done immediately in the countries which have suffered so through the war. It will be something for the people to do when other work incident to the war slacks up.

"I was in Italy at the outbreak of the war and talked with some of our workers there. Mme. Camperlo is the home leader.

"Before the war the French Government was already taking up the subject of the suppression of the use of alcoholic drinks. It was alarmed by its birth rate. In Paris I found all over the city posters warning against the use of alcoholic drinks, which the Minister of Finance said was the cause of the diminishing birth rate. We know from experiments on animals that that is one of the effects of alcohol. I brought home one of the posters, 20 by 30 inches in size, and used it for propaganda work in some of the higher grade schools here.

"Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, Executive Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, whose statements are always accurate, has just had printed for use in this country a message sent out in 1916 by 'L'Alarme Société Française d'Action Contre l'Alcoolisme,' an organization of which the President of the French Republic, M. Poincaré, is Honorary President, to warn France's army against the danger of alcohol. This reads in translation:

1.—Alcohol is as formidable an enemy to you as Germany.

2.—It has cost France since 1870 in men and in money more than the present war.

3.—Alcohol pleases the taste; but, a veritable poison, it destroys the body.

4.—Drinkers grow old early. They lose half their normal life and are easy prey to numerous weaknesses and maladies.

5.—The 'little glasses' or parents are transformed into hereditary weaknesses in their descendants. France has today about 200,000 insane, twice as many consumptives, to say nothing of the victims of gout, scrofula, rickets, premature degeneracy, and the majority of the criminals.

6.—Alcoholism reduces our productivity two-thirds, increases the cost of living and misery.

7.—Like the criminal Kaiser, alcoholism decimates and ruins France to the great joy of Germany. Mothers, young people, husbands, fight alcoholism and remember the glorious wounded and dead for the country.

"I can only believe that it was the effect of beer drinking in Germany which was the cause of her terrible brutality in the war. It seems to me there must have been definite causes to make it possible for human beings to attack hospitals.

"Miss Stoddard quotes Dr. Forel of Switzerland as saying twenty years ago that beer drinking had 'stifled idealism in young Germany . . . killed ideals and ethics, and produced an incredible vulgarity.' She also quotes Dr. Hoppe, the nerve specialist of Königsberg, who gave statistics fifteen years ago of the amount of beer drinking in Germany even among the children.

"No, I do not think there is danger of our amendment being rescinded. It is as much a part of the Constitution as any other that has been adopted. We worked nearly fifty years to get it into the Constitution. It might take as long to get it out. People are surprised that it went through, but that is because they have not familiarized themselves with the work that has been done—the news of it was not published. We have been working in the schools, teaching scientific facts concerning the effects of alcohol and other narcotics. New York, I believe, was the second State to stand for teaching the subject with physiology and hygiene. That was the Ainsworth law. It was years ago that we began this kind of educational work. The children of the schools have grown up and become voters. There has been a wonderful change in hygienic living. The children have accepted the facts concerning alcohol as they have accepted other facts. In the wine-drinking countries we are preparing to have the same facts brought to the people."

Tragic Mistakes on the British Front

The New York Times Sunday, April 13, will contain the third of the series of articles by Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, dealing with hitherto untold phases of the fighting.

Mr. Gibbs will describe the tragedies that befell Britain's armies in Flanders and Picardy—the errors, which, for a time, helped the superior forces of the enemy.

While the fighting was still in progress, blunders and lapses of judgment were naturally kept secret. The end of hostilities has released the war correspondents from their silence, and Mr. Gibbs talks frankly about many things which everybody wants to know.

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The New York Times
For the Next Eight Sundays
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NEWSDEALER TODAY

There is nothing you wear so important as your corset. It is vital to your appearance.

Think what it means to know that your figure is in vogue, and always to enjoy that feeling of restful comfort, which only a good corset like Redfern can give.



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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
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Fur Storage
In the safest, most modern, fireproof cold storage vaults it is possible to build. Moderate price.

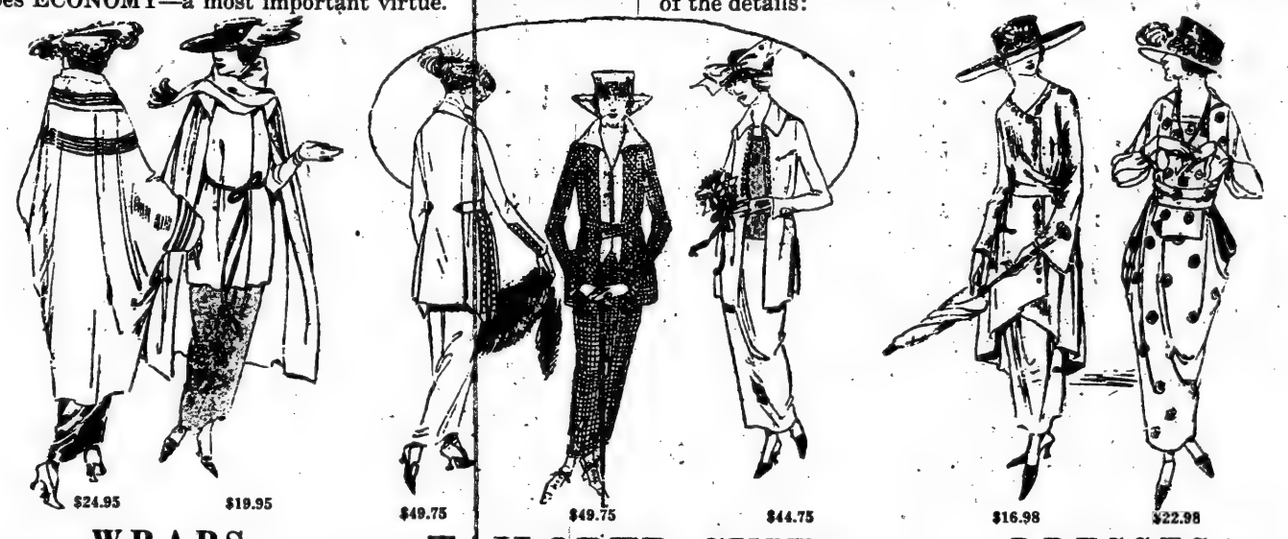
New Store Hours: Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5:30 P. M.

Important Sale of Fashionable Easter Apparel

Wonderful displays of what is correct, becoming, and of the minute in style, hold sway in the beautiful Second floor Salons devoted to Women's and Children's Clothes.

But with style is combined the QUALITY, based on careful workmanship and attention to detail, that is characteristic of all Abraham & Straus Apparel. And with both goes ECONOMY—a most important virtue.

As illustrating these facts, we announce for Monday remarkable offerings of Women's Fashionable Apparel for Spring and Easter, at extremely low prices. Here is part of the details:



WRAPS
$19.95 $24.95

Stunning capes and coats are being added every day to our Apparel stocks in anticipation of Easter demands. Modish, becoming and economical, they answer every demand of the particular woman. Just two of the many different models are sketched.

A DOLMAN of black or navy serge is trimmed on collar, cuffs and shoulders with braid, while the buttonholes are self-piped and the front smartly belted. $24.95.

A CAPE of excellent serge—in navy or black—has its coatee front belted with a silk cord, the ends of the scarf-collar finished with fringe. $19.95.

Other Graceful Capes, $10.95 to $39.95
All Wonderfully Good Values

Second floor, Central Building.

TAILORED SUITS
$39.75 $44.75 $49.75

Carefully made of choice materials, these Suits are typical A. & S. tailored garments, with fine workmanship in even the small details of finishing.

MANDARIN, BLOUSE, BELTED and BOX effects are all shown, some trimmed with braid and buttons, others embroidered, many with smart vests in tablier or pointed styles.

Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Tweeds, Checked Velour, Shepherd's Checks and Tweed are the materials.

Both regular and extra sizes are offered.

Black, navy, sand, Copenhagen, black-and-white, blue-and-tan, blue-and-white, Oxford, tan and blue, are the shades.

Serge Suits in Twelve Effective Styles Remarkable at $24.75

Second floor, Central Building.

DRESSES
$16.98 $22.98

Priced well below their real values, these lovely silk Dresses will make a special appeal to women who are planning their Easter costumes a fortnight in advance. The new sleeves—some with flaring bell cuffs—are features of a number of models.

CREPE DE CHINE AND TAFFETA Dresses are shown in the first group—some with tunics, some with vestees, many with embroidery done in contrasting colors, the sleeves of Georgette crepe or self-material. Taupe, Copenhagen, Navy, Brown, Plum and Black, $16.98

GEORGETTE CREPE handsomely beaded, TAFFETA beaded or embroidered. SATIN in graceful tunic models make up the second group of street and afternoon dresses. Some are dressy enough for informal evening wear. Henna, Taupe, Belgian, Gray, Navy and Black, $22.98

Second floor, Central Building.

Two Great Offerings of Silks

All-Silk Crepe de Chine
Printed Silk Chiffon Voile
$1.24 Yard
For $1.98 Quality

In time for Spring dresses and blouses come these two special purchases of Fashionable Silks—fresh, perfect and new from the mills, at an exceedingly low price.

3,000 Yards of the All-Silk Crepe de Chine

39 to 40 inches wide; in black, white and a fine range of the desirable colors. A silk that is rapidly increasing in popularity as Spring goes on.

40 inch all Silk Printed Chiffon Voile

All sorts of charming designs—floral effects on white grounds; conventional designs on colored grounds; a remarkable offering; width, 40 inches.

And Here Are Other Remarkable Silk Offerings

Washable Satin, $1.24 Yard, From $1.49
White and flesh; all silk; washes well; 36-inch.

Princess Dress Poplin, 88c. Yard, From $1.89
36-in. wide; lustrous quality; silk on cotton warp; black and good colors.

Imported Shantung, 59c. Yard, From 98c.
An excellent quality; 32-in. wide; natural tan shade; all silk.

Black Silks Reduced in Price
From the most famous black silk makers of Lyons.
Imported Taffeta, 35-in. wide, $2.25 yd., from $2.69.
Imported Satin, 35-in. wide, $2.39 yd., from $2.98; $2.89 yd., from $3.25.
Duchesse Satin, 36-in., $3.25 yd., from $4.25.
Dress Satin, 40-in., $2.19 yd., from $2.59.
Iroquois Taffeta, 35-in., $1.89 yd., from $2.25.
Chiffon Taffeta, 35-in., $1.24 yd., from $1.75.

Street floor, West Building.

A Fine Sale of 3,000 Hats

Ready-to-Wear and Untrimmed
$1.98
For $2.98 to $4 Grades

All these Hats were purchased especially for this Sale, and are fresh, new models, suitable for Easter wear.

1,000 Ready-to-Wear

Stunning smooth and rough straws, Japanese, lisere, pineapple, basket weave and five-end Milan braids—in black and all the desired Spring and Summer colors, and in the smartest of sailors, mushrooms, pokes, turbans and side-roll effects.

2,000 Untrimmed

New glossy straws—Japanese and lisere—in all the most becoming and fashionable shapes—mushrooms, pokes, sailors with straight or roll brims, Watteau, tricorne, turban and other effects—in black, sand, navy, gray and the other well-liked shades.

Sale of French Flowers and Trimmings—Our Own Importations

A sale that will be welcomed by the home Milliner, who contemplates trimming her own Easter Hat.

AT 49c.—Half-wreaths of flat roses in exquisite colorings—six roses in each.

AT 98c.—Large single roses of silk in beautiful shades, with rich foliage.

AT 79c.—Berries in different colors—lovely sprays of velvet or silk, with attractive foliage.

AT 98c.—Feathers, fancy burnt and pasted effects in a great assortment.

French head ostrich tips—full heads, with long, half-curled flues—in black and colors—$1.69.

Street floor, East Building.

Linen Finish Cretonnes, 39c Yard,
Regularly 75c Yard

Among the superb A. & S. collection of Cretonnes, known all over New York for its variety, its beauty, and its moderate prices, this offering, based on a large purchase, stands out as most remarkable.

These Cretonnes are in the desirable linen finish, are 36 inches wide, and in many artistic designs. They sell regularly at 75c. a yard; now offered at about half that price. Other lovely Cretonnes at 28c., 48c., 59c., 85c to $2.49 Yard

Third floor, Central Building.

Unusual Sale of Groceries

Lowering food costs is the prime object of these special offerings of Groceries of high quality. That they are appreciated by housekeepers is proved by the great response. These for Monday:

TOMATOES, 12c.
Reg. 17c.
Red ripe; hand packed; Maryland grown; No. 2 cans.

ROLLED WHITE OATS, 12c
Reg. 15c.
Priscilla brand; for breakfast food or gems. 2-lb. cartons.

MAINE CORN, 16c.
Reg. 20c.
Priscilla brand, best quality; tender and creamy; No. 2 cans.

PEAS, 16c.
Reg. 23c.
Early June; sifted; Priscilla brand; small and sweet; No. 2 cans.

Counter Deliveries Only.
United States Food Administration License Number G-03078

Third floor, West Building.

A Fine List of Other Great Bargains

Women's Separate Skirts, $12.75 for $16.50 to $20.00 Grades.
Second floor, Central Building.

Misses' Capes, $10.50; Girls' Capes, $8.50.
Second floor, Central Building.

Dainty New Blouses, $1.98, $2.59, $2.98.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's Cotton Frocks, Unusual at $2.98.
Second floor, Central Building.

New Fox Scarfs, Very Fine at $39.75 to $84.50.
Second floor, Central Building.

All-Silk Georgette Crepe, $1.25 Yard, for $1.75 Quality
Street floor, Central Building.

L. J. Stickley & Co. Furniture—Arm Chair, $18.50.
Fourth floor, East Building.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts, 59c., for "Seconds" for $1.00 Grades.
Street floor, Hoyt Street.

Boys' Spring Suits, Extra Good, at $9.75.
Second floor, West Building.

Highly Mercerized White Batiste, 1 Yard Wide, 39c. Yard.
Street floor, Central Building.

Seventy-two Sheets of Livingston Lawn White Writing Paper, "Process" Stamped in Black or Colors, 98c.
Street floor, East Building.

Transformations of Naturally Wavy Hair, $5.95.
Fifth floor, Central Building.

Men's Shirts and Pajamas Extraordinary at $1.65, for $2.00 to $3.00 Qualities.
Street floor, East Building.

Women's Black Kid Oxfords, $4.95 Pair, for $6.95 Quality.
Second floor, West Building.

100-Piece Nippon China Dinner Sets, $52.50, from $62.50.
Subway floor, Central Building.

All-Wool Custom Serge, $1.69 Yard, from $2.49.
Street floor, Livingston St., West Bldg.

Imported Cotton Novelties, 98c. Yard, Regular $2.25 to $4.49 Grades.
Subway floor, West Building.

10,000 Yards of Warp Print Ribbons, 4½ to 5½ in. wide, 29c. Yard.
Street floor, center, East Building.

Women's Cotton Vests, 18c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Old-Fashioned Gingerbread, Chocolate Iced, in individual loaves of about 1¼ lb., 19c.
Third floor, West Building.

Hartford Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1.75, Regularly $2.00.
Third floor, East Building.

Corduroy Kimonos, $7.98.
Negligee Balcony, Central Building.

Abrast Corsets, $3.98 for $7.50 Grades.
Second floor, East Building.

Infants' Coats, $5.98; Caps, 98c.
The Babywear Store, Second fl., East.

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Silk Petticoats, $2.94, Regularly $3.79.
Second floor, East Building.

Pure Linen Tablecloths, 2x2 and 2x2½ yds., $7.98 to $12.98.
Street floor, East Building.

Full-Size White Blankets, $5.49 Pair, Regularly $6.50.
Subway floor, West Building.

Cretonne Covered Pillows, 98c., Regularly $1.29 and $1.49.
Third floor, Central Building.

Mahogany Finish Table Lamps, $8.98, Regularly $12.98.
Third floor, Central Building.

Fast Black Mercerized Sateen, 59c. Yard, Regularly 79c.
The Lining Store, Street floor, Central.

Unbleached Sheeting, 38c. Yard, Formerly 43c.
Subway floor, West Building.

Spool Cotton, Black or White, 26c. Doz., from 48c.
Street floor, Central Building.

A. & S. Violet Ammonia, 16 oz. Bottle, 19c., from 24c.
Street floor, East Building.

Men's Spring Suits, New and Unusually Good, at $24.75.
Second floor, Hoyt Street.

Unusual Sale of Housewares
At Large Savings

Each of the following remarkable offerings has been especially selected, with a view to its present desirability; and marked at particularly low prices:

Wash Boilers, $2.39, From $3.98
No. 8 size; tin sides and heavy copper bottom.

Garbage Cans, 89c., From $1.39
Galvanized iron, with deep fitting cover; 11½x10¼ in.

Water Pails, 39c., From 59c.
Galvanized iron; 12-quart size.

"Royal" Gray Enamelware
Stirring reductions on this well-known excellent ware:
Covered Kettles..98c., from $1.23
Covered Kettles..$1.19, from $1.51
Covered Kettles..$1.29, from $1.65
Teapots.....73c., from 87c
Teapots.....83c., from 97c

"Mirro" Aluminum Ware One-Quarter Underprice
An odd lot of desirable pieces, including:
Rice Boilers — Tea Kettles
Percolators — Teapots
Coffee Pots — Saucepans
Bread Pans — Covered Kettles

Babies' Bassinettes, $3.49, From $4.50
White enamel; with 6-inch rubber-tired wheels; 34½x17½; with woven wire spring.

O-Cedar Mops, 79c., From $1.25
125 of these in the battleship model.

Corn Brooms, 66c., From 98c.
Four-sewed; good quality; a very low price.

Abstbrook Refrigerators, $16.98
Regularly $20.95 and $22.75
A special group of these fine ice-boxes; two styles; with galvanized lining and removable shelves and tray.

Deliveries During the Week
Subway floor, East Building.

Sunday,
April 6, 1919

The New York Times

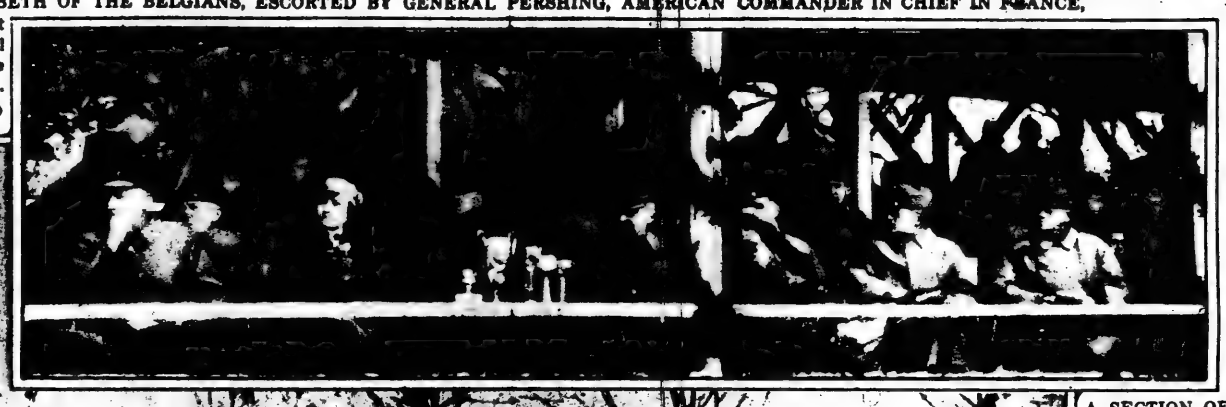
Rotogravure
Picture Section, 5
In Two Parts



KING ALBERT I. AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS, ESCORTED BY GENERAL PERSHING, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN FRANCE,
Passing Through the Streets of Chaumont on Their Way to the American General Headquarters, Where They Were Recently General Pershing's Guests.
(Photos © International Film Service.)



CAPTAIN
AND MRS.
KERMIT ROOSEVELT
AND THEIR CHILDREN,
Kermit, Jr., and Joseph Willard Roosevelt, Named for Colonel Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador in Madrid, Mrs. Roosevelt's Father. From a Studio Photograph Taken Since Captain Roosevelt Returned from France Ten Days Ago. (© Walter Scott Shinn.)



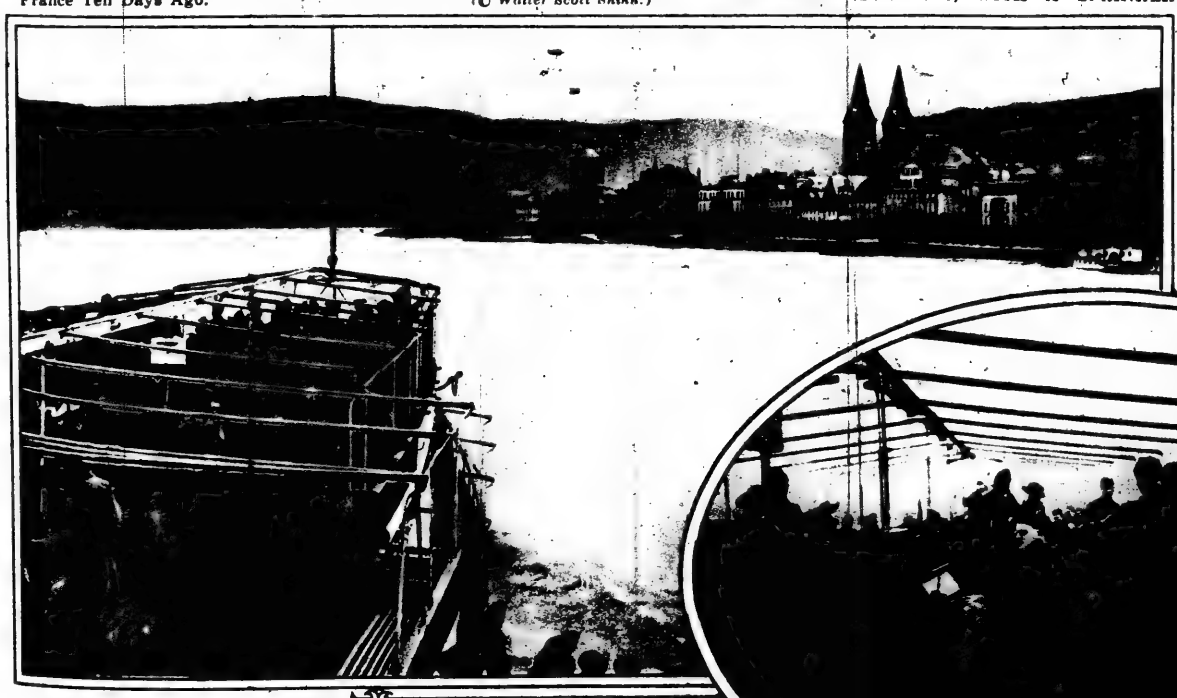


A SECTION OF THE GRAND STAND AT THE AMERICAN ARMY HORSE SHOW AT NEUWIED,
Witnessed by Three Major Generals and Their Staffs and Many Brigadier Generals and Other High Officers of the American Army of Occupation.
In the Centre Are Shown the Silver Trophies Awarded to the Horses Adjudged the Best in the American Third Army Corps.

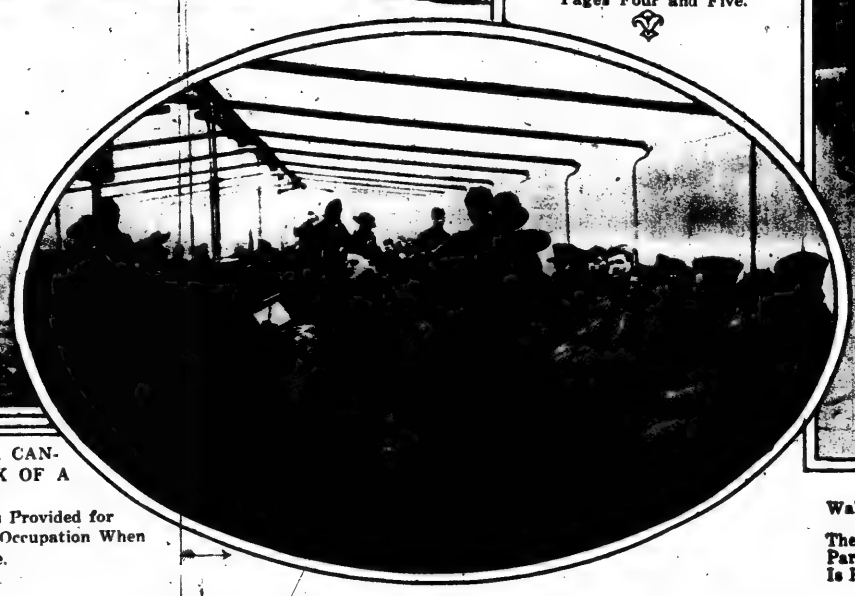
AMERICAN SOLDIERS, WITH A SPRINKLING OF GERMAN CHILDREN, ALWAYS PRIVILEGED CHARACTERS WITH THE AMERICANS IN THE RHINELAND, ON THE SIDELINES OF THE RECENT AMERICAN HORSE SHOW AT NEUWIED.
A Panoramic View of the Great Horse Show Recently Held by the American Third Army Corps at Neuwied Is Reproduced on Pages Four and Five.



PRESIDENT WILSON, ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. WILSON,
Walking from Their New Home in Paris to the Quai d'Orsay, Where the Peace Conference Sessions Are Held.
The President, Whose Unfailing Top Hat and Well-Fitting Clothes Recently Set All Paris Talking, and Who Was Called the Best Dressed Among the Peace Delegates, Is Here Shown Also Carrying a Cane. (© Keystone View Company.)



MEN OF THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, ON LEAVE, VIEWING THE SPOTLESS RHINE TOWNS FROM THE DECK OF AN EXCURSION STEAMER OPERATED DAILY BY THE ARMY AND THE Y. M. C. A.



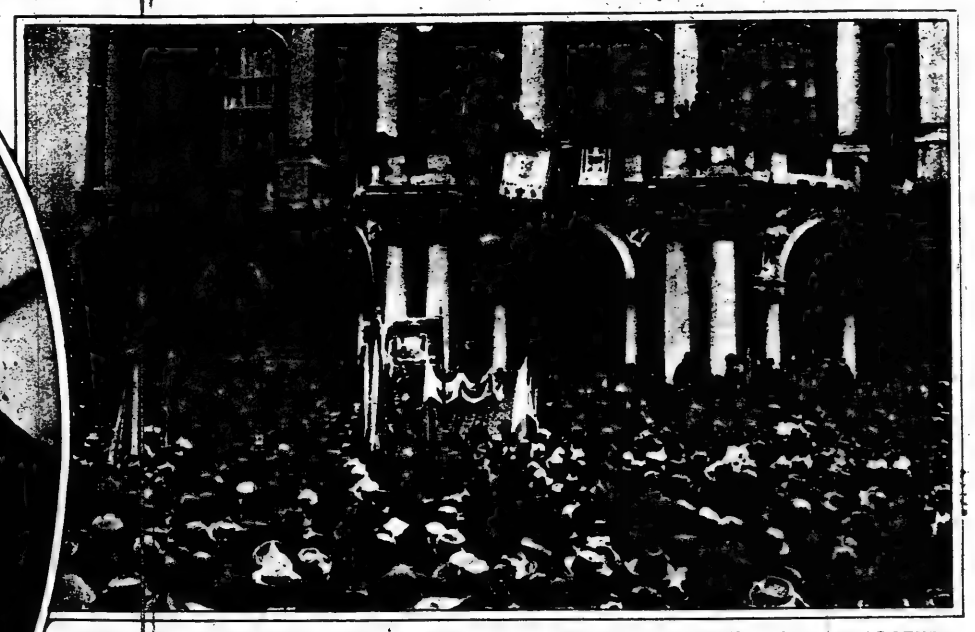
DANCING WITH Y. M. C. A. CANTEEN GIRLS ON THE DECK OF A RHINE STEAMER
Is One of the Favorite Pastimes Provided for Men of the American Army of Occupation When on Brief Leave.



"DESOLATE FRANCE!"
A Refugee, Returning After Many Months, Scanning the Landscape Near Soissons fo Some Vestige of His Former Home.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



SIR THOMAS LIPTON,
Noted English Sportsman, Arriving on the Aquitania for His First Visit Since 1913.
(Times Photo Service.)



JUGOSLAVS OF FIUME HOLDING A GREAT MASS MEETING IN THEIR CITY TO PROTEST AGAINST ITS OCCUPATION BY THE ITALIANS.
At the Same Moment the Italian Residents Were Holding an Equally Great Parade in Welcome to the Italian Troops.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE RAINBOW DIVISION'S "Y" HUT ON THE RHINE.
It Is the Luxurious Kur Haus at Bad Neunahr, Now Operated by the American Army and the Y. M. C. A. as a Two-Day Leave Resort for the 42d, or Rainbow, Division.
Its Dining Rooms, Theatre, Game Rooms, Lounges, and Writing Rooms Are So Attractive to the Men That Those on Ten-Hour Passes Rarely Leave the Building.

LAUNCHING OF THE R 34, FOUR FEET LONGER THAN THE R 33, AND, THEREFORE, THE LARGEST AIRSHIP IN THE WORLD OF THE RIGID ZEPPELIN TYPE, NEAR GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.
The R 34, Like Her Sister Ship, the R 33, Was Constructed for Transatlantic Service.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



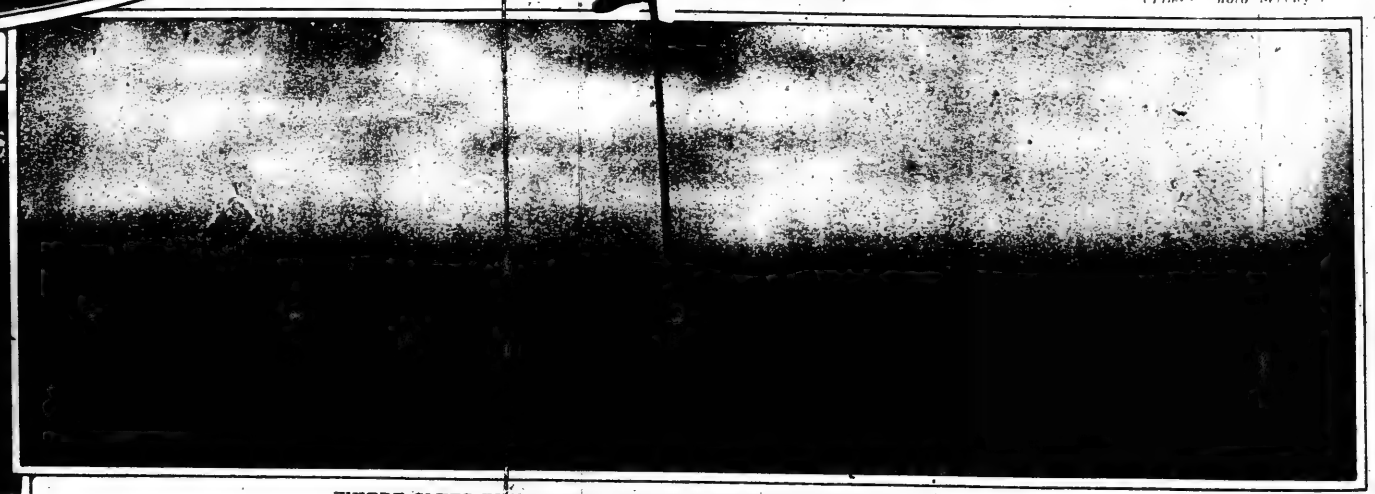
GROUP OF ENGLISH BRIDES,
"War Trophies" of American Soldiers and Sailors,
Won by Them During Their Service In and Around the British Isles, Arriving on the Aquitania.
(Times Photo Service.)



ITALIAN WAR ORPHANS,
Rescued from Poverty and Neglect, in Front of Their New Home in Rome, Where They Are Being Clothed, Fed, and Educated by the American Red Cross.
(Times Photo Service.)



MEN OF SAN FRANCISCO'S SIXTH FIELD ARTILLERY BAND
Arriving in New York, Accompanied by "Barney," Their St. Bernard Mascot, Which Wears a Wrist Watch, a "Sam Browne" Belt, and Every Decoration Within the Gift of the Band.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



WHERE SLEEP THE AMERICAN DEAD UNDER THE SOIL OF FRANCE.
This Is the Largest American Cemetery in Europe. It Lies Along the Road from Soissons to Villers-Cotterets.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MAJOR GEN. ROBERT ALEXANDER, Commanding the 77th Division, Under Whose Leadership the 77th Cleared the Argonne Forest. General Alexander Took Command on Aug. 28, 1918, When the New York City Division Was on the Vesle River, and Has Directed the 77th Continuously Since That Time.



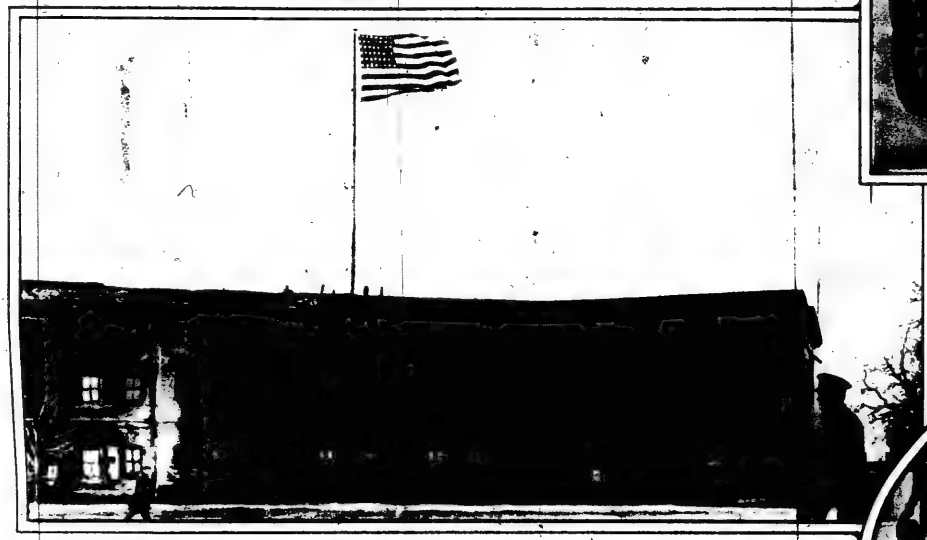
LADY IRIS CAPELL,
Sister of the Earl of Essex and Granddaughter of the Late Beach Grand of New York, a Canteen Worker at the Washington Y. M. C. A. Inn, London, for American Officers.
(International Film Service.)



FRENCH RED CROSS NURSES ASSEMBLED IN THE COURT OF THE INVALIDES, PARIS, WITH GALLANT POILUS, TO RECEIVE THE FRENCH MILITARY MEDAL FOR VALOROUS CONDUCT UNDER FIRE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



MISS JOSEPHINE HERON, American Girl, Who, for Weeks at a Time, Took Motion Pictures for the American Y. M. C. A. Under Continuous German Shellfire.
(International Film Service.)



THE STARS AND STRIPES FLYING ABOVE THE FAMOUS GERMAN FORTRESS of Ehrenbreitstein, Gibraltar of the Rhine, the Flag Having First Been Raised There on Washington's Birthday. *(© Underwood & Underwood.)*



THE SPECIAL PEACE CONFERENCE COMMISSION,
Appointed to Fix the Responsibility for the War, and to Determine by What Tribunal the Guilty War Makers Shall Be Punished, in Session.
The Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, Chief American Member, Can Be Seen Seated at the Right.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS GROUPED NEAR THE FORT OF EHRENBREITSTEIN, WITH A VISTA OF THE RHINE WINDING AWAY IN THE DISTANCE.



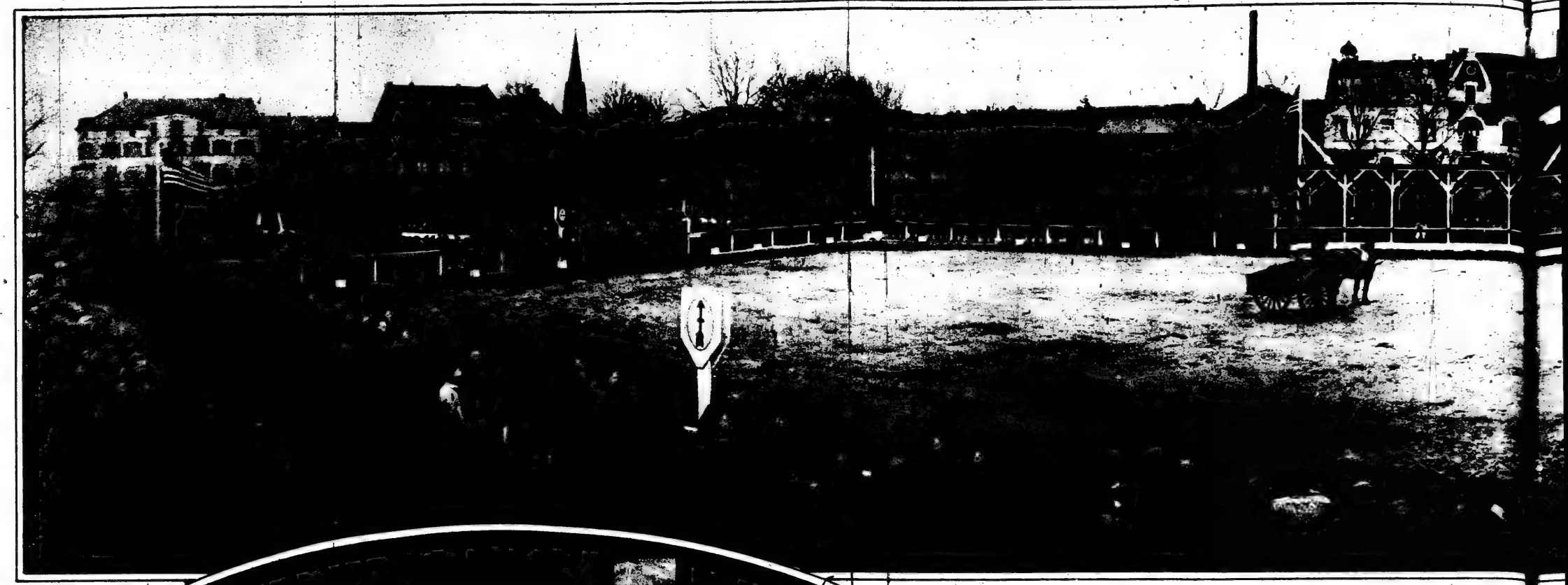
THE COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ,
Sinn Fein Leader, Just Released from Prison, Welcomed Back in Dublin with Cheers and Floral Tributes. *(International Film Service.)*

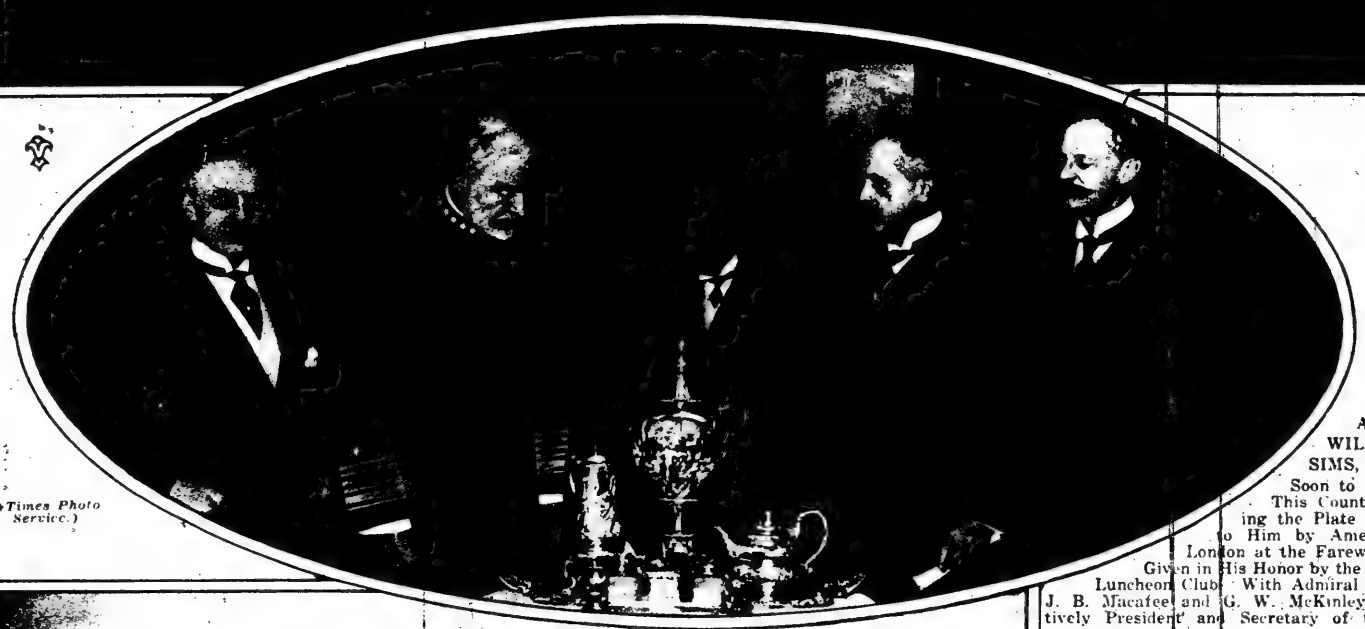


QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA IS INSTALLED AS A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY,
Being, It Is Said, One of the Few Women to be Admitted to the Academy in Many Years.
Seated with Her Are Her Daughters, Princesses Elizabeth and Mary. *(© Underwood & Underwood.)*



THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS IN PARIS HOLDING A PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION AT THE BASE OF LAFAYETTE'S STATUE, THE STARS AND STRIPES FLYING FROM THE GENERAL'S SWORD AS A FLAGSTAFF. *(© Underwood & Underwood.)*





(Times Photo Service.)

VICE ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. SIMS, U. S. N., Soon to Return to This Country, Viewing the Plate Presented to Him by Americans in London at the Farewell Lunch Given in His Honor by the American Luncheon Club. With Admiral Sims Are J. B. Macafee and G. W. McKinley, Respectively President and Secretary of the Club.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE HORSE SHOW GIVEN BY THE THIRD [illegible] ARM[illegible]







MISS RUTH LAW, American Aviatrix, Now in Japan, Where She Is Teaching Japanese Women to Fly, Is Greeted by Marquis Okuma, Twice Japanese Premier.
(Times Photo Service.)

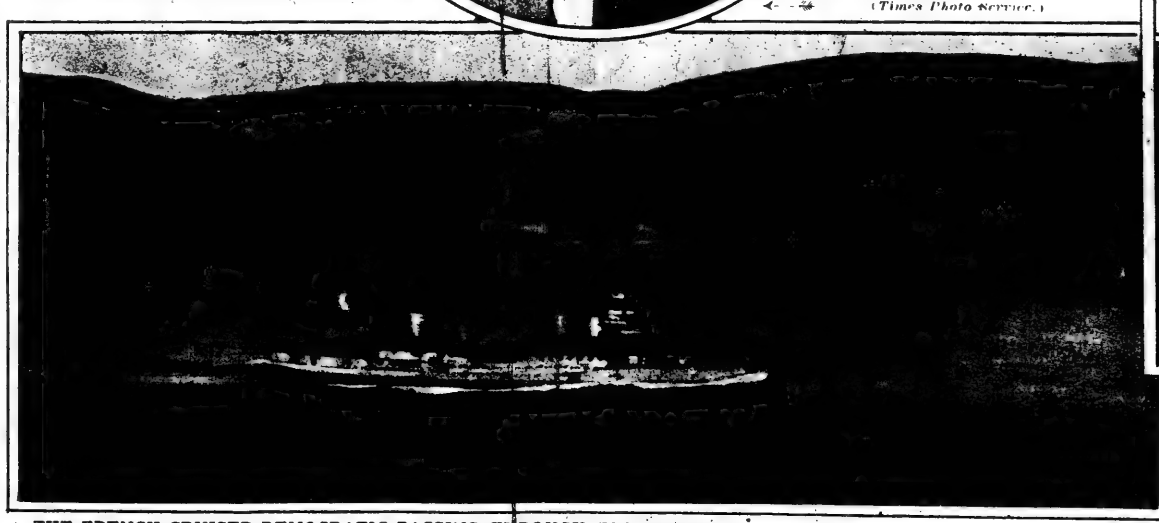
SCENE IN BUDAPEST, THE [illegible] [illegible] THE [illegible] PRESE[illegible] IN FR[illegible] PARLI[illegible] RED [illegible] ENDE[illegible] HE TI[illegible]



THE PEOPLE OF KOBE, JAPAN, CELEBRATING THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION, at the Okurayama Recreation Grounds, Under the Shadow of the Heroic Statue of Prince Ito, Chairman of the Committee Which Formulated Japan's Fundamental Law.
(Times Photo Service.)



ENSIGN B. M. SUMNER U. S. N., AND HIS ENGLISH WAR BRIDE, ARRIVING ON THE AQUITANIA.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE FRENCH CRUISER DEMOCRATIC PASSING THROUGH THE BOSPORUS, ON HER WAY TO JOIN THE ALLIED FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.
(French Pictorial Service.)

TOWER OF THE CHURCH [illegible] AGUADILLA, PORTO RICO, Immediately After an Earthqu[illegible] Shock.
Just When the Photographer [illegible] Prepared to Make Another Expo[illegible] a Second Shock Came, Demolish[illegible] the Tower, as Shown on the [illegible] Plate and in the Picture at the Ri[illegible]



MEMBERS OF THE NON-PARTISAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT PERMANENT MEMORIAL
They Are, from Left to Right: Henry G. Wallace, Gifford Pinchot, Robert J. Wynne, Harold L. Ickes, Luke E. Wright, Russell J. Coles, Senator Frank B. Kellogg, General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Elihu Root, Carl A[illegible] Republican National Committee; Robert R. Moton, Thomas A. Marlow, Earle S. Kinsley, Fr[illegible]
(© Wide[illegible]



D A ARMY CORPS AT NEUWIED, GERMANY, ON MARCH 7 AND 8 LAST.



E H AN MILITARY BAND PLAYING HE MARSEILLAISE IN THE RESENCE OF A GREAT THRONG N FRONT OF THE NATIONAL ARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, GATH-RED TO CELEBRATE INDE-ENDENCE FROM AUSTRIA AND HE INSTITUTION OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



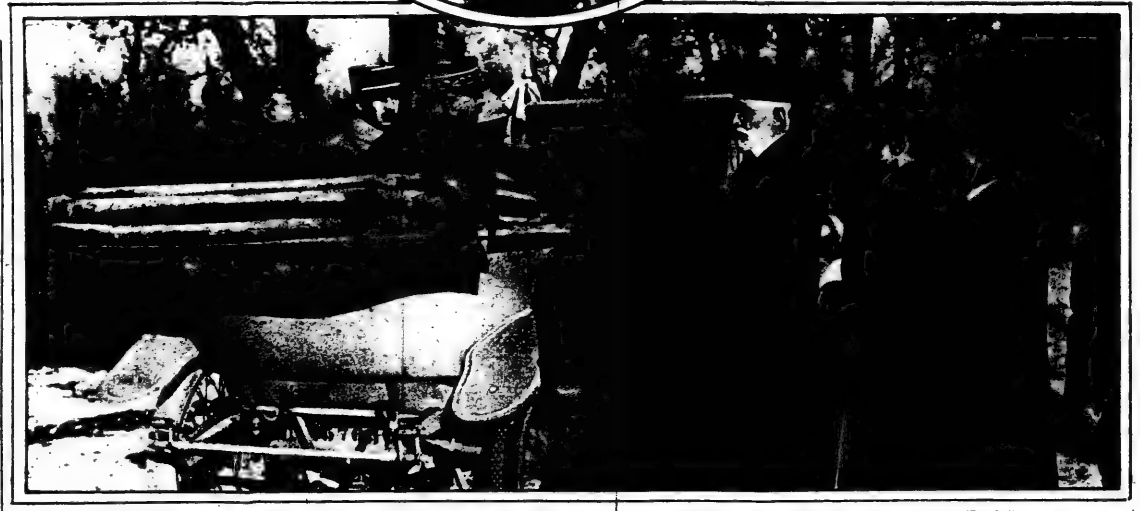
GENERAL CHIONETTI ENTERING ROME BY THE ANCIENT VIA FLAMINIA AT THE HEAD OF HIS VICTORIOUS ARMY, RETURNING FROM THE WAR.
(Times Photo Service.)



MISS ELIZABETH ASQUITH,
Younger Daughter of the Former British Prime Minister, Herbert H. Asquith, Soon to Wed Prince Antoine Bibesco, First Secretary of the Rumanian Legation in London.
(Central News Service.)

PRINCE COLONNA, MAYOR OF ROME,
at the Porta del Popolo, the Old Western Gate of the City, Welcoming the Victorious Italian Troops, Commanded by General Chionetti, Whose White Charger Can Be Seen in the Centre of the Circle.
(Times Photo Service.)





GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE NEAR EAST,
to Whom the Bulgarians and Turks Capitulated, Received at the Entrance of Adrianople by the Chief Men of the City.



BRIG. GEN. CHARLES H. COLE of Boston, Who Entered the War in 1917 as a Private and Comes Home as Commander of a Brigade of the 26th, or New England, Division. General Cole Was Formerly Adjutant General of Massachusetts, and Resigned Office to Run for Governor of the State.
(Times Photo Service.)



ATION ORGANIZED TO DETERMINE UPON AND REAR FITTING NATIONAL TRIBUTES TO THE FORMER PRESIDENT.
. Dr. William T. Manning, W. W. Sewall, Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Congressman Wallace White, John T. King, Will H. Hays, Chairman of the
kwood, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and William Boyce Thompson, Chairman of the Committee.



THE SKY AND WATER LINE OF LOWER MANHATTAN, AS SEEN FROM AN ELEVATION OF SEVEN HUNDRED FEET ABOVE EAST RIVER.
From a Unique Photograph Taken from an Airplane a Week Ago Especially for The New York Times.



MLLE. JANE RENVUARDT IN "CASA-NOVA," Maurice Rostand's New Play Now Being Produced in Paris. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



ELISE BARTLETT, in "Please Get Married," at the Fulton Theatre. (Abbe.)



E. LYALL SWETE, ALAN WILLEY, AND IRBY MARSHAL, in "A Burgomaster of Belgium," at the Belmont Theatre. (White.)

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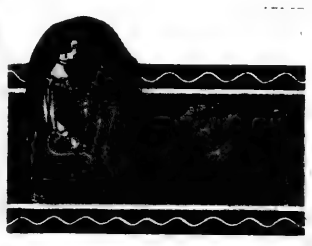


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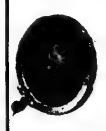
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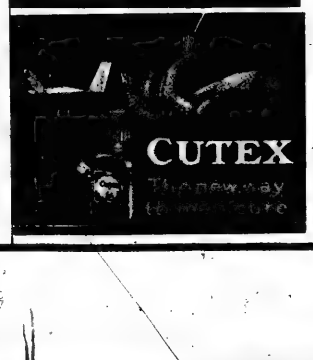
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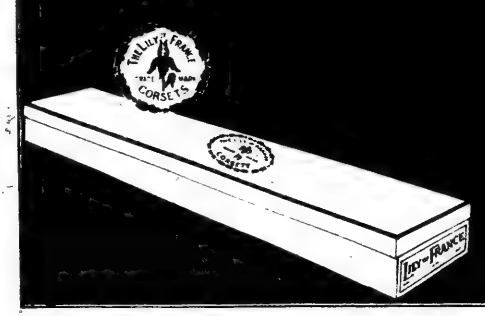
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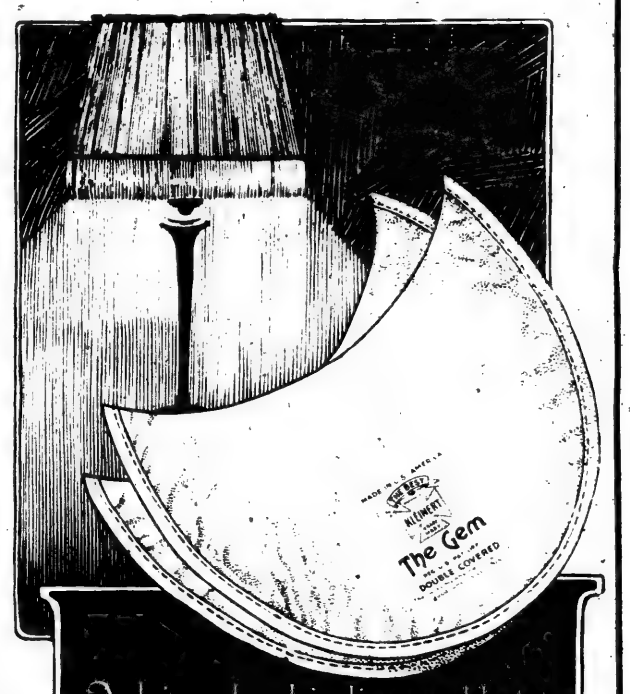
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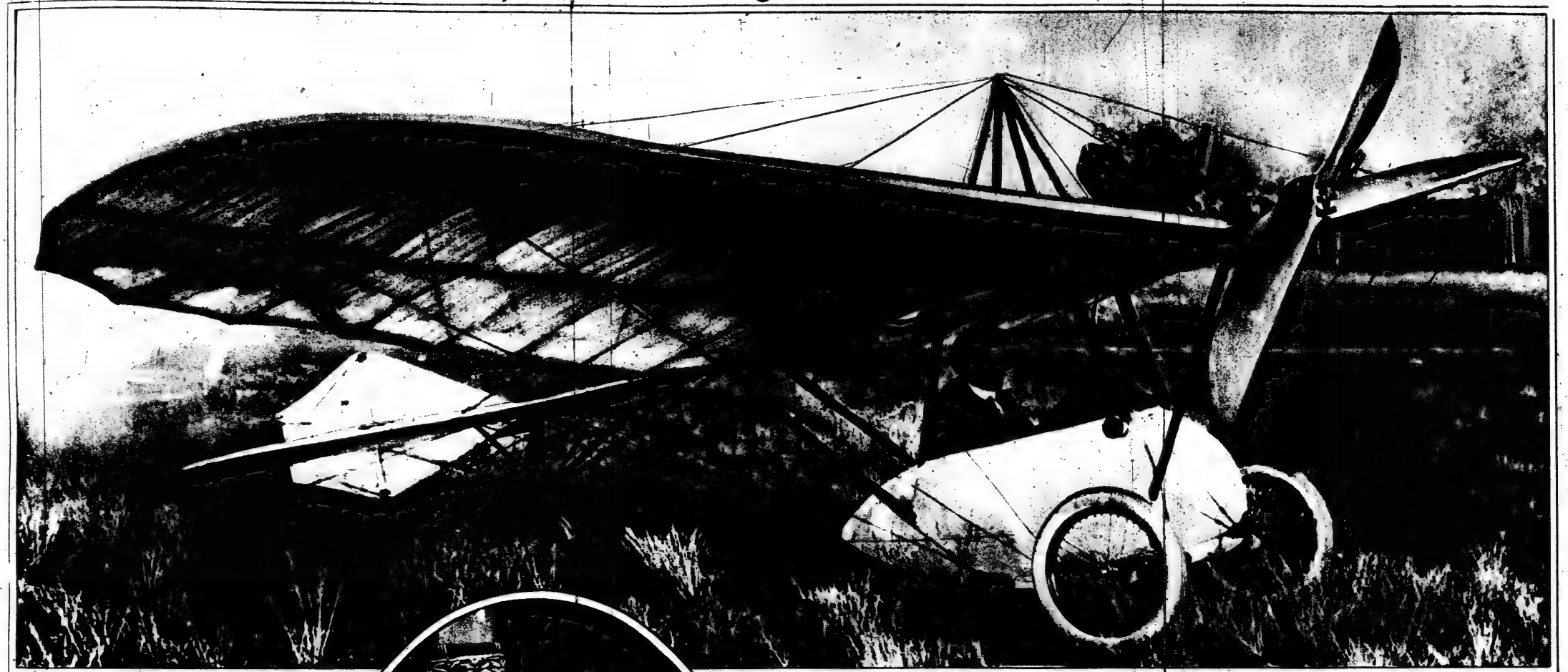
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Sunday,
April 6, 1919

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section, 6
In Two Parts



THE FRENCH "CLOUD FLY," OR THE "FLIVVER OF THE AIR."
This Is, So Far as Known, the First Photograph to be Received in This Country of the New French Baby Monoplane, Which Can Be Manufactured, It Is Asserted, at the Price of a Motorcycle, and Promises to Rival in France the Ubiquity of the Popular-Priced Automobile in This Country. (© International Film Service.)





MARSHAL FOCH and His Chief of Staff, General Weygand, Leaving a Session of the Supreme War Conference in Paris. (© International Film Service.)

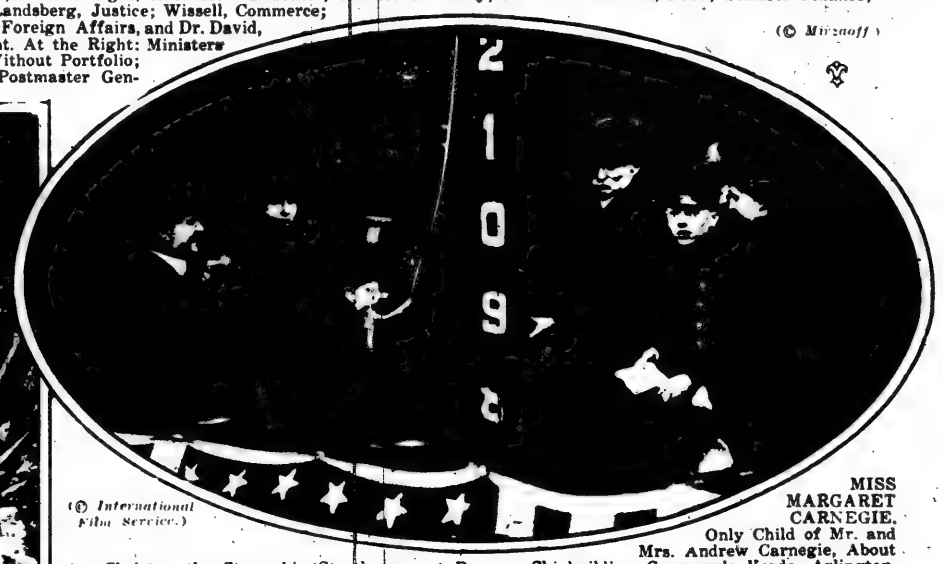


FIRST SESSION OF THE GERMAN CABINET FORMED BY CHANCELLOR SCHEIDEMANN AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT EBERT.
Seated at the Council Table, Left to Right, Are: Herr Bauscher, Cabinet Secretary; Ministers Schmidt, Food; Schiffer Finance; Scheidemann, Chancellor; Landsberg, Justice; Wissell, Commerce; Bauer; Brokdorff-Rantzau, Foreign Affairs, and Dr. David, National Assembly President. At the Right: Ministers Noske, Defense, Gotheim, Without Portfolio; Bell, Colonies; Gressberg, Postmaster General, and Preuss, Interior. (© Mirsnoff)



FLOWERS COVER THE SPOT ON A MUNICH STREET WHERE KURT EISNER, BAVARIAN CHANCELLOR, WAS ASSASSINATED. (© Underwood & Underwood)

QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA, On Her Recent Visit to the French Front Passing Through the Ruins of Noyon Under the Escort of French Officers. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



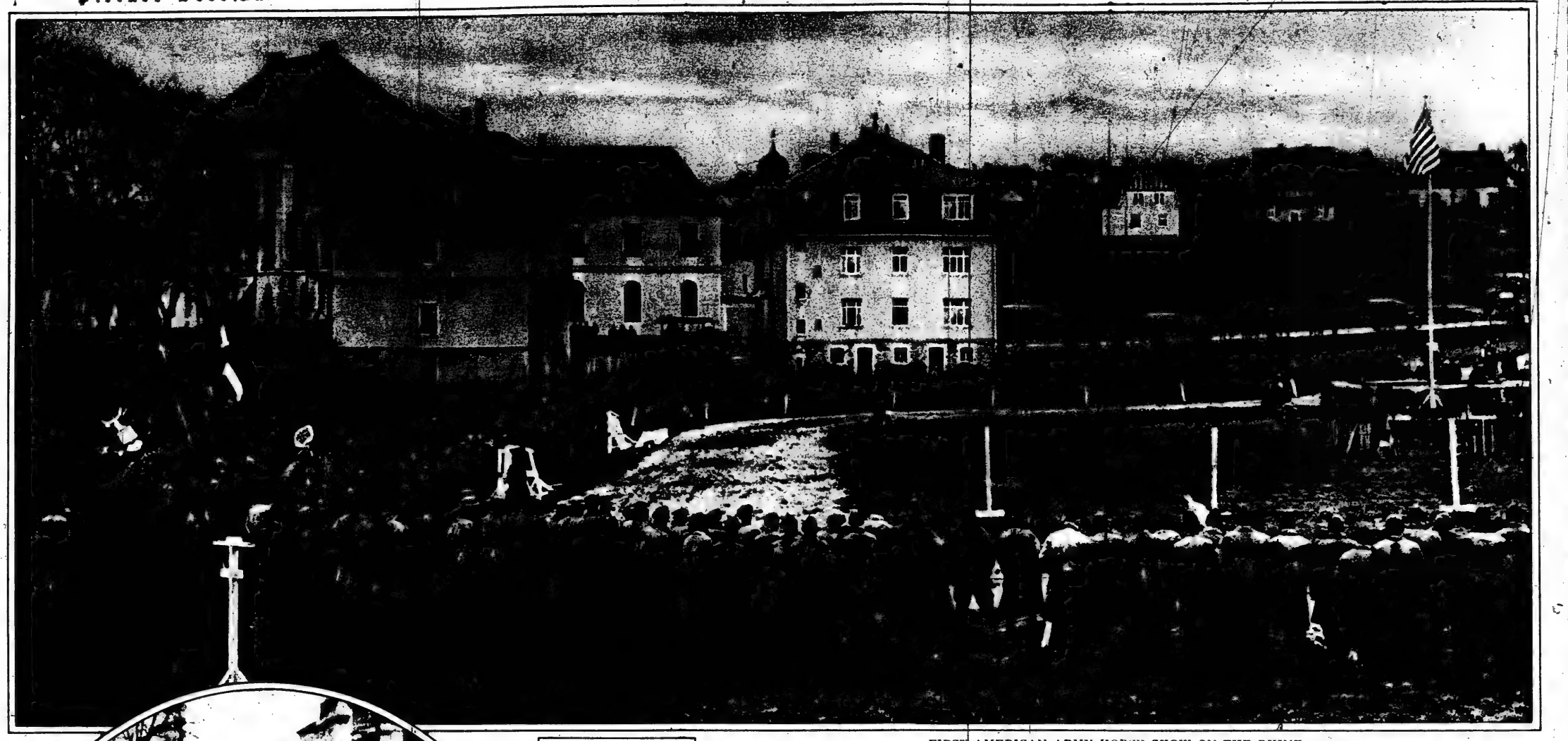
MISS MARGARET CARNEGIE, Only Child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, About to Christen the Steamship Strathnaver at Downey Shipbuilding Company's Yards, Arlington, S. I., This Being One of the Few Public Ceremonies in Which Miss Carnegie Participated. (© International Film Service.)



THE QUEEN OF RUMANIA, VISITING DEVASTATED FRANCE, STOPS AMID THE RUINS TO CHAT YOUNG FRENCH GIRLS WHO HAVE LIVED THROUGH IT ALL. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

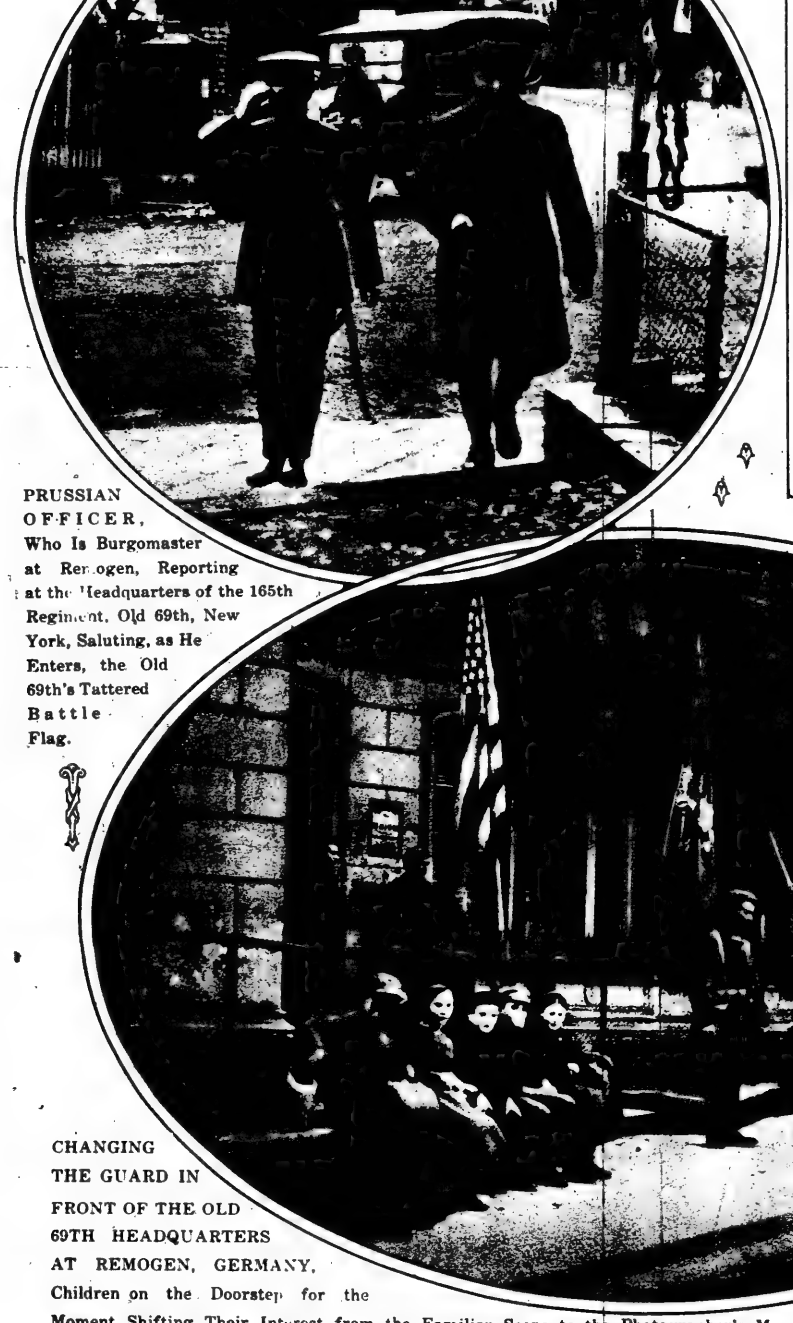


FRENCH CIVILIANS OF ARDENNES BEING REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN CHAINS FOR MILITARY WORK UNDER THE GERMANS.
This Photograph, Recently Released in England, and Just Received in This Country, Was Taken from a German Officer's Billet, Copied, and the Original Returned Without His Knowledge. (© Central News.)



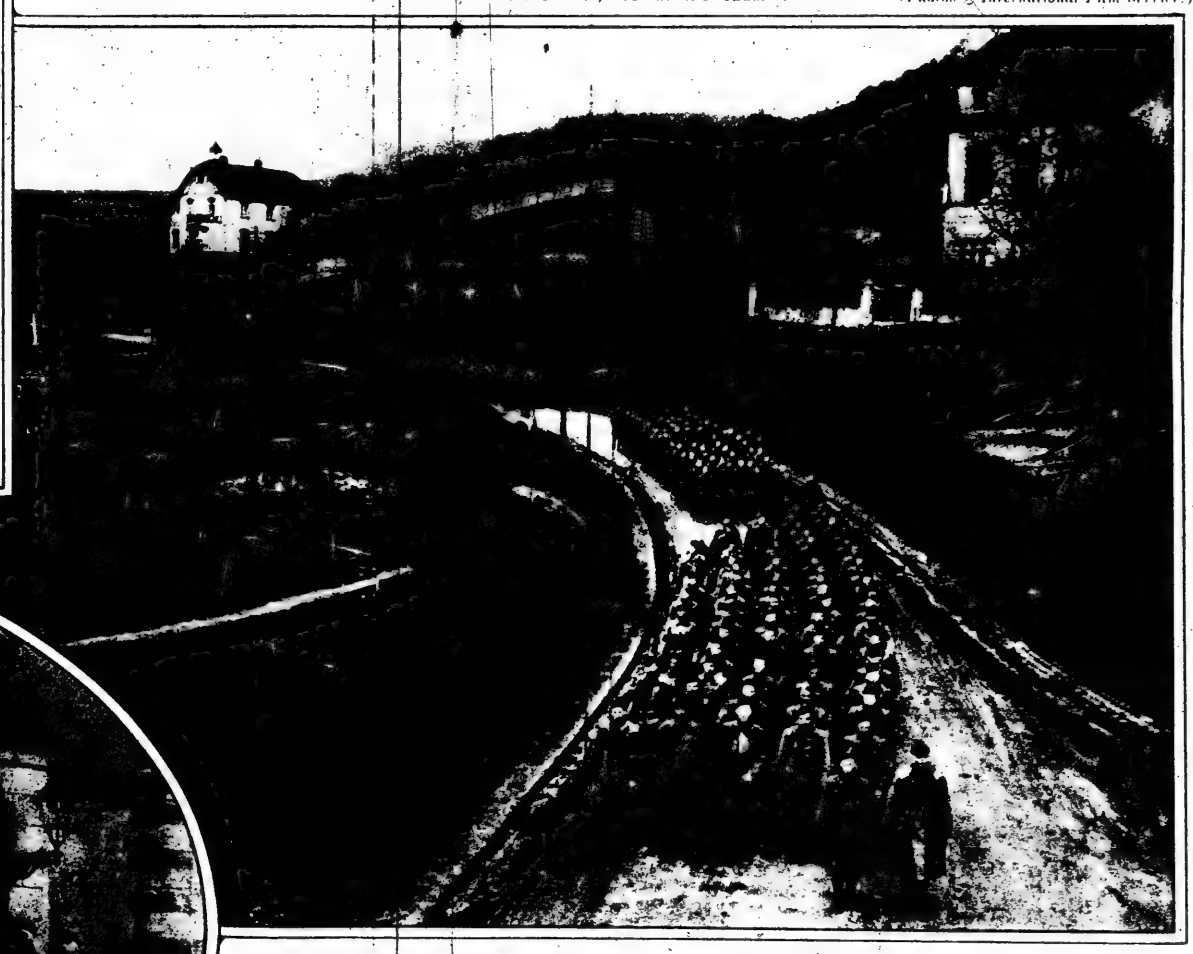
FIRST AMERICAN ARMY HORSE SHOW ON THE RHINE.
the "Horses," However, Being Army Mules, Otherwise Missouri "Humming Birds," the Highly Entertaining Sporting Event Taking Place at Montabaur, Germany, Under the Auspices of the First Division.
The Gallery, Composed of American Army Officers and Men, with a Sprinkling of German Civilians, Is Here Shown Viewing the Judging of "Saddle Horses," Minus the Saddles. (Photos © International Film Service.)

New York's Old Sixty-Ninth Making Itself At Home at Remogen on the Rhine



PRUSSIAN OFFICER, Who Is Burgomaster at Remogen, Reporting at the Headquarters of the 165th Regiment, Old 69th, New York, Saluting, as He Enters, the Old 69th's Tattered Battle Flag.

CHANGING THE GUARD IN FRONT OF THE OLD 69TH HEADQUARTERS AT REMOGEN, GERMANY.
Children on the Doorstep for the Moment Shifting Their Interest from the Familiar Scene to the Photographer's Movements.



THE OLD 69TH, WITHOUT ARMS, ON DAILY HIKE FOR DRILL AND EXERCISE THROUGH A STRETCH OF RURAL GERMANY, INLAND FROM THE SACRED RIVER.



COLONEL DONOVAN AND THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS MEN OF THE OLD 69TH.
They Are, Left to Right: Colonel Donovan, Mike Donaldson of Athletic and Prize Ring Fame, Sergeant Joseph Burns, Corporal Archie Reilly, Sergeants Martin Higgins, John McLoughlin, John H. Dennelly, Thomas Sweeney, and Spiros Thomas, Corporal Fred P. Craven, and Lieutenants John Williams and William Spencer.
(© International Film Service.)



"OLD TEDDY,"
a Missouri "Humming Bird," and Veteran of Chateau-Thierry, Having His First Experience with the Joys of the Pipe.



AN AMERICAN ONE-POUNDER AND ITS CREW,
Who Claim for It the Honor of Having Fired the Last Shot Into the German Lines in the Champagne Sector. In the Group, Left to Right, Are: Sergeant John Ryan, Corporal Harris, Privates Hearne, Cook, Creamer, and Ledbetter, Corporal Menrose, Sergeant Leister, and Lieutenant Thomas McCarthy.



MEN OF THE 17TH ENGINEERS, WHO HELPED TO BUILD AMERICAN RAILWAYS OVER HALF OF NORTHERN FRANCE, ARRIVING IN NEW YORK FROM ST. NAZAIRE ON THE S. S. SUSQUEHANNA.
(Newspapers Pictorial Syndicate.)

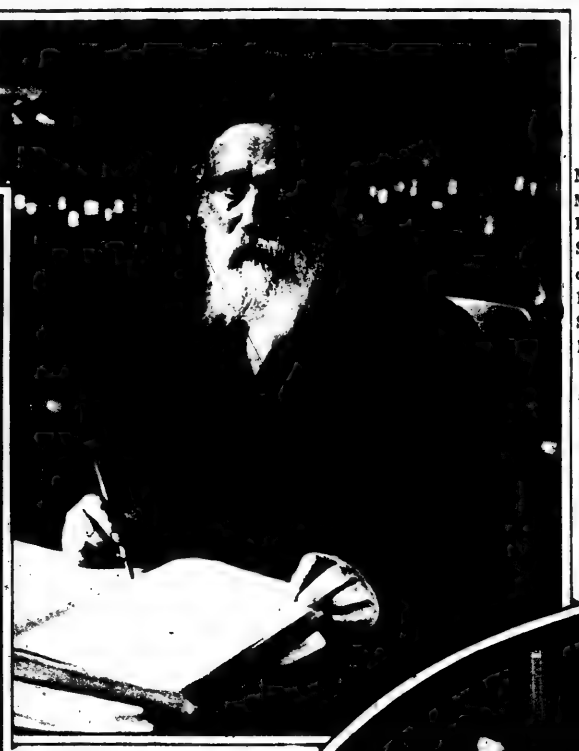


MISS FLORA PAYNE WHITNEY,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Voluntary Secretary of Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chairman of the Republican Women's National Committee in Washington, Having Learned Stenography and Typewriting Especially for This Purpose.
(Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



PRINCESS ILEANA,
Youngest Daughter of the King and Queen of Rumania, on the Bridge of the Channel Steamer Crossing from France to England, Where She Is Now a Visitor. (International Film Service.)





RABBI ABRAHAM AARON YOODELOVITCH,
Recently Elected Chief Rabbi of the Orthodox Jewish Congregations in America, and First to Hold This Office Since 1902.
(Times Photo Service.)



MISS BELLE M. NORTON, First of Her Sex to Become a Deputy Sheriff of New York, Receiving an Automatic Pistol and Handcuffs from Sheriff David H. Knott.
(Times Photo Service.)



EMILE COTTIN,
Who Attempted the Assassination of Premier Clemenceau, Receiving the Sentence of Death, Pronounced by the Court-Martial in Paris.
(International Film Service.)



AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND DIVISION HEADQUARTERS AT BONN, GERMANY, CHANGING THE GUARD, CIVILIANS LINING THE SIDEWALK TO WATCH THE CEREMONY.
(Western Newspaper Union.)

LIEUT. COL. C. W. FITCH,
of the 17th Engineers, Who Rose from Private to Lieutenant Colonel in Twenty Months.
He Enlisted in Company A, July 5, 1917; Promoted to Sergeant, First Class, Aboard Ship on His Way to Europe; Made Captain Sept. 17, at St. Nazaire, Subsequent Promotions Following Rapidly.
(Newspapers Pictorial Syndicate.)

Blackheads
are a confession

Blackheads are caused by excessive oil collecting dirt in the pores of the skin. Their presence is a confession that you are using the wrong method of cleansing for your type of skin.

To cleanse thoroughly skins liable to this disfiguring trouble, use the following special treatment. Apply hot cloths to the face until the skin is reddened. Then with a rough washcloth work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and rub it into the pores thoroughly, always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with clear hot water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for thirty seconds with a *piece of ice*. Dry carefully.

To remove blackheads already formed, substitute a flesh brush for the washcloth in the treatment above. Then protect the fingers with a handkerchief and press out the blackheads.

Keep your skin free of blackheads by the above treatment and gain the clear attractive skin that the regular use of Woodbury's brings.



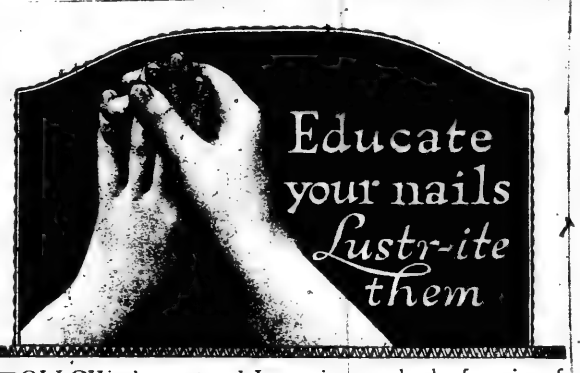
Get a cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap and begin tonight the treatment your skin needs. You will find Woodbury's on sale at any drug store or toilet goods counter in the United States or Canada. A 25 cent cake will last a month or six weeks.

Write today for a week's size cake

For 6c we will send you a trial size cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap, large enough to last for a week of any Woodbury treatment, together with the booklet "A Skin You Love to Touch," giving the famous Woodbury skin treatments. Or, for 15c, we will send, in addition, samples of Woodbury's Facial Powder, Facial Cream and Cold Cream.

Address The Andrew Jergens Co., 35 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you live in Canada, address The Andrew Jergens Co., Limited, 35 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.



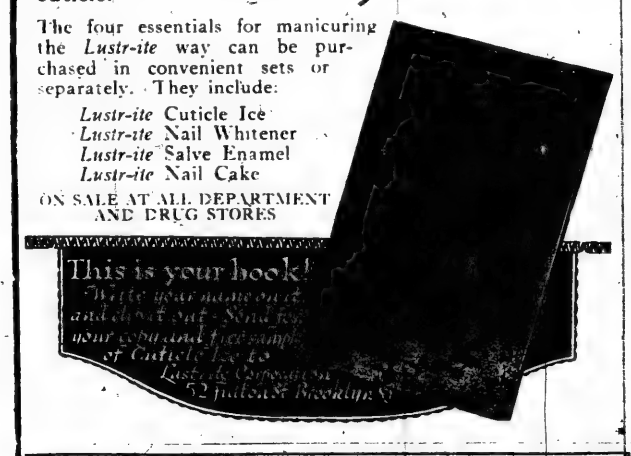
FOLLOW the *natural* Lustr-ite method of caring for your nails and you will be rewarded by having them perfectly shaped, the delicate little half-moons at the base rising from a sheath of cuticle which has been *trained*, not cut nor removed with harsh acids.

"The Better Way to Manicure" shows you with photographs every step in the process of a perfect manicure. Your copy is waiting for you. With it we'll send sufficient *Lustr-ite* Cuticle Ice to soften and train your cuticle.

The four essentials for manicuring the *Lustr-ite* way can be purchased in convenient sets or separately. They include:

Lustr-ite Cuticle Ice
Lustr-ite Nail Whitener
Lustr-ite Salve Enamel
Lustr-ite Nail Cake

ON SALE AT ALL DEPARTMENT AND DRUG STORES



STROBEL FURNITURE

DON'T you think you can't afford real *quality* suites. You can buy it at the price of ordinary furniture in your dining room and bedroom furniture sold in the high-rent district and have a wonderful choice of beautiful period designs at our warerooms. *Immediate delivery* of anything.



Have your chauffeur drive you to 53 Elizabeth St., (4½ blocks from Lafayette St.,) or take 3rd Avenue "L" or Subway to Canal Street. Fifteen minutes from 42nd Street.

Philip Strobel & Sons,
Incorporated.
Established 1852
53-55 Elizabeth St., New York
(Near Canal Street)
Phones: Franklin 734-735.



Big Reductions on VACUUM CLEANERS

Specials For This Week Only



Hoover Special
Regular Price $57.50
This Week $49.50

Ohio 4
Regular Price $45.00
This Week $36.75

Frantz-Premier
Regular Price $39.75
This Week $33.75

Others at Similar Reductions. Send for Complete Price List.

Get a Vacuum Cleaner and be independent of the servant problem.

We are one of the largest dealers in vacuum cleaners in the world—sell about 35 different kinds. The above prices are for absolutely new cleaners, latest models—for this week only.

All Vacuum Cleaners are good—some are better than others

Our "Rating Sheet" tells you which, in our estimation, are the six best cleaners, also which is first choice and second choice, and so on. It also contains other valuable information. A copy will be sent free anywhere on receipt of coupon. Any further advice is also free.

We Sell All Cleaners Rated "Three-Star"

ON EASY PAYMENTS

and Allow Free Trial

Used Cleaner Department
Big Sale on
Agents' Samples, Shopworn, Used Cleaners.

Richmond, was $65.....now $12
Frantz-Premier, was $35.....now $19
Eureka, was $40.....now $21
Magic, was $38.....now $19
Ohio, was $35.....now $21
Hoover, was $100.....now $50

And many others at big bargains.
USED CLEANER DEPARTMENT

$1.00 PER DAY RENTS
A High-Class Electric
VACUUM CLEANER
For Two Days.
Ask for Rental Dept.

VACUUM CLEANER SPECIALTY CO., Inc.
Phones 6280-6281-6282 Bryant
(Fill Out Coupon NOW Lest You Forget)

MAIN OFFICES AND SALESROOMS
131 W. 42d St., Between Broadway and 6th Ave.
2nd Floor, 3d Floor, 4th Floor and 5th Floor

COUPON
Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Co., Inc.
131 West 42nd St., N. Y. C., Dept. 13
Send me complete price list and "rating sheet," which you say contain information of great value.
Name .....
.....

DOWN TOWN BRANCH
BOOTH 20 CONCOURSE
HUDSON TERMINAL BLDG.,
30 CHURCH ST.

J. GLASSBERG'S SHORT VAMP SHOE



In all shades—Suede, Satin, Patent, Glaze or Dull Kid—Pumps, Oxfords & Boots.

A shoe that combines gracefulness of line and supreme comfort.

Send for Catalog T. Mail orders filled.

511 6th Ave., near 31st St.
58 3d Ave., near 10th St.



Falling Hair Remedied

Our method perfected thru 40 years of successful treatments.

To those suffering from gray, thin or faded hair we can recommend "Spirolite Transformation" and Side Waves — match the color of your own hair perfectly.

PERMANENT WAVE.

We guarantee to keep your hair wavy for 6 mos. or refund money.

SPIRO'S HAIR SHOPS
34 W. 46th St., 28 W. 38th St. & 132 W. 23rd St., New York.

Mme Lyra CORSETS

"The Corset Without a Peer"



Mme Lyra CORSETS

Complete Corset Perfection

It is not enough that your corset shall fit properly in front and over the hips. It must afford the perfect back with shoulders well supported and only a slight in-curve at the waist.

Mme Lyra Corsets afford special models for those figures that require particularly careful corseting to give straighter, more youthful lines.

Put your expectations high—then ask for a Mme Lyra, the corset of complete satisfaction. At the better stores and shops.

$3.50, $4, $5, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00 and up to $30.00.

THE MODEL ILLUSTRATED

Model 6603—An ultra fashionable corset in pink silk brocade for the medium figure. Low bust with inserts of elastic; well boned back to give flat effect; free hip. Sizes 22 to 32. *$10.00.*

LYRA CORSET MAKERS, *Manufacturers*
New York Detroit Chicago San Francisco

A Garden Full of Gladioli *for $1.00*



The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown, and there is no reason why every family cannot enjoy this grand flower—it is as easy to grow as the potato.

Bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

For only **ONE DOLLAR** we will send **50 bulbs** of our **Grand Prize** Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Each year we sell thousands of these bulbs and have received numerous testimonials as to their merits.

ORDER YOUR BULBS NOW so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions in package.

Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with check, money order, Dollar Bill or stamps and secure this splendid collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. **For points West and Canada add 25c—($1.25).**

Our 1919 Spring Catalogue sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co
30 & 32 Barclay Street New York City

McKEE REFRIGERATORS



Made in the U.S.A.

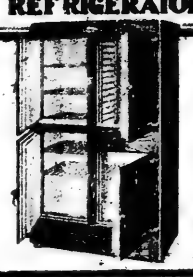
Sold all over the world

McKEE REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
113 LORIMER ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Is Your Money Dripping Away?

Total your ice bills for the past year. You will see at once that a small percentage of saving will quickly cover the slightly higher first cost of a Bohn Refrigerator. Because of the Syphon System and the 10-layer, heat-resisting walls (including the famous Flaxinum insulation), ice melts very slowly in a

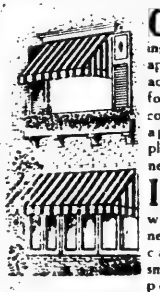
BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR



In the long run, no refrigerator is more economical than a Bohn Syphon, with all its veluable special features—the Syphon System of circulation, which keeps the air dry as well as cold, preventing the mixing of food flavors and odors; the one-piece, round-cornered, non-chipping lining of porcelain fused into steel; the front-drain, the superior hardware, etc. Bohn Syphon and other Bohn Refrigerators in great variety from **$19.00** up. Call or write for catalog.

Bohn Refrigerator Shop
53 W. 42nd St., New York
Telephone Bryant 1927.
Newark Store: 913 Broad St.
Telephone Market 133.

"CURTINMADE"
AWNINGS



OUR custom-made awnings improve the appearance and add to the comfort of your country home, apartment or place of business.

IN arranging for these warm weather necessities you can obtain smartness of appearance as well as durability by ordering—
"CURTINMADE" awnings

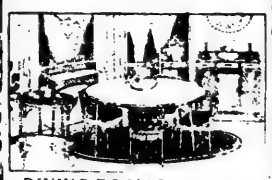
JOHN CURTIN, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1854
46 Front St., New York
Phone Broad 6006

Send me full information about your awnings.

Name.....

Address.....

Representatives call and show awnings in metropolitan district and state of New York if desired.



DINING-ROOM SET (stained). 45-in. oak-top table, four chairs, cushioned rep or cretonne, $67.50; Buffet, $41; Serving Table, $24; Tray Wagon, $22.50; Fern Basket, $5.25. Express paid 100 miles; freight 500.

Minnet Willow

lends a modern touch. The tree graceful lines and variety of design afford endless possibilities for the country home. Call and inspect the many new luxurious pieces. Selections made now can be delivered at any time.

Illustrated Catalogue.

MINNET & CO.
Makers of Fine Willow Furniture
Lexington Ave., Bet. 40th and 41st

DAVIS CHIN SUPPORTER

REDUCE YOUR DOUBLE CHIN



Davis Chin Supporter keeps mouth tightly closed during sleep, prevents snoring, strengthens sagging chin muscles and effectively
Stops Mouth Breathing
Light, durable, washable. **Linene, $2.50; Cotton, $1.50. 3 sizes.**
Send Stamp for Free Health Leaflet. Sold at Liggett, Hetherington, Kalish Drug Stores.
CORA M. DAVIS,
507 5th Av., Dept. M4, N. Y. C.

New York Women

noted for beautiful and *natural* appearance of their hair use
Watkins Mulsified Cocoanut Oil
for Shampooing
Clear, pure, greaseless. Leaves scalp soft and hair fine, silky, bright, fresh looking, fluffy and wavy, and easy to do up.



ALICE BRADY says "Watkins Mulsified Cocoanut Oil is an ideal shampoo. Keeps my hair in wonderful condition."



BRIGHTEN your car this Spring. Have that old shabby top freshly covered with

Genuine **Pantasote** Top Material

which has the clear-through quality not found in the short-lived skin-deep finish of the cheaper substitute



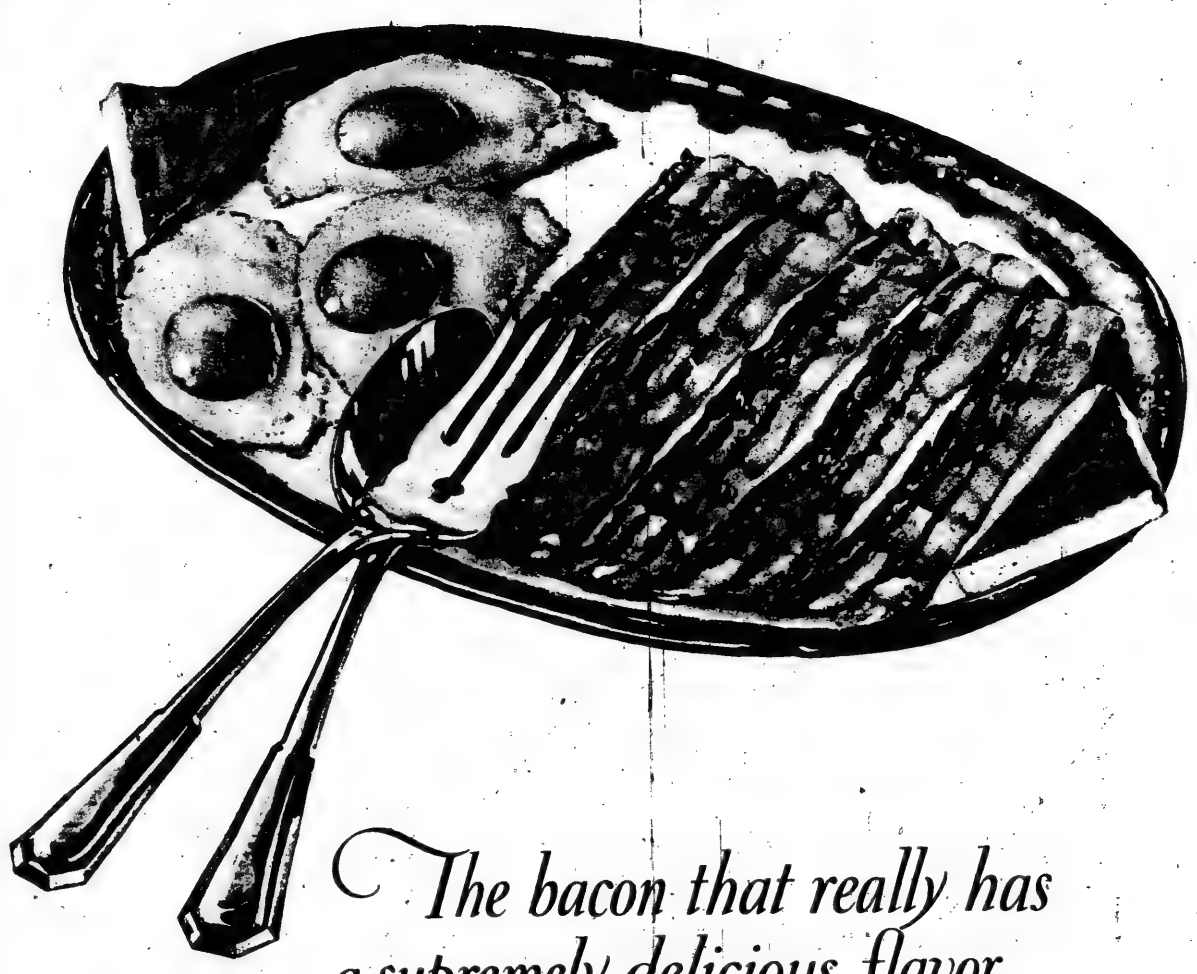
These are some of the cars using **Pantasote** as standard equipment. This list includes high priced cars equipped with the best that money can buy.

Pierce Arrow	Marmon	Cadillac	Mercer
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Upon request we will furnish the names of top makers in your vicinity.

THE PANTASOTE COMPANY
Bowling Green Building NEW YORK

MORRIS
Supreme



The bacon that really has a supremely delicious flavor

Just try Morris *Supreme* Bacon once! Try it with Morris *Supreme* Eggs.

Your first breakfast will tell you why we're so proud of our bacon cure.

It's *the one* cure our experts approve. No other gives that mild, delicious flavor that we brand, *Supreme*.

There are many other Morris foods that bear the flavor-mark — *Supreme*.

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GIRLS! USE "DANDERINE"

Have Lots of Thick, Glossy, Wavy Hair

Costs Only 35c. a Bottle, and Is One of the Largest Selling Hair Preparations Known.



If you value your hair and its beauty, just once try Danderine. All drug stores and toilet counters sell Danderine. Full directions on each bottle. You just try it!



$575
f.o.b. Brooklyn

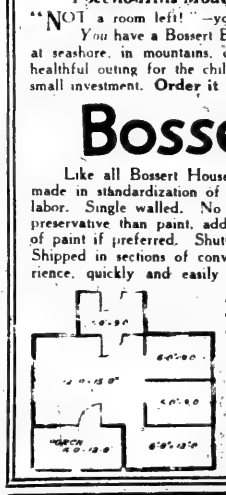
You Just Pack Up— and Start

Pocono Hills Model—Five Rooms

"NOT a room left!"—you never hear it. Hotel bills—you don't get any. *You* have a Bossert Bungalow waiting for you—five rooms all your own at seashore, in mountains, or woods, or at the lake. A whole Summer of healthful outing for the children this year and in succeeding years, all for a small investment. **Order it now for early delivery.** It is one of the famous

Bossert Houses

Like all Bossert Houses, it is substantial. Low price is due to savings made in standardization of parts. Would cost much more to build by hand labor. Single walled. No inferior finish. Stain of brown creosote, a better preservative than paint, adds to artistic appearance of exterior; priming coat of paint if preferred. Shutters stained green; made solid, for Winter closing. Shipped in sections of convenient size. Any two persons can, without experience, quickly and easily put it up. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.



Price of Pocono Hills Bungalow—$575 f. o. b. Brooklyn. Send check or money order for $143.75. Pay balance of $431.25 when notified Bungalow is ready for shipment. Send 18c. for handsome catalog just issued, splendidly illustrated, showing the complete line of Bossert Houses with descriptions, floor plans and prices.

Louis Bossert & Sons, Inc.
1318 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Perfume Your Home with

Vantines
The Oriental Store

FRAGRANT INCENSE



By simply placing a small quantity of incense in the burner and applying a match, it will immediately smolder and diffuse a dreamy fragrance most pleasing to the senses. When burned in reception hall, its perfume will pervade the upper rooms, purifying the air by absorbing and dispensing all odors. It is used extensively in the boudoir, where its soothing perfume is said to induce restful sleep, and, when burned near clothes closet or press, will impart a most pleasing perfume to all clothing contained therein.

On sale in our Perfumery Dept., or send $1, (money order, check or registered currency,) and by return mail we will forward, prepaid, the set illustrated, which includes burner, package of our famous incense and complete instructions for using. Specify T 1002. (Incense only, medium size, 50c; large size, 90c.)

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.
Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York
Importers of "Things Oriental" for 50 years.

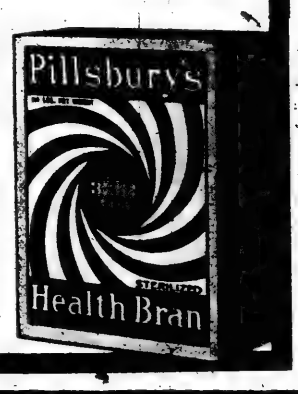


Bran Bread!

YOU will never know how good Bran Bread can be made until you have used Pillsbury's Health Bran according to the special Pillsbury recipe on the Package. It also supplies the coarse food necessary to promote normal digestive action.

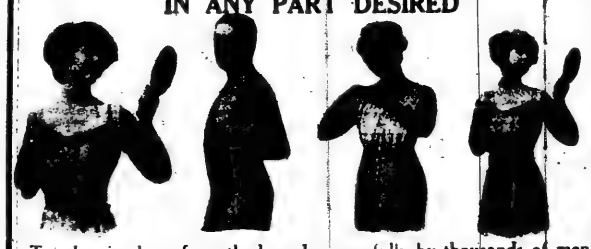
Other delicious, laxative foods, some of which should form a part of your daily diet, are Health Bran Muffins, Cookies and Bran with your cereal.

Insist upon Pillsbury's, the Health Bran made by the millers of Pillsbury's Best Flour. Packed in sanitary airtight cartons. At your Grocer's.



PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
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To Reduce Your Flesh
IN ANY PART DESIRED



Try the simple, safe method used successfully by thousands of men and women for 15 years to reduce superfluous flesh.

Dr. Walter's famous medicated reducing
Rubber Garments
For Men and Women
Cover Entire Body or Any Part



Brassiere. Price $6.50. Neck & Chin Reducer. Price $3.00.



Bust Reducer. Price $5.50. Chin Reducer. Price $2.00.

Endorsed by leading physicians and worn by society everywhere. *Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.*

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La-May Face Powder Is Pure!
No White Lead—No Rice Powder
It Really Stays On Unusually Well.

Up to the present time it has been almost impossible to get a face powder to stay on longer than it takes to put it on. You powder your nose nicely and the first gust of wind or the first puff of your handkerchief and away goes the powder, leaving your nose red, shiny and conspicuous, probably just at the very moment when you would give anything to appear at your best. A specialist has at last perfected a pure powder that women say stays on wonderfully well. It does not contain white lead or starchy rice powder (Poudre de Riz) to make it stay on. White lead poisons the skin and rice powder turns into a gluey paste that encourages enlarged pores and unsightly complexions. This improved formula contains a medicinal powder doctors use to heal the skin. In fact, this new powder helps to prevent and reduce enlarged pores and irritations. It is called La-may (French, Poudre L'Amé). Because it is pure and because it stays on so well, it is already sold everywhere. The large size is only fifty cents and the trial size is twenty-five cents. When you use this delightful La-may and see how wonderfully it beautifies your complexion, you will understand why it is now used by over a million American women.



STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES
BANISH THAT BUNION



ACFIELD'S Perfection Toe-Spring. Worn nights; with **free** day appliance. Removes actual cause of Bunions and enlarged joints. Send outline of foot.

For weak Arch and Flat Foot use my improved Nickel Silver Arch Supporters.

Write or Call.

C. R. ACFIELD, Foot Specialties,
MARBRIDGE BUILDING,
Dept. 364, 1328 B'way (at 35th), N. Y.



Dainty and Distinctive Beyond Description

BABCOCK has originated a delightful new fragrance, as harmonious and distinctive as that other Babcock masterpiece, Corylopsis, so long a favorite of feminine America.

This new toilet delight Babcock has titled—*Butterfly*.

An exquisite combination of rare essential oils—the daintiest, most alluring redolences of the world's floral treasures, Butterfly is a fragrance of utmost delicacy and elegance, yet rich and enduring.

Combined with talc powder of air-borne lightness, Butterfly becomes a web-soft, soothing veil of beauty and protection—exhaling its enchanting suggestion of rare flowers.

BUTTERFLY TALC is truly a creation *de luxe*, with which every woman should familiarize herself. In its tall, rich blue Butterfly can, Butterfly Talc is individual and smart in appearance—unmistakable.

It is at your pleasure everywhere.

BABCOCK'S BUTTERFLY TALC

TWENTY FIVE CENTS

The A. P. BABCOCK COMPANY, New York City—Toronto, Canada

BUTTERFLY EXTRACT AND TOILET WATER—$1.00 FACE POWDER—50c

Other Famous BABCOCK Fragrances—CORYLOPSIS—CUT ROSES—VIOLET ELITE



Mohawk SILK GLOVES

"THOSE lovely silk gloves that fitted so beautifully."—it is likely they were made by the Mohawk Silk Fabric Company, whose gloves have been sold for years by the finest shops in the land. Well-dressed women know their quality, if not their name.

Mohawk Silk Gloves are made for those to whom the thing that is even a little better is worth seeking. There are silk gloves in abundance that are good enough.

The idea which has made the Mohawk Silk Glove "The Quality Silk Glove of America" is to make gloves for the discriminating and fastidious.

Mohawk Silk Fabric Company

also makers of

Mohawk Valoisette Gloves and Mohawk Undersilks

Fultonville *in the Mohawk Valley* **New York**

General Office: 257 Fourth Ave., New York City

Mohawk Silk Gloves are on sale by

In New York City

John Wanamaker — Lord & Taylor

Bonwit Teller & Co. — James A. Hearn & Son

In Newark

L. S. Plaut & Co.

In Brooklyn

Oppenheim-Collins Co

The Glove Shop.



Instantly Attached

Just as simple as putting on rubbers—put on the same way—you slip them over the heel.

"U-Put-On" Detachable RUBBER HEELS

improve the appearance of your shoes by keeping the heels level, thus preventing run-down heels and saving wear.

Save nerves and make walking a pleasure—no more pounding hard heels on sidewalk.

Made in black, tan, gray and white, to fit all sizes French, Louis and Cuban heels, at 50c. per pair. If your dealer hasn't them send his name with remittance for number of pairs desired. For size required mark full ne of your heel.

ROBERT E MILLER, Incorporated 11 Broadway, N. Y.



Maternity

There are no dreary "shut-in" days for the expectant mother who wears Lane Bryant specially designed maternity clothes. They are so smart, so stylish and conceal the figure so effectively that normal activities may be continued almost to the last day.



NEW MODES

Capes, 19.85 to 150.00

Dresses, 17.95 to 97.50

Suits, 22.75 to 115.00

Skirts, 6.95 to 34.50

Corsets, 3.95 to 12.50

FREE—If impossible to visit our store, write to Dept. L 15 for free Style Book

Lane Bryant

21-23 W. 38th St., New York

DEAF?

Hear clearly and distinctly with a

Little Gem Ear Phone

Simplest and smallest hearing device



The absolute superiority of the Little Gem was recognized at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where it received the Gold Medal, highest award for ear phones, in competition with the world.

Try our Auto Ear Massage; used to stop head noises and improve hearing. Call at our office for a free, private demonstration. Expert advice without charge. Ask or write for booklet.

GEM EAR PHONE CO., Inc.

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The Pathescope

Will bring motion pictures into your Home, School, or Club, as it has to more than 10,000 others.

No limit to the variety of subjects at your command—Drama, Comedy, Travel, Science, etc.—or you can take your own with a Pathescope camera. Literature on request.

The Pathescope Co. of America, Inc.
Dept. B, Aeolian Hall, New York City



HAYS GLOVES
COPYRIGHT 1918, BY
THE DANIEL HAYS CO.

It is really a waste of Time and Money to buy Gloves that rip on the least provocation when it costs no more to wear

Hays Superseam Gloves

When the word "Superseam" is stamped on the inside of your Hays glove—you know it is the super-stitched kind. Every stitch is locked so the glove will not rip, even though you cut the thread.

And the *Hays Button* on the gloves you buy is your guarantee that the leather is *High Quality*. You could almost call Hays gloves *super-gloves*, they are so well made, give so little trouble and are so authoritative in style. Hays Superseam are made in models for both Men and Women.

SPECIAL OFFER

Give us your dealer's name and we will send you our handsome Style Book and samples of Hays Quality Buckskin and Cape Leather. Please address Department B.

The Daniel Hays Company, *Gloversville, N. Y.*

GLOVES SINCE 1854

Chauffeurs' Outfits Special now at $67.50



Suit, Overcoat and Cap to Match

With good fabrics scarcer than ever, there is now but one Royal road to Economy in Motor Apparel, and that is Quality. In this Chauffeur's outfit, consisting of suit, overcoat and cap of fine dark grey, all wool whipcord, we offer, considering conditions, an outfit which is remarkable for both quality and value. The outfit complete $67.50, or as follows:

Suit $29.50 Cap $3 Overcoat $35

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49th ST.



All-Wool Serge Cape, $25 All-Wool Serge Suit, $35

BUY YOUR EASTER SUIT AT HAMILTON'S

THE SEASON'S NEWEST CAPES AND DOLMANS

Including the three-quarter length models so much in vogue. New style features developed in the new materials.

CAPES, $17.95 to $35.

TAILORED SUITS, BLOUSE EFFECTS and BOX MODELS

Especially do we appeal to the woman who has been paying $35 to $50 for a suit. She will find *her style* here for $25.

SUITS, $19.95 to $50.

HAMILTON GARMENT CO.

307 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 31ST ST.



Miss Manhattan

Beautifully dressed in true Fifth Avenue Fashion, she's thoroughly American, made of American Bisque throughout, with full-jointed limbs and sleeping eyes—no prettier doll anywhere.

20 in. size, $5.50
22 in. size, 6.00
24 in. size, 7.00
26 in. size, 8.00

(Add 25c. west of the Mississippi)

Manhattan Doll Co., 545 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

DARSY facial treatments



employ the methods and preparations of Dr. Dys of Paris.

A NEW BOOKLET for the especial benefit of the American patrons of this great specialist is now ready. Shall we send you one, Madame?

V. DARSY

SALON DE JEUNESSE, 630 5th Ave. At 50th St. Phone, Circle 467



Come out and Play

Nature seems to call you out to play and all outdoors seems made for you these days. And exposure to the wind and sun holds no terrors for your chief charm—your complexion—if you use

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM
The Kind That Keeps

It soothes, cleanses, refreshes and purifies the skin so perfectly that outdoor women everywhere acclaim it as their friend. Its use is a fine habit that adds to one's personal charm. Tubes and Jars, 10c. to $1.50.

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In hitching your chariot to a star, give heed to the chariot. For if it be unworthy, you will come to grief. And tho' the star shines on, you will not attain the radiance of your ideal.

Your Baby is reaching for the Star of HEALTH.

Let his chariot be good NOURISHMENT.

That the radiance of Health fill him with power to realize life's ideals.

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Of Extraordinary Interest to the Woman Who Usually Pays 60.00 to 79.50 for Her Easter Suit



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Children's and Misses' Patent Colt Boots

High cut; white Nu-Buck tops; also tan calf.

Sizes 8½ to 11 **4.00**

Sizes 11½ to 2 **4.50**

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A Store of Individual Shops

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Two Specialized "Parfait" Corsets

Made Exclusively for Franklin Simon & Co.

A corset for the tall woman—
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"PARFAIT" corset of pink figured broche (shown at left) for the tall woman with either medium or well developed form—low top with extra gores and elastic inserts comfortably distribute superfluous flesh. A firmly boned corset but not heavy enough to be cumbersome. Sizes 23 to 30.

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"PARFAIT" corset of pink broche in flowered design (shown at right) is essentially a corset for the equestrienne. The low top, free line over hips and elastic gores emphasize its suitability for the purpose. Another important detail is shorter boning at back holding corset in place while riding. Sizes 21 to 28.

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"Mommie, How Pretty You Look!"

THE delicate pinkiness and soft silk fabric of Van Raalte Silk Underwear are joys to every woman. It looks and feels so luxurious, yet experience proves it economically durable as well.

Every woman appreciates the permanent style of Van Raalte Silk Underwear—the splendid quality of the ribbons, laces and embroideries that look so freshly inviting after each trip to the laundry. If you see the name Van Raalte you may rest assured of complete satisfaction. For sale at all good shops.

Niagara Silk Mills, 5th Ave. at 16th St., N.Y. C.

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Printed Georgette Crepe is charmingly effective in this



"Betty Wales" Misses' Dress

Made exclusively for Franklin Simon & Co.

NAVY or copen Georgette crepe printed in an artistic design is effective in this Misses "Betty Wales" Dress made over a soft silk foundation. Distinction is given this model by the graceful swirling drapery, novel sleeves and butterfly bow at back. Vestee is of white Georgette crepe.

Sizes 14 to 20 years.

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From our Shops
Price upon application

Prompt Delivery Free, Anywhere in the United States.
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Smart New Suits

Distinctive Spring models, beautifully hand-tailored, at prices unusually low for such fine quality.



$47.50

A graceful suit of silk faille in black, taupe, grey and navy. The jacket trimmed effectively with cordings of the faille.

$39.75

Smart model of checked velour in black-and-white, blue-and-tan, army-and-navy. Also in black and navy Poiret twill.

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This Handsome Utility
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A Desk Lamp—A Reading Lamp—A Piano Lamp—A Student Lamp.

The thumb-screw adjustment permits a wide range of illumination.

Complete with 6 feet of silk cord and a Hubble push socket plug—as advertised in Saturday Evening Post, April 5th.

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MISSES' FROCK

"Glacia"

35.00

Misses' frock developed in satin or taffeta, draped basque bodice with collar and cuffs of Georgette crepe edged with Valenciennes. The tunic skirt forms pockets at hips. Black, navy and Copen blue in taffeta. Black, navy and taupe in satin. Sizes 14 to 20.



MISSES' CAPE-COAT

"Cloe"

29.50

Misses' Cape-coat in navy, black and beaver gabardine. Also very youthful in checked velours, tan with brown, blue with green, and white with black or brick checks.



WEAR LA RESISTA corsets and keep your figure young. SPIRABONE stays placed at the hips combined with LA RESISTA designing achieves a result unattainable in other corsets. LA RESISTA—constructed upon lines, the result of long study—with the aid of SPIRABONE, molds the figure and creates as well as preserves "Youth" and "Style."

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Look for the trade mark on every pair.

Personal Service

Fitted personally without charge by expert Corsetieres at our private Salon, No. 431 5th Ave., opp. Lord & Taylor. (Take elevator.) Also sold by Quality stores everywhere

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How One Evening's Study Led to a $30,000 Job

A Simple Method of Mind Training that Any One Can Follow with Results from the First Day

By a Man Who Made Formerly No More Than a Decent Living

I HOPE you won't think I'm conceited or egotistical in trying to tell others how I suddenly changed from a comparative failure to what my friends term a phenomenal success.

In reality I do not take the credit to myself at all. It was all so simple that I believe any man can accomplish practically the same thing if he learns the secret, which he may do in a single evening. In fact I know others who have done much better than I by following the same method.

It all came about in a rather odd manner. I had been worrying along in about the same way as the average man thinking that I was doing my bit for the family by providing them with three square meals a day, when an old chum of mine, Frank Powers, whom I had always thought was about the same kind of a chap as I, began blossoming out with every evidence of great prosperity.

He moved into a fine new house, bought a good car and began living in the style of a man of ample means. Naturally the first thing I did when I noticed these things—for he had said nothing to me about his sudden good fortune—was to congratulate him and ask him what had brought the evident change in his finances.

"Bill," he said, "it's all come so quickly I can hardly account for it myself. But the thing that has made such a difference in my life lately began with an article I read a short time ago about training the mind.

"It compared the average person's mind to a leaky pail, losing its contents as it went along, which if carried any distance would arrive at its destination practically empty.

"And it showed that instead of making the pail leakproof most of us kept filling it up and then losing all we put into it before we ever reached the place where the contents would be of real use.

"The leak in the pail, the writer demonstrated, was forgetfulness. He showed that when memory fails, experience, the thing we all value most highly, is worthless. He proved to me that a man is only as good as his memory, and whatever progress a man accomplishes can be laid largely to his powers of retaining in his mind the right things—the things that are going to be useful to him as he goes along.

"Further on in the article I read that the power of the mind is only the sum total of what we remember—that is, if we read a book and remember nothing that was in it, we have not added one particle to our experience: if we make a mistake and forget about it, we are apt to make the same mistake again, so our experience did not help us. And so on, in everything we do. Our judgment is absolutely dependent on our experience, and our experience is only as great as our power to *remember*.

"Well, I was convinced. My mind was a 'leaky pail.' I had never been able to remember a man's name thirty seconds after I'd been introduced to him, and, as you know, I was always forgetting things that ought to be done. I had recognized it as a fault, but never thought of it as a definite barrier to business success. I started in at once to make my memory efficient, taking up a memory training course which claimed to improve a man's memory in one evening. What you call my good fortune today I attribute solely to my exchanging a 'leaky pail' for a mind that retains the things I want to remember."

* * * * * *

Powers' story set me thinking. What kind of a memory did I have? It was much the same as that of other people, I supposed. I had never worried about my memory one way or another, but it had always seemed to me that I remembered important things pretty well. Certainly it never occurred to me that it was possible or even desirable to improve it, as I assumed that a good memory was a sort of natural gift. Like most of us, when I wanted to remember something particularly I wrote it down on a memorandum pad or in a pocket note-book. Even then I would sometimes forget to look at my reminder. I had been embarrassed—as who has not been?—by being obliged to ask some man whom I previously had met what his name was, after vainly groping through my mind for it, so as to be able to introduce him to others. And I had had my name requested apologetically for the same purpose, so that I knew I was no different than most men in that way.

I began to observe myself more closely in my daily work. The frequency with which I had to refer to records or business papers concerning things that at some previous time had come under my particular notice amazed me. The men around me who were doing about the same work as myself were no different than I in this regard. And this thought gave new significance to the fact that I had been performing practically the same subordinate duties at exactly the same salary for some three years. I couldn't dodge the fact that my mind, as well as most other people's, literally limped along on crutches, because it could not retain names, faces, facts, and figures. Could I expect to progress if even a small proportion of the important things I learned from day to day slipped away from me? The only value of most of my hard-won experience was being canceled—obliterated—by my constant forgetting things that my experience had taught me.

The whole thing hit me pretty hard. I began to think about the subject from all angles as it affected our business. I realized that probably hundreds of sales had been lost because the salesman forgot some selling point that would have closed the order. Many of our men whom I had heard try to present a new idea or plan had failed to put over their message or to make a good impression because they had been unable to remember just what they wanted to say. Many decisions involving thousands of dollars had been made unwisely because the man responsible didn't remember all the facts bearing on the situation and thus used poor judgment. I know now that there isn't a day but what the average business man forgets to do from one to a dozen things that would have increased his profits. There are no greater words in the English language descriptive of business inefficiency than the two little words "I forgot."

I had reached my decision. On the recommendation of Powers, I got in touch at once with the Independent Corporation, which shortly before had published the David M. Roth Method of Memory Training. And then came a surprise. In the very first lesson of the course I found the key to a good memory. Within thirty minutes after I had opened the book the method of memory improvement that I had been in need of all my life was mine. Mr. Roth has boiled down the principles perfecting the memory so that the method can be grasped quickly. And the further you follow the method the more accurate and reliable your memory should become. Within an hour I found that I could easily memorize a list of 100 words and call them off backward and forward without a mistake. Instead of study the whole thing seemed like a fascinating game. I discovered that the art of remembering had been reduced by Mr. Roth to a simple method. Every one of those seven simple lessons gave me new powers of memory, and I enjoyed the course so much that I look back on it now as a distinct pleasure.

The rest of my story is not an unusual one among American business men who have realized the value of a reliable trained memory. My income today is close to $30,000. It will reach that figure at the beginning of our next fiscal year. And in the past I scarcely made what I now think of as a decent living.

In my progress I have found my improved memory to be priceless. Nearly every important experience, business decision, important name and face is easily and definitely recorded in my mind, and each remembered experience was of immense value in my rapid strides from one post to another. Of course I can never be thankful enough that I mended that "leaky pail" and discovered the enormous possibilities of a really good memory.

David M. Roth

When Mr. Roth first determined to exchange his leaky mind for one that would retain anything he would put to it, it was because he found his memory to be probably poorer than that of any man he knew. He could not remember a man's name 20 seconds. He forgot so many things that he was convinced he could never succeed until he learned to remember. Today there are thousands of people in the United States whom Mr. Roth has met at different times—most of them only once—many of whom he can instantly name on sight.

Mr. Roth can and has hundreds of times at dinners and lectures asked fifty or sixty men he has never met before to tell him their names, business and telephone numbers and then after turning his back while they changed seats, has picked each one out by name, told him his telephone number and business connection. These are only a few of the scores of equally so-called "impossible" things that Mr. Roth can do, and yet a few years ago he couldn't remember a man's name twenty seconds. Why go around with a mind like a leaky pail when, as Mr. Roth says, "what I have done any one can do"?

SEND NO MONEY

Mr. Roth's fee for personal instruction to classes limited to fifty members is $1,000. But in order to secure nation-wide distribution for the Roth Memory Course in a single season the publishers have put the price at only five dollars, a low figure for a course of its kind, and it contains the very same material in permanent form as is given in the personal $1,000 course.

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to improve the powers of your memory, and how easily you can acquire the method of a good memory in one evening, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course, send only $5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

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Publishers of The Independent Weekly

Dept. R-174, 119 West 40th St., New York

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you $5 in full payment of the course.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Times Mag., 4-6-19.



The New York Times
MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1919.

Section 7

SIXTEEN PAGES

(Copyright, 1919, by the New York Times Company.)



Above—United States Army's Fourteen-Inch Railway Gun, Weighing More Than 1,000,000 Pounds.

At the Left—Camouflage Concealing the Same Gun.

ARMING OUR MILLIONS

Ordnance Department's First Narrative of Unprecedented Achievement by American Army in Materials of War

By COL. JAMES L. WALSH,

Executive Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

Herewith is presented the first complete and authentic story of how America armed her millions for France. The task would have required more than twelve billion dollars, enough to rebuild when it did. As it was, more than half the sum was saved. So successfully did the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., bear the staggering burden put upon its shoulders that Germany, with forty years of feverish preparation for war, could not approach its output.

WHEN, on that fateful day in April, 1917, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, passed a joint resolution "that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared," the wheels of the American industrial machine were set in motion in a direction and on a scale little dreamed of at that epoch-making time, and possibly as little comprehended even in these calmer moments of virtual peace.

Participation in the war meant not merely to extend financial credit to our new allies, to provision their civil population, to participate in the marine blockade against Germany, to defend our own territory from invasion, but to employ actively the *armed* strength of the nation, in the shape of an expeditionary army dispatched to France; not only to neutralize but to destroy the military power of the enemy. The task of arming the manhood of the nation, of converting men into *soldiers*, was the critical factor in all the various activities connected with the dispatching and employment of the Expeditionary Force. The almost inexhaustible supply of personnel, comprising our millions of males of military age, could be called to service, organized, disciplined, housed, paid, fed, clothed, shod, mounted or transported, provided with proper medical, dental, and surgical attendance, all to the highest degree of excellence, and yet must remain impotent as an effective fighting force until supplied with the tools of their profession—the tools of war—ordnance.

In his address to Congress, called into extraordinary session to make the most serious choice of policy in the nation's history, the President had endeavored to make it clear that answering "the challenge to all mankind" would involve "the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the *materials of war* and serve the incidental needs in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible."

To supply these materials of war for the army was the task assigned to the United States Army Ordnance Department by an almost insignificant paragraph in the Army Regulations:

1511—The Chief of Ordnance is charged with the duty of procuring, by purchase or manufacture, and distributing the necessary ordnance and ordnance stores for the army and the organized militia. * * *

Hidden in these phrases lay an order which demanded an effort on the part of American industry so varied and so vast as to be beyond the possibility of comprehension without translation into concrete example.

Another brief paragraph among the Army Regulations defined in general terms the scope of the term "Ordnance":

1512—Ordnance and ordnance stores include cannon and artillery vehicles and equipments; apparatus and machines for the service and manoeuvre of artillery; small arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; horse equipments and harness for the field artillery, and horse equipments for cavalry and for all mounted services except those in the Quartermaster's Corps; tools, machinery, and materials for the ordnance service; and all property of whatever nature supplied to the military establishment by the Ordnance Department.

Under these few general headings included every material thing which raises d'etre lies in the existence of the eminence of war. Let us examine phrases separately to determine what they indicate:

"Cannon and artillery vehicles"

Baby two-man cannon of 37-millimeter caliber for annihilating the enemy's machine-gun "pill boxes."

Field guns by the thousands for divisional artillery; the famous "soixante-quinze," (75-millimeter,) and its successor, the 155-millimeter howitzer.

High-powered, medium-caliber guns, the French 155-millimeter G. P. F. (Grand Puissance Filloux) of glorious record, and American prototypes of 8-inch, 6-inch, and 6-inch caliber for bombarding crossroads and harassing the enemy's middle areas.

Eight-inch and 9.2-inch howitzers, 10, 12, and 14 inch guns on railway mounts for incessant pounding of the depots and dumps in his back areas.

Guns and howitzers on self-propelled caterpillar mounts capable of negotiating a forty-degree grade, or twelve miles per hour on the level, capable, too, of going into action the instant of arrival at the firing position and of departing the



Twelve-Inch Seacoast Mortar, Taken From the Coast Fortifications and Sent to France.

...e regions immediately the mission ...accomplished.

...ailroad mounts of weight so vast as ...quire thirty-two wheels to distribute ...ad within the limits allowable on ...dard railroads; ammunition railway ...machine shop cars, a whole railway ...in for each gun.

...apnel, high-explosive shell and gas ...ll by the million for the preliminary ...dment, for the "rolling," "creep- ..." or "box" barrage.

...Small arms, ammunition and accou...nts"—

...ulder rifles by the million; car... for them by the billion—the ...'s main reliance.

...t one-man automatic rifles by the ... thousands, capable of being slung ... the shoulder and operated *en mar...* in light places calling for short, ...ntrolled bursts of fire.

...vy machine guns by the thousand, ...plying the continuous leaden stream ...e modern machine-gun barrage; sen... sights and rugged tripods with ele... and traversing devices to insure ... the deadly hail with safety to ... own advancing lines and maximum ...ge to the enemy; carts to carry ... and water jackets to cool them.

...rifle grenades and rifle attachments ... them.

...sive hand grenades for defense ... enemy raiding parties and for ...ing up" trenches on the offen...

...grenades for cleaning out dug... ...ssion-metal grenades for destroy... ...emy cannon and machine guns ... brief, precarious possession of ... positions when effective con... is inadvisable or impossible.

... and bayonets, trench knives, hel... ...nch periscopes, panoramic sights, ...ntained range finders, and other ...ns of general application.

...Tools, machinery, and materials for ...ordnance service"—

...ial facilities for maintenance in ... field—mobile ordnance repair shops; ...-contained machine shops in minia... mounted directly on motor trucks ... accompanying each division, semi... ordnance repair shops mounted on ...ck trailers accompanying each ...; heavy semi-permanent ordnance ... shops for each army; railway re... shops for the railroad artillery.

...plete expeditionary base repair ..., involving an industrial organiza... nearly three times as large as the ... organizations of all the manu... arsenals of the United States ... time of peace, capable of relining ... cannon, overhauling 2,000 motor ...hicles, 2,000 pistols, 7,000 machine ..., and 50,000 rifles every month.

"All property of whatever nature sup...plied to the military establishment by the Ordnance Department"—

Trench mortars—the baby three-inch ...kes, light enough to go "over the top" with the first wave, and simple enough to be fired, supported only by the steadying knees of a squatting soldier, and yet so highly efficient in throwing its twelve-pound projectiles as to keep six in the air at once, all plainly visible on account of their low velocity, describing graceful, lazy arcs, like the time-gaining lob of the tennis player; livens projectors, hollow tubes set into the earth in thicket groupings, fired simultaneously by electricity, starting a whole covey of gas shell in order to yield a quick, overwhelming concentration at the point of fall; the 240-millimeter Sutton trench mortar of position.

Trench mortar bombs and shells in endless variety for soaking selected areas with gas, for blinding designated sectors with smoke screens or for blasting whole trench systems out of existence.

Pyrotechnics—the "fireworks" of happier times—drafted 100 per cent. into war service and increased in variety tenfold—smoke-screening daylight raids with phosphorus commandeered from long-suffering users of the "war grade" match; preventing surprise night attacks by illuminating the foreground with 350,000 candlepower flares—each equivalent to 20,000 ordinary incandescent lights; signaling "S O S" from beleaguered battalions, "give us a barrage" from sorely pressed front line holding parties, "zero hour" when it is time to go over the top, and the glorious "objective attained" of the successful advance.

For the flying airman, stripped machine guns speeded up to twenty shots per second, adjusted with inconceivable nicety to shoot between the swiftly revolving blades of an airplane propeller; electric heaters for the gun mechanism to prevent freezing of the lubricating system into a fatal torpor in high altitude combat; shot-counters to indicate the balance on hand of effective ammunition; armor-piercing bullets for use against armored planes or in low-flying action against tanks; incendiary bullets to ignite the buoyant but inflammable gas of the enemy's captive balloons and dirigibles; tracer bullets to spot each burst; gun sights ingeniously utilizing the impinging air to correct automatically for the relative speed and direction of the opposing planes.

Aerial bombs—small ones for low-flying employment against personnel, through all gradations in weight to the 1,600-pound bomb producing a crater 50 feet deep and 100 feet in diameter, an instrument of destruction so incredibly effective as to threaten its own "ship" if released from an altitude of less than 6,000 feet; bombing sights to determine exactly the proper instant for release; mechanisms to suspend the varied assortment of bombs securely during flying and safely during forced landings, yet capable of instantaneous release, individually or in combination.

Light tanks, the gallant little two-man, three-ton "whippet," escort of the infantry waves, slumping awkwardly into a friendly shell crater to side-step a too lively greeting from the enemy and determinedly climbing out again, cheerfully pumping away with its single machine gun to return the compliment with interest.

Heavy tanks, the Anglo-American Mark VIII., each mounting a sawed-off thirty-seven-millimeter cannon and four machine guns, driven by a 500 horse power Liberty motor through the ooze and slime of No Man's Land, uprooting stumps, overturning trees and pillboxes, crushing barbed-wire entanglements into complete ineffectiveness against the infantry columns following in its wake, straddling the twelve-foot breadth of trench of the vaunted Hindenburg line, squirting death and destruction from its every port, heedless of opposition, contemptuous of obstacles, confident in its own irresistible thirty-five tons of brute strength—the spirit of "Treat 'Em Rough" incarnate.

All these are ordnance and more to the number of 100,000 separate articles, the net result of man's ceaseless endeavor to adapt every known device and expedient of art, industry and pure and applied science to the definite purpose of destroying the military power of his enemy.

The problem was not simply to provide this bewildering array of articles, but to provide them without delaying or lessening the supply of the materials of war which we had been furnishing the Allies in tremendous quantity for a considerable time before we entered the war.

True, the task was not to procure them in America alone, but to procure them from whatever sources available; not to utilize the industry of America alone, but to organize and mobilize the industry of the whole civilized world, to assign specific duties of production to particular nations, to turn the products into a common reservoir for common use against common enemies whose crimes against humanity had placed them beyond the pale of civilization.

In accordance with this fundamental principle of concerted effort toward obtaining a preponderance of military strength on the critical western front, it was early determined that the existing capacity of our European allies for the

(Continued on Page 10)



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AT WHAT AGE DOES A MAN GROW OLD?

I ASKED a friend of mine that question the other day. His answer is worth repeating: "It all depends on the man."

Take your own circle of friends as an example. You know some men who are old at forty. You know some who are *young* at sixty. It all depends on the man.

General Foch is 67. Premier Clemenceau is 77. Wilson is 63. General Pershing is 59. Edison is 72.

There is no fixed law of mortality. The death rate at forty among males is more than twice that at twenty. But it need not be. It is entirely within the range of scientific possibility to increase the vitality of forty to that of twenty. It all depends on the man.

Good health means youth—no matter what your years. Good health means happiness. Good health means wealth—for the richest man is poor indeed without it.

Almost all of us start out in life with the birthright of good health. When we were young we were made to take care of our health. Our parents compelled obedience to Nature's laws—overseeing our daily routine.

Only when we reached maturity were we permitted to neglect our health as we plunged into the work-a-day whirl and worry of modern business life.

The one thing to which the American business man gives little attention is his health. And yet that is the one thing that makes everything else possible.

It is not wise to worry unnecessarily about health. You know that many people think themselves sick who are really not sick at all.

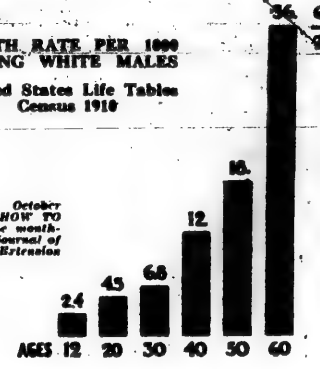
On the other hand there are thousands upon thousands of people in New York today who need medical attention—but who do not have the least idea that there is anything the matter with them.

Ignorance in regard to health, when knowledge is so easily obtainable, is a sure way to invite ill health and suffering. Even an automobile engine will not run satisfactorily without a periodic overhauling. Four out of every ten deaths in the United States could be postponed for years with proper care.

Too many people think only of today. It is a fine thing to be able to sit back in your easy chair this Sunday morning—perhaps with your wife and kiddies by your side—and plan the tomorrows, so full of opportunity.

The terrible thing about disease is the insidiousness of it. It does not develop over night. Like everything else, it has its beginnings—little signs that you hardly notice at the time—a headache—a momentary pain about the heart—a certain indefinable soreness in the abdomen—loss of weight, appetite and sleep—unnatural nervousness, lassitude, irritability, etc. When the pain does come it is all too frequently a sign that irreparable damage has already been done.

You may be "suddenly taken sick" tomorrow, as the saying goes, but in reality it is not sudden at all. For days and weeks, or months perhaps, some vital organ has been giving way and finally it can stand the strain no longer. Early attention might have avoided the trouble.



The chart shows how old age begins in childhood largely because of neglect of the human body, failure to inspect it and correct its weaknesses as it grows older. Defects accumulate and vitality wanes even as early as age 13, long before maturity.

Can anyone with a modicum of common sense claim that the death rate at 40 is more than twice that at 20 "just because," or in accordance with a fixed law? A man should be in his prime at 40, and some actually are at 50, but the mass are in their prime at the early age of 12 if the death rate is any guide as to vitality.

Long before the heart breaks down, or the kidneys refuse to function, or the arteries become affected, there is a period of slow change that reduces your efficiency and your resistance to disease. Those signs of trouble, which may mean nothing to you, are readily observed and charted by the expert medical examiners at the Life Extension Institute—trained medical men who do nothing else but search the human body to detect any spot of trouble or danger which may be causing a present lowered condition, or may later bring about premature breakdown if not checked in time.

People are beginning to realize this. Scores of men and women come to us every day and the request is worded almost the same in every case:

"I feel well enough, but I'm not sure. I want you to examine me thoroughly and tell me exactly where I stand in regard to sickness and health."

That is the sensible way to do it. It is the only way. If there is anything wrong that you do not suspect, a periodic health examination will reveal it before it is too late. And if everything is all right—fine and dandy! You sleep better just for knowing the folly of your fears.

Now just a few words about the Life Extension Institute—one of the greatest influences for good in America today—the corner-stone of the great national movement to prolong human life.

The Life Extension Institute was founded a little over five years ago by ex-President Taft, Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale; Alexander Graham Bell, Charles H. Sabin, Robert W. de Forest and one hundred other eminent authorities in this country and abroad to provide just such necessary health examinations as we have spoken of above, and to teach further the simple every-day principles of personal hygiene that every man and woman should know to avoid disease and needless suffering.

These men serve without compensation of any kind. The Life Extension Institute was planned to be self-supporting—nothing more. Two-thirds of the profits are set aside in a trust fund for health work of a national scope.

The Life Extension Institute works hand-in-hand with the highest ideals of modern scientific medicine. It is irrevocably opposed to fads and quacks and charlatans. It is ethical.

The Life Extension Institute has a Hygiene Reference Board of one hundred leading scientific men, including the Surgeons General of the Army (retired) and Navy, and U. S. Public Health Service, several ex-Presidents of the American Medical Association, Commissioners of Public Health, and others interested in public welfare. A complete list will be furnished on application.

The Institute's Health Service consists of an intensive physical examination of the whole body, together with quarterly chemic and microscopic examinations of the urine, review of the member's personal and family history, daily living habits, and health problems, detailed reports, hygienic guidance and instruction, monthly health journals and keep-well leaflets.

It makes no difference where you live. The Life Extension Institute has a staff of twenty examining physicians in the main office here in New York, a branch office in Chicago, and a staff of more than 5000 physicians throughout the United States.

Examinations of subscribers who live in New York City and vicinity are made at the head office of the Institute, 25 West Forty-fifth Street—on appointment by telephone or letter—between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Convenient appointments can also be arranged with the Institute's examiners in the member's home district or city. Women physicians are available at the main office for the examination of women members who prefer them. Visitors are always welcome at the main office of the Institute.

Anyone interested in public health, personal hygiene or preventive medicine is cordially invited to personally investigate the work the Institute is doing. This work is wholly in the interests of scientific medicine, and likewise wholly in the interests of public health and well being.

Physicians who are not clear as to the nature of the work of the Institute, owe it to themselves and to the public to call and become familiar with it. No medical or surgical treatment is administered, but counsel is given as to the form of treatment that should be sought if the conditions found cannot be remedied by hygienic measures.

A coupon is printed below for the convenience of those desiring further information about the Life Extension Institute, and the tremendous good it is doing in the great national movement to prolong human life.

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GENTLEMEN:—Please send me a copy of ***"The Growing Movement to Prolong Human Life"*** and other literature descriptive of the services of the Life Extension Institute. It is understood that this request involves no charge or obligation.

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The Centenary Exhibition of Courbet

Art at Home and Abroad



"The Ladies of the Village," by Gustave Courbet. (In the Centenary Exhibition of Courbet's Work at the Metropolitan Museum.)

OBJECTIVE, a realist, coarse, strong, revolutionary, a painter of flesh, a painter of earth, a materialist, these are the commonplaces of criticism as applied to Courbet. In the Centenary Loan Exhibition of his work, opening tomorrow at the Metropolitan Museum, we find not only all this but the complementary qualities as well. We find him creative, constructive, tender, a master of tradition, never an idealist, to be sure, in the usual meaning of the word, yet expressing the ideal of his time, and expressing it with a nobility of utterance, a passionate truth-telling that impresses it irresistibly upon the minds of the future. His preferences are the preferences of his race forcing their way through the fashionable style occupying the field when he entered it with his heavy rustic stride.

If we look at his "Woman with a Parrot," which has been hanging in the Museum since 1909, we see what a thinker he was, how controlled and clear in his analyses, how powerful in his syntheses. He shows us this nude figure with its marvelous foreshortenings as a part of a design sculpturally worked out in solids. The color, creamy flesh tones, and in the draperies a sober red, a muffled yellow, a strong yet gentle green, is full of life, the kind of color you have in outdoor things—grass, tulips, tree trunks. Although it is mellow and deep, like the color in very ancient tapestries and rugs, it never suggests these or anything that is not quick with vital force. After he has told us how his design is constructed and how his figure lives and is related to its surroundings, he is through. He has no pretty phrases with which to embroider this fine instruction; he has no desire to make it arresting or dramatic. There was something that had to be said, and he has said it. Whether it arouses your emotion or not depends upon your sympathy with his point of view, which is that of a profoundly simple mind.

More synthetic and in a more sullen mood is the very early picture called "The Grinders," two men sharpening tools with an old-fashioned grindstone turned by hand. Here the stark construction of the fundamental plan is presented. The men fill a triangular space, and all the minor spaces inclosed by the outlines of the heads, limbs, the various parts of the grindstone, with its wooden standard and its wheel, the axe leaning against it, the ladder leaning against the wall, are sternly geometrical. It is like a certain type of drama, in which not a word is said that is not germane to the plot. It is a tremendous piece of building without a trace of slovenliness, but it is not very interesting. It suggests no abundance of ideas back of and cognate to the one or two expressed. And in its strength lurks a curious weakness: the weakness of a too pictorial picture in which the subject is treated as wholly unimportant. Millet would have made more of his chance at muscular gesture. Manet or Cezanne would have said more of character. It even has been hinted that the grindstone is being turned in the wrong direction—a question for a workman who knows not electricity. Most of its defects, no doubt, must be referred to the youth of the painter, but they indicate one of his persistent limitations.

In "The Woman with the Mirror" you swing back to flesh and blood again, and the charm of physical soundness. Here is the painter who would "create a living art" and paint a goddess "if you would show him one." The handsome model, Joanna Abbott of Whistler's "White Girl" and "Little White Girl," came perhaps as near as any one could to the kind of goddess he would think he could paint. Her hair, burnished, waving, abundant, is more the picture than in any of Whistler's works in which she plays the human rôle. Her plebeian features are untouched by the delicate romanticism of the White Girls. She is large without being monumental; seen big without communicating a sense of bigness. This happens often with Courbet, and causes one to wonder what a good modern eye doctor would have made of his eyes. Even his portraits are apt to look slightly exaggerated in scale, and often where the scale is normal, as in "The Mayor of Ornans," one gets again that touch of weakness posing as strength, an impoverishment rather than a concentration of character.

But in his great portraits, in such as the half-length figure of the woman in a riding habit, Louise Colet, he makes amends for the limitations of those others in which one might find the energy of a constitution weak in its resistances seeking an easy outlet in superfluous emphasis. Courbet died at 57. Moderation and self-control were not among his virtues, but he could practice them, and in this wonderful portrait we have the ripe fruit of his best moments. The magisterial design, the breadth of the workmanship, the grace and naturalness of the figure are much, but the irresistible appeal of the picture is in the head, richly modeled and so eloquent of character and thought as to surpass in its intellectual vitality every portrait of the period.

It is instructive to compare this work with the early "Ladies of the Village," painted in 1851. In the latter, Courbet runs almost the whole gamut of his subject matter with the prodigality of youth. Here is a noble landscape with mountains and cliffs and delicate herbage; here are beasts of the field and a cheerful dog, a peasant child, and the three pleasant ladies—a charming group, dainty and elegant, their costumes gay and soft in color, giving them the look of flowers blooming in the field.

The picture has been criticised as lacking unity, the landscape belonging to one part, the figures to another; time may have pulled things together; certainly today as it hangs in a conspicuous place in the exhibition it conveys an impression of complete unity and looks more beautiful than any of its neighbors on the wall; more beautiful even than the "Woman in the Waves," which has been compared, audaciously enough, with Titian's "Venus Anadyomene."

It is not surprising that these nudes should be compared to the work of Titian. No other modern painter has come so close to Titian in the solid splendor of flesh and blood. In the "Cherry Branch" and "The Source," both of the early sixties, is found this magnificent physical health, this reassuring beauty of soundness, of resilient tissues and firm construction. But Titian had his little secret which he might have shouted aloud without revealing it, since it depended entirely upon his personal vision. He saw things as Courbet could not, almost without interior modelling. The noble portraits of the Louvre are not more certainly made in one piece than these Courbet nudes, but after Courbet had made his figure in its three dimensions he began to whittle at the detail and make hollows and bosses, he worked away at his emphasis, and that is the difference. Titian never explained a form. He stated it and it explained itself. Courbet explained it with the desire of an inferior nature for self-justification.

Among the hunting scenes in which Courbet was on his own ground, for he was a famous hunter, is an interesting pair of pictures. One is the well-known Boston picture "The Quarry," the first important work by the artist to be bought outside of France. The huntsman leaning against the tree is Courbet himself, painted with characteristic appreciation of his picturesque qualities. The roebuck hangs head down, its agony recorded in its drawn lips. The dogs watch it, suspicious of each other and greedy. Beyond is the vista of the forest. The second picture is called "Hunting Dogs," and was probably a preliminary study for the Boston canvas. It is much happier as a composition, much more suggestive of the life of the woods, of sunlight and freshness of air. The dogs are less conspicuous. The roebuck is absent, and in its place is a dead rabbit as exquisitely drawn as the great little rabbit by Dürer. One sees in this picture what a detriment the superfluous labor of the painter in developing his work became.

The exhibition contains several self portraits, one "The Violoncellist," in which the painter's handsome youth is given its due again; another, "The Huntsman on Horseback Finding the Trail," painted when he was about 40, and showing him on horseback in a snowy landscape, his horse scenting footprints in the snow.

There are a number of delightful marines, and one version of "The Wave." Again one is impressed by the fact that during those weeks with Whistler at the seaside the older painter learned from his young comrade how to modulate his tones and express subtleties.

There is also one flower piece painted at the Prison of Sainte Pélagie in 1871, six years before his death, where he was suffering the penalty for wishing to remove the Vendôme Column that, in his eyes, celebrated despotism and conquest and the régime that was responsible for the plight of France. Nothing of his rage and rebellion shows in the lovely picture, more blithe in color, and daintily casual in treatment than any of his earlier works in the exhibition. It was characteristic of him that he did not bear with special courage his personal misfortune, showing toward the end the constitutional weakness intimated at the beginning.

In his introduction to the catalogue Mr. Burroughs connects Courbet's art with his personality and the history of his time, finding his history no different from that of other painters of original genius who are first understood only by a few and gradually work their way to official recognition, except that his time of triumph was cut short by the political events in which he became enmeshed.

"He came of a peasant family in comfortable circumstances at Ornans, Franche-Comté. He had no gift for classical studies or literary culture, only for painting. The artist revealed through his pictures is an energetic, exuberant person of enormous appetites, filled with the joy of life and the love of his work. His genius lay in his susceptibility to the power and fecundity of nature and his marvelous power of expressing these in his art."

TO SEPARATE AMERICA AND ENGLAND

Germany's Dearest Hope Is to Profit by Bitter Trade War Between Great Britain and United States—Publisher Tells How Europe, Nerves on Edge, Awaits Peace

FRANK N. DOUBLEDAY, head of the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co., has just returned from a trip to Europe in which he had exceptional opportunities to observe conditions in England, France, and Germany, not from the military angle, but as a civilian in contact with civilian as well as official points of view. He is especially impressed with the need of combating German propaganda intended to alienate Great Britain and the United States.

By F. N. DOUBLEDAY.

ONE feels the greatest diffidence about expressing any opinion of the tragic conditions in Europe. Ope's chief mental reaction must be that the complications are so monumental that the wisest cannot more than touch the fringe of the question, much less say what should be done and what should not be done. But, assuming that one tries to work out in one's mind some definite impressions, my own feeling is that if an American spends a few months in the main fighting countries of England, France, and Germany, and thinks about what he sees and hears, he comes away with at least three definite and fundamental convictions.

The first of these is that the nerves of the people of these countries are worn threadbare, and that this almost hysterical state has not been relieved because the actual fighting has stopped, but has found new channels. There is great social unrest, not only among the civilian population, but among the soldiers as well; and, as all the world realizes now, here lies the possibility of every sort of lawless upheaval, Bolshevism or anarchy.

The second outstanding fact is that England and France as a whole are looking toward the United States to make the League of Nations a reality which will safeguard the future. Without the United States the plan will fail. With it, changed and altered as events may permit, they believe the League will succeed. The tragic question they are asking, and which is met every day in the street, is: "Will the United States take as long to make up its mind to go into the League of Nations wholeheartedly and effectively as it did to enter the war?" The English and French people accept the fact that it took more than two years for us to come to think as one. They know that the world cannot wait any such length of time for this momentous decision without a cataclysm.

The third outstanding fact one must go to Germany to appreciate; but the American there is not left long in doubt that the German people, who show one every obsequious attention, realize that their hope is in the United States. Talk with intelligent and thoughtful Germans reveals the fact that they see enormous possibilities of driving a wedge of misunderstanding and hatred between the English and Americans; and they look forward to a particularly good opportunity to do this, because they say to you that the United States is now going to compete for the world's trade, which means friction, competition, perhaps strong feeling on the part of England—perhaps ultimately war. Their dearest hope is that by the aid of the German-American's money and the Irishman's cleverness this friction can be brought about; and, most of them still believe that England went to war with Germany not because of Belgium, but because Germany was getting the world trade.

In England, a visitor fresh from our prosperous country, made rich instead of impoverished by the war, untouched by air raids and the sound of none too distant guns, will perhaps fail to realize unless he looks beneath the surface the present tense condition of the British mind. He sees that the London theatres, the restaurants, and the hotels, the great centres, are full of busy and apparently prosperous people, and it is a few weeks at least before he begins to count the disabled men in such depressing numbers, to note the influence of the dark streets, the absence of sugar, butter, and the little things which are only important when you can't get them; and the cold bedrooms in that cold and damp country, where only a doctor's certificate makes possible a fire.

You are perhaps surprised when a Briton asks you with some warmth whether the United States is building a big navy to beat Great Britain, and, if so, why? and whether your merchant marine program will take England's trade before her own ships get all your American soldiers back? Your English friend, too, may ask you with some hesitancy whether, now that your own country, through the fortunes of war, has won great power and great wealth, the American people propose to withdraw from the world at the top of their luck, or whether they will stay and share the great responsibilities that the enlightened nations must now carry.

These questions are put to you many times and in many forms, and, on the whole, with a great deal of good feeling. Yet, I have never seen England show such friendship for the United States in some twenty-odd visits; but they want to know what the United States is going to do, because it makes a great difference to them, and they have been through such fearful strain and suffering that they find it difficult to sit down quietly and await the answer.

And what is the answer? Rudyard Kipling, with whom I spent a good deal of time, told me that he wrote "The White Man's Burden" twenty years ago, addressing it not to the English people, but to the American people; and he, like most Englishmen, wonders whether we will take the riches and power fortune has brought to us and thank God that we are not as other men are, or whether we will take up our share of the world's troubles with a broad and generous view and go on with the furrow we have set our hands to.



Two Allies Enemies Who Are Not Very Hostile, Watching the American Soldiers Along the Rhine.

Mr. Kipling and other literary men in England feel most strongly the necessity of keeping our poise and balance during these trying times. Every Englishman who shows irritation toward America, and every American who attempts to make trouble in England, is playing the game of the Germans. All these things Mr. Kipling has been recently writing about, and his new book of verse, "The Years Between," which is just about to be published in England has excited the keenest interest. The advance sale in England is 100,000 copies, which is perhaps a unique achievement, and which indicated the profound absorption in these subjects.

Mr. Kipling told me an interesting thing about his poem, "The Rowers," originally published in 1902 in The London Times, at a time when Germany wished to embroil England with the United States under pretense, as usual, of friendship, by the suggestion that England should, jointly with Germany, put pressure on Venezuela for the collection of debts due by the latter to both England and Germany.

The verses excited an uproar in Germany and were very badly received, he said, in England; but are noteworthy for the first use of the word "Hun." This was based on the Kaiser's message to his troops when co-operating with the allied forces in China at the time of the Boxer rising. The Kaiser urged them to remember Attila and to make their name terrible among the Chinese.

Almost every Englishman will tell you that he hears the United States is not too friendly with the British, and with the conditions to which I have already alluded, and the feeling that the United States has got off so easily as compared with England's troubles, he wonders why.

Because there is no organized propaganda in England of an anti-American character, they think that there is no anti-British propaganda in the United States, which, as we all know, is not the case. And so they have withdrawn from our country the men whose business it was to keep the British point of view before the Americans and to do everything they could to cultivate a friendly spirit—a transparent mistake, since the time between war and peace is the harvest time for the troublemakers between these two great English-speaking countries.

It would be folly, on the other hand, to say that there is not some anti-American feeling in England; but it is rather amusing than important. It has two noisy opponents. The first is represented by The Morning Post, a stiff-necked, old-fashioned conservative newspaper, inspired with a clever touch now and then to keep things going. Here, for example, is a paragraph cut from that paper on the day we left England:

> When a nation has everything it wants and is in no danger, then it can sometimes afford to be disinterested; but the European Allies have come the near destruction to look at these things with the President's fine detachment. They want to secure their immediate safety and to save themselves from imminent ruin, and, being in these circumstances, they have less time to admire the beautiful ideas which the Americans seem to have adopted as substitutes for intoxicating liquors.

The other, and even a louder exponent of trouble, is conducted by a gentleman whose name is Horatio Bottomley, a sort of fleshy William Randolph Hearst, who pretends to serve his country and actually serves his own pocket in a cheap weekly called John Bull. This unattractive rag puts forth posters all over London and the provinces asking such questions as this—

Has the United States bought Great Britain?

Will you lose Canada to the United States?

and many other such choice ideas to attract attention, at two pence the copy.

Notwithstanding these side issues, so to speak, there is a serious body of Britons who are studying how they can best present their friendly desires to thinking Americans in opposition to the activities of their enemies in the United States. Only a day or two before we left England, Sir Harry Brittain, who spends most of his time in an effort to bring the English-speaking peoples together, brought up the matter in the House of Commons and asked the Secretary of Foreign Affairs what was being done to keep Americans informed of events in England and to thwart the German plan of making difficulties between the two countries.

Meantime, the patient John Bull, as he himself so often has said, goes muddling on—and *through*—spending still some $30,000,000 a day sweeping the coast of dangerous mines and still destroying them at the rate of more than 100 a day; saving coal and food as he can; settling and postponing strikes which, if permitted to flourish, would starve and ruin the English people. Their coal difficulties have been tremendous from every side, and without coal they die. Of course, they are always trying to adjust difficulties with the Irish, which at any time may mean civil war; they are helping their allies with money, putting down riots both among soldiers and civilians; and with all this taking a leading part in forming the League of Nations, which must inevitably lead to an increase of their own burdens and responsibilities all over the globe.

As interesting as any experiment that has ever been tried in England is the in-

(Continued on Page 8)



An American Gun Crew of the 32d Division's Artillery in Germany.

From a Peace Conference Reporter's Notebook

Lighter Side of Paris Meeting, Where Premiers and Warriors of New or Suppressed Nations Turn Into Press Agents, in Order to Put Their Views Before the American Public

By EDWARD L. BERNAYS.

At the first plenary session of the Peace Conference on the Quai d'Orsay in Paris all the American press correspondents were admitted to the galleries on presentation of their regular identification cards. After the meeting some of the more intrepid ones led their confrères from the galleries to the floor of the great hall below, where the high plenipotentiaries from Japan and Brazil, from Panama and Italy were going through the formalities and ceremonies of meeting each other for the first time. And this gave us an opportunity for promiscuous fraternization with them.

Then one young man from some Western newspaper thought, prematurely, that the world had already been made safe for democracy. He put on his overcoat and derby hat and placed a large Bismarck cigar in his mouth, and continued to commingle, asking the gentleman from Jugoslavia what he thought of prohibition, and the gentleman from Persia how he felt about the rug market—and then we were all put out.

It was the first time and the last in connection with the Peace Conference that any American press correspondent found himself on the wrong side of the door. The knowledge that 100,000,000 people on the other side of the Atlantic might be converted to upholding almost anybody's national autonomy and territorial integrity made us the "chosen people" of kingdoms that had not passed beyond royal desires, republics that had not arrived at conception, Prime Ministers without a country, and straggling propagandists from oppressed peoples who suddenly, after 5,000 years, discovered that they too had a national entity.

The time and the place for the meetings between the representatives of the 100,000,000 liberty-loving people of the beneficent Western Republic and the representatives of the anywhere from 200,000 to 15,000,000 liberty-loving peoples of other continents was immaterial, as long as America's representative could be approached.

And so it was that any astute observer would find not only in the corridors, but in the temporary throne rooms of visiting Kings at leading hotels, and in the cabinets of Prime and Foreign Ministers in three-story Paris whitestone fronts, Jimmie Hall of the Texan press syndicate (representative of 100,000,000 people) or Pete Smith of the Wyoming Press (representative of 100,000,000 people)—being talked to or at by King or Minister, if not in our own native language, then through some Court interpreter. And the tenor of the speech was always "America, we count on you."

In this presentation of facts to the virgin mind of the unprejudiced and naïve newspaper man, the Lithuanians, buffer State without boundaries between Russia and Germany, certainly had an advantage. Their agent was a young Detroit lawyer, graduate of a Middle Western university, of Lithuanian abstraction, a perpetual cigar in his mouth, a derby always on his head, a fur coat always on his back. He was building up a practice for the League of Nations Court. In the meanwhile he carried seven million people (according to Lithuanian reckoning) in his pocket and also a Prime Minister, kept dated up for lunch and dinner and supper with American press correspondents. I should not have been surprised if any very busy American newspaper man had arranged a breakfast or even pre-breakfast bath-room date with the enterprising American Lithuanian patriot and his Prime Minister. Some talked of being buttonholed in the barber's chair by the assiduous Detroit diplomat.

Jugoslavia, at the beginning of the Conference, had a man who had seen experience in the byways of American publicity—on both sides of the fence. He had been a tenor singer before American audiences—and a worker for newspapers besides. Jugoslavia was in a bad way when he was working for her cause—nowhere to go but to Serbia for recognition. Our friend, therefore, was both a High Commissioner for Jugoslavia, and, for reasons of safe conduct over annoying boundaries, a Serbian diplomat. He dwelt much, in his contact with us, on the well-flavored wines of his native country and the beauty and fullness of spirit of the native Jugoslavic melodies. And because he was a good fellow and had known the hard knocks of a vaudeville circuit in the States, Jugoslavia's agent grew in popularity.

Somewhere—if you happen to possess an ethnological map of Eurasia—you will find the land of the Kurds. (It will depend much, however, upon the nationality of the man who made the map.) We, for our part, had never heard of them until one morning, in the press room, we were suddenly apprised of our ignorance. It was in the form of a scrap of paper (paper is expensive in France) pinned to the bulletin board, with an appeal in English to this effect:

"We have been Kurds the last ten thousands years. During all that time we have been surrounded on all sides by barbarians—by Russians, by Cossacks, by Uzechoslövaks, by Poles, and so forth, who have tried to suppress our national institutions and customs. We appeal to President Wilson and the people of the great Republic he represents to make us free, autonomous, and independent, and we count upon the traditional liberty-loving Americans for this.

Yours for a free Kurdom,
(Signed) The Kur of Kurds."

There is a notice to the effect that the High Plenipotentiary of the Kurds will be at home to American journalists next Sunday afternoon. The notice neglects to mention what every American newspaper man knows—that sherry and port and other wines, which cost at least 3 francs a glass at the "moche" bars and 5 francs at the better cafés, will also be served.

Arabs drop into town. They pitch their tents at the Hotel Continental. To give a real Arabian touch, the two black serving men of his Royal Highness the Emir guard the royal throne room, sitting on Louis XVI. chairs in the red carpeted corridor. They wear college brand clothes, a bit worn to be sure, but white turbans with long linen trailers give them the true Arabian stamp, while little French bellboys in blue uniforms, with many buttons, products of western civilization, deliver to them on silver platters visiting cards of American newspaper men come to see the Prince on a little matter of the Arabian Empire—Mesopotamia, Syria, the Hedjaz, bones of contention among the Allies. America is looked to by the Emir to cut the Gordian Knot. The oldest civilization in the world seeks from the youngest its independence and its freedom.

The Prince Emir, a young man of earnest mien and stately bearing, is surrounded at his hotel by a royal Court, which even includes a brilliant young English Colonel, chief political and diplomatic adviser, and a Syrian American, who when he was in the States wandered far enough from Washington Street to get a clear idea of who's who and what's what in America. His Highness the Emir, the eighty-eighth of his line, is well informed. Through an Arabian interpreter, late a student at Oxford, he tells me in his throne room, where he receives me, with all the pomp and majesty that is in Kings: "Tell the 100,000,000 American people that we count on them to keep us delivered from our oppressors, the Turks. Tell them that we depend upon them to guarantee our liberties—the liberties we have fought for against the Turks. Tell them that should we not receive the liberties we have struggled for, we will ourselves emulate America's example and continue to fight for them or die in the attempt."

It is learned that the Prince Emir, who has personally led his hordes against the Turk during the war, now has the French against him, the British for him, in his plans for a free Arabia, and that he looks across the Atlantic for the push of public opinion which will make him and his people free.

That is one of the reasons why Arabia moved its quarters from the Continental Hotel to a private residence in the Bois de Boulogne. There is need for privacy when a son of the Sherif of Mecca, a descendant of Mohammed, relates a story of how the product of a Christian civilization wanted to inveigle an unsuspecting Arabian Princeling with a soirée of grand opera ballet girls and dancing.

Czechoslavs and Poles vie with each other for the printed word three thousand miles away. Both realize that they are perhaps better understood in the States than the others. Both have profited in their tactics, by their close contact here. Both, too, have their nationals in the American Army, and these are as good and as proud propagandists as any for their respective homelands.

One of the most interesting of Parisian figures at the Peace Conference, perhaps, is an American Captain in the Intelligence Department, of Czechoslavic origin, who was instrumental in carrying on the Bohemian educational campaign. He was a poor sculptor when he came to America years ago. A policeman's driving him away from a corner where he was selling his modeled figures thrust him into other fields. In Paris he was advising our new allies how to use their new-made freedom and publicity. When last we heard of him, he was in Prague, organizing public opinion against Bolshevist propaganda

The First Children's Year

TODAY marks the close of the first Children's Year. It was inaugurated by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense as a war measure. President Wilson said it was "second only in importance" to measures needed to meet the requirements of combatants.

Although the year has an official closing date the work obviously cannot come to an abrupt end, and much is still in process of accomplishment. The special appropriation fund lasts till July 1, 1919, and a part of this sum will be used to finance a working conference in this country with child welfare experts from England, France, Italy, and other allied countries, to consider "minimum standards for the health, education, and work of the American child." This conference is to be followed by a series of regional conferences in various cities in which tentative standards of child welfare will be discussed and criticised.

In casting up accounts it is found that the great lesson really learned is that child welfare is not only a war measure but a peace measure. What, then, has been accomplished by the first Children's Year?

The Federal Children's Bureau furnished the program. The work was grouped under five topics: Public protection of mothers, infants, and young children; home care and income; child labor and education; recreation; children in need of special care.

About 17,000 local or community committees did the actual work, and too much cannot be said of the devotion of many doctors, nurses, school officials, and other representatives of social work who gave their services freely and unstintingly.

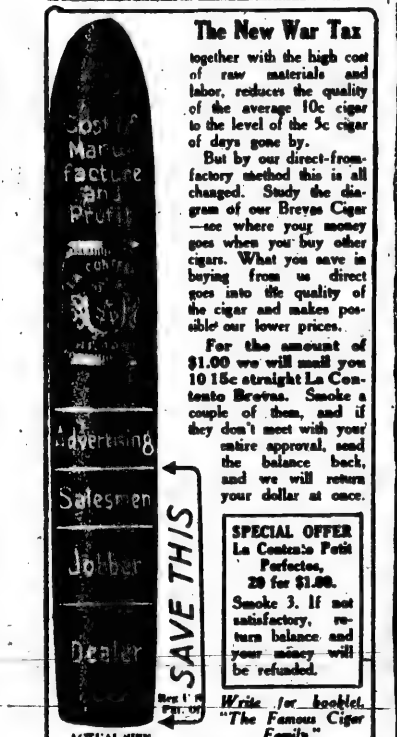
The first activity of children's year was the weighing and measuring of babies throughout the country. In children's health centres, in schools, in clubrooms, traveling clinics, babies and children under 6 were weighed and measured. These and other measures undertaken in the nation-wide campaign have brought a new national consciousness of the importance of baby welfare.



The Future in the Balance—Thousands of Children Were Weighed and Measured During Children's Year.

At a Children's Open-Air Conference in the South During Children's Year.

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I sent the lobster. And because so many people have declared my lobster to be the best lobster they have ever eaten, I am now giving other folks the opportunity to have it at home, *and to try it, at my expense, before they buy.*

Maybe you, too, would rather have fresh lobster than anything else to eat. No salad quite "touches the spot" like lobster salad. And so simple to make. Just chill a package of Davis' lobster in your ice-box; cut in half-inch cubes; arrange on a bed of crisp, white lettuce; mayonnaise all over; garnish with hard-boiled egg, and, if you wish, a dash of paprika—and then—my, how good it tastes!

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Guaranteed? I do even better than that. I send it to you free of all shipping charges—*to try.* If you are not satisfied that you will want to order not only more lobster, but also some of my other sea-foods, you can send back what you haven't sampled, and I'll stand all the expense.

Inland folks can't get choice salt-water fish. That's what started me in business 33 years ago. Today I am supplying 100,000 families with sea-food right from the ocean. And I can furnish you (I never sell to dealers) with lobsters just like the lobster we have for ourselves here at Gloucester.

So now read the coupon down at the corner of this advertisement, sign and mail it, and I'll send you—all express charges prepaid—the best "lobster feed" (as we say here at Gloucester) you ever put your tooth to. Get the request started today.

Because my lobster is put up when it comes from the lobster-men's pots is why it is so fresh and crisp, and so different from the ordinary kind. It's just like lobster freshly picked from the shell.

Sincerely yours,
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Founder and President
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we purchase airplanes, clothing, food, medicinal supplies, surgical instruments; we cut down French forests for lumber, (50,000,000 feet in the month of October alone—as well as 80,000 cords of wood and railway ties for more than 1,000 miles of track); we quarried their stone to build our roads, we drew on their reservoirs of water to cook, to bathe, to wash our wounds. Proper courses of action all of them, obviously proper in instances within the ken of the lay mind, and just as plainly proper in every instance when analyzed by logical minds.

Every 18 pounds of finished smokeless powder requires 14 pounds of cotton and 700 pounds of mixed acid for its nitration, so we made the guncotton to the extent of more than half of a billion pounds on this side of the water and saved the weight and bulk required for the shipment of the raw materials. A similar condition obtained with regard to high explosives. Guided by the same sound principle, we shipped in bulk pierced shell blanks to keep their factories going to the limit of their capacity, and so on through the complete category of articles or components required for our common use.

There never was a time when the production of smokeless powder and high explosives did not only equal American requirements, but in addition provided large quantities for both France and England.

Of shoulder rifles, there were produced in the nineteen months of our participation in the war over 2,500,000—a quantity greater than that produced during that period by either France (1,600,000) or England, (1,870,000,) notwithstanding our handicap of a standing start. To use a fairer method of comparison, the average monthly production during July, August, and September of 1918 was: France, 40,500; England, 112,821; America, 233,562. In other words, not only did America attain a greater total during the same period of time, but when the race was called off at the signing of the armistice, America was actually producing at a rate twice that of England and five times that of France.

Of small arms ammunition (for pistols, rifles, and machine guns) 2,879,148,000 rounds were produced during the nineteen months between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, a total corresponding to one complete round every twenty seconds for 1,918 years.

Of machine guns and automatic rifles America produced during the period from April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, a total (181,662) slightly greater than that of England (181,404), and slightly less than that of France (229,238); but a fairer basis of comparison—the average monthly rate of production during the months immediately preceding the signing of the armistice—indicates that America was producing 27,270 per month, more than twice as many automatic rifles and machine guns per month as France, (12,122,) and nearly three times as many per month as England, (10,947.)

As to artillery ammunition, a typical instance is the 75-mm. project. Of this calibre four and a quarter million of high explosive shells, more than a half million of gas shells and over seven and a quarter million of shrapnel had been produced complete when the armistice was signed. From Jan. 18, 1918, when the first complete American division entered the line, until firing ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, a total of six and a quarter million rounds of 75-mm. ammunition were expended by American artillerymen.

Of the artillery program proper it is difficult to appraise the performance, for the reason that, in effect, the race was called off before it was half run. It took England nearly four years to equip her army with artillery and ammunition. On that basis we had two years and five months leeway before incomplete equipment with American-made artillery could definitely be called poor performance.

The ordnance objective was advisedly a *rate of production* adequate for an army of 5,000,000 men. To win that objective we had to allot time for the building of plants and the development of manufacturing methods capable of such a rate of production. We were building to make ultimate victory absolutely certain, and there never was a moment when the ordnance program did not absolutely guarantee the ultimate defeat of Germany.

The fact that the American munitions program alone was greater than that which Germany could attempt after forty years of preparation for war is but little realized in this country, but no doubt was realized in Germany, and undoubtedly it contributed substantially to victory by its reaction upon the minds of the military authorities of the Central Empires.

As to the quality of our product—the eagerness of the poilu to acquire an American rifle, with its rimless, non-jamming ammunition; the universally acknowledged excellence of the American automatic pistol; the purchase by the French Government of 550 155-mm. howitzers of American manufacture after French designs; the cabled request of the French Government for a continuous monthly supply of 3,000 Browning machine guns, and 50,000,000 cartridges for them, after witnessing their performance under battle conditions; the general order from British General Headquarters directing that on account of the greater uniformity and consequent less danger to the troops advancing under its protection only American-made powder be used for artillery barrages—all these were sincere tributes to American excellence from qualified judges, who were backing their opinions with their lives.

The credit for these achievements is due not alone to the ninety-seven officers of the Ordnance Department of the Regular Army, the nucleus of knowledge upon which the effort was based, nor even to the 6,000 temporary officers from civil life, the administrative directors and engineering advisers in the effort. American science, American engineering, American industry were on trial, and to American science, engineering, and industry mobilized, co-ordinated, concentrated on this, the greatest combined human effort of all history—veritably to the mind and hand of America itself must credit be given for the solution of the ordnance problem!

The thanks of the writer are due Benedict Crowell, the Acting Secretary of War, for his permission to publish this article and to utilize therein material from his forthcoming report as Director of Munitions, now in press.

American Officer's Tennis Tourney on the Riviera

POST-ARMISTICE days have brought no more striking contrast to the fighting of last October than the great tennis tournament held recently at Cannes, on the French Riviera, for officers of the American Expeditionary Force. Men whose names are household words to tennis players the world over—who had dropped for a while out of the public view (that is, as individuals) while they fought with thousands of the Americans on the Marne, in the St. Mihiel salient, in the Argonne, and elsewhere—suddenly reappeared in their old frontier rôle, clad in flannels and wielding their racquets before crowds of spectators.

The entry list was reminiscent of two-score years' entries at Newport and Forest Hills. William A. Larned, who was a tennis wonder in Spanish war days, was there, along with the latest champion, young Richard Norris Williams of Philadelphia. (He is the latest champion, because honors won in America since 1916 don't really count.) Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, displayed his swift left-handed strokes, and "Waddie" Washburn, with his formidable spectacles and his more formidable whip-lash forehand, was among those who came down from the Army of Occupation. Among others well known in tennis circles who took part in the Cannes meet were George Wrenn, Dean Mathey, Douglas Watters, H. C. Breck, and A. J. Osterdorf.

It was an official event, this tennis tournament, and the best players in all the A. E. F. units were selected for attendance, in accordance with a bulletin issued from General Headquarters. Colonel Wait G. Johnson, himself an army player of note, was in charge of the affair and managed it in person from start to finish.

A total of nearly two hundred entries made it the greatest American tennis meeting ever held, except for the national championship. And the presence of so many leading players, the gayety and holiday atmosphere of the place, the undercurrent of consciousness of the difference between this kind of activity and the grim business of five months before—all these circumstances served to give the gathering an exceptionally keen flavor of fun.



WATCHING THE PLAY AT CANNES: A group of American officers. On the extreme right, in the act of taking a cigar from his mouth, is Major William A. Larned. Next to him is Captain Devereux Milburn, and on Captain Milburn's right, with his face turned away, is Captain George A. Lyon. Seated, with the riding crop, is Lieutenant Stacy Brown, a skillful young player from Harvard and a bearer of the Croix de Guerre.



SPECTATORS AT THE ARMY TOURNAMENT.
From Left to Right: Captain Ellis, Lieutenant Butler, and Mrs. Hyde.

The vast Hotel Carlton, only a few paces from where the Mediterranean beats upon the beach, was the tennis headquarters, and the players found that rooms had been reserved for them there.

As to the quality of play, it was much better than had been expected. Not only had some of the most skillful players found opportunities to snatch a little practice elsewhere—Captain Williams and Captain Washburn, for example, at an interallied meet in Paris—but some of the entrants had managed to get to Cannes or Nice a few days ahead of time for warming-up play.

Major Larned showed his old-time form when the ball came within his reach, but he was not able to get about the court rapidly, and was eliminated in an early round by Captain F. P. Payn, a clever performer, who, though not of great note in the world of tennis, subsequently reached the semi-final round and therein took one set from Washburn. Major Wrenn, never so good at singles as doubles, was in the running only for a round or two. Lieut. Col. Davis had his strokes going better than either of the other two old-timers, and made his way into the last eight.

H. C. Breck, formerly of California, more recently of Washington, D. C., sprung a surprise by defeating Douglass Watters of New Orleans, a surprise, that is, to the majority, but not to those familiar with young Breck's play. Also in the nature of a surprise was the easy defeat of Mathey by Washburn, who is ranked the higher of the two, but at Cannes had seemed to be a little wild, while Mathey had been playing unusually well. The Harvard man had steadied down before meeting Mathey in both accuracy and pace, and was near the top of his game. He won from the Princeton crack in straight sets.

The singles winner in the finals was Williams, who defeated Washburn. The doubles winners were Williams and Washburn, who downed Davis and Chaplain Dell.

When not engaged in the tournament, the tennis players had plenty to amuse them—dances at the Officers' Club and no end of tea-drinking and bridge.



"Come right in, doctor."

conducted by German merchant princes.

The Poles—Prime Ministers, statesmen, everybody—are as easily available as famous prima donnas, tenors, and baritones in any well-run opera house. And if the aspiring nationalities and oppressed peoples are scrambling for the favor of us poor press correspondents, are the Greater Powers, the Council of Ten, doing nothing for the ten million back home? By no means. They are busier—on a larger scale. With more finesse—to be sure. The man with the cigar in his mouth and a derby on his head, the late itinerant tenor, gives way to a Marquis and Lord. The drink of good fellowship becomes a meal. White stone houses blossom out into millionaires' palaces rented for the occasion.

Who of us has not met Italy's representative? a veteran of her campaigns, tall, statuesque, handsome, a patter of backs, hail fellow well met picked for American newspaper men's especial consumption. He is a veritable Cook's Tours agency, when it comes to arranging personally conducted trips for American correspondents. He has arranged them for the Adriatic littoral and into Jugoslavia, to prove the Italian nature of these countries. It is said by those who have undertaken these free voyages that to stray from the straight and narrow path of the itinerary, physical and mental, is a grave faux pas, not to be condoned. Thus Socialists and labor leaders are taboo for interviews, and slums and back streets likewise. One correspondent, who was a member of such a personally conducted tour, has even stated that his satchel was searched for the manuscript of an interview with an Italian labor leader. But this must be an exaggeration!

When I was leaving Paris, the bluff gentleman was crying out in the market places that there were still six places—count them, six—open for American press correspondents to the Dalmatian coast. I left before he had filled his quota.

Lord Northcliffe did his bit in the world war when he gave a reception to American newspaper men at the Ritz and provided a festive American bar in one corner of the room, where American drinks were served free by French gentlemen in white coats. Incidentally Lord Northcliffe invited those present to accept a trip to England to see her reception to our President. Lord Derby, British Ambassador to France, who was present, by chance, seconded the motion. And many of the correspondents accepted the welcome invitation.

The British statesmen were most readily available for the American press. At stated intervals, too, receptions were given to them, and a seasoned journalist handled routine announcements.

When France realized finally that even war bread could be buttered as much by American public opinion as by American loans, she did what France always does. She did "un beau geste." With that broad, sweeping flourish of the hand she requisitioned what was at the same time her most magnificent and her ugliest millionaire's palace—the Dufayel mansion—gave it a name, the "Cercle Etrangère de la Presse," and provided a bar and a restaurant, (strange bedfellows of public opinion.) The cooking is good and the prices reasonable. The "club" provides an excellent, well-situated meeting place for the correspondents of all nations.

The fight for American public opinion is a natural one. Since Wilson's arrival the peoples of Europe and the statesmen of Europe have realized that the people rule, that the fight for the predominance of their particular view must be made before the people. More than that, since the war they have realized the importance of having on their side the public opinion of a majority of the one hundred million, even though they be 3,000 miles away.

So Kings and Ministers strain every muscle and nerve to get the ear of the American press correspondent. He is the most popular man in Europe today.

Postcards to Help French Orphans

THE Easter postcards reproduced here are issued by the New York Committee of the "Fatherless Children of France," and the proceeds of their sale at 10 cents each go to support the orphans of slain French soldiers. The designs are the gift of two artists, Messrs. Walter de Maris and Alexander J. Rummler. The committee has headquarters at 11 West Forty-sixth Street, where photographs of French orphans can be seen.

Ten cents enables a widowed mother to keep her child with her in her own home for a day, and $36.50 insures this happiness for a whole year. Any one giving or pledging this amount receives the name and address of a child, and can correspond with it.

While saving the children from suffering—and want is the first aim of the "Fatherless Children of France," its secondary aims are not less important, to wit, to build the France of the future through the children of the present, and to establish personal ties between the sister Republics of France and the United States.





Simple Life in the Swiss Alps

Zermatt a Favorite Resort for Climbers and Lovers of Wild Flowers, Not for the Fashionable—Ruskin Helped Make It Famous

By JULIAN GRANDE.

BERNE, Switzerland.

WERE I asked to select an Alpine resort in which to rest next Summer and forget the last five years, I would make no new choice; but, on the contrary, an old one. I should once more select a spot in which I have spent almost all my Summers for the last thirty years—Zermatt.

One reason, I am convinced, why so many people who have forsaken other Swiss Summer resorts still cling to Zermatt is that it is far less exploited than most Alpine places, while cheap "conducted parties" are not encouraged. The footpaths and bridlepaths have been left mere paths, winding steeply along the flower-clad hill slopes, which smell, as Kipling said of the Sussex Downs, "like down in Paradise." They have not been broadened and "improved" into small roads, and without doubt a genuine path, even though somewhat rough and with frequent obstructions in the form of tree roots and projecting rocks, is infinitely dearer to the soul of most mountain lovers than smooth, well-made miniature roads on which it is quite possible to walk in shoes which would not look clumsy on the promenade of the most fashionable watering place.

Again, Zermatt hotels are not pretentious, and the owner of those to which English-speaking visitors have chiefly resorted in the past and still do chiefly resort has had the good sense to leave them as they are, comparatively simple, though thoroughly comfortable, and in no sense "palaces." Thus they are in keeping with their surroundings, and far more pleasant to stay in than the monstrous and incongruous erections which disfigure some Swiss mountain villages.

Indeed, but for the Gornergrat Electric Mountain Railway and the extra hotels which have been built, few shops, and an English church, Zermatt, with its blackened wood châlets is, in fact, even now merely a primitive mountain hamlet, with a population of some 800 souls, most folk who live absolutely apart from the world, except during the three or four months of the Summer season. The railway from Visp to Zermatt runs only in Summer.

A rare variety and profusion of wild flowers flourish around Zermatt, and, indeed, about the Valais in general. In the woods and mountain pastures and about the rocks and rock-strewn slopes—everywhere they may be found; and to many people they have always been undoubtedly one of the chief charms of the Zermatt neighborhood. So far as I know, there is not another Alpine district with such a number of different kinds of wild flowers, plants, and herbs.

For some reason the flower plunderer has either stayed his hand in this valley or has passed it by, for here several of the rarer and choicer sorts of Alpine blossoms, almost extinct, or at least very rare in most parts of Switzerland, are still flourishing. Martagon lilies, for instance, and edelweiss are common, and the mountain paths are often bordered with the true Alpine rose, deepest crimson in hue. Many a meadow is purple and gold with the starry flowers of the Alpine aster, common here as a field daisy; many a rock slope is overgrown with mountain pinks while, as for the *arnica montana*, the rhododendrons, and fields of pinks, asters, geums, rock roses, sweet alyssum, sedums, arabis, Alpine toadflax, houseworts, wild thyme, edelweiss, rampions, Alpine clovers in great variety, the dominant tones being orange and pale yellow, thrown into relief by the many mauves, the bright pinks, and the creamy whites.

The Gornergrat Railway passes the Riffelalp, (7,260 feet,) another favorite Summer resort of British and Americans. The Riffelalp is not even a village or hamlet, but merely the site of a hotel, an English church, and a Roman Catholic chapel up among pine woods, overlooking a magnificent panorama, embracing the Matterhorn, Weisshorn, Gabelhorn, Zinal Rothorn, Dent Blanche, and Monte Rose range, with several of the great glaciers.

It must not for a moment be thought that walking about the lower slopes and



The Matterhorn Route From Zermatt. The Crosses Mark the Sites of the Two Huts.



A Woman Climber on the Great Gendarme of the Matterhorn.

and dining jackets are not worn at table d'hôte dinner, but those who want to display the latest finery at casinos, cinematographs, or theatrical entertainments, or try their luck at gaming tables need not go to Zermatt. Its attractions are of a wholly different order.

For some reason or reasons Zermatt has always been a predominantly British and American resort, and even during the war it was selected by British officers interned in Switzerland as the place where they wished to go to recuperate. More than a hundred Red Cross nurses were the guests of one of the leading Zermatt hotels during the Summers of 1915 to 1918. Undoubtedly the early visits of Professor J. D. Forbes, when making his special researches into the movement of glaciers; of John Ball, the naturalist, and of John Ruskin, and afterward their writings, did much to excite in the British public a desire to see Zermatt and wander about among its valleys and glaciers.

It was, however, Whymper's first ascent of the Matterhorn, and the tragedy connected therewith, which really made Zermatt's fame. July 14, 1915, was the fiftieth anniversary of this first ascent, and on July 25, 1914, an international committee was formed in Zermatt to commemorate this, one of the great events in the annals of mountaineering; but owing to the war nothing further was done, and many of the original committee of twenty-four have since been killed. Nevertheless, it may be hoped that the statue which it was then decided to erect to the memory of Whymper and his guides, the two Taugwalders, as well as to that of his companions, Lord Francis Douglas, Mr. Hadow, the Rev. Charles Hudson, and their guide, Michael Croz—all killed—will one day be erected.

Since this, the best remembered of all Alpine accidents, Zermatt has become the most frequented climbing centre in the Alps, and the Zermatt guides have won a now well-established reputation. Each guide must pass severe tests before he is licensed by the authorities, and there is a recognised tariff for the ascent of each peak and the crossing of each pass, as well as for smaller excursions for which a guide is necessary. Climbers often engage a guide for a fortnight, three weeks, or even a month.



How the Women Dress for Alpine Climbing.

the creeping *gypsophila*, I have never seen anything like them elsewhere. The arnica covers whole slopes and carpets the woods until the ground is orange completely over with its blossoms; the creeping *gypsophila* clothes the bare rocks and borders the paths with its tufts of white and pale pink flowers; and the rhododendrons make the semi-shaded slopes beneath the larches almost a sheet of rosy red.

On the slopes at the head of the Zermatt Valley the Summer pastures are blue in July, and even August, with Alpine forget-me-nots or mauve with pansies, starred with the small gentian, or patched with the pink of the "marmot's bread" (*silene acaulis*); higher up, to 11,000 feet or more, the hardiest and lowest-growing flowers bloom late into the Summer; while slightly lower down, especially where there is the moisture of streams and the shelter of rocks, grow glaciers in the Zermatt range is like walking about the Rigi; there are no crowds, and it is quite likely that a walker may spend a whole day out without meeting any one save perhaps a peasant or herdsman, or, it may be, a climber with his guides. Nevertheless, on a fine day, Zermatt Village is sometimes almost deserted; every one is out walking, climbing, or up the Gornergrat. At other times, when the weather is not altogether settled, the tennis courts, of which there are several, are occupied all day long, while numbers are sitting out of doors in sheltered verandas, reading or listening to an Italian orchestra. Again, some are always to be seen looking through a telescope at climbers on the Matterhorn.

At the same time let none imagine that Zermatt in any way savors of the fashionable health resort or watering place. I do not say that evening dresses

the total machine-gun equipment of a division consisted of 768 light automatic rifles and 262 heavy machine guns—an increase in this type of equipment of 2,060 per cent.

Naturally, every automatic arm added to the standard equipment of a division carried a corresponding increase in the requirements for .30-calibre ammunition. The demands for ammunition for the automatic arms of a division in time of peace, compared to the corresponding demands of a division equipped as it was at the time of the armistice, represented an increase of 4,085 per cent., or, compared with the corresponding demands of a division equipped as contemplated at the time of the armistice, represented an increase in ammunition requirements of 6,818 per cent.

Hence, if the number of divisions in the army was to be increased twenty-five fold, the automatic arms manufacturing capacity had to be increased eight hundred fold, and the ammunition manufacturing capacity had at the same time to be increased sixteen hundred fold, as compared with pre-war conditions.

Before the United States entered the war practically all field artillery, including guns, howitzers, limbers, caissons, repair wagons, &c., were animal drawn, the Ordnance Department furnishing only the harness and other horse equipment.

During the war the motorization of artillery proceeded at an unprecedented rate. Tractors now pull guns, motor ammunition trucks displace caissons and limbers; complete machine shops mounted on motor trucks supplant the old forge limbers and battery and store wagons; machine guns instead of being packed on mules of trailed behind horses are mounted on mechanical means of transport in the light and heavy tanks. Even the larger field guns are being mounted on self-propelling platforms, a caterpillar tractor providing not only means of transportation for the gun it mounts, but means for aiming it to the right or left.

These changes bring others in their wake. The higher speed of motor-drawn artillery vehicles demands rubber tired wheels. The substitution of the automatic rifle for the ordinary shoulder rifle entails a tremendous increase in the capacity of the ammunition train, until the cumulative effect passes beyond all ordinary computation. In every case the tendency has been toward methods of warfare more mechanically efficient and correspondingly more complicated and more difficult to manufacture.

The outstanding characteristics of the ordnance problem were, then:

(a) The extremely limited knowledge available for its solution.

(b) The great difficulty encountered in utilizing foreign knowledge to assist in the solution of the American problem.

(c) A super-ratio of increased quantitative requirements resulting solely from the peace into war transition, in addition to the straight numerical ratio of increase due to the increased strength of the army.

(d) Another super-ratio of increased quantitative requirements resulting from the constant trend toward extending the use of the more highly mechanical devices.

(e) The depletion of the world's resources in raw materials and skilled labor already existing when we entered the war, and increasing toward exhaustion due to the added demands resulting from our participation as an effective military force.



Sixteen-Inch Howitzer Firing "Smokeless" Powder. The Smoke Caught by the Camera Looks to the Eye Like a Golden Haze.

The cumulative effect of these factors produced a task of such inherent difficulty and such immeasureable vastness as to transcend the most imaginative conception of the human mind. The estimated cost of the ordnance required to equip our first 5,000,000 men was between $12,000,000,000 and $13,000,000,000. Between the date of the first Continental Congress and April 6, 1917, the successive sixty-four Congresses of the United States in all their regular and special sessions appropriated but $26,000,000,000 for every conceivable purpose, including the Revolutionary War, the war of 1812, the Mexican War, the civil war, the Spanish-American war, the pensions resulting from these wars, the cost of the whole army and navy establishment, the whole Post Office system, the customs, internal revenue, and Treasury activities, the control of immigration and administration of justice, the river and harbor improvements, public works of every description, the salary of every Government employe from Chief Executive to humble messengers, all representing in their aggregate over 140 years' activity of one of the largest Governments in the history of the world.

The ordnance problem, then, required for its solution, *within two years*, approximately one-half the aggregate effort of the nation from its foundation to the date it entered the great war. An industrial effort which, expressed in terms of equivalent cost, would build a New York City complete every year or a Panama Canal every thirty days.

The period from the birth of Christ to the signing of the armistice aggregates 1,018,000,000 minutes. The total cost of the ordnance effort to equip our first 5,000,000 men represented an expenditure of about *one dollar every five seconds* of the period from the nativity to the armistice.

It involved also the mobilization of science and industry and their co-ordination with the military establishment to an extent approaching the ultimate of possibility.

Ordnance being in general non-commercial, it was necessary in most instances to design the plant, to construct the buildings and facilities, and to manufacture the machinery before starting production. The total effort on these mere preliminaries was itself a task and an accomplishment of the greatest magnitude.

The production, for instance, of "smokeless" powder, a single component of artillery ammunition, itself but a single item of the artillery program, involved the construction of vast plants, one of which consisted of more than 1,000 factory buildings, spread over 1,000 acres, including a power plant with 68 boilers, developing a total of 85,000 horse power, and requiring equipment to handle 5,000 tons every 24 hours; refrigerating equipment to yield an equivalent of 3,200,000 pounds every 24 hours; pumping stations and filtration plants to provide water equal to the amount used each year by the City of Cleveland; housing facilities for 30,000 workers, including 3,867 separate dwellings or community houses, spread over 560 acres; seventeen miles of fence for protective purposes, the whole requiring more than 30,000 car loads of building material, which placed in a solid train would extend from New York to Washington.

Before construction could be started, seven miles of railroad track was built (and was built in twenty-nine days) to connect the plant with the nearest existing railway system; 54 miles of standard gauge track had to be built within the plant limits to handle the daily freight traffic of 600 carloads of raw material and finished product. At the peak of construction the total working force was 33,170 persons, to whom were served 1,125,345 meals a week at low cost by the commissary department.

With this knowledge of the magnitude of the ordnance problem and its inherent difficulties, it is possible to examine the solution of the problem in a far more intelligent manner than would obtain solely from the inspection of detailed data. It was and is impossible to improvise an ordnance expert. However, engineers who had been eminently successful in private enterprise entered the Ordnance Department. By concentrating on the solution of a single phase of the ordnance problem the broad experience and training of these engineers there was produced a considerable number of improvised ordnance specialists in contradistinction to the ordnance expert of pre-war times, who was required to possess a more general knowledge of all features of ordnance from design and development through procurement, production, inspection, and supply of troops.

The industrial field, too, yielded a generous contribution of the best ability of the country. Men came to unfamiliar tasks, to buy and procure unfamiliar materials in markets where no readily available supply existed. They had to design and erect complete manufacturing plants and to teach manufacturing methods, which they themselves often had first to learn. The intricate problem of ordnance supply to armies in the field had to be worked out largely by a personnel new to the task.

The advice and wishes of our allies received full consideration, many times at a sacrifice to a natural national pride. On their advice and formally expressed joint desire, we in many instances undertook the manufacture of components instead of complete assembled units; powder for propelling charges and high explosives for bursting charges of ammunition, instead of assembled rounds complete in lesser quantity; blank forgings or rough machined forgings for cannon projectiles, or recuperators in place of the corresponding finished articles; motors and structural steel work for standardized tanks for joint use in lieu of a smaller number of complete units for our own service only. We yielded priority on raw material sorely needed to make our own program a success—but even more badly needed by our allies to stave off defeat until we should arrive in force.

We did purchase artillery abroad—artillery and ammunition for it; so also did

ORDNANCE DEALINGS WITH ALLIES.

Purchases by the Army Ordnance Department from the Allies were only one-fifth as great as sales to the Allies by it and American manufacturers, as shown by the following table, covering the period from April 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918:

Purchases	$439,234,236.93
Sales by Army Ordnance Department to allied Governments	$799,616,062.69
Sales by U. S. manufacturers other than Army Ordnance Department to allied Governments	2,404,767,984.69
Total Sales	$2,759,384,276.69



A Single Shipment to France—7,000 Caisson Limbers Made in a Detroit Automobile Factory.

Arming Our Millions: Part Played by Col. House

(Continued from Page 2)

manufacture of materials of war should be utilized to the fullest possible extent. Both Great Britain and France had built up capacity for the manufacture of munitions of war on a scale large enough to provide original equipment for armies raised and trained during the nearly three years preceding our entrance into the war; material to replace losses in the field due to premature bursts, erosion, capture or enemy fire, and proper reserves.

Of the total capacity for manufacturing munitions in France and England, about 75 per cent. was devoted to the maintenance of *materiel* already issued and to the building up of adequate reserves, leaving the balance available for the manufacture of initial equipment for additional forces. However, both nations had practically exhausted their reservoirs of personnel, so that, had we not entered the war, about 25 per cent. of their manufacturing capacity would have been largely wasted because men were lacking to fire more guns.

With the advent of America, the aspect of the situation changed. The manpower of America provided the additional millions to whom could be given the munitions produced by that portion of the allied capacity not required for the maintenance of their own forces and the building up of their own reserves.

All of these considerations were brought to the attention of the mission headed by Colonel E. M. House, which visited Europe to ascertain the means by which American military aid could most quickly be brought to bear. After consultation with the best-informed minds in Europe, he sent the Secretary of War a cablegram which deserves to be preserved as one of the most significant and far-reaching documents of the great struggle:

> The representatives of Great Britain and France state that their production of artillery, field, medium and heavy, is now established on so large a scale that they are able to equip completely all American divisions as they arrive in France during the year 1918 with the best make of British and French guns and howitzers.
>
> The British and French ammunitions supply and reserves are sufficient to provide the requirements of the American Army thus equipped at least up to June, 1918, provided that the existing six-inch shell plants in the United States and Dominion of Canada are maintained in full activity and provided that the manufacture of six-inch howitzer carriages in the United States is to some extent sufficiently developed.
>
> On the other hand the French and to a lesser extent the British require as soon as possible large supplies of propellants and high explosives, and the British require the largest possible production of six-inch howitzers from now onward and of eight-inch and 9.2-inch shell from June onward. In both of these matters they ask the assistance of the Americans.
>
> With a view, therefore, to expediting and facilitating the equipment of the American armies in France, and, second, *securing the maximum ultimate development of the munitions supply with the minimum strain upon available tonnage*, the representatives of Great Britain and France propose that the field, medium and heavy artillery be supplied during 1918, and as long after as may be found convenient, from British and French gun factories, and they ask that the American efforts shall be immediately directed to the production of propellant and high explosives on the largest possible scale.

In this way alone can the tonnage difficulty be minimized and potential artillery development both in guns and shell of the combined French, British, and American Armies be maintained in 1918 and still more in 1919.

These conditions resulted in our accepting the offer of our allies and then proceeding to plan the American munition program on a basis advisedly deferring a small initial production in favor of a later but vastly larger ultimate production maturing within the time limit set by our allies.

With this logical division of duties agreed upon, there still remained grave questions of priority to be decided; the impending exhaustion of the world's resources in certain raw materials continually demanded more and more serious consideration. The raw material question required co-ordination through the War Industries Board to determine allocations, not only in competition with various other supply agencies of the army, but between the army and other agencies of the United States Government, such as the navy, the Shipping Board, the Railroad Administration, &c.; further between the war needs of the United States and the war needs of its allies, and finally between war needs in general and the surviving peace industries of the country whose existence had to be permitted if the money to carry on the war was to be successfully raised.



Mobile Eight-Inch Howitzer on a Caterpillar Mount.—It Shoots and Then Runs.

In some instances, it was a case not of current demand exceeding current supply merely, but of total immediate demand exceeding the total of the world's known availability.

The situation created a world problem, so that the production of ordnance, at first a manufacturing problem difficult enough in itself, became more and more, as the limit of expansion was approached, a problem of securing raw materials, transportation, and skilled labor.

In the face of this world crisis, American industry resolutely set out to produce these material things which had either an extremely restricted place or no place at all in the peacetime life of the nation. The ordnance problem was essentially a noncommercial one. The knowledge necessary for its solution was, therefore, extremely limited. The nation, particularly the industry of the nation, knew perfectly well how to feed men, to clothe them, to house them, to transport them by rail, motor or horse, because the knowledge required to fulfill these functions was general, but the nation did not know how to arm its manhood.

At the outbreak of war, the total commissioned personnel of the Ordnance Department was 97 officers, whose collective knowledge of this subject represented the sum total of ordnance knowledge available to the War Department; but 11,000 technically trained ordnance officers were required for the first 5,000,000 men. Ninety-seven compared with 11,000 is the ratio between the total of knowledge of the special processes incident to ordnance manufacture. How far this filled our actual requirements can be appreciated from the fact that at the time the armistice was signed there were in the United States nearly 8,000 manufacturing plants, employing more than 4,000,000 persons, engaged in the production of ordnance.

In endeavoring to increase our available ordnance knowledge, we quickly turned to our allies, and they freely and fully gave us of their stores of knowledge—plans, specifications, working models, secret devices, carefully guarded formulae, even complete manufacturing processes. But, even possessing all these forms of assistance, time was required to convert mere conception into actual construction, processes into products, plans and specifications into the material things they depicted, "savoir faire" into "fait accompli." Time was required, and, although Congress could and did appropriate billions of dollars, it did not and could not appropriate a single second of time.

Pooling material resources with our allies entailed as a logical consequence the adoption, for our own manufacturing program, of French types of field guns and light howitzers and British types of heavy howitzers. The British types caused no unusual complications, but the French types introduced into production calculations a factor of importance possibly not fully understood by the lay mind. The entire French systems of engineering and of shop practice were not only radically different from the American systems, but were incapable of ready adaptation, the one to the other. The French use the metric system of measurements; Americans use the English. One inch equals 2.54001 centimeters—neither an exact multiple nor a simple fraction. The effect of this immutable fact is not apparent until one reflects that not a single one of our millions of standard American drills, reamers, taps, or dies will accurately function to produce the results specified on a French drawing in accordance with the metric system.

The French industrial practice develops highly skilled all-around machinists to whom considerable discretion is left in determining finished dimensions and in fitting assembled parts; American industrial practice develops the machine specialist who works to tolerances—to maximum and minimum gauges, and whose output accordingly requires little or no hand-fitting of assembled parts. So, in translating French drawings, they had to be adapted not only to the material phase of American shop practice, but also the personal equation of the American workman.

The French gave us the drawings, even of their most jealously guarded secret devices, but they did not give us and could not give us manufacturing knowledge—the super-machinist's skill required to manufacture, for instance, the hydropneumatic recuperator for absorbing the shock of recoil when the gun is discharged. Action and reaction being equal and opposite, this wonderful device performs a task comparable to bringing quietly and completely to rest the flying projectile before it travels forty inches from the muzzle of the 75-millimeter gun from which it was fired. So intricate it is, so nicely adjusted, that, although it is twenty years old, it had until recently never been sucessfully manufactured outside of France. The Germans have captured hundreds of them. The vaunted Krupps with the model before them have never been able to manufacture even one.

The inherent difficulties encountered in producing ordnance were further complicated by the very vastness of the quantities involved. For a rough approximation, it is fifty times as difficult to feed 5,000,000 men as it is to feed 100,000, whether or not the 100,000 men represent peace conditions and the 5,000,000 men represent war conditions. A man eats no more in time of war than he does in peace. If the same straight numerical proportion held for ordnance, the task of the organization charged with filling the ordnance needs of the army would be insignificant in comparison with the actual conditions.

However, as the Hon. Benedict Crowell will demonstrate in his forthcoming report as Director of Munitions, the task of supplying small arms ammunition increased not only in direct numerical ratio with the increasing strength of the army, but each infantryman in the army as he went to war increased his appetite, so to speak, for small arms ammunition about 1,040 per cent. Likewise each machine gunner, in effect, increased his appetite for ammunition 4,600 per cent., and each artilleryman similarly increased his requirements between 18,200 per cent. and 73,400 per cent. over his peace requirements.

Before the United States entered the war a total of 50 machine guns was the standard equipment of an infantry division. When the armistice was signed

New York, the Unimaginable

A First-Impressionistic Sketch by an Irish Novelist, Fresh From London, Who Found the City a Waking Dream

By SHAW DESMOND.

"WHAT do you think of it?"

That was the question of my Chicago friend on the Mauretania as with Anglo-Saxon phlegm our giantess moved serenely indifferent to the young America which waved and shrieked and sirened its welcome to the 108th New York Infantry—moved indifferent to the arterial pulsation that seemed to come from those shadowy monsters of stone and iron that closed in on us, towering to overwhelm.

Well—I don't think. I can't. I'm past it.

I have been here a week and I am still past it.

But the thing that comes to me, incredible—insistent—is the fact that nobody on the other side has ever told me anything about New York. Perhaps nobody has had imagination enough. New York is unimaginable.

Unimaginable.

They had told me about skyscrapers and dollar scrapers. They had told me about the Biggest Thing Ever. They had told me about the Machine and the Hundred Millions.

But they had not told me that in the half-lights of a March evening the aerial façades that, cloud (or is it steam?) capped, towered into the blue ether were of the stuff of which dreams are made—that the cruel cold arc lights of the City of White Night could under the magic of evening gleam softly as the lamps of heaven—that in the nursery of the nations where the great experiment is working out as surely as a mathematical problem, the gods are weaving the fabric from which the artist of the future will find his inspiration.

And then somebody said that a man named Columbus discovered America.

They had not told me of that terrible pulsation, nor so far as I know were they troubled by the gigantic interrogation as to the travailing Thing Behind or by what it means to the future of Europe and the world in the economic struggle that is coming.

When the giant arm of my plunger lift tossed me to the sixteenth story of my hotel, it tossed me on to the roof of the world—it tossed me into a sphere that was as far from the earth I knew as though I had been tossed on to Venus. When, feathered on air, I flew to the thirty-eighth floor of the Equitable Building and saw the brown specks that crawled intestinally in the city beneath, it was as though I had flown to the land where dreams come true. When I passed into the shadows of Sixty-first Street and caught out of the darkness the rolling whites in the black faces, I might have been in the underworld itself.

When from beneath I look to where the palace of glowing marble hangs in thin air or stand in my window, which seems to hang on the lip of the world, fearing to slide into space, and see the velvety pall of purple blue, star-flecked, slowly settle over the faintly gleaming lights of white and gold—I am in the Land of Heart's Desire.

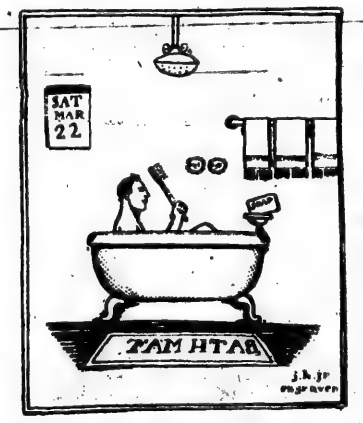
For this is the City of Wonderful Adventure, where all things are, and will be.

But always the Thing Behind in travail—pulsating—murmurous. Anything is possible in New York. Nothing incredible in a city where all is incredible. I was walking down Fifth Avenue in the Spring sunshine, when the street was filled with the peals of a great organ through which chimed the bells of a Sabbath evening in heaven. "Now," I said to my self confidentially, "this is only another phase of the waking dream that is New York and will prove that you have been asleep and dreaming all this adventure."

I am an Irishman. I have relations in America. I am a sort of blood-brother of the Hundred Millions. I love America—I can't help it—though I'm afraid I'll wake up. And I thought I knew America. But neither my uncle nor my aunt—my cousins nor my friends—had told me anything about this city of adventure. Perhaps they were too modest.

First, I looked for him on the Mauretania, where I had the 108th, officers and men, to choose from. I didn't find him. Then I looked for him in the University Club, where they receive the stranger within the gate like a father and where I felt dead sure of hitting his trail, (I hope that's good American,) as Franklin Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was to lecture upon what the navy had done during the war. I felt sure, I say, because it is not in nature that a naval Assistant Secretary can keep down the hot air when he begins to talk about his department.

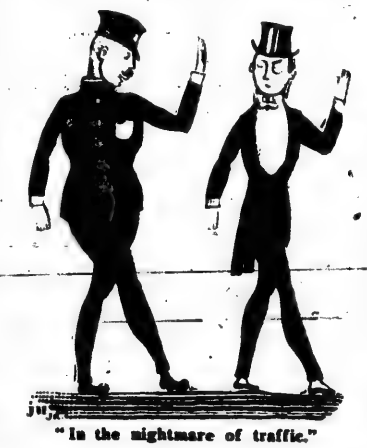
I was disappointed. I found a young man of modest demeanor, much humor—that American humor, dry and deep, with a penetration of its own—and a singular restraint, something that applied to his audience, who did not, as I had expected, get up on their hindlegs and begin to paw the air what time they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Perhaps, as my publisher put it to me, "New York is the most restrained city in America."



"The best-washed individual upon this dirty old earth."

When I tell my London—and I love my dear, smoky old mistress—that I have been in a club where they have marble swimming pools, electric, Turkish, and light baths; rooms like the naves of cathedrals where a thousand—or is it two?—can sit down in comfort; racket courts, and a library that for a moment made me think I was in Rome, London will say: "Garn, wot are ye givin' us?" and possibly London, especially if it be Whitechapel way, will bestow upon me a bloody nose and a black eye for my pains.

Only, I am frightened and a little helpless. The fever of luxury has entered into my blood. I have an insane desire at times to taste all these delights of flesh and mind before they vanish in my dream. When I enter my caravanserai, there is a uniformed giant waiting to swing the door for me—inside, a bowl of roses inviting my nostrils—on my left, a beautiful lady impregnating me with trèfle incarnat and the desire to save the Armenians from the Turks—in front of me four liftmen stand gaping for my body—the lady of the theatre bureau comes to me with my ticket for Caruso on Wednesday—a girl from Mayo, with eyes that have the gray of Ireland in them, is trying to deprive me of my coat and hat and is drawing my attention to the fragrance of the tearoom behind her—what time from the beyond of the palms steals "The Blue Danube," whilst the American woman, who deserves a chapter to herself, is living and moving and having her being in a bewildering variety of type and beauty.



"In the nightmare of traffic."

I say the fever of luxury has entered into my blood. Has it entered into America's?

I have learnt, however, that part of that luxury of comfort which America has brought to a point unknown in middle-aged Europe, has resulted in the American being the best washed individual upon this dirty old earth.

Washing. Why, I've spent most of my waking and some of my dreaming hours in the elaborate washing places of New York. I have read THE NEW YORK TIMES reclining in 170 degrees, with a towel tenderly enrolled about my luxury-fevered brow by "Willy," and sipping ice water in this city condemned to be one of teetotallers, toiling afterward like a young porpoise (the air of New York has taken ten years off my age) in *running* water. In my room there are seven separate towels, with three different sorts of soap.

And my barber, who is an Italian and a Great Artist, has performed upon my nonresisting body placed at an angle of ninety with the floor, feats in massage, shaving, and electric stimulation, which might be possible in a European hospital's operating room, but never in any barber's shop upon which my eyes have rested.

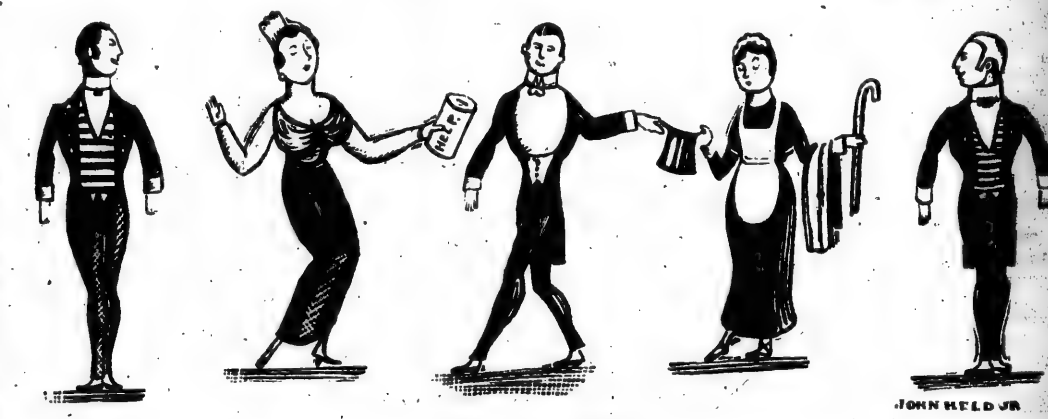
Nor do I say anything of the trifles in the American Arabian Nights—that this tonsorial artist, who has lent me the "Bollettino della Sera," has been discussing Gabriele d'Annunzio and Dante with me in excellent English; that after my lecture to the 108th on the ship I was approached by a young Persian, who expounded to me a very involved philosophy as to the meaning of life and death; that my lift boy had a Canadian father, an Irish mother, and is married to a Greek lady, and that I have only to step outside into Fifth Avenue to find myself in Ireland.

I wanted to find Cook's the other day, and asked the human semaphore on point duty at Forty-fourth Street to tell me the way. He replied in a rich Cork "accident" as he called it. The man at Forty-sixth Street told me in reply to my inquiry that "if it was me last message on earth, Sor, I can give you the way." He was from Mayo. And two blocks down my big friend Dan, with whom I fritter the golden moments away with death trying to tread on the tails of my coat as we stand in the nightmare traffic of Sixth Avenue, has asked me to come along on Sunday and "see a bit of the ould counthry over in Brooklyn, and taste a dhrop of somethin' they won't be havin' long in the Land of the Free."

But New York is like a giant grapefruit. It is segregated into water-tight compartments. It is not a city—but a city of cities. The men and women I meet each day know nothing of their fellows. My waiter, Alphonse, doesn't know that a few hundred yards away there is a block of streets around Sixth first where only black men live. The Irishman I met yesterday in the subway had never been in Wall Street. Chinatown is only a name to the information bureau. And I am told that only 60 per cent. of New Yorkers speak American.

Yet I don't forget that I lived with a landlady in London who had never seen St. Paul's or the House of Commons.

And the thing behind—that pulsating, sleepless thing that fills the streets, the clubs, the factories of the America of to-day—that thing which, partly physical, partly psychological, permeates and informs the America of tomorrow that is evolving under our eyes—that is the spirit of the America that is coming. It is a spirit fraught with terrible potentialities for good or for evil, as America may choose—it is the thing which is going perhaps to be the decisive factor in the evolution of the worlds, Old and New, during the twentieth century.



"The fever of luxury."

JOHN HELD JR.

German Aim to Separate America and England

(Continued from Page 3)

troduction into the colleges of Great Britain of young American officers, numbering perhaps 6,000, who are on ...ough, to finish their studies in the ...ish universities and colleges. These ...ng men were American undergradu... when they went to war. Many of ... have been in the Army of Occupa... in Germany, and they began in ... taking up their studies in these ...ish universities.

...much has been said about France ... the west front, about the devasta... and the refugees, that we are some... blinded, I think, to the many other ...ities which still confront her. For ... comparatively little, for example, ... been known in this country of ...e's financial troubles, of the reap... of the whirlwind of her indebtedness ... to the printing of so much paper ...ey even in small communities. Eng... and America have gone far toward ...g their bills by enormous taxation. ...e has been afraid to do this, and ... must face not only her debts, but ...yment of her interest. Of course, ...very imaginative person, she sees ...any as a possible savior through ...munities; and so far as I was able to ...er in talking with the members of ...nference, they are eager that Ger... should pay every dollar of indem... she will be able to pay; but to ex... that she will do more than this ...merely to starve.

...ears in Paris daily the fear that ... Germany is utterly crushed ...e will be again the victim of an ...; France's dread and fear of Ger... are appalling, and the Frenchman ...ll you almost with tears in his eyes ... must be restored, that her trade ... be given back to her before Ger... gets raw materials.

...bably this aspect has been modified ... I was there in February, but it is ...sting, to say the least, to think of ... difficulties which must be overcome ... all these extraordinary complica... can be smoothed out. If England's ...ves are raw, the nerves of France are ...y beyond the telling. A world of ...an sense and mental balance and ... nature, added to almost impossible ...dom, can hardly be strong enough to ...rstand and set right these tangled ...ings.

As to Germany, one hesitates again to ...press himself, so complicated is the ...ation. We talked with scores of Ger... civilians, with many ex-German sol...rs, with petty officials, with store...ers, and with a host of women who ... just voted for the first time, and ... are afraid to tell you about how ... voted as they would be in a land ...ed by a Czar.

...rmany is active and will be still ... active in creating trouble between ...English-speaking people. As an ...ple of the methods employed by ... of these troublemakers, it may ... well to cite the letter General ... von Dickhuth wrote to Samuel ...an Church of the Carnegie Institute ... effort to interest Mr. Carnegie in a ... alliance. "Germany," he said in the ...er as printed in THE TIMES of March ... has entered the family of democra... America has helped this youngest ...ocracy into life. Surely America will ...tenance her godchild in the hour of ...test necessity." Then followed slurs ...England as an unworthy trader. And ... pointed out how helpful Germany ...d be in the matter of commerce with ... That letter is a fair sample of ...an propaganda; and it matters not ... Mr. Church's refusal to treat with ... carried a rebuke—General Dickhuth ...ready as not to try the same thing on ...body else tomorrow.

...n the occupied region the people are ...ubtedly more contented and happy than ... any other part of Germany. I believe ...m my own experience, and from the ...perience of many people who had been ... Germany much longer than I had, that the man in the street does not know just what has happened to the German Nation. They know quite certainly, however, that they are defeated on land and sea. The talk of an undefeated army has died out, if it ever really existed. Of course, I saw none of the high officials of the so-called ruling classes. The newspapers report their points of view. I can only speak of the demobilized soldiers, the citizens, and the people whom you meet in everyday life. For more than four years they have been kept in ignorance, because German propaganda has had the double intent, not only of deceiving their enemies in foreign lands, but of blinding their own people at home; and all this time the average German has known practically nothing of the Belgian outrages, of the wanton destruction in France, and is mystified to realize why Germany has drawn down on herself the combined hatred of the world.

Even this knowledge of the attitude of the outside world has only been filtering in for the last few months. Until Nov. 11, the average German will tell you, he knew practically nothing of what went on in the world; and he will say pathetically that it takes a long while to get the history of four years straight. Further than this, their newspapers even now are by no means frank. In the occupied territory they are under the command of the Allies, and too much news is regarded as bad for the people; but there was never a more interesting thing to watch than the occupation armies of the three nations.

And yet in the occupied region the American doughboys in large numbers have German respect and every evidence of good-will. It is hard to realize that famous castles on the Rhine are filled entirely with boys from Montana, New Jersey, Georgia—the Rainbow Division generally—acting as traffic policemen in German ringstrasse, the Rhine boats full of khaki soldiers; and you are invited to ascend the steep hill of the famous fortress opposite Coblenz in a humble Ford, and go through the mysterious chambers of the great castles, seeing no one but American soldiers doing their daily jobs and giving you the warmest kind of a welcome, ending up usually by asking, if you won't write to mother telling her that you have met them and that they were fine, and asking if the lights are back on Broadway. You cannot but be proud of these boys. They are real soldiers and real democrats. Their discipline is admirable, and yet men and officers have a friendly familiarity which astonishes the Germans and arouses the contempt of the German officer, who finds it all past understanding.

This occasional German officer is the only bitter person you will find in occupied Germany; he hardly raises his head, and does it very discreetly.

The American soldiers are worked harder than the Tommies and the poilus. The discipline is more strict, and even if they want to go home, they will tell you again and again, "We are on to the boche, and we want to see this thing through."

But they have their pleasure and comforts, not the least of which is a trip to Paris and the south of France, and, billeted with German families, they still get comforts without technically fraternizing, which is sternly punished.

You leave the American soldiers on the Rhine with a glowing heart. They may not have all the virtues and qualities that mankind is possessed of, but you are convinced (if we may say it among ourselves) that they stand in bravery, patience, high principle, and poise with the best of the soldiers of the world.

The great question which people ask you about Germany is: Have they food enough, or are they starving? My own conviction is that they are starving in this sense—the old and the young can't stand the absence of certain luxuries, and they are dying. In the Rhine valley there is a great pocket of food which is available for those who can pay the extremely high prices. In Cologne and Coblenz you could buy almost anything in the way of luxuries, even to mocha coffee and a corona cigar, and, as the mark is worth only about 11 cents, the prices actually are less than in Paris. But a closer study of conditions and the confidential reports from other parts of Germany must convince any one that the whole population is living from hand to mouth and conditions are rapidly becoming worse; but, of course, the various commissions in Germany will make their reports, and the Peace Conference will decide how Germany shall be fed. No one can doubt that she is in a terribly bad way, and in Germany, as in other countries, the mental stress leads to hysteria; in which, of course, lies the great danger of all Europe, if not of the whole world.

When you take the train at the old Roman city of Treves, which General Foch has made famous as the place where he told the Germans disagreeable truths as to what the Allies expected them to do, you are likely to be preceded or followed by a string of German locomotives on their way to France to be delivered up in accordance with the terms of the armistice. When they are in the German territory they are manned by German engine drivers. They make delivery to the French drivers at Metz, who examine them carefully, sign a receipt for each one, and paint a broad white mark across the German imperial eagle which decorates every engine and car. A continual stream of transportation, wagons and engines, was going south. You see them all over France, every one with its roughly painted cross obliterating the marks of imperial control.

In Germany itself the trains were run quite as well, if not more regularly, than in France. How, with their limited transportation materials, they keep going is a surprise; but the old order of things carries on, and in our experience the train schedules were very well kept, and if it was not for the terrific crowds that fill the cars traveling would not be especially disagreeable.

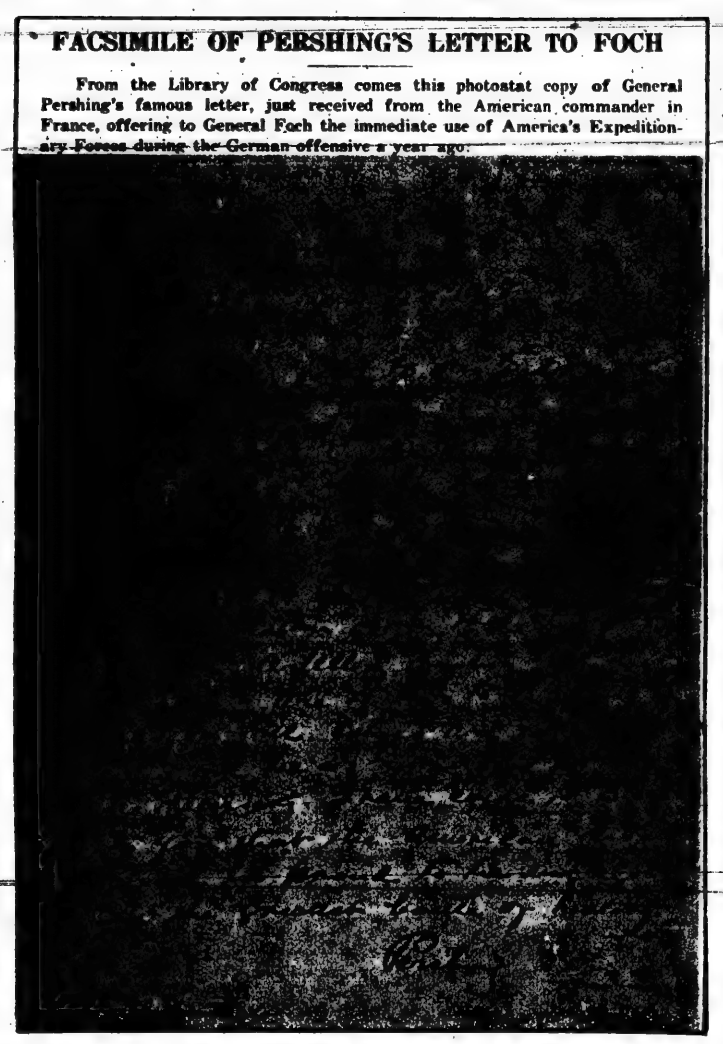
At Metz, which, after fifty years of German occupation, has not been entirely Germanized, you come into the zone policed by the poilu. The English and Americans in their territory appear as an army of occupation, but when you get to Metz you feel that the French have taken over the country for good. All the German statues have been thrown down, and the figure of the poilu triumphant erected in their places. The historic statue of the Kaiser, which a good many years ago the tactful Teuton set up outside the Metz Cathedral, is still undisturbed in its saintly robes; but about its wrists a chain has been placed, which is one degree more insulting than demolition.

Metz still seems a little German. Just beyond the great forts of the town, on a plain where the cold winds sweep, you come upon a prison for Russians. No more terrible evidence can be found. It is made of straw and of the lightest materials, held together and surrounded by barbed wire. How many Russians "went west" from this crude cage no man can tell.

In Strasbourg you find that 90 per cent. of the entire population speak German and think French, and the German statues, which for nearly fifty years proclaimed the greatness of the Teuton, have been thrown down. The names of the streets have been changed from German to French; here you find Rue Pétain, Boulevard Foch, Avenue da la Paix. Certainly the French have not waited for the decision of the Peace Conference; they have already absorbed their lost provinces in spirit and in fact, if not in actual treaty. For fifty years the cry of what France lost has been raised to Heaven, and no one would blame her for failing to wait until the formalities are concluded before occupying the land.

FACSIMILE OF PERSHING'S LETTER TO FOCH

From the Library of Congress comes this photostat copy of General Pershing's famous letter, just received from the American commander in France, offering to General Foch the immediate use of America's Expeditionary Forces during the German offensive a year ago.



Is the Ex-Czar Still Living?

Czechoslovak Officer Who Was in Ekaterinburg at the Time of the Reported Execution of the Romanoffs Believes He Is

By JOHN SIPEK,

Major, Czechoslovak Army, and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Commission, Representing the New Republic at Washington.

IT is generally taken for granted that the story of the slaughter of the ex-Czar's family is true. But legal proof is still wanting, and recently some American claimant of money deposited here in the name of the former Russian Czar was told by the court to prove that Nicholas was dead, or else serve a proper summons on him.

No one is at present in a position to prove in a satisfactory manner either that Nicholas is dead or living. I can only give my opinion, which may be of some slight value by reason of the fact that I was in Ekaterinburg at the very time when, it is claimed, the imperial family was put to death.

At the end of May, 1918, I was serving with my regiment in the Czechoslovak Army, and found myself in the Urals. At Chelisbinsk our soldiers decided that, unless we resorted to arms, the Bolsheviki would kill us or turn us over to the Central Powers as traitors to Austria. And so we suddenly took possession of the Siberian Railroad and the cities located on the railroad. Allied officers attached to our army did not size up the situation as well as our leaders who knew Russia; the allied representatives thought that the Bolsheviki would be too strong for us.

We were in an awkward position, the Bolsheviki about to gather their forces against us, while allied officers demanded unconditional surrender of arms and submission to the Soviet Government. We decided that we would lay our case before the allied Ambassadors, who were at that time at Vologda, and I was selected to go to Vologda as spokesman for the Czechoslovak Army. It was, of course, necessary to pass through territory held by the Red Army. A passport was granted to me in the name of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs at Moscow, with a permit of the Bolshevist military authorities at Ekaterinburg to proceed to Moscow for the purpose of negotiating with Trotzky. The plan was that I should get off at Vologda and deal with the allied Ambassadors instead of the Bolshevist rulers.

Though my papers were all in order, I was arrested at Perm, carried back to Ekaterinburg, and thrown into jail. There were six prisons at Ekaterinburg, each worse than the others. I was confined in two of them.

In the daytime life was quiet, but in the evening we all felt a little tension. Between 9 and 10 the Bolshevist Commission called out those among us who were destined to be placed against the wall that night. It may be imagined that we all listened with considerable interest when the guards began to call out the day's list. Those whose turn did not come for several weeks aged rapidly; young men of 24 looked as if they were 50 years old. I was in that jail approximately seven weeks, and had three different cellmates during that time. One of them was a man 60 years old, who was called out almost every night with the cheerful greeting: "Put on your coat; it is your turn tonight." He was led out and an hour later he was brought back, with the casual remark that his execution was postponed until tomorrow. The Bolsheviki liked to play with us.

The scene of executions was outside the city. Ekaterinburg, a city of more than 100,000 people, has no sewers. The dirt is removed once in a while and dumped into tremendous holes outside of the built-up district. Near these dumps the daily, or rather nightly, shooting took place. The victims were placed near these holes, so that they would tumble into them when they were shot. Sometimes when the Red Guards were in no hurry or felt like amusing themselves, they would tie the victims to a fence, and then begin shooting with the machine gun first aimed low at the feet, then higher at the legs, and then at the stomachs.

I do not know how it was that my turn did not come, but I survived until our men captured Ekaterinburg on the night of July 25-26. The ex-Czar Nicholas, with his wife and children, was imprisoned in a private house on the same street as the French and English Consulates. Around the house the Bolsheviki put up a double board fence about thirty feet high, so that the inmates could not look out into the street at all. The decision to kill the imperial family was taken by the district Soviet upon the motion of Commissary Goloscekin. Every thing was done in secret; the ex-Czar and his people disappeared one night, and the official paper merely announced the next day that Nicholas had ceased to exist. But no one knows anything definite about it. The Red Guardsmen, mostly Magyars, whose business it was to carry out the executions, left Ekaterinburg in plenty of time to avoid capture by the Czechoslovaks. We got only one of them, the big leader, Commissary Goloscekin.

A few days after I got my freedom I called on a Russian friend at his country place near Ekaterinburg, close to the Verchiset Works. He gave me the following account current among the people: About thirteen versts (nine miles) from Ekaterinburg, beyond the Verchiset Works, there is a clearing in the deep forest known as the Three Brothers' clearing. Three days before the reported execution of the Czar this spot was closely surrounded by Bolshevist sentinels, and on the night when the Czar, according to the Bolshevist report, was killed, people saw about 10 o'clock in the evening three automobiles going in that direction. In the first car was the Bolshevist Commission, in the second Nicholas and his family, and in the third car, a truck, a detachment of Red Guards. In the morning the people saw the Red Guards returning to the city drunk.

No one knew what was done with the former rulers. Some said that the Czar was first shot and then his body burned; others said that the Czar was first compelled to watch the violation of his daughters, and then was shot and burned with the Czarina, while other horrors were related to which there was, of course, no eyewitness. I heard later that a commission of investigation visited this spot, and found there burned remains of a scaffold, burned hair, a lady's glove, a cross, and other objects that seemed to have belonged to the ladies of the imperial family. But even if this were true, it would prove very little.

Of more importance is the statement of Commissary Goloscekin, who was examined by us. This man, who made the motion in the local Soviet for executions and signed the official report to the effect that the ex-Czar was shot and his family taken to a safe hiding place, refused, when examined by Czechoslovak officers, to say any more than this: "The Czar is not dead, he is well hidden, but I refuse to say where."

Did Goloscekin lie when he published the official report of the Czar's execution, or did he lie when examined by us? I am inclined to think that the Czar is living. The Bolsheviki realized that our fight upon them was the beginning of the end. Even before we captured Ekaterinburg the Soviet leaders feared rebellion in the city. For three weeks all the Commissaries lived in railroad cars, with engines attached, ready to start at a moment's notice. The constant executions of local people were intended to keep the population quiet. The reason they gave out for the supposed killing of the Czar—that Czechoslovaks wanted to replace him on the throne—is silly, because they knew well that we would do no such thing, and, besides, they had plenty of time to take their prisoner elsewhere.

I know the Bolsheviki; they are too clever to destroy such a valuable pawn. They have Nicholas and his family hidden somewhere, and some day they will trade him for money or their own lives.



Major John J. Sipek of the Czechoslovak Army.

With the Tide

[Written on the day after Theodore Roosevelt's death]

By EDITH WHARTON

[Reprinted from The Saturday Evening Post. Copyright, 1919, by the Curtis Publishing Company.]

SOMEWHERE I read, in an old book whose name
Is gone from me, I read that when the days
Of a man are counted, and his business done,
There comes up the shore at evening, with the tide,
To the place where he sits, a boat—
And in the boat, from the place where he sits, he sees,
Dim in the dusk, dim and yet so familiar,
The faces of his friends long dead; and knows
They come for him, brought in upon the tide,
To take him where men go at set of day.
Then rising, with his hands in theirs, he goes
Between them his last steps, that are the first
Of the new life—and with the ebb they pass,
Their shaken sail grown small upon the moon.

Often I thought of this, and pictured me
How many a man who lives with throngs about him,
Yet straining through the twilight for that boat
Shall scarce make out one figure in the stern,
And that so faint its features shall perplex him
With doubtful memories—and his heart hang back.
But others, rising as they see the sail
Increase upon the sunset, hasten down,
Hands out and eyes elated; for they see
Head over head, crowding from bow to stern,
Repeopling their long loneliness with smiles,
The faces of their friends; and such go forth
Content upon the ebb tide, with safe hearts.

But never
To worker summoned when his day was done
Did mounting tide bring in such freight of friends
As stole to you up the white wintry shingle
That night while they that watched you thought you slept.
Softly they came, and beached the boat, and gathered
In the still cove under the icy stars,
Your last-born, and the dear loves of your heart,
And all men that have loved right more than ease,
And honor above honors; all who gave
Free-handed of their best for other men,
And thought their giving taking: they who know
Man's natural state is effort, up and up—
All these were there, so great a company
Perchance you marveled, wondering what great ship
Had brought that throng unnumbered to the cove
Where the boys used to beach their light canoe
After old happy picnics—

But these, your friends and children, to whose hands
Committed, in the silent night you rose
And took your last faint steps—
These led you down, O great American,
Down to the Winter night and the white beach,
And there you saw that the huge hull that waited
Was not as are the boats of the other dead,
Frail craft for a brief passage; no, for this
Was first of a long line of towering transports,
Storm-worn and ocean-weary every one,
The ships you launched, the ships you manned, the ships
That now, returning from their sacred quest
With the thrice-sacred burden of their dead,
Lay waiting there to take you forth with them,
Out with the ebb tide, on some farther quest.

Sydrey, Jan. 7, 1919.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How the Biggest Thing in Life Almost Passed Me By

The Story of a Man Who Thought of Himself as a Success and Learned His Mistake in Time to Achieve a Real Success

IF any one had told me six months ago that I was completely losing out on the principal thing that makes life worth living I don't know whether I would have been indignant or amused.

I suppose that the average man whose credit at the butcher's and the grocer's is A-1, whose income from year to year keeps a jump ahead of his expenses, leaving a bit over to be applied on an accumulating bank account after the needs of the family have all been met, thinks of himself, quite privately, as a success.

Without ever having debated the question with myself or even thought about it I had reached that successful attitude of mind.

I neither walked to save car fare nor trolleyed to save taxi fare. My wife and I kept up with the theatres, entertained our friends, traveled a little and lived just about the life of the average family whose income has a limit, and who keep the future in mind when planning their expenditures.

After a period of such complacency it is a pretty severe jolt to be brought up short with the realization that you are "missing something," and that you have missed "something" without which no life is successful.

The New Employee

A few months ago a young man who had made a remarkable record with another firm was added to our force at a salary that seemed to me high for a man of his years.

I made it a point of meeting him on the morning he came to work for us. A day or two later, as a matter of courtesy, I asked him to lunch with me.

From the first he proved to be excellent company. I was only too glad to let him lead the conversation. He seemed to be perfectly at home on any subject, and talked with an easy flow of language of which I was frankly envious.

This young man, who had made a place for himself in the business world far above that of most men of his age, had in a short conversation given me a peep into a world to which I was a stranger.

It seemed to me that very little had escaped him. He spoke of literature and its creators, seeming to have a fine discrimination in judging the merits of various authors, few of whose names I had ever heard. He seemed perfectly at home in the spheres of science, nature and art. He was familiar with the customs of life in foreign countries—places that I would have difficulty in locating on the map. When he touched upon political events he drew parallels between the present situations of various world powers and similar conditions in history, drawing conclusions from his comparisons that have since seemed to me little less than prophetic. And his conversation was so well phrased and so graceful that I had no desire other than to listen to him. I had never met so interesting a man.

I put him down as a student and traveller, who after a university education had been able to spend a few years in cultivating an appreciation for and a knowledge of the things in life that leisure and money permit one to enjoy.

At my invitation he and his wife called at our home not long afterward. In the course of the evening I asked him, casually, about his earlier life and education.

A Discovery

"I was forced to drop school when I was 16 years old," he said. "My parents' circumstances at the time demanded that I go to work, and I have been working steadily ever since.

"During my early years in business it seemed to me that there was not much hope for a man whose education was as limited as mine. I felt at a disadvantage in the presence of men who had built a mental background through education.



They lived and moved in a world of pleasure from which I seemed to be barred. They were at home under any circumstances, and their broader view of life as well as their ease and fluency in talking marked them as men who were bound to succeed. They had *personality*.

"I would never be able to go to school again,—I knew that,—and the fact was a continual source of grief to me up to the time I learned of The Mentor Association and its work.

"I became a member at once. Whatever I have gained in the way of broadened viewpoint and familiarity with the best things the world offers and the ability to meet men of university training on an equal plane I owe to my membership in The Mentor Association. With its help I make a point of learning one new thing each day, and it is really marvelous how much ground a man can cover in this way."

Before our guests left that evening I found out more about The Mentor Association, and shortly afterward joined it myself. I have said that I thought of myself as a success. As I look back on it I realize also that I had been rather scornful of "higher education" and had somewhat prided myself on being a self-made man.

During the few Months that I have been a member of The Mentor Association my views have changed decidedly, including my idea of success. Mental and social pleasure that I never knew existed have opened up before me. The ability to talk of things other than business has led me to increasingly wider acquaintance. The five minutes or so a day that I devote to acquiring a grasp of really golden knowledge has become a dollars and cents asset to me. I believe that I have at last the right to think of myself as a success, not only in business but in the art of living and in getting the full enjoyment and profit out of every day. Moreover, I am equipped with a broader viewpoint and a valuable self-possession. But for a chance acquaintance the biggest thing in life would have passed me by.

What Membership Brings

Membership in The Mentor Association entitles you to five valuable services:

First—24 issues of "The Mentor," bringing a beautifully printed and illustrated story every two weeks, all about one subject, written by a leading authority on that subject—300 pages during the year.

Second—600 beautiful illustrations, distributed during the year through the text of the 24 issues of "The Mentor."

Third—144 gravure or color pictures reproduced on heavy paper for framing, in deep rich tones that bring out all the beauty of the originals. If you bought these in an art store they would cost you from 25c to 50c each. On the back of each picture is a crisp, five minute description of the subject that is portrayed.

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Fifth—Authoritative Club Programs. Any program you want for a club, a reading circle, a literary afternoon or evening. Your entire club program will be outlined for the year.

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One of the most attractive things about The Mentor service is its extremely low price. Were this information to be prepared especially for you it would cost thousands of dollars, but because the expense is distributed among many the cost to each is trifling—a little over a cent a day! You may examine The Mentor carefully before sending any money, and if you are not entirely satisfied your membership will be cancelled if you notify us within ten days. Otherwise send only $1.00 on receipt of bill and $1.00 a month for three months ($4.00 in all). This is a special and limited offer and may not appear here again. Mail the coupon today. You will surely do so if you realize the value of this offer. Mail the Coupon now while you think of it.

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The New York Times Review of Books

Section 8

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, APRIL 6, 1919 SIXTEEN PAGES

ADMIRAL JELLICOE TELLS HIS STORY

A Simple Yet Stirring Record of the Work of the Grand Fleet During Its Two Years' Campaign in the North Sea

By BRADLEY A. FISKE,
Rear Admiral U. S. N., (Retired.)

THE GRAND FLEET. By Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, R. N. New York: George H. Doran Company.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S book is a tonic, spiritual, moral, mental, and even physical. To read it will benefit anybody who finds himself becoming too sensitive to hardship, responsibility, or pain. It is a simple record of the work of the Grand Fleet in the North Sea for about two years and indicates a devotion, an endurance, a courage, and a continuous readiness for action, night and day, that must stimulate even the most sluggish reader. It is a modest account, and yet it gives no indication of any attempt to appear modest. It is remarkably clear in style, remarkably laconic, remarkably straightforward. It describes situations and narrates events as though they were quite on the ordinary plane of life, and almost commonplace; and yet the situations described, and the incidents narrated, concern forces and speeds of movement immeasurably beyond any others known in history.

No other person ever commanded a force comparable in power with the force commanded by Admiral Jellicoe. In comparison with the force which he commanded, the force commanded by Alexander or Caesar or Napoleon or Nelson was puny, and even those of Togo and Rojesvensky were unimportant. Compared with the force which Jellicoe commanded, the aggregate land forces of both the Allies and the Teutons were inconsiderable; and compared with the distances over which Jellicoe moved his forces and the speed with which he moved them, the movements of the allied and Teuton armies were in a proportion of hardly more than 1 to 10.

It is characteristic of naval force at the present day that, because of the ability of a ship to carry large weights at great speed, an amount of available energy can be carried in a ship far beyond what can be carried in any vehicle on land. The energy of one discharge of even a fourteen-inch gun is equal to that of about 60,000 muskets, while the range of a fourteen-inch gun is ten times as great. The total offensive power of one salvo from one of Jellicoe's battleships was greater than that of half a million muskets. In addition to the guns each battleship carried still more powerful weapons, submarine torpedoes. The offensive power was supplemented by great defensive power, in highly specialized steel armor, that a moving army wholly lacks, unless we include the thin sides of the tanks. This combination of offensive and defensive power Jellicoe moved at a speed of more than twenty miles per hour, and turned from one direction of movement to another, almost in an instant. It is doubtful if all the allied armies together possessed such a combination of destructive power, defensive power, and mobility as one modern battleship.

But Admiral Jellicoe had in his main column at the battle of Jutland twenty-four modern battleships. Their aggregate artillery power was greater than that of 10,000,000 infantry soldiers, and he moved them at a speed of nearly twenty miles an hour. Besides, he had nine battle cruisers, under the immediate command of Sir David Beatty, as large as battleships and capable of similar destructive effort; all the battleships and cruisers being protected, of course, by armor of a highly specialized type which no moving army has. Besides this, Jellicoe had seventy destroyers and a number of submarines armed with the torpedo, the most powerful weapon the world contains. Besides, he had a number of light cruisers, intermediate in power between the battle cruisers and the destroyers.

Now, this force was the concentration of at least 90 per cent. of the naval defensive power of the British Empire. It was opposed to the German High Sea Fleet, possessing an offensive power which, while inferior, was not greatly so. It was not so much inferior as to render impossible the defeat of the British fleet, by reason of superior strategy or tactics on the German side, or of accident, or of all combined; especially since the defensive armor of the Germans was the better. Many battles have been lost, both on land and sea, by forces possessing a greater numerical superiority.

The Government of every nation may be likened to a three-legged stool, in that it rests on three supports—its economic establishment, its military establishment, and its naval establishment. If any one of these supports is destroyed, the whole structure must come down. The progress of breaking down an enemy's economic establishment is necessarily slow, and so is the process of breaking down its military establishment; but its naval establishment may be broken down in an hour. This was done at the battle of Tsushima, when the Japanese fleet sank the Russian and decided the war. If the battle of Jutland had been a decisive victory for either side, the victory in the war would have gone to the side that was the victor in the battle. If the British fleet had been destroyed, or even injured so greatly as to be reduced below the German fleet in power, Great Britain would have lost that command of the sea which was essential to the transport of the troops and supplies of the Allies, and to the successful blockade of Germany. On the other hand, if the German fleet had been destroyed, the British would have been able to pull up all the mines on the German coast, then to move their smaller vessels into that coast, and then to prevent the exit of all German submarines. Germany would have realized then that, while operations, even successful operations, might be carried out on land for a considerable time afterward, as operations had been carried on on land in our civil war after the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, yet, nevertheless, ultimate success would be impossible. That the Germans would have realized this is shown by the fact that almost immediately after the naval mutiny at Kiel Germany declared her willingness to sign an armistice.

The responsibility resting on Admiral Jellicoe was, therefore, of the utmost possible weightiness; and it had to be shouldered—not in the safety, order, and quiet of a conference room, like those in which statesmen meet—but under circumstances of the maximum danger, confusion, and noise. To meet it, good strategy required not only a high degree of courage and daring, but a high degree of prudence. Good strategy required also, and in a higher degree, such loyalty to the cause that the only end in view should be the best interests of the country, and not the best interests of the Commander in Chief. Doubtless he realized that if he could inflict a crushing disaster on the enemy his name would go down in history, engraved on immortal bronze, just after the name of

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THE BRITISH GRAND FLEET IN THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND

COMPARED with the force commanded by Admiral Jellicoe in the North Sea, the forces commanded by Alexander, or Caesar, or Napoleon, or Nelson were puny, and even those of Togo and Rojesvensky were unimportant. Compared with this force the aggregate land forces of both the Allies and the Teutons were inconsiderable.

The total offensive power of one salvo from one of Jellicoe's battleships was greater than that of half a million muskets.

The aggregate artillery power of the twenty-four modern battleships that Admiral Jellicoe had in his main column at the battle of Jutland was greater than that of 10,000,000 infantry soldiers—and he moved these battleships at a speed of nearly twenty miles an hour.

No other person ever commanded a force comparable in power with the force commanded by Admiral Jellicoe.

The force under Admiral Jellicoe in the North Sea was the concentration of at least 90 per cent. of the naval defensive power of the British Empire. It was opposed to the German High Sea Fleet, possessing an offensive power which, while inferior, was not greatly so. It was not so much inferior as to render impossible the defeat of the British fleet, by reason of superior strategy or tactics on the German side, or of accident, or of all combined, especially since the defensive armor of the Germans was the better.

If the battle of Jutland had been a decisive victory for either side the victory in the war would have gone to the side that was the victor in the battle.

NOVELS BY MISS TARBELL, HARRY LEON WILSON, ARTHUR STRINGER, AND OTHERS AMONG LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

THE RISING OF THE TIDE. By Ida M. Tarbell. The Macmillan Company.

MISS IDA TARBELL has done such excellent work in so many fields and through her self-sacrificing labors on the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense especially, deserved so well of the public that it would be exceedingly pleasant to be able to hail this, her first novel, as at least an earnest of future achievement. Unhappily, honesty forbids the doing of anything of the kind. Not that "The Rising of the Tide" is entirely without merit. Far from it. But its merits are exclusively those of the special article, never of the novel. Taken as a novel, it is uninteresting, clumsily constructed, weak in character-drawing, and almost amazingly lacking both in dramatic and in narrative sense. Of plot it has almost none, though two couples are somewhat perfunctorily conducted to the altar, while what little dialogue there is, consists principally of long, didactic speeches made by one character or another. It is subtitled "The Story of Sabinsport," but the town of Sabinsport is as little individualized as are its inhabitants. The moment, however, that one ceases to regard the fictional crust, and considers the book as the series of articles which it fundamentally is, the merits begin to appear. For Miss Tarbell has made a very careful, very conscientious study of the small, Middle-Western town and its attitude toward the war. The results of that study are recorded in this book.

This small-town attitude, its changes and alterations, the book describes minutely. The first indifference, which treated the attack on Serbia as "none of our business" changes to a growing indignation over the violation of Belgium's neutrality, which was conducted with so much cruelty—"Sabinsport could not stand for that." The placing of one of her heroines in Belgium enables Miss Tarbell to recount a few details of the invasion, and tell of their effect on Sabinsport. Then comes the establishment of a munitions factory and the reopening of the temporarily closed wire mill, thanks to an order for barbed wire for England, with the usual protests of the pro-German and pacifist elements. The only newspaper of the town, The Argus, rails at the war and at the munitions factory, in editorials of the deplorable kind published by so many papers, to the huge delight of the pro-Germans. Then delegates from "Labor's National Peace Council" arrive in Sabinsport, and succeed in fooling some well-intentioned people until the evidence that the so-called "Labor's Peace Council" is principally supported by German money becomes too strong to be any longer denied.

By sending another of her heroines into Serbia, the author contrives an excuse for writing an article on the terrible Serbian retreat, when the Austro-Hungarians and the Bulgars deliberately tried their very best to exterminate a nation. Meanwhile "a curious crust" had formed over Sabinsport, composed partly of "a reluctance to going into war," partly of a conviction that Germany was bound to win anyhow, and partly of a desire to take advantage of a new and unexampled prosperity, a crust presently broken by the news of Verdun. When the Lusitania went down, The Argus had defended the sinking, and upheld the note-writing policy of the Administration; it is perhaps as well that in this day of our wide we should be reminded of our past shame, be reminded that there actually were American newspapers which endeavored to excuse that foulest of all foul crimes. Then when the Sussex followed the Lusitania, and Germany, pretending to yield to our remonstrances, promised everything asked, The Argus hailed this as a triumph of diplomacy—a triumph short-lived indeed.

Then in due course Germany's announcement of her determination to conduct an unrestricted submarine warfare, the breaking of diplomatic relations, and at last the reluctant acknowledgment of the existence of a state of war, the small-town attitude toward all this, and developing conviction that war is absolutely unavoidable, being analyzed carefully and in detail, Sabinsport goes into the war without enthusiasm. "Each successive task the Government set provoked a similar wave of protest"; while German propagandists, working of course in secret, did everything they could to keep the town in a condition of distrust and unrest. Then "one of the sixteen great cantonments, in which the boys that had been drafted were to be trained into an army" was established only twenty-five miles from Sabinsport, and trouble swiftly resulted. The tragic history of wide-open saloons, of "the girl question," of insufficient clothing, and the ravages of sickness which "ran rampant through the camp, still insufficiently equipped with doctors and hospitals and nurses to handle anything like an epidemic," is next carefully outlined. But gradually Sabinsport, who has so far neglected the camp, awakens to her duty and slowly begins to grope her way toward organized service. The book ends with the signing of the armistice, and a plea that "the Allies should enter Berlin—not as destroyers, but as world peacemakers."

Miss Tarbell has long since given much time and study to the small towns and cities of America, more especially those in the Middle West. As a record of what actually happened her book should prove

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

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of value to the historian, her position on the Council of National Defense, coupled with her previous experience, having given her unusual advantages and facilities for looking at the facts and seeing them in their proper perspective. And if Babington never becomes a real person to the reader, it at least provides a useful rally-ing-point for those not very exhilarating facts to gather around.

MA PETTENGILL

MA PETTENGILL. By Harry Leon Wilson. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

OUR dear old friend, Ma Pettengill, is with us once again. She wears exceedingly well, but we must admit that on one or two occasions she shows signs of slightly impaired faculties. The Ma Pettengill we met when we first went to Red Gap never would have wasted precious time on such histories as those entitled "Can Happen!" and, later, "As to Herman Wagner." Despite these oc-casional lapses, however, the mistress of the Arrowhead Ranch remains the same canny, shrewd, energetic woman we have long known; a woman with a keen wit, a sharp tongue, a warm heart, and a gift for summing up character in a couple of sentences. When, for instance, she remarks apropos of Mrs. Julia Wood Atkins, the well-known lady reformer, that she had "a prowling mind" which harmonized perfectly with her "accusing face" we feel that we understand Mrs. Julia Wood Atkins very well indeed, and scarcely need to be told that she wished to manage other people's business for them and wrote articles "about what the young girl should do next, and what the young wife should do if necessary, and so forth." As we are all aware, Ma Pettengill was the very best of "mixers" and possessed all sorts and kinds of friends. This being so, it is not in the least surprising to have the detail to us the full and intimate and tumultuous history of a "movie" star with a gift for weeping, and a desire "to mother every male human being on earth"—especially her own husband. In the pre-screen days he used to play the piano and sing to her while she did the disorders' dishes and got things ready for their breakfasts.

One of the most amusing tales in the book is the one called "Red Gap and the Big League Stuff," which relates how a young woman, a Bohemian glass blower from Greenwich Village, New York City, named Vernabelle Smith, came to Red Gap and endeavored to start a Latin quarter. Vernabelle was "kind of hungry looking, or soulful, or something," and was ex-tremely fond of referring to herself as "a limp lily." The mothers of Red Gap did not develop any overwhelming fondness for Vernabelle, but the sons and daughters ad-mired her greatly, and despite the efforts of the Anti-Tobacco League and the Civic Purity League, Vernabelle had it all pretty much her own way until she consented to give "an evening cycle of dance portray-als for just a few of the choice spirits." Ma Pettengill was among the choice and chosen few; her description of what she saw is well worth reading. "One Arrow-head Day" provides an entertaining story, though perhaps not quite so amusing a one as that of "The Taker-Up," the story of one who "took up the war in a hearty, Christian manner." For by this time the war has reached Red Gap, and Ma Petten-gill is having an exceedingly strenuous time, owing to the scarcity of labor and to having to do the work with mental de-fectives and cripples and Bolsheviki, be-cause every able-bodied puncher in the country had gone over to create a disturb-ance in Europe." But though the punch-ers were gone, Mrs. Genevieve May Pop-per remained. And when "those kind-hearted, music-loving Germans, with their strong affection for home and little ones, started to shoot the rest of the world up to German standards," Genevieve May had immediately become busy. She was deter-mined to save the world, if wearing a number and variety of expensive uniforms would do it. After frequent changes of uni-forms, and an unpleasant experience with the secret service, she started in to teach housewives economy and canning. Cousin Egbert thoroughly enjoyed the results.

The book closes with a tale called "Curls," which tells how Ma Pettengill acquired a new and highly desirable fore-man for the Arrowhead Ranch. He had been in France; he had been "gassed, shell-shocked, trench-feeted and fevered." Besides a few other things, and was dis-charged from the army in consequence. But it was Ma Pettengill's private belief that he had been put out because "he was too scrappy and wouldn't let the war go on in peace and quiet"; subsequent events fully justified her conviction. Those who have an affection for Ma Pettengill—which, we imagine, means most of those who have made her acquaintance—will be delighted to meet her once again and go with her to Red Gap and about the Arrowhead Ranch.

MIDNIGHT ADVENTURES

THE MAN WHO COULDN'T SLEEP. By Arthur Stringer. With frontispiece. The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.75 net.

THE drawbacks of insomnia are fairly well known to most people, even those fortunate ones whose knowledge is purely theoretical. But while Mr. Stringer does not in the least minimize its disadvan-tages in this new volume of short stories, he does put forward its advantages as a means to adventure. For it was only when he found himself unable to sleep that Witter Kerfoot wandered about New York through the mysterious hours between midnight and dawn, and it was during those semi-silent hours that adventures came to him—the adventures which, though held together by a slight thread of love interest, really con-stitute a series of independent short stories.

They are entertaining and ingenious tales, too, and quite sufficiently varied. It may perhaps be objected that for a man who had practically lost his job and who was so poor that he could not afford to leave the sweltering city during a particu-larly hot Summer, Mr. Stringer's hero tossed money around in a quite extraordi-narily negligent and lavish fashion, but then strict consistency is a virtue not fre-quently found in stories of this kind. And if he hadn't expended cash freely on thea-tre tickets and the tipping of ushers and hiring of taxicabs, he never would have had the exciting if somewhat humiliating adventure which he slipped into because of "A Rialto Rain Storm." Not always a wise, he was at least a very generous and plucky person, who did not quail even when revolvers were pointed at him—a thing which happened with tolerable fre-quency. He had, too, a strong liking for excitement, and this led him to become an amateur and admirably intentioned house-breaker in the affair of "The Ox-Blood Vase," and a sort of private and peculiarly active watchman in the case of "The Open Door," while in the matter of "The Stolen Wheel Code" he served his country at the cost of some discomfort and a con-siderable amount of danger to himself. Prowling about at night as he did, he nat-urally came in contact with some strange and not strictly law-abiding persons, and these helped to make life interesting for him, and occasionally made it possible for him to be of use to his friends, as, for in-stance, in the little difficulty with "The Irreproachable Butler," and the somewhat more serious one of "The Nile Green Roadster." Ten of his adventures are re-lated in this book, all of them sufficiently well told and possessed of a very satisfac-tory number of unexpected twists and sur-prises.

HUMORESQUE

HUMORESQUE. By Fannie Hurst. Frontis-piece. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

IF, through some fantastic miracle, "Hu-moresque" should be found, unsigned, written in Sanscrit, hidden in an ancient tomb, we would know, beyond any doubting, that it was a silly joke, played with one of Fannie Hurst's stories. Miss Hurst can write—she has the magic gift of bringing swift tears on the heels of laugh-ter, but we sometimes wish she would be not quite so characteristic. Her stories are written in a sort of rhythm; her meta-phorical flights are original, but inevitably Fannie Hurst-like. However, she knows people, her figures live and breathe, her plots are well drawn, so we will not quib-ble over a mere sameness in style. Her fault, if it is a fault, is shared with many masters, O. Henry, for instance.

"Humoresque," the story from which the volume draws its title, introduces us to Leon Kantor, crying for a violin on his fifth birthday. We see the quick sacri-ficial spirit of the Jewish mother, under-standing, and ready to give her life's blood, for this, her dream of possessing a musician son. In quick transition we find Kantor the adored celebrity of his day, on the eve of a charming love affair with the dainty singer, Gina. Then war. Lieutenant Kantor is going overseas and his violin plays prophetic strains to

"But I've a rendezvous with Death."

"Oats for the Woman" is a modern version of an old, but never too old, story. Hattie Becker, one of the models at the Kassler Costume Company, is only too glad to settle down in a good home with a good man. How her past comes forth to haunt her and how she sacrifices herself for a beloved stepdaughter makes a heart-breaking little story, in which Miss Hurst's power of making epics out of common-places is well exemplified.

"A Petal on the Current" shows how

(Continued on Page 178)

A Land-Girl's Love Story

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Author of "His Official Fiancée" (16 Editions)

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"HE certainly had me up a tree!"

I had invited Rhodes—a new man at the office—and his wife to spend the evening with us. After dinner he and I had drifted into conversation about business. He asked me how I thought our business would be affected by the fight over the Dalmatian Coast.

"Dalmatian Coast!" *I was completely at sea.* It embarrassed me to admit that I didn't even know where it was. But when he—a new man in the office—went ahead and showed me that the question had a vital bearing on our business, I felt decidedly ill at ease and ashamed of my ignorance. When they left, my wife commented on his wonderful knowledge of the world and I had to admit that he had me in "hot water."

I started out next morning to get posted on the Dalmatian Coast and other foreign places that affected our business. The simplest way was to ask Rhodes, so I smothered my embarrass-ment, made a clean breast of my ignorance, and asked his advice.

Rhodes' talk of the night before had given me the impression that he had traveled all over the world. You can imagine my amazement when he told me that he had never been out of the state! He wound up with a knock-out blow by telling me he had learned much of what he knew about the world in a few weeks. And he told me how I could do what he had done.

* * * * *

I IMMEDIATELY did what Rhodes advised. The results have been remarkable. In one evening I found out all about the Dalmatian Coast. Very much to my surprise I found out that it and other foreign places which are on peoples' tongues these days had an important bearing upon our business, and upon the business of many other men, although few of them know it. And I learned many other things about foreign countries and peoples that gave me a keen desire for further knowledge.

I soon acquired a fairly good knowledge of the whole globe—became familiar with important countries—knew the climate, population, business and social conditions—history—politics—indus-tries and people. Things that had puzzled me before became clear. I possessed information about the world that was of immense value.

I learned that many political moves are made for business reasons. The method I was fol-lowing threw a clear light on things that had before been mysteries to me. Formerly the only thing I knew about the Rhine was that it ran through Germany. But now I can tell all about it—just why France wants it for the German border—and how neutralizing the Rhine will affect most businesses. I know what great com-mercial reason was behind Germany's hard fight for her African colonies, and why England is against giving them back. I believe I understand now the geographical, political and business rea-sons which have made the Balkan states a hotbed of plots and the storm center of all European Wars.

When some of the boys come back from France and tell me they were in the battles of Soissons, the Ourcq, or Chateau-Thierry—I no longer nod my head and wonder what it's all about. Instead, every name flashes to my mind a living, vivid picture. I have read of the ground over which they have fought.

The other day I made a suggestion to the Presi-dent on a foreign purchase he was about to make, which saved him several hundred dollars. Every-body in the office was surprised at my new-found knowledge. They all wondered how I knew so much of the other lands—why I had never before spoken of them. The President began calling upon me for suggestions—a thing he had never done before. And when the firm started out after foreign business I was made Export Man-ager.

The knowledge and confidence I have gained have been invaluable to me in business, and my wife and I are winning in social life, due to this new method which puts us in touch with world events. A few months ago I knew practically nothing about the world. Even my own state was none too well known to me, but now I have a graphic knowledge of the whole world.

* * * * *

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You can get a good knowledge of all the in-teresting places of the world—social conditions—politics—industries—climate—the people and the life of every country. These are only a few of the things you can learn. A few evenings and you will have knowledge of Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and our own country. You will learn many of the little things that make these places interesting and all the big things that make them important in business.

Formerly any man who was familiar with America alone was considered well posted. America is no longer a solitary Republic set apart from the world—we are now a neighbor of every other nation—a partner in the politics and business of the world. Any man who expects to get to the top and stay at the top in the future must have almost as thorough and as intimate a knowledge of the whole world as he has of his own state.

The war has left Europe in an impoverished condition. European and Latin American nations need food—clothing—building materials—everything, in fact, that America can furnish. Europe being unable to supply herself, may lose her grip on foreign markets. This makes the whole world eager buyers of American products. European countries are depositing millions and millions of dollars in American banks for American business men. But before we American business men can get any part of that money, we must learn every phase of foreign life and trade. We must be familiar with Europe, Africa, Asia, South America and other countries in much the same way as we are with the country and the people between New York and Chicago.

* * * * *

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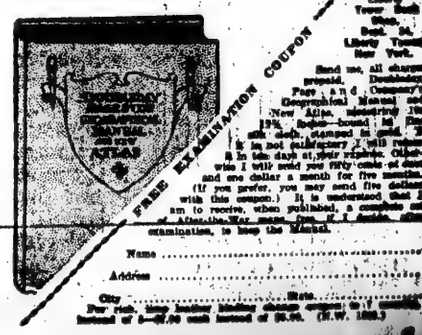
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

H. W.—Can you give me any information about a newspaper and magazine illustrator who used the pen name of "Porte Crayon"? He has been dead over thirty years.

"Porte Crayon" was the title made use of by David Hunter Strother, an American author and artist, who was born in Martinsburg, Va., (now West Virginia,) Sept. 26, 1816. He studied at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and received instruction in drawing and art in Philadelphia, and in this city under the late Samuel F. B. Morse. He finished his studies abroad, and in 1844 he became a book and newspaper illustrator in New York, doing much work for Harper's Magazine. In 1849 he returned to Virginia, and some years after published "Virginia Illustrated," and a series of illustrated magazine articles under the assumed title of "Porte Crayon." At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Federal Army, and served during the entire conflict, rising from a private to the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General. After the war he continued his illustrated contributions to periodical literature. In 1879 he was appointed Consul General to Mexico. He died on March 8, 1888.

Irving's "Sketch Book"

E. G. W.—Will you please give approximate values for the following: Irving's "Sketch Book," published in sections by Van Winkle, New York, 1819-1820; Byron's "Werner," published by John Murray, London, 1823; Longfellow's "Hyperion," published by Samuel Colman, New York, 1839; "Fredoniad," an epic poem on the War of 1812, in four volumes, by Richard Emmons, published by William Emmons, Boston, 1827.

Irving's "Sketch Book," 1819-1820, fetches at auction from $6 to $17. Byron's "Werner," 1823, brought $11 at the Hagen sale. Longfellow's "Hyperion," New York, 1839, at auction realizes from $7 to $15. Richard Emmons's "Fredoniad," 1827, is worth about $4.

Moliere's Works

J. D. H.—Please tell me the value of six bound volumes of Harper's Weekly, 1860 to 1865, both inclusive. Also eleven volumes, "The Works of Molière," Paris, Chez Parrie Frères, editeurs, fifty copies on Japan paper, copyrighted, 1901, by G. B.

The bound volumes of Harper's Weekly, 1860-65, have brought at auction from $6 to $25. "The Works of Molière," as described above, have been sold at auction for as high as $50.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

MRS. MARY M. HENDERSON.—For the information of your inquirer "W. B. C.," I inclose a copy of the parody on "The Rosary," by Eleanor M. Jencks, asked for in your issue of March 9.

The hours I spent on thee, dear Sock,
Are as a string of purls to me;
I count them over by the weary clock,
My rosary—my rosary.

First two I knit, then two I purl,
And round the leg I slowly reel;
Now joyful journeys to the heavens I hurl,
I've turned the heel.

Oh, knotted ends that scratch and burn,
Oh, stitch that dropped; uneven row;
I kiss each blight, and strive at last to learn
To reach the toe, O Lord, to reach the toe.

Copies of the above poem were also received from E. C. Frost, New York; Mrs. Shirley Carter, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Sarah C. Rogers, Essex, Conn.; Rosalie B. Veen, New York; Edith Derby Robinson, Quogue, L. I., and E. P. Burritt, Riverdale, N. Y.

"Bhavaged-Gita"

LUCY A. PARK.—The quotation given by Isabel H. S. in THE BOOK REVIEW of Feb. 23 is from the second discourse of the "Bhavaged-Gita," a part of the great Hindu poem, the "Mahâbhârata." But instead of one verse as quoted, it is the twenty-second and part of the twenty-fifth. The two verses, as translated by Mrs. Annie Besant, read:

As a man, casting off worn-out garments, taketh new ones, so the dweller in the body, casting off worn-out bodies, entereth into others that are new.

Incessant, unthinkable, immutable, he is called; therefore, knowing him as such, thou shouldst not grieve.

This appeal was also answered by Kenneth S. Alling, New York; Justin E. Abbott, Summit, N. J.; F. E. Martin, Rochester, N. Y.; John B. Blossom, Worcester, Mass.; H. L. Green, Hollywood, Cal., and W. A. Hope, Ridgewood, N. J.

APPEALS TO READERS

EDWARD W. STITT, (District Superintendent of Schools, New York City.)—Perhaps some of your readers can give authentic information regarding the following matter:

There seems to be some lack of uniformity in the thirtieth line of various editions of "Evangeline." Some school editions use the word "hemlock," and some use "chestnut." An inquiry from the New York Public Library has brought the statement that the first and second editions of "Evangeline" published by William D. Ticknor in 1847 and 1848 respectively, use the word "chestnut" in line thirty. Later editions substitute the word "hemlock" for "chestnut." Perhaps some of your readers can inform us as to what the original manuscript showed, and why the change seems to have been made in editions of "Evangeline" published since 1848.

Kipling on Roosevelt

MRS. JOHN J. FINN.—Can any of your readers furnish a copy of the poem written by Rudyard Kipling on Theodore Roosevelt, and published in The London Post, under the title "Great Heart"? Has it been published in this country anywhere?

Brown Eyes

H. M. B.—I wonder if some of your readers can tell me the author of the following and where I can find the complete poem:

O deep brown eyes sang gay October,
Deep brown eyes running over with glee,
Blue eyes are pale and gray eyes are sober,
Bonnie brown eyes are the eyes for me.
Stay Brown Eyes! in the purple weather,
A crown of oak leaves with maple blent
Shall deck your brow while gayly together
We two will wander to heart's content.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
Of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, APRIL 6, 1919.

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RUSKIN'S CENTENARY

THE centenary of JOHN RUSKIN'S birth apparently arouses more interest in England than any other of the numerous centenaries of famous English writers that fall due this year. It could scarcely be otherwise when one recalls the deep and widespread influence exerted by RUSKIN on the art, literature and social life of his time. "Modern Painters" may not be today quite the authoritative, or final, expression of a new method of art criticism that it was some decades ago. For its theories and for the concrete examples that it furnished of what its author considered the right and the wrong in art one rarely hears it quoted nowadays. But it unquestionably rendered a service in its particular field, difficult to estimate after this lapse of time, and remains historically a pioneer of sterling ability, courage, and originality in the literature of art. The fifth and last volume of the work appeared in 1860, and its revolutionary influence had been felt by that time by more than the class of readers to which it was addressed. Those were the days of the Pre-Raphaelites, and with their work and the spirit animating it RUSKIN was theoretically and actively in sympathy. At this distance of time, indeed, the names of RUSKIN, the ROSSETTIS, WILLIAM MORRIS appear inseparably united to the literary and art movement for which—in spite of minor personal differences—they all valiantly fought. RUSKIN'S work thus found for itself a prominent place in the art history of the century. But it is probably not solely on this account that the Ruskin centenary is attracting the attention that it does in England today. As a matter of fact art criticism was only the first step in RUSKIN'S literary career; from his studies in art he developed, later on, certain political ideas, revolutionary enough in their day, to the propagation of which he devoted the mature years of his life.

RUSKIN'S theories of the social state are much too visionary, too bound up with his views on art and literature, to lend themselves to formal, definite expression. One gets a hint of them in a sentence appearing in the last chapter of "Modern Painters": "Government and co-operation are in all things the law of life; anarchy and competition the laws of death." In the same volume RUSKIN tells us that "social questions lead for me an interest tenfold greater than the work I had been forced into undertaking," namely, "the endeavor to defend an individual painter from injustice." An excellent résumé of RUSKIN'S peculiar views on social as well as art matters is given in a little volume of "Selections and Essays by JOHN RUSKIN," published, appropriately enough, this year in "The Modern Student's Library." (Scribners.) For the twentieth century reader, separated by a goodly interval from the period when RUSKIN'S utterances were the source of continued controversy, the editor of the little volume, Professor FREDERICK WILLIAM ROE, renders a welcome service in bringing together the main heads of RUSKIN'S views on political reform. Thus:

> What RUSKIN pleaded for in this program was: Co-operation among masters and contentment among operatives; fixed standard of product; fixed wages at least for determined periods; annually fixed prices and warranted articles; limitation of income for masters, who are not to take all the profits; reduction of servile work to the minimum; efficiency and permanency in chosen employment; always as much art in work as possible. To these proposals others were added from time to time, such as income tax, reformation of criminals by active employment, forced work for the idle, healthy and comfortable homes for workmen, shorter hours with more leisure for self-development, homes for the aged and destitute.
>
> In the furtherance of these ends government and education must play the largest part. RUSKIN was a pioneer in his contention that the function of the State is to educate, guide, control, and care for its people, rather than to prohibit, punish, and repress them.

RUSKIN undertook to carry out some of his social reforms through various organizations, such as his Guild of St. George, the Hinksey Diggers, &c.; and it is through his teaching, at the first Working Men's College established in London, that he gave the initial impulse, according to Professor ROE, to the social centre movements everywhere. His humanitarian efforts, visionary and impracticable though some of them were, still excite interest—perhaps more, in certain directions, than they did in his own day. Remembering them, and the amazing gift for eloquent, poetic expression that was his—shown at its best in passages, scattered through his works and now conveniently brought together in Professor ROE'S volume, descriptive of a mood in nature, or of some painting, bit of sculpture, or architecture—it is natural that the Ruskin centenary should be sympathetically remembered, as it appears to be, in England.

SPEAKING of RUSKIN and the interest that literary England has shown this season in his anniversary, this tribute to him, sent by Mr. JOHN MASEFIELD to the centenary meeting in London, is worth recording:

> All who knew RUSKIN and heard him were kindled. All young spirits are stimulated by him. Now that half Europe is a filthy and lousy ruin, and half the beautiful strivers are killed or mangled, we can see that he was a lovely human soul, who did what Blake says a poet has to do, that is, "he brought forth the number, weight, and measure in a time of scarcity."

THE discussion growing out of the proposed League of Nations has assumed such proportions and involves such multifarious interests that the leading speeches and documents relating to it produced in the short space of a month would of themselves comprise a literature far too voluminous for the man with the average amount of spare time on his hands to collect and read. Outside of the Peace Treaty itself, however, it would be difficult to name a subject connected with the war that is absorbing so much of the attention of those who are busied in planning the international relations of the future. As it is a subject that is not likely, to say the least, to decrease in interest and importance, it naturally occupies a prominent place in this month's NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE. Here the reader is given a summary of the whole Senate discussion of the subject, with the verbatim text of all the main passages in the speeches attacking or supporting the League Covenant. President WILSON'S Boston and New York addresses on the subject are given in full, and so are the main passages in ex-President TAFT'S New York speech. A unique and important feature of this number of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE is "Who's Who in the Peace Conference," occupying twelve pages of the magazine and consisting of terse biographical sketches of all the delegates at Paris, with portraits of most of them. The seating of the delegates at the "Peace Table" is indicated with the aid of a diagram. A complete summary of the month's proceedings at the Peace Conference is also given. Other leading articles in the Magazine are: "The New Armistice Settlement," "American Problems of Reconstruction," "Boundary Disputes in Europe," "Civil Warfare in Germany," "Japan's Ambitions in Siberia," &c. Under the title of "Current History in Brief" there is presented, in condensed form, all the chief world events of the month not treated in the longer articles.

LATEST BOOKS

History

A SHORT HISTORY OF ROME. By Guglielmo Ferrero and Corrado Barbagallo. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The second and final volume of this history covering the period of the Empire, from 44 B. C. to 476 A. D.

Poetry, Drama and Art

BITS OF BACKGROUND IN ONE-ACT PLAYS. By Emma Beatrice Brunner. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.

Four one-act plays, as follows: "Over Age," "The Spark of Life," "Strangers," and "Making a Man."

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM IN PROSE AND VERSE. Selected and edited by J. Madison Gathaway. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 32 cents.

An anthology covering the period from 1795 to 1918.

THE KILTARTAN POETRY BOOK. By Lady Gregory. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Collection of prose translations from the Irish.

CONVENTION AND REVOLT IN POETRY. By John Livingston Lowes. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75.

The author, who is Professor of English at Harvard University, analyzes the nature and tendencies of English verse, past and present, taking up the various poetic forms from Chaucer to the Imagists.

THE NEW DAY.—By Scudder Middleton. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Collection of short poems, some of which have appeared in The Yale Review, The Nation, The Dial, The Bellman, &c.

THE ROCKING HORSE. By Christopher Morley. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.35.

Collection of poems.

POEMS ABOUT GOD. By Lieutenant John Crowe Ransom. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.25.

Series of short poems, some of which appeared, originally, in The Independent, Liberator, Contemporary Review, and The Evening Public Ledger.

DREAMS AND GIBES. By Edward Sapir. 12mo. Boston: The Poet Lore Company.

Collection of short poems.

POEMS. By Michael Strange. 12mo. New York: Brentano's.

Collection of short poems.

THE NEW ERA IN AMERICAN POETRY. By Louis Untermeyer. 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.25.

Takes up the so-called new poetry movement in this country and attempts to show that it is "authentic, indigenous, and more than merely local."

Essays

PRINTS AND DRAWINGS. By Frank Brangwyn. 8vo. New York: John Lane Company.

Illustrated essays on art subjects.

FIELD AND STUDY. By John Burroughs. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

Collection of nature essays.

WIT, WISDOM, AND PHILOSOPHY. Selected and arranged by Fred G. Mullinix. 8vo. Jonesboro, Ark.: Published by the author.

A compilation of excerpts from the opinions of Judge Henry Lamm of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

THE LADY. By Emily James Putnam. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Aims to answer the question, "What is a lady?" The book was published, originally, in a series of articles appearing in The Contemporary Review.

AFTER THE TOWN GOES DRY. By Henry C. Taylor. 12mo. Chicago: The Howell Publishing Company.

Humorous sketches of conditions brought about by prohibition.

MY GERMAN PRISONS. By Horace Gray Gilliland. 12mo. Houghton Mifflin Company.

Ambassador Gerard, in his introduction to this book, states that it gives "a true picture of life in German war prisons." He recommends it to those who are inclined to forgive an unrepentant Germany.

FORTY DAYS IN 1914. By Major Gen. Sir F. Maurice. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

Tells just why it was that the Germans failed to reach Paris in their first objective.

A SOCIETY OF STATES. By W. T. S. Stallybrass. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Discusses such questions as sovereignty, independence, and equality, as these appear in the League of Nations.

THE IDEA OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By H. G. Wells. 12mo. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press.

The eight writers who have collaborated with Mr. Wells in the preparation of this volume are Viscount Grey, Lionel Curtis, William Archer, H. Wickham Steed, A. E. Zimmern, J. A. Spender, Viscount Bryce, and Gilbert Murray.

Fiction

THE YELLOW DOCUMENT. By Marcel Allain. 12mo. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

Another of the Fantomas detective novels.

CLAIRE. By Leslie Burton Blades. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

An adventure story, starting with the shipwreck of the heroine on the desert coast of Chile.

THE VALLEY OF VISION. By Sarah Comstock. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Story of village life.

YVETTE AND TEN OTHER STORIES. By Guy de Maupassant. 12mo. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $1.60.

This new collection of short stories by De Maupassant, one of which runs to the length of a novelette, has been translated by Mrs. John Galsworthy, and has, besides, a foreword by Joseph Conrad.

OUT AND ABOUT LONDON. By Thomas Burke. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.40.

Series of fifteen sketches of London in the year 1917, by the author of "Lime House Nights."

THE SON OF PIO. By C. L. Carlsen. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75.

A novel of the Philippines, during the American occupation, about the year 1906.

HE MADE HIS WIFE HIS PARTNER. By Henry Irving Dodge. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Aims, in story form, to direct attention of farmers to the part played by women in farm life.

FROM SUNUP TO SUNDOWN. By Cerra Harris. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

A story told in letters, written by a mother who runs a public farm in Georgia, to her newly married daughter whose husband also runs a farm.

EN ROUTE. By J. K. Huysmans. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Portrays "a soul's evolution from the most debased state of materialism into a pure and intense spirituality." The novel has been translated from the French by C. Kegan Paul.

THE SEE-SAW. By Sophie Kerr. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

A story of married life.

THE CITY OF COMRADES. By Basil de Selincourt. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Story of a man who was "down and out" and how he got back his self-respect.

THE FIELDS OF THE FATHERLESS. By Jean Roy. 8vo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.75.

Autobiography of a London servant girl.

TUMBLEFOLD. By Joseph Whittaker. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.60.

An autobiographical study of boy life in the slums of an English manufacturing town a generation ago.

MA PETTENGILL. By Harry Leon Wilson. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The character "Ma Pettengill" first appeared in the author's "Ruggles of Red Gap" to which the present story is, in a way, a continuation.

Politics, Science and Economics

THE AMERICAN'S CREED AND ITS MEANING. By Matthew Page Andrews. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 75 cents.

The author puts together what appear to him to be the fundamental ideas upon which this Government is based. His essay is supplemented by an anthology of famous utterances and documents from such statesmen as George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and others.

WHAT WE EAT AND WHAT HAPPENS TO IT. By Philip B. Hawk. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

A study in dietetics based upon an elaborate series of food investigations.

OUTLINES OF ECONOMIC ZOOLOGY. By Albert M. Reese. 12mo. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Sons & Co.

Illustrated textbook, intended for a brief course in economic zoology.

THE ROAD TO A HEALTHY OLD AGE. By T. Bodley Scott. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35.

Attempts to show how life and the mental power may be preserved and prolonged. The book has gone through several editions in England, where it was first published.

CO-OPERATION AND THE FUTURE OF INDUSTRY. By Leonard S. Woolf. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Examines the co-operative movement in its relation to the whole future of the industrial system.

Philosophy and Religion

THE KINGDOM THAT MUST BE BUILT. By W. J. Carey. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A study of what the author outlines as the "new Christianity."

DEATH, THE GATE OF LIFE? By H. A. Dallas. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A discussion of certain spiritualistic communications purporting to come from the late Frederick W. H. Myers. There is an introduction by Professor W. F. Barrett.

DICTIONARY OF THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH. Edited by James Hastings. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Volume II. Macedonia-Zion.

Second and final volume, with indexes.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS. Edited by James Hastings. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Volume X. $7.

Covers the encyclopedic material from Picts—Sacraments.

REUNION IN ETERNITY. By Sir W. Robert Nicoll. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

A record of Christian thought upon the character of the life beyond death.

ALTRUISM. By George Herbert Palmer. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Contains eight Ely lectures from 1917-1918.

CHOSEN PEOPLES. By Israel Zangwill. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company $1.

Considers the claim, that has been put forward in some quarters to the effect that Judaism resembles Germanism, and shows its utter fallacy.

New Editions

CARD INDEX SYSTEM. By V. E. Collings. 12mo. New York: Isaac Pitman Sons. 75 cents.

A new and revised edition.

(Continued on Page 184)

WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

MARGARET DELAND'S new book, "Small Things," is announced for publication about the middle of this month by D. Appleton & Co. It is an account, in Mrs. Deland's understanding and sympathetic style, of the effect of the war upon the common, every-day people in Europe and of their reaction to its thunders and fires and earthquakes.

Scribners will bring out late this month a second series of the plays of Jacinto Benavente, translated from the Spanish. This series will contain "No Smoking," "Princess Bebe," "Autumnal Roses," and "The Governor's Wife," all of them said to have the same sparkling dialogue and satirical humor that marked the plays in the collection brought out by the Scribners last year. One of this first series, "The Bonds of Interest," will next week be presented at a New York theatre by the old Washington Square Players.

Miss Evelyn Dewey, who collaborated with her father, Professor John Dewey, in the preparation of "Schools of Tomorrow," has written a book which gives an account of the transformation a single energetic, modern, progressive school teacher made in a slouching countryside of the Ozark Mountains. It will be called "New Schools for Old," and will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. late this month.

The Women's National Book Association is asking for books for the soldiers in Convalescent Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road, Kingsbridge, N. Y. They will be glad to have donations include nursery classics, picture books, and scrapbooks. All books should be addressed to the hospital and sent to the care of The Sunwise Turn, Inc., 2 East Thirty-first Street, New York City, and should reach there not later than April 21 and as much earlier than that date as possible.

Two novels are announced by the Harpers for publication this week, "His Friend Miss McFarlane," by Kate Langley Bosher, and "Crater's Gold," by Philip Curtiss.

"Christopher and Columbus" is the title of a new story by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," which Doubleday, Page & Co. promise for the middle of April.

Henry William Fisher, whose new book, "Secret Life of the Kaiser," will be out this week, has just returned from London, where he lived for six months at Putney, in the neighborhood of Watts-Dunton's home, "The Pines," made famous by Swinburne's long residence there. Mr. Fisher met and talked with many of the people who were accustomed to see Swinburne almost daily, and upon what he learned from them he brands as stupid and malicious gossip the stories of the poet's drunkenness. One of the people whom he met was the proprietor of a large barber shop who, in the course of business, went to "The Pines" every other day, and who told him much about Swinburne's daily life.

John W. Luce & Co. announce the publication in April of "Luna Benamoor," a volume of short stories by V. Blasco Ibanez, author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," in which will be included half a dozen of the Spanish novelist's early tales of life in Valencia.

Rex Beach is taking a trip in a motor launch on the Gulf of California, between Lower California and the mainland of Mexico. He expects to cover some two thousand miles of water journeying, and has taken with him a movie camera with which to picture the unusual and interesting things he sees.

"Life and Humor in Our Navy," which the Ball Publishing Company will bring out this week, is a book of humorous drawings by B. G. Oswald, chief petty officer of the Roanoke, which illustrate life in the navy from the medical examination for enlistment to the final discharge.

An anthology of Chinese poetry covering the work of the poets of China from the earliest days to our own is being prepared for early publication by Alfred A. Knopf, under the title "One Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems." The translations have been made by Arthur Waley of the British Museum.

Major Ian Hay Beith's new book, "The Last Million," a sympathetic interpretation of the effect of foreign life and people upon the untraveled American soldier, will be brought out in May by the Houghton Mifflin Company. Major Beith, whose "First Hundred Thousand," "All In It," and other books have been widely read in the United States, is now making another lecture tour, his third, in this country and is at present in California.

A new form of posthumous honor will be bestowed upon O. Henry about the 1st of June, when a new hotel, just completed, will be formally opened and named for him. The O. Henry Hotel is at Greensboro, N. C., and at the opening ceremonies will be present his widow, Mrs. Porter; his daughter, Mrs. Cesare, and his friend and biographer, Professor C. Alphonso Smith of the Faculty of the United States Naval College, Annapolis.

A study of the aims and methods of Christian social service by Dr. William C. Schaeffer is ready for early publication, under the title "The Greater Task," by the Fleming H. Revell Company.

A new descriptive war book by Boyd Cable, whose "Between the Lines," "Action Front," and "Grapes of Wrath" have been widely read, is promised for early publication by E. P. Dutton & Co. Its title, "Airmen o' War," is indicative of its subject.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE TELLS HIS STORY

(Continued from Page 177)

tive is, of course, the battle of Jutland, but it is not the most important part. The battle of Jutland, not being decisive, had less influence on the war than the much less picturesque operations that Admiral Jellicoe describes, by which the British Navy swept the North Sea continually in storm and fog and cold and darkness, prevented the destruction of the commerce of Great Britain, and foiled that interference with the movements of allied vessels which threatened the ruin of the allied cause. The simple record of the movements of Jellicoe's vessels does not impress us adequately, unless we visualize the circumstances under which they were carried out. The mere statement that certain vessels went from latitude so and so, longitude so and so, to a place of some other latitude and longitude, at a certain time, does not appeal to our imaginations, unless we realize the conditions under which the trips were made. If all those trips were described with the minuteness and eloquence which the novelist employs in describing some trivial encounter, the narrative of Admiral Jellicoe would have to be expanded into a work rivaling in size the Encyclopaedia Britannica. One may regret that this probably will not be done; because the material available is sufficient to furnish stories of adventure beside which most of the stories of adventure we read are stale, flat, and unprofitable. It seems almost impossible that human beings could have endured such a long and rapid succession of dangerous events, so much hardship, and such a continuous strain of responsibility.

The strain of responsibility was greatest, of course, on the Commander in Chief; but possibly it was no greater in proportion to his trained ability to stand it, reinforced by the trained assistance which he received, than was the responsibility borne by each Captain of a ship, each officer in charge of a watch, each Chief Engineer, each Captain of a gun, each fire-control officer, each master of a trawler, each signal man, each water tender, each coxswain of a boat. There was a responsibility directly involving life and death, and indirectly involving national existence, on every man in all that fleet.

It is interesting to note that, after the great battle had been fought, the British and German fleets were subject to two very great and very different strains: the strain in the British fleet being the strain of continuous action; the strain on the German fleet, except the smaller vessels, being the strain of continuous inaction. The result showed what previous wars have shown, that the strain of inaction was the greater. In this war, as in the wars of Napoleon, the British fleet constantly advanced in effectiveness and efficiency, whereas the French fleet in Napoleonic wars, and the German fleet in the last war, steadily deteriorated.

A great advantage would result to the cause of good government, to the furtherance of good understanding among men, and to a clearing up of the fog in the minds of most civilians regarding navies and armies if every person would read Admiral Jellicoe's book. In no other book is there condensed in so small a space, and set forth in such clear and simple language, a comparable record of long-continued, faithful, intelligent, and courageous co-operation among men working together for a common cause. There are few who can read this book without realizing how selfish and ignoble are the lives that most of us lead, and on how much higher a plane were the lives led by the men of Admiral Jellicoe's Grand Fleet.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Preceding Page)

thing about the great city. And in speaking of those who really know, we do not refer to the tourists who have rushed through it, nor to those whose horizon, even though they may have spent much time there, has been bounded by the parks and the shops. Not to any of these, but to that other and perhaps smaller band of overseas voyagers, who, having the seeing eye and the understanding mind have been able, however brief their stay, to know something of London, and to their brethren, whose lack of actual physical acquaintance is but lack of opportunity, does this book belong—this book of that changed London which has developed since August, 1914.

It may as well be said at once that Mr. Burke does not like the the changes. Indeed, he objects to them with energy and eloquence. This objection and some of the reasons for it appear in the very first essay, which tells how one "lucid, rain-washed morning" in the Spring of 1917 he laid aside his pen and went forth in search of adventure—"There are 700 square miles of London in which adventure is shyly lurking for those who will seek her out." But because he was a Cockney born and bred, he had not appreciated how greatly the face of London had changed. Not until a certain Welshman—Caradoc Evans, whose name is by no means unfamiliar to the more discriminating among American readers—pointed out the facts to him did he fully realize them. What he saw that day made him decide to see how "other familiar nooks had received the wanton assault of Kings." He saw, and wrote down his impressions, and now publishes this record of a time which "was blown away from most minds by the maroons of Armistice Day," a time when London was no longer herself, but only "a large city with a population of nondescript millions" from all over the earth. Mr. Burke writes of Soho, and the coffee bar which provides the drinker with that invaluable assistant to conversation, something to lean upon; of London flower girls, and the differing nature of the crowds in Leicester Square and Piccadilly Circus and Villiers Street, and of that London Bridge crowd of respectables which is "the most tragic of all London crowds." He tells of certain picturesque London vagabonds, and bewails the effect of the war on the London theatres, an effect which has "smashed personality." For in the old days before 1914, the Londoner or visitor to London knew precisely what kind of entertainment and type of audience he would find in any given establishment. In 1918: "Verily 'e dunno where 'e are." It is a plaint which brings a sympathetic smile to the lips of the New Yorker, whose own theatres have so long been practically without personality, and who is well accustomed to having the same roof shelter Shakespearean tragedy one week and slice of life moving pictures the next.

But to think of Mr. Burke is to think of Limehouse, and so we turn with especial eagerness to those pages in which he tells how he went "Back to Dockland" and writes of "Chinatown Revisited." But, alas and alack! the war has cast a blight of respectability over all that region: "the glamorous shame of Chinatown has departed" and the free-and-easy atmosphere of the docks is gone. It is the perfume of departed joys which Mr. Burke distils in these pages, but even departed joys are very real and very present and thrilling when it is Mr. Burke who writes about them. For this chronicler of London streets and London byways has a style of rare and poignant beauty, a style rich, vivid, colorful, filled with changing lights and shadows. Whatever he discourses upon, be it "Vodka and Vagabonds," "Readezvous," or the incalculable evil wrought by Murger's "Scènes de la Vie de Bohème," which has, he declares, established a cult, the more dangerous because of its inherent fineness, and is a great and wonderful book, which portrayed a new and splendid Utopia, and in so doing only "taught young people how to ruin their lives," is instantly touched with that blessed and entirely elusive quality called charm. This new volume is not another "Limehouse Nights"—we do not know whether even Mr. Burke himself could produce a worthy rival to that extraordinary group of strange and thrilling and macabre short stories—but it has all the sense of beauty and of drama, all the feeling for romance and adventure, which pervaded "Limehouse Nights," and also "Nights in London." Moreover, the new volume has a special interest for American readers, since it closes with an account of that historic baseball game played one memorable Fourth of July by the United States Army and Navy teams. Mr. Burke saw that game; what he thought of it he must be left to tell himself and in his own words; we only quote one sentence, a bit of prophecy: "If the Americans at play give any idea of their qualities at battle, then Heaven help the fresh guys who are up against them." In this same essay Mr. Burke writes of the Americans he has met, to whom he has played host, and with whom he has made friends. It is often said that the day of the essayist is over; we do not believe the vogue of that especial kind of writing will ever wholly die so long as there are authors who can give us anything quite as enjoyable as Mr. Burke's sketches of what he saw "Out and About London."

LORDS OF THE WILD

THE LORDS OF THE WILD. By Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The reader seeking relief from Bolshevism and peace wrangles, from pessimists about the League of Nations, and from optimists about the same, will find it in this latest story of the French and Indian war in the series about that war by Joseph A. Altsheler. The leading characters of earlier books in the series reappear in this one, though the story is an entity in itself and can be enjoyed without reference to its predecessors. The scenes are set on the shores or in the immediate vicinity of Lake George, and the book is permeated with the beauty of the lake and with the beauty of the surrounding country.

Robert Lennox, the youthful American; his bosom friend, the Indian Tayoga; Willet, the gigantic fighter; St. Luc, the French General, and Tandakora, the Indian Chief fighting with the French, all appear in this book. The story opens excitingly with Robert's escape from a trap set for him by the Indians. The sudden flight of a bird warns him of danger, and we follow him through a midnight forest journey, when he rejoins his friends, Willet, and Tayoga. There is a thrilling and ingenious description of how the three friends elude their Indian pursuers through clinging to a tree trunk floating in the water. Later Robert is captured, but makes his escape from the headquarters of Montcalm, the French Commander in Chief. Mr. Altsheler's style is warm and simple. "The Lords of the Wild" makes an excellent story for boys and for older people, too.

LATEST BOOKS

(Continued from Page 176)

INDIAN HISTORY FOR YOUNG FOLKS. By Francis S. Drake. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A new and enlarged edition revised to date.

FOSTER ON AUCTION. By R. E. Foster. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

New and revised edition, containing a complete exposition of the latest developments of modern auction.

LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. CICERO, (Volume III.); PAUSANIAS, (Volume I.); VIRGIL, (Volume II.); HORTHUS, PLUTARCH'S LIVES, (Volume VI.)

Each volume contains the original text, printed on alternate pages with the English translations.

INCOME TAX PROCEDURE, 1919. By Robert H. Montgomery. 8vo. New York: The Ronald Press. $6.

The 1919 edition.

JEHOVAH. By Harvey M. Watts. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $1.

New edition of a book, first printed in 1918, in which Kaiser Wilhelm gives a prophetic soliloquy.

Juvenile

"BUSY." By Walter Flavius McCaleb. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 75 cents.

Illustrated story, for young readers of an ant's adventurous life.

Miscellaneous

AMERICAN BOOK PRICES CURRENT. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A record of books, manuscripts, autographs sold at auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia from September, 1917, to August, 1918.

OPPORTUNITIES IN FARMING. By Edward Owen Dean. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. 75 cents.

Answers questions that the man who wants to be a farmer is likely to ask.

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. By H. K. Martin. 12mo. New York: Published by the author at the New York Stock Exchange.

Discusses the business done, its relations to other business, investments, speculation, gambling, &c.

SAVING AND INVESTING MONEY. By Thomas E. Sanders. 12mo. Racine, Wis.: The Thrift Publishers. $1.

Ten lessons in thrift.

THE SOLUTION OF THE HEALTH PROBLEM IN A NUTSHELL. By Ralph Collier Wright. 12mo. Colorado Springs, Col.: The Joslyn Quick Printery.

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ADMIRAL JELLICOE TELLS HIS STORY

(Continued from Page 173)

Nelson; and that if he did not do this—even if he gained a partial victory—the public would be disappointed and would criticise him freely, and maybe harshly. The temptation was tremendous, therefore, to regard a decisive victory as the only end in view. That this temptation was resisted the record of the battle shows. Let us not forget that in order to achieve a decisive victory an enormous risk would have to be undertaken. Let us not forget that in the endeavor to accomplish what Jellicoe has been criticised for not sufficiently endeavoring to accomplish Frederick the Great suffered, near Kunersdorf, one of the most disastrous defeats in his career. And let us be very careful not to forget that Great Britain would not have been able to bear a similar defeat for her only fleet.

As is well known, Admiral Jellicoe was much criticised after the battle because the German fleet escaped from him. Whether this criticism is just or not will probably never be known. It is difficult to see how it ever can be known. In order to know it one would have to be fully cognizant not only of all the factors of the situation, but of their relative values. He would have to have been on the bridge of Jellicoe's flagship, and known not what is known now—but what was known on the bridge of Jellicoe's flagship then. As Jellicoe had been selected to be Commander in Chief by the best navy in the world, and after a brilliant and honorable career of forty-four years, even the most critical person should admit that the probabilities are that Jellicoe did right.

There has been much dispute since the battle of Jutland as to which side gained the victory. Judged by the usual standard, there can be no doubt whatever that the British gained the victory, for the simple reason that the Germans retired from the field and left the British in possession. This does not mean, of course, that the British fought the battle more skillfully or more bravely or that they inflicted greater damage on the enemy than the enemy inflicted on them. Which side fought the more effectively may possibly be determined some day; but it can only be determined after a laborious and impartial investigation. Whether such an investigation will ever be made or whether it would give such valuable data for future wars as to be worth while seems a little doubtful, in view of the fact that the advent of the torpedoplane will probably prevent similar conditions ever from recurring.

But while there may be doubt as to which side fought the battle the more bravely or more skillfully, there can be no doubt whatever that the merit for the more skillful and farsighted preparation belongs to the Germans and cannot honorably be denied them. This is shown throughout the book, but is brought into the greatest prominence in the account of the battle of Jutland. For this account shows a superior quickness on the part of the Germans in getting the range of the British and inflicting damage on their ships; shows also very superior arrangements on the part of the Germans for fighting at night, especially in the control of the secondary battery and the use of star shells, and shows also a German superiority in armor and optical instruments. Before the war it was a matter of common knowledge that the German Army and Navy were much better prepared than were the army and navy of any other country, except the navy of Great Britain. And now this book discloses the fact (which must be startling to most people) that, compared with the German Navy, even the British Navy was unprepared! For this the British Navy was not responsible; for it had worked with unceasing zeal to prevent this unpreparedness against the same pacifistic elements that brought about the unpreparedness of the British and French Armies and the French Navy, the consequent dangling of Opportunity before warlustful Germany, and the resulting shedding of blood that is still going on. We must realize that the pacifists gave Germany the chance of breaking down an equilibrium among nations that many years had been needed to establish, and that many years may be needed now to re-establish.

That the Germans should have been the better prepared, especially in the development of scientific methods and of instruments of precision, and that, therefore, they should have been the better prepared for a modern gunnery and torpedo battle, was to be deduced from the known character of the German people, and their history since the days of Julius Caesar. A conviction on my part that such a superiority over all other navies existed in the German Navy was declared by me, with my reasons, in my official testimony before the House Naval Committee, on Dec. 17, 1914.

The climax of Admiral Jellicoe's narra-

(Continued on Page 185)

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 174)

nocence may be betrayed by ignorance. No one meant any harm, but Stella Skinamp's first glass of beer spelt her mother's death and nearly resulted in her utter ruin. However, the long arm of coincidence is stretched to bring the right man at the right time, and we breathe a sigh of relief that Stella is to come into her happiness. Save for the happy ending, there is a certain Russian reality in this little tale in which the characters are blown about by a fate over which they have no control.

Numbers of other stories portray various phases of modern life in a way that holds the reader's interest. But it is in "Even as You and I" that Miss Hurst rises to greatest power. The fat lady in a Coney Island show, Jastrow the Granite Man, Baron de Ross, the world's smallest being: strange material for a tragedy. But we are taken into a new world, and there we find the same fundamental qualities of love and sacrifice and betrayal that our own world is apt to reveal. Teenie) the fat lady, loves Jastrow, and in his need she is only too glad to squander her savings. One of the most ironical blows to be found in modern literature is when Teenie having given Jastrow $600 to put under his pillow, a comfort in his illness, a wife unexpectedly arrives on the scene after his death and is vastly consoled by the $600.

I'm leaving the funeral money out of what he had under his pillow. It's a weekend to me, my husband lyin' up that few hundred when things ain't so good with me. You was a good influence, dearie. I never knew him to have a cent.

THE SEE-SAW

THE SEE-SAW. By Sophie Kerr. New York: Doubleday-Page & Co. $1.50.

SOPHIE KERR'S new novel, which bears the subtitle "A Story of Today," is an interesting, but rather depressing, tale of marriage and divorce. Its moral seems to be that "love is not all that alters when it alteration finds," as a triumphant ending Marcia Crossey and back the husband who has practically left her for another woman, allows him to get a new divorce and remarry her, and assures him that she is "his wife always." And—because theirs gives no evidence of being a "marriage of true minds"—the reader is distinctly irritated with the devoted and long-suffering Marcia. The woman for whom he so outrageously neglected his wife, and whom he married when Marcia divorced him, seems much better suited to the selfish and pleasure-loving Harleth Crossey than Marcia could possibly be.

The Crosseys had been married for five years when the story opens. Harleth is drinking more than is good for him, and has already been more or less conspicuously attracted by more than one woman, from whose charms he has always returned to his really very lovely young wife. But with the beginning of the novel Harleth, who always does precisely what he pleases, with no consideration for the pain or pleasure of any one else, falls into the toils of a handsome, scheming girl who has lost her money, who wants to make a rich marriage, and who does not hesitate to set her snares for the husband of an old friend. It is because of a misunderstanding that Marcia at last leaves her husband; but it is a misunderstanding that Harleth could easily have cleared up, if he had not childishly lost his temper instead.

Whereupon she divorces him, and he marries the other woman because he thinks it is his "duty"; and he is unhappy and ashamed, and it does him good. Then, when his new wife announces that she is going to get a divorce and marry a more "amusing" man who will take her to live in Paris, Harleth goes back to Marcia, who receives him as hereinbefore described.

That is "The See-Saw."

THE BELOVED SINNER

THE BELOVED SINNER. By Rachel Swete Macnamara. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

ASIDE from the charm one usually finds in well-written fiction describing English life among the well to do, there is little in this novel to recommend. The plot is slight, nor is there anything in either the action or the general treatment to lift it above the commonplace. Desirée, the beautiful daughter of the Rev. Noel Hazard, rector of St. Osyth's, has been invited to the home of her mother's sister, Lady Monica, to attend a wedding and spend part of the Summer with her. Desirée's mother is Lady Brigid, and, like her father, she idolizes this child of theirs. The rector is interested in the erecting of a new screen in his church, and has induced a young artist named Leander Wing to come and make it. He is a sculptor as well as a painter, and withal a wild young man who detests the conventional; he falls in love with Desirée, and one evening, in a walk about the big estate of her mother's, frightens the girl by making violent love to her and taking her in his arms. She breaks away, but, feeling that he is not as other men, and believing that he was carried away by a torrent of passion—which she does not reciprocate—lets it pass. Afterward she goes to Lady Monica's, but on the way, in a railway carriage—first class, and therefore a small compartment—meets another man, with whom she enters frankly into conversation. She does not learn his name, although she has told him hers when he has to get off the train, leaving her to go to London by herself. Lady Monica allows Desirée to enjoy some time in London, and then takes her to her country home. A rather crazy sort of young woman, Princess Pafnuty, is among the guests at the house party, and she persuades Desirée, with others, to go to a park near by and dance, barefooted, in the moonlight. The park happens to belong to the family of the young man she had met in the train, Jeremy Vyse, who is a fine, upstanding specimen of the young Englishman, altogether different from the exotic Leander Wing. The end of it is that Desirée and Jeremy Vyse are married. Before that, however, Desirée has confessed that she had been in debt to her dressmaker and had trouble in paying her. As Jeremy had once said that he had a horror of debt and never would trust a person who had been guilty of the indiscretion of buying more than he—or she—could well pay for, she feared that this would break it off. There are many other little threads in the story, but none is of particular moment. Readers who like a book that they can put down at any time without regret and take up without emotion will probably like this novel. It is the sort of thing Anthony Trollope might have written.

AN ENGLISH FARMERETTE

A LAND-GIRL'S LOVE STORY. By Berta Ruck. Illustrated by Edward C. Caswell. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE title, "A Land-Girl's Love Story," is rather misleading, because this novel consists of a double romance. There are two heroines, both equally important and fascinating. Perhaps the title is derived from the fact that it is an "I" story told by one of the heroines. A "land-girl" is simply the English term for a "farmerette." Berta Ruck's sprightly, humorous style saves this story from being too obviously a record of British patriotism, for the author is a-fire with admiration and appreciation for the women's land army, and its splendid response to the desperate cry in the dark days of the war that "England Must Be Fed!" But she has successfully camouflaged this accurate, detailed account of what the land army was, how it was raised, what it did for England, &c., with this interestingly intricate and deliciously funny double romance, in which two London girls and two soldiers are featured. The reader's interest never flags, for the author has a clever trick of breaking off one chapter with suspense and opening the next with surprise, and, what is most extraordinary, she is able to maintain this high pitch of excitement throughout the entire story.

Joan Matthews and an old school chum of hers, Elizabeth Weare, are keeping house together in a London flat and doing office work for the Government during the war. Joan is 22, pretty and in love. Elizabeth is small and boyish, a wonderfully good sort, the type who makes the most loyal of girl chums and who hates men in general. Her hatred for man is raised to the nth degree by the fact that Harry, a handsome young philanderer with whom Joan has been going for almost a year, has forsaken her for Muriel Elvey, a little doll-girl with georgette frocks and baby brown eyes.

The story opens with a rapid fire of surprises; first, Joan learns of Harry's faithlessness, then she receives a proposal by letter from a mysterious man, then she loses her Government position, and finally she decides to join the women's land army as a last resort, and of course, Elizabeth, game little chum, agrees to join with her. If Joan had not lost the letter containing the proposal all might have been quite different, for she was almost tempted to accept; the writer's audacity and originality was contagious:

My Dear Joan: They say a woman never forgets the first man who has kissed her. That is why I have the cheek to write to you. Now you'll turn to the end of this letter to see who I am. Plenty of things have happened since we said good-bye; but I've often wondered what became of the pretty kid with the thick brown pigtail. You'd a blue bow on it that day, and you never noticed that I walked off with

(Continued on Page 181)



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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE SOCIETY OF NATIONS. By T. J. Lawrence, LL. D. New York: The Oxford University Press. $1.50.

A SOCIETY OF STATES. By W. T. S. Stallybrass, M. A. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

THE IDEA OF A LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By H. G. Wells in collaboration with Viscount Grey, Lionel Curtis, William Archer, H. Wickham Steed, A. E. Zimmern, J. A. Spender, Viscount Bryce, Gilbert Murray. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. By Horace Meyer Kallen, Ph. D. Boston: The Marshall Jones Company. $1.50.

PROBLEMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT. With an Introduction by G. Lowes Dickinson. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

WHEN President Wilson, in reply to a question by one of the Senators at the White House dinner, in regard to sovereignty, made the statement that, of course, the League of Nations would involve a diminution of sovereignty but not more so, in principle at least, than is involved in any treaty between nations, he adequately rebutted one of the current objections to the League. In these five books on the League of Nations idea each of the writers devotes considerable attention to the question of sovereignty, its divisibility or indivisibility, its status in theory and practice. And there is a singular unanimity among them that absolute sovereignty is impossible, and historically absurd. Mr. Harold J. Laski in his book on "The Problems of Sovereignty" has disposed of the theory of an indivisible sovereignty; most of the writers here considered make a similar disposal of it on various grounds.

Indeed, the unanimity among these writers is surprising. There are differences of opinion among them, of course, the chief one being the question as to whether the Central Powers shall be admitted at once to the League or not. Mr. Kallen, in his proposed protocol for a League of Nations, has this provision:

> All States shall be eligible to membership in the League of Nations.

Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Wells also believe that the incorporation of the Central Powers in the League is a necessary condition of stability. But the main lines of the arguments are similar. There is recognition by all of these men of what President Wilson has called the new "currents" felt in the world, by all of them some form of League is regarded as inevitable, though most of the books were written before the declaration of the armistice.

In his book, "The Society of Nations," Professor Lawrence, speaking on this point of "derogated sovereignty," says:

> The idea that entry into the contemplated League of Nations will derogate from the full independence of the powers who join it is due to a compound of bad jurisprudence and unhistorical history. In jurisprudence a general consent fully and freely given beforehand takes away the element of external compulsion and all that it implies; and in history power after power is recorded as having submitted to great restraints on its freedom of action without being regarded as having lost its position as a sovereign State.

Mr. Stallybrass's book is practically a treatise on this question of the "indivisibility of sovereignty," and his historical treatment of the subject is illuminating. He admits frankly (as President Wilson did after him) that the League of Nations idea involves the derogation of sovereignty, but scoffs at this as a serious objection to the League on the same ground as that taken by the President. Some of his illustrations of yielded sovereignty by treaty are illuminating:

> But, indeed, if as most publicists do we attach a binding force to treaties, that which we have numbered the seventh of the rights of independence—the right of the State to make treaties or alliances with whom it will—imposes a qualification of almost unlimited application upon the other so-called rights. France limited her right of self-defense when by Article 9 of the Treaty of Utrecht she engaged to demolish the fortifications and to fill up the fort of Dunkirk, and remained bound by these provisions (which were substantially renewed in the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748) until the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. Russia limited her right of self-defense when in 1808 she gave an undertaking to Napoleon not to maintain in arms more than 42,000 men. Neither of these provisions proved to be of long endurance; neither was a success; but neither was deemed to destroy the sovereignty or independence of the State which entered into the self-denying engagement.

And so Mr. Wells approaches the objection, put in a different form, from an entirely different angle:

> Perhaps the most effective answer to this sort of thing (objection on the ground of diminished sovereignty by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, Mr. J. D. Colvin, and others) is to be found in current instances. One might imagine from these critics that at present every Government in the world was a national Government; but in spite of such instances as Sweden and France, national Governments are the exception rather than the rule. There are very few nationalities in the world now which are embodied in a sovereign Government. There is no sovereign State of England, for example. The English, the Scotch, the Welsh, all strongly marked and contrasted nationalities, live in an atmosphere of mutual criticism and cordial co-operation. Consider again the numerous nations of the British Empire, which act in unison through the Imperial Government, imperfect and unrepresentative as it is; consider the dissolving nationalities in the American melting pot; consider the Prussians and Saxons in the German Empire. What is there in common between an Australian native, a London freethinker, a Bengali villager, a Uganda gentleman, a Rand negro, an Egyptian merchant, and a Singapore Chinaman that they should all be capable of living as they do under one rule and under one peace and with a common collective policy—and yet be incapable of a slightly larger co-operation with a Frenchman, a New Englander, or a Russian? The Welshman is perhaps the best instance of all to show how completely participation in a great political synthesis is compatible with intense national peculiarity and self-respect.

Mr. Kallen's book, "The League of Nations Today and Tomorrow," is one of the clearest and most comprehensive here considered. Of course his protocol for a league of nations was drafted before the emergence of the actual covenant about to be incorporated with the treaty of peace at Paris. His protocol, says Mr. Kallen, "takes as its starting point the principles set forth and implied in the various statements of the President of the United States on the terms of peace. It seeks to express the common denominator of those, and to designate the unity of law under which alone they can be guaranteed." In his last chapter, "Armageddon at the Peace Table," Mr. Kallen compares Bolshevism in 1919 with the "spectre called Democracy" of 1815:

> Over this [peace] table will loom a gigantic and fearful spectre. The dictators of public opinion have decreed that this spectre shall be called "Bolshevism." When Napoleon had been crushed in 1815 as the Hohenzollern was cut off in 1918, there was a looming spectre over the peace table at Vienna. The spectre was called Democracy. The Bolshevism of 1918 bears the same relation to the peace of 1918 that the Democracy of 1815 bore to the peace of 1815. The one is the direct descendant of the other, married to industry. If war is not to be followed by social revolution all over Europe it is necessary that "Bolshevism" shall be understood and reasoned with, not denounced and persecuted. Right-minded men known that proper treatment immediately converts the spectre of disorder into the spirit of freedom.

"Problems of the International Settlement," to which Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson has written the introduction, is a symposium of opinion, mostly foreign, consisting of reprints of papers translated from the "Recueil de Rapports," published by the "Central Organization for a Durable Peace." This is an international association, founded at The Hague in 1915, "to study and advocate such a settlement at the conclusion of the war as will guarantee a durable peace." Article 2 of its program, that "the States shall guarantee to the various nationalities included in their boundaries equality before the law, religious liberty, and the free use of their native languages," is the subject taken for his paper by an American contributor, Dr. Charles H. Levermore. His paper, the tone of which is skeptical throughout, is one of the most interesting in the symposium. He says that such a guarantee cannot be granted and that the proposal should be omitted from the program:

> What pledges of this sort could have sufficed to keep the Kingdom of the Netherlands, formed at the Congress of Vienna, from bursting asunder into its Dutch and Flemish parts? None. Rumanian delegates in an International congress might readily subscribe to this agreement in the program, but can any one believe that such action would alleviate the woes of the Rumanian Jews? It is most unlikely. Let us Americans bring this matter home to ourselves. Our delegates in a world congress would perhaps speak and act as though our Republic based its national legislation upon these principles, and could, therefore, with propriety, recommend them to our neighbors. * * * But it is equally true that in the States of our Union, where the Afro-Americans were formerly slaves, we cannot secure to the people of that race a real equality before the law. It is also true that there are regions of our country where our National Government cannot guarantee to Asiatic peoples resident among us impartial justice and real equality before the law.

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WESTERN NATIONS AND THEIR EXPLOITATION OF CHINA

FOREIGN FINANCIAL CONTROL IN CHINA. By T. W. Overlach. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE exploitation of China by the Western nations has resulted in raising difficulties for them at the deliberations regarding the establishment of a League of Nations on the basis of international law. There is little likelihood of a world peace that shall be permanent with Asia excluded. That has been common hunting ground for generations of the nations which, having wearied of war, are now assuming to prevent it hereafter by curbing predatory nations among themselves. But what answer can be made to the Oriental peoples who ask that these laws shall be inclusive of them, for their protection against those who set them up? How shall Japan be denied racial equality with the Occidental peoples? Or how shall it be conceded by them without embittering their domestic politics? The safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine is now a burning issue at Versailles, and Japan blandly asks that it be made inclusive of Asia. That is equivalent to giving Japan a free hand for exploitation of the world's greatest undeveloped market in China, where Japan is showing itself no backward pupil in methods against which the white peoples are tying their own hands. The Koreans are asking racial equality, which Japan denies. China is asking revision of the treaty of 1915, which Japan extorted in secrecy from the Entente powers, and which is as obnoxious to humane principles as those of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

At Versailles the Chinese representative is asserting that Japan is using the war as an opportunity to treat China as Germany treated Belgium, and cites in proof Japan's domination of Shantung Province. Kiao-Chau is the Alsace of Asia. China is as reluctant to treat with Japan for its return and reparation as France would be to treat with the United States for the return of Alsace by Germany. China and Japan want these burning issues to be included in the world adjustment. Their logic is good. If their claims are allowed, they, too, must yield to the law which they invoke. By yielding they would establish a claim for protection against practices which are not to the credit of those assuming to set up world laws which they long have violated in the manner narrated by Mr. Overlach.

His book begins with a historical introduction in general, and follows by describing conditions as they existed at the opening of the era beginning with the Chino-Japanese war. Thereafter each of the leading nations has a chapter to itself, and, taken together, these independent narratives present a singularly coherent account of the methods of "conquest by railroad and by bank." There was the closest connection between foreign finance and foreign policy in each of these nations. They were as disregardful of the rights of each other as of the rights of China, and rivaled each other in the "application of imperialist policies to exclusively national ends" in a manner promising other wars unless there is success in the attempt to end all war. For the first time, Mr. Overlach distinguishes between those tools in the national cracksmen's kit, the "sphere of influence" and the "sphere of interest."

In China they are only economic spheres, whereas in Africa spheres are political. In China these spheres stopped short of political control, but included control of conditions for the protection of the foreign investors' interests. These took the form of concessions by the sovereign, with no cession of sovereignty in the allowance of control of economic conditions necessary for the safeguarding of the investment. In practice, however, the control of economic conditions tended to develop into encroachment, and China was in a fair way of exploitation by partition in satisfaction of individual national appetites. Two nations were less greedy than others. One was England, through its national predisposition toward freedom of trade. In China freedom of trade signified British predominance and, consequently, England did not seek exclusive privileges. Nor was her appetite insatiable. What she obtained she was ready others should share in open competition, and in what others obtained she sought no more than equality in favored nation treatment. This creditable policy was even surpassed by the United States, on principle, rather than on conviction of self-interest. It is agreeable to read:

> The United States is the only great nation that has maintained throughout its relations with China a consistent attitude of unselfishness, and of a decent consideration and respect for the sovereign rights of the Chinese people. Not only has the United States done this in its own relations, but she has frequently attempted to make others do likewise, be it indirectly through her example, or directly through soliciting adherence to the open-door principle.

Less than any other nation was the United States animated by money making or land stealing in its policy toward China. Without its participation were "Northern and Southern Manchuria parceled off and trespassers warned away, Outer Mongolia alienated, Inner Mongolia threatened, and Shantung, Fukien, the Yangtse Valley, and the southwest provinces reserved for special exploitation." In none of these was the welfare of China considered in the "conquest by railroad and bank." Concessions and control were sought because foreigners needed the profit, not because China needed the institutions. The question of the future is whether Japan will fall in with the substitution of international co-operation in the lawful development of China, or will insist upon a policy of national imperialism for itself and the Orient, substituting itself for Germany. China has most to hope from the establishment of a balance of international interests within its borders, and Japan has given signs of fitness for the rôle of the United States in support of Asiatic Monroeism rather than of the rôle of Germany in Europe. Considering the contrast between the results in the cases of Germany and the United States the preference of Japan in this crisis can hardly be thought doubtful. Mr. Overlach's book is a fine contribution in support of this augury for China, which is equally an augury for world peace in the near and far future.

FULL SPEED AHEAD

FULL SPEED AHEAD: Tales from the Log of a Correspondent with Our Navy. By Henry B. Beston. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THIS day-to-day record of experiences on various vessels in the American Navy in wartime carries with it the super-thrill that belongs to a straightforward description of stirring events. The simpler the recital, the more dramatic the result. So the author is much more impressive when he tells us in a matter-of-fact way of being in an American submarine which is depth-bombed by a British destroyer "by mistake," than when he breaks in on the narrative of seafighting we are interested in with a high-flown passage like this: "The day, first real day after weeks of rain, was soft and clear, great low masses of vapor, neither mist nor cloud, but something of both, swept down the long bay on the wings of the wind from the clean, sweet-smelling sea," and so forth. What the reader wants is a continuation of the intimate description of the submarine, not a rhapsody on the state of the weather. Except for these occasional intrusions of "fine writing," the log sets forth calmly a breathless succession of the perils which beset our boys in hunting down the Hun seawolf that keeps one reading hard to the very end. It is as exciting a tale of the sea as any fictionist has given us, and with the added strength that it is true. It describes a depth charge thus:

> In appearance and mechanism they are the simplest of affairs. The navy always refers to them as cans: "I dropped a can right on his head." "It was the last can that did the business." Imagine an ash can of medium size, painted black and transformed into a ponderous thick-walled cylinder of steel crammed with some three hundred pounds of TNT and you have a perfect image of one. Now imagine at one end of this cylinder a detonator protected by an arrangement which can be set to resist the pressure of water at various levels. A sub appears and sinks swiftly. If it is just below the surface, the destroyer drops a bomb set to explode at seventy feet. The bomb then sinks by its own weight to that level at which the outward force of the protective mechanism is overbalanced by the inward pressure of the water, the end yields, the detonator crushes, the bomb explodes, and your submarine is flung horribly out of the depths almost clear of the water, and while he is up, the destroyer's guns fill the hull full of holes.

This last touch is characteristic of the businesslike aplomb of the navy boys. Filling the hull of a sub full of holes is all in the day's work—or was when this log was written. There is a lively chapter or so on life aboard of a destroyer, which suggests that the sailor knew what he was talking about when he said one must have a cast-iron stomach to enjoy it. Your destroyer is a great craft for pitching, rolling and doing every other kind of gymnastic short of actually standing on its head. An officer of a destroyer waved a farewell as he went down to the pier to get on the tender that would take him to his ship. "Going fishing"? asked the author. "You bet," he answered with a grin, and rocked away over the harbor waves to look for Huns with depth charges. Talking about the behavior of a destroyer in a storm, one of the officers gave a lively description of the tumult below decks, winding up with: "Then all of a sudden the library door opened and dumped about a hundred pounds of books on me." And he didn't seem to know he'd said something funny, either. One significant statement in the log is this: "I sailed with the navy many thousand miles; I visited all the great bases, and I did not see one single case of drunkenness or disorderly behavior."

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MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN HISTORY. By J. Salwyn Schapiro, Ph. D., Associate Professor of History in the College of the City of New York. Under the editorship of James T. Shotwell, Ph. D., Professor of History in Columbia University. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.50.

THERE have been plenty of political histories of modern Europe, even of nineteenth century Europe; in late years there have been histories which brought in the industrial, sociological, and cultural developments on equal footing with the political. But obviously any history written before 1914 must to a considerable extent fail in interpretation of the period which, as the author of this book says, " began at Waterloo and ended at Liège," for the cataclysm of 1914 opened our eyes to the direction and consequence of movements which had up to that time been more or less obscure. When, then, an author writing during the war essays to present a picture of nineteenth century Europe—political, military, economic, sociological, and even literary—together with an introductory chapter on the old régime and the French Revolution, and a concluding chapter giving a brief summary of the war, and to do all this in 700 pages, the obvious comment is " It can't be done.", But Professor Schapiro has done it. To say that it is not so much a question of doing it well as of doing it at all might seem perhaps like unfavorable criticism of such a work, when in fact it would be a considerable compliment; but this alone would do an injustice to Professor Schapiro's book. Much of it is done well, indeed very well; and those parts which suffer by comparison with the rest are, generally speaking, those which cannot be well done in brief space.

For this is a textbook—whether for students at the end of high school or in the beginning of college is not quite certain; the general manner of treatment suggests the latter; a passion for rather elementary definition which, coupled with the not very vivid literary style, makes the book in places seem rather slower reading than it really is, would indicate the former. A student who studied the nineteenth century from this book ought to be prepared by similar volumes on preceding periods to use it to best advantage. Nevertheless, he will get from it an excellent idea of what the nineteenth century was and why it was so, in every sphere of human activity, and as a proper textbook should be, it is supported by a bibliography which should meet the needs of any college student—very full, and accompanied by valuable and critical comments on practically all of the works mentioned.

In bibliography as well as in the book proper one of the most distinguishing characteristics is the admirable fairness and impartiality of the author, a qualification which most historians (not all) ought to have, but which is rarely present among human beings, historians or not. It may be that Professor Schapiro is biased by being an intelligent, progressive, and patriotic American writing during a war in which his own country took part, but he treats both sides of all questions in a manner which is likely to seem impartial to all others of that class. The summaries of opposing opinions in political matters and on such questions as socialism, summaries which are doubly difficult because they must be so very brief, succeed remarkably in presenting without bias the views and arguments of both sides and leaving the reader to judge.

The difficulties of the author lie largely in his attempt to include all pertinent details of fact. This leads to compression which dulls the style of the book and occasionally, though very rarely, leads to inaccuracy, as when it is said that " at the outset " of the Boer War the British armies suffered humiliating defeats at the hands of Botha and De Wet; even his occasional generalizations now and then incur a similar reproach, as when he suggests that a wiser and more generous policy toward Prussia on the part of Napoleon III. might have prevented the war of 1870 and even that of 1914. No one is likely to defend Napoleon's policy, but that Napoleon was merely an unintentional accessory to the plans of Bismarck is made clear by Professor Schapiro's own argument on the very next page. Such instances, however, are exceedingly rare.

This comparison of detail, as might be expected, has its most unfortunate results in the introductory chapter on the eighteenth century and the French Revolution, and in the postscript on the war. The introduction would surely be more useful to students if it eschewed details so far as possible and presented merely general comment on the period and its developments, presupposing the detailed information which a student who is to use the book must surely have. The author admits that the chapter on the war is merely a sketch—it comes down to the signing of the armistice—and in view of this, and of the fact that everybody who is going to use the book either knows about the war now from reading the papers, or will know of it in future years from detailed histories, this chapter might have been left out and the time spent on it used in changing the present tenses in earlier parts of the book to the past, since the conditions referred to in most cases came to a violent end in 1914. A notable instance of this is the conclusion of the chapter on the Dual Monarchy, an accurate and fair presentation of Austro-Hungarian history and politics, which points to conclusions that the war has revised to some extent.

The author has tried to combine chronological and topical treatment; after the introductory chapters on the reactionary period and the industrial revolution, he takes the nations one by one up through the period of change that began in 1848 and ended in 1870. After that the compartmenting of national history necessarily becomes more difficult, but so far as possible it is followed, with special chapters on such international movements as socialism, anarchy, and syndicalism; the woman movement; colonial expansion, and science. Very elaborate and careful cross references aid the reader in keeping hold of historical continuity as far as possible.

The only part that seems disproportionate is the chapter on the Russian revolution of 1905, important to be sure, but hardly deserving twenty-four pages when the revolution of 1917 gets only seven. If a single chapter can be picked out for special mention in a book where so many are very good, it might be the one on " Political and Social Democracy in Great Britain, 1867-1914," a summary which could hardly be bettered. The chapter on " Revolutionar Labor Movements " may or may not meet with objection from orthodox Socialists, but many Socialists as well as almost everybody else will regard it as an admirable display of accuracy and even-handedness in treatment of a subject where such qualities have unhappily been rare.

The smaller nations of Europe receive much more consideration than is usual in histories of this sort; their political development is sketched and their cultural and social contributions to the world fairly weighed. Of course, not everything can be thoroughly done. The progress of nineteenth century science was so enormous that the author has probably done well to confine it to a brief outline of ten pages. He has also made an attempt to cover the principal literary movements and the chief writers, many of whom, as he justly observes, are undoubtedly a part of history, but who are as hard to condense as the scientists. The literary passages are not as valuable as the others, nevertheless the book is much better off with them than without them. One thing is missed, there is nowhere an attempt to give a picture of the outward surface of life and thought at any time in the period, something which is perhaps less important than an analysis of the influences which caused that outward appearance, but which would have rounded off the presentation of the nineteenth century in a manner which could hardly have hurt the book and might have helped it greatly. The political chapters are excellent, but we have other excellent political histories; this book at present has hardly any competition in its brief but thorough presentation of the industrial, commercial, and sociological movements which have made the world in which we live today quite as much as, if not considerably more than, the activities of politicians and parties.

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(Continued from Page 178)

that. I suppose there's just an off chance that you are not married yet. Are you? If you aren't, would you care to marry me? It sounds mad, I know. I'd explain details and things better if I saw you. May I come and see you? If so, please write to me here, where I shall be for the next ten days. I could get over to your father's place. This needn't commit you to anything. But if it is all off, don't write. If I don't hear from you within a week I shall know it was good-bye for good. Yours, Richard Wynn.

Joan recognizes in the writer of this unique proposal a young Welshman who had worked on her father's farm seven years before. She recalls him as a nineteen-year-old, long-legged, dark-haired boy, who had given her a fox terrier and then sailed away to Canada. As the above letter was dated from some barracks she knew that he must be in service. At first she is stupefied by the proposal, then she is tempted to reply, but after she loses the letter and with it the man's address, she dismisses the matter from her mind at once. Of course such a clever letter as that cannot be forgotten very long or at least the writer of such a letter cannot, and he appears very shortly after Joan and Elizabeth reach the farm in Wales on which they are to go a-hoeing and a-spading with the motley army of cockney and patrician girls they find there. Joan and Elizabeth, being young and pretty, soon become involved in two very tangled romances, and if it were not for a German prisoner's treachery, they would never have been untangled. Joan falls in love with a young soldier recovering from shell shock, who turns out to be the mysterious Richard Wynn, and Elizabeth, the little man-hater, becomes so infatuated with a friend of Wynn's, a Colonel Fielding, that she actually proposes to the young man and is immediately accepted.

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LADY, ACQUAINTED IN THE BEST NEW York society, desired to assist portrait painter with distinguished record to obtain commissions for portraits in oil; person qualified to cooperate successfully will be paid good commission; painter is highly qualified; full assurance of strict confidence. Address Box B 900 Times Annex.

April 5, 1919.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I hereby give public notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Cora V. Hardy. W. Frank Hardy.

INFORMATION OF PATRICK AND CATHerine O'Hara or kids who, about 1870, lived in West 13th St. T 192 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Store hours 9:00 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:

Millinery,
Millinery Trimmings,
Misses' Suits,
Shirt Waists,
Ribbons,
Shoes,
Corsets,
Games.

Apply at Office of Superintendent, Mezzanine Floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR.

Experienced young lady, careful and exact worker, able to operate Addressograph machine, with the view of eventually taking charge of department; there is also an opening for a quick and aggressive beginner; to possess an permanency and offer chance for quick advancement to right party; only those who can start immediately and prove above qualifications by past records or references. Apply at once to Phillip Jones Co., Addressograph Department, 849 East 134th St., Bronx.

ADDRESSES—Wanted several experienced women to do special announcement addressing, hours 5:30 to 9 P. M., or long if desired, refined surroundings and best prices paid; women only. Apply Room 502, 30 East 42d St.

ADDRESSES wanted; must be good, penmanship, $1.75 per thousand, permanent if satisfactory. E. 580 Times Downtown.

ADDRESSING, pen-work at home; $1.75 per thousand; no home work. White H. H., 104 East 14th St.

ARTISTS HIGH-CLASS WORKERS ON CHINA; NEVER KNOWN COLORING EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; HOURS 9:30; SATURDAYS 12; APPLY IN PERSON A. I. GRAY, 920 BROADWAY.

ARTIST—Young man, state short stories and [illegible]. Send white sheet of wash [illegible] spirit; also willing to do quick work. Send low price per sketch; good proposition to right party; state experience; commission per sketch, &c. Address Z 250 Times Annex.

ARTIST—High-class artist for thermometer sales, also for [illegible] ideal workroom, fine hours, [illegible] experience, salary desired to start, advancement. B 293 Times.

ART STUDENTS SEVERAL VACANCIES WITH REQUISITE EXPERIENCE. Profitable employment; high-class surroundings. Apply Room 902, 501 5th Av.

ART STUDENTS with good color sense and a knowledge of design wanted, batik work. Cockerell Studios, 17 East 29th city.

ASSISTANT BUYER FOR STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING. A large retail fancy goods business requires the services of young lady who has a thorough knowledge of the social stationery and engraving line and is capable of both buying for and managing actual busy department; state experience. L. D 155 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. We have a vacancy for a girl able to draw trial balances and make herself generally useful in our executive offices. Write or call Lansdon Piano Co., East 132d St. and Brown Place, Bronx, near 133d St. "L" station.

ASSISTANT TO BUYER of muslin and silk underwear, infants' wear, &c., young lady who has had three years' selling experience preferred, give details regarding previous employment and salary expected. B 258 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced in invoice posting and trial balancing, also general office routine. Write, stating references and salary. Ignaz Strauss & Co., 114 Fifth Avenue.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer—State experience and salary desired. B 219 Times.

ASSISTANT CARETAKER for girls in children's home, must have experience and good references. 1435 Atlantic A. Bklyn.

ASSISTANT to dentist, state age, salary expected and experience. S 216 Times.

B. ALTMAN & CO., Madison Avenue Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York, have vacancies for thoroughly competent SALESWOMEN in their MISSES' APPAREL SECTIONS. Good positions assured, with excellent prospects for advancement to those experienced in selling COATS, SUITS, and DRESSES. Apply at 35th St., Employes' Entrance, or by letter, addressing Department A.

B. ALTMAN & CO., MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV., 34TH AND 35TH STS., NEW YORK, REQUIRE COMPETENT SALESWOMEN IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: COTTON DRESSES, BOYS' CLOTHING, BOYS' WASHABLE SUITS, BLOUSES, UNDERWEAR, SHOES, ALSO IN SEVERAL OTHER DEPARTMENTS. GOOD POSITIONS ASSURED WITH EXCELLENT PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPT M.

BEST & CO. REQUIRE STOCK GIRLS AND JUNIORS. GIRLS NOT UNDER 16. Excellent opportunities for advancement. SHORT HOURS. Apply daily, Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

BILL CLERK.—Large wholesale house has excellent opportunity for rapid, accurate operator with department store or wholesale experience; must be able to figure fractions and decimals accurately; state fully age, experience, references, and salary. B 257 Times.

BILLING CLERKS.—To operate Elliott-Fisher machines. Elliott-Fisher, 86 Park Place.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BONWIT TELLER & CO., 5TH AV., AT 38TH ST., require the services of several experienced SALESWOMEN for their MISSES' SUIT, COAT, AND DRESS DEPARTMENT. Good salaries, permanent positions to those who are accustomed to serving the highest class of patronage. Employment Department, 8 East 38th St.

BOOKKEEPERS, CORRESPONDENTS, STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERICAL HELP WILL FIND WELL-PAYING AND PERMANENT POSITIONS BY APPEALING TO THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BURDEN AND VAN ALST AV., LONG ISLAND CITY. Take Queensborough Subway to Hunter's Point Station.

BOOKKEEPER.—One who thoroughly understands double entry system; state experience, age, and salary. B 236 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient young woman, expert; keenest training; fully acquainted with cloak and suit wholesale industry; capable office manager; graduate accountant; accustomed to memorize data in relation to 25,000 open active accounts; salary no object. E. H., 236 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST AND STENOGRAPHER. One experienced in detail work in manufacturing line as well as bookkeeping and not afraid of hard work when business requires it. O E 312 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; need not have legal experience; salary to start $15 with advancement; address in own handwriting, stating age, religion, education and references. B 516 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly capable and experienced taking full charge of office; electrical manufacturing concern; familiar with controlling accounts; state age, nationality, experience, references, salary required. A. D. 340 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, stenographer and good correspondent, to take complete charge of small office. Write, in own handwriting, stating your last position. Z 285 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER - EXPERIENCED; SALARY $25; REFERENCES. HALSEY, SATURDAY HALF DAY. WRITE, FULL PARTICULARS, B 323 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, double entry, take charge of books, act as clerk to Brooklyn professional organization; desirable position with $75 month; state age, education, experience. Z 253 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER to take charge of complete set of books and monthly trial balance; state salary expected. Box A. P., 104 East 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT-TYPIST, accurate at figures, good and steady position, state experience and salary. A 728 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT —For large concern; excellent chance for advancement; state salary and experience. A 857 Times Downtown.

BOOKBINDERS, gatherers and coilers, pasters, point feeders, and girls to work around binders; good pay; steady work. Tomkins, McIndoe & Co., 171-175 McDougal St., near 5th.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted in busy office, capable handling entire set of books, at least 3 years' experience; good penman. Apply Harris & Tipograph, 15 West 4th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for high-class apparel shop, must be accurate and efficient. Apply after 9 A. M. Delna, 212 West 44th St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, for large real estate firm; must be experienced; Christian girl; salary $20 to $25. L. 1, Box 139 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper wanted; double entry; middle-aged woman preferred. Call Monday morning, Keystone Carbon Paper Co., 34 Stone St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced double-entry; trial balances; salary $20; state age and experience. H 554 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady with knowledge of double entry bookkeeping and typewriting; state age, experience, and salary. B 298 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, long experience, also stenography; must have been in commercial line. Address "Permanent," A 735 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced keeping complete set double entry books; knowledge of typewriting preferred. Address by writing S 250 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry and controlling; coat and suit experience preferred. Box U 614, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, single entry; must be accurate, experienced; permanent position. G. Nachman, 113 East 124th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with knowledge of stenography, capable of managing small office. Call Monday morning at 10 o'clock Room 1711, 154 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, double entry; $20 to start. Call, with written application, Zimmera & Zimmera, 826 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, with slight knowledge of typewriting, wanted, state salary expected. L 339 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced. Call Varick Publishing Co., 1,536 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, reliable worker; experience not essential. Room 508, Flatiron Building.

BUSINESS GIRL, 30 to 35, to share small apartment with lady stenographer. B 319 Times Downtown.

BUYER. LACES, TRIMMINGS, NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS. THE HUNTER-TUPPEN CO. SYRACUSE, N. Y. Must have first-class experience; state first letter where previously employed, age, and amount of salary wanted.

Buyer's assistant and heads of departments; best salaries; BLOUSES, SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S; must have large specialty shop or department store experience; all communications confidential. Martins, Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

CANDY SALESWOMEN. Neat, bright, attractive for retail store; splendid opportunity. PARK & TILFORD, 529 West 42d St.

CANVASSERS.—Experienced, to canvas high class apartment houses for appointments for salesmen to call and demonstrate high grade electric cleaner; no selling; good salary. Call after 1 P. M. Monday, Ohio Electric Co., 145 West 45th St. Ask for Mr. Marston.

CASHIER. We desire the services of a young lady thoroughly experienced in the duties of a cashier with a large organization; this position requires a person above the average of neat appearance, and able to assume full responsibility for the proper recording of collections and the making up of a weekly payroll; must be able to qualify for a bond; in replying please state your qualifications fully, also age and salary desired; all replies will be held in the strictest confidence. K 251 Times.

CASHIER and bookkeeper, meat market; one having experience preferred. Address only, stating age and salary expected. H. Schloss & Son, 2,620 Broadway, near 99th.

CASHIERS, bookkeepers, office clerks, and auditing department; experienced; steady positions; good salaries; business hours, 9 to 6. Callan's, 34 Av. and 121st St.

CASHIER, EXPERIENCED; PERMANENT POSITION. SCHRAFFT'S, 60 WEST 23D.

CHAMBERMAID to take care of apartments in business house; short hours; references required; immediate. 55 West 35th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CLERICAL WORKER. Capable girl to do clerical work in factory manufacturing women's underwear; knowledge of typewriting and stenography necessary; steady work; opportunity for advancement; during Winter months Saturday half-holiday; Saturday full holiday during Summer months. THE WOLF CO., 511 East 72d.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT for simple computation and record work; opportunity for young woman with at least 2 years' high school education to fill a permanent position in an office where due regard to an employe's welfare is an important consideration. Call or write, Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., New York.

CLERKS. — Eight good clerks with high school education; experience not necessary; excellent opportunity; ideal surroundings; hours 9 to 4:30; extra pay for overtime. B 237 Times.

CLERICAL WORKERS in large publishing house; neat writers, with fair education, can obtain permanent positions under ideal conditions, good pay, short hours. Mothers' Magazine, 95 Madison Av.

CLERICAL position open to bright and conscientious young lady in order department of large cotton converting house; one with previous experience preferred; opportunity. E. D., 809 Times Downtown.

CLERK in publishing house for detail work; high school graduate preferred. Call Monday morning, Industrial Management, 6 East 39th. Ask for Miss Sawyer.

CLERK.—Young woman with good memory, experienced at figures, writing legible hand, for order department in underwear house; give full particulars. O D 807 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—State age, experience, salary, and references in own handwriting. T 155 Times.

CLERKS, in the revenue accounting department of the New York Telephone Company, between the ages of 16 and 18; must be grammar school graduates; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday; steady positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply, between 1 and 4 P. M., at 25 Church St., Room 502, New York City.

CLERKS, between the ages of 16 and 18, in the office of a large corporation; experience unnecessary; hours 9 to 5; half day Saturday throughout the year; vacations with pay; salary $10 per week to start. Apply, stating your last position. Z 285 Times Annex.

CLERK.—We offer an unusual opportunity to a bright young girl [illegible] to work; our only requirements are intelligence, steadiness, and a desire to progress. Apply by letter only to The McClure Book Co., 76 5th Av., 9th floor.

CLERK.—Wanted, young woman under 20 as assistant by a trade paper; knowledge of stenography necessary, but speed not a prime requisite; give full details as to past employment, if any; salary $15. G 620 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Good penman, accurate at figures, 16-20; experience not necessary; permanent position, advancement; light, roomy office. Christian firm; apply in own writing; state salary. B 337 Times.

CLERK.—Office work; salary $12 to start; hours 8:30 to 5; one who can typewrite preferred; must reside in Manhattan, Bronx or Long Island City; address in own handwriting, giving home address, age, &c. Box 564, 1,358 Broadway.

CLERK if publishing house to do hand addressing; also assist in office work; $10 per week. G 12 Times.

COMPANION.—Real good, intelligent, refined woman wanted as useful companion, assistant and friend to lady; sleep out. Evans, C 275 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR who has also had experience on Elliott-Fisher billing or switchboard work; absolutely high-grade worker; give full particulars. B 278 Times.

COOK AND WAITRESS-CHAMBERMAID OR COUPLE WANTED; MUST BE COMPETENT AND WILLING; GOOD HOME AND GOOD WAGES TO THOSE DESIRING PERMANENT SITUATION. ADDRESS 148 LORING AV., PELHAM, N. Y., OR TELEPHONE 1941 PELHAM.

COOK and laundress, white, capable, trustworthy woman; small family, where 2 maids are kept; good home; permanent position; seashore for Summer; wages $50; city references. Call between 1 and 3, Apt. 12B, 204 West 90th.

COOK, general housekeeper; also waitress, upstairs girl; colored preferred; mother and daughter or two sisters; four in family, country, near city; references. T 213 Times.

COOK.—Woman who is competent all-round cook; wages $45 a month; with references. Apply 254 Stanford Av., Flushing; telephone Flushing 2541.

COOK AND GENERAL MAID. — PLAIN COOKING; WAGES $50 PER MONTH. MRS. H. N. WHITTELSEY, GREENWICH, CONN.; REFERENCES.

COOK in small family at Port Washington, L. I.; no washing or ironing; wages $40. Apply West. 31 Nassau St., Tel. Rector 5878.

COOK and Housekeeper.—No washing; three adults, in business. Mme. Francis Dervieux, Columbia Terrace, Edgewater, N. J.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; efficient on Burroughs machine; must be accurate; state experience, &c. Wholesale Silk, S 260 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT. A LARGE MACHINE SHOP LOCATED IN BROOKLYN REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN ASSISTANT IN COST DEPARTMENT; ADDING MACHINE EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE. PLEASE REPLY, STATING PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, F. C. G., P. O. BOX 1132, NEW YORK.

COUNSELLORS in Summer camp for girls in Maine; must be college graduates and trained leaders; swimming counsellor, jewelry counsellor, several athletic counsellors. Z 287 Times Annex.

COUPLE.—White woman as general house worker, plain cooking; man as chauffeur and useful man; work not heavy, but if afraid of work need not apply. Telephone Audubon 4516.

COUPLE, FRENCH, want steady positions small private family; experienced cook and houseman; no washing; write or call E. K. Mitchell, 146 W. 64th St.

CROCHETERS, experienced on wool caps, tam-o-shanters, and shawls; steady home work; good pay. SIMON ASCHER & CO., INC., 134th St. and 3d Av., Bronx.

CULTURED WOMAN to assist in arranging recitals for concert pianist of wide reputation; good remuneration; state telephone number. K 191 Times.

CUTTER ASSISTANT ON LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. R T 801 TIMES, DOWNTOWN.

DENTAL ASSISTANT, neat, refined young woman; must have experience; personal references required; state salary. B 308 Times.

DESIGNER.—EXCEPTIONAL EXPERT LADY DESIGNER ON CHILDREN'S DRESSES; OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PARTY; AI REFERENCES REQUIRED. MARTIN, Z 288 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNER on infants' and children's coats up to 6 years; a capable person to take charge of plant with an old-established concern; permanent position to the right party. S. Rothchild & Co., 1,307 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DESIGNER for infants' wear and children's coats and capes; must have original ideas and be able to design attractive, dainty garments. B 345 Times.

DESIGNER and colorist wanted by decorating firm; must be young woman trained to work; state salary. K 159 Times.

DESIGNER on popular-priced cotton and silk underwear. Goldstein-Kirshner, 576 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—High-class New York wholesale house desires the services of an experienced dictaphone operator; would prefer a person who after becoming familiar with the details of the business will be competent to take charge of dictaphone room; in first letter give full business history, state past experience and salary desired. O 637 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE. Opportunity for operators with some experience; permanent connections; appreciative firm; congenial surroundings; luncheon; state age, experience, salary expected. Address "Dictaphone," P. O. Box 260, City Hall Station, City.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR WANTED BY LARGE ADVERTISING COMPANY; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; STATE AGE AND SALARY DESIRED. B 257 TIMES.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and stenographer; experienced young lady wanted by a Christian wholesale dry goods concern; to receive due consideration application must state age, experience, and references; salary $15. A 603 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; very desirable for high-grade girls in large banking house; good salaries, bonus and luncheon; excellent opportunity for advancement. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 227.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR for large business house on west side of N. Y. C. near Jersey ferries; salary $65 to $75 per month. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 227.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and Stenographer.—An intelligent expert operator, with high school training. Apply 10-12, Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., 312 4th Av.

DIETITIAN for kitchen, dining room, &c., of hospital; also to instruct pupil nurses; write fully regarding qualifications, experience, &c. "D. H.," Box 10, 263 West 125th St.

DRAPERS, FINISHERS, AND HELPERS.—Long season; short day Saturday; bright daylight workroom. Coughlin, 17 E. 48th St.

DRESSMAKERS. BLIGDORF & GOODMAN, 616 5TH AV., REQUIRE FINISHERS ON WAISTS AND SKIRTS FOR MADE TO ORDER WORK AND ON MODEL MAKING. ALSO WAIST DRAPERS ON MODELS. STEADY POSITION, GOOD WAGES; 48-HOUR WEEK, ½ DAY SAT.

DRESSMAKERS, FINISHERS ON WAISTS AND SKIRTS; STEADY POSITIONS, HIGHEST WAGES; SATURDAY AFTERNOONS OFF ALL YEAR; BRIGHT CORNER WORKROOM; EMPLOYES' LUNCHEON AND REST-ROOM. HICKSON, INC., 661 5TH AV., 8TH FLOOR. MRS. RABOURN.

DESIGNER. A prominent dress house desires to engage the services of a strictly first-class, thoroughly referenced and practical designer on evening and dancing dresses, to sell wholesale from $18.50 to $50; steady position to right party; applicants must be able to keep at least six ample hands busy and to supply their own help; applicants must state with what houses they have been employed and salary expected. ADDRESS DESIGNER, BOX 350, 437 MAREBRIDGE BLDG.

DESIGNER.—ONE OF THE LEADING MADISON AV. DRESS HOUSES, ENLARGING ITS DESIGNING STAFF, WILL OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH 1 OR 2 DESIGNERS OF PROVEN ABILITY. ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN STRICT CONFIDENCE TO C. D., 806 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRESSMAKING. LICHTENSTEIN MILLINERY CO., 584-586 5TH AV., REQUIRE WAIST FINISHERS, SKIRT FINISHERS, LIGHT AND SANITARY WORKROOMS. LONG SEASON AND GOOD PAY. SATURDAY HALF DAY.

DRESSMAKERS. THURN, 15 EAST 52D ST., REQUIRE WAIST FINISHERS, SHIRT FINISHERS, SLEEVE FINISHERS, LINING HANDS. HALF DAY ON SATURDAY.

DRESSMAKERS ON CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. SEE MISS HAASN, 5TH FLOOR. L. P. HOLLANDER & CO. 57TH AV. AT 46TH ST.

DRESSMAKER. Fitter for alterations and special orders; splendid opportunity for advancement to competent women, with considerable experience in the best shops. Apply 12 to 2 or 6 to 7. MAISON BERNARD, 5th Av. and 57th St.

DRESSMAKING. — ROHN & RIENZO REQUIRE WAIST FINISHERS, SKIRT FINISHERS, COAT MAKERS AND FINISHERS ON EVENING WRAPS AND COATS. CALL 74 EAST 55TH.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS, visiting, wanted; answer by letter. Box C 108 Times.

DRESSMAKERS wanted; first-class finishers and helpers. Laborde, 160 Manhattan Av.

ERRAND GIRL wanted in law office; permanent position with advancement; salary to start $8; address in own handwriting, stating age, religion, education and references, if any. B 515 Times Downtown.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for young woman secretary-stenographer, for Latin-American department of newspaper; thorough knowledge of office system essential; familiarity with Spanish preferred; must be quick to learn, excellent future for right person. Address P. O. Box 26, Station N, New York.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

EXCEPTIONAL OPENING. For women with some business experience and executive ability to take charge of new sanitary bakery stores to be opened soon; experience not essential if you possess ability; position will give charge of four to eight sales girls and general responsibility; good salary and permanent position to those who can qualify; no personal or phone application considered. Apply in your own handwriting, giving full information in first letter. Interview will be arranged. A. Levitt, Hotel Cumberland, 54th St. and Broadway.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. STEADY POSITIONS; EXCELLENT SALARIES, WITH COMMISSIONS. GLOVES, INFANTS' WEAR, CHILDREN'S HATS, NEGLIGEES, WOMEN'S GOWNS, HOSIERY, KNITTED UNDERWEAR. Apply daily, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

FILING CLERK. Young woman, as head of filing department, familiar with manufacturing office routine, to handle and direct filing of orders, job envelopes, and correspondence; state age, religion, salary desired, and details of past experience. H 493 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK wanted by Protestant organization, pleasant surroundings and chance for advancement; only those experienced filing Helknap stencils need apply; state age, religion, experience, and salary desired. B 256 Times.

FILE CLERK, experienced in library bureau alphabetic numeric system; must be qualified to take full charge; address, giving age, experience, salary expected, and state religious belief. F 564 Times Downtown.

FINISHERS. WAIST AND DRESS; STEADY POSITION; HIGHEST WAGES. Saturday afternoons off all year. BRIGHT CORNER WORKROOM. Employes' luncheon and restroom. HICKSON INC., 661 5TH AVENUE, 8TH FLOOR. MRS. RABOURN.

FORELADY. EXP. ON COTTON AND SILK SHIRTWAISTS, TO TAKE ENTIRE AND COMPLETE CHARGE OF OPERATING ROOM. ONE WHO HAS EXP. AND KNOWLEDGE OF MAKING UP THE BETTER KIND OF POPULAR PRICE WAISTS. WE ARE LOOKING FOR A WOMAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO TAKE CARE AND KEEP HELP AND GET PRODUCTION; GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITION ASSURED TO PROPER PERSON. TRIO WAIST CO., 22D AND ARCH STS., PHILA., PA., OR 30 WEST 32D ST., NEW YORK CITY, ASK FOR MR. KESSLER.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., require EXPERIENCED WAIST and SKIRT FINISHERS; also finishers on hand-made blouses and rapid hand sewers, accustomed to fine work for SPECIAL ORDER WORKROOM. Liberal salaries; light airy workrooms. Apply All Day. APPLICATION OFFICE, 6 West 38th St., 9th Floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., 5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS., require GIRLS, 14 Years of Age and Over, as MESSENGERS Throughout the Store. Liberal salaries and opportunities for advancement. Apply APPLICATION OFFICE, 6 West 38th St., 9th Floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., 5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS., offer exceptional opportunities to a number of BRIGHT GIRLS as STOCK CLERKS. Highest salaries to start, with rapid advancement. Apply APPLICATION OFFICE, 6 West 38th St., 9th Floor.

FRENCH NURSERY GOVERNESS; YOUNG PERRON PREFERRED; BOYS, 4-6 YEARS; REFERENCES. CALL SUNDAY, BETWEEN 1 AND 3, DRYPOOS, 340 WEST 72D ST.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, colored; one in family, small apartment; washing and ironing; wages $10 weekly. Phone 738 Murray Hill before noon.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK. — Girl; good wages. Apply Apartment 4E, 412 West End Av., corner 80th St., Monday between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small family, good wages; no washing; references required. Apply apartment 2B, 302 West 87th St. Tel. 3881 Schuyler.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER (white) for family of four; no washing; city reference required. Y 375 Times Annex.

GENERAL HOUSE WORKER in country, two in family; apply Monday, 505 West End Ave.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., 5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS., require EXPERIENCED HAND SEWERS and SMOCKERS for CHILDREN'S DRESSES. Liberal salaries; light, airy workrooms. Apply APPLICATION OFFICE, 6 West 38th St., 9th Floor.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., 5TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS., require SALESWOMEN for WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY. The most liberal salaries, permanent positions and splendid future possibilities. Apply APPLICATION OFFICE, 6 West 38th St., 9th Floor.

GIRLS. B. ALTMAN & CO., MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV., 34TH AND 35TH STS., NEW YORK. A NUMBER OF VACANCIES ARE OPEN IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT FOR GIRLS, ABOUT 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE; THESE POSITIONS OFFER EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO GIRLS WHO ARE BRIGHT, NEAT AND AMBITIOUS. APPLY AT 35TH ST. EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT G.

GIRLS. Bright young girls of good smart appearance will be taught the selling of hats and gowns; splendid opportunities under most desirable conditions; good pay while learning. HICKSON, INC., 661 5TH AVENUE, 8TH FLOOR. MRS. RABOURN.

GIRLS OVER 16 for order picking and paper pattern stockroom; $10 half day Saturday. Apply to Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and MacDougal Sts. Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

GIRLS to work as folders and examiners on paper patterns; steady position; half day Saturday. Apply to Butterick Publishing Co., 64 West 23d St., McCreery Building (3d floor).

GIRLS, 18 TO 25, who understand sewing, to work on paper dresses; steady positions; short hours; half day Saturday. Apply to Miss Kafley, Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts. Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

GIRLS FOR MESSENGERS.—Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, 485 5th Av., can use the services of several, bright girls as inside messengers; pleasant surroundings and advancement as rapid merit deserves. Apply to Office Manager, ninth floor.

GIRL (must be intelligent) to keep samples of leather goods clean and in order; good handwriting necessary; chance for advancement. Apply Monday, 9-10 A. M., Hauser & Weil, 329 5th Av.

GIRLS wanted, living at home, as waitress and chambermaid for husband and wife who appreciate competent service; references required. Telephone Lenox 1928 or call Apt. 11D, 1,000 Park Av.

GIRLS, 16 or 18, to help stock department to fill orders in knit goods business; must be reliable, accurate, and good workers. Apply in own handwriting, giving age and wages expected, Box 21, 163 East 125th St.

GIRLS, 16 or older, for light, clean work; steady positions, good pay. Apply Monday, Krooseknit Mills, Rider Av. and East 142d St., near 3d Av.

GIRLS TO LABEL RIBBONS; PERMANENT POSITION FOR AMBITIOUS GIRLS; AGREEABLE SURROUNDINGS. WERBRO RIBBON MFG. CO., 19 EAST 24TH ST.

GIRL for general work for lady and child, sleep out 3 nights a week; $45 month; over 30 or under 25 need not apply; good references required. Kilvert, 50 West 55th.

GIRL wanted.—A young girl about 18 for clerical work; good opportunity for advancement; answer in own handwriting, stating salary to start. B 542 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, 2, white, cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; small family; liberal wages. Telephone Bayside 3048J, Douglaston, Long Island.

GIRL to learn filing in photograph studio; $7 to start; advancement quick and sure. K 259 Times.

GIRLS, experienced in stringing and catching beads; also jewelry repairing. Royal Jewelery Manufacturing Co., 502 5th Av.

GIRL for general housework wanted; two in family; no washing. 593 Riverside Drive, Apartment 3 C.

GIRLS FOR PACKING AND HARD CANDY DEPARTMENTS. APPLY HUYLER, 128 EAST 18TH.

GIRLS for filling seed packets; clean, steady work. Sweeney, 30 Barclay St.

GIRL in drafting office; one with talent for drawing preferred. B 514 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Educated, motherly, musical woman to care for home and girls 18 and 5; excellent home and $15 per month; no heavy work. H 502 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, experienced, take care of two girls, 3 and 9 years. Call Monday, 10 to 12, 219 West 81st, Apt. 7K.

HAIR DRESSER.—Splendid opportunity all-year position; good salary for first-class Marcel waver; days weekly. Apply after 10 A. M. Room 526, 47 West 42d St.

HAIRBRUSH COLORIST, expert, on pictures; high salary paid. Call Sunday, Room 3, 200 East 23d.

HEAD OF STOCK FOR PAPER PATTERNS. FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A COMPETENT SALESPERSON AS HEAD OF STOCK FOR THEIR PAPER PATTERN DEPARTMENT; APPLY ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, FOURTH FLOOR.

HOUSEWORKER, under 40, wishing to be more of companion-worker than servant; market wages, plus bonus; quarterly and annual vacation allowance; elderly lady, graduate nurse; two children, one man in family; pretty part of Westchester County; references required. L 453 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, general housework for husband and wife who like good, plain cooking; family served; good wages with waitress room and private bath; 6-room strictly modern apartment; no washing; references required. Telephone Lenox 1928 or call Apt. 11D, 1,000 Park Av.

HOUSEWORKERS, general, marriage ceremony first 6 months; wages required; immediately; salary [illegible] 6th Av., Liberty 18 A. M.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORK, general; 2 in family; no washing; $35; must be competent, with references, Croxton, 490 Riverside Drive, Morningside 282.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; home of business woman; three adults; no laundry work; Forest Hills, L. I., 15 minutes out. Call Vanderbilt 4720 or address B 315 Times.

HOUSEWORKER. — Small family; good wages; Scarsdale, 40 minutes Grand Central. L 845 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—White woman, over 30; sleep in; good home; 3 adults; references. 572 West 141st St., Apt. 12-A.

HOUSEKEEPER ASSISTANT; apply Monday morning, 10 o'clock. N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for hospital; woman with training and institutional experience only. Address B 260 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Sleep in or out; 2 adults. Mrs. Sircome, 162 West 54th St.

IMPORTER.—To enlarge business, established house wants experienced man who has specialized in importing food products, raw materials or manufactured articles and can bring us new trade; we want a man with personal or business acquaintance at the sources of supply abroad, and selling experience with buyers in this country. Address, stating age, experience, references and compensation desired, N 268 Times.

IMPROVERS. ABRAHAM & STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE EXPERIENCED IMPROVERS FOR THEIR MILLINERY WORKROOM; LONG SEASON; LIBERAL SALARY. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

JUNIOR CLERKS wanted; $45 monthly; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; high school graduates preferred; ages 17-23. Address Clerk, P. O. Box 30, Wall St. Branch.

LADIES.—Bright ladies to take orders for custom-made corset; will give training and make a corsetiere of you; beginner's commission amounts to $25 or more per week, working 4 hours daily. No limit to amount industrious worker can make. S 238 Times.

LADY of culture, ambitious, to present among personal friends privately held shares in successful food company; will not interfere with other work; commission and drawing account. T 211 Times.

LAUNDRESS-CHAMBERMAID. — Must have references for character and ability; good home and wages. Write P. O. Box 194, Cedarhurst, L. I., or phone 3662 Woodmere.

LEDGER CLERK.—Experienced. Reply by letter, stating salary and when at liberty. S., 141 Walnut Av., Bronx.

MAID, general, to cook and serve family of 3 adults and 3 children, care of dining and living rooms only; must be willing to go to Montclair in suburbs; wages depend upon experience; city references required. Telephone Morningside 217.

MAID.—A lady living in hotel wishes a competent maid; personal, New York City references required; apply by letter. Room 1528, No. 30 Broad St.

MAID.—Neat, intelligent; very light housework; sewing; sleep out. Adler, 15 West 67th. S 256 Times.

MAIL ORDER CORRESPONDENT. Young woman, experienced in handling adjustments and complaints; must possess initiative and executive ability; exceptional opportunity for advancement; state salary and former connections. Box E 5 Times.

MAIL CLERK wanted by a Protestant organization; only those familiar with mailometer sealing and stamping machine need apply; state age, religion, and salary desired. B 255 Times.

MANAGER—LUNCH ROOM, refined, competent lady wanted to take charge of a private company lunch room, handling buying, planning menus, supervision of dining room and kitchen force of six people; state nationality, age, and experience; also salary expected. L. R. M., 229 Times Annex.

MANAGER wanted for N. Y. branch office already established; exceptional opportunity for energetic and capable person; large representation jobbers' chemical and food products; state experience and references.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

RECEPTION OPERATOR, accustomed to calling, wanted downtown; applicant must be well recommended and have ambition and ability; apply by letter, giving fullest details as to ages expected, age, experience, &c. Manufacturer, L 537 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES.—An established high-class magazine offers exceptional opportunity for services in increasing circulation; city and suburban representatives desired; drawing account against commission. Room 1201, 381 5th Av.

SALES CLERK.
ALTERATION HANDS
FOR READ-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT; BEST SALARIES PAID TO COMPETENT PEOPLE.
STORE HOURS 9 TO 6.
L. M. BLUMSTEIN,
WEST 125TH ST.

SALESLADIES, first class, trimmed millinery, accustomed to wait on the best trade of the 5th Ave. district, will find excellent all year round positions by applying in person at Farrington & Evans', 382 5th Ave., Monday or Tuesday between 4:30 and 5:30 P. M., or by letter.

SALESLADIES, 15.
Experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants wear; salary $18-$25; for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESLADIES for all departments; experience not necessary for those who are quick at learning; also cash girls; permanent positions and good salaries; business hours, 9 to 6. Callan's, 23 Av. and 121st St.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 6th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, Box L 525 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY and cashier in photo supply store; good chance for advancement Lewis, 222 6th Av.

SALESLADY experienced in kodak and supplies. Willoughby's, 110 West 32d St.

SALESWOMEN,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
6TH ST. AND BROADWAY,
REQUIRE SALESWOMEN FOR
GLOVES,
VEILINGS,
HOSIERY,
LEATHER GOODS,
TOILET ARTICLES,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
ART EMBROIDERY,
WOMEN'S SUITS AND DRESSES,
MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES,
WOMEN'S SHIRTWAISTS,
WASH GOODS.
ALSO
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED MILLINERY, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
THE ABOVE POSITIONS PRESENT EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS WOMEN WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN,
REQUIRED
BY
LORD & TAYLOR,
SEVERAL SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
DEPARTMENTS.
EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE,
BUT NOT NECESSARY.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
9TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.
100—EXTRAS—100.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
6TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
WISH TO ENGAGE 100 EXTRA SALESWOMEN WHO CAN WORK 5 OR 6 DAYS EACH WEEK FROM 9 TO 6 P. M.
ALSO
EXTRA SALESWOMEN TO WORK ON SATURDAYS ONLY.
Only those having had selling experience need apply; excellent opportunities.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 6TH FLOOR.

SALESWOMEN.
Steady positions, excellent salaries, with commissions.
WOMEN'S SUITS
WOMEN'S COATS
WOMEN'S DRESSES
MILLINERY
MISSES' SUITS
MISSES' COATS
MISSES' DRESSES
CHILDREN'S SHOES
WOMEN'S SHOES
Apply all week. Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.

SALESWOMEN.
CLOAKS, SUITS AND DRESSES.
We require thoroughly experienced women, who are accustomed to high-class clientele; we will offer a salary of $25 straight salary or salary and commission where one can earn more than the above amount; neat and refined appearance essential. Apply all day Monday and Tuesday. See Mr. Littman.
REISARD,
47-49-51 West 42d St.

SALESWOMEN.
Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of saleswomen for permanent positions in the following departments:
Aprons
Gloves
Hosiery
Infant's Wear
Petticoats
Laces
Millinery
Mission Suits
Music Rolls
Neckwear
Ribbons
Veilings.
Apply any hour of the day to Superintendent, fourth floor.

SALESWOMEN,
for
LACE DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendents office, 8th floor.
James McCreery & Co.,
34th St. employes' entrance.

SALESWOMAN
for
INFANTS' WEAR DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's office, 5th floor, James McCreery & Co., 34th St. employes' entrance.

SALESWOMAN—FURS.
The establishment catering to most stylish clientele has opening for woman of pleasing appearance. We believe that applicant is at present employed in similar capacity, and has a strong personal following as an essential requisite to position carrying with it a definite future and salary. Applications considered strictly confidential.

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Petticoats
Laces
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HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESWOMAN WANTED.
College woman or teacher, between 25 and 35 years of age, who is free to accept an attractive traveling position immediately. Position in sales field along school lines, and pays railroad fare and salary to start. Give full details concerning age and experience in first letter. A few openings for teachers who want to work during their vacations. Address C. C. Smith, Room 1516, 58 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

SALESWOMEN
for gowns and millinery; splendid opportunity; liberal salary and commission offered to capable young women who have had considerable experience in exclusive New York shops. Call all day until 7 P. M. MAISON BERNARD, 5th Av. and 57th St.

SALESWOMEN.
We have a splendid opportunity for three high-grade security saleswomen, accustomed to earning $5,000 or more annually in commission; good leads. Apply 905 Columbia Bank Bldg., 507 5th Av.

SALES PROMOTER.—Manufacturer of well known grocery item desires sales promoter for special work; excellent opportunity if you can qualify; only those with demonstrating and selling experience will be considered; replies must give full experience and references; good salary. Address Sales, A 696 Times Downtown.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.—A woman, well educated, possessing initiative, energy, and good judgment, for a special edition of the Bible for the young; six volumes, hundreds of beautiful illustrations, and many splendid new features; indorsed by the leaders of all Protestant denominations; successful selling experience desirable; liberal salary and commission; representatives earning regularly $50 per week and upward. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

SALESLADIES.
Special opening in candy department for several neat, attractive, ambitious young women with ability; good pay; advancement. SCHRAFFT'S, 60 WEST 23D.

SALESWOMEN,
experienced, accustomed to high-class clientele for our gown and suit department; good salary.
ROBINSON, 25 WEST 42D.

SALESWOMAN,
for cloak and suit department; only those thoroughly experienced; best salaries. Martins, Fulton and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn.

SALESLADIES, clever, experienced, for high-class gown and suit shop. Apply Husch, 2,199 Broadway, at 78th St.

SALESWOMAN.—Experienced on suits and dresses; salary, $20 per week and commission; steady position. Apply Post, 19 West 42d St.

SAMPLE GIRL.—YOUNG GIRL TO WORK ON VELVETS. C 247 TIMES.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.
Splendid opportunity for a neat, educated young lady; one who is accurate and reliable; state qualifications fully in your letter and salary expected. A 699 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY wanted, doctor's assistant; thorough business woman, bookkeeper, educated, cultured, congenial, conscientious, to take charge; permanent position; irregular hours; New Yorkers not preferred; give full particulars and references; state salary expected. Z 273 Times Annex.

SECRETARY in advertising agency; must be rapid and expert stenographer and typewriter; permanent position, secretarial; mention salary expected and full particulars; confidential. K 287 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, intelligent, capable young woman; must be able to start at once. Call Parker Axle, Room 818, 19 West 44th St.

SECRETARY, stenographer, thoroughly competent; preferably with card filing and real estate brokerage experience. Room 1002, 505 5th Av.

SKIRT AND GOWN HANDS.
FIRST-CLASS WOMEN IN OUR ALTERATION DEPARTMENT.
GOOD WAGES, PERMANENT POSITIONS.
Apply all week, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

SOLICITOR, lady, for high-class medical periodical; commission. B 243 Times.

STEADY POSITIONS
FOR GIRLS OF ABILITY.
TYPISTS AND EXAMINERS.
Young women, over 16 years of age, in our large mail order house; school graduates are particularly desirable; previous business experience not required.
CLERICAL WORK.
Young women, over 16 years of age, for clerical work in congenial surroundings. You will be taught proper business methods; good pay while learning.
STOCK CLERKS.
Young women, over 16 years of age, for order pickers in merchandise department, such as shirtwaists, muslin underwear, millinery, shoes, &c.,
PACKERS AND WRAPPERS.
Young women to pack and wrap for parcel post shipments; experience not required; good pay, steady positions.
Two blocks from the following:
Christopher St. McAdoo Tube
Christopher St. 9th Av. "L" Station
Christopher St. Hoboken Ferry.
BELLAS HESS & CO.,
93 Morton St., cor. Christopher St.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require competent saleswomen for
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
LACES,
VEILINGS,
LADIES' NECKWEAR,
and various other departments. Permanent positions, with good salaries.
Apply after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance, West 43d St., near 5th Av.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.,
require experienced saleswomen for
their
BOOK DEPARTMENT.
Permanent position, with good salary.
Apply after 9 A. M., Employes' Entrance, West 43d St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.
AN EFFICIENT AND RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN, ABOUT 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN STENOGRAPHIC WORK, CAN OBTAIN GOOD PERMANENT POSITION WITH PROGRESSIVE HOUSE, WHERE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS UNEXCELLED.
WILL ALSO CONSIDER A NUMBER OF BEGINNERS AS STENOGRAPHERS, WHO WILL HAVE EVERY OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT, WHICH WILL BE BASED ON MERIT.
IN LETTER OF APPLICATION GIVE DETAILS OF PAST EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, WAGES, ALSO AGE AND CHURCH AFFILIATIONS.
H 461 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — SECRETARIAL POSITION IS OPEN WITH A LARGE CONCERN; THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT WITH A HOUSE WHERE THE FUTURE WILL DEPEND ENTIRELY UPON THE APPLICANT.
INDIVIDUAL DRINKING CUP CO.,
280 WEST 125TH ST.
APPLY M. REYNOLDS.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS.
bright and intelligent, with at least high school education; excellent opportunity.
PARK & TILFORD,
529 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER,
with secretarial experience for nationally known automobile company; must have at least 5 years' commercial training; exceptional opportunity, $30-$100 monthly; state qualifications, age, and telephone number for appointment. Address "Auto," 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, (beginners and experienced,) high-class positions, excellent salaries; typists, dictaphone operators, Oliver machine; if you are not an Oliver operator a demonstration will enable you to become one; substitutes needed for Spring and Summer work at good salaries; no fee. Call 310 Broadway. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist wanted in office of trade journal publisher; beginner with not more than one year's experience might do if she has some speed and able to transcribe notes neatly and accurately; good, permanent position for right party; answer, stating age, reference, experience and salary expected. Permanent, P. O. Box 654, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—MUST BE ACCURATE AND HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF GENERAL OFFICE WORK, SUCH AS MAKING OUT REPORTS, &c.; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. B 324 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady with ability and experience, familiar with office routine, office in Brooklyn; state experience, salary and religion. A 708 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER,
Double entry; excellent opportunity for one who is willing, accurate, and ambitious for advancement; pleasant offices; hours 9 to 5:30, Saturday 9-1; $17 to start; state complete qualifications in your letter to receive attention. B 283 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—We have a permanent, desirable position for a capable, willing girl; pleasant associates and surroundings. Write or call Janssen, East 132d St. and Brown Place, Bronx, near 133d St. "L" station.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; ONE HAVING HAD SOME EXPERIENCE IN OFFICE WORK PREFERRED; WICHERT & GARDINER, ATLANTIC AND SCHENECTADY AVS., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHERS.
high grade, thoroughly experienced, to become Noiseless Typewriter operators. Instruction and registration free. Numerous $18-$20 positions. Apply Room 611, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity in a long-established house of highest character; not a secretarial position; we do not want usual type of stenographer seeking a position, but a conscientious, loyal, capable stenographer will be assured advancement. K 299 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent opportunity in large wholesale house for accurate and rapid Underwood operator; state fully experience, age, references, and salary. S 238 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for office located in Greenpoint, of a manufacturing plant of a large corporation; hours, 8 to 5; conditions good; only serious-minded girls need write; state experience and salary desired. N 267 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Large manufacturing corporation has opening in general office for experienced young girl; state salary, former employers, and lowest salary desired to start; permanent position with opportunities. Write Room 1108, 1,170 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Christian architect's office; high school or college graduate; executive ability; permanent position; pleasant environment; begin $18; state age, experience, reference. B 277 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat young woman as assistant in law office; must be accurate; law experience not essential; advancement; give details of experience and salary desired. Q 668 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate the dictaphone; instruction on dictaphone given if necessary, free of charge; excellent positions; $10-$25 weekly. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 227.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in insurance brokerage office; must be thoroughly competent and have insurance experience; good opportunity; state age, salary, and experience in detail. A 754 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER WANTED; PERMANENT POSITION; SALARY ACCORDING TO ABILITY. APPLY BY MAIL, 1170 B'WAY, ROOM 803, 15 WHITEHALL ST., N. Y. CITY.

STENOGRAPHER who can take dictation in English and Yiddish; must have good knowledge of both languages; permanent position; good salary for proper person. Apply 41 Union Square, Room 810.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office; must have had some legal experience, be rapid and accurate; reply stating age, salary desired, experience, references. H 467 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted in contractor's office; must be experienced and accurate; salary $15. Call at James Mitchell, Inc., 170 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., Room 310.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and office assistant in office of dry goods commission house; good opportunity for right party; state age and salary expected. A 773 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, age 20-23, wanted by large corporation; hours 9 to 4:30; good surroundings and advancement. J. D., Box 70, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, bright, neat, willing worker, who can transcribe correctly and write neat letter; attend to correspondence and details in the office of a busy executive; state age, experience, and salary expected. H 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient and genteel in appearance, in position offering excellent opportunities for advancement; salary $14 to $15 start; state age and experience. A 743 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, at least 3 years' experience wholesale manufacturing millinery concern; must also be able to run Monitor switchboard. G. S. Lehrman, 55 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; competent and willing worker; advancement assured when merited; state salary desired, age and past experience; religion. S 245 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, competent young lady by Christian firm; resident of Brooklyn preferred; state experience and salary wanted. Address Steady Position, H 462 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; MODERATE SALARY; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. L 291 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, refined and neat appearance; must be A1 at taking shorthand and transcribing; experienced in printing and advertising business preferred. B 596 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; hours 8:30 to 4:30; salary $10-$12; must be wide awake; Call Monday 4:30. Farber & Kestler, 1,123 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT wanted, young lady; prefer one with knowledge of French language. A 752 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm; young lady, with high school education; must be experienced and capable; salary to start $15. Write full particulars, H. B., 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, French; must be experienced and competent; salary commensurate with ability; excellent opportunity in prosperous export house. A 688 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with at least one year's experience, to assist on books; $12 week. Apply between 11 and 1 Monday. Hirsch, 310 East 22d.

downtown bank, accurate and quick in taking dictation; state full particulars, age, previous experience, salary expected and references. G. V., Box 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, age 20-25, for permanent position in large corporation; hours 9-5, Saturdays 1; high-school graduate preferred; salary $20-$25. A 737 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High class, experienced, possesses executive ability, accurate, to take position immediately; state salary. B 284 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) well educated, neat appearance, rapid at dictation and transcribing, able to read notes readily; steady position, with advancement. Call Monday morning, Whitney, 250 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER in the office of a Brooklyn manufacturer; must be neat and accurate; state age, experience, salary desired. A 769 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of clean, rapid, intelligent work; small uptown office, until July 1; state education, experience, salary. N 250 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with legal experience, for permanent position; salary $22 to $25; give age, education and experience. A 726 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; one familiar with bookkeeping. Prospect Press, 239 West 4th.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, by manufacturing corporation, located lower Bronx, near Mott Av. subway station, John S. Allen Co., 870 Gerard Av.

STENOGRAPHER with import and export house; must have at least 2 years' experience; good chance for advancement. Apply Room 818, 136 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated and experienced, for publishing house; prefer one who has done secretarial work as well. Advertising and Selling, 131 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in busy law office; give full particulars, including experience, nationality and salary expected. O 685 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, accurate; an experienced young lady in publishing house; state experience, references, and salary desired. B 297 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; young lady in export house; hours 8:30 to 5:30; Saturday, 1 P. M.; salary $18 to $20. N 813 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, reliable, neat appearance; permanent position; state age, experience, salary desired. B 278 Times.

STENOGRAPHER can have office space, use of typewriter, telephone, in exchange for slight services. Byron, 1113 World Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; salary $18; good position; state particulars. A 704 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for export department, with good knowledge of Spanish, to assist in office. O 641 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be good speller and intelligent; permanent position with advancement; salary to start $15. G 3 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Office Worker.—Beginner; some experience, accurate, competent; $10-$12. B 537 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, refined; good education; A1 salary offered; good opportunity. Call Room 212, 366 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export machinery house; $10-$75 month; state age, experience, telephone number. H 459 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in law office; long experience not necessary; state age and salary expected. H 501 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for office manufacturing concern. Call Monday, Polachek Bronze Iron Company, 480 Hancock St., L. I. City.

STENOGRAPHER OR TYPIST for electric typewriter; training free; good salary. O 656 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, capable young lady; state age, experience and salary desired. Box 140, East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, some experience, out of town. Inquire Room 1102, 26 Cortlandt St.

STENOGRAPHER (Christian firm) with about one year's experience in general office work. Apply K 267 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, must be intelligent, thoroughly experienced; state salary. S. M., 68 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST in large dress house. Excel, 145 W 30th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable of taking charge of small office. E 2 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education; salary $15. Call or write, 225 Lexington Av.

STOCK CLERKS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets, New York,
require, a number of young women of good appearance for stock work in their various ready-to-wear departments. Good opportunity for advancement. Apply at 34th St., Employes' Entrance, or by letter, addressing Department B.

SUPERVISOR.
Large company desires capable supervisor, 25-30, to direct work in small department employing number of female clerks and typists; must have experience, personality and ability to get along well with subordinates and obtain results; excellent opportunity for advancement; state qualifications, age, experience and salary desired. O 662 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR for small plug board; knowledge of typewriting; by Christian firm; state experience, age, and salary desired; give phone. A 740 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and Typist.—Permanent position for girl of ability; must be able to start at once. Call Parker Axle, Room 818, 19 West 44th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR in dry goods commission house; state age, experience, salary. T 236 Times.

TAILORESSES
ON LADIES' GARMENTS.
SEE MISS HAASN, 5TH FLOOR.
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 46TH ST.

TEACHER.—Unusual opening for normal school or college; trained woman, to sell juvenile classics and teach mothers how to use them; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, have good personality, and knowledge of principles of pedagogy; salary. B 288 Times.

TEACHER wanted, experienced, of Isaac Pitman shorthand for Summer courses in one of the leading institutions of this city. Apply with full particulars in regard to past experience, Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

TEACHER, experienced, Gregg shorthand; evenings; salary. Drake Business School, phone 2723 Beekman.

TEACHER Gregg shorthand, typewriting, day and evening; permanent. A 698 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Grades; not in city; now or September; good salary. G 87 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR,
FAMILIAR WITH DEPARTMENT STORE WORK PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL.
STORE HOURS 9 TO 6.
L. M. BLUMSTEIN,
WEST 125TH ST.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, competent to take orders correctly, and who understands general office work; state salary expected. N 271 Times.

THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.
has several positions open for saleswomen in paper pattern department; excellent opportunity for advancement. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, at the
BUTTERICK BUILDING,
Spring and Macdougal Sts.
Take 7th Av. subway to Houston St.

TYPIST on Underwood machine to take dictation from dictaphone; steady position offered to experienced operator; Christian firm with large factory in Long Island City, convenient to Queensboro subway; hours 9-5, half day Saturday. Write, stating experience, salary, references, S W 810 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young lady familiar with dictaphone and office routine; office in Brooklyn; state experience, salary, and religion. A 707 Times Downtown.

TYPIST
Corporation requires competent young lady about 21; ability to operate Underwood and figure correctly necessary; salary $14 at start; excellent opportunity for advancement; state qualifications. O 663 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and Stenographer wanted; an excellent opportunity for permanent position; large publishing house; pleasant surroundings; half-day Saturdays; one or two years' experience desirable; state age, education, salary to Box H 456 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, wanted by a large insurance company; must be able to do neat and accurate work; position permanent; salary $15; in reply state age, education, experience, &c. B 334 Times.

TYPIST and Switchboard Operator.—Must be familiar with small Monitor board, neat, quick, accurate worker; only live wire need apply; salary $14. Call Monday morning, Scholl Mfg. Co., 889 Broadway.

TYPIST.—Speed and accuracy essential; one familiar with office details preferred; $10 to start; Christian firm. Apply Monday morning, Stephenson, Inc., 1 West 34th St., Room 905.

TYPIST and file clerk; some knowledge of stenography advisable, though not essential; salary to start $12. Carrie Gyrocoop Corp., 62 West 14th.

TYPIST wanted by Protestant organization; only those familiar with Underwood machine need apply; state age, religion, and salary desired. B 264 Times.

TYPIST (Remington), clerk, in law office. Reply own hand, stating experience and salary. B 484 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced, rapid, and accurate; good salary, with advancement. B 207 Times.

TYPIST for temporary work; must be expert; salary $18 to $20. Apply Room 2124, 196 Broadway.

TYPIST, experienced, refined; good education; A1 salary; good opportunity. Call Room 212, 366 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TYPISTS for high class work at home; state experience, past earnings. B 388 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, for hotel work. Apply Hotel Employment Dept., 495 Lexington Av., Room 216.

TYPISTS.—Experienced, rapid; permanent positions. 3d floor, 110 East 23d St.

TYPIST, to do home piece work at leisure. R 781 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Fast and accurate. Call Monday morning, William B. Curtis, 131 E. 23d St.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
37TH AV., 37TH AND 38TH STS.,
require
EXPERIENCED WAIST
and
SKIRT HANDS
for
ALTERATION
WORKROOMS.
Apply All Day,
APPLICATION OFFICE,
6 West 38th St.,
9th Floor.

WAISTS.
FINISHERS
ON
WAISTS AND SKIRTS.
STEADY POSITIONS, HIGHEST WAGES.
Saturday afternoons off all year.
Bright corner workroom.
Employes' luncheon and restroom.
HICKSON, INC.,
661 5TH AVENUE,
8TH FLOOR. MRS. RABOURN.

WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHERS.—Saturday half day. 119 West 72d St.

WAITRESS.—Colored woman wanted as waitress and chambermaid; references required. Telephone 1865 Stuyvesant.

WAITRESS and Chambermaid; wages $40 a month; with references. Apply 281 Stanford Av., Flushing; telephone Flushing 3541.

WAITRESS for family of 4. Call on Monday between 10 and 12, 40 East 73d St.

WOMEN.—Full or spare time work selling an auto driving instruction service that has no competition; state experience; high commission; particularly attractive to college girls; mornings, 287 Metropolitan Bldg.

WOMAN.—Cultured and of engaging personality, to sell high-class advertising to a selected list of clients; the right person will be trained and be able to earn $50 weekly on commission. 1605, 220 West 42d St.

WOMEN, experienced in hand sewing on fine garments; permanent position and good wages. Cockcroft Studios, 17 East 30th, city.

WOMAN wanted, with initiative, take entire charge my apartment; no other help; no agency need answer. 104-12, Sunday, Monday B. L. Smith, 101 West 80th.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for family of two adults at pleasant Summer home, Montrose-on-Hudson, May 1 to Oct. 1; especially suitable for woman with one child. Address Prof. H. L. Hollingworth, Columbia University.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, two in family; sleep in. Call 8-9 P. M. Monday, Burke, 1125 Lexington Ave.

YOUNG LADY WANTED FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND WRITE GOOD CLERK HAND. WICHERT & GARDINER, ATLANTIC AND SCHENECTADY AVS., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG LADY wanted in insurance brokerage office for general office work; good knowledge of business and previous experience necessary; excellent opportunity; state age, salary, and experience in detail. A 745 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent, speaking and writing English, as nurse-companion to invalid young lady; must be strong; references; country for Summer. Apply Monday, 897 West End Av., 10 to 12.

YOUNG LADY wanted for clerical work and to operate telephone; salary $10 to start. Address in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, and experience. A 732 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted in insurance brokerage office to operate small switchboard, filing, and typewriter; splendid opportunity; state age, previous experience in detail. A 744 Times Downtown.

YOUNG lady to work in experimental laboratory for perfuming toilet goods; fair education; neat appearance; good opportunity for advancement, with interesting work. Call Compagnie Morana, 118 East 27th.

YOUNG LADY CANVASSER for a popular brand of cigars; dollar sales; must be live wire; writing qualifications, &c.; leads furnished; salary and commission. Address D, Room 600, Tribune Bldg.

YOUNG LADY of refinement to answer telephone and operate typewriter in office of Christian firm; $12 to begin. Telephone 7504 Murray Hill.

YOUNG LADY
as stenographer, typist and bill clerk; fine opportunity with Christian firm. B. K., 323 Times.

YOUNG LADY
as typist to do billing, &c.; splendid opportunity; Christian firm. J. B., 287 Times.

YOUNG GIRL assistant in Christian office; state experience, salary expected. T 161 Times.

YOUND LADY, assistant in high-class dental office; experience unnecessary. Call at 33 East 61st St. Monday at 5:30.

YOUNG WOMEN, who have faith in their ability to sell, will be given opportunity with a reliable concern; commission basis; conscientious efforts will prove remunerative. Apply 10 to 12, Globe Electric Lamp Co., Room 5, 1,029 East 163d St., corner Southern Boulevard.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright, quick and accurate at figures, good writer, with knowledge of bookkeeping, to assist in office of large wholesale notion house. Write, stating age, experience, reference, and salary desired, to M. M. C., 1,358 Broadway.

YOUNG woman of intelligence and ability to do card and record work; must be good at detail and have powers of initiative and calculation; good position for proper party; state age, religion, experience, references and salary desired. S 488 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, who can write clear, forceful English for publicity department of long-established organization; must operate typewriter and have good personality; state education, experience, and salary. B 269 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN, 20-30, professional housekeeping; eight-hour day; pay while learning; prompt advancement; only ambitious workers need apply, 11-3. A. P. H., 27 West 47th St.

YOUNG WOMEN in shipping, packing, clerical, and other capacities in our workroom of men's neckwear; experience not absolutely necessary. Meyer, Bacharach & Friedheim, 21 East 22d St.

YOUNG WOMAN who is competent to demonstrate and sell a grocery specialty in a large retailer can connect with a reliable and growing house; state salary expected. Answer A 724 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, refined, in a pleasant apartment, who is willing to perform the regular household duties for a single lady; call Monday. Mrs. Hope, 21 East 62d St.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Careful, neat, for light instrument assembly; ideal workroom, fine hours; $12 start, advancement. S 204 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN for clerical and filing positions, advancement. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, New York City.

Instruction.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENTION, GIRLS, LADIES!
Learn Filing; Course $15.
Telephone operating, elevator operating, typewriting, dictaphone, stenography, comptometer; city and Government positions.
CAPTAIN O'BRIEN, 112 EAST 23D.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
FRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 25 West 42d St. Phone V-4020 for catalogue.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training; beginners, advanced students, postgraduates; begin any time; hours, student's convenience. 256 5th Av., at 28d St. Telephone 1999 Murray Hill.

NURSES.
Harlem School of Nursing, Inc. 1907.—Five months' course, all branches nursing; no age limit; private nursing, at good salaries, while studying; separate massage course; booklet mailed. 180 West 121st St.

STUDY FOREIGN TRADE.
Unusual opportunity in this field now for women; for details of training needed inquire BALLARD SCHOOL, Central Branch Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Av. Phone Plaza 9010.

DESIGNER.—Illustrated booklet free. Manufacturer's course $35. Dressmaking, $6 course $1 each lesson. Commercial 100 pupils. Liberty bonds accepted. Eleanor Douglass and Mulliner, 110 West 126th.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Instruction.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

AMBITIOUS GIRLS
WANTED,
BETWEEN 16 AND 30,
TO EARN
$14 TO $35 A WEEK,
By operating Adding, Bookkeeping, or Calculating Machines.
Work is easy and interesting and only a short preparation is necessary; no previous business experience required, but at least a grammar school education desirable.
The Burroughs School is maintained by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, the largest manufacturers of office appliances in the world, as a service to users of Burroughs Machines; expert instruction for each pupil; there is a steady demand for operators at all times; splendid opportunities for advancement.
DAY AND NIGHT CLASSES.
Call any day for particulars, and on Monday or Wednesday nights between 7 and 9.
BURROUGHS SCHOOL,
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, 51 Chambers Street. Opposite City Hall.

FOREIGN TRADE—TODAY'S
OPPORTUNITY,
is the subject of the first lecture before the Downtown Foreign Trade Group, Wednesday afternoon at 5:30, in the auditorium, fifth floor, 115 Fulton St. The speaker will be Edward Ewing Pratt, former Chief United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This group, which will meet during April, May, and June, is made up of thoughtful men and women who realize the importance of a real understanding of export and import principles and procedure.
Do you want to hear Dr. Pratt? A limited number of admission tickets will be issued tomorrow and Tuesday to those who wish to investigate the unusual opportunity offered by this unique under the leadership of New York's best-known foreign trade specialists. No obligation is involved.
Write today or telephone Vanderbilt 3355 tomorrow morning. Seating capacity of the au

The New York Times
SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1915.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
15 BROADWAY,
(near Wall St.)

When "The American" was established it marked a new era in Employment work.

The methods in use here are the result of years of experience and are distinctly our own. Where the service of other employment agencies ends—ours begins.

When you want employment service think of "The American."

SENIOR DEPT.
MISS KELLY in charge.
STENOGRAPHERS:
(1) French-English; downtown banking firm; take dictation in French and transcribe in English splendid chance for advancement; growing concern $25
(1) Operate dictaphone; capable of handling department; downtown $25
(1) Legal firm; downtown; splendid chance for advancement $25
(1) Brokerage firm; downtown; familiar with details; hours 9-4; splendid opportunity .....$22-$25
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS:
(3) Insurance concern; uptown; 3 operators; good environment; advancement $22
JUNIOR DEPT.
MRS. KEPNER in charge.
STENOGRAPHERS:
(1) Export concern; downtown.$20
(2) Machinery concern; uptown; girls with good education and some technical experience, splendid environment $20
(2) Export concern; downtown; prefers export experience $18
(1) Export concern; uptown; export experience not necessary .....$16-$20
(1) Mercantile concern; uptown; secretarial; handle correspondence; hours 8:30 to 5:30; advancement....$18-$20
(1) Law firm; downtown; secretarial capacity; consider commercial experience, working conditions very good .....$18-$20
(1) Chemical concern; uptown; handle correspondence; initiative, $80 a month.
(1) Film company; uptown; splendid chance for advancement $18
(1) Manufacturing concern, Bronx Boulevard; good environment $18
(1) Architectural concern; uptown; knowledge of bookkeeping, small office; nice surroundings; secretarial capacity, $18.
TYPISTS:
(12) Bank; downtown; must be rapid; working conditions A1, copy work; $15-$16, bonus and lunches.
(4) Food products concern; downtown; nice positions.....$15
(1) Operate adding machine; manufacturing concern; upper West side; $15 and lunches.
A number of openings on file for girls of inexperience, uptown and downtown sections.
LEDGER CLERKS: $12-$15
(1) Manufacturing; downtown; double-entry knowledge; trial balance, &c. ....$17-$18
(1) Silk manufacturing; uptown; experienced on accounts receivable and payable ledger; advancement....$17-$18
CLERKS:
(5) Film company; uptown; high school education preferred, but not absolutely necessary, chance for advancement $15
A number of openings for Clerks good at figures, filing knowledge, or good penmanship for both the experienced and inexperienced. Salaries from $9 to $15.

"THE AMERICAN."
115 BROADWAY, near Wall St.
P. HASSON, Pres. J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Vice Pres.

ELSIE MEHL AGENCY.
20 NASSAU ST.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENO, SECTY.; Take dictation verbatim, $1,500 yearly.
STENO—Export, $25.
STENO—Jobber, $20.
STENO—Mercantile, $25.
STENO—Brokerage, $25-$30.
STENO—Work doctor's office $25.
STENO—Mfg. college woman preferred; uptown, $25.
STENO—Assistant Bookkeeper, $25.
STENO, $20 and $18.
STENO—Engineering, $25.
STENO—Electrical, $20.
STENO—Advertising, $25.
STENO—Automobile line, $50 monthly.
STENOS 8 positions, small office, for young ladies, $22, $20, $18, $15.
BEGINNER, $12.
TYPISTS, $16 $15 $12
TYPIST, Burroughs adder, $15.
OFFICE—College woman preferred, $20.
OFFICE ASSIST.—Harlem, $15.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, small office, $20.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, tel. op., $12.
OFFICE GIRLS—Experience not necessary, $10.
TEL. OP.—Uptown, $12.
BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, $25.
BOOKKEEPER-STENO, $25.
LEDGER CLERKS, $18.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, $15.
FILE CLERKS—Prefer college woman, $15-$20.
FILE CLERKS, $12.

STANDARD EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, INC.,
290-292 BROADWAY,
CORNER FULTON ST.

Dear Job Seeker:

STANDARD SERVICE will CERTAINLY SAVE SEVERAL SATURDAY SALARIES.

"Think it over."

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW M. A. FISCHER.

STENOGRAPHER, commercial and law, uptown and downtown, $12-$25.
OFFICE OPER., $16-$22.
CLERKS, $8-$12.
TYPISTS, $12-$15.
ASST. BKKEEPER, $15-$17.
CASHIER, out of town, $20.

Open Monday evenings until 8 P. M.

NO REGISTRATION FEE REQUIRED.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—A corporation with international relations, controlling several subsidiary companies, requires the services of a competent accountant with executive ability for analytical work. The position offers unusual opportunities for advancement to a man possessing initiative, tact, and ability. Applicant should be familiar with corporation financial statements and preferably have some cost accounting and auditing experience. In your reply state age, education, experience, and religious denomination. Reply to G 29 Times.

ACCOUNTANT—A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WITH THOROUGH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND A PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTING. UNQUALIFIED REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. APPLICANTS SHOULD STATE FULL PARTICULARS IN OWN HANDWRITING. B 340 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT.
Experienced man as auditor of manufacturing concern; must be good accountant and executive and familiar with manufacturing costs; good salary to start and opportunity to qualify as treasurer of company; state experience and salary expected. A 716 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, reliable man with first-class experience, to control accounts of proprietary business; must be thoroughly competent to draw up balance sheets and statistical returns; none need apply; state salary, giving all details of past career. Dorland Agency, Box 50, 366 5th Av., New York City.

ACCOUNTANT, good semi-senior or high-class junior, for temporary work out of town; may be permanent connection; single man preferred; state age, references and salary and when able to start. X. Y. Z., B 589 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, senior and semi-senior; permanent position on city staff. B 541 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, familiar with general accounting experience, for large manufacturing corporation, fifty miles from New York; state qualifications, salary expected, and references. R 230 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man experienced in supervising office work and correspondence wanted at once; in replying state fully experience and references. A 700 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT,
experienced in keeping books, in printing establishment; state age, references and salary expected. Printing, 233 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—An established accounting firm would consider a partnership with a C. P. A. for small consideration. C 268 Times.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
of a nationally known automobile distributor has an opening for a young man as assistant; the opportunity is exceptional, and so must be the man who will successfully fill it; a little knowledge of printing and advertising with some ability to write simple English will help, but what is wanted primarily is the right material that can be developed to fill an important post.
That man's tact, pleasing personality, quick and accurate thinking, ability to work under high pressure and keep his head, willingness to put aside all other interests to that of making good in a big way; the work will be hard and the hours long, but it is a real opportunity for the right man; preference for man who has recently been in the service.
Do not answer this advertisement unless you thoroughly qualify. Then give full particulars, including salary expected and address "MOTOR," 148 Times.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER.
Advertising copy writer of experience and ability wanted by large Eastern advertising agency. The opening calls for a versatile, thinking man with an understanding of modern advertising and merchandising and a facility at writing copy that talks turkey and gives interest. Such a man will find with us the welcome, opportunity, and remuneration he deserves. Address
Z 232 TIMES ANNEX.

Advertising agency wants
COPY AND LAYOUT MAN,
with knowledge of production.
One of the most rapidly growing advertising agencies in Western New York State wants a man who is capable of writing and laying out advertising for large national advertising accounts. He must know engraving and printing processes and be familiar with and capable of directing the operations of the production end of an advertising agency business. He must be a man who has been in a New York City agency of high standing and made good; beginners need not apply; unmarried man; unusual opportunity offered to the right man. Address, giving education, age and salary desired. Z 302 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN
DESIRED BY RAPIDLY GROWING HOUSE; MUST WRITE GOOD COPY AND HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF DRAFTING ADVERTISING, PRINTING EFFECTS, FOLDERS, AND CIRCULARIZING NOVELTIES; ALSO SALES PROMOTION IN GENERAL. GOOD FUTURE FOR YOUNG MAN, STARTING AT MODERATE SALARY; WRITE, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. BOX G 636 TIMES DOWNTOWN

ADVERTISING SALESMAN WANTED.
Shortly after May 1 a new business paper will be established, and we want two of the best advertising salesmen we can secure. Generous commission and drawing account. Large industry with equal opportunities. Salesmen who could sell advertising to ready-to-wear garment manufacturers' supply houses preferred. No beginners, no beginners, men with real earning power only. State qualifications and minimum drawing account in application for an interview. No interviews without appointment. ROGER W. ALLEN, 1,182 Broadway, New York City.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.—LARGE BROKERAGE AND SECURITIES INSTITUTION HAS OPENING FOR EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN; COLLEGE EDUCATION, NEWSPAPER PREFERRED; EXPERIENCE, COPY WRITING ABILITY, GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF ART, TYPE AND MECHANICS OF ADVERTISING PREFERRED; THE MODERATE STARTING SALARY WILL GROW WITH THE MAN. A 686 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.
One experienced in selling 5th Av. shops; none other need apply; opportunity to sell 5th Av. space on high-class, leading publication; salary and commission. Reply by mail, stating experience. Address F. H. M., Times Square P. O. Box 73, New York.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Full time only; must have samples of past work; apply by letter or call with written application. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
One thoroughly familiar with department store advertising; good position to experienced man. Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER for prominent trade publication; state age, salary and past experience. H 512 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—High-class man, automobile publication. Telephone 2478 Stuyvesant; every inducement.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Unusual opportunity is offered by reputable agency to one controlling some accounts; give details. J. G., 125 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS,
EXPERIENCED, FOR EXPORT PUBLICATION WITH GOVERNMENT SANCTION; COMMISSION. S 218 TIMES.

ADVERTISING, BUSINESS MANAGER, and newsboy editor; trade paper; good opportunity. B 535 Times Downtown.

AGENTS wanted.—Easy selling oil leases in great West Texas oil fields; big commissions, strong co-operation; energetic salesman makes up to $400 weekly. Dan Bondethell Company, Department 75, Dallas, Texas.

AISLE MEN.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
require the services of experienced
AISLE MEN.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor.

AIR BRUSH EXPERTS wanted, accustomed to good work; 48 hours shop; steady work; good pay. Write or call at Technola Piano Co., Borden and Review Avs., Long Island City, N. Y.

ARTIST.
We need an artist familiar with designing and layout work for a mail order catalogue; permanent employment for the right man.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTIST WANTED
who can originate attractive designs for paper wrappers and other advertising matter; state previous experience, references, age, and compensation wanted. Address, M. E., K 787 Times Downtown.

ARTIST.—One who is familiar with small lettering for black and white designing. Apply The Whitehead & Hoag Co., 1st St. and Sussex Av., Newark, N. J.

ARTIST.—One who can illustrate short stories easily and quickly, black and white charcoal or wash; must be quick and be willing to do quantity work for a low price per sketch; good proposition to right party; state experience, compensation per sketch, &c. Address 251 Times Annex.

AUDITORS.—A LARGE FIRM OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS IS CONTEMPLATING TO INCREASE ITS STAFF OF AUDITORS SHORTLY. APPLICANTS MUST HAVE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF BOOKKEEPING AND ARE REQUIRED TO PRESENT THEMSELVES ONE NIGHT A WEEK FOR SPECIAL TRAINING, BUT WHILE RECEIVING THIS TRAINING MUST BE EMPLOYED ELSEWHERE; YOUR ANSWER SHOULD GIVE REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. G 630 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A FLOORMAN
FOR CLOAK AND SUIT DEPT.
A splendid opportunity for a man with executive ability, who is thoroughly experienced and can take full charge. A competent man of good manners and address who makes good will be advanced rapidly to a position of second in importance to the managing owner. See Mr. Littman, Monday and Tuesday morning.
BENARD,
47-49-51 West 42d St.

ARCHITECT.—Young man, good draftsman, capable of superintending the erection of suburban cottages. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brklyn.

ASSISTANT
for a Busy Art Manager.
This position calls for a man with the following qualifications:
1. Ability to judge the quality of advertising art work in all mediums, and to aid in supervising the production of effective drawings by a large staff of artists.
2. A highly developed advertising sense and the faculty of expressing forceful ideas in rough layouts of striking character.
3. A thorough knowledge of the advertising possibilities of photography and all reproductive processes, particularly lithography.
4. A systematic, executive mind, which will enable him to relieve the Art Manager of all possible detail, be responsible for the prompt delivery of work by the house staff and outside artists, and secure the correct keeping of production records.
The position is now open to a man who can qualify for its responsibilities, at a salary in keeping with the ability demonstrated.
Apply by letter only, giving details of experience and salary expected.
Address Sales Manager,
American Lithographic Company,
Creators of Quality Advertising,
52 East 59th Street,
New York City.

ASSISTANT.
WE WISH TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF A RELIABLE MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN LADIES' SILK SHIRT MANUFACTURING AND IS CAPABLE OF BEING A USEFUL ASSISTANT IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THIS POSITION IS A GOOD ONE, WITH A LIBERAL SALARY TO START; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT TO THE MAN WHO PROVES HIMSELF COMPETENT. CHARLES KAFKA & CO., 34 WEST 27TH ST.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER.—Requirements, knowledge of Latin American markets; production record and ability to produce large sales of export advertising; personal daily canvass, and management of other solicitors, age under 30 and enthusiastic, well dressed, full education; must produce minimum sales personally, canvass and closed netting $7,500 annual commission; the medium is unique in general demand, has no competitor; its advertising is salable, drawing account against commission only those inclosing references and previous record will be considered; state minimum drawing needed. B 147 Times.

ASSISTANT wanted.—High-grade man as assistant to President of large investment corporation; applicants are required to have at least some technical education and experience in mechanics, knowledge of modern cost and commercial accounting and selling; exceptional opportunity for the right man; applications unaccompanied by statement of education, experience, names of references, (not to be used without permission), and salary required, will positively not receive consideration. Address Z 252 Times Annex Personal.

ASSISTANT CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER.
An exceptional opportunity for an experienced man with good references to connect with a large and progressive insurance agency; aged 30 to 34 preferred; answer, stating experience, education salary expected. Address Box H 953 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—not over 25; must be good correspondent, have some knowledge of bookkeeping and credit work, and accustomed to pay strict attention to detail work; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. K 254 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for ladies' cloak and suit house; experience preferred. Answer in own handwriting, giving references and full particulars, B 216 Times.

ASSISTANT SALES PROMOTER.—Man experienced exterminating products; unusual opportunity; write immediately all particulars, salary desired. B 208 Times.

ASSOCIATE wanted to handle exceptional mining proposition; stand strict investigation. G 237 Times.

ATTORNEY.—By an established attorney, in one of the large manufacturing cities in Michigan, a live, progressive attorney, with a view of organizing an up-to-date commercial and real estate department. Address Box 185, Flint, Mich.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted; good pay; 8-hour day. Jackson Garage, 580 Jackson Av., Bronx.

B. ALTMAN & CO.
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE SEVERAL
EXPERIENCED
SALESMEN
FOR THEIR
COTTON FABRIC SECTIONS.
APPLY AT 35TH ST. (EMPLOYES) ENTRANCE, or BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT C.

BANK ACCOUNTANT, well trained, to inspect foreign branches of a large financial institution; knowledge of credits essential. Write, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A 732 Times Downtown.

BARBER, experienced at cutting children's hair, for the leading ladies' hairdressing parlor; exceptional chance as there is an opportunity to learn ladies' hairdressing at the same time. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

BATTERY MAN WANTED.
Responsible position, with good salary, open for man experienced in manufacture of dry cells for flashlights; give age, nationality, and full details of experience in this line. Z 242 Times Annex.

BEST & CO.
REQUIRE
PACKERS.

SKILLED, CAREFUL MEN WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE.
Apply daily, Employment Office, 7 W. 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.; 12 to 2 P. M.

BILL CLERK.—Large wholesale house has excellent opportunity for rapid, accurate operator on Underwood typewriter, with department store or wholesale experience; must be able to figure fractions and decimals accurately; state fully age, experience, references, and salary. S 259 Times.

BILLING CLERKS.—To operate Elliott-Fisher machines. Elliott-Fisher, 88 Park Place.

BOOKKEEPER-CREDIT MAN
WANTED BY TEXTILE IMPORTING FIRM YOUNG MAN WITH CREDIT CHECKING EXPERIENCE IN SIMILAR LINE; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY; CONFIDENTIAL. T 206 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, and typist, resident of Brooklyn preferred, as assistant to manager of well established manufacturing business; excellent opportunity for advancement. Write fully age, experience, and salary desired. Address U. S. E. Co., 71 Park Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Christian manufacturing concern desires the services of a thoroughly accurate and rapid bookkeeper; must have excellent qualifications; steady advancement to right party; state age, experience and salary desired. B 295 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wholesale house wants experienced bookkeeper; must be exceptionally good penman; thoroughly familiar with monthly trial balance. Apply by letter, stating age and salary expected. Spicer Bros., 41 Union Square.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, 18 to 20, capable of taking full charge of double entry; good command of English; state experience and salary expected. Palisade Manufacturing Co., 540 East 80th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in banking house; age 30 and over, with some knowledge of securities, coupons, and dividend collection; good opportunity for man with excellent references. Apply by letter only, C. P. A., 22 William St., City.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, accurate; active one preferred, with experience in real estate and insurance line. Address in own writing, stating age, experience, and salary. Room 1327, 30 East 42d St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, over 25 years, to follow up accounts; must be accurate at figures; wages $70 monthly and meals. Address, stating age and references, B 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER required for large business; must be able to get out monthly statements; excellent prospects for the right man. Reply, stating salary required and references, to N 235 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with controlling and manufacturing accounts and must have some executive ability; write in own handwriting, stating full particulars, references, C. L., 802 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, young man desirous of learning the accounting profession, wanted by public accountant. Applications in own handwriting, stating salary expected, to T 227 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and OFFICE MANAGER.—Must be thoroughly experienced to handle large office; one experienced in waist or dress line preferred; apply by letter, stating full particulars. R. R. 806 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of typewriting and stenography, experienced man, best references, for wholesale wine and cigar department; written applications only. R. M. Haan, 2 East 35th.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant bookkeeper, and cashier, experienced double entry; large mercantile establishment; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box R. A., 1,619 St. James Building.

BOOKKEEPER and investigator, assistant, banking and commission house experience required; must be bright, quick, energetic, and aggressive. Address, with full details, K 289 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—The New York office of a surety and casualty company requires a bookkeeper at once; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. H 479 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man understands typewriting; state reference, experience and salary. Apply by letter, R. D. B., 1,269 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—General ledger, balance sheet, trial balance; must be thoroughly experienced. Write L. B., 416, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. — We require a thoroughly capable and experienced accountant; state age, nationality, salary, references; bond. Heathington, 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in broker's office; state salary, experience, references, and education; apply in own handwriting, S. D. J., Box 722 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in modern methods, cost accounting, and control automatic, man, with piano factory experience preferred. B 270 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; good chance of advancement; permanent position; give full details of experience, references, salary, and age. S 246 Times.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. B 192 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, able to speak Jewish; state age, salary wanted, and general qualifications. Z 262 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; light, easy work; $15 weekly. Box R 814, 1,265 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in double entry; state age and salary. G 624 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk; neat appearance, experienced. Sherr Bros., 546 B'way.

BOYS
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.—FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS., NEW YORK,
HAVE VACANCIES FOR BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOYS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT; LIBERAL SALARY AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 34TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT B.

BOY,
for advertising office; must be quick, bright, and industrious.
HICKSON, INC.,
661 5TH AVENUE.
6th Floor. Mrs. Raborn.

BOYS OF THE 27TH
who have sales ability or training will be considered for openings in our sales force. Our line is suburban real estate. Our clientele is high grade. Our market is excellent and improving, and we need at least three more wide-awake, clean-cut man who can be developed into keen negotiators. Commission and expenses.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
12 East 44th St., New York
Mr. Mullaly, 8:30 A. M.

BOYS.
Large insurance brokerage, Christian, corporation has permanent positions for bright, intelligent, well mannered boys of good habits who are public school graduates or have attended high school; address in own handwriting stating references, nationality; salary to start $9. K 766 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. B 521 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by Christian firm, about 16 years of age, to make himself generally useful in the office and salesroom of a wholesale coffee and tea house; good opportunity to learn the business. Address, with references, stating compensation expected. K 799 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—TWO BRIGHT NEAT BOYS FOR OFFICE WORK AND ERRANDS TO BANKS AND OFFICES; 15 YEARS; EXCELLENT POSITION; ADVANCEMENT SURE. APPLY TO LAMMY CHILISS & CO., 131 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK.

BOY.—Bright American boy, about 15., in busy office; salary $10 to start; rapid advancement; must be neat, agreeable, punctual, and willing. Address in own handwriting, with full particulars. Address Manufacturer, 218 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16; must be bright and ambitious, for general office work in large downtown wholesale salesroom of silverware manufacturer; state religion; must have good references; excellent opportunity for advancement. R 767 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; for office work in real estate office; good opportunity for right boy. Apply by letter only, stating salary and former position, if any. Address White & Goodman, 872 Broadway.

BOY or young man, 16-20 years old, wanted for work in color laboratory; one who has had a little experience in printing business preferred; write fully. B 509 Times Downtown.

BOY of bright and neat appearance, preferably with high school education, wanted in office of prominent fire insurance company; salary $25 per month; apply in own handwriting. H 463 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in large advertising company, for errands and general office work; good opportunity for bright, neat boy of good conduct. Address, stating full particulars and salary expected, Box S 96 Times.

BOY, reliable, in office of old established manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for intelligent boy; references required; write, stating age, experience and salary desired. A 734 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in claim department of prominent casualty insurance company to assist in filing department and make himself generally useful; reply, stating age, nationality, education, and business experience. D 797 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright and ambitious, about 16 years old, to make himself useful in stock department of large Christian wholesale house; no experience necessary, but must be graduate of public school; salary $3 a week to start. Reply B 274 Times.

BOY for importing and manufacturing firm to make himself useful; splendid opportunity for advancement; high school education preferred; state age, salary and references. S 231 Times.

BOY wanted for office work to train as junior salesman. Write stating education, experience and salary expected. Christian firm. Z 204 Times Annex.

BOY wanted for office work; wages $10 per week. Address in own handwriting, stating nationality. G 600 Times Downtown.

BOYS from 14 to 15 wanted to run errands and make themselves generally useful in large Wall St. office; excellent opportunity for advancement. A 748 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, Christian architect's office; high school graduate; willing to study and learn profession; salary $6; state age, reference. B 278 Times.

BOY wanted in the office of a raw silk import house to make himself generally useful; excellent opportunity for an earnest worker; state references and salary desired. S 281 Times.

BOYS.—Several bright, ambitious boys, by large downtown bond house; excellent chance for advancement. R 765 Times Downtown.

BOY for filing in publishing house; experience unnecessary; splendid opportunity for advancement; state salary expected. G 630 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, active, intelligent; state particulars, education, experience, references, salary desired, and telephone number. P. O. Box 890, City Hall Station.

BOY wanted, 17 to 18, by insurance company; good opportunity for active, energetic hustler; reply stating age, schooling, and business experience, if any. R 798 Times Downtown.

BOYS 16; general office work; must understand typewriting and of good address. Apply, stating age and salary expected, B 321 Times.

BOY, in office of large manufacturing and importing house; good opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary desired. B 538 Times Downtown.

BOY, young, experience not necessary, for office work in large electrical concern. Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. A 750 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY for both office and outside work; salary $8 to $10; references required. Call Monday, C. H. Westerberg Co., 9-11 West Broadway.

BOY, young, experience not necessary, for office work in large electrical concern. Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard.

BOY wanted for office work, &c.; one with knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred; salary $8-$10 to start. A 757 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Runner wanted, New York Stock Exchange house; salary $10. A 705 Times Downtown.

BOY, in wholesale jewelry business; best references required; salary $10 to start. Apply at elevator, 21 Maiden Lane.

BOY, about 17, cotton converting house; stock experience preferred; state experience and salary. A 747 Times Downtown.

BOY, 14-16, bright, energetic, for large corporation; steady position and excellent opportunity. C. Q., 254 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, for work in stock room; good surroundings; short hours. Call 315 4th Av., 20th floor, 9 to 11.

BOYS, 16-18 YEARS, MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE, CLERICAL WORK; SALARY $15 START. A. B., 274 TIMES.

BOY wanted in office of large wholesale woolen house; chance for advancement. T 242 Times.

BOY of good education and appearance wanted in real estate office; age 17 to 18. A 748 Times Downtown.

BOY, general office work; good chance for advancement; write stating full particulars. A 770 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted in a cotton converting house; good chance to advance; must be neat appearing. York Mfg. Co., 47 Worth St.

BOY over 16 years of age in stock room of wholesale house; good chance for advancement. 55 Warren St.

BOY wanted, in law office; salary $7. Apply Room 800, 2 Rector St.

BOY wanted by a large export house, bright office boy. Address L. 642 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work in wholesale shoe house. L. Fried & Son, 118 Duane St.

BOYS over 16, helpers, house department; also go errands. R 703 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in law office. A 765 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—Several neat boys for semi-business; steady position. Sweeny, 30 Barclay St.

BUSHELMEN.
ABRAHAM AND STRAUS, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE SEVERAL BUSHELMEN FOR THEIR MEN'S CLOTHING ALTERATION WORKROOM. APPLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL TO SUPERINTENDENT.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE.
A national organization requires the services of a capable manager for its Baltimore branch. The following qualities are essential; loyalty, common sense, persistence, ambition and real executive and organization ability. Age 30 to 45.
The opportunity offered is an unusual one as the possibilities for advancement are unlimited.
The position can be filled by any broad gauged business man who has dealt with the public if he has the definite qualities mentioned.
Salary to start, $250 per month.
State full details of your experience. Applications will be considered confidential, but references will be expected. G. L., Box 60 Times.

BUTTONMAN, EXPERIENCED, TO MANAGE BUTTON DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. B 395 TIMES.

BUYER
FOR
MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
WANTED BY
L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.
A successful record as buyer for men's furnishings department of representative retail stores will earn you consideration for this attractive position. Write, giving all particulars as to experience, for interview.

BUYER WANTED for cotton piece goods, domestics and high-class wash goods for New York store. Apply Lock Box 199, Madison Square Branch, New York City.

CANDIES AND SODAS.—Man with successful record managing large store or chain stores; interest in business possible. Address, stating experience, salary expected, Box 22, 1,505 3d Av.

CATALOGUE COMPILING.—Wanted man familiar with compiling general merchandise catalogue. Apply only if experienced. Address A 746 Times Downtown.

CARPET AND RUG SALESMEN.
L. BAMBERGER & CO., NEWARK, N. J., REQUIRE TWO THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR DOMESTIC FLOOR COVERINGS. EXCELLENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES FOR COMPETENT MEN. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, SEVENTH FLOOR, BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 3 P. M.

CASHIER WANTED.
Old, established Stock Exchange house handling no speculative accounts but doing only investment business, wants cashier of standing and experience; only very high-grade man need apply; a good opportunity for the right one, preferably a man who has served for some time as cashier or assistant cashier and knows the business thoroughly. Address Box G 637 Times Downtown.

CASH ACCOUNTANT.
A LARGE MACHINE SHOP, LOCATED IN BROOKLYN, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF AN ASSISTANT IN COST DEPARTMENT; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN COST ACCOUNTING DESIRABLE BUT NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL; PLEASE REPLY, STATING PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, F. C. G., P. O. BOX 1132, N. Y.

CASHIER for front office; hotel experience. Apply Hotel Employment Dept., 406 Lexington Av., Room 216.

CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Rare opportunity offered by financial institution to competent young man with at least five years' stock brokerage experience, who can undertake the job; remember it will be useless to apply unless you can take complete charge of entire cashier and bookkeeping department; must be quick in deliveries, rapid in margins, books balanced, &c.; state experience and salary. Box L. F., 307 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, private uptown resident, with several years' shop and driving experience; steady position and good wages to the right man; references required. B 261 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, assistant; good mechanic; careful driver; private estate; New Jersey; $60 monthly, with board; $80 monthly, without board. R. G., of Times.

CHAUFFEUR, for commercial truck; experienced, careful driver; reference required. Apply Monday morning, Ehlers, Compagna Ave. & Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEURS.—Several good, reliable; well acquainted with New York City; preference given to soldiers with oversea service; state age, experience and full details. S 188 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married man, no children, to go to Lawrence, L. I.; must be mechanic; rent free; foreigner only; state salary. Write Chauffeur, 200 East 23d

CHAUFFEUR, (white,) experienced only, Cadillac car; also mechanic; good position and salary right party. T. N., 215 Times.

CHAUFFEUR on delivery wagon; clean work; must be active; reference; wages $24. John B. Ellison & Sons, 437 5th Av.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, with plant experience, for position involving development work and assist in managing. Apply Mangano Mfg. Co., 17 Seminary Av., Rahway, N. J.

CHEMIST. — Competent, experienced pulp and dry color maker; must have chemical learning and training and be fit to take full charge of works, vicinity New York City; good salary and future assured to the proper man. Reply in confidence to E. P., 128 Times.

CHEMIST ASSISTANT, in analytical laboratory; must have classical experience and pharmaceutical work. Applicant must give full particulars and salary desired. L. A., A 767 Times Downtown.

CHIEF'S CLERK and first assistant for auditor department of industrial corporation in Western New York. $309 Times.

CIRCULATION MANAGER'S ASSISTANT. Trade paper requires young man to handle correspondence, keep records, and assist in the preparation and execution of subscription campaigns; must have initiative and an indifference to hours; rare opportunity for successful applicant; give experience, if any, age, nationality, and state salary wated. G 621 Times Downtown.

CITY SALESMAN
to sell law books for West Publishing Company; good salary and permanent position to right man. Must have legal education; apply by letter only, giving age, education, business experience, and references. Address 51 Chambers St.

CLERICAL, &c.—Young man, live wire, for clerical and all around office work, out of town. Inquire Room 1102, 26 Cortlandt St.

CLERK.
Young man, about 18, general clerical duties in office large grocery concern; advancement for loyal, conscientious worker; state education, experience. Address C., P. O. Box 290, City Hall Station, City.

CLERK, young man, capable, energetic and accurate, rapid at figures, wanted by a Chelsea manufacturing company, to assist in accounting department; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience and salary desired. B 264 Times.

CLERK.—Export and import clerk wanted in a wholesale importing house; one who is familiar with customs house, warehouse, and shipping work; state experience and salary expected. A 739 Times Downtown.

CLERK for voucher register and payments; knowledge of typing essential; also some experience handling vouchers and invoices for a large concern; $18 to start, with prospects. Call 11 to 12:30, 315 4th Av., 20th floor.

CLERK, experienced, to direct the work of entry and billing department; must be familiar with hardware. Address, giving age, experience, salary expected, state religious belief, B 565 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man for filing and mail clerk in office of dry goods commission house; good opportunity for right party; state age and salary expected. A 774 Times Downtown.

CLERK, one who is familiar with pipe fittings and engineers' supplies preferred; state experience and salary, G 625 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Three active men, between 25 and 40, to collect for large insurance company; salary and commission. Call at Room 2, 253 3d Av., corner 57th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE,
or man with the equivalent of a college education, to learn the investment business thoroughly and qualify for the position of branch manager, must be of good birth and well connected socially. O 644 Times Downtown.

COMPOSITOR, all-around man; good, steady job for competent man in Catholic institution short distance from New York; wages and board; state experience in writing. Z 272 Times Annex.

COMPOSITOR.—One having some experience in commercial printing plant; good salary to right party. Printer, K 310 Times.

CONSULAR INVOICE CLERK for Latin-American countries; also familiar with shipping papers; state age, salary, nationality and references. B 562 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.
MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND FULLY QUALIFIED TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF MAIL DEPARTMENT IN LARGE CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE. ONLY FIRST-CLASS CORRESPONDENT WILL BE CONSIDERED.
RIT

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN'S CLOTHING SALESMEN.

L. BAMBERGER & CO., Newark, N. J., require experienced salesmen for Men's clothing; steady position and good salaries for, those who qualify. Apply at Employment Office, seventh floor, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

MODEL—If you are 6 feet tall, slender, masculine and not too young, see Stone Van Dorn Co., Flatiron Bldg., about photographic fashion posing; also one heavyweight 145 lbs. model needed.

MODEL, size 37. Apply Monday at 10:30. Frankfurter Kincaid, Inc., 885 Broadway.

MONOTYPE KEYBOARD OPERATOR.—Wanted, foreman and two operators for permanent positions; must be first-class; steady employment. Apply, stating experience in detail, to R. R. Donnelly & Sons Co., 731 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

MOCKWEAR SALESMAN.

DUE TO THE UNEXPECTED RESIGNATION OF OUR SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE WE HAVE A MOST DESIRABLE OPENING WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE FOR A COMPETENT SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH THE TERRITORY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR AN AMBITIOUS AND ENERGETIC MAN; COMMISSION BASIS.

LEVY & MARCUS,
MAKERS OF LE MAR CRAVATS,
32 AND 30 WEST 23D ST.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man of proven ability, thoroughly versed in department store methods and accounting, gained by practical experience; a position is open in Chicago for an executive capable of assuming the supervision and management of a large office staff; splendid opportunities for future, commensurate with ability; state briefly your past and present connections and give a general outline of your experience and salary expectations. Applications will be treated in confidence. N 254 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT required in downtown banking office; must be well educated, familiar with bookkeeping and an accurate figurer; position of trust with every opportunity for advancement for the right party; $16 to start; apply in own handwriting giving experience. B 574 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, about 18, as office assistant in a manufacturing concern; must figure accurately; state age, references, and salary expected; excellent opportunity for advancement. Box H 397 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, over 25 years, with some knowledge of bookkeeping and switchboard experience; wages $80 monthly and meals. Apply Tuesday morning, Roosevelt Hospital, 59th St. West.

OFFICE Manager's Assistant; must be thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and capable of supervising and directing department details and help; A1 references required. M. T., 40 Times Harlem.

OFFICE BOY, MANUFACTURING CONCERN; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; STATE AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, GENERAL PARTICULARS; REFERENCES REQUIRED. BOX W. B. 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE MANAGER wanted, New York City; good executive, first-class accountant, experienced in handling credits and collections; state age, religion, experience, references and salary expected; applications will not be considered. Apply G 32 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—New York branch large Western auto accessory manufacturing company; one experienced general office man to handle all details necessary in this trade; apply by letter, giving previous experience, references and salary expected. Address Box S 775 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted by large export drug house; good salary and opportunities to live and willing boy. Apply Advertising Department, Lannan & Kemp, 4 Depeyster St., New York.

OFFICE BOY WANTED; ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, BY STEEL COMPANY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. BOX 484 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

OFFICE BOY, bright, honest, and come well recommended; good chance for advancement; salary to start $10. Room 907, 10 East 43d.

OFFICE AND SALES MANAGER by Dallas, Texas, established real estate firm; must be a man of high efficiency, initiative, and executive ability. 279 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT with Christian firm; high school graduate with knowledge of stenography preferred; address in own handwriting. B 301 Times.

OFFICE BOYS wanted in large publishing house; neat appearance and advancement $8 a week to start. Call before 9:30 A. M., 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY,
capable and industrious, for general office work; opportunity for advancement; state qualifications. E. A., 807 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, SILK HOUSE, PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATE; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. C 248 TIMES.

OFFICE BOY,
with Christian firm; fine opportunity; $10 weekly start. J. K., 325 Times.

OFFICE BOY, bright, alert, $10 to start; splendid opportunity for advancement. Call Parker Axle, Room 818, 19 West 44th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted, about 16 years of age, wholesale cotton commission house. Address W. E. B., Box 43, Mad. Sq. Station.

OFFICE BOY wanted; bright and industrious. Ocean Railway Signal Co., Room 1941, 30 Church St.

OFFICE BOY, intelligent, wanted for pharmaceutical house; $10 week. Apply Export Department, 117 Hudson St.

OPERATORS for dress and waist factory; fine light, excellent surroundings; permanent work. Apply 105 East 29th St., 12th floor.

OPPORTUNITY.

Young man in packaging department, large tea company, duties to be supervision of productions and keeping records of same; experience desirable, but not strictly essential; this position is merely a stepping stone; give age, experience, salary expected. Address B., P. O. Box 229, City Hall Station, city.

OSTRICH FOREMAN,
capable of taking charge of ostrich dept.; salary no object; 44 hours. Apply all week. Box V 614, 1,265 Broadway.

OXY-ACETYLENE.

Are you familiar with sale of oxy-acetylene and electric welding equipment?

We are New York distributors for the best welding and cutting torch made.

We are also New York distributors for the best welders made.

Besides these exclusive privileges we carry a complete stock of welders' supplies of all kinds.

We are looking for the man who has a thorough knowledge of this industry, who will undertake to act as sales manager on a commission basis. In other words, we offer to establish the right man in business at no expense or risk of financial loss to himself.

A producer will not work under any other arrangement.

It is a producer we want.

Please do not waste our time and yours by replying to this ad unless you have the prospect qualifications and are prepared to operate along the lines we outline.

L 593 Times Downtown.

PACKER AND GOOD MARKER, experienced; in publishing house; excellent opportunity for advancement. H 473 Times Downtown.

PAINTERS

Experienced in outside work wanted by Best & Co. at once.

Apply Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

PAJAMA MANUFACTURER
wanted, possessing executive ability; clean record and practical experience in pajama or kindred lines; state experience, age, compensation. F. O. Box 263, Philadelphia.

PAPER BOXES.

WANTED, COMPETENT SCORER TO TAKE CHARGE OF CUTTING ROOM; ALSO A FIRST-CLASS PAPER CUTTER. IN A LARGE PAPER BOX MANUFACTURING PLANT IN NEWARK, N. J.; GOOD FUTURE FOR RIGHT MEN. Z 309 TIMES ANNEX.

PAPER PATTERN SALESMEN

of experience and ability; salary commensurate with ability to produce; write full particulars concerning yourself to "Sales Dept.", McCall Co., 236-80 West 37th.

PAPER RULER wanted; man of ability and experience can have steady job; state age, qualifications and experience. P. O. Box 54, Springfield, Mass.

PHARMACIST OR PHYSICIAN, young and energetic, to travel on a salary basis in the sale of a well-known and strictly ethical pharmaceutical preparation; previous selling experience desirable; an excellent opportunity for a man of ability who is willing to work. Apply, stating salary and past with full particulars, to A 650 Times Downtown.

PICKERS frame gilders for our new factory in California; good wages; excellent opportunity. Sabjohn & Morcom, 240 Bush St., San Francisco.

PIPING DRAFTSMAN experienced with steam and boilers; state full particulars, salary expected, etc. Box 1,265 Broadway.

PLUMBERS wanted; steady work; state full particulars, salary expected, etc. Box 1,265 Broadway.

PRACTICAL PRINTER
wanted, in a leading New England city, with best working conditions; a thoroughly high-class man, capable of assuming entire direction of the composing room of a large modern job printing and publishing plant; this is a big job that requires a big man with ideas, executive ability and good habits, who knows good printing and every detail of its production—type, layouts and press work, how to cultivate the good will of customers and how to deal and work with men, both subordinates and superiors; address in confidence, giving age, experience, special qualifications and salary desired. Z 277 Times Annex.

PRESSMAN.—Lithograph metal flat bed; union shop; state experience and wages expected. American Art Works, Coshocton, Ohio.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK,
with knowledge of printing and papers; should be good correspondent; experienced in service work; knowledge of stenography desirable but not necessary; state age, religion, salary desired, and details of past experience. H 495 Times Downtown.

PRINTING SALESMAN wanted who controls certain amount of good, clean business; attractive proposition to right party; salary or commission. Emporium Press, 105-111 Wooster St., N. Y. City.

PRINTER'S ASSISTANT, young man, age 17-21, for color work; state experience, nationality, and salary wanted. B 508 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT AND ESTIMATOR, familiar with printing and loose-leaf binding; costs and materials; should understand purchase routine and have fair knowledge of transit; be familiar with estimating on time basis; good opportunity; state age, religion, salary desired, and details of past experience. H 494 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT

for firm doing jobbing and light manufacturing on sales; hardware and specialties; state age, past record, salary desired. P. S. D., 142 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT BROKER

WANTED,

ONE FAMILIAR WITH THE DOWNTOWN SECTION, BETWEEN BATTERY AND CHAMBERS ST.; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONCERN; STATE EXPERIENCE. BOX K 700 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, experienced in apartments, business properties and tenements, successful collector and economical repairs, wants position; or will work on commission. Henry Feddern, Room 503, 37 West 39th St.

REAL ESTATE COLLECTOR, experienced; must have knowledge of repairs and value of same; active and intelligent; salary $18 and opportunity for commissions; state age, experience, and references. Manager, 70 Times.

RENTING BROKER WANTED

BY LARGE REAL ESTATE CORPORATION, ONE HAVING ABILITY TO HANDLE BIG PROPOSITIONS AND FAMILIAR WITH DOWNTOWN SECTION; STATE EXPERIENCE AND WORKING BASIS DESIRED. BOX K 701 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

RENT COLLECTOR, experienced. A 755 Times Downtown.

REPORTER.—Young man to call on architects and contractors in Greater New York; must know the city and have some knowledge about building plans; excellent opportunity for one who is willing, reliable, and ambitious; references required. P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

SALESMEN who can earn $5,000 or over to sell new process chrome leather steel-studded auto tires, guaranteed five thousand miles, puncture proof, nonskid, slow-leak and rim-cut proof; commission; car owners preferred. Risse Process Tire Corp., 229 West 52d St.

SALESMAN to close contracts already partly arranged by correspondence with interested people on new automobile specialty; exclusive territory; live men can earn $100 per week and upwards on liberal commission; right man will be supplied with permanent connection to men qualifying. A. R., 80 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, for the sale of mortgages and mortgage certificates, on Queens property, for a company organized under banking laws; give reference, experience, and salary expected to Box 1,265 Broadway, Room 507, 135 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN who has been successful in specialty line can make a profitable connection with a first-class motor truck concern; good opportunity for ambitious young man; salary or commission; answer with full particulars. B 219 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to sell stock in new transportation company; quick sales; good commission. Call Hotel Netherland Monday morning, 10 o'clock. Wesley A. Hill.

SALESMAN, experienced automobile accessories; travel; give full particulars regarding experience, references, salary, &c. S 234 Times.

SALESMEN, automobile device, real merit, retailing $7 to $12; wide-awake men wanted to call on owners; liberal commission. Call Producers Agency Co., 329 Hudson St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in wood-trimming business; capable of figuring plans; salary and commission. 2271 Bowery.

SALESMEN motor truck, of recognized ability, on strict commission basis. For appointment phone Melrose 67.

SALESMEN WANTED.

FIVE YOUNG MEN, POSSESSING SELLING TALENT; OUR SYSTEM OF SELLING BANK SECURITIES TAUGHT FREE, WITH PERMANENT POSITIONS IN OUR OWN ORGANIZATION FOR SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS; EARNINGS, $75 AND UPWARDS WEEKLY ON COMMISSION BASIS NOW BEING MADE BY OUR MEN; APPLICANTS MUST HAVE HIGHEST REFERENCES, GOOD APPEARANCE AND NOT AFRAID OF WORK. PHONE BARCLAY 2633 FOR APPOINTMENT.

SALESMEN.—An organization established for over 35 years in New York is desirous of training 2 or 3 men between the ages of 35 and 45 to work in New York among business men and women for the purpose of interesting them in the study of French and Spanish by means of our specially prepared language records; experience in our line is not necessary, but must be well educated and of refined and pleasing personality, capable of earning under proper conditions over $2,500 a year; we pay a salary and commission to start and give a thorough training; only men with successful selling record need apply. Call Monday, between 10:30 and 1 P. M., The Cortina Academy, 12 East 45th St.

SALESMEN.

Must be experienced in the following lines:

SPORTING GOODS,

FISHING TACKLE,

CAMERAS,

VICTROLAS.

Excellent opportunity for salesman of ability; also several openings for department managers and assistant store managers. Call or write S. B. Davega Co., 241 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—WILLING TO COVER TERRITORY INTENSIVELY WITH WELL-ESTABLISHED LINE OF FLOOR COVERINGS, MAKING THE SMALLEST AS WELL AS THE MORE IMPORTANT TOWNS; NOT AFRAID TO WORK HARD OR CONSISTENTLY TO MAKE BIG MONEY; CAN FIND OPENING ON SALES FORCE; THE MAJORITY OF WHOSE MEMBERS ARE EARNING COMMISSIONS IN EXCESS OF $200 PER WEEK; POSITION IS PERMANENT; COMMISSIONS PAID WEEKLY; LIBERAL ADVANCES TO MEN WHO CAN SHOW RECORD OF ABILITY. ADDRESS MR. POWELL, 212 5TH AV.

SALESMAN wanted for New York City and vicinity, preferably one familiar with industrial engineering or mill supplies, to sell overhead conveyor system; must be competent with all lines the word implies; acceptable to bonding company; age 30 to 40; straight salary and expenses; office in city; permanent position to right party; if filing application by mail mention age, religion, previous occupation, and length of service, also send photograph; this position is not a bonanza or an easy thing; it is a good opportunity for one who has the will to succeed. The Louden Machinery Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y.

SALESMEN to travel over Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, or Indiana, appointing county distributors for lubricants without competition; our unique sales plan sure winner; commission basis, but big money from start, while establishing repeat business that should pay independent income for years; don't write unless you mean it, but a closer with unquestionable references. Closer, C 805 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED

THE MANUFACTURERS OF AN OFFICE DEVICE IN A CLASS BY ITSELF REQUIRE ADDITIONAL SALESMEN; IF YOU ARE A $25 PER WEEK MAN WE CAN USE YOU; IF YOU ARE A $100 PER WEEK MAN WE WANT YOU. COMMISSION BASIS ADDRESS FOR INTERVIEW, H 422 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—We are just putting on the market a new concentrate fruit drink with large field of outlet; require two salesmen, one for New York and once for Jersey to sell the grocery trade; salary $30 per week at start, also require one man with knowledge of cocoa for fountain trade. Address, with full particulars, references, &c., K 200 Times.

SALESMEN MOTOR TRUCKS.

Opening for experienced man in Brooklyn territory, also one for Bronx and one Manhattan; drawing account and commission basis; also two junior salesmen, straight commission. Paramount Motors Corporation of New York, 221-223 West 57th St., New York City.

SALESMAN
to sell hardware for large wholesale New York house in Orange, Sullivan, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties; trade established; party known to the trade and having a following preferred; excellent opportunity; commission basis; state age, experience, &c. R. A., 512 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Three high-grade, long experienced and successful salesmen of unquestioned character and integrity, must have own clientele and demonstrated ability to produce in a large way; commission and drawing account; reference required. H. P. O Box 372, City Hall Station, New York.

SALESMEN who can earn $5,000 or over to sell new process chrome leather steel-studded auto tires, guaranteed five thousand miles, puncture proof, nonskid, slow-leak and rim-cut proof; commission; car owners preferred. Risse Process Tire Corp., 229 West 52d St.

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SALESMAN.—Experienced in wood-trimming business; capable of figuring plans; salary and commission. 2271 Bowery.

SALESMEN motor truck, of recognized ability, on strict commission basis. For appointment phone Melrose 67.

SALESMEN.
AMBITIOUS.

Absorb this!! A year ago I resigned as sales manager of the largest automobile distributer in the country. Mine was a responsible and lucrative position, but I wanted to increase my earning capacity. I had reached the top of the ladder. I looked over the business field with a fine comb and rejected innumerable propositions. At last I hit on the greatest business in the world, LIFE INSURANCE, which had been presented to me many times before, but never until I tried the business did I realize the following:

A delightful business, calling on the high-ese type of business and professional men, offering them a commodity of the most unquestionable character. Every day doing some good for my fellowmen, and at the same time building and enjoying an income far beyond my fondest hopes. Your compensation based upon commission will be limited only by your own intelligent application. You ambitious salesman, come in and let's have a talk, and let me thoroughly prove my statements to you. If you are in the 30's or 40's, have demonstrated your ability in your present position, if you are making $3,500 or upwards, and you are eager to double, yea, treble your present income, will you hold yourself open and permit me to prove that I have the very opportunity you have been waiting for? Call and see my sales manager, Mr. Taylor, 902, 516 5th Av., between 9:30 and 12 and from 2:30 to 4:30 Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

SALESMEN.

A young and rapidly growing corporation engaged in educational work of exceptionally high character has openings in its sales organization for several college men between the ages of 25 and 35 who have had some previous selling experience.

The work offers an opportunity for excellent earnings from the outset on a commission basis and should lead rapidly in the case of men who make good to district managerships.

This is an especially good opening for army officers who have had business experience and who wish to get into sales work under favorable conditions. In answering please state whether you are willing to work outside of New York City. G 22 Times.

SALES MANAGER

wanted,

ONE WHO CAN SHOW THAT HE DESERVES TO START START WITH A

SALARY OF $5,000

AND COMMISSION THAT WILL NET HIM OVER $10,000.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN, BUT FOR THE RIGHT ONE ONLY.

STATE EXPERIENCE AND AGE.

RELIABLE. 106 TIMES.

SALESMEN, security, who have a thorough understanding of the qualifications and one-call system, have the biggest opportunity right now to connect with an underwriting concern which is under contract to open offices in all principal cities within a short time and therefore needs managers; sliding scale of commission based on production; phone manager for interview. H. C. Pente & Co., Hanover 7634.

SALESMAN for Eastern and Seaboard States to sell basic supplies to manufacturers of foodstuffs, pharmaceutical and toilet goods, bakers, ice-cream manufacturers, confectioners, soda fountains, &c.; must be associate himself with me on a strictly commission basis; must be able to finance himself for traveling and living expenses until commissions that are almost a guarantee of a permanent position, G 679 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We can use several real live salesmen on a strictly commission basis selling high-grade office specialties; this is a high-class proposition which requires high-class men and no other talent; if you think you are qualified we will be glad to interview you at your convenience between 10 and 12 A. M. or 2 and 4 P. M. at our office, 509-510 Triangle Building, 154 Nassau St., New York; chronic job seekers not wanted.

SALESMAN.—LARGE PETTICOAT HOUSE WANTS SALESMAN TO CARRY SIDE LINE OF PETTICOATS IN ST. LOUIS AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY; CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY; SOUTHERN STATES AND GULF STATES; COMMISSION. EAGLE SKIRT CO., 44 WEST 28TH ST.

SALESMANAGER

wanted by large auto specialties manufacturing firm doing national business. Only thoroughly competent men with well established record will be considered; state age, experience, salary expected. W. K. L., 161 Times.

SALESMAN for popular-priced line of muslin and silk underwear; must be thoroughly experienced in line and have strong following with quantity users; salary or commission; good opportunity for right man. Apply by mail only; communications considered confidential.

Newmark & Danziger, Inc.
1,107 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Floor and feel; those familiar with the trade preferred; to travel in New England, N. Y., and Penn.; highest commissions paid; splendid connection to handle with good company establishing Eastern branch; references. Room 802, 110 West 40th St., Brown.

SALESMAN to call on feed, General and Hardware stores everywhere to represent one of the most complete line of agricultural insecticides, Disinfectants, &c.; splendid side line proposition; straight commission. Call or write Perfection Chemical Co., 151 Washington Street, Flushing, L. I.

SALESMEN, EXPERIENCED ONLY, FOR CITY AND ALSO FOR ROAD, FOR LINEN HOUSE, SELLING HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND INSTITUTIONS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; HIGH GRADE LINE. SALARY; CALL OR WRITE B. LOWENFELS & CO., INC., 38 COOPER SQUARE.

SALESMEN, SALES ENGINEERS

We require men with some technical training or experience to handle our mechanical device, an essential in every steam-using plant; liberal commissions should net unusually large returns. G 644 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We have opening for 2 live men to renew contracts and secure new business on established service to business men; salesmen earning $50 to $100 a week, commission; also two men to travel. Mr. Milburn, Room 617, 200 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—Specialty salesmen in leather specialties; state commission, drawing account, splendid opportunity for enterprising young men to make from $50 to $100 a week. Write experience and reference "Leather," 135 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, to sell new line high-grade cloth, wholesale and retail; restricted territory; commission. Call Darling Candy Co., 406 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN to call on builders and architects in and around Greater New York; drawing account with commission; give full information as to age and experience. Manufacturer, A 725 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced in architectural and fixture line; unless you are or have been connected with first-class houses please do not answer; salary or commission. B 276 Times.

SALESMEN.—Auto supply and accessory salesmen wanted to sell a high-class advertising proposition to garages; a side line; big money for producers; commission. Apply A. S. A., Box 243 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN making small towns throughout the country to sell household linens to stores, hotels, institutions; commission basis; excellent opportunity. Household, O 632 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for Greater New York and New Jersey, to sell on commission basis a line of screws, bolts, nuts, &c., to hardware, automobile, and shipyard trades. A 763 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER

for line of novelties of unusual merit; must be thoroughly conversant with modern methods and furnish unquestionable references; salary and commission. N 286 Times.

SALESMEN.—Sell janitors' supplies to hotels, institutions, theatres, steamship companies; good chance for right man; salary and commission. American Sanitary Supply Co., 155 7th Av. Call after 2 P. M.

SALESMAN.—High-grade, full line paints, varnishes; must have following in city trade; salary and commission. B 513 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, for clothing and gents' furnishing store; good future; state salary expected. Call or write, R. Leo, 15 Elm St., Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN, experienced, in interior woodwork; one who is acquainted with contractors, builders, and architects; commission basis. K 788 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN by boiler manufacturer, to sell steam and water pipes on a commission basis; good territory open; state experience, age, &c. A 764 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, for an unusually attractive line of children's dresses; commission basis. Call 2 to 6 Room 325, 62 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—To sell side line guns' leather goods; strictly commission. B 788 Times.

SALESMEN.

Prominent jobber desires experienced salesmen on commission basis for all territories, carrying sidelines of woolen dress goods of popular makes; this is an unusual opportunity for well-established salesmen to make some real money; write, stating full particulars, references, and territory covered,

SALESMEN, BOX 50,
437 MADISON BLDG.

SALESMEN.—I am now engaged in expanding my sales organization, which deals in high-grade securities; I am looking for a number of clean men who can measure up to the highest standards as to character, financial and probity; here is an opportunity for a few such men to affiliate themselves with a proposition that should give them high class associates and satisfactory commissions; there are certain towns in proximity to New York where I am not represented, and in which I am considering establishing local representatives; all answers will be treated in strictest confidence, and no interviews will be made until I have talked to you face to face. A 702 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

Christian manufacturer of high standard men's wear specialties has opening for salesman with volume record; commission and drawing account basis; state full particulars and references. K 248 TIMES.

SALESMAN TO REPRESENT AN OLD-ESTABLISHED NOTION AND FANCY DRY GOODS HOUSE FOR THE STATE OF NEW YORK, OHIO, INDIANA, AND MICHIGAN; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HANDLED THE LINE AND ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE TRADE IN THE MEDIUM AND SMALL SIZED TOWNS NEED APPLY; SALARY OR COMMISSION. H 492 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, to learn the selling of securities; our co-operation and assistance enables men who have had any selling experience at all to make at least $3,000 a year in commissions; this opportunity should be particularly attractive to those who have sold advertising, insurance, cash registers, typewriters, books, office or shop protection; the selling of securities will be a comparatively easy thing for those who have had any experience in the above lines. H 435 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted an experienced road man, preferably one who has sold advertised specialties in the past; must be a man of energy who has the power to command a big volume of business on a high-grade line of fast selling merchandise. To right man we will offer a proposition of salary or commission basis whereby his earnings can run into great money. Address Box 598, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—High-class book salesman to interest himself in the sale of the most authentic and consistent work on the war; you must be able to produce and maintain average business; names of live prospects furnished; territory and general agency contracts offered to men who can show capacity for volume of right kind of business; commissions each sale from $20 upward, according to bindings; give phone number, address. A 730 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Absolutely new quick money-maker; genuine Radium Marvelites for attaching to electric switches, pull chains, key holes, stairs, or anything to be located in the dark; will glow for years; needed in every home; everyone wants them; strong appeal; 100 per cent. profit; sells for 25c; big commission. Cold Light Mfg. Co., 50 Union Square, N. Y. C.

SALES.—Wanted, a profit maker, not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in selling the sale of stock in an industrial company will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. B 755 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Two young men, live, alert and essentially quick witted to sell the treasury stock of a bona fide corporation; no drawing account or salary, but a liberal commission and a reputable, permanent connection; personal demonstration. See Mr. Baker, between 9 and 10, or 4 and 5 only, Room 333, 42 Broadway.

SALESMEN.

We have a splendid opportunity for three high-grade stock salesmen accustomed to earning $5,000 or more annually in commissions; good leads. Apply 905 Columbia Bank Bldg., 120 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—We are looking for several live men who are producers; such men will be given every opportunity to create a future with a reliable concern; commission basis. Apply 9:30 to 10:30 A. M., Globe Electric Lamp Co., Room B, 1,029 East 163d St., corner Southern Boulevard.

SALESMAN for large knitting mills for New England States on sweaters and bathing suits; house has large following through territory, and will only consider experienced sweater man who has covered this territory before; exceptional opportunity for right man; commission. G 11 Times.

SALESMAN, familiar with advertising methods capable of reaching the largest advertisers, to present an established advertising proposition fully covered by patent; a big job for a big man; salary or commission. A 718 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Three high-grade men with ideas to establish themselves permanently with large sales organization to sell trust company bank stock on commission; must furnish A-1 references and surety bond. Write for appointment, Coleman, Room 708 World Building.

SALESMAN.—A large manufacturing company requires a young man, about 30, to familiarize himself with a semi-technical line and eventually fill a traveling position; one experienced in optical or hardware line preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected, to O. P., P. O. Box 384, New York.

SALESMEN.—An established high-class magazine offers exceptional opportunity for services in increasing circulation; city and suburban representatives desired; drawing account against commission. Room 804, 347 5th Av.

SALESMEN.—A new advertising agency has exceptional opening for three salesmen; advertising experience preferred but not required; sales management open to man who demonstrates ability; drawing account against commission. Room 604, 347 5th Av.

SALES EXPERT,
HIGH-CLASS.

I am looking for an unusual man to travel; a man who combines selling ability with exceptionally high grade of intellect, plus extensive sales experience; he must be able to close contracts for a business-building service, the efficiency of which has been proven for several years; exceptional opportunity to make $10,000 in commissions annually; if you are the right man and can show a good record write me, giving age and what you have been doing, and I will make an appointment for an interview; I represent an old reliable organization, conducting a nation-wide business. Address B 244 Times.

SALESMEN.

L. S. PLAUT & CO., NEWARK, N. J.,
require men to sell in the following departments:

MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
LINENS,
SILKS.

Only salesmen of ability and experience need call. Apply by letter or in person, Employment Office, second floor, between 9:30 A. M. and 12 M. Special interviews will be arranged by appointment.

SALESMEN.

CLEAN-CUT AND ENERGETIC, TO HANDLE OUR LEATHER POWER TRANSMISSION BELTING AND SUPERPACKING; COMMISSION BASIS; THOSE SHOWING RESULTS WILL BE QUICKLY GIVEN DRAWING ACCOUNT AND EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY. WRITE PHILADELPHIA BELTING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN
for New York and vicinity, thoroughly experienced in paint, enamels, varnishes, &c., and with an established trade among steamship and railroad manufacturers, shipyards, and other large corporations, manufacturers, exporters, &c.; an exceptional opportunity on a liberal salary and commission for a high-grade man, who can book a large volume of business; guaranteed drawing account; moderate prices. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience, &c., in full; all replies treated strictly confidential. Baer Brothers, 438-446 West 37th St.

SALESMEN.

We have openings for two men, who have ability and are looking for a position where the earnings will be in proportion to the efforts put forth; strictly commission; the men appointed will be allotted one or more counties as their own field, and will receive commissions on all business coming from their districts; this is a high-class office appliance and is unusually attractive; give all information concerning yourself in first letter. O 865 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELING MAN WITH CLEAN SUCCESSFUL RECORD, TO COVER ESTABLISHED TERRITORY WITH NATIONALLY ADVERTISED TEXTILE LINE SOLD DIRECT TO RETAILERS; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. TO SECURE INTERVIEW, MUST GIVE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND FULL DETAILS OF EXPERIENCE. LINES SOLD, TERRITORY COVERED, EARNINGS. O 261 TIMES.

SALESMAN.

THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF BUILDING MATERIAL AND CLAY PRODUCTS; PREVIOUS SELLING EXPERIENCE IN THIS TERRITORY ESSENTIAL; HIGH-GRADE MAN WITH ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS CAN MAKE VALUABLE CONNECTION; SALARY AND EXPENSES. ADDRESS WITH ALL DETAILS, IN CONFIDENCE. N 320 TIMES.

SALESMEN to sell securities; unusual opportunity for real men to earn large incomes; commission basis; out of town offices; those who make good. Phone Rector 5296 for appointment.

SALESMAN
for New York and vicinity, thoroughly experienced in paint, enamels, varnishes, &c., and with an established trade among steamship and railroad manufacturers, shipyards, and other large corporations, manufacturers, exporters, &c.; an exceptional opportunity on a liberal salary and commission for a high-grade man, who can book a large volume of business; guaranteed drawing account; moderate prices. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience, &c., in full; all replies treated strictly confidential. Baer Brothers, 438-446 West 37th St.

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THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF BUILDING MATERIAL AND CLAY PRODUCTS; PREVIOUS SELLING EXPERIENCE IN THIS TERRITORY ESSENTIAL; HIGH-GRADE MAN WITH ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS CAN MAKE VALUABLE CONNECTION; SALARY AND EXPENSES. ADDRESS WITH ALL DETAILS, IN CONFIDENCE. N 320 TIMES.

SALESMAN.

Important developments prompt us to advertise for a high-grade salesman who can act as sales manager after a few weeks' selling experience; we are underwriters and finance capital to large corporations; $100 to $250 commission weekly. Address R 782 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.

The largest manufacturers of flags in the United States has an opening in its selling organization for a

YOUNG MAN, GOOD APPEARANCE

and address, with a record as a hustler and producer; salary, commission and expenses. Call between 11 and 1, Monday, John C. Dettinger & Co., Room 418, 225 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Hosiery, underwear, experienced, with established trade only need apply; for city and vicinity; salary, commission. A 771 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, electric light, energetic, to work on salary and commission basis. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M. at every Illuminating Co., 505 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced umbrella salesman wanted to connect with a large concern for city and vicinity; salary and commission. Call Tuesday. Manager, 70 Times.

SALESMAN.—HIGH-CLASS PROMOTION SALESMAN; REFERENCES REQUIRED; COMMISSION BASIS; CAPABLE MAN CAN EARN $10,000. B 277 TIMES.

SALESMAN on children's wash dresses; one of largest firms needs market; jack to those producer; salary and commission. E. B., 807 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, (private.)—Thoroughly experienced secretary, stenographer, typist, and dictaphone operator, accompanies employer on out-of-town trips when necessary; about $1,800 to start; state age, experience, &c. A 749 Times Downtown.

SERVICE MEN EXPERIENCED ON AUTOMOBILE MOTORS; TO INSTALL PISTON RINGS; MUST HAVE HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION AND CAPABLE OF DEVELOPING INTO SALESMEN. ROOM 249, 1,364 BROADWAY.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced trading and packing; take charge shipments and receiving; excellent chance future young man willing start right; ap

HELP WANTED—Male.
Forty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Bright boy or one with 2 years experience; high school graduate preferred; good English education essential. Address, stating age, &c., B 795 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Young man in office of corporation, who is willing to work; a good position; must have good Terminal; state salary expected. O 680 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Spanish-English in leading financial house offering exceptional opportunity; permanent position; state age, experience, salary and full particulars. B 766 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office manufacturing concern; salary stating age and references. Box H 836 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with growing mercantile house; a opportunity for reliable one who has Address A 759 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; $35 monthly; hours 9-4. Salary after 3 months $40. Apply Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; OFFICE ASSISTANT, CAPABLE HANDLING MAIL; EXPERIENCE, SALARY. B 794 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, efficient; experience; references. Hotel, B 295 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; Spanish, both sexes, every respect, excellent opening for young man; moderate salary. 32 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER; Neat, competent, reappearance, assist in office, education, experience, and

STENOGRAPHER; opportunities office; Address Railroad, B 790 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, law work, $20 to start. R 790

STENOGRAPHER; Quiet for electric fixtures, goods salary. O

STENOGRAPHER; Desk for advertising opportunity to learn 32 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER; business apartment hotel, charge desk of $100 per

STENOGRAPHER; experience, wanted permanent; only com- reference as to $100 per B 12 Times.

STENOGRAPHER to take orders of desirable position; ad- mail, give age and ref-

STOCK SALESMEN.

We want several oil stock salesmen on a basis of $ per cent. preferred steel stock; $50 per week or more, commission

[illegible] Call Suite 311, 512

STOCK SALESMEN.—A real opportunity to [illegible] preferred steel stock; 50 [illegible] basis, good commission; [illegible]

STOCK SALESMEN IN PLATE & STEEL CORP. [illegible] New York, 170 Broadway, [illegible]

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED.

LIVE, EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WITH [illegible] SELL [illegible] LATEST PATENTED [illegible] STOCK; COMMISSION. O 665 TIMES

STOCK SALESMAN [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty cents an agate line.

LADY, college graduate, up on all live topics, some knowledge stenography, typewriting and French, as private secretary here or abroad; war work, if desired. A., 2102 Amsterdam Av.

LADY will take charge of little girls afternoons from 1 to 5, out-of-doors, in a class not younger than 5; or will stay evenings with them. Kearn, 471 West 145th.

LADY of refinement, college graduate, desires office position, preferably assistant; experienced. Miss Adams, 600 West 144th, Apt. 2B.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes small washes at home; gentlemen's work a specialty; references. A. Bowles, 58 E. 101st St. Phone Lenox 3413.

LAUNDRESS.—Few days a week; private family; answer by letter only. Mrs. McNerrow, 14 Grove St., city.

LAUNDRESS.—Woman (colored) wishes laundry take home. Huger, 423 Lenox Av.

MAID.—Would like to find 1 or 2 days week; by plain sewing, mending. M. G., care Mrs. Leavy, 906 West 121st St.

MAID.—French lady's maid, neat, refined, willing, good sewer; best references. N 330 Times.

MANAGER.—Capable, experienced woman of refinement seeks opportunity for furnished or unfurnished apartment management; will consider modish apartments, with service; dog, art student here in 2 hours; will give contract; good accountant. K 207 Times.

MANAGERESS.—Experienced woman of executive ability desires position of responsibility; out-of-town hotel or club; entire charge, correspondence solicited. Y 380 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Experienced, capable, domestic science graduate, general management tea room or cafeteria, would connect established firm; salary or share profits; give terms. N 312 Times.

MANUSCRIPTS revised and typed; lowest prices consistent with work that will suit; books written from notes. T 200 Times.

MASSEUSE licensed, can take additional lady patients; references. Brook, 211 West 80th St. Riverside 8320.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients. Houseman, Cathedral Plaza, 241 West 100th St., Apt. 208.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; late Instructor, Ida Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N.J.

MATRON.—Wanted, position as matron or housekeeper in home for aged or children; good housekeeper, hospital experience; city references. E 201 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER, for part time, by lady with refined people; $20 salary, suburbs. Mrs. Ray, 741 East 232d St.

NURSE, reliable, trained infant's, understands all formulas and feedings; entire charge from birth, only young infants, delicate, no heavy work; excellent references. Telephone Rhinelander 9760. Horse, care Graetz, 1,026 Lexington Av.

NURSE, trained, wishes care of invalid; permanent work preferred; one year's service in France; best references. ZZ 259 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Industrial nurse wishes position in industrial plant, 2½ years' experience; best references. Elva Engler, 140 Wilkinson Av., Jersey City.

NURSE, pleasing personality, educated, hospital experience, wishes position with normal children; wishes lady patient, would travel. B 904 Times Harlem.

NURSE, young, undergraduate, desires position doctor's office. Bryant 4087. Miss Frances Shea.

NURSE, graduated, for maternity cases. Call or write, O. Johnson, 358 11th St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Hospital trained infant's nurse; first-class references, entire charge, only infants. Write A., 1,039 Av. A, city.

NURSE, graduate, desires position as office nurse; physician's reference. Rhinelander 3068.

NURSE wishes position to children, no seashore; references, 1,078 Tiffany St., Bronx.

NURSE.—Refined woman will take child out by afternoons. Write K., 845 Madison Av.

NURSE, care elderly lady; references; $15-$20. 104 East 29th. 10063 Madison Square.

OFFICE MANAGER

Young woman, experienced, personnel executive, office manager, sales and purchasing agent, desires to connect with concern; qualified to assist in administration of large force of stenographers, dictaphone operators, statisticians, file clerks, and office boys; master of detail; experienced in correspondence, purchasing and advertising fields. Executive, L. 490 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

stenographer, correspondent, expert bookkeeper, auditor, financial reports rendered; 9 years' experience; capable of handling private matters tactfully; aged 26; excellent references; Christian. G 17 Times.

PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPANIST, experienced in piano, organ, will accept a few pupils in piano and keyboard harmony. Josephine Fry, 311 West 70th St.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, Christian, experienced, can take entire charge of correspondence, office or department interviewing. B 196 Times.

SEAMSTRESS, lady, Spanish, fine hand sewing on children's dresses and underwear for private families only. Bovira, 555 West 186th.

SEAMSTRESS, competent; will do mending, by day, or take work home; stout women's underwear a specialty. H Times Uptown.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER. Expert college trained, eight years' experience; literary, newspaper, medical; knowledge French, German; executive ability; excellent references. Address Hardware, 555 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY—Efficient stenographer and typist; well educated, refined; capable of handling correspondence, with or without dictation; competent of assuming charge small office; able assistant, possessing initiative, executive ability, personality, and force; references; salary $25. S 221 Times.

SECRETARY-CORRESPONDENT.

capable of managing advertising department of wholesale dry goods house with mail-order system, desires position with "real" opportunity; advertising preferred. E 15 Times.

SECRETARY.—College graduate with four years' experience as an executive, capable and accustomed to full responsibilities, is available for a position as business or social secretary. N 287 Times.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER. — College training; rapid and accurate in taking dictation; experienced in composing letters; $26. B 114 Times.

SECRETARY, expert correspondent, stenographer, wants responsible position, small, well-equipped office uptown; educated American; accurate, systematic. N 277 Times.

SECRETARIAL POSITION, permanent, desired by experienced stenographer; well educated; rapid; accurate; salary $30; vicinity Grand Central. C 806 Times Annex.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER. — Seven years' experience, capable executive; released by Government; salary $25. S 243 Times.

SECRETARY. HAVE YOU WORTH-WHILE POSITION FOR COLLEGE GRADUATE, HULL OF "P.E.P." EXPERT STENOGRAPHER? C 237 TIMES.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wishes temporary position; Protestant; several years' advertising, manufacturing experience; best references. Miss Tyler, 1,778 Park Pl.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desiring to take interest in employer's business; downtown; $30; A1 references. H 499 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience; capable executive, released by Government. H 410 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, competent and reliable; neat worker; $20. K 186 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, legal, well educated, expert, wishes change position; $30. 1,203 Lexington Av. Lenox 9.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, college graduate, bright, attractive, experienced, wishes position as social secretary. K 226 Times.

SECRETARIAL position desired in small, refined office; competent stenographer; neat; pleasing personality; $25. C 271 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience; capable; competent to take charge. Y 380 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.— Efficient; nine year experience; age 27; references; $25. G 852 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, efficient, executive ability; extensive experience; Christian; $22. T 238 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Refined, varied experience, efficient, all routine; references. G 40 Times.

SECRETARY, college graduate; initiative, personality, short hours; moderate salary. Answegler, 1,188 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK, packer, millinery; eight years' experience at ladies' hats; chance of advancement. Gilliman, 110 1st St.

SOUTHERN WOMAN will exchange part-time services for pleasant quarters in adult household; refined; experienced housewife. N 302 Times.

SPANISH TEACHER has few hours free afternoons. Address S., 510 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can well established firm place well-bred American, Protestant, 24, employed ten years as general assistant, bookkeeping, mercantile work; high school education, bookkeeping knowledge, good appearance, neat, accurate, conscientious worker; $20 to start. K 273 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Academic education; 24; 7 years' engineering, contracting, export experience; attractive personality, original thinker, quick comprehension; versed up-to-date office methods; excellent speller, mathematician; highest credentials; $35. R 784 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Young lady of refinement, well educated, eight years' experience; thorough knowledge of office routine; efficient correspondent; Christian; salary $25. S 243 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, own machine, wishes to occupy spare hours each day at home or out with copy work or transcript from own notes, at reasonable rate. Phone Astoria 2462.

STENOGRAPHER, Norwegian lady; competent Norwegian and English stenographer, desires position with export firm; best of references. Kindly reply to Z 285 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, CORRESPONDENT, valuable experience, initiative, tact; excellent references; salary $23-$25. H 408 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, business school graduate, neat, accurate, reliable, willing worker. Jeanette Geiger, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 5 years' mechanical experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, constant office details; $18; references. O 678 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Employed daytime desires limited amount work home, daily or weekly; capable technical dictation. Box 495, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker, experienced, extremely capable, desires out-of-town position. Brady, 1,177 Tinton Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY to Judge 10 years; also public stenographer; one year War Dept.; permanent work would leave city. 605 West 115th, Apt. 51. E 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker, experienced, reliable, willing, good sewer; best references. N 330 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, wishes part time work. Mrs. Ruprecht, 289 5th Av., Astoria, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, refined, Christian lady, wishes position; salary $18. E 13 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position few hours daily; typewriting, dictaphone operating, &c. A 1052 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, assistant, competent, reliable; brokerage office desired; $22. B 881 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; conscientious, neat; 5 years' experience; $20. B 582 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, 1 year's experience reliable; $15. B 404 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years experience, desires position; $20. Miss Remikof, 189 West 10th St.

STENOGRAPHER, academic high school graduate; references; $15. Jeanette Weltzen, 24 West 116th.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires position downtown; executive ability; $25; A1 references. H 498 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, export, stocks, commission, wants position after 3 o'clock. Phone Franklin 9028.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined young woman, very competent, desires position, downtown preferred. H 413 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Really capable; knowledge bookkeeping; experienced; $18. Write D. R., 14 Avenue A.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience, initiative; capable taking charge; knowledge bookkeeping. H 408 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST; experienced; well recommended; $18-$20. Bauer, 1,474 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER desires position large corporation; preferably publishing, filing, dictaphone; $19-$20. K 285 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; capable; high school graduate; 3 years' experience. Ethel Robinson, 502 West 134th, Morningside 6514.

STENOGRAPHER desires responsible position; college education; legal, commercial experience. $25. B 853 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ambitious, two years' experience, office worker; salary $15. S 244 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced, desires permanent position; good future. C 254 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, executive ability, capable of taking full charge. 4,612 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; desires position. $9. E. Freeland, 2349 Decatur Av.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience; high school graduate; salary $22. O 643 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, experienced; desires position with established firm. S 215 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, six years, thorough office details; reliable; $22. Phone, Monday, Harlem 3763J.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 2½ years' experience; rapid, accurate; Christian; $15. H 510 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 2 years' experience; references; American; $15. H 511 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, 2 years' experience; salary $17. L 849 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' commercial, legal experience, knowledge bookkeeping; references; $16. L 650 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (22,) general office assistant, bookkeeper; 5 years' experience; neat personality; high school graduate; good memory; nice voice; unquestionable references; $12. W 684 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, central office experience; Christian; $12. L 651 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, long experience; handle busy board; general office filing. N 886 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; $14; REFERENCES. O 678 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, central office; private board experience; $15. E 32 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, with knowledge of typewriting, desires position with reliable firm; downtown preferred. K 431 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR, expert, French, Dutch, German, Spanish, Portuguese; excellent English; experienced literary and commercial writer; desires suitable position. Box 491, Times, 2 Rector St.

TRANSLATOR.—American; speaking French and Spanish, with knowledge of typewriting. S 198 Times.

TRANSLATOR, Spanish, French, English, can devote few hours daily to outside work. C. A., 510 Columbus Av.

TWO WOMEN would like to obtain positions where there would be no objection to child of 1½ years. Both women are nurses, one being a graduate, and both are domesticated and accustomed to responsibility; both are educated, refined, capable women, thoroughly trustworthy, and are willing to accept any position of trust. K 219 Times.

TYPEWRITING WORK wanted; copying law work preferred; accuracy and neatness assured. Miss Sachs, 2,643 Broadway.

TYPIST, typewriting and addressing envelopes at home. Magloff, 226 West 150th.

TYPIST, expert, 5 years' experience, rapid, neat, accurate. T 190 Times.

WIDOW, with daughter 7 years old, wishes to care for city home during Summer; references. K 185 Times.

WOMAN, refined, 35, will entertain children afternoons, ages 4-10. A 1089 Times Harlem.

WOMAN of refinement would like to assist in hotel office during the Summer; references exchanged. Z 210 Times Annex.

WOMAN.—Halftime afternoons; colored woman; references. C. Pleasant, 242 W. 63d.

WOMAN, white, wants cleaning by the day. Care Benton, 320 West 30th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty cents an agate line.

WOMAN, colored, half-time, mornings; reference. Willis, 127 West 141st St.

WOMAN take wash home or out. 69 West 99th. Molyneaux.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, desires position with reliable house; several years' experience as general office assistant; knowledge typing, bookkeeping. H 484 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, 25, executive ability, wishes position reliable concern employing girls; experienced moral welfare and recreational work, &c.; Government reference; state salary. S 285 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, thorough knowledge of French, good typist, office experience, desires clerical position; references; now employed. T 156 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent, (Christian,) desires secretarial position or charge of office; good references. K 360 Times.

YOUNG LADY musician as companion or child's nurse for several weeks before going abroad; references given. S 253 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishes position as switchboard operator; experienced. Harmon, 390 East 137th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, going West about May 1, will be companion to lady, or will assist with children for all or part of fare. T 117 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, 24, efficient secretary-stenographer, pleasant personality, wishes work out of city. T 165 Times.

YOUNG LADIES (3) desire evening work; typewriting or clerical. S 249 Times.

YOUNG LADY, typist, switchboard operator, filer, indexer; alert, educated. C. C., 151 Times.

YOUNG LADY, 5 years' stenographic and office experience; selling ability; excellent reference. S 177 Times.

YOUNG LADY, literary inclinations, desires position; stenographer, typist. Write H. H., 3,525 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY.—Pianist would like position in out of town hotel for summer; experienced. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, good education, desires position in doctor's office. O 650 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS. neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange Agency, 214 West 30th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

SOUTHERN HELP.—Cooks, chefs, chambermaids, laundresses, by day; city, country; references investigated. Augusta Employment Agency, 338 West 55d St. Columbus 3129.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (80th.) Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6916

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ABILITY.—SINGLE MAN, 33, CORNELL GRADUATE, TEN YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, INTENDS TO SPEND ABOUT SIX MONTHS IN FRANCE AND CHINA TO PERFECT HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE LANGUAGES FOR USE IN FOREIGN COMMERCE; COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER; SAILING EARLY IN MAY; WILL UNDERTAKE SECRETARIAL WORK OR COMMERCIAL INVESTIGATIONS. B 353 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE,

experienced in big business as auditor and cost accountant, age 37, married, American; recently auditor on Government manufacturing contract employing 12,000 men; also certified public accountant; capable of taking charge; on audits and systems; fifteen years' proven ability. Address Permanent, K 788 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

Widely experienced in public and private practice; university graduate, desires permanent position, 3 days a week. Z 288 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, executive ability, thoroughly acquainted with all office duties; valuable assistant to busy executive; expert handling settlement claims, solving complex problems, and making investigations. B 908 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE EXECUTIVE; thoroughly qualified business man with progressive methods and adaptability; understanding of credits and collections; efficient correspondent and practical organizer, having experience, training, ideas, and executive ability mean immediate results; salary $3,000. S 211 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR-EXECUTIVE, EXPERT CREDITS, COLLECTIONS.

American, Christian, (34,) married; long manufacturing, mercantile experience; 6 years with present connection; systematizer, office manager; now available; $2,600; A1 credentials. B 492 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Know your financial condition; firm of public accountants take charge of bookkeeping and adjusting details; keeps small sets on part time; audit your accounts, prepare financial and statistical statements; rates exceptionally reasonable. B 474 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT

wants temporary work from merchants or manufacturers who do not employ permanent bookkeeper; will take off monthly trial balance, close books, write letters, fill out tax reports at reasonable rates. C 258 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, American, establishing own practice, desires to increase his clientele; mercantile and manufacturing audits, investigations, extends, and financial statements; six years' experience in modern methods. A 1043 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE.

31, married; broad commercial and manufacturing experience; now employed by prominent C. P. A. desires permanent position with established concern or C. P. A. G 616 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, (25,) six years' experience, years with public accountants, desires to locate with C. P. A. or commercial concern; capable of taking full charge of accounts. G 615 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.

19 years' accounting experience, partly as public accountant; able manager of office help, correspondence, etc.; college graduate; highest credentials; salary $60 week. K 303 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, AUDITOR, 28, honorably discharged soldier, 12 years' experience corporation, public, manufacturing, cost accounting, desires connection with established concern; at present employed, desires change. B 506 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wishes permanent position with manufacturing or mercantile concern; twelve years with last employer; thoroughly familiar with statistical and cost work, also general office management; best references. T 418 Times.

ACCOUNTANT - AUDITOR - SUPERVISING executive of extensive experience, both private and public, capable of assuming responsibilities and directing large forces; understands French; highest credentials. G 618 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, AGE 32, NOW WITH PRESENT EMPLOYER, DESIRES BROADER EXERCISE OF ABILITY; SALARY $3,000. G 618 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, supervising executive, controlling large office force, just released account stoppage Government work; public and manufacturing accounting experience; offices organized and systematized; now available; salary $4,000. N 300 Times.

ACCOUNTANT EXPERT.

BOOKS OPENED, AUDITED, SYSTEMATIZED; investigations; part-time bookkeeping; spare time evenings, Saturday afternoons; reasonable. L 417 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—American, Christian; business executive; can organize, plan, direct, determine causes, locate leaks, promote profits; available immediately; salary $5,000. K 241 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man, 38; thoroughly experienced with all modern office methods; import and export matters and foreign exchange; presently employed, desires to change; salary $3,000. L 648 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 26, six years' accounting work with large corporation, desires position with accounting firm or accounting department; finest references. G 596 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—General and cost systems devised, installed; long executive experience; accustomed to managing large office and payroll; salary $5,000. R 777 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, college graduate, discharged soldier, correspondent, income tax reports, financial statements, audits, etc., desires position with future; $25. L. G., 59 Vesey St., New York City.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, stenographer, (26,) 8 years' office experience, university graduate, discharged soldier, seeks responsible position; salary $35. S 159 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—5 years' public accounting, 4 years' manufacturing and corporation bookkeeping experience; married; age 30; capable assume charge of office. R 756 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires permanent connection with C. P. A.; previous accounting experience; work without supervision; A1 reference. K 246 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-ENGINEER.—Rare combination; experience analyzing contracts, costs, auditing, systematizing, desires business opportunity; salary no object. S 188 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (21,) 4 years' bookkeeping experience, accountancy student, would like to connect with accountant; references. O 676 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (25,) wide experience with modern methods; manufacturing, export, C. P. A. experience; good systematizer; university training. C 235 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, CLERK.—Ten years' experience auditing, cost accounting and payroll work; ex-soldier; moderate salary. H 457 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Night work and Sundays; take care books, opening and closing, financial statements, audits; moderate charges. O 669 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—Five years' automobile experience, six years' general accounting; honorable army discharge; best of references. T 228 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, (30,) married, desires connection mercantile concern; credits, correspondent; highest references; salary secondary consideration. S 152 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, senior student at New York University, desires connection with C. P. A. firm or first-class business house. G 53 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, university graduate, experienced in taxes, audits, reports, investigations, desires permanent connection. C 250 Times.

ACCOUNTANT desires good connection in this city; seven years' experience; Christian; best of references and available at once. Frank A. Allshouse, 256 West 108th.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER; 14 years' experience, controlling accounts, wants position with reliable concern; salary $25. A 1085 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A.; high-grade executive, wide experience, record of achievement, seeks big job with corporation. W 687 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified reports; books opened, closed; audits; systems; bookkeeping arrangements. Atlas Audit Co., 309 Broadway. Worth 248.

ACCOUNTANT, Christian, establishing own practice, will personally audit, systematize, do part time bookkeeping for moderate consideration. R 759 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1900; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 3500. Efficiency Audit Co., 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, system, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, 22, desires position with public accountants, experienced, completed Pace and Pace professional course. G 623 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, &c.—Credits, collections, accounting; $9; excellent references; seeking connection after May 1; $50. Notary, B 500 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Income tax reports; monthly audits; statements, bookkeeping arrangements; very moderate. Schaval & Grieser, 158 East 124th St.

ACCOUNTANT, (34,) with public accounting experience, well educated, seeks permanent position; income tax knowledge; salary moderate. W 686 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, thorough, desires connection; before enlistment chief accountant large corporation; highest references; salary moderate. B 512 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified, general accounting, monthly audits, systems, tax reports; Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly; service not fat fees. Alpert-Barat. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 28, thoroughly competent, long practical experience, highly recommended, released from navy, desires connection. K 717 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, tax reports, books opened, closed, bookkeeping, firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Rosain, 42 Broadway. Broad 6423.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, high grade, extensive, practical experience, Christian. T 222 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires to connect with firm of certified public accountants; N. Y. University graduate. S 164 Times.

ACCOUNTING student, bookkeeper 6 years, desires position with accounting firm. B 468 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR.—N. Y. University graduate; 1 year accounting experience. H 437 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Part time bookkeeping; books audited and systematized; reasonable rate. S 88 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 23, desires position with firm of accountants; excellent references. S 84 Times.

ACCOUNTANT of experience and ability, position or temporary work; references. S 229 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, arrangements, firms without bookkeepers; reasonable. Kissler, 6 Church St. Telephone Cortlandt 6451.

ACCOUNTANT, executive experience, university graduate, handles audits, investigations, desires connection. G 28 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, N. Y. U. man, desires opening. C. P. A. N 305 Times.

A BUSINESS CAREER
OF 20 YEARS

will be laid clearly before you. Only 3 jobs detailed this time; each marked by decisive and lasting success as ORGANIZER, ADVERTISING EXPERT, SALES MANAGER.

A personal interview with a man of INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE, accustomed to analyze and to solve business problems, to produce results, may prove of mutual interest. If you are looking for some one who is to become a DRIVING FORCE within your organization. K 302 Times.

A DEPARTMENT STORE ADVERTISING-MERCHANDISE-SALES MANAGER,

with a record of fifteen years of successful and appreciated effort with a score of interlocking reputations, seeks an interview with the management of a store in New York, preferably, though not necessarily, not directly in precinct, and with vision broad enough to appreciate the great sales increases that might result from the work of a man of active and original mind, balanced by the experience of these fifteen years—all with one store and all in connection with sales and advertising.

This man is close on to 40.

His organizing accomplishments—not only his sales building versatility—are quite remarkable, and under the proper executive environment will mean much to getting the employed personnel of a store into one big, enthusiastic family. B 317 Times.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

GENERAL BUSINESS MAN WITH VALUABLE ENGINEERING BACKGROUND IN MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION.

NOW HANDLING IMPORTANT GENERAL BUSINESS PROBLEMS FOR THE EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

Z 247 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

Advertising executive of known ability desires to make connection with big business concern; has handled appropriations of over half million dollars annually; experienced in all details; capable of taking entire charge of advertising department or organizing one from the ground up. For interview address Y 808 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING WRITER OF UNUSUALLY WIDE EXPERIENCE AND AN EXECUTIVE WHO HAS HAD CHARGE OF AN OFFICE WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED EMPLOYES DESIRES POSITION AS OFFICE MANAGER OR ADVERTISING MAN OR BOTH; HAS BEEN DOING WAR WORK PAST YEAR; AMERICAN. BOX 497 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

ADVERTISING PRODUCTION MANAGER. Ten years' experience; I am in the advertising, printing business of my own; thorough knowledge of type, its effects, and purchasing of paper, printing, engraving, and kindred lines; I am desirous of giving up my business and associate with an advertising agency as production manager. J 63 Times.

ADVERTISING, Editorial Assistant.—Associate Editor of trade magazine desires association with editorial department of newspaper or with advertising agency. Aggressive worker, with initiative, and record for top-notch service. O 646 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING DIRECTOR,

EXPERIENCED AND ORIGINAL, seeks broader field of endeavor; capable of laying out and executing entire advertising campaigns and original sales plans; salary $5,000 to start. K 158 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, long experience on general, trade, and export publications, wide acquaintance, open for engagement. K 280 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, 29, agreeable, 6 months' agency experience, desires opportunity to learn advertising business. Kleinman, 135 East 4th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING AND SALES CORRESPONDENT.—Army officer, just discharged, 29, writes live, compelling sales and advertising matter; excellent understanding sense; adaptable; well educated; salary secondary to desirable connection. S 163 Times.

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE.

Competent to manage department, write copy, create sales plans; trained in space-buying, purchasing printing, &c.; 12 years of Agency, manufacturing and mail order experience. E 24 Times.

ADVERTISING, catalogue manager, experienced with manufacturers; create layout, copy, photographing, photo-engraving, art work, printing; specialist machinery, plumbing; high-grade connection desired. B 496 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.—Expert typographic layout man, who is practical printer and experienced buyer of engravings, paper, and printing, desires permanent connection; good references. K 781 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER; mail order; part time if preferable. C. M. Williams, 135 Broadway.

AD SPECIALIST for manufacturer to plan dealer service and produce complete details on part time. Address A 708 Times Downtown.

AGENT, reliable, wants State of California territory to represent Eastern manufacturer of women's high-grade wearing apparel or men's shirts, underwear, and ties; references furnished. Address B & F Specialties Co., Dept. 231, San Fernando Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

A GENERAL CONTRACTOR'S ASSISTANT. Experienced estimator, superintendent, &c.; new work and alterations. W., 2,002 Madison Av.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN would like position part time; all-around experience. C 259 Times.

ARTIST.—Advertiser secures rights to prominent stars; no royalties; plans, executes, prints, mailing; big profits guaranteed. T 170 Times.

ARTIST, first-class color and black and white for lettering and designing, wishes position. K 200 Times.

ARTIST, commercial, experienced, reasonable; part time. Fox, 405 Lexington, Murray Hill 4706.

ASSISTANT.

Young man, well educated, having twelve years' experience in business administration, covering office and factory management, purchasing and production work, desires position as assistant to busy executive or other responsible work. K 279 Times.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE.

Young man, 27, released from army, former department head, executive ability, good correspondent, stenographer, desires position offering bright future; salary moderate; references. K 286 Times.

ASSISTANT to executive; correspondent, 23, experienced, now with mining corporation, seeks responsible position demanding alertness, resourcefulness. R 800 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER—Experienced energetic Western Christian (30); have had road, sales correspondence, office detail and campaign experience; permanent connection; state salary. S 229 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE, thorough general buying, selling, office experience 10y line, desires position reliable concern; reference. K 257 Times.

ASSISTANT, CLERK, 30; experienced, educated; bookkeeping, invoices, statistical; references; $25. R 792 Times Downtown.

ASSOCIATIONS OF MANUFACTURERS.

Secretary of long experience is in position to handle an additional account. G 634 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION—EXECUTIVES.

Keen, alert business man, 38 years of age, for 20 years organizer and President of national selling corporation, offers his services as personal representative in emergency work, for investigations, adjustments, contract clincher, or in any other capacity where exceptional qualifications are needed; no permanent connection is desired, but the special problem to be solved in sought; commissions undertaken in United States and Canada; remuneration to be commensurate with results. Write Representative, Box C 276 Times.

AVIATION.

EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHER WITH 20 YEARS' AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE, SERVING LATELY WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AS PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTOR, DESIRES PROGRESSIVE CONNECTION WITH AN AIRPLANE OR OTHER COMMERCIAL CONCERN; I MADE A MOVIE OF THE FIRST FLIGHT OVER THE ALTITUDE OF 200 FEET. E. C. S., 16 WEST HAYES AV., CORONA, L. I.

BANK MESSENGER.—Position wanted as bank messenger or caretaker; middle-aged man, good appearance, handy with tools, no family; best city references. K 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

Experienced man, who has sufficient time to take on additional customers for monthly trial balance, profit and loss statements, and tax reports, will accept service at reasonable rates. C 257 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT. — 27, assume responsibility; have occupied executive capacity; 11 years' banking and commercial; will accept out-of-town; A1 references; salary $30. K 740 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT—35, married, 15 years with present concern, desires a change; fully equipped with modern methods; highest credentials; salary $30. K 749 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MAN.

Experienced controlling accounts, cost accounting, correspondence, collections, credits; also stenographer; initiative and executive ability; Christian; $20. 280 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 28, N. Y. U. graduate; can analyze accounts, draw up financial and statistical statements; conversant with income tax law and modern office details; 10 years' experience. H 511 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT.—Spanish, French export; competent full charge; balance sheet, P. & L. statement, credits, collections; executive ability; now employed; salary $35. G 682 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, 28, ten years' experience; thoroughly familiar with all details and modern methods; A1 references; salary $2,000. Z., 304 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

High school graduate, with ample experience; salary least essential. G 598 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, young man, fifteen years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, all around man; at present employed; salary $30. Holman, 346 East 173d. Phone 4490 Tremont.

BOOKKEEPER. (27,) ten years' accounting experience, employed past two years as auditor, systematizer, and office manager; prepare monthly financial statements; highest credentials. B 564 Times Downtown.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

EXPORT AND IMPORT EXECUTIVE.
Twenty years' European and Far Eastern experience; open for engagement; trade developer and organizer. H 448 Times Downtown.

EXPORT purchasing agent, familiar with steel products and mill supplies, wishes to connect with reliable export firm; where capability, unquestionable endeavor is appreciated. K 768 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SALES MANAGER,
thoroughly familiar with marketing of iron, steel, and hardware abroad; experienced organizer with a proven record; high-class proposition only of interest. S 274 Times.

EXPORT gentleman, many years' foreign trade experience, exceptional connections abroad commands several languages, open engagement; home office or representation abroad; responsible. N 340 Times.

EXPORT financial officer, 29, seeks connection with large firm and also outside advertising; can drive automobile. B 487 Times Downtown.

EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS.—College graduate, industrious, speaks writes Spanish fluently, knowledge French, seeks opening with advancement. S 220 Times.

FACTORY EXECUTIVE.
Superintendent or production engineer; 20 years' design and manufacture mechanical products of large variety; practical and capable executive. N 200 Times.

GARDENER (head); married; no family; 25 years' experience in all branches pertaining to management of private estate, including dairy. All references, written and personal. Address I. B, care of A. Tuerer, Inc., 9 East 59th St., New York.

GARDENER, superintendent, on gentleman's estate where taste and refinement are desired; life experience in greenhouses, landscape, farming, forestry, &c.; Englishman, married, systematic organizer of help; highest references. Z 280 Times Annex.

GARDENER wishes position gentleman's estate; 15 years' practical experience, both under glass and outside; married; age 34; Scotch; one child, highly recommended. K 277 Times.

GARDENER (working superintendent, Swedish); wife cook for gentlemen's estate, also farming, grading, and laying out grounds. All personal references. Swedish, H 392 Times.

GARDENER, working foreman, wishes position; private estate; highly recommended; Swedish; married; one boy. John Jacobson, 325 Cypress Av., Bronx.

GARDENER and useful man. American, married; no family; age, good references. D. J., 1123 Third Av.

MANAGER, 40 years old, formerly in charge of mfg. plant, dealing with large concerns in U. S., England, France, Belgium, having connections with large manufacturers 20 years; practical experience of mill management, knowledge of chemistry and engineering; energetic, hard worker, quick to get good results; financially willing to go abroad if required; proposition with salary and profits of not less than $15,000 per year. T 159 Times.

MANAGER,
EXPERIENCED CHIEF AND BOOKKEEPER WITH GOOD MANNERS, WISHES POSITION IN HOTEL OR CAFE RESTAURANT; NEW YORK CITY OR OUT OF TOWN, AS MANAGER; EXPECTED SALARY $3,000 AND MEALS. BOX T S, 1500 7 th 3d Av.

MANAGING EXECUTIVE
or chairman, closing his connection with a large corporation, is open to a similar position with a house requiring executive and financial capacity. A 1067 Times Harlem.

MAN, recently discharged from position, desires opportunity to apply executive and social workers' training in position of welfare or of administration in educational welfare bureau or large corporation. K 174 Times.

MAN of experience along farming lines desires position as superintendent; can handle help; single; age 30; best of references. L. J. Leach, 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

MAN (Armenian, 21, graduate of Beirut, Syria, College), willing to work for moderate expectations. Z 210 Times Downtown.

MAN with experience real estate and loans in West desires connection with A 1 real estate or mortgage loan concern. A 97 Times Harlem.

MANAGER.
Experienced is open for a position to take charge of a specialty shop, best of references. N 277 Times.

MAN, young, wanted, 4 to 12 experienced in general traffic office and passenger work. Box 488 Times, 2 Rector St.

MAN, 27, credit and collection correspondent, bookkeeper, and stenographer. Z 279 Times.

MANAGER, 5 years' experience in charge of 1,000 acres, wishes position; can handle help; single; best of references. Z 282 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT wants connection with New York or outside concern; line of sundry goods; on commission basis; has own sample room. Write, N 321 Times.

MASSEUR, for static electrical treatments; confidence a evidence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th Morningside 9468.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Graduate M. E., 20 years of practical experience, machine design, production and plant maintenance, desires chief mechanical and electrical industries; good leader of men; open for engagement; go anywhere; minimum salary $3,000. Address 17 Oakwood Av., Bogota, N. J.

MECHANICAL EXPERT.—Practical mechanical engineer; position with manufacturers; private individual to design, build special or automatic machine or develop any mechanical idea. Z 284 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER and inventor desires position developing and improving articles and enterprises; can manage factory. B 548 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 10 years' experience in machine design and production, wants responsible position. N 236 Times.

MEDICAL STUDENT desires employment afternoons or evenings; experienced stenographer and typewriter; have you anything to offer? N 274 Times.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.—Young man who understands the manufacturing of men's neckwear from A to Z would like to connect with large house; will also consider going out of town; A-1 reference furnished. B 288 Times.

MANAGER, 4 years old, formerly in charge of mfg., dealing with large concerns in U. S., England, France, Belgium, having connections with large manufacturers 20 years; practical experience of mill management, knowledge of chemistry and engineering; energetic, hard worker, quick to get good results; financially willing to go abroad if required; proposition with salary and profits of not less than $15,000 per year. T 159 Times.

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EXPERIENCED CHIEF AND BOOKKEEPER WITH GOOD MANNERS, WISHES POSITION IN HOTEL OR CAFE RESTAURANT; NEW YORK CITY OR OUT OF TOWN, AS MANAGER; EXPECTED SALARY $3,000 AND MEALS. BOX T S, 1500 7 th 3d Av.

MANAGING EXECUTIVE
of medium size business with a large corporation, closing his connection with a large corporation, is open to a similar position with a house requiring executive and financial capacity. A 1067 Times Harlem.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

MR. BUSINESS MAN.
Can you use a young man of 23 who has experience as manager, salesman, insurance agent to get your sales force? Would consider inside position with reliable concern. A 1037 Times Harlem.

NIGHTWEAR AND SHIRT SALESMAN, high class, with established trade in New York, New Jersey, also New York City, wishes to connect with a reliable, concern. B 347 Times.

NURSE, (male) practical, with hospital and private experience, wishes position to take care of nervous patient. Advertiser, 95 Myrtle Av., Flushing, N. Y.

OFFICER, returned from overseas service, is desirous of becoming associated with reputable concern in sales or executive capacity; age 30, married; eight years in advertising and selling field; excellent education, traveled extensively. Address C 817 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man, refined, educated, pleasing, proved ability, 3 years' experience as office manager, seeks position as office manager, assistant, or to assist busy executive; will consider good clerical position; excellent references, bond. X Q 265 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, capable executive; competent, initiative, sound judgment; expert bookkeeper; forceful correspondent; highest credentials. Manager, 826 Woolworth Building.

OFFICE MANAGER, EXECUTIVE; CASHIER, BOOKKEEPER; MODERN METHODS; 7 YEARS WITH TEXTILE CONCERN; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. A 1080 TIMES HARLEM.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Young executive, $30, college graduate; able manager of office help, correspondence and general detail; 10 years' experience as office manager and accountant. K 304 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, six years' banking experience, desires position with large corporation, good typist; salary, $1,300-$1,500. G 501 Times Downtown.

ORDNANCE ENGINEER, financially independent, forty-five years old, in good health, for the last three years purchasing officer for foreign governments in this country, with exceptional executive ability, knowledge of world's markets and languages, wishes to connect with large concern where his international experience can command large salary. Address P. O. Box 1200, City Hall P. O., New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEY wants connection. See details in "Business Opportunities" Section, 10th Floor, Times Downtown.

PAYROLL CLERK, timekeeper, assistant to paymaster; 3 years' experience. K 221 Times.

PHYSICIAN, registered, anxious to connect with insurance company or compensation department of large concern. S 268 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT who has made a special study of the latest methods and practices in purchasing, desires to connect with concern offering possibilities for development; excellent references furnished. Z 242 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT, EXPERIENCED IN STEEL, IRON, METAL FACTORY AND FOUNDRY SUPPLIES IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT; MODERATE SALARY; EXCELLENT REFERENCE; LOCATION NOT RESTRICTED. B 125 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PURCHASING AGENT or assistant, 20 years' experience with manufacturing corporation operating 25 plants; thorough in all details and accustomed to hard work. K 281 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT who has had 15 years' experience in the hardware, tool, and mill supply business. R 762 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT and traffic man, 36; several years' general manufacturing. L 644 Times Downtown.

RANCHMAN (young man) experienced in handling cattle, horses, and crops, recently discharged lieutenant in Cavalry, open for position of foreman or superintendent in the West, Mexico or South America. Address C. H. F., Room 1610 Times Bldg., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER, for seven years with large developers, expert in for business, subdividing, laying streets, improvements, selling, proper bookkeeping systems, forceful correspondent, all offered in one package; can produce results; highest credentials. G 650 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.—Nine years' training in management of properties, experienced collecting rents, selling, desire connection with reputable, active real estate concern; excellent references. A. J. Segal, 511 West 150th St.

REAL ESTATE.—Law school graduate desires position in real estate or insurance office. K 741 Times Downtown.

RENT COLLECTOR, BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in handling property; references. H 452 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Hardware trade, wholesale, can handle sales desk, correspondence, compile catalogues, &c.; thirteen years with large advertising concern; seven years with New York presently employed; best trade selling hardware; I wish to get in touch with a good house a good place to work, where hard work and loyalty will be appreciated. S 213 Times.

SALES AND ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE and salesmanager, experience as advertising manager, retail agency man, head of retail department store, direct proposition, trained in personal and mail selling, executive position, college graduate, 33, married, seeks desirable connection with established manufacturing agency, or financial institution. O 676 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER OR ASSISTANT
age 28, five years sales director nationally advertised products. If your article or line has big selling possibilities by hard monies to the right party I offer a financial and executive connection. Prospects more interesting than initial salary. B 750 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER with organized selling force to sell line of men's and boys' clothing at retail; specialty of high grade; note to handle on contract basis; thoroughly responsible. Grant Wyatt, 700 Chestnut St., St. Louis Mo.

SALES MANAGER, EXPERIENCED IN ENGINEERING AND BUILDING LINES; SELLS EMPLOYMENT; WELL PREPARED WITH EXPORT HOUSE. G 581 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, 21, growing experience, desires position with manufacturer or moderate expectations. Z 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced real estate, desires connection with; highest references. A 97 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 22, energetic worker, desires connect on with reliable progressive concern marketing A1 products, acquainted with hospitals, hotels, laundries using soaps, can sell anything of merit; exceptional ability. A 1 references.

SALES EXECUTIVE, 31 years of age, all around business man, with record has been business builder, seeks permanent position where exceptional ability will bring results, compensation secondary for proper opportunity. Z 290 Times.

SALESMAN.—Six years' good experience; called department stores with leather goods; specialty to linguistic hospitals and clubs; desires a good permanent line. B 528 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN 6 ft., immediate change, hardware, machinery, fine goods, kindred lines; executive, college man, Harvard, fraternities, speaks 4 languages, years of experience, Dreadnaught 124 Times.

SALESMAN.—Well acquainted with cutting-up trade, will take out fine ladies' goods; good chance for manufacturer to get A1 man, drawing account against commission. A 1084 Times Harlem.

SALES MANAGER, capable increasing business from old and new customers by efficient sales correspondence, experienced Western Christian, $30; salary and commission; immediate. T 230 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced and successful, seeks big, clean proposition; one which would appeal to best trade of business men; downtown; straight commission basis. B 508 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Business man intends making Seattle headquarters desires to represent ladies', children's wearing apparel, only reliable firms considered. A. 1,356 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, hustler, open for high class article or line on commission in N. Y. City, or managerial position; extensive successful experience selling, organizing and sales managing; clean record. C 269 Times.

SALES AND PROMOTION ENGINEER
for materials or equipment for the architect or engineers' specification, with contract and promotion results. Appointment, S 160 Times.

SALESMAN, with own car, covering Pennsylvania, knows automobile trade, would like to connect with firm offering suitable inducements. G 24 Times.

SALES-OFFICE MANAGER.
A1 record, staple specialty lines; interview will convince; age 40. L 040 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (35,) experienced, desires salaried position any capacity with reliable concern; energetic, intelligent service assured. W 681 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (22,) with proven ability, desires connection on sales staff, with mercantile concern; road and city experience. R 941 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—Clean-cut, energetic, forceful personality, technical training. Open for proposition of merit on straight commission or drawing account basis. S 170 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wants to connect with manufacturer or wholesaler, hosiery, gloves, preferred, salary and commission. B 521 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with ability, desires connection with manufacturer who can furnish me with good article to be sold exclusively under my own name. B 910 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, now with manufacturer as territorial manager, wishes to make change; executive ability; will consider traveling proposition. 4 A 1258 Times Bronx.

SALESMAN, motion and novelty expert, wants side lines on commission. Address Clinton, O 677 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, Italian, highly educated, speaking English, French, Spanish, wants position. S 279 Times.

SALESMAN, stock, returning Winnipeg via Montreal, Toronto, would like side line. C 820 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with auto, would consider good specialty line, Eastern States; commission. N 311 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced man of ability desires legitimate line; highest references. T 197 Times.

SALESMAN, specialty, ex-army, wants clean proposition good for $10,000 commission. W 685 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, leaving next week for Far West, would like to take line of leather goods or jewelry as side line. Z 264 Times.

SALESMAN experienced, present employed, desires change with progressive mercantile house. C 236 Times.

SALESMAN wishes to represent reliable firm, territory, Missouri or near. N 299 Times.

SALESMAN, 25, desires to connect at once with a reputable concern; staple line; travel anywhere. R 534 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, seven years' experience retail furniture, desires road job or selling to trade; references. S 227 Times.

SALESMAN, town, thoroughly experienced automobile, desires position; reliable concern. K 256 Times.

SALESMAN by man who has had 15 years' experience in the hardware, tool, mill supply business. R 763 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, specialty, high class, desires line for repairing. G 16 Times.

SALESMAN travelling Denver to Pacific Coast, wants good side line. T 230 Times.

SECRETARY,
BUSINESS AND SOCIAL.
Gentile gentleman, prepossessing appearance, college graduate, academic and law; large business experience, thorough knowledge of stocks, bonds, real estate, general business, bookkeeping and correspondence, diplomatic; capable of handling difficult situations satisfactorily; highest references. C 267 Times.

SECRETARY.—Well-bred college graduate, with literary training, desires position as secretary, possesses highest kind of stenographic experience, executive ability and initiative; $40 per week. N 292 Times.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, (24,) 7 years' experience, thorough correspondent, exceptional references, desires good connection. Wecker, 128 West 112th St.

SECRETARY, assistant to executive, (32,) desires change and varied experience; salary $3,500-$4,000. Box 485 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced detail work, seeks position reliable firm, 478 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive, (American,) high grade ability; compensation start. B 523 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Evening secretarial work, literary or personal. T 126 Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY.
General Manager—Storehouses; commissariat, office, transportation; speaks Spanish; wife Canadian; American, 35; years ago four years Panama Canal stores, one year army warehouses; thoroughly acquainted accounting and cost methods, warehouses, and transportation; can install modern system economically, some ability as salesman and buyer; for right concern desiring an efficient executive will go anywhere Spanish speaking. S 157 Times.

STATISTICIAN with wide and varied experience wishes position with some good and reliable corporation, can furnish the best of credentials as to ability. Address C H S, Post Office Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, eight years' experience, excellent references, wishes position where capability and hard work will bring advancement; 25 years old; honorably discharged from army; can also handle correspondence. R 761 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (27,) ten years' experience, desires connection; good future; secretarial and selling ability; ambitious, capable, energetic, and reliable. A 1 references; salary $25. H 450 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, assistant credit man, 24, well educated, ex-service man, 4 years' experience; exceptional references, desires good connection. S. Truman, 270 W. 93d St.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Gentile; five years' experience; best references; young man of ability and integrity; $25. T 240 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 23, college graduate, experienced, knowledge French, accounting, reporting, wishes position expert investment firm. N 308 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, Christian, high-class, long experience, seeks lucrative offer; well educated; A1 credentials. L 633 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced French and English; able translator, desires position preferably with export business concern; first class references. K 633 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.— Expert, Christian, broad experience, intelligent, educated, refined; $25. R 738 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Able, experienced; also double entry bookkeeper; high school graduate; salary to start $16; references. B 547 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 2 years' experience; capable, willing; $15. G 478 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (35;) eighteen years' varied experience; public stenographer; $25. Steno, 253 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER, (25.) Christian, experienced, excellent English; honorably discharged from service. T 193 Times.

STEWARD
wishes position for country club; long experience, with executive ability, unquestionable reference. P. Falbe, 120 East 29th St., New York City.

STEWARD or head waiter in club, age 36; Atlantic City or vicinity; city references; light complexioned young colored man. 2,441 7th Av., Apt. 48.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Highest references; past work demonstrates ability; will consider good industrial or oil; nothing considered without particulars. B 266 Times.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, specialist in design of intricate steel and concrete structures, technical graduate, business training, seeks connection with contractor or export engineers. B 560 Times Downtown.

STUDENT seeks evening work; any hours before midnight; any line. A 1005 Times Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT
of
PRODUCTION AND LABOR,
understanding modern methods of production, various cost and pay rate systems; shipyard and factory experience; best of references. C 807 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Technical superintendent, 8 years' experience, solicits interview with manufacturer who needs a young man of broad experience who can reduce costs, increase output, and maintain quality; at present situated; can furnish best references. Z 282 Times Annex.

SUPERVISOR OF EMPLOYMENT wants position in N. Y.; qualification, principal of vocational school, teacher in elementary school and teacher of millinery in Pratt's highest references. B 225 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

TEACHER, exceptional opportunity, on leave, desires temporary employment; tutoring, business. A 1100 Times Harlem.

TIRE SALES EXECUTIVE,
who possesses initiative and sound judgment, desires to make a change; has had considerable experience supervising district territory and in charge of branch house; is thoroughly versed in methods of distribution through dealer as well as direct to large commercial user; 33 years old, married; no objection to location. Tires, K 306 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—An executive, thoroughly familiar with export and domestic shipping; record given at interview. C 190 Times.

TRAFFIC MAN, 9 years export, domestic routing, claims, desires position. C 241 Times.

TRANSLATOR, leaving for country cure, wants to meet expenses by translating at home; English, French, Italian, German, Dutch, Flemish. E 18 Times.

TRANSLATOR OR INTERPRETER, educated, desires position; French, Spanish, and Italian; willing to leave New York. A 1092 Times Harlem.

TRANSLATOR—Translation from or into Armenian, Turkish, English made; good handwriting; moderate salary. T 125 Times.

TUTOR.—FRENCH-SWISS
graduated from University of Lausanne, Switzerland, wants position as tutor or teacher for Summertime; 12 months experience in U. S. T Times.

UPHOLSTERER, first class, wants private work. Hogen, 154 East 39th St.

VALET.—Japanese desires position as valet and cook for gentleman; trustworthy; references; moderate start; room out preferred. Enomi, 321 West 150th, care of Reilly.

VALET or butler, colored young man, single, wants position. George, 54 West 99th.

WRITER, editor, and publicity man wants permanent position; is capable, efficient, and resourceful; can adapt himself to any surroundings. M 463 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—I am 21, college graduate, married, graduate Sheldon Course in Business Building, student Alexander Hamilton Institute, good appearance, gentleman; well-grounded business principles; export and selling experience; engaged past two years in work caused by war conditions which has now ceased; desire to join and grow up in a reputable house in a line that offers future amusing men who give and demand a square deal; position must be permanent and the house able to stand the same rigid investigation that I expect to undergo; straight commission proposition not acceptable. Address Z 225 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN,
WEST POINT GRADUATE,
26, desires position with a future; eager to learn, self-confident, and used to army responsibility; train a man you can depend on. Address Adaptable, Z 208 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) college education, released from service, desires to become associated with busy executive as assistant; is experienced office manager, capable of organizing and systematizing an office; tactful, aggressive, and a forceful letter writer; able to handle large correspondence and relieve busy man of much necessary detail; experienced statistician. G 574 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN—NAVY RELEASE,
With keen analytical ability, sound judgment and foresight, wishes to connect with firm who has fullest use for same; offers not mechanical efficiency but individualistic mentality; capable of handling investment; not a routine mind but originality, tempered by experience. R 772 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, 29, thoroughly experienced working factory investigator and special agent, open for position as agent to daily report concerning production and labor conditions; have been affiliated with influential commercial firms; highest credentials furnished; address Advertiser, 2886 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN, exceptional, 21, discharged, educated, well informed, energetic, ambitious, seeks opening brokerage house or credit department; capable; efficient, handle delicate matters; salary secondary until established; accept anything with good prospects. S 186 Times.

YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL QUANTITY PRODUCTION, DESIRES TO PERMANENTLY LOCATE IN NEW YORK DISTRICT; HIGHEST REFERENCES TO EXCHANGE. Z 246 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, 25, seeks position with wholesale shoe house; two years' selling experience in retail and one year with wholesale house, desires house selling; excellent references as to ability, honesty, and integrity. C 285 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, eighteen years present; desires change; ten years' business experience; ambitious; executive ability, good penman; excellent references. R 775 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) honorably discharged, desires clerical position; experienced; knowledge of general office routine, typewriting, bookkeeping; executive ability. Kendrick, 2,185 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 23, experienced, shipping and general office work, desires position with progressive concern offering advancement for conscientious work; recently army discharged. S 212 Times.

YOUNG MAN, colored, desires position as porter, or assistant or messenger, over 10 years with last employer; can give unquestionable references; communicate S. G. Rogers, 34 Elv St., New Brighton, S. I.

YOUNG MAN, 19, BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and typist, high school graduate, ample geography, desires position offering good future; salary least essential. G 596 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, stock keeping, buying, selling, correspondence, advertising experience, now employed, desires position where experience; knows the field; opportunity before salary. R 756 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) honorably discharged, technical school graduate, can trace, read plans, assist estimator, 3 years' experience, builder's or architect's office preferred. S 246 Times.

YOUNG MAN, army discharge, two years at college, good appearance and personality, holding executive, investment position, seeks connection as assistant to executive with reliable concern. G 699 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN discharged navy, life position wholesale house; experienced buying, selling; formerly with women's neckwear concern. Z 283 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college education, several years' office and clerical experience, accurate, progressive, desires position. B 559 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, fair education; lots of pep and ambition; willing to do anything; salary secondary. A. Shapiro, 380 Audubon Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 3 years' business experience, seeks position offering future possibilities; alert and conceptive; highest references; legal. L. 311 West 152d St.

YOUNG MAN, High school graduate, executive, connect with manufacturing firm; desires thorough knowledge of business; advancement. T 140 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, 2 years' office experience, selling firm, desires position; export and import house preferred. Leo Schlegnil, 90 Wadsworth Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) honorably discharged U. S. Navy, wishes steady position. Wirick, 70 Zeltler Av., Maspeth, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires position as office assistant; several years' experience. N 296 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, 2 years' office experience as assistant bookkeeper; $15. Lelenith, 63 East 123d.

YOUNG MAN with experience, laboratory assistant, also clerk, desires chemical or clerical position. T 217 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, selling experience, desires position with good firm. N 242 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, evening student, desires position in office; typist. K 792 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, released from service, would like a position with a reliable firm. A 1076 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, experienced auto accessories line as dealer, desires satisfactory connection. K 227 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires position, foreign, export; 2 years' experience; worker. R 475 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24), honorably discharged, desires position in machine shop. L 652 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, very good talker; do you want me? K 247 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires position with opportunities to learn selling. C 213 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, bright, wishes position; salary $15. Shewes, 868 Whitlock Av.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position, one year's office experience. A 1081 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

300 SKILLED COOKS, butlers, salesmen; Jap., Amer.; agent, Kurihara, 204 6th Av. Bryant 7931.

COLORED help, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 7049.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

ALEX. G. LIMBACH & WALTER JONES
Will Save You Those
AFTER REGRETS.
Let men who know judge for you. An Automobile Engineer and the former Manager of the Largest and Highest Class Used Car Dealers in the World will appraise, examine, buy, or sell for you.
8 Columbus Circle. Phone 3137 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

AEROPLANE motor, 120 H. P., new.
CHANDLER 1917 4-pass. chummy.
HUDSON 1917 4-pass. sport.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI, 120 H. P., special, almost new.
MITCHELL sedan, 1917, wire wheels.
PACKARD coupe, twin-six, special body.
ROAMER, Brewster sedan, wire wheels.
SIMPLEX 4916 town limousine, wire wheels.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 8-cyl. 4-pass.
MERCER 1913 raceabout, perfect condition.
GILHOOLY & WHALEN, 157 WEST 56TH.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
AUSTRIAN DAIMLER SPORTING FOUR.
BRIDGE BROUGHAM COLLAPSIBLE 1917.
CADILLAC 4-PASS. PHAETON 1917.
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE 1917.
CADILLAC 7-PASS. TOURING 1916.
CADILLAC 7-PASS. TOURING 1917.
CADILLAC 7-PASS. TOURING 1916.
DIEBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER 1916.
MERCER 4-PASS. SPORT MODEL 1916.
MERCER 4-PASS. SPORT MODEL 1916.
MERCER 2-PASS. RACEABOUT 1913.
PACKARD 4-PASS. CHUMMY Roadster 1916.
OLDSMOBILE 4-PASS., Specially Built, 1917.
STUTZ 4-PASS. TOURING 1917.
STUTZ 4-PASS. BULLDOG SPECIAL 1917.
STUTZ 2-PASS. ROADSTER, NEW, 1917.
STUTZ 2-PASS. BEARCAT 1916.
STUTZ 2-PASS. SPEEDSTER 1916.
STUTZ 6-PASS., Double Windshield, 1917.
1,700 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1382.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS.

APPERSON CLUB ROADSTER, $300.
Four-passenger Clover Leaf; fine appearance, excellent running condition; sporty. John Moore & Co., 2,004 Broadway. (68th.)

AUTOMOBILE chassis sectionalized for instruction work, 2 chassis complete and 2 engines; low priced for cash. Address, by letter, A. S., Room 606, Tribune Building.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1919 CUNNINGHAM touring.
1918 CADILLAC Victoria.
1918 CHANDLER Chummy Roadster.
1918 HUPP touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW touring.
1917 PACKARD touring.
1917 CADILLAC 7-pass. touring.
1917 CADILLAC 4-pass. touring.
1917 STEARNS Sedan.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger touring.
1917 MARMON touring.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
PACKARD "38" limousine; like new.
1916 REO roadster.
TRUCKS, TRUCKS.
1917 PACKARD, 2-ton.
1918 REO, 2-ton.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
Main Floor, 57th St.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Phone 697-698 Circle.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS!
1918 Oakland Twin Car, 1918 Stearns-Knight four-cylinder touring, 1918 Olds eight-cylinder touring, 1918 Hupp four-passenger, 1918 Overland four-passenger Country Club, 1917 Paige Little Six Sedan, 1917 Chevrolet, 4-passenger; 1917 Studebaker four-cylinder touring. Motive Knight Limousine, wire wheels. NORMAN GARAGE & SALES CO., 238 West 54th St., third floor. Phone Circle 113.

BUICK 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1918, 7-passenger Touring.
CADILLAC 1917, 7-Passenger Touring.
CADILLAC 1917, ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917, CHUMMY ROADSTER.
LOCOMOBILE 1917, 7-Pass. Touring.
Marmon 1915, 4-Pass. Sport Model.
MERCER 1917, 4-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1915, BEARCAT SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX, 1917, 7-pass., 7,002.
1,676 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

BUICK 1916—E-40, 7-Pass.
BUICK 1919—E-45, 5-Pass.
BUICK 1916—D-55, 7-Pass.
Above cars have been reconditioned and are ready for the road. Manufacturers Motor Corp., 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1246.

BUICK roadster, 1918, mileage 5,000; condition almost new. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th. Phone Circle 1740.

BUICK 1918 Little 6 touring; snappy, desirable. Driscoll, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 3500.

BUICKS.—1917 D-45 five-passenger, 1916 roadster; bargains. Homan, 250 West 54th.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BRONX AUTOMOBILE CO.
1917 Marmon 7-passenger Touring.
1918 Willys-Knight combination Cabriolet-Sedan.
1916 Chalmers 7-passenger Touring.
1918 Dodge 5-passenger Touring.
1917 Lexington 7-passenger Touring.
1917 Paige 5-passenger Touring.
1916 Overland Delivery.
1917 Stearns-Knight Limousine.
1917 Mercer 7-passenger Touring.
Above cars all mechanically perfect.
Time payments arranged.
Bronx Automobile Co.,
440 East 149th St., Near 3d Av.

CADILLAC
of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.
ROLLS-ROYCE Collapsible Landaulet.
PIERCE-ARROW 7-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1919 7-PASS. TOUR.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING—4.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
LANCIA 4-PASS. SPECIAL. Brand-new.
LANCIA 1917 TOWN CAR.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD TOWN.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 4-Pass., Sport.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. SEDAN.
MURRAY 1917 3-4 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX 4-PASS. FLEETWOOD SPECIAL.
KISSEL 1918 SPECIAL COUPE.
HUDSON 1917 SPORTING 4.
MERCER 1917 4-Pass. Special. NEW.
MERCER 1917 RACEABOUT.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SPECIAL SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASS. TOUR.
McFARLAN 1918 SPECIAL SPORT.
McFARLAN 1917 SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT CABRIOLET, LATEST Importation.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,680 B'way, Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

CADILLAC 1919 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1918 4-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 7-

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

Automobile Instruction.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Great opportunities for men with ambition. Get out of that RUT and learn the automobile business at the BEST automobile school in N. Y. You will be worth more to your employer if you are an expert mechanic. Mechanical Class Course $65, with Driving $85. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Cat. I. Phone Circle 5270. THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 226 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.—We teach repairing and driving short time; private ladies' driving and mechanical course. American Auto School, 729 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 6916.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in N. Y. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ROBINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you the best knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTO LESSONS given by competent driver on any make of car; best of references. K 120 Times.

FOR SALE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

FACTORY CONTENTS
FOR SALE.

CHEMICAL AND OTHER MACHINERY AND APPARATUS IN GOOD CONDITION. FILTER PRESSES, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, DRIERS, DYNAMOS, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, PIPE, CONTAINERS, TOOLS, KETTLES, GAS BURNERS, CARBOYS, FLASKS, MOTOR TRUCKS, RAW MATERIALS, LUMBER, &c.

LIST WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION TO B 221 TIMES.

FOR SALE.

A visible Rand Index with metal backs; this equipment that will take care of 105,000 names, has white, green, and orange tubes; an unusual opportunity to obtain complete safeguarding outfit very cheap.

Equipment can be seen any time between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., by applying to George Waterford, 272 Sixth Av.

Furniture for sale.—Contents 9-room apartment for sale, including oriental rugs, paintings, furniture; all day Sunday; no dealers. Apt. 3 A, 725 Riverside Drive, Auditorium 6164.

OFFICE FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Office partitions and fixtures; 400 feet of 7-foot quartered oak, silver finish; office partitions, 100 feet; rails, tables, desks, chairs, etc.
TEL. FARRAGUT 4680.

For rent or sale, brickyard on Hudson River, fully equipped; operated last season; abundance clay and sand; present capacity 1,000,000; can be increased. B 899 Times Annex.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER CO., 39 West 32d St., near Broadway.

CAMERA FOR SALE.
GOERZ, 3¼x4¼, COMPLETE, $70.
On view New York. Apply at once, C. B. Price, Swan River, Manitoba.

Very fine Hepplewhite dining set; solid mahogany; sideboard, dining and serving tables. Address Room 829, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Our Souvenir.—Brass shell case, 3-inch diameter, 14 high; ideal for vase, lamp, or candlestick; cash. H. W. Stelle, 2,688 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Metaphones.—Equipment comprising 5 dictating, 2 transcribing, 1 shaving machines; practically unused. 18,155 Times.

Ribbon loom, suitable for manufacturing braces, bulldog straps, trimmings, washable bettings, etc. B. E., 801 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—Envelope and two side, curtains for 1914 Cadillac; in good condition. Y 286 Times Annex.

Show cases and mirrors for sale. Suitable for any business. Inquire Jewelry Store, 473 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Stationery, books, paper, office and school supplies; jobs before 1-P. M. Room 1006, 62 Union Square.

Time clock, Cincinnati make, autograph style, elegant finish, Seth Thomas 8-day movement; good as new. S 156 Times.

For Sale.—Latest model No. 3 stenotype machine. Address V. S. S., 838 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

Metaphone practically new, for sale at a bargain. Mr. Hejter, Rector 7525.

For Sale.—Pekinese, male, 4 months, registered pedigree. Room 601, Commodore Hotel.

Furniture.

Three-piece Craftsman living room suite; excellent condition; price $100. Inquire, preferably evenings, D. S. Regan, 782 11th Av., Steinway, L. I. City.

For Sale.—Circassian walnut dresser, chiffonier, odd pieces fumed oak. Phone Audubon 1200, Apartment 4-E. No dealers.

White English baby carriage; perfect condition; greatly reduced price. Phone Vanderbilt 2124, between 10 and 11 A. M.

Contents of five-room apartment; English-Italian furniture, imported; also three large diamond rings. Address B 222 Times.

Two antique grandfather's clocks; no dealers. H. Miller, 10 8th Av., Brooklyn.

Pianos and Organs.

For Sale.—Steinway baby grand; practically new, exceptionally fine tone; worth $950; will sell for $700 cash. 132 Sycamore Av., Mt. Vernon. Phone 8471.

Two manual organ; concave pedals; Estey preferred; also electrical blower. Miss Marsh, 42 West 97th.

Weber upright piano, perfect condition, almost unused; price $450; same model now costs $600. Circle 4660.

Knabe Ampico reproducing piano. 402 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2890, Room B-21.

Clothing.

OLD CLOTHES BOUGHT.
We pay cash for men's suits, coats, trousers, shoes, &c.; as there are many users for your discarded clothes, please write or phone at once. Orchard 2829. Porter & Roosevelt Clothing Exchange, 818 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Genuine India shawl, hand-made, beautiful design, rich coloring; cost $900; willing to sell for $500 to immediate purchaser. On exhibition at Swiss Import Co., 150 Nassau St.

Rodery, damproof; 12 pairs gents' or ladies', assorted, intense black, guaranteed; $1.95, parcel post, to introduce our hose exchange basis. Dixie Hosiery Mills, Kernersville, N. C.

Purchase and Exchange.

MACHINERY WANTED.

WANT TO BUY TWO COMPLETE OUTFITS OF MACHINES FOR MANUFACTURING ORDINARY MILK STOPPERS, INCLUDING PRINTING AND PARAFFINING ATTACHMENTS; FIRST-CLASS USED OUTFIT, OR QUICK DELIVERY OF NEW ONES. B 244 TIMES, ANNEX.

Furniture wanted; pay full value, contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac; Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyv. 3398.

Cart or gig, medium weight; must be in good condition; moderate price. Advertiser, Box 180, Grand Central Station.

Wanted—Collection of old firearms and swords; must be reasonable; state full particulars with price. Z 274 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visible, 3 months for $6.
Visible, 3 months, for $7.50 up.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
Other makes, $25 to $85.
Guaranteed and guaranteed for one year
Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
[illegible] E. 234 St., opp Madison Av. } Tel. 5408
229 Broadway, at Worth St. } Franklin.

Typewriter, with carrying case, new; cheap for cash; no dealers. N 266 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than housekeeping or keeping home? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, $7 up, including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

82d AV. T.—Five double, single rooms; private baths; switchboard; refined service.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Room with board, private baths; references.

57TH, 60 WEST.—Large, attractive room; board; baths. Tel. Bryant 8639.

57TH WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, excellent table; service; convenient location.

57TH.—Elegant large rooms, private baths, excellent service; highest class; [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

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57TH.—Elegant large rooms, private baths, excellent service; highest class; [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium room; steam.

72D, 263 WEST.—Double room; private bath; excellent table; refined surroundings.

73D, 238 WEST.—Very desirable medium room; excellent table; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Desirable double room, private bath; every convenience; home cooking.

76TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large room, southern exposure; excellent table; table boarders.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated sunny rooms, double and single; running water, bath adjoining; excellent table; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Attractively furnished large double room; every convenience; refined surroundings.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Front room; electricity; running water; French cuisine.

93D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds; business people; good home table.

82D, 174 WEST.—The little house; beautiful large room, delicious home table.

88D ST., 9 WEST.—Rooms and board, table guests; excellent table.

83TH, 125 WEST.—Large sunny front room; smaller room, private house; references.

86TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private bath; French cuisine; homelike; references.

86TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; refined surroundings; steam. Telephone Schuyler 9857.

87TH, 17 WEST.—Wide parked street; beautifully furnished; second floor; two large rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining.

87TH, 51 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, exclusive neighborhood convenient transportation; high-class board; also small room.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Lady owning handsome home, 4 baths, desires few paying guests.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—2 large rooms, running water, electric lights, bath adjoining; exclusive; couple or gentlemen.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front rooms; permanent guests; L.; excellent cuisine; table guests.

96TH, 4 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished rooms; nice location.

102D ST., (between Broadway and West End Av.)—Large sunny room suitable for couple or three men; private bath; board. Telephone 6290 Riverside.

102D, 306 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Two large front rooms, private bath; eight southern windows; private Christian American family.

102D, 244 WEST.—Single room for gentleman or business lady; table guest.

103TH, 168 WEST.—Sunny room, bath; private house; $18; 2 adults. 1665 Academy.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished room in private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious suite; furnished, unfurnished; overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional table; moderate.

111TH, 545 WEST.—Large corner room, running water; gentlemen, couple. Apartment 3F.

113TH, 611 WEST.—Private family will rent handsomely furnished room, with excellent board; gentleman preferred; $20; seen Sunday-Monday, 3 to 6. Apt. 31, 611.

157TH, near Broadway.—Board and room (one or two girls) in private family; high-grade elevator apartment, Audubon 5223. Apt. 54.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (cor. 112th.)—Two large rooms, private bath, with board. Rogers.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Beautiful large room, private bath; also single; delicious food. Apartment 84. Jandorf. Tel. 9881 Riverside.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown by Subway or 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors; Comforts, Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, with Meals.
10 Yards Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 603, (94th.)—Large front room, all conveniences; suitable 2 or 3; references; table guests.

BOARD WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Two gentlemen desire two connecting rooms, (front preferred,) and board, use bath, phone, one flight up, or ground floor; terms $10-$15 weekly; small private family or select boarding house; references exchanged. Brodie, K 245 Times.

A man with small income, not engaged in business, wishes a room, cool in Summer, warm in Winter, with or without board; private family preferred; country or city (west of Central Park). G 4 Times.

Board, with pleasant room; private family; Spuyten Duyvil (or north) section; for convalescent invalid woman; some personal attention except, perhaps, for some meals; references furnished and required. G 5 Times.

Gentleman and wife desire board in private family in high class; breakfast and dinner only; will pay $45 weekly; best references. Answer with full particulars, "Central," 96 Times.

A young business lady, Jewish, wants room, board, high-class boarding house, 72d to 96th, Broadway section; congenial; permanent. A 1079 Times Harlem.

Refined business man, 80, wishes from May 1 board and pleasant room with congenial people; near subway, west side; write particulars and price. R 779 Times Downtown.

Lady, (45,) invalid, unable to mount stairs, desires room and some attendance, such as sensible, conscientious woman could give; meals in room; city or suburbs; state particulars. R 764 Times Downtown.

By Christian business woman about May 1, room with board, preferably private family; must be within 20-minute commutation, from May-November. B 913 Times Harlem.

Two rooms and board, private family, in or near New York, for two refined young women and nine-year-old boy where child will have care during business hours. B 493 Times Downtown.

Invalid lady, two sons, or invalid only. 210 Ackerman Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

Young man wishes room and board with private family; references. T 216 Times.

Desire board for boy 3½; private family; within city limits; state price; references. Smith, care Brown, 250 West 54th St.

Honorably discharged Sergeant, without friends, desires home while seeking position. N 322 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, bungalows, cottages, furnished, unfurnished, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 per week up. Booklet. Phone 1485 W. Plains.

Private home; restful Westchester hills; 40-mile view; business couple or men; $15 each weekly; garage, $5 month. Melvin, Jefferson St., Hastings-on-Hudson.

To Let, with Board.—Large and small rooms, with bath; river view. C. Overbaugh, 119 Locust Hill Av., Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 4484 Yonkers.

Sanatorium.—Beautiful location, scientific care; private rooms; $12 up a week. Restaven, 504 N. Broadway, Yonkers. Phone Yonkers 1964.

Long Island.

Young couple will rent two front rooms furnished to young married couple in Summer home at Huntington, L. I. Excellent boating, fresh and salt water bathing, golf, country club; within commuting distance New York; electric light, hot water; telephone; use of kitchen, laundry; $65 per month; references exchanged. Address C 816 Times Annex.

REFINED COUNTRY HOME,
(Christian Family.)
20-mile view of Long Island Sound.
Two rooms, with private bath and private porch, with board; also two other rooms; inspection will believe will convince you there is nothing better.
MRS. RUBY T. SNEDECOR.
Phone 179 Glen Cove. Summit Av., Sea Cliff, L. I.

Two convalescent patients wanted, in nurse's private home; $35 weekly; men preferred; ex-soldiers welcome. Phone Floral Park 147-W.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1072 Times Building. Phone Bryant 8960.

Accommodations for elderly people in a refined home; nice bright, airy rooms; best of care. Apply 127 Delaware St., Flushing, L. I. Phone 6331.

Young couple want 2 single men to board in private house; all conveniences; 35 minutes to New York. Answer "H. L.," P. O. Garden City, L. I. Call 245-M, Floral Park.

Freeport.—Couple alone, large grounds, garage, luxurious home, can accommodate two gentlemen; French table; exceptional home. Unusual. B 348 Times.

Room to rent in refined private family; board optional; L. I.; 35 minutes N. Y. 6 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
A New York family hotel, filled with New Yorkers; 30 minutes from Broadway. Room, with private bath and first-class table board for two, $28 to $40. Room, with private bath and first-class table board for one, $15 to $20. Parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with table board for two, $36 and $45. Suites for two bedrooms, with private bath and board for three, $42 to $50.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. Special facilities for treating and curing such cases; also for AGED PEOPLE, CHRONIC INVALIDS, requiring more attention than can be given at home, we offer a pleasant, cheerful sanitarium; large, modern, warm houses; spacious grounds; automobiles, wheel chairs, attentive nurses; experienced physician; Winterrates moderate. LINWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Passaic Hotel and cottage now open for Easter guests; excellent accommodations. A. F. Harvey, 300 Smith Av.

The Carlton, 151 Scotland Road, South Orange; 3 minutes Lackawanna, trolley, and golf links; home cooking; beautiful surroundings. Phone 263 South Orange.

Private home in Montclair can accommodate single gentleman or business woman; convenient to trains; references requested. H 506 Times Downtown.

BERTRAM COTTAGE,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Refined atmosphere; delicious Southern cooking; booklet. C. F. Johnson.

New York State.

Refined home for convalescents, invalids, and elderly people; city conveniences, with country surroundings. Caswell Hall, Boncon, N. Y.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK,
Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.
Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful Lake Waramaug; ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing; golf, tennis, boating, bathing, and canoeing; our own farm products; elevation 1,200 feet, and only 90 miles from New York; modern accommodations for refined people at moderate rates; special to families for season. Write for illustrated booklet.

Country Board Wanted.

Lower Westchester, Rye, White Plains, Tarrytown, &c.; three adults wish two rooms for Summer, May to October, in quiet private family; lights, reasonable water, long drive of station, as married couple commute daily to city; state terms. Address L. C., Box 822, City Hall Post Office, New York City.

Refined woman with son aged 5 desires board with congenial private family or small exclusive boarding; high location; fresh vegetables and fruits; not to exceed $20 weekly; within 25 miles of New York. Z 289 Times Annex.

LONG ISLAND OR WESTCHESTER.
Refined Christian couple desire room, with or without board, with refined family; commuting distance; garage privilege or accessible to garage; references exchanged. B 282 Times.

If you wish to accommodate in your private home a congenial (Christian) couple with pleasant room, and board for the Summer, write particulars, including price. S 319 Times.

Gentleman, cool, comfortable room, modern conveniences; May 1 to Oct; house facing water; boating, fishing, stable for horse; references particularly desired. Edgar, 248 S. Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.

Young man and wife, with 7 months' old daughter; board and one or two rooms, private family; suburban section; Connecticut preferred; price reasonable; give full particulars. C 266 Times.

Permanent, first-class board and three or four rooms for couple and two small children, 1½ and 3 years, and probably nurse; R. H. Mills, Westchester, Chilowsky, Birds Corner, Westfield, N. J.

Country board wanted for 2 adults and 4 children for Summer; state full particulars. P. O. Box 82, Wall St. Station, New York City.

Family having pleasantly situated home, short distance, will accommodate, couple and gentlemen; all improvements; rooms and board. S 187 Times.

By family of four, (two children, 5 and 3½,) two rooms, with board, on sea; moderate terms. H. J. Macdonald, 126 Stokes Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Rochelle.—Family of two adults and infant wants to board with private family from June 1 to Sept. 15. Address Dr. H. Nagel, 31 West 72d St.

Room, bath and board wanted for three summer months by a couple in a refined private home, preferably on Jersey coast. M. K., 19 West 69th.

Board wanted from May 1 to September by seven adults; bathing, boating; Long Island or Connecticut; not over hour out. B 267 Times.

Couple want a room, bath, with board; north shore of Long Island or Westchester County, for six months or longer; give details and references. E 19 Times.

Refined young business lady desires board on farm or with private family in small town within commuting distance New York; Westchester County preferred. E 22 Times.

Room with sleeping porch wanted by refined couple with little girl; private; board if possible; country or seashore; commuting. Z 239 Times Annex.

Long Island.—Young Japanese gentleman, best references, desires permanent home with refined private family; commuting distance. T 174 Times.

Couple with baby, 2 years old, desire board with private family within commuting distance of New York. H. Forshay, 100 Wall St., New York.

Comfortable room and table board desired by young couple for the Summer, near seashore; Arverne, Edgemere, or Far Rockaway preferred. N 269 Times.

3 adults, two rooms, board; Far Rockaway, Cedarhurst, Lawrence. Marks, 253 West 76th St.

Married couple desire room, bath, board, with private family or small boarding house, season, near seashore. S 183 Times.

Good board wanted in quiet, restful country place by young married woman; state full particulars. G 628 Times Downtown.

Three Jewish sisters want home with family in country within 20-mile commutation, from May-November. B 913 Times Harlem.

Couple with child; commuting distance; private family preferred; reasonable. B 579 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 61.—Handsomely furnished beautiful one, two, three-room suites; Stuyvesant 2172. Third bell.

67TH AV., 23.—Large sunny room in private home. Stuyvesant 8064.

147TH, 25 EAST.—Room, 8; large village studio room artistically furnished, suitable two, $10; unusual value; light, heat, hot water, bath.

157TH, 105 EAST, (Apt. 54.) — Exceptionally furnished room, elevator apartment; all conveniences; no other roomers; telephone; gentleman only.

25TH ST., (northeast cor. 25th and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 112 EAST.—Large, attractive front room, twin beds; gentlemen; private house.

36TH ST., 14 EAST.—Large and small sunny rooms.

38TH STREET, 120 EAST.—In beautiful newly furnished and re-decorated private residence; exclusive neighborhood, near Park Avenue; one or two rooms only, with private bath, to gentleman; references required; electricity; telephone, &c.; breakfast if desired.

14 EAST 38TH ST.
Furnished rooms to let.

43D ST., 134 EAST, (Near Grand Central.)—Well-furnished rooms; suit bachelor or business couple; tel.; top floor. Greenhouse.

48TH ST., 13 WEST.—Large room, near bath; electric light, elevator; references.

71ST, 122 EAST.—Large double second floor front room; bath; refined residence.

86TH, 144 EAST, (Corner Lexington Av.)—Four large front rooms; all improvements.

93D ST., (Corner Madison Av.)—Two single rooms, running water, $7, $8; double room, $15; complete hotel service, Hotel Ashton. Telephone Lenox 272.

102D ST. AND POE PARK.—Two exceptionally fine connecting rooms and bath; private house; no other roomers; three minutes to N. Y. Central or subway; gentlemen preferred; references required. E. B. Beaudry, M. D.

ARL outside, airy, fully equipped apartment, new building. Gentlewomans Exchange, 551 Fifth Av.

DOUBLE ROOMS and baths, 1 or 2 persons, in the 70's, between 5th and Madison; rate $40 up per month. Phone 4165 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 733, (Corner 64th St.)—Newly decorated back parlor, private bath, $60 month; other large room, $30; single, $22. Ed. Krehl.

MADISON AV., 785, (67th.)—Parlor floor; two rooms, bath; large front room, running water; newly decorated; electricity; gentlemen only.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 1,248, (89th St.)—Clean, well furnished, good size, convenient; private family; up one flight.

MADISON AV., 1,309, (Near 93d.—Large room; elegant private house; no other rooms. Call 12-3. Phone Lenox 940.

SUNNY ROOM, 2 windows, $35; large hall room, $25; elevator apartment; convenient subway 28th St.; gentlemen preferred. B 290 Times.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Electricity, steam heat, hot water, service; quiet home.

12TH, 146 WEST.—Nicely furnished bedroom and sitting room; gentleman; reference.

47TH ST., 160 WEST. (RALEIGH HALL.)—Refined, comfortable residence for men; hotel service; $8.25 up weekly; free use bath; private bath, $10.50 up; transients invited.

47TH ST., 66 WEST.—Double room; private bath; electricity, telephone; $15 weekly. Goddard.

62D, 54 WEST.—Front parlor, running water, electricity; $40 monthly; gentleman only.

62D, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone; also small neat rooms.

62D, 76 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, adjoining bath, $7-$9 weekly; references required.

55TH, 70 WEST, (Hotel Devon.)—To June 9; an unusually large room, with bath, very attractively furnished; 3 exposures, north, south, and west; rent reasonable. Apartment 612.

55TH, 124 WEST.—Single room for lady; high in new building; $20 month. Inquire Superintendent.

56TH ST., 324 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with, without bath; telephone; references.

57TH, 154 WEST.—Studio room for rent. Call between 5-7. Apartment 100.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized room, $10; exclusive neighborhood; charming apartment. Langdon.

67TH, 131 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, with bath, $10; top floor; references. Mrs. Smith.

68TH, 64 WEST.—Elegant large room, twin beds, private bath, electricity; moderate. 68TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, bright, comfortably furnished room; private family.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Room, suitable for one or two; refined surroundings; references.

80TH, 145 WEST. (Broadway.)—Bachelor front suite, adjoining bath; shower; first floor. Dunlop.

10TH, 40 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY.

70TH, 58 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, newly furnished, southern exposure; seen any time. Columbus 3709.

70TH, 213 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor's office or music studio.

71ST ST., 342 WEST.—Outside room, bath adjoining. Columbus 1265. Bailey.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Well furnished south front room; electricity; breakfast; gentlemen only; references.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; lavatory and dressing room; $12 weekly; references.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive bedroom and sitting room; first floor; men only.

71ST, 223 WEST.—Attractive, modern, large rooms; private bath; southern exposure.

71ST, 29 WEST, (near park.)—Newly opened residence; large rooms, bath, $10-$15.

72D ST., 261 WEST.—Large room, dressing room attached, bath adjoining; board optional.

72D ST., 28 WEST.—Large rooms; unusual advantages for men; basement restaurant. G 40 Times.

73D, 106 WEST.—Newly opened residence; large rooms; shower bath, electricity; $8-$15.

73D ST., 251 WEST.—Floor, suitable tearoom, living, business; modern conveniences; references.

73D, 179 WEST.—Elegant front room, dressing room, running water; all conveniences; reference.

73D, 265 WEST.—Beautiful, large, attractive room; all conveniences.

73D, 140 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY.

74TH, 303 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed large double room; southern exposure; fine Riverside mansion; absolutely first-class.

74TH, 33 WEST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOM; PERFECTLY APPOINTED; PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL.

75TH, 141 WEST.—Sunny, furnished room, piano, to let until November; call Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evening; reference. M. K. Sinclair.

75TH ST., 33 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished, suite of one room and bath or two rooms and bath.

75TH, 327 WEST, (at Drive.) — 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, exclusive, electricity.

75TH, 226 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; conveniences. Speth.

77TH, 154 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room private bath; perfectly appointed house; electricity.

77TH, 171 WEST.—Large room; two flights; running water, electricity, phone; gentlemen.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, attractive room; furnished or unfurnished; kitchen privilege; $10.

76TH, 119 WEST. — DESIRABLE SMALL ROOM.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; also small room; gentlemen.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Single room, large closets; bath same floor; electricity.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive large room; electricity, telephone.

77TH, 161 WEST.—Parlor floor, elegantly furnished; twin beds; electricity; private bath; separate suites; select private house; references required.

72TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms with private bath, $13-$15; without, $6-$10; electricity; references; convenient location.

78TH ST., 110 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, private bath, in refined home; electricity, phone; gentlemen only.

78TH, 158 WEST.—Large room; second floor; southern exposure; private bath; refined.

78TH, 203 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, $10; sitting room, $4; private house.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room in private home, $15 weekly; references required.

78TH, 112 WEST. — Cheerful, large room; bath adjoining; private house. Schuyler 4093.

79TH, (73 Riverside Drive.)—Large room; bath adjoining; electricity; studio; $75; gentlemen.

80TH, 210 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Desirable two-room suite, next bath; private family.

64TH, 41 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms with private bath, electricity, for gentlemen.

85TH, 329 WEST. — Private house; rooms, single or en suite; parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business; rent, furnished or unfurnished; telephone, electricity, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

85TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive parlor, bedroom, bath, separate; 2d floor; telephone. Kenyon.

87TH ST., 311 WEST.—Rooms with or without bath, in an exclusive house; also several small rooms adjacent to bath. Phone 8886 Schuyler.

85TH, 227 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, suitable for couple; references essential. Mayer.

86TH, 53 West.—Beautiful front room, southern exposure; private bath; twin beds; electricity.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant room, adjoining bath; electricity; suitable two gentlemen; reference.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Large room, unusually well furnished, in handsome residence; references required.

86TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 71.)—Large outside room; reference.

88TH ST., 337 WEST.—Beautiful clean front parlor; gentleman only.

87TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully furnished one large room and dressing room; adjoins bath; one small hall room.

87TH, 107 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; southern exposure; adjoining bath; electricity.

87TH ST., 139 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; large; all conveniences; telephone.

87TH ST., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Private family; two newly decorated rooms. Telephone Schuyler 1324.

87TH, 177 WEST.—Large front room, (2d floor;) electricity; near bath; references.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Comfortable room, with private bath; electricity; fine location; gentlemen.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Nice room; parquet floor; electricity; suitable 1, 2 gentlemen.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Richly furnished double rooms, en suite or single; select modern residence.

88TH, 68 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Sitting room, with alcove and bedroom connecting, for 2 gentlemen; electricity, telephone; no other roomers; references; private family.

89TH, 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms attractively furnished; hot water, electricity; in select private house.

82TH, 70 WEST.—Select house; second floor front room, private bath; steam, electricity.

90'S, (near Central Park West.)—Large, cheerful room; apartment; no other roomer; reasonable; references. C 265 Times.

91ST, 128 WEST.—Private family has an elegantly furnished front suite in modern apartment; electricity, shower bath; suitable one or two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; [illegible] references. Hamm.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

92D, 49 WEST.—Private house; nicely furnished room, running water, telephone, electricity; couple or gentlemen; also beautifully furnished back parlor, open fireplace, airy, cheerful; suitable studio or professor.

92D, 292 WEST.—Large front parlor, bedroom, with piano; also large sunny room; elevator apartment; near Broadway.

92D, 134 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, with window overlooking small park; references.

93D, 102 WEST.—Large, sunny, corner living room; bedroom connecting; five windows; piano; convenient neighborhood; private family; references. Apartment 2 West. Telephone Riverside 7888.

93D, (2,491 Broadway.)—Furnished room, suitable 2 gentlemen; large; every convenience; block from subway; reasonable. Apt. 2.

93D ST., 307 WEST.—Two large rooms, furnished; private bath; all conveniences; overlooking Central Park; single or suite; gentleman preferred; reference; reasonable. Riverside 4918.

93D, 231 WEST.—Outside rooms, medium and small; water, electricity; $3.50-$6. Crane.

93D, 257 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; southern exposure; running water; private house; $15.

92D, 5 WEST.—Attractive large room; private family; house; telephone; moderate; gentlemen.

95TH, 170 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms for gentlemen; private residence; convenience; electricity.

95TH ST., 311 WEST, (Apartment 33.)—Attractively furnished living room, bedroom, with use of kitchen; also two single rooms; reasonable.

95TH, 234 WEST.—Front room; also hall room adjoining bath; gentlemen only. Apartment 4 West.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive suite or single room; corner; gentlemen. 5B.

97TH, 200 WEST.—Large, front room, southern exposure; newly furnished; kitchen privileges; $10.

97TH, 236 WEST.—Large, light rooms, elevator house. 3,494 Riverside. Apt. 4B.

98TH, 254 WEST. — Attractive furnished rooms, large and small; twin, double and single beds; running water and private lavatory; modern improvements; elevator apartment. Maher.

98TH, 316 WEST.—Appreciators high-class surroundings, two, three room suites; private bath; one large room; wonderful Summer location.

100TH, 8 WEST.—Medium sized room; gentlemen only; breakfast optional. Barto.

98TH, 244 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Nicely furnished, large room, adjoining bath; elevator; all conveniences. Apt. 74.

104TH, 247 WEST.—Large front room; also connecting room; modern apartment. Johnson.

103TH, 23 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, bath; private house; gentlemen. Phone 1090 Academy.

105TH, (Corner Broadway.) — Comfortable outside room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $6. Phillips.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Single room; running water; private; elevator. Apt. 8A.

100TH, 101 WEST.—Nice double room, adjoining bath; reasonable. Buchanan, Academy 1670.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room; business people only; reasonable; restaurant. Scott.

112TH ST., 311 WEST, Apt. 24.—Attractively furnished room or suite in refined, comfortable, private home.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 4-R.)—Large, bright, attractively furnished; one or two gentlemen.

112TH, 565 WEST.—Independent suite, parlor connecting bedroom; piano, phone; references. Blake.

112TH, 240 WEST.—Large light room; also small; kitchen privilege; electricity; reference. Feinberg.

112TH, 611 WEST.—High class, sunny front room, near Riverside; $10. Apt. 2 S. E.

113TH, 336 WEST.—Comfortable furnished room; twin beds; lavatory. Apt. 21.

114TH, 611 WEST.—For rent, 2 rooms, with board; $30 each; piano.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Large light room, bath adjoining; twin beds; elevator.

116TH ST., 239 WEST.—Desirable room with private family; well ventilated; adjacent telephone and bath; near seven 2 and 6 Sunday or evenings. Apartment 45.

116TH ST., (Claremont Av.)—Large, sunny room; lady. Phone 5136 Morningside. Apt. 22.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Large, sunny room, facing park, for American gentleman. Dickson.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Single room; light; quiet; 2 windows; $4.50. Apt. 2B.

119TH, 126 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; electric lights; telephone; gentleman, business couple.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Light, comfortable, inexpensive room

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

97TH ST., 27 WEST.—Two-room suites and one entire floor with kitchen; immense rooms, magnificently appointed, sumptuously furnished; private elevator entrance; both eastern and northern exposure, shown daily 1 to 6 P. M. Appointments, Madison Square 7200.

57TH ST. 157 WEST.—Three room, kitchen and bathroom apartment, valet and maid service, southern exposure; large, light rooms, completely furnished; for rent for 3 or 4 months. Telephone 382—Circle.

57TH. 10 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; top floor; maid service, elevator; phone 9350; $150 month; appointment. Circle 9063, Ext. 5.

57TH. 200 WEST.—Well furnished four-room housekeeping apartment in new 14-story building. Hardwood floors; rent $225; free April 15 to May 1. Circle 5760 or 1.

57TH. 157 WEST.—Three-room furnished apartment; maid and club service; conveniences, six months' lease. Apartment 5-C.

57TH. 157 WEST.—Two rooms and kitchen; 8th floor; rent $115, $200.

57TH 28 WEST.—Two-room apartment, artistically furnished; roof garden. Brown.

57TH. 200 WEST.—Do you want a lovely apartment with a real kitchen? I will rent mine beautifully furnished; 14th floor; Rolls-Royce; south of Park; view of Hudson; refrigeration; maid service; immediate possession. $550 Circle.

58TH. 125 WEST.—Completely furnished 7-room apartment; fifth floor west; suite unit 1 exposure; $250 monthly. Phone 4834 Plaza. Superintendent.

58TH. 140 WEST.—Six rooms, two baths; beautifully and completely furnished; grand piano; linen; silver. See Superintendent.

58TH. 160 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, $100 month; also 3 rooms and bath, $70 month. Apartment superintendent.

59TH. 130 WEST.—Attractive large living room, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

59TH. 140 WEST.—Six rooms and bath; beautifully furnished; grand piano; linen; silver. See Superintendent.

59TH. 160 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, kitchenette; $100 month; also 3 rooms and bath, $70 month. Apartment superintendent.

59TH. 200 WEST.—Attractive large living room, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

59TH ST., 2 WEST.—Corner Central Park.—Three bedrooms, living room, dining room, maid's room, kitchen, 2 baths; to Oct. 1st; reasonable rent. Apply Superintendent on premises, or Fiduciary Trust Co., 16 Exchange Place.

59TH. 3 WEST.—Desirable room; modern conveniences, good table; open all Summer.

59TH. 4 WEST.—Four rooms, kitchenette, bath, $65. Apply to basement, 11-4.

59TH. 350 WEST.—Attractive 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette in modern residence.

59TH. 349 WEST.—$250 ideal apartment $170 month to October; exquisitely furnished.

59TH. 357 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment building, studio, 17x18; bedroom, kitchenette, bath, with services, $130 per month; to April 30 or longer.

PATSON McL. MERRILL CO., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 5200.

60TH. 229 WEST.—One room, furnished apartment, $90; rent to responsible party. Apply Superintendent, Apartment 46.

60TH. 230 WEST.—Large room, 2 beds, $25 month; Apartment 11.

60TH. 240 WEST.—Attractive large room, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 250 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 260 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 270 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 280 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 290 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 300 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 310 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 320 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 330 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 340 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 350 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 360 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 370 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 380 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 390 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 400 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 410 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 420 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 430 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 440 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

60TH. 450 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; private entrance; completely furnished; suitable for gentleman; Summer; also for bachelor. Plaza 9100, Ext. 3.

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60TH. 2

The New York Times SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1919.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Artistic dwelling, $13,000; near Central Park West; nine rooms; principals. C 273 Times.

145th, 462 West.—9 rooms, 2 store rooms; near subway; and 2 flats, $80. Palmer, 700 West 172d. Audubon 8821.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

MANHATTAN BEACH BUNGALOWS TO RENT, FURNISHED.

Fireproof bungalows built on 25x100 ft. lot, sewer, water, gas and electricity; all city improvements in; 5 rooms and alcove, kitchen, gas stove, bath tub, wash tub, and ice box, all furnished; rent for reason completely furnished, $500. Apply at once for plans to

JOSEPH P. DAY,
31 Nassau St., New York City.
Telephone, 6500 Beekman.

Four 3-family, steam-heated apartment houses; modern; all improvements, and plot 32.9x84.1100 each; large, light, airy rooms; always rented and rents still prevail; total rent of four houses $15,824 per year; price $120,000. Address Dennett, 25 Court St., Brooklyn.

$6,000 cash buys my one-family seven-room modern stucco house; all screened, steam heat, gas, electricity, parquet floors, sun parlor, butler's pantry, separate shower bath; garage; mortgage $4,550; take Brooklyn Subway, Culver Line, Av. N, walk two blocks. 1,869 East 3d St.

Prospect Park South.—Plot 77x100; 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas, electric light, parquet floors; best neighborhood in Brooklyn; brick garage; price $15,500, satisfactory terms. A. J. Kingsley, 347 5th Av., N. Y., Murray Hill 3350.

For Sale, Flatbush, Brooklyn, eight-room semi-bungalow, in first-class condition; all modern conveniences; large garage; two minutes from Newkirk Station, new subway; $15,000; first mortgage of $6,000 at 5%. T 189 Times.

Four-story steam heat, 16 families; best location Brooklyn; one block from Grand Av., Fulton L.; rents $7,800, to be raised to $8,700 in October; to divide estate must sell $58,000. Address Owner, H 442 Times Downtown.

Prospect Place, 1,066, near Kingston Av., Brooklyn.—Two-story basement, white stone residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, all parquet floors, electric light; first class condition; price $10,500. Apply your broker.

Will sell cheap, three white brick apartment houses, six families each, 1,011-15-15 Pacific St., Brooklyn; all improvements; no vacancies; good rooms. Norton, 113 Leonard St., New York.

$500 CASH
will buy a two-family brick on 60th St.
PRICE $5,000.
BEAVER & CO., 6,806 Av., Brooklyn.

$6,000 cash, $3,000 on payment to suit, will buy an 11-room house 2 blocks from the railroad and subway station. John Silvestro, Flat Av., Whitfield L. I.

Corner, 125x120, 6 stories, elevator, 60 apartments; rent $38,428 ($10.25 per room); price $255,000; terms to suit. Z. D. Berry, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$15A Sterling Pl., 10-room private residence, nr. Eastern Parkway and Prospect Park; rent $1,200 or would sell at bargain on easy terms. Elliott, 134 Nassau, N. Y.

Bay Ridge.—Cold-water flat; good condition; owner on premises; nine families; rentals, $2,340; price $18,000; tenants five and six years; good investment. E 4 Times.

Eastern Parkway.—Two new law apartments, 50x100 each, 4-story; rent $14,000, old rents; price reasonable; terms. Steinaur, 47 West 42d. Vanderbilt 4371.

Modern apartment houses; refined neighborhood; ideal location; opposite park; yearly rentals $18,000. Owner, 0, 643 Times Downtown.

Lots at wholesale, acreage a specialty.
KNOWLES REALTY CO.,
923 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charming cottage, $2,975, $700 cash, $30 monthly; improvements; Culver subway. O 886 Times Downtown.

Two-family frame detached, 30x100; 13 rooms; steam heat; Brighton or Culver lines. 248 Newkirk (Lawrence) Av.

Gifford Park.—12 rooms, 75x100, $5,750; five minutes to station. Barnett & Co., 11 East 129th St.

See apartment house sacrifice under Business Opportunities, 2506 Beekman.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

What is the best cash offer for 1,374-6-8 Webster Av.? First mortgage $19,500 at 5%, January, 1922; rents $4,500; owner, out-of-town resident, will sell cheap. Look at property and submit best offer to Tapscott Bros., 128 North Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Modern Corner Apartment—$65,000; 50 feet; five stories; five stores, 22 apartments; rents $9,360; mortgage $41,000, balance mortgages; opportunity seldom offered; near 170th. Morris Av. G 29 Times.

Modern Apartment House, Sacrifice.—Five stories, six families floor, 21 rooms; latest improvements; rentals $5,600; mortgages $40,000, 1922; immediate, $52,000; ideal investment; Boulevard, near 180th St. G 15 Times.

Modern corner stores and apts. Five-story, 50x113 feet, small apartments; rents, $9,800; sell for $57,500; terms.
JOHN W. ROSE & CO., 31 WEST 34th ST.
Or 541 424 St., New York.

$2,500 will secure you a fine home, free of rent, in two-family dwelling, brick; small balance to suit; all improvements; two blocks from L and subway station, West Bronx, Mass. 1,141 West 172d St.

Investors, Attention.—Choice apartment house placed with me exclusively for sale, Bronx and Washington Heights sections, afford exceptional opportunities. Kuntze, 370 Plaza 149th, Bronx.

Plot 50x114, free and clear, 221st St., Bronx, near subway; will sell $4,000 or exchange for equity in small house. Collins, 805 Lake St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—Two-family brick house, $15,000; $3,000 cash. 962 Grant Av., 3 blocks east of Concourse.

Factory, 60x100, 5 story and basement, Bronx, will sacrifice to close an estate. Dodger, 2,807 Broadway.

183th St.—Six-story, new-law; hot water only; rent, $9,000; price, $58,000. Bliss, 1,004 3d Av., Bronx.

Bargain.—Five-story new law flat; rent $3,300; price $34,000. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

One and two family house, on plot 50x100; Bronx. B 1259 Times Bronx.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Richmond Hill homes for substantial people with cultivated tastes; architecture arrangement, trimmed decorations harmonious, rich; rose garden; tennis court; garage. Write G., 1,275 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cabinetmaker.—Beautiful 12-room house, 2 baths, electric lights; five minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach; find section; price $6,500, will take $750 down, balance like season rent. Rose 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Two family, 52 rooms, bath, all improvements; 19th St., near Woodside Av.; sewer and garage; 40x100; detached, 3 minutes subway station. N 247 Times.

Estate will sell apartment house taken under mortgage. Address Foreclosure, C 810 Times Annex.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

For sale; $9,000 to responsible party, on any terms; beautiful surroundings; 500 feet from private sandy beach southeast shore Staten Island looking toward Sandy Hook; 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms, sleeping and eating porches. Write Fred E. Martin, 15 Broad St. Telephone Rector 9367.

For Rent.—93d Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island, 10 rooms, large, light, dry cellar; hardwood floors, electric light, gas range; 3 baths, 4 toilets; hot water heating system; good garden, land garage if needed. Apply to owner, C. C. Bridgman, 60 Townsend Av., Stapleton, Staten Island. Telephone 141 Tompkinsville.

Sale or rent, five-acre tract, to close estate; four-room house, water and road frontage; $4,500; easy terms.

Twenty-acre farm, $500 per acre; will divide to suit. Plot of 100 available lots at $100. J. J. Scarrott, Fort Richmond, S. I.

Pretty cottage, $2,400; small improvements; trolley; $400 cash; $25 monthly. O 885 Times Downtown.

2 Grand Hill place, new ocean lots, $250 each; near trolley. G 643 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

WANTED—AN OWNER TO BUILD A ROOF APARTMENT OF 3 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHEN, EITHER ON PRIVATE HOUSE OR OTHER BUILDING; EAST SIDE PREFERRED; 65TH TO 65TH. ADDRESS H. O. 802 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BROKER
with highest reputation wanted immediately.
Address Great Opportunities, 171 Times.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Rochelle, house, nine rooms, all improvements; corner plot, 60x135; desirable location. Box 20, 157 East 47th.

$800 cash, balance monthly buys nice cottage, high ground, large plot, above Yonkers. Rose 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Greatwood.—Eight rooms; 56x110; station 3 minutes, New York 32; large artist's attic; easy terms, or rent. H 665 Times Downtown.

Modern eleven-room house, all conveniences, convenient to station. Address E. Bay, care Leland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Modern 7-room stucco house, Bronxville, steam heat, hardwood floors, 80x100; $750 down, balance like rent; price $6,800. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Large house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, 40 Greystone Park, Yonkers; near Mornceneze School; rent $60; bargain sale; easy terms. Theron Davis, Attorney, 170 Broadway.

Seven-room home, all improvements, beautiful location, 35 minutes to Grand Central; price $6,700, easy terms. Bishop, 506 Fifth Av. Tel. 6877 Murray Hill.

New Rochelle.—Attractive residence, 12 rooms and 2 baths; hot-water heat, electric light; ample grounds, lawn, garden, fruit; rent $1,800; no agents. A 1078 Times Harlem.

Bronxville.—Attractive modern twin house, 7 rooms and bath on each side; plot 50x100, overlooking Parkway; price $9,000 owner, 166 Lenox Av., Bronxville.

Mount Vernon, Chester Hill, 61 Claremont Av., 9 rooms, house, hot water heat, garage, corner lot, 100x175 feet; make offer. Tel. 493W.

36 minutes from 42d St., house has 10 rooms and 2 baths; 6 acres of valuable land; garage; 2 acres around house; beautifully graded. Bargain, 88 Times.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

attractive bungalow, fronting on Lake Mahopac, SYLVESTER VROOCK, 1 MADISON AV. Tel. Gramercy 2577.

Bronxville, N. Y., for sale or rent, Colonial house; 12 rooms, 4 baths, 3 dressing rooms; 2-car garage. H. G. Lohman, Bronxville, N. Y.

1314 acres, one block from Sound; value $20,000; a remarkable sacrifice; wonderful home opportunity for gentleman. O. D., 89 Times.

Two-family house; all improvements; reasonable; near station. P. Amrhein, Crestwood, N. Y.

Yonkers, overlooking Hudson.—2-family and garage; all improvements; price $2,800 over $6,000 mortgage; terms. Johnson, Tel. 4234 Yonkers.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a nice bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

Scarsdale.—Twelve-room modern house; ½ acre; near station. Box 228, 852 Columbus Av.

Must sell two lots in Pelham, N. Y.; owner, Alice M. Albert, 4804 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Bronxville, N. Y.—10-room house for sale only. Lenox 2268.

Mt. Vernon Home Bargains.—Frank C. Stevens, Proctor Bldg., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Shore plot, 60x100, overlooking Sound; 22 minutes Broadway; bargain. Carlough, 1,528 Broadway.

BROKER, with knowledge of best country estates, wanted. Address M. A., "Confidential," 136 Times.

Long Beach.—10-room house; 2 baths all improvements; price $14,600; terms. Irving Wolfe, 227 West 39th., N. Y.

Rent—North shore hills, 15 acres; good buildings; improvements; Northport; $35 lease. Bowen, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Garden City.—New house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; lot 100x100. Phone Garden City 884, morning or eve.

SAGE FOUNDATION.
3½ lots; sacrifice. D. S. Walker, 165 Broadway.

Beautiful 10-room, 3 baths house, every modern appointment and city conveniences; in high-class restricted neighborhood; splendid views over Westchester hills. Owing to death this splendidly built constructed house can be sold cheap for cash. Executor, 210 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—A fine modern home, all improvements, on Chester Hill, the most beautiful section of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; fine view of surrounding country; garage on grounds; 30 minutes Grand Central; will sell phone J. A. Riepe, 43 Claremont Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

A CHANCE TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME. A beautiful residential section of Larchmont, with sewers, water, gas, &c., near station, village school, and Sound; $400 cash and balance on terms like rent. KRIGBAUM EAST 420 FST. Mar. 1101 6441.

FOR SALE LAKE MAHOPAC.
Among the finest of the desirable shore fronts; near station, golf club; furnished cottage, 9 rooms, bath; verandas, garage, lodge quarters, fruit, boat house.
WILLIAM H. HALSTED, 424 St.

New Rochelle.—4-story corner apartment, 11 apartments; 1, 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $4,200, mortgage $15,000, price $21,000; make terms, or consider exchange for income property, add cash. Irving Wolfe, 225 West 39th.

5 rooms; country surroundings, steam heat; tiled shower bath; hardwood trim, beam ceiling; porches, laundry in basement; lot 50x150; 4 blocks L. Central and schools. $5,500. Wm. Merrill White, Plains, N. Y. Tel. 3014.

Bronxville.—Exceptional opportunity to lease or purchase, article 12-room stucco home, flower garden, tennis court, garage; fronting Marquand Av. Telephone Murray Hill 2528.

Gentleman, building two attractive small homes near station, Larchmont, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; attractive design; ready June 1. Send for plans. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. Madison 9860.

For Sale—Ten-room house, Far Rockaway, near ocean; heated, electric lights, gas; ground 100 by 200 feet; reasonable price, easy terms. T. D. Cowles, 158 Grand View Av., Far Rockaway.

I have several bargains in small, private houses in Crestwood, Mt. Vernon and vicinity. G. H. L., 22 West 18th St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Building plot at Greenacres; most exclusive residential section of Scarsdale. Apply for particulars apply MICHAEL STAUB, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Beautiful 7-room stucco house, Bronxville, steam heat, hardwood floors, 80x100; $750 down, balance like rent; price $6,800. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Large house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, 40 Greystone Park, Yonkers; near Mornceneze School; rent $60; bargain sale; easy terms. Theron Davis, Attorney, 170 Broadway.

Seven-room home, all improvements, beautiful location, 35 minutes to Grand Central; price $6,700, easy terms. Bishop, 506 Fifth Av. Tel. 6877 Murray Hill.

CORONA, MORNINGSIDE, MT. VERNON—14 ROOM HOUSES; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; GARAGE; PLOT 100x200; FRONTING ON TWO AVENUES; TROLLEY IN REAR OF PROPERTY; BEST LOCATION IN MOUNT VERNON. FOR SALE OR LEASE. BROKERS PROTECTED.
JAMES E. BARRY, 4,249 Broadway.

BARGAIN IN SCARSDALE.
$8,000 will buy attractive home of 8 rooms, bath, sleeping and living porches, hot-water heat, electric light; large corner plot; fruit trees; near school, trolley and convenient station; 35 minutes Grand Central.
Vanderbilt 6062. NASH & KENNEDY.
489 Fifth Av.

Beautiful new 10-room, 3 baths house, every modern appointment and city conveniences; in high-class restricted neighborhood; splendid views over Westchester hills. Owing to death this splendidly built constructed house can be sold cheap for cash. Executor, 210 Times Downtown.

For Sale

The New York Times
SUNDAY, JAN. 6, 1918.

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Miscellaneous For Sale or To Let.

Very desirable Farms, 71 acres with buildings, $3,000; 85 acres, 6-room house, barn, outbuildings, stock including horse, chickens, $1,500; commuter's farm, good house, barn, poultry, bearing fruit, immediate sale, $8,500; college, 101 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 4557.

DAIRY FARM.

200 acres, Thousand Islands, near station, half mile from river; front cottage; ideal Summer home $20,000. Z 211 Times Annex.

Farms Wanted.

Wanted, to rent country place or farm by Christian family for purpose boarding children; state Summer under desirable environments; also without profit, must be reasonable; payments $40. O 667 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

TO RENT
FIRE-PROOF OFFICES
with stenographer and telephone
FLOOR, $50 MONTH
COR. LEXINGTON AV. AND 23D ST., AT
MISSISSIPPI BUILDING
HOTCHKISS, ROTHCHILD & CO.

Space, 3,000 to 6,000 square feet, at 5th av. corner; or on side street corner, 30th to 59th st.; to Eighth Av.; suitable for employment exchange and lunch room; bathroom and lunch rooms important; state whole; rough diagram in reply. Box 1,000 Times Downtown.

SUITE AND VESTIBULE 44TH AV.,

Corner of Broadway, new corner building, 2,500 feet each, or will lease entire premises. Particulars, LAURENCE DAVIES, 31 Nassau st. and 44 Av.

IMMEDIATELY DESK ROOM AND TELEPHONE; ALSO PART OF SUITE OF OUTER ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, UNFURNISHED, UNCHANGED. K 268 Times Downtown.

Desk room, newly furnished, with telephone; excellent location in new building; references exchanged; specify rent. Telephone 6969 Bryant.

For Sale, Apartment hotel wanted to lease; buy furniture, equipment, about 100 rooms; good location; give particulars, terms. S 236 Times Downtown.

Want factory space 3,000 square feet, suitable for candy manufacturing. G 688 Times Downtown.

Will lease building for insurance offices on 24 Av. or 57th to 81st St. Penzer, 2,807 Broadway.

Service station for autos, near 135th St. and Broadway; 10,000 to 20,000 square feet. Manufacturer, 170 Times.

Small store, millinery; 31st, 110th Broadway, 2nd floor of Broadway. E. 59 Times.

Store or building for established retail confectionery business. P. Fox, 2,047 West 42 st.

Desk room wanted in lawyer's office. Address I. M., Room 906, 280 Fifth Av.

Wanted, sublease, downtown office, about 400 feet, modern building. N 224 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

Furnished house in exclusive Flatbush residential section, 12 rooms, sun parlor, 3 baths, hardwood floors, electric light, every modern convenience, large porch, awnings, rent to Oct. 1 at $125 per month. Phone Bay 2970, or A. Williams, Room 507, 217 Broadway, N. Y.

To let, fully furnished, 3-story limestone house, select neighborhood Brooklyn, 20 minutes to Wall St.; will rent from June 15th to October 15th; $125 per month; prefer responsible tenant; can supply furnished house wanted. Owner, H 170 Times Downtown.

Richmond.

For sale, $10,000; or rent, furnished, season $500, on southeast shore Staten Island opposite Sandy Hook, sixteen rooms, 3 large rooms, hot water heat, upper and lower porches, 2 baths, lot 50x200, private bath beach. Telephone Schuyler 9367, or write Mrs. Rigby, 412 West End Av.

Long Island.

SOUTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
For rent, furnished, or for sale, Summer cottage, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and toilet, at Georgica entrance, easily reached by motor, 3 miles from East Hampton; frontage on Lake Georgica and ocean, fresh and salt water bathing, golf, and tennis. Owner, Mrs. S. Boggs, Georgica Cottage, Amityville, N.Y. Telephone 401 Peconicville.

On south side of Long Island, 50 miles from New York, commuting distance, fine express train service; gentleman's comfortable country house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, garage, electric light, hardwood floors, acre of ground, shade and fruit trees, flower and vegetable garden. Write A. B., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

For season 2 cottages completely furnished, 8 and 8 rooms and bath at Cherry Grove on Great Sound beach, opposite Save-Em and $200 meals may be had at hotel. For further information address Stewart Perkins, 30 River St., Patchogue, L. I.

Beautiful seaside cottage with garage exquisitely furnished, bargain; family owns large house at Long Beach and wishes to sell; owner leaving abroad, will exchange; telephone. B 226 Times.

Good Ground, L. I.—To rent for Summer, furnished cottage, 6 bedrooms, 2 toilets, electric lights, shore frontage on Peconic Bay, large garage with chauffeur's room. T. L. Jacques, 817 West End Av. Tel. Riverside 9180.

A magnificently furnished fifteen-room residence, including billiard room and every known modern convenience, for rent for Summer months at Kew Gardens, L. I., seventeen minutes from Pennsylvania Station. B 137 Times.

Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.—North Shore country residence furnished on water 11 rooms, baths, garage, garden, fruit shade; 1 acre; rent. Box 581 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Bedford 7705.

Modern bungalow, facing ocean; 5 rooms and bath; $500 for season; south shore Long Island, 90 minutes from New York. Thomas H. Todd, 402 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 2880.

Neat, eight-room suburban cottage, electricity, phone, well furnished, screened porch, fresco, convenient; to adults with references; $150 month. Nichols, 6 Compton Terrace, Jamaica.

For rent for Summer season, 11-room house, with all improvements, large plot; shade and fruit trees; garage for 2 cars; rent per month $150. Einstein, Telephone 1089 Jamaica.

12-room Colonial cottage, furnished all improvements; large grounds, shade trees, shrubbery, $1,000 season. J. Aschelin, 2107 Far Rockaway.

Spacious house, Southold, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, fine porches, garage, 6 acres, waterfront; $300 season, photos. Bedford 2958-M Ribs, 40 New York Av., Brooklyn.

Furnished stucco cottage, $3,500; 6 rooms; steam heat, gas, electricity; first-class location, near station and trolley; will rent, 34 1st St., Lynbrook, L. I.

To Let.—Summer house, furnished, Cedarhurst, L. I.; beautiful modern furnished home; garage; $1,000 Summer, $1,400 year. Zoeller, Jr., 300 W. 107th. Phone Academy 51.

At Great Neck on Sound, two cottages, 14 and 8 rooms, all conveniences, furnished, lease or season. C. H. Ellard, 217 Broadway.

Furnished cottages for rent, 10 minutes to Long Beach. Martens & Peace, opp. Station, Lynbrook, L. I.

AT GARDEN CITY.

Furnished houses from $150 per month. Oliver Chichester, 347 5th Av.

FURNISHED COTTAGES, $200 AND UP. J. P. DICKERSON, SAYVILLE, L. I.

Westchester County.

FOR RENT, ARDSLEY PARK, ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, to Oct. 1, immediate possession, 21 miles from Grand Central Station, completely furnished white Colonial house, beautifully situated, near lake, on golf course; one mile from station and club house; 14 rooms, four master's bedrooms, two sun porches, three baths, electrically equipped laundry; garage for one car; large shade trees, spring and brook; 1⅜ acres; rental $2,500 for season; Belgian couple will remain if desired. Inquire on property, Phone Dobbs Ferry 114, or Room 827, 2 Rector St. Phone Rector 9617.

WESTCHESTER SUMMER HOME
for rent, furnished; one hour from city; 2 acres on hilltop, extensive views recently built, first floor—Large living room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Second floor —2 maids' rooms and bath, library and playroom. Stables, garage two cars; garden; horse and cow if desired. Also adjoining bungalow, 6 rooms, modern improvements will rent with above or separately. Photographs on request. Owner, S. Boyd Darling, Pleasantville, N. Y.

To rent, furnished, from June 1 to Oct. 1, frame house on outskirts of White Plains; 9 rooms and two baths, screened sleeping porch; house screened and with awnings; garden will be planted; no garage. Z 304 Times Annex.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Summer home for rent for the season from about June 1 to Oct. 1 in the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon, containing seven rooms, bath, sun parlor and sleeping porch; garage; attractively furnished; white woodwork; fireplace, shrubbery, &c.; price $125 per month. George E. Taylor, 310 E. Sidney Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Furnished bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, garage, open fireplace; hour to Grand Central; 10 minutes' walk to station; large grounds, pond, fruit, orchard; season, $375. De Vaul, 112 East 15th St., N. Y. City.

Rent furnished for Summer or sell modern 8-room house, all improvements; high elevation; abundant shade; near station. Phone evenings, Scarsdale 186-J.

Attractively furnished house, 5 rooms, 2 baths, showers, garden, garage; 30 minutes Grand Central; May to October. Clark, Gifford Park. Phone Tuckahoe 98-J.

Pleasantville, N. Y.—12 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; garden, tennis court; 10 acres. A. M. Godwin, 76 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Twelve-room house, Scarsdale; 3 baths, garage; 2 acres, furnished for Summer; sale $20,000. Write Box 452 White Plains.

New York State.

Adirondacks.—New private camp, all improvements, completely furnished; 1,500 acres park; stone fireplaces, living room and master bedrooms, 3 baths, 11 bedrooms, spring water, table and bed linens; boathouse equipped; large garage, stable; five lakes; good shooting, trout fishing; near Lake Placid; season rent $2,500, including guide, boats, wood, ice, garden, chickens. Address "Owner," Suite 1108, Woolworth Building. Phone Barclay 7628.

Richmount, Grand Hotel Station, Catskill Mountains; well furnished, ideally located; four master's bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantries, maid's room, bath. For particulars apply E. H. Koscherak, 129 5th Av.

Completely furnished, 11-room house, 6 bedrooms, sleeping porches, sun porch; lots of shade, fine views of Hudson River from house; rent $125 per month; phone or call. C. H. Smith, 76 Belvedere Drive, Ludlow-on-Hudson.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE.
Adirondacks, Canada, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lake George, Champlain. Adirondacks Co., Box 492, City Hall Station, Manhattan. Tel. Bedford 1315.

Artistic bungalow on Lake Champlain, near Burlington, Vt.—Completely furnished, 5 rooms and bath; large piazzas; boats, photographs seen by appointment; $350 for season. Mrs. Van Patten, 112 East 15th St., N. Y. City.

Lake George, Bolton Landing, N. Y. Furnished cottage, fine place for large family, children; modern improvements; lake front; boats; electric lights, ice, garage. J. N. Moore, 51 Wall. Telephone Hanover 7484.

Furnished Summer home, 14 rooms, $400 season; improvements, garage, poultry house; best location, Catskill Mountains, Hunter, N. Y.; 5 miles from Tannisville. E. F., 3,525 Broadway.

Beautiful home, seven rooms, completely furnished, modern improvements; commuting distance; large acreage; $450 season. 335 Times.

Desirable 10-room house with acreage, all modern improvements; station of Central Valley, Orange County. Sturtevant, 145 West 69th. Phone Columbus 3611.

Big Indian, Catskill.—Four-room cottage, with attic, $200 season, spring water piped into house; Grand Central, five hours, fishing. Particulars, Harned 161 West 105th St.

1,000 Islands, Alexandria Bay, beautiful stone mansion, completely furnished, near club. Kent, 11 West 45th St.

Lake George.—Furnished cottage on lake; electric light, two bath rooms, ice, garage. Wilson, Kildonan Court, Yonkers.

Fourteen room house, two baths, sleeping porch, ice boat, Lake George. Randolph, 2 Washington Square.

Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 46th St. Murray Hill 8485. Country Houses.

New Jersey.

TO RENT FURNISHED FOR SUMMER, HOUSE AT MENTCLAIR, N. J., CONVENIENT TO STATION; 6 FAMILY BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, SLEEPING PORCH, ENCLOSED VERANDA, LAWNS, TREES, SMALL GARDEN; ADAPTED FOR RACE; TERMS $250 PER MONTH. REFERENCES EXCHANGED. ADDRESS Z 278 TIMES ANNEX.

Desirable furnished five-room cottage, all improvements, garden and garage; reasonable terms, only to select family; twelve minutes from West Englewood, West Shore Railroad. Home Saturdays and Sunday for calls. Master, R. L. Smith, Fairview Av., Teaneck, N. J.

HOUSE TO RENT.
Furnished 5-room apartment, screened porch, garden, garage if desired; electric lights, gas range, hot water heat. May to September. A. B. 147 Christie St., Leonia, N. J. Phone 7165.

Rustic bungalow near Atlantic Highlands, newly furnished, four rooms and bath; all conveniences; price for season, $240. Elphick, 237 Bloomfield Av., Montclair, N. J. Phone 2275-M.

Will rent well furnished bungalow, fine location East Orange, facing lawn, porches, and garage, for Summer months. Address 22 East Orange, N. J.

At beautiful Spofford Lake, N. J., cottages, furnished improvements 1 garage $600, 6 rooms, bath $250 season. Hawkins, 7 West 34th. Phone Riverside 5209.

Lancaster, N. J.—Two cottages near shore; 6 rooms, 10 rooms; garage, garden, conveniences; distance; sacrifice; boat, per; improvements. Owner, C 821 Times Annex.

For rent for the season or year, furnished residences; convenient to trolley lines, steam; rates reduced for Summer; all improvements. Address 807 Main Av., Clifton, N. J. Phone 316W Passaic.

Summer homes for rent and for sale from Seabright to Sea Girt.
J. HAROLD FLANIGAN,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Bay Head, N. J. Beautifully furnished 3 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms, facing the ocean; garage for two automobiles; gentleman's place; responsible. G 48 Times.

NOTARY HOME, NORTHERN HILLS OF NEW JERSEY. 37 MASTER'S BEDROOMS, $700. S 681 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—Cottage, 10 rooms, bath, furnished; select location; garage. L. V. Welden, 50 West 77th St.

Maplewood, For rent, furnished, suburban home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $900 for season. Phone J. Harrison, Hunter 3670.

Furnished house, 10 rooms; select neighborhood, will rent June, July and August. Kellett, 90 Harrison Av., Montclair, N. J.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room cottage; season $600. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

Connecticut.

Two houses in country, 8 miles from Bridgeport, Conn.; one 9 rooms, large garage, garden, good water; $350 for season.

Farmhouse, 10 rooms; large garden, grounds; garage; plenty barn space if desired; ideal place for children; $300 for season. Z 237 Times Annex.

Attractive new bungalow, 7 rooms, all improvements; two acres, hilltop; garage; garden will be planted with all vegetables; minute from trolley and mile from town; season $500. H. E. Dann, Norwalk, Conn.

Comfortable pleasant house, season or year; 8 rooms, bath, furnished; electricity; on trolley; lovely grounds, good location; near water and golf; $500 Summer season; $660 year. Box 25, Sound Beach, Conn.

Six-room furnished Summer cottage, all improvements, fireplaces, on Long Island Sound, Westport, Conn., price $3,500. Harry Sherwood, Westport, Conn.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Comfortable house, twelve rooms, two baths, large garage; modern improvements; will let for season or lease by year. Apply Z 258 Times Annex.

Shippan Point, Stamford.—Nine rooms, two baths; all conveniences; acre; gardens, trees; garage, season or yearly. G 41 Times.

Shore Front—Secluded cottage, four bedrooms; commutation. E. Doughty, South Norwalk, Conn.

Furnished seven-room cottage, season $150; Berkshires. Box 33, Cornwall, Conn.

Furnished seven-room cottage; season, $150; Berkshires. Box 33, Cornwall, Conn.

Maine.

Furnished cottages in pine grove shore Lake Maranacook, $75 to $135 season, including ice and wood; also furnished farmhouse near lake for Summer. Geo. E. Coleman, Maranacook, Me.

New England.

Colonial large house, facing Lake New Hampshire; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; large acreage; fine old trees; big porches; well furnished; seven fireplaces, 2 baths; high altitude; garage; $700. Telephone 4117 Cathedral or write Y 314 Times Annex.

Colonial, large house, facing lake, New Hampshire; fishing, boating, bathing; large acreage; fine old trees; big porches; magnificent views; well furnished; 6 fireplaces, 2 baths; garage, stable; boat; $700. Telephone 9117 Cathedral. Write, Z 265 Times Annex.

Directly on salt water, also fresh water lake, Cape Cod; nine rooms, furnished; running water; glassed and screened verandas; two boats; $550. W. F. Batson, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

Summer rentals in the Berkshires; list sent. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av., N.Y.

Pennsylvania.

MT. POCONO, PA.
For rent, attractive furnished cottages and bungalows, with improvements; $200 to $600. Michaud, 5th Pocono, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Vermont.

CEDARCROFT.—Summer residence on Lake Champlain, near Burlington, Vt.; 10 acres natural park; magnificent views of Adirondacks and Green Mountains; house has large living room, fireplace, bedrooms, opening on gallery; eight sleeping rooms, two baths, four lavatories, piazzas completely surrounding house, and observatory; private dock, boats, garage, icehouse filled; supplies brought to door; lake steamers land nearby, morning and night; photographs may be seen by appointment. Mrs. Van Patten, 112 East 15th St., N. Y. City.

Miscellaneous.

Gentleman will rent beautifully furnished country home to family of position, $50 month, providing he and daughter, 15, can remain. Address R 753 Times Downtown.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

House or bungalow 8 bedrooms, to rent, furnished, near bathing, sound or ocean wanted, by young couple, college man, for season; good community within 45 minutes' commuting New York; must be reasonable; State full particulars, price location, size of lot, house, &c. Z 315 Times Annex.

Wanted, by family of three adults, house or bungalow, from June 1, with three master bedrooms and servants' quarters; preferably with garden and fruit trees; must be near private or public golf links and within 30 miles of New York City, state price. R 771 Times Downtown.

Wanted, cottage or bungalow, by couple; furnished or unfurnished; seven rooms, two baths; modern conveniences; exclusive location; near hotel preferred, within one hour of city; May to October; will consider purchase. Sterling, G 578 Times Downtown.

Will rent furnished from June 1 to Aug. 1 or Oct. 1, or buy furnished or unfurnished, modern house, at least 70 feet from other houses; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; within hour from city, state price and terms. C 245 Times.

Small, plainly furnished bungalow or part of house with housekeeping privilege wanted by American family, two adults, three well-behaved children; commuting distance, near water preferred; moderate price. B 517 Times Downtown.

Wanted for season, one three-room and one four-room furnished cottage within one hour of New York; adjacent to boating and bathing, state full particulars, $175-$250. S 208 Times.

In Connecticut, furnished house, 8 rooms and bath, grounds, garage, not far from village; reasonable rental; state full particulars. F. H. Sanborn, 1,522 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted.—Home in the country for the Summer or year; five or six rooms, furnished, house in garden, quarter or half acre; within hours' ride of city. L 646 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Private family of 3 adults wants furnished cottage within 25 miles of city; Westchester preferred, for Summer; requires 3 master's, 2 maids' rooms. Address J. Thompson, 55 Broadway, Room 32.

Wanted—A furnished house, May 1 to October; location within 30 miles of N. Y. City; not over 6 sleeping rooms; house and furnishings must be desirable in every way; state full particulars. S 174 Times.

Responsible couple want 3-4 room furnished bungalow, along Sound or Hudson, within hour Grand Central; May-October, $400 or less. N 242 Times.

Wanted by three adults, furnished cottage, five rooms, for Summer season; commuting distance; garage, reasonable. T 169 Times.

Wanted.—An inexpensive furnished cottage for the Summer; modern conveniences; garage, 2 or 4 bedrooms, not near seashore, preferably in New Jersey, within 1½-2 hours from New York. H. W., 68 Columbus Av.

Wanted—Small furnished bungalow or cottage on sea; careful tenants, two adults and two children. H. D. Macdonald, 126 Sickels Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Couple want bungalow near water, May to November; furnished or unfurnished. Box 242, Times.

From May 1, bungalow or four or five rooms; commuting distance New York. Give full particulars. T 128 Times.

Cottage, furnished, for two people, not further than 50 miles from New York; bathing possibilities. R 789 Times Downtown.

Small house for Summer, furnished or unfurnished; within 2 hours of New York; price. N 235 Times.

Small bungalow, 2 adults near water, south side Long Island. Write H. T., 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Wanted, furnished cottage in country for Summer; state full particulars. P. O. Box 82, Wall St. Station, New York City.

A small furnished cottage, not more than 45 minutes from New York; $400 for season. G 56 Times.

Wanted for Summer bungalow or small cottage within commuting distance of N. Y. L. Richmond, Far Rockaway, L. I.

Small furnished cottage, May 1 or sooner, responsible distance New York; 3 adults. Joseph Meyer, 2 West 45th St.

Wanted, furnished cottage near lake, within 25 miles of New York City, for Summer. A 316 Times.

Summer home, 7 or 8 bedrooms, for two families, commuting accommodations. Ben Reis, 804 Broadway.

Summer home, 4 bedrooms, within commuting distance. Ben Reis, 804 Broadway.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

PORT WASHINGTON.
Attractive dwelling, 8 rooms, 2 baths, every improvement; garage; price $65 per mo.
FRANK B. SMITH.

New York State.

Private, cultured family will rent entire floor, sex unfurnished, non-housekeeping rooms, Nyack-on-Hudson, commuting distance, $40 month, light and heat included; delightful part on river; choice neighborhood; immediate possession; adults only. N 222 Times.

Blue Mt. Lake, Adirondacks.—Two bungalows furnished, five rooms each, bath, running water, hot and cold, ice, wood, garage; season each $250. Morrison, Apt. 42, 885 West 118th.

Bungalows.—Only one left at Lake Kiamesha N. Y., 7 rooms and bath; fine condition; $275. Samuel Colcord, 305 West 113th St., N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Bargains—Several beautiful country homes and estates, Westchester, Connecticut, New Jersey; far below cost. Van Fleet, 1,476 Broadway.

Summer Homes Wanted—Unfurnished.

Six-room house, all modern improvements, about 30 minutes out from New York, Long Island preferred. T 214 Times.

A family of adults want an unfurnished house by the year, commuting distance; four bedrooms. Address 166 West 85th St.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE HOME, GROUNDS.

To lease, furnished, city and country home combined, wonderful Hudson view, beautiful grounds, almost acre, near 181st St.; built especially owner's use; every improvement; 15 rooms, laundry, five bathrooms, special rental desirable party; highest references required; no small children. Owner, C. Riegger, 303 East 154th St. Tel. Melrose 4060.

PRIVATE HOUSE—RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Three-story and basement brown stone front, fine condition, parquet floors throughout, electric light, new plumbing, &c., elegant furniture and fine Oriental rugs; will be sold at a sacrifice; West 91st St., near Central Park; easy terms. Address L. M. N., 72 8th Av.

Will convert into duplex apartment of 7 rooms and bath, to suit prospective tenant, 2 upper floors of 4-story and basement brownstone private dwelling in quiet, select neighborhood; house overlooks river; convenient to subway, "L" and surface lines; interview invited. 23 Beekman Place, (foot East 50th St.) Tel. Plaza 974.

79TH, 178 EAST.—Four-story and basement private house for sale; 25x100; 22 rooms, 5 baths, steam heat, electricity; parquet floors throughout; high class locality, suitable for converting into nine 3-room and bath apartments. Owner on premises. Phone Lenox 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE HOME, GROUNDS.
To lease, furnished; unexcelled view of Hudson; beautiful grounds; near 181st St.; built specially owner's use; every improvement; 15 rooms, laundry, five bathrooms; special rental desirable party. Owner, C. Riegger, 303 East 154th St. Telephone Melrose 4060.

For sale, $38,000 or $4,000 and farm, commuters; five story apartment house, situated heart of Manhattan, New York; mortgage, $28,000; annual rentals $4,800; expenses, $3,000. Tel. 7111 Flatbush. Wm. A. Thomas, 300 E. 21 St., Brooklyn.

Dwelling, 360 West 100th St., 5-stories; desirable location; near Riverside Drive; beautifully and tastefully furnished; will rent for 1 year at $2,800. Inquire on premises, or Robert Thompson, 32 Wall St.

Private house overlooking Hudson River, open porches, an exceptional interior, billiard room, den, and library; 86 Haven Av., (170th.) Phone for appointment, 700 Audubon.

West 81st., 128 East.—For rent, private house; 10 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; rent reasonable. Apply Janitor.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

Two-family brick dwelling, near 238th St. Broadway subway station; 5 and 8 rooms, electricity, steam heat; ideal moderate investment for resident owner. Greeley 5952.

132 Manhattan Av. (105th-106th Sts.)—3-story and basement brownstone house, good condition, near L and Central Park West; price $15,000; must be sold at once.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE HOME, GROUNDS.
Will lease unfurnished on long term only. See advertisement furnished column. C. Riegger, owner. Tel. Melrose 4060.

West 94th St., (Near Park.)—18 ft. 3-story basement, modern every detail; immediate possession; $16,500; terms to suit. Mr. Book, Murray Hill 1081.

For Sale—Private house on East 31st Street, near Second Avenue, to close an estate. Merkle and Merkle, attorneys, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Home for Sale—505 West End Av., near 84th St., four-story, brownstone front, 35-ft. frontage; all improvements. A. F. Hinrichsen, 120 Pacific St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—Residence, West 70th St., altered for two families, commanding; two duplex apartments, separate and complete; $35,000. Owner, 400 West 59th St.

For Sale.—American basement house; splendidly appointed, must be seen to be appreciated. 31 West 94th, 12 to 2.

For Sale or To Let.—2-family house with loft underneath suitable for light manufacturing shop. Inquire 338 East 124th St.

A private dwelling, suitable for physician, $12,500. Wolff, 1,102 Lexington Av. (81.)

Bronx.

Call Melrose 2232-Today.
Private dwelling, brick, 8 rooms, all improvements; one block Franklin Road station Jerome subway; sell $6,750, cash $2,000.

Two-family house, 12 rooms, open plumbing; garden. Box 518, 1,464 3d Av.

Brooklyn.

Attractive Stucco Semi-Bungalow

and hollow tile garage; five minutes from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach subway, six large rooms, every modern improvement, screens, awning, all in perfect condition. Price $7,600. Apply owner, Cullen, 1,755 West 11th St.

SUPERIOR COTTAGE.
11 rooms; hot-water heat, enclosed porch, lot 60x100.
$7,750.
SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d AV., BROOKLYN.

ONE FAMILY BRICK.
7 rooms and bath, electric lights, parquet floors, ready for occupancy.
$6,250.
SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

TWO-FAMILY BRICK.
73d St., between 3d and 4th Avs., 15 light and power; $4,000 cash, balance $35 monthly.
SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Ocean Parkway, near Avenue H, 2-family brick, 6 rooms and bath each, all improvements, hot water heat, gas, electricity, tiled bath, open plumbing, hardwood floors, sun parlor, &c.; price $8,500; terms to suit purchaser. Owner, 1,623 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

Ocean Parkway, near Avenue H, 2-family brick, 6 rooms and bath each, all improvements, hot water heat, gas, electricity, tiled bath, open plumbing, hardwood floors, sun parlor, &c.; price $8,500; terms to suit purchaser. Owner, 1,623 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

Bay Ridge

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.

Real Estate Auctioneer **BRYAN L. KENNELLY,** Real Estate Auctioneer

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., WILL SELL

AT AUCTION

Wednesday, April 9, 1919

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By Order of V. Everit Macy, Esq., Trustee,

339-341-341½ WEST 41ST ST.,

250 Feet East of Ninth Ave.

The three 4-story and basement brick and brownstone tenements with three 2-story frame buildings in the rear. Size of plot 50x98.9. Suitable location for garage or loft building.

213 EAST 73D ST.,

185 Feet East of Third Ave.

The 5-story brownstone double tenement, with two stores, four families on a floor. Size of lot 25x102.2.

243-245 EAST 123D ST.,

130 Feet West of Second Ave.

The two 5-story brownstone double tenements, two families on a floor, six rooms and bath to each family; hot water supply. Size of lots, 27x100.11 each.

66⅔ per cent. may remain on Bond & Mortgage for 3 years at 5%

DAVISON & UNDERHILL, ATTORNEYS, 50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

Northwest Corner Broadway & Carman Av.,

CEDARHURST, L. I.

The 2-story frame dwelling, containing 12 rooms and 3 baths, electric light, gas, steam heat, &c.; modern plumbing. Garage for two cars. Size of plot 183 feet on Broadway by 164 feet on Carman Av. x irreg. About 4 blocks from the Cedarhurst Railroad Station. Open for inspection at any reasonable hour.

WEST SIDE CENTRAL AVENUE,

120 feet north of Wood's Lane,

WOODMERE, L. I.

The handsome 2-story and cellar frame dwelling, with 17 rooms and 4 baths, including 4 master's rooms and 2 baths, 4 servants' rooms and one bath, dining room, library, billiard room, kitchen, butler's pantry, &c.; hardwood trim; hardwood floors throughout; open plumbing, 4 open fireplaces, steam heat, gas and electricity. Possession. Open for inspection. Size of plot 100x150.

FREDERICK GILBERT, Esq., Attorney, Cedarhurst, L. I.

88 to 94 Decatur St.,

85 ft. east of Throop Ave.,

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

The four 4-story brick and stone single apartments, 6 & 7 rooms and bath to each family; hardwood floors, open plumbing, set tub, parquet floors, hot water supply, steam heat, &c. One block from Kingston Av. elevated station. Size of plot 100x120.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

ESTATE OF J. H. ZURLAGE, DEC'D.,

44 GOLD STREET,

89.6 feet south of Fulton St., running through to Ryder's Alley.

The five-story brick loft building, with store. Size of plot 26x69.11x21x82.

108 VESEY STREET,

23.9 feet EAST OF WEST ST.,

The 3-story brick building, used for hotel purposes, with store, and 4-story brick building rear. Size of lot 22x75.10x irregular.

GAEDE & GAEDE, ATTORNEYS, 91 WASHINGTON ST., ROBOKEN, N. J.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

ESTATE OF PHILIP M. SMITH, DEC'D.

381 SECOND AVENUE,

NORTHWEST CORNER E. 22D ST.

The 4-story brick double tenement, with store, 2 families on a floor. Size of lot, 24.3x64.

835 THIRD AVENUE,

and 202 EAST 51ST ST., being

SOUTHEAST CORNER.

The 3-story brick double tenement, with store, 2 families on a floor; and No. 202, a 2-story brick business building. Size of lot, 30.2x66.6.

EDWARD J. MARTIN, Esq., Attorney, 265 Broadway.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1919

On the Premises at 3 P. M., Rain or Shine,

2 Handsome Waterfront Dwellings

Directly on Greenwich Cove and Long Island Sound,

situated on

NORTHWAY AND DRIFTWAY ROADS

SOUND BEACH, CONN.

The Driftway Road dwelling, known as "THE MOORINGS" (adjoins "Driftway," sold by me March 22), is a 2-story and attic frame dwelling, 13 rooms, 4 baths; modern improvements, 3 master's rooms and 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and 1 bath; private dock and sea wall; garage for 4 cars and chauffeur's quarters; size of plot 150x about 100. Possession. Open for inspection. Caretaker on premises. The 2-story stone, hollow tile and frame Colonial dwelling, situated on Northway Road, known as "FARTHEST NORTH," has 14 rooms and 3 baths, 5 master's rooms and 2 baths, 3 servants' rooms and 1 bath; modern improvements; garage for 2 cars and chauffeur's quarters. Possession. Open for inspection. Caretaker on premises. Size of plot 150x about 100 each. Private beach; near 7 golf courses.

50% OF THE PURCHASE MONEY MAY REMAIN ON BOND OR MORTGAGE.

HARRY A. FROST, Agent, Sound Beach, Conn.

LADD & NICHOLS, Agents, Greenwich, Conn.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKMAP TO

THE ATTORNEYS AGENTS OR AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 156 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MY NEXT SPECIAL SALES DAY

will be

Wednesday, May 14, 1919

I URGE

Estates, Executors, Trustees and Owners

contemplating disposing of their holdings to confer with me at once that they may take advantage of this opportunity to offer their properties at auction on this date. BRYAN L. KENNELLY.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

OWNERS TENANTS **Attention!**

Building Company will finance and build for owners, or will purchase and improve for responsible tenant on long term net lease. Give full particulars as to requirements first letter. P 186 Times.

MORTGAGE MONEY

PROMPT DECISION

REASONABLE CHARGES

LLOYD WINTHROP CO.,

171 Madison Ave., at 33d St.

Wanted on First Mortgage

$200,000 5 years at 5% on fireproof mercantile corner building renting for $25,000; $50,000 5 years at 5% on small midtown hotel paying good income. Principals only.

Fairfield Realty Company,

7 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

MONEY FOR FIRSTS—$10,000 UP.

Will cash good second mortgages on Manhattan and Bronx flats and loft buildings from $5,000 up. Will finance substantial propositions. Brokers protected.

S. A. ISRAEL, 99 NASSAU ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Executors' Sale

TO CLOSE THE

Estate of Martin A. Gelston, Deceased

MONDAY NIGHT

April 14, 1919

at 8 o'clock P. M. in the

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

189 MONTAGUE ST.

38 BROOKLYN LOTS

A majority of them 25 ft. in width.

4th Ave., 97th and 99th Sts.

Ft. Hamilton Ave., 92d St.

Battery Ave., Etc.

$25 may remain on mortgage.

Almost all the lots have sewers and water mains and many of the streets are asphalted or macadamized.

The lots are all convenient to FOURTH AVENUE SUBWAY as well as the various trolley lines on Fifth and Third Avenues and 86th Street.

All titles insured by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. without expense to purchasers.

Maps and additional particulars from

HAMILTON & STRATMANN, Esqs., Attorneys for Estate, 3 Rector St., N. Y., or

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.

Real Estate Auctioneers

193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WED. NIGHT

April 16th, 1919,

at 8 o'clock sharp in the

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

189 Montague Street,

Near Fulton and Court Sts. and close to Borough Hall Subway Stations.

PUBLIC AUCTION

To Close Out Existing Interests

that must be liquidated

162 CHOICE LOTS

74th, 75th & 76th Sts., 20th & 21st Avs.

in the

BAY RIDGE-BENSONHURST SECTION OF BROOKLYN

Reached by both

West End & Sea Beach Subways.

75th St., 100 ft. wide. Sewers, sidewalks and curbs in 75th St. Sewers in the avenues south of 75th St. 20th Av. a business street. 74th, 75th and 76th Sts. legally opened. 20th Av. ceded to the City.

All lots may be paid for in

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS

graded to terminate in 2 years or

70% on Mortgage

or 3% discount for all cash

All titles insured without Expense to Purchasers by the

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

SEND FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers,

193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FORECLOSURE SALE

FIFTY-TON ICE PLANT

In operating condition, fully equipped; located on Ocean Ave., near Jerome Ave., Ozone Park, L. I., (opp. Ozone Park Station, L. I. R. R.), will be sold at Public Auction on the Court House Steps at Long Island City, at 11 A. M., April 9, 1919.

Auctioneer, Harry C. Johnson, Jr.

For particulars address GILLEN & WELLER, Pitts. Attys., Savings Bank Building, Jamaica, L. I.

CIVIL WARFARE IN GERMANY.—

A comprehensive detailed review for the month ended March 26, with official documents of the Civil War in Germany, unbiased, fair, accurate, over 5,000 words, forms one of thirty big features in the April CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company. On news stands, 25c.—Adv.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer.

Real Estate at Public Auction

SPECIAL SALES DAY

Next Tuesday, April 8th

AT NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. CITY.

ABSOLUTE SALE

W. S. Brook Avenue, nr. 168th Street

BRONX.

Desirable lot 96 feet south of E. 168th St. Size 25x85.

OPPOSITE AND ADJOINING ELEGANT APARTMENT HOUSES.

RICHARD S. BYRNS, Esq., Atty., 27 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

EXECUTORS' SALES

EST. ADELENA M. CRAMER, DEC'D.

376 Bleecker Street

(Near Ferry St.)

Four story brick tenement. Size 21.8x70.

S. E. Cor. Jane & W. 4th Sts.

(No. 331 W. 4th St.)

Three story brick store and dwelling. Size 22x55.

EST. ANNA VAN AXTE, DEC'D.

211 Seventh Ave.

(Near 22nd St.)

Four story brick tenement and store near Subway Station. Size 16.5x80.

EST. FREDERICK VAN AXTE, Dec'd.

3073-3077 Webster Ave.

(Near E. 204th St.)

Three three story frame private dwellings, each containing eight rooms and bath. Size of plot, 50x120. Sold separately and as one parcel.

N. E. Cor. Stebbins Ave. and 170th St.

(Bronx)

Vacant plot ready for immediate improvement. Size 100x105.

W. S. Jerome Av., nr. 183d St.

(Bronx)

Vacant plot, 100 ft. north of 183d Street, adjoining Subway Station. Size 50x160.

HENRY ALBERS, JR., ESQ., Attorney, 74 Broadway, N. Y. C.

VOLUNTARY SALE

285, 287, 287½ & 289 Bowery

(Near E. Houston St.)

Four 4 story brick buildings with stores. Size of plot 75x70. Sold separately.

JACOB H. SHAFFER, ESQ., Attorney, 115 Broadway, N. Y. C.

TRUSTEES' SALE

To Close Estate of George Hill, Dec'd.

BY ORDER OF SUMMIT TRUST CO.

NEXT FRIDAY, APRIL 11th

at noon, at Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

BOROUGH OF BRONX

3,343 Webster Av.

(near Gun Hill Road)

Three story frame dwelling. Size 25x100.

1,530 Commonwealth Av.

(near E. Tremont Av.)

Two story frame dwelling. Size 25x95.

W. S. White Plains Road, 220 feet north of Morris Park Av. Size 75x100. Vacant.

E. S. Cruger Av., 175 feet north of Burke Av. Size 50x100. Vacant.

S. E. Cor. East 205th St. and Matthews Av. Size 76.31x irreg. Vacant.

N. S. East 242nd St., 50 feet east of Diabrow Place. Size 50x102x irreg. Vacant.

N. E. Cor. Richard St. and Thwaites Place. Size 180x113x123x32. Vacant.

N. W. Cor. Richard St. and Thwaites Place. Size 106x50x104. Vacant.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

N. W. Cor. 18th Av. & Benson Av. (known as 8,680 18th Av.)

Two story frame building with store. Size 25x96.8.

S. W. Cor. Bath Av. & 16th Av.

Large vacant plot. Size 27.5 on Bath Av. x140 on 16th Av. x96.8x irregular.

65% may remain on bond and mortgage at 5%

Write for Booklets.

51 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

TELEPHONE 6500 RECTOR

Real Estate Auctioneer **ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN** Real Estate Auctioneer

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN, INC., HAS BEEN REQUESTED AND AUTHORIZED TO SELL AT

VOLUNTARY EXECUTOR'S SALE

ESTATE OF ALICE M. FITCH, DECEASED MOTHER OF

THE LATE CELEBRATED PLAYWRIGHT, CLYDE FITCH,

SATURDAY, APRIL 19,

At three o'clock P. M., on the premises, rain or shine,

SUPERB COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

36 ACRES, DWELLING AND OUTBUILDINGS, AT

BEDFORD HILLS, Westchester County

60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE

MESSRS. ERNST, FOX & CANE, Attorneys for the Estate, 31 Liberty St.

FURTHER DETAILS AT THE AUCTIONEER'S OFFICES, 152 BROADWAY, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WE WILL BUILD ON YOUR TRACT

SELL THE HOUSES ON SHARE PROFITS

Our Houses will sell Your Land Won't

Tell Us What You Have. We Can Act Promptly.

JOHN A. BALDWIN, Inc.

80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.

Lebertan Corporation 115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 2133

ARE QUICK BUYERS OF BARGAINS IN Manhattan & Bronx Realty.

Owners of Large Properties

We are desirous of hearing from owners of six to twelve story apartment houses and lofts who are willing to sell. We have clients with sufficient cash who will buy if prices are right. Quick action assured.

Nehring Brothers

St. Nicholas Ave., Cor. 174th St.

OWNERS

of Brooklyn Real Estate

Have client willing to invest $150,000 in new-law apartments, Bensonhurst and Eastern Parkway section preferred. Submit full particulars and lowest price. Brokers invited.

IRWIN STEINGUT,

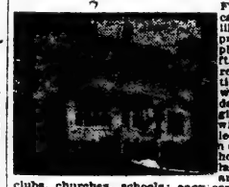
47 West 42d. Vanderbilt 4373.

FACTORY WANTED.

To lease, 20,000 square feet, near New York City; must have railroad siding. Reply with full details to A. Heusel, 417 5th Av., Room 1018, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SAVE RENT BY BUYING



For $750 cash, balance like rent; price $6,500; plot 100x170 ft., seven big rooms, fine tiled baths, wide verandas, fully glassed for winter; in select settled neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches, schools; easy commutation; express service; eight minutes from station; ready for occupancy now. Geo. C. Blackwell, Sherman Sq. Hotel, B'way and 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. 8400 Columbus.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

27 EAST 24TH STREET

between Madison and 4th Avs., 3 stories and basement dwelling; will be rented with immediate possession.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 149 B'way.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Water-Front

Excellent site in New York Harbor for manufacturing plant or a large warehouse. About 50 acres. Railroad system adjacent to the property, two others close by. Deep water in front of land.

GEORGE W. BAHRENBURG, 401 Lafayette Street, New York City, N. Y.

GARAGES!

WAREHOUSES!

WILL BUILD TO SUIT. SALE OR LEASE.

Can offer several good jobs now completed. See us.

SHAW & CO.

1 WEST 125TH.

Exceptional Bargain Washington Heights

convenient to subway and elevated; 50x112; 6 stores; rental $13,400; first mortgage $50,000, 5 per cent, 2 years, savings bank; second mortgage $11,000, 6 per cent, 5 years. Price, $80,000. Submit offer. Brokers protected.

KNAP & WASSON CO.,

4249 Broadway, at 181st St.

DWELLINGS

We have for sale and for rent several attractive houses on the east and west side. For full particulars apply to

Guardian Holding Co., Inc.,

Brokerage Dept. 50 East 42d St.

LEASING BROKER

Established real estate firm, with strong connections, wants young man, active, resourceful, and thoroughly honest with himself, to negotiate commercial leases, preferably one now so engaged. This is an exceptional opportunity. State career in detail in strictest confidence to Live Wire, Box 32 Times.

A FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.

FIVE-STORY COLD WATER TENEMENT, 58th St., near 10th Av.; small cash payment above bank mortgage; will exchange for private dwelling or vacant lots.

Robert M. Fulton 7 East 42d St., New York Vanderbilt—2821.

A New York City Home

located in 76th St., near Central Park, for sale; unusually attractive. For full particulars and booklet address Owner, J. W. T., Room 1822 Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

N. W. Cor. 96th St. & Madison Ave.

120x100. UNRESTRICTED.

POTTER & BRO., 30 East 42d St.

Exhibition Monday, April 7, & Tuesday, April 8, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

And Sales Days to Time of Sale

Smith & Jaffe, Philip Smith, Auctioneer,

Will Sell at Public Auction at Their

Salesroom: 68 West 45th St., Between 5th & 6th Aves.,

April 9th, 10th, 11th & 12th.

Commencing at 11 A. M. Each Day.

BY ORDER OF

Estate of CORDELIA E. YVELIN, Equitable Trust Co. of New York, Lillian A. Morris, Executors. Messrs. Murray, Prentice & Howland, Attorneys for executors.

Formerly contained and removed from her residence at Garden City, L. I.

Estate of GARDNER G. YVELIN, Gardinia G. Gardner, Administratrix, C. T. A. Arthur Knox, Esq., Attorney.

Formerly contained at 563 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and removed from Manhattan Storage Warehouse.

Estates of EDWARD MARX, FANNY MEYERS and Others.

Also for the account of MODESTO ALVAREZ.

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Owner will make big sacrifice in his beautiful home, consisting of 9 rooms and bath, solid oak floors and trim on first floor; second floor white enamel trim; glassed in porch across entire house; steam heat; strictly up to date and modern in every way. House has been built only two years, on plot, 40x100; room for driveway. A fine hedge with flowers and shrubs. At location; good neighborhood; 6 minutes' walk to station; 30 minutes to New York or Brooklyn by trains daily. Price, $7,750. This place is worth investigation. Full information on request.

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A white Colonial house, on plot 200x150, with large shade trees, surrounded by large estates; near the Sound. Big bargain at $18,000. Worth investigating.
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Beautiful modern stucco residence situated on large plot in excellent neighborhood; 7 rooms and bath, hot water heat. Attractive garage to match house. Fine view overlooking water. Price $8,000.

Complete five-acre country home to be sold. Modern English type residence, in perfect order, six master's bedrooms, four baths, steam heat, electricity. Stable and garage, with quarters. Beautiful grounds comprising gardens, flowering shrubs, trees and brook. Near Ardsley Golf Club, schools and station; 40 minutes from Grand Central. Can be bought at great bargain.

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Seven-room house; 33 minutes to 42d St.; attractive design; modern in every detail; built for owner; good ground, trees; garage; price and terms reasonable. Address Anxious, S 356 Times.

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New Stucco House, 2-Car Garage.
All Up-to-Minute Improvements.

Green tile roof; copper gutters and leaders; hardwood double floors; tiled kitchen; Burrow screens throughout; Pittsburgh water heater.
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Including large, high plots, 7 rooms, sun parlor, tiled bath, built-in tubs; porches; fine restricted property; 2 minutes station, 33 Grand Central.

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25-acre estate, high elevation, extensive Sound views; charming remodeled dwelling, 15 rooms, 4 baths; large garage, gardener's cottage, numerous shade trees and vegetable garden.
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Pure white exterior; centre hall, large living room, stone fireplace, wainscoted dining room, gas-equipped kitchen; 4 fine bedrooms, maid's room, sleeping porch and white tiled bath; fine plot, 50x100; garage; on a fine residential street; 10 minutes' walk from station. Price $11,000.
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on high, woody plot, 60x210 feet, fronting on two streets, with an extensive view of the Sound, a sunny and hollow tile house, with garage, large rooms and very well built, at the low price, $12,500.
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Orienta Point.
The finest piece of shore front on Long Island Sound, for thirty years the country seat of the late Henry M. Flagler. Twenty-nine acres. A mile of shore front. Deep water. Less than one hour by motor from New York city. Three splendid bathing beaches on the property and century old trees. This property can be purchased to-day for about one-third of the actual value of the land.

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Gentleman's Estate, 12 acres; beautiful shore front with private bathing beach. House has eight master bedrooms, eight tiled bathrooms, eight servants' bedrooms, with two baths. Old trees, lawns and gardens. Select, quiet neighborhood. Easy commuting distance.

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Near Apawamis Club; four and a half acres high land; select neighborhood; modern all year residence; five family bedrooms; five baths; garage. For sale.

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Gentleman's Estate, 8 to 10 acres, modern English House, beautifully furnished; six master bedrooms, five baths, six servants' rooms, garage; gardens; high location; near country club.

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Fifteen acres, with two thousand feet shore; deep water anchorage; sandy beach; Mansion of eleven master's rooms and four baths; servants' wing; greenhouses, stable, garage, cottage; fine trees and shrubs. Ready to move in at once. For sale only.

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Gentleman's Estate of 12 acres; lawns, extensive gardens, pasture and cultivated fields; century old trees; commodious Colonial house; every latest equipment, vacuum cleaner, &c.; garage, with living quarters; gardener's cottage; stable, chicken runs, &c. Furniture made for the house; can be purchased. Immediate occupancy.

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Directly on the water; a wonderful location; three acres; modern House, nine bedrooms and three baths; garage four cars; apartment for chauffeur; to rent for season.

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36 Minutes from 42d St.

All features of the finest modern homes. First floor has centre hall, living room 14x25, dining room 14x18, den, kitchen and pantry. Second floor has main chamber of 14x25, with private tiled bathroom and shower, three other chambers and second tiled bathroom. Two chambers and bathroom on third floor. Come and see it Sunday. Beach Ave., between Bayard and Lincoln Sts., one block west of Boston Post Road; any other time by appointment.
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FOR SALE



AT PHILIPSE MANOR.
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Attractive Stucco House, plot 100x150, 12 rooms, 3 baths, billiard room, few minutes' walk to station; hardwood floors, hot water heating and garage; clubhouse, boathouse, tennis courts on Manor Grounds. Cost $20,000. Reasonable offer accepted. No exchange.
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You can sit on the porch of this little house and watch the sparkling waters of Long Island Sound; fine big plot, 100x100; two car garage; house contains nine rooms, two baths, enclosed porch, hot water heat; convenient to school, station and trolleys, the best bargain in Larchmont for $13,000; would cost $15,000 to build; the early buyer gets the bargain. Phone us for particulars and appointment

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25-acre country place, on bluff, with sweeping views over Hudson; handsome modern residence, 8 master's bedrooms, 8 baths; gas, electricity, sewer, town water supply, complete outbuildings, gardens, lake, woods, near schools, golf clubs, and main line station, 40 minutes Grand Central Terminal; great bargain, to settle estate.
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27 miles from New York; 17 acres of tillable land, with never-failing brook; 1½ miles from Pleasantville station and 4 miles from Tarrytown, on Bedford and Pleasant Road; old-fashioned farmhouse, capable of being remodeled into attractive residence; fine old shade trees; concrete barn, also frame cow stable; only remaining piece of this type in the neighborhood; immediate possession can be given. Write for photograph and map.
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Three minutes' walk from station.

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Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
FOR SALE

HOUSES with four sleeping rooms, enclosed sleeping porch, and bath, three servants' rooms with bath, living room, dining room and enclosed porch with large fireplace. Garage for two cars, small greenhouse and tennis court. One and one-quarter acres, high ground. Five minutes from station. Address P. O. Box 61, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

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A BEAUTIFUL modern stucco residence of 11 rooms, 3 masters' baths; hot water heat, gas, electricity. Open fireplaces, parquet floors, large verandas; two upper balconies; 150x100 plot, 175 trees and shrubs. 2 Car Garage; finest location in park. Price $23,000. Easy terms.

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

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Attractive 10-Room Cottage
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Ten minutes' walk to Briarcliff Station; also reached via Pleasantville on Harlem Division and Scarborough-on-Hudson Division, about one hour out from Grand Central Terminal; high elevation, overlooking Pocantico Valley; 10 rooms, 2 baths; village water; steam heat; electricity; gas open fireplaces; ½ acre of land, wooded glen at rear of grounds, with running brook; additional adjoining land available; ¾ of mile to Briarcliff golf links, one-car garage; possession May 1. Send for photographs and plans.
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ONE IN NEW ROCHELLE.
$200 PER MONTH.

13 room dwelling, 2 baths, open fire places; large plot, shade, flowers, shrubbery; garage, 9 minutes walk station, 10 to Hudson Park for bathing and boating.

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$125 PER MONTH.

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For sale, within 25 miles of New York, very highest class gentleman's farm, with complete handsome, modern residence and every necessary outbuildings, marvelous views; 90 acres of highest land along the ridge, surrounded by beautiful estates.
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Larchmont Manor
Every Inch a House.

If you want comfort, beauty, convenience and individuality of design you want this Home—modern, tapestry brick and white shingles, with copper gutters and leaders, corner plot, 100x100; beautifully landscaped; five minutes to water; 11 rooms, three tiled baths, shower, hot water heat, storm windows, copper screens; fireproof, heated garage; house complete in every detail; built for a home; not a sacrifice, but real value for your money if you want a perfect home in an ideal community. Send for photographs or stop Sunday at our new office, Boston Post Road, Larchmont.

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For Sale
At Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
$6,500

A well-built frame cottage, situated on State road within 15 minutes' walk of railroad station, also reached via Pleasantville on Harlem Division and Scarborough-on-Hudson Division; about one hour out from Grand Central Terminal; contains living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms and bath, hardwood floors, with chestnut trim, electricity, village water, combination gas and coal range; ¾ acre of land; ready to move into now; reasonable terms. Send for photograph.
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A house built for very particular people in exceedingly good taste. Located on high ground, among some of Mount Vernon's most exclusive homes. LARGE CORNER PLOT. House built of Stucco, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, several lavatories, billiard room, large porch, splendid outlook; trees, formal garden; garage. Illness of owner compels sale. Price $35,000. Immediate possession.
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BARGAIN IN A
Brick & Concrete
HOUSE

of 5 master chambers and 3 baths, excellently arranged; large brick garage; accessible in every way. Would cost $25,000 to build today. Can be purchased for $19,500 simply because it was constructed before the war.
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North Shore of Long Island, are offered for sale at attractive prices, $25,000, $26,600, $45,000.

Ownership includes use of swimming pool, 4 tennis courts, casino and water front. Kensington is an ideal home colony and is carefully restricted.

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459 ACRES OF WATER FRONT

Property Has About 3 to 4 Miles of deep water frontage.

Magnificently Situated on

Great South Bay, Unqua and Carman's Rivers.

The land is high and slopes toward the water and abounds in cedar trees; superb water views in all directions. No finer situated property for high class development on Long Island within easy reach of New York.

There is no other property similar to it at this time that is undeveloped.

SUITABLE FOR HIGH CLASS DEVELOPMENT OR SMALL PRIVATE ESTATES

This property was in one family for many generations and country seats of the members of this family adjoin it. The land is exceptionally fertile, and in years past was part of the farm land of the historic Floyd Jones family.

Write for all further particulars to

SAMUEL EICHEN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.



At Plandome, L. I.
Old Colonial Homestead

3 master bedrooms, 3 baths. In fine condition. Beautiful surroundings; trees, shrubbery, &c.; sleeping porch, solarium, large living rooms; garage; near golf and yacht clubs and station; 30 minutes from Penn. R. R. Station, New York. $25,000. May rent to desirable tenant.

A. Janssen, Owner,
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A VERY BEAUTIFUL HUDSON RIVER FRONT OF 60 ACRES,

with riparian rights and private dock. Less than one hour out. Brick dwelling of 22 rooms and 7 bathrooms; not an old house needing renovation, but in every detail meeting the most exacting of present-day living standards. Highly developed grounds and wonderful trees; various outbuildings, including 3 cottages and a second house of 20 rooms with 4 baths; near express station, markets and country clubs. One of the finest estates near New York City.

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NEW ROCHELLE COLONIAL HOME

In the most exclusive pack section, ½ acre plot; house contains nine rooms, two tiled baths, open fireplaces, enclosed sun parlor, large tiled porch, gas and electricity, hot water heat; garage for two cars; will sacrifice for less than cost of construction.

PRICE, $15,000 TERMS ARRANGED.

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One of Yonkers's finest North Broadway residence properties, commanding a broad and unobstructed view of the HUDSON RIVER AND PALISADES. Not a bargain for a speculator, but a rare opportunity to obtain a home whose beauty of location and atmosphere of refinement completely satisfy the particular. Price $65,000, terms satisfactory.

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A COMPLETE SMALL ESTATE

Do you want quiet, refined surroundings? Do you love flowers, lawns and shrubs that have had years of care and attention? Are you fond of golf and tennis? We offer Colonial house, overlooking Hudson River, with an acre of ground; just a step from ninth hole and station; 12 rooms and four baths; stable and garage, now offered at 75 cents on the dollar; 45 minutes out by motor. Write for photographs or drop in Sunday at our new office, Broadway, Dobbs Ferry.

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Owner, going abroad, offers at great sacrifice complete country home. House, with 3 baths; garage, stable, gardener's quarters; several varieties fruits and berries; fine garden, 10-kind that pays; high ground; 5½ acres. Price only $28,500. Cost many thousands more. Come quickly.

EDWARD M. WEST, INC.
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THIS HOUSE PLAN

won architects' competition prize at Pasadena, California. Semi-bungalow design. Tiffany brick exterior; 3 rooms, 2 baths; large living room and hall; white enamel work; large plot. Price $18,000. Don't wait for October. Buy now before you are sorry.

EDWARD M. WEST, Inc.,
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That the man who CAN buy now, but WON'T, is asleep. Many real bargains are left with us at pre-war prices in White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale. Phone or write to us your requirements. WITHOUT WAITING.

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Modern cozy house, stucco; 8 rooms and 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights; exceptionally well built; in restricted section, near fine school and station; possession May 1. PRICE $10,500; EASY TERMS.

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OBJECTIONS ELIMINATED

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RYE

For sale, beautiful modern house, perfect condition; 12 acres highest land; gate house, garage, and all outbuildings; bargain.

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On Boston Post Road.

Modern residence, with 3½-acre land, stable, garden, fruit. Price $15,000.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

AT 1531 BENSON AVE.,

WESTCHESTER.

House of 10 rooms and bath, large porch; fruit trees and garden; 10-cent fare; to [illegible] 3 years. Furnishing at $[illegible]

Gentleman's Suburban Estate

2½ Acres

Attractive Stone Residence.

16 Rooms, 4 Baths

Real rustic setting, within 30 minutes Grand Central.

Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 142.

At New Rochelle.

An opportunity to obtain a strictly Colonial home on plot 100x154, overlooking Sound from highest point in city; near Wykagyl Country Club and New Rochelle Tennis Club; 10 large rooms, 3 baths, 3 open fireplaces, hardwood floors, gas, electricity and steam heat; built for a home, not speculation; will sacrifice on account of sickness to quick purchaser. Apply Owner, 16 Lafayette St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

DUTCH COLONIAL DWELLING

NEW ROCHELLE.

Most attractive and up-to-date 7-room house I have ever seen; large living room with fireplace; strictly modern; fine location; water view. Price $9,750. Act quickly if you want it.

Jas. D. McCann 11-13 NORTH AVE. Tel. 780 New Rochelle.

Modern Cottage For Sale

AT RYE, NEAR OAKLAND BEACH.
PRICE $9,000; MORTGAGE $5,000.
4 MASTER BEDROOMS, 2 BATHS.

CHAS. S. FAULKNER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, RYE RAILROAD STATION, RYE, N. Y.
"ALL COTTAGES FOR RENT."

BRONXVILLE

12 Room residence; large grounds, near station; all improvements; also fruit trees and vegetable garden, [illegible] and shady.

Telephone 1472 Chelsea, or 308 J Bronxville.

SCARSDALE

For sale, adjoining Quaker Ridge golf links, handsome modern Georgian brick homestead, substantially built, perfect condition; large grounds.

Complete List Sale or Rent.

STEWART C. SCHENCK, 51 EAST 42D ST.
Tel. Sunday, 468 Rye. Murray Hill 2992.

THIS IS GOOD FULL VALUE

Charming house, hollow tile stucco, eight rooms; artistically finished and decorated; [illegible]; garage; large plot prettily planted; [illegible] and surroundings; 35 minutes Grand Central, near station; $16,000;

Would you be interested in a real California

BUNGALOW

in a real bungalow colony, such as you have seen in California?

WE HAVE HAD SO MANY INQUIRIES for bungalows that we now have under consideration the creating of such a colony on a part of our land near the Broadway station, Flushing.

IF WE DO THIS, we will do it RIGHT, but, before deciding, we want to know how large the demand really is.

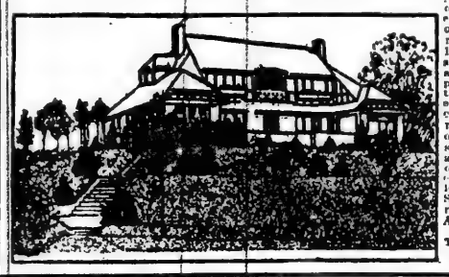
IF WE CAN MAKE CONTRACTS for at least 20 bungalows, we will set aside not less than 20 acres as a strictly bungalow colony, in which no other type of construction will be permitted.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE, who now live in apartments, want to have the easy housekeeping advantages of an apartment, but want to live in the country, and, of course, a bungalow is simply an apartment in the country. If we can build 20 of these bungalows at the same time, we can bring the cost down to nearly the pre-war cost of a single bungalow.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED, and are prepared to make a cash payment of not less than $2,000 and annual payments amounting to not less than $1,200 a year, including interest, write us for full particulars.

Rickert-Brown Realty Co.
Tel. 1190 Murray Hill 52 VANDERBILT AVE

For Sale—HANDSOME RESIDENCE—North Shore
PLANDOME ESTATES, Plandome, L. I.



New English design, on acre plot, hilltop; exceptional view; overlooking surrounding country; 11 rooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters; solarium, sleeping porch; screened throughout; all modern improvements; completely decorated and ready for occupancy; close to station, near golf and boat clubs and only 50 minutes by express train service to Herald Square; terms to right party.

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Long Island
16 minutes from Penn. Station

The Kew Gardens Construction Co., Inc.,

BUILDS HOUSES

Purchasers of plots, at Kew Gardens, profit by our quantity buying, cost saving and personal supervision in the erection of a residence.

A number of original plans prepared for us by Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker are now available for those desiring homes at Kew Gardens—the one place to buy and build.

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THE HOUSE THAT Jack Jones Built

Is the title of a story of a young couple who acquired an attractive new home which was built for them with a small cash payment, the balance on a monthly basis. The method is made very clear.

There is many a Jack Jones in New York City this Sunday morning who would like to be freed from a position of [illegible] or to his private penitentiary and from the landlord. Who says: "20% more rent or move."

Send for the pamphlet containing this story. If you like the idea and will establish your sincerity and integrity we will help you to do what Jack did.

ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
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12 East 44th St.

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LARCHMONT GARDENS

We offer many exceptional bargains in modern houses ranging from $6,500 upward.

Why not build your home now?

Many homeseekers are now buying plots in desirable districts and planning the construction of their homes before prices increase. Larchmont Gardens is one of the most attractive residential parks near New York City in the exclusive residential zone near Larchmont.

Branch office at the property.

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Specialists in Suburban and Country Properties

Larchmont Centre ON-THE-SOUND

Sound side of R.R., with sewers, water, gas, &c. Fine trees, restrictions, short walk station, Sound, school, &c. The time to purchase a plot is now. Let us build a house according to your ideas, which can be paid like rent; $500 cash will put you in your house.

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familiar with properties in Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains, and vicinity, good opportunity for a high-class man.

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NEW ROCHELLE.

Owner leaving town will sacrifice 9 room house, 3 bedrooms; very prettily arranged interior; open fireplace in dining room; enclosed porch, screens and awnings; one acre of ground; fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees; THIS IS A REAL CHANCE TO GET A HOME. TERMS ARRANGED.

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House for Sale, Pleasantville

Plot 75x150; house, nearly new, containing living room, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen, three bedrooms and bath; hardwood floors; hot water heat; five minutes from school, ten minutes from station; price $6,300 easy terms.

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Country Residences, Fine Estates, Gentlemen's Farms, Choice Acreage.

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FINE WATER FRONT ESTATE

Near Larchmont; directly on Sound; excellent bathing beach; good anchorage; long wide covered pier. Spacious, elegant, appealing house; eleven master's rooms with 8 baths; ample servants' quarters; prime maintenance, cottage, greenhouses, city water. This is a property of the first class, without a flaw, at right price. Photos.

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A real home. Owner unable to occupy residence on account of business offers house, 1st story field stone, second story shingle; contains all improvements, two fireplaces; house modern in every respect; built by separate contracts so as to get best workmanship. Price $16,000. Easy terms.

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below value; 11 rooms expensively decorated, 3 baths, every conceivable convenience, solarium; sun parlor, sleeping porch, piazzas; 3 car garage, barns, servants' living quarters; beautiful grounds; magnificent view; all city improvements, including sewers, gas, and electricity; only 30 minutes out. Photos, particulars, L. H. Tasker, Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 4500.

Perfect Mt. Vernon Home,

Nine rooms, 2 baths, every modern improvement; faces south; restricted section; 3 minutes to Columbus Av. Station; built by day's work 5 years ago; 32 trees; garage; 104 ft. plot; would cost $[illegible] to reproduce; if sold today $[illegible]; Phone [illegible]

MONTCLAIR

On the Mountainside and Near New York

FOR SALE

$22,500. Residence containing 11 rooms and 3 bathrooms, steam heat, garage, situated near station, school and club.

$33,000. Brick and hollow tile residence, 14 rooms, 4 bathrooms, billiard room, large grounds, garage for 3 cars.

$45,000. Handsome mountainside residence, brick frame construction, 12 rooms, 4 bathrooms, handsomely decorated, thoroughly established location.

$50,000. Colonial residence designed by McKim, Mead and White, 12 rooms, 4 bathrooms, large grounds, beautiful shrubbery, location convenient to Lackawanna Terminal.

The properties described above are private residences occupied by owners and will bear thorough inspection.

FOR RENT

$1,400. 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms, garage, near station and school.

$3,000. Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, garage.

$4,000. Mountainside residence, 14 rooms, 4 bathrooms, lawns, garden, garage for 3 cars.

TO STRANGERS: We advise renting and learning conditions. The so-called "Bargains," "Sacrifices," "Given Away" and the numerous alluring catch phrases as applied to MONTCLAIR properties are misleading. For information about Montclair property consult

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers. Offices opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE

Overlooking New York City

AT MONTCLAIR

Located at an elevation of 625 feet, magnificent outlook. Owner's beautiful home containing 8 master sleeping rooms, 5 bathrooms, ample service accommodations, large palm room with open fireplace, billiard room. Main rooms hung in imported silk; exceptional decorations and lighting fixtures; 2 acres beautiful grounds. Offered at a price which would only cover the cost of reproducing the residence alone. Very exceptional opportunity. Those wishing to purchase a thoroughly complete, high-class, country home should telephone at once for appointment to inspect or see photographs.

FRANK HUGHES TAYLOR CO.
Specialists in Montclair Properties and Choice Country Estates.
AT LACKAWANNA TERMINAL MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE ESTATES

BUILDERS!

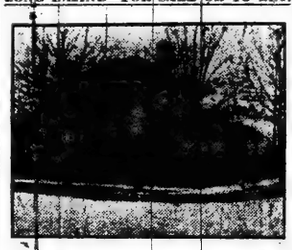
Houses in our developments are almost sold out. The demand in the Fall will probably be unprecedented.

Ask for our proposition. It will interest you. Send for our booklets.

Scarsdale Estates
Robert E. Farley, Pres.,
12 E. 44th St., N. Y., and Depot Square, White Plains.



LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



GREAT NECK KENSINGTON

Stucco and hollow tile, ten rooms, three baths, gas, electric, sewer and city water, hot water heat; one car garage.

All in first-class condition.

Immediate occupancy. Price $33,000.

KEHOE & GILLIAR, or Phone Great Neck One.

BRONXVILLE

New Colonial of

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

Near Gramatan, Country Club and Station; plot 75x145. Garage.

Ready for Occupancy May 1st

Burke Stone Inc. Bronxville, N. Y. Phone 142.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Great Neck

THREE CORNER PLOTS, 100 to 300 feet frontage, in Kensington, just inside the main entrance gates, only unimproved corners in that section.

Will subordinate one-half of purchase price and furnish BUILDING and PERMANENT LOANS to responsible purchasers.

Rickert Realty Co.
52 Vanderbilt Ave.
Tel. Murray Hill 1190.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

If you have thought of a country house after the war, but have hesitated on account of the high cost of building, we can offer you a property of 150 acres near Babylon, extending from the main road to the railroad, with attractive lake; fine old trees and woods, at a price more than offsetting the increased cost of building.

THE PRICE, $230 AN ACRE, IS LESS THAN ASKED FOR ROUGH OR INLAND FARMED PROPERTY. Apply

JEREMIAH ROBBINS
Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22 Babylon.

CIDER MILL FARM.

Fifty acres with long road frontage on the east side of the Green Lawn, Dix Hills Road, quarter mile north of Jericho Turnpike, adjoining estate of Charles Doscher, Esq.; 12 acres of rich farm land, apple trees, grapes, and old-fashioned flowering shrubs about the 14-room farmhouse and barns. 38 acres of high oak wood land, with long views over surrounding estates, making interesting building site. For price and terms address Henry W. Warner, 15 Wall St., New York.

Bayshore and Brightwaters

Furnished cottages, $300 to $5,000. Illustrated Catalogue showing photos of Cottages.

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Delightful Country Home For Sale or To Rent

At Quogue, L. I.; 20 acres; 1,200 feet water front; Shinnecock Bay; large house, furnished; modern plumbing; spacious verandas; open fireplaces; large garage, stable, boathouse; golfing; price and terms on application. Apply GEO. A. PEAK, 9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Three beautiful lots on Kilborn Road, near station.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N.Y.

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Five bedrooms, garage, near station. A Real Bargain. Price $8,000.

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PORT WASHINGTON.

For real bargains, country homes, estates, water fronts, cottages.

FRANK B. SMITH.

Port Washington Estates

On Manhasset Bay.

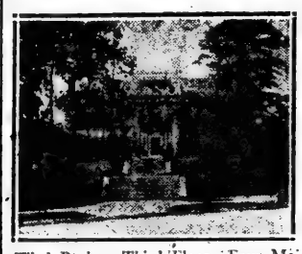
All improvements; fine trees; water front. Plot 100x150. Price $2,000.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Kew Gardens House

Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage; price $[illegible]

Distinctive Seashore Home



One of the show places of the Jersey Coast. On Deal Lake, within easy walking distance of the Ocean Beaches of Deal, Allenhurst, Asbury Park. The House, of hollowtile, stuccoed, green tile roof. On entering—A Living Room, 40' x 25' of impressive character. Lounge and Dining Room adjoining, two massive open fireplaces, Sun Parlor and Breakfast porch; Maids' Dining Room, Refrigerator Room, Kitchen, Butler's Pantry, Laundry Basement. Fully equipped Billiard Room. Second Floor—Four large Master's Bedrooms, three Tiled Baths. Third Floor—Four Maids' Bedrooms and Bath. The furnishings of the house are of rare and exceptional taste, rich in harmonizing blendings with wall coverings and draperies. An acre of ground, on which growing in profusion are beautiful shade and evergreen trees, shrubbery and flowers in variety. A Tennis Court. Four car garage with chauffeur's quarters. Boat House, with motor launch, on the edge of the lake. The ideal property is offered with furnishings complete at an attractive price, below its original cost of $125,000.

JOHN D. MINER, *Specialist in Jersey Coast Properties*
165 Broadway, New York City Telephone 327 Cortlandt

"OVER $105,000 FOR IMPROVEMENTS"

That amount has been spent on Withinton Estate within the last four years. This ideal country home is 47 miles from New York on the Lincoln Highway, and 3 miles from Princeton, N. J. There are 142 acres of fertile farm land in cultivation. The Estate also includes a charming and spacious stone dwelling, modern fireproof garage, greenhouses, hot-beds, gardens, lawns, stables, and complete farm buildings, including cottages for employees. Pure sprihg water is pumped by electricity to all buildings.

The Estate is complete in every respect, containing everything that could add to the comfort of the house, beauty of the grounds, and efficiency of the farm. It may now be purchased for less than the actual amount spent for improvements.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS
Jos. Garneau Co., 19 West 24th Street, New York City.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY!

DEAL BEACH, NEW JERSEY

ON OCEAN AVENUE, Corner plot, 150x350 (1¾ acres). Fine Residence, 19 rooms, 4 baths; every improvement. Garage for 3 cars and 3 room apartment. Fine grounds, shrubbery and trees. Price $40,000, but owners must sell before May 1 to close estate and are open to any reasonable offer. May rent.

WILLIAM J. MOCK,
New Jersey Coast Properties,
No. 1 West 34th St., N. Y. No. 2295—Greeley.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Must Be Sold at Once by Executor's Order

SPLENDID WATER FRONT ESTATE
On Long Island Sound

Must sacrifice. Easy terms. Estate consists of most desirable all-year residence, only 10 minutes to station and 25 minutes to Pennsylvania Terminal, with two and one-half acres of fine ground, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; garage, greenhouses, stable and outbuildings; also 150 feet water front, bathhouses and bathing beach, private dock and landing; deep anchorage; protected harbor. Immediate possession, full particulars and photograph. Price $[illegible]

W. H. Bleecker, 156 B'way, N. Y.
E. P. Roe, Whitestone, L. I.

100-ACRE ESTATE

Attractive country home and farm combined; about 75 acres of cultivated land; fine trout stream, pond, ornamental trees, woods, substantial house of eighteen rooms, numerous outbuildings; well adapted for a Golf Club or Stock Farm.

MUST SELL TO CLOSE AN ESTATE FOR $50,000; HALF CASH. Apply

JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22 Babylon

Eltingville Shore

The Garden Spot of the South Side.

Lots, Plots and Houses
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

Private Bathing Beach.

Visit the property or send for circular to Eltingville Shore Co., Inc., 170 Broadway, New York City.

SACRIFICE!

One of the most attractive and beautifully situated residences, between Woodmere and Hewlett, L. I., overlooking the Bay; about 2½ acres ground, beautiful shrubs, trees, and flowers, vegetable garden, hotbeds, tennis court, windmill; 12-room modern dwelling, three baths; large garage, chauffeur's quarters; number of chicken houses; terms to suit; seen by appointment. Write for full particulars. H. Goldschmidt, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Long Island Country Estate and Farm.

Gentleman's country estate and farm; large modern residence, all improvements; near railroad station; ¾ mile fine sandy shore front on bay; beautiful grounds, shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; also farmhouse, barns, garage, &c.; 50 acres producing farm land; cranberry marsh; a self-supporting proposition; an unusual bargain; terms to suit purchaser. Ingalls Bros., Suffolk Co. Trust Co. Bldg., Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.

WESTBURY—An exceptional 50-acre estate, high land, handsome 25-room residence, landscaped grounds, complete set of outbuildings, large road frontage.

ROSLYN—A very desirable 10-acre estate, artistic 20-room residence, fine grounds, all necessary outbuildings.

F. W. P. BRUNIG, Inc.
Tel. 2202 Cortlandt. 30 Church St., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH SEA CLIFF, Long Island, adjacent Engineers and North Shore Country Clubs, summer and winter dwelling, practically new, in restricted section, three bedrooms and bath, two servant rooms and bath, butler's pantry, enclosed porch, hot water heat, gas, electricity; two car garage, lot 235x180, on macadam road, $18,000, furnished or unfurnished. Owner leaving Florida. Box 567, Sea Cliff. Telephone Glen Cove 199.

FURNISHED HOUSES

OF THE BETTER CLASS FOR RENT

CONSULT

ADLEY DEMSTER

$500 to $5,000

On the Water

Bay Shore, L. I.

Phone Bay Shore—302

GREAT NECK.

Colonial House, 8 rooms and bath, beautiful surroundings, within 5 minutes' walk of the station.

Price $12,500. Bargain.

FREDERICK C. FRANKE.
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WIDOW FORCED TO SELL

her brand new home, beautifully decorated, for $5,500; 6 rooms, bath; all improvements and steam heat; polished floors; new shades and screens; garage; nice plot. Box 37, Hempstead, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale.

Sea Cliff residence for sale; centrally located; house 13 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; large garage; plot ¾ acre; fruit and shade trees; price reasonable; terms to suit. Address A 701 Times Downtown.

Kew Gardens House

Twelve rooms, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; every convenience; corner plot; price $27,500.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

DOUGLAS MANOR BARGAIN

Lots on Water Front

In Best Section.

No reasonable offer refused.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

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LONG ISLAND CITY

4,000 FEET FRONTAGE, equal to twenty city block fronts, FREE AND CLEAR, close to Broadway and Grand Avenue subway stations.

ALSO, 1,250 LOTS, between Delmars Avenue express station and new East River waterfront park; 15 minutes from Grand Central subway station. Will subordinate FULL PURCHASE PRICE to responsible builders.

BROKERS PROTECTED.

Rickert Realty Co.
52 Vanderbilt Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 1190.

Sacrifice Sale Waterfront Estate

100 acres cleared and [illegible] rolling land, with [illegible] Long Island Sound; [illegible] concrete and steel, stucco [illegible] interior trim and [illegible] Living room 44x18, dining [illegible] 6 master bedrooms, 3 to [illegible] vants' rooms and bath. Entire [illegible] rooms and bath. Entire property can be purchased for less than cost of construction of house.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.
1 W. 34th St., N. Y. Greeley 2295

An Unusual Opportunity

Owing to financial reverses this attractive country home and farm of [illegible] acres must be sacrificed; 14-room modern dwelling house, 9 rooms, bath, heat, lighting; large poultry houses, [illegible] great abundance of fruit, such as [illegible] chard, plums, cherries, [illegible] asparagus, strawberries, raspberries, [illegible] water supply. Assess $[illegible] Apply at once to

THEO. S. HALL, 42 W. 34TH ST., N. Y. C.

RARE BARGAIN

Owner, whose business [illegible] offers for sale at much [illegible] attractive brick Colonial home at [illegible] City. Thoroughly modern; [illegible] for owner, every detail [illegible] master's bedrooms, three baths [illegible] servants' quarters, with bath; [illegible] grounds and gardens; [illegible] garage with four-room apartment above. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Telephone 7061 M.

Furnished Cottages and Country Homes

Bay Shore & Brightwaters

JOHN J. GIBSON,
BAY SHORE, L. I. PHONE 70

SOUTHAMPTON BARGAIN

¾ MILE WATER FRONTAGE

Beautiful Southampton, 46 acres, excellent road, good elevation, mostly cleared, fertile, 7 acres grove; fine bathing beach; buildings; near golf links; high-class section.

$10,000—WORTH DOUBLE.

WILLIAM A. EHRGOTT, JR.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

BALDWIN, L. I., pleasant house, seven rooms, bath, sun parlor, screened porch, gas, electricity, open fireplace; plot 50x240; fruit and shade trees; 10 min. from station, 50 min. from New York. Immediate possession. Quick buyer wanted. Phone 1350-J Bedford. Address 526 Macon St., Brooklyn.

Garden City

NEW HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

Lot 100x100.

Phone Garden City 864, mornings only.

Bungalow at Huntington.

Corner plot, 172 feet front; modern house, with garage; six large rooms; electric light, hot water heating; 1¾ mile from R. R. Station, trolley passes corner; all improvements; easy terms. MacMulkin, 665 West 177th St. Phone 2881 St. Nicholas.

FOR SALE

At Great Neck

English Manor House, 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage; acre of ground; near water. Immediate possession; $24,000.

Owner, Box 57, Great Neck, L. I.

AMITYVILLE,

COMMUTER'S MODERN HOME, EIGHT ROOMS, BATH, DEN; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; LARGE BARN OR GARAGE; POULTRY HOUSE; GARDEN; PLOT 75x235. $6,000. WILLMARTH, ROOSEVELT, L. I.

GARDEN CITY

Beautiful home, nearly new; Aymar Embury, architect; ten rooms, three baths; garage; attractive grounds; for sale; bargain.

GAGE E. TARBELL,
320 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

SMALL FARM BARGAIN

At Huntington, L. I., Jericho Turnpike, full 4-acre; 3 minutes of trolley; [illegible] bungalow; all improvements; living room, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, [illegible] garage. This is one of the cheapest homes on the North Shore. Price $3,250. Apply A. L. Field, Huntington, N. Y.

Flushing House

Four bedrooms, 2 baths, garage and garden, in best section, near station. Price $10,000.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

GREAT NECK

4-acre Building Site, in finest residential section; wonderful water view; close to station and bathing beach.

J. G. WOLF, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

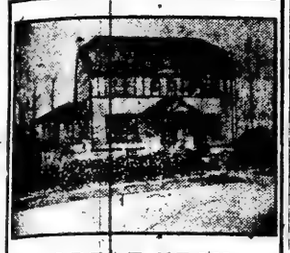
VERY ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOME.

Eight rooms, tile bath, hardwood floors; only 20 minutes to N. Y. Garage, [illegible] shade trees and shrubbery. $2,000 less than cost for quick sale.

[illegible] GILDERSLEEVE,

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



GREAT NECK

Stucco House, eight rooms, two baths, gas, electricity, sewer, city water. All in good condition. Immediate occupancy. Ten minutes from station.

PRICE $16,000.

KEHOE & GILLIAR,
or
Phone Great Neck One.

MAGNIFICENT
WATER FRONT PLOTS
Nassau Point, on Peconic Bay

[illegible] overlooking high-class [illegible] near New York [illegible] and club sites. [illegible] acres of beautiful rolling [illegible] subdivided with a superb [illegible] sand beach on a [illegible] 2½ miles long [illegible] dividing Little [illegible] Great Peconic Bay [illegible] New York. Plots [illegible] acres at prices [illegible] opportunity for quick action.

NASSAU POINT
CLUB PROPERTIES, INC.
[illegible] BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE MAIN 8371-8372.

LITTLE NECK HILLS
LONG ISLAND

Small and large Plots and Acreage

30 [illegible] Pennsylvania Long Island. [illegible] Electric train service. New York [illegible] schools, churches, stores and [illegible] adjacent to property.

[illegible]
220 Bway., New York City. Cort. 3262.
Little Neck Office, Jackson Ave. and Railroad Station, Bayside 2891.

A BAYSIDE HOME

In order to quickly settle an estate, modern [illegible] house, newly decorated throughout, ready for the [illegible] of quiet society people. Situated on the [illegible] of Bayside, L. I., [illegible] minutes' walk from L. I. R. R. station, will accommodate [illegible] fashionable [illegible] family. Less than present [illegible] Estate of H. W. Sloat, 2,041 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON THE
North Shore of Long Island

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

[illegible] acres, [illegible] of [illegible] 22 minutes from [illegible] Station. Modern [illegible] house, [illegible] Spanish [illegible] 11 rooms, 3 baths and shower [illegible] same construction [illegible] can be occupied for $25,000, less than [illegible] for [illegible] particulars apply L-167.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave., New York.

BAY SHORE
BRIGHTWATERS AND ISLIP

Furnished cottage, 14 rooms, 3 baths; [illegible] garage; shade and [illegible] boat location; great [illegible] cost adding free

Other Cottages, $300 to $7,000

Phone 85-J Bay Shore.
E. K. CORNELLE CO.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING.

$13,000 Proposition for $8,500

[illegible] house, concrete [illegible] foundation, [illegible] two finished stories, [illegible] tiled bath, [illegible] two-story front [illegible] schools, trolleys, [illegible] cars; [illegible] to city. [illegible] Terms [illegible] Long Island.

Shore Front Estate for Sale.

[illegible] Bay, finest [illegible] 8 acres of [illegible] attractive 12 room [illegible] high-class water [illegible] Bay section [illegible]

THEO. S. HULL, [illegible] W. 40TH ST., N. Y. C.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WE HAVE IT.
JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

[illegible] for the [illegible] Venice of New Jersey [illegible] $2,500 to $100,000 [illegible] for sale, price [illegible] cash [illegible] Lots from $300 [illegible] for an all-year home in the State. For information, write

REALTY DEPARTMENT,
CRANFORD TRUST COMPANY,
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CHARMING OPPORTUNITY HERE

Beach [illegible] Summit. Beautiful land on [illegible] Spacious modern house, [illegible] delightful living [illegible] porch, [illegible] 3 baths, billiard [illegible] servants' quarters. Artesian [illegible] chauffeur's, man's quarters, barn, henhouse, all to match. Large quantity [illegible] garden; 2 acres lawn. Seven [illegible] minutes Summit, seven minutes [illegible] station. Beautiful property, [illegible] sacrifice price, $20,000.

ALLABOUGH & SON Now 135 Broadway. Phone 4069 Cort.

A DEFENSELESS HOME

is one with unlimited title. Is your home safeguarded? We are specialists in Bergen and Rockland Counties Real Estate Titles. Write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages make savings safe.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
Send 25c for Bergen County Road Map.

House and Garage, $5,300

25 Harbert Place, Rutherford, N. J. House has six rooms and bath, steam heat, electric lights and all improvements; dining room, beamed ceiling with electric lights on beams as well as [illegible] fixtures; living room white enamel; three [illegible] rooms on second floor; attic unfinished [illegible] 45x100.

$750 down [illegible] $40.00 per month.

Apply owner, 262 Wood Street, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Fine suburban residence, most select and central locality, 17 rooms, including living room, library, 5 masters' bedrooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, electricity, hardwood floors; two-car garage with man's rooms; large lot.

HARVEY B. LINBARGER, 197 North Av., Opp. depot, Plainfield, N. J.

The Oranges

Exclusive list
HOUSES
APARTMENTS
FOR SALE, RENT or EXCHANGE.
Prices and terms to suit.

C. H. STIGER, Cor. Brick Church Station, EAST ORANGE, N. J.

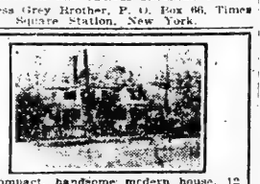
CRANFORD, N. J.

Several beautiful homes in best section of town on satisfactory terms to buyer. H. F. Droescher, 302 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J., or 79 Warren St., N. Y.



Healthful Mountain Air. Established, Select Community. 800 Feet Elevation. Two Picturesque Lakes. 375 Homes. Golf and Country Clubs. Ideal Climate for Year-Round Living. Finest Express Service. Easy Communication to New York City.
ONE OF TWENTY EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.
Prices from $7,000 to $15,000. Call at New York Office to inspect photographs and detailed plans.
Plot 100x152 Feet.
Plot 100x120 Feet.
Price $5,000. Little Cash. Balance on Very Easy Terms.
A charming 10 room home, with two tiled baths. A huge old fashioned open fireplace, comfortable, wide verandas and big sleeping balcony are features; everything modern and new—electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; all conveniences. Compare with any $14,000 house anywhere. Photos of this and other houses on request at the office of
MOUNTAIN LAKES, Inc.,
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The most dignified, spacious, leisurely neighborhood in this famous suburban town.
Address Grey Brother, P. O. Box 66, Times Square Station, New York.



Compact, handsome modern house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, &c.; finest hot water heating; new, expensive decorations, new parquet floors; plot 200x201; exceptional shrubbery, trees, brook; half mile centre (train 24), over 30,000 population, 45 minutes New York. Truly an unusual opportunity, as $30,000 was once refused. Few such homes on market. Mortgage $10,000, will accept $10,000 cash.
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



At Montclair

YOU CAN BUY FOR
$35,000 THIS HOUSE
WITH

2 Living Rooms, Library, Dining Room, Kitchen, Sun Porch	On the FIRST FLOOR
5 Bed Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms	On the SECOND FLOOR
4 Bed Rooms, Bath Room, Store Room, Attic	On the THIRD FLOOR
Laundry, Toilet	UNDER THE ROOF. In the BASEMENT
2 Acres of Land, Tennis Court, Rose Garden, The finest Copper Beech in the State, 2 Wonderful Japanese Maples, 2 Gorgeous Pink Dogwoods, 3 Old Oaks, A primeval Pine, Honeysuckle, Clematis, Shrubs, Hardy Perennials Galore	OUT-OF-DOORS

Homes for sale—All prices. Every facility to investigate.

Frank H. Taylor
Note First Name
Over 32 years opp. Brick Church Sta.
East Orange, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Country Home of Rare Charm and Beauty

Offered at Private Sale.

Comprises over 4 acres of splendidly cultivated grounds, ornamental, table and tea gardens and shady lawns. Entire property is attractively hedged and fenced. Noteworthy features are excellence of location, elevation, view, privacy and protected environment, express service (50 trains daily), 20 miles from city. House contains 25 rooms and 5 baths, has every improvement, including Otis passenger elevator in absolute repair and ready for immediate occupancy. There is a gardner's cottage, stable-garage with accommodations for chauffeur, carriage house and green house. A series of photographs at our city office give some idea of the attractiveness of this property. For further information address

420 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman,
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 685.

All the Oranges

Healthiest Suburb in America

$18,500 Elegant Dutch Colonial, red tile roof, 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths, centre hall, large living room, open fireplace; lot 100x200; heated garage, restricted location.

$15,000 Finest location in town. English Colonial, 12 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, electricity, hardwood. Bargain to close an estate.

Homes for sale—All prices. Every facility to investigate.

Frank H. Taylor
Note First Name
Over 32 years opp. Brick Church Sta.
East Orange, N. J.

Red Bank, N. J.

Will rent or sell, beautiful 13-room home on Shrewsbury River, only 5 minutes from station. House has all modern improvements, on plot 90x400. Terms reasonable. Apply Room 525, 42 Broadway, New York.

BEAUTIFUL HOME AT BARGAIN

Charmingly planned brick semi-bungalow, built of best work prior rise in cost; quality prevails throughout, hardwood trim, fine fixtures, steam heat, gas kitchen; many extras; huge fireplace, corner plot, 100x150 (or larger); ideal location, living room 18x22, library, 3 bedrooms (one for billiard room), 2 bath rooms, beautiful decorations, immense porches, quantity shrubbery, garage; in addition, excellent express service, finest town and city location; Lackawanna Railroad station; will deliver this property.

ALLABOUGH & SON Now 135 Broadway. Phone 4069 Cort.

Client Is Willing to Lose $2,500

on a $25,000 property and sell for $22,500. House is thoroughly modern, has 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, large palm room, with tiled floor; double sleeping porch, 7 bedrooms; ground comprises an acre, beautifully planted with roses, gardens, shrubbery, &c.; two-car garage, with chauffeur's quarters. A home to purchaser will regret buying.

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N.J.

FACTORY FOR SALE or TO LET

Modern five story and basement; mill construction; 28,500 square feet; two freight elevators. Also three-story and basement storehouse, 10,400 square feet, with freight elevator. Power house, garage, sheds, &c. Plot extends entirely through block. Freight yard and passenger station opposite plant. In heart of Newark. Address American Oil and Supply Co., 82 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J., or any broker.

• For Sale or To Let
At Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey
16-Room Boarding House

Accommodations for 25 guests. Completely furnished. 130 feet of water front. Steamer docks and bathing. Established 30 years. Sell for half value on easy terms or rent to party wishing to run summer boarding house. Apply

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SEABRIGHT, RUMSON ROAD, MONMOUTH BEACH, Highlands, Long Branch, Elberon, Deal and Allenhurst, N. J.
EDWARD PANNACI, Real Estate,
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RENTING PRICE FROM $400 TO $7,500.
HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, ESTATES and GENTLEMEN'S FARMS A SPECIALTY.

FARM FOR REAL PROFIT

880 acres. Great farm opportunity. Will sell at surprising sacrifice. Somerset County, 45 miles New York; state road; 290 acres tillable; very well watered; main house, 15 rooms; large outbuildings; farmer's house 13 rooms; beautiful pasture meadow; first-class land, highly maintained; delightful district; no mosquitoes; includes all horses, cows, hogs. $1,600; tractor and very complete machinery and implements for $37,000. Best going proposition. Don't delay.

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MONTCLAIR

$11,000 Charming Colonial residence; exclusive location; very convenient; large living room, dining room, buttery, kitchen, solarium, 5 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, oak floors; all interior woodwork old ivory finish. Seen by appointment. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna. (Phone Montclair 4616.)

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Attractive suburban residence, 3 minutes to commuting depot; 10 rooms, hot-water heat; electricity and gas; hardwood trim and floors; large piazza and garage; grounds 100x250 feet; fruit; gardens; shade, lawns, shrubbery, and brook.

HARVEY B. LINBARGER,
197 North Av., Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE.

Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J. — Four-story brick store and apartment dwelling, steam heated, all improvements. Price $31,000. Rents $3,528; mortgage $12,500. Cash required $7,500. Will take second mortgage. Apply O. D. Lauckner, 68-70 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

At Netherwood, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Gentleman's suburban home, 14 rooms, 3 baths; 2½ acres of lawn, old shade trees; high elevation; garage, &c. Particulars of E. H. Hill, 8 and 9 Bridge St., New York. Phone Chickering [illegible]

ROOMING HOUSE BARGAIN

Chautauqua Point, Chautauqua Lake, N.Y.
SUMMER RESORT

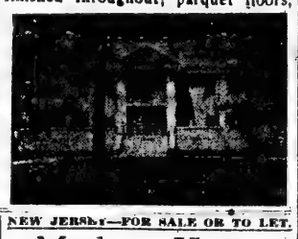
$2,500.00—13-room house with all furniture and equipment. Frame house newly painted and a most beautiful and attractive location. You can clear $500 a season and have a very pleasant time yourself. Act quickly.

CHAS. C. WESLEY,
Room 103 Magee Building
336 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLD VIRGINIA HOME IN THE JERSEY HILLS

$8,500 on easy terms and $9,000 first mortgage buys it.

Thirteen big rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping porch, big open fireplaces, large concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, old ivory and mahogany trim; fine tree covered grounds and lawn; exclusively residential neighborhood; very convenient to ex. sta. on D., L. & W. R. R.; fine commuting service to N. Y. City; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or 'phone Apartment 2-H, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City. Telephone 6634 Audubon.



NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Morristown, N. J.

One of the Most Attractive Homes in the City. 1½ acres.

OFFERED FOR SALE BY

Morristown Trust Co., Trustee.

Real Dutch Colonial House

Photos

(interior, exterior) upon application of

Principal to Owner

Bergen County, N. J.

19 miles from Jersey City, on paved State highway; 3 squares to station; 2 miles to Golf Club; every modern improvement; 15,000 to 30,000 feet ground, as desired; beautiful location; 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, 16 closets; $5,000 cash. $5,000 salable securities, (if desired.) $2,500 mortgage.

W. E. DE BAUN,
36 Elysian Av., Nyack, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR

A trio of offerings, unduplicated in their respective class.

$7,000 Colonial residence, large living room (fireplace), dining room, large screened porch, kitchen, 4 bedrooms (all large); bath and storage. Steam heat, electric light, all modern appointments. Lot 60x180.

$12,000 Dutch Colonial, in fine residential section; large living room, dining room, hall, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths. Lot 60x180.

$19,500 Brick & frame Colonial, in best residential section, commanding magnificent views; large living room (fireplace), dining room, pantries, kitchen, 5 sleeping rooms, 4 baths (2 tiled), sun porch; large lot; 2 car garage.

H. S. CONNOLLY & CO.,
Opp. Lackawanna Station. Phone 147 Mtc.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY HOMES—$500 CASH

Balance monthly payments less than rent, buys beautiful, new suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; be commutation; on plot 40x125; six rooms and bath, finished with hardwood trim, mahogany doors, white enameled woodwork, parquet floors, steam heat, beautifully decorated; up-to-date fixtures; large porch; streets paved, sewers, gas and electricity; plenty of space for garage and a garden; 70 trains daily. Built 20.

ONLY 3 LEFT AT $5,200.

AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS,
26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. Phone Cortlandt 894.

WESTFIELD, N. J.

For Sale.—14-room house, 3 baths; a most complete country home, situated on the top of the mountain between Westfield and Summit, 19 miles from New York; elevation 500 feet; beautiful scenery; near lake on which there is boating and fishing; excellent place for sanitarium or Summer hotel; 2 acres; independent gas plant, complete pneumatic water system and artesian well, ice house, telephone, free mail delivery; barn, 30x30, hen house 12x70. Terms and price upon application. H. R. Welch, 214 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

$45,000 Hillside House

Owner's beautiful residence, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 7 sleeping rooms, living room 35x22 feet, palm room and sleeping porch; ground 135x400 feet; many shade trees and flowers; garage; near Lackawanna Terminal.

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N.J.

Rumson Road, Sea Bright and Shrewsbury River Front

Furnished Cottages
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Illustrated booklet H on request.
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ALLENHURST, DEAL AND ASBURY PARK.

Modern Cottages for Rent and Sale.

T. FRANK APPLEBY, COMP.
ASBURY PARK—OFFICES—ALLENHURST.
Phone Asbury 2.

FOR SALE.
CEDAR GROVE, N. J.

Seven-room house, all improvements; commuting distance from New York on Greenwood Lake Division of Erie, Caldwell Branch; lot 100x150; garage; fruit trees, &c.; fine location, on hill; five minutes from station; price $5,400; can be secured with small cash outlay. M. R. Berder, Cedar Grove, N. J.

WEST ORANGE, N. J.

On mountainside, overlooking Golf Course and grounds of Essex County Country Club, high-class modern residence, every convenience. Over 3 acres. Offered for immediate sale at $90,000. Might rent.

Edw. P. Hamilton & Co., 96 B'way
And Opposite Orange, N. J., Station.

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.
Let us send you Booklet "T."
P. C. BROWN, SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

ON THE PALISADES

Two acres, 8-room modern house, all improvements; barn, garage; 8 minutes to Englewood, N. J., station. Apply for price and details, Box 479, Englewood, N. J.

FOR SALE

Three lots, Bellsferry Road, Fairview, N. J. Price $1,000. Mortgage $1,000, cash [illegible] Apply to owner, 6 [illegible] Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

JERSEYCOAST

Furnished Summer Homes
FOR SALE OR RENT
Rumson, Shrewsbury,
Deal, Allenhurst, Spring Lake.
JOHN D. MINER,
165 Broadway, N. Y. 327 Cort.
Local Office, Spring Lake, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

For rent, option purchase, high-class all-year country gentleman's residence 35 minutes New York, 5 minutes station, acre lawn; abundant shrubs, shade and fruit trees; tennis court; garage, chicken house, horse and cow stables; separate cottage containing billiard room, shower, Summer kitchen, servants' quarters, dairy. Rentable to responsible party. Brokers protected. S. D. Oppenheim, 229 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 1942.

West End, N. J. Block from "Shadow Lawn," occupied by President Wilson; five minutes to depot and ocean, beautiful house, extra well built; three story and basement, 20 rooms, 4 baths, billiard room; 200 feet of wide veranda; large stable and garage, seven rooms and bath above; corner plot, 250x300; beautiful grounds, lawn, trees; cost $50,000; owner will sacrifice for cash; might exchange with some cash. See it, buy it. Rent it for this season. Ideal in every way.

FERGUSON & CO., ASBURY PARK, N. J.

MADISON.—Six houses sold; five remain. Selling fast because best suburban values on market. Superior construction; unimpeachable location, neighborhood; 400 ft. elevation; large plots; six to nine rooms, every best improvement; two baths; $6,000 to $10,500. Possession. Photos here. In each instance much under value. Madison is high class residential town, 6,000 population; less than hour Manhattan. Come early.

Allabough & Son, Now 135 Broadway. Phone 4069 Cortlandt.

SUMMER HOMES.

ALLENHURST, ASBURY PARK, DEAL
NOW RENTING.
Also Hotels and Boarding Houses. Send for booklet.

ALBERT ROBBINS, INC.,
Asbury Park, N. J. (Op. depots.)
Allenhurst, N. J.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J.

Ridgewood Avenue, Finest Section.

House 14 rooms, lot 197x400, one block Lackawanna station, two to trolley; elegant shade and fruit trees, fine garden; must sell to close estate, want offer. Easy terms. H. C. Beach, 189 Market St., Newark, N. J.

SPRING LAKE

SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT.
E. V. PATTERSON & SON N. J.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.

Modern residence with three baths for sale at a bargain. For particulars of this and houses to rent by the year or season write or phone

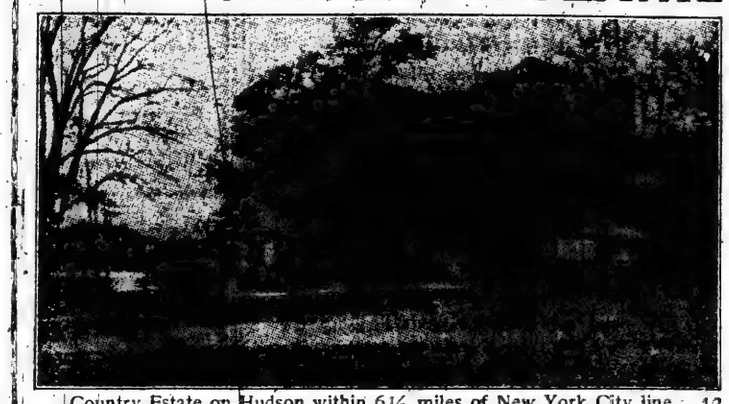
ADAM DAY, [illegible] Short Hills.

At BOGOTA and Vicinity

Homes for immediate occupancy, $4,400 to $10,000. Send for April pamphlet. Pictures, prices, terms, data regarding town, transportation, etc.

GEORGE B. HITCHCOCK, Inc.
BOGOTA, N. J. Telephone Hackensack 2

EXCEPTIONAL COUNTRY ESTATE



Country Estate on Hudson within 6½ miles of New York City line. 12 acres of lawns, woods, orchard. Large garden and greenhouse, about 750 feet frontage on Broadway, and same on Hudson River. Riparian rights consisting of 5 acres.

Most modern residence, with large conservatory and 17 rooms—8-master bedrooms, 5 tiled bathrooms, mirrored doors in each bedroom, 2 servants' bedrooms, with large separate bathroom. Living room, 18 x 22, with 5-foot log fireplace. Dining room, 18 x 28; all glass breakfast room overlooking Hudson. Kitchen, 14 x 18. Two butler pantries. Stone cellar. Large verandas overlooking river.

Separate quarters for gardener. Stable. Garage for 6 cars. Chicken houses.

High grade Summer or year round home convenient to New York at a bargain, as owner is moving West.

Elmer E. Gorton, 51 East 42d Street, New York City
Room 514. Telephone 2215 Vanderbilt.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"Greatest Bargain Ever Offered"

The most beautiful residence in Nutley Park, Nutley, N. J. A twelve-room house with two baths. Solid parquet on first and double flooring on the two upper floors. Excellent architecture. Spanish tile roof, copper gutters, flushing and leaders. A corner lot 132x175, with all latest improvements, including a garage for two cars. Cost price for house and lot $25,000 when material was cheap. Will sell at considerable sacrifice. Easy terms. Inquire for details.

BENJAMIN SEL,
59 Orchard Street, New York City.
Phone Orchard 320.

Specially Attractive Home

519 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark's choicest residential section. Facing Branch Brook Park, at Ballantine Parkway. Commanding view of Orange Mountains.

45 Minutes from City Hall by three railroads, 10 minutes from 18 hole golf links.

Frontage 100 feet, depth 352 feet. Half-timbered artistic English House, specially illustrated in Scientific American; 14 rooms, 4 bathrooms, large living room, all modern improvements. Two car garage, tennis court. Photos on request. Price $30,000.

F. W. T. STILES, Essex Building,
Tel. Mulberry 3470. Newark, New Jersey.

Bargain Price to Quick Buyer
Beautiful Suburban Home

A very attractive, substantially built residence at Glen Ridge, N. J., must be sold quickly. Located on beautiful Ridgewood Av., plot 6x150x65x feet, with fine shade trees. Near clubs, churches and schools. Three minutes to trolley or station. Thirty-five minutes to Hudson Terminal.

House has ten rooms, gas, electricity, sewer connections, fine steam heating plant. Would make an ideal residence for a physician. Price of $13,000 for quick sale; $7,000 can remain on mortgage—balance on terms to suit purchaser. Property can be seen by appointment. Address

Box 345, Glen Ridge, N. J.

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT

35 minutes from Wall Street.

17 rooms, 5 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, nursery, billiard room, foyer hall, 22x22; dining room, 25x18. All large rooms; beamed ceilings, silk-covered walls; staircase oak, two count iron balustrades; 3 tile baths; kitchen floor and walls tiled. Beautiful sun glass inclosed breakfast room; electric washing machine and electric ironer; plate-glass windows, crystal chandeliers, open fireplaces, porches, 100x14 feet; 3-car garage, with 2 bedrooms and bath. Beautiful shade trees; large grounds. Cost $65,000. Will sell for less than half of cost.

A. J. WATSON, Rutherford, N. J.

COUNTRY TRACT.

Forty acres of well located land at Teaneck, Bergen Co., N. J., within one mile of town (county seat), and three railroad stations. About 25 acres fine arable land, balance woodland. Two never-failing springs, one of which is piped to the house, furnishing an abundant supply of pure spring water. Farmhouse and roomy barn on premises.

Property was used for many years as "trial grounds" by the well-known seed firm of Peter Henderson & Co., New York. This plot has great speculative possibilities. It is within two miles of City Hall, New York. Mrs. Charles Goddard, 181 Myers St., Hackensack, N. J. Telephone Hackensack 152 W.

MONTCLAIR

Phenomenal Bargain; large house, admirably adapted for large family, containing 14 good-size, light, airy rooms; in strictly high-class residential section; minutes' walk from railroad station, trolley and stores. The house occupies a large plot and is equipped with all modern improvements; is in excellent condition. The land is valued at $4,800 alone, would cost approximately $16,000 to duplicate. We can offer both for $11,500 on reasonable terms.

SIMPSON-MERRITT CO.
Opp. D., L. & W. Depot, Montclair, N. J.

6 Houses Sold; Only 5 Remain.

Selling fast because best suburban values on market. Superior construction; unimpeachable location, neighborhood; 400 ft. elevation; large plots; six to nine rooms. Every best improvement; two baths; $6,500 to $10,500. Possession. Photos here. In each instance much under value. Madison is high-class residential town, 6,000 population, less than hour Manhattan. Don't delay.

Allabough & Son, Now 135 Broadway. Phone 4069 Cortlandt.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

One of the finest homes in Bergen County. Modern dwelling, every convenience, large rooms, three baths, sun parlor; very attractive grounds of three acres; beautiful shade trees; large vegetable, fruit, and flower gardens. Barn, garage. Thirty-mile view. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

FOR SALE.

Woodcliff Lake, 1 hr. from N. Y., ¼ mi. from depot; 10 acre farm, 1,300 ft. road frontage, high location, fertile soil; fruit; large house, barn, chicken house, etc.; all in good condition. $7,500. Owner, Box 142, River Edge, N. J.

RUSTIC BUNGALOW

near Atlantic Highlands; highest altitude; 6 rooms furnished, 4 bedrooms, large living room, open fireplace, bath; modern sanitary [illegible] pantry, [illegible] cellar, [illegible] well, [illegible] electricity, [illegible] $2,500 cash, [illegible] Apply owner, [illegible]

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT PLAINFIELD

Attractive bungalow, 7 rooms; large lot; hot water heat, modern bath, electric light. Price $5,500; terms.

Eight-room house, modern bath, gas and electric light; garage; garden; corner lot. Price $6,700; terms.

12-room modern house, large corner lot; 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, hardwood trim. Price $8,500; terms.

Other exceptional bargains. Apply

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Shore front country home and farm on Hudson, 2 hours from New York; brick residence, 16 rooms, 4 baths, steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors; garage, greenhouse, gardener's cottage, and complete farm buildings, all in perfect order; gravity water system; 300 acres fertile farm land, orchard, 25 acres; magnificent forest of hemlocks and other hardwoods; lake and trout stream; frontage on main State highway; 1 mile from station; superb mountain and river scenery; will be sold at less than half of cost; great opportunity.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

South Nyack.

On West Bank of Hudson
28 Miles from New York City
Beautiful Stone Mansion
comfortably and well furnished
with 7 Acres

attractively laid out; wooded grove, fruit, vegetables and flower gardens. High elevation, affording extensive river and mountain views. Private dock. Near first class golf course and country club house; 5 minutes' walk to station.

Rent $2,500—Sell $65,000

All further particulars from
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
507 5th Av., N. Y. Murray Hill 4530

Paying FARM Basis

175 acres of very productive land; 20 acres black muck; orchards, spring water by gravity; main house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; tenant house; on State road, mile and a half from station, in Orange County, N. Y. An exceptional bargain.

CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d Street.

Stock Farm

In the beautiful Millbrook country, attractive old farmhouse; over 150 acres, well fertilized and under cultivation; plenty of water; orchards; five acres woodland; brook and ice pond; stock farm or gentleman's estate.

George B. Corsa,
10 East Forty-third St. New York.

Exceptional Opportunity to Acquire
MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE

Beautiful country, New York, sixty miles. All modern improvements. Artistically designed. Could not be duplicated for twice the price asked. Four acres ground, beautifully laid out. Garage, stable. May rent furnished for season. Pictures, particulars, No. 1063 Park Av., Room 1109. Tel. Murray Hill 7328.

Ulster County Estate

Large brick house, all improvements, well shaded, State road, near depot, village and lake; few or more acres; sacrifice $6,000, according to acreage desired; suitable for Summer home, school or retreat. Call personally, photos and maps.

ALEXANDER, 1 East 42d St.
Vanderbilt 1594, 10 to 4.

Cost $25,000, Sell for $16,000.

Handsome modern residence, 9 rooms; garage alone cost over $5,000; mortgage $10,000, another modern 7 beauty, 8 rooms; expensively furnished; $16,000 complete; also farms, river fronts, estates, &c. H. J. McGinley, Nyack, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE MARINE BUNGALOW location; Commutation, AN HOUR BOAT RIDE. View; high class gentleman's home. NEW; 9 rooms; 3 baths; electricity. PRICE RIGHT. TERMS EASY. Address Cruser, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Small Farms Worth While.

2½ acres, west side of Hudson; fine 11-room house, buildings, fruit; excellent neighborhood; 46 miles from N. Y. Price $5,000.

8 acres, just off State road; new bungalow; near village. Price $2,200.

C. M. KELLOGG, 101 Park Av., New York. Phone 4567 Murray Hill.

FOR SALE

22 acres on natural lake, state road; beautiful stone dwelling; modern improvements; garage, icehouse; 2 miles from depot, near Brewster, N. Y.; $10,000. Budd's Real Estate Agency, Brewster, N. Y.

Water Front for Sale.

Fine modern house; garage; fruit; shade trees; All condition; subject will inspection. Stagvall & Morvell, 39 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Lake Champlain

WESTPORT, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

OVERLOOKING AND FRONTING ON MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF LAKE

Large, comfortable, modernly improved country house. Elevator, electric light, open plumbing, hot air heating—broad porches surround building.

SUITABLE FOR ALL YEAR OCCUPANCY.

11 Acre Estate

Detached servants' quarters and laundry; large fine stable; gardener's and chauffeur's cottage; two-story boat house.

Water from famous Westport Mountain Spring.

Modern, complete sewage system.

Well furnished, and such furniture as is desired at reasonable figure.

Cost $50,000.00. Terms reasonable.

EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
507 5th Av., New York City.
Telephone 4530 Murray Hill.

For Sale at Half

HOTEL—BARGAIN

New Columbian Hotel, Cranberry Lake, New York, 4 acres of ground, directly on the shore. Prettiest spot on 18-mile lake, 2 landings on property. 50 room house with casino. Partly furnished with new furniture from John Wanamaker's. Can be bought at a great bargain with very small cash payment. Price $7,000, $1,000 cash.

Chas. Field Griffin & Co.,
11 East 42nd St., N. Y.

ON LAKE GEORGE.

FOR RENT, two unusually desirable cottages near Hague, completely furnished for housekeeping and with good market facilities.

One near my residence and convenient to the Island Harbor Hotel—ten rooms and bath, running water, electric bells, gas lighting fuel and ice free. Lawn, beautiful grounds, splendid bathing beach. Rent for the season, $800.

The other, seven rooms and bath, running water. Fuel and ice free. Rent $800.

Apply—2 West 45th Street.
W. D. MANN.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

We have an unusual offering in the way of an unfurnished Colonial house with 15 acres of ground, house contains 8 master bedrooms, 3 baths; 4 maids' rooms, bath; garage; sleeping porches; in very best residential section of Greenwich; among estates contiguous to Country Club. Can be obtained at $2,500 per year. For sale at very low figure. Complete details upon request.

W. S. MEANY NEANY BLDG., TEL. 182, GREENWICH, CONN.

QUIET SECLUSION

in this beautiful old Colonial house of 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; not remodeled; all the old beauty is there; four fireplaces, ovens; high, grand view of Sound and country; 40 acres of fertile farm land and immense shade trees; eight acres orchard; for $12,000; terms.

Lawrence Agcy., So. Norwalk, Conn.

Beautiful Log Bungalow

for rent, furnished, one mile from village; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths; brook, river; boating and fishing; not far from beach and country club; $1,000 for season.

Several other furnished houses, on the shore and in the country.

MRS. STANLEY WATTS,
Real Estate, Westport, Conn.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.

Beautiful Dutch colonial house of 12 rooms, 3 baths and two extra toilets; wonderfully arranged interior; very large main bedroom with dressing and bath rooms en suite; wonderful views over Sound; garden; double garage with man's room and bath. T. J. GOOD, 18 East 41st St., or Stamford, Conn.

Quaint Little Farmhouse

built in 1700, barn and eleven acres of good land, can be bought for $2,500. Is situated two miles from Post Road in the village of Westport, and about three miles from a fine bathing beach. Mrs. R. W. Fuller, Westport, Conn.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED

NEAR WOODS AND SEASHORE

Summer, all-year home. 14 rooms, 3 baths; garage; two acres; garden, flowers, trees; in exclusive colony having private beach, clubhouse, &c.; hour out. Mrs. Hallam, Bywayton, Conn. Phone Darien 280.

FURNISHED HOUSES GREENWICH

& other Conn. Towns.

Wm. F. DAY 500 5th Ave. N. Y.

AT SHIPPAN POINT, (Stamford, Conn.)—Modern shore front residence of 12 rooms and 4 baths, built of stucco and hollow tile; over acre of ground; can be bought very reasonable; owner might consider exchanging for west side city residence.

DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway, N. Y.

A FOUR-ACRE LAKE

Fine big stream; modernized house, 3 baths, heat, &c.; garage, barn; orchard, woods; 27 acres; commuting distance; only $15,000. Send for description. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

AT NEW CANAAN

FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL HOME, 3 ACRES; EXCELLENT VIEWS; SPRING WATER; EXCEPTIONAL VALUE; 2 MILES OFF R. R. MORSE, Agt.

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

At the Western Gateway
to the White Mountains

The property which is offered for sale is located about ½ mile from the center of the town of Littleton, N. H., the Western Gateway to the White Mountains, a beautiful resort town, commanding as picturesque a panorama as exists anywhere in the mountain region. Only about 5 miles from Bethlehem and 20 miles from Bretton Woods. On the State automobile road. Through trains from New York daily.

There are approximately 82 acres of meadow, pasture and woodland, with a large quantity of white pine and balsam still to be cut in the woods, as well as quantities of cord wood.

The house is situated high above the town of Littleton, with an exceptionally fine view looking across the town easterly to the Presidential Range and southerly to Mt. Lafayette. It is of substantial frame construction, hardwood floors and trim throughout. Every modern convenience, very large hot air furnace, electric heaters, hot and cold water throughout, open fireplaces, electric light, &c.

There is also a farmer's cottage with every convenience, including heat and light; a large, well equipped barn with a cellar; a small barn adaptable for garage to hold three cars; an exceptionally fine chicken house; an ice house, and a number of other smaller buildings and sheds.

All the principal buildings are electric lighted, supplied with City water, and connected with town sewerage system.

For further particulars apply to Henry B. Newhall, Jr., 90 West St., New York City, or H. D. Green, Littleton, N. H.

Laurence Timmons
SPECIALIST IN
GREENWICH
REAL ESTATE



Consult Me About Greenwich Properties.

I know Greenwich, for I have studied it for many years. With its country clubs, golf links, yacht clubs, casino, bathing beach, fine motor roads, Greenwich offers the best in country living on the Atlantic coast. The following properties are in the best sections of Greenwich, Belle Haven, and Rock Ridge.

14.—6 master bedrooms, 4 master baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $2,800.
15.—4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $1,200.
16.—5 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $1,500.
17.—5 master bedrooms, 1 master bath, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Sound view. Summer season, furnished, $1,000.
18.—4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $900.
19.—4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 5 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $2,000.
20.—6 master bedrooms, 4 master baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $4,500.
21.—6 master bedrooms, 5 master baths, 5 servants' rooms and bath. Furnished for Summer season, $2,000 per month.
22.—Unfurnished by the year, 5 master bedrooms, 3 master baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath, $3,000.
23.—4 master bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath, $1,200. Located at Riverside, Conn.
24.—4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, $2,500.

Complete List of Residences, Estates and Farms on request.
Listings specifically properly by Key-number.

Laurence Timmons, OPPOSITE R. R. STA. TELEPHONE 456 Greenwich, Conn.



Ground Floor Space
47 x 62—15 ft. Ceiling

EVENING POST BUILDING
20 VESEY STREET
JUST OFF BROADWAY

Also Two Desirable Single Offices

See Superintendent on premises, or address:

GARRISON REALTY COMPANY, 20 Vesey St.
Full Commission to Brokers.

Cuyler Building
Store for Rent
116-120 West 32nd Street

The westerly store in this desirably located fireproof building is for rent from February 1st, 1920.

This store runs through to 31st Street. Contains 6750 square feet of net usable space. Ceiling 17 feet 6 inches high in the clear. A basement containing over 10,000 square feet goes with the store.

The second floor of 10,500 net square feet can be had with the store if desired, or may be rented separately.

Seen by appointment only

Loton H. Slawson Company
17 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

Exceptionally Desirable Office Suite
MOST CONVENIENTLY LOCATED IN DOWNTOWN SECTION

Entire top (7th) floor of modern office building—Approximately 7,000 square feet of office space—All outside offices.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY ABOUT MAY 1st

Apply 136 Liberty St., New York City (5th Floor)

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Attractive Bargain

A beautiful tract of 30 acres, occupying a most attractive position in the heart of a rapidly growing popular section of Connecticut; about one hour from New York and known as

BROOKSIDE FARM

It is located within easy access of the most popular and exclusive summer clubs of this section; only three-quarters of a mile from Tokeneke, a New York colony of high-grade attractive residences. Half of this acreage is available for cultivation, the rest being picturesque woodland with a brook running through it. The house is fully equipped with electricity. There are hardwood floors on first and second floors; 6 fireplaces, two baths with modern porcelain fittings and sanitary plumbing, 5 bedrooms and 2 servants' rooms, living rooms, den and sun parlor, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen; roomy verandas; other buildings on the grounds are a garage and stable.

J. M. Layton & Company, Inc., South Norwalk, Conn.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Edgewood

Estate of the late Lowell M. Palmer on Hubbard Hill for sale, or will rent furnished for season. 55 acres. Magnificent trees; wonderful gardens; mansion 18 rooms; garage, stables, greenhouse, &c.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
37 Wall Street, New York City.

FOR SALE AT

Ridgefield, Conn.

A gentleman's home, consisting of a large, attractive stone house, complete in all details, 10 acres of land sub-drained and beautifully landscaped; specimen and forest shade trees; rare shrubs, vegetable and flower gardens; large stone garage with chauffeur's apartments. All in first-class condition. For particulars address

Realty Trust

217 Broadway. 'Phone Barclay 4585
or
ADAMS & KEELER, tel. 36, Ridgefield, Conn.

GREENWICH

Belle Haven—Near the Water

Furnished for season, with garage.

No. 134—	8 bedrooms,	3 baths; $1,600.
No. 1586—	9 bedrooms,	3 baths; $1,800.
No. 1667—	6 bedrooms,	3 baths; $2,000.
No. 221—	11 bedrooms,	5 baths; $3,000.
No. 167—	11 bedrooms,	4 baths; $3,500.
No. 257—	13 bedrooms,	6 baths; $4,000.
No. 135—	10 bedrooms,	8 baths; $4,200.
No. 1134—	10 bedrooms,	5 baths; $6,000.

LADD & NICHOLS
Tel. 1717 Greenwich. Next Pickwick Inn. Open Sundays.

GREENWICH, CONN.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SUMMER RENTING.

$4,000	11-12 chambers,	4-6 baths
3,500	9-10 "	3-5 "
2,500	10-14 "	3-5 "
2,000	7-12 "	2-4 "
1,600	9-10 "	2-4 "
1,500	8- 9 "	2-4 "
1,200	7-10 "	2-4 "
1,000	7 "	2-2 "
800	6- 7 "	1-2 "
600	5- 6 "	1-2 "
500	5 "	1 bath
400	5 "	1 "

Geo. E. Bearn, 325 Greenwich Av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Country Estate, 5 Acres

planted to fruit trees and shrubbery, modern 12-room house, in excellent condition, hot-water heat, electric lights, all improvements. High and sightly, situate at Darien, Conn. Price $30,000. Owner having business in New York will consider exchange for gilt edge income property in New York or Brooklyn. Apply

VICK REALTY CO.,
205 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn. Tel. 2240.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SUMMER SEASON
MAY—OCTOBER

On Beautiful New England Shore Front. RENT FROM $350 UP.

Some of these houses have private beaches, others having bathing privileges.

The choicest Summer colony on Long Island Sound. Convenient to trolley and R. R. Station, 45 minutes from New York.

THE TRACY REALTY CO.,
COS COB, CONN.

STAMFORD.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, AT UNUSUAL BARGAIN, PICTURESQUE MODERN COTTAGE on Strawberry Hill, finest residential section; ½ mile from centre; 52 minutes from Grand Central; best express service; 10 rooms, large verandas, large living room, stone fireplace; four master bedrooms; hardwood floors; lot 75x210; shade trees, garden; garage for two cars; $12,500. Address W. N. WHITE, owner, Stamford, Conn.

By the Sea
AT NEW LONDON, CONN.

For sale or to rent, furnished, for season, 16 rooms, large grounds, all improvements; waterfront; very desirable. For photos and particulars address Executor, Room 1822, Aeolian Building, 33 West 42d St., New York City. Rent $2,000.

In the Beautiful
LOWER BERKSHIRE HILLS

Country property; electric light, steam heat, bath, laundry; garden, fruit; fine old shade trees; 11 acres; in condition for immediate tenancy; will sell furnished or unfurnished. OWNER, box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

RARE IDEAL SHORE FRONTAGE

45 minutes New York. Charming 9-room cottage, large living room, fine sound, bath and heat, 110 ft. sound frontage; stone garage for 2 cars, apartment and toilet. Elms, maples, fruit. Furnished, only $15,000. Great opportunity.

ALLABOUGH & SON Now 135 Broadway. Phone 4069 Cort.

VERMONT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

110 acre farm in Southern Vermont; 185 fruit trees, 500 maple trees with full equipment for making maple syrup; ¾ acre cultivated raspberries; estimated 100,000 ft. timber and 1,500 cords wood; 3 barns, silo, hen house and outbuildings; story and half 10 room house in excellent condition, slate roof; plenty of water. Property located in Guilford, Vermont, five miles from Brattleboro on stage road.

Brattleboro Trust Company, Agent
Brattleboro, Vermont.

To Let—Northern Vermont

June 1 to Oct. 1. Large, furnished manor house, modern improvements, electric lights, fireplaces, extensive private grounds; 5 minutes to church and Postoffice; stable, garage; B. M. R. R.; four miles to large lake; good fishing; unexcelled for children. Price $1,000. Write for further particulars. References exchanged. E. P. BALL, DERBY LINE, Vt.

Charming Vermont Estate.

City owner offers his wonderful estate, 33 acres bordering Connecticut River, all new buildings, beautiful shaded grounds; rose gardens, superb views, one mile from high-class town. Palatial, modern residence, 3 baths; property cost over $40,000; must be sold immediately; asking only $25,000. Investigate at once.

BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av., N.Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

'MID THE BERKSHIRES

For rent, fully furnished, Great Barrington, Stockbridge and Lenox estates, Berkshire cottages, from $100 to $5,000 per season; also for discriminating purchasers. E. B. Cornell Co., Great Barrington, Mass.

Red Stone



A Beautiful Country Estate at Burlington, Vt., on LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

On the direct route from the Adirondacks to the White Mountains; across Lake Champlain from Plattsburg; but ten hours from New York.

MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

Red Stone is an imposing structure commanding impressive mountain and lake views. Seven master's bedrooms, four baths, four maids' rooms; six open fireplaces, hardwood trim, hot water heat, gas, electricity, stable and garage with living quarters, lodge, green house and other buildings. Property comprises about 70 acres. 300 feet above the lake. Original cost of the property $150,000. Will sell for less than half. Full particulars from your broker or from

EXECUTOR, 162 College St., Burlington, Vt.

AT GREENS FARMS, CONN.
For Sale or Rent

In a beautiful section of country, an estate of fifteen acres, commanding Sound and Country views.

House up to date, unusually comfortable and commodious, sixteen rooms, ten of them bedrooms, with five baths and a lavatory off the library. Dining-room, living-room, library and four bedrooms have open fireplaces. Floors hardwood in main rooms and halls. Also a gardener's cottage, with four rooms and bath, garage and stable with two bedrooms, barn, poultry houses and the usual outbuildings. Place supplied with electric light and gas, town water and perfect sewerage. Grounds highly developed, with fine old trees, specimen trees, shrubbery and lawns, an uncommon flower garden, and, of course, a vegetable garden, fruits, etc.; also tennis court and croquet lawn. Golf and country clubs and excellent bathing beaches within easy reach.

A complete country home, thoroughly livable, within commuting distance of New York. It is furnished and part or all of the furniture can be bought with it, as the buyer may wish.

EDWARD M. GROUT
115 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Chas. G. Clapp Company,
194 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
63 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

New England Farms

FARM BARGAIN: 35 acres; 10 tillage; fine pasture; lot of wood and timber; R. F. D. and phone service; near station and centre; 10 minutes to school; 7-room house, good barn, sheds and hennery; on auto route; buildings in fine condition; photo at office; only $1,500; good terms. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY.

Farms Near Brockton

Four a. rich soil; 125 fruit trees, all bearing; all small fruits; 8-room, 2-story modern house, all improvements, steam heat; stable and garage; hennery for 300 fowl; beautiful shade trees; fine neighborhood; good road; 16 minutes to station; see this ideal home; $4,900. Another ideal 12-acre home; 4 minutes to station; 17 miles out; $3,200. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY.

South Shore Farms

Five a. rich soil; 15 fruit trees; small fruits; 8-room house; stable; 3 poultry houses; 2 lots on street worth $500; 5 minutes to store, postoffice station and salt water; property sets high overlooking bay; only $2,500. For New England and South Shore farms; farms near Brockton, suburban and summer homes call at our Boston office. Photos of many of our places. Send for our new spring catalog. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, 294 Washington St., Boston.

AGENTS wanted to represent us in localities where not now represented. CHAS. G. CLAPP COMPANY, 294 Washington St., Boston.

BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN HOME
LAKE SUNAPEE REGION NEW HAMPSHIRE
A PROPERTY OF CHARACTER.

HOUSE with 12 rooms and 2 bathrooms, large stone fireplaces, electricity, all modern conveniences, enclosed veranda, and substantially furnished. Stable accommodating horses and automobiles; smaller buildings; 50 acres of land; choice lawns, garden, shrubbery and young fruit orchard. AN UP-TO-DATE GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE, situate in midst of other refined properties, commanding superb scenery, having superior climatic conditions and favored with surroundings and associations of distinction. FOR SALE, with agreeable terms of payment.

Sargent & Co., New London, New Hampshire
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Region Realty

BEAUTIFUL BELGRADE

For rent or sale, delightful eight-room and bath log camp on Belgrade Lakes, Me.; large living room, fieldstone fireplace, hardwood floors throughout; modern plumbing, hot and cold water; completely furnished; good boat; six acres woods, pines; fine bathing, trout, salmon and black bass fishing; fifteen minutes from post office and village; rent $1,000 per season; sale $8,000. R. L. Clark, 14 Fenwick Road, Winchester, Mass.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

For Sale—Beautiful income-paying farm of 125 acres, 11-room house, large barns, large trout stream runs through farm; land rich, smooth, and level; orchard of apples; 3 miles from Great Barrington; grand view in every direction. Price only $6,500; easy terms. Also houses to rent furnished.

H. C. WOODEN, Great Barrington, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS—For Sale or To Let.

THAT
CALIFORNIA HOME

that you have been promising yourself is now ready in a San Diego suburb. Fine 7-room residence, surrounded by semi-tropical fruits and flowers of sunny Southern California. All modern conveniences, in centre of 35 acres of best citrus land, 28 in production. Pays own rental from a constant production of lemons, the revenue producer of the fruitless belt. Aged owner must retire. For details, write A. J. Gowan, Room 2402, Equitable Building, New York City.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT FURNISHED

Gentleman's home overlooking Sound, one mile from Westport station and a mile and a half from fine bathing beach; most attractively designed, and decorated and furnished in best of taste; living and sleeping porches with most unusual land and water view; five master's bedrooms with three baths, two servants' rooms with bath; additional lavatories; garage with space for two cars; lovely garden; approach through private road. Rent for six months, $3,500; for four months, $2,000.

Smaller houses in the country and village. Mrs. R. W. Fuller, Real Estate, Westport, Conn. Telephone 296.

"Evergreens" Manor House

and 5 acres; part of Mohegan Farm, 200 acres bordering Mohegan Lake; elevation 600 feet; bathing, boating; stately trees; delightful community; 12 rooms, 2 baths; modern conveniences; garage; $1,800 for the season. Sargent, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET—Furnished.

OYSTER BAY

Beautiful country home for rent. Five master bedrooms, two baths, two large servant's rooms, one servant's bath. Gardner's cottage. Vegetables, eggs and milk supplied by gardner. Three thousand dollars for season.

W. L. SUTPHIN,
25 West 50th St.

Exceptionally Attractive Cottages
(Housekeeping and Non-Housekeeping)
TO RENT FOR SEASON AT
MAPLEWOOD, WHITE MTS.

Full Service. Meals at Hotel. 6,060 yd. Golf Course.
For particulars apply
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL COMPANY,
New York Office 1,180 Broadway
A. E. DICK, Mgr. Tel. Madison Sq.—4748

ATLANTIC MOUNTAIN & SEASHORE; BOAT COMMUTATION.
HIGHLANDS FURNISHED COTTAGES, $400 to $2,000.
Borough Clerk, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptional Farm Property at
Briarcliff Station
Dutchess County, N. Y.

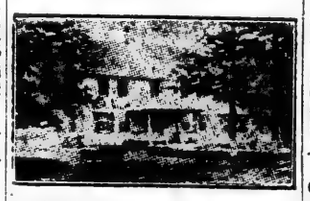
Comprises 561 acres—461 acres tillable and 100 acres in timber. Especially adapted for dairy or stock purposes. Main house contains 12 rooms; 4 tenant houses, barns, outbuildings, &c. To insure a quick sale, owners willing to sacrifice. Price $15,000.00. Terms on application.

F. R. KEATOR, Attorney at Law, 3d Floor, 22 Exchange Pl., New York. Telephone 7880 Hanover.

Money Making Fruit Farm.

1,500 peach, 580 apple, and hundreds of other fruit trees; acres of vineyards, &c.; new artistic stucco dwelling; large stream; outbuildings; 33 acres; $10,500; cash, $4,000. H. J. McGinley, Nyack, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.



SPECIAL BARGAIN, $8,000.00

140 ACRE DAIRY FARM with stock and tools. Grand old Colonial house of 12 rooms, built in 1837. Ell kitchen, wood shed, nice large cellar, running water in the house from a never failing spring, steam heat, front porch, well shaded lawn, best of location, 2½ miles from Danielson, Conn., on State road to Providence. Barn 40x85, tie-up for 25 head and 5 horses on same floor. Basement for manure and machinery. Barn for young stock 27x40, carriage shed, ice house, milk room with running water, hennery for 100 hens. All of these buildings are in first-class condition. 70 acres under cultivation; can be worked with a tractor, free from stone, good heavy loam, nice and level. This place will cut 75 tons of good market hay, will keep 30 to 40 head. Best of watered pasture, plenty of timber and wood for home use, ample fruits, beautiful trout brook, best of fences. 8 COWS, 5 YEARLINGS, 1 BULL, 2 HORSES, 2 PIGS, SEVERAL HENS, HARNESSES AND WAGONS OF ALL KINDS, MILK SEPARATOR, ICE TOOLS, SULKY PLOW, MANURE SPREADER, MOWING MACHINE, HORSE RAKE, WEEDERS, CULTIVATORS, WHEELBARROW, HAY FORK AND CARRIER, LARGE QUANTITY OF SMALL TOOLS TO CARRY ON THE BUSINESS. These implements were bought new 4 years ago. This beautiful place is to be sold at the sacrifice price of $8,000.00. Will consider the best of terms.

F. I. RACINE,
10 Reynolds Pl., Danielson, Conn.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

New York Commuter's Farm,
5 Horses, 20 Cows and

3 heifers, bull, poultry, wagons, harness, full implements, about 600 bushels grain, 2 tons fertilizer, hay, &c., all included with 125-acre farm; 14 miles R. R. town, 90 acres bumper crop tillage, balance pasture, wood; much fruit. Splendid 10-room house, bath, steam heat, 2 tenant houses, large barn, silo, garage, poultry houses, all good; owner retiring, sacrifices all, only $17,000, easy terms; best N. Y. commuting bargain on market. Andrew Hays, Millington, N. J.

Farm for Sale.

114 acres, Bergen County, N. J.; stone and frame Dutch Colonial house; large road frontage; two fine streams. For particulars apply Blauvelt & Morrell, 30 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

Farms, Estates, and Country Homes. All sizes. Best locations. Advise wants. Will send description and other details. G. W. Zucker, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

131 Acres, $3,800, with Pair
Horses, 10 Cows and

all farming implements, wagons, carriages, hay, fodder; near railroad (carry); easy drive city (40,000); 75 acres heavy cropping tillage, 25 cow pasture; mile creamery; wood, timber, fruit, berries; good 12-room house, large barns, silo, granary, corn houses; to settle quick buyer gets equipped money-making farm $3,800, easy terms. Details Page 42, Spring Catalog Bargains 18 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 20260D Sun Bldg., New York.

16-Acre Truck, Poultry Farm, Near City, $1,400

With high price markets for big yields from 16 acres loam tillage; wire fenced pasture borders river; milk, cream sold at door; good wood, fruit, berries; 2-story, 6-room house, good condition; barn, garage, poultry houses; owner called distant State makes quick selling price $1,400; only $300 down. Details Page 12, Spring Catalog Bargains 19 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 20260 Sun Bldg., New York.

FARMS in different parts of Connecticut, near good market centers. Prices attractive.

Walter Gildersleeve.
Room 33, Hartford Trust Bldg.
Tel. Charter 7380. Hartford, Conn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

6-Story Building

to lease—immediate possession.

141-145 West 17th St.

Two Electric Elevators—Steam
Heat — Good Light—66 x 92

Wm. I. Rosenfeld, Owner,
1 Maiden Lane. Telephone 2627 Cortlandt.

TWO STORES

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., S. E. Cor. 173d St.
Large corner store occupied for ten years as a grocery.
Large inside double store occupied for ten years by a butcher.
$2,100 yearly each.
VOGEL REALTY & HOLDING CORP.
122 and 124 Fifth Ave.

200 West 57th, Cor. 7th Av.

TWO HIGH CLASS
STORES for RENT
Together or Separate.

Exceptional location in Rodin Studio Building. Suitable for high class auto accessories or any high class business.

Tel. Circle 3500.
Resident Manager on Prem.

Manufacturing corner floor space

Sublease 6,000 sq. ft.
Modern Sprinkler Building.
250 lbs. to the square foot.
Immediate possession.

BRETT & GOODE CO.,
582 Fifth Av. Bryant 695

Light Loft 3,500 Sq. Ft.

B'way & 65th St. (Will Divide)
Opposite Secretary State Office

Suitable for offices, Auto School or Accessories, tires, light manufacturing or billiard room. Located most central in city. Subway, Elevated, 4 car lines at door. Commission to Brokers.

Empire Sq. Realty Co., 1947 B'way

STORES TO LEASE
CORNER 3D AV. & 25TH ST.

Suitable for
DRY GOODS, RESTAURANT, CIGARS, DRUGGIST, CONFECTIONER, ETC.
Apply C. M. EADIE
Chelsea 5266. 191 9th Ave.

7 EAST 48th STREET

6TH FLOOR (TOP), SIZE 24x98;
Light 3 sides, also skylight; sublease May 1st to Nov. 6, 1921, $3,500 per year; desirable location and building.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
12 E. 44th St. Murray Hill 7780
or your own broker.

Two Park Row Front Offices

Space About 1800 Square Feet.

May be had from May 1. Immediate possession. Apply to E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

32,000 SQUARE FEET

Ground floor; complete power plant; heavy crane, part covered; mill construction. Henry Haslam & Son, 417 East 103d St.

Offices to Rent

in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

34TH STREET STORE

A BEAUTY FOR MOST ANY BUSINESS; RARE RENT ROOM; LONG LEASE. GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 W. 57th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY
FOR LEASE

4-Story—Size 80x160
Fireproof — Sprinkler
Heavy Floor Capacity
Penn. R. R. Siding
4-Car Platform

Possession

CROSS & BROWN CO.
18 East 41st St., New York
Telephone Murray Hill—7100.

MOST DESIRABLE

Fifth Ave. Lofts
SECOND and part of FIFTH FLOORS

Office & Sales Rooms.
Every Modern Improvement.
Very Light. Rent Reasonable.
520 Fifth Av., (bet. 43d-44th. St.)
E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc. Vand'b't 3880.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.

Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

TO LEASE
"L" SHAPED STORE
AND BASEMENT
SURROUNDING S. E. CORNER
3rd AVE.—23d ST.
5000 SQ. FEET.
Your Own Broker, or
F. W. Seybel, Owner, 280 Madison Ave.
Telephone 2062 Murray Hill

30 IRVING PLACE

Southeast Corner 16th St.
Most Accessible Location in N. Y.
Close to Subway and L Stations at 14th and 18th Sts. and all surface cars.

FIRST LOFT, 80x103

In 12-story fireproof Mercantile Building, containing four electric elevators, automatic sprinklers, and every modern improvement. Unexcelled light.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
SOL. STERN, 31 E. 27th ST.

For Rent

16,000 Square Feet
Light Island Lofts
$32,000

100 per cent. sprinkler equipment—passenger and freight elevators—no manufacturing.

Bedell Building
Real Estate Dept.,
19 West 34th Street

66,000 Square Feet

5 STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING
At 130-132 East 13th St.

Through from Street to Street.
Suitable for storage or light manufacturing, etc. Conveniently located.

LARGE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS

LONG OR SHORT TERM LEASE.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

27 West 57th St.
Near 5th Ave.

Four attractive Stores, street and parlor floors; long lease; attractive rentals. Suitable any high class line of business. Inquire on premises. Tel. 4085 Plaza.

SERVICE STATION AND GARAGE

Modern fireproof 5-story building, centre of automobile district, about 100,000 sq. ft., at 45 cents, long lease. Ready Oct. 1. GOODWIN & GOODWIN, 148 West 57th St.

7,500 SQUARE FEET

Nos. 75 to 80 Washington St., near Rector; sixth floor; two elevators, steam heat, sprinkler system; suitable for storage or manufacturing.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
[illegible]

Cuyler Building
Store for Rent
116-120 West 32nd Street

The westerly store in this desirably located fireproof building is for rent from February 1st, 1920.

This store runs through to 31st Street. Contains 6750 square feet of net usable space. Ceiling 17 feet 6 inches high in the clear. A basement containing over 10,000 square feet goes with the store.

The second floor of 10,500 net square feet can be had with the store if desired, or may be rented separately.

Seen by appointment only

Loton H. Slawson Company
17 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

The Langham
73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.

Offers a few desirable Suites of 9 and 10 Rooms

EARLY POSSESSION IF DESIRED CAN BE ARRANGED
ALSO PHYSICIAN'S 4 ROOM SUITE
Representative on Premises, or

L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
148 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 2750

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FACTORY PROPERTY TO LET WATERFRONT

Within Lighterage Limits
Direct Rail Connection
Buildings Protected by Automatic Sprinklers
Will Build to Suit Tenant
Or Rent Vacant Land.
Large Bulkhead Area to Rent
Suitable for Various Purposes.
R 787 Times Downtown.

FIVE-STORY BUILDING ON BROOME STREET.

Fine condition. Seven light floors, fifty by hundred; three-ton elevator. Excellent for storage or manufacturing. Possession May 1st. Name your broker. A 646 Times Downtown.

FOR RENT
DESIRABLE OFFICES
47-49 Maiden Lane

Apply to Cross & Brown Co., 438 B'way.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
Five-Story Building

Fifty by Hundred, excellent location on wide street, convenient to proposed vehicular tunnel to New Jersey. Five light lofts, brick shaft and new three-ton elevator recently installed. Possession May 1st. A 647 Times Downtown.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Newark, N. J.
55,000 Square Feet.

Four-story, heavy mill constructed building, convenient to all freight depots and in heart of the best labor market in Newark. Light on four sides; large open stock space; rent reasonable; short- or long term lease can be arranged.

We build factories to suit; you pay the same as rent.

Feist & Feist,
"Factory Specialists,"
738 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

MODERN JEWELRY FACTORY
FOR SALE
MAIDEN LANE DISTRICT

Top floor; 10 windows; 3 skylights; long lease. Part of equipment for sale.

GEO. KETCHUM
Tel. 2219 Rector. 38 Rideau St., N. Y.

Water Front Factory

Will build modern factory to suit your needs on New York harbor; water front property; long lease or short.

LOSEI REALTY CORPORATION,
Tel. 3319 Spring. 186 Grand St., N. Y.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Space for Restaurant

Between 34th and 50th Sts. Responsible party, long lease. Broker protected. W. Korn, 347 Fifth Av.

Space for Tea Room

Between 34th and 50th Sts. Responsible party, long lease. Broker protected. W. Korn, 347 Fifth Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

WHY PAY CITY PRICES?

You can get apartments in the beautiful Pelhams, close to city, 30 and 40 minutes from Grand Central, amidst big lawns, fine old trees, with private porch. excellent restaurant, bowling and golf at [illegible]
TO LET—FIVE ROOMS WITH BATH
TO LET—SIX TO SEVEN ROOMS WITH BATH
Most excellent neighborhood. References required.
A. W. COLE, Owner, [illegible] Ave., N. Y.
Tel. 38 N. Y., Chelsea [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

120-125 Riverside Drive, (84th St.)
8-10-11 rooms, 2-3 baths
$2,100, $2,500, $3,000.
425 West End Av., (80th St.)
9 rooms, 2 baths;
sublet $2,200-$2,400 for extension of lease.
253 West 90th St., corner Broadway.
9 rooms, 3 baths; $2,400; sublet 1920.
8 rooms, 3 baths; $2,600.
255 West 108th St., corner Broadway.
8 rooms, 2 baths;
sublet $1,800-$2,200 for extension of lease.
310 West 85th St.
8 rooms, 1 bath; $1,400; vacant.
601 West 142d St.
7 rooms and bath; $1,500.
630 West 141st St.
8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500.
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St.
8 rooms and bath; $1,200.
929 West End Av., (106th St.)
8 rooms and bath; $1,400.
233 West 83d St., corner Broadway.
6 rooms, 3 baths; $1,650; sublet 1921.
103 West 73d St.
8 rooms, 2 baths; $2,100.
We are also offering several apartments not enumerated here, consisting of 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette to 11 rooms and 4 baths. Particulars at application.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
Light on All Sides
Corner Building
Overlooking the Park
182 West 58th Street
Suite of 12 Rooms, 5 Baths
DUPLEX SUITE
9 Rooms & 3 Baths
Both exquisitely furnished, one being available unfurnished.
Possession now.
Alwyn Court. Circle 491.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
312-14 West 99th St.
Newly Completed Alterations.
Apartment 4 Rooms & Bath
$1,000 per annum. Apply
MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.,
Or Superintendent, on Premises

CATHEDRAL COURT
541 West 113th St., Near B'way
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 Rooms and Bath; can be had from April 1 for $1,300
Apply on Premises, or
A. BRANDSTEIN, 74 Broadway

THE LANGHORN
800 Riverside Drive at 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 rooms, 2 baths. Rental $750 to $2,000. Apply on premises or
McDOWELL & McMAHON, Agents,
St. Nicholas Ave., corner 182nd St.

An excellent 3-room apartment for rent in high class apartment hotel, maid service included in rent.

EL DORADO
302 Central Park West at 91st St.,
Or SHARP & CO., 2089 Broadway.

THE SEVILLIA
Apt. Hotel, 117 West 58th St.

Sublet for the Summer, apartment of 2 large sunny rooms, with bath, etc.; furnished or unfurnished. 13th floor C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO LEASE—FURNISHED

A HIGH-CLASS apartment of seven or eight extra large, sunny rooms, with three baths, completely and beautifully furnished, in the finest residential neighborhood, just off West End Av., near 86th St. Nothing more desirable in New York; for 6 months from May to December. Price $1,800. Apply JAY B. FISS, 257 East 23d.

GEO. WASHINGTON
110 WEST 72D ST.

A most attractive suite of 2 rooms and bath, southwestern exposure, 11th floor, large closets, furnished in ivory and mahogany, to lease to October 1 or longer, $140 per month.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

FOR RESULTS

List your apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with
Real Estate Management Co.,
2613 B'way. Riverside 1300.

BUILDING FIGURES.

Present Building Costs Compared with Prices Before the War.

There is but little pessimism in the trade, in spite of the continued high prices, states Building Age, editorially. "The feeling is growing that prices will hold steady; it is to be hoped that Government efforts looking to this end will prove effective in removing any remaining uncertainty.

"In-country house construction a suburban firm of architects and builders who have keep careful track of their costs during the war, report to us that their records show a high mark of 35 per cent over pre-war costs last Fall, with present prices between 20 and 30 per cent. over before-the-war costs. Our own investigations in nonfireproof construction shows this to be about right. Fireproof construction has shown a greater increase.

"The fact that costs in nonfireproof construction, which is largely residence work, have not risen to be great a degree as have fireproof construction costs, will logically stop the stimulation of residence work, which will probably be well under way before city building.

"Architects are beginning to feel business flow their way. And although much of this work has, of course not as yet reached the contractors, it can be expected to be in their hands in the near future. When the Fifth Liberty Loan is out of the way loans will undoubtedly be made more freely. All in all, the outlook is quite bright indeed.

Regulate Bridge Openings.

Hearings held before the Public Service Commission regarding street railway, subway, and "L" service in the Bronx has brought out the fact that a great proportion of delays in the service are due to the frequent opening of the Harlem River bridges.

Attempts to get through legislation which would close these bridges to be opened at any hour of the day or night, irrespective of the demands of traffic, have been opposed vigorously by the Bronx Board of Trade, and the result to date has been the regulation approved by the War Department, which provides that the bridges over the Harlem River shall only be opened to river traffic during stated periods of the day, which periods have been fixed to meet the demands of the traveling public for uninterrupted service during certain hours.

Continuing this defense of the traveling public the Bronx Board of Trade has made known to the State Legislature the provisions of the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Dowling, and now before the Cities Committees of the State Senate and Assembly, which would add a new subdivision to the City Charter which would provide that bridges under the control of the Commissioner of Plant and Structures "shall be operated and managed so as to afford passage to all vessels at any hour of the day and night."

It is obvious that the enforcement of any such schedule (and the language of the bill makes it obligatory upon the City of New York to delegate this duty to the Commissioner of Plant and Structures) would cause the bridges over the Harlem River to be opened even during the rush hours of the morning and evening, when traffic is at its highest points, and would cause delays to the traveling public and a disruption of these schedules for the transit lines that would prove disastrous to the systems as a whole.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address of party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner, 180th St, 96.1x 159.10x102.3x134.1, Donald Robertson to College Holding Co., 11 West 120th St; mtg $160,000, all liens, April 3; attorneys Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SUNDRY PROPERTY, College Holding Co. to Realty Managers, Inc., 200 Broadway, mtg $205,000, all liens, April 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$100

BULKHEAD ON NORTH RIVER, begins at s s Pier 16, opposite Barclay St, runs n 137.5 to distance between Piers 16 and 17, undivided 1-2 int, plus 1-12 int. plus 1-12 int. which Margt E. Zimmerman owned at time of her death, also an equal 2184-37500 int. plus 1-12 int. in all rights of wharfage, cranage, &c., to Pier 16; Warren Cruikshank et al, executors to Chas. E. Perkins, 291 Henry St, Brooklyn, attorneys Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1

INTERIOR STRIP begins on w s 6f, a s ft alley, at s s of 7 Morris St, 22x5; Francis J. Sullivan et al, to William J. Wallis, 1,362 57th St, Brooklyn, s. t.; quitclaim, recorded 17th inst. Nov. 29, 1918.....$100

MILRCER ST, 130, w s, 25x100; Holland Warehouse Storage Co. to M. Andersen, 1,650 47th St, Brooklyn, and another, all liens, April 4; attorney, C. W. Gayler, 30 Pine St. ..$2,000

PARK AV, 960, n e corner of 82d St, 150.8x100; 960 Park Av Corp. to Norbert Holding Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $810,000, all liens, April 3; attorneys, Marks & Mo., 61 Park Row. ..$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 350, n e c 127th St, 86.6x146.3x146.11x100; Heathcote Holding Co. to Union Chemical Glassware Co., 206 Broadway, mtg $180,000, all liens, March 31, attorney New York Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. ..$100

SAME PROPERTY, Union Chemical Glassware Co. to Jos. B. Bender Co., 20 Lenox Ave., mtg $235,000, all liens, April 24, attorney, same. ..$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 174th St, 100x100, Admiral Mathieu Ave Arrow Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $146,250; attorney, J. H. Ziesser, 217 Broadway. ..$100

1ST AV, 2359, w s, 42.6 ft s of 121st St, 20.6 x96.8; Martin Herrmann to F. S. Schlesinger, 980 Prospect Av, Bronx, mtg $6,000, April 3; attorney, 901 Elton Av, Bronx. ..$100

2ND ST, 158, West, s s, 25x80.6; Cesar Francais de L'Harmonie to Ella A. Gray, 1,977 Broadway, mtg $20,000, all liens, 1, and 3, and 1st mtg., April 4; attorney Charles P. Lattin, 54 Pine St. ..$1

60TH ST, 417, East, n s, 25x100.5; Morris Abeles to 57 Realty Corp., 7 Stanton St., all liens, March 20; attorney, C. J. Schiesser, 1 Broadway. ..$1

95TH ST, 332-34 East, s s, 45x100.8, Fanny Smith to Union Chemical Glassware Co., 206 Broadway, mtg $23,250; all liens, April 3, attorney, E. S. Schwartz, 63 Park Row. ..$1

98TH ST, 390 West, s s, 100x100.8; Charlotte A. Buhler, individ., extrx. and devisee, to 390 West 95th St. Corpn., 170 Broadway, mtg. $161,500, all liens, b. and s., March 28; attorneys, Ferrias and S., 165 Broadway. ..$100

SAME PROPERTY, 390 WEST 95TH ST. Corpn. to Rodgers and Hagerty, 108 West 125th St., mtg. $153,000, all liens, April 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

100TH ST, 313 West, n s, 18x100.11; 58-60 Manhattan Av Corp. to Ararat Realty Corp., 149 Broadway, mtg $22,500, all liens, April 3; attorney, V. Z. M. Boyajian, 149 Broadway ..$100

112TH ST, 125 East, n s, 24.10x100.11, Milton Rauh to Meyer Zansner, 1,504 Park Av, and ano., April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$100

117TH ST, 434-6 East, s s, 100.11x37.3x irreg.; Wm. Lane to Victor Fiorentino, 253 1st Av., mtg. $18,000, all liens, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

121ST ST, 152 West, 20x100.11; Geo. E. Maurer to Merit Realty Corpn., 135 Broadway, mortgage $7,500, all liens, April 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1

123D ST, 215 East, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 27x100.11; Chas. W. Wagner et al to Pocono Realty Corpn., 68 Broad St., mtg $18,000, Jan. 31; attorney, G. D. Gregory, 68 Broad St. ..$100

127TH ST, 256 West, s s, 167x99.11; E. N. Rosen to Mary Byrne, 256 West 127th St, mtg. $4,000, a. t., all liens, April 1. ..$100

179TH ST, 600, s s, Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; Service Realty Co. to Barclay Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $50,500, all liens, March 21; attorney, Julius N. Ziesser, 217 Broadway. ..$100

128TH ST, 217 West, s s, 16x100.11, foreclosure March 28, 1919; B. Bernstein, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 59 Wall St. ..$6,500

184TH ST, 518-20 West, s s, 40x99.11; West 184TH St. Constr. Co. to Barclay Holding Corpn., 217 Broadway, mtg $44,000 all liens, March 31; attorney, J. H. Ziesser, 217 Broadway ..$100

Bronx.

CARTER AV, w s, 142.8 ft s of 174th St, 37.8x85.4; Jennie Rudinsky to Rudinsky Realty Co., 409 West 129th St, mtg $21,000, March 29; attorney, M. C. Levine, 119 Nassau St. ..$1

DAVIDSON AV, 2471-73, w s, 125x98.8; Bedford Holding Corpn. to R. L. & S. Rity. Corpn., 105 Hudson St, mtg $130,000 April 4; attorneys, Kendall & H., 120 Broadway ..$1

DIGNEY AV, s s, 315.11 ft s of Kingsbridge Rd, 50x100; Frederick Bants to Frederick Bants, Jr., 1,857 Burling St, Chicago, Ill., mtg $4,100, March 15; to Frederick Bants, Jr., 1,857 Burling St, Chicago, Ill. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY, Frederick Bants, Jr., to Katharine Bantz, 1,857 Burling St, Chicago, Ill., mtg $4,100, March 15; attorney, Katherine Bantz, Chicago, Ill. ..$1

FOX ST, 568-80, s s, 180x100; also Fox St, 568, s s, 80x100, Hattie Lasberger to Philion Realty Corp., 200 Broadway, mtg $143,000, April 3; attorney, Max Moufried, 299 Broadway ..$100

FOX ST, 1,169, w s, runs w 42.11 x n w 35 to Intervale Av x s w 25 x s e 53.1 x s 50.11 x n 25; Hudwill Corp to William S. Mosher, 500 West 159th St, mtg $3,750, April 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1

LONGFELLOW AV, 917, w s, 25x100; Herman B. Goodstein, referee, to Minnie J. Douglass, 202 Nutmeg St, San Diego, Cal.; attorneys, McGuire, H. & S., Exchange Place ..$61,000

LONGFELLOW AV, n s, 150 ft s of 172d St, 50x100, Asrad G. Khowri to Talkin Realty Co., 2144 Wilkin Av, mtg $38,250, April 1; attorney, A. H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St. ..$1

LOTS 30 and 31, Block B, map Lester Park; Helen M. Johnson to Jessica L. Johnson, 660 Lester St, mtg $3,500, March 20; attorney, Jessica L. Johnson, 660 Lester St. ..$100

PARK AV, s s, 82.9 ft n of 149th St, runs s 86.2 x s 80 to 149th St x w 25 x w 67.9 x n 25.10; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Julius Solling, 35 West 39th St, April 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

PILGRIM AV, 1,896, 75x100; Caroline Seid, and ano., to John Mohr, 2201 East 26th St., Feb. 4; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; John Mohr to Frank Mohr, 2,839 Roebling Av., April 5; same attorney. ..$1

RYER AV, s e corner of 184th St, 60.8x 100x43.5x101.5; Hilda Realty Co. to Norman Real Estate Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $40,000, March 31; attorney, Alex. S. Natanson, 170 Broadway ..$100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 75 ft s of 182d St, 59.4x85.6x50x113.6, Alumni Assn. of Gamma Chapter of Kappa Phi to Richard W. Lawrence, 2,206 Sedgwick Av., March 31; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$1

SOUTHERN BOUL, 2,358, w s, 45.8x irreg 45x118.11; Kank Rlty. Co. to Louis Slutnik, 879 Elsmere Pl., and ano, mtg. $52,000, April 1; attorney, Engel Bros., 132 Nassau St. ..$1

STEBBINS AV, 2,151, s w corner of 169th St, 80x19.1; Orson A. Raynor, referee, to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., trustee, 22 William St., April 2; attorneys, Geller & H., 22 William St. ..$8,150

WALTON AV, 953, w s, runs w 200 ft to Gerard Av x s 176.5 x e 74.10 x e 22.11 x e 18.5 x n 200 to Beer Av x e 25 to beg.; Alex. Fixman, referee, to William A. De Long, Fairview Place, Arlington, N. J., April 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$16,750

WHITLOCK AV, s e, 367.10 ft s of Leggett Av, 75x85; Matthew J. Malloy to Dorothy Golden, 546 Claremont Parkway, March 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 292.10 ft s of Leggett Av, 75x85; Thomas Mallon to Dorothy Golden, 546 Claremont Parkway, March 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

140TH ST, n s, 107.2 ft w of Brook Av, 87.6x100; Adelina Podiosky to Jacob A. Agins, 815 East 163d St., mtg. $24,000, March 6; attorney, S. Abram, 340 Nassau St. ..$1

163D ST, s s, 86 ft e of Fox St, 120.5x175.4x 17.4x128, also 163d St, s s corner of Fox St, 86x128; Realty Co. to Denwood Realty Co., 500 Willis Av, April 1; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway. ..$1

175TH ST, 864 East, s s, 48x94.7; S. N. Constn Co. to Denwood Realty Co., 500 Willis Av., mtg. $33,500, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

282D ST, n s, being west ½ lot 851, map Wakefield, 80x114; Ann L. Weberg to Agnes E. Thompson, 717 East 215th St, July 15-1918; attorney, Gerschell and T., 6 South 4th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Roys E. Colsey to same, Jan. 22, 1918, same attorneys. ..$100

SAME PROPERTY, John M. Colsey to same, July 31, 1915; same attorney. ..$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e corner 84th St, 101.8x38.6, April 3; Hy. W. Peabody and Trustees, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years, 5½ p. c. to 1921, and then 5 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$61,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 180th St, 96.1x 159.10x102.8x127.4, P. M., April 1; College Holding Co. to Donald Robertson, 700 West 179th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $160,000; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 115 Broadway ..$40,000

BROADWAY, 474½ and 476, e s, 120.11 ft s of Broome st, 124.7x49.9x irregular, P. M., April 3; Arrow Holding Corporation to Adams Lead and Building Co., 61 Broadway, due April 1, 1924, 5½ p c; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$225,000

CONVENT AV, 479, s w corner of 151st St, 106.11x43.5x99.11x86.10, P. M., April 1; Harlem Realty Co. to H. W. G. Realty Co., Room 50 Union Square, due as bond; attorney, Max Frieder, 261 Broadway. ..$14,000

JONES ST, w s, 101.2 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; Jones St. s s, 122.3 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.10x97.6, April 4; the Co-operative Social Settlement Society of City N. Y. to West Side Savings Bank, 116 6th Av, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$2,500

MADISON ST, 340, s s, 24.7x96, P. M., April 1; Harris Abramowitz to Citizens' Savings Bank, 56 Bowery, due May 15, 1924; attorneys, Beall & R., 141 Broadway ..$13,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 350, n e corner of 127th St, 86.6x146.3x146.11x100, P. M., April 4; Union Chemical Glassware Co. to Heathcote Holding Co., 62 Broad, due April 1, 1929, 6 p. c., prior mtg $180,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway ..$55,000

SAME PROPERTY, April 4; Joseph Bender Co. to Union Chemical Glassware Co., 206 Broadway, due April 1, 1922, 6 p. c., prior mtg $235,000; attorney E. S. Schwartz, 63 Park Row. ..$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, n e corner of 127th St, 86.6x146.3x146.11x100, prior mtg $244,500; 144th St, 530 West, s s, 312.6 ft w of Hamilton Place, 87.6x99.11, prior mtg $122,500; same to Bender Co., 50 Jacob Fixman, referee, to William A. De Long, Fairview Place, Arlington, N. J., April 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$16,750

WALTON AV, 953, w s, runs w 200 ft to Gerard Av x s 176.5 x e 74.10 x e 22.11 x e 18.5 x n 200 to Beer Av x e 25 to beg.; Alex. Fixman, referee, to William A. De Long, Fairview Place, Arlington, N. J., April 4; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$16,750

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 367.10 ft s of Leggett Av, 75x85; Matthew J. Malloy to Dorothy Golden, 546 Claremont Parkway, March 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 292.10 ft s of Leggett Av, 75x85; Thomas Mallon to Dorothy Golden, 546 Claremont Parkway, March 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

140TH ST, n s, 107.2 ft w of Brook Av, 87.6x100; Adelina Podiosky to Jacob A. Agins, 815 East 163d St., mtg. $24,000, March 6; attorney, S. Abram, 340 Nassau St. ..$1

163D ST, s s, 86 ft e of Fox St, 120.5x175.4x 17.4x128, also 163d St, s s corner of Fox St, 86x128; Realty Co. to Denwood Realty Co., 500 Willis Av, April 1; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway. ..$1

175TH ST, 864 East, s s, 48x94.7; S. N. Constn Co. to Denwood Realty Co., 500 Willis Av., mtg. $33,500, April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

282D ST, n s, being west ½ lot 851, map Wakefield, 80x114; Ann L. Weberg to Agnes E. Thompson, 717 East 215th St, July 15-1918; attorney, Gerschell and T., 6 South 4th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Roys E. Colsey to same, Jan. 22, 1918, same attorneys. ..$100

SAME PROPERTY, John M. Colsey to same, July 31, 1915; same attorney. ..$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, e corner 84th St, 101.8x38.6, April 3; Hy. W. Peabody and Trustees, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years, 5½ p. c. to 1921, and then 5 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$61,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 180th St, 96.1x 159.10x102.8x127.4, P. M., April 1; College Holding Co. to Donald Robertson, 700 West 179th St, 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $160,000; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 115 Broadway ..$40,000

BROADWAY, 474½ and 476, e s, 120.11 ft s of Broome st, 124.7x49.9x irregular, P. M., April 3; Arrow Holding Corporation to Adams Lead and Building Co., 61 Broadway, due April 1, 1924, 5½ p c; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$225,000

CONVENT AV, 479, s w corner of 151st St, 106.11x43.5x99.11x86.10, P. M., April 1; Harlem Realty Co. to H. W. G. Realty Co., Room 50 Union Square, due as bond; attorney, Max Frieder, 261 Broadway. ..$14,000

JONES ST, w s, 101.2 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.1x97.6; Jones St. s s, 122.3 ft e of Bleecker St, 21.10x97.6, April 4; the Co-operative Social Settlement Society of City N. Y. to West Side Savings Bank, 116 6th Av, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$2,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,358, w s, 45.8x 106.11x45x113.11; Louis Slutnik and another to Kank Realty Co., 198 Broadway, prior mtg $26,000, April 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hutton & K., 198 Broadway. ..$6,000

WHITTIER AV, n s, 292.10 ft s of Leggett Av, 75x85; Dorothy Golden to Thomas Malloy, 65 East 76th St, March 24, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1,000

163D ST, s s, e corner of Fox St, (930,) 86x 120x84.11x128; Denwood Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau, 30 East 42d St, April 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 20 East 42d St. ..$40,000

163D ST, s s, 86 ft e of Fox St, 120 ft to Simpson St, 175.4x175.4x128, Denwood Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau, 30 East 42d St, April 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 20 East 42d St. ..$38,000

175TH ST, 864 East, s s, 48x94.7; Denwood Realty Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., prior mtg $33,000, April 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$2,500

179TH ST, 600, s s, Fort Washington Av, 50 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x92.6; Belmont Av, 271, x131.6x25x131.8; Gerhard Geercken to Railroad Co. op. B. & L. Assn., April 4, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Crandall, 105 Clark Av. ..$2,500

2218T ST, s s, 25 ft w of dividing line of Lots 1,000 and 956, runs s 114x w 25, n 114x e 25 to beg.; August R. Fischer to Julia I. Brenkman, 2258 West 100th St, April 4, due July 4, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. I. Brisach, 241 East 149th St. ..$1,558

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,731-7, and Broadway, n w corner of 93d St, mtgs now $410,000; J. J. Slocum et al, exrs. of Margaret O. Sage, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Broadway; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..2 assignments. ..$100,000

BROADWAY, e corner of 145th St, mtg $260,000, Greenacre Investing Co. to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery; attorneys, Masten & Nichols, 40 Wall St. ..$210,000

DELANCEY ST, 908; Samuel Weil et al, exrs., to Mary Lefkowitz, 1,901 82d St, Brooklyn. ..$13,000

WEST BROADWAY, 534-38; Bankers Trust Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

3D AV, e corner of 38th St, mtg now $80,000; George J. Buthman to Hudson Trust Co., 1,411 Broadway; attorneys, Holm, Wise & S., 55 Nassau St. ..$30,000

3D AV, 1,403, e s, 25 ft n of 149th St; Annie Schwarz, on the premises; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway. ..$1,500

5TH AV, 713; North River Savings Bank to Peabody Co., 49 Wall St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

6TH ST, s s, 126 ft e of Avenue C; Bridget Haran to Arthur Rosenberg, 64-6, Morgan St, Union Hill, N. J.; attorney, M. J. Smedaira, 309 Broadway. ..$8,500

55TH ST, s s, 116.6 ft w of Park Av; Julia M. Decker to Emily Thornburn; attorneys, Leon W. Gibson, 19 Cedar St. ..$10,000

63D ST, 30 East, 3-40, 37-40, and 3-40 parts, mtg $20,000; J. Dott to the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Publication of Common Prayer Book Society and Protestant Episcopal Tract Society of New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St. ..2 assignments. ..$21,500

91ST ST, 75 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Mary J. Perkins. ..$23,000

95TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Riverdam Av; Estelle Clark to Emily Thornburn, W. 95th St, attorney, Leon W. Gibson, 19 Cedar St. ..$12,000

156TH ST, n s, 154.5 ft e of Broadway; Broadway, s s, 25 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; 1st, 119 East 113th St, 87; Rivington St, 122; 70th St, n s, 275 w of Columbus Av; Augustus C. Gurnee and another, trustees of Julia E. Gurnee, will of Walter S. Gurnee, to Belle B. Gurnee, Westbury, L. I., et al., exrs' of Walter S. Gurnee; attorneys, Sullivan & Cromwell, 49 Wall St., 6 assignments ..$187,150

Bronx.

CROTONA PARK EAST, Ella J. Hoagland to Albert F. Hagen, 54 West 40th St; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 149 East 150th St. ..$25,000

SAMS PROPERTY, Albert Mayer to Bronx Borough Bank, 440 Fairmont Av; attorney, same ..$25,000

DAVIDSON AV, 2,473; same to Abel King, 148 East 63d St; and another; attorney, Frederick L. Stern, 55 Nassau St. ..$100

DAVIDSON AV, 2,473; same to Wilhelmina Vlereck, 211 West 102d St; attorney, same ..$100

FINDLAY AV, 1,169; Jacob Rosenwald to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway attorney ..same. ..$20,000

MORRIS AV, 1,266; Alotta Realties, Inc., to Lena Manassa, 279 East 149th St; attorney, E. J. King, Jr., ..Nassau St ..$100

ST. PETER'S AV, 1634; Frederick S. Pless to Marie A. Pless, 132 East 45th St; attorney, F. S. Pless, 308 E. 151st St. ..$1

TRAVERS AV, 1,829; Conrad Direct to Peter Comes, 1,822 Michigan Av; attorney, L. Susman, 3,802 3d Av. ..$1

VYSE AV, 1471-3; Gustave Hahn to Morris Rosenfeld, 1,469 Boston Rd, Brooklyn; attorney, D. S. Schwartz, 320 Broadway. $1

WILKINS AV, 1336-8; Mathew Ritchie to Commercial Bank at Gates, Inc.; attorneys, Danforth, Geer & D., 149 Broadway ..$1

145TH ST, 459 and 461 E., Elizabeth Freutel to Anna A. Schulz, 410 Crotona Park East; attorney, A. A. Schulz, 1,410 Crotona Park East. ..$1

146TH ST, n s at w s, Lot 1, map Mott Haven, 37.8x110; Augustus Gurnee and another, trustees, to Bell B. Gurnee, Westbury, L. I., et al., exrs.; Walter S. Gurnee, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall St. ..$24,000

150TH St, s s, 275 ft W. Cortlandt Av, 25x100; Frederick S. Pless to Marie A. Pless, 308 E. 151st St. ..$1

166TH ST, 274 East; John Realtitsa to Andrew Dugan, at Marcellus, N. Y.; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 149th St. ..$4,200

169TH ST, 276 East; same to Lorenz Becker, 2,086 3d Av; attorney, same. ..$4,200

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 191-93, all; Gustav Grossman and another to Betsy Rubenstein, 2,100 5th Av, J. Rubenstein's Sons, 74, Lowery, 9-11-12 years, from June 1, 1918; attorney, Alberta H. Sarasohn, 309 Broadway. ..$7,200

COLUMBUS AV, 465, store and part cellar; Jacob Winkler to Leader Restaurant, 20 West 20th St, 3 years from ..$10,000

attorneys, Koppelman & W., 144 Rivington St. ..$2,200

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, s e s, 2, south stores and part basement; Edward Willetts to Edward W. Ulmer, 308 West 51st St, from time when premises are ready to April 29, 1923; address 551 8th Av. ..$6,000

MADISON AV, 53-5, all; Richard Frankenfelder to Louis H. Saltzman, 75 Madison Av, 21 years, from Oct. 1, 1919; attorneys, Davis, W. H. & H., 34 Nassau St. ..$8,000 to $11,000

8TH AV, 472, n s corner of 30th St, three upper floors; H. M. Weil Co. to John Douglass, Hackensack, N. J., and another, 4 years 9-12 months, from Feb. 1, 1919; address 402 8th Av. ..$1,800

WASHINGTON SQ, 66-8; Beach St, 73-5, all; George E. Fahys and another, trustees, to L. De Bost & Sons, on the premises, 5 years, from May 1, 1919; attorneys, R. S. Nichols, 111 Broadway. ..$15,000

112TH ST, 158 East, all; Adolph Fischler to Harry Blaustein, 2,228 5th Av, 3 years, from Dec. 1, 1918. ..$1,100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

52D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 6th Av, 30x100.4; Josephine M. Barron against Clarendon L. T. Gould et als, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Chamberlin, Kafer & Wilde.

24TH ST, 141 East; Maura M. Carter against William Bradley et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. J. McGuire.

24TH ST, 171 W, e of Av. 26.5x96.9; William N. Barte et al. against Fannie E. L'Hommiedieu Peck et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

106TH ST, 313 West; Hyman Zerman against Oscar Scherer, owner; G. F. Hawxhurst, contractor ..$125

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of Fulton St; Maurice Deutsch et al. against Broadway & John St. Corp. et al., April 15, 1918. $1,050

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A 3 and 4 story red brick and granite building, 20,000 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE WITH LAND FOR FUTURE EXPANSION; LARGE ELEVATOR; HOT WATER HEAT; FULLY SPRINKLED; 2 GASOLINE TANKS IN CELLAR.

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HAPPENINGS OF REALTY INTEREST IN GREATER NEW YORK

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Vauxhall Apartment on Riverside Drive, Held at $700,000, Sold to an Investor.

2 DOWNTOWN LOFTS SOLD

Frederick Brown Buys the Fullerton, in Park Av. Section—Another Bronx Blockfront Sold.

The realty market closed strong yesterday after an active week in apartment house trading, with a number of sales in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens. Important among yesterday's transactions was the sale of the Vauxhall, an eleven-story apartment house at 780 Riverside Drive, held at $700,000. The structure, which occupies a plot 100 by 150, was sold by the owner, G. M. Fleckscher, to an investing client of M. H. Gaillard & Co. W. J. Boller represented the owner.

Brown Buys in Park Avenue Section.

Frederick Brown bought the Fullerton, a nine-story apartment house, on plot 87 by 100, held at $375,000 and renting for $40,000, at 116 East Fifty-eighth Street, near Park Avenue, from Dr. B. Farquhar Curtis. The building is of fireproof construction and was built by J. E. R. Carpenter and S. Fullerton Weaver.

Downtown Lofts Sold.

Harry Aronson, Inc., sold the twelve-story loft building at 491 and 493 Broadway, with an "L" on Broome Street, in the cotton converting district, to an investing client of Walter H. Warren of Warren & Skillin. In part payment Mr. Aronson took four private dwellings, on plot 66.8 by 100, at 552 to 558 West 149th Street.

The Mercantile Holding Company bought the eleven-story loft building, renting for about $20,000 and held at $175,000, at 8 and 10 West Thirteenth Street, through M. H. Gaillard & Co.

Three West Side Apartment Deals.

L. & A. Pincus bought the two five-story apartment houses, 50 by 100, at 334 and 336 West Fifty-sixth Street, in a cash deal over the first mortgage, from the Lexigpark Realty Corporation. Goodale, Perry & Dwight represented the sellers and Charles Meyers the purchasers.

The O'Shea estate sold to a client of Goldsmith & Rosenthal, attorneys, the five-story apartment house at 61 West Ninety-first Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The property will be offered for resale.

The Cameron Apartment Company sold the seven-story apartment at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 126th Street, held at $180,000, to a client of William B. May & Co. and R. O. Luqueere, who was represented by Meyers & Sherwin, attorneys.

West Seventeenth Street Sales.

Orrin H. Drew sold the vacant lots, 37.6 by 92, at 433 and 435 West Seventeenth Street, to David Milligan, who will improve the property. The estate of H. F. Howe sold the four-story and basement building on lot 25 by 92 irregular, at 311 West Seventeenth Street, adjoining the corner of Eighth Avenue. Both sales were negotiated by the Duross Company.

Increase 125th Street Holding.

Bicker Brothers bought for cash the property at 317 and 319 West 125th Street, adjoining the building they own and occupy at 313 and 315. The purchase gives them a plot 100 by 100. Plans are being prepared for the alteration of the fifty-foot frontage just purchased.

Private Dwellings.

M. S. Orth resold the four-story and basement dwelling at 24 West Seventy-first Street to a physician who will occupy the premises. Pease & Elliman, through whom Mr. Orth bought the property a month ago, negotiated the resale.

Albert Hartog, Jr., and others sold the two-story and basement dwelling at 429 East Fifty-seventh Street to a client of James Kyle & Sons.

Buys Another Block Front in Bronx.

The Realty Managers, Inc., Frank Begerisch, President, purchased from the Burnside Realty Corporation, the block front on the south side of Burnside Avenue, from Morris to Walton Avenues, comprising over ten lots, held at $70,000. B. H. Weisker was the broker. This property is zoned for business, and one block from the subway station at Burnside and Jerome Avenues. The same purchaser recently bought the block front to the east, between Morris and Creston Avenues.

The Bronx Market.

Frederick Brown sold the one-family house, on lot 18 by 80, at 1,890 Bathgate Avenue, to M. Mazziotta. N. Lopard negotiated the sale.

The five-story 70-foot apartment at 1,308 Boston Road, held at $65,000 and renting for $10,080, was sold by Samuel Cowen.

The Allenby Realty Corporation, (Philip Wattenberg,) sold the five-story apartment, on plot 40 by 100, renting for $7,600 and held at $50,000, at 1,045 Bryant Avenue, to M. Weiderlight.

The Benenson Realty Company resold to a client of I. Schwartz the three five-story apartment houses, on a combined plot 120 by 98, held at $140,000, at 1,842 to 1,848 Arthur Avenue, southeast corner of 176th Street. To a client of E. Cuperman the same company resold the five-story apartment on plot 40 by 100, at 617 East 135th Street, near St. Ann's Avenue.

Constantin Wagner sold to the Realty Managers, Inc., F. Begerisch, Jr., President, the six-story apartment house with four stores, on plot 118.9 by 89 by irregular, held at $100,000, at 80 to 86 Fordham Road, in a cash deal negotiated by Byrne & Bowman.

Brooklyn.

Alexander Graham, Jr., sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 131 Washington Avenue to a client of Bulkley & Horton Company for occupancy.

Danny Delehanty sold the two-story brownstone dwelling at 443 Fourteenth Street to Mary A. Burns, for occupancy. P. G. Baxter negotiated the sale.

Theodore Bruet sold the one-family house at 28 Seventh-first Street to a client of Martin A. Ansbro for occupancy.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the building, on plot 20 by 80, at 6,102 Twentieth Avenue, to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

E. Matheson bought the Withers property at Douglas Manor held at $18,000, through Fish & Marvin.

William A. Marsh sold a two-and-one-half-story house at 2 Pearl Street, Far Rockaway, to an investing client of the Lewis H. May Company.

Among the recent sales at Neponsit, made by the Neponsit Company, of which H. L. Simpson is manager, are a plot 100 by 100 on Washington Boulevard to J. W. Fritz, on which the buyer will erect a house and garage to cost $12,000; a plot 40 by 100 on Seminole Street to Walter H. Wilson, and houses and plots to Dr. William Chubbuck; James Newman, Henry Cole Quinby, Charles Bloom, and others. The Neponsit Company has let contracts for nineteen bungalows of moderate price.

Norman McGlashan sold a hollow tile and stucco dwelling with an acre of ground, held at $25,000, at Douglaston, to Frederick H. Leonhardt, through John D. Miner.

ENTIRE ESTATE AT AUCTION.

In order to liquidate the estate of James G. McLoughlin, a wholesale manufacturer of toys and an operator in real estate on a large scale, the heirs, through their attorneys, Austin, McLanahan & Merritt, have authorized Joseph P. Day to sell at absolute public auction, at 14 Vesey Street, Manhattan, on Thursday, April 10, all the real property owned by the estate, which comprises private homes, flats, and building sites in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Bronx.

The following Brooklyn properties are included in the sale:

Nos. 7,704 to 7,710 and 7,716 to 7,724 Seventh Avenue, near Seventy-eighth Street, seven two-family brick dwellings, size 21.5 feet front by depths varying from 94 to 116 feet, and are to be sold separately; 1,226 to 1,228 Nostrand Avenue and 287 Winthrop Street, five three-story brick tenements with store, size 20 by 74 each; 1,947 to 1,951 East Eighth Street, between Avenues S and T, three two-story brick one-family dwellings, size 18 by 100 each; 101 and 103 Seeley Street, near Nineteenth Street, two two-family brick dwellings, 16.4 by 99.4 each; 325 and 327 Vanderbilt Street, near Nineteenth Street, two two-story brick two-family dwellings, size 20 by 64 each; 54 South Tenth Street, near Wythe Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling, size 22.1 by 78.

Vacant parcels which should appeal to builders are as follows: Northeast corner Eastern Parkway and St. Mark's Avenue, size 153.1 by 116 by 99.10; block front on the east side of Bedford Avenue, Malbone to Sullivan Street, size 100 by 200, to be sold in separate lots; southeast corner Seeley Street and Eighteenth Street, large vacant plot, 210 by 160 by irregular; also sixty lots located on Morgan Avenue, Beadle Street, Division Place, and Richardson Street, Greenpoint, size 20 by 100 each; also a tract of fifteen acres on Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, L. I.

The property in the Borough of Bronx is located as follows:

A plot at the northeast corner of Willow Avenue and 137th Street, size 100 by 135; plot on west side of Jackson Avenue, opposite 144th Street, and adjoining St. Mary's Park, size 230 by 144 by 259, and block front on east side of Cypress Avenue, 135th to 136th Street, size 200 by 95.

Clyde Fitch Estate at Auction.

The estate of the late Clyde Fitch at Bedford Hills, Westchester County, consisting of a dwelling, outbuildings, and thirty-six acres of land, will be sold at auction by Arthur C. Sheridan on April 19 to settle the estate of Alice M. Fitch, mother of the playwright.

IMPERATIVE DEMAND FOR REVIVAL OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

Housing Crisis Faces the City, Which Is 33 Per Cent. Underbuilt—Lack of Building Loans Holding Up Millions of Dollars' Worth of Work—Financial Aid of Big Loaning Institutions, the Only Solution

"No Apartments To Rent." This sign displayed conspicuously by the majority of real estate brokers and agents in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens tells the story of one of the most serious problems that Greater New York has ever had to deal with.

That there is an imperative demand for the immediate revival of construction work to meet the ever-increasing call for housing facilities is shown by the fact that New York today is 33 per cent. underbuilt.

The structure built a few years ago is filled at a higher rental than its owners ever expected to obtain and the rents are still being increased. Landlords have also announced that they will make a very decided rental increase next October when the majority of apartment house leases expire. In addition to this many tenants of small private dwellings, especially in Brooklyn, will be forced to move owing to the fact that the property has been sold and the new owners desire possession.

There are no housing facilities to meet with this small demand, and when the actual normal growth of population is taken into consideration the question arises, Where will they go?

Increased Realty Profits.

Four years ago New York City had more commercial and housing accommodations than its business and population could absorb. War put a stop on all construction, and after this country joined the imbroglio building ceased completely. This situation developed competition among tenants to secure accommodations, reversing the custom of competition among property owners for tenants.

Under the subnormal supply rental scales tipped upward and the last few months has enabled many an owner to see his income sheet balance the outgo for the first time in some years, and with a larger margin of interest for the capital invested.

As it is clearly evident that the new level of labor and materials costs will not recede suddenly and in all probability will remain as they now stand for some years, that population and business will increase and that but little new construction will be carried on, existing building should command higher rentals, and that in turn will increase their value. Construction costs of apartment buildings, based on prevailing prices, would range between 30 and 50 per cent. more than five years ago, but little is expected to be added to the present supply during the present year unless some drastic action is taken to meet the demand.

Construction work today is held up by the refusal of big loaning institutions to make building loans, and the high cost of building material and labor. The big loaning institutions say they will make no loans until after the close of the coming Victory Loan campaign. Efforts have been made to secure substantial reductions in the cost of basic material, but as yet little has been accomplished.

Increased Building Costs.

The speculative builder will not start operations under present conditions because existing prices would cut his margin of profit too low.

Money is the chief desideratum with the speculative builder. The more he borrows, the happier he is. No borrowing is possible nowadays, but were these builders to be favored by the lending institutions, there is still much room for doubt that speculative building would be undertaken at this time.

Renting was never better, and rates are high. This favors building, but cost of labor and materials do not. As to this, the New York Title and Mortgage Company, following an investigation of conditions, made this comparison, using a typical five-story brick, "walk-up" apartment house 50 by 88 feet in area.

To build this five years ago would cost approximately $32,500, and rents were $6.50 and $7 per room monthly. A similar operation in 1916 cost $40,000, with rents at $8 per room, and a building of this type completed a few months ago cost $50,000 and commands $10 per room, thus showing an increased cost of production of approximately 50 per cent.

Builders would like to be assured that prevailing cost will stand and that rentals will be permanent. Then they might get busy, providing the financiers would assist in the construction work.

"If the average prospective builder could peer into the inner circles of the building material industries of the country today and read therein the true interpretation of the signs of the times as they present themselves to the average building material manufacturer he would not hesitate another day on the question of whether to build now or wait for further price recessions," said Allen E. Beals of the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

"On the surface of things he would at first be inclined to await further price-reduction suggestion from the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. Checking up he would find that steel had been cut in price $7 a ton, roughly speaking; that Portland cement has dropped 20 per cent. in this market, and that the pressure of Federal influence was being exerted upon lumber and other basic commodities for similar price curtailment. These facts would prompt him to expect a general decline in prices of all building materials.

"But looking further he would promptly learn that these price reductions mean merely that they are levels upon which the Government is willing to make peace-time purchases. They are not at all binding upon the manufacturer should the latter find that demand was leaping beyond his ability to supply the market or that his costs during the coming year would pass beyond the point at which he could take a fair profit. There is, in consequence, no guarantee by the Government or anyone else, that the price levels suggested by the Industrial Board will be maintained outside of Government requirements and specifications.

Now Is the Time to Build.

"At the present time we know that the country is under-constructed, but owing to the approaching Victory Loan and the generally recognized necessity for readjusting the building loan systems of New York especially, requiring probably several months at least, building money will be tight, constituting the main cause for a sluggish revival of building for a period long beyond the spring of 1920.

"There is already beginning an infiltration of private capital into building construction representing about 40 per cent. of normal. This representation of building money is wholly independent of institutional or savings bank deposits. It mainly reflects industrial and commercial finance applied from other company funds toward the compulsory expansion of trade. It so happens that the stock on hand in building material manufacturing plants is also about 40 per cent. of normal so that demand for building materials is today just about equal to the ability of the manufacturers to meet it at present cost basis.

"Supplementing these conditions is that of general housing demand, and any student of economics understands that just so long as scarcity of houses continues the main factor of the high cost of living will be aggravated rather than relieved, and just so long as living costs remain high, cost of production of building materials and their assembly into finished structures will remain high regardless of any Federal efforts to lower them.

"With these facts in mind, it is, therefore, clear that postponement of building enterprises will certainly operate disadvantageously to the builder who comes into the market later. The Federal Government's efforts to bring prices lower cannot be interpreted to mean that the levels now being fixed will maintain indefinitely. The law of supply and demand must operate soon or later. When it begins to function freely market price levels will surely advance, at least just so long as producing costs run high, a contingency that is bound to exist until the country has caught up with its construction program.

"Building material manufacturers are bowing to the wish of the Government at present for the sole purpose of co-operating with the Federal authorities in their effort to find employment for men and to relieve the dearth of housing and commercial structures. It is the plain intention of the Department of Commerce that all should contribute to the general welfare of the country; manufacturer, distributer, and consumer alike, in a united effort to avoid an aggravated condition of unrest, brought about by unemployment, but on the building job and at the manufacturing plant, that invites political disruption and evils even worse.

Present Opportunities.

"If the average builder has been waiting for more favorable price levels let him recognize his opportunities that now lie before him. Let him figure his enterprise on present levels. If prices go temporarily lower, he will be the one chiefly benefited. If they go higher, the hesitating competitor will be the loser and the former will reap the benefits of the nearest approach to Government subsidy of building construction this country has ever known."

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens held a special meeting last Thursday afternoon to formulate plans to meet the present housing crisis in New York City. It is believed by the business men that immediate relief can be secured through the construction of thousands of homes of every description along the new rapid transit lines in Long Island City, Elmhurst, Corona, Woodhaven, Richmond Hill, Jamaica, and other sections of the borough served by the Long Island Railroad.

In order to promote the residential development of Queens Borough on an enlarged scale, it is proposed to establish a Real Estate Bureau as an extension of the work of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce. This bureau would specialize on this one activity and devote the entire time of its manager and staff to the upbuilding of the borough. This proposal has received the approval of the Board of Directors of the Chamber, provided the necessary funds for the operation of the bureau for the first year are subscribed by members of the Chamber.

The Need for a Real Estate Bureau.

The Special Committee on the organization of the Real Estate Bureau consists of Edward A. MacDougall, Chairman; Charles G. Meyer, Stuard Hirschman, Ray Palmer, and Edward Roche. On calling the meeting Mr. MacDougall said:

"Every member of the Chamber will agree, we are sure, that there is no more important problem before the business interests of Queens Borough today than that of providing homes, not alone for the workingmen, but for men and women in every line of endeavor; not alone for the increasing thousands of employes within this borough, but for the thousands of homeseekers from other boroughs who have been attracted to Queens by the operation of the new rapid transit lines.

"It is imperative that homes be provided at once for the residents of New York City. The shortage of living accommodations has caused large increases in rents. The construction of new homes will provide work for thousands of men and aid materially in the solution of the present unemployment problem.

"No other section of New York City possesses the advantages that Queens offers for the construction of homes. Its thousands of undeveloped acres are closer to the business centres of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and have lower land values in comparison than any other section of the city.

"Queens now has the rapid transit facilities of the Interborough Rapid Transit and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies at a five-cent fare to all parts of the city. In addition, the electric trains of the Long Island Railroad from Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan, from Flatbush Avenue station in Brooklyn, from Long Island City and Woodside, provide a rapid, modern and comfortable service to every section of Queens which is unequaled by any other borough of New York City.

"These facts must be brought to the attention of large financial institutions which loan money for building operations and also to the builders and brokers of New York. It is obvious that before homes can be provided buildings must be erected; and that before the buildings can be erected, aid in the form of mortgage loans is necessary.

"While the Queens Chamber of Commerce has been active in this respect since its formation, the time has now come for an extension of this work through the establishment of a separate bureau which will specialize on this subject and devote the entire time and energies of its manager and staff to promoting the residential and industrial development of Queens Borough."

Benefits of Real Estate Bureau.

The accomplishments of such a bureau will benefit all real estate owners, real estate developers, real estate brokers, builders of homes and factories, and building supply dealers. The advantages to this group of business men are so obvious they need no elaboration: All manufacturers—for adequate housing facilities will help to stabilize their labor market and thereby reduce the excessive cost of labor "turnover."

It will also benefit manufacturers of articles which enter into the construction of homes, such as doors and windows, hardware, plumbing supplies, fixtures, paint, glass, heating equipment, furniture, &c.

All public utilities—For new homes mean increased population, which, in turn, means more customers for gas, electric, water, telephone, and transportation companies.

All merchants—For increased population means more customers. Financial institutions—For increased population means increased deposits.

MIDWOOD DEVELOPMENT.

Work to be Started on Seven Apartments in Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Ground will be broken this week by Wood, Harmon & Co. for the construction of seven apartment houses in the Midwood section of Flatbush, Brooklyn. The structures, which are to cost about $500,000, will contain 112 apartments, ready for occupancy next Fall.

William E. Harmon, discussing the proposed operation, said yesterday:

"These seven houses are only a beginning. Our general scheme contemplates the improvement and embellishment of all streets, and the parking of Avenue H, from Ocean Avenue, near the Brighton Beach-Up-Broadway station, to Nostrand and Flatbush Avenues, the terminus of the Interborough Subway. From the centre of the Midwood Colony it is but six minutes' walk to either of the two great subway systems. Along the southerly border of the property against the Long Island Railroad cut will be planted double rows of Lombardy poplars, with a base fence covered with rambler roses and honeysuckles. Avenue H will be bordered on both sides with apartment houses of various designs and floor plans, all built with a view to their value as permanent investments, rather than buildings for sale.

"These apartment houses will range from the highest class near Ocean Avenue, possessing every appointment, to those with more moderate rentals at the Nostrand or Flatbush Avenue end of the property.

"One of the attractive features of this development will be the dedication to the use of colony members of all the land between the southerly border of the property and the rear of the line of apartments facing on Avenue H. This is a tract 160 feet in width by over one-half mile in length.

"The complete development of the Midwood section will involve an investment of about $10,000,000, but conditions of the building and material market are so unstable, that it is not considered wise to go further at this time, with more than seven houses. But as rapidly as conditions justify, this plan will be carried out in its effort to approach the perfectly appointed and perfectly conducted city and rural ideal."

Brooklyn Market Active.

Unprecedented activity in Brooklyn realty transactions and building trade were predicted by Registrar Richardson Webster of Kings County in an address before a recent meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly Democratic Club.

A record of real estate deals filed in the Registrar's office last month, said Mr. Webster, indicates that there are more dealing in that line of business than there have been in many years. During March there was an increase of 40 per cent. over February in the number of deeds, mortgages, settlements of mortgages, and other documents filed. Compared with the records for the same month of 1918 an increase of 84 per cent. was shown. A total of 8,822 documents was filed last month, the largest number filed in any one month since 1911.

Mr. Webster said indications were that building materials would be cheaper, conditions would be more favorable, and that an unusual wave of prosperity would be felt in every branch of the trade.

New Home for Masons.

Ground will be broken Monday for a $30,000 two-story brick temple for Kings County Lodge, F. and A. M., on Bedford Avenue, near Church Avenue, Brooklyn. The money was raised by popular subscription. About $5,000 will be spent on interior decorations.

REMODELS HISTORIC HOUSE

National Surety Company Leases Old Home of Former Mayor Kingsland, Where City's First Blacksmith Had a Farm

The century-old, three-story, red brick dwelling at the corner of Maiden Lane and Gold Street, which Mayor Ambrose C. Kingsland once owned and which stands on part of the original farm of Cornelius Clopper, the first blacksmith to set up a forge on Manhattan Island, will be reopened on May 1, after extensive alterations, as the new home of the National Surety Company's broker's branch.

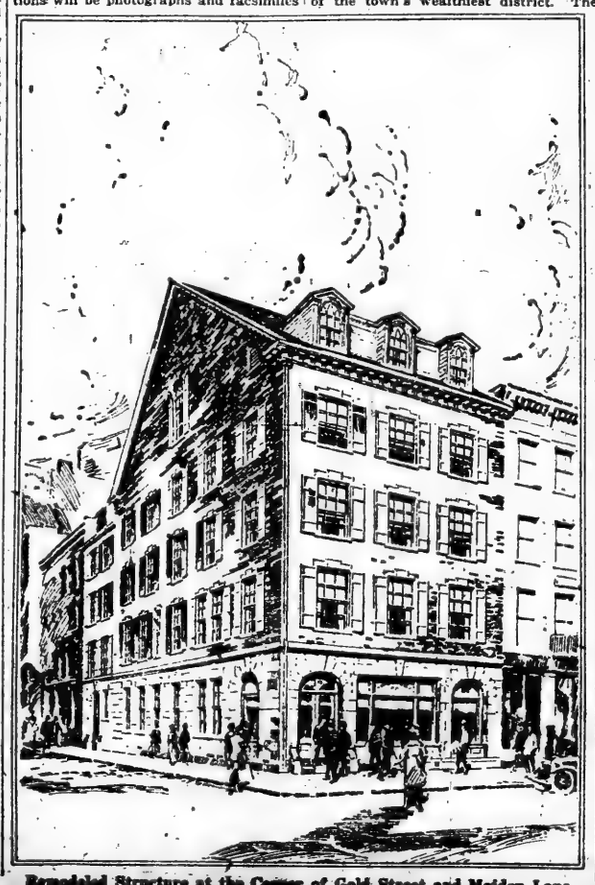
The building's early nineteenth century brick walls are being replaced with plate glass and stucco up to the second story and other changes costing about $25,000, to make the historic old-time New York residence conform to business uses, have been made. The first floor will be occupied by executive offices, the second by clerks and stenographers, the third by files and agents. The property, which sold for $7,000 in 1789, for $8,775 in 1803, and which, in recent court proceedings was valued at $75,000, has been taken on a ten-year lease. A feature of the interior decorations will be photographs and facsimiles of the old maps and deeds showing the building's unusually interesting historic associations. The windows on all stories will have white trimmings and green blinds for the same reason.

According to hand-written parchment indentures, yellowed by more than two centuries of time and now in the vaults of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, the site of the remodeled building, was part of the farm of Cornelius Jansen Clopper, the blacksmith of the original Dutch colony which the West India Company established here in 1623. Clopper was one of the 224 enrolled citizens of the colony in 1657. His house and forge, which were located at what is now Maiden Lane and Pearl Street, were in those early days reached only by a cow path extending north from the palisaded settlement below Wall Street. They faced Smit's Valley, a swamp, covering what is now Fulton Market.

In the early nineteenth century, Gold Street and Maiden Lane was the centre of the town's wealthiest district. The elaborate Lorillard mansion was only a block distant. The plain, Quaker-like, red brick gabled dwelling, which the National Surety Company has altered for business purposes, was built in those days.

Ambrose C. Kingsland, Mayor of New York from 1851 to 1853, bought it, and, in spite of its single fireplace, is said to have lived in it. He left it to a daughter, who married Charles T. Raynolds, a paint manufacturer, who in turn left it to a daughter, the wife of Richard Smith Clark, a drug merchant.

In recent court proceedings, experts valued the site at $75,000, showing that the value of land on that section has increased about ten times in 125 years.



Remodeled Structure at the Corner of Gold Street and Maiden Lane.

GRADE CROSSINGS.

The most important plan for the removal of grade crossings instituted by the Public Service Commission in recent years will be in operation within a short time if the New York State Legislature accedes to its request for an appropriation of $250,000 to pay the State's share of an estimated expenditure of $1,000,000 for improvements on the Atlantic Division of the Long Island Railroad Company.

The statement of the commission to the Legislature is in part as follows:

"The commission appeals to the Legislature to further the project because two new rapid-transit extensions recently opened through this part of Queens will certainly result in the building of many new houses within a relatively short period, thus adding materially to the traffic crossing the railroad tracks. At the same time the already vast railroad traffic will be increasing, which means that more trains must be operated, and that the element of danger will be proportionately increased.

"In addition to doing a large through passenger traffic from outlying points of Long Island, the Atlantic Division carries a large number of commuters in and out of the Flatbush Avenue terminal. Along Jamaica Avenue paralleling this extension is the new elevated extension of the B. R. T., while a few blocks to the south is the Liberty Avenue "L" extensions, also operated by the B. R. T.

"The Atlantic Division traverses such rapidly growing sections in Queens as Woodhaven, Woodhaven Junction, Union Course, Clarenceville, Morris Park, and Dunton. The crossings in Queens which are considered dangerous and which should be removed as speedily as possible, include Rockaway Plank Road, Benedict Avenue, Woodhaven Avenue, Vandeveer Place, Hatch Avenue, Freedom Avenue, Wyckoff Avenue, Grand Avenue, Linden Avenue, Jackson Avenue, Church Avenue, Lefferts Avenue, and Beach Avenue.

"Traffic over the Atlantic Division is almost, if not quite, as congested as that upon any railroad entering New York City. More than 20,000,000 passengers are handled in and out of Flatbush Avenue terminal every year. This is a greater number than either the New York Central or New Haven carry in and out of Grand Central Station, and is within a few thousand passengers of their combined daily traffic to and from that station."

Association to Meet.

An informal dinner meeting of the New York Building Managers' Association will be held on Tuesday evening, April 8, at the Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street. The Apartment House Committee is in charge of the arrangements and has planned a program which will have an equal appeal to all members where they are interested in apartments, office or loft buildings.

MANUFACTURERS MOVE.

Keep Their Agreement with Save New York Committee.

The Save New York Committee announced yesterday the following list of manufacturers who have removed from the restricted zone according to agreement: Brambir & Hendricks, from 8 West Thirty-fifth Street to 105 Madison Avenue; A. Davis & Co. from 29 West Thirty-sixth Street to 6 East Thirty-second Street; Lahm & Co., from 38 West Thirty-fourth Street to 159 Madison Avenue; Jacobs & Rubenstein, from 106 West Thirty-second Street to 142 West Twenty-sixth Street; Carbone, from 30 West Thirty-sixth Street to 46 West Twenty-second Street; Engel & Co., from 15 West Thirty-sixth Street to 145 West Thirtieth Street; Seidelman-Blatt & Neiman, from 141 West Thirty-sixth Street to 110 West Twenty-eighth Street; Froehlich & Hartman, from 37 West Thirty-seventh Street to 8 East Thirty-second Street; S. Gerber, from 29 West Thirty-fifth Street to 6 East Thirty-second Street; I. A. Harris & Brothers, from 131 West Thirty-fifth Street to 148 Madison Avenue; Kornfeld & Shocher, from 15 West Forty-first Street to 346 Sixth Avenue; Emil Pohl, from 39 West Thirty-eighth Street to 6 West Thirty-second Street; Snappy Dress Company, Inc., from 662 Sixth Avenue to 510 Sixth Avenue; Weltman Brothers, from 53 West Thirty-sixth Street to 9 West Thirty-first Street; Leo F. Baum, from 48 West Thirty-fifth Street to 8 West Thirtieth Street; Gettinger & Ritz, from 19 West Forty-sixth Street to 172 Fifth Avenue; Queen Costume Company, from 149 West Thirty-sixth Street to 114 West Twenty-sixth Street; L. Mandel & Co., from 22 West Thirty-eighth Street to 108 West Thirty-first Street; Herbst & Kazanoff, from 23 West Thirty-sixth Street to 151 West Twenty-fifth Street.

COST APPORTIONED.

The Board of Estimate of Queens has approved the plan of distributing the cost of the widening of Corona Avenue for a mile and a half, an operation which it has been estimated will cost $403,437, of which amount $107,202 is for damages to buildings. One-third of the cost of the proceeding, after the city's share of the cost of the buildings is deducted, will be placed on the borough at large, and the remaining two-thirds upon the local area of assessment, thus reducing the amount that must be paid by property owners in the local area to $231,149. With this plan approved it is now possible to pay property owners for the land and buildings taken, and for the city to take possession and improve the property. Owners along Corona Avenue, which runs parallel to Jackson Avenue from Hampton Street in Elmhurst to Rodman Street in Corona Heights, and is the connecting link between Flushing, Corona, and Elmhurst, believe that within a year it will become one of the most important business thoroughfares in Queens.

Following New York's Lead.

Perhaps the best argument on New York's building zone system is the fact that so many other American cities are adopting similar plans. According to The American Architect, "the three phases of restriction, building height, area and use, are becoming quite generally accepted as standard." St. Louis has recently prepared and adopted a zone system; Philadelphia has nearly completed its plan, and Cleveland has appointed a commission to zone the city, under the direction of Robert H. Whitten, who helped prepare the New York system.

WHY HIGHER RENTS WITH LOWER TAXES?

Increased Assessments, Says Mr. Schneider, Should Come With Better Rents.

20 to 50 PER CENT. INCREASE

He Suggests That the Police Make a Canvass to Learn Rent Increases as a Basis for Tax Fixing.

By County Clerk WILLIAM F. SCHNEIDER.

Bills introduced in the Legislature for the relief of oppressed tenants have made no progress, rents are steadily increasing, and the four points reduction in the tax rate give no promise of lightening the burden of the rent-payers. There has been much outcry against the upward flight of rents but no effort has yet been made by any one to stop the extortion or to get some public return so that all might benefit in some measure.

It is claimed by landlords that the cost of repairs has increased, and this is true, but the advance in rents have far outstripped the advance in costs. The twenty tenants in an apartment house in the Bronx had their rents increased $4 an apartment last Fall and now notice has been served upon them that on May 1 another increase of $4 is to be imposed. This means that the owner of that one house will receive in one year an increase of $1,920. This is not an elevator apartment and the repairs surely amount to much less than the total of increased rentals.

Within a stone throw of my office the rents in one office building have been increased 50 per cent. and other rents in the neighborhood have gone up 10, 20, 30, and 40 per cent. But the assessments on these buildings have remained the same. If a piece of property is worth from 10 to 50 per cent. more this year than it was last year, the assessment should be increased. That nobody can dispute. Increased assessments on increased values would result in reducing the general tax rate, and those whose income from holdings has not increased would be benefited by the additional payments of those whose incomes can well afford it.

I own four houses in this county, but I have not increased the rents because I believe that my tenants are already carrying as much of the war burden as I am. If the Mayor should have the police make a house-to-house canvass in order to discover how much the rents have been advanced by the various owners, and the difference in the rentals paid a year ago as compared with today, the assessments on the parcels could be based on the income obtained from them.

This would bring about a lower tax rate and help the man with the small home, who has to bear the heaviest burden when taxes are increased. Some sort of an investigation is certainly in order when a decrease in the tax rate results in the increase of rentals.

There has been discussion about the need of developing practically deserted areas of Manhattan so as to divert in some measure the tide of population from moving toward the outlying boroughs reached by rapid transit lines. It would be a good thing to undertake this development, and that it would be undertaken is certain if there was some stability to the fixed charges of carrying realty, especially in the matter of taxation.

Some years ago a number of wealthy men joined together and built several tenements and apartment houses, and this property, I have been reliably informed, has yielded in the neighborhood of 5 per cent. without appreciable variation since the property was placed at the disposal of tenants, all of whom benefited by the venture to the extent of being charged only reasonable rents. The same thing could be done again, but the trouble is that those who think of entering the real estate field want to be assured of large returns, 15 or 20 per cent., when the same persons would gladly invest their money in anything else which promised a return of not more than 3 or 6 per cent.

There is a lack of confidence in realty ventures which it is difficult to explain. Of course the carrying charges are high, but property, especially in Manhattan, is sure of a ready market always either in the way of a sale or a rental.

Landlords have grown so avaricious that many of them are oppressing their tenants, who are largely at their mercy because there is a great scarcity of places fit for homes. Something should be done to provide for this class and also to protect the small property owner, the man who has bought a home. The entire matter should be inquired into, and this, I believe, is one of the urgent duties facing the city administration.

Houses Used in Siberia.

[Memorandum prepared for the Russian Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, March 18, 1919, by Theodore Krystolovich, formerly expert in Bureau of Rural Economy, Russian Ministry of Agriculture, and representative of that Ministry in the United States.]

"In only a few cities of Western Siberia are there two-story houses, and I doubt whether I have ever seen there a three-story house. Most of the dwellings have only one story. Apartments consist usually of a hall, a dining room, a cabinet for the head of the family, and sleeping rooms.

"Richer families add to these a drawing room and a nursery. Kitchens are mostly in separate buildings. Baths in houses are very rare, public baths being in common use. The people are satisfied with very primitive accommodations. Houses built in Siberia on the American plan would be a blessing for that country."

New Residential Hotel for Men.

Raleigh Hall, a residential hotel for men, has been opened at 100 West Forty-seventh Street. The new establishment offers to its guests, whether permanent or transient, a comfortable home and assures them that they will be associated with gentlemen by asking references from all who apply for admission. The success of the hotel has already been so great that an addition is planned.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; rain Tuesday; moderate southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,353. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District of 100 Miles | THREE CENTS Within 500 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

WILSON SUMMONS HIS SHIP, THE GEORGE WASHINGTON; PEACE TREATY READY BY EASTER, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE; EXPECT STRIKE IN BERLIN; OVERTURN IN MUNICH

$430,000,000 IS PLEDGED AT RALLY FOR VICTORY LOAN

Thirty Racial Groups Give Their Pledges at Hippodrome Meeting.

CABLE LOYALTY TO WILSON

Banner Is Presented to Each Division as a Tribute to Those Who Died in the War.

5,000 ATTEND THE MEETING

Resolutions Are Passed Promising Support in New Campaign to Raise Funds.

The first mass meeting in the interest of the Victory Loan, the raising of which begins two weeks from today, was held in the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon, and at the close of the meeting it was officially announced that the various racial elements represented in the meeting had pledged a total of $430,000,000 to the new loan. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Foreign Language Bureau of the Government Loan Organization. Americans born in foreign lands or the children of foreign born parents crowded the Hippodrome to the number of more than 5,000. Thirty great races were represented and to each of them the Government Loan Organization presented a large silken flag bearing an inscription which honored the memory of the men of each race who gave their lives for the United States in the great war.

The German Division officially reported that it would take at least $250,000,000 of the bonds of the Victory Loan. The Polish Division was second with a pledge of $75,000,000, the Italians being third with a pledge of $60,000,000 which will probably be increased, it was said, to $75,000,000. The other divisions reporting pledges, with the amount in each case, were the Russian, $15,000,000; Hungarian, $15,000,000; Jugoslav, $1,800,000; Belgian, $7,500,000; Syrian, $1,000,000; Latin American, $2,000,000; Danish, $1,000,000; Finnish, $200,000; Czechoslovak, $600,000; Portuguese, $600,000, and the Lithuanian Division, $400,000. The pledges were reported by the Chairmen of the different groups.

The speakers at the meeting were Hans Reig, Chief of the Foreign Language Division of the Treasury Department, who represented Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass; Colonel C. L. Withrow of the War Saving Committee, and Joseph Hartigan of the Government Loan Organization. Each racial group was represented by the loan workers who will operate in the Victory Loan campaign. Following the adoption of resolutions pledging all groups to work for the success of the loan, messages were sent to President Wilson and Vice President Marshall. That to Mr. Marshall was sent to Washington by carrier pigeons.

Loyalty Pledge.

The message cabled to the President in Paris read:

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Paris, France.

Five million Americans of foreign birth and foreign parentage residing in the Second Federal Reserve District, through their representatives at the Americans All Manifestation in the Hippodrome, New York City, today send greetings and pledge their unswerving loyalty to the United States of America.

JOSEPH HARTIGAN, Chairman,
Americans All Manifestation.

In the message sent to Vice President Marshall the meeting pledged itself to strive to the utmost to make the loan a success, and solemnly pledged "that their kinsmen who died on the field of battle shall not have died in vain."

The principal speaker was Mr. Reig, who at the close of his talk presented the memorial banners to the Chairmen of the different groups.

"In two weeks," said Mr. Reig, "the greatest patriotic campaign the world has ever known will begin. The story of human sacrifice in this war has been told. We know who died, the death of martyrs so that you and I and ours might live in security. I know that you will exert every effort to arouse the interest of those of your various nationalities in the Victory Liberty Loan so that the results will prove the real underlying motive is not merely the desire to help the merging countries on the other side, but will also be a manifestation of your love and gratitude to this your adopted country."

In presenting the thirty banners Mr. Reig said:

"On behalf of the Government of the United States, through the Foreign Language Bureau of the War Loan Organization of the Second Federal Reserve District, may I present and may you accept these golden starred banners as a token of highest appreciation of sacrifice. May you honor and cherish these banners as sacred symbols spurring you on to still greater endeavors."

The banners were carried to the stage by girls of the various nationalities. The inscription read:

"In memory of those Americans of (here was inserted the name of the nationality) blood in the service of the United States of America who made the supreme sacrifice in the war."

When the banner had been received by the Chairman it was turned over to

Continued on Page Four.

British Volunteer Troops to be Rushed to Archangel

LONDON, April 6, (via Montreal.)—Arrangements for the dispatch of a British relief force to Russia are being rushed. The first advance guard will leave April 9 for Murmansk. From Murmansk it will be in a favorable position to proceed at the first opportunity toward Archangel.

The main force will leave in two sections, the first at the beginning of May and the second a fortnight later. It is the intention that the main force shall consist mostly of volunteers, for whom the War Office will probably make an immediate appeal.

RADICAL CLUB FOR SOLDIERS WRECKED

Desks, Typewriters, Chairs, Chandelier, Literature Mixed in Splinters and Tatters.

POLICE FAIL TO FIND A CLUE

Visit of Wreckers Follows a Bolshevist Appeal to Give the Place a "Once Over."

It was last Monday night that the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Protective Association, an organization formed ostensibly to find jobs for returning veterans, held what the speakers glowingly referred to as "an enthusiastic" meeting in the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street. Several of the youthful orators dwelt at great length on the recent events in Seattle, while one of the speakers alluded to the present Russian Government as "the most democratic in the history of all time."

But, after all, it wasn't the meeting last week so much as the cards that were issued to summon the waiting soldier, sailor, and marine to listen to the words of wisdom of the speakers that counts in what happened last night. The cards, it appears, which were distributed throughout the east side, started off as follows:

"Atta Boy! Over the Top!

"Let's go to the meeting Monday night where the problems of soldiers will be discussed by prominent speakers. After the Welcome Home—what?"—then the card went on to explain the purposes of the organization and, continuing, read: "We maintain clubrooms at 123 East Twenty-third Street—Give us the Once Over!"

Last night somebody, there was a suspicion that somebody meant a group of soldiers, accepted the invitation to give the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines' Protective Association clubrooms "the once over." It happened in this way:

At 9 o'clock Lieutenant Riley, having written up the blotter in the East Twenty-second Street Station, was as near nodding as he dared, when the telephone jingled.

"Well?" said the Lieutenant, and an agitated voice hurriedly replied: "Send all your men around to the third floor of 123 East Twenty-third Street—somebody's trying to wreck the place. Typewriters are being thrown out of the windows—"

But the Lieutenant already had Sergeant McCarthy and a squad on the way to the place indicated. Arriving in front of the association's club building, the police did not find any typewriters smashed on the sidewalk, nor did they find any evidence of wrecking operations. The street was perfectly quiet.

But when the squad mounted the stairs and peeked into the clubrooms—what a wreck. "It looks," said Sergeant McCarthy, "as if a cyclone came in here, stayed around a bit, and then went out."

The Sergeant was correct. One large rolltop desk was piled in splinters in the middle of the room, the ceiling was spotted with bare places, several typewriters were hopeless casualties, doors were wrenched off, and the gas was leaking from where a chandelier had parted company with the ceiling.

Literature, mainly of the radical kind, was strewn about. There were letters from Ralph Tropp, President of the association, to Alfred Leavitt, its Secretary, which had been torn up.

All sorts of propaganda, chiefly directed at improving the physical and mental outlook of the soldiers, were found by the police, and very little of it was in shape for distribution. One of the bits of reading matter picked up by the police was an article headed "How to Make Bolshevism and Cloth in Lawrence, Mass.," and there were many appeals from a branch association in Lawrence asking that literature be supplied.

Detectives under Lieutenant Flannery announced that they would make every effort to apprehend the raiders, but that they had no clue.

STRIKERS ASSAIL TEACHERS

Lawrence Operatives Threaten to Keep Children from Schools.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 6.—Striking mill operatives at a mass meeting today said they would keep their children from attending the public schools tomorrow as a protest against the alleged practice of teachers masquerading as "loyal" mill employes. Speakers said some teachers had made a practice of walking to the mill doors each day to give the impression that there were more operatives reporting for work than was actually the case.

Superintendent of Schools Bernard M. Sheridan said tonight that if the threat should be carried out the school officials would make every effort to compel the children to attend.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES At Your Club—Plain Ends.—Advt.

TROOPS MOVED TO BERLIN

Flagrant Dissipation of Newly Rich Increases Power of Extremists.

BAVARIA NEAR CIVIL WAR

Peasants of Various Districts Reported to be Massing to March on Munich.

GOVERNMENT MOVES AWAY

Transferred to Bamberg—Troops Said to Have Turned from Premier

German Railway Men Threaten to Block Transfer of Poles

WEIMAR, Saturday, April 5.—Immediately after announcement was made today that Polish troops would cross Germany, railway men presented new demands to the Government, threatening a general strike on April 10 if their demands were not granted.

Newspapers urge that the Government must make the strike impossible, since the Entente powers have declared that if transportation is delayed or made difficult they will insist upon landing Polish troops at Danzig.

"A strike would be a crime against the entire nation," says one newspaper, "and the Government must take the strictest measures to prevent it."

BERLIN, April 5, (Associated Press.)—Independent Socialists and Spartacides decided today by a vote of 10,000 to 3,000 to begin a general strike in Berlin Monday. The Majority Socialists opposed the movement, but the employes of the large machine and metal works carried the day for those favorable to a strike.

The Government troops in Berlin have been reinforced.

The Cabinet has accepted an amendment to Article 34 of the Constitution, empowering the workers, on an equal footing with the employers, to collaborate in the fixing of wages, the settling of questions of labor coonditions and in the entire development of the productive force.

The workers, for the purpose of safeguarding their social and economic interests, will have legal representatives in all industrial councils, including the Imperial Labor Council. These representatives will work with the latter council in the framing of socialization laws and the submission of them to the National Assembly.

An "imperial congress of the workless" met in the former House of Lords this morning and demanded that the Government take up the problem of unemployment. Persons who attended the meeting announced that each of them represented 20,000 persons out of jobs.

Speakers at the meeting repudiated the estimate that there were 1,300,000 out of work, declaring that there were nearly 3,500,000 persons so situated. They declared that the demobilization bureaus were utterly unable to deal with the problem, and asserted that the present support given to jobless persons was only alms, which the people would rather not have.

The congress will present an emergency bill on behalf of the workless people to the Assembly and request the support of that body for the measure.

The Bavarian Government has decided to leave Munich and establish itself provisionally at Bamberg, (thirty-five miles north of Nuremburg), according to advices from the latter city.

It is declared that the National Assembly will convene there and that adequate measures have been taken to protect the Government and Assembly by grouping reliable troops at Bamberg.

Bavaria Again Convulsed.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 5, (via Copenhagen, April 6.)—Tomorrow or at latest Monday morning Bavaria, or rather Munich, will have experienced her third revolution, from which, in all probability, will emerge a full-fledged Bolshevist or Communist State.

When the Spartacides in Augsburg yesterday publicly demanded the removal of the present Government and the establishment of unbridled Communism, the Central Council in Munich knew that the long-looked-for chance had now come and that they had at least one reliable ally in Bavaria. The Munich Central Council decided that convocation of the Bavarian Diet, planned for Tuesday, must by all means be prevented. It intimated its decision

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

President Is Much Better; Receives Peace Colleagues

PARIS, April 6.—President Wilson remained in bed today, although an official bulletin said that he was much improved this morning.

The President slept well during the night, and had a normal temperature when he awoke.

The official statement issued this morning said:

President Wilson had a good night, and his temperature is normal. He is much better, but remains in bed today.

The President was so far on the road to recovery that Admiral Grayson permitted him to receive late today the other American Peace Commissioners.

The cold from which Mr. Wilson has been suffering appears to have been broken, and unless complications ensue it is probable that he will be able to resume in part his work on Monday. The fever has disappeared, but the President is still weak, and it is not expected that he will leave his room before Tuesday.

HUNGARY SEEKS BOUNDARY DEAL

Proposes to Gen. Smuts Meeting of Neighboring Nations to Settle Disputes.

VIENNA RUMOR OF REVOLT

Unconfirmed Report There that Budapest Soviet Chiefs Have Been Arrested.

BUDAPEST, April 5. (Associated Press.)—The Hungarian Government has proposed to General Jan Christian Smuts, who was sent here by the Peace Conference at Paris, that conferences be held at Vienna or Prague between representatives of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, German Austria, Hungary, and Jugoslavia regarding boundaries and economic questions.

Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, in discussing the situation with The Associated Press today, said:

"This is the first time the Entente has sent us a diplomatic mission. This is proof that the Soviet Government is the first strong regime since the November revolution. There is not the least sign that the Entente wishes to undertake military operations against us. General Smuts has been received in a friendly spirit and a proposition for a conference concerning boundaries has been submitted to him."

Vienna Hears Soviet Has Fallen.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 4, (via Geneva, April 5.)—Reports concerning the alleged downfall of the Hungarian Government and arrest of the leaders is unverified, regular communication with Budapest being stopped.

According to report received here two days ago, Budapest burghers were benumbed by terror caused by the action of official agents. No land word on the streets criticising official measures was permitted under penalty of instant arrest. Arrests were of daily occurrence. The expropriation of residences was being executed with relentless rigor. Tenants inhabiting more than two or three rooms had to suffer billeting at the expense of the tenant.

The number of official ordinances was already legion. Numerous law offices had been closed and many Judges deposed. Publication was prohibited of any but the extremest newspapers. All had to turn Communists. The State offices were filled with numerous Russian Bolsheviki. A hunger crisis was imminent. Meat was unobtainable. Food was not arriving as there was a scarcity of trains.

For the purposes of Socialist propaganda, the Government had decided to create laborers' universities.

BERNE, April 5.—A considerable number of members of the Hungarian aristocracy are arriving in Switzerland and the adjoining Austrian district of Vorariberg, seeking refuge from the uncertainties of the Hungarian revolution.

The Government of Vorariberg has refused to allow the refugees to remain there more than a few days, and is inviting the Magyar magnates to promptly arrange other places of residence.

HUNGARIANS HERE OFFER AID.

Cable Wilson Urging Him to Save Hungary from Bolshevism.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—The Hungarian American Federation, a national organization of twelve years' standing and 40,000 members, with headquarters here, cabled President Wilson at Paris today, urging him to save Hungary from Bolshevism.

The cablegram, signed by Henry Baracs, National President, and Eugene Privany, National Secretary, said that should official announcement be made that the right of self-determination of all people of Hungary will be respected and no territorial changes made without a plebiscite under American control, Hungarian people would regain hope, Bolshevism disappear, and good government be restored.

Permission to send clothes and footwear to Hungary through Red Cross or other agencies, to help overthrow Bolshevism, is requested.

Remember VENUS PENCILS. Remember VENUS PENCILS.—Advt.

PARIS IS MORE HOPEFUL

Now Believes Conference Results Will Be Speedily Arrived At.

SHAPING REPARATION PLAN

Agreement in Principle Reported Reached—France and Belgium Have Priority.

RHINE OCCUPATION SHELVED

Allies May Rely on an Economic Blockade to Enforce Treaty Obligations.

PARIS, April 6.—The Council of Four on Saturday reached an agreement on the principles of the indemnities and reparations to be paid by Germany, and examination of the details will begin immediately, the newspapers say. It is not believed there will be any disagreement as to details, and it is expected that the text of the financial terms will be finished in the course of the week.

The Premiers held no formal meetings today, but there were several informal conferences. Colonel House received Premier Orlando, Lord Robert Cecil, and Baron Makino and conferred with them on the location of the seat of the League of Nations.

M. Paderewski, the Polish Premier, called on Colonel House at the Hôtel de Crillon, but Colonel House was at the time attending a conference of the American delegates with President Wilson.

During the conference the five men discussed the work done since illness eliminated President Wilson from the conference Thursday night and planned the program for the present week.

General Bliss explained what he regarded as the satisfactory adjustment of the Danzig question, and assurances were given by all the other delegates that progress had been made by the commissions, with the possible exception of the Reparation Commission. Mr. White expressed the belief that material advancement had been recorded on territorial questions.

It is understood that President Wilson impressed upon the delegates the extraordinary importance of an early agreement. His conviction is said to be that a long step must be taken this week toward the preparation of the peace treaty.

All Paris seems imbued today with the idea that Easter will find the conference ended, either successfully or unsuccessfully, and many newspapers and leaders who have been doubtful about the successful outcome are apparently less gloomy about the prospect.

The sunshiny weather for the last four days has undoubtedly made a considerable change in the psychology of the conference, the members of which have been greatly distressed by a month of rain and cloudiness.

The confident statement of Premier Lloyd George in a Matin interview that the peace treaty will be concluded by Easter is supported by predictions repeatedly made by less prominent members of the Peace Conference, and dispelled today much of the hopelessness and uncertainty in which many important problems of the conference seemed to have been enshrouded.

Even the announcements of serious Bolshevist troubles in Bavaria and the danger of a break with Italy over the Adriatic problem apparently did not affect the optimism today of the leaders of the British, French, and American delegations.

There is less unanimity of opinion, however, as to the British Premier's statement that there is no divergence among the negotiators.

The Echo de Paris says that compromises were effected Saturday on all debatable points regarding the amount to be paid at once by Germany, and the payments in the future. Against the opposition of the French Government, it was agreed, the paper says, to distribute the future payments over a term of thirty years. The payments for the next few years were fixed.

The Journal says that there are indications that the rights of France and Belgium to prior consideration in the payments by Germany have been recognized. The first German payment, it says, will be 25,000,000,000 francs, of which 5,000,000,000 will go

Continued on Page Two.

MARTHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

Lloyd George Denies Divergence Among Negotiators And Predicts a Completed Peace Treaty by Easter

PARIS, April 6.—The preliminary peace treaty will be ready by Easter and the Germans will be asked to come and get it at the end of April or the beginning of May, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain declared in an interview today with Stephane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin.

In answer to a remark by M. Lauzanne that what troubled public opinion was not so much the delay as the secrecy in which the peace negotiations were wrapped and the fear that there was some divergence of opinion, the British Premier said:

"I affirm absolutely that there is no divergence among the negotiators. They are often confronted with technical difficulties which can only be settled after close study. Take the question of reparation. In substance the Allies have one common principle, which I once set forth thus: 'Germany must pay up to the last farthing of her power.'

"But is it sufficient to draw up a bill and hand it to the enemy? Must we not require guarantees and must we not study the terms, methods, and forms of delayed payments? Must we not be able to say to our adversary when he pleads inadequacy of resources: 'Yes, you can go as far as that and you must do it.' In a word, shall we simply present a bill or collect the money, all the money possible? Well, that is where the work comes in, slow and difficult work complicated by the fact that technical experts of the highest capabilities and great experience are not in agreement among themselves either as to the method of liquidation or as to the assets to be realized.

"No, there is no divergence among the negotiators, but, alas, there are inevitable ones among the experts, often among those from the same country. Who is to decide between them if not the negotiators, and do you think it can always be done quickly?"

M. Lauzanne remarked that what public opinion could not understand was why, before everything, Germany was not handed a full bill, no matter what amount, and forced to admit full liability.

"And who says we shall not do so?" cried Premier Lloyd George. "Who says we have not decided that?"

"No one," the interviewer interrupted, "has said that you have decided it."

The British Premier resumed:

"Cannot the people wait until we have finished our work instead of always wanting to judge our intentions? This conference had to meet and discuss things under conditions unprecedented in history. All eyes are turned toward it and, what is more grave, all ears are glued at its keyhole. Enemy ears tremble with joy when they detect some hesitation. Friendly ears half hear confused rumors which are peddled far and quickly.

"The day does not pass but what some false news here and there takes its flight. Nevertheless, no day passes but that we in silent deliberation feel approaching nearer the great aim, and experience for each other more esteem, confidence, and affection. Let public opinion wait a few days. It will then be able to pronounce on facts, not rumors."

BRITISH CRITICS ASSAIL PREMIER

Northcliffe Press Attacks Intensify Popular Interest in His Coming Speech.

FEARS FOR FRENCH SAFETY

Moderate Opinion Deprecates Any Peace Policy That Would Impair Friendly Relations.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 5.—With the suggestion that the preliminary peace treaty may be ready on Wednesday or Thursday, it is stated that invitations to the German delegates could be issued before the end of the week, and if all went well the treaty might be signed before Easter. This is an optimistic, but not necessarily an incorrect, view. The pessimists, of course, contemplate all manner of dire possibilities, ranging up to a flat refusal by the German plenipotentiaries to accept the terms submitted to them.

Speculation is keen as to how Lloyd George will handle his subject before the Commons, seeing that he will be speaking in a dubious interval between the formulation of the Allies' terms and the German decision upon them. It is questioned whether he will be able to say, as Beaconsfield did on his return from Berlin, "I have brought you peace with honor," for peace will not yet be complete. It is also uncertain whether he will be able to announce the exact terms of the draft of the treaty until they have been laid before the German delegates, but in well informed quarters it is believed he will be able to give an adequate outline of it at least.

Some cynics, however, are suggesting that his topic will be so circumscribed by the necessities of diplomatic reticence that his speech will be largely a special pleading in defense of his policy and a reply to newspaper and parliamentary criticisms, which latterly have been numerous.

The British Prime Minister's sensitiveness to criticism has already been shown by his interview with the Petit Parisien, and people who know him well say he must be simply "aching to have it out with Northcliffe." From The Times downward, the Northcliffe press this last week has been treating Lloyd George very unsympathetically. Although neither Wilson nor the Premier

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

ITALY WILL PRESS FIUME ISSUE TODAY

Threat to Quit Conference if Demands Are Rejected Is Taken More Seriously.

ITALIANS BLAME BRITISH

But Wilson and Clemenceau Are Also Suspected of Opposition to Their Claims.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 5.—The hardest thinking and perhaps the greatest worrying being done in Paris on this very beautiful Spring afternoon is at the Hôtel Edouard Sept, which has been requisitioned as the headquarters for the Italian peace delegates and their tremendous staff. After the lunch hour today the place was almost suggestive of a monastery, with Sonnino in his cell, Orlando slowly pacing the long corridor alone, so absorbed that none of his associates cared to speak to him, and the others pacing other corridors or clustered about in groups wondering what was immediately in store for Italy and trying to decide what course to pursue should the worst happen to that nation at the hands of the Peace Conference.

The report of last night that Italy would withdraw from the conference on Monday was unauthorized and premature, but it is well within the range of possibility that Italy may withdraw by the end of another week if in the meantime the Adriatic issue and the various relevant questions are all decided against her. Italy frankly fears such a decision and attributes all her troubles, present and future, to Lloyd George.

The status of the Adriatic question now is that of a case about to be submitted to the jury, so far as the public is concerned. Everything on the merits and justice of the matter that can be said has been said for both Italy and Jugoslavia. The evidence is all in. But Italy declares that she will not abide by the decision of the Big Four nor of the Peace Conference itself, if that decision does not award Fiume to her, and if it does not uphold the major part of the secret treaty of 1915, to which France, England, and Italy were partners.

How much of this is a threat to influence the other countries and how much is genuine, nobody outside of the Italian delegation can determine. But

Continued on Page Two.

WILSON CABLES THE NAVY

Directs Preparation of His Vessel for Quick Return to Europe.

PRESIDENT'S ALTERNATIVES

Deadlock in Conference Might Mean His Departure, Harmony a Longer Stay.

CAUSES OF PEACE DELAYS

European Domestic Policies Are Held Largely Responsible for Obstruction.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 6.—At the President's instance a cable message was sent today to the Navy Department in Washington, directing that the steamship George Washington be made ready for another trip to Europe, and asking how soon she might be expected to arrive at a European port.

The order for the return of the George Washington to Europe as soon as possible means either that the President has decided to go home without making a further effort to harmonize the differences between the allied Governments, or that complete agreement is practically certain to come by the time the George Washington can reach these shores. It is understood to mean that he is preparing for possible unpleasant eventualities, but with the hope that they will not occur.

Expect Ship by April 17.

Should the George Washington be ready for sea when the cable message sent from Paris today reaches Washington, she could be at a French or Belgian port in ten days or so—say by April 17; certainly by Easter. It is calculated by those who know of the action taken in the President's behalf that she should be in Europe in less than a fortnight.

The optimists contend that complete agreement on all points affecting Germany will be reached by the allied plenipotentiaries before Easter. Lloyd George and Pichon are included in the ranks of the ultra-hopeful, but there are many with inside knowledge who do not share the roseate view that has come to prevail within the last two days.

Even if the allied conferees should reach complete agreement by Easter, it would be several days thereafter before the preliminary treaty of peace could be drafted and presented to Germany's representatives, and it is the intention to permit these envoys to present the treaty to the German National Assembly at Weimar and afford that assembly an opportunity to consider the terms carefully. Thus it would be some time in May, at the earliest, before the German delegates would reappear at Versailles to discuss the treaty with the allied plenipotentiaries.

All this tends to show that in directing that the George Washington return to Europe within the shortest possible period the President has not in mind leaving immediately on the vessel's arrival, if all goes well in the Peace Conference. Failure to reach an agreement by the time the George Washington arrives would enable the President to leave France without delay, should he feel the uselessness of continuing negotiations.

No doubt is felt here that if an agreement is in sight when the George Washington gets to a European port the President will defer his departure until all the preliminaries to the actual peace are arranged and will probably remain to sign the treaty at Versailles.

The reasons for dissatisfaction over the Peace Conference situation are too well known to need repetition. It is sufficient to say that a strong impression exists that European domestic policies have been largely responsible for the policy of obstruction that has interfered with agreement on major points.

Although nothing has been said to give color to this idea, it would not be surprising if the George Washington used Antwerp as her port of arrival. It was the intention of the President to return to Europe by this port when he came here last month. The plan was changed only at the urgent request of Lloyd George, who asked him to

abandon his contemplated visit to the devastated regions of Belgium and Northern France and hurry to Paris for consultation.

George Washington Now at Hoboken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Admiral J. S. McKean, who was acting Secretary of the Navy, in the absence of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, said that no message had been received from the President relative to the George Washington. Such a message might have gone directly to Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Tumulty, both of whom were away.

It was stated that the George Washington is scheduled to sail from Hoboken for France on April 15, and if necessary, she could be prepared for sailing in two days' time. Therefore if the President desired the George Washington at once, she could be rushed to France by Monday or Tuesday of next week. The George Washington is scheduled to bring back troops from France on her next trip.

Washington is expecting President Wilson to call Congress into special session early next month. There has been a report in official circles that Congress would be convened on the first Monday in May if the peace treaty was concluded within two weeks.

The George Washington arrived in New York March 25. She is at Pier 5, Hoboken, undergoing a slight overhaul and painting.

The acting executive officer on duty last night said that no orders had been received up to that time to advance the sailing date of the transport, and this was confirmed at Admiral Gleaves's office in Hoboken and the troop movement office of the Port of Embarkation.

The George Washington usually takes eight days to get to Brest, but by increasing here speed from seventeen to eighteen and one-half knots she could make the passage in seven days.

COBB WARNS OF ANARCHY.

Says Europe Cannot Turn Bolshevist and Not Affect America.

Frank I. Cobb of The New York World, speaking yesterday on the League of Nations at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street and Second Avenue, said if no League should be established at Paris the whole of Europe was likely to go over to anarchy. The people, he said, would see that their Governments had done nothing to avoid repetition of war, and would put no more hope in existing systems of government.

Mr. Cobb said it was useless to think that Europe could become Bolshevist without America being affected. Those who reasoned that way were applying the same logic to events as the persons who argued that there could be a European war without involving this country, he added. Once Europe was swept by anarchy, there would be little civilization left, for an agency would have set free the result of which no man could foresee.

The destiny of America was tied up with that of Europe in many ways, Mr. Cobb declared. He did not regard the covenant of the League as the last word in human freedom, but as the first definite step taken by free Governments to remove the causes of war and to provide machinery to prevent war. Certainly there would be a League of Nations, he said, but whether it would be Wilson's League or Lenine's League was on the knees of the gods. Either there would be a society of self-governing peoples or there would be the dictatorship of the proletariat which would exclude from government "all except those with callouses on their hands."

One might as well talk of re-establishing the feudal system, he said, as of re-establishing the order that existed before the war. One is as dead as the other.

After hearing Mr. Cobb's warning, the congregation passed out of the church, while a few fees from the door a gaunt old man with a white beard, a batch of leaflets under his arm, cried: "What is Bolshevism? All about Lenine and Trotzky; one cent."

The pamphlet said the Russians, in the Bolshevist revolution, had acted along the line of their class interests. The war put arms into their hands and common sense into their heads, and they used both to rid themselves of their oppressors." The pamphlet ended with: "Oh, ye workers of America, when will you awaken?"

The vendor did a thriving business, apparently only among working people. To a young man with a book under his arm the white-bearded man said: "Thank you, student. I see you are a reader of books."

PADEREWSKI URGES CESSION OF DANZIG

Polish Premier Cheered by Great Crowd on His Arrival in Paris.

NO GERMAN-POLISH UNION

Declares It Would Be Only an Act of Justice to Give Back to Poland the Port of Danzig.

PARIS, April 6.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, arrived in Paris today accompanied by Joseph Noulens, a French member of the interallied mission to Poland. The Polish statesman was received at the station by General Haller, commander of the Polish forces in France; R. V. Dmowski and M. Pulaski of the Polish peace delegation; William Martin, representing President Poincaré, and Captain Bréton, representing Premier Clemenceau. A crowd, which had been waiting at the station, cheered when the Polish Premier emerged and threw flowers in his path.

Mme. Paderewski accompanied her husband, who expects to remain in Paris for two or three weeks if circumstances demand it. He declined to make any extended statement until he had received the official report on the Spa negotiations and terms, saying only when asked for his opinion: "Two great factors dominate the situation for us—Dansig and Teschen."

With regard to the agrarian question Paderewski said:

"Our National Assembly includes 130 peasant Deputies, to whom it is the first question of the day. They are not Communists, but will make reforms prudently and rapidly. We have six women Deputies, who, contrary to general belief, are not conservative in opinion. There are hardly any lawyers or doctors in the Assembly, and scarcely a dozen ecclesiastics."

In an interview on his trip to Paris the Premier declared that there could be no union between Germany and Poland. The question of the final disposition of Danzig, he added, must be solved. The port must be given to one country or the other, and it would be an act of justice to give it back to Poland, to which Danzig had formerly belonged.

Unofficial Polish sentiment in Paris is comparatively bitter over what it considers a compromise and needless concession to the Germans. This view, however, is not held by the members of the Entente peace delegations generally, who contend that the right to utilize Danzig has in no way been surrendered.

The German agreement to carry the Polish troops on German railways has insured the immediate transfer of a large number within a fortnight, as the lack of ships would have prevented the Entente from moving all the Polish legions from France to Danzig within two months, possibly more. Consequently, the Entente military advisers heartily support the plan of Marshal Foch to utilize the railways through Cobienz and Cassel.

ERZBERGER IS SATISFIED.

Says Polish Agreement Reached at Spa Will Reassure Germans.

SPA, Belgium, April 5.—The agreement on the transfer of Polish troops from France to Poland signed here last night will calm German public opinion, according to Mathias Erzberger, the Chairman of the German Armistice Commission.

In an interview given today the German representative, however, said that the passage of the Polish troops by train through Germany might provoke trouble at point where the population was overexcited. If such incidents occurred, he added, the Allies would claim the right to land all the troops at Danzig.

Dr. Erzberger said he believed the transfer of the troops would take two months.

CHINA URGES VOIDING OF JAPANESE DEMANDS

Cable from Peking to Paris Says They Were Enforced by Bayonets.

PARIS April 5, (Associated Press.)—Nullification of the twenty-one demands made by Japan early in 1915 is urged by the Chinese Government in an official statement cabled from Peking and received here today.

The Peking statement declares that the Japanese treaties and notes forced upon China in 1915 should be abrogated "because their terms are incompatible with the principles upon which the League of Nations is founded." The statement is largely a reply to a recent statement made by Baron Makino of the Japanese delegation on the position of Japan.

"Since the Japanese delegate in Paris," the Chinese statement says, "has pointedly referred to the twenty-one demands, it is incumbent upon the Chinese Government to draw attention to the fact that China's acquiescence to terms subversive of her own interests were secured by means of an ultimatum to which she was forced to surrender because of the preoccupation of the rest of the world in the European war. It is a fact that the terms were imposed upon China at the point of the bayonet, the example followed being that of Prussia; the extension to ninety-nine years of the lease of Port Arthur and South Manchurian railways concessions being precisely the German Shantung terms.

"In the subsequent agreement secured by Japan under the former Cabinet the principles followed have been equally dangerous, not only to China's liberty of action, but to her very independence."

The statement says that the claim of Japan to special privileges because the Japanese expelled the Germans from Shantung contrasts oddly with the failure of the Americans to claim the railways and mines of France, although the Germans were expelled from Alsace and Lorraine by the co-operation of the American Army. It says that the American Army of 2,000,000 lost more than sixty times the number of lives that Japan asserts she lost at Tsing-Tao. The statement also comments on the fact that England is not asking Belgium for a single concession, although Flanders "is one vast cemetery where English soldiers are buried."

Improved modern news distribution in China, the statement continues, keeps the Chinese fully advised of daily happenings throughout the world and irredentism is already raising its head, not only in Korea, but throughout Manchuria and Shantung as well, foreign issues occupying almost exclusive attention to the detriment of domestic advancement."

PLEBISCITE FOR SYRIA.

Dr. H. C. King and C. R. Crane Named on Allied Board of Inquiry.

PARIS, April 6. (Associated Press)—Dr. Henry C. King, President of Oberlin College, and Charles R. Crane have been named as the American members of the Interallied Commission designated by the Peace Conference to investigate conditions in Syria, take a plebiscite and submit recommendations on the disposition of the country. The delegates from the other nations have not been announced.

The investigation probably will require several months, and it is therefore certain that no disposition will be made of Syria until after the signing of the treaty of peace.

The Armenian peace delegation made an appeal to the American press today for assistance in relieving the suffering from famine and plague. A telegram from the Armenian Minister of the Interior says:

"Famine reigns in Armenia. Two thousand persons are dying daily from hunger. For three days there has been no bread, even for the hospitals. The epidemic of typhus, intensified by famine, likewise is causing great ravages. In the region of Sourmalou people are eating bodies."

The President of the Armenian Parliament has also sent a telegram, saying:

"I doubt not that the American nation will heed this appeal of the Armenian people and will not allow them, now delivered from oppression, to perish of the scourge and misery of famine."

ROUT BOLSHEVIST RIOTERS.

Providence Police Clear Gallery at Breshkovskaya Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—Bolshevist sympathisers created a near-riot in the opera house here tonight during an address by Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya. Police reserves were called out, and, following a liberal application of night sticks, fifty of the disturbers were ejected from the theatre. No arrests were made.

The third gallery of the theatre evidently contained a large sprinkling of those who opposed the sentiments that have been expressed by the "Grandmother of the Russian revolution," for at the minute of her appearance on the stage hisses and jeers broke forth from that quarter. While the audience on the main floor tried to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," the "Reds" in the gallery were shouting their loudest or singing "the revolutionist march."

The few policemen on hand were unable to quell the disturbance, which increased in volume to such an extent that women on the first floor began to scream and rush for the exits. When the pandemonium was at its height the reserves arrived and cleared the disturbers from the gallery, driving fifty or more from the theatre. Then with a reinforced guard the aged patriot made her plea for aid for Russia.

PARIS HEARS ALLIES WILL QUIT ODESSA

Bolshevist Pressure Increasing, and the Matin Predicts a Speedy Evacuation.

FORTIFY PEREKOP ISTHMUS

Americans Serving in the Kadish Sector Have Been Decorated by the French.

PARIS, April 6, (Havas.)—Bolshevist pressure against Odessa, the great Russian port on the Black Sea, is increasing and the evacuation of the city by the allied forces is imminent, the Matin says. The allied forces, it adds, probably will be withdrawn ultimately to the Dniester in order to protect Bessarabia and Rumania.

The Isthmus of Perekop, which connects European Russia with the Crimea, has been fortified by the Allies to protect the Russian naval base of Sebastopol.

STANISLAU, Galicia, April 5.—The Soviet Army today joined with the Ukrainian forces, handing over to them thirty-five guns.

ARCHANGEL, April 5. (Associated Press.)—Several Americans serving in the Kadish sector have been decorated for gallantry by the French.

The Croix de Guerre with a silver star has been awarded to Captain Joel R. Moore of Battle Creek, Mich., for valor on the railroad front.

The Croix de Guerre with a bronze star has been awarded to the following: Major Michael Donoghue, Holyoke, Mass., for courage and contempt of danger while commander of the Americans in the Kadish sector for four months.

Captain Horatio G. Winslow, Madison, Wis., for bravery in an attack on the railroad front.

Captain Joseph Rosenfeld, Medical Corps, 1,014 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, for courage and the care of wounded in dangerous places on the railroad front.

First Lieuts. John J. Baker, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lewis Jahns, Battle Creek, Mich., and Gilbert T. Shilson, Traverse City, Mich., for gallantry in the Kadish sector, when they held the line against superior forces for fifteen hours. Shilson's platoon entered the engagement with sixty-five men, losing five killed and twenty-nine wounded.

Second Lieuts. Woodhull I. Spittler, Rensselaer, Ind.; Charles B. Ryan, Detroit, and Percival L. Smith, Ashland, Wis.

Privates Alfred Fuller, Trenton, Mich., who was killed in action when he volunteered for service after being wounded; Otto Georgia, Green Bay, Wis.; Tobias Lepiant, Ire, Mich.; Clyde Peterson, Sheridan, Mich., and Samuel H. Darrah, Noblesville, Ind.

Frank Olmstead of the Y. M. C. A., Ann Arbor, Mich., for constant devotion under fire.

VIENNA APPREHENSIVE; FALSE RUMORS BARRED

Other States of Former Empire Demand Share of Hapsburg Family Property.

PARIS, April 5.—There is an increased feeling of nervousness in Vienna, messages from the Austrian capital say, and an official warning has been issued against the circulation of false rumors and the departure of wealthy persons.

The suggestion is made that the value of the crown, which has been falling, should be maintained by the liquidation of jewelry and other articles of value.

Protests against the law providing for the confiscation of the property of the Hapsburg family by German Austria have bee entered by the representatives in Vienna of other States of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, messages from Vienna say. It is urged that the property should be distributed among the various States.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 6 (via Geneva, April 5.)—The American Mission states that the Entente is willing to grant the Austrian business world long credits to enable the importation of raw material for the resumption of economical work, the loans to be effected partly by American banks to Vienna banks under the supervision of the American Government. This is held here to be practically the best means of stemming the Bolshevist tide by lessening the excessive number of unemployed, who at tremendous expense are supported by the State.

REDS ARE LEAVING NORTHERN LITHUANIA

Loses Heavily in Severe Fighting and Soldiers at Several Places Mutiny.

STOCKHOLM, April 6. — Bolshevist forces are withdrawing from all of Northern Lithuania after fighting in which they have lost severely. Bolshevist soldiers have mutinied at several places, according to an official statement issued by the Lithuanian Press Bureau at Kovno. The statement reads:

"The Bolsheviki are evacuating the whole of Northern Lithuania after a series of fights in which they have suffered severe casualties. At several places Bolshevist soldiers have mutinied.

"The Lithuanians have captured the towns of Poneviej and Kupiskis after violent fighting, the Bolsheviki retiring in disorder toward Dvinsk."

HAD LEA ON CARPET FOR KAISER EXPLOIT

Colonel Held at Headquarters for Weeks While Attempted Kidnapping Was Investigated.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, April 6.—Colonel Luke Lea's attempt to kidnap the Kaiser, told by himself on his recent arrival in America, had been known to many officers in the American Expeditionary Force for the last three months. The American military censorship at Coblenz suppressed the story on the ground that its publication would injure an officer of the army and consequently injure the army. This solicitude for Colonel Lea does not appear to have been shared by himself.

Colonel Lea was not officially punished for his exploit. When it became known at General Headquarters, he was summoned there and had to stay there, away from his regiment, for five or six weeks while the Inspector General investigated the case, to determine whether there should be a court-martial. It was decided not to court-martial colonel Lea. Colonel Lea's personal request at the time had much to do with the suppression of the story, which he himself related when he got a chance.

TO DISSOLVE SECOND ARMY.

First and Third as Armies of Occupation After April 15.

COBLENZ, (April 6, (by The Associated Press.)—Word was received today at Third Army Headquarters that the Second Army, under Major Gen. Bullard, would be dissolved April 15. It is occupying the Toul sector. This would leave the First Army under Major Gen. Liggett in France and the Third Army, under Major Gen. Dickman, as the army of occupation.

There is much speculation among officers as to whether Major Gen. Bullard will return to the United States or be given a command on this side.

The 33d Division of the American Army, consisting principally of Illinois National Guardsmen, who are holding part of Luxemburg under the Third Army, has been ordered to begin preparations for returning to France, according to a general headquarters dispatch received today. It is expected that the 33d Division will require two weeks to be ready for entraining.

According to present plans the 32d Division, Wisconsin and Michigan Guardsmen, who now are holding a part of the Coblenz bridgehead, will begin leaving the Rhine April 15, five days after the last unit of the Rainbow Division departs from the occupied area.

TELL OF UKRAINE POGROMS.

Massacres of Jews Reported in Cable Dispatches Received Here.

Cable dispatches received yesterday by The Jewish Morning Journal of this city tell of the massacres of Jews in the Ukraine even more horrible than the massacres under Csarism. The dispatches assert that a systematic effort is being made to annihilate the Jewish population in the Ukraine, and that in the city of Felstin alone soldiers killed 800 Jews and wounded 400, while the killed and wounded in Preskuroff number more than 6,000. The surviving Jews in both these cities, according to the dispatches, have been pillaged and robbed of all they possess, and their plight is pitiable.

The dispatches say that in the city of Ovrutich three successive pogroms took place, and in the cities of Pohemispant and Chodorow, where pogroms also took place, the Jewish houses were sacked and practically destroyed by frantic mobs.

Nor do the Jews, according to the dispatches, fare any better under the new Soviet Government of Hungary. They say that in the city of Kashai, Northern Hungary, all Jewish inhabitants have been arrested on trumped-up charges, and that the local Chief Rabbi, as well as several Galician refugees, were summarily expelled from the town.

Hunt for Reserve Note Raisers.

Secret Service men are hunting counterfeiters suspected of "raising" $1 Federal Reserve Bank issues to $5 notes. The extent of the fraud could not be learned last night from any responsible official of the Government, but it is known that at least one of the altered notes, which was changed by tracing the Figure 5 over the 1, was presented and accepted at a branch Post Office here. Officials say the changing of the figures was clumsily done and should be easily detected.

GERMANS SEEK TRADE WITH FOE

Allies Censors Flooded with Letters Proposing Immediate Resumption of Commerce.

WOULD IGNORE THE PAST

Want to Establish American Business Branches in Germany—Concern Over Gold Reserve.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, April 6.—The action of the allied military authorities in permitting certain kinds of commercial correspondence between Germany and the Entente nations reveals that German business men are bending every effort to reopen trade relations at once. A striking feature of these letters is their naïve assurance, the general trend of sentiment being that now, the war being over, international business should be resumed, after the four years and six months of interruption. There is not the slightest evidence that Germans are taking any stock in the talk among the allied peoples about refusing to do business with them.

Two thousand pieces of mail for allied countries were examined by the chief censor at advanced General Headquarters at Trier yesterday. These letters mostly contained requests for business relations with commercial houses in England, France and Belgium. About 500 of the 2,000 letters were directed to American houses, and contained offers to establish branches in Germany for American automobiles, clothing; in fact, almost everything in industry conceivable. Advertisements for publication in American newspapers were also in the mail. Almost all the letters assert frankly that it is time for trade relations with Germany to be resumed.

Reflecting how the German business mind is looking ahead, there is great interest in the March report of the Imperial Bank, which calls attention to the decrease of 51,000,000 marks in its gold supply, and says:

"This brings to our attention the fact that during the last few months the gold supply has diminished on an average 500,000 marks per week. This can be partially accounted for by the returning to their owners of many gold ornaments and articles, especially Kaiser Friedrich gold coins handed over to the Government on a loan basis. However, the heaviest withdrawal is 220,000,000 marks, which the Entente demanded be sent to Brussels. Then there are other debts which must be paid with gold, probably amounting to 75,000,000 marks. These are in payment of our debts in neutral countries and for food supplies we expect of them.

"All this is injuring German industry. The value of the mark will become absolutely worthless if we devour our gold. We must strive to bring about such measure as will allow us to pay for our foodstuffs with our wares."

LEAGUE BUREAU ON DRINK

Plan Advanced at International Reform Conference in Paris.

PARIS, April 6.—A conference held during the last three days at the invitation of the Ligue Nationale and by request of the Anti-Saloon League of America was presided over by Senator Jules Siegfried, Lord d'Abernon, and the Belgian Minister of Justice, Emile Vandervelde. Eleven countries were represented.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the League of Nations to provide a permanent bureau for the study of the liquor question and to report on the effects of liquor on the human system and the results obtained by drink legislation. The resolutions will be presented to the Peace Conference on Tuesday. Bishop James Cannon of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Carre of Tennessee, took a prominent part in the discussions.

ATTACKS PEACE DELEGATION

Defense Society Says It Does Not Express Sentiment Here.

In a cablegram sent to Andre Cherradame at Paris today the American Defense Society says that "the opposition of the American delegation in Paris to the terms of defense necessary for the existence of France," does not represent the American attitude. The cablegram reads:

"The American Defense Society, representing 60,000 members, Democrats and Republicans, states its conviction that American public opinion will not permit the United States Senate to confirm a peace treaty which allows Germany to win the peace by obtaining lenient terms. Opposition of the American delegation in Paris to the terms of defense necessary for the existence of France does not express the American attitude. Americans insist that Germany, still unconquered and defiant, shall be rendered powerless for future wars by military and economic control and heaviest possible indemnities. American public opinion demands peace first and consideration of a League of Nations later."

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ITALY WILL PRESS FIUME ISSUE TODAY

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

there is surely a ring of sincerity about it today, because of the very desperation of the tone and attitude of the Italians themselves, and desperation does not lend itself so readily to diplomatic camouflage as it did in the earlier period of argument and propaganda, when each party to every one of a thousand disputes being thrashed out in Paris fondly believed itsside would win. Italy does not really have such a belief today. She has lost confidence, and alternately hopes and fears. Monday, or some other day next week, is expected to bring the realization.

Specifically, the threat of Italy is that if she does not get Fiume she will withdraw from the conference. Technically, Italy is at war with Germany, but her main quarrel is not with Germany at all, but with Austria, which is practically out of existence. Italy cannot afford to remain in a state of war with Germany, so her statesmen say; so if she withdraws from the general conference engaged in making peace with Germany, she will have to make a separate peace with that country on her own account. That is the speculation today at the Hotel Edouard Sept.

Another thing heard very frequently at that hotel is the expression of the belief that Italy has not demobolized her troops since Nov. 11, the day of the armistice. She still has 2,500,000 men under arms, with big reserves available. This is another way of saying that Italy is determined to have Fiume and Dalmatia, if not from the Big Four, then as the result of her own military efforts in the old European way. With a separate peace with Germany, and with Austria out of account, Italy, with her armies unimpaired, professes to be not nearly so much worried about the results of a renewal of fighting as about the present prospects of the Paris peace-making.

"Fiume or a Revolution."

If you say to an Italian: "But you need money and supplies, without which you cannot make war, and you want economic assistance from America, which might be withheld if you began fighting Jugoslavia," the Italian replies: "That makes no difference. We are going to have Fiume. If we don't have it, we shall have a revolution; and that would be worse than losing American help."

It should be remembered that the Treaty of London does not give Fiume to Italy. But it is nevertheless the chief object of her ambition, to attain which she is still willing to concede something of the Dalmatian territory that the treaty does give her. In that willingness, there is the one hope left of compromise, but it seems very trivial; for Lloyd George is supposed to have a rock-bound determination not only to give Fiume to Jugoslavia, but to take away some of the territory promised to Italy by France and England in the London Treaty.

The report is that the British Premier would even change the boundary line of Northern Italy, taking away the Brenner Pass in the Trentino and fixing the line through Bozen, about twenty-five miles south of the watershed. That report spoiled a good many appetites at the Edouard Sept today. But the greatest cause of grief for the Italians is that they fear, and almost take it for granted now, that President Wilson is going to side with Lloyd George against them; and they have little hope in Clemenceau, because France has sympathized with Jugoslavia from the outset.

Of course, the main argument of England, America, and France is that Fiume, although having a majority of Italian population within the city limits, is surrounded by Slavs and is a seaport indispensable to Jugoslav development; so that if it is not given to Jugoslavia outright it must be at least internationalized. Italians do not question the sincerity of Wilson in the matter, but are beginning to say most undiplomatic things about Lloyd George. He is accused, for example, of not daring to go too far in opposition to the Northcliffe press, and the Northcliffe press is accused of supporting British financial interests, notably the Cunard Line, which has big investments in Fiume and might hope to monopolize the commerce through that port from the immense hinterland, if the Jugoslavs were in control.

Italian newspapers of the last week have been full of such charges, declaring that back of all Jugoslav propaganda could be found the Cunard Line and other interests, some of them social and personal as well as business, and some based on the personal vanities of the propagandists.

This dispatch is not propaganda one way or the other, but an accurate report of the Italian frame of mind at this moment.

Sonnino and Orlando in Accord.

The crisis has served to bring Orlando and Sonnino closer together than at any time since they tried to get along together in the same Ministry. At the outset, Sonnino, who was called the imperialistic reactionary annexationist of the combination, was for everything for Italy and nothing for Jugoslavia, while Orlando took the attitude of compromise and conciliation; but now, with the situation going against Italy, these two men are getting together.

The present plan is for Orlando to take Sonnino with him to the meeting of the Big Four on Monday or such other day as the Italian question comes up. They intend to put a direct motion for the sake of getting a definite slowdown from Lloyd George, Wilson, and Clemenceau. The motion will be to give Fiume to Italy. If it fails, the Italians of the Edouard Sept feel sure that it will mean the departure of their delegation from Paris to Rome, with some sort of Italian peace with Germany made in their own capital in the near future. If Orlando and Sonnino are told that they can have Fiume by giving up some concessions of the Treaty of London, they are ready to surrender Dalmatia to Jugoslavia, with the exception of Zara; Sebennico, and some of the islands. If they are asked to surrender more than that for Fiume, the Italian say, they will withdraw, taking a chance of getting Fiume and everything else in their own way.

PARIS IS MORE HOPEFUL

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

to pay for raw materials to insure the resumption of German economic life. France will get 10,000,000,000 francs, and Belgium 5,000,000,000 of the first payment. The rest of the indemnity, the papers say, will run over a period of thirty-five years.

Plans for continued occupation of the left bank of the Rhine have been abandoned, and the Allies will depend upon an economic blockade as the means of pressure on Germany. Final agreement on the Rhine and Saar Valley questions will be reached before the end of the week, it is added.

Increased optimism in diplomatic circles is noted by the press, while in editorials the newspapers express satisfaction over the progress made on the question of reparation and indemnity. It is pointed out that each day of delay in reaching a final agreement adds to the losses of France.

The favorable solution of the Dansig question is commented upon in complimentary terms. The moral and political advantages of the agreement are emphasized by the papers.

The first subcommittee of the Finance Commission of the Supreme Council, according to an official statement issued yesterday, held eleven meetings between March 15 and April 3. During this period it considered eighteen articles for insertion in the treaty of peace, the majority being accepted unanimously. These articles, with details of dissenting votes, were such, the statement adds, that they will be presented without delay to the full commission for approval.

Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, yesterday received a delegation of Dalmatians, who were accompanied by N. P. Pachitch, the Chairman of the Jugoslav peace delegation. The Dalmatians expressed their desire to join the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. They said that a plebiscite, in which all but 15,000 of the 300,000 inhabitants of the district which they represented had participated, showed that from 90 to 95 per cent. wished to join the new kingdom.

BRITISH CRITICS ASSAIL PREMIER

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

was mentioned by name, all The Times readers knew who was meant when the paper spoke of the "intractable ideology and short-sighted opportunism that would sacrifice the future for the sake of escape from momentary embarrassment."

Paris dispatches in The DailyMail and The Times went almost as far as The Morning Post did in editorially telling Lloyd George that "his differences of opinion with Clemenceau are entirely personal to himself and are wholly contrary to the determination of the British people."

Parenthetically, it has been remarked that in his interview with the Petit Parisien, in which he spoke of Great Britain going to France's assistance if she were attacked again within the next fifty years, Lloyd George made no reference to the League of Nations as a guarantee against future aggression, and it has been asked whether this omission was accidental or a recognition of French skepticism in regard to the covenant.

In either case the deductions drawn are unflattering to the League. The attacks on the Prime Minister chiefly hinged on his reported attitude of opposition to the French claims, which, it must be recorded, were strongly militaristic and akin to the German school of thought.

Sober middle opinion was opposed to any policy which would leave France with serious grounds for discontent and disquietude, as The Daily Telegraph and a number of representative provincial organs pointed out, and fears had been expressed that in seeking to hold the balance between French practicality and Wilsonian idealism, the British Premier might err in his estimate of values and sacrifice the friendship of France. With this reservation, however, it is noted that the arrows which were shot at Lloyd George were let fly mainly by archers whose quivers were once stocked with Germany-must-pay-in-full arguments.

The delusions fostered by electoral promises of abundant indemnities were dispelled by Bonar Law in the House of Commons this week after the Prime Minister himself had prudently hedged on his December note.

It is an interesting turn in the wheel of fate that Lloyd George's supporters, in so far as this particular phase of his work at Paris is concerned, are now to be found among his former opponents.

J. A. Spender, in The Westminster Gazette, is "bound to say that our men in Paris, having blown off their steam upon the innocent British public last December, are now showing good sense and putting up a pretty good fight for moderation and sanity. Wilson, of course, too; but he has a simpler task, and his remedy is an easier one."

Tonight's news that solutions entirely satisfactory to France had been reached will give the Premier a fine whip with which to chastise his critics, unless he chooses magnanimously to disregard them.

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ANSELL SUBMITS REFORMS TO BAKER

Specifies How What He Deems Military Injustice Should Be Remedied.

ATTACKS CROWDER'S VIEWS

Colonel's Letter Written After Refusal of Secretary to Accept Former Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate of the Army, who has been making a fight for changes in the army court-martial system, has again brought military justice, its shortcomings and injustices as he sees them and the reforms he thinks should be introduced, to the attention of Secretary of War Baker. Under date of April 2 he submitted his views in a letter which he delivered to Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, the Adjutant General of the Army, for transmission to the attention of Secretary Baker.

On March 28 Secretary Baker announced that he had returned a letter from Lieut. Col. Ansell, dated March 11, Secretary Baker's memorandum declining to receive this letter bore the date of March 27. On April 2 Lieut Col. Ansell filed his reply through "military channels." That was four days ago, but neither the Secretary's memorandum of March 28 nor Lieut. Col. Ansell's reply was made public by the War Department. The texts of both were printed, however, this morning in a copyrighted article in The Washington Post. As thus printed the letter which Secretary Baker sent to Lieut. Col. Ansell read as follows:

Memorandum for Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell

"The Secretary of War declines to receive the attached letter, and returns it with the suggestion that he will welcome from Colonel Ansell any observations he desires to make, either through ordinary military channels or directly, looking to amendments or modifications of legislation or procedure affecting military justice.

"Personal controversies between Colonel Ansell and other officers can not be properly discussed, or at least determined by newspaper publicity. It is, therefore, suggested that if Colonel Ansell desires an examination into the merits of those controversies he avail himself of the remedies provided by statute and by the articles of war.

"The letter herein returned is not only obviously useless and improper for publication, but in its present form improper to be received by the Secretary of War officially.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War."

Suggests Specific Reforms.

Lieut. Col. Ansell's reply as printed in The Washington Post, follows:

Availing myself of the authority of the above memorandum, I will state here briefly my observations, as they may be found in various memoranda and statements of mine within the Department concerning the deficiencies of the existing system of military justice:

"First, speaking generally, and of views which, in my judgment, destroy every assurance of justice:

"The laws of Congress of an organic character should accord with and proceed in furtherance of the fundamental theory that courts-martial are inherently courts, their functions inherently judicial and their powers must be judicially exercised, and such laws should, under penalty of need be, forbid the Department and the army to disregard the sacred character of these judicial duties and functions.

"Organic statutes should require that the system be law controlled and not controlled as it now is by men, and military men at that, whose training is rather away from judicial appreciation.

"Organic law should require that the fundamental rights of an accused, defined in our bill of rights, be recognized and protected throughout the proceedings.

"Organic law should abolish the dozen pleas characteristic of this penal code. Please look at the forty-two punitive articles and you will observe that few neither define the offense nor the penalty, in every article the offense to be punished by the court-martial may direct, or with death, as the court-martial may direct, or with death. Congress tells the courts to do as they please and the courts tell the convening authorities to do as they please. Such delegations of penal power are intolerable.

"Such legislative delegations and legislative indefiniteness are invitations to military authorities, from the President down, to take unrestrained action in specific cases and to resort to mere administrative palliatives to meet a general situation. Administrative expedients which, whether good or bad, may be undone as easily by the same authority as they were done, should not be accepted as remedies for fixed personages of military justice; for these can never be corrected within the Department in which these arise and by which they are warmly supported.

"Such lack of legal control, with the corresponding subjection of judicial functions to the will of military authority, has led to an arbitrary attitude of mind which is intolerant of those methods and processes which are necessary to justice.

Courts-Martial Too Frequent.

"Organic law should restrain commanding officers in their altogether too frequent resort to court-martial in general, and their too frequent reference to a general court of trivial charges, which ought not to be tried at all, or tried by an inferior court, and not referred to a general court with its unlimited power of punishment, and the statutes should compel, by applying penalties if need be, a recognition of the substantial rights of an accused at every stage of the proceedings.

"The statute should require that no charge be referred to any inferior court-martial until the commanding officer convening a court shall have made a thorough investigation of the charge and made minutes of the evidence, or shall have had an especially qualified officer to do the same for him, nor until he shall have certified that, in his judgment, the case cannot be properly disposed of without trial by court-martial.

"The statute should require that no charge shall be referred to a general court-martial for trial until after the Judge Advocate on the staff of the convening authority shall have certified on the charge that the papers show that a thorough investigation has been made and that in his opinion the charge sufficiently alleges an offense triable by court-martial, and that the evidence is prima facie sufficient to sustain the charge.

"The statute should abolish the present position of Judge Advocate as a prosecutor, and should require the assignment of a specially qualified officer to prosecute in the name of the United States.

"The statute should make it mandatory that an accused should have military counsel before special and general courts-martial and authorize him to have civil counsel, and the officer convening to court should be required to assign as military counsel the officer selected by the accused, and in case the accused makes no choice, should be required to certify for the benefit of the record that he has assigned to that duty that officer within his command whom, in reason of legal qualification, experience and rank, he deems best qualified therefor.

"The statute should require that an officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department should be assigned to sit with every general court-martial, and should empower him to rule upon all questions of law raised during the proceeding, to sum up the evidence for the court, and to perform generally those functions which are usually performed by a Judge sitting with a jury in the trial of a criminal case; and the statute should also require that wherever practicable a specially qualified officer be detailed to sit as a law member of a special court-martial.

Asks Publicity for Letter.

"The statute should require that the court and the Judge Advocate shall function independently of the convening or any other authority, and it should forbid the convening or any other authority to return to the court any record for reconsideration, except for such reconsideration as must operate to the benefit of the accused. The statute should forbid any reconsideration that could result in the changing of a finding of not guilty to one of guilty of any offense, or changing a finding of guilty of a lesser included offense only to a finding of guilty of an offense of higher degree or of a different offense, or increasing the punishment.

"The statute should require that the convening authority take no action upon the proceedings of a general court-martial until he shall have had views of his Judge Advocate thereon in writing, and that no convening authority shall approve any proceeding or sentence of a court-martial pronounced illegal or void by his Judge Advocate.

"The statute should place beyond question the revisory power of the Judge Advocate General of the army, who should be specifically authorized upon a question of law raised, (1) to pronounce the proceedings, findings of guilty, or sentence, in whole or in part, invalid; (2) and in a proper case to recommend to the proper convening authorities that a new trial may be had.

"The statute should make offenses and penalties more nearly specific.

"The statute should so establish the office and duties of the Judge Advocate General that in their performance he shall not be subjected directly or indirectly to military supervision of any kind, but kept free from that military influence which I regard as offensive to justice.

"In addition, I respectfully ask you to reconsider your refusal to receive my communication officially, and give it the same publicity you gave the statement of General Crowder and your own letter in support of the existing system. The reason specifically assigned by you is that it involves a personal controversy between me and General Crowder and that, therefore, it is obviously useless and improper for publication. I ask your reconsideration on these specific grounds:

"The controversy is personal only in the sense that it involves the views and attitude of that officer and myself upon the existing system of military justice. You wished that the people be acquainted with his statement, in order that they might be reassured by his views and his attitude in support of the system. My statement is designed, in part, to show that the views and the attitude of that officer are not of such credible and bona fide character as to convey any such assurance and that they would not convey such assurance if their character were understood. Unless my statement is published, the people will not be in a position to judge whether or not the information contained in General Crowder's statement is worthy of public credit.

"As a matter of common fairness, inasmuch as you published General Crowder's aspersions upon me in a statement which you invited him to make and then made public, you should not deny me, but accord me, my right of defense before the same public forum.

"S. T. ANSELL,
"Lieutenant Colonel, Judge Advocate."

TROOPS MOVED TO BERLIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

to the Socialist Government, which hesitatingly assented.

Last night the Central Council met in the Lion Brewery, where the Spartacide chieftain declared:

"The Diet will not meet on Tuesday. What began in Augsburg with a general strike must be finished in Munich. Our task is to unite all proletarians within the next few days, declare a general strike, proclaim a Communist Government, and fraternize with the Russian and Hungarian proletariat. That done, there is no earthly power to prevent immediate and complete socialization."

The meeting lasted all night and the minutest details for preparing the third revolution were discussed. The regimental councils reported that the Munich garrison had decided to remain neutral in case of a revolution against the present Government and to support the Communists if they were successful. They declared also that they would only send out patrols to guard against looters and other criminals.

Sunday or Monday morning the present Government will be asked to resign, and as no resistance is expected this third revolution may result without bloodshed, like that in Hungary. Indeed, the whole movement is being engineered under the tutelage of Hungarian emissaries. In all probability private property above a very low limit will cease to exist in Bavaria within a few days, and the same changes witnessed in Budapest may be witnessed in Munich.

Monday is to be regarded as a national holiday and the Communist reign will be inaugurated by a general strike that day. But the laboring masses seem to anticipate events, according to a private telephone message. Munich's streets are crowded as never before, despite two feet of snow that is melting in the warm sun. People are discussing the change of Government as though it had already taken place, and Spartacide orators preach the gospel of communism at every street corner and in the large beer halls.

Until yesterday the Bavarian Prime Minister, Hoffman, was in Berlin consulting, it is believed, with the Federal authorities on the advisability of convening the Bavarian Diet at Bamberg or another unaffected city, with what results is not known. The Federal authorities have also been approached for advice and help by prominent citizens of the various Bavarian provinces in case events in Munich should induce them to secede.

Of course, Ebert and Scheidemann are in a very difficult position. They hesitate to interfere, because, for one thing, they fear to offend Bavarian particularism. At the same time, it is absolutely necessary that decisive steps for the complete isolation of Munich should be taken immediately, or nothing will stop Bolshevism from spreading further in Germany. The Bavarian Spartacides have already invaded Württemberg, and the tenacious resistance there is mainly due to their activity. Besides, much success will act as a tremendous spur to the Berlin Spartacides, who still continue in direct communication with the Russian Bolsheviki, as was clearly proved by the evidence furnished by the recent search of the Berlin and Magrieburg armories after the disarmament of the troops.

Doubtless an attempt will be made to imitate Munich's example when the Central Council of All German Soldiers' and Workers' Councils meets here in the middle of April. In Berlin there is much discontent with the Government, even among the regular Social Democrats, first of all because no provisions from America have been distributed yet; secondly, because too many compromised men with obvious Junker names are yet in responsible places; thirdly, because war millionaires are still running about squandering fortunes wrung from the people's sweat without the Government cutting their wings by appropriate taxes, and, fourthly, because nothing has been done about the illicit food trade.

These are about the principal reasons for action the man in the street has against the Government, to all of which it might justly reply that reforms are in progress but that its hands have been too full with other and even more serious tasks. But this the man in the street cannot understand, and it is the reason why the Spartacides gain more adherents daily.

Fifty gay night places are now to close. They and their extravagant female and arrogant male guests have been a public scandal in view of the widespread starvation. Not until after some American commissions had remarked to the authorities that food after all seemed not so scarce as a visit to these places proved did the Government determine to close them. Meanwhile the Spartacides have received accessions from intellectuals, artists, etc., and officers now join them. Even fierce old General Falkenhayn of Verdun fame is known as a Spartacide sympathizer.

Hoffman Back in Munich Too Late.

LONDON, April 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says that when the Soviet Republic was proclaimed in Bavaria Herr Hoffman was in Berlin. He hurried back to Munich, but arrived too late. The Bavarian troops, the dispatch adds, declared that they would not move a finger for him.

"In a few days Bavaria will be in the throes of civil war," the correspondent continues, "as it is stated that the peasants of various districts are preparing to march on Munich."

An Associated Press dispatch from Munich says:

"The troops here express sympathy with the Soviet cause. They have declared their intention, however, to maintain neutrality and to prevent rioting. They will not protect the Diet Building, which is armed with machine guns.

"At all public gatherings enthusiasm is shown in favor of the Soviet idea, and for fraternization with the Russian and Hungarian proletariat."

PARIS, April 6.—The agitation of the extremists in Munich and other parts of Bavaria is arousing the opposition of the Moderates, and the Bavarian Democratic Party and the Peasants League, according to advices reaching here, have appealed to the bourgeoise and peasant officials to rally with the Moderate workers and protect the conquests of the revolution against the arbitrary methods and violence of the Communists. The appeal concludes:

"If the hotheads succeed in maintaining themselves in power, there remains but one solution for Bavaria—to separate itself from Munich."

MINERS THREATEN TO QUIT.

Those in Central Germany and Silesia Back Ruhr Workers.

ESSEN, April 5, (Associated Press.)—The revolutionary miners of Central Germany and Silesia have declared in favor of the Ruhr workers, who have made certain demands for improvements in their condition. In case these demands are not granted by Wednesday the Ruhr miners have voted to cease the so-called emergency work, with the result that the mines will likely be flooded with water, after the pumps have stopped.

The Miners' Conference has expressed contempt for those who recently joined the Government troops in response to the appeals of Herr Noske, the Minister of Defense, and declares that work shall never be given to them in the future, but that they shall be "avoided like a pest."

With such methods, the Communist and Spartacide miners of the Ruhr district are attempting desperately to extend the general strike, which ostensibly began several days ago. It is claimed by the Spartacides that a total of 345,000 miners, from 215 mines, are on strike, and that the workers in thirty-five additional mines will soon be out.

The revolutionists have spared no effort to intimidate every one into joining their ranks. They issued a decree yesterday that no organization, except the Council of Nine, consisting solely of Spartacides and Communists and totally unrepresentative of the miners as a whole, may speak or treat with the Government. It was ordered in the decree that all who felt the necessity of approaching the "capitalistic Government" do so through the council.

Semi-official strike figures in the Ruhr district set down the number on strike today as 342,000, as compared with 132,000 yesterday. The Spartacide figures apply to the entire Rhineland.

Reports from Dortmund and other places say that the situation has improved slightly and that the miners are gradually returning to work.

STUTTGART, April 6.—It was officially announced last night that the Government had the strike situation completely in hand and that the general strike of the Spartacans had collapsed. It was added that most of the strike leaders were arrested Thursday.

BIG PARIS PARADE IN JAURES'S MEMORY

Huge Crowds, Lining Fashionable Avenues, Look On in Silence.

POLICE CHARGE BLACK FLAG

Handle Roughly Group of Anarchists Carrying It, but Make No Arrests —"Internationale" Sung.

PARIS, April 6.—There were cries of "Long live the Soviets," "Down with War," and "Down with the Peace Conference," at a huge demonstration organized by the Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party in protest today against the acquittal of Raoul Villain, assassin of Jean Jaurès, the Socialist leader, and in honor of the memory of M. Jaurès.

A group of anarchists unfurled a black flag on the Avenue Henri Martin, in spite of police orders. The police charged the anarchists, five of whom were injured. No arrests were made.

Comparative order prevailed throughout the parade, but as the procession moved along the various avenues—Malakoff, Henri Martin, Victor Hugo Place, and the Trocadero—and through the district in the most aristocratic quarter of Paris in which M. Jaurès had lived, there was a feeling of walking over a mined road, where the merest incident might bring about an explosion.

Fully 100,000 people lined the avenues, looking on without cheering. It was noted that the windows of the mansions were shuttered. Most of the spectators came from other districts.

The police, evidently expecting trouble, had taken precautions, and the route of the procession was well guarded by plain clothes and uniformed men, who had received instructions to remain conspicuous and not interfere with cheering or singing or other merely noisy manifestations.

Soon after noon every subway train, street car, and other conveyance was overcrowded with people streaming toward the Trocadero to take part in the procession. Tens of thousands of others walked from various districts to the capital.

Hardly had the procession started than the "Internationale" was heard on all sides. The police looked on apathetically.

Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Justice; the French Socialist Deputies, Marcel Cachin, Victor Dalbiez, Marcel Sembat, and Jean Longuet, and Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, headed the parade, which passed through the streets amid suppressed excitement.

When the head of the procession reached the home of Jaurès, M. Sembat and the other Deputies entered the house. They presented to Mme. Jaurès and Mlle. Jaurès a palm and a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Mme. Jaurès was visibly affected. She was unable to reply to the words addressed to her and merely raised her handkerchief to her eyes, which were wet with tears, and sobbed.

The procession then continued, the marchers proceeding to the Place de la Muette, where it filed past the statue of Jaurès and then dispersed. Some of the paraders entered the Bois de Boulogne, where they attempted to hold a meeting, which had been forbidden. Others proceeded down the boulevard and up the Avenue Victor Hugo toward the centre of the city.

The crowd was becoming unruly as the procession dispersed. Disinterested spectators heaved a sigh of relief that no trouble had occurred. A police official told the correspondent that he had not expected trouble during the actual parade, but that he had been fearful that collisions would occur between isolated groups later in the day.

It was learned that a complete section of the Sante prison containing 900 cells was entirely cleared of its inmates Saturday. The prisoners were removed to the Fresnes and other jails in view of probable riots.

Throughout the parade few references to Villain, the assassin of Jaurès, or of Jaurès himself were heard, the personalities of the assassin and the victim apparently shrinking into insignificance before the real meaning of the demonstration.

On all sides, however, were to be heard slurring references against alleged procrastinations in the work of the Peace Conference and of what the workmen termed neglect of their interests. At the Place du Trocadero a small group of workmen gathered and expressed the desire to proceed to the "White House" near by and make a demonstration before President Wilson. Wiser heads prevailed, however, and the intention was abandoned.

TO DISCUSS FOREIGN TRADE.

Program of Speakers to Address the Chicago Convention.

The list of speakers and the subjects they will discuss at the Sixth National Foreign Trade Convention which will be held in Chicago on April 24, 25 and 26 was made public yesterday. The first general session on April 24 will deal with America's need of foreign trade. Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, will talk on "America's Financial Equipment for Foreign Trade." Hugh Frayne of the War Industries Board will discuss "The Interests of Labor in Foreign Trade," while "The Element of Labor Costs in American Exports" will be the subject of William Pigott, President of the Seattle Car and Foundry Company. Edward Prizer, President of the Vacuum Oil Company, will talk on "The Effect of Increased Productive Capacity Upon Our Foreign Trade."

Among the speakers at the session on April 25, which will cover a variety of subjects connected with the post-war problems of foreign trade, will be William S. Culbertson of the Tariff Commission, John M. Parker, President of the Mississippi Valley Association, and J. W. Hook, President of the Allied Machinery Company.

The third and final session on April 26 will be devoted to a discussion of the American merchant marine, while four of the most important of the addresses to be delivered at the convention will be made at the dinner on Friday evening, April 27. Among the speakers will be Governor Frank C. Lowden of Illinois, James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, and Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long. Edwin N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board will also speak on "The Future of Our Foreign Trade."

CELEBRATE RENT VICTORY.

Tenants of Langhorne Apartments Parade on Riverside Drive.

Celebrating their victory over the new owners of The Langhorne Apartments at 880 Riverside Drive, who without regard to leases, had attempted, until court action was begun, to raise rents, 125 men, women and children who live in the apartments paraded yesterday afternoon up Riverside Drive from 158th Street to 160th Street, over to Broadway and then back to The Langhorne. The procession was headed by Lloyd Willis, Henry Miller and George Nash, three members of the Tenants' Committee, named to fight the effort to increase the rents.

Banners were carried by the marchers. One of the banners read: "Victory." Another: "The landlords couldn't get away with it." On another was inscribed: "Read every clause in your lease." Mr. Willis, who was once secretary to former Governor Charles S. Whitman, when the latter was the District Attorney, has written a letter to Senator William Copeland, representing the Twentieth Senatorial District, placing before him the importance of having for New York State a legally standardized form of lease, and asking for legislative investigation.

WOMEN PLAN PROTEST HIKE

May March to Washington to Urge Ban on German Imports.

Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, President of the American Relief League, announced last night that she planned to lead a delegation of women to Washington to protest against the planned importation of German-made goods. Mrs. Field said the pilgrimage to the capital would be made afoot and that speeches would be delivered on the way down.

The route of the march will be over practically the same ground covered six years ago by "General" Rosalie Jones and her band of suffragettes. That expedition went through Trenton, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, and Baltimore. According to Mrs. Field about 100 volunteers to make the march are expected.

Lieut. Cortines Flies Over Andes.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 5.—Lieutenant Cortines, in a British airplane, flew over the Andes today at a height of 6,000 meters (18,000 feet).

TELLS HOW RUSSIA TRIED TO AVERT WAR

Helfferich in Book Says Davydoff, a Banker, Visited Berlin on Peace Mission.

CARRIED BACK ASSURANCES

But Was Warned Russian Mobilization Would Mean War—After Hostilities Began, Kaiser Blamed Czar.

BERLIN, April 5, (Associated Press.)—Russo-German negotiations in July, 1914, are described from the German viewpoint by Dr. Karl Helfferich, former German Vice Chancellor, in his book, "Pre-War History," which will be published shortly.

Herr Helfferich refers to a visit made to Berlin on July 26, 1914, by L. F. Davydoff, a prominent Russian banker, who wanted Helfferich's view on the possibility of persuading Austria to modify her ultimatum to Serbia. At the interview, Alfred Zimmermann, then Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Helfferich suggested that Austria should have a free hand in Serbia, with the assurance that any action she took should not disturb the balance of power in the Balkans. Davydoff promised to take the suggestion to Petrograd, saying that nothing definite would be done until after his arrival there, except that Russia "probably would mobilize part of her army."

Herr Helfferich says he pointed out that this would lead to a German mobilization and war, to which, he says, Davydoff replied: "Well, we can demobilize again; that costs money, but it need not cost blood."

The former Vice Chancellor asserts he received assurance from Austria that a note would be sent to all the powers containing facts bearing on the conspiracy against Archduke Francis Ferdinand and its connection with Pan Serbian agitation, in order to permit the Governments "to convince themselves of the correctness of the facts cited in the ultimatum to Serbia." M. Davydoff, Helfferich adds, promised he would urge the Petrograd Government to accept this, saying he had seen at the Russian Embassy a hopeful statement regarding the last previous conference between Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and Count Portales, the German Ambassador in Russia, who agreed that no further military measures should be adopted by either side.

Dr. Zimmerman, Helfferich continues, was not informed regarding these assurances, which were contrary to increasing reports that the Russians were mobilizing on the German border.

Herr Helfferich asserts that, prior to the murder of the Archduke, Russia privately asked Germany if she would leave Austria in the lurch, whereupon Russia would forsake France. This was refused, he adds, because public opinion and the German officials were convinced that a firm alliance with Austria-Hungary was absolutely essential.

Referring to the yachting trip made by Emperor William in the Summer of 1914, the former Vice Chancellor says the Emperor went after being reassured by the Chancellor. When he read of the ultimatum to Serbia, the Emperor started home and immediately telegraphed to King George, Emperor Nicholas, and Emperor Francis Joseph to stop a conflict. Helfferich declares that this attempt would have been successful, the Emperor told him, "if the unfortunate Czar had not allowed himself to be forced into signing the order for Russian mobilization."

Church Union Mission in Athens.

ATHENS, April 3.—An American ecclesiastical mission composed of representatives of the Episcopal Church arrived here today to confer with the Archbishop of Athens on the question of the union of the two Churches. The mission is composed of three Bishops and two clergymen.

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They work without scruple. No chivalry prevents them from sending women over their financial gang-plank. An illuminating article in The World's Work for January gives examples. Amongst them the following two:

A New Hampshire woman recently brought suit to recover $48,070 which she had been induced to "invest" in the worthless stocks of a cereal concern.

A widow had $20,000 of life insurance money. With it she purchased, at $125 a share, stock which was then selling in the open market at $80 a share. It later proved to be almost entirely worthless.

Fortunately, the prevention of such unhappy incidents is a simple business matter. We believe that any forward-looking man concerned as to the protection of his heirs will be glad to discuss:

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APPEAL TO WILSON FOR PARADE OF 77TH

Welcome Committee for Jewish Boys Sends a Cable Message to Paris.

URGE TRIBUTE TO TROOPS

Dr. Manning Warns Against Any Apparent Discrimination Against Men of the Draft Army.

With the announcement by General March, Chief of Staff, yesterday that the parade of the 77th Division was still a matter of adjustment, local organizations which feel that the War Department should make every effort to grant the same parade privilege to New York's Own as it did to the 27th yesterday went ahead with plans for public meetings to be held this week. The Welcome Committee for the Jewish Boys Returning from the War sent the following cable dispatch last night to President Wilson:

New York, April 6, 1919.

The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President United States, Paris, France:

It is announced that the military authorities have decided that the 77th Division shall not parade. This decision is very much to be regretted. May we say that it would be politic not only to have the 77th parade on the east side, but that the returning soldiers, all of whom have won the admiration of the world, parade in their respective communities throughout the United States? Everything should be done to overcome any difficulties that may be in the way. The effect of this is obvious, for nothing but a welcome could more fittingly demonstrate our love and admiration for our heroes, and it would be a great factor in stimulating the highest patriotism for our country.

On behalf of the people of the east side, the Welcome Committee for the Jewish Boys Returning from the War petitions you, as Commander in Chief of the American Army, to rescind the order prohibiting the parade of the 77th Division. The people of the east side have gladly given their sons to do battle in Free their country, and desire to pay loving tribute to the boys who have returned and to the memory of those who sleep on foreign soil.

We pray for the speedy recovery of your health, so that you may continue your holy work at the Peace Conference.

JOHN L. BERNSTEIN, President.
Dr. MAX GRUDANSKY, Chairman.

Plans for meetings of the various units of the Home Auxiliary of the 77th Division to be held throughout the week were announced yesterday by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the chairman. A general mass meeting of the Home Auxiliary, Dr. Manning said, would be held this week on a day to be announced later. The headquarters of the advance party of the 77th Division in the Hotel Biltmore were visited yesterday by scores of friends and relatives of the soldiers, offering their co-operation in any movement to bring about the parade. The advance party, however, is taking no sides in the controversy over the parade, because the members still are in the military service.

Former army officers who have been co-operating with the Home Auxiliary have expressed the opinion that the men of the 77th, nearly all of whom are from New York city and its environs, could be billeted in their own homes until the parade, thus solving the problem of camp congestion advanced by the War Department as the reason for discouraging the parade plans. The eight or nine thousand replacement troops in this division, they pointed out, could be housed in the local armories until after the parade.

Manning Warns Against Discrimination.

In discussing the situation yesterday Dr. Manning said:

"There is a feeling of discrimination against the drafted men existing in the minds of many. Nothing could be worse for the community or the country, for any color to be given to this feeling. The men of the 77th came forward with splendid spirit when called upon. Any feeling of discrimination would be most harmful and most deeply resented. The glory of our American Army is that it was a people's army, and no men deserved higher honor and recognition than those who came forward gladly and willingly when called."

Congressman F. H. La Guardia, who served abroad in the Air Service with the rank of Major, on the eve of sailing for Europe with the Committee on Military Affairs of the House for an inspection of American army camps, said regarding the proposed parade:

"If New York thinks that her boys of the 77th Division do parade she can have the demonstration. The wishes of the people must be made known in no uncertain terms to the General Staff. The trouble with the General Staff is, they continually overlook the fact that the American Army is a people's army, manned and officered and paid by the people.

Interest in Proposed Parade.

Miss Mildred Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Community Councils, an organization of community centres throughout the five boroughs, said yesterday that the proposed parade of the boys of the 77th was the one topic of conversation among the attendants at the meetings and classes conducted by the centres.

"I do not know all there is on the side of expediency which has caused the War Department to take the stand it has," she said. "I believe there is a spiritual value in the parade which is better than the physical inconvenience. The community wants to welcome the boys, and in what more inspiring way could the friends and relatives do it than with their presence at a parade?"

The Welcome Committee for the Jewish Boys Returning from the War announced yesterday that Jacob R. Fein had been appointed executive director of the work with offices at 220 West Broadway. A War Mothers and War Sisters League of the boys of the 77th Division has been organized, according to Mr. Fein, as an auxiliary to the committee, and will hold a meeting tomorrow night at the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

A telegram, signed by Hollister V. Schenck, was sent yesterday to Secretary Baker by the Welfare Association of the 306th Field Artillery Association requesting him to authorize the parade of the 77th Division before the contingent is demobilized.

TO WELCOME SIMS TODAY.

Fleet to Meet Mauretania with Balloons and Flying Boats.

The commander of the cruiser force will send six destroyers out to sea early today as far as their commanders deem advisable to meet the Mauretania with Admiral Sims on board and escort her into port. There will also be six submarine chasers and the U. S. S. Gloucester with a balloon waiting near the Ambrose Channel lightship for the big liner to arrive and pick up her pilot, which will be about 8 A. M., according to the message received from her Captain, Arthur H. Rostron. Eight flying boats and one dirigible will meet the liner well out to sea.

The Gloucester, towing the big observation balloon, and the twelve other war vessels will escort the Mauretania through the Narrows to Quarantine, where Admiral Sims will be transferred to the U. S. S. Aramis. When his flag is hoisted on her, Admiral Sims will receive a salute of seventeen guns from the guardship Amphitrite, and the Aramis will then proceed past the Statue of Liberty, with the escort of destroyers and submarine chasers, the Gloucester leading, and the others on either flank and astern.

The Aramis will be at Pier A, North River, at 8 A. M., to embark Rear Admiral Burrage, who will hoist his flag at the masthead, where it will remain until Admiral Sims comes over the gangway on leaving the Mauretania, when his flag will be broken at the mainmast head and the other one hauled down.

At the Third Naval District headquarters last night it was said that nothing was known definitely as to the place where Admiral Sims would land from the Aramis in New York to drive to the Hotel Biltmore. Officers said yesterday that the weather prospect was good and the water spectacle as the Mauretania approached the Narrows to Quarantine would be a picturesque one.

The police boat Patrol under the command of Captain James Hallock, will also go down to meet the liner as she steams up from the Ambrose Channel Lightship, with members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome on board.

WILL GREET BRITISH TROOPS.

Mauretania to Bring 2,700 Americans and Canadians.

Announcement was made yesterday at 44 Whitehall Street by Acting British Consul General Watson that arrangements had been made to care for 2,700 soldiers from this country and Canada, who have been fighting in France with the British Army, when they arrive at Pier 54 today on the liner Mauretania.

The Scotch Kilties Band with the pipers will greet the men on their arrival, and 600 of the 2,700 who live near New York will receive twenty-eight days' pay and be discharged at the pier. The others who live in the United States and Canada will be taken on ferryboats to Long Island City and sent to Camp Mills, where they will receive their pay. Transportation to their home towns will be provided. Brig. Gen. McManus of the port of embarkation went to Camp Mills yesterday to make the arrangements for the reception of the soldiers.

ONE TRANSPORT ARRIVES.

Metapan Brings 72 Army Nurses and 31 Casual Officers.

The only transport to arrive yesterday from France was the Metapan, which left Brest on March 26, and brought 72 army nurses and 31 casual officers. These nurses, who left New York on Aug. 18 last, were at Base Hospital 53, near Rimacourt, where they handled 1,700 infectious cases. Three of them were from this city, Miss Birdie A. Thalens of 187 East Sixty-ninth Street, Isabelle Rooney of 157 East Sixty-ninth Street, and Margaret Sullivan of 444 West Fifty-eighth Street, who said that wounded men from the 27th, 30th, 90th, and 77th Divisions were treated at the hospital.

Among the casual officers on board was Lieutenant Walter J. O'Connell, son of Congressman Daniel J. O'Connell of the Ninth District, of 980 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. He is a physician, and was attached to Base Hospital 62 for nearly eight months. He also worked with the French at Caen and Château Roux. Captain Abraham Tabachnik was with an aero squadron on Sept. 14 at St. Mihiel when he was attacked by a squadron of twenty German planes and was severely wounded. He was cited by General Pershing.

Officers arriving on the Metapan said that the prices for ordinary commodities were very high in the country towns in France. They said that officers and soldiers would ride fifteen or twenty miles to towns where there had been no American troops, and the goods would be from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper. Paris prices were also very high, according to the officers. Khaki uniforms which cost 300 to 400 francs in Paris could be purchased in cities like Nancy, which was garrisoned by French troops, for 200 francs or less, they said:

YALE SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.

New Course to Count for a Third of a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6.—Yale has laid plans for opening a Summer law school which will begin June 16 and continue till Aug. 29, offering courses which will count for a third of a year in any American law school. It is contemplated having three such annual sessions, so that the undergraduates of Yale and other colleges can take enough law during the first three years of their course to count an entire year. This is the amount which may be saved in passing from the academic department to the law school.

Chicago and Michigan Universities have given such a course, and Columbia has offered a short course, but Yale is the only university of the East to organize a formal course which will save a year in the law school if taken for three Summer terms. The Faculty will consist of Dean Swan of the Yale Law School, Professor Fraser of the University of Minnesota Law School, and three Yale Law School professors.

$430,000,000 IS PLEDGED AT RALLY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

a military or naval aid. Following are the nations and their representatives who received banners:

Armenian, A. Keshishian; Belgian, Lionel Hagenaers; Bulgarian, Svatozar Tonjoroff; Chinese, Lee B. Lok; Czechoslovak, B. Hertz and C. O. Z. Breda; Danish, I. E. A. Konigsberg; Finnish, H. M. Donner; French, J. M. Langelieux; German, Ludwig Nissen; Greek, Bishop Alexander; Hungarian, Emil Kiss; Holland, A. O. Corbin; Italian, Llonello Perera; Japanese, Heitaro Ichinomiyia; Jugoslav, Victor Nedelkovich; Lettish, C. A. Carol; Lithuanian, Paul Mulevicius; Latin American, F. A. Pezet; Mexican, Pedro del Villar; Norwegian, R. T. Martinsen; Polish, Leon Wasezer; Portuguese, C. A. de Noronha e Montanha; Rumanian, Constantin Negoescu; Russian, A. D. Semenoffsky; Spanish, Andres de Segurola; Swedish, John Aspegren; Swiss, Robert Schwarzenbach; Syrian, Dr. E. J. Mussallem, and Ukrainian, the Very Rev. P. Poniatishin.

Colonel Withrow of the Government Loan Organization said:

"This meeting is for the purpose, first, partly to commemorate the entry of America in the world war, also to pay tribute to those racial groups whose numbers came forward so rapidly, so willingly, and so loyally at America's call for aid. It is fitting that we should pay homage on a day such as this. The work of the boys who died on the other side was wonderful and magnificent; and of almost equal magnificence has been the loyalty, devotion, and patriotism of the foreign-born citizens who have come forward to lend their aid and support at home."

The resolutions adopted at the close of the meeting read:

It is hereby resolved, That, we, the representatives of the men and women of foreign birth and origin in the Second Federal Reserve District, will support as generously as our means will allow the approaching Victory Loan, and will work unflinchingly and with fervor to achieve a glorious success for the loan among our fellow-Americans, whether native born or foreign born.

That we will do everything within our power to make the Government's war savings plan a permanent and lasting success, practicing thrift and economy ourselves, in accordance with the Government Loan Organization's suggestions, and encouraging it among all people with whom we come in contact.

That we will stand ready and willing at any and all times to aid and support as best we can, the Treasury Department of the United States in any undertaking it may inaugurate to carry on the work of the glorious Republic we love and revere.

The guests of honor yesterday included Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, and Governor Marcus Holcomb of Connecticut. In addition to the speaking and banner presentations there was a carefully arranged musical program.

COL. BOWEN CITES 43 MEN OF 306TH

Regimental Order Tells of Heroic Exploits in Campaigns of 77th Division.

CAPT. R. J. SPRAGUE PRAISED

Member of Advertising Staff of The Times Showed Great Solicitude for Safety of His Men.

A general order promulgated by Colonel F. S. Bowen, citing forty-three officers and men of the 306th Infantry for courage and conspicuous service in the campaigns of the 77th Division, was given out yesterday by the 306th Infantry Association at its headquarters at 280 Madison Avenue. The order was sent out from the regimental headquarters in France on Feb. 16.

Colonel Bowen praises exploits of the men of the 306th from the fighting in August through the Vesle and Argonne campaigns to the signing of the armistice. One of the officers praised is Captain Ralph J. Sprague, a member of the advertising department staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Annalist. The citations follow:

Captain Ralph J. Sprague—During the advance of his company to the Aisne Canal on Sept. 6, 1918, this officer, fearless and without thought of his own personal safety, led his men through a heavy enemy barrage. Receiving orders to move to a new position, he found upon arrival there that all of his men were not accounted for, whereupon he went to the former position, still under shell fire and severe gas, and remained thus exposed in the former position until he had personally accounted for every man.

Captain Bradford Ellsworth, Intelligence Officer—During the advance through the Argonne Forest, Sept. 26 to Oct. 16, 1918, this officer repeatedly went forward and beyond our own front lines, showing an utter disregard for his personal safety, inspiring the men by his courage and example, and bringing back valuable information of the enemy's positions. On Nov. 2, 1918, in the vicinity of Verpel, he rode in front of the infantry to obtain information, investigate several patches of woods, and found they were no longer held by the enemy, thus greatly facilitating the speed of the advance and showing a example of courage and initiative far beyond the call of duty and most inspiring to the men.

Captain Herman H. Fahr—On Oct. 13, 1918, during the counterattack on Hill 182, 8 miles north of Binarville, this officer, then a First Lieutenant, displayed great courage and sincere devotion to duty. His duties disregard for his own personal safety and his exhibition of marked leadership inspired the men of his command to greater efforts in checking the attack of the enemy.

First Lieutenant Howard D. Baldwin—On Oct. 8, 1918, this officer's battalion went forward from Abri du Crochet, in the Argonne Forest. This officer collapsed, from illness and exhaustion and, although advised by the doctor to be evacuated, he continued with his company. On Oct. 9, 1918, he again collapsed of illness but steadfastly refused to be evacuated. By these examples of great courage and devotion to duty he urged on his men and kept up their spirits when they were worn, tired, and depressed, and succeeded in raising their spirits to the proper level.

First Lieutenant Don R. McIntyre—On the night of Aug. 14-15, 1918, at Mont de Notre Dame, this officer disregarded his own personal danger and directed his men to places of safety during a severe bombardment of the town, and by his coolness and example encouraged the men in the face of a critical situation, until he became a casualty and was evacuated.

First Lieutenant Lewis A. Hay—On the night of Aug. 14-15, 1918, at Mont Notre Dame, this officer showed an utter disregard for his personal safety and a high sense of devotion to duty in indicating to the men where best to seek shelter during an unusually severe bombardment of the town. He continually exposed himself to enemy fire by visiting and encouraging the men throughout the shelling, until he became a casualty and was evacuated.

First Lieutenant Philip K. Robinson—This officer, on Sept. 26, 1918, near 86 Hubert's Pavilion, and on Sept. 30, 1918, at Bois de Nazo, repeatedly exposed himself to rifle and machine gun fire in reconnoitering to the front line and exposed flanks to locate enemy positions, or to find his battalion scouts in outposts or observation posts, thereby greatly facilitating the advance of his battalion and securing valuable information for his battalion and regimental commanders. These acts were all performed in the face of danger, with a high sense of duty and an utter disregard his personal safety.

First Lieutenant Daniel Patchin, Medical Corps—On Nov. 1, 1918, in the advance on the Meuse, this officer was attached to the 1st Battalion, 306th Infantry, as medical officer, and was constantly in the front line of the advance. On Nov. 4, 1918, just south of La Besace, he frequently exposed himself to a heavy direct shell fire, administering relief and cheering the wounded; continuing his work until the next morning, at which time all the wounded had been treated and evacuated. In so doing he was slightly gassed, but continued on, though ill and tired, setting an example to officers and men by his cheerfulness and devotion.

First Lieutenant Martin E. Ery, Medical Corps—This officer was attached to the 1st Battalion as medical officer. In the advance on the Meuse of Nov. 1, 1918, he was constantly in the front line of the advance. On Nov. 4, 1918, near Le Candriere Farm, south of La Besace, he administered relief and gave cheer to the wounded while exposed to a heavy direct laying shell fire. Although sick and weary, he worked unceasingly, and even after wounded had been dressed or cared for remained with them, attending to their wants until the next morning, refusing sleep himself.

First Sergeant Andrew J. McLean, Co. B—While the company was holding the town of St. Thibaut on Aug. 24, 1918, orders were received to and forward two daylight reconnaissance patrols. This soldier, then a Sergeant, being in charge of one patrol, conducted it forward over an extremely difficult terrain, offering scarcely any protection from hostile observation or fire. The Sergeant skillfully advanced his patrol until he had reached a place near the south bank of the Vesle, where the enemy opened a heavy fire of machine guns and trench mortars upon the patrol. Regardless of his own personal safety, he courageously advanced until the information called for had been completely obtained. He then withdrew his patrol with the utmost skill and returned without loss to make his report.

Sergeant Joseph A. Skinkis, Co. I—On Sept. 6, 1918, near Vauxcere, when his company was advancing under a terrific enemy barrage his platoon became separated from the rest of the company. This soldier made, with great danger to himself, a personal reconnoissance of the terrain and succeeded thereby in leading his platoon safely back to the main body of the company, thereby enabling his company commander to successfully complete a relief which was being made. His behavior unders fire was a splendid example to his men and assisted materially in restoring their morale.

Sergeant Alexander Forger, Co. B—During the advance to the Aisne River on Sept. 5, 1918, this soldier showed splendid heroism and indifference to personal danger. The entire line was being subjected to intense shelling under direct observation of the enemy. A neighboring unit suffered such heavy casualties as to be practically without first aid. This soldier, after placing his own platoon in safety, rendered first aid to the wounded in the midst of heavy shelling, thereby undoubtedly saving the lives of a number. Again, on Sept. 27, 1918, in the Argonne, during a violent counterattack, this Sergeant skillfully handled his platoon in person, and himself manned a Chauchat rifle when the gunner had been killed, thereby materially assisting his company to maintain the position it had won.

Sergeant James A. Teed, Co. B—While the company was holding the town of St. Thibaut, on Aug. 24, 1918, orders were received to send out two daylight reconnaissance patrols. This soldier, being placed in charge of one patrol, conducted it forward over a terrain offering no opportunity for cover except scattered observation or from fire. Although fired upon he continued to advance with extraordinary courage and disregard for his personal safety until the mission of the patrol had been completely performed. He was then on the south bank of the Vesle and subjected to intense fire from machine guns and mortars on the opposite bank. The withdrawal was, even more difficult, as the enemy were then thoroughly aroused, but he accomplished it with bravery and skill, and returned his men to cover without loss.

Sergeant Thomas A. Delaney, Co. L—(Citation same as preceding.)

Corporal Frank McCarthy, Headquarters Company.—For conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the action around St. Juvin, on Oct. 13, 1918, in maintaining lines of communication to the rear from the Battalion P. C. He and four others operated a telephone relay station in an exposed position near the Aire River, and repaired lines which were being repeatedly cut by shell fire.

Private (First Class) Robert Baptiste, Headquarters Company.—(Citation same as preceding.)

Private (First Class) John E. McCormack, Headquarters Company.—(Citation same as preceding.)

Private (First Class) Joseph Youngman, Headquarters Company.—(Citation same as preceding.)

John McLaughlin, Headquarters Company—(Citation same as preceding.)

Corporal Frederick Weltzin, Headquarters Company—During the advance toward St. Juvin, on Oct. 14, 1918, this soldier distinguished himself by helping in the maintenance of telephone lines to the town of Marcq, which was under heavy shell fire throughout the day. On Oct. 15, 1918, he again showed conspicuous bravery and the highest devotion to duty and succeeded in carrying a telephone line across the Aire Valley to the Battalion P. C. near St. Juvin. In spite of the heavy shelling he kept his section well in hand and accomplished his mission without losing a man. Throughout the entire time that the regiment has been in action he proved a cheerful, fearless, and willing worker.

Corporal Frank Johnston, Headquarters Company—On the afternoon of Sept. 8, 1918, on the Aisne River, this soldier was repairing telephone lines in an exposed position under heavy shelling from the enemy. The reels of wire which were being carried by him and other members of the party were cut and a lead phone smashed by shrapnel. Despite this he finished his work before seeking shelter.

Private (First Class) George W. Vandewater, Headquarters Company—(Citation same as preceding.)

Private (First Class) Harry O. Mitchell, Headquarters Company—(Citation same as preceding.)

Corporal Andrew J. Reilly, Co. B—On Sept. 27, 1918, in the Argonne Forest, this soldier acted with heroic daring in attacking a trench position strongly held by the enemy and succeeded in holding it in the face of repeated counterattacks. His automatic rifle man being killed in the assault, he personally set the weapon up in the trench, operated same, and thereby materially assisted in the advance of the remainder of his company. Although wounded he stuck to his position and did not leave the company until completely exhausted.

Corporal John Murdock, Co. C—This soldier, on the night of Sept. 27, 1918, in the Argonne Forest, volunteered to go out with a patrol into the German advance lines in search of a wounded soldier. During the greater part of the night in searching, at times drawing enemy fire, and did not return until the missing man was found, and through in at dawn of the next day. His personal bravery, calmness, and good judgment were largely responsible for the success of the patrol.

Private (First Class) Louis C. Marthia, Headquarters Company—This soldier, on Sept. 7, 1918, north of Vauxcere, displayed great courage and the highest devotion to duty, in repairing shell-out telephone lines, running from the advance P. C. to regimental headquarters. He, with another soldier, worked for a long period of time on a plateau exposed to enemy shell fire.

Private (First Class) Edward Schumann, Headquarters Company—(Citation same as preceding.)

Private (First Class) Chester V. Reader, Headquarters Company—During heavy shelling, on Aug. 20, 1918, repaired telephone lines at the risk of his life, in the vicinity of St. Thibaut Ferme. Throughout all the operations in which this regiment took part this soldier has been a courageous, cheerful, and constant worker.

Private (First Class) James J. Byrnes, Headquarters Company—During the morning of Aug. 27, 1918, this soldier went into Baroches with the commanding officer of Company G, and, though wounded in the arm by a machine gun bullet, remained with the company headquarters as a visual signalman until told to go to the dressing station by the company commander.

Edward C. Heitman, Co. K—On Nov. 3, 1918, at Hill 178, north of St. Pierremont, under the enfiladed fire of enemy machine guns, this soldier showed disregard of personal safety in operating a Browning machine gun and returning fire for ammunition, and was instrumental in gaining fire superiority until his company could gain cover of a sheltering bank, while he remained in the open until this was accomplished.

Gennarino Carevale, Co. K—On Aug. 21, 1918, on the Vesle River, when an enemy patrol succeeded in advancing through our outposts and had surprised and fired on them, our fire stopped the patrol with the exception of one hoche, who was concealed in a funk hole along the ferailroad track. Not knowing the numbers of the enemy, this soldier advanced, capturing the German after a severe struggle, and learned that the remainder of the patrol had been killed or wounded.

Samuel Seidowitz, Co. K (deceased)—On Aug. 14, 1918, at Bois de Dole, while under heavy artillery fire, this soldier showed exceptional bravery in assisting wounded to a first-aid station. He made two trips on this mission, and, returning the second time, was ordered into a funk hole by Lieutenant Bothwell, where both were killed outright a minute later by a direct hit. (Name and address of nearest relative: Louis Seidowitz, (father,) 713 East Fifth Street, New York City.)

Stephen W. Reiman, Co. L—During the bombarment of the roads near La Besace on Nov. 6, 1918, this soldier was a member of a small band of regimental runners who were establishing runner outposts. While they were exposed to enemy shell fire, Private Reiman, voluntarily and without thought of his personal safety, rendered first aid to several of his comrades who were severely wounded. By his personal courage and by his skill in bandaging their wounds he contributed greatly to the comfort of his wounded comrades.

John R. Teague, Co. I—On the night of Oct. 15-16 this soldier showed exceptional courage and devotion to duty while, as a runner, he guided the relief for his company from Flevilliette Hill 182 through a terrific enemy shell fire, which caused the company to be separated, and resulted in many men becoming lost. He voluntarily went back to look for them, succeeded in finding them, and returned with them to the company, utterly exhausted.

James Robert Amok, Co. I—This soldier showed great devotion to duty and an utter disregard of his own personal safety, near St. Hubert's Pavilion on the night of Sept. 28-29, 1918, when, in an effort to locate and deliver important messages to two companies which had been advancing and with whom connection had temporarily been lost, he, in company with another soldier went on for over three Kilometers through almost impassable forest in total darkness and driving rain, and in the face of severe enemy machine gun fire, and although nearly exhausted, on several occasions refused to give up until he had accomplished his mission and had brought back important information to Battalion Headquarters, having been out all night.

Carl H. Childs, Co. L—(Citation same as preceding.)

Private (First Class) Daniel Eisenberg, Headquarters Company.—During attack on St. Juvin and Hill 182, on Oct. 14, 1918, this soldier showed unusual courage and devotion to duty by running telephone lines in the town of Marcq, which was under constant bombardment, and again on Oct. 15, 1918, in repairing a line running across the Aire Valley, which was being heavily shelled.

Copies of the order were sent by the regimental commanders to the relatives of those who perished in performing the exploits mentioned. Colonel Bowen succ-

DEFENDS THE Y. M. C. A.

Chaplain Says Good Work Was More Marked Than Its Failures.

In telling of the work of the Y. M. C. A. in France in his sermon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest last night, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, who was senior chaplain of the First Army, cited instances of incompetency and maladministration that he had seen and added that the good work he had noticed was more conspicuous than the failures. He said he believed that the welfare organization, with its failures far outnumbered by its successes, had carried on well, the work assigned to it by the army commanders.

One of the reasons for the charge that high prices had prevailed in the Y. M. C. A. huts, the speaker said, was that at first there was some rivalry among individual huts as to which could make the best financial showing. This did not last long, Mr. Shipman said, because it was discovered early in the war and stopped quickly by those in authority. Frequently there was shortage of supplies in huts, he said, and some of the supplies were not of the best quality, but this was largely due to the lack of transportation and to the inability of the organization to get goods of first class.

In conclusion Mr. Shipman told of the good work of the welfare organization, and, in defence of the organization, said it was probable that failures had been found in every branch of the army, and in the General Staff because of present state of war conditions. At one place where he found one dirty and disreputable Y. M. C. A. hut, he said, he found three others nearby that were models of cleanliness and good management. This proportion of efficiency prevailed throughout the organization, Mr. Shipman added, and also in the Y. M. C. A. hotels in Paris, which he described as excellent.

Unemployed at Trinity Service.

Among the worshippers at Trinity Church yesterday, at Broadway and Wall Street, were 450 unemployed men, said to be members of this daily "bread line" at 203 Ninth Street, all of whom had marched to the church from 44 Bowery. The men had appeared in response to an invitation from the church authorities, and when they arrived they found two side aisles reserved for them. After the regular services Dr. William T. Manning, the rector, made a brief address to the men and told them to "keep cheerful, as everything possible would be done to relieve unemployment."

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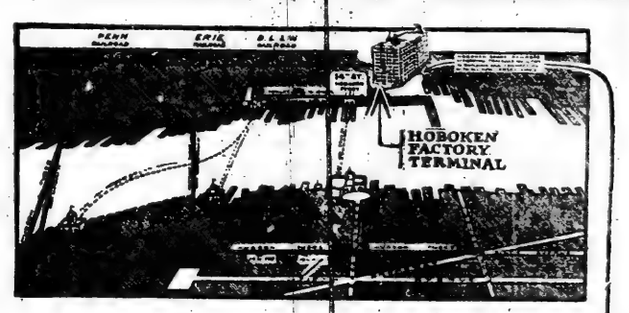
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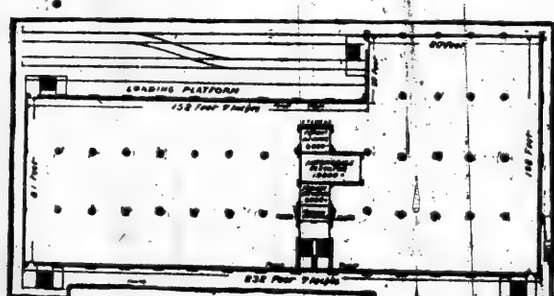
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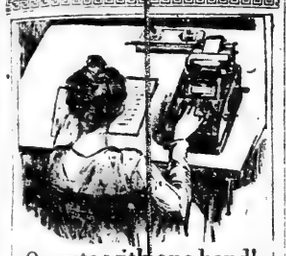
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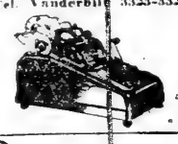


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Sales offices and service stations in principal cities.

All the Advantages

of the best commercial banks for domestic and foreign business, are combined in the competent and intelligent service enjoyed by our customers.

In addition, we are able to render our clients the personally experienced and dependable trust company service.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY
204 FIFTH AVENUE
Broadway at Leonard — Broadway at 72d

Um-m!! Cheese Soufflé

IT can be feathery and at the same time substantial if you use plenty of that rich, meaty sauce that tastes like the touch of a French chef—

A-1 SAUCE



Rest assured—

PAJAMAS NIGHT SHIRTS
Faultless
SINCE 1881
"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"
Gives Comfort with Relaxation

We are Loaning

in Queens and Nassau on improved property. Rates and charges reasonable.

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

BUILT-RITE WHITE
FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION CO.
NEW YORK

B. R. T. MEN AWAIT MOVE BY GARRISON

Appeal to War Labor Board if Receiver Rejects Their Latest Proposal.

WILL HOLD MASS MEETING

Spokesman Says Workers Insist on Union Recognition — See Strike as the Last Resort.

Members of the Executive Committee of Division 867 of the Car Men's Union, officially known as the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, expressed the opinion yesterday that no strike would be called to enforce the recognition of the union which Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, has refused until all other means of adjusting the employes' differences had been exhausted. There had been talk of a strike among B. R. T. employes after Mr. Garrison refused to consider an agreement submitted by the Amalgamated last week.

It was denied at the offices of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, at 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, that employes had been discharged for union activity, one of the company's officers asserting that Mr. Garrison himself was opposed to such a policy.

"No man or woman has been discharged from the employ of this company without good cause," the company officer added, "but several of the former employes have assumed that they were discharged because of union affiliations. An employe's connection with a union, as a matter of fact, has never been taken into consideration when his discharge was considered for another reason. Mr. Garrison in his bulletins to the employes told them they might join whatever union or organization they pleased."

It was intimated at the company's offices that Mr. Garrison might not reply to the message from the union's Executive Committee, which was drafted at the meeting in Lyceum Hall on Saturday night asking the receiver either to confer with the committee regarding the demands, or to refer the whole matter to the National War Labor Board. It was asserted that since Mr. Garrison had withheld recognition of the union he would hardly consider it incumbent upon him to submit union demands to the National War Labor Board. The letter in which the Divisional Executive Committee asks for a conference with the receiver and suggests a reference of its demands to the National War Labor Board will reach the Brooklyn Rapid Transit offices this morning.

"You can say for us that there will be no strike declared until every other means of reaching an understanding has been tried," said a member of the Executive Committee yesterday.

"We expect to have a response from Mr. Garrison before the massmeeting which has been called for Tuesday night at Arcadia Hall, in Halsey Street, Brooklyn. If he turns down our proposal, we will take the matter up with the National War Labor Board.

"One thing we insist upon is the recognition of the Amalgamated. The vote to be taken on Tuesday night, while not to be considered a strike vote, will show what the B. R. T. employes think about their union."

F. J. O'Brien, Vice President of the union, who conferred with members of the Divisional Committee at his headquarters in the Hotel Continental yesterday, said that he had been acting solely in an advisory capacity to the committee.

"I am not a member of the committee," he said. "It has its own chairman and all the members are employes of the B. R. T., some of them with eighteen years' service with the company. This committee has put their proposal right up to Mr. Garrison, and I do not think he can very well get away from it. The National War Labor Board is the instrumentality set up by the President of the United States for the settlement of wartime and post-bellum labor difficulties. I cannot tell what our plans are because we do not cross a bridge until we come to it."

DEFENDS PERSHING SQUARE

John McE. Bowman Skeptical of Hirsch's Plan to Honor Soldiers.

John McE. Bowman, replying yesterday to Chairman Nathan Hirsch of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation concerning Pershing Square as reported in Friday's papers, said:

"Chairman Hirsch proposes to take a stretch of Park Avenue and rechristen it Pershing Square. This, he thinks, would give the city a plaza one hundred feet wide by two and one-half miles long and increase the honor to our Expeditionary Forces in proportion. I am unable to see how this will help the congestion in front of the Grand Central Terminal, a congestion which is visible to anybody morning, noon, or night.

"The removal of the elevated spur and pillars from the centre of Forty-second Street between Park and Third Avenues, which I assume will take place sometime, by making a freer roadway, is only going to increase the travel which naturally seeks the easiest line of resistance.

"If a forty-story building be erected on the site of the old Grand Union Hotel it will halt and prevent the surrounding development of new buildings as the Equitable Building has done in the lower part of the city. Such a result will cost to the city a net loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars per year in taxes."

AIR SERVICE WANTS MEN.

Appeals to Discharged Soldiers to Re-enlist for a Year.

In a statement issued from the office of the Air Service Officer, Headquarters, Eastern Department, U. S. Army, at 105 Broad Street, yesterday, an appeal is made for recruits. The statement, signed by Major J. McClintock, U. S. A., declares that if flying is to continue in the American Army men now experienced in that branch of the service must re-enlist. Under the reorganization plans of Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, head of the Air Service, authority has been granted by the General Staff to enlist 15,000 men.

"At the present time," says the Air Service statement, "enlisted men constituting the Air Service forces are men who have been in for the period of the war, and most of them desire to sever their connection with the army, it is thought that from among this number who desire to get out of the service, if the proper inducements that the Air Service is able to give were presented to them in the right light, they could be induced to stay in for a period of one year.

"It is possible at this time for these men to take their discharge, receive the $60 that is allowed each discharged man, re-enlist in the Air Service for one year, then to be given one month's furlough, and in most cases it will be perfectly possible for that man to retain the non-commissioned grade that he has attained, and upon his re-enlistment, in addition to the $60 allowed each discharged man, he allowed five cents per mile to his home. Inasmuch as he can obtain a one-cent-a-mile rate when going on a furlough, and return to his proper station, he can save from this amount a certain nominal sum.

"For men who have had service in the army, it is believed that there is a decided advantage for the period of one year enlistment or until labor conditions have become more stable, at which time they can expect more positive market for their service in civilian life."

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L."

Women's Bead-Embroidered Frocks



in good quality Georgette Crepe

at $39.50

One of Spring's most charming models, exceptionally low priced for a frock of this superlative character.

Note the elaborate beading over entire skirt, on waist and sleeves—a feature seldom known in frocks at such moderate cost.

Lined throughout with self color Jap Silk, and may be had in the most wanted colors:

Navy Blue, Tan, Taupe, or Copenhagen Blue.
Sizes 34 to 44.

Fourth Floor

For Two Days Only—

Sale of Women's Fashionable Skirts at $12.75

In Tricolette and Baronette Satin

Tricolette and Baronette Satin are in high favor for Spring, lending themselves wonderfully well to the production of really distinctive skirts. The styles are in the newest shirred top effects—featuring novel belt and pocket treatments. The price is exceptional—$12.75.

Obtainable in all the much wanted pastel shades and white. Sizes 25 to 34.

Exceptional Value—

Girls' Bloomer Dresses



in Pin Check and Striped Ginghams

Special at $2.25

Sizes 6 to 10 years

One glance will show these dainty little frocks to be of a very superior quality.

There are two distinct models, both with detachable bloomers. The one illustrated is in pin check gingham, in yoke effect, with pique collar and cuffs. The other style is in Empire effect, with contrasting collar, pockets and cuffs.

Second Floor

Modart "Front-Laced" Corsets

are the finest front-laced corsets made in America. Fashionably Dressed Women everywhere prefer them.

These beautiful corsets have a delicate charm and an irresistible femininity that will delight the most critical. They give to the figure that grace which only a scientifically constructed front-lace corset can create.

The new models are now on sale on the Third Floor. A trial fitting will be far more convincing than the highest possible recommendation.

Prices: $4.50 to $20

Here Is the Newest Shell Frame Bags



Main Floor

Only recently arrived, but it is so different to any other shell frame bag, and so beautifully made, we know it is here to stay. The bag itself is of fine quality Moire Silk, in the new suit shades, and Black. Lined with exquisite flowered silk.

Price $12.50



Summer Furs

are an accepted fashion, not a fad. Paris has shown wonderful skill in creating the new models this season. The most distinctive of these are to be seen at Saks today

Very Reasonably Priced

Natural Mink Scarfs, two skins	$35.00
Jap. Marten Scarfs, two skins	$52.50
Kolinsky Scarfs, four skins	$60.00
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, one skin	$67.50
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs, two skins	$90.00
Mole Scarfs, in novelty effects	$22.50
Squirrel Scarfs, in novelty effects	$27.50
Wolf Scarfs, in animal effects	$28.50
Fox Scarfs, in animal effects	$35.00

Sixth Floor

Saks & Company

Present today and Tuesday
An Event of More Than Passing Importance
Twenty-five Distinct Models in

Spring Tailleurs and Dressy Suits for Women



Specially Priced for this occasion

at $39.50

Those very features that individualize the newest of Paris inspired suits also give added charm to these beautiful models. They are in

Distinctive blouse, box belted and tailleur types

with mannish waistcoats, smart gilets and very novel pockets.

THE MATERIALS:

Tricotine, pencil suitings, tweeds, heather mixtures, wool Jersey, Poiret twill, gabardine and serge. Sizes 34 to 44.

For the woman of extra size at $39.50
three very charming models to 50½ bust. They have all the originality of those in regular sizes, and are shown in a splendid range of materials.

Fourth Floor



Beginning This Monday Morning on the Second Floor

A Very Important

Sale of Boys' Wash Suits at $2.25

If we went into the market today to duplicate these suits this low price would be impossible. The styles are full of novel style treatments that will please active boys, and the materials will launder beautifully. They come in smart combination effects, plain colors, all white, and stripings. Three styles pictured. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Nothing like them below three dollars anywhere!

On Sale Beginning This Morning—
A Magnificent Collection of

Dolman Wraps, Capes and Coats for Women

—all new and unusually smart in their clever lines

Priced Very Low

At $22.50—A splendid assortment of Dolman wraps, capes and coats in graceful military effects with smart throw scarfs and may be worn either as scarf or panel in back, circular models, and stunning coatee-front styles. Developed in Wool Velour or men's wear serge.

At $28—New Dolmans and street coats of unusual beauty, all direct copies of much higher-priced models, beautifully fashioned of men's wear serge, gabardine, velour de laine and poplin.

At $37.50—Skilful reproductions of the most exquisite imported wraps, capes and Dolmans, with convertible collars, throw scarfs, and silk braid trimming. Handsomely tailored in tricotine, duvet de laine, gabardine and superior serges.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY—

Evora and Bolivia Cape-Coats

Never before offered at

$79.50

Exact reproduction of very costly imported coats, handsomely developed in Evora and Bolivia—fashion's most exclusive materials. In the quality of the materials, the skilful character of the needle-work and every other little detail of styling and making—without equal at this special price. Quantity limited.

Fourth Floor



$8.50 *$7.50*

A New Pump and Oxford at $7.50 and $8.50

The illustrations show the very graceful lines of these shoes, but only by seeing them can you fully appreciate the exceptional skill shown in their development.

They are so designed as to make any foot appear a size smaller, yet no footwear would give greater comfort in walking. Either style may be had in a

New shade of tan Russia calfskin, gun metal calfskin, black glazed kidskin and white nu-buck.



$5 *$5* *$2*

Pictured are three of a large collection of

New House and Porch Frocks

Featured today and Tuesday

At Very Special Prices

The styles are designed in simple tailored effects, also in more elaborate models for porch and beach wear. All are beautifully made, and will give excellent service. At these low prices they should command your immediate attention.

At $2—A simple but very charming percale frock, with collar and cuffs in white. *Illustrated.*

At $5—Smart chambray frock elaborately trimmed with white soutache braid. Sash belt in back.

At $5—Beautiful Plaid Gingham Frocks with white organdie frills, suitable for porch and beach wear! *Illustrated.*

Also for Large Figures—Sizes 40 to 46 Bust

A Large Assortment of House Dresses at $3 to $6

These are just as smart in their styling, only the skirt lengths are much shorter—35 and 38 inches long.

Third Floor





LEADERSHIP — That's us in shirts. We're real shirt specialists. Actual makers of everything from the fabric to the buttonholes.

We put more than your money's worth in them—if you don't get it back in shirt satisfaction, you can get it back from us in U. S. currency.

Our Spring styles, offering the largest variety in fabrics and patterns.

$1.65 to $8.75

CHAIN SHIRT SHOPS
LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

Hotel Pennsylvania, 7th Ave. & 33d St.
317 Broadway, 26 Cortlandt St., 139 Nassau St., 110 Chambers St., 88 Delancey St.
Hotel Commodore, 1407 Broadway, 1181 Broadway, Near 42d St., 62 E. 14th St., 204 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN SHOPS
367 Fulton St., 431 Fulton St.
NEWARK SHOP, 179 Market St.
Bridgeport, Waterbury, Scranton

ORDER
Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW
GINGER ALE

SEES CHURCH AS FOE OF WORLD DISORDER

Bishop McNicholas Pictures It as the Hope of Civilization in Conflict with Bolshevism.

HAYES CELEBRATES MASS

Archbishop Participates at Services to Honor Fifth Centenary of St. Vincent Ferrer.

The three-day celebration of the fifth centenary of the birth of St. Vincent Ferrer was celebrated in the church of that name at Sixty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday with elaborate services, in which the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New York, took part as the celebrant of the solemn pontifical high mass. This was the first official appearance of the Archbishop in a church other than the Cathedral since his elevation.

The sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. John T. McNicholas, Bishop of Duluth. After reviewing the career of the saint who had converted more than 300,000 Moors and others to Christianity he said:

"The Church stands as adamant against the violence, the injustice, the indescribable calamities which the destructive forces, rising from the ruins of the world, would now spread over Europe and the rest of the earth. Christianity and civilization would be destroyed by its program and its doctrines. The wrongs and injustices from which the poor and the laboring classes suffer would be increased a thousandfold.

"Bolshevism can only bring greater evils upon the teeming masses of the world. No organized system of State morality can ever take the place of religion. There is a divinely organized system of morality in the world. It has a divine charter, a divine commission. No State, no Government can lawfully usurp it. No power on earth can substitute another code of morality for that which God has given. States and Governments, unaided by religion, can never put an end to the conflict of classes. Employers, employés, State, and Church must unite in the settlement, but in vain will be the attempt if the Church and religion are excluded.

"Material prosperity and material restraints cannot solve the problem. The forces of religion and morality alone have strength ultimately to restore the world."

Bishop McNicholas argued that the war, with the evils it had brought on, was not a failure of Christianity, but the failure of a civilization which had sought to do without religion and which had rejected the moral code taught by religion.

STIRES CRITICISES WILSON.

Rector of St. Thomas's Sorry President is Unwilling to Take Counsel.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, who preached yesterday at special services in commemoration of the second anniversary of our entrance into the war, said that while Americans were proud of some of the qualities possessed by President Wilson, they were frequently made anxious by the President's methods.

"We regret the expression of his views in general terms," he said, "when a crisis required plain speech and definite action. We regret his dangerous isolation and unwillingness to take counsel with his fellow-citizens. We pray that he may never experience such criticism and abuse as Washington and Lincoln knew, and yet we dare tell him for the sake of America, and of the world that he must not compromise with anarchy. We pray that he will permit no persistent personal preference to delay a righteous peace. The country needs him at this time of vast opportunity. Congress should be in session transacting the congested business. Only by a wise policy and constructive legislation can a true peace be maintained in this country."

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, said yesterday afternoon in an address at the First Congregational Church that it would be a mistake to treat with the Bolsheviki.

"I don't think there are any reasons of expediency," he said, "which should compel us to sit at the same table with murderers."

Mr. Gerard said it would be necessary in the future to keep the closest watch on Germany, because of the power she was likely to acquire over Russia. "The way to combat the menace of Bolshevism in this country," he said, "is by greater social justice in this country. As long as opportunities here are kept open for everybody, we need not fear this menace. We want to keep open all lines of advancement, be politically and in the business world."

In referring to the so-called "round robin" of the Republican Senators against the League of Nations, he said:

"Those Senators did not create a robin at all. It was a Thanksgiving turkey for Democratic Party."

Senator William M. Calder, who spoke yesterday at the Institutional Synagogue at the Mount Morris Theatre, said:

"The reason that Bolshevism will never succeed in this nation is that we have given to every man and every woman, in every station, the chance of improving his position in life. Here any boy, no matter how poor and obscure, may, within a limited period, reach the goal of his ambition, if he has courage and persistence."

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who spoke yesterday at the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall, said that the foes of Bolshevism in this country were those who desired to root out social and industrial wrongs in this country, not those who wished to leave such wrong undisturbed. "Many of us loathe Bolshevism," he said, "because it has become a bulwark of reaction, because it makes normal progress more difficult."

OVERSEAS REGIMENTS YET TO BE RETURNED

Thirteen of Infantry and Eleven of Artillery Not on Convoy List to June 30.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Official charts covering the homeward movement of the American Expeditionary Forces show that thirteen infantry and eleven artillery regiments and six machine gun battalions, all additional to the seven regular divisions comprising the Army of Occupation, have not yet been designated for return by General Pershing.

War Department officials indicated today that most of these units were being retained only temporarily, and their release might be expected as the organization of the military force which is finally to represent the United States in France and Germany is determined.

Divisional combat units which have not yet been released specifically by General Pershing follow:

8th Division—8th Regiment Infantry.

32d Division—57th Artillery Brigade, 119th, 120th, and 121st Artillery Regiments.

36th Division—Headquarters, 71st and 72d Infantry Brigades, 141st, 142d, 143d, and 144th Infantry Regiments, 132d and 173d Machine Gun Battalions.

81st Division—Headquarters, 161st and 162d Infantry Brigades, 321st, 322d, 323d, and 324th Infantry, 156th Artillery Brigade, 316th, 317th, and 318th Artillery Regiments, 317th and 318th Machine Gun Battalions.

83d Division—158th Artillery Brigade, 322d, 323d, and 324th Artillery Regiments.

88th Division—175th and 176th Infantry Brigades, 349th, 350th, 351st, and 352d Infantry Regiments, 336th and 339th Machine Gun Battalions.

35th Division (skeletonized)—140th and 142d Artillery Regiments.

None of the above units appear on the department's shipment schedule, which covers all convoys to June 30.

$1,900 IN RECLUSE'S HOME.

Woman, Jilted, Kept Her Vow Never to Listen to Man Again.

In the pockets and lining of the trousers and three vests which she wore, hidden in a stove, in hymn books, buried under old newspapers, in the bottoms of closets, and even in an old tea pot, searchers have found $1,900 in bank notes in the rooms of Miss Anna L. Schaefer, at 303 Morris Avenue, Newark, a woman who for fifteen years lived as a recluse, and was suffocated in a fire in her rooms on Friday night.

Fifteen years ago the woman was jilted, according to her brother, Richard E. Schaefer of 46 Fresh Pond Road, Maspeth, L. I., by a now prosperous business man in Newark. She vowed she would never have anything more to do with men and kept her vow, her brother says. She lived alone in the Morris Avenue house, and but for the one room which she used, the place was barren of furniture when she died.

Neighbors told the police that Miss Schaefer had donned man's attire more than ten years ago. She was seldom seen on the streets, and it was invariably after dark or very early in the morning when she did the little marketing that sufficed her. No one in the neighborhood could recall having seen her leave or enter her home in two years.

On Friday night when she was suffocated her body was taken to the morgue, where search revealed the money in the pockets of her three vests and her trousers.

In the eleven rooms of the house there was no furniture, but a heap of papers that had served as a bed, two stoves, one chair and a table.



BLIND . . . . !

FACE TO FACE with staryation, her money gone, her eye-sight failing a beautiful, cultured girl answers an advertisement for a wife. She goes west to meet the "wealthy, chivalrous ranchman," as she pictured him. But before she sees the miserable squatter to whom she has offered herself, she is stricken blind.

Around this dramatic situation, Emerson Hough, America's famous novelist, has written his greatest book—a book for all men, for all women.

The SAGEBRUSHER by Emerson Hough

Tonight—curl up in an easy chair, and let Emerson Hough entertain you, amuse you, thrill you and inspire you with this great human drama of a girl's desperate venture and a man's noble sacrifice. Let him take you to the hills of Montana, where even in Nature's most sacred spots, villainy and treachery had penetrated. Follow Mary Warren through one of the most amazing situations in which a good woman ever found herself. Meet Sim Gage, the sagebrusher, who knew nothing, who was nobody, but whose heart was as brave as a lion's, as tender as a mother's. And young Doctor Barnes . . . . . ! How would you have acted were you in his place? Page after page of thrilling incidents, romance, plots, excitement, humor and sentiment—all that you like best in a story, a play or in life itself. Even if you've never bought a book before, *own* The Sagebrusher. You will want to turn to it again and again to keep fresh in your mind its people, its stirring incidents and its scenes.



Get a copy of "The Sagebrusher" today at any bookstore, department store, or at the leading stationers. Four full-page illustrations and colored jacket. $1.50 per copy.

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK D. APPLETON & COMPANY 35 West 32d Street, New York

Read Books! Own Books! Give Books!



Are You A Telephone Directory Advertiser?

IF YOU SELL a product or service that can be used by the big army of telephone users in the Metropolitan area—then there are a whole lot of reasons why the forthcoming May Issue of the New York City Telephone Directory should be of interest to you.

This issue will reach in addition to the five big boroughs of Greater New York, eighty-one surrounding cities, towns and villages. It will cover a territory that holds more than one-tenth of the population of the United States and a considerably larger percentage of its purchasing power. It will carry the messages of more than 1,400 advertisers to this enormous territory and, if it follows the lead of previous issues it will produce big results.

Now, then Mr. Prospective Advertiser, consider that this big Directory—essential to the telephone users of the Metropolitan Area—coming out in May one million forty thousand strong—is going to stay on the job alongside New York City's telephones for five months and alongside telephones outside of New York City for a considerably longer period.

Consider, too, that these directories will be consulted more than 3,000,000 times every day; that a fair percentage of these 3,000,000 consultations possibly will be made by people who wish to telephone their orders for products which *you* handle.

Consider all these facts carefully—and let us give you a few additional facts concerning the big possibilities in New York City Telephone Directory Advertising for increased sales at surprisingly low costs.

A request by telephone will start a representative on the way to YOU

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
Directory Advertising Department
15 Dey Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt 12000

Shoe Specialists Since 1857

ANDREW ALEXANDER

548 FIFTH AVE. Av ABOVE 45TH ST.

WOMEN'S BOOTS & OXFORDS

SPRING models that have everything a fine shoe should. Leathers are scrupulously selected and the craftsmanship makes for durability and retention of the graceful lines.

WALKING BOOTS—of calfskin in a handsome brown shade, or in black, with light welted soles, military heels and vamps that are slender while giving ample toe-room . $12.50 a pair.

OXFORDS—in ten fashionable materials. White, black, brown, gray and bronze shades. These are the very long slim models with ligh tturn soles and Louis XIV heels. Prices range from . $8.50 to $12.50 a pair

Opens Tomorrow, 8 P. M.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SHOW

23 REGT ARMORY BEDFORD AVE, BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE & PACIFIC ST. BROOKLYN

APRIL 8 to 12 NOON TO 10:30 P.M. ADMISSION 25¢

Motor Trucks-Delivery Wagons-Tractors-Trailers-Bodies-Accessories

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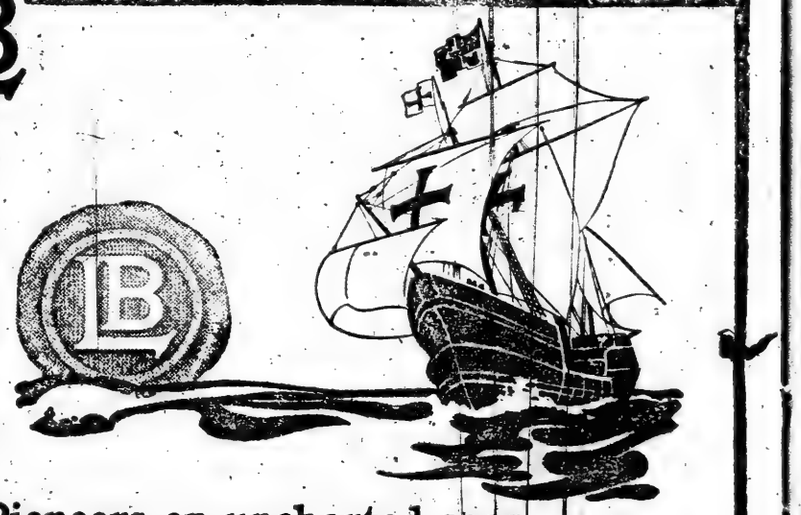
The trade-mark "PEBECO" and other property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, FRANCIS P. GARVAN, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder, at 3:00 P. M. on the 22nd day of April, 1919, in Room 524, No. 110 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., the trade-mark "PEBECO" registered in the United States Patent Office, April 2, 1907, as No. 61678; and the business of P. Beiersdorf & Co. in the United States and all rights, interests and benefits created in favor of or conferred upon said P. Beiersdorf & Co. in a certain royalty agreement dated June 28, 1909, and July 12, 1909, and all rights created or existing in favor of said P. Beiersdorf & Co. in any royalty accruing under the said agreement subsequent to March 24, 1919, and other rights, claims and demands in favor of said enemy—P. Beiersdorf & Co.

Full information concerning the property to be sold, the terms and conditions of sale, and the order thereof, may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director, Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
Alien Property Custodian.

LB



Pioneers on uncharted seas—

Far back in the old days, when you were a little codger at school, how you thrilled at the story of Columbus!

How he sailed straight into the horizon, when every one said the world was flat! How his men feared they would come eventually to the edge and drop off! How one fine day came the gladsome shout of—"*Land! Land!*"

Fundamentally—the story of Columbus is the story of every successful business. Always there was some pioneer—some man with a vision—some discoverer—some one who charted the course for generations to follow.

Years ago, scientific filing was little more than an undiscovered country. Letters, reports, memos were filed flat or on hooks. But as business grew, there came the need for more system. And out of that need grew Library Bureau.

So it was that Library Bureau originated vertical filing—the card record system—the card record desk—counter-hight units—the L. B. Automatic index—and practically all the filing methods that are accepted as standard the world over.

L. B. is today the world's largest manufacturer of card record and filing equipment. Its forty-three years experience will keep you off the rocks and shoals and insure safe passage through all your filing difficulties.

Write for booklet #738 WO

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Card and filing systems — Founded 1876 — Filing cabinets wood and steel

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Salesrooms in 49 leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France

CATHOLICS TO SEND SOLDIERS TO FARMS

War Council, with $300,000 Available, Lays Plans for Back-to-the-Land Movement.

TRACTS SOON TO BE OPENED

Financial and Educational Aid to be Given to Men with Small Capital to Invest.

Plans for a back-to-the-land movement among returning soldiers were announced yesterday by the Reconstruction Committee of the National Catholic War Council of 930 East Forty-second Street. According to the announcement, funds amounting to slightly more than $300,000 are available immediately for the project, and, in addition to seeking to aid in the solution of the re-employment problem, the council will conduct an intensive campaign to increase crop output.

The Rev. Edward V. O'Hara, who has just returned from service in France as a chaplain, has been appointed to direct the colonization movement. He said last night that the scheme had already been inaugurated in many of the Catholic dioceses and that soldiers and sailors with some small capital to invest in farming would be transported to the new colonies, without expenses, as soon as the tracts were opened, which is expected to be within three months. The location of the sites to be colonized will be made public in a few days, he added. The new farmers will receive every aid in tilling the soil, both from an agricultural and financial standpoint, and all soldiers or sailors, irrespective of creed, will be welcomed. Catholic agents near the farms will interest civic, agricultural, and war welfare organizations in the success of the soldier-farmers, the announcement says.

"We are confronted with the likelihood of unemployment on a large scale in the years directly ahead of us," the statement reads, "and we are urged to produce food for the world, instead of merely for ourselves. Even for domestic consumption it will be necessary that we raise a great deal more than ever before. We have hundreds of millions of acres of rich soil at present unused which, at a cost not at all prohibitive, may be turned into productive farms."

After asserting that the United States was the only English-speaking country that had not adopted soldier settlement legislation, and reviewing the various undertakings of this sort in other countries, the statement continued:

"The government was able to offer to the soldiers returning from the civil war fertile prairie farms in what are now the richest agricultural States of the Northwest. But for the soldiers returning from the present war there are no fertile prairie lands to be given away. Instead, there are the swamp lands and the dry lands and the cut-over lands and the lands with worn-out soils.

"The early settlers of the Western farms often underwent severe hardships that settlers of today would shrink from; hardships that would have been often unnecessary if saner methods of settlement had been adopted. The sons and grandsons of those settlers know of the early trials and disappointments only by hearsay, if at all, but the valuable farms which they have inherited are real, and so it is not to be wondered at if they are slow to see the need for giving greater assistance to the soldier farmer of today than that given to the veterans of the civil war."

COHALAN TALKS TO POLICE.

Urges Irish Freedom at Holy Name Society Breakfast.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan made an appeal for freedom for Island in an address yesterday morning to the Holy Name Society of the Police Department in the Hotel Commodore. Seventeen hundred policemen attended breakfast, which followed a mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. John J. Grogan, Catholic chaplain of the Police Department and the Apostolic benediction was bestowed by Archbishop Giovanni Bonzano.

In the course of his address at the breakfast, Justice Cohalan said concerning President Wilson's fourteen points and the rights of self-determination of oppressed peoples:

"If we say that the principle of self-determination must be applied to peoples oppressed by the Central Empires and to them only, then we are not consistent or wholly and righteously just. The principles of self-determination should be applied to oppressed peoples all over the earth—those of England as well as any other.

"I am not saying anything that an American ought not to say. I cherish no animosity toward anyone because he is English or in some way sees things differently than I do. I understand the English as one who has been among them, and I know how much they love liberty for themselves.

"The trouble has been and still lies in the fact that there has been sedulously cultivated a disposition to refuse to look upon Ireland's appeals for liberty seriously. People have been taught to look upon Ireland's troubles as a joke, as if injustice, and suffering, and oppressive restraint, and martyrdom were not just as serious in one part of the world as another.

"Ireland should be free, as all the oppressed peoples of the earth should be free, to take their places in the chain of republics, each one a link in the Peace League of the nations. With self-determination accomplished, England will be a greater nation—greater in the truest sense of that term, than ever before, for she will be free, and the Irish people, her neighbors, will be free also."

VETERANS HEAR ROOSEVELT

Addresses Club at Dinner at Mount Vernon Y. M. H. A.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a dinner and reception given last night to the members of the World War Veterans' Club by the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Mount Vernon in its clubhouse, 30 North Tenth Avenue. More than 100 members of the association served in the war, and many of them who have returned from overseas attended the dinner in uniform.

Colonel Roosevelt in his address eliminated politics, and gave a short address on the gallant work of the men of his regiment in battle in France. The interior of the clubhouse was decorated with the flags of the Allies, and many patriotic songs were sung. Abraham Colish was toastmaster.

In addition to Colonel Roosevelt, ex-Mayor Edwin W. Fiske, Abraham Shiman, Benjamin Neiman, Chairman of the World War Veterans' Club; Louis Federman, and Abraham Friez also spoke.

To Restore Bowling Green's Fence.

The missing sections of Bowling Green's revolutionary fence have been found in a storeroom of the Park Department in Central Park and will soon be set up again, it was announced yesterday by the Broadway Association, which started investigations last September to discover the missing sections. The fence was taken down by the subway engineers five years ago and has been moved several times since then.

You will be interested in Our

Spring Display

of

Cloth Coats

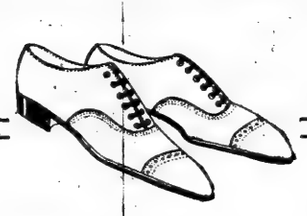
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Evening Wraps

fashioned into the latest modes at Really attractive prices

Clark & Weinberg

634 Fifth Ave. Opp Cathedral



Beginning at Saks Today

An Important Sale of

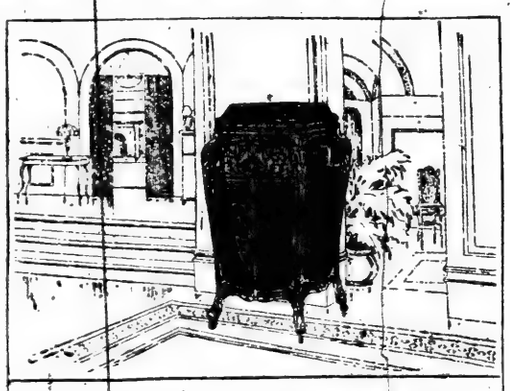
Men's Real Cordovan Oxfords at $7.85

¶ Those men who lean toward the better kind of footwear should take advantage of this offer immediately. They are the finest shoes seen in Manhattan for a long, long time, and we have little hope of being able to duplicate such values later.

Made over a very graceful last as illustrated, in a rich "dark Cherry" Cordovan. All sizes.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street



A Phonograph of Wonderful Beauty

FOR the handsome home furnished with thoughtful care, there is a place set aside for the phonograph which is today as much of a necessity as the piano formerly was. Its graceful lines, its clear, full, resonant, lovely tone will cause you to choose the

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

Sonora

CLEAR AS A BELL

IT plays all disc records *perfectly* without extra attachments and it was the first phonograph to do so.

The Sonora has many extremely important features of construction, among which are the long-running motor, the reliable effective automatic stop, patented sound box, patented sound amplifier, patented motor meter, patented convenient record filing system, etc. The Sonora tone won highest score for quality at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Prices $50 to $1000

Sonora Phonograph Sales Company, Inc.

George E. Brightson, President

New York Demonstration Salons,
279 Broadway, New York

Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street — 50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)

Philadelphia: 1311 Walnut Street — Toronto: Ryrie Building

The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

66

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WE have only ourselves to beat this Spring in making the finest Men's Clothes in America—and, take it from us, it is *some* competition!

Suits: $30 to $65
Top Coats: $25 to $45

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

A Shipment of Rose Bushes and Ramblers

Arrived too late for Saturday's business—on Sale Today—an opportunity for those who were disappointed in making selections.

At 25c Each

300 Crimson Ramblers	150 Queen of the Prairies
200 White Ramblers	175 Frau Karl Drushki
150 Yellow Ramblers	200 Gen. Jack
100 M. P. Wilder	75 Ulrich Brunnin
200 Mrs. John Lang	150 Magna Charta
50 Dorothy Perkins	450 Killarney (white, pink)

None C. O. D.

Seventh Floor



COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR BOYS FROM 4 TO 16 YEARS

Durability is a most essential consideration in the selection of wearing apparel and the accessories of dress for boys.

Our norfolk suits, sailor suits, camp suits and top coats, so generally accepted as the standard of correct dress for boys, will retain their good looks through long and hard service by reason of the extraordinary care we give to the selection of fabrics, many of which are made in accordance with our own specifications by leading manufacturers of English woolens and washable fabrics.

English norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 16 in imported tweeds and homespuns.

Washable norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 14.

Top coats in imported tweeds, shetlands and herringbones for boys from 10 to 17.

Regulation English sailor and jumper suits for boys up to 9 years. These suits are made of extremely durable imported washable fabrics.

Boys' olive drab khaki camp suits.

Regulation English models in blue reefers for boys from 3½ to 8 years.

Complete assortments of hats, shoes and furnishings to be worn with De Pinna outfits.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Selling a $6,000,000 Campaign

DID you ever hear of John D. Rockefeller giving $750,000 to anything that hadn't been thoroughly investigated? His benevolence committee made the investigation and pledged that amount toward this campaign.

The Victory Campaign is the response of the Baptists to the world challenge.

We are determined our denomination shall do its share in the task of world reconstruction, not in a narrow, sectarian way, but in the spirit of Allies in Peaceful Progress.

You believe in law and order, in ideals, in the things our boys fought and died for. You know the greatest single factor in creating and maintaining the spirit of a nation is the church.

Any plan which represents the judgment and purpose of a great denomination is worthy of your serious consideration.

If you are a Baptist, this is a summons; if you are not a churchman, your co-operation will be welcome just the same.

To secure Mr. Rockefeller's $750,000 we must raise the balance of the $6,000,000. Are you interested? How much are you interested? Let your check answer. Make it in four or more figures, if possible; or, if this exceeds your ability, cast your lot with those who are sending hundreds. The welcome is the same for all. Send it today.

You will receive "Overland and Overseas," the most comprehensive description of world service opportunities ever printed. After you have read it, if you say, "return the check," back it comes by first mail.

This is a nation-wide call; we are counting on immediate response from thousands of men and women.

The National Committee of

NORTHERN BAPTIST LAYMEN

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City

F. W. AYER, Chairman.
F. P. HAGGARD, Director.

STATE DIRECTORS, EASTERN DISTRICT

C. H. SEARS, 23 East 26th St., New York.
S. P. PERRY, 800 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
J. L. CASE, Norwich, Conn.
R. M. WEST, 871 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
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MEF

How to Keep Down the Upkeep of Insurance

How much it costs to get a policy is not nearly so important as how little it will cost to keep it.

Submit your insurance problem to us and we will advise the right kind of policy for your needs and buy it for you from the company which will furnish it at the lowest cost.

Plan 20.

Ordinary Life Insurance with the latest "Double Indemnity" and "Permanent Disability Income" and all other standard features, including yearly cash dividends, permits the largest protection for the smallest outlay.

$50,000 Policies for

Age 25—$1132.00 Age 35—$1578.00
Age 30—1266.00 Age 50—2071.00

M. E. FOOTE
AND ASSOCIATES
Phone Barclay 7887
240 WOOLWORTH BLDG.

Cordon & Dilworth

REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

MADE from wild bitter oranges giving that distinctive flavor which has made Orange Marmalade a traditional breakfast relish with the English and Scotch for centuries

Sold by leading dealers
If unobtainable at yours call
Bryant 5244

Retailer's 38c Grade

COFFEE

In 5 Lb. Lots and up From Wholesaler Direct Bean or Ground

30c Lb.

Come direct to wholesale headquarters, save delivery expenses and retailer's profits. Get the most delicious coffee your money ever bought. Delivered to Your Door for 32c Lb.

Satisfaction or Money Back

GILLIES COFFEE CO.
226-228 Washington St., New York.
Bet. Park Place And Barclay St.
Est. 79 years. Phone Barclay 9857.

CC

CAMPBELL & CORNELIUS

Ginger Ale

ARMY TO MAINTAIN 1,050 ARMED TANKS

Peace Organization to Have 330 Heavy and 720 Light Machines Ready for Service.

213 FOR EACH ARMY CORPS

War Department Approves Program for Permanent Complement of 6,239 Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Recognition of the importance of armored tanks, "ordnance cavalry," in modern warfare is indicated by the peace-time organization of this arm, just approved by the War Department.

The United States will maintain in commission and ready for service under these plans a minimum of 1,050 tanks, 330 being of the heavy and 720 of the light type. A third type, known as the "signal tank," is provided for each company and battalion commander, 45 in all being included in the complete tank organization.

A tank brigade, composed of one battalion of heavy tanks and two of light tanks, will be attached to each army corps. The typical heavy battalion includes 45 fighting tanks, with 24 in reserve, and the light battalion 45 fighting tanks, with 27 in reserve. Thus, the army corps' complement will total 135 battle craft, fully equipped, with 78 waiting orders from the corps commander.

The American light tank, adopted late in the war, is a two-ton machine, operated by two men and armed with a machine gun or rapid-firing rifle. It is capable of better than fifteen miles an hour under favorable conditions, and can manoeuvre with great agility. The heavy tanks weigh about thirty-five tons, carry a sawed-off 37-millimeter gun, and are driven at a moderate walking speed by their 500 horse power Liberty motor.

The light type is intended to clean out machine-gun nests and snipers' posts and the heavy for smashing pillbox defenses, breaking a way through the wire entanglements, and for generally clearing a path for the infantry which follows.

The corps is to be made up of 377 commissioned officers and 5,862 enlisted men.

SALE TO AID DAY NURSERY.

Institution Cared for Children Whose Fathers Went to War.

The Little Missionary's Day Nursery is to have a rummage sale benefit at 25 West Fifty-seventh Street, beginning today and continuing through Saturday. This is a nonsectarian institution which cared for many children whose mothers were obliged to go to work when the fathers went to the battlefront.

The institution trained in childhood 270 men who went to the front in the present war.

URGES HOME RULE BILL.

Citizens Union Advocates Passage of Proposed Constitutional Amendment

In a brief submitted to the Legislature by the Citizens Union, the passage of the Lockwood-Welsh Constitutional amendment granting home rule to municipalities is urged. The brief, signed by Walter Tallmadge Arndt, Secretary of the Union, says in part:

"The proposed constitutional amendment granting to municipalities a greater degree of home rule and the authority to regulate their own affairs in respect to local maters, was drafted at the instance of the State Conference of Mayors. It is not a radical home rule proposal. It represents rather a consensus of opinion as to the minimum requirements of a workable home rule proposal which will accomplish the results sought, namely, the freedom of the cities from legislative interference with purely local affairs; the freedom of the legislators from the necessity of acting, usually without adequate information on affairs in which they are not interested and with which they cannot become familiar, and the conferring definitely upon the city authorities themselves both the power to run the city's business, and the responsibility therefor.

"It should not be forgotten that it is the municipal Government, which, to the ordinary person, represents most of the Government which affects his every day life. More than seven millions of the ten millions population of this State live in cities. The things that primarily concern them are whether their streets are clean, whether their cities are policed properly, and protected from fire, whether their schools are kept up to standard, whether their water supply is pure and adequate, and whether their taxes are reasonable and their city income is spent economically and effectively.

"We believe that we are speaking for the millions of city dwellers when we urge upon the Legislature of 1919 that they approve the Lockwood-Welsh Home Rule Constitutional amendment which will carry into effect the essential principles herein set forth."

BERLIN CLOSES CABARETS.

American Officers Said to Have Charged Profiteering.

BERLIN, April 6. (by The Associated Press.)—About fifty resorts in Berlin, cabarets, variety shows, dance halls, and the like, have been ordered closed because of food profiteering and violations of various regulations regarding the sale of food and drink.

It is said in some circles that the places were closed because American officers here reported to the Food Minister that they had found surprisingly varied menus and questioned Germany's alleged foodless situation. Two thousand employes have been thrown out of work as a result.

The proprietors of the resorts admitted that they had charged four and five times the ordinary prices for food and drink, but gave as an excuse for doing so the tremendous expense they were under for furnishing their places and the payment of large sums for musicians and other features.

Confidence

Entirely aside from the sheer physical strength of steel and armor plate confidence is an element that enters into the problem of leasing safe deposit accommodations. Yet at the Mercantile, the two are inseparable—one literally begets the other.

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

Established 1870

115 BROADWAY NEW YORK

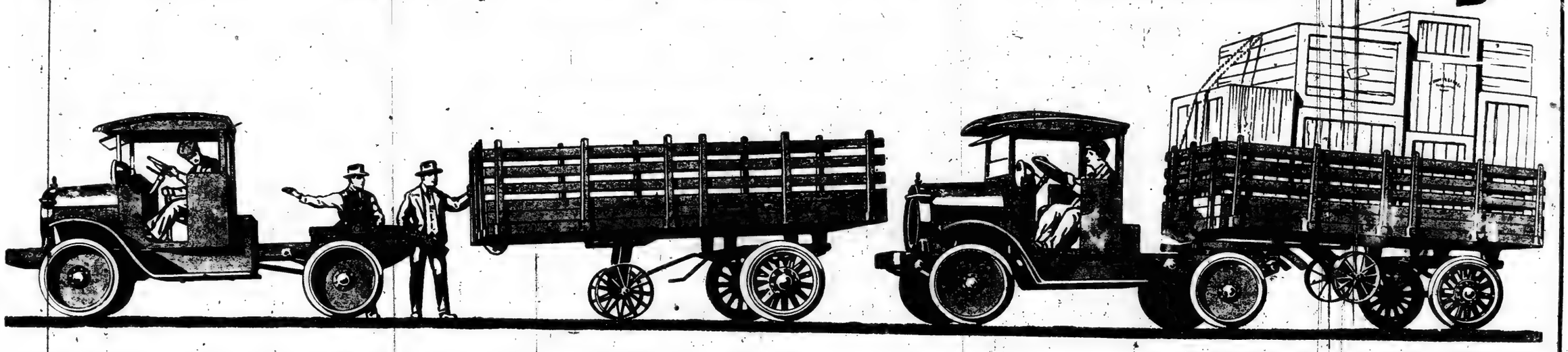
OUR CREED

"If it is possible, it is done—if it is impossible, we will do it."

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

EVERY need of Industry



THE Fulton Locomotor and the Fulton 1½ ton truck serve EVERY need of Industry.

The Fulton Locomotor is no experiment. It is the same proven, superior Fulton Chassis with its frame a bit shorter, designed to couple automatically to a separate two-wheeled body of 3½-4 ton capacity; special bodies for 5 tons can be furnished for the same chassis. In actual practice these Locomotor Bodies are often cruelly overloaded, sometimes carrying six and seven tons and NEVER YET has ANY overload EVER injured the engine, transmission or other parts of the Locomotor Chassis.

The weight of the load is borne by the rear wheels of the body and the rear wheels of the Locomotor Chassis. The weight-supporting strain does not fall on the engine and its contributory propulsive mechanism. The engine and moving parts are left free to PULL.

Still the Fulton Locomotor is NOT a trailer. It has none of the trailer's disadvantage of difficult passage through crowded city streets. It does away with a great percentage of the weight of a trailer. It has only six tires to wear instead of eight, and the wear on the six Locomotor tires is far LESS under a four or five ton load than the wear on the four tires of a four or five ton truck, and half the wear on the tires of a truck and trailer.

You can have an inexpensive three and one-half-four ton body and a five-ton body with your Fulton Locomotor. You can carry a one-ton body on the rear of the chassis alone, when deliveries are light.

Thus, with one Fulton 1½-ton truck and one Fulton Locomotor Chassis and a 3½-4 ton body and a 5-ton body, you have a COMPLETE line of trucks costing you $6,800, whereas any one 1½-ton truck of value at all comparable with the Fulton, one three-ton truck and one five-ton truck would cost you at least $12,000 and probably $12,500 in FIRST COST.

In addition, this Fulton Truck and Fulton Locomotor will carry 10% MORE goods in a year than the other trucks and do it at an OPERATING cost of LESS than HALF. You will save AT LEAST $5,000 the first year and EVERY year in operating cost so that, in effect, at the end of the year you have had your goods moved for practically NOTHING by the Fulton Trucks, or conversely saved yourself $10,000 over the line of three other trucks.

Now it is easy to make a claim in print, but we can't SELL trucks that way, can we? We can't sell you the trucks until we show you RECORDS of what OTHERS have saved and are saving. And it is just those records which we want to send you.

And we earnestly believe that you are doing your business a grave injustice unless you DO look NOW into the very great extra economy and efficiency in deliveries which Fulton trucks give you.

And now a word about the enormous PROVEN superiority of Fulton 1½ ton Trucks.

Fulton Trucks are the most economical in first cost. They are priced at $1,850, and that is $475 LOWER than the AVERAGE of the Fulton carrying capacity class, and $1,000 LOWER than ANY truck of nearly equal performance value.

Save $600 a Year on GAS, OIL and TIRES

Fulton Trucks run from 14 to 17 miles on one gallon of gas. Seventeen is not unusual. Most trucks run six miles on one gallon. Some makes are VERY proud of getting ten miles to the gallon. A Fulton Truck will save you $600 a year over the AVERAGE truck used for 50 miles a day.

Fulton Trucks average over 250 miles to a gallon of oil. The average truck gets less than 110 miles to the gallon. Fulton Trucks get 7,000 to 10,000 miles on one set of tires. The AVERAGE truck of the same carrying capacity gets 15% LESS than the Fulton MINIMUM and 20% less than the Fulton average tire mileage.

Fulton Trucks cost 40% LESS in the essentials of operating cost than ANY other make of equal carrying capacity that we know of, and 60% less than SOME that we know of.

You PAY TWICE the FIRST YEAR for MOST trucks, but only ONCE—and THAT at LEAST $475 less—for Fulton Trucks.

A DANGEROUS Waste

Service records SHOW beyond any question of doubt that when you buy a 3 or 3½-ton truck at $4,000 or $4,500, you get $4,000 worth ONLY ONCE IN A WHILE. Service records SHOW that 80% of ALL cartage problems are BETTER taken care of by a 1½-ton truck than any other type.

TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks costing $1,850 each, or $3,700 for the two, will carry 4 tons 50 to 150 miles a day at a FIRST COST of $500 to $1,000 LOWER than a 3 or a 3½-ton truck at an OPERATING cost far lower.

A 3 or 3½-ton truck CAN'T be in two places at once, but TWO Fulton 1½-ton trucks CAN.

REMEMBER Fulton Trucks are built right here in the Port of New York. The FACTORY is here, fifteen great buildings. It is an INESTIMABLE advantage to have the FACTORY where the truck OPERATES.

Efficiency in Buying

We KNOW that all we have to do is to sit tight, for perhaps two months, and then we shall be BESIEGED for Fulton Trucks—that ALL good trucks of the Fulton type will be oversold. We KNOW that we shall be CLEANED out. But THAT isn't good business—that isn't EFFICIENCY.

If you come to us THEN we shall NOT be able to get more trucks from the Fulton factory, big and productive though it is, and at THAT time we CAN'T STOP to go into the scientific paring down—the GREAT money saving of your delivery costs, as we can now and WANT to do now.

Now, let us send you the VITAL information you NEED when we can take the time to do it, and when you can take the time to STUDY it.

For, remember, when the REAL flood of business sets in—and it is starting NOW—your time will be GONE—OUR time will be gone—the Trucks will be gone—the OPPORTUNITY will be gone.

Won't you send us this coupon TO-DAY and EQUIP yourself with the information you will consider of PRICELESS value in a little while?

N. Y. FULTON TRUCK CO.
1800 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Please mail me Service Records of the large Industrial Concerns which show the economy and efficiency of Fulton Trucks.

Name .....

Firm .....

Address .....

.....

The New York Fulton Truck Co.
1800 Broadway New York At Columbus Circle

Woods Garage & Sales Co.
1264 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fulton Truck Co. of New Jersey
124 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

FULTON LOCOMOTOR

HOSPITAL SOLDIERS SEE THE BIG SHOW

Circus Gems Moved from Garden to the Greenhut Building for a Sunday Performance.

PEANUTS ADD TO REALISM

Nurses Do a Chariot Race to Get "Wheel-Chair Patients Into the Front Rows.

Sideshow performers of the super-circus packed up their paraphernalia at the Garden yesterday afternoon and took them to Debarkation Hospital No. 3, the old Greenhut store, where 1,800 wounded veterans of the Argonne, St. Mihiel and Chateau-Thierry eagerly awaited them. There was no big tent, and no little tent, no room on the hospital stage for a big circus feature, but just enough of Spring was in the air within and without the big recreation room to banish the wistfulness from a disabled country lad's face and light it up with thoughts of better things than war.

Long before the hour set for the performance Red Cross officers went through the wards and ballyhooed the big show. There was a scurrying from beds and a race of wheel chairs as the nurses hurried their patients to front-row seats. And then, just as the hubbub was momentarily silenced by the appearance of George Auger, the Cardiff Giant, seeking the stage entrance, one of the Red Cross officers thought he heard: "How about some peanuts or pink lemonade?"

There was nothing for him to do but journey to Fourteenth Street and buy out an open-air-Sunday peanut stand, and regret that the medical staff would probably bar pink lemonade. Merle Evans's band was just striking up a ta-ra-ra-ra overture as the peanut-laden officer reappeared. Something was holding the curtain. John Agee, the equestrian director, and Major Jay Real were searching the audience with worried eyes. Mrs. Doll, the three-foot wife of her three-foot husband, Mr. Doll, was missing. The band was forced to fill in the anxious minutes with another selection.

The stage director was just about to cancel the Doll act and ring up the curtain on another of his features when Mrs. Doll stepped from behind a wheel chair, where she had been chatting about [illegible] with one of the front-row spectators. The Doll act was saved, and later Mrs. Doll accompanied the seven-foot Cardiff Giant through the wards for the benefit of men who were too ill to attend the show.

Strawberry Red and Hank Darnell, dare devil Wild West riders, had to leave their ponies at the Garden, but entertained with other stunts that evoked cheers even before they started, for the announcer shouted: "These men have just rejoined the greatest show on earth after service in France."

"Butterfly" Stelling with his clown act "went over big."

"I hadn't seen a painted clown in years though we had a few clowns in our company," said Sergeant W. M. Campbell of the 28th Infantry, 1st Division, one of whose legs was shattered by a German machine gun bullet. "I saw plenty of dare-devil riders while I was on the border with the old 28th, but believe me I didn't expect to get a look at a real he-man cowpuncher from a wheel chair in New York." Campbell, a member of a regular army regiment, has been a patient at Greenhut Hospital since it opened.

"I had more fun watching the sword-swallower"—the famous Mlle. Clifford—commented Private W. C. Voightsberger, who was a prisoner in Germany for six months and whose wound has confined him to a wheel chair for the last eight months. "I always wondered how they did it. I guess there were few of us who didn't get a laugh when she couldn't swallow that bayonet and had to cry 'Kamerad!'"

Other acts included the monkey and dog stunt, in which monkeys rode saddled dogs around the stage; Hilary Long, the "upside down man"; the Dekees troupe of tumblers and acrobats, the Belgian picko troupe of Belgian acrobats, and George Hartzell and Billie Rice, clowns, who made their usual tour through the audience, and King and Prince, midget boxers, who staged a fight, the latter being pronounced "Junior Champion of the World" by the announcer, after he had knocked down his opponent for a count of ten. The performers put on another show later yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Opera House, under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service. To wounded men able to attend the big circus at the Garden, the circus management had allotted seats for each performance.

Celebrate Greek Independence.

The ninety-eighth anniversary of Greek independence and the second anniversary of America's entry into the war were celebrated last night by 4,000 Greeks of this city at the Lexington Theatre. The chief speakers were M. Tsamados, Acting Ambassador at Washington; M. Psaroudas, Consul General at New York; Bishop Rodos of the Greek Church, and Dr. Dadakis. A resolution adopted at the meeting expressed confidence that the Peace Conference would not fail to do justice to the Greek populations and would satisfy their claims as presented by Premier Venizelos.



AIRMAN DOWN IN SEA IS SAVED BY PIGEON

Aid Soon Sent When Tired Bird Bearing Message Flies Into Atlantic City Hotel.

WIRELESS STARTS SEARCH

Ensign Finch Out of Sight Off Cape May When He Sends Messenger —Orders Feast for Bird.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 6.—As a result of the arrival late last night of a carrier pigeon, which flew into a room on the eighth floor of the Hotel Marlborough-Blenheim, Ensign Finch of the Naval Air Service today was safely back at his base at Cape May instead of a captive in a disabled hydroplane drifting helplessly off the coast in the grip of the Gulf current.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, just after he had switched off the lights and was about to retire, William Lyall of Toronto heard something whirr in at the window. The fluttering that followed caused him to switch on the light again, and then he saw an apparently badly exhausted blue-and-white pigeon feebly trying to rise from the floor. Mr. Lyall picked up the bird and summoned a bellboy.

As the boy was telling the night clerk about the arrival of the pigeon United States Circuit Court Judge Joseph Buffington of Pennsylvania and his cousin, Lieutenant Matthew Taylor of Pittsburgh, formerly commander of the forces afloat in the Sixth Naval District, overheard the story. Lieutenant Taylor recognized the bird as a type used by the navy, and, examining it, found a small aluminium cylinder fastened to one of its legs. Opening the cylinder the officer found this message:

Down ten miles west of submarine chaser at 4:15 P. M. No. 242.
ENSIGN FINCH.

Scarcely waiting to read off the message, Lieutenant Taylor got a call through to the headquarters of the Fourth Naval District at Philadelphia in record time. Minutes later the radio buzzed at the League Island Navy Yard and Philadelphia was telling Cape May to pile emergency crews into all the available motor craft and get to sea for the rescue. Cape May in turn passed the word down to the Coast Guard stations and auxiliary cutters were rug out to be ready if needed.

Within thirty minutes from the time that the tired carrier pigeon had winged into the hotel window, six fast motor launches were darting out from Cape May to pick up the search. The wireless was kept busy also picking up the patrolling submarine craft, and just before midnight one of the chasers' searchlights located the drifting airplane.

Making quick time the chaser landed the Ensign at Cape May at 1 o'clock this morning. The station's personnel had been kept at a high tension discussing the fate of the man somewhere off the coast in the darkness, and when he walked briskly into the quarters, questions were hurled at him from all sides. He started to answer some of them when somebody told him how the pigeon had landed at the Atlantic City hotel. He snatched up a telephone, said "Give me Atlantic City; the Marlborough-Blenheim quick!" and the rest of his conversation was:

"Dried eight miles. Yes, yes, all right operator, hurry it up. Had to climb out a couple of times high seas. All right, operator, all right, I'm waiting. At one time it was raining like the—hello, Marlborough—say, you've got a pigeon there, haven't you? It's in good shape, hey? Well, say, if you want to do something for me, give that bird the biggest spread the hotel can stand!"

When the pigeon left here this afternoon, after Judge Buffington and Lieutenant Taylor had promised "bearer, a train messenger, al lsorts of dire things if he turned it over to Ensign Finch with even so much as a single feather ruffled, the bird had a rounded-out appearance, and a sleepy, well-fed look in its eyes that indicated the Ensign's request had been carried out.

FRENCH HERE PLAN TO FIGHT DRY LAW

Form a League of Organizations Which Will Oppose Curtailment of Individual Liberties.

EXPECT 200,000 MEMBERS

Spokesman Outlines Campaign, to Include Meetings in All Colonies of French-Speaking Citizens.

The formation of the Franco-American League for the Protection of American Liberty, representing French organizations in this and other cities, for the purpose of combating the prohibition amendment, was announced yesterday by Clement Beuff of 25 West Fifty-fourth Street. The Franco-American League will become a branch of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, at 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

"All the French societies in this country have been or soon will be united in this movement," Mr. Beuff said. "The membership in New York will number 50,000, and throughout the country 200,000.

"The French speaking people are solidly opposed to the curtailment of individual liberties, such as the Prohibitionists propose. We would not raise the slightest protest, if the Prohibition issue had ever been submitted to the people for a direct popular vote. But to see our liberty taken from us by the devious methods of a few misguided men and women seemed to us so contrary to the spirit of the American Constitution that we cannot remain silent or inactive.

"There are a great many reasons why the French people of the United States should be opposed to all forms of prohibition of personal liberty. They did not leave France because they were starving or oppressed there, but they leave their native country because they found better opportunities in the United States for promoting their individual and material welfare. This, too, under a Constitution which guaranteed them individual rights, the right to speak, to think, to write, to eat, to drink, or to smoke what and when they pleased.

Tells of French Customs.

"French people universally drink wine with their meals. They seldom drink liquor or anything else except at meal time. They are, as a rule, a very temperate people. When they came to cast their lot with the people of the United States, they felt that their individual liberties were safeguarded by the Constitution for which their ancestors fought with Lafayette and Rochambeau.

"But today we see Bolshevism advancing against that Constitution which we Franco-Americans have always held sacred. In organizing this league of French-speaking people of the United States, stern opposition to prohibition is not our impelling force. Above all we are fighting for the preservation of American liberty, which, as we see it now menaced as never before by fanaticism and intolerance. At heart we are not French nor Franco-Americans, but straight out Americans without any hyphen. We have married here and planted here our homes forever.

Opposition Forces United.

"In such a spirit we are uniting, with thousands of native Americans, all over the United States under the leadership of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition.

"We shall spare nothing to bring to the attention of the Government at Washington our earnest concern for the safety of American principles. We will begin at once to hold meetings wherever there is a colony of French-speaking citizens in the United States against the menace of Bolshevism, which is so clearly revealed in this fanaticism they call prohibition.

"These meetings will be addressed by speakers of prominence in American business and political life. We will also disseminate our protest in literature. Lafayette and Rochambeau fought to establish this republic. We shall fight to preserve it."

LABOR ASSAILS PROHIBITION

Boston Workers Ask President to Repeal His Proclamation.

BOSTON, April 6.—Organized labor at a massmeeting on the Common today under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union protested the ratification of the prohibition amendment without an expression of opinion from the people, and adopted a resolution calling upon the President to repeal his proclamation, effective July 1, providing for war time prohibition. The speakers were union men and included several soldiers and sailors in uniform.

The resolution declares that "We have a great interest in opposing prohibition because of its great industrial effect upon the employment of 600,000 workers," that "We record our protest against the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by 3,894 persons, a majority of the legislators of thirty-six States without an expression of opinion from the people as being un-American and un-democratic."

BAKER COMES TO SAIL.

Will Leave on the Leviathan Today for Short Trip to France.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Baker left Washington tonight for New York, where he will take passage tomorrow on the transport Leviathan for France. Mr. Baker will be accompanied to France by C. W. Cuthell, the War Department representative on the American Liquidation Commission, and by his secretary, Stanley King.

During his stay abroad, which is expected to be brief, the Secretary will attend the meetings of the Liquidation Commission, which is winding up the financial affairs of the American Army in France.



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have achieved the most conspicuous success ever witnessed in the tire industry. Like the Woolworth Building they are constructed on the factor of safety principle. *Both have won fame that is world-wide.*

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Business Ideas
Found on a Newsstand

STOP at the first newsstand. There you will find a vast fund of business ideas. Ideas for expanding your business; ideas for increasing your sales; ideas for cutting costs; ideas for making collections; ideas for handling men; ideas gleaned from a thousand sources covering every phase of business. Not theories—but ideas from the grist mill of *experience.* Merely apply them to *your problems!* For one cent a day you can have this storehouse of ideas, any *one* of which may solve a problem which is now costing you hundreds of dollars. You will find SYSTEM, The Magazine of Business, at all principal newsstands. Here is just a glimpse of what the April number contains:

Actual Experiences of Successful Men

Making Borrowed Ideas Work

READY-TO-WEAR plans that can be applied to your business just as they are don't grow on every bush. But wherever you go, each experience you have contains the germ of an idea you could very likely use.

A certain Chicago hardware man traces an increase of 60% in his sales to applying borrowed ideas. "As he tells it himself, "Carrying a notebook is the part of my work that yields the biggest share of profits."

Into his notebook go ideas that other men have worked out or adapted. And in almost all of them is a suggestion that makes his organization run more smoothly and promotes his sales. Wallace J. Stebbins, of the Stebbins Hardware Co., tells in April SYSTEM what his notebook of borrowed ideas has done for his business.

How the Other Fellow Got There



HOLD a mirror to your own policies as you read the April SYSTEM. For instance, stand yourself up beside Frank M. Wicks. He will remind you of a powerful, noiseless dynamo. He is the personification of speed without waste. Starting as an electrician in the Westinghouse rank and file, he has remodelled every plant his firm owns along the lines that he originated and developed. His methods can be applied to your business.

George M. Verity of the American Rolling Mill Co. is a dreamer. By dreaming along the right lines and keeping his feet on the ground he boosted his company's sales from $281,181.12 to $23,000,000. Fellows like these are worth reading about. SYSTEM tells their stories.

Make Friends With the Trade Acceptance

MOST of us have only shaken hands with the Trade Acceptance so far. We ought to take it into the front office and make a friend of it.

Just as sure as we don't get acquainted with this newcomer in business we're going to be left far behind in the race.

If you've ever been hampered by acting as banker for your customers—if you have ever lamented over the amount of money you had tied up at just the time you needed it for something special, you'll read and reread "More Business on the Same Capital," by William A. Law, President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, in the April issue of SYSTEM. He tells just what the trade acceptance is, how to use it, how it helps in big and little business and how you're going to make more money because of it.

Is This the Best Management Policy?

HOW would Jesus run my business?" An odd question for a successful business man to ask, you'll agree. But Harry N. Clarke insisted upon getting an answer in the two businesses he is operating, and tells about his success in his article, "Is This the Best Management Policy?" in the April SYSTEM. Some of the plain precepts that Jesus gave men almost two thousand years ago can well be applied in everyday business affairs today. All religion aside, Clarke has proved that it pays to do it! There's something fundamental to this article. Read it and apply some of the ideas it contains.

Make Your Competitors Boost Your Sales

CERTAINLY it can be done. It has been done! A salesman of a hustling young company turned the trick, with the result that in two years the firm's business doubled and in the third year topped the million mark.

He had a real idea and it is handed on to you in the April SYSTEM under the title "Why We Sell More at High Prices," by C. O. Alexander, President of Alexander Bros.

This same firm has hit upon a lot of other wrinkles that will put ginger into the marketing methods of any business. It has never had a "comeback" from the dealer, and has capitalized the fact in such a way that when it entered the Boston field the jobber who is now one of their largest distributors closed the deal before he realized that no samples had been shown him.

Putting the Handclasp in Your Letters



THE Ingersoll Watch folks have a way of making letters bring home the bacon.

Every letter they send does what it's aimed to do; sells watches, wipes out misunderstandings, makes a friend of a debtor and at the same time prompts him to put a check in the return mail. Every letter is a handclasp and a friendly "Hello, there."

Business these days rides on the postage stamp. If your everyday letters are not improving they are losing in effectiveness.

In the April issue of SYSTEM, under the title "Making the Everyday Letters Better," Paul Kearney tells a score of first-class, proved-out, better letter ideas. They are yours for the reading.

England—Our Customer and Competitor

WHAT'S what commercially in the British Isles these days? SYSTEM wanted to know, so sent its financial editor straight to London to get the facts. Is England a market for us? What will British firms buy? And do we need to fear them in the race for world wide commerce? In the first of a series of articles appearing in the April SYSTEM you'll find the answers to these and a dozen other questions. Just remember this, English business is neither to be feared nor disregarded. There is a big opportunity here for "handa across the sea" if you'll make the effort. John Bull is a customer and also a competitor. Handle with care! Find out what the English business man is thinking about you. It's well worth while.



Wrong Methods Made Right

EVERY business has its wrong methods. How to find them and fix them is the everlasting job of the business man. The purchasing agent of a mail order house discovered that the combination envelope order blanks they had sent out were not being used. He investigated; and "doped" out a plan that resulted in a tidy increase in sales.

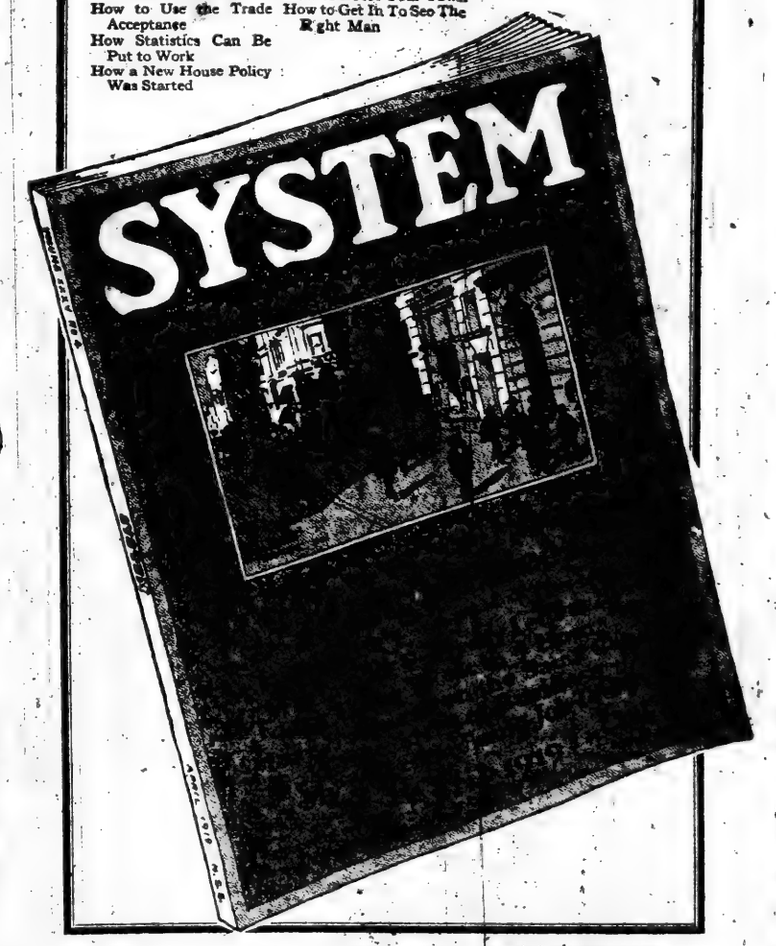
Broken promises hurt a firm's reputation and put a wet blanket on sales. A general manager devised a way of reminding employees of their promises at the proper time, and saved his firm the loss of many customers. These and other workable ideas are described in the section headed "Wrong Methods Made Right" in SYSTEM for April.

"The Listening Post"

THE veteran realty man admitted that it was "bad business" not to pension off old Otis. "But I just haven't the heart to do it," he declared, and his decision won him the biggest deal he had swung in years. The Borden Tract was the finest melon in the local real estate field. Otis's chief and Cortwright, head of a rival firm, were both determined to sell it. When the buyer called on both firms it was old Otis that tipped the scales for his employer and clinched the sale. "The Listening Post"—a business story by Camillus Phillips—is in the April issue of SYSTEM. It will help your heart to help your head.

Quick Answers
to your own problems

How to Keep Up with Rising Costs
How to Speed Deliveries
How to Locate Stocks Easily
How to Trade with China
How to Pick the Right Workers
How to Find Jobs for the Fighters
How to Buy and What to Buy
How to Write a Friendly Sales Letter
How to Increase Your Rate of Turnover
How to Invest Your Surplus
How to Enlarge Your Trading Capacity
How to Use the Trade Acceptance
How Statistics Can Be Put to Work
How a New House Policy Was Started
How to Get Their Best from Employees
How to Cut Down Office Friction
How to Get Quick Long Distance Connections
How a Printer Judges Paper
How to Keep the Mailing List "Live"
How to Pick Executives from the Ranks
How to Give the Salesman More Time to Sell
How to Simplify the Office Memo.
How a Removal Was Capitalized
How to Apply Other Men's Ideas
How to Gain the Farmer's Interest
How to Boost Your Town
How to Get In To See The Right Man
How to Train Salespeople
How to Save the President's Time
How a Man-to-Man Talk Saved Labor Trouble
How Square Dealing Methods Win Out
How to Keep "Caught Up On Work"
How Big Men Play
How to Cut Down "Dealer Literature" Waste
How to Check on Your Third Class Mail
How to Beat Old Man Schedule
How to Encourage Saving Among Your Employees
How to Cure Bad Temper
How to Meet the Reconstruction Period



On Sale Today at All Principal Newsstands

If your dealer has already sold his supply, ask him to order a copy for you, or write direct to the publishers—A. W. Shaw Company—at either Wabash Avenue and Madison Street, Chicago, or 299 Madison Avenue, New York, and ask to receive SYSTEM regularly. It will be billed you at 25c a copy or $3.00 for a full year.

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THE SIGN OF DRUG STORES Liggett's

HUGGINS'S VEIN OF OPTIMISM SWELLS AS YANKEES PREPARE TO START NORTH



Please don't think we're trying to scare up a story! It's fact!

Last year a Jersey farmer needed a scare-crow. An old suit bought here many years ago was assigned to duty.

Crop in and crows gone, he was about to put the garment away for another year when, more out of curiosity than anything else, he looked it over to see how it had stood the weather.

The color particularly caught his eye.

In all the rain and sun it hadn't faded a bit.

"Still good enough to wear around the place."

We have his word for it—and as far as color goes, while the exposure was a bit extended, in principle it's the same as the ten day sun test to which all our fabrics are subjected before we make them up.

Just as careful about fast color as we are all-wool.

Spring suits and overcoats for men and boys.

*"Composite" Derbies are so light and easy. Conform without "conforming," too.

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ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. — "Four Convenient Corners" — Broadway at 34th St

Broadway at Warren — Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

YANKEES TO BREAK CAMP ON SATURDAY

Huggins Is Much Pleased with Results Attained in Training Pennant Entry.

ALL ARE FIT SAVE HALAS

Ex-Collegian's Injury Yielding to Treatment—Thormahlen's Pitching of a High Order.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 6.—The Yankees tomorrow enter upon the final lap of their Spring training campaign in Jacksonville. After finishing their game with the Dodgers on Saturday next, the Huggins troupe will bid farewell to this city and begin their advance in the general direction of New York. Exhibition games en route north will keep the team busy for about a week after leaving here.

Huggins is well satisfied with the results attained in the first two weeks of work here. The players have not lost a minute through poor weather conditions, and indications now point to a well conditioned squad when the getaway occurs at the close of the week. The program for this final week calls for games against the Dodgers on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with exhibitions between the Regulars and Yanigans on the intervening days.

George Halas is the only player of the squad who has an ailment severe enough to keep him out of the daily games. The ex-collegian, who was having marked success in his first efforts as a major leaguer, has been unable to play since last Tuesday, when he wrenched a leg muscle while running bases. Huggins hopes to use him in two of the Brooklyn games this week, but said today that the player probably would not be able to play in Tuesday's engagement. He is in uniform daily and indulges in batting practice, but he does no base running and cannot get up any speed in the outfield.

All the other players who were on the hospital list last week have recovered. Thormahlen, Lewis, Schneider, and Mogers were laid up at different times but all are fit again. Schneider's pitching arm tightened up after his strenuous endeavors during his first few days in camp, but it is working out nicely and he probably will get an opportunity to use it in the next game against the Dodgers. The former Red is the only hurler who has been complaining of any trouble with his arm during the last few days.

The work of Thormahlen who pitched six innings against Brooklyn on Saturday, was the best shown by any of the Huggins hurlers since the training season opened. Huggins declared after the game that the Jersey City southpaw showed better form in this first extended workout than he did at any time last year. Thormahlen is counted upon by Huggins to take his regular turn in the box from the start of the season, and the Yanker manager believes he will be even more successful than he was in 1918. The left-hander worked nine innings in two games against the Dodgers last week and allowed them only two runs, both coming after he had blanked the National Leaguers for eight innings. Two scratch hits and an error made the scoring possible.

Ernie Shore is scheduled to make his pitching début in either the Tuesday or Thursday game against the Dodgers. He has been working out slowly but has been showing plenty of speed and apparently is ready to get into a game. Huggins's present plan is to use Bob Shawkey for five innings in the next game against Brooklyn and follow up with Shore or Schneider. Up to this time the Yankees have won two games on left-hand pitching and dropped two in which right-handers were working.

When the Regulars and Yannigans line up for their practice game tomorrow Bill Fewster will be at third base for the first team, displacing Aaron Ward. Huggins has decided upon Fewster as his first utility infielder, and he will get the call as substitute for Baker, Peckinpaugh, or Pratt whenever any one of these regulars is unable to play.

This was a day of rest for the ball tossers and most of them spent the afternoon in sightseeing. Auto tours to Pablo Beach and to St. Augustine were popular this afternoon. Bob Shawkey, Ernie Shore, and a few others indulged in golf at the Country Club just outside the city.



BELMONT
Black Kid; Black Calf; Chocolate Kid; Patent Leather.

Stop Trouble Before It Starts

Many people think only of their feet when they hurt—when they have become blistered or the arch has fallen—when it is too late.

Stop all these troubles before they start. Wear shoes which ALWAYS keep the feet comfortable—the Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes with the built-in cushion of pure felt and cork.

These shoes give comfort and protection to the feet where it is most needed.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

For Men Made by
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1372 Broadway, at 37th Street
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OUTDOOR TENNIS IN OFFING.

Some Courts in Use Already—Pinehurst Tourney On Today.

For perhaps the first time in New York's tennis history the stars of the racquet are this season able to step directly from the covered board courts of the armories to the clay surfaces outdoors. The unusually late date of the national indoor championship, combined with a comparatively dry and frostless Winter, makes possible an unbroken tennis season for 1919, free from the "dog days" which have traditionally intervened between the guarded enthusiasm of the colder months and the real thrills of Spring's first recreation.

Even before the covered court titles had been decided and with a near-blizzard still to come, a few of the outdoor clay courts, notably those of the University Heights Club, had already been in use, and during the last week-end most of the tennis clubs in or near New York gave their members a chance for at least a warming up.

Aside from the recent Florida State championships, in which Molla Bjurstedt once more emphasized her superiority among American women players, the first important outdoor event in the Eastern regions is the newly established North and South tournament which opens at Pinehurst, N. C., today. An impressive entry list has been announced in advance, including the new indoor champion, Vincent Richards, with his partner of both the national doubles titles, William T. Tilden, Jr., as well as the Japanese star, Ichiya Kumagae, and the former indoor champion, S. Howard Voshell. For the women's event Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston and Miss Eleanor Goss of New York, present holders of the national doubles championship, and each a recent runner up for a singles title, are sure entries, with Miss Florence Ballin and others as probable competitors. Pinehurst is starting its new tournament under the most favorable circumstances, and the North and South competition should develop into an annual fixture of real significance.

The first outdoor tournament in New York City will be an open doubles event at the University Heights Tennis Club, 207th Street, near Fordham Road, beginning week from next Saturday, April 19, and scheduled for completion during the following week-end. A number of first-class local teams have already signified their intention of entering, and with nearly two weeks of preparation possible it should prove far more than merely a practice contest.

The University Heights Club has risen to sudden prominence by the sensational exploits of its ranking player, young Vincent Richards, but it has a number of other stars on its roster, as was proved last season when it won first place in the newly formed Metropolitan Association, playing team matches against the West Side, Kings County, Westchester, New York Lawn Tennis, and Terrace Clubs. The first official singles tournament of the year on outdoor courts will probably be that of the Harlem Club, coming, as usual, early in

ADVERTISEMENT.

A GOOD WAY TO SAVE

"In times like these when economy is so essential, I know of no better way to save than to have the entire family shod with Neolin Soles," writes B. F. Williams, Rochester, N. Y.

In his letter Mr. Williams tells of a pair of Neolin-soled shoes which he has worn constantly for four months. "The soles still look like new," he says.

You, too, will think there is no better way to save, when once you have tried shoes with these long-wearing, comfortable, and waterproof soles. They come in many styles for every member of the family. And good repair shops carry Neolin Soles for re-soling. They are made scientifically by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neolin Soles

SEVEN-PLAYER RULE UPHELD

Board of Arbitration Indorses Minor League's Stand.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 6.—The National Board of Arbitration, the supreme court of minor league baseball, has decided that the seven-player limit rule and other rules adopted by the Southern Association at its Spring meeting are not in conflict with the regulations of organized baseball. President Martin of the Southern Association, in announcing the decision today, said that while it was handed down in reference to a Southern Association matter, it held good for the Pacific Coast League, the International League, the American Association and other minor organizations.

"The ruling means," President Martin said, "that the Southern Association now has the right to legislate for itself and has the right to govern its internal affairs. It means freedom for minor league baseball."

The appeal on the seven-player rule, which limits each club in the association to seven players with Class A experience prior to 1918, was taken to the Board of Arbitration by the New Orleans club.

MORSE ELEVEN IS VICTOR.

Robins Dry Dock Team Beaten In Close Game of Soccer.

After a hard fought contest between two evenly matched soccer teams, Morse Dry Dock triumphed over Robins Dry Dock by 3 goals to 2 in the replay from the first round of the Southern New York State Football Association Cup competition in the presence of a record crowd at Lenox Oval yesterday.

The victors had all the better of it in the first half, at the end of which they led by 2–0, but determined aggressiveness brought the losers within an act of tying the score in the second period.

Furnishing a genuine sensation for soccerdom, the Federal Ship soccer team scored a notable victory—2 goals to 0—in the second round of the New Jersey State Cup at Clark's Athletic Field in Newark yesterday, defeating the Paterson Football Club, which has qualified for the finals both of the United States Football Association and the American Football Association.

GOULLET RIDES TO VICTORY.

Captures Mayor Gillen Stakes in Newark Velodrome Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 6.—Alfred Goullet, recently discharged from the aviation service of the United States Navy, signalized his return to bicycle racing at the Velodrome today by winning the Mayor Charles P. Gillen Stakes, at five miles, which was started by the Newark Mayor.

Goullet was cheered to the echo by a crowd of about 12,000 when he raced over the finish line ahead of Eddie Madden, Reggie McNamara, George Chapman, Frank Kramer, and Arthur Spencer.

Goullet finished second to Arthur Spencer, the Toronto boy, in the one-mile open. Spencer just beat Goullet, who led McNamara, Grenda, and Madden home.

Grenda won the Shanley Handicap at one mile. In this race Goullet, starting from scratch, finished fifth. Charley Ostermiller of Irvington, N. J., won both amateur races, taking first place in the two-mile open as well as the half-mile handicap.

KOLEHMAINEN BACK AGAIN.

Finnish Runner May Start in Local Fifteen-Mile Title Race.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the wonderful Finnish distance runner, has returned to the Metropolitan A. A. U. district, where he gained his greatest prominence as a runner. The veteran Finn, it was learned yesterday, applied Saturday to local A. A. U. headquarters to have his registration transferred from the Middle Atlantic Association to the Metropolitan Association. Kolehmainen will probably compete in some of the distance events scheduled for the near future.

One race which is expected to attract the Finn's attention is the proposed fifteen-mile Metropolitan A. A. U. championship, which Frederick W. Rubien is arranging for May 17 at Macombs Dam Park. This race is being conducted primarily for the purpose of giving Charlie Pores and Villar Kyronen a crack at the existing record, 1:25:15, made by Jim Crowley nearly ten years ago. Kolehmainen will probably be added to the field.

Despite the fact that he has done no running since he left this district, nearly two years ago, Kolehmainen has kept himself in good condition. The former Irish-American A. C. star, who holds many distance running records, has occupied himself with working in the Hog Island shipyards at Philadelphia. He is now employed at a Staten Island shipyard, it is said.

RICE CLUB CHESS WINNER.

Retains Title in Metropolitan League by Beating Brooklyn.

By defeating the Brooklyn Chess Club by the score of five games to three in the seventh and final round of the annual series of the Metropolitan Chess League, the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club won the championship for 1919, retaining its title as premier club of that organization. The champions wound up the season with a record of six matches won and none lost and a total of thirty-eight games won and ten lost. Brooklyn's final record was five matches won and one lost, with a total of thirty-seven won and eleven lost.

ENGLAND WANTS BIG BOUT.

Would Give $100,000 Purse for Willard-Dempsey Title Scrap.

LONDON, April 6.—British boxing promoters are attempting to obtain for London the heavyweight championship fight between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey, which is scheduled for July 4. Willard and Dempsey have been advised that a purse of £20,000 will be split as they desire if the bout is held here.



WONDER-MIST
The Sprayer Polish

Cleans and polishes your car in 15 minutes. Simply spray over the dust, mud, or grease, wipe off with cheesecloth dampened with water, then polish with a dry cheesecloth. Also use in the home for furniture, woodwork, and floors.

Buy WONDER-MIST from your Auto Supply, Furniture, Drug or Hardware Dealer.

THE WONDER-MIST MFG. CO.
Boston, Mass.

GIANTS WILL SEEK VENGEANCE TODAY

Hope to Banish Memory of Two Defeats by Red Sox and of McGraw's Comments.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 6.—Rather battered, but not knocked out, the Giants got back to Gainesville early this morning. The Boston Red Sox, who gave the Giants such a lusty thumping yesterday, followed the Giants into this burg on a later train.

The Giants will be out for revenge tomorrow, and the whole city of Gainesville is with them. The local fans have not quit the Giants by reason of their inferior showing in Tampa, and are all the more ready to give them a lot of encouragement in their next two games.

Though Gainesville is considerably smaller than Tampa, local citizens are confident that Gainesville will match the Tampa attendance figures, and some of the town optimists are so rash as to predict crowds of 5,000 at the games to be played here.

The Giants had to listen to some caustic conversation during and after yesterday's defeat from McGraw. Spring practice games do not account to anything in the long run, and defeats in exhibition games are quickly forgotten, but baseball clubs that amount to anything do not take defeats kindly, and McGraw hates to lose games, whether they are exhibition games or real championship encounters. If the Giants put up many more such games as they did yesterday the little manager will boil over.

Contrasted with the Red Sox, the Giants seem far behind the Bostonians in the advance they have made in their brief training. They looked very good here pitted against the Yannigans, but when they faced a real team their lack of condition displayed itself. For instance, the Boston infield simply played ring around a rosy with McGraw's veterans, Chase, Doyle, Fletcher, and Zimmerman. However, as the Boston infield, with McNally at second base, average nearly ten years younger than the Giants, they may get in condition much faster.

The work of Winters and Jones, the two pitching youngsters in the Tampa games was promising. Though both of these boys are green, they are likely to get a lot of work this Summer. Winters looks like a chap who may be able to jump in and win a lot of games right off the reel, as Coombs or Plank was wont to do. He is very smart, picks up things quickly, and is one of those tall, wiry fellows with a motion which does not wear him out.

Jones also has excellent possibilities. With a pitching staff that is not particularly strong, McGraw will apparently need both of these men at top form.

Tomorrow Causey and Benton will pitch for the Giants, while Barrow will probably send in Bullet Joe Bush and Sam Jones. Bush hasn't faced the Giants since the world's series of 1913, when he won a famous battle on the Polo Grounds from Jeff Tesreau. From now on the games should have a lot more fight and action in them.

McGraw has stirred up the Giants quite a bit and they feel sheepish. The men all are anxious to get back at the Bostonians, and say the series will be evened up by the time the clubs get out of here next Tuesday night.

EXHIBITION GAMES.

AT CAMP GORDON, GA.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit Americans	13	15	3
Boston Nationals	7	8	2

Batteries—Northrop, Fillingim, and Wilson; Cunningham, Callio, and Shanage, Yelle.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis Nationals	8	10	1
Indianapolis	2	5	4

Batteries—Horstman and Glemmong; Dawson, Simmions, Hayes, and Henline.

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh Nationals	3	5	2
Chattanooga, Southern Ass'n	1	10	1

Batteries—Hamilton, Adams, and Sweeney; Blackwell, Bacon, Lohman, and Higgins, Earp.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland Americans	4	7	0
New Orleans, Southern Ass'n	1	5	3

Batteries — Coveleskie, Enzemann, and O'Neill; Thomas, Lankenau, and F. Kitchens.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia Americans	5	11	2
Baltimore Internationals	2	10	2

Batteries—Kneische, Foster, and Egan; Cassoll, Perry, Kinney, and Perkins, McAvoy.

McCutcheon Leads Gunners.

GREAT NECK, L. I., April 6.—G. S. McCutcheon of the New York Athletic Club carried off the honors in the shoot of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club today when he broke 87 out of 100 clay birds. The high handicap prize was won by Barney Kalker, who had a total of 99 on his handicap of 18.

TARGETS FALL FAST AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Bradley Is High Scratch Gunner with a 96 — Smith Wins Shoot-off in Handicap.

D. I. Bradley won the high scratch prize at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday with a high score of 96 out of a possible 100 targets. One of the largest fields that has taken part in a Sunday shoot this season was on the firing line. Conditions were good and there were plenty of high scores.

The high handicap cup was taken by R. S. Smith, but only after a half dozen shoot-offs. The special handicap cup went to W. Bauer, and the special scratch prize was won by R. W. Owen. In the shoot for the Ghost Trophies, the white targets were shattered by G. A. Derrick, A. P. Bennett, and Dr. Culver. R. S. Smith missed the fourth white disk.

In the shoot for the Accumulation Cup, legs were scored by each registering a full score of 25 targets. In this event a straight run was made by J. P. Donovan. Four straight strings were returned in the shoot for the Tournament Cup. They were made by A. L. Burns, H. Mevey, Jr., D. I. Bradley, and R. M. Owen. All with full scores of 25 targets scored on the prize.

No straight scores were made in the Byronel Cup shoot. Legs, however, were scored by all Nimrods with full scores of 50 targets.

The scores:

	Accum. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hdc. Cups.
E. H. Morse	23	25	6 50	93
G. H. Martin	24	2 25	4 50	95, 10—100
W. R. Delehanty	6 24	0 21	0 41	80, 24—100
W. Gerrard	4 23	4 20	8 43	72, 16—88
A. Derrick	4 22	0 24	0 39	77, 11—88
R. S. Smith	6 23	0 22	12 50	82, 24—100
Dr. Thieman	0 20	0 24	0 44	88, 0—88
R. J. Corbett	1 21	1 23	2 49	89, 8—97
G. Lembeck	3 25	3 25	4 48	88, 12—100
J. I. Brandenberg	2 25	2 24	4 46	87, 10—97
F. J. Ham	3 23	0 18	0 41	83, 17—98
A. L. Burns	1 23	0 20	2 48	85, 8—100
C. L. King	3 22	3 25	0 44	86, 15—100
A. P. Bennett	2 25	2 25	4 49	91, 12—100
J. P. Donovan	2 23	2 24	4 45	88, 12—100
R. R. Debacher	6 23	6 23	12 50	72, 25—97
Ben. Donnelley	0 22	0 24	0 47	93, 0—93
J. H. Vanderveer	2 25	0 24	4 48	93, 12—100
J. Nida	6 25	6 25	12 50	81, 24—100
D. L. Culver	1 22	1 25	2 49	92, 8—100
W. S. Dunspaugh	6 25	6 24	12 44	70, 30—100
F. Hall	3 25	3 22	6 50	90, 15—100
W. Walker	5 25	5 25	10 48	80, 20—100
J. I. D. Bristol	4 25	4 24	8 50	80, 18—110
R. B. Cole	3 25	3 24	6 44	82, 15—97
H. B. Knight	3 25	3 25	6 50	90, 12—100
W. G. Allen	2 24	2 22	4 50	90, 14—100
L. F. Curtis	1 24	1 23	2 49	92, 8—100
M. McVoy	0 21	2 25	4 50	92, 12—100
F. W. Finch	9 25	9 25	18 50	70, 42—100
E. D. Anderson	3 24	3 23	6 47	82, 14—96
H. G. Vogel	5 25	5 24	10 50	83, 18—101
W. Greevey	8 23	8 25	16 45	67, 40—100
D. I. Bradley	1 24	1 25	2 50	96, 8—100
R. M. Owen	3 25	3 25	6 50	93, 15—100
A. Buchanan	8 25	8 25	16 50	79, 32—100
W. Bauer	4 25	4 23	8 50	87, 18—100
R. L. Spotts	1 22	1 22	2 46	86, 8—94

WINNERS.
High Scratch—D. I. Bradley.
High Handicap—R. S. Smith.
Special Scratch—R. M. Owen.
Special Handicap—W. Bauer.
Legs on the Accumulation and Tournament Cups scored by all gunners with full scores of 25 targets and on the Byronel Cup by all gunners with full scores of 50 targets.

LEONARD TO BOX RITCHIE.

Return Bout to be Held in Newark Armory April 28.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Willie Ritchie of California, former holder of the title, will clash in an eight-round bout at the Newark Sportsmen's Club, Newark, N. J., April 28. This was announced yesterday when arrangements for the bout were completed. The contest will be a return engagement and will present Leonard with an opportunity to erase a setback he suffered in a bout against Ritchie at San Francisco, Feb. 21.

The boxers have agreed to enter the ring at 142 pounds or less. The financial conditions were not announced. Billy Gibson, manager for Leonard, declared last night the champion was boxing on a percentage basis, but refused to divulge the extent of the arrangement. From another source it was learned that Leonard has been guaranteed $10,000, with the privilege of accepting a percentage of the gross receipts. The remuneration which Ritchie will receive is an unknown quantity.

The match promises to attract greater interest than any bout in recent years. Promoters throughout the country have been negotiating for a return bout between Leonard and Ritchie since their memorable meeting at San Francisco. In this bout the former titleholder surprised the spectators with his form and carried off the popular decision after four hard rounds. Leonard rankled under the setback and has been eager since for a return engagement in order to demonstrate his superiority over Ritchie. Leonard will do his training work at Grupp's Gymnasium in Harlem, Manager Gibson stated last night.



You've looked forward to your return to civilian styles—so have we.

Our preparations match your anticipation—styles that show an unmistakable understanding of Metropolitan requirements.

Spring Suits and Top Coats in which one quickly discovers the real elements of Correctness.

Colors and patterns in a great many proper variations.

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All wool, superbly tailored—so genuinely reliable that every expectation of service will be fully realized.

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*CLOTHING AT THESE STORES

ANTHONY LEADS WALKERS.

Pastime A. C. Veteran Scores in Club's Handicap Hike.

Panoe Anthony, veteran walker of the Pastime A. C., scored a convincing victory yesterday in his club's open handicap walk, conducted over the Elks Course of about four and one-half miles in the Bronx. Anthony covered the course in 36:04, and at the finish had an advantage of about one city block on M. Edelman, a clubmate, who finished second.

The veteran pedestrian started with a handicap of 2 minutes 30 seconds. He did not overtake the limit handicap walkers until shortly before the four-mile mark was reached. In the last half mile Anthony went to the front with increased pace and annexed first place from Edelman. J. Aronson, recently returned marine, and Frank Keiser of the Morningside A. C., were the scratch starters. Aronson finished fourth in 33:27, gaining the fast time prize. Kieser was fifth.

The order of finish follows:

P. Anthony, Pastime A. C., (2:30.) 36:04; M. Edelman, Pastime A. C., (3:30.) 37:34; W. Reddy, Pastime A. C., (3:30.) 37:45; J. Aronson, Pastime A. C., (scratch.) 33:27; F. P. Kieser, Morningside A. C., (scratch.) 34:48; A. Roder, Pastime A. C., (4:30.) 39:18; J. Cushing, Pastime A. C., (4:00.) 40:46; H. Brady, Pastime A. C., (7:00.) 42:18; H. Rust, Bronx Church House, (4:30.) 59:46; M. Aggerholm, Pastime A. C., (4:00.) 59:22.

HERZIG AN EASY WINNER.

Takes First Prize in Brooklyn A. A. Invitation Road Race.

Sam Herzig proved an easy winner of the invitation road race held over the Brooklyn A. A. course of about five miles yesterday. Herzig remained with the leaders in a field of seventeen until about the fourth mile. In the last mile the Brooklyn A. A. harrier increased his stride and gradually advanced to a lead which amounted to more than 100 yards at the finish. Herzig's time was 28:02. E. Mueller, another Brooklyn A. A. runner, finished second in 28:24.

The order of finish follows:

S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A., 28:02; E. Mueller, Brooklyn A. A., 28:24; B. Finkelstein, Brooklyn, A. A., 29:03; O. Pollack, Kings County A. A., 29:15; L. Milofsky, Kings County A. A., 29:17; D. Schneider, Brooklyn A. A., 29:31; B. Moore, Brooklyn A. A., 29:40; R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A., 29:45; A. Lavania, Brooklyn A. A., 29:57; A. Solomon, Brooklyn A. A., 30:34.

HOAG'S EYE PROVES KEEN.

He Takes Two Chief Prizes at Manhasset Gun Club Traps.

Percy L. Hoag won both the high scratch and the high handicap prizes at the traps of the Manhasset Gun Club in the opening shoot of the season held yesterday. The second high scratch prize went to H. H. Shannon and John W. Engleson was runner up in the handicap.

Hoag broke 88 in his four strings of 25 each. On his handicap of 15 he returned a full score. Engleson, who had the same handicap, demolished 83. Daniel E. Smith won one special event at 25 clay birds and Herbert J. Matthews won another.

FETZER CAPTURES HARLEM ROAD RUN

Eighteen - Year - Old Harrier Leads Biggest Field of Season in Race for Novices.

Displaying ability that would have done credit to a more seasoned harrier, William Fetzer, an eighteen-year-old runner of the Mohawk A. C., yesterday captured premier prize in the novice road race of about four and one-half miles, conducted by the Macomb's A. C. Fetzer, taking the lead at the start, maintained his position at the head of the field throughout the chase. He crossed the finish line a victor by considerably more than 100 yards over A. Pohring of the Morningside A. C. The winner's time was 29:18.

A field of seventy novices started in the chase. This is the biggest field that has been attracted to a road run competition during the present season. A total of fifty-six runners were checked up at the finishing point, 154th Street and Eighth Avenue.

Fetzer gave a brilliant demonstration of ability. This youngster won his first road-running effort two weeks ago when he captured a Bronx Athletic League race, in which he had the limit handicap allowance. Yesterday Fetzer went off like a flash at the start and took up the pace-setting task. He was followed by a closely-bunched pack over the early stages of the race, and was called upon several times to defeat challenges by ambitious rivals.

When about three and one-half miles had been covered, Fetzer was running easily in a stride slightly increased over that with which he started on his journey. As the run progressed through the last mile the Mohawk youngster increased his winning margin without being extended in the least.

Pohring showed an impressive spurt in the last half mile of the run, when he came up from seventh position to capture second prize. His time was 29:50.

The team prize was won by the representatives of the Morningside A. C. These athletes compiled the winning total of 37 points. St. Anselm's A. C. runners, with 53 tallies, were second.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club						
1—	W. Fetzer, Mohawk A. C.						
2—	A. Pohring, Morningside A. C.						
3—	R. Jekel, Brooklyn A. A.						
4—	D. Reynolds, Macomb's A. C.						
5—	J. Fassler, Clark House A. C.						
6—	J. Krauss, St. Anselm's A. C.						
7—	M. Peket, Hungarian-American A. C.						
8—	J. Sipes, Morningside A. C.						
9—	J. Elesser, Morningside A. C.						
10—	L. Helmetz, St. Anselm's A. C.						
11—	John Krauss, St. Anselm's A. C.						
12—	R. Lewis, Clark House A. C.						
13—	A. De Luca, St. Francis A. C.						
14—	B. Schaeffer, Morningside A. C.						
15—	A. Milofsky, Kings County A. C.						
16—	J. Nydegger, Pyrmont A. C.						
17—	Moore, Macomb's A. C.						
18—	Brooklyn A. A.						
19—	J. C.						
20—	J.						
21—	S. Be						
22—	The Fiore, St. Anselm's A. C.						
23—	Goldberg, Morningside A. C.						
24—	Jonhas, Brooklyn A. A.						
25—	St. Mary's C. C.						
26—	Morningside A. C.						
27—	In A. A.						
28—	A.						
29—	Fr						
30—	Rice, E. Robin, Brooklyn A. A.						
31—	Jaes, Hungarian-American A. C.						
32—	Longwell, Hungarian-American A. C.						
33—	Huchko, St. Anselm's A. C.						
34—	Muir, St. Anselm's A. C.						
35—	St. Mary's C. C.						
36—	C.						
37—	Dixon, St. Anselm's A. C.						

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	1	5	7	12	37
St. Anselm's A. C.	4	6	9	14	53
Brooklyn A. A.	2	12	13	21	73
Macomb's A. C.	3	11	15	24	77
Francis C.	9	14	22	25	100
St. Francis C.	10	20	29	33	134

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DEAR FOLKS:

THIS is a most important week in the history of Wilson & Co. Everybody in the whole organization is enthusiastic, "up on his toes" and proud.

This is the week that Wilson & Co., announce that they are producing Certified Ham and Bacon. All over the country the dealers are putting up window signs telling the news. Incidentally, I am coming to believe that the dealers who handle Wilson products are imbued with the same pride and confidence in the Wilson institution as are the 25,000 workers in the various plants and branches.

All these Wilson & Co. men and women are pleased as pleased can be this week because they have known for a long time that the company would put Certified Ham and Bacon on the market at this time. They have known of the care and skill and exactness with which these products were being perfected to deserve the Wilson Certified label. That "Certified" label is the ne plus ultra for any Wilson product. When it is placed on something it means that that particular food product is just as fine as it can be made, as pure as purity itself and as good as anything ever can be good to eat.

The name and fame of Wilson & Co. Certified products has grown up in the past two years. It started when the Company brought out its line of canned fruits, vegetables and table specialties, giving them the name "Certified," and placing upon them a guarantee that the user would find them of the highest possible quality.

In their smoked meats "Majestic" was the label of their top-notch quality. Majestic Ham and Bacon were, and are, mighty well known and liked. Mr. Wilson saw the great popularity won by the "Certified" fruits and vegetables, and he said:

"We must have Certified Ham and Bacon. Can we make them good enough to deserve the Certified label?

"We can and we will," was the prompt answer.

So there is a bit of history. It wasn't merely a question of curing and smoking ham and bacon of the most excellent quality. It was a matter of knowing at every step along the line that this ham and bacon was going to be good enough to be honored with the name of "Certified."

This means selecting the porkers themselves. They have to be porkers of excellent breeds, they have to be in the pink of condition, they have to show to the practiced eyes of the experts who select them, that the quality is there. I have watched the production of Certified Ham and Bacon—watched the careful, skilful choosing of those hams and bacon sides. I have seen how precisely a ham is chosen, how exactly a bacon side is selected. There must be just such a proportion of fat and lean, the skin must be smooth, the ham or bacon must be visibly perfect. Then it is carefully trimmed and sent on through the curing and smoking departments. Nothing is hurried, for the men who have charge of this work tell me that hasty curing and smoking do not create the sweet, appetizing flavor and the hunger-satisfying taste that must characterize a fine piece of ham or bacon.

All the way through I noticed that these meats as, indeed, are all other Wilson products—were handled and prepared with RESPECT. "Respect" is a fixed principle in the Wilson plant, and when you come to think of it, it is a pretty good idea to be respectful to foods. They deserve respect, if they are destined for your table, and the Wilson folks know this and show respect toward them.

I have told you in my previous letters how the spirit of good will and loyalty pervades the whole Wilson organization. I have tried to suggest that this spirit of pride and of fellowship is a guarantee that the products of Wilson & Co. will be all the better for it. Every worker in the Wilson plants feels this way about it, and that is why this week every one of them is so hugely glad and proud that Certified Ham and Bacon are being announced. Each of them feels—and knows—that here is another proof of what the heart and spirit of the Wilson organization means, and that once again their good faith and good will and good work will receive proper recognition and approval—and that from you and your family as well as from the responsible heads of the Wilson institution.

It is just because of this pride and loyalty and integrity of purpose that Wilson & Co. are able to offer to you Certified Ham and Bacon and to back them up with the highest guarantee in the world, namely: their own honor and that of their associate workers.

"Certified" is more than a name. It is a Standard. And it is a standard that must be maintained. A special committee of eight men carries the responsibility of determining that a product meets the Certified standard. And this standard includes everything in connection with the product—selection, preparation, wrapping, packing—even the style of the package and the labels.

This is the sort of care and thoughtfulness and honest desire to produce the best in the best way that has made the slogan "The Wilson Label Protects Your Table" a statement of fact rather than a happy advertising phrase.

Sincerely, William C. Freeman,
250 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

O'RYAN WOULD BUILD MEMORIAL THEATRES

Mrs. Fiske Tells 1,000 Guests at Dinner of Drama's Debt to American Playwrights.

HINSHAW HAILED BY STARS

Singers Also Hold Feast Enlivened by Merry Opera Choruses and Gilbertian Gibes.

In an address last night before the Society of Art and Sciences, at a dinner to Mrs. Fiske at the Hotel Biltmore, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan suggested that the purposed memorial in honor of America's soldiers in the great war should take the form of a municipal playhouse. The General, after telling of the part played by entertainment for our men in the war, said that American fighters abroad had been particularly struck by the number of municipal playhouses in the small villages in France.

"I believe that the soldiers themselves," he said, "would prefer, as a memorial, something living, possessing a soul, rather than something stony and dead. They would prefer something that would play a part in the life of the city, and this the municipal playhouse would do."

General O'Ryan, in support of his suggestion said that the slapstick form of entertainment had appealed to the fighters less than had the real drama.

About 700 persons were in attendance at the dinner, and many well-known men and women of the theatre paid tribute to Mrs. Fiske. Otis Skinner presided, and he, with Henry Miller and Julia Arthur, declared that Mrs. Fiske "stands for the best in the American theatre."

"I have never seen Mrs. Fiske," said Norman Hapgood, "that I did not feel that I had had a contribution to my mental life that I should otherwise have missed. Her most marked quality is her penetration, her sense of getting further into a character, further into life, than do others. Related to this are the quality of her technique, her artistic certainty, and the sincerity of her enjoyment. Hers is the kind of art that has made the United States a more interesting and a more lovable place to be in."

John Drew gave it as his opinion that in her current play, "Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans," Mrs. Fiske "gives the finest performance of comedy that has been seen here in twenty-five years—in fact, since Ada Rehan was at her best."

Addresses were also made by William Gillette, John Luther Long, and Patrick Francis Murphy.

Mrs. Fiske, in her reply, spoke of her association with the various workers of the stage, and paid tribute to American actors, authors, and managers.

"It is in the works of our American writers," she declared, "that I have found the worthiest and most acceptable material—not only the expert writers, who have won their spurs, but the young and gifted men who are just adventuring on the seas of dramatic authorship.

"I must not forget, also, the harmless, necessary manager, who is the subject of so much adverse criticism from certain writers. We hear much about the commercial manager, whose chief ambition, we are told, is to drag the drama in the mire, and who is never so happy as when he stands upon a pinnacle of blatant vulgarity and laughs defiance at dramatic literature and artistic endeavor.

"My lot may have been exceptional, but I have never encountered what is known as the commercial manager. I have found business men who conducted their business on business principles and who have wisely and modestly left the details of artistic work to others. I have not found managers inimical to the finer aspirations of the drama; I have found them sympathetic with its higher possibilities.

Tells of Frohman and Belasco.

"Romance has its place in this gathering tonight," Mrs. Fiske continued, "for here is young David Belasco, whom I recall as one of my most devoted and enterprising admirers in the long ago. The romantic Mr. Belasco had a rival in the person of one who is not with us, but who was universally known and affectionately esteemed, Charles Frohman. He was an equally devoted cavalier. One evening when I was to appear in a new play each of these young men separately conceived the idea of bringing a bouquet of flowers. There was mutual dismay when the two met at the stage door, each with his telltale floral offering in hand. Irritation grew into a quarrel, the quarrel into a physical struggle, and while no visible injury resulted I felt like one of the old-fashioned heroines of the romantic plays in providing the innocent cause of a fierce encounter between these rival swains."

Otis Skinner was toastmaster of the dinner, and spoke of Mrs. Fiske's services to the American stage and of his professional association with her. A program picture of Mrs. Fiske was designed for the event by Arthur Hamilton Revelle

Gilbertian Rhymes for Hinshaw.

William Wade Hinshaw, President and General Manager of the Society of American Singers, and his wife, Mabel Clyde Hinshaw, who, together, were chiefly responsible for the society's long and successful season at the Park Theatre, were guests at a dinner given at Browne's Chophouse last night by the artists and business staff. William Small, assistant treasurer, was in charge of the "surprise party," aided by John McGhie, musical director, who was toastmaster and presented a first edition of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas to Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw "with the affectionate regards of the company."

This presentation "speech" was a rhymed paraphrase by Frank Warren of the patter song of the Heavy Dragoon in "Patience," with the substitution in its lines of all the names of the company and the titles of the seventeen operas produced by Mr. Hinshaw this season. There were other adaptations from "Iolanthe" and "The Mikado," read by the toastmaster, and Gilbert and Sullivan songs "revised by the company with apologies to Mr. Hinshaw," and sung by all present from printed text.

Those at the dinner included Jefferson de Angelis, Anne Bussert, Harold Blake, Craig Campbell, Gladys Caldwell, Kate Condon, Will Danforth, Blanche Duffield, Orville Harrold, Ruth Miller, Winifred Marshall, John Phillips, Bertram Peacock, John Quine, Gertrude Shannon, Cora Tracy, Herbert Waterous, and others, representing the artists.

Lawrence Anhalt, manager of the Park Theatre, was also among the hosts, with Al. Alligretti, the treasurer; A. Bassi, Jacques Coini, Harry Gilbert, Charles Jones, John McGhie, William Small, E. F. Wagner, and Mrs. Mary Worswick, all members of the business and directing staff of the company during its twenty-nine weeks of opera comique, to end next Saturday night.

STARS IN VERDI REQUIEM.

Gounod's "Gallia" for Good Friday —Milo Picco Sings Tonight.

Since Grau was consul in musical Manhattan early in this century, there have been few performances of Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem" to excel that by Metropolitan stars and chorus in the opera concert last night, conducted by Giulio Setti before a packed house. A quartet of voices of the best in Mr. Gatti's roster included Rose Ponselle, Margaret Matzenauer, Charles Hackett, and José Mardones.

Gounod's "Gallia," with Marie Sundelius, and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," with the same stars who sang last night, are announced for a special Metropolitan concert on the afternoon of Good Friday, April 18, when the bill will also include Mr. Setti's recent choral production of the "Missa Brevis" of Palestrina.

Thomas Chalmers, the American baritone, is too hoarse to sing tonight in "L'Amore del tre Re," and his place will be filled by taken by an Italian artist, formerly with the Boston Company, Milo Picco.

HOOVER'S CALL ON AUSTRIA.

Wants All Rolling Stock Turned Over to Allied Railroad Mission.

COPENHAGEN, April 6.—A dispatch received here from Vienna says Herbert Hoover, Director General of the Interallied Relief Organization, has written the German Austrian Foreign Minister, demanding that all the rolling stock of the States into which Austria is now divided shall be placed at the disposal of the allied railroad mission.

The demand is made in order to facilitate food transport, which Mr. Hoover demands shall have precedence over everything except military transport.

5,000 See Camp Merritt Minstrels.

A minstrel show was staged yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Opera House for enlisted men, and repeated for officers at the Pershing Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last night by members of Headquarters Company at Camp Merritt. Lieutenant Clarence Beutel was Manager, Test Dalton directed the production, and Kenneth Westerman was the music director. The cast included Messrs. Gillette, Lawson, Cole, Seymour, and Timmerman. More than 5,000, all told, witnessed the afternoon and evening performances.

THE SCREEN

"Peppy Polly," at the Rialto this week, is not exactly original in its plot, but its leading character is Dorothy Gish, the original and only, and the treatment of the story is original in its excellence. Looking at it another way, the plot of "Peppy Polly" is not exactly possible, but Miss Gish and the others in the cast, aided by Elmer Clifton, director, make it seem possible and highly entertaining, while it lasts. The characters are realistically portrayed, with just enough of exaggeration to give them emphasis, and Mr. Clifton in directing combined veracity and subtlety.

The reformatory in which much of the action occurs looks like a reformatory. The people in it look and act as one surmises the inmates of such a place do look and act. And there are many scenes, bits of action, and touches here and there which are of the essence of a real photoplay. They do not need explanatory text and most of them are not spoiled by its superfluous interposition. For instance, the deafness of an iceman plays an important part in the story, yet the spectators are never informed in words that he is deaf, and when he does not hear at a critical moment there is no laborious explanation that he cannot hear. It is all made clear in pictures—and a great deal more effectively than any words could make it.

In the character of Polly, Miss Gish has one of her best parts. She does not fall into the clownishness that has marred some of her performances and she has opportunities for serious as well as comic pantomime which do not escape her. She is usually amusing and diverting, sometimes sad and appealing, always intelligible and convincing. Rich and Barthelmess and Kate V. Toncray are especially good in her support.

The photoplay is about the experiences of Polly as a self-appointed investigating committee in a reformatory. She sees a quasi-official committee go through the motions of investigating without learning anything, and, suspecting something wrong, gets herself arrested and sentenced to the reformatory so that she can see what it's really like. She finds out. It's terrible, terrible that it almost does away with her; but she escapes to tell the Governor all about it and to marry the young doctor who was the only nice person she found in the horrible place.

The production is more hurried and melodramatic in the closing scenes than necessary.

The scenic at the Rialto is one of Robert C. Bruce's "Before Breakfast," and the comedy is "Well I'll Be —," with Larry Semon.

John Barrymore has turned from screen farce to near-tragedy in "The Test of Honor" at the Strand, and the least that may be said is that he has proved himself as much a master in his serious work as in his comic. The photoplay is based on E. Phillipps Oppenheim's "The Malefactor," and in the character of the man who serves a term in prison and then seeks bitter revenge against the man and woman responsible for his unjust conviction for manslaughter Barrymore is compelling. He is well assisted by Marcia Manon and Robert Schable as the villains, and Constance Binney is attractive as the rather incongruously present "sweet young thing" of the story.

A surprise party for those who go to the Strand is "A S'prise Party 'n Ever'thing," the first of the promised "Briggs's Comedies," based upon the boyhood experiences of the cartoonist. It is not an animated cartoon, but a delightful bit of juvenile life presented by a competent company of youthful and adult actors. The settings are exact to the last detail.

"Skinnay" is the hero, but his friends are much in the pictures, and they are all real boys and girls doing the things that grown-ups of today did when they were children. The spectators at the Strand yesterday afternoon testified to their keen enjoyment of the comedy by laughing continually in a pleased way that is really smiling out loud—and the comedy was obviously designed to win such smiles rather than the loud haw-haw that accompanies horseplay and slapstick.

"A Wasmanipae Week-End," an Outing-Chester scenic, shows thrilling pictures of the Bell River rapids and views of the James Bay Indians in the routine of their daily life. It is so interesting that one forgets that it is classified as "educational."

William Russell makes his début on the Rivoli screen in "Brass Buttons," a rampant farce in which Mr. Russell plays the part of a policeman pro tem. Who puts on a uniform in order to court a supposed maid, but finds that he has to clean up a wild and woolly town in the West before he can marry the girl. He cleans up the town, all right, and keeps things moving generally, both East and West, until the wedding end after. Eileen Percy is the girl and Helen Howard is another. Both are pleasing to look upon. Frank Brownlee and Bull Montana supply momentum to the plot.

"Sunshine and Shadows" is one of Van Beers's fascinating scenics that is more than just scenery.

The Rivoli overture is Grieg's first "Peer Gynt" suite adorned by three of John Wenger's settings and with "Anitra's Dance" staged by Adolf Bolm.

"The Blinding Trail," with Monroe Salisbury, and a revival of "His Prehistoric Past," with Charlie Chaplin, are the principal film offerings at the Broadway this week.

"Beyond the Law," written and produced by Emmett Dalton, former outlaw, began an engagement of four days at Fox's Academy of Music on Fourteenth Street last night. Dalton plays the leading part in the picture and gives a lecture to accompany it.

"Virtuous Men," with E. K. Lincoln and Clara Joel in the leading rôles, was shown last night to an invited audience at the Fulton Theatre. The picture was directed by Ralph Ince for the S-L Pictures.

HEIFETZ PLAYS BRAHMS.

Rafael Diaz Heard in Songs—Other Concerts of Day.

For a season's farewell, Jascha Heifetz last only standing room for himself and his accompanist's grand piano yesterday on the crowded stage of Carnegie Hall, where the Russian violinist marked another milestone in his career by playing from printed notes the D minor sonata of Brahms. It was noble music, a moving "adagio," and more lightly touched in the "presto con sentimento" under the young player's fleet fingers. Dazzling as dripping icicles in the Spring sun was another "presto" in a suite by Sinding. There was less musical value to this and to its encore, a bald paraphrase of the beautiful "andante cantabile" from Tschaikovsky's string quartette.

Rafael Diaz, the young Texas tenor of the Metropolitan, often heard as the hidden voice of the wisard in "Coq d'Or," gave a successful first recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. He sang old airs in Italian and English, two Spanish pieces by Alvarez, and modern French and American songs.

Father Finn and the Paulist Choristers appeared last night in a program of Latin and Russian church music, as well as popular melodies before a large audience at the Hippodrome. Masters Probst, Nolan, and McManus had solos among the sixty boys, and the concert ended with "Deep River" by the chorus, and a final "Jerusalem" from Gounod's "Gallia."

Lieutenant W. Earl Gleasner's Military Band, including men fresh from service overseas, appeared last night at the Manhattan at start of an American tour. The Clef Club divided its numbers for two concerts at the Selwyn and the Brooklyn Academy.

Hyman Rovinsky, pianist, had a first recital at the Greenwich Village Theatre yesterday afternoon. Michio Itow, the dancer, took his leave there last evening before returning to Japan. Frances Sonin, soprano, gave a matinée of songs for children at the Princess.

Sousa to Aid Hippodrome Day.

John Philip Sousa yesterday notified Charles Dillingham that he will be on hand to take part in the Hippodrome jubilee, scheduled for next Sunday at the big playhouse. The Hippodrome Street parade, which was to have taken place next Saturday as a part of the fourteenth anniversary celebration, has been called off.

Grace George Planning Repertory.

Grace George, it is announced, will be seen in New York again next season at the head of a repertory company. Miss George was recently produced "She Would and She Did," by Mark Reed, on the road, and this play and "The Ruined Lady," by Frances Nordstrom, will be among her productions here next season. Miss George will go abroad next month to obtain additional plays.

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Limited Advertising Space

The New York Times is limited to twenty-four pages on weekdays. The volume of advertising now being offered is so great that it is frequently impossible to accommodate all advertisements ordered for certain days.

Today 12 columns are omitted and 121 columns published.

It is suggested that orders for the insertion of advertisements give The Times option on the date of publication. There is reasonable assurance that all advertising accepted will be published on Saturday or Sunday, but it is difficult to give any assurance of publication on other days of the week.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 1. A Carnival of Travesty in 2 Acts and 16 Scenes. The Winter Garden's Most Stupendous Extravaganza MONTE CRISTO JR. The World is Mine Gay as morning blushing at the gate of day A Reeling Riot of Resplendent Revelry GORGEOUS AS THE GOLD OF SUNSET.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Thea. MORRIS GEST at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 8500 MIDNIGHT WHIRL Grand Anniversary Ball To-night.

Broadhurst 44th W. of B'way. Evs 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "POSITIVELY THRILLS" —Times. Rachel Crothers' Greatest Comedy "39 EAST" with Henry Hull and Constance Binney (The ideal lovers of the American Stage) $1.50 MATINEE THURSDAY.

39TH ST Thea., Ph. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Keep It To Yourself THE PLAY OF 1000 LAUGHS

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD FRIENDLY ENEMIES

TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR REAL COMEDY at the COMEDY THEATRE 41st St., Near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

BIJOU Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:45. Funniest Farce in 20 Years A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ALICE BRADY in FOREVER AFTER

SELWYN HITS JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR Manhattan Op. Co. W. 34th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. &Sat. 2:30. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.00 TEA for THREE Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Every Visitor Should See It.

EAST IS WEST With FAY BAINTER ASTOR THEA., Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat.

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42d Thursday Matinee at 2 PAUL SWAN Dancing Girls and Symphony Orchestra. SEATS NOW. 50c to $2.50

BELMONT THEA., W. 48 St. Evs. 8:45 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:45. MAETERLINCK'S "A Burgomaster of Belgium" "MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAY A TRIUMPH."—Eve. Journal

Original Monologues Bequest Program BOOTH THEATRE BEATRICE HERFORD Last Mat. TO-DAY AT 3:30

If Your Wife Doesn't Love You, She'll Tell You. In the Meantime Trust Her and SEE THE WOMAN in ROOM 13 AT THE BOOTH.

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. To-m'w. 25 & 50c. KALICH "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

OPERA TICKETS Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE, NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way and 38th St. TELS. GREELEY 4180, 4181, 4182, 8662

Nora Bayes Thea. To-m'w Ev. 8.15 Seats now. Beg's. A new Musical Comedy COME ALONG By Bide Dudley & John Louw Nelson. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

48TH ST. Thea. Beg's Tom'w Ev., 8:30 Seats Now. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30. Come-On Charley By GEORGE V. HOBART.

PLYMOUTH Thea. Beg's WED. EVE. Seats Now. JOHN & LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST." From the Italian of Sem Benelli.

LITTLE THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. First Matinee Saturday 2:30. Opening POSTPONED to Thurs. Ev. Tonight's Tickets Good Thursday. Tomorrow's Tickets Good Friday.

F. C. Whitney Presents PAPA! An Amorality in 3 Acts by Zoe Akins.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. T'm. 50c. MAYTIME PEGGY WOOD, WM. NORRIS Melvin Stokes, Original Cast.

"What the public wants and can't get enough of" *Said the New York Times, of* The New Musical Play, "TAKE IT FROM ME" Best Fun Show in Ten Years

44TH ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.

SHUBERT, 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A Tabasco Dash of Musical Comedy. GOOD MORNING, JUDGE All Girls, Music, Dancing and Fun, With Georgia Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. IN THE FUN HIT COURTENAY & WISE "CAPPY RICKS"

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

PRESIDENT WILSON INDORSES TAFT'S VIEWS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. EX-PRESIDENT TAFT INDORSES RACHEL CROTHERS' BRILLIANT COMEDY A LITTLE JOURNEY (with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane) when he says: "I enjoyed this immensely. My handkerchief is wet and my sides are aching."

Vanderbilt Thea., 48th E. B'way. Evs. 8:30. 5TH MONTH. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. 21ST TIME TONIGHT.

PRINCESS Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Pop. Mat. Wed. Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes "BETTER THAN EVER" OH, MY DEAR! "OH, BOY."—Herald.

LYRIC 43d Street, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT With RICHARD BENNETT Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers 8TH BIG MONTH UNKNOWN PURPLE

—HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS— BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH 'TUMBLE-IN' SELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evs. 8:20; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART" CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE With SOMETIME Ed. Wynn CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

There Is No Law Against Jealousy But It's Worse Than Drink SEE THE WOMAN in ROOM 13 AT THE BOOTH.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Phone 9660 Col. FAREWELL WEEK. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Society of American Singers. Tonight, 8:15, and Sat. Mat., 2:15 ..... IOLANTHE Tuesday and Thursday Evs., 8:15 ..... PATIENCE Wednesday and Friday Evs., 8:15 ..... MIKADO Gala Farewell Sat. Eve., 8:15 ..... ROBIN HOOD

A Wife is Not Like Your Pipe. You Can't Lay Her Aside Till You Want Her. SEE The Woman in Room 13 AT THE BOOTH.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times. William Gillette | BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald | Dear Brutus

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. Sat. 2:20. Times—"AN OVATION"—Herald. Otis Skinner | His Greatest Success | THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. TO-MORROW (TUES.) NIGHT AT 8:30. Margaret Illington, Wilton Lackaye, Robert Edeson, Katharine Kaelred In a New America Drama "A GOOD BAD WOMAN"

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Sat., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits

COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." The Royal Vagabond A Cohanized Opera Comique

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY A Prince There Was GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Mrs. FISKE in "MIS' NELLY OF N'ORLEANS" A Comedy of Moonshine. Madness and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Most fascinating mystery play ever written. THREE FACES EAST with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

CORT West 48th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. "Ollie" "Here's a "It." The Better 'Ole With MR. and MRS. COBURN.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs., 2:30. "THE INVISIBLE FOE" Next Week PENNYWISE with Molly Pearson.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN Short Season. TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15. Doors Open 1:15 & 7:15. Now Ringling Bros. AND Barnum & Bailey COMBINED CIRCUS THE COLOSSUS OF ALL AMUSEMENTS UNANIMOUSLY ACCLAIMED EARTH FIRST & ONLY SUPER CIRCUS Gigantic Zoo—Congress of Freaks ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location. (War Tax included.) Children under 12 at reduced prices, all matinees, except Saturdays, to $1.10 seats and over. Branch Ticket Offices. (No advance in prices). Gimbel Brothers, R. H. Macy & Co.

Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8800. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. ???? HAVE YOU SEEN ???? THE 27TH DIVISION'S BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS "LET'S BEAT IT" LAUGHTER AND MUSIC IN EVERY LINE. AN ALL SOLDIER PRODUCTION. "AS GOOD AND BETTER THAN PROFESSIONALS."—Alan Dale. "ESPECIALLY THE MUSICAL NUMBERS AND DANCING BOYS ARE SIMPLY GREAT." —George M. Cohan. *All profits to be administered by the division fund for the benefit of the division and its men.*

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Aeolian Hall, Fri. Ev., Apr. 11th, at 8:30. *Last American Lecture before sailing for* PHILIP GIBBS on "THE SOUL OF THE WAR." Tickets $2.50 to $1. Box Office & Managers J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42.

Polo Grounds—Next Sunday, 1:30 (In case of rain Sunday following.) ATHLETIC & THEATRICAL FIELD DAY OF SPORTS, SPECIAL EVENTS & NOVELTIES. BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS FUND Seats 50c to $1.00 on sale at all theatre box offices and all theatre ticket agencies.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6460. 5th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. HOHOBEMIA A Comedy of Greenwich Village SPECIAL MATS. TOMORROW and FRIDAY, 2:30. SHAKUNTALA The Classic Hindu Love Drama by Kalidasa.

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B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. BERNARD GRANVILLE LAMBERT & DAILY ALICE EIS, "ART" MARGUERITA SILVA

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St. JACK NORWORTH STONE & KALIZ WHITING & BURT FRANKLYN ARDELL

MOTION PICTURES.

ALL THIS WEEK STRAND B'WAY AT 47TH STREET JOHN BARRYMORE in "THE TEST OF HONOR" BRIGG'S COMEDY: "When a Feller Needs a Friend" Outing—Chester—Soloists—Review. Strand Symphony Orchestra

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. RIALTO Times Square "PEER GYNT," Played by Rivoli Orchestra. WILLIAM RUSSELL in "Brass Buttons". DOROTHY GISH in "PEPPY POLLY" Trio from "FAUST" RIALTO ORCHESTRA

BROADWAY MONROE SALISBURY in "The Blinding Trail" CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Bank" Theat. B'way, 41st. Bet. 10 A. M. to Midnight.

PLAZA Madison Av. 59th St. NAZIMOVA in "OUT OF THE FOG" From Her Stage Success "Caption Shoals."

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Rest to 2 A. M. WM. S. HART, "The Poppy Girl's Husband" 81 at 81st. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 8950 FLORENCE REED in "Her Code of Honor" Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. at 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:15. THE LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY HIT OF THE SEASON KLAW & ERLANGER'S GALLOP OF FUN AND MELODY The VELVET LADY MUSIC BY VICTOR HERBERT ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic

LIBERTY THEA., W. 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. "TRIUMPH" —N. Y. Sun. *Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood* in a new play by Philip Moeller "Moliere"

LIGHTNIN GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Mats. Wed., FRI. & Sat. Evs. at 8:30. AND ANOTHER SMITH & GOLDEN HIT 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

BELASCO Wed. 48th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" Last 16 Times

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Sat., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY LISTEN LESTER!

Punch & Judy THEATRE, Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 2:30. "Funniest and best play on B'way."—Town Topics "Seat easiest & safest play on Broadway in many a day."—Times. "Hilarious."—Herald. "Very funny."—Eve. World. $1.00 to $2.50 PENNY WISE with MOLLY PEARSON "Screamingly funny—Rival to Better 'Ole."—Journal. "Best seated & safest play on Broadway in many a day."—Times. "Hilarious."—Herald. "Very funny."—Eve. World.

METROPOLITAN OPERA

Tonight, 8:15. Amato del tre Re. Mats. Mar-chesi, Marlones, Pinco, Rada. Cond., Moranzoni. Wed. at 8, Prophete, Muzio, Matzenauer, Gadski; Caruso. Mother, D'Arc, Marlones. Cond., Bodanzky. Thurs. at 8, Faust, Farrar, Delanois, Gadski; Martinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers. Cond., Moranzoni. Fri. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore, Barrientos, Ellis; Caruso, De Luca, Didur. Cond., Papi. Sat. Mat.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
R. C. Franck, Secretary.

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PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

Director General McAdoo was well pleased with the arrangement under which he took over the railways for Government operation. He informed the Senate committee that the standard return was $100,000,000 less than the railways had earned under private management. That advantage, together with economies to be realized from unified operation, led him to hope for a surplus above the guarantee. If that was not a fair start, then he was frank to say that he did not know what would be fair. Leading critics of the railways went so far as to put similar expectations into figures. The savings over private operation were to be from $400,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. The increase of expenses in 1918 was just about the larger estimate of savings, but that was about equal to the increase of rates, and so cancels out of the comparison. What could be fairer than that shippers should pay the Government's increase of wages? That would leave the taxpayers to cover only the deficit below the guaranteed standard return, above which Mr. McAdoo thought $100,000,000 surplus left him margin enough for confidence.

February last year was about the worst month known for railway earnings, on account of the worst Winter weather for a generation. February this year was about the best known for weather conditions, but the net operating income was worse than last year by $2,227,000. The trouble no longer is such congestion of excess business that it cannot be moved. There is no congestion because the traffic is itself declining. Gross earnings are still improving, because the increase of rates is now effective, and the roads collected $350,844,000 more money. But expenses are increasing faster than the increase of rates. February is a shorter month than January. But the fewer days did not prevent the roads from equaling January's $37,000,000 deficit below the guaranteed return of the three-year average. The average monthly deficit for 1919 is double that for 1918, and is about equal to one-half of the guarantee. Thus far in 1919 the roads have earned $28,000,000 toward a guarantee of $150,000,000 on an average, or $162,000,000 if the earnings be allocated according to the seasonal variation of earnings.

This dismal record is made under conditions favorable for realizing the glowing promises referred to above. For years the railway critics have declared that the railways should look for their profits to the increase of their business in proportion to their "overhead" expenses. The increase of profit on the unit of work was to be a sufficient reward for refusal of higher rates, and for patience in enduring the costs put upon the roads in punishment for their misconduct. During 1918 the roads enjoyed an increase of one-fifth in tonnage and one-quarter in passenger business, and they fell $202,000,000 below earning their guarantee. That record may be equaled, but it is unlikely to be surpassed soon. If the railways are to earn their guarantee, either there must be another increase of rates or there must be increase of efficiency among the workers. The prospect that the States will come to the relief of the roads and Government operation is slight, and yet it is worth notice that Indiana has repealed its 2-cent-fare law. The repeal of a few score such statutes designed to make expense and trouble for the railways when they were thought to be making too much money for private owners would put another face on the matter. But a policy of constant wage increases would offset that. The confidence entertained last year that Government operation would supply the resources for the benevolence impossible in private operation has been weakened since, and the taxpayers, whose burdens have risen with the railway wages disbursed on their account, would view with alarm the opening of another cycle of wage increases just as the cost of living seems turning downward.

The signs of a ripening of public opinion are beginning to appear. The Philadelphia Board of Trade has adopted a platform demanding the return of the roads to private management, and the reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view to protection of railway investors as well as shippers. Similar action has been taken by the New York State Grange, which unanimously adopted a disparaging comparison between public and private operation. The Grange is opposed to Government operation on the ground that it is as demoralizing politically as economically, and urges its representatives in Congress to bring the experiment to an end immediately, now that the occasion for it has ended.

THE PHILIPPINES.

"Almost in sight." That is what President WILSON says of the prospect of Philippine independence. Secretary BAKER goes a great deal further. It may be, of course, that he represents the President's opinions, but there is no indication of any such thing in what the President has to say. As far as anything in the President's letter to Secretary BAKER goes the most we can say of it is that it is an aspiration for Philippine independence when the time comes. It is a promise in accord with our purpose.

"Almost in sight" may mean yet distant. Mr. BAKER seems determined to make it something immediate. "I trust the day is very close at hand," says he. That is a long way from "almost in sight."

What was it Mr. Dooley said? "Kape th' Philippines? Of course we'll kape th' Philippines—may th' divil fly away with them." That represents whimsically the feeling of the American people toward those islands. It is a long time since we were afraid of Japan taking them over. We know better now. Even if she did have such ambitions, we Americans feel quite sure that the League of Nations would prevent her from realizing them in any such hostile sense.

So then the question comes down to what the United States would like to do with these islands, and on that point the American mind is pretty fully made up. The American people do not wish to keep the Philippines in subjection. At the same time they do not wish to turn the Filipinos loose incapable of defending themselves, protecting themselves, or establishing a government of their own. There will never be a time when the American people will feel in the slightest degree disposed to let those people go free from their tutelage until the hour has struck when that tutelage is obviously no longer necessary. That is why Secretary BAKER'S paean of enthusiasm seems so different from the President's sober words. It is just possible that in his joy over a few friendly words by the President to the Filipino delegates Mr. BAKER may have gone too far. One thing that neither he nor any other public man should ever forget is that when the United States withdraws from the Philippine Islands it will be done because of regard for the interests of their people. We are trustees for them, and must fulfill our trust. The Filipinos are learning the lesson of self-government, and the United States is not only willing but anxious to let go of them the minute they do prove that they are capable of caring for themselves. We think there is not an American who will not hope with the President that the end is "almost in sight."

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH.

Nobody but the soldiers of the 77th Division, pre-eminently, miscellaneously, universally, and thoroughly New York's own family; nobody but everybody in this city wants the 77th Division to parade. We want to see them, cheer them, honor them. Secretary BAKER, the Adjutant General, and other officials too busy, too isolated by their routine from the heart of New York, will find out, have found out, what New York, what the 77th men want. General MARCH has discovered that some soldiers in some camps ready for demobilization loathe parades and yearn for instantaneous demobilization. Very well! Let them have their way; but their way is not the 77th's way. The men of the 77th want to see their friends. Their friends are bound to see them, to make much of them, to give them such a loud, hearty, and unforgettable greeting that they will never say or think that New York doesn't know its own children.

There was a well-meant but mighty erroneous judgment at Washington about this parade. An eager and unanimous public patriotic sentiment is the last thing that the War Department, up to its neck in work, would oppose or neglect.

IN THE LAND OF GOSHEN.

What interpretations of prohibition, unwelcome to its sincere and uncompromising champions, may be expected of juries, its final judges for its authority or impotence, may be conjectured from a recent verdict of the County Court jury at Goshen, in Orange County, a capital of butter and a region of hard-headed, sensible men. Mr. SYLVANUS J. ODDEN, sometime a barkeeper in Goshen, vended a certain cider in Dry Middletown. The law that forbids intoxicating drinks in communities which, like Middletown, have voted to prohibit them, neglects to prescribe the amount of alcoholic content or volume that brands a drink as intoxicating and banned. The sample taken from the Ogden reservoirs and submitted to that Orange County jury contained 5.39 per cent. of alcohol. The jury held that cider with that percentage of alcohol is not "hard," unpermitted, nor intoxicating. This opinion was reached by eleven jurymen on the first ballot, then by all the twelve.

The scientific precision, justification, or value of that opinion need not concern us. The meat and marrow of the verdict is its probable agreement with the public sentiment which that jury represents and indicates. Nearly twice the alcoholic content of contemporary beer is held by twelve good men and true as mild, harmless, and to be approved in cider, a blameless refreshment of the countryside.

What Goshen and Orange County have done for cider, obviously not bare of a genius for exhilaration, similar bodies may be expected to do for other drinks. The sure barrier against laws forced upon the statute book without consideration of public opinion is public opinion, asserting itself in legal forms, representing customary thought, which the innovators have not dared or cared to consult. The voice of juries is the protection of the State against new-fangled arbitrary restrictions, the work of skilled coteries of propaganda that tell the voters without hearing from them what habits they should have. Probably our Dry friends will have to hear from a good many Goshens.

HEROES OF BOLSHEVISM.

A somewhat unusual example is being set for revolutionists of the future by some of our local Bolsheviki. Indictments against JOHN REED and ABRAHAM SHIPLACOFF, charged with violation of the espionage law in speeches at a meeting of Russians here, have been quashed. "Both REED and SHIPLACOFF," says an account of the legal action, "denied any intention of reflecting on our army or navy." The prosecution has similarly dropped other similar cases. The District Attorney's office explained that these men had published in a magazine "articles of a pacifist and defeatist tendency, likely to interfere with the activity of those who read them in war preparations"; but "both of the defendants had afterward recanted."

This is a break with revolutionary precedent of the past. When JOHN BROWN was arraigned on the charge of inciting a slave insurrection he did not explain that he was merely taking a few colored folk on a Sunday school picnic. NATHAN HALE did not tell the British court-martial that his wanderings over Manhattan Island were those of a botanical student. MARTIN LUTHER did not "recant and promise support to the Government" when brought before the Diet at Worms. Among the men and women who overthrew the Czar and whom the Russian friends of Mr. REED and Mr. SHIPLACOFF are now persecuting so industriously, recantations were not numerous; MARIA SPIRIDONOVA did not explain that she did not really mean to hurt anybody. Even Bolsheviki are different in other countries; when the Kaiser's Government sent KARL LIEBKNECHT to jail LIEBKNECHT did not deny any intention of reflecting on the Kaiser's army and navy.

But the new revolution begets new revolutionists. Our local Bolsheviki hope for the triumph of the embattled proletariat, but they also hope to be here to see it and to share in the profits. No martyrdom for them.

THE PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

There seems to be a fair prospect that the tunnel under the English Channel will be built before the Hudson tunnel and the realization of the interstate treaty proposal. Our local administration seems to be without ambition to do anything constructive on its own account, its attention being fully occupied with faultfinding about what others have done. There was a splendid opportunity for Tammany to show its public spirit. There was an opportunity for it to begin work for the betterment of the port on which it might claim retention in power, or bequeath to successors the good fortune it inherited in the subways, of reaping where it had not sowed. But old habits were too strong, and Tammany has rather confirmed public appreciation of its weaknesses than profited by its new opportunity.

The interstate treaty would cost nothing but decision; there is warm general approval of what has been done in that direction, with open-mindedness toward any amendment found necessary now or hereafter. Nothing is suggested but delay, the best sign of lack of any thought or vision on the subject. When did Tammany ever plant seed in hope of picking fruit in years to come? It would be a fine and deserved rebuke if the treaty proposal should be adopted over Tammany's opposition. It would be a good start for the campaign against Tammany, and is not impossible. It would be necessary for the Legislature to act, and even that would be worth while. It would be doubly worth while if the law should receive the Governor's signature, and even that is not hopeless. At least the subject might expect from the Legislature more intelligent treatment than from the Board of Estimate.

ART AND THE SOVIET.

Mr. LENINE'S Government is making overtures to the bourgeoisie, the plain people. In Orel, says a correspondent of The Evening Post, a Soviet which extends its supervisory eye to the theatre has imprisoned, fined, and subjected to three days' starvation the actors of a visiting road company for "charging citizens more for seats than the show was worth artistically." As alluring as the promise of free land to the muzhik, the promise of high wages and no work to the profetarian industrial worker, is this earnest of Bolshevist benefit to the tired businessman. In another place actors were warned that "unfit dress or unseemly speech" would be punished by three days in jail.

Of course, a ruling like this last must depend for its value on the standards of artistic freedom resident in the souls of those who regulate the theatres. With such a decree behind him the late ANTHONY COMSTOCK would have made short work of any play in town, for there are those to whom almost anything is unseemly. The soldiers who seem to have been appointed as theatrical supervisors in several Russian cities are more liberal, but they object to SHAKESPEARE on the ground that his plays are "entirely bourgeois."

Here may be an explanation of the widespread Bolshevism of Greenwich Village. In the attics about Sheridan Square—two rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $125 a month—everybody writes plays. Some people write plays which are produced by the persons invidiously known as "commercial managers"; others, less fortunate or less general in their sympathies, produce their own plays, nor are these always by any means the worst. But there is a residue whose plays differ so widely from those of SHAKESPEARE and other successful commercial playwrights that they have little hope of ever seeing the footlights. There is a better chance in Soviet government, with SHAKESPEARE and other professionals ruled out, and dramatic critics compelled to praise plays of sufficiently proletarian character and constrained to damn forever those which even unintentionally present the bourgeoisie in a favorable light.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Choice Between Bandits.

While the eloquent and persuasive spokesman in this city of General BLANQUET is telling so much about that veteran warrior's plans and hopes, it would be interesting if there were added an explanation why, in this latest attempt to make Mexico peaceful, prosperous, and a good neighbor, the help of ZAPATA has been accepted and that of VILLA scorned.

This discrimination between bandits is a most mysterious one, for, according to all the information now available in this country by others than Mexicans, while VILLA has been guilty of about every crime there is, ZAPATA has committed in addition the few that VILLA missed, and has attained to the perfection in evil-doing which the most patient and laborious biographer of PHILIP II. rather regretfully regretted he could not ascribe to that unamiable monarch.

But VILLA, murderer and robber as he is, has shown on more occasions than one a considerable amount of intelligence, something of judgment as to what could and what could not be done by such forces as his, and an inclination toward fair dealing when convinced that it was for his own advantage. He is a picturesque ruffian, too, combining courage with caution as circumstances dictate, and a grim sense of humor has preserved him from taking himself too seriously either as a General or as a Presidential candidate.

It is not impossible, therefore, that, once rightly directed, the really remarkable energies and abilities of VILLA could be made useful in a country like Mexico. Of ZAPATA nothing of this kind can be said. He is simply a savage beast of prey, who happens to walk on two legs instead of four, and there is no possible employment for him by a leader sincerely aspiring to benefit Mexico and the Mexicans. Probably there is between the followers of these two men something of the difference that separates themselves. At least the training of their bands, bad as has been that of both, has not been quite the same.

Yet the Zapatistas are among the groups on which General BLANQUET counts for success in deposing President CARRANZA, while there is indignant denial that he will have anything to do with the Villistas. It is very strange!

A Proposal at Least Interesting.

That there would be advantage for the Government, and therefore for all the people living under it, in adding to the Cabinet a "Publicity General," with a fully organized "department" of his own, is the assertion of a writer in Printer's Ink, a periodical not altogether indifferent to advertising as a business and an art. Most people would declare, when this proposal first was brought to their attention—and not a few after giving it second or even third thought—that the Government already gets, free, all the advertising it needs, as well as some it doesn't want, and that the efforts already made by it in the direction of creating and guiding "publicity" have not inspired the sovereign electorate either with warm admiration or an eager desire for more of the same.

It is a fact, however, just as the article in Printer's Ink says, that the American public is not getting anything like as much profit and assistance from what many governmental agencies are doing as that public would if these activities and their possibilities in the way of service were better known. And better known does mean better advertised—advertised, that is, in a systematic way and by experts with adequate funds at their demand.

The census reports, for example, constitute a mine of valuable information that remains far from fully utilized, and there are innumerable other "public documents," running all the way from those issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey to pamphlets telling how to raise onions and to make hens lay, for which a fierce demand might be created if they were pushed to notice in the right quarters by a really able advertising agent. As it is, much of this "literature" finds its way to the junkman—which is a pity, for its production costs a lot of money and potential consumers suffer appreciable loss, simply because they are unaware of what they pay for and don't get for lack of asking for it.

He Might Attempt Too Much.

To the suggestion that the Government should advertise its wares in the ordinary way, and after making satisfactory arrangements with the business office, no newspaper reasonably can be expected to show a vehement antagonism. Indeed, most newspapers probably could be convinced without much difficulty that the plan has elements of grandeur and is worth trying. Still, in journalistic minds of the truly virtuous sort doubts will arise as to the advisability of setting up a Publicity General of Cabinet rank, for experience with officials of approximating ities and duties has not been altogether happy or encouraging.

They have always shown, hitherto, an alarming tendency toward propagandism, and, while generous enough with information, a strong inclination to pick and choose among the stock they had on hand with a view to eliciting praise for the Administration and silencing adverse criticism of it. Now, the more a Government needs that sort of advertising the less it ought to have, and the probabilities seem to be that for a while longer the United States will be able to get along, after a fashion, with no other advertising than the innumerable pieces the papers are giving it from day to day for nothing.

Not all of this gratuitous publicity is eulogistic, and some of it is not as accurate as an authorized member of the Cabinet might make it if he chose. Still, it does fairly well, on the whole, and, as "straight reading matter," often on the front page, it excites the bitter envy of all business men—except, perhaps, Mr. FORD. In some mysterious manner Mr. FORD has succeeded in getting himself treated with like and almost equal generosity.

CHICAGO'S WET VOTE.

The Anti-Saloon League Finds in It Encouragement for Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial article appearing in your paper of the 3d, entitled "The Chicago Election," you state that "Prohibition was beaten by 247,228 votes." Your figures, according to the returns that I have seen, are correct, so far as those voting on the issue is concerned, but the inference that you draw from them, that the result was "a revulsion against prohibition, as prohibition seems to draw near," is misleading, unless you take into consideration the total vote cast at the polls, in which case, from the national viewpoint as a protest against prohibition, the Chicago election is insignificant.

First, Chicago, with its 3,000,000 population, about 75 to 80 per cent. of which is either foreign born or the children of foreign-born parents, one generation removed, has long been recognized as the wettest spot in the United States, unless it be Northern New Jersey and New York.

The Drys made absolutely no campaign, neither spending a dollar nor asking for a vote, on the ground that to do so would be to dishonor the act of Congress and the Constitution. The Wets, burning with resentment over the death notice that had been handed them, and backed by unlimited money, in flaming posters and advertisements and in frantic speeches, secured every vote possible for their cause.

Out of the total of 688,361 votes cast for Mayor, 391,260 cast their "vote of protest" against national prohibition, while 297,101 either cast their vote for prohibition or refused to protest against it.

If the Wets, in a city of 3,000,000 population, one of the wettest spots in the world, and said by its Mayor to be the sixth German city in the world, can only get a majority of ninety-odd thousand to protest against the Eighteenth Amendment, they are hopelessly and eternally lost in a nation of 110,000,000, where prohibition has been adopted by a legislative vote in the various Commonwealths of more than four to one.

An intelligent analysis of the Chicago election, therefore, from the standpoint of an overwhelming protest of the nation against the Eighteenth Amendment, becomes not only a dismal failure, but one of the greatest encouragements to prohibition that has happened since the ratification of the amendment.

JAMES K. SHIELDS,
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey.
Newark, April 4, 1919.

A Parade of the 77th Division.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Occasionally the War Department has an unhappy faculty of stepping forward with the wrong foot first, of which its presently announced decision that there will be no official parade of the 77th Division is an unfortunate illustration. I am firmly convinced, however, that there will be an official parade of the 77th. Washington cannot be unmindful of the effect that continued refusal on this subject would have upon the attitude of 5,000,000 New Yorkers, who are as one in wishing to accord their own flesh and blood the hearty welcome that has been pent up to the bursting point during the last five months.

Why, then, have the Washington officials apparently been guilty of acting first without the careful consideration beforehand of a question, which, had it been given mature consideration in the very first instance, must necessarily have resulted in the announcement of an official welcoming? Surely it is to be hoped that War Department rulings are not the result of immature thought, but for the good of all concerned. Have the officials responsible for the announcement that no parade would be held realized the dangerous possibilities of displeasing and antagonizing at one stroke 5,000,000 New Yorkers and 81,000 members of the homecoming division?

J. A. C.
New York, April 4, 1919.

ARCHANGEL.

In a pause of the North Wind's sighing
The echoes of cheering come;
And on freezing nights we can see the lights
That are welcoming heroes home;
We do not grudge them their glory—
They have earned it, every one,
But send a thought to the soldiers
Whose task is not yet done.

The Great Ships furrow the ocean
With an ever-widening track,
And each soldier-boy knows a thought of joy—
"Thank God, we are going back!"
Banners and arches await them;
Never a throat is dumb;
But—hang one flag with the others
For those who are not yet home!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

TASK OF DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Misunderstandings of Liberal Opinion Here and in England on the Bolsheviki and the New German Government.

By DR. FRANK BOHN.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

The intelligent democracy of Germany, Russia, Hungary, and Rumania has not ceased to exist. But it is submerged and temporarily impotent. Its exiled heroes, banded together and living in hope, throng the neutral countries. The Russian democracy is ably represented in Paris. It is for this party, which represents the true aspirations and interests of the great masses of the unhappy and broken peoples at home, that I wish to say a word to Americans. Never before has our democratic liberalism been so deaf to the cry for help. This party in Russia and Germany is like a skilful pilot who has been thrown overboard by pirates who persist in working their will upon the ship.

From the Latin nations we can, of course, expect little by way of sympathy and help. Themselves so deeply wounded and struggling to get upon their feet, they must receive help of all sorts rather than give it. It is to Great Britain and America that the democracy of Central and Eastern Europe must turn for advice, for material aid, and for all hope in this time of their travail. And in Britain and America liberal and radical opinion is in a sad state of perplexity and loss of direction as regards conditions in Europe. In both Anglo-Saxon countries there has developed enormous enthusiasm for progressive idealism, both political and industrial. In Great Britain, the new labor liberalism is represented by the very important Manchester Guardian, The Nation, and by other daily and weekly publications of great influence, and in America The New Republic, and, more recently, the renovated Nation. These well-edited publications show a trend of our times. Somehow, as regards revolutionary Europe, they have taken the wrong tack. To older Socialists and social-liberals, those of us who were profoundly interested in the labor movement of Europe long before the war, it is sometimes a painful experience to read some of these periodicals of England and America.

As every one of the publications mentioned above played with defeatism during the war, so they are now opening their columns to Bolshevism. The point I wish to emphasize is that perhaps the most influential and active sections of British and American opinion, to which we might make an appeal on behalf of the Russian and German democracy, are being made almost unfit to take part in an intelligent discussion of the whole problem. Ever since the fake "Socialist" Government of Germany has been established we have been urged to believe that Germany is a true democracy, just as we are urged to "be fair," to Trotzky and Lenine. There is only one right way for Germany and Russia to develop properly. There are a thousand ways for them to go wrong. The policy which is willing to accept any old way at all and say it is good will never hit upon the right way.

The stupendous error which, with our pacifists and social-liberals as mouthpieces, is now misleading opinion in Britain and America, including President Wilson and his fellow-conferees, is due simply to their false theorizing. They vainly conceive that Germany can jump from a feudal military autocracy into democratic socialism within twenty-four hours. They seem to believe that Russia can leap over fifteen hundred years of evolution, from primitive agricultural communism into a totally utopian and impossible communistic industrialism. There is one fact without an understanding of which no sound conclusions in this matter are possible—the German and Russian peoples are totally lacking in democratic experience.

Under the very best conditions a full decade will be taken to put Germany well on the way to a democracy which her people will not only accept but defend with their lives. In 1848-9 and in 1878-93 the German people lost not only their first battles for political freedom; they lost by emigration the very life blood of their democracy. Democracy is not secured by getting hungry mobs to shout at sound of a word. Democracy grows in the life of a nation through the cumulative efforts and experience of generations. Democracy is not thrown up out of the earth like lava out of a volcano. It grows like the living thing it is, and sometimes, through a natural revolution, bursts into leaf or bloom. The trouble in Germany is not only negative but also positive. Germany, from Kaiser down to peasant, was bursting from conceit for a generation in the fond delusion that she had something infinitely better than democracy to give the world. Now the Russian Bolsheviki are in the same frame of mind. "We are working," said Hans Schlieben to me in a conference of German Democrats in Switzerland last February, "in full knowledge that our task will be a long and difficult one." Certain conditions in Germany render misunderstanding of her problems by America rather easy. Germany is educated, industrialized, highly scientific.

As regards Russia there is no such excuse. Russia is densely illiterate. Her economic life before the war was controlled by the Germans and French. The masses of her people are far less trained in democracy than the Chinese.

Our pro-Bolshevik, or compromiser with Bolshevism, says that the Russian people have a right to choose Sovietism if they please. We reply that the Russian people were forcibly prevented by the Lenine tyranny from choosing a Government for themselves at all.

The Bolshevik maintains that Bolshevism is succeeding in Russia. We protest with the truth that Russia is rapidly starving and perishing of Bolshevism.

The Bolshevik contends that Russia is winning a new and resplendent freedom by ignoring democracy, which is "old-fashioned" and "bourgeois." We insist that a people might as well try to build modern bridges and buildings without tools, as to build a new civilization without democracy as the basic method of society and the most precious possession of the social life.

The Bolshevism of today is quite like the Czarism of yesterday. Both govern without the consent of the people. Both have abjured and despised the form by which democracy creates the human individual as a social product. The Russia which is starving and dying under Sovietism is the same Russia psychologically which toiled and slaved under Czarism. A people cannot put institutions and race manners on and off like clothes or grease paint.

Russian Bolshevism, with the death rattle in its throat, is now making a last desperate fight to save its life. It reaches out its hands somewhat hopefully to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George. Will they reach down and draw it up again out of the pit? Any labor organization, any social propaganda, any periodical which allies itself with Bolshevism is doomed. Any statesman guilty of giving it aid and succor will find that such self-stultification will reap, in its season, its certain harvest of failure and public contempt.

What all Russia demanded in 1917, what its intelligent democracy then strove and still strives to give it, were public schools; social legislation, good roads, cheap and abundant transportation of all sorts, public ownership of the supplies of raw materials, and a united democratic, federal, republican State. The form of that Government should have been, and must yet be, such as to prevent destruction by illiteracy and political inefficiency. Germany requires today, more than anything else, enough democratic common sense to create a republican constitution. Plunged into modern industrialism without democracy, one must know the Germans at first hand to realize how hard it is for them to learn. From the time the British Parliament threw down the gauntlet to Charles I., in 1628, to the reforms of Disraeli and Gladstone was a period of just two hundred and fifty years. Beginning in 1789, the French were eighty-two years in forming a permanent republic. What does our British and American radical expect from Russia and from Germany? What is now rapidly preparing is reaction, counter-revolution, and darkness over Russia and Germany for whole decades. The democracies of Russia and Germany have a right to cry out upon the intellectual Bolsheviki of Britain and America, and say, "How dare you, in your irresponsible ignorance of us, idly tamper with the destinies, the liberties, and the very lives of great nations as though you were playing at a childish game?"

Submerged and almost unhead of as they are, the Russian and German democracies know what to do, and their faith in their peoples is yet firm, despite hopes deferred. "We take our stand upon the principles of the French Revolution and upon the democratic program of President Wilson," said the Freie Zeitung, organ of the German democracy, in its first issue. That was exactly one week after the United States had declared war against Germany. "As we stood then we are standing today," they said to me, when I again joined them two months ago.

This party has demanded (1) that Germany accept full moral responsibility for the war; (2) that the terrible facts of the war be honestly and fully laid before the entire German people, (these two conditions are absolutely prerequisite to that moral regeneration of the German people without which sound progress toward democracy cannot be made); (3) the power of the Junker class must not only have its political branches cut, its economic roots must be torn out. The Junker estates should be divided and sold to the peasantry, thus yielding funds for the indemnities and creating a large class of free farmers. This should be accomplished not by desperate local civil wars among the villages, as in Russia, but by means of a carefully developed national plan according to law. As yet, while mobs of workers in the cities, led by Russian agents, are pillaging the small shops of the poor and broken middle class, the Junkers sit in their country homes, eating, drinking, and calmly waiting for their chance of counter-revolution.

The test to which the courage and faith of the German democracy have been subjected can hardly be imagined. After years of fighting autocratic Kaiserism, they see Germany permeated by the agitation of Russian Bolshevism. They see the leadership of the German Independent Socialist Party driven before a storm. They become accustomed to the bitter dregs of disappointment. Still they stand like a pinnacle of granite in a raging sea. And the millions of citizens of German extraction in America—those who poured out their money like water for the German Red Cross and had it stolen by Bernstorff for the German propaganda in this country—those same Americans of German extraction now seem to be utterly careless of the German democracy in the hour of crying need. From those at Paris from whom most help should come—help by the way of advice and suggestion and moral support—there has come as yet not a single word or nod of approval. Freedom-loving people everywhere should rally to this good cause. Is the crazy absurdity of Bolshevism so highly enthroned in the minds of British and American liberal opinion and the unknowing publications which mislead it that sanity and civilization have no chance to declare the issue and gather the saving forces?

Conditions are not hopeless in Central and Eastern Europe. Three hundred millions of people are not all criminally insane. There are men there, and women, too, able to think clearly and lead efficiently. Out of the immensity of America's goodness of heart and yearning for a better world there must be some small remnant of help to be discovered.

[Copyright.]

Order Again in the Caucasus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an illustration of what is actually taking place in certain parts of Russia, where the Bolsheviki claimed many times their superiority, I have received a letter from a relative of mine, holding a high position with the Department of Motive Power of one of the Caucasian roads. This letter was mailed by him on the way from Russia to Paris in the beginning of February, 1919, where the gentleman in question is at the present time on an important mission. It reads in part as follows:

"After innumerable hardships gone through on the Don, we are thankful to be left alive and in comparatively good health.

"In the Don and Kuban districts as well as in all Northern Caucasia, there is not a trace left of the Bolsheviki. They are all driven out from there and the daily life is beginning to take its natural course, being assisted by people and institutions who are endeavoring their best to build up everything which was ruined by the civil war.

"Our railroad, which suffered very much, is being brought back into shape with the able assistance of the more intelligent part of the staff.

"Not long ago the City of Tsaritsin, the last stronghold of the band of scoundrels who have been fooling the Russian people with heavenly promises, was taken away from the Bolsheviki. It is to be expected that the entire Caspian Sea is freed by this time. The industries in Grosny and Baku are working already and pretty soon the whole Caspian region will be alive again."

New York, April 5, 1919. G.

LODGE IS QUOTED TO UPHOLD WILSON

Said in 1906 President Alone Should Negotiate Treaties, Cummings Points Out.

NO AFFRONT TO SENATE

Circumstances Similar to Present League Situation — Liberally Interpreted Washington's Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Homer S. Cummings, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a statement issued tonight, declared that Senator Lodge was inconsistent in accusing President Wilson of having ignored the proper functions of the Senate in developing the League of Nations project. He quoted from a speech by Senator Lodge on Jan. 23, 1906, in which Mr. Lodge upheld President Roosevelt for having appointed delegates to the Algeciras conference to adjust the Moroccan trouble without having consulted the Senate.

Mr. Cummings first quoted Senator John C. Spooner, then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, expressing that view, to which Senator Lodge specifically assented, and went on:

"On the following day Senator Lodge, in a more elaborate statement, said these words:

"'No one, I think, can doubt the absolute power of the President to initiate and carry on all negotiations. . . . There is no doubt that the Senate can by resolution advise the President to enter upon a negotiation, or to advise the President to refrain from a negotiation, but these resolutions have no binding force whatsoever, and no action of the Senate becomes operative and actually effective only when a treaty is actually submitted to it. We have no possible right to break suddenly into the middle of a negotiation and demand from the President what instructions he has given to his representative. That part of treaty making is no concern of ours. . . . It is a mere invasion of the powers and rights of the President, if we are to plunge in at a stage of the negotiations where we have no business, and demand from him the instructions which he has given to his properly appointed representatives. When the treaty made by those representatives comes before us then is the time and not before, in which we can properly call for information in regard to all which led up to it.'

"The foregoing quotation outlines to make an end, for all time, of the unadvised and unjustifiable criticism to which President Wilson has been subjected for a supposed ignoring of the Senate. Indeed, President Wilson has gone further in the matter of satisfying the Senate than previous Presidents have done. He has submitted to individual Senators and Members of the House, making up the great committees on Foreign Relations, the details of the pending covenant of peace, and, indeed, the terms of the proposed League have been printed and distributed broadcast over the country.

"On the same day that Senator Lodge committed all to the meaning of the words 'advise and consent' he also expressed some ideas concerning 'entangling alliances' which are very pertinent at the present time. Senator Lodge, on the day mentioned, Jan. 24, 1906, speaking in the Senate, said:

"'The idea that there is something very strange and very novel in our joining with other nations in the settlement by treaty of matters affecting commercial questions, or, indeed, other questions, is absolutely unfounded. The famous warning against entangling alliances which is embodied in the Washington Farewell Address, as every one is aware, grew out of the troubles which Washington endured on account of our alliance with France. . . . but he was altogether too sensible and too practical a man to suppose that, because we were not to engage in alliances which might involve us in the wars of Europe in which we had no concern, therefore we were never to engage in any agreements with any nations of Europe, no matter how beneficial they might be to the world at large or to ourselves. . . .

"'If the principle were carried out that we were never to join with any other countries, that entangling alliances meant anything of that kind, most of the great and beneficial things which have been achieved by international agreement would have become impossible to us.'"

In opening his statement, Mr. Cummings remarked that "a careful observer of the trend of public opinion cannot fail to note that opposition to the League of Nations is rapidly crumbling."

SAYS MALICE MOVES REED.

Missouri Legislator Explains Action on Senator's Speech.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 6.—Answering the recent speech of United States Senator James A. Reed of Missouri before the Legislature in the House Chamber today, Representative Frank H. Farris said he and his associates had "no apology to offer" for leaving in the midst of Senator Reed's speech, and denied that their action was preconcerted.

"But the recent efforts on his part," Farris said, "have so satisfied us all that he is animated by spite rather than principle, that he is moved by malice and ill-will rather than friendship and love; that as far as we are concerned the curtain for the future has fallen, and neither time nor opportunity will ever again present reason for commendation of his own self-opinionated greatness."

Farris said Senator Reed gave a newspaper men the manuscript of his speech and then said "the best part of his speech was not included in the published manuscript."

"It was such," he contended, "as if made by a private citizen prior to Nov. 11 would have subjected the orator to a term in the Leavenworth Penitentiary."

ROCKEFELLER BAPTIST GIFT

Contributes $250,000 in Campaign —Proviso for Increase to $750,000.

John D. Rockefeller has contributed $250,000 to the Victory Fund of the National Committee for Northern Baptist Laymen, and will increase his gift to $750,000 if the full quota of $8,000,000 is raised during the campaign for funds to care for aged Baptist ministers, it was announced last night by Dr. Frederick P. Haggard, Director of the campaign.

"Mr. Rockefeller has contributed to the Morehouse Fund, which provides for aged and disabled Baptist ministers and missionaries, their wives and dependents," said Dr. Haggard. "He made his donation through his committee on Benevolences, and his committee has also offered to increase the gift to $750,000 for the general objects of the campaign provided other Baptists in the North make up the full $8,000,000.

"Personally, I am glad a proviso was attached to the offer made by the committee, for I feel confident that the 1,250,000 Baptists residing on this side of the Mason and Dixon Line will be awakened to their denominational responsibilities and take advantage of the opportunity to do their share toward insuring the various organizations represented in the movement the entire $750,000 offered by Mr. Rockefeller."

TELEGRAPHERS VOTE ON STRIKE TODAY

Wire Workers Protest Against Burleson's Delay In Adjusting Wage Questions.

AFFECTS 400,000 WORKERS

Brotherhood of Electricians Expected to Go Out in Sympathy, and Railway Men May Help.

Balloting on the question of a nation-wide strike of telegraphers will start today, according to announcement made after a meeting of District Council No. 16 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, held last night at 83 Park Row. A score of members of the Executive Committee attended the meeting and carried away ballots which are returnable at Chicago headquarters on or before April 15.

J. J. Konenkamp, National President of the union, said a strike was contemplated as a protest against the treatment of the operators at the hands of Postmaster General Burleson. The Postmaster General, he said, had taken over the wires after the Western Union had refused to abide by President Wilson's mandate that the operators had a right to organize, and added:

"As Postmaster General Burleson is refusing to live up to that mandate by ignoring the just demands of the men for a living wage," Mr. Konenkamp said, "telegraphers objected to the action of the Postmaster General in taking executives from the telephone companies and placing them at the head of the telegraph companies.

According to information obtained after the meeting, all operators have made an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This organization has a membership of about 265,000 and operators said that if they should walk out in support of the telegraphers, repairs to interrupted communication would be almost impossible.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The necessity for increasing telegraph rates must be charged directly and solely to inefficiency of operation," declared a resolution adopted by the Washington Local of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union at a meeting today. The Postmaster General's statement as to the reason for the increase, the resolution said, was manifestly misleading and incorrect. Taking of the strike vote ordered by the National Union's Executive Committee was indorsed.

MAY END HARBOR STRIKE.

Workers Will Act on Private Boat Owners' Proposal Today.

The question of ending the harbor strike will be before the Marine Workers' Affiliation at its headquarters, at 26½ East 125th St., at 10 o'clock this morning, when a meeting of the Strike Committee will be held for the purpose of receiving a decision on an offer of the private boat owners to grant a ten-hour day and a 10 per cent increase in wages.

Representatives of the private boat owners who made the offer were confident that the strike would be settled today. It was said that the hoisting engineers, marine engineers and other classes of workers were eager to put an end to the strike, which has been going on for nearly six weeks, and had put pressure on the strike leaders to negotiate the best terms possible with the private boat owners.

Strike leaders refused yesterday to say whether they would be willing to "go the limit" for the eight-hour day. When they have made the battle cry of the strike, hundreds of the organizations belonging to the affiliation have already gone back to work for increases of pay without changes of hours, and other organizations were said yesterday to be on the point of following their example, unless an agreement was speedily made between the strike leaders and the private boat owners. The latter captains, who voted to return to work last week, brought the matter up for reconsideration on Saturday night at the request of the President of the union, but voted unanimously against resuming the strike.

TELL LABOR PARTY'S AIMS.

Would Democratize the Public Schools and Organize Teachers.

The aims and objects of the American Labor Party were explained last night at the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, by Abraham Lefkowitz and Mrs. Maud Swartz. In explaining that the program called for "democratization of education in public schools through the participation of labor and the organized teachers," Mr. Lefkowitz asserted that many of the teachers were leaving the school system because of "impossible conditions." He said that teachers are being paid less than unskilled workers.

Mrs. Swartz described the reforms urged by the new party, particularly those concerning working women. In the open forum discussion that followed the set speeches, some persons in the audience who took the floor criticised the aims of the American Labor Party as explained by the speakers as too radical while others charged that they were not radical enough.

MONUMENTS TO 69TH MEN.

Committee's Plans Announced to Hold Benefit Next Month.

To perpetuate the record of service of the former and present 69th New York Regiment, monuments will be erected to the veterans of the regiment in Calvary and Greenwood Cemeteries, it was announced yesterday by ex-Judge John J. Ryan, Chairman of the committee formed to raise funds for the project. In addition to raising funds for the monuments, an endowment fund will be raised for the benefit of the veterans when they may be in financial straits, Mr. Ryan said. He expressed the belief that the permanent endowment fund would reach $20,000 during the year.

As part of the plan to collect the funds, a public benefit will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House on May 17 or 22, according to Mr. Ryan, who said that John McCormack had promised to sing on the occasion. Members of the monument and endowment fund thus far appointed include Thomas J. Barry, Lieutenant George J. McGee, Captain Frank G. Hewson, James J. O'Brien, Patrick J. Whitney, and John Magner.

TORNADO DAMAGES OMAHA.

Destroys Houses Also in Suburbs of Dundee and Clifton Hill.

OMAHA, Neb., April 6.—A tornado struck the western portion of Omaha shortly after 6 o'clock tonight and destroyed a number of houses in the suburbs of Dundee and Clifton Hill. No loss of life resulted.

A number of houses which were destroyed in the tornado of six years ago, were again torn to pieces.

The tornado first struck at Fiftieth and Leavenworth Streets, moved nearly north to Fiftieth and Dodge, and then went northeastward across Dundee to Fifty-fifth and Grant.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 6.—Reports of violent windstorms, at places reaching the proportions of a tornado, reached Lincoln tonight. So far as known there was no loss of life, but property damage, according to reports, was considerable.

Near Elmwood three farm houses were wrecked and blown away. Live stock were killed and wheat fields damaged by a fall of hail which followed the winds.

HEAVY SNOW IN THE WEST.

Telephone and Telegraph Service Is Crippled by Storm.

DENVER, April 6.—Heavy snows accompanied by a high wind today and tonight badly crippled telephone and telegraph service in Western Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and Western Colorado.

The severity of the storm handicapped wire men in restoring conditions.

WANTS REFORM IN RELIGION.

Rochester Rabbi Urges Less Theology and More Life.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—"Religion of the future must deal more extensively with the earth below than the heavens above; it will have less bearing upon theology and more upon actual life," said Rabbi Horace J. Wolf of Rochester in an address at the session of the General Conference of American Rabbis at Hebrew Union College this morning.

"The social question is the biggest problem which has developed from the war," he continued. "A new social order is being created, in which injustices and special privileges, such as have proved pernicious to the world in the past, will be done away with. Every person will be entitled to the best gifts of life. Organized religion must take sides in the struggle between vested interests and its exploited victims. It has a definite rôle in the contest between the forces of reaction which oppose thorough reconstruction and the hosts that demand that the old pre-war abuses shall be ended forever and organized religion must respond to the challenge of the new social conscience by freeing itself of the old accusation that it is a class institution.

"Religion of the future must deal with life upon the world. It must appreciate that golden instincts cannot arise from leaden lives; that roses cannot grow from mickleaps; that men cannot be saved spiritually unless their environment makes it easier to be good and harder to be bad.

"The new religion demands that men of all religions forget the things that have divided them in the past, and that stress be placed upon the establishment of a genuine social justice. Religions may be many, but in this sense religions must be one."

VISIT ROOSEVELT GRAVE.

Many Returning Soldiers Among Those That Go to Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 6.—Members of the family of the late Theodore Roosevelt intend to make Oyster Bay their home in the future. Sagamore Hill, where the Colonel lived practically all his life, will be occupied by Mrs. Roosevelt upon her return from Italy within the next few weeks. Captain Kermit Roosevelt, his wife, and two children will make their home here during the Summer months. Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is going to rent a home on the Gibson estate at Cove Neck, about a mile from Sagamore Hill, and Captain Archibald Roosevelt has obtained a cottage on Center Island, which overlooks Long Island Sound.

Hundreds of persons visited the Colonel's grave today. Many of them were soldiers who had recently returned from abroad. Three were from the Dixie Division and had been guests of the Colonel last Summer. They recalled the pleasant afternoon they spent with him tramping about his estate. One of them had tears in his eyes as he looked at the grave, saying, "We were in the trenches and when we heard of his death it was like losing a father, for he seemed like that when we were with him. No man was more loved by the soldier boys than he."

ZIONIST DELEGATES DINED

Three Orthodox Rabbis, Back from London, Warmly Welcomed.

The three Mizrachi delegates to the London Zionist Conference, who returned to this city last week, were welcomed at a dinner last evening in the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and Third Street. More than 500 orthodox Jews were present and they applauded warmly as the men marched to their seats and joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the Hatikvah, the Jewish national hymn. The delegates are Rabbis Meyer Berlin, Wolf Gold and A. M. Ashinsky.

The Mizrachi Organization of America, the orthodox branch of the Zionist in this country, started a campaign at the dinner for $250,000 to carry on the work of the organization. Samuel Rottenberg, Chairman of the Welcome Home Reception Commitee, pledged $2,500 to this fund and other subscriptions brought the evening's receipts to $30,000.

MORE OCEAN FLIGHT DELAY.

Snow Adds to Difficulties of British Fliers at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 6.—A heavy snowstorm today added to the difficulties surrounding the preparations for an attempted transatlantic flight by Harry Hawker and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve, British aviators. The mechanicians expect to complete the work of putting together the Sopwith airplane by the middle of the week.

Experimental flights will be the next stage of preliminaries. As the ground about the hangar is still very wet it will be some time before the machine can be moved over it.

Joan of Arc Is Canonized.

ROME, April 6.—Pope Benedict and high dignitaries of the Catholic Church participated today at the Vatican at the ceremony of the canonization of Joan of Arc. Among those present were Admiral Robert S. Griffin and other officers of the American Navy.

Beth-El Board Honors Mrs. Kohns.

Members of the Beth-El Sisterhood will give a luncheon in honor of the fifteenth anniversary in office of their President, Mrs. Lazarus Kohns, tomorrow, at the Harmonie Club. The Directors of the board will be present and there will be no outside guests.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

J. R. HEGEMAN DIES AT COUNTRY HOME

Head of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Had Been Ill for Two Years.

700-FOOT TOWER HIS PLAN

Personally Acquitted by High Court in State Probe of Insurance, His Life Work for Fifty Years.

John Rogers Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and a director in a number of banking institutions, died at his place at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y., yesterday. He had been in failing health for two years, and during that period his visits to the office of the Metropolitan were infrequent. For the last two months he had not been away from his country home, on advice of his attending physician, Dr. Eugene T. Morrison of New Rochelle. Mr. Hegeman's city home was at 19 Madison Avenue. His funeral will be held on Wednesday morning from the Salem Baptist Church, New Rochelle, of which the Rev. Dr. T. P. Johnson is pastor, and the burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Hegeman was born in Old Flatlands, a quaint settlement, now a part of Brooklyn, on April 15, 1844, and he received his education in the public schools and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. When 22 years old he became an accountant with the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He left that company in June, 1870, to become Secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and four months later the Vice President.

It was while serving in this office that he took a leading part in extending the business of the company, and in advising as to the discipline of a vast army of agents, who collected premiums from policyholders throughout the country. He continued in the dual position of Secretary and Vice President until Oct., 1891, when he was made President.

He was credited with having been instrumental in the gradual enlargement of the Metropolitan Life Building at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, remarkable for its fifty-story clock tower, recalling the Venetian Campanile.

In 1907, when the insurance companies were under searching investigations, Mr. Hegeman, as head of the Metropolitan, was indicted on a charge of forgery and perjury, for the alleged transferring of securities at the end of a year for the purpose of making the annual report of the company seem plausible to the eyes of the State Department of Insurance, but he was cleared in an opinion handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

J. J. MACKIN KILLED IN AUTO.

Was Bronx Democratic Leader and Once Justice McCall's Secretary.

John J. Mackin, a Democratic leader in the Bronx for many years, was killed in an automobile, which was partly wrecked by hitting an iron trolley pole in Boscobel Avenue, near Jerome Avenue and 167th Street, the Bronx, yesterday morning. The car, owned by Mrs. James Free of 104 West 190th Street, was being operated by her husband, who was detained by the police of the Highbridge Station pending an investigation.

The police say Free told them that he and Mackin had left the Highbridge Club on Woodycrest Avenue, and on Washington Bridge had complied with the request of two unidentified men to give them a ride. One of these men was permitted to drive, and the car skidded against the pole. The two men fled, he said.

Mr. Mackin, who was a member of the realty and insurance firm of Mackin & Rooney, with offices at 134 Nassau Street and in the Bronx, was active as a leader in the North End and the Highbridge Democratic Clubs. Some years ago he was the confidential secretary of ex-Justice Edward E. McCall. His home was at 1,027 Ogden Avenue. He leaves a wife and four children. One of his sons, John, returned recently from overseas service with the 107th Infantry.

An unidentified boy, 14 years old, was killed by an automobile at Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Avenue yesterday. William Jonas, a buyer and owner of the car, who lives at 954 Leggett Avenue, carried the boy to Lincoln Hospital. Jonas said the boy had run in front of the car. He was not arrested.

REAVIS ATTACKS BRITISH.

Used War to Get Latin-American Trade, Says Congressman.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Representative C. F. Reavis of Nebraska, recently returned from a trip to the Panama Canal and the West Indies, today urged upon the Administration the establishment of ship service to Central and South America for the upbuilding of American trade with those countries. He said while our ships were transporting food to Europe England was continuing her shipping facilities to South America and laid the foundation for future commercial control in the southern republics.

The complaisant manner in which we are permitting England to monopolize the South and Central American commerce is typical of the severe condemnation of all Americans in the Canal Zone," said Mr. Reavis.

Miss Post's Engagement Broken.

It was announced yesterday that the engagement of Miss Harriette A. Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post of 3 East Fifty-first Street, to Captain Leopoldo Belloni of the Italian Flying Corps, has been broken. The engagement was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES last December. Captain Belloni, after serving here as a member of the Italian High Commission, recently returned to Italy.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES WILLIAMS MARTENS, Jr., associated for twenty-five years with the saddlery firm of Smith, Worthington & Co., 40 Warren Street, died suddenly on Saturday of heart disease at his home at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, at the age of 60 years. He retired about twelve years ago.

MAURICE JOSEPH, son of Emile Joseph, one of the largest dealers at the Washington Market, died Friday of pneumonia at his home, 215 West Ninety-eighth Street, in his twenty-seventh year.

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG MIDDLEDITCH died yesterday at the home of his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Robert Henry Middleditch, 516 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J., in his twenty-first year.

THOMAS J. O'NEILL, a millionaire merchant of Baltimore, is dead at his home there. He was widely known for his aid to many charities of the Roman Catholic Church.

THOMAS W. DUNN, head of a firm of glue manufacturers at 248 Front Street, Manhattan, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 604 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in New Britain, Conn.

AUGUSTUS C. FOSTER, a retired hotel man and formerly President of the International Zinc Mining Company, died Saturday in a sanitarium at Miami, Fla., where he had spent the last six winters. The body has been shipped to New York for burial.

DUTTON'S EASTER CARDS

Particularly appropriate and in large variety.

681 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite St. Thomas Church

TRY OUT AIRPLANE SIGNAL.

Army Has Contrivance to Advise Aviators of Landings.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Experts of the Army Signal Corps, it was learned today, have begun experiments with a recent invention which they believe will prove valuable in making the airplane a commercial utility. Described as an "audible beacon," the new contrivance is designed as a signal which will advise the aviator not only of his own position regardless of weather conditions, but will serve as accurate marks for suitable landing places.

"The beacon" is said to be a combination of the new wireless telephone and the ordinary phonograph. Its operation will be more or less automatic and will repeat a word or signal designating its position. For instance, one at Langley Field, the interdepartmental aviation base, might send out the call "Langley" at stated intervals.

Officials working on the invention believe that the next step will be the adoption of the sound-ranging device, now used by armies in connection with artillery fire, to enable aviators to determine without delay the distance and direction of the call of any one of these sending stations.

Married.

CUMMINS—MAGEE.—Stephen Swete Cummins to Virginia Kent Magee, April 5, by Rev. Dr. Merrill, at the Brick Church, New York City.

JACOBS—OHNHAUS.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Ohnhaus of 324 West 103d St. announce the marriage of their daughter Ruth to Mr. Sidney R. Jacobs, April 2, 1919.

ROBERTSON — RONEY. — Dr. Helen Burt Roney to Harold B. Robertson, April 5, 1919.

Card of Thanks.

FINE.—Mr. Joseph Fine and family of 657 West 161st St. desire to thank their relatives and friends for their many kind expressions of sympathy in their bereavement upon the death of their beloved wife and dear mother, Etta Fine.

JOSEPH. — Mrs. Maurice Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Joseph, Milton Joseph, Mrs. Harry Cowen, and Mrs. Joseph Marcus wish to thank their many relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in their late bereavement.

Died.

APPEL.—Elizabeth Mimmye, (nee Strauss,) beloved wife of Morris Appel, devoted sister of Carrie Surman, Gennette Weixelbaum. Funeral from her late residence, 565 West 144th St., Tuesday, April 8, 10 A. M. Atlanta, Ga., papers please copy.

BIEN.—At her residence, 312 West 99th St., April 6, Almira M., wife of the late Julius Bien, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BING.—Suddenly, Sunday, April 6, 1919, Daniel, beloved husband of the late Rosalie Bing. Funeral Tuesday, 3 P. M., from late residence, 52 Remsen Av., New Brunswick, N. J.

BRINER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, April 5, Oscar William Briner, D. D. S., in his 39th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 431 Van Cortlandt Park Av., Yonkers, on Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BROWN.—Louis Brown, beloved son of Lena Brown and brother of Benjamin, Sidney, Irving, Norman, Josephine, and Jerome Brown, suddenly, at Fort Stanton, while in the service of his country. Funeral to be held from Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., Tuesday morning, April 8, at 10 o'clock.

BRUNING.—After a lingering illness, Catherine Bruning, beloved mother of William C. and Catherine Bruning, in her 67th year. Funeral Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 484 West 165th St. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

BULTMAN.—On Friday, April 4, at his residence, 128 West 81st St., after a long illness, Richard C. Bultman, beloved husband of Sophie M. Landwehr, in his 80th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Luke's Evangelist Lutheran Church, 233 West 42d St., on Monday, April 7, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

CHALFIN.—On Friday, April 4, 1919, at Saranac Lake, Marianna Quinn, wife of Bruce Chalfin and daughter of the late Marie Teresa and Joseph P. Quinn of New York. Services at St. Bernard's Church, Saranac Lake, Monday, April 7, 1919.

COMERFORD.—On April 6, 1919, Margaret M. Comerford, dearly beloved daughter of James and Katherine Comerford (nee Walsh) and sister of Mary B. and James Comerford, Jr. Funeral from her late residence, 754 West 164th St., on Wednesday, April 9, at 9 A. M., thence to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

CONLAN.—Lewis J., at his residence, 1 West 30th St., on Friday, April 4. Funeral services at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Monday, April 7, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

CONLAN.—Lewis J. Members of the Manhattan Club are requested to attend the funeral services of Lewis J. Conlan, formerly a member of the Board of Managers, at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Monday, April 7, at 10 A. M.

EDWARD C. WHITAKER, President.

DUNN.—On Sunday, April 6, 1919, Thomas W. Dunn, in his 69th year. Funeral from his late home, 604 East 18th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 8, thence to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Ocean and Foster Avs., at 10 A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul. New Britain (Conn.) papers please copy.

EILBECK.—On April 5, 1919, John Herbert Eilbeck, husband of Mabelle Cowperthwait Eilbeck and son of the late William and Ellen Blake Eilbeck. Funeral private.

FERNS.—On April 5, 1919, suddenly, at Roosevelt Hospital, Robert James Ferns of 78 Neptune Av., New Rochelle. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., Tuesday afternoon, April 8, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

FERNS.—We announce, with deep regret, the death of Brother R. J. Ferns, on April 5. Brethren are requested to attend the Masonic funeral service at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Av., at 2 P. M., Tuesday, April 8, 1919.

IRVING H. ELLIOTT, Master.
Knickerbocker Lodge 642, F. & A. M.
EDWIN A. SMITH, Secretary.

FIELD.—On Friday, April 4, 1919, Augusta Currie Bradhurst, widow of William Hazard Field and daughter of Samuel Stillwell Bradhurst and Mary Pearsall. Funeral service will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Av. and 51st St., on Monday morning, April 7, at 10 o'clock.

HASKELL.—At Daytona, Fla., on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Frank W. Haskell, husband of Clara L. Seymours and son of Benjamin Haskell and the late Hattie E. Seele. Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Leonard C. Haskell, 27 Morris Place, Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, April 9, on arrival of 2:30 train from Hoboken. Interment at Bloomfield Cemetery.

HEGEMAN.—Suddenly, at Rosedene, Mamaroneck, Sunday, April 6, John Rogers Hegeman, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at Salem Baptist Church, New Rochelle, on Wednesday, April 9, at 11:30 A. M.

HERMAN.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., April 6, aged 30 years, Florence Lauferty Herman, beloved daughter of the Late Emanuel and Mollie Lauferty. Funeral from the Chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., on Tuesday, April 8, at 1 P. M.

HUNT.—On Sunday, April 6, at Memorial Hospital, West 106th St., Ellen A. Hunt of Rome, N. Y. Funeral services at Rome.

JOHNSTON.—Samuel Powel, beloved son of the late Robert J. and Catherine Louise Johnston, at Baltimore, Md., Sunday morning, April 6, 1919. Funeral service private at Zion Church, Douglaston, L. I., Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Newport (R. I.) and Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

LEMKE.—At Bayonne, N. J., Hedwig, dearly beloved wife of Theodore R. Lemke and devoted mother of Percival, Elizabeth, Martha, and Robert, entered into eternal rest April 5, 1919. Private services to be held at her late residence, Crow's Nest, Bayonne, N. J., on April 8, 1919, at 10 A. M.

LEVY.—April 5, in his 65th year, Felix, beloved husband of Johanna and devoted father of Vera, Kichbaum and Bertha Oettinger. Funeral from his late residence, 1,990 7th Av., Monday, April 7, at 10 A. M.

LEVY.—Rosa, (Leavey,) dearly beloved mother of Sophie Wagner, Bertha C. Woodward, Martha Mandell, and Elias C. Leavey. Funeral services Monday, April 7, at 1 P. M., from Martin Pick's chapel, 239 Lenox Av.

LEWKOWITZ.—H. After a short illness, in his 52d year, beloved husband of Blasa, and father of Lillian and Ethel. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 3 Rutherfurd Place, corner 17th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., New York City. Interment Washington Cemetery.

Died.

LITHAUER.—On April 6, Sussie, (nee Simonson,) beloved wife of Edward L. Lithauer. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Laurel Grove Cemetery, Paterson, N. J.

McARDLE.—At her residence, 42 West 130th St., Sarah E. McArdle. Funeral Monday at 10 A. M. Solemn requiem mass All Saints' Church, 129th St. and Madison Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

MACKIN.—John J., suddenly, on Sunday, April 6, beloved husband of Elizabeth V. (nee Golden.) Funeral from his late residence, 1,027 Ogden Av., Highbridge, on Wednesday, April 9, at 10 A. M.; thence to Sacred Heart Church, 168th St. and Shakespeare Av., Bronx. Automobile cortège.

MACKIN.—John J. Officers and members of Bronx Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, No. 871, are requested to attend funeral services of our late deceased brother at his late residence, 1,075 Ogden Av., this evening, at 8:15 o'clock. LEO J. EHRHARDT, Exalted Ruler.

MARBLE.—Scott. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Monday, 11 A. M., auspices Actors' Fund.

MARKERT.—John, Jr., private Company D, 107th N. Y. Infantry, April 5. Residence 577 Eagle Av. Funeral notice later.

MARTENS.—James William, Jr., suddenly, at Shrub Oak, April 5, beloved husband of Genevieve Carey. Funeral April 8, 2 P. M., at his late residence. Conveyances meet 1 o'clock trolley from Peekskill.

MATTISON.—Mary Woodman, age 8 years, second daughter of Joseph and Mary Mattison, 79 Winsor Place, Glen Ridge, N. J., on Saturday, April 5. Funeral private. Please do not send flowers. Boston papers please copy.

MEHRBACH.—Julia de Jonge, beloved wife of the late Solomon Mehrbach. Funeral from the late residence, on Tuesday, April 8, 10 A. M. Services private.

MIDDLEBROOK.—John, aged 66, at Fordham Hospital, April 5, 1919. Services at his late residence, 2,088 Washington Av., Bronx, 8 P. M., April 7. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, April 8.

MIDDLEDITCH.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, April 6, 1919, Francis Armstrong, in his 21st year. Services will be held at the residence of his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Robert Henry Middleditch, 316 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, April 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

MILLER.—In the service of his country abroad, on March 27, of pneumonia, Lieutenant George Norton Miller, Jr., in the 23d year of his age, son of George Norton and Martha Le Roy Miller.

MORTON.—Of pneumonia, Thomas K. Morton, beloved husband of Clara Corry. Funeral services at his late residence, 466 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 8:30. Funeral private.

OLLINDORFF.—On April 5, in her 65th year, Matilda, beloved wife of LeMor Ollindorff, mother of Carrie, Mrs. Edna Bauman, Herbert, Morton, Mrs. Hattie Bruno, Mrs. Blanche Sundheimer, Mrs. Mildred Platt, Walter, and sister of Mrs. Caro and Ben Kronheim. Funeral at convience of family. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy. Omit flowers.

O'REILLY.—Thomas J., beloved husband of Margaret V. O'Neill and son of the late Thomas J. and Mary E. O'Reilly, on Friday, April 4, at his late residence, 470 Convent Av. Solemn high mass of requiem at Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St., near St. Nicholas Av., Monday, April 7, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortège. Funeral private.

PEARCE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, April 6, 1919, James Pearce, Jr., son of the late James Pearce, aged 43 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 42 Purser Place, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

PLATE.—Nellie, (nee Fahrback,) widow of the late Ferdinand Plate. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,572 Bainbridge Av., Fordham, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

POWELL.—On Saturday, April 5, in her 72d year, Eva, widow of the late Andrew, beloved mother of Henry M., Sol C., Max Fowell and Mrs. M. H. Weller. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Weller, 135 West 125th St., Monday, April 7, at 10:30 A. M.

RAMSEY.—On April 6, 1919, Hortense, wife of Peter N. Ramsey. Services at her late residence, 365 West 118th St., Tuesday, 10 A. M., sharp.

ROBERTS.—Passed to eternal life, Friday, April 4, Helen Betts Simpson, late of West New Brighton, S. I., beloved wife of James A. Roberts. Funeral service Monday evening, April 7, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 720 West 172d St. Interment private.

RODMAN.—On Sunday, April 6, at the Warrington, 161 Madison Av., Harriet Sargent, wife of William Barbour Rodman of Frankfort, Ky., and daughter of the late Rev. Charles and Anna Mason of Boston, Mass. Funeral notice later.

ROSEN.—Fannie, on Saturday, April 5, beloved wife of the late Harry L. Rosen and dear mother of Irwin and sister of Lillian Levy. Funeral from her late residence, 3,647 Broadway, Monday, April 7, at 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

ROSENBAUM.—Annie, beloved wife of Morris A. Rosenbaum, mother of Isaac, Leslie, Louis, Rebecca Goodman, Esther Wolff, Tina Mitnick. Funeral 981 Simpson St., Bronx, Monday, April 7, 2 P. M. Omit flowers.

SACKS.—Suddenly, on April 5, at Long Branch Hospital, Gustave Sacks, in his 73d year. Services at 7:30 P. M. April 7, by Long Branch Lodge of Elks, No. 742.

SCHAEFFER.—Mary Virginia, April 4, at Newell, Penn.; mother of Mrs. George A. Boehm of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SCHWARZ.—Velmon B., beloved husband of Rebecca Schwarz, on April 6. Funeral from his late residence, 1,467 Fulton St., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. He is also survived by two daughters, Henriette and Mrs. Sam Engel.

SHANK.—On Sunday, April 6, at 2,100 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn, after a short illness, Maurice, devoted husband of Anna and beloved father of Edwin, Estelle, and Zella. Funeral private.

SHEAFER.—April 5, at Pottsville, Penn., E. Louise, daughter of the late Peter W. and Harriet Whitcomb Sheafer. Services 3 P. M. Wednesday, April 9. Interment private.

SIMON.—Selmar S., on Sunday, April 6, 1919, after a short illness, in his 49th year, at Pittsburgh, Penn., beloved husband of Lillian, (nee Meyers,) beloved son of the late Alexander Simon of Paterson, N. J., brother of Mrs. Henry Worms, Mrs. E. Mosbach, Mrs. W. C. Berger, Mrs. R. D. Well, Miss Jennie Simon, and Julius and Felix Simon. Interment at St. Louis, Mo.

ST. JOHN.—Suddenly, Friday, April 4, at her residence, 13 West 12th St., Anna St. John, daughter of the late Michael and Sarah Pardee St. John. Funeral from the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, 139 West 13th St., Tuesday morning, April 8, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Wyoming Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

STOCKWELL.—Robert M. A service in memory of the late Robert M. Stockwell, Secretary of the Nestle's Food Company, Inc., will be held at the John Street Methodist Church, Monday afternoon, April 7, at 4 o'clock, to be attended by all the officers and employes of the company, and to which are invited the business associates and other friends of Mr. Stockwell. The Rev. C. W. Petty, pastor of the Creston Avenue Baptist Church, will preside at this service.

STURGIS.—On Wednesday, April 2, at Denver, Col., Rebecca P., widow of William H. Sturgis. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Kent St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, April 8, at 2 o'clock.

SUHS.—Leopold, beloved father of Minnie Kraus, Clara Steiermann, Elsie Coen, Hermina Barin, in his 72d year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 962 Eagle Av., Bronx, Tuesday, 10 A. M., sharp.

UNDERHILL. — On Friday, April 4, 1919, Anna Murray, beloved wife of Abm. S. Underhill and daughter of the late Robert Lindley and Ruth S. Murray, in the 66th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 38 Linden Av., Ossining, N. Y., Monday, April 7, at 10:45 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:40 A. M. Interment at Fair Ridge Cemetery, Chappaqua.

VAN FLEET.—On April 5, 1919, Dr. Frank Van Fleet, suddenly at his office, 17 East 38th St. Lying in state, CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. Services will be held at the Park Av. Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Av. and 36th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

In Case of Death
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234 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 30 East 23d St., New York. Lots of unsurpassed for sale.

Died.

VAN FLEET.—Frank. Members of the Medical Society of the State of New York are requested to attend the funeral of the late Treasurer, Dr. Frank Van Fleet, at the Park Avenue Church, 86th St. and Park Av., Tuesday, April 8, 3 P. M.

THOMAS H. HALSTED, President.
FLOYD M. CRANDALL, Secretary.

WALLACH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 6, at her residence, 255 West 136th St., Eleonora, widow of Abraham Wallach and beloved mother of Estella Hesselin. Funeral services will be held at the Chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery, on Tuesday morning, April 8, at 11:30 o'clock.

WANNEMACHER.—Lulu, (nee Maxon,) beloved wife of William Wannemacher, in her 34th year. Services will be held Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 431 West 125th St.

WASSON.—The Rev. William A., died in St. John's Hospital (Episcopal), Brooklyn, Saturday evening, April 5, aged 52. Funeral service, Tuesday, 11:30 A. M., Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough St., between Lewis and Stuyvesant Avs., Brooklyn. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

WHITEHILL.—At Newburg, N. Y., Sunday, April 6, 1919, Nettie M., wife of Robert C. Whitehill. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 148 Du Bois St., on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

Died.

WITTENBERG.—On Sunday, April 6, 1919, in Philadelphia, after a short illness, Agnes Scheftel, widow of Charles J. Wittenberg, in the forty-ninth year of her age. Funeral notice later.

WOODHOUSE.—At Dover, Col., on April 4, 1919, Harold Stuyvesant, aged 28 years, beloved husband of Marie Davey Woodhouse and son of the late Joseph Stuyvesant Woodhouse. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway at 66th St., after 1 P. M. Monday, April 7. A

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Transient Difficulties Are Submerged in Faith in Future Economic Events

Neither investors nor speculators in securities are wont to take much of anything on faith, but it would appear that faith and hope are having a great deal of influence in the markets at present. Otherwise it is doubtful whether stocks would have displayed the firm front they did last week in the face of disturbing events in industry and transportation. The holder of stocks had his expectations set upon a decided forward movement in the steel and allied trades because of expected large orders for rails, structural materials, &c., from the railroads, and in a moment the program was completely overturned. The possibility that the situation may shortly be altered to its original status, or to something equivalent thereto, changes not the fact that what ordinarily would have been a distinct jolt was imparted to stock market sentiment when Director General of Railroads Hines declined to buy at the established prices. On top of this came the unpleasant realization that the carriers had passed through a decidedly poor month in February, adding largely to the deficit reported for January. These were developments which might well have depressed stocks to a substantial degree. But they were not depressed, except in a transient fashion. The inference to be drawn is that the stock market is directing its faith and hope, coupled with some canny knowledge of underlying business conditions connected with neither the steel trade nor the railroads except indirectly, toward the broader aspects of future occurrences. The disturbance at Washington and the shrinkage of railroad profits are temporary matters. The public interested in stocks is looking forward to the signing of the peace treaty, to the expanded buying of American goods by foreign countries when credits are established in adequate amounts under true peace conditions, to the great expected proceeds from this Summer's grain crops, to the further expansion of domestic wholesale business and manufacturing and the general results which will accrue from the nation's position as the world's leading creditor. Bolshevism gains ground in Europe and political turmoil spreads, but the security market has thus far gone along serenely, not oblivious of events abroad but confident that the time will come when conditions will return to normal and the countries will again buy and sell freely. If an explanation of this sort may not be considered for the desire of people to hold on to their stocks in the midst of current uncertainties, it would seem as though none is to be found.

In the light of the railroads' record in the second month of the year there would seem to be close connection between railroad earnings and Mr. Hines's objection to paying the fixed prices for steel. With balances showing on the wrong side of the books, the Director General would be nothing more than human and a good business man if he sought to keep expenses as low as possible. The $37,000,000 deficit in the standard return for February, taken with the deficits of a previous month and the first year of Government operations, makes the total some $276,000,000, with a promise of a vast increase unless traffic expands. The railways need rails, coal, track fixtures, bridge material, and other things, but the impression has been gaining ground of late that the Director General is not going to buy a pound more than is absolutely necessary and he wants prices as low as they can be. He could seek, of course, to have freight rates increased again, and yet there exists such a strong possibility that this would be only a signal for renewed wage demands that the way out does not seem through higher tariffs. An increase of traffic to adequate proportions would help to solve the problem, and the question arises whether, by holding back steel orders, the Director General is not actually helping to retard an expansion of railroad haulage. When a ton of steel is produced something like three tons of material has to be gotten together for the process. Iron ore, coke, fluxing material have to be brought to a common point, and later the finished goods have to be distributed, chiefly over railroad lines. In normal times the Steel Corporation, to mention one unit in the industry, pays the railroads about $250,000,000 a year on freight bills, and it stands to reason that the filling of large Government orders by the various steel companies would create a tremendous tonnage of freight and add largely to railroad gross revenues. There is this to be said, too, that the entire business structure of the country had been affected in a sentimental way by the expectation of enhanced activity in the steel trade, and a policy of delaying the program might easily react in the continuance of a sluggish condition of general business that would not be the case otherwise.

The traveling public and shippers have a greater interest in the steel price controversy than appears on the surface, to say nothing of the interest of railroad security owners. Whether or not the taxpayers are forced to meet a big railroad deficit out of their pockets, the demand will be made that the railways be kept in excellent physical condition. That is one of the primary requirements in the contract under which the Government took over the carriers. The public would have little quarrel with a steel rail price, whether it was $45 or $43 or something else per ton, so long as their persons and goods were protected in transit over the lines by a sound roadbed and cars.

The banks are making preparation for their part in the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan. This was made evident last week in a marked scarcity of funds for lending on time and by a great increase in the amount of loanable money on call at easy rates. In the Wall Street district millions of dollars of call money was offered from day to day at a cost running from 5 to as low as 4 per cent. without takers. This shifting of bank credits by no means forecasts an expectation by bankers that they would be required to absorb most of the vast offering; on the contrary, it was only a natural movement to make as easy as possible the financing of the Government's offering with the least strain upon both the individual subscribers and the banks themselves. The terms for the new notes are as yet unavailable, and the pressure being brought to bear in some quarters to have a 5 per cent. issue put out has not yet brought any tangible results, and despite the 5 per cent. rate on the $200,000,000 one-year paper of the War Finance Corporation, emphasis was laid in Government financial circles during the week that this should not be considered an intimation in respect to the pending note issue. The signs point toward as enthusiastic and insistent a selling campaign as any of the Liberty Loans developed, and the nearer the time comes the fewer are the pessimistic comments on the public's ability to absorb the issue.

The sterling and franc exchange market did a great deal better last week than had been expected in the early days after Government support was removed. Quite likely the speculators who helped to bring about the substantial recession a fortnight ago had much to do with the recovery through the undoing of short sales. Sterling regained 2 per cent. of its loss and francs fully 3⅛ per cent. The closing out of speculative contracts on the short side was hastened by the belief in some quarters that the British and French Treasuries were not altogether inclined to let rates fall drastically.

Union Leaders Go to Meet Hines.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6.—The three chief executives of the brotherhoods of railroad employes located here, Warren S. Stone of the engineers, W. G. Lee of the trainmen, and Timothy Shea of the firemen, left tonight for Washington, at the request of Director General Hines, for a final conference tomorrow on the proposed wage scale for railroad employes.

PIERCE-ARROW EARNS LESS.

Report Shows Less Profit on Larger Business Than in 1917.

The statement of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1918, shows gross sales amounting to $41,354,439, compared with $32,565,898 in 1917, an increase of approximately 27 per cent. Of the total 1918 business about $26,000,000 was war business. In 1918 the company produced 8,635 vehicles, of which 1,168 were passenger cars, and 7,467 trucks. This compares with a total of 7,708 vehicles produced in 1917, of which 2,532 were passenger cars, and the remainder trucks.

The statement shows that net profits, after the deduction of depreciation and other charges, were $4,273,171, compared with $4,791,274 in 1917, while estimated Federal taxes were $1,200,000, compared with $1,161,803 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of $3,073,171, compared with the 1917 balance of $3,629,471. The company's total surplus on Dec. 31, last, was $2,819,202, compared with $2,415,962 in 1917. The balance sheet shows that bank loans were decreased to $3,837,500 in 1918, from $5,141,533 in the preceding year.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York and the Continental and Commercial Trust of Chicago will shortly offer $500,000 City of Nashville 5 per cent. bonds, due 1920 to 1946.

MacQuoid & Condy have prepared a circular on the holdings of the Southern Pacific system of railroad, steamship, trolley lines and oil properties.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 5, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,600,025	48,722,009
Same period a year ago.	1,077,674	34,106,558

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	77.52	76.11	78.12	69.73
Same period a year ago.	68.26	67.17	70.95	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	ADAMS EXPRESS	41	34	40	+ 7
16,600	Advance Rumely	31½	27	30½	+ 3¼
5,000	Advance Rumely pf.	61½	54¾	59¾	+ 4¾
9,000	Ajax Rubber	76⅝	72	76⅝	+ 4⅝
4,200	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
2,800	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
26,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	36⅝	35	35⅝	— ¾
900	Allis-Chalm Mfg. pf.	89⅝	80	89½	— ½
6,700	Am. Agricul Chem.	104	102⅜	103⅝	+ 1⅛
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	100	100	100	
14,800	Am. Beet Sugar	77⅞	74⅞	77⅝	+ 2⅛
99,200	Am. Can	52⅝	49½	49⅞	— ⅞
1,000	Am. Can pf.	101⅝	100⅜	100⅞	— ⅞
13,400	Am. Car & Foundry	92⅜	89½	92⅛	+ 1½
200	Am. Car & Foundry pf.	116	113½	113½	— ½
9,300	Am. Cotton Oil	49¼	47⅜	48½	+ 1
300	Am. Coton Oil pf.	93	93	93	+ 3⅛
6,800	Am. Drug. Syndicate	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	— ⅛
500	Am. Express	90	89	90	+ 4
75,500	Am. Hide & Leather	23¼	18¾	23¼	+ 4½
35,400	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	101⅜	97	100½	+ 2⅞
2,415	Am. Ice	46¾	45	45	— 1
2,300	Am. Ice pf.	64	62½	63½	+ ½
109,800	Am. International	74⅞	69½	74⅝	+ 4⅝
5,100	Am. Linseed	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
1,000	Am. Linseed pf.	90	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
5,800	Am. Locomotive	66⅞	65	66	
300	Am. Locomotive pf.	104⅞	103	*103	— ⅛
6,400	Am. Malting	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
400	Am. Malt. 1st pf. c. of d.	51⅞	50½	51½	+ ½
1,400	Do stamped	52⅞	50	51½	
60,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	72⅜	68¾	71¾	+ 3⅝
400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105¼	105	105¼	+ 1⅛
200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	93¼	92⅜	93¼	— ⅛
2,300	Am. Steel Foundries	82	79⅜	80⅝	— 1⅜
28,900	Am. Sugar Refining	126¾	124½	126¾	+ 4½
800	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	116⅞	116⅜	116⅜	— ⅝
5,100	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	112⅜	109¾	111½	— ⅜
400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco pf.	97	97	97	+ 2
8,800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	106¼	104½	105	+ 1¼
700	Am. Tobacco	205¾	202½	204½	— ¾
1,000	Am. Tobacco pf., new	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅜
12,200	Am. Woolen	58¼	54⅝	58⅛	+ 3⅝
800	Am. Woolen pf.	99⅞	98½	99⅞	+ 2⅛
14,600	Am. Writing Paper pf.	41⅜	38¾	40	+ 1⅜
1,525	Am. Zinc, L & S	14	12⅞	13	— ½
100	Am. Zinc, L & S. pf.	43¼	43	43¼	— ¼
45,600	Anaconda Copper	62⅜	60⅝	62½	+ 1⅜
11,700	Associated Dry Goods	27½	23¾	27	+ 4
800	Associated Oil	75⅜	73	74⅞	+ 1
4,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83¼	81¼	83	+ 1½
400	Atl., Top. & S. F. pf.	86½	86½	86½	
546	Atlanta, Birm. & Atl.	6	6	6	— ¼
100	Atlantic Coast Line	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
101,600	Atl., Gulf & West Indies	124⅞	113	124	+11¼
400	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	67¼	66	67½	+ 1½
92,600	BALDWIN LOCO.	90	87⅜	88¼	+ ⅞
4,600	Baltimore & Ohio	49	47¼	48¾	+ 1¼
10	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	54	54	54	
16,400	Barrett Co.	134½	120	133¾	+18⅜
100	Barrett Co. pf.	115	115	115	— ½
1,100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
900	Bethlehem Steel	70⅝	68¾	69	+ 2½
132,600	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	71	67⅝	69¼	+ 1
3,465	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	108½	105	108	+ 3
7,200	Booth Fisheries	22	20¼	20⅞	— ⅝
24,300	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	23½	21⅞	22	
6,300	Do cfs. of dep.	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
400	Brooklyn Union Gas	79½	79	79	— ⅞
2,700	Brown Shoe	78½	74	79½	+ 5½
300	Brown Shoe pf.	100	96½	100	+ 3
4,400	Burns Brothers	141¾	139¼	144½	+ 3⅞
2,700	Butte Copper & Zinc	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
9,400	Butte & Superior	23¼	20	21⅝	+ ⅛
2,700	Butterick Co.	25	21	25	+ 1¼
19,700	CALIFORNIA PACK.	61¾	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅝
3,900	California Petroleum	26¾	25	25⅜	— ⅜
700	California Petroleum pf.	69⅝	68¾	69⅝	— ⅛
2,200	Calumet & Arizona	59	58	60	+ 1½
4,100	Canadian Pacific	161	158¼	159¾	+ ¾
850	Case (J. I.) Co.	95½	95	95⅝	+ ⅜
600	Central Foundry pf.	30½	27	27	— 3
72,600	Central Leather Co.	77⅞	74⅜	76⅜	+ 2
100	Central Leather Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	
56,700	Cerro de Pasco Copper	40½	35¾	38⅝	+ 2¼
3,000	Chandler Motor	128	125	125	— ⅞
4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅛	58	59	+ 1
500	Chi. Great Western	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
500	Chi. Great West. pf.	25¾	24½	25¾	+ 1½
10,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	39	37	38¼	+ ⅞
10,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	71½	68¾	69¾	+ 1
3,100	Chi. & Northwestern	98	94½	95⅞	+ 1⅝
9,900	Chi., Rock I. & Pac.	24¾	23½	24½	+ ⅞
1,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf.	77	76½	76½	— ½
1,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf.	66⅝	65½	66¼	+ 1
100	Chi., St. P., Minn. & O.	72½	72½	72½	— 2½
56,900	Chile Copper	24½	22¾	23¾	— ⅛
19,700	Chino Copper	37⅞	34½	37⅞	+ 2½
100	Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64	64	64	— 4
300	Cluett-Peabody	64	63¾	63¾	+ ¼
700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42⅝	41¾	42½	— ⅛
1,400	Colorado Southern	25½	24	25½	+ 2
100	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	53½	53½	53½	— ½
3,150	Columbia Gas & Electric	45¾	44½	45¾	— ⅛
200	Computing Tab Record	47⅜	45¾	47⅜	+ 3⅜
1,100	Consolidated Gas	94½	92⅜	94	+ 1
300	Con. Interstate Cal. Min	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
3,400	Continental Can	78½	76½	77¾	+ ¾
400	Continental Ins.	67½	67½	67½	— 2½
220,500	Corn Products Refining	60⅜	56⅝	57⅝	— 1½
1,700	Corn Prod. Refining pf.	106	104½	*105	+ 1½
26,700	Crucible Steel	67⅞	65¾	66¾	+ ⅞
600	Crucible Steel pf.	93½	93	93¾	— ⅛
27,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	25¼	23⅜	25	+ 1⅝
8,700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	76¼	74	76¼	+ 2
23	Cuban-American Sugar	180	180	180	
200	DEERE & CO. pf.	98	97½	98	+ 2
300	Delaware & Hudson	105	104½	105	+ 1
500	Delaware, Lack & West	180	176	180	+ 3½
200	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	
100	Detroit Edison Co.	112¾	112¾	112¾	
35,100	Distillers' Securities	65¾	62¾	*63¾	+ 1¼
3,400	Dome Mines	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
400	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	3	3	3	
200	ELK HORN COAL	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
10,900	Erie	16⅞	15⅝	16¾	+ ⅝
4,400	Erie 1st pf.	28½	27	28	
2,100	Erie 2d pf.	19	17½	18½	— ½
120	FED. MIN. & SM. pf.	35	35	35	— 1
4,555	Fisher Body	59¾	52	56	— 1½
200	Fisher Body pf.	93	93	93	— 2
11,500	GASTON, W. & W.	31½	29	29¾	— 1½
25,400	General Cigar	60¼	54¾	59	+ 4½
100	General Cigar pf.	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
1,600	General Electric	157	155½	157	+ ½
84,400	General Motors	173	168	170¼	+ 1
1,800	General Motors pf.	91¼	90¼	91¼	+ ¾
3,900	General Motors deb.	91¼	90¼	90¾	— ¼
13,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	68½	65	66	— 1
500	Granby Consol.	68¾	67½	68	+ 1
12,500	Great Northern pf.	94	92	*92⅞	+ 1⅝
11,700	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore p.	44¾	40⅝	41¾	+ ⅞
12,900	Greene-Cananea Copper	44⅝	42¾	43½	+ ⅞
100	Gulf States Steel	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
200	HARTMAN CORP.	64¼	63¾	64½	+ 1⅜
3,000	Haskell & Barker	46	45	45	— ⅝
400	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	90¼	89	90¼	— ⅝
63,200	Inspiration Copper	52	48¾	51⅝	+ 3⅝
24,100	Interborough Con.	4⅝	4¼	4	— ⅜
14,200	Interborough Con. pf.	15½	13¾	14	+ 2⅞
1,100	Internat. Agricultural	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ⅝
2,000	Internat. Agricul. pf.	67½	65½	*67⅜	+ 1⅝
5,800	Internat. Harv., new	127½	123½	126¾	+ 3
110	Internat. Harv. pf., new	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¾
17,400	Internat. Mer. Mar.	27½	25⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
212,700	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	113¼	109¾	111¾	
29,700	Internat. Nickel	26½	25¼	25⅝	— 1⅛
14,000	Internat. Paper	49⅜	46½	47¾	+ ⅝
1,000	Am. Paper pf., stpd.	73	73	73	+ 1
7,200	JEWEL TEA	40⅝	38	40¾	+ ⅛
500	Jewel Tea pf.	90	88	89	— ¾
1,400	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	19¾	18½	19¾	+ ¾
100	Kan. City Southern pf.	53¾	53¼	53¼	— ¾
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	105	105	105	— 1
24,900	Kelly-Springfield Tire	120⅝	113¼	118¼	
100	Kelly-Springf'd Tire pf.	94	94	94	— 1⅝
400	Kelsey Wheel	36	36	36	— 1⅜

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
41,200	Kennecott Copper	32⅝	31¼	32	— ⅜
300	Kreage (S. S.) Co.	118½	115½	118½	+ 6½
3,200	LACK. STEEL	71	69¾	70	— ⅛
200	Lake Erie & Western pf.	17	17	17	— 1
2,800	Lee Rubber & Tire	26¾	25¾	25¾	
5,300	Lehigh Valley	55⅞	54⅝	55⅜	— ⅛
500	Liggett & Myers pf.	111½	110⅝	111½	+ ⅛
3,500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	49¾	48	48	
300	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf.	108⅝	107½	108⅝	+ 3⅝
200	Lorillard (P.) Co.	154	154	154	— 4
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	109	108⅛	109	— ⅞
100	MACKAY COS.	70¼	70¼	70¼	— 2¾
400	Mackay Cos. pf.	64	64	64	
600	Manhattan Elevated	75	73	74	+ 1
100	Marlin-Rockwell	70	70	70	
2,000	Maxwell Motors	38	36¾	37¼	— ¼
9,100	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	68⅝	66¾	67½	— 2
1,750	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	32	30½	31	— 1
8,300	May Dept. Stores	77⅞	74⅞	77	+ 2
500	May Dept. Stores pf.	108	108	108	
164,600	Mexican Petroleum	184½	180¼	181½	— ⅜
8,400	Miami Copper	24½	23	24⅜	+ ⅛
66,400	Midvale Steel	46¾	44½	45¾	— ⅜
1,200	Minn. & St. Louis, new	11	10	11	— ⅛
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	88½	88¼	88½	+ 2¾
50	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	110	110	110	
1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	6	6¼	+ ⅛
800	Mo. Kan. & Texas pf.	12¾	10½	12¾	+ 1⅜
16,400	Mo Pacific	24⅜	23¼	24	+ ½
2,200	Mo. Pacific pf.	51⅜	50½	51½	+ ½
100	Montana Power	69	69	69	
100	NASH., CHAT. & ST. L.	114	114	114	— 2
26,100	National Acme	39	34	37⅞	+ 4⅜
300	National Biscuit	121¼	118¾	*121¼	+ 3
400	National Biscuit pf.	118	117¾	118	+ 2
200	National Cloak & Suit	78	75⅜	76	+ 1½
200	National Cloak & Suit pf.	103¼	103¼	103⅜	— ⅝
33,400	National Conduit & Cable	18½	15½	12⅜	+ 1½
8,000	National Enam. & S.	53⅜	52¼	53⅜	+ ⅞
100	National Enam. & S. pf.	100	100	100	+ ¼
500	National Lead	68⅝	68	68	+ 1¼
200	National Lead pf.	110	109	110	+ 2
3,300	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	10¾	9	9½	+ 1
4,400	Nevada Consol. Copper	17⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ½
700	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	31½	29¾	31½	+ ⅞
600	N. Y. Air Brake	100	108⅝	109	+ 2
9,300	N. Y. Central	76	74⅜	75⅞	+ ⅞
300	N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅜
100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	70	
123	N. Y. Dock	21½	21½	21½	
100	N. Y. Dock pf.	45½	45½	45½	— ⅜
9,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31	29	29¾	+ ⅝
500	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	19	20	+ ½
2,000	Norfolk & Western	107	104	106¾	+ 2¾
13,500	Northern Pacific	94½	92¼	94¼	+ 1⅝
18,200	OHIO CITIES GAS	39¾	38½	39	
1,300	Ontario Mining	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
22,200	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
29,300	Do rights		⅝	¾	+ ⅛
8,700	Owens Bottle Machine	55¾	47	54¾	+ 6¾
600	PACIFIC MAIL	34	33½	34	+ 1
1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	26¼	25	26	+ ⅛
19,300	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans.	81⅝	79¾	79¾	— ⅞
300	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	140	138	138	— 3
9,750	Pennsylvania R. R.	44½	44	44½	+ ½
100	Penn. Seaboard Steel	24	24	24	— ½
3,300	People's Gas, Chicago	51⅝	49½	49½	— 1
2,600	Pere Marquette	15	13¾	14⅝	+ 1⅜
800	Pere Marquette prior pf.	60	58⅜	59½	+ 3½
900	Philadelphia Co.	38	34½	*35¾	+ ⅞
14,900	Pierce-Arrow	46½	45	45½	+ 1½
500	Pierce-Arrow pf.	103	103	103	
41,900	Pierce Oil	20	18¼	19⅝	+ 1½
4,600	Pittsburgh Coal	49⅝	48	49⅜	+ 1½
100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	89⅞	88⅝	89⅝	— ⅝
125	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	93½	93½	93½	+ 2¼
7,300	Pittsburgh & West Va.	37⅝	36¾	36¾	
200	Pittsburgh & W. Va. pf.	82	82	82	+ 2
2,200	Pressed Steel Car	70¼	68	70½	+ ⅝
5,800	Pullman Co.	121¼	119½	121¾	+ 1⅝
200	Punta Alegre Sugar	51½	51	51	— 1
56,700	Railway Steel Spring	79¼	77¼	79¼	+ 2
300	Railway Steel Spring pf.	108	107½	108	+ 1¾
8,400	Ray Consol. Copper	21½	19¾	21½	+ 1½
79,500	Reading	86¾	83¾	85	+ 1⅜
900	Reading 2d pf.	87¾	87½	87½	
4,500	Republic Iron & Steel	83	81¾	82¾	+ ⅛
200	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	102	101½	102	— 1
13,000	Royal Dutch Am. shares	93¼	91	92¾	— 1
44,500	Do. N. Y. shares	90¾	87⅜	89	— ¾
3,050	ST. LOUIS-SAN FRAN.	13	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
400	St. Louis-San Fran. pf.	24½	23¾	24	+ ⅛
400	Savage Arms	62¾	61¾	62¾	+ ⅝
6,500	Saxon Motor	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
700	Seaboard Air Line	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
500	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	176¾	175¾	176¼	+ ¾
100	Shattuck-Arizona	12⅞	11	*12⅞	+ 2
48,800	Sinclair Oil Refining	47	44⅝	45¾	— ⅛
1,000	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	53½	52	52	— 2⅝
25	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf.	89½	89½	89½	
251,000	Southern Pacific	106¼	100¾	104⅝	+ 3½
20,500	Southern Railway	28⅞	27⅝	28½	+ ⅜
800	Southern Railway pf.	68½	68½	68½	— ⅜
700	Standard Milling	149	139	149	+13
300	Standard Milling pf.	90	89½	90	+ 1
100	Stromberg Carburetor	38	38	38	— 1
56,700	Studebaker Co.	65¾	63¼	64¼	— ¾
200	Studebaker Co. pf.	96	95	96	— 1
500	Stutz Motor	51⅝	51	51¼	+ ⅛
8,300	Superior Steel	41½	37¾	39¾	+1¾
12,600	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13⅞	12⅝	13¾	+ ⅝
23,100	Texas Co.	215⅞	209	214	+ 2½
500	Do. sub. rects., f. p.	210⅝	210	210⅝	+ 2½
15,500	Texas & Pacific	33⅞	31¾	33½	+ 1⅝
100	Texas & Pacific Land Tr.	275	275	275	
1,300	Third Avenue	15	14½	14⅝	+⅝
22,900	Tobacco Products	91⅝	89¼	90	— 2
600	Tobacco Products pf.	101½	100½	100½	— ½
100	Toledo, St. L. & West. pf.	10	10	10	
2,800	Transue & Wms. Steel F.	45	41½	*42½	+ 2¼
20,000	UNION PACIFIC	131¼	127¾	130¾	+ 1⅝
225	Union Pacific pf.	78	78	78	
8,900	United Alloy Steel	45	43¼	44¾	+

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Write for Analysis C-109

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Circular B-4 containing detailed information will be sent upon request.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Port City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.

Feb. 4th, 1919.

SEES INFLATION AS TRADE DANGER

To Thrive, European Nations Must Reduce Their Currency Issues, Says Senator Owen.

GOLD BASIS IS NECESSARY

Japan, with a Note Circulation of Only $10 Per Capita, Can Undersell the World, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Danger of an upset in international monetary exchange unless the world adjusts itself to a substantial gold basis to back its currency is inevitable, according to Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee.

"Europe has not observed the lesson taught the United States by the civil war," said Mr. Owen today, "and is no longer on a true gold basis. Great Britain, although on a nominal gold basis, does not, in fact, exchange its notes for gold, and is still expanding the note issue.

"In Japan the currency is about $10 per capita, in the United States $37, and in France $150. Thus, a Japanese workman, for a day's labor in quality and quantity the same, would get but one-fifteenth as much gold as a French laborer would get and about one-sixth as much as an American laborer. Japan, therefore, can advantageously manufacture goods on a cheap gold basis and undersell the United States and France.

"Issuing currency to pay Government debts without a gold cover, and without keeping the notes freely exchangeable in gold, is a direct route to economic financial injury. I assume, of course, that the French, British, and Italian statesmen will no longer permit this policy to continue, but will issue bonds as time obligations, take up these current obligations, and reduce their currency to a per capita similar to the per capita of other nations with whom they exchange commodities. A high per capita circulation means high cost of production and high-priced goods, and impaired exchange of commodities.

"An international agreement should be established by which the per capita circulation of money between all nations would be more equitably arranged in order that commodities may flow freely from one to the other.

"France cannot compete with the United States in foreign commerce on equal terms if France has three times the per capita circulation of the United States, and Japan will successfully compete with other nations so long as her per capita circulation is much lower than the per capita circulation of other nations."

CLUB PLANS WAR MEMORIAL.

Baker's College Fraternity to Honor Members Killed in Action.

Secretary of War Baker, in a letter to the 17,000 members of his college fraternity, suggests an institutional memorial in honor of the members of the Phi Gamma Delta who made the supreme sacrifice in the war. As a result of the suggestion, which has been received with enthusiasm by members of the fraternity, there probably will be a National Memorial Building in New York.

More than 40 per cent. of the 17,000 members of the fraternity, it is said, were in military or naval service, and considerably more than 100 gave their lives. Secretary Baker was for five years the National President, and he is now National Chairman of the committee directing this effort. Headquarters have been established in New York, and the intention is to raise at least $200,000 for the memorial.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 5, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$78,378,689	$841,171,339
Same period last year	30,159,500	341,769,000

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.95	76.60	79.01	76.60
Same period a year ago.	75.86	75.79	77.43	75.79

Range 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Change
54	56	1	A. G. M. cv. 6s, B	56	56	—	1
100½	97	9	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	99	99	—	1
107⅛	104	10	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	105½	104¾	105½	+ ½
89¼	88	3	Am. Cotton Oil 5s	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼
99¾	99	1	Am. Dock & Iron 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅜
100½	99¾	2	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	...	
93	89¾	58	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	90¾	90¾	90½	...
85	83¾	38	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	84½	84	84½	...
104	100⅝	116½	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	103½	102⅝	103	+ ⅛
90	83½	2	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	88	88	88	— ⅜
94	90¼	32	Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	91⅝	90¾	90¾	— ⅜
99¾	98⅜	10	Am. T. & S.F. cv. 4s	99	99	99	— ⅜
97⅛	93¼	1	Am. Writing P. 5s	93½	93½	93½	— ⅜
88	82⅝	17	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	83⅛	83⅛	83	+ ⅛
83½	81¼	25	Atl. C. L. 1st 4s	82	81¼	82	...
78½	75¾	14	A.C.L., L. & N.col.4s	74	74	74	...
82½	75¾	41	BALT. & OHIO g. 4s	76	75¾	75¾	— ⅜
82½	78	28	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	79¼	78	79⅛	+ ⅛
89¼	88	30	B. & O. pr. lien 5½s	88½	88	88½	+ ⅛
80	73	141	B. & O. conv. 4½s	75¾	74⅝	75⅝	+ 1⅛
84½	84½	1	B. & O., P. J. & M. 5s	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
84	83	5	B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	84	83½	84	+ ⅛
68	64	20	B. & O., T. & C. 4s	64	64	64	— 2⅛
89⅞	87	3	Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
86	80	72	Beth. Steel, sin. pur. m. 5s	86	84½	85⅞	+ ⅛
96½	95¾	2	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96	96	96	— ⅛
70	66	16	Bway & 7th Av. 5s	69	69	69½	+ 4⅞
96	92¾	8	Braden Copper 6s	94	93	94	+ ¼
86	73	14	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	84	82¾	82¾	— ⅜
70	65	7	Brooklyn Rt. T. 5s	70¾	65	65	— 5
79¾	72	50	Bklyn. Un. El. 1st 5s	78¾	78	78¼	— 1⅛
73½	71¾	5	Bklyn. Un. El. 5s, st.	73½	73	73	— ⅜
97	95	22	Bklyn. Un. Gas 5s	97¾	93	93¾	+ ⅜
81	80½	3	Bush Terminal 4s	81	81	81	...
85½	80	2	Bush Terminal 5s	80½	80½	80½	— 1⅛
80	79½	3	Bush. Ter. Bldgs. 5s	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
96¾	93¾	12	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	94	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
93¾	92	2	Can. South. con. 5s	92	92	92	...
96¾	96	2	Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	96	96	96	— 2½
82	78	1	Cent. Foundry 6s	75	78	78	+ 4
97	95½	61	Cent. Leather 5s	96	95½	96	+ ¼
85	78	10	Central Pacific 4s	78¼	78	78¼	— ¼
85¾	85	1	Central Pacific 3½s	85	85	85	...
89	89	2	Cent. of Ga. cons. 5s	89	89	89	— 1
95½	94⅝	8	Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	103	102¾	103	+ ¼
89	84¾	80½	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	85¾	85½	85⅝	...
81½	77¾	63	Ches. Ohio. cv. 4½s	80	78½	79½	+ 1
83½	77	7	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	77¾	...	77¾	...
40	35½	6	Chi. & Alton 3½s	36	35½	35½	— ½
85¾	79	17	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	80½	80½	80½	— 1
96	95¾	156	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
95¾	95¾	6	C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
75¾	73¾	8	C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
99¾	99¾	4	C., B. & Q., I. D. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
90¾	90¾	17	C., B. & Q., I. D. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	...
78	70¼	17	C. & E. Ill. g. 5s	70½	70½	70½	— ⅝
82½	79½	18	C., St. P., M. & O. cv. 5s	79½	79½	79½	— ⅝
73½	70¾	7	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅝
74	71¼	2	C., M. & St. P. 4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ⅛
84	81¼	24	C., M. & St. P. 4s	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
74½	69½	85	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	70¾	69½	70	— 2
81½	77¾	2	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	79	79	79	— ⅝
84⅝	80	6	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
82	77	25	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
98¾	97	6	Chi., Mil. & St. P. C., D. & W. 5s	97¾	97½	97¾	— ⅛
70	68½	5	C., M. & P. Rd. 4s	69¼	68½	68½	— ⅝
85¾	81	3	C. & N. W. gen. 4s	82¾	81¾	82¾	— ⅛
100⅞	98¾	51	C. & N. W. gen. 5s	98¾	98½	98¾	— ⅛
96½	96¼	1	C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅛
81	73½	18	Chi. Railways 5s	77	73½	73½	— 4⅜
79½	77	6	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77	77	77	— 1⅝
76½	70	66	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	71½	70	71½	...
107	105	7	C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	...
89	86	11	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	87	86	86	— ⅝
96¾	93¼	4	Chi. Telep. 5s	93½	93½	93½	— 1⅛
65	61	10	C. & W. Ind. conv. 4s	61	61	61	— 1
118	106	184½	Chile Copper 7s	118	117	117⅝	+ 1½
87	86¼	507	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	87	86¾	86⅞	+ ⅛
87½	82½	165	Chile Cop. cv. 6s	87½	85¾	87	+ ⅜
78¾	78¾	1	C., C. & St. L. C. D. 4s	...	78¾	78¾	— 5¼
95¾	95¾	1	C., L. & W. 1st 5s	95¾	95½	95½	+ 2
90	88	3	Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	89¾	89½	89½	— ⅜
77½	73½	6	Col. Industrial 5s	75	75	75	...
89½	87	3	Col. & South. 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
78½	77¼	6	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	78	77¾	78	+ ⅛
85	83	16	Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s	85	84	84½	— ⅜
68	62	2	Col. & 9th Av. 5s	62	62	62	— 6
103	100½	19	Con. Gas cv. 6s	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
100⅞	99⅝	8	Corn Prod. ref. 1. f. 5s, '34	100½	100	100¼	+ ⅜
85¼	84¾	4	D&R. & H.C.ref. 4s	85¼	84½	84½	+ ⅛
96½	96	7	D. & Hud. 1. eq. 4½s	96¾	96¾	96½	...
76	73¾	1	D. & R. G. cons. 4½s	72	72	72	— 1
73	68	10	D. & R. G. con. 4s	68	68	68	...
57½	48	1	D.& R.G.1st & ref. 5s	48	48	48	— ⅛
94	93	1	Det. Edison ref. 5s	94	94	94	— ⅛
81½	77	43	Detroit United 4½s	80	79¾	79¾	— 4½
96¾	95¾	3	Det. Edison C. 1. 5s	96	96	96	— ⅛
84½	81	3	Det. R. Tun. 4½s	81½	81	81½	— ⅛
91	89½	6	Distillers' Sec. 5s	91	90½	91	...
84	79¾	1	ED.EL. of Bklyn 4s	82	82	82	+ 2
97	92¾	2	E.T., Va.&G. con. 5s	96	96	96	...
100¼	99¾	2	Erie con. 7s	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅞
70½	65	15	Erie consol. 4s	65½	65	65½	— 1
58½	52½	33	Erie gen. 4s	53¾	52½	53¼	+ ¼
49	46½	15	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A.	47	46½	46¾	— ⅜
48¾	46	12	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B.	46½	46	46½	— ⅜
49	46½	40	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D.	48¾	48	48½	— ⅜
53¾	48	40	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D. 4s	48	48	48½	— ⅜
101	98½	1	Erie & Jersey 6s	98¼	98½	98½	+ ⅛
100⅞	100¼	4	FLA. C. & P. con. 6s	100¾	100¼	100¾	— 5⅛
85	81	2	Fla. E. Coast 4½s	81	81	81	— 1
101	99¾	2	GENESEE R. 6s	99	99	99	— 1¼
101⅜	97½	9	Gen. El. deb. 5s	101	99	100⅝	+ ⅛
89	86¼	6	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	85½	85	85	— 1
94	94	3	Ga., Car. & N. 1st 5s	94	94	94	...
95¾	93¼	13	Gt. Falls Power 5s	95¾	95¼	95¾	...
83	78	5	HOCKING VAL. 4½s	79	79	79	+ 1
66½	64	129	Hud. & H. L. n. ref. 5s	58	54½	54½	— ¾
18	14	48	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	16	15	16	+ 1½
77¾	73¾	5	H.B. CENT. 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ⅜
84¾	79½	4	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	79½	79½	79½	— ⅜
95	90½	5	I.C.C.ST.L.& NO. 5s	90½	90½	90½	...
98½	95	1	Indiana Steel 5s	95	95	95	— 2½
85½	82¾	1	Illinois Steel 4½s	85¾	85½	85½	— ⅞
40¾	37¾	530	Inter-Met. 4½s	35	28	34	+ 6⅛
74½	67¾	388	Int. Rapid Tran. 5s	71¾	68¾	70⅝	+ 1⅛
82¾	76½	30	Int. Agricultural 5s	82	81½	81½	...
96	93	6	Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	93	93	93	— ⅜
102	97	311	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	98½	97¾	97¾	— ⅝
98	98	5	Int. Paper conv. 6s	98	98	98	+ 1½
49¾	42	7	Iowa Central ref. 4s	44	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
103⅞	101½	6	K.C., FT. S. & M. 6s	102½	102	102½	+ ⅛
75½	69½	2	K.C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	68	68	68	+ 1½
85¾	82¾	5	Kan. City So. 5s	83¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅜
64¾	60	1	Kan. City So. 3s	60	60	60	— 1
81	76¾	4	Kan. City Term. 4s	78	77	77	— 1
80¾	77	4	Kent Central 4s	77½	75¼	76½	+ ½
98	98	2	K.C.So.E.Ll. & P.Co. 6s	98	98	98	+ ¼
68	57	5	Kings Co. Elec. 4s	68	63½	65	+ ¾
97	93	5	LAC. GAS ref. 5s	93	93	93	— 1½
98	96½	7	Lack. Steel 5s	97½	97¼	97¼	...
90	88½	7	Lake Shore 4s	87¾	86½	88½	— ⅜
89	86½	7	Lake Shore 4s, '31	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
94	89	6	Leh. Val. N. Y. 4½s	89	89	89	...
102⅝	101¼	26	Leh. Val. col. tr. 6s	102	101⅝	101⅞	+ ⅛
80½	79¾	1	L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
95¾	94	1	Lex. & Eastern 5s	95	95	95	...
94	90	110	Liggett & Myers 5s	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
111¾	111	8	Liggett & Myers 7s	111½	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
78½	78	3	Long Island ref. 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
77½	75	10	L. I. deb. 5s, '34	76	76	76	— ⅛
94	90¼	17	Lorillard 5s	91½	91	91½	+ 1¼
113	109¾	3	Lorillard 7s	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
88½	83½	2	Lou. & Nash. uni. 4s	84	83¾	84	+ ⅛
73½	71	2	L. & N. So. Ry. 5. 4s	71	71	71	— ⅛
100⅞	97¼	1	Louis. & N. gold 5s	97¾	97½	97¾	— 3½
72¾	69	1	MAN. CONSOL. 4s	69	69	69	— 3
74½	69	28	Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	70	69	69	+ 1
89½	86	65	Midvale Steel 5s	89½	88¾	89	...
88	87¼	1	Mil. Gas 4s	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅜
47¾	44	1	M. & St. L. ref. 4s	44	44	44	— ⅛
69	63½	12	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	64½	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
31½	29¾	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	30⅝	30¼	30¼	...
63½	57⅝	372	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	58¾	57⅝	58¾	— ⅜
92½	91¼	1	Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923	91¾	91¾	91½	...
100	98⅞	2	Mo. Pacific cons. 6s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	...
92	88¾	2	Mo. Pacific 5s, '26	89	88½	88	+ ⅛
106½	102⅝	1	Mob. & O. new 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— 1⅛
95¾	91	20	Montana Power 5s	92	91½	91½	...
99½	94	4	NAT. TUBE 5s	96	94½	94½	— ⅛
69¾	66⅜	3	New Or. Term. 4s	67¾	67¼	67¾	— 1
97½	95	2	N. O., T. & M. 6s	93	95	95	...
101½	99⅝	8	N. Y. Air B. 1st 6s	100¾	100½	100½	— ⅛
99¾	97	172	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	97½	97	97¾	— ⅛
85½	82	4	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	84	84	84	...
75	70½	75	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	71	70¼	70½	— ⅜
76½	73½	14	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	75	75	75	+ ½

Range 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Change
66	64¼	5	N.Y.C., L.S.col. 3½s	65	64½	65	— ⅜
75	71	11	N.Y.C. & St.L.deb.4s	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅜
82	80	13	N.Y.C. & St.L.1st 4s	81½	80¼	81⅛	+ ⅛
94	91½	16	N.Y.G.E.L.,H.& P.5s	92½	91½	91⅝	— ⅜
74¼	69	2	N.Y.G.E.L.,H.& P.4s	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅜
90¾	90¼	3	N. Y. & J. 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½	— ⅜
88	81⅝	6	N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	82⅜	81⅝	82¼	+ ⅛
52	50½	5	N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	51	51	51	+ 1
52	50	5	N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. 3½s, '54	50½	50½	50⅝	— 1⅞
70	65	18	N. Y., O. & W. r. 4s	66	65	65	— 2⅝
44½	39	34	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	43	40½	42¾	+ 3⅞
15¼	10½	137	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	12½	10⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
62	55	8	N.Y. State Rys. 4½s	55	55	55	...
91½	88	13	N. Y. Tel. 4½s	89½	89	89¾	+ ⅜
78¾	75	1	N. Y., S. & W. r. 5s	76	76	76	...
53	45¾	1	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	44¾	43½	43½	— 1
69½	67	1	Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s	69	69	69	+ 1⅛
108¾	106¾	94	N. & W. cv. 6s, f. p.	107	106½	107	— 1
86½	82¾	24	Norf. & W. con. 4s	84¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅜
86	82¾	23	Nor. Pacific 4s	83	82¾	82¾	— ⅜
61⅞	58½	20	Norf. Pacific 3s	58⅞	58½	58½	— ⅜
91	87¾	2	Nor. States P. 1st & R. 5s	89	88	89	...
66	70¼	5	O. R. R. & N. con. 4s	70¼	70¼	70¼	— 2⅝
101½	100⅜	3	Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	101⅜	100⅝	101¼	+ ⅜
88	85¼	14	Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	85⅝	85¼	85⅜	— ⅛
98⅞	96⅞	1	Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s	97	97	97	+ ⅛
79¼	76½	4	Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s	77½	76	76	— ⅜
96¾	91	117	PACIFIC TEL. & TEL. 5s	91½	91	91½	— ⅜
88	85¼	4	Pac. Gas & El. 5s	86¾	85¼	85⅝	— 1⅜
98½	97⅜	1	Penn. gtd. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	...
85	83½	1	Penn. gtd. g. 4s	85	85	85	...
80⅞	84½	37	Penn. gen. 4½s	85¾	84½	84½	— 1⅜
97¼	94	301	Penn. g. 5s, rem. cfs.	94½	94¼	94½	+ ⅛
96¾	94	4	Penn. con. 4½s	94½	94	94	— ⅛
99⅝	99⅞	1	Penn. consol. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	...
101	100	1	Peo. Gas Chi. con. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	...
77½	77¼	1	Peo. Gas. Chi. ref. 5s	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
88½	84	15	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
82¾	68¾	3	Pere Marq. 1st ref. 4s	70	70	70	— 2
92¾	91	17	Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	92¼	92	92¼	+ ⅛
106	100¼	14	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20	106⅜	106	106	+ 2⅜
96½	88⅜	25	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	95⅛	95	95	...
91	91	1	P.C.C.&St.L.4½s I.	91	91	91	— 4
62¾	62½	...	Port Ry. & L. Interc. 5s	62½	62½	62½	— 1
90	88	5	Pov. Con. Coll. s. f. 5s	88	88	88	...
80	75¾	26	Public Service 5s	78	78½	77	— ⅜
86¾	82¼	44	READING gen. 4s	84⅝	82¾	82½	— 2
95¾	94⅝	8	Rep. I. & S. 5s '40	95	94½	95	— ⅜
71	71	1	Rich. & Meck. 4s	71	71	71	...
72¾	69	18	R. I. A. & L. 4½s	69¾	69½	69½	+ ⅛
101	101	1	Roch. & Pit. con. 6s	101	101	101	...
99	99	2	R., W. & O. con. 5s	99	99	99	...
82½	74½	5	St. L. I. MT. & SO. unif. & ref. 4s	80	80	80	...
77	74	1	St. L. I. M. & So. 1st g. 4s	74	74	74	— ⅛
98	96⅛	6	St. L. & S.F.Ry.gen.5s	96½	96⅝	96½	— 1⅛
84	59	83	St. L. & S. F. pr.l.4s	60	59	60	...
69	65¾	34	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	67¼	63¾	63¾	— 3
45½	40½	88	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	43¾	41¾	42¾	+ ⅛
75¾	73	23	St. L. & S. F. pr.l.5s	75¾	75	75	— 2
74	66	5	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	66½	66	66	— 2½
61¾	57½	1	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	59	59	59	— ⅛
62	58	13	St.L.S.W.1st Term.5s	60	60	60	+ 2
74	68	12	St.P., K.C. & S. L.4½s	68¾	68	68	— ⅛
88	64½	6	San An. & A. P. 4s	65½	64½	64½	— ⅛
60	57	8	Seab. Air L. ref. 4s	57½	57	57¼	— 1
74	70	1	S. A. L. g. 4s. stpd.	70	70	70	— 1½
53	47½	20	Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	48½	48	48¼	+ ⅛
81	79	7	Scio. V. & N. E. 4s	79	79	79	— 2
97⅜	95	148	Sinclair Oil 7s	97⅜	96	96¼	...
104⅞	98¼	124	Sinel. Oil 7s, with w.	104⅞	100½	104¾	+ ⅜
99¾	99	2	So. C. & Ga. 1st 5s	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ⅛
93½	91⅞	4	So. Bell Teleph. 5s	93½	93	93½	+ ⅛
77	75	9	So. Pac. col. 4s	75¾	75	75	— 2
108⅜	100	1688	So. Pac. cv. 5s	106¾	102½	105¾	+ 2⅝
85¾	82¾	299	So. Pac. cv. 4s	84½	82¾	84¼	+ 1⅜
83¾	79¾	75	So. Pac. ref. 4s	80½	79¾	79¾	— ⅜
98¾	92¾	44	Southern Ry. 5s	93½	92¾	92¾	— ⅜
69¾	66	57	Southern Ry. gen. 4s	66¾	66	66½	+ ⅛
67¾	66	1	So.Ry., M. & O.col.4s	66	66	66	...
96	96	1	Stand. O. E. cf. 5s	96	96	96	+ ¼
92	92	5	TENN. C. & I.gen.5s	92	92	92	...
91½	85	1	Term. St. L. 1st 4½s	85	85	85	— 6½
77	73	5	Term. St. L. ref. 4s	73	73	73	...
103	100½	52	Texas Co. deb. 6s	103	102¾	103¾	+

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NEW HAVEN REPORT SHOWS INCOME DROP

Annual Compensation from Government to Increase This Year to $17,173,367.

FEWER PASSENGERS TAKEN

Although Freight Business Was Heavier—Figures from Federal Income Account Given.

The pamphlet report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for 1918 which has just been made public, is different from previous reports in that operating revenues and expenses are not shown in the income account. The road was operated by the Railroad Administration in 1918 and the company report lacks those items. For the convenience of stockholders the operating results and statistics of the Director General of Railroads are appended to the report.

The report, as issued, shows that the company receives a specific rental of $17,096,884.34 for the year, of which $1,950,000 had been received to Dec. 31, last. The corporate income account shows that besides the rental received from the Administration there was a total of other income amounting to $5,-862,533, making a gross income of $22,-658,418. The expenditures, principally rentals of leased lines, interest on funded debt, and interest on unfunded debt amounted to $20,614,892.

It is stated in the report that had the subsidiary companies which paid dividends in 1917 paid the same dividends last year, amounting to $949,000, the net income for the year would have been $2,892,525. The actual net is shown to have been $2,043,525. These dividends will be paid when the Director General has the funds with which to pay standard return to all the companies, but they were not paid in 1918, and were not included in the report. Had they been paid net would have been substantially $3,000,000, which would have been equal to about 1.9 per cent. on the $115,117,-900 capital stock.

Annual Compensation Increased.

This year the annual compensation will be increased to $17,173,367, due to a restatement of the company's income by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and this amount will be further increased by $200,000 interest on expenditures for improvement work done in 1918.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1918, shows an increase in total investments of $18,291,331 to $475,268,025 from the preceding year, while current assets decreased $7,442,819 to $21,825,060 and deferred assets increased $24,811,119 and total unadjusted debits increased $2,-538,354 to $4,823,381.

Loans and bills payable increased $13,-023,000 to $57,024,000 and total current liabilities decreased $10,676,683 to $5,-340,031. Total deferred liabilities increased to $30,963,890. Total unadjusted credits increased to $8,642,459, while profit and loss surplus increased $1,-995,411 to $4,524,332.

Under the head of "General Remarks," Edward G. Buckland, President, says in the report in part:

"The Federal Control act authorized the President of the United States to pay to the company as just compensation not exceeding a sum equivalent as nearly as may be to its average annual operating income for the three years ended June 30, 1917, as computed by the terms of said act. The President was authorized to pay additional compensation in case he should find that during the three years ended June 30, 1917, because of nonoperation, receivership, or where recent expenditures for additions or improvements or equipment were not fully reflected in said operating income for said three years or a substantial portion thereof, or because of any undeveloped or abnormal conditions so exceptional as to make the average annual railway operating income inequitable as a fair measure of just compensation. The company presented its claim for additional compensation as follows:

Average annual excess car hire paid during the three year period	$1,492,061.92
Interest at 6 per cent. on the cost of additions and betterments amounting to $7,211,026.08, to enable the company to obtain equivalents from the use of Panama type of engines in hauling heavier trains	432,841.56
Total	$1,924,903.48

Other Claims Filed.

"It also claimed the reasonable expenses of the corporate organization during Federal control, and any saving in the cost of conducting the Federal valuation due to the fact that such valuation was nearly completed.

"The company represented that, prior to the three-year period, it had received from other companies approximately an average of $300,000 per year in excess of the amount which it has been required to pay for car hire; that, beginning with the year 1915, the large increase in business in New England had repaired it. In order to keep such business going, to handle traffic in excess of its capacity; that the increase in car hire from 45 cents to 75 cents per day during a portion of the period, and the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase demurrage rates, had converted this net average credit of $300,-000 per year into an average annual debit of $1,492,061.92; that, beginning with Federal control, car hire had been established and demurrage rates increased even beyond the figure requested by the company, so that the Director General would enjoy, during the period of Federal control, the benefits which the company during the three-year period had unsuccessfully endeavored to obtain."

The following figures have been taken from the Federal income account of the company, which was added to the report for the convenience of stockholders:

FEDERAL INCOME ACCOUNT ITEMS.

	1918.	Comparison with 1917. Increase.	Decrease.
Total railw'y oper. rev.	$102,294,212	$16,500,319	.....
Total railw'y oper. exp.	87,746,523	25,776,463	.....
Gross Inc.	12,222,372	.....	$8,886,638
Total deduc.	4,462,367	.....	1,504,168
Fed. set inc	5,926,838	.....	6,424,636
Ratio of op. exp. to oper. revenues	85.78%	13.54%	.....
Ratio of op. exp and tax to total op. revenues	88.92%	12.79%	.....

The Federal report then goes into the details of the operation of the company and its subsidiaries, each of the latter being treated individually. It also shows that the road carried 1,758,298 more tons of revenue freight in 1918 than in 1917 and that the total number of passengers carried was 89,134,878, a decrease of 3,472,628.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Mon. Tues. partly cloudy, rain and somewhat colder in w.

Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably showers and thunder storms.

Fla.—Fair Mon., except showers in extreme n. w. Tues. local thunder showers, cooler in n. w.

Ala.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler Tues.

Miss.—Showers Mon. Tues. cooler and probably fair.

Tenn.—Fair Mon., showers at night or Tues.; cooler Tues., much cooler in w.

Ky.—Increasing cloudiness and continued warm Mon.; rain at night or Tues.; much cooler Tues.

Ind.—Showers Mon. afternoon or night and probably Tues.; somewhat cooler Mon. in n.; much cooler Tues.

Lower Mich.—Rain in s., rainer snow in n. Mon.; colder Tues. rain or snow, colder in e. and s.

Upper Mich.—Snow or rain Mon., colder in e.; Tues. cloudy, probably local snow.

Ohio—Rain Mon. or Mon. night and probably Tues., colder Mon. near Lake Erie; colder Tues.

TARDIEU WELCOMES TRADE.

Clevelander in Reply Says We Wish to Remain Ally of France.

PARIS, April 6.—Captain Andre Tardieu, a member of the French peace delegation, at a dinner last night in honor of the members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, who are visiting France, recalled that April 6 marked the second anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the war. The armies of France and the United States, he said, had accomplished their task, while the business men of the United States had come to co-operate with French business men in establishing the same friendly spirit in business as existed between the soldiers on the battlefield.

President Brown of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce said that the United States desired to remain an ally of France in a commercial, as well as in a military sense.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
CORN.						
Mar. 31	1.51⅛	1.47⅛	1.40¼	1.36½	1.33⅛	1.30¼
April 1	Holiday in Chicago					
April 2	1.53⅛	1.52¼	1.46¼	1.41¼	1.38⅛	1.35
April 3	1.53⅝	1.53⅜	1.47⅞	1.45	1.40	1.36⅜
April 4	1.53⅜	1.53⅜	1.50	1.44	1.44½	1.37⅜
April 5	1.58¼	1.56	1.50⅞	1.48¼	1.45	1.42
Week's range	1.58¼	1.47⅛	1.50⅞	1.36½	1.45	1.30¼

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
OATS.						
Mar. 31	65	63¾	64	62¼	61¼	59¾
April 1	Holiday in Chicago					
April 2	65¾	65¾	65	63¾	63¾	61¼
April 3	68¼	66¾	67	65¼	63⅝	62¼
April 4	67⅝	65¼	66⅝	64½	63½	61¾
April 5	68⅛	66⅝	67⅛	65⅜	64	62¾
Week's range	68¼	63¾	67⅛	62¼	64	59¾

Provisions.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
LARD.				
March 31	28.30	28.00	27.85	27.57
April 1	Holiday in Chicago			
April 2	28.80	28.80	28.35	28.25
April 3	29.15	28.57	28.47	28.09
April 4	28.75	28.37	28.10	27.75
April 5	29.70	28.57	28.35	28.00
Week's range	29.15	28.00	28.47	27.57

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
RIBS.				
March 31	25.65	25.52	24.50	24.22
April 1	Holiday.			
April 2			25.00	25.00
April 3	26.05	26.15	25.50	24.87
April 4	26.75	26.35	25.50	24.90
April 5	26.77	26.55	25.52	25.20
Week's range	26.77	25.52	25.52	24.22

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
PORK.				
March 31	46.30	45.95	43.55	43.40
April 1	Holiday.			
April 2	47.30	47.30	44.55	44.55
April 3	48.30	47.25	45.35	44.36
April 4	48.10	47.50	45.75	44.90
April 5	48.60	47.97	45.90	45.40
Week's range	48.60	45.95	45.90	43.40

NEW YORK.

OLD CONTRACT COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
March 31	24.30	23.80	22.50	21.85	20.40	20.40
April 1	24.50	24.16	22.70	22.20	20.60	20.60
April 2	24.75	24.50	22.90	22.45	..	..
April 3	25.00	24.75	23.30	22.70	21.62	21.62
April 4	25.00	24.50	23.15	22.75	..	..
April 5	24.80	24.25	23.60	23.10	..	..
Week's range	25.00	23.80	23.60	21.85	21.62	20.40

	Oct. High.	Low.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
Mar. 31	20.25	19.80	19.55	19.30	19.80	19.80
April 1	20.08	20.44	20.06	20.14	20.14	20.14
April 2	20.95	20.51	20.28	20.50	20.54	..
April 3	21.05	20.90	20.57	20.57	..	..
April 4	20.80	20.65	..	..	..	..
April 5	21.50	20.85	21.32	21.32	..	..
Week's range	21.50	19.80	21.32	19.55	21.50	19.80

NEW CONTRACT COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
Mar. 31	25.20	24.40	22.80	21.90	20.75	19.40
April 1	25.40	25.00	23.05	22.35	21.60	20.40
April 2	25.77	25.44	23.25	22.90	21.80	20.94
April 3	26.00	25.80	23.55	23.30	21.85	21.31
April 4	25.84	25.52	23.50	23.10	21.82	21.05
April 5	26.30	25.86	24.10	23.38	22.15	21.30
Week's range	26.30	24.40	24.10	21.90	22.15	19.40

	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.
March 31	20.56	19.70	20.15	19.63
April 1	20.62	20.20	20.38	20.10
April 2	20.80	20.45	20.50	20.25
April 3	21.00	20.75	20.80	20.65
April 4	20.95	20.58	20.76	20.53
April 5	21.70	20.83	21.50	20.68
Week's range	21.70	19.70	21.50	19.63

HURLEY'S PLAN INDORSED.

Exporters Favor Sale of Government Ships to Private Operators.

The essential features of the plan recently advanced by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, for the private ownership and operation of American ships, have been endorsed by the American Manufacturers' Export Association, which has a membership of 1,200 of the largest exporting manufacturers in the country. Copies of the resolution to this effect adopted by the Board of Directors of the association are being sent to individual members of Congress. The resolution was adopted on recommendation of the Shipping Committee of the association, consisting of E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company; W. C. Durant, President of the General Motors Company, and W. L. Saunders, Chairman of the Ingersoll-Rand Company.

The message transmitted to members of Congress, says:

"First All ships owned by the United States Government or building or contracted for by the Government, should be sold to American ship operators at the earliest moment after a proper basis for such sale can be established.

"Second. The price at which these ships are sold should not exceed the cost of foreign built ships of the same class and tonnage.

"Third. The Government should exercise control to the extent of establishing maximum rates.

"Fourth. Some guaranty should be given to operators of American ships that under certain conditions and for a limited time they will be reimbursed for losses sustained in handling business at competitive rates where the revenue is not sufficient to cover operating cost."

WOMEN'S MISSION TO SAIL.

Delegates Will Consider Industrial Conditions at Foreign Conferences.

The Women's Industrial Commission which the National War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association is sending abroad to meet labor leaders in England, France, Italy, and Belgium in order to discuss labor problems affecting women will sail for England on Wednesday on the Noordam. The members of the commission include Miss Mary E. Dreier, representing the National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Irene Osgood Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation, Miss Nelle Swarts of the National Consumers' League, Mrs. James S. Cushman, Chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Florence Simms, Miss Marie Wing of Cleveland, and Miss Imogene Ireland, all of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Mary Gilson of Cleveland, an authority on employment management, may also accompany the commission.

Miss Florence Simms, head of the industrial department of the Y. W. C. A., in discussing the plans of the commission, said yesterday:

"A program of the standards which each country considers necessary for their women workers will be discussed and the work of the commission will be done through small conferences with groups or individuals who are authorities upon the particular standards suggested with the hope that in the end just and fair recommendations may be formulated which can be used to safeguard the interests of women in the different countries."

RESERVE DEPOSITS DROP.

Heavy Redemption of Dec. 5 Issue of Certificates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Redemption on a large scale of certificates of indebtedness of the Dec. 5, 1918, issue prior to their maturity on May 6, in accordance with the Treasury announcement of March 21 and substantial withdrawals of Government deposits are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement showing condition on March 28 of 772 member banks in leading cities.

A decrease of $121,300,000 is shown in the holdings of Treasury certificates, the New York City members alone reporting curtailment under this head of $54,000,000. United States bonds, other than circulation bonds, decreased $4,600,000, while loans secured by United States war obligations increased $6,500,-000. Other loans and investments show a gain for the week of $19,500,000, notwithstanding a decrease of about $7,000,000 reported by the New York banks.

Aggregate holdings of United States war securities and war paper declined from $3,811,000,000 to $3,686,600,000, and constitute 26 per cent. of the loans and investments of all reporting banks as against 26.8 per cent. the week before. For the New York City banks a decline in this ratio from 30.4 to 29.8 per cent. is noted.

Government deposits declined $81,400,-000, largely at banks in the twelve Federal Reserve Bank cities. Other demand deposits (net) fell off $4,400,000, while time deposits went up $9,300,000. Cash in vault increased $2,200,000. Aggregate reserve balances with the Federal Reserve Banks increased $8,500,000, though like balances of the New York City members show a decline for the week of $19,600,000.

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statement shows the principal resource and liability items of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities, as at close of business March 28, 1910:

	New York. 65	Chicago. 44	All Fed. Res. Cities. 255
Number of reporting banks			
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$38,618,000	$1,168,000	$102,922,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	243,884,000	25,956,000	570,067,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	79,745,000	151,194,000	1,259,003,000
Total U. S. securities	1,062,245,000	178,489,000	1,759,052,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	525,200,000	64,962,000	897,294,000
All other loans and investments	3,617,897,000	882,994,000	6,789,290,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	590,035,000	110,305,000	925,170,000
Cash in vault	105,900,000	35,238,000	204,640,000
Net demand deposits	4,294,280,000	807,712,000	7,128,256,000
Time deposits	211,137,000	162,633,000	682,152,000
Government deposits	246,734,000	54,962,000	441,200,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Branch Cities. 160	All Other Report'g Banks. 357	Grand Total. 772
Number of reporting banks			
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$54,829,900	$110,905,000	$287,756,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	114,143,000	176,885,000	690,825,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	290,975,000	323,053,000	1,900,671,000
Total U. S. securities	459,947,000	609,653,000	3,826,254,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	105,131,000	125,808,000	1,128,033,000
All other loans and investments	1,525,897,000	1,067,887,000	10,232,844,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	149,812,000	109,853,000	1,244,821,000
Cash in vault	55,267,000	99,141,000	850,048,000
Net demand deposits	1,242,310,000	1,683,872,000	10,054,438,000
Time deposits	485,944,000	510,267,000	1,670,153,000
Government deposits	81,121,000	86,240,000	668,581,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

	Trading by Days. Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	90,625	310,005	473,175	$183,000
Tuesday	102,460	258,180	367,795	167,000
Wednesday	136,335	340,520	377,900	279,000
Thursday	90,850	335,750	390,750	261,000
Friday	86,800	352,585	339,835	318,000
Saturday	46,900	216,202	465,125	212,000
Total	537,270	1,810,028	2,409,680	$1,342,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
10⅛	6⅛	14,000	*Aetna Explosives	9⅛	8½	9⅛	— ⅛
81	50	50	*Aetna Ex. pf. w. i.	63	63	63	— 1
38	34	600	*Am. Malt & Gr.	34	34	34	..
67½	61⅛	400	*Am. Bosch Mag.	63¼	63¼	63¾	— 1¼
4½	2	850	Am.-British Mfg.	2¾	2½	2⅜	— ⅛
35	33	700	*Am. Grain Prod.	33	33	34	..
40⅜	8	5,600	*Am. Road Mach.	33	33	32	— 1
5½	2½	1,800	*Am. Writ. Paper	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
10¾	7¾	12,600	*Annapolis Ferry	10¼	7¾	10¼	+ 2⅜
91	87	100	*Blumenthal pf.	91	90	91	..
24½	22	100	Br.-Am. Tob. reg.	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
25⅞	23	2,700	B.-A. Tob. coup.	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
47	16	40,600	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	34	30	34	+ 2
51¼	37	18,700	*Com'wealth Oil	48⅝	45½	45¾	— 1⅛
8⅞	6⅞	88,600	*Cosden Oil	8⅝	7⅞	8⅞	+ 1⅛
2	1¼	15,600	*Crystal O. & R.	1⅞	1½	1⅞	..
85	13	14,000	*Crown Oil	33	29	33	+ 5
7	6	8,100	*Elk Basin Pet.	7	6¼	6⅝	..
8	4	22,500	*Emeralds Oil	5½	5	5	..
3⅝	2	20,000	*Federal Oil	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	16,500	*Glenrock Oil	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅜	14,500	*Great Plains Pet.	1½	1	1⅜	..
10½	10	6,350	*Hercules P., Cl. A	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
19	10	2,900	*Home Oil & R.	19	17	17	— 1
86½	75	1,200	*Houston Oil	80	78	80	+ 1
3	1⅝	15,000	*Hudson Oil	2	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	16⅜	15,600	*Inter. Petrol	25⅜	21⅜	25¼	+ 3⅞
9⅜	6⅜	353,000	*Island O. & T.	9¼	7⅞	8⅜	— ⅛
16	6	59,400	*Kenova Oil	8	6	6¼	— ¼
42	23	17,200	*Louis. O. & R.	40½	38	39	— ¾
7¼	6¼	8,200	*Marland Pet.	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ¼
2⅜	1⅜	1,500	*McC., P. & R.	2	1⅜	1⅞	..
32⅜	21	97,000	*Merritt Oil	32⅜	29¾	29¾	— 1½
4½	2¼	76,000	Met. Petrol.	3¼	2½	2⅝	— ⅜
2¼	1½	16,500	*Midwest Oil pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
163½	125	10,528	*Midwest Ref.	163½	154	163	+ 9
2⅜	2	25,850	*Morton Pet. w. i.	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
6	4⅜	69,500	*National Oil	6	4⅝	6	..
50	46	34,500	*Northwest Oil	55	50	54	+ 2
1⅜	1⅛	1,400	*Orient O. & G.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
8	3¼	7,500	*Okla. & Tex. Oil	6	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
64	18	184,500	Omar O. & G.	54	45	46	—21
2⅜	2⅛	1,400	*Penn.-Wyo. Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	..
16⅛	11⅛	16,400	*Pennok Oil	15⅜	14½	14⅝	— ⅛

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
30	13	87,000	*Queen Oil	17	15	15	— 2
87	34	107,000	*Rangeburnett Oil	87	68	87	+15
30	23	34,500	*Ranger Homer O.	30	25	30	+ 4
9⅝	6	5,400	*Rickard Texas Co	9⅝	6¾	9⅛	+ 2⅛
57	43	71,075	*Rock Oil	57	50	54	+ 2
43	38	8,745	*Salt Creek Prod.	41	38½	40	+ 1
7⅞	7	1,300	*Sapulpa O. & R.	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	..
47⅜	22	29,900	*Sinclair Gulf	47⅛	43¾	44½	— 1½
84	38	168	*Sinel Oil. war'ts.	84	78	83	+ 3
44	36	18,500	Southwest Oil	44	41	43	..
4½	4	3,500	*Sq'west P. & R.	4½	4⅜	4⅛	..
1⅞	⅞	13,500	*Stanton	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
47	11	38,100	*Texana O. & R.	39	33	37	..
3	2¼	3,400	*Victoria Oil, new	2¾	2½	2⅝	..
42	30	5,030	*West St. O. & L.	42	36	37	— 3

MINING STOCKS

34	28	48,500	*Adelphia M. & M.	34	32	34	+ 1
50	33	38,450	Alaska-Br. C. M.	45	40	41	..
69	60	43,100	*Allied Gold	69	60	69	+ 2
1⅛	⅝	9,000	*American Mines	1	⅞	1	..
1⅜	⅝	2,100	Ariz. Bin. Cop.	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
63	42	2,700	*Ariz. Butte	63	42	50	—12
6½	3½	20,900	*Atlanta	6½	5½	5½	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	16,400	Big Ledge Cop.	⅝	⅜	⅝	+ ⅛
35	12½	87,100	*Booth	35	28	28	— 2
61	42	45,800	Boston Montana	61	54	61	+ 7
6	2	100,000	Butte-Detroit	2½	2	4	— 1
½	⅜	300	Butte-N. Y.	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
36	27	16,400	*Caledonia Min.	36	31	36	+ 4
½	⅛	6,500	*Calu'et & Jerome	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
2½	1½	5,300	Canada Copper	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
66	52	46,400	*Candelaria Silver	62	62	62	+ 1
15½	5	90,700	Cashboy	15	10	12½	— 1½
4¼	1	5,600	*Cerbat S. M. & M.	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
1⅞	1	2,300	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅞	1	1⅛	..
6⅜	4⅜	3,000	Cons. Cop. Min.	6	4⅞	5	..
6¼	4	11,900	Cresson Gold.	5	4⅞	5	..
3	1⅜	24,000	El Salvador Silver	3	1⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	9,300	Eureka Croesus M.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
80	60	6,000	*Florence Silver	77	73	75	— 1
45	25	46,550	*Fortuna Cons.	45	37	45	+ 8
4¼	3	6,700	*Gadsden	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
⅞	⅝	3,600	*Golden Rule M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
26	17	38,150	Goldfield Cons.	20	19	19	— 1
82	70	11,800	Gold Zinc Divide.	82	79	80	..
4	2½	15,900	*Golden Gate Exp.	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
8	6	61,700	Gold Merger	8	7	7	— ⅛
6	3	9,000	*Great Bend	4	4½	4½	— ⅛
20	20	35,000	*Hasbrouck Divide.	20	20	20	..
78	55	500	*Hamilton M. & S.	74	74	74	..
55	30	12,700	*Hattie Gold Min.	50	46	50	+ 7
⅞	⅝	3,700	Hecla Mining	5⅛	4⅞	5	..
⅞	⅞	500	*Iron Blossom	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
44	30	14,800	*Jim Butler	34	30	33	— 2
16	12	18,200	Jumbo Ext.	16	13	13½	— 1½
8	5	20,400	*Kewanas	7	6	6½	— ½
⅞	⅞	1,400	La Rose Consol.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
30	5	101,700	*Lone Star Con.	11	9	10	+ 1
⅞	⅞	28,200	Louisiana Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
65	34	520,000	*McNamara Min.	65	52	63	+10
⅝	⅝	28,000	*Magma Chief	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
33	25	5,900	Magma Copper	33	28	32	+ 3
7	3	3,500	*Marsh Mining	7	6	6¼	+ 2
3¼	2¼	3,000	Mason Valley	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅝	6,300	*Mangan. of Am.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
50	46	9,500	McKinley-Dar'gh	50	48	50	+ 3
48	28	32,900	*Mother Lode	48	30	40	..
1⅛	⅝	9,500	Natl. Tin Corp.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	8¼	1,500	Nipissing	9	8⅞	9	— 1⅛
21	17	41,300	*Nevada Divide.	21	17	21	..
3⅜	3	1,200	*Onondaga Mine.	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	6,500	*Ray Hercules	2	1⅞	2	..
32	17	20,400	Rochester Mines.	27	21	27	— 3
41	35	94,500	Seven Met. M.	41	36	40	+ 3
37	21	17,500	*Silver King Div.	37	21	27	..
12½	8½	17,600	*Silver Pick	12½	9	10	— 1
37	25	111,000	Southern Divide	37	29	37	..
⅞	⅛	1,000

New Island Oil Facts

1. Over 20,000 barrels of oil are being taken daily from Island's second largest gusher, which was rumored to have been shut down.
2. March shipments — 668,841 barrels.
3. Fifth 55,000 barrel tank at Palo Blanco nearing completion. Three additional tanks under way.
4. Storage oil on hand at noon April 3rd amounted to 61,000 barrels. April shipments should equal or exceed March shipments.
5. Opportunity to increase the Company's products and profits afforded by the formation of the Island Refining Company.
6. Island's new well in Comales district of Mexico producing 26½ deg. gravity oil, which surpasses best oil ever produced in Mexico.

I will be pleased to execute your orders.

John J. MacCrum

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"Market Suggestions"
This week's issue covers
KELLY SPRINGFIELD
INTERN'L HARVESTER
and reviews the general market situation.
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LIBERTY BONDS
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QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‡‡Sells flat. §Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Apr. 5, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	73	78
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	64	68
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	90
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '41	5	June & Dec.	69	71
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	84	88
Ark. V. R. L. & P., '20	7	Jan. & July	99½	99½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	89
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '33	5	June & Dec.	50	54
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	96	96½
Do deb., '22	6	Feb. & Aug.	103½	104
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	83½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buff. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	86	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	97½	98½
Cent. Power & Lt., '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	87	..
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	120½	130
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93½	94½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	86	89
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	83	88
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Lig., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	83	86
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	83	86
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '54	4½	Jan. & July	87	88
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	99	100½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	84	85
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '45	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N. J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	85	86
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	98
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	83	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Elis. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	80
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	83	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	90	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	90	96
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '35	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	97
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	56	59
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	82	85
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	83½	91
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	100
Met. Ed., '20	6	June & Dec.	92	97½
Middle West Util., '27	6	Jan. & July	88	92‡
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	78½	80
Mobile Electric 1st, '48	5	May & Nov.	76½	83½
Munk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	95
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	58	61
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	63	68
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	..	80
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	..	92
N. Ont. Lt. & Pr., '51	6	Apr. & Oct.	75	81
Nor. States Power, '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	91
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	73	78
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	70	80
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '34	5	Jan. & July	88	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen., '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	75	78
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	97½	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	92½	..
Riverside T., '60	5	June & Dec.	..	80
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '48	5	Mar. & Sep.	60	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	80	84
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattl. Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	86
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	87½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	73	77
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	85	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Twin States Gas & El. 1-4 & ref., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	80
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	71	73
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	84	88
Do deb., '32	6	May & Nov.	87	92
United Lt. & Ry., '23	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do, '20	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	70	71
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	50	51
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '37	6	Feb. & Aug.	94	94
Unit. Util. conv., '42	6	Jan. & July	78	87
Wash. R. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	81½	82½
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	96	98
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	70	71
W. St. Gas & El., '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	87	91
Wheel. Trac. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	75	85

*Flat.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	60	..
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	65
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	87	88½
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '24	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

Adirondack Elec. Pwr.			12	15
Do. pf.	1½	Q Apr. 1, 19	72	75
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$1½	Q Apr. 1, 19	122	125
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q Feb. 1, 19	42	43
Am. Light & Trac.	2½	Q Feb. 1, 19	240	243
Do pf.	1½	Q Feb. 1, 19	90	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 5, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar. 1, 19	58	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 19	76	79
Am. Public Utilities	¾	Q	Jul. 1, 19	..	20
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 19	36	40
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.				5½	6
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 15, 19	63	65
Do participating pf.				10	12
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	Dec. 2, 18	73	..
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Mar. 31, 19	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 19	84	88
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 19	85	87
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 18	..	45
Cities Service	*½	M	Apr. 1, 19	358	361
Do pf.	½	M	Apr. 1, 19	79⅝	79¾
Colorado Power	½	..	Jan. 15, 19	24	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 15, 19	99	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan. 15, 18	70	75
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov. 1, 18	22	24
Do pf.	a1½	Q	Feb. 1, 19	44	46
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 15, 19	73	..
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan. 15, 19	..	62
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan. 2, 19	55	60
Do pf.	3	S	Jan. 2, 19	73	..
Elec. Bond & Share pf	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 19	94	97
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar. 15, 19	85	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec. 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.				9	11
Do pf.	1½		Sep. 1, 14	45	48
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar. 15, 19	57	..
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan. 1, 19	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.				10	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 15, 19	85	95
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	40	44¼
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 19	50	60
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15, 19	99	102
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.				11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan. 15, 19	55	60
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan. 20, 18	70	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 20, 19	90	92
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar. 1, 19	49	54
Do pf.	3	S	Mar. 1, 19	70	73
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 17	53	54
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 15, 19	88	90
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jan. 10, 19	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb. 1, 19	90	95
Republic Ry. & Light	1	S	Jul. 15, 18	20½	22
Do pf.	3	S	Jan. 15, 19	59	61
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb. 15, 19	90	92
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15, 19	98	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	1	S	Dec. 1, 18	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.				28	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 15, 19	43¾	44¼
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov. 15, 18	114	114
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.				5	5¼
Do pf.				21	23
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 19	78	82
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Apr. 1, 19	39½	41
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 19	71	73
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan. 22, 19	15	16
United Utilities				5	15
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 19	80	90
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Feb. 1, 19	52	53½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1½	Q	Mar. 1, 19		51
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1, 19	62	64
Western Power				17	18
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan. 15, 19	65	66
West. States Gas & E.	¾	M	Jan. 31, 19	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 15, 19	72	78
Wisconsin Edison	$2	..	Dec. 31, 18	31	36

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	525	545
Am. Exc. N.	2,000,000	8	S	Nov 1, 18	235	242
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	170	..
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jan 2, 19	178	183
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	205	215
Bowery	250,000	16	Q	Feb 1, 19	425	..
B'way Centl.	200,000				135	145
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 19	145	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000				100	130
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	140	160
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	200,000	2		Jul 1, 18	25	35
Chase, N'at'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	407	412
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	3,700,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 19	325	..
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3		Apr 1, 17	100	110
Chemic. Nat.	2,000,000	3½	B	Mar 1, 19	305	..
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	227	233
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	8	S	Nov 1, 18	447	453
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	212	220
Colonial	750,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 18	165	175
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	390	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	200	..
Com. Nat.	5,000,000	10	S	Apr 1, 19	210	215
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	104	110
Corn Exch.	4,200,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 19	325	330
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	150	..
Fifth Ave.	150,000	5	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Nat.	200,000	12½	Q	Apr 1, 19	2700	2900
First Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	200	225
Garfield Nat.	10,000,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 19	960	970
Gotham Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 19	180	190
Greenwich	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	198	212
Hanover Nat.	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	350	..
Harriman N.	3,000,000	8	Q	Apr 1, 19	735	..
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 3, 19	205	..
Irving Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 19	545	565
Liberty Nat.	2,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	6330	345
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	250	275
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	208	212
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 19	365	375
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	2	S	Jan 2, 19	150	160
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 2, 19	190	200
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	375	400
N. Netherl'd	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 19	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	440	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	155	140
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 19	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	182	Q	Feb 1, 19	150	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 19	655	665
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 10, 19	135	140
Public	1,250,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 19	270	275
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	175	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	400	425
Sherman Nat.	200,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	195	..
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	128	138
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	130	..
United States	1,000,000	10	..	Jul. 1918	160	170
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 18	150	175
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	225	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	155	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 19	300	325

†Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra.
§Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock.
¶And 5% of Pilot Security Co. b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra. d—Incl. $1 extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 5, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	491	493
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 19	510	520
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Apr 1, 19	405	415
Columbia	5,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31, 19	315	320
Commercial	500,000	..	..	..	100	108
Empire	2,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 19	290	..
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 19	420	425
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 19	450	460
Fidelity	1,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 19	220	230
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 19	215	223
Fulton	500,000	*5	S	Jan 2, 19	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 19	320	325
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	125	265
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 19	130	140
Irving Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	..	..
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Feb 1, 19	650	700
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 19	108	116
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	160	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 19	350	360
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 19	407	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10, 18	780	820
People's Tr.	1,000,000	4	Q	Mar 31, 19	295	..
Q. Co. Jamai.	600,000	..	..	..	72	80
Title, G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 19	365	375
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	900	915
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 19	415	..

*And 2% extra. §See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	230	240
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Mar. 31, 19	83	84
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 18	248	255
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	S	Dec 31, 18	115	130
Commow'lth	500,000	6	*8	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	2½	S	Jan 8, 19	66	68
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	450	465
Globe & Rut.	700,000	§10	Q	Jan 31, 19	950	..
Great Amer.	5,000,000	7	Q	Jan 15, 19	380	386
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	90	96
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	495	510
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	112	116
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 3, 19	90	95
Nat Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	150	160
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 19	222	226
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 19	96	101
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*13	Q	J. & J.	170	177
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	35	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 19	32	37
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 19	80	90
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	60
Westch. ($10)	1,000,000	250c	Q	Feb 1, 19	35½	37½

*Incl. 5% extra. †And 15c extra. ‡And 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bkr. St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	5%	S	J. & J.	21¼	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	90	110
Bn. C.R. ($10)	12,600,000	25c	Q	Jan 15, 19	12¾	13½
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	50	75
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 19	120	150
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 19	..	190
Ninth Av.	560,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 19	..	110
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 10, 19	..	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 5, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	210	212
American Chicle			Feb 1, 19	83	84
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 19	78	79
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15, 19	42½	45
Atlas Powder	3	Q	Mar 10, 19	142	144
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	90	91½
Babcock & Wilcox	3	Q	Apr 1, 19	108	110
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15, 19	108	109
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15, 19	99	100½
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	103	108
Cia Ienas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 19	..	80
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 31, 19	138	140
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	180	182
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jan. 15, 19	72	78
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 19	102	104
Childs	½	..	Sep 10, 18	55	60
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 10, 19	94	97
Columbia Graphophone	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	236	239
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 19	94	95½
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15, 19	90	93
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	97	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$10	Q	Jan 15, 19	150	153
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Apr 1, 19	570	580
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	98	101
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	96	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	95	98
Gillette Safety Razor	h$2	Q	Mar 1, 19	140	145
Guantanamo Sugar	$1¼	Q	Apr 1, 19	56	58
Hercules Powder	1¾	Q	Mar 25, 19	210	220
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 19	107	109
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	S	Jan 1, 19	99	102
Int. Silver				25	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 19	87	92
Lanston Monotype	1¼	Q	Feb 28, 19	65	..
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Mar 1

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 7% GOLD NOTES SERIES "B" "C" "D" AND "E" OF THE ATLAS CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY, DATED MAY 1, 1918.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the indenture given to secure the above described issue of notes, hereby gives notice that pursuant to the terms of the said indenture, Seventeen thousand two hundred seventy-two dollars and seventy-three cents ($17,272.73) has been deposited with it to the credit of the Sinking Fund under said indenture, and said Trustee intends to apply such funds so far as the amount thereof will permit to the purchase of said notes at the lowest prices offered.

Sealed offers of said notes at a price not exceeding 103% and the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, will be received by the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 28th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

Notes accepted must be delivered on April 30th, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated, New York, April 1st, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE OUTSTANDING FIVE-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE MERCHANTS HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, SECURED BY ITS MORTGAGE, DATED JULY 1, 1913.

Notice is hereby given by The Central Power Company, successor to the above-named company, of its election to redeem all of the outstanding First Mortgage 5% Five-year Gold Bonds of the Merchants Heat, Light and Power company, amounting to Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000.00), at their par value, on the first day of July, 1919. Payment will be made upon said bonds at the office of the trustee, H. G. Schaub, care The Central Power Company, 217 Cleveland Avenue, N. W., Canton, Ohio, at the rate of $1,040 for the principal and interest, together with all accrued and unpaid interest. Holders of said bonds are notified to present them for payment at said office on the first day of July, 1919, upon which day all interest on said bonds will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THE CENTRAL POWER COMPANY,
[SEAL.] FRANK R. WIRES, President.
FRANK B. BALL, Secretary.

Dated, March 19, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.

7% 3 Year Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold Notes, Due 1921

The undersigned hereby gives notice that it has in the Sinking Fund the sum of $217,857 for investment in the above mentioned notes. Offers endorsed "Tender of Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co. Notes" will be received by the Trustee at 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., until noon of April 15, 1919, at which time they will be opened. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers. Interest on accepted notes will cease April 17, 1919.

Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee

By J. R. WAKEFIELD, Vice President.

Date, March 31, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that (15) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

54	290	579	635	
141	290	654	694	
182	290	635	700	

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amounts in the hands of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1919, after which date said bonds shall cease to draw interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated New York, March 27, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SERIAL 6% GOLD BONDS, OF

INDIAN REFINING COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor Trustee under a mortgage dated March 25, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to The Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee, will receive until 12 o'clock noon, April 21, 1919, sealed proposals for the sale to it on May 1, 1919, of bonds secured by said mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $282,880. In the Sinking Fund Account at a price not exceeding one hundred and two (102) and interest to May 1, 1919, on the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V of said mortgage.

Dated at New York, this 7th day of April, 1919.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, Vice President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, BENJAMIN HEALY and RAYMOND HEALY, constituting the general part of the partnership heretofore existing under the name of A. HEALY & SONS, a partnership which consisted of the undersigned, A. Augustus Healy, and of Frank Healy, now deceased, and which has transacted business in the State of New York for not less than three years, do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 21 of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, we sign and acknowledge this certificate, declaring that the persons intending to deal under such name, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Augustus Healy, 154 Columbia Heights, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.
Henry W. Healy, 1 Ridgewood Road, Maplewood, New Jersey.
Raymond Healy, 1623 East 18th Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

In witness whereof we have signed and acknowledged this certificate this second day of January, 1919.

Signed: A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.
(Signed) BENJAMIN HEALY.
(Signed) RAYMOND HEALY.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: On this 2nd day of January, 1919, before me personally appeared A. Augustus Healy, Henry W. Healy and Raymond Healy, to me personally known and known to me to be the persons described in and who signed the foregoing certificate, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they signed and executed the same for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

(Signed) LUDWIG W. SCHMIDT,
Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 226, Reg. No. 9021; Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 51, Reg. No. 9161; Bronx Co. No. 9, Reg. No. 9161; Westchester Co. No. 1, Reg. No. 9161. Commission Expires March 30th, 1919.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER, 17th and F Streets N.W., Washington, D. C., April 5, 1919.—Sealed proposals will be opened at the above address at 11 A. M. on April 21, 1919, for furnishing the following: 50,000 reams of flat writing paper, white, ruling in, substance 16 lbs., 17 inches by 22 inches, to be made in the following manner: In April, 12,000 reams; in May, 12,000 reams; in June, 12,000 reams; in July, 12,000 reams; in August, 12,000 reams. Delivery to be made in about equal monthly lots as follows: In April, 4,000 reams; in May, 4,000 reams; in June, 4,000 reams; in July, 4,000 reams; in August, 4,000 reams. Sample, 8½ by 11 inches, substance 20 lbs., ruling and finish, bond. Apart from ruling, delivery to be made as follows: April, 4,000 reams; in May, 5,000 reams; in June, 5,000 reams; in July, 5,000 reams; in August, 5,000 reams. Bidders must have had upon application for prequalification a mill in operation and must submit with proposals Mill Certificate. Proposals for Furnishing Paper and address to the Zone Supply Officer, Washington, D. C.

SALE OF MACHINE TOOLS.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 A. M. April 21, 1919, at the office of the District Manager of Production, Air Service, Kendall Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for the following Machine Tools, Finance Division, Air Service, Washington, D. C.: One set of the following machine tools: 1 Boring Machine, 28 Drill Presses, 1 Multiple Spindle Radial, etc., 1 Gear Shaper, 30 Grinders, 1 Keyseater, 192 Lathes, 1 Engine, Turret, 1 Milling Machine, 1 Miscellaneous Machines (Vertical and Horizontal Drill), 1 Universal, 1 Planer, 10 Power Saws, 1 30-ton press, 1 Punching Press, 21 Screw Machines, 2 Threading Machines, 15 Tapping Machines. This equipment may be seen at the plant of the Union Switch and Signal Co., Swissvale, Pa. Full particulars may be had on inquiry of Material Disposal Officer at 810 Little Bldg., Boston; 2 50 Elmwood Av., Buffalo, 1216 Consumers Bldg., Chicago; 1750 Woodward Bldg., Detroit; 500 Madison Av., New York; Keenan Bldg., Pittsburgh; & 504 Postal Tel. Bldg., San Francisco.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OWNED (NEW) blacksmith chisels and swage blocks. Bids will be opened 10 A. M. April 25, 1919, for not less than 110 chisels and 10 swage blocks F. O. B. warehouse, Jeffersonville, Ind., where they may be inspected; 5,000 chisels, weight 2 lbs., and 5,000 lbs. not checked, handled, weight 2½ lbs., refer to S. P. D. No. 937 G. S. 200 cast iron swage blocks, rough fin, 4½"x14"x14" inches, to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.—U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock noon, April 26, 1919, and then opened, for dredging and widening the channel to Newport News, Va. Further information on application.

The Annalist, published by The New York Times Company, discusses financial problems in a way to be understood by investors. 10 cents on all news-stands—$4.00 a year by mail.—Adv.

CITY READY TO FIGHT RISE IN CAR FARES

Corporation Counsel Serves Notice on Court, Receiver, and Public Service Board.

SAYS LEASES MUST STAND

Declares Opposition to Any Plan for Disintegrating Railways Company.

An affidavit by Corporation Counsel William P. Burr concerning the attitude of the city toward the New York Railways Company, now in the hands of a receiver, and the action the city will take should the Legislature vest the Public Service Commission with authority to increase fares has just been put at the disposal of the court, the receiver, the commission, and others who may have direct interest in the matter. If the Legislature acts favorably on the pending bill providing for a fare increase it will meet with the active opposition of the city and steps will be taken to test the validity of the act in the courts. This means that no increase of fares may be expected for a long time, no matter whether the attitude of the Legislature and the Public Service Commission is friendly or not.

The memorandum contains a word of warning to Receiver Job E. Hedges, who is told that if he should decide to break any of the leases held by the company and so do away with the transfer system he might find that he was barred from such action by the law. This warning and others of a similar character are contained in the following statement which appears in the affidavit:

"There is grave danger that this receivership may be so handled as to employ the machinery and procedure of the court to enable the security holders of the lessor companies and of the defendant to distintegrate the system and to relieve the companies of free transfer obligations over leased lines now existing in favor of passengers, without securing modification of the existing franchise contracts with the city or valid orders of the Public Service Commission or other State authority.

"The New York Railways Company, through its officers and agents, has claimed for some time past that the effect of the receivership will be to break up many of the existing leases and thereby do away with present free transfer privileges and mulct passengers with ten-cent or fifteen-cent fare charges where now, under the existing unified system, they may travel for a single fare. The affidavit of Defendant has, by its counsel, made the claim that the institution of a receivership will result in this breaking up of leases and the return of the leased property to its owners.

"The City of New York has denied that a receivership could properly be availed of for any such purpose."

Then the affidavit says that the rentals of the leased companies, aggregate annually $1,186,857.60, and that under the leases the New York Railways Company pays for this leased property "excessive and extravagant sums by way of rentals, in many cases amounting to a guarantee of 6 per cent. annually upon the capital stock of the lessor companies, and in several instances rising as high as 18 or 21 per cent. annual dividends."

Mr. Burr says it is due to the traveling public that the court should determine as soon as reasonable how far it will make the preservation of the unity of the system the real policy of the receivership, and adds:

"If, on the other hand, the receiver is to stand by and have hand to act in the interest of security holders, irrespective of whether the system will be in part disintegrated and the free transfer system gone, then the public ought to know that fact and be candidly stated, for then the city can proceed at once to institute proceedings before the Public Service Commission with a view to protecting the public against the splitting up of the properties by the Receiver, the lessors employed ten years ago whereby five-cent fares again will, without permission of State authority, be changed into multiple fare charges of ten or fifteen cents for the same service."

The affidavit says the city is the holder of unpaid claims against the company of $466,445.09 in the shape of percentages on gross receipts, car license fees, and paving assessments, and of another claim of $972,325.11 for franchise and corporation taxes. Besides these the city, it is said, has a number of smaller claims. Concerning the bill pending in the Legislature Mr. Burr says:

"There is the gravest reason to question the constitutionality of this bill, and, if enacted into law, the city will undoubtedly contest its validity in the courts. The city is opposed, both as matter of its constitutional right and upon manifest grounds of public policy, against any course of action which will operate to convert these 5-cent fare franchises into perpetual 7 or 8, or 10 cent fare franchises."

Questioning the sincerity and fair dealing of the company, the affidavit reads:

"While making the most strenuous appeals to the municipal authorities on the alleged grounds of financial distress in the interests of the street railway companies of the city have, nevertheless, up till now, never been willing to apply to the Board of Estimate for new short-term grants, limited to the charter period, in which temporary relief increased, to tide over war conditions, might possibly have been stipulated, in conjunction with other provisions looking to ultimate municipal ownership.

"The enactment of a law that will permit the commission to strengthen these municipal 5-cent fare perpetual franchises by granting increases, though based on the alleged value of these properties, will tend to subvert the charter policy and is therefore earnestly opposed by the city."

It is then pointed out that no change could possibly come in the present fare rate without a review of the change through writ of certiorari in the courts. A hope that the receiver will see his way clear to scale down the high rentals paid for the leased lines is then expressed.

"It is by no means necessary that the receiver should offer or consent to the abrogation of leases in order to secure whatever rate relief he may deem it desirable to apply for. It is, on the contrary, proper for him to confine whatever efforts he may deem wise to make toward securing increases to applications to the Public Service Commission, or, better still, to the local authorities for a new franchise grant for the short-term period as provided for in the Charter of the City of New York."

The affidavit contains a list of the leases with the various lessor companies, many opinions from the courts concerning the sacredness of franchise obligations, and a history of the old receivership proceedings of the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

THIS CERTIFICATE issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the NEW YORK-LACKAWANNA REALTY AND BOND COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 26th day of March, 1919, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

(SEAL.) (Sgd.) C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

THE FIRM OF RITTERMAN & KRAEMER has this day been dissolved. Either of the undersigned is authorized to collect any sums due to it.

Dated March 31, 1919
RITTERMAN & KRAEMER.
By MORRIS I. RITTERMAN,
DAVID B. KRAEMER.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second District—Ward, Rogers, Hough and Manton, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 632, Post Office Building.

Motions:
Martin<Imprie, Rate<U S.
Meccano<Wanamaker, Re Meccano.
Caballaro<Coyle Firma, &c. Co<Manhattan, I
Cream<U S.
Chatham Co<Transit Co.
Gaul<Cornelia.

General calendar:
Re Bolliffy.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—In Room 235, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar:

Discharges—
Samuel J. Kaufman, Mailieh Breitbart, Jacob Meadow.
Edward J. Talmund, Jules S. Butinsky, Theresa L. De Willis.
Thomas J. McArdle, Ernest Rudolff, Sirgis & Lieb, Martin Lynch, Joseph Manasse, Matilda Block, Benjamin Paul, Gerard Wendgens.

Under objections—
Elsie Ullman, Max Sohn, Heydendon & Kling, John Kress, Motion—
Madsen Brothers, Roy E. Taylor.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—In Room 232, Post Office Building.

Jury calendar.

Chapner<NY Evening Post.
Hopkins<NY, N H & H R R.
Keck<Louis Hamburger & Co.
Hutchins<Terrill.
Hartman Co<Wells Fargo Co.
I S C<Rheims Co.
Vogue Co<Equit Fire & Marine Co.
Same<Union Assurance Soc.
Same<Am Central Ins. Co.
Anderson<Clyde SS.
Hardwick<M O H of West Indies.
Lee & Co<Canne.
Am Malt<Lee Cutler Mall Chute Co.
U S<Reinochstan, (2.)
Nelson<Frederick SS.
Sidwin<Mills.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 631, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal.

Trials—
Louis Rosenberg.
Richard F. Price.
Walter John Clary, Paul Thierry.
Clifford F. Foote, Gilbert F. Foote, Jr., Albert A. Simpson, Charles W. Swift, and Andrew D. Foote.

Leo Kahine.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—In Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal.

Trials—
Rubin Santini, (2.)
Sigma Machinery Co.
Joseph Lefkowitz and William Delaney, (2.)
Patrick McCartin and Elias Mellows.
Henry Mayer.
James McDermott.
William Ambrose.
Herman Weinstein.
Jay Willard Robinson
Henry Swortfiguer.
Prudential Cloak & Suit Co., L. Silverman, M. Berl, J. Berlansky, J. Horowitz, J. Batterman, J. L. Baumann, W. Daley, D. Kaplan, H. Hafner, D. Merlis, S. Lager, and A. Kominers.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 313, Post Office Building, Brooklyn. Criminal.

At 10:30 A. M.:

For trial.
U S<Opperman.
Same<Epstein.
Same<Delaney.
Same<Capelli.

For call.
Excelsior Lumber & Supply Co. (5.)
Same<Bartlett.
Same<Quade et al
Same<J. Kelly and J. Kelly.
Same<Gaynor.
Same<Sparling.
Same<Sward. (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 363, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

General Bakelite Co<General Insulate Co, (on trial.)

Same<Backs.
Same<Morris.
Same<Dieffenbach.
For pleading:
U S<Wood Dieffenbach.
For sentence:
U S<Kapper et al.
Same<Donnelly.
Same<Schnall.
Same<Silverman.

At 10:30 A. M.:
U S<Palmisano et al, (for trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Re Hamlin
Equit Trust<Hamilton
Hamburger<Cornell
Re [illegible]
Re Quin
Village of Larchmont<White

Williams<Alt.
Re will of Hart.
Re ex rel Springer<Dept of Health.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Whitaker, and Finch, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Appeals from orders and judgments of City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Mullan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Tierney<Gilbert.
NY Dispatch Service Co<Terry & Tench.
Re Young & Chait, Inc.
Jennings<Epley.
Morgan<Dyer.
Young<C N Y Film.
Appells, Appell.
Jaeger<Gaeger.
Re Hittler.
Plantation Garage, Inc.<Plantation.
Simonson<Sam Co (5)
Kaibor<Kaibor.
Hirsch Lumber Co, Inc.
Hartig<Condon.
Pierce<Hill, Grippen & Ireland<Shaffer.
Bigle<Cattle Italy
Mercantile Falk Co.
Mercantile<Fairbanks.
Mercantile<Bonomolo.
Bronstein<Sun & Son.
Acme Pub Co.
Arthur<Robertson & Sons.
Re Jackson.
Tonkonogi<Falkenau
Re Hittler.
Radin<Radin.
Miscellaneous:
Lever Bros Co v. Ford<Celestial Lodge No 3, F & A M.
CNY<Mackey.
Rittenberg<Svirsky.
Dodge<Esterson (2.)
Horstmann<Barber Co.
Foge<Standard Union Newspaper Co.
Sciacca<Spencere & Co.
Re Lippmann Mill.
Lippmann<Lachman.
Sonnenreich<Leasman.
Liebman<Liebman.
Keppler<Billboard Pub Co.
Re Endes & Knopf Co. (Greenberger.)
Shellato<New Eng SS.
Kindel<Superior Co of Fire Underwriters.
Seaboard Traders Co<T T Benke Co.
CNY<Elec Auto Cutting Machine Co.
Miller<Conley & Whaley, Inc.
Degen<Steinbrink (2.)
Codiroli<Codiroli.
Rose<Rose.
Brukenfeld<Amer Bonding Co.
Heck<Salkin.
Musher & Co<Ins Co of N A.
Surprise Building Co<Peirano.
Rothstein<Ervin.
Chahlon<Chahlon Ry.
Baumohl<Baumohl.
Re Industrial Sav & Loan Co<Levy.
Fotland<Underwood Co.
Akron Bag Co.
Bass & Bass, Inc<Newmark.
Schlank<Wisner Mfg Co.
Thain<Voron.
Soc of St Johnland<Elphicke.
Applebaum<Lebenson
Felgel & Bros<American Ceramic Co.
Re Jos Burns.
Smith<Smith.
Johnston<Hyman.
Francis<Reynolds.
Gaynor<Gaynor.
Warwick Art Studios<Sackett & Wilhelms.
Re Schlang.
Wolf<Wolf.
Cutler<Bernstein.
Miller<Lizzett Co.
Nelson<Harris.
Poron<Valley Auto Express Co.
Schwartz<Eisman (2.)
Roth<Scheinman.
McCormick<Ed Av Ry.
Voss<same (2.)
Baker<42d St. &c. Ry.
Re Fuld & Edmond.)
Ornstein<Eagle & Phoenix Mills, Inc.
Simonson<Kesey.
Rosenberg.
Titus<Sheedy.
Stirn<Stirn.
Rosenwald<Valk.
Re Fuld & Edmond. (2.)
Fogel<Standard Union Newspaper Co.
Dry Dock Sav Inst<Seligsberger.
Re Martin Stationery & Co. (Notice.)

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Cohen<Thirkell.
Haaren<The Fuk Co.
Weinstein<Lebowitz.
Straus<Strauss.
Holmes<Ofenloch.
Raphael<Travis.
Tuchmacher<Tuchmacher.
Post & McCord<Contor.
CNY<US Trust Co.
Moss<Moss.
Washtel<Mosher & Co.
Parker<Parker.
Tanko<Thayer Mere Co.
Finck<Finck.
Muller<Muller.
Eichenbaum<Eichenbaum.
Loewenthal<Barnett.
Fiorello<Fiorello.
Dengler<Lipkien.
Universal Film Mfg Co<Horwig.
Cohn<Levine.
Hahn<Ginsberg.
Preferred calses:
Cobb<Cobb.
Cummings<470 West 150th St. Corp.
Parsons Trading Co<Hoffman.
Kandel<Goodnow.
Fleming<Sanders.
Hyman<Expert Mtge Co.
Wilson<Wilson.
Jennings<Jennings.
Zinn<Burstein.
Gordon<Automobile Club of America.
V. Rooney<Blumenthal.
W A Rooney<same.
Cooper<N Y Rys.
Kroner<Nembach.
Gerlvitz<Ludwig.
Kopchinsky<Katzen.
Busacca<Loughlin Supply Co.
Doane<Rogers.
Franzini<C. E. Paul Co.
Childs Fifth Av Coach Co.
Lehman<Epstein.
Ambel<Armstrong.
Barton<Burns.
Stein<Int R T Co.
Rensenreiter<Bauer.
Baum<Sexton.
Traub<Man Motors Co
Burrell<Int R T Co.
Gordon<Brady.
Miller<Hall Signal.
Same<A. Fridee.
Cohen<Schierloh.
Krumbein<Grocery Furniture Co.
Gerson<Int R T Co.
Grant<Peerless Feature Producing Co.
Weiner<Cohen Int R T Co.
Kallman<Samwick.
Matteson<Union Ry.
Fiebe<same.
Fiebe<Duempelman, (3.)
Verro<Union Ry.
Cotter<Burns Bros.
Rosario<So Fifth Ry.
McGuire<C. A. Sigmund Ry Co.
Beyrod<Lyon.
Gerdemann<Schlo Boulevard Rd.
Fanell<Ferguson, (2.)
Galloway<Booth & Flinn.
Forbes<Klein.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2305.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III—McAvoy, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Motions.

Estate of—
James F. Clancy, Christine Anderson, Accountings.

Estate of—
Martin M. Burns, Lillian F. Martin, Thomas Ginnn, Clara Adelman, Magdalena Mohrmann.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.

Estate of—
Henry Chapman.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Wilmer<N Y C Inter RR Co. (2.)

Collins, Inc.
Konnel<Handel.
Lan<Hurwich.
Davis<Keller.
Ewert<Bachach.
Waldman<Fischer.
Moltz<Deckinger Co.
Edelstein<Ellis.
Bristol<Bristol Co, Inc<Rottenberg.
Leonia<B H RR.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg Corp<Bi Coast Greek Orthodox.
Park & Tilford<Lawler.
Lewis<Bergsant Co.
Cohen<Crowley & Co.
Galbraith<Johnson.
Bull<Dooley.
Leff<Kleiber.

Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Walsh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fitzgerald<Bloch.
Steinhaus<Sahada.
Block<Int R T.
Lazaroff<same.
Rascowsky<Kass & Fagan, Inc.
Yemin & Co<Bergsaal
Gladstone<Horowitz & Newmark.
Thurston<Feiono.
Unity Ornamental Iron Steel Wks<Amiron Supply Co, Inc.
Moore<Cohen.
Langer<Taylor.
Goldstein<Int R T.
Stern<Leff.
Rabinowitz<NY Rys.
Cavanaugh<same.
Vought<Leiss.
Goodstein<Milady Hat
Singerman<Commercial Outfitting Co.
Goldhagen<Tannenzapf.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term,
Cooper<M S Bierer & Co.
Geiger<E W Emory Co
Simons<Franco-Silk Mills, Inc.

PART III.—ALLEN J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Nat Thrand Co<Everwear Mfg Co.
S Valentino Co<Glaser.
Brown<Zucker.
Glaser<Black.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Lewy<Emanuel.
Gretton<N Y Mineral Flooring Co.
Lowe<Wallach.
Jefferson Ins Co<Stewart Morehead.
V Halper Drug Co<A & F Brown Co.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IV.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Chapman Jackson Co.—Harry S. Patten.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Shimm<L. B. Van Wagenen.
U S Fid & Guar Co<Fuller Co.
Reiblich<Ralphich.
Knigge<Director Gen of Railroads.
Lieberman<Plotin Advertising Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Seitz<Brennen.
Ingle<Peerless Am Products Co.
Lyttle<Becker.
Block<Penn Fdy & Mfg Co.
Palmer<Rockville Rent Estate Co.
Wetterauer<Garford Motor Truck Co.
Bleckner<Bleckner.
Brown<Fernchiff Bldg Corp.
Higgins<Applebaum.
Diener<Cerf.
Peters<Gryphon Rubber Mfg Co.
Offenbach<Tire Co.
Toffievitz<Toffievitz.
Strauss<Plotin.
Ebling Brew Co<Testa.

TRIAL TERM—Part 1.
Meyer<Wubbe.
Silvery<N Y C Inter RR.
Grosaman<C NY.
Gaffy<Union Ry Co.
Gillis<Gillis.
Walsh<Katz.
Zenzer<N Y Rys Co.
Jicha<Parks.
Gallin<C N Y Rys.
Grimm<Maurocordato
Coralesk<Ruppert, (2.)
Ebling Brew Co<Frank.
Lushow<Newman.
Fox<Fleishman, (2.)
Goldstein<Int R T Co.
Pedersen<City of Yonkers.
Tuvelitoo<Union Ry.
Silverstein<Int R T Co.
Kallman<Samwick.
Matteson<Union Ry.
Fiebe<same.
Fiebe<Duempelman, (3.)
Verro<Union Ry.
Cotter<Burns Bros.
Rosario<So Fifth Ry.
McGuire<C. A. Sigmund Ry Co.
Beyrod<Lyon.
Gerdemann<Schlo Boulevard Rd.
Fanell<Ferguson, (2.)
Galloway<Booth & Flinn.
Forbes<Klein.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2305.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III—McAvoy, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Motions.

Estate of—
James F. Clancy, Christine Anderson, Accountings.

Estate of—
Martin M. Burns, Lillian F. Martin, Thomas Ginnn, Clara Adelman, Magdalena Mohrmann.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.

Estate of—
Henry Chapman.

Hickle<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Cohen<Lunins.
Higgins<Williamson, (2.)
Ambrosi<Ambrosi.
Cherno<Kalisky.
Strahan<Brown Advertising Co.
Re 20th Century Auto Repair Co. (2.)
Allcraft Fire Ins Co<River Realty Co.
Klein<Klein.
Mastello<Mastello.
Baumgarten<Baumgarten.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Ginsburg<Ginsburg.
Durham<Lubarsky.
Zeidler<Zeidler.
Mayer<Mayer.
Kadish<Kadish.
Gusowski<Gusowski.
Gusowski<Gusowski.
Perlman & Goldsmith Co<Canin.
Glassman<Glassroth.
Pekary<Pekary.
Nathanson<Nathanson.
Marvin<Marvin.
Pickard<Pickard.
Re Hendrick, J.
Philbin<Mack.
Meyer<Int Elec RR
Buchsman<Plitpatrick, Inc. (2.)
Eschen<CNY.
O'Reilly<Northern Union Gas Co.
Burke<Graves.
Scher<Rubel & Co.
Hartman<Co.
Becker<Obliger.
Jacobson<Union Ry.
Guzik<Love. (2.)
Greenberg<Co.
Marchio<Empire Construction Co. (2.)
Zolenko<Union Ry. (2.)
Miller<Int R T Co.
O'Brien<West Elec RR. (2.)
Lipack<Katzew. (2.)
Oppenheim<Int R T Co.
Kenneth<same.
Avel<same.
Sichel<Board of Education.
O'Keefe<Lanigan Bros, Inc. (2.)
Fazio<Grant.
Kirchner<Tietjen & Lang Dry Dock Co.
Block<Salmowitz.
Fruchtbaum<Union Ry.
Molshad<Rubinowitz.
Block<Salmowitz.
Vernora<7th Av Const Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1515.

TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Callaghan, J.: Part II., Faber, J.: Part III., Benedict, J.: Part IV., Aspinall, J.: Part V., Lazansky, J.: Part VI., Fawcett, J.: Part VIII., Manning, J.

Day calendar.

Gulbrandson<Blanchard.
Tillee<Nathanson.
Bottom<Penn RR.
Miller & ano<J R Walat & Dress Co.
Geffon<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Edwards<Chapman.
Rosenthal<B, Q Co & S RR.
Lydig<Cone.
Grady<Dock Con Co.
Brown<Newman & Carey Con Co.
Kowalski<same.
Bend<B R T.
Doup<Middle Loh Co.
Lipiawsky<Realty Associates & Co.
Jackson<B H RR.
Fox<same.
Arnbild<Stowell.
Mampe<Ruoff.
Lundgren<Lepcofker.
Giannone<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon this call:
Major<C I & B RR.
Platz<NY Con RR.
Cambo<Nassau RR.
McAvoy<same.
Gies<Hammer.
Labiret<B C RR & ano
Hirschhorn<Nassau RR.
Loughlin<C I & B RR.
Goldstein<NY Con RR.
Bishop<Int R T Co.
Everton<Gt A & P Tea
Post<Urban Motor Co.
Corey<McWilliams.
Buford<L I RR.
Giangrande<Buse.
McAlpin<B H RR.
Schwartz<Berman.
Hirshfield<Levy.
Gormely<B H RR.
Purcell<Van Cott.
Fasanella<Hamill.
Koppelman<Sonen.
Cohn<Tenenbaum.
Regunhard<Coria.
Concotoni<Bluestone.
Given<Given.

Highest number reached on regular call 8000.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of—
Charles Bieden.
Margaret McKearney.
Augusta Mehlen.
Anna Thoward.
Mary Richmond.
Susanne Mullen.
Sidney Smith.
Wm Schneider.
Donato Lombardi.
Mary Siebolt.
Frank Thomas.

Administrations of:
Lion Boyd.
Suma Butler.

Accountings of:
Abraham Bashkowitz.

County Court.

PART IV., McDermott, J.: Part V., Nash, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Weslesky<Buck.
Burns<B 16 Rt.
Exner<Nass El RR.
Hall<same.
Miller<B H RR.
Ellis<B, Q Co & S RR.
Dechterow<Austin Nichols & Co.
Noto<Nass El RR.
Rogers<Muncla.
Meyer<L I RR.
Amplitzky<NY Con RR & ang.
Imm<Broadman.
Leone<Obermeyer & L Grandlund<De Vito.
Radin<B H RR.
Parcsondo<same.
Schaefer<Gray.
Race<Kuneg.
Friedman<Schwartz.
Hoogland<H RR.
Reshadsky<Nass RR.
McDonald<Levy.
Rosenzweig<Pasicane.
Steinert<B, Q Co & S RR.
Holfester<C I & B RR.
Rusco<Packers Supply Wilcox<Lehman Pack Gold<Nassau RR.
Same<Rohiel & Bro.
Moran<Nassau RR.
Cassin<Stillman-DeF Albrecht<Spafford.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day upon this call:
Cosumana<Cosumana.
Fox<Fox.
Wilson<B H RR.
Fellows<Fellows.
Widmar<NY Rys.
Milloy<Am Trans Co.
Darrow<Sullivan.
Beiner<Nassau RR.
Denninger<same.
Evans<Major.
Silwich<Pumpian.
Co<Munch Bwy Bott
Mylnarczyk<Kruger.
Guilhot<Thurston
Green Seal Turtle Co<Landansky<Weller Co.
Hausman<Goldstein & Ano.
Cruz<Wood.
Kennedy<NY Con RR.
Mistroff<Gengel.
Gatto<Feinblatt.
Marshall<CNY et al.
Manahan<Feeley Co.
Bracey<Singer.
Crispo<CNY.
De Coia<I R T.

Highest number reached on regular call 8000.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Charles Silver.
Carrie Secreeder.

Contested wills of:
Mary Dowd.
Cornelius Hopkins.
Mary Malonev.
Henrietta Robbins.
Michael Orlofski.
Michael McLaughlin.
Ellen Dolan.
Andrew Davidson.
Louis Potthoff.
Sophie Jaeger.
Mary Sullivan.
Lewis Potter.
Emanuel Leavitt.
Emily Gergon.
Claudine Kort.

County Court.

PART IV., McDermott, J.: Part V., Nash, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ing—Weslesky<Buck.
Burns<B 16 Rt.
Exner<Nass El RR.
Hall<same.
Miller<B H RR.
Ellis<B, Q Co & S RR.
Dechterow<Austin Nichols & Co.
Noto<Nass El RR.
Rogers<Muncla.
Meyer<L I RR.
Amplitzky<NY Con RR & ang.
Imm<Broadman.
Leone<Obermeyer & L Grandlund<De Vito.
Radin<B H RR.
Parcsondo

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BAFFIN SEAL wanted.—St. Kananack, 129 West 27th.

BEAVER Wanted.—Stripes; 3-inch or 1-inch. Chase or similar makes, for cash. Kleinberger Bros., 261 West 36th St.

BROADCLOTHS, Serges, Velours, Poplins, Tricotines Wanted.—Isadore Deutsch, formerly Deutsch Bros., has now entered the woolen business at 220-253 4th Av.; is open to buy all kinds of woolens; any quantity; call with samples.

BROADCLOTHS, Cotton, Pompom, Serges Wanted.—MFL, 7301, 87, 7302, 7120; American poplin, navy and black. Chelsea 9352.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Madison, Botany, Arnett's, Columbia, and Talbot's. I. Nevick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9644.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315 and F. & H., also serges, for spot cash; must be reasonable. Madison Square 8596.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany, all shades. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Can use good assortment 315 or similar; all shades. Merit Co., Greeley 1120.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Copen, light tan, rose. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Julliard's, Botany and F. & H. Madison Square 7987.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus best grades; cash. National, Tel. Chelsea 4200.

CAPES Wanted.—Placing orders now; silk and also novelty satins of better grade. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on ladies' and children's capes. Call with samples. 1261 Broadway, Room 17.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Looking at fine silks, capes, and dolmans. Philip Kan & Bro., 11 West 32d.

CAPES Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy Summer novelties, call all week. 16 West 25th St., ninth floor.

CAPES Wanted.—Placing stock orders on satins, &c. 41 West 25th St., 11th floor.

CAPES, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—Jobs; small or large quantities, cheap for cash. Mad. Sq. 8596.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Any quantity. Cash Models, Barnett, Chelsea 5185.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, any width.

COATS Wanted.—200 Spring, all shades, popular models and colors, better grades, to close out; cash. Bros. 105, Division.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at cost. Bros. 105, Division, 4th floor, 12 West 27th.

COTTON PRINTS Wanted.—Plain and printed percales, nainsooks, cambric, marquisette, damask and napkins; spot cash. Madison Square 8670.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—What have you to sell? United States Textile, 315 4th Av.

CREPES Wanted.—Also jobs cheap. 1 week only. Silver, 30 West 32d.

CREPES Wanted.—Clark & Dana or similar; also Anglaise poplin, all shades; spot cash. Madison Square 9651.

CREPES Wanted.—Silk mixed and cotton, up to 60 in., all colors. Chicago Mercantile Co., Chicago, Ill.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Positively 68 inch, fine finish; cash Addison, 49 West 24th.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard. Spring shades in color Levy, 148 Madison.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—All Spring shades. Greeley 4848.

DRESS GOODS Wanted.—Similar wanted; open for quantity and cash. Madison Square 4000.

DRESSES Wanted.—I. Bamberger & Co. are open for spot cash lots of better grade dresses in any quantity; no quantity too great; Monday morning, 9 to 12 o'clock, at Bamberger Retail Research Association, 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Western jobber placing orders; also fancy Georgette, also cotton and lace dresses; call with samples; making better grades exclusively. 16 West 25th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cotton for big quantity in plain and printed georgettes, satins, taffetas, serges and foulard dresses. 45 West 36th st., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber looking for spring goods in voiles, and ginghams, dresses and skirts. Max Dress Co., 10 East 46th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples; dresses, tailored models. Call with samples at room 14 East 36d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job 5,000 georgettes, taffetas and foulard georgettes for spot cash. 14 West 17th St., ninth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for any quantity; spot cash; this only. Normanna Dress, 270 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on cotton dresses during samples. 129 West 27th. 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of all kinds; quantity, spot cash. 12th floor, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 22 West 24th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Voiles, all week, 4 to 6, 8 to 14. 41 Madison Av., 4th floor.

DRESS LINENE Wanted.—Velours, F. & H. and Bookskin, all colors, cash. Madison Square 9049.

FLANNELS Wanted.—At once, 700 Cone except one suiting; make; spot cash. Madison Square 9049.

FURS Wanted.—Placing orders on black lynx, raccoon, nutria and seal. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—1,000 pieces; all colors. Chicago Mercantile Co., Chicago, Ill.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Any quantities for cash. Ruth Waist, 105 E. 29th.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—Any quantity; no object. Madison Square 8670.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Open for checks and plaids for cash. Phone 8350 Chelsea.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Checks, Schiff & Rosenbluth, 109 West 27th St.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Cotton, small checks. Madison Sq. 6, Mad. Sq. 4360.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Dress patterns, all kinds; spot cash. Subin, Chelsea 7008.

KHAKI Kool Wanted.—Mallinson's or similar. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

KESSAINE Wanted.—30 pieces white, flesh and black; spot cash. Superior Silk Co., 1 West 34th.

LACES Wanted.—Wash blonde ecru, firm finish; also better, will buy quantity at a price. 16 West 25th St., 4th floor.

LEAF SILK Wanted.—Emerald, nile, black and other odd shades, also cotton-back satin. Spring 7934.

LINENE Wanted.—All kinds, redyed to all colors; also trimmings. Arrow, 160 West 25th. Chelsea 3826.

LINENE Wanted.—Jobber looking at all kinds; placing orders; 1½ West 32d.

LINEN TWILL AND VOILE Wanted.—Shapero Lewis & Co., 150 Nassau.

MOHAIR Wanted.—Any quantity. Arrow Silk Mills, 160 West 25th.

MUSLIN Wanted.—Dress Esquimette, Bishop, Haft, Farragut 0752.

MUSLIN Wanted.—Peerless T 10 Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

PONGEE Wanted.—Pacific P. J., L., navy and all colors at once. Madison Square 9651.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, navy, and Progress Garment, Chelsea 4200.

POPLIN Wanted.—American or similar, gray. Lewis & Schwartz, Farragut 9542.

POPLIN Wanted.—American or similar, all colors. Farragut 9763.

POPLINS Wanted.—American navy and black. Madison Square 3606.

POPLINS Wanted.—9x10 or similar; also 6x6. Chelsea 6084.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, navy. Stuyvesant 7270.

RATINE Wanted.—Black, 25 or 40 inches wide, and striped. U. S., 805 Times Downtown.

RATINE Wanted.—Eagle's 321 satin in all colors. Greeley 1445.

SERGES Wanted.—700 54280; 54292, 11432, 54 American Poplin and broadcloths. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for a large quantity of storm, all-wool storm serges; also 36-inch cotton warp serges. B. & S. Co., 1,115 Broadway.

SERGES, VELOURS Wanted.—Open for quantities in voile and French serges; also velour in all shades. Mad. Sq. 6814.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, navy and black; also 500 pieces at a price. Julius D. Roth & Son, Inc., 134 West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—122, 6122, 6120, 54289, 54291 Tom, 54256 Tom, 11433, W. F. X., 765. Madison Square 9279.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—All kinds, black and navy; any quantity. Gramercy 3389.

SERGE Wanted.—0666, (6670, 2359, navy; spot cash. Bernstein & Meyers, Farragut 9360.

SERGE Wanted.—Black, in 6120 or 7120, or similar, at a price for spot cash. Farragut 9360.

SERGES Wanted.—3289, 3850, 235, 2001; black, navy, cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield's 528, black and navy; spot cash. 16 West 25th St., 6 Mad. Sq. 4360.

SERGE Wanted.—American 211, navy. Bernstein, Farragut 9140.

SERGES Wanted.—100 pieces 11433 for cash. Royal Dress Co., 1,359 Broadway.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash; 11433, 780, 54289, MFL, WFX. Spring 3372.

SERGES Wanted.—609, 696, 235, U. S. 838; spot cash. Gramercy 6669.

SHIRTINGS Wanted.—Printed and woven madras, silk stripes, and fibre silks. Spring 2722.

SILKS Wanted.—Crepe de chine, three-thread; 84 inch, all colors; also georgette in seconds, all colors, at a price; quantities for cash. Ideal Silk, 30 East 21st. Gramercy 6238.

SILKS Wanted.—Four-thread crepe de chine, all colors; 36 inches, wash satins, flesh; large quantity. E 33 Times.

SILKS AND WOOLENS Wanted.—In job lots for cash; also remnants and seconds. Forsyth 6963.

SILK POPLIN Wanted.—Satin, plaid, navy, taupe, and black. Nadler, 7 West 18th St.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for foulards at a price. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's or similar, all shades. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Dark shade; small or large quantities for cash. Spring 7350.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pekin, reindeer, and tan. Madison Square 3740.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—All colors, cash. Charles Wersba, 117 West 31st.

SUITS Wanted.—500 to 600 men's and young men's suits from $11 to $13.50; must be desirable merchandise; will pay cash; state particulars. Z 328 Times Annex.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber open to buy for cash boys' wash suits of better grade. C. E., 903 Times Downtown.

TENDER SILKS Wanted.—Also seconds, any color or quantity if cheap. C 280 Times.

TRICOTINE AND POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy; good qualities only. Gramercy 6726.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also poiret twills; pay cash. Farragut 3720.

UNIFORMS.—Wanted, officers' military uniforms; submit sample uniform, quote best price and list of sizes; also open for wrapped leggings. Jacobs-Mazur Co., San Antonio, Texas.

VELOURS Wanted.—6344, taupe, brown, reindeer Burgundy, 32 spot cash. Knickerbocker 258.

VELOURS Wanted.—Burgundy heavyweight. Kirschner & Michaels, 144 West 27th St.

VELOUR Wanted.—High colors in Spring shades. A. H. Feldman, 12 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted.—American, heavyweight; taupe only. 32 spot cash. Chelsea 8340.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, colors 539, 546, 472. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for gray. Spring 9650, Extension 42.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Am open for job of venetian, tussah and silk fancies, quantity. Merit Co., Greeley 1120.

VOILE Wanted.—Dark brown wool. Kaplan-Goldblatt, 46 West 26th. Farragut 9466-4.

YALAMA Wanted.—All shades; spot cash. Madison Square 2397.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BRAIDS.—Black, colors, all lines; also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 1923 Greene St.

BRAIDS.—2 and 3 ends; all lines, fringes; immediate delivery. H. Kram & Co., 1923 Greene St.

BROADCLOTH AND KERSEYS.—Julliards 110 and 118, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

CAPES, coats, dolmans; immediate delivery, tricotine, silvertone, cashmere and serge, silk linings; highest class workmanship; see us first. Invincible Cloak, 728 West 24th.

CAPES, navy, serge, full lined; also velours and poplins, all sizes; showing something new in capes and dolmans; for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—Immediate delivery, high class; Bolivias, silvertones, serges, satins, taffetas, &c. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Velour, Silvertone, serge, tweeds; immediate delivery; taffeta suits, dolmans, silk capes. Blumenson & Co., 50 West 22d St.

CAPES, Coats, Capes, Capes.—Flappers, girls', infants'; immediate shipment. Julius Goldstein, 135 West 22d; also Avery Hotel, Boston.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—5,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14; all materials; for immediate delivery. Rosh Mantz, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—High-class plushes and pile fabric, for jobbers only. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, SUITS.—Better grade, Bolivias, serges, and novelties; will sacrifice for cash. Lefkowitz, 43 West 27th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, SUITS.—On racks for immediate delivery; for jobbers especially W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—Large selection, styles and materials at reduced prices. Siskin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th St.

CAPES, Dolmans, Velour Sport Coats.—All shades, 300 on racks. Schwartz & Freedman, 12 West 17th St.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, latest models; sacrifice. Harry Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

CAPES.—Dolmans; better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

CAPES.—We have on our rack 3,000 capes, of different styles, at $6.75. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, SUITS.—Better kind, special prices to reduce stock on rack. Julius Wolf, 279 5th Av.

CAPES, all wool jersey suits; also best-selling numbers in serge; silk-lined. N. Hurwitz & Son, 103 West 26th.

CAPES and Dolmans, Velours and Serges.—For jobbers, immediate delivery. Gottlieb & Latkind, 27 West 20th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 23th.

CAPES, Dolmans, and Suits for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 40-42 West 27th St.

CAPES AND DOLMANS, 600, from $5.50 up. C. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 29th St.

CAPES.—Wool, serges, poplins; quantity; close $6.75 up. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

CAPES, snappy styles, immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Libbis Bros., 37 West 32d.

CAPES.—300, to close out, 1,170 B'way, Room 508. Berman & Berkman.

CAPES.—Whipcord overseas, 500 doz. American-French styles in stock; we are biggest operators and can give immediate delivery. Mercantile Manufacturers, 605 Broadway. Spring 8284.

CAPES, navy, serge, full lined; also velours and poplins, all sizes; showing something new in capes and dolmans; for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—Immediate delivery, high class; Bolivias, silvertones, cashmere, serges, satins, taffetas, &c. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Velour, Silvertone, serge, tweeds; immediate delivery; taffeta suits, dolmans, silk capes. Blumenson & Co., 50 West 22d St.

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CAPES.—Whipcord overseas, 500 doz. American-French styles in stock; we are biggest operators and can give immediate delivery. Mercantile Manufacturers, 605 Broadway. Spring 8284.

CHECKS.—Fancy Guggenheimer checks, 2700, 3000, 3200; open for offer. Greeley 4371.

CHECKS.—Black and white, to close out. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Colored jobs to close out; sizes 2-6, 6-14; big values. Levi Bros., 55 West 36d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

CLOTH.—Lawrence, style 780; colors; 1 & H.; best offer. Farragut 3304.

COATS, SUITS.—Many styles, all shades and sizes at closing out prices. I. Frank, 48 West 22d St., ninth floor.

COATS, Capes, Suits.—For immediate delivery, at reduced prices. M. J. Karesh, 200 5th Av.

COATS, CAPES.—Children's silk and serge, many styles; closing out; low prices. B. Kauter & Co., 48 West 22d St.

COATS.—In all ages, 3 to 16, to close out, very cheap. L. Jacobson & Sons, 134 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—36-inch white and high shades. Phone Madison Square 8644.

COTTON GOODS, Garbardines, Organdies, Lawns, Sateens, Muslins.—Below market prices. Millerton Mills, 621 B'way. 8283 Spring.

COTTON GOODS.—Shepherd checks, 5s and 36 inches, 400 pieces, cheap. Herman Cloak Co., 1,335 Broadway. Greeley 4582.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON WARP POPLINS.—Attention, exporters; Cotton warp poplins, cheap; also seal plushes; closing out. Hydol Plush Co., Chelsea 9352.

DOLMANS, Capes, Crystal Cord, Silvertone, Tricotines and Serges.—Second line, ready for immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg, 29 West 35th.

DOLMANS and Capes, Velours and Serges.—For jobbers, immediate delivery. Gottlieb & Latkind, 27 West 20th.

DOMET, quantity lightweight 35 inch bleached domet at 12½c; no discount. Gramercy 3389.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—150 silks to close out cheap. May-Bell Dress, 27 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Better grade; unusual offerings for sales purposes. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Schwartz Bros., 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—200 satin georgettes to close out; very low prices; chic made. 39 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute styles, to close out. H. & B., 20 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $5.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses, close out reasonable. Lashin, 143 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Closing out satins and taffetas, many new styles. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—Poplins, taffetas, $5.75 up; georgettes, $8.75 up; every one a Spring tonic to drive away that warm weather laziness in your dress section; wonderful prescription to stimulate sales. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 32d St.

DRESSES.—8,000 taffeta and satin on racks for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $5.75 up. Pan American Waist and Dress, 12 West 21st. Chelsea 9084.

DRESSES.—The biggest business getters in the city for now and early Summer use; poplins, $5.75; taffetas, $5.50; Georgettes, $9; crepe de chines, $8; 3,000 dresses ready to deliver. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery; dainty new models in flowered, beaded, and plain Georgettes; also Georgette and taffeta combinations at unusually low prices. Kilf Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery snappy silk and cotton dresses; special numbers for misses. N. Y. Dress and Costume Co., 55 West 35th St.

DRESSES, satins, georgettes, taffetas, foulards, printed georgettes on the rack to deliver; all sizes and colors; $10 up. Regent Dress, 158 West 29th. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—2,000 taffetas, crepe de chines and printed Georgettes to close out at a price; also 100 wool jersey dresses at $6.75. Gross & Liebowitz, 154 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—High-grade dresses for immediate delivery; satins and beaded georgettes, taffetas, and jersey; exclusive styles. Kaufman Bros., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded Georgettes, tricolettes, meteors, satins; immediate delivery. Clockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, taffetas, ginghams, newest models, exceptional values serge dresses to close out. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 attractive styles, georgettes, satins, taffetas, crepe de chines, very, very low prices. Emanuel, 45 West 22th.

DRESSES.—Priced to create holiday sales; crepe de chine, taffetas, beaded, flowered, georgettes, $5.75, $16-75. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—2,000 on the rack; Georgettes and taffetas of the newest models. Big satin & Warshaw, 12 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Contractor will dispose of 25 taffeta dresses; assorted shades; pretty misses' models. Madison Square 2369.

DRESSES.—Beaded georgettes and taffetas; also 30 dozen cotton skirts to close out very low price. 238 6th Av., Room 53.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, satin and georgette, to close out, our wonderful values. 142 West 24th St., fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Satins, Georgettes for immediate delivery, on racks. Mohawk Dress & Costume Co., 41 Division St.

DRESSES.—Voile, organdie, gingham; immediate delivery; for jobbers. Grasso & Schulman, 130 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Job of high class beaded dresses to sacrifice. Versailles Dress Co., 25 Waverley Place.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, assorted styles, colors; immediate; $8.75 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—700 Jersey, silk and serge dresses to be sold below cost. Priscilla Dress, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—See our $5.75 taffeta, georgette sleeves; jobs; to close out. Loeb Nussbaum, 110 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Big lot of beaded Georgette, taffeta, satin, at a sacrifice price. 9 West 29th, 5th floor.

FLORENTINE.—Cheney Bros., $1.10 yard; immediate delivery. Phone Mad. Sq. 6024.

FOULARD POLKA DOTS, Pongee, Poplin, Taffeta.—Surplus stock. Tel. 7854 Mad. Square.

GABARDINES.—Gera 10764 in gray, copen, pekin, brown, burgundy and green; Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

GABARDINES.—White and silk poplins for immediate delivery. Granberry 2239.

GEORGETTE, Beaded and Flowered; also satin dresses of the better kind, for immediate delivery. Bon Ray Dress Co., 510-512 6th Av.

GINGHAMS and Percales.—Wonderful assortment, all kinds, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8871.

GINGHAMS.—Kilburnie plaids; cheap. Raffner Savitzky & Co., 160 5th Av.

JAP SILKS.—Large quantities, in all colors and weights, for immediate delivery. Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., 470 4th Av., New York.

JERSEY.—Six pieces heavy Fall weight Heather mixed, to close out. Pioneer Model Suit Co., 22 West 38th St.

LACES.—Fine Valenciennes edges, insertions, footings. Isaac, 21 East 14th. 2158 Stuyvesant.

MATTRESS TICKING.—10,000 yards; also furniture covering; unbleached muslin. 7 Lispenard St., Store.

MOHAIR AND SICILIANS in black, navy and gray, in three different qualities; cheap to close out. Phone Fat. 6, M. S. 4360.

PANAMAS.—SPA, PNA, 228, in all shades. Henry Samson, 656, Broadway. Spring 2716.

PLUSHES.—Pearson's Egyptian, seal 8041, mill's price $2.50, will sell limited quantity all shades, $2.175. Dubin, Mad. Sq. 484.

POIRET TWILL.—Lorraine 2697, nineteen pieces, navy. Call Cortlandt 6482.

POIRET TWILL.—Garfield 4078, Shade 448. Madison Square 9550.

POPLINS.—American 0326; high shades; 42-365 net. Jacob Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th. Farragut, 4471.

POPLINS.—Amoskeag, $158, 9058, tan only; bargain; quick action wanted. Chelsea 6349.

POPLINS.—Walworth 3421 in high shades; also 54289 navy serge; cheap. Knickerbocker 258.

POPLINS.—Brightwood 4768, similar to American 9610, navy and black. Madison Square 10052.

POPLIN.—American, style 0326; colors, 967 and 987, at $2.70 net cash. Farragut 3304.

POPLINS.—Saxonia, Brightwood, Poiretta; also 0666 serge. Greeley 4377.

POPLINS, American, navy, black, and Pekin. Barbus & Sons. Farragut 3834.

POPLINS.—Rookie and Pekin; opening price. Farragut 3647.

POPLINS.—American 0326; all shades. Knickerbocker 909.

POPLIN.—All wool, navy and black, $1.50 net. Chelsea 7545.

POPLIN.—Selden 1057. Telephone Chelsea 1626.

SERGES.—Botany 780, Julliards 54285, American 0666, Gera 7008, WFX, MFL, VSL, Whitmans 774, 228, Seldens all wool Poplin 1095, also big variety of fancy all wool skirtings in plaids. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—7301, 7614, 3000, 6092, 812, 11925, U. S. 64018, 7512, 7008, V. S. L., W. F. T., tricolettes, silvertones, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Co., 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warps, French and storm; all widths; also poplins, all wool and cotton warps, 36 and 54 inches. Franklin Woolen, 11 East 22d.

SERGES, 2205, 8200, 54289, 54221, 2201, 7614, 3002, V. S. L., also tricotines and velours, reasonable. Weinstein Co. Madison Square 2939.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—Men's wear, 9½ ozs.; quantity for immediate delivery. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th St.

SERGES.—0609, 0696, 104, 11433, 0956, 2205, 00070, 774, poplin, U. S. tricotine; cheap. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGES.—9288, 609, 0256, 54221, 3956, 54289, MSP, 12c., FPL, also lightweight poplins. Cleaveland Panama Co., Gramercy 2744.

SERGES.—11433, navy, tan, and green; 7120 Copen; 48-inch, all-wool plaid for skirts. Greeley 824. Ask for M.

SERGES.—Huebshman's 41-103, 1464; Septia tricotines, men's wear, blacks. Stuyvesant 7687. Ext. 4.

SERGES.—780, 0609, 225, 4632, 104, United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

SERGES.—Quantity, Botany, 11534, similar to 0609; American; cheap; also poplins. Madison Square 5825.

SERGES.—104, 5290, 225, 9, 39, American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 7058-9.

SERGES.—Parker Wilder, style 4050; navy, Copen, and tan; best offer. Farragut 3384.

SERGE.—519, black and navy. Madison Square 6375.

SERGES.—0656, also Lorraines 3624, also 99. Madison Square 2388.

SERGES.—1210 Whitman's, a quantity very cheap. Dover Woolen Co. Mad. Sq. 8297.

SERGES.—Whitman 104, Botany white 4347. Farragut 6224.

SERGES.—7614, 2205, and 0609; navy. Stuyvesant 7270.

SERGES.—Gera No. 787, 24 East 21st St., Room 806.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 at a reasonable price. Farragut 2177.

SERGES.—104 navy, sponged. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SERGES.—7301, VSL, to close out. Chelsea 492.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, 54 inch; also imported shantungs. Madison Square 8290.

SHIRTS.—Burden's Plaza percales, 36s, 60x72s, 15 cents; immediate delivery. F. Weden & Son, 327 Canal St. Canal 1744.

SHOES.—Edmond's army, world's best, for immediate delivery; AA to EE, 5 to 12; stock in New York, 110 Duane St.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; 4-thread crepe de chines, $1.12½; fancy lining, 72c; wash satins, 95c; peau de cygnes, $1.05. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co. Madison Square 7189.

SILKS.—About 3,000 yards of jap silks in a good assortment of dark and light colors, regular 55c quality; will close entire lot for 35c cash. Madison Square 2873.

SILKS.—3-thread crepe de chines, Georgettes, wash satins; large quantities; good quality; regular terms; cheap. E 34 Times.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 334 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILVERTONES, Poplins, Serges.—All makes. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 7058-9.

SILVERTONES.—Holden Leonard reindeer, tan, taupe, pekin; Arthur Joel's pekin. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—H. L. 602, Shade 456, pekin. Madison Square 7950.

SKIRTS.—Assorted Susquehanna poplins, $1.45-$1.95 up; assorted black taffetas, satins, stripes, to close, $2.50; spot delivery. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS, Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, $2 up; best models, excellent values; immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—Big job of silk poplin, black and fancy taffeta and cloths, close out, cheap. Victory Skirt Co., 1,193 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Wilcox, 114 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SUITS.—We have for your immediate need tricotine, velour, checks, and very pretty misses' serge suits; prices are right; we have all sizes; no need to go elsewhere. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—Several hundred suits to close out cheap; blouse and tailor-made tricotines, serges, and poplins, also capes, to close out at $5.75. Supreme Mfg., 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—Misses' navy blue suits in various styles, including blouse effects, for this week's delivery. Davidson & Garason, 25 West 26th.

SUITS.—300 better kind, to close out; assorted styles and colors. 55 West 13th, 1st floor.

SUITS.—Boys' suits, mixtures, patterns, blue, brown, gray; small sizes; $2.25. National Clothing Exchange, 80 Bleecker St.

SUITS.—500 suits, snappy models, to be sold below cost. Miller & Kardsner, 37 West 26th.

SUITS.—Job 500 poplins, serges, taffetas, to close out regardless of cost. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 35th.

SUITS, Dolmans and Capes.—To close out at a sacrifice price. Bruckner & Brill, 24-26 East 12th.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans in tricotine, serge, poplin to close out. B. Rothblum & Co., 6 West 32d.

SUITS.—900 navies, hand tailored; immediate delivery. Chas. Wersba, 117 West 31st.

SUITS.—150 Spring suits to close out in job; good value. If interested phone or call M. S. Schelnman, 26 Division St.

SUITS, CAPES.—Better grades, youthful models, snappy styles, close out prices. Julius Wolf, 279 5th Av.

SUITS.—Balance of suits and capes to close out at a big reduction. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS, capes, dolmans; newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—Job serge suits, to close out, cheap. S. Lieblich Sons, 34 West 33d St.

SUITS.—Serge; ready for delivery; popular priced. Theodore Weiss, 23 West 27th St.

SUITS.—To close out; wonderful values; $7.50 up. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS, 666, closing out at sacrifice; silk lined. Greenberg, 146 West 25th St.

SWEATERS, Slip-ons.—Exclusive styles and lots to close out for sale purposes. Peerless Sweater Mills, 35 West 33d.

TRICOLLETES AND PAULETTES.—Immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8614.

TRICOLETTES.—All shades; also jobs and ends; close cheap. Madison Square 4582.

TRICOLET VESTEES, 100, silk, to close out at a price. Schlossman, 40 West 33d.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield, 4530, 2 pieces navy, 2 pieces black; price, $2.50 net; Garfield serge, 528, 4 pieces tan shade, 127, $1.85 net. Mad. Sq. 8350.

TRICOTINES.—U. S. Brightwood, also high shades Saxonia poplins; black serge, 4632. Farragut 9407.

TRICOTINE—Garfield 4718-448 tan, silvertone, Holden & Leonard tan and pekin. Farragut 3923.

TRICOTINE—Navy, Andrews 3782, U. S. Brightwood, Selden's and other good qualities. Gramercy 1689-6726.

TRICOTINE.—Very desirable, navy, rookie, just from mill; price $3.25. Audubon 5006.

TRICOTINE.—U. S. navy. Farragut 382.

TRICOTINES.—Excellent quality, navy $3.75; colors $3.25. $3.50. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINE.—Navy and rookie tricotine, U. S. and Brightwood, Greeley 4377.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, examined and sponged, cheap for cash. 225 5th Av., Room 1006.

TRICOTINES, Scotia 2960, navy, very cheap. Madison Square 8797.

TRICOTINES.—Navy and tan for immediate delivery; also poplins. Gramercy 1482.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS.—Also 7301 serge. Farr. 6759.

VELOURS, SILVERTONES, 632, Rose & Hannah; Arthur Joel's silvertone, 126 shade, very cheap. Dover Woolen Co. Madison Square 8797.

VELOURS.—Taupe, Burgundy; 100 pieces American, Stevens, Buckley & Cohen; $2.10 acceptance. Kanter, 7 West 22d. Gramercy 1961.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, 365 pieces, Fall shades; immediate delivery; price reasonable. Max Stahl. Gramercy 3861.

VELOURS.—6360, 632, 56303, dark colors; also Oxford suitings and coatings. Franklin Woolen, 11 East 22d.

VELOURS.—American heavyweight and cotton back pekin and tan. Madison Square 10052.

VELOURS.—High shades; serges. Audon Mills, 239 4th Av.,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Bay State Street Railway Company

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 41, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "The Archbald McNeil & Sons Company, Complainant, vs. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 834 U. and to the final order of sale made and entered by said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 22, 1919, in said consolidated cause pending in said Court as aforesaid, and to a certain ancillary decree of foreclosure and sale of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island entered on March 17, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, vs. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause. In Equity No. 82"; I, Channing H. Cox, pursuant to the power of sale and decree and sale appointed to be the Special Master therein referred to (and hereinafter referred to as the "Special Master"), will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, at the main front entrance of the County Court House for Essex County, in the city of Salem, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the 10th day of May, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, upon and subject to the terms, conditions and provisions in said decree of foreclosure and sale and said final order of sale set forth or incorporated, the property in said decrees described and therein directed to be sold, to wit:

All property of every character, nature, and description, and wheresoever situated, of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Adams Trust Company, as trustee, to secure said issues of bonds hereinafter called "Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage" bonds, being the property described in Article Twenty-third of said decrees, to wit:

1. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway and other property, both real and personal, leases, contracts, leases and operating contracts owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, and all property, real, personal and mixed, of the kind or character hereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the franchises, locations, leaseholds, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used in connection therewith, and the corporate rights, privileges and franchises of said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, and all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said railway system, and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used in connection therewith, and the corporate rights and franchises of said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, and all machinery and all kinds of trolley, electric or other lines or apparatus, and all property of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all property other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situate, not hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, or by the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

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(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Old Colony Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Old Colony Railway Company, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Bristol, Plymouth and Barnstable Deeds, Southern District, Book 1712, page 73, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 3653, page 140. (1) By the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex Book 3653, page 153.

(2) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 287.

(3) By the Woburn Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 3295, page 568.

(4) By the Lowell and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 8, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1647, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1847, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 3329, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, Volume 603, page 196.

(5) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1906, page 272.

(6) By the Lakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1906, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, Southern District, Book 3000, page 282.

(26) By the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District.

(27) By Robert H. Gardiner and Dudley B. Fay, Trustees, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 19, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1680, page 358.

(28) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1691, page 561.

(29) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 9, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 352, page 577.

(31) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 366, page 479.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situate, not hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, or by the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

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(1) By the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex Book 3653, page 153.

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(7) By the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by an indenture dated December 1, 1894, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Book 1712, page 1, as supplemented from time to time.

(8) By the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by an indenture dated December 1, 1894, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Book 1712, page 1, as supplemented from time to time.

(9) By the Lawrence and Reading Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, in Book 203, page 232, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 173, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 3653, page 140.

(14) By the Stoneham and Malden Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex Book 3653, page 153.

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A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Adams Trust Company, as trustee, to secure said issues of bonds hereinafter called "Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage" bonds, being the property described in Article Twenty-third of said decrees, to wit:

1. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway and other property, both real and personal, leases, contracts, leases and operating contracts owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, and all property, real, personal and mixed, of the kind or character hereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the franchises, locations, leaseholds, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections owned, leased or operated by said Company or appertaining to said Company, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said railway system, and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used in connection therewith, and the corporate rights and franchises of said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, and all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said railway system, and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used in connection therewith, and the corporate rights and franchises of said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, and all machinery and all kinds of trolley, electric or other lines or apparatus, and all property of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Old Colony Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Old Colony Railway Company, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Bristol, Plymouth and Barnstable Deeds, Southern District, Book 1712, page 73, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 3653, page 140.

(1) By the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex Book 3653, page 153.

(2) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 287.

(3) By the Woburn Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 3295, page 568.

(4) By the Lowell and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 8, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1647, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1847, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 3329, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, Volume 603, page 196.

(5) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1906, page 272.

(6) By the Lakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1906, page 539, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, Southern District, Book 3000, page 282.

(7) By the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by an indenture dated December 1, 1894, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Book 1712, page 1, as supplemented from time to time.

(8) By the Lawrence and Reading Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, in Book 203, page 232, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 173, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 3653, page 140.

(14) By the Stoneham and Malden Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex Book 3653, page 153.

(15) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 287.

(16) By the Woburn Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 3295, page 568.

(17) By the Lowell and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 8, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1647, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1847, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 3329, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, Volume 603, page 196.

(18) By Herbert B. Howard to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3000, page 282.

(26) By the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District.

(27) By Robert H. Gardiner and Dudley B. Fay, Trustees, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 19, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1680, page 358.

(28) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1691, page 561.

(29) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 9, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 352, page 577.

(31) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 366, page 479.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, and wheresoever situate, not hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, or by the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Adams Trust Company, as trustee, to secure said issues of bonds hereinafter called "Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage" bonds, being the property described in Article Twenty-third of said decrees, to wit:

1. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railway and other property, both real and personal, leases, contracts, leases and operating contracts owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, and all property, real, personal and mixed, of the kind or character hereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof; the lines of railway and the franchises, locations, leaseholds, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses, and all other buildings and erections owned, leased or operated by said Company or appertaining to said Company, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said railway system, and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used in connection therewith, and the corporate rights and franchises of said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, and all franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said railway system, and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used in connection therewith, and the corporate rights and franchises of said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, and all machinery and all kinds of trolley, electric or other lines or apparatus, and all property of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable.

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Old Colony Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Old Colony Railway Company, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Bristol, Plymouth and Barnstable Deeds, Southern District, Book 1712, page 73, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 3653, page 140.

(1) By the Old Colony and Newport Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex Book 3653, page 153.

(2) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1913, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 287.

(3) By the Woburn Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 6, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 3295, page 568.

(4) By the Lowell and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 8, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1647, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 1847, page 287, and also recorded in the Regist

PUBLIC NOTICE.

...in equity to the Boston and ...Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage ... to ...Railway Company Refunding Mortgage.

...delivery by said Receiver of ... Parcels A and B, said Receiver ... the purchaser or purchasers ... upon their written order, all cash ... possession of under the control ... will transfer and deliver to said ... purchaser or purchasers, or, ... his or their written order or ... all assets, rights, credits, ac... items receivable then in the pos... under the control of said Re... the amount of said cash, cash ... accounts and items ... received from said Receiver ... purchaser or purchasers, his, its or ... agents or assigns, is less than the ... indebtedness, obligations and ... said Receiver and of the Bay ... Railway Company mentioned in ... subdivision A to C, inclusive, ... the District ... purchasers, his, its or ... successive or assigns, shall have the ... to assert any equities which he, it or ... may, by reason of such ... excess of liabilities over receipts against the ... of sale of Parcel C, being the ... described in Article Twenty-fifth of ... on the other hand, the said ... assets, claims, credits, accounts ... receivable thus received by the ... purchaser or purchasers, his, its or ... successors or assigns, shall be greater ... amount of said indebtedness, obli... liabilities subject to which said ... shall be sold as aforesaid, ... the said Receiver interested in the ... of the sale of said Parcel C ... to assert against the ... the Special Master's ... other instrument of transfer ... purchaser or purchasers of said ... or his, its, or their suc... assigns, any equities which they ... by reason of such excess ... A and B shall not be sold ... cash assets, claims, ... accounts and items receivable in the ... under the control of said Re... ceiver and by said Court as ... Parcels A and B, and their ... cash assets, claims, ... accounts and items receiv... and determined shall be cred... and transferred to, the pur... chaser or purchasers respective par... cels, or their written order ...

...reserves the right in case ... and it shall be sold to dif... a apportion as between ... liabilities and other items ... foregoing subdivisions A to ... which said parcels may be sub... chaser selling the respective ... proportion of such lia... items.

...of purchaser of said ... of either of them, shall ... made to pay when due ... obligation or liability speci... subdivisions A to C in... to be paid by such pur... corporation entitled to ... twenty (20) days' ... chaser, his successors or ... fixed in said Court to have ... the District ... purchaser, in accordance ... the Court in rela... character. Any ... have the right to ap... defense to any claim, debt ... priority thereof, so sought ... any party including any ... shall have the right to ap... judgment, decree or order ...

...the right to re-take and ... property embraced in either ... In case the purchaser ... to comply with any judg... order of said Court in respect ... his said decree in ... within thirty (30) days ... certify a copy of the judg... and the non-compliance ... such further time as said ... may provide subject, how... of appeal and stay of ... by law.

...of the property to ... be sold and the suc... such purchaser, will be ... from the date of ... sale within which to ... adopt or continue in ... such any lease, traf... agreement, or other execu... may be included in the ... sale, but purchaser, or which ... of appurtenance ... must be made by in... ...ribed by such pur... or assigns, and filed ... its said decree in ... no such offer has ... plan or agreement ... payment in full or ... corporation of all debts ... from the Bay State ... to any city or town ... laws of the Bay ... Company is op... assessments for ... Railway Company ... provisions of the Commonwealth relating to agreements ... of the conditions of ... corporation or other ... become the corporation ... said, it shall upon ... said property pay all ... fees and assessments ... other existing ob... Street Railway ... towns in said Com... having relation to ... operations of the ... Bay State Street ... as such city or town, ... statutory, contractual ... subject, nevertheless, ... Chapter 188 of the Spe... said Commonwealth for the year ... and eighteen, and ... general and spe... wealth now or here... also to the juris... Public Service Commission of ... with other authority under ...

Special Master will accept no bid from ... for the property of the Bay State ... Railway Company in an entire parcel who ... to the Special ... offering by the Special ... as an entirety file ... statement whether ... behalf of any such ... corporation, and if so, to file a complete ... scheme, or a copy of ... such plan or agreement and a statement ... such plan or agreement made or ... to such creditors of the Bay State ... Railway Company ... under or pursuant ... connection with ... such scheme, plan or ...

...Said decree also ... Courts reserve for ... application all questions not disposed ... said decree.

...further particulars ... reference is hereby ... said decree of ... foreclosure and sale ... said final order of ... sale made and en... aforesaid. The attention of intending ... is also called to the advisory state... to be filed with the Clerk of the Dis...

PUBLIC NOTICE.

...trict Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts prior to said sale by the Receiver of The Bay State Street Railway Company pursuant to Article Tenth and Article Twenty-fifth of said decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts as aforesaid.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts, March 22, 1919.

CHANNING H. COX,
Special Master.

CLEMENT R. LAMSON, 30 State St., Boston, Mass., Solicitor for American Trust Company, Trustee. Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee.

CURRIER, YOUNG & PILLSBURY, 84 State St., Boston, Mass., Solicitors for Receiver of Bay State Street Railway Company.

HOPES, GRAY, BOWDEN & PERKINS, 60 State St., Boston, Mass., Counsel for Bondholders Protective Committee for Boston and Northern Street Railway Company and Old Colony Street Railway Company First Mortgage Refunding Four per Cent Gold Bonds.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ORDER OF NOTICE.

SUPERIOR COURT, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, Connecticut.—MARY JANE STEEN vs. JOHN STEEN.

Upon the complaint of the said Mary Jane Steen praying, for reasons therein set forth, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony now existing between herself and the said John Steen, and for the custody of minor child, returnable to the Superior Court for said Litchfield County on the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1918, and now pending therein, it appearing to and being found by this court that a former order of notice dated the 30th day of September, A. D. 1918, and signed by C. Wesley Winslow, assistant clerk of said court, has been duly complied with, but that the defendant has not had actual notice of the pendency of said action; therefore it is

Ordered that further notice of the pendency of said action be given said defendant by publishing this order of notice in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City, County and State of New York, once a week for two consecutive weeks, commencing on or before the 8th day of April, A. D. 1919, and return thereof make to this court.

Dated New Milford, Conn., this 28th day of March, A. D. 1919.

By order of the Court.

WHEATON F. DOWD, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the New York Dock Company, owner of the float "New York Dock No. 5," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on or about the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Twenty-two thousand, seven hundred eighty-two and 42-100 ($22,782.42) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before ROBERT E. MATTISON, Esq., Commissioner at No. 79 Wall Street, N. Y. C., on or before the 14th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted. THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, owner of the lighter "Ilion," has filed its petition for limitation of liabilities for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Thirty-one and 6-100 ($31.67) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq. Commissioner, at No. 69 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 7th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture for the violation of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Notice is hereby given that I have seized and hold 4615 BOXES OF ORANGES. Notice is hereby given that the same is appointed for trial at the Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 14, 1919, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. COFFEY, U. S. Attorney.
Dated April 3, 1919.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.

In the matter of the libel of JOWEN & GEOFFREY'S SONS, owners of the steamship Bailey, her engines, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamship on December 12, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel $12,000. All persons claiming damages by reason of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry W. Smith, Esq., Commissioner, at his office No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—Hamilton Beers Corporation against Steamship "St. Louis." &c.—Notice. I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for contract $68.20. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 14, 1919, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
GEORGE H. MITCHELL,
Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—HAMILTON BEERS CORPORATION against STEAMSHIP "BINGHAMPTON," &c. Notice. I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, &c., $311.90. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 14, 1919, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
GEORGE H. MITCHELL,
Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—HAMILTON BEERS CORPORATION against STEAMSHIP "HURON," &c. Notice. I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, &c., $9,348.62. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 14, 1919, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
GEORGE H. MITCHELL,
Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—HAMILTON BEERS CORPORATION against STEAMSHIP "MINNEAPOLIS," &c. Notice. I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, &c., $8,777.87. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 14, 1919, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Bldg., Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
GEORGE H. MITCHELL,
Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—CHARLES J. BOEHLE ELECTRIC CO. against Motor Boat "MANHASSET," &c.—Notice. I have arrested the foregoing Motor Boat upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for contract $67.90. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 4, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
DAVID CARLL, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—OSCAR STROMBERG against Motor Boat "MANHASSET," &c.—Notice. I have arrested the foregoing Motor Boat upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for contract $39.60. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 14, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
DAVID CARLL, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—GEORGE H. MACKENZIE against Motor Boat "MANHASSET," &c.—Notice. I have arrested the foregoing Motor Boat upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for contract $16.22. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 14, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
DAVID CARLL, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—HAMILTON BEERS CORPORATION against STEAMSHIP "HURON," &c. Notice. I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, &c., $9,348.62. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 14, 1919, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
GEORGE H. MITCHELL,
Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—HAMILTON BEERS CORPORATION against STEAMSHIP "MINNEAPOLIS," &c. Notice. I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, &c., $8,777.87. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 14, 1919, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Bldg., Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated, New York, April 7, 1919.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
GEORGE H. MITCHELL,
Proctor for Libellant.

STATE'S WHOLE TAX PROGRAM ASSAILED

Tax Reform Association Condemns Trebling Sum Needed to Meet Excise Loss.

TAKES UP 6 BILLS AT ALBANY

Much Unfairness Shown, and Expenditures Should Be Cut First, Says Statement.

Declaring that the joint legislative Committees on T...ation, to meet the one immediate n... of making up the State and local ...s of $20,000,000 in liquor taxes, are preparing to raise by corporation and income taxes $60,000,000, two-thirds of which is new money, with a new personal property tax in addition, the New York Tax Reform Association, through its Secretary, A. C. Pleydell, issued a statement yesterday criticising the whole State program of taxation.

"When the State embarked on the policy of enacting special taxes its budget (for 1890) was $13,000,000; this year it is '$80,000,000,'" the statement reads. "In 1917 the 3 per cent. tax on income of manufacturing and mercantile corporations was enacted, to meet necessary expenses and relieve real estate. This tax yields $15,000,000, but expenses mount merrily, and now the rate is to go up—and some more new taxes are to be evolved.

"So it has been for thirty years. Every call for a new source of revenue that has been answered is immediately followed by an increase of appropriations, and then comes another demand for more revenue. Always the new tax is to be now; the retrenchment will be next year. It might be a good plan to vary the procedure for once, and before raising $40,000,000 more revenue by new taxes—to be promptly spent, if past experience counts for anything—try cutting down some of the expenditures first."

Various Bills Taken Up.

The association's statement first takes up the six tax bills introduced at Albany, the 2 per cent. tax on individual incomes, the increase of the present 3 per cent. tax on incomes of manufacturing and mercantile corporations to 4 per cent., the tax of 50 cents on each $100 worth of tangible personal property owned by individuals or partnerships, the bill allowing localities to levy a tax of not more than 5 per cent. on gross incomes of all business, individual or corporate, (excepting banks, trust companies, insurance and public service corporations,) the amendments to the inheritance tax law with regard to taxing certain property of nonresidents at present exempt, and amendments to the definition of gross premiums for the insurance tax.

Summing up what it means to the New York business man, the statement says:

"To business men these proposed changes mean in effect:

"An income tax of over 6 per cent. on residents whose capital is invested in business corporations here, (2 per cent. individual tax and 4½ per cent. corporation tax.)

"An income tax of 2 per cent., plus 50 cents per $100 valuation on tangible personal property in possession (whether paid for or not) of individuals and partnerships.

"And a possible 5 per cent. gross receipts tax.

Regarding the income tax, the Tax Reform Association sees many examples of unfairness, saying:

"No exemption is given to a resident for any portion of his income that may be taxed in another State; he may not even deduct an income tax paid elsewhere. Several States now have income taxes that reach nonresidents, and the same double taxation may easily occur that has become prevalent under inheritance tax laws. That such apportionment is difficult is not an argument for double taxation, but rather against State income taxes in general.

"While the rate proposed now is only 2 per cent., it can easily be raised in the future, and most likely will be. The 4½ per cent. corporation tax of 1917 is already to be increased to 4½. Practically all the advocates of the State income tax have stated repeatedly and frankly that they believed in graduated or surtax rates, and only refrain from pressing that plan now because of the present high rates of the Federal tax.

"In advocacy of the State income tax the committee says: 'The income tax in principle is the most just and impartial of all taxes.' This belief has its origin in the 'ability-to-pay' theory urged by some professors of political economy. But whatever the merits of a Federal income tax as measuring by 'ability-to-pay' the benefits of a national government, that theory is not the soundest basis for local taxation.

"Benefits received and privileges enjoyed are the proper measures of the contribution that should be made to local revenues. An income tax takes no account of benefits or privileges, but bears as heavily on incomes derived in competitive business and by hard personal exertion as on those whose recipients profit from particular benefits or special privileges."

In conclusion the Tax Reform Association says bluntly that it "is up to industry to pay the bills."

"Increasing Burden on Industry.

"The one outstanding feature of the bills proposed by the committee," says the association, "is that the anticipated needs for revenue are to be met by increasing taxes on industry.

"Business corporations are to pay more taxes.

"Business partnerships are to pay more taxes.

"Individuals in business—manufacturers, merchants, farmers—are to pay more taxes.

"Should the individual income tax and the new rate for business corporations both be enacted, the effect will be that a resident of the State whose capital is invested in a business corporation with all of its property here will be paying a tax of 4½ per cent. on the corporation income and 2 per cent. additional on the dividend he receives, in addition to the Federal income and profits taxes on the corporation, taxes on any real estate it may own, and his Federal income tax. For all taxes on corporations operate to reduce dividends, and thus fall ultimately though indirectly on the shareholders.

"And the optional business tax may mean another tax of 5 per cent. of gross receipts.

"One of the reasons for this policy given by the committee is: 'Real property in the State is already bearing much more than its share of the burden.

"The business enterprise which owns the premises occupied will not be relieved by a slight reduction in the real estate rate gained only by much heavier taxes on the business.

"The business occupying rented premises will not gain anything by the heavier business tax, which will not reduce rents.

"The salaried home-owner will probably find his real estate tax remain the same, while he has to pay an income tax in addition.

"It must be remembered that in the last thirty years a number of special taxes have been enacted that fall mainly on industry and capital and yield $75,000,000 annually. The percentage of total taxes (State and local) paid by real estate declined from 87 per cent. in 1890 to less than 75 per cent. in 1918.

"Any large reduction in real estate taxation will operate only to raise capital values. To the extent that taxes on land are reduced the price will go up. And after it is done due to low taxes, every effort will be made to keep up real estate prices and rents, on the plea that interest should be allowed to be earned on that increased capitalization.

"It is true that some classes of improved real estate are overburdened, but the remedy for this is to reform the system of taxing real estate, not to put burdens on enterprise and industry. The benefits of any relief to real estate through such taxes will go chiefly to speculators and the holders of undeveloped properties.

"The one immediate need is to make up the State and local loss of $20,000,000 heretofore raised by liquor taxes. This amount could be largely supplied by some changes in present laws along lines recommended by the State Controller.

"But the committee plans instead income and corporation taxes estimated to yield $60,000,000—$40,000,000 of new money—and a new personal property tax in addition."

INTERSTATE PARK MENACED.

E. M. Hatch, Jr., Again Says the Beaches Are Polluted.

Replying to a request for information made by Health Commissioner Copeland, Edward M. Hatch, Jr., Chairman of the Merchants' Association Committee on Pollution and Sewage, yesterday asserted that conditions on the shore of the Palisades Interstate Park in New Jersey, opposite the Dyckman Street ferry, were a menace to the public health. Mr. Hatch wrote:

"On investigation we found that the waters of the Hudson River at this point are grossly polluted and dangerous to the health and lives of those who bathe in the river or approach its bank. The contamination is due to the contents of the sewers from New York City and the adjacent communities, as well as the offal and other refuse incident to the life of a great city. The distribution of this contamination is facilitated by the wind and vagaries of the tidal currents and deposited on the shore and beach. The site of this public park is peculiarly well located so as to receive the maximum of the nuisance from this part of the polluted river. A scientific investigation by float tests has demonstrated that much of the sewage discharged from the sewers on the Hudson River side of New York City, as well as from Jersey City and Hoboken, is carried by the flood-tide past the Palisades Park.

"New York City is vitally interested in this menace to the health of its people. The park is mainly patronized by New Yorkers, who cross the river by the ferry from Dyckman Street. More than 16,000 visited the park one day last Summer.

We feel, therefore, that it is a positive menace to the health of our people to permit bathing in the Hudson River at this division of the Palisades Interstate Park or picnicking or camping near the water's edge."

GARVAN HEADS LAW SCHOOL

Alien Property Custodian Succeeds John Whalen at Fordham.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Rev. Edward P. Tivnan, President of Fordham University, of the resignation of John Whalen, as Dean of the Fordham School of Law and the appointment of Francis P. Garvan, the Alien Property Custodian, as his successor. Mr. Garvan will assume his new office today.

Under District Attorney Jerome, Mr. Garvan served as an Assistant District Attorney. Upon the entrance of the United States into the war Mr. Garvan was made the head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Alien Property Custodian and in this position passed upon most of the alien property seized upon by the Government. Upon the appointment of A. Mitchell Palmer to be the United States Attorney General President Wilson appointed Mr. Garvan the chief of the bureau. He lives in New York City.

HOSPITAL SEEKS $250,000.

Open Drive Today to Aid In Caring for Foundlings.

A campaign will be opened today by the Advisory Committee of the New York Foundling Hospital at 175 East Sixty-eighth Street to raise $250,000 with which to pay off the debts of the institution and give the Sisters of Charity a new start in their work of making good citizens out of foundling children. Henry Heide is Chairman of the committee. This is the Golden Jubilee year of the founding of the hospital by Sister M. Irene. The present head of the institution is Sister Anna Michella. During the fifty years of its existence the institution has cared for more than 70,000 foundlings and the sisters now have under their supervision more than 5,000 children. This is the first public appeal the sisters have ever made for their work.

NEW YORK.

Mountain House, Bungalows, Cottages, furnished, unfurnished. Vaihalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 40 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up; capacity 150. Phone 1165 Wh. Plains.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets
No Dust. No Dirt. Immerable Outdoor
Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management Josiah White & Sons Co.

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Occupying entire block of ocean front. In the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bed, chambers with private baths, (fresh and sea water.) High class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
on the beach ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Concerts Afternoons and Evenings
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
Capacity 600. Diet Kitchen.
Open All Year S. Hanstein, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and early Spring Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS

Hotel Lorraine
St. Charles Place and Beach. Fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator. Superior table; Spring rates; Coach at trains.
A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. E. LAYTON, Mgr.

PIERREPONT
Family Hotel Mrs. Corrinne L. Noble
THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 250. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Amer. plan—$3.50 up daily, special weekly. Booklet.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms with Bath, $2.50 to $5.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOUTHERN STATES.

THE MANOR, Asheville, North Carolina. Spring in all its glories. Don't miss a visit in April and May. Through sleepers from New York.

Accountancy
Classes Now Forming
Opening Lecture
Wednesday, April 9, 6 P.M.
You are invited to attend this lecture without obligation. Write, or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for further information.
Pace Institute
30 Church Street, New York

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 WEST 45th St. Secretarial training. Individual instruction. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

SPANISH is a powerful weapon. Let us master you the real Castilian commercial and literary. Madrid Studio, 307 West 77th St., near subway.

BRONX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL: 830 Westchester Ave. Shorthand, Bookkeeping. Day, night. Catalog.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

MODERN SOCIETY DANCING taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 5. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Durling, 53 West 46th St. Telephone Bryant 5025.

HJALMAR, American dance player, writer, teacher. Sec Sun., 7 P. M.; (children,) 62 West 40th St. Culture Club.

PRICE PRESSURE REVIVES BUILDING

Present Levels Artificially Fixed to Favor Prompt Construction Work.

MAY START BUILDING BANK

Merchants, Bankers, and Labor Department Hear Proposal from Senator Calder.

Government, banking, manufacturing and distributing interests are merging their influence to bring about a quick revival of building construction.

Federal pressure on building material prices resulted last week in a drop of 55 cents in the price of Portland cement delivered in New York. At the same time price adjustments in many other supplemental lines became effective, all with the one object of putting the building construction cost factor within the reach of the investor.

Simultaneously, United States Senator William M. Calder, with the co-operation of Justus Slater, Jr., the building economist; Major Frederick Hyde of the American Bankers' Association, M. W. Harrison of the Savings Bank Section of the same association, important officials of the Federal Reserve Bank, and Franklin T. Miller, Supervising Director of the United States Department of Labor, discussed the matter of the immediate establishment of a national building bank to be operated under the existing banking laws and as a part of the Federal Reserve banking system, through which greatly improved facilities might be provided for the removal of restrictive features of the present building loan system, not only for the present emergency, but to place building financing on a definite basis such as is provided by other forms of commercial banking.

Conferences were held on Saturday morning with the purpose of bringing about an immediate readjustion of this important factor in the building industry, prior to which it was explained that the proposal is in no sense a real estate bank as the purposes of the institution which probably will be established are not allied with the real estate market or its development in any way. It merely being an official established Government branch of the Federal Reserve system whereby temporary loans on well secured building operations may be obtained without excessive fees for various brokers. Senator Calder and Mr. Slater believe that with the establishment of this functionary in the building industry the principal factor of delay in building construction will be immediately eliminated.

The conference on Saturday was informed that if the proposed banking system could not be perfected under the present banking laws and legislation would have to be awaited before it could become an actuality, the emergency will have passed and the benefits to be derived from removing the present stringency of temporary building loan money would be nil.

It has been necessary therefore to obtain the indorsement of important organizations in the project and among others that have taken it under active consideration are the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce and several important building interests. It has been learned that the present banking laws and war emergency measures give ample powers for the establishment of such an institution without awaiting the enactment of special laws.

To help meet the increasing demand for new construction and to permit building work to get started at once, the building material dealers of New York have decided to give the customers the benefit of the price cut in Portland cement that was arranged with the Industrial Board at Washington.

There was a drop of 15 cents a barrel in Portland cement and a change in the rebate price on empty bags. This latter factor does not affect the consumer, it being merely a bookkeeping charge between the dealer and the manufacturer. The drop of interest to the consumer therefore amounts to 15 cents, mill, which works out to a reduction of 55 cents a barrel, a price shrinkage that is held to be artificial, especially since manufacturing costs probably have not reached their high level and the potential demand is much greater than the present market indicates. One important manufacturer of cement, by way of illustration, sent orders to his plant on Saturday to push production to full capacity. The present price of Portland cement in this market therefore is $3.25 a barrel, delivered, as against $3.80 a week ago, according to the Dow Service daily building report.

Brick barge men have deferred their declared intention to put into effect a new wage rate until the building season gets under way. In the meantime the first Spring load of common brick came into the market as the week closed, and more will be here by the time the market opens, today, at $15 a thousand, wholesale. There is some disturbance of minor importance in the finishing hydrate lime department, but whatever fluctuation in price there may be, either upward or downward, will be nominal and will be made merely to conform to the present tendency in nearly every line to artificially deflect prices to the advantage of the prompt builders.

Manufacturers freely state that the prices are put at the present levels because their mills are hungry for business. When the rush begins the law of supply and demand must operate. The fabricated steel market is fairly illustrative of this feature of the market.

George N. Gifford, Secretary of the Bridge Builders and Structural Society, reports that during the month of February, 1919, only 12½ per cent. of the country's bridge and structural shops was contracted for, whereas in July, 1918, 116½ per cent. of the entire capacity of the country's shops were under contract. He shows that there was only ½ of 1 per cent. difference in the capacity contracted for as between January and February of this year.

This same reaction in mill orders is proportionate in every line of building material, but with this difference, that during the last ten days more orders have been placed for building requirements than during the entire months of January and February combined.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Colorado disturbance of Saturday night is central tonight over Western Nebraska with increased intensity, and the resulting southerly winds to the eastward and southward have caused a marked rise in temperatures over the interior districts to much above normal conditions, while to the westward and northwestward there has been a corresponding fall, accompanied by quite general rains and snows. There was no other precipitation of consequence except in the Lake region, where there were rains due to the disturbance of Saturday that has virtually disappeared. Unsettled rainy weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi, although probably not until Tuesday in the Atlantic States south of New England. In the upper lake region there may be some snow:

High temperature will continue Monday in the east and south.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate east and southeast, cloudy, probably rain.

FORECAST, TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Local rains in north, cloudy in south Monday. Tuesday rain.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday cloudy, probably rain in west and by night in east portion; warmer Tuesday, in east portion.

Northern New England—Local rains Monday. Tuesday cloudy, probably rain in New Hampshire and Vermont.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday unsettled, probably rain.

Western New York—Cloudy Monday, probably local rains in east portion, colder near the lakes. Tuesday rain.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; warmer in southeast portion. Tuesday unsettled, probably rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	38	50	4 P. M.	53	60
6 A. M.	37	47	7 P. M.	49	59
9 A. M.	44	48	9 P. M.	45	50
12 M.	50	52	11 P. M.	44	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 62 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 46 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 79 per cent. at 8 A. M., 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 76 inches.

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.
2:25—153 Ivy ...24 St.; Athens Photo Studio ...Not given
6:10—19 Cornelia St., N. Y. Sun Publishing Co. ...Slight
10:45—315 W. 36 St.; S. Flood...Not given
11:30—183 Duane St.; Kapowitz & Co. Slight
P.M.
12:15—252 8 St.; Catherine Winfield...Slight
12:30—2,439 5th Av.; F. George.....Slight
3:50—55 Pitt ...Young Men's Educational League .....Slight
7:20—215 W. 29 St.; T. Ten Eyck...None
7:20—214 W. 424 St.; Ziegfeld's Midnight Frolic .....Slight
10:05—B'way & 242 St. (auto.) F. Fuchs .....None
10:30—250 ...35 St., (auto truck.) Edison Co. .....Slight

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—
Kuroki .....April 10
Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—SS Empress of Japan .....April 12
Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—SS Africa Maru .....April 16
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Makura.April 20
Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Corea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies daily. These mails are forwarded from the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.
Sun rises ...6:31 | Sun sets ...6:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:46	2:24	8:22	8:59
Governors Island	2:17	3:05	8:59	9:52
Ball Gate	4:06	5:07	11:13	11:42

Arrived—Sunday, April 6.

SS Metapan, Brest, March 26.
SS Lima, St. Nazaire, March 29.
SS Cheronia, Plymouth, March 29.
SS North Pole, Cardiff, March 29.
SS Carib, Turks Island, March 31.
SS Riviera, Buenos Aires, March 3.
SS Wabash, St. Nazaire, March 29.
SS Maracaibo, Mayaguez, March 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Mauretania	Brest	Apr. 2
Fort Wayne	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Natal	Antwerp	Mar. 30
West Ekonk	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
West Madaket	Bordeaux	Mar. 22
Liege	Antwerp	Mar. 22
Wico	Cette	Mar. 19
Pioneer	Gibraltar	Mar. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Caronia	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Canopic	Marseilles	Mar. 30
Turialba	St. Nazaire	Mar. 29

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Julia Luckenbach	Bordeaux	Mar. 28
Pannonia	Brest	Mar. 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	Mar. 27
Westchester	Nantes	Mar. 29

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessel's Pier.
Leviathan, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Siboney, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Maui, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Francesca, Naples	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Minnekahda, London	———	2:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	2:00 M.
Peerless, Brest	———	2:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kentuckian, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Arizonan, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Henderson, Brest	———	12:00 M.
Noordam, Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olivant, Cape Town	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuthbert, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Argentina, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matoppo, Port Natal	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.

If you think of changing business quarters in 1920 for a new or bigger

Office, Store, Loft or Building

we recommend that you arrange for your new lease without delay.

Space will surely be scarce—
rentals will probably be high.

We are prepared to place at your disposal the services of a real estate expert thoroughly familiar with renting conditions affecting business properties anywhere South of 59th Street.

Let us know your requirements while it may still be possible to meet them.

Loton H. Slawson Company

171 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted on First Mortgage
$125,000 5 years at 5½ on fireproof mercantile corner building renting for $25,000; $85,000 5 years at 5½ on small midtown hotel paying good income. Principals only.
Fairfield Realty Company,
7 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Managing Flatbush Apartment
HOUSES; SATISFACTORY RESULTS
GUARANTEED.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
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YOU NEED A HOME
Send for particulars of our cozy 7 room Brick Homes, glass and screen inclosed, porches, ready to occupy, on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from Bradley Ave. L. I. R. R.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
215 Broadway, N. Barclay 4585.

INVESTMENT BARGAINS
CLINTON AVE. SECTION
Corner brick 10 4 stories, 16 apartments, rent $1,680. Price $22,000. Terms to suit.
Brick 8-story, 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

BARGAIN—HANDSOME HOME.
Sacrifice at $7,000.
Fancy and substantial brownstone, 10 rooms, all hardwood floors and trim; open fire places; electric light; Holland shades; hot-water heat; modern conveniences; handsome section.
WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
1400 Nostrand Ave., Adj. Cor. Gates.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING,
$13,000 Proposition for $8,500
to quick buyer. Modern house, 7 unfurnished rooms and bath; hot-water heat; finished off in attic. Location fine in Flushing. Large plot, 50x200. Two street frontages, near churches, schools, trolleys; 16 minutes electric train service to city. Investigate; satisfy yourself. Particulars, Box 103, Flushing, Long Island. Phone 1961 Flushing.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

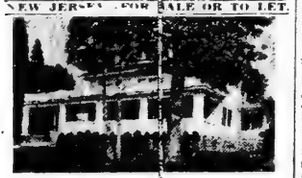
Choice of Three Houses
High grade houses, every parking accessible, in Rye, Mamaroneck and White Plains, one of 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms, and one of 12 rooms, 4 baths, 2 baths; each with 2 baths; all with 2 baths.
Send for booklets.
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C. H. WEED & CO., Selling Agents.
White Plains.

ALONG THE SOUND
FURNISHED HOUSES
Chas. Field Gaffen & Co.,
East 42d St. Murray Hill 6441

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
FALKIRK, L. I.—Colonial house, seven rooms, bath, with garage, servants' cottage, enclosed, gas, electric light, open fireplaces, piazza, plot 2 acres, fruit and shade trees, 10 miles from Jamaica; 20 minutes from Flushing. Vacant and immediate possession. Quick sale wanted. Phone 2240 Bedford. Address 526 Macon St., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



A WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$8,500, ON VERY EASY TERMS, BUYS
This Fine Home! Remaining Mortgage $5,000; Easy Commutation to N. Y. City.
Beautiful Plot, 100x150 feet.
10 large rooms, 3 tiled baths, open fireplaces, big open fireplace in living room, concrete verandas, fine shrubbery and evergreens; part of lot is level with sidewalk; the rest rises gradually, fine tree-covered grounds and lawn; extensive residential neighborhood; within easy trolley and train service to N. Y. City; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lakes and valleys; fruit trees, berries, grape vines, chickens and garden; churches and markets. Write or call owner, H. C. SMITH, 142 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 9884 Prospect.

FOR SALE
Three lots, Ridgefield Road, Fairview, N. J. Price $3,000. Mortgage $1,200 cash required $1,700. Apply C. F. Lauckner, 68-70 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$7,500.00
For Sale at Hillsdale, N. J.
3 minutes from station, (within commuting distance) all year country home, 9 acre beautiful grounds, 3 bedrooms; hot water heat; house newly decorated; hardwood floors; garage, tennis court.
James T. Welding,
Hillsdale, N. J., or Phone 8110 Canal.

FOR SALE
Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J., Fourfamily brick, first and part of second dwelling, steam heated; all improvements. Price $31,000. Rents $3,528; mortgage $12,500. Cash required $7,500. Will take second mortgage. Apply C. G. Lauckner, 68-70 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
ON OR THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

67 WEST 46th ST.
DESIRABLE STORE TO LET.
SIZE 18x80; POSSESSION MAY 1st.
RENT $2,500 PER ANNUM.
RULAND & WHITING-BENJAMIN CORPORATION
36 E. 58th ST. TEL. PLAZA 4981.

7 EAST 48th STREET
6TH FLOOR (TOP), SIZE 24x90;
Light 3 sides; also skylight; sublease May 1st to Nov. 6, 1921, $3,500 per year; desirable location and building.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
12 E. 44th St. Murray Hill 7720
or your own broker.

Two Park Row Front Offices
Space About 1800 Square Feet.
May be had from May 1. Immediate possession. Apply to E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

1416 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 39th St.
Large and small light, airy, inexpensive offices, facing Broadway; rent $25 to $75. Night Engineer and Janitor. Apply Room 514, or E. B. Ingalls, 1,631 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR LEASE.
about 35,000 square feet, Side No. 11, Terminal Warehouse 27th St., near 11th Ave., New York City. Steam, Roof, Furnished, Sprinkler equipment. Elevator 8 feet by 7 feet. Tracks at street grade runs through building from 11th to 13th Ave., carload shipments of freight can be delivered to your door by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Erie R. R. D. L. & W. R. R. and their connections. This space is peculiarly suited to any concern with large shipping interests, as it is within a few blocks of most of the great steamship and railroad lines coming into New York. Inquire of T. Stewart Realty Co., 784 Broadway, New York City. Phone Stuyvesant 4700. Extension 272.

Twenty-five hundred dollars will buy business building, two stores, three lofts, on lot 25x92, suitable for manufacturing. Reserve, near Great Jones St.; must be sold to close an estate. Immediate possession. H. Nelson Flanagan, Executor, 23 Union Square.

FURNISHED, attractive studio home, ideal for couple; one block from Gramercy Park. May 1 Oct. 1; 8 rooms, 2 baths; $150 per month. Telephone 3103 Gram. Box E. E., 278 5th Av.

55 Thompson St.—Front and rear tenements, on lot 25x70, suitable for manufacturing. H. Nelson Flanagan, 23 Union Square.

109 Mott St.—Italian tenement; front and rear; lot 25x100; easy terms. H. Nelson Flanagan, 23 Union Square.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Prospect Place, No. 666, near Kingston Av., Brooklyn.—Two-story basement, white stone residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, all parquet floors, electric lights; first class condition; price $10,500. Apply your broker.

Will sell cheap, three white brick apartment houses, six families each, 1011-13-15 Pacific St., Brooklyn; all improvements; no steam heat; good income. Norton, 113 Leonard St., New York.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Edgemere.—Beautiful 12-room house, 2 baths, electric lights; five minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach; fine section; price $8,500, will take $750 down, balance like season rent. Rose 1 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

$500 cash, balance monthly buys nice cottage, high ground, large plot, above Yonkers. Rose 1 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

For Sale—High-class, all-year residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage; corner plot, 230 ft. front; 35 minutes Grand Central Depot; situated Yonkers, unobstructed river view; 5 minutes to station; convenient golf, boat clubs, very best surroundings. Write Hillcrington, 30 Old Broadway, or phone Morningside 3483.

CORCORAN MANOR, MT. VERNON.—12 ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; GARAGE; PLOT 100x200; FRONTING ON TWO AVENUES; TROLLEY IN REAR OF PROPERTY; BEST LOCATION IN MOUNT VERNON; FOR SALE OR LEASE; BROKERS PROTECTED.
JAMES E. BARRY, 4,249 Broadway.

I have several bargains in small, private houses in Mount Vernon and Yonkers. G. E. L., 22 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a nice bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

For Sale—Modern nine-room house, 100x100, 446 First Av., Pelham, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Water Privileges.—Owner, leaving city, will sell at a sacrifice house, nicely furnished, ready for occupancy; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; 3 minutes from station and fine bathing beach; only 30 minutes from city; action necessary. H. Watson Wier, Herald Square Hotel, N. Y. City.

COUNTRY HOMES
$5,000 UPWARD, EASY TERMS
Building plan and descriptive folder free.
HOLDE & BAXTER,
Port Washington, L. I.

BUY YOUR HOME SITES.
We will build for you now or when ready; terms to suit; titles guaranteed; 30 minutes from New York. Little Neck and Manhasset. John M. Richie, 68 William St.

Broadway, Flushing, and Bayside, for sale; desirable homes, 7 and 8 rooms with bath; near station; immediate possession. H. B. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6806.

Garden City.—New house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; lot 100x100. Phone Garden City 864, mornings only.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Modern country residence, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—An attractive year round country home, built by the present owner in the "Garden Spot of Westchester County," half hour from the city; large living room, 4 bedrooms, beautifully finished, 2 baths, open fireplace; spacious verandas, trees, shrubs, flowers; modern, with every comfort convenience; the owner lives here, special reason for the selling. For photos and full particulars write photographer, B. Sturgis, 14 Wall St. Telephone 8575 Rector.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Bargain.—7-room country home, garage, 5½ acres, forty fruit trees; hour out, Erie, $4,500 cash. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 5806 Beekman.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Property at 214 SOUTH MAIN STREET, consisting of 8-room house, all improvements; barn with 3 stalls and room for two cars; 1¼ acres of land; lots of fruit, large garden; rental $20 per month. One location on main trolley line to New Haven. Inspection by appointment with owner.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FLORIDA
FOR SALE
10,000 acres of land in Polk County, Fla., located in the lake region, fifty miles from Tampa. $10 per acre; will sell part or all, and would consider other unencumbered property in part payment. Write Eugene W. Haynes, 73 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Have a client with two small farms and several other properties free and clear, would exchange entire lot of equity in income property. Milford Land Exchange, Room 207 Connecticut National Bank Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Stock Farm.—250 acres; spacious barns for 100 head. Large house and two cottages; railroad station on property; barns alone worth the price asked for entire property; there are 150 acres of very best black soil, (onion ground,) for which a ready market would be found if cut up into small farms; situated near Goshen, N. Y. John Armstrong, Whitestone, L. I.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

For Rent, Furnished—East Orange home; living room and dining room; large open fireplace, parquet floors, four bedrooms, bath, and sleeping porch; two maids' rooms and bath, hot-water heat and electric light; coal and gas range; lot 48x250; garage; bed linen and table silver furnished if desired; rent $100 per month. Tel. 4582 Orange.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—12-room cottage; season $800. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

1,000 Islands, Alexandria Bay, beautiful stone mansion, completely furnished, near club. Kent, 11 West 45th St.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Cottage or bungalow with 3 or 4 bedrooms and bath; commuting distance of New York; either Jersey or Long Island shore. Nail, Room 940, 47 West 34th St.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Summer Homes Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted, furnished bungalow, 6 rooms, on or near water; conveniences; within hour of city; $500 season. K 817 Times.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

West 94th St. (Near Park.)—18 ft. 3-story basement, modern every detail; immediate possession; $16,500; terms to suit. Mr. Book, Murray Hill 1081.

For rent, furnished, attractive 10-room house, 88th St. Telephone Riverside 3536.

Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY BRICK.
73d St., between 3d and 4th Avs., 15 light rooms, $8,000.
BEAVER & CO., 6,806 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Queens.

Wonderful Chance—$500 cash, balance $20 monthly and rent of one floor buys fine two-family brick; modern improvements; 20 minutes to Grand Central. Write or call Electric Store, 199 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

HUDSON RIVER HOME.
North Yonkers, one block west of North Broadway, exceptionally desirable stucco and shingle furnished house for rent on yearly lease from May 1. House only three years old and offered for rent solely because of death in family. Situation on terrace, with splendid views of Palisades and river; midway between Glenwood and Greystone stations on New York Central, or reached by Broadway subway and Park Avenue car to Moresemere Avenue. Eight large, sunny rooms and large sleeping porch, overlooking river; fully screened for Summer and storm sash for Winter; steam heat, open fireplace; call-bells throughout. Large garden planted with shrubs, flowers, and vegetables. Near churches, school, trolley, and garage. Rent $125 monthly, but only to small family guaranteeing careful usage of furniture. Apply G. Arnold Shaw, 32 Gilbert Place, Yonkers. Telephone Yonkers 1687, Saturdays and Sundays, or telephone Vanderbilt 3038 for appointment weekdays.

TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON.
For sale, to close estate, fourteen-room residence, all improvements; in good condition; large grounds. Apply to J. W. Taylor, 152 Macon St., Brooklyn.

For Sale, Park Hill on Hudson, (next station to Yonkers.)—Fine house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; plot 50x120; all improvements; 30 minutes Grand Central; $12,000. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Long Island.

For sale at Flushing, $13,000 proposition for $8,500 to quick buyer; modern house; unoccupied now; nine rooms and two finished off in attic; location finest in Flushing; large plot, 50x200; two street frontages; near churches, schools, trolleys; 16 minutes electric train service to city. Investigate, satisfy yourself. Particulars, Box 103 Flushing, L. I.

Phone 4961 Flushing.

FOR SALE.
South Sea Cliff, L. I.—Adjacent Engineers and North Shore Country Clubs; Summer and Winter dwelling, practically new; in restricted section; 3 bedrooms and bath, 2 servant rooms and bath, butler's pantry, inclosed porch, hot-water heat, gas, electricity; two-car garage; lot 235x150, on macadam road; $12,000; furnished or unfurnished; owner moving to Florida. Box 567, Sea Cliff. Telephone Glen Cove 199.

Lynbrook, L. I.—For Sale—New 7-room house; all improvements; near station; $6,500; new 6-room house at Valley Stream, $5,400. Arthur McDermott, Miriam St., Valley Stream, L. I.

New Jersey.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.: several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
129 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 7715.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 355.

LEONIA, N. J.
For Sale, 11 room house, all improvements; plot 175x242; good barn, suitable for garage; all commutation conveniences; very reasonable. Inquire, C. Kroner, 1,626 3d Av., New York.

Fanwood.—New house, 6 rooms and sleeping porch; garage; lot 100x150; wonderful location for health; change of business compels sacrifice at $5,300; easy terms. Bette, Fanwood, N. J.

AT BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
For sale or rent, attractive, modern cottages, well situated, season or year; ocean & pines, rent $560 to $1,500. McNeely Agency, Opp. R.R. station. Phone 208 Asbury.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.
Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 90 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 8047.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Pretty home, short commuting West Shore; 8 rooms, all improvements; 1 acre or more; outbuildings; fruit; view; $7,500. Owner 1705, 90 West St. Rector 9178.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO BE LET, APPROXIMATELY 22,000 SQUARE FEET, 100% SPRINKLER, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR, ON BROADWAY ABOVE UNION SQUARE; ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR COTTON CONVERTERS, HOSIERY, OR UNDERWEAR HOUSE; EXCELLENT SHIPPING FACILITIES. G 56 TIMES.

One large, magnificent show room, newly decorated, and parquet floor office room with window for display; best location in the city, on first floor; open for inspection all day. 11 East 43d St. Telephone 6969 Murray Hill.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings; all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buckwald, 113 East 125th St.

Large 1-story building and 16 stalls, with vacant lot 46x92 on Avenue C. Bohlen, 206 3d Av.

Mail privileges $5; excellent service; telephone; attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Mail and telephone privileges to let. Rapid Messenger Service, 142 West 33d St.

Desk room in private office; rent reasonable. Call, 12-2, Room 755, 150 Nassau St.

Dining room, high class boarding house. 1 West 72d St. 268 Columbus Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small room required for small printing machine in the neighborhood of corner 42d St. and 5th Av. Communicate B 262 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

80TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 week; also 3 rooms and bath, with meals, $32 weekly; up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6180.

58TH ST., 116 EAST.—Charmingly and completely furnished eight rooms, 3 baths apartment; grand piano; reasonable tenant only; immediate occupancy; may be had for summer or longer term; seen from 10 to 3 daily. Klingenfeld.

62D, 151 EAST.—Three rooms and bath, all improvements; light housekeeping; private house; references.

86TH AND LEXINGTON, (Corner.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, kitchen, from May 1 to October, or 3 months' lease, $200 monthly. Phone Perrin, Plaza 5501.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished apartment, May to October, 7 rooms and 2 baths; 6 windows on Park Av.; 2 blocks from subway station; seen by appointment. Lenox 480, or Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8500.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1460.

ATTENTION! APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

Furnished—West Side.

97TH ST., 66 WEST.—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette; furnished housekeeping apartment; to sublet; steam heat, gas and electric light; elevator service day and night; hot and cold water; convenient to all surface lines, elevated, subways and all 5th Av. bus lines; directly opposite Hudson tube. Apply on premises.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Sunny 2 rooms with complete kitchen; private roof garden; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Supt.

85TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 9255.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

45TH, 45 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchen; to Oct. 1st; call after 10 o'clock. Wise, or Murray Hill 3274.

48TH, 151 WEST.—Elegant high-class bedroom, parlor, bath; new throughout; $75; service.

50S, near 5th Av.—Handsome apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $115; also 70s West, three rooms, kitchen, bath, $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50S, (Near 5th Av.)—Bargains, apartment, five rooms, bath, piano, $125; also 80s West, seven rooms, bath, $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST ST., 318 WEST, (The Washington.)—Finely furnished apartment; Steinway grand piano, Victrola; all conveniences. Apartment 9. Call after 1 P. M. after Monday.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Just vacated, an elegant newly furnished and decorated 2-room suite, with private bath; very attractive weekly or monthly rates; full hotel service.

66TH ST. (Central Park Corner.)—7 rooms, 2 baths. Tel. 6876 Cathedral. Appointment.

69TH, 245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Three-room apartments, $80; latest improvements; completely furnished.

70S, WEST.—Handsome apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $175; also 80s, near Drive, six rooms; two baths, $160. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST ST., 31 WEST.—Sublet single room, with shower, $50 monthly; also parlor bedroom and bath, $90 monthly; hotel service; Japanese dining room on premises. K. Gerard, Thelma Apt. Hotel, 9780 Columbus.

72D TO 116TH.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; choice buildings; particulars. Vanderbilt 1460.

73D, 110 WEST.—A delightful corner suite of 7 perfectly furnished rooms; highest type of house; refrigeration; rent $250 per month to Oct. 1. Hayward.

74TH, 103 WEST.—2, 3 room suite, bath, kitchenette; convenient L. subway.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—Eight outside rooms, two baths, sixth floor, May-October, $225. By appointment, Brown, Schuyler 3600.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Attractively furnished eight-room apartment until October to adults; call afternoon or evening. Apt. 4-E.

90TH ST., 54 WEST.—Furnished apartment to let; three rooms, kitchenette, and bath; all conveniences.

92D, 214 WEST.—Well furnished apartment fronting Broadway, suitable doctor; non-housekeeping; 4 rooms, bath, all light; subway one block. Telephone Riverside 2769, Apartment 1-B.

98TH, 317 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished 4-room apartment, music room, grand piano, living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath one door from Riverside; price, $175. Phone Riverside 1406 for appointment.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence floors; 3 spacious rooms, bath; overlooking Riverside; service, electricity; $150-$200; or unfurnished. Collette.

107TH, 49 WEST.—Apartment, 3 sunny front rooms; sublet to October. Records.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive five-room apartment, completely furnished, grand piano, $135 month from May 15 to Sept. 15. Inquire, mornings only, Apartment 63. Tel. 9580 Cathedral.

113TH, 617, (Apt. 23.)—To sublet until October, six room, front, elevator apt., facing south, near Riverside Drive; river view; cool, light, well furnished.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished; elevator apartment; Grand Piano; April to October.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High class apartment; two rooms, bath; nicely furnished; rent $70; dining room in building. Cathedral 7715.

116TH-RIVERSIDE. — Six room sunshine apartment. If you will buy beautiful artistic furniture; no dealers. Phone Morningside 2381.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Six comfortably furnished light rooms and bath. Call any time or phone Morningside 2008.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Four rooms, furnished, to sublet; two double beds and one single bed; complete in every detail; restaurant building; rent $80 per month. Telephone 511 Morning., Mrs. Fay, or call; (near Columbia.)

123D, 547 WEST.—(Broadway.)—Elevator apt.; 4 rooms, bath; $55 per month. Rose.

APARTMENTS Seeking Simplified.—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickcliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive Apartments, Hotel Conveniences At Apparent Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.

110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished apartments rented monthly. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

BROADWAY-61ST. (Pasadena.)—Beautifully furnished; everything new throughout; high-class private home; bath, kitchenette; hotel service; immediate possession; $125-$160 monthly. Phone 4400 Columbus.

BROADWAY. (Corner 153d.) Halldon Court.—Beautiful 6-room elevator apartment, overlooking Hudson; piano; immediate possession. Apartment 35.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (100th St.)—Elegantly furnished 5 rooms, bath; most delightful and cool apartment on heights. Phone for appointment, Riverside 1151.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d,) Buckingham Apartments.—2 beautiful rooms, bath; Peerless cooker; reasonable.

BROADWAY AND 64TH.—To sublease, furnished apartment. Hotel Marie Antoinette.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 102d St.—Five rooms of eight; housekeeping apartment for rent, furnished; April 15 to September 15; owner moving to country desires to retain three rooms for use when in city. Telephone 4056.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, (63th.)—Facing park; 7 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; six months. Columbus 4788.

CLAREMONT AV., Overlooking Columbia College.—Apartment, beautifully furnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths; one block subway express station; lease to Sept. 15; $225 monthly; seen by appointment. Phone Broad 5136.

EDGECOMBE AV., 68, (Corner 138th.)—5 light and airy rooms, nicely furnished or unfurnished; other improvements; in excellent location; rent $100 monthly. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270, (171st.)—Four-room elevator apartment, nicely furnished, living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath, linen, silver. Apt. 54. Phone 8084 Audubon.

RIVERCREST APARTMENTS,
25 FORT WASHINGTON AV.
Six all-light, cool rooms, corner apartment, to Oct. 1. Apply Rooms, Janitor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.) — Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths, Chickering piano, Victrola; sublet completely furnished; superb river view. Mrs. Coyle, telephone 4995 Plaza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, (Near 116th St.)—Beautiful apartment, furnished, 6 rooms and 2 baths; seen by appointment. Phone Academy 150.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Large, handsomely furnished room overlooking Hudson; kitchenette. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 456, (Near 116th St.)—Three and four rooms and kitchenette, $1,200 and $2,000. Supt., 8080 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, 10th floor; magnificent; furnished to October; $175 month. Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1460.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.
55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75; 3 rooms, bath, $100 to $150. every modern improvement, including maid service; references required.

TO SUBLET.—Tastefully furnished apartment until October; living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; $125. Ball, 82 West 12th St.

TO SUBLET, immediately, room and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service. Apply superintendent, 116 West 72d.

VERY ATTRACTIVE NEWLY FURNISHED EIGHT ROOM APARTMENT ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, AT 157TH ST., SEEN ONLY BY APPOINTMENT. TEL. SCHUYLER 4306.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT.—Sublet to Sept. 15, 1919, 2-room and bath non-housekeeping apartment; hotel service; rent $60. Call Room 420, Murray Hill 3524, between 5-7 P. M.

WEST END AV. AND 80TH ST.
Six rooms, silver, china, &c.
Rent $125. Possession at once.
Apply D. Lamb, 400 West End Av.

WEST END AV., 248.—To sublet May 1 to Nov. 1, attractively furnished five-room apartment, rent $250. Apply afternoons to superintendent.

WEST END AV., 672, (Between 92d and 93d Sts.) — Elegantly furnished apartments, kitchenette and single rooms; electricity, phone.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

Very completely furnished, homelike apartment of 7 large outside rooms, from April 15; $80 per month. Call Main 3411-R, Sunday or evenings. Barber, 68 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Unfurnished—East Side.

50'S.—In the 50's, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $75 to $80; large living rooms. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8500.

180TH, 822 EAST, (near Southern Boulevard.)—Three nice light rooms; all improvements; top floor.

BECK ST., 886, (near Intervale Av. subway station, Bronx.)—Five large rooms; latest improvements; top floor; $45.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large studio, alcove, bath, $80. Phone Spring 4117.

137TH ST.—Housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms; all outside; southern exposure; exceptionally light; steam; telephone; electricity; $50. Chelsea 5365.

86TH, 330 WEST.—Two and three rooms, bath, including maid service, gas and electricity; $80 to $125 monthly.

96TH (Riverside Drive.)—High-class apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $1,800; also 90th (Madison Av.), ten rooms, three baths, $2,700. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

93D, 270 WEST.—Parlor floor; two beautiful, large front rooms; bath; service; telephone; physician's dentist; private; furnished, unfurnished.

LARGE sunny, two, three room suite, kitchenette, bath, electricity; high-class parlor floor, suitable for doctor; business; large basement. Circle 5539.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 836, (156th St.), The Kingsland.)—Beautiful view of the Hudson; 7 rooms and 2 baths; high-class elevator; $115 monthly. Apply Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (CORNER 198TH.) —EIGHT ROOMS, CORNER APARTMENT; HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDING.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Distinguished young couple wants two or three room nicely furnished apartment, with kitchenette and absolutely private bath; complete service; location, Riverside Drive, Central Park, or any other elegant location within short distance subway. Write E. C., Suite 1134, 165 Broadway.

Middle-aged man, no family, only housekeeper, highest character and financial responsibility, wishes to sublease, furnished, five-room apartment for housekeeping, in vicinity of Washington or Sheridan Square; rental not over $35. Z 327 Times Annex.

Bachelor wants unfurnished apartment, two rooms, bath, maid service; Manhattan or Heights section, Brooklyn; state rent; will lease from May 1. O 698 Times Downtown.

Army officer and wife desire high-class furnished apartment for three months, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; east side preferred. W 884 Times Downtown.

Apartment, furnished, between 48th and 80th St., 4 master's, reception, and living rooms essential. Z 255 Times Annex.

Sublet front apartment where excellent care desired more than money. N 318 Times.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished, six or seven room, modern elevator apartment wanted; ten-twelve hundred; will sublease. B 529 Times Downtown.

Wanted, 7 rooms, unfurnished, Washington Heights section. Rent, C 294 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

57TH AV., 23.—Large sunny room in private home. Stuyvesant 8054.

257TH ST., (northeast cor. 23th and Lexington Av.)—Clean, quiet, respectable hotel; every modern convenience; special weekly permanent rates $7 up. The Hotel Belmore.

307TH, 1653 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

44TH ST., Madison Av.—Charmingly furnished large front room, adjoining bath; electric light, $60 a month. Telephone 3025 Vanderbilt.

51ST, 40 EAST.—Large room, bath; meals if desired.

93D ST., (Corner Madison Av.)—Two single rooms, running water, $7 $9; double room $10; complete hotel service. Hotel Ashton. Telephone Lenox 272.

MADISON AV., 733, (Corner 64th St.)—Newly decorated back parlor, private bath, $60 month; other large room, $50; single, $22. Ed. Krehl.

MADISON AV., 1,350—Light room with lavatory; reference. Apt. D. Lenox 5447.

West Side.

37TH, 40 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electric light; phone; $12.

48TH, 202 WEST.—Cozy room, all improvements; for one or two gentlemen.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Well furnished south front room; electricity; breakfast; gentlemen only; references.

71ST, 328 WEST.—Large rooms; unusual advantages for men; basement restaurant. G 49 Times.

74TH, 203 WEST.—Exceptionally well appointed large and medium-size room, southern exposure; facing Riverside mansion; absolutely first-class.

75TH, 154 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room private bath; perfectly appointed house; electricity.

75TH, 128 WEST.—Front parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone; suitable 2; $15.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, electricity.

76TH, 244 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful, large back parlor, dressing room; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large sunny front room, private bath, electricity; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, one flight; electricity; running water; $10.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms with private bath, $13-$15; without, $5-$10; electricity; references; convenient location.

77TH, 168 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bathroom, dressing room; electricity; southern exposure; reasonable.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room in private home, $15 weekly; references required.

78TH, 263 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, $10; sitting room, $4; private house.

81ST ST., WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptional 3 connecting rooms in private apartment; $100 monthly; rooms, $80; permanent guests only; housekeeping. Schuyler 1084.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Private house; rooms, single or en suite; parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business; rent, furnished or unfurnished; telephone, electricity, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

85TH, 327 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, suitable for couple; references essential. Maya.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant room, adjoining bath; electricity; suitable two gentlemen; reference.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Large room, unusually well furnished, in handsome residence; references required.

87TH, 107 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms, southern exposure; adjoining bath; electricity.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select house, 2d floor front, private bath, steam, electricity.

97TH ST., WEST.—Pleasant room, private family, for gentleman; modern conveniences, homelike, $7. Telephone Riverside 6780, White.

112TH, 342 WEST.—Attractively furnished large double outside room. Johnston, Apt. 2-32.

113TH, 554 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room; suitable for couple, also small room.

115TH, 536 WE

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ORDNANCE ENGINEER, financially independent, forty-five years old, in good health, for the last three years purchasing officer for foreign governments in this country, with exceptional executive ability, knowledge of world's markets and languages, wishes to connect with a large concern where his international experience can command large salary. Address P. O. Box 1800, City Hall P. O., New York City.

SALESMAN, middle-age, experienced specialty man now employed, seeks opportunity as representative in Spanish country; knowledge of said country and language; export and importation proposition preferred; best of references. C 191 Times.

SALESMAN, 30; hustler, experienced, seeks position with aggressive mercantile house.

SALESMAN, selling, selling department store retailing; desires side line; commission basis.

SALESMAN wishes to represent reliable house in Missouri or near. N 298

[illegible] assistant to executive, (32,) [illegible] varied experience; salary [illegible] 485 Times, 2 Rector St.

[illegible] stenographer, executive, [illegible] ability; At command. Z 325 Times Downtown.

[illegible]—Ex soldier, 7 years' experience with reliable concern.

[illegible] (27,) 5 years' experience [illegible] honorable discharge. B

[illegible] and manager, (31,) married, best references. O

[illegible] knowledge bookkeeping, desires to advance by hard [illegible] $35. O 701 Times

[illegible] for country cure, [illegible] translating at [illegible] Italian, German, [illegible] times.

[illegible] translation from or into [illegible] made by young college [illegible] Greenberg, 210 West

[illegible] GRADUATE, (22,) technical experience, desires position [illegible] graduate, knowledge [illegible] English, domestic [illegible] work, as correspondent [illegible] future, chemical house [illegible] Times Downtown.

[illegible] LL. B., passed bar examination, desires position [illegible] commercial law, collection, [illegible] claims department of [illegible] N 314 Times.

[illegible] MAN, [illegible] three years' business [illegible] possesses initiative; [illegible] office position desired. N

[illegible] experienced shipping and [illegible] desires position with [illegible] concern offering advancement [illegible] work, recently army discharge [illegible] Times.

[illegible] to be honorably discharged, assistant [illegible] desires position [illegible] good pay. Address [illegible] Goodman, 146 Siegel St., Brooklyn.

[illegible] 2½ months' experience in [illegible] manufacturing and [illegible] accurate and willing. [illegible] Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[illegible] honorably discharged, desires position with reputable [illegible] capacity; [illegible] N 340 Times.

[illegible] office experience, [illegible] receivable-paying; reliable concern; [illegible] Times Downtown.

[illegible] desires position, Saturdays [illegible] 257 Tompkins

[illegible] appearing, education [illegible] office work; [illegible] for growth; salary [illegible]

[illegible] commercial education [illegible] expert penman [illegible] office, A1 references [illegible]

[illegible] school graduate, [illegible] shipping seeks [illegible] G. E. 255

[illegible] junction, lots of [illegible] to do anything [illegible] 380 Audubon

[illegible] to connect with [illegible] familiar with [illegible] Louis J. Moulin, 6

[illegible] ive, 4 years' [illegible] seeks position [illegible] ines.

[illegible] ver, knowledge [illegible] reference; [illegible]

[illegible] ation desires [illegible] Write now! [illegible] 6 West 130th St.

[illegible] experience, high [illegible] salary, object [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] to No. MAN, 17, wishes office position [illegible] house, experience; salary [illegible] 241 East 115th St.

[illegible] experienced handling piece [illegible] position with opportunity. B

[illegible] YOUNG MAN, 22, desires clerical position, [illegible] excellent references [illegible] Harlem

HELP WANTED—Female.

[illegible] paper lamp shades oil [illegible] Bergen Co. 223 East

[illegible] with good voice sense and [illegible] sight reading, ballik work, [illegible] 7 East 39th city.

WANT BEAUTY FOR [illegible] AND ENGRAVING; [illegible] wanted requires [illegible] who has a [illegible] of social stationery [illegible] capable of both [illegible] trade, and the applicants [illegible] Times Downtown.

WANT BOOKKEEPER [illegible] accounts for a girl able to [illegible] and make herself generally useful; [illegible] Lexington Piano Co., East 132d [illegible] Bronx, near 133d St.

[illegible] care of six young children, [illegible] all week days there [illegible] school, 28 Jones St.

[illegible] state age, salary expected [illegible] 216 Times.

[illegible] to operate Elliott-Fisher-Fisher, 88 Park

[illegible] rs, and colarets [illegible] and girls to work [illegible] day; steady work [illegible] 171-173 Melrose

[illegible] ASSISTANT for busy [illegible] house, quick and [illegible] typist, stenography [illegible] having experience; [illegible] salary $18. M. C/o.

[illegible] HELPER, [illegible] experienced taking [illegible] manufacturing [illegible] writing, accurate; [illegible] reference, references, [illegible] 6 Times Harlem.

[illegible] ant, stenographer [illegible] to take complete [illegible] Write in own handwriting [illegible] position. Z 283

[illegible] ants, rapid typist; [illegible] to take good opportunity [illegible] salary $30; [illegible] B 362 Times.

[illegible] sition for energetic [illegible] art, one who can [illegible] stenography preferred. [illegible] Brooklyn.

[illegible] ANT-TYPIST, accurate and steady position [illegible] and salary. A 738

[illegible] STENOGRAPHER wanted in [illegible] all store; salary $20, [illegible] ng, giving age and [illegible] s Downtown.

[illegible] NOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED, [illegible] POSITION, TUXEDO [illegible]

[illegible] STENOGRAPHER; experienced; [illegible] position; high salary [illegible] Times Downtown.

[illegible] experienced double entry [illegible] cost and salt experience [illegible] 614, 1,285 Broadway.

[illegible] thoroughly efficient ledger [illegible] able to take off [illegible] 30 Broadway.

[illegible] tall, neat appearance; [illegible] position; experienced. [illegible] West 46th St.

[illegible] ASSISTANT, double entry [illegible] accurate; wholesale [illegible] 56th.

BUYER'S CHILDREN'S DEPT. BUYER INFANTS' DEPT.

[illegible] aggressive specialty store in Philadelphia has two openings, one in their [illegible] department for energetic and competent buyers; [illegible] this store caters to popular [illegible] trade, and the applicants [illegible] higher priced trade, and the applicants who have real experience and knowledge to qualify will find it an opportunity of [illegible] with a [illegible] full particulars regarding [illegible] and salary. Z 225 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, $12, hours 7:30 to 4 P. M. apply A. M. MacNiff Co., 54 Vesey

CHAMBERMAID, experienced; references; sleep out. Woman's Club, 133 East 40th.

COOK and Housekeeper—No washing, three adults, in bungalow, Mrs. Francis Lerch, Columbia Terrace, Edgewater, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERKS, in the revenue accounting department of the New York Telephone Company, between the ages of 16 and 18; must be grammar school graduates; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday; steady positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply, between 1 and 4 P. M., at 25 Church St., Room 302, New York City.

CLERKS, between the ages of 16 and 18, in the office of a large corporation; experience unnecessary; hours 9 to 5; half day Saturday throughout the year; vacations with pay; salary $10 per week to start; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, experience, if any, &c., H 483 Times Downtown.

CROCHETERS,

experienced on wool caps, tam-o-shanters, and shawls; steady home work; good pay.
SIMON ASCHER & CO., INC.,
134th St. and 3d Av., Bronx.

DENTAL ASSISTANT, experienced, cultured, for highest class practice. Address with full particulars and references, Z 322 Times Annex.

DESIGNER on popular-priced cotton and silk underwear. Goldstein-Kirshner, 576 Broadway.

DESIGNER, or assistant, on infants' white coats; permanent. Spring 8451.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; very desirable for high-grade girls in large banking house; good salaries, bonus and lunches; excellent opportunity for advancement. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 227.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR for large business house on west side of N. Y. C. near Jersey ferries; salary $65 to $75 per month. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 227.

DRAPERS.
HARRY COLLINS
REQUIRES
WAIST DRAPERS.

We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.

CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

DRESS DESIGNER WANTED; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN GETTING UP DRESSES; LINENE LACE BETTER GRADE OF DRESSES; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVE HOUSES WILL BE CONSIDERED; LARGE SALARY AND AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO THE RIGHT PARTY. ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED STRICTLY CONFIDENCE. Address H 368 TIMES.

DRESSMAKING.— ROHN & RIENZO REQUIRE WAIST FINISHERS, SKIRT FINISHERS, COAT MAKERS AND FINISHERS ON EVENING WRAPS AND COATS. CALL 74 EAST 58TH.

FINISHERS,
HARRY COLLINS
requires
FINISHERS, waist, sleeve, skirt.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability and season lasts 52 weeks.

CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

FORELADY,

EXP. ON COTTON AND SILK SHIRTWAISTS, TO TAKE ENTIRE AND COMPLETE CHARGE OF OPERATING FOR ONE WHO HAS EXP. AND KNOWLEDGE OF MAKING UP THE BETTER KIND OF POPULAR PRICE WAISTS. WE ARE LOOKING FOR WOMAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO TAKE CARE AND KEEP HELP, AND GET PRODUCTION; GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITION ASSURED TO PERSON FITTING.
TRIO WAIST CO.,
22D AND ARCH STS., PHILA., PA., OR 39 WEST 32D ST., NEW YORK CITY.
ASK FOR MR RESSLER.

GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Small family; no laundry, good wages. Apply afternoon, 448 Riverside Drive, Apt. 22. Telephone Morningside 2967.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted colored; one in family, small apartment; washing and ironing; wages $10 weekly. Phone 258 Murray Hill before noon.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) four in family; no washing; city references. 408 Riverside Drive, corner 138th St., Apartment 3d. Telephone 4442 Morningside.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Must also be good plain cook; small family; wages $12 weekly; must sleep out; references essential. N 207 Times.

GENERAL HOUSE WORKER in country, two in family; apply Monday, 505 West End Ave.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—2 in family; apply after 7 P. M. Wood, 133 East 18th.

GIRLS OVER 16

for order picking and paper pattern stockroom; $10 half day Saturday. Apply to
Butterick Publishing Co.,
Spring and MacDougal Sts.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

GIRLS

to work as folders and examiners on paper patterns; steady position; half day Saturday.

Butterick Publishing Co.,
64 West 23d St.,
McCreery Building (3d floor.)

GIRL (must be intelligent) to keep samples and teacher goods clean and to order. Good handwriting necessary; chance for advancement. Apply Monday, 9-10 A. M., Hauser & Weil, 329 5th Av.

GIRL, 16 or older, for light, clean work; steady positions, good pay. Apply Monday, Krosskniit Mills, Rider Av. and East 142d St., near 3d Av.

GIRLS FOR PACKING AND HARD CANDY DEPARTMENTS. APPLY HUYLER, 128 EAST 18TH.

GIRL wanted for finishing, private establishment. Call Mrs. Bonden, 157 East 81st.

GIRL wanted, to assist with chamberwork and wait on table. Inquire 52 East 61st.

GOVERNESS to take care of 5-year-old girl, apply Monday until 1 o'clock. Apart. 12A, 250 West 102d. Phone Riverside 2488.

GOVERNESS—Experienced French, English, music; 2 children, 8 and 11. Apt. 7A, 390 West End Ave.

HOUSEWORKER. — Woman for general housework; salary $60; Madison, N. J.; apply by letter only. MacNiff Co., 54 Vesey St.

LAUNDRESS.—Steady position; references. Woman's Club, 133 East 40th.

MANAGER—LUNCH ROOM,
refined, competent lady wanted to take charge of a private company lunch room, handling hostess, planning menus, supervision of dining room and kitchen force of six people; state nationality, age, and experience; also salary expected. L. R. M., Z 229 Times Annex.

MANAGER, downtown business women's luncheon; state experience; salary. A 717 Times Downtown.

MANICURIST, experienced, all around girl; $12. Beauty Parlor, 967 East 163d.

MILLINERY FOREWOMAN.
THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, TAKE LARGE, MODERN WORKROOM TAILORED AND HAND-MADE HAT DEPARTMENT. SALARY NO OBJECT.
KANRICH BROS., 601 BROADWAY.

MODELS.

TALL, ATTRACTIVE MODELS; LARGE 36 FOR FRENCH DRESSMAKING DEPT.

APPLY AT WANAMAKER'S.

4TH FLOOR, OLD BUILDING.

MODEL,
size 18; tall, attractive young lady, to try on dresses. Drezwell Co., 14 East 32d

MODEL for fashion illustrating, size 36. Call at Spies & Levis, 23 East 26th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nurse for two children, over 18 years, live-in servant kept. 404 West 115th, 32.

NECKWEAR FOREL ADY,
to take charge of examining department in men's large neckwear house; only those who have been employed in this capacity need apply.

I. ISAAC & CO.,
880 BROADWAY.

NURSE and HOUSEMAID.—Refined, educated German nurse, child age 6; will have good home; references required; live in Atlanta. Write Herbert J. Haas, 303 Washington St., Atlanta, Ga.

NURSE, experienced, for 2 children, 10 months, 6 years, references, good wages, call Monday, 9-1. Apartment 3B, 310 West 89th. Phone Schuyler 9365.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, for two boys, 5-7; good home; after 10. Phone Farragut 4229.

NURSES, undergraduates, to do general duty. N. Y. Orthopedic Hospital, 420 East 68th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSE, (white,) for baby aged 12 months; 9-6:30; reference. Apply Monday forenoon, Allen 423 West 120th.

NURSE or nursery governess for little girl 2½ years; high wages. Mrs. H. Dattelbaum, 447 Fort Washington Av.

NURSE.—Experienced infants' nurse. Monday, Tuesday morning. Quint, 535 West 122d.

NURSE.—Take care little boy. Riverside 6979. Apt. 27, 215 West 91st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for two boys, 3½ and 6; high wages; call afternoon and evening. Corn, 600 West 136th. Audubon 2272.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, by manufacturing house; well versed in office routine; good penmanship, quick and correct at figures; moderate salary start; good opportunity for refined, intelligent girl; pleasant surroundings; state full details. R. G., 807 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN
FOR DRESSES AND GOWNS,
WITH EXPERIENCE
IN HIGH GRADE SHOP,
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience, Box G 525 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES, EXPERIENCED IN WAIST DEPARTMENT; HIGHEST SALARIES IN CITY. LEE MORRIS, 394 5TH AV.

SECRETARY wanted, doctor's assistant; Borough business woman, bookkeeper, educated, cultured, congenial, conscientious, to assist; permanent position; irregular hours; New Yorkers not preferred; give full particulars and references; state salary expected. Z 273 Times Annex.

SECRETARY.
Selling and advertising executive seeks thoroughly competent experienced secretary; position worth having; give full details, including experience, nationality, age, when available, salary expected. B 370 Times.

SHOE SALESWOMAN.
GOOD SALARY,
WITH EXCELLENT CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT, WHICH WILL BE EXPLAINED AT INTERVIEW.
AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SOCIAL WORKER wanted; experienced resident preferred. 319 East 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, definite experience in food products line preferred; must be neat and thoroughly efficient to act as assistant to executive; salary $25 start; good opportunity with high-class concern; state age, religion, experience. B 361 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—We have a permanent, desirable position for a capable, willing girl; pleasant associates and surroundings. Write or call Janssen, East 132d St. and Brown Place, Bronx, near 133d St. "L" station.

STENOGRAPHER for office located in Greenpoint, of a manufacturing plant of a large corporation; hours, 8 to 5; conditions good; only serious-minded girls need write; state experience and salary desired. N 267 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
Instructed without charge in the use of the Edophone, Edison's latest dictating machine; positions secured quickly without cost. Thomas A. Edison, 114 Liberty St., 19th.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; unusual opportunity for advancement; steady position; experience in wholesale dresses and suits preferred; highest reference required. Fourth floor, 44 West 27th.

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate the dictaphone; instruction on dictaphone given if necessary free of charge; excellent positions; $16-$25 weekly. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 227.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT wanted, young lady; prefer one with knowledge of French language. A 758 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High class, experienced, possesses executive ability, accurate, to take position immediately; state salary. B 287 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, reliable, neat appearance; permanent position; state age, experience, salary desired. B 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; MUST BE COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED. APPLY PAUL WENGER CO., 56 LIBERTY.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced. Call after 9 A. M., Dillon & Co., 68 William St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; one familiar with bookkeeping; Prospect Press, 150 West 28th.

TYPIST-CLERK, with experience; must be accurate at figures. Call 17 Park Place, Brooklyn.

TYPIST, must be able to assist in books; experienced; state salary. B. S., 807 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS—Colored woman wanted as waitress and chambermaid; references required. Telephone 1863 Stuyvesant.

WAITRESS for family of 4. Call on Monday between 10 and 12, 40 East 73d St.

WAITRESS, experienced; references; sleep out. Woman's Club, 133 East 40th.

WOMAN — Cultured and of engaging personality to sell high-class handmade gowns to selected list of clients; the right person will be trained and be able to earn $50 weekly on commission. 1805, 220 West 42d St.

WOMEN, experienced in hand sewing on fine garments; permanent position and good wages. Cockcroft Studios, 17 East 39th city.

WOMAN, experienced, to assist in cafeteria, short hours. 16 West 43d.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; one capable taking charge of 2 children, girls; small cottage. Pier Pleasure, Cedarhurst, Long; good salary. Louis Rubenstein, 119 W. 24th.

YOUNG LADY
as stenographer, typist and bill clerk; fine opportunity with Christian firm. B. K., 835 Times.

YOUNG LADY
as typist to do billing, &c.; splendid opportunity; Christian firm. J. B., 287 Times.

YOUNG LADY, refined, as dental assistant; state experience and salary expected. B 371 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted, of good character and pleasing personality to solicit subscriptions for high-class ladies' fashion service; liberal commission. Apply D'Alessio Publishing Inc. 44 West 34th St., N. Y.

YOUNG WOMEN, 20-30, professional housekeeping; eight-hour day; pay while learning, prompt advancement; only ambitious workers need apply, 11-3. A. P. H., 27 West 47th St.

YOUNG WOMEN, refined, in art department. Dennison Mfg. Co., 220 5th Av.

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and earn a good salary for doing work that you LIKE to do. Many positions with good opportunities for advancement open for girls who have had TRAINING in filing and indexing; salaries $12 to $30 per week; our filing experts train you thoroughly in four weeks and place you. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Only filing school in the downtown business district. Choice of evening or afternoon classes. Classes kept small in order to give individual instruction, therefore; enroll early for new classes starting Monday, April 14th. Call, write or phone Franklin 2261.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St. Near Broadway.

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The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 170 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

TRAINED WOMEN
are needed in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await trained women in these fields. Attend the first teaching session of a new class, Monday, April 7, 6:00 to 7:45 P. M. and observe the teaching methods. No obligation to enroll. Write or telephone, (Cortlandt 1465,) for booklet "Opportunities for Women," and Pace & Pace 30 Church St., N. Y.

$15
MONDAY, APRIL 7,
DAY OR NIGHT.
Pays for special 6 weeks' course in
STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.
TELEGRAPHY.
Positions guaranteed. Established 1886.
GAFFEY'S SCHOOL,
5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.
Telephone Vanderbilt 4969.

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as applied to technical
FILING, INDEXING, LIBRARY CATALOGING. Classes starts April 8. Individual instruction. M. Hull Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway.

LEARN TELEPHONE switchboard operating; complete course, $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Instruction.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M.
to the Drake Business School for Speed Classes (80 to 175 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English. Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 3723 for our new catalog.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 18 years old; advanced registration and reference required.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. E. M. Wheat, Director, 55 West 42d St. Phone V-40°3 for catalogue.

SHORTHAND, speed club, commercial, technical and legal dictation; all commercial subjects and Spanish; day and evening. Merchants & Bankers' School, 37 East 58th St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions free registration; Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Established 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
Registration Free.
STENOGRAPHERS, $19-$30; legal, brokerage, banking, advertising, chemical, export, insurance, &c.; several beginners, $13-$16; reliable firms only.
BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, $23; bookkeeper, $20; assistant, $18-$22; stenographer-bookkeeper, (beginner,) $15; typists, $12-$18; switchboard, $15.
REFERENCES REQUIRED.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 Nassau St. 489 Fifth Av.
STENOGRAPHERS $.....$12-$25
Many legal openings. Secretaries, typists, dictaphone, switchboard, Underwood bookkeepers; clerks. Free Registration.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 NASSAU ST. Phone 600.
Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clerks.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, $25; stenographers, typists, dictaphone positions. Sarah Clark Agency, 132 Nassau.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clericals; many excellent permanent. Call immediately.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building. — Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone; $10-$25.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced senior and junior wanted on staff of public accountants; good opening and steady work; state experience, references and salary. W 692 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Three thoroughly experienced; commission basis; easy proposition; leads furnished. Apply Mr. Smith, Room 505, 1,493 Broadway, 12 to 1.

AIR BRUSH EXPERTS wanted, accustomed to good work; 48 hours shop; steady work, good pay. Write or call at Technola Piano Co., Borden and Review Avs., Long Island City, N. Y.

ARMATURE WINDER, EXPERT.
WANTED, ON SMALL DC MOTORS AND GENERATORS FOR EXPERIMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENT WORK; GOOD POSITION FOR THE RIGHT MAN. APPLY THE SIMMS MAGNETO CO., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

ARTIST
for photo retouching on mechanical work; state experience and salary. Z 326 Times Annex.

BILLING CLERKS.—To operate Elliott-Fisher machines. Elliott-Fisher, 88 Park Place.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in banking house; about 30 and over; some knowledge of securities, coupons, and dividend collection; good opportunity for man with excellent references. Apply by letter only, C. P. A., 22 William St., City.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant bookkeeper, and cashier; experienced double entry; large mercantile establishment; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Box R. A., 1,619 St. James Building.

BOOKKEEPER and investigator, assistant, banking and commission house experience required; must be bright, quick, energetic, and aggressive. Address, with full details, K. 289 Times.

BOYS.—15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, night schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. B 321 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST in large garage; prompt, neat, rapid, accurate; must understand system, monthly, and P. & L. statements; state age, salary, experience, reference. B 920 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, quick, accurate, and experienced; state age and salary desired. O 689 Times Downtown.

BOY in OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT A 750 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY, neat, bright, about 17, office jewelry house; must reside with parents, furnish highest references as to character. Call Baer, 6 Maiden Lane.

BOY wanted, in law office; salary $7. Apply Room 900, 2 Rector St.

BOYS over 16, helpers, house departments; also gr. strands. B 793 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work, 16-18 years; salary $10. T 245 Times.

CASHIER WANTED.
Old, established Stock Exchange house handling no speculative accounts but doing only investment business, wants cashier of standing and experience; only very high-grade man need apply; a good opportunity for the right one, preferably a man who has served for some time as cashier or assistant cashier and knows the business thoroughly. Address Box G 637 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, thorough mechanic, to drive a pair of cars and assist in machine shop; state full particulars and salary. W. W., 342 Times.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, with plant experience, for position involving development work and assist in managing. Apply Mangano Mfg. Co., 17 Seminary Av., Rahway, N. J.

COMPOSITOR, all-around man; good, steady job for competent man in Catholic institution short distance from New York; wages $30 board; state experience in writing. Z 272 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT; APPLICANTS MUST BE OF EXECUTIVE TYPE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE DEPARTMENT OPERATING COST SYSTEM; REFLIES SHOULD STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. B 341 TIMES.

CUTTER,
experienced on ladies' dresses; references and salary expected. Address
CUTTER, BOX 230, 437 MARBRIDGE BLDG.

DESIGNER WANTED.
LARGE MISSES' COAT HOUSE DESIRES SERVICES OF DESIGNER FOR JUNIOR COATS. ADDRESS IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE, STATING EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, &c. W. R., 809 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
First-class machine designers, familiar with automatic machinery; also thoroughly capable tool designers for general machine shop work; permanent employment. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

EFFICIENCY ENGINEER, A1 systematizer and able to interview executive heads, wanted by reputable industrial engineer; do not apply if not possessing necessary qualifications. C 287 Times.

ENGRAVER wanted in lithographing establishment. Empire Lithographing Co., 83 Sullivan St.

ENTRY CLERK.—Must be accurate at figures, energetic, and looking to advancement; state experience and salary expected. Write or call, Daum-Rogers-Spritzer Co., 901 Broadway, city.

ENTRY CLERK, quick at figures and accurate; state experience, age, and salary desired. O 688 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR, first-class, ornamental iron, for temporary work; night or day. The Quantity Service Co., 17 West 45th St.

FOREMAN who has had experience in installing overhead steam mains on telegraph poles for job out of town; state experience in detail with references and salary expected. Z 238 Times Annex.

FACTORY MANAGER.
EXPERIENCED ON COTTON AND SILK SHIRTWAISTS, TO TAKE ENTIRE AND COMPLETE CHARGE OF FACTORY; ONE WHO HAS EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE OF MAKING UP THE BETTER KIND OF POPULAR PRICED WAISTS. WE ARE LOOKING FOR A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO TAKE CARE AND KEEP HELP AND GET PRODUCTION; GOOD SALARY AND PERMANENT POSITION ASSURED TO PROPER PERSON.
TRIO WAIST COMPANY,
22D AND ARCH STREETS,
PHILA., PENN., OR
39 WEST 32D ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.
ASK FOR MR. KESSLER.

FOREMAN wanted, one who can take complete charge of a new department, to manufacture high-grade ladies' silk handbags; must know the business from A to Z; excellent opportunity for the right party; only those giving full particulars will be considered. O 691 Times Downtown.

FUR CUTTER.—Mechanic on new and repair work; good pay to right party. Bookman & Co., 27 Cedar St., Newark, N. J.

HEARN, 14TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.,
require experienced men's clothing salesmen.

HOUSEMAN.—Young, good worker; references. Woman's Club, 133 East 40th St.

LITHOGRAPHIC COLOR DESIGNER wanted for figure work, show cards, hangers, calendars, &c. Montreal Lithographing Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

MANAGER wanted for dry goods and millinery; one who understands window dressing; splendid opportunity and good salary to right party. B 342 Times.

MAN wanted, between 25 and 40, who loves outdoor life, to camp with family in woods, participate in camp life and help work in camp during Summer months; board, lodging and small remuneration. Phone Plaza 8588.

MAN wanted, capable as buyer and manager of poultry department, by large hotel supply company; state age, experience, salary wanted, and other qualifications; all replies will be kept strictly confidential. K 308 Times.

MAN familiar with enameling on steel and cast iron, also burner man to work at enamel furnace; steady; good opportunity for advancement. Manhattan Dial Co., 40 Lexington Av., Brooklyn.

MAN to feed and take care of chickens in poultry supply sales room; salary $15; hours 7:30 to 6 P. M. Apply 9 A. M., MacNiff Co., 54 Vesey.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man with practical experience, good penman, quick and correct at figures; salary $18; state fully qualifications and experience. C. O., 807 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, BY STEEL COMPANY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. BOX 484 TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

OFFICE BOYS wanted in large publishing house; neat and willing; good chance for advancement; $8 a week to start. Call Buhre, 220 West 42d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY,
with Christian firm; opportunity; $10 weekly start. S. K., 325 Times.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children; experienced with mammouth incubator; good salary to man not afraid of long hours; apply by letter only. Poultryman, care MacNiff Co., 54 Vesey St.

POULTRYMAN, single, salary $70 and board; experienced with mammoth incubator; apply letters only. Poultryman, care MacNiff Co., 54 Vesey St.

PRACTICAL PRINTER
wanted, in a leading New England city, with best working conditions; a thoroughly high-class man, capable of assuming entire direction of the composing room in a large, modern job printing and publishing plant; this is a big job that requires a big man with ideas, executive ability and good habits, who knows good printing with some knowledge of its production—type, layouts and press work, how to cultivate the good will of customers and how to deal and work with men, both subordinates and superiors; in addition to confidence, giving age, experience, special qualifications and salary desired. Z 277 Times Annex.

PRINTER'S ASSISTANT, young man, age 17-21, for color work; state experience, nationality, and salary wanted. B 508 Times Downtown.

RUBBER MANUFACTURER,
first-class company, desires man to take entire charge new department producing MOLDED COMBS.
We will consider only best man in this business, and the right party will receive good salary and share of profits; all replies strictly confidential; state full particulars. A. H., 288 Times.

SALESMEN.
Prominent jobber desires experienced salesmen on commission basis for all territories, carrying sideline of woolen dress goods of popular makes; this is an unusual opportunity for well-acquainted salesmen to make some real money; write, stating full particulars, references, and territory covered,

SALESMEN, BOX 50,
437 MARBRIDGE BLDG.

SALESMEN.—I am now engaged in expanding my sales organization, which deals in high-grade securities; I am looking for a number of clean men who are willing to work to the highest standards as to character, honesty, and probity; here is an opportunity for a few such men to affiliate themselves with a proposition that should give them high-class associates and satisfactory commissions; there are certain towns in proximity to New York where I am not represented, and in which I am considering establishing local representatives; all answers will be treated in strictest confidence, and no investigations will be made until I have talked to you face to face. A 702 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN
for New York and vicinity, thoroughly experienced in paint, enamel, varnishes, &c., and with an established trade among steamship and railroad manufacturers, shipyards, and other large corporations, manufacturers, exporters, &c.; an exceptional opportunity on a liberal salary and commission for a high-grade man, who can book a large volume of business on guaranteed material at moderate prices. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience, &c., in full; all replies treated strictly confidential. Baer Brothers, 438-448 West 37th St.

SALESMEN, to sell securities; unusual opportunity for real men to earn large income; commission basis; out of town offices to those who make good. Phone Rector 5296 for appointment.

SALESMAN for popular-priced line of muslin and silk underwear; must be thoroughly experienced in line and have strong following with quantity users; salary or commission; good opportunity for right man; apply by mail only; communications considered confidential.
NEWMARK & DANZIGER, INC.,
1,107 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Several real, wideawake salesmen to represent The New York Times War Volume Department, for the sale of The War Volumes; liberal commissions paid; men who have had experience selling high-class books preferred. Apply all this week, Mr. Guy, Room 1706, Times Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—Waist salesmen to carry in conjunction with own line, the well-known lines of "Mendels Make" middy blouses and house dresses in the State of New York and New England; strict commission basis. Address with full particulars and references, Mendels Brothers Company, 109-115 South St., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN who can earn $5,000 or over to sell new process chrome leather steel-studded auto tires, guaranteed five thousand miles, punctures proof, nonskid, blow-out, and rim-cut proof; commission; car owners preferred. Riase Process Tire Corp., 629 West 52d St.

SALESMEN to represent Woman's Home Companion and American Magazine; new monthly payment offer; men average $ to 12 orders daily at $1 per order; front money and commission. Room 419, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, Borough Hall subway station.

SALESMAN wanted for Chicago and Western territory to carry a full line of popular priced khaki and knee pants; excellent opportunity for the right party having a strong following; commission basis only. Z, 500 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted; thoroughly experienced in selling highest grade medicinal malt extract; applicants to secure interview must give age and full particulars; also references and remuneration expected. Box C 827 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Hosiery, underwear; experienced, with established trade only need apply; for city and vicinity; salary, commission. A 711 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced wholesale, hosiery and underwear, with personal following; also call on some of our customers for city and suburbs; good salary; permanent connections. S. R., 903 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Sell janitors' supplies to hotels, institutions, theatres, steamship companies; good chance for right man; salary and commission. American Sanitary Supply Co., 155 7th Av. Call after 2 P. M.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced salesman for Middle West to handle high-class line of ladies' coats; salary and commission; good proposition for those with good connection in that territory. B 319 Times.

SALESMAN.—Opening for experienced and aggressive salesman for the East and Middle West, to carry ladies' silk bags as a side line on commission basis. Mercantile

SEEK WOMEN'S VOTE, AND SOLDIERS', TOO

Political Leaders Are Figuring How They May Land Both as a Whole.

CALLED DECISIVE FACTOR

Legislation by Congress to Have an Eye Toward 1920 — Soldiers One-Sixth of 1916 Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—National political leaders are figuring how to capture the soldier vote and the woman vote in the Presidential election of 1920. These votes, it is believed, will be cast through some organized effort; so they may be the deciding factor in the contest, the leaders say.

More than one-sixth of the Presidential vote, the leaders figure, will be made up of the soldiers, while it is estimated that 12,000,000 women will participate in the election, double the number who had the privilege of voting for President in 1916.

The discharging of soldiers at the rate of about 300,000 a month has brought the soldier vote and its relation to the Presidential election sharply to the attention of the political managers. Leaders in both parties are planning to promote legislation to win the good opinion of the veterans. It is estimated that not more than 500,000 soldiers will be out of the country and unable to participate in the 1920 election. If so, there would be about 3,240,000 soldiers entitled to vote.

The soldiers of America, who in the aggregate number 3,731,589, represent more than one-sixth of the Presidential vote cast in 1916, when the total vote was 18,615,589. In States like New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, the proportion of soldiers to the voting population exceeds this ratio.

Political parties are not neglecting any opportunities to win the favor of the soldiers and the women. Republican leaders have promised to pass the woman suffrage resolution, now that they have control of Congress, and already numerous State leaders are working in connection with the woman suffrage adherents in the hope of cementing the woman vote for 1920.

That the entire character of Presidential elections will be changed by the organized soldier and woman votes is not doubted. This difference will be seen in the coming national conventions, which will have many women delegates.

In the opinion of such an astute political observer as ex-Speaker Clark, the organized soldier vote will have a decisive effect next year and will be increasingly strong for years to come, especially in Congressional, municipal and State elections, when the soldiers naturally will rally behind their comrades running for office.

While there is no open manifestation of interest by the political leaders in the activities of Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in his campaign to organize the American Legion out of the already formed World War Veterans' Association, it is known that both political parties are encouraging party followers to become active in the organization. Colonel Bennett Clark, son of Champ Clark, is one of the dominant movers in the World War Veterans' Association, and when he returns to this country the last of this month he is expected to take his place along with Lieut. Col. Roosevelt in perfecting the organization. What the Grand Army was as a political force in the twenty-five years immediately following the civil war, the new soldier organization promises to be in the future politics of the nation.

ENDS COTTON MILL CASE.

Justice Cohalan Approves Allotment of $60 for Each Preferred Share.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan, it was learned yesterday, has approved the report of the appraisers he appointed in connection with the International Cotton Mills litigation and has awarded to the minority stockholders $60 a share for their holdings. Unless further appealed, the award brings to an end the suits which followed the dissolution of the International Cotton Mills Corporation of New York and the sale of its properties to the International Cotton Mills of Massachusetts, in which transactions, according to the minority contestants, there was involved a "fraud" on the New York company and its preferred stock.

The case was brought into court in 1913 and since then has been contested on motions and trial. Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall represented the two corporations and their defendant Directors, and William H. Page appeared for Francis A. Lazenby and other plaintiffs. The minority stockholders, who will receive $133,000 under Justice Cohalan's decision, demanded that the bill of sale transferring the New York corporation to the Massachusetts corporation be declared illegal and void and the certificate of dissolution as to the former company be declared null and void. The appraisers, George J. Gillespie, John Delahunty, and Timothy A. Leary, recommended that the case be terminated by payment of $60 for each preferred share with interest from the date of the transfer.

SUFFRAGISTS EXPECT GAINS.

Count on All but Seven of New York House Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—According to an announcement made tonight by the National Woman's Party, its present count indicates that it expects to come within seven of having a solid New York delegation in support of the Federal Suffrage amendment in the House in the next Congress. Suffrage leaders are confident of getting three of these votes and say the others have made no announcement of how they will vote.

Four members who will take seats for the first time in the Sixty-sixth Congress have sent assurances of their support to the National Woman's Party in the last week. These are Representatives D. J. O'Connell of the Ninth District, Daniel Reed of Dunkirk, Frank Crowther of Schenectady, and Joseph Rowan of New York City. Representative John McCrate of Brooklyn, the New York member of the Suffrage Committee, has not announced his position, but is understood to favor the Federal amendment. His support would make the Republican membership of the Suffrage Committee unanimous for it.

The suffrage leaders also quote Representative Riordan, who has voted against suffrage seventeen times, as prophesying that the measure would receive thirty more votes in the next House than it did when it passed in the Sixty-fifth Congress. On this statement suffragists base their hope of getting his vote. Representative Norman Gould of Seneca Falls is another member previously opposed on whose support they now count.

Discourages Jamaica Federation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 6.—Statements by Lord Shaughnessy and the Canadian Under-Secretary for External Affairs have been published here to the effect that in their opinion political as well as commercial union between Canada and the West Indies would benefit both countries. The Gleaner says that, whatever the other colonies may decide, Jamaica is not likely to support a federation, as Jamaica desires the continuance of direct connection with England, provided she obtains better trade as the result of imperial preference.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company certificate of stock No. NY06819 for four shares, registered in the name of John J. Gill, bearing date March 6th, 1913. Ample reward paid if returned to W. P. Cooper, Attorney, Shelbyville, Tennessee.

LOST—Will pay liberal reward for information leading to recovery for Hudson speedster No. 46709 and Hudson touring cars numbered 43753 and A. A. 48127. G. A. Goetzbius, 1 Liberty.

LOST—$50 reward for long, narrow diamond and platinum bar pin, with fancy head; lost April 3, between Penn. Station and Long Branch. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

LOST—April 4, Lord & Taylor paper bag, containing envelope, $25 cash, bearing owner's name, address; lost Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av. bus, Washington Sq., or street; reward. Mrs. J. N. Snowdon, 523 Madison Av.

LOST—Three circle rings, 2 diamond, 1 sapphire, at club house, Harmon, Sunday; reward $200, no questions asked. Phone Plaza 7385.

LOST—Bank book No. 500,450, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to Bank.

LOST—In Central Park, near East 72d St. entrance, a silk bag containing purse. Reward will be paid by returning to 49 East 68th St.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, set with rubies, at Secretary of State's Office, or on Broadway in 90's; liberal reward. Telephone Audubon 715.

LOST—Saturday evening, wide gold bracelet, engraved with name in full; liberal reward for return. 701 West 151st St., Apartment 66.

LOST—A diamond American flag pin, between Claremont Av. 122d St. and 101st St., Broadway and Riverside. Reward. 35 Claremont Av. Apt. 2A.

LOST—Near Bernard, 53d St. and 5th Av., pearl and diamond bar pin. Liberal reward. Telephone 3867 Riverside.

LOST—April 5, pin, three daisies of small pearls, with diamond in centres. $10 reward for return to M. L., 48 West 9th St.

LOST—Ermine scarf, lined with black chiffon, vicinity of 350 West 85th; reward returns above address.

LOST—Sapphire and diamond little finger ring, Saturday afternoon, reward. B 359 Times.

LOST—Saturday evening, between 63d St. and Comedy Theatre, Black cigarette holder. Liberal reward. Phone Plaza 4350.

LOST—Black seal muff; left on bench Riverside Drive near 116th St., March 26; reward. Hurry. 146 Riverside Drive.

LOST—On Central Park Bridle Path, Sunday morning, gold watch and fob. Finder please call Murray Hill 7044.

LOST—Saturday, diamond hoop earrings, 145th St. Amsterdam Av. 157th St., Broadway; liberal reward. Inquire 3D, The Southwold, 150th St. and Broadway.

$100 REWARD

for ring, large single pearl set in claw set, ring with few small diamonds on the shank, lost Thursday evening, Rijou Theatre, thence to Century Grove Restaurant, 59th Street Building and West 57th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD

for ring, emerald, white diamond and ruby, surrounded with small diamonds, lost Thursday, Adelphi Exchange, 9th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD

Diamond bracelet, 24 stones. Return to Casino, Elizabeth Hotel.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Airedale terrier, white Christian Shandy (male haired), one year old. 68 Seaman Av. Liberal reward.

LOST—Thursday morning, from 570 4th Av., white Maltese terrier, female, "Dingles" pierced.

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.



"RAIN TO-MORROW"
—to-day's weather forecast—
should make you think instinctively of
WEED CHAINS

Examine your Weed Chains to-day. See if they need new Cross Chains. Your dealer has them in stock. Be sure that you get WEED Cross Chains—the kind that are diamond hard but not brittle. Look for the name "WEED" on every hook.

AMERICAN CHAIN COMPANY, INC.
BRIDGEPORT CONN., U.S.A.

Largest Chain Manufacturers in the World



McCutcheon's
Summer Dress Cottons

NEVER in the history of our business have we shown such a comprehensive collection of fine cotton fabrics.

Colored Fabrics	White Fabrics
Dotted Swisses	*Novelty French Crepes*
Swiss Organdies	*St. Gall Dotted Swiss*
French Organdies	*Emb'd Crepes & Voiles*
Dress Ginghams	*Fine Piques*
Dress Linens	*Novelty Skirtings*
French Novelties	*Checked Organdies*

Special Sale

Several thousand yards of Novelty Printed and Woven Voiles, 40 to 44 inches wide.

55c, 75c and 95c a yard

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue New York — 34th and 33d Streets

Reg. Trade Mark.

YOU put your pride in your pocket, when you put on clothes made-by-the-thousand for the million. You put your pride on your back, when you wear Custom-Tailored Clothes like mine. They are less expensive for what you get, and no more expensive in what you pay, $30 to $55 to measure.

I fit you, not just probably, but positively. I give you my body-gracing custom fit, my thoroughbred custom style, my journeyman custom benchwork and my personal attention, from Hand-Clasp to Hand-Tailoring.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Slashing Swank

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
21 Years On This Corner

PECK & PECK

HOSIERY
For Easter Remembrances

The custom of Easter giving is one of those nice amenities for which silk stockings serve so agreeably.

A pair of women's pure thread silk open-work stockings, attractively boxed, at $4.75, comes in many designs and in black, white and the fashionable shoe shades.

Men's Silk Socks from $1.75
Men's Foulard Ties $2 and $2.50

Peck & Peck

STOCKING SHOPS
586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
501 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street
Also at CHICAGO, PALM BEACH and NEWPORT

FINE HOSE



It's new!
BUCKWOOD
E&W
EARL & WILSON
Don't forget it. Get it!

Opportunities in
ONYX HOSIERY
for Men

69c
6 pairs for $4

They are beautiful pure silks, silk plated, and fine lisles—mostly full fashioned—in assorted solid colors, fancy weaves, or with silk clocking.

Never mind what they are worth or what they have been selling for. Just see them—and you'll buy—

Looks alone will tell you that such fine quality Onyx Hosiery is really worth much more than 69c—only these happen to be discontinued numbers. Hence, the opportunity.

These sox are so beautiful, the opportunity is so special, that we have displayed them quite lavishly in our windows. See them.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

While the Dove of Peace



is fluttering over the Peace Parley let us personally parley on the principal points of men's dress.

What is your first demand?
Style? Here we lead.
Quality? None better.
Fit? As fine as a fiddle in tune with the times.
Price—Anywhere from 25 to 60 dollars. Suit or Overcoat.
Fabric, color, pattern! Here's the largest showing in town.

Army and Navy Uniforms made to order or ready to wear away at reasonable prices.

Arnheim
P. S.—Fine feathers make fine birds.

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET
30 EAST 42D STREET
Arnheim Axioms.

Have you tried one lately?

El HOTEL CIGARRO preferido por personas de buen gusto!



ROBT. BURNS
Invincible
2 for 25c
(13c for 1)

SOUTH Americans traveling in the Northern Hemisphere have a way of stopping at the Hotel Seville—"the hotel preferred by persons of good taste."

Some of them have a way of asking for Robt. Burns—the *cigar* preferred by persons of good taste.

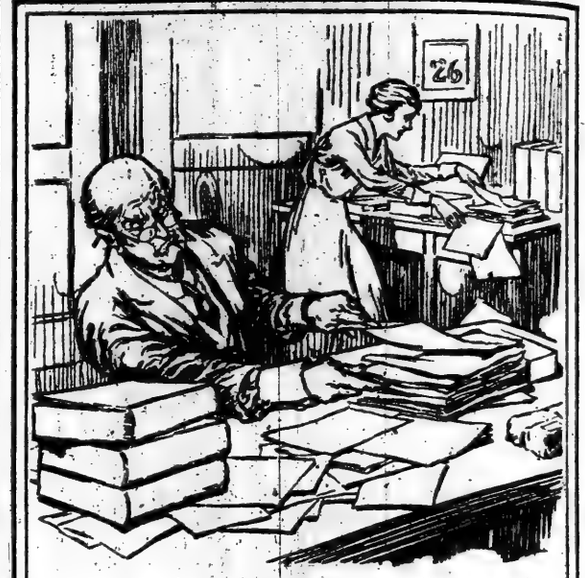
One thing sure—whether you order your dinner in "Español" or talk straight "United States"—the *full Havana filler* of mild Robt. Burns provides a versatile, "fluent" smoke-medium.

Robt. Burns is sold in the Seville Lobby and Grill—and at other leading New York hotels, clubs and cafes. Try a Robt. Burns today.

Robt. Burns

3 National Sizes—10c to 15c

GENERAL CIGAR CO., Inc.
Distributing Branch
54th Street and 2nd Avenue



Panic follows the loss of a valuable record

which would at once be available if filed in a

Security STEEL

Office Safe

Built to resist fire, flood and the future—they protect valuable property against theft, carelessness and accident.

Made of the best fireproofing materials by specialists in the making of steel furniture.

Security adjustable interiors (patented) adapt these safes to every need.

There are four sizes—in stock for immediate delivery.



Double Door Size

Send for Safe Booklet No. 118

Steel Equipment Corporation

Makers of the Full Line of Security Steel Office Equipment and Security Supplies

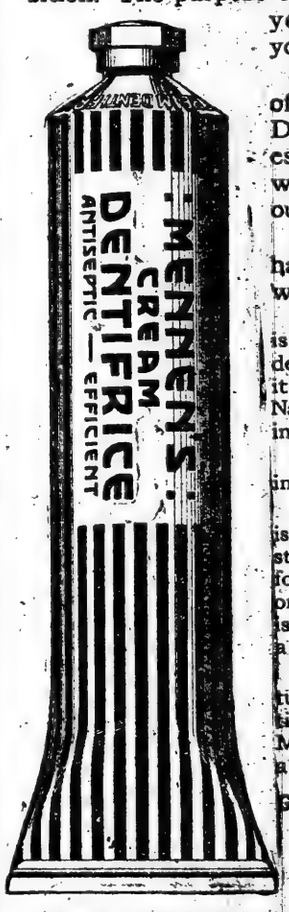
25 West 45th Street
New York
Telephone, Bryant 6785

Security STEEL — Security STEEL

DISTRIBUTED BY MANY DEALERS

Teeth are not merely ornaments

A Dentifrice is not a mere beautifier—keeping one's teeth clean is a very serious proposition. The purpose of a dentifrice is to save your health by saving your teeth.



We devoted four years of hard work to perfect a Dentifrice that was honest, scientific and which would clean teeth without injuring them.

Dentists and those who have used Mennen's say we have succeeded.

Mennen's Cream Dentifrice is non-alkaline. An alkaline dentifrice is dangerous because it checks the flow of saliva—Nature's only agent for destroying the acids of food decay.

A 20% content of alcohol insures an antiseptic action.

Mennen's cleans and polishes teeth, removes tobacco stains and breaks down tartar formations without scouring or grinding the enamel. It is pleasant to use and leaves a refreshing after-taste.

It costs 35 cents and the tube is smaller than many dentifrices costing 25 cents—but Mennen's was made to deliver a result and not to fit a price.

G. Mennen Chemical Co.
Newark, N. J.

MENNEN'S CREAM DENTIFRICE

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers, cooler today; tomorrow, probably fair; northeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,354. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 25 Miles Radius | THREE CENTS Within 150 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PEACE CONFERENCE AT CRISIS, EARLY RESULTS EXPECTED; WILSON'S PLANS FOR RETURN INTERPRETED AS WARNING; FIUME MAY GO TO JUGOSLAVS, DANZIG'S FATE IN DOUBT

ROUSING WELCOME TO ADMIRAL SIMS, HOME FROM WAR

Flotilla of Naval Craft and Airplanes Meet the Returning Commander at Sea.

ESCORTED UP THE HARBOR

Navy Officials and Mayor's Committee Go Down Bay to Greet Mauretania.

NOT LIKE HIS DEPARTURE

Chief of American Fleet in European Waters Tells How He Went Abroad in Disguise.

Escorted by a flotilla of destroyers and naval airplanes that met the ship far out at sea, Rear Admiral William S. Sims came back to America on the Mauretania yesterday, on the second anniversary of his arrival in Liverpool to take command of the American fleet in European waters. The Cunarder had been delayed for several hours by the heavy fog which hung over the harbor, but this did not diminish the reception when the sun broke through and the U. S. S. Aramis, to which he had been transferred at Quarantine, steamed up the harbor surrounded by the welcoming craft.

When the Mauretania arrived in Quarantine at 3:45 P. M. the Admiral was greeted by his wife and four children, who were on board the Aramis with Rear Admiral Burrage. They had been waiting since 8 o'clock in the morning for the liner to arrive. The police boat Patrol with Mayor Hylan and members of his Welcome Committee, and the Department boat Correction came alongside next.

After being formally questioned as to his health by the doctors from the Quarantine station and passing the Immigration Inspectors, Rear Admiral Sims boarded the Aramis, where he was officially greeted by Rear Admiral Burrage with his aids, who had come from Washington to represent the Secretary of the Navy. The next few minutes were spent by the returning Admiral in meeting his wife and children.

Airplanes Circle Above.

The Mayor, who was accompanied by Mrs. Hylan and Miss Virginia Hylan, stood in the pilot house of the Patrol as she came alongside the Mauretania and shouted out his greetings through a megaphone to the bronzed, white-bearded Admiral, who was smiling at him from the lofty bridge. The sun was shining brightly then and the big planes circled over the liner and the surrounding war craft like giant eagles, while the dirigibles seemed to float in the calm atmosphere just over her mastheads.

Others on the Patrol were Special Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker and his aid, Colonel William E. Woods; Edward A. Riegelmann, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; John A. Harriss, and others. Mayor Hylan steamed ahead of the Aramis to Pier A, North River, and had the police band that was on board sent up to the balcony outside the Dock Commissioner's office, where it played martial music as the Admiral came ashore.

The Mauretania should have reached Ambrose Channel Lightship at 5 A. M., but because of the fog did not get there until 2:55 P. M. The first destroyer to greet the Admiral was the Ammen, which was circling about in the dense fog off Fire Island at 9 o'clock. After the liner reached the channel the fog lifted and the other five destroyers with the submarine chasers came up and surrounded the ship. A few minutes later several big naval airplanes came booming out at great speed, followed by three dirigibles and the Lahmeyer, towing two immense observation balloons.

No Guns Fire Salute.

The Admiral was accompanied by his staff, which consisted of Captain Leigh, Captain J. R. Pringle, Captain D. W. Knox, Commanders J. V. Babcock, H. R. Stark, and R. A. P. Fairfield, Lieutenant Commander D. B. Wainwright, Lieutenant Commander D. Copeland. No salutes were fired by the United States guardship Amphitrite as the Aramis passed on the way to the Battery. There was no change in the flag that was hoisted at the mastheads of the Aramis as it had been broken for Rear Admiral Burrage when he boarded the vessel at Pier A early in the day.

Captain A. M. Rostron, who had Admiral Sims on board during the voyage, stood with him on the bridge coming up from the Ambrose Channel Lightship. Speaking of the welcome that greeted the Admiral, Captain Rostron said:

"It was a royal welcome that the people gave him. I know because I have

Continued on Page Four.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food, contains the nourishing elements essential to a Baby's best growth.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

Bagdad Railway Open Again; Working on Persian Gulf Line

PARIS, April 7.—Information has been received from Cairo that traffic has been resumed on the Bagdad railway. The tunnel through the Taurus Mountains has been completed and trai from Haidar Pachi now go as far as Nassibin, 150 kilometers from Mosul.

In Mesopotamia work on the extension of the line to the Persian Gulf is being carried out.

BAKER WELCOMES ANSELL'S REFORMS

Directs His Critic to Draft a Bill for the Modification of Court-Martial Procedure.

BUT BARS PERSONALITIES

Again Refuses to Receive Attack on Himself or Crowder—Concessions to Pershing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Replying to the letter from Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General, published this morning, Secretary of War Baker today, through Adjt. Gen. P. C. Harris, welcomed Colonel Ansell's suggestions for court-martial reforms and directed him to draft a bill containing his ideas, but, for the second time, refused to accede to Colonel Ansell's request that he officially receive and make public Colonel Ansell's former letter criticising the attitude of Secretary Baker and Judge Advocate General Crowder toward court-martial reforms. The text of General Harris's communication to Colonel Ansell follows:

"Dated April 5, 1919.

"From the Adjutant General of the Army.

"To Lieut. Col. S. T. Ansell, Judge Advocate.

"Subject: Indorsement of April 2.

"The Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt, through military channels, of the indorsement made by Lieut. Col. Ansell under date of April 2, dealing with the subject of proposed changes in the system of military justice. The suggestions made by Lieut. Col. Ansell are entirely appropriate in form and substance and merit earnest consideration, which they will receive. With many of the suggestions the Secretary of War finds himself in hearty concurrence, if, in fact, existing statute law is defective in the particulars suggested by the proposed changes. In order that the subject may be fully considered and the views of Lieut. Col. Ansell adequately studied, it is directed that Lieut. Col. Ansell prepare and submit to the Secretary of War at the earliest possible date a draft of such a bill as in his opinion would be adapted to carry into effect the ideas expressed in the first paragraph of his indorsement.

"With regard to the second paragraph of the indorsement which calls for this memorandum, the Secretary of War declines to receive officially the communication herewith returned. The communication in question has already been published and there is, therefore, no point in seeking to use the Secretary of War as a medium of publicity. The resort to personal comment in connection with this subject matter was not begun by General Crowder. It plainly would have been more fitting and appropriate if never begun by anybody; it has certainly been carried far enough by everybody. The Secretary of War assumes Lieut. Col. Ansell's earnest desire to concentrate public attention and official attention upon the improvement of the system of military justice, and is quite sure that a single-minded and unbiased

Continued on Page Five.

BAVARIA SPLIT BY RIVAL CLAIMS OF GOVERNMENTS

Soviet Republic Asserts Authority, While Premier Hoffmann Sets Up Nuremberg Regime.

REDS SPURN EBERT RULE

Muehlon Named as Foreign Minister in New List of People's Mandataries.

CABINET MEMBERS GO OVER

Unterleitner, Joining the Communists, Says He Expects Help from "Brethren" Here.

MUNICH, April 7. (Associated Press.)—On behalf of the Revolutionary Central Council of Bavaria, Herr Niekisch today addressed the following official telegram to all the Workmen's Councils, proclaiming a Soviet Government in Bavaria:

"The workers of Bavaria have overcome their party divisions and united in a mighty bloc against all domination and exploitation. They have taken over in Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' Councils entire public authority.

"The Landtag has been dissolved and Peoples' Commissions have been appointed. Complete order prevails in public affairs and business and the administration are continuing.

"Works will be controlled by works councils, which will control workers and direct affairs jointly with the managers. Everything belongs to the community. Independent socialization is therefore out of the question.

"It is the duty of the Workers', Peasants', and Soldiers' Councils everywhere to attend to the protection of the Soviet Republic and its peaceful development. They will take over local authority and control of the administration and are responsible to the working people for all actions and omissions.

"Today is a national holiday. Work will be suspended, but the railways and food, water, lighting, and heating services will continue."

Muehlon Among Soviet Chiefs.

BERLIN, April 7. (Associated Press.)—The Munich Abend Zeitung gives the following provisional list of the people's mandataries:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. WILHELM MUHLON.

Interior—MARTIN SEGITZ.

Justice—Dr. BOHEIM, a Communist.

Finance—Dr. JAFFE, Independent Socialist.

Commerce—Herr SIMON, Independent.

Socialization—Dr. NEURATH.

Worship—Herr NIEKISCH.

Agriculture—Herr STEINER.

Traffic—Herr FRAUENDORFER.

Military Affairs—Herr SCHNEPPENHORST.

Popular Enlightenment—Herr LANDAUER, Independent.

Social Welfare—Herr UNTERLEITNER, Independent.

Herr Unterleitner is the former Bavarian Minister of the Interior, and Herr Simon the fomer Minister of Industry.

Unterleitner strongly attacked his own Cabinet in a speech, declaring that now that the Soviet system was being introduced they would have no Noskes, but would join their brethren in Russia and Hungary, and would expect their brethren in France, England, Italy, and the United States to join them. Then, Unterleitener added, the Noskes and Scheidemanns would be thrown away

Continued on Page Three.

Atlantic Flight Soon to Start from Ireland; To Make Two Eastward Attempts Next Week

LONDON, April 7. (Associated Press.)—The airplane of the Shortt Brothers, one of the entries for the £10,000 race across the Atlantic, will start from Ireland for Newfoundland on April 16, weather permitting. The machine is expected to make the journey in twenty hours.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 7.—The start of the transatlantic flight to be attempted in a Sopwith machine by Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Mac-Kenzie Grieve, British aviators, may be made early next week. This is dependent upon the weather and the outcome of trial trips.

Three or four days more will be needed to complete the installation of wireless equipment on the airplane, which has been assembled. The first trial trip cannot be made before Saturday, and may be delayed further if the ground about the hangar does not dry out sufficiently.

If the trials show the machine and engines to be in satisfactory shape, the flight across the ocean will be made as soon as possible.

Major Morgan is expected to arrive from Liverpool on the steamer Sachem with his Murtinside machine about the end of this week. The airplane will be housed under a tent near this city, and it is understood that Major Morgan hopes to start a transatlantic flight by the end of next week.

Previous dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES have indicated that the Shortt interests had chosen the Limerick section of Ireland for their starting point.

The machine entered by the Shortt brothers is the Shortt "Shiel" airplane. It is fitted with a 375 horse power Rolls-Royce engine developing a speed of ninety-five miles an hour.

In their application to the British Air Ministry the Shortts designated Major James C. P. Wood of the Royal Flying Corps as pilot, with Captain C. C. Wylie, a nephew of the marine painter, as navigator.

McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES Tend to ward off Influenza.—25c.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

Marburg's "League of Nations." Vol. II. Its Principles Examined. Macmillan. 60c.—Advt.

Germans Demand More Food, But Refuse Payment in Gold

PARIS, April 7.—At the conference of the allied and German financial experts at Pont Ste. Maxence on Sunday the Germans demanded fresh consignments of food, and announced that it would be impossible to continue payments in gold, says a Havas dispatch.

In order to increase their gold reserves, they proposed to issue large loans in neutral countries, explaining that Germany's lack of freedom for commerce prevented the defraying of the cost of food.

HUNGARY REJECTS SMUTS'S OFFER

Makes Counterproposals and Is Willing to Confer with Neighboring States.

WANTS BLOCKADE RAISED

And Demands That Allies' 'Barbarous Persecutions' in Occupied Zone Shall Cease.

BUDAPEST, April 6. (Associated Press.)—General Jan Christian Smuts, the Peace Conference Commissioner to Hungary, placed his proposals before the Hungarian Communist Government Saturday. They included the following:

The Hungarian Government to withdraw all troops west of a line which General Smuts outlined; that Rumanian troops be ordered not to advance beyond their present positions, and that the territory between the line drawn by General Smuts and the Rumanian Army be neutral and be occupied by British, French, Italian, and, if possible, American troops.

That the Hungarian Government accept the terms of the military convention concluded last Nov. 13 by the Hungarian Government with the allied powers; that the aforementioned line of demarcation has no influence on the territorial arrangements in the final peace conditions and that General Smuts will propose to the Peace Conference to raise the blockade of Hungary immediately and allow facilities for the immediate import of prime necessities, especially fats and coal.

General Smuts also suggested that he would propose to the Peace Conference that before it finally determined the political frontiers of Hungary it should invite the Hungarian Government to send representatives to Paris. These representatives would formulate their standpoint on the frontiers and the questions arising from them in a special conference with representatives of the Czechoslovaks, Jugoslavs, Rumanians, and German-Austrians. A representative of the allied powers would be Chairman of the special conference.

The Government replied to General Smuts, thanking him for his civility, but declaring that the conditions presented were inacceptable, except as an order to those who might be inclined to assume the Government of the country on such terms.

"But," the Government's reply added, "relying on the good will displayed in such an unaccustomed manner by you, we beg you to interpret the following proposals to the Entente powers:

"First, the Soviet Government also is disposed to create a neutral zone, but solely on the condition that the frontier thereof is shifted eastward to the Maros line, and that the Soviet Republic shall administer without interference in the territory occupied by the allied troops, thus allowing the Soviet Republic to be re-established in Szegedin and Arad. There shall be free intercourse from the neutral zone both in the direction of Hungary and Rumania and free transit in the Transylvanian territory occupied by Rumania.

"Second, at the same time we request the complete raising of the blockade and the supplying of the republic with coal and fats.

"Third, we request that the proposed conference should include representatives of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, Bohemia, Rumania, Serbia, Jugoslavia, and German-Austria and that it meet at the earliest moment possible at Prague or Vienna, so as to proceed simultaneously with the Peace Conference.

"Fourth, we request an exchange of economic representatives between Hungary and foreign States.

"Fifth, we request the Entente Powers immediately to cease the barbarous persecutions to which every labor movement in the occupied regions is subjected."

The document is signed by Premier Garbai and Foreign Minister Bela Kun.

Devuelle Gets an 8-Month Term.

LONDON, April 7.—A sentence of eight months' imprisonment was given Reginald Devuelle, a fashion designer formerly of New York, in the Old Bailey Court today after he had been found guilty of trafficking in cocaine.

Devuelle was acquitted Friday of manslaughter in connection with the death of "Billie" Carlton, an American dancer, who was found dead in a hotel in December. A Coroner's jury charged that Devuelle supplied the dancer with cocaine.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't Forget.—Advt.

WILSON FOR LASTING PEACE

Has Firmly Stood for Principles Against Allies' Demands.

MIGHT LEAVE FOR A TIME

And Return to Help Europe Solve Her Difficulties if it Was Needed.

DID NOT WANT SECRECY

But Was Forced to It by the Exigencies of European Diplomacy.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 6.—Matters will move forward rapidly in the Peace Conference henceforth. Optimistic reports are unjustified as yet, but if an agreement is not reached the policy of publicity will be adopted. The fundamentals of the armistice agreement will be adhered to.

It is probable that the deadlock in the Peace Conference is near an end. That end may be one of two or three different things, but the close is in sight. The delay and secrecy will last a few days longer at most. There may be an agreement among the Allies. That agreement may be rejected or accepted by Germany. Bolshevism may be confined to Russia and Hungary, or it may sweep westward; or, finally, there may be inability to reach an agreement among the Allies. But the prolongation of the deadlock is out of the question.

Roundly stated, the present situation is that Clemenceau, while at times showing a disposition to yield, has maintained his original contention for a Rhine buffer State and kindred provisions, coupled with an agreement for British and American co-operation in military measures for the protecting of France's position. Lloyd George has contended for concessions that would save his face in English politics, while Orlando has been waiting his turn to make a fight for the whole east coast of the Adriatic.

Delay Partly Utilized.

While the deadlock thus produced has continued, the delay has been utilized to reshape the League covenant in such a way as to leave the American opposition without standing ground. This report, as well as that of all the other committees, will go in Monday. In the mean time the President has met his confrères of the Big Four from day to day, and, while holding his main ground, has yielded to them in every point not compromising the essentials to which he has been consistently pledged.

For the secrecy which has drawn such widespread criticism President Wilson has not been responsible. He would probably have preferred complete publicity, in the absence of which his position has been misunderstood and misinterpreted. But he has had a certain sense of comradeship with his associates and has recognized the fact that European conditions imposed upon them necessities that did not affect him as President of the United States. With day-to-day publicity and the spreading broadcast of all the details of the discussion, the European Governments would have been failing right and left.

It should be remembered always how supremely difficult the present situation is. Though victorious, the allies of the Entente are all exhausted. In this state they have been confronted with the opportunity of dealing in the hour of his defeat with an enemy whose brutal might had almost destroyed them. The American position has been such as to enable America to deal with the business of making peace with an eye to the ultimate good of the world. We have wanted nothing but a peace that would stand. Each of the European allies wanted its particular point of view written into the peace.

President Wilson's Patience.

President Wilson has taken the shock of all these demands. He has stood his ground. With patience and amiability, and without a trace of arbitrariness, he has maintained himself against the persistence which only European diplomats know how to bring to bear. The President has examined and re-examined the whole situation day after day for the purpose of making every concession consistent with a sound peace. At every stage he has felt himself honorably bound by the armistice agreement, and in this position he has been supported by his conviction that European interests and world interests would be best subserved by carrying out that agreement. To make a scrap of paper of it was unthinkable, both for America and her allies.

There matters rest today. The armistice agreement, with its twelve points

Continued on Page Two.

"Foreign Exchange Explained," by Franklin Escher. $1.25. All bookstores. The Macmillan Co.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't Forget.—Advt.

Summoning of President's Ship Is Interpreted As Meaning Prompt Action in Case of Deadlock

PARIS, April 7, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson's orders that the United States transport George Washington proceed immediately to a French port [published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday] have aroused much comment here, and are even construed by some officials as preliminary to a determined move to force an agreement at an early date by the Peace Conference.

As is usual in such cases, various rumors were soon in circulation, and before night one report was current that the President had delivered an ultimatum to the effect that he would withdraw from the conference unless an agreement was reached within forty-eight hours.

It is confidently asserted by those close to the President that he did not contemplate any such action, but the same authorities have no hesitation in declaring that the President has made his position plain on the question at issue, and it is believed that his determination to adhere to this position is fixed.

The summoning of the George Washington will place the President in such a position, it is pointed out, that he cannot be embarrassed by having to wait for the transport should the time come when he might wish, owing to failure of the peace delegates to agree or unwarranted delay in finding a settlement of the peace question, to withdraw from the discussions.

The belief is common that President Wilson will not hesitate to take definite action if a deadlock is actually reached.

If, however, the Council of Four succeed in reaching an adjustment, and the presence of President Wilson for a longer time is deemed advisable, the George Washington would be available for the transport of troops to the homeland, and would then be ready to return at a later date for the Presidential party.

Saar Coal to France for a Time; Italy May Lose Fiume to Jugoslavs

Intimation That the Italian Delegation Must Seek a Mandate from the Nation on the Latter Question—No Accord Yet on Danzig.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—Nothing is settled at this Peace Conference, in the sense that it has been put down in the form of a written agreement signed by the representatives of the four big powers, but several things have so thoroughly crystallized that radical changes are entirely unlooked for and would upset the whole affair.

On this first day of the week which high-placed optimists declare will see the finish of the task of the Big Four the situation on several major points may be summarized with more certainty and less speculation than at any previous period of the conference. One way of putting it is, On what points are Wilson and Lloyd George in accord and on what do they differ? For practically everything has narrowed down to the determination of these two men. Clemenceau and Orlando and the representatives of lesser countries are helpless before them.

So first of all it may be stated, or rather repeated with added assurance, that Germany is not to close at the left bank of the Rhine. That territory will not be ceded to any other State or erected into an independent State. In that determination of the American President and British Premier France finds her greatest disappointment. But she seems to be becoming resigned to it as inevitable and settling down to the realization that she must be satisfied with the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine plus what financial and economic reparation she can get plus what protection she may derive in future from the League of Nations. That practically sums up the fruits of the war for France, with the exception of what may come to her in the way of mandates in Asia Minor.

Another point practically settled, so far as France is concerned, is that she is to have the output of the German coal mines in the Saar Valley, although the territory will remain German and be administered under the German Federal and local laws.

But probably there is another disappointment in store for France there. Clemenceau, of course, knows what America and England are disposed to allow and not allow, but the French public assume up to the present that the Saar Valley coal is to be theirs in perpetuity. That, however, is not the Wilson and Lloyd George intention at all. They are willing to grant this German coal to France not as a political or territorial right, but merely as the Germans, can be again placed in perpetuity, but only until the French coal properties in hens, destroyed by the Germans, can be again place in effective operation.

It is the working out of details of this Saar coal item, which even its advocates admit to be a most awkward solution, that is delaying the finishing of the whole reparation question, which however should be wound up within the next twenty-four hours.

The next point of accord between Wilson and Lloyd George seems to be Fiume, the future of which is to be determined when the Big Four take up the whole Adriatic question, now scheduled to follow reparation tomorrow or the next day. Jugoslavia apparently has won its long fight, and Fiume is not to be given to Italy. Two months ago a member of the American delegation said that Fiume was an Italian city and must go to Italy. Today that same member said:

"It would not be just or wise to give Fiume to Italy, for it is absolutely essential as a port for the new State of Jugoslavia. The best that Italy can expect is that the Peace Conference will make Fiume an international city."

If this is done, the Italian delegation stands ready to withdraw from the conference, as threatened last week, but it is now put in more diplomatic language.

"We don't say we will withdraw," said an Italian this afternoon, "because we will assume until the last moment that Italy is to get Fiume as a matter of course. If we do not get it, we will assume that our Italian delegation has reached the limit of its power and authority to act on its own responsibility, and it will then be necessary to appeal to the Italian people for future instructions. Italy has an Adriatic doctrine just as dear to her as the Monroe Doctrine is to America. Orlando can no more return to Rome with a peace shattering our hopes of Fiume and the Adriatic than Wilson could go back to the United States with a peace or League of Nations charter which your Senate and people would condemn as a menace to American interests."

So it is that in the big questions of west and south Europe the American President and British Premier seem in accord and thus are able to determine the outcome regardless of the disappointment both of France and Italy. But in the Baltic regions the case is somewhat different. Wilson is more pro-Polish than is Lloyd George. Or to put it another way, Lloyd George is more determined than Wilson is not to offend Germany. It was a week ago today that I cabled a dialogue between Wilson and Lloyd George in the Council of Ten in which the former declared Poland must have Danzig as well as the shortest line to it from Warsaw after Lloyd George had demurred to such a concession because it would give to Poland territory inhabited by Germans. There has been nothing since to indicate that the disagreement has been ended.

At the southern end of the proposed Polish State there is another dispute concerning Teschen, but as this is between Poland and Czechoslovakia, with Germany not involved, Lloyd George is not so keenly interested in the outcome, and there is no reliable basis even for speculation on the result. So the whole Polish question is much more in doubt than the hardly more important problems of the Rhine and the Adriatic.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYER.—Adv.

HIGH TENSION IN COUNCIL

Results of Discussions of Reparations Discourage Hope of Agreement.

AMERICANS ARE PESSIMISTIC

Intimate Associate of Wilson Predicts Our Withdrawal Unless Obstructive Tactics End.

REPARATION CRUCIAL POINT

Differences on This and Frontiers Reported Comparatively Slight, but Much Contested.

PARIS, April 7, (Associated Press.)—Extreme tension was evident as a result of today's discussions in the Council of Four and it is believed throughout the Conference that another critical stage has been reached.

One of the most responsible authorities associated with President Wilson said that he would not be surprised if American participation was brought to an early close if the delays over details were carried much further.

The differences still remaining on the subjects of frontiers and reparations were comparatively slight, he added, and yet these slight differences were so persistently maintained as to threaten to create prolonged delays, which the President and the American delegation were not willing to accept.

The President was described by one who saw him in the course of the day as standing firm in his determination to make no further concessions. He insists that the principles which were definitely agreed upon at the time of the armistice are at stake.

There is little doubt that the President's stand has been made known to the other members of the Council, but since his illness he has not personally conferred with any of them, except Colonel House.

The existing tension led to many reports of decisive action which the American delegation was said to be about to take. These reports were more or less exaggerated, yet all seemed plausible in view of the President's determined attitude.

Some of the President's closest intimates had not been informed that the steamer George Washington had been sent for, while others were of the opinion that the summoning of the steamer would be accepted as an intimation by the allied leaders that delays must be brought to a speedy conclusion.

Lloyd George Confined to Bed.

The Council of Four was to have met at 11 o'clock this morning at the "White House," where the President is still confined to his bed, but able to consult with his colleagues in emergencies. If developed, however, that Premier Lloyd George had a cold like the President's, which kept him also to his bed. A morning session of the Council was therefore impossible.

It was then determined to have the Council meet at Mr. Lloyd George's residence, so as to be near him, and there the session began at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, with Premier Clemenceau, Premier Orlando, Colonel House, and all the financial experts present.

The Council today heard the report of the Reparation Committee, and accepted a proposition which provides for the formulation of the categories of damages which Germany will be required to pay, and the method of estimating them, but will leave to a commission sitting after the peace treaty is signed the determination of the full bill and the amount which can be collected from Germany. As it is not expected that Germany will be able to pay the claims in full, the assets which are realized from her will be prorated among her creditors proportionately to the size of the claims and without preference.

The Council will fix definitely the amount of the initial payment and

instruct the commission as to the minimum amount to be collected. It is now estimated that this amount will run up to about $45,000,000,000, of which Germany will be required to pay $5,000,000,000 down in cash or securities, with another installment payable within two years after peace is signed.

The progress made today by the Reparations Commission came only after keen discussion, in which Colonel Edward M. House presented President Wilson's views. A draft report was finally adopted with several minor reservations, one of which covered the extent to which Belgium was bound by the definition of categories for damages.

The Reparations Drafting Committee will meet again tomorrow.

After the question of reparations is settled the questions of the Rhine frontier and the Adriatic coast will remain as the chief obstacles. Frontier questions are still being considered by Captain André Tardieu, representing France; Professor Charles H. Haskins, on behalf of the United States, and Viscount Morley for Great Britain. They have not reported to the council, though it is understood they have agreed on the main principles of effective security without political annexation.

Orlando Confers with House.

Premier Orlando of Italy held another conference at noon today with Colonel E. M. House over the Adriatic issue, which is gradually nearing a settlement which is not, however, entirely acceptable to the Italians concerning Fiume and Dalmatia.

That progress is being made is indicated in an announcement that a plenary session of the Peace Conference is to be held Friday afternoon, which will be the first assembling of the full conference since President Wilson's departure for the United States some time ago after having presented the League of Nations covenant.

The Temps publishes the following statement today:

"Contrary to certain statements in the German press, and circulated in turn by other foreign newspapers, we believe the French Government is not putting forward any annexationist claim, either open, avowed, or covert, to any territory inhabited by Germans. This refers particularly to the regions lying between the boundaries of 1871 and 1814."

An extremely optimistic impression was prevalent today regarding a settlement favorably to France of the questions of her security against future aggression and the neutralization of the left bank and part of the right bank of the Rhine. This feeling was voiced today by the Petit Journal, which in treating of the financial aspects of the situation, stated that it appeared that France would be completely indemnified.

Germany's ability to continue paying for the food shipments made under the Brussels agreement, it is learned, cannot be determined before April 15, when the German Government expects to have a report on the surrender to the Government of German-owned foreign securities, which is in progress.

Financial Terms Discussed.

The allied financial delegates meanwhile continue the general discussion with the German delegation at Senlis of the value and availability of particular securities, so that when the German report on surrendered securities is received it will be easy to calculate to what extent they can be used in financing food imports.

The export of raw materials from Germany, which will also play a rôle in the payment for food, is in progress across the German frontier to adjacent neutrals, but because of the disturbed industrial conditions the amount is rather disappointing.

Paul Dutasta, General Secretary of the Peace Conference, went to Versailles today to prepare for the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries. It is probable that the preparatory meetings will take place in the former meeting room of the Supreme War Council, and that the treaty will be signed in the main palace at Versailles.

LONDON, April 7.—An important statement on the work of the Peace Conference which a Premier Lloyd George had promised to make tonight was postponed until Tuesday, according to a Central News dispatch from Paris. The British Premier, it added, was confined to his home with a severe chill.

SAYS LLOYD GEORGE WAVERS.

Distrust Expressed in London Times of His Stand on Indemnity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—The London Times political correspondent in Paris, who when he is in London is the editor of that journal, continues to express in his articles severe criticism of the important personages of the Peace Conference. Referring to Lloyd George's interview in the Matin, he says:

"One is constrained to ask, on reading statements like these, whether Lloyd George really thinks they will tend to increase the esteem, trust, and affection of his colleagues for him. They may possibly recognize the excellence of his desire to diminish the pressure which an anxious public opinion is putting upon them, and they may conclude that among politicians the end sometimes justifies the means. But they would probably be more grateful were he to work with a single mind and in an obviously unselfish spirit to settle the questions in regard to which his attitude of late has been, to say the least, fluctuating."

He refers to Lloyd George as "trying to mold the peace in accordance with his fears for his own domestic position," and intimates that the Prime Minister is trying to let Germany down easily in the matter of indemnities. On this point he adds:

"Tendencies in this direction are already far too noticeable among American financiers. Some British financiers of the baser sort would probably not be averse to following their example."

"If any breath of this spirit," he continues, "affects the judgment of the British or American delegates, it will assuredly destroy the international belief in justice as a political ideal, and will render abortive the League of Nations itself. Similarly the idea of trading with the Bolsheviki, by which the American Commission now at Stockholm seems to be animated, will, if persisted in, prove fatal to the European belief in American disinterestedness, and, consequently, to the moral influence of President Wilson and of the United States."

PRESIDENT GAINS STEADILY.

But Keeps His Bed Most of the Day —Hopes to be About Today.

PARIS, April 7.—President Wilson's condition was improved this morning, but by the direction of Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, the President remained in his room today, attending no meetings.

Mr. Wilson remained in bed most of the day. Steady improvement in his condition, however, is announced by the attending physicians.

Apparently the President's cold is in the last stages of the wearing-off process. He hopes to be able to resume work on Tuesday.

Rear Admiral Grayson explained that, while the President's condition was steadily improving, he thought it an advisable precaution to hold him to his room and even to his bed for another day.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Wilson is "steadily improving," although still confined to his bed, according to a message received today at the White House from Paris.

PARLEY WITH AUSTRIA IS MAKING PROGRESS

Gen. Steff Joins French Mission —Chancellor Fenner Hopeful of Vienna Situation.

PARIS, April 7. (French Wireless Service.)—Major Gen. Steff, former French Military Attaché at Vienna, is on his way to the Austrian capital to join Henri Allize, the head of the Special French Mission to Austria.

Dispatches from Basle say that M. Allize is making progress in his negotiations with the Austrian Government.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 4, (via Geneva.)—The Austrian State Chancellor, Fenner, today pronounced a favorable opinion on the Vienna situation. The influence of Hungarian events on Austria was unjustified, he said, because the Austrian workmen classes are for the positive work of democracy. Budapest is reported quiet, while in the country many places are manifesting against the new order. Serious disorders are reported from Odenburg between the Red Guard and burghers.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Advices reaching the State Department today indirectly from Vienna said a Communist revolution seemed imminent in German Austria.

GERMAN AGRARIAN PROTEST.

Lack of Representation on the Peace Delegation Inspires It.

BERLIN, April 6, (Associated Press.)—The Agrarian League has filed a protest with the National Ministry and the Foreign Secretary against its lack of active representation in the delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. Professor Friedrich Aereboe of the University of Breslau, an agricultural scientist, is said to have declined to accept a Government appointment as a member of the body of experts attached to the delegation.

The agrarians demand that they be represented by a practical agriculturist.

TO DISCUSS LEAGUE TODAY.

Commission Will Meet to Consider the New Draft.

PARIS, April 7. (Associated Press.)—The drafting Committee of the League of Nations has now completed its work. The covenant as revised contains 27 articles.

A full meeting of the League of Nations Committee will be held tomorrow to consider the redraft and the covenant.

WILSON FOR LASTING PEACE

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

accepted and two reserved, is the rock on which the President stands. In all essentials it must be the basis of peace. Americans have been particularly anxious to make the utmost possible concessions to France and to grant every concession made by Clemenceau, short of destroying the whole plan of a peace without militarism. They believe with all sincerity that the covenant of the League of Nations, supplementing the peace terms, provides a workable scheme which will guarantee security for France as well as permanent peace for the world. President Wilson has met every demand with sympathy and open-mindedness, but has steadfastly refused to abandon the underlying principles of the armistice agreement. If the European Allies insist upon doing so, it will be tantamount to a rejection of American aid in the solution of the problem. It is possible, but not probable, that some Power may carry matters as far as that.

Dissatisfaction Unavoidable.

If the Conference ends in agreement on the terms, it is inevitable that there should be some measure of dissatisfaction among all European Governments. Germany will complain of the harshness of the terms and contend that the principle of non annexation and other Wilsonian conditions were violated. France will feel dissatisfied at not bringing America into a continuing military partnership for protecting her against Germany, as well as respecting other points in which the Treaty falls short of realizing her full hopes of reparation and security. Nobody will be entirely content. And, moreover, Europe will face a perfect wilderness of minor but most difficult problems that will have to be worked out under the general principles of the Treaty.

But it will be a peace with the League of Nations. People can have a chance to go back to work, and a return of normal conditions will at last be in sight, and some common program for meeting the threat of Bolshevism may become possible. Militarism in Germany will have been broken and militarism in other countries checked. A fair prospect will be opened up of lifting the burden of armament and war from the world. Good people everywhere, who want order and decency, may be brought to a common understanding and co-operation.

What if Europe repudiates the agreement upon which the armistice was signed by the Entente and Germany and rejects American help? It is believed that the President will then lay all the facts before the world. It would probably mean America's withdrawal from the irreconcilable aspirations and controversies of Europe, until such time as her counsel and assistance could be accepted on such terms as it was possible for her to extend them. That time would surely come. All Europe needs us—all people of good will in all countries. Sooner or later they will welcome us in the effort to establish the new order aimed at in the League covenant. If Europe rejected America now, while on the face of it the reason would be that we were unwilling to participate in a militaristic peace or enter into armed alliances, it would really mean that the war had been so cruel and destructive and had aroused such passions and fears that a certain period of time must pass, even with all its attendant evils and sacrifices, before reconciliation and reconstruction could be carried out.

False View of the Armistice.

The delay in the Conference action is laid at President Wilson's door by most of the European critics. At bottom, most of this is founded on the false assumption that the President forced the armistice of Nov. 11 on France and England. The historical fact is that Foch and Haig and the civilian authorities of both countries were insistent—I will use an even stronger word—importunate, for the armistice. Their representations were much stiffer than the others.

In any bewailing of what might have been, that may follow the Peace Conference, the American position will stand examination in all particulars, from first to last. In the field, the American effort was effective. In the political and diplomatic effort, President Wilson's leadership has been a veritable sheet-anchor. His has been the spirit of disinterested helpfulness, which is America's spirit, and he has pursued a consistent, wise, and steady course.

In all judgment, of the events of the next few days it should never be forgotten that this has been a war from which Europe came out shattered. It can not be rebuilt in a few months. The very best that can be expected is a sound beginning.

PADEREWSKI STILL INSISTS ON DANZIG

Not Entirely Reassured by Paris Explanations of Foch's Negotiations.

CALLS IT KEY TO VICTORY

"If Poland Does Not Receive Danzig the War Is Lost," Polish Premier Declares.

PARIS, April 6, (Associated Press.)—After conferences today with Premier Clemenceau, M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, and Colonel House, Jan Ignace Paderewski, the Premier of Poland, told The Associated Press that he was somewhat reassured about Marshal Foch's agreement concerning the moving of troops through Danzig.

"Our information throughout Poland," said M. Paderewski, "was based largely on the German version of the arrangement made at Spa; consequently the Poles regarded it as a surrender to the German terms. As the matter has been explained to me today by the Entente officials it looks very different.

"Of course, I appreciate the necessity of getting troops from France to Poland as rapidly as possible, and I see that we have been misled by the German propagandists, who are working by the thousands in Poland."

Replying to an inquiry as to whether he felt that the principle of the right to land Polish troops at Danzig had been maintained, Mr. Paderewski said:

"We are uncertain still, and not satisfied with the status of the negotiations concerning Danzig. If Poland does not receive Danzig the war is lost. Leaving Danzig in Germany's hands would mean the defeat of all the armies which participated in this great war."

Asked if the neutralization of Danzig would be satisfactory to Poland, M. Paderewski replied emphatically in the negative. "We have seen how the neutralization of Danzig works," he said. "The whole world knows what a failure that was in the past. It would be the same again."

M. Paderewski has an appointment to meet President Wilson on Thursday, and in the meantime many other appointments with peace delegates. He does not know how long he will remain in Paris. Mme. Paderewski, who accompanied her husband, is constantly with him, assisting in the direction of his secretarial staff and meeting callers.

Crowds gather before the hotel where Paderewski is staying, hoping to get a glimpse of the easily recognized Premier, whose appearance in Paris has overshadowed that of other distinguished visitors.

Paderewski received the correspondent in his drawing room, which was filled with flowers sent by officials and admirers of the artist as well as the statesman. A score of photographers of Paris papers were admitted while the Premier was talking, and posed him and his wife, who continued her conversation, regardless of the activities of the picture men.

"This is the sort of life we have led for over four years," said Mme. Paderewski. "We don't know what home is any more, but it does not matter if Poland comes out all right."

General Haller's Polish troops, numbering about 50,000, will begin to move by train from Paris to Poland April 15 at the rate of two trainloads a day. It will probably require thirty days to complete the transportation.

ZURICH, April 7.—Several allied representatives have arrived at Danzig to make arrangements for the accommodation there of allied and Polish troops.

A Weimar dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that President Fehrenbach of the German National Assembly has postponed his visit to Vienna in order to go to Berlin to take part in the discussions on the Danzig and other Polish questions.

WARSAW, April 6, (Associated Press.)—Before departing today for Paris Dr. Vernon C. Kellogg, a member of the American Food Administration, who investigated the food and health problems in East Poland, said the situation there had improved, partly as a result of the receipt of American food shipments, but that they were far from being solved.

"It will take a year to put Poland on her feet," Dr. Kellogg added. "There are at least 5,000,000 people scattered over 10,000 square miles who are worse off than were the Belgians, because they have been without any help whatsoever for four years. They are absolutely dependent on the Allies for food, clothing, and hospital supplies.

"I do not believe the Allies have a more important duty than to hasten all available assistance to Poland. We have shipped 80,000 tons of foodstuffs to Poland, but that is not enough. We must send that much each month."

DIONYS SZECHENYI FLEES TO DENMARK

Brother-in-Law of Former Miss Vanderbilt Says "Red Guard" Took Away His Fortune.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.—Count Dionys Széchényi, the former Austro-Hungarian Minister to Denmark, who left Copenhagen fourteen months ago, has returned. He is ruined financially and is a fugitive from his own country.

When seen last night, the Count expressed great joy at being back safely, and said that the second revolution came like an explosion through the country. He said it was not the work of the Hungarian people, but part of an international movement against the dictature proletariat started at Budapest.

Asked why Count Karolyi acted as he did, Count Szechenyi said:

"He did it in despair. Karolyi was not popular in Hungary, but we supported him as long as possible. When his hope that the Entente would insure the integrity of Hungary and send food as soon as the country offered peace was shown to be only a dream he gave up.

"When I left the Red Guard was plundering the churches. All property was taken from the owners. I succeeded, with my family, in escaping to Vienna, and from there I came here. I have lost all."

The Count then told how everything was declared the State's property—banks, theatres, and private fortunes. Nobody must pay rent. He added that resistance to the Red Guards was impossible, because they were in possession of all the arms. Famine is growing, especially in Vienna and Budapest.

"I want to emphasize, and very strongly, that only two things can save the world—the Wilson peace must be concluded immediately and food must be provided," said the Count.

Szechenyi was called back from Denmark on account of his Entente sympathies. His wife is a Belgian of the well-known family of de Chimay.

BELA KUN MURDERED, SAYS A VIENNA RUMOR

Paris Doubts Hungarian Red Premier Has Been Slain and Government Overthrown.

VIENNA, April 7.—The Hungarian Communist Government in Budapest has been overthrown, according to rumors current in official circles, the newspapers say. Bela Kun, the Foreign Minister, is reported to have been assassinated.

The reports do not say whether the attempted revolution in Budapest was organized by the Socialists or the bourgeois parties.

PARIS, April 7.—Peace Conference circles had received no confirmation of rumors from Vienna that the Hungarian Soviet Government had been overthrown and Bela Kun assassinated. There was an inclination to doubt the accuracy of the reports.

Soviet elections had been planned for Hungary today and a general holiday had been proclaimed.

BASLE, April 7. (Havas.)—No confirmation has been received of the reports of a counter-revolution in Hungary and the assassination of the Foreign Minister, Bela Kun. The Frankfort Nachrichten says, however, that changes in the Hungarian Cabinet are imminent.

LODGE DECLINES TO ANSWER CUMMINGS

Senator Silent on League of Nations—Palmer and Hitchcock to Speak for Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Senator Lodge, who will be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee when the Senate reorganizes, returned to Washington today to dispose of correspondence. He was uncommunicative as to the League of Nations and declined to comment upon the criticism by Chairman Cummings of the Democratic National Committee that Mr. Lodge was inconsistent in having asserted that President Wilson had brushed aside the parliamentary proprieties in appointing delegates to the Peace Conference without consulting the Senate.

Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer will start on a speaking tour within a few days in behalf of the League of Nations and the Liberty Loan. Mr. Palmer, with Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, will take the discussion issues, into the Central States. He has these engagements: Buffalo, April 21; Toledo, April 22; Cleveland, April 23; Philadelphia, April 24; Atlanta, April 28, and Birmingham, April 29.

Following an address at Boston before the City Club on April 17, Senator Hitchcock will go to Omaha, and will speak in Springfield, Ill., and at Chicago, before the Hamilton Club. He also has engagements to speak at Denver before the Civics and Commercial Association at a luncheon and at a massmeeting under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace. The dates of these addresses will be fixed later.

Senator Hitchcock also has been invited to speak at a massmeeting in Indianapolis, and it is likely that a debate with Senator Watson of Indiana will be arranged. The St. Louis Advertising Club has invited Senator Hitchcock to talk on the League of Nations. He will appear before the American Academy of Political Science on May 3 at Philadelphia.

DANES AID SCHLESWIG POOR

Clothes and Food Sent to the Suffering—Germans Oppose Move.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—Great efforts are being made in Denmark to help the suffering in Schleswig. A fund has been started already, now amounting to more than $2,000,000. Clothes are sent by the carload and food provided in every possible way.

Besides this, underfed children will be placed in country homes in Denmark, the first lot of 6,000 arriving after Easter. The Germans in Schleswig are busy against this movement, but are unsuccessful.

Tragic Mistakes of the War.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, April 13, will contain the third of the series of articles by Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, dealing with hitherto untold phases of the fighting. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

LEAGUE DECISIONS TO BIND GERMANY

She Must Agree to Accept Rulings, Although Not to be a Signatory.

TO BE PUT ON PROBATION

Other Enemy States Also Must Wait Until They Prove Their Good Faith.

LONDON, April 7, (British Wireless Service.)—"The difficulty of putting the text of the covenant of the League of Nations in the peace treaty that Germany is to sign, if Germany is not a party to the covenant, which she by her signature accepts," says the Paris correspondent of The Westminster Gazette, "has been cleared up. By a skilful piece of draftsmanship, the covenant, as it will appear in the treaty, is so worded that while the existence and jurisdiction of the League will be recognized by Germany, that country will not be immediately received as a member. She will, however, express her full accord in the constitution of such a body, and will agree to abide by its decisions.

"Although there is at present no question of Germany being one of the original signatory powers, it is contemplated that so soon as it is certain that that country will faithfully carry out the obligations of the League, it will come in. This is a line which will be pursued in respect to other enemy States. They will be invited to subscribe to the principles of the League, and in that sense they will be probationary members without voice in the councils.

"States without a stable Government are equally ineligible for membership, which presupposes the ability of a signatory power to fulfill the pledged conditions. It is learned that numerous neutral powers which have been consulted are enthusiastic supporters of the idea, and there is no possible doubt as to their inclusion at an early date. Their suggestions have been carefully considered, and in some cases, where practicable, inserted in the new draft of the covenant.

"The difficulty concerning the Monroe Doctrine has been, it is believed, overcome. It should be remembered that, except for certain cases, which are clearly specified, unanimous decisions of the Executive Council, which will be provisionally composed of nine members, will be necessary. Therefore, as America will occupy one of these seats, no decision can possibly be arrived at that does not have her full consent."

WALES IN AIRPLANE FLIES OVER LONDON

Prince Takes Keenest Interest in First Flight in Picking Out City's Landmarks.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 6.—The Prince of Wales made his first airplane flight today when he flew over London for an hour in a Handley-Page two-engine bombing machine.

The airplane rose from the Cricklewood aerodrome at 3 P. M. The Prince was seated beside the pilot, Lieutenant Carruthers. Lady Joan Mulholland occupied the machine gunner's cockpit in front, and Lord Claude Hamilton and Admiral Mark Kerr were other passengers.

On leaving the ground the machine turned toward London and passed to and fro over that city and the west end, encircling St. Paul's Cathedral at the comparatively low altitude of 1,500 feet.

The Prince took the keenest interest in picking out Buckingham Palace and other landmarks. A striking demonstration of the safety and stability of the machine was given him in mid-air when Lieutenant Carruthers and Admiral Mark Kerr changed seats, the latter, who is a qualified pilot, taking over control.

On landing the Prince spent some time examining the machine. While he was doing so another Handley-Page machine passed overhead, carrying Bonar Law to Paris.

VENETIANS SUFFERED UNSPEAKABLE WRONGS

Stories of Tortures in Official Report — Fearful Mortality Among Italian Prisoners.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 6.—The first volume of the Royal Commission's report on Austro-German atrocities in the invaded Venetian provinces, which is published in Rome today, abounds in heart-rending stories, many of which will not bear reproduction in a newspaper. Immediately after the invasion the average death rate bounded up from 22 to 85 per 1,000 inhabitants, and some 17,000 civilians succumbed to ill-treatment.

In the Alpine City of Feltre alone, one-fourth of the total population died, those lodged in public institutions. As an instance of the amazing barbarities to which the people of that town were subjected there may be cited the case of one Della Caneva. After she had rescued a girl of his family from the outrages of five Hungarian officers, he was stripped naked and, after an entire bottle of brandy had been forced down his throat, his beard and eyelids were burnt off with a lighted candle and his body was cauterized all over with a red-hot iron. His martyrdom lasted for several hours. The tortures were stopped as the tormentors were proceeding to further indescribable atrocities.

Out of 16,000 civilians deported to be interned in camps of Germany and Austria-Hungary, 8,000 perished from starvation. As for the Italian military prisoners, who numbered 570,000, the official lists already forwarded show over 43,000 deaths. This average proportion of 75 per 1,000 captives represents a mortality rate eight times greater than that among the enemy prisoners held in Italy, and a similar rate among the population of the Central Empires would amount to 8,000,000 deaths per annum.

The Royal Commission calculates the minimum indemnity due to Italy for actual damage at $30,000,000,000.

PRINCE BREAKS HAND.

Runs Into a Gate While on a Motorcycle.

AMSTERDAM, April 8.—Former German Crown Prince Frederick William is suffering from a broken hand and wrist as a result of a motorcycle accident.

He was riding in company with an official of the Dutch Ministry of Communications and turned a corner too sharply, the machine crashing into a gate, according to a Wieringen dispatch to the Handelsblad.

CALLS MOST GERMANS MONARCHISTS AT HEART

Spartacide Leader Says 80 Per Cent. Favor the Return of the Hohenzollerns.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, April 4.—"At least 80 per cent. of the German people are still at heart Monarchists."

This statement was made to me, not by a Prussian Junker, but by a prominent Spartacide. For obvious reasons it is impossible to publish his name, but the man is of mark in the councils of Eichhorn and Captain von Beerfelde, apostles of Spartacism in Germany.

"All the political parties represented in the National Assembly," he explained, "secretly favor monarchism and the return of the Hohenzollerns, with the sole exception of the Independent Socialists. I have just come from Berlin, where the general cry after the brutal suppression of the last Spartacide insurrection is 'Oh, if our Kaiser would but return!' Even the Majority Socialists share this universal longing, and monarchism is not only rife among the bourgeois classes, but even among the workmen, as we know, to our cost, it is deeply rooted.

"The German Republic is a myth. Germany is as imperialistic and impenitent as ever, and only the triumph of Spartacism can definitely eliminate the menace of Prussian militarism and insure European peace. The Independent Socialists and the Spartacides are the only parties that demand the trial and conviction of the Kaiser and of all the responsible authors of the war. Ebert and Scheidemann will never even publish the documents concerning the question of responsibility, as they promised to do many months ago, because their own complicity would be revealed."

SAYS WAR CHIEFS VETOED CIVIL WAR

German Army Could Have Crushed Revolution, Asserts Count Schulenberg.

BERLIN, April 5, (Associated Press).—While admitting that there was a difference of opinion among German Generals as to the practicability of fighting to maintain the imperial régime in November, Count Schulenberg, commander of a Guards regiment, maintains in an article on the abdication of Emperor William, published in the Freiheit, that there were enough loyal troops to have marched on Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne and put down the revolution.

The Count says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Groener, Prussian War Minister, would not assume the responsibility for such a move, arguing that things had gone too far and that only the abdication of Emperor William could save the situation. The Emperor, he says, was emphatic in declaring that he did not desire a civil war and that he would not fall upon the army to engage in such a conflict.

Internal conditions becoming worse, William at length agreed to Count Schulenberg's advice to abdicate as Emperor, but not as King of Prussia. Field Marshal von Hindenburg indorsed this course, but, in the opinion of General Groener, it was too late, although it might have saved the situation two weeks earlier.

In the meantime, there came rumors from Berlin of the imminence of civil war and street fighting was actually begun there. Finally the Imperial Chancellor telegraphed that civil war might break out at any moment if the abdication were not announced at once.

Hurried conferences were held by the Emperor, the Crown Prince and the leading Generals, the article says. One of the commanders asserted that there was a feeling among the Generals that the entire army could not be depended upon in case of civil war. To this Count Schulenberg says he replied:

"No soldier would break his oath to the colors."

"The oath to the colors and the Supreme War Lord is only an idea," was the rejoinder of General Groener.

At this moment, Admiral von Hintze, the Foreign Minister, entered with a menacing message from Berlin, and tendered his resignation. William then resigned to abdicate as Emperor, but insisted on retaining his office as King of Prussia and head of the army. The Imperial Chancellor in the meantime, however, had announced the abdication without waiting for the Emperor's formal declaration.

ACCUSES SERBS OF CRUELTY

Montenegrin Premier Wants His Country's Boundaries Restored.

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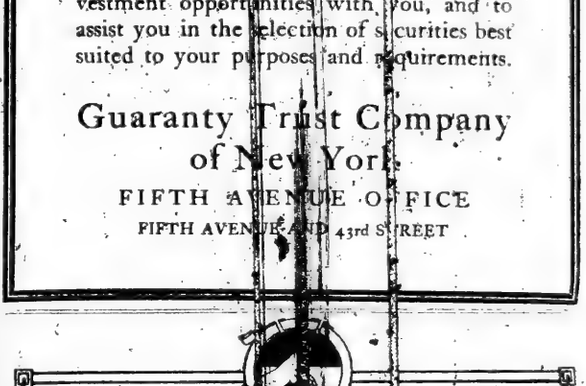
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 7.—John Plamenatz, President of the Montenegrin Government, has given in an interview a heartrending description of conditions in his country, which, it is asserted, already exhausted by the first and second Balkan wars, entered the world war unprovided with arms, munitions, food, or clothing.

"After all these sacrifices the Montenegrin people had to undergo the Serbian military invasion," he said. "I haven't time to describe all the atrocities committed by them, otherwise I would have to talk until tomorrow. I will only tell you of one episode of which I was a witness.

"The village of Mirzi, whose only fault was its faithfulness to Montenegro, was surrounded by Serbian troops and set afire. The inhabitants, thus rendered homeless, were driven away, while soldiers pursued them, striking them with the butts of their rifles. Many women had their heads crushed in. Four men were hanged on trees, to terrorize the people. An immense number of houses in Montenegro have been sacked and destroyed, while the Serbians have taken the furniture, food, and everything the people possessed. The Serbian aim was to stifle forever the voice of Montenegro.

"Our country demands, first of all, the evacuation of the Serbian troops, then the integral restoration of our boundaries."



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GWINNER WANTS INDEMNITY DELAY

Financier Proposes That German Payment of Money Be Put Off Five Years.

RESTORATION IN MEANTIME

Would Use Labor and Products in Replacing Material Losses of the Allies.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 8.—"Europe is ruined. We are ruined first and most of all, unless we all come together and find ways and means to put the Continent politically and financially in order against Bolshevism. We must all of us come back to our senses, quickly and sharply, otherwise all Europe will be swallowed up in the welter of Bolshevist madness. We must not go on the lines of 'beggar my neighbor,' but on the policy of 'help my neighbor.' Let us get away from the criminal folly and try seriously and earnestly to do better. Let us make peace on conditions which will allow all to live. Unless that is done quickly, the world will have to be rebuilt on its ruins."

Thus spoke Arthur von Gwinner, the financier of the Deutsche Bank, one of the greatest money experts in the Fatherland and in the world, with whom I have been discussing the German and European situation. He talks of the situation with calm and dignity, but he feels horror and disgust when he contemplates the present outlook and when he surveys the past. We can see plainly how the crime and tragic results of the war have told on him.

I could not help recalling how, a week or two before the war clouds began to darken Europe, I saw on the same day two of the great builders of the tremendous economic structure which was pre-war Germany, von Gwinner and Albert Ballin, the president of the Hamburg-American Line. One in a speech and the other privately, to me ridiculed the very idea of a war and called it madness and crime.

One has lived through the whole tragedy of it, to look sadly upon that world of which he was and is a great figure and to see the start of chaos. The other is dead, though he lived just long enough to be able to survey the great work of his life in ruins. These two lives present a tragic picture of the fate of Germany.

Says War Surprised Financiers.

Herr von Gwinner is a fascinating personality. He admits being more thoroughly read in English than in German literature. At times he will quickly turn aside from the mournful picture of today to quote with infinite relief long passages from Shakespeare. He was dubbed a defeatist long before Germany's defeat appeared certain. He could have had Government office, and it is one of his regrets that he did not enter the political arena in order to try to do something to make the wreck of things less terrible than it has been.

"Had the German financial world," I asked him, "any idea that the war was coming? It has often been stated that German financiers exercised a certain influence in 1911, during the Agadir crisis, and again in 1914."

"That is an old story," von Gwinner replied, taking up a bundle of papers. "I see that in a recent speech by Sir Edward Holden, Chairman and Managing Director of the London City and Midland Bank, a man whom I greatly admire as a financier, he declared that there was no war in 1911 because the German financiers told the Kaiser that the empire's finances were not strong enough to stand the strain of war. Now, no such statement was ever made by German financiers to the Kaiser.

Sir Edward goes on to say that on July 5, 1914, the Kaiser called together at Potsdam the leaders of commerce, shipping, and finance, and questioned them as to the state of their preparedness for war. He adds that the first two groups said they were ready, but the financiers asked for a fortnight in which to make the necessary arrangements. No such meeting ever took place. Therefore the rest of the statement falls to the ground.

"Proof that we German financiers were quite in the dark is furnished by Sir William Plender's report on enemy banks, dated Dec. 16, 1916. As regards the Deutsche Bank, that report says that there were no abnormal transactions during the fortnight before the war or anything to suggest that the bank had shipped securities or bullion from London to the Continent during that period."

Cites Gold Shipments in 1914.

"When the war broke out, as the official Report shows, my bank had in London more than £28,000,000. If the Deutsche Bank had had the least idea that war was planned or believed that it was coming, should we have left such an amount of cash and securities in London?

"Indeed, on July 27, the Deutsche Bank's London agency caused £650,000 in gold to be sent from Vienna to Paris, £100,000 from Berlin to the Bank of England, and £350,000 from New York to London. Surely such movements are conclusive proof that German finance had no finger in the war pie.

"Again, Sir Edward says that the Dresdner Bank circularized its clients advising them to realize. Quite possible for after July 23 the European situation was not normal—I cannot say for certain. The Dresdner Bank is my competitor. But let me defend it.

"Turn to Sir William Plender's report, and you will see that on July 31 the Guarantee Trust Company shipped to London $2,000,000 in gold, which had been placed at the disposal of the London office by the head office in Berlin. That consignment arrived in London and was placed to the credit of the Dresdner Bank at the Bank of England.

"So, as there is now a lot of inquiry into the guilt in connection with the outbreak of the war, surely German finance must be acquitted of complicity in or knowledge of the war preparations."

Blames "Clumsy Diplomacy."

"Whom do you blame, then?" I asked.

"I blame our clumsy diplomacy, our Jagows and Zimmermanns and Bethmanns," was the reply, "and our public and press are untrained. They are of mushroom growth and young.

"You English have 800 years of comparatively undisturbed domestic history and progress behind you. Our country has been a battlefield for centuries. So we have not your tradition and training.

"I have always thought that it was a great mistake that we rejected Joseph Chamberlain's offer of friendship. I blame Germany very severely for that refusal. It shows our stupidity. I cannot condemn our statesmen and diplomats too strongly for not coming to terms, for not adopting the policy that there is room in the world for all of us, and for not making friends all round."

Herr von Gwinner thinks that the old régime in Russia did a great deal to bring about the war, but he also believes that if Russia had been told by the German Government that it had no objection to Russia being at Constantinople, the tragedy might have been warded off.

Our talk turned to the Bagdad Railway. Was it a great political move against England? Von Gwinner holds the opinion that the railway, with which, as is well known, he had a great deal to do, was made quite a bogy of, and that it was a civilizing and commercial enterprise" which all Europe might have shared in without Germany being anything like predominant.

Prussian Finance Desperate.

Von Gwinner and, I may add, Suedekum, Prussian Finance Minister, in a speech the other day, are at one in painting the present financial position in the darkest colors. At the end of October, 1918, for instance, the Prussian debt was £175,000,000. In the brief interval between that time and the end of March, five months, it had risen to £300,000,000, certainly an astounding thing.

The Prussian deficit is more than £120,000,000. The deficit on the working of the State railways is £111,000,000. The State railways have always been the backbone of Prussian finance, and before the war they made Prussia practically the sole country in the world without a national debt. As Suedekum said, the position "can only be described as a catastrophic state of affairs," and taxation is going to be exceedingly heavy.

"Take," said Herr von Gwinner, "an income of £50,000 in Berlin. It will be, under the coming scheme of taxation, reduced by about 40 per cent. by the Prussian Government and city authorities and that before the German Empire begins to tax it."

Wants Indemnity Postponed.

"And what about the question of indemnity?" I asked.

"Germany," was Herr von Gwinner's reply, "can give what she has—labor and what her soil produces. We can help in restoring what has to be rebuilt in France and Belgium. If we are not driven to madness and our people have food and are at work, I take it we can set to work at once in this respect.

"We took metals, goods, machinery, &c., from the occupied regions. Where, for example, we took a machine, let us put one back, a better one, if possible. It will be a heavy item, but we shall have to suffer as the vanquished party.

"As regards an actual money indemnity, I believe it would be well to postpone that matter for, say, five years. Then let a commission find what we can pay. At present we cannot pay.

"As for general peace terms, Germany has accepted the fourteen points of President Wilson, and by these we shall stand.

Fears "Hungary Over Again."

"Otherwise, if this Government goes, it will be a case of Hungary over again. There will be no prospect but Spartacism, Communism, Bolshevism, plunder, and murder. Germany will be another Russia, and worse, because an agricultural State like Russia can be comparatively quickly built up again, but not so an industrial country like Germany.

"Land begins to produce quickly, once you set to work on it; but industries are only laboriously restored. In Russia there are not enough coffins to bury the dead.

"We ourselves are in a terrible and dangerous condition. We have spent our stores of goods. The whole country is empty, disorganized, disheartened, and demoralized.

"People are spending their capital as well as their incomes. They think that their money will be taken by the enemy, by the Government, or by the Bolsheviki. So they are determined to have what they can out of it while they may. People are selling their treasures, because of the need for money to pay high taxes and the tremendous cost of living.

"'Yes,' said Herr von Gwinner in conclusion, 'the war was the greatest crime in all history. We shall be fortunate indeed if we in Europe escape utter ruin.'

GERMAN STRIKES SPREADING.

More Fighting and Looting—Essen's Light Cut Off.

BERLIN, April 7, (Associated Press.)—Serious disorders and looting are reported to have taken place at Mülhenmouler (Mühleim-am-Ruhr) on Saturday, following a meeting which had demanded the disarming of the police and Government troops.

A company of soldiers killed three persons and wounded two others. Brisk fighting ensued until a second company of soldiers hurried to the assistance of the first. One hundred and fifty arrests were made. Of these persons fifty-five will be court-martialed.

ESSEN, April 6, (Associated Press.)—The strike situation here shows little change today. The street car employes voted to join the Krupp workers, so that the city's transportation system is at a standstill. Essen is also without lights because of the strike of the firemen.

In the Ruhr industrial district as a whole there was an increase yesterday in the number of strikers.

DUSSELDORF, April 6, (Associated Press.)—Radical demands have been formulated by the workmen's organization here in its political general strike. The demands include the immediate release of political prisoners, the elimination of "class justice," demobilization of the military forces, coalition with the Russian Soviet Government, and the surrender of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government to the Council of the Republic.

The threat that the newly-arrived supply of food from Entente sources would be withheld in the event of a strike is met by the counterthreat that the men will not resume work until the food is forthcoming.

Thus far the number of men here who have voted to quit work is 14,800, while the number opposed to stopping work is 5,300.

$184,000,000 in War Finance Bonds

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The War Finance Corporation announced tonight that the total amount of subscriptions so far with only partial returns for Monday, to its sale of $200,000,000 worth of 5 per cent. bonds, is $184,000,000. The corporation announced that subscriptions are still being received.

Swift & Company's Sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 5th, averaged as follows: Domestic [illegible] cents per pound.—Advt.

BOLSHEVIST TREND IN JAURES PARADE

Significance Seen in Co-operation of Organized Labor with Political Socialists.

EXTREMISTS NOW BOLDER

Trouble in June Predicted, but Little Fear Felt French Peasants Will Welcome Soviet.

BY WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 6.—This afternoon's Socialist demonstration to protest against the Jaures verdict reflected credit, it is felt here, neither on the ability of its organizers nor on the extent of the forces they pretend to control. The affair had roused considerable interest in Paris, owing to wild stories that had been afloat lately as to projected labor upheavals.

"The first of May will witness a grand rehearsal of the power of organized labor, and in June blood will flow," was the kind of statement mysterious alarmists had been whispering.

Today's demonstration was to be at once in the nature of a preliminary drill and a portentous challenge to those in authority. The reality was disappointing.

In the Trocadero Square, where the procession was supposed to start at 2:30 o'clock, some 4,000 spectators were gathered, amongst whom passed busy but agitated "comrades" wearing red armlets. Along the Avenue Malakoff, which leads into the Square, were drawn up ranks of proletarian protestors, perhaps 20,000 in number, headed by an automobile containing a wreath and a red flag and several members of the staff of the Socialist newspaper Humanité. To an unprejudiced onlooker the whole show appeared to be rather an unsuccessful advertising stunt on the part of the latter, many of whose newsboys were to be noted in the crowds. The police were conspicuous by their absence, with the result that the comrades were forced to undertake the clearing of the street, with marked lack of success.

"Please, comrades, make way for the procession," bleated forth by scattered individuals acting wholly on their own initiative is no way to move a crowd anywhere. The consequence was that 3 o'clock had struck before the procession started. Ten minutes later the leading flag had advanced just fifty feet, and it looked as though the mile journey to Mme. Jaures's house in Passy might be a lengthy business.

Co-operation with Labor.

All sections of the crowd, including the "Militant" Socialists, or Workers, were perfectly well-behaved and good-humored, although the latter displayed an amusing lack of discipline in their attempts to take places in the leading files of the procession, rather than wander around in the side streets to join their respective sections at the proper starting points.

But while the proceeding demonstrated a lack of organization and discipline, the presence of trade union representatives side by side with the political branch of the Socialist Party was interesting and instructive. It is toward this co-operation with the Labor Federations that the French Socialist Party is displaying the greatest activity.

Hitherto the Socialist effort in France had been hampered by the conflict among the different sections and by lack of combination between the political policy in or out of Parliament and the work of the Labor or Syndicalist Federations, whose chief weapon is the strike. But now the leaders of all these various branches of the proletariat movement are doing their utmost to obtain cohesion and unity of action on a common basis.

Their avowed program is the establishment of State Socialism, with a régime of universal Government ownership and control. But signs are not wanting that the Left, or Extremist, section of the party is forcing the pace ever more steadily, and that the real aim is nothing short of a "dictatorship of the proletariat"—which is the phrase the Socialists at present use here for the ominous word Soviet—at home, with a régime of a Pan European labor "Internationale" as the chief plank of the foreign policy. In other words, Bolshevism.

During part of the war the political section of the Socialist Party was controlled by patriotic moderates, such as Renaudel, Guesde, Sembat, and Thomas, of whom the three latter accepted posts in the War Cabinet. But when Clemenceau came into power the long-standing hatred of the Socialist Party was so bitter that its members were forbidden to join his Cabinet, with the result that their influence waned and the pacifist minority gained the control in July, which they have held since. During the war the action of the Labor Syndicalists was greatly circumscribed by martial law, under which strikes were frequently stifled by the threat of sending the ringleaders back to the trenches. Now, however, they have a freer hand, and their chiefs have consequently a louder voice in the deliberations of the party as a whole. All of which makes for a tendency toward the "Left."

Extremists Growing Bolder.

Hitherto the leaders have maintained a fairly reasonable attitude, and have confined their efforts to opposition to any action against the Soviet Government of Russia, and to insistence upon a "fair peace" for Germany. Now, however, as the failure of the Peace Conference to make peace at all brings the Bolshevist menace ever nearer, the extreme elements of the party are growing bolder, and are beginning to speak openly of a "dictatorship of the proletariat" and to dream of Europe united under the Labor International, from the Ural Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus, at the recent conference between the political chiefs and the representatives of the C. G. T.—the Confederation General des Travailleurs, which corresponds to the big railway labor brotherhoods in America—Renaudel was pretty severely taken to task by some of the younger members for having declared in Parliament that there were no Bolsheviki in the Socialist ranks.

Nevertheless, on the whole—and today's affair bears out this impression—there is little danger of serious Bolshevist trouble in France. The heart of the country is sound. The large agricultural population of peasant small proprietors have made money by the war and are in no sympathy with the Socialist aims. Even in the working class itself there is a strong conservative element. Unlike the Americans and British, the French workman has saved the greater part of his high wages, with typical French thriftiness. Much of these savings have been invested in Government stocks and even in industrials.

It can be taken for granted that fully three-quarters of France's population would be more or less unfavorably affected by any marked upset of capital. Even supposing that there may be disturbances in Paris and some larger cities, it is unlikely that such a movement would be countenanced—much less supported—by France as a whole.

BAVARIA SPLIT BY RIVAL CLAIMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

like the Emperor Williams and King Ludwigs.

Dispatches announce that several prominent persons have been arrested in Augsburg and held as hostages.

The students of Munich University on Saturday declared the University Senate deposed and its administration transferred to a Council of Students and Professors.

Break with Ebert Government.

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten, a copy of which has been received here, contains an appeal to the whole of Germany from the revolutionary council in favor of a Soviet Government, and declining all collaboration with "the despicable Government of Ebert, Scheidemann, Noske, and Erzberger."

The supporters of the Soviet idea in Bavaria have met with great opposition on the part of the bourgeoisie on the one hand, and the peasants on the other. The peasants hold the trump card in their control of the supply of foodstuffs, which they have declared they would refuse to deliver in case Soviet government was proclaimed.

The unexpected opposition to the establishment at present of the Soviet form of government manifested by Bavaria's most Radical Independent, Dr. Levin, has not been without its effect, as he wields great influence in certain radical circles. The Peasants' League likewise is opposing the plan with increasing vigor, and it is both politically and economically a strong factor in Bavarian life.

The news of the situation in Bavaria is being followed with keen interest in Württemberg, and it is considered significant that the meeting of the Württemberg National Assembly has been indefinitely postponed.

Old Government Transferred.

LONDON, April 7.—Premier Hoffmann of Bavaria, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has announced that the Government of Bavaria has been transferred from Munich to Nürnberg, and has not retired. He adds:

"The Government of the Free State of Bavaria is and remains the sole repository of the highest authority of Bavaria, and alone is entitled to issue legal ordinances and give orders."

This announcement was signed by Premier Hoffman at Nürnberg under date of today.

The formation of a Soviet Republic in Bavaria was decided upon in Munich at 1 o'clock in the morning, according to the Berlin Tageblatt. The wording makes it uncertain whether Sunday or Monday morning is meant.

The Tageblatt also reports that the Central Council will first exercise a dictatorship and then, after a brief period, will appoint people's commissioners, will establish a Red Guard, and in a few weeks will hold new elections for the Congress of Workmen's and Peasants' Councils.

Except for an unimpressive declaration issued on Saturday by the parties represented in the lower house of the Bavarian Diet, the paper adds, they stand aside "helpless and powerless."

Nuremberg Remains Calm.

NUREMBERG, April 7.—The proclamation of a Soviet Republic at Munich was announced in special editions of the newspapers today.

The people received the news calmly. Enormous crowds gathered in the streets. Work is proceeding in the factories.

The Bavarian National Conference of Social Democrats here has voted, 42 to 8, against the introduction of a Soviet republic.

WUERZBURG, April 7.—The Soviet Republic was proclaimed here today. The banks, telephone, telegraph, and newspaper offices were occupied by Communist troops. A general strike began at 10 o'clock in the morning. All the factories and the shops, except the food shops, were closed.

RATISBON, April 7.—The Soldiers and Workmen's Council today declared itself for a Soviet republic. There was only one dissenting vote.

SEES GERMAN DRIFT TOWARD BOLSHEVISM

Correspondent Finds the Country in Great Need of Capable Administrators.

By GEORGE BENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 5.—Every day the demand for a Soviet Government becomes everywhere, I think, more clamant, though I believe it is only fair to say that the Government in Berlin appears to have a somewhat firmer grip of the things within its jurisdiction. But, when an observer surveys the situation as a whole, he can come to no other conclusion than that it is one something akin to desperation and near to the precipice of a catastrophe.

Bluntly, while Paris is discussing, something greater than Rome is burning. We are rapidly approaching the position of Paris or Moscow, liberty or Lenine. Unless something is done, something radical and at once, the fight will not be one of many rounds. There is little time for parley or for discussion. It is a situation in which certain very stubborn facts have to be faced and action taken at once. It is a matter of weeks.

Everywhere one cannot help remarking the "swing of the masses' opinion to the Left." In the Ruhr industrial region there are 250,000 strikers, 194 mines out of 236 are idle; martial law has been proclaimed there. On account of that strike the gas ration of Berlin has been reduced. Though in Stutigart the strike is ending, the Spartacists are extremely busy, and a serious fight has taken place with men of their faction, who were intrenched near the city. A general railway strike is threatened on April 10, and the serious consequences of that, in connection with the food distribution and transport of the Polish army, leap to the eye.

From Weimar it is reported that feeling is rising steadily against the National Assembly. Württemberg gives signs of going with Bavaria. Amid all that, the position of the Central Government is difficult in the extreme. It has made, is making, and will make mistakes; but, when one remembers its inexperience and the heart-rending nature of its task, it is but common justice to believe and say it is doing its best.

Were we wise, we would, in my opinion, do well to lend Germany something from our store of administrative talent. So many of Germany's own administrators are "compromised." Nearly all are "of the old régime." We should lend that help now, lend it to put Germany on her feet economically again, lend it so that she might "pay" one day, lend it with a clear statement that it is just a very present help in time of trouble for her—and for ourselves; for whatever road Germany goes, the rest of Europe eventually follows.

We have to save Germany to save, in the long run, that civilization for which we fought so long and bitterly. This Government is the only possible one that cannot be emphasized too often—with which peace can be concluded and by which peace terms can be carried out. If it goes, then practically there will be no Germany with which to conclude peace.

REDS LOST 808 MEN IN ARCHANGEL FIGHT

Resume Shelling of British and American Positions on Dvina and Vaga Rivers.

FIVE AMERICANS CAPTURED

Y. M. C. A. Workers and Soldiers Being Taken to Moscow—Kandalaska Situation Improves

ARCHANGEL, April 6. (Associated Press.)—The Russian official report on the fighting in the Sred Mekhrenga sector Friday shows that the Bolsheviki lost 700 dead and wounded in addition to the 108 prisoners taken by the allied forces. The Allies suffered no casualties. Allied patrols Saturday and today picked up a number of enemy wounded, and also found a number of machine guns.

The Bolsheviki today resumed the bombardment of the British and American positions on the Dvina and Vaga Rivers.

M. V. Arnold of London, Ohio, and Bryant R. Ryall of Bloomfield, N. J., Y. M. C. A. workers, who have been missing for several days, and three American soldiers captured by the Bolsheviki on the Bolshie Ozerki sector, are being taken to Moscow, according to information received in Archangel today from Obozerskaya. They are apparently being well treated.

The Rev. Father Roach, a chaplain with the British forces, who was captured near Bolshie Ozerki on March 31, was released by the Bolsheviki and yesterday made his way through the American lines on the Vologda front. The chaplain brought a letter from Ryall that he, Arnold, and the soldiers were being taken to Moscow. The soldiers are Sergeant Glenn W. Leitzell of Mifflinburg, Penn.; Mechanic Jens C. Laursen of Marlette, Mich., and Private Freeman Hogan of Detroit, Mich.

The advices brought by Father Roach were the first direct word regarding the safety of any Americans captured by the Bolsheviki. The American Red Cross at Archangel is endeavoring to obtain information regarding the prisoners.

LONDON, April 7.—There has been an improvement in conditions at Kandalaksha, at the base of the Kola Peninsula on the White Sea side, it is announced in an official dispatch from Murmansk under date of April 5.

A rising of the Finns, Karelians, and Bolsheviki had been planned on a large scale, the account states, but the announcements that reinforcements for the allied troops were on the way, and that other military preparations had been taken to meet the situation, have overawed the leaders for the time being.

The leaders of the Finnish Legion (among whom, according to recent London reports, a defection had been threatened) have signed an agreement to the effect that they will in the future comply with the wishes of the commanding officer. This, says the dispatch, does not imply that the danger has completely passed, but it is a step in the right direction.

An official communication issued this evening by the War Office says the British Commander on the Murmansk coast confirms the report that for the time being any immediate danger of a Finnish-Karelian uprising appears to have been averted.

SEIZE CABINET, CONSULS AND 4,000,000 RUBLES

Daring Cossack Officers Convicted at Archangel, but Court Asks for Their Pardon.

ARCHANGEL, April 5, (Associated Press.)—The theft of 4,000,000 rubles that were in possession of the Bolsheviki by a band of Circassian Cossack officers whose activities also included the arrest of the American Consul at Archangel and the kidnapping of the North Russian Government, was explained at the trial of the officers today before the supreme judicial authority of Northern Russia. The officers, among whom were Captain Bers and Colonel Mella, were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and deprivation of their rank and decorations. Because of their military valor the court recommended that they be pardoned.

The defendants unfolded an astonishing story of the inner details of the days before the allied troops landed at Archangel and the political plots that occurred afterward. They admitted nearly every accusation, pleading old Cossack laws and the political situation as justification.

Last July, when an allied landing at Archangel seemed imminent, Captain Bers and the other Cossacks were aligned with the Bolsheviki. As the allied transports approached the city the bulk of the Bolshevist force fled, but Bers and the Cossacks remained behind as did Colonel Potapoff, the Bolshevist commander, who was arrested later.

Captain Bers seized the safe containing the Bolshevist war fund of 4,000,000 rubles. Then, with Colonel Potapoff, the Cossacks arrested the American Consul, Felix Cole; the British and French Consuls, and the French Military Mission. The allied officials were taken to a barn and hidden, the Cossacks holding them and the money as hostages until something definite happened.

DENIES LLOYD GEORGE IS IN FAVOR OF LENINE

Ambassador Reading Says Premier Has Never Suggested Recognition of Russian Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Lord Reading, the British Ambassador to the United States, issued the following statement today:

"With regard to the suggestions which have appeared in some quarters that Mr. Lloyd George had advised the recognition of Lenine or Trotzky, I am in a position to state that these suggestions are wholly without foundation. Mr. Lloyd George has never suggested that Lenine and Trotzky should be recognized."

Lord Reading's statement was received with relief in responsible political and legislative circles here, where there had been uneasiness over the Russian situation since intimations began to emanate from Paris that the Peace Conference "Big Four" contemplated according formal recognition to the Bolshevist régime in Russia.

The attitude of the French Government in opposition to recognition of the Bolshevist régime is well understood. Premier Clemenceau has been strongly opposed to having any dealings with the Bolsheviki, and, if he could have his way, the Entente Powers would send a strong military force into Russia.

That the American peace delegation could have been brought around to the frame of mind of recognizing the Red régime in Russia is not believed by political leaders here, who recall the formal announcement issued by Secretary Lansing last Summer, in which he vigorously condemned the "reign of terror" which the Bolsheviki had instituted in Petrograd, and that, speaking for President Wilson, he addressed a note to the Entente and neutral nations, urging that some definite and united expression of opinion be adopted condemning the atrocities perpetrated by the Bolsheviki in Russia.

LONDON, April 7.—In the House of Commons today Colonel J. C. Wedgwood, Liberal member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, asked whether the reports by the American representatives, Lincoln Steffens and William C. Bullitt, on their visit to Russia had been communicated to the British Government. Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied in the negative.

WAR FLARES TO AID TRANSOCEAN FLIERS

Flames on Water at Night and Pillars of Smoke by Day as Guide Posts.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Flame and smoke flares developed during the war and improved recently by chemical experts of the army will be factors in the transatlantic flight to be undertaken next month by naval seaplanes. By dropping these flares at intervals, the aviators will be able to determine the drift of their planes in the cross winds and make the corrections necessary to keep them on their course.

Commander J. H. Towers, in charge of preparations for the flight, explained today that the flares would be in the shape of bombs which, upon striking the water, would give off flame and smoke, the one visible for long distances at night and the other by day. The flares would remain virtually stationary on the water and thereby indicate the angle at which the machines were being driven from a straight line.

This is only one of the many details which officers in charge of the plans for the flight have had to work out. Special devices have been necessary in each case, and this in a measure accounts for the length of time consumed in making ready for the start.

Numerous experiments with the planes themselves also have been necessary. None of the three of the N-C type thus far completed is ready for the start of the overseas voyage, and officers said today that consequently they had not even undertaken to select a tentative date for leaving Rockaway Beach, L. I., on the 1,200-mile flight to the "jumping off" place in Newfoundland. At least one stop will be made between those two points.

The destroyer Barney, which is cruising along the North Atlantic Coast to select possible landing places for the machines as well as a suitable starting point for the overseas voyage, now is en route to Newfoundland from Halifax. On the first attempt to reach the former place the vessel was held up by icefloes and at the Navy Department today no information had been received as to the success of the second attempt.

AMBASSADOR PAGE SENDS RESIGNATION

Not Acted Upon Yet by President —Wants to Retire to Virginia and Write Books.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

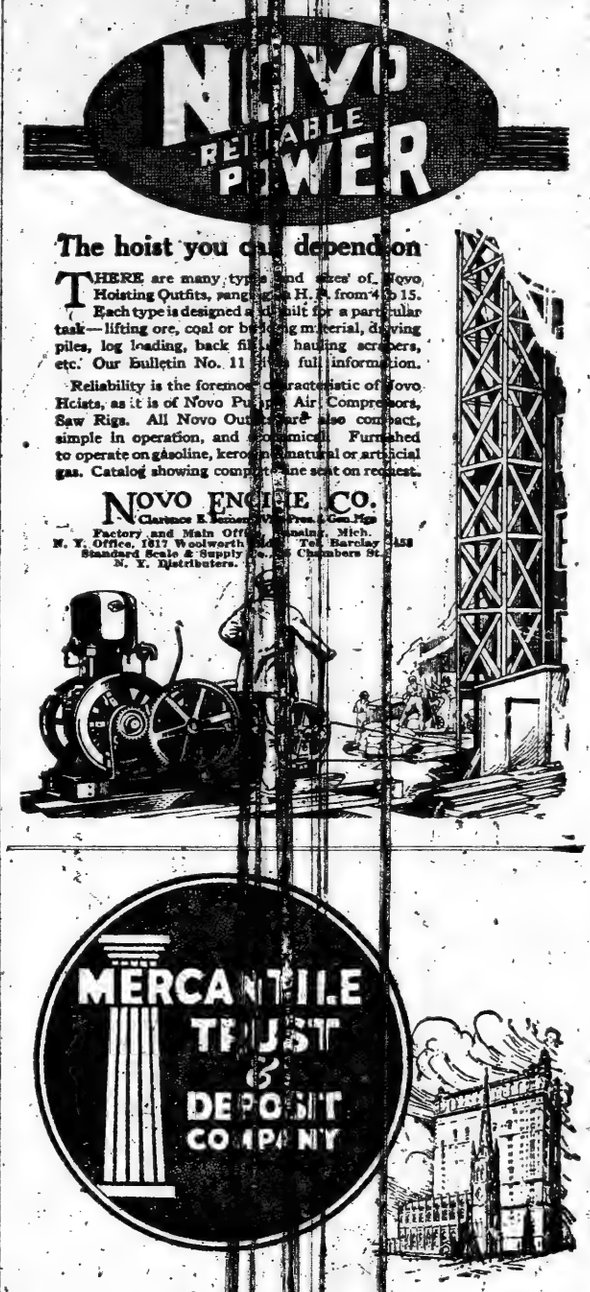
PARIS, April 7.—Thomas Nelson Page has sent his resignation as American Ambassador to Italy to President Wilson, but as yet no action has been taken in the matter.

Mr. Page assumed the post at Rome in 1913. Now that the war is over he is eager to settle down on a Virginia farm and write several books he has in mind, the writing of which in the Embassy in wartime he found impossible.

Denies Lease of Islands to Us.

COLON, April 7.—Regarding the reported lease of the Islands of San Andres and Providence by Colombia to the United States, General Santiago Herras, the Colombian envoy now in the Islands on a special mission, has issued this statement:

"There is no truth in the report. As the news came from Colombia, the story runs, that the American Minister, in passing on his trip to the interior, privately expressed his intention of opening negotiations with the Government for the lease of the Islands."

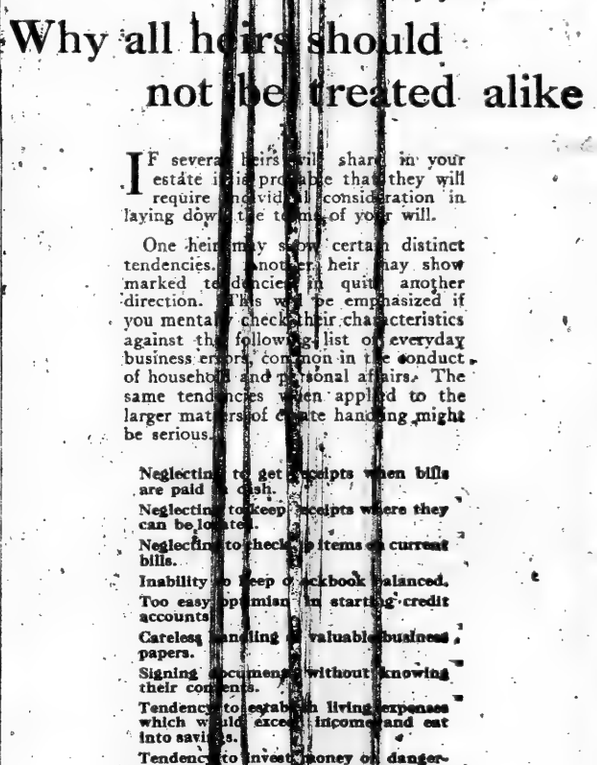


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HISTORICAL SCENE IN BUDAPEST in April CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company, on newsstands 25c, has a page etching of the historical scene in Budapest when the republic was first proclaimed, which has special significance now, being one of 14 rotogravure pages in that number. There are also 14 international cartoons and 30 big features, among them a Who's Who of the Peace Congress, proceedings of the Peace Congress, pro and con speeches on the League of Nations, and other important subjects.—Advt.



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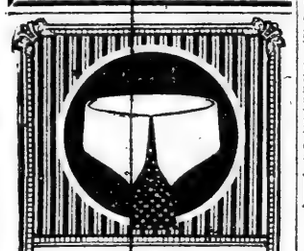
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It is suggested that orders for the insertion of advertisements give The Times option on the date of publication. There is reasonable assurance that all advertising accepted will be published on Saturday or Sunday, but it is difficult to make a promise of publication on other days of the week.

THOMPSON DEFIES SENATE ON BRIBE

Called Upon by Vote to Name Maker of $500,000 Offer, He Refuses.

CONTEMPT MOTION MADE

Proposal to Discipline Pending at Adjournment—Thompson Wants Blanket Inquiry.

CALLS ACTION CAMOUFLAGE

Impugns Senate's Sincerity and Wants Accused to Have Equal Chance to Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—A motion directing Lieutenant Governor Walker to declare Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara in contempt of the Senate was pending before that body when it adjourned at midnight. This motion had been offered by Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., of Brooklyn in his capacity as Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, after Senator Thompson had refused to give to the Senate the name of a man who, he said, offered him $500,000 to support the so-called Six-Cent Fare bill, introduced on behalf of the traction interests of New York City and other parts of the State.

The Senate spent the better part of its night session debating the situation which had arisen from the slush fund report started by Senator Thompson. The Senator himself, rising to a question of personal privilege, started the discussion soon after the Senate convened.

At the outset, Senator Thompson revealed that the bribe offer was made to him personally and that no other member of the Senate was concerned. He declared willingness to give all the information in his possession, including the name of the person who offered him the alleged bribe, the time when the offer was made and the place, to any properly constituted committee equipped with full inquisitorial powers.

He was asked whether he would give the name to the Senate Judiciary Committee when that body meets tomorrow morning to resume its investigation into the $500,000 slush fund report, but would not pledge himself to do so. Even after the Senate, by unanimous vote, had ordered the Lieutenant Governor as presiding officer to direct Senator Thompson to give the name to the Senate in open session, Senator Thompson refused to comply, on the ground that it would defeat the purpose he had in view to do so. He declared that what he wanted was a broad and all-inclusive investigation of lobbying activities at the Capitol for the last two years.

"I warrant you that such an investigation, honestly and properly conducted, will be productive of great results," he said. "The people of this State are entitled to get this picture of what has been going on here."

After that statement the Senator was treated with scant courtesy and little mercy by his colleagues in the Senate.

Senator James J. Walker of New York City, one of the Tammany members, in a statement bristling with bitter sarcasm, told Senator Thompson that by persisting in his refusal to give the name of the man who, he said, offered him the big bribe, he was making himself an accessory after the fact in an act which the statute defined as a felony, but he could not budge Senator Thompson, who from his seat listened with real or simulated indifference to the attacks that were made upon him from all sides when he was not on his feet fighting back.

Senator Thompson began the discussion by reading a letter from Chairman Burlingame of the Judiciary Committee inviting him to appear before the committee tomorrow and give all the information in his possession in relation to the bribe offer.

"As the letter was sent to my committee room in the Capitol, to my room at the hotel, and to my home in Niagara County, I want to acknowledge the receipt of it," said the Senator. "The letter carries an implication that the proposed investigation is my investigation. I want to call your attention to one thing: This investigation was not asked for by me. It is not the kind of investigation that I asked for some ten days ago, when I urged that a resolution introduced by one member to cover one particular phase of lobbying at the Capitol be broadened so as to include all lobbying for the last two years at Albany. At that time I called special attention to the so-called Six, Seven or Eight Cent Fare bill.

"It is a fact—and I state it advisedly—that there was a proposition made to me, mentioning a fund up to $500,000, to get my vote for the bill, and a favorable action in relation to it in committee and elsewhere. That proposition did not involve any other Senator and was limited to me. I am not trying to start anything involving anybody except myself. Now, this is not an easy thing for me. It would have been a great deal easier for me to have kept my peace, but I owe it to the public to make this matter public, and I want to perform that duty to the people as faithfully as I know how. I do not want any hearing behind closed doors."

"Do I understand from this that the Senator will accept the investigation?" asked Senator Burlingame, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

"The Senator knows me too well to ask that question," said Senator Thompson. "All I ask is that this investigation be on the square, or I will have nothing to do with it."

"Is the Senator himself going to be the judge of whether the committee is on the square or not?" asked Senator A. F. Brown of Otsego.

"I do not question the committee. What I had in mind was the investigation it is going to make," said Senator Thompson.

Senator James A. Foley of New York, leader of the Democratic minority, urged that a proper resolution be drafted under which the Judiciary Committee could proceed with an investigation.

"Why should not the Senator be willing to state the name of the person who sought to bribe him—to the Senate, here and now?" asked Senator John Knight of Wyoming, one of Thompson's Republican colleagues.

"I decline to do that," said Senator Thompson in an undertone. Then he arose and added:

"Anybody who knows the first thing about investigations—and I think I know something—knows that to spread any information that I might give broadcast would defeat the very purpose of the investigation, unless that's what you want to do."

"We need no Judiciary Committee after what the Senator has stated for the record," said Senator Walker, breaking in from the Democratic side. "The only thing necessary is the name. Give us the name."

"Yes, then the District Attorney will do the rest," added J. Henry Walters, President pro tem. of the Senate.

"The offer of a bribe to a member of this body is established by the statute as a felony," broke in Senator Knight. "Nobody has the right to refuse disclosing the name of a person guilty of such an act."

"I do not refuse," replied Senator Thompson. "I will give you all my information just as soon as you put yourself in a position really to investigate."

Senator Burlingame suggested that it would be just as well for Senator Thompson to give the information to the Senate as to give it to his committee.

"If you wanted a real investigation you would not go about it in this way," said Senator Thompson. "You would not start it at this end at all if you really wanted to accomplish something. Whenever you make it plain that you want to investigate you will have my assistance, but I will not be party to a game of camouflage."

Senator Walker again took the floor and hurled a broadside at his Republican colleague from Niagara.

"If you do not give us the name, you make yourself the accessory to a crime, and people will begin to ask why you are desirous of concealing the name of a would-be bribe giver. This is either something that you dreamed, or else it really occurred. If it really occurred, you owe it to the Senate and to yourself to give the name. If it did not, then it is about time that you were game enough to admit that it was a dream, and save this Senate from the embarrassment of popular suspicion that it has been in its midst an accessory to an act which the statute brands as a felony."

"This matter involves no one but myself and a railroad company," retorted Senator Thompson. "I want to know whom you are going to stand by—me or the railroad company? If you are going to stand by me, I will offer a resolution under which you can properly proceed."

Senator Burlingame said the Judiciary Committee would meet the resolution if Senator Thompson only would give assurance that he was prepared to come before it and give the information.

"I will come and give you such information as I regard in the public interest," the Senator replied.

President Pro Tem. Walters declared it was high time Senator Thompson gave the name, and put an end to the speculation that pervaded the State regarding the slush fund report.

"Give us the name of the man at the top, and we will take a chance on getting the lesser criminals below," shouted the Senate leader, pointing his finger at Senator Thompson. "I want the Senator to put a stop to the dirty insinuations that have filled the newspapers and will fill them again tomorrow morning, and which contain reflections on more than one of us and on the Senate as a whole—a body for which the people should have respect and in whose honor they should have absolute confidence."

Minority Leader Foley suggested that the Senate take a ten-minute recess so that a resolution could be prepared vesting the Judiciary Committee with proper inquisitorial powers. After the recess Senator Burlingame arose and on behalf of the committee moved that "Senator Thompson be directed to give the name of any persons or corporations who had offered him a bribe such as he has described, the time and place of the offer, and the name of any persons present."

The Senator asked for a rollcall on his motion. All the Senators present voted for it, with the exception of Senator Thompson himself, who was excused from voting. When his name was reached on the rollcall he said:

"I am willing and ready to give all the information I possess, including names, to any committee or counsel of any committee which I am assured will go on and investigate, and not suppress. In connection with this I might say that people who come to offer bribes do not bring along witnesses, nor do they commit their offers to writing, so that all you have is my word against another man's word. I am not going to walk into this."

"The Constitution absolutely protects the Senator in anything he may say on the floor of the Senate," said President Pro Tem. Walters.

"I do not know that I have the right to state conclusions," said Senator Thompson.

"If all this is hearsay, I agree with the Senator that his right is in question," said the Senate leader.

"I am not going to permit the Senate leader, nor anybody else, to place me in the position of saying that this is all hearsay. It is nothing of the kind," said Mr. Thompson, in angry retort.

"Then," broke in Senator Walters, "I want to call your attention again to the fact that with your well-trained legal mind you make yourself an accessory to a crime unless you give up the name. The other forty-seven States are laughing at this State, and the only one that can stop them is the Senate. You are on the firing line. You must either advance or retreat. I do not want to be your pallbearer. I would much rather cheer."

Senator Thompson said that he would not give the name until the man involved was on hand himself before a tribunal that could give the accused, as well as the accuser, a hearing.

Senator Burlingame insisted that the question be formally put to Senator Thompson by the presiding officer. Lieut. Gov. Walker had the question read to the Senator and called upon him to give the name.

"I am willing to give the name to any duly constituted committee that can be a tribunal before which the man involved, as well as I, can be heard," said the Senator. "I shall not give the name here."

"I now move that the Senator from the Forty-seventh, (Thompson,) be declared in contempt of this Senate," said Senator Burlingame, addressing the chair.

Senate Leader Walters urged that this motion be withheld until after the Senate Judiciary Committee had met tomorrow and the Senator had appeared before it.

There is no recent precedent for a member of the Senate being declared in contempt of that body. Ordinarily the offense is punishable by imprisonment until the person in contempt has purged himself or for the life of the Senate against which the contempt has been committed.

The Assembly had the Carson-Martin Six-Cent Fare bill on its calendar tonight, but put it over until tomorrow.

ROUSING WELCOME TO ADMIRAL SIMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

seen many such scenes. It was a fitting climax to the two years Admiral Sims spent in England as head of the American Navy in European waters, and where he was the idol of every one who had dealings with him. After being in his company for nine days I can quite understand his universal popularity. Directly he stepped on board my ship Admiral Sims became Rear Admiral, which he explained was the rule of the United States Navy. I offered to hoist his flag at a special yard we have for signaling this morning, but unfortunately he had not brought one with him. Anyhow I had the ship dressed with bunting, which was a surprise to the Admiral when I invited him to come on the bridge after breakfast."

The Admiral made some very interesting remarks, according to those who heard him, during his speech in the main dining hall of the Mauretania on Saturday night, when the customary concert for the benefit of the seamen's charities was given. He said in part:

"In the beginning of 1918 Germany was winning on the sea, sinking 600,000 tons of shipping per month. The Allies had no reply to it until they devised the convoy system which proved so successful and followed that up with the depth charge, which was a British invention.

"There is a great difference between the English and the American people," the Admiral added. "The British are passionately devoted to personal liberty and therefore I do not think that England will ever go bone dry."

This remark caused a little sensation in the packed saloon and brought considerable applause. He added then:

"They believe in England if a man wants to poison himself, that is his own business."

To the newspaper men on board the Aramis he gave a short interview, in which he praised the men of the merchant marine of the United States.

"Don't forget the men of the merchant marine," he said, "who stood by us at all times and did their duty in every respect. If they had not done so the work of our army and navy would stand but for little. You couldn't torpedo them to keep them back, and I know of instances where men have been torpedoed six times, and yet they stuck to their sea duty and crossed again and again. At the beginning, the navy did not understand the merchant marine. They thought us a pink-tea outfit and we looked on them as hardy sailors, and that was all. Now we understand each other, and I am glad to say this of them: that braver men never went to sea."

After landing from the Aramis Rear Admiral Sims drove with Mrs. Sims and his children to the Hotel Biltmore, where he stopped for the night. He will leave for Washington today to make his report to the Navy Department.

SIMS SAILED ABROAD UNDER ASSUMED NAME

Tells of Secret Instructions Issued Before War Declaration—Took One Aid with Him.

How Rear Admiral William S. Sims, accompanied by one aid, proceeded incognito to England, under Navy Department orders issued two weeks before the United States entered the war against Germany, was told by the Admiral last night on his return from overseas. In reply to questions he gave accounts of his mission.

On March 24 or 25, 1917, the Admiral said, while he was President of the Naval War College at Newport, he was ordered to report "without delay" to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington. He was not notified of the nature of the business to be discussed. Upon his arrival in Washington he was received in secret conference by Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations.

He was told that it "looked as though" we would go to war, and it was explained that he was to go at once "to see the people on the other side" and reach an understanding as to how the United States best could cooperate with the allied sea forces in operations against Germany. One aid would accompany him, he was told, and his identity must not be known until it might be decided to reveal it after his safe arrival abroad.

Commander J. V. Babcock of Newhampton, Iowa, aid to Admiral Sims at Newport, was chosen to accompany him, and both officers immediately laid aside their uniforms and donned civilian clothes.

Went Under Assumed Names.

Simultaneously they dropped their names and assumed others "more suitable to the occasion."

"Babcock and I chose 'Richardson and Robertson,' as near as I can recall," Admiral Sims said. "I can't think of the full names, and I am not at all sure that these are correct. But that's how I seem to remember them."

The Admiral and his aid sailed from New York, on March 31, 1917, on the steamship New York, he said. No one on the vessel recognized them, and they passed the time as ordinary voyagers without feeling any unusual fear of their identities being revealed.

News of the declaration of war by the United States on April 6, reached them by the ship's wireless news service. It did not disturb them. Entering Liverpool Harbor on April 9 in a thick mist the steamship struck a mine, and a hole was blown in one of her forward compartments, but the Admiral and his aid were "not especially disturbed" by that either.

There was no reception committee to meet them at the pier in Liverpool, Admiral Sims said. They went ashore unnoticed. A special train was waiting in the Liverpool railroad yards, however, with Admiral Hope aboard, representing the British Admiralty. It simply stood there until Admiral Sims and his companion climbed aboard; then it pulled out for London.

They arrived in London on April 10, both Admiral Sims and Commander Babcock still wearing their civilian clothing. They went at once to the Admiralty Offices, where Admiral Sims went into conference immediately with Admiral Jellicoe.

On April 13 at a luncheon in London the United States Ambassador made the first formal announcement that Admiral Sims had arrived in the country. After that the Admiral and his aid reappeared in their navy uniforms and went about as their real selves, abandoning the names of Richardson and Robertson for all time.

Commenting on "how he happened to be" the officer selected to go abroad, Admiral Sims said:

"I was the logical selection for a number of reasons. I had been Naval Attaché at Paris from 1897 to 1900. I speak the French language. I had been to England, about every Winter from 1902 to 1909 to talk gunnery with British Admiralty chiefs like Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Scott. I knew the British and French naval heads, and for three years I had been in command of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla on this side."

Going into details of the work of the sea forces in the war, Admiral Sims said:

"It was for us to get on with the war and play the game. The results depended on a full discussion with the chiefs of staff of the various navies—the English, the French, and the Italian. To use an army term, we brigaded our forces with theirs, and the whole force handled the coast from Murmansk on the north, in Russia, to the Adriatic, and now to Constantinople, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

"The United States had a navy of about 80,000 officers and men, of whom 5,000 were officers, and there are yet 25,000 over in Europe doing work which will have to be continued for a long time. Of 350 ships over there, there are approximately 150 still remaining. The officers now there are doing work in every port; matters not exactly navy business, but they concern the sea and our ships. Every vessel that flies the American flag which arrives on the other side is handled by the navy.

"There was the best of feeling all of the time between the British Navy and ourselves, and I can say the same of the naval men of the other allied nations. Never was there friction.

"Our port officers are in every harbor where an American ship is liable to come on the other side, and they will remain there for a good while."

Admiral Sims, continuing, said that many mistakes were made that would have to be "thrashed out" later at the War College at Newport.

"It is possible that we might have begun the war on the submarine before we did," he said, "but we had wrong information given to us. I suppose you know that early in 1917 the Central Powers were winning the war. They were sinking an immense amount of tonnage. We did not begin to convoy our ships, that is, send them in convoys, for there were many men, both navy men and men of the merchant marine, who did not believe that thirty or forty ships could be sent safely in convoy. Afterward that was proved differently.

"Under the convoy system it is necessary for ships to steam in columns of four, line ahead. When a submarine is sighted the leading ships must turn simultaneously irrespective of the number of columns. Then, too, the column must be maintained through the night without navigating lights.

"The allied naval staffs all declared the merchant seamen could never maintain these positions. What also contributed to the error was the fact that the merchant seamen themselves also stated they could not do so. They pointed out that even with naval ships it was a difficult manoeuvre, despite the fact that naval crews are trained to it constantly.

"Finally we succeeded in putting two experienced convoys on from Gibraltar to England. They were a complete success, and from that time the convoy system was continued. Our light naval forces were used as escort vessels to as many of these convoys as they could handle."

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RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, April, on news stands 25c, published by The New York Times Company, contains an elaborate review of the American problems of reconstruction. Also 39 other new features, including a Who's Who of the Peace Congress. 193 pages.

SECRETARY BAKER SAILS FOR EUROPE

Plans to Surprise Gen. Pershing by Bringing His Nine-Year-Old Son.

TO FIX BILL FOR WAR GOODS

New Ambassador to France and Congressional Committee Also Sail on Leviathan.

When Secretary of War Baker sailed for Brest yesterday on the U. S. naval transport Leviathan with Warren Pershing, the 9-year-old son of the Commander in Chief of the American forces in Europe, he received a succession of salutes from the forts down the bay and the war craft that were waiting for Rear Admiral Sims to arrive on the Mauretania. The whistles blew shrilly on the harbor craft and the steamships dipped their ensigns as the Leviathan steamed by.

Secretary Baker said he hoped to surprise General Pershing by bringing his son, who has been living with his aunts, Miss Mary Pershing and Mrs. D. M. Butler, at Lincoln, Neb. Secretary Baker said he was going abroad for three weeks to attend meetings of the Allied Liquidation Commission in Paris and Tours for settling payments between England, France, and the United States for war material.

"He will spend about two weeks in France, and will investigate some reports that have been made recently to Washington from the army abroad. He will visit England before returning."

While Secretary Baker was talking with the reporters little Warren Pershing, in a smart miniature Lieutenant's uniform, was running about the Leviathan's decks and expressing his opinion on her immense size to his official guardian, Sergeant Joseph E. Welz, a French War Cross veteran. The youth had some money in his hand and was playing with it in the main saloon companionway when the photographers approached and asked if they might take his picture. He replied promptly, "Absolutely no."

When it was suggested that the Secretary of War would be photographed with him, young Pershing replied: "What has that to do with me?"

He declined to be interviewed by the reporters, and when asked if he was glad he was going over to see his father he answered: "I do not see that is your business."

His chief interest seemed to be centred in recovering a lost dime that had dropped down the companionway. Just then Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, Wash., the new United States Ambassador to France, came on board, accompanied by his secretary and Mrs. Wallace, and Secretary Baker introduced his young protégé to them.

A Congressional delegation composed of fifteen members of the Committee on Military Affairs, headed by the former Chairman, Rep. H. Dent of Alabama, also sailed on the Leviathan.

Mr. Dent said the Representatives would make an inspection tour of American camps and military bases in France and the occupied area. They will also investigate, he said, the military mail service, registration of soldiers' graves, and other affairs connected with the war. The party expects to remain six weeks abroad.

SCHOOL PUPILS STRIKE.

850 in West Hoboken Parade to Support Their Principal.

Because an order for the dismissal of their Principal, George W. Robbins, had been issued by the Board of Education the pupils of the Emerson High School in West Hoboken went on strike yesterday. More than 850 pupils at noon paraded with a band. The pupils carried banners, one of which was inscribed, "No Robbins, No School."

Before the parade was over three boys and one girl were arrested for disorderly conduct. They were paroled in the custody of their parents.

In letters to local newspapers Mr. Robbins recently criticised the school system and attacked the educational officials. Charges were preferred by Superintendent Smith, and after a trial the Principal's dismissal was ordered, to take effect on Oct. 1. Mr. Robbins has been in charge of the High School for more than ten years.

'DRYS' ARE FAR AHEAD IN MICHIGAN VOTING

But Cities Are Yet to be Heard From—Detroit Contest on Railway Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—With a record-breaking vote cast today in the State's Spring election, as a result of the heavy registration of women and the keen interest in the light wine and beer amendment, returns were slow in coming in tonight. The result on the "wet" and "dry" issue may be in doubt until the larger precincts report.

The vote reported late at night on the "wet" amendment, from 434 precincts of 2,300, was 100,658 against and 43,876 for. Grant Hudson, head of the Anti-Saloon League and other "dry" leaders claimed victory by at least 150,000 votes. At this time, however, few cities had sent in more than scattering returns.

The Republicans State ticket was apparently swept into office by an overwhelming majority.

In Detroit, where the proposed purchase of the lines of the Detroit United Railway shared interest with the beer and wine amendment, returns from only 13 of 316 precincts were reported at midnight, showing 1,018 for the purchase and 533 against.

The "wets" were optimistic enough late in the afternoon to offer odds of 2 to 1 that the beer and wine amendment would carry. They based their optimism, they said, on the fact that investigation had shown that the vote of the women, counted on as a "dry" stronghold, seemed to be leaning toward the affirmative on the amendment.

They prophesied that Detroit would go "wet" by anywhere from 25,000 to 60,000, and that they would break even in the State in spite of "dry" expectations of an overwhelming majority in the smaller towns and rural districts.

In Detroit all the ballot boxes were filled and extra ones called for. Even these were not sufficient to supply the demand, and hastily constructed boxes were made out of heavy cardboard cartons.

Women voted today for the first time in a State election. More than 125,000 were qualified to vote.

Eight of the thirty-one candidates seeking election were women, 4 of them Democrats, 1 Republican, and 3 Prohibitionists. The Supreme Court is the only field in which the women had no candidates. The other offices were 2 Regents of the University of Michigan, 1 member of the State Board of Education, 2 members of the State Board of Agriculture, and a State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BAKER WELCOMES ANSELL'S REFORMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

consideration of that subject can best be assured by the abatement of further personal discussion and unanimity of effort to work out the best results for the system which we all desire to improve.

"P. C. HARRIS,
"The Adjutant General."

The War Department published an amendment to General Order 84 of 1917, striking out that part of the order which made it mandatory on General Pershing to accept the recommendations made by the Acting Judge Advocate General in France that sentences be set aside. This amendment strikes out that part of General Order 84 which was construed as limiting General Pershing's authority over court-martial proceedings abroad and to which General Pershing objected.

This general order has figured prominently in the controversy over army court-martial cases. It provided for the establishment in Paris of a branch office of the Judge Advocate General's office, where court-martial cases arising abroad might be reviewed, and contained a provision, drawn up while Lieut. Col. Ansell was acting temporarily as Acting Judge Advocate General in Washington, which read:

"Any sentence or any part thereof so found to be illegal, defective or void, in whole or in part, shall be disapproved, ratified or set aside, in accordance with the recommendations of the Acting Judge Advocate General (in Paris.)"

This provision was not satisfactory to General Pershing, who informed the War Department he thought it took the disciplinary system of the army abroad out of his hands and would lodge it finally in the hands of the Acting Judge Advocate General.

REOPEN RHINE COMMERCE.

Traffic with Switzerland Now Permitted, War Trade Board Announces

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7. — The War Trade Board was today advised that, by decision of the military authorities of the associated Governments, the Rhine River had been reopened for traffic with Switzerland, and that shipments from the United States might be forwarded to Switzerland by that route.

Summarizing previous action taken, the board announced that trade was ordered resumed with Siberia Jan. 3, Alsace-Lorraine Jan. 8, Palestine and Syria Jan. 20, Mesopotamia Feb. 3, Serbia and Rumania Feb. 4, including territory in the line set out in Article 3 of the military clause of the armistice protocol of Nov. 3; Feb. 4, Finland Feb. 11, Czechoslovakia Feb. 13, Bulgaria, Turkey and Black Sea ports Feb. 16, German colonies Feb. 21, the occupied territory of Germany Feb. 22, Adriatic ports, Albania, and Montenegro Feb. 28, Luxemburg March 17, the territory adjacent to and dependent upon the Adriatic ports, including Albania, Montenegro, Croatia, Savonia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia, March 20, Poland April 1, Esthonia April 1, and German Austria April 2.

POSTS NAMES OF WOMEN.

Plan of British Commander in Bonn to Stop Fraternization.

BONN, Rhenish Prussia, March 31, (Associated Press.)—To discourage fraternization on the part of the young German women of Bonn with British soldiers the military authorities recently inaugurated a system of posting the names of the women in public places.

The first placard to appear, with the names of women who had been known to have associated with the English troops during the last few weeks, appeared on a Sunday morning at the most prominent street corner in Bonn, which was passed by nearly every one who attended church that day.

The week following the authorities reported that there was a falling off in the number of fraternization cases reported of more than 50 per cent.

Get Report on Transit Problems.

A report covering the city's transit problems was submitted yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Thirty-fourth Street Board of Trade, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street. The survey was made by Milo R. Maltbie, who was retained some time ago by the organization to make the investigation. E. W. Estes of the board said that it was decided not to make the report public at present.

Get Four Fricke Jurors.

In the trial of Albert Paul Fricke, charged with treason, now going on before Federal Judge Mayer, four jurors were obtained yesterday after a hard day's work. The trial will be continued today.

MORE 26TH TROOPS ARRIVE AT BOSTON

Big Connecticut Delegation Welcomes Agamemnon Down Bay—Divisional Parade April 25.

BOSTON, April 7.—The transport Agamemnon, carrying 5,824 officers and men, most of them members of the 26th (New England) Division, docked at Commonwealth Pier at 4:30 P. M. today. The troops will remain aboard overnight and be transferred to Camp Devens early tomorrow morning.

The parade in Boston of the division will be held on April 25, it was announced officially today.

Upon her arrival in the harbor the Agamemnon's first message to the waiting thousands was: "We have no sick or wounded."

Among the returning Yankees were the 102d Infantry Regiment, which won glory in the closing of the St. Mihiel salient, and the 101st Machine Gun Battalion, many times complimented for efficiency and valor. Both these units were built up largely from Connecticut organizations. Governor Holcombe and a party of 1,000, representing the State and most of the cities and towns in Connecticut, went down the harbor on a fleet of small boats and welcomed the homecomers. Mayor Fitzgerald and President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale headed the New Haven delegation.

With the Yankees came several casual companies from New York and Ohio and Maj. Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler, commander of the famous 42d (Rainbow) Division. Another passenger was Captain Thomas Graydon of Cincinnati of the 76th Division, a former star football player at Harvard who made the all-America team.

SAY GARRISON MAY REPLY.

B. R. T. Unionists Expect Answer to Demands for Labor Board Hearing.

It was expected that Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the B. R. T. system, would reply yesterday to the letter from the unionized B. R. T. employes requesting him to submit the recent demands of the employes to the National War Labor Board, but at Mr. Garrison's office it was said he was out of town. It was indicated, however, that Mr. Garrison, though he intended to remain away for the rest of the week, would answer the unionists before the B. R. T. employes' mass meeting tonight.

New Banking Facilities at Madison Avenue and 40th St

On TUESDAY, APRIL 15th

the FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, which for over thirty years has been serving other sections of the city, will open a new office at the northwest corner of MADISON AVENUE and 40TH STREET.

THIS NEW OFFICE is conveniently located for those whose residence or business is in this vicinity and also for automobilists using the PARK AVE. viaduct. You and your business will be welcome here.



Franklin Trust Company

Established 1888

Downtown Office—46 Wall Street

BROOKLYN OFFICES
166 Montague Street
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Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.



Another Hundred

Women's Serge Capes

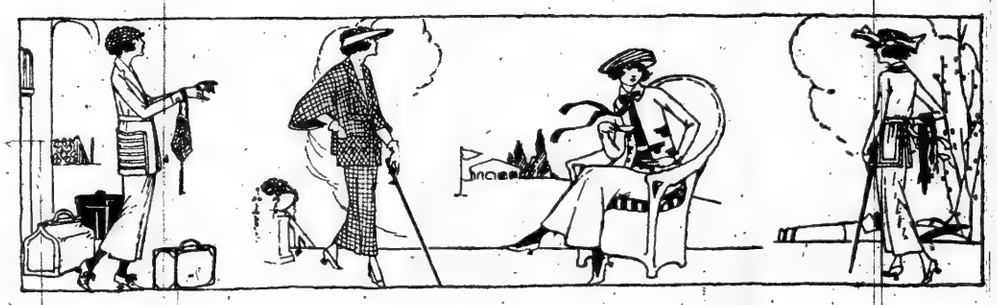
For Today's Selling

$29.50

A NEW waist coat model with jaunty belted fronts, the deep cuff hem forming pockets, button trimmed. Note the sweep of the circular back, graduated at the sides in novel style. Fashioned of navy Serge and Foulard lined throughout, these are smart, practical and

Exceptional Value at This Low Price

4th Floor.



FRANKLIN SIMON TAILORMADES
For the MISS

All Identical in Tailoring
All Different in Style

IT is the uniformity in the tailoring and the lack of uniformity in the styles that gives the greatest distinction to these misses' suit fashions. Instead of the usual models which appear broadcast, there is a choice of innumerable modes, each one portraying a distinct and original style theme—smart, out-of-the-ordinary and exclusive!

It may be one of the new cape suits or a stunning Directoire model with a vested cut-away coat, a straightline suit embroidered in an effective braid design, a blouse suit or a mannish tailored suit, but each one is interpreted in many delightful ways, and expressive of the mode at its best.

They are in an interesting representation of fabrics, including wool tricotine, Poiret twill, serge, tweeds, Oxford suitings or novelty checked worsted. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 185.00

MISSES' CAPE-WRAPS and COATEE-CAPES

Cape-Wraps and Coatee-Capes vie with each other for popularity. Both are shown in various silk or wool fabrics, and present many entirely new style ideas in collars, pockets and belts. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

25.00 to 195.00

SOFT SILKS—FAVORED IN MISSES' FROCKS

Navy blue taffeta silk and plain, flowered or figured Georgette Crepe are particularly effective in softly draped, tunic, ruffled or straightline models, many with collarless necks and flowing sleeves. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 145.00

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Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Present an Ensemble of Most Distinguished CAPES

Style-themes that are entirely exclusive with this shop—featuring developments in

Duvetyn, Tricotine, Evora Tricollette, Satin and Knit Wool.

in short cavalier types and long slenderized silhouettes with treatments of fur, embroidery, fringe, other ornamentation — or severely plain.



Saks Tailored Chauffeurs Suits

$42.50

solve the problem of finding correctly styled motor-livery at moderate cost

They have all the individuality of more costly productions, and are tailored *right*. We know it—for we control every stitch put into their making.

Produced in dependable All-Worsted Oxford Gray Serge, in patch-pocket model with half belt. Underpriced at $32.50—

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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

THE lid is off! Double-breasted coats are back for Spring! We've put two buttons on some of them and slash pockets. You've never seen anything more *janty* and *jaunty*, more *sprightly* and *spryful*. And to tell the truth, neither have we.

$35, $50

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

A Frank Talk About the War

The end of the hostilities has released the war correspondents from the censorship imposed by the censorship. In the first of his new series of articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES Philip Gibbs will talk frankly about many of the tragic mistakes on the British front, which every one wants to know. In THE NEW YORK TIMES today, April 13. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

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REDS' ENVOY WANTS RUSSIA'S CASH HERE

Martens Mission to Open Fight for Control of $153,000,000 in Supplies and Money.

HILLQUIT TO ACT FOR THEM

Heads the Bolshevist Legal Department — Steffens Cited in Opposition to Russian Revelations.

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, the Bolshevist envoy who hopes to be Ambassador to the United States, established permanent offices in the Tower Building, at 110 West Fortieth Street, yesterday. The offices are to be known officially as "The Russian Soviet Bureau in the United States."

The bureau is at present divided into five departments, each under the direction of a chief. They are the commercial department, A. A. Heller in charge; the legal department, in charge of Morris Hillquit; the Chancellery, under the direction of Gregory Weinstein, former editor of the Novy Mir; the railway department, in charge of Professor J. W. Lomonosoff, and the diplomatic department, the chief of which is Santeri Nuorteva, hitherto in charge of propaganda.

The bureau evidently has a large fund to draw from, for it has leased the whole third floor of the building.

It was also announced yesterday that one of the first things that the Martens mission would undertake would be to gain control of all property and money in this country title to which now rests with the old Government of the Czar, or the Governments of Milukoff and Kerensky. The total value of this property, it was said, was approximately $153,000,000, of which amount over $53,000,000 represented investments in railway materials and equipment. The effort to gain control of this property will be directed by Morris Hillquit, presumably through the courts.

"This property," said Nuorteva, "is worth millions of dollars and at the present moment is being squandered. They are selling it off as fast as they can, so that in case we do gain title to it there will be nothing left for us to levy on. It is because of this situation that Mr. Hillquit will first direct his efforts to the recognition of the rights of the present Russian Government in this country. Many millions of this property is in cash in American banks."

Nuorteva said that A. A. Heller, the head of the Commercial Department, was an American. Hillquit is also an American. Nuorteva himself is a Finn. Weinstein, on whose newspaper the Novy Mir Trotzky worked as a member of the staff when in this country, is a Russian, as is Lomonosoff.

"Is it not rather unusual for diplomatic officials to be citizens of a country other than that which the Embassy represents," Nuorteva was asked.

"It may be unusual, but it is not illegal," he replied.

"What is Heller's particular task?"

"To re-establish trade relations between the United States and Russia, and prepare the way for ultimate recognition."

"Has Mr. Martens's credentials been acknowledged by the State Department?"

"Not yet. I imagine that the State Department, before acting in the matter, must first communicate with Paris."

Says Bankers Attended Luncheon.

Nuorteva said that a few days ago Mr. Martens met at luncheon representatives of some of the leading financial institutions in this country. He named as among those present an official of one of the great banking institutions in the United States. He added naively that he was permitted to say that the National City Bank was not represented at the luncheon. The tenor of his remarks indicated that the National City Bank was not high in favor of the Trotsky-Lenine Government.

"What was the result of that conference?" Nuorteva was asked.

"It was informal. The bankers wanted a great deal of information, and we supplied it. I understand that one of the bankers present subsequently asked the State Department if trade relations would be recognized, and received a noncommittal answer. I cannot give any of the details without the consent of the gentlemen who were present. Personally I have no objection to making the names public, but I must first have the permission of the men themselves."

The banker named by Mr. Nuorteva confirmed later the statement regarding the luncheon. He said that the affair was informal, and had been arranged by a man who requested that the bankers give the Bolshevist representatives a chance to make certain statements regarding their financial and commercial program. So far as he knew, he added, the conference was without result.

Mr. Nuorteva made a reference to the Bruce-Lockhart report in the British White Paper summarized in THE TIMES on Sunday. Bruce-Lockhart was the British High Commissioner to Russia, and was closely associated while in that country with Colonel Raymond Robins, head of the American Red Cross mission. Colonel Robins, testifying before the Senate Committee that investigated Bolshevism, referred to Bruce-Lockhart as a man of the highest integrity and standing. His report agreed in all essential details with the testimony of Ambassador Francis, under oath, before the Senate Committee.

"Bruce-Lockhart," said Nuorteva, "left Moscow last September. There was ground for suspecting that he was concerned in a counter-revolution, and for one night he was in jail. The report he has made is false and the horrible things he says have happened did not occur."

Where Lincoln Steffens Stands.

Mr. Nuorteva was asked to name an official or officials of foreign Governments who had investigated conditions in Russia and whose reports did not tally with those made by Ambassador Francis, Dr. Huntington, and Roger Simmons of the American Embassy, and Mr. Bruce-Lockhart of the British service.

"I understand," he replied, "that Lincoln Steffens has made a report which is just the opposite. He left Russia only a few weeks ago, and I understand, from the newspapers, that he has stated that conditions are fairly normal. I understand that this report, as well as that of Mr. Bullitt, is fairly favorable to the Russian Government. I believe that Mr. Steffens in a general way is favorable to our cause."

According to reports from Paris, Steffens and Bullitt were sent to Russia to make an investigation for the American Government.

An agent of the Department of Justice was asked yesterday about the views of Mr. Steffens.

"Well," he replied, "Trotzky wrote a book which he called 'The Bolsheviki and World Peace.' The introduction to that book was written by Lincoln Steffens. Steffens is a great admirer of Trotzky, and has spoken at several radical meetings in this city in which the cause of the Bolsheviki was espoused."

On the cover of the Trotzky book it is announced that the introduction is "by Lincoln Steffens, the man who knows him," the "him" being Trotzky. In this introduction, dated "New York, Jan. 4, 1918," Mr. Steffens wrote:

Trotzky is against all the present Governments of Europe, and the "bourgeois system" everywhere in the world. He is for a class, the proletariat, the working people of all countries, and he is for his class only to get rid of classes and get down or up to—humanity. And so with his people.

The Russians have listened to the Socialist propaganda for generations now. They have learned the chief lessons it has taught—liberty, land, industrial democracy, and the class war all the world over. This war was not their war; it was the Czar's war; a war of the Governments in the interest of their enemies, the capitalists of their several countries, who, as Trotzky says, were forcing their States to fight for the right to exploit other and smaller peoples.

So when they overthrew the Czar the Russians wanted to drop this war and go into their own, the class war. Kerensky held them at the front in the name of "the" revolution; he would get peace for them by arrangement with the Allies. He didn't; he couldn't; he was dismissed by them. Not by the Bolsheviki, but by the Russian people, who know the three or four things they want—land and liberty at home; the revolution and democracy for all the world.

Mr. Steffens is now in Paris. He was reported to have submitted his report on Russia last week.

BRITISH SOLDIERS ANGRY.

Ruling of Immigration Officials Keeps Them on Board Mauretania.

The Cunard liner Mauretania arrived yesterday at Pier 54, foot of West Thirteenth Street, at 7 P. M., seven hours late, through the fog which blanketed the harbor and for nearly one hundred miles out to sea. She brought 1,080 American officers and men and 2,700 officers and men who were living here when the war started in August, 1914, and who enlisted in the British service. Out of this total there were 600 Jews who enlisted for the Palestine army under General Allenby, but did not reach there before Jerusalem had fallen, and another 600 West Indians, colored, who were employed in restaurants, hotels, and other work in this country and responded to the call for recruits from the British Government. The majority of them were American citizens, and arrangements had been made in London with the Foreign Office and the United States Embassy to have them repatriated on their arrival and given twenty-eight days' pay, with transportation to their home towns.

Immigration Inspectors threw a cold blast into the enthusiasm of the officers and men from the British Army by stating that they could not go on shore until every one of them had been properly manifested.

In the meantime the officers had gone on to the pier. They were told by officials from the Immigration Bureau that they would have to go back on board the ship.

Songs were changed to angry shouts, and many of the soldiers yelled out to the guards on duty at the gangway: "We've been fighting for you in France, and been through a hell on earth for four years, and now you want to stop us from going to see our families." It was estimated that at least 600 lived around New York, and the remainder were to go to Camp Mills to wait for transportation to their homes.

Colonel Norman Thwaites, the British Provost Marshal in New York, was at the Mauretania and told Captain Rostron that he had attended to the arrangements for the reception of the 2,700 soldiers from the military point but had nothing to do with the civil side of the business, which, he said, was in the hands of Frederick Watson, the Acting Consul General in New York. After attempts had been made to find him and the Immigration Commissioner they managed to get Deputy Commissioner Byron Uhl of the Immigration Service on the telephone at his home, and it was decided the returning repatriated soldiers should remain on board for the night and go to Camp Mills today, where they are to be manifested.

The men were in charge of Major H. H. Burne of the Royal Field Artillery. A number of the men were wounded and had Belgian, French, and British decorations for bravery on the battlefield. Those who had been prisoners in Germany agreed that the guards who had served in the front line trenches always treated them well and the rural guards who had pull enough to keep them on home duty always treated them cruelly.

While the 2,700 were barred from going ashore, the 1,080 American troops under command of Brig. Gen. Eli K. Cole, a regular army officer, whose home is at Carmel, N. Y., were merrily running down the gangways, while the band on the pier played "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here."

TO BACK UP DEMAND FOR PARADE OF 77TH

Draft Boards Call Meeting of Those Who Picked the Men for the Division.

BAKER PROMISES HIS AID

Major Adler Cables That the Men Are Cheerful Over Prospects of an Early Return.

Although Secretary of War Baker, before sailing for Europe yesterday, gave assurances that the 77th Division would be returned to the United States in such a manner as to permit at least the larger part of its members to parade, local organizations believing that New Yorkers would not be satisfied with anything short of a parade of the full division went ahead with plans for meetings of protest. The Home Auxiliary of the 77th Division, composed of friends and relatives of the 31,000 men of the draft contingent, will meet this afternoon at the headquarters of the 305th Infantry Auxiliary, 180 Madison Avenue, to discuss the parade situation. Many of the unit organizations of the Home Auxiliary have already adopted resolutions demanding that the division be permitted to parade as a body.

The Executive Committee of the Selective Service Boards of the city has announced a special meeting to be held tomorrow night at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, to demand that the War Department modify its attitude. Resolutions voicing the sentiments of the people will be offered at this meeting. Senator William M. Calder, who already has urged the War Department to issue orders for parading the division; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, and Martin Conboy, director of the Selective Service, are announced as speakers.

The following letter was sent out yesterday by John H. Hallock, Chairman of the Executive Committee:

To the Members of the Selective Service Boards of New York City, including the Members of the District Board for the City of New York; the Local Boards for the City of New York; the Government Appeal Agents for the City of New York; the Members of the Permanent and Local Legal Advisory Boards for the City of New York, and Members of the Medical Boards for the City of New York:

Gentlemen: A special meeting, called by the Executive Committee of the Selective Service Boards of the City of New York, will be held Wednesday evening, April 9, 1919, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Association of the Bar, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

The main object of the meeting will be the forwarding of a parade of the 77th Division on its return from its glorious service in France.

An order has been issued by the War Department that the returned soldiers be demobilized within forty-eight hours after their return. The opinion has been expressed through the Inspector General of the Army that it will be impossible to hold a parade of the entire division. Resolutions will be presented at this meeting expressive, we believe, of the wishes of the entire citizenry of New York, that the parade be held as planned.

The 77th is the only division raised entirely within the metropolitan area. The people desire to see the division parade with their war-worn battle flags and battle trophies. This parade will be one of the great historic events of our city. Nothing can do more to promote the patriotism and loyalty of the people of this city than a parade of its 77th Division.

Our Selective Service Boards sent these men to war. It is our duty to do all in our power to see that this parade is held. We want every man in the district and local boards, the appeal agents, the permanent and local legal advisory boards and the medical boards to be present and voice their views on this most important question.

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, Major Allen L. Lindley, and Lieutenant Arthur F. McKeogh of the 77th Division are in New York arranging for the reception of the division. They have agreed to be present and tell us about how the 77th Division "made good" in France.

Senator William M. Calder, Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division, and Martin Conboy will be present. They will speak on the importance to the City of New York and to the Government of holding the parade. By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN H. HALLOCK, Chairman.
PHILIP HALKIND, Secretary.

Mr. Hallock went to Hoboken yesterday morning and conferred with Secretary Baker on the parade, but left without making a statement. When interviewed by newspapermen before sailing Secretary Baker said:

"New York has been splendidly generous and hospitable in welcoming troops from all parts of the United States. New York deserves every opportunity to welcome its own. The only question involved is the ability to get them here sufficiently close together to prevent blockading other troops.

"I am told that arrangements have been made in Europe to send the division home as close together as possible, and when that is arranged there can be no difficulty about the parade."

Congressman F. H. La Guardia, a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who sailed on the same ship with the Secretary of War, said that he would keep the parade topic before Mr. Baker during the trip across.

"If it is a matter of expense, as has been intimated," Congressman La Guardia said, "perhaps we can aid the officers of the War College to save enough money in adjusting the financial affairs of the A. E. F. to cover the cost of holding the parade."

The advance party of the 77th Division, sent by Major Gen. Alexander, to co-operate with local organizations in arranging a reception yesterday gave out a cable message just received from Major Julius O. Adler telling of the cheerfulness of the men at the prospect of coming back soon to the United States. The message read:

"Hello-our-Barbie, April 6.

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, Biltmore Hotel, New York:

Seventy-seventh Division Baseball League organized fourteen teams. Motorcade scheduled. Mobilization Centre Athletic Military tournament held at La Mans was great victory for 77th; 250,000 troops represented in meet. Score: 77th Division, 129 points; La Mans group, second, with 99 points; 28th and 26th Divisions and many smaller units represented. Organized cheering aided victory. Liberal leaves. Two hundred entertainments in division area last week. Men cheerful at prospect of early return. ADLER.



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One reason that Webers of forty years ago are being exchanged for Webers of today is that in this famous instrument, delicacy has always been fortified with power; another is that the Weber tone has proved durable as it is beautiful.

To find this rich, mellow Weber Tone combined with such perfect evenness of action and responsiveness to the touch, in a dainty and elegant sixty inch mahogany case, is to discover the *piano you want for your home.*

The Weber Small Grand, price $950
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In MANHATTAN, 29 West 42nd St. *In* BROOKLYN, 11 Flatbush Avenue
In THE BRONX, 367 East 149th St. *In* NEWARK, 895 Broad Street

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, FRANCIS P. GARVAN, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. on the 24th day of April, 1919, at the principal office and plant of the Kny-Scheerer Corporation, No. 404 West 27th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the par value of $100 each, being the entire authorized and issued capital stock of THE KNY-SCHEERER CORPORATION, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York. Also, certain patents, applications for patents, trade-marks and other property, all included in the order of sale.

Full description of and information concerning the property to be sold, terms and conditions of inspection and sale and the order thereof may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director, Bureau of Sales, 110 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

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Suits of homespun or jersey in great variety of heather mixtures and alluring colors—$50 to $70.

Nifty Milan straw hats in all colors—$15.

Record, madras and silk shirts with convertible collars that can be worn high or low—$6.50 to $8.50.

Sturdy shoes that combine style with comfort—$14.

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SMOOTH, rich-grained, full-bodied silks expressly set aside from every-day silks for their *knot-ability*. Tested beforehand for their *resiliency* under pressure. Cut of the particular kind of silk particularly suited to the form of the scarf, whether narrow or broad, straight end or flowing end or the bow-knot.

If you wear a scarf-pin, a pin hole won't show in "Indestructo." It shuts up right and tight, like a cafe in a temperance town. Wrinkles roll briskly out, like a fireman off his cot.

100 Plain Shades, $1.50. A richly opulent gathering of mellow Tapestry Themes at $2. The best value I know at either price, dollar for dollar.

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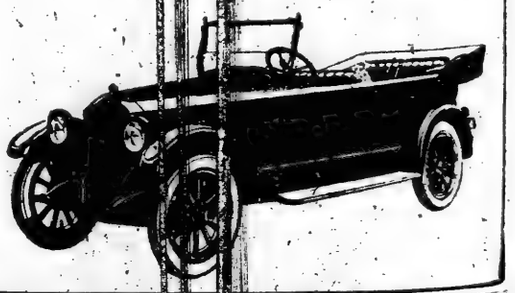
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OTHERS are IMITATIONS



Open Water

THE ice is out. With a glittering flash, under the rock, the trout challenges your skill. Worshipers of Walton, in tweeds and waders, are whipping the brooks and the rivulets--for Spring is here. The days when you can play and sleep and eat outdoors have come again--the time when romping red blood reincarnates the hearts of men and women with the spirit of hope and optimism!

THE trail again leads over leafy hills and down green valleys—across the links—along the stream where the camp is pitched.

It is blazed into the city, where it crosses the boulevard at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

While sport of any kind means the outo'doors play of men and women—involving simon pure enjoyment—it is most matter-of-fact in its requirements.

It deals coldly with the laws of Nature, and with tested abilities. What you do in sport you must do correctly—or it doesn't count.

* *

Obviously the first thing a sportsman must do is *to clothe* himself. And it must be done with absolute correctness.

That is the first rule of the game.

That is also why this house, known as the greatest sporting goods store in the world, has come to lay such stress upon the clothing which it has designed and developed.

To *correctly* clothe a sportsman, or a sportswoman, is *purely a sporting proposition*, with the odds heavily against any ordinary establishment being able to do it.

* *

It is a question which is the most important to the hunter—the gun that he carries or the suit that he wears. Either without the other would be out of place. We furnish both, and can speak from unbiased view in saying we are as scrupulously careful with one as the other.

So the golfer may want the head of his driver boiled in oil—but he also wants the smell of peat in his golf tweeds. Our handmade drivers and irons have a national reputation. But they are no better known than our hand loom tweeds.



It may seem like a long stretch from our Cody suit for women, a most useful outfit for the woman who is roughing it this Summer or travelling through the national parks, to our trim town and country tailormade, which is as appropriate in a pew on Easter morning as it is on the motor trip a week later—or to one of our tennis dresses or seaside suits.

But all of these, with the boots and hats to go with them, are natural developments of this outo'doors institution.

Outdoors has come to mean the park and the avenue, as well as the country club and the Adirondack lodge.

* *

The clothing outfits which this house designed and furnished for two historic polar expeditions had little in common with the mufti outfits it is now furnishing returning Army and Navy officers—civilian suits of English materials which have that thorough-going country-house and Pullman atmosphere desired by the well-travelled man. But they are all natural developments of the Abercrombie & Fitch establishment, reflecting its character and its purposes.

* *

To say that the departments of this business devoted to men's sporting clothes and footwear are *the largest of their kind in the world* is not sufficient.

The *sporting goods* as well as the *sporting clothes* are here in their perfection.

For the fisherman, the hunter and the camper there is every item, for every need, from hat to hobnail.

For the rider, the polo player and the hunt club member, there is every clothing requirement and every accessory.

But for that much larger class of sportsmen—the golfer, the motorist, the business man who dresses on Saturday morning for the office and wants to wear the same suit to the country club in the afternoon, there is a selection of suits and topcoats such as was never before offered in America or England.

It has taken a series of years for this house to collect the assortments of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh tweeds and homespuns of which these clothes are made.

* *

In ready-for-service models, these begin with our "Muftikit" tweed suits, at $45, originally designed for officers who need an all-purpose civilian suit. They also include golf suits, either with knickerbockers or long trousers—designed by experts for the leading golf players of the country—a selection which overshadows any other in the world.

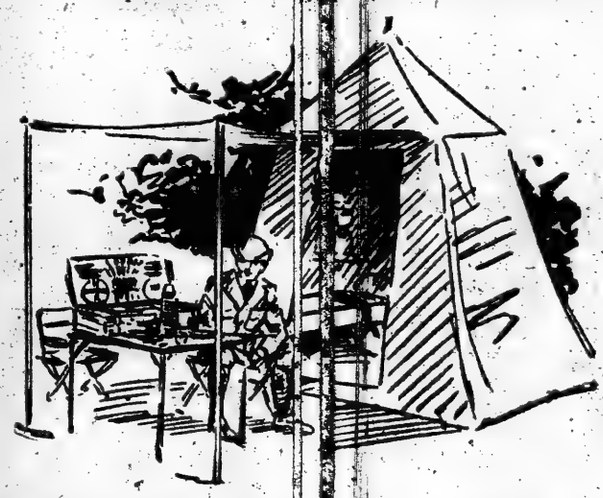
For hot weather, there are unequalled assortments of flannels, linens, crashes and pongees—and many of lighter wool fabrics.

* *

There is also a custom department, for men as well as women, in which the exclusive making of sporting clothes has been carried to its highest point of perfection—a department known by sportsmen the world around.

And for every suit and topcoat, there is a hat or cap—for every outfit, a pair of boots, perfectly adapted for each use and characteristically smart.

Sporting shirts of flannel, madras or silk, in styles which you will look for elsewhere in vain—sporting hosiery and gloves—all the correct haberdashery of sport.



Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

EZRA H. FITCH, *President*

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, New York

"THE GREATEST SPORTING GOODS STORE IN THE WORLD"

HARBOR MEN REJECT BOATOWNERS' TERMS

Vote Down Proposal for Ten-Hour Day and 10 Per Cent. Increase in Secret Ballot.

ABOUT 6,000 STILL OUT

Bonynge Says Employers Can Go No Further—Strike Leaders Look for Better Offer.

The organizations of harbor workers which are still on strike rejected by overwhelming votes yesterday the proposals of the boat owners for settling the strike on the basis of a ten-hour day and a 10 per cent. increase in pay.

The Masters, Mates and Pilots rejected the offer by a vote of 165 to 20. The Marine Engineers voted it down by 139 to 19. The Harbor Boatmen and Hoisting Engineers also voted against accepting the offer.

The balloting was held secretly. In accordance with the plan asked by the boat owners, who were of the belief that, if given a chance to record their genuine feeling about the offer, the men would vote to return to work. Some of the boat owners asserted after the votes had been taken that they were not real tests of the spirit of the men for the reason that employes on several of the lines who had expressed themselves as being in favor of accepting the terms were not notified that the meeting would be held.

Paul Bonynge, counsel for the private boat owners, said yesterday afternoon that the boat owners had gone as far as they could in their offer to the men without creating impossible conditions and increasing harbor rates in New York to such an extent as to drive business to other ports.

The Tidewater Boatmen and Lighter Captains, two of the branches of the Marine Affiliation, have returned to work on the terms which were rejected by the other classes of harbor workers yesterday. The strike began nearly six weeks ago with 16,000 men quitting their jobs. After making peace with the Railroad Administration and other Government agencies about half of the men returned to work, and the independent settlements made by unions last night brought about 2,000 more back to work.

At present less than 6,000 men are on strike, but these include some of the most highly skilled labor in the harbor, including many of the pilots and engineers. A number of the boat owners, who are practical harbor men, are acting as skippers on their own boats, while a few nonunion engineers and Captains have been found, so that essential harbor work has gone ahead in spite of losses due to delays in docking boats and delays in loading and unloading cargo.

GARMENT STRIKE IS SETTLED.

Workers Get 44-Hour Week and Wage Increase.

After concessions had been made by both sides the garment strike ended in its eleventh week yesterday with a ratification of the new agreement by the workers and manufacturers who are members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. Both Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Harry A. Gorden, counsel for the manufacturers, expressed themselves as satisfied with the new plan of action, under the terms of which the union wins the forty-four-hour week, a substantial increase in wages and the right of union representatives to observe their members' working conditions.

More than 75 per cent. of the workers ratified the agreement at meetings held in East Side halls yesterday, and union officials were certain the others would fall in line at a meeting in Beethoven Hall today. Shop committees were being appointed and shop Chairmen elected yesterday, and an eagerness to return to work was evident among the strikers. By next Monday, with few exceptions, all will have returned to the shops, though it was pointed out that the strike would continue in the shops of those manufacturers who had farmed out their orders to other cities.

HEAR CHALONER SUIT TODAY

Plaintiff in Libel Case at Liberty Meanwhile by Court Order.

The libel suit of John Armstrong Chaloner, who is held to be insane in New York State and sane in Virginia, against The New York Evening Post for $100,000, did not come before the Federal District Court yesterday because the trial of a suit before Federal Judge Dietrich was not concluded in time. It is expected to be called early today. In the meantime Mr. Chaloner is at full liberty under a court order.

On March 20, 1917, the suit was dismissed, because it was not pressed, but in the following July it was restored to the court calendar. Counsel for the defendant have demurred on the ground that the court lacks jurisdiction because Mr. Chaloner had been adjudged insane in this State, and that he has therefore no legal rights here.

George M. Curtis represents Mr. Chaloner.

Fur Dealers' Pledge to Victory Loan

More than $400,000 in advance pledges to the forthcoming Victory loan was obtained yesterday from the buyers present at the opening of the annual Spring sale of raw furs in the Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The soliciting was in charge of the Victory Loan Committee of the Fur Industry. These were the largest subscriptions: Charles S. Porter, $50,000; Joseph Steiner & Bros., $50,000; Becker Bros. & Co., $35,000; Kaufman & Oberleder, $30,000; A. S. Cohen & Bros., $25,000; Gottlieb Bros., $25,000; Gross, Engle & Co., $25,000; M. Sobel, Inc., $25,000; B. Harris Wool Company, St. Louis, $25,000, and Friedman & Herskovits, $15,000.

Real-Fruit Desserts

Jiffy-Jell is flavored with fruit juice essences in liquid form, in vials.

A wealth of fruit juice is condensed to flavor each dessert. So it brings you true-fruit dainties, healthful and delicious, at a trifling cost.

Simply add boiling water.

Compare it with the old-style gelatine desserts. It will be a delightful revelation.

Get the right kind—

Jiffy-Jell

10 Flavors at Your Grocer's
2 Packages for 25 Cents

FIGHTING IN MEXICO BEGUN BY BLANQUET

The First Battle in New Revolution Is in Progress, Insurgent Agents Here Say.

Announcement that the Blanquet-Diaz revolutionary faction in Mexico had formally declared war on the Carranza Government and that the first battle in the new revolution was now being fought in the State of Michoacan was made yesterday afternoon by the New York representatives of General Blanquet. They said that they had received the information officially from General Blanquet, who is now at the head of the forces operating in the State of Vera Cruz. The war declaration was made in the name of the National Reorganizing Army of Mexico, as the Blanquet-Diaz combination is officially known.

The battle in Michoacan involves, it was stated at 320 Broadway, the headquarters of the Blanquet-Diaz representatives, the possession of the city of Morefel, the capital of the State. The revolutionary force is commanded by General Jesus Cintra and numbers about 1,800 men. The Carrancistas, who hold the city, number, it is said, between 500 and 1,000.

Michoacan is the third largest of the Pacific States of Mexico. The State has a population of about 1,000,000 and the City of Morelei about 10,000.

Roberto Gayon, General Blanquet's personal representative, said that General Blanquet had issueda manifesto to the Mexican people and that the text of it, which is now on the way to New York, would be given out Friday or Saturday.

The Blanquet-Diaz forces will in a few days formally ask the allied Governments for recognition as a belligerent force. The statement announcing this says the anti-Carrancista army now numbers more than 40,000 men and is in a position to guarantee the safety of foreigners and foreign properties in the territory in which it exercises control. It also states that the Blanquet-Diaz faction is "in sincere sympathy" with the proposal for a League of Nations.

PALMER REJECTS PETITIONS FOR DEBS

Will Not Consider Clemency Unless Convicted Man Himself Applies for It.

UNMOVED BY STRIKE THREAT

Attorney General's Statement Taken to Mean That Sentence Will Be Enforced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer issued a statement tonight in reply to several communications requesting that the sentence of ten years' imprisonment imposed upon Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader and former nominee of that party for President of the United States, be vacated, which makes it seem improbable that clemency will be extended.

Mr. Palmer asserts that Debs has not filed any petition and that all requests have come from friends of Debs. The fact that Mr. Palmer gave public answer to these third party requests, without having heard from Debs himself, is believed to indicate that the Attorney General has made final judgment.

Whether the attitude now assumed by the Attorney General has been the outcome of any expression on the part of President Wilson has not been definitely established.

There has been continued agitation in behalf of Debs ever since the first sentence was imposed. Communications have been sent to Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, since Mr. Wilson sailed on his second trip abroad. As far as could be learned, these communications, all requesting clemency for Debs, and some of them, it is said, threatening trouble if clemency was not shown, were simply turned over to the Attorney General's office by Mr. Tumulty.

Government officials are satisfied that there is not any considerable group which is in sympathy with the acts which Debs committed in his effort to obstruct the draft, or which will stand behind him in the face of the threats which have been uttered by him since the affirmation of his sentence by the higher courts.

Text of Palmer Statement.

Attorney General Palmer's statement reads:

"Eugene V. Debs has filed no petition with either the President or the Attorney General asking for the exercise of executive clemency. The facts in his case are such that until such petition be made by him I should not feel called upon to consider making any recommendations in his case.

"Debs was convicted, not because of his political or economic views, but because he plainly violated the law of the land. On June 18, 1918, during the most critical period of the war, Debs made a public speech at Canton, Ohio, in which he urged that wage earners refrain from giving any aid to the American Nation in the war, asserting that the war was brought on and conducted solely in the interest of capitalists; told his audience that they needed to know that 'they were fit for something better than slavery and cannon fodder,' held up to admiration as martyrs to the cause of labor a number of persons who had been convicted for violating the Draft act, and urged wage earners to stand together as a class to prevent the success of our country in the war.

"In his address to the jury Debs said: 'I have been accused of obstructing the war. I admit it. Gentlemen, I abhor war. I would oppose the war if I stood alone.'

"He was given a fair trial by jury. The charge of the trial Judge was eminently fair, and, on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, that court, by a unanimous decision, affirmed the judgment of conviction.

Says Government Was Defied.

"Both prior and subsequent to the delivery of the speech mentioned Debs had on numerous occasions publicly urged wage earners to adhere to the so-called St. Louis program of the Socialist Party adopted in April, 1917. This document asserted that participation of the United States in the war against Germany could not be justified, branded the declaration of war by the American Government as a crime against the people of the United States, declared that in all modern history there has been no war more unjustifiable, and urged 'continuous, active, and public opposition to the war.'

"Following the action of the Supreme Court the defendant has indulged in violent public criticism of the American courts of justice and practically defied the power of Government to administer the law against him. In a public speech made at Cleveland, March 12, he said: 'With every drop in my veins I despise their law and I defy them.' A few days ago he declared that if an attempt is made to imprison him he will have a general strike called in support of his attitude.

"In this situation my duty is clear. Respect for the law and our institutions is the basis upon which every application for executive clemency must rest. Open defiance of the law and threat of force to obstruct its orderly administration call for only one answer. The law must be respected and obeyed. To make sure of that, it must be enforced. I would be doing a grievous wrong to the country and striking a blow at law enforcement if I adopted any course which would interfere with the normal administration of justice in this case."

AGAINST BEN ALI HAGGIN.

Artist's Creditors File Bankruptcy Petition for $4,000.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court yesterday against Ben Ali Haggin, the artist and grandson of the late James B. Haggin, by three creditors whose claims aggregate less than $4,000. The creditors are Tappe, Inc., a dressmaker, who seeks $2,987.24 on a judgment by default; Charles V. Miller, a dealer in antiques, $546, and the Motion Picture Apparatus Company, $183.

A judgment for $4,917 was obtained against Mr. Haggin in the Supreme Court last February on a suit instituted by Sigmund Wyler, a jeweler. Last year he was sued by the Aeolian Company for the recovery of a balance alleged to be due of $7,419. In June, 1916, Mr. Haggin married Bonnie Glass, former dancing partner of Al Davis. His first wife was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah R. Robinson, who divorced him.

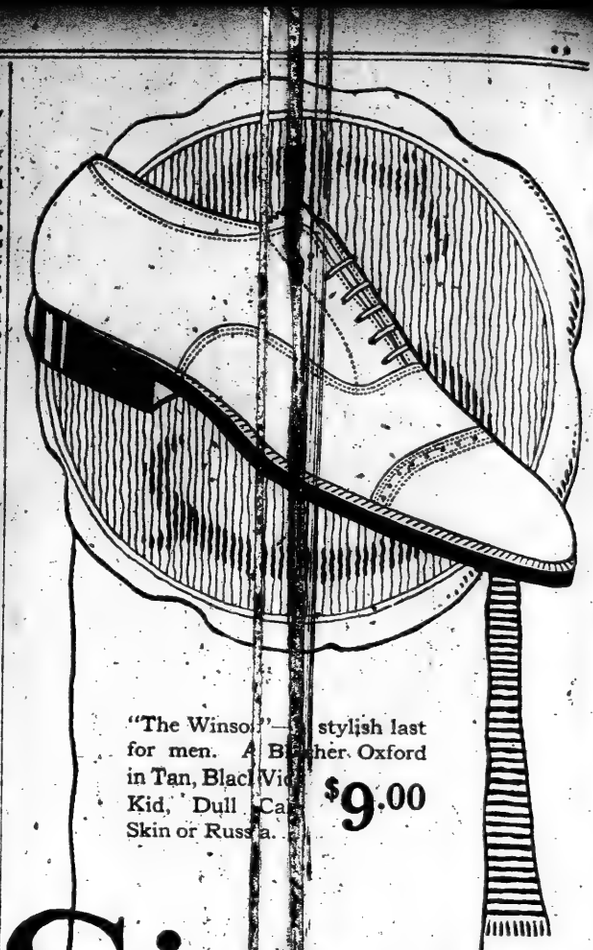
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Our employees are chosen for their ability, reliability, honesty and courtesy.

They are engaged by us to give satisfactory service to you.

They know this and we wish you to know it.

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"The Winsor"—a stylish last for men. A Bl[illegible]her Oxford in Tan, Black Vi[illegible] Kid, Dull Ca[illegible] Skin or Russia.

$9.00

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Harlem—112[illegible] 125th St.
Bronx—3rd A[illegible] 149th St.
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All Stores Open Evenings



All You Demand in Quality---
And a Big Saving in Price

Briscoe price is out of all proportion to Briscoe quality. Go where you will among cars that even approach the Briscoe in desirability, and you'll find it in many cases a much higher price—the difference amounting in some cases to several hundred dollars.

That's because the Briscoe Motor Corporation—big, efficient and resourceful—never shared in the panic-stricken idea of high prices that assailed so many makers.

Briscoe price represents the actual moderate dollar-value of the car—not worry or doubt over the future.

That's why you are able to get this wonderful family car for

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at the Factory

Come in and look it over.

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99% BRISCOE BUILT



... and with the everyday man on the job

A fact:

At the Capitol Building in Washington, at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York and at scores of other such places—where you would naturally expect only high-priced cigarettes to sell—Fatimas lead in sales. But important as these sales are, they're but a "drop in the bucket" compared with the MILLIONS of Fatimas smoked every day by the big, plain, "you-and-me" public.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

NOTE—It is this fact, more than any other, that shows how well Fatima's quality and moderate price "size up" with the common-sense man who doesn't want a fancy box or gold tips, but wants full, honest value.

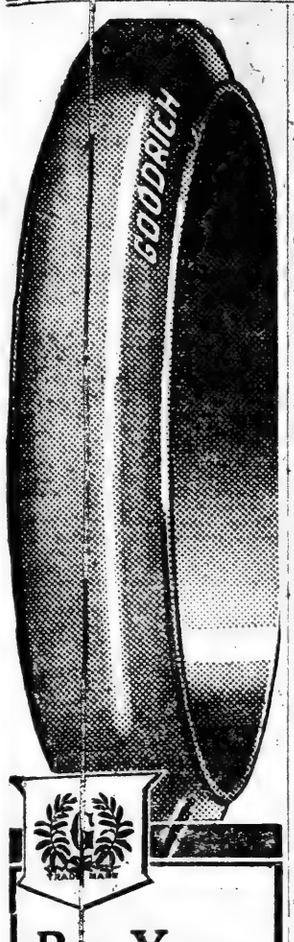
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23 REGT ARMORY BEDFORD AVE, BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE & PACIFIC ST.
BROOKLYN

APRIL 8 to 12 NOON TO 10:30 P.M. ADMISSION 25¢

Motor Trucks-Delivery Wagons-Tractors-Trailers-Bodies-Accessories



Buy Your TIRES As You Bought YOUR TRUCK

You did not sit in the seat or toy with the steering wheel when you bought your first truck—did you?

Appearance, atmosphere, comfort did not count.

Facts and efficiency—the will and the stamina to do the work—you chose on *this* basis alone.

Buy your truck tires the same way!

Seek facts and figures—such as GOODRICH offers you in DE LUXE Truck Tires.

Facts like these—S. Laskau, 1261 Third Ave., New York; De Luxe Truck Tires applied to 3-ton truck, intercity service, Sept. 1, 1918—today only *half worn*—letters "GOODRICH DE LUXE" easily readable. Distance traveled, 23,000 miles.

Also—Mt. Prospect Creamery Co., Chicago, fleet average of 20,000 miles on *country roads* from De Luxe.

Right here, in your own town, De Luxe Tires are making cost-cutting records—let us show you them.

NEW YORK
AKRON RUBBER TIRE CO.
324 West 52d Street.
E. SCHNEIDEMAKER CO., INC.
89 West End Street.
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BROOKLYN
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502 Flushing Avenue.
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W. T. & J. L. CALLISTER,
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69 South Broadway.

GOODRICH DE LUXE TRUCK TIRES

BREAK GERMAN HOLD ON AMERICAN METAL

Alien Property Custodian Sells Capital Stock of Teutonic Interests Here.

OTHERS ARE AMERICANIZED

Three Large Companies in Germany Came Near Controlling the World's Ore Production.

With the sale by the United States Alien Property Custodian of 36,344 shares of capital stock in the American Metal Company, Ltd., and 502 shares of capital stock in a subsidiary company, the Compania de Minerales y Metals, at the offices of the former concern at 61 Broadway yesterday morning, the Government took the first steps toward breaking up the domination by German metal interests of the American metal market, especially as regards zinc and lead.

H. W. McAnteer of the American Metal Company bought the Minerales stock, paying $57,000 for it, and Hayden, Stone & Co. of 25 Broadway bought the shares in the parent company for $4,850,160. By order of the Alien Property Custodian none but American-owned companies were allowed to bid on the stock.

Behind the cold facts and figures of yesterday's sale of stock, there is an absorbing story of German methods reaching out for domination of the metal world, which was practically attained when the war brought a sudden end to Teutonic ambitions. Investigation by the United States Government brought out the facts which show the extent to which German metal interests embodied in a great triumvirate reached out over the mines, smelters, and refineries of the whole world.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 Germany was dominant in the metal markets of Europe and Australia, especially in lead and zinc, while in the United States and South America she had reached a position only a little less powerful. The factor which stood in her way was that 80 per cent. of the copper mined in the world came from the United States and she had not been able to get control of the American-owned companies producing the ore.

Three international concerns in Germany were the centre of the plot to control the world's metal and their subsidiary companies reached into every corner of the globe. They were the Metallgesellschaft of Frankfort-on-the-Main, which controlled the American Metal Company, Ltd., Aron Hirsch & Sohn of Halberstadt, and Beer, Sondheimer & Co., also of Frankfort. The last two were represented in this country by L. Vogelstein & Co. and Beer, Sondheimer & Co., both of New York City.

Controlled 245 Companies.

The Metallgesellschaft was by far the largest. It was founded some time before 1880. In 1460, or thereabouts, there was founded in London the metal firm of Henry R. Merton & Co., which, up to the present, worked hand in glove with its parent company, the Metallgesellschaft, and which the British Government lately forced out of business by requiring concerns dealing in metal to get a license from the Board of Trade. The two companies, situated in Frankfort and London, working with one aim, obtained control over powerful mining, smelting, and refining concerns to the number of 245 in Belgium, Russia, France, England, Austria, America, North and South; Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Spain, Mexico, and Germany.

It was in 1887 that the first inroads were made by this "metal octopus," as it is termed in the report of the Alien Property Custodian, into the metal field in the United States. At that time Jacob Langdoth and Berthold Hochschild were sent here by the Metallgesellschaft and they incorporated under the laws of the State of New York the American Metal Company, Ltd. It had a capitalization of $200,000 which increased by 1917 to $7,000,000. Of the stock in the company in 1917, the Metallgesellschaft and allied interests in Germany controlled 36,344 of the 70,000 shares of stock, while Henry R. Merton & Co. controlled 10,280 shares.

Prior to the outbreak of the European war the American Metal Company planned its business each day on the quotations received by cable from Henry R. Merton & Co. and the Metallgesellschaft.

According to information gained by the investigation of the authorities here, the American Metal Company was primarily a holding company, its property being largely represented by shares of its subsidiary corporations. The most important subsidiary concerns which it owned were as follows: In the United States, American Zinc & Chemical Company, Bartlesville Zinc Company, American Metal Transport Company, Metallurgical Company of America, Langeloth Coal Company, Langeloth Mercantile Company, Langeloth Townsite Company, Chanute Spelter Company, Clarksburg Clinkering Company, and the Ohio & Colorado Smelting & Refining Company; in South America and Mexico, The South American Metal Company and the Compania de Minerales y Metales.

Tried to Get Ore to Germany.

When the war broke out, some effort was made by the German controlled metal concerns here to send cargoes designed for Germany to neutral countries. The British blockade soon stopped this, however, and then England came to an agreement with the metal companies, which was adhered to, that no material was to be shipped except the allied countries or to other countries only with the express permission of the British admiralty.

After the United States had entered the war and the Trading with the Enemy Act was passed, the Americans owning stock in the American Metal Company as well as in L. Vogelstein and Beer, Rondheimer and Company, offered to co-operate with our Government in every way possible and courted the fullest investigation; they themselves aiding to the best of their ability the investigators.

In the case of the liquidation of the American Metal Company, Ltd., Beer, Sondheimer & Co., and L. Vogelstein, have not been liquidated, the Alien Property Custodian, under agreement with the American stockholders in the company, will name five of the fifteen directors. He has already named Joseph F. Cuffey, Henry Morgenthau, and Berthold Hochschild as three, and will designate the other two later.

In his report, A. Mitchell Palmer, formerly the Alien Property Custodian, has this to say of the fight to break German domination of our metal market.

"To summarize the results of the actions of the Alien Property Custodian in so far as they affect German interests and German influences in the American metal market, it may be said that finding those interests and influences centred in three well-defined corporations, American in name, but all controlled by the German metal triumvirate, he has succeeded in thoroughly Americanizing two and liquidating the third, thereby entirely eliminating German influence in our metal markets and our metal interests.

"The German metal octopus spread his tentacles across the ocean and over the United States into Mexico and South America, but for the present, surely, and, for all time, it is to be hoped, he has been driven back, and a wall of Americanism erected which, it is hoped, he will never again be able to scale."

Bernard Granville at the Palace.

Bernard Granville, late Lieutenant in the Aero Corps, is prominent on the new program at the Palace this week, appearing, as of yore, in songs and semi-acrobatic dances. Margaerita Sylva is another on the program, and still others include Maud Lambert and Ernest R. Ball, Felix Adler, and Bennett and Richards.

FRENCH PLAYERS' FAREWELL

Otto H. Kahn Pays Tribute to M. Copeau at Final Performance.

Jacques Copeau and his fellow-players of the Vieux Colombier, who have for two seasons made New York their headquarters, bade farewell to their admirers last night. Through the efforts of Jules Bouy and others of the subscribers a final performance was given in the Garrick Theatre, which the French players have occupied, and the proceeds will be used to assist in the re-establishment of M. Copeau's company at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier in Paris.

An address was made by Otto H. Kahn, who has been active in support of the organization here, in which he paid high tribute to M. Copeau, and said that the two seasons of French drama here under his direction had been highly satisfactory to the subscribers. Gaston de Billy of the French High Commission also spoke, and Mr. Bouy, on behalf of the subscribers, presented Mr. Kahn with a souvenir volume from the Vieux Colombier in Paris.

M. Copeau and his entire company said their adieus to the audience in a scene written for the occasion, in which each appeared as the character with which he had been most closely identified during the two seasons here. There followed a performance of the one-act play, "La Coupe Enchantée."

The plans for a French season here next year are somewhat indefinite, but it was said last night that several of the players of the Vieux Colombier would return next season as the nucleus of a new company. The season will probably be played in one of the uptown houses, instead of the Garrick, and a program made up almost exclusively of modern plays will be offered.

COVENT GARDEN REVIVAL.

Melba and Destinn, Now Destinnova, to Head Opera Artists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—After nearly five years' interval the Covent Garden season of grand opera will be revived this Summer. No German operas will be given, the repertory consisting of Italian, French, Russian, and English works. The list of artists is headed by Melba and Destinn, who has altered her name to Destinnova to denote her Czech nationality.

A new comer will be Marguerite Sheridan, descendant of the author of "The School for Scandal."

New Singer in 'L'Amore dei Tre Re.'

Montemezzia's "L'Amore dei Tre Re" opened the last week but one of the Metropolitan opera season last evening, under unusual circumstances as regards the singing cast. Miss Muzio and Messrs. Martinelli and Mardones reappeared, while Thomas Chalmers was unable to sing the baritone rôle of Manfredo, and his place was taken by an Italian artist, Milo Picco, who has sung elsewhere in New York, and in opera elsewhere in America. Mr. Picco was up in the part, and he was perhaps the only man in this vicinity who could so acceptably have fitted into the musical characterization of Sem Benelli's poetic tragedy at a moment's call. Mr. Moranzoni again conducted, and there was a large house.

Philolexian Play at Columbia.

The twelfth annual play of the Philolexian Society of Columbia University will be given in Earl Hall, Broadway and 117th Street, on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, it was announced yesterday. The play, which is called "The Wives of the Patriarch," was written by Algernon Tassin, Professor of English in Columbia University.

CATHOLICS TO BEGIN DRIVE FOR $5,000,000

Ex-Justice O'Brien Announces Coming Campaign to Aid French Parishes.

TO BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY

Society to Help Devastated Churches of France Has Been Organized.

Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien announced last night that a Catholic drive for $5,000,000 to rehabilitate French Catholic parishes which were wiped out in the devastated regions of France would commence on Wednesday at a meeting to be held at the Hotel Biltmore. The campaign, said Justice O'Brien, would be conducted under the patronage of Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal O'Connell of the Archdiocese of Boston, Cardinal Lucon, Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, and with the active support of the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Archbishop of New York.

An organization known as the Society to Help Devastated Churches of France has been formed, it was announced, with Justice O'Brien and the Countess de Laugiers Villars as Presidents. Discussing the plans of the organization yesterday, Justice O'Brien said:

"In letters received from Cardinal Amette, Cardinal Lucon, and the Bishops of the dioceses which were wiped out almost completely during four years of war we have been informed that we could help materially in reconstruction work in France by aiding in the re-establishment of places of worship. With hundreds of refugees returning to the villages and towns where churches and every vestige of civilization have been destroyed there is an immediate need of structures to serve as meeting places for the returning populations while the people rebuild their own homes or seek new fields.

"The people of France will eventually rebuild their own permanent houses of worship, the famous Cathedrals and other structures which stood as the architectural monuments of another age, and it is not our thought to take away the burden which should fall upon the people of France.

Temporary Churches Needed.

"But there are no funds available in France to place the hundreds of parishes on anything like a normal basis immediately. It has been estimated that it would cost about $2,000 to erect a temporary church in the French village or town, notably in the Arras and Soissons districts, but there are numberless parishes to be reconstructed. Each structure would have its sanctuary for the Catholic services, and it is planned to use the buildings for other purposes as well.

"Cardinal Amette and other noted French dignitaries have directed an appeal to French Catholics in the parts of France spared by the war urging their support of the campaign, so that the entire fund will not be required of America. The Pope has also sent a personal contribution to aid in the reconstruction of the Church in these regions, and appeals to the French have been sent out by the Bishops of Arras and Soissons, Amiens, Meaux, Beauvais, Chalons, Nancy, Verdun, St. Die, Lille, and Cambrai. From the very names of these dioceses it will be seen that they suffered most during the war."

Justice O'Brien made public an extract from a letter in which the Bishop of Amiens has described conditions in his diocese. It follows:

One-half the diocese has been turned into a desert, and 300,000 of my diocesans have evacuated their homes. There are nearly 200,000 who are still scattered. Amiens and its surroundings to the distance of eight kilometers were in the French and English zone. Beyond was the German front, and consequently there was systematic destruction. I don't know whether any other diocese has so very many devastated churches. Several towns have totally disappeared—Albert, Villiers, Bretonneau, Montdidier, Peronne.

The meeting at which the drive will be launched formally will be held at 3:30 o'clock on Wednesday at the Hotel Biltmore. Judge O'Brien will preside and introduce as speakers Major James Byrnes, former Commissioner of the American Red Cross in Italy; Chanoine H. Cabanel, Chaplain of the Chasseurs Alpins; Lieutenant Marcel Jousse, S. J., and W. J. Mulligan, Director of the War Activities of the Knights of Columbus. Marcel Knecht, Director of the French Bureau of Public Information and member of the French High Commission, will present a new film of the Cinematographic Division of the French Army entitled "Churches of France and Alsace-Lorraine Destroyed by German Kultur." The headquarters of the Society to Help Devastated Churches of France is at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

ADMIRAL USHER RETIRES.

Salute and Dinner in Hotel as He Ends Active Service.

The two-starred pennant of Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N., who for the last four and one-half years has been in command of the Third Naval District, with headquarters in New York, was hauled down at 11 o'clock last night in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. As the blue flag was slowly pulled down bluejackets from the superdreadnought Idaho, gunners from the same ship fired the salute of thirteen guns in honor of Admiral Usher, who passed from the active to the retired list of the service at midnight last night. The saluting guns were regulation naval one pounders, and the charges, though light, were sufficient to make a lot of people in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street wonder whether the war was beginning all over again.

The occasion of the unusual incident was a farewell dinner given to Admiral Usher by his New York friends who, to the number of more than 500, cheered every mention of his name and voted him the most popular as well as among the most efficient officers, to whom has ever been entrusted the affairs of the country's most important land naval command. The southern end of the ballroom was rigged up to represent the bridge of the battleship Michigan, the pioneer American dreadnought, the first commander of which was Admiral, then Captain, Usher. Under Usher the Michigan won fame as the first battleship of the United States Navy to win the battle efficiency championship of the service.

The background for the bridge was a great canvas on which Lieutenant Henry Reuterdahl, the naval artist, had painted a picture of the fleet of ten years ago steaming into the Hudson, with the Michigan, followed by her sister ship, the South Carolina, leading the way. In the centre of the make-believe bridge was the steering wheel and behind it stood a helmsman. In this instance Admiral Usher. On the right of Admiral Usher sat Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, the commandant of the navy yard. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was the master of ceremonies. There were just two short speeches, one by Mr. Roosevelt and the other by Admiral Usher.

Those present included most of the prominent naval and army officers on duty in this section of the country, as well as a score or more of high ranking officers from the Navy Department in Washington. On the bridge with the Admiral were Sir Thomas Lipton, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army; Captain Arthur Snagge, R. N., the British Naval Attaché in Washington; Rear Admiral George E. Burd, U. S. N.; Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U. S. A., commanding the Port of Embarkation in Hoboken; Rear Admiral Guy Burrage, U. S. N.; Sir Charles Henry, M. P.; Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N.; Morgan J. O'Brien, Mayor John F. Hylan, Samuel W. Fairchild, Byron R. Newton, Charles A. Fowler, Martin Vogel, Rear Admiral C. S. Williams, and R. A. C. Smith.

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:20.
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
William Gillette | BARRIE'S "BEST PLAY."—Herald | Dear Brutus

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
FIRST TIME TONIGHT, 8:30
Margaret Illington Wilton Lackaye
Robert Edeson Katharine Kaelred
In a New "A GOOD BAD WOMAN"
America Drama

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20.
Henry Miller, Blanche Bates
Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood
In a new play by Philip Moeller "MOLIERE".

LIGHTNIN
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. | Mats. Wed., FRI. Evs. at 8:30 | and Sat., 2:30.
AND ANOTHER SMITH & GOLDEN HIT
3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
FRANCES STARR
in "TIGER! TIGER!" Last 15 Times

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow and Sat., 2:15.
JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
LISTEN LESTER!

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thursday and Sat., 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
DADDIES

CORT West 48th St. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20.
"Ulic" | The Better 'Ole | a "fe."
Wife MR. and MRS. COBURN

Punch & Judy THEATRE. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs., Fri. & Sat., 2:30.
Penny Wise with MOLLY PEARSON

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. at 8:15
MATINEES TOMORROW & SATURDAY, 2:15.
THE LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY HIT OF THE SEASON
KLAW & ERLANGER'S BALLOP OF FUN AND MELODY
The VELVET LADY
MUSIC BY VICTOR HERBERT

ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic

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COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow."
The Royal Vagabond
A Chinatown Opera Comique

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY
A Prince There Was
GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
Mrs. FISKE
in "MISS NELLY OF N'ORLEANS"
A Comedy of Moonshine.
Manners and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
Most fascinating mystery play ever written
THREE FACES EAST
with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
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Otis Skinner
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STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. TODAY & Thurs., 2:30.
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A graphic, gripping narrative of Yankee pluck and persistence
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Seats 50c. to $2.50 at Box Office or Management. General O'Ryan's lecture tour is under the exclusive management of Lee Keedick, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Manager of the world's most celebrated lecturers.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Wed. at 8, Prophete. Music, Matzenauer, Galli; Caruso, Rothier, Diaz, Mardones, Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Galli; Martinelli, Whitehill, Chalmers, Cond., Monteux.
Fri. at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Barrientos, Kilis; Caruso, De Luca, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Tosca. Farrar; Hackett, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8:15, (75c to $3.) Oberon. Pons; Ellis, Howard; Martinelli, Althouse, Rojas, Rothier. Cond., Bodanzky.
CLOSING WEEK OF THE SEASON
Next Mon. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Sundelius, Galli; Caruso, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS
Hotel Plaza, Tuesdays at 2:30.
April 8th—Gismonda-Francesca da Rimini.
M. Torriberry, Sec., 78 W. 55. Circle 457.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Ev., Apr. 11th, at 8:30
Last American Lecture before sailing by
PHILIP GIBBS
on "THE SOUL OF THE WAR."
Tickets $2.50 to $1. Box Office & Managers
J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., April 12, at 3.
Second Piano Recital by
CHIAPUSSO
Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., April 13, at 3.
ORCHESTRAL
Society of N. Y. (65 Musicians)
MAX JACOBS, Conductor
Soloist, Irene Williams, Soprano.
Tickets 25c to $1.50. at Box Office. No War Tax.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Apr. 10, at 3.
Louis Edouard
Wins-Gendron
MODERN FRENCH PROGRAM.
Sonatas by Lekeu, Faure, Lazzari.
Management Daniel Mayer. Steff Piano.

Princess Theatre, This Afternoon at 3
PIANO RECITAL CAROLYN
WILLARD
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Evg., April 10, at 8:15
RECITAL By ROSE
LEVISON
SOUTH AFRICAN PIANIST
Mgt. Haensel & Jones. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3
WINIFRED Pianist
BYRD
Mgt. JULES DAIBER. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., Apr. 12, at 8:15
Salzedo HARP Ensemble
Assisted VERA JANACOPULOS Soprano
Dir. Catharine A. Bamman, 52 W. 38th St.

Aeolian Hall, TONIGHT at 8:15
Violin Recital JOHN
Corigliano

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Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Apr. 9, 8:15
SCHOLA CANTORUM
KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor
Sacred Works of Victoria & Morales
(Easter Week) Music of Old Spain)
Three Chansons of Claude Debussy
Bergerettes of Old France & Flanders
Music from a New Liturgy of RACHMANINOFF
(First performances outside of Russia)
Soloist: Marie Alcock, Contralto.
Seats $2 to 50c. on Sale at Box Office.

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SERGEI RACHMANINOFF
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
SEATS NOW ON SALE, Vacation Association, 33 W. 39th Met. Op. House, Tyson's, Ullman and McBride's Agencies. Prices $1 to $10. Benefit VACATION ASSOCIATION. WAR TAX EXEMPT.

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"POSITIVELY THRILLS"—Times
Rachel Crothers' Greatest Comedy
"39 EAST"
with Henry Hull and Constance Binney
(The ideal lovers of the American Stage)
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39TH ST Thea., Ph. Bryant 418. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
The Play of 1,000 Laughs
Keep It To Yourself

LYRIC 42d Street, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
THE SEASON'S HIT with RICHARD BENNETT
Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers
UNKNOWN PURPOSE

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE West 42D ST. Evs. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:15.
Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:15.
LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD
FRIENDLY ENEMIES

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Today.
MAYTIME PEGGY WOOD, WM. NORRIS
Melvin Stokes, Original Cast.

ARTHUR —HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS—
BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH
TUMBLE-IN
SELWYN THEATRE, West 42d St. Evs. 8:20; Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20.
MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT
"SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART"
CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.
MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE
SOMETIME With Ed. Wynn
CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.

PRESIDENT WILSON
INDORSES TAFT'S VIEWS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
EX-PRESIDENT TAFT
INDORSES RACHEL CROTHERS' BRILLIANT COMEDY
A LITTLE JOURNEY
(with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane)
when he says: "I enjoyed this immensely. My handkerchief is wet and my sides aching."—Times.

Vanderbilt Thea., 48th, E. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
6TH MONTH. 123D TIME TONIGHT
PRINCESS Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. Pop. Mt. Tm'w. Orch. Seats, $1.50.
Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes
"OH, MY DEAR!"
"BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—Herald

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REAL COMEDY
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41st St., Near B'way.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

BIJOU Theatre, 45th St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30.
Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
Funniest Farce in 20 Years
A SLEEPLESS NIGHT
"M. MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAY A TRIUMPH."—Eve. Journal
"A Burgomaster of Belgium"

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SPECIAL MATINEES TODAY & FRIDAY
SHAKUNTALA
THE CLASSIC HINDU LOVE PLAY
By Kalidasa.

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ATHLETIC & THEATRICAL FIELD DAY OF SPORTS, SPECIAL EVENTS, NOVELTIES
BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS' FUND
Seats 50c to $1.00 on sale at all theatre offices and all theatre ticket agencies.

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Matinee Today. Best Seats $1.00
B. F. KEITH'S BERNARD GRADY, LAMBERT & DARE, ALICE MAY, MARGUERITA SYLVA
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B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way & 96th St.
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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. SPORTING WIDOWS with Harry Fox

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NORA BAYES TO-NIGHT at 8:15 First Time
Thes., 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15
A New Musical Comedy
COME A LONG
By Bide Dudley and John Louw Nelson
Cast includes: Harry Tighe, Regina Richards, Paul Frawley, Jessica Brown, Billy Clark, others.
Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday.

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Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.
Come-On Charley
By GEORGE V. HOBART.

PLYMOUTH Thea. Tom'w Eve. 1st Mat. Sat.
JOHN & LIONEL BARRYMORE
in "THE JEST." From the Italian of Sem Benelli.

LITTLE THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way.
First Matinee Saturday 2:30
Opening POSTPONED to Thurs. Ev.
Monday's Tickets Good Thursday.
Tonight's Tickets Good Friday.
F. C. Whitney Presents PAPA! An Amorality in 3 Acts by Zoe Akins.
With John R. Shine and Jobyna Howland.



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Best Fun Show in Town Years
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Mts. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.00
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Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30
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With Arthur Byron, Margaret Lawrence, Frederic Perry, others.

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FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30.
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Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce
PLEASE GET MARRIED
with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

SHUBERT 44th. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15
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A Tabasco Dash of Musical Comedy.
GOOD MORNING, JUDGE
All Girls, Music, Dancing and Fun. With George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.



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PAUL SWAN
Dancing Girls and Symphony Orchestra.
SEATS NOW, 50c to $2.50

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FAREWELL WEEK
Society of American Singers.
TONIGHT and Thursday Evs., 8:15 PATIENCE
Wednesday and Friday Evs., 8:15 MIKADO
Saturday Matinee, 2:15 IOLANTHE
Extra Farewell Sat. Eve., 8:15 ROBIN HOOD

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
(By Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Evenings at 8:30. Mats Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.
ALICE BRADY in FOREVER AFTER

EAST IS WEST
With FAY BAINTER
ASTOR THEA., Evgs. 8:30. Mats., Wed. & Sat.

LOEW'S 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today $1 & 50c.
KALICH With "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

B

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919.

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BRITISH LABOR REFORMS.

The establishment of a national industrial council in England, composed of equal representation of labor and capital, gives that country the substance of what we have long had in this country, with a form in advance of ours. During the war we extemporized an organization of that sort, under the supervision of a labor member of the Cabinet. And, before the war, collective bargaining between capital and labor was sanctioned here both in law and practice. The working of our plan has not always been smooth, nor is it likely that the British plan will be without its defects in practice. Its greatest promise lies in the separation of labor questions from politics. The railway workers' representative, Mr. THOMAS, said that if labor had persisted in forcing its views upon the Government "it would have amounted to a revolution."

To appreciate the truth of that it is necessary to recall what British labor has been proposing. The tripartite alliance of labor threatened England with a general strike, with intent to dominate the forces of the State by its power of duress upon the community. That is now abandoned, with, it may be hoped, some of the aims to which British labor had given formal expression. Within the past few days the radical editor of a British labor journal, LANSBURY, has been quoted as authority for the statement that there was nothing Bolshevist about British labor. Our representative labor organization has always regarded economic reconstruction as more important and feasible than social or political, and has never proposed anything resembling confiscation or revolution. Our labor movement is nothing more or less than trade unionism, and is in no such danger of being thought Bolshevist as the radical British platform, now superseded happily by a compromise between labor, capital, and the State just as all three were threatened with collision. The danger sobered all of them. Instead of an understanding to avert calamity we are blessed with an increasingly good feeling based on solidarity of interests.

It is so desirable that we should preserve our method of reform that it is worth while to ask how we attained it, in order that we may not lose it, nor resort to the methods which England has abandoned. Our labor and capital have had—and again will have, their differences, but it is true nevertheless that their methods have been more co-operative than antagonistic. In England when capital desired to increase output the method was to put on more cheap labor. To prevent competition with itself labor's method was to restrict production and to "make work." Those methods are known here, but they are less characteristic of the American method than the increase of production by the aid of labor-saving machinery and the satisfaction of labor by fair pay. To illustrate, each coal worker in the United States produces 896 tons of soft coal or 348 tons of hard coal. The corresponding British figures are 222 and 207. In this country 253,000,000 tons are machine produced; in England 27,000,000. Four times as many machines are used here, and our coal deposits are more favorable to machine work, but we could not produce coal or iron more cheaply than England if we did not use more labor-saving appliances, as we could not without trouble if our labor policy was such as England's has been.

While British labor leaders have been thinking of politics and social revolution something like an economic revolution has stolen upon the world unawares. No doubt war conditions share responsibility with the British labor policies, but all the world has confronted war conditions. While other nations are talking of social reconstruction and nationalization of economic factors, we are rejecting them with emphasis, and almost with unanimity. Our labor is sane, our capital is moderate, our institutions are satisfactory in principle, and as near perfection as is humanly to be expected. There is much left for us to strive for, but in our manner rather than in that of those less happy countries which have preferred to seek progress by theory rather than by experience. It is good news that England is rejecting its radicals, and substituting a new solidarity between economic factors of production for promises of the millennium by a premium on sloth and methods of force. Social reforms alone will never get the world out of debt. There is no substitute for hard labor and thrift, on the part of both labor and capital, if conditions after the war are to be more comfortable than before the war. There is no prosperity for us in any trouble of our old friends, England, Russia, France, Italy, particularly, and omitting none. But we should find confirmation of the wisdom of our ways in both economics and politics by what is going on elsewhere.

MAY AFFECT THE BOYCOTT.

The seamen's boycott may be affected by the Peace Conference's decision that pensions for the disabled and for widows and orphans shall be included in the reparation bill which Germany must pay. It is estimated that the sum required for pensions will be the largest item in Great Britain's entire claim. While the greater part will be paid to soldiers and their relatives, the 15,000 British sailors who lost their lives when more than 2,000 merchant ships were sunk will not be overlooked in the distribution.

In the early days of the Conference the British Seamen's Union complained that its demands for pensions and for punishment of guilty commanders of submarines received no consideration at Paris. Two weeks ago Premier LLOYD GEORGE, in reply to inquiries from delegates representing the mercantile marine, assured them that compensation for the lost seamen would be exacted, and asked that claims be filed without delay. Germany's submarine warfare, he said, was "the cruelest "and most infamous exhibition of "piracy the world has ever seen." From the beginning he had held that there must be "full compensation for the British sailor":

> From this we have never swerved as a Government, and it is part of the instructions to our delegates in Paris that the first demand put forward must be full compensation for losses at sea, including compensation to those who have suffered because relatives lost their lives. I include those who died from exposure at sea. I do not want anybody left out. The German must pay for this, and it must be the first claim; it must come before indemnity for war expenses. None of our Allies has disputed the justice and fairness of the claim we are putting forward in behalf of the British mercantile marine and its heroic dead.

The boycott's term is seven years. As the French union has expressed approval, and Norway's union has voted that it must have $4,000,000 for its 1,120 lost sailors before it will do anything for Germany, some difficulty in manning food ships has been expected. The British union now knows that the Commission on Responsibility has reported that an international tribunal should be appointed for the trial and punishment of U-boat commanders. This, with provision for pensions, would seem to meet the seamen's demands and may lead to revocation of the boycott.

ADMIRAL SIMS.

No man cares for the "limelight" less than Admiral WILLIAM S. SIMS, but the American people should understand that the commander of their naval forces in European waters who came home yesterday rendered invaluable services during the war, and is one of the great sailors and leaders of an age when navies have reached their highest development. It would never be known from Admiral SIMS himself what he accomplished on the other side as naval commander, strategist, administrator, and diplomat, for he is the most silent of men about his own performances. He has cared nothing for personal distinction, but he has cared a great deal about the improvement of the United States Navy and he has been supremely concerned about the success of the allied cause. The British know the value of WILLIAM SNOWDEN SIMS as a war commander: his initiative, his thoroughness, his indefatigable industry and tireless activity, his strength of character, his magnetic leadership, his readiness to assume responsibility, his cheerfulness and confidence, his tempered resolution, and his unfailing tact. The truth is they envy the United States Navy the possession of SIMS.

As a practical seaman the Admiral satisfied the most searching British tests, and for enterprise and spirit and the faculty of doing the right thing at the right time he had no superior in the British Navy. His destroyer flotilla was so well trained and so skillfully handled that it took its place in the submarine patrol without the loss of an hour. On shore as well as afloat the American Admiral was always equal to the emergency and had a solution for every problem. It seemed the obvious thing to do to make SIMS the commander of the allied forces in Irish waters during the absence of the senior British officer. The American Admiral always got on famously with everybody in authority, soldier, sailor, or civilian, and he was so fair in his judgments and so generous in his tributes, which was second nature with him, that there was no limit to his popularity in England. Vainglory was foreign to him. He was a stickler for the truth, and he never hesitated to give our allies full credit for their efforts in the war; nor did he ever exaggerate the American contribution from a false sense of loyalty to his own service. The truth was in SIMS, and it always came out. No man could be prouder of the United States Navy, but he could see and acknowledge the big things our allies were doing.

It must be with a peculiar satisfaction that Admiral SIMS returns to America wearing the laurels of his success. Four years before the war he predicted what was coming—his forecast is of record; and he committed the glorious indiscretion of declaring at a Lord Mayor's banquet in London on Dec. 3, 1910, that if the British Empire was ever seriously menaced by an external foe "you may "count upon every man, every dollar, "every drop of blood of your kindred "across the sea." The consequence was an official reprimand by President TAFT, who was perhaps not so unsympathetic and severe as his letter to Secretary MEYER seemed to indicate.

Admiral SIMS's next detail will be the reorganization of the Naval War College on modern lines, as prompted by the naval lessons of the war. In his new field he cannot fail to distinguish himself, for he has not only been the most progressive officer of the navy, but the most fearless in urging improvements and reform. The bureaus learned to dread his busy typewriter years ago, and he would go to the verge of insubordination, as he has confessed himself, to make his point. He taught the navy how to shoot when its marksmanship was deplorable, and he helped to revolutionize naval construction when our ships had defects that greatly impaired their usefulness. Admiral SIMS's motto, "Cheer up and get busy," has given him a strong following in the navy with the rank and file, for he has always lived up to it himself. Able, efficient, fair-minded, and loyal, he has found his golden opportunity in the war, and the American people cannot give him too warm a welcome.

GERMAN DECEPTIONS.

Dr. KARL HELFFERICH, sometime German Vice Chancellor, has added his contribution to that foolish German misrepresentation which has made the world, that knows the facts, a little more embittered, if that was necessary, against the Government jugglers with the truth. Dr. HELFFERICH is good enough to show us how, in the benevolent intentions of Germany, war might have been averted if Russia had been kind, not being at the moment the deadly enemy that France and England were afterward or contemporaneously in the official idea of Berlin. And he treats us to a lot of ancient, belated, and silly stuff about Russian mobilization.

We don't have to go back to ask of Vienna why no foreign Prince was invited to attend the obsequies of the Archduke, so disliked in Hungary. On July 23, 1914, the Austrian ultimatum to Belgrade was issued. Count LERCHENFELD, Bavarian Minister in Berlin, sent a dispatch to Count HERTLING at Munich, telling the truth. "With ref- "erence to the Kaiser traveling in "foreign countries, and the chief of "the Great General Staff and the "Prussian War Minister being on fur- "lough, the Imperial Government will "declare that it was as much sur- "prised as the other Powers by "Austria's act."

The circumstances of the Russian mobilization, so much enlarged upon by Mr. HELFFERICH, don't bear examination, from the German point of view. The so-called "revelations" at the trial in September, 1917, of General SUKHOMLINOFF, Russian Minister of War in 1914, have been used, maliciously and dishonorably, for a German purpose. On the morning of July 29, 1914, the Czar directed a partial mobilization against Austria, which on July 28 had mobilized and had declared war against Serbia. By request of Austria, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg asked Mr. SAZONOFF to be careful. Even a partial mobilization against Austria Germany would have to regard as directed against herself, the ally of Austria. July 29, at evening, the German Chancellor was good enough to inform Russia that "we "shall be compelled to mobilize if any "further measures for Russian mobil- "ization are taken, and in that case "European war can hardly be avert- "ed." In the afternoon of that day the Russian Minister of War, without the knowledge of the Czar or Mr. SAZONOFF, directed the mobilization of the Russian troops in all regions, particularly toward Poland, which faced both the Austrian and the German marches. At some time during that evening NICHOLAS II. forbade the general mobilization. It was too late; the command had gone forth. It could not be recalled in time. It was now, it was still possible, for Mr. SAZONOFF to get up a compromise with Austria, a last "hope." At Potsdam that night WILHELM II. and his august fellow-sages had resolved to make war with Russia, had made as their excuse Russia's "partial" and at that time justified and necessary decision in regard to mobilization against Austria. The illustrious gentleman now in Amerongen sent a dispatch to the Czar, telling him, pleasantly, that "you have to bear the responsibility of war or peace." On the 30th Mr. SAZONOFF's attempt at compromise was killed, not by Austria, but by Germany. Somewhere about noon on July 30 the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger got out a special edition showing that war was to be declared. That edition was suppressed. Why? It was official. It was the work of the military party. They knew what they were doing. The Russian Ambassador at Berlin saw it. He told his Government in St. Petersburg about it. NICHOLAS II. said, and inevitably, that a second mobilization must take place.

These things are old, substantial, not to be contradicted. The silly stuff about General SUKHOMLINOFF has nothing to do with the case. Germany was bound to make war. Neither the partial nor the general mobilization would have given her any satisfaction. She was bound to give Austria a free hand. Now she is trying to escape the consequences.

THE DANZIG SETTLEMENT.

It is a curious sort of compromise that has been reached in the dispute over the landing of the Polish army at Danzig. "The right given by the "Allies to land the Polish troops at "Danzig has been completely main- "tained," said Marshal FOCH. At the same time for convenience and rapidity of shipment they are not to be sent that way, but across Germany by rail. On the face of it, one might think that we had maintained our theoretical right and the Germans had theoretically assented to it, but that in practice it had been decided to fall in with the German view and send the troops some other way. Mr. PADEREWSKI is distressed, and calls the concession to German wishes "tragic."

But this is perhaps unwarranted. Marshal FOCH gained two points in his discussion with ERZBERGER. The first was consent to direct shipment across Germany. It is expected that this will mean that the troops can reach Poland much sooner than would be possible if they were sent by way of Danzig. The German alternative had been shipment by other Baltic ports, which would have meant even more delay; and the more delay the better the Germans would be satisfied. The second point gained by FOCH—and gained over vehement protest from ERZBERGER—is that in case anything prevents shipment by rail the troops will be sent via Danzig anyway.

This is the real victory. It is a small victory, and it may seem surprising to use that word in connection with disputes between conqueror and conquered; but the spirit of irresolution seems to be so prevalent among statesmen that we have a right to be thankful when FOCH holds out. The Germans asserted that to land the Polish troops at Danzig might mean that some of them would stay, and thus the question would be prejudged in favor of Poland. Also, they suggested that the very landing might lead to disorder and bloodshed. Now it is asserted that the shipment by rail may cause riots. Very well, says FOCH; if there will be rioting anyway, we shall send them through Danzig. And if the German railroad employés strike, as they threaten to do, at Danzig the troops will be landed, regardless of German feelings.

It is significant that the German papers are now urging the railroad employés not to strike for that very reason. The Germans have been trying to bluff; and if FOCH calls their bluff they have nothing behind it. There is not likely to be very serious trouble even if the Poles do land at the old Polish port. The principal lesson of this involved dispute is that the dangers of German recalcitrance have been greatly magnified; that a man who is as firm as FOCH will have comparatively little trouble in making satisfactory settlements with them.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

A word of recognition is due to the French theatre as it closes its second season and M. COPEAU's company departs for France. The little theatre with the quaint name on Thirty-fifth Street has been a place of interest for many, and not alone those who are French. Students, in school and out, those who as travelers know the French theatre at its home and those who wish to know the French theatre and cannot travel—and that has included nearly everybody during the period of the war—have found in the Vieux Colombier something more than a place of good entertainment.

M. COPEAU's répertoire has been very broad. From CORNEILLE to HENRI BERNSTEIN, with a score of authors in between their dates, has been the fare for this season alone. Classics of MOLIERE and LA FONTAINE of the old school, dramatists of the eighteenth century as far apart as MARIVAUX and BEAUMARCHAIS, such a classic of middle nineteenth century comedy as "Le Gendre de M. Poi- "rier," moderns like ROSTAND, CAPUS, and BRIEUX, have been offered to this public. The high ideals of the Copeau company have been maintained throughout the long seasons, and the same conscientious workmanship marks the close of the run as marked the beginning. For this New York can be grateful to M. COPEAU, his company, and those generous supporters of the French theatre who have made the excursion to America possible.

It is to be hoped that a French theatre can be continued in New York. It can never, of course, compete with the native theatre in the bid for the great amusement-seeking crowds of this city. It will have to appeal, outside of the French inhabitants of the city, who are not a great many, to the students and seekers after remoter interests. But there are not a few of them. While we Americanize the foreigner who cannot speak English, a word might be said in behalf of those whose Americanization has progressed so far that they desire to know something of other languages and customs. And first of the foreign tongues and foreign customs will be French. The French Government is interested in the fortunes of French dramatic art in America. If it has the chance, surely New York will repay that interest by attention to a French theatre.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Combining Science With Sport.

There seems to be some doubt if the naval aviator lost at sea was really saved by a homing pigeon, as first reports had it. But however this may be, one result, and a commendable one, of Ensign FINCH's well-advertised adventure will be to extend popular interest in the breeding, training, and racing of homing pigeons. The practitioners of that art are already numerous in the United States, but it deserves to have many more, for there are few that give room for the display of more intelligence or in which more of science can be brought to bear.

Belgium, in other days, was notable for devotion to this sport, which is, or can be made, something of a business as well, but the Belgian pigeons are mostly gone—the few spared by the Germans having been eaten by the Belgians themselves—and at present the English fanciers probably lead the world. But America is not hopelessly far behind, and shows signs of catching up with the head of the procession.

The homer, or carrier pigeon, as he used to be called—and still is by those not familiar with him—has many pleasing traits to reward the student of his peculiarities. As a messenger he has one weakness—he will carry a message only one way and to only one point. That, however, he will do in spite of enormous difficulties, and, when properly trained, for enormous distances at more than express train speed; and though he has no special or mysterious "sixth sense" to guide him over unknown territory, his performances are often sufficiently remarkable to justify a good deal of the wonder his exploits excite in those who do not know of what his training consists.

Military and Civil Executives.

Careful readers of the advertisements now appearing in the papers must have been struck by the frequency with which important commercial and industrial corporations are appealing for men with training to fill executive positions. It is not in the ordinary "want ads," that these opportunities for notably well-paid employment are offered, but by means of large type and the utilization of enough space to catch the eye. Such advertisements "cost money," as the saying is, but they serve their purpose—that of reaching those to whom they are addressed—and, incidentally, they reveal what is the need found hardest to meet by "big business."

Yet executive ability, in its potential or undeveloped form, is not particularly rare. It is exactly what the United States wanted and had to have when it was confronted suddenly with the unfamiliar task of raising an army of millions, transporting it across the sea, and getting it on the firing line. And the Government found the men, as was shown by the really wonderful efficiency with which the transports were handled, great debarkation stations created in France, new lines of railway built, and mountains of wildly diversified freight carried from the coast to the front.

Not all were chosen who were called to this work, but the number of those who proved efficient proved sufficient, and now there are scores and hundreds of officers, discharged or soon to be discharged, who survived the process of rigid elimination of the unfit that went on in the military schools abroad. And the problems faced—and solved—by these survivors are exactly those of big business. They included the co-ordination of many activities, the tactful handling of many men, and the prompt moving of goods in huge quantities from the place of manufacture to that of consumption.

That the training also taught the close attention to profit and loss in money that big as well as little business demands is somewhat questionable, but that defect, if it exists, is remediable, and the man who proved himself a success in the "S. O. S." ought to be an executive manager worth having by any corporation.

Americans Are Not That Sort.

Bolshevism, so far as the word has a definite meaning other than communism and socialism, of which disparates it seems to be an unstable and mechanical mixture, can have no real attraction except for "proletarians" who have lost either the hope or the desire to escape from the class so designated. It is, therefore, a doctrine or cult either of despair or of conscious incompetence, and that it should have any attraction for American workers is somewhere between impossible and incredible.

For the typical American worker does not think of himself as a man permanently fastened in his present position. He wants to rise, and expects to rise, out of the proletariat—if he has accepted that ugly word as designating his status. He knows it can be done, for he has seen it done in thousands and thousands of cases, and he also knows that his children have open before them upward paths which he may not be able himself to follow.

Why, then, should he be a Bolshevik? As a matter of fact, he isn't. The only American Bolsheviki are of the parlor type; the others there are only residents in America, with no trace of the American spirit, else they would not call themselves proletarians or fail to resent it when the name is applied to them by others.

Corroboration by the Winsted Hen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the historian of Winsted is evidently not on the job this week, I take pleasure in informing you that a patriotic Plymouth Rock hen belonging to one of our most respected and veracious fellow-citizens emitted this morning a beautifully colored Easter egg on which was the word "Peace." This is taken by Winsteders as an evidence that by Easter the treaty of peace will have become a fait accompli.

Yours for the T. of P. and the L. of N.,
AN ADMIRER.

Winsted, Conn., April 6, 1919.

PROHIBITION SENTIMENT.

Twenty-eight Massachusetts Towns Which Changed from "No License" to "License."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The vote of the twenty-eight towns that have changed from "No License" to "License" at the recent elections in this State indicate that the spirit which inspired the "Boston Tea Party" in 1773 still exists in this Commonwealth. It is a fair inference that when the voters realized that personal rights were threatened, and the Constitution was being used to take away the police powers of the State, which that very instrument gives them, (tenth amendment,) they registered their protest in no uncertain manner.

Some of these towns for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitants shifted from "No License" to "License," and in South Hadley, the home of Mount Holyoke College, a spirited campaign was conducted by the Prohibitionists, who sent postcards to the homes of the voters on which was printed "Other towns have been caught napping—Vote no." Notwithstanding this it voted "License," the first time since 1897. Perhaps the voters in these towns had a subconsciousness of what the Hon. Elihu Root wrote regarding woman suffrage, (equally applicable to the prohibition amendment,) "I am against having the Constitution of the United States amended so as to impose woman suffrage on the States which do not wish it. * * * I think such an attempt would be contrary to the principles of liberty upon which the American Union was established and without which it could not endure. Without the right of local self-government we should lose the better part of our liberty," and what ex-President Taft said: "National prohibition is a dangerous proposition. It would revolutionize the National Government. If national prohibition is passed, local government would be destroyed. And if you destroy local government you destroy one of the things that go to make a healthy condition of the National Government."

Below is a list of the towns that changed their vote:

	This Year. Wet.	This Year. Dry.	Last Year. Wet.	Last Year. Dry.
Abington	423	288	198	362
Athol	845	539	741	764
Bedford	132	110	121	150
Carlisle	25	24	23	48
Cohasset	241	232	220	298
Duxbury	90	74	39	130
East Bridgewater	204	169	29	36
Easton	279	210	130	277
Gardner	1152	903	1053	1221
Hamilton	154	138	96	106
Hingham	311	202	51	224
Hopkinton	122	110	139	176
Hudson	426	417	408	635
Ipswich	360	354	375	402
Natick	925	792	799	1107
Oak Bluffs	80	55	68	83
Orange	440	386	410	528
Plymouth	238	200	485	767
Rockland	714	560	391	644
Scituate	223	187	121	258
Weymouth	1010	757	464	702
Whitman	568	452	302	530
Winchendon	460	394	489	514
North Attleboro	714	511	589	778
Egremont	44	38	24	50
New Marlboro	42	31	22	33
South Hadley	242	239	263	390
Danvers	719	583	499	836

THEODORE C. WOODBURY.
Brookline, Mass., April 7, 1919.

Bathing in the Hudson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because of the pollution of the Hudson River near that part of the Palisades Interstate Park which lies opposite the Dyckman Street ferry, the Chairman of the Merchants' Association on Pollution and Sewage feels that it is inadvisable "to permit bathing in the Hudson River at this division of the Palisades Interstate Park or picnicking or camping near the water's edge."

Perhaps some day's Chairman of the Merchants' Association on Pollution and Sewage may even go so far as to recommend that steps be taken to prevent the pollution of the river in order that the people of New York and New Jersey may be graciously permitted to use their park for the purpose for which it was intended.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.
New York, April 7, 1919.

THE AMPHICTYONIC LEAGUE.

Far in the dawn of Time and golden haze
That ever lingers over ancient Greece,
Twelve tribes Hellenic sought to win release
From woe and strife and endless bloody frays
By League Amphictyonic that might raise
A barrier 'gainst war and bind in peace
Their kindred lands and bring to them surcease
From ruthless rule of Mars through coming days.

And so, on "rocky Pytho's" sunny slope,
At Delphian shrine, Apollo's calm abode,
They met when Spring new beauty brought and hope,
While far below the sacred Pleistus flowed;
And when brown Autumn came, in Thessaly
They council held at famed Thermopylae.

They bound themselves by oath ne'er to destroy
A city of their League, or small or great,
And if, perchance, one tribe would not await
Their just decision, 'gainst it to deploy
United force, that none might dare employ
Its troops for its own ends, or abrogate
That solemn, sacred pact confederate,
And so their lands might lasting peace enjoy!

For ages, so we read on History's scroll,
That League preserved profound tranquillity!
Its cities prospered 'neath benign control,
Peace brooded o'er the blue Aegean Sea;
And Greece to splendor rose and greatness vast
That still a glory sheds o'er all the Past!

Lo! now emerging slow from darkest cloud
That ever tempest brought unto the world,
We see in peace at last the war flags furled!
Thrones have been shaken down and Empires proud
Beneath that mighty ruin now are bowed!
And where of late War's deadliest bolts were hurled
We fain would see, like incense sweet upcurled,
Flames from peace altars war may ne'er enshroud!

And now, as in past centuries, we view
Another League, the noblest in Time's tide,
Where nations great are forming compact new
To place a lasting curb on warlike pride!
Once more we wisdom learn from ancient Greece,
But vaster, for we now seek world-wide peace!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

MAY END BOYS' TRAINING.

Governor Indorses Plan to Substitute Physical Culture.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—The abolition of the State Military Training Commission and the transfer of its activities to the State Department of Education is recommended in a report sent to Governor Smith by his Reconstruction Committee and transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature tonight. The commission was created during the Whitman régime to map out a course of military training for boys between 16 and 18 and to supervise their instruction in military tactics.

"We have reached the conclusion after numerous hearings and careful consideration of the subject, that military training of a technical character for boys, 16, 17, and 18 years of age, is inadvisable, and we therefore recommend that any features of military training which may continue to be used shall be employed solely for such values as they may have in physical, mental, and moral development," the Reconstruction Committee says in its report.

In view of the disclosures of defective physique made in connection with the draft, the committee recommends that health instruction and all-around physical development, including supervised games, receive the greatest possible attention in the schools, and that the State provide for this feature of education as liberally as the condition of the State's finances will permit.

It is further recommended that compulsory continuation schools with physical-culture training be established for boys and girls who have been compelled to go to work, in which they may receive additional educational benefits up to the age of 18.

In critically surveying the Whitman plan of military training for boys the Reconstruction Committee found that it reached only one-third of the 300,000 boys in this State that it was intended should reach, chiefly owing to the system of exemptions; that it interfered recklessly with the regular school work; that it was too brief to accomplish any beneficial result, and that it created a false and temporary obedience."

A bill to carry out the recommendations of the committee was introduced. Governor Smith asked for an appropriation of $150,000, sufficient to give the plan a six or seven months' trial.

NEW AGRICULTURE BOARD.

Reorganization Under Commissioner Proposed by Governor to Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Governor Smith tonight sent to the Legislature a special message asking for enactment of a bill to bring the agricultural divisions of the State under a singleheaded commission empowered to reorganize and revise the various bureaus, with exception of the Farms and Markets Council, purely in an advisory capacity. This action followed the resignation today of John Mitchell as President of the council. He will also resign as a member.

With the message went another asking the Legislature to appropriate $50,000 additional to the $10,000 proposed to be given the Governor for investigation purposes under the Moreland Act. This move is regarded as indicative of an immediate investigation of the various agricultural boards and divisions.

The plan under which the Agricultural Department is now working was initiated by ex-Governor Whitman.

"It is apparent to all that the plan has not worked well in operation," the Governor said in his message. "The department is undoubtedly overmanned, extravagant, vertical, and far removed from the very people it was intended to assist."

Senator John J. Mackrell, Democrat, of Rensselaer, introduced the Reorganization bill sought by the Governor. It provides for a Commissioner of Agriculture at $10,000 a year, to be elected by the Farms and Markets Council. The measure provides for two divisions in the department—an Agricultural Division and a Division of Foods and Markets.

A bill carrying out the Governor's request for $50,000 additional for investigating purposes, was also introduced tonight. Senator Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee, declared the Governor's request would be granted.

The legislative leaders are endeavoring to persuade Raymond A. Pearson, formerly State Commissioner of Agriculture, to come to Albany and take charge of the reorganization. The State Dairymen's League is opposed to Pearson.

WOULD CURB LANDLORDS.

Justice Says Property Owners Are Spreading Bolshevism.

More than 350 tenants, some women with one or more small children, appeared yesterday in the Bronx Municipal Court to ask Justice Robitzek to take some action either to prevent landlords from raising rents or to delay their eviction, usually for nonpayment of rent, from apartments in many parts of the Bronx. Beyond extending the time when eviction notices became effective, the Justice could do but little for those who came before him.

Trial was ordered in the case of twenty-five tenants of an apartment house at 774 Washington Avenue. It was charged that their rents had been raised and leases terminated by the 173d Street Realty Company, the reason assigned for declaring leases terminated being that the property had changed title. In another case twenty-four tenants of 624 East 136th Street were reprimanded for instituting a rent strike. One of the tenants had been ordered out, and the other tenants thereupon refused to pay rent.

"Bronx landlords are evicting tenants indiscriminately so they can get higher rent," said Justice Robitzek. "This sort of rent raising is practically encouraging Bolshevism. They are doing their best to spread that disease. Something should be done to curb unscrupulous property owners. It is up to the Legislature to take some drastic action. A law should be passed licensing landlords. They should be allowed a reasonable profit, and when they attempt to obtain more their license should be withheld."

FORM PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

Women of the Episcopal Church Organize for Peace Work.

Women of the Episcopal Church who have been doing war work met at a luncheon conference at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday and formed the Church Women's League for Patriotic Service. Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York was made President. Many clergymen were present, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity presiding. The Rev. Herbert L. Satterlee proposed that the league should be organized, and the name of Mrs. Fairfax as President was suggested by Mrs. E. Walpole Warren. At the speakers' table were Miss Warren, Mrs. Seth Low, and Mrs. Richard T. Hoe.

Several clergy and laymen told of the work women could do in time of peace. Dr. Manning spoke on the "Call of the Country," Major A. G. Thatcher on the "Army and Citizenship," the Rev. Richard T. Henshaw on the "Dullness of Peace," John J. Chapman on the "Spirit of Work," Dr. Ellsworth Eliot on "The Reality of the Need," and Bishop Thomas on the "Church's Challenge to Churchwomen."

An Organization Committee was selected whose members are Miss Emily S. Day, 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, Chairman; Mrs. Hugh H. Baxter, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Dunlevy Milbank, Mrs. C. Chauncey Stillman, Mrs. William C. Sturgis, Mrs. Frederick C. Rhinelander, and Miss Warren.

Dr. Manning heads the Advisory Board, whose members include the Rev. S. Delancy Townsend, the Rev. Frank W. Crowder, the Rev. Augustine Elmendorf, the Rev. Carl Reiland, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, the Rev. Ernest Stires, and the Rev. Howard C. Robbins.

SENATORS DEBATE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Sharp Differences Develop Between Lenroot and Hitchcock at Economic Club Dinner.

MONROE DOCTRINE CLASH

Lenroot Declares Principle Must Be Upheld or Senate Will Change Covenant.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, predicted last night at the dinner of the Economic Club in the Hotel Astor that the revised covenant for the League of Nations, soon to be made public in Paris, would contain some provision to prevent the League from assuming jurisdiction over the domestic legislation of a nation.

Although Irvine L. Lenroot, the Republican member of the Senate who was invited also to discuss the League of Nations, pointed out that this speech, like that of Senator Hitchcock, had been prepared and printed before the dinner, sharp differences of opinion on the principles of the League developed so that the discussion became a debate without rebuttals.

One of these sharp differences of opinion developed upon the proposal that an article be included in the covenant for the preservation of the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine. Senator Hitchcock, who spoke first, said that he would like to see such a reservation made if it were possible to obtain its inclusion in the document. He said he believed that the President was attempting to meet all the demands of public opinion, and added that if the League were adopted it was probable that the United States would have to make some sacrifice—"to give as well as to take." Some relinquishment or privileges probably would have to be made to obtain the greater benefit of the League of Nations, he said.

Senator Lenroot, in his discussion of the covenant point by point, declared that "if no reservation is made for the Monroe Doctrine I can say positively that it will be made when the matter comes to the United States Senate for ratification." There was prolonged applause and cheering by the 1,000 persons in the audience when the speaker made this prophecy.

A sharp difference of opinion on the question of partisanism in discussion of the covenant also developed between the two Senators as their speeches were given. Senator Hitchcock said that he was aware that attempts had been made to drag the discussion of the League into partisan politics, and he said he deplored this "because it is the greatest question the world has ever faced." There he paid a tribute to the campaigning of ex-President Taft on behalf of the League of Nations.

The Senator from Wisconsin said that despite the provision that four of the nine nations that were members of the Executive Council were, elected by the body of delegates, it was fairly certain that these members would remain the same for a long period. Speaking of the first seven articles of the proposed covenant, he said that he thought another provision ought to be made for the inclusion of Germany after she had become fully repentant, and he added that "we must treat her fairly when the time comes or she will organize another League of Nations in opposition to ours."

Senator Hitchcock had made a point that, unless the League were accepted by the world, the cost of maintaining and building for another war would be crushing upon all peoples and that taxation in all countries would be reduced by the peace guarantees of the new world constitution. In speaking of this question Senator Lenroot said that he did not wish to push the cost of our participation in the League as an argument against it, but declared that it was his belief that the adoption of the plan for the League of Nations would cost this nation more in money in the next fifty years than if the nation remained out of it.

One of the heavy expenses that would be thrust upon this nation, he said, would be the payment of 100 per cent. shared of losses in commerce to be made by all nations when a punitive boycott was enforced against some nation. Troubles would be sure to come in the Balkans, or other recent countries, he said, and the United States would be required to make us merchants of other nations their losses suffered by boycott even when we had little or no commerce with the country which the members of the League had decided it was necessary to coerce into recognition of the principles of the covenant.

COURBET PAINTINGS SHOWN

Loan Exhibition at Centenary of Great French Realist.

Large numbers of representative New York people, guests of the President and members of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, attended the opening view of the Courbet loan exhibition at the museum, celebrating the centenary of the great French painter and realist. Americans were among the first to appreciate the value of Courbet's work and many of the finest examples were brought to this country while they were still obtainable. This collection is said to be the finest ever brought together with the exception of two shown in France. There are forty pictures with a wide variety of subjects. They are loaned by museums, private collectors and three by New York art dealers. Bryson Burroughs, Curator of Paintings of the museum, in an introduction to the catalogue, which is illustrated, each of the pictures being reproduced, says:

"No nineteenth century painter has had a deeper or more wid

FEWER IN DISTRESS, BUT NEED MORE KEEN

Charity Organization Society Finds No Lack of Employment for Those Who Can Work.

TELLS OF ITS YEAR'S WORK

Survey Shows That Increase in Wages Has Not Equaled Advance in Cost of Living.

Fewer families were in need of aid in the year 1918, but their distress was generally more acute, according to the annual report of the Charity Organization Society, which was made public yesterday. There was practically no unemployment, and the suffering was confined to families who had lost the bread winners through death or disability. The society acknowledged the gifts from readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the following paragraph:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES makes an appeal annually for The Hundred Neediest Cases, under the care of the Charity Organization Society and three other societies. In response to this appeal the Charity Organization Society received $18,850.50. The names of the contributors are included in the list printed in the report.

The report points out the difficulties encountered in carrying out the mission of the society last year because of the large number of its workers engaged in war work.

Notwithstanding this serious draft upon our resources," it continues, "the work of the society in all its departments had been effectively carried on without diminution. The families in our care have received even greater attention than ever before. The work of our Tenement House Tuberculosis Prevention, and Criminal Courts Committees, proceeded normally. Our school of Philanthropy had a larger attendance and has done greater service than ever before.

The tremendous increase in cost of everything required the family support on a little more money for a smaller number of families than in the preceding year on a larger number. The Committee on Home Economics made an interesting survey of the cost of living in the case of families receiving relief from the society and a number of families self-sustaining. The inquiries developed that, in spite of the common belief that wages generally had advanced, only two-fifths of the families interviewed reported an increase in family income, and even in these cases the increase was due to the fact that women and children had gone to work, and not to the fact that the normal bread winners had received actual wage increases. In most cases the wage increases were slight in amount and far less than the proportionate increase in living costs.

The thirty-sixth year of the Charity Organization Society was a period during which the desire to work, and willing, lacked the opportunity to earn living wages. Even those who, because of mental or physical defects fell below average standards, were able to sell such labor as they could furnish. Many families as in the years of the Home Economics Committee, did not earn more than in normal times, and for these the abnormal cost of living proved a train experience; but every-body who worked was employed to the extent of his ability at fair compensation. As a natural consequence the burdens of the Charity Organization Society for family relief diminished numerically as compared with other years. During the year ended Sept. 30, 1918, there were under the care of the fourteen district committees of the society 4,281 families. One thousand three hundred and ninety-two of these were brought over from the year before, one thousand three hundred and fourteen were reapplications from families which had been known in some previous year, while 1,575 families had never been known to the society before. The total volume of this work represented a decrease of 15.5 per cent. from the previous year.

The unthinking might say, 'So the society's usefulness has been lessened during the last year.' On the contrary, the society feels that perhaps never before has it been enabled to do work so nearly approaching the standard of what it would like to do. Times of unemployment and widespread suffering call willy-nilly for emergency treatment; and it is oftentimes impossible at such seasons for the most conscientious worker to give the sort of treatment which will be not only a cure but a prevention of recurrence. The true task of the case worker, which is the reconstruction of lives that have somehow gone wrong, becomes obscured at such times by a flood of what might be called advantitious distress. During the last year our problem has stood out clearly uncomplicated by accidental unemployment, and our workers have realized the opportunity given them. Having fewer families to deal with we have been able to bring about better results, and we feel that a large number of families have been put on their feet permanently so that they will not need to reapply to us."

Rocky Mountain Club Dines Tonight

The Rocky Mountain Club's dinner in honor of the 91st Division of "Wild West" troops will be held tonight in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The dinner also marks the anniversary of King Albert of Belgium's birth, and tonight's was set in his honor on account of his interest in the 91st Division. General Coleman du Pont will be toastmaster. Besides the club members there will be present officers and men of the 91st Division, General Daniel C. Shank, Colonel H. A. Watt, Major E. A. Robbins, Colonel Cavanaugh, Colonel Lewis Sorley, D. A. Pickering, John Hays Hammond, and others.

A. B. de St. M. D'Hervilly.

A. B. de St. M. D'Hervilly, on the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art for the last twenty-six years and for the last eight Assistant Curator of Paintings, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday morning as he was preparing to leave his home, 4 West 129th Street, for the museum. Mr. D'Hervilly was a member of a distinguished French family living in Haiti at the time of the great uprising of the blacks, when they fled to New York for safety. Mr. D'Hervilly was born in this city. He was one of the oldest members of the museum staff. A man with a charming feeling for art, and a quaint sense of humor. One of his talents was skill with the pen and at one time all of the engrossing done for the museum was his work.

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RABBIS SUPPORT WILSON.

Send Cable to President, Urging Guarantees for Minorities.

Special to The New York Times.

Cincinnati, April 7.—Necessity for Jewish religious education to adjust itself to the new problems which have arisen as a result of the war was emphasized by Rabbi David Lefkowitz of Dayton, Ohio, in an address at the convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, held at the Hebrew Union College this morning.

The annual election of the organization resulted in the selection of Leo N. Franklin of Detroit, formerly of Cincinnati, for President. Other officers elected were: Vice President, Edward N. Calisch of Richmond, Va.; Treasurer, Abraham Simon of Washington, D. C.; Recording Secretary, Isaac Marcuson of Macon, Ga.; Corresponding Secretary, Felix A. Levy of Chicago; Executive Board, Louis Grossman of Cincinnati, Chairman; Louis Wolsey of Cleveland, Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia, Martin Meyer of San Francisco, Samuel Hirschberg of Chicago, Henry Englander of Cincinnati, Clifton H. Levy of New York, Max C. Currick of Erie, Pa.; George Solomon of Savannah, Ga.; David Lefkowitz of Dayton, Ohio; Marcus Salsman of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Advisory Board, William Fineshreiber of Memphis, Tenn., and Jacob N. Kaplan, Cincinnati.

The following telegram was sent to President Wilson:

"The Central Conference of American Rabbis assures you of its support in your endeavor to establish a League of Nations and to secure just peace for mankind. We earnestly hope that the covenant provide definite guarantees for the political emancipation and religious freedom for the racial and religious minorities in all countries, especially in the new States to be created."

A resolution deploring the death of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was passed, a copy of which was sent to Mrs. Roosevelt.

The session was the last of the convention, and was marked by many farewells among visiting rabbis, who will not meet until next convention next year. The place of the meeting is to be decided by the Executive Board of the Conference at its meeting next October.

"S. M. ROOSEVELT IS HOST.

Entertains Members of Association of Portrait Painters.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt entertained the members of the National Association of Portrait Painters at dinner in the private suite of the Vanderbilt Hotel last evening and later at a theatre party.

Among the guests were Ben Ali Haggin, Miss Cecilia Beaux, George Bellows, Frank W. Benson, Louis Betts, Adolphe Borie, Ralph Clarkson, William Cotton, Joseph De Camp, Lydia Field Emmet, Mary Foote, Charles Dana Gibson, William Glackens, Oliver Dennett Grover, Victor D. Hecht, Robert Henri, Henry Salem Hubbel, Randall Davey, John C. Johansen, De Witt M. Lockman, George Luks, Richard Miller, M. Jean Mannheim, Miss Ellen Emmet Rand, John S. Sargent, Leopold Seyffert, William T. Smedley, Eugene E. Speicher, Miss Helen M. Turner, Douglas Volk, Robert Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, Irving R. Wiles, Philip L. Hale and Wayman Adams.

Very Rev. J. J. Hughes Much Better

The condition of the Very Rev. John J. Hughes, superior of the Paulist Fathers and pastor of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, who has been seriously ill at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 421 West Fifty-first Street, was reported last night as being much improved.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. REBECCA F. STURGIS, widow of William H. Sturgis, a Greenpoint contractor, died at Denver, Col., on Wednesday, and the funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, in Brooklyn, this afternoon. Mrs. Sturgis was a former resident of the Greenpoint section. She is survived by a son, Granville F. Sturgis, a playwright, lawyer and teacher in the University of Denver.

JOSEPH SALTZMAN, 49 years old, a wholesale dealer in paints in Brooklyn and a member of the Independent Order Brith Abraham, died at his home, 496 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

FRANCIS LAMOUR, a retired real estate dealer, died of pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 204 Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 84 years.

PHILIP WEINREICH, for forty years with Heipershausen Brothers, boiler makers in Manhattan, died on Saturday at his home, 1,479 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER GARDNER MITCHELL, for many years in the plumbing business in Brooklyn and one of the best known Scottish clansmen of that borough, died of Bright's disease on Saturday at his home, 1,140 Flatbush Avenue. Mr. Mitchell was a charter member of Clan Macdonald, No. 33, Order of Scottish Clans. He was 75 years old.

WILLIAM ASPINALL, father of Supreme Court Justice Joseph Aspinall, died on Sunday at his residence, 473 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Aspinall was born in Bolton, England. He was a Trustee of the De Kalb Avenue M. E. Church and one of the founders of the old Tompkins Avenue M. E. Church.

FREDERICK OTTO DEICKE, a civil war veteran and retired wagon manufacturer of Brooklyn, died of heart disease on Saturday at his home, 95 Java Street, Brooklyn, aged 81 years. He was for fifty years a member of Hermann Lodge, No. 248, F. and A. M.

CLARENCE T. WINSTON, brother of Town Engineer Charles A. Winston of West Orange, N. J., is dead at his home there, of heart disease. He was 56 years old.

Miss SARAH CRAWFORD LYON, a descendant of Thomas Lyon, who was one of the first settlers at Port Chester, died yesterday at her home, 22 Westchester Avenue, Port Chester, at the age of 80 years.

C. HERBERT WALLING, Supervising Principal of the Rockaway Borough Public Schools, Rockaway, N. J., died Sunday at his home in Rockaway of heart disease. He was 45 years old.

SAMUEL CRAMER, member of the brokerage firm of Isaacs, Vought & Co., 20 Broadway, died yesterday at a local hospital. His home was at 3,501 Broadway.

Mrs. LYDIA G. CANTOR, wife of Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, died suddenly Sunday at her home, 2,345 Broadway.

JAMES THOMPSON, 80 years old, for more than thirty years a Supreme Court stenographer in the Fourth Judicial District, died Sunday night at his home in Amsterdam, N. Y.

JOHN E. WEED, 58 years old, former member of the Connecticut Legislature, died yesterday at his home in Port Chester, N. Y.

JAMES SEAMAN MERRITT, 59 years old, former Sheriff of Westchester County and one time Postmaster of Port Chester, N. Y., died at his home in that place yesterday. For many years he was a member of the real estate firm of Austen & Merritt.

ISAAC W. GILMAN, 65 years old, for many years a salesman for Higgins & Seller, died Sunday at his home, in Flushing, L. I.

WILLIAM RIDEM, President of the Standard Oil Company of California, died suddenly Sunday night at Santa Cruz. He was 57 years old.

JAMES E. REYNOLDS, head of the cotton goods firm of James E. Reynolds & Co., commission merchants, 70 Thomas Street, this city, died last night of pneumonia at his home, 67 South Munn Avenue, East Orange, N. J., at the age of 82 years. He was a member of the Merchants' Club of New York, the New England Society of the Oranges, East Orange Republican Club, and the Sons of the American Revolution.

WALTER MAY ETTINGON, who was well known to the fur trade of the country as head of the Ettingon-Schild Company, died suddenly early yesterday at his home, 680 West End Avenue, at the age of 42. He had been in poor health for some time, and had recently returned from a trip to California. In addition to his fur interests, Mr. Ettingon was a Vice President of the Sherman National Bank, President of the Ettingon Realty Company, and Treasurer of the Coal Boulet Company.

Lieutenant JAMES S. GALBRAITH of the United States Air Service, who returned two weeks ago from France, died yesterday of influenza at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Galbraith, 218 Edgecombe Avenue. In his twenty-fifth year. He enlisted in Company I, 7th Regiment, two years ago, and fifteen months ago was transferred to the Air Service.

WOMEN DENOUNCE ALBANY LEADERS

Mrs. Whitehouse and Others Say Social Reform Bills Are Blocked by Republicans.

CHEERS FOR GOV. SMITH

Mass Meeting Urges Passage of Minimum Wage, Elevator, and Office Workers' Bills.

About 500 men and 100 women, representing women's organizations and labor unions, applauded speakers at Cooper Union last night who denounced the Republican leaders at Albany for blocking action on social bills and adopted resolutions declaring they would hold the Republican Party in the State responsible if the measures were smothered in committee.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman James P. Boyle of the Legislative Committee of the Brooklyn Federated Union, President Edward J. Hannah of the Central Federated Union, and a number of other speakers charged that the bills, many affecting the welfare of women, were held in committee by Republican leaders, who were acting in behalf of employing interests.

Governor Alfred E. Smith was cheered when words of his in favor of legislation of this character were read by Abram I. Elkus.

Mrs. Whitehouse said many of the legislators, especially men from upcountry districts, thought there was something wildly radical and revolutionary in legislation which had been in effect in England and other countries for many years.

Mrs. Whitehouse said the method of the legislative leaders was to idle away time during most of the session and create a jam in the last few days. "This serves two very useful purposes for the leaders," she said. "It enables them to kill bills which they don't want and to pass without public comment bills on which they don't want the public to have a chance to comment.

"The group in Albany which is strangling our program are not liberal men, but they are powerful. They have grown accustomed to their power, and they mean to use it. They themselves care little in the Legislature. They believe their judgment is better than that of the electorate—they say so. They feel, these men who are reproached with representing only 10 per cent. of the voters, that they must protect the voters from themselves, or perhaps from the 90 per cent. We, the voters, have let them grow into this attitude and have let them accumulate their power. They have accumulated almost to the point of destroying representative government in this State. The fault is not theirs, it is ours. We have not been vigilant. But now, when the whole world is seeing a new light, it is time for us, the voters, to take up our own responsibilities and see if we cannot rescue our representative government and make it work."

Mrs. Whitehouse said the women who were making a fight for the bills in Albany had found one Senator who reported that the war was due to Germany treating her laboring classes too well, creating a spirit which made war necessary. She said this legislator had asserted that tendencies toward Bolshevism can be checked only by repressive legislation.

The bills which were advocated at the meeting are known as the Minimum Wage bill, the Eight Hour bill, the Health Insurance bill, the Transportation bill, the Elevator bill, and the Office Workers bill.

Mr. Hannah provoked both cheers and hisses when he denounced legislators in general for giving to the prohibition which he said they did not want and withholding measures of social justice which they did want. The word "Bolshevism," mentioned frequently, also received both hisses and applause.

WOMEN TO AID VICTORY LOAN

National League of Women's Service Will Work in Next Drive.

Hundreds of women who filled the Peacock Room of the Hotel Commodore yesterday afternoon at a meeting, called by the National League for Women's Service, signed pledges for Liberty Loan work. Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer presided.

Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank gave figures regarding previous Liberty Loan drives and told of the use to which the money raised in the present drive would go. Much of it will go for the care of men disabled in the war, she said, and that they would be cared for as men never had been cared for under similar conditions. She told of a former floor walker in a store now incapacitated by the loss of a leg who was showing great capacity in his studies to become a throat and nose specialist, and of a sign painter who had lost both legs and had now become an illustrator. Mrs. Fairbank told of the big university at Honn, on the left bank of the Rhine, the largest English-speaking university in the world, to be used for the instruction of disabled American soldiers, with other similar institutions to be built in the United States.

"The boys expressed that determination on the battlefields," said Mrs. Fairbank, "and we women will express it at home."

Colonel William Hayward told of the bravery of his colored troops and how in 191 days fighting not one of them was taken prisoner, and they did not lose a trench or a foot of ground. "Those strong black hands spread crepe all over Germany," he said.

Chaplain Herbert Shipman said he did not know that when the men went abroad and offered their lives it was necessary to urge people here to give merely money.

Women workers are to be selected immediately, it was announced. The little Liberty Bank at Madison Square is to be moved in front of the Metropolitan Life Building and the Altar of Liberty, near the Victory Arch, will be fitted again for service.

Presidents at Hegeman Funeral.

The Executive Committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, at a meeting in the association's office at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, named a committee to represent the organization at the funeral of John Rogers Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at New Rochelle, tomorrow morning at 11:30 o'clock. The following were named as the committee: Morgan G. Bulkeley, Louis F. Butler, W. A. Day, Forrest F. Dryden, John M. Holcombe, George E. Ide, Roland O. Lamb, Dr. John P. Munn, Charles A. Peabody, Asa S. Wing, George T. Wright. Mr. Hegeman died Sunday at his home at Mamaroneck, N. Y. The funeral will be held at the Salem Baptist Church, New Rochelle.

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MRS. VIRGINIA P. BACON DIES

Patron of Arts Was Granddaughter of Late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon, widow of Walter Rathbone Bacon, traction magnate of the British Isles, and granddaughter of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, died yesterday at her home, 247 Fifth Avenue, of a complication of diseases. She was the youngest daughter of Mrs. Katherine Juliette Vanderbilt Lafitte of Bordeaux, and was educated in that city.

Until her marriage to the late Mr. Bacon she lived in Bordeaux. In recent years she had divided her time between New York, London, and Bordeaux. She had been active in philanthropic work since the war, being one of the first to donate to the Red Cross and other war work societies paintings from the extensive collection of her brother-in-law, the late Edward R. Bacon, for auction and sale.

Mrs. Bacon, who was an accomplished musician, was a patron of painting and music and had devoted much of her time and money to the advancement of the arts. In the Metropolitan Museum there were recently installed two important works taken from the Bacon collection, being presented in commemoration of her husband and brother-in-law.

HUMBERT ON THE LETTER.

Was Not Recommendation to J. P. Morgan & Co., Senator Says.

PARIS, April 7.—At the resumption today of the trial of Senator Charles Humbert, who is charged with having had commerce with the enemy, reference was made to the visit of Bolo Pacha to the United States.

M. Humbert declared that he never gave Bolo Pacha a letter of recommendation to the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York, but merely a few lines informing Morgan & Co. that Bolo was about to deposit 1,000,000 francs to Humbert's existing account in the Morgan bank.

Mrs. Agnes S. Wittenberg.

Mrs. Agnes Scheftel Wittenberg, widow of Charles J. Wittenberg, died of pneumonia in Philadelphia Sunday. She was on her way home from Atlantic City when she became ill. Her husband, who was President of the Pocahontas and New River Coal Company and the Wittenberg Coal Company, died about three weeks ago. Mrs. Wittenberg lived at 33 West Fiftieth Street. She was a daughter of Adolf Scheftel, and was in her forty-ninth year.

Robert James Ferns.

Robert James Ferns, President, Treasurer, and General Manager of the Moloney & Boland Detective Agency, 152 Broadway, died Saturday in Roosevelt Hospital of heart disease. Mr. Ferns was born in this city in 1856, and for more than forty years was general manager of the agency. Mr. Ferns was well known to bankers of the city. Among the famous cases handled by Mr. Ferns was that of Charles Becker, who was convicted in 1881 for forging French bank notes. Becker had duplicated the currency of every country in the Old and New Worlds in which he and his cosmopolitan band of counterfeiters operated. Mr. Ferns also worked confidentially for the United States Government and for other Governments. His home was at New Rochelle.

Donald Frary, House's Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., April 7.—Donald Frary, Secretary to Colonel House and authority on international affairs, died of pneumonia in Paris, according to a cablegram received today by his father, Edward Frary of Berlin, Rensselaer County. Mr. Frary was a graduate of Yale.

Born.

FRANKEN.—Dr. and Mrs. Sigmund W. A. Franken announce the birth of a son, Lenox Hill Hospital.

ISRAEL.—To Mr. and Mrs. Sidney S. Israel (nee Herz), Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, a son.

ORNAN.—Dr. and Mrs. Jules Ornan (nee Ehrel) announce the arrival of a baby girl on Sunday, April 6, Lenox Hill Hospital.

PODELL.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Podell, nee A. Katz, announce the birth of a girl April 6.

ROSENMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice (nee Leah Levy) announce the birth of a son on March 6, 1919, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

Engaged.

SCHARFF—ADLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam M. Adler of Birmingham, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter Jeanne to Captain Maurice R. Scharff of Pittsburgh, Penn. Captain Scharff has just returned from France, after eighteen months' service there. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Adler are at the Vanderbilt.

Married.

ADLER—FRISCH.—Emily Frisch to Dr. Herbert Adler, April 7, 1919.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Mary. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., Frank E. Campbell's, Tuesday, 2:30 P. M.

Died.

APPEL.—Mount Neboh Sisterhood deeply regret to announce the death of our sister, Elizabeth Minnny Appel. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 505 West 164th, on Tuesday, April 8, at 10 A. M.
Mrs. DAVID E. GOLDFARB, Pres.

BACON.—On April 7, 1919, at her residence, 247 5th Av., Virginia Purdy, widow of Walter Rathbone Bacon. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Wednesday morning, April 9, at 10:30 o'clock. London, Bordeaux, and Paris papers please copy.

BARKLAGE.—On Sunday, April 6, 1919, M. Wilhelmine Barklage, (nee Ahaus,) widow of the late John H. Barklage, in her 88th year. Relatives and friends, also members of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's Evangelist Lutheran Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, services at her late residence, Edgewood Lane and Bluff Road, Palisades, N. J., on Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. Funeral private.

BIEN.—At her residence, 312 West 99th St., April 6, Almira M., wife of the late Julius Bien, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

BING.—Suddenly, Sunday, April 6, 1919, Daniel, beloved husband of late Rosalie Bing. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M., from late residence, 52 Remsen Av., New Brunswick, N. J.

BROWN.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., Monday, April 7, 1919, Eliza A., wife of the late John Wilson Brown, in 91st year. Private funeral services will be held at her late home, 184 Bellevue Av.

BRUNING.—After a lingering illness, Catherine Bruning, beloved mother of William C. and Theresa Bruning, in her 67th year. Funeral Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 484 West 165th St. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

BUTTS.—John William, Major, U. S. Air Service, beloved husband of Elsa Loulsa, April 3, in the service of United States, from a fall in an airplane at Souther Field, Americus, Ga. Funeral services will be held at West Point Tuesday afternoon at 3:30.

CANTOR.—At her residence, 2,345 Broadway, on April 7, 1919, after a brief illness, Lydia Greenebaum, beloved wife of Jacob A. Cantor, and darling mother of Margaret, Ruth, and John Andrew Cantor. Funeral services Wednesday, 2 P. M., private.

COOPER.—Entered into rest, Rosina G. H. Cooper, widow of William M. Cooper, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,040 Warburton Av., Yonkers, on Tuesday evening, April 8, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

CRAMER.—On April 7, 1919, Samuel A. Cramer, at Lenox Hill Hospital, beloved husband of Jennie Guthman Cramer and father of Arthur Cramer. Funeral services at Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Wednesday, April 9, at 1 P. M. Interment strictly private.

DAY.—George Edwin, D. D., M. D., in his 86th year, on April 7, at the residence of his son, Horace L. Day, 252 West 85th St., New York. His wife and seven children survive him. Funeral services will be held at the First Baptist Church, Broadway and 79th St., at 2:30 P. M. the 9th inst.

DOWS.—At his residence, Denver, Col., April 3, 1919, Kenneth, son of Jane S. and the late David Dows, Jr. Funeral service at the residence of his uncle, Dr. Carroll Dunham, Broadway, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Thursday, April 10, at 10:45 o'clock, on the arrival of the 9:45 train from New York; returning train leaves Irvington at 11:35. Interment at the convenience of the family.

DUNN.—On Sunday, April 6, 1919, Thomas W. Dunn, in his 89th year. Funeral from his late home, 604 East 18th St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 8, thence to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Ocean and Foster Avs., at 10 A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul. New Britain papers please copy.

EDGAR.—On April 6, Eliza Jane, widow of Samuel Edgar of Brooklyn, N. Y., in her 88th year. Services on Tuesday at 11 A. M. at the residence of her daughter Mrs. A. Jarvis Newell, 39 Second View Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

EGAN.—At Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., April 7, 1919, S. Harris Egan, husband of Anne Affleck and son of Hettie Thompson and the late Jerry Egan. Funeral service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Westfield, N. J., Thursday, April 10, at 2 P. M. Interment at Fairview Cemetery, Westfield.

EITINGON.—On Monday, April 7, at his residence, 680 West End Av., Waldemar Eitingon, beloved husband of May Kornhuth. Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Wednesday, April 9, at 10 o'clock. St. Louis, Paris, and London papers please copy.

EITINGON.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Brother Waldemar Eitingon. Members of Criterion Lodge, No. 907, F. and A. M., are invited to attend services at Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at 10 A. M.
ALFRED J. YANKAUER, Master.
D. M. LEVY, Secretary.

FERNS.—On April 5, 1919, suddenly, at Roosevelt Hospital, Robert James Ferns of 76 Neptune Av., New Rochelle. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., Tuesday afternoon, April 8, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

FERNS.—We announce, with deep regret, the death of Brother R. J. Ferns, on April 5. Brethren are requested to attend the Masonic funeral service at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Av., at 2 P. M., Tuesday, April 8, 1919.
IRVING H. ELLIOTT, Master.
Knickerbocker Lodge, 342, F. & A. M.
EDWIN A. SMITH, Secretary.

FRIEDLANDER.—Samuel, residence 562 West 148th St., beloved husband of Esther Friedlander, father of Nellie Shafman, Janet Barber, Morton, Jesse, and Albert.

GALBRAITH.—On April 7, 1919, Lieutenant James S. Galbraith, A. S. A., in his 25th year, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Galbraith of 218 Edgecombe Av., recently returned from the air service in France. Funeral services at St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church, 141st St. and St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

GOLDBERG.—David, beloved husband of Sarah and father of Chrol and Jacob D. Goldberg. Monday morning, in his 76th year. Funeral private.

Died.

GOLDSTEIN.—Mrs. Max, (nee Jennie Bloch,) on April 7, beloved wife of Max Goldstein, mother of Sidney, Edna, and Ruth. Funeral from 629 West 136th St. Tuesday, April 8, 2 P. M. Omit flowers.

HASKELL.—At Daytona, Fla., on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Frank W. Haskell, husband of Clara L. Seymours and son of Benjamin Haskell and the late Lizzie E. Seele. Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Leonard C. Haskell, 27 Morris Place, Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, April 9, on arrival of 2:30 train from Hoboken. Interment at Bloomfield Cemetery.

HEGEMAN.—Suddenly, at Rosedene, Mamaroneck, Sunday, April 6, John Rogers Hegeman, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at Salem Baptist Church, New Rochelle, on Wednesday, April 9, at 11:30 A. M.

HEINEMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 7, Moses, beloved husband of Louise and father of Percy Heineman. Funeral service at his late residence, Woodmere, L. I., on Wednesday morning, April 9, at 10 o'clock, and at the Chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery at 11 o'clock.

HORWITZ.—Israel, of 953 Anderson Av., April 6, 1919. Funeral from home Tuesday at 2 P. M.

JACOB.—William, belovde husband of Caroline and father of Minnie, Ray Greenbaum, David, Goldie, Esther Sorman, Sidney, Florence, Lillian, and Silvester. Funeral from his late residence, 255 West 113th St., Wednesday, April 9, at 2 P. M. Denver papers please copy.

KEATING.—Mary, (nee Cashman,) on April 7, beloved wife of Joseph Keating and daughter of the late William and Ellen Cashman. Funeral from her late residence, 346 West 48th St., Wednesday, April 9, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Michael's Church, West 34th St., where a requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

LASH.—On April 6, Mary Grace, daughter of the late Bridgit Lash. Services Gardner's Funeral Chapel, 15 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Burial private. Please omit flowers. St. John's (N. F.) papers please copy.

LEWKOWITZ.—H., after a short illness, in his 52d year, beloved husband of Rissa and father of Lillian and Ethel. Funeral Tuesday, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 3 Rutherfurd Place, corner 17th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., New York City. Interment Mahlon Cemetery.

LYON.—On April 6, 1919, Thomas Lyon, aged 68 years, beloved husband of Martha J. Lyon. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,781 Pond Place, Bronx, on Tuesday, April 8, at 8 P. M. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

LYON.—At Port Chester, N. Y., April 7, 1919, Sarah C., daughter of the late Gilbert and Anna Crawford Lyon. Funeral from her late residence, 22 Westchester Av., Wednesday, 8th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

MACKIN.—John J., suddenly, on Sunday, April 6, beloved husband of Elizabeth V. (nee Golden.) Funeral from his late residence, 1,027 Ogden Av., Highbridge, on Wednesday, April 9, at 10 A. M.; thence to Sacred Heart Church, 169th St. and Shakespeare Av., Bronx. Solemn requiem mass. Automobile cortege.

MERRITT.—At Port Chester, N. Y., April 7, 1919, James S., son of the late Clark S. and Emily Parker Merritt, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral service at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, on Thursday, 10th inst. at 2 P. M.

MIDDLEDITCH.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, April 6, 1919, Francis Armstrong, in his 74th year. Services will be held at the residence of his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Robert Henry Middleditch, 516 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, April 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

MILLER.—In the service of his country abroad, on March 27, of pneumonia, Lieutenant George Norton Miller, Jr., in the 32d year of his age, son of George Norton and Martha Le Roy Miller.

MINUGH.—April 6, 1919, James Morrison Minugh, aged 83 years. Funeral Stephen Merritt's chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St. Funeral and interment private.

MORTON.—Of pneumonia, Thomas K. Morton, beloved husband of Clara Corey. Funeral services at his late residence, 466 Fenpect Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 8:30. Funeral private.

PALMER.—Monday, April 7, 1919, Emma Lacy, wife of Rev. Abraham J. Palmer of New York Conference. Services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. William L. Arrum, 137 Riverside Drive, corner of 80th St., New York, Wednesday, April 9, at 4 P. M. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Newburg, N. Y., April 10, at 12:30 P. M. Newburg, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, and Yonkers papers please copy.

PEARCE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, April 6, 1919, James Pearce, Jr., son of the late James Pearce, aged 43 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 42 Purser Place, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery.

PLATE.—Nelle, (nee Fahrback,) widow of the late Ferdinand Plate. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,572 Bainbridge Av., Fordham, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

PRATT.—On April 6, 1919, William A. Pratt, in his 76th year. Funeral at Chatham, N. Y., Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Eastern Standard papers please copy.

RAMSEY.—On April 6, 1919, Hortense, wife of Peter N. Ramsey. Services at her late residence, 265 West 118th St., Tuesday, 4 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—On Monday, April 7, at his home, 67 South Munn Av., East Orange, N. J., James E. Reynolds, in the 82d year of his age. Services at his late home on arrival of the 1:51 train from Hoboken on Wednesday, April 9. Interment private.

REYNOLDS.—On Sunday, April 6, at her residence, 360 East 55th St., Della A., widow of Thomas Reynolds. Solemn requiem mass on Wednesday morning, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, East 55th St. Funeral private.

Died.

RODMAN.—On Sunday, April 6, at the Warrington, 161 Madison Av., Harriet Sarah, wife of William Barbour Rodman, Frankfort, Ky., and daughter of the late Rev. Charles and Anna Mason of Boston, Mass. Funeral services in Boston, at convenience of family.

ROSENSTOCK.—Officers, members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, William Rosenstock, who died in the service of his country at Miami, Fla. Services Thursday morning, 11 o'clock, at Washington Cemetery, society ground.
JOSHUA KANTROWITZ, President.
LEON A. RAINS, Secretary.

SCHAEFFER.—Mary Virginia, April 4, at Newell, Penn., mother of Mrs. George A. Boehm of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SINSEL.—On April 7, 1919, Laura F., wife of the late John W. Sinsel and daughter of Dr. Edward Bennett, deceased, sister of Dr. Edward C. Bennett of Brooklyn. Funeral from 406 West 34th St., Wednesday, April 9. Requiem mass at St. Michael's Church, 424 West 34th St., at 9:30 A. M. Interment in Calvary.

STRAUSS.—On Saturday, April 5, in Philadelphia, Samuel, beloved husband of May, son of Lena and the late Simon Strauss, brother of Mrs. C. Steckler, Mrs. Hess, and Henry Strauss. Funeral services Tuesday, April 8, at 12:30, at Mount Sinai Cemetery.

SUHS.—Leopold, beloved father of Minnie Kraus, Clara Stiefermann, Elsie Gen, Hermina Harris, and Ida Fox. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 902 Eagle Av., Bronx, Tuesday, 10 A. M. sharp.

VAN FLEET.—On April 5, 1919, Dell Rea Van Fleet, suddenly at his office, 17 West 28th St. Lying in state, CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way and 66th St. Services will be held at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Av. and 86th St., Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

VAN FLEET.—Frank, members of the Medical Society of the State of New York are requested to attend the funeral of the late Treasurer, Dr. Frank Van Fleet, at the Park Avenue Church, 86th St. and Park Av., Tuesday, April 8, 2 P. M.
THOMAS H. HALS

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RED SOX TROUNCE GIANTS IN NINTH

World's Champions Again Humble McGraw's Men by 4 to 2 Score.

BOSTON PLAYERS SPIKED

Schang and Walters Injured as Overambitious New Yorkers Slide Into Plate.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 7.—The Giants are proving a veritable team of Joe Grims in their series with the Red Sox. The Boston Americans did some more world's championship work here today and when it was over McGraw's team was on the wrong end. The Red Sox made it three straight, winning this afternoon's game in the ninth inning by a score of 4 to 2.

Both of Barrow's first string catchers were cut down in action and at the finish the Red Sox had to string along with McNeil, a green youngster from Providence. Wallie Schang was spiked by Art Fletcher in the third inning, getting a gash in his right arm. In the fifth inning Earl Smith's spikes bored a hole in Walters's right leg, and he, too, limped out of action. Both injuries were received while the Boston catchers were cutting off runs at the plate. Neither man was seriously injured and both players should be back in action in a few days.

Gainesville turned out almost to a man for this afternoon's game, and they rooted and tooted their horns for the Giants as long as their throats and auto norns held out. They were all set for a big, rousing cheer to bestow on Bob Steele if he had been able to extract himself from a situation in the ninth whereby he had the bases full with no one out. Steele got rid of two men without a score, and the noise after Fletcher caught McNally's fly nearly raised the grandstand roof. It would have been blown clear off had Steele also succeeded in retiring Strunk. But the grandstand was saved. Strunk knocked a single clear over second base and sent in the two runs that won for Boston.

The crowd was about 3,000, quite an assemblage for a 10,000 town. His Honor the Mayor, Gordon G. Tyson, started the game by pitching the first ball. Carl Mays and Red Causey were the opposing pitchers, and the natives especially were strong for the red head. He is a native son of the Orange State.

The Red Sox got two pretty lucky runs in the second inning. Fletcher's fumble on McInnis, the only error of the game, put McInnis on base with none out. On the hit and run play Vitt sharply singled to left, sending Stuffy to second. Scott tried to sacrifice but forced McInnis at third. Schang, however, singled to centre, scoring Vitt. Mays forced Scott, but Hooper's single scored Schang. That was a lucky hit, as it was a high bounder which cleared Zimmerman's head.

Mays retired the Giants in order in the first two innings. They got to him for five hits in the fourth, but were able to squeeze only two runs out of it. Young doubled, and scored on Chase's single. Kauff lashed out his first hit of the series, but Doyle selected this unfavorable moment to hit into a double play. Zimmerman followed with a line single, scoring Kauff, and Fletcher also singled, but McCarty forced him. The Giants tripped over a great opportunity in the fifth when Earl Smith, batting for Causey, hit Hush's first pitch for a triple, but was out at the plate on Young's bounder to McNally. It was on this play that Walters was hurt.

Steele, who had succeeded Causey in the fifth, had a temporary collapse in the ninth. Scott opened on him with a three-base hit, and then Steele filled the bases by walking the Boston battery, McNeil and Bush, getting over only one strike in nine pitched balls. For a few moments it looked as though Steele might get out of the mess, as Hooper hit to Chase, who forced Scott at the plate, and McNally popped to Fletcher, but Strunk singled over second, scoring McNeil and Bush. The precious Ruth then fanned for the second time.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Burns,lf	4	0	1	1	0
McNally,2b	4	0	0	5	5	Young,rf	3	1	1	2	4
Strunk,cf	3	0	2	2	0	Chase,1b	4	1	1	5	1
Ruth,lf	3	0	1	0	1	Kauff,cf	4	0	1	1	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	13	1	Doyle,2b	3	0	0	3	5
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	0	2	Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	2	1
Scott,ss	4	0	1	1	6	Fletcher,ss	3	0	2	1	1
Schang,c	1	1	1	3	0	McCarty,c	4	0	1	7	2
Walters,c	1	0	1	1	0	Causey,p	1	0	0	0	2
McNeil,c	1	0	2	1	0	aSmith	1	0	1	0	0
Mays,p	2	0	0	0	0	Steele,p	1	0	0	0	0
Bush,p	1	1	0	0	0						
Total	34	4	9	27	16	Total	32	2	9	27	12

a Smith batted for Causey.

Error—Fletcher.

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

First base on error—Boston. Two-base hit—Young. Three-base hits—Walters, E. Smith. Scott. Sacrifice hit—Young. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 9. Double plays—Doyle and Chase; Scott, McNally and McInnis. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 2; off Steele, 4; off Bush, 1. Struck out—By Steele, 4; by Bush, 1. Hit by pitcher—Mays, 1 (Fletcher.) Hits—Off Causey, 6 in 5 innings; Steele, 2 in 4; Mays, 6 in 4; Bush, 3 in 5. Umpires—Brennan and Rooney. Time of game—2 hours.

BEGIN TENNIS PRACTICE.

Yale Has Six Regulars from Last Year's Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7.—Yale's tennis team today began practice under Captain Charley Garland, who registered the leading six players of the team last season, which was the strongest that ever represented Yale. Garland ranked eighth in the national rating, while Kenneth Simmons was champion of Montana and Idaho. L. H. Wiley, Robert Hamill, John B. Morse, and Maxwell Banks, regulars last year, will again compete. The schedule has been revised and several games added. The list officially arranged is as follows:

May 3, Fordham College at New Haven; 8, Trinity College at New Haven; 10, Rutgers at New Haven; 18, Massachusetts Institute of Technology at New Haven; 21, Columbia University at New Haven; 24, Princeton at Princeton; 31, Harvard at New Haven; June 7, West Side Athletic Club at Forest Hill, L. I.

TILDEN AND RICHARDS WIN.

Kumagae Also Triumphs in Pinehurst Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 7.—The first round of the men's singles in the North and South tennis tournament was disposed of today. Tilden Richards and Kumagae easily outclassed their opponents, while Voshell drew a bye.

Kumagae was opposed by J. S. Nicholl of the Longwood Country Club, and won by 6—1, 6—2. Richards played against J. L. McBride of the Benavon Country Club, and won easily in two love sets. Tilden defeated N. A. Rose of Longwood, 6—1, 6—2.

Fliegel Captain of C. C. N. Y. Five.

The election of Hyman Fliegel as Captain of the basket ball team of the College of the City of New York for the season 1919-1920, was announced yesterday. Fliegel has played guard on the Varsity for the past two seasons. Before coming to the college, Fliegel played on the De Witt Clinton gridiron and court teams.

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Tragic Mistakes on the British Front.

Dealing with hitherto untold phases of the fighting in Flanders, hidden by the censorship, Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, will describe them in The New York Times Sunday, April 13. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Adv.

ROI CRAIG WINS HANDICAP.

Captures Feature Event on Bowie Card in Hard Drive.

BOWIE, Md., April 7.—The Advance Handicap, the feature of today's racing card at Prince George Park, was won by Roi Craig after a hard drive in the stretch with Duchess Lace. Roi Craig got away well and set a fast pace and, although tiring in the stretch, held on gamely and won by more than a length. Duchess Lace made a bold bid for first place and for a time looked like a winner, but swerved badly in the stretch.

There was a close finish in the sixth race, for four-year-olds, G. M. Miller gamely holding on to the lead just long enough to come through by a neck. The two-year-old event went to Calvert, which raced into the lead early, but was closely pursued by Paul Jones and barely won in a hard drive.

Loyal Peter scored a decisive victory in the second race, for three-year-olds, and proved the best of a large field. Tiger Rose got away to a bad start in the third race, which was won by Refugee. The Pending entry moved into an early lead, but was tiring fast as Kingling II came along, and Refugee was just able to hold on long enough to win by a length.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maiden colts and geldings, four furlongs. Calvert, 115 pounds, (Butwell,) $3.30, $2.80, and $2.20, won; Paul Jones, 115, (Mergler,) $4.40 and $2.90, second; Sandy Beal, 115, (Loyer,) $2.70, third. Time—0:49 2-5. Murray, Cormoran, Little One, Royalterer, and Billy Boots also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, maidens, claiming, six furlongs. Loyal Peter, 108 pounds, (Rice,) $4.60, $2.60, and $2.60, won; Vigilante, 108, (Sterling,) $3.00 and $3.20, second; Mohican, 115 pounds, (Butwell,) $12.80, third. Time—1:18 3-5. Mackenzie, Mrs. Sterling, Beauty Sleep, Boston, Leinstry, Miss Fauntleroy, Whitlinge, Cora W., Laughing Eyes, and Hughes, Travis also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, six furlongs. Refuge, 115 pounds, (Grey,) $14.10, $6.60, and $4.20, won; Kingling II., 110, (Sneiderman,) $9.40 and $5.10, second; Tiger Rose, 95, (Stapleton,) $3.40, third. Time—1:22 4-5. Bronco Billy Ideal, Cadillac, Napoli, and Hazlenut also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Advance Handicap, for three-year-olds, six furlongs. Roi Craig, 97 pounds, (J. O'Brien,) $5.80, $3.80, and $2.30, won; Duchess Lace, 115, (Butwell,) $3.80 and $2.40, second; Mahoney, 112, (McKeever,) $2.50, third. Time—1:15 2-5. Frizeur, Belario, and John Cullinan also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile and 20 yards. Telima, 111 pounds, (Sneideman,) $16.50, $4.10, and $2.40, won; Firing Line, 116, (Butwell,) $4.50 and $3.20, second; Kilts, 111, (Carawell,) $3.70, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Indian Chant, N. K. Beal, Gladys, and Aurene also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year olds and upward, claiming, one mile and a sixteenth. G. M. Miller, 109 pounds, (Metcalf,) $14.10, $4.50, and $3 won; Bill Hunley, 112, (Butwell,) $3.10 and $2.30, second; Orisco, 99, (Stapleton,) $2.70, third. Candidate II., Polaski, Front Royal, and Stir Up also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, one mile and seventy yards. Fountain Fay, 111 pounds, (Sneideman,) $4.50, $2.40, and $2.10, won; Luther, 118, (Rice,) $2.70 and $2.20, second; Pilgrenel, 95, (Stapleton,) $2.50 third. Time—1:50. Harwood and Wewoka also ran.

NEW YORK BOXERS IN LEAD

Eleven Local Amateurs Enter Semi-Finals in Boston Tourney.

BOSTON, April 7.—The national amateur boxing championship tournament was brought to the semi-final round by the preliminary competition tonight. As a result of the bouts and defaults recorded in the eight classes in which titles will be determined tomorrow night, the several cities represented had the following number of entrants still in the competition:

New York, 11; Pittsburgh, 8; Boston, 7; Denver, 2; Navy, 2; New Orleans, 1, and Brockton, 1. The New York men who will enter the semi-final round follow:

108-pound class, D. Kambus, New York; 115-pound class, James Tomasulo, New York, present champion; 125-pound class, Arthur Eagle, New York; 135-pound class, Frank B. Cassidy, New York; 145-pound class, Emil Framzer and David Rosenberger, New York; 158-pound class, J. F. Bradley and Sam Lazenby, New York; 175-pound class, Jr. J. Tomashek, New York; heavyweight class, James C. Tully, New York.

ROESCH IS EASY VICTOR.

Wins Three Races in Y. M. C. A. Bi-weekly Meet.

E. Roesch scored three victories last night in the bi-weekly indoor track meet of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Roesch won the 20-yard dash in 3 1-5 seconds. In the 300-yard run, in which he had a handicap of 15½ yards, Roesch again scored. His third victory came in the 1,000-yard race, in which he started from scratch. The time for this event was 2:27.

The summaries:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by E. Roesch; N. R. Kelly, second; E. H. Church, third. Time—0:03 1-5.

300-Yard Run. Handicap.—Won by E. Roesch, (15½ yards;) E. H. Church, (scratch,) second; H. Wilson, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:35.

1,000-Yard Run. Handicap.—Won by E. Roesch, (scratch;) E. H. Church, (5 yards,) second; L. Tappis, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:27.

BROOKLYN TEAMS IN TIE.

Manager Robinson Assembles His Regular Outfield.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 7.—Manager Robinson of the Dodgers had the outfield trio with which he will start the race working together today for the first time since the club started training here. They played in the game this afternoon between the regulars and the Yannigans, and included Captain Zach Wheat, Hy Myers, and Tommy Griffith. Wheat held down fourth place in the batting array of the regulars. He was at the plate three times, but failed to crack out a safe hit. He drew a pass once, and the last time up he hit into a double play. The game went eight rounds, and when it was halted the sides were on even terms, each having scored two runs.

Cheney twirled the first four rounds for the regulars, and was relieved by Cadore. Mamaux started for the Yannigans, and after pitching four innings he gave way to Marquard. The Yannigans scored their two tallies in the first inning. They were the result of a single by Adams, a hit batsman, Hickman's single, and an error by Olson. The regulars scored their first run in the third round, when Malone singled and went to second on a sacrifice. He scored on Cheney's hit to left. Their last run was made in the seventh, when Johnston singled and Nagle sacrificed. Griffith followed with a single, and Johnston scored. Ollie O'Mara is suffering from a slight attack of stomach trouble, and did not play in the game. Nagle covered the far corner, and showed up well. O'Mara may be able to take part in tomorrow's game with the Yankees.

PREPARE NAVY OARSMEN.

Crews Receive Special Instructions for Races with Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 7.—Coach Glendon of the Naval Academy crews began special instruction this afternoon in preparation for the races against the Varsity, second Varsity, and freshman crews of the University of Pennsylvania, which will take place here next Saturday. Tomorrow there will be a period of the same length.

The crews are in good condition, and all the oarsmen are eager for the contests next Saturday.

Lipton Changes Deed of Gift.

CLEVELAND, April 7.—Sir Thomas J. Lipton has changed the deed of gift of the Lipton Trophy for Class R yachts so that the annual race for this championship cup will be held here this Summer off Rocky River, according to a telegram received here today from H. A. Parson, representative of the Cleveland Yacht Club, who had been in conference with Sir Thomas.

LEWIS COMES TO RESCUE OF YANKS

His Single Puts Regulars in Tie with Colts in Practice Game—Shore Tries His Arm.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 7.—Miller Huggins's regulars and yannigans battled eight innings here this afternoon, the game ending with the score 5 to 5. Duffy Lewis saved the regulars from another defeat with a single to centre in the eighth, chasing home Pratt, who had doubled. Huggins was working his pitchers in relays of four innings each, and he declined to alter this program in order to have the contest go to a decision.

The game marked the first appearance of Ernie Shore on the mound, except in batting practice. The former Red Sox boxman pitched the first four innings for the rookies, showing an easy motion, plenty of speed, and an occasional curve. He kept the regulars' hits well scattered, but was scored on twice in the first inning. Pipp hit a triple to left with Peck on first base, and the first baseman followed Peck home when Mooers did some slow fielding on Pratt's roller.

The remainder of the pitching fell to youngsters, Brady relieving Shore in the yannigans' lineup, while Nelson and Ferguson did the hurling for the big fellows. The regulars had one good inning at Brady's expense, and the yannigans repeated against Ferguson. Otherwise the pitchers held the upper hand.

Derrill Pratt led in the hitting with a double and two singles, but had a bad day in the field, making two of the three errors charged against the regulars. O'Doul, Vick, and Ward did the heavy hitting for the Yannigans. O'Doul got a triple and a single which figured in three of the five runs recorded by the rookies, Ward got two doubles and Vick got a double and a single.

Halas returned to the regulars after a layoff of a week and had a very bad day with the stick. He walked on his first appearance at the plate and fanned one each of his three subsequent chances to do some hitting. Shore registered the first strike out and Brady followed with two more. The weather was about the best the Yanks have had here.

Secretary Harry Sparrow, who joined the club here last night, announced today that arrangements had been completed for exhibition games between the Yankees and the Rochester International to be played at Cambridge, Md., on Friday, April 18, and at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, April 19. Frank Baker will join the club at Cambridge. The players will go into New York from Wilmington on the evening of April 19.

The lineup and score:

Regulars—Halas, rf.; Pecklnpaugh, ss.; Pipp, 1b.; Pratt, 2b.; Lewis, lf.; Bodie, cf.; Fewster, 3b.; Hannah, c.; Ruel, c.; Nelson, p.; Ferguson, p.

Yannigans—Kane, rf.; O'Doul, lf.; Vick, cf.; Miller, 3b.; Lamar, 1b.; Ward, ss.; Mooers, 2b.; Baldwin, c.; Shore, p.; Brady, p.

Score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Regulars	2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—5	11	3
Yannigans	1 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—5	10	0

Umpires—Kelley and Connery.

MOORE WINS TWO TITLES.

Captures Mile and Half-Mile Skating Championships.

Joe Moore of the Ice Skating Palace captured two metropolitan district ice skating titles last night in the 181st Street Rink. He was the victor in the one-mile championship and the half-mile title race. In both competitions he defeated formidable fields.

Moore took the mile title in 3:13 1-5, after a close struggle with Al Leitch of the Verona Skating Club. These two skaters "jumped" the remainder of the field after covering ten laps, and for the rest of the distance had a nip and tuck struggle. Moore could not shake off his rival until two laps from the finish line, when Leitch stumbled. Before the latter recovered himself Moore had gained five yards. Moore finished about one yard ahead of Leitch.

In the half-mile race Moore's margin of superiority was more convincing. He advanced to an early lead and gradually opened up a gap on his rivals. In the battle for second place Bobby Hearne and William Murphy fought a hotly contested battle, which ended in favor of Hearne by the proverbial eyelash. The time for this race was 1:31 4-5.

A one-mile handicap race resulted in a victory for E. Ahrens of the Palace Skating Club, who had an allowance of fifty yards. Ahrens skated the distance in 3:25.

The summaries:

One-Mile Race, Metropolitan Championship.—Won by Joe Moore, Ice Palace Skating Club; Al Leitch, Verona Skating Club, second; Robert Hearne, Ice Palace Skating Club, third. Time—3:13 1-5.

Half-Mile Race, Metropolitan Championship.—Won by Joe Moore, Ice Palace Skating Club; Robert Hearne, Ice Palace Skating Club, second; William Murphy, Riverside Skating Club, third. Time—1:31 4-5.

One-Mile Race, Handicap.—Won by E. Ahrens, Palace Skating Club, (50 yards;) G. Ormstadt, Palace Skating Club, (20 yards,) second; K. Boyd, Palace Skating Club, (20 yards,) third. Time—3:25.

PATTERSON WINS AGAIN.

Defeats Levine Handily in Three-Cushion Match.

Earl Patterson of Chicago scored another victory last night in the national amateur three-cushion carom billiard championship tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club. Patterson trounced Harry Levine by the score of 50 to 35 in 114 innings. The contest was decided in one and one-half hours, the fastest of the tournament to date. Patterson led throughout and recorded many difficult shots. The Chicagoan had two runs of four as his best efforts. Levine's highest runs were two of three points each.

W. M. Flinn and Patterson were to have contested in an afternoon match, but the game was abandoned because of illness to Flinn. This match will be decided this evening.

CLAIM WATER POLO TITLE.

Players on Columbia Team Are Awarded Letters.

The Columbia University Committee on Athletics virtually claimed championship honors in water polo in the intercollegiate swimming league by awarding Varsity letters yesterday to members of the water polo team that represented the Blue and White. When the league season closed Princeton's victory over Columbia in a game played at Princeton in February was in dispute. The Intercollegiate Association has not decided upon the matter.

The men awarded the minor sports "Varsity "C" were Jack Hyde, Captain of the team; P. G. Kindelberger, '19; R. R. Rogers, '19; I. T. Roaen, '20; L. S. Salmon, '20, and G. B. Kelley, '19, manager.

Scudder Wins Close Game.

Fay Scudder triumphed over Anthony Ortiz last night in a close game at three-cushion billiards in the metropolitan championship tournament of the A. A. B. A. at Doyle's Academy, by the score of 35 to 31 in seventy-seven innings.

Dean Mathey Wins at Tennis.

LONDON, April 7.—Major Dean Mathey of the American Army won his set in the first round of the covered courts tennis championship at the Queen's Club today. He defeated Captain N. Dicks by 6—1, 7—5, 6—2.

STEINBUGLER IS VICTOR.

Defeats Servatius in Amateur Balk-line Tourney.

Charles J. Steinbugler, the young Brooklyn billiardist, scored the first victory in the annual amateur handicap balk-line billiard tournament for the Poggenburg Cup, which opened yesterday at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. Steinbugler defeated the vetran Louis A. Servatius by 115 to 96, in thirty-one innings. The young Brooklynite played in excellent stroke and led his older rival throughout.

Servatius failed frequently to gauge the speed of the table. The veteran only threatened his young opponent in the ninth inning and again in the twenty-fifth. In the ninth inning he played a massé to hold the balls on the end rail. In the tenth inning, with a brilliant display of ability, he gathered eighteenth points. In the nineteenth inning a cluster of nineteen put Servatius in front by 81 to 67. Steinbugler rallied strongly in the closing innings.

In the evening Julian Rice, former Columbia student, defeated Chas. Worcester in one-sided fashion. Rice was playing for 175 points against his rival's 115. The former Blue and White student completed his string of 175 points in twenty-three innings, while Worcester was gathering 87. The victor made two runs of 27 and another of 25. Worcester's best run was 16.

The tournament will be continued this evening, when two games will be decided.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Charles Steinbugler—4 3 6 0 2 3 4 1 2 10 4 0 0 4 3 6 0 5 3 0 5 3 0 9 3 19 8 7 2—115. Average, 3 22-31; high runs, 19, 10, a dnp.

Louis A. Servatius—0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 8 18 0 6 0 2 4 2 0 1 0 7 1 0 7 2 19 9 0 2 0 4 0—96. Average, 3 3-31; high runs, 19, 18, and 9.

EVENING GAME.

Julian Rice—0 2 9 18 0 25 0 14 19 0 27 27 6 2 2 0 8 1 0 0 7 3 5—175. Average, 7 14-23; high runs, 27, 27, and 25.

Charles Worcester—0 5 6 2 0 2 3 6 15 6 0 1 5 0 2 1 0 3 0 13 2 1 16—87. Average, 3 21-22; high runs, 16 and 15.

SUNDAY BALL BILL PASSED.

Measure Now Goes to Gov. Smith for Signature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Assembly late tonight passed the bill permitting Sunday baseball, with a local option rider, by a vote of 82 to 60. The bill now goes to Governor Smith, having already passed the Senate. Governor Smith is expected to sign it.

The measure was debated for nearly two hours before passage.

SOLDIERS IN FINAL BOUTS.

Winners at Paris Tonight Will Enter Army Olympic Games.

PARIS, April 7.—The finals in the boxing and wrestling championships of the American Expeditionary Force will begin tonight at the Cirque de Paris, the famous arena where important boxing bouts have been staged in recent years. More than 100 boxers and wrestlers are entered for the finals. They are the winners in the company, battalion, regimental, divisional, and corps matches conducted during the Winter throughout the American Expeditionary Force.

The final winners in each class will represent the American Army in France in the interallied Olympic games to be held in Paris in June under the auspices of the American Army.

Old-Time Referee Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—John Fitzpatrick, who refereed the fight in Mississippi City, in which John L. Sullivan won the world's championship from Paddy Ryan and the seventy-five-round fight between Sullivan and Jake Kilrain at Richburg, Miss., died at his home here today aged 75. At the time of his death he was State Tax Collector. He was Mayor of New Orleans from 1892 to 1896.

JAY GOULD TAKES TITLE AT SQUASH

Court Tennis Champion Beats H. D. Bulkley in Final at Columbia Club.

Jay Gould, the world's champion court tennis player, won his first squash tennis title yesterday when he defeated Harold D. Bulkley in the final for the club championship at the Columbia University Club. The squash tennis game is comparatively new to Gould and he has been playing it only a couple of seasons. If he continues to improve as he has this season, it will not be long before Gould will be the most prominent figure of the squash tennis courts. He defeated Bulkley easily yesterday, 15—3, 15—7, 15—4.

Gould, who undoubtedly is the most famous amateur in court tennis history, has taken up the squash game to get into shape for a court tennis campaign next Fall, when he expects to defend his title. Just now he is over weight, but displayed remarkable speed and skill in yesterday's match in spite of this handicap.

His most effective shots yesterday were terrific smashes which came away from the walls with such speed that Bulkley was at a loss to reach them. Not only was Gould a hard smasher but he had wonderful control and placed with accuracy. He sent the ball around the court repeatedly for placement aces and his corner-to-corner drives caused Bulkley no end of confusion.

The first game was a runaway affair for Gould. After Bulkley had scored two aces, Gould had a productive hand which netted him nine aces in succession. With this commanding lead, Gould had no trouble in running out his string of fifteen. During this rally Gould made many terrific kills off the front wall and on his round the court drives he placed the ball so low that the few returns that Bulkley attempted went into the telltale.

Bulkley made his best showing in the second game. Although Gould led from the start, Bulkley, at one time, was able to bring the score to 7—5. Bulkley's left handed strokes for a while puzzled Gould and the runner-up managed, through a change of pace and well placed smashes which carromed around the court, to give Gould a hard fight in the first half of the match. Gould's hard driving, however, stopped Bulkley's rally and he won out at 15—7.

Bulkley continued to improve in the third game and started off like a winner. He had Gould at the small end of a 4—0 score before his opponent got started. In the fifth hand, Gould gathered three aces and then made the count 4 all. The score was deadlocked for several hands, as neither player was able to score an ace. Another rally by Gould broke the tie, however, and he reeled off seven aces in succession and in the next hand three more to complete the victory.

CREWS TEST THEIR SPEED.

Columbia Varsity Easily Beats Second Eight.

Columbia's varsity crew defeated the second varsity by six lengths over a course of slightly less than one mile in the first brush of the season on the Hudson yesterday. The race was rowed in barges. The varsity conceded the second crew a handicap of five lengths and then proceeded to win by a margin of a length. Beers stroked the juniors whose rowing was ragged.

Lott, who stroked the varsity eight last week was among the absentees and his place was taken by Shachtel. The other men in the varsity shell were Newman, No. 7; Saacke, No. 6; Abell, No. 5; Hyde, No. 4; Abrahamson, No. 3; Waldecker, No. 2; and Hart bow.



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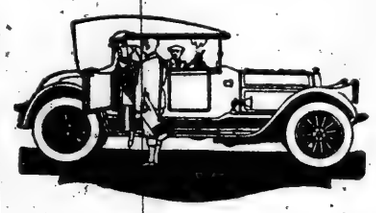
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ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Balch, Maj. R. E., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Durham, Maj. H. A., to Camp Dodge.
Parsons, Capt. J. J., to Camp Upton.
Killough, Capt. H. B., to Hosp. No. 21, at Denver.
Harrer, Capt. U. P., to Camp Sherman.
Coover, Capt. C. and Lowenberg, Capt. S. A., to Camp Dix.
Barkley, Capt. C. D., to Hosp. No. 6; at Ft. McPherson.
Sims, Capt. C. E., to Hosp. No. 20, at Whipple Barracks.
Stirling, Capt. W., to Army Hosp., at Ft. Bayard.
Crawford, Capt. D. H., to Camp Sherman.
Galloway, Capt. M. B., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks.
Haigren, Capt. J. A., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.
Day, Capt. G. W., to Camp Bowie.
Parsons, Capt. I. L., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Berne, Capt. L. P., to Hosp. No. 41, at Staten Island.
Smith, 1st Lt. T. L., to Camp Dix for temp. duty.
Phillips, 1st Lt. C. H., to Camp Meade.
Hughes, 1st Lt. L. W., will report to Attending Surg.
Marrs, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Sherman with Aug. Remount Depot, No. 318.
Raven, 1st Lt. M. A., will report to the Motor Transport Off. at 468 Fifth Av., N. Y.
Keenan, 1st Lt. W. H., to Hosp. No. 24, at Pittsburgh.
Kahn, 1st Lt. S., to Hoboken.
Wahlgren, 1st Lt. K. W., to Hosp. No. 26, at Ft. Des Moines.
Barnet, 1st Lt. F. J., to Camp Kearny.
Culpepper, 1st Lt. W., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.

Infantry.

Gillen, Col. A. C., and Bates, Col. C. F., hon. discharged, as Cols., U. S. A. only.
Woodward, 1st Lt. E., to New York for temp. duty pertaining to preparation of infantry exhibit for the victory parade, then to Camp Upton for assignment to 42d.
Bates, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp Dodge for assignment to 42d.
Mattle, Maj. C. A., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Maryland State College of Agriculture, College Park, Md.
Baird, Maj. J. L., to Oklahoma City.
Logan, Maj. J. S., and Green, 1st Lt. W. L., to Camp Meade.
Bolderdge, 1st Lt. J. H., and Hermap, Capt., to Hosp 6, at Ft. McPherson, sick.
Bachtold, Capt. A. R., 128th, to Hosp. 29, at Ft. Snelling, for examination as to fitness for service.
Lester, 1st Lt. J. T., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Meridian High Schools.
Scott, 1st Lt. E. L., to Presidio of San Francisco for discharge.
Hamburg, 1st Lt. W. E., and Smith, 1st Lt. F. M., attached to Motor Transport Corps at Camp Jessup, Atlanta.
King, 1st Lt. A. F., Matthews, 1st Lt. F. H., and Harrington, 1st Lt. D. D., to Camp Travis.
Woodruff, 1st Lt. E. W., and Mial, 1st Lt. M. H., to Hosp. 1, at Williamsbridge, N. Y., sick.
Ritchie, 1st Lt. C. W., to Camp Bowie.
Pope, 1st Lt. A. W., Jr., to Hosp. 10, at Boston, sick.

Engineers.

Shaw, Maj. A. M., to Kansas City, thence to Council Bluffs, Iowa, then to Washington as asst. to Chief of Const. Div.
Fitzpatrick, Capt. J. E., Jepson, Capt. M. C., Johnson, 1st Lt. C. M., Greenfield, 1st Lt. H. T., and Garrettson, 1st Lt. A. H., will report to Chief of Engs.
Taylor, Capt. M. P., to Kelly Field, re mil. training.
Anderson, Capt. W. P., to base hosp. at Camp Sherman, sick.
Harman, 1st Lt. J. M., from assignment to 8th mounted, and assigned to 8th Eng. Train.
Callahan, 1st Lt. S. J., to Ft. Barrancas.

Field Artillery.

Morrison, Col. W. F., to Ames, Iowa, re inspecting Iowa State Agric. College, with a view of establishing a Field Artillery unit in connection with the R. O. T. C.
Kelly, Capt. W. L., to Camp Lee, Newport News or New York City, Hoboken, Camp Dix, Camp Mills, Camp Upton and Camp Devens, pertaining to recruiting service, then to Washington via New York City.
Sturgis, Col. W. S., to Ft. Sill School of Fire.
Huntley, Col. H. W., to Aberdeen proving ground as to tests of experimental mounts for 6-inch siege guns.
Abernethy, Capt. R. A., assigned to 31st Art. Brigade (A. A.) at Ft. Hamilton.
Burn, Lt. Col. H. W., assigned to mil. intelligence dut. at Washington.
Jones, 1st Lt. J. T., detailed as asst. prof. of tactics at Univ. of Missouri.
MacKinlay, Lt. Col. W. E. W., hon. discharged as Lt. Col., U. S. A. only.
Snow, Maj. Gen. E. M., Chief of F. A., accompanied by one officer as an aide.
Capt. C. S. Blakely, F. A., to France, England, Italy, &c., to familiarize himself with latest developments in training, war replacements material organization and equipment, then to Washington, accompanied by Capt. Blakely.
Bradley, Maj. C. E., to Ft. Sill, as student officer at School of Fire.
Alexander, Maj. W. D., detailed as asst. prof. of mil. tactics at Univ. of Illinois.

Coast Artillery.

Holcombe, Lt. Col. J. L., to Ft. Williams.
Hatcher, Maj. J. L., to Springfield Armory.
Sackett, Capt. W. H., to Const Def. of New Bedford, at Ft. Rodman.
Bliss, Capt. H. B., to Coast Def. of Narragansett Bay, at Ft. Adams.
Greene, Capt. R. K., to Coast Defenses of Puget Sound, at Ft. Worden.

Quartermaster Corps.

Bolton, Col. S. E., to San Francisco and report to Zone Supply Off.
Lewis, Maj. L., to Hoboken.
Rausch, Maj. L. V. will report to Chief of Const. Div.
Lineberger, Capt. C., to Chicago and report to Zone Supply Off.
Reese, Capt. C. H., will assume duty as Const. Qm. at Ft. Seward, Alaska.
Ostrom, Capt. J. V., to Walter Reed Hosp sick, and report as to his fitness for continuance in mil service.
King, Capt. W. F., to Ft. Williams.
Barnes, Capt. W. S., and King, 1st Lt. W. J., attached to Motor Transport Corps and will proceed to Charleston, S. C., in office of Motor Transport Off.
Silvernail, Capt. A. K., to Davenport, Iowa, as asst. to Const. Off. of Rock Island Arsenal.
Brandon, 1st Lt. A. J., to Camp Kelly as Utilities Off., in addition to present duties.
Rogers, 1st Lt. T. S., to Ft. Bayard as Utilities Off. at Gen. Hosp.
Aumiller, 1st Lt. G. C., to Camp Pike as forage inspector.

Cavalry.

Bowie, Lt. Col. H. detailed for recruiting at Grand Rapids and as asst. there.
Henry, Maj. J. V., detailed in Insp. Gen's Dept; he will proceed to Hoboken.
Gillem, Maj. A. C., assigned to 10th, and will proceed to Ft. Huachuca.
Johnson, Capt. A. L. P., hon. discharged as Major, U. S. A. only.
MacKinlay, Capt. W. E. W., assigned to 10th at Ft. Huachuca.

Ordnance Department.

Thomas, Capt. E. M., to Springfield Mass.
Buehler, Capt. A. G., to Washington for temp. duty, then to Ft. Hancock, as asst. to Cmdg. Off., at Sandy Hook Proving Ground.
Standish, Capt. E. K., will report to Chief of Ord.
Heffernann, Capt. L. J., to St. Louis and report to Chief Dist. Ord. Off.
Mehane, Capt. C. P., to Cleveland.
Williams, Capt. R. H., to Aberdeen Prov. Ground, Md.
Dasnett, Capt. R. B., will report to Chief District Ord. Off at New York.
Baden, Capt. H. E. P., will report to off in charge of property office at Pittsburgh.
Senn, 1st Lt. H. L., to Rochester, N. Y.
Hayes, 1st Lt. G. W., to New Britain Machine Co., Conn.
Moore, 1st Lt. E. B., to Ft. Hancock.

Sanitary Corps.

Mellann, Capt. M. R., to Hosp. No. 3, at Colonia, N. J., Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry, Army Gen. Hosp., at Tacoma Park, Md., and Hosp. No. 18, at Great Lakes, Ill., re Div. of Physical Reconstruction to his station in Hosp. No. 5, at Otisville, N. Y.
Doetsch, Capt. F. C., to Hosp. No. 41, at Staten Island.
Green, Capt. E. F., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Dental Corps.

McAdams, Capt. F. B., Hoboken.
Hughes, 1st Lt. B. W. will report by telegraph to Cmdg. Gen. of South. Dept.
Rodenick, 1st Lt. J. E., from Columbus, to Hosp. No. 21 at Denver.

Miscellaneous.

Wilson, Col. J. B., Insp. Gen., relieved from detail in Insp. Gen's. Dept., and will report to the Adjt. Gen.
Loughborough, Lt. Col. W. B.; Jones, Maj. R. E., and Church, Maj. E. C., relieved from detail as members of the Gen. Staff Corps.
Davis, Maj. W. B. Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., attached to the Insp. Gen.'s Dept., Washington.
Schneider, Maj. F., Jr., U.S.A., hon. discharged.
Scott, Maj. J. L., to Camp Lee, as Personnel Adjt.
Davison, Maj. D. A., Insp. Gen., relieved from detail in Insp. Gen.'s Dept., and from further duty as Insp. at Camp Humphreys.
Powell, Capt. J. A., U.S.A., to Chicago Intelligence Office for 30 days.
Voska, Capt. E. V., U.S.A., to New York, and report to Capt. J. B. Trevor, at 302 Broadway.
Baugh, Capt. J. H., Judge Adv., will report to Judge Adv. Gen.
Anderson, Capt. G. J., Transport Corps, from Hosp. No. 1, at Ft. McHenry, to Hosp. No. 3, at Williamsbridge N. Y., for further treatment.
Hamlin, 1st Lt. H. L., Mil. Intelligence Dept., to Camp Devens for discharge.
Wagstaff, 1st Lt. A., Jr., to Ft. Hamilton with 81st Regt., Heavy Art., C.A.C.
Taylor, 1st Lt. W. C., Signal Corps, to Hosp. No. 1, at New York, for further treatment.
Eich, 1st Lt. C. P., Air Service, detailed with Med. Dept., and will proceed to Camp Devens.
Lanheim, 1st Lt. E. H., Vet. Corps, will report by telegraph to Cmdg. Gen. of Southern Dept. for instructions.
Phillips, 1st Lt. J. A., to Ft. McIntosh, as veterinarian.

Resignations.

Kilbride, J. B., Inf., as temp. Capt. and Prov. 1st Lt.
Conick, H. C., Inf., as temp. Major, and Prov. 1st Lt.
Sanborn, J. Cavalry, as temp Capt. and Prov. 2d Lt.
Seymes, H. H., as temp. Capt., Tank Corps, and Prov. 1st Lt., Cav.
Pettingill, Prov. 1st Lt. La D. C. A. C.
Thompson, W. D., Cav., and Bail, M. P., Inf., as temp. 1st Lts. and Prov. 2d Lts.

Leaves.

Cole, Brig. Gen. W. E., U. S. A., 14 days.
Mika, Capt. G. H., U. S. A., 14 days.
Van Atta, Capt. A. G., Inf., 15 days.
Furrow, Capt. G. C., Jr., Mil. Aviator, 14 days.
Buchholz, Capt. A. R., 128th Inf., extension to and incl. May 14.
Post, 1st Lt. L. F., Air Service, 15 days.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Pringle, Capt. J. R., to the U. S. via the Mauretania.
Sims, Admiral W. S., and Leigh, Capt. R. H., from naval forces operating in European waters to the U. S. via the Mauretania.
Knox, Capt. D. W., from headquarters at London to U. S. via Mauretania.
Haggai, Capt. F. E., from Bureau Steam Eng. to New York as member Board of Investigation.
Williams, Capt. P. from Bureau of Naval Operations to command the Kansas.
Nimitz, Cmdr. C. W., from Bureau of Naval Operations to the South Carolina.
Jackson, Cmdr. J. F., from Naval Observatory, Wash., to command the Artemis.
Keller, Cmdr. C. S., from the Madawaska to the Hull.
Belknap, Cmdr. C., from office of Naval Operations to the New York as executive officer.
Babcock, Cmdr. J. V.; Stark, Cmdr. H. R. and Fairfield, Cmdr. A. P., from naval forces operating in European waters to the U. S. via the Mauretania.
Gould, Cmdr. R., to the receiving ship at New York.
Reifsneider, Lt. Cmdr. L. F., will report to Chief of naval operations.
Haines, Lt. Cmdr. R. P., to the South Carolina as gunnery off.
Warfield, Lt. Cmdr. R. M., to staff of Rear Admiral Snowden at Santo Domingo.
Huntley, Lt. Cmdr. M. E., MacKenzie, Lt. Cmdr. A., and Prideaux, Lt. Cmdr. W. D., to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.
Edwards, Lt. Cmdr. W. A., from naval forces operating in European waters to the U. S. via the Mauretania.
Daubin, Lt. Cmdr. F. A., from headquarters at London to ex-German submarine (U-1).
Bagby, Lt. Cmdr. O. W., to headquarters at London.
Doyo, Lt. Cmdr. M. L., to Crew 7.
Carson, Lt. V. H., to Crew 3.
Bunker, Lt. Cmdr. C. W. O., to Crew 42.
Moorman, Lt. Cmdr. W. E., to Crew 15.
Holliday, Lt. Cmdr. S. E., to the Salem as executive off.
Dyer, Lt. Cmdr. R. K., to the Nokomis.
Isbester, Lt. Cmdr. G. C., to Third Naval District.
Wheeldon, Lt. V. D., to the Mississippi.
Hammond, Lt. J. W., and Cowles, Lt. W. L., to Naval Hosp. at Boston.
Bazaltine, Lt. C. W., and Agerup, Lt. R., to the Pocahontas.
Warwell, Lt. W. L., to Asiatic station.
Pierce, Lt. H. H., to Naval Hosp. at New London, Conn.
Hawthorne, Lt.—W. G., to the Princess Matoika.
Whitehead, Lt. R. U., to Marine Flying Field at Miami, Fla.
Judson, Lt. V. R., to naval communications.
O'Connell to the Huron.
Kenny, Lt. J. E., to Naval Hosp. at Norfolk.
Flint, Lt. C. D., to the Madawaska.
Muller, Lt. F. L., to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.
Carr, Lt. J. C., to naval training camp at Gulfport Miss.
Mullenhager, Lt. W. J., to recruiting station at Detroit.
O'Brien, Lt. E., to the Eagle No. 1.
Pierson, Lt. A. H. and Dearing, 1st Lt. A. H., to the Radnor.
Howard, Lt. Jr. M., to naval hosp. at Boston.
Brown, Lt. H. H., to home and stand relieved.
Wicks, Lt. Z. W., to Crew No. 1.
Dixon, Lt. W., to Crew No. 12.
Husted, Lt. C. H., to duty as staff representative at Paris.
Kidder, Lt. E. J., to the Kansas.
Shanor, Lt. J., to the Arkansas.
White, Lt. H. E., to the Alert.
Dieball, Lt. E., to 5th naval dist.
O'Brien, Lt. J. G., to base dispensary at Hampton Roads.
Holliday, Lt. P. L., to the Black Arrow.
Reinke, Lt. C. K., to receiving ship at New York.
Weber, Lt. F., to William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.
Powell, Lt. W., to the Melville.
Costello, Lt. J. W., to the Vestal.
Kiley, Lt. T. E., to the Pennsylvania.
Beatty, Lt. F. E. Jr., to the Wyoming.
Truesdale, Lt. S. D., to the Sacramento.
Fowler, Lt. H. P., to Eagle No. 20.
Jacobs, Lt. H. L., to Great Lakes Training Station.
Snyder, Lt. W. E., to Radio School at Great Lakes Training Station.

Education Notes.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

A free lecture on methods of preparation for the coming examinations for teacher of Italian shorthand and clerical assistant will be given at the Kells School, 125th Street at Seventh Avenue, on April 11, at 8 o'clock.

The Professional Elementary Teachers' Association will meet in the World Building on Thursday at 8 P. M.

Examinations for High School license will be held as follows: Dec. 28—Accounting and business practice, men and women; history, men and women; mathematics, men only; Isaac Pitman stenography and typewriting, men and women; clerical assistant, men and women. April 14, De Witt Clinton High School, at 9 A. M. Civics, men and women, freehand drawing, men and women; English, men only; library assistant, men and women, machine shop practice, men only, sailing and building, men only; music, men only; power plant drafting, men only. April 14, 1 P. M.—Election, men only; economics, men only. French, men and women; laboratory assistant, (biology,) men and women; physical training, men only. Board of Education Hall, May 5—Accounting and business practice, men and women; mathematics, men only; chemistry, men only; laboratory assistant, physics and chemistry,) men and women; Spanish, men and women. Board of Education Hall, May 6—Clerical assistant, men and women. May 12—History, men and women; Isaac Pitman stenography and typewriting, men and women.

An examination for license as special teacher of music in elementary schools will be held on April 28, commencing at 9 A. M., in the Board of Education Hall. An oral and practical test will be given at the call of the Board of Examiners. The age limits are 21 to 40 years.

The Superintendent of Schools, the Board of Superintendents, and other officials of the department were directed yesterday to submit to the Board of Education with each recommendation involving an increase in expenditures of the department a statement of the amount of such expenditures, the apportionment from which it is to be made, and the balance of such apportionment. The auditor was directed to report to the board at the meeting of April 9 the apportionment of the general and special school funds of the current year and to advise the board whether or not the apportionment he recommends is identical with the apportionment of fund that he has used for the basis for reports to the board or to any of the officials or divisions as to financial ability. He was also directed to report to the board as soon as possible after the first of each month the expenditures for each apportionment during the preceding month and the balance for the remaining months of the year. The president of the board was empowered to appoint a committee consisting of the City Superintendent of Schools, an associate Superintendent, an examiner, a district Superintendent, a Principal of a high school and a Principal of an elementary school, who shall consider the system and the methods of examinations, the official ratings, and the records, and who shall report to the board at as early a date as possible recommendations for such modifications of examinations for promotions, the ratig methods of supervising authorities, and the official records and such other recommendations as in their judgment provide a more practical, businesslike method of promotions for teachers and others throughout the system.

New Articles by Philip Gibbs.

The tragic mistakes on the British front in Flanders—the errors which for a time helped the superior forces of the enemy—are described frankly by Philip Gibbs in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, April 13. This will be the third of the new series of articles on the war by this famous correspondent. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., April 9: Patrol. E. A. Barry, from 31st to 39th. Assigned to bicycle duty in precincts indicated: Patrol. P. J. Fitzpatrick, 111th; J. H. Larkin, 111th; D. J. Maher, 111th; John Nekola, 111th; H. E. A. Richle, 111th; W. J. Mc Wolfe, 111th; W. H. Hoeft, 112th; M. A. Kilgallon, 112th; J. J. Thomas, 112th; E. J. Bischoff, 120th; R. F. Cron, 120th; E. Gott, 120th; E. H. Hommel, 120th; G. F. Hopt, 120th; C. H. Wagner, 120th; C. H. Panther, 120th; J. V. Riordan, 120th; W. P. Schaefer, 120th; Harry Reinsoth, 120th; J. A. Ulrich, 120th; John Watson, 120th.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. John Larkin, 46th, assigned to day tour and excused from reserve duty for 30 days, from 8 A. M., April 8.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Sergt. William Sheehan, 36th, from 11:25 P. M., March 26, to noon, March 30; Acting Det. Sergt., second grade, Thomas Croak, Det. Div., from 8:35 A. M., March 28, during disability; Patrol. J. P. O'Connor, 25th, from 11:55 P. M., March 29, during disability; Matron Greeting, 33d, from 8:45 A. M., March 25, during disability; M. F. Cotter, 39th, from 9:15 A. M., March 22, to 12 P. M., March 28; Stinson McIver, 45th, from 6:30 P. M., March 21, to noon, March 28; E. A. Murphy, Traffic Div., Sub. A, from 8:10 A. M., March 28, to 12 P. M., March 29; M. J. Howard, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 10:45 A. M., March 28, during disability; Joseph Pribyl, Traffic Div., Sub. B, from 10:45 A. M., March 28, during disability; A. G. Grundig, Traffic Div., Motor Cycle Squad, No. 2, from 9:20 P. M., March 21, during disability.

Fire Department.

Detailed to attend funeral of Fireman (1st grade) John Dugan, Eng. 49, from his late residence, 4 Hancock Place, at 9:30 A. M., Tuesday, April 8, 1919, interment in Woodlawn Cemetery: Members of Eng. 49 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers. They will report in full uniform at the quarters of H. & L. 40, 6 Hancock Place, at 9:30 A. M., proceed to the above residence thence to the Church of the Holy Rosary, 119th Street, between 1st and Pleasant Ave., and after services will accompany the remains a reasonable distance, when detail will be dismissed and return to quarters. The Chief of the 10th Battalion will detail an officer, an engineer of steamers and three lieutenant chauffeurs, and the Chiefs of the 8th, 9th and 12th Battalions, two men each, to report at the foot of 70th St. and East River at 7:45 A. M. for the purpose of escorting to the quarters of Eng 49 for duty during the absence of that company. (Boat leaves at 8 A. M.)

Revocation of indefinite leave of absence, to take effect 8 A. M., April 9, he having been honorably discharged from the army: Fireman (1st grade) Henry A. Vartz, Eng. 74.

Revocation of leave of absence, to take effect 8 A. M., April 8, he having been released from the navy: Fireman (3d grade) M. H. Heinson, H. & L. 146.

Retired: Capt. Charles Weber, H. & L. 122, on an annual pension of $1,400, to take effect 8 A. M., April 8.

Detail, to take effect 8 A. M., April 8: Fireman (1st grade) J. M. Meehan, Engs. 16 to Eng. 218.

Designation: Capt. F. X. Byrne, Hose Co. 8, as an Acting Chief of Battalion, to take effect 8 A. M., April 8.

Details, to the Division of Places of Public Assembly, to take effect 8 A. M., April 8: Firemen 1st grade A. Youngsworth, Eng. 4; J. H. Keane, Eng. 4; J. M. Rahilly, Eng. 41; J. M. Tooley, Eng. 84.

Change of detail, Bureau of Fire Prevention, to Division of Places of Public Assembly, to take effect 8 A. M., April 8: Fireman 1st grade A. F. Ruddy, Eng. 208. Fireman 1st grade G. A. Mulligan, Eng. 52.

Special leave of absence, Capt. C. J. Dunigan, Eng. 67, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., April 8.

Estates Appraised.

JONES, MORRIS, (Jan. 15, 1911.) Total estate, $212,701. Assets, Personal, $40,796; interest in the firm of D. Jones & Sons, $171,904. Beneficiaries: His wife, Rebecca Jones of 329 West 86th St.; bequests of $12,500 and life estate in $114,710; children, David Jones of 118 West 72d St., life estate until 40 years old in $19,118; Hortense Bloch, 226 West 110th St., and Lillian J. Osterwald of 320 West 86th St., each a life estate until beneficiary reaches the age of 35 years, in $19,118.

KISSAM, SARAH J., (June 26, 1918.) Total estate, $309,596. Assets, Cash, $38,792; personal, $8,958, stocks and bonds, $263,279. The chief beneficiaries are her son, William Adams Kissam of 325 Park Av., cash $100,000; daughter Louise Vanderbilt Kerr of 145 West 74th St., bequest $8,958 and life estate in $250,000; sister, Emma Streeter of Chicago, cash, $45,000; nephew, Lafayette Streeter of Chicago, cash, $30,000; grandsons, Samuel Kissam Kerr of 145 West 74th St., $45,000 and life estate in $50,000, and Lewis Sayre Kerr, Jr., same.

SQUIRE, EMILY A., Stamford, Conn. Total estate, $250,000, of which $83,839 is taxable in New York. Beneficiaries: Jewelry, 50th; third interest in 148 East 40th St., $5,355; 20 shares of Tiffany & Co., valued at $6,000 a share, $120,000, of which sum $79,540 is taxable in New York. The beneficiaries of the New York estate are her daughters, Lily A. Gillespie of Stamford and Louise B. Ricks and of Kent, England. Her estate in Britain and in Scotland, Cumberlandridren in that country and in England and each of her servants are beneficiaries from the New York estate.

Fire Record.

A.M.			Loss.
12:40—227 W. 126 St.; John Larsen.			Slight
4:15—101 W. 100 St.; Joseph Ginsberg.			Slight
7:25—48 1 N. 1st; hat girder.			Slight
7:35—507 W. 50 St.; West Side Laundry.			Not given
9:20—231 Hudson St.; John Green.			Not given
11:20—9 Av. & 47 St.; (auto.) Penn Plano Co.			Not given
11:55—Stone St. & Coenties Alley; (sidewalk.) not given.			None
P.M.			
2:40—21-25 W. 132 St.; E. Greene.			Not given
2:50—507 Madison Av.; A. Halperin.			Not given
4:20—11 Av. & 45 St.; (auto.) J. Manchella.			Slight
8:40—10 E. 23 St.; First Aid Equipment Co. and others.			Not given
11:20—265 W. 23 St.; (awning.) hot given.			Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced: To inspector of regulating, grading and paving, Grade 3, Finance Department, Engineering Division—Henry J. Koehler, 87. To typewriting copyist, Grade 3, Building Bureau, the Bronx—Lillian O'Brien, 83.46. To foreman, Grade 2, Richmond Bureau of Sewers—John C. Kall, 80.

United States.

The commission announces for April 15 an examination for stenographer and typist, for men. Vacancies in the Panama Canal Service at $1,500 a year will be filled from this examination. Competitors will be examined in spelling, stenography, copying from rough draft, copying from plain copy, time, penmanship, letter writing, arithmetic. Applicants should have had experience in stenographic work in an office of the United States Government or of a corporation. Persons just out of school, with no practical experience, are not desired. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of examination, and must be physically sound and in good health. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The disturbance over Western Nebraska Sunday night is now over Southeastern South Dakota, with evidences of dissolution to the northward, pressure being high both to the northeastward and northwestward. There is also a moderate secondary disturbance over Southwestern New England.

Showers were quite general in the plains States, the lake region, the Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, in the Gulf States, and there were scattered rains in New England and Eastern New York.

There were also snows in the central Rocky Mountain region and the extreme Northwest, and rains along the North Pacific Coast.

It is much colder in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Central Plains States, while to the southward high temperatures continue. In the Far West temperatures remain below the seasonal average.

There will be rain Tuesday and probably Wednesday in the lake region and showers Tuesday in the Ohio Valley, the East Gulf and Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday.

It will be somewhat colder Tuesday and Wednesday in the Lower Mississippi Valley and on Wednesday in the Ohio Valley.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Tuesday and Wednesday will be moderate, variable, becoming northwest, with showers; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, with showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest, except east and southeast off the Florida coast; showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Tuesday; cooler in southern portion, Wednesday, probably fair.

Southern New England—Showers Tuesday; cooler on the mainland. Wednesday, probably fair.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy in the southern, probably showers and somewhat cooler in the northern portion, Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Western New York—Showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Tuesday, probably showers and somewhat cooler in the northern portion. Wednesday, generally fair.

Northern New England—Local rains Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 71 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows

1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	40	40	6 P. M.	48	66
6 A. M.	42	43	6 P. M.	47	75
9 A. M.	53	54	9 P. M.	44	69
12 M.	58	58	11 P. M.	42	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45, at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 75 degrees at 5:45 P. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 96 per cent. at 8 A. M., 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.84 inches.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises.....6:30 | Sun sets.....7:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:50	3:29	9:24	9:45
Governors Island	3:30	4:17	10:08	10:25
Hell Gate	6:38	6:24	..	12:20

Arrived—Monday, April 7.

SS Mauretania, Brest, April 2.
SS Abonema, Sierra Leone, March 12.
SS Virginia, Brest, March 26.
SS Kerry Range, Dartmouth, March 24.
SS Charybdis, Barmuda, April 4.
SS Colon, Port au Prince, April 3.
SS Helen, San Juan, April 2.
SS Lake Gravett, Havana, April 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Caronia	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Fort Wayne	Genoa	Mar. 17
Natal	Antwerp	Mar. 20
West Ekonk	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
West Madaket	Bordeaux	Mar. 23
Liegel	Antwerp	Mar. 22
Wico	Cette	Mar. 19
Pioneer	Gibraltar	Mar. 13
Turialba	St. Nazaire	Mar. 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Julia Luckenbach	Bordeaux	Mar. 28
Pannonia	Brest	Mar. 31

DUE THURSDAY.

Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	Mar. 29
Westchester	Nantes	Mar. 23

DUE FRIDAY.

Canopic	Marseilles	Mar. 29
Invincible	London	Mar. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Minnekahda, London		12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Teutonic, Brest		12:00 M.
Orduna, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kentuckian, Brest		12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Kingston	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Arizonan, Brest		12:00 M.
Henderson, Brest		12:00 M.
Noordam, Plymouth	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olivant, Cape Town	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cuthbert, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Argentina, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matoppo, Port Natal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Barbados	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Charybdis, Bermuda	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Vestris, Rio Janeiro	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Cherokee, San Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Guiana, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Alban, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Mauretania, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Olympic, at Southampton, April 6.
SS Kandahar, at Delagoa Bay, April 4.
SS Palestine, at Melbourne, April 5.
SS Espagne, at Havre, April 3.

Sailed.

SS N. Amsterdam, from Falmouth, April 5.
SS Suriname, from St. Nazaire, April 3.
SS Borneo, from Amsterdam, March 30.
SS Santarem, from Havre, April 2.
SS Charlton Hall, from Santos, April 4.
SS Francisco, from Hull, April 6.
SS Vauban, from Buenos Aires, April 4.
SS Saxonia, from Liverpool, April 5.

Passed.

SS Luise Nielsen, New York for Antwerp, passed Lizard.
SS Hellig Olav, New York for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M. April 8, SS Cedric; at 7 A. M. April 9, SS Noordam, and at 7 A. M. April 12, SS Mauretania.
France—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 14, SS Rochambeau.
Italy and Gibraltar—Close at 7 A. M. April 10, SS Argentina, and at 8 A. M. April 19, SS Canopic.
Belgium—Close at 7 A. M. April 8, SS Aledo, and 7 A. M. April 12, SS Osawatomie.
Portugal—Close at 7 A. M. April 8, SS Roma.
Spain—Close at 7 A. M. April 12, SS Goa.
Greece—Close at 9 A. M. April 15, SS Tallard.
Iceland—Close at 11 A. M. May 1, SS Gullfoss.
Azores Islands, Madeira, and Liberia—Sailings uncertain.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS, Makura.....April 10
Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—SS Empress of Japan.....April 12
Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—SS Africa Maru.....April 16
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Niagara.April 20
Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies daily. These mails are forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

French Payment for American Exports.

How the United States will have to lend France the money to pay for American goods, shown in The Annalist this week. Published by The New York Times Company; on news stands 10 cents—$4 a year by mail.—Advt.

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From its modern hydro-electric plant, the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Co. supplies energy to this city. We offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS
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Exempt from Personal Property Tax in New York State

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111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

United States Public Service Co.

1st Lien 6% Gold Bonds

Due February 1, 1927

This Company owns nine public utility companies which supply electricity, gas, water and miscellaneous service to thirty-six cities and towns in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, South Dakota, and Texas.

Price to yield about 7½%

A circular describing these bonds will be furnished on request.

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At 97 and interest To yield 6¼%

These bonds offered are of an issue which the Sinking Fund will retire one-half of the total before maturity.

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The average net earnings for the past three years were about seven times the amount required to pay interest charges on all bonds outstanding.

Circular T-63 describes this issue.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
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INVESTMENTS FOR WOMEN

Investments of this character should be selected with special attention to security of principal rather than high yield.

Our Service Department will prepare individual recommendations for women desiring to invest funds.

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Railroad Bonds

New York

Suggestions for Investors may be had on request
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improved Foreign News Works to Stimulate Speculation for the Rise of Stocks.

Traders in stocks took full advantage yesterday of the news from Paris, which forecast the early completion of the peace treaty, and bid the industrial stocks upward with considerable vim. The railroad group was far less active, but among them good-sized fractional increases were reported, and the differences between the Director General and the Industrial Board appeared to be ignored, for the time being, at least. Neither did the deadlock over steel prices have any effect upon the steel stocks, unless reference be made to the deliberate advance of these issues while a number of the specialties were climbing rapidly. The day's turnover was far enough above the million-share mark to emphasize a substantially increased interest in dealings among the professional element, and the impression prevailed in some quarters that public participation of the speculative order had been renewed. While the immediate cause for buoyant feelings was the reported situation of the peace delegates and the apparent betterment of political conditions in Southeastern Europe, the more influential and positive factors were probably expectations of business improvement to come later.

The course of industrial stocks brought more into evidence than before the volatile sentiments of speculators. The drift of opinion in regard to the steel market was further toward the expectation that active competition among producers might begin shortly. This was aided by comment coming from Washington, and also heard in local circles, about the Director General's attitude toward his purchases for the carriers. Less hope was expressed than at the end of last week that the matter would be compromised, and the stand of the Industrial Board against any effort to reduce prices further presented possibilities of a difficult situation growing worse. That is, worse from the point of view of those economists who believe that a period of stabilized prices would supply a successful medium for transferring consumers from a passive to an active state. It is to be said that many practical students of the markets are not, and never have been, in favor of seeking to squelch the normal law of supply and demand, and they would prefer to have the present controversy develop into a complete abandonment of effort to control commodity prices. The average trader in stocks has not been greatly disturbed by a hitch in the steel program, and spasms of doubt over the result of a return to an open market have quickly been converted into belief that the situation would work itself out to the ultimate good of producers.

Sterling exchange lost a little ground without bringing forward any new developments in these markets. In banking circles considerable interest was expressed in London rumors of gold shipments to this side, coming from the South African fields. In general, the bankers felt that such an inflow would not be likely to begin soon, owing, for one thing, to possible opposition by the financial authorities of this country. With a gold stock of around $3,000,000,000 on hand, an increase of more than 60 per cent. since the war began, it is realized that a further increase might be more of a detriment than of value, because of the danger of increasing inflation at a time when it is desirable to deflate credit and commodity prices. Also, it was thought that Great Britain would seek to build up her gold reserves and allow the exchange market, only recently freed of support, to be corrected later. Call money rose to 6 per cent., with the market on a 4 per cent. basis during part of the day.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 7.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs, 47 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 62 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs, 50 centimes. The dollar ranger from 5 francs, 85 centimes to 5 francs, 90 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6%
Low	4½
Renewals	4½
Last	6%

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days	5%
Ninety days	5%
Four months	5%
Five months	5%
Six months	5%

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¼
Member banks' private bankers' acceptances eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5½

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5½
4 to 6 months 5½
4 to 6 months, Other Names 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.65¼	$4.64¾	$4.65	—.02
Cables	4.66¾	4.65¾	4.66	—.02
France—				
Demand	5.95	5.95	5.95	—.04½
Cables	5.93	5.93	5.93	—.04½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch'ge	Yesterday's Close.—Demand.	or Checks.	Cables.
4.8663 London	$4.65¾		$4.66
5.1813 Paris	5.95		5.93
5.1813 Belgium	6.30		6.28
China—			
Hongkong	76.25		76.35
Peking	120.00		120.25
Shanghai	111.50		111.75
40.29 Holland	40¾		40¾
49.30 Greece	19.20		19.25
32.44 India—			
Bombay	35.85		35.75
Calcutta	35.65		35.75
5.1813 Italy	7.27		7.25
Japan—			
Kobe	51.125		51.25
Yokohama	51.125		51.25
19.30 Spain	20.25		20.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.65		49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	26.75		27.00
Copenhagen	25.00		25.25
Christiania	25.90		26.10
South America—			
Buenos Aires	44.35		44.50
44.42 Rio	26.25		26.375
5.1813 Switzerland	4.98		4.94
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.		Asked.
100 rubles	14.20		14.40
500 rubles	14.10		14.30

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.61¾	$4.59½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $468,236,036; balances, $71,660,758; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $859,638; Federal Reserve credit balance, $58,892,402.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $26.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,905,333	$124,944,778
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	52,078,127	1,940,855,774
Miscellaneous	36,165,476	936,423,468
Miscellaneous rev.	10,124,496	348,857,670
Total receipts	$101,273,433	$3,365,081,701
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	71,543,078	9,104,382,688
Exc. of total disb. over total rcts.	364,855,002	401,257,904
Expenditures	172,816,512	12,469,464,390

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Hold. of Record.
Amal. Oil pf.	1¾	Q	July 5	.....
Brown Shoe pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Ingersoll Rand	2	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 19
Int. Nickel pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Miami Copper	50c	Q	May 15	May 1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,012,668	243,008	691,794
Year to date	49,784,677	34,349,566	53,057,689

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
36	39	200	Adams Express	35	39	35⅝	35⅝	—1½
33	33¼	11,000	Advance Rumely	32	34	31½	32⅝	+2¼
66	66¼	2,700	Advance Rumely pf	65½	66⅝	65½	66	+1½
		5,800	Ajax Rubber	77½	78⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅞
3½	3¾	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
1½	2	1,000	Alaska Juneau	1½	2	1½	2	...
35¾	36	3,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	36½	36½	35¾	35¾	— ⅝
107½	107⅝	14,000	Am. Agricul. Chem.	105⅞	109	105⅝	107⅝	+2⅝
99½	100	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	100	100	100	100	...
45¾	47	50	Am. Banknote pf.	47	47	47	47	...
78	78½	4,700	Am. Beet Sugar	78	79⅝	78	78½	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	9,800	Am. Can	50¼	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅛
100	101	100	Am. Can pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅛
93	93¼	5,500	Am. Car & Fdry	92	93¼	92	93	+ ⅝
48⅝	48⅝	2,200	Am. Cotton Oil	48½	49	48¼	48¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	13½	7,000	Am. Druggists	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
23	23¼	8,200	Am. H. & Leather	23½	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
101¼	101⅞	7,500	Am. H. & L. pf.	101½	102⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1
44¾	45	900	Am. Ice	45½	46¼	45	45	...
63½	63⅞	700	Am. Ice pf.	63½	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
84½	84⅞	113,200	Am. International	76	84⅞	75⅝	84⅞	+9⅛
48¾	48¾	1,300	Am. Linseed	48	48¾	48	48¾	+ ⅛
89½	89¾	200	Am. Linseed pf.	89½	89¾	89½	89¾	...
66⅝	67	4,900	Am. Locomotive	65⅝	67¼	65⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅜	400	Am. Malting	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
51⅝	52¼	100	Am. Malting pf.	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	...
71⅝	72	7,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	71½	72¾	71½	71⅞	+ ⅝
81	81½	700	Am. Steel Fdries	81⅞	81⅞	81	81½	+ ⅛
130⅝	131	10,300	Am. Sugar Ref.	129⅝	132½	129⅝	131	+1⅜
116⅝	117¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117	117	117	117	+1½
111¼	111⅝	800	Am. Sumatra Tob.	111⅝	112	111⅝	111⅜	...
58	63	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	60	60	60	60	...
104⅝	105	700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104¼	105	104¼	105	...
204	208	300	Am. Tobacco	205	205¾	205	205½	+1
57⅝	58	1,900	Am. Woolen	58½	58½	58	58	— ¾
98	99⅜	100	Am. Woolen pf.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅜
40½	40⅝	1,080	Am. Writing P. pf.	40½	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
13¾	14	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	14	14	14	14	+1
44	44¼	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
62⅜	63	12,100	Anaconda Copper	62½	63¼	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
27	27½	1,000	Asso. Dry Goods	27¼	27½	27	27	...
92⅜	93	1,400	Atch., T. & S. F.	93	93½	92⅝	93	...
88½	88⅞	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	88½	88⅞	88½	88⅞	...
96⅜	97½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	97	97	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅜
122⅜	123	15,400	At., Gulf & West I.	123	125⅜	122⅛	122⅛	—1½
87⅞	88	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	87⅝	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	...
89⅝	89½	36,600	Baldwin Loco.	88½	90⅜	88½	89⅜	+1¾
48	48⅜	800	Baltimore & Ohio	48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
130⅜	132	2,900	Barrett Co.	133	135⅜	130⅜	130⅜	—1⅝
115		100	Barrett Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	...
1⅛	1⅜	700	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	...
70½	70¾	13,000	Beth. Steel, class B	70½	70⅝	69½	70⅝	+1¾
107⅝	108	200	Beth. Steel pf.	108⅜	108⅝	108	108	— ⅜
20⅜	20½	1,500	Booth Fisheries	20¼	20½	20	20⅛	...
21⅝	22¾	800	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	22⅜	22⅝	22	22	...
21⅝	22	100	Do. cfs. of dep.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	...
...	...	400	Brown Shoe	80	80	80	80	+ ½
...	...	400	Brown Shoe pf.	100	100	100	100	...
143	145	1,100	Burns Brothers	143½	146⅜	145	145	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	4,200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅞	200	Butte & Superior	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
24	24½	600	Butterick Co.	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
61⅜	61⅝	5,700	California Packing	61	61⅞	60⅝	61⅝	+1½
25⅜	25⅝	1,500	California Petrol.	25¼	26⅜	25¼	26⅛	+1¾
69¾	70	600	California Petrol. pf.	69½	70	69¾	70	+ ⅛
159½	161	500	Canadian Pacific	160	161	160	161	—1½
95½	98	300	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	96	96	96	96	+ ⅝
27	30	200	Central Foundry pf.	27	27	27	27	...
77	77¼	5,800	Central Leather Co.	77⅛	77⅝	77	77⅜	+ ⅜
108	110	300	Central Leather pf.	109	109½	109	109¼	+ ⅜
39½	39½	11,200	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	39½	40	39	39½	+ ⅛
126	127	500	Chandler Motor	125¾	127	125¾	126⅜	+1¼
58¾	58⅝	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅜	59	58¼	59	...
85½	86	100	Chi. Great Western	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
24⅜	25½	100	Chi. Great West. pf.	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
38¾	39	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38	39	38	39	+ ⅜
70¾	71	2,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	70¾	71	70½	71	+1½
96	96½	100	Chi. & Northwest	96	96	96	96	+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+1
77½	78	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	...
66	66⅝	400	C. R. I. & P. 6% pf.	66	66⅝	66	66⅝	...
23⅝	23¾	6,700	Chile Copper	23⅝	24¼	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	2,800	Chino Copper	37⅜	38	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	34	34	34	34	...
62⅜	64	100	Cluett, Peabody	64½	64¾	64¼	64¾	+ ⅜
42	43	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42¾	42	42¾	+ ⅛
45	45¾	800	Columbia Gas. & El.	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	...
47⅜	48	100	Comput. Tab. Rec.	47½	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	— ⅛
93½	94	400	Consolidated Gas	93½	94	93½	94	...
6	6¼	500	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
78	78⅞	1,300	Continental Can	78⅛	78⅝	77½	78⅝	+1
57⅜	57½	7,700	Corn Products Ref.	57½	58⅜	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	3,100	Crucible Steel	67	67⅝	66⅞	67	+ ⅛
93¼	94¼	100	Crucible Steel pf.	93½	93⅝	93½	93⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	28⅝	16,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	27½	28¾	27½	28⅝	+1⅛
77½	78	2,200	Cuba Cane S. pf.	77½	78⅜	77½	78⅜	+1⅛
178	180	70	Cuban-Am. Sugar	180	180	180	180	...
105	107	100	Delaware & Hud.	106	106	106	106	—1
174	180	50	Del., Lack. & West.	180	180	180	180	...
95	97	200	Detroit United Ry.	95	95	95	95	+6
63½	65¾	23,200	Distillers' Secur.	63½	65¾	63½	65½	+1½
12⅝	12⅞	700	Dome Mines	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	...
16½	16¾	400	Erie	16½	17	16⅝	16⅝	...
27⅞	28	400	Erie 1st pf.	28⅛	28⅜	28	28	...
18	19	200	Erie 2d pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
56	57	1,200	Fisher Body	57	57	56	56½	+ ⅜
30⅜	30⅝	2,500	Gaston, W. & W.	30	30⅝	30	30⅝	+1½
60	60½	9,900	General Cigar	60½	61	60	60	—1
157	158	700	General Electric	157	158	157	157	...
171	172½	14,400	General Motors	171	174¼	171	172½	+1⅝
91¼	91½	200	General Motors pf.	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
90⅝	91¼	500	General Motors deb.	90⅝	91¼	90⅝	91¼	+ ⅛
66¾	66¾	1,100	Goodrich Co.	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+ ⅛
68½	69½	100	Grand Consol.	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ⅛
92½	93	1,000	Great Northern pf.	92½	93	92½	92⅝	...
41½	42	5,400	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	41½	42⅜	41½	42	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	900	Greene-Can. Cop.	43⅝	44	43⅝	44	+1⅛
46	46¼	1,000	Haskell & Barker	46	46¾	46	46¾	+1⅛
51⅞	52⅜	900	Hendee Mfg. Copper	51⅞	52⅜	51⅞	52⅜	+ ⅜
4	4½	300	Interboro Consol.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
13⅝	14	300	Interboro Con. pf.	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	...
17½	18	800	Int. Agricultural	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
66⅜	68	1,500	Int. Agricultural pf.	67½	68¾	67½	68¾	+1½
126	127	200	Int. Harvester new	126	126½	126	126½	— ⅜
116	116½	100	Int. Hrv. pf. new	116	116½	116	116½	...
27	27½	2,200	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
113⅝	113⅞	22,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	113⅝	113⅞	112⅝	113⅝	+1¼
25⅜	26	7,300	Int. Nickel	25⅜	26	25⅜	25⅝	+1⅛
46	47	4,900	Int. Paper	46	47⅜	46	46⅝	+ ⅛
73½	74	600	Int. Paper pf., sta.	73½	74¼	73⅜	74	+ ⅜
3	3	200	Iowa Central	3	3	3	3	...
40⅝	40⅞	300	Jewel Tea	40⅝	40⅞	40¼	40¼	...
119	120½	2,900	Kelly Springf. Tire	119	120½	119	119	+ ⅜
32⅜	32½	4,300	Kennecott Copper	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	116½	116⅝	116½	116½	—2
70	70	200	Laclede Gas.	70	70	70	70	...
17	18	100	Lake Erie & W. pf.	17	17	17	17	...
25⅝	25⅞	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
54	54½	2,800	Lehigh Valley x d.	54	54½	54	54½	—2
47⅝	48¼	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	48	48¾	48¼	48¼	+ ⅛
150	153	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	152	152	152	152	—2
37⅞	38½	2,400	Maxwell Motors	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38⅜	+1⅜
65¾	66¾	2,000	Max. Motors 1st pf.	65¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	+ ⅝
31	31½	1,100	Max. Motors 2d pf.	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
76⅜	76¾	150	May Dept. Stores	76⅜	76¾	76⅜	76¾	+ ⅛
182	183¾	18,600	Mexican Petroleum	182	183¾	182¼	183¼	+ ⅝
24¼	24⅝	900	Miami Copper	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
43⅝	43¾	2,000	Midvale Steel & O.	43⅝	43¾	43⅝	43¾	+ ⅛
24	24¼	1,600	Missouri Pacific	24	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
36	38½	2,600	Nat. Acme	36	38½	37⅜	38½	+1⅜
77½	80	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	77½	80	77½	80	+ ⅜
104	104	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
18¼	18⅜	8,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
53⅝	54½	8,100	Nat. Enam. & St.	53⅝	54½	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
68½	69¼	2,200	Nat. Lead	68½	69¼	68½	68⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	600	Nevada Con. Cop.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
109½	111½	1,600	N. Y. Air Brake	109½	111½	109½	111¼	+2¼
78	78¼	3,200	N. Y. Central	78	78¼	76	76	+ ⅛
25	25	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	25	25	25	25	—1
21⅜	22	300	N. Y. Dock	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅛
29⅜	30⅜	2,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	29⅜	30⅜	29⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
20	20¼	200	N. Y., Ont. & West pf.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
106	106½	300	Norfolk & Western	106	106½	106	106½	+ ⅛
94¼	94¾	1,200	Northern Pacific	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	+ ⅛
38¾	39¼	5,450	Ohio Cities Gas	38¾	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
46⅞	46⅞	4,000	Ohio Fuel Supply	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	500	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
9	9¼	17,200	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
...	...	14,800	Do., rights	...	...	...	...	...
53⅝	53⅞	2,700	Owens Bottle Mach.	53⅝	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	—1⅝
79⅜	82⅜	18,300	Pan-Am. P. & T.	79⅜	82⅜	79⅜	81½	+2⅛
44¼	44⅝	3,520	Penn. R. R.	44¼	44⅝	44	44⅛	...
50	50	400	People's Gas, Chi.	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
146	147¾	143	Pere Marq. prior pf.	60	60	60	60	...
60	60	100	Philadelphia Co.	35¾	36⅞	35½	36	+ ⅝
36	36½	5,900	Pierce-Arrow	46¼	47⅜	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	47	5,700	Pierce-Arrow pf.	103	103	103	103	...
103	104	100	Pierce Oil	20½	21¼	20½	21	+1¼
20¾	21	36,450	Pittsburgh Coal	49½	49¾	48¾	49	...
49	49¼	1,100	Pitts. & West Va.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	36⅝	2,500	Pressed Steel Car.	70½	70⅝	70	70	+ ⅛
70	70½	400	Pullman Co.	121½	122¼	120⅞	121⅝	+ ⅛
121½	121⅝	2,900	Punta Alegre Sugar	52	53⅜	52	53⅜	+2⅜
52	53⅜	1,100	Railway Steel Sp.	79	80	79	79½	+ ⅛
79	79½	1,700	Ray Con. Copper	21½	21⅝	21	21⅛	...
21½	21⅝	3,200	Reading	85⅜	86⅝	85⅛	85⅞	+ ⅛
85⅜	85⅞	13,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82½	—1¼
82⅝	82½	600	Royal D., Am shs.	92⅝	94⅜	92⅝	94⅛	+ ⅝
92⅝	94⅛	5,900	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	92⅝	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝	+1⅜
92⅝	93⅝	33,200	So. Pacific Co.	89½	92⅝	89½	92⅜	+2⅜
123	125	400	So. Pacific 1 r.	123½	125	123½	125	+ ⅝
8	8	800	Saxon Motor	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	...
16⅞	17⅛	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
177	177½	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	176½	177	176½	177	— ⅝
13⅜	13⅝	900	Shattuck-Arizona	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
45⅞	46⅛	10,000	Sinclair Oil Refin.	45⅝	46⅝	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
52	52	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	52	52	52	52	...
105¼	105⅝	68,000	Southern Pacific	105¼	108⅝	104⅜	105¾	+3⅛
141¼	141⅝	248	So. Pacific 1 r.	141¼	141¼	141¼	141⅞	...
143⅝	143⅝	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	+3½
128⅝	129⅝	1,500	Southern Railway	128⅝	129⅝	128⅝	128⅝	...
88⅝	88⅞	100	Southern Ry. pf.	88⅝	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅛
90	90	100	Standard Mill. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
64½	64⅞	6,400	Studebaker Co.	64½	65⅞	64½	64⅝	+ ⅝
50½	51⅛	300	Stutz Motor	50½	51⅞	50½	51¾	+ ⅝
39½	40¼	500	Superior Steel	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
143	143½	4,200	Tenn. C. & C.	142¾	144	142¾	143½	+1¼
215	216¾	9,100	Texas Co.	215	216

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"Steel Common Dividend Should Be Stabilized"

Discussed in this week's issue of

THE BACHE REVIEW

The REVIEW is issued weekly and Copies may be had upon request

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PEACE NEWS HELPS COTTON

Paris Reports Drive Prices Up from 25 to 75 Points.

The outlook for an early signing of the peace treaty again helped the cotton market in yesterday's session. Prices rose almost continuously throughout the five hours, and although there were slight reactions at times, it can hardly be said that at any time did the market appear soft. At the close of business prices were up 25 to 75 points for old-style contracts and 30 to 70 points for the new-style contracts. Business was on a good scale and on several occasions it was very active. Wall Street and Western houses were again conspicuous in the buying and spot interests and trade sources also bought.

The foreign reports were not confined to the peace negotiations. Trade advices from England told of a much more brisk business moving in cotton goods, and some of the cables were so optimistic as to rather thoroughly discount the recent pessimistic reports of accumulation of vast quantities of goods and a shutdown of many mills in order to work off part of the surplus. This, coming on top of favorable peace treaty advices, helped the local market considerably. Incidentally, the reports appeared to be well received in Liverpool, for that market was strong before ours opened.

At the opening here yesterday prices were generally advanced, the overnight gains ranging from 5 to 30 points, with most of the active new-style contracts. In which the business of the day was largely confined, up 17 to 24 points. The market thereafter, while strong, was also orderly, and moved up without the usual dramatic rush. At the high levels for the day cotton was at the best it has touched in some weeks. At the close values were up 55 to 70 points for the active new-style contracts.

Yesterday's ten quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.90	24.99	24.75	24.95	24.80
July	22.40	23.00	22.40	23.65	22.40
Sep.	22.50	22.95	22.20	23.00	22.27
Oct.	21.75	22.20	21.75	22.10	21.63
Dec.	21.50	22.00	21.95	21.80	21.90

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	25.40	25.50	25.00	26.28@26.33	25.66
July	24.27	24.52	24.09	24.36@24.40	24.05
Oct.	22.25	22.75	22.25	22.65@22.70	22.01
Dec.	21.80	22.27	21.80	22.20	21.63
Jan.	21.70	22.05	21.70	22.01	21.45
Mar.	21.55	21.95	21.55	21.85	21.25

The local market for spot cotton was quiet down 20 points to 29.05c middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.25c; New Orleans, 26.25c; Savannah, 26.50c; Augusta, 26.25c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 26.80c; Little Rock, 26.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	11,087	15,575	13,452
Exports	26,770	32,910	
Exports, season	3,556,419	3,421,202	3,018,690
N. Y. stocks	96,480	99,283	144,656
Port stocks	1,260,980	1,309,803	1,548,598
N. Y. arrivals	699	1,475	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in moderate demand at 16.75d for middling, and 19.36d for good middling. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which American, 4,000. Imports, 6,000 bales, none American. Futures opened steady, 30 to 42 points advance, and closed steady, 35 to 49 points up on the day. Prices: April, 17.04d; May, 15.81d; June, 15.50d; July, 15.18d. Yarns and cloths were in good demand.

NEW WAGE ORDER SOON.

Hines and Railway Brotherhood Chiefs Discuss Proposed Advances.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Wage advances to be given to members of the four leading railway brotherhoods were discussed finally today between Director General Hines and the chiefs of the brotherhoods, and the order probably will be issued within a few days.

The order will readjust wages so as to restore most of the differentials between various classes of employes existing before Jan. 1, 1913. These wage relationships were disrupted by the general wage increase granted last year. A few rates will be lowered, it was said, but the general level will be raised.

It was reported after the conference today that the brotherhoods' application for time and a half pay for overtime had not been granted. Neither the brotherhood chiefs nor Director General Hines would comment on this point.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

An Ownership Certificate Guide for use in the preparation of income tax ownership certificates which are attached to coupons when presented for collection, has been issued by the National Bank of Commerce.

Richardson, Hill & Co. of Boston are offering $1,000,000 7 per cent. gold notes of the Ludlum Steel Company on a basis to yield from 6.50 to 7.50 per cent.

William Wert & Co. are offering Fulton Light, Heat and Power first 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1932, to yield 6½ per cent.

Hughes & Iler announce the opening of a branch office in Pittsburgh.

S. W. Straus & Co. have underwritten a first mortgage serial bond issue of $3,300,000 for a syndicate which has been formed to erect a large hotel in Los Angeles, to be called the California. Work on the building will be started at once, and will be completed next February.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1½	2	La Rose	25	35
Amer. Zinc	6½	7	Iron Blossom	55	60
Bay S Gas	6	7	Iron Cap	11	12
Bos Ariz	1	1⅛	Jer Verde	65	75
Boston Ely	1⅛	1⅜	Majestic	9¾	10
Bos Mont	92	95	Mex Metals	25	30
Bohemia	75	90	Mex Tung	5	6
Begole	25	50	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte & Lon	11	14	Nor L & Z	8	9
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon New	31	32
Champ Old	2	2½	Nev Doug	14	15
Chief Con	3⅛	3⅝	Oneco	20	30
Con Ariz	1	1⅛	Onondaga	10	15
Con Copper	47⅛	48	Pilgrim	42	45
Cortez	12	18	Ranier	60	65
Crystal	25	27	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res	7	45	S W Miami	1	1½
Denbigh	23	24	full paid	1	1½
Earle Eagle			Texana	37	38
Eagle B G	2½	2⅝	Truro	¾	⅞
Ferguna	2	4	Un Verde	35	35½
Gold Lake	1	1⅛	Victoria	1	1¼
Houghton	20	45	Yukon	75	1
Hours Oil	37	38			

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-27	4½	5.90	5.70
Buff., R. & P.	1919-23	4½, 5, 6	5.90	5.60
Can. Northern	1919-20	4½, 5, 6	6.30	6.10
Can. Pacific	1919-28	4½	5.90	5.85
Ches. & Ohio	1919-27	4½	6.10	5.65
Chicago & N. W.	1919-22	4½	5.60	5.25
C., R. I. & Pac.	1919-27	4½@5	6.35	5.87
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-24	5	5.85	5.40
Chickasaw Refin.	1919-21	6	7.60	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-29	5	6.20	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.85	5.45
Erie Railroad	1919-27	4½@5	6.40	5.90
Illinois Central	1919-29	4½@5	6.05	5.30
Louis. & Nash.	1919-23	5	5.55	5.30
Mich. Central	1919-32	5 @6	6.10	5.70
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-27	5	6.50	6.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-22	5	7.00	6.60
Missouri Pacific	1919-22	5	7.00	6.60
Mobile & Ohio	1919-26	4½@5	6.40	5.90
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-28	4½@5	5.90	5.20
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-32	4½	6.15	5.70
Norf. & Western	1919-24	4½	5.85	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-27	4½@5.6	6.50	6.00
Pere Marquette	1919-23	4½@5	6.40	5.90
Reading Co.	1919-27	4½	5.65	5.45
Seaboard Air L.	1919-26	5 @6	6.50	5.95
Sinclair Refining	1919-23	6	7.25	6.25
Southern Pacific	1919-24	4½	5.70	5.55
Southern Railway	1919-24	4½@5	6.05	5.65
Union Tank	1919-20	5	6.10	5.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.15	5.20	5.20	5.25
Spelter	6.45	6.65	6.40	6.60
Antimony	6.62½	6.87½	6.62½	6.87½
Quicksilver	$70.00		$70.00	
Aluminum	28.00	30.00	28.00	30.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon		31.90		31.90

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15¾c, on the Metal Exchange at 15⅝@15¾c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper spot	79	0	0	78	10	0
Copper, futures	79	0	0	78	0	0
Tin, spot	225	0	0	226	10	0
Tin, futures	225	10	0	224	0	0
Spelter, spot	37	0	0	37	0	0
Spelter, futures	38	0	0	38	0	0
Lead, spot	25	0	0	25	0	0
Lead, futures	23	0	0	23	10	0

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ga.—Showers Tues.; fair Wed.

Fla. and Ala.—Showers Tues. and Wed.

Miss., Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Showers and cooler Tues.; fair and cooler Wed.

Mich.—Rain or snow Tues.; rain or snow and colder Wed.

Ohio—Showers Tues.; rain and colder Wed.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	62.85	62.44	62.80	+ .02
25 industrials	92.74	91.55	*92.00	+ .68
50 stocks	77.84	76.99	77.39	+ .35

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
April 5	77.52	76.89	77.05	+ .05
April 4	77.18	76.24	77.09	+ .72
April 3	76.98	76.20	76.37	+ .34
April 2	77.05	76.45	76.71	+ .22
April 1	76.92	76.14	76.49	+ .22
March 31	76.67	76.11	76.37	+ .98

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	77.84	Apr. 7	76.14	Apr. 4	77.39
1918	69.78	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 23	67.40
1917	86.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	84.35
1916	90.73	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 1	87.52
1915	66.83	Mar. 31	59.86	Mar. 1	64.86

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.12	Mar. 12	69.74	Jan. 21	77.39
†1918	79.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	67.87
		Full Years.			
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 23	59.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	76.82 —.13	—.14	+ .91

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Apr. 5	76.65	+.08	Mar. 29	76.68	+.60
Apr. 4	76.58	—.02	Mar. 28	76.65	+.05
Apr. 3	76.90	+.04	Mar. 27	76.70	—.01
Apr. 2	76.86	+.13	Mar. 26	75.71	—.13
Apr. 1	76.73	+.13	Mar. 25	Holiday.	
Mar. 31	76.60	—.08	Mar. 24	76.94	—.23

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	76.82
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	75.79	Apr. 2	75.91
		Full Years.			
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.53	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	76.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 28	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

GLASS OPPOSES 5% NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The 5 per cent. interest rate borne by the War Finance Corporation's new one-year bonds, approved by the Treasury, is not to be taken as an index of the rate on Victory Liberty Loan notes, it was stated authoritatively today.

The Treasury believes, it was explained, that securities, which are not direct obligations of the Government, must bear from one-half to three-quarters per cent. higher interest than Government notes or bonds, and that consequently there can be only slight relationship between the rates of the War Finance Corporation bonds and of the victory notes.

Suggestions that the Victory Issue should bear at least 5 per cent interest are reaching the Treasury persistently from banking and other commercial interests, but apparently the proposals are not looked on favorably. Rates of 4½ or even 4¾, as carried by the last two issues of bonds, have been discussed by Treasury officials much more than the higher rate. Secretary Glass is known to believe that 5 per cent. is entirely too high for Government notes partially tax exempt.

The rate and other terms of the loan will be determined within the next week or ten days and will be announced only a few days before April 21, when the selling campaign opens.

The printing of the notes has been started by the Bureau of Engraving, and thousands are being turned out daily, to be completed when terms are fixed. The notes as partially finished bear interest coupons and in most other respects resemble Liberty bonds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

Albany, April 7.—Sixty new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,174,050, were chartered today. They include:

The J. J. McSweeney Co., Rochester, billiard and pool room, $25,000; J. J. and L. G. McSweeney, D. R. Melching, Rochester.

The Fourmort Mfg. Co., Manhattan, fire extinguisher material, $70,000; M. Sachs, H. R. C. Sails, L. H. Minkoff, 1,660 Union St., Brooklyn.

Peter Pan Dress Co., Manhattan, $5,000; P. Panetta, M. Berglas, J. J. Beck, 22 West 125th St.

Fagan & O'Donnell, Inc., Manhattan, auto business, $10,000; E. J. Fagan, W. J. O'Donnell, M. W. Hulme, 849 West 180th St.

Wirth Textile Co., Manhattan, $350,000; M. S. Cole, H. W. Daniels, J. W. Yingling, 33 Audubon Terrace.

Flatbush Building Corp., Brooklyn, $10,000; S. J. Golleb, 1½ and A. Worthman, 2,059 East 15th St.

Berow Machinery Co., Manhattan, $10,000; W. A. Vannah, L. H. Johnson, W. J. Berow, 220 West 42d St.

Becker-Lempert Lunch Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. Haas, P. and A. Becker, 225 Monroe St.

Roller Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $15,000; S. Drexler, A. and F. J. Rosenthal, 320 West 118th St.

New Prasada Corp., Manhattan, realty, $287,100; A. Lenzail, J. M. Ferry, G. H. Makepeace, 720 West 180th St.

Multi-Van Const. Co., Manhattan, aeroplanes, $150,000; F. A. Sawyer, J. Zimmerman, A. H. Jackson, 2 Rector St.

Boro Printing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Maime, M. F. Tilman, B. Machinist, 21 East 103th St.

Frey & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $10,000; H. B. Jackson, H. E. Pettit, I. H. Knight, 1,248 Clay Av., Brooklyn.

Oscar Bloomfield, Inc., Corona, painting, varnishing, and decorating, $5,000; M. De Coppoli, A. and O. Bloomfield, Corona.

The East Concord Farm Products Co., Concord, Erie County, $10,000; B. Lace, F. F. Kratsch, J. L. Smith, East Concord.

Amusement Park Eng. Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; T. Juliano, J. A. McKee, 1 Captell, 949 Broadway.

Becker, Brosterman & Wisolsky, Inc., Manhattan, smoke furs, $10,000; H. Becker, M. Wisolsky, A. Brosterman, 650 East 182d St.

Greeley Advertising Agency, Manhattan, $10,000; S. M. Collen, B. Leebenstein, L. M. Dick, 1,328 Broadway.

Lauben Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. and S. Zasuly, B. Fassler, 100 Avenue D.

Schneider Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, welding apparatus, $25,000; Z. M. Delman, F. Dameese, M. Schnitzer, 45 Cedar St.

Auto Machinists and Engineers, Inc., Manhattan, $40,000; W. W. Bowman, R. D. Whitmore, T. G. Greenway, 62 West 66th St.

The Davis-Miller Fish Line Co., McGrawville, Cortland County, $20,000; J. M. Davis, W. R. Miller, T. Bird, Cortland.

George W. Butler Co., Buffalo, construction and electrical work, $10,000; C. Ulrich, J. E. Fiteri, J. G. Leaswing, Buffalo.

Haverstraw Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $50,000; B. I. Swinglehurst, C. D. Helm, C. D. Ewert, 1,328 Broadway.

Larrabee Chocolate Shops, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; F. O. Reilly, H. M. Larrabee, S. J. Rawak, 216 West 100th St.

Vogel & Feilbert, Inc., Manhattan, textiles, $100,000; I. and I. Vogel, W. Feilbert, 845 East 170th St.

Arthur Buckner, Inc., Manhattan, theatricals, $90,500; A. Buckner, T. Hoke, F. V. Parsons, 142 West 46th St.

Witty Bros., Inc., Manhattan, theatricals, $10,000; H. and J. and S. Witty, 607 West End Av.

Lafshey-Anderson Studio, Inc., Manhattan, photographing and motion pictures, $5,000; E. Anderson, S. H. and O. Lifshey, 122 West 114th St.

Acorn Doll Co., Brooklyn, $25,000; C. and H. C. and A. Berlin, 469 45th St., Brooklyn.

Daily Packing Co., Brockville, canning and preserving of vegetables and fruit, $75,000; F. E. and Y. and J. O. Dailey, Brockville.

The B. N. Y. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; L. I. Posner, J. A. Leyner, M. D. Siegel, 63 Park Row.

Peter Giata, Inc., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $5,000; P. Giata, P. Tragidis, T. Riga, 480 St. Nicholas Av.

J. I. Steinam, Inc., Manhattan, textiles, $100,000; J. L. Steinam, J. B. Kaufman, S. B. Goldsmith, 151 Central Park West.

Surprise Wet Wash Laundry Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Sinatar, L. Hochman, R. Deibel, 505 East Houston St.

115, Inc., Manhattan, realty, construction, stocks, and bonds, $100,000; J. E. R. Carpenter, L. W. Stotesbury, B. Flachel, 65 Liberty St.

International Forwarding Co., Manhattan, custom house brokerage and warehousing, $10,000; A. and L. Bontoux, K. G. Schroff, 470 Greenwich St.

Brody-Zerkowitz Co., Manhattan, infants' wear, $10,000; W. Brody, I. Zerowitz, J. Lee, 12 Pike St.

Lenora Dress Co., Manhattan, $20,000; H. A. Shea, L. F. Glaser, M. L. Geller, 80 Pine St.

Julius Ullman Co., Manhattan, millinery, $50,000; J. Ullman, L. Feinstein, C. E. Rosenberg, 70 East 118th St.

E. Deiches Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $70,000; J. E. Bernstein, C. and E. Deiches, 230 Riverside Drive.

Stefano Berizzi Co., Manhattan, textiles, $250,000; A. Foshay, E. Krayche, A. G. Thannum, 120 Broadway.

Film Specials, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; L. Friedman, C. J. Sonin, M. Hammerstein, 1,440 Broadway.

Elanbee Mfg. Co., Manhattan, wood and metal products, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 5,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $75,000; R. P. Frutchey, R. C. and W. Buhl, Buffalo.

S. M. S. Lunch Co., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Menaker, I. Rhodes, S. Shapiro, 1,240 44th St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

J. Cifarelli Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $5,000.

Chronicle Press, Inc., Manhattan, $7,500 to $25,000.

W. E. Ensign, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Abe Delmonte, Inc., Manhattan, $30,000 to $60,000.

City Bank Trust Co., Syracuse, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Yonkers Personal Loan, Yonkers, $10,000 to $18,000.

Charles Hartman Co., Brooklyn, $80,000 to $500,000.

Marlow Knitting Corp., Brooklyn, $3,000 to $50,000.

Radiur Co., Ltd., of London, Manhattan; increase of common shares, no par value, to 900, and active capital to $9,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Lenox Construction Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $5,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

The Beckley-Ralston Co., Ill.; deal in merchandise; $500,000; representative, J. A. Abeles, 238 West 54th St.

McCormick Co., Del.; architects and engineers; $10,000; representative, J. E. Hopkins, 41 Park Row.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

McKinley Music Co., Ill.; new representative, V. M. Sherwood, 145 West 45th St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Southern Pyrites Corp., Manhattan.

Economic Feed Co., Peekskill.

J. Hershel, Inc., Manhattan.

Duplex Novelty Co., Manhattan.

Grand Island Park Assn., Grand Island.

Nassau Hotel Co., Hempstead.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Charters filed: Young, Corley & Doran Co., Elizabeth, pipe fittings, &c., $100,000; R. A. Corley and L. J. Eolan of Mountain Lakes, and N. R. Wynne of Jersey City.

Clark & Stebor Rubber Co., Plainfield, $200,000; H. Clark of Fanwood, and Anthony Stebor and S. E. Ware of Plainfield.

Peter J. Bakos & Co., Paterson, lunch rooms, &c., $100,000; Peter J. Bekos, August Rogokos, and Andrew Rogokos, all of Paterson.

Bankers' Lunch Co., Trenton, $100,000; Peter J. Bakes, August Ragokos, and James Bardos, all of Trenton.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 7.—Charters filed: The Hoosier Rolling Mill Co., $4,000,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, and J. H. Dowdell of Dover.

Campbell Refining Corp., chemists, druggists, &c., $3,000,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, and M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

United Machine Bent Pipe Corp., $2,000,000; T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, and P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Kentucky Cardinal Oil Co., $1,000,000; M. M. Lucey, C. Hellig, and Ferris Giles of Wilmington.

East Producing and Refining Co., $750,000; C. Hellig, M. M. Lucey, and Ferris Giles of Wilmington.

Goodwell Co., to acquire lands and to develop same, $500,000; W. R. Loose, L. L. Balling, and K. G. Bullett, all of Louisville, Ky.

Gordon Dyer Corp., drying apparatus, $500,000; Claude H. Eaton, W. M. Trafter, and Edward D. Foreman, all of Providence, R. I.

The Central Oil Co. of Kentucky, $500,000; John B. Jewell, Willure, Ky.; B. D. Berry, and C. B. Mathias, Lexington, Ky.

Foundation Oil Corp., $450,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Lee Allen Oil Co., $350,000; H. G. Eastburn, M. E. Doto, R. E. Wright, all of Wilmington.

O. B. Cavanagh, Inc., to raise money by the issue of stocks, bonds, &c., $250,000; E. E. Allison, A. M. Skivens, O. F. Allison, all of Brooklyn.

Halcyon Oil Co., $250,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey of Wilmington.

Illinois Gypsum Co., to mine for and produce gypsum, &c., $125,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

The West Philadelphia Ice Mfg. and Supply Co., $250,000; F. R. Hansell, Philadelphia; E. M. Macfarland, J. Vernon Pimm, Camden, N. J.

The Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Co., $125,000; H. W. Morrison, W. Eard Young, M. W. Stutts, all of Tulsa, Okla.

Perfection Rubber Metal Horseshoe Co., $100,000; Ory W. Keith, Morris Plains, N. J.; Martes S. Sievat, Eugene C. Craig, all of New York.

The Pacific Trading Co., exporting and importing business, $100,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey of Wilmington.

Branson & Kimmel, Inc., real estate, $50,000; Bruce S. Branson, W. A. Kimmel, Walter M. Bastian, all of Washington, D. C.

The J. P. McAllister Corp., to equip, build, furnish, and fit steamers, towboats, lighters, &c., $250,000; James A. Martin, Lawrence M. Martin, Charles F. Schroliter, Patrick J. Dolson, Maxwell L. Karpe, all of New York.

The Daniel McAllister Corp., New York, $250,000.

The William McAllister Corp., New York, $200,000; incorporators and business same as above.

Jones National Detective Agency, Inc., $5,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Colonial Theatre Co. of Boston, $3,000; Thomas F. Garrity, F. W. Plummer, Gabrielle Brock, all of New York.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Great American Petroleum Co., Tulsa, Okla., from $1,000,000 to $5,500,000.

Ohean Petroleum Co., Tulsa, Okla., from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Cotton Picker Co. of America, Chicago, from $250,000 to $500,000.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

Annual Report Shows Total Revenues of $8,708,682 for 1918.

Total revenue of the International Paper Company and its subsidiaries, as shown in the pamphlet report just made public, amounted to $8,708,682 last year. Of this sum, $3,686,656 was charged off as follows: Mill plants depreciation, $1,929,573; reserved for taxes, $1,323,915; bonded debt, $433,167, leaving a net revenue of $5,022,026. The regular dividends on the preferred stock, totaling $1,500,000, were paid, leaving a balance carried forward to surplus of $3,522,026, making that item $19,442,871.

The consolidated balance sheet of the companies shows capital assets, including properties owned and operated valued at $44,533,418; woodlands worth $7,951,898, and securities, including Liberty bonds, of $5,041,406, making a total of $57,526,724. Current assets are: Cash, $1,449,839; notes receivable, $945,799; accounts receivable, $5,909,795; inventories, $20,637,521, for a total of $28,942,956. Sinking fund is down for $810, and deferred assets are placed at $383,133, giving a total of all assets of $86,853,633.

The chief items in the liabilities account are the several issues of bonds totaling $7,978,000; current liabilities of $11,329,901, special reserve funds of $8,614,087, capital stock, of which $24,724,676 is in preferred, and $19,764,008 in common, for a total of $44,488,684, and surplus of $19,442,871.

PHELPS-DODGE REPORT.

Corporation Shows Net Earnings of $15,945,683 for the Year.

The pamphlet report of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation for 1918, which was issued yesterday, shows a surplus after interest charges, other charges, and Federal taxes of $10,282,870, which was equivalent to $22.85 a share earned on the $45,000,000 capital stock. In the preceding year there was a surplus of $16,940,319, which was equivalent to $37.64 a share on the same stock. Net earnings of the corporation after the deduction of operating expenses, depreciation, and taxes, were $15,945,683, which compared with $23,554,338 in the preceding year. Total surplus was $131,170,716, which compares with $131,608,546 in 1917.

The balance sheet of the company for 1918 shows current assets amounting to $39,223,793, of which $12,985,403 was in cash, which compares with $33,832,986 and $13,775,628 in the preceding year. Current liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1918, were $15,463,003 as compared with $9,523,198 in the preceding year.

ADVANCE-RUMELY REPORT.

Net Income of $1,188,928 Shown for the Year.

Total earnings for 1918 for the Advance-Rumely Company and its subsidiaries from operation of plants and from miscellaneous sources amounted to $3,393,763, compared with $2,419,226 earned from similar accounts in 1917. After charging off $1,860,117 for selling and administration expenses, $144,657 for interest on debentures, and $200,000 for Federal taxes the company retained $1,188,928 as its net profits and income for the year. This figure compares with $550,557 earned for net in 1917.

The consolidated balance sheet shows property account, which includes branches and equipment, at $4,221,448; trade marks, trade names, patents, &c., at $13,000,000; current assets of $15,005,012 among the assets, while on the opposite side of the account the chief items are: Stock, $26,240,000; debenture debt, $1,545,000; current liabilities, $878,629; reserves, $1,724,736; surplus, $2,022,964.

AMORTIZATION V.

Monthly Deposits

AMORTIZATION or regular reduction of a mortgage is not enough. The amortization payments should be made *out of the earnings of the mortgaged property*, which should have sufficient earning power to pay amortization principal charges and interest as well.

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EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$179,364	$140,915	$38,449
Net after tax.	27,002	17,786	9,216
Def. aft. chgs.	11,820	17,278	*5,868
2 mos. gross.	366,018	298,587	97,431
Net after tax.	46,380	1,737	47,122
Def. aft. chgs.	31,232	72,037	*40,805

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & EASTERN for January—

Gross	47,536	40,773	6,763
Net after tax.	14,059	12,799	1,260
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,059	1,478	*3,537

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY for January—

Gross	191,454	141,554	49,899
Net after tax.	39,020	26,247	12,773
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,180	†9,878	13,059

*Decrease. †Deficit.

Miscellaneous.

PHELPS-DODGE CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings.	$15,943,683	23,554,338	24,030,905
Depletion	5,062,813	†6,613,867	2,056,642
Balance	10,282,870	16,940,470	21,974,263
Dividends	10,800,000	10,800,000	14,625,000
Deficit	517,130	†6,140,378	$7,349,263
Prev. surplus.	131,896,846	15,687,128	8,337,863
Total surplus.	131,379,716	131,896,846	15,687,126

*Net earnings after deducting operating expenses, depreciation, State and Government taxes, &c. †Includes $1,097,432 for depreciation. ‡Surplus.

PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings.	*4,273,172	4,791,274	4,076,167
Federal taxes.	1,200,000	1,161,802	.....
Balance	3,073,172	3,629,472	4,076,167
Total income.	3,088,743	3,641,236	4,140,009
Net profit	2,765,741	3,588,748	4,070,259
Pref. dividends	*800,000	800,000	.....
Com. dividends	1,562,500	625,000	.....
Surplus	403,241	2,173,748	4,070,259
P. & L. surp.	2,819,204	2,415,963	242,215

*After providing for depreciation, obsolescence, and amortization, amounting to $1,599,407.

UNITED ALLOY STEEL for the year ended Dec. 31—

Total profit	4,736,301	6,610,209	3,566,780
Net profit	2,835,206	4,878,490	3,088,873
Dividends	2,100,000	2,050,000	500,000
Surplus	735,206	2,828,490	2,588,873

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,298 packages. More trading and prices recovered about 1c on all table grades. Creamery, high-scoring than extras, 66½@67c; extras, 65¾@66c; firsts, 63¾@65c; seconds, 61@63c; lower grades, 58@60c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 68@68½c; extras, 67@67½c; firsts, 64½@66c; seconds, 62@64c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 64@65c; good to prime, 59@63c; common to fair, 48@58c; renovated, extras, 59@61c; firsts, 49@49c; lower grades, 45@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 49@50c; ladies, current make, firsts, 48½@49c; seconds, 46½@47c; lower grades, 45@46c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45¼c; No. 2, 44½@45c; lower grades, 40@44c.

EGGS.—35,782 cases. Market firmer under good trading, high qualities showing most strength. Fresh gathered, extras, 45¼c; storage packed extras, 44½@46c; storage packed firsts, 43¼@44½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 44@44½c; firsts, northerly sections, 41½@43½c; firsts, southerly sections, 40@42c; seconds and poorer, 38@40c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2, 37½@38½c; fresh gathered, checks, good to choice, dry, 37@38c; checks, undergrades, 35@36½c; nearby white and duck eggs, State, Pennsylvania, and Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52c; hennery whites, ordinary to prime, 46@50c; State, Pennsylvania, nearby gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@51c; Pacific Coast, ordinary to fine, 48@49c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 44½@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 46@47c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@45½c; duck eggs, nearby Indian Runner, fancy, 66c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 64@65c; Western and prime Southern, 58@63c; fair Southern, common to good, 45@50c; goose eggs, 85c@$1

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Mexican	.15
Alta	.01	Occidental	.40
Andes	.07	Ophir	.49
Best & Belcher	.04	Overman	.11
Bullion	.01	Potosi	.04
Caledonia	.13	Savage	.05
Challar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Virginia	.58	Union Con.	.13
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.77½
Jacket	.05		

TONOPAH.

Allied Divide	.16	Sutherland	.35
Alta	.27	Tonopah Div.	2.05
Belmont	3.20	Tonopah Dividend	.45
Ben Hur	.16	Tonopah Ext.	2.75
Brougher Divide	1.77½	Tonopah 76	.10
Cash Boy	.11	Verdi	.35
Divide Annex	.12	West End	1.87½
Divide Con.	.40	West Tonopah	.19
Divide Ext.	.89	GOLDFIELD.	
Divide Jr.	.13	Atlanta	.03
East Divide	.27	Blue Bull	.04
Gold Reef	.44	Booth	.27
Gold Wedge	.14	C. O. D.	.05
Gold Zone	.84	Crackerjack	.06
Grivola	.25	Florence	.42
Halifax	.15	Goldfield Con.	.18
Hasbrouck	.50	Goldfield Merger	.05
High Divide	.20	Great Bend	.04
Ken Butler	.35	Jumbo Ext.	.13
MacNamara	.59	Kewanas	.05
Midway	.43	Lone Star	.10
Mizpah	.07	Red Hills	.05
Monarch Pitts	.07	Silver Pick	.09
Montana	.21	Spearhead	.12
North Divide	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.08	Manhattan Con.	.04
Rescue	.08	Mayflower	.08
Reno	.15	Nevada Hills	.63
Revert	.20	Packard	.25
Rosetta	.38	Rochester	.20
Silver King	.25	Round Mountain	.38
		White Caps	.15

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4½	Isabella	5	5⅛
Doc. Spot	4	5	McKinney	6¾	7½
Elkton	5½	6¼	Portland	95	98
El Paso	15	20	U. Gold M.	18½	19½
Golden Cy.	180	189	Vindicator	40	45
Granite	15		Rose Nicol.	7	8¾

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

To the Stockholders:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Hotel Garde, corner of Meadow Street and Columbus Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, April 16th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take appropriate action upon (a) the statement of the affairs of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1918, and all acts described therein or reported at said meeting, and (b) the execution of an agreement between the Director-General of Railroads and this Company relating to the operation, compensation, and other matters connected with or growing out of the taking over by the President of the Company's property and system of transportation, and also the execution by this Company of a similar agreement covering the steamship lines owned by it, namely, The New England Steamship Company, The Hartford and New York Transportation Company, and the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company.
2. To elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
3. To transact any other business which may properly come before said meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business March 31, 1919, and reopened on April 17, 1919.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this 26th day of March, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company in Topeka, Kansas, on Thursday, April 24, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of four (4) Directors to hold office for four (4) years and for the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Said meeting has been called by the Board of Directors and is to be held also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including the acceptance of the annual report of the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for the year ending December 31, 1918.

The Capital Stock Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, March 20, 1919, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.
New York City, January 7, 1919.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Phelps Dodge Corporation for the election of Three Directors for the term of three years and one director for the term of two years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 99 John Street, New York City, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, at twelve o'clock noon.

GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY.
RESIGNATION OF TRUSTEE UNDER REFUNDING AND GENERAL LIEN FIVE-PER CENT. INDENTURE.
HIBERNIA BANK & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under indenture and supplemental indentures dated November 1, 1909, and December 8, 1909, respectively, securing an issue of $50,000,000 of New Orleans Railway & Light Company's Refunding and General Lien Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, hereby gives notice, in accordance with Section 2 of Article VIII of said indenture, that it has resigned said Trusteeship, effective April 20, 1919.

HIBERNIA BANK & TRUST COMPANY,
E. S. HECHT,
President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 17, 1919, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of Board of Directors.
CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	98⅝	99¼	6.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.50
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.50
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99½	100½	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	60	63	..
Do rubles	6½	Feb.14'28	117	122	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	52	55	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¾	5.35

Company issues.

A. S. Mag. C.	7	Jan., '20-22	99½	100¾	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100⅝	100⅝	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	9.03
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99¾	99⅞	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅝	101⅜	4.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	102	102¾	5.15
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅝	103⅜	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103	103¾	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.		Nov., 1923	103½	104¼	5.85
Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. S.		July, 1919	99½	99⅞	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100⅝	100⅞	5.25
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	101⅛	101⅜	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101⅜	101⅝	6.30
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101⅜	101⅝	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101⅜	101⅝	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100½	100⅝	5.85
Cent. Ark Ry.	6	Feb., 1947	88	90	7.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99¼	6.20
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 19,'21	85½	86¼	5.85
C. R. I. & P.	4	Feb., 1922	90	90¼	6.55
Con. G. & P.	7	Aug., 1922	100¼	100⅝	6.70
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100¼	5.40
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅞	100⅜	5.60
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July15,'23	101¼	102⅛	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.70
Duq. Lt. Co.	5	July, 1921	95	98⅝	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99½	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.25
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	101	101⅜	4.75
Gt. A. & P.	5	June, 1921	90	99¼	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98⅝	99	6.00
Hocking Val. R. H. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97	97¼	6.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	99¼	99½	7.50
M. Y. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	86	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	6	Dec., 1920	92	97¼	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	5.50
Okla. G. & E.	8	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & ref.	5	June, 1924	88	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¼	7.30
Pitts. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101⅝	5.05
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102⅜	5.65
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	103	103⅜	5.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅜	104⅛	5.70
Pub. S. Corp.	6	Mar., 1922	97	98½	7.55
Reis R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.65
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	98	7.50
Shaw'ig. W.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	..
St. G. & E. Sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99½	99⅝	6.15
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	6.00
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan. 1929	96½	97½	7.25
United L. & Ry. Sec.	5	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.38
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	90½	92	8.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19,'20	99⅞	100¼	5.90

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.57⅛	1.54½	1.56⅝	1.56⅝	1.27¼
July	1.50⅝	1.47¾	1.49	1.48⅝	..
Sept.	1.44⅝	1.41	1.43⅜	1.42⅝	..

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	68¾	66¾	67¾	67	86¾
July	67¼	65¼	66⅝	66	..
Sept.	65⅜	62⅛	63⅞	62⅝	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 75@75½c; No. 2 white, 74½c; No. 3 white, 77¼@78c; No. 4 white, 77@77½c; ordinary clipped, 76½@78c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	28.80	28.63	28.75	28.62	25.72
July	28.30	28.05	28.17	28.07	28.10
Ribs—					
May	26.95	26.82	26.87	26.75	24.20
July	25.65	25.35	25.42	25.37	24.72
Pork—					
May				48.50	48.00
July	46.05	45.70	45.75	45.45	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	14.25	14.20	14.25	14.15
May	15.60	15.60	15.60	..
July	15.01	15.00	15.01	14.80
September	14.60	14.48	14.58	14.43
December	14.25	14.12	14.23	14.10

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	1.75¾	1.73⅝	1.75¾
July	1.70	1.69	1.69

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of "Adjustment Obligations" of IDAHO IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. Consisting of Bonds, Certificates and Notes, issued under its Adjustment Mortgage dated January 1, 1913:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth annual meeting of holders of Bonds, Certificates and Notes issued under the above-mentioned Mortgage will be held on Tuesday, May 6, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Eight of said mortgage, which provides, among other things, that at such annual meeting, holders of Adjustment Obligations shall elect members for the ensuing year of the Adjustment Committee provided for in said Article, shall receive the reports and statements to be submitted by Idaho Irrigation Company, Limited, as provided in Section 7 of Article Five of said mortgage, and may take any other action therein provided to be taken by holders of Adjustment Obligations at meetings thereof.

By order of the Adjustment Committee named in said mortgage.

H. BENNER, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS OF PENSACOLA HOTEL COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1929:

The undersigned, successor trustee under the mortgage to secure the above-mentioned issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Five thousand, forty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents ($5,049.75), in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 29th, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on April 30th for security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated, New York, April 1st, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that (15) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

54	207	291	579	655
141	269	363	634	694
162	2260	567	655	700

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1919, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated New York, March 27, 1919.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY

To holders of bonds secured by First Mortgage of New York Dock Company to United States Mortgage & Trust Company, as Trustee, dated August 1, 1901:

A suit brought by the undersigned, as Trustee under the above mentioned mortgage, against New York Dock Company and others, was filed in the Supreme Court, New York County, on March 14, 1919, to determine whether $460,340.91, proceeds of fire insurance on Dows Stores, can be used by said Dock Company for piers and other improvements instead of for the rebuilding of Dows Stores. The suit papers may be inspected at our office, No. 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Any bondholder, at his own expense, may intervene and plead in said suit up to the time of the trial, and may be heard at the trials.

April 7, 1919.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees.

PATTERSON, EAGLE, GREENOUGH & DAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff Trustee, 120 Broadway, New York City.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-six Thousand, Nine Hundred Ninety-and Eighty-four Cents ($36,990.84) at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on July 1st, 1919. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, April 30th, 1919, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated, New York, N. Y., April 8, 1919.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By Lyman Rhoades, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED (NEW) blacksmith chisels and swage blocks. Bids will be opened 10 A. M. April 25, 1919, for not less than 5,000 chisels or 10 swage blocks. F. O. B. warehouse, Jeffersonville, Ind., where they may be inspected: 5,000 —15" cold chisels, handled, weight 2 lbs., and 2,000 —15" hot chisels, handled, weight 3¼ lbs., refer to S. P. D. No. 937 G. S. 200 cast-iron swage blocks, rough fin., 4½"x14"x 14", refer to S. P. D. No. 819 GS. Bids to be on special forms which, with particulars, can be obtained upon application to War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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BURLESON ASKS BIDS FOR POSTAL AIRPLANES

Aerial Mail Service to be Extended When New Machines Are Delivered.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Steps toward carrying out the proposed extension of the aerial mail service were taken by the Post Office Department today in issuing specifications for multi-motored airplanes of a strictly commercial type, and particularly adapted for the carrying of mail. Bids for construction of the planes will be opened June 2, and it is expected that deliveries will begin six months after the contracts are let. The department has not determined the number to be built.

The new planes will be put into use on the present aerial mail routes as soon as complete, postal officials say, and the machines thus replaced will be used to carry mail between cities not touched by the present service. Eventually the new machines will be used on all routes.

The specifications for the new planes are general in their terms and are designed to allow airplane builders the widest latitude of design and construction. Consideration will be given, it is said, to a plane with two, three or four motors, which can carry a minimum of 1,500 pounds of mail, and which has the lowest possible landing speed.

A cruising speed of between ninety and one hundred miles an hour will be required of the new planes, and a top speed of between 110 and 115 miles, with a cruising radius of about six hours under normal load. Other specifications include a wing span of more than 100 feet.

If the planes are built around Liberty or Hispano-Suiza engines the department will furnish the motors. It is presumed the department will obtain these motors from the War Department.

Business With China.

J. S. Tow, Secretary of the Chinese Consulate, New York, contributes to The Annalist this week an article on the volume of American-Chinese trade. Published by The New York Times Company; on news stands—10 cents; $4 a year by mail.—Advt.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100⅝	101¼	100⅜
4½s June, 1968	100⅝	101¼	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	100⅝	101¼	100⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅝	101	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅝	101	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1960-36	95¾	96½	95¾
4½s Mar., 1965	96½	96⅝	96
4½s Mar., 1962	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝
4½s Apr., 1966	95⅜	96⅛	95⅜
4½s Sept., 1960	95¾	96⅛	95⅝
4s May, 1959	91	91⅜	91
4s May, 1958	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov., 1957	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91	90⅝
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	91	90⅝
4s Nov., 1986	91⅛	88½	91⅛
4s May, 1919	99⅛	..	99⅛

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	81½	..	81½
3½s Nov., 1954	81½	82⅜	81½
3½s May, 1954	81½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a basis:

Percentage			
4½s	1924-1931	4.70	4.76
4½s	1921-1923	4.70	4.70
4½s	1910-1920	4.70	4.70
4½s	1918-1923	4.70	4.50 4.70
4½s	1924-1952	4.70	4.50 4.70
4½s	1940-1963	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s	1936-1939	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s	1922-1929	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s	1919-1921	4.65	4.50 4.65
4½s	1940-1953	4.65	4.50 4.65
4s	1960	4.70	4.50 4.70
4s	1959	4.70	4.60 4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,158	Cities Service	360	355	358	360
1,835	Cities Service pf.	79¾	79¼	79⅜	79⅝
$170,300	Cities Service deb. B	130¼	129⅞	130⅛	130⅜
329,500	Cities Service deb. C	102¼	101⅞	102	102

		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power.	12½	15	
Adiron Elec Power pf..	72	74	
Am Gas & Electric...	120	125	
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44	
Am Light & Traction..	241	243	
Am Light & Trac pf...	99.	101	
Am Power & Light....	58	59	
Am Power & Light pf.	74	78	
Am Public Utilities...	10	15	
Am Public Utilities pf.	32	37	
Am W W & Electric...	3¼	6	
Am W W & Elec pf...	62½	64½	
Am W W & E partic..	10	12	
Carolina Power & L....	82	85	
Colorado Power	23	26	
Columbia Gas & Elec..	97	100	
Columbus Electric pf..	70	75	
Com Pow, Ry & Lt....	22½	24	
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	44¾	46	
Com Power pf rights	3	..	
Consumers' Power pf..	90	83	
Eastern Texas Electric	85	80	
Eastern Texas Elec pf	73	..	
El Paso Electric.....	85	90	
Electric B & S pf.....	93	95	
Empire Dist Elec pf..	70	75	
Federal Light & Trac..	9	11	
Federal Light & T pf..	44½	48	
Galveston-Houston Elec	17	..	
Galveston-Hous El pf..	57	..	

Bonds.

$2,000	Con n ref 6s	94	94
8,000	Do 6s B...	90½	90¾

$4,000	Con Pow 7s	100½	100⅝
1,000	Un R Inc 4s	51¼	51⅜

1,300	Celestine	105	105
158	Equi Trust	38½	38⅝
15	Hous Oil pf.	81½	82
30	Sew Wash	23	23
5	Mt V M pf.	75	75
100	Penn W P....	81¾	81¾
5	United Rys..	16	16

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Zinc	14	14	14
5	Do pf	43½	43½	43½
220	Adventure	75c	70c	75c
20	Ahmeek	73¼	73¼	73¼
45	Alaska	30c	30c	30c
100	Algomah	30c	30c	30c
40	Allouez	40	40	40
435	Ariz Comil	12¾	12½	12¾
100	Butte & B	30c	30c	30c
5	Cal & A	58¾	58¾	58¾
10	Cal & H	415	415	415
50	Chile	23¼	22¾	23¼
367	Cooper R	44¾	43¾	44¼
82	Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Davis-Daly	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Franklin	3	3	3
105	Inspiration	52⅞	52	52⅝
100	Island Creek	43¼	43¼	43½
865	Isle Royale	28½	28½	28¾
185	Kerr Lake	5¾	5½	5¾
100	Keweenaw	1¾	1¾	1¾
230	Mass Con	5	4¾	4¾
224	Mayflower	3¾	3¾	3¾

Railroads

1,010	Boston Elev.	78¾	77	77¾
20	Do pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
37	Bos & Me	31¾	31	31
40	Pitchburg pf	55	55	55

Miscellaneous.

140	Am Agr	108¼	103½	108¼
75	Do pf	100	99¾	99¾
600	Am Bosch	65½	65	65
20	Am Sugar	130	130	130
20	Do pf	118	118	118
210	Am Fn Svc	60c	60c	60c
305	Am T & T	105	104¾	105
5	Am Wool	87¼	87¼	87½
25	Do pf	99½	99	99½
200	A G & W I	124½	123½	123½
1	Do pf	84	84	84
415	Booth Fish	20¼	20	20⅛
425	Cent Steel	14¼	14	14
10	Cuban Port	11¾	11¾	11¾
80	Eastern S B	8	7¾	8
29	Edison	167	167	167
683	Fairbanks	57¼	56¾	57¼
8	Gen Elec	157	157	157
80	Int F Com	4¾	4¾	4¾
120	Do pf	19	19	19
45	Int Prod	37	36	36
285	Island Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼

Bonds.

$6,000	Anglo-F 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
8,000	A. G. W I 5s	81	81	81
8,000	Mass G 4½s	90½	90¼	90½

$14,000	Punta S 6s	93½	92	93
2,000	Swift 5s	98½	96½	96¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
124	Con Ice	7	7	7
150	Ind Brewing	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Labelle Iron	97¼	97	97
13	Lone Star G	218	218	218
100	Mfrs L & H	50	40¼	40¾
130	Nat Fireproo	7¾	7¾	7¾
190	Ohio F Oil	18¾	18	18¾
575	Do Supply	46	45¾	46
95	Okla Gas	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Do P & R	9¼	9	9¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Do pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
30	Pub Serv pf	92	92	92
30	Quo Oats pf	102	102	102
146	Sears, Roeb	177	176¼	177
125	Shaw	95	93½	95
1,200	Stew Warn	92	91	91½
5,685	Swift Int	61⅞	60¼	61½
1,569	Swift	140	138½	139⅝
10,880	Un Carbide	71¾	69¾	71
235	Un Paperbd	20½	19¼	20⅜
140	Wilson	84	83½	84

Bonds.

$6,000	Chi Rys 1st 5s	74	73½	73¾
1,500	Swift 1st 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alliance Ins	20½	20½	20½
170	Elec Storage	69½	68¾	68¾
100	Lake Super.	19¾	19¾	19¾
45	Lehigh Nav.	69¼	69	69
217	Lehigh Val.	54½	54	54½
1	Penn Salt	83	83	83
1	Phila Co	38	38	38
249	Do pf	34½	33¾	34½

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
751	Phila Elec	25¾	25¼	25¾
233	Phi R T pf	25	24¾	25⅛
20	Phila Trac	67¼	67	67
50	Ton Belmont	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Ton Mining	3½	3½	3½
12	Union Trac	39	38	39
49	U G I	70	70	70
275	W Cramp	94¾	94½	94¾

Bonds.

$3,000	Ph Co 1st 5s	100½	100½	100¾
1,000	Ph El 1st 5s	94	93¾	94
9,000	P B & W 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜
Atlantic Refining	1225	1250	1225
Berne-Scrymser	490	515	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	99	97
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	340	315
Continental Oil Co.	535	550	535
Crescent Pipe Line	36	39	36
Cumberland P L	190	200	190
Eureka Pipe Line	170	173	170
Galena Signal Oil	102	106	104
Do pf, new	160	165	160
Do pf, old	125	150	125
Illinois Pipe Line	170	175	170
Indiana Pipe Line	101	105	101
Int Pet Co, Ltd	24	25½	25
National Transit	21½	22½	21½
N Y Transit	185	200	185
Northern Pipe Line	98	105	108
Ohio Oil	335	339	333

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Penn-Mex Fuel	52	56	52
Prairie Oil & Gas	630	660	635
Prairie Pipe Line	260	265	262
Solar Refining	355	370	355
Southern Pipe Line	163	168	163
South Penn Oil	290	295	290
S W Penn P L	97	100	97
Stand Oil of Cal	263	268	260
Stand Oil of Ind	765	775	765
Stand Oil of Kan	560	600	570
Stand Oil of Ky	490	495	490
Stand Oil of Neb	525	550	525
Stand Oil of N J	670	675	670
Stand Oil of N Y	340	352	348
Stand Oil of Ohio	470	490	470
Swan & Finch	95	100	95
Union Tank Line	114	118	114
Vacuum Oil	410	415	410
Washington Oil	35	40	35

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Profit taking in the final hour of trading yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reduced substantially the previous advances, but the closing tone was firm. Final quotations showed substantial net advances throughout the list. The demand throughout the session until toward the close was vigorous and sustained, and made for the sharpest advances in recent days. The feature of the session was American International Corporation, which jumped 10 points.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	Adv Rumely	85¾	81¾	83¾
90	Ajax Rubber	78¾	77¼	77¾
130	Allis-Chalm	39¾	38¾	38¾
20	Alaska Gold	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Alaska Juno	3¼	3¼	3¼
40	Am Agr Ch	108½	106½	108½
280	Am Beet Sug	78	75	78¼
380	Am Can	80¾	80	80¾
100	Am Can pf	117	117	117
100	Am Car & Fdy	93¾	91¾	93¾
70	Am Drug	13¾	13¾	13¾
170	Am H & L	23¾	23¼	23¾
360	Do pf	102¾	101¾	101¾
5,600	Am Ins	85	78	80
70	Am Linseed	48¼	48	48¼
70	Am Locomo	67	66¾	66¾
460	Am Sm & R	72¾	71¼	72¾
70	Am Sugar	132	129¾	131¼
250	Am Su Tob	112	111¼	111¼
50	Am Tel & T	104¾	104¾	104¾
380	Am Wn Pap	41	40	41
455	Anaconda	63¾	62¾	62¾
285	A, G & W I	125½	122½	122½
4,415	B'dwin Loco	91	88¼	89¾
20	Balt & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¾
150	Batopilas Min	1¾	1¾	1¾
460	Beth Steel B	70¾	69¾	69¾
140	B'klyn U T	22¾	22¼	22¼
10	Butte & Sup	22¾	22½	22¾
80	Cal Packing	62¾	62¼	62¼
80	Cal Petrol	26¾	26¾	27
10	Do pf	70¾	70¾	70¾
80	Can Pacific	161	160½	160½
470	Cent Leather	77½	76¾	76¾
10	Cerro de Pas	40	39¾	39¾
120	C, M & St P	39	38¾	38¾
10	Do pf	71¾	71¾	71¾
30	C, R I & Pac	24¾	24¾	24¾
180	Chile Copper	24¼	23¾	23¾
490	China Copper	38	37¾	38
10	Col Fuel	42¼	42¼	42¼
200	Corn Prod	58¼	57½	57½
80	Crucible Stl	67¾	66¾	66¾
490	Cuba Cane	27¾	26¾	26¾
565	Dist Secur	65¾	63	65¾
130	Erie	17	16¾	17
110	Gen'l Asphalt	39¾	39¾	40
225	Gen Cigar	91	88¾	88¾
275	Gen Motors	171¾	168	172
180	Goodrich Co	66¼	66¼	66¼
10	Gt Nor pf	92¾	92¾	92¾
70	Gt North Ore	42¾	42¾	42¾
420	Inspira Cop	53¼	52	52¾
130	Int Mer Mar	27¾	26¾	27¼
1,110	Do pf	113¾	111¾	112⅝
110	Int Nickel	28	25¾	26
80	Int Pap pf	85	85	85
60	InterbCon pf	13¾	13½	13¾
150	Kelly Spgfld Tire	120¼	119¾	119¼

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	Kennec't Cop	32¾	32¼	32⅜
58	Lehigh Val	54¼	54¼	54¼
40	Maxwell Mot	38¾	38	38¾
2,404	Mex Petrol	183⅞	181¾	183⅝
100	Miami Cop	24¾	24¾	24¾
30	Midvale Stl	48	48¼	48
80	Mo Pacific	24¾	24¼	24¾
670	Nat Conduit	18¾	18	18¾
200	Nat Enam	54¾	54¼	54¾
60	Nat Lead	69¼	69	69¼
50	Nev Con	16¾	16¾	16¾
30	N Y Central	76¼	76	76¼
60	N Y, N Haven	30¾	30¾	30¾
10	North Pac	94¾	94¾	94¾
151	Ohio Cit Gas	33¾	33¼	33¾
817	Okla P & R	9¾	9¾	9¾
370	Pan Am Pet	82¾	80¼	81¼
80	Pennsylvania	44¾	44¼	44¼
20	Phila Co	37	37	37
180	Pierce-Arrow	47¼	46¾	47
2,535	Pierce Oil	21¼	20	20¾
10	Pitts Coal	49¼	49¼	49¼
20	Pitts & WVa	87	87	87
30	Pr Stl Car	70¾	70¼	70¼
10	Ray Copper	21¾	21¾	21¾
1,080	Reading	85¾	85¼	85¾
80	Rep I & S	83½	83¼	83¾
190	Royal Dutch-Amer	94½	92¾	94¼
	Savage Arms	94¾	93¾	93¾
170	Saxon Motor	7¼	7¼	7¼
60	ShattuckAriz	13¾	13¾	13¾
262	Sinclair Oil	46¾	45¾	46¼
5,485	South Pac	104¾	104¼	104¾
605	Studebaker	65¾	64¾	64¾
60	Tenn Copper	15	14¾	15
45	Texas Co	216	215¾	216
80	Tex & Pac	33¾	33¾	33¾
210	Tob Product	91	90¼	91
40	Union Pac	130¾	130⅜	130⅝
50	U C Stores	134¼	134¼	134¼
80	US Cast I P	82	82	82
1,500	U S Ind Alc	151¾	147¾	150
510	U S Rubber	85¼	84¼	84¾
1,100	U S Steel	99¾	98¾	98¾
170	Utah Copper	78	77¼	77¾
30	Va-Car Ch	59¾	59	59¾
10	Wabash pf A	33¼	33¼	33½
128	Whouse El	46¾	45¾	46¼
10	WhiteMotors	51¾	51¼	51¾
60	Wilson & Co	84¼	83¾	83¾
170	Willys-Over	29½	29¼	29¼

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$1,000	Lib 3½s	100.10	100.10	100.10
1,050	2d 4¼s	95.48	95.28	95.32
4,000	4th 4¼s	95.70	95.58	95.58
4,000	4th 4¼s	95.70	95.58	95.58

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Astna Exp	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
300	‡Am R Mag	65	64¾	64¾
1,000	‡Am M & G	39	37	38
300	‡Am Road M	35	33	33
6,500	C & A Ferry	10¾	10⅜	10⅜
600	B-A Trpe Co. coupon	23½	23½	23½
200	‡Bucyrus Co	18¾	18	18¾
700	‡Cities Serv B T shares	36½	36¼	36½
2,500	‡End-John	54	50	50½
700	‡Do pf	100	100	100
1,400	‡Fairbanks	57¼	57¼	57¼
3,500	‡Fa'ous P-L	70	57	57
1,000	‡Gen Asphalt	65¾	64	65¾
1,000	‡G R Razor	33¾	33¼	33¼
1,500	‡H V Prod	10¼	9¼	10¼
4,000	Hupp M Car	8¾	8	8¼
1,700	‡Int Prod cts	35¾	35¼	35½
2,800	Int Rubber	19¾	17¾	19¾
2,000	Key T & B	93	93	93
1,000	‡Lack Ch Cl	31	31	31

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

60	‡Gal-Sig Oil	106	103	60
80	N Y Tran	193	192	192
10	S W P Co	89	89	89

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

18,000	‡Allen Oil	3	2⅝	3
800	‡Allied O & R	5¼	5	5
800	‡Barn O & G	5¼	5	5
3,600	Boone Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾
5,000	‡Bost-Wyo	33	33	34
1,000	‡Cwealth Pr, w l	47	46	46½
7,000	‡Cos & Co	8¾	8¾	8¾
38,000	‡Crown Oil	22	20	22
2,000	‡Crystal Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	‡Emmer Oil	5¼	5	5
3,400	‡Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,200	‡Glenrock Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000	‡Gt Pl Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	‡Home O & R, w l	15	15	15
8,500	‡Hudson Oil	2¾	1¾	2
3,000	‡Inter-Pet	27¼	25¾	26¾
50,000	‡Isl'd O & T	8¾	8	8½
3,000	‡Kenova Oil	7	6¾	7
1,200	‡Lou O & R	39	38¾	38¾
1,000	‡Maryland R	6¾	6¾	6¾
7,500	‡Merritt Oil	30¼	29¾	29¾
8,500	Met Pet, rts	3¼	2¾	3
1,500	‡Midw Oil	1¾	1¼	1¾
6,200	‡Mldw Ref	160	162	165

MINING STOCKS.

5,600	‡Alas-BCMet	44	40	42
6,500	‡AdelM&M	34	33	34
1,700	‡Allied Gld	69	68	69
200	‡Am Jumbo	2	2	2
200	‡Ariz-Butte	50	50	50
2,500	‡Atlanta	6	5¾	5¾
4,700	Big Ledge	2	2	2
2,200	‡Booth	31	30	30
15,000	‡Boss Min	81	81	81
26,000	‡Butte-Det	5	4	5
2,800	Butte-N	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Butte-Sup	38	37	37
3,000	‡Cal&Jerome	7	7	7
500	Canada Cop	1¾	1¼	1¾
9,800	‡Candel Bl	65	62	63
8,700	‡Cashbov	11¾	12	11¾
1,500	‡Con Ariz Sm	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,100	Con Ariz Sm	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,400	Cres Con Gl	5¾	5	5¼
7,500	‡3 Sal Stl	22	22	22
1,100	‡Eu Creek M	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	‡Flor Stl	76	75	76
17,000	‡Fortu Con	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	‡Gadsden Cr	3¼	3¼	3¼
13,000	‡Gold 2 Dy	84	79	83
3,400	‡Gold Gate	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1,200	‡Gold R M	¾	¾	¾
3,700	‡Goldf Con	20	18	19
5,700	‡Goldf Merg	6½	8	8
46,000	‡Hasb Dev	22	20	22

BONDS.

$10,000	‡Am T & T 6s	99¾	99¼	99¾
75,000	‡Anac's 6s	98½	98¼	98½
5,000	‡Cos & Co. 1926	93½	93½	93½
2,000	‡Cosden O & Gas, 1919	99¼	99¼	99¼
25,000	‡Int R T 7s	88	87½	88
46,000	‡Int Con 5½s	96¾	96¼	96¾

*Odd Lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note—Saturday, April 5, Perfection Tire & Rubber should read ¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Saturday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Sat'day. Bid.	Sat'day. Ask.
Am-Brit	2¾	3	2	3
Am W Paper	4¼	4½	4¼	4⅜
Brill Car Co.	33	35½	33	35½
B-Am T reg.	22	23	22	23
Car, L & Pow	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Chal Motor	8½	9	8½	9
Chev Motor	190	220	190	220
Colum Graph	237	242	234	239
Curtiss Aero	11	13	11	13
Do pf	45	55	45	55
Emerson Pho	3	4	3	4
Fairbanks	57	58	57	58
Freep't Texas	42¾	43¼	42¾	43½
Gen Asphalt	68¾	68	63	66
Gen Asph pf	97	102	97	102
Imp Tob Gt B	16¾	17¼	16½	17¼
Inter-Motors	27	29	27	29
Jones Bros T	24	26	24	26
Lake T Boat	1¾	3	1¾	2
L Val Coal	80	85	80	85
Lima Loco

THE BUSINESS WORLD

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to Federal control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 31, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government in respect thereto, or relating to the termination of said Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control, and generally all questions and matters growing out of or incident to such control, termination thereof, or following conditions.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purpose of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
To the Stockholders of American Motor Company, Incorporated:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on the sixteenth day of April, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon in the office of the Company, Room 406, Tilden Building, 105 West 40th Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and also two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, no stock can be voted on, which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.

WILLIAM McDONALD, Secretary.
Dated, New York, March 28th, 1919.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 3, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, the seventh day of May, 1919, at nine o'clock A. M., Standard Time, at the principal office of the Company in the Marshall Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Directors, for the consideration of the acts of the officers and directors of the Company taken during the past year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The polls will continue open for one hour.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY
61 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a dividend of 50c per share, for the quarter year ending March 31st, 1919, on the capital stock of the Company, payable May 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 1st, 1919. Books will not close.
SAM A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer.

The Alliance Realty Co.
NEW YORK, March 31, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business, April 10, 1919.

HOWARD W. SMITH, Secretary.

THE WHITE INVESTING CO.,
55 Liberty Street, New York.
Managers.

Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co.
The Directors of the Michigan Limestone & Chemical Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the corporation, payable April 15th, 1919.
EDGAR H. WOODWARD, Sec'y

The International Nickel Co.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable May 1, 1919, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business April 16, 1919.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, April 7, 1919.

BIG FUR AUCTION OPENED YESTERDAY

It Was Marked by Large Attendance Here of Foreign and Domestic Buyers.

INCREASE IN PRICES NOTED

Especially High Ones Were Obtained for Fisher, Russian Sable, and Blue and Silver Foxes.

The heavy demand for Summer furs this year, coupled with the scarcity of the most popular skins, resulted in marked increases in prices being paid on several varieties of these goods at the annual Spring auction sale of raw pelts that opened yesterday in the Masonic Hall here and will continue throughout the week. Particularly good prices were obtained for fisher, Russian sable, and blue and silver foxes, and many lots of these furs brought out bids that surprised even the most bullish members of the trade. Buying was pretty evenly divided between the dealers and the manufacturers. The total of the day's sale footed up about $500,000.

The sale was preceded by a canvass for advance subscriptions to the forthcoming Victory Loan, after this was completed the first lot of beaver pelts was put on the block by Auctioneer J. Gordon Noakes of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation. At the time the first bids were made between 500 and 600 buyers were present, and while the attendance varied as the different kinds of skins were sold, it was large throughout the day. Bidding for beaver was fairly snappy, and the prices obtained ranged from $11.25 for the poorest skins to $30.50 for the best ones.

Bidding "picked up" when 475 fisher skins were reached. Fisher is in great favor at the present time, and prices ran high on better pelts. The best ones were sold for $179, and prices ranged from this point down to $51. A kind of natural freak, in the form of a fisher that somewhat resembled a silver fox in appearance, was bought by Milton Schreiber & Co. for $237.50. The final drop of the auctioneer's hammer was several times met with displays when the fisher skins were first being offered by way of acknowledgement of an unusual price being paid. Dealers took most of the best skins in this collection.

A record price for Russian sables at a sale in this city was paid by E. Weisgreen of London, who took the best at $500. The general collection of these skins was regarded by buyers as of exceptional quality, and the prices obtained for them were good throughout. The poorest lot brought $47 each. One lot of Russian sable tails also was sold.

Blue fox came next, and the bidding for these pelts was very active. At times the bids came almost as fast as shots from a Browning gun. Three different lots of these furs brought over $200 per skin, the final ones reaching the $240 mark. Mandel Bros. of Chicago were the purchasers of the $240 skins. The least that blue fox brought was $51. The sale of about 800 wolverine followed, the prices varying from $13.50 to $18.50.

Because of the late start of the selling, all of the silver fox scheduled could not be disposed of by closing time. More than 100 lots remained, and they will be disposed of today. Yesterday's selling of this fur the top price reached was $563 and the lowest was $42. Bidding was generally active while these skins were up.

Wolverine showed no change, but the average prices of the other furs sold during the day showed these percentage advances when compared with those got at the midwinter sale: Beaver, fisher 60; Russian sable, 30; and blue fox, 20. The silver fox comparison will be announced today.

Following the cleanup of the remaining lots of silver foxes, Auctioneer Noakes will sell these skins this morning at 10 A. M.: squirrel, lynx, gray fox, white fox, cross fox, red fox, foxtails, Australian opposshm, ringtail opossum, chinchilla, and marten.

A number of out-of-town and foreign buyers were present yesterday, among them being: G. Richardson and E. Weingreen of London, Goetze Freres and H. des Landres of Paris, and P. D. Olsen of Christiania, Denmark. From Canada came Fred Ramelson, Edmonton; D. Rosenthal, Port Arthur; R. S. Robinson, Winnipeg; Fred Dykes, Victoria, B. C.; C. L. McClure, Charlottetown, and J. G. Rogers, Summerside. These buyers from Montreal were present: William Cgristine, S. Shapiro, M. Richer, B. J. Baittle, G. E. Hassett, R. J. Williamson, Edward Pollak, J. Endelman, and H. Drucker.

Among the buyers from American cities were: P. G. Bach, D. Silberman, J. Fotasch, Leo Geltelbaum, and F. Mammoser of Chicago; D. Berman, Charles Linsmayer, and J. L. May of Minneapolis; A. L. Barr, S. M. Norton, E. F. Kakas, H. B. Kakas, and H. Grosberg of Boston, and J. A. Sandlitz, Eugenes Migas, Louis Steiner, Albert Vothaus, Mark Harris, S. J. Harris, I. A. Schoen, R. L. Goldsmith, H. W. David, L. F. Huebsch, B. J. Teach, Samuel Mendel, Sydney Chaitin, and I. Hellman of St. Louis.

Other buyers who came to the sale from various parts of the country were G. W. Ball, Raven, Va.; George Simmons, Portland, Ore.; S. Klinger, New Orleans; S. Steinberg, Memphis; A. Zirkin, Washington, D. C.; S. Rosenberg and S. W. Sloman, Detroit; J. R. Flagemann, Portland, Ore.; Lewis Baer, Baltimore; J. R. Brabowsky, Pittsburgh; A. E. Laskin, Milwaukee; G. R. Hunnewell and G. W. Cobb, Augusta, Me.; D. Clyman and Sol Stein, Oshkosh, Wis.; Harry Buckel, Saginaw, Mich.; W. V. Graeser, Rochester; H. G. Taylor, Worcester, Mass.; I. Itkin, Seattle, Wash.; M. H. Jewett, Redwood, N. J.; J. M. Milziner, Cleveland; E. R. Skinner, Sacramento, Cal., and Louis Gassner, San Francisco.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ZONE SUPPLY OFFICER,
17th and F Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Sealed proposals will be opened at the above address at 11 A. M., April 12, 1919, for furnishing the following: 30,000 reams of flat writing paper, white, 8x10½ in., substance 16 lb., clear, smooth finish. Delivery to be made in the following manner: In April, 12,000 reams; in May, 12,000 reams; in June, 12,000 reams. 12,000 reams of typewriting paper, white, 8x10½ in., smooth finish, bond, 16 lb., about 50 per cent. rag. Delivery as follows: In April, 4,000 reams; in May, 4,000 reams; in June, 4,000 reams. 15,000 reams of typewriter paper, white, 8x10½ in., substance 20 lb., smooth finish, bond. About 50 per cent. rag. Delivery as follows: In April, 5,000 reams; in May, 5,000 reams; in June, 5,000 reams. Proposal blanks may be had upon application at this office. Proposals to be filed in triplicate and must bear guaranty thereon. Samples to be submitted with proposals. Mark envelopes "Proposals for Furnishing Paper," and address to the Zone Supply Officer, Washington, D. C.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED BAR SOLDER. 10,000 lbs., 3/16 inch sq. 4×14 inches, 45% tin, 55% lead, F. O. B. Baltimore, Md. Bids will be opened 10 A. M., May 1, 1919, at War Dept., Surplus Property Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., for 1,000 lbs. or more. Samples, full particulars, and special bid forms on hand at above office and Zone Supply Offices in the following cities: New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, New Orleans, Atlanta. Refer to S. P. D. No. 748 KM.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.—U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, April 26, 1919, and then opened, for dredging for widening the channel to Newport News, Va. Further information on application.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—BY ORDER OF George Addington, Albany County Judge and Acting Surrogate.

Notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims or demands against Jacob C. Farrell, late of the city of Albany, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, at her place of transacting business as such executrix at the law offices of Charles J. Tobin, No. 93 State Street, in the city of Albany, New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., this 13th day of January, 1919.

MARGARET BRADY FARRELL, Executrix.
CHARLES J. TOBIN, Attorney for Executrix, 93 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

NEW ISSUE

$1,000,000

Ludlum Steel Company

OF WATERVLIET, N. Y.

Seven Per Cent Serial Gold Coupon Notes

Dated April 1, 1919 — Due $100,000 April 1 each year as below

Denomination $1000. Registerable as to principal only

Callable in whole or in part at option of company at par and accrued interest plus ½ of 1 per cent for calendar year in which redeemed, and an additional ½ of 1 per cent for each year to date of maturity.

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in gold at State Street Trust Company, Boston, Trustee, without deduction for any taxes up to 2%.

Maturity	Price and Interest	Approximate Yield	Maturity	Price and Interest	Approximate Yield
1920	100½	6.50%	1925	98⅜	7.35%
1921	100½	6.75%	1926	98⅛	7.35%
1922	100	7.00%	1927	97	7.50%
1923	99⅛	7.25%	1928	96¾	7.50%
1924	99	7.25%	1929	96½	7.50%

For payment on April 15 when permanent notes will be ready for delivery.

The Ludlum Steel Company manufactures tool steel, and steel specialties, in furnaces of its own design. Its plant is at Watervliet, N. Y.

Tool steel is used in virtually all manufacturing industries, and Ludlum steels are noted for uniform excellence.

Fifteen hundred customers are on the company's books. More than two hundred new customers have been added since Jan. 1.

Gross sales last year were more than $5,000,000.

Net earning for the last three years after federal taxes have averaged $354,917 annually, or five times the interest requirements of this issue.

Net quick assets after this financing are more than one and three-quarters times, and total net tangible assets more than two and one-quarter times, this issue.

No dividend shall be paid on the Common Stock if such payment reduces the net quick assets below 150% of the par value of the serial notes outstanding.

Since the armistice Ludlum has operated on full time and in some departments is working overtime.

These serial notes, constituting the only funded obligation of the company, are issued to provide additional working capital.

Descriptive circular sent on request.

RICHARDSON, HILL & CO

Established 1870
50 Congress Street
Portland — Boston — Bangor

Buyers' Wants
Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMERICAN 12078 COTTON-BACK POM POM Wanted.—All colors. Call Spring 8881.

BIRDSEYE DIAPER CLOTH Wanted.—Any quantity. International, 461 Broome St.

BLANKETS, KHAKI. Wanted.—Army, quantity; bring samples. Room 1718, 70 5th Av.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. botany, Madison and Stevens, in all colors; any quantity; also lightweight velours in Fall shades; will pay cash. Gramercy 4482.

BROADCLOTH, Velour, Plushes, and Cheviots Wanted.—Also any material suitable for children's coats. Harvard Co., 51 Greene St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany, all shades. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, F. & H.; also serges, 1461, 688, 235, 11433, 519; cash. Madison Square 8508.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanys 315 and F. & H.; tan, taupe, and reindeer. Call Gramercy 5425.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany; all colors; for cash; must be reasonable. Gramercy 3726.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, all shades; duvet de laine. Madison Sq. 8496.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botanys 315; black. Mad. Sq. 8276.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus; best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 4222.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Looking at silk suits, capes, and dolmans. Philip Klein & Bro., 11 West 32d.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Looking at silk suits, capes, and dolmans. Koen Bros., 23 West 32d St.

CAPES Wanted.—In novelties, satins, silks, and serges. Modern Cloak & Suit House, 15 West 28th.

CAPES Wanted.—Placing stock orders on silks, novelty satins, &c. 41 West 25th St., 11th floor.

CAPES, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—Jobs; small or large quantities; cheap for cash. Mad. Sq. 5535.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Any quantity; cash; jobs. Barnett, Chelsea 5183.

COATS AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Big jobber looking at better grade Fall goods, placing orders, all week. 16 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples all week. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1116.

COATS Wanted.—200 Spring, all shades, poplins and velours, better grades; to close out. Goldberg & Cohen, 105 Division St.

COATS Wanted.—Ready to look at fall lines; pile fabrics and cloth, ladies', juniors', children's. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on pile fabrics. Call with samples, 9th floor, 11 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade Fall coats, 8th floor, 12 W., 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—$10k, for export trade. T 256 Times.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Jullliard's 36-inch, wide wale, white. Madison Square 1303.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Plain and printed voile, organdies, nainsooks, cambric, marquisettes, damask, and napkins; spot cash. Madison Square 8670.

COTTON, White Sateen Wanted.—Low grade. Manhattan Petticoat, 8 West 29th.

DENIM Wanted.—Open, for 250 blue denim, any quantity, at a price for cash. Atlas Overall Co., 236 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Main 4287.

DRESSES Wanted.—L. Bamberger & Co. are open for special lots of better grade dresses to be closed out; no quantity too great. Call Tuesday morning, 9 to 12 o'clock, at New York office Retail Research Association, 225 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for big quantity in plain and printed georgettes, satins, taffetas, jersey, and tricolette dresses. 43 West 33d St., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber looking for printed georgettes, cotton voiles, and gingham dresses. Ajax Dress Co., 15 East 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall serge dresses, tailored models. Call with samples, 4th floor; 14 East 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job 5,000 georgettes, taffetas, and figured georgettes for spot cash. 14 East 33d St., 4th floor.

Dresses Wanted.—Open to buy for cash any quantity of better Georgettes and crepe de chine dresses. Phone Madison Square 8650.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on georgettes, taffeta, cotton dresses. Chic Dress, 220 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton and silk sport dresses. 12 West 32d, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for any quantity; spot cash; silks only. Normanna Dress, 270 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on cotton dresses; bring samples. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

EMBLEM SETS Wanted.—Large quantities; any description. 66 Leonard St.; Room 1005.

FASTENERS Wanted.—Nickel; large quantity; cheap. L 661 Times Downtown.

FLANNELS Wanted.—At once, 700 Cone export or similar make; spot cash. Madison Square 8670.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Rookie and navy Gera or any other make. Madison Square 2740.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Pay cash; navy; any mill. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GEORGETTE WAISTS Wanted.—Any quantities, for cash. Ruth Waist, 1005 B'way, 26th.

GEORGINES Wanted.—Interested in 40,000 jobs of printed and plain at a price, for cash. Feinberg, 189 6th Av., 1st floor.

GINGHAM CHECKS, JEANS Wanted.—Amoskeag or Universal. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds; quantity no object. Madison Square 8670.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Cotton; small checks. Madison Sq. 5464.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Dress patterns, all kinds, for spot cash. Rubin, Chelsea 1008.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Better quality check, for cash. Farragut 3093.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Cotton; small checks. Madison Sq. 5464.

JERSEY Wanted.—2002 Jullliard; all colors; cash. Igstaedter, Stuyvesant 5284.

KHAKI KOOL Wanted.—White, natural, and various colors. S 284 Times.

MESSALINES, Taffetas, Satins Wanted.—To redye; only concern doing it well enough to pay you. Brenner Byeng, 334 4th Av.

MESSALINE Wanted.—30 pieces white, flesh and light blue, spot cash. Superior Silk Co., 225 5th Av.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Emerald, nile, mais, gold, other odd shades; also cotton-back satins. Spring 7934.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—All kinds, redyed to all colors; also trimmings. Arrow, 160 West 36th. Greeley 1693.

PLAIDS, Taffetas, and Peau de Cygne Wanted.—Any quantity. Arrow Silk Mills, 42 East 29th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, Esquimette, Baffin seal, quantity. Haft, Farragut 9752.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Dobson's, almq cotton plushes for cash. Gramercy 2641.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Pay cash; navy; any mill. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy. Jacob Silnsberg & Kranfwitz. Chelsea 8296.

POPLIN Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158; all shades; also American navy and 7801 serge. Greeley 6172.

POPLINS Wanted.—All colors; large quantities; state particulars and lowest price. B 259 Times.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, navy, and black; spot cash. Progress Garment, Chelsea 6349.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, 90677, 90670, 9036, tan, velours, Delhi; spot cash. Gramercy 1674.

POPLIN Wanted.—774 or F. P. L., all Fall shades, Chelsea 2706.

POPLIN Wanted.—7774 black; $1.50 cash. Gramercy 881.

POPLINS Wanted.—90677, 90610, or Stevens black and navy. Chelsea 9955.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 90610 navy. Madison Square 1989.

SERGE OR 9091 Wanted.—Olive drab; lightweight, about 200 yards; cheap; at once. Tel. 8130, Beekman. L 662 Times Downtown.

SERGES Wanted.—11433 navy, M F L, V S L navy; open for quantities. Joseph F. Cohen, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3410.

SERGES Wanted.—7122, 6122, 6120, 54289, 54221, 7098, 9056, 528, 11433, W. F. X., 767. Madison Square 8279.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 500 pieces Frank's serges; cash. Lyric Dress, 146 West 25th. Farragut 9343.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. Worsted Mills No. 235, navy; for spot cash. L. Wolberg & Co., 150 West 22d.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 54289, W F X, 519, 528, 54292, United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

SERGES Wanted.—54289 navy or similar, in quantities. Cohen Bros., 34 West 27th. Farragut 2322.

SERGES Wanted.—47116, 7120, 6120, 11433, 519; other light and heavy serges. Gramercy 785.

SERGES Wanted.—820, 235, 0086, 09070, for cash. Ben Ginsburg, 51 W. 24th, Chelsea 8466.

SERGE Wanted.—Black, in 6120 or 7120, or similar, at a price for spot cash. Farragut 8890.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 0086, 11433, or similar for cash. Cohen & Plake, Chelsea 8304.

Buyers' Wants
Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield's 528, black and navy; spot cash. Est. 6, Mad. Sq. 4266.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy 500 pieces men's wear serges for cash. Gramercy 6482.

SERGES Wanted.—7801 navy, or similar; also 8158 poplin, or similar. Greeley 6172.

SERGES Wanted.—6056 and 6254, in navy blue. Jerome Frank, 53 West 33d.

SERGES Wanted.—0690, 11433, Navy, will pay cash. Gramercy 1912.

SERGES Wanted.—780 Botany, for cash. Call Chelsea 2557.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for 54, 380 navy, for cash. Chelsea 1457.

SERGES Wanted.—9383, 7614, navy. Phone Chelsea 983.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy any kind for cash; also remnants and tender silks, highest prices paid for odds and ends in velveteens, chiffon velvets, &c. Madison Square 2873.

SILKS, Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and novelty suits, capes and coats; also cloth coats. A. Waldman, 17 West 28th.

SILKS Wanted.—Foulard linings for cash. Ben Ginsburg, 51 West 24th. Chelsea 8465.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for foundrds at a price. Meyer Boeniak, 20 West 27th St.

SILK TAFFETAS Wanted.—Light colors, Manhattan Petticoat, 8 W. 29th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's or similar, in shades. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonard 902, color 298. Chelsea 9704.

SUITS AND CAPES Wanted.—Open for quantities for spot cash; must be very cheap. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 West 28th.

TENDER SILKS Wanted.—Also seconds; any color or quantity if cheap. C 289 Times.

TRICOTINES AND GABARDINES Wanted.—Good quality, navy, any mill, F. & H. evora, tan or taupe, navy, black and tan tricotine; good quality. Beck & Cohnhim, 38 East 30th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All makes; also poiret twills; pay cash. Farragut 5759.

UNIFORMS.—Wanted, officers' military uniforms; submit sample uniform, quote best price and list of sizes. Also open for wrapped leggings. Jacobs-Masur Co., San Antonio, Texas.

VELOURS Wanted.—K544, taupe, brown, reindeer, Burgundy; $2 spot cash. Knickerbocker 258.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, navy, and gray Delhi; also 6120 or 7120 navy serge. Chelsea 1858.

VELOURS Wanted.—American, heavyweight; taupe only; $3 spot cash. Chelsea 6549.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for tan velours, delhi or burella. Chelsea 8536.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, copen, and navy. Sprayregen & Marks, 158 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for gray Spring 9053. Extension 42.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs on crepe de chine and georgettes; quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 5th floor, 118 West 22d.

WAISTS Wanted.—Georgettes, crepe de chines, and georgines; large quantities. Levine, 120 West 26th.

WASHABLE TWILL GABARDINE Wanted. Halpert Bros., 137 West 25th.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for quantity of French and storm serges; also khaki, whipcord and serge. Madison Square 5814.

WOOLENS, Mixtures, Serges, Velours Wanted.—At a price, Oscar Kirsch, 50 West 22d.

Offerings to Buyers
Ten cents per word each insertion.

APRONS, special values, large assortment ginghams and percales. Call Spring 7721.

BRAIDS.—Black, colors, all lines; also fringes of every description. H. Kram & Co., 102-4 Greene St.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., all shades, and F. & H. velours, $3 net cash. Chelsea 8367.

CAPES, SUITS.—Better grade Silvertone, Bolivia, tricotine, Poiret twill, serges, and novelties; pussy willow lined; prices great; immediate delivery. Shapiro-Davis, 20 West 25th St.

CAPES.—Full-lined serge capes, also velour, in all colors, showing new things all the time in coats and dolmans, immediate delivery. Cohen-Edelman, 55 West 31st.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—Immediate delivery; high class; Bolivias, silvertones, serges, satins; taffetas, &c. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans—Velour, Silvertone, serge, tweeds; immediate delivery; taffeta suits, dolmans, silk capes. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d St.

CAPES, Capes, Capes, Capes.—Flappers, girls', infants'; immediate shipment. Julius Goldwin, 153 West 23d, also Avery Hotel, Boston.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—5,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14; all materials; for immediate delivery. Rosh Mayers, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—High-class plushes and pile fabrics for jobbers only. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, SUITS. — Better grade, Bolivias, serges, and novelties, will sacrifice for cash. Lefkowitz, 43 West 27th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, SUITS.—On racks for immediate delivery; for jobbers especially. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

CAPES, Gabardines, Silvertones, Dolmans, Serge, Straight Line Tricotine Coats. Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, latest models; sacrifice. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

CAPES. — Dolmans; better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

CAPES.—We have on our rack 3,000 capes, of different styles, at $6.75. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, SUITS.—Better kind, special prices to reduce stock on rack. Julius Wolf, 279 5th Av.

CAPES, all wool jersey suits; also best-selling numbers in serges; silk-lined. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

CAPES AND COATS.—Large assortment ready from the racks at reduced prices. Glantz & Schreiber, 9 West 20th St.

CAPES, Suits, Dolmans, Coats.—Desirable styles; attractive prices; on racks. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats.—New materials; latest styles; popular prices. Rubin, 12-14 West 32d.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats.—New materials, latest styles; popular prices. Rubin, 12-14 West 32d.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats.—Jobs snappy styles to close out. S. S., 45 West 27th, third floor.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPES, Dolmans, and Suits for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 40-42 West 27th St.

CAPES AND DOLMANS, 600, from $5.50 up. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CAPES.—Wool, serges, poplins; quantity; close $6.75 up. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

CAPES AND SUITS.—On Racks, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

CAPES AND SUITS.—To close out. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22d.

CAPES, snappy styles, immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Ultus Bros., 37 West 32d.

CAPES.—500, to close out. 1,170 B'way, Room 508. Berman & Berkman.

CAPES.—300 close out, sacrifice price. Slafkes & Toskar, 12 West 18th.

CAPS.—Whipcord overseas, 500 doz. American-French styles in stock; we are biggest operators and can give immediate delivery. Mercantile Manufacturers, 605 Broadway. Spring 8284.

CAPS, &c.—Overseas caps and spiral puttees, remaining quantities for sale at sacrifice prices. Essentials Co., 440 Canal St. Phone Canal 8184.

CHECKS.—Fancy Guggenheimer checks, 2700, 3000, 3200, to close out. Greeley 4377.

CHECKS.—Black and white, to close out. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1372 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Colored jobs to close out; sizes 2-6, 6-14; big values. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATS.—Children's Spring coats, to close out, in sizes 3-14. The Juliet Cloak Co., 577 Broadway.

COATS AND CAPES.—In silvertones, Poplin, serges and velour; sacrifice price. J. Korostoff & Son, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Large assortment, of dolman and straight-line coats to close out. Kapan-Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Girls' Spring, 2 to 14; serges, poplins, checks; immediate delivery. Kommel, 27 West 20th.

COATS, Capes, Suits.—For immediate delivery, at reduced prices. M. J. Karesh, 290 5th Av.

COATS.—In all ages, 3 to 16, to close out, very cheap. L. Jacobson & Sons, 134 West 37th.

COATS.—Children's, 2 to 6; colored; sacrifice. 6th floor, 38 West 18th.

COATS, 3-14, serge, samples, to close out. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

CORDUROYS.—36-inch white and high shades. Phone Madison Square 8644.

COTTON GOODS.—Shepherd checks, 54 and 36 inches, 400 pieces, cheap. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 4582.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

DOLMANS, Capes, Crystal Cord, Silvertone, Tricotines and Serges.—Second line, ready for immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg, 29 West 25th.

DOLMANS AND CAPES.—Special, all wool velour, lined, $10.75. Rinsberg, 41 W. 25th.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Mieva Kled Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers
Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—Poplins, taffetas, $4.75 up; georgettes, $6.75 up; every one is Spring tonic to drive away that warm weather laziness in your dress section; wonderful prescription to stimulate sales. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 East 33d St.

DRESSES.—See our irresistible dress values; big jobs in poplins, $3.75; taffetas, $5.50; Georgettes, $8.50; crepe de chine, $6; biggest dress bargains in America; 5,000 dresses for immediate delivery. Meyer Boeniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—3,000 taffeta and satin on racks for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.75; also Susquehanna poplin dress, $3.75. Sam Weiss, 30 American Waist and Dress, 12 West 21st. Chelsea 9084.

DRESSES.—500 taffeta, georgette, and crepe de chine, to close out at a price; also up-to-date foulards and beaded georgette combinations, for immediate delivery. Franco-American Dress Co., 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, dainty new models in flowered, beaded, and plain Georgettes; also Georgette and taffeta combinations at unusually low prices. Klif Dress, 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has high-class georgette, charmeuse, satin, taffeta and crepe de chine dresses; will sell very reasonably; all new Spring models. Belnord Dress, 41 East 21st.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery many silk and cotton dress specials; special numbers for misses. N. Y. Dress and Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES, satins, georgettes, taffetas, foulards, printed georgettes on the rack to deliver; 1,000 dresses and coats, 240 up. Regent Dress, 158 West 29th. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES.—2,000 taffetas, crepe de chines and printed Georgettes to close out at a sacrifice; also wool jersey dresses at $6.75. Gross & Liebowitz, 15 West 20th.

DRESSES.—High-grade dresses for immediate delivery; satins and beaded georgettes, taffetas, and jersey; exclusive styles. Kaufman Bros., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—10,000, immediate delivery, beaded georgette, satins, crepe de rhetoers, taffetas, in all colors, $5.75 up. Wellmade Skirt Co., 3 West 20th St.

DRESSES of better kind in beaded georgette, taffeta, moire taffeta, satins and wool jersey; big assortment; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress, 156 West 35th.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded indestructible Georgettes, tricolettes, meteors, satins; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 attractive styles, georgettes, satins, taffetas, crepe de chines; very, very low prices. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Priced to create holiday sales; crepe de chine, taffeta beaded, flowered, georgettes, $5.75, $16.75. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES. — Wonderful values, tricolette, printed and beaded georgettes, to close out. American Costume, 114 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has 200 dresses to close out below cost; silks, serges and jerseys; all sizes. 4 West 22d, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—2,000 on the rack; Georgettes and taffetas of the newest models. Epstein & Kramer, 1 West 125th St.

DRESSES for Easter trade; better kind beaded Georgette, taffeta, crepe de chine, gingham. Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Voile, organdie, gingham; immediate delivery; for jobbers. Grasso & Schulman, 130 West 20th.

DRESSES.—1,250 silks, including stouts, priced exceptionally low. Popular Price Dress, 38 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Job of high class beaded dresses to sacrifice. Versailles Dress Co., 25 Waverly Place.

DRESSES.—See our $5.75 taffeta, Georgette sleeves; jobs to close out. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—200 Jersey and georgettes on racks for delivery. Modern Garment Co., 36 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, assorted styles, colors; immediate; $8.75 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—700 Jersey, silk and serge dresses to be sold below cost. Priscilla Dress, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Big lot of beaded Georgette, taffeta, satin at a sacrifice price. 9 West 29th, 5th floor.

DRESS

ACTION!

For your immediate needs:

INSTANT DELIVERY

Select better grade

Coats Dolmans
Suits Capes

In smartly styled, cleverly developed models — *real, ready sellers.* Newly made in the most wanted materials, elegantly tailored, all colors, all sizes.

$16.50 to $65.00

For real genuine values, for quick action—see us and profit!

KARP BROTHERS

Makers of Better Grade Women's and Misses'

Suits, Capes, Coats and Dolmans

45 West 27th St., N. Y.

Rosebud Garments Bring the Business

Dainty Cotton Dresses

$2.75 to $10

Smart Wash Skirts

$12 to $60 a dozen

Don't miss them!

Rosebud Cotton Dresses Wash Skirts

ROSEBUD MFG. CO.

Quality Merchandise At Lowest Prices

37 W. 26th St., New York City

Special Lots

Immediate Delivery

Dresses, Coats, Capes
Suits, Skirts & Waists

for Women, Misses and Girls

Submit samples Tues., Wed. & Thurs. A. M.

Asso. Dry Goods Corp.,
2 West 37th St.

Hats FOR TOTS GIRLS & MISSES



MAX MAYER, Inc.
362 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Quality plus Variety multiplied by VALUE equals

Grand Sateen

produced and distributed solely by

Benger-Nathan

611-21 Broadway, New York

WASH DRESSES

$18 per Doz. up.

POPLINS, $3.75 up
TAFFETAS, 4.75 up
SERGE, HALF WOOL $2.50 NET.

Immediate Delivery.

ISAAC IPP, 118 W. 22d St.

SUITS-CAPES
DOLMANS

Immediate Delivery

DAVE ROSENGARTEN
11 EAST 31ST STREET

HOLSTEN, YOUNG AND COMPANY

LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
WATERPROOF TWEED COATS
RAIN AND AUTO COATS
34-36-38 WEST 27TH STREET

TipTop

Printed Georgette & Taffeta Dresses in stock for Immediate Delivery.

29-35 W. 32d St. & 30-34 W. 33d St.

Booth, Bregman and Sumberg

GEORGETTE DRESSES $13.75 to $20.00.

139-133 WEST 27TH ST.

Puritan Underwear Mfg. Co.
352 Fourth Ave., New York.

Silk, crepe-de chine and wash-satin underwear.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ABILENE, Texas—W. A. Winter, general outfitter, Pennsylvania.

ALBANY, N. Y.—R. J. Healy; T. J. Buckley, ready-to-wear; Commodore.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—H. Leh & Co.; C. W. Leh, dry goods; Continental.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Essig Bros.; P. M. Essig, clothing, furn. goods; Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Co.; Mrs. M. R. Ballantine, infants', children's, juniors' wear; 1,150 B'way; Continental.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; C. W. Waldo, hosiery, knit underwear; 1,150 B'way.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; A. Kahanow, woolens, dress goods, silks; 1,150 B'way.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Brothers; M. Blumenthal, women's wash dresses, jobs suits; 23 East 26th.

AUSTIN, Texas—Estes Shop; Mrs. M. S. Estes, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,182 B'way.

ATHENS, Ga.—Davison-Nicholson Co.; A. M. Davison, ready-to-wear millinery; 404 4th Ave.; Continental.

BALTIMORE—Crippen & Reid; R. G. Reid, women's, misses' cotton dresses; Penn.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. W. Stone, women's underwear, hosiery, gloves; 2 W. 37th; Latham.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. H. Katz, infants', children's wear; 404 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, millinery; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Klein-Moffett Co.; D. A. Moffett, ready-to-wear; Penn.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 2 West 37th.

BALTIMORE—J. Gutman & Co.; H. M. Schwarz, linens, white goods, domestics; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; H. T. Dyott, upholstery, rugs, satchels; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; F. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, notions, fancy goods, trimmings; 243 Church.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Levy, machine-made dresses; Miss Louis, millinery; Miss Kalesky, ladies' neckwear; Miss Peck, ladies', misses' undermuslins; basement; Mr. J. W. Hayman, cotton waists; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Dutch, children's, juniors', girls' coats; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Miss Golding, waists; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Silberman, skirts, sweaters, bathing suits; Mr. O'Brien, misses', women's coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. L. Lee, hdkfs.; W. P. Houghton, furniture; C. H. Jennings, linens; G. H. Noyes, millinery; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss C. Z. Mulcahy, umbrellas, basement buyers; A. Cohen, jobs suits, skirts, dresses, girls' dresses; Miss Keltner, house dresses, aprons, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss Ford, millinery; Miss Danahy, jobs silks, cotton waists; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—"Butler's;" J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Mrs. M. F. O'Connell, tailored crepe de chine dresses; 2 W. 33d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; D. E. Walsh, domestics, wash goods; A. G. Sanborn, silks, velvets; Miss M. Sweeney, tailored suits; Miss M. McHugh, misses' dresses; G. H. Guest, housefurnishing goods; F. Coleman, dress goods; Miss M. M. Spencer, girls' ready-to-wear; W. J. Brooks, silverware; Miss L. Altimas, coats, skirts, basement; P. Fleming, cotton goods, basement; Miss B. Armstrong, cotton waists, basement; Miss A. Chaloux, corsets, basement; A. McKettrick, cotton goods, blankets; E. Pendergast, merchandise manager; W. E. Titus, optical goods; Miss L. McCarthy, waists, basement; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; A. B. Whitcomb, misses' coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss M. J. Neff, knit underwear; Miss Dooley, waists, muslin underwear, negligees, corsets; P. F. Brett, hosiery, underwear, gloves, knit goods; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. Oppenheimer, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Rens & Kelly Co.; J. A. Armstrong, house furn. goods; 1,138 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; H. Schoell, hosiery, gloves; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Liberty Clothing Co.; C. A. Harris, men's, boys' clothing; Commodore.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, hats, caps; 43 Leonard.

CHANDLER, Ariz.—Model Clothing Co.; F. Callsher, men's, women's ready-to-wear, hats, shoes, McAlpin.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Lubin Furniture Co.; C. A. Brooks, furniture; Penn.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn.—Conn Bros.; Mr. Conn, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 32d.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. C. Goldman, girls', children's coats; 368 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss G. Dolman, infants' wear; Miss E. Spangler, art needlework, fancy goods; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—E. Eisinger Co.; W. Brodkorb, waists, ready-to-wear, gen'l mdse.; 256 Church.

CHICAGO—A. Weiss & Co.; A. Weiss, waists, dress materials; Imperial.

CHICAGO—O. A. Fink; O. A. Fink, Miss M. Burke, Miss B. Spellman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Penn.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; A. J. Gardner, cloaks, suits, skirts; 309 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Phillipsborn; Miss R. Marx, muslin underwear, corsets; 912 B'way; Holland.

CHICAGO—F. Dessauer & Co.; F. Dessauer, dry goods, furn. goods; 396 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. H. Lipsis, Miss M. Howe, millinery; H. T. Foster, baby mdse.; J. Sorovia, musical instruments; C. Cornwell, men's furn. goods, gloves; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. M. White, men's clothing, basement; E. M. Chandler, voucher clothing, basement; C. Raynor, yarns, fancy goods, basement; K. Leonard, women's suits, basement; F. J. O'Neill, Mr. Clements and Mrs. C. Thompson, girls', juniors' ready-to-wear; A. C. Wagner, laces; O. Crocker, petticoats; Miss W. Williams, women's neckwear; H. Klemze, millinery; M. Nelson, untrimmed millinery; S. Larson, millinery; A. D. Schmidt, yarns, corsets, Japanese goods; T. F. Dougherty, muslin underwear, infants' wear; W. R. Scott, knit goods; Miss M. Walberg, women's costumes; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—The Fair; Mr. Arnold, silk, knit underwear, house dresses; 223 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Ward, waists, petticoats, sweaters; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—F. A. Leninger Co.; F. A. Leninger, ready-to-wear; Somerset.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. V. Williams, dolls; 115 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; J. W. Robertson, silks, velvets; H. H. Frost, domestics, colored wash goods; Miss E. Marcuson, children's wear; 366 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Irwin Cloak Co.; Miss Isaacs, wash dresses; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Koch, Adler & Co.; J. M. Koch, woolens; Claridge.

CINCINNATI—The Denton Co.; E. C. Denton, cloaks, suits, gowns; 1,270 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; L. S. Welnstein, furs, 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Hilley Co.; Mr. Ahrens, women's coats; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Korach-Kux-Schlesinger Co.; L. Kux, mfrs. coats, suits; Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND—Stern Co.; C. L. Maxx, jobs silk dresses; 212 5th Av.

CLEVELAND — Adler Store; G. Adler, misses', women's suits; 1,170 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; A. Stahl, millinery; 37 West 26th; Breslin.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. H. Gerber, laces; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. A. Swanson, coats, suits, basement; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. J. Staerker, men's wear, traveling goods, mdse. manager; Miss E. Valentine, stationery; 230 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. E. Westbrook, jobs silk dresses, waists; Room 1015, 1,150 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Union Co.; Mrs. M. M. Kerstetter, L. M. Kahn, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; E. Springer, domestics, men's furn. goods; 8 West 32d; Collingwood.

CONNELSVILLE, Penn. — Wright-Metzler Co.; F. D. Demming, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, jobs silk dresses; Room 1015, 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; H. T. Holden, domestics; 80 Worth.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Strous & Louis Co.; J. Strous, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meier Bros.; A. Meier, coats, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; W. J. Roetter, linens, blankets; 223 5th Av.

DECATUR, Ill.—Wm. Millard D. G. Co.; J. Keith, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

DENVER—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; W. McGee, women's wear; 3 W. 29th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; G. Smith, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Son; O. B. Higman, muslin, knit underwear, children's, juniors', infants' wear, corsets; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mr. Merschel, children's, girls' capes; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; J. B. Costello, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; N. W. Jeran, mdse. mgr.; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—Maine Garment Co.; Miss Brooks, wash dresses; Miss Buell, dresses; 404 4th Av.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—R. Jacobs; ready-to-wear; Great Northern.

EASTON, Penn.—Bush & Bull; Miss L. Meyers, millinery; Collingwood.

ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co., L. S. Meares, ready-to-wear; 6 W. 32d.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Adler Cloak and Suit Co.; A. Adler, wash dresses, misses' graduation dresses; 1,170 B'way.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Colton's Ladies' Toggery, The Colton, Mrs. D. L. Colton, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,182 Broadway; Penn.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Colton Toggery; D. L. Colton, ready-to-wear; Mrs. D. L. Colton, millinery; 1,182 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; J. L. Sommer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Friedman Spring D. G. Co.; Miss Kalterman, costumes, dresses, waists; 1,150 B'way.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Hobbs-Henderson Co.; W. A. Steinhouse, ladies' coats, suits; Altamay.

HAMILTON, Canada—T. C. Watkins, Limited; H. N. Sparling, ready-to-wear, infants' wear; 23 East 26th.

HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,301 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. J. Egan, hosiery, underwear, gloves; 404 4th Av.

HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Delaroth Sons; A. F. Delaroth, coats, suits, skirts; 404 4th Av.

HAZLETON, Penn.—Sasso Dept. Store; N. Levee, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Stevens & Geddes Co.; L. P. Goebel, piece goods; 72 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; H. Wilson, blankets, beddings; 225 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; W. J. Herrington, notions; E. M. Wiles, representing; 320 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss A. Simon, dresses; Miss B. E. Fishman, blouses; 116 West 32d.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Fifth Avenue Gown Shop; B. Lefler, ladies' ready-to-wear, hosiery, underwear; 6 West 32d.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.—Weinberg Bros.; G. Weinberg, mdse. mgr.; Pennsylvania.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird Thayer D. G. Co.; W. M. Phelan, millinery; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; H. J. Koenig, coats, suits, skirts; 25 Madison Av.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—McCully Hat Co.; G. G. McCully, hats; Imperial.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; J. Frankenthal, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 44 E. 23d; Hargrave.

LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; Miss Courson, millinery; 37 W. 26th.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Lehbach & Co.; D. Bork, domestics; 6 West 32d.

LEBANON, Penn.—L. Samler, muslin underwear; 37 W. 26th.

LIMA, Ohio — Boston Store; J. Federman, silk, cotton waists; 37 W. 26th.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Gold & Co.; Miss M. Maxwell, ladies' garments; Mrs. Bubeck, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

LOUISVILLE—"Bon Ton;" J. Greenstein, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman & Co.; C. P. Osborne, waists; 1,261 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; G. J. Waechter, silks; 229 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; M. H. Mountjoy, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—M. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn-Marshall Co.; Y. P. Marshall, R. M. Woodson, notions, knit goods, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Leonard.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. W. Ould Co.; J. W. Ould, dry goods, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard Av.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—Brown Merchandise Co.; G. R. Waring, C. H. Browning, notions, men's furn. goods; Pennsylvania.

MEMPHIS—Bry, Block Merc. Co.; M. J. Starr, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

MERIDEN, Conn.—A. S. Thomas; J. J. Killeen, notions, furn. goods, hosiery; 220 5th Av.; Somerset.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Av.

MILWAUKEE—Landauer & Co.; S. J. Elsen, linens, curtains, children's caps, rugs, knit goods, sweaters; 81 Leonard.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss A. Weyker, women's, misses' coats, suits; L. Elsas, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 304 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Leader Mercantile Co.; E. V. Hutchinson, merchandise manager; 404 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; R. Knox, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; Mrs. K. Austin, waists, muslin underwear, negligees, house dresses, sweaters; O. W. Rector, coats, suits, dresses, wraps; 2 West 37th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Nachman; ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Rosenheim Co.; M. Friedman, coats, furs; 1,270 B'way; Herald Square.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Kreeger Store; Mr. Kreeger, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—L. Feibleman & Co.; L. Feibleman, dry goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Kerr D. G. Co.; L. Wagner, piece goods; Prince George.

PEORIA, Ill.—Peoria D. G. Co.; L. Federman, silk, cotton waists; 37 W. 26th.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl; J. S. Elmland, coats, suits, dresses, waists; Mrs. Greeley, dresses; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Mahoney, skirts; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; H. Fredericks, men's clothing; 230 5th Av.; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA — M. Fuhrman, woolens; Bristol.

PHILADELPHIA — Blauner's; Miss Weiss, Georgette blouses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss O'Donnell, dresses; Mr. Alderfer, capes; 230 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Bonn, leather goods, trunks; E. F. Montalvo, gloves; D. S. Scott, men's furn. goods; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; Miss Schuman, jobs waists, middy blouses; Mr. Elfman, underwear; Mr. Phillips, skirts; 37 W. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Washington Shirt Mfg. Co.; H. Samuel, mfrs.' shirts; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, waists, muslin underwear; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; H. Lewin, millinery; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—M. Lando & Son; M. Lando, woolens; Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, waists, muslin underwear; Miss I. Hasks, waists, muslin underwear, (basement); 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH — Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Hirschowitz, clothing; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Fox, women's suits; Mrs. M. H. Demmond, misses' children's coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. N. Kerr, women's, misses' coats; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Udick, Miss Lippitt, Mrs. Brown, P. L. Cohen, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss M. F. Roe, embroideries; Miss C. A. Cooke, infants' wear; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Store; Mrs. Morton, S. Schwartz, basement underwear; Miss Ratsky, dresses, gowns; A. B. Kuehn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Weik & Co.; G. Weik, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Holden & Stone Co.; P. L. Stone, coats, suits; 6 West 32d.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; B. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

POTTSTOWN, Penn.—Ellis Mills; I. Mills, dry goods; Imperial.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Bernard's; Miss S. Lejeune, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.; Breslin.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss Falkowitz, millinery; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding Dry Goods Co.; J. Cannell, domestics, linens, flannels; 220 5th Av.

RACINE, Wis.—Kahn D. G. Co.; Miss F. G. James, ready-to-wear; Waldorf-Astoria.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; H. Weinstein, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 26th.

ROANOKE, Va.—Roanoke Notion Co.; W. R. Hardin, hosiery, underwear; Pennsylvania.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. F. Merrick, ribbons; 462 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Daniels's; H. Daniels, ready-to-wear; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; T. McGahn, basement coats, suits, capes; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—National Clothing Co.; I. B. Horwitz, men's furn. goods; Commodore.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke-Fitzsimons-Hone Co.; M. J. Mahoney, children's clothing; 230 5th Av.

ROME, Ga.—Lanham & Sons Co.; J. H. Lanham, cloaks, suits, clothing, waists, jewelry; Bristol.

ROME, N. Y.—Burke-Shanley Co.; F. Shanley, linens, notions, gloves, ribbons, skirts, waists, muslin underwear; Imperial.

SACRAMENTO—Wasserman, Gattmann Co.; Miss A. Ruahing, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Decker-Patrick Co.; J. Decker, hosiery, underwear, sweaters, furn. goods; W. G. Patrick, dry goods, women's furnishings; 43 Leonard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Hale Bros., Inc.; W. D. Sayers, notions, fancy goods, umbrellas, parasols, gloves; 60 Union Square.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; J. S. Allen, boys' clothing; 15 E. 26th; Latham.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; J. A. Gavin, wash goods; 225 5th Av.; Bristol.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—L. Mohr & Sons; S. Mohr, woolens, men's, women's wear, piece goods; 396 B'way.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; H. Perkins, shoes; 450 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Western Dry Goods Co.; E. G. Anderson, general merchandise; 60 Worth.

SHREVEPORT, La.—Hearne D. G. Co.; F. Pollard, house furn. goods; 1,150 B'way.

SPOKANE—Spokane D. G. Co.; Ee E. Gordon, ready-to-wear; 440 4th Av.

SPOKANE—Goldwein & Lubin; H. Lubin, ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,182 B'way.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Steiger Co.; T. E. Stewart, shoes; 404 4th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio — Boston Store; Mr. Zahlgreen, silk, cotton waists; 37 W. 26th.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Woods & McNamara; J. T. McNamara, dry goods; Breslin.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; W. Stahlberg, laces, ribbons, embroideries; 329 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; E. C. Rucker, shirtwaists; 577 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; J. T. Carpenter, remnants, jobs; 56 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vanderwoort-Barney Dry Goods Co.; C. Lowenstein, blankets; 225 5th Av.; Latham.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; M. M. Shuffelbarger, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; D. M. Edwards, general merchandise; Commodore.

TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Cloak Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists; 404 4th Av.

TOLEDO—Lion Dry Goods Co.; J. M. Walker, silks, dress goods; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO—Baumgardner & Co.; W. F. Myers, 60 Worth.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; H. J. Mason, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.; Longacre.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Mertz Co.; E. E. Hazen, W. W. Mertz, notions; Cumberland.

TROY, N. Y.—Wm. H. Frear & Co.; R. E. Holohan, rugs; Herald Square.

TROY, N. Y.—Gay Co.; J. J. MacNamee, notions, hosiery, underwear; Prince George.

UNIONTOWN, Penn.—Wright-Metzler Co.; W. Browning, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; F. B. Rathbun, linens; 60 Worth.

UTICA, N. Y.—Boston Store; Mr. Mittenthal, silk, cotton waists; 37 W. 26th.

UTICA, N. Y.—John A. Roberts & Co.; W. F. Roberts, carpets; J. A. Roberts, dry goods; Commodore.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Leader; T. Eisenman, furnishing goods; Hermitage.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; A. C. Case, general merchandise; C. F. Werner, knit goods, basement; 220 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; W. W. Everett, mdse. manager; 334 4th Av.; Woodward & Lothrop.

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Miss A. Thornton, infants' wear; Miss E. Mack, linens, white goods; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; I. E. Fronani, housefurn. goods, china, cut glass; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods; 334 4th Av.

WATERBURY, Conn.—H. B. Gavitt Co.; F. L. Gavitt, china; Continental.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Hinks & Hoge D. G. Co.; R. J. Dickson, piece goods; 256 Church.

WICHITA, Kan.—Rixell Clothing Stores; J. H. Spines, clothing; Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn.—Broxman Women's Shop; J. L. Broxman, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—MacWilliams's; B. Blumenthal, men's furn. goods; 6 W. 32d.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—The Hub; J. Hirschowitz, clothing; Breslin.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.—McCarthy D. G. Co.; W. A. Savage, ready-to-wear, millinery, corsets; Knickerbocker.

WORCESTER, Mass. — Denholm & McKay Co.; F. A. Krim, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—I. H. Morse Co.; Miss E. A. Sullivan, women's ready-to-wear; Breslin.

YORK, Penn.—Charles H. Beaz & Co.; Mrs. G. Chronister, knit goods, sweaters, muslin underwear, house dresses; Miss K. Mergenthaler, infants' wear, children's wear; 44 East 23d; Imperial.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing rights on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and screw machine parts; prefer automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers; only high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate, with definite statement of facts, with G. M. Co., 2 305 Times Annex.

SALES MANAGER.—Manufacturer of a patented article attached to all sewing machines is open for a man table to take charge of the selling end of this business, and who is in a position to make an investment; investment is secondary to ability to place article on market; exceptional opportunity; give full particulars in first letter. B 380 Times.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associate with extra capital for expansion? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av. Murray Hill 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

Auto repair shop, service station, fully equipped machine shop; excellent location; satisfactory four-year lease; entire building, three floors, 6,000 square feet; quick action; immediate possession. 224 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

For Rent—A fully equipped candy factory for making chocolates and hard candies; a wonderful opportunity for a first-class candy maker with a small capital; low rent. Apply J. King Co., Trenton, N. J.

Buy your home sites; we will build for you now or when ready; terms to suit; titles guaranteed, 30 minutes from N. Y., Little Neck, and Manhasset. John M. Richie, 68 William St.

Paris merchant-banker desires meeting important concerns intending establishing French branch. K 255 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Ladies' Neckwear.—Man thoroughly acquainted with the inside work, manufacturing and jobbing, seeks connection where knowledge and capital will be of value. F 287 Times.

Two aggressive young business men want to connect with small established manufacturer of ladies' wear; moderate investment; give particulars in reply. B 367 Times.

Attorney, 29, broad experience, desires business connection; if necessary will make modest investment; give full particulars. L 680 Times Downtown.

All-around office man, salesman, will invest $1,000 and services in solid business; will investigate fully. Address G 46 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

An excellent opportunity is offered reliable man having $5,000 to invest, with services, in a going business that has splendid future possibilities; good salary and substantial interest in business offered to the right man; highest references given and expected. For interview address J. 703 Times Downtown.

Am obliged to give up active interest in a going drop-forge plant, making pliers and wrenches; would sell half interest to some one with capital and ability to manage it. C 831 Times Annex.

Wanted—$5,000 to $10,000 to open chain of grocery stores, New York City; something new; will invest own capital. J. B., 210 Times.

Party, finance new patented cartoon, moving picture; novelty process; ready market; large returns. Studio, 802, 145 West 45th St.

Wanted.—Partner, with some ready capital to invest in Al invention; all particulars by request. Christian Neu, 166 East 86th St.

LARGE installment furniture house needs some additional capital; seeks silent or active partner for loan on security. B. G., 144 Times.

Man to take silent or active interest in a growing manufacturing business; about to move in our own plant; man with good credit rating and $6,000 cash. C 290 Times.

Advertiser wants $500 for established business enterprise; money secured. C 833 Times Annex.

Exporter-Importer Eastern Europe seeks modest backing; will share profits. T 269 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Andrade Baptista & Co., Head Office Rua 15 de Novembro, Sao Paulo, Brazil.—House founded in 1904, and has branches in all the principal towns in the interior of the State of Sao Paulo; is open to do business in corn, coffee, sugar, leather, ironware, machinery, automobiles, oils, &c. Will also accept agencies for fire insurance companies, transport companies, and exporting houses. For references apply to the following banks: London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, British Bank of South Africa, National City Bank of New York, or any of the principal houses in Sao Paulo.

Cotton goods concern looking to expand looking for a first class salesman with following and proven ability; have a very interesting proposition for the right party; state experience, annual business, and produce past commission sheets. R. R., 802 Times Downtown.

Importing and exporting firm with branch at Copenhagen, Denmark, now handling many lines of merchandise, is open to represent a few firms desiring representation in the Scandinavias. E 6 Times.

Export house desires to hear from reliable persons contemplating trip abroad, who want profitable work; along with regular line. C 288 Times.

Retired and now want to again employ my time profitably. What have you to offer? Answers strictly confidential. K 139 Times.

Live concern would like to represent manufacturers of staple line for New York and vicinity. S 202 Times.

Well-known automobile factory established ten years desires choice foreign representation. S 289 Times.

FOR SALE.

High-class ladies' ready-to-wear shop for sale; best location in prosperous New England city; naval base and centre of shipbuilding; business $1,500 to $3,300 monthly; rent $1,000 year; 5-year lease with option 5 more; owner has other business demanding all his time; will sell on inventory; no brokers. Address H. C. Roth, 114 East 28th St., City. Phone Madison Square 8226.

Law office for sale, to settle an estate; complete up to date library worth more than price asked; unusual opening for live trial lawyer; office established twelve years; correspondence solicited. Chester B. Gray, Agent, Littleton, N. H.

For Sale—Excellent ladies' handbag shop; splendid locality; well paying; on account of owner's health. T 283 Times.

Will sell control in established manufacturing plant, rated $10,000 first, for $7,500 cash. K 335 Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Commercial artist; lettering, designing, illustrations. Hugo L. Sachs announces the opening of his studio, 807 Broadway, telephone Stuyvesant 4173. High class work at reasonable prices.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR HELP wanted, business opportunities, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily. 346 Canal St. Tel. Franklin 678.

Modern Machine Shop. — Experimental and production work; will rent space and use of tools, &c. Phone Franklin 4886.

CUT AND KEEP.—Translations from or into English, French, Spanish, Italian; rapidity, accuracy. "Translator," Box 52, Sta. "D."

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CHILDREN'S DRESSES ROMPERS & SUITS

BUYERS OF CHILDREN'S WEAR!

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ORDERS on hand indicate a tremendous demand for this original and attractive garment. Durably made in gingham, it's wide flare bloomer effect with outstanding "Dutch" pockets, high waist, square yoke, short sleeves, beautiful trimmings and pretty color combinations will create a sensation the minute you show the BLOOMER-ROMPER to your patrons. Wide assortment of colors and designs.

Immediate Deliveries

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Makers of Wohline Children's Dresses · Rompers and Suits

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WE'RE THRU MANUFACTURING!

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Sweaters | Bathing Suits
Cardigan Jackets | Mufflers
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Knitting Machines, Electrical Fixtures for Sale

DRESSES

L. Bam

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

BEN ALI HAGGIN, artist of 875 Madison Avenue—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Tappe, Inc., $2,947, for wearing apparel sold between March. 16, 1917, and Aug. 8, 1918; Chas. V. Miller, engraving business, 45 Louis XIV., $546, for antique beads and jewelry sold between Feb. 28, 1918, and Sept. 4, 1918, and the Motion Picture Apparatus Co., $182, balance due for a motion picture camera and supplies sold between Feb. 1, 1917, and July 1, 1918. The bill amounted to $803, on which $700 was paid. It was alleged that he permitted a judgment to be taken against him by default for $2,947 on April 1. He is a grandson of the late James B. Haggin and receives the income from a trust fund.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted the following discharges from bankruptcy: Samuel J. Kaufman, notions, 11 West Twenty-fifth Street; Jacob Meadow, dry goods, 151 East Fourth Street; Theresa de Villiers, manager of a corset factory, 615 Madison Avenue; Mayiich Breitbach, 169 Rivington Street; Edmund L. Taimund, millinery salesman, 1364 West 173d Street; Joseph Rubinsky, sculptor, 82 Union Square; Thomas J. McArdle, truckman, 602 West 132d Street; Ernest Rudolff, 169 Convent Avenue; Martin Lynch, cafe, 21 Eighth Avenue; Joseph Monaco, assistant foreman, Department of Highways, 3,184 Villa Avenue; Benjamin Taul, cloak manufacturer, 119 Division Street; Abram Kenigsun, tailored, 1,149 Southern Boulevard; Matilda Block, 201 West 120th, Street; Theodore P. Cooper, 13 West Ninth Street; Hovendon & Kling as Bells Paper Company, 35 Nassau Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., April 7.—Clinton L. Borst and Marvin E. Borst of Throop filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $12,650 and no assets.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and Over.

Alexander, William—Horowitz Bros. & Margareen, Inc. $214.45
Booth, John F.—J. A. Bowie et al.... 113.70
Burroughs, Wm. F.—American Agricul- 423.56
Ballish, Louis—Park & Allison, Inc.... 226.32
Same—Edward Bahrenburg Co..... 600.00
Burger, Edw. H.—H. Meadows..... 190.00
Brien, Simon & Louis—M. Cohen et al. 583 63
Barbara, Elizabeth, Inc.—Vogue Co.... 733.84
Collura, Biagio—I. B. Stewart et al.... 577.15
Darr, Chas. F.—City of N. Y., costs... 10.00
Dewey, Wm. A.—Martin 105.72
Eisenberg, Benjamin K.—E. A. Kole.. 343.70
Elchner, Jacob A.—H. Eisenberg..... 1,087.60
Empire-Keystone Improvement Co.—M. Connaughton 858.93
Fechtig, James A.—N. Walkof 308.08
Greenspan, David—Henry Glass & Co.. 773.93
Gill, Frank W.—L. Kaufman..... 293.65
Graham, Anna M. and Pauline Little, (Graham & Little)—Kensington Mfg. Co..... 351.22
Haggin, Ben Ali—Taffe, Inc..... 2,987.24
Hanna, Wm. E.—E. A. Stedman, costs. 115.89
Hoeke, John—E. Mendelsohn..... 482.80
Harriman, William—Brentwood Realty Co. 119.79
I. F. B. Realty Co.—H. Goodstein.... 174.40
Isaacs, Philip—Ely 139.20
Kanawha Central Coal Co.—M. Schlesinger 3,719.47
Kammerman, Isaac—J. Cohen..... 113.15
Kaufman, Henry A. (Stewart Co. at El- 207.62
Lindner, D. Motors—Raskin Bros. Auto Sales 619.03
Lord, Geo. O.—F. Rohde..... 883.77
Leederer, Wm. Fitler Corp.—H. Gerstle. 218.19
Langdon, Paul D.—W. & J. Sloane.... 148.53
Lewis, Harry S.—Parke, Austin & Lisscomb, Inc. 137.21
Lehman, Abrahams & Farber..... 540.65
Leftwich, Alexander—L. De Cordiva.. 110.20
M. H. Hoffman, Inc.—Motion Picture Trade Directory Co. 206.70
Meiler, Heinrich—H. Koster..... 143.65
McCarthy, Anthony J.—G. Luzzatto.. 619.70
Moore, Edward—Holzman, Cohen & Co. 248.17
May, Theodore—S. Davies..... 826.71
Mail, Leo, A.—B. Conroy..... 242.58
T. Edison Co.—W. A. Prendergast costs 126.23
North Shore Gravel Co. and James D. Laying, Jr.—W. Davis..... 2,612.83
Newton, Laura, and Herman Cohn—People, &c. 300.00
Palmer Archibald, trustee—A. Buehler 64.45
Same—P. Scheftel, costs..... 167.25
Roome, Harold A.—A. M. Hyatt..... 572.90
Reilly Adolph—Nagle Packing Co..... 443.81
Rosch, Max—J. Grubman..... 144.31
Spencer, Frederick F.—John Wanamaker, N. Y. 348.20
Sternbach, Maurice C.—Park & Tilford. 137.32
Schindler, John F.—Antonio Realty Corp. 329.45
Senner, Simon—Brill-Abrahams Co.... 843.96
Sefil, Thomas T.—A. J. Seligsberg, et al. 1,079.18
Scherer, Regina—H. Nenbach, costs... 178.95
Vass, Edward—D. Beckerman et al... 138.48
Vance, Annabelle K., and Augusta V. Riedinger—J. Von Meyer et al..... 145.81
Webb, Frank E.—Williams Co., Inc... 889.63

In Bronx County.

Aneab Co.—S. Schaer, costs..... $1,035.72
Beers, William—National Metal Bead Co. 124.62
Mendelson, William—I. Mandelson..... 569.40
Shaar, Harry—J. Kaufman..... 260.52
Union Rway Co. of N. Y.—L. Winkler. 300.00

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Milano Frank—Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of N. Y. June 4, 1912, renewed 905.91
Hobart, George V.—J. F. Taylor et al., Jan. 21, 1914 ..... 985.24
Platt, Charles—Bank of Lawrence, March 10, 1915 ..... 129.60
Pepper, Alfred—S. K. Lichtenstein, Feb. 28, 1917, released..... 141.41
Rabenstein, Max E.—M. Rienheimer, July 24, 1918 ..... 1,124.93
Gerles, Edward—Howard & Howard, Inc., Aug. 27, 1918 ..... 172.67
Smith, Joshua—M. Berlinrood, March 17, 1919 ..... 300.00
Greenwald, Henry D. and Sigmund D. —S. L. Frank, Jan. 25, 1918..... 128.20
Syndicate Waist Co.—M. Sherwood, Jan. 23, 1919 ..... 1,229.82

In Bronx County.

Glanstone, Peter and Samuel Richter—S. Brinn, et al. Sept. 27, 1917..... $574.82
Fox, Harry—E. Reiter, R. T. Co., Jan. 10, 1918; reversed 108.95
Dow, Bertha A.—Same, Jan. 10, 1918, reversed 110.95

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M. Ralgieri vs. Nogro. Bagg vs. Bagg vs. Bagg vs

MECHANICS' LEINS.

Manhattan.

38TH ST., 11 East; Abraham Newman against George Scheur and David Pasinsky, owners and contractors; Morris Stiglitz, contractor; mtg. $675.....$675

131ST ST., 154 East; Joseph Teitelbaum against John A. Sonntag and estate of John A. Sonntag, owners; Martha Sonntag, owner and contractor.....$370

Bronx.

TINTON AV., 704; Morris Negin against Clara Auerach, owner, and John Auerach, contractor.....$30

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 178th St, prior interest of $57,000 in mtg $80,000; Simon Fairfield to New York Trust Co., trustee, 30 Broad St.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s 100 ft n of Broome St, mtg now $26,000; Samson Lachman to Fanny Lippman, 1,002 Forest Av, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens; attorneys, Lachman & Gans, 50 Nassau St.....$100

125TH ST., 450 E; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Bank for Savings, 280 Fourth Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$123,000

ST. JOHN'S PL, s s e c of 174th St, mtg declared April 5, 1819; The Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament to Alice Dignet, in relation Mother St. Augustine, R. S., 293 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.; and another; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 217 B'way.....$21,500

7TH AV, 466-68, mtg $135,000, all title; The Theatre Inc. to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway; attorneys, S. Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway; interest of.....$8,500

[illegible] 80,000, one-half part,

David Lippmann to Central Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway.....$1

147TH ST, 212 East, mtg $15,000; Joseph Huber, executor, to Harry Schmeising, Floral Park, L. ..., et al.; attorney, H. W. Griffiths, Hempstead, L. I.....$1

147TH ST, 312 East, mtg $15,000, all title; Henry Schmeising to Freda Holderer of Floral Park, L. I.; attorney, H. Willard Griffiths, 53 Main St, Hempstead, L. I...$1

22D ST, 463 West; Bankers Trust Co. to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn.....$7,000

56TH ST, 320 West; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to G. B. Brownell, 322 West 56th St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$16,000

70TH ST, 118-126 West, mtg $300,000; Metropolitan Trust Co. to Hanover Mort. Co.; Hanover Mort. Co. to New Netherlands Bond & Mort. Co.; New Netherlands Bond & Mort. Co. to Hanover Mort. Co., and Hanover Mort. Co. to American Trust Co., 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co. 135 Broadway, 4 assignments.....$25,000

70TH ST, 13 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to U. S. Savings Bank, 606 Madison Av; address, 176 Broadway.....$40,000

127TH ST, 121 West, mtg $1,000; James H. Chalkbank to Anna Monkowitz, Tuxton, Penn.; attorneys, Weiss & S., 320 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 200.1 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x125; Lawyers Title and Trust Co. to Cath. H. MacCracken; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

TINTON AV., w s, 85.6 ft s of 149th St; Estates Settlement Co. to Hermann Seeckamp, 2,463 Tiebout Av; attorneys, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway.....$4,500

UNIVERSITY AV, 1,415; Joffre Title Realty Co. to Philiou Realty Co., 299 Broadway; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway..$3,000

125TH ST, 864 East; Daisy E. Roose, at Long Branch, N. J., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$30,500

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Healthful Mountain Air. Established, Select Community. 800 Feet Elevation. Two Picturesque Lakes, 375 Homes. Golf and Country Clubs. Ideal Climate for Year-Round Living. Finest Express Service. Easy Communication to New York City.

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[illegible] of 6-room home, with three [illegible]. A [illegible] fashioned living [illegible] fireplace, comfortable [illegible]; [illegible] floors are [illegible] modern and new [illegible] steam heat, parquet floors; [illegible] screens. Compare this [illegible] Photos and [illegible] and other houses on request.

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BROADWAY 6th Ave. & 36th St. 23,000 Square Feet

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Five-story limestone Private House; ideal [illegible] kitchen; or easily convertible [illegible] apartments

MENDES, 12 John St., New York.

Offices to Rent in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BAY RIDGE

On Beautiful Shore Road

Adjoining Crescent Athletic Club

No finer location or more magnificent view of the harbor to be had on the Shore Road.

Van Brunt Mansion

With 2 Acres of Land

Fronting 300 feet on Shore Road and 190 feet on 86th Street.

Mansion can be remodeled and modernized at a small cost and made an ideal home.

Price $75,000

Only a few choice sites left and this is the best of them. Will divide land to suit purchaser.

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RENT $2,664; PRICE $16,000. FINE 4-FAMILY APARTMENT HOUSE, IN FLATBUSH; PARQUET FLOORS, ELECTRIC LIGHT. THIS IS A BARGAIN. 50-7

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I have for sale 11 six-family brick apartments, Brooklyn, fully rented; large waiting list; near Subway; thickly populated district.

These apartments will net 10% to 15%. Absolutely safe. I need Money. Address silsby, 217 B'way. Barclay 4335.

YOU NEED A HOME

Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room [illegible] Homes, glass and screen inclosed [illegible] ready to occupy, on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from factories. 5c fare.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

INVESTMENT BARGAINS CLINTON AVE. SECTION

[illegible] corner, 40x140, 4 stories, 16 apartments; [illegible] Price $72,500. Terms to suit. [illegible] SMITH, 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

BALDWIN, L. I., pleasant house, seven rooms, bath, sun parlor, screens, screened [illegible], gas, electricity, open fireplace; plot [illegible] fruit and shade trees; 10 min. from station, 30 min. from New York. Immediate possession. Quick buyer wanted. Phone [illegible] Bedford. Address 526 Macon St., Brooklyn.

SUMMER HOMES. Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Deal NOW RENTING. Also Hotels and Boarding Houses. Send for booklet. ALBERT ROBBINS, INC., Asbury Park, N. J. (Op. depots.) Allenhurst, N. J.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

May 1st Houses

I have three new suburban houses to be ready for May 1 occupancy. Seven and eight rooms, tiled baths and kitchen, and enclosed porches. Hardwood floors, steam heat, decorated. Shades and screens. Located in restricted hill section of Jamaica. Prices $8,350 to $9,500 for purchase before April 15th. Buyer can use cash for larger cash reduction.

H. C. McNULTY, Grand & Hillside Aves., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 1039

Forest Hills Gardens

15 Minutes from Penna. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER, NEARBY CONNECTICUT AND NORTH SHORE, L. I., PROPERTIES—INSURANCE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

ALONG THE SOUND FURNISHED HOUSES

Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6441.

Almost New Dutch Colonial

house, 9 rooms tastefully decorated, 3 baths; garage; near depot, golf clubs, and Grantan; located at Colonial Heights; 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; sidewalks, roads, sewers, gas, electricity. Tasker Halsted Realty Co., 154 Nassau St.

AT ORIENTA POINT

A white Colonial house, on plot 200x150, with large shade trees, surrounded by large estates; near the Sound. Big bargain at $13,500. Worth investigating.

H. M. OLCOTT 31 East 42d St., New York Tel. Murray Hill 2328

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$7,500.00

For Sale at Hillsdale, N. J.

8 minutes from station, (within commuting distance,) all year country home, ½ acre beautiful grounds, 5 bedrooms; hot water heat; house newly decorated; hardwood floors; garage; tennis court.

James T. Welding, Hillsdale, N. J., or Phone 8110 Canal.

JERSEY COAST.

DEAL, ALLENHURST, SPRING LAKE. N. Y. C. JOHN D. MINER Cort. 827. 165 B'way. LOCAL OFFICE: SPRING LAKE, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME DESIRABLE OFFICES TO RENT IN THE

Mohawk Building 5th Ave. & 21st St.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY 21 LIBERTY STREET OR ON THE PREMISES. Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

Two Park Row Front Offices

Space About 1,800 Square Feet.

May be had from May 1. Immediate possession. Apply to E. A. TREDWELL, 41 Park Row.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

Home for Sale—606 West End Av., near 86th St., four-story, brownstone front, 25-ft. frontage; all improvements. A. C. Hinrichsen, 120 Pacific St., Newark, N. J.

Beautiful house, West 72d; every improvement; suitable for alterations; only $7,500 cash, balance mortgage; fine location. B 393 Times.

Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY BRICK, 73d St., between 3d and 4th Avs., 15 light rooms, $8,000.

SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Queens.

At Kew Gardens.—Handsome colonial, 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; corner plot; $14,500; bargain. T 284 Times.

Comfortable, nice home, seven ample rooms; 5c fare subway; reasonable. S 210 Times.

City Houses Wanted.

Unfurnished House Wanted.—Five good master bedrooms, about six servants' rooms; elevator; if possible, five bathrooms; house to be modern in every way; location between Park and Fifth Avenues, and 60th and 85th Streets. Write only, Apartment 6C, 780 Madison Av.

Wanted.—Unfurnished house, 85th-72d Sts., west Philip Levitt, Inc., 21 East 110th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

At Larchmont.—Sale or rent, 12-room house, 2 baths; garage; all improvements; large plot; 10 min. station; price $12,000; rent season, $1,000. Emile A. Flint, 331 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5149.

For Sale, Park Hill on Hudson, (next station to Yonkers.)—Fine house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; plot 50x120; all improvements; 30 minutes Grand Central; $12,000. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Bronxville.—Beautiful furnished stucco house, tiled baths, sun parlor; Italian garden, tennis court, garage. Telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

Mount Vernon.—9 rooms and bath, all improvements; convenient to station; $60. J. A. Carey, 127 West 40th St. Phone Bryant 1839.

South Yonkers.—Home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garage, 2 rooms; well furnished, unfurnished; beautiful view Hudson. S 294 Times.

Long Island.

For sale at Flushing, $13,000 proposition for $8,500 to quick buyer; modern house; unoccupied now; nine rooms and two finished off in attic; location finest in Flushing; large plot, 50x200; two street frontages; near churches, schools, trolleys; 15 minutes electric train service to city; investigate, satisfy yourself. Particulars, Box 103 Flushing, L. I.

Phone 1981 Flushing.

For Sale.—Residence, corner plot 100x100; 9 rooms, reception hall, tiled bathroom, two toilets, steam heat, electric lights, parquet floors, porch and window screens; restricted neighborhood; 35 minutes from City Hall or Penn. Station, 3 minutes from station or trolley; price $7,500; easy terms. Address Gross, owner, 111 Water St., New York. Telephone Hanover 757.

Lynbrook, L. I., for Sale—New 7-room house, all improvements; near station; $6,350; new 6-room house at Valley Stream, $5,400. Arthur McDermott, Miriam St., Valley Stream, L. I.

New Jersey.

HOMES FOR SALE.

At Ridgewood, N. J.; several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

LEONIA, N. J.

For Sale, 11 room house, all improvements; plot 175x245; good barn, suitable for garage; all commutation conveniences; very reasonable. Inquire, C. Kroner, 1,628 3d Av., New York.

Fanwood.—New house, 6 rooms and sleeping porch; garage; lot 100x150; wonderful location for health; change of business compels sacrifice at $5,800; easy terms. Betts, Fanwood, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.

Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5047.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

For Sale—Two modern eight-room houses, all improvements; garage; convenient to station; good plots. C. Hulson, Westfield, N. J. Phone 106R.

Shaded lot, 6 rooms, attractively furnished; rent moderate; pictures. K., 837 West 121st., New York.

Seven-room house, all improvements; near R. R. station; 50x150. W. B., Post Office, Westwood, N. J.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted to purchase in Bronxville or Mount Vernon; about an eleven-room modern house; price between $15,000 and $18,000. Details or brokers send particulars to F. G. Ayer, 101½ Hoe Ave., New York.

Wanted to rent October 1, or before, unfurnished 8-room modern house, preferably in Westchester. T 253 Times.

Wanted to purchase, three or four story modern private house on west side, below 100th. Send full particulars A. J., 225 Bway.

Will buy suburban home within one hour of the city. Apartment 4A, 39 Seaman Av., city.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Summer home for rent for the season from about June 1 to Oct. 1 in the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon, containing seven rooms, bath, sun parlor, and sleeping porch; garage; attractively furnished; white woodwork, fireplace, shrubbery, &c.; price $125 per month; no children. George Taylor, 310 E. Sidney Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Larchmont Manor.—Completely furnished 12 rooms, 4 baths, garage; ½ acre; near beach; June-October; $1,800. S 292 Times.

New York State.

Furnished Summer home, 14 rooms, $400 season; all improvements; garage; poultry house; best location, Catskill Mountains, Hunter, N. Y., 5 miles from Tannisville. F. F., 3,525 Broadway.

New Jersey.

At Montclair—Attractive 8-room house, sleeping porch; completely furnished; two baths, garage, garden, shade trees; 5 minutes to station; rent for Summer or exchange for shore front house vicinity Bayside to Port Washington; references exchanged; write or phone Cairns, Dry Harbor Road, Brooklyn.

Exclusive section East Orange, beautifully furnished 9-room house; screened porch, awnings, garage; May to November; references exchanged. Z 843 Times Annex.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Connecticut.

Crescent Beach, overlooking Sound; furnished cottage, electricity, open fireplace, four bedrooms; grounds, bathing; rent for season, Russell, 280 East 140th Street, New York City.

Crescent Beach, overlooking Sound, furnished cottage, electricity, open fireplace, four bedrooms, grounds, bathing; rent for season, Russell, 280 East 140th St., New York City.

9-room house, newly furnished and decorated with 100 feet shore front, at Shippan Point; $1,200. N 360 Times.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted for month of June, July and August furnished house in Montclair or Bloomfield, N. J., near trolley line; family consists of one woman with child 3 years old; husband U. S. army officer overseas; commandant's letter. Tipton, 305 West 98th Street, N. Y. C.

Wanted—Furnished house or bungalow, five or six rooms, with bath and porch, facing beach or near it; within an hour's ride from city; write stating location and price for the season. Nagata, Room 806, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Will give $800 for season for small furnished cottage, near water, North Shore; 1 hour cut; modern conveniences; screened; immediate. Z 344 Times Annex.

Wanted, about June 15, small furnished house or bungalow, good locality, Summer or longer; commuting distance. W 366 Times.

Wanted by married couple, small house, apartment or rooms; commuting distance New York; must be reasonable. K 339 Times.

Small house or apartment on Long Island; 40 minutes commutation. Tel. Woodward, Hanover 6080.

Five or six-room furnished cottage, one hour commutation; permanent. Z 346 Times Annex.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Loans made quickly and privately. Call 4 to 6. 366 Broadway, Room 1,217.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ABOUT 40 per cent. on necessary investment. Desirable bargains, near Broadway Subway. Apartment house; rents $7,800; price $48,000. Apartment house; rents $9,400; price $57,000. Apartment house; rents $12,300; price $73,000. Corner house; rents $24,300; price $155,000. Corner house; rents $36,000; price $230,000. Corner house; rents $78,000; price $500,000. Corner house; rents $86,000; price $725,000. Also list of other bargains in Bronx and desirable exchanges; will pay to investigate. H. T. WOOD, 220 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED, attractive studio home, ideal for music; on one block from Gramercy Park; May 1-Oct. 1; 8 rooms, 2 baths; $150 per month. Telephone 3103 Gram. Box E. F., 278 3d Av.

Going West, will sacrifice apartment house; also tenements, very cheap; tremendous income, separate or together; easy terms; no brokers. McAulay, 51 East 42d St.

Vicinity 86th St. and Central Park,—15-family house, price $110,000; to close estate; free and clear. P. J. Guiltoyle & Co., 162 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (60s.)—10 rooms, 3 baths, handsomely furnished. Vanderbilt 1450.

55 Thompson St.—Front and rear tenements, on lot 25x100, suitable for garage. H. Nelson Flanagan, 23 Union Square.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$2,500 will secure you a fine home, free of rent, in two-family dwelling, brick; small balance to suit; all improvements; two blocks from 1, 2 and subway station, West Bronx. Mass, 11 West 177th St.

Double two-family brick house with three stores, entire block frontage from Courtlandt to Park Av on 161st St. For particulars see C. Cramer, owner, 503 Fremont Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Prospect Place, 1,066, near Kingston Av., Brooklyn.—Two-story basement, white stone residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, all parquet floors, electric lights; first class condition; price $10,500. Apply your broker.

Will sell cheap, three white brick apartment houses, six families each, 1,011-13-15 Pacific St., Brooklyn; all improvements; no steam heat; good income. Norton, 113 Leonard St., New York.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Edgemere.—Beautiful 12-room house, 2 baths, electric lights; five minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach; fine section; price $6,500. Will take $750 down, balance like season rent. Rose 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Long Island City.—Ten lots near Bridge Plaza; will be sold at a sacrifice; quick action necessary. Denzer, 3,807 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Modern country residence, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—An attractive year round country house, built by the present owner, in the "Garden Spot of Westchester County," but half hour from the city; large living room, 6 bedrooms, beautifully finished; 2 baths, open fireplace; spacious veranda; trees, shrubs, flowers; modern, with every comfort convenience; the owner lives here; special reason for the selling. For photos and full particulars write or phone Fred. E. Sturgis, 14 Wall St. Telephone 6575 Rector.

CORCORAN MANOR, MT. VERNON.—14-ROOM HOUSE; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, GARAGE; PLOT 100x200; FRONTING ON TWO AVENUES; TROLLEY IN REAR OF PROPERTY; BEST LOCATION IN MOUNT VERNON; FOR SALE OR LEASE; BROKERS PROTECTED. JAMES E. BARRY, 4,249 Broadway.

Port Chester house, on Boston Post Road, modern residence, 1½ acres land, stable, garden, fruit, price $15,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

I have several bargains in small, private houses in Crestwood, Mt. Vernon and vicinity. G. H. L., 22 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a nice bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES GEORGE HYDE. 527 5th Av., New York.

$500 cash, balance monthly buys nice cottage, high ground, large plot, above Yonkers. Rose 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

Facing on Hudson, well built stucco house, all improvements; one acre land; $45. Brenner, 316 West 107th St.

New stucco house and garage for sale; 7 rooms, 2 baths; large lot. Sonn, 53 Pine Brook Drive, Larchmont, N. Y.

Houses, $4,500 and up; $1,000 down. L. BIRDSALL, Tarrytown, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ice cream and confectionery store, together with 10-room house, barn, ice houses, and grounds, for sale; property also good for any other use of business; forced to retire because of old age. Inquire of Frederick Fricke, Hicksville, L. I.

COUNTRY HOMES, $5,000 UPWARD. EASY TERMS Building plans and descriptive folder free. HYDE & BAXTER, Port Washington, L. I.

BUY YOUR HOME SITES.

We will build for you now or when ready; terms to suit; titles guaranteed; 30 minutes from New York. Little Neck, and Manhasset. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

$14,000, ($2,500 DOWN,) COST $18,000. 14 rooms, plus attic and basement; all improvements; 15 minutes from Penn. Station to Kew Gardens; 5 other routes. Photos at Roger Hinds, 165 Broadway. Cortlandt 4285.

Forest Hills.—Brick stucco house, eight rooms, bath, 100x100; bargain, quick buyer; no rents. A. Josephs, 1,472 Broadway, Room 622.

Kew Gardens house, 12 rooms, 8 baths, 2 open fireplaces; every convenience; on beautiful corner plot; price $27,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

KEW GARDENS HOUSE.

Seven bedrooms, sun room, porch, every improvement; large garage; price $40,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Broadway, Flushing, and Bayside, for sale; desirable homes, 7 and 8 rooms with bath; near station; immediate possession. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6898.

Flushing House.—Four bedrooms, two baths, garage and garden, in best section, near station; price $10,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

Waterfront cottage; fine location; 7 rooms, bath; lawn, garage; 40 minutes; easy terms. Altman, 161 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

For Rent or Sale.—Fully equipped brickyard on Hudson River; was operated last season; present capacity 11,000,000 a year, which can be increased under good management; abundant supply of clay and sand. Z 342 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

NEW HOUSES.

Six and seven rooms; steam heat; tiled baths, open fireplaces, large living rooms, large kitchens, with pantry; plot 40x150; price $6,150; terms to suit; also desirable home sites for sale. Frank Miller, 18 Park Row, New York. Tel. Barclay 8685.

Bargain.—7-room country home, garage, 5½ acres, forty fruit trees; hour out, Erie; $4,300; on terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Monticello.—Leading hotel, furnished; $50,000; other bargains N. Y., L. I., Conn. J. F. Curtin, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Dainty suburban villa; a real country home for year round living, with 2-3 acre, shaded by fine old oaks; almost new; fully decorated; ready to occupy today; 9 handsome rooms, two tiled baths, paneled living room 27 feet long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 47 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $2,500 on easy terms to desirable party; $5,000 on first mortgage; near country clubs, schools, churches and markets; in a refined, exclusive residential neighborhood. Private Party, Box 88 Times Downtown.

At Montclair, on plot 100x200, with 2-car garage, unusually well-built home; 12 spacious rooms, 3 baths, running water in 2 bedrooms, steam heat; can not be duplicated for $30,000; price $19,500. Convenient Lackawanna and Erie. Write or phone, V. & O. Press Co., Brooklyn.

Sacrifice, $5,800, Allendale.—My residence, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, electric lights; acre; near depot. John Dewsnap, 203 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

Property at 314 SOUTH MAIN STREET, consisting of 9-room house, all improvements; barn with 3 stalls and room for two cars; 1¼ acres of land; lots of fruit, large shade; tennis court; fine location on main trolley line to New Haven. Inspection by appointment with owner.

For Sale.—An island just off Short Beach, Conn., with six-room bungalow (furnished) and a 28-foot motorboat with tender; just the place you were wishing for this Summer. H. Ross Clark, 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y., owner.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FLORIDA. FOR SALE

10,000 acres of land in Polk County, Fla., located in the lake region, fifty miles from Tampa; $10 per acre; will sell part or all, and would consider other unencumbered property as part payment. Write Eugene V. Haynes, 78 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Will lease with privilege of purchase on Long Island, about 250 acres cleared level land, suitable for aviation field; should adjoin railroad; price must be very reasonable. C. A., 225 Times.

Apartment wanted; good tenement houses on lease; references; "cash security." K 316 Times.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For sale or to rent on top of Point Peter, Orange County, two and one-half (2½) miles from Greenwood Lake, house with improvements; eight (8) rooms and bath partly furnished; also old farmhouse; forty (40) acres of land; altitude 1,200 feet; grand view; might exchange for Westchester County property. John P. Herren, No. 154 Nassau St., Room 405, New York.

HILLTOP FARM.

Southeastern exposure, 40 acres, partly cultivated, some timber, good stream, extensive view, dry air, house 8 rooms and bath, barn, apple orchard; 25 miles out; ideal country home; good farm.

S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings; all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buckwald, 113 East 129th St.

Ground floor space, 25x30, to support 250 lbs. per sq. foot; west side, below Canal. Reply Room 1202, 24 Stone St.

FIFTH AV., 570.—LIGHT LOFT; SUBLEASE; CAN BE HAD RIGHT. ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN, 542 5TH AV.

Large 1-story building and 16 stalls, with vacant lot 46x92 on Avenue C. Bohlen, 2041 3d Av.

Man privileges $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

Brooklyn.

111 South 6th St., Brooklyn.—5,000 sq. ft. building 20x80, suitable warehouse or light manufacturing, half block from Williamsburg Bridge station. Inquire, 28th St. and 1st Av., Madison Square 3356.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Small room required for small printing machine in the neighborhood of corner 42d St. and 5th Av. Communicate B 282 Times.

Desk space, preferably small office, near City Hall; state rent. L 660 Times Downtown.

One-story plant, 50x100, with yard space, no cellar; can take good lease, starting Aug. 1. C. 264 Times.

Service station for autos, near 59th St. and Broadway; 10,000 to 20,000 square feet. Manufacturer, 179 Times.

Loft wanted; above 25th St., about $3,000. J. Korostoff & Son, 1,146 Broadway.

Want immediately small office; between 14th-42d Sts. Kay, 214 West 13th.

Accountant desires desk room space, with lawyers. S 288 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals; $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals; $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutland, Tel. plaza Madison Square 6180.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; bachelors. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill.

51ST., 49 EAST. Large room, bath; meals if desired.

53D ST., 115 EAST.—To sublet for Summer, seven rooms, bath. Gibboney.

61ST ST., 26 EAST. Complete and handsomely furnished three rooms, bath and kitchen, extra large rooms; one apartment only on floor; select, well-kept house; convenient; central location. Apply Williams or superintendent.

63TH, EAST, (Near Central Park.)—Front apartment; three rooms and bath, newly furnished; balcony; awnings; breakfast if desired. Phone 4648 Plaza, mornings.

66TH AND LEXINGTON, (Corner.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, kitchen, from May 1 to October, or 3 months' lease, $200 monthly. Phone Perrin, Plaza 6601.

66TH ST., 20 EAST.—Large, double and small room, well furnished, bath; $75 and $40. Tel. Murray Hill 9363 or Supt. on premises.

69TH ST., 20 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room with bath; $75. Tel. Murray Hill 9363, or superintendent.

35TH, 15 AND 17 EAST.—Two connecting studio; old Spanish antiques, beautifully furnished three rooms and bath; maid service; top floor.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. East, west side; long, short leases. APARTMENT RENTING CO., 176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 23d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,072.—Elegant 2-room apartment; latest improvements; call mornings. Fitzgerald.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, (7B); opposite Stuyvesant Park; 6 rooms, charmingly furnished; elevator; quiet; light, airy; May 1 or immediate. Superintendent, Stuyvesant 5560.

MADISON AV., 646.—To sublet for four or five months, charmingly furnished studio apartment; two large rooms, bath; well equipped, real kitchen; central location; good service; bargain at $75. Write apt. 8B1 for appointment.

MADISON AV., 1,142, (85th St.)—Sublet completely furnished (or unfurnished) 5-room apartment; electricity, steam; seen 10 to 1. Telephone Lenox 4881.

PARK AV., 998.—Handsomely furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession to October. Tel. after 10, 7034 Vanderbilt.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST. Sublet double room and bath; two rooms and bath, $100 month.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 66 WEST.—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette; furnished housekeeping apartment, to sublet; steam heat, gas and electric light; elevator service day and night; hot and cold water; convenient to all surface lines, elevated, subways and all 5th Av. bus lines; directly opposite Hudson tube. Apply on premises.

23D ST., 435 WEST.—Living room, double bedroom, kitchen, bath; private house; references.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment; two and three rooms and bath; $100; modern elevator building. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8900.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

80S, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsome apartment large rooms, kitchenette, bath; $115; also 7th, apartment 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, $125. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

54TH, 201 WEST.—Elegantly furnished three rooms; bath and kitchen; orchestrelle; $200 per month. Superintendent.

55TH, 547 WEST.—Sublet beautiful 2-room kitchenette apartment. E. Elwood, Col. 8400.

56TH, 206 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Hotel Thorndyke.)—Just vacated, an elegant newly furnished and decorated 2-room suite, with private bath; very attractive weekly or monthly rates; full hotel service.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Do you want a lovely apartment, with a real kitchen? I will rent mine, beautifully furnished; 14th floor, south wing; view of Hudson; refrigeration; maid service; immediate possession. 3560 Circle.

57TH, 35 WEST.—Two-room apartment, artistically furnished; roof garden. Brown.

57TH ST., 27 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; shown 1 to 5 P. M.

58TH, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsome apartment, 3 rooms, bath, piano, $140; also 80th west, apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

69TH, 245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Three-room apartments, $90; latest improvements; completely furnished.

70S.—3 rooms, 2 baths; $200 month. Phone Columbus 1278.

71ST ST., 31 WEST.—Sublet three-room apartment, furnished; complete hotel service; Japanese dining room on premises. Columbus 9780.

72D ST., 42 WEST.—Sublet two rooms and bath until October; Royalton Apartments; $100 month. Apply Apt. 41 Tuesday.

72D TO 116TH.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; choice buildings. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

72D, 152 WEST.—Exceptional large rooms; living room, bedroom, bath, with kitchenette; completely renovated house; electricity, other up-to-date improvements; maid service.

73D, 140 WEST.—A delightful corner suite of 7 perfectly furnished rooms; highest type of house; refrigeration; rent $225 per month to Oct. 1. Hayward.

73D, (2,102 Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, two rooms, (18x26,) southern exposure; maid service included; to Sept. 15.

74TH, 103 WEST.—2, 3 room suite, bath, kitchenette; convenient L, subway.

74TH ST., 202 WEST.—To rent, six rooms, furnished, June to Sept. 15. Abercrombie.

75TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant apartment 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity, phone; pantry; refined.

77TH, 226 WEST.—Between Broadway and West End Avenues, large, comfortable room and bath; first floor; all modern improvements.

79TH ST., 206 WEST.—Eight outside rooms, 3 baths, sixth floor; May-October, $225. By appointment; Brown, Schuyler 9600.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished two rooms; bathroom; gentlemen or business couple.

80TH, WEST END.—5 rooms front, charmingly furnished; season; bargain. Columbus 3174.

80TH, 100 WEST (Overlooking Park.)—Two rooms and bath. Schuyler 7480, Apt. 10?.

84TH, 40 WEST.—

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

BRYANT AV., 1,160, (Apt. 3E.)—Large, light, airy room, neatly furnished; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Fine double, single rooms; private baths; switchboard; refined service.

497TH, 16 WEST.—Room, with board, private bath; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.

Rooms, with board, private baths; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table; service; convenient location.

66TH, 105 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; steam; also small room.

73D, 302 WEST.—Desirable double room, private bath, telephone, excellent table, references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large room, southern exposure; excellent table; table boarders.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Paved Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam; heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—A few table boarders accommodated.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Comfortable, medium room; good table; electricity; homelike surroundings; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 312 WEST.

Desirable front room, suitable one or two; sunning water, electricity; references.

92D, 60 WEST.—Bright, comfortable two-room suite, with private washroom; also large double and single rooms, with or without private washroom; exceptionally good table board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front rooms; permanent guests; "L"; excellent cuisine; table guests.

96TH, 4 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; nice location.

102D, 244 WEST.—Single room for gentleman or business lady; table guest.

106TH, 314 WEST — Elegantly furnished rooms in private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

107TH, 352 WEST —Modern private residence, spacious suite; furnished, unfurnished; overlooking Hudson; double room; exceptional; table; moderate.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with or without private bath; cuisine and service unexcelled; private phone; elevator; upper refined surroundings; only permanent guests considered.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Two rooms, board, $30 each. Morningside 2896, Apt. 21.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
70 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Special Parlors; Comforts, Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, with Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

TWO very fine furnished suites, two rooms each, with baths; exclusive boarding house; twenty minutes to any part of Manhattan; cool corner, southern and western exposure; electricity; suitable for 4 people; $70 and $120 month. Phone Prospect 4907 J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Sanadorium.—Beautiful location, scientific care; private rooms, $12 up a week. Realtowen, 594 N. Broadway, Yonkers. Phone Yonkers 1964.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths, 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

Long Island.

Two convalescent patients wanted, in nurses' own home; $35 weekly; men preferred; ex-soldiers welcome. Phone Floral Park 147-W.

Virginia.

Board, four or five adults, old-fashioned farm in Virginia; delicious cooking, charming neighborhood and climate; conveniences. Z 333 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted at once, by gentleman and wife, board in refined family, vicinity White Plains, Summit and Katonah; will pay full particulars. Room 822, 30 East 42d St.

Refined, private home in healthy Yonkers, receives invalids and elderly; nurses' care; $12 up. Telephone 5042 Yonkers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING MANAGER — Adaptability, initiative creative ability; advertisements, letters, pamphlets; $35. T 254 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, conscientious, desires firm that's closed Saturdays, employed at present; contemplates change; $25. K 249 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, high school graduate, 5 years' experience, desires position with reliable firm; salary $22. L 669 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, secretary, stenography; charge office, details, wishes position with responsible firm; salary $28; references. Advertiser, 2 066 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER knowledge of stenography, executive ability, desires position with high-class concern; salary $25. K. Feder, Jr., 212 West 82d St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER desires to connect with responsible firm, five years' experience, double entry; salary $24. Box 295 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER—DO YOU NEED HIGH GRADE, COLLEGE CHARACTER, EXPERIENCED, PERMANENT? C 291 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, eight years' experience, trial balance, control accounts, reliable, references. T 278 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Five years' experience; executive ability; A1 references. S 281 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typing, knowledge office work, seeks connection reputable concern; $16. H 515 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, competent office manager, 15 years' experience, salary about $25. C 264 Times.

CASHIER, ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; EXPERIENCED. O'LEARY, 1 252 LEX. AV.

CASHIER, bookkeeper, experienced large corporation. Sterling, 227 West 113th St.

CLERICAL.—Young lady, experienced clerical worker, knowledge of bookkeeping; references. K 322 Times.

CLERK.—Knowledge in typewriting; three years' experience large insurance corporation. H 520 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, nurse, to send-invalid lady by refined middle-aged widow; city, country; references. Z 340 Times Annex.

COMPANION, refined, educated, desires position; to lady; fluent French. Plaza 6106.

COOK, first-class, tearoom, luncheon, Summer hotel; $18 a week. Telephone Schuyler 4268.

COUPLE, FRENCH, want steady positions small private family, experienced cook and housemaid; no washing. Write or call E. K. Mitchell, 146 West 84th St.

COUPLE would care for private city residence during owner's absence; reference from last employer, Rogers, 207 West 145th.

DRESSMAKER, first work, vogue, and model styles made at short notice, very reasonable terms; in or out, home preferred. 27 West 47th St.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, ladies' and children's clothes desires work at home. B 352 Times Harlem.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGER.—American, age 29, high school and special training, particularly fitted to handle women, large following prominent New York concerns; also among office workers. L 700 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, competent, all systems, recently head large investment filing department, seeks position; excellent references. B 429 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, relief switchboard operator, clerical; $16. Bronx 852 Columbus Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER — American woman, 40, reference, wishes general housework, personal laundry included, in small apt. 10 A. M. to 6, 5 days; theatrical or business couple preferred, $40 month; eat, sleep out. Jasko, B 937 Times Harlem.

LADY of refinement, college graduate, desires office position preferably assistant; experienced. Miss Adams, 600 West 144th, Apt. 4.

MANUSCRIPTS revised and typed; lowest prices consistent with work that will sell; books written from notes. T 200 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional lady patients; references Brook, 211 West 88th St., Riverside 3320.

MASSEUSE licensed, desires patients; late methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

MOTHER'S HELPER desires position; refined middle-aged lady; would supervise household, city, country; references. Z 341 Times Annex.

NURSE, Traveling.—Young woman returning to Scotland would take care of one or two children during trip in return for passage; no fare after June 5. Hesner, 1,014 Esplanade, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

NURSE, young, two years' training, going England soon, position meantime. T 280 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Three years' experience rubber tire concern, bookkeeping, typing, detail work. K 334 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Position requiring efficiency and initiative; five years' experience; capable of interviewing people; salary $24. Box 497 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' varied experience; capable executive; competent, resourceful. H 544 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER; knowledge double entry bookkeeping; Protestant; 12 years' experience real estate. L 681 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, responsible, competent; literary work preferred; initial salary $20. T 276 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian; ten years' publishing experience; $25. N 362 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Academic education; 24; 7 years' engineering, construction, export experience; attractive personality, original thinker, quick comprehension; versed up-to-date office methods; excellent penman; Christian; highest credentials; $25. R 734 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young woman stenographer, accountant, bookkeeper desires position; traveling companion to lady or secretary; best references as to honesty, ability. Box 653, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, business school graduate, neat, accurate, reliable, willing worker. Jeanne Geiger, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 5 years' mechanical experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, conversant office stalls; $18; references. O 678 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, intelligent, conscientious; reliable business school graduate; willing and capable. Gladys Haran, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, understands Spanish; business school graduate; accurate, willing and capable. Elsie Ludwig, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, willing worker, business school graduate, desires position. Mildred Meisel; 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2992.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, wishes position; takes dictation both languages; four years' experience; salary $32. K 334 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, knowledge of bookkeeping, 2 years' experience, desires position with reputable firm; salary $16. H 518 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, accurate; high school education; conscientious worker. B. Solarz, 985 Whitlock Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Over five years' experience; competent, executive ability; $25. H 519 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2 years' experience; capable, willing; $15. H 478 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, secretarial experience, conscientious worker; $20. W 331 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' practical experience; references: American; $15. L 690 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; high school graduate; three evenings week. H 533 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard operator, experienced, desires position. Theodora Widder, 890 Elsmere Place.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate; good appearance; reliable, conscientious worker; salary $20. H 527 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, high school education; seven years' experience; reliable; $23. H 532 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; thoroughly competent; references; $18. H 529 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, clerical work. Bella Rose, 297 Wyth& Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, wishes position; best references; salary $18. L 691 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; capable, efficient, competent, reliable ability; $25-$26. G 618 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A.'s high-grade executive, wide experience, record of achievement seeks big job with corporation. W 657 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist, established 1906; $5 upward; service guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, system, tax reports, arrangements finns without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Gunsaker, 152 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7,600.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified, general accounting, monthly audits, systems, tax reports; Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, thirteen years' practical experience, desires permanent position with initiative and executive ability are used. H 542 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly, service, not fat fees. Alpert-Barst Phone Barclay 4484.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified reports; books opened, closed; audits; systems; bookkeeping arrangements. Atlas Audit Co., 500 Broadway. Worth 248.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager, systems and auditing experience; executive, married, 32 years old; references; salary $50. N 352 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 21, thorough accounting education and experience, desires connection with C. P. A.; complete audits. T 261 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced in corporation accounting in all branches; 15 years with large corporation. 486 Times, 2 Rector.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced; semi-senior or junior, desires connection with C. P. A. firm. H 525 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced junior, desires connection with certified accountants; college student. L 678 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER desires position evenings; fully competent; trial balance, statements. K 315 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, young, senior, thoroughly experienced, seeks permanent connection' Feuer, 426 East 81st.

ACCOUNTANT - JUNIOR.—N. Y. University student; public accounting experience H 437 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, audits tax reports, reasonable. Cooper, Bowling Green 8355, 4 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, N. Y. U. student, desires position with C. P. A. firm. S 278 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, N. Y. U. man, desires opening, C. P. A. N 305 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Artist, letterer, wishes position with advertising concern; knowledge of printing, engraving, newspaper layouts, specifying types. T 270 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Ex-newspaper reporter, just discharged firm army, desires position as writer of advertising copy. K 342 Times.

ARTIST, first-class color and black and white for lettering and designing, wishes position. K 290 Times.

ARTIST, commercial, art and lettering, I'm willing to try anything. Fred Albert, 358 52d St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AFTER 15 YEARS OF
MILITARY SERVICE AND TRAINING.

I had 15 years of military service and training, in which time I rose from private to Major, and instead of being sent overseas was kept in United States in executive capacity, which position I filled to the best of my ability and without complaint. The war is over, and I now wish to leave my connection with the military service and enter commercial life. Am receiving the equivalent of $5,000 per annum, and will accept any position that has a future for the same compensation, and am willing to go to any place in the world. K 329 Times.

AN EXCEPTIONAL YOUNG MAN, with business experience, who is capable of a position requiring careful attention to detail and responsibility, who has initiative, good judgment, and manners, seeks a position with a promising future; six months' experience as cost accountant in Government service. L 684 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT MANAGER, SPANISH CORRespondent, 8 years' commercial experience, independent worker, knowledge of Spanish, French, and English languages, experienced in exporting general merchandise, desires position where interest will be considered for advancement. K 848 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXPORT MANAGER, South American, 25 years old, first-class Spanish correspondent, experienced bookkeeper, desires position with reliable American firm; best references; salary, $30. N 339 Times.

BANK MAN, 8 years' experience in all departments, Downtown, desires position; best references. L 663 Times Downtown.

BINDERY FOREMAN

wishes to connect with medium-sized shop; all-around man, pamphlet and magazine binding; highest reference. C 303 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, married; thoroughly competent, efficient, responsible; assume entire charge of office; executive ability; expert figurer; payroll man, typist, correspondent, cashier; unquestionable references. K 343 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, (24;) 5½ years' bookkeeping and accounting experience; can take full charge. George L. Hertz, 1,981 Lafontaine Av., Bronx, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, several years' experience as office manager, desires position offering advancement; commercial first; year accountancy. H 531 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; can typewrite, time clerk; army honorable discharge; age 20; excellent references. O 706 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, experienced, high school graduate, N. Y. U. student, render financial statements, seeks connection with advancement. L 699 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER; thoroughly experienced, excellent correspondent, A1 collector, can check credits, desires worthwhile position. N 351 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(22); 4 years' extensive experience; N. Y. University student; efficient, capable; employed, but contemplating change. K 836 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, seven years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; references; navy release. Langer, 1471 Brook Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Competent and experienced; financial statements, vouchers, &c.; young married man; references. K 344 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—(22,) discharged soldier; 4 years' experience, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements. 541 Bert 1080 Kelly St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced; full charge; controlling accounts, trial balance, statements; best references. Schneider, 42 West 100th St.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, 28; married; controlling, credits, collections; references; $30. B 928 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, three years' experience, accountancy student, desires position with opportunities. K 329 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar with all modern methods of accounting; salary, $30. S 235 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' sales and purchase ledger experience; also payroll. R 757 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT.—Experienced; college graduate; double entry, controlling accounts, balances. O 703 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, payroll, discounts, general office routine; Christian; $25. G 639 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 28; nine years' experience; competent, willing; moderate salary; references. Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, ambitious; wishes position with mercantile firm; references; advancement. T 296 Times.

BUILDING TRADES.—College graduate, 23, surveyor, draftsman, estimator, seeks opening. Times.

CARPENTER, contractor, take alterations, office work renovation, remove violations; reasonable; city, country. 72 East 89th. Phone Lenox 6468.

CASHIER, (30;); twelve years' accounting experience; recently discharged from the U. S. Navy; salary $24. T 273 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese mechanic, experienced on Pierce, Locomobile, Packard Twin-six, and Cadillac eight; years' experience; own six-cylinder Cadillac shop; wishes position with private family; refined; excellent references; own repairs. S. N., 330 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR and wife wish steady position by family where they appreciated good service; man first class driver-mechanic, high power cars; wife as ladies maid, nurse, or chambermaid, seamstress; Al references. Z 339 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver and mechanic, 10 years' experience, wishes position with private family desiring high-class, competent man; personal city references. Chauffeur, Care of Evans, 103 West 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, 21 years, college student, can spare 3 hours each evening, half day Saturday, all day Sunday; careful driver. O 704 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR and gardener, married, wishes a position with a private family; 8 years' experience; references; age 26 years; no children. N 262 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, honorable discharge from 27th Division, desires drive car for private family in country. K 328 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Discharged soldier, 27th Division, private position; 6 years' experience; first-class mechanic. Phone 3097 Fargrut, after 10 A. M.

CHAUFFEUR.—American; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended and able mechanic; city or country; neat, pleasing personality. Telephone Greeley 4955.

CHAUFFEUR, VALET, Japanese, married, wants position in city. Okita, 177 West 97th St. Riverside 5719.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position in private family, city or country; best references. Chauffeur, 79 East 82d.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, desires private position; six years' experience on high-class cars; neat, polite; reference. Duffy, 223 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR, eight years' experience, wishes private position; reference, Frank Nemec, Rhinelander 2565.

CHAUFFEUR, 25, married, wishes permanent position; 12 years' experience; 3 years last position. Care Hall, 705 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR (useful) wishes position in private family; reference, John Salo, 31 East 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR, Chinese, experienced, desires private position; references. Chuey, 317 West 121st St. Phone Cathedral 3822.

CHAUFFEUR, 30; wishes position; do own repairs; furnish references. Idsert, 242 W. 28th St.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, city or country. John Kinnerva, 77 East 125th St.

CLERK.—Time and job order; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; army honorable discharge, excellent references. O 705 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL or Bookkeeping. — Young man, (22,) desires position; references. L 666 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (23); year clerical experience, wishes position with reliable concern or office. 4,643 White Plains Av., Gorey.

COST CLERK, (23,) manufacturing experience, timekeeping, payroll, stock keeping, systematizer. T 233 Times.

COTTON FUTURES CLERK.—Three years' experience; can furnish good references. L 668 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Wish position in country; man, useful chauffeur and gardener; also experienced butler; wife, laundress, with one child; references. Hovi, 265 W. 133d St.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, mechanical, layout and detail, gasoline engines and machinery. L 685 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, structural, college education, desires civil engineering position; moderate salary. N 315 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced typewriter and automatic machine designer, desires position. K 322 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, detailer, tracer; four years' experience; technical graduate. L 657 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR and superintendent of electrical construction would like position. B 935 Times Harlem.

EVENING WORK, 6 to 12; young man; experienced salesman, office man, stenographer. N 348 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.

Naval officer (25) seeks connection with representative industrial concern; thoroughly experienced in sales and purchasing work; able correspondent; emolument secondary to assured future; exceptional credentials. L 667 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE.—Capable of holding any position; experienced as office manager, salesman, advertising man, traffic manager, auditor of shipbuilding plant, &c.; notary public in New York and Bronx Counties; has an excellent education; former naval officer; married man; age 34 years. B 931 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE, CAPABLE OFFICE MANAGER, with initiative and sound judgment, thoroughly versed in all office routine, expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, desires responsible position; highest credentials. Executive, 826 Woolworth Building.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER of a well-known retail millinery, woman's wear, and specialty house, thoroughly understanding all departments, including costs vs. overhead, &c., wants a larger field; age 35; experience 12 years. A. L., K 331 Times.

EXECUTIVE — Statistician; reorganiser; sales and production manager; at moderate salary. B 529 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—College graduate, 24, single, auditing, accountancy experience, familiar automobile line, seeks opportunity; anything; highest credentials. K 330 Times.

EXPORTERS.—Young man, (20); experience exporting and foreign exchange; excellent references; assistant buyer and junior executive. T 265 Times.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.

Young Danish gentleman, (21,) speaks Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, German, and English, open for employment. Pollitzen, 19 West 46th St.

FOREMAN - MANAGER.—Executive capable organizing growing factory along modern, efficient methods; following lines of supervision. L 676 Times Downtown.

GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, Useful Man.—Married; experienced; references. L 659 Times Downtown.

I WANT A MAGAZINE.

I can take editorial charge of general or class magazine, build it up progressing and make it succeed in a big way; have the ideas, energy, ability, and experience; want hard problem and responsibility. Z 336 Times Annex.

JAPANESE, first-class couple, want position; single family, man; cook, wife, waitress or maid; four years last place; references. S 445 East 57th St.

MANAGER.

Experienced chef and bookkeeper, with good manners, wishes position in hotel or cafe restaurant, New York City or out of town, as manager; expected salary, $25 per week and meals. Box T. S., 500, 3,013 3d Av.

MANAGER, experienced, for restaurant or hotel, city or country. S 270 Times.

MASSEUR, licensed; electrical treatments gentleman's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th. Morningside 9046.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 25 years, designer and executive on tools; factory production; assembling, engraving, typecasting, automatic, and electrical instruments; inventions. Apt. 71, 229 W. 109th.

NURSE (male,) graduate, experienced, college education, references; age 33; desires position, mental or medical. Z 330 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man; efficient; high school graduate; accurate figurer. L 656 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—(Woolens); seeks change; good correspondent; systematizer with executive ability; 10 years' experience. Box 20, 1,015 3d Av.

OFFICE AND BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, (21,) high school graduate. L 665 Times Downtown.

PRINTING—Young shipper, 21, accurate; 5 years' experience; salary $23. L 672 Times Downtown.

PRODUCTIVE EXECUTIVE, capable organizing small progressive factory along modern efficient lines; seven years' systematic factory management. L 674 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Printing, stationery, building, shipping and office supplies; young man, (24,) desires position in above capacity; moderate salary; army discharge. K 346 Times.

SALES MANAGER.

Formerly captain U. S. Army, just returned from overseas, now convalescent from wounds; have had eight years' practical experience in selling, last position in entire charge of sales organization, planning advertising and selling campaign; best of references from former employers; may I have an interview?

Address H 545 Times Downtown

SALESMAN.—" Not an order taker; " American, 37 years of age; 16 years' experience in the New England territory; extensive jobbing acquaintance among plumbing trade; also installation and sporting goods line; one year military service overseas; honorably discharged; references, &c. N 355 Times.

SALESMAN, 26, married, would connect with reliable cloak and suit house; have a very good following in Pennsylvania; also city office trade; can furnish best of reference. A. A., 801 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN — EXECUTIVE, FORMERLY EARNING $6,000 ANNUALLY, SEEKS LOCAL SALES WORK. L 675 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, (25,) selling to jobbing trade, desires position New York City and nearby; salary and commission; references. L 657 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 12 years' experience selling groceries and specialties, open for good proposition; road or city. B 936 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, 30; 5 years' millinery experience; desires city position; manufacturer or jobber. J. Kolsan, 2,183 Arthur Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 20; high school graduate; some experience; salary second consideration in regard to future. S 283 Times.

SALESMAN, 23, possessing ability, personality, and experience, wishes to connect with reliable firm; inside or outside. N 354 Times.

SALESMAN, 23, American, high school graduate, desires position, haberdashery preferred. L 658 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, unattached; continuous traveling if want-d; commission; regular line merchandise. K 324 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, city or road; salary or drawing account; army discharge; excellent references. S 275 Times.

SALESMAN, collector, 27; 8 years' with one concern; seeks opening. L 682 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced woolens, familiar with cutting-up trade. C. G. 1418 5th Av.

SECRETARY, expert stenographer, correspondent, thoroughly trained assistant to executives, M. Rohr, 6 Olmstead Place, Glendale, L. I.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive, (American,) high-grade ability; A1 compensation start. B 523 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires work evenings; business or personal. T 262 Times.

SERVICE MANAGER, 1st Lt. M. T. C., U. S. A.; recently discharged, wants connection with firm in charge of service and maintenance; nine years' experience in auto industry. K 330 Times.

SHIPPING, Clerical, or Selling.—Young man, (22,) high school education, desires position; experienced; able take charge. H 521 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated American, 20, good personality, experienced secretary, correspondent, office routine, desires position with mercantile house where he can become a salesman; will start at $18. T 282 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate; knowledge French, bookkeeping; mercantile connection. H 514 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, highly educated, experienced, good knowledge bookkeeping, wishes permanent position. H 549 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 18; experienced; references; ambitious. George Fehnertz, 926 Whitlock Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Ex-navy man, age 24; desires position with progressive firm. S 286 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, competent, willing worker, desires good connection. H 524 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; legal and business experience; secretarial, executive ability. W 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (33;) eighteen years' varied experience; public stenographer; $25. Steno, 1,441 West 4th St.

STEVEDORES.—Young man, (21,) experienced in payroll compilation, desires position; best references. S 283 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT or head gardener position wanted; married; Scotch; two girls 17 and 19 years; 14 years in present position; first-class city references; would like position where good work would be appreciated. Joseph Wheeler, Box 374, Scarsdale, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT, gardener, (31,) married, wants change of position, private estate; horticultural and horticultural experience, and salary desired. Apply in writing only, to E. A. Brown, care Scientific Audit Co., 200 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, in large coat house; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and be able to post from cash book to ledgers; must understand terms and discounts and have good handwriting; state age, experience, and salary. Address D. F. 223 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF BOOKS. CALL 10 A. M. S. NOVECK & CO., 590 BROADWAY.

TRAFFIC CLERK.—Railroad and commercial experience; familiar with rates. N 363 Times.

TRAVELER.—SALES EXPERIENCE, DESIRES ROAD REPRESENTATION OF REPUTABLY ESTABLISHED CONCERN. K 345 TIMES.

TRANSLATOR, leaving for country cure, wants to meet expenses by translating at home; English, French, Italian, German, Dutch, Flemish. T 281 Times.

WELFARE EXECUTIVE, FOURTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE WORK. L 677 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) technical and business experience, desires position. O 638 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 30, college graduate, 9 years' experience as credit manager, accountant, and office manager for a very large firm, wishes position with big concern in similar capacity; good executive and systematizer, with extensive knowledge of up-to-date, live-wire methods. K 341 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) recently discharged from army, willing and ambitious, desires position with good future prospects; experienced office assistant; good knowledge of bookkeeping; good penman; good at figures; furnish best references. Address Leon Gelberg, 1,810 Prospect Av.

YOUNG MAN, AMBITIOUS.

What can you offer young man of 20, high school graduate, general office and business experience, army discharge, who wishes to start afresh with some reputable business house? L 670 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, LL.B., passed bar examination, has experience as examiner of claims with State Industrial Commission, desires connection with claims department of an insurance company. H 514 Times.

YOUNG MAN (28;) stock keeping, buying, selling, correspondence, advertising experience, now employed, desires housefurnishings experience; knows the field; opportunity before salary. H 516 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearance, (22,) desires work from 3 to 12 P. M., cashier, switchboard operator, or take charge of office; willing to work Sundays; any kind of work. T 270 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, honorably discharged, assistant bookkeeper; fast typist, good penman with reliable concern; interview after 5 P. M. Jacob Goodman, 146 Siegel St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college education, business experience, army discharge, desires position offering a good future; energetic, tactful; good personality; $18 to start. K 837 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ten years' office experience, desires charge of accounts receivable-payable department with large, reliable concern; will go West if required. T 188 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school education, few years' business experience, desires connection with view toward future. H. A., 290 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) high school graduate, well appearing, understands silks, seeks connection sales office dress house. K 323 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20; fair education; lots of pep and ambition; willing to do anything; salary secondary. A. Shapiro, 880 Audubon Av.

YOUNG MAN, Swedish; 15 months' A. E. F.; wants position as valet, cook, measurer, to bachelor; will care for invalid; willing, obliging; references. S 287 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, 1¼ years' experience, high school graduate, not salary, object. Write Y. T., 3,525 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (20;) high school education; desires position, office assistant. T 272 Times.

YOUNG French couple wish position in small family; country preferred; good references. Write Box 20, 1,015 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, as stock clerk; reference; willing to work. O 702 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, wants evening position at anything, 7 P. M.-11 P. M. A. J. H., 504 West 113th.

YOUNG MAN, 2 years' experience fur business, desires position with importer or manufacturer. K 326 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate; export, import, shipping and stock experience; references. B. Plaza 256, 35 3d St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) artistically inclined, desires position; remuneration secondary consideration. S 282 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position, willing to learn automobile repairing. J. S. Miller, 1,410 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 23, able and active, 4 years' drug selling experience, seeks position with greater scope. S 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) desires position; high school education; reliable, honest. H 516 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20; experienced on artificial silk, mercerized, & cotton yarns; selling ability. B 927 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires evening work anything, store, bookkeeper, stenographer. H 526 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) college education; neat appearance; executive ability. L 688 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, clerk and typist, (22,) executive ability, desires position. B 580 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position, with advancement; have good education. K 319 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires clerical position or junior salesman; army discharge. T 277 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 4 years' shipping experience, desires responsible position. K 323 Times.

Employment Agencies.

300 SKILLED COOKS, butlers, salesmen; Jap., Amer.; agent, Kurihara, 254 6th Av. Bryant 7931.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Store hours, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:

Millinery,
Millinery Trimmings,
Misses' Suits,
Shirtwaists,
Ribbons,
Shoes,
Corsets,
Games.

Apply at office of Superintendent, mezzanine floor, East Building, person or by mail.

ALSO

WRAPPING DEPARTMENT

require a number of girls to act as parcel wrappers, experience not necessary. Apply to Superintendent, department of wrapping, subway floor, Central Bldg.

ADDRESSERS wanted; legible handwriting necessary; salary $10. Longmans, Green & Co., 4th Av. at 30th St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.

We have a vacancy for a girl able to draw trial balances and make herself generally useful; pleasant office and associates. Write or call Langdon Piano Co., East 132d St. and Brown Place, Bronx, near 133d St. "L" station.

ASSISTANT wanted for highest class dental office; must be experienced, systematic, cultured, devoted to employer's interests; address with reference and complete information. Z 301 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK in office of importing house; must be neat, accurate, and quick worker; knowledge of filing an advantage; reply, giving age, experience, and salary desired. Z 335 Times Annex.

BILLING CLERK, experienced on Remington machines. Call A. Sherwin & Bro., 715 Broadway.

BILLING CLERKS.—To operate Elliott-Fisher machines. Elliott-Fisher, 88 Park Place.

BOOKKEEPER, LEDGER CLERK, EXPERIENCED IN OPERATING BILLING MACHINE; ELLIS OPERATOR PREFERRED, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IN HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY SHOP.

A. DE PINNA,
5TH AV., AT 50TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—A wholesale dress and waist jobber desries a young lady fully experienced at double entry books, controlling accounts and monthly trial balance; must also be a competent typist and stenographer; good opportunity; state experience, references, and salary desired. Apply in writing only, to E. A. Brown, care Scientific Audit Co., 200 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, in large coat house; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and be able to post from cash book to ledgers; must understand terms and discounts and have good handwriting; state age, experience, and salary. Address D. F. 223 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE, TO TAKE CHARGE OF BOOKS. CALL 10 A. M. S. NOVECK & CO., 590 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Typist.—Young lady who is thoroughly experienced in

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN, 20-30, professional housekeeping; eight-hour day; pay while learning; prompt advancement; only ambitious workers need apply. 11-3. A. P. H., 27 West 47th.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement, possessing tact and ambition wanted as assistant to district manager of large automobile corporation; must be capable and good. B 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted for clerical work; must be good typist. Educational Department, East Side Y. M. C. A., 157 East 86th St.

Instruction.

BE A FILING CLERK

and earn a good salary for doing work that you LIKE to do. Many positions with good opportunities for advancement open for girls who have had TRAINING in filing and indexing; salaries $15 to $20 per week; our filing experts train you thoroughly in four weeks and place you. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment manufacturer; the leading school in the down-town business district. Choice of evening or afternoon classes. Classes kept small in order to give individual instruction, therefore, enroll early for next class starting Monday, April 14th. Call, write or phone Franklin 6830.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St., Near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify in 30 days the average student with a practical Isaac-Pitman-Gregg Shorthand course? Now is the time. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for free trial lessons and convincing proof. SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, 220 East 42d St., cor. Third Ave., New York; 370 West 181st St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York; 1 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

ARE YOU A SQUARE PEG
in a round hole? Thousands are holding positions which they are not suited—they do not realize their own capabilities. A character analysis will determine your qualifications for any vocation; that vocation you will find the greatest success and happiness. Consultations by appointment. Write or phone for Booklet "K." Modern Institute, 50 Church St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 4240.

LIBRARY COURSES.
Limited to technical subjects. INDEXING, LIBRARY CATALOGING, filing, individual instruction. M. Hull Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway.

WILL PAY YOU
to investigate the business opportunity that will enable woman to become independent. Organization. Write, or telephone Bryant 6465 for the helpful booklet "Opportunities for Women." Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

THE GRADUATE SECRETARIAL COURSE FOR EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS.
Also complete Course for Beginners. Individual instruction, registered by Regents. Packard School, 44 West 45th Street. Known throughout the country.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping. Individual training; beginners, advanced students, postgraduates. Day and evening sessions; hours student's convenience. 300 6th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7855 Murray Hill.

EARN $3,000 YEARLY
as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening classes; no educational; class now forming. Write booklet.
Chiropractic UNIVERSITY OF N. Y.
146 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6958.

FOREIGN TRADE.
Unique opportunity in this field now for young men; details of training needed in-foreign trade. ATLANTIC SCHOOL, Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 610 Lexington Av. Phone Plaza 3200.

EARN TIME AFTER 5 P. M.
Packard Business School for Speed Classes—up to 170 words! Individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, all commercial English. Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 3080 for our new catalog.

Business speed club, commercial, technical dictation, all commercial and Spanish; day and evening. Mercantile Correspondence School, 32 East 23rd St. Gramercy 1000.

SPEEDWRITERS.—Increase your speed and earning power. Write for "Flying Fingers." free. Rose L. Fritz School, 324 5th Av.

BECOME AN EXPERT! Study spare time for executive and secretarial positions. THE EMERSON INSTITUTE, 334 5th Av.

LEARN TELEPHONE switchboard operating; complete course, $10. Chief School, 5 Freeman St.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIERL AGENCY,
No Registration Fee.
Stenographer, theatrical; live upstairs; prefer woman over 30; $30.
Stenographer, automobile line, $25.
Steno.—Engineering, $25.
Steno.—Export, $25.
Steno.—Construction, $22; advertising, $25.
Steno.—Manufacturing line, Brooklyn, $20.
Steno.—Manufacturing line, $20.
Typists, stenographers, offices; beginners, $15, $12.
Office assistant, good figurer and penman, $15; also, male clerk, $18.
Bookkeeper-Steno.—$30.
Bookkeeper-Steno.—Downtown, $22.
Bookkeeper, $20.
Bookkeeper's Assistant.—Brooklyn, $18-$20; $18.
Bookkeeper, $18.
Bookkeeper, Manufacturing line, $20.
Bookkeeper-Typist—Harlem position, $22.
Typist.
Typist-Sporting office, $12.
Typist-Morning operator, $16.
Typist-Telephone Operator.—Downtown, $12.
Typist-Cashier, $12.
Telephone operator.—$16-$18; beginner, $12-$14.
Telephone Operator.—$10.
Telephone Operator-Typist—Harlem, $12.
Telephone Operator-Typist, $12.
STENOGRAPHER, brokerage, $20; shipping, $20; export, $18-$25; advertising, $25; banking, $25; other lines, $15-$25; several beginners, $12-$18; bookkeeper-stenographer, bookkeeper-stenographer-typist. Register free. Gahagan Agency, 225 Broadway, Est. 1897.

FIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.
Librarian, $1,800; stenos., brokerage, $25; commercial stenos., $25-$20; correspondents, four, $20, typists, $13; bookkeeper-steno., $25; beginner-typist, $14. Register free.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
50 Nassau St. 480 Fifth Ave.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $12-$25
Many legal, export, insurance, automobile; dictaphone, bookkeepers; uptown-downtown. FREE REGISTRATION.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 NASSAU. ROOM 600.
Stenographer, legal, commercial.....$18 to $22
TYPIST .....$16 to $20
SWITCHBOARD-Typist .....$20 to $22

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU STREET. MISS GRIFFIN.
Stenographers, temporary, $25; semi-secretaries, $20-$18-$15; typists, clerks, $12-$15.
STENOGRAPHERS.—Hundreds, $10-$25; bookkeeper, bookkeeper-typists, stenography-typists, (5,) $15. Jupp Agency, 1 Madison Av.
CLERKS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated Americans. Clark Agency, 34 West 34th.
STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous openings; registration; Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.
DUPLEX AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building. Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, employees.
TYPISTS, 25 rapid, accurate; (1) dictaphone, $15 to $18. The Beers Agency, Times Building.
LANGUAGE AGENCY, 115 BROADWAY.—Stenographers, $18-$25; clerical; many positions immediately.
STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25. Elliott-Fisher, $18, typists, $14; clerks, Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.
STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$18-$15; typists, $15-$12. Agency, Room 404, 132 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT Christian firm; understand contracts, costs; can take off trial balance and work independently; good opportunity for bright man. Apply, stating age, salary, etc., to 784 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT Junior, experienced; permanent position; state salary and experience. F 1222 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN.

Two discharged soldiers or officers on staff of cantonment newspaper published near New York; liberal commission. C 281 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.
One thoroughly familiar with department store advertising; good position to experienced man. Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, good talker, unquestionable; no experience necessary. Interesting offer to capable man; drawing account; commission. Write Harry Moss, 241 West 14th St.

ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR, export publication; 10 per cent. commission, 20 per cent. of balance publication; state experience references. B 323 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS — Three thoroughly experienced; commission basis; easy proposition. Leads furnished. Apply Mr. Smith, Room 545, 1,465 Broadway, 12 to 1.

AGENTS wanted.—Easy selling oil leases in great West Texas oil fields; big commissions; strong co-operation; energetic salesman makes up to $400 weekly. Dan Bonnenblust Company, Department 75, Dallas, Texas.

BOYS

for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines; $9 to start.
Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 RETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS, 15-18; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work and surroundings; no evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. B 521 Times Downtown.

BOY of American parentage, about 17 years of age, as junior mail clerk and to assist in office; state education, experience; highly recommended; state salary expected and experience, if any. Manufacturer, H 559 Times Downtown.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. A 750 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY WANTED BY GLOVE IMPORTERS; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; WITNESS, MR. LONG. GIVE REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED. T 274 TIMES.

BOY wanted for mailing department of large manufacturing concern; must be ambitious, careful, and energetic; highest references required. A 780 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15, as messenger in mailing department of Avalon Co.; must be neat and bright; salary $8. Call Room 512, 29 West 42d St.

BOY, 15 to 16, bright, for office of large advertising corporation; exceptional opportunity for advancement; must have own handwriting. A 783 Times Downtown.

BOY for messenger service on large daily newspaper; hours 8:30 to 5:30; salary to start $8; good opportunity. Apply 229 West 42d St., 2d floor.

BOY.—High school graduate, or equivalent, to assist in employment department. Rockwood & Co., Park & Waverly Avs., Brooklyn.

BOY for office work; no experience necessary; state age, where educated and salary desired. B 258 Times.

BOY in office handling house; must be bright, industrious; salary to start $8. Coleman & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

BOY, bright, 18 or 19, for office work. Apply Room 1503, 24 Stone St., City, before 11 A. M.

BOY, strong and intelligent, in publisher's office, to carry and deliver bundles. Room 1002, 220 West 42d St.

BOY wanted, in law office; salary $7. Apply Room 900, 2 Rector St.

BOY for office; state age, experience, if any; salary, references. N 389 Times.

BOYS over 16, helpers, house departments; large garage. R 783 Times Downtown.

BOY, small, to assist in shipping department. Fleischer Cloak & Suit, 20 W. 33d.

BUSHELMAN wanted. Apply Jacob Cohen, Sons & Co., 740 Broadway.

CASHIER WANTED.

Old, established Stock Exchange house handling no speculative accounts but doing only investment business, wants cashier of standing and experience; only very high-grade man need apply; a good opportunity for the right one, preferably a man who has served for some time as cashier or assistant cashier and knows the business thoroughly. Address Box G 637 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class, experienced man only, understanding mechanics thoroughly; if married, no children; very best references required; city in Winter, country near New York in Summer; only man qualified as above need apply, giving full particulars and salary expected. T 257 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 16 years' experience; expert Pierce driver. Schelbiln, 625 85th St.

CHEMIST, familiar with preparation of all chemicals, used in making army gas mask canisters; state experience. L 683 Times Downtown.

CHECKER, experienced in restaurant, wanted. Box D. J., 104 East 14th St.

CLERK.—Large manufacturer desires export clerk familiar with consular invoices, bills of lading, drafts, insurance, credits, and other such documentary work; knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese desirable; energetic, ambitious man required. Address Export Opportunity, H 540 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Bright lads, 17 to 20, to make out bills and take orders in branch of large wholesale house; West 22d St.; must live near by; $12 a week; good opportunity to learn business; state age and experience. H 538 Times Downtown.

CLERK, young man, capable, energetic and accurate, rapid at figures, wanted by a Christian manufacturing company to assist in accounting department; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience and salary desired. B 264 Times.

CLERK.—Wanted junior clerk in large corporation, one having experience with books of account and knowledge of typewriting preferred; give references and experience in first letter; salary $20 per week. B 875 Times.

CLERK for general office work; good position for bright boy; see Mr. Leimont or Mr. Buell. H. K. Brewer & Co., 58 Liberty St.

CLERK in insurance broker's office, for cancellation and indorsement work; must be experienced and capable; state previous employers and salary desired. A 729 Times Downtown.

COMPOSITOR, all-around man; good, steady job for competent man in Catholic institution; short distance from New York; wages and board; state experience in writing. Z 272 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT; APPICANTS MUST HE OF EXECUTIVE TYPE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE DETAILS OF OPERATING COST SYSTEM; REPLIES SHOULD STATE FULL PAIRTCULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. B 341 TIMES.

DESIGNER on house dresses and aprons; only those experienced need apply. Schwartz, Mfg. Co., 38 Greene St.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
First-class machine designers, familiar with automatic machinery; also thoroughly capable tool designers for general machine shop work; permanent employment. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

DRAFTSMAN, Christian; architect's office, thorough, practical experience on working drawings; familiar with building, zoning and tenement laws and specifications; permanent position, salary begin, $30; state age, experience, references. B 291 Times.

ENGINEER.—Refrigeration; chief engineer, capable of taking complete charge of the refrigeration and mechanical department of a large ice cream plant. M. F. Fadden & Sons, Inc., Scranton, Penn.

ERRAND BOY, also to make himself generally useful in photographic studio; $8 start; advancement. Fach Bros., 670 8th Av.

ESTIMATOR.—Man familiar with steel forge and machine shop practice for estimating and cost work on orders; give experience and salary. L 943 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR, first-class, ornamental iron, for leading Fifth Avenue house; right man. The Quantity Service Co., 17 West 45th St.

EXPORT HOUSE WANTS FOR ITS
iron and steel division applications from gentlemen experienced in foreign business; applicant should have a thorough knowledge of structural steel and have the capacity of directing a large sales force and co-ordinating the work of various departments; a live, active man, willing to work the right party; state fully previous experience, salary desired, and references; all applications treated in strict confidence. Address Box T 502 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK—Intelligent young man wanted. Apply Zalkin & Cohen, 51 Chambers St.

FOREMAN who has had experience in installing overhead steam mains on telegraph poles for job out of town; state experience in detail with references and salary expected. Z 283 Times Annex.

FOREMAN gas fitter, to take charge of fitting department; state age, experience and salary expected. Nassau and Suffolk Lighting Co.: Hempstead, L. I.

FREIGHT SOLICITORS, experienced motor transportation between New York, Philadelphia. Apply Tuesday 10-12, 459 Canal St., salary and commission.

FRUIT BUYER SALESMAN.—Preferably one accustomed to retail business; state qualifications, references, and salary desired. A 905 Times Harlem.

GROCERY BUYER for chain store system; good opportunity; state experience, age, salary. Chain Store, 1,265 Times Square.

JUNIOR SALESMEN.—BOYS BETWEEN AGES 17-19 AS JUNIOR SALESMEN; NO SELLING EXPERIENCE NECESSARY BUT MUST POSSESS PERSISTENCY AND HAVE BELLIGERENT QUALIFICATIONS; SALARY; STATE AGE AND REFERENCES. BOX 225, 1619 ST. JAMES BLDG.

LITHOGRAPHIC COLOR DESIGNER wanted for figure work, show cards, hangers, calendars, &c. Monarch Lithographing Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

MAIL ROOM ASSISTANT FOREMAN.—Metropolitan newspaper desires the service of a competent man as assistant foreman of mail room; state qualifications, references and remuneration expected. C 830 Times Annex.

MAN.—Good, all-round office man for New York export's office; able to keep books and preferably with some knowledge stenography and the routine of buying and shipping. Write, stating nationality, age, experience, salary required, to Export-ers, 611 World Building, New York.

MAN.—An unusual opportunity is open for man of executive ability and pleasing personality; one who is able to meet public and experienced in engaging and handling of help. Apply, bring references and last salary received. B 880 Times.

MAN wanted, capable as buyer and manager of poultry department, by large hotel supply company; state age, experience, salary wanted, and other qualifications; all replies will be kept strictly confidential. K 308 Times.

MANAGER.—Large chemical company requires resident manager for Brazil; must have chemical or dyestuff training, know Portuguese and Spanish tongues, and have general representable appearance; company is a businesslike and dignified manner; state salary desired. Address Future, H 539 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURER to take entire charge of the producing end of a knit underwear factory; wonderful opportunity for the right party. A. C., 802 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR, experienced. Apply to J. W. Samuel, Inc., 627 Madison Av.

MECHANICS.
Must be experienced on experimental and model work. Those having experience on small parts preferred. Apply
POWERS ACCOUNTING MACHINE,
365 PARK AV., BROOKLYN.

OFFICE MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.

Young man with dept. or specialty store experience; must have knowledge of trial balances and controlling accounts.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av. at 37th St.
Apply Supt's Office, 37th St. Entrance.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation; must be of neat appearance and capable of handling a large mail; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary to start $40 per month. H 523 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright young man, 16 to 18 years of age as office boy and messenger; must be able to satisfy bonding company. Hotel Ashton, 48 St. and Madison Av.

OFFICE BOYS wanted in large publishing house; neat and willing; good chance for advancement; $8 a week to start. Call Hulbre, 220 West 42d St., 2d floor.

OFFICE BOY, advertising department of oldest trust company, good ambitious boy; $8 weekly to start. Address Z 298 Times Annex.

OFFICE MESSENGER, 18 years or under; must have working papers. "Auditor," P. O. Box 1148, City Hall Station, N. Y.

OFFICE BOY.—$10 weekly. Apply B. F. Dudley, 219 East 42d St.

OFFICE BOY, state age, experience, salary and references. K 347 Times.

OPERATOR for Elliott-Fisher machine, understanding details of export orders, invoices, consular documents, &c.; Spanish or Portuguese required; opportunity for future advancement. Address Export, H 541 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN, reliable, competent, experienced, in advertising office; one who can take full charge; permanent position, good salary. Answer fully first letter, P. H., 100 Times.

PICTURE frame gilders for our new factory in Hoboken; good wages; excellent working conditions. Rabjohn & Morcom, 240 Post St., San Francisco.

PRACTICAL PRINTER
wanted, in a leading New England city, with best working conditions; a thoroughly high-class man, capable of assuming entire direction of the composing room of a large modern job printing and publishing plant; this is a big job that requires a big man with ideas, executive ability and good habits, who knows good printing and every detail of its production—type, layouts and press work, how to cultivate the good will of customers and how to deal and work with men, both subordinates and superiors; address in confidence, giving age, experience, special qualifications and salary desired. Z 277 Times Annex.

RUBBER MANUFACTURER,
first-class company, desires man to take entire charge new department producing MOLDED COMBS.
We will consider only best man in this business, and the right party will receive good salary and share of profits; all replies strictly confidential; state full particulars. A. 11., 288 Times.

SALESMAN.
Experienced salesman well acquainted with art linen, and brassiers trade wanted to represent the selling agency of large domestic lace mill; salary or commission. B 818 Times.

SALESMAN. — LIVE WIRE, ENERGETIC HUSTLER, FOR NEW YORK CITY TRADE, BY LARGE FOOD AND DRUG MANUFACTURING AND IMPORT FIRM; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-CLASS MAN WHO CAN HOLD ESTABLISHED TRADE AND GET NEW BUSINESS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY. PERMANENT. H 537 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced road man, preferably one who has sold advertised specialties in the past; must be a man of energy who has the power to command a big volume of business on a high-grade line of fast-selling auto accessory; to right man we will offer a proposition of salary or commission basis, whereby his earnings can run into real money. Address Box 592, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Young man, single, high calibre, by world's largest manufacturers in their line; established 63 years; selling high-grade specialty for motion picture theatres; permanent position, with advancement; city and road; salary and commission. T 240 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.—Young man, single, high calibre, to sell high-grade musical instruments for motion-picture theatres; world's largest manufacturers, established 63 years; city and road; salary and commission. T 240 Times.

SALESMAN.
Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate employment to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1613, 230 West 41st St.

SALESMEN.—An organization established for over 35 years in New York, is desirous of training 2 or 3 men, between the ages of 25-45, to work in N. Y. among business men and women for the purpose of interesting them in the study of French and Spanish by means of our specially prepared language records; experience in our line is not necessary, but must be well educated and refined and pleasing personality, capable of earning under proper conditions over $3,500 a year; pay a salary and commission to start and give a thorough training; only men with successful selling records need apply. Call between 10:30-4 P. M. The Cortina Academy, 12 East 46th St.

SALESMAN
for New York and vicinity, thoroughly experienced in paint, enamels, varnishes, &c., and with an established trade among steamship and railroad companies, shipyards, and other large corporations, manufacturers, exporters, &c.; an exceptional opportunity on a liberal salary and commission for a salesman who can show a large and profitable volume of business on guaranteed material at moderate prices. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience, &c., in full; all replies treated strictly confidential. Baer Brothers, 438-448 West 37th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.
A manufacturer of a nationally advertised article of food has a few openings on its sales forces; applicants should be between the ages of 25 and 35 years; they must be fit physically, clean morally and be willing to travel most of the time; moderate salary and expenses to start; applicants will get consideration only if they give full particulars in their first letter. Z 347 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, to learn the selling of securities; our co-operation and assistance enables men who have had any selling experience at all to make at least $5,000 a year in commissions; this opportunity should be particularly attractive to those who have sold advertising, insurance, cash registers, typewriters, books, office supplies or check protectors; the selling of securities will be a comparatively easy thing for those who have had any experience in the above lines. H 435 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.

FOR NATIONALLY ADVERTISED FOOD PRODUCT. SALARY TO BEGIN $4,000. UNLIMITED FUTURE. POSITION OPEN NOW. SHOW US IN YOUR FIRST LETTER THAT YOU ARE THE MAN. Z 345 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.
Big opening for a real salesman to step into a profitable position, in a financial security house, with unlimited opportunity for advancement for right man to a responsible and well-paying managerial position, on commission basis; prefer man experienced in selling real estate, insurance, securities, typewriters, cash registers, or other specialties. Write, giving qualifications, to Radon French & Co., 26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN, real estate; one of the largest and most influential suburban real estate offices in New York wants two high-grade salesmen to be found for choice Westchester County properties, sold at reasonable prices and terms; we are persistent advertisers and leads are ready; will train you in real estate if you have sales ability; commission, expenses cared for, drawing account when merited; Address, with particulars, N. E., 42 Times.

SALESMAN for popular-priced line of muslin and silk underwear; must be thoroughly experienced, have unique plan of following with quantity users; salary or commission; good opportunity for right man; apply, mail, phone or call; communications considered confidential.
NEWMARK & DANZIGER, INC.,
1,107 Broadway.

SALESMEN.
Investment house, under contract to open twenty out-of-town offices, offers to men with energy and ambition an opportunity not only to make big money on commission basis but be appointed manager of one of offices in very short time. Phone Beekman 7834 for appointment.

SALESMAN.—Wanted at once experienced sweater salesman to carry a high-grade manufacturer's line of worsted, zephyr and camel's hair sweaters; must have an established trade with large retail stores of the Middle West; also to call upon office trade in N. Y. City; commission basis. A 777 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Several real, wideawake salesmen to represent The New York Times, Want Volume Department, for the sale of The War Volumes; liberal commission paid to men who have had experience selling high-class books preferred. Apply all this week, Mr. Guy, Room 1708, Times Building, Times Square, New York.

SOUTHERN SALESMAN WANTED.
LARGE COAT AND SUIT HOUSE IS OPEN FOR AN EXPERIENCED MAN, TO WHOM AN ESTABLISHED TRADE WILL BE TURNED OVER; ONLY THOSE WITH CLOSE FOLLOWING NEED APPLY. SALARY OR COMMISSION BASIS. B 598 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—Waist salesmen to carry in conjunction with own line, the well-known lines of "Mendels Make" middy blouses and house dresses in the State of New York and New England; strict commission basis. Address with full particulars and references, Mendels Brothers Company, 109-115 South St., Baltimore, Md.

SALES.—Wanted, a profit maker, not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in negotiating the sale of stock in an industrial company will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. B 786 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN TO SELL
a popular-priced, nationally advertised check writer; unusual opportunity for real men to earn large incomes; liberal commission basis. See Mr. Sloan, New Era Mfg. Co., 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN
TO SELL CLOTHING, FOR PART OF MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN AND IOWA; WILL TURN OVER LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHED TRADE TO THE RIGHT PARTY; COMMISSION BASIS. H. & S. COHEN, 92 BLEECKER ST.

SALESMAN, with large following through Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, wanted by reputable manufacturer of smart suits and coats; must be capable of selling upward of $100,000; applications treated strictly confidential; drawing against commission. Apply, stating experience. C 284 Times.

SALESMAN
An old established firm manufacturing scouring soaps, soap powders, and cleansers offers a liberal proposition, (drawing account against commission,) to the man who has the proper trade connections; replies treated in strict confidence. A 779 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Hardware man wanted; must have sales experience and knowledge of hardware and machinery supply business and be well equipped to handle an organization in N. Y. for the sale of these materials in foreign market; write fully, stating experience, salary. Z 307 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
Six of our men, with an average of only four months' experience on securities, earned over $6,000 commissions during March; with our training and assistance, you have the same opportunity. Phone Taylor, Vanderbilt 3088.

SALESMAN.—To sell the Calculator Adding Machine; has all advantages of high-priced machines; indorsed by railroads, business concerns and Government; retail at $125.50; guaranteed for 5 years; liberal commission. Apply Suite 8053, 1 Madison Av.

SALESMEN.—Four clean-cut, ambitious men to start at $30 per week and commissions; highest class office specialty; give three references; also need two first-class sales managers; large commissions, but no advances. L 678 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for Chicago and Western territory to carry a full line of popular priced khaki and knee pants; excellent opportunity for the right party having a strong following; commission basis only. Z 300 Times Annex.

SALESMEN TO SELL INCOME TAX RECORD; MUST HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; CAN MAKE AT LEAST $10 A DAY; STRAIGHT COMMISSION PROPOSITION; BIG DEMAND; NO COMPETITION. B 277 TIMES.

SALESMEN, calling on larger department stores in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and all Middle Western States, to carry good side line of house dresses and aprons; commission basis. Z 337 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, young, experienced, preferably college graduates, capable of appreciating rare opportunity; wonderful appraisal organization, including leading merchants; state experience and earnings, salary. B 238 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced salesman for Middle West to handle high-class line of ladies' suits; salary and commission; good proposition for those with good connection in that territory. B 319 Times.

SALESMAN.—Opening for experienced and aggressive salesman for the East and Middle West, to carry ladies' silk bags as a side line on commission basis. Mercantile Manufacturing, 606 Broadway.

SALESMAN. — CAPABLE SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL GASOLINE ENGINES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. COMMISSION ONLY. CALL DELORIE HOIST CO., INC., 283 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN to sell dividend paying securities of old-established financial institution. Call daily or Monday and Thursday evenings; commission. Suite 160, Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 900, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class salesmen, with successful selling records in any line; an unusual opportunity to join an underwriting firm; $400 to $600 monthly earnings on commission. H 542 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by representative concern manufacturing an extensive line of suits and coats that sell, for Pennsylvania and Ohio; only those that can show past results need apply. C 285 Times.

SALESMEN for Middle West and South to handle strong line of muslin underwear; only those who have handled this line need apply; commission basis. Cohen-Panson-Tannenbaum, 180 Greene St.

SALESMEN.—You can make money selling my copyrighted form to all merchants selling certain goods; they need it; attractive proposition to good salesmen; commission basis. E. Wrigley, 47 West 34th.

SALESMEN, experienced advertising specialty line, to handle leather advertising novelties for general advertising; bank and insurance companies; commission basis. Florin, 463 Broome St.

SALESMAN by wholesale lumber company to sell manufacturing and corporation trade in New York City and surrounding points; give age, references, and salary expected. B 379 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, in interior woodwork; one who is acquainted with contractors, builders and architects; commission basis. K 785 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, all territories, for line of bathrobes, flannel nightgowns and night shirts, on commission basis. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 16th.

SALESMEN for oil shares in company which will bear full investigation; commission basis. Karl Jorn Development Co., Room 1207-8, 437 5th Av., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN.—If you can sell to New York business firms we want to interview you on selling our business information service; straight commission. B 284 Times.

SALESMAN for the South, West and Middle West, to carry a strong side line of cotton goods in remnants and seconds on commission; state experience. B 864 Times.

SALESMEN for subscription work on Cosmopolitan. Good business; $35 weekly to producers. International Magazine Co., 575 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, experienced in toilet line; must have drug trade; exceptional opportunity for right man; salary and commission. B 330 Times.

SALESMEN (2) who can do big business with cloak, suit and waist trade; drawing account and commissions. Box X 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN, junior, for office furniture, high-class line, catering to the better retail trade; one with experience preferred; salary, G 30 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to carry in stock line of women's fine shoes for New Jersey; state references; commission. O 696 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Thread manufacturer wants salesman; one having strong acquaintanceship with men's clothing manufacturers preferred; salary or commission. B 397 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced on seam linings and trimmings; commission basis. Apply by letter, Z 340 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, motor truck, live wires, by established corporation; commission basis. 680 East 135th St. Telephone Melrose 67.

SALESMAN, on commission, to sell ice cream. Manufacturer, N 343 Times.

SALESMAN, to sell popular priced skirts on commission basis. B 349 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK in large jobbing house for steam pipe and fittings trade downtown; must be familiar with N. Y. City rail and water terminals and experienced on exports; wages satisfactory to right man; state full particulars. L 695 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be experienced; high-class wholesale dress house; quick, neat, and accurate; give details, stating salary. S. S., 802 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

Must be thoroughly experienced and able to operate Underwood typewriter.

APPLY LOFT, INC.,
Employment Department, 400 Broome St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, (expert;) we want young man with high school education; opportunity for brainy man to learn wholesale rug and carpet business and advance to executive position. Simon Manges & Son, 81 Avenue A; 14th St. car passes our door.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Publication house wants two clever assistants, advertising and subscription departments; exceptional opportunities for men with executive ability; must have some knowledge such work, and good heads for business; full particulars required, including salary. C 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, familiar with card systems; permanent position; excellent opportunity, in office of manufacturing company; state experience, reference, and religion; $17 per week to start. H 477 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must have had at least 5 years' experience; apply Superintendent's office after 9 A. M., Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co., 83 North 10th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—State age, experience and salary expected, which must be moderate. Address Auditor, Nassau and Suffolk Lighting Co., Hempstead, L. I.

STOCK CLERKS.—Experienced gents' furnishings; good opportunity for honest, conscientious men; salary $12 to $15. Chain Shirt Shops, 213 4th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT, experienced, for large high-class elevator apartment house; must be good all-around mechanic. Answer, stating qualifications, references, and salary desired. D. B., Box 49 Times.

TOOL DESIGNER,
A1 DRAFTSMAN,
thoroughly experienced in designing of TOOLS, JIGS AND FIXTURES.
State age, nationality and experience in detail; wages expected. D. W. 806 Times Downtown.

TRUCK SALESMEN.—One for New York City and one for Jersey; only men who have produced need apply. Box A 614, 1,265 Broadway.

TUG CAPTAIN.
8-HOUR DAY.
HANDLING FLOATS.
$190 MONTHLY.
SAME CONDITIONS AS RAILROADS.
Apply Yard Office,
NEW YORK DOCK CO.,
FOOT OF MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

TYPIST, touch; young man 20 years old; office experience; salary $18. Z 317 Times Annex.

WINDOW DRESSER, OF REFINED, ARTISTIC TASTES WANTED; THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO ASSIST IN MANAGEMENT OF HIGH-CLASS WOMEN'S APPAREL ESTABLISHMENT IN BROOKLYN; SPLENDID OPENING FOR CLEAN CUT, CAPABLE APPLICANT; WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY. A 775 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN WITH SOME BUSINESS OF HIS OWN AND FULL INSURANCE EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS SOLICITOR AND MANAGER OF A NEW YORK CITY BRANCH OFFICE OF GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY IN WRITING WITH FULL PARTICULARS. O 663 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN in mailing department of an old-established wholesale house; must be 16 years of age; experience not necessary; excellent opportunity to grow up in business; position permanent; hours at first, 8:15 to 5:30, Saturday 12:30 P. M. Apply in own handwriting, giving particulars and salary to start. L 695 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN about 25 years, good education, who is employed by classified advertising department of big trade paper; the man we want must have capacity for growth and development; he must be intelligent, a good talker, and able to make friends easily; experience not essential. B. B., 806 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Want capable man of good education and clean personality, of mechanical turn of mind, as service man for tire company, to travel; excellent opportunity; moderate salary and expenses to start. Answer in own handwriting, stating experience, education, salary. T 288 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 534 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in leading export house; must be good penman and accurate at figures. Address, stating salary and full particulars, H 547 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, to make himself useful in office and run light errands. John Duncan's Sons, 241 West St.

YOUNG MAN for general office work. L 887 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS over 16, learn haberdashery line; starting stock clerk. R 794 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS IN BIG DEMAND
—MEN AND WOMEN.

BOOKKEEPERS, CASHIERS, SCHOOL teachers, office workers, stenographers, and all capable men and women, either with or without bookkeeping experience. We want to hear from you if ambitious to get into accounting positions paying
$2,400 to $6,000 A YEAR AT THE START.

THE GOVT. IS CALLING FOR AUDITORS and expert accountants by the hundreds at salaries up to $4,500 a year.

NEARLY EVERY LARGE CORPORATION in the country is calling for additional cost and general acc

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Amsterdam trolley car, going north, between 71st and 103th Sts., leather bag, containing sum of money and list of addresses; a suitable reward will be paid to finder. Call L. Bettigold, care of Stone 146 West 129th St. Telephone Morningside 6812.

LOST—$100 Canadian bond, either in the Hudson Terminal Building or the Erie Station on Saturday. Reward if returned to Midgley & Prentice, Inc., 30 Church St., Room 828.

LOST—Hotel Lafayette, taxi to 124th St., small black leather chain purse, containing silver rosary beads; valued association; reward. J. L. MacDonald, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 6680.

LOST—Will pay liberal reward for information leading to recovery of Hudson speedster No. 46799 and Hudson touring cars numbered 43733 and J. 1A. 48127. G. A. Goetschius, 1 Liberty.

LOST—April 4, Lord & Taylor paper bag, containing envelope, $25 cash, bearing owner's name, address; lost Lord & Taylor's, 5th Av. bus, Wanamaker's, or street; reward. Mrs. C. N. Snowdon, 525 Madison Av.

LOST—Straw suit case, containing laundry, left on 5th Av. bus No. 4, between 156th and 168th Sts., Sunday, April 6, about 5 o'clock; reward if returned to Stabler, 790 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Stock: 10 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred certificate B-14624, registered in the name of Mrs. Edna Billings Gemmill. Finder please notify Babcock, Rushton & Co., 7 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Small gold vanity case, green, gold, and black enameled, with initials R. M. D.; lost in taxi from Plaza Hotel to 38 West 57th St. Return Davis, 38 West 57th St.; $25 reward.

LOST—Child's gold flat link bracelet, two enameled figures, from 135 West 58th St. to Park, around lake and back to 150 West 69th St. Return Mrs. E. D. Smith, 150 West 59th; liberal reward.

LOST—Bank Book No 463,989 Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—April 5, diamond bar pin, three diamonds platinum setting, between 48th and 111th Sts.; liberal reward. Marie Nelmes, 545 West 111th St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, in or near Carnegie Theatre, part of platinum bracelet containing five diamonds; liberal reward. A. E. Thornton, Room 1102, Belmore Hotel.

LOST—Monday, gold watch, initialed E. F. T., 6th Av. "L" to 18th St., to Union Square. Reward. Thompson, 34 Union Square.

LOST—Saturday evening, 11th, Fifth Av. bus, Broadway, 70th; two-skin mink neckpiece; reward. Summers, 225 West End Av.

LOST—Gold watch, initials R. J., 85th St., Riverside Drive, 10:30 Sunday morning. B 378 Times.

LOST—One gold bracelet, with three diamonds, about one karat each. Saturday afternoon. Liberal reward if returned to 1,011 East 38th St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, Friday, April 4, between West 112th-118th Sts., or in taxicab; liberal reward. B. C., 807 Times Downtown.

LOST—Three circle rings, 2 diamond, 1 sapphire, at club house, Harmon, Sunday; reward $200, no questions asked. Phone Plaza 7335.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, between 34th and 38th Sts., 5th Av. Telephone 4710 Morningside.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, Sunday afternoon, monogram M. V. L. Suitable reward. L 704 Times Downtown.

LOST—Lady's gold open-faced watch, Madison Square district. Reward. Room 91, 289 4th Av.

LOST—Platinum bar pin, with six sapphires, six pearls and three diamonds; reward. H. J., 489 Hudson St.

LOST—Gentleman who found silver mesh purse, 58th shuttle, communicate M. Milne, Piermont-on-Hudson, N. Y.; reward.

LOST—Golf watch, Friday, between Brooklyn Academy of Music and Fulton St.; reward. Prentiss, 53 Pineapple St.

LOST—A necklace coral beads on Sunday; reward. 25 West 42d St. Room 307. Murray Hill 8853.

LOST—Ermine scarf, lined with black chiffon, vicinity of 359 West 85th; reward return above address.

LOST—Two-skin mink neckpiece; Broadway, 57th St., 1 P. M., Monday; reward.

$100 REWARD,
no questions asked, return platinum and diamonds flexible bracelet, lost April 5 at or between Scarsdale, N. Y., and Madison Av. and 46th St. Dreier & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD
for ring, marquise shape, diamond and ruby, surrounded with small diamonds, lost Thursday, vicinity East 49th St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

LOST—Between Mineola and Ozone Park, (probably on Jerome Av.,) tan Gladstone bag; initialed V. H. W.; reward. V. H. Werner, 182 Sunnyside Av., Brooklyn.

$25 REWARD.—For long gold bar pin, set with different colored pearls, lost Saturday night in theatre district. McLennan, 136 West 44th St., Bryant 2792.

Found.

FOUND—Sunburst on lower Broadway. Thermos. L 701 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—March 26, a brindle male bulldog, corkscrew tail, brass collar, answers to the name of Dixie. A very liberal reward at Mrs. J. Miessle's, 59 Hendrix St., Brooklyn. Phone E. N. Y. 3703.

LOST—Wire haired fox terrier, answering to name of "Spotty," Saturday noon, Park Av., near 84th St. Return Mrs. Edward Plaut, 965 Park Av.; reward.

LOST—Airedale terrier, name Christian Shandy; curly haired; one year old. 68 Seaman Av.; very liberal reward

DEALERS

who sell imitations of the world's best relish, get the reputation of selling cheap substitutes in other lines also. When your customers call for "Worcestershire" sauce they want

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Stick to the Only Original.

An Easter Greet-Treat

SALTO NUTS

will make 'em all happy

Hatch

Hatch he pays the Parcel Post

55th St. at Herald Sq. B'way at 38th B'way at 43d



Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

PAWN TICKETS BOUGHT
CASH PAID IMMEDIATELY
for Pawn Tickets, Diamonds, Precious Stones and Jewelry. Appraising free. Strictly confidential. (Call or write.)
FORGOTSTON'S
503 Fifth Ave., New York
N. E. Cor. 42d St. Tel. 5331 Vanderbilt.

ELEVEN BURGLARIES IN CITY ON WEEK-END

Safe Crackers Unusually Active and Display Great Professional Skill.

POLICE MAKE NO COMMENT

In One Case Safe Was Carried Away, In Another Explosion Awoke Neighborhood.

Police records yesterday would tend to controvert the police opinion that there is no unusual run of crime in this city. From various parts of the city came reports yesterday that safe robbers, silk thieves, and the usual run of thieves had been unusually active in the twenty-four hours preceding the reports. Just how the various gangs that operated were related could not be learned, for the police officials when questioned declared that it was not proper to comment upon the reports. There were eleven robberies reported yesterday, and these, except for the rifling of four offices in one building and the depredation of silk thieves in a loft building, were all the work of safe crackers. In one case the blowing of a safe caused such a loud explosion that a neighborhood trooped out of doors to find out what had happened. In another case a safe was carried from a home to Central Park in an automobile and there rifled at leisure.

One of the first reports of the week-end activities of safe robbers came from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Grossman, at 283 West 122d Street, wife of Alexander I. Grossman, a broker of 7 Pine Street. Mrs. Grossman left her home about 9 o'clock Sunday morning. When she returned several hours later she discovered the front door open. Further investigation confirmed her suspicion that the house had been robbed. A small safe that stood in one of the rooms was missing.

After Mrs. Grossman had given the alarm several neighbors remembered that they had seen an automobile containing four men standing in front of the Grossman house and that later it had driven slowly away in the direction of Central Park. Detectives who later followed the trail found the 500-pound safe lying empty on its side on the grass in Central Park, not far from the fence at 108th Street. The missing contents included $500 in cash, $1,450 in Liberty bonds, and jewelry valued at $1,500. This last consisted of a pear-shaped diamond ring, several pearl rings, four bracelets set with diamonds, and two lavalliéres with diamonds.

About three years ago burglars killed and robbed Mrs. Eliza Kantrowitz, Mrs. Grossman's mother, in her home, 3 West 135th Street.

In some cases where the safe had been placed under an electric light the burglars moved it back so they could rifle it without attracting attention. This was the case in the Liggett drug store, 15 West Thirty-fourth Street, across the street from the Waldorf-Astoria. Less than a year ago, the safe having been robbed of about $3,500, it was moved forward under the light.

William H. Dougherty, the manager, discovered that the safe was not in its accustomed place when he opened yesterday morning. He found it later empty, and an investigation showed that the thieves had got into the store through a rear window. With professional efficiency they had done their work and had departed with $900 in stamps and $300 in cash. They left no clue behind.

Explosion Awakes Neighborhood.

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning an explosion caused many of those living in the vicinity of the meat and provision warehouse of William Waegner & Sons, at 571 First Avenue, to come out on the street. Near the Waegner plant was standing a young man, who assured everybody that the noise had been caused by a back fire of a passing automobile, but when the plant was opened yesterday morning it was discovered that a large safe on the second floor had been torn apart with nitroglycerin and that $1,500 in cash, some Liberty bonds, and valuable papers were missing. The burglars had gone about their business methodically. On the third floor they got several horse blankets, and these were wrapped about the safe. A hole was drilled near the combination and nitroglycerin did the rest. Before leaving they went to the engine room and helped themselves to tools, leaving some of their own behind.

Jake, the elderly watchman in the Eagle Wet Wash Company's plant at 427 East Thirteenth Street, heard suspicious noises on the second floor on Sunday night. He hastened to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station and told his story. He says he was told that the building was not in that precinct and he was referred to the Fifth Street Station. While he journeyed about the burglars did their work and departed, for when the police got there they found the small safe open and $300 gone. One week ago a branch of the laundry company at 715 East Eleventh Street was robbed of $800, and a month ago the branch at 430 East Fifty-ninth Street was robbed of $700.

The first intimation that Leonard Baldwin of the grocery firm of Baldwin Brothers had that their store, at 1,952 Third Avenue, had been robbed was when a policeman called upon him Sunday afternoon at his home, 119 East 106th Street, just as he was preparing to spend the afternoon at the home of friends, and asked him if he could account for several hundred dollars' worth of checks made out to the firm which had been found by street sweepers in East 126th Street. Mr. Baldwin, accompanied by the policeman, went at once to the store, and found that the safe, which usually stood at the front of the store, had been taken to the rear and there robbed. The robbers got away with $1,500 in cash, $500 in Liberty bonds, and $100 in old coins. They had gained entrance by prying open the iron shutter of a rear window and bending the protecting iron bars. Later the police arrested Abe Epstein of 77 East 117th Street on suspicion. In the Harlem Court he was held in $1,000 bail for further examination.

Find Key to Strongbox.

Some time between closing time Saturday and yesterday morning robbers entered the office of the Matlack Coal and Iron Corporation, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, and stole $400 in cash and $2,100 in Liberty bonds out of the metal strongbox. H. C. Matlack of the firm locked the box when he left on Saturday afternoon, he said, and placed the key in its accustomed hiding place. The detectives believe the theft was committed by some one familiar with the location of the key.

With a knowledge that showed familiarity with the premises, burglars chose a place in the floor not protected by the extensive burglar alarm system to cut through into the loft occupied by the Alco Waist and Dress Company at 101 and 103 Wooster Street. The burglary was discovered on Saturday, but was not made known by the police until yesterday. The thieves used a block and tackle to haul $10,000 worth of bolted silk through the opening they had made. The firm's loft is on the seventh floor and the police say the silk was carried across the fire escape into a tenement house in East Broadway and from there taken away in an automobile.

The Terminal Building, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, was invaded by burglars during the week end. From the roof of an extension and with the use of a glass cutter they visited several places. Dr. O. Greenburger, dentist, lost some gold for fillings and a quantity of cocaine; the studio of William Kochstein was robbed of $25; in the Standard Art Company a small safe was forced, but it could not be learned whether anything was missing. The Rangonese Embroidery Company and the tailoring shop of P. H. Travadia were visited, and after a thorough search yesterday nothing was reported missing.

Through Lieutenant Buckley, in charge of the outer office, Commissioner Enright was asked yesterday about the burglaries. He sent word out that the proper man to interview was Second Deputy William J. Lahey, in charge of the Detective Division. Commissioner Lahey referred all questioners to Inspector John J. Crey, commanding the Detective Division. The latter said he had received reports of five burglaries, but aside from the fact that detectives were at work on the cases he did not deem it proper to make any comment.

300 Burglary Cases Await Trial.

Because of the prevalence of burglary and robbery there is danger of the criminal calendar becoming congested, and District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that his office had gathered together every highway robbery and burglar case on the calendar, and had obtained the consent of the Court to advance these cases out of their regular order.

Upon Judge Rosalsky's calendar appear twenty-five cases of burglary and highway robbery, and twenty similar cases are distributed among the other daily calendars of General Sessions. There are about 200 such cases awaiting trial.

COLUMBIA BUDGET GROWS.

Appropriations of $4,588,727.57 Announced for the Coming Year.

The yearly budget of the expenses of Columbia University for the ensuing year, including the appropriations for Columbia College, Barnard, and Teachers' Colleges and the graduate schools, was announced yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Trustees as amounting to $4,588,727.57, an increase of $214,668.66 over the appropriations for the current year. In addition gifts aggregating $10,914.15 were announced.

Of the sum appropriated $2,433,956.55 is to be expended for educational administration and instruction, $402,190 for the care of buildings and grounds, $130,212.75 for the maintenance of the library, $99,577 for the business administration of the University Corporation, $36,780 for annuities, $109,312.11 for taxes and other charges, and $100,000 for the redemption fund on account of the debt, making the total appropriations of the University Corporation $3,436,100.57. The other sums appropriated were $924,515 by Teachers College, $180,506 by Barnard College, and $47,606 by the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The resignations of Cornelius Rybner, head of the Department of Music, and John R. Crawford, Assistant Professor of Archaeology and Librarian of the Avery Library, were announced to take effect at the end of the academic year in June. Professor Rybner will devote himself to recitals and composition, and Professor Crawford has accepted the Professorship of Latin at Lafayette College.

BAR TEACHERS' UNION.

Organization Will No Longer Be Allowed to Meet in Schools.

The Teachers' Union will not be allowed to hold a meeting hereafter in any public school building in the city as a result of statements made by its counsel, Gilbert E. Roe, and its members in Public School 27, Third Avenue near Forty-second Street, last Saturday. The Board of Education, sitting as a committee of the whole, with all of its seven members present yesterday, directed City Superintendent Ettinger to bar the union from the schools and to bring charges against those officers and members who had belittled the Government and denounced the Board of Education.

A letter from Dr. Ettinger to President Somers about the meeting was read, as was also a communication from Eugene C. Gibney, Assistant Director of Recreation Centres, and a report of the meeting by May Halsted Beatty, Inspector of Community Centres. The report was as follows:

> The subject was free speech and the rights of teachers, and the spirit of the meeting was one of defiance and criticism of the Board of Education. The board was represented as tyrants and oppressors—a privileged class—desirous of suppressing the rights of the both teachers and pupils. The world's war syllabus, adopted by the board, was bitterly attacked as teaching untruths to the children, and giving them a prejudiced and false idea of conditions. A representative of the Central Federated Union spoke of methods of trials of members of the union to the detriment and discredit of the Board of Education.

President Somers said that the Board of Education would act as a court in trying teachers of the union who were charged with misconduct. At his suggestion the City Superintendent was directed to prefer charges against any members of the union accused of misconduct and the board would then set dates for their trials.

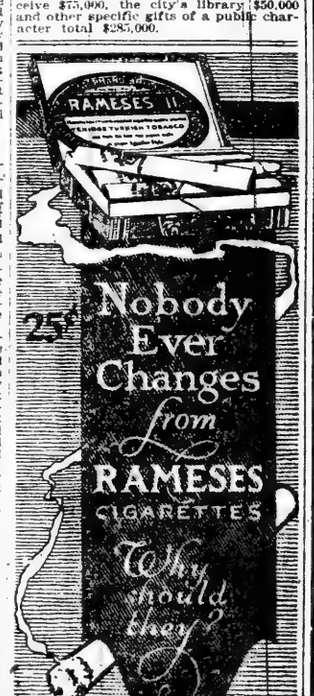
WIFE SUES JOEL W. THORNE.

Brings Separation Action, Charging Cruelty and Abandonment.

Mrs. Mary Casey Thorne, who instituted habeas corpus proceedings to find her son, Joel Thorne, Jr., alleged to have been kidnapped by her husband, Joel Wolfe Thorne, on Aug. 24 last, and has thus far failed to find trace of him, filed a separation suit in the Supreme Court yesterday. On the ground that her husband abandoned her on Oct. 16, 1917, after they had been married six years, and that her process servers have been unable to find trace of him in order to serve the papers, Justice Cohalan, who is hearing the habeas corpus proceeding, directed the service of papers by mail. They are to be sent to the home of the husband's mother, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, widow of the banker, at 914 Fifth Avenue, and to the Samuel Thorne estate.

Darius Miller's Gifts to New Britain

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 7.—The will of Darius Miller, offered for probate today, leaves the residue of his estate, which will be half a million to a million dollars, to the New Britain General Hospital. Walnut Hill Park will receive $75,000, the city's library $50,000 and other specific gifts of a public character total $285,000.



LEAVES IN HIS WILL $100,000 TO CHARITY

Schweinburg Creates Trust Fund of $50,000 for the Education of Worthy Students.

AIDS MANY INSTITUTIONS

Remembers His Birthplace in Austria with a Gift to be Divided by Jews and Christians.

The will of Emil Schweinburg, who died at 38 West Fifty-ninth Street, leaves an estate of more than $100,000 for charitable purposes. He set aside a trust fund of $50,000 to provide a university education for worthy students who would be unable to obtain it otherwise, and no one is to be barred because of race, creed, or sex. Mr. Schweinburg also directed that the residue of his estate be devoted to the same purpose, and that it be administered by Cooper Union.

The City of Nikolsburg, Austria, receives $13,000 for deserving Jews and Christians, the share for the Christians to be paid at Christmas and Easter. The following institutions get $2,500 each: German Hospital, Hebrew Technical Institute, Mount Sinai Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Montefiore Home, Charity Organization Society, Educational Alliance, and National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver. The will gives $1,000 each to Lebanon Hospital, St. Mark's Hospital, Children's Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, German Polyclinic, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses, and Jewish Protective and Aid Society. The United Hebrew Charities of New York and a similar organization in the testator's birthplace, Nikolsburg, Austria, received $5,000 each.

Paul Schweinburg, a brother, of Bloomville, Wis., got $10,000 and his debts to the testator were canceled, while minor bequests were left to nephews and nieces.

Buy Site for Subway Storage Yard.

The Public Service Commission closed a contract yesterday for the purchase, from the New York Catholic Protectory, of a plot of land of approximately twelve acres for $75,000. The property is between the foot of Herschel Street and Westchester Creek, Unionport, and will be used as a storage yard for the Pelham Bay branch of the Lexington Avenue Subway. There will be enough space, it was said, to accommodate more than thrity trains of steel cars of the type used by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

HEAVY SNOWSTORM RAGING IN DAKOTA

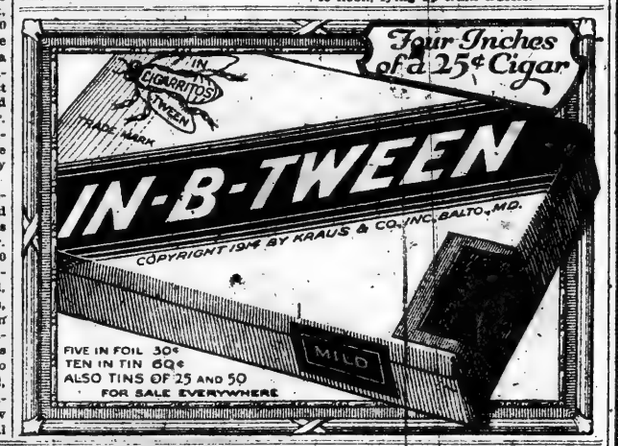
Two and a Half Feet Fell Up to Noon—Severe Weather in Montana and Wyoming.

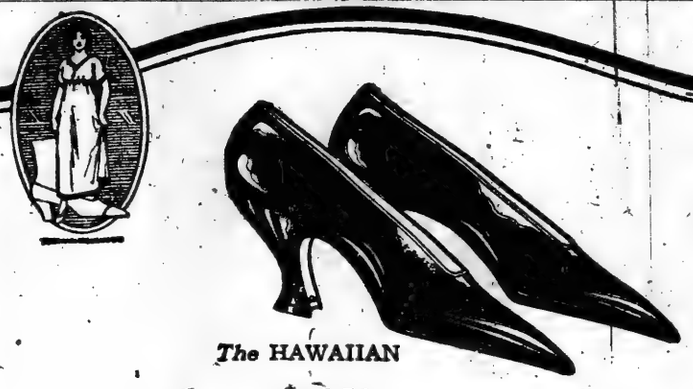
DENVER, April 7.—Trains from the north and east entering Denver are running from one to ten hours behind schedule as a result of the wind, sleet, and snow storm that swept the Western States Sunday. Three feet of snow is reported at Wiggins, Col.

In Western Kansas and Nebraska westbound trains are experiencing difficulty because of the snow that has piled in the deep cuts.

Severe weather is reported in Montana and Wyoming. Fifteen inches of snow is reported at Cheyenne.

The heaviest snowstorm of the season is sweeping over South Dakota. Two and one-half feet of snow had fallen up to noon, tying up train traffic.





The HAWAIIAN

$6.50

One of a great variety of Walk-Over lasts, this patent leather pump has the glossy skin of a thoroughbred. It's easily cleaned. It will stay in style. The long, slender, unbroken lines of its beautiful, polished coat will delight you every time your eyes fall upon it—and a Walk-Over pump fits you and stays on. At that price, a treasure.

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1489 Broadway	822 W. 181st St.	5406 Fifth Ave.	7 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J.—795 Broad St.		Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.	

TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

1,996 Shares of the Common Stock and Other Property of the

AMERICAN JUNKERS COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 23rd day of April, 1919, at the office of Pennie, Davis, Marvin & Edmonds, 13th Floor, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 1,996 shares of the capital stock of the par value of $50.00 per share out of 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the American Junkers Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

Also certain letters patent, applications for patent and other property, all included in the Order of Sale.

Full description of and information concerning the property to be sold, terms and conditions of sale and the order thereof may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director of the Bureau of Sales, Alien Property Custodian, 110 West 42nd Street, New York City.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
Alien Property Custodian.



Wallach Hats
$3.50

Some men would think better of this hat if we asked $5 for it; but many others will prefer to save the extra $1.50 so long as the $5 value is there.

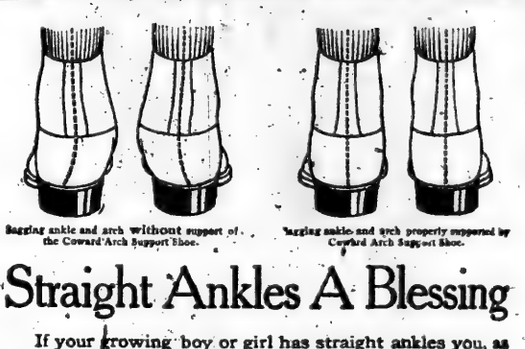
Original new styles; colors that last; and wear that is guaranteed.

Wallach Hats $2.50, $3.50, and $5

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, probably rain today; Thursday cloudy, rain by night.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,355. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 25 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

WILSON, STATING 'AMERICAN FINALITIES' TO COUNCIL, HOPES BY PLAIN TALK TO END THE PEACE CRISIS; ITALIANS STILL HINT AT WITHDRAWAL FROM PARIS

SENATE ORDERS $500,000 BRIBE OFFER INQUIRY

Thompson Names Tempter in Secret and Official Comes Here to Subpoena Him.

INQUIRY TO BE SWEEPING

Accuser Wins Concession from Committee and All Bribery Charges Will Be Sifted.

VICTORY FOR FARE BILL

Assembly Ignores Talk of Traction Corruption and Passes the Measure, 77 to 68.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Under a resolution unanimously adopted by the Senate today, the Judiciary Committee is directed to make a thorough investigation of the $500,000 slush fund report put into circulation by Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara. The committee is prepared to go ahead with its work as soon as the attendance of the principal witness—the man who is supposed to have offered this substantial bribe to Senator Thompson in return for his support of the Carson-Martin six-cent fare bill—can be secured.

While the Senate was preparing for its slush fund investigation, the Assembly spent an hour and a half debating the Carson-Martin bill, which would give the Public Service Commission power to raise street car fares, even where these had been fixed by contract with municipalities from which the franchises were obtained. After debate the Assembly passed the bill by a vote of 77 to 68.

Prior to the adoption of the investigation resolution by the Senate Senator Thompson went before the Judiciary Committee and told a sub-committee of that body the name of the man who is alleged to have offered the bribe on behalf of the traction interests interested in the passage of the bill. Almost the first word uttered by Senator Thompson when he appeared before the Judiciary Committee was in voicing a demand that the newspaper correspondents be put out of the room and the doors locked. His request was complied with. Senator Thompson told his story to a sub-committee composed of Senators Burlingame of Kings, Chairman; Walton of Ulster, Lusk of Cortland, Brown of Otsego, Foley of New York, and Walters, President pro tem. of the Senate, ex officio.

Subpoena for a Lobbyist.

After the subcommittee had reported to the full committee and the resolution under which the investigation is to be conducted had been prepared, approved by the committee, presented to and adopted by the Senate, Chairman Burlingame prepared a subpoena calling for the attendance as a witness before the committee of a man who during the present legislative session has been representing important public utilities at the Capitol, but has not been seen here since Senator Thompson gave the interview which led to the prospective investigation into the $500,000 slush fund. A Sergeant at Arms went to New York later in the day, carrying the subpoena with him.

While it is the plan of Chairman Burlingame to have the Judiciary Committee concentrate during the early stages of the investigation on the alleged $500,000 bribe, to the end that this matter may be sifted, and a report made before the Carson-Martin bill comes before the upper house for final action, the committee will not be limited to that episode. Senator Thompson contended in the Senate last night for an omnibus investigation of lobbying activity at the Capitol during the last two years, and when the resolution framed by the Judiciary Committee was presented to the Senate it was seen that he had scored a victory on this point.

Shorn of the language common to all resolutions of this character in which the powers are defined and provision made for the necessary funds, the resolution under which the inquiry is to be conducted reads:

Whereas, Senator George F. Thompson, representing the Forty-seventh Senate district, did, on April 7, state on the floor of the Senate that he was in possession of information tending to establish that certain persons are engaged in an attempt to improperly influence said Senator to support certain pending legislation now, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Committee on Judiciary of the Senate be authorized and empowered and directed to make a full and complete investigation of such alleged attempt, and of any illegal or improper conduct whatsoever in connection therewith, or with legislation pending at this or any previous session of the Senate, and to report thereon to the Senate with such recommendations as in its judgment the public interest requires.

"Third House" Agitated.

The meeting of the Judiciary Committee was scheduled for 10 o'clock and Senator Thompson was on hand promptly at that hour, prepared to tell his story. But it was nearly half an hour later before a quorum could be drummed together. After Senator Thompson had demanded a closed session and the reporters and spectators had trooped out a guard was placed on the door. In the corridor beyond was a cluster of "Third House" members who have been at the Capitol to promote or oppose legislation for hire and who questioned the news-

Continued on Page Five.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Wardman Park Hotel. Write for information. H. Alker, formerly The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.—Advt.

Clemenceau Saves the Life of His Would-be Assassin

PARIS, April 8 (Associated Press). President Poincaré has commuted to ten years' imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon Emile Cottin, who in an attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau on Feb. 19 last, shot and severely wounded him.

The commutation of sentence was on the recommendation of M. Clemenceau himself.

Cottin's lawyer, before seeing President Poincaré, was received by the Premier, who said that he had decided to propose a liberal commutation of the sentence.

B. R. T. MEN FAVOR CALLING A STRIKE

Empower Committee to Set a Date Unless Amicable Settlement Is Reached.

INVOKE AID OF HYLAN

Ask Mayor to Intervene on Behalf of Demands Refused by Receiver Garrison.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company met at Arcadia Hall in Brooklyn last night and expressed themselves unanimously in favor of a strike, but left the calling of such a strike to the discretion of a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, which they empowered by acclamation to order the walkout unless they could obtain the demands of the union through amicable agreement either through Receiver Lindley M. Garrison directly or through Mayor Hylan, whose aid they invoked.

P. J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated Street Car Organization, said that there was no immediate danger of a strike unless Mr. Garrison persisted in his attitude toward the union, and no settlement could be reached by Mayor Hylan or the War Labor Board, which organization, he said, would sooner or later intervene unless an agreement were reached.

The expression in favor of a strike was not a formal vote but in the form of a standing expression of opinion supporting the sub-committee. The meeting was secret, and the leaders afterward said the men were solid in their demands and if no other way of obtaining them could avail they would strike.

Because many of the union members were at work, two meetings were held in Arcadia Hall last night. More than 3,500 conductors and motormen and the scattered few of the khaki and viub clad women ticket sellers and guards attended the first meeting, at the close of which William Collins, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, made a statement, which, he said, the unionists had approved. The statement follows:

"We have been guided by the action of the receiver when he published the notice on March 11 that he would deal with a committee of his employes, and that he was not concerned whether they belonged to a labor organization or not.

"We have pursued this thought to its logical conclusion; that where it was not possible for the receiver and the committee to get together, we would place our case in the hands of the National War Labor Board.

"In view of the action of Receiver Garrison we feel that your committee had done everything in its power to adjust the matters in controversy in a peaceful way. The committee has kept in mind the fact that the traveling public of Brooklyn must have transportation to and from its work that it is a vital part of the life and welfare of this community.

"Therefore the committee recommends that a strike vote be taken in order to bring the pressure of public opinion upon the company, to have them agree to submit the matters in controversy to the National War Labor Board.

"In taking this action, it is for the purpose of placing the company in its proper position before the traveling public of Brooklyn, this vote to be placed in the hands of the committee to be put in operation after every honorable effort has been made to reach an amicable understanding with the receiver."

Send Letter to Hylan.

The letter which was sent to Mayor Hylan follows:

Brooklyn, April 8, 1919.

Hon. John F. Hylan, City Hall, New York.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned committee representing the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in meeting assembled, were selected to wait upon you for the purpose of seeking your aid in the bringing about of an amicable settlement of the difficulties between ourselves and the company.

We do this in the hope that you as the representative of the people, whose interests represent many million dollars in the property and which should be safeguarded against any unnecessary loss to the taxpayers through labor controversy, which, we believe, can be avoided through your intercession.

Expressing the hope that you will give this matter your personal attention because of its very great importance to the welfare of our community, we beg to remain, respectfully,

JAMES SHERIDAN, Chairman;
ARNOLD E. MILLER,
WILLIAM RILEY,
AARON COPMAN.

"It is Mr. Garrison's next move," declared Collins, speaking of the result of the meeting. He added that the B. R. T. employes were in favor of a strike at once, but that their committee had counseled against immediate action because of consideration for the public. A strike, he declared, would be resorted to only after every other means had failed. The union committee would continue its negotiations with the receiver, said Collins, in the hope that Mr. Garrison would consent to meet them after

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Adv.

GERMAN REDS WAIT CHANCE

Gen. von Hoffmann Fears Bolshevist Wave Will Engulf the Land.

RIOTS AND LOOT IN SAXONY

Mob Storms Food Depots and Takes Stores—Seize Minister Landsberg.

EBERT SPURNS MUNICH REDS

Recognizes Hoffmann Cabinet in Bavaria—Soviet Congress Opens in Berlin.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 8, (via Copenhagen.)—"What will you do against the Munich menace?" asked THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent of General von Hoffmann, whom he visited at the staff quarters at the Edeh Hotel after the news of the proclamation of the Communist Government in Bavaria had reached here.

"We shall do whatever our Government desires. If they so command, we shall even march against Munich to restore order there, provided, however, that we shall not be needed in Berlin and other places near the German capital. We are fully prepared for any outbreak in Berlin within the next few days and are confident that the Bolshevist terror will again be averted."

The General referred to various preparations in the streets or public buildings, which again lend to the city an aspect of being held against an enemy.

"These preparations, which cannot have escaped the enemy, are so perfect that perhaps the Spartacus Party will be induced to defer their outbreak to a more opportune moment."

"When would that arrive?"

"Nobody can tell when," replied the General. "Maybe within a week or a month, but it is sure to come when the Bolshevist conflagrations spread to so many cities that our comparatively small forces will no longer be able to cope with them. Much certainly depends on the action of the old Bavarian Government and the Diet. They have hardly any reliable troops at their disposal, excepting Colonel Epp's regiment, formed of Bavarians in Thuringia and now concentrating at Hamburg. If the old Bavarian Government can get no help from the Berlin Government, the Bolshevist danger will grow terrible. Few persons here and hardly any in the Entente countries have any idea what a formidable enemy the Spartacus Party is. They are strongly organized all over Germany, and their agents carry the conviction of fanatics. They have plenty of money at their disposal, furnished by the German idealists, who are really wealthy maniacs who have lost their common sense and suffer from jaded nerves.

"To a larger extent the money comes from Russian sources. The Russians, to our knowledge, print daily 150,000,000 rubles for their own use, and much for Bolshevist propaganda. They use three kinds of counterfeit money, including German fifty-mark bills and English pound notes which cannot be distinguished from the genuine.

"The Spartacides are very liberal with these counterfeit notes. They employ hosts of agitators, keep branch organizations in all the larger German cities, and have established a most effective spy system.

"We know that the Spartacide leaders have a plan ready for mobilization of their forces all over Germany which will take effect the moment the inner political circle are in their mind absolutely assured of the success of a general rising.

"They will not risk this plan until that time has arrived, and God only knows how close it may be. Unemployment drives people into the Spartacide ranks by thousands."

General Hoffmann complained that some of the Entente papers had accused the German authorities of flirting with Bolshevism in order to extort more favorable peace conditions, while at the same time officers of the voluntary corps were suspected of cherishing reactionary ambitions under the pretense of fighting the Spartacides.

"Verily, my officers sacrifice themselves purely out of patriotism. Who else but they could save Germany from the pestilential enemy?"

RIOTING IN MAGDEBURG.

Mob Plunders Food Depots—Troops Seize Minister.

COPENHAGEN, April 8, (Associated Press.)—Plundering and shooting attendant upon the general strike proclaimed by the Independent and Majority Socialists among the workmen at Magdeburg, capital of Prussian Saxony, are reported in dispatches from that city.

The warehouses containing the food reserves for the coming week were

Continued on Page Three.

THE MANOR—ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA. A "Wholly satisfying" place found once in a while one never forgotten.—Advt.

Odessa Reported Captured by Ukrainian Soviet Troops

PARIS, April 8, (Associated Press.)—The Ukrainian Soviet troops have captured Odessa, according to advices from Kiev transmitted by wireless from Moscow under date of April 7.

The news has not been officially confirmed.

LONDON, April 8.—The French squadron has departed for the Black Sea. The Perekop operations have been concluded and the road to Crimea is open.

The Paris Matin on Sunday last announced that the Bolshevist pressure on Odessa was increasing and evacuation by the allied forces there was imminent. It was added that these forces would probably fall back ultimately to the Dniester River in order to protect Bessarabia and Rumania, and that the Isthmus of Perekop had been fortified for the protection of the Russian naval base of Sebastopol.

GEN. SMUTS LEAVES HUNGARY FOR PARIS

Had Authority to Arrange a New Armistice, but Did Not Do So.

ALLIED CIVILIANS TO GO

American Wives of Hungarians Will Quit Budapest with British Residents Saturday.

BUDAPEST, April 7, (Associated Press).—While General Jan Christian Smuts, who was sent here by the Peace Conference at Paris, had authority to arrange a new armistice between Hungary and the Entente Powers, it appears that he did not do so before his departure Sunday morning by way of Prague.

Bela Kun, in speeches yesterday and to-day, attempted to make the people believe that General Smuts's visit was a recognition of the aims of the Communist Government.

British residents of the city will leave for Paris by way of Vienna on Saturday. With them will go the American wives of Hungarians, who will be permitted to take with them their money and effects. The Government seems to be doing everything possible in favor of Americans and other foreigners.

Great earnestness is displayed by the members of the new Government in carrying out the work assigned to them. They are ready to discuss their plans and to solve problems, and they refrain from abusing capitalism. The maintenance of strict discipline to protect the bourgeoisie and to prevent Red Guard outbreaks has been decided upon.

Jules Alpari, a prominent Communist, and Jules Sevresi, People's Commissioer in charge of socialization of factories, argues that communism is the only method by which Central Europe can be saved from total ruin. Capitalism, they maintain, is unable to cope with the threat of bankruptcy, high wages and the unwillingness of laborers to work. They point out that under Communism workmen cannot strike and are obliged to accept a reasonable wage.

All who dare, however, from waiters to manufacturers, inform the correspondent that none by a few madmen want nationalization of property and other similar Communist schemes.

It is thought certain here that the Communist movement was engineered by Count Michael Karolyi, the former President, to scare the Allies by the spectre of Bolshevism and thereby draw attention to the situation in Hungary. It was a measure of despair, the results of which have scared out those who planned the move, as it has given an opportunity for Bela Kun to attempt to become a dictator of the Trotsky type. The Communists are opposed by the Socialists, who are attempting to form a moderate Socialist Government.

Count Albert Apponyi, the last Hungarian Premier under the old régime and a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families, is living, since the Communists gained control of the Government, in a modest two-story house with his wife, two daughters, and a governess, and also with two families which the Government has billeted on them. It is said the Government intends to place other families in the house, reducing the Apponyi family to the use of two rooms.

The Count, who is 72 years old, hopes to retain the use of his study overlooking the Danube. He says he has work to do which the Communists may class as intellectual. The old statesman is still tall and vigorous. His study contains many photographs commemorative of his visits to the United States, the last one being in 1911. The Count said to the correspondent:

"I am an old man and I am looking at this new movement from a philosophic point of view, wondering if it will succeed. Certainly it is a most interesting experiment. I have been treated so far with every courtesy by the officials, but cannot pass an opinion as my class has no longer any rights. The country is ruled by one class. Fortunately my future is assured because I am past the working age and my son and girls have sufficient education to make their own way in the world.

"You may say that I think the Allies are responsible for such situations as in Hungary. They are brought on by dallying and not making peace and leaving boundaries undefined. Also, the so-called League of Nations is merely a trust organized by the victors without asking the consent of the others."

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

ITALIANS VERY DISSATISFIED

Say They May as Well Quit Paris if Jugoslavs Are to Get Fiume.

RECALL SECRET TREATIES

Contend They Are Not Bound to Allies if Dalmatia Promise Is Repudiated.

BUT CAUTION MAY PREVAIL

Fear Defiance of Conference Would Mean Loss of Economic and Financial Support.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 8.—"Why stay in Paris at all?" ask the cynical extremists of the Italian group at the Peace Conference. "We have nothing to gain here and everything to lose."

It is not probable that such counsel will prevail with the discouraged Orlando and truculent Sonnino, but what the extremists say at least reflects what these statesmen are thinking as to the tentative program. And it is true that measured only by the standards of the old régime of bargaining, acquisition of territory, and balance of power, Italy might for the time being feather her own nest more successfully if she went away to take what she claims instead of remaining to receive what the Peace Conference may be disposed to give her. But that feeling is offset by one of caution that the next night not be comfortable later on, and that in it would hatch a brood of new troubles, not the least of which would be lack of economic and financial support from the United States.

Nevertheless talk of defiance is the talk of today at Italian headquarters as the conviction grows that Fiume is to be given to Jugoslavia instead of to Italy. They are calling attention at those headquarters to the fact that there were two secret treaties in 1915, one of which everybody seems to have forgotten. That was the one in which Italy pledged herself not to make a separate peace with Germany. But that agreement was made at the same time and by the same countries and individuals as the London treaty by which England and France agreed to give Dalmatia to Italy as a reward for coming into the war.

Now, the Italians say, if England and France repudiate the Dalmatian promise of their own volition or because compelled to do so by America, the Italians are equally free to repudiate the agreement not to make a separate peace.

Their program under those conditions would be first to make separate peace with Germany with the provision that Italy get much needed coal from Westphalia. Second, a separate peace with Austria with arrangements satisfactory to Italy concerning the Tyrol. And, third, a separate peace with Hungary, by which Fiume, not included in the London treaty, would be ceded to Italy. Of course, the logical first result of the carrying out of such a program would be immediate war between Italy and Jugoslavia.

BLAME FOR SPALATO RIOT.

Allied Commission Said to Hold Italian Commander Responsible.

PARIS, April 8.—An official Serbian telegram from Belgrade says that the special commission of American and allied officers has terminated its inquiry into the Spalato incident of March, when armed Italian sailors wounded Serbian civilians and soldiers.

The commission, according to this dispatch, considers that responsibility for the incident rests on the Italian naval commander, who had approved the arrest of civilians by sailors, who were armed, though not on duty.

Paris Temps Pleads for Unity of Allies; Calls the Munich Upset a Warning to Them

By WALTER DURANTY.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 8.—While the Peace Conference sky is alternately dark, with rumors of discord and bright with hopes of a settlement before Easter, the Temps editorial today takes the establishment of the Soviet Republic at Munich as the text for a reminder that the allied chiefs have yet other difficulties to face than the task of agreeing among themselves.

"There is no doubt," says the writer, "that we shall witness a new attempt to inaugurate a Soviet régime in Berlin. Even if it be unsuccessful, the fact remains that Scheidemann's Government seems both weak and unstable, whereas it is in the Allies' interest to conclude peace with a strong Government. The dangers of the situation are obvious.

"What is to be done? If we wait until Germany stablizes, we know neither when that will be nor what security we shall get at the end nor what risks we must face in the meantime. The alternative possibility is to hasten a peace that shall be signed by Scheidemann's plenipotentiaries and ratified by the Weimar assembly.

"If that course is taken the Allies must bear strongly in mind the possibility of Germany trying to evade our terms. Our best safeguard is union."

The article concludes with an appeal for a new and closer cooperation.

"Whether Germany signs or not," it says, "there must be a special bond uniting the Allies politically, militarily, and economically, so as to maintain our solidarity and preserve the guarantees we hold as long as the results of our common victory may be jeopardized by German chaos. It is the most pressing of our duties to create this bond."

PRESIDENT'S SHIP WILL SAIL FRIDAY

Acting Secretary Roosevelt Gets Orders from Benson to Expedite Her Departure.

SEE WILSON DETERMINED

Recall Speech Wherein He Asked if America Would Draw Out When Interests Narrowed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—By order of President Wilson the Navy Department today took measures to expedite the departure from New York of the steamship George Washington for use by the President for his return journey. Orders were given for her sailing at the earliest possible time, and announcement was made that she would probably leave on Friday instead of next Monday, as scheduled.

The Navy Department has received two messages from Admiral Benson, now in Paris. The first, received yesterday, inquired when the George Washington could sail. It is understood that the response was that the steamer could be ready to sail by Friday.

Today came the second message, which requested that the sailing of the George Washington be "expedited at once by direction of the President."

Acting Secretary Roosevelt said this afternoon that the vessel should be able to reach Brest by April 17.

From what can be ascertained here, the President is preparing for eventualities, and his action in calling for the return of the George Washington to France is regarded as a warning that he will withdraw unless the Peace Conference crisis is not ended quickly.

There is a feeling here that the President is insisting that he cannot yield anything in contravention of his original fourteen points, when construed in conjunction with the original armistice terms, and the replies of the Allied Powers to the notes in which he asked them whether they were willing to agree to an armistice on the basis of Germany's acceptance of the fourteen points.

Intimations from Paris that President Wilson would not hesitate to return to the United States rather than surrender what he regards as vital principles in connection with the effort to arrange the Peace Treaty are not surprising to those who have been in touch with the President's attitude from the beginning of the war and his desire to bring a peace of justice.

On April 13, 1916, in a speech at the New Willard Hotel, here, President

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BLUFF NO ELEMENT IN WILSON'S STAND

He Has Clearly Indicated His Intention to Leave Paris if Delays Continue.

MIGHT SUMMON CONGRESS

Suggestion Is Made of an Appeal to Negotiate Peace Treaties from Washington.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—The formal announcement that the steamship George Washington had been ordered by President Wilson to return to Europe without delay—which confirmed the information cabled from Paris to THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday—created what amounted to a sensation in all quarters concerned in the effort to establish world peace.

The announcement gave rise to much excited comment. Coupled with it was an unmistakable intimation from an authoritative source that the President would return to America on the George Washington if full agreements on all the major points in dispute between the big powers were not reached by the time the steamship arrived on this side of the Atlantic.

In the speculative comment heard here this afternoon the word "bluff" has been used cautiously by some of those who contend that the President would not dare, could not dare, to withdraw from the Peace Conference.

But all the information in the possession of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent indicates that the President is not bluffing. With thorough knowledge of how the recall of the George Washington will be construed, he has placed himself in a position where, as a matter of pride, he will be obliged to leave France if a settlement is not assured within the brief period the George Washington will take to make the voyage. In other words he cannot afford to leave the impression by remaining, that he has tried a supreme bluff, and that it has been called.

But "bluff" is too vulgar and undignified a term to apply to the attitude the President has felt called upon to assume. The situation is entirely too serious to permit him to adopt that attitude without full realization of its consequences. His orders to the George Washington obtain a deeper and more momentous significance in the face of the optimistic public statements of Premier Lloyd George and M. Pichon that an understanding has been reached on all points in dispute. Apparently the President—out of the wealth of his experience in the past four months—when he saw agreements reached one day upset on the next, has not supreme faith that these understandings will stick.

What happened yesterday at the President's Paris residence emphasizes his determination to get action or get out. The four other members of the American Peace Delegation called on him to discuss the general situation with particular regard to what was to

Continued on Page Two.

APPEAL FOR END OF DELAYS

President's Resumption of Activities Expected to Hurry Decisions.

ATTENDS COUNCIL SESSION

This and the Good Progress on Vital Questions Give Promise of Early Settlement.

REPARATIONS ALMOST FIXED

Danzig to be Internationalized, Poles Having a Corridor to Boundary of City.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 8.—I am informed that President Wilson is stating the American finalities to the Council of Four this afternoon. It has been intimated that as soon as the President was well enough to take the helm again conference matters would promptly be brought to a decision.

The chapter of conciliation will be closed, and a new one of frank speaking will be opened. This will not mean an attempt to dictate to Europe, but the President's attitude and America's abilities and limitations in European settlements will be freed from misapprehension.

European diplomats habitually take all the rope one gives them. They have construed the President's amiability as meaning that they would get what they wanted if they kept coming back after it. Whenever they are convinced that the limit of concession has been reached they will probably come to terms.

Any one who has had experience in bargaining in a Paris shop can make a correct mental picture of the methods employed in the Conference involving the greatest issues the world has ever known. And they are not employed by the Continental representatives only; the British Premier, too, is a past master in the art of bargaining.

A man very close to the French Government said to me this morning:

"Don't be pessimistic. Peace is in sight."

When I asked him whether the French would continue to press their demands he replied:

"Yes, to the point of getting all we can, but not to the point of breaking up the Conference. Wherever America is, there France will be also."

President Wilson is ready for plain talk and bold strokes. He is undoubtedly chagrined at the light view taken by many Europeans of the obligations of the armistice agreement, which he regards as inviolable. But his reappearance in vigorous health and good fighting mood will probably have the desired effect without his adopting extreme measures.

France will conclude that she can manage with less territory and more American good-will. Italy will conclude that she has been demanding rather too much, while England will decide that she has a good deal to be thankful for, after all.

Hope of Agreement Strengthens.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 8.—President Wilson has so far recovered from his illness that he got out of bed and dressed today and attended the session of the Big Four, the others present being Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando. The meeting was held at the President's residence, the Hotel Bischoffsheim. Mr. Wilson showed the results of his indisposition, but it is reported that he is full of determination to get ahead in the work of making peace or know the reason.

On the whole, the feeling that full agreement is in sight is growing. All the signs indicate that the threat of President Wilson's withdrawal, implied in his orders to the George Washington to return to France, is having an effect.

Optimism and pessimism seesawed today among those concerned in the determination of the world's destinies. Whatever may be the general opinion, those who have talked with the President since Sunday have come away convinced that he has gone too far to permit him to remain here for any considerable period if harmonious agreements are not reached on all the disputed major matters.

The President takes the attitude that the peace treaty must be formulated in accordance with the principles laid

Poles Execute 33 Red Plotters at Pinsk; Allied Mission Starts Investigation

WARSAW, April 7, (Associated Press.)—Thirty-three Bolsheviki were executed at Pinsk, on the eastern frontier of Poland, on Saturday. They were charged with plotting and uprising for the purpose of overpowering the weakened garrison and seizing the city.

An allied commission, composed of Americans, British, and French, is conducting the fullest inquiry and may send a special mission to Pinsk from Warsaw for that purpose. Some reports which have reached Warsaw place the number of executions as high as 250, but Colonel Francis E. Fronczak, Health Commissioner of Buffalo, who was in Pinsk at the time for the American Red Cross, fixes the number of thirty-three.

Colonel Fronczak said that, according to the military officials, 200 Bolsheviki were discovered plotting in a hall on the outskirts of the city Saturday afternoon. The building was surrounded, but a majority of the Bolsheviki managed to make their escape. About seventy were captured and marched to the city market place, where every second one was shot.

Colonel Fronczak was in a hospital around the corner at the time when he heard the shots. Later he counted the bodies. His affidavit has been turned over to the American military authorities. Pinsk was captured from the Bolsheviki a month ago.

Poetz Original Front Lace Corset, $8-40 to order. Only at 103 East 57th St.—Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers Daily. Reservations—The Plaza.—Advt.

down in his "fourteen points," which all the allied powers have accepted as the foundation for making that treaty. Divergences of view over some of these fourteen points have been frequent recently, but there is a hopeful feeling that the treaty will be made in accordance with these Wilsonian tenets.

The disposition of the Saar Valley and the Rhine provinces probably remains unsettled, but the Reparations Commission is nearing complete agreement, has got so far, in fact, that the drafting of the reparations articles of the peace treaty is under way.

Although some of those supposed to be informed on this subject are saying today that complete agreement has been reached, the truth is that several important details remain undetermined.

One of these affects the French claim to the priority of purchase of certain German products. Under the agreement now under discussion by the Reparations Commission Germany would be obliged to turn over to France each year a certain percentage of her production of specified commodities, and the cost of this percentage would be credited to Germany in the French account for reparation.

It is also provided in the reparations agreement that Germany shall pay France and Belgium in kind for products destroyed or taken away.

How to work out the details of this is a problem. Many thousand head of fine French cattle were driven into Germany, and France wants back all those remaining and payment for those killed. So it is evident that many perplexing details remain to be adjusted before the reparations agreement in complete form can be put into the peace treaty.

Progress Made on Big Problems.

PARIS, April 8, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson met the Premiers of Great Britain, France, and Italy today for the first time since he became ill. The discussion of responsibility for the war and the Saare Valley, which was unfinished today, will be continued tomorrow.

It was not indicated whether the President made any reference to the summoning of the George Washington.

On account of the President's weakened condition the afternoon session was comparatively short. Mr. Wilson lying down immediately after its adjournment, although it was stated at the "White House" that he was gradually improving and expected to attend all the meetings of the Council hereafter.

The return of President Wilson to the Council of Four and the progress made on various questions have removed much of the tension which existed in Conference circles, and have led to renewed confidence in an early and satisfactory conclusion of the deliberations.

The reparations problem is now considered definitely settled, and only minor details concerning the functions of the commission to allot the annual installments from Germany remain to be arranged.

The Polish question, including the status of Danzig, is also nearing settlement on the basis of internationalization of the city. The establishment of Danzig as a free port avoids the necessity of recognizing the claims of either Poland or Germany, while the former will have a corridor to the Baltic to the limits of the internationalized town.

The Council of Four met this morning at the residence of Premier Lloyd George. President Wilson was not able to attend this session.

The overnight tension had not been dispelled when the Council of Four met today. In Conference circles, however, it was felt that today's sessions would serve to clear the atmosphere.

The first question taken up at the forenoon session of the Council, at which Colonel House represented President Wilson, was that of procedure. This was considered in an effort to accelerate the work of the Council.

It was said by American delegates early in the day that the general situation was improved somewhat because of the agreement reached by the Commission on Reparations on the main features of the reparations question, which left only a few unsettled details for adjustment.

Members of the American delegation declined to give an explanation of the many rumors in circulation that the Conference would soon complete its work. One member, when asked for definite information on the situation, said:

"You know the George Washington has been ordered to Brest. That is a good subject for speculation."

The meeting of the Commission on the League of Nations for consideration of the completed draft of the covenant, which had been planned for tonight, was postponed until Thursday. It is understood that the postponement was made necessary by the inability of President Wilson to attend a meeting earlier than that date.

WILSON STANDS TO HIS GUNS.

Resents the Tendency of Europeans to Disregard Armistice Terms.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—In today's remarkable twists, contradictions, and eccentricities of the official Peace Conference news, there seems to be a good reason for the rule that the official sources of such news must never be quoted or named. It might make them seem inconsistent. This morning we were told, not as a matter of gossip and rumor, but officially, that the case was apparently hopeless, with nothing agreed upon in the Big Four, and no likelihood of an agreement. This evening, from the same source, comes the report that the Big Four are getting closer together and making progress, but—and there is everything in the "but"—that it would not be surprising if the American delegation withdrew from the Conference and went home if things did not radically change by the end of this week.

There is relevancy to this talk of going home. In fact, word was received from Washington today that the George Washington would sail on April 14, arriving at Brest on April 22.

President Wilson is determined to stand by his own principles, to which all the other nations pay at least lip service, and to stand by the terms of the armistice by which the Allies agreed with Germany to do certain things. He resents the tendency of some of his European associates in the Conference to disregard the armistice obligations and to twist the Fourteen Points into unintended applications to meet special selfish ends.

But the real feeling in Paris is that the American delegation will prevail and will not withdraw, and that all talk of Americans or Italians or anybody else leaving the Conference before the finish will come to nothing.

GRAYSON REPORTS BETTER TONE IN PARIS

His Cable to Tumulty Indicates a Slight Improvement in Conference Conditions.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Late press dispatches from Paris today indicated that a more hopeful view as to the progress of the peace negotiations was entertained than had been for several days, and this view was reflected in a cablegram received tonight by Secretary Tumulty from Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's personal physician, who reported that the general situation had improved slightly.

Secretary Tumulty said he had not been advised as to the situation which had led the President to order the George Washington to Brest, and that Admiral Grayson, in sending the message received tonight, evidently had assumed that Mr. Tumulty was cognizant of the state of affairs through press dispatches from the French capital.

RIVER AND RAIL ROUTES FOR THE NEW NATIONS

Report to Peace Conference Provides for Free Commerce Through Enemy Territory.

PARIS, April 8, (Associated Press.)—A report on regulations and restrictions to be imposed upon communications in enemy States in order that the newly created nations in Central Europe may have access to the sea has been completed for the Peace Conference by the Commission on the Regulations of Ports, Waterways, and Railroads. Freedom of transportation through Germany and Austria and equality of treatment in ports and harbors have been provided for, as has been the international regulation of traffic over the Rhine and Danube Rivers.

The report does not approach the problem of international regulation of great waterways outside the domains of present enemy States, nor does it deal with the Vistula, the great river artery of Northern Europe, since the commission, when formulating its conclusions, was not aware whether the peace settlement would give the navigable reaches of the Vistula entirely to new Poland or leave the mouth, with the city of Danzig, in German hands.

The regulation of transportation over the Rhine and Danube forms probably the most important part of the report, which provides for the entrance of France, Switzerland, and some non-participating States to the present Mannheim Convention between Germany and Holland, covering the navigation of the Rhine.

The European Commission controlling the mouths of the Danube will be continued, representatives of present enemy States being excluded from it, and a similar International Commission will be established provisionally for the Upper Danube. This will last until a new general Danube Convention is established.

A new international convention covering the navigation of the Elbe and Oder Rivers is recommended to protect the interests of Poland and Czechoslovakia and give them freedom of navigation, without discriminating duties, to and through German territory to the North and Baltic Seas. These States would also receive free port privileges at certain North German harbors in order that they might be enabled to develop their export and import commerce—a regulation applying to Saloniki after the Balkan war, by which Serbia benefited, being taken as the model for the plan.

The report recommends that a pledge be exacted of Germany in the peace treaty to maintain unimpaired the free zones at Hamburg and other ports under conditions as they existed before the war.

To provide a southern outlet for the trade of Czechoslovakia, the report recommends that the new State have the right to run its own trains, with their own crews, over certain designated railways in Austria-Hungary, without, however, making any provision to insure further transit through Jugoslavia of Italian territory lying between what is left of Austria-Hungary and the Adriatic.

An attempt to introduce some general regulation of this problem broke down against opposition within the commission. Recommendation is made in the report, however, for an extension of the present Berne Railway Convention, providing for the interchange of traffic on Continental railways, which expires Jan. 1, 1920, until a new convention can be negotiated.

GERMANS RESIST NEW EXPORT RULES

Cite Wilson's Fourteen Points as Reason Why the Allies Should Be More Lenient.

COMPLAIN OF LONG DELAYS

And Insist That the Allied Requirements Threaten Paralysis to Their Industries.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 8.—An interesting sidelight on the present situation in Paris is the manifest disposition of German officials to resist the allied terms. They are even citing the "fourteen points" as reasons why the Allies should be more lenient with them. This disposition is shown in the response of the German Government to the notes of the President of the Interallied Armistice Commission, which met the German representative at Cologne to arrange for the regulation of German exports and a system of blacklists.

Here are extracts from the German Government's note, obtained today from an official source:

"The German Government must first point out that it does not appear practicable to come to such a comprehensive agreement for the organization and control of German exports at a time when the armistice is admittedly drawing to an end. Their hesitation to accept this arrangement is increased by the fact that the adoption of the system intended by the allied and associated Governments would involve a direct contradiction of the principles which have been accepted by both sides as the basis of the peace principles which have been solemnly announced as including the greatest possible economic freedom for trade of all peoples.

"If, however, we really had to reckon, even now, with a considerable extension of the armistice period—a period which has already exceeded all bounds of expectation—it would still be unacceptable, since it is not to be reconciled with the interests of German industrial life, and, consequently, as it might appear, with the corresponding real interests of the allied countries themselves.

"The German Government cannot regard the proposed changes in the blacklist system as promising any betterment of general conditions existing over those at present.

"Leading men in the highly developed economic system of the associated countries can, of course, not be unaware of the fact that every restriction applied to the economic life of a people has far-reaching and harmful results which make themselves felt through the whole economic organism. They must also know that an industry which for nearly five years has been weakened and has suffered from the greatest privations on the part of the working classes and a serious lack of the most important raw materials can only be expected to be revived to any extent if the necessary impetus is given to it by considerable freedom of movement.

"Work is at the present time by far the most important asset of economic Germany, both for the Germans themselves and for their creditors. If the pressure exerted upon Germany becomes unbearable, if Germany loses her right of economic self-determination, the consequence will be that the willingness and ability of Germany to work will decrease still further.

"In that event it is to be feared that even the limited number of those who stuck to their work, physical or intellectual, and who are cited as an example to other sections of the people who have long since despaired, will also lose all hope of any successful revival, and will be deprived of their one remaining motive for exertion and of their will to work."

AGAINST "FREE IMMIGRATION."

California Senators Pass a Resolution Addressed to Peace Delegates.

SACRAMENTO, April 8.—The Senate adopted today the Inman resolution, urging American delegates at the Peace Conference to oppose a request of "certain representatives at the Peace Conference" for free immigration.

The resolution was adopted without debate after references to the Japanese had been eliminated. In its original form the resolution said "Japanese representatives" had requested a covenant for free immigration.

After the resolution was adopted Senator Inman requested that further consideration of his request to introduce a bill prohibiting Japanese from leasing agricultural land in California be made a special order of business tomorrow. The request was granted after Senator Breed had attempted to induce Inman "to wait a few more days" for an answer to a cablegram the Senate had sent Secretary Lansing in Paris asking if discussion of the proposed anti-Japanese legislation would embarrass American representatives in their peace deliberations.

FOR PEACE WITH MUNICH?

Peace Conference Circles Are Discussing the Possibility.

PARIS, April 8, (Associated Press.)—There is much apprehension in Peace Conference circles as to the effect the establishment of a Soviet Government at Munich may have on the conclusion of peace.

As the Munich Government appears from press dispatches to be well established, the peace delegates are considering the eventual necessity of negotiating two peace treaties with Germany, one with Berlin and the other with Munich.

FOCH MADE PLANS, FORESEEING THE WAR

Gives Credit to Gen. Wilson of British Staff for Quick Mobilization.

LONDON, April 8.—That Marshal Foch foresaw the danger, before the outbreak of the war, of German aggression is indicated in a letter which he has sent to London to be read at a dinner which the members of the Houses of Parliament are to give soon after Easter in honor of General Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff. Marshal Foch says:

"Long before the war General Wilson and I worked together to prepare for the struggle against the German peril, which we both foresaw. It is due to the success of his mobilization arrangements and his careful and detailed plans for transporting troops that the British Army was able to arrive quickly on the field of battle as soon as the Government had come to a decision.

"During the war, in the most anxious days, especially those of 1917 and 1918, how often—it was almost every day, sometimes every night—we worked together to strengthen as rapidly as possible a weak spot in the link, to combine our efforts, to reinforce our hard-tried armies and once again to enable them to go forward. And as I recall these memories, still so fresh in my mind, I can see him always before me as one of the most capable, most loyal, and most valiant soldiers of the allied armies, and one of the greatest servants of his country."

CABRERA IN NIETO'S PLACE.

Enemy of United States Heads Mexico's Treasury Department.

MEXICO CITY, April 7.—The resignation of Rafael Nieto, for four years Under Secretary of the Treasury and for more than a year in full charge of the department, was accepted today by President Carranza. Luis Cabrera, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, succeeds him. Señor Nieto is expected to run for Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Rafael Nieto recently returned to Mexico City after a fruitless effort to secure a loan for his Government from New York bankers. Cabrera is regarded in Washington as one of the bitterest enemies of the United States in Mexico. During the war he toured Latin America endeavoring to align the Latin Republics in a policy of neutrality with Mexico, where the German Minister von Eckhardt was operating his anti-American activities unchecked.

BRITISH SEE CRISIS AS SERIOUS MATTER

Dominion Delegates Disturbed at Prospects of Facing Their Parliaments.

SPECULATE ON WILSON MOVE

Correspondents Discuss His Motive for Ordering Ship to Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—According to the Paris correspondents of the London papers, President Wilson's order for the George Washington to return to Brest as soon as possible have caused considerable speculation. The Daily Express's Paris correspondent says that the Dominion delegates are "profoundly disturbed at the situation, their point of view being that it is impossible for them to justify the Treaty of Peace in their several Parliaments, as they have had no real voice in shaping its clauses."

The Daily News correspondent says: "The order for the George Washington's return is the latest sensation for quidnuncs to bite their teeth on." The correspondent adds: "At the same time I do not suggest that the President's order means nothing at all. It may be read—and I have no doubt is meant to be read—as a sharp reminder to the world in general and to certain sections of the world in particular, that the President of the United States lives properly on the other side of the Atlantic, and that there are some limits to the length of his stay on this side. Personally, I connect the incident with the announcement made from a British source on Saturday that agreement has practically been reached on all important points. I will not stop to discuss the precise saving value of the word 'practically.' The fact remains that an agreement has not been reached on all important points."

The Daily Mail's correspondent says: "I have reason to believe that the President has made up his mind that peace must be made quickly, and that he for one does not propose to remain indefinitely in Paris."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says that it may be unwise to draw any inference from President Wilson's action in recalling the George Washington, "but it must have been clear to President Wilson that certain inferences would be drawn, and the conclusion is irresistible that he is indifferent whether they are drawn or not."

FRENCH VIEWS ON SITUATION.

Press Ridicules Idea That Americans and French Are at Odds.

PARIS, April 8.—The views of President Wilson's attitude on French claims before the Peace Conference put forth by "certain American circles" are declared by the Matin today to be "entirely fantastic." President Wilson, the Matin says, is conscientiously studying the final details of the preliminary peace.

The Petit Parisien comments in much the same vein, emphatically denying that there are differences between the French and American delegations, especially regarding financial questions, as has been asserted.

The Paris papers in general reiterate the view that it will be several days before the work of the conference will be completed in such a way that peace may be made simultaneously with Germany and her allies. They say that the meetings at Versailles will probably take place within fifteen or twenty days, however.

According to The Journal, the plan for a buffer State at the mouth of the Vistula has been abandoned, the handing over of Danzig to the Poles to be probably the course adopted.

The Echo de Paris says it is able to state that the solution of the reparations question reached by the conferees provides complete reparation. The plan, it adds, calls for the annual meeting of an interallied commission to decide upon the sum that Germany shall pay the following year.

It is believed, this newspaper also states, that Geneva has been definitely chosen as the seat of the Society of Nations. The plan for a triumphal parade in Paris along the Champs Elysées has apparently been abandoned, it says.

BIG BERLIN STRIKE TO BE STARTED TODAY

Metal, Machine, and Construction Workers, and Tramway Employes to Go Out.

LONDON, April 18.—Reuter's Berlin correspondent says he learns that the whole of Berlin's metal, machine, and construction workers, and the tramway employes will start a general strike tomorrow.

The railway men are also firmly resolved to strike unless their demands are conceded, the correspondent adds.

ASSERT 381,000 ARE OUT.

Ruhr Strikers Repudiate Union Leaders—Muelheim Tied Up.

BERLIN, April 7, (Associated Press.)—The strike of the miners in the Ruhr industrial district has taken a new trend, the strikers devoting most of their efforts to bringing out the members of the unions and others who are still at work.

They have drawn up an appeal declaring that the miners will not be bound by any agreement made with others unless sanctioned by their own council. The miners repudiate the leaders of the four largest miners' unions and declare that these are no longer their representatives.

The appeal says that miners will decide the proper time for the cessation and resumption of the strike. They dispute the figures of the union officials as to the number of miners on strike. The strikers maintain that 381,000 men are out in 238 mines in the Rhine-Westphalian district. Union officials say that 144,800 are on strike.

RIOTERS KILLED AT DELHI.

Outbreak in Indian City Put Down—Eight Dead, 12 Injured.

LONDON, April 8, (via Montreal.)—In disturbances in Delhi in the last few days eight persons were killed and twelve injured, a dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at the Indian Capital says.

The city now is quiet.

An official communication says that on April 3 disorderly mobs gathered in the neighborhood of Abdin Square and Mohammed Ali Street. A State railway official named Dykes was killed by a rifle shot, and the mob killed a Greek resident. Shots were fired in the afternoon from a house, which led to further disorders.

Order was restored at 3 o'clock, when it was reported that three persons had been killed and a number wounded.

The postal employes went on strike that day.

ADMIRAL STRAUSS SAILS.

Goes to Europe to Command Mine Sweepers in North Sea.

The Cunarder Orduna and the White Star liner Cedric sailed yesterday for Liverpool with passengers and mails, and got away from their piers without the aid of tugs. Among the first cabin passengers on the Orduna was Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U. S. N., who arrived here two months ago after laying the great mine barrier across the North Sea. He said that twelve new American mine sweepers left last Sunday, that 70 more will go today, and that two are already over there. With this fleet he expects to pick up thousands of mines drifting about in the North Sea and a menace to merchant shipping. Others on board were the Countess of Kingston, W. C. Gracey, United States Consul at Birmingham; R. B. Holliday, United States Consul at Manchester, and a number of Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. workers.

Among the crew of the Orduna is former Sergeant Major Charles Garrett of the Royal Field Artillery, who has won the Victoria Cross with bar, the D. C. M. with bar, the Medal Militaire, French and Belgian War Crosses, South African and Egyptian medals, and other decorations. He has been wounded twenty-seven times. Garrett got the first Victoria Cross in 1896 at Omdurman, when he was a Sergeant in the 17th Lancers, for riding through the Dervish lines to save the life of the Colonel of his battalion. He got the bar to his cross, as it could not be awarded him twice, at Ypres, when Michael O'Leary received his in 1915. The City of Liverpool, where he has made his home for many years, gave him a house in a good district, $3,000 in cash, and he has a pension of $15 per week from the British Government.

MILITARY RULES AT SOVIET CONGRESS

All Spectators at German Assembly Searched by Soldiers for Arms.

ASK LEDEBOUR'S RELEASE

Government Stirred for Socialistic Legislation and Unified Courts of Labor.

BERLIN, April 8, (Associated Press.)—The Soldiers' and Workmen's and Peasants' Congress assembled today in a tense and irritable atmosphere of uncertainty. Strong military measures were taken and all spectators attending the congress were searched for arms.

The Congress unanimously adopted a motion by the Independent Socialists demanding the same immunity for its members as is enjoyed by the members of the National Assembly. A motion by the same party demanding the release of Georg Ledebour was adopted, although the Right Socialists voted against it.

Two hundred and eighty-eight delegates had been expected, representing 260 Workers' and Peasants' Councils and twenty-eight Soldiers' Councils. Many of the delegates, however, were prevented from attending, including some from the occupied regions of the Rhine, the Ruhr district, and South Bavaria.

There was one woman delegate, who sat at the Central Council's table. Some foreign representatives were in the galleries. Surprise was caused by the announcement that there were nine delegates from German Austria.

The confirmed Majority Socialists will have a majority in the congress, but it is considered premature to draw inferences from this, owing to the absence of party discipline, and some surprises are expected.

The congress appears to have stirred the Government into the preparation of considerable socialistic legislation which has been delayed up to this time. A semi-official announcement today says that preparations for the creation of unified courts for labor to govern all labor relations are so advanced that they can be laid before the committee of the Labor Ministry soon after Easter. The committee will settle the details.

It is planned, the announcement adds, that in the near future there shall be a systematic, clear, and purposeful reconstruction of all labor legislation, and that unified labor courts are contemplated for workingmen and employers.

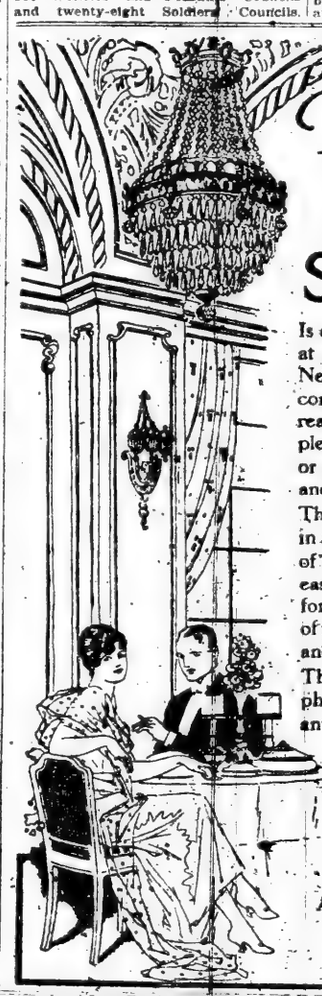
The Government has also declared May 1 a national holiday in Germany.

SOVIET MOVE AT HAMBURG.

Spartacide Leaders Almost Strong Enough to Set Up New Republic.

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—A political movement of great importance is imminent in the region of Hamburg, reports from Berlin say.

Drs. Herz and Hauffenberg, Spartacide leaders, it is added, have almost succeeded in making themselves masters of the situation and in converting Hamburg and the region between Hamburg and Bremen into a Soviet Republic.



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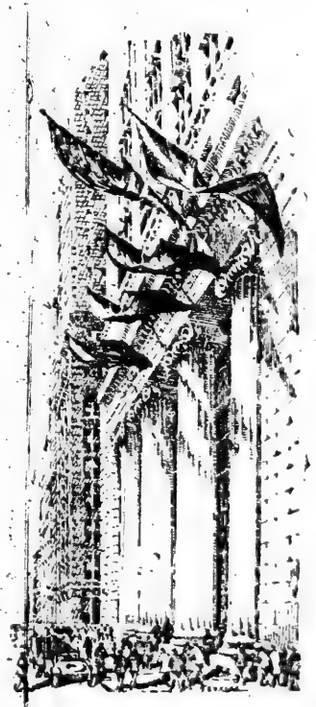
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BLUFF NO ELEMENT IN WILSON'S STAND

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

be done in this critical week. Secretary Lansing, Colonel House, General Bliss, and Henry White found the President in bed, but looking fairly fit after his trying attack of near-influenza. What he said to them is not disclosed in detail, but it is known that he said enough to convince them that he felt it was beneath the dignity of the President of the United States and his fellow commissioners to be longer subjected to what they regarded as a lack of consideration in their disinterested efforts to bring a peace that would be lasting.

The President informed Secretary Lansing and the others that he had cabled for the George Washington to return to Europe immediately. He indicated very clearly that it was his intention to go back to America on the George Washington unless a thorough peace agreement was in sight when the vessel reached a European port. What is more important, it was understood by his visitors that his purpose was to have the entire American peace delegation withdraw from the conference if a settlement was delayed beyond that time. There was a thorough discussion of the whole situation, and, while the impressions carried away by the visitors may not have coincided in every point, there is reason to believe a rather general feeling existed that matters in the Peace Conference were not as satisfactory as the Lloyd George and Pichon statements would suggest.

Small Powers Resent Secrecy.

It is possible that out of the present conditions may come a new method of attempting to adjust the world's affairs. The action of the so-called Big Four—Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando—in taking upon themselves the settlement of all great problems affecting peace has caused much dissatisfaction, particularly among the representatives of the smaller nationalities. The representatives look upon the Big Four's sessions in camera as a marked exemplification of the secret diplomacy which has been condemned by allied statesmen ever since the outbreak of the war in Europe in August, 1914.

The argument is now advanced that better progress would be made, a better feeling would prevail, and better understandings would be reached, if all the matters at issue were discussed by the entire Peace Conference. Whether this suggestion was considered at yesterday's meeting at the President's bedside is not known.

What would be the President's subsequent course if he withdrew himself and the entire American delegation from the Peace Conference? The probability is that on his return to Washington, or even before leaving France, he would issue a proclamation calling Congress in extraordinary session. With Congress reassembled, the President could appear at a joint session of the Senate and House, and explain the reasons for his withdrawal from the Peace Conference.

Congress Might Be Summoned.

In his address he might recommend that Congress adopt a joint resolution stating the terms on which relations with Germany, Austria, and Hungary would be resumed by the United States. On compliance by these enemy nations with the President's terms, peace treaties between them and the United States could be arranged—probably in Washington.

One argument advanced in the effort to prove that the recall of the George Washington does not carry the significance attributed to it is that by withdrawing from the Peace Conference President Wilson would give a death blow to the child of his heart—the League of Nations. But the argument does not appeal to some men who have inside knowledge of the situation from the American point of view. It is contended that the peoples of the world are too deeply committed to the League principle to permit its abandonment. Therefore, it is asserted, the formation of the League would be left to a new Congress of Nations, probably called by the President of the United States, to which neutrals would be invited.

The plans for the organization of the League have made such progress, it is pointed out, that there is no chance that the League plan will be abandoned.

PRESIDENT'S SHIP WILL SAIL FRIDAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

Wilson, about a year before the United States entered the war, not only asked his hearers whether they were willing to go into the war, but also whether, after they had gone in, they would be willing to "draw out the moment the interest centres in America and is narrowed from the wide circle of humanity."

The President said, in part:

"We are nonpartisans as between classes, as between interests, as between personal ambitions, as between those who desire power and those who have it.

"Gentlemen, are you ready for the test? God forbid that we should ever become directly or indirectly embroiled in quarrels not of our own choosing, and that do not affect what we feel responsible to defend, but if we should ever be drawn in, are you ready to go in only where the interests of America are coincident with the interests of mankind and to draw out the moment the interest centres in America and is narrowed from the wide circle of humanity? Are you ready for the test? Have you the courage to go in? Have you the courage to come out according as the balance is disturbed or readjusted for the interests of humanity?

"If you are ready, you have inherited the spirit of Jefferson, who recognized the men in France and the men in Germany, who were doing the liberal thinking of their day, and just as much citizens of the great world of liberty as he was himself, and who was ready in every conception he had to join hands across the water or across any other barrier with those who held those high conceptions of liberty which had brought the United States into existence. When we lost that sympathy we lose the titles of our own heritage. So long as we keep them we can go through the world with lifted heads and the consciousness of those who do not serve themselves except as they conceive that they have purified their hearts for the service of mankind."

The sailing date of the George Washington from Hoboken was a matter which the officials at that port were not agreed upon yesterday. Captain Morgan of the Navy Department, in charge of the movement of liners at Hoboken, intimated that the liner was ready to sail on short notice. He insisted that she would not leave her dock until Monday, but he referred inquiries to Washington.

Army officials at the port of embarkation, who would not be quoted, were equally as sanguine that the President's ship would leave Hoboken Friday afternoon.

The work of loading the big ship proceeded yesterday without interruption. There seemed no special rush of the work, and to a casual observer there was nothing to indicate that any special effort was being made to get the ship ready for sailing. The ship will carry a general cargo.

$2,500,000,000 CROP OF WHEAT ASSURED

Record Total of 837,000,000 Bushels Is Forecast for Winter Wheat Alone.

LARGE SURPLUS TO EXPORT

Washington Is Speculating on the Amount That Will Be Paid Out of Guarantee Fund.

WINTER WAS FAVORABLE

And Indications Are That Spring Production Will Exceed 225,000,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Forecast by the Department of Agriculture today that the nation's Winter wheat crop would total 547,000,000 bushels, the largest crop ever grown, aroused immediate speculation as to the cost to the Government of such an enormous yield.

Under the bill passed by Congress in the closing days of the last session the Government is obliged to pay the difference between the guaranteed price of $2.26 a bushel and the world market price for every bushel of Winter and Spring wheat produced.

The value of the Winter wheat crop on the basis of an 837,000,000-bushel crop forecast would be $1,891,620,000. The Spring wheat crop, soon to be sown, cannot be estimated at this time, but Department of Agriculture officials today predicted it would range between 225,000,000 and 300,000,000 bushels, which would increase the total value of the nation's wheat crop to approximately $2,500,000,000.

The part of this $2,500,000,000 that the Government must pay to maintain the guaranteed price was a matter on which officials here declined to comment. It was said that the factors influencing the world market price, such as production in Argentina, Australia, and other countries, and the European demand, were too numerous to make any prediction at this time. The Department of Agriculture has no information as to estimated wheat production in the other wheat-growing countries of the world.

Money From One Pocket to Another.

Officials expressed the belief today that there would be a good foreign demand for American wheat, which would take care of the nation's surplus, and while the loss to the Government through its price guarantee might mount into the millions of dollars, so far as the actual wealth of the country was concerned, it would simply be taking money from one pocket and putting it into another.

The money, it was said, will go into the pockets of the farmers of the country, and officials believe the forecast indicates that farmers will be more prosperous and possess greater potential buying power than ever before in the history of the country. The large amount farmers would receive for their wheat, it was said, should find its way back quickly into circulation, thus adding to the general prosperity of the nation.

Today's forecast also indicated that America would have a greater surplus than ever before. The United States requires for its own yearly consumption about 5.3 bushels of wheat for each person. With approximately 110,000,000 persons in the United States, and adding approximately 75,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is necessary for seeding purposes, the demands of this country this year are estimated at more than 650,000,000 bushels.

With a Spring wheat production estimated at 225,000,000 to 300,000,000, it would appear that the surplus available for export would be about 450,000,000 bushels.

What these figures mean is indicated in statistics showing that before the war the United States exported on an average of 100,000,000 bushels yearly. During the war the greatest quantity exported in any one year was about 333,000,000 bushels, so that the available supply this year will be more than 100,000,000 bushels above the maximum ever exported, even when practically all the warring allied and neutral nations were depending upon the United States as the main source of their food supply.

Highest Percentage on Record.

The Department of Agriculture issued a statement commenting upon the condition of Winter wheat, saying:

"Ninetynine and eight-tenths per cent. is the highest percentage on record, on the largest acreage ever planted in this country. The condition improved during the Winter, an unusual occurrence, due to the very favorable Winter weather, particularly the absence of alternate freezing and thawing, which appears also to have resulted in a minimum of Winter killing.

"A striking feature of the present situation is a uniformly good condition in practically all wheat-producing States, ranging from 104 in Ohio down to 96 in North Carolina, among the States having 1,000,000 acres or more. The lowest figure reported from any State is 89 in Wisconsin. Kansas, with approximately 11,000,000 out of the United States total of 49,000,000 acres, shows a condition of 101. The present moisture conditions throughout the entire country, with unimportant local exceptions, are very favorable.

"The Winter wheat promise on April 1 of 837,000,000 is nearly double the yearly average production in the United States for the five years before the war (442,000,000 in 1909-1913,) and is nearly 50 per cent. larger than the production during the war years 1914-1918, when the average was 562,000,000.

"The condition of the crop is higher than has been reported on April 1 since 1882, and the indicated yield is higher than any actual yield in any year with the exception of 1914, when the yield per acre was 16.5 bushels per planted acre following an April 1 condition of 95.6."

Production of Winter wheat last year was 636,449,000 bushels and in 1917 it was 472,903,000 bushels, while the record crop of 681,990,000 bushels was produced in 1914.

The condition of the crop on April 1, last year, was 78.6 per cent. of a normal, while in 1917 it was 83.4 and the average of the last ten years was 82.3.

There was an increase in condition from Dec. 1 last year to April 1 this year of 1.2 points, compared with an average decline in the last ten years of 5.9 points between those dates.

The production of rye was forecast by the Department of Agriculture at 101,000,000 bushels, compared with 89,103,000 bushels last year, 62,933,000 bushels in 1917, and 44,547,000 bushels, the average of the preceding five years.

The average condition of rye on April 1 was 90.6 per cent. of a normal, against 85.8 on April 1 last year, 86.0 in 1917 and 88.6, the average condition for the last ten years on April 1.

OFFER TO BUILD SHIPS AT REDUCED PRICES

Chairman Hurley of Shipping Board Sees Chance of Competing with Foreign Builders.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Construction of the latest type oil-burning cargo steamers at a price which will enable American shipyards to compete with the foreign nations was declared to be "highly probable" by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board tonight in a statement announcing that the Submarine Boat Corporation of Newark, N. J., had made an offer to build eight 12,000-ton freighters at $149 a deadweight ton without any guarantee from the Government on either labor or material.

In making the offer to the Shipping Board, Henry N. Carse, President of the corporation, wrote that the experience gained in duplicating steel cargo ships in quantity demonstrated beyond all question that the procedure the company was following would enable it to continue shipbuilding successfully at the marked reduction in cost, even though it was "the lowest price quoted today in the world."

Replying to Mr. Carse, Mr. Hurley said that the proposal of the corporation was "most interesting at this particular time when war costs have reached figures that are out of all proportion with 1916 American prices of $64 to $68 a deadweight ton on oil tankers and of from $50 a ton for 5,000-ton cargo steamers to $69 a ton for high-class 9,200-ton cargo steamers with a speed of from eleven to twelve knots."

"Most prices mentioned and talked about for 1919 have been from $185 to $225 a ton," he added. "Your proposal most effectively answers the question as to whether our ship builders can compete in prices with foreign shipyards.

"The receipt of such a bid from one of our best shipyards, at this period in the development of our shipbuilding industry, will be most gratifying to the country, as it is safe to assume that if we can build ships at those figures now in a short time the prices will be further substantially reduced.

"Such a reduction also will give us an opportunity to firmly establish our shipbuilding industry and will allow us to obtain ships at prices reasonable enough to compete with foreign ship operators."

Plans for the type of vessel which the Submarine Boat Corporation offers to build were drawn up by Theodore E. Ferris, a naval architect and marine engineer, and are said to provide for a great degree of economy in operation, efficiency, and comfort for the crews, besides having many advantages which do not exist in vessels under foreign flags.

Describing the ships, Mr. Carse asserted that by utilizing oil for fuel a steaming radius of 13,000 knots would be obtained without refueling.

The first ships, Mr. Carse said, could be delivered six months after the ways were completed. Eight of the present launching ways at the corporations' yards would be taken as soon as available, he said, and remodeled to permit the construction at one time of four of the ships.

CLEMENCY IN ARMY CRIMES.

Special Board Cuts 9,339 Years from Sentences in 1,521 Cases.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Special Clemency Board, appointed to review all cases of soldiers remaining in confinement, has considered 1,683 cases, or approximately one-third of the cases calling for its action, the War Department announced today.

The board has recommended clemency in 1,521 cases, reducing the average sentence from seven years and four months to one year and nine months. Recommendations of the board have cut a total of 9,339 years from the aggregate sentences. Five cases involving life sentence were considered, one sentence being reduced to two years, another to twenty years and clemency being denied in the other three.

ALLIES RESPONSIBLE IN ARCHANGEL MOVE

Reported to Have Been Undertaken After Due Deliberation by the Supreme Council.

MAJOR WORK BY BRITISH

Send Equipment for Anti-Bolshevist Army and Food Supplies for Civilians.

LONDON, April 8, (via Montreal.)—In connection with the situation of the allied forces in Northern Russia, it is pointed out in authoritative circles that responsibility for the North Russia expedition is an allied one, undertaken with all due deliberation by the Supreme War Council. Great Britain, it is added, was intrusted with the coordination of allied measures and the supreme command, chiefly because the operation was largely a naval one and because all the arrangements at the northern ports fell to her.

Realizing the importance of the task Great Britain from the outset, it is said, threw herself energetically into the work. In addition to equipping the British and a large part of the allied forces to withstand the northern temperature, Great Britain supplied equipment and supplies for 25,000 Russian anti-Bolshevist troops and also sent to Archangel and Murmansk food for 100,000 civilians from British stocks.

Russian wireless reports of Monday show that there has been no change on the Archangel-Murmansk front. The Soviet army has seized nearly three and a half million poods of coal (about 63,000 tons) at Mariupol, from which place the coal was being removed.

PETLURA'S ARMY NEAR KIEV.

Ukraine Seeks to Resume Commercial Relations with Czechs.

BUDAPEST, April 6, (Associated Press.)—Forces commanded by Simon Petlura, the peasant leader of Ukraine, are said to be menacing Kiev. Reports indicate that they are within a few miles of the city.

PRAGUE, April 8, (French Wireless Service.)—A mission from the Ukrainian Government has arrived here to discuss the resumption of commercial relations between Bohemia and the Ukraine. The Ukraine Government is prepared to deliver oil in exchange for copper and glassware.

CANADIANS TO QUIT SIBERIA.

Soldiers There to Embark This Month Rejoice at News.

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia, April 1, (Canadian Press.)—There is great rejoicing among the Canadian troops here over the official announcement that Canadian troops are to be withdrawn forthwith.

Embarkation will begin about the middle of April. General Elmsly will remain until the end of May, administering affairs.

MUST REPORT BY MAY 15.

Employers Warned of Duties Under Income Tax Law.

The time within which organizations and individuals must file with the Internal Revenue Collector statements giving the names and addresses of persons to whom they paid more than $1,000 in 1918 will expire on May 15, Collector William H. Edwards, calling attention to the nearness of the time limit yesterday, pointed out that a separate return is required for each employe.

"Banks, trust companies, and similar institutions," he said, "must make returns of information showing interest paid to or credited to the account of an individual if the amount so credited or paid was $ or more.

"Real estate agents are required to report the gross amounts received in rents or other income and remitted to their principals if such amounts for 1918 were $1,000 or more."

REDS' BUREAU HERE ASSAILS BLOCKADE

Commercial Attache of Soviet "Embassy" Says "America Is Hurting Herself" by Ban.

MAKES PLEA FOR TRADE

Pictures Wants Under Lenine Regime, Described by Fellow-Agents as Entirely "Normal."

While pro-Bolshevist reports coming out of Russia paint conditions in that country as approaching the normal, the facts would appear to be, as presented in a statement issued yesterday from the Bolshevist headquarters in the World Tower Building, 110 West Fortieth Street, that the country is industrially in distress, and that the only hope of Trotzky and Lenine lies in the lifting by the Allies of the commercial and economic blockade. The Bolshevist representatives in this country maintain, however, an air of optimism and yesterday officially asserted that the indications were that trade restrictions would shortly be removed.

Together with this declaration, the statement pleads for the lifting of the blockade in the following terms:

"America is hurting herself by maintaining a blockade against Russia. The present situation is absolutely untenable without cable communication, without passenger traffic, and without an exchange of products between these two countries. Yet the solution is simple and lies absolutely in the hands of the American people. Put an end to the blockade."

In the statement, which was made by A. A. Heller, the Commercial Agent of the Bolshevist "embassy," it is said that Russia is now in great need of "a thousand and one things which are made in America and can be used by civilized communities."

Bruce-Lockhart, the former British High Commissioner to Russia, whose report was made public by the British Government last Saturday, said that industry was in state of "utter deadlock," and that all private industrial enterprises had been ruined as a result of the policies of Lenine and Trotzky. A statement to the same effect was made before the Senate Committee by Ambassador Francis. No reference to the Lockhart statement is to be found in the Heller document.

Expects Trade Relations.

"I am charged," said Mr. Heller in his statement, "with the work of establishing trade relations between the United States and Russia. Although nothing has so far been definitely decided as to the policy of the Allies, including the United States, toward Soviet Russia, there are many indications that trade relations will be established in the very near future. We want to be prepared for such an eventuality so that as soon as the existing blockade is lifted goods may be shipped without a single day's delay."

The statement went on to detail some of the supplies wanted and to suggest that merchants submit bids now, adding:

"The Russian Soviet Government is prepared to pay for its purchases in a manner which will make the trade independent of the depreciated value of the ruble. Firstly, it is ready to place $200,000,000 in gold in banks abroad as soon as trade relations are established. Secondly, there are large stores of raw material in Russia, such as furs, flax, hemp, hides, platinum, iridium, precious stones, &c., ready for shipment to the American market. The value of these exports will go toward balancing the imports into Russia."

Agent Heller next discussed the nationalization of industry in Russia by order of Lenine and Trotzky. As a result of this nationalization, he said that the only agency anywhere in any country in the world which can buy materials for Russia is the Bolshevist Government itself.

The statement concluded with a request to "put an end to the blockade."

Sunday Movies Bill Goes to Governor

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Assembly this afternoon passed the Thompson bill providing for motion pictures after 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoons with the sanction of local governing bodies. The vote was 78 to 68. Democrats generally and some down-State Republicans supported it. Rural members voted against it. The bill now goes to the Governor, who is expected to approve it.

BRITAIN WILL OWN OIL WELLS HERSELF

Her Recent Purchases in Mexico Significant of a Decisive Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Recent purchase by the British Government of oil properties in Mexico is confirmed in official advices. Officials of the State Department are much interested in the situation because of the apparent establishment by Great Britain of a new policy of outright Government ownership of oil properties.

Great Britain, it was said today, had not waited for action by the Mexican courts or the new Congress called to meet May 1, but had bought the interests of her nationals which were involved in the question. These are the properties involved in the dispute that led to the dispatch by the British, French, and United States of protests against the "confiscatory" features of the Mexican Constitution.

The British action was said by a high official today to indicate that Great Britain did not intend that the property, acquired by British subjects in good faith and under the laws of Mexico at the time, should be "confiscated." Great Britain, this official said, was trying to obtain all the available oil-producing lands throughout the world to insure carrying trade for her merchant marine and cheap fuel for her navy and commercial vessels.

The British now own about 20 per cent. of the proved oil-producing properties of Mexico, including the Cowdray and Dutch-Shell interests, recent acquisitions.

ATTACK ERZBERGER FOR DANZIG AGREEMENT

German Newspapers Call It a "Deplorable Concession" to the Allies.

ZURICH, April 8.—Many German newspapers are attacking Dr. Mathias Erzberger and the German Government for the agreement reached with Marshal Foch at Spa last week concerning transportation of Polish troops from France to Poland. Some call the agreement "a new and deplorable concession" by Germany to the Allies.

The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that the passage of the Poles through Germany will be difficult because of the lack of means of transportation. It adds:

"Will Erzberger, who so easily consented to the allied demands at Spa, kindly tell us how he intends to solve this grave question of the transportation of the Polish troops?"

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 8.—According to the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag the recent conference between Foch and Erzberger at Spa was of a much more important character than its ostensible purpose, the settlement of the Danzig question, indicates, for it extended to a discussion of the general situation. Stating that it is supplied by some one who was present at the conference the paper publishes the following account:

"For the first time Erzberger had an opportunity for a long conversation with Marshal Foch. Immediately on his arrival at Spa, Erzberger asked for a confidential interview. Foch first telephoned to Clemenceau and received Erzberger at 11 o'clock in the morning.

"In the course of conversation Erzberger not only gave his views on the Danzig question, but explained the whole internal and external position of Germany. In fact, Danzig played only a comparatively unimportant rôle. The second personal discussion without witnesses took place between Foch and Erzberger Friday evening before the signing of the Danzig agreement, and this conversation also had relation to the general situation. The Danzig treaty was signed at the same table at which the Kaiser signed his abdication."

OFFERS ORDINANCE TO CONTROL REDS

Measure to Stop Seditious Meetings in Alien Tongue Sent to Aldermanic Committee.

LEE ASSAILS THE MAYOR

Socialist Alderman, in Letter, Calls His Proposal "Stupid"—Says Purpose Is "Camouflage."

As a result of Mayor Hylan's letter to Acting Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, Moran last week suggesting the framing of an ordinances that would prevent the holding of meetings in a foreign language by those who "preach murder and destruction," Alderman William P. Kenneally, Democrat, yesterday introduced the following amendment to the city ordinances:

Any person, meaning the owner, agent, occupant, or one in charge of place or building who shall permit on such premises any assemblage of persons advocating under any pretense, or in any language whatever, policies tending to incite the minds of people to a proposition likely to breed a disregard for law, or allow utterances likely to arouse people to sedition, or in any way tend to bring about disorder, revolt, or riot, shall be punished by a fine of $200 or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on General Welfare. In connection with the resolution Alderman Algernon Lee, Socialist, called the attention of Acting Chairman Moran to the fact that there had been sent to the Board of Aldermen protests against Mayor Hylan's recommendation to bar meetings in alien tongues, as it would tend to destroy trade unions.

Among the organizations protesting, said Mr. Lee, were the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Cap Makers' Union, the United Clothing Workers, and the Kehillah. He objected to Acting Chairman Moran referring the communications to a committee without causing them to be read, as there was no means by which the Aldermen would know what the communications contained unless they were read.

Mayor Hylan was challenged by the Socialist Aldermen, in a letter sent to him yesterday, to make public the names of those persons "preaching murder and destruction" in a foreign language. In part the letter said:

"We are confident you cannot name one specific case. You have simply allowed yourself to utter a sensational and inflammatory fallsehood, couched in general terms, recklessly hoping that no one would call you to account.

"Your proposal is stupid on its face. Incitement to violence is a felony under existing law, no matter what language the inciter speaks; and it is neither more nor less criminal to 'preach murder and destruction' in English than in any other language.

"But looking below the surface, your proposal is worse than stupid, it is most pernicious.

"You seek to establish a special censorship over speeches delivered and meetings conducted in languages other than English. And you seek to deprive the whole body of non-citizen inhabitants of that right of free assemblage which the Federal Constitution guarantees, not to citizens alone but to the people as a whole. This unconstitutional purpose you seek to effect under the cloak of police power, which already covers a multitude of your sins.

"A large proportion of the residents of this city, and especially of the wage-working population, are immigrants not yet naturalized. A large proportion of those who are naturalized, having come to this country as adults and having little time for study, do not speak English fluently enough to use it in the conduct of their trade unions, beneficial societies, religious congregations, political clubs and other organizations, and in their public meetings.

"To prohibit aliens from holding meetings and to prohibit or restrict the use of the languages with which our foreign-born people are most familiar would go far toward destroying their organizations and would put them at the mercy of the union-hating employers and of grafting politicians.

"Is this your intent? It may well be part of your intent, for it harmonizes with the manner in which you have used the police to suppress the meetings of a recognized political party, to scab upon striking boatmen, to persecute striking waiters and striking waist makers, while failing to check an orgy of burglary, robbery, and other crime.

"But we suspect your purpose is chiefly that of camouflage.

"Your administration has broken every promise it made in campaign time. It has shown callous indifference to the grievances of the working people. It needs to divert public attention from its own misconduct.

"When you and your colleagues were called upon for action that would protect the people from food profiteers and rent profiteers you raised a cry of 'Anarchy!' and outlawed the red flag. When the right of city employes to organize and to refuse scab duty was asserted, your Police Commissioner and his millionaire Deputies screamed 'Sedition!' and organized a hall boycott against the Socialists. When attention was called to the dangers of unemployment, your factotum in the Board of Aldermen yelled 'Bolsheviki!' And now, knowing that your organization is becoming rapidly discredited all along the line, you seek to screen it from just criticism by catering to race prejudice and stirring up social discord through the utterance of a vile slander on a numerous and hard-working element of our population.

"Mr. Mayor, the Board of Aldermen may enact the oppressive law you propose. With the aid of the Ryans, the Wanamakers, and the Guggenheims you may enforce it. But you will fail. Abler men than you—the Ministers of Kaisers and of Czars—have played this desperate game. It is a pity you are not capable of learning by their experience. All you will succeed in doing is to render social progress most costly and painful, not to stop, or even delay, its course."

The National Civil Liberties Bureau wrote to the Board of Aldermen saying that an ordinance such as the Mayor suggested would violate "our most cherished traditions of American liberty."

The balcony of the Board of Aldermen was filled with persons who attended yesterday hoping to hear the debate on the resolution suggested by the Mayor.

Rent Inquiry Seems Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—It was learned tonight that the Legislature in all probability will accede to the proposal that a legislative committee be appointed to investigate rent conditions in New York City on account of pressure from tenants on the west side of Manhattan and in the Bronx. A concurrent resolution providing for the investigation is pending, and Speaker Sweet today promised to press it.

GERMAN REDS WAIT CHANCE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

stormed and partly destroyed and the reserves looted, the damage exceeding 400,000 marks.

The police station was also stormed with the intention of releasing the prisoners in it, but the rioters were repulsed after the building had been considerably damaged. Grenades and rifles were employed in the attack on the station and many persons were wounded.

Government troops are advancing on the town and conflicts are anticipated. Large portions of the garrison have joined the insurgents, and it is reported that a quantity of arms has been distributed to the workmen and former soldiers from the citadel.

Herr Landsberg, Minister of Justice in the German national Government, was arrested yesterday at Magdeburg by members of regiments stationed there, General von Kleist, in command of the Fourth Army, and his staff and former Deputy Filkel were also arrested. Other arrests of Social Democrats and members of the bourgeoisie are planned at Magdeburg.

A motor car in which Herr Landsberg was being taken to Brunswick after his arrest was stopped at Helmstad and the Minister was liberated, a Berlin dispatch says. The machine was accompanied by a strong escort of the insurgents, but the police at Helmstad disarmed them. Herr Landsberg went to the police headquarters.

As a result of the arrest of Herr Landsberg a state of siege was declared at Magdeburg and a sufficient force of troops was set in motion to bring those responsible to justice, according to a Berlin semi-official statement. A majority of the Magdeburg garrison sympathize with the Independent Socialists.

The general strike was declared over the heads of the men's leaders. Eight thousand of the workmen attended a meeting this morning in the Dom Platz and resolved that the strike should continue until former Deputy Brandes, who was arrested yesterday, was released.

The tram service has ceased.

LONDON, April 8.—Minister Landsberg, who was rescued at Heumstad from a party of revolting Magdeburg soldiers, has been sent to Hanover, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Daily Mail.

The Police Commissary of Heumstad, with whom Herr Landsberg had taken refuge, learned that another party of insurgents was approaching. He put the Minister in an automobile and ordered it to proceed to Hanover.

GERMANY REPUDIATES MUNICH'S RED REGIME

Hoffmann Cabinet Is Recognized —Move to Confiscate Bavarian Property.

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—The German national Government will not recognize the new Soviet Republic of Bavaria, a semi-official Press Bureau message received today from Berlin declares.

It holds that the Soviet organization has not conformed with the provisional Constitution for Germany, which provides that representatives of the State Council shall be chosen at a general election and shall enjoy the confidence of the people. Therefore the national Government's decision is that the only legitimate Government in Bavaria is the Hoffmann Government.

Premier Hoffmann's statement to the effect that he has not retired from office but has only moved his headquarters from Munich is accepted by the national Government.

Advices from different parts of Bavaria show varying reception of the Soviet proclamation. At Nuremberg, after several hours of debate, the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council rejected the Soviet Republic idea by a vote of 138 to 70. At Ansbach the Soviet Republic was proclaimed yesterday afternoon and work was at a standstill on the occasion of the general holiday ordered for the day. The banks were occupied by troops.

At Passau, close to the Austrian frontier, a meeting called by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council declared for the introduction of the Soviet Republic and for an alliance with Hungary and Russia.

Regarding the situation in Munich a dispatch from that city says:

"It is announced by general headquarters of the First Bavarian Army that a Soviet Republic was proclaimed today (April 7) in Bavaria. Therefore the domain of the First Army is declared to be in an intensified state of siege."

Preparing to Confiscate Property.

MUNICH, April 7, (Associated Press.)—The general strike called as "a festival in honor of the proclamation of the Soviet Government" developed today without trouble, the streets merely being more crowded than usual in the mild Spring weather. Every one was really making a holiday of the occasion.

Some of the Soviet plans, should this faction succeed in ousting the old Government and come into genuine power, were announced today. The socialization of the theatre is one of them. Already a Commission for a National Theatre has been named, consisting of authors, theatre employes and members of the press, which has appointed an Executive Committee.

Another plan is that all stores, should they attempt to close, will be opened forcibly and socialized in the service of the public.

The Soviet leaders have drawn up a bill for the confiscation of property. Under the bill all fortunes of more than 10,000 marks shall be seized, a part confiscated, and the balance retained by the States, which will pay the legitimate owner from 3 to 5 per cent. interest.

It is planned to reduce rent and food prices forcibly, though by what means has not yet been announced.

The action of most of the South Bavarian Majority Socialists in favoring the Soviet Government is taken as an indication of their recent radicalization. They quit their former leaders, who had placarded all the Bavarian towns and cities, urging the men to do their duty and the individual councils to keep in close touch with the officials.

Five thousand citizens of Munich held a demonstration this morning. The 1st Infantry Regiment of Munich troops, it is announced, will serve as the basis of the Red Guard to be created.

Many prominent persons are reported to have been arrested, to be held as hostages.

Complete severance from the old German Imperialism, as declared still to be manifest in the Ebert-Schvidemann Government of Germany, and the establishment of a "brotherly connection" with the Russian and Hungarian peoples are announced in the proclamation of the new Soviet Government for Bavaria. "Long live the world revolution!" the proclamation concludes.

The text of the document reads:

"The decision arrived at for Bavaria is the Executive Council of the Republic of Revolutionary Workers and Peasants of Bavaria, including all our brothers, now united, separated by no party lines. From now on no exploitation or oppression will be tolerated. The dictatorship of the proletariat has now become a fact. The legalization of a genuine socialistic community is now achieved, in which every workingman may participate in public life and in a just socialistic age.

"The Landtag has been dissolved and the old Ministry retired. People's Commissaries, responsible to the people and chosen by a council of the working people, will receive extraordinary powers to be employed in certain labor fields. Their assistants will be intelligent men from all parts of the revolutionary and socialistic community.

"Countless valuable forces of officialdom, especially from the lower middle official class, will be asked to co-operate in the new work. The bureaucratic system will be absolutely eliminated and the press will be socialized.

"As a protection for the Bavarian Council of the Republic against revolutionary attacks from without and within, a Red army will be created immediately and a revolutionary court will pursue ruthlessly every attempt upon the Council.

"The Government of the Bavarian Council Republic follows the example of the Hungarian and Russian peoples. It will resume immediately a brotherly connection with these peoples, but it declines any connection with the contemptuous Ebert-Scheidemann Government, because that Government is continuing under the flag of a Socialist republic the imperialistic, capitalistic, and military business of the disgraceful, broken-down German Empire.

"It calls upon all German brothers to take the same view. It greets all proletarians wherever revolutionary socialism is fighting—in Württemberg, in the Ruhr district, in the whole world.

"As a sign of joyous hope for a fortunate future for all humanity, it establishes April 7 as a holiday for all humanity. As a sign of the beginning of the departure, the flight, of the age of capitalism, all work is stopped. Bavaria ceases, on April 7, in so far as it is not necessary for the welfare of the working people, to do labor.

"Long live free Bavaria! Long live the Council Government! Long live the world revolution!"

Communists Deride New Regime.

BERLIN, April 8, (Associated Press.)—Commenting on the entire absence of unity at Munich, which, it is asserted, insures a firm dictatorship, the Munich correspondent of the Tageblatt says that the Communists deride and mock the Soviet republic, and that the independents are quite divided, only the Munich group supporting the Soviets. The major States are declared to be completely split in Bavaria, those in the south being in conflict with those in the north.

Dissensions have already arisen among the founders of the new Soviet Government, the Acht Uhr Blatt today says, and an intensified state of siege has been proclaimed in Munich. The Communists in the Bavarian capital have decided that they will not collaborate with the Majority Socialists. They have demanded the removal of the Majority Socialists from the new Government, which they want to consist of Independent Socialists and Communists.

The city, owing to the state of siege, remains quiet. There was a tremendous run on the banks Saturday, but the bankers refused to pay out large sums.

The Vorsische Zeitung's correspondent says that hatred for the Jews is expressing itself in hitherto unaccustomed forms.

The Nuremberg correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung explains that the Hoffmann Ministry first moved to Nuremberg, and afterward to Bamberg. A state of siege has been proclaimed at Nuremberg. The Peasant Councils of the Middle Franconia reject the Soviet Republic.

Protests Against New Rule.

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—Demonstrations have taken place in Munich against the new revolutionary Government, according to Berlin dispatches today. The demonstrations were dispersed by troops.

Protests against the formation of the Soviet Government, voiced at a political meeting in Bamberg, are reported in dispatches from that city. Deputies of all the bourgeois parties of the three Franconian Governments, Upper, Lower, and Middle Franconia, met in Bamberg and registered a unanimous protest against the proclamation of the new régime at Munich.

"The whole population of Northern Bavaria," reads the protest, "is warned against allowing itself to be intimidated through fear of a vanishing minority, mainly consisting of persons predominantly of a foreign race. Bavaria is on the edge of a precipice and if it is not preserved from a downfall everything is lost.

"Bavaria will then become the prey of fratricide, plundering, and famine. A further consequence will be the complete collapse of economic life. Foreign countries will refuse food and assistance to a Bolshevist Bavaria, and help from Russia and Hungary is out of the question, as they are tortured by famine.

"Those who tell you this are your countrymen, and not foreigners who a few months ago knew nothing of Bavaria and who are indifferent to your fate."

A Berlin dispatch says that Erich Mühsam a prominent Communist, who is included in the Bavarian Soviet Government, has received unlimited powers from the Bavarian Central Council, and thus exercises an unrestricted dictatorship.

Mühsam and Landauer, (the Minister of "Popular Enlightenment,") are today the rulers who dominate Munich, with the support of the garrison, the Acht Uhr Blatt declares. It expresses the opinion that the Soviet Government will not last, as the people are opposed to the dictatorship and hope that the counter-measures taken by Premier Hoffman of the old Government will be effective.

Proclamation Called Error.

PARIS, April 8.—The proclamation of a Soviet Government in Munich, says a dispatch to the Matin from Zurich, was an error on the part of the men who proclaimed it. Many Communists opposed the course adopted up to the last moment, says the dispatch, realizing that it would have the effect of accentuating the hostile tendencies of Northern Bavaria, notably Franconia and Suabia.

The correspondent notes the proposition for the removal of the Diet to Bamberg and the pronouncement of Sunday by the Socialist Party which had been in power, by a decisive vote, against the Soviet proclamation. The party, however, declared that it would remain neutral in the face of an accomplished fact, raising no difficulties for the new Government, with whom it left all responsibilities for the situation.

The correspondent considers the proclamation a doubly severe blow for the Berlin Government, in the first place because of its possible influence on the Congress of German Councils about to assemble and in the second place because the setting up of a Soviet régime in Munich completely upsets all the calculations upon which the future internal policy of Germany had been based.

Li Hung Chang

Li Hung Chang declined to go to the races because he said it was already established that one horse could run faster than another. Why should a man look at machine-made clothes when he can be hand tailored for the same money?

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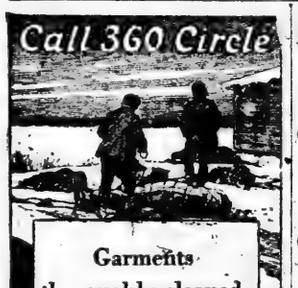
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ACCUSES WIGMORE OF FRANKING ABUSE

Chamberlain Says Baker Assistant Violates Law In Sending Out Court-Martial Defense.

COMPLAINS TO OFFICIALS

Refers Matter to Palmer and Burleson, and In Addition Wants Wigmore Disciplined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, tonight complained to Attorney General Palmer and Postmaster General Burleson of the action of Colonel John Henry Wigmore of the Army Judge Advocate's office, in sending through the mails under an official frank a defense of the existing army court-martial system, in alleged violation of the law.

At the same time Senator Chamberlain made public his letter to the Attorney General, in which he asserts that Colonel Wigmore has been mailing out to the lawyers of the country copies of a pamphlet entitled "Military Justice During the War." The pamphlet was printed at the Government Printing Office and contains sixty-four pages. It was mailed under the official frank of the War Industries Board, now a defunct Federal institution. None of Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell's letters are contained in the communication. It contains only letters written by Secretary Baker and Major Gen. Enoch Crowder, Judge Advocate General, in support of the existing system of military court-martial.

Senator Chamberlain tonight issued a prepared statement dealing with the action of Colonel Wigmore, charging that "this gross abuse of official position and the franking privilege is one of the thousand evidences of the length to which the Secretary of War will go, and permit his subordinates to go, in support of the discredited system of military justice."

Sending Out 70,000 Copies.

Colonel Wigmore, according to Senator Chamberlain's information, is causing an enormous public distribution to be made of the Baker-Crowder letters. Mr. Chamberlain says he understands that 70,000 copies of the document eare being franked out, mainly to members of the bar of the United States. Senator Chamberlain regards this as an effort to influence members of the bar in favor of the Baker-Crowder side of the controversy, and considers it wholly unfair to the bar of the United States for any one connected with the War Department to send out such a statement of the army court-martial situation.

Accompanying each copy of the Baker-Wigmore document sent out by Colonel Wigmore is a printed letter, signed by Colonel Wigmore, under date of March 25, and addressed "To My Fellow-Members of the Bar of the United States," making a personal appeal to the lawyers of the country to peruse the Baker-Crowder letters, and concluding with the assertion that "when the entire facts shall have been brought out and the motives behind the recent press publicity become plain, you will be well satisfied that you did not allow yourselves to be carried away by first impressions gained from sensational headlines, extreme cases, and emotional epithets."

Colonel Wigmore since 1893 has been a Professor of Law in the Northwestern University at Chicago, and since September, 1901, has been Dean of its Faculty of Law. He was appointed a member of the staff of the Judge Advocate General of the army, with the rank of Major, in August, 1916, and has recently been promoted to be a Colonel.

Contents of the Pamphlet.

The pamphlet which is being franked through the mails, along with the letter from Colonel Wigmore to the members of the bar, bears the imprint of the Government Printing Office, and its first page has this caption:

"War Department. Military Justice During the War. A Letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Army to the Secretary of War. In Reply to a Request for Information."

Two pages of the document consist of Secretary Baker's letter of March 1, 1919, calling on General Crowder for the facts regarding the army court-martial situation. This is the letter which was made public by Secretary Baker on March 9 along with the letter dated March 8, from General Crowder, attacking the personal and official conduct of Lieut. Col. Ansell. The document being sent out by Colonel Wigmore discloses for the first time that Secretary Baker received two replies from General Crowder in response to the Secretary's letter of March 1, one dated March 8, the other dated March 10. The March 8 letter was made public by the War Department, and is the one to which Lieut. Col. Ansell recently replied, which reply was returned by Secretary Baker, who refused to receive it.

The Growder reply of March 8 is not contained in the Wigmore pamphlet, but the Crowder reply of March 10, which has not been given out by the War Department, is contained in the pamphlet. It covers 50 printed pages, and is a defense of the army court-martial system, dealing with individual court-martial cases cited for criticism, and general principles of military justice, and contending that the modern military code is "not archaic."

Text of Chamberlain Statement.

Senator Chamberlain's statement reads:

"Several members of the bar have just brought to my attention a communication addressed to each of them, purporting to be sent out by Colonel (former professor) John H. Wigmore, who has been serving in the War Department under General Crowder. I understand that some 70,000 of them have been printed at the Government press and are being mailed out.

"These communications are mailed in the ordinary official envelope of the War Industries Board. The communication is obviously a private communication and in no sense official. Believing that it is being transmitted by mail as official business in violation of law, I have brought it to the attention of the Attorney General and also of the Postmaster General for such action as each may deem it proper to take.

"My letter to the Attorney General is as follows:

The Honorable, the Attorney General:

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a printed communication signed "John H. Wigmore, Colonel, Judge Advocate, United States Army," addressed "To My Fellow-Members of the Bar of the United States," together with its inclosure, which is "A letter from the Judge Advocate General of the Army to the Secretary of War," and I inclose also the franked envelope in which they were received. This letter, with its inclosure, is, I am advised, being given enormous public distribution—70,000 are to be sent out, I understand primarily to members of the Bar throughout the country, in official penalty envelopes bearing the "Official Business" frank of "The War Industries Board," Washington.

The Wigmore letter is in form and substance a purely private communication addressed by one lawyer to his professional brethren upon a purely professional subject. It is designed in part as a personal reply to my speech upon the subject of military justice in the Senate, Jan. 3 last. The writer frankly states throughout the communication that it is an expression of his own personal views and is in no sense an official communication upon the public business. In one place he says:

"In addressing you in this direct fashion, I am deliberately breaking through the etiquette of the military service rigorously observed by me since my call to active duty in July, 1917. I am on the point of receiving my honorable discharge, (I hope,) within a few weeks, and I speak to you in this letter not merely as an officer of the army but also a member of the bar of thirty years standing, who has happened to have intimate observation of the methods of military justice during the war, as well as of the principal personages in charge of it in Washington.

And then, after declaring it to be his purpose to speak out in defense of the existing system, he says:

I therefore make this personal appeal to my fellow-members of the bar to peruse the inclosed letter and to give due weight to its presentation.

These communications, consisting of some seventy pages, all appear to have been printed at the Government Printing Office, and presumably at Government expense. But the principal purpose in calling the matter to your attention is to be found in the obvious fact that the transmission of this personal communication through the mails of the United States as official business at public expense is in flagrant violating of the penal laws of the United States prohibiting free transmission of private matter. It is to be observed also that the subject matter of of the commeunication can have no possible relationship to the business of the War Industries Board, and, besides, it is thought that the board has long since ceased to exist.

Accordingly, I have the honor to request that you cause this matter to be investigated with a view to applying the law to any such as may be found to have violated it. Very respectfully,

Incls.

Wants Wigmore Disciplined.

"Colonel Wigmore is in civil life a law professor. During the war he has been an official of the Judge Advocate General's Department. He is still an officer and was an officer at the time he prepared and sent out this communication.

"I regard his conduct as not only violative of the statutes made to protect the mails and the public treasury, but by reason of his criticisms of the proceedings before the Senate Committee of myself and of another officer of the army, I regard his conduct as conduct unbecoming an officer, of which the Secretary of War should take notice with a view to disciplinary action. Frankly, I do not expect the Secretary of War to do his duty in this regard.

"Colonel Wigmore is one of four or five officers who formerly served in the now defunct office of the Provost Marshal General, but who are now being retained in the service by the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, to compile data in defense of the existing court-martial system and distribute them at public expense throughout the United States.

"The Secretary of War has a way of saying that communications which, to his embarrassment, point out the deficiencies of the existing system of military justice, are not 'helpful.' A reading of the Wigmore letter will prove convincing that the letter itself is not and cannot be helpful to the bar of the country, nor hurtful to the cause of military justice reform. I should, however, expect it to be resented. The frequent use of the first personal pronoun indicates perhaps a certain personal vanity and presumptuousness, and the letter also serves as a method of self-advertisement at public expense. It is a quite harmless manufactured production.

"The author of the commupnication conceded that he has been in no position to know anything about the subject during this war. He says: 'My official duties, however, have been almost entirely in the office of the Provost Marshal General, and I have not prepared (with a single exception) any official opinions on court-martial records. I am, therefore, not implicated in any criticisms upon the court-martial system.'

"Untrue and Misleading."

"He should have added—and perhaps with even greater truth—that he knows nothing about the court-martial system in any respect. His own letter and its inclosure have been shown, rather conclusively I think, to be utterly untrue and misleading. He is simply the counsel for the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General, engaged in special advocacy in their behalf.

"This gentleman, it may be remembered, has been the busy champion of the views—I should say, perhaps, erstwhile views—of the Secretary of War. He has been furnished an office, several commissioned assistants, and an office force for the formulation and dissemination of these views. It was he to whom the Secretary of War committed the task of preparing the letter from Mr. Baker to General Crowder of March 1 last, in which the former directed the latter to prepare a letter reassuring the people of the beneficence of the existing court martial system and to impugn those who would dare question it, and in which he had the distinguished Secretary say that the existing system was one which gave almost perfect justice.

"Since then the Secretary has seen a light that does not seem to have radiated to his military advisers. Their defense of the existing system hardly harmonized with the public statement made yesterday, in which the Secretary professed to accept many of the views of General Ansell as to the reformation of the existing court-martial system, views which, it must be remembered, are at the base of the Chamberlain bill, and which require the eradication of the existing evils which Colonel Wigmore and General Crowder so doughtily champion. This gross abuse of official position and the franking privilege is one of the thousand evidences of the length to which the Secretary of War will go and permit his subordinates to go in support of a discredited system of military justice.

"GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN."

Records "Defamation."

Colonel Wigmore's letter, as mailed out with copies of the Wigmore pamphlet, after speaking of his experience in the War Department, says in part:

"I have nothing to hope and nothing to fear from the authorities of the War Department. I have always, in our civil profession, acted sympathetically and spoke frankly in the cause of the reform of justice. My record shows that I do not belong either with the reactionaries or with the Bolshevists."

"These circumstances are mentioned to indicate that I have adequate grounds for a correct and untrammeled opinion, as an observer and a member of the bar, upon the comparative administration of military and civil justice, and that opinion is that the inclosed letter of the Judge Advocate General is a correct and reliable description of the facts and the spirit of American military justice during the war. I see where military justice, in the light of the war's experience, can be improved; but I will not remain silent in the presence of an unmerited attack, full of exaggeration and defamation, wholly unjust both to the system itself and those able and faithful men who have borne the burden of its administration.

"The legal profession, by its foremost traditions and daily practice, is accustomed to recognize the necessity of hearing both sides before passing final judgment. I therefore make this personal appeal to my fellow-members of the bar to peruse the inclosed letter and to give due weight to its presentation."

Had Baker's Sanction, Wigmore Said.

When Colonel Wigmore was in New York a week ago he told friends that the Crowder letter, in pamphlet form, with an introductory letter written by himself, was to be sent to more than 25,000 members of the American Bar Association. Colonel Wigmore said the letter had been approved by the Secretary of War and was being held for a War Department release before being made public.

Col. Wigmore is one of Gen. Crowder's closest friends and is the officer who drafted the letter that Secretary Baker wrote to Gen. Crowder on March 1, asking Gen. Crowder to make answer to the Ansell charges. In this letter the Secretary wrote that "I have not been made to believe, by the perusal of these complaints, that justice is not done today under the military law or has not been done during the war period."

The statement he wanted Gen. Crowder to write was asked for, Secretary Baker said, by a member of the House of Representatives. Gen. Crowder's response was the letter printed, in part, in the newspapers of March 11. It was in reply to that letter that Lieut. Col. Ansell, then a Brigadier General and acting Judge Advocate General, wrote the reply which Mr. Baker refused later to make public and which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Thursday.

The introductory letter written by Colonel Wigmore, which is the basis of Senator Chamberlain's letter to Attorney General Palmer, is dated March 25. A former army officer, who is familiar with the Ansell-Crowder-Baker controversy, said last night that the original Crowder letter had been mailed to 70,000 persons in this country and that 25,000 copies of the revised letter, with the Wigmore introduction, were now being mailed to lawyers in all parts of the country.

Insist on Justice to Ansell.

Members of the recently organized Committee of Former Judge Advocates of the United States Army said yesterday that they would not permit the military justice controversy to be submerged, as they expressed it, until full justice had been done to Lieut. Colonel Ansell.

"If Secretary Baker," said Major Roscoe Stewart, Secretary of the committee, "thinks that by asking Colonel Ansell to draft a bill to reform the law along lines which Colonel Ansell has advocated, he will stop this controversy he is mistaken. He now seeks to do what he should have done weeks ago. He says that Colonel Ansell's theories are correct, yet less than a month ago he wrote General Crowder that he had not 'been led to believe that justice is not done today' under the present much criticised system. In his March 1 letter to General Crowder the Secretary wrote that 'I wish to convey to you (General Crowder) here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice, both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations, and in its operation as administered during the war, is essentially sound.'

"This morning's newspapers indicate a great change of mind on the part of the Secretary. He now authorizes the Adjutant General to write Colonel Ansell that his recommendations 'merit earnest consideration,' and that with many of Colonel Ansell's suggestions the Secretary of War 'finds himself in hearty concurrence.' Yet only a few weeks ago he saw fit to order Ansell's demotion. 'I think this is all that it is necessary to say at this time. Let the public judge the situation from the facts as they are now known.'"

French Say Our Fliers Sank 12 U-Boats.

BOSTON, April 8.—French records credited United States naval fliers with having damaged and possibly destroyed twelve German submarines, according to Captain Thomas C. Craven, commander of the naval aviation forces in France, who returned on the Agamemnon yesterday. His department, he said, took a more conservative view, and reported the sinking of two and the damaging of eight enemy craft.

B. R. T. MEN FAVOR CALLING A STRIKE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

it had been pointed out to him that a strike would result unless he did so.

Garrison Answers Union.

Previously, in the early afternoon, Receiver Garrison after a conference with officials and operating heads drafted a reply to the union upon the demands it had presented. The letter follows:

Brooklyn, April 8.

Mr. James Sheridan, 1713 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn:

Dear Sir—I duly received yours of April 5 in reply to mine of April 4.

I note that in your letter you state that the committee of which you are Chairman was selected by the employes of the various branches of the system at mass meetings of the employes, and that the members of the committee are also employes of the system.

I am informed that the committee of which you are Chairman is the Executive Committee of Division 567 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, and that the mass meetings referred to by you were meetings of the members of your association. It is the fact, therefore, that your committee directly represents the Amalgamated Association and indirectly represents only some of the employes of the system.

The matter of wages, working conditions, &c., are matters which directly affect the employes of the system and the managers of the system. They do not concern outsiders, and I will not deal with outsiders concerning them.

Nothing is to be gained by either side by any evasion or pretense. You, and those who are advising you in this matter, desire to obtain a recognition by the managers of the system of the Amalgamated Association and the demands of increased wages and decreased working hours, &c., put forward by you are obviously used as a means of attaining the end you desire.

It is hardly conceivable that our employes, in any great number, do not appreciate the present conditions, and that, unaffected by any outside agitation, they would think at this time of formulating and presenting demands for general wage increase or other things which increase operating expenses. They are fully aware that within a year wages have been increased in a sum totaling four millions of dollars annually, and that, as a rule, our men receive as high or higher wages than those received by these in similar employment throughout the United States.

They know that their wages have been increased in a larger proportion than the increase of living cost.

They know that $20,000,000 must be borrowed by the management to finish the construction and equipment necessary for the proper operation of the system; that for lack of money the company had to default in interest payments on its obligations, and that its operating expenses are so high now that it cannot earn enough above them to meet its other fixed charges, irrespective of any return whatever to stockholders.

No one could possibly justify or vindicate demands by our employes for increased wages or other increased operating expenses at this time, and I do not believe that any considerable number of our employes think otherwise.

What outside organizations think is best for their own purposes, I, of course, do not know. But I do know that on the question of attempting to force the management to deal with such outside organizations, the right is all on the side of the management, and I am convinced that our men will be slow to engage in an issue of that kind, which could not possibly benefit them and might be seriously to their disadvantage.

As for your suggestion about arbitration, I am of one mind with the authorities in control of the Amalgamated in believing that that question is not susceptible of arbitration. As to the arbitration of other matters, there must be two parties before there can be any arbitration, and since I will not recognize the right of an outside organization to represent our men, there are not two parties here who disagree on any matter, and, therefore, there is no basis for any arbitration. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Receiver.

Acts as Court Officer.

It was pointed out that Mr. Garrison's stand against "outside labor organizations" as expressed in the letter, had been taken with the full knowledge of the court, and that as receiver of the elevated and subway lines of the B. R. T. he was acting merely as an officer of the court. It was also indicated that the officers of the company thought that the differences of the unionized employes would be adjusted without resort to a strike, which would greatly hamper business in the city and result in widespread inconvenience to the public.

Besides the receiver, among those who attended the conference at the Brooklyn Rapid Transit offices, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, were Colonel Timothy S. Williams, former President of the B. R. T.; J. J. Dempsey, Vice President, and Frederick Royce, General Manager. James Sheridan, to whom the reply was addressed, is Chairman of the Executive Committee of Division 567 of the Amalgamated, with whom the receiver had the former correspondence.

O'RYAN AGAIN HEADS NEW YORK GUARD

Order Issued at Albany Restoring Old Commander — Bill for Training Boys Introduced.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the 27th Division and former head of the New York National Guard, has been assigned to command the New York Guard, Adjt. Gen. Charles W. Berry announced today. He will at once establish his headquarters in the Municipal Building, New York.

In his order placing General O'Ryan at the head of the guard, Adjt. Gen. Berry directed:

"The organization, corps, departments, and other units of the New York Guard which now exist and which perpetuate the historical continuity and traditions of the New York National Guard, will be continued until further orders. The Commanding General will continue the reorganization of the State military forces as outlined in the report and recommendations of the Committee on Reorganization approved by the Governor."

A bill designed to carry out Governor Smith's recommendation that the Military Training Commission be abolished and that physical and disciplinary training be provided for boys from 16 to 19 years of age, was introduced in the Legislature today by Senator John A. Lynch of Richmond. The measure would provide for the establishment by the Department of Education of State camps for boys. The Commissioner of Education would be permitted, with the advice of the Major General of the National Guard, to substitute military drills wholly or in part for physical training. The bill carries an appropriation of $175,000.

EXAMINING DISABLED MEN.

550 Cared For Last Month by War Risk Bureau Surgeons.

At the offices of the medical unit established at 280 Broadway by the United States Public Health Service to co-operate with the War Risk Insurance office, 550 disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines were examined last month, it was announced by the surgeon in charge yesterday. Plans are now being perfected to handle the large numbers expected to apply when the New York City troops in the 77th Division return.

Men disabled from wounds, injuries, or sickness during service and have been discharged may file their claims with the Superintendent, War Risk Bureau, Room 105. Their necessary papers will be prepared by assistants, and they will then be taken to the examination rooms where the officers of the Health Service will make the necessary examination to complete the claim. Seven medical officers have been detailed for the work. Applicants needing operation or special care, such as tubercular patients, will be sent to hospitals and sanitariam, established by the Government all over the United States for its disabled soldiers.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Women's Serge Capes
Models New and Distinctive
$39.50



Women who are devotees of Fashion will delight in these latest arrivals.

Waistcoat Capes are Featured, their jaunty straight belted fronts accentuating the swirling, swinging effect of the full circular backs. All are lined with foulard silks, effectively patterned.

Three styles with muffler, draped or deep satin collars.

Unusual Values at This Moderate Price.

A Comprehensive Collection of the smartest Capes at $29.50 to $175.00
Third Floor

1000 Hardy Field Grown Rose Bushes 25c each

Two year old bushes, that will go through severe winters because they are field-grown, sturdy, well developed roots which, with the right care, will produce large beautiful roses this summer. A choice selection that will appeal to those who make a specialty of growing roses.
Seventh Floor

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE at 46TH ST NEW YORK

PRESENT
The Correct Fashions for Town or Country
Introducing the important modes from Paris — together with practical modifications and adaptations

STRICTLY TAILORED SUITS AND HANDSOME TAILLEUR COSTUMES
GOWNS AND WRAPS
CHARMING COATS AND WRAPS
RICH AND FASHIONABLE NECKPIECES
LATEST PARIS HATS

The only book on the one question in the mind of the whole world to-day

The Bolshevist movement under Lenine and Trotzky was engineered and financed, and is being engineered and financed, by Germany.

The only first-hand and authentic account of how this was done is in Princess Catherine Radziwill's

The Firebrand of Bolshevism

The Bolsheviki are attempting to bring their rule of rapine and murder into the United States.

Bolshevism means Anarchy.

Read this book and learn the methods you will have to guard against.

Publishers: Small, Maynard & Company: Boston

The Element of Time

A few years ago a young man went into a large national bank in New York City for the purpose of opening an account. He had $750. He was tritely informed that deposits of less than $1,000 were not acceptable. He left crestfallen and deeply chagrined. The few years between that time and the present have passed rapidly. That same young man's account is now very desirable. He banks with another institution which accepted his business in a friendly and helpful spirit, and the officers of which have always been glad to be of service and assistance to him on the bread basis that he deserved such recognition from the standpoint of character and worth.

Our policy is in direct opposition to the experience of the young man when trying to make his initial deposit, as recited above. We recognize his growing importance and are glad to be of service in such ways as we consistently can.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
128 Broadway New York City
Total Resources over $150,000,000

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FIFTH FLOOR

These Junior NORFOLK SUITS For BOYS at $11.50

WOULD BE GOOD VALUE AT A HIGHER PRICE!

OUR idea of good value is one which does not have to be cut in price to command attention. These Junior Norfolk Suits are an example of what we mean. They are good value without being cut in price. They would be good value if sold for more.

Made of all-wool homespuns in gray, brown, heather or olive, or in navy blue serge; conscientiously tailored in a new Norfolk model, with detachable white pique collar. And the trousers are lined throughout. Sizes 5 to 10 years.

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Spring Coats
Hats and Dresses
for Children
AT PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE
FIFTH AVENUE AT 45TH ST.

A B
Study these micro-photographs!
A—New ordinary steel needle.
B—Ordinary steel needle after playing one record. Note the worn point!
C—New Sonora Semi-Permanent Silvered Needle. Note that the parallel sides (which are not tapered) always fit the record groove perfectly.
D—Sonora Needle after playing one record. No perceptible wear.
E—Sonora Needle after playing over fifty records. Needle has worn down, but is in perfect playing condition.
C D E
THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY
Sonora
CLEAR AS A BELL
Semi-Permanent Silvered
NEEDLES
replace steel needles and preserve phonograph records!
They play 50 to 100 times and are used on ALL MAKES of steel needle records. Unequalled for convenience, economy, improvement of mellowness of tone and the increasing of life of the records.
Loud—Medium—Soft
30c per card of 5.
In Canada 40c.
FREE! Sample Sonora Needle will be sent FREE on request. Write for it
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GEORGE E. BRIGHTSON, President
279 Broadway, Dept 27, New York
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street
50 Broadway (Standard Arcade)
Toronto: Eyrie Building
CAUTION! Beware of similarly constructed needles of inferior quality

PALM Sunday and EASTER
PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE
Atlantic City
Friday, April 11
Through Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 10.12 A. M., 2.12 (Atlantic City Limited, extra fare train, no coaches) and 3.04 P. M.
Saturday, April 12
Through trains leave Pennsylvania Station 10.12 A. M., 1.20, 2.12 (Atlantic City Limited, extra fare train, no coaches) and 3.04 P. M.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday April 16, 17 and 18
Through Trains will leave Pennsylvania Station 10.12 A. M., 2.12 (Atlantic City Limited, extra fare train, no coaches) and 3.04 P. M.
Saturday, April 19
Through Trains leave Pennsylvania Station 10.12 A. M., 1.20, 2.12 (Atlantic City Limited, extra fare train, no coaches) and 3.04 P. M.
Returning Easter Sunday, April 20
Through Trains leave Atlantic City for Pennsylvania Station, 9.10 A. M., 2.50 P. M. (Limited Extra fare train, no coaches); 4.05 P. M. (Limited Extra fare train, no coaches); 6.15 P. M., and 8.00 P. M.
Returning Easter Monday, April 21
Through trains leave Atlantic City for Pennsylvania Station 9.10 A. M., 2.50 P. M. and 8.00 P. M.
Other convenient service via Philadelphia
Ask Ticket Agents for Special Easter Time Table
Pennsylvania R. R

HOW DOES A FRENCH CHEF
Put the touch of genius into his dishes? He uses
A1 SAUCE

AID BRITISH FLIERS IN ATLANTIC RACE

Air Ministry Supplying Machines and Arranging Wireless and Weather Service.

LINERS TO BE ON WATCH

Will Be Ready to Answer S O S Calls and Transmit Messages from Shore Stations.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—The Air Ministry has issued a statement announcing that all its resources are to be employed "to secure successful flights by British machines" in the transatlantic flight for The Daily Mail Prize. Some firms that wished to compete were without machines, owing to the whole output being under contract to the Government. The Air Ministry has released machines to them when necessary. Other firms were without the necessary engines, instruments, and wireless telegraph apparatus, and the same facilities have been afforded to secure these. The Ministry has endeavored to secure shipping priority, both for machines and pilots, in order to facilitate the arrangements for making the start from the American side of the Atlantic at the earliest possible moment.

The Air Ministry points out that pilots of machines may obtain assistance by means of wireless communication with passing ships. With this end in view, ships have been asked to assist in every possible way. The Marconi Company is instructing its ship operators to render every possible assistance.

Ships which hear aircraft during the night have been asked to fire lights to attract the airmen's attention. Should the vessel, however, sight an airplane and receive no wireless signals, she will send her position by wireless three or four times. In case its transmitter has broken down, an airplane in distress will fire a series of white Verrey lights at short intervals, or will send a S O S call. Ships have been warned that if such signals are observed or received, or if an aircraft is seen to be in difficulties, every endeavor should be made to go to the rescue.

Weather reports are being obtained by the Air Ministry from the United States Weather Bureau, the Canadian Meteorological Office, Newfoundland home stations, and ships along the route. Efforts are also being made to secure regular weather information from meteorological stations at the Azores. The Lisbon Air Ministry Meteorological Staff will forward special reports based on information obtained from these sources to the Royal Air Force's meterological officer at Newfoundland and the United States Weather Bureau, which will keep in close touch with the competitors before the start, and will forward all weather information to them as soon as it is received. The competitors starting from this side will receive weather forecasts direct from the Air Ministry.

As the competitors' machines are fitted with wireless apparatus for short-wave message only, it is impossible to communicate forecasts or warnings direct from the land stations during the flight, and the method of transmission must therefore be via ships along the route. These vessels will also report surface weather conditions in their own neighborhoods when they are able to get into touch with passing aircraft. The Marconi Company will help in collecting and transmitting this information from land wireless and ships, free of charge during the competition.

The Daily Mail's Limerick correspondent says it is expected that Major Wood will make a westward attempt on a non-stop aeroplane from Ireland about [illegible] week.

[illegible] experts at the Royal Aero Club are watching anxiously for news from the United States. The are speculating on the probabilities of several American "dark horses" entering for the transatlantic flight.

They realize there is no reason why Americans should go to Newfoundland, when the British competitors will start. They can start from whereever they please on the American coast. They need not, indeed, formally enter before they start if they wish to compete for The Daily Mail prize, but they are not required to give long notice. Any day now may bring news of unexpected [illegible].

Experts here are in no way cast down by the difficult conditions the Sopwith [illegible] finding in Newfoundland. As long as the competitors get their machines to the starting point they see no reason why they should not start. [illegible] bear away [illegible] airplanes [illegible] the secretary of [illegible] day, when other [illegible] be propitious, [illegible] over the frozen [illegible] thaws they [illegible] and so construct [illegible] for a preliminary [illegible] announced today is [illegible] one of the [illegible] for a bombing [illegible] is considerable [illegible] possibility of its [illegible] in time, but it [illegible] competitor if it [illegible] feet span, and its [illegible] feet. It is fitted [illegible] engines of 350 [illegible] and it is intended to [illegible] gallons of petrol for the [illegible] and navigators and [illegible] operator.

TRIAL FLIGHT SATURDAY.

Sopwith Transatlantic Team Ready, Weather Permitting.

[illegible], N. F., April 8.—The first trial flight of the Sopwith biplane in which Hawker and Lieut. Com[illegible] Kenzie Grieve, British aviators, hope to cross the Atlantic, will be made next Saturday if weather conditions are favorable. At present the soft condition of the ground around the hangar makes it impossible to move the machine. It is expected that the wireless equipment will be installed by Thursday, when tests will be made through the British Admiralty wireless station in the vicinity.

A contract for one thousand gallons of gasoline for Captain Hugo Sundstedt, Swedish naval reservist, [illegible] applied for American citizenship papers, has been cancelled. He was planning a cross-Atlantic flight from Lawrence, N. J., by way of Newfoundland. The cancellation is taken to indicate that he has either abandoned the trip or chosen a different route.

FRENCH AERIAL MAIL ROUTES.

Seven Are in Operation, Three Being Strictly Military.

PARIS, April 8.—Seven aerial mail services are in operation in France at the present time.

The routes are: Paris-Valenciennes, Paris-Brussels, Strasbourg-Longwy, Paris-Nancy, Paris-Bordeaux, Paris-St. Nazaire, and Tarascon-Nice. The Paris-Valenciennes, Strasbourg-Longwy, [illegible] services are strictly [illegible].

STARTS AGAIN FOR CAPE VERDE

French Aviator Begins Second Attempt to Cross Atlantic.

[illegible]AILLES, April 8, (Associated Press).—Lieut. Jean Pierre Fontan started on a flight today to Casablanca, Morocco, from which town he will proceed to Dakar, in the French colony of Senegal, and thence to the Cape Verde Islands, with the intention of attempting a flight across the Atlantic from the Islands. He is accompanied by a mechanician, Philibert Canouet.

A dispatch from London under date of March 18, said that according to reports from Paris, Lieutenant Fontan left Villacoublay for Dakar on March 16, but was compelled to land southeast of Blois because of a cracked cylinder. Lieutenant Fontan planned a flight from Dakar to Fernambuco, Brazil. The distance from the Cape Verde Islands to Fernambuco is 1,616 miles.

BARRED FROM OCEAN FLIGHT.

Argentine Government Refuses to Let Capt. Zuloaga Make Attempt.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, April 8.—Captain Zuloaga, the Argentine aviator who in 1918 crossed the Andes Mountains in a balloon, recently asked permission of the Argentine War Minister to attempt an airplane flight across the Atlantic.

It was announced today that the War Department had refused the aviator's application for permission to make the attempt. The Captain is the Argentine Military Attaché at Paris.

PROTEST FROM WOMEN.

Republican Club Resolution Calls Voters' League Non-American.

Resolutions were adopted at the annual meeting of the Woman's Republican Club, at 54 West Fortieth Street, yesterday, protesting against the recent action of the Woman's Suffrage Party in forming a league of women voters as a non-partisan party, declaring that "it is a menace to our national life and un-American in principle." Copies of the resolution will be sent to the Woman's Suffrage Party leaders.

At a luncheon that followed Senator William H. Calder spoke on "Republicanism," assailing the Democratic Administration as autocratic and declaring that if President Wilson returned from Paris with an involved treaty he would refuse to support the League of Nations. These officers were chosen: Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, re-elected President; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Charles Bryan, Mrs. Albert H. Gleason, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt; Treasurer, Mrs. Emil Glogau; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Paul Crandall; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry Schley.

Employment Office Bill Signed.

ALBANY, April 8.—Governor Smith today signed the Donohue bill, making available $50,000 for additional employment offices and branches to meet the emergency created by the curtailment of the Federal Employment Service.

SENATE ORDERS BRIBE INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

paper men closely with regard to proceedings before the committee.

The executive meeting was of more than an hour's duration. Senator Thompson indicated that he would prefer to make his statement to "four or five friends," and the sub-committee was named. After the meeting members of the subcommittee were secretive, but it was learned that Senator Thompson told them who the man was who he said made the bribe offer. Senator Thompson told the sub-committee that he had known this man for some time and had had several talks with him at the Capitol with regard to legislation pending before the Public Service Committee, of which he is Chairman, but that the offer of the alleged bribe was not made at the Capitol, but at the Republican Club in New York City some time after the Carson-Martin bill was introduced. The man, Senator Thompson said, had been here during the session representing important public utility interests.

Senator Thompson was asked if he could make any suggestion as to how this story could be corroborated. It is understood that nothing very helpful was proposed by the Senator.

Former High Official Involved.

It was learned that "very incidental" mention was made of a certain former high State official who, according to Senator Thompson, approached him at a hotel in New York City and told him that he was authorized to assure the Seantor by a prominent official of a big traction concern that, if he would support or do nothing to obstruct the passage of the Carson-Martin bill he would receive important moral and financial support to land the Governorship next year, both in the primaries and in the general campaign to follow. It was admitted in a responsible quarter that it might become necessary to call as a witness this former high State official, whose identity is carefully guarded by the lawmakers.

The narrative of Senator Thompson was listened to with absorbed interest. It did not take long in the telling. The rest of the time was occupied by the sub-committee in drafting the resolution for the investigation. In this work Senator Thompson was invited to assist. He sat with the committee while the resolution was being framed.

The Senate had been in session about half an hour when the Judiciary Committee was ready to report. Chairman Burlingame merely told the Senate that Senator Thompson had appeared before the committee and given some information, whereupon he offered the resolution and moved its adoption.

Senator Cotillo of New York, a Democrat, offered a substitute resolution, which was drafted by him last night, Senator Thompson and others collaborating. This provided for an investigation by a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, with the Lieutenant Governor as Chairman, which was to make its report to the Legislature of 1920. Several Senators urged Senator Cotillo to withdraw the substitute resolution.

"Senator Thompson has openly declared on the floor of this Senate that he held the Judiciary Committee under suspicion, and has voiced a peremptory demand for a proper setting of the stage," said Senator Cotillo. "Now let him set the stage himself, so that the scenery may be satisfactory."

Committee Resolution Satisfactory.

"The Burlingame resolution is quite satisfactory to me," said Senator Thompson, quietly. "This is now the Senate's investigation, and I am prepared to go ahead under any measure the Senate regards proper. If it suits the Senate it suits me."

"Is it broad enough? Does the Senator feel that, under this instrument, he can go ahead and investigate to his heart's content?" persisted Senator Cotillo, but without a tinge of sarcasm.

"Yes," said Senator Thompson.

"And the Senator is ready to give whole-hearted assistance?"

Senator Thompson said he was. The Burlingame resolution was then adopted without dissent.

The contempt charge pending against Senator Thompson when the Senate adjourned in the early morning hours was not mentioned in the proceedings held later in the day. Through his statement before the Judiciary Committee the Senator purged himself of this.

Senator Thompson said after the resolution had been adopted that he was well satisfied with the way things had turned out.

"The move made last night, which was for the purpose of bringing about a premature explosion, which they hoped would destroy the man who carried in the dynamite before he could plant it where it would do the most good for the people of the State, has been nullified, and now we are going to have an investigation which I believe will be on the level and bring results," he said.

Senator Burlingame said the investigation would be begun at the earliest possible moment. Many Senators do not agree with Senator Thompson that the inquiry will result in any disclosures that will be of value.

"I do not intend that any time shall be lost in getting the investigation under way, nor that it shall be permitted to get away from the immediate object," said Senator Burlingame. "The report that a $500,000 bribe was offered Senator Thompson will be sifted first, and on this we hope to be able to report while the session is still on. The committee will begin its hearings as soon as witnesses are available.

Passage of Bill in Assembly.

Until almost the last minute it was expected that the Assembly would put off action on the Carson-Martin bill until after the Senate had concluded its investigation of the bribe report. Speaker Sweet, however, is said to have insisted on "going to the bat" on the measure.

Assemblyman Mark Goldberg of New York City, a Democrat, led the opposition to the bill. He attacked it as a "monstrous piece of legislation," and declared the asking by the traction companies for increased fares was brought about through misappropriations amounting to $20,000,000, by inflated salaries paid to high officials, and by the payment of unnecessarily large dividends.

The Public Service Commission of the First District also came in for criticism. Assemblyman John Kennedy of Queens charged that it was "always on the side of the corporations and against the interests of the people."

Assemblyman Louis Martin, of Oneida, sponsor for the bill, denied that any outside influence was at work to obtain passage of the measure. He denied that the traction interests of the State were of any particular interest to him, and in answer to a question by Assemblyman Goldberg declared that the bill had been given to him for introduction by Harry B. Weatherwax, of Albany, Chairman of the New York State Electric Railway Association. Mr. Martin pointed out that forty-two cities in the State, through their Chambers of Commerce favored the bill.

"The men in those cities," he said, "do not fear the coming elections."

Mr. Martin added that 118 banks in the State, of which number only fifteen were New York City banks, were for the bill.

"And it can't be that all these men go about bribing people," he said. He added that he had introduced the bill, not in behalf of the traction interests, but to protect the innocent holders of traction bonds throughout the State.

Senator Thompson announced tonight that he had discovered a "joker" in the Fowler-Rowe Municipal Ownership bill, which has the backing of the City Club and the Mayor's Conference, and that it was put in to mask a move to make it possible for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Interborough to secure through the Public Service Commission for the First District all the ends that would be attained through the enactment of the Carson-Martin bill.

"I have called the attention of Senator Fowler to this," said the Senator. "He was astounded at the discovery. He said the 'joker' had been inserted without his knowledge and he would have it eliminated before the bill was passed."

Vote on 6-Cent Fare Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8, (Associated Press.)—The Carson-Martin bill passed the Assembly with one vote to spare, the vote being 77 yeas and 68 nays. Fifteen Republicans voted with most of the Democrats and both Socialists against the bill. Two Democrats, C. C. Johnson and Beasley, voted affirmatively with the majority. The fifteen Republicans were: Adler, Bewley, Caulfield, Harris, Hawkins, Hopkins, Judson, N. U. Miller, Pellet, Slacer, Steinberg, Ullman, Weiss, Wells, and Whitcomb. Speaker Sweet was recorded in favor of the measure. The following members were not recorded: Duke, Gage, and Webb, Republicans, and Klingmann and Patrzykowski, Democrats.

At no time during the debate of nearly two hours was a direct reference made to the Thompson "Slush Fund" allegations.

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For Men & Women.
Nos. 1855
STYLE
COMFORT
QUALITY

We call special attention to our Oxfords, because they possess a particular elegance of style with a maximum of comfort.

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What would it cost?
Let "White" tell you—consultation is without obligation.
Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.

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Easter Sale Today!

Women's New Capes & Wraps

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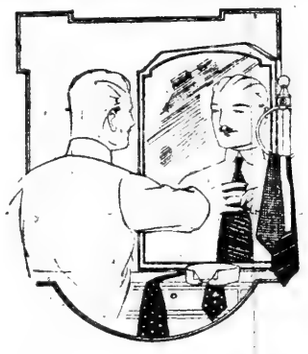
THIS is a sale of fine assortments. Most of the styles offered will be found in individual models and represent fine merchandise grouped at this special price for one day only.

At 48.00—capes and wraps placed upon sale for the first time today, including trico, men's wear serge, Poiret twill, plain and with combinations of satin and tricolette. Satin capes and sport models in velour checks. Coats in dolman shape in Spring and Summer weight materials.

At 78.00—new fashions in tricolette and paulette. Four distinctive new designs in graceful wrap shapes with silk or Georgette crepe lining.

Third Floor

You Never Pay More at Best's



Saks & Company

Announce Beginning To-day

A Very Important

Sale of 4800 Men's Cravats

At .55, .85 and 1.65

The finest cravats seen in Manhattan for many seasons, produced in the richest silks and satins loomed for Spring by leading European and American mills. At each price their colorings and patterns are not only *new* and *different*, but so beautifully blended as to provide inspiration even to the connoisseur. Here are a few of the silks:

Soft, rich-looking Swiss Silks in French Blue, Pershing Brown and a host of other new shades; a lustrous Web Silk in All-over novelty patterns; smart Poplins in all the riches of the rainbow, and All-over Satins that have no counterparts in any other collection.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Broadway Saks & Company At 34th St.

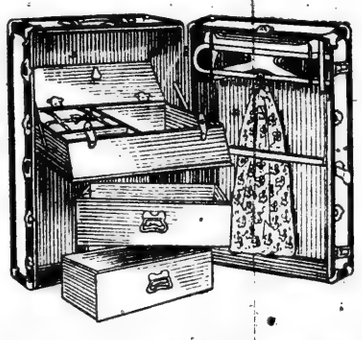
Will Place on Sale This Morning

450 Wardrobe, Dress and Steamer TRUNKS

At Prices Much Below Regular

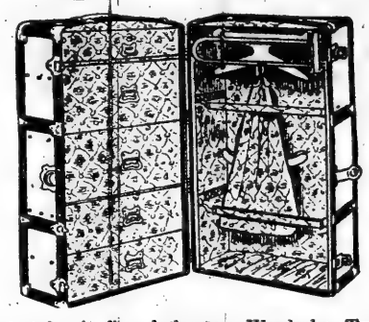
These trunks are all of the very finest construction, are perfect in every particular, and will be obtainable at these very low prices *only until our present supply is exhausted.* Immediate selection will mean a substantial saving.

36-Inch Wardrobe Trunks
Special at $17.95



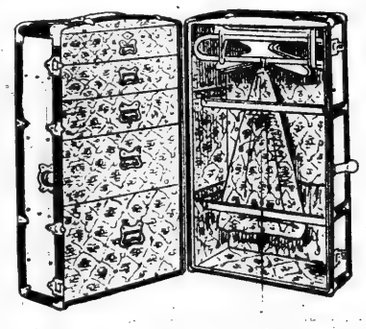
Illustrated. A roomy, hard vulcanized fibre covered trunk, fitted with three drawers, patented swinging removable trolley with six hangers, and laundry bag.

Full-Size Wardrobe Trunks
Special $36.95



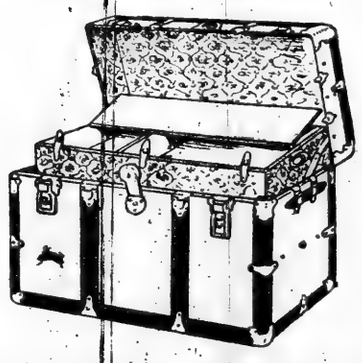
Illustrated. A fine bulge-top Wardrobe Trunk, covered with hard vulcanized fibre and reinforced with two heavy centre bands. Its complement consists of five large drawers, removable swinging garment rack with twelve hangers, and laundry bag.

Three-Quarter Wardrobe Trunks, Special at $29.75



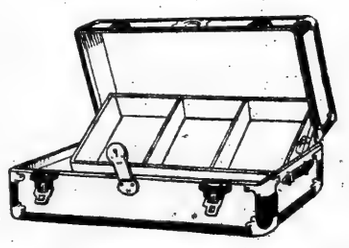
Illustrated. A substantial all-round edged trunk with two fibre centre bands, draw bolts and reliable snap-lock. Fitted with five large drawers, patented removable garment rack, laundry bag and shoe pockets.

Ideal Short-Trip Trunks
Special $16.95



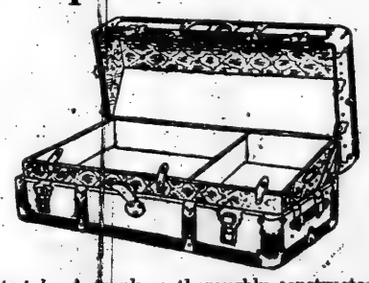
Illustrated. Well constructed short-trip or steamer trunks, covered with hard vulcanized fibre and reinforced with two stout fibre centre bands. Fitted with deep covered top tray. All sizes.

Vacation and Camping Trunks
Special $10.95



Illustrated. A substantially built trunk, covered and lined with hard vulcanized fibre and equipped with top tray. The best trunk ever offered at the price.

Round-Edged Dress Trunks
Special $17.95



Illustrated. A trunk so thoroughly constructed it must give good service. Covered with hard vulcanized fibre, and trimmed with the best of hardware. Fitted with deep covered top tray and extra skirt tray. All sizes.

FEDERAL DRUG RAID NETS SIX DOCTORS

Four New York Druggists Also Arrested for Selling Narcotics Illegally.

ADDICTS HERDED BY POLICE

Action Taken Under the Harrison Law, Recently Upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Using the broad powers conferred by the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law for the first time, the Federal Government last night reached into New York City and struck heavily at the drug traffic, arresting six physicians and four druggists and herding more than 200 addicts, shaken, quivering physical wrecks, not one of them more than 30 years old, into Police Headquarters.

The raids came with the suddenness of a shot, and were worked out and directed by Major Daniel L. Porter, Supervising Internal Revenue Agent for this district, the same "Shadow" Porter who came here a month ago after practically banishing illicit stills from the mountains of Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas. Under arrest, charged in warrants issued by United States Commissioner Hitchcock with illegal dealing in narcotics, are:

DR. LEOPOLD HARRIS, 46 years old, practicing at 317 East Thirteenth Street.

DR. HENRY HARRIS, 27 years old, nephew of the foregoing and in practice with him at the Thirteenth Street address, but living at 914 Simpson Street, the Bronx.

DR. BERNARD B. PITT, 29 years old, of 99 Stanton Street.

DR. LOUIS FALK, 31 years old, of 331 Grand Street.

DR. A. L. CORDOZA and DR. DAVID M. BROWN, with offices at 1,982 Lexington Avenue.

The druggists held under the same charge are:

ISIDORE SHERMAN, 84 years old, store at 98 Rivington Street; alleged prescriptionist for Dr. Pitt.

JULIUS NELSON, store at 275 Broome Street, alleged prescriptionist for Dr. Falk.

J. FREILICH, store at First Avenue and Sixteenth Street, who is accused of filling the prescriptions issued by the Harrises.

SAMUEL JACOBS, store at Lexington Avenue and 119th Street, alleged prescriptionist for Drs. Cardoza and Brown.

Menace to the City.

The decision to attack the drug traffic in this city was reached some months ago, it was said last night, after many reports had gone to Washington indicating a steady increase in the illicit use of cocaine, heroin, morphine and other narcotic poisons; reports which were supported by the recent utterances of Health Commissioner Copeland warning that drugs were fast becoming a menace to the city. Although prepared to go ahead with the campaign, the agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, going on their assumption that the mainstays of the traffic were unscrupulous physicians, were unable to take action because of the legal protections enjoyed by the profession.

In the latter part of February, however, as pointed out at headquarters, the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision which interpreted the Harrison law so as to give the enforcing officers almost limitless authority. Major Porter worked for some weeks at Washington, and then with a strong force of special agents—men from all professions and trades, from lawyers and physicians to steamfitters and clerks—came to New York.

He immediately got in touch with Police Lieutenant Henry Scherb of the Narcotic Squad, and joining forces a systematic investigation of the drug traffic was begun. For weeks the agents loitered at night near drug stores, keeping tab on the customers and observing from window corners the relations between purchaser and seller. While the drug store watchers kept their vigil, others noted the sort of people that came for treatment to neighborhood doctors. In several instances the sleuths watching the physicians maintained lodgings across the street, or nearby, so that day and night scrutiny was maintained.

Slowly the evidence mounted, and place after place was absolved or found suspicious. Last night the revenue agents and the police set the stage for the round-up at a final conference at Police Headquarters. One by one as the streets darkened the men slipped out of Headquarters and were off to their posts. Some were merely to take care of long lines of trembling men they knew would be forming at certain drug stores; others were to again watch certain brass-plated doors, while others were to apply for treatment for "cures" for the habits they said they had.

Among the latter were Detectives Boylan, Moog, and Hagen, posing as "cokeys" with twitching faces and unkempt attire. According to the story these men told at Headquarters, when they were laying the foundation for their charges, they applied for treatment at the office of Dr. Harris. With true simulation they told of their plight and found, they asserted, that for 50 cents each they could get prescriptions written for 15 grains of dope; for $1 twenty grains could be had, for $1.50 25 grains, and for $2 30 grains. They said they were directed to the drug store of Freilich, where the prescriptions were filled.

Other detectives visited the offices of the other physicians arrested, and the drug stores. The revenue agents and the police later said that in all $30,000 worth of narcotics were confiscated, half that amount being taken from the Freilich store. Dr. Falk, according to the police and the agents, was selling prescriptions for narcotics as low as 25 cents each. Major Porter said his men had found that once a prescription was offered at one of the drug stores the amount of narcotics obtainable was limited only by the purchaser's ability to pay.

Youths Ruined by Drugs.

Just as the accused physicians and druggists began to arrive at Headquarters the police started to bring in the addicts: thin, sunken eyed, furtive, and pale, some of them were; others, apparently in the flush of a recent administration of drugs, were rosy, bright-eyed, and confident of manner. So, when the 200 were crowded into two rooms in the basement of Headquarters the rooms echoed with laughs and jests, with groans, and eager pleas for "the stuff."

As the men, youthful in age but every one decrepit from drugs, arrived, they were ushered into the presence of two lawyer-agents, who questioned them. Those who plainly had just taken drugs invariably refused to talk, or if they did they spun long yarns of no value. The trembling ones, however, were ready to reveal all they knew, providing only that drugs were promised.

When all of those taken in the raids had reached headquarters, the examining agents moved their desks right into the rooms and brought in the arrested physicians and druggists. By this time the addicts were in a wretched state—men were alternately screaming and laughing, some were trying to roll upon the floor, while others clawed at their clothing or at their mouths—the men under arrest watching it all.

Soon one of the victims, about 22 years old, a sailor discharged from the service just three months ago, collapsed from lack of stimulant. Dr. A. J. Boone, one of the Internal Revenue Agents, treated him and brought him around. He had hardly restored life to the shriveled body of the ex-sailor when another man, not yet 20 years old, but five years a drug addict, fell in a faint. He, too, was revived, and told Dr. Boone that he had tried to cure himself—"I got down once to fifteen grains a day," but he had found the fight too hard.

After obtaining the statements of the addicts, all but one was released. According to the agents, the records of the physicians and the druggists were seized and an examination of the books of Sherman disclosed that he had obtained ninety-five ounces of cocaine since March 20. In the store of Freilich, the police said, 250 ounces was found without revenue stamps, this constituting an additional violation of the law.

Discussing the raids, Major Porter and Lieutenant Scherb declared that they were only the beginning of a city-wide campaign to stamp out the drug evil. Referring to the gruesome sight which the drug-hungry men presented in the basement of Headquarters, Major Porter termed it "an exhibition of the results of the greatest destructive agent which is attacking our manhood today."

The penalty for violation of the Harrison law is five years in prison or a fine of $2,000, or both.

FURNITURE DEALERS DINE.

Col. Arthur Woods Says Unemployment Problems Are Being Met.

Problems of unemployment were discussed by Colonel Arthur Woods, who was appointed by Secretary of War Baker to aid discharged soldiers in obtaining work, last night at the dinner of the New York Furniture Exchange Association in the Hotel Pennsylvania. C. Ludwig Baumann presided and other speakers were Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; A. H. Arons, President of the Association, R. Braun, and Albert Leon.

Colonel Woods spoke of the nation-wide co-operation he was receiving and said the people need have no fear of the eventual solving of the unemployment problem. The majority of the thousands of soldiers without work in New York were men who did not live in this city before the war, he said.

"The men returning from the war are better fitted for the tasks of peace than before they went away," he continued. "The great feeling that stays with them now is the yearning to do better things. They can't understand why the things they did before do not now seem worth while. A former elevator man with two wound stripes and a decoration told me that the idea of running an elevator up a shaft only to bring it down again no longer appealed to him. He felt the war had equipped him for better things."

Mr. Koenig said the business world should do everything possible to restore capital and labor to its normal state. He suggested that employers give a certain time each week to instructing their employes of foreign birth in the fundamentals of American government.

TEACHERS PLAN DEFENSE.

Union's Executive Committee Votes to Back Up Officers.

With reference to the decision of the Board of Education to bar the Teachers' Union from meeting in school buildings because of statements made by members of the union on March 29 in Public School 27, it was said at the offices of the union, 70 Fifth Avenue, yesterday that the Executive Committee had voted unanimously to support the officers against any charges brought by the Board of Education. It was also announced that the case of the teachers would be discussed at the Public Forum of the Church of the Messiah next Sunday night, when Dr. Henry Neumann, head of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Schools; Robert M. Lovett, editor of The Dial, and Norman Thomas, editor of The World Tomorrow, would speak.

BENGUIAT SALE, $45,065.

Set of 45 Brocatelle Panels, Italian, Brings Top Price, $3,375.

A set of forty-five rose-crimson brocatelle column panels of different lengths, Italian of the Louis XIV. period, brought the highest price at the Benguiat sale of old textiles and embroideries at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Leone Ricci for $3,375. These were woven with garlands of fruit and flowers and large floral bouquets. The old brocatelle panels of the period of the Italian Renaissance, conventionalized blossoms and scrolls, went to R. H. Lorens, agent, for $1,500.

A pair of gold-embroidered crimson velvet apparels, Spanish of the Renaissance period, went to Bernet, agent, for $300. A cantonniere of heraldic tapestry, Aubusson of the Renaissance period, a central scrolled cartouche with a crown, trees on a yellow ground, birds, flowers, bowknots, and a rich coloring of red, blues, yellows, ivory, and greens on a tawny ground, went to Baumgarten for $350. Four table-covers of cut green velvet and cloth of gold, French, Louis XVI. period, went to Gramercy for $320.

Three lots of crimson velvet and damask Vandyke points, embroidered with gold thread and with applications of cloth-of-gold, Portuguese, went to Di Salvo Brothers for $1,472, and to the same buyers six embroidered crimson damask curtains, Portuguese, seventeenth century, with Vandyke points, applications of cloth-of-gold, and trimmings of gold bullion, for $720. Four crimson and cloth-of-gold brocade curtains, Portuguese of the Louis IV. period, went to Theodore Offerman for $925.

The returns to date are $45,065. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Offer Remarkable Values Today and Thursday in a

Sale of Women's Ultra-Smart Spring Suits





Models inspired by very costly importations

at 29.50

Not a limited quantity of suits, but a wonderful assortment of the most charming blouse, box coat, and belted suits, created for the present season, carefully tailored in

Men's wear serge, tweeds, gabardine, wool Jersey, and heather mixtures, lined with plain or novelty silks.

Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

Best & Co.

MEN'S CLOTHES

"Made in Our Own Shops"

FINE Clothes for men—Clothes that completely express the individuality you expect only from custom tailors who ask about double our prices.

Our own models—ideas of talented designers—carried out in choicest domestic and imported weaves. Patterns and colors chosen with nicest taste—quiet, dignified effects that appeal to the fancy of bred-in-the-bone New Yorkers.

The Best & Co.'s ideals are interpreted in a group of medium-weight Spring Suits and Overcoats now being displayed at.

28.50 34.50 37.50

The styles are right—in full harmony with the Fashion traditions of Fifth Avenue. You know what this implies.

Prep School Boys' Clothes

Long Trouser Suits—*sizes 13 to 20 years*—tailored in our own shops in a strictly custom manner. They delight the boys—also their mothers and fathers. The price appeals to all pocketbooks.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. *Est. 1879* Entrance—1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best's

All the Advantages

of the best commercial banks, for domestic and foreign business, are summed up in the complete and intelligent service enjoyed by our customers.

In addition, we are able to render our clients an unusually experienced and dependable trust company service.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

204 FIFTH AVENUE

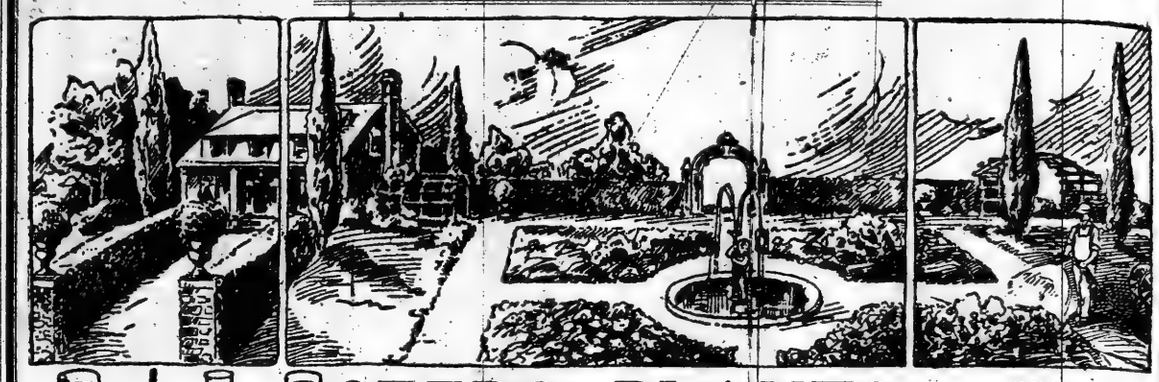
Broadway at Leonard — Broadway at 72d

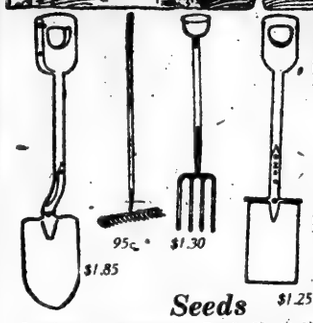
New Kind of Housefurnishing Store Fifth Floor

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Largest Housefurnishing Store in New York





SEEDS, PLANTS, IMPLEMENTS

"Bring Your Farming Problems to Our Expert Farmer"

Everything for the Amateur and Professional Gardener at Gimbels Usual Attractive Prices

$1.85 95c $1.30 $1.25

Seeds

Landreth's Famously Good Vegetable and Flower Seeds. A Superior Brand.

Vegetable Seeds

Sweet Corn Seeds—Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen, ¼ lb., 12c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 38c.

Beans, Peas and Bush Lima Beans, in best varieties, ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 48c.

All popular vegetable seeds, except those noted above, in liberal size packets, 7c each. Includes beet, cabbage, carrot, celery, cucumber, lettuce, onion, parsley, radish, tomato, turnip.

Flower Seeds

Sweet Peas, 2 oz. packages, 40c.
Tall and Dwarf Nasturtium, 2 oz. packages, 28c.
Mixed Spencers, 2 oz. packages, 40c.
Pansy, Aster, Sweet Alyssum, Cosmos, Phlox, etc., etc. Libeal sized packets at 7c.

Grass Seed

Extra fine mixture; ¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 48c.

Farm and Garden Implements

Malleable Rakes—12 tooth, 50c; 14 tooth, 55c; 16 tooth	58c
Steel Rakes—12 tooth, 85c; 14 tooth, 95c; 16 tooth	$1.05
Garden Spades—D-handle	$1.25
Wire Lawn Rakes—24 teeth	65c
Riveted Steel Garden Hoes	40c
Ladies' Steel Garden Hoes	70c
All-Steel Garden Hoes, 6⅞-inch blade	45c
Spading Forks—4 tines	$1.30
Ladies' Garden Set, 4-piece	$2.50
Cast-Steel shovels, square or round end	$1.85
Steel Turf Edgers	$1.05
Trowels	10c and 25c
Hand Digging Forks	20c and 30c
Pruning Shears	45c and 90c
Galvanized (Garden) Trellis Wire, 22-inch, foot, 30c	

Poultry Wire

	2-Inch Mesh 75 ft.	2-Inch Mesh 150 ft.	1-Inch Mesh 75 ft.	1-Inch Mesh 150 ft.
13 inches wide	$1.25	$2.05	$2.55	$4.80
18 inches wide	$1.65	$3.00	$3.60	$6.85
24 inches wide	$2.10	$3.75	$4.60	$8.75
30 inches wide	$2.40	$4.50	$5.40	$10.50
36 inches wide	$2.75	$5.15	$6.15	$11.95
42 inches wide	$3.15	$6.00	$7.00	$13.90
48 inches wide	$4.50	$8.60	$10.00	$19.85
60 inches wide	$4.50	$8.60	$10.00	$19.85
72 inches wide	$5.35	$10.30	$12.00	$23.85

$2.50 Set

Plants

Rose Bushes

One of America's greatest nurseries sends us these hardy domestic grown plants—and this is the best planting time.

Alfred Dolcomb (red),
Anna Diesback (pink),
Baby Rambler (pink),
Baltimore Belle (white),
Crimson Rambler,
Dorothy Perkins (pink),
Empress of China (pink),
Excelsa (red),
Madame Plantier (white),
Queen of Prairie (pink),

2 Year Old 18c Each $1.95 Dozen

American Beauty (pink),
Killarney (pink or white),
La France (pink),
Marshall P. Wilder,
Magna Charta (pink),
Paul Neyron (pink),
Richmond (red),
Ulrich Brunner (red),

2 Year Old 28c Each $3.10 Dozen

Peonies, field grown, red, white and pink, 18c each

Hardy Phlox, white, pink, red and purple, 18c each

Gladiolas, pink, yellow, white and blue, 25c doz.

Plants not sent C. O. D.

Housefurnishing Specials

Aluminum Percolators, attractive pattern, 6 cup size; special $1.40

8 cup.....$1.54

$1.40

Heavy double-lipped Stewn Pan, 1½ qt., Special 54c
Heavy Aluminum Covered Sauce Pan, 3 qt., Special 95c
Heavy Aluminum Tea Kettle, 6 qt., Special $3.20



Pudding Pan, Steam Cooker, Paris Kettle, Preserving Kettle, 4-Piece Combination Complete, Double Cereal Boiler, Double Roaster, Casserole, Colander

8-in-1 Combination Aluminum Cooking Sets, $2.45

This 4-piece set can be used in 8 distinct combinations. The best endorsement of this wonderful value is the thousands we have sold.

Aladdin White Enameled Ware

The best white enameled ware in America.

If there were a better grade Gimbels would have it. As it is the usual Gimbel leadership is shown by our being the first in the city to carry this wonderful type of cooking utensils.

Covered Sauce Pans, 4 quarts, long handle, special	$1.35
Covered Sauce Pots, 4 quarts, side handles, special	$1.35
Double Boiler, 2 quarts, special	$2.15

Carpet Sweepers, Special $1.44

$1.44

An all-metal, substantially built sweeper at a remarkably low price.

Food Choppers, with four cutters; sale, $1.24

$1.24

Porcelain Steel Wash Tub Covers

Also used as pastry and meat boards. Slightly marred.

Sizes 19½x19½ inches, 85c
Sizes 19½x22 inches, 95c
No C. O. D.'s. No returns.

$1.95

Those ever-popular Porcelain Steel Table Tops, $1.95

Slighty marred. Several sizes. Low price.

GIMBELS NEW KIND OF HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—Fifth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

THE BRITISH MARKET

A well established London Commercial Manufacturing House

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT

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INVITE PROPOSALS FOR

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AMERICAN HOUSES

desirous of opening up in Great Britain any line of Merchandise or Manufacture equally interesting.

Highest Commercial and Bank References

The principal will shortly be visiting the U. S. A. and would be glad to interview real live firms in this connection.

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or direct to the firm.

NERVE CONTROL

And How to Gain It

By H. Addington Bruce

An expert explanation of the causes and symptoms of all nervous troubles, and simple, direct instructions for their relief. Dozens of such subjects as

Signs of Nerve Strain; Habits That Hurt Nerves; How to Overcome Worry and Melancholy; Brain Fag and Its Remedy; How to Banish Insomnia, Irritability, Timidity, etc.; Getting Rid of Nervous Indigestion; How to Gain Nerve Control and Keep Your System Well and Strong.

"An immense amount of practical advice that is both sound and scientific in agreement with latest advances in Neurology. Ought to be of immense help in a general way to sufferers from nervous troubles."—*Isador H. Coriat, M. D., Eminent Neurologist, Boston.*

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TO BE SOLD BY THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

Entire Outstanding Capital Stock of Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder at the main office of the company, 395 Fourth Avenue (ninth floor), Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of April, 1919, the entire outstanding capital stock consisting of 2,000 shares of the common stock of the par value of $100 per share of Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen System Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York; also certain trade marks and trade names, all as shown in the Order of Sale.

Full description of and information concerning the property to be sold, and the terms and conditions of inspection and sale, and the order thereof may be obtained by application to JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, Director of Sales for the Alien Property Custodian, at 110 West 42nd Street, New York City.

FRANCIS P. GARVAN,
Alien Property Custodian.

ROOSEVELT ISSUES CALL TO VETERANS

Plans Meeting in St. Louis to Organize Service Men Into American Legion.

IDEA ORIGINATED IN FRANCE

Officers Want to Perpetuate America's Principles and to Keep Alive War Comradeships.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., announced yesterday that a caucus of American soldiers and sailors would be held in St. Louis on May 8, 9 and 10 to consider plans for the formation of the organization of service men to be called the American Legion. He is chairman of the temporary committee of organization and the vice chairman is Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark, of Missouri, a son of Champ Clark. The secretary of the temporary organization is Lieut. Col. Eric Fisher Wood of Pennsylvania.

In the call for the caucus it was explained that the idea for the organization of war veterans had originated among officers in the overseas service and that the preliminary caucus of about 1,000 officers and men was held in Paris on March 15. It was decided that a second caucus should be held later in the United States so that the men in service in this country might have a voice in the plans for the organization and in the final selection of the name.

"The purpose was to take the necessary initial steps toward the formation of a non-partisan and non-political association of the veterans of the Great War," says the call issued by Colonel Roosevelt, "an association which should keep alive the principles of justice, freedom and democracy for which these veterans fought, to preserve to future generations the history and incidents of their participation in the war; and to cement and perpetuate the ties of comradeship formed in service.

"The duties of the caucus will be to adopt a tentative constitution, and to appoint an executive committee which will act in conjunction with the representatives of the Paris caucus to make definite arrangements whereby the organization of the American Legion will be perfected and whereby all officers and enlisted men who have served in the military and naval establishments of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, will participate in the election of representatives to a convention to be convened on or about Nov. 11. This convention will be composed of delegates from all States, duly elected by the veterans, and will meet with full power and authority to adopt, modify, or reject the steps taken by the caucus, and to take such further action as may be necessary.

"The temporary committee feels that at least half the delegates should be enlisted men, and that the American Legion will be a society devoted to the interests of all American comrades of the Great War, whether they served their country as officers or in the ranks."

Governors of all the States, as well as the adjutant generals, have been invited by the temporary committee to attend the caucus as honorary delegates. The number of soldier and sailor delegates to be sent to St. Louis by each State is to be double the number of its representation in Congress. The announcement said also that invitations would be sent also to "patriotic or veterans' associations already in existence and founded upon similar principles." The members of the temporary committee by States are:

ALABAMA.	Lt. Col. A. Ashworth.
Maj. H. S. Moon	Capt. A. L. Robinson.
Jr.	Sergt. W. H. Whalen
Sergt. J. Harrison	Sergt. F. Wheaton.
Jr.	Daniel J. Smart.
ARIZONA.	MARYLAND.
Sergt. Greer	Brig.Gen. W.S.Thayer.
	A. Cary Jr.
Not Reported.	Sergt. A. Randall.
ARKANSAS.	MASSACHUSETTS.
Maj. J. J. Harrison	Brig. Gen. C. H. Cole.
Lt. Granville Burrow	Lt. Col. L. Frothingham.
W. S. Wilson.	Maj. J. W. Farley.
CALIFORNIA.	Sergt. G. Cillody.
Lt.Col. H. B. Tibbles	Sergt. D. J. Nolan.
Maj. F. White.	Sergt. E. J. Creed.
Sergt. L. B. Adams.	Sergt. E. H. Eastman.
Corp. C. A. Beck	MICHIGAN.
Chaplain J. D. McQuade	Lt. Col. F. M. Alger.
COLORADO.	Lt. Com. T. H. Newberry.
Maj. H. A. Gaidy.	Sergt. W. King.
Lt. C. W. Cutting.	Sergt. R. F. English.
Sergt. P. L. Thompson	MINNESOTA.
Sergt. C. Nell.	Col. G. T. Slade.
CONNECTICUT.	Maj. Paul B. Cook.
Lt. Col. J. L. Howard.	W. D. Mitchell.
Maj. M. G. Bulkeley.	W. B. Thomas.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Gordon Clark.
Col. E. Livingston Jr.	MISSISSIPPI.
Lt. Col. Thompson Jr.	Maj. Alex Fitzhugh.
Maj. W. Mayo.	J. N. Alexander.
Capt. J. P. Hoyt.	Maj. C. J. Janke.
Lieut. L. Lovell.	Sergt. Elmer Price.
Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes.	Corp. T. A. Frank.
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barber.	MISSOURI.
Lieut. Col. Thompson Jr.	Brig. Gen. Clarke.
Sergt. Neff.	Maj. S. J. Wade Jr.
Maj. Gen. W. M. Black.	H. Francis Jr.
Maj. Gen. W. Mayo.	MONTANA.
Capt. J. P. Hoyt.	Maj. J. J. McGuiness.
Lieut. L. Lovell.	Corp. S. S. Love.
Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes.	NEBRASKA.
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barber.	Maj. W. F. Cosgrove.
Lieut. Col. Thompson Jr.	Adjt. Gen. Adam A. Tukey.
Sergt. Neff.	Sergt. R. Scott.
Maj. Gen. W. M. Black.	T. McGuire.
Maj. Gen. W. Mayo.	NEVADA.
Capt. J. P. Hoyt.	Lt. Col. J. G. Scrugham.
Lieut. L. Lovell.	Sergt. E.L. Malsbary.
Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barber.	Maj. Frank Knox.
Lieut. Col. Thompson Jr.	Sergt. H. L'Heureaux.
Sergt. Neff.	NEW JERSEY.
Maj. Gen. W. M. Black.	Col. Hobart Brown.
Maj. Gen. W. Mayo.	Chief Petty Officer E. W. McCarter.
Capt. J. P. Hoyt.	Allan Eggers.
Lieut. L. Lovell.	Roger Young.
Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes.	NEW MEXICO.
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barber.	Col. Dashiemond.
Lieut. Col. Thompson Jr.	Capt. B. M. Cutting.
Sergt. Neff.	Casuto-Trujillo.
Maj. Gen. W. M. Black.	NEW YORK.
Maj. Gen. W. Mayo.	Maj. Gen. J.F. O'Ryan.
Capt. J. P. Hoyt.	Brig. Gen. C. I. Debevoise.
Lieut. L. Lovell.	Col. H. L. Stimson.
Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes.	Col. W. J. Donovan.
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barber.	Lt. Col. Theo. Roosevelt, Jr.
Lieut. Col. Thompson Jr.	Lt. Col. Robt. Bacon.
Sergt. Neff.	Lt. Col. C. W. Whitelesey.
Maj. Gen. W. M. Black.	Lt. Col. J. L. Kincaid.
Maj. Gen. W. Mayo.	Lt. Col. G. Clark.
Capt. J. P. Hoyt.	Maj. C. W. Wickersham.
Lieut. L. Lovell.	Chaplain F. A. Kelley.
Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes.	Ensign W. G. McAdoo, Jr.
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barber.	Sergts. C. E. Williams.
Lieut. Col. Thompson Jr.	Sergt. Maj. H. H. McLellan.
Sergt. Neff.	Lt. D. L. Reed.
Maj. Gen. W. M. Black.	
Maj. Gen. W. Mayo.	
Capt. J. P. Hoyt.	
Lieut. L. Lovell.	
Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes.	
Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barber.	
Lieut. Col. Thompson Jr.	
Sergt. Neff.

ARMY AND MARINE CASUALTIES

Brings Reported Total Up To 283,622; 186 Dead in Latest Army Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Three army casualty lists, containing 1,316 names, were given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 277,000, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned, after an official recheck which makes due allowance for all changes of status so far announced and eliminates duplications. One Marine Corps casualty list, which contained 24 names, was issued, bringing the total for that arm up to 5,632. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 283,622.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 33 killed in action, 10 died of wounds, 44 died of accident, 99 died of disease, 92 severely wounded, 77 wounded to a degree undetermined, 930 wounded slightly, and 31 missing.

The Marine Corps list contained the names of 9 killed in action, 12 died of wounds, 2 died of disease, and 1 died of accident.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 8.	Total.
Killed in action	31,878	33	31,911
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,410	10	13,420
Died of accident	4,042	44	4,086
Died of disease	22,406	99	22,505
Total	72,468	186	72,654
Wounded	194,803	1,099	195,902
Missing	4,869	31	4,900
Total	272,140	1,316	273,456

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	98	2,412
Wounded	121	3,116
Missing		109
Total	219	5,632
Total, officers and enlisted men		5,851

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty.

(DA)	Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen.	General.
(DD)	Died of Disease.	Col.	Colonel.
(DP)	Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj.	Major.
(DW)	Died from Wounds.	Capt.	Captain.
(KA)	Killed in Action.	Lt.	Lieutenant.
(LS)	Lost at Sea.	Sgt.	Sergeant.
(MA)	Missing in Action.	Corp.	Corporal.
(P)	Prisoner.	Bgl.	Bugler.
(RD)	Returned to Duty.	Mch.	Mechanic.
(WL)	Wounded Slightly.	Wagn.	Wagoner.
(WS)	Wounded Severely.	Mus.	Musician.
(WU)	Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs.	Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ADENS, J., 4 W. 108th St.....(KA)
BARRETT, J. A., 870 W. 18th St.....(WL)
CARR, J. C., 15 Claremont Av.....(WL)
CARR, H. A., 426 W. 41st St.....(WL)
CARR, M., 18 W. 52d St.....(WL)
CAULFIELD, J. J., 1,156 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....(DW)
COCHEN, L. C., Jr., 100 Bripadway.....(WL)
DILLON, J. J., 322 Union St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
DINGEVAN, J., 149 Meserole Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
DOHERTY, J. F., 169 E. 96th St.—Sgt.....(WL)
DOMENCIO, V., New Brighton.....(WL)
EPSTEIN, A., 50 Ridge St.....(WL)
EVENSON, S. S., 1,909 Charlotte St.....(WL)
FERGUSON, T. W., 324 E. 125th—Sgt.....(WL)
FLETCHER, F. C., 370 Barber St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
FOLLIARD, W. A., 202 Van Deusen St., Tompkinsville.....(WL)
FRANK, S., 146 E. 98th St.....(DD)
FREUND, G., 223 E. 29th St.....(WL)
FUSCO, J., 305 W. 60th St.....(DD)
FUSCO, S., 203 Spring St.....(DD)
FUSSNER, D., 4,589 Park Av.....(DD)
GAFFEY, L., 306 E. 126th St.....(WL)
GALL, S., 145 Tory St., Corona.....(DD)
GERHARDT, L. A., 576 E. 181st St.—Mch.....(WL)
GEIGER, E., 66 Greenwich St.....(WL)
GEIS, R. J., 5,059 8th Av.....(WL)
GENTILE, J., 321 E. 106th St.....(DD)
GRABMAN, M., 1,747 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.....(WL)
HILL, J. F., 82 10th St., L. I. City.....(WL)
HILL, R. T., 25 Wall St.....(DD)
KATZALSKY, A., 384 Alabama Av.....(WL)
KAUFMAN, A., 140 W. 16th St.....(WS)
KEIFFERT, A., 1,478 Gates Av., Bkn.....(WL)
KENNEDY, E. J., 1,772 3d St.—Corp.....(WS)
KING, W. T., 528 W. 19th St.....(WL)
LAMBARDI, N., 215 E. 106th St.....(WL)
LANE, M. J., 268 Bond St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
LECKEY, W. A., 505 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn—Wagoner.....(WL)
LEISENHEIMER, P. A., 91 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.....(DD)
LIKELAP, J. W., 257 Cornelia St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
LOCKWOOD, J., Richmond Hill.....(DD)
LOWETH, C., 221 E. 202d St.....(WL)
LUCKMANN, H. W., 46 E. 21st St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
LYON, J. F., 210 E. 35th St.....(WL)
McCANN, T. C., 2,955 Decatur Av.....(DD)
McDERMOTT, B., 156 W. 64th St.....(WL)
McMULLEN, F., 263 E. 77th St.....(WL)
MARTIN, W. N., 158 Hull St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
MAFONIA, J., 56 Hamilton St.....(WL)
MARTULANO, A., 240 Carmine St.....(WL)
MASON, W. G., 1,637 10th Av., Bkln.....(WL)
MASTORES, N., 1,266 Flatbush Av., Bkln.....(DD)
MEGLINO, N., 150 Ridge St.....(DD)
MEHL, W., 25 India St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
MEISSNER, W. J., 408 E. 25d St.....(DD)
MILLER, C. D., 4 5th Av.....(WL)
MINK, J., 315 E. 156th St.....(WL)
McFEETT, C., 1,293 Dean St., Bkln.....(DD)
MONAHAN, G. J., 1,265 East 92d St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
MONDORE, F., 406 E. 146th St.—Corp.....(WL)
MORGAN, J., 459 West St.—Lt.....(WL)
MOSS, J. M., 240 W. 130th St.—Corp.....(WL)
NELSON, K., 195 Richard St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
NYSTROM, O. B., 1,170 Fulton St., Bkn.....(WL)
O'HALLORAN, E. B., 218 14th St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
OLSON, F. O., 1,205 Bokers Av., Bklyn.....(WL)
PARSONS, C. H., 754 Beck St.....(WL)
PATIERNO, A., 945 Columbus Av.....(WL)
PATTERSON, W. M., 199 Covert St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
POLITZNER, J., 348 2d St.....(WL)
POWER, M., 1,587 7th Av.—Corp.....(WS)
RADER, M., 73 Division, Av., Bklyn.....(WL)
REPPA, H., 56 Vermont St., Bkn.....(WL)
ROGERS, N., 306 W. 150th St.....(DD)
RUBENSTEIN, L., 62 Forsythe St.....(WL)
RUFF, H. Jr., Jamaica—Sgt.....(WL)
RUSSELL, K. G., 14 Wall St.—Sgt.....(WL)
SALVAGNO, C. A., 208 W. 88th—Mch.....(WL)
SHEEHAN, M. J., 160 Manhattan Av.....(WL)
SMITH, W. G., 2,162 E. 145th St.....(WS)
SMITH, W. M., 561 East 71st St.....(WL)
SONNENBERG, M., 941 Simpson St.—Corp.....(WL)
STERGEL, M., 71 Marcy Av., Bklyn.....(WL)
SCURE, J., 401 Madison Av.....(WL)
STONE, G., 56 Bivington St.....(WL)
SUSSMAN, C. J., 165 E. 98th St.....(DD)
THRATCH, W., 245 2d St.—Sgt.....(WL)
THROOP, L. W., 1,542 E. 12th St., Brooklyn.....(DD)
TRACY, M., 125 W. 12th St.....(DD)
TRAINOR, E. T., 1,287 Union Av.....(DD)
TRALONGO, S., 155 Chrystie St.....(DD)
TRAUB, G. G., Central Square.....(WL)
TRETZKY, J. L., 528 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.....(DA)
ULIP, F. L., 350 E. 73d St.....(WL)
VOGEL, E., 185 Hallett St., L. I. City.....(WL)
VAIL, J. I., 266 W. 11th St.....(DD)
VON DRELLE, H., 560 Grand Av., Brooklyn.....(DD)
VOZZI, F. P., 326 W. 49th St.....(WL)
WALKER, W. J., 211 Columbus Av.....(WL)
WHITE, B. J., 257 19th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WS)
WOLFF, E. J., 569 Courtlandt Av.—Corp.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

ALVORD, R. B., Hornell—Lt.....(DD)
BARRETT, J. M., Auburn.....(DD)
BOUENE, F. M., Buffalo—Corp.....(WL)
CAZZEWSKI, M., Buffalo.....(WL)
CARDARELLI, P., Utica.....(WL)
CARUSO, R., Yonkers.....(WL)
DUDA, P., Fly Summit.....(WL)
GAFFNEY, F., Lockport.....(WL)
GUMPP, J., Clinton—Mch.....(WL)
HENDERSON, I., Rome.....(WL)
HILL, G. H., Plattsburg.....(WL)
JONES, H., Stony Point.....(WL)
LE BARRON, B. W., Buffalo—Corp.....(WL)
LEITZ, E. L., Syracuse—Corp.....(WL)
LIVINGSTON, P., Glendale.....(DD)
LUDINGTON, E. J., Syracuse.....(WL)
McDERMOTT, T., Jr., Batavia.....(WL)
McGINNIS, C. J., Far Rockaway—Lt.....(WS)
McGRATH, J. P., Yonkers.....(WL)
MARTIN, R. B., Newark—Corp.....(WL)
MASON, J. H., Wallington.....(WL)
MAURI, P., Buffalo.....(WL)
MORRIS, J. M., Astoria.....(WL)
MULHOLLAND, R., Peekskill.....(WL)
MULLIGAN, F. L., Cambridge.....(DW)
MURRAY, C., Albany—Corp.....(WL)
NELSON, S. A., Amsterdam.....(WL)
O'BRIEN, J. J., Albany.....(WL)
PAGLIAROLI, I., Schenectady.....(DD)
PATERSON, L. W., Elmira.....(WL)
PRICE, H. C., Rochester—Corp.....(WS)
REDDY, L. J., St. Johnsville—Corp.....(WS)
RENTZ, J. A., Watervliet.....(WL)
RINGMORE, J. B., Suffern.....(DD)
RUSSELL, C. H., Lockport—Lt.....(WL)
SADLER, G. W., Voorheesville.....(WL)
SAMUELSON, F., Pearl River.....(WL)
SANAK, M., Port Washington.....(WL)
SAUTTER, J., Binghamton.....(WS)
SOKOLOSKY, J., Rosiyn.....(WL)
VAN DYNE, J. A., Waterloo.....(DD)
VANSCOY, R. B., Ithaca.....(WL)
WALLACE, J., Fort Edward.....(DD)
WISE, W., Utica.....(WL)

ALABAMA.

BODD, A., Crossville.....(KA)
HUGHEY, F., Vero.....(DD)
IVEY, M., Iverness—Sgt.....(DD)
TURNER, W. L., Birmingham—Cook.....(DD)

ARKANSAS.

BLACKMAN, R., Hon.....(DA)
HALL, J. C., Walnut Ridge.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

ANDERSON, J. G., Los Angeles.....(DD)
EVANS, G. T., Weed.....(DA)
PANNELL, T., Blythe.....(DD)

COLORADO.

KLEIN, A., Denver.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BAILARDO, A., Hartford.....(DD)
BOWERS, E., Waterbury—Sgt.....(WL)
BASHFIELD, W. A., Stamford.....(WL)
EVANDER, H., Hartford—Corp.....(WL)
FARFEL, J., Bridgeport.....(WL)
FREDELLONI, U., Derby.....(WL)
JOHNSON, J. L., Hartford.....(WL)
KEEFE, J. H., Waterbury.....(WL)
LEE, W., New Haven.....(DD)
LOMBARD, J., New Britain.....(WS)
LONG, J. W., New Haven.....(WL)
McKEON, E., New Haven.....(WL)
McKIERNAN, J. R., New Haven—Sgt.....(WL)
MILLER, J. B., Hartford—Lt.....(WL)
MOSELEY, E. C., Willimantic.....(WL)
MOSS, A., Branford.....(DL)
SABINE, F. W., Fairhaven.....(WL)
SAMPSON, R., East Hampton.....(WL)
TOURNARD, A. H., Manchester.....(WL)
VOSPER, E., North Grosvenordale.....(WL)
BORODACH, G. H., Bridgeport.....(WL)
CARUSO, R., Waterbury.....(WL)
HERMANSSON, F. E., Ansonia—Corp.....(WS)
LOWSEY, E. J., Pomfret.....(WL)
RICHARDSON, J. F., Torrington—Sgt.....(WL)
RIORDAN, J. F., Hartford.....(WL)
RYAN, J., Danbury.....(WL)

DELAWARE.

CHANDLER, J. A., Wilmington.....(DA)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JOHNSON, M., Washington.....(KA)

GEORGIA.

CAIN, W., Wrightsville.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

GRANT, E. F., Ostman—Wagn.....(DD)
HALBERG, A. E., Princetown.....(KA)
HARRIS, W., Beardstown.....(DA)
KLINE, W. J., Chicago—Sgt.....(DA)
KROLL, S. A., Chicago.....(DA)
MORGAN, O. E., Chicago—Bgl.....(DD)
SCHULTZ, L., Peoria.....(DA)
SEYMOUR, R., East St. Louis—Corp.....(KA)
STANKIEWICZ, J., La Salle.....(DA)
VAUGHAN, J., Elgin.....(DA)
VAYDUC, J., Chicago.....(DA)

INDIANA.

BARKLEY, C. R., South Bend—Cook.....(DD)
LECHERM, F., Logootee.....(DA)
LINEBERRY, C., Indianapolis.....(DA)

IOWA.

SECREST, W. V., Seymour.....(DD)

KANSAS.

ALLEN, O. M., Caselton.....(DD)
SCRIVENS, B. E., Wellington.....(KA)

KENTUCKY.

BACON, L., Louisville—Sgt.....(DD)
CARTER, D., Mount Sterling, Wgn.....(DA)
PLATT, K., Louisville.....(DW)

LOUISIANA.

BROUSSARD, H., Eankatoe.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BLAKE, H. R., Marlboro.....(DD)
CORMIER, J. J., New Bedford—Corp.....(DD)
SCHIAVONE, A., Worcester.....(KA)

MICHIGAN.

HARMON, S., Detroit—American Red Cross worker.....(DD)
SAPP, E. E., Rodney—Corp.....(KA)
TINGLEY, R., Port Huron.....(DD)
WUNSCH, H., Detroit.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

APPELEN, E., Convy.....
ERICKSON, J. M., Indus.....(DD)
GEDDES, J., Carlton.....(DD)
GJERDE, A. E., Gary.....(DA)
KING, J. A., St. Paul.....(DA)
LARSON, T. G., Garland.....(KA)
LEADER, R. H., Morristown.....(DW)
NYLAND, F., McAshka.....(KA)
ROPER, F. B., Lake City.....(KA)

MISSOURI.

BLAYLOCK, H. L., Elvins.....(KA)
EVANS, F. S., Kennett.....(KA)
HANMER, J. L., Joplin.....(DD)
LESMONDE, L. A., Holcomb.....(KA)
MANNING, J. H., Campbell.....(KA)
MAYHAN, V. Y., Pontiac.....(DD)
ROBERTS, E. L., St. Joseph—Mch.....(KA)
SMITH, W. W., Newtown.....(KA)
SPARKS, J. R., Kennett.....(KA)
TYRA, J. R., Oxly.....(KA)
VIETH, A. B., Gore.....(KA)
WILLIAMS, F. V., Lexington.....(KA)
WISEMAN, E. L., Kansas City—Corp.....(KA)

NEBRASKA.

DOESCHER, E., Lyons—Corp.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

BREMNER, W. A., Jr., Jersey City—Corp.....(DA)
CARDENCO, E., Newark.....(WL)
CARSON, H., East Orange—Sgt.....(WL)
DOERFLEIN, F. C., Newark.....(WL)
ENNIS, M. A., Long Branch.....(DD)
FETTES, J. G., Passaic.....(WL)
FURLONG, J., Jersey City.....(DD)
FUTORNY, J. A., Atlantic City.....(DD)
GAFFNEY, J., Trenton—Sgt.....(WL)
GIOCONODI, A., Watkins.....(DD)
HAWK, D. L., Phillipsburg.....(WL)
HEYM, C. H., Jersey City.....(WL)
HODGSON, H., Fieldsboro.....(WL)
HOFFMAN, W. E., Trenton—Corp.....(WL)
JORDAN, B., Newark.....(DA)
McMANUS, W. P., Newark.....(DD)
MILLER, W. M., Salem.....(WL)
MOHRMAN, H. G., Palmyra.....(DD)
MOUNT, J. E., Jr., Rumson.....(DD)
MULLIGAN, C. A., Jersey City.....(WL)
OLIVA, J., Newark—Master Sig. Engr.....(DA)
RABB, W. E., East Orange.....(WL)
ROVEGNO, C. C., Hoboken.....(WL)
RUBY, F., Bloomfield.....(DD)
RUNKANAS, C., Elizabeth.....(WL)
SARNECKI, J., Camden.....(WL)
SCHWEITZER, G., Paterson.....(WS)
STALEY, L. W., Camden.....(WL)
STEGNER, M. A., Paterson—Bgl.....(WL)
TRAINA, J. C., Jersey City.....(WL)
THROCKMORTON, O., Hoboken.....(WL)
TROUT, L. R., Mauricetown.....(WL)
VOORHEES, C. H., Baxonia.....(WL)
WAGNER, H. C., Camden.....(DD)
WARD, D. C., Newark—Corp.....(WL)
WATSON, A., Palisades—Corp.....(WL)

NEW MEXICO.

PATTEN, W. R., Mogollon.....(DW)

NORTH CAROLINA.

HUFFMAN, H. C., Reepsville.....(DW)
LOPP, L., Thomasville.....(DD)
WHITAKER, W., Tarboro.....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

ANDERSON, H. A., Minot.....(KA)
LARSON, A. C., Bottineau.....(KA)
WATKINS, H. H., Towner.....(KA)

OHIO.

CARNEY, C., Toledo.....(DA)
CLAYTON, H. B., Fremont.....(DA)
HALL, A. W., Bidgport.....(DA)
KOPPEL, M. K., Cleveland.....(DD)
MINDERMAN, E. C., Dayton.....(DD)
PIPPERT, W., Amherst.....(DA)
SACKSTEDER, R., Jr., Dayton.....(DD)
STEWART, G. E., Cambridge.....(DA)

OKLAHOMA.

JONES, G. C., Maud.....(DD)
LITTLETON, C. L., Haworth.....(KA)
WHITE, H., Pawnee.....(DA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BERKEBILE, E., Hooversville.....(DD)
DEYORE, B. L., Matamoras.....(DD)
EVANS, S., OM Forge.....(DA)
JACK, J. W., Jeannette.....(DA)
TAYLOR, H. G., Norristown—Lt.....(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SUMMER, V. E., Ninety-Six.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

ARNETT, J., Pikesville.....(DD)
BOTSON, E., Nunnelly.....(DD)
FOLTON, J. M., Smithville.....(DW)
McPEAK, J. H., Wallinig.....(KA)
WILLIAMS, V., Fall Mall.....(DA)

TEXAS.

BALOR, S., Clifton.....(DD)
BOONE, N. B., Meradan.....(DA)
HASBROUCK, H., Marshall.....(DA)
McDOWELL, R. L., Clarksville.....(KA)

WISCONSIN.

HARPER, F. B., Thorpe.....(KA)
LEISGANG, G., La Crosse.....(DA)
LEE, E., Milwaukee.....(KA)
ROBINSON, A. L., Cazenovia.....(DA)
SCHULS, W., Delavan—Corp.....(DD)

IRELAND.

McMAHON, P., Maysta, County Clare.....(DD)

TURKEY.

MILLER, C. A.....(DD)

ITALY.

TONTA, A., Rome.....(DD)
TOSSI, D., Verona.....(DD)

SCOTLAND.

CAREY, J. J., Ayrshire.....(DA)

Marine Corps Casualties.

GEORGIA.

HARRISON, B., Hazlhurst.....(DA)

ILLINOIS.

CAMERON, R. C., Chicago.....(DW)
GRESHAM, B. W., Atlanta.....(DW)
HIGGINS, H. E., Rockford.....(DW)

IOWA.

TOMPKINS, W., Preston.....(KA)

LOUISIANA.

MAGEE, H. B., Franklinton.....(DW)
SALLINGER, L. A., New Orleans.....(DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

PRALICK, L. W., Cambridge.....(DD)
MORSE, C. W., Boston—Corp.....(DW)

MICHIGAN.

HILLS, E. C., Detroit.....(KA)
KMIEC, S., Grand Rapids—Sgt.....(DW)
MITCHELL, C., Holloway.....(KA)

MINNESOTA.

BITTLER, E. A., North Minneapolis.....(DW)
GUILE, N. E., Minneapolis—Corp.....(KA)

MISSOURI.

ANTOINE, H. M., Doe Run.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

MULLEN, R. W., Bernardsville.....(KA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

COOK, J. A., Winston-Salem.....(DW)

OHIO.

TREED, C. D., Columbus—Corp.....(KA)
DYE, W. E., Kenmore—Corp.....(KA)

OKLAHOMA.

EATON, R. P., Enid.....(DW)

PERSHING SAYS 77TH UNITS EMBARK SOON

Notifies War Department Division Is Assigned to Early Convoy.

ALDERMEN ASK FOR PARADE

Home Associations May Call Mass Meeting to Protest Against Baker's Ruling.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Practically the entire 77th (New York National Army) Division has been assigned to early convoy, General Pershing today notified the War Department.

The following organizations of the 77th were included in today's announcement: Division Headquarters, Headquarters Troop, 153d and 154th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, 305th, 306th, 307th, and 308th Infantry Regiments; 304th, 305th, and 306th Machine Gun Battalions; 152d Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, 304th, 305th, and 306th Field Artillery Regiments; 302d Engineers, 302d Engineer Train, 302d Ammunition Train, 302d Field Signal Battalion, 302d Train Headquarters, 302d Sanitary Train, 302d Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, 77th Military Police Company, Salvage Company No. 15, and Sale Commissary Unit No. 307.

The following additional units were announced today as assigned to early return: Aero Squadrons 26, 389, 641, 642, 644, 802, and Medical Detachment and Ambulance Provisional Sections A, B, and C.

MAY CALL PROTEST MEETING.

77th Home Auxiliaries Empower Dr. Manning to Act.

At a meeting of the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division held yesterday afternoon at 189 Madison Avenue resolutions were passed giving authority to the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, the Chairman, to call a mass meeting whenever he deemed such a step necessary. The meeting acted on the suggestion of Cleveland H. Dodge, who said there was a question in his mind whether a mass meeting should be held until the auxiliary could learn from the General Staff what plans were being made to bring the division back in such a manner as to permit a divisional parade.

Dr. Manning, who presided, said that the Association had been heartened by the statement made by Secretary Baker, before sailing for Europe on Monday, that efforts were being made to permit the Seventh-seventh to parade. He agreed with Mr. Dodge that it would be good policy to wait a few days for further developments before calling a general mass meeting. Meanwhile, he said, the various regimental auxiliaries associated with the Association would continue to hold meetings to voice the sentiments of the members in favor of a parade.

The Welfare Association of the 302d Ammunition Train have announced a meeting for Saturday night in the Engineers' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, while the 306th Field Artillery Welfare Association will hold a similar meeting on Sunday night in the DeWitt Clinton High School. The Auxiliary of the 305th Field Artillery will hold a protest meeting on April 15 in the Engineers' Building.

At the suggestoin of Major S. Fullerton Weaver of the advance party of the 77th Division the association adopted as an official poster a design submitted by the advance party. The poster, which is headed "Well done, 77th," represents a doughboy being acclaimed by cheering crowds. It is planned to place the poster on sale, the proceeds to be given to the 77th Division Association.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the following resolution, which was sent to the Acting Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff of the army:

Whereas the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York has learned from statements made by officials of the War Department at Washington that plans for the parade of the 77th Division on its return to this country may have to be abandoned or materially modified; and

Whereas the City of New York has spent a considerable amount of money in preparation for the reception of all of its home-coming troops, such as the construction of grandstands and the erection of monuments and arches, which up to the present have been utilized for the parade of but one returning division, the gallant 27th; and

Whereas, The 77th Division is composed almost entirely of men residing in this city, in whose records of gallantry and heroism on the battle fields of France, notably in the bloody struggles of the Argonne Forest, this city has taken an especial pride

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, reflecting the heartfelt and overwhelming sentiment of the city, urgently petitions the Secretary of War to so arrange matters that the 77th Division on its return to the city may parade as a fighting division, in order that the people of the city may have the opportunity to pay their tribute of homage and respect to the brave men of this division, living and dead, for the hardships they underwent and the sacrifices they made in our behalf.

Failure to have the division parade in the city will be a keen disappointment not alone to the relatives and friends of the soldiers, but to our entire citizenship, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Acting Secretary of War at Washington and to the Chief of the General Staff of the United States army.

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, head of the advance party, with headquarters in the Biltmore, conferred yesterday with the Mayor's Committee on the reception plans. It was decided, according to an announcement, to go ahead with the original plans, in the belief that permission for a divisional parade would be eventually given.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan yesterday issued a statement in behalf of the men of his command, in which he said that the 27th Division was ready to do everything in its power to induce the War Department to accord the same parade privilege to the 77th as it had received. He said, in part:

The 27th Division has had the honor of parading in New York City, and we, all of us, should like to see the same privilege accorded the 77th Division. We stand ready to help in any way we can—by use of armories or any other facilities we may have.

Certainly the men of the 77th Division from New York City have the same desire to parade in their home city that the 27th had, and their families and friends and the people in general feel that they have the right to see them. It is the only recompense the soldier has for his service, and the same may be said of the families in relation to their sacrifices.

The refusal of the War Department to permit the parade may be construed as discrimination against the drafted men, and that would be most unfortunate.

The Executive Committee of the Association of the Eleventh Engineers voted to send the following telegram to Secretary of War Baker at a meeting held yesterday at the Metropolitan Insurance Company:

On behalf of the relatives of the 11th Engineers we respectfully urge that you terminate immediately the prolonged discrimination against that regiment in violation of your sound, definitely announced policy of "first over, first back," as far as military exigencies permit.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association has announced plans for a three-day reception in honor of the 77th Division when it arrives.

STABILITY

There have been no ups - and - downs — no fluctuations of fortune—no tidal swings of panic and prosperity, in the affairs of this organization.

For 15 years we have moved consistently, persistently forward under the stabilizing influence of an ever-growing demand for our service.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

INFORMATION

for Friends and Relatives of Wounded or Sick

SOLDIERS AND MARINES

Phone Number—Murray Hill 10450.

Twenty-four hours must elapse after a man is disembarked at this port before information is available.

CASUALTY BUREAU
20 East 38th Street
NEW YORK COUNTY CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS

FOUNDED 1660-LONDON

SMARTLY TAILORED SUITS AND DRESSES FOR YOUNG LADIES

Very charming tailored costumes for young ladies which may be appropriately worn when visiting, at musicales, matinees, afternoon teas and the like have been created by us with a full appreciation of the importance of giving to the dress of young ladies up to 19 years the same carefully studied thought that ordinarily is given only to the apparel for older women.

Our assortments include distinctive and exclusive models in capes, tailored suits, dresses, separate skirts and tailored blouses.

Riding habits in cross saddle and side saddle models.
Sport skirts in new attractive plaids.
Tailored shirts in silk and washable fabrics.
Sport jackets of covert and velveteen.
New ideas in sleeveless jackets of velveteen, silk faille and wool jersey.

An unusual assortment of sweaters in the slip-over and new tuxedo models.
Tailored street suits.
Top coats and great coats for street and sport wear.
"Anniped" shoes and riding boots.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

FOUNDED 1856

ATTENTION!
Right Dress!
for soldiers returning to civilian pursuits.

Correct tactics in the formation of our clothes surmount every objective. For service they carry on with comfort and safety.

We're strong on the "Color Guard"—test all our colors under the sun and weather—guaranteed to stand—will not run.

Broad variety, pleasing models, consistent values.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Bobby says—

When the world asked for more delightfully flavored and more substantial corn flakes, it got —

POST TOASTIES

Your grocer sells them.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GETTING BACK TO

PEACE-TIME PRICES

R. J. HORNER & CO.

A return to the normal conditions of Peace-Time is anticipated by this bold revision in the prices of our entire stock.

This occasion should appeal especially to the makers of new homes who realize the economy of starting with dependable furniture backed by the FLINT & HORNER GUARANTEE of quality and service.

Selections made now will be held for delivery at your convenience.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

BEDROOM SUITE—
4 Pieces—Mahogany, Full Size Bed, Dresser, Chifforobe, Toilet Table.
$447.00 NOW $298.00

DINING ROOM SUITE—
9 Pieces—Walnut.
$600.00 NOW $396.00

LIVING ROOM SUITE—
2 Pieces—Mahogany Davenport and Arm Chair, Covered in Velour and Damask.
$432.00 NOW $288.00

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS
DRAPERIES AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS



OUR NEW BUILDING

TWELVE FLOORS OF SAMPLES TO SELECT FROM

And a Store House 100 by 110 Feet with Reserve Stock

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.
20-26 West 36th St.
New York

ESTABLISHED 1845

MARK CROSS

TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

"Welcome" on the Mat

Nobody is ever offended by a little extra courtesy. Still, the word "Welcome" on the door-mat is a trifle unnecessary.

Cross Silk Bag



Black or colored faille silk, exquisite silk linings, containing attached purse and mirror inside; 7-inch shell frame; bag 9¾ inches deep.....$14.50

Cross Photograph Case



Folding panel, for two card size pictures, glass protection, opening 6 x 3¼ inches; glazed calfskin case, pastel shades, border of gold tooling.....$10.00

Initials stamped without charge.

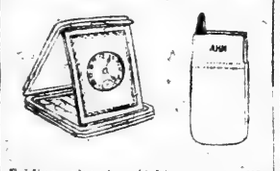
Cross Gift Suggestions



Egg Set, at left, plate and removable cup of Royal Worcesterware; solid colors; rack, spoon, salt and pepper shakers of best silver plate; size 9¾ x 4¾ inches.....$13.15

Cheese and Cracker Dish, hand-cut, full-crystal, "daisy and ribbed" design; top of colored glass and silver bead; plate 7-inch diameter.....$6.57

Traveling Watch, Cigar Case

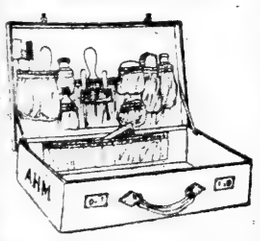


Folding glazed calfskin case, with border of gold tooling, complete with Radiolite Ingersoll Waterbury watch, 4 x 3¼ inches, closed.....$12.60

Cigar case, at right, for four cigars, fitted full-length; black cobra, seal or tan pinskin, lambskin lining; size 6¾ x 2¾ inches wide.....$3.50

Initials stamped, 25c. extra.

Cross Fitted Suit Case



Black seal-grain case, morette lining, elastic pockets for fittings; size 26-inch, unfitted.....$41.50

Size 22-inch, unfitted.....$43.00

Initials stamped on case without charge.

Manicure and Toilet Set, as shown, white celluloid, 15 pieces, extra.....$18.50

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

New York

404 Fifth Ave. (At 37th Street) — 253 Broadway (Opp. City Hall)

Boston 146 Tremont St. — London 89 Regent St.

Dealers Throughout the World

DRAMA

By John Corbin

The Hindu "Romeo and Juliet."

SHAKNUTALA, a play in two parts and nine scenes, from the Hindu of Kalidasa. At the Greenwich Village Theatre.

First Hermit	Theodore Doucet
Stage Manager	Frank Conroy
Priyamvada	Ruth Boyd
King Dushyanta	Joseph Macaulay
Charioteer	Harold Meltzer
Anasuya	Marjorie Deen
Shakuntala	Beatrice Prentice
Mathavya	Geoffrey Stein
Gautami	Grace H. Carew
The Voice of Durvasas	Perry Norman
A Dancer	Joan Bliss
Second Hermit woman	Suzanne Sciamia
Second Hermit	Mr. Dexter
Father Kanwa	Frank Conroy
Chamberlain	Perry Norman
First Policeman	Otto Liveright
Second Policeman	Mr. Dexter
A Fisherman	Edwin Strawbridge
Matali, Messenger of Indra	Harold Meltzer

Somehow the interesting plays do get themselves produced, even though they are classics, and from the Sanskrit! When "Shakuntala" was brought to light a hundred years ago it was immediately recognized—and by no less an authority than Goethe—as one of the few great love dramas of the world. Written some fifteen hundred years or more ago—it is variously dated as coeval with the beginning and with the end of the Roman Empire—it is as fresh to us today, and as moving, as a play of the Shakespearean era. Its dramaturgy is absolutely Elizabethan; even in surprisingly minute details, and its spirit of lingerous passion, of maidenly charm, and of lyric loveliness finds its nearest counterpart in the predecessors of Shakespeare, especially Robert Greene. Not infrequently it rises to the level of the great master himself.

Kalidasa took his story from the Mahabharata, refashioning it freely and with great skill. King Dushyanta, while hunting in the jungle, meets and loves a rustic maiden, Shakuntala, and pledges marriage with her. But an angry god puts a cloud upon his memory, so that when she comes to his court to bear his child he does not know her and repudiates her. A goddess intervenes and carries her away through the sky. Then the King's eyes are unsealed, and he wanders in search of his bride, the prey of remorse and ceaseless longing. After six years they are reunited. The child is Bharata, hero of the great Sanskrit epic. Except for its happy ending, the story bears a striking resemblance to that of "Romeo and Juliet." The passions, though quaintly tinged with Hindu character, are deeply human and of universal appeal. The heroine is one of the loveliest figures in all drama.

The text used at the Greenwich Village is shorn of all supernatural characters, which is perhaps no great loss. But the scene in which the King, who thinks himself childless, encounters the boy Bharata, and recognizes that he has a son, can ill be spared. For the lack of it, the scene of his reunion with Shakuntala becomes quite ineffective. In costume and scenery the production is extraordinarily beautiful, and much of the acting is excellent. Frank Conroy and Harold Meltzer, each of whom plays two parts, are admirable. But the King of Joseph Macaulay is unduly languorous and sentimental, while the Shakuntala of Beatrice Prentice is a mass of graceless affectations. This lack of adequate acting in the two leading rôles is a very severe handicap upon the production as a whole.

The production is on for a series of Tuesday and Friday Matinées.

Sociologic Melodrama.

A GOOD BAD WOMAN, a drama in three acts, by William Anthony Maguire. At the Harris Theatre.

Richard Brant	Robert Edeson
Dr. John Calvert	Wilton Lackaye
Ruth Brant	Margaret Illington
Dollie Bennett	Katharine Kaelred
Evelyn Martin	Hazel Turney
Harold Spears	Richard Taber
Hilda Jones	Amy Ongley

Undoubtedly there is a timely idea and a vital purpose behind the production of "A Good Bad Woman." The names of Margaret Illington, Robert Edeson, and Wilton Lackaye, who head the cast, and of Richard Bennett, who staged the production, are a guarantee of sound artistic endeavor. But Mr. McGuire's play, though unquestionably sincere, affords a very unstable foundation for their efforts.

The subject is birth control—or, rather, the anti side of the question. A young wife who is suffering the not unusual doubts and fears, falls under the influence of a silly and vicious friend and resolves upon illegal treatment. Her husband, a manly and right-minded fellow, singularly lacking in tact, discovers this and casts her off on the spot, though she has obviously already repented. Then putting a pistol in his pocket he arranges for a meeting with the physician. In the encounter it transpires that the operation has not been performed, the physician having planned all along to bring the wife to her senses. So a rather distressing play has a "happy" ending.

In a word, a subject which is difficult and delicate at best, requiring the utmost perspicuousness of treatment, is made the theme of crude, old-fashioned melodrama. There is even a pair of comedy young lovers, who make an exceedingly silly contribution to the discussion. The result is as painful to aesthetic sensibilities as it is to the more common standards of good taste. The young woman who required the sort of enlightenment which this play affords would be notably lacking in sense, and would thus be probably the least likely of all to profit by it.

THIS FARCE JUST A "FABLE."

George V. Hobart's Newest Work Lacks Reason and Reality.

COME ON CHARLEY, a farce in three acts and five scenes, by George V. Hobart. Founded on stories by Thomas Addison. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

William J. Drew	Charles Abbe
Howard Garvey	Russell Parker
Dorothy Drew	Amy Lesh Dennis
Jerry Page	Russell Morrison
Amanda Dunn	Louise Elliott
Jacob Lubin	Maurice Barrett
John O'Brien	Jan Kelly
Josiah Wainwright	W. H. Dupont
Percival Teeters	Frank McCormack
Tony	Edwardo Plasmero
Harry Caldwell Lyndon	Robert Dundas
Charley Carter	Lyn Ogrinsky
Mrs. Bascom	Millie Butterfield
Fanny	Lilyan Tashman
Pinacella	Estella Taylor
Maurice Bannerman	M. Tello Webb
Teddy Bell	Vinton Freedley
Victor	Pierre Fordeaux
Hugo	Alphonse Metti
Madeline Norris	Marguerite Forrest
Jennie	Miss Arpentini
Major Norris	James Hester
William Negley	Charles Keane
Robert Kearney	Charles Mason
Morton Butler	Walter Allen
Inspector Shaw	Rawlin Herbert

By programing his newest farce as a "fable," George V. Hobart has presumably sought to evade the obligation of occasionally tempering his fancy with reason and reality.

"Come-On Charley," which had its metropolitan premiere last night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, is a free and unhampered excursion into the field of farce writing, and as such is never convincing, rarely humorous, and generally banal.

The adventures by which the young gentleman of the title runs $10,000 into $500,000 provide the body of the play, and these are typically absurd examples of stage finance. It was probably in realization of their absurdity that Mr. Hobart put them forward as the dream of one of his characters, but it is doubtful if even this expedient will make an audience accept them.

The performance is undistinguished save in the case of Frank McCormack, who contributes a first-rate farcical characterization to an evening in dire need of it. The first-night audience received the play with the rapture which it lavishes only upon particularly bad plays.

King George Sees 'Abraham Lincoln'

LONDON, April 8, (Associated Press.)—King George and Queen Mary tonight witnessed John Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln." The performance was in a small suburban theatre, which never before had been visited by royalty.

"Abraham Lincoln" has attracted unusual attention, and many of the Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament attended tonight. This was the King's first appearance at a theatre in a long time.

"COME ALONG" IS BREEZY.

Good Tunes in a Musical Comedy with Scenes in France.

COME ALONG, a musical comedy in two acts; book by Bide Dudley; music and lyrics by John Louw Nelson. At the Nora Bayes Theatre.

Major Barbara Benton	Regina Richards
Mess Sergt. Doolittle	Harry Tighe
Lieut. Frank Marshall	Charles Stanton
Sergt. Tom McManus	Paul Frawley
Private Peanuts Barker	Allan Kearns
Madelon	Marcelle Carroll
Mrs. Crosby	Ethel Due Fre Mounton
Peggy Penny	Fatsis De Forest
Nurse Eveson	Lora M. Prince
Mme. Juliet	Julia Kelety
Private Jeff Geroghins	Billy Clark
Sergt. Chauncey Holmes	Dan Dawson
Gen. Baker, A. E. F.	Ernest E. Pollock
Col. Mitchell, S. A.	John Holden
Algerian	Robert Milasch
Corporal Sue Taylor	Connie Madison
Private Jane Miller	Ellen King

"Come Along," seen at the Nora Bayes Theatre last night, is an unusual musical comedy, with the scenes laid in France at the present time. The book and lyrics are the work of Bide Dudley, well known as a theatrical writer, and the airs are by John Louw Nelson, a newcomer, who appears to have plenty of catchy tunes at his finger tips.

The plot, which is discernible throughout, is prevented from being objectionably visible by a number of lively songs brought in, however, in somewhat inopportune places. The play, on the whole, is unique and refreshing, perhaps the airs were written in the trenches. The girls wore no silk stockings nor spangles, but uniforms which were carried out in every detail of the Salvation Army, Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A. The problem of the chorus men was happily overcome by putting them in khaki.

The plot concerns two fashionable youths who are in love with the same girl in the pre-war days. The rivals go to France, and their home battles are taken up anew. The private, who is really loved by the girl, insults his rival, a Lieutenant, and he is put in the guard house for insolence to a superior officer. The best side of the Lieutenant's nature is appealed to, and they all get ready to sail toward the Statue of Liberty to live happily ever after.

Harry Tighe, who plays the part of a mess Sergeant, gets a full share of the many laughs. Others who played their parts admirably were Regina Richards, Paul Frawley, and Mlle. Marcelle Carrol. Jessica Brown, in her specialty dances, probably won the greatest applause, and deserves praise for her unusual and artistic dancing.

SIDNEY DREW NEAR DEATH.

Four Doctors in Consultation Over Actor's Critical Condition.

Sidney Drew, the actor, is critically ill at his home, 878 Park Avenue, and very little hope is entertained for his recovery. His physician, Dr. Louis Fischer of 135 West Eighty-fifth Street, said early this morning that his patient developed symptoms of uremia during the day and that his life hung by a thread.

A consultation was held during the afternoon by Dr. Fischer, Dr. Walter D. James, Dr. Charles Beck, and Dr. Brown, the latter of Detroit, and they all agreed that the condition of Mr. Drew was critical. Mr. Drew is in a semi-stupor and does not recognize his wife or his physician.

Mr. Drew was appearing with his wife in "Keep Her Smiling" in Detroit when he became ill, and although Dr. Brown, the specialist who was called, pronounced his condition serious he insisted upon being brought to his home in this city. His temperature, which was 103 on Monday, went down to 100 yesterday, giving some encouragement, but later it went up again and his condition grew worse.

He is a brother of John Drew, the actor, and father of S. Rankin Drew, who was killed in France while serving with the Lafayette Escadrille. The young aviator was a son of Mr. Drew's first wife, who was a daughter of McKee Rankin, a prominent actor in his day. His first wife died and in July, 1914, he married Miss Lucille McVey, motion picture actress.

CIRCUS BILL FOR SOLDIERS.

Special Performance, with Wounded as Honored Guests, Next Sunday.

The veterans of the overseas forces, now waiting demobilization in camps near New York, and as many of those as can be accommodated who are now on furlough or leave in New York City, will be the guests next Sunday afternoon of the Barnum & Bailey and Ringling Brothers combined circus. The special performance for the American Expeditionary Force men will be in the Garden and the entire show, from the opening spectacle to the races that bring it to an end, will be given. As far as possible there will be preference, it was stated last night, to wounded men. Further details as to the performance and the plan of ticket distribution will be announced to-day or to-morrow.

The circus is now in its second week in the Garden and up to and including last night's performance had played before more than 150,000 persons. At every performance to date the Garden has been sold out. Miss May Wirth, the Australian girl rider, who is the ring feature of this year's show, has resumed her performances after a week's absence due to illness.

Columbia to Give "Take a Chance."

A Columbia 'varsity show, the first to be given off the campus since America entered the war, will be played in the ballroom of the Hotel Plaza on the evenings of April 28, 29 and 30, and May 1. It will be a musical comedy entitled "Take a Chance," the work of undergraduates. In the cast will be Harold Horan, Charles Sawyer, Mortimer Van Raalte, Edward T. Clark, F. W. Hetfield, I. C. Safir, A. R. Taylor, D. L. Harbaugh, James M. Fox, W. Tedford, Emil Gyss, H. A. C. Rauchfuss, J. Bernardo, L. F. Manheim, H. H. Burtis, and Perceival Cowan.

Boy Violinist Makes His Debut.

John Corigliano, a violinist of 16 years, born in this city of Italian parentage, made his bow in Aeolian Hall last night, assisted at the piano by Willy Schaefer. The young man is musical, though immature, and has studied of late with Alois Trnka. He played Handel's D major sonata, Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," and among lesser works Israel Joseph's "Hebrew Elegy," Kreisler's paraphrase of the Paderewski minuet, and Godowsky's "Valze-Macabre."

A Suggestion

The New York Times dislikes to omit advertisements specifically ordered for publication on certain days, but the volume of advertising offered The Times is so great that it is frequently impossible to accommodate all, and advertisements are crowded out in order that the space allotted to news may not be encroached upon. Today 61 columns are omitted and 110 columns published.

It is suggested that wherever possible, copy scheduled for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, upon which days The Times is congested with advertising, be transferred to Saturday or Sunday, when more space is available.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

Winifred Byrd Plays.

We always enjoy the piano playing of Winifred Byrd. She made her last bow of the season at a recital in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. Her general performance furnished forth several reasons for her popularity. She is musical—score one. She possesses a polished technique—score two. She is invariably musical—score one, two, three. That musical element in her playing is her chiefest charm. Alone it would cloak a multitude of technical defects; if there were many to cloak. With it, she might even play without brains; there are so many hen-minded pianists of several sexes who scramble over the piano as aimlessly as a chicken without a head. In this case the severed head doesn't make the seraphim. But Miss Byrd has plenty of intellect. Her readings are logical, her phrasing praiseworthy because of its formal balance, her command of color discreet, tasteful, admirable, and her various touches penetratingly musical—that word will bob up again. With all her precision her style is large. And then she has lived and worked in the tremendous neighborhood of Teresa Carreno, that Valkyr of the keyboard, a genuine pupil of the great Venezuelan artist.

All is relative, and within her scale of dynamics Winifred Byrd is a master of her means. She draws from her instrument an astonishingly large and sonorous tone, and she respects her material, for she never makes ugly noises, even in the most crashing fortissimos. That she boasts the luscious tonal quality of Guiomar Novaes would be an unjust attribution. Nevertheless, her playing is rhythmically alert, sparkling, and when the spirit moves her she can be veritably diabolic. Yesterday her program did not develop in her traits of the runaway colt; it contained no fugue, sonata or Liszt rhapsody, yet it was interesting. The opening number, the seldom heard B minor Rhapsodie, Opus 79—the other Rhapsodie in this opus is in G minor and is oftener played—was delivered in a musicianly fashion. The rhapsodic in the piece is not of the Magyar; rather does it smack of the midnight oil, though the lyric episodes in D minor and B major are lovely. To our way of thinking the work was taken at too slow a tempo, massive as it sounded. After a charming version of the F major Prelude of Chopin, the drastic and dramatic first Scherzo in B minor by the same master displayed the pianist's solid attainments. She was dramatic, tender in the lilting broken tenths of the B major section, and the climax in the coda was like a wild ride across country on a windy, moonlit night. She used the interlocked octaves; she did not strike that top-B on the first page, a nasty jump when the tempo is a rushing one. Schumann's "Children's Scenes" were naïve, plaintive, delightful; Liszt, MacDowell and Saint-Saëns comprised the rest. The audience was enthusiastic throughout.

Carolyn Willard's Recital.

Carolyn Willard, a pianist from Chicago, gave her first New York recital before a friendly audience at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon. She was heard in Bach's D minor fugue, Brahms's rhapsody op. 119, pieces by Scarlatti, Debussy, Chopin, Sapelnikoff, Liszt, and three Americans. In this last group were MacDowell's E minor polonaise, Howard Brockway's F major caprice, and Lulu Jones Downing's "Memory Land."

TO SING OPERA FAREWELLS.

Caruso in "Aida" and Mme. Farrar in "Butterfly" Next Week.

Florence Easton will sing the soprano rôle in "Le Prophete" at the opera tonight in place of Claudia Muzio, who is indisposed.

Caruso in "Carmen" will open the last week of the Metropolitan season next Monday, others in the cast being Farrar, Sundelius, Whitehill, and De Segurola. On Wednesday next, Barrientos, Hackett, and Whitehill will reappear in "Mireille." The following night the stars begin their farewells, the Thursday subscribers carrying off the prize of "Aida," sung by Caruso, Muzio, Matzenauer, Scotti, and Henri Scott.

For Good Friday afternoon, Mr. Gatti has planned a special concert production of Gounod's "Gallia," with Sundelius in the solo air; Palestrina's "Missa Brevis," by the chorus under Setti, and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," with Pinsuglie, Matzenauer, Hackett, and Marliones. Next Sunday ends the regular opera concerts, the artists being Ruppoldi, Braslau, Diaz, Rothier, and Marvin Maazel.

L'Amore dei Tre Re" will be repeated on Friday of next week, with Muzio, Martinelli, Chalmers, and Didur. The closing events for Saturday, April 19, include a matinée of "Madame Butterfly," with Farrar, Lazaro, and Scotti, and in the evening "The Barber of Seville," sung by Barrientos, Hackett, and De Luca. The company leaves for Atlanta on Easter Day.

Farrar Sings for Vacation Fund.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, with Geraldine Farrar and Serge Rachmaninoff as solo stars, gave a concert in the Metropolitan Opera House last evening for the Vacation Association, which has not held a benefit since early in the war, when a similar event here enlisted the Boston Symphony, Paderewski and Kreisler. There was a large audience last night, and the receipts for the charity were said to be about $6,000.

Oh! Joy!!

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BIJOU Theatre 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:45. Funniest Farce in 20 Years A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

PRESIDENT WILSON INDORSES TAFT'S VIEWS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
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A LITTLE JOURNEY (with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane) when he says: "I enjoyed this immensely. My handkerchief is wet and my sides are aching." Vanderbilt Thea., 48th, E. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. 5TH MONTH. 123RD TIME TONIGHT.

TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR. REAL COMEDY at the COMEDY THEATRE 41st St., Near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat.

PRINCESS Evs. 8:30. POP. MAT. TODAY. Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes "OH, MY DEAR!" "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—Herald.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. ALICE BRADY in FOREVER AFTER

EAST IS WEST With FAY BAINTER. ASTOR THEA., Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT WITH RICHARD BENNETT 8TH BIG MONTH. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers UNKNOWN PURPLE

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42d. Tomorrow Matinee at 3. PAUL SWAN. Dancing Girls and Symphony Orchestra. SEATS NOW, 50c to $2.50

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Phone 3590 Col. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. FAREWELL WEEK. Society of American Singers. TONIGHT and Friday Eve., 8:15 MIKADO. Thursday Eve., 8:15 PATIENCE. Saturday Matinee, 2:15 IOLANTHE. Matinee Farewell Sat. Eve., 8:15 ROBIN HOOD.

LOEW'S 7th Av. KALICH at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w, 25 & 50c. "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN"

PLYMOUTH Thea. Tonight 8:30. JOHN & LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST." From the Italian of Sem Benelli. LAST TIMES—Mat. April 12, at 1:30 P. M. WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET. "THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION."—J. Rankin Towse, Eve. Post.

Nora Bayes Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15. A New Musical Comedy (Welcome to Broadway!) COME ALONG. By Bide Dudley and John Louw Nelson. Cast includes: Harry Tighe, Regina Richards, Paul Frawley, Jessica Brown, Billy Clark, others. FIRST MATINEE TODAY

LITTLE THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. First Matinee Saturday, 2:30. Begins Monday TOMORROW EVE., 8:45. F. C. Whitney Presents PAPA! An Amorality in 3 Acts by Zoe Akins. With John R. Shine and Jolyna Howland.

"COME-ON CHARLEY" GEORGE V. HOBART'S FABLE COMEDY. THRILLED LAST NIGHT'S AUDIENCE WITH TORNADOS OF LAUGHTER AT THE 48TH ST. THEATRE, Just West of B'way. Evenings 8:30. FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW

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39TH ST. Theatre. Ph. Bryant 413. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. The Play of 1,000 Laughs Keep It To Yourself. MATINEE TODAY, 2:30.

—HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS— BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH "TUMBLE-IN" SELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evs. 8:20; Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20. MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART" CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE. CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Today & Sat., 2:15. SOMETIME With Ed. Wynn

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. IN THE FUN HIT COURTENAY & WISE "CAPPY RICKS"

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED. with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

BELMONT THEA., W. 48 St. Evs. 8:45. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:45. MAETERLINCK'S "A Burgomaster of Belgium" MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAY A TRIUMPH."—Eve. Journal

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

SELWYN HITS. JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR. Manhattan Op. Ho. W. 34th. Evs. 8:20. LAST WEEK. Mat. Today. Next Mat. Sat. Always $2.00 Orch. Seats at $1.50. TEA for THREE. Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. With Arthur Byrne, Margaret Lawrence, Frederic Perry, others.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA. B'way, 97th. Mat. Tom'w, 50c. MAYTIME. PEGGY WOOD, WM. NORRIS. Melvyn Stokes. Original Cast.

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POLO GROUNDS NEXT SUNDAY AT 1:30. (In case of rain Sunday following.) ATHLETIC & THEATRICAL FIELD DAY OF SPORTS, SPECIAL EVENTS & NOVELTIES. BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS' FUND. Seats 50c to $1.00 on sale at all theatre box offices and all theatre ticket agencies.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6460. 7th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30. A Comedy of Greenwich Village. HOBOHEMIA. SPECIAL MATINEES FRIDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30. The Classic Hindu Love Drama by Kalidasa. Shakuntala


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BROADWAY MONROE SALISBURY in "The Blinding Trail" Thea., B'way, 41st St. 10 A. M. to Midnight. CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Bank"

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Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., April 12, at 8. Second Piano Recital by CHIAPUSSO. Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

BALLROOM OF THE HOTEL BILTMORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 10TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK. JOHN POWELL and FRANCIS ROGERS. Pianist. Baritone. Tickets $2.00. Boxes $25.00. On sale at the Theatre Ticket Office of the Hotel Biltmore.

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NO MILITARISTIC PEACE.

The burden of great debts will strain the resources and try the energies of the Entente nations for many years to come. It would be the grossest improvidence to put upon them, in addition to that, the cost of maintaining powerful military establishments by land and sea. That consideration is second only in the order of importance among the arguments for a League of Nations, the desire to escape the horrors and inhumanities of war being, of course, the first. It would be a dreadful backsliding if the Conference at Paris should yield to persuasion from any quarter to make a peace that should include great armies among its guarantees. In those lands where new and more enlightened views of the relation of nations to each other have come to be entertained it would be felt that we have already forgotten the lessons taught by this great war; that the lofty and humane purposes entertained and expressed when the Conference met, some three months ago, had been abandoned should an armed peace, a militaristic peace, now be offered for the acceptance of the peoples who have looked to their commissioners to give the world a real peace, not merely a truce.

It seems necessary to bring this sense of the duty of the Conference plainly into its view, for it is evident that old notions persist in the minds of some European statesmen. They die hard. This is natural enough, for Europe has been, for centuries, organized upon the militaristic plan. Peace as a fact may be established by treaty, but a treaty does not transmute rooted enmities into friendship, written agreements may not of their own force replace fear by full confidence. But the plan of peace as already accepted at Paris and made known to the world supplies, in the provisions of the Treaty and in the League of Nations, such assurances of peace as Europe has never enjoyed from the dawn of history to the present moment.

Take the case of France as perhaps the most suitable illustration. For more than half a century she has had reason to look upon the Germans as hostile. Since the Franco-Prussian war she has rightly regarded Germany as an enemy, and a very powerful enemy. The wanton attack upon her in 1914 showed that her apprehension was justified. Germany is now powerless, but France fears that she may again be a menace to the peace and security of the French people. It is for that reason that in the Conference the French commissioners have so urgently pressed the point of erecting new safeguards against German aggression. They have recovered Alsace-Lorraine, but they argue the necessity of giving France additional security by withdrawing from German control all lands west of the Rhine. It would appear also that there has been some pressure for a specific agreement on the part of Great Britain and the United States to come to the relief of France if she be attacked. Such an engagement would require the maintenance of considerable armed forces held in readiness for that service.

This is not in keeping with the great peace aim of the Conference, it is not in accord with the spirit of Mr. WILSON'S fourteen points, accepted by the nations of the Entente; it would indicate from the very beginning a want of confidence in the League of Nations. Security for France is provided in the very terms of the Treaty itself, if we at all understand what the Treaty is to be; it is provided expressly by the covenant of the League of Nations. The armistice, which embodies the preliminary peace, sets bounds to German militarism—the German Army shall not exceed 100,000 men. The enforcement of that restriction would be the business of all the Entente nations, for they are concerned in maintaining it. The chief purpose of the League covenant is to restrain and prevent external aggressions such as France seems to stand in fear of on the part of Germany. If the covenant is valid, if it is to be kept, France is secure. It is hard to see how any special or supplementary agreement between a few individual members of the League would be any more sacred than that pact.

The difference that has arisen between Italy and the Jugoslavs in respect to Dalmatia and the city of Fiume presents another obstacle to the prompt conclusion of peace. There is firmness, even obstinacy, on both sides, and that increases the fear that a complete yielding to either would leave the other party to the controversy with a grievance likely to engender quarrels out of which war might come. The harmonizing of such differences must be one of the foundations of the League. It is for that reason that Mr. WILSON has insisted upon an agreement that shall be equitable, an agreement that shall leave the two nations really friends. A hasty decision arrived at merely to get the matter out of the way will not do. It is, above all, important that the decision should be just. Therefore, Mr. WILSON has labored with infinite patience and great tact to bring both sides into a reasonable frame of mind, to the end that when the frontier line is drawn it shall be accepted without bitterness on either side.

It cannot be pointed out too often that this is the Congress of Paris, sitting in 1919, not the Congress of Vienna, swayed by the passions and principles of autocracy that controlled Europe a hundred years ago. The architects and artificers at Paris are raising, not a palace of peace enriched by the delicate tracery of a barren idealism, but a fortress of peace which the peoples of the world expect them to make impregnable against the assaults of the war spirit. It must rest upon unshakable foundations, for it would be poor evidence of their skill and competence should they rear a fabric that should fall of its own weight or yield to the first assault. It is the business of the Conference to provide against war, not to call into being treaties and armies as a provision for war.

RUSSIAN GOLD.

The attempt of Mr. LUDWIG C. A. K. MARTENS, "envoy" of the Bolshevist Government in this country, to get possession of the $153,000,000 worth of property here belonging to former Russian Governments, will force the question of recognition or non-recognition of LENINE squarely before our people. Mr. MARTENS and his aids realize that and evidently hope for a favorable outcome. Their extensive offices indicate that they are not devoid of funds at present, but no doubt $153,000,000 would be of considerable assistance to the Soviet Administration. For example, it has been suggested that this sum is the reality back of the Bolshevist talk of a $200,000,000 credit for American trade with Soviet Russia—a bird still in the bush, but of some importance if there are none in the hand.

Mr. MARTENS'S faction is called by its friends "the present Russian Government." It undoubtedly exercises authority of a sort over a considerable part of Russia. But there are other Governments recognized elsewhere—not so strong as they might be, but their weakness is due principally to allied irresolution in dealing with the Russian question. Some of these organizations are lineal descendants of the Kerensky Government, the last which we recognized.

Technically, BORIS A. BAKHMETEFF, Ambassador of LVOFF and KERENSKY, is still the Russian Ambassador to the United States, and his Government, dead more than a year, is the one which we recognized. Informally, the State Department has indicated that it recognizes the Omsk Government and co-ordinated groups as successors of KERENSKY, and Mr. BAKHMETEFF as their Ambassador. These Governments actually control at present a great part of Russia.

Mr. MARTENS'S Government we do not know officially. We have with it neither good nor bad relations, neither peace nor war. But our soldiers are being killed by its soldiers on the Archangel front. While that goes on it would be somewhat unusual for our Government to turn over to him the property of the Russian State in this country; it would be trading with those who are enemies in fact, whatever their status in name. Formal recognition of LENINE and cessation of hostilities would be the logical accompaniment of any admission on our part that the Martens bureau has a claim on the money.

COURT-MARTIAL REFORM.

Whatever the merits of the court-martial controversy may be—and so much smoke must proceed from a blaze of some sort—Secretary BAKER'S letter, directing Colonel S. T. ANSELL, formerly acting Judge Advocate General, to draft a bill embodying the reforms he advocates, may be regarded as an admission by the Secretary that he might have been wrong when he declared in his communication to General CROWDER on March 1 that justice had been done under the military law during the war period. Mr. BAKER'S mind was not receptive to charges and complaints. He had "entire faith," he asserted, "that the system of military justice both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations, and in its operation as administered during the war, is essentially sound."

Now the Secretary, who, by the way, had received recommendations for changes in the military law from General CROWDER himself, finds that Colonel ANSELL'S suggestions in his letter of April 6 are "appropriate in form and substance and merit serious consideration"; but Mr. BAKER refuses to recognize officially the document written by Colonel ANSELL in which the late acting Judge Advocate General virtually indicted the Secretary of War for maladministration of the court-martial code, because he was primarily responsible for the conditions complained of. That document, a letter addressed to Mr. BAKER on March 11, had been the light, and, if it can be regarded as evidence, is already before the public. He objects, apparently, not to Colonel ANSELL'S view that, as Secretary of War, he should be held accountable for court-martial sentences if they were unjust, but to the revelations made by the army reformer of his own relations with General CROWDER and of a passage between General CROWDER and the Secretary at the Army and Navy Club in Washington. Mr. BAKER considers these disclosures highly improper, but Colonel ANSELL may have felt that his back was against the wall, and that he must hit out right and left to defend himself. At any rate, his friends will say that he has won a personal victory by prevailing upon Mr. BAKER to consider his proposals for court-martial reform.

It is difficult to see how the Secretary of War could have taken any other course after Colonel ANSELL'S tremendous broadside discharged at both himself and General CROWDER. In some respects the personal aspect of the controversy is very unfortunate. No one doubts the integrity and great ability of General CROWDER; no one would accuse Secretary BAKER of intentionally permitting court-martial procedure that was inherently faulty to remain uncorrected, and his humanity cannot be challenged. At the same time, Colonel ANSELL has had a good case, in the sense that court-martial law, in spite of the revision of 1916, was still out of harmony with much that is commendable in the civil law. It may be that there was more bark than bite in many court-martial sentences—General CROWDER seems to have demonstrated that in his brief prepared at the request of Secretary BAKER, who regarded him not only as the ablest lawyer in the army but as a champion of the War Department.

As a matter of fact, both the Secretary and the General were overwhelmed with work and could not find time to be as analytical of court-martial blemishes, and wrongs for that matter, as Colonel ANSELL was. There still remained a good deal in the military code that was indefensible according to our democratic standards, and Colonel ANSELL has performed a public service in sticking to points he has made and insisting upon being heard. He has played a courageous part and should have credit for risking his career in a crusade for a principle. He will doubtless prepare a bill of amendments to improve court-martial procedure, but they should gain in value if revised by General CROWDER, an older and a better jurist, if stiffer in opinion.

In court-martial trials there has been too much soldier and too little lawyer, and therefore too much severity and red tape. The American people believe that Colonel ANSELL has been advocating a necessary reform, and they are disposed to look with indulgence upon his methods of getting a hearing, whatever some of his army associates may think of them.

TOO MUCH WHEAT?

Those who have been worried by the "vast food surplus" will have their worst fears confirmed by the official report that the outlook for the Winter wheat crop is the best ever reported. The condition is the highest ever known, on the largest acreage ever sown. The outlook is for nearly double the average production before the war and is 50 per cent. above the production during the war, when our exports were marvelous. There is likely to be 837,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat, for which the Government is pledged to pay $2.26 a bushel, or $1,891,020,000. That is a quarter billion more bushels than last year and 152,000,000 bushels more than the previous record. There is a similar alarming prospect of abundance of rye. We may not be ruined by too much cotton. The farmers have taken the highest advice, and are assured that there is ample authority in law for them to conspire to reduce their acreage to suit themselves. If they keep faith with one another, there will be a small enough yield of cotton to make it abnormally dear. If ever there was a country distressed by excess of materials for food and clothing, this is the one.

However, there are considerations to alleviate the woe of those who think rather of supply than of demand. The Director General's latest statistics showed that there were 2,035 cars of provisions at this port awaiting export. At North Atlantic ports there were 10,256 cars of export foodstuffs awaiting shipping to take them away. We are using 120 ships in bringing our soldiers home, and we are using every ship we can control in sending food to the starving. This combination of sense and charity is moving Congressmen to lament that we are thus engaged while other nations are making money. It's hard to suit everybody. There may be some who would be better pleased if we were doing the things they complain of others doing. But there are also those who are glad that our soldiers are coming back by boatloads and that the emptied ships go back full of $2.26 wheat. We are to have a vast surplus, but there will be a vaster need which it will meet, and, likely as not, at a profit rather than a loss. Not until all the world is fed is there any prospect of wheat going begging.

Those counting the cost rather than the good done are performing useful service. They keep the world in memory that there is abundance only because we risked a billion to produce it, and by that same token are entitled to ask fair payment from those able to pay and offering their credit where they have no ready cash. Nature is good to us, perhaps because we are good to the world. Let those anxious about the billion we are in danger of losing think more of the priceless service we are doing, and rejoice that it is in our power. As for the cotton conspirators, it is a privilege to feel that they may come to grief in their usual manner, by betraying one another. Usually those who enter cotton "combines" plant a little more individually in proportion to the prospect that the total planted will be reduced. There are almost always good crops in years like this, just as there is almost always cheap cotton in "hold your cotton" years. This promises to be a dreadful year for those who think that abundance of new wealth from the soil spells ruin.

CRIME AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

Police Commissioner ENRIGHT said some time ago, and quite properly, that it was a crime against the business interests of the city to talk of a "crime wave" when none existed. At that time the police were—and doubtless still are—insistent that there was no crime wave. But eleven burglaries during the past week-end, if they do not constitute a wave, certainly may be regarded as a ripple.

Perhaps the war has something to do with it; the war has diffused more widely a knowledge of explosives, and these are now used with somewhat greater care. No longer does a band of safe-crackers intent upon blowing a domestic treasury perform its nefarious work in the midst of the household, where flying splinters might do some damage to human life. The criminals wait till the family has gone to church, then enter the house, load the safe on an automobile while the neighbors look on with polite interest, cart it away to the park, and "crack" it on the greensward. Elsewhere a member of the party is assigned to tell inquirers that the loud explosion just heard was only the backfiring of an automobile. Another group of aspirants to easy money find that the safe, which had been violated before, now occupies a position under the light where passersby can see it. Undisturbed, they move it back into the friendly darkness and break in at their leisure.

All this indicates an enterprising spirit on the part of our criminals which may perhaps require equal enterprise to counteract it. The District Attorney's office has asked precedence for two hundred burglary and highway robbery cases awaiting trial. This is well, for high probability of punishment has been found the best preventive of crime. But you cannot convict a man till you catch him. One may hope that the police will be able to restrict these recent activities, so diverting and yet so inconvenient.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Problem with Two Solutions.

Decision of the question whether or not the 77th Division shall parade as a unit depends on the direction from which it is approached and the side of it that is seen. To the staff and departmental officials, who tend, naturally enough and not improperly, to view armies and soldiers as implements for the accomplishment of military ends, the results to be attained by a parade at this time do not appeal strongly. The money it will cost is a large sum, they say, and the department has many uses for money that are more practical than is the pleasing for a day of a few million civilians.

There is to be considered, too, the fact that to keep the 77th men in camp till they have all arrived, instead of demobilizing them at once, will make it difficult, or at least inconvenient, to handle the regiments belonging to other divisions that in the meantime will be arriving at this port. It also will delay the discharging of these other troops, none of whom has any particular interest in the glorification of the 77th, and all of whom are likely to resent a seeming subordination of their interests and preferences to those of the New Yorkers.

Thus reason the departmental and military officials, and it cannot be denied that their arguments have weight and are worthy of consideration. Arguments are not conclusive, however, simply because they have weight, and the trouble with everything said against the parade is that it ignores what can be said on the other side—which is a good deal.

Recalling the Case of Verdun.

This controversy over the parade of the 77th Division recalls another, much more important, but in a way similar as comparative valuation based on a of what may be called the practical and the sentimental. It will be remembered that when there arose in France the question whether or not Verdun should be defended at any cost, the military authorities, with Marshal, then General, JOFFRE at their head, were of the opinion that the city, as a part of the battle line, was not worth as much expenditure of munitions and of lives as would be required to save it from the Germans. There were better positions, more easily defended, a few miles in the rear, they declared, and to these better positions they proposed to retire. They were overruled by men who, in spite of being both civilians and politicians, for once were wiser than the Generals, and in a military matter at that.

To abandon Verdun, the responsible heads of the French Government insisted, would have two most deplorable consequences—it would fill the French people with discouragement and humiliation, while it would cause equal elation among the Germans, for Verdun was a famous fortress, the losing and gaining of which would affect the popular mind to a degree far out of proportion to the technical military value of the little town.

Probably nobody is now in doubt as to which view was right. In the same way, while a parade of the united 77th Division will involve expense and trouble, not to have it will create a sense of bitter grievance in the hearts of a multitude of people. They joined cordially in honoring the 27th, but if the 77th does not receive equal honors they will see in the difference a most invidious distinction, and their patriotic fervor will be depressed, not increased. Perhaps human beings should not be like that, but they are, and not to take realities into account is the very reverse of the practical, though men calling themselves practical so often do it, when the realities are those of sentiment instead of dollars and cents.

Forbidden to Preach Sedition.

There will be, presumably, and almost inevitably, much excited denunciation of the Board of Education for closing the public schools to meetings of the Teachers' Union. The familiar complaints about infringing the right of free speech will be heard, and—well, the complaints will be as ill-based as they usually are.

In the first place, while speech is free in this country, it is not, any more than it is or can be, anywhere, free to the extent that anybody is free to say anything at any time and in any place. Restrictions of several kinds there are and must be, including those by which decency and the safety of our institutions are protected. On the other hand, the members of the Teachers' Union have not been reduced—as yet—to silence. They have simply been told that they cannot use the city's property in the campaign which they have undertaken against an important branch of the City Government. They are still privileged to hire as many halls as they please in which to accuse the Board of Education of tyranny, and to protest against the enforcement of discipline against teachers with a leaning toward Bolshevism, and a tendency to mingle socialistic and pro-German propaganda with instruction in the three R's.

In this instance, as in so many others, the use of schoolhouses for meetings of adults with opinions to express and doctrines to preach has resulted unhappily. The adults who gather seem always, or almost always, to be, not average, well-disposed citizens, but a more, or less incendiary minority who want to change things—and to change them a lot and very quickly. That aspiration is not wholly indefensible, for a good many things would be the better for changing, but real light and leading have not often been found on tap at meetings in schoolhouses, and experience has proved that the Teachers' Union has neither to offer.

To Permit Sunday Baseball.

A bill to permit the playing of baseball on Sunday has been passed by both branches of the State Legislature and now goes to the Governor for signature. Should it become a law a considerable and not unimportant part of the State's population will be justly offended, and for inadequate reasons one business will have been selected from many businesses, all equally or more commendable, for the privilege of making money seven days in every week instead of six.

As a matter of fact, the playing of baseball, when done with a decent regard for the public proprieties and preferences, is, and long has been, legal in this State. It is only baseball as a commercial activity—for the gate receipts—that has been banned, and that kind of baseball has never proved its claim for an immunity from restriction that is not enjoyed by other industries no more mercenary than is this so-called sport.

Of course, attendance at a ball game is not the worst use that can be made of a Sunday afternoon, but it is equally far from being the best, and if it is to be permitted, like rights, in consistency, must be granted to all the other commercialized forms of amusement, and Sunday will become a day like another.

ART NOTES.

Rene Lalique's Jewelry on Display at Knoedler's.

René Lalique was probably the first modern artist to lift jewelry out of the region of vulgar display into that of a decorative art. This does not mean, of course, that before Lalique all jewelry was vulgar, nor does it mean that all the jewelry designed by him is more beautiful than anything made before his time. But the public which now has the enviable opportunity of studying and enjoying his work at the Knoedler Galleries must at once perceive its individuality and the fascination of its beautiful craftsmanship.

The term "l'art nouveau" has fallen into disrepute through the exaggeration of its sinuous forms, the easy adaptation of a carefully thought-out formula to trivial design. In the hands of a master the "new art," now past its youth, still keeps its charm. Lalique, as one of his French critics reminds us, is not only a jeweler or goldsmith, he is also a sculptor, an enameler, an engraver and a maker of glass. He knows all the crafts contributory to his chosen work and he knows also the principles by which an artist is guided. That is the lesson he has for the modern craftsman and industrial artist.

The later work in the exhibition at Knoedler's is largely in the medium of glass, and his carvings and castings in this material are marvels of fine workmanship. A jewel box is covered with a plaque of crystal and is then carved in a leaf design. The exquisite play of light and shade over the crystal surface and the soft glow of the general tone make it an object of abiding beauty. There are other recent works in glass that play a larger part in household decoration, very beautiful bowls and shades for electric light, carved with graceful figures and expressing the spirit of the present in the modification of brilliancy in contrast to the spirit of earlier periods when glass chandeliers and girandoles were created to intensify glitter. There also are great bowls for flowers cast by the cere perdu method which involves an appalling amount of risk even in the hands of the most skilful. The whole exhibition is a triumph of craftsmanship.

PROHIBITION'S LIMITS.

Futility of Laws Against Drink as Shown by All Experience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quote the following from that remarkable book of Fremont Older's, "My Own Story," for the benefit of the misguided prohibitionists.

The scene is San Quentin, the State Prison of California, the occasion a farewell sendoff to one of the prisoners for whom Mr. Older had obtained parole.

"Buck English and Lowrie were roommates in the prison. They had a room with a bathroom, had accumulated a good library and were very comfortable together. The reason that Buck was allowed to occupy this room was that he was not locked up at night. He was in charge of the electric lights, and as they might go out any time it was necessary that he be able to attend to them.

"So when Buck heard that Charley was going out, he was in a position to celebrate the great occasion. He got together his friends among the prisoners, and it was decided to give Charley a farewell dinner. Each prisoner was detailed to get some portion of the feast by stealth from the kitchen. Buck said, 'I'll provide the drinks.'

"Having access to the kitchen by night, he took several pounds of dried apricots to his room, boiled them, squeezed them, and bottled the juice. In some way he got hold of hops and put them in with other things I have forgotten. After the job was done he corked the bottles, tied strings around the corks to hold them in as is done with champagne, and put them away for the great event.

"The night before Charley was to go out the guests assembled quietly in Buck's room. At midnight, when all the prison was asleep the feast began.

"'It was some dinner,' said Buck in relating it. 'We opened with soup, wound up with dessert, black coffee, and cigars. Then I stepped into the closet and brought in the bottles and cut the cord. The corks hit the ceiling.'"

It is no use to waste one's mental energy criticising fanatical reformers. They have no logic in their brains, no perspective, and no farsight. One might as well try to reason with a Bolshevik.

The point is, however, that, prohibition or no prohibition, if a man wants liquor he will get it. The above is only one of twenty different resources. While the fire of 1906 was raging in San Francisco, and for a month after, there was no liquor on sale in San Francisco. The saloons were closed, and, acting under the orders of General Funston, the soldiers raided the grocery stores and poured all the liquor down the sewer.

My sister, who lived in the district not overtaken by the fire, told me she never saw so many drunken men in her life. I asked a policeman the reason and he said there was a "blind pig" in every block.

The law may control the latent criminal instincts of all but the mentally perverted, but it never yet prevented a man from indulging in his private pleasures or vices. And the more his personal liberty is curtailed by undemocratic laws the more determined will he be to have what he wants. It is all very well to close saloons and prevent easy access to the stronger spirituous liquors, but it is an insult to every American citizen to extend the ban to beer and light wines—the latter is enough to make every Latin in our country turn Bolshevist—or to prevent those who can afford it from enlivening their dinner parties with champagne.

My antagonism to prohibition is entirely impersonal. A cocktail to me means no more than so much wood alcohol; claret and white wine are too reminiscent of vinegar to make any appeal to me. Nature did not gift me with the vinous palate, and when a host tells me that he has brought up a vintage wine for my pleasure I murmur my appreciation, but unless it is too sweet or too sour I see little difference from the ordinary champagne. If I have a dull man to entertain for an hour and a half, however, I am profoundly grateful to it, for I feel quite reckless.

But I bitterly resent being told that I cannot do anything I wish to do. Like the people of Great Britain and France, every intelligent normal citizen of the United States is intensely individual, and a Proudhon anarchist. We have no desire to murder or steal, have no difficulty whatever in obeying those laws which since the beginning of civilization have been found necessary to preserve society from falling into chaos. We do not even think about them and there would be no necessity for any legal machinery whatever as far as we are concerned. Laws and their enforcement are for the so-far inevitable criminals and "anarchists" whose abnormal instincts, according to certain brain specialists, will be eliminated in time by surgical operation.

Why do the prohibitionists overlook the dangers lurking in the indulgence of grape juice? I was once writing a story in which my heroine was to be tried for her life, and I cultivated the society temporarily of the Sheriff of the county in which the scene was laid. He confided to me that he liked his whisky and beer as well as the "next man," but never was drunk but once in his life. He—after some demur—consented to spend a day in Ocean Grove with friends. The day was hot and he was extremely thirsty. There was no beer and he was forced to refresh himself with grape juice. The more he drank the more thirsty he became. Finally a weird thing happened. His stomach—it was a very large one—acted as a still, the grape juice fermented, and he went roaring over Ocean Grove, shattering the peaceful calm of that sacrosanct preserve, until his terrified friends managed to find a conveyance and rush him out to avoid arrest.

"Never was so mortally ashamed in my life as when I came to," he added. "Been a good drinker all my life, and then to make a fool of myself on grape juice! I cursed the man who invented it."

This country is the headquarters of cranks and fanatics. The bee in their bonnets stings them into constant activity, and the rest of us are so easy-going that we sit back and merely laugh at them while they go ahead, driven by "l'idée fixe," and accomplish the letter at least of their ridiculous projects. But if prohibition becomes a law we shall have more drunkenness and vice than ever before, and I sincerely hope that the instigators will be the first to suffer.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, April 7, 1919.

Two Louis Too Many.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter concerning the Sarre basin, in mentioning Sarreloufs I stated that the town was founded by Louis XIV., not Louis XVI., as printed in your column yesterday. The person responsible for this error may share the standpoint of the American who accompanied his wife into a Paris shop. After looking over some furniture she turned to him and said: "Which shall I buy, this Louis XIV. set or that Louis XVI. one?" To which he replied: "I don't mind a Louis or two more or less; suit yourself, my dear."

MAURICE LEON.

New York, April 7, 1919.

LOOK FOR CONGRESS TO RECOGNIZE SIMS

He Goes to Washington, a Rear Admiral Again, to Report to Navy Department.

PLANS TO ENTERTAIN FLEET

Officers and Men of Destroyers to Receive Special Attention During Their Visit Here.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., during the war period commander in chief of the American naval forces in European waters, left for Washington to report to Acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday morning. The Admiral, who automatically reverted to the grade of Rear Admiral when he hauled down his four-starred pennant in London two weeks ago, will return to New York tomorrow or Friday. He will probably leave for Newport on Saturday to assume his duties as President of the Naval War College.

It was suggested yesterday that Congress might recognize, as it did in the case with Dewey and other officers of the Spanish war, Admiral Sims's two years' service as naval chief in Europe. Under the law as it now stands the Navy Department was powerless to prevent his automatic demotion following the Admiral's designation as head of the War College. Under the law the only Admirals possible in the navy are the officers holding fleet command and the Chief of Operations in the Navy Department. All of these officers are automatically demoted when relieved of those duties.

When Admiral Austin Knight was relieved of command of the Asiatic Fleet the Navy Department, as a further recognition of Admiral Sims's work in Europe, ordered that the rank relinquished by Knight when he hauled down his flag on the cruiser Brooklyn be given to Sims to be retained by him until he was relieved of the London command.

Scores of naval officers, including many of the British service, called on Admiral Sims yesterday to welcome him home. He also received many civilians, including newspaper men. To the latter he said he thought he had told about all he could tell when he arrived in New York on Monday. He was, however, asked a lot of questions, one of them being a request for an expression of opinion regarding the League of Nations. That question he smilingly declined to answer.

Everybody Asks About It.

"Everybody," said Admiral Sims, "asks me about the League of Nations. I have not been in Paris since the Peace Conference convened and it is apparent that I am not in a position to intelligently discuss that question. So I must beg to decline to answer."

It is expected that Admiral Sims will come to New York for a few days during the stay of the Atlantic Fleet in New York waters. During the visit it is the intention of the city to give a dinner in honor of the officers of the organization at which Admiral Sims and Admiral Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the fleet, are expected to be the principal guests of honor.

With regard to the greater navy that the Navy Department has planned, Admiral Sims said that his views as naval policy would be officially given to the Navy Department. Official reports, he added, can only be made public by the Department and so for that reason he also declined to discuss the bigger navy question.

He was accompanied to Washington by Mrs. Sims. The children remained in New York.

At the headquarters of the United War Work organizations, which have taken over the preparations for the entertainment of the 30,000 officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet during the two weeks they will be in New York, it was announced yesterday that there will be no parade of the sailors. Major Raleigh C. Coyle, U. S. M. C., who is the representative of the Navy Department in cooperating with the war work organizations, said it was the desire of the Navy Department to make the visit as informal as possible. In other words every effort will be made to make it "a real holiday for the men," Major Coyle added.

A report printed yesterday that the war work organizations were not cooperating with the Mayor's Committee of Welcome was denied. The co-operation of the committee was officially requested yesterday.

Major Coyle said that the entertaining organizations would pay particular attention to the officers and men of the destroyers, who, owing to rough weather in the Atlantic, did not arrive in New York in time last December to enjoy the hospitality that was extended to the officers and men who served on the dreadnoughts under Rear Admiral Rodman, which vessels arrived here Christmas Eve, after more than a year's service with the British Grand Fleet.

Out in Terrible Weather.

"These men," said Major Coyle, "have stood on the open decks of their destroyers while the cold Winter hurricanes of the North Sea tossed the craft about like so many corks. Waves would smash over the tiny vessels with such force that it often became necessary for the men on watch to rope themselves to the deck. It was a rare trip when the men were not required to put in two hours out of every six, day after day. The boys would carry on clothed in heavy woolen underclothing, wind and rain proof trousers and blouses, and with heavy leather or rubber boots. It was a combination that was dubbed semi-officially as the 'modified Eskimo' outfit.

"Meals were out of the question, for on these ships it is impossible to cook when the sea gets up a lot. Canned soups—cold—and canned meats were about all the men could get. Coffee was generally made before the destroyer left port, and this was dished out as long as it lasted. After that, nothing resembling coffee appeared on the haphazard menus.

"Ordinarily the ship's schedule called for five days at sea and two hours in port, with those two hours of 'rest' put in overhauling the ship for the next deep-sea jaunt. If an S O S message came in, or if a submarine was reported in a nearby region, the ship would be ordered out immediately.

"When a division of destroyers was on duty, it would leave France or Ireland to meet a convoy of transports about 300 miles at sea. The destroyers would form a V-shaped protection, running in front of the troopships. Always they threw up a heavy zigzag screen as they zigzagged their course into port."

The destroyers are armed with a twenty-one-inch torpedo tube, 14 five-inch guns, and a depth charge thrower. These depth cans carry about 220 pounds of T N T, and each ship carries more than a dozen charges. The handling of the ship and its armament is taken care of by 120 men and five officers.

Major Coyle said that the reception about to be given these men is the first public recognition they have received since America's entry into the war.

WELCOMED IN WASHINGTON.

Navy Department Heads at Station to Greet Sims.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who arrived in New York yesterday from London, came to Washington late today to make a personal report to the Navy Department on his services as Commander in Chief of the American naval forces in European waters during the war. After a brief stay here the Admiral will go to Newport, R. I., for a rest before resuming the Presidency of the Naval War College, from which he was called for overseas duty a little more than two years ago.

As he stepped from his train at the Union Station, Admiral Sims was greeted by Acting Secretary and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the heads of the bureaus at the Navy Department, and escorted to the President's suite in the station, where an informal reception was held. When he arrived at the station from the train sheds he was greeted with martial music by a naval band and the cheers of hundreds who had gathered in the station. He stood rigidly at attention until the band had finished and then passed between double columns of Navy women reaching from the gate to the station building.

After posing with Secretary Roosevelt for moving pictures, Admiral Sims entered an automobile with Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and drove to his hotel. Tomorrow he will go to the Navy Department to make his report and confer with high officers and will start tomorrow evening or Tuesday for Newport to rejoin Mrs. Sims and his children, who were at the New York yesterday to welcome him home.

In greeting Admiral Sims, Acting Secretary Roosevelt handed him the following cablegram received today from Secretary Daniels in France:

"I regret that absence from the United States prevents my greeting you upon your arrival home and extending in person the thanks of the Navy and the whole country, too, upon the signal ability you have shown in the important and delicate duty entrusted to you as Commander of the United States naval forces in European waters during the great war, in which the naval forces under your direction won the praise and commendation of the world.

"The American people will give you the great welcome your distinguished service merits. In the new duty you are to assume as President of the War College, which assignment I was glad to make at your request, you will have the largest opportunity for usefulness. To your leadership in that great position, the navy looks for that initiative and direction which will impress the whole service with the spirit of progress and decisions which will be marked naval performances during this war.

"With my congratulations upon your great work in these years of trial and success, and with sentiments of esteem and regard. JOSEPHUS DANIELS."

WIN HIGHEST WAR HONORS.

New Yorker Among Soldiers Decorated with Congressional Medal.

WASHINGTON, April 8. Award of Congressional medals of honor to two officers and five enlisted men for "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action" was announced today by the War Department.

The medal was awarded posthumously to First Lieutenant William S. Turner, 125th Infantry, for rushing an enemy machine gun single-handed and killing the crew with his pistol. "With the utmost bravery," said the citation, "he continued to lead his men over three lines of hostile trenches regardless of the fact that he had been wounded three times." Lieutenant Turner's home address was 25 Hinckley Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Second Lieutenant Patrick Regan, 135th Infantry, of Los Angeles, won the medal at Bois de Consenvoye when, "although severely wounded, he dashed with empty pistol into a machine gun nest, capturing thirty Austrian gunners and four machine guns."

First Sergeant Benjamin Kaufman, 308th Infantry, 2,113 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., received the medal for conspicuous gallantry in the Argonne Forest, where, after being severely wounded, he attacked an enemy machine gun nest single-handed, throwing grenades with his left hand, and silenced the German post.

Sergeant Thomas Lee Hall, (deceased,) 118th Infantry, of Fort Mill, S. C., was decorated for successfully attacking an enemy machine gun post alone and thus making possible a further advance of the American line. While attacking another nest later in the day he was mortally wounded.

Sergeant James E. Karnes, 117th Infantry, of Knoxville, Tenn., accompanied by another soldier, killed three and captured seven Germans, cutting the wire post out of action and permitting his company to advance.

Sergeant Arthur J. Forrest, 354th Infantry, of Hannibal, Mo., was decorated for a similar exploit near Romonville, on November 1, when his company was stopped by the enemy fire. Forrest worked his way alone to a point from which he was enabled to charge the enemy machine guns, driving their crews out in disorder.

Sergeant Edward R. Talley, 17th Infantry, of Russellville, Tenn., "armed with a rifle only, rushed a nest in the face of intense fire, killed or wounded at least six of the crew, and when the enemy attempted to bring forward another gun he drove them back by effective fire from his rifle." This occurred near Poncheaux, on Oct. 7.

HOMEOPATHS MEET HERE.

State Society Holds Sixty-seventh Annual Convention.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York was held yesterday, at the Hotel Bossert, Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn. More than three hundred members were welcomed to Brooklyn by Dr. W. H. Price, President of Kings County Homeopathic Society, and Borough President Edward Riegelmann.

An election of officers for the year 1919-20 was held and the following were elected: President, Dr. Roy Upham of Brooklyn; First Vice President, Dr. Arthur S. Grant of Utica; Second Vice President, Dr. Samuel B. Moore, Manhattan; Third Vice President, Dr. T. D. Buchanan, Manhattan; Secretary, Dr. Grace Kahrs

WAR ON BOLSHEVISM THROUGH RED CROSS

Organization in Europe Is Requested by Government to Take Up Work in Balkans.

MEN ALREADY IN FIELD

War on Hunger, Disease, and Dirt, It Is Argued, Is Best Cure for the Spread of Discontent.

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LONDON, April 8.—Practically the entire European strength of the American Red Cross is being mobilized for a campaign against Bolshevism in the Balkans and parts of Russia. This action has been ordered by the Red Cross headquarters at Washington, following a direct request from the American Government.

It had been previously planned to withdraw the Red Cross from Europe after the armistice, with the exception of a small force to look after the needs of the American Army in France and Germany. But the alarming tendency of Bolshevism to spread to Southwestern Europe and to those parts of Russia hitherto not infected caused the authorities at Washington to seek the aid of the Red Cross in combating this evil.

American Red Cross commissions for civilian relief have already been sent into Albania, Serbia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, and an effort is being made to get one into Odessa, from which point it will operate in Southern Russia. All this work is being directed by Lieut. Col. Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va. He has been in charge of Red Cross work in Italy, but is now establishing his headquarters at Constantinople, where Balkan and Russian commissions will be based.

In fact, it was the success of the Red Cross in Italy, which was chiefly instrumental in deciding the American Government to ask that organization to undertake its new mission. There the Red Cross was the first and greatest instrument in making the Italian people feel that America was in the war and was Italy's friend and in seeing that American protestations of friendship took many a form. There is no doubt that the work of the Red Cross in Italy, by money grants to local charities and by medical and other forms of civilian relief, was of priceless aid in improving the morale of the people.

Red Cross Commissions already in the Balkans are being largely supplied with medical stores and equipment and are composed principally of medical personnel. Their plan of operation is first to make a survey of the territories in which they have to operate to determine where and to what extent the first and greatest relief is needed. For instance, the Commission in Poland has made an eight-day tour of inspection in the eastern and southeastern part of that country, a journey of 1,500 miles, during which it distributed food, clothing, and medicines to twenty cities and numerous towns and villages.

Primarily, the latter is the chief work of the commissions. They are fighting Bolshevism by fighting hunger, disease and dirt. In some cases they are cooperating with the United States Food Commissions in the distribution of supplies and by informing the latter organizations where food is most badly needed and how it can best be gotten to the starving populations.

There are several reasons why the American Red Cross is the only organization which can successfully and without complications carry on this work. In the first place, it is not hampered by the many diplomatic restrictions under which Government commissions have to labor. Second, the Red Cross is not answerable to Congress for either its policies or its detailed operations. The result, at least so far as past experience is concerned, has shown that it is the most useful agency existing today for dealing with the difficult and delicate question of civilian morale.

In addition, the Red Cross has discovered that it can go into countries and take up its work with a knowledge that the people there fully appreciate the disinterested character of its endeavors, whereas any European organization, official or semi-official, probably would at once become an object of suspicion to the people among whom it was laboring. The Red Cross is indulging in no actual political propaganda in this work and does not point the moral of its own work, but it believes that by dissemination of truthfulness and by demonstrating the principle that every man is his brother's keeper, the object aimed at will be achieved.

Miss Sheehan to Wed W. O. Swain.

Miss Blanche Sheehan, a daughter of John C. Sheehan, a Tammany Hall leader, and a niece of the late William F. Sheehan, at one time Lieut. Gov. of this State, and Wilmurt Oakes Swain of 131 East Fifty-seventh Street, obtained a license yesterday. Mr. Swain gave his age as 24 and his occupation that of salesman. The marriage, it was stated, would take place tomorrow in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Miss Nachmann to Wed in Denver.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Edythe Nachmann of Yonkers and Frank J. Wiffler of Denver, Col., will take place on May 8 in Denver. Miss Nachmann is the daughter of the late Benjamin Nachmann, and was a student of music at Syracuse University. Mr. Wiffler, who formerly resided in Yonkers, is a graduate of Cornell University, and is a member of the Psi Upsilon Club of this city. He is a nephew of Miss Louise Beardsley of Yonkers and L. J. Beardsley. The couple are to make their home in Denver.

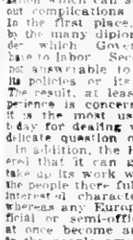
Mendelson-Mellor Engagement.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Mendelson of 159 West Seventy-fourth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wharton Mendelson, to Wallace Mellor of Germantown, Penn. Mr. Mellor is a member of the architect firm of Mellor, Meigs & Howe, Philadelphia.

A. D. Turner, Portrait Painter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—A. D. Turner, painter, died suddenly at his home in [illegible] this morning. He had painted portraits of the late Professor Henry Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania; the late Professor Morton of Stevens Institute, ex-State Supreme Court Justice D-Cady Herrick, and Mayor Thatcher, of Albany.

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F. W. WOOLWORTH LEAVES $65,000,000

Owner of 1,050 Five and Ten Cent Stores Dies Suddenly at His Glen Cove Home.

BUILT HIGHEST BUILDING

Merchant's Success Came After His First Store Opened in Utica in 1879, Had Failed—Dies at 66.

Frank Winfield Woolworth, founder of the chain of five and ten cent stores in this country and in England bearing his name, and builder of the Woolworth Building in this city, which is the highest building in the world, died early yesterday morning at his country home, Winfield Hall, at Glen Cove, L. I., in his sixty-seventh year. He had been in declining health for some time, and left his town home, 990 Fifth Avenue, last Friday, believing that the change would benefit him. Mrs. Woolworth is dangerously ill, and she was not able to go with her husband to their country home.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Jennie Creighton Woolworth, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Charles E. F. McCann and Mrs. James P. Donahue of this city, who were with him when he died, and a brother, C. S. Woolworth of Scranton, Penn. Mr. Woolworth became suddenly worse Monday afternoon, and soon after the arrival of Dr. W. H. Zabriskie of Glen Cove, who was summoned, he lost consciousness and grew steadily worse until the end.

The funeral services will be held at his home in the city tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Born on a farm at Great Bend, Jefferson County, N. Y., the son of John H. and Fanny McBrier Woolworth, Frank Woolworth lived with his parents and worked on the farm until he was 21 years old. For two Winters before he was 21 he got his first commercial experience helping a grocery clerk at Great Bend. There was no salary attached to the work, and all Mr. Woolworth asked was the experience. After much effort, he finally obtained a job with Augsbury & Moore, merchants, of Watertown, N. Y., who took him on a six months' trial. The first three months he worked for nothing and the second three months he received $3.50 a week, which was the amount he paid for board. At the end of the six months he received an increase of fifty cents a week. In time he was getting $10 a week, and in the Spring of 1878 he got his first inkling of the five-cent business. It came about through the introduction of a five-cent counter in the store in which he was working in Watertown.

Purchasing $350 worth of goods on a note indorsed by his father, Mr. Woolworth on Feb. 22, 1879, opened his first store in Utica, N. Y. The venture proved a failure, and the store was closed in three months. In June of the same year he opened another store in Lancaster, Penn., which proved a success from the start, and he has continued to the present time. Other stores were established. Several of them were failures at the beginning, while others thrived. He had different partners at different times in his ventures, and, in 1912, when the F. W. Woolworth Company was formed, they had 596 stores. The number continued to grow each year, until now the company of which Mr. Woolworth was the President, owns and controls 1,050 five and ten cent stores in the United States and Canada. The business last year was more than $107,000,000. The Woolworth fortune, which was built out of nickels and dimes, is estimated at $65,000,000.

In addition to his connection with the Woolworth corporation, Mr. Woolworth was one of the largest stockholders and a Director of the Irving National Bank and the Irving Trust Company. President and largest stockholder of the Broadway-Park Place Company, which owns the Woolworth Building, which cost $13,000,000, and other properties in this city.

Mr. Woolworth was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Union League Club, Lotos Club, and Hardware Club and a Director of the Pennsylvania Society.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MAMIE R. LAMBERT, 38 years old, an active member of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Sorrows and of the orphans' home connected with that church, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home, 58 Grattan Street, Brooklyn.

AARON DAVID RHEAD, formerly superintendent of the Park Avenue Hotel in Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 1,747 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was 67 years old and a member of Daniel Carpenter Lodge, 848, F. and A. M.

Mrs. MARY C. GABRIELS, wife of Dr. Alfred T. Gabriels, a Brooklyn physician, died on Sunday, at her home, 133 Milton Street, Brooklyn, aged 36 years.

ARTHUR FRIEDRICH, 52 years old, a lithographer, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 202 Grove Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

PHILIP A. BECKER, President of the P. A. Becker Company, manufacturers of glass display cases for cigar stores, died at his home, 24 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born in Piqua, Ohio, sixty-two years ago.

Mrs. SUSAN F. GOODWIN, wife of Richard Goodwin, a retired stock broker, and with whom on March 31 last she celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, died on Sunday at her home, 187 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was 71 years old.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE TILESTON SPOFFORD VANDERBILT, widow of Lefferts Vanderbilt, who was a member of an old Brooklyn family and son of the late Judge John Vanderbilt of the old City of Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 1,412 Caton Avenue, Flatbush.

GEORGE FREDERICK SMITH, for forty years in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his home, 725 Westminster Road, Flatbush, on Sunday. He was 65 years old.

Mrs. CHARLES MARGARET SECOR TOWNSEND, 89 years old, widow of Richard G. Townsend, who was Treasurer of the Cornell Steamboat Company, died of pneumonia on Monday at the home of her daughter, 411A McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN F. SHERWOOD, 72 years old, for many years with the furniture house of S. J. Horner & Co., died on Sunday at his home, 202 Penn Street, Brooklyn, of apoplexy.

JOHN J. GOWEN, a Superintendent for the Clinton Stone Company of New York, died yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., of pneumonia.

Colonel ROBERT ANDREWS, President of the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company of this city from 1880 to 1908, died Monday at his home, 34 South Clinton Street, East Orange, N. J., at the age of 81 years.

DANIEL BING, the first person to establish a department store in New Brunswick, N. J., died at his home in that place yesterday at the age of 80.

ERNEST TOWLE, lawyer, died yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J.

JULIUS VOSEN, for more than thirty years chef of Bellevue Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 829 Rhinelander Avenue, the Bronx.

Alderman JOHN J. RYAN of the Coney Island district, died yesterday at his home, 1,948 Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-ninth year.

Ensign DONALD WALKER, aged 21, son of School Commissioner and Mrs. Edmund H. Walker of East Orange, N. J., died Monday in the Naval Hospital at Key West, Fla., as the result of a fall from a seaplane at the Miami Air Station last week.

BISHOP J. EDMONDS, President of the First National Bank of National City, Cal., died yesterday at his home in Chulavista, Cal.

Dr. GALUSHA BURCHARD BAIRD, for forty-four years a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., died on his farm at Richmond, Mass., yesterday, at the age of eighty years.

DON M. DICKINSON, teacher of mathematics in the High School at Glen Ridge, N. J., died of tuberculosis Monday at the age of 35.

JOHN B. DRYDEN of Newark, N. J., Superintendent of the investigation department of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, died in Decatur, Ill., yesterday of heart disease.

The Rev. CARL E. HYDSTROM, 54 years old, pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Vernon, N. Y., died yesterday in the Mount Vernon Hospital after an operation.

JAMES STUBBS JACKSON, 59 years old, proprietor of a garage and auto bus line in Ridgewood, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Midland Park, N. J.

Professor NEWTON B. STARKEY, head of the Starkey Business College at Paterson, N. J., died Monday at his home in that city in his seventy-sixth year.

Senora DE MARQUEZ-BUSTILLOS, wife of the Provisional President of Venezuela, died at Caracas last Saturday.

Monsigner EMILE ROY, Vicar General of the Catholic Archdiocese of Montreal, died in Atlantic City Monday night. He was 59 years old.

MAJOR J. L. MAYER KILLED.

Marine Corps Officer Slain in Action in Haiti on April 4.

Major John Lyne Mayer, United States Marine Corps, was killed in action in Haiti on April 4, according to word received yesterday by relatives at York, Penn., and friends in this city. Details are lacking, but members of the family know from letters received from him that bandits have been very active in Haiti recently.

Major Mayer was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Mayer of York, Penn., and after attending St. Luke's College, near Philadelphia, he entered Annapolis, where had he finished he would have graduated with the class of 1913. He saw three years of sea service on the battleship South Carolina. For the last two years he had been in the Marine Corps.

Born.

FRASKEN.—Dr. and Mrs. Sigmund W. A. Franken announce the birth of a son, Lenox Hill Hospital, April 6.

ORWAN.—Dr. and Mrs. Jules Orwan (nee Engel) announce the arrival of a baby girl on Sunday, April 6, Lenox Hill Hospital.

ROSSNER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rossner (nee Regina Gettner,) on April 6, a son.

RUOFF.—Born Monday, April 7, to Dr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Ruoff of 522 Ninth St., West Hoboken, N. J., a baby boy.

Engaged.

STERN—LEVY.—Mrs. Grace Levy, 98 Morningside Av., New York City, announces the engagement of her daughter, Minnie, to Mr. Lionel C. Stern, Jamaica, B. W. I., papers please copy.

Married.

HESSE—HIRSCH.—Lucretia A. Hirsch to Paul A. Hesse, April 6, 1919. Both of Brooklyn.

HYDE—CLARKE.—George Gaynor Hyde to Elizabeth Lloyd Clarke, April 7, by the Rev. George Benson Cox, at St. Paul's Chapel, New York.

Anniversaries.

LIEBMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Sanders Liebmann of 371 Edgecombe Av., city, announce the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Reception Sunday afternoon, April 13, from 3 to 6, at the Savigny, 229 Lenox Av. No cards.

Died.

ANDREWS.—On Monday, April 7, 1919, at his residence, 34 South Clinton St., East Orange, N. J., Robert Andrews, in the 85th year of his age. Funeral private. Interment in Trinity Churchyard, Wilmington, Del.

BACON.—On April 7, 1919, at her residence, 247 50th Av., Virginia Purdy, widow of Walter Rathbone Bacon. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Wednesday morning, April 9, at 10:30 o'clock. London, Bordeaux, and Paris papers please copy.

BALCH.—Dr. Galusha Burchard Balch, a veteran of the civil war, and for many years a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., died on April 8th, at his farm at Richmond, Mass.

BARKLAGE.—On Sunday, April 6, 1919, Mr. Wilhelmine Barklage (nee Ahaus,) widow of the late John Barklage, in her 88th year. Relatives and friends, also members of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's Evangelist Lutheran Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Edgewood Lane and Bluff Road, Palisades, N. J., on Wednesday at 8:30 P. M.

BOLLAND.—On Monday, April 7, 1919, William L. Bolland, aged 34 years. Funeral services at Balmford's Undertaking Parlors, 1,393 Amsterdam Av., Thursday, April 10, at 7:30 P. M. Members of Franklin Lodge, No. 216, F. and A. M., are kindly requested to attend.

BOYLAN.—Michael Boylan, engineer on Municipal Ferry, at his residence, 1,332 Fox St., Rosebank, S. I., on April 7, 1919. Funeral Friday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Rosebank. Interment in St. Peter's Cemetery.

BROWN.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., Monday, April 7, 1919, Eliza A., wife of the late Josiah T. Brown, in her 81st year. Private funeral services will be held at her late home, 184 Bellevue Av.

CANTOR.—At her residence, 2,345 Broadway, on April 7, 1919, after a brief illness, Lydia Greenbaum, beloved wife of Jacob A. Cantor, and darling mother of Margaret, Ruth, and John Andrew Cantor. Funeral services Wednesday, 2 P. M., private.

CARPENTER.—At Elsonton, N. J., April 8, 1919 Dr. A. E. Carpenter, in his 66th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 204 Church St., Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Boonton Cemetery.

CORNING.—At Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Charles Francis, beloved husband of the late Elizabeth Valiant Corning. Interment in Hillside Cemetery, N. J., on Thursday, April 10, at 3:30 P. M.

CRAMER.—On April 7, 1919, Samuel A. Cramer, at Lenox Hill Hospital, beloved husband of Jennie Guthman Cramer and father of Arthur A. Cramer. Funeral services at Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Wednesday, April 9, at 1 P. M. Interment strictly private.

CRAMER.—Members of the Lone Star Boat Club are requested to attend the funeral services of Captain Cramer at Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Wednesday, at 1 P. M., April 9. HENRY A. LOTH, Secretary.

CROSS.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Hugh J. Cross, aged 50 years. Private funeral services will be held at his late home, 8 Clinton Road, Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment, Louisville, Ky.

CULP.—Alice Pennoyer, April 7. Services Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, Thursday, 10 A. M.

DE BRAEKELEER.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., on April 8, 1919, Eulalie E. de Braekeleer, widow of Edward de Braekeleer. Funeral service at the Church of Holy Innocents, Pleasantville, N. Y., on Thursday, April 10, at 9 A. M.

DOWD.—Ida Frances, beloved mother of Thomas J. Dowd and daughter of the late Dr. Thomas and Celie McGreal, on Tuesday, April 8. Funeral from her late residence, 318 West 46th St., Thursday, April 10, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Malachy's Church. Requiem mass. Interment Paterson, N. J.

DOWS.—At his residence, Denver, Col., April 3, 1919, Kenneth, son of Jane S. and the late David Dows, Jr. Funeral service at the residence of his uncle, Dr. Carroll Dunham, Brendway, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Thursday, April 10, at 10:45 o'clock, on the arrival of the 9:45 train from New York; returning train leaves Irvington at 11:45. Interment at the convenience of the family.

EGAN.—At Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., April 7, 1919, S. Harris Egan, husband of Anne Affleck and son of Hettie Thompson and the late Jerry Egan. Funeral service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Westfield, N. J., Thursday, April 10, at 3 P. M. Interment at Fairview Cemetery, Westfield.

EITINGON.—Whereas, in the death of Waldemar Eitingon the Fur Trade of the United States has lost one of its most brilliant members and one whose integrity, steadfastness, high purpose, and fortitude combined to make him an outstanding and honored figure in the business world while still young in years; and

Whereas, his unusual talents were associated with a courtesy of manner and a kindliness of disposition so admirable as to endear him to his colleagues in every branch of this industry; and

Whereas, in his enthusiastic and wholehearted Americanism, his unbounded charity, and his willing co-operation in every effort for the betterment of others he has been a power for good in this business community; be it

Resolved, That this Board of Directors of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., hereby records its profound regret for his untimely death; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread as a permanent record upon our minutes and communicated to his family and business associates; and be it further

Resolved, That this board shall, in token of its respect and esteem, attend the funeral services in a body.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ASSOCIATED FUR MANUFACTURERS, INC.
By F. KAUFMAN, President.

Died.

EITINGON.—On Monday, April 7, at his residence, 980 West End Av., Waldemar Eitingon, beloved husband of May Kornbluth. Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Wednesday, April 9, at 10 o'clock, St. Louis, Paris, and London papers please copy.

EITINGON.—Waldemar. In commemoration of the death of our honored member, the Fur Merchants' Association of the City of New York, and all its members will close their offices Wednesday, the 9th inst., between 10 and 11 A. M.

Signed, J. H. BLEISTEIN, President.

FARRELL.—Regina, beloved daughter of Helen Farrell and the late Ressey Farrell. Funeral from her late residence, 2,255 Bathgate Av., Friday, 10 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Saviour. Interment St. Raymond's.

FITZPATRICK.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Edwin J. Dowling, 82 Ashford St., Brooklyn, John Fitzpatrick, aged 91 years, beloved father of Mrs. Michael Dowling, Mrs. Thomas Cahill, and Mrs. Edwin J. Dowling. Friends are invited to attend requiem mass at St. Malachy's Church on Thursday, April 10, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FOWLER.—At Newburg, N. Y., April 8, 1919, David H. Fowler, in his 86th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Palatine Hotel, on Thursday, April 10, 1919, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

GALBRAITH.—On April 7, 1919, Lieutenant James S. Galbraith, A. S. A., in his 25th year, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Galbraith of 218 Edgecomb Av., recently returned from the air service in France. Funeral services at St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church, 141st St. and St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

GARTELMAN.—On Monday, April 7, 1919, John C. Garteiman, in his 68th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 4,369 Richardson Av., Bronx, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GOODMAN.—On April 8, at his residence, Hotel Plaza, Albert Goodman. Funeral private.

HALLIDAY.—Frank. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's,) Thursday, 10:30 A. M.

HASKELL.—At Daytona, Fla., on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, Frank W. Haskell, husband of Clara L. Seymour, and son of Benjamin Haskell and the late Hattie E. Beele. Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Louis C. Haskell, 27 Morris Place, Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, April 9, on arrival of 2:30 train from Hoboken. Interment at Bloomfield on Thursday.

HAWKINS.—Eugene Latimer, son of the late Moses F. and Mary Hawkins. Funeral at convenience of the family.

HAYES.—On April 8, 1919, John H., beloved husband of Annabel Hayes, (nee Higgins.) Funeral from his late residence, 168 West 96th St., Wednesday evening. Services and interment at Binghamton, N. Y.

HEGEMAN.—Suddenly, at Rosedene, Manasquan, Sunday, April 6, John Rogers Hegeman, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services at Salem Baptist Church, New Rochelle, on Wednesday, April 9, at 1:30 P. M.

HEINEMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 7, Moses, beloved husband of Louise and father of Percy Heineman. Funeral service at his late residence, Woodmere, L. I., on Thursday, April 10, at 10 o'clock, and at the Chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery at 11 o'clock.

HEINEMAN.—Moses. The Board of Directors of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children and Home for Convalescents announces with deep regret the death of Moses Heineman, one of its directors, on April 7, 1919. Funeral services April 9, 1919, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, Woodmere, L. I., and at the Chapel of Salem Field Cemetery, at 11 o'clock.

MAXIMILIAN TOCH, President.
SAMUEL DESNOYER, Secretary.

HEINEMAN.—The members of Temple Israel of Far Rockaway are requested to attend the funeral services of Moses Heineman, at his late residence, Woodmere, Long Island, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock and at the chapel of Salem Fields Cemetery at 11 o'clock.

SAMUEL KUBIE, President.

HIRSHMAN.—Vilko, aged 43, beloved husband of Aurelia Lalle and good father of Rita, passed away after a long illness, April 7, 1919. Eternal peace be his. Funeral Montefiore Cemetery, Springfield, L. I., April 9, 3 P. M.

HOAG.—Passed away, April 8, 1919, Russell Hoag, aged 67 years, formerly of Jersey City and Brooklyn, beloved husband of Edith G. Funeral services at his late residence, Elmaford, N. Y., Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

IVERS.—On Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Alfred Eugene, beloved husband of Adaline G. Ivers. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACOB.—William, beloved husband of Caroline and dear father of Minnie, Ray Greenbaum, Dawidi Goldie, Esther, Herman, Sidney, Florence, Lillian, and Silvester. Funeral from his late residence, 255 West 112th St., Wednesday, April 9, at 2 P. M. Denver papers please copy.

JACOB.—Hebrew Benevolence members, Sisterhood and seatholders are requested to attend funeral of our member, William Jacob, today, 2 P. M., from his late residence, 255 West 112th St. Abraham Arndt, President; Adolph Schwarzbaum, Secretary.

KAEPPEL.—Bertha Matilda, on Tuesday, April 8, 1919, at her residence, 928 Park Av., Apartment 7. Funeral services Thursday evening at the above address at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Friday morning Woodlawn Cemetery, private.

KAHN.—On April 9, 1919, after a lingering illness, Rebecca, (nee Muhlhauser,) widow of William, and beloved mother of Jacob W. Kahn. Funeral services at the Chapel of Union Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Galveston, Texas, papers please copy.

KEATING.—Mary, (nee Cashman,) on April 7, beloved wife of Joseph Keating, and daughter of the late William and Ellen Cashman. Funeral from her late residence, 346 West 48th St., Wednesday, April 9, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Michael's Church, West 34th St., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

KILLACKEY.—Suddenly, on March 19, on board U. S. S. Agamemnon, Michael J., beloved husband of Jennie Killackey, (nee Delaney.) Funeral from our Lady of Lourdes Church, 142d St. and Convent Av., on Thursday at 10 A. M. Automobile cortege.

KING.—At Slingerlands, N. Y., April 8, 1919, Leslie G. King, husband of Helen H. King. Funeral services will be held on Thursday evening at the home of J. M. Collins, 131 Decatur St., Brooklyn. Please omit flowers.

LACKAYE.—Mary E., beloved mother of George, Mrs. Theresa McCaffrey, and Mrs. Helen Kyte. Funeral Thursday, April 10, from her late residence, 216 7th St., West New York, N. J., thence to the Church of St. Joseph, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

LAUTRY.—Elizabeth W., widow of John Lautry, in her 85th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYON.—At Port Chester, N. Y., April 7, 1919, Sarah C., daughter of the late Gilbert and Anna Crawford Lyon. Funeral from her late residence, 22 Westchester Av., Wednesday, 9th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

McNEILL.—April 7, suddenly, at Santa Monica, Cal., Merope Jannaris, wife of Kenneth McNeill, daughter of Mary Dana and the late A. N. Jannaris, and niece of Mrs. John Burnet Nash of this city.

MASTERS.—At Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 8, Abbie Wright, beloved wife of Charles Masters, and mother of Rev. Raymond W. Masters, in the 57th year of her age. Funeral services in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, 2 P. M.

MAXWELL.—At Caldwell, N. J., April 8, Roger W., husband of Sara Franklin and son of Alice T. and the late Wilfred F. Maxwell, in his 37th year. Funeral services at the residence of his mother, Academy Road, Caldwell, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Caldwell.

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Died.

MAYER.—Major John Lyne Mayer, United States Marine Corps, of York, Penn., killed in action in Haiti, Friday, April 4.

MERRITT.—At Port Chester, N. Y., April 7, 1919, James S., son of the late Clark S. and Emily Parker Merritt, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral service at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 3 P. M.

MICHAELS.—Suddenly, on April 8, Jacob, beloved husband of Irma, (nee Maas,) and devoted brother of Mrs. Carl Metzger, Mrs. I. Joseph Levy, Mrs. Moss Levy, Mrs. Louis Marsbach, and Leon Cahn. Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Metzger, 317 West 90th St., Thursday, April 10, at 10 A. M. New Orleans, (La.,) Marion, (Ind.,) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

MOORE.—In England, March 19th, 1919, suddenly, of pneumonia, Captain John Moore, beloved husband of Madeleine Elisa Hall.

MORGAN.—On March 5, 1919, in France, in the service of his country, Sergeant Richard William Morgan, beloved son of Christopher and Edith May Noyes Morgan of Mystic, Conn., in his 27th year.

PALMER.—Monday, April 7, 1919, Emma Lacy, wife of Rev. Abraham J. Palmer of New York Conference. Services at residence of her daughter, Mrs. William L. Andrus, 137 Riverside Drive, corner of 86th St., New York, Wednesday, April 9, at 4 P. M. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Newburg, N. Y., April 10, at 12:30 P. M. Newburg, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, and Yonkers papers please copy.

PETERS.—At her home, 117 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Sarah Booth, wife of the late George Peters, in her 94th year. Funeral service private.

PIERCY.—On Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Louise, wife of the late William J. Piercy. Funeral services at her late residence, 584 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—On Monday, April 7, at his home, 67 South Munn Av., East Orange, N. J., James E. Reynolds, in the 82d year of his age. Services at his late home on arrival of the 1:51 train from Hoboken on Wednesday, April 9. Interment private.

REYNOLDS.—On Sunday, April 6, at her residence, 360 East 50th St., Delia A., widow of Thomas Reynolds. Solemn requiem mass on Wednesday morning, April 9, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, East 55th St. Funeral private.

ROSENSTOCK.—Officers and members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, William Rosenstock, who died in the service of his country at Miami, Fla. Services Friday morning, 11 o'clock at Washington Cemetery, society grounds.

JOSHUA KANTROWITZ, President.
LEON A. RAINS, Secretary.

SCHAEFFER.—Mary Virginia, April 5, at Newell, Penn., mother of Mrs. George A. Boehm of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SCHOENFELD.—On April 8, Virginia Leila, infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Morris Schoenfeld, 1,641 University Av.

SOPER.—On Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Newton Soper, husband of Adelaide Hemlich, in his 39th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 432 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., Thursday, April 10, on arrival of train leaving Jersey City, Erie Railroad, at 2 P. M., for Upper Montclair station.

STURGES.—On Tuesday, April 8, at his home, 1,660 Washington Av., Scranton, Penn., in the 74th year of his age, Edward Baker Sturges, husband of Marion Sanderson Sturges. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VANDERBILT.—On Monday, April 7, 1919, Charlotte Tileston Spofford, wife of the late Lefferts Vanderbilt. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,412 Caton Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 9, at 4 P. M. Please omit flowers.

WOOLWORTH.—At Glen Cove, on April 8, 1919, Frank Winfield, beloved husband of Jennie Creighton Woolworth, and father of Helena W. McCann and Jessie W. Donahue. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 990 5th Av., on Thursday, April 10, 1919. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Out-of-town papers please copy.

In Memoriam

LOEWEL.—In loving and devoted memory of my husband, Curt A. Loewel, who died April 9, 1918. HELEN A. LOEWEL.

MACKENZIE.—In loving memory of Seaman Fred A., U. S. N. R., who died in France, Oct. 9, 1918.

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SUPERB SPECIMENS —LOOSE, SET AND AS NECKLACES
FIFTH AVENUE at FORTY-SIXTH

Died.

WOOLWORTH.—Joint resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Irving National Bank and the Irving Trust Company, April 8th, 1919: The Directors of this bank, in meeting assembled, learn with profound regret this morning of the sudden death of their fellow-Director, Frank W. Woolworth, with many of whom he was affiliated for almost a score of years. It was impossible to know Mr. Woolworth well without being struck by his unique personality, his rugged integrity, and his keen and intuitive judgment of men and of affairs. He was a man of ideas and ideals, and he was as tenacious of the one as he was inflexible in clinging to the other. He combined these with creative gifts of a high order, and they explain in some measure his rapid rise from farmer's boy in Jefferson County, in this State, to one of the great merchants of the world. Tenacious of purpose, strong of will, persistent, he never lost sight of the end to be attained and the means to reach it. And yet he did all this without sacrifice of correct, homely, and good, old-fashioned principles instilled by his father and mother, to whom he frequently referred. Throughout his life he was devoted to his home, his wife, and to his children. He found relaxation there, surrounding himself with beautiful things and with indulgence in music. In his home he was wont to gather with those friends to whom he felt attached and with his co-laborers, anxious that they should participate in the enjoyment of that art in which he found delight. Unspoiled by success and loyal to associates, he never forgot those who worked with him in the building of his career. His interest in his employees found practical expression in making it possible for them to participate in his astounding success. His breadth of vision and his foresightedness, whether applied to his own affairs or to those of others, led him to plan a home for this bank in the building he reared to house the headquarters of his personal enterprise, and the structure will stand forever as a monument to his genius and creative skill. Resolved, That the sympathy of each member of this body be conveyed to the members of Mr. Woolworth's family; Resolved, further, That these resolutions be spread upon our records; that they be published, and that they be sent to the family of Mr. Woolworth; and, Resolved, further, That the officers and Directors of this institution attend in a body the funeral services of their late friend and fellow-director.

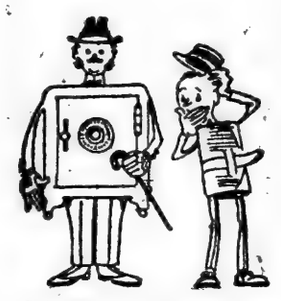
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READY TO LEGALIZE SUNDAY BALL HERE

Alderman O'Rourke Will Offer Ordinance When Bill Is Signed by Governor.

MOVE UP MONDAY DATES

Giants Will Have 10 Sundays and Yankees and Dodgers 12 Each Under Rearranged Schedule.

Just as soon as Governor Smith signs the local option Sunday Baseball bill at Albany, the Board of Aldermen in this city will take up an ordinance permitting Sunday games here. The ordinance has already been prepared, and will be offered by Alderman J. J. O'Rourke of Staten Island, probably at next week's meeting.

President Charles A. Stoneham of the Giants, who is the only baseball official connected with any of the local clubs now in the city, is highly pleased over the prospect of Sunday baseball. Mr. Stoneham was one of the club owners who was opposed to the adoption of the short 140-game schedule. He said yesterday that it was now too late to make any change in the schedule, but, nevertheless, the weekly schedules of the local clubs will be rearranged so as to provide for games on all the Sunday dates.

The probable procedure will be to move all the games scheduled here on Mondays forward one day and play them on Sunday. According to this plan, the Giants would have ten Sunday dates at the Polo Grounds, the Yankees twelve Sundays, and at Ebbets Field, the Brooklyns would have twelve Sunday dates.

The Giants' Sunday dates would be as follows: May 4, Philadelphia; May 18, Cincinnati; May 25, Pittsburgh; June 1, Philadelphia; July 13, Pirates; July 20, Cincinnati; Aug. 17, Chicago; Aug. 24, Pirates; Aug. 31, Boston; Sept. 28, Philadelphia.

The Yankees' Sunday dates would be: April 29, Athletics; May 11, Washington; June 8, Chicago; June 15, St. Louis; June 22, Athletics; June 29, Boston; July 6, Washington; Aug. 3, Detroit; Aug. 10, Cleveland; Sept. 7, Boston; Sept. 14, St. Louis; Sept. 21, Detroit.

The probable Sunday dates at Ebbets Field will be: May 4, Boston; May 11, Giants; May 18, Chicago; May 25, St. Louis; June 29, Philadelphia; July 6, Boston; July 13, St. Louis; July 20, Chicago; July 27, Giants; Aug. 17, Cincinnati; Aug. 24, St. Louis; Aug. 31, Philadelphia.

As there was some difference of opinion among the club owners on both circuits over the adoption of the short 140 games, it may be that some of the club owners will attempt to bring about a revision of the Eastern end of the schedule. New York, Boston, and Chicago were the cities which strongly favored the full schedule of 154 games.

The new Sunday bill will mean a strong revival of the International League. With Sunday games at Buffalo and Rochester, the success of the circuit is practically assured. It is also likely that the Hamilton franchise will be given back to Syracuse, where Sunday games may also be played. With Sunday games permitted at the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field, there is no question now that the major leagues will give Harrison Park in Newark to the International League. It is understood that the probable purchasers of the Newark franchise have been holding off, waiting for a decision from the major leagues about the rental of the Harrison Park. The passage of the bill at Albany means that the Newark Club will have a clear field at Harrison, including Sundays.

The new bill will also mean the revival of the New York State League and probably the old Hudson River circuit.

TRAPS TITLE FOR LEWIS.

Breaks 98 Out of 100 Targets in Long Island Tourney.

FORT WASHINGTON, L. I., April 8.—Shooting with almost machine-like precision, Tracy H. Lewis broke ninety-eight out of 100 clay birds in the annual Long Island Sound championship tournament at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club here today and won the principal event, the championship. Despite the fact that he missed only two of the artificial birds out of 100, Lewis failed to win the trophy for the longest run of the day. The honor in that respect fell to Dr. George H. Martin of the New York Athletic Club, who broke ninety-two straight—the last ninety-two at which he aimed.

Instead of bunching clubs in squads of five as on former occasions, two men constituted a team. The team prize was again captured by the New York Athletic Club. Dr. Martin's ninety-seven, coupled with a ninety-four, returned by his clubmate, L. F. Curtis, 191, was better than any other pair could overcome. The combined efforts of Tracy H. Lewis and W. S. Silkworth, representing the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club totaled 190, and this pair tied with the team of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, John H. Hendrickson, with ninety-six, and H. W. Voorhies, with ninety-four.

After the eliminations in the handicap, Hampton won the first prize, G. S. McCutcheon the second, and F. J. Ham, the third.

The scores follow:

Name.	Broke.	Hdcp.	Total.
Tracy H. Lewis	98	4	100
Dr. G. H. Martin	97	4	100
John H. Hendrickson	96	4	100
A. Klesick	96	4	100
J. B. Hampton	93	12	100
G. S. McCutcheon	84	16	100
F. J. Ham	90	12	100
Dr. R. F. Hutchinson	82	20	100
H. H. Shannon	93	8	100
H. W. Voorhies	94	6	100
A. Koehler	77	22	99
W. Bauer	87	12	99
W. H. Lindeman	77	22	99
Daniel E. Smith	92	6	98
C. L. King	88	10	98
Dr. Paul Plass	94	4	98
R. L. Nash	87	10	97
C. E. Hyde	77	20	97
John W. Eagleson	87	10	97
R. L. Spotts	92	4	96
John Philip Sousa	80	16	96
W. S. Silkworth	92	4	96
A. B. Bennett	88	8	96
J. F. Fanning	95	Prof.	95
Herbert J. Matthews	85	10	95
E. Danderson	89	6	95
H. Murray	86	8	94

TAKES TOBOGGAN HANDICAP.

Harry Breivogel Romps Home in Feature at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., April 8.—The Toboggan Handicap, the feature event on today's card at Prince George's Park, was won by Harry Breivogel against the easiest kind of opposition from Cobalt Lass and Dan Bright. The three-year-old son of Master Robert-Ida Kearney won in a canter and had a margin of five lengths at the finish. The winner went into the lead at the start and set a fast pace. He drew away from the field, and in the stretch opened up a big gap.

Cobalt Lass showed a lot of speed, but tired in the stretch. The battle for second place was a pretty race between Cobalt Lass and Dan Bright, Cobalt holding on gamely to take the place by half a length. Dan Bright was slow in the early stages, but finished fast.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; five furlongs. Kallipolis, 114 pounds, (Carey,) $32, $6.40, and $2.80, won; Quercia, 114, (Butwell,) $2.40 and $2.10, second; Miss Shackleton, 114, (Rice,) $2.30, third. Time—0:59. Lacarpolette, Cobweba, Hush, Alice Haigh, Miss Stathem, Sain Rose, and Ursulila also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Siboia, 107 pounds, (Metcalf,) $17.40, $9.10, and $6.10, won; Conacho, 107, (Bushereau,) $82.80 and $18.20, second; Laura Miller, 107, (Remanetti,) $10, third. Time—1:09 2-5. General, Ina Kay Bess Beach, Lady Ward, Sir Hasle, and Dr. Campbell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Rencassin, 109 pounds, (Butwell,) $14.50, $5.20, and $4.30, won; Bloom Peddler, 111, (Rice,) $3.20 and $2.60, second; The Masquerader, 111, (Metcalf,) $4.20, third. Time—1:23 3-5. Pilsen, Dan, Sunny Hill, and Wood Violet also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Toboggan Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Harry Breivogel, 103 pounds, (Erickson,) $16.90, $5.30, and $2.90, won; Cobalt Lass, 100, (Richereek,) $3.70 and $2.50, second; Dan Bright, 107, (Rice,) $2.30, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Waukeag and Katie Caval also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Hauberk, 106 pounds, (Sneideman,) $4.10, $2.80, and $2.40, won; Belfast, 109, (Rice,) $2.80 and $2.40, second; Lord Herbert, 105, (Richereek,) $2.70, third. Time—1:42 3-5. Amalette, Valspar, and Prunes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Genevieve B, 104 pounds, (Obert,) $8.20, $3.70, and $3.30, won; Simon Pure, 108, (Erickson,) $5.70 and $3.10, second; Flora Finch, 106, (Mooney,) $8.70, third. Time—1:51 2-5. Sister Marjorie, Alma B., Bill Hunley, and Capt. Hodge also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Kilmer, 108 pounds, $4.50, $3.30, and $2.60, won; Noureddin, 106, $10.30 and $20.60, second; Edith Baumann, 98, $2.80, third. Time—1:52 2-5. Boxer, Savilla, Miss Filley, and Hazelnut also ran.

TWO NEW YORK BOXERS WIN.

Lagonia and Cassidy Victors in A. A. U. Tourney.

BOSTON, April 8.—Ashton Donze, New Orleans, 115 pounds; Frank B. Cassidy, New York, 135 pounds, and Sam Lagonia, New York, 158 pounds, earned the right to represent the United States in the International Boxing Tournaments in Scandinavia this summer by winning the championships in their classes tonight at the annual competition of the Amateur Athletic Union. Donze defeated James Tomasulo, New York, who was the only 1918 champion entered in this year's bouts.

105-Pound Class.—J. Manning, Boston, won from Maxwell McAlpin, Pittsburgh, (four rounds;) D. Kamins, New York, stopped C. Costello, Boston, in 3 rounds.

115-Pound Class.—J. J. Flanagan, Brockton, stopped J. F. Bradley, New York, in 2 rounds; Sam Lagonia, New York, won from Frank Grayber, Pittsburgh.

115-Pound Class.—James Tomasulo, New York, won from Sam Nable, New York, (4 rounds;) Ashton Donze, New Orleans, stopped Pat Reilly, Pittsburgh, (2 rounds.)

175-Pound Class.—Frank Grayber, Pittsburgh, won from J. J. Tomeshek, New York; Al Roche, Boston, won from E. F. Egan, Denver.

125-Pound Class.—Archie Walker, New York, won from Vincent Forti, Boston; William P. Corbett, Boston, won from Frank K. McCall, Pittsburgh.

135-Pound Class.—John Hepburn, Boston, won from C. W. Powers, Navy, Pensacola, Fla.; Frank B. Cassidy, New York, won from Art Rooney, Pittsburgh.

145-Pound Class.—David Rosenberger, New York, won from Abe Layne, Boston; Emil Franzer, New York, won from F. Lux, Pittsburgh.

Heavyweight Class.—James J. Tully, New York, won from Frank Grayber, Pittsburgh, (two rounds.) Only bout.

Finals:

115-Pound Class.—Ashton Donze, New Orleans, won from James Tomasulo, New York, last year's champion.

158-Pound Class.—Sam Lagonia, New York, won from J. J. Flanagan, Brockton.

105-Pound Class.—J. Kamins, New York, won from J. Manning, Boston.

125-Pound Class.—William P. Corbett, Boston, won from Archie Walker, New York.

HALL WINS FOILS TITLE.

Captures New York A. C. Championship for Fifth Time.

Sherman Hall, holder of national fencing titles, was crowned champion of the New York A. C. for the fifth year, in the annual fencing tournament, which ended in the Mercury Foot Club yesterday. Hall, in gaining the title, displayed superiority with the foil, sabre and epee, over eleven rival members. Throughout the competition the champion encountered only one setback. This surprise was administered in the second strip of the epee event, when Ray W. Dutcher defeated Hall after a hard tilt. The competitors were: Sherman Hall, Stedditord Pitt, Major W. Gotshall, Ray W. Dutcher, Joseph Schaeffler, Hudson Budd, H. Baird, J. H. Denmen, Charles Goodhue, Dr. J. B. Clemens, A. J. Eddy and T. Blasud.

RUN BY STEINBUGLER WINS.

His Cluster of 39 Beats Langdon in Billiard Battle.

A run of 39 points in his thirteenth inning gave Robert Steinbugler a victory over J. R. Langdon last night in the opening game of a double-header in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament for the Poggenburg Cup at the National Recreation Academy. This cluster put Steinbugler in the lead at 83 to 46, and thereafter he was never displaced. He won by a count of 115 to 81 in nineteen innings. Steinbugler went off to a lead in the first four innings, and showed the way until the sixth inning, when he was displaced by Langdon, the score then being 16 to 14. The latter then played consistent billiards, which held him in front until Steinbugler's run of 39 points in the thirteenth frame, which put a different complexion on the game.

The other game resulted in a victory for Sydney Brussel over Claude R. Lewis. The score was 115 to 91, after forty-two innings of tedious play. Lewis made the highest run, a cluster of 23 in his twenty-seventh inning. The rally placed him in front for a short space, but Brussel soon gained the lead again, and held it to the finish. He had a high run of 14.

All four men are Class C players.

This afternoon Charles E. White and Louis Servatius will be opponents. The evening game will bring together Robert Steinbugler and Charles Worcester.

The scores:

Robert Steinbugler—5 1 8 5 0 0 1 9 4 6 4 6 39 5 10 0 2 4 11—115. Average—6 1-19. High run—39.

J. R. Langdon—0 0 2 1 8 5 2 7 9 2 5 4 1 12 1 0 11 7 4—81. Average—4 5-19. High run—12.

Sydney Brussel—0 1 1 0 2 3 7 1 2 14 0 1 0 6 0 0 1 1 0 4 1 2 1 13 0 0 3 11 2 1 0 9 2 0 1 0 1 4 0 5 1 5 9—95. Average—2 31-42. High run—14.

Claude R. Lewis—0 2 10 1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 6 0 4 0 0 2 0 7 1 2 12 1 23 1 1 1 C 0 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 2 3—91. Average—2 9-41. High run—23.

RECORD RUN FOR FLINN.

Clusters Five in Angle Championship, but Is Defeated.

William H. Flinn created a new high-run record for the national amateur championship three-cushion carom billiard tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club last night. Flinn was defeated by Earl Patterson of Chicago by the score of 50 to 41 in ninety-nine innings. Flinn had his greatest session in the fifty-fourth inning, when he registered 5 caroms before missing. A particularly brilliant effort in this run was a difficult four-cushion massé on the lower rail. Patterson had a high run of 4.

Two games will be played today. In the afternoon Flinn will oppose Arthur Newman, and in the evening Gus Gardner and Harry Levine will be rivals.

N. Y. U. PLAYS COLUMBIA.

Teams Begin Baseball Season at Ohio Field.

New York University's baseball team will clash with the crack Columbia nine on Ohio Field this afternoon in the first home game of the season. Today's contest marks the initial appearance of the Blue and White this year. Coach Egan sent his team through a long practice session yesterday, finishing off with a six-inning game with the freshman team. The 'Varsity worked smoothly, but were handicapped by the loss of "Ted" Bromley, right fielder, who is out with a damaged wrist.

PECK'S MIGHTY BAT WINS FOR YANKEES

His Triple with Bases Filled Overcomes Lead and Beats Dodgers by 8 to 4 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 8.—A triple, by Roger Peckinpaugh, with the bases filled and two out in the seventh inning, turned the fifth game of the Yankees-Dodgers Spring series into a New York victory this afternoon. The Huggins troupe was one run behind when Peck delivered his mighty thump to the left field fence, and when the inning ended they were resting on a three-run lead, as Pipp's single chased Peck in. Another run came across in the eighth, the Yankees finishing on the heavy end of an 8 to 4 score.

Bob Shawkey's pitching was the best that his been shown in the series. He occupied the mound for the last five innings and set the National Leaguers down with one single.

Russell, who worked the first four innings for the Yankees, atoned for his poor start by tying up the game in the second inning with a single which scored two runs. The Yankees hit Pfeffer much harder than the score in the first innings would indicate. Before he had gone the length of the New York batting order the first time the Brooklyn boxman had been reached for a home run, two doubles and three singles, yet only three runs resulted from the collection of swats. Grimes pitched two innings and was hit hard.

Pipp and Peck were the batting stars. Pipp hit to the left field fence in the first inning for a home run, a minute after Peckinpaugh had lost a decision at third base on a long drive to left. Pipp later delivered a clean single to centre with Peck on third base. Peck created a triple and a pass in four trips, to the plate up to the eighth inning. Then he came up with the bases again loaded and Grimes struck him out.

The Dodgers made three runs in the first inning. After filling the bases on hits by Johnston and Griffith and a pass to Zack Wheat, Myers hit a sacrifice fly to Bodie, Johnston scoring, and the other runners advancing on the throw-in. Malone's single past first base sent Griffith and Wheat home.

Pipp's home run put the Yanks in the game in their first inning and they tied the score in the second on Lewis's single, Ward's double and a single to centre by Russell.

Brooklyn's last run was scored in the fourth on Malone's single, Nagle's sacrifice and a hit by Miller. Then Shawkey came into the box and only one Brooklyn runner passed first base during the remainder of the game.

In the seventh the Yanks filled the bases on a pass to Bodie, an error by Malone and a fielder's choice, Peck's triple cleared the sacks and Pipp's single scored Peck. In the eighth Bodie singled, stole second, took an extra base on Kruger's poor throw and scored on Hannah's single.

The score:

BROOKLYN. (N.L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (A.L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,lb	5	1	4	4	2	Vick,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Olson,ss	4	0	0	6	4	Peck'p'gh,ss	4	1	3	2	3
Griffith,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Pipp,1b	3	1	2	11	2
Z.Wheat,lf	3	1	0	1	1	Trait,2b	4	0	2	0	5
Myers,cf	3	0	1	0	0	Lewis,lf	4	1	1	3	0
Malone,2b	4	1	2	4	1	Bodie,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Nagle,3b	3	0	0	4	1	Ward,2b	3	2	2	1	0
Miller,c	3	0	1	5	1	Hannah,c	4	0	1	7	0
Krueger,c	0	0	0	2	1	Russell,p	1	0	1	0	2
Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	0	2	Shawkey,p	2	1	0	1	2
Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	0						
aBrazill	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	33	4	8	24	13	Total	32	8	12	27	14

a Brazill batted for Grimes in ninth inning.

Errors—Olson, Malone, Krueger, Bodie.

Brooklyn	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	...	—8

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Ward. Three-base hit—Peckinpaugh. Home run—Pipp. Sacrifice hits—Nagle, Pipp, Ward. Sacrifice fly—Myers. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; New York, 6. Stolen bases—Bodie. Double plays—Olson, Malone, and Johnston. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2; Russell, 2; Shawkey, 4. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; Grimes, 3; Russell, 1; Shawkey, 1. Hits—Off Pfeffer, 7 in 6 innings; Grimes, 3 in 2; Russell, 7 in 4; Shawkey, 1 in 5. Winning pitcher—Shawkey. Losing pitcher—Grimes. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Mullaney and Lewis.

GIANTS BLANKED BY WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

McGraw's Men Humbled by 5 to 0 in Fourth Game of Series —Schupp Pounded Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 8.—The Boston Red Sox still are piping and the Giants continue to dance. The world's champions clinched their series with the New York Nationals today, when they annexed the fourth straight game of the series. The Giants were shut out by a score of 5 to 0.

As the series has only three more games to run, Boston already is assured of the verdict. Today's game was limited to eight innings, to enable the teams to catch an early train out of Gainesville.

Ferdie Schupp was largely responsible for the Red Sox's victory. The champions made five runs in the first inning. Hooper started off with a base on balls, and moved up to second on McNally's infield single. Strunk advanced the runners with a sacrifice. Ruth also walked, filling the bases. McInnis singled to centre, driving in Hooper and McNally. Vitt came along with another single to left, and Ruth scored. Scott was the second out, fouling to Earl Smith, but the volleying started afresh when Walters and Pennock singled, scoring McInnis and Vitt.

A feature of the game was Rube Benton's driving out two singles, Kauff and Zimmerman each have made only one hit in the four games played to date.

After a week of training it looked as though Schupp again would take his place among McGraw's leading pitchers. But Schupp today displayed the same lack of control that made him useless to McGraw last season. In four innings he walked six men, and in the first inning five was bumped for five hits and five runs. After that Schupp went much better, but the damage was done. Rube Benton took a four-inning workout after Schupp pitched his four innings, and did well.

Herb Pennock and George Dumont, Boston youngsters, won the shutout for Ed Barrow's team. The Giants were constantly getting their first man on base, but there their efforts ceased. Pennock fanned Young twice, once with two runners on the bases. The Red Sox again played errorless ball.

The Giants and Red Sox left for Columbia, S. C., immediately after the game.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	1	1	0	0	0	Burns,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Gilhooley,rf	1	0	1	2	0	Young,rf	3	0	1	2	0
McNally,2b	2	1	1	4	4	Chase,1b	4	0	1	10	1
Strunk,cf	2	0	1	1	0	Kauff,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Ruth,lf	1	1	0	0	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	5	1
Gainer,lf	1	0	0	4	0	Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	0	4
McInnis,1b	4	1	3	8	0	Fletcher,ss	2	0	0	5	4
Vitt,3b	3	1	1	0	1	E.Smith,c	3	0	1	3	4
Scott,s	3	0	0	0	4	Schupp,p	1	0	0	0	3
Walters,c	2	0	1	4	1	Benton,p	2	0	2	0	1
McNeil,c	1	0	0	1	0						
Pennock,p	2	0	1	0	1						
Dumont,p	1	0	0	0	2						
Total	23	5	9	24	13	Total	30	0	8	24	18

Boston Americans	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
New York Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

(Game called to permit teams to catch train at end of eighth inning.)

Two-base hit—Young. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, (2,) Vitt. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 8. Double plays—Scott, McNally, and McInnis; Doyle, Chase, Zimmerman, and E. Smith. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 6; Benton, 2; Pennock, 1. Struck out—By Pennock, 4; Dumont, 1; Benton, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Pennock, (Fletcher;) Benton, (Gainer.) Hits—Off Schupp, 5 in 4 innings; Benton, 4 in 4; Pennock, 5 in 5; Dumont, 3 in 3. Time of game—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Brennan and Rooney.

OTHER EXHIBITION GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	5	10	6
Athletics	11	10	4

Batteries—Heraperger, Foster, Kneisch and Carroll; Gary, Selbold, Johnson, Perkins, and McAvoy.

AT FLORENCE, S. C.

	R.	H.	E.
Boston Nationals	2	5	2
Detroit Americans	0	3	2

Batteries—Ragan, Neff and Tragessor; Ehmke, Golding and Ainsmith.

TILDEN AND VOSHELL WIN.

Will Meet Today on Pinehurst Court —Kumagae to Play Richards.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8.—The women's singles and men's singles were brought down to the semi-finals in the North and South tennis tournament at Pinehurst today. Mrs. Harry Franklin Morse of the West Side Club, formerly Miss Marion Vanderhoef, won from her clubmate, Miss Florence Ballin, in the feature match of the day. Mrs. Morse lost the first set, 4—6, but took the match by winning the next two sets at 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Marion Zinderstein of the Longwood Club, the favorite for the women's singles trophy, disposed in succession of Miss Judith Jenks of Harbor Beach and Miss Carolyn Bogart of Moore County.

In the men's singles Kumagae and Richards came through in the upper bracket and are expected to provide an interesting match in tomorrow's semi-final round. Tilden and Voshell will oppose each other in the lower bracket.

The summaries:

Men's Singles, Second Round.—Ichiya Kumagae, West Side, beat C. S. Pidgeway, Jr., Columbus, 6—0, 6—0; Vincent Richards, New Jersey Tennis, beat C. F. Watson, Jr., Westchester, 6—4, 6—3; W. T. Tilden, Germantown Cricket, beat H. B. Swoope, Curwensville, 6—0, 6—0; H. O. Voshell, Terre, beat F. H. Hadock, Piping Rock, 6—1, 6—2.

Women's Singles, Preliminary Round.—Miss Marion Zinderstein, Longwood, beat Miss Judith Jenks, Harbor Beach, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. H. Franklin Morse, West Side, beat Miss Mabel S. Rice, Tedesco, 6—1, 6—2. First Round—Miss Esther Tufts, Boston, beat Miss Ann Morse, New York, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Zinderstein, beat Miss Carolyn Bogart, Moore County, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Morse beat Miss Florence Ballin, West Side, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. Jay V. Hall, Moore County, beat Mrs. Gliddon Osborne, Chicago, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0.

CLAPP WINS AT SQUASH.

Reaches Semi-Final in Yale Club Tourney.

E. J. Clapp advanced to the semi-final rounds in both sections of the Yale Club's squash tennis tournament yesterday. In each instance Clapp's victory came with comparative ease. In Class A Clapp defeated J. B. Cornell by 15—8, 15—9. R. Roome went down before Clapp in Class B, the scores being 15—7, 15—9.

The hardest match of the day came in the Class B section when J. F. O'Rourke triumphed over N. C. Holland. The match went three ames, the scores being 1—11, 12—15, 15—8.

The summaries:

Class A.—Second Round—E. J. Clapp defeated J. B. Cornell, 15—6, 15—9; Donald McKay won from Allan Corey by default; T. Livingston Platt defeated H. R. Stern, 15—8, 15—7; S. Wainwright, Jr., defeated H. C. McClintock, 15—8, 15—11.

Class B.—Second Round—J. F. O'Rourke defeated N. C. Holland, 15—11, 12—15, 15—8; E. J. Clapp defeated R. Roome, 15—7, 15—9; H. R. Stern defeated S. Wainwright, Jr., 15—7, 15—12.

ANOTHER SQUASH TITLE FOR APPEL

Wins Harvard Club Championship by Easily Defeating Coburn in Straight Sets.

John W. Appel, Jr., won the squash championship of the Harvard Club yesterday, easily defeating R. G. Coburn in three straight games, 15—5, 15—5, 15—4. Appel has won every tournament he entered this season, one of the victories giving him the national amateur title. He won the invitation tournament at the Yale Club early in the season against a field of the best college club players, and then scored an easy victory in the national tournament. He had no trouble in gaining the Harvard Club honors yesterday, for at no time was Coburn able to match the hard smashing game of the champion.

Once in the second game Coburn rallied and with the count 10 to 1 against him, he scored 4 aces on pretty placement shots and for a time it looked as if he would give Appel a battle. The champion, however, was able to score as he pleased, and whenever he felt that he needed an ace he had no difficulty in getting it with terrific corner-to-corner smashes or 'round the court drives, which baffled his opponent. Appel covers court with remarkable speed for a big man, for he weighs over the 200 pounds, and is able to dance around the court like a lightweight.

Coburn's defense was stubborn in the first game and Appel was not able to score more than two aces in any one hand until toward the end, when he rolled off five in succession to win. The champion started off with a rush in the second game and after counting three in the first two hands, he rolled up five more in the succeeding hand and made the score, 5—0. Two more aces on "kills" off the sidewalls sent his advantage to 10—0. Then Coburn's game picked up and he brought the count to 10—5 on placement shots. Appel, however, had plenty of speed in reserve and in the last two hands he scored five aces and took the second game.

Appel ran away with the third and deciding game and he scored frequently on terrific smashes up and down the court. Several of his corner drives were so low that it was impossible for Coburn to make a "get." The champion finished strong by making five aces in next to the last hand.

The summary:

Harvard Club Championship Squash Tournament.—Final Round.—J. W. Appel, Jr., defeated R. G. Coburn, 15—5, 15—5, 15—4.

Referee—Walter A. Kinsella. Squash Club.

CORWIN QUITS YALE BOARD.

Was Head of Athletic Committee for Five Years.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 8.—It was announced here tonight that Robert N. Corwin had resigned as Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee. The reason given was the press of other duties as chairman on the joint committee on entrance examinations.

Professor Corwin was captain and end of the football team in 1896. He has been at the head of the athletic committee for five years, during which time he had maintained high standards in



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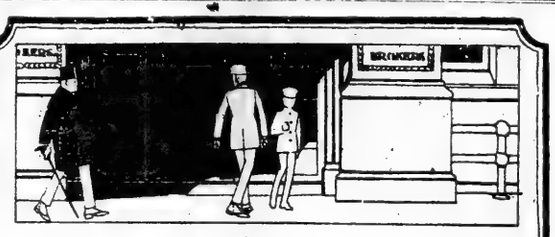
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FACTS.

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second District—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, C. JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

U S ex rel Lopez Howe.
Capiello Tug Rosabel.
Re O'Brien.
Nealie Fredericks
Auto Pneumatic Co
Hugel
Lehigh Dock Tug
O Brien.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—In Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Calendar.

Scharfer SNY, N H & H RR
Lasar New Eng SS.
Seneca, Tal RR.
Reliance Tire, &c. Co
Reliance Tire Co.
Flannagan Wells Fargo Express Co.
Nat Export, &c. Co
Yokohama Spec Bk.
Murphy C RR of N J.
W H Palms & Co
Republic Rug & C Co.
US 201 Cases of Eggs
Blauvelt Firemen's Ins Co.
Murillo Int M M Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.

Trial.
Leo Kahane.
Robert Santini (2.)
William Ammrose.
Joseph Ambrosia.
Girardo Giuliano.
Walter John Clary.
Italian Imp Co.
Lazy Cook, &c., &c., &c., file de murrer, &c:
Morris Gluck.
Sam Neifeld.
Thomas Mcgrath.
Thomas Kinary.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
Geo Bakelite (c) Gen Insulate Co (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 412, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal.

For call:
US (Chedatsar.
For sentence:
US (Cohen.
Admiralty
Lechrig Gas & Water Co
Bauer (Launch Hickl
Hey.

Motion calendar at 2 P. M.
Pak (Kleinert Rubber, &c., as adm (Hines.
Personnaz (Osborne & Co

Schussler (same.
C RR of N J (Tug No. America.
Re O'Brien.
Rowe (Drohen.
Wright (Tug Aurora.
McWilliams (Tug Bushy.
Provident Co (Fletcher
Muller (Cronin.
McAleer Lighter & W Stevedoring Co.
Gillman (Millers' Nat Ins Co.
Sacco (Dubuque Fire, &c. Ins Co.
Tanner (Ballard & Ballard Co.
Magaha (The Winter Garden.
F Wallace White.
Denurrers:
S Krulevitch et al.
Alvin Krulewich.

STATE.
Court of Appeals.
DECISIONS.

People, respt., v. Tribelhorn, aplt.; People respt., v. Foestein, aplt.—Judgments affirmed

Murray, aplt., v. N. Y. Telephone Co., respt.; Shiebler, suing for himself, &c., aplt., v. Smith, et al., respts.; Johnson Heating Co., aplt., v. Board of Education, &c., respt.; Eilor, &c., and ano., plffs., Parmalee & Co., aplt., v. Associated Rr. Mfrs., et al, respts.; Neid, aplt., v. Aluplate Co., duplicate respts.; Crosier and ors., &c., aplts., v. Richardson, et al., respts.; Trepel, respt., v. The Beauville Bathing Co., aplt.; Fisch, Cornell & Co., aplts., v. the A., N. Y. & P. R. Co., respt.; Peoples National Bank of Hackensack, respt., v. Rice and ano., aplts.; Rice & Rice, plts., v. Oliver Bros Purchasing Co., et al., respts.; Mutual Life Ins Co. of N. Y., respts., v. Rothschild, et al., aplts.; Wicks, et al., defts, Kaiser, and ano., aplts., v. Parker and ano., as Exrs. &c., respts.; Danisheksay, an infant, &c., aplt., v. Borden Condensed Milk Co., respt.; Lynch and ano., respts., v. Orient Ins. Co., aplt., and ano., respt.; Rosa, aplt., v. Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc., respt.; Landes, respt., v. Landes, aplt.; Mattonia, respt., v. Richard Carvel Co., aplt., McEwan Bros. respt., v. Billings, impld. &c.; Hurley, respt., v. Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., aplt.; Vetault, respt., v. Kennady, impld. Bloom, respt., Levison, and ano., aplts., Nichols, respt., v. Wharton, Inc., aplt.; Jefferson, aplt. v. Bangs, et al., respts.; Verdine, respt., v. Ivan Cox, aplt.; Trenkler, respt., v. North American Acct. Ins. Co., aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Carrier, aplt., v. Carrier, and ano., respts.; Frances Elise Carrier, aplt.—Judgment of App. Div. reversed and judgment of Special Term modified in accordance with opinion of Cardozo, J., with costs to aplts. in this court and in App. Div. payable out of estate.

Re claim Sweeting for compensation, respt., v. American Knife Co., Emp. and ano., re claim Blanc, respt., v. The N. Y. C. RR. Co., aplts.; re claim Vaughn, respt., v. Clark Knitting Co., &c., aplt.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Kavanaugh, aplt., v. Kavanaugh Knitting Co., et al., respts.—Orders reversed, with costs in all courts, and motion denied, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Re Application C. N. Y relative acquiring title, &c., Saratoga Av. The Nassau Electric Rd. Co., aplt., City N. Y. respt.—Order of Apit. Div. reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in this court and in Apit. Div., and question certified answered in the negative.

People, respt., v. Volbaro, aplt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed under Section 542, Code Criminal Procedure.

Eliss, aplt., v. U. V. R. Co., respt.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and that of Trial Term affirmed, with costs in this court and in Apit. Div.

Pellegrini, aplt., v. Smith Co., respt.—Order of Apit. Div. reversed and judgment of Trial Term affirmed, with costs in this court and Apit. Div.

Tuzzeo, suin on behalf of himself, &c., aplt., v. Hamilton Bonding Co. of Hamilton, respt.—Judgment modified so as to include interest on $15,000 from July 9, 1913, to date of entry of judgment, affirmed without costs.

Kinlen, aplt., v. Runyon, and ano., respts.; Buse, aplt., v. Natl. Ben Franklin Fire Ins Co. of Pittsburg, respt.; Same, aplt., v. Northwestern Natl. Ins Co. of Milwaukee, respt.; Same, aplt., v. Millers Natl. Ins Co. of Chicago, respt.; Wikoff, respt., v. New Amsterdam Casualty Co., aplt.; Skrodzanski and ano., admrs, &c., respts., v. The Knickerbocker Ice Co., aplt.; Inter-State Chemical Corp., et al., aplts., v. Duke, respt.; C. of N. Y., aplt., v. Brooklyn, respt.; Lynch and Sutherland, &c., respts., v. Miller, respt., v. Barker, Rose & Clinton Co., aplt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Trimble, and ano., respts., v. Kinkel, aplt.; Bebell, and ano., respts., v. Ehrlich, et al., defts, Roffe, &c., aplt.—Orders affirmed and judgments absolute ordered against aplt. on the stipulations, with costs in all court.

Marks, aplt., v. Cowdin, and ano., &c., respts.; Amsterdam, aplt., v. Apfel, respt.; Edelstein, aplt., v. Comey Hand & B. R. Co., respt.; Collins and aplts. v. Kelly, respt.—Judgments reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Matter Claim Phonville for Compensation v. N. Y. and Cuba Mail S. S. Co., emp, and ano.—Motion to dismiss denied, without costs. Motion for leave to appeal denied, without costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Brown (Purdy.
Re Stanton (Craig.
People ex rel Finnegan (McBride.
People ex rel Com of Charities (Skidmore.
Re Prendergast (Cohalan.
Re Weed.
Re Estate of Parker.
Re Estate of Vanderbilt.
Re Estate of Doibear.
Re will of Blankemeyer.
Re estate of Barbour.
Re East river Park.
Re People (Maltbie.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Smith, Shearn, and Merrell, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Levine (NY Rys.
Nagler (Cornell Univ.
Long (CNY.
Coubure (Horton.
Kaplan (Goodman.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hammerstein (Manhattan Opera House.
Fred (Gerry
Kirstein (Blossom Heath Inn, Inc
Re Greenman
Motor Inc (Roman Bath Co.
Constr. Inc Co (Goldberg & Greenberg.
Brennan (Kemp.
Re Snyder
Dimartino (Empire City Subway Co.
Amer Star Bank (Wolf
Rutan (Assets Realty.
Fisk (All-C Line Ry.
Wm Un Tel Co (Ronconi.
Re Comms of Estim. (Martens; Reid Mill Lane.)
Lisbovitz & Sons (Ogdenburg Wholesale Mercantile Co.
Jul Gard (Stein & Blaine.
Spear (Steinfeld.
Young (Drexel.
Re Consolidated Prod (Co.
Hanover Silk Mfg Co (Mendelson.
Cohen (Wallack Const
Schaap (Spitzer
Dobeman (Humphreys
Thaheim (Messer Co
Conness (Memorial Hospital.
Hauser (Hauser
Manchester (Manchester
Nagel (Henkan
McAuley (Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Lederman (Busser Roofing Co

Barnett (Barnett.
Rock and White and Town Taxis, Inc (Minexeles.
Grandonico (Grandonico.
Kranin (Diugatch.
Moss (Hines.
Conti-Grupplio (Giudice.
Perlbinder (President Const Co.
Wechsler (Birchard.
Morris (Miller.
Miller (Miller.
Montrose.
Rosenthal (Rosenthal.
Cosby (Cosby.
First Monastery Benev Socy (First Monastery Benev Socy, Inc. Clear.
Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co (Lewis.
PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

The causes set down for today's Trial Term, Part II., remain appear on the calendar of Trial Term, Part XIV., to which they have been transferred by order of Mr. Justice Greenbaum, pursuant to Rule VI. Subdivision IV., Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Gerard (Rosenbaum, (2.)
Verdi (Int R T Co.
C. Dohnert (42d St, &c. Ry.
H. Dohrent (same.
Rodden (Kenney
Tolifero (Tolifero Bros.
Gerson (Int R T Co.
Weinstein (Morris Lips, &c.
Kraus (Watts.
Gliccondo (Dry Dock, &c. RR.
Daly (Int R T.
Kolodny (Waller.
Lewis (Crystal & Son.
M Barrett (U S Rty.
S Barrett (same.
Rechler (Steckler.
Potrel (Robert & Irwin Powell Co.
Herrman (Herrman.
Wiseman (Tax.
Mfrs & Dealers Mut Underwriters (Fire Brokers Assn of N Y.
Rosenberg (Schmookler.
Havenstein (42d St. & &c. Ry.
Zappin (Union Ry.
Finnigan (Int R T.
Mack (Greenberg.
Epstein (5th Av Coach.
Kolber (Goldstein.
Bunt (Grosner
Gluckman (N Y Rys.
Hanak (same.
Mensch (Korn (2.)
R. Weinberg (Int R T.
M Weinberg (same.
Heath (Abbott (2.)
Weygowski (N Y Rys.
Kelly (CNY.
Playle (B H RR.
Arzilian (Schurer.
S. Wisnicski (Rapuzzi.
A Wisniewski (same.
Benson (Dean.
E. Madden (Campbell.
Elizabeth Madden (same.
C. Madden (same.
L. Madden (same.
J. Madden (same.
Abramowitz (Cohen
Norton (Shults Bread Co.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Levant Amer Com Co (W. Wills & Co.
Brothers (Cont (CNY.
Ferrital (Stern.
Frenz (Grunig.
Games (Haskell.
Leichtel (Leichtel.
N Y Mfg R E Co (Hillebrand Co.
McLaine (Co-Operative Apartments.
Louis (Goldsmith.
Greenberg (Atkins.
De Loatch (Int R T. RR.
Mason (Una Co of N A.
Lukas (Clark.
Sperling (Busch.
Rosen (McAvoy.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cavanaugh (McNally.
PART VI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned until April 14.
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bentsch (Malmin Co.
PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ballerini (Steinberg.
PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—at 11 A. M.

Estates:
Jose A. Paez,
Wills for probate of:
Thomas H. Lawry.
Sophie A. Bode.
Olga Lepak.
Gertrude Finnkas
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Laura C Decker,
Case on.
Thomas J Dillon,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Erskine-Danforth
Corp (Bamdadif
Smith (Echavarria.
Lewis (Com Newspaper Co.
Raymond (Marks.
Lewis (Sergeant Co.
Diamond (Rosenthal.
Manson (Lit.
Miller (Silverman.
Bennett (Sachs.
Shehadi (Handel.
Island Woolen Co (Mac Neil & Co.
Marx (Smith.
Kurland (Loppok Rty.
Chernin (Koch & Co.
Garozzo (Berger.
Beyer (Schwartz.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Washington (Sinclair
Finsilver (Lazarnick, (2.
S. Eiseman & Co (Zuckerman.
Kohn (Florman.
Pittsburgh Un Pressed Brick Co.
Wieder (Int R T.
Colburn (Int R T.
Aaronson (same.
Medner (N Y Rys.
Landy (same.
Altmark (Eisenstadt.
Herring (Alton Textile
Spitzer (Int R T.
Buchastern (Union Ry.
Joffey (Sakelos.
Brown & Bro (Shongood
Goodstein (Milady Hat Co.
Gordon (5th Av Coach Co.
Fitzgerald (Liebman.
Same (Landes.
Scott (N Y Rys.
Spielman (Truxton Dairy Co.
Lederman (Paterno & Son.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Diamond Textile Co (Maged.)
Warner (Smith.

PART —, ALLEN J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Gordon (N Y Mineral Flooring Co.
Jefferson Ins Co (Stewart Moorehead Co.
Star (Normandie Cloak Co.
Brody (same.
Rubenstein (Earl Studios.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Finneran (Kadel.
Stoddard (Robinson-Rodgers Co.
Shulman (New Amsterdam Cas Co.
Son Cont Co.
Steiger (Thumen.
Freund (Int R T Co.
Murray (Shanley.
Brody (Thomas Co.
Graham (Am Exportation, &c. Co.
Langsam (Moore.
Alpern (Himmelstein.
Reynolds (Lehigh Valley S S Co.
Stein (Kiehl.
Ungeleider (Tosholowitz.
Malone (B H RR.
Woelfle (same.
Nissen (Tibbali.
Boylan (Penn Oil Co.
Malloy (B H RR.
Damm (Camisa.
Blumenkimer (same.
McKinney (Clarendon Sales Co & ano.
Kelly (Gallipole Co.
Rozzero (Cocenzo.
Guiliano (Int R T.
Lehmann (Sandmann.
Cunningham (Orpheum Operating Co.

Highest number reached on regular call 8057.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Will of:
Emanuel Levett.
Guardianship of:
Murray infants.
Accountings of:
Helen Higbee.
Wm Klasick.
Benj Morchant.
Martha Skidmore.
Chas Franks.
Luigi Minal.
Elbridge Atkinson.
Estates of:
Eliza Nelson.
Rose Siegel.
Luigi Minal.
Annie Petit.
Frank Miller.
Jennette Ferguson.
Chas Williamson.
Lena Estorie.
Conrad Ruhle.
Catherine Lynch.
Catherine Yarrington.
Jane Notman.
Ann Mitchell.
Charlotte Traubridge.
C Wm Selba.
Dennis Meehan.
Kalman Klein.
Cecilia Schebesta.
Emily Busch.
Rosina Renz.
Sarah Smith.
Viola Rao.
Howard Greve.
Frank Mock.
Ellen Blanchfield.

County Court.

PART IV., McDermott, J.; Part V., Nash, J.—At 10 A. M.

Evarts (Naas El RR.
Burns (B H RR.
Hall (Naas El RR.
Mills (B H RR.
Ellis (B, Q Co & S R.
Noto (Naas El RR.
Kirievsky (Bated.
Alini (Esposito.
Cargiullo (Naas El RR.
Spano (Ruddiman.
Bache (Shapiro Bros.
During (Naas El RR.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—At 2 P. M.

Schonberger, as admr (Prisco.
Karelson (Lorraine Hotel Co.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brunner et al (Defense Brewing Co.
Cerone, an infant (Wilson & English Const Co et al.
Imperiale (Reumann.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Quenett (Quenett.
Schapiro (Loewe.
Sprague (Sprague.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Haner (Toussaint.
Coles (Goldwyn Distributing Corp.
Page (Turner.

Also the hearing of motions and ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Seeger, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Pettit (N Y C R R.
Corrine (Diehl Mfg Co. (2.)
Horton (Quimby.
Futia (Fitzgerald.
Angelovitch (Colonial Taxi Service Co.
Winters (Carraher.
Mahoney (Scott.
Reed (Feene (2.)
Duffy (R Young Bros Coal.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Laporta (West Elec Hy Co.
Marroney (Board of Educ, Mt Vernon.
Cuozzo (City of Yonkers.
Vaughan (Arnold.
Von Ellen (N Y Rys.
Charaukas (Leh Val RR.

Highest number reached on call, 1,026.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, C.J.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Frey (Schaff.
Greenfield (Yonkers RR.
Legum & Kasenetz (Taxi Co (Abdelnaud.
Louzzi (City of Yonkers.
Bisceglia (N Y & Stam Ry.
Brennan (Peekskill Trans & Stor Co.
Burchetta (Banker.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, to take effect 8 A. M. April 10: Sergt F. E. Walker, from 10th to 60th, assigned to bicycle duty; Patrol. J. J. Byrnes, from 7th to Headquarters Div., Bureau of Telegraph, Manhattan; Michael Harris, from Headquarters Div., Bureau of Telegraph, Manhattan, to 35th.

Temporary assignments: Capt. J. H. Boyle, 32d, in command 4th Insp. Dist., in addition to his other duties, for 6 days, from 2 A. M. April 18, during absence of Inspector J. Thompson, Cmdr. S., from the staff of Admiral Sims, to staff of Rear Admiral Knapp.

Bennett, Lt. Cmdr. A. C., to command the R-24.

Hinckley, Lt. Cmdr. R. M., to command the Ammen.

Downer, Lt. Cmdr. J. M., will report to Chief, Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Ashley, Lt. Cmdr. J. M., to the Artemis as executive off.

Latham, Lt. Cmdr. J. C., to the St. Louis as executive off.

Holt, Lt. Cmdr. R. W., to command the R-4.

LeClair, Lt. Cmdr. H. P., Bastedo, Lt. Cmdr. P. H., and Dressel, Lt. Cmdr. A. H., from the staff of Admiral Sims, to staff of Rear Admiral Knapp.

Will, Lt. Cmdr. J. B., and Deyo, Lt. Cmdr. M. L., to the Pretoria.

Frost, Lt. Cmdr. W. P., relieved from active duty.

McLean, Lt. Cmdr. W. L., to the Munaires.

Cornelius, Lt. Cmdr. P. C., and Lewis, Lt. Cmdr. H. W., to duty under S. N. A. R., New York.

Walker, Lt. J. C., and Eakins, Lt. F. J., to Naval Hosp. at Great Lakes.

Smith, Lt. E. S., to Naval Hosp. at Brooklyn.

Middlebrooks, Lt. J. R., to the Housatonic.

Saylor, Lt. M. M., to Asiatic Station.

Merrill, Lt. A. C., to Fore River Shipbuilding Corp.

McMorries, Lt. E. D.; Skinner, Lt. F. T., and Bumpus, Lt. F. C., to the Pretoria.

Boynton, Lt. J., to the Cleveland.

Chippendale, Lt. B. W., to command the Nebraska.

Jayne, Lt. V. K., to the Hale.

McCormick, Lt. L. D., to the staff of Rear Admiral Wiley, as aid and Flag Lt.

San Soucie, Lt. F., to the Aroostook as Eng. Off.

Wheeler, Lt. J. H., to the Antigone.

Bresnan, Lt. F., to the Wyoming.

Cooke, Lt. J. B., to command the H-8.

Parker, Lt. W. R., to Norfolk Hosp.

Larson, Lt. G. A., to Great Lakes Hosp.

Washburn, Lt. L., to the Mount Vernon.

Berg, Lt. H. H., to duty under Dist. Supt. N. O. T. S., at Baltimore.

Darnall, Lt. M. B., to the Louisiana.

Halstead, Lt. R., to Hampton Roads Hosp.

Candlas, Lt. A., and Beebe, Lt. J. L., relieved from active duty.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Smith, Col. A. M., to Hosp. No. 8, at Otisville, N. Y.

McChesney, Maj. G. J., to Hoboken.

Spooner, Maj. J. F., and Ottinger, 1st Lt. R. C., to Camp Taylor.

Borden, Maj. P. G., to Hosp. No. 40, at St. Louis.

Freund, Maj. H. H., hon. discharged.

Thomas, Maj. W. H., to Hosp. No. 10, at Boston.

Bagley, Maj. C., Jr., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.

Lacey, Capt. T. B., to Hosp. No. 12, at Biltmore, N. C.

Selling, Capt. L., to Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May.

Poyner, Capt. E. E., to Camp Meade.

Buchanan, Capt. L. C., to Kelly Field.

Reeves, Capt. A. C., to East Potomac Park with 68d Inf.

Cahill, Capt. J. A., Jr., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Sinclair, Capt. D. B., to Hosp. No. 41, at Staten Island.

Russell, Capt. W. R., to Scott Field.

O'Neill, 1st Lt. J. C., to Camp Sherman for temp. duty as orthopedic surg.

Hodges, 1st Lt. V. R., to Hosp. No. 39, at Ft. Snelling.

Lonergan, 1st Lt. F. A., to Hosp. No. 22, at Philadelphia.

Holmes, 1st Lt. C. K., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Infantry.

Silliman, Col. R. H., and Leitch, Col. J. D., to Vladivostok, Siberia, about May 5.

Tuford, Col. J. B., attached to Motor Transport Corps at Wash.

Bacon, Lt. Col. R., hon. discharged.

Laubauch, Lt. Col. H. L., assigned to 3d, and will proceed to Eagle Pass.

Wood, Lt. Col. E. F., to Chicago for discharge.

Spingarn, Maj. J. E., hon. discharged.

Peale, Maj. J. N., will report to the Adjt. Gen.

Edgington, Maj. G. W., to Camp Dodge for disposition.

Wilbur, Maj. W. E., detailed as asst. to the District Mil. Insp. of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Dist. No. 4, at Raleigh, N. C.

Clay, Maj. F. B., and Echols, Capt. J. E., detailed as Profs. of Mil. Tactics at Grinnell College, Iowa.

Gist, Capt. H., assigned to Statistical Branch, at Wash.

Newlin, Capt. E. M., assigned to 23d, and will proceed to Ft. Jay.

Sarge, Capt. H. D., assigned as Prof. of Mil. Tactics at Pottsville (Penn.) High School.

Warfield, Capt. E., Jr., to Camp Meade for further disposition.

Standrod, Capt. D. W., to Camp Lewis for discharge.

Swinson, Capt. C. R.; Conner, 1st Lt. E. J., and Gibson, 1st Lt. R. A., assigned to Historical Branch of War Plans Div., at Wash.

Bissell, 1st Lt. L. W., retired.

Dougherty, 1st Lt. T. J., to Presidio of San Francisco for discharge.

Garrett, 1st Lt. T. S., to New York, under direction of Director of Purchase and Traffic.

Ritchie, 1st Lt. C. W., assigned to 19th.

Christenberry, 1st Lt. C. W., detailed for duty with Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept., at Camp Travis.

Coast Artillery.

Mitchell, Col. R. M., from 51st, at Ft. Hamilton, to Middle Atlantic C. A. Dist.; Ft. Totten, for duty on staff of commanding General.

Frazer, Maj. W. D., to Lansing, Mich.

Noyes, Maj. E. P., to Brooklyn.

Ford, Maj. A. W., to Wash., D. C.

Brey, Capt. W. G.; Flexsenhar, Capt. H. J.; Snell, 1st Lt. V. C., and Reichlin, 1st Lt. E. C., to Ft. Winfield Scott.

Quartermaster Corps.

Sanford, Maj. H., will report to Zone Supply Off. at Wash.

Below, Capt. G. H., to Ft. Brown, as Finance Officer.

Desmon, Capt. F. P., to Camp Colt.

Garmany, 1st Lt. C. R., to Camp Gordon.

Bynon, 1st Lt. A. A., to San Francisco.

Cavalry.

Herr, Col. J. K., to Wash. in office of executive asst. to Chief of Staff.

Rothwell, Lt. Col. T. A., to Camp Devens.

Cheney, Maj. J. M., Jr., Riley, as Acting Sec. of Mounted Service School.

Cornell, Capt. W. A., assigned to 10th.

Davis, Lt. La R., assigned to 1st.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Wheeler, Maj. T. L.; Hetherington, Capt. G. F., and Russell, 1st Lt. H. A., to New York City and report to off. in charge of Gas Defense Div.

Cobb, Capt. A., to Amatol Arsenal, N. J., with Ordnance Dept.

Craft, 1st Lt. G. C., will report to headquarters of the Chem. War. Serv., Wash., for discharge.

Air Service.

Miller, Maj. R., Jr., appointed to same grade in Motor Trfansport Corps.

Eisenschiml, 1st Lt. O., to Park Field.

Panick, 1st Lt. W. N., to Chicago.

Coyle, Capt. A. J.; Forshay, 1st Lt. H. J., and Biggs, 1st Lt. R. D., to Dayton, Ohio.

Field Artillery.

Williams, Col. W. H., will report to Chief of F. A.

Griffin, Col. F. W., 334th, assigned to 83d. Camp Knox.

Parkhurst, Lt.Col. H.; Morrow, Lt. Col. N. P., and Vandeveer, Lt. Col. H. C., to Ft. Sill.

Byrne, Maj. C. L.; Knopf, Maj. S., and McNeal, Maj. A. W., to Ft. Sill as students in Officers' School of Fire.

Dunn, Capt. S. F.; Hocker, Capt. R. W., and Coveney, 1st Lt. J. D., to Ft. Sill.

Keeney, Capt. C., attached to Motor Transport Corps at Camp Normoyle.

Kernan, 1st Lt. H. F., to West Point, at the Academy.

Signal Corps.

Swartz, Lt.Col. C. E., will report to Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.

Reeves, Lt.Col. D., assigned to duty in the Adjt.Gen.'s office.

Potter, Capt. M. L., to Ft. Monroe.

Dental Corps.

Fairbank, Maj. L. C., and Randall, Maj. S. J., to the United States from Philippine Dept.

Daniels, 1st Lt. C. L., will report to cmdg. off. of Hosp. 28, at Ft. Sheridan.

Engineers.

Cobbe, Maj. W. M., will report to special asst. to the Sec. of War.

Detrick, Capt. H. L., 24th, to Letterman Gen. Hosp., at Presidio, sick.

Miscellaneous.

Smith, Col. W. H., and Starkey, Col. J. R., F. A., to Ft. Sill as student officers in School of Fire.

Raymond, Col. W. H., Gen. Staff, from Gen. Staff Corps, and will report by telegraph to Chief of Coast Art. for instructions.

Hodges, Col. C. B., Gen. Staff, to duty with Personnel Branch of Operations Div.

Daly, Col. C. D., F.A., detailed a member of Gen. Staff Corps.

Swan, Lt.Col. J., U.S.A., and Strong, Lt. Col. E. K., U.S.A., hon. discharged.

Hamer, Lt. Col. T. R., Judge Adv., to Camp Travis as Judge Adv.

Higley, Lt. Col. H. D., F. A.; Elliott, Lt. Col. D. O., Engs., and Brand, Lt. Col. H., Jr., Engs., detailed as members of the Gen. Staff Corps.

Eager, Lt. Col. J. M., 2d F. A., to Ft. Sill as student officer in School of Fire.

Armstrong, Maj. T. F. A.; Brigham, Maj. A., Jr.; Genung, Maj. H. F.; Houghton, Maj. W. C., 2d F. A.; McBride, Maj. R. B., Jr., F. A.; Perry, Maj. B. H., F. A., and Woodward, Maj. W. R., F. A., to Ft. Sill for duty as student officers at School of Fire at Ft. Sill.

Clark, Capt. W., 2d F. A., and Frankenberger, Capt. B., F. A., to School of Fire at Ft. Sill as student officers.

Van Vliet, Maj. J. A., will report to Insp. Gen.

Reeves, Maj. Le R., will report to Judge Adv. Gen.

Greene, Maj. W. E., to Wash. with War Dept. Board of Appraisers.

Burgess, Maj. L. B., Qm. C., to Hoboken.

De Witt, Maj. C. A., Judge Adv., to Ft. Houston in office of the Judge Adv.

Weinberg, Maj. M., San. Corps, will report to Zone Supply Off. at N. Y. C.

Parker, Capt. H. J., and Wieck, 1st Lt. W. F., to Philippines.

Adams, Capt. W. H., to New York re morale work, then to his station.

Crawford, Capt. N. N., Vet. Corps, to Chicago for instruction in meat inspection.

France, Capt. J. J., F. A., and Bacon, Capt. E. W., F. A., to Ft. Sill.

Pearson, 1st Lt. W. E., Inf.; Sutton, 1st Lt. C. A., C. A. C.; Morkan, 1st Lt. R. S., Engs.; Clark, 1st Lt. S. J., C. A. C.; Collins, 1st Lt. C. E., and Hinds, 1st Lt. A. M., to Hoboken.

Resignations.

McSweeney, prov. Capt. J. F., Engs.

Arbeely, 1 Lt., C. A. C., as temp. Capt. and prov. 2d Lt.

Stewart, 1st Lt. R., C. A. C., as temp. 1st Lt. and prov. 2d Lt.

Moody, prov. 1st Lt. A. E., C. A. C.

Moody, 1st Lt. L. R., Inf.

Allison, prov. 1st Lt. E. M., Inf.

Campbell, Temp. Capt. C. H. G., C. A. C.

Adams, O. B., Inf., as temp. 1st Lt. and prov. 2d Lt.

Buchanan, 1st Lt. J. A., M. C.

Mott, prov. 1st Lt. E. L., Inf.

Leaves.

Wood, Lt. Col. E. F., Inf., 15 days.

Ribera, Brig. Gen. Cat. C., U. S. A., 10 days.

McDonald, Brig. Gen. J. B., U. S. A., 10 days.

McMaster, Col. G. H., Inf., 10 days' extension.

Reany, Lt. Col. R. J., Qm. C., 10 days' extension.

Andruss, Lt. Col. M. P., C. A. C., 14 days.

Flynn, Maj. H. L., Cav., 1 month and 15 days.

Brown, Maj. D. M., Qm. C., 14 days.

Spooner, Maj. J. F., M. C., 10 days.

Logan, Maj. J. S., Inf., 14 days.

Torrence, Capt. J. E., Cav., 1 month's extension.

Sharkey, Capt. W. E., Ord. Dept., 15 days' extension.

Tronse, Capt. D. G., 1st Lt., 15 days.

McConnell, Capt. R. N., 10 days.

Smith, 1st Lt. N. S., Inf., 10 days.

Shepherd, 1st Lt. H., Jr., Inf., 14 days.

Dellart, 1st Lt. P. H., F. A., 10 days.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

To Assistant Court Clerk, Grade 4, City Court—Matthew A. Forrest, 91.23; Walter R. McLaughlin, 88.38; George Selmer, 82.50; J. J. Burke, 79.88; Joseph Farley, 78.50; William J. McGovern, 77.82.

To Assistant Engineer, Grade D, Water Supply Board, Engineering Bureau, Reservoir Department—Charles G. Hoerner, Jr., 87.62; Edward F. Ward, 83.21; George Hart, 80.50; Charles W. Clipp, 80.50.

United States.

The Commission announces on April 22 an examination for pathologist in cereal disease investigations for men and women. There vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from $2,040 to $3,000 a year, will be filled from this examination. Certification to fill the higher salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination.

As the Commission has had difficulty in securing sufficient eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to apply. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on general education and scientific training, 30; technical and practical experience in plant pathology, with special reference to cereals and other grasses, 40; copies or a list of publications on subjects relating to botany and plant pathology, written by the applicant, 30. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information may be obtained from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Smith, Capt. E. St. C., from Naval Academy to command the La Fayette Radio Station at Chevilly-d'Hins, France.

Phelps, Capt. W. W., from command of the Leviathan, to cruiser and transport service.

McNamee, Capt. L., Schofield, Capt. F. H., Sexton, Capt. W. R., Tobrey, Capt. E. C., and Smith, Capt. S. E., from staff Admiral Sims; to the staff of Rear Admiral Knapp.

Stirling, Capt. A. G., from headquarters, London, to the Pretoria.

McBride, Cmdr. L. B., Jackson, Cmdr. V. S., and Thompson, Cmdr. E., from the staff of Admiral Sims, to staff of Rear Admiral Knapp.

Bennett, Lt. Cmdr. A. C., to command the R-24.

Hinckley, Lt. Cmdr. R. M., to command the Ammen.

Downer, Lt. Cmdr. J. M., will report to Chief, Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Ashley, Lt. Cmdr. J. M., to the Artemis as executive off.

Latham, Lt. Cmdr. J. C., to the St. Louis as executive off.

Holt, Lt. Cmdr. R. W., to command the R-4.

LeClair, Lt. Cmdr. H. P., Bastedo, Lt. Cmdr. P. H., and Dressel, Lt. Cmdr. A. H., from the staff of Admiral Sims, to staff of Rear Admiral Knapp.

Will, Lt. Cmdr. J. B., and Deyo, Lt. Cmdr. M. L., to the Pretoria.

Frost, Lt. Cmdr. W. P., relieved from active duty.

McLean, Lt. Cmdr. W. L., to the Munaires.

Cornelius, L

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12 Selected Bond Issues

If you now have funds to invest, or expect to have in the near future, we suggest that you send for our list of twelve carefully selected bond issues. The interest on some of the bonds is paid by the issuing companies without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%, while the interest on others is wholly exempt from Federal Income Tax. Insurance companies and other institutions have included certain of the bonds among their investments. Please ask for List No. 1232.

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Due 1924-33
to yield 4.70%

HILLSBORO CO., FLA. 5's
Due 1925-45
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31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
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U. S. Steel

This review sent, upon request

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NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Strong Stimulus Imparted to Stocks by Winter Wheat Estimate—Specialties Rise.

The forward movement of industrial stocks gained greater headway yesterday, and the fact that dealings reached a total well in excess of one million shares persuaded the speculative community that buying by the public had become a factor of considerable importance. The general character of trading, however, was not changed and the greatest demonstration of strength was among those particular issues which have been bid upward rapidly for some time past. It looked as though a number of strong pools were active, more active than last week, although confidence in the whole price list, with the exception of the copper stocks, was evident throughout the day. Advances running from 1 to more than 3 points were well distributed at the close with a few stocks gaining considerably more than the maximum mentioned. Steel common was a laggard, perhaps because of talk of a further reduction of the extra dividend, but most of the other steel issues gained ground under a fair amount of purchases.

Whatever the superficial factors may be which have lent courage to the constructive side of the securities market, one great influence of real and lasting import appeared yesterday which was impressive. This was the forecast by the Department of Agriculture of the prospective Winter wheat yield. A record-breaking outturn of 637,000,000 bushels, with guaranteed selling value of close to $1,900,000,000, was predicted, and when one considers the probable condition of the world's supplies and world markets during the year this vast total bespeaks material to stir the imagination of those who calculate the increase of the country's wealth entailed in this crop. Extraordinary as this estimate is, the indications are that with favorable weather and soil conditions the yield will be even greater, inasmuch as the Winter "kill" and abandonment of acreage is likely to prove less than the average of a period of years. The condition percentage of 99.8 is the highest for April in more than a generation. In actual yield the total predicted would exceed last year's Winter crop by 278,000,000 bushels and would surpass the best previous crop by more than 150,000,000 bushels. As time goes on and additional news comes of conditions in the other great wheat producing regions of the earth, the impression grows that the taxpayers of the United States will have less of a burden to shoulder through the guaranteed price of $2.26 per bushel than was considered probable a few months ago, with wheat going to outside consuming markets at high prices.

The meeting of railroad men and bankers yesterday may or may not have been of particular significance, but it showed at any rate that active measures are being carried out to meet pressing demands of the carriers until Congress meets again. Large maturities have to be provided for on May 1, and it is reasonable to assume that plans are being shaped to take care of requirements as far ahead as July 1. The market for railroad stocks, while neither strong nor active is showing confidence that whatever contingencies arise will be amply cared for. The foreign exchange market supplied nothing of especial interest. Call money loaned at 6 per cent., with an easing tendency toward the end of the day.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 8.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 62f. 35c. Exchange on London at 27f. 62c., and the 5 per cent. loan at 89f. 47c. The dollar was quoted at from 5f. 86c. to 5f. 91c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6	High	6½
Low	5	Low	5½
Renewals	5	Renewals	5½
Last	5	Last	5½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4¾

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5%	Sixty days	5%
Ninety days	5%	Ninety days	5%
Four months	5%	Four months	5%
Five months	5%	Five months	5%
Six months	5%	Six months	5%

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Non-member banks and private bankers eligible 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5%@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼
Other Names	
4 to 6 months	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.66	$4.64¾	$4.65¾	—.00½
Cables	4.67	4.65¾	4.65¾	—.00½
France—				
Demand	5.90	5.93	5.93	+.02
Cables	5.88	5.91	5.91	+.02

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand.	Close.— Checks.	Cables.
4.8654 London	$4.64		$4.65¾
5.1825 Paris	5.92		5.91
5.1813 Belgium	8.27		8.25
China—			
Hongkong	77.00		77.10
Peking	129.50		129.75
Shanghai	132.00		132.25
40.25 Holland	40.25		40.375
19.30 Greece	19.20		19.25
22.41 India	9		9
Bombay	35.75		35.78
Calcutta	35.75		35.78
5.1813 Italy	7.27		7.25
Japan—			
Kobe	51.125		51.25
Yokohama	51.125		51.25
10.30 Spain	20.15		20.27
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.65		49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	26.80		27.00
Copenhagen	25.00		25.20
Christiania	25.80		26.00
South America—			
Buenos Aires	44.375		44.50
Rio	26.125		26.25
Switzerland	4.96¼		4.95
Roumania (currency)—	Bid.		Asked.
100 rubles	14.20		14.40
500 rubles	14.10		14.30

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers'—		Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal		$4.80¾	$4.80¾

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $804,820,943; balances, $71,835,040; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $804,117; Federal Reserve credit balance, $55,227,069.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $26.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 13-16d; in New York $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.15	6.30	5.15	5.30
Spelter	6.50	6.70	6.45	6.65
Antimony	6.62½	6.87½	6.62½	6.87½
Quicksilver	$70.00		$70.00	
Aluminium	*28.00	50.00	*28.00	50.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon		31.90		31.90

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 16½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	78 5 0	79 0 0
Copper, futures	78 5 0	79 0 0
Tin, spot	226 10 0	227 0 0
Tin, futures	225 0 0	228 10 0
Spelter, spot	27 10 0	27 0 0
Spelter, futures	26 10 0	26 0 0
Lead, spot	25 0 0	25 0 0
Lead, futures	23 10 0	23 0 0

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per. Cent.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Coates & Co.	Quar.	2½	May 1	Apr. 15
Woolen	Quar.	25c	June 14	June 5

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,289,835	173,672	732,705
Year to date	51,024,012	34,525,238	58,790,594

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36½	38	100	Adams Express	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ½
32½	33¾	4,100	Advance Rumely	33½	33½	32	32½	— ½
65¾	66	1,000	Advance Rumely pf	66	66	66	66	
77½	77¾	3,800	Ajax Rubber	77	78½	76½	77¾	+ ¾
⅝	1	2,900	Alaska Gold Mines	⅞	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
1½	2	300	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
36¾	37	16,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	36¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	+ ½
89½	90	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90	90	90	90	+ ½
108	108¾	3,900	Am. Agricul. Chem	108¾	109¾	108¾	109	+ ¾
100	100¾	300	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100	100	100	100	
78¼	79	4,300	Am. Beet Sugar	78½	79¾	78½	79¾	+ ¾
51	51½	18,400	Am. Can	50¾	51¾	50¾	51½	+ ¾
100¾	101	100	Am. Can pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	
93	93¼	8,500	Am. Car & Fdry	92½	93¾	92½	92½	— ¾
49¼	49¾	5,700	Am. Cotton Oil	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	+ ¾
13¾	13¾	2,000	Am. Druggists	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
22¾	22¾	3,700	Am. H. & Leather	22½	23¾	22½	22¾	— ¼
100½	100¾	4,400	Am. H. & L. pf	102¼	102¾	100½	100¾	— ¾
45¾	46	500	Am. Ice	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
63	63¾	500	Am. Ice pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
90	90¼	122,400	Am. International	85½	91½	85½	90	+5¾
49	49¼	5,900	Am. Linseed	48¾	50¾	48¾	49¾	+ ¾
89½	89¾	200	Am. Linseed pf	89¾	89¾	89½	89½	
66½	66¾	2,400	Am. Locomotive	66¾	66¾	66	66	— ½
1¼	1½	500	Am. Malting	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
50	52¾	100	Am. Malting pf	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	+ ¾
71	71¾	5,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	71¾	71¾	71	71	— ¾
104¾	105	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	105	105	105	105	— ¾
110	115	100	Am. Snuff	111	111	111	111	— 4
81½	82	1,800	Am. Steel Fdries	81	81¾	80¾	81¼	
130	131	9,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	130¼	133	130¼	130¾	
116	117¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¾	+ ¾
112¾	113	3,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	112	113¾	111¾	113	+1½
105	105½	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	+ ¼
208	209	700	Am. Tobacco	208	208	208	208	+2½
100	101	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	100¾	100¾	100	100	— ¾
57¾	58	1,300	Am. Woolen	58	58½	57¾	58	— ¼
98	100	100	Am. Woolen pf	99¾	99¾	99	99½	
40¾	41¼	800	Am. Writing Pf pf	40¾	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
13	14	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
43½	45	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
62¼	62¾	4,100	Anaconda Copper	63	63	62	62¾	+ ¼
30½	30¾	9,000	Asso. Dry Goods	27¾	31	27¾	30¾	+3¾
92½	93	500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93	93	92¾	92¾	— ¼
86½	86¾	1,075	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	86½	87	86½	86¾	
123	123½	8,200	At., Gulf & W. I.	122¾	124¾	122¾	123	+ ¾
67¾	68	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¾
89¾	90¼	17,500	Baldwin Loco.	90¼	90¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¾
48¾	48¾	500	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
132½	134	800	Barrett Co.	134¾	134¾	133	133	+1.25
114½	116	100	Barrett Co. pf	115	115	115	115	
1¾	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
72	73	2,700	Bethlehem Steel	70¾	73¼	70¾	72¾	+1½
72¾	73¾	51,700	Beth. Steel Class B	71	73½	70¾	72¾	+1½
94	96	400	Beth. Steel 7% pf	95	95	95	95	+3¾
108¼	108½	100	Beth. Steel 8% pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	+ ¼
19½	19¾	1,100	Booth Fisheries	20	20	19¼	19¾	— ¼
214½	215	300	Brklyn Rapid Tran	215	215¼	214	215	+ ¾
213¾	214	160	Do. ctfs. of dep	213¾	214	213¾	214	+ ¾
78	80	300	Brklyn Union Gas	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ¾
158½	159	23,600	Burns Brothers	150	159½	150	158¾	+13
7¾	7¾	3,800	Butte Cop. & Zinc	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
21½	21¾	300	Butte & Superior	22	22	21½	21¾	— ¼
24	25	200	Butterick Co	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
62¼	62¾	12,100	California Packing	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	+1
26¼	26½	800	California Petrol	26	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
69¾	70¼	300	California Pet. pf	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	+ ½
60	61½	200	Calumet & Arizona	62	62	60¾	60¾	— ¼
159¾	160	300	Canadian Pacific	160½	160¾	159½	159½	— 1½
		100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+1¼
76½	77	5,000	Central Leather Co	77¼	77¼	76¼	77	...
39½	39¾	2,200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	39¾	40	39½	39½	— ¾
127	128	2,600	Chandler Motor	127	128½	127	127¾	+1½
58½	59	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59	58¾	58¾	— ¾
		300	Chi. Great Western	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ¼
24¾	25	400	Chi. Great West. pf	25	25	25	25	
35½	35¾	1,600	Chia Mil. & St. P	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	
70¾	71	1,300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	70¾	71	70¾	70¾	— ¾
96	96	100	Chi. & North West	96	96	96	96	
24¾	24¾	1,100	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ¾
77½	78	400	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ¼
23½	23¾	2,000	Chile Copper	23½	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¾
37½	37¾	1,900	Chino Copper	37¾	37¾	37	37	— ⅝
34	34	100	Cin., C. & St. L.	34	34	34	34	
43¾	44	6,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	41¾	44¾	41¾	44	+1¾
25½	25¾	100	Col. & Southern	25½	25¾	25½	25½	+ ½
45½	45¾	1,700	Columbia Gas & El	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ½
47½	47¾	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	
75½	75¾	1,900	Continental Can	75½	75¾	75½	75¾	
57¾	58	19,200	Corn Products Ref	57¾	58¼	57¾	57¾	+ ¾
105	105½	150	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	105	105	105	105	
67	67¾	6,500	Crucible Steel	67¼	67¾	66½	67¼	— ¼
93¾	94¼	100	Crucible Steel pf	94¼	94¾	94¼	94¾	+1½
26¾	27	6,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	27¼	27¾	26¾	26¾	— ¾
77	77½	700	Cuba N. Sugar	77	77½	77	77½	
184	185	800	Cuban-Am. Sugar	180	184½	180	184½	+2½
98	98	200	Deere & Co. pf	98	98	98	98	
7	7	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	7	7	7	7	
12¾	12¾	6,200	Dome Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
1¼	1¼	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¾
16¾	16¾	500	Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
27	28	800	Erie 1st pf	28	28	27¾	28	
54	55	3,000	Fisher Body	57	57	52	54	—2¼
30¾	31	4,900	Gaston, W. & W	30¾	31¼	30¾	30¾	
103¾	104	100	Gen. Chemical pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1¾
60½	60¾	6,100	General Cigar	61	61¾	59¾	60¾	+ ¾
159	160	2,300	General Electric	157½	160¾	157½	159	+2
174	174½	22,800	General Motors	173	174¾	172½	174	+1¾
91½	92	300	General Motors pf	91¾	91¾	91	91	— ¼
90¼	91	2,050	General Motors deb	91½	91½	91	91	— ¼
67	68¾	5,000	Goodrich Co.	66¾	68¾	66¾	67¾	+1
106¾	106	100	Goodrich Co. pf	107	107	107	107	+ ⅝
92¼	92½	1,200	Great Northern pf	93	93	92¼	92½	
42½	42¾	10,300	G.N. ctfs. for O. P	42¾	43	42¾	42¾	+ ¼
43½	43¾	1,000	Greene-Can. Cop	44	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
55	56	500	Gulf States Steel	54	55½	54	55½	+ ½
46	49¾	4,200	Haskell & Barker	46¼	49	46¼	48	+2¾
52¾	53	6,200	Inspiration Copper	52¾	53¾	51¾	51¾	— ¾
4	4½	1,300	Interboro Consol	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
14	14	600	Interboro Con. pf	14	14	14	14	
18¾	19	400	Int. Agricultural	18½	19	18½	19	+1
72	73	3,500	Int. Agricultural pf	72	73	72	72	+3½
126¾	127	6,900	Int. Harv. of N. J.	126¾	128¾	126¾	127	+ ¾
117	117½	200	Int. Harv. pf. new	117	117½	117	117½	+ ¾
26¾	27	3,200	Int. Mer. Marine	26¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	
112¾	113¼	37,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	112¾	114¾	112¾	113¾	+1
26	27	29,400	Int. Nickel	26	27¾	26	27	+ ¾
45¾	46	1,200	Int. Paper	45¾	46¾	45½	45½	+ ¾
72½	73½	200	Int. Pr. pf. sta., x d	73	73	73	73	+ ¼
39	40	600	Jewel Tea	39½	39½	39	39	— ½
19	20	100	Kan. City Southern	19	19	19	19	— ¼
123¾	123¾	34,000	Kelly-Springf. Tire	119	125	118	123¾	+4¾
32¼	32½	2,300	Kennecott Copper	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¾	
71	71¾	4,500	Lackawanna Steel	70	71¾	69¾	71¾	+1½
17½	18	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
26¼	26½	3,300	Lee Rubber & Tire pf	25¾	26½	25¾	26½	+ ¾
54¾	54¾	500	Lehigh Valley	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
47¼	48¾	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	48	48	47¾	47¾	— ¾
100½	102	10	Loose-W. B. 1st pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	
134	134	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	133¾	135¼	133¾	135	+1½
108	109	100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¾
		100	Manhattan Elev	74	74	74	74	
		50	Do odd lot	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	
37	39	2,600	Maxwell Motors	38	39¾	38	39¼	+ ⅞
66	67	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	66	67¾	66	66¾	+ ¾
31	32	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	31	32	31	31¾	+ ¾
76½	76¾	100	May Dept. Stores	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	+ ¾
109	110	100	May Dept. Stores pf	108	108	108	108	
185	185	57,600	Mexican Petroleum	183¾	186½	183¾	184¾	+2
23¾	24	2,000	Miami Copper	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
46¼	46½	13,100	Midvale Steel	45¾	46½	45¾	46	+ ¼
89	90	100	Mo. Pac. & S.S.M.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ¾
6	6½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6½	6½	6½	6½	
12	12½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	12	12	— ¼
23¾	24¼	1,900	Missouri Pacific	24¼	24¾	23¾	24¼	
51¾	51¾	200	Missouri Pacific pf	51¾	51½	51¼	51¾	
70	70	100	Montana Power	70	70	70	70	+ 1
383	390	10,000	National Acme	383	390	380	390	+ ½
104¼	105	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	104¼	105¾	104¼	105¾	+1¾
18	18½	3,100	Nat. Conduit & C	18½	18½	18	18½	— ¼
57	58	7,000	Nat. Enam. & Sta	56¾	58	56¾	57¾	+ ½
69	69	600	Nat. Lead	69	69	68¾	68¾	— ¼
9¼	9¾	100	Nat. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
16¾	16¾	500	N. Y. Consol. Coal	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
30	36	400	N. O. Texas & M	30	36	30	30	—12
111	111	100	N. Y. Air Brake	111	111	111	111	— ½
73	74¾	1,400	N. Y. Central, ex d	73	74¾	73	74¾	
29½	30	1,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	30½	30¾	29¾	30	— ⅝
19¾	20	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
50	51	100	North American	51	51	51	51	+1
94¼	94½	2,300	Northern Pacific	94¼	94½	93¾	93¾	— ½
38¾	40	12,300	Ohio Cities Gas	38¾	40¾	38¾	39¾	+ ¾
6¾	7	2,100	Ontario Mining	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	
9½	9¾	11,700	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	
		3,300	Do rights					
53	53	500	Owens Bottle Mach	53	53	50¾	50¾	—2¾
82	84½	38,800	Pan-Am. Pet. & T.	82	84½	81¾	82¾	+1¾
144½	145	200	Pan-Am. Pet. & T. pf	144½	145	144½	145	+1
44¼	44¾	1,400	Pennsylvania R. R	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
50	50	100	People's Gas, Chi	50	50	50	50	
14½	14¾	700	Pere Marquette	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	— ¼
60	60	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	60	60	60	60	
36¾	37¼	9,000	Philadelphia Co.	36¾	37¼	36¾	37	+1
47½	47¾	6,200	Pierce-Arrow	47	47¾	47	47¾	
20¾	20¾	21,700	Pierce Oil	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
49	49¾	2,900	Pittsburgh Coal	49	49¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
93½	93½	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
38¾	38¾	1,800	Pitts. & West Va	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
80	80	100	Pitts. & West Va. pf	80¾	82¼	80¾	82¼	+ ¾
70¾	71¼	1,600	Pressed Steel Car	71¼	71¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
120	121	1,100	Pullman Company	122	122¾	121¾	121¾	— ¼
53	54	300	Punta Alegre Sugar	54	54¾	54	54¾	+ ¾
80¾	81¼	3,800	R'way Steel Spring	79½	81¾	79½	80¾	+ ¾
21	21½	1,200	Ray Consol. Copper	21¾	21¾	21	21½	— ¼
85¾	85¾	7,300	Reading	85¾	86	85¾	85¾	— ¼
82½	83	3,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	82¼	83¾	82¼	83	+ ¾
102½	103	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ¼
94½	95	7,000	Royal Dutch Am.sh	95¾	96¾	94¾	94¾	+ ¾
97½	98	31,700	Do N. Y. shares	93¾	98¾	92¾	92¾	— ¾
61	61	100	Savage Arms	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ¼
7¾	8	200	Saxon Motor	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
17	18	400	Seaboard Air L. pf	17¾	18¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
178	179¾	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	176¾	179¾	176¾	179¾	— ¾
12¾	13	700	Shattuck-Arizona	13¾	13¾	13	13	— ¾
45¾	45¾	8,100	Sinclair Oil Ref	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ¼
53½	54	500	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	53	54	53	54	+2
86	88	50	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf	88	88	88	88	
103¾	103¾	27,600	Southern Pacific	103¾	106¾	103¼	103¾	— ¾
147	150	100	South P. R. Sugar	147	147	147	147	+1¾
108	110	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	110	110	110	110	+3
28¼	28¾	1,400	Southern Railway	28¼	29¼	28¼	28¾	— ¼
66¾	68	300	Southern R'way pf	66¾	68¾	66¾	68¾	+ ¾
38¾	39	3,400	Stromberg Carb.	38¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ¾
63¾	64¾	14,400	Studebaker Co	63¾	65¾	64¼	64¾	+ ¾
51¾	52	1,100	Stutz Motor	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ ¾
39¾	40¾	400	Superior Steel	39¾	40	39¾	40	
13¾	14¾	3,400	Tenn.

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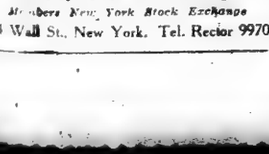
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STATE INCOME TAX RAKED AT HEARING

Controller Travis Challenges Legislature to Submit Measure to Popular Vote.

OPPOSED BY REALTY MEN

Decision by Appellate Division Saves State $8,000,000 in Corporation Franchise Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The State income tax proposed by the Davenport-Judson Special Committee on Tax Legislation as the best means of refilling the State's depleted treasury was bitterly attacked at a hearing this afternoon before the committee. It was characterized as dishonest and unnecessary by State Controller Eugene M. Travis. The hearing was enlivened by several tilts between Controller Travis and Professors E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia and Charles J. Bullock of Harvard, tax experts, employed by the committee to aid it in arriving at its conclusions.

Mr. Travis quoted writings of Professor Seligman in support of his attack on the measure, and was vehement in his dissenson with Professor Bullock.

"I challenge the committee to submit the income tax to a vote of the people," declared the Controller. "That was done in Professor Bullock's State. The people of New York State do not want this bill."

He warned the committee that such a measure would be resented, evaded, and avoided by the people, and declared that its enactment would result in the State's losing many estimable citizens "willing to pay their just share but intolerant of any unjust scheme."

Mr. Travis thus summarized his chief objections to the measure:

"First. No deduction is allowed on account of income taxes paid to the Federal Government. The theory of an income tax is that the individual shall be required to pay according to ability. One's faculty to pay is limited to the amount of income left after satisfying the requirements of the Federal Government. The individual with an income of $1,000,000 is already taxed, for 1919, $863,000 thereon. His capacity to stand further taxation is not measured by $1,000,000 but by the $537,000 which remains. The person with an income of $100,000 is already taxed $31,190 by the Federal Government. His ability to pay is not gauged by $100,000 but by the $68,810 left at his disposal. The individual with an income of $10,000 will pay the Federal Government $590 thereof. His faculty to pay taxes is not, therefore, determined by $10,000 but by the $9,410 remaining. Stated differently, with no deduction permitted on account of income taxes paid to the Federal Government, this bill provides for a tax on a tax as well as on ability or faculty to pay.

"The primary object seemingly is to collect money regardless of equity. It is my judgment that the enactment of this idea into law will result in losing, as citizens of the State, many thousands of estimable men, men who willingly will pay their share of the State's burden but will not tolerate this unjust plan of taking from them what, in all justice and equity, they should not be called upon to pay.

"Second. Income from State and municipal obligations heretofore issued is exempt, but income on future issues is to be taxed. That may be correct in theory but in actual practice the effect will be to the detriment of the State and its political subdivisions. Securities of this nature have sold at low rates of interest because they were tax exempt and for the reason that investors could rely on a fixed income even though it be at a low rate. The effect of taxing income from securities of this nature will be an automatic rise in the rate of interest on such obligations. Furthermore, the interest will mount out of proportion to the tax. Investors will fear as increase in the income tax rate and will adjust their bids on long-term securities accordingly. I predict that for every dollar of tax received on income of this nature the State and municipalities will pay more than a dollar of increased interest. Indirectly, the State or the obligor municipality will pay the tax and more.

"Third. Income from mortgages on real property and of investments upon which a secured debt tax or an investment tax was paid prior to June 1, 1917, is to be taxed. In other words, the State is not to keep faith with those who have paid mortgage taxes or taxes on secured debts and investments, relying on the exemption from other taxation granted by then existing laws.

If this tax is imposed it will, in the final analysis, be paid by the owner of the mortgaged property, or the obligor on an investment, just as certainly and surely as would an annual tax, at a fixed rate, imposed on the principal of the obligation. The man who borrows the money will pay the tax. No law can change this rule.

"Fourth—The failure to allow a deduction on account of bad debts not actually charged off is unreasonable, and not in sympathy with business custom or good accounting practice. Such an arbitrary rule is unfair. I realize that in this respect the provision of the Federal statute has been followed; nevertheless that does not make it right. In actual practice, individuals and partnerships engaged in business cannot say at the end of a business year just what debts are worthless, and, therefore, they cannot and do not charge them off. I think this provision should be amended to allow as a deduction a reasonable reserve for worthless debts.

"Fifth—The provision regarding the withholding of income of nonresidents at its source is complicated and oppressive. It requires every person who pays rent or interest on a mortgage, or salary or compensation, or income of any nature, to a nonresident of the State, to withhold 2 per cent. thereof and to render reports to the Tax Commission. This provision will have the effect of discouraging dealings with nonresidents, or deterring residents of other States from being employed or investing capital in New York, and of calling mortgages on real property within the State. I can think of no more offensive provision nor one which presents such positive administrative difficulties."

New York City real estate men, led by Laurence McGuire, of the New York Real Estate Board, offered opposition to the measure. Mr. McGuire declared that the bill should be immediately rejected because "it is so replete with iniquities and insufficiencies."

"A personal property tax of two per cent. in New York City alone would yield $100,000,000, or twice the amount the income tax purposes to raise," declared Mr. McGuire. "A measure of this kind would be fairer."

Some of those prepared to speak against the income tax bill were not heard today because of the lateness of the hour at which the hearing was started. They will be heard tomorrow. Controller Craig, of New York City, is one of these.

The Special Tax Committee of the Mayor's conference today approved the income tax proposition with the exception of the provision which applies the share of cities to the payment of county taxes. The bill is expected to give relief to the municipalities of the State through sharing equally in taxes collected.

Amounts paid by corporations to the Federal Government for income taxes and excess profit taxes cannot be deducted from their net incomes before paying the State franchise tax of 3 per cent. on net incomes, the Appellate Division of the Third Judicial District decided today. The decision, which was unanimous, sustains the contention of Attorney General Charles D. Newton, and means a saving of approximately $8,000,000 to the State, which it would have been obliged to repay corporations if the court's ruling had been adverse. The decision was rendered in the case of the Barcalo Manufacturing Company of Buffalo, which, through ex-Senator Elon R. Brown, attacked the State's right to levy taxes on amounts already paid the Federal Government.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	62.79	62.39	62.62	— .17
25 industrials	93.49	92.01	92.74	+ .65
50 stocks	78.14	77.20	77.68	+ .24

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
April 7	77.84	76.99	77.39	+ .35
April 5	77.52	76.89	77.04	— .05
April 4	77.18	76.24	77.09	+ .72
April 3	76.98	76.20	76.37	— .34
April 2	77.05	76.45	76.71	+ .22
April 1	76.92	76.14	76.49	+ .22

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919	78.14	Apr. 8	76.14	Apr. 4	77.63
1918	69.78	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 23	67.40
1917	86.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	84.35
1916	96.73	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 1	87.52
1915	93.83	Mar. 31	59.86	Mar. 1	64.95

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919	78.14	Apr. 8	69.74	Jan. 21	77.63
†1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	67.61
Full Years.					
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.42	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.52	Nov. 29	80.91	Apr. 22	86.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	76.92	+.10	—.65	+1.15

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Apr. 7	76.85	—.13	Mar. 31	76.60	—.06
Apr. 5	76.95	+.08	Mar. 29	76.88	+.05
Apr. 4	76.88	—.02	Mar. 28	76.85	—.05
Apr. 3	76.90	+.04	Mar. 27	76.70	—.01
Apr. 2	76.86	+.13	Mar. 26	76.71	—.13
Apr. 1	76.73	+.13	Mar. 25	Holiday.	

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	76.92
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	73.77	Apr. 9	73.77
Full Years.					
1918	82.36	Nov. 12	75.85	Sep. 27	78.75
1917	89.98	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.84
1916	89.19	Nov. 27	88.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.59¾	1.56	1.59¼	1.56¾	1.27⅝
July	1.53⅝	1.48⅝	1.53¼	1.49	..
Sept.	1.47⅛	1.43¾	1.47	1.43⅝	..

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	69⅞	67⅝	69¼	67¾	66¾
July	68	66	67¾	66⅝	..
Sept.	64	62⅞	63⅝	63⅛	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 78¾c; No. 2 white, 79c; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 4 white, 77¾c; ordinary clipped, 77½@78c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	29.25	28.82	29.22	28.75	25.77
July	28.55	28.15	28.52	28.17	28.12
Ribs—					
May	27.27	27.05	27.25	26.87	24.27
July	25.70	25.40	25.67	25.42	24.75
Pork—					
May	49.50	48.75	49.50	..	48.05
July	46.50	46.25	46.50	45.75	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
May	15.75	15.70	15.75	15.60
July	15.23	15.06	15.22	15.01
September	14.75	14.63	14.80	14.59
December	14.40	14.25	14.40	14.23

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	1.75	1.72	1.73¼
July	1.70	1.68⅛	1.68¾

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

NORTHERN PACIFIC for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Fed. Comp.	$30,089,691		*$30,089,691
Net income	$31,379,565		$31,379,565
Tot. income	38,222,307	42,927,927	4,705,624
Net income	29,129,534	29,502,885	9,373,351
Dividends	17,360,000	17,360,000	
Surplus	2,769,334	12,142,085	9,373,351

*Increase.

Public Utility.

ALABAMA POWER for February—

	1919.	1918	Increase.
Gross	230,193	206,780	23,413
Net after tax	136,050	127,420	8,630
12 mos. gross	3,106,963	2,207,934	899,029
Net after tax	1,601,919	1,345,887	256,032

Miscellaneous.

ASSOCIATED OIL and proprietary companies for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Oper. Inc.	30,977,800	27,952,191	21,084,849
Total income	31,243,481	28,188,564	21,663,906
Pal. aff. chgs.	4,541,307	3,841,788	3,198,380
Dividends	1,987,832	1,987,834	1,590,267
Surplus	2,553,475	1,853,954	1,608,113

HEDLEY GOLD MINING for year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings	*132,578	238,995	248,617
Dividends	108,000	240,000	240,000
Surplus	24,578	*1,005	8,617
Prev. surp.	441,782	443,687	435,070
P. & L. surp.	466,360	441,782	443,687

*Deficit.

OLD DOMINION CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Sales, copper, silver, gold	5,731,082	8,595,443	
Total earnings	5,731,082	8,635,171	
Cost copper, silver, gold sold	4,441,178	6,084,371	
Operating profit	1,147,079	2,376,500	
Net profits	301,761	1,221,264	

UTAH CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Sales cop., &c.	3,067,018	3,043,061	4,551,480
Net	2,887,056	3,825,001	4,359,724
Total income	3,743,809	4,906,824	5,849,298
Total net inc.	2,765,773	3,496,806	4,773,962
Surplus	252,763	812,194	1,924,176
Prev. surp.	1,541,165	1,867,841	1,129,415
Total surplus	1,793,928	2,680,033	3,053,591
P. & L. surp.	1,277,329	1,541,164	1,867,841

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	98⅝	99¼	6.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.50
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅞	5.25
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1920	99⅝	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	99	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	61	63	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14'26	117	122	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	52	55	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¼	5.25

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag.	C.7	Jan.,'20-22	99½	100¼	6.85
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100⅝	100¾	5.80
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	9.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.75
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99¼	99⅝	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅝	101	5.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¼	102¼	5.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102	102¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅝	103¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅝	104¼	5.85
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	99½	99⅝	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100¼	102½	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	101¼	101¾	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101⅝	101⅞	6.30
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101¾	101⅞	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101⅝	101⅞	6.40
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100⅛	100⅝	5.85
Cen. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	87½	89	7.40
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98¼	99¼	6.30
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 19,'21	95¾	95⅞	5.80
C., R. I. & P.	R. 6	Feb., 1922	98	98¼	6.35
Con. G. & P.	Balt. 7	Aug., 1922	100⅜	100⅝	6.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅜	100⅛	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅞	100⅛	5.80
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July15,'23	101⅛	102¼	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅝	99	5.30
Duq. Lt. Co.	8	July, 1921	98	98⅝	8.10
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99¼	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100¼	100⅜	5.30
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100⅝	101¼	5.00
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	6	Sep., 1920	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
Hocking Val. R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97	97⅜	6.30
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	96½	99½	7.80
M. V. C. & E.	7	May, 1922	86	97½	9.25
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99¼	99⅝	5.70
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	88	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	97	97⅛	5.75
Pitts. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100⅛	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101⅝	5.30
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101⅝	102⅜	5.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102⅜	103⅛	5.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅛	103¾	5.70
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	96½	96¾	7.55
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.95
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.80
Shewing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	7.50
St. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	96¼	96¾	6.25
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan. 1920	96½	97½	7.25
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. Sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.30
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	90½	92	8.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 15,'20	99⅝	100⅛	5.00

BANKERS DISCUSS NEEDS OF CARRIERS

Elliott Is Host at Informal Luncheon Where Railroad Finances Are Considered.

PLAN CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY

Head of Executives' Committee Looks for Other Conferences Before Congress Meets.

Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Special Committee of Railway Executives which has been acting for the railroads since Congress failed to appropriate the funds which Director General Hines requested, was host at a luncheon yesterday at which several prominent bankers and railroad men attended. Late in the afternoon Mr. Elliott said that it was an informal affair and that it had been held for the purpose of discussing generally the financial situation of the carriers.

Among those who are said to have attended the luncheon, in addition to Mr. Elliott, are Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., Jerome J. Hanauer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Harry Bronmer, President of the Missouri Pacific; R. S. Lovett of the Union Pacific, Jackson Reynolds, Vice President of the First National Bank, and P. V. Davis, Vice President of the National City Company.

The meeting, it is understood, is not the first that has been held, and, according to Mr. Elliott, there probably will be several others within the next few weeks, or until such time as Congress may be reconvened and take action for the relief of the railroad situation.

Railroad maturities for May 1 are relatively small, and the same may be said of the maturities falling on June 1, but the July 1 financial requirements of the railroads will probably run into several hundred million dollars. As nobody knows when Congress will be called together, and how soon after it is assembled it will appropriate funds for the Railroad Administration, it is considered advisable that some temporary arrangements be made. In this respect, the War Finance Corporation is expected to be used extensively, but there are competent observers who believe banks and bankers will play an important part in financing the roads, as well. Several weeks ago it was said that many bankers were prepared to form a syndicate for the relief of the situation, and this state of affairs still obtains, according to leading financiers.

Although yesterday's conference was hedged about with the utmost secrecy, it was known of in most well informed financial circles and the fact that it was being held was considered as highly favorable, for it was generally felt that whatever might eventuate as a result of the meeting would be constructive.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. S. Smithers & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. are offering $1,500,000 Valvoline Oil Company 8 per cent. cumulative convertible (sinking fund) preferred stock at 100 and accrued dividend.

A committee headed by Mortimer N. Buckner, President of the New York Trust Company, and composed of J. C. Neff, Vice President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia; S. F. T. Brock, Charles Counselman, Chicago; George T. Ordway, and John A. Langan, has been formed in the interest of holders of the two-year 6 per cent. collateral notes of the Memphis Street Railway Company, which is in the hands of a receiver.

The New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations will hold its thirty-first annual meeting in Oneonta, N. Y., June 19 and 20, next.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. have announced that the monthly distribution on Cities Service Bankers shares payable May 1 on shares of record April 15 will be 41.1 cents, as compared with 39.6 cents on April 1.

Charles W. Hill & Co. have issued a circular describing the capital stock of the Guaranty Trust Company as an investment.

Captain Arthur Grant, who served on the General Staff in France, will be located with R. M. Grant & Co. in New York. He was formerly in charge of the company's Boston office, which he left to enter an officers' training camp.

Edgar D. Fouch of Fouch & Co., who has been engaged in war work in France, returned to New York on Monday.

Speculative Preferred Stocks

We have prepared a circular of six stocks yielding over 7% which we shall be glad to send on request.

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Two Periods in One Bank's History

IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN, THE NAME OF KOUNTZE, long prominent in American finance, became actively identified with one of the oldest banks in commercial New York. This institution—now the Atlantic National Bank—has a history of no small interest to the New York merchant of today.

In 1829—90 years ago—there was organized for the convenience of New York business men of those days the Merchants Exchange Bank. This bank, which was nationalized in 1865, was closely associated with the great districts wherein the produce, shipping, shoe and leather, dry goods and hardware businesses were conducted. More than 30 years ago, Phineas C. Lounsbury, former Governor of Connecticut and a prominent shoe manufacturer, was elected to the presidensy.

When the Kountze interests became identified with the bank, Governor Lounsbury was chosen chairman of the board and Herman D. Kountze president. The name was changed to the Atlantic National Bank. New Departments were added and others strengthened and enlarged.

The Atlantic National Bank seeks to serve the business man. It offers him facilities to meet his every banking requirement, both domestic and foreign. It fosters the spirit of constructive cooperation which in these rapidly moving times counts tremendously in the progress of American business.

ATLANTIC National Bank
Broadway Opposite City Hall

New Issue

$500,000

Electric Bond and Share Company

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

All of the common stock of the Electric Bond and Share Company is owned by the General Electric Company.

Price 95 and accrued dividend
Yielding over 6.30%

Circular on request.

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Incorporated
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NEW ISSUE

$1,500,000

Valvoline Oil Company

8% Cumulative Convertible (Sinking Fund) Preferred Stock

PREFERRED STOCK (Par Value $100)		COMMON STOCK (Par Value $100)	
Authorized	$1,500,000	Authorized	$3,500,000
Outstanding	1,500,000	Outstanding	2,338,700

The following summary is from a letter of the President, Mr. W. Dixon Ellis, dated March 22, 1919. Figures given are on the basis that this new issue of Preferred Stock had been sold and proceeds applied.

This business was established under the name of Leonard & Ellis in 1868 and its history covering this period of over fifty years has been one of steady growth and success in the manufacture and merchandising of all the various products of crude petroleum, such as the different grades of lubricating and cylinder oils, petroleum jelly, wax, etc.

ASSETS: Total net assets as of December 31, 1918, amounted to $5,354,626.09. Net quick assets on the same date amounted to $2,477,000. Total net and net quick assets, therefore, in comparison with the $1,500,000 Preferred Stock, showed respectively 357% and 165%.

EARNINGS: Eliminating interest charges on debt to be paid from proceeds of this Preferred Stock issue, net earnings are reported as follows:

	Years ending June 30 1911-1918	Years ending June 30 1916-1918
Average Net Earnings	$356,8[illegible].22	$543,662.37

DIVIDENDS: The Company has paid consecutive annual dividends on the Common Stock for the past eighteen years of never less than 8%. In 1914—8%; 1915, 1916 and 1917—10%; 1918—10% cash and 10% stock dividend. Dividends on the Preferred Stock are payable quarterly, the first payment to be made July 1, 1919.

The legality of the proceedings for the issue of the above preferred stock is subject to the approval of Messrs. McAdoo, Cotton & Franklin, 120 Broadway, New York City.

F. S. Smithers & Co. Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.
New York

The above information and statistics are not guaranteed, but we believe them to be accurate.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the above stock having been sold.

DIVIDENDS.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY
BANKERS' SHARES
Monthly Distribution

Henry L. Doherty & Company announce that the monthly distribution on Cities Service Company Bankers' Shares, payable May 1st, 1919, to Bankers' Shares of record April 15th, 1919, will be 41.1 cents on each Bankers' Share.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.
17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.,
April 8, 1919.

DIVIDEND NO. 217.

Amortization Distribution No. 7.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day voted a distribution equal to five per cent. (5%) on its capital stock, being three per cent. (3%) for Dividend and two per cent. (2%) for Amortization, payable on April 30th, 1919, to Stockholders of record on April 19th, 1919.

A. PEILLMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

KERR LAKE MINES, LIMITED.
61 Broadway,
New York,
Dividend No. 7.
April 8, 1919.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½c. per share on the capital stock of the Company, payable June 16th, 1919,

CHICAGO BANKING SERVICE.

If you have a Chicago office, or contemplate establishing one, we cordially invite your inquiry in regard to the individual service we can afford you.

We offer to merchant, jobber, manufacturer, broker, exporter or importer, complete banking service for local, national or foreign business.

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COTTON PRICES RISE.

Market Overcomes Early Weakness and Closes Higher.

After a forenoon in which the cotton market was decidedly weak at times and was uncertain and irregular at all times, yesterday's market hardened before the closing, and finished the day at additional gains, which took the price level into new high ground for the movement. The early weakness was caused mainly by reports of unfavorable developments at Paris. It was said here that a crisis had been reached among the peace negotiators, and the South and some of the spot interests which have been accumulating cotton for more than a week past started to sell. This brought in liquidation from Wall Street houses and from some of the wire houses which also have been buying lately, and for a time there was a general scurry to get out. This took the market down something more than 30 points, on the average, and gave the list an appearance of weakness such as has not been seen in about ten days.

In the afternoon, however, the market improved on more encouraging reports from abroad, and also because of the strength which the stock market was developing. The Wall Street houses which joined in the early selling were among the first to buy back what they had disposed of. Then, too, advices from the South were more encouraging in the afternoon, and foreign reports on trade conditions were somewhat better than they had been.

The spot market was very firm, scoring an advance of 20 points, to 29.25 cents, the best recorded in some time. At the close futures were up 20 to 35 points for old-style contracts and 20 to 40 for new-style contracts actively dealt in.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.75	25.00	24.60	24.80@25.00	24.95
July	23.40	24.00	23.33	23.90@23.95	23.65
Sept.	21.50			23.12	23.00
Oct.	21.90	22.15	21.90	22.10	22.10
Dec.		21.77	21.75	22.25	21.90

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	26.10	26.80	26.00	26.50@26.54	26.28
July	24.12	24.69	24.00	24.60@24.62	24.23
Oct.	22.38	22.95	22.33	22.92@22.95	22.65
Dec.	21.98	22.57	21.85	22.53@22.57	22.20
Jan.	21.76	22.37	21.76	22.35	22.01
March		21.73	21.70	22.15@22.25	21.95

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 20 points, to 29.25c for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.50c; New Orleans, 28.25c; Savannah, 26.50c; Augusta, 26.25c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 26.00c; Little Rock, 26.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Port receipts	10,493	10,439	13,905
Exports	18,619	10,953	....
Exports, season	3,575,058	....	3,048,080
N. Y. stocks	95,858	....	145,300
Port stocks	1,284,236	....	1,542,869
N. Y. arrivals	1,048	....	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was fairly active at 16.82d for middling, and 19.59d for good middling. Sales, 11,000 bales, of which American, 3,000 bales. Imports, 6,000, of which 1,000 American. Futures opened steady, unchanged, to 8 points down, and closed steady, off 4 to 16 points. Prices: April, 17d; May, 15.65d; June, 15.36d; July, 15.04d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were more active.

Grange Urges Low-Rate Loan.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Headquarters of the National Grange made public today a letter addressed to Secretary Glass, urging that the interest rate on the Victory Liberty Loan be fixed at 4¼ per cent. The letter said masters of State granges and other representatives of farming interests were asking that the rate be no higher.

ATTACK COTTON EMBARGO.

Farmers Declare Administration Has Denied Them a Fair Deal.

DALLAS, Tex., April 8.—Supplementing resolutions adopted by the Texas Cotton Conference declaring that the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States had assisted in forcing down the price of cotton and that the control of movement and marketing of cotton by Bernard Baruch was antagonistic to the interests of the cotton growers, N. A. Shaw, Chairman of the Conference, announced today that a movement had been begun to organize Southern farmers to force the removal of the cotton embargo.

"The whole world is organized against cotton," said Mr. Shaw, "and our own Government is giving aid and encouragement to those who are trying to force down prices.

"The farmers believe that cotton has not had a fair deal and that the reason is that cotton is grown in Texas and other Southern States, rather than in Ohio, Iowa or Connecticut.

"For the first time since the war between he Sses, a conference composed of more than 400 farmers who have been unanimously voting the Democratic ticket all their lives have met and almost unanimously expressed their great dissatisfaction with the way things are being run in Washington as far as they relate to their own interests and industry."

National Railways of Mexico Report.

The annual report of the National Railways of Mexico for the year ended June 30, 1918, shows total credits amounting to 965,973 Mexican silver pesos and total charges of 22,434,721 pesos, leaving a total deficit for the year of 21,468,748 pesos. Because of the wide variations in exchange rates a comparison with the preceding year's figures would not be a true one if the report were printed in dollars. In 1917 the deficit in Mexican silver pesos was 21,420,523.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.05
Alta	.01	Mexican	.26
Andes	.07	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.47
Bullion	.02	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.16	Potosi	.04
Challar	.03	Savage	.05
Con. Imperial	.0-	Seg. Belcher	.07
Con. Virginia	.01	Sierra Nevada	.16
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.13
Hale & Norcross	.12	Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.

Allied Divide	.15	Sutherland	.30
Lalo	.27	Tonopah Divide	9.85
Belmont	8.00	Tonopah Dividend	.40
Ben Hur	.15	Tonopah Extne	2.35
Brougher Divide	1.70	Tonopah 76	.10
Cash Boy	.11	Verdi	.56
Divide Annex	.12	West End	1.82½
Divide Cons	.37	West Tonopah	.22
Divide Exten	.36	GOLDFIELD.	
Divide Junior	.12	Atlanta	.65
East Divide	.26	Blue Bull	.03
Gold Reef	.42	Booth	.28
Gold Wedge	.14	Crackerjack	.65
Gold Zone	.80	Florence	.40
Grimes	.24	Goldfield Cons	.13
Halifax	.18	Goldfield Merger	.05
Hasbrouck	.48	Grandma	.03
High Divide	.18	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.58	Jumbo Exten	.13
McNamara	.76	Kewanas	.04
Midway	.44	Lone Star	.10
Mizpah	.10	Red Hills	.65
Monarch Pitts	.91	Silver Pick	.06
Montana	.29	Spearhead	.12
North Divide	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
North Star	.08	Manhattan Cons.	.05
Rescue	.08	Mayflower	.48
Reno	.15	Ex Nevada Hills	.03
Revert	.16	Packard	.25
Rosetta	.55	Rochester	.20
Silver King	.22	Round Mountain	.38
		White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	6¼	Isabella	8	8½
Dr. J'pt	4	5	McKinney	6	9
Elkton	6	6¼	Portland	95	98
Golden C.	180½	190	U. Gold M.	18	19
El Paso	15	30	Vindicator	40	43
Granite	15	..	Rose Nicol	9½	12

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—Fifty-two new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $887,250, were chartered today. They include:

The Industrial Commercial Co. of New York, Manhattan, tobacco, $10,000; A. Blumberg, J. W. Suling, H. C. Kayser, 258 Broadway.

Aircraft Instruments and Supplies Co., Manhattan, $100,000; G. A. Pollock, E. H. Garland, S. H. Mapes, 1 East 59th St.

J. Karlen Cheese Co., Rome, $150,000; J. and E. J. and D. Karlen, Rome.

Salamanca Double Wall Co., Salamanca, contracting and construction, $10,000; P. W. King, R. E. O'Brien, G. R. Stewart, Salamanca.

Unity Shoe Mfg. Corp., Brooklyn, $30,000; B. Rothman, N. J. Block, D. Levine, 1,681 President St., Brooklyn.

Chasm-Fay Eastern Distributors Corp., Manhattan, crackers, alcoholic and other beverages, $25,000; H. S. Hechheimer, S. E. Ginsburg, M. Oppenheim, 229 West 42d St.

Hohl & Jaffe, Inc., Manhattan, autos, engines, and boats, $10,000; J. V. Loscalzo, F. Hohl, L. Jaffe, 86 West 119th St.

The People's Bureau, Inc., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and transportation tickets, $20,000; E. J. Shanetzky, J. S. Goldhaber, H. Bloom, 502 West 86th St.

Norwich Ice Mfrs., Norwich, Chenango County, $50,000; C. K. Bennett, R. F. Chaffee, N. P. Bonney, Norwich.

Menaker & Ellman, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; H. and E. Menaker, I. Ellman, 769 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

The F. A. Waters, Jr., Co., Kingston, ice and building material, $15,000; G. H. O'Neil, L. F. Herbert, F. A. Waters, Jr., Kingston.

Technical Glass Apparatus Co., Rochester, $15,000; F. G. Mueller, M. G. Mura, W. J. Baker, Rochester.

F. Curley Auto Trucking Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. Pessalone, R. Deluca, G. Setteneri, 136 Christopher St.

Marathon Clothing Co., Manhattan, $25,000; M. Hanover, H. A. Simon, H. I. Siegel, 440 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

City Press, Inc., Jamaica, $10,000; M. M. Rich, J. W. Black, E. E. Early, 607 West 137th St.

Fortier & Wareham, Inc., Brooklyn, auto business, $5,000; G. W. and C. Fortier, W. Wareham, 404 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Peerless Securities Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $5,000; W. A. Farowich, L. M. Diamond, I. Olson, 130 East 125d St.

Jennette Building Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. Levinson, L. and H. E. Bernstein, 8,655 Bay 12th St., Brooklyn.

Elbee Shoe Mfrs., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; J. Suchoff, I and J. Lifshutz, 217 Madison St.

Morris Altman, Inc., Manhattan, soda water, tobacco and candy, $10,000; B. Schneider, M. Amster, M. Altman, 1,982 2d Av.

Fulton Export Co., Manhattan, construction and deal in goods, wares and merchandise, $5,000; S. and M. Koenigsberger, J. E. Kuhn, 25 Beaver St.

The Suffolk Printing and Publishing Corp. of Mattituck, N. Y., Mattituck, $50,000; J. H. Hagen, C. S. Levalley, D. J. McDonald, 159 83d St., Brooklyn.

M. Field, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; R. Collins, W. and M. F. Straybord, 210 West 140th St.

Breitbart Liebert, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $15,000; J. Breitbart, A. Liebert, W. Cohen, 256 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

New York Yarn House, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; S. and I. Bach, G. Bresler, 904 Tiffany St.

Federal Branch, Inc., Manhattan, autos, motors and engines, $5,000; R. S. Locke, G. F. Currie, E. K. Hanlon, 52 William St.

Italian Commission Merchants' Co., Manhattan; $10,000; L. Matticari, J. Anselmo, R. Janelli, 417 3d Av.

Gage & Tollner, Inc., Brooklyn, restaurant and deal in wines and liquors, 850 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 150 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $25,750; H. M. Anderson, P. M. Jennings, W. H. Pickett, 7 Spencer St., Brooklyn.

O. M. Baxter Co., Manhattan, building materials and supplies, $12,000; J. M. Bachmann, Jr., M. T. and O. M. Baxter, 45 Pinehurst Av.

Abramson, Koulish & Goff, Inc., Manhattan, jewelry of platiifum and other metals, $10,000; A. Abramson, G. Goff, M. Koulish, 1,416 Webster Av., Bronx.

The Attorney-in-Fact Manhattan, insurance and adjustment, $5,000; L. B. Donahue, I. L. Anderson, G. W. Wylie, 27 William St.

World-Wide Distributing Corp., Manhattan, motion pictures, $50,000; A. Levey, A. T. Herd, F. E. Goldsmith, 41 Park Row.

Vivian Investing Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $10,000; A. A. and I. L. Midonick, B. D. Goldstein, 1,006 Stebbins Av., Bronx.

American Merchants' Mercantile Corp., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $10,000; P. Ginsburg, S. Gross, J. Salzberg, 235 East 99th St.

Interstate Taxi Service Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; L. Lewenstein, M. Orfuss, H. Eisenstark, 294 Rodman St., Brooklyn.

The K. & G. Shirt Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; H. and L. Kowarsky, M. Gitman, 261 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

Buffalo Derrick Scow Corp., Buffalo, storage, wharfage, and warehousing, $6,000; F. J. Gahn, M. V. Crawford, E. E. Trombley, Buffalo.

Sweeney Bros., Manhattan, forwarding, storage, and warehousing, $10,000; T. J. and F. J. and M. V. Sweeney, 320 West 25th St.

Stehlin Air Service Corp., Manhattan, airplanes, $50,000; J. C. Stehlin, M. C. Hogue, F. W. Burr, 256 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Ritter Bros., Inc., Manhattan, $75,000 to $125,000.

American Machinery Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $75,000.

Sable & Somner, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Davis Silk Corp., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Goldman & Steinberg Printing and Publishing Co., to Steinberg Press, Inc.

Hotaling Macaroni Corp., Syracuse, to Homack Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Equipment Improvement Co., Manhattan.

R. Schwegg & Co., Manhattan.

The Norwegian Society Realty Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 8.—Charters filed: Gormley Smith Peiffer Co., Atlantic City, advertising business, $25,000; Isaac Bacharach, H. J. Gormley, and R. E. Peiffer, all of Atlantic City.

Union Product Co., Newark, poultry, &c., $60,000; P. E. J. Warner, P. J. Freedman, and Benjamin Appel, all of Newark.

Union Busy Bee Corp., Newark, cereals, &c., $5,000; Thomas Hayes, David Robinson, and Jesse Jeffries, all of Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 8.—Charters filed: Texas Tan Cleave Oil Co., $1,500,000; T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Pennsylvania Ohio Service Co., $1,000,000; W. I. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, Charles H. Jones of Dover.

Hotel Warren Corp., $800,000; T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Hotel Ashtabula Corp., $600,000; T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Reid-Pennymex Oil and Gas Co., $500,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Williams Steamship Co., $300,000; George T. Williams, Hammond Talbot, Rollin J. Furbeck, all of New York.

Nugum Oil Co., $250,000; Warren N. Carter, A. B. Packer, Pasadena, Cal.; Lesti C. Svott, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fred C. Beisel, John L. Fox, San Diego, Cal.

French Commerce Corp., import and export business, $100,000; John Robert Clarke, Paris, France; H. C. Hand, San Francisco, Cal.; Howard K. Wood, New York City.

The Mokatex Petroleum Co., $100,000; C. W. Farre, Farley, Mo.; Clifford L. Van Pelt, Charles S. Meuser, Paola, Kan.

Fay Mfg. Co., to manufacture the Fay valve spring lifter, $125,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Paul S. Smith, all of New York.

Mac-Lan Battery Co., storage batteries, &c., $25,000; W. F. O'Keefe, George C. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Middletown Percheron Horse Assn., $10,000; W. S. Bryson, Julian G. Cleaver, Middletown, Del.; Morris F. Ellison, Mount Pleasant, Del.

Stamp Service Syndicate, to acquire patents and to develop same, $5,000; S. H. Baynard, S. S. Baker, A. M. Fox, all of Wilmington.

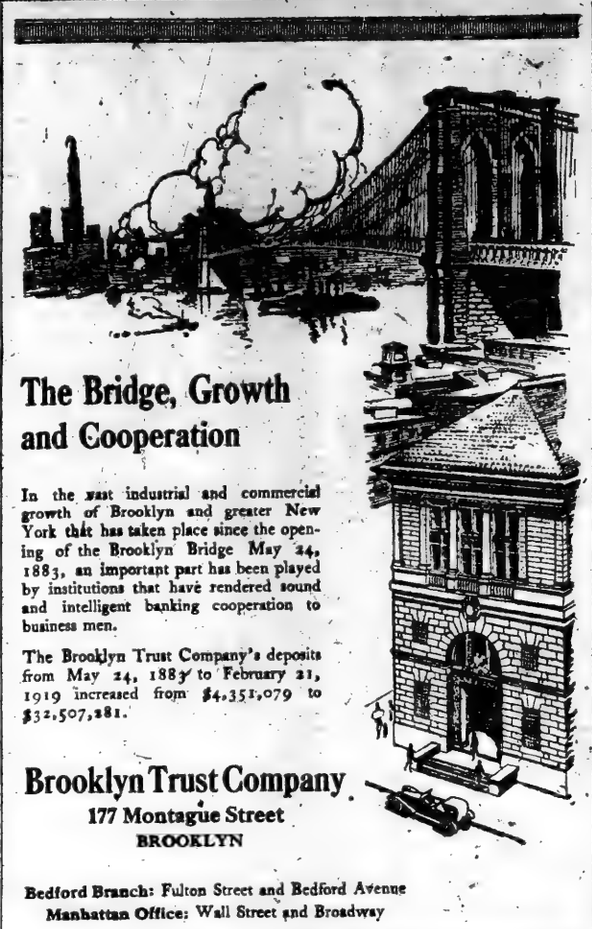
Increase in Capital.

United States Trading Corp., N. Y., from $200,000 to $400,000.

Cafe Des Ambassadeurs, Inc., Washington, D. C., from $75,000 to $125,000.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT MR. WILLIAM W. CRABB HAS BEEN ADMITTED AS A PARTNER IN OUR FIRM.

J. ROBINSON-DUFF & CO.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
April 1, 1919. 61 BROADWAY.



The Bridge, Growth and Cooperation

In the vast industrial and commercial growth of Brooklyn and greater New York that has taken place since the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge May 24, 1883, an important part has been played by institutions that have rendered sound and intelligent banking cooperation to business men.

The Brooklyn Trust Company's deposits from May 24, 1883 to February 21, 1919 increased from $4,351,079 to $32,507,281.

Brooklyn Trust Company
177 Montague Street
BROOKLYN

Bedford Branch: Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue
Manhattan Office: Wall Street and Broadway

War Finance Corporation Bonds Offer Attractive Tax Exemptions

Dated Apr. 1, 1919 Series "A" 5% Due Apr. 1, 1920

Interest on these bonds up to $5,000 principal exempt from *all* federal, state and local taxes. Full particulars regarding other exemption features and availability for re-discount upon request.

Price par and interest

Dominick & Dominick
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway
Established 1870 Rector 2020

United States Rubber

Letter sent on request

GEO. A. HUHN & SONS

Members: New York Stock Exchange, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange

1418 Walnut St. Philadelphia
111 Broadway New York

UNDER the authority vested in the War Finance Corporation, by act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has announced the following offerings:

$200,000,000

War Finance Corporation 5% Bonds

Due April 1, 1920

Offered for Subscription at 100 and interest

These Bonds are issued in denominations of $1,000, coupon form, and are exempt from all local taxes, from the Normal Income Tax, and from Surtaxes and Excess Profit Taxes on income from a principal amount not exceeding $5,000.

Can we serve you?

The American Exchange National Bank
128 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

We Recommend the Purchase of

War Finance Corporation

One Year 5% Bonds

DUE APRIL 1, 1920

At 100 and interest

The Income from $5,000 of these Bonds is Exempt from all taxation.

Discount House of

SALOMON BROS. & HUTZLER
Members of the New York Stock Exchange

27 Pine Street New York, N. Y. TELEPHONE—4500 JOHN
35 Congress St. Boston, Mass. TELEPHONE MAIN—5190

$750,000

Salt Lake County, Utah
(including Salt Lake City)

5% Road Bonds

Dated April 1, 1919 Due April 1st as shown below

Principal and semi-annual interest (April 1st and October 1st) payable in New York City.

Denomination $1,000.

MATURITIES

$20,000—1925	$50,000—1930	$80,000—1935
20,000—1926	50,000—1931	80,000—1936
20,000—1927	50,000—1932	80,000—1937
20,000—1928	50,000—1933	80,000—1938
20,000—1929	50,000—1934	80,000—1939

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation	$291,550,801.00
Total bonded debt (incl. this issue)	995,000.00
Sinking fund	35,000
Net bonded debt	960,000.00

Population, 1910 census, 131,426
Population, present estimate, 235,000

Net Debt Less Than ⅓ of 1% of the Assessed Valuation

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Legality approved by Jno. C. Thomson, Esq., New York City

Price: Any Maturity to Yield 4.70%

BOSWORTH, CHANUTE and CO.
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DENVER, COLO.

McCOY and CO.
105 S. La Salle St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

TAYLOR, EWART & CO.
105 S. La Salle St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Savings Deposits
Go on Interest Last Day of Each Month
Last Dividend 4%
Largest Savings Department in New England
Deposits Received by Mail
Exchange Trust Co.
124 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
STOCK
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4848 Rector

Safety Car Heat. & Light.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee
McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway 'Phone 7665 Rector

100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus $5,000,000
Resources over $100,000,000
148 Broadway, (Singer Bldg.)
And 12 Branches

Famous Players-Lasky Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Liberal Interest on daily balances
Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York
60 Wall Street. 716 Fifth Avenue.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO. of New York.
80 Broadway
BRANCHES
5th Avenue at 60th Street
Madison Avenue at 42nd Street
5th Avenue at 59th Street
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $30,000,000

Exceptional Facilities for Manufacturers and Exporters in Scandinavian Countries
Scandinavian Trust Company
56 Broadway New York
Capital and Surplus.....$2,500,000

CHICAGO STOCKS

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Swift Internacional
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have been particularly active.
Quotations promptly furnished.

BABCOCK, RUSHTON & CO.
7 Wall St., New York. 137 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Rector 3600.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

The Memphis Street Railway Company

Two-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes

Bearing date November 1, 1917, and Maturing November 1, 1919.

The holders of large amounts of the securities above mentioned being of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken to protect their interest therein, have requested the undersigned to act as a committee to receive deposits thereof. Receivers of the property of The Memphis Street Railway Company were appointed by the United States District Court on the twentieth day of January, 1919, and the default of the Company in the payment of interest upon its Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds (of which $1,416,000 principal amount are pledged as part security for the Two-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes), which occurred on January 1, 1919, still continues.

In view of these conditions, it is most urgent that the holders of the above mentioned Two-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes, for their own protection, should organize at once for united action under a Committee having adequate power and authority. Holders of the Memphis Street Railway Company Two-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes are therefore requested to deposit their notes with the Depositary or one of the Sub-Depositaries named below under a Noteholders Agreement duly executed under date of March 12, 1919. All notes so deposited must be in negotiable form and must bear the May 1, 1919, and subsequent coupons. All depositors will be entitled to receive certificates of deposit issued in their names.

Before any depositor shall become bound by the terms of any plan or agreement of reorganization or readjustment made or approved by this Committee, he shall have an opportunity to withdraw on the terms and provisions set forth in the Noteholders Agreement, which provides that withdrawing depositors shall not be required to pay, in respect of the compensation and expenses of the Committee, any sums in excess of 2% of the principal amount of their deposited notes.

Copies of the Committee's circular and of the Noteholders Agreement may be obtained by application either to the Depositary or the Sub-Depositaries.

Dated New York, April 9th, 1919.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Chairman,
President The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York.
J. C. NEFF,
Vice President, Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. F. T. BROCK,
Reilly, Brock & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES COUNSELMAN,
Counselman & Company, Chicago, Illinois.
GEORGE T. ORDWAY,
Bertron, Griscom & Company, Inc., New York.
JOHN A. LANGAN,
New York State National Bank, Albany, N. Y.
Noteholders' Protective Committee.

Counsel: BEEKMAN, MENKEN & GRISCOM, 52 William St., New York.
Secretary: BOYD G. CURTS, 26 Broad St., New York.

DEPOSITARY:
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York.

SUB-DEPOSITARIES:
FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Chicago, Ill.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Aeolian Weber Piano & P.Com.& Pfd.
Aluminum Co. of America Com.
American Alliance Insurance
American Chicle Common
American Cigar Common
American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
Amer. District Tel. of N. J.
American Meter.
Bank of Manhattan Co. Stock.
E. W. Bliss Common.
Childs Restaurant Com. & Pfd.
Continental Fire Insurance.
Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
Delaware, Lack. & Western Coal
Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Franklin Fire Insurance
Great American Insurance
Home Insurance
Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Kirby Lumber
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
Lone Star Gas
Metropolitan Trust Stock
Midland Securities
Nat'l Park Bank Stock
National Fuel Gas
N. Y. Title & Mortgage Stock
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
Penn. Coal & Coke.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Washington Steel & Ordnance
General Baking Com. & Pfd.
Remington Typewriter Stock

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Land Company
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WANTED
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N. Hamp. E. Rys. Com.& Pfd.
Guanajuato Red. & Mines 6s
Syracuse, Lake Shore &
Northern R. R. 5s

HOTCHKIN & CO.

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Bucyrus Co. Stocks
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
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Chas. H. Jones & Co.

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Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

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Carbon Steel (All Issues)
Cuyuna Ore of America
Central Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
National Sugar
Santa Cecilia Sugar
West Indies Sugar
Yale & Towne

Stone, Prosser & Doty

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Amer. Lt. & Trac. Com.
Canada Foundries & Forgings
Santa Cecilia Sug. Com. & Pf.
White Rk. Min. S. Water Com.

Hanson & Hanson

Investment Securities
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Arizona Pow. & Lt. Pfd. & Com.
Columbia Grapho. Com. & Pfd.
Famous Player-Lasky Corp.Stk.
Kansas City Ry. 5s, 1944
National Park Bank
Remington Type. all issues

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Rep. Motor Truck
Gillette Safety Razor
Lima Locomotive
Texas Pac. Coal & Oil

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Texas Pacific
Coal & Oil Stock

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when issued

Kiely & Horton,

40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330.

STANDARD OIL
STOCKS

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6786 Rector

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.	
4½s July,	1967	100⅝	101⅛	100⅜	
4½s June,	1965	100⅝	101⅛	100⅜	
4½s Mar.,	1963	100⅝	101⅛	100⅜	
4½s Nov.,	1957	100⅝	101	100⅝	
4½s May,	1957	100⅝	101	100⅝	
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	96⅝	96½	95¾	
4½s Mar.,	1964	96	96½	96	
4½s May,	1962	95⅝	96⅜	95¾	
4½s Apr.,	1958	96⅝	96⅝	95⅝	
4½s Sept.,	1960	96⅝	96⅝	95¾	
4s May,	1959	91	91¾	91	
4s Nov.,	1968	91	91¾	91	
4s Nov.,	1957	91	91¾	91	
4s Nov.,	1958	90¾	91	90¾	
4s Nov.,	1955	90¼	91	90⅛	
4s Nov.,	1938	91⅞	93½	91⅞	
4s May,	1919	99¼	..	99¼	

Yester-day. Bid. Ask. Mon-day. Bid.

4½s	1924-1931	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1923-1923	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1919-1920	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1928-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70
4½s	1922-1927	4.70	4.60	4.70
4s	1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1952-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1918-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1944-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1919-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s	1923-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1923-1923	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1919-1920	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1928-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70
4½s	1922-1927	4.70	4.60	4.70
4s	1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1952-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1918-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1944-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s	1919-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s	1923-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,150	Cities Service	359	357	357	360
1,755	Cities Service pf	79¾	79¼	79¾	79⅞
$135,500	Cities Service deb. B	7s.130⅜	129¼	129⅝	130¼
245,500	Cities Service deb. C	7s.102⅜	102	102	102⅛

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	12	15
Adiron Elec Power pf	72	74
Am Gas & Electric	123	125
Am Gas & Electric pf	44	45
Am Light & Traction	242	244
Am Light & Trac pf	99	101
Am Power & Light	56	59
Am Power & Light pf	78	80
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	32	37
Am W W & Electric	5¾	6
Am W W & El 1st pf	62	64
Am W W & E partic	10	12
Carolina Power & L	32	35
Colorado Power	22	25
Colorado Power pf	97	100
Columbus Electric pf	70	75
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	22½	24
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	44½	46
Conn Power	73	..
Consumers' Power pf	80	83
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec pf	74	..
El Paso Electric	93	95
Electric B & S pf	93	95
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	10	12
Federal Light & Tr pf	44½	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	17	..
Galveston-Hous El pf	57	..
Am W W & E col 5s	63¼	68
Appalach Power 1st 5s	68	71
Arizona Edison 5s, 1953	84	86
Central P & L 6s	80	85
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	96
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	78½
Col Power 5s, 1953	89	92
Comm Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	80	92½
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88
Eastern Texas 7s, 1942	94	97
El Paso Elec col 5s	83	90
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84	85
Gt West Power 6s, '23	88	91
Middle West U 6s, 1925	86	92

Bonds.

Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	78½	80		
Nor Ont L & Power 5s	75	81		
Nor States Power deb 5s	86	87½		
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	87½	89½		
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1931	86	95		
Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P 5s	98¼	99¾		
So Cal Edison 5s, '39	89	90		
S W Power 5s, 1945	81	86		
Twin S G & E 5s, '53	76	..		
Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	84	88		
Un L & R deb 6s, '26	97½	99½		
Un Utility 6s, '43	78	87		
U S Pub Svc 6s, 1927	84	94		
Wash Ry & El 5s, 1936	92	96		
Wash-Idaho W. L. & P 6s	90	94		

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
195	Atlantic Pet.	3	2¾	2¾	5	Mtf Mills pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
160	Cosden	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	115	North Cent.	71¾	71	71
130	Con Power	104	104	104	220	Penn W P L	81¾	81¾	81¾
150	Celestine	105	105	105	105	Un Rys	15¾	15¼	15¼
25	Elkhorn	28	28	28	25	Wash. B & A	27	27	27
80	Fenton Cl	36¼	36¼	36¼	26	Mar Nat B	29	29	29
80	Hous Oil pf	81½	81	81					

Bonds.

$10,000	Con Power 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Cosden 6s "A"	90¾	90¼	90¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	Alaska	3½	3½	3½	150	New Corne'a	17	16¾	17
15	Allouez	38½	38½	38½	51	Nipissing	8	8¾	9
1	Anaconda	62¾	62¾	62¾	35	North Butte	11½	11¼	11½
300	Ariz Com'l	12	12	12	30	North Lake	50c	50c	50c
150	Cal & Ariz	61½	61	61½	245	Old Dom	56	55	55
14	Cal & Hecla	415	415	415	100	Pond Creek	14¾	14	14¾
300	Cop Range	44	43¾	44	10	Osceola	51	50½	51
130	Daly-West	8¾	8¾	8¾	15	Quincy	58	58	58
15	East Butte	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	100	Seneca	14	14	14
300	Franklin	2¾	2¾	2¾	205	Shannon	2¾	2¾	2¾
70	Ins of N A	53	52	52	250	South Lake	$1	99c	99c
197	Isle Royale	26½	26	26½	75	Sup & Bos	2½	2½	2½
10	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	40	Trinity	2½	2½	2½
135	Keweenaw	1	1	1	50	U S Smelt	50	50	50
95	Lake Copper	4¾	4¾	4¾	160	Do pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
103	May-O C	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	175	Utah Apex	2½	2½	2½
10	Miami	24¼	24¼	24¼	30	Utah Con	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Michigan	2¾	2¾	2¾	600	Utah Metals	2¼	2	2
40	Mohawk	58¾	58¾	58¾					

Railroads

10	Boston & A	140	140	140
100	Boston Elev	77	76	76¾
10	Do pf	94¾	94¾	94¾
15	Boston & M	31½	31	31
6	Chi Jct pf	88½	88½	88½

Miscellaneous.

205	Am Agr C	109¾	108¾	109¼
60	Do pf	100	99¾	100
450	Am Bosch	65½	65¾	65¾
100	Am Thread	8	8	8
	2d pf	3	2½	2½
13	Am Sugar	132½	130¾	132¾
15	Do pf	117	117	117
256	Am Woolen	106¾	105¾	106¾
77	Am Wool pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
20	A. G & W	124	124	124
15	Do pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,625	Booth	20	19½	19⅝
500	Cent Steel	14¼	14	14¼
25	Cuban Port	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	East B Land	4¾	4¾	4¾
52	Edison	167	167	167
275	Fairbanks	57¼	57¼	57¼
12	Int Products	37¾	36	36
525	Island Oil	9¾	9¾	9¾
270	Libby	29¾	29	29

Bonds.

$2,000	Am A C 5s	99	99	99
5,000	C, B & Q 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾
3,000	Chi June 4s	76	76	76
1,000	Do 5s	92	92	92
6,000	K C, M & B			
	5s	73	73	73

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Shipb'g	112½	110	112¾	13	Midw Util	25½	25½	25½
445	Armour pf	101¾	101¼	101¾	280	Do pf	52	51¾	51¾
447	Booth Fish	20	19¾	19¾	10	Nat Carb pf	120	120	120
60	Do pf	80	79¾	79¾	100	Nat Leather pf	102	102	102
30	Chi City & Con			75	645	Sears-Roe	180	178	178½
30	Chi Rys, Ser 2	5	5	5	50	Shaw	96	96	96
780	Cudahy	112	111	111	25	Do pf	99½	99½	99½
110	Com Edison	115	115	115	940	Stewart-W	81¾	81	81¾
40	Deere & Co pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	4,932	Swift Int'l	40¾	40¾	40¾
40	Dia Match	115	115	115	1,243	Swift & Co	140	139¾	140
20	Hart, S & M	78	78	78	14,420	Union Carb	69	68	68¾
150	Hartman	65½	65	65½	435	Do rts B	6	6	6
75	Ill Brick	64	63	64	20	T Paperb'd	20½	20½	20½
3,479	Libby	29¼	29	29¼	10	Wilson	83½	83½	83½
4,932	Lindsay Lt	18½	16¾	18	50	Do pf	100	100	100

Bonds.

$5,000	Com Ed 1st 5s	93¾	93¼	95¼
$2,000	Swift 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alliance Ins	20¾	20¾	20¾	560	Phila Elec	25¾	25¼	25¼
87	Elec Storage	68	68¼	68¼	990	Phila R T	24¾	24¾	24¾
50	Gen Asphalt	65	65	65	60	Phila Trac	67	67	67
1,882	Lake Super	20¼	19¾	20¼	625	Tono-Belm't	3¼	3¼	3¼
84	Lehigh Nav	69	69	69¼	500	Tono Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾
274	Lehigh Val	54¾	54¾	54¾	200	Ton Belm Dev	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
72	Minehill	51¾	51¼	51¾	515	U Gas Imp	70	69¾	69¾
308	Penn R R	44¾	44¼	44¾	420	Wm Cramp	95	94	95
70	Penn Salt	81½	81½	81½	250	York Rys	7¼	7¼	7¼
40	Phila Co	37	36¾	37					

Bonds.

$1,000	Elec & P Tr 4s	70	70	70
2,000	L V 6s, '28	102	102	102
3,000	Penn Co temp ctfs	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Do con 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾
15,000	Phila Elec 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,230	Am Sewer P	20	19	19¾	50	Okla P & R	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Con Ice pf	24½	24½	24½	100	Pitts. Brew	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Ind Brewing	5¾	5¾	5¾	200	Pitts Coal	49¾	49¾	49¾
25	Lone Star G	21¾	21¾	21¾	3,000	Pitts Jerome	18c	18c	18c
90	Mfrs L & H	50	50	50	500	Pitts Mt S	33c	33c	33c
125	Midvale S	45¾	45¾	45¾	805	Pitts O & G	12½	12	12
340	Nat Fireproof	8	8	8	3,600	Rose Mines	3c	3c	3c
200	Do pf	15¼	15	15¼	305	U S Glass	31	31	31
95	Ohio Fuel	18¾	18½	18¾	80	West A B	97¾	97¾	97¾
686	Ohio Fuel Sup	46	46	46	970	West Elec	47½	47¾	47¾
210	Okla Gas	31¾	31¼	31½	100	Willys Ov'ld	29¾	29¾	29¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Ind Brew 6s	50	50	50

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	17¾	18¼	17¾
Atlantic Refining	1260	1265	1255
Berne-Scrymser	490	515	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	99	97
Chesebrough Mfg	315	340	315
Continental Oil	540	560	535
Crescent Pipe Line	36	39	38
Cumberland P L	190	200	190
Eureka Pipe Line	170	173	170
Galena Signal Oil	100	104	102
Do pf, new	103	110	103
Do pf, old	125	130	128
Illinois Pipe Line	170	175	170
Indiana Pipe Line	101	105	101
Int Pet Co, Ltd	23	24¼	23
National Transit	21½	22¼	21½
N Y Transit	185	200	185
Northern Pipe Line	108	115	108
Ohio Oil	335	338	335

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Mon-day. Bid.
Penn-Mex Fuel	52	56	52
Prairie Oil & Gas	650	660	650
Prairie Pipe Line	280	285	280
Solar Refining	320	370	335
Southern Pipe Line	163	168	163
South Penn Oil	290	295	290
Southwest Pa	97	104	97
Stand Oil of Cal	263	264	263
Stand Oil of Ind	770	780	765
Stand Oil of Kan	560	590	560
Stand Oil of Ky	390	405	390
Stand Oil of Neb	525	550	525
Stand Oil of N J	670	675	670
Stand Oil of N Y	350	354	349
Stand Oil of Ohio	490	510	470
Swan & Finch	95	100	95
Union Tank	119	122	114
Vacuum Oil	410	415	410
Washington Oil	35	40	33

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices closed steady in an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Closing prices in the standard issues, especially in the industrials, showed substantial reductions from the top quotations as the result of realization sales. Other issues, however, closed at about the best prices of the session. The reactions had no effect on disturbing the firm undertone.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ajax Rubber	78	77	77½
10	Alaska Gold	3½	3½	3½
1,900	Allis-Chalm	37¾	36¾	36¾
20	Am Agr Ch	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
90	Am Beet Sug	79¼	78⅝	78½
880	Am Can	61⅝	60¾	60¾
150	Am Car & F	93¼	93¼	93¼
70	Am Cot Oil	48⅝	48¼	48¼
20	Am Drug	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
70	Am H & L	23¾	23⅜	23¾
20	Am Ice	45¾	45¾	45¾
9,135	Am Int'l	9¼	8⅞	9⅛
110	Am Linseed	50¾	49¾	50¾
40	Am Locomo	69	68¾	68¾
420	Am Sm & R	71	71	71¼
70	Am Sugar	131¾	130¾	131¾
410	Am Su Tob	114	111½	113
50	Am Tel & T	106¾	106¾	106¾
40	Am W'Paper	40¾	40¾	40¾
20	Am Woolen	57¾	57¾	57¾
15	Am Zinc	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
370	Anaconda	62⅞	62¼	62¼
20	Atch T & S Fe	92½	92½	92½
200	A, G & W I	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
2,080	B'dwin Loco	90⅜	89¾	89¾
4,440	Beth Stl, B	73¼	70⅝	72¼
	80 Am W'Pap pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
	100 Butte C & Z	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
	180 Cal Packing	63½	61¾	62½
	250 Cal Petrol	29⅜	28⅜	28⅜
	10 Do pf	70	70	70
	100 Cent Leather	77	76¾	77
	50 Cerro de Pas	40	39¾	39¾
	50 Chandler Mot	129	129	129
	120 C, M & St P	39¾	38¾	38¾
	80 C, R I & Pac	24¾	24¾	24¾
	180 Chile Copper	24	23¾	23¾
	10 Chino Cop	37¾	37¾	37¾
	1,100 Cluett, Peab	107	107	107
	100 Canada Cop	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
	5,400 †Candelaria	65	62	65
	6,500 †Cashboy	12	11½	11½
	1,200 Corbat Bill	4	4	4
	5,500 Con Ariz Sm	1¼	1¼	1¼
	1,800 Cresson Con	5¼	5	5
	5,200 El Sal Silver	2⅜	2	2⅛
	1,100 Emerson-B	17¾	17¾	17¾
	100 First Nat Cop	15	15	15
	700 †Florence Sil	76	75	76
	6,000 †Fortu Cons	46	45	46
	500 †Gaddess Cop	3½	3¼	3⅜
	17,000 †Gold Zone			
	Divide	83	79	81
	3,300 †Golden Gate	3¾	3⅝	3¾
	700 †Goldfield Con	1	1	1
	1,500 †Goldfield Mer	19	18	19
	2,500 †Gold'nGate	6¾	6	6
	1,000 †GreatBend	4¼	4¼	4¼
	32,000 †Hasbrouck			
	Divide	23	21	22

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12,900	†Allen Oil	3¼	2⅛	2⅛
400	†Alli's O & R	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,200	†Am Oil & G	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5,800	†Boone Oil	6	5¾	5¾
5,000	†B-Wyo O	35	34	34
1,000	†Com P, W & L	46¾	44	46¾
2,000	†Conden	85¾	85¾	85¾
4,400	†Crown Oil	39	33	33
1,900	†Crystal Oil	2	1½	2
1,000	†Elk Basin	8	8	8
5,000	†Esm O Co	5½	5	5
3,500	†Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
7,000	†Glenrock O	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	†Gulf Pipe Line	73	73	73
3,000	†Hudson Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾
5,400	†Int Pet	28¼	26½	28
20,000	†I O & Trans	8½	8¼	8¼
1,000	†Kenova Oil	7	7	7
1,700	†La Oil & R	38⅝	38¼	38¼
9,200	†Mex O Co	30¾	29¾	30¾
8,000	Met Pet	3¾	3	3¼
4,000	†Midwest Oil	8	8	8
4,300	†Midwest R	170	163	168

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,500	†Alaska-Brit Col-Metals	43	40	43
5,500	†Aladdin Ind & M (pros)	34	32	33
7,200	†Allied Gold	69	68	69
850	†America	1	1	1
5,500	†Am Zinc	50	50	50
3,200	†Atlanta	6	5½	6
6,000	Big Ledge	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	†Booth	31	30	30
25,000	†Bos & Mon	83	80	80
10,000	†Butte Del	5	4	5
1,500	Butte-N Y	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	†Caleonia	38	38	38
4,500	†Calumet Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,100	†Canada Cop	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛
5,400	†Candelaria	65	62	65
6,500	†Cashboy	12	11½	11½
1,200	†Corbat Bill	4	4	4
5,500	†Con Ariz Sm	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,800	†Cresson Con	5¼	5	5
5,200	†El Sal Silver	2⅜	2	2⅛
1,100	†Emerson-B	17¾	17¾	17¾
32,000	†Gen Asphalt	65¾	65	65¾
557	†Gillette S R	146	147	146
1,000	†Hock Val P	10¼	10	10¼
2,500	†Jupp Int Car	8¾	8½	8½
200	†Imp Tob of G B & I	17	16¾	17
300	†Int Products	36¾	36¾	36¾
7,400	†Intercon Rub	21	18¾	20¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

105	†Pr'c O & G	6.60	632	652
20	†Stand O Co of Cal	266	265	266

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

12,000	†Allen Oil	3¼	2⅛
400	†Alli's O & R	5¾	5¾
1,200	†Am O & G	4⅝	4⅝
5,800	†Boone Oil	6	5¾
5,000	†B-Wyo O	35	34
1,000	†Com P, W & L	46¾	44
2,000	†Conden	85¾	85¾
4,400	†Crown Oil	39	33
1,900	†Crystal Oil	2	1½
1,000	†Elk Basin	8	8
5,000	†Esm O Co	5½	5
3,500	†Federal Oil	2¾	2¾
7,000	†Glenrock O	4¾	4¾
500	†Gulf Pipe Line	73	73
3,000	†Hudson Oil	17¾	17¾
5,400	†Int Pet	28¼	26½
20,000	†I O & Trans	8½	8¼
1,000	†Kenova Oil	7	7
1,700	†La Oil & R	38⅝	38¼
9,200	†Mex O Co	30¾	29¾
8,000	Met Pet	3¾	3¼
4,000	†Midwest Oil	8	8
4,300	†Midwest R	170	163

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	†Hattie Gold (a prop)	44	40
3,350	Hecla Mining	5¾	5
2,500	†Ilim Butte	34	34
3,500	†Jumbo Ext	14	13
1,000	†Kewanah	6	6
3,600	La Con	⅛	⅛
50,000	†Lone Star	11¾	10
2,700	†Magma Chf	¼	¼
1,100	Magma Cop	31¾	31
150,000	†MacN M	81	72
9,800	†M M of A, Inc	¼	¼
3,000	†Marsh Min	8	8
300	†McK-Dar	50	48
4,500	†Mayflower	40	37
4,700	†Nat Tin Cp	1¾	1¾
11,800	†Nev D, (a prop)	23	21
900	NY Hond Am	1¾	1¾
200	Onon Mines	3¼	3¼
1,100	†Ray-H M	2	1¾
32,000	†Seven M M	40	39
12,000	†Sil King	27	25
50,000	†South'd Div	39	36
100

DETROIT DEFEATS CITY OWNERSHIP

Votes Against Mayor's Plan for Purchase of Street Railways.

"DRY" VICTORY BY 94,654

Women Turned the Scales—Entire State Republican Ticket Seated in Michigan Election.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, April 8.—Mayor Couzen's plan for the purchase of the Detroit United Railway lines was defeated decisively in Monday's election. Requiring a 60 per cent. favorable vote to carry, the measure received about 48 per cent. complete returns—gave yes 59,479, no 63,382. Belief on the part of the voters that the amount of the purchase price, $31,500,000, far exceeded the combined physical and intangible valuations of the street car company's holdings is cited as the main reason for the defeat of the amendment.

By a majority twice as large as that by which they voted the state "dry" in 1916, Michigan voters rejected the constitutional amendment modifying the State's prohibition laws to permit the sale of beer and wine. Reports late tonight from 1,255 precincts out of 2,339 in the State gave a majority against the amendment of 315,100, which exceeds the prohibition majority three years ago by 55,000. Prohibition leaders tonight were predicting that the margin would reach 150,000.

Dry leaders do not hesitate to give women full credit for their victory. Analysis shows that the male "dry" strength remained just about what it was, and the women supplied the "overwhelming" end of the victory.

The entire Republican state ticket of minor State officers was elected by large majorities, and a $50,000,000 highway construction program was overwhelmingly adopted.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S REPORT

Earns $8.11 a Share in 1918, Compared with $11.89 in 1917.

The annual report of the Northern Pacific Company for 1918, which was issued following the stockholders' meeting in this city yesterday, shows a net income after charges amounting to $20,129,334, equivalent to $8.11 a share earned on the $248,000,000 capital stock as compared with $11.89 earned on the stock in 1917. This was the result of the corporate report of the company based on a standard return of $30,089,692. Attached to the report was the Federal income statement for the benefit and convenience of stockholders in providing a true comparison of operating results with the preceding year.

The Federal income account showed net operating income of $31,891,957 for 1918, which indicates a profit to the Government over the guaranteed rental of approximately $302,265 for the operation of the Northern Pacific during the year. When all deductions were made, however, the operation by the Government showed a deficit amounting to $1,228,429. Interesting items from the Federal balance sheet follow:

	1918.	1917.
Operating revenues	$102,908,230	$88,228,726
Operating expenses	71,016,302	53,267,661
Net oper. income	$31,891,957	$34,927,865
Gross income	$30,876,041	$32,130,821
Deductions	1,917,418	750,995
	$28,441,261	$31,379,365
Govt. compensation	30,089,692	
Net Federal deficit	$1,228,429	

The general balance sheet of the company, as of Dec. 31, 1918, showed an increase in the sinking fund, item to $8,465,141 from $4,565 in 1917, while the amount of bonds held in 1918 decreased to $7,723,367 from $11,125,767 in the preceding year. Corporate surplus was $114,873,855, as compared with $110,727,127.

Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the company, announced that the company now has 27,000 shareholders, 1,700 more than in 1917, and that the average holdings of the stock were ninety-two shares.

BRITISH REACH FOR TRADE.

Unofficial Envoys to Supplement Reformed Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Information of plans for reform of the British consular service, with the proposed expenditure of £1,000,000 annually for consuls and £250,000 for commercial attaches, was received with great interest today by officials here, who are directing the Government's preparations for peacetime foreign trade expansion.

Co-operating closely with the new consular service will be a worldwide system of trade commissioners established by several British trade associations, one of which represents 20,000 firms with a combined capital of £4,000,000,000. The first commissioner of this association has already been stationed in Greece to organize trade throughout the Near East. Another has been stationed in Madrid, and a third is to tour South Africa. Other representatives have gone to Serbia and Holland.

Of especial interest here was the announcement that eight leading Brazilians have been invited by the organization to visit England this summer accompanied by the newly appointed commercial attachés for Brazil.

If its plans are carried out, the association will cover the world with trade commissioners, who will not be selling agents or commercial travelers, but will have a freer hand than consuls or commercial attachés. They will make their reports by cable.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,443 packages. Market unsettled, and a fraction lower on top grades otherwise there is no change. Creamery, higher than extras, 66@66¾c; extras, 65½c; firsts, 64@65½c; seconds, 61@63c; lower grades, 58@60c; creamery, unsalted extras, 67@67½c; unsalted firsts, 64¾@66c; state dairy, tubs, finest, 64@65c; good to prime, 59@63c; common to fair, 48@55c; renovated, extras, 59@61c; firsts, 48@49c; lower grades, 43@47c. Imitation creamery, extras, 59@59½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 48½@49c; seconds, 46½@47c; lower grades, 45@46c; packing stock, No. 1, 45½c; packing stock, No. 2, 44½@45c; packing stock, current make, lower grades, 40@44c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 33,057 cases. Market firm, at fully sustained prices. Fresh gathered extras, 48½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 44½@45c; storage packed, firsts, 44@44½c; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 45@45½c; first, Pennsylvania sections, 41½@43½c; firsts, southern sections, 41@43c; seconds and poorer, 39@40½c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 39½@39½c; dirties, No. 2, and poorer, 37½@38½c. Checks, fair to choice, dry, 37½@39½c; checks, under-grades, 36@37½c; nearby white and duck eggs, State, Pennsylvania, and nearby New Jersey, brown, white, fine to fancy, 52c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henery whites, ordinary to prime, 46@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby gathered whites, ordinary fine, 45@49c. Pacific coast, fancy to ordinary to fine, 46@49c. Western and Southern gathered whites, 44@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henery browns, 46@47c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@45½c; duck eggs, nearby Indian runner, fancy, 67@68c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 66@66c. Virginia, 58@65c; duck eggs, western and prime Southern, 58@60c; duck eggs, far Southern, common to fair, 45@50c; goose eggs, 85@91.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1¾	2	La Rose	26	30
Amer. Oil	6½	7	Iron Blossom	35	40
Bay State Gas	6	7	Iron Cap	1¼	1½
Boston Elev.	57	58	Iron Horse	60	65
Boston Elev.	14	15	Majestic	9	11
Box Mont	62	63	Max Motals	23	26
Bohemia	75	80	Mod Tong	5	8
Butte & Lon	11	14	Nat. Lt. & Z.	8	11
Butte & Lon	11	14	Nat. L. & Z.	8	11¼
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev.	29	30
Champ. Cop.	2	3	Nev. Pour	13	15
Chief Con.	2	3	Nev. Wonder	3	4
Cons. Arizona	14	15	Pondanga	10	15
Cons. Cop.	5	6	Pilgrim	40	45
Copper	60	65	Raylor	60	65
Crystal	27	28	Seven Metals	58	60
Crown Res.	27	28	S. W. Miami	1	1½
Dominion	23	24	Tonopah	2	2½
Eagle & B	21	22	Tonopah Ex.	1¾	1¾
Fortuna	5	6	Trinity	40	50
Gold Hills	2	3	Un. Verde	1.45	1.50
Houghton	20	40	Utah Con.	13	14
Horn Sil	1	2	Yukon	75	1

NEW YORK.

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A SUMMER RESORT of the highest character, with environment socially desirable

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WONDERFUL UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

Hundreds of beautiful lakes within five minutes. Excellent GOLF. All Sports and Amusements at their best. State Roads BOOKLET. Address until June 1,

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HOTEL GRAITON, Washington, D. C.

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Edgemere, L. I.

DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH

Will open for the season on June 15th. Make your reservations now by appointment.

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Five minutes from depot. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn.

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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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Concerts Afternoons and Evenings

NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS

Capacity 600. Diet Kitchens.

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The Breakers

Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and early Spring Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage.

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Virginia Ave., near Steel Pier. Opens April 10th. European plan. Capacity 300. Modern high class. Moderate charges.

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St. Charles Place and Beach. Fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator. Superior table. Spring rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

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HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY

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Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 250. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, cuisine. Winter plan $3.50 up daily, special weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

NEW ENGLAND.

RED LION INN

Stockbridge, Mass.

Will open the latter part of April. For information regarding rates, etc., apply to Mr. W. J. Fallon, who will be at Hotel Flanders April 8th to 15th.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SPRUCE CABIN INN where you can catch trout

Opens Sat., April 12. Rooms en suite and with bath; steam heat. Illus. bklt. Cresco Sta., Lacka. R.R. W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

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European Plan, $2 per day upward.

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HARRINGTON MILLS, Proprietor.

SOUTHERN STATES.

THE MANOR, Asheville, North Carolina. Spring is all its glories. Don't miss a visit in April and May. Through sleepers from New York.

SECOND DAY OF FUR SALE

Thus Far, $1,500,000 Worth of Pelts Have Been Disposed Of.

Buyers were again on the trail of Summer furs at the sale in the Masonic Temple yesterday, and in practically all cases these skins brought higher prices than at the mid-Winter auction. Sales for the day totaled $1,000,000, bringing the total for the first two days of the auction to $1,500,000.

The morning session opened with the offering of about 100 of silver fox lots that had been left over from Monday. Although several lots of these goods were of a minor grade, they brought good prices. The best sold for $340. Compared with the mid-Winter sale, fresh black silvers showed a gain of 15 per cent. Fresh clear skins gained 10 per cent., and the medium and low grades advanced 50 per cent.

Squirrel was next put on the block with bidding fairly brisk and prices ranging from 6 cents to $1.02. Lynx prices ranged from $10.25 to $40. The offerings of this fur was considerably smaller than at the Spring sale of 1918, and a curious reason for the shortage of these furs was offered by a Canadian dealer. He said it was due to the prevalence among the rabbits of the pecuniary malady that appears every seven years. This is the seventh year, he said, and the scarcity of this staple food for lynxes resulted in the death of many of the animals and a consequent diminution of breeding.

Gray fox prices ranged from $3.10 to $4.50, and other fox prices showed up this way: white, $20 to $56; cross, $11 to $169, and red, $7.50 to $55. Bidding for cross fox was active, after a slow start, and buyers at this sale, as they were considerably interested in the red fox offered. The poorest Australian opposum skins brought $1.55 each, while the best ones sold for $3.70. Ring tail opossum the range was 35 cents to $2.25.

Chinchilla was also sold during this day, but the offering of this fur was very small. Marten had to be put over until today, and will go under the hammer at 11 A. M. The sale will begin at that hour today in order to permit members of the trade to attend the funeral of Waldemar Ettingon, a prominent fur man, who will be buried from the Temple Emanu-El at 10 o'clock.

Gray fox prices showed a drop of 15 per cent. from the point established at the mid-Winter sale, and white fox showed no change. These percentage increases were shown by the others: squirrel, 20; lynx, 10; cross fox, 10; red fox, 10; Australian opossum, 35, and ringtail opossum, 25. In addition to the 3,423 marten pelts left over from yesterday, Auctioneer Noakes will sell the following today: sundries, Chinese weasel, Chinese raccoon, ringtail cat, ringtail otter, sundry fox, Australian fox, wolf and American opossum. The last-named will be the first really large offering of the sale, including 226,500 skins.

Dress Goods Advances.

Dress goods sellers are asking an increase of around 5 per cent. throughout the lines. While the distribution could be better at the present time, mill agents have no complaint to offer over conditions. One house, after being sold up on trimmings for Fall, has now engaged in cutting orders in half so that the mills represented may be able to fill contracts. Continued labor troubles in the industry will probably have the effect of curtailing production, and this is also being taken into account in the revision of order books.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Wednesday, May 14, 1919, for Contract 203, for the construction of the Gilboa dam, in the Town of Gilboa, Schoharie County, N. Y. This dam is part of the Schoharie Watershed development for the New York City water-supply and is composed of two parts,—an overfall masonry section about 1,000 feet in length and having a maximum height of about 180 feet, and an earthen section approximately 1,600 feet long. At the above place and time the bids received will be opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of twenty dollars ($20), in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer, John R. Freeman, or JOHN E. GALVIN, President; CHARLES N. CHADWICK, L. J. O'REILLY, Commissioners. Board of Water Supply. BENJ. F. FINKELSTEIN, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on March 11, 1919, the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, wherein the undersigned Wallace H. Dunham was appointed Receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company, made an interim distribution of the trust funds and pursuant to the terms of Article Thirteenth of which the holders of all unpaid claims, debts and demands against the Bay State Street Railway Company, or the Receiver, except—

(a) claims, debts and demands in respect of the obligations secured by the mortgages or deeds of trust foreclosed by said decree; and

(b) claims debts and demands in respect of the mortgages or deeds of trust or other instruments more particularly referred to in Article Fourth of said decree; and

(c) claims, debts and demands heretofore presented in the cause of The Archibald McNeil & Sons Company v. Bay State Street Railway Company now pending in the said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, in equity No. 814, Consolidated cause, or in the constituent causes—

are required to present the same on or before a certain date to be fixed by the Receiver, which date will be not later than April 15, 1919, to the Receiver as such Receiver, and any such claim, debt or demand not so presented either (1) Any deficiency judgment or judgments which may be obtained by American Trust Company, as successor trustee under the Boston and Northern Refunding Mortgage, or by any holders of the Boston and Northern Refunding Bonds secured thereby, or by the holders of said Boston and Northern First Mortgage Refunding Bonds, or any deficiency judgment or judgments which may be obtained by the Old Colony Trust Company as trustee under the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage in respect of the Old Colony Railway Company First Mortgage Refunding Bonds secured thereby, or by the holders of said Old Colony First Mortgage Refunding Bonds or any claim, debt or demand against the Bay State Company, or the Receiver, or against the property sold under said decree of foreclosure and sale, or any part or portion of said property, or against any purchaser of the same, or any part thereof, or his successors or assigns, nor other than as aforesaid shall any such claim, debt or demand not so presented be entitled to share in the distribution of any proceeds of sale under said decree of foreclosure and sale.

Nothing contained in said Article Thirteenth shall affect any right that may exist to commence and prosecute to judgment in other tribunals suits against the Receiver, provided, however, that the claims to be presented as above required shall recite the fact of such suits. All proofs of claims, debts or demands presented as aforesaid shall also recite definitely as practicable any collateral then held as security for the payment thereof.

All proofs of such unpaid claims, debts or demands should be mailed or delivered to the Receiver at the address given below not later than April 15, 1919.

WALLACE H. DONHAM, Receiver of BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

245 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Dated Boston, Mass., March 13, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—MORRIS L. HAYDEN, doing business under the firm name and style of KEYSTONE-HINDLEY-GAAR COMPANY, Plaintiff, against HURLBURT MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY, Defendant.—Creditors are hereby notified that pursuant to order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, dated February 27th, 1919, all creditors are directed to present their claims, as of January 22nd, 1919, the date of the appointment of the Receiver, duly verified in form required by law, at the offices of Williams, Folsom & Strouse, of counsel to the Receiver, at their offices, Nos. 51-57 John Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before April 30th, 1919.

Creditors whose claims have already been presented to any Committee of Creditors may instruct such Committee of Creditors to present claims in due form, as required by this notice.

Any dividend or dividends hereafter paid by the Receiver herein shall be upon the claims filed pursuant to this notice, except upon special or further order of this Court.

WILLIAM H. HURLBURT, Receiver.

MARVIN, HOOKER & ROOSEVELT and WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Receiver.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

AMERICAN POPLIN Wanted.—Navy, black; spot cash. Greeley 833.

BAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—Open for quantity of Baffin and Bahring seals. Telephone Madison Square 7300.

BRAIDS Wanted.—Twelve three-end tan; can use quantity; cash. Call with samples, Globe, 149 West 26d.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or Botany, all shades. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Scarlet; any make; also botany, tan, and copen. Greenberg, 71 West 23d.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany; all shades; quantity; cash. Gramercy 6174.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Light tan and rose. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Taupe, brown, and burgundy. Farragut 4717.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany and F. & H. Farragut 9862.

BURELLA Wanted.—0310, color 163, at a price. Feldman & Schwartz, 149 West 24th.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Ocean pearl, four hole, 24-30 lines; half black; for cash. Globe, 149 West 23d.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus; best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 4222.

CAPES, Coats Wanted.—In silks and cloths; quantity no objection; buys for cash. Rothblum & Co., 6 West 32d.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Any quantity; cash; jobs. Barnett, Chelsea 5183.

CAPES Wanted.—Novelties, satins and silks. Rex, 43 West 27th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES Wanted.—0-14, $3 dozen up. Fagekas & Son, 103 5th Av.

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Big jobber looking at better grade Fall goods, placing orders, all week. 16 West 20th, 4th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall samples all week. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1116.

COATS Wanted.—Ready to look at fall lines; pile fabrics and cloth, ladies', juniors', children's. Eisen & Son, 122 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber looking at children's coats for Fall. Write for appointment, Box E, 614, 1265 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber piking orders on pile fabrics. Call with samples, 8th floor, 11 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade Fall coats, 8th floor, 12 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Silk, for export trade. T 292 Times.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Plain and printed voile, organdies, nainsooks, cambric, marquisette, canton and napkins; spot cash. Madison Square 8670.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Alpine, Greenberg, 71 West 23d.

DENIM Wanted.—Open for 260 blue denim, any quantity, at a price for cash. Atlas Overall Co., 236 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Main 4267.

DRESSES Wanted.—L. Ramberger & Co. are open for special lots of better grade dresses to be sold out; no quantity too great. Call Tuesday morning, 9 to 12 o'clock, at New York office Retail Research Association, 225 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for big quantity in plain and printed georgettes, satins, taffetas, jersey, and tricolette dresses. 45 West 35th St., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Big jobber looking for printed georgettes, cotton voiles, and gingham dresses. Ajax Dress Co., 13 East 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job georgettes, taffetas, and figured crepes for cash. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at georgettes and silk dresses of the better grade. Apply 116 West 25th St., Room 1200.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash any quantity of better georgettes and crepes. Phone Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk and cotton dresses; call with samples 2d floor, 150 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on taffeta and silk sport dresses. 12 West 32d, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay cash, any quantity, better georgettes. Madison Square 8666.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for job silk and georgette dresses. Spiro, 259 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on cotton dresses; bring samples. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Voiles; all week, 4 to 6. 1407 West 35th St., Bklyn.

DUCK Wanted.—Light tan, 13 ozs. to the yard, 36 inches wide; quantity. I. Reich & Sons, 1,170 Broadway.

FLANNELS Wanted.—At once, 700 Cone export or similar make; spot cash. Madison Square 8670.

FURS Wanted.—Placing orders on black opossum, natural raccoon, nutria and seal, 46 West 29th, 4th floor.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy only, better quality; also 8544 assorted. Franklin 1774.

GEORGETTE WAISTS Wanted.—Any quantity for cash. Ruth Waist, 105 E. 29th.

GINGHAM, Percale, Jeans Wanted.—Amoskeag, checks and plain pink, universal checks 64 and 68; percales, plain and printed, madras shirting. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open for large quantity of small checks. Slpkin & Gorschen, 15 East 28th.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds, quantity no object. Madison Square 8670.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Better quality check, for cash. Farragut 3093.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Cheap, spot cash. Gramercy 4898.

HALCYON Wanted—All shades, pearl, slate, and tan preferably. Madison Square 5035.

KIMONO DRESSES Wanted for export, submit samples, stating quantities and price. Room 712, 396 Broadway.

LINENS Wanted.—No cotton; colors; submit samples; cash. Frank & Bernstein, 148 West 28th.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Jullliards 2095 in artillery or something similar. Call Gramercy 4241.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Emerald, nile, mais, gold, other odd shades; also cotton-back satins. Spring 7934.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—All kinds, redyed for dyeing. Bon Mot Trimmings, Arrow, 160 West 36th. Greeley 1693.

PLAIDS, Taffetas, and Peau de Cygne Wanted.—Any quantity. Arrow Silk Mills, 47 East 29th.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Navy 342 Lorraine, for cash. Friedman, 31 Hester St. Orchard 5370.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Pay cash, navy, any mill. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

POM POM Wanted.—Cotton back American, dark green only. Levine Bros., 750 Broadway. Spring 3913.

POM POM Wanted.—12075, all quantities, for cash. Eisenberg & Friedman, Stuyvesant 7322-3.

POPLINS Wanted—Navy, Stevens, or American, serge 7002, cash. Wasserman, 30 West 21st.

POPLIN Wanted.—Amoskeag 8135; all shades; also American navy and 7301 serge. Greeley 6172.

POPLINS, Serges Wanted.—American 90610 and U. S. 235; spot cash. Madison Square 6057.

POPLIN Wanted.—Navy and black, American or Steven's. Knobel Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLINS Wanted.—American navy and black, for cash. Karpas, 22 West 28th St.

POPLIN Wanted.—8158 Pekin tan; also American black. Chelsea 9065.

POPLIN Wanted.—774 or P. F. L., all Fall shades. Chelsea 2709.

ROSHANARA Wanted.—All colors, any quantity; will pay cash. Farragut 3646.

SERGES Wanted.—235, 528, 519, 7301, others; also velours and broadcloths. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

SERGES Wanted.—7122, 6122, 6120, 54280, 54221, 7008, 9006, 528, 11433, W. F. X., 787. Madison Square 9279.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy and black U. S. 235 or better quality; cash. Klein Marcus Cloak Co., 7 Division St.

SERGE AND POPLIN Wanted—American 09070, 09077 navy, for cash. Safran & Kresger, 23 East 26th.

SERGE Wanted.—50 inches navy; quantity or small lots; submit samples. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted—Men's wear navy at a price. A. H. Feldman, 12 West 27th. Farragut 4213.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—For cash; WFX., PPL., 774, MFL., VBL. Spring 5372.

SERGES AND POPLIN Wanted.—American navy and black; also Peco plush. Gramercy 1807.

SERGES Wanted.—47116, 7120, 6120, 11433, 519; other light and heavy serges. Gramercy 785.

SERGES Wanted.—820, 235, 0986, 09070, for cash. Ben Ginsburg, 51 W. 24th. Chelsea 8440.

SERGES Wanted.—Botany 11433 navy; will pay cash. M. W. Levine & Co., Farragut 4072.

SERGES Wanted—09070, 838, 235, 519, 11433. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—Garfield's 528, black and navy; spot cash. Ext. 6, Mad. Sq. 4360.

SERGES Wanted.—7301 navy, or similar; also 8158 poplin, or similar. Greeley 6172.

SERGES Wanted—838, 09070, or similar men's wear serge. Haft, Farragut 9752.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGES Wanted.—Buying Whitman 99 or similar. Cohen Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—0036, clay and navy; also H. & L. 602, shade 463. Greeley 2080.

SERGES Wanted.—7301, 6301, 7314, 41-1; for spot cash. M. Weil, 3297 Spring.

SERGES Wanted.—600 American, or similar qualities. Gramercy 6869.

SERGE Wanted.—09070 Navy, or similar. Merit Co., Greeley 1190.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds. Mannish Rosenberg, 45 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—780 Botany; will pay cash. Call Chelsea 2357.

SERGES Wanted.—3700 navy. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy any kind for cash; also remnants and tender silks, highest prices paid for odds and ends in velvetens, chiffon velvets, &c. Madison Square 2673.

SILK FOULARDS Wanted.—Open to buy for quantity for cash; all shades; right prices. Max Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILKS AND WOOLENS Wanted.—In job lots for cash; also remnants and seconds. Forsyth 0483.

SILKS Wanted.—Foulard linings for cash. Ben Ginsburg, 51 West 24th. Chelsea 8440.

SILK STUFFS Wanted.—Blumenthal's 3-inch, any quantity, for cash. Chelsea 9988.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for foulards at a price. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

SILKS Wanted—Satin striped taffeta for cash. Madison Square 2311.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's or similar, any quantity. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Submit samples. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

STRIPED GEORGETTES Wanted.—Light shades. Heilman & Biotta, 321 6th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Changeable; any quantity; for cash. Harry Ragovin, 108 West 26th.

TENDER SILKS Wanted.—Also seconds; any color or quantity if cheap. C 289 Times.

TRICOLETTE Wanted—Taupe. Victoria Dress Co., 37 West 32d St.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718, color 423. Chelsea 9704.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, Pekin and tan. Farragut 2394. A. & S. Oppenheimer, 138 West 25th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Gray; in quantities; also copen. Cohen Bros., 34 West 27th St. Farragut 2822.

VELOURS Wanted.—0300, 032, all shades, for cash. Alper Bros., 133 West 27th. Chelsea 7395.

VELOURS Wanted—American or Wyandotte, heavy weight; all colors. Karpas, 22 West 28th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens or something similar in all colors. Call Gramercy 4241.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for tan velours, delit or burella. Chelsea 9535.

VELOUR Wanted.—Cash; Stevens 4281, Amer. 6360, Murray Hill 7193.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin tan and rookie; spot cash. Farragut 2090.

VELURS Wanted.—Open for gray, Spring 9680, extension 42.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs on crepe de chine and georgettes; quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 5th floor, 118 West 22d.

WOOLENS, BROADCLOTH, SERGES, FOPLINS, VELOURS Wanted.—Any quality, quantity, all shades; good prices. Farragut 3628.

WOOLENS, BURELLAS OR DELHI Wanted.—In tan. Phone Madison Square 920.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACT Wanted.—Shop equipped with 80 machines for coats, capes, and dresses; would like to connect with manufacturer who can furnish work all year round. Spec Cloak Co., 225 24 St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH, Jullflard, 110 green, $2.30 net; silvertone pekin, Holden & Leonard, Madison Square 3121.

CAPES, Suits.—Better grade silver tip Bolivia, tricotine, Poiret twill, serges, and novelties; many willow lined; specials priced; immediate delivery. Shapiro-Davis, 29 West 35th St.

CAPES.—Full-lined serge capes, also velour, in all colors; showing new things all the time. Cape and dolmans; immediate delivery. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—Immediate delivery; high class; Bolivias, silvertones, serges, satins, taffetas, &c. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans.—Velour, silvertone, serge, tweeds; immediate delivery; taffeta suits, dolmans; silk capes. Blumenson & Co., 56 West 22d St.

CAPES, Dolmans, and Coats—Large selections, most desirable styles and materials, at reduced prices. Sipkin & Gorschin, 15 East 26th.

CAPES, Capes, Capes, Capes.—Flappers, girls' infants'. Immediate shipment. Julius Goldstein, 152 West 25th; also Avery Hotel Beaton.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—5,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14; all materials, for immediate delivery. Bonn Mayers, 1230 Broadway. Spring 7100.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—High-class plushes and pile fabric, for jobbers only. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, SUITS. — Better grade, Bolivias, serges, and novelties, will sacrifice for cash. Ben Ginsburg, 51 West 24th. Chelsea 8440.

CAPES, DOLMANS, SUITS.—On racks for immediate delivery; for jobbers especially. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 24th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, latest models; sacrifice. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9040.

CAPES.—Dolmans; better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

CAPES.—We have on our rack 3,000 capes, of different styles, at $6.75. M. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, SUITS.—Better kind, special prices to reduce stock on rack. Julius Wolf, 279 5th Av.

CAPES, Coats and Dolmans, children's misses' and juniors'; to close out. Ess-Ell Garmen Co., 30-34 West 26th.

CAPES, all wool jersey suits; also best-selling numbers in serge; silk-lined. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 28th.

CAPES.—Gabardines, straight line tricotine, quick action for live buyers. Invincible Cloak Co., 128 West 23d.

CAPES, Suits, Dolmans, Coats.—Desirable styles; attractive prices; on racks. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats.—New materials, latest styles; popular prices. Rubin, 12-14 West 32d.

CAPES, Suits, Coats.—Immediate delivery; big reductions in price for quantity. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats.—New materials, latest styles; popular prices. Rubin, 12-14 West 32d.

CAPES AND JUNIOR COATS.—200; sacrifice; call immediately. Isaac Rosenberg, 1,133 Broadway.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats.—Jobs snappy styles to close out. S. S., 45 West 27th

ACTION!

For your immediate needs:
INSTANT DELIVERY
Select better grade

Coats Dolmans
Suits Capes

In smartly styled, cleverly developed models — *real, ready sellers.* Newly made in the most wanted materials, elegantly tailored, all colors, all sizes.

$16.50 to $65.00

For real genuine values, for quick action—see us and profit!

Karp Bros.
45 West 27th St., N. Y.

Every Good Coat
Every Good Cape
Every Fur Coat-
is made more beautiful and more valuable by a
MALLINSON'S PUSSY WILLOW LINING

Hats FOR TOTS GIRLS & MISSES

MAX MAYER, Inc.
352 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

COLORED COTTON VOILES
A brilliant assortment of all the newest colorings in several grades. Prices as attractive as the fabrics.
POTTER TEXTILE Co.
72-74 Madison Av., N. Y.

WASH DRESSES
$18 per Doz. up.
POPLINS, $3.75 up
TAFFETAS, 4.75 up
SERGE, HALF WOOL $2.50 NET.
Immediate Delivery.
ISAAC IPP, 118 W. 22d St.

$9.00 Doz. **BLACKS & NOVELTIES** $10.50 Doz.
WAISTS
$12.00 $15.00
LARRY GOLDBERG, 1270 Broadway.

SUITS-CAPES-COLMANS
Immediate Delivery
DAVE ROSENGARTEN
11 EAST 31ST STREET

HOLSTEN, YOUNG AND COMPANY
LEATHER NOVELTY COATS
WATERPROOF TWEED COATS
RAIN AND AUTO COATS
34-36-38 WEST 27TH STREET

WHIPCORD OVERSEAS CAPS
READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
ALL STYLES
BUCHSTAHL & LEWIS
MANUFACTURERS
48 WEST 4TH STREET.

BROADWAY BRAND Black and Colors Velvet Ribbons All Widths
4346 Greeley Max Feist 52-54 W. 38th St.

TipTop *Printed Georgette & Taffeta Dresses in stock for Immediate Delivery.*
29-35 W. 32d St. & 30-34 W. 33d St.

Booth, Bregman and Sumberg
GEORGETTE DRESSES $13.75 to $20.00.
129-133 WEST 27TH ST.

AUSTRALASIAN Export Opportunity
New York export corporation with ample resources and large Australasian organization desires sole agencies for dry goods, notions, women's wear, etc., for Australia and New Zealand.
Cash payments in New York. Submit propositions and if interested interviews will be granted. Address G 691 Times Downtown.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Wadsworth Co.; I. H. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; Penn.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Mark's Sons; I. Mark, hosiery; 4 W. 32d.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—McLeary, Wallin & Crouse; D. C. Crouse, rugs; Park Avenue.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Heidelmeier & Shaul; F. D. Shaul, piece goods; 1,270 Broadway.
ALBANY, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; M. Lurie, jobs suits; 37 West 26th.
ATHENS, Ga.—Davidson, Nicholson Co.; Mr. Davidson, domestics; 105 Grand.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Southern Trimming Supply Co.; silk, canvas linings; Albert.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; I. I. Wolf, dry goods; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—The Fashion; L. Gutman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. P. Clarke, men's hats; 53 West 14th; Penn.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; H. Oppenheimer, coats, suits; Penn.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; G. S. Craig, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makower, woolens; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; C. Stewart, trunks, bags; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; A. Van Tassell, silks, dress, wash goods; 404 4thAv.
BALTIMORE—Cohn, Coblens & Co.; C. F. Griffith, upholstery goods; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. F. Whitmore, laces, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brouser, millinery; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits; 2 West 37th.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; A. M. Cryer, knitwear, shirts; W. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, sweaters; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Miss B. Horgan, corsets, muslin underwear; Mrs. H. Sloman, women's, children's wear; 32 W. 14th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. W. Sebald, books, stationery; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear; 354 4th Av.
BAY CITY, Mich.—Seltner Brothers; G. M. Seltner, dry goods; Commodore.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Brothers & Welden Co.; B. F. Sisson, domestics; Commodore.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Haskins; F. H. Haskins, housefurnishing goods; Collingwood.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Durant, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey Co.; Miss H. Foley, misses' coats, dresses; 343 Church.
BOSTON, Mass.—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss J. L. Hunkers, costumes; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Knight, ladies' silk scarfs, sweaters; 25 West 45th.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. A. Cobb & Co.; S. H. Cutting, infr.'s silk waists, skirts; Holland House.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. M. Langtry, women's knit underwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss L. A. Peck, underwear, petticoats, house garments; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; P. McHugh, dress goods, basement; Miss Mahoney, misses' wash dresses; Miss Sweeney, mdse. mgr.; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; E. M. Dead, toys, toilet goods, leather goods, notions; Miss A. Adams, skirts; Miss A. R. Murphy, women's gowns; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss Minahan, children's wear, basement buyers; A. Cohen, coats, suits, capes, girls' dresses; Miss Kellner, muslin underwear, house dresses, infants' wear; Miss Ford, millinery; Miss Nadala, jobs silks, cotton waists; Miss Rice, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; Mr. Lowenberg, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; S. E. Emery, ladies' cotton underwear, petticoats; Mr. Watters, representing; Miss Thurlow, misses' cotton underwear; F. A. Burdick, ladies' coats, bathing suits; Mr. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; Miss Mahoney, ribbons; Mr. Wilkens, representing; R. J. Trimble, petticoats, cotton underwear; Miss Keefe, misses' girls' suits, skirts; 422 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Levy, machine-made dresses; Miss Kaleska, ladies' neckwear; Miss O'Reagan, misses' coats; Miss C. Murphy, misses' suits; basement buyers; Miss Callaghan, silk, muslin underwear; Mr. Silberman, skirts, sweaters, bathing suits; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Koenigsmark, men's, boys' clothing; Miss Golding, waists; Mr. Dutch, children's, juniors', girls' coats; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Sweeney, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; E. J. Godfrey, silks, dress goods; W. E. Tiffney, ready-to-wear; J. D. Granfield, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; D. E. Burnett, notions; 256 Church.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—O'Brien's Sons; M. J. O'Brien, woolens; Commodore.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; A. Armstrong, men's, boys' clothing, boys' hats; 2 West 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. J. Connolly, men's furn. goods; A. J. Sutton, bathrobes, boys' furn. goods, house coats; 2 W. 37th.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; M. Catron, domestics, flannels, blankets; 1,150 B'way.
CHICAGO—A. Weiss & Co.; A. Weiss, dresses, waists; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Baumann & Co.; H. Baumann, jobs suits; 102 East 32d.
CHICAGO—Mitchell Bros. & Co.; A. J. Mitchell, dresses; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—E. Iverson & Co.; Miss E. Rowland, ready-to-wear; 6 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. M. Morgan, coats, waists; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; E. P. Benedict, clothing; 141 Madison Av.; Broslell.
CHICAGO—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; L. A. Brodsky, coats, skirts, waists; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—E. A. Stevens & Brothers; E. A. Stevens, silks, laces, ladies' neckwear; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Dessauer & Engel; N. Engel, underwear, shirts, hosiery, boys' waists; 55 White St.
CINCINNATI—Samuel Ach Co.; L. Ach, hats; 621 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; R. W. Pogue, merchandise manager; 366 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Model Skirt and Suit Co.; J. D. Jacobs, jobs coats, capes; Pennsylvania.
CLEVELAND—S. Knoll & Co.; S. Knoll, dresses; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. P. Gerber, laces, marabous; 37 West 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss E. Wischmeyer, waists; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—William Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. Williamson, suits; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—L. N. Gross Co.; L. N. Gross, waists, dress material; Commodore.
CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; S. M. Hexter, tailors' trimmings; 1,140 B'way.
CLEVELAND — Adler Sisters; A. Adler, ladies', misses' coats, suits; 1,170 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. W. Perkins, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Richman Bros. Co.; W. P. Jungias, men's, youth's clothing; Pennsylvania.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. & Co.; Miss R. Baer, jewelry; Miss K. Metzger, linens; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss P. Hooper, skirts; Mrs. A. Rice, hosiery, gloves, neckwear; Miss B. Gordon, millinery; 116 West 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Skirt Shop; E. B. Isaac, ladies' suits, skirts; Commodore.
COLUMBUS, Ohio — Boston Store; Miss O'Dea, coats, suits, dresses; 37 West 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Outfitting Co.; F. M. Isaacs, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Commodore.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Scharffs; H. E. Scharff, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—B. & H. Abrahams; B. M. Abrahams, women's, misses' coats, suits; 303 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Friedlob & Levy; M. D. Levy, general buyer; Penn.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; N. Hicks, bedding; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Berman & Mazure; B. Berman, clothing; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; L. Brownhill, capes, suits; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Ide Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; Cumberland.
EASTON, Penn.—William Laubach & Sons; M. B. Haird, furniture; 41 Union Square.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Beall D. G. Co.; W. S. Beall, notions, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—C. Snowberger, women's garments; Breslin.
FORT WAYNE—Wolf & Deasauer; I. Latz, coats, waists; 6 West 32d.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Charles Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.; Cumberland.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, cloaks, suits; 432 4th Av.; Cumberland.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; J. T. McWheeny, mdse. manager; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; S. Stern, toilet goods; 230 5th Av.
HENDERSON, Ky.—S. B. Mayer & Son; C. L. Mayer, ladies' ready-to-wear; 860 West 14th st.
HORNELL, N. Y.—Babcock & Davidson; C. F. Babcock, dry goods; Breslin.
INDIANAPOLIS—Indiana Dept. & Geddes Co.; F. H. L. Miller, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; 72 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. Sayers & Co.; Miss C. M. Mansfield, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss A. Krauch, children's, infants' wear; 225 5th Av.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Miller & Co.; M. Miller, clothing; Imperial.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, millinery; 1,133 B'way.
KANSAS CITY—Jones Store Co.; E. S. Mendenhall, women's knit underwear, hosiery; 225 East 26th.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; D. Bork, domestics; 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bros.; W. C. Hager, dry goods; 404 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, coats, suits, 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Baer & Witmer; Miss Grube, waists, sweaters; Pennsylvania.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; L. I. Ross, Miss Conrson, coats; 37 W. 26th.
LEBANON, Penn. — Haak Bros.; W. Haak, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Lexington D. G. Co.; S. B. Wilson, notions, jewelry, leather goods, infants', children's wear; Prince George.
LIBERTY, N. Y.—H. J. Sarles Co.; H. J. Sarles, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—B'way Dept. Store; Miss F. A. Webber, women's children's hosiery, underwear; 96 Madison Av.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer; C. M. Guggenheimer, Jr., mdse. manager; 1,150 B'way.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. W. Ould Co.; S. R. Hill, hosiery, notions, gloves, laces; 43 Leonard.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Merz Bros.; Mr. Merz, domestics; 105 Grand.
MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand; C. L. Upham, dry goods; C. E. Upham, Jr., coats, suits, waists, house dresses, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bruce Co.; W. Cramer, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bruce Co.; Miss E. Long, laces, embroideries, neckwear, buttons; 404 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE — Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. Huebler, rugs; 1,133 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Brennan Co.; A. G. Brennan, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; Holland.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elias, jobs silk, cloth dresses; 364 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Young-Quinlan Co.; Miss A. Quinlan, corsets; 220 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; R. M. Ankeny, underwear, knit goods; F. E. Leonard, domestics, blankets; 43 Leonard.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. T. Hotchkiss, furniture; 105 Grand.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; R. A. Mills, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.; Brotell.
NORRISTOWN, Penn. — H. C. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand; York.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, furn. goods; 404 4th Av.; Continental.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; L. R. Porteous, cloaks, suits, furs, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
NYACK, N. Y.—Harrison & Dailey; Mr. Harrison, domestics; 105 Grand.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Kerr D. G. Co.; W. S. Buckley, domestics, linens; 1,150 B'way.
OMAHA, Neb.—Emporium; B. Braed, voile waists; 339 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Brothers; Miss Perett, capes; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA — Blauner's; H. Blauner, capes, coats; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Loewenthal, wash dresses; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA — Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss A. Gaggenheim, umbrellas; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsh Co.; Miss Salkind, children's wear; 37 West 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; J. H. Bunting, domestics, dress goods; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA — N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; 3, 261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 1,133 Broadway; Park Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA—"Stewart's;" J. A. Rubin, suits; Miss Cross, georgette waists; Miss Koenig, dresses; Miss Bernstein, skirts; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss H. Darmstaedter, jewelry; Miss C. Lowenstein, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 1261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; T. J. Stevenson, furniture; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Bedell Co.; I. H. Kopf, coats, suits, dresses; 19 West 24th.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. C. Portno, children's wear; A. J. Seder, millinery; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; J. H. Frank, muslin wear, house dresses, sweaters; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Hill, hosiery, notions, gloves, laces; 43 Leonard.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Merz Bros.; Mr. Merz, domestics; 105 Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; H. Katzman, basement ready-to-wear; L. Kaufman, women's ready-to-wear; Miss C. Toole, girls', juniors' coats, suits, dresses; Miss G. Drescher, women's coats; Miss F. Looby, costumes, dresses; Mrs. C. E. Henry, waists, sweaters; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; C. Kline, linens; Mr. Atwell, linens, basement; H. Heyman, suits; Miss S. Goodman, coats, suits; Miss B. Gubian, waists; M. Lippman, silks; Mrs. Solomon, waists, basement; Miss Tiernan, underwear, basement; Miss Coleman, knit underwear; Miss Turner, children's coats, capes; 1,261 Broadway.
PLYMOUTH, Penn.—The Fashion Shop; L. Wolfson, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; G. A. Hinkley, notions; Miss Johnson, Mrs. Lyden, representing; 432 4th Av.
POUGHKEEPRIE, N. Y.—Luckey, Platt & Co.; H. F. Marqwarth, furniture, 6 West 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; R. Rosenthal, clothing, hats; 220 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; L. B. Hyslup, domestics, white goods, linens; 1,150 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—J. Lewit & Sons; J. C. Lewit, dry goods; Wellington.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; P. H. Davis, domestics, boys' clothing; 1,150 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss E. Harlow, suits; Mr. Marks, jobs leather goods; 470 4th Av.
ROCKLAND, Me.—W. O. Hewett Co.; J. Newman, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
ROME, Ga.—Spear & Co.; N. B. Spear, coats, suits, dresses; Aberdeen.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Saul Wolfson Co.; G. C. Margozewitz, domestics, blankets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way; Brotell.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, coats, suits, infants' wear; 37 W. 26th.
SHAMOKIN, Penn.—Coogan & Witt; R. T. Coogan, men's clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
SHERMAN, Texas—Marks Bros.; A. E. Marks, gen'l mdse.; 1,150 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Burke's; S. A. Barker, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Poole D. G. Co.; F. C. Poole, domestics; 105 Grand.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. P. Cave, domestics, prints; H. R. Kurtz, wash goods; 56 Worth.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; W. H. Neal, dry goods; 73 Leonard; Park Avenue.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Waist & Dress Mfg. Co.; R. Ross, waists, dresses; Herald Square.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Brothers & Co.; J. A. Russell, coats, suits, waists; 236 5th Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio—New Ideal Shop; Miss F. Morgan, costumes, dresses, waists; Anponia.
TOLEDO—Hugo Stein Co.; Miss S. Goldberg, waists, underwear, petticoats, sweaters; 404 4th Av.
TOPEKA, Kan.—Pelletier Stores Co.; F. Miller, jobs ready-to-wear, waists, children's wear, petticoats; 116 West 32d.
TROY, N. Y.—H. H. Butler, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
TROY, N. Y.—J. M. Coverly Clothing Co.; W. H. Kenna, boys', children's clothing; Hermitage.
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Rosenau Bros.; N. D. Rosenau, general mdse.; 71 W. 23d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—E. D. Mayer, ready-to-wear; Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss A. Metz, hdkfs.; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Goldenberg; A. Rosenthal, notions, jewelry; 1,140 Broadway.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. L. Leverton & Co.; J. L. Leverton, coats, suits; Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; 1,140 B'way; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss I. Steagall, waists, furs, bathing suits; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; E. A. Briggs, furniture; Flanders.
WHEELING, W. Va.—George M. Snook Co.; W. Miesle, rugs, blankets; Brotzel.
WILKESBARRE, Penn.—Duncan & Homer Co.; Miss K. Barrett, petticoats; Pennsylvania.
WILMINGTON, Del.—Topkis Bros. Co.; L. Topkis, representing; 346 B'way.
WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis Sons; E. E. Kahn, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Slegin Bros.; T. Guerin, gen'l mdse.; Imperial.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; J. E. Dumpf, representing; 404 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Ware-Pratt Co.; G. S. Dowley, men's wear; Commodore.
WORCESTER, Mass. — Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co.; E. M. Hill, domestics, linens; 404 4th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; A. Vanderpyl, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; 404 4th Av.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—The L. Fordyce & Co.; E. L. Morgan, Miss S. E. Medley, notions, gloves, hdkfs., laces, embroideries, trimmings; 404 4th Av.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A special meeting of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association has been called for Monday next at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago. It will open at 10 A. M. Among the business that will come before the meeting will be the consideration of the present market situation and a discussion of selling policies.

The Fall and Winter color card of J. Claude Freres & Cie, Paris, is now being distributed by the firm's American agent, John H. Wessell, 31 Union Square. The card contains sixty-six shades, divided into fifteen groups. The group names smack of the war, including among other Americain, Italien, Britannique, Canadien, Australien, and Roseau Japonais.

Fancies Over Plain Ribbons.

The demand in the ribbon trade still centres on fancy goods of the higher priced variety, almost to the exclusion of the plain styles in cheaper merchandise. One plain goods manufacturer, in fact, is reported to have taken the contract of warping for a fancy ribbon maker. Velvets are good items, principally in red and blue shades. Wide goods still hold the big balance of business.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

BEN ALI HAGGIN, artist, of 875 Madison Avenue—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Percival Wilde receiver in bond of $1,500. It was stated that the assets consist of money due from his trust funds. He has several trust funds of which he is the beneficiary. His income therefrom has been attached and is being applied to one judgment and many other suits are about to be commenced against these trust funds.

WELLWORTH LUNCH CO., Inc., of 1,560 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by these creditors: Ph. Wechsler, $391; Samuel Baum, $90, and Reda Bros. $26. Judge A. N. Hand appointed John L. Lyttle receiver. Liabilities are stated to be $10,000 and assets $1,000.

EMMA SCHWAB of 2,607 Jerome Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,944, and no assets.

ACME GAS & ELECTRIC FIXTURE CO.—At a meeting of creditors of the Acme Gas & Electric Fixture Co., of 1823 West 14th Street, held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 31 Nassau Street, Peter P. Olney, Jr., was elected trustee and his bond was fixed at $20,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Annette, Charles, Inc.—Albert Frank Co. $584.20
Anach Co.—S. Scher 1,035.75
Altman, Samuel—L. Goldfarb 185.75
Baldwin, Willard G.—Pacific Bank 3,755.82
Breger, David, admr.—A. Etra, costs 108.95
Brenicke, Harriet—C. Hollander, ... 488.50
Same—H. F. Piersons 407.28
Cost Reducing Home Supply Corp. and Michael Pollak—P. Ritter et al. 530.55
Chandler, Warren R.—E. S. Sargent 161.70
Cozens, Frank C. and Marie T.—S. B. Kiee 122.30
Curtis, Allen; Ellie F. Earle, and Howard Paschal—Tri-Bullion Smelting and Development Co., costs 130.48
Cohen, Jacob—G. E. Wilson 116.30
Clancy, John F., and Peter F. Van Alst (Clancy & Van Alst)—Waterloo Cement Machinery Corp. 235.90
Cunningham, Harry B.—Hilliard Hotel Co. 103.74
Cirker, Sol and Hanna—M. Finkel 166.29
Dreffus, Edw. L.—W. Dreffus 125.20
Flynn, Cornelius—Albert A. Volk Co., costs 121.33
Fulton, Robert M.—W. J. Salomon 296.40
Gilmore, Philip C.—J. Cohen 280.90
Geschwer, Jacob and Joseph (Geschwer Bros.)—State Industrial Com. 112.71
Galerstein, Jacob and Abraham A.—F. Epstein 302.38
Golden Baking Co.—J. Rosen et al. 244.40
Gerofalo, Antonio—Foreign Import Co. of N. Y. 1,372.70
Harnes, Philip—I. Friedman 296.10
Hagglu, J. Ben Alt—Brooks Bros. 4,271.71
Hayes, Albert—S. & G. Sump Co. 1,321.87
Hull, Lena—S. Levy 4,177.33
Kennedy, George J.—F. A. Finnerty 220.53
Levitt, Max, (Ludwig Levitt & Son)—Shemaul Realty Co. 1,081.41
Lubell, Sam—S. Fine 154.72
Lewis, Samuel, and Louis Rosenthal, (Lewis & Rosenthal)—I. Welsberg 15,120.10
Mack, Willard—Shenington Co. 2,562.09
Monzo, Angelo R.—M. Mayer et al., costs 106.77
Morl, Placidia—Hinds & Dauch Paper Co. 130.56
Mee, Frederick B.—Richard H. Thomas 382.70
Neuman-Cavallog Co.—Waterloo Cement Machinery Corp. 333.20
Pokress, Morris—A. M. Newman 87.37
Polsky, Abraham—S. Martz 172.15
Quinn, Patrick T.—Danbury Square Box Co. 175.77
Stillman, Rubin—F. Ellinger 4,012.03
Sternfels, Alfred E.—H. Schwaner 115.71
Schwarz, Ephraim—M. Ginsburg 177.40
Streimer, Jacob—H. Kupferschmid et al. 115.70
Taglipoetra, Margaret T.—A. Marquand et al. 10,041.34
Thomsen, Elias and Nells, (Thomsen Bros.)—E. Rooker 187.57
Venezia, Nicolas—Sanders & Karsch Co. 120.19
Willbrandt, William—L. Hoberg 113.98
Weed, Evangeline—Whitehouse-Kipp Co. 276.70
Welker, Wm.—J. O. Polak 127.40
Zauderer, Abraham—M. Moser 467.86

In Bronx County.

Cirker, Hannah—M. Finkel $160.22
Goldberg, Charles S., and Christ Lund —E. J. Flick 164.91
Hennessy, John—G. Frank 300.72
Kugler, Jacob—O. S. B. Schafler 45.54
Rothbard, Louis—J. H. Werbelovsky & Son 71.17
Schwarb, Emma—C. W. Bohmfolk 1,944.05
Waghburn, Henry L.—F. O. Pierce Co. 265.23
Wagner, Meyer—J. Kammerer 275.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Allen, Ira A.—C. D. Smith, Sept. 9, 1913 ..... $117.74
Baum, Soma—C. J. Brown, Jan. 26, 1917 ..... 478.29
Hennen, Madge I.—B. Lebeuvier, July 7, 1911 ..... 337.88
Keplinger, Charles—E. M. Brennan, June 28, 1918 ..... 261.03
Lovejoy, Morris—S. Kessler, Nov. 8, 1918 ..... 265.16
L'Hommedieu, Irving, and Milton J. Whedon—Underwood Typewriter Co., Dec. 20, 1918 ..... 103.31
Radin, Max, and Louis—J. Knohl, Dec. 24, 1918 ..... 1,322.20
Zhentlen, Nathan, David Schneider, and Louis Persky—New England Woolen and Dress Goods Mills, Inc., March 29, 1919 ..... 161.13
Same—Same, Feb. 21, 1919, (vacated) 386.74
Schwartz, Samuel—A. Levy, Dec. 13, 1918 ..... 5,213.45
Paracandolo, Giacomo—Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md., April 26, 1917 ..... 500.00
Chasco Auto Supply Co. and Benjamin Friedlander—Blakeley Printing Co., Nov. 20, 1918 ..... 849.90
Thomas, Benjamin F.—W. Kiers, March 31, 1919 ..... 107.10
Loebinger, Sophie M.—C. McC. Chapman, March 13, 1919, (released) 784.03

In Bronx County.

Rosenfeld, Samuel—M. F. Campbell, Feb. 6, 1919 ..... 1,121.05
Same—R. Campbell, Feb. 6, 1919 ..... 200.00

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing rights on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and screw machine parts; prefer automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers; only high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate, with definite statement of facts, with G. M. Co., Z 305 Times Annex.

Italy.—Prominent man with first-class security, well acquainted with the electrical and building trade, would like to represent some American firm in Italy. Ragionier Martinazzi, 6 Borghetto, Milan, Italy, or A. Bognetti, 410 W. 44th, New York.

For Rent—A fully equipped candy factory for making chocolates and hard candies; a wonderful opportunity for a first-class candy maker with a small capital; low rent. Apply J. King Co., Trenton, N. J.

Export manager wanted for new export corporation with very great prospects; entirely new system; $5,000 investment and export experience required. Address Association, A 793 Times Downtown.

An interest in a nautical business is offered to a man willing to invest $2,000 to $5,000 and devote whole time to the business; principals only; no agents. Nautical, A 791 Times Downtown.

Buy your home sites; we will build for you now or when ready; terms to suit; titles guaranteed, 30 minutes from N. Y. Little Neck, and Manhasset. John M. Riehle, 68 William St.

Fifth Avenue dressmaker, retiring; disposes her business to allied firm; best opportunity offered in this location for long time; quick action necessary; $5,000 Times.

Movie for rent, fully equipped, stage balcony; no opposition; call personally 3-6 American Theatre, Drake and Main Sts., New Rochelle.

ATTENTION! Wanted, ten or twelve sewing machines, cutting table, &c., or small factory, for cash. C 293 Times.

Have offifce, all facilities; entertain meritorious sales proposition; principals only. B 461 Times Downtown.

Exporter-importer Eastern Europe seeks modest backing; will share profits. T 289 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

YOUNG INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER would invest substantial sum with a reliable and sound manufacturing concern; especially interested in the manufacture of corrugated paper containers. N 323 Times.

Will invest one to two thousand, with services, in established business that bears investigation. C 319 Times.

Aviator, considering investing $25,000, with services; executive; treasurer; capable. C 825 Times Annex.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Wanted—One of New York State's oldest manufacturing corporations has opening for live-wire executive with capital and standing; an unusual opportunity for the right man. Z 353 Times Annex.

CAPITAL WANTED.

$10,000 wanted in manufacturing business with orders constantly beyond capacity; good interest and security. Mfr., N 886 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Andrade Baptista & Co., Head Office Rua 15 de Novembro, Sao Paulo, Brazil.—House founded in 1904, and has branches in all the principal towns in the interior of the State of Sao Paulo; is open to do business in corn, coffee, sugar, leather, ironware, machinery, automobiles, oils, &c.; will also accept agencies for fire insurance companies, transport companies, and exporting houses. For references apply to the following banks: London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, British Bank of South Africa, National City Bank of New York, or any of the principal houses in Sao Paulo.

Young man, at present sales and executive manager of large city mercantile corporation, desires position where opportunity is limited only by ability; compensation to start

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The five-story building at 38 Pine Street, now occupied by the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, was purchased yesterday by Biandy, Mooney and Shipman, lawyers.

This transaction, which involved about $350,000, is the result of the constantly growing demand for office space in the financial district. The lawyers were forced to relinquish the sixteenth floor of 37 Wall Street, as it was needed for subsidiaries of the Equitable Trust Company, owner of the building, and following the lead of many other firms in that they purchased a permanent home.

The River Street building, which occupies a plat 23.7 by 61.6 was sold by the Underwriters Building Company, who purchased it a year ago through Arthur C. Sheridan, auctioneer, for $205,000.

It was erected about seven years ago in the heart of what was then the insurance district, but with the transformation of Pine Street into the financial district the building passed into the possession of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas.

The buying firm is composed of Edmund L. Mooney, William C. Fitts and Charles T. B. Rowe.

William A. White & Sons represented the buyers and the Charles F. Noyes Company the sellers in the transaction.

The Mercantile Bank of the America's, which was developed about three years ago on Exchange Place, moved into the building just sold about two years ago. Subsequently, the bank leased the adjoining nine-story building at 40 to 44 Pine Street, and ultimately will occupy the entire structure, and it is intended to move here the activities now in No. 38, as soon as the leases expire next year.

Buys Downtown Lofts.

Harry Aronson, Inc., represented by Simon Meyers, bought from the United States Trust Company, trustees for the Public Library, the seven-story building at 127 and 129 Prince Street, northwest corner of Wooster Street, 94.6 by 40, with an "L" from Wooster Street 86 feet deep. Thomas C. Buek of Stewart and Shearer acted as attorney for the sellers and Lurie and Feinberg represented the buyers.

Resale of Front Street Loft.

Ross W. Weir & Co. resold the five-story loft building, 30 by 80, held at $55,000, at 52 Front Street, to the Seaboard Corporation. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the sale. Merrill, Rogers & Terry, attorneys, represented the sellers and Knox & Deignan acted for the purchasers.

B. Altman & Co. Buyers of Former Morris K. Jesup Residence.

B. Altman & Co. are the buyers of the former residence of the late Morris K. Jesup at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The store recently purchased the property under the name of the Commercial Improvement Company of Madison Avenue, Inc., through George R. Read & Co., from the Barstun Realty Company. The property consists of a four-story building on a plot 49.5x100 and faces the Altman store, which occupies the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. Just what disposition is to be made of the Jesup corner has not been definitely decided.

Negotiations for Sale of German Odd Fellows' Home Pending.

Asked yesterday concerning recent rumors that the German Odd Fellows' Home Society in Yonkers was about to sell its twenty-eight acre property near Tuckahoe to the Hebrew National Orphan Asylum of East Seventh Street, Frank Wuttge, a prominent German Odd Fellow said that negotiations were under way to that end. He said that the cash the deal was effected the inmates of the home at Tuckahoe would probably be removed to the old Odd Fellows' Home in Unionport.

Sells Interest in Pier 16.

The estate of Margaret E. Zimmerman sold to an investing client of the Cruikshank Company, a four-fifths partial undivided interest in the pier and bulkhead property, foot of Barclay Street, New York City, known as Pier No. 16, North River.

Studio Bought by Selznick.

Lewis J. Selznick bought from the George Backer Company (George Backer and Arnstein & Levy) a moving picture studio at 220 and 232 West Thirty-eighth Street, held at $150,000. The building, while only two stories in height, is equivalent to four stories, and contains every appliance used in the making of motion pictures.

Sixth Avenue Building Sold.

Alexander Butler Duncan sold to Morris Weinstein the three-story and basement building, 18 by 85, at 315 Sixth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, negotiated the sale.

Riverside Drive Apartment Sold.

The twelve-story apartment, 125 by 100, held at $500,000, at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 150th Street, was sold to a client of Cass & Sapfel, the deal was for cash above a first mortgage for $375,000.

Investor Buys Heights Apartments.

The H. & M. Building Company, James Murray, president, sold the two three-story apartments on plot 75 by 100, held at $180,000, at 559 to 569 West 186th Street, adjoining the corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to Ely Bernays, owner of the building at 560 to 570 West 190th Street, adjoining in the rear. Sebring Bros. were the brokers in the transaction. Pressinger & Newcombe represented the seller as attorneys and James Garfield Moses acted for the buyer.

Tenant Buys Property.

Julius Goldwater, dealer in men's furnishings, bought the property which he occupies with his business at 322 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-fifth Street, from H. J. Markey and others. The site, 25 by 87.6, is occupied by one two-story brick building and a three-story frame building.

Private Dwellings Sold.

The estate of Louis Biel sold the three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 17.6 by 99.11, at 500 West 149th Street, through Du Bois & Taylor.

Joseph Shenk has purchased from the Merit Realty Company 132 West 121st Street a four-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, held at $30,000.

Margaret Hawkesworth sold the five-story American basement dwelling, 17 by 100, held at $60,000, at 54 East Fifty-second Street, to a client of Fease & Sullivan, who will occupy the premises after the expiration of the present tenant's lease.

The Real Estate Management Company sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 18 East 132d Street, on lot 18 by 100, for the Seventy-fourth Street Holding Company, Inc., to the Hudwill Corporation.

The Broadway Savings Institution sold to Dr. William E. Davis the three-story dwelling 203 West 136th Street, on lot 17 by 70, through Charles A. Knowles and Albert E. MacDowell.

Tenement Deals.

The Rolph and Muh estates have sold the six-story tenement with stores at 231 East Eleventh Street, on a plot 37.6 by 106.5, near Avenue C.

Ida Rauh sold the five-story double-flat, on lot 25 by 100, at 124 East 112th Street, near Lexington Avenue, to an investing client of Harry Sugarman.

Carrie Ablowitz sold two five-story flats at 2,308 and 2,310 Seventh Avenue, to the Renaw Realty Company, Inc., Henry S. Warner, President. These properties are on plots 75 by 100, and are occupied by colored tenants. Charles A. Knowles and Albert E. MacDonald negotiated the sale.

Benenson Makes Quick Resale.

The Benenson Realty Company bought the two six-story apartment houses, one of them 100 by 100, and the other 75 by 100, held at $500,000 and renting for $68,000, at the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and 170th Street, from the company headed by August Jacob, which built the houses a few years ago. Clement H. Smith was the broker. The Benenson Company immediately resold the property to a Mr. Gumberg, who will hold the property as an investment. Effers & Abberley, attorneys, represented the Benenson Company in both deals.

Another purchase by the Benenson Company involves the one-story brick taxpayer with four stores, 69 by 140, irregular, renting for $5,500, at 1,757 to 1,763 Boston Road, at the junction of Southern Boulevard.

Natansen Resells Two Apartments.

Max N. Natansen resold to Fannie Waxenbaum and Hyman Tantleff 954 and 958 Hoe Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, each on plot 50 by 100. The property was held at $130,000 and was sold for all cash above the mortgage. They were purchased by the sellers a month ago from the Anti-gate Realties Inc. David Geisler was the broker in the transaction.

Mr. Natansen also resold to the H. W. G. Realties, Inc., 448 to 454 West 152d Street, two five-story apartments, each on plot 50 by 100 and containing suites of five and six rooms. The houses were held for $140,000. They were purchased by the selling company recently from Louis Silverstein.

The Bronx Market.

The American Savings Bank sold the two one-family houses at 228 and 230 West 178th Street to Pauline Citrin through A. L. Foulk. The same broker sold a two-family house on Rosedale Avenue in a cash deal for James Connors.

The one-story brick garage together with the store and dwelling on the block front on the east side of Morris Avenue between 153d and 154th Streets was sold through James Montgomery & Son.

Hyman Grossman bought two tenement houses, 50 by 106, at 215 and 217 East 148th Street through Newman & Grossman. The same broker sold for Samuel Grossman the five-story apartment house at 985 Home Street to the Concord Investment Co.

The three-story two-family house at 1816 Clinton Avenue was sold through Samuel Cowen.

Frederick Brown bought the five-story apartment house on plot 50 by 100, renting for about $10,000, at 15 East 169th Street, adjoining the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, from the Aloha Realty Co. through McLernon Brothers.

Abramson Sells Three Holdings.

Joseph G. Abramson sold to the Automatic Realty Co., Inc., the six-story apartment house with six stores, at 587 Fox Street, the northwest corner of St. Johns Avenue, held at $85,000 and renting for $12,000. The sale was for cash and was negotiated by Leitner, Brenner & Starr. Max Montfried represented the purchaser.

Mr. Abramson also sold to Hyman Persky the five-story new law apartment, 52 by 105, held at $75,000 and renting for $12,000, at 900 Fox Street, the southeast corner of Barrett Street. The buyer was represented by Ginsberg & Picker.

Another sale made by Mr. Abramson was the five-story new law apartment, 47 by 100, held at $65,000 and renting for over $9,000, at 622 East 136th Street, adjoining the corner of Riverside Drive, to Samuel Columbus, who was represented by A. L. Geilich.

Dyckman Street Plot Sold.

The Empire Trust Company, through Byrne & Bowman, sold to Charles Hensle, builder and operator, a plot of twelve and one-half lots, 310 by 100, embracing the entire block front on the north side of Dyckman Street between Nagle and Post Avenues. The property was held at $150,000 and was sold for cash. Negotiations are under way for the resale of a large portion of the plot, including an outlet on Dyckman Street for improvement with a modern theatre, while Mr. Hensle intends improving the rest of his purchase with a two-story business building. Lewis S. Marx, as attorney, represented Mr. Hensle in the deal.

Brooklyn.

Henry Keck sold the two-family cottage on plot 40 by 100 at 1,462 Seventy-fifth Street to Alessandro Conti for occupancy, through B. J. Sforza. The same broker sold for William F. Ferris the two-story shop on lot 20 by 100 at 1,220 Sixtieth Street.

The Rock Island Butter Company sold the two-story brick garage on lot 50 by 20, at 70 and 72 Grand Avenue, between Myrtle and Park Avenues, to a client of the Tuthill Realty & Hortenstine Company, which will make extensive alterations.

William Fitzgerald sold the three-family brick house at 366 Sixty-ninth Street to a client of Walter S. Ross and C. C. Greisdorf. The same broker sold the two-family limestone front dwelling at 435 Seventy-fourth Street for Joseph Hamelberg.

Meister Builders, Inc., bought from the Broadway Realty Company the property at 1,033 to 1,051 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, on plot 200 by 90 by 110, held at $240,000 and accommodating sixty-four families who pay an annual rental of $36,000.

George Danforth sold the one-family brick house at 1,947 Sixty-second Street to a client of Frank L. Seaver & Co. The same brokers sold the two-family frame house on plot 40 by 100 at 1,263 Seventy-eighth Street for Richard McMullen.

J. Graham Wright sold to Ellen Sheehan the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 214 Garfield Place, through F. C. Sauter.

Queens Borough Sales.

Dora Maimen bought the dwelling on plot 40 by 100 at 143 Nineteenth Street, Flushing, from Thomas J. Cooney, through J. Albert Johntra.

The Long Island City Savings Bank purchased a plot on the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, with 80 feet frontage on Hunter Avenue and extending through 110 feet to Academy Street, with 70 feet frontage on that street, and adjoining the banking buildings of the Long Island Bank and of the Long Island City Branch of the Bank of Long Island. The price paid was about $40,000, and on the plot will be erected a three-story banking and office building to cost $250,000.

The Queens Borough Water Supply Company, which has been supplying the new realty developments and manufacturing plants in the mid-section of the Second Ward of Queens, has taken title from the Kouwenhoven Estates, Inc., to a plot 800 by 600 on the north side of the Flushing Road west of Thirty-first Street, Elmhurst. The land is a source of water supply.

Suburban Sales.

William L. Taylor sold his residence at the corner of Tuckahoe Road and Henry Street, Tuckahoe, N. Y., to F. B. Kneuper through George Howe.

E. H. Outerbridge bought the Seymour Husted estate of over 200 acres at Litchfield, Conn., and will occupy it as a Summer home.

Mrs. Robert E. Empey of Stuyvesant Avenue, Larchmont Park, N. Y., has sold her residence to Mrs. Reene Boucicault. H. M. Olcott and Frank L. Egger were the brokers.

Commercial Leases.

Richman Brothers, a cloak and suit concern, leased the entire building at 128 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of $300,000, from Harry Sachs and Samuel Sachs of Goldman Sachs & Co. Ames & Co. negotiated the lease.

The Gaehr Machine Company sublet, through the Brett & Goodell Company, to the Van Rees Press, the fifth loft at 304 to 320 Hudson Street, with an extension of the lease from the Trinity Corporation at an aggregate rental of $300,000.

The Schulte Cigar Stores Company have leased for a term of ten years through the office of Samuel J. Tankoos, at an aggregate rental of over $125,000, the store and basement at the southeast corner of Broadway and 157th Street, and upon expiration of existing leases will open a branch establishment.

The Broadway-John Street Corporation leased to the Edwin Clapp Shoe Company the store at 146 Fulton Street for a long term at a rental approximating $60,000. Rice & Hill negotiated the transaction.

The Seckenep Silk Company leased the store and basement at 10 East Thirty-third Street from Madeline D. Barrett, represented by the Loton H. Slawson Company as agents. The Rowantree-Schely Company negotiated the lease.

Robert M. Kern leased the Clinton, a store and apartment building, at 251 to 257 West Forty-second Street, for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of over $500,000, from the Intercity Apartment House Company. Samuel M. Reiss negotiated the transaction.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bleecker St, 376, w s, 85 ft s of Perry St, 21.3x70, four-story tenement; executors' sale; to Mayhelle Titus for $11,300; also 4th St, 331, s e corner of Jane St, 22x55, three-story tenement and store; executors' sale, estate of Adelina M. Cramer, deceased; to Charles Cramer for $16,000.

7th Av, 211, e s, 16.5 ft n of 22d St, 16.5x60, four-story tenement and stores; executors' sale, estate of Anna Van Axte, deceased; to Herman Workman for $15,000.

Bowery, 285-89, e s, 90 ft n of Houston St, 75x70, four four-story loft and store buildings; voluntary sale; No. 285 to Joseph Witmann for $25,000, Nos. 287½-9 to H. Hoffman for $11,250, Nos. 287½-289 to Laurence Curtin for $24,500.

Brook Av, w s, 96 ft s of 163th St, 25x35, vacant; voluntary sale; to William C. Goodale for $900.

Webster Av, 3,073-7, w s, 350 ft s of 204th St, 50x120, three-story frame dwellings; executors' sale; No. 3,073 to Nickolas Gagliotti for $5,500, Nos. 3,075-3,077 to R. M. Quinn for $5,800 each; also

Stebbins Av, n e corner of 170th St, 100x105, vacant; executors' sale; to S. F. Hochstadter for $10,000; also

Jerome Av, w s, 100 ft n of 183d St, 50x100, vacant; executors' sale, estate of Frederick Van Axte, deceased; to J. Boyle for $10,000.

204th St, s w corner of Seaman Av, 100x200, vacant; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against J. P. Kirwan et al.; Butcher, T. & F., attorneys; due, $21,944.63; taxes, &c., $2,116.30; to Wilder.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

Avenue C, 196, s e corner of 12th St, 27.6x62.6, four-story tenement and stores; H. F. Schwarz against Max Schenkein et al.; Dean, T. & S., attorneys; due, $16,255.50; taxes, &c., $1,917.75; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By George Price.

187th St, East, n s, 151 ft w of Washington Av, 50x112.6, vacant; A. J. Daltop against Irene Schopps et al.; Frees & D., attorneys; due, $3,753.50; taxes, &c., $510; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

68th St, 48 East, for a five-story dwelling, 20x90.5; Bertram H. Borden, 17 East 68th St, owner; Carrere & Hastings, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architects; cost, $57,000.

82d St, 113 to 119 East, for a nine-story apartment, 80x204; Lowell, Inc., 461 5th Av, owner; J. E. R. Carpenter, 681 5th Av, architect; cost, $225,000.

3d St, 410 to 414 East, for a two-story storage warehouse, 70.7x104.3; J. Goldstein, 371 East 4th St, owner; Thomas J. Fischer, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost, $75,000.

247th St, w s, 385 ft n of Palisade Av, for a 2½-story frame dwelling, 122x48.4; Cleveland H. Dodge, Riverdale-on-Hudson, owner; Dwight J. Baum, Riverdale-on-Hudson, architect; cost, $35,000.

Old Spuyten Duyvil Road, e s, 500 ft s of 230th St, for a one-story angle iron and cement storage, 500x75; N. Y. C. R. R. Co., Grand Central Terminal, owner; John W. Sullivan, 521 West 27th St, lessee; Henry Rigelmann, 133 7th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Anthony Av, s e s, 43 ft n of 181st St, for a one-story brick garage, 23x10; Henry D. Sinram, 910 East 5th St, owner; Harry T. Howell, 30 Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

141st St, s s, from Park Av to Canal Place, for a two-story brick garage and loft, 223.6x30; George Haiss, 205 Alexander Av, owner; George Haiss Mfg. Co., on premises, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items under $3,000 omitted.

47th St, 37 West, to a four-story-and-basement dwelling; A. Bond, 33 West 46th St, owner; C. E. Birge, 29 West 34th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

88th St, 50 West, to a four-story dwelling; C. Flonsky, premises, owner; S. Flonsky, architect; cost, $9,500.

Elizabeth St, 9, to a three-story factory; L. Untermyer et al, premises, owner; J. Fischer, architect; cost, $8,000.

Broadway, 35 to 39, to a three five-story offices; 37 Broadway Co., Inc., 39 Broadway, owner; S. C. Tarrant, 39 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner 93d St, 25x87.10; Abr. H. Levy to Adelaide H. Levy, 575 West End Av, mtg $25,000, April 3; address, Abram H. Levy, 575 West End Av.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 174th St, 99.11x100; Ironwood Realty Co. to W. F. G. Co., 500 Union Square, mtg $118,300 and all liens, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

BROOME ST, 458 n e 25x100, foreclosure April 4, 1919; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to Equitant Industrial Savings Bank; attorneys, B. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.

CHERRY ST, 307, s s, 36.8x64x30x65.8, foreclosure, April 1, 1919; William R. Maloney, referee; Isaac Seligman, 525 West 149th St; attorney, Morris L. Strauss, 1,328 Broadway.

CLINTON ST, 22, e s, 25x100.2; F. Siegelstein and wife to Max Goldman, 256 West 98th St, mtg $22,000, March 20.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 25 to 33, s w corner 186th St, 131.11x126.5x85.7x78.4; Irving Trust Co. to Jacob Wiegan, 550 West 150th St, and another, mtg $171,750, April 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

HENRY ST, 215, s s, 23.6x100; Rebecca Jones, administratrix, to Samuel Zimmer, 218 Henry St, April 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

HUDSON ST, 522, e s, 25x100; Hugh Gaffney to Frank E. Horbecht, 250 West 104th St, and another, h. and s., c. a. g., all liens, April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

MADISON ST, 94, s s, 25x100, and Madison St, 98, s s, 25.2x100; Stella Levenstein to Sarah Parshus, 23 East 124th St, ½ part all liens, April 1, 1919; attorney, Goldfein & Wise, 350 Broadway.

2d AV, 1,082, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x100; Amelia H. Mittlemann to Chelsea Garment Co., 1527 Dandolfi St, Brooklyn, mtg $23,600, all liens; attorney, A. H. Mittlemann, 247 Madison Av.

3d ST, 240 East, s s, 25x88.4, foreclosure March 31, 1919; George B. Cannon, referee, to Fanny Ellinger, 25 East 48th St, April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

135TH ST, 536-52 East, s s, 50x103.8; Giovanni Cantalupo to Peter Manescalchi and Domenico Molonia, 44 Oak St, all title, all liens, March 31; address P. Manescalchi, 44 Oak St.

36TH ST, 139 and 141 East, n s, 40x98.9; Moss Estate to Edw. W. Browning, 35 West 86st St, mtg $42,000, all liens, April 7; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

37TH ST, n s, 191.2 ft e of 5th Av, 53.9x98.9, irr.; M. Anderson to Albert G. Milbanks, Maskin, 150 Nassau St, and Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St, as joint tenants in trust for party of first part, March 31; attorneys, Mastin & M., 49 Wall St.

47TH ST, 521 and 523 East, n s, 51.9x100.5; I. Untermeyer et al. to Richard Sullivan, 312 East 31st St, all liens, Feb. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

47TH ST, 546 and 548 West, s s, 50x100.5; George Latour to Benjamin Kalmons, 230 West 105th St, mtg $26,000, all liens, April 7; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.

70TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Simon Rosmon, Jr., to Annie Rauterkus, 1,100 Madison Av, ½ part, mtg $20,000, all liens, April 8; attorney, Archibald M. Maclay, 31 Nassau St.

75TH ST, 2 East, s s, 102.2x26.6x irregular; S. Robert to Kenneth R. Schley, Far Hills, N. J., mtg $15,000, all liens; attorneys, Simpson, T. & B., 62 Cedar St.

86TH ST, 155 East; Lexington Av, 1,236-46, and other real and personal estate in State of New York; Amelia Humbel, 827 Elston St., Michigan City, Ind.; Frederick Hermann, son and mother and heir of E. Hermann, deceased, to Frederick C. Miller, 817 Pine St, Michigan City, Ind., 1-3 part in personal and real estate; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

111TH ST, 507 to 511 West, n s, 62.0x100.11; David Steiner to Carosi Realty Corporation, 1,476 Broadway, mtg $85,000, all liens, March 31; attorneys, Goldsmith & R., 1,476 Broadway.

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Greenbrook Investing Co. to J. & A. Stone Realty Co., 42 West 114th St, mtg $68,000, all liens, April 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

121ST ST, 342 East, s s, 80x100.11; Isaac Geringer to Morris Goldstein, 277 East 98th St, mtg $10,000, all liens, April 3; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 289 Broadway.

Bronx.

A ST, w s, 150 ft s of Elliott Av, 64.6x100x74x109, also A ST, w s, at s e of land of James A. Robinson, 74.45x109x64; Margaret McCall to Margaret and Mary R. McCall, on s s of Hobart Av, near Baisley Av, April 7; attorney, Margaret McCall, Hobart Av and Baisley Av.

EAILE ST, 615, w s, 25x100; Lathrop Colgate, by attorney, to Daniel F. Farrell, 11 West 102d St, April 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; Daniel F. Farrell to Barbara Lopard, 822 Jennings St, April 7; attorney, same.

SAME PROPERTY; Barbara Lopard to Aaron Brand, 1,570 Crotona Park East, mtg $3,600, April 7; attorney, same.

FOX ST, 647, n s, 40.7x125; Utopia Realty Co. to Ray Stein, 1,029 Hall Place, and another, mtg $29,000, March 31; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.

INTERVALE AV, 1,045, w s, 25x106.11; Emma K. Binney, Inc., to Salvatore Finza, 1,301 2d Av, mtg $4,500, April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

LONGWOOD AV, 871, n s, 89x100; Frederick Johnson and another, trustees, to Emma Kramer, 919 Avenue St. John, mtg $27,500, March 29; attorneys, Kendall & H., 120 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; Emma Kramer to R. L. Realty Corporation, 1,506 Hudson St, mtg $29,500, April 5; attorneys, same.

LOT 97, map of part of Schieffelin estate; Leonard Meuser to Pearl Niles, Town of Union, N. J., mtg $900, April 1; attorney, E. Sharum Co., 170 Broadway.

LOT 408, map part of farm of Charles Berrian; Harry V. Douglas, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., to Tremont-Webster Bldg. Co., 1,062 Boston Road, mtg $3,000, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

MANIDA ST, 826, n e s, 25x100; Manida Co. to Jennie S. Stackell, 842 Manida St, mtg $7,500, March 26; attorney, Harry Stackell.

MEAD ST, 617, 25x100; Charles P. Hallock to Harry Whelan, 480 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., April 7; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.

POPLAR ST, 2,528, e s, 25.2x113.11; Louis Kessler to Herman Heine, 2,517 Poplar St, April 7; attorneys, F. M. Weiss & Co., 120 Westchester Square.

TINTON AV, 1,123, w s, 49x124.10; Wilhelmina J. Bossong, Brooklyn, to H. J. & M. I. Realty Corp., 320 Broadway, mtg $28,000, April 7; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.

TINTON AV, s e corner of 150th St, 75x120; William Goldstone to J. G. Leasing Co., 350 Broadway, mtg $66,000, March 20; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.

UNION AV, s w corner of 158th St, 36.2 ft to Westchester Av, x 165 ft irreg; Union Westchester Corp. to State Bank, 378 Grand St, April 7; attorney, Max Silverstein, 378 Grand St.

WHITLOCK AV, s e corner of Tiffany St, 50.3x100.3x irregular; Harris Schwarts to C. M. & J. B. Realty Co., 876 Intervale Av, mtg $38,000, April 1; attorney, S. S. Isaacs, 116 Columbia St.

236TH ST, 603 East, n s, 25x101; Charles Blair to Pearl Niles, Town of Union, N. J., mtg $5,500, March 20; attorney, E. Sharum Co., 170 Broadway.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 174th St, (550 West 52d St,) 99.11x100, F. M., April 1; W. E. G. Company to Denwood Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, due April 12, 1919, interest as bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

HENRY ST, 215, s s, 23.6x100, P. M. April 7; Samuel Zimmer to Rebecca Jones, 116 West 72d St, administratrix, due Aug. 7, 1925; attorney, Samuel N. Freedman, 128 Broadway.....$26,500

PARK PLACE, s s, 79.11 ft w of Washington St, 23.5x82.8, April 1; Jeanette Jaburg to Anna Schott, 143 West 96th St, 2 yrs, 6 p. c., prior mtg $28,000; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$7,000

PRINCE ST, 101, n w corner of Sullivan St, 25x78; Vandam St, s s, 86.1 ft w of Macdougal St, 25x100; Spring St, 268, s s, 25x100; Macdougal St, 54, e s, 25x100, with all title in Alley, 25 feet north, 1½ part, and all right, title, and interest, April 8; Antoinette M. Egan (now McKay) to John C. Judge, 44 Court St, Brooklyn, trustee, 3 years, 6 per cent.....$3,000

47TH ST, 321 and 323 East, n s, 51.9x100.5, P. M., March 17; Richard Sullivan to Isaac Untermeyer, 15 East 60th St, et al., 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Guggenheimer, N. & L., 120 Broadway.....$24,000

SAME PROPERTY, P. M., April 7; same to John Dengler, 312 East 83d St, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $24,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Bway.....$2,500

66TH ST, 118 East, lease, chattels, b. and s., &c., P. M. Jan. 25; Ivar Salakdri to Michael Follmond, 1,291 Lexington Av, due as notes; attorney, Jacob Goodman, 874 Broadway.....$1,500

71ST ST, 191 West, n s, 20x102.2, P. M., April 8; Edw. J. P. Harrison to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 8 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Amend & A., 110 Nassau St.....$16,000

SAME PROPERTY, P. M. April 8; same to Dolores M. Heide, 1,925 7th Av, 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $15,000; attorneys, same.

100TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11, P. M., April 7; Max and Isidor Liebmann, (Liebmann Bros.,) to William H. Faulhaber, Bible House, New York City, and another, executors, 3 years; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway.....$9,000

115TH ST, 316 to 320 West, s s, 75x100.11, P. M., April 7; 620 West 115th St Corporation to North Holding Co., 103 Park Av, 3 years, interest as per bond, prior mtg $125,000; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$8,000

116TH ST, 424 and 426 East, s s, 35.3x100.11, P. M., April 7; Antolnette Barone to Virginia Daggizo, 11 East 79th St, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,000

121ST ST, 342 East, s s, 30x100.11, ¾ of right, title, and interest, April 3; Morris Goldstein to Yetta Geringer, 327 East 121st St, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 220 Broadway.....$850

156TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x90.11, April 7; Richard Regan to Carlo A. Bastianelli, at Caldwell, N. J., 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorneys, Gillespie & O'Connor, 128 Fulton St.....$5,000

175TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11, P. M., April 7; Jacob H. Citron to Maria S. Gilbert of Gilbertsville, N. Y., due March 24, 1924, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, O'Brien, B., F., H. & F., 120 Broadway.....$11,500

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 165-181, leasehold; Arthur McGlone to Jacob Wolfson, 108 Brook Av, Jan. 16, 1918, 2 years, lease recorded as mortgage to secure deposit of $2,175; attorney, Lind & Pfeiffer, 45 Cedar St.....$2,175

FAILE ST, 615, w s, 25x100; Barbara Lopard to Daniel F. Farrell, 11 West 102d St, April 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,000

FOX ST, 647, n s, 40.6x125; Ray Stein and another to Sarah Williams, 71 West 113th St, March 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

LURTING AV, 1,527; Ben Barcus to Emil Ernst, 660 Morris Park Av, March 31, due July 1, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, C. H. Bergheim, 1,124 East Tremont Av.....$4,000

LONGWOOD AV, 871, n s, 39x100; Emma Kramer to Frederick Johnson, 840 Prospect Av, prior mtg $23,500, March 29, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. M. Levine, 30 East 42d St.....$4,000

LOT 408, map of part of farm of Charles Berrian, Tremont; Webster Building Co. to Edw. J. Krug, Jr., 532 Minniford Av, City Island, April 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. C. Krug, J., 156 Nassau St.....$6,000

MANIDA ST, n e s, 483.10 ft n w of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Emma C. Howe to Annie Raskin, 159 Milton St, Brooklyn, April 4, due Oct. 4, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. D. Siegel, 63 Park Row.....$1,500

MEAD ST, 617, 25x100; Harry Whelan, Yonkers, N. Y., to Charles P. Hallock, 2,244 Bronx Boulevard, April 7, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$2,800

PELHAM PLACE, e s, 324 ft s of Huguenot St, 66.8x100; Laura A. Mapes to Isidor Lonnberg, 100 Washington St, April 7, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,300

POPLAR ST, 2,528, e s, 25x112.11; Herman Heune to Louis Kessler, 2,528 Poplar St, April 7, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, F. M. Weiss & Co., 120 Westchester Square.

TINTON AV, 1,121, w s, 40x126.10, H. J. & M. I. Realty Corporation to John Bossong, 382 4th St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $28,000, April 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$4,000

TELLIER AV, 1,323, n w s, 27.6x100; Edw. Marvin to Lizzie Van Riper, 207 West 111th St, March 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

TINTON AV, s e corner of 150th St, 75x62; J. G. Leasing Co. to William Goldstein, 140 West 69th St, and another, prior mtg $38,000, March 20, due April 1, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Myers & G., 299 Broadway.....$6,000

WHITLOCK AV, s e corner Tiffany St, 50.3x102.3x irregular; C. M. J. B. Realty Co. to Harris Schwartz, 920 Avenue St. John, April 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$16,000

156TH ST, s s, 62 ft e of Tinton Av, 58x75; J. G. Leasing Co. to William Goldstone, 140 West 69th St, and another, prior mtg $28,000, March 20, due April 1, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Myers & G., 299 Broadway.....$6,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 535; United States Life Insurance Co. to Bowery Savings Bank; 128 Broadway; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$400,000

1ST AV, 154, mtg $22,000; Tesia G. Forman, executrix, to N. Y. Forman, individually; Mattituck, L. I.; attorney, Leon Kronfeld, 51 Chambers St.....$100

6TH ST, 624 East, mtg now $3,100, ½ part, a t; Isidor Simon to Samuel Simon, Pitt St; attorneys, Fluegelman & Trosk, 52 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, w s, 25x49.7 ft s of 22d St; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 145th St; 145th St, n s, 151.8 ft e of 8th Av; 50th St, 242 East; 107th St, n s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, total of mtgs $307,500; Fred Hershhorn to Hannah Mirschhorn, 417 Park Av; attorney, Scharps & S., 32 Broadway, 5 assignments of Gift

20TH ST, 13-15 West, mtg $180,000; Central Union Trust Co. to Virginia I. Stern, 270 Park Av; attorney, L. H. Rosenstock, 2 Rector St.....$1

36TH ST, 237 West, mtg $25,000; Mary T. Shea to Anna J. Martin, 250 Miller Av, Freeport, L. I.; attorney, Joseph V. Mitchell, 233 Broadway.....$100

108TH ST, 214 West; Anthony F. Troescher to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co, 135 Broadway.....$20,000

111TH ST, 212-214 West, mtg $15,000; Annie Jacobsen to Fannie I. Sallee, 8,918 North 22d St, Philadelphia, Penn.; attorney, F. Lebes, 35 Nassau St.

142D ST, 306 West, mtg $13,000; Gustavus W. Raynolds et al to New York Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, 17 West 43d St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

162D ST, n s, 241.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, mtg $12,500, satisfied April 7, 1919; Louis Hirsch to Benjamin P. Ducas, 118 East 60th St; attorney, J. C. Guggenheimer, 30 William St.....$12,500

Bronx.

ALBANY CRESCENT, 358; Elisa S. Erlan

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

198 BROADWAY
Near Fulton St.
FIRST FLOOR
Immediate Possession.
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.,
or your own broker.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

Moving Picture
Studio
FOR RENT AT
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Immediate Possession.
JOS. T. MULLIGAN,
55 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

Fourth Loft—11,500 Square Feet
fireproof, sprinklered building, southeast corner of Hudson & Vandam Streets; power; light.
Apply to Trinity Corporation
187 Fulton Street,
or your own broker.

TWO STORES
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
S. E. Cor. 173d St.
Large corner store occupied for ten years as a grocery.
Large inside double store occupied for ten years by a butcher.
$2,100 each.
VOGEL REALTY & HOLDING CORP.
122 and 124 Fifth Ave.

67 WEST 46th ST.
DESIRABLE STORE TO LET.
SIZE 18x60. POSSESSION MAY 1st.
RENT $2500 PER ANNUM.
RULAND & WHITING-BENJAMIN CORPORATION
E. 58th ST. TEL. PLAZA 4951.

7 EAST 48th STREET
6TH FLOOR (TOP), SIZE 24x90;
light 2 sides, also skylight; sublease May 1st to Nov. 15, 1919, $1,500 per year; desirable location and building.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION,
12 E. 44th St. Murray Hill 7720
or your own broker.

1416 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 39th St.
Large and small, light, airy, inexpensive offices, facing Broadway; rent $25 to $70. Night elevator service. Apply Room 514, or J. B. English, 1,531 Broadway.

Offices to Rent
in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WYOMING
7th Ave. at 55th St.
11 Light, Sunny Rooms
including
5 Master's Chambers, $5,500.
Also
8 Rooms, $3,600
SERVICE UNEXCELLED
Superintendent on premises.

THE LANGHORN
860 Riverside Drive, at 159th St.
4 & 5 rooms, 2 baths; rental $840 to $2,000
Apply on premises or
McDowell & McMahon, Agents,
St. Nicholas Av., Corner 182d St.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

East 57th St., 2 houses, between 1st and 2d Aves., south side, 41 feet front; 3-story brownstone dwellings; sell at city tax value; rented subject to sale; great opportunity for remodeling. W. R. Kirkland, 76 Leight St., New York City.

HOME IN CHELSEA SECTION.
4 story, basement, 16 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors; 1st story, for sale, reasonable, or 10-year lease. Agent, Murcrow 179., 155 West 44th St.

CORNER HOUSE, WITH GARAGE.
In excellent condition; 16 rooms; Convent Av., near City College. Pease & Elliman, 105 West 72d St., Columbus 8300.

Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR COTTAGE.
11 rooms, hot-water heat, enclosed porch; lot 40x100.
$7,750.
SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., BROOKLYN.

TWO-FAMILY BRICK.
274 St., between 3d and 4th Avs., 15 light rooms, $8,000.
SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Queens.

A few select houses in good location, Jamaica, Hollis, and Queens; prices $6,500 to $7,500. W. A. Champlin, Hillside and Grand Aves., Jamaica, N. Y. Telephone Jamaica 1030.

$500 cash, $3,000 on payment to suit, will buy 10-room house 2 blocks from the railroad and subway station. John Silvestro, Fisk Av., Winfield, L. I.

Large house, 8 rooms, laundry; improvements, garage; choice; near subway and surface cars; advantageous; 17 Elmhurst Av.

City Houses Wanted.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.—Five good masters' rooms; about six servants' rooms; if possible, five bathrooms; house must be right in every way; location between Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue, 60th and 85th Streets only. Apartment 6C, 780 Park Av.

Wanted, Riverside to Central Park, about $12,000 to $15,000; 10-year; full particulars; if for sale, no agents. Times Annex.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Will lease for Summer, well located, handsome furnished house, seven bedrooms, three baths, garage; $750 month, or unfurnished house, six bedrooms, three baths, garage, at $1,600 per year; bath fine order; modern style, near Scarsdale station. Owner, J. P. Addis. Phone 240W Scarsdale.

Gentleman's estate, ideal home sanatorium, manager, 25 rooms, cottage; furnished, unfurnished; 12 acres; beautiful surroundings. State road; convenient Peekskill; short lease. Opportunity. B 907 Times Uptown.

For Sale—Park Hill on Hudson, (next station to Tarrytown); house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors; all improvements; 30 minutes from city; electricity, servants' quarters. Price $12,000. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Tarrytown House, if master's bedrooms 2 baths hardwood floors, 5 open fireplaces, water heat, electricity, servants' quarters. L. Birdsall, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Long Island.

For sale at Flushing, $13,000 proposition for $8,500 to quick buyer; modern house; unoccupied now; nine rooms and two finished off in attic; location finest in Flushing; large plot, 80x200; two street frontages; near churches, schools, trolleys; 16 minutes electric train service to city; investigate, satisfy yourself. Particulars, Box 103 Flushing, L. I.

Phone 1961 Flushing.

Floral Park—Modern eight rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, steam heat, fireplace, parquet floors; large plot, grape arbor, shrubbery; desirable location; 3 blocks station, 33 minutes New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; $6,500. Arthur E. Goldsmith, Floral Park, L. I.

Lynbrook, L. I.—For Sale—New 7-room house, all improvements; near station; $6,500; new 6-room house at Valley Stream; $5,400. Arthur McDermott, Miriam St., Valley Stream, L. I.

If you want a bargain in fine $11,500 home, including electric coupe, all for $7,900, with little cash, telephone me at once. 3611 Greeley.

One-family house, for $500 cash, at 1914 cost price. Charles Dugro, 22 Maple St., South Ozone Park, L. I.

Magnificent new Dutch Colonial home at bargain; $7,500; terms to suit. Murray, Room 434, 47 West 34th.

New Jersey.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.: several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. B. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.; several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. B. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J.

Commuter's home, 7-room house, modern appliances; lawn, garden, fruit; dry, healthful location; lot 100x126, at Rochelle Park, N. J.; bargain. S. H. Moore, (owner,) 560 West 174th St., New York.

Fanwood.—New house, 6 rooms and sleeping porch; garage; lot 100x150; wonderful location for health; change of business compels sacrifice at $5,800; easy terms. Betts, Fanwood, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.
Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 5c fare; commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5947.

For Sale.—A practically new 7-room house, with 2 bathrooms, in beautiful Leonia; a change of present owner's plans necessitates sale; rental pays for it. Z 353 Times Annex.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Connecticut.

Astonishing Bargain.—Five acres, fruit, barn, chicken coops, tools, implements; two-family house, 14 rooms; at Thomaston, Conn.; only $2,500, or furnished, $2,800. Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Country Houses Wanted.

Christian family wants house in suburbs; 20 to 25 miles from New York; 7-8 rooms, all improvements; rent $75 per month; option of buying, $40 to $75 per month; have lease on 5-room apartment in Flatbush; willing to exchange for lease on house. J. S., 231 Times.

Wanted to purchase in Bronxville or Mount Vernon, about an eleven-room modern house; price between $15,000 and $18,000. Owners or brokers send particulars to F. G. W., 12 Bible House, New York.

Wanted.—To rent, privilege buying, country home, Greenwich, West Port, Conn.; near shore; state full particulars. Frederic, 2,642 Broadway.

Wanted to purchase a tiny log cabin or a cottage, or little hill among trees within an hour of New York; price must be low and terms very reasonable. T 296 Times.

Young married couple will give best care to small furnished cottage; easy commutation, reasonable. T 285 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Summer home for rent for the season from about June 1 to Oct. 1 in the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon, containing seven rooms, bath, sun parlor, and sleeping porch; garage; attractively furnished; white woodwork; fireplace, shrubbery, &c.; price $125 per month; no children. George E. Taylor, 310 E. 57th St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

House, beautifully furnished, in Hartsdale, N. Y.; 8 rooms, 1 bath, extra toilet; barn; shade trees; $900 entire season. R. G. N., 152 West 73d St.

Long Island.

Seven-room house, furnished, for rent, June 15 to Sept. 15. Phone Forest Hills 6286W.

New York State.

Eight-room house; commutation hour from city; numerous trains daily; West Shore R., 2,087 8th Av.

Miscellaneous.

Colonial, large house, facing lake, New Hampshire; fishing, boating, bathing; large acreage; fine old trees; big porches; magnificent views; well furnished; 6 fireplaces, 2 baths; garage, stable, boat; $700. Telephone 9117 Cathedral. Write Z 265 Times Annex.

BUNGALOWS AT SEASHORE.
Commuting distance; ideal location; well built, nicely finished; shade trees; all improvements; reasonable rent. Karen M. Jensen, 90 West St., N. Y. C.

Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8486. Country Houses.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted for month of June, July and August furnished house in Montclair or Bloomfield, N. J., near trolley line; family consists of one woman with child 3 years old; husband in army officer overseas; communicate by letter. Tipton, 305 West 98th Street, N. Y. C.

Family of two adults want Summer home, furnished, in Bronx or Westchester, not over 1 hour from city by automobile; must have 3 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, and garage; best references given. N 372 Times.

Wanted—Furnished house or bungalow, five or six rooms, with bath and porch, facing beach or near it; within an hour's ride from city; write stating location and price for the season. Niagara, Room 303, 165 Broadway, New York City.

Wanted—By couple, from May to October, 3 to 5 room furnished cottage adjacent to bathing; within easy commuting distance to New York; state full particulars. Address Underwood, 434 West 120th St.

Rent, furnished, Summer home, six or seven rooms, all modern conveniences; near water; within one hour New York; give full particulars and price. N 380 Times.

Wanted, about June 15, small furnished house or bungalow, good locality, Summer or longer; commuting distance. W 366 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New York State.

Bungalows.—Only one left at Lake Kiamesha, N. Y.; 7 rooms and bath; fine condition; $275. Samuel Colcord, 305 West 113th St., N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ABOUT 40 per cent. on necessary investment. Desirable bargains, near Broadway Subway. Apartment house; rents $7,800; price $48,000. Apartment house; rents $9,400; price $57,000. Apartment house; rents $12,300; price $73,000. Corner house; rents $24,300; price $155,000. Corner house; rents $36,000; price $230,000. Corner house; rents $78,000; price $600,000. Corner house; rents $96,000; price $725,000. Also list of other bargains in Bronx and desirable exchanges; will pay to investigate. H. T. WOOD, 220 BROADWAY.

93 Thompson St.—Front and rear tenements, on lot 25x100, suitable for garage. H. Nelson Flanagan, 23 Union Square.

Loft building, 25x100, near Prince St., for sale; bargain. Mead, 156 Broadway.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Good paying corner, (all on lease,) rent, $14,000; from October will be $16,000; price, $100,000; terms to suit; Fordham Section. S 1388 Times Bronx.

Lot, 170th St., off University Av., three blocks from subway; cheap. J. Martin, 1,075 Woodycrest Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$500 CASH
will buy a two-family brick on 60th St.
PRICE $5,000.
SEAVER & CO., 6,806 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Edgemere.—Beautiful 12-room house, 2 baths, electric lights; five minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach; fine section; price $6,500; will take $750 down, balance like season rent. Robert 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Large corner plot, $3,750; $350 cash; balance $29 per month; references. C. R. Porter, 32 Waverley Pl., City.

$4,800 buys a 15-room house, fine condition, 1 block from subway station. John Silvestro, Fisk Av., Winfield, L. I.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Modern country residence, Colonial Heights, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—An attractive year round country house, built by the present owner, in the "Garden Spot of Westchester County," half hour from the city; large living room, 6 bedrooms, beautifully finished, 2 baths; open fireplace; spacious veranda; trees, shrubs, flowers; modern, with every comfort convenience; the owner lives here; special reason for the selling. For photos and full particulars write or phone, H. Sturgis, 14 Wall St. Telephone 8575 Rector.

Attractive dwelling nearing completion, 7 rooms, open fireplace, all improvements; macadam street, sewer, etc.; plot 125x100, $9,000, or with 62x100 for $4,000. Owner, Box 841, Scarsdale.

Lake Mahopac.—Shore front with beautiful large trees; attractive furnished cottage, 5 master's rooms, bath; maids' rooms, bath. WILLIAM H. MILLS, 7 East 42d St.

At Larchmont.—New half brick modern house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, etc.; see this home. M. S. Keller, 1131 West 180th St. 1251 Bryant.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a nice bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 46th St.

Greenwich.—Near railroad station; six master's rooms, two baths; two maids' rooms, bath; garage; fine living quarters. WILLIAM H. MILLS, 7 East 42d St.

$500 cash, balance monthly buys nice cottage, high ground, large plot, above Yonkers. Rose 7 West 46th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Water Privileges.—Owner, leaving city, will sell at a sacrifice house, nicely furnished, ready for occupancy; all improvements; 8 rooms and bath; 3 minutes from station and fine bathing beach; only 30 minutes from city; quick action necessary. H. Wilson Wier, Herald Square Hotel, N. Y. City.

Home Bargain, Bay Side, Flushing, L. I.—18 minutes from Penn. R. R. Terminal; 8 rooms and bath; most desirable neighborhood; five minutes' walk from station; new; price $7,800; $750 cash, balance terms to suit. J. C., 826 Woolworth Building.

Ice cream and confectionery store, together with 10-room house, barn, ice houses, and grounds, for sale; property also good for any other class of business; forced to retire because of old age. Inquire of Frederick Fricke, Hicksville, L. I.

COUNTRY HOMES,
$5,000 UPWARD, EASY TERMS
Building plan and descriptive folder free.
HYDE & BAXTER,
Port Washington, L. I.

BUY YOUR HOME SITES.
We will build for you now or when ready; terms to suit; titles guaranteed; 30 minutes from New York, Little Neck and Manhasset. John W. Martin, 68 William St.

KEW GARDENS HOUSE.
Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage; price $40,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Broadway, Flushing. Grand Bayside, for sale; 6 desirable homes, 7 and 8 rooms with bath; near station; immediate possession. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

Waterfront cottage; fine location; 7 rooms, bath; lawn, garage; 40 minutes; easy terms. Altman, 161 West 34th St.

SAGE FOUNDATION.
2½ lots; sacrifice. D. S. Walker, 165 Broadway.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.
For sale or rent, furnished, a beautiful estate of 20 acres on the Palisades, overlooking the Hudson; rare trees, shrubs; farmer's cottage, outbuildings; rent $2,500. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

For Rent or Sale.—Fully equipped brickyard on Hudson River; was operated last season; present capacity 11,000,000 a year, which can be increased under good management; abundant supply of clay and sand. Z 342 Times Annex.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.
25 acres; fine 19-room house, beautiful grounds, river view, greenhouse; all fruits. Apply James Barrow, 97 Clark St., Brooklyn.

Timber, hemlock, and chestnut; 700 acres; Ulster County. James Barrow, 97 Clark St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE
IDEAL COLONIAL HOUSE.
Situated in the most picturesque section of Wyoming, N. J., Lackawanna Railroad, fifty minutes from New York; high elevation; convenient to railroad station, schools and churches; house contains nine rooms, three open fireplaces; modern improvements; conservatory attached; lot 120x150 feet; shade trees. Price $10,500. Address P. O. Box 442, Maplewood, N. J., or phone South Orange 1293-M.

South Orange, N. J.—Owner offers for sale this home, best residential section 9 rooms, modern; steam heat, electric lights, large lot, 88 feet; good porches, shade trees, and shrubbery; six minutes' walk Lackawanna station, four minutes trolley, five minutes golf club; $10,000; 24 minutes to Hoboken, 40 minutes to New York. Telephone Owner, 2365 John, or 468-W South Orange.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
HOMES FOR RENT, $50 UP. FOR SALE; TERMS TO SUIT. FOR RENT, FURNISHED, $500 UP. PHONE BOONTON 733 OR WRITE BOX 374, MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

Westfield.—House, all modern improvements, large plot, 10 rooms, large attic, garage, best residential section; $8,500; to close estate. McDermott, attorney, 20 Broad St., New York; phone Rector 2590.

Suburban House.—Seven-room house, 4 years old, on large plot; all city improvements; commuting distance; $6,000. S. F. Boon 1218, 220 West 42d.

Commuting.—Acre bungalow camp sites, hour out, Erie, $800; easy terms. Five-room camp bungalow, $600. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3800 Beekman.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars Owner, 39 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

WALLINGFORD, CONN.
(Property at 314 SOUTH MAIN STREET, consisting of 2-room house, all improvements; barn with 3 stalls and room for two cars; 1¾ acres of land; lots of fruit, large garden; tennis court; fine location on main trolley line to New Haven. Inspection by appointment with owner.

For Sale.—An island just off Short Beach, Conn., with a six-room bungalow (furnished) and a 28-foot motorboat with tender; just the place you were wishing for this Summer. S. Thorn Clark, 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y. owner.

OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE.

New Hampshire—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Peterborough, N. H.—For farms, Summer homes, and property apply to D. M. White & Co., Peterborough, N. H., and 227 West 45th St., city.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Will lease with privilege of purchase on Long Island, about 350 acres cleared level land, suitable for aviation field; should adjoin railroad; price must be very reasonable. C. A. 225 Times.

I want to buy manufacturing plant of not less than 200,000 square feet; one and two story buildings having railroad siding and located within 300 miles of New York City. G 688 Times Downtown.

CASH FOR YOUR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.
Send full details
F. M. McCurdy, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Apartment wanted; good tenement houses on lease; references; "cash security." K 316 Times.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Farm, Ulster County, 230 acres, all good land; 25 acres, fine bearing apple trees. James Barrows, 97 Clark St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Desk Room.—Will share nice office with desirable, permanent party; in present location for years. Peckham Machinery Co., Marbridge Bldg., 34th and Broadway.

Ground floor space, 25x30, to support 250 lbs. per sq. foot; west side, below Canal. Reply Room 1202, 24 Stone St.

Warehouses to let in Bronx, near railroad terminal and dock. E. S. Curtin, 214 East 135th.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings; all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buckwald, 115 East 129th St.

42d St. West 39th St.—Attractive front offices; fine light; very reasonable rent; best location for light business. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

Finest office space, 410 sq. ft., less than regular rate; opp. City Hall; $100. B 860 Times Annex.

$4,500 Rent.—Loft in 50-foot 12-story building, near 5th Av.-33d St. Address Ladies' Wear, W 699 Times Downtown.

62d St., near Park Av.—Large office for physician; every convenience and best service; in physician's home. T 299 Times.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

East of loft, vicinity Chambers-Church St.; elevator, steam heat. L 717 Times Downtown.

Space and Underwood for public stenographer. 685 5th Av., Room 312.

For rent, two front offices. Apply Room 407 Flatiron Bldg., 175 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

10 EAST 22D ST.
Four stories and basement, two stores; steam heat, electric elevator; one door from Broadway; long lease desirable tenant.
A. A. SCHOPP.

23 SD AV. ORCHARD 291.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 50,000 square feet space; immediate occupancy; will build to suit.
ROSS-CALLIMAN COMPANY,
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

ONE STORY BUILDINGS.
All light, high ceilings; suit anything; various sizes; immediate possession. Harlem Roofing, 17 East 126th. Tel. 1920 Harlem.

TO LET.
empty lot, 40x75, corner Greenwich and 12th Sts.; suitable for storage, second-hand box factory. Philip Hano, Greenwich and 12th Sts., New York City.

Will sublet to desirable and responsible tenant, bright unfurnished room (15x17) at 38 Park Row; telephone service, heat and light; year lease. Inquire Cortlandt 2248.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Chicago concern, opening branch here, wants furnished private office with use of stenographer, in good building; anywhere between Park Row and Columbus Circle. Address, stating price, etc., O. M. Boner, Prince George Hotel.

Loft wanted, about 5,000 to 7,000 square feet, in a substantial building. Monarch Embroidery Works, 39 Sullivan St.

Engineering Co. wants small office, convenient locality; not over $30. W 704 Times Downtown.

Loft wanted; above 25th St., about $3,000. J. Korostoff & Son, 1,140 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

26TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals; $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals; $23 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge, Telephone Madison Square 6160.

24TH, 34 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; bachelors. Merritt, 9231 Murray Hill.

35TH ST., 152 EAST.—Very desirable furnished apartment to sublet; 8 light rooms and 2 baths; $300 a month. May be seen after 11.

35TH, 15 AND 17 EAST.—Two connecting studio; old Spanish antiques, beautifully furnished three rooms and bath; maid service; top floor.

51ST., 49 EAST.
Large room, bath; meals if desired.

58TH ST., 116 EAST.—Charmingly furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; can be seen daily before 10 and 4; short or long lease; responsible tenant only. For terms phone Gramercy 4463. Klingenfeld.

63TH, EAST, (Near Central Park.)—Front apartment; three rooms and bath, newly furnished; balcony; "breakfast" if desired. Phone 4536 Plaza; mornings.

70TH, 175 EAST.—June-October; 8 rooms; cool; telephone, electricity, piano; $125.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 45 East 27th St.

IRVING PLACE, 74, (Gramercy Park Neighborhood.)—Six rooms, bath; May to October; $75 month; references. Hale.

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 17, (7B;) opposite Stuyvesant Park; 6 rooms, charmingly furnished; elevator; quiet; light, airy; May 1 or immediate. Superintendent. Stuyvesant 5580.

MADISON AV., (80th.)—Eight-room apartment; exposure on 3 sides; telephone, elevator; rent $125, from May to October; convenient subway. A. R., 256 Times Downtown.

MADISON AV., 645, (59th St.)—Comfortably furnished three rooms, bath, e. l., light housekeeping, maid, elevator service, May 1 to September, $125 month. Gillies.

MADISON AV., 762, (68th.) — Two-room apartment; light housekeeping; until Oct. 1, $65.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOUSE RENTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585. 444 PARK AV.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

MRS. GERRIT SMITH, 31 East 48th St., Murray Hill 8485.—Light, desirable two room, bath, kitchen, and maid's room, if wanted; furnished or unfurnished; six or eighteen months.

MRS. GERRIT SMITH, 31 East 48th St., Murray Hill 8485. Furnished Apartments.

OWNER would let entire 2d floor, 2 rooms, private bath, furnished, to reliable party. Phone Harlem 1814.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet double room and bath;
two rooms and bath, $100 month.

TO RENT, large furnished, for Summer months, beautifully furnished apartment on 5th Av., most convenient neighborhood in the city; good opportunity to secure quarters for Winter if rented now at nominal rental; 9 rooms, 3 baths; reasonable offer refused; owner going to Europe; willing to sacrifice, from May to October. Write Tenant, 247 5th Av.

TO RENT, Gramercy Park district, studio apartment, $60, including one room, kitchenette, bath with shower, large closet, electricity and maid service; write for appointment. K 359 Times.

WILL sublet attractive seven-room apartment, furnished, May to October. Call Wednesday between 5 and 7, Leo, 142 East 18th St. Stuyvesant 7392.

WILL sublet apartment three rooms, bath, and kitchenette from May to Sept. 1, $50 per month. K 363 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 66 WEST.—Three rooms, bath and kitchenette; furnished housekeeping apartment, to sublet; steam heat, gas and electric light; elevator service in building; hot and cold water; convenient to all surface lines, elevated, subways and all 5th Av. bus lines; directly opposite Hudson tube. Apply on premises.

107TH ST., 48 WEST.
Attractively furnished 4-room apartment, whole floor, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen and bath; May to October. Apply Superintendent.

10TH, WEST.—To sublet, furnished apartment, two large spacious rooms, bath, kitchenette. Two rooms and bath; maid service included; $100 month. Apply Management.

14TH, 344 WEST.—Six rooms, from April 15 to Sept. 15. Apply Baxter, between 9 and 10:30 A. M.

23D ST., 435 WEST.—Living room, double bedroom, kitchen, bath; private house; references.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 3-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.) — Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; Chickering piano, Victrola; sublet completely furnished; superb river view. Mrs. Coyle, telephone 4995 Plaza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (corner 119th St.) Furnished apartment; five rooms; to sublet for Summer; three rooms facing Drive. Apply at Apartment 1 or manager.

RIVERSIDE, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished six-room apartment; $175 month. Phone Vanderbilt 1460.

Seven rooms, between Riverside Drive, Central Park, comfortable modern furniture; May to October, $125 month. Phone 1995 Schuyler.

SIX OUTSIDE ROOMS, overlooking Hudson, beautifully furnished, for small family; occupancy soon as desired until Sept. 15; references required; rent $150 monthly. Audubon 5780.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 286.—5 ROOMS, BATH. WISE, APT. 25.

SUBLET, 5 rooms and bath, $75 per month. Apply Supt., 527 West 121st St.

TO SUBLET.—Tastefully furnished apartment until October; living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; $125. Ball, 82 West 12th St.

TO SUBLET.
completely furnished elevator apartment, six bright rooms, 3 and 5 West 104th.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, (163 West 170th St.)—4 rooms and bath; unobstructed exposure 3 sides; $60 monthly, May to Oct. Tel. 1726 Tremont, Apt. 43.

VERY ATTRACTIVE NEWLY FURNISHED EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, AT 107TH ST.; SEEN ONLY BY APPOINTMENT. TEL. SCHUYLER 4706.

WEST END AV., 246.—To sublet May 1 to Nov. 1, attractively furnished five-room apartment; rent $250. Apply afternoons to Superintendent.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Completely furnished four-room elevator apartment; $90. Phone 2365 Audubon.

3-room, bath and kitchenette apartment, 8th floor, rear; immediate possession. Telephone 3060 Morningside. Thompson.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

Very completely furnished, homelike apartment of 7 large outside rooms, from April 15; $80 per month. Call Main 3411-R, Sunday or evenings. Barber, 68 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Six rooms, modern, comfortably furnished, Ocean, Foster Avs.; southern exposure; $80; references; occupancy May 1. G 688 Times Downtown.

GARFIELD PLACE, 219.—$50 suite, three outside rooms; adults only; electricity, telephone.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Six large rooms, elevator; to sublet from May to October; $100. 47 Pierrepont St. Apartment 1B.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—Westchester County.

South Yonkers.—To sublet desirable suburban five-room elevator apartment; handsomely furnished. Apartment D6, 1 Leighton Av., Yonkers.

High-class accommodations for gentlemen, also garage for car, on beautiful country place at Darien, Conn. N 377 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

87TH, 31 EAST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, all improvements; May 1; $65.

56'S.—In the 50's, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $75 to $80; large living rooms. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

75TH, 108 EAST.—Seven-room, two-bath duplex apartment, fourth floor, rear, east; possession June 1, at rental of $150 per month till Oct. 1, then $1,500 per year.

82D, 123 EAST.—Six rooms, 2 baths; long lease; $250 per month; can be seen daily, 4 to 6. Telephone Lenox 7707, Apartment 4B.

83D, 57 EAST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heat, electric light, all improvements ready for occupancy; rental $1,100 yearly; caretaker on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENT.
50's—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, entire floor; exclusive apartment house. Plaza 6686.

GRAMERCY PARK, 12.—Large north light studio, bedroom, kitchenette and bath. Phone Gramercy 4468. Kingsfield.

MADISON AV., (33d St.)—Sublet front apt. two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $75; reference essential. Phone Murray Hill 7222 for appointment.

PARK AV., 993, Apt. 2-C.—Handsomely furnished 10 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession to October. After 10, 7034 Vanderbilt.

Unfurnished—West Side.

26TH, 43 WEST.—Two rooms, bath. Telephone Madison Square 4036, 1131.

44TH ST., 21 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; newly constructed; decorated to suit. Agent on premises 12 to 2. Direct, Archibald & Perry, Inc., 137 West 23d St.

56TH ST.—Four rooms and bath, very attractive, $85 monthly. Isobel Daintry, 66 West 56th St.

63D ST., 28 WEST.—Studio, 2 rooms, bath; 460-$750. Superintendent, premises.

71ST ST., WEST.—Two light rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $80. Telephone Columbus 5994.

136 WEST 71ST ST.
Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $80. Apply 119 West 71st St.

72D, 48 WEST.—Modern 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, little garden, $65.

72D and Riverside.—Attractive apartment. Phone 3850 Columbus. Apt. 10L.

86TH, 350 WEST.—Two and three rooms, bath, including maid service, gas and electricity. Apply $125 month. Janitor.

90S, (Riverside Drive.)—High-class apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800; also 90s, East, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

107TH ST., 420 WEST.—2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; $45. Apt. 55. Hall.

6 LARGE, light rooms; $55. Coleman, 46 Morningside Av., corner 118th St.

FIVE and six rooms, near Riverside Drive, rent $85 and $90. Inquire Hudson View Cons. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st. Telephone Audubon 4657.

HAMILTON PLACE, 87, (SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WEST 141ST ST.)—FIVE, 7, AND 12 ROOMS.

MANHATTAN AV., 508, (corner 121st.)—Seven large outside rooms, newly renovated, $60.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (CORNER 119TH.) —EIGHT ROOMS: CORNER APARTMENT. HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE DOOR BUILDING.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 130.—Four rooms, steam, electricity, till October, (longer?) Gorget, Spring 3287.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined couple desire attractive modern apartment, furnished complete, consisting of two bedrooms, dining room, living room, bathroom, servant's room; location, Riverside Drive or Broadway between 72d St. and 114th St. H 577 Times Downtown.

Wanted by couple, furnished apartment, bedroom, living room, kitchenette and bath; simply furnished; from April 24 to June 15; rent not to exceed $70 month. Address Underwood, 434 West 120th St.

Four or five room furnished apt. till Oct. or permanent; for immediate occupancy; must be first class. Address, stating price and full particulars, O. M. Boner, Prince George Hotel.

Apartment, furnished, between 48th and 80th St., 4 master's, reception, and living rooms essential. Apply Inspector, 205 Fingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, (66th.)—Facing park; 7 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; six months. Columbus 4733.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 428, Corner 103d St.—Six rooms and bath sublet May to October, $135 per month. Telephone 4625 Academy. A. T. Strong.

COMPLETELY furnished six-room apartment, May 1 to Sept. 1, rent $75. Solomons, 61 West 87th. Schuyler 10028.

CORNER, S. W. exposure; all Hudson view; ideal for summer, 7 rooms, 3 baths, modern every detail; high-class building; also beautiful apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, private party; both convenient to Riverside buses, subway express, Broadway car. Schuyler 7605.

EDGECOMBE AV., 68, Corner 138th.—Five light and airy rooms, nicely furnished, or unfurnished; other improvements; in excellent location; rent $100 monthly. Apply John Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

FIVE WINDOWS ON THE HUDSON.—Exceptional value, apartment, 3 rooms and bath, artistically furnished; restaurant in building; maid service; until October or longer; $175 per month. Sam, 240 Riverside Drive, (96th St.)

FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, all outside rooms, immediate possession, $60; half block from Jerome Av., subway station. St. Nicholas 8551, Apt. 36.

Gentleman leaving town will rent well-furnished apartment 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; desirable location. Wright, Circle 1417.

MORNINGSIDE.—Front suite; handsomely furnished, housekeeping; immediate possession. Telephone 3927, Apartment 23.

NEAR WEST 50TH ST.—Studio, kitchen, bath, from May, $55. S. Clark, Col. 9630.

NEVER BEFORE RENTED, newly furnished, charming apartment; emerg

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

MANAGER lunch room, refined; competent; full charge dining room; familiar with buying; general supervision; experienced. E. W., 442 Columbus Av.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; late methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N.J.

MOTHER'S HELPER desires position; refined, middle-aged lady; could supervise household; country; references. Z 341 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Infant; experienced; best references; answer by letter. 226 East 81st St., Mathews.

PIANO TEACHER, perfect; French; few more advanced; beginners. Godard, 250 West 112th.

SECRETARY.
Executive's assistant; 8 years' experience; possesses initiative, tact; salary, $30. T 297 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' varied experience; capable executive; competent, resourceful. H 544 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER experienced, capable, competent; executive ability; pleasing personality. L 728 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper, high school education; 7 years' experience; $23. K 874 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, long experience, controlling accounts; possess initiative, tact. T 309 Times.

SECRETARY to Society or Business Woman.—A. P. H. member desires practical work; 6 hours day. 27 West 47th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Christian; ten years' publishing experience; $25. N 363 Times.

SECRETARY.—Experienced, with knowledge of stenography; good typist, Christian; references. K 375 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, experienced, $25 per week. B 941 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-General Assistant.—Well educated, competent, reliable, desires position; traveling companion to lady or secretary; best references as to honesty, ability. Box 653, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Norwegian lady; competent Norwegian and English stenographer, desires position with export firm; best of references. Kindly reply to Z 235 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years practical experience; references American; $15. L 699 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; high school graduate; three evenings week. H 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience, thoroughly competent; references; $18. H 529 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping, wishes position, best references; salary $18. L 691 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge of general office work; $18. Address M. Everson, 212 53d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; neat, accurate, reliable. Jeanette Burns, 202 W. 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, refined young lady, desires position with reliable concern. G 880 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; competent; willing worker, $12. Ruth Smith, 850 Hewitt Place.

STENOGRAPHER - ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience; operate switchboard; $20. G 647 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—(18:) 2 years' experience; willing worker. A., 304 West 145th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent refined young lady, pleasing personality, desires position. Miss K., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, 1 year experience, thoroughly competent, (no Saturdays). G 845 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Desire position, experienced; salary $23. L 705 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, part day or home work. Wood, 225 West 69th St.

SUPERVISOR OF EMPLOYMENT wants position in N. Y.; qualification, principal of school and teacher of millinery in Pratt's; highest references. B 225 Times.

TYPIST, Christian, switchboard operator; knowledge dictaphone; 18 months' experience. L 689, Times Downtown.

VISITING COMPANION to lady; generally useful; invalid or elderly person; references. Schuyler 6968.

WAITRESS.—A. P. H. member desires practical work, 8-hour day. 27 West 47th.

WOMAN, young, strong; wants days work; $3 a day. 208 East 88th St., Heck.

YOUNG LADY, refined American, wishes position as reception clerk or other position of trust; have position three years; understands typewriting; highest credentials. T 288 Times.

YOUNG GIRL desires position at typewriting, office work; 4 years' experience; $16-$18. Miss Ruth Iverson, 440 Court St., Tel. Hamilton 3126.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant; speaks Spanish fluently. Gutierrez, 2,435 Southern Boulevard.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, desires the right connection. Write C. V., 14 Avenue A.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS, thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 8165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 W. 59th.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (80th.) Riverside 6462.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires to connect with accounting firm; graduated from one of the best schools of accountancy, which is ready to guarantee his ability; age 23, married, willing to travel, moderate salary to begin. G 646 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man, 30, thoroughly experienced with all modern office methods, import and export matters and foreign exchange, presently employed, desires to change, salary $3,000. G 661 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, Christian, 15 years' experience, capable, reliable, highest credentials, thoroughly familiar coats, credits, financial reports; salary $50. Address Efficient, N 376 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 12 years' experience, executive ability, desires position with firm of public accountants or export firm; first-class references; salary $2,500. L 718 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE-AUDITOR, university graduate, certified public accountant, cost specialist, varied extensive experience, desires to make change; salary $6,000. C 317 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A., high-grade executive, wide experience, record of achievement, seeks big job with corporation. W 687 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist, established 1900; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 5996. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly; services, not fat fees. Alpert Barst, Phone Barclay 5448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, system, tax reports, arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, thirteen years' practical experience, desires permanent position where initiative and executive ability are used. H 343 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER, (23,) accounting student, desires position with accounting firm. G 650 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires position four days during week; permanent; references. K 369 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) N. Y. U. graduate, desires connection with C. P. A. firm as experienced assistant. Price, 620 East 170th St., City.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, bookkeeping experience, seeks permanent connection with accounting firm. K 356 Times.

ADVERTISING POSITION wanted by industrious young man, (18,); commercial high school education, 1 year's experience in advg. dept. of national publication; can do stenography if desired; good references. F. C. B., 1,456 Holland Av., Bronx.

ADVERTISING.—Ambitious young man, 17, desires position with advertising agency; 2½ years clerical experience; excellent references. H 578 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, 26, Salesman, copywriter, wants position with reliable manufacturer, agency, or trade journal. C 317 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Ex-newspaper reporter, just discharged from army, desires position as writer of advertising copy. K 342 Times.

AN EXCEPTIONAL MAN,
with business experience, energetic, good judgment, tact, manners, and appearance, seeks position with future; excellent references. N 379 Times.

ASSISTANT TO SALES EXECUTIVE.—Present sales manager small manufacturing concern; personally solicit trade in East; sales correspondence to all States; see orders through; control factory output; knowledge stenography, typewriting, accounting; live American, 26, well educated, good appearance, strong personality; highest business character references, salary reasonable. K 382 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXPORT MANAGER. South American, 25 years old, first-class Spanish correspondent, experienced bookkeeper, desires position with reliable American firm; best references; salary, $30. N 359 Times.

BANK MAN, 8 years' experience in all departments, just out of service, desires position; best references. L 683 Times Downtown.

BEDDING MAN, experienced, would like connection with first-class manufacturers; thoroughly experienced in manufacturing and purchasing. N 390 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST; knowledge of stenography; 17 years of age; accurate, bright, wide-awake; willing to make himself useful all around; moderate salary, because beginner. M. S., 119 Rivington St.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, 25, commercial and public accounting experience, highly recommended; controls, statements, costs; systematic. Englewitz, 1,616 Washington Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accounting and auditing experience, capable of taking full charge, executive ability, looking for position with opportunity. J. H., 775 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, thoroughly experienced, excellent correspondent, A.1 collector, can check credits, desires worthwhile position. N 351 Times.

BOOKKEEPER seeks position with reliable firm as bookkeeper or junior accountant; 5 years' experience; also knowledge of stenography and typewriting. L 716 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) 3 years' experience, desires connection with reliable concern, where conscientious work will be rewarded. L 723 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced controlling accounts, cost systems; references. Tel. 7664 Morningside, (Apartment 31.)

BOOKKEEPER. (ASSISTANT). STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, high school graduate, desires position with future; salary least essential. G 580 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, (19:) knowledge of typewriting, stenography, Spanish; student of accounting at New York University. G 848 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry bookkeeper, 4 years' experience, wishes position with manufacturing concern; $20-$25. Address Miss U., Room 311, 3 East 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Competent and experienced; financial statements, vouchers, &c.; young married man; references. K 844 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced; full charge; controlling accounts, trial balance; statements; best references. Schneider, 42 West 44th St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, married, desires position; 12 years with last employer; best of references; salary $30. G 670 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, Christian, 32, full control; references; experience, bonded, salary $35, advancement. R., 575 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (26,) thoroughly competent; 6 years' experience; 2½ years' accounting training; best credentials. S 298 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, statistician, typist, desires evening work; thoroughly experienced. L 727 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 42, assumes charge set of books and office. L 730 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (45,) with dress goods house; qualified, all-around man; bond; Protestant; $30. Schofield, 502 West 136th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, reliable; 4 years' experience; high school graduate; good penman. S 297 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 21, experienced, capable, efficient; chance advancement; moderate salary at first. G 310 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—High school graduate; 4 years' experience; complete charge; $25. H 576 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' sales and purchase ledger experience; also payroll. R. 757 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER - ASSISTANT, (19,) business college student; grow up with firm. G 860 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (assistant,) 5 years' office experience, selling ability; best references. N 385 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced on general work, Cadillac experience; $30. G 645 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER, contractor, take alterations, office work renovation, remove violations; reasonable; city, country. 72 East 89th. Phone Lenox 6468.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; mechanic; experienced on Pierce, Locomobile, Packard Twin-six, and Cadillac; eight years' experience; two years' Cadillac shop; wishes position with private family; refined; excellent references; own repairs. S. N., 350 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver and mechanic, 10 years' experience, wishes position with private family desiring high-class, competent man; personal city references. Chauffeur, care of Smith, 155 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' experience on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Cor. Columbus 10278.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, can drive and repair any car, wishes position, country preferred; can furnish first-class reference. James Cavanagh, 571 West 130th St. 9670 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, honest, sober, married; 15 years' experience, 7 years last employer. William Beaty, 189 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Couple, man competent and careful driver; Cadillac expert; wife as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Fred Otto, 227 Garden St., Hoboken.

CHAUFFEUR, American, thoroughly experienced, highly recommended, expert mechanic; prefer country or touring; neat, pleasing personality. Telephone Greeley 4935.

CHAUFFEUR, VALET, Japanese, married, wants position in city. Okita, 177 West 97th St., Riverside 5719.

CHAUFFEUR.—Five years' experience; married; at present employed. J. Sullivan, 401 West 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position in private family, city or country, best references. Chauffeur, 78 East 92d.

CHAUFFEUR, 30; wishes position; do own repairs; furnish references. Idaert, 242 W. 28th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 16 years' experience; expert Pierce driver. Schelbin, 528 East 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR, useful man; colored; good mechanic; city or country. K 371 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, young, desires position, city or country; best references. Gray, 439 East 71st.

CHAUFFEUR experienced, 23, wishes private position, all cars. Brackett, 1,438 1st Av.

CHEMIST, experienced, wishes position with reliable firm. N 392 Times.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young man, accurate figurer; one year banking experience. H 567 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL WORK.—Bookkeeper engaged evenings wants position day time. Thome, 20 West 60th St.

CLERK, 10 years' experience, audit, cost accounting, payrolls. G 656 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, honorably discharged young man with excellent business foundation and experience, desires connection with reliable concern where ability will be rewarded. S 299 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (23); year clerical experience, wishes position with reliable concern or office. 4,643 White Plains Av., Gorey.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT desires position; mostly alteration work experience; salary $25. N 393 Times.

COUPLE.—Wish position in country, man, useful, chauffeur and gardener; also experienced butler; wife, laundress, with one child; references. Hovi, 265 W. 153d St.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced typewriter and automatic machine designer, desires position. K 322 Times.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR, experienced, competent, rapid; excellent figurer; highest references. T 288 Times.

ESTIMATOR and superintendent of electrical construction would like position. B 935 Times Harlem.

EXECUTIVE AND MANAGER, with years of successful experience, at present in charge of war office with hundreds of employes, wants to make new connection; best of record in and carried through large enterprises; in addition knows all about advertising and circularizing. 35 499 Times, 2 Rector St.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.
Naval officer (25) seeks connection with representative industrial concern; thoroughly experienced in sales and purchasing work; able correspondent; emolument secondary to assured future; exceptional credentials. L 687 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER of a well-known retail millinery, woman's wear, and specialty house, thoroughly understanding all departments, including costs vs. overhead, &c., wants a larger field; age 35; experience 12 years. A. L. S., K 321 Times.

EXPORT.—College graduate, 24, single, auditing, accountancy experience, familiar automobile line, seeks opportunity, anything; highest credentials. N 370 Times.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT
of a large shipbuilding corporation is free to accept like position or one of office manager or chief accountant in large, progressive organization. Z 240 Times Annex.

FINNISH COUPLE, young, wish position in country; man useful, gardener, chauffeur, N. Y. State license, wife, waitress, cook and general housework. Saari, 67 East 122d St.

GARDENER, superintendent, on gentleman's estate, where taste and refinement are desired; life experience in greenhouses, landscape, farming, forestry, &c.; Englishman, middle-aged; systematic organizer of help, temperate, trustworthy. Z 260 Times Annex.

GARDENER.—Position required by married man, age 39; 2 grown-up children; Swedish; experienced in all branches; well recommended, will board help. Apply Stenstrom, Box 109, Hartsdale, N. Y.

GARDENER, married, proficient horticulture, agriculture; life experience; entire charge. Box 73, Bronxville, N. Y.

JAPANESE, first-class couple, want position; single family, man; cook; wife, waitress or maid; four years last place; references. S 445 East 57th St.

MAN who has been in retail butcher business wishes position as buyer for a hotel or supply company; best of references. N 378 Times.

MAN, TECHNICALLY TRAINED, DESIRES POSITION; DRAFTING, ESTIMATING, SALES, AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; ACCURATE AND RELIABLE. T 304 TIMES.

MAN wishes position on ledger or general office work. K 358 Times.

MANAGER, correspondent, salesman, bookkeeper; man, (37, executive ability, solicitor position. B 405 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR, licensed; electrical treatments gentleman's residence. Nicholson, 112 West 125th. Morningside 9046.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, 25 years, designer and executive on tools; factory production; experimental; selling, engraving, typecasting, automatic, and electrical instruments; inventions. Apt. 71, 229 W. 109th.

OFFICE MANAGER, capable, American, thoroughly versed in all office routine, desires responsible position; experience in buying and selling, both domestic and export; also all branches of shipping as well as bookkeeping; highest personal references. G 655 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, capable executive; competent, initiative, sound judgment; expert bookkeeper; forceful correspondent; highest credentials. Manager, 826 Woolworth Building.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, in fire insurance office; three years' experience; $16. L 710 Times Downtown.

OUTSIDE POSITION with good concern; have business experience; salary no object. Hillen, 1,410 Dean St., Brooklyn.

PRODUCTION MAN.
Cancellation of Government contracts compels us to dispense with the services of our chief production clerk, whom we are anxious to aid in making other connections; he is a technical man, 25 years of age, with a good training in general construction work, manufacturing, civil engineering, &c., and while in our employ has proven himself a conscientious and willing worker. Wireless Improving Co., 47 West St.

PRODUCTION CLERK and timekeeper, 8 years' machine shop experience; no objection to going out of town. N 384 Times.

SALES DEPARTMENT.
Can you place a young man, (20,) possessing initiative, tact, personality, experienced secretarial and office routine, who desires connections where proven ability leads to salesmanship? Salary secondary; references. B 939 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—BUSINESS MAN INTENDS MAKING SEATTLE HEADQUARTERS DESIRES TO REPRESENT LADIES' CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL; ONLY RELIABLE FIRMS CONSIDERED. "A," 1,356 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.

SALESMAN, traveling, ten years' experience selling and advertising in China, Manchuria, Japan, Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, is open for engagement; wants to return to the Orient. L 702 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, cloak and suit trade, 18 years' city and road experience, large following with jobbers and retailers; references. T 303 Times.

SALESMAN, released from service, (30,) experienced woodworking machines, would like to connect with large furniture manufacturer as salesman. T 291 Times.

SALESMAN, braids, fringes, dress trimmings, with large following, seeks to connect with good manufacturer of same. N 374 Times.

SALESMAN, (40,) Christian, would like to represent some good house in local territory; highest grade references. L 719 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (26,) line of snap, desires connection city, gents' furnishing, department stores, office trade, credentials; recently released overseas. 260 Times.

SALESMAN, 12 years' experience selling groceries and specialties, open for good proposition; road or city. B 936 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, notion and novelty expert, wants side lines on commission. Address City, 677 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (28;) energetic man; good sales record; cotton goods experience. H 551 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 6 years' experience ladies' waists and dresses, open for line; N. Y. or road; references. N 394 Times.

SALESMAN—Young man, (21;) 2 years' experience hosiery and underwear. H 555 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 38, energetic, experienced, seeks connection with live house; references. K 361 Times.

SALESMAN, covering Eastern States, could devote time to established trade. C 1260 Times Bronx.

SALESMAN seeks opportunity; staple line preferred; salary or commission. L 725 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young, hustler, one who can produce, seeks connection. N 382 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young woman with exective ability, stenographer, experienced in statistical detail work, would like position of trust; excellent references. E. Wolcott, 125 Cedar Road, New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 3401.

SECRETARY, stenographer and correspondent, 27, well trained, thoroughly experienced; desires responsible position. G Palatine, 27 5th St., Newark, N. J.

SECRETARY, young lady, highly trained executive, complete charge of office, permanent position with mercantile house; $40. N 380 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, experienced stenographer, with executive ability, desires position. K 362 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires work evenings, business or personal. T 262 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and department manager, 20 years' experience, all details, also supply buying, also correspondent, layman, salesman, at present employed, desires making a change; highest credentials, personal and business. N 381 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and manager, (31,) married, wants position; best references. O 686 Times Downtown.

STATISTICIAN desires position with large corporation where mastery of details and executive ability essential; highest references. L 644 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, qualified by training and personality to fill exacting position any line, technical or commercial; late experience export, chemicals, dyes; $30. L 716 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, possessing executive ability and knowledge of bookkeeping, desires responsible position; honorably discharged. N 373 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, high class, long experience, seeks lucrative offer., well educated; A1 credentials. G 667 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent; knowledge bookkeeping; experienced; references; $25. K 357 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, Christian; able assistant; downtown preferred; $25-$30. L 714 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, exceptional executive ability, capable using intelligence; salary $30-$35. G 657 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, six years' experience, desires position; commercial house preferred. G 665 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 22, competent, four years' commercial experience; willing to work where there's a future. C 321 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, willing worker, desires good connection. B 924 Times Harlem.

STEWARD or head waiter in club or hotel, age 36; Atlantic City or vicinity; city references; light complexioned young colored man. 2,441 7th Av., Apt. 48.

SWEDISH FIRM,
export and import agency, commission basis, partner at present in New York, wished to connect with American export and import house. Address correspondence L. E. Mattson, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, FILING, CHRISTIAN, DESIRES POSITION. L, 709 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TRANSLATOR, leavings for country care, wants to meet expenses by translating at home; English, French, Italian, German, Dutch, Flemish. T 281 Times.

UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICER DESIRES EXECUTIVE POSITION.
Major of the U. S. Army, who has been in military service for nearly 15 years, desires to leave service and enter commercial life; past six years of service in executive capacity in Supply Corps of the army; experienced in finance, accounting, purchasing, storage, distribution of supplies, transportation; have twice been in Philippine Islands and have a working knowledge of Spanish language and dialects spoken in Philippines; desire salary the equivalent of what I am now receiving and opportunity for advancement; will go anywhere in the world, but if position is outside the limits of United States would prefer the Orient. MAJOR, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, U. S. ARMY.
S 280 TIMES.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) technical and business experience, desires position. G 638 Times Downtown.

YOUNG French couple wish position in small family; country preferred; good references. Write Box 20, 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19 years, typist, knowledge shorthand; one year's experience. K 372 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 5 years' clerical experience. Morningside 6260.

YOUNG MAN, 20, (army officer;) seeks permanent position with large corporation or business requiring capable and trustworthy assistant; collegiate man; qualified by experience as office manager, correspondent, secretary to executive; legal training; references. H 548 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) recently discharged from army, willing and ambitious, desires position with good future prospects; experienced office assistant; good knowledge of bookkeeping; good penman; good at figures; furnish best references. Address Leon Gelberg, 1,319 Prospect Av.

YOUNG MAN, refined, educated, pleasing, proved ability, 3 years' experience as office manager, seeks position as office manager, assistant, or to assist busy executive; will consider good clerical position; excellent references; bond. X, Q 265 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) good education, in business for himself, employing several men, seeks position, office manager or assistant to busy executive; willing to undergo rigid investigation; can furnish bond. Box 13, Passaic, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, initiative, very reliable, exceptional ability, desires change; rapid, accurate figurer; expert clerical, ledger work; thorough knowledge office details; responsibility preferred. G 649 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ex-service A. E. F., desires permanent position in selling capacity with reliable concern; future main consideration; no objection traveling; references. T 306 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, understands material supervision, purchasing, selling, correspondence, production, receiving, shipping, stock auditor, storekeeper. L 711 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) Christian, desires position with advancement; employed at present in advertising department of a trade publication; A1 references. L 706 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, ex-officers' school, some business experience, desires some organization take my services for development in any capacity; good material to work with; salary unimportant? C 322 Times.

YOUNG MAN, South American, with university education, desires to connect with export house; knowledge of Spanish, Italian. Gutierrez, 2,436 Southern Boulevard.

YOUNG MAN, 31, bookkeeper, clerk, typist, rapid, accurate figurer, desires position with reliable concern; job $23. M. B. Jaffe, 2,073 Anthony Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) knowledge stenography, typewriting, 11 years' commercial and retail merchandising office, seeks assistancy executive. F. 1262 Pine St., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, Swedish; 15 months' A. E. F., wants position as valet, cook, masseur, to bachelor; will care for invalid; willing, obliging; references. S 287 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) neat appearance; 6 years' office, selling experience, desires opportunity, offering advancement. B 940 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) high school education, office experience, desires connection with reliable firm; highest references guaranteed. G 651 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, with general business experience and possessing initiative, desires position where conscientious and industrious efforts will merit advancement. K 360 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, desires clerical position; two years' business experience; some stenography, typewriting. L 724 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, take charge children 3-7 years outdoors, locality 125th St., Riverside to Broadway, or 55th to 59th St., one block east or west of 5th Av. C 320 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (34,) back from France, has all round business experience; seeks connection; honorable discharge; references. K 374 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat, educated, desires connection with dress house in salesroom; future, not present, object. K 335 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, desires position, advancement; will furnish A1 references. L 707 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school education, 2 years' business experience, desires position with large wholesale house. T 306 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate; office and bookkeeper's assistant. L 665 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, attended college, desires position as salesman or in manager's office; has ability. R. L., 301 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) wishes position with entrance to advance; to salesman. Box 669, 1,669 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) ambitious, good education, excellent references, desires position. G 654 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) ably qualified, decided to built accounting field, seeks opportunity in the selling game. N 383 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22;) Filipino; desires position which will permit him to attend school. K 340 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Have you a place in your organization for a college graduate, with business experience? N 338 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires position bookkeeper or assistant, controlling accounts. L 720 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) wishes position garage, mechanic's helper. Bernstein, 1,411 Longfellow Av.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires clerical position; accurate, conscientious; excellent reference. B 942 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) ambitious, energetic, desires position to work evenings. H 556 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, experienced, desires position; advancement. C 318 Times.

YOURS TO COMMAND.
Publicity director of large war organization, place at your disposal experience as executive and journalist; college training; a resourceful, practical mind, energy and youth. What have you to offer? N 390 Times.

Employment Agencies.

300 SKILLED COOKS, butlers, salesmen; Jap., Amer.; agent, Kurihara, 204 6th Av. Bryant 7931.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper to take entire charge of bookkeeping department of a large corporation; must possess high initiative and executive ability; must be highly recommended. Good salary for the right party. Answer A 792 Times Downtown.

ALTERATION HANDS.—Experienced alteration hands on high-class gowns. Oliver A. Olson Co., Inc., 79 Broadway.

ALTERATION HANDS ON LADIES' GOWNS. B. PLUMER, 2,355 BROADWAY.

AN ALL YEAR ROUND
position with good chance of advancement for young women under 30 years with dressmaking experience in first-class house; apply by letter, stating age and experience to
BUTTERICK BUILDING, New York.

ARTIST FOR WATER COLOR ON PHOTOGRAPHS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. APPLY 153 5TH AV.

ASS'T. SEC'Y. and General Office Ass't. wanted by Vice President large publishing house; young woman brainy, quick and accurate stenographer; salary $20 to start; rapid advancement when worth proved. Answer own handwriting, with full particulars of age, education and experience. J 21 Times.

ASSISTANT wanted for highest class dental office; must be experienced, systematic, cultured, devoted to employer's interests; address with references and complete information. Z 391 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT Bookkeeper; one who can figure well and has neat handwriting; good opportunity for advancement. J 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer. — Thoroughly experienced in the ready-to-wear line only need apply; salary $18. K. & W. Waist Co., 484 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer with executive ability; capable to take charge of office in jewelry house; state salary and experience. Z 361 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—ONE ABLE TO HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE; REPLY, STATING REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED. J 14 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; must have knowledge of stenography; salary $18. Apply, after 10 o'clock, Hirah & Brett, 18 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced double entry, controlling accounts; steady position to right party. M. White, 163 Bowery.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; real estate office; state salary. Address R. L., 263 West 125th.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, experienced, with knowledge stenography; salary $15. T 309 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Competent, with wholesale experience preferred. State references, experience and salary. J 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. STENOGRAPHER.
Must be thoroughly experienced; millinery house. Schiller, 42 West 38th.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, who is thoroughly experienced; good chance for advancement. Room 237, 1,834 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by cloak and suit house. Write, stating experience, salary desired, &c., J 15 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk; neat appearance; experienced. Sherr Bos., 546 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST; SALARY $20. L. A., 905 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUYER AND MANAGER wanted for muslin underwear and negligee department; large specialty store, handling medium and high-grade merchandise. E. E. Atkinson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography; must be experienced and able to take charge of double entry books; good opportunity for right party; must have initiative and good common sense. Apply Harris & Tipograph, 15 West 4th St.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, double entry, take charge of books, act as clerk to Brooklyn professional organization; desirable position; $15 month; state age, education, experience. Z 253 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good steady position; high salary paid. R. N., 895 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.
Require

JUNIORS
AND
STOCK GIRLS.

Good wages and a course of training to develop them for advancement.

Parents invited to call with daughters.

Apply daily, Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

CASHIER for soda fountain and lunch room; must be thoroughly experienced and have first-class references; salary, $14 and two meals; closed Sundays. Villere, 42 West 18th St.

CASHIER wanted; one with department store experience preferred; city references required. Strauss's Dept. Store, 2,887 B'way, corner 111th.

CASHIER for front office; hotel experience. Apply Hotel Employment Dept., 405 Lexington Av., Room 216.

CASHIER understanding cash register; also run typewriter; must be well recommended. Apply White, 1,846 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress wanted; private house; small family. Call today, 8-12 A. M., 5-6 P. M., 162 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First class; bring references. Call Wednesday morning, between 10 and 12. Business experience.

CHAMBERMAID to take care of apartments in business house; sleep home; references required; immediate. 52 West 39th.

CLERICAL WORKERS.—Opportunity for a young lady in a commercial house; advancement rapid to right party where ability is shown. C 404 Times Downtown.

CLERKS, in the revenue accounting department of the New York Telephone Company, between the ages of 16 and 18; must be grammar school graduates; hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday; steady positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply, between 1 and 4 P. M., at 125 Church St., Room 502, New York City.

CLERKS, between the ages of 16 and 18, in the office of a large corporation; experience unnecessary; hours 9 to 5; half day Saturday throughout the year; vacations with pay; salary $10 per week to start; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, experience, if any, &c., H 483 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Appointment and reception clerk (gentleman) wanted; must be tall and of good appearance and address and capable of helping at other office duties. Apply by letter or call with written application, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

CLERK for curb broker's office; experienced; must operate switchboard and do some typewriting. Apply at 25 Broad St., Room 640, between 5-6 P. M., with written application, stating experience, salary required, &c.

COOK.—Wanted, by family of 3 adults, reliable girl, good plain cook, to take charge of small house; all modern improvements; no washing; 1¾ hours from New York City. At Andover, N. J.; high $60 if satisfactory; reference required. Apply between 6 and 7:30 P. M., Bloomer, 200 West 76th.

COOK and laundress, white, capable, trustworthy woman; small family, where 2 maids are kept; good home, permanent position; seashore for Summer; wages $50; city references. Call between 1 and 3, Apt. 12B, 204 West 90th.

COOK for country home on water; family 4; maids 3; work includes Summer canning and preserving. Write to Mrs. S. A. Everitt, Huntington, N. Y.

COOK—PLAIN COOKING,
for small family; country; near New York. Call Auerbach, 842 Broadway, at 13th St.

COOK wanted, experienced, private house; family of three. Call in the morning at 29 East 63d St.

COOK, experienced; 3 in family; no laundry; references required. Manning, 815 Park Av.

DEMONSTRATODS
for high-class toilet preparations in and out of city; good salary. Apply 9:30,
ABRY SISTERS, 104 EAST 23TH.

DEMONSTRATOR.—Attractive young lady to sell and demonstrate non-mechanical walking doll; salary and commission. Room 404, 110 West 40th St.

DENTAL ASSISTANT, experienced, cultured, for highest class practice. Address with full particulars and references, Z 323 Times Annex.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT.—State age and salary wanted. J 27 Times.

DESIGNER
on infants' and children's coats up to six years; capable person to take charge of plant with an old established concern; permanent position for right party. S Rothschild & Co., 1,807 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DESIGNER, or assistant, on infants' white coats; permanent. Spring 8451.

DRAPERS.
HARRY COLLINS
REQUIRES
WAIST DRAPERS.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.
CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

DRESSMAKING.—ROHN & RIENZO REQUIRE WAIST FINISHERS, SKIRT FINISHERS, COAT MAKERS AND FINISHERS ON EVENING WRAPS AND COATS. CALL 74 EAST 53TH.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

BE A FILING CLERK

and earn a good salary for doing work that you LIKE to do. Many positions with good opportunities for advancement open for girls who have had TRAINING in filing and indexing; salaries $12 to $30 per week; our filing experts train you thoroughly in four weeks, and place you. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Only filing school in the downtown business district. Choice of evening or afternoon classes. Classes kept small in order to give individual instruction, therefore, enroll early for new classes starting Monday, April 14th. Call, write or phone Franklin 1234.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
90 Franklin St. Near Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEBL AGENCY,
220 WEST 29 STREET.
No Registration Fee.
STENOGRAPHERS-BOOKKEEPERS—Theatrical office; $30.
STENOGRAPHER—Engineering; $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Law; $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Real estate; $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Automobile; $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Law; $23-$20.
STENOGRAPHER—Collection; $22.
STENOGRAPHER—Oil; $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Export; $25.
STENOGRAPHER—Detail clerk; $20.
STENOGRAPHERS — Hundreds of positions open, also offices for young ladies with 1 to 3 years' experience; $20-$18. Applicants must be able to read their notes, transcribe and accurately.
STENOGRAPHERS—Beginners; $12.

TYPIST, BILL CLERKS—$18-$15.

RECEPTION CLERK—$12.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Doctor's office; $18.
OFFICE BEGINNERS—$10.

BOOKKEEPERS—Manufacturing; $25.
BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST—$22.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANTS—$20-$18.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR-TYPIST—$15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR - FILE CLERK—$12.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR-TYPIST—$18-$20.

JAMESTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
Mackubin, 50 BROAD ST. Room 1023.
We can place you immediately.
No registration charge.
5 STENOGRAPHERS.....$20-$18
4 DEPISTS.....$18-$17
SWITCHBOARD BEGINNERS.....$12

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
95 NASSAU ST. ROOM 600.
STENOGRAPHERS, insurance, experience $26
STENOGRAPHERS, legal .....$18 to $23
STENOGRAPHERS, commercial....$15 to $20
DEPISTS .....$18-$17
SWITCHBOARD BEGINNERS.....$12 to $18

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.; est. 1899; free registration; stenographers, experts, $20; commercial stenographer-dictaphone, $18; fifteen, $12-$15; seven typists, $12-$15; bookkeeper, $18; combining stenographer, $20; $8-$12.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, export, $25; other positions, $12-$25; automobile, insurance, brokerage, commercial, typists, clerks; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau St., 4th Sh. Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, commercial, $12-$25; legal, $25; bookkeeper, knowledge stenog., $25; dictaphone, $20; typists, $15; clerical, $12. Registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway, Est. 1897.

BARKER & MacCOLL,
VOCATIONAL SPECIALISTS, 74 B'WAY.
Stenographer secretaries; Law stenographers; Correspondents; Typists; Statistical-Librarians. Registry free.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
32 NASSAU ST. ROOM 606.
STENOGRAPHERS, (10,) temporary, $25; $20-$15-$12. Typists, Clerks, $12-$15.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, $18-$25; clerical; many positions immediately.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25-$15; also knowledge Spanish; typists, bill clerks, $18-15. Atlas Agency, Room 404, 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; Elliott-Fisher, 2 typists, $14, clerks. Highill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, Brooklyn. New excellent positions. Tighe Agency, 26 Nassau St.

BEST WEBBER AGENCY, 1000 Tribune Building. Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers, Dictaphone, $10-$25.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—Senior and junior accountants in office of accountant; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. C 410 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, WITH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE; CALL WEDNESDAY 9 A. M. INTERNATIONAL AUDIT CO., 2 RECTOR ST.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, by New York daily, an energetic young man, with force, to act across a special proposition; salary or commission. H. S., 162 Times.

AGGRESSIVE SOLICITOR, classified; by New York daily, a man who is energetic and can get business, salary or commission. H. 220 Times.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN Wanted.—Give full particulars, state experience, age, references, and sample of lettering or work. H 522 Times Downtown.

ARTIST
For high-class photo retouching on medium; state experience and salary desired. Box Z 384 Times Annex.

ARTIST—good letter artist; steady position; good opportunity. Elnson Litho; 327 E. 29.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of Swiss exchange, desirable; state age, nationality, salary. Times Downtown.

AUTO WANTED, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH TO GO TO EUROPE; STATE AGE, LAST EMPLOYERS, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED ALSO NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS OF PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS. J 18 TIMES.

BILLING CLERK—Excellent opportunity for ambitious young man in accounting department of fast growing export publishing house; must be fast typist; no knowledge of stenography necessary; reply must contain full details as to experience, education, age, and salary expected. A 778 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, BY REAL ESTATE FIRM, IN MANHATTAN; ONLY A MAN THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN THIS LINE OF WORK NEED APPLY. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. PERMANENT POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. STATE YOUR EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL AND SALARY EXPECTED, AND REPLY IN YOUR OWN HANDWRITING. LIEN, 32 UNION SQUARE.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced trial balance; steady position; references well recommended. Goodman & Co., 58 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. Thoroughly experienced in modern methods, cost accounting, and conference; man with piano factory experience preferred. J 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. Wanted, by cloak and suit house, a bookkeeper. Write, stating experience, salary expected, &c. J 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, financial experience; preparation trial balances essential; salary $25. 268 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, wholesale manufacturing confectionery; experienced preferred; state age, references and salary. J 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT bright, energetic, experienced in piano line preferred; state salary. J 17 Times.

BOOKKEEPING the book business, I do contend that if you will call at 1133 Broadway (preferably between 9 and 11 a. m.) we can convince of the superiority of our commission of course.

BOOKKEEPING service in large daily needs man; 30 to 5:30; salary to $— good opportunity. Apply 229 West 28 floor.

BOOKKEEPER to the office of a large manufacturing concern; no previous experience necessary. Address stating age and salary desired. G 652 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, high school graduate, or equivalent, for responsible department. Eockler Watercolor Ave., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER as messenger, downtown office, $20 per week; must come well recommended. J 677 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS out and over to work in factory; salary, $30 per week to start. Apply 9 to 5, 5 Sullivan St.

BOOKKEEPER for advertising office; excellent opportunity. Salary $—. Saturday 12:30. J 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office of wholesale manufacturer; Apply on handwriting, stating salary expected; office closed Saturday. J Times.

BOOKKEEPER, shipping department, $30 per week. Call Fox, 240 East 58th.

BOY to run errands and perform office duties; must be quick and intelligent. Apply Room 706, 96 Wall St.

BOY for factory; good address. 178 Bonds, 187 Lafayette St.

BOY, 17 or over, for general office work. 30 Greenway, 400 4th Av., 12th floor.

BOY, 16 to 18, salary $7. Apply 300 Canal St., Room 501.

BOY, 16 to 18, for office work. Apply C. F. White, 1 William St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS

IN THE OFFICE OF A LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSE, WILLING TO START AT THE BOTTOM; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO ATTAIN A THOROUGH BUSINESS EDUCATION WITH GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE; THOSE RECENTLY GRADUATED FROM PUBLIC SCHOOL PREFERRED; $8 PER WEEK TO START. APPLICATIONS IN OWN HANDWRITING, WITH REFERENCES. BOX H 578 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS

for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines; $9 to start.
Employment office open 9 to 4.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS.—15-18; important business concern; financial district, has permanent position; with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. B 521 Times Downtown.

BOY of American parentage, about 17 years of age, as junior mail clerk and to assist in office; must have good education, come highly recommended; state salary expected and experience, if any. Manufacturer, H 550 Times Downtown.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. A 780 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted for mailing department of large manufacturing concern; must be ambitious, careful, and energetic; highest references required. A 760 Times Downtown.

BOY.
Bright, willing boy, not over 16, to be generally useful in an executive office; salary $8. Apply 8th floor, 9 East 40th St.

BOY for office; state age, experience, if any; salary, references. K 367 Times.

BRILL BROTHERS REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESMEN; GOOD SALARY, STEADY POSITION. APPLY AFTER 9:30. BRILL BROTHERS, 44 EAST 14TH ST.

BUNDLE WRAPPERS. APPLY IN PERSON TO BROWNING, KING & CO., 1,205 BROADWAY.

BUSHELMAN wanted. Apply Jacob Cohen, Sons & Co., 740 Broadway.

BUYER, for permanent position with large organization in New York City, first-class buyer, with at least ten years' experience in shoes; applicant must give in letter all former positions held with, name and addresses of employers and full particulars; salary in proportion to ability. G 681 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—For permanent position with large organization in New York City; first-class buyer with at least ten years' experience in hardware; applicant must give in letter all former positions held, with names and addresses of employers and full particulars; salary in proportion to ability. G 682 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—For permanent position with large organization in New York City; first-class buyer with at least ten years' experience in Colonial products; applicants must give in letter all former positions held, with names and addresses of employers and full particulars; salary in proportion to ability. G 683 Times Downtown.

BUYER, for permanent position, with large organization in New York City, first-class buyer, with at least ten years' experience in food products; applicant must give in letter all former positions held with names and addresses of employers and full particulars; salary in proportion to ability. G 684 Times Downtown.

BUYER, for permanent position with large organization in New York City, first-class buyer, with at least ten years' experience in clothing; applicant must give in letter all former positions held with name and addresses of employers and full particulars; salary in proportion to ability. G 685 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, experienced, in hotel; must be good penman, quick at figures; one who is accustomed to responsibility; bond; state age, experience, salary, &c. J 9 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Thorough, experienced chauffeur, four, six and eight-cylinder Cadillac; must be competent mechanic and know the roads in and about Long Island and New York; one who will take excellent care of car and keep in especially fine condition; polish metal, &c.; A1 references required; must wear uniform; salary $30 per week. Apply by letter, stating experience, age, weight. Room 520, 45 West 42d.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, Filipino preferred, to drive Cadillac limousine, Brooklyn; state age, experience, whether married, and give references; wages, $25, with increases to right man; permanent. C 409 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, experienced on Pierce cars; state references and salary desired. Apply, by letter only, I. C. Hermans, 366 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR in meat market; steady position. 51 Buchsbaum, 792 Columbus Av.

CLERKS IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE TO WRITE PRICE LISTS; GOOD WRITING; APPLICATION IN OWN HANDWRITING, WITH REFERENCE, STATING SALARY EXPECTED. BOX E P. 104 EAST 14TH ST.

CLERK.—Large manufacturer desires export clerk familiar with consular invoices, bills of lading, drafts, insurance, credits, and other export documentary work; knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese desirable; energetic, ambitious man required. Address Export Opportunity, H 540 Times Downtown.

CLERK in traffic department of industry; must be conversant with freight rates, tariffs, and claims; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. A 789 Times Downtown.

CLERK for general office work; good position for bright boy; see Mr. Lelmont or Mr. Buell. H. K. Brewer & Co., 58 Liberty St.

CLERK, junior, men's furnishings; references; steady. Miller, 50 East 42d.

COCOA
foreman must know his business, and be able to take charge in absence of superintendent; fine chance for good man; state age, experience. J Address "D," P. O. Box 229, City Hall Station, N. Y.

COLLECTOR.—Wanted a reliable young man as collector of rents in a real estate office; must have experience; address references, salary, and full particulars. K 354 Times.

COPY WRITER.—Wanted, able advertisement and catalogue copy writer on engineering and semi-technical subjects; must possess good business judgment and produce on quality rather than quantity basis, salary and permanent future wholly dependent upon the man; who will have every opportunity to reap just reward for conscientious work; state terms and qualifications in first letter. Address C 414 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANTS; APPLICANTS MUST BE OF EXECUTIVE TYPE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE DETAILS OF OPERATING COST SYSTEM; REPLIES SHOULD STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. B 341 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN.

One with ability and architectural experience.

L. BARTH & SON,
30-28 COOPER SQ.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.
First-class machine designers, familiar with automatic machinery; also thoroughly capable tool designers for general machine shop work; permanent employment. Address Employment Manager, Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; first-class engineering draftsman to work on machinery, layouts and details; must be experienced. Apply and state previous experience. P. O. Box 84, Wall Street Station.

DRAFTSMAN. — Architectural draftsman wanted, familiar with city residence work. Apply Room 706, 320 5th Av.

DRUG CLERK.—Clean-cut ambitious man to sell pharmaceuticals; must have initiative and confidence in his abilities; earnings big for the right man; address by mail only. Crystal Chemical Co., 861 Westchester Av., N. Y. C.

ENGINEER.—Refrigeration chief engineer, capable of taking complete charge of the refrigeration and mechanical department of a large ice cream plant. M. F. Fadden & Sons Inc. Scranton, Penn.

ESTIMATING CLERK.—Exceptional opportunity for young man with large manufacturer of plumbing fixtures; must be good at figuring and detail work; state age, salary desired and former experience. K 356 Times.

ESTIMATOR.—Man familiar with steel forge and machine shop practice for estimating and cost work on orders; give experience and salary. L 668 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK wanted, possessing knowledge of Spanish, in office of prominent export house; this is a post offering wide opportunity for intelligent affair; state age, experience, salary desired. H 563 Times Downtown.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Young men with department or specialty store experience; excellent opportunities.

STEWART & CO.,
5th Av., at 37th St.
Apply Supt's Office, 37th St. entrance.

FOREMAN who has had experience in installing overhead steam mains on telegraph poles for job out of town; state experience in detail with references and salary expected. Z 383 Times Annex.

FOREMAN gas fitter, to take charge of fitting department; state age, experience and salary expected. Auditor, Nassau and Suffolk Lighting Co., Hempstead, L. I.

HOUSE SALESMAN and floor manager wanted for wholesale silk house, man with executive ability, capable of taking charge of junior salesmen and stock clerks. Reply (confidential), giving full details of experience, salary expected, &c., B. M., 181 Times.

HYDRAULIC.

Opening in manufacturing department, large food company, for man of mechanical ability, familiar with hydraulic equipment; in reply, which will be held confidential, give age, history along lines indicated, naming salary. Address "H," P. O. Box 289, City Hall Station, N. Y.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men, steady positions, good pay. Employment office open 9 to 4.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LITHOGRAPHIC COLOR DESIGNER wanted for figure work, show cards, hangers, calendars, &c. Montreal Lithographing Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

MAIL ROOM ASSISTANT FOREMAN.—Metropolitan newspaper desires the service of a competent man as assistant foreman of mail room; state qualifications, references and remuneration expected. C 850 Times Annex.

MAN Wanted by a crucible steel company; a competent man to take charge of incoming orders and correspondence connected with same. Must be familiar with tool steel business. State age, previous experience and salary wanted. Address A 787, Times Downtown.

MAN WANTED.—In machine shop, located near Hamilton Ferry; active man who is thoroughly familiar with patterns to take charge of pattern storage and make periodical visits to foundries; permanent position. Address P. O. Box 40, Station T, Brooklyn.

MAN.—Wanted, experienced, competent, and energetic marine insurance brokerage man; state experience, qualifications, and present connections; the right man will make a permanent and lasting connection. C 416 Times Downtown.

MAN with sales, advertising, and mail order experience, for general manager textile sales corporation; investment required; state references in reply. N 398 Times.

MAN wanted, capable as Buyer and manager of poultry department, by large hotel supply company; state age, experience, salary wanted, and where last employed; this will be kept strictly confidential. K 368 Times.

MANAGER.—Large chemical company requires resident manager for Brazil; must have chemical or dyestuff training; know Portuguese; must speak English in general represent the company in a business-like and dignified manner; state salary desired. Address Future, H 539 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Young man with good knowledge of silk trade, to manage a new department, carrying as specialties printed goods. J 29 Times.

MANAGER for Western department store. Write, stating experience and salary. J 4 Times.

MECHANICS.
Must be experienced on experimental and model work. Those having experience on small parts preferred. Apply
POWERS ACCOUNTING MACHINE CO.,
365 PARK AV., BROOKLYN.

MECHANIC, one to repair and install carburetors. Wagner Specialty Co., 1,902 Broadway.

MECHANIC.—First-class automobile mechanic. Automobile Warehouse Co., 1,778 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY.
BRIGHT AND AMBITIOUS; MUST BE 16; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; GOOD SALARY TO START. APPLY HALL, SWIFT & CO., 45TH ST. AND 1ST AV.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man wanted by large oil corporation, must be of neat appearance and capable of handling a large mail; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary to start $15 per month. H 523 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, about 16 years old wanted, in large real estate operating; must be quick and gentlemanly; excellent chance of advancement for bright American boy. L 728 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted, in office of wholesale grocers; excellent opportunity for advancement for bright, neat, industrious boy. H 561 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in dry goods importing house; $8-$10 a week to start; opportunity for advancement. A 790 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 15-16; good opportunity for bright, energetic youth. Address Box 500 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE MAN, builder's office, some experience in drafting and typewriting. H 947 Times Harlem.

OFFICE BOY wanted; high school education, must be quick, accurate; state age, experience, salary. G 604 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by manufacturing concern. Address Box 500 Times.

OFFICE BOY, state age, experience, salary, and references. K 368 Times.

OPERATOR for Elliott-Fisher machine, understanding details of export orders, invoices, consular documents, &c.; Spanish or Portuguese required; opportunity for future advancement. Address Export, H 561 Times Downtown.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires a salesman experienced in neutralizing, fitting, and adjusting glasses; a permanent position, with liberal salary. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

PAINTMEN.
If you have had experience in any capacity whatever in a paint manufacturing company and are ambitious and full of pep, write us. We are desirous of employing three men who have an opportunity of securing the executive end of commensurate salaries. Address J 34 Times.

PHYSICIAN, reliable, competent, experienced, in advertising office; one who can take full charge; permanent position, good salary. Answer fully first letter, P. H., 100 Times.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children; experienced with mammoth incubator; good salary to man not afraid of long hours; apply by letter only, Poultryman, care MacCliff Co., 54 Vesey St.

POULTRYMAN, single, salary $70 and board; experienced with mammoth incubator; apply letters only, Poultryman, care MacCliff Co., 54 Vesey St.

PRINTING.—Young man, to assist in cost department; give age, reference, and salary desired; good chance for advancement. D. B., 830 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING CLERK for corset materials, one with experience preferred; good opportunity for the right man. L. De Grandmont, 20 West 37th St.

RELIABLE MAN for stock and selling to trade trade wanted for silk house. J 30 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Silk house intends to engage man acquainted with Middle West as resident representative for Chicago. J 28 Times.

RUBBER MANUFACTURER,
first-class company, desires man to take entire charge of new department producing MOLDED COMBS.
We will consider only best man in this business, and the right party will receive good salary and share of profits; all replies strictly confidential; state full particulars. A. H., 288 Times.

SALESMAN. — CAPABLE SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL GASOLINE ENGINES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; COMMISSION ONLY. CALL DELORIE HUEST CO., INC., 281 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN WANTED.—To represent our fine dress shirts and pajamas for the jobbing trade; must have following; salary and commission. Berkshire Shirt Co., Inc., (Berklowitz Bros.) 84 Franklin St., N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in hosiery and underwear, or as side line; salary and commission; city and out of town. A 780 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Ex service man wanted, to sell new novelty; salary to start $4 per day; call between 9 and 12. Room 55, 1,929 Broadway.

SALESMAN to sell electric bulbs and supplies; big commission. Call mornings, all week, Greenberg, 836 71st St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN, experienced on seam bindings and trimmings; commission basis. Apply by letter, Z 346 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with car; salary; office specialty. Phone before 10, after 5. Audubon 8490, Branch 42.

SALESMAN, on commission, to sell ice cream. Manufacturer, N 343 Times.

SALESMEN to sell securities; unusual opportunity for real men to earn large income; commission basis; out-of-town offices to those who make good. Phone Rector 5366 for appointment; or address C 401 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.

FOR NATIONALLY ADVERTISED FOOD PRODUCT. SALART TO BEGIN $4,000. UNLIMITED FUTURE. POSITION OPEN NOW. SHOW US IN YOUR FIRST LETTER THAT YOU ARE THE MAN. Z 345 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.
Experienced salesman well acquainted with art linen, and brassiere trade wanted to represent line selling agency of large domestic lace mill; salary or commission. B 318 Times.

SALESMAN. — LIVE WIRE, ENERGETIC HUSTLER, FOR NEW YORK CITY TRADE, BY LARGE FOOD AND DRUG MANUFACTURING AND IMPORT FIRM; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-CLASS MAN WHO CAN HOLD ESTABLISHED TRADE AND GET NEW BUSINESS; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY. PERMANENT. H 537 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced road man, preferably one who has sold advertised specialties in the past; must be a man of energy who has the power to command a big volume of business on a high-grade line of fast-selling auto accessory; to right man we will offer a proposition of salary or commission basis, whereby his earnings can run into real money. Address Box 992, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN. — Prominent leather belting manufacturer wants first-class salesmen to represent them in New York and vicinity, also Middle West territory; preference given experienced leather belting and mill supply salesmen or young men with technical training and selling ability; state age, experience, and salary; correspondence confidential. A 603 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—LEATHER GOODS.
Old established manufacturer fine leather goods wants representative for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut trade; should be acquainted with jewelry and department stores; commission; state age and experience in detail. Address Ade., 4 Northampton St., Boston.

SALESMAN.—Wanted at once experienced sweater salesman, to carry a high-grade manufacturer's line of worsted, zephyr and camel's hair sweaters; must have an established trade with large retail stores of the Middle West; also to call upon office trade in N. Y. City; commission basis. A 777 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Several real, wide-awake salesmen to represent The New York Times War Volume Department, for the sale of The War Volumes; liberal commissions paid; men who have had experience selling high-class books preferred. Apply all this week, Mr. Guy, Room 1708, Times Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN
TO SELL CLOTHING, FOR PART OF MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN AND IOWA; WILL TURN OVER LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHED TRADE TO THE RIGHT PARTY; COMMISSION BASIS. H & S. COHEN, 92 BLEECKER ST.

SALESMAN, with large following through Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, wanted by reputable manufacturer of smart suits and coats; can easily sell and deliver orders for $100,000; applications treated strictly confidential; drawing against commission. Apply, stating experience, C 284 Times.

SALESMAN.
An old established firm manufacturing scouring soaps, soap powders, and cleansers offers a liberal proposition, (drawing account against commission,) to the man who has the proper connections; replies treated in strict confidence. A 779 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—By large Western manufacturers, a young man of good address, with some sales experience in New York City jobbing trade in grocery, or woodenware lines; state briefly age, experience, present occupation, and salary; application held strictly confidential. H 559 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Clean-cut ambitious salesmen acquainted with drug trade to sell standard pharmaceuticals and specialties; must be a live wire; earnings big for right man; salary or commission. Address by mail only, Crystal Chemical Co., 861 Westchester Av., N. Y. C.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.—With acquaintance and experience in the sale of dry colors and printing machinery, paints, and wallpaper trade in the East; salary; arrange for interview with Sales Manager, 116 West 32d St.; all applications confidential. Sherwin-Williams Company.

SALESMAN wanted, specialty salesman, thoroughly familiar with the retail grocery trade of the entire State of New Jersey to sell well-known brand of syrup; expenses and salary, $35 a week allowed. Address reply, with full references, to A 788 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Six of our men, with an average of only four months' experience on securities, have earned $5,500 commissions during March; with our training and assistance you have the same opportunity. Phone Taylor, Vanderbilt 3088.

SALESMAN wanted by representative concern manufacturing an extensive line of suits and coats that sell, for Pennsylvania and Ohio; only those that can show past results need apply; drawing against commission. C 285 Times.

SALESMEN, calling on larger department stores in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and all Middle Western States, to carry good side line of house dresses and aprons; commission basis. Z 337 Times Annex.

SALESMEN FOR MEN'S CLOTHING; STEADY POSITION ALL YEAR ROUND, WITH WOOD SALARY, FOR SATURDAY NEXT, FROM 10 A. M. TO 7 P. M. REAL LIVE WIRES NEED ONLY APPLY. MOE LEVY & SON, 119 WALKER ST.

SALESMAN.—Opening for experienced and aggressive salesman for the East and Middle West, to carry ladies' silk hose as a side line on commission basis. Mercantile Manufacturing, 665 Broadway.

SALESMAN to sell dividend paying securities of old-established financial institution. Call daily or Monday and Thursday evenings; commission. Suite 160, Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE WANTED TO HANDLE CONSERVATOL; SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 860, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class salesmen, with successful selling records in any line; an unusual opportunity to join an underwriting firm. $400 to $600 monthly earnings on commission. H 542 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—To call on retail stores in New York to sell art needlework; exceptional opportunity for young man to connect with a progressive manufacturing concern; a commission basis. Camella, 36 Lispenard St.

SALESMEN for Middle West and South to handle strong line of muslin underwear; only those who have handled this line need apply. Commission basis. Cohen-Faulson-Tannenbaum, 189 Greene St.

SALESMAN now selling ladies' underwear, skirts, waists, manufacturers to handle side line, narrow elastics, on commission; state experience and lines now handling. W 702 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN. — Exceptional opportunity for live wires; salary and commission; apply 10-11 A. M. Globe Electric Lamp Co., Room 1,029 East 163d, cor. Southern Boulevard.

SALESMEN, auto truck, at present employed, we have a proposition which means extra money (commission) for you; no interference with your regular line; investigate. Room 905, 50 East 42d St.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Men experienced handling solicitors to manage crew for big magazine; no traveling; salary and commission; good opening. Room 419, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN by wholesale lumber company to sell manufacturing and corporation trade in New York City and surrounding points; give age, references, and salary expected. B 579 Times.

SALESMEN.—Discharged soldiers wanted to sell History of the 27th Division; rapid and easy sales made; commission basis. Apply to Mr. Saunders, 23d floor, Times Building.

SALESMAN wanted, high-class; will furnish automobile and chauffeur, to demonstrate and sell Eagle Ink. Call 111 Houston St., above theatre; commission basis.

SALESMEN calling on department stores, Western territory, carry side line popular-priced infants' and children's headwear; commission, drawing. N. B., 156 Times.

SALESMAN.—To sell a safety device for an automobile. Experienced specialty men. References essential. Commission basis. N. Y. Specialty Co., 5 Col. Circle.

SALESMAN, all territories, for line of bathrobes, flannel nightgowns and night shirts, on commission basis. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 16th.

SALESMAN for N. Y. State, Middle West; only those experienced in shirt line need apply; salary. Preston Shirt Co., 463 Broome St.

SALESMEN, motor truck, live wires, by established corporation; commission basis. Call between 11-12 P. M., Laurence Motor Sales Company, 130 West 52d.

SALESMEN for subscription work on Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping; $30 weekly to producers. International Magazine Co., 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Stationery jobbing house has an opening for good salesman; good commission to start. Apply, before one, 32 Union Square, Room 1006.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1615, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN. — An organization established for over 35 years in New York, is desirous of training 2 or 3 men, between the ages of 25-45, to work in N. Y. among business men and women; for the purpose of interesting them in the study of French and Spanish by means of our specially prepared language records; experience in our line is not necessary, but must be well educated and refined and pleasing personality, capable of earning under proper conditions over $3,000 a year; we pay a salary and commission to start and give a thorough training; only men with successful selling records need apply. Call between 10:30-1 P. M. The Cortina Academy, 12 East 46th.

SALESMEN WANTED.
BROWNING, KING & CO.
WANT IMMEDIATELY CLOTHING SALESMEN, FURNISHING GOODS SALESMEN, AND BUNDLE WRAPPERS. APPLY IN PERSON TO
BROWNING, KING & CO.,
1,205 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.—We are handling a complete line of floor coverings, catering to the small town merchants; if you have a selling experience calling on small town trade, and want to connect with one of the most reliable organizations of its kind, on commission basis, phone Stuyvesant 6866, or write for interview. J 11 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.

A manufacturer of a nationally advertised article of food has a few openings on its sales force; applicants should be between the ages of 25 and 35 years; they must be fit physically, clean morally and be willing to travel most of the time; moderate salary and expenses to start; applicants will get consideration only if they give full particulars in their first letter. Z 547 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

Three capable men, over 25, to sell (health service) contracts; six and a half hours daily; salary plus liberal commission. Call 10 to 12 A. M., 2d floor, 64 Broadway, Brooklyn. See Mr. Kemmerer.

SALESMAN.—Excellent opportunity with manufacturer of plumbing fixtures for salesman acquainted with the trade in Brooklyn; this position should appeal to man of character and ability; state experience, age, former connections, and salary desired. K 385 Times.

SECOND CHEF in apartment hotel. Call Allerton House, 148 East 39th St., between 11 and 12, morning.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be experienced; high-class wholesale dress house; quick, neat, and accurate; give details, stating salary. S. S., 302 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR WANTED.—HIGH-CLASS; ONE WHO IS ACCUSTOMED TO SECURING CONTRACTS FROM LARGE CORPORATIONS, AND WHOSE EARNING AVERAGES NOT LESS THAN $5,000 MONTHLY. MUST SEND EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES WITH APPLICATION; TO SUCH A MAN A SPLENDID PROPOSITION IS OFFERED ON AN APPROVED COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1023, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER,
with some experience; good salary; one able to take English dictation and translate into Spanish preferred; write today, giving full information. Z 352 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS—Publication house wants two clever assistants, advertising and subscription departments; exceptional opportunities for men with executive ability; must have some knowledge such work, and good heads for business; full particulars required, including salary. I, 697 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant, with knowledge of bookkeeping; honorably discharged soldier or sailor preferred; answer in own handwriting, giving age, experience, references, and salary desired. G 592 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brokerage house requires competent man; must be progressive; excellent opportunity for right party; prefer one between ages of 19 and 22. C 415 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, publishing house; no beginner; part city, part country; permanent, with advancement on merit; $20 beginning. Room 713, 1,480 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER- State age, experience and salary expected, which must be moderate. Address Auditor, Nassau and Suffolk Lighting Co., Hempstead, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and assistant bookkeeper; answer own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected. L 729 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN, residents in Schenectady, Rochester, Syracuse, Trenton, Springfield, Boston, and Bangor; on commission basis; a real salesman can earn $200 or more a week. C 402 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—A real opportunity to earn $200 a week or more; commission basis. Address C 403 Times Downtown, or phone Rector 5295.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED.
LIVE, ENERGETIC STOCK SALESMAN, WITH GOOD CONNECTIONS, TO SELL $500,000 WORTH OF 7 PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PARTICIPATING PREFERRED STOCK; COMMISSION. O 837 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TEACHER.—Isaac Pittman shorthand; dictation class; evenings only; experience essential; good position. Alpha, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

TRUCK SALESMEN.—One for New York City and one for Jersey; only men who have produced need apply; commission. Box A 614, 1,265 Broadway.

WAGON HELPERS.—Honest, steady workers to assist on wagons; experience in dry goods preferred. J 19 Times.

WANTED,

in the office of a department store, a competent man to take charge of the purchase ledger department; one having department store experience preferred; must be of good executive ability and have first-class credentials; splendid opportunity for one with the necessary qualifications. Address "Purchase Ledger," Z 355 Times Annex.

WINDOW TRIMMER.—Man with experience who is willing to work hard; salary $20 per week to start. Address T 286 Times.

YOUNG MAN who has had a year or so with an investment house as assistant to helping with customers; a man with college education preferred; some bookkeeping knowledge desirable; unusual opport

ASKS DISMISSAL OF BREWERS' TEST SUIT

Government Files Answer to Plea for Injunction in 2.75 Per Cent. Beer Case.

DECLARES WAR IS NOT OVER

Says Further It Does Not Appear That the Government Consented to be Sued.

An answer was filed with the Federal court yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney Barnes to the suit brought by the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company for an injunction to restrain the United States District Attorney and Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue, from interfering with the manufacture of beer containing 2.75 per cent. volume of alcohol. It has been ruled by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol was intoxicating, and therefore came under the President's proclamation forbidding the manufacture of alcoholic beverages as a war measure. The brewers set up the primary claim that the law did not give the Commissioner the right to set a standard of intoxication.

The answer filed yesterday asks that the suit be dismissed because Mr. Eisner ceased to be Collector of Internal Revenue on March 23, because it seeks to restrain the authorities from doing their duty in regard to enforcing the criminal statutes, and because it does not appear that the United States Government consented to be sued.

In the suit, which was filed by Emory Buckner, and in which Elihu Root, William D. Guthrie, and William L. Marbury appear as counsel, an injunction was asked restraining Mark Eisner, then the Collector of Internal Revenue, and Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, from interfering with the manufacture of beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent. of alcohol.

The answer, continuing, contends that the Federal Court is without jurisdiction to grant the relief sought, and that the facts set forth in the complaint are not sufficient to create a cause for action. One of the reasons stated in the complaint, as furnishing legitimate cause for the suit, was that the war was over and that President Wilson had declared it to have come to an end when the armistice was approved by Congress on Nov. 21, 1918. It was alleged by the complainant that the law objected to was therefore unnecessary, as it had ceased to be a war measure.

In reply the answer states that the war still continues, that there has been no exchange of ratifications of any peace treaty, and that demobilization of troops has not yet been terminated. Therefore, it is pointed out, the statement in the complaint that the war was over, was unfounded and impertinent, and that the complaint should not be permitted to stand. Then the answer seeks to explain the precise attitude of the courts concerning the situation. It says:

"The Court judicially knows that a state of war when existed between the United States and Germany on Aug. 10, 1917, has not ceased, and that the President of the United States has not ascertained or proclaimed the fact or date of such termination, and that the war which existed on Nov. 21, 1918, has not been concluded, and that demobilization has not terminated, nor has the President determined or proclaimed the date of the conclusion of the war or of the termination of demobilization."

It is contended that statements in the complaint at variance with these facts should be stricken out and dismissed as "insufficient, irrelevant and impertinent." District Attorney Caffey and William C. Fitts, special assistant to Attorney General Palmer, filed separate papers in a motion to dismiss the complaint, and Mr. Caffey asks that he be relieved from further action in the suit.

Sea Endangers Lighthouse.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 8.—The lighthouse at Barnegat is endangered by the encroaching ocean, and the Government has been requested to safeguard the structure. It was announced today by the Superintendent of Coast Guards. The ocean has cut away the shore 250 yards in two years, and is now about 50 feet from the lighthouse and a number of residences. Engineers say that, unless breakwaters are built before the next heavy storm, great damage will be done.

Minnesota Pine Trees for France.

ST. PAUL, April 8.—Several million young pine trees will be sent by Minnesota to the devastated regions of France, it was announced today. Minnesota forestry officials recently offered the trees to the French Government. Acceptance of the gift was reported to Governor Burnquist today by the War Department at Washington.

CHALONER SUIT GOES OVER.

Postponed to Allow Document to be Procured from Another State.

The trial of the $100,000 libel suit brought against The New York Evening Post by John Armstrong Chaloner was postponed yesterday by Federal Judge Dietrich until Friday to permit George M. Curtis, Chaloner's counsel, to obtain from North Carolina, where Chaloner was living at the time of the alleged libel, a copy of a decree declaring Chaloner to be sane so far as the jurisdiction of that State was concerned.

When the case was called yesterday William M. Wherry, counsel for the defendant, raised the question of jurisdiction, but Mr. Curtis contended that as long as Chaloner was sane in some State in the United States he was competent to sue in the Federal courts. Mr. Curtis was sustained by the court.

During the proceedings, Thomas T. Sherman, the committee of Chaloner's property in this State, came to court and for the first time saw the man whose claims for larger allowances he has contested. He talked with Chaloner for a few minutes.

TAXICAB STRIKE IS SETTLED.

Chauffeurs Return to Work on Black and White Cars.

The strike of more than 800 chauffeurs of the Black and White and Town Taxicab Company ended yesterday through the mediation of the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation, and at the offices of the company it was said that the taxicab service would be resumed either today or tomorrow.

The drivers of the Town Taxicab division of the company voted to return to work at a meeting held on Monday, but decided to await a ratification of their position by the Black and White division drivers who voted yesterday.

A league of employes to take the place of the old organization will be formed by W. Bundy Cole, President of the company. The drivers accept the new organization.

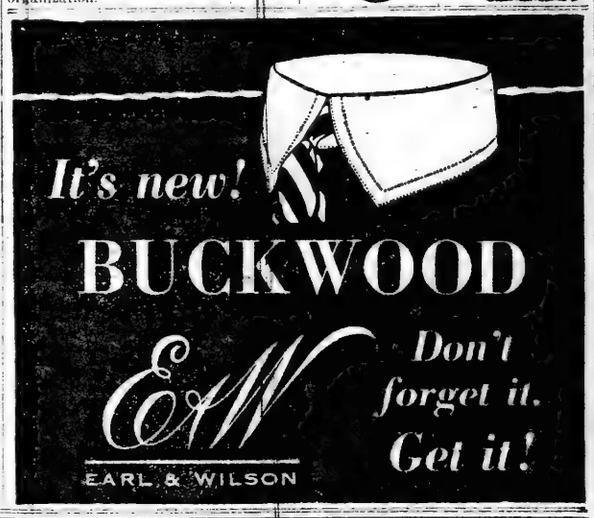
If you've got a mother or father husband or wife brother or sister you've got the best reason in the world for buying that copy of the great American Novel

The SAGEBRUSHER *by* Emerson Hough

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It's new!

BUCKWOOD

E&W

Don't forget it. Get it!

EARL & WILSON

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Note, $5,000, of The Hicks & Hoge Dry Goods Co., Wheeling, W. Va., dated March 15, 1919, due July 15, 1919, payable at the office of E. Nauheim & Co., 14 Wall St., New York City; payment stopped; finder warned not to negotiate same. E. NAUHEIM & CO., 14 Wall St., New York City.

LOST—Blue and silver brocade theatre bag, containing smoked pearl opera glasses, gold monogram E. C. W., in taxi between Hotel Astor, 194 Riverside Drive, Monday evening. Return Mrs. Henry A. W. Wood, 194 Riverside Drive. Liberal reward.

LOST—$100 Canadian bond, either in the Hudson Terminal Building or the Erie Station on Saturday. Reward if returned to Midgley & Prentice, Inc., 30 Church St., Room 828.

LOST—Stock certificate 100 shares Tonopah Extension No. A-4466 in the name of Marham H. Orde, transfer stock; reward. Notify Joseph Fritz, 1,812 Arthur Av., Bronx, N. Y. C.

LOST—Will pay liberal reward for information leading to recovery for Hudson speedster No. 46758 and Hudson touring cars numbered 42733 and J. A. 48127. G. A. Goetschius, 1 Liberty.

LOST—Small gold vanity case, green, gold, and black enameled, with initials R. M. D.; lost in taxi from Plaza Hotel to 29 West 57th St. Return Davis, 38 West 57th St.; $25 reward.

LOST—Will the two ladies who found my black lynx fur necklace in Madison Square, Tuesday, about 5 o'clk please return same? Suitable reward. Mrs. B. F. Welman, 23 West 30th St.

LOST—Child's gold flat link bracelet, two enameled figures, from 155 West 58th St. to Park, Around lake and back to 150 West 59th St. Return Mrs. E. D. Smith, 150 West 59th. Liberal reward.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, in or near Carnegie Theatre, part of platinum bracelet containing five diamonds; liberal reward. A. E. Thornton, Room 1102, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—One gold bracelet, with three diamonds, about one karat each, Saturday afternoon. Liberal reward if returned to 1,011 East 38th St., Brooklyn.

LOST or STOLEN.—Bank book No. 570195 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, Friday, April 4, between West 112th-116th Sts. or in taxicab; liberal reward. B. C., 807 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gold mesh bag with name engraved, in taxi, between Biltmore and Plaza Hotels, Saturday afternoon; reward offered. Miss Marie Hersee. Phone Plaza 4042.

LOST—Three circle rings, 2 diamond, 1 sapphire, at club house Harmon, Sunday; reward $200, no questions asked. Phone Plaza 4350.

LOST—April 5, diamond bar pin, three diamonds, platinum setting, between 48th and 111th Sts.; liberal reward. Marie Nelmes, 545 West 111th St.

LOST—Gold photo locket, Sunday between 14th subway to Brooklyn and 42d and 43d and Broadway, Manhattan; keepsake. Telephone Chelsea 7402.

LOST—In or near West 72d St., or in Central Park, Tuesday afternoon small silver mesh purse; reward for return to Hotel Chatham, 48th St., Vanderbilt Av.

LOST—Left in taxicab Monday noon, boy's greenish-brown overcoat, in a Stern Co. box; a suitable reward will be paid. Communicate with O. S. Seymour, 54 William St.

LOST—Long black pocketbook, in the vicinity of the Bankers' Trust Co.; liberal reward. C. S. Fisher, Imperial Hotel, or J. H. Times.

LOST—Brown leather wallet, containing $15 and data valuable to me only, Monday night, 88th and 89th Sts. Please return. H. F. Gaynor, 451 West 89th St. Reward.

LOST—A necklace coral beads on Sunday; reward. 25 West 42d St. Room 307. Murray Hill 8625.

LOST—Small fur scarf near Columbus Av. and 85th St. to 66th and Broadway; reward. L. H., 23 West 84th St.

LOST—Gold watch, initials R. J., 85th St., Riverside Drive, 10:30 Sunday morning. R 834 Times.

LOST—Brooch with white cameo head mounted black onyx, Monday; reward. W. M. Van Cise, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6060.

LOST—Platinum bar pin with six sapphires, six pearls, and three diamonds; reward. Steiner, 241 Beck Street, Bronx.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, bead bag valued as keepsake, finder may keep contents if return bag to K 370 Times.

LOST—Two-skin mink neckpiece, Broadway, 157th St., 1 P. M. Monday; reward.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, Tuesday, from window, 601 W. 175th Apt. 46. Reward.

LOST—Blue fox scarf, Sunday, entrance to house; liberal reward. 2,020 7th Av.

LOST—Topaz heart pendant, gold filigree set; reward. T 311 Times.

$100 REWARD,

no questions asked, return platinum and diamonds flexible bracelet, lost April 5 at or between Scarsdale, N. Y., and Madison Av. and 46th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$200 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of emerald and square diamond ring; emerald surrounding diamond; lost in the ladies' room of the Hotel Marie Antoinette on Jan. 6. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

$25 REWARD.—For long gold bar pin, set with different colored pearls; lost Saturday night in theatre district. McLennan, 136 West 44th St., Bryant 2502.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, April 7, 1919, diamond wrist watch, between Ritz Carlton Hotel and Morosco Theatre. Return to cashier, Ritz Carlton Hotel.

Found.

FOUND—Bar pin, pearl and diamond; state reward. 5th Av. C 315 Times.

FOUND—Watch. Telephone Spring 6458, between 9-12 A. M.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—March 20, a brindle male bulldog, corkscrew tail, brass collar; answers to the name of Dixie. A very liberal reward at Mrs. J. Muessle's, 59 Hendrix St., Brooklyn. Phone E. N. Y. 5703.



Expectant Mothers

Miller for 208 years. Should eat whole grain foods. Crumbling of the TEETH so universal at this time can thus be frequently avoided. Growing children also, in fact, everyone will have better teeth and fewer dentists' bills by a diet of

Valley Forge Whole Pure Food Products

Send $1 for sample package of Pure Grains containing 2 lbs. cracked Oats, 2 lbs. whole wheat Flour, 1 lb. Natural Brown Rice and our booklet.

GREAT VALLEY MILLS

P. O. Box 501 PAOLI, PA.

Removal Sale Big Bargains Office Furniture



Clark & Gibby, Inc.

210 W. 40th St.



Copyright, Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Caught Up at Last!

The demand for those double-breasted Hart Schaffner & Marx waist-seam suits carried us off our feet for a while.

The briskness and stylish pep of them made a big hit with the boys who have come back—and these boys have learned to take what they go after.

In the case of these waist-seam suits we temporarily fell down on deliveries, and we apologize. But we've caught up! We now have full stocks of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Double-Breasted Suits

$35, $40, $45, and $50

Other Spring Suits, $30, $35, $40, up to $65
Spring Overcoats, $28, $30, $35, up to $50

Extra Special Suit Values

There are positive savings of $5, $10, or $15 a Suit, for the man who selects his Spring clothes from this fine collection of Hart Schaffner & Marx double and single breasted waist-seam models at $35.

$35

Est. 1887 Wallach Bros. Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d



Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Are your clothes stylish?

THEY ought to be; it doesn't cost any more to have them that way. The question is—what is style? You can't put it into words—neither can we; but we can put it into clothes. You'll see it in the general "air;" in the lines; in the turn of a lapel; in the slant of a pocket.

We know how to create style for the man of 20 and the man of 50; we know how to make clothes that stay stylish—all wool; careful tailoring. We guarantee satisfaction—or money back.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Have us show you the new waist-seam styles by Hart Schaffner & Marx; all-wool, stylish, guaranteed

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, slightly warmer, rain by tonight; Friday fair, wind easterly.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,356. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

REPARATION TERMS AGREED UPON; KAISER'S LIFE TO BE SPARED; LLOYD GEORGE RENEWS PLEDGES TO 200 COMPLAINING M. P.'S; NEW ALARMS IN GERMANY, AUSTRIA ASKS FOR BRITISH TROOPS

BANKERS TO URGE AID FOR CARRIERS; SEE NEEDS ACUTE

Financiers Will Confer Tomorrow in Washington with Hines and Other Officials.

WANT A SPECIAL SESSION

Estimate Requirements to July 1 at $500,000,000, with Provision for $200,000,000.

INVESTIGATE STEEL COSTS

Administration Officials Attend Meeting Here, Growing Out of Rail Purchasing Controversy.

A conference between representatives of the Government and Government agencies and leading bankers, looking to the solution of the railroad financing problem, will be held in Washington tomorrow morning. Director General Hines and Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, will attend. So, in all probability, will Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass. The New York bankers who have arranged to be present are Thomas Cochran of J. P. Morgan & Co., Jerome J. Hanauer of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., P. V. Davis, Vice President of the National City Company; Jackson Reynolds, Vice President of the First National Bank, and probably Harold Stanley, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company. Bankers from Chicago and other cities are expected.

The railroads will be represented by the Special Committee of Railway Executives, of which Howard Elliott is Chairman, and which includes Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, Albert H. Harris of the New York Central, E. G. Buckland of the New Haven, Harry Bronner of the Missouri Pacific, and others. The committee of financial advisers to the Director General, composed of James N. Wallace, Mr. Bronner, F. G. Brown, and Frederick Scott, is also expected to attend the meeting.

Tomorrow a conference was arranged, it is understood, at the luncheon given by Mr. Elliott to a group of bankers on Tuesday. Mr. Hines is said to have expressed a willingness to meet the bankers, and Mr. Elliott came here from Washington to make the arrangements. The New York party will leave this afternoon.

The matter of financing the railroads' requirements pending the reconvening of Congress and the appropriation of funds for the Railroad Administration has been uppermost in financial circles for some weeks. At the present time bankers believe the situation is approaching a crisis, and it is believed that the financiers at tomorrow's meeting will make strong representations to Mr. Hines that some official action should be taken in the near future. They will urge upon him the extreme desirability of early Congressional action. It is possible that an appeal will be made to President Wilson to call Congress in special session.

Requirements of the Carriers.

The financial requirements of the railroads under control of the Railroad Administration, up to and including July 1 next, are estimated at approximately $500,000,000. This is divided, roughly, at $100,000,000 on May 1, $100,000,000 on June 1, and upward of $300,000,000 on June 30 and July 1. The assistance which the War Finance Corporation will be able to extend the roads is placed at a maximum of not much above $200,000,000 in addition to what it has already done, so that there will be a balance of about $300,000,000 to be raised by other methods. The bankers feel that with the Victory Loan coming along the latter part of this month, which will call for the raising of $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000, and with the numerous other demands being made upon them, they will be unable to guarantee the Railroad Administration to July 1. It is understood that they will be willing to undertake the financing of the May 1 requirements, but will insist that the Government itself arrange for the raising of the funds needed on subsequent dates.

Debts Are Increasing.

The idea that a nation-wide pool be formed for the purpose of helping the roads over the present critical situation is giving way to the belief that such action, while possible as a purely stop-gap expedient, would only add to the ultimate burden. It is pointed out that the predicament the Railroad Administration is in must become worse, and not better, as time passes; in other words, that its difficulties are cumulative. The debts which the Administration is rolling up are accumulating with alarming speed. In February there was a deficit on operation of about $37,000,000, substantially the same as the deficit

Continued on Page Three.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Wardman Park Hotel. Write for information. L. Albert, formerly The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. Advt.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER Cleans—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

British Built 2,000,000 Tons For Navy During the War

LONDON, April 9.—More than 2,000,000 tons of shipping were added to the navy during the war at a cost of £250,000,000 to £300,000,000, according to a statement today by Sir E. H. W. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty.

After the battle of the Falkland Islands, the statement says, the design of the Renown and the Repulse was altered from that of battleships to battle cruisers, the value of battle cruisers having become apparent. The "hush" ships Courageous, Glorious, and Furious were designed to wipe out German light cruisers and raiders. They carried fifteen-inch guns and steamed thirty-two knots an hour.

During the war, 300 destroyers, 100 mine sweepers, and twelve new types of submarines were added to the British navy.

FEAR OUTBREAK BY MEN NEEDING DRUGS

City to Provide for Addicts Bereft by Arrest of Doctors.

FIND 100,000 IN NEW YORK

Federal Agents Say Some Physicians Wrote 200 Illicit Prescriptions a Day.

Following the arraignment yesterday of the six physicians and four druggists arrested under the Harrison Anti-Narcotic law, it was learned that agents of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in a two months' investigation into the traffic in drugs in this city, had established that in the last year 1,500,000 prescriptions for the illicit procuring of narcotics had been issued and filled.

It was also ascertained that the Federal authorities have evidence that thirty physicians are in a sort of "drug ring" issuing prescriptions for narcotics for fees ranging from 25 cents to $4. The principal drug being dispensed in this city, according to the investigations of the Federal agents, is heroin, a derivitive of opium, and one of the most destructive narcotic poisons. This drug is obtained through the regular channels at $12 to $15 an ounce and is retailed through the prescriptions at $60 to $75 an ounce.

The unscrupulous physicians writing the prescriptions are each issuing as many as 200 a day, the agents are prepared to prove, most of the doctors having no other practice. The investigations of the Government in New York have disclosed that 70 per cent. of the drug addicts are less than twenty-five years old, and that included in the victims are a remarkably high percentage of discharged soldiers and sailors.

Further details of Tuesday night's raids, obtained yesterday, revealed that sixty-five signed and sworn confessions were given to the agents by the nearly 200 addicts who were gathered in the basement of Police Headquarters. One of the addicts, a young man in the grip of heroin, related to the agents how he went into a "strange" drug store on a chance that he might be able to get his drug.

"Got a prescription?" inquired the druggist, according to the man's story.

"No? Well, wait a while, the doctor will be in here in a minute and he'll fix you up." In a short time a physician came in, he said, and he was "fixed up."

In one of the drugstores ransacked in the raid the agents found a box containing 50,000 prescriptions for drugs, all dated within the last ten months. In another the records showed a year's dispensing of 100,000 orders for narcotics. Records seized at the physician's offices and retained by the police indicate, it is said, that 800 patients requiring drugs visited the six doctors regularly, one physician maintaining a card index of 200 daily patients.

As an aftermath of the raid, the Federal agents and the police were worried yesterday that somewhere in the city were 800 men deprived of drugs and likely to break out violently when the narcotic hunger became stronger. To cope with this situation a hurried consultation was held in the office of Health Commissioner Copeland, representatives of the Federal Government, New York State Narcotic Commission, and the Police Department participating.

To Open Clinic for Addicts.

As a result, the Bureau of Drug Addiction Clinic will be opened this morning at 9 o'clock in the Board of Health Building, 139 Centre Street, and until 3 o'clock drug addicts of the six arrested doctors will be supplied with drugs at cost. Health Commissioner Copeland said that yesterday between thirty-five and fifty addicts had telephoned his office seeking drugs, and that he had sent many of them to clinics. Commissioner

Continued on Page Six.

Christian Science Lecture—Hotel Commodore, 3 P. M., SATURDAY; Delivered by a member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, Boston. All welcome. Seats free.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES For the Discriminating—Plain Ends.—Advt.

LONDON INDEMNITY STORM

Premier Says in Message He Will Stand By Election Promises.

BONAR LAW GOES TO PARIS

Northcliffe Organ Declares Government Is in Grave Peril on Reparation Issue.

PUBLIC IS DISSATISFIED

Complaint of Delay in Concluding Peace Heard in All Quarters.

Firm on Indemnity Pledge, Lloyd George Tells Parliament

LONDON, April 9. (Associated Press.)—Premier Lloyd George has addressed a message to the members of Parliament, saying:

"My colleagues and I mean to stand faithfully by all the pledges which we gave our constituencies. We are prepared at any moment to submit to the judgment of Parliament, and, if necessary, of the country, our efforts loyally to redeem our promises."

The Premier's message was in reply to a telegram sent to Mr. Lloyd George yesterday, signed by 200 members of the House of Commons, holding the Premier to his election pledges to exact the utmost indemnity from Germany. The movement was initiated by a group of Conservative members under the belief that it would strengthen the Premier's hand at the conference.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 9.—Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is on a flying trip to Paris, and the Government, according to Lord Northcliffe's Evening News, is in grave peril. The Westminster Gazette, on the other hand, attaches "little value to wild men who threaten to engineer a revolt against the Government."

Most of the trouble is over the question of reparation by Germany. Wild election promises made by many coalition candidates are coming home to roost.

Two hundred or, according to some accounts, 300 Members of Parliament sent a telegram to Premier Lloyd George urging him to present a bill of damages to Germany, obtain a German acknowledgment of the indebtedness, and leave discussion as to ways and means of settlement till later. This ingenious plan was apparently devised with the object of saving the faces of legislators who had promised their constituents more than Germany can pay. What Lloyd George thinks of it has not been reported, but at any rate he considered the parliamentary situation created by his supporters' round robin sufficiently serious to necessitate a personal consultation with the leader of the House of Commons.

It was the Northcliffe press which to a large extent forced upon the coalition candidates at the general election the program which the Premier is now

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Wilson's Ship to Sail Today, Following Rush Orders

The United States naval transport George Washington will sail at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon for Brest to be in readiness for President Wilson's return trip to America. With moderate weather crossing the Atlantic the transport should reach Brest late on April 17 or early on the morning of the 18th.

Unless the George Washington encounters extraordinarily stormy weather on her eastward voyage she will be ready to embark President Wilson and his party at Brest at noon on April 19 and arrive in New York late on April 26 or early on Sunday, the 27th.

At first the orders received from Washington were that the George Washington should sail from Pier 5, Hoboken, at 4:30 P. M. on Friday, instead of the original date, Monday, April 14, at the same hour in the afternoon. A second message came from the Navy Department Tuesday asking that the sailing be expedited as much as possible, and there was no difficulty in setting the date for today, as the transport was all ready and provisioned for sea.

FALL OF ODESSA DISQUIETS PARIS

Evacuation by Allies Opens Resources to Reds and May Revive Their Spirit.

NEW DANGER TO RUMANIA

Poland Also, It Is Felt, Is in Serious Situation Because of Recent Events.

PARIS, April 9.—The evacuation of the Black Sea port of Odessa by the allied forces is confirmed officially. The news caused anxiety, but no surprise. The French General in command there announced a few days ago that he would hold Odessa to the last against the increasing pressure of the Red Army, but Foreign Minister Pichon told the Chamber of Deputies on March 27 that the situation was serious, because of the problem of feeding the 800,000 civilian inhabitants.

The allied forces at Odessa, numbering approximately 30,000 men, included three French regiments, three Greek regiments, and a Rumanian contingent. The entire force has retired to Rumania and Constantinople.

The chief cause of anxiety lies in the fact that the most fertile regions in Southern Russia have fallen into the hands of the Bolshevist forces, giving them immense resources of grain, coal, and minerals.

The situation in Rumania and Poland is far from reassuring, even with these additional troops to help form a cordon against the spread of Bolshevism. Both Rumanians and Poles require the largest measure of aid from the Allies in providing them with food, military equipment, and organization.

It is regarded as essential in competent quarters that General Haller's Polish divisions should be hurried eastward as soon as possible, for otherwise, it is pointed out, there is the possibility of the formation of a great Bolshevist bloc consisting of Russians, Hungarians, and Germans, which would be so powerful that immense forces would be required to resist it.

Statesmen of various countries gathered in Paris discussed the Odessa question with considerable inquietude today, and it was expected that it would form the subject of discussion among the delegates to the Peace Conference.

It was remarked in semi-official circles that reports received from Russia

Continued on Page Three.

WILHELM'S NARROW ESCAPE

Decision Is Against His Execution For Crimes Charged.

LANSING OPPOSED TRIAL

Agreed Emperor Was Responsible, but Held That No Adequate Tribunal Existed.

BELGIUM MAY PROSECUTE

Suggestion That She Bring Suit Against All Responsible for War Crimes.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 9.—The discussion in the Council of Four yesterday has made clear that ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is not to suffer capital punishment for high crimes and misdemeanors, but he will probably never know how narrowly he escaped the imposition of the supreme penalty. He may thank his stars and to an equal degree Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, for the mercy that is to be shown him.

The question of lesser punishment is still undetermined. The Council of Four has under consideration a report from the Commission on Responsibilities strongly recommending his trial by a military tribunal. To this report Mr. Lansing, who is President of the commission, and the Japanese representative have made reservations—in other words, have disagreed with the conclusions of the overwhelming majority of the other belligerent nations, big and little.

President Wilson, with Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando, is giving careful study to the report and Secretary Lansing's counterargument. The most that may be said is that the possibility of action likely to result in the ex-Kaiser's execution has been eliminated.

From the outset of the discussions in the Commission on Responsibilities there was a distinct effort on the part of the French, British, and other nations to prove that the Kaiser deserved death. It is said that many precedents were cited to show that this punishment would be consistent with the treatment of other tyrannical and irresponsible monarchs. But references to the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, Charles I., Louis XVI., and Marie Antoinette did not stand up under the application of latter-day conceptions of justice.

It was finally agreed unanimously that on legal grounds Wilhelm could not be held responsible for bringing on the war, and on that point all the members of the commission are united in their suggestions to the council. But the French, British, Italians, and smaller nationalities represented in the commission's personnel believe that political exigencies demand that he be dealt with severely. It is gathered that they are trying to influence the council to regard him in the light of another Napoleon, whose complete freedom of action would be a menace to the world.

Secretary Lansing has submitted a separate memorandum in which Wilhelm's culpability is considered from a legal point of view. While the overwhelming majority of the commission contends that he is responsible largely for the acts in violation of the rules of war committed by his land and naval forces, Mr. Lansing is understood to take the ground that what was done in his name was sustained by his own people, and that he cannot be held legally culpable for that reason. At the same time there is no effort on Mr. Lansing's part, it is stated, to prove that Wilhelm and his principal advisers are entitled to be let off without punishment. On this particular point, however, there is no definite information, since the members of the commission have bound themselves to secrecy.

Talk of Belgium Prosecuting.

PARIS, April 9, (Associated Press.)—The agreement on responsibilities for the war is understood to have been a compromise between divided reports presented by the commission of which

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Vienna Wants British Troops to Avert Disorder; Berlin Also Talks of Asking Aid of Foch's Forces

LONDON, April 8.—Defending the Military bill in the House of Lords today, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, President of the Council and Government leader in the House of Lords, stated that Vienna, "being in a serious position and apprehensive lest it should share the fate of Budapest, had turned to Great Britain and said: 'If you will send 10,000 British troops, we can guarantee the situation.'"

Earl Curzon was not sure that war conditions would not revive. He said:

"I see clouds on the horizon which may burst at any moment in a more sinister form than anything yet seen. If the critics of this bill can show the Government how to rule Ireland without maintaining 40,000 troops there they will confer a great favor on the Government."

PARIS, April 9.—At the latest session of the German Cabinet Council the Government considered the eventuality of making an appeal to the allied armies to maintain order in Germany, in the interest of the whole of Europe, the Zurich correspondent of Le Journal reports.

The newspaper, L'Eclair, understands that General Humbert, former commander of the French Third Army, will be appointed "commander of the allied troops in Central Europe."

Reports reach the American delegation that conditions in Vienna are becoming worse. Acts of violence are increasing, but the radical elements are restrained by the need of food from the Allies.

The Volkswehr, a popular force, something between the imperial army and the revolutionists, is showing increased independence. A meeting of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council has been set for Monday, when a Soviet form of government will be discussed.

PLOT TO STAMPEDE GERMAN SOVIETS

Agitators Multiply Strikes and Riots as Congress Meets in Berlin.

VOTE GREETING TO HUNGARY

Bank Workers Go Out—Peasants Proclaim Food Blockade on Munich.

Brunswick Also Plans a Soviet Proclamation

BERLIN, April 9. (Associated Press.)—The Brunswick correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger reports a general strike and a strong movement in favor of proclaiming Brunswick a Soviet republic.

At a mass meeting this morning, the correspondent says; former President Merges in a speech urged a union with Soviet Russia as the only salvation for Germany, "which is on the verge of a precipice." Amid the plaudits of the crowd Merges demanded the immediate proclamation of a Soviet republic, and a union with Russia and Hungary.

The newly elected Workers' Council is to meet this afternoon to proclaim itself the sole sovereign power in Brunswick.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 8, (via Copenhagen.)—It is not merely a coincidence that strikes and riots are rampant all over Germany at the time the Soviet Congress convenes, and that just a few days before its opening a Bolshevist republic was proclaimed at Munich.

Spartacides, Independent Socialists, Hungarian and Russian agents have been feverishly active for weeks seeking to create an atmosphere of nervousness and general unrest throughout Germany favorable to an explosion which would sweep the delegates to the Congress off their feet and convince them that only the most radical measures would satisfy the masses.

The regular Socialist Party yesterday warned all its Berlin organizations not to yield to the entreaties of Bolshevist agents to enter a general strike. So far this warning has had a good effect. Only the bank employes have struck, but they proclaim that their strike is merely economic.

The Prussian railway employes also threaten a strike, demanding certain privileges, which may be conceded tonight.

The agitators go from one factory to another and seem bound to have success in many of them before another twenty-four hours have passed. In the suburbs large red posters may be seen at every street corner asking the workmen to "come out tomorrow" in order to precipitate matters and stir up the masses.

Reds Incite War Cripples.

A clash between the war cripples and volunteer troops has been arranged by the Government's enemies. The war cripples have been told that they must ask for larger pensions, for which purpose they intend to demonstrate before the Government buildings in Wilhelmstrasse tomorrow, despite the fact that Berlin is still under martial law, which prohibits all public gatherings.

Of course, the Government troops may have to use force to prevent the pro-

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When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

HUNGARIAN REDS IN STRONG CONTROL

Smuts Mission Found Them as Conciliatory as Bolshevist Methods Permit.

LENINE OFFERS AN ARMY

German-Austrian Volunteers Reported Flocking to Communist Standard at Budapest.

PARIS, April 9.—The mission to Hungary, of which General Jan Christian Smuts is the head, has returned to Paris and confirms press accounts that complete nationalization is a practical Bolshevist ruse.

The members reported that the de facto Government was well installed and said that during the conferences with the mission it showed an obvious disposition not to quarrel with the Allies, but rather to meet them amicably on all questions consistent with the nature of the Bolshevist régime. The impression gained by the Commission was that there might be some chance of adjustment of Hungary's debts through friendly negotiations, but that otherwise it was difficult to see any chance whatever.

Advices reaching here say that Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevist Premier, has sent M. Samelli of the School of Propaganda at Moscow as a delegate to Budapest and that the envoy has advised Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, that the Bolsheviki will send an army of 150,000 to assist the Hungarian Bolsheviki.

The American peace delegation has received advices showing that Lenine is taking a prominent part in advising the new Hungarian Government. He is communicating by wireless, courier, and airplane, counselling moderation in order to avoid the errors and excesses of the Russian revolution.

The Bolsheviki appear to have hopes that communication can be established between Hungary and Russia and that Bolshevism will break out in Rumania and Bulgaria.

A wireless message from Bela Kun to M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Bolshevist Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of April 8, has been intercepted by the Paris wireless officials. The message follows:

"The German papers are publishing the stupid story that our dictatorship is only a patriotic mask and the only way the bourgeoisie of the Central Powers could deceive the imperialism of the Entente.

"We do not want to use the dictatorship of the Hungarian proletariat to take bourgeois chestnuts out of the fire for the bourgeoisie. When the German proletariat shall have power they will not use it for the benefit of German imperialism and will throw out Scheidemann, Ebert, Noske, David and their press valets."

Another dispatch under the same date from Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, to Bela Kun, says:

"Please send details of the revolution in Bavaria. We have only the barest announcement. Wireless a complete statement of how the new State was established."

Lenine also sent a message to Bela Kun asking him to advise the entire world that Odessa had been taken by the Ukrainian Bolsheviki.

LONDON, April 9.—Twelve hundred German-Austrian volunteers for the Hungarian Communist Army have arrived in the Hungarian capital from Vienna under command of the Austrian communist leaders Roth and Ziegel, an

Continued on Page Three.

TENSION IN PARIS RELAXED

Agreement on Reparation and Responsibilities Removes Chief Obstacles.

30-YEAR INDEMNITY PERIOD

Germany Must Pay $5,000,000,000 in Two Years, the Rest as She Can.

COMMISSION TO FIX AMOUNT

Enemy Powers Must Admit Responsibility for All Loss by Unjustifiable Aggression.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 9.—Everywhere in Peace Conference quarters relief seems to be felt over the outcome of the effort to bring about peace. President Wilson is credited with having told his allied associates at their meeting yesterday, the first he had attended for several days on account of his illness, that it was useless to go over old ground in an effort to restore harmony.

He is said to have informed them that his position on every disputed point was too well known to need further explanation or interpretation. He had laid all his cards on the table, so to speak, and no change in his attitude was to be expected.

This statement attributed to the President, coming on top of the knowledge that he had ordered the George Washington to return to France without delay, is believed to have cleared the atmosphere and brought the other members of the Big Four to a realization that unless complete agreement was reached quickly on all major problems the United States might find it necessary to withdraw from the Conference.

Taking the situation from every aspect, there is now a distinct hope that the obstacles which angered the President will be removed and a basis of peace established within a measurable period.

Two Great Obstacles Removed.

PARIS, April 9, (Associated Press.)—The responsibility of Wilhelm Hohenzollern for the war and the means for bringing him to trial by one of the allied Governments, probably Belgium, have been definitely determined upon by the Council of Four, which met this morning at the Paris "White House," with President Wilson in attendance.

This follows the definite decision on the terms of reparations for war damages, whereby $5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years, while an inter-allied commission will assess the remaining damage for a period of thirty years, beginning May 1, 1921.

Thus, two of the great obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last twenty-four hours, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction and the failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made toward a permanent settlement.

How far these results are due to the intimations conveyed by the summoning to France of the George Washington by President Wilson is only conjectural, but it is at least a coincidence that the main difficulties began to dissolve from the time that his decision became known.

The exact nature of these difficulties is not disclosed. Friends of the President maintain that they were largely of a minor character, not involving large principles, although Mr Wilson's adherence to his "fourteen points" as the rigid limitation of the scope of action appears to have run all through the deliberations during the tense period of the last few days.

While the tension has been greatly reduced, it is not entirely removed, as much depends on the continuation of progress with respect to the remaining obstacles, notably the problems of the Saar Valley and the Rhine frontier, the Adriatic issue, and a number of lesser issues.

Settlement Reached on Saar Valley.

The Council of Four reached an agreement this afternoon on the Saar Valley. The agreement leaves sovereignty over the valley unchanged but accords to France free of duty sufficient coal for the Lorraine iron industry and to replace the production of the mines destroyed in the Lens

Tornado Kills 100 in Texas and Oklahoma; Hundreds Buried in Debris of Ruined Towns

DALLAS, Texas, April 9.—A hundred lives were taken by a storm which swept North Texas, Southern Oklahoma, and a section of Arkansas last night and early today, according to reports received here up to 10 o'clock tonight. Many points still were isolated at that hour, and the number of fatalities may be increased when full details are available, as the tornado swept through thickly settled farming communities. Hundreds were injured, and the property damage was large.

Reports from communities show the following deaths: Canaan, Texas, 4; Durant, Okla., 11; Wood County, Texas, 4; Pontotoc County, Okla., 1; Ector, Texas, 3; Ravenna, Texas, 8; Mineola, Texas, 11; Tundra, Texas, 8; Winnsboro, Texas, 15; San Angelo, Texas, 1; Texarkana, Texas, 1; Newsome, Texas, 6; Pleasant Grove, Texas, 2; Eustace, Texas, 1; Ogden, Ark., 5; Walters, Okla., 1.

The storm came up from the Rio Grande Valley with a high wind and heavy rain, gaining force until it tore through the northern tier of Texas counties with the destructiveness of a tornado.

The storm was erratic. At times it leaped a mile or more, skipping some farmhouse, only to demolish the next one. No cities of size were in its path.

Most of those killed were buried under their falling homes. The heavy rainfall extinguished the numerous fires that started when houses were overturned.

The little town of Canaan was completely wiped out. Its cotton gin, church, school and cotton warehouse, containing much of last year's crop of the nearby farmers, and its sixteen houses were all swept to the ground.

At Mineola the storm struck with extreme severity. Three white women and eight negroes were killed and many others received such serious injuries that their deaths are expected.

Much damage was done to the fruit crops in many sections, according to reports.

Shaw E. Ray, postmaster at Winnsboro, was authority for the statement of fifteen dead in that community. He said that in addition those badly injured would number more than a hundred.

"Foreign Exchange Explained," by Franklin Escher. $1.25. All bookstores. The Macmillan Co.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

mining district, with the privilege to the Germans of restoring the Lens mines and thus relieving the Saar Valley of that charge.

This agreement removes one of the most difficult obstacles to the conclusion of peace.

The reparations report as finally approved specifies that the enemy countries must admit responsibility for all loss and damage to allied and associated nations and their citizens caused by their unjustifiable aggression. But in view of the inability of the enemy countries fully to recompense these losses, the clause states, an interallied commission will assess the losses on a just basis for thirty years, beginning May 1, 1921, with an initial payment of $5,000,000,000.

Germany is to pay the entire cost of the commission and staff during the thirty years of operations. The first payment is to be credited against Germany's obligation to pay for the maintenance of the allied troops in the occupied regions, and the second priority is for the payment of food relief furnished to Germany.

"Talking cannot go on forever," and similar cryptic replies were the most definite information on the general peace situation The Associated Press was able to obtain from the members of the American peace delegation this morning.

When asked today why it was necessary for the traveling plans of the American delegation to be dependent upon the steamship George Washington, and why it could not go home on the Leviathan or some other ship sailing on an earlier date, one of the American delegates replied that he did not think it was necessary to make hurried plans.

Unaffected by Press Criticism.

The denunciation of the American peace delegation by the French press and charges that the ordering of the transport George Washington to come to Brest before its regular time is nothing short of blackmail have not affected the American delegates, who apparently are not surprised at the newspaper criticism.

While the Americans repeatedly reaffirm their belief that considerable progress has been made in the last three days, one member remarked:

"It is not a bad idea to have the ship at Brest ready for the return."

President Wilson conferred last night with Secretary Lansing concerning the minority report of the Commission on Responsibility for the War, which was not clear to the President.

Representatives of the conference have visited Versailles again to look after arrangements for the signing of the peace treaty in the palace there. The commission which has the work in hand is composed of M. Arnavo, secretary to Paul Dutasta, General Secretary of the conference; Messrs. Harrison and Patchin of the American delegation, Messrs. Norman and Sylvester of the British delegation, the Marquis of Durazzo and the Marquis Paterno of the Italian delegation, and Mr. Kavai of the Japanese delegation.

The newspaper correspondents will be accommodated in the northern wing of the palace. New telephonic arrangements were ordered for the Hall of Mirrors.

The enemy delegates will probably be lodged in villas in the neighborhood of Versailles.

NOT ALL CLEAR YET.

Points About Reparation Left—Disappointment Over Danzig.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 8.—So far as the difficult peace problem of reparation is concerned, the Big Four reached the stage of agreement this afternoon, at which document drafters like to say that every "i" is dotted, every "t" crossed. The thing seems fixed, and, as adopted, the plan names no definite figure which Germany must pay, but defines what the damages are and commits Germany to pay them when they are ascertained.

The reparation section of the peace treaty is now ready, but there is much work to be done in the future, and the door of uncertainty and bitterness on this question of paying the costs is not closed. As a sample of the problems left to the future, there is the ability of Germany to pay and such puzzles as how long France may retain the Saar Valley coal output, and how much credit shall be given to Germany for that coal on the general reparation account.

The Big Four considered both the Saar Valley and the question of responsibility for the war this afternoon. Another question announced as settled is that of Danzig. Germany does not keep Poland from it, for it is made an international city. Poland is assured that under this plan the port will serve her commercial purposes as well as if it were her own, but Paderewski seemed broken-hearted when informed of the decision. He made a somewhat sensational pilgrimage to Paris for the very purpose of pleading for Danzig, but could not overcome the objections of Lloyd George, who felt that the city should remain in possession of the Germans. The Americans were equally desirous of giving it to Poland. So the internationalization is a compromise arrangement, which pleases no nation in Europe.

"BLACKMAIL," SAYS MATIN.

It Thus Characterizes "Propagandists" Use of President's Cable.

PARIS, April 9.—"We do not accuse our allies of forgetting what France has done," says the Matin today, "but nevertheless we witnessed a curious thing yesterday. American propagandists, or newspaper men, knowing that President Wilson had summoned to Brest the ship which is to take him back to America, saw in this natural order an opportunity for blackmail. They made—with the disapproval of all Americans who are friends of France—a boldfaced attempt at intimidation. 'If you are not more accommodating, they went all over the city saying, 'our President will return home, and you can extricate yourself from your difficulties by yourself.'

The Matin's article pungently criticises the Peace Conference under large captions, reading: "Disquieting Mysteries in the Council of Four. In Five Months Allied Governments Have Not Solved a Single Problem. Odessa in the Power of the Bolsheviki."

The newspaper declares that it has been the mission of the Conference to put the concerns of France last. England and America having obtained all they required, says the Matin, "Now we come—we with our bothersome demands—and if we do not get satisfaction our country will be financially dead. Such will be the fruit of our sacrifices."

In an article discussing whether the Monroe Doctrine can be made to co-exist with the League of Nations, the Matin says it would be paradoxical to append its adding:

"Either the League of Nations extends to the entire world, in which case Europeans would violate the Monroe Doctrine in mingling in American affairs, or the League of Nations includes only Europe, in which case the Americans would violate the Monroe Doctrine by mixing in European affairs."

CAPITAL EXPECTS WILSON TO PREVAIL

Growing Belief That He Will Bring Back Treaty and League Plan That Will Be Accepted.

MAY MEAN EARLY SESSION

Leaders Anxious to Get to Work on Program—Lodge Now Framing Plans for Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Talk was again heard at the Capitol today of an early reconvening of Congress, if President Wilson, unable to speed up the peace delegates, decides to return from France within two weeks, there was an impression at the Capitol that he might call Congress into session not later than May 5. If the President is able to hurry the deliberations so that definite terms are reached by Easter, it was suggested that he would wait until toward the middle of May before calling the extra session.

One Republican leader, in discussing the President's attitude at Paris, said that Mr. Wilson's insistence on an early agreement would undoubtedly prevail. The President, this Senator said, knew that the American people were impatient to have peace established and that they sympathized with his efforts to speed up the work. The American people, this Senator said, being anxious to prevent another world war, would accept the League of Nations, if the President made sure that the Monroe Doctrine and other principles of individual sovereignty of the United States were protected.

The nations of Europe needed the wealth and moral influence of the United States, the Senator added, in the readjustment of their economic affairs and as a means of averting future wars. With the United States out of the Peace Council and Great Britain, France, and Italy would be unable to form an alliance that would achieve definite results toward world peace. This fact would influence the "Big Four" to hurry along the consummation of the peace treaty. Opinion is gradually rallying to the League of Nations. While much talk has been heard in the last few weeks of opposition to the League project unless made modified, the impression is gaining that the League of Nations, when adopted by the Paris conference, will be in such shape that it will be accepted by the Senate.

Approval of the fundamentals of the League by Elihu Root ten days ago, along with his suggestion as to amendments from the American viewpoint, has caused many to believe that the League will be indorsed in the Senate. The President, they say, has pursued a diplomatic policy in urging amendments along lines suggested by Mr. Root and other friendly critics of the League. When the President is through with his efforts to perfect the League, these Senators say, opponents will find it hard to make headway against the covenant.

The cablegram received Saturday by Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, from Paris, stated, it is understood, that basic objections to the League, as voiced here, had been met in amendments urged by the President. The Nebraska Senator said the cable brought word that "all was working satisfactorily." He insists that the covenant will be approved by the Senate.

There has been talk that the Senate might ratify the combined treaty and League plan, but attach reservations as to American matters, so that the United States would not be bound to definite acquiescence on some points at issue. But the general opinion is that this recourse will not be necessary.

Senate leaders are anxious to have the peace treaty out of the way. They feel that after-war legislation should be pressed. Senator Lodge, who will be majority leader of the Senate, is already laying the groundwork for work in the upper house. He will outline a policy at a conference of leaders here within three weeks. According to indications, the Republicans and Progressives will reach an agreement on the policy to pursue.

WILSON'S CABLE DELAYED.

Our Naval Communications Office in London Held It by Error.

PARIS, April 9.—The cable message giving directions for the steamer George Washington to be sent to France was held up in London for two days for "some unaccountable reason," it was announced in American quarters here today. This fact was discovered, it was stated, when the American mission made an investigation because of the printing here of Washington dispatches declaring that the George Washington had not been ordered to France.

It was later announced that the delay of the message was due to an error in the American Naval Communications office in London.

A dispatch was received today from the Navy Department saying that the George Washington would be able to sail in forty-eight hours.

CALLS FOR ALLIED UNITY.

Must Face the Storm Together, Says the Paris Temps.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 9.—The Temps in a leading editorial today continues, with great emphasis, to appeal for allied unity against Bolshevism. Ever since December there have not been wanting persons to utter warnings against the Bolshevist danger. The recent loss of Odessa and impending events in Germany have brought home the reality of the peril, and now Germany may be overwhelmed.

"On that day," says the Temps, "the Governments whose chiefs are deliberating in Paris will be the sole guardian of order, liberty, and civilization in the world. All of civilization's power, economic, military, and naval, will be in their hands, and with it all the future of humanity.

"What are they to do? They must bind themselves to stand together as long as the storm lasts. They must trace a common program not only of defense, but of economic restoration and social progress. They must foresee and avoid a financial and industrial crisis in their own ranks and assure internal reforms that will benefit the masses and complete their education. Only such a policy of union against the common danger will be of avail to prevent the blaze spreading."

WILSON TAKES A RIDE.

Goes Out in an Automobile for First Time Since Illness.

PARIS, April 9.—President Wilson left the "White House" after the meeting of the Council of Four today for the first time since his illness.

With Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, he motored about town in a limousine.

Called to Go on George Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Dr. J. Chalmers Dacosta of the Jefferson Medical College, an officer in the navy, received orders from Washington tonight to sail on the steamship George Washington for Brest. The nature of Dr. Dacosta's mission could not be learned, but it was not believed at Jefferson College that he had been summoned to Paris on account of President Wilson's illness.

LONDON INDEMNITY STORM

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

finding it difficult, if not impossible, to carry out, and the Northcliffe press is now consequently much annoyed. The Weekly Dispatch last Sunday began muttering threats against the Lloyd George Government, and other organs of the same political color have been indulging in such persistent attacks on the Government that rival papers like the radical Daily News claim to perceive that Northcliffe is now determined to bring down Lloyd George just as he brought down Asquith.

Dissatisfaction Widespread.

That there is deep and widespread dissatisfaction with the Government is admitted by The Daily Express, which generally supports the coalition and which declares that Lloyd George appealed to Sir Auckland Geddes to postpone his acceptance of the post of Principal of McGill University, not so much because his activities were required in this country, as because his resignation would necessitate a by-election. Geddes had nearly 5,000 majority at the general election, and, if The Express's assertion that the Government fears the loss of such an apparently safe seat is correct, the outlook is a very serious one for Lloyd George and the coalition.

Continually conflicting news about the progress at the Peace Conference has had an upsetting influence on the public. People in the streets, at their homes, and in clubs talk openly of the failure of the politicians to make peace, and the average man one meets about London appears to think that, even if the Germans have not "won the peace," they are at least getting off too lightly.

High Tories and low Radicals are equally dissatisfied, although for different reasons. The Morning Post wants the Statue of Liberty wreathed in mourning because it thinks President Wilson has had his way. The Daily News and The Star have been in paroxysms of anxiety over the reported demands by France. The last-mentioned paper is tonight more cheerful, believing that "Wilson by summoning the steamship George Washington has done the right thing in the right way. If Wilson goes home, Lloyd George will follow his example. America and Britain will stand or fall by a clean peace, and will stand or fall together."

Lest Lloyd George should be justified if he put his tongue in his cheek when he read The Star's recommendations and ejaculated, "Praise from Sir Hubert," the radical evening paper reminds him, apropos of the M. P.'s round robin, "at least we who returned Asquith to power never had to wire him to keep his pledges within four months of their being made."

Obligations to Belgium.

Political prejudices possibly color many of the views expressed in the papers, but they are by no means responsible for all the current criticisms. The Daily Chronicle, which is a steadfast supporter of Lloyd George, has today a slashing article complaining that Britain's and France's obligations to Belgium were in danger of not being discharged.

"While other subjects are passionately debated at the Peace Conference," said The Chronicle editorial, "it is painful to find how far this one, on which no debate ought to exist, has been allowed to go by default. Indeed, until last week there was a prospect that Belgium's claims to reparation might be left to rank with those of all the other Allies, not merely those for damage suffered, but those for the cost of the war; in other words, instead of recovering all and more than all that she sacrificed she would at last recover perhaps 10, perhaps 20, perhaps 30 per cent. For her such a prospect spelled absolute ruin, for us indelible disgrace. We believe, however, that King Albert by his visit to Paris last week brought the associated powers back to a truer perspective in regard to their ultimate obligations."

Still, the immediate duty of the Allies to Belgium was being neglected. The associated powers "are not even financing the Belgian Government over its temporary insolvency. There was a plan whereby Great Britain, France, the United States, and some minor contributors were to advance it credits for thirty millions, but we believe the sum of nine millions from Great Britain is all that materialized."

One shrewd writer today, discussing the work accomplished in Paris, says:

"Like Mohammed's coffin, we are between heaven and earth; but, unlike Mohammed's, we are not asleep in it."

Attack Handling of Polish Question.

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LONDON, April 9.—Half of the London press, led by the Northcliffe journals, are now howling at the heels of Lloyd George. They denounce the failure to send Polish troops through Danzig as a fatal folly and weakness. They declare that if Danzig is not finally given to Poland as its seaport, another war will be inevitable. The Morning Post, organ of the Old Toryism, joins in the chorus of furious anger at "the great Danzig betrayal."

"If Mr. Lloyd George does not bring back the peace that the people were promised, his number is up," declares The London Dispatch.

"What pressure does the Big Four propose to apply if the Germans refuse to sign the Treaty, or, having signed it, refuse to carry out its terms?" asks the Daily Mail. "These are points of special importance, in view of the Danzig affair. Where the Hun is granted an inch, he takes a mile. He has been trying in this affair to see whether the Allies are firm and decided. Now that he finds they are neither, he will take other liberties. It is a sad day for peace and a worse day for Poland."

"An unseen hand," the Morning Post says, "is stifling infant Poland in its cradle, and this is being done in the interest of German-Jewish capitalism. We are fighting Bolshevism in opposition to a very strong group of German-Jewish and Russian Jew capitalists, who are working for the Bolshevist cause. Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson—those champions of liberty—seem to be more susceptible to the influences of alien capitalism than to the cry for freedom of long-enchained Poland."

On the other hand, the Daily Express, Lord Beaverbrook's sensational morning paper, declares that "the Polish question is complicated by the assertion that Jews are now being systematically persecuted by Poles, who have just won their freedom, and an American Jewish delegation is in Paris to endeavor to force from the Allies some guarantee for freedom for the immense Polish Jew population in Poland."

Week after week it is announced in London that the Premier will be back within a few days with a completed treaty of peace, and will face his enemies with great speeches of explanation in the House of Commons. Now it is expected next week, although news from Paris of the ravages of "flu" among the big four may cause still further delays.

The only out-and-out journalistic supporters of Lloyd George in his Dansig policy are The Daily News, which is the Liberal morning paper controlled by the Cadburys, Quaker manufacturers, and The Herald, the newly established labor daily. The latter, however, is fighting the Government in almost every possible way, and its editor, George Lansbury, was a subject of debate yesterday in Parliament, a result of his Hyde Park speech suggesting that British laborers should emulate the example of their fellows in Russia.

DISCUSS LENINE OFFER.

President Wilson Criticised in Debate in House of Commons.

LONDON, April 9.—Adjournment of the House of Commons was moved today to call attention to an alleged offer from Nikolai Lenine, through the Americans, to the Peace Conference. Clem Edwards, Coalition Liberal, and other speakers strongly objected to any negotiations with the Bolsheviki.

Horatio W. Bottomly, Liberal, in a vigorous denunciation of Bolshevism as nothing but German propaganda, said that if President Wilson was sympathetically considering a Lenine offer the sooner he returned to America and took the opinion of the American people the better it would be for the peace of the world.

James Henry Thomas, Labor member, deprecated the discussion as likely to embarrass the Paris negotiations, and said that, whatever else was in doubt, every one hoped nothing would arise to weaken Great Britain's friendship for the United States, because nobody could pretend that there was any other ally whose motives were so pure and clean.

Edward Shortt, Secretary for Home Affairs, replying in behalf of the Government, said he was sure there was no desire to avoid discussion with Russia, but there was certainly today no Government in Russia worthy of the name to discuss with.

"When it comes to the mere gang of bloodthirsty ruffians who are terrorising the population of Russia," he declared, "we can have no truck with such men. We are entitled to tell the Russian people we will have nothing to do with a Government which is a danger to civilization.

"There is reason to doubt whether, as alleged, Americans have been to Russia and have returned, but it is a fact that no such proposals have been brought before the British delegates in Paris. It is, of course, possible that these gentlemen may have communicated with the delegates of other countries."

Personally, he said, he believed the whole story of Lenine being ready to negotiate was German-manufactured for the purpose of making other countries believe the Bolsheviki were really peaceable, civilized persons. The Germans were spreading Bolshevism wherever possible as their only hope, because where it went weakness supervened.

In conclusion, Mr. Shortt announced that Premier Lloyd George or Andrew Bonar Law, the Government spokesman in the House of Commons, would be in London next week and might be able to give more information.

PREPARING TO CURB REDS IN BAVARIA

Premier Hoffmann Aims to Regain Full Control from Northern Base.

BACKED BY PART OF ARMY

Dictators Take Steps to Intrench Themselves in Power at Munich.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 7.—A correspondent in Munich sends me an account of what has taken place there during the night. He says that the printing presses in the Bavarian Capital were busy turning out those proclamations which were to tell the people of the city and the surrounding neighborhood that a Soviet Government had been established. Those proclamations were posted all over Munich to greet the eyes of the first afoot and when the news spread the whole population of the city was soon in the streets.

As far as can be seen now, there was no open opposition in Munich to the new order of things. Down to the last worker, every man obeyed the summons by the new Government to make a holiday and celebrate the achievement of Bavarism's third revolution within five months by a general strike. That celebration will be continued tomorrow and as far as today was concerned it was not accompanied by disorder of any kind.

The masters of Munich today are two well-known Communists, Herr Mühsam and Herr Landauer, the former of whom is the author of the new press regulation scheme. They have the garrison on their side, and the First Guard Regiment there has issued an appeal for the formation of a Red Army to support and maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Reds Tighten Their Grip.

Though, my correspondent proceeds, Munich is comparatively calm and the new Government appears to be firmly in the saddle, strange rumors are current of troops who are true to the Hoffmann Government and are marching on the city and that the Majority Socialists Government is determined to take action to overthrow the new regime.

In consequence the Mühsam-Landauer administration has taken countersteps to prevent its achievement from being undone. All the Government buildings are held by Soviet troops, armored motor cars patrol the streets at the most important points in the city, and guards with machine guns are posted.

Already the new regime has informed Moscow and Budapest of what has happened, and has sent the usual "fraternal greetings" to the "brothers" there. It is believed that a proclamation will be issued tomorrow declaring solidarity among Russia, Hungary, and the new Bavarian Government, which, my correspondent says, does not intend to brook any interference by the Central Berlin Government. From midday until 1 o'clock, my correspondent concludes, the city bells rang out the old and rang in the new order of things.

It is not possible to say to what extent the country regions are at one with Munich. A telegram from Fürth reports that the town has declared itself for the new administration. The executive of the Social Democratic Party of South Bavaria, by 240 votes to 18, decided in a similar sense, but the same cannot be said of Franconia or Northern Bavaria.

Hoffmann Strongly Supported.

To the capital of that region, Nuremberg, the Hoffmann Government has retired, and for the time being, at least, it appears to be certain of strong support. A message from a correspondent in that town informs me that it is believed there that the Majority Socialist Government is taking steps to restore itself and complete its sway over Bavaria.

The Hoffmann administration is now deliberating on the steps necessary to that end, but the members preserve silence as to what action they meditate. My correspondent is assured, however, by an authoritative personage that the Government at Nuremberg has at its command sufficient military forces to take effective action to restore its authority.

In the meantime, it is believed that a Republic of Northern Bavaria will be proclaimed. The peasants of Franconia are declared to be strongly against the inauguration of the Soviet system of government. On the other hand, the middle classes, as usual, are holding themselves aloof from all movements either one way or the other, though a Bourgoise strike is said to be in contemplation with a view to supporting Hoffmann, who claims to have 90 per cent. of the Majority Socialists on his side, as well as two Bavarian army corps. Hoffmann declares his intention to retain his post.

Later as this message is being dispatched I learn that a state of siege has been proclaimed at Munich and that a cleavage has appeared in the ranks of those supporting the new régime. The Communists refuse to work with the Majority Socialists. A great meeting today carried a resolution in favor of ousting the Majority Socialists from all co-operation in the Government.

Würzburg, where the banks, telephone, telegraph, and newspaper offices have been seized by communist troops, has declared itself on the side of Munich. Regensburg has done the same.

FORTUNES ABOVE $2,500 TO BE SEIZED IN MUNICH

Press to be Nationalized, Bourgeois Papers Being Forced to Publish Propaganda.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 8, (via Copenhagen April 9.)—Among the first measures undertaken by the new Munich Government is the expropriation of all private fortunes above 10,000 marks. After the deduction of considerable taxes from the fortunes to be seized, 3 or 4 per cent. interest will be paid the former owners while they live, but after their death the State will be undisputed heir. Rents for houses and flats will be immediately reduced, as well as the price of food.

The newspaper business is among the first industries which will be nationalized. The new People's Commissioners, however, who are really dictators, promise that the liberty of the press shall not be curtailed, although the bourgeois papers will be compelled to publish certain propaganda articles furnished by the Government. The rights of newspaper proprietors will be lodged in employes' councils. The theatres will be socialized in the same fashion. All breweries will be immediately appropriated by the State.

THREATS AT BREMERHAVEN.

Mass Meeting Demands Russian Alliance and More Food.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—There was a great demonstration against the provincial and imperial authorities at Bremerhaven yesterday, organized by the three Socialist parties.

An immense meeting in the market place adopted a resolution demanding that the Government take energetic measures to remedy the food scarcity, and for that purpose to make an alliance with the Russian Soviet Government. A general strike is threatened unless the demands are met by April 13.

A committee was instructed to seize all the foodstuffs in the lower Weser district.

TROOPS CONTROL MAGDEBURG

Insurgents Occupy Bridge, Which They Threaten to Blow Up.

BERLIN, April 9, (Associated Press.)—According to newspaper reports, the troops of Minister of Military Affairs Noske began entering Magdeburg early this morning, meeting no serious resistance.

They swept the Dom-Platz clear and occupied the main streets. Under their protection the tram service has been resumed.

There was one collision between the troops and strikers and, according to the Vossische Zeitung, four persons were killed and several wounded. The troops recaptured the citadel and military headquarters from the Spartacides.

The insurgents have occupied the bridge over the Elbe, which they propose to blow up.

General von Kliest, commander of the German Fourth Army, who was arrested in Magdeburg on Monday with Herr Landsberg, the National Minister of Justice, has been set free, the Berlin Zeitung am Mittag hears.

700,000 IDLE IN BELGIUM.

Vandervelde Says Complete Reparation Is an Imperative Need.

PARIS, April 9.—Belgium must have complete reparation if the serious economic situation there is to be improved and Belgian industry is to regain its feet, according to Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of Justice and Socialist leader, who gives his views in the Temps today.

The number of unemployed in Belgium is about 700,000, and the number of persons who have to be assisted by the Government is 230,000. In Brussels, where the normal number of workmen is 120,000, only 24,000 are employed. The textile industry at Verviers generally keeps 19,000 employed, but only 700 are working at present.

To add to the difficulties, the cost of living is very high, and most industries are without money and raw materials with which to resume operation. In addition the stocks stolen by the Germans have not yet been returned.

BRITISH SUPPORTS OFF TO ARCHANGEL

Reds Massing for Fresh Attack on Vologda Railway Front, Despite Heavy Losses.

MURMANSK RIOT PUT DOWN

Allied Offer of Exchange of Prisoners Accepted Eagerly by Bolshevist Headquarters.

LONDON, April 9.—The first transport bearing the British relief force for the Archangel front will sail tonight. The members of the contingent began embarking at Tilbury today.

The new force comprises veteran officers and men who fought in various theatres during the war. It is an army in miniature, every arm of the service being represented. A few American engineers accompany it.

Recruiting for further reinforcements for North Russia is proceeding satisfactorily. The War Office appeal for volunteers states that the men must be trained soldiers who have been demobilized or discharged or who are serving at home or on normal engagements or for two, three, or four years.

All men re-enlisting must be fully trained, fit for general service, and over 19 years of age. To discharged or demobilized soldiers will be given the rank held when they left the colors. The pay will be the same as that of the armies of occupation. The period of enlistment will be for a year or for such shorter period as required, but no man re-enlisting for this duty will be kept longer than required for this special work.

On completion of the period of service all men will receive two months' furlough, or any longer period to which they may be entitled, on full pay.

Reds Prepare New Offensive.

The Bolsheviki, although they have been repulsed with heavy losses in attacks on three sectors of the front south of Archangel in the last week, are believed to be preparing for a further offensive on the Vologda railway sector, an official statement from the War Office says. Last week enemy attacks failed on the Obozerskaya sector, the Vologda railway sector and near Sred Mekhrenga.

Disorders on the Murmansk front were planned by Finnish troops and Bolshevist Finns, according to another official statement issued at the War Office, which states that they are not considered of political significance. The statement reads:

A telegram from Murmapask says that on April 7 a disturbance was caused at Murmansk by Chinese workmen, but it was soon put down, and was not considered significant politically. The majority of the rioters, most of whom were armed with revolvers and knives, are now in custody.

A party of Red Finns twice attacked one of our posts south of Segeja on April 7, but were both times repulsed, leaving six killed behind. We had no casualties. This attack furnishes additional corroboration of the intention to launch a simultaneous action by the Finnish Legion and Bolshevist Finns.

A Russian rifle regiment, which is a part of the allied forces North Russia, has occupied Gapnavalok village, on the eastern shore of the Bay of Onega, sixty miles south of Soroka, capturing a Bolshevist patrol.

Americans Under Heavy Fire.

WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS SOUTH OF OBOZERSKAYA, North Russia, April 7, (Associated Press.)—Reports brought in by patrols and information obtained from Bolsheviki taken prisoner during the last few days indicate that the enemy failed completely on not only this railroad front, but also on the right and left flanks, in his recent offensive aimed at Obozerskaya.

For a few days last week the Americans on this front experienced the heaviest shelling they have undergone in Russia, but their dugouts, deep in snow and under reinforced log roofs, protected them, and they suffered no casualties during this period.

For the last three days there have been no signs of enemy activity, and the enemy's guns have been silenced by the American, Russian, and British artillery, which gave him shell for shell. Yesterday the Bolshevist gunners were active for a short time, and one American on patrol duty was wounded. The enemy apparently has an observation post in the forest near a clearing in which the American positions are situated, and his artillery fire has been true, but not destructive.

One of the Bolshevist habits in this sector is sniping with three-inch shells. An American doctor who left a dugout during the bombardment yesterday to care for a wounded man was followed all around the paths between the dugouts by enemy shells.

The depth of the snow and the frozen ground about the American positions has made impracticable the burial of a large number of Bolsheviki killed in the attacks upon one of the American blockhouses, and a heap of dead in the snow testifies to the losses the enemy suffered.

West of Obozerskaya the American and the Russian gunners are continuing to shell Bolshie Ozerki, and to the east the enemy has withdrawn from the front of Sred Mokhrenga.

There was a heavy snowfall today, with cold weather, which again temporarily stopped the thawing out of the roads.

Negotiating Exchange of Prisoners.

An allied delegation went forward under a flag of truce to the Bolshevist lines along the Vologda railway today and opened preliminary negotiations with the Bolsheviki regarding an exchange of prisoners. The delegation, which consisted of one American and two British officers, was escorted by American troops and an American bugler.

Carrying a huge white sheet as a flag, the party was permitted to move up the railway track unmolested. Reaching the Bolshevist lines, a sentry passed them through and put them in touch with the commanders, who conferred by telegraph with their headquarters at Plesetskaya, fifty miles south of Obozerskaya.

After much telegraphing, Bolshevist headquarters at Moscow announced its willingness and eagerness to treat with the Allies for an exchange of prisoners. Arrangements were made for another conference Tuesday. The Bolsheviki made a tentative proposal that the allied commission go to Plesetskaya to arrange details. In return the Bolsheviki expressed a willingness to send an equal number of officers of the same rank into the allied lines to be held as hostages during the negotiations.

The allied proposal for an exchange of prisoners came immediately after the return to Obozerskaya of the Rev. Fathen Roach, a Chaplain with the British forces, who was released by the Bolsheviki after having been held prisoner for several days. Father Roach was forced to march sixty miles from a point on the Bolshie Ozerki front, where he was captured, to the village of Emtsa, which is on the railway. The Chaplain developed sore feet on the way, but was well treated by the Bolshevist doctors.

With American soldiers who had been taken prisoner and Bryant R. Ryall of Bloomfield, N. J., a Y. M. C. A. man, also a prisoner, Father Roach was taken by train to Plesetskaya. On establishing his identity as a non-combatant, Father Roach was escorted blindfolded to the Bolshevist front lines. After a long and difficult walk through deep snow he succeeded in reaching the American positions.

Father Roach brought letters from Ryall and the soldiers, saying they were being taken to Moscow. M. V. Arnold of London, Ohio, another Y. M. C. A. man, captured previously at Bolshie Ozerki, it was learned, already has been sent to Moscow.

The Bolsheviki, according to Father Roach, are living on a ration of black bread, dried fish, and tea, but were apparently in robust health.

PLOT TO STAMPEDE GERMAN SOVIETS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

cession of war cripples from entering the city, which the instigators of this plan hope will lead to riots, under the influence of which the Congress may be stampeded, the Government overthrown and a Bolshevist republic proclaimed.

Had it not been for the timely discovery of the Magdeburg soldiers' plot, the plan might have had even more chances of success, since many thousands of loyal troops would have been diverted from Berlin. Nobody can tell which other German city may play the part originally intrusted to Magdeburg, or what other schemes the Spartacides may devise.

As yet General von Hoffmann, the defender of Berlin, has not the slightest fear that he cannot cope with any emergency, but he may have his hands full before tomorrow.

All the anti-Government elements seem determined to follow the example of Munich in proclaiming a Communist Republic comprising all Germany.

Uneasy Over Ledebour Demand.

When the Congress of German Soldiers and Workers' Councils opened this morning, there were present 242 delegates, while their full number was 302. Of those present 138 were Majority Socialists, 53, including Austrian delegates, Independent Socialists; 3 Peasant League members, 12 Democrats, and 3 Communists.

This would look as if the Government had the full support of the congress, which, however, is more than doubtful, as proved by one of the first resolutions adopted. This resolution demands that the Government immediately release Georg Ledebour from imprisonment, which was passed by 199 votes to 83.

After this it was quite clear that the Majority Socialist leaders no longer had their own party in hand. The demand is that Ledebour, who has been imprisoned ever since the January revolution, by which, with Liebknecht, he sought to overthrow the present Government, shall now take his seat in the Soldiers and Workers' Congress, to which he was legally elected.

This congress differs decidedly from that of last December, which voted for the immediate convocation of the national convention. It is nervous in the highest degree, knowing that its assembling may be made the occasion for another attempt to overthrow the Government and plunge all Germany into chaos.

The majority Socialists and Democrats he has no intention of aiding in the overthrow of the Government, but they are certainly ready to make concessions to the independents and the latter are firmly determined to surprise and stampede the congress, which naturally can only be done with outside aid. Otherwise, it is asked why should they have insisted on calling this Congress, in which they could not hope for a majority.

Suspect Attempt at Coup.

The first day of the congress showed a fair sample of what sort of surprises had been prepared. About 10 o'clock ten heavily armed soldiers appeared in the lobby, stating that they had been sent to relieve the guards on duty there. They could not satisfy the loyal guards, and the latter gradually outnumbered them the cleared out. They were believed to be Spartacides but went away unmolested.

The main question before the congress is how to make the Soldiers and Workers' Councils a permanent State institution, with almost or wholly equal power to that of the Legislature itself. The Times correspondent conversed with a number of the Socialist delegates in the lobby and found their solution of the question not very far removed from Hungarian and Russian ideas, while the independents made absolutely no secret of their intention to attempt a short cut like their Munich partisans and attempt it at once.

The afternoon session was marked by a Bolshevist attempt from the gallery to throw the convention into confusion. Gallery occupants demanded Ledebour's immediate release so tumultuously that President Leinert had to suspend the proceedings for some time. Only now, it appears, do many of the members who voted for Ledebour's immunity realise what they have done.

The question arises, What will the Government do? Will it recognize the right of the congress to free the immunity of its own members? Will it liberate its arch enemy and give him a chance to arrive on the battlefield at the most critical moment?

Landsberg Had Narrow Escape.

Minister of Justice Landsberg, whose release has been reported, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the under officers of the Magdeburg regiment who arrested him really meant to protect him from the masses, who were greatly excited. Thousands collected in front of the barracks at Magdeburg, demanding that Landsberg be shot unless the independent leader Brandes, who had been arrested by the Government, was at once released.

In the afternoon Landsberg was placed in an open automobile and driven through howling crowds, which again demanded that he be shot. Some soldiers, obeying the mob, had already aimed their rifles at Landsberg's head when under officers interfered.

The kidnappers, anxious to cross the border at Herwick, where they would have felt safer than in Prussia, reached the border town of Helmsted. There two large ladders formed a barricade. A policeman appeared, gun in hand, and shouted "Hands up!" The eight kidnappers obeyed quickly and swore that they only wished to save the Minister's life. The Helmsted police had been notified by Landsberg's Magdeburg friends of his plight.

STRIKE IN BERLIN BANKS RAILWAY TIEUP FEARED

Paris Hears That the Move Is General—Troops Marching on Essen.

BERLIN, April 9, (Associated Press.)—All the employes of the large Berlin banks have struck with the exception of those of the Handelsgesellschaft. The dispute is over a demand that the bank managements enter into negotiations with the National Minister of Labor for the purpose of fixing a definite wage schedule and adjusting other contested issues.

The employes of the Bank for Trade and Industry, better known as the Darmstadter Bank, went on strike Tuesday, and a half dozen other banks, including the Deutsche, Dresdener and Disconto, went to the aid of that bank by opening thirty of their branches to its customers. The employes of the Darmstadter Bank demanded an increase in pay which the bank could not see its way to granting, without endangering the safety of the institution.

The threat of railroad employes to add to Germany's troubles by striking has brought a sharp reply from the Government in which such action is denounced as "a crime toward the entire people." Assurance is given the would-be strikers that a strike "will be regarded as a breach of contract and will be punished accordingly."

The Government statement appeals to railroad men to "remember that it spent billions for them at the expense of less fortunate employes" and declares that the Government would be "conscienceless were it to permit railroaders to injure the people by stopping transportation in these days of shortage of food and raw materials and hunger." It is pointed out that a stoppage of the entire industry of the country would be inevitable and that the employes would not only endanger their own position, but that of their wives and children.

The statement concludes with a surmise that the majority of the railroaders share these views and will do all in their power to prevent a strike, thereby proving their loyalty to the Fatherland in times of hardest trial and need by refraining from a ruinous struggle against the entire people."

A general strike has been proclaimed in Berlin and the suburb of Spandau, advices received here say. Herr Noske, the Minister of Defense, is reported to have concentrated 50,000 loyal troops at the gates of Berlin for use in case of trouble.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—German Government troops are marching on Essen, where a collision has occurred between the strikers and the Christian Workers' organization, the members of which desire to continue at their employment, a Berlin dispatch announces. The strikers have occupied the Krupp munition plant.

ESSEN, April 8, (Associated Press.)—Although a semi-official announcement questions the correctness of the strikers' figures regarding the number of men idle here, another statement, intended for German consumption, admits that the situation is serious.

The production of coal shows a heavy decrease from the figures for a week ago. All the river harbors in this region are full of empty coal barges, with little prospect of filling them.

PEASANTS CUT OFF FOOD FROM MUNICH

Declare Blockade Until Red Government Quits—Diet Begins Session at Bamberg.

BERNE, April 9, (Associated Press.)—The Bavarian Peasants' Unions have published a manifesto against the Munich Soviet Government, declaring a blockade on all provisions against Munich and Augrburg, according to advices received here today.

No food will be sent to these towns until the new Government has retired.

NUREMBERG, April 9.—The peasants of Upper Franconia have declared in favor of the Hoffman Government. They assert that they will do everything possible to support it.

MUNICH, April 9, (Associated Press.)—With another twenty-four hours behind it, the Bavarian Council Government appears less able to impose itself upon the country, and the general political situation has become more involved and threatening than ever.

Not only has the support of the old Government taken concrete form in North Bavaria, but the breach among the Social Democrats in South Bavaria has widened until the Majority Socialists, the Independent Socialists and the Communists are far from united.

The Independent Socialists of Munich and Nuremberg are split hopelessly. In the latter city they are absolutely opposed to the Soviet system for the present. Those in the former city side with the proponents of the system, but lay down twelve conditions, including a dictatorship of the proletariat, the building up of workmen's councils, the socialization of the bureaucracy, according to the principles of the Workmen's, Peasants' and

PICTURES RED WAVE MOVING WESTWARD

British Investigator Blames Allied Apathy and Failure to See Bolshevism's Strength.

GOLD SUPPLY IN TURKEY

Means for Propaganda Freely and Openly Derived from Money Changers of Constantinople.

By DR. CONSTANTINE BROWN.

Who has just returned to London after a tour of inquiry investigation which extended from Turkey to Rumania, Southern Russia, and Hungary.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 9.—The wave of Bolshevism is slowly but surely sweeping westward. Old-time political and social institutions crumble before its advance, and are swallowed up. From the Russian steppes it has passed to the plains of Hungary. It is already at the gates of Vienna.

At first sight the establishment of a Soviet republic in Hungary and the adhesion of the whole people, from army commanders to peasants, to the Bolshevist institutions would seem inexplicable, but there are two underlying causes which contribute to the result.

One is that Western statesmen never fully realized the magnitude nor the possibilities of the Bolshevist movement. Another is that apathy and indifference —contempt if you like—have characterized the attitude of the Entente physicians in the handling of this dread disease of the body politic.

Bolshevism is highly organized. Behind it stand brains and driving force. It has well-defined aims and ambitions and marches straight toward its objective over the ruins of kingdoms and institutions.

All of its leaders, and especially those in Hungary, are not the wild-eyed, long-haired, unkempt, noisy-voiced individuals caricatured in the comic press. In Hungary the allied policy actively aided the development of Bolshevism. For instance, the Hungarian army was never disarmed, following the signing of the armistice. Here was a military disciplined force ready to hand and ripe for any mischief, ready to strike when opportunity arose, and it was not long in presenting itself.

Political discontent was bred because no Hungarian worthy the name, be he noble or peasant, would stand idly by and see his country dismembered by a body of eminent and unpractical idealists, gathered around a conference table in Paris. Rumania was to have one slice of Hungarian territory and Serbia another.

During my recent tour through Hungary I was impressed by the bold and perfervid patriotism of the people. "Our country before all," is their motto. They are keener nationalists today in a Hungarian sense than they ever were. When yoked to the lumbering chariot of the Dual Kingdom they never kept alive the principle of self-determination.

What has happened is that, despairing of finding any other remedy, Karolyi turned Bolshevist in the hope of preserving his country intact. He connived at revolution, while to the outward Entente world he professed himself powerless to resist it. In Bela Kun, the present Foreign Commissary of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, and in Dr. Rakovsky, the renegade Rumanian and one-time German agent, he found two admirable accomplices. These are the two men with whom General Smuts discussed the basis of agreement in Budapest.

Bela Kun is a man of education and a certain culture, and among the zealots who profess the anarchistic creed of Lenine and Trotzky would be classed as a moderate. His political outlook at present does not take him beyond the confines of Hungary. He proclaims that at present, as far as he is personally concerned, the rest of the world may be well content if he achieves by his own peculiar methods the complete political and social liberation of Hungary. Rakovsky, on the other hand, dreams of and works for the complete Soviet subjugation of Southeastern and Western Europe. He is pledged to carry the banner of Bolshevism in triumph from the Transylvanian Alps to the Danube Delta, and from Budapest to Paris. Rakovsky was always a noted political firebrand and is unquestionably a whole-hogger. Born a Bulgarian, he became violently anti-Bulgarian when Bulgaria was beaten in the Balkan war and his native town passed under the Rumanian flag.

Arrested as a German spy, he was rescued from prison in Rumania by Russian revolutionary soldiers. Then he engineered the plot for removing the Rumanian King and his Consort. It failed, so Rakovsky slipped over the Rumanian frontier and became Bolshevist High Commissioner at Odessa, and the Russian Soviet Government afterwards appointed him its Minister to Hungary.

It is a gross error to suppose that the Hungarian Soviet is hampered in its activities for either lack of money, men, arms, or supplies. Herein lines at once its own strength and its danger to the rest of Europe. Hungary is not starving. Traveling through the country on my way to England I saw flocks and herds in abundance on the Hungarian plains. Food supplies are plentiful. The Hungarian Army is equipped and ready for war, and it has made common cause with the Bolsheviki. It has artillery, airplanes, and ammunition.

The day before my arrival at Szegedin Soviet airplanes flew over and dropped propaganda leaflets among the soldiers of the French Army of occupation. Their grammar was execrable, but the meaning of the leaflets was clear. "Join us, free France, and help to make possible the brotherhood of the workers of the world," was the pith of the Soviet plea dropped from the sky. No one more than the Bolsheviki realize the value of propaganda, and the power of that very useful agent, gold. Hence they are collectors of bullion on an extensive scale.

I found their chief source of supply, singular as it may appear, was Constantinople. On Turkey coming into the war the money changers of the Turkish capital promptly buried their gold to prevent it being commandeered by the Government. Now it is being dug up again. During my wanderings in Pera, the European quarter of Constantinople, I saw the windows of the money changers full of Turkish, French, and English coined gold. The most lamentable part of the business is that Bolshevist agents are buying it in large quantities, the current rate of exchange being about twelve Russian rubles for a 20 franc piece.

An extensive traffic of this kind goes on, and as far as I could see no attempt was made to stop it, and so here, in the open market of Pera, the Allies by their inaction are helping to fill the depleted treasure chest of their enemies and supply them with the wherewithal to wage war on humanity. The gold thus obtained in Constantinople is sent to Odessa and thence to the Soviet centres in Russia and Hungary.

GERMAN SOVIETS HAIL RED RULE IN HUNGARY

Resolution Expressing Sympathy with Bavarian Proletariat Is Postponed.

BERLIN, April 8. (Associated Press.)—At this morning's session of the Soviet Congress, Independent Socialists presented two resolutions extending greetings to the Bavarian and the Hungarian Soviet Republics.

There was a lively discussion, especially regarding Bavaria. The Independent Socialists wanted the congress to express the hope that the Bavarian proletariat might overcome opposition and that the rest of Germany might follow its example. The resolution was postponed after unfavorable discussion.

The greeting to Hungary was accepted, in spite of recent threatening predictions.

Doubt that enthusiasm for a Soviet Republic extends far beyond Munich is expressed by the Tageblatt, but the newspaper admits its anxiety as to the effect that news of the Bavarian situation will have on the Soviet Congress here. It says, however, that, even if the congress should adopt radical measures, the "powers of resistance are stronger in Berlin than in Munich."

The Deutsche Zeitung also fears the effect of the news, and says that "unless all signs fail it is evident that the groundwork for another revolution has been laid, and it is not improbable that the Soviet Congress will give the signal for an attempt to overthrow the Government."

Spartacide leaders at Hamburg are plotting to proclaim a Soviet Republic in that city, according to the Zeitung am Mittag, which calls upon Gustav Noske, the Minister of War, to send troops there to prevent this action.

PARIS, April 9.—A Soviet movement is under way in Baden, according to dispatches received today. The Government has taken precautionary measures.

ESTHONIANS CAPTURE 7 VILLAGES, 500 REDS

Continue Their Advance Into Russian Territory Driving the Enemy Before Them.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—The capture of seven villages, 500 prisoners and large quantities of war material is reported in an official statement issued from the Esthonian Army Headquarters. The Esthonian troops continue to advance, according to the statement, which reads:

As a result of Bolshevist defeats, fighting is being carried further into Russian territory. On April 6, Esthonian forces crossed the Narova River, south of Narva, and captured seven villages and 200 prisoners. On the same day they stormed the town of Gdov, on the eastern bank of Lake Peipus, and captured 300 men and considerable war material.

HUNGARIAN REDS IN STRONG CONTROL

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Budapest says. More Austrians are expected.

General enlistment for the Hungarian Red Army will commence Sunday.

SEES HUNGARIAN REDS HURRYING TO RUIN

Engineer in Charge of Factories Says Raw Materials Stocks Are Near Exhaustion.

VIENNA, April 8, (Associated Press.)—The majority of persons in Budapest are unwilling to express opinions against communism as they are afraid of a reign of terror, with the possibility of a repetition of the Petrograd and Moscow murders. But it is plain it is ever present in their minds that they are being robbed of their prosperity by persons incapable of organizing the business of government, keeping up factories, or doing anything except printing money, as is done in Moscow, when the present stock is exhausted.

The multitude of censors employed by the Foreign Office at Budapest openly are polite and are courteously passing all matters submitted, later to blue pencil it at the telegraph office. Because of this the correspondent was compelled to return to Vienna.

A brilliant engineer whose home has been communized and whose factory has been taken over with himself installed as manager discussed with the correspondent the situation. This engineer has been put in charge of all other factories of a similar nature in Hungary. He said:

"It is difficult to get the workmen to work. They are spending their time demanding increases in wages. But there will be a temporary halt when our old accumulated bank capital is exhausted. Then the Government must put up more money to pay wages or we must close.

"We can keep going for six weeks. But when we are unable to secure more raw material from outside of Hungary the products of such factories will reach fabulous prices, and then disappear entirely from the markets."

The Communists maintain that the Central Empires would be saved from ruin by their methods; that the capitalists being unable or unwilling to undertake business under present conditions, the Communists will force the workers to work for a moderate wage and that the Government will furnish the capital. But when faced with the problem of securing raw materials from America and other countries whose capitalists are unwilling to accept their money in payment, they talk vaguely about an exchange of products. But back in their heads is Lenine's scheme of communizing the whole world, thus making the rich countries support the poor ones.

Among such Communists are Jules Alpare, a prominent engineer; Jules Hevquehd, Commissioner for the Socialization of Factories; Professor Peter Agoston, Chancellor of the Foreign Office, and other prominent men. A distinguished Socialist lawyer who is known as a sincere worker for the good of humanity, is also a Communist, but is quite willing to accept the unlimited and forcible destruction of the rich and middle classes if they resist the nationalization of property.

The engineer concluded the conversation with the correspondent by remarking pathetically:

"I wonder if we can succeed?"

POINCARE ASSAILED AT HUMBERT TRIAL

Senator's Lawyer Charges President Sought to Force Humbert from Prominence.

POINCARE ASKS HEARING

Wants to Answer Accusation from Witness Stand and Supplement His Deposition.

PARIS, April 9, (Associated Press.)—The situation created at the trial of Senator Charles Humbert by the reading of President Poincaré's testimony, accusations by M. Moro-Giafferi, Humbert's lawyer, that the French President made "voluntary errors," and subsequent threats by Captain Mornet, the Public Prosecutor, to have Moro-Giafferi disbarred from practice, is one without precedent in France's spectacular law courts. Senator Humbert is on trial on the charge of having had commerce with the enemy.

President Poincaré, in view of the bitter attacks to which he was subjected by Humbert's lawyer, asked today to be heard anew, and Colonel Masselin, after reading the President's letter, acquiesced, as the President wished to explain further regarding his relations and interviews with Senator Humbert.

President Poincaré's testimony related to the conversations he and Humbert had had regarding Pierre Lenoir, a defendant, and Bolo Pasha. He said he had advised Humbert to make a charge before the military tribunals, which Humbert had refrained from doing, asserting that he had informed the First Magistrate of the republic, and that he had promised him that action would be taken.

"Perhaps one politician found it to his advantage to have another prominent politician disappear from the public eye," shouted Moro-Giafferi. Captain Mornet asked counsel to withdraw his remark, threatening him with disbarment.

"It will be to the glory of my career to be disbarred under such circumstances," shouted Moro-Giafferi.

In summing up the long discussion, the trend of Moro-Giafferi's argument was to show that President Poincaré was anxious to have Humbert deposed from the prominent position he occupied in the French political world.

The question of hearing President Poincaré puzzles the legal men, the French law providing that during cases under investigation the President, being the First Magistrate of the republic, must be heard at the Elysée Palace, but no provision is made for the hearing of such testimony while the case is actually under trial.

Humbert's lawyer declared this afternoon that he intended to be present when President Poincaré was heard as a witness. While he would not insist upon bringing the President to the Court House, he said, the latter's testimony must be handled the same as that of any ordinary witness.

Senator Humbert asked to be confronted with the President, whether at the Elysée Palace or in court.

RUTHERFORD FOUND INSANE

"Unwritten Law" Not Raised at British Army Slayer's Trial.

LONDON, April 9.—Lieut. Col. Norman Cecil Rutherford of the Medical Corps of the army was ordered today detained as insane by the Judge, in his trial for the killing of Major Miles Charles Seton, of Melbourne, on Jan. 13.

Colonel Rutherford was said to have shot Major Seton, also an officer in the Medical Corps, under circumstances which led everyone to believe that the "unwritten law" would be raised in his defense. A plea of insanity, however, was entered in the trial today.

Army medical officers testified that Colonel Rutherford suffered from shell-shock and insomnia and had contemplated suicide because his arms were diseased as a result of the constant use of antiseptics. Dr. Hyslop, a mental expert, testified that Rutherford told him he had had a dream a month before the shooting in which he murdered Seton and awoke from it in terror. Rutherford said he could not afterward put the thought from his mind. Dr. Hyslop testified that Rutherford told him he had no doubts of his wife.

The Judge said he agreed with the verdict and ordered Rutherford detained.

GERMAN OFFER TO AUSTRIA.

Envoys Negotiating for Union of the Two Countries.

PARIS, April 9, (Associated Press.)—Dispatches from Vienna today announce the arrival there of a German delegation which has opened negotiations for the incorporation of Austria in Germany.

FALL OF ODESSA DISQUIETS PARIS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

previous to the evacuation of Odessa had shown Bolshevism there to be on the down grade owing to the gradual exhaustion of funds and lack of supplies. But the acquisition of Odessa and surrounding districts by the Bolsheviki has given them a new lease of life and placed in their power the means to crush, temporarily at least, the rising strength of these groups that are contesting most vigorously the Bolshevist progress.

The feeling in military quarters in Paris concerning the evacuation of Odessa is optimistic. Commandant Jean Miribel, a military critic, said this afternoon:

"The Franco-Greek troops, commanded by General Anhelm, have just evacuated Odessa. After severe fighting during the second half of last month the outposts, fifty miles east of Odessa, near Kherson and Nikolayev, had to withdraw, and the evacuation of Odessa became a military necessity.

"It would have been better from the morale and political point of view to retain Odessa, as our retreat will doubtless be capitalized by the Bolshevist Government. But, considering the strategical question, the abandonment of the city has only relative importance.

"What matters above all is the fate of Rumania, which is menaced by the Bolsheviki from the east and the Hungarians to the west, and attempting to keep isolated troops in Southern Russia was a tactical error. Had we not evacuated Odessa our troops would have been encircled and compelled to surrender.

"It is on Rumanian territory that the allied troops must be concentrated. The Polish troops to the north and centre, the Czechoslovaks to the south, and the allied and Rumanian troops there will be the three barriers against which the Bolshevist push will be stopped."

COMPLAINS OF DANZIG POLICY.

London Morning Post Says Wilson Has Worked Against Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 8.—The Morning Post in an editorial says:

"When President Wilson was in Boston February last he spoke in this wise to the assembled citizens:

"'Do you believe in the Polish cause as I do? Are you going to set up Poland, immature, inexperienced, as yet unorganized, to leave her with a circle of enemies around her?'

"These were great and soulful questions by which the highbrows of Boston were suitably impressed. But, did they mean anything? We think not. They look, in the light of later events, very much like the case of an insincere politician. It is President Wilson's influence which is chiefly working against the independence of Poland today, and we hope that Americans who love liberty will realize the truth of this statement. There can be no free Poland without Danzig, and President Wilson is using his influence to preserve Danzig for Germany. If Germany holds Danzig she holds the gate and is in fact the jailer of Poland.

"Then, if President Wilson's policy is to leave Germany in occupation as jailer of Poland, he has deserted the cause of Polish liberty. He has made a pilgrimage to Europe, as he says, in the cause of freedom. The result of this pilgrimage is that Poland will remain in chains.

"We suggest another pilgrimage. President Paderewski might return to New York to lay a wreath—of cypress—at the foot of the Statue of Liberty."

The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent, discussing the rumors inspired by the summoning of the George Washington, says he gathers that the President is "not displeased that the simple act of ordering the George Washington to France has seemed to censure dilatoriness and the eternal spirit of indecision."

COUNT FESTETICS A SUICIDE.

Was War Minister in Late Hungarian Cabinet of Count Karolyi.

LONDON, April 9.—Count Alexander Festetics, formerly Hungarian Minister of War in the Cabinet of Count Michael Karolyi, has committed suicide, according to a German Government wireless message.

Count Festetics had been in office as War Minister only a few hours when the Bolshevist uprising in Budapest began, on Dec. 31 last, and he immediately dispatched troops to the danger points, ostensibly to cope with it. One of the causes of the revolt cited by the extremists was the suppression by Festetics, immediately he entered upon his duties at the War Office, of one of Bela Kun's principal revolutionary newspapers.

2 CAPTURED FOKKERS FLY OVER CITY TODAY

German Planes Will Be Used in Air Squadron Advertising Victory Loan.

CAMP MILLS, L. I., April 9.—Two German Fokkers, brought down by American aviators "somewhere in France," will be included in the twelve or more airplanes which will fly over Manhattan tomorrow afternoon and distribute literature advertising the bonds of the Victory Liberty Loan.

The German planes were brought over from France by Captain "Red" Simonin, who will fly one of them tomorrow. With the exception of a few mechanical improvements they are in the same condition as when used by German aviators and can be distinguished easily from the American planes.

The aviators will be in command of Major Henry J. S. Miller when they leave Hazelhurst Field at 1 o'clock. Aside from Captain Simonin it could not be learned here tonight who the other aviators will be.

There was a report about the field tonight that aviators will be sent into New England and to the Middle West to "speed up" the next loan. There are several hundred fliers here, many of whom have seen service abroad, who are anxious to make these trips, but all cannot go, and it is expected there will be a drawing of some kind to designate the men who are to pilot the machines.

MAJOR BARTELME MARRIES.

U. S. A. Engineer Weds Miss Gertrude A. Spalding in St. Thomas's.

The wedding of Major Ferdinand Barteime, 20th Engineers, U. S. A., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand E. Barteime of Chicago, and Miss Gertrude Allardyce Spalding, a daughter of Mrs. Alexander Spalding of Cold Springs-on-Hudson and 566 West 159th Street, New York, was quietly solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, in the presence of the families. The Rev. Elbert Floyd-Jones, rector of St. Mary's in the Highlands, officiated.

The bride wore an afternoon gown of sand-colored georgette and filet lace, topped by a brown straw hat with yellow flowers, and carried yellow roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Spalding gave her daughter in marriage. Miss Jeannette C. Spalding was her sister's only attendant, and T. T. Barteime was his brother's best man. The reception and dinner for the families only followed at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Barteime was graduated from Vassar in 1915 and went overseas a year ago to engage in Red Cross work among the refugees. She was at Haute-Loire, in France, and returned here a few weeks ago. Major Barteime left for overseas service in November, 1917. He returned here a short time ago. The honeymoon will include a trip to China, and Major Barteime and his bride will sail on May 1.

WILHELM'S NARROW ESCAPE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Secretary Lansing is Chairman. There was practical agreement on the general responsibility of the former German Emperor for bringing on the war, but the division occurred on whether it was feasible to bring him to justice before an international tribunal.

The French and British view favored a tribunal, but the American view, it is understood, favored moral indictment without recourse to prosecution, owing to the lack of an international law as a basis for trial before an international court.

Belgium, on which the war fell first and heaviest, is reported to have taken a view much similar to that of the United States, while Japan and Italy were partly in accord with the American position.

It was owing to these divergent opinions that the council devised a new plan, whereby one of the allied nations, probably Belgium, would initiate prosecution against the former Emperor and others responsible for the breach of treaties, the invasion of territory, and the destruction directed against this country and leading to a more general spread of the war. The exact nature of the agreement is not disclosed, but the foregoing is believed to cover the main lines.

AGAIN REFUSES TO LET 77TH PARADE

Adjt. Gen. Harris Telegraphs Conboy Only Units Will Be Allowed to March.

DRAFT BOARDS PROTEST

Ex-Justice Hughes, at Meeting of Members, Declares "Division Must Parade."

Notwithstanding the assurances of Secretary of War Baker that efforts were being made to parade the 77th Division in its entirety in the same manner as the 27th, the War Department is still holding to its policy as indicated in a statement from the Adjutatn General on March 26 that only a series of regimental parades may be held. In a telegram to Martin Conboy, Director of the Selective Service Boards in this city, read last night at a meeting of protest, held under the auspices of the Selective Service Boards in the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, Major Gen. P. C. Harris, the Adjutant General, reiterated this policy.

The reading of the telegram by Martin Conboy drew strong protest from the members of the Selective Service Boards and former Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, who presided. Senator William M. Calder, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the Home Auxiliary of the 77th Division, and Mr. Conboy declared that efforts must be redoubled to induce the military authorities at Washington to modify their stand.

Justice Hughes said there was no reason why the Metropolitan Division should not be accorded the same tribute as the 27th and that New York insisted on nothing short of a divisional parade. Resolutions declaring the sentiment of the city united in demanding a parade for the draft contingent were passed unanimously and sent to Secretary of War Baker and the Chief of Staff, General March.

The telegram which General Harris sent to Mr. Conboy read as follows:

Washington, Dec. 7.

Martin Conboy, New York.

Re your telegram 4th to the Chief of Staff, the 77th Division will not be held for a parade as a division, but units may parade as they arrive. No regiment or similar unit will be held to await the arrival of another where serious delay or congestion will be involved thereby.

HARRIS.

The meeting was attended by Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell, Lieutenant Franklin S. Bates, and Lieutenant Arthur McKeogh, of the advance party of the 77th, Governmental appeal agents, members of the District Boards, the Local Legal Advisory Boards, and the Medical Boards.

Hughes Lauds Division.

Ex-Justice Hughes paid a tribute to the draft contingent and said its members had acquitted themselves as nobly as any volunteer National Guard or regular army division in the army.

"I think it will be most unfortunate if the 77th Division, New York's Own, is permitted to return home and not honored with a parade as a division," he said. "Every man who went away from New York City to do his duty ought to feel that he individually is entitled to a welcome. There is only one way to show all of them at this time what we feel and that is by a parade. We want to do for the 77th what we did for the 27th. There should be no desire to discriminate against any of the boys who went to the front, from New York or any other place.

"After all, we in New York know our own boys. There is no reason why the National Guard, honored as it is, should have tribute and the drafted men of the city not have it. The 77th Division must parade."

"I've heard it said that such a parade cost a great deal of money. No matter what it cost, the expenditure of moneys to have the 77th go through the streets of the city of New York would be one of the wisest things possible at this day."

Appeals to Wilson.

Senator Calder said that in addition to making a personal plea to Secretary Baker and General March, the Chief of Staff, he had written a letter to President Wilson in which he expressed the hope that the parade could be arranged in some manner. He declared that should the President call an extra session of Congress before the Division returned he would introduce a resolution that it was the sense of the Senate that the division ought to be accorded the same parade privilege as the 27th received.

Dr. Manning said that if it was a question of port congestion, as the Adjutant General has indicated, then let this difficulty be removed in the "good old American fashion." He declared that the feeling that the 77th was being the subject of discrimination was growing among the friends and relatives of the men.

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell related some of the exploits of the division, and said that the discipline maintained by the men themselves was responsible for their success against the Germans.

In the belief that the War Department would be successful in its efforts to return the 77th Division in one convoy, thus assuring a divisional parade, Colonel Campbell appealed earlier yesterday afternoon to New Yorkers not to overrun the sidewalk when the 31,000 men march up Fifth Avenue. If the progress of the parade is not impeded Colonel Campbell promised that the people would witness the greatest military procession in the history of the city.

Col. Campbell also announced the receipt of a cable saying that Major Lewis Sanders of the 304th Field Artillery had sailed on April 5 and had been detailed to the advance party. Major Sanders takes the place on the staff of the advance party made vacant by the death of Major James A. Roosevelt, who died on the way across. Major Sanders, who in civil life was a mining engineer with offices in this city, has been identified with the work of the Home Auxiliary of the 77th Division, an organization composed of the friends and relatives of the contingent.

Promotions Announced.

An additional list of promotions of officers in the Division, made after the signing of the armistice, was given out at the advance party's headquarters in the Biltmore. The list follows:

Clifford W. Gaylord, Lt. Col., Hdqrs. 77th Division.
John B. Marsh, Major, 306th Inf.
George A. Cronin, Major, Hdqrs. 77th Div.
Samuel Peterson, Jr., Major, 304th M. G. Bn.
W. Earl Dodge, Major, 306th Inf.
Robert Porter Patterson, Major, 306th Inf.
Lewis M. Scott, Major, 306th M. G. Bn.
Thomas Stone, Jr., Major, 307th Inf.
Allen L. Lindley, Major, 306th Inf.
P. S. G. Bissell, Captain, Hdqrs. 77th Div.
Roy H. Boberg, Captain, 306th Inf.
Richard Stockton, Captain, 306th M. G. Bn.
Edward D. Bradley, Captain, 306th Inf.
Philip K. Robinson, Captain, 306th Inf.
Oliver W. Morris, Captain, 306th Inf.
James A. MacIlvaine, Captain, 306th Inf.
Donald S. McGuire, Captain, 306th M. G. Bn.
Henry W. Ralph, Captain, 306th M. G. Bn.
Ward D. Chamberlain, Captain, 307th Inf.
Francis W. Gilbert, Captain, 307th Inf.
Bernard M. Burns, Captain, 308th Inf.
James H. Blackwell, Captain, 308th Inf.
Edward P. Mendenhall, 1st Lt., 306th Inf.
Thomas F. Gorter, 1st Lt., 306th M. G. Bn.
Talbot M. Brewer, 1st Lt., 306th M. G. Bn.
Henry B. McGurdy, 1st Lt., 307th Inf.
John D. Cheyndwth, 1st Lt., 306th Inf.
Howland S. Davis, Major, Hdqrs. 77th Div.

A story of how an attacking party of twenty-seven Germans held up the breakfast of an entire regiment for nearly two hours, while the Mess Sergeant gave battle to the enemy, was told yesterday by members of the advance party. Michael Mullarkey, the Mess Sergeant, whose home is at 187 Academy Street, New Brighton, S. I., was taking a walk one morning before breakfast with one of his kitchen police. They suddenly came upon the party of Germans, who were attacking six American doughboys. Telling his companion to run back for help, Mullarkey seized a rifle and hand grenade and joined in the fight. His companion returned in the midst of the fight with two cooks and four "K. P.'s" he had rounded up. The Americans were able to repulse the enemy.

Mullarkey, and his fighting cooks and "K. P.'s" expected a severe reprimand when they stood before Captain Lucian S. Breckinridge on their return to their post. Instead, they were commended by the officer.

332D INFANTRY DUE SOON.

Military Representatives of King Accompany Troops from Italy.

The Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops announced yesterday that arrangements are being made to welcome the men of the 332d Infantry, which carried the American flag in Italy's victorious campaign against the armies of Austria and Germany. The 332d Infantry is made up of men enrolled in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and is due to reach New York in a few days. There are 1,458 members of the regiment on the transport Canopic, which left Marseilles ten days ago, and 1,749 men on the Duca d'Aosta, which sailed from Genoa at the same time.

By arrangement with the War Department, it was announced, there will be a parade and review of the regiment about April 17. The Italian Government is interested in the reception, and military representatives of the King of Italy who are accompanying Colonel Wallace, commander of the regiment and the Headquarters Brigade, to this port as well as the Italian Ambassador to the United States and the Italian Consul General in this city are to represent Italy officially in the review. General Guglielmotti, military attaché of the Italian Embassy, is now in the city arranging for participation in the review by the patriotic organizations of residents of New York who are of Italian birth.

Representatives of the United States Government and committees of Italian-American residents of New York, in cooperation with Romolo Triconi, Consul General of Italy, will be guests of the Mayor's Committee on a fleet that will go down the bay to extend the first greeting to the returning regiment. Representatives of communities in Ohio and Pennsylvania will also come here to take part in the official welcome.

AMERICANS ARE DISCHARGED.

2,600 Who Fought in British Army Demobilized Here.

CAMP MILLS, L. I., April 9.—A novel sight was presented here today when the 2,600 American boys who early in the war enlisted in the British Army were demobilized.

There were about 300 negro troops among them, who, before joining the British forces, used the Southern dialect, but who today have a decided cockney accent. There were others who had been transferred to the Scotch regiments, and who left camp clads in kilts and carrying their swagger sticks.

Among the boys demobilized were about 700 from New York. The most of the contingent came from west of the Mississippi, and a few from Canada. They were given transportation to their homes, but many declared their intention of stopping over to "see New York" before they started home.

Since their arrival here last night the men received friendly treatment, not only at the camp, but at the hostess houses. Their clothing was given the necessary sanitary treatment during the night, and the men were discharged from the English service today as rapidly as possible.

Colonel Thwaites of the British War Department in New York was at the camp all day, looking after the men and seeing that their warrants were exchanged for transportation and pay.

LONDON, April 9.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, is taking steps to prevent a repetition of the Mauretania incident, involving the holding up at the Port of New York of Americans who had served in the British Army, because the American immigration officials had no satisfactory proof of their citizenship. The Consulate has a representative at the Winchester camp, where 25,000 Americans are centred for repatriation, to see that the tangled problems of citizenship in this great body of men be properly met.

SWISS FEAR INVASION BY FLEEING REFUGEES

Fear of Bolshevism Drives Thousands to Seek to Cross the Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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GENEVA, April 9.—In consequence of the spread of Bolshevism in Central and Southeastern Europe, Switzerland is menaced by a great invasion of refugees. Thousands of the terror-stricken inhabitants of Hungary, Bavaria, and Austria are clamoring for permission to cross the frontier.

Members of the Austrian aristocracy have addressed an urgent appeal to the Swiss Legation at Vienna for permission to pass the Swiss border without passports in case of a Bolshevist outbreak in Austria. Among the applicants for Swiss protection is Count Czernin, who has learned that he has been condemned to death by the communists.

As the food situation in Switzerland is daily becoming more difficult, the Swiss authorities are much alarmed by the prospect of this foreign invasion.

GERARD IS PESSIMISTIC.

Fears Present German Government Won't Last to Sign Peace Treaty.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Berlin, delivered a brief address before the Knickerbocker Field Club, East Eighteenth Street and Tennis Court, Brooklyn, last night, in which he said:

"There are grave doubts in my mind that the present Government in Germany will last long enough to sign the peace treaty. Conditions are such there that the Bolsheviki may become so much of a menace that one of the Hohenzollern family may be recalled. That is the great danger. It is either the return of autocracy or the advent of absolute anarchy."

Mr. Gerard intimated that the member of the former German royal family most likely to be recalled would be the ex-Kaiser's third son, Prince Adalbert, who, he said, is very well liked in Germany.

BRITISH DEMOBILIZE FAST.

Limit for Army of Occupation Now Nearly Reached.

LONDON, April 9.—British demobilization in France has progressed with remarkable rapidity, Lord Robert Cecil said at question time in the House of Commons today.

"We are now very near the limit fixed for the army there during the occupation period," he said.

BANKERS TO URGE AID FOR CARRIERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

of January, and at the present time competent critics fail to see hope for much improvement in the near future unless traffic should expand at a rate not considered possible.

The great need for immediate Congressional action, as bankers see the situation, is this accumulation of debts. If the deficit were stationary, they say, it would be less difficult to finance it. But it is not. Thus, it is explained, if the Railroad Administration needs an additional revolving fund of $750,000,000 now, it will need probably something more than $1,000,000,000 if the Congress waits until July to act, and if action is not taken before Fall the amount will be considerably more. It is this that has caused the bankers to take their present stand that it is imperative for the President to assemble Congress as soon as possible.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, was in New York yesterday conferring with bankers. It is understood he talked over the financing of railway equipment ordered by the Railroad Administration and now being delivered. Mr. Meyer refused to comment at any length on this matter. He said, however, that the $200,000,000 of one-year 5½ per cent. bonds of the Finance Corporation had been sold, and that he was very well pleased with the manner in which they had been distributed.

INQUIRE INTO STEEL COSTS.

Washington Officials Take Up Rail Controversy at Conference Here.

The Railroad Administration has set out to determine the actual costs of steel production before placing any orders for rails or equipment. To this end a conference was held yesterday at the offices of Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation. The conference was attended by a number of steel manufacturers, who are members of the General Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, a special committee representing the Railroad Administration, and George N. Peek, Chairman of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce.

It was the Industrial Board which recently stabilized steel prices in cooperation with the steel manufacturers, but the Railroad Administration refused to place orders at the levels established, the chief exception being to the price for steel rails, which Director General Hines thought should be $2 a ton lower.

The committee representing the Railroad Administration at yesterday's conference was made up of Judge Robert S. Lovett, Henry Walters and H. B. Spencer. The first two were asked by Mr. Hines to serve on the committee in an advisory capacity. The subject of producing costs was gone into with great minuteness, the steel men, it is believed, submitting the same figures which were presented to the Industrial Board several days ago. Among the steel manufacturers present, in addition to Judge Gary, were Charles M. Schwab, John A. Topping, Eugene G. Grace and William B. Dickson.

After the meeting Judge Gary and George N. Peek gave out the following joint statement, which the former described as "comprehensive":

At the request of George N. Peek, Chairman of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, a meeting was held between Messrs. R. S. Lovett, Henry Walters, and H. B. Spencer, representing the Railroad Administration, and a few of the members of the General Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, for the sole purpose of discussing the subject of producing costs of certain lines of steel in which the railroads are especially interested. It was understood that the representatives of the Railroad Administration would report the information obtained to Director General Hines.

The meeting was secret, and it was not admitted until late in the afternoon that Mr. Peek was present. None of those who attended would make any statement regarding the proceedings other than that given out by Judge Gary, but one of the steel men said the conference "was highly interesting," and that he wished he could talk, but that all had agreed to leave that to Judge Gary.

It is believed that the Railroad Administration through the special committee appointed for the conference asked that a concession in prices on steel rails be made by the steel manufacturers. The Railroad Administration has contended that the fixing of a minimum price for steel products was wrong in peace times and further that the prices were too high and allowed an excess of profit to some of the large producers like the United States Steel Corporation. Only a few days ago Judge Gary issued a statement saying that there could be no money made if the price for steel rails was further reduced. It has been the contention all along that the prices submitted and agreed upon with the Industrial Board some days ago were as low as possible under the present high costs, and the President of one company said that many of the smaller companies would have to run at a loss with the present price levels obtaining for steel products.

While yesterday's conference was on it was argued by those who are familiar with the steel situation that, while the steel manufacturers might be perfectly willing to go over the details of production costs, there would be a firm stand against any further concessions. The only method by which prices could be reduced, it was asserted, would be by a wage reduction, a step which the steel companies do not desire to take and which might bring about difficulties with the Department of Labor.

It is understood that the report which the committee representing the Railway Administration will make to Director General Hines will be final and that the Railroad Administration will abide by the decision, judging the proceeding as being the nature of an arbitration.

RUSH TROOPS TO KOREA.

Japanese Send Forces to Quell Spreading Disturbances.

HONOLULU, April 9.—Six battalions of Japanese troops are being sent to Korea to suppress disturbances which are spreading, according to a Nippu Jiji cablegram from Tokio, received here today.

CAIRO RIOTERS SHOT DOWN.

Nine Killed and Fifty Wounded, Many Wantonly by Householders.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 4, (via Montreal.)—"During yesterday's disturbances the troops several times had to fire on the mob, killing nine and wounding fifty," says an official statement today regarding the disorders here.

"A number were wounded by householders, who wantonly fired on the mob."

All was quiet in Cairo today.

Say Jews Are Few in Palestine.

The latest census in Palestine places Jews "at less than 7 per cent. of the population," and shows that "only one in each thousand possesses land," according to a cablegram from the Alnady Alarahy, an organization representing Jews in Palestine, made public here tonight by the Palestine Anti-Zionism Society. The message urged "the established rights of our indivisible nation, in the name of permanent peace."

CROYDON
Double-Breasted Sack Suits are now being shown

Croydon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET
Next to Delmonico's

Florida Special
S.S. LENAPE
De Luxe Extra Fare Steamer
Leaves New York April 19.
Returning From Jacksonville April 25.
New York to Jacksonville
(Calling at Charleston, S. C.)
Every extra convenience conducive to luxury in ocean travel; drawing room accommodations; rooms with private bath; unexcelled cuisine. This is the very best time for a short, restful Southern trip.
Other popular steamers from New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Reservations and tickets at
New Uptown Ticket Office
489 Fifth Avenue
—or—
CLYDE LINE
Pier 36, North River, New York


BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick



GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

The story of Warehouse C

Under the headline "Disastrous fire sweeps S. A. L. Terminals" the Savannah (Ga.) Morning News of February 13th, 1919, sums up the losses—more than $2,000,000. The report continues, . . . "Warehouse C caught fire, but the flames were extinguished by a sprinkler system."

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
[illegible] Broadway Cort. 6749

The Willys-Overland building at Buffalo, N. Y., has GLOBE Sprinkler protection.



THEY PAY FOR THEMSELVES



EUGENIE

THE SOFTLY PLEATED FRONT WITH ITS OVER-DRAPED COLLAR AND HAND DRAWN WORK GIVE A CHARMING AIR OF CONSEQUENCE TO THIS LITTLE BLOUSE. ORNAMENTS OF REAL VENICE LACE ADD A TOUCH OF NOVELTY. AVEDON RECOMMENDS THE MODEL UPON A QUALITY BASIS.

$16.50

Brochure "Petite" on request.

AVEDON

446 Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street — 34th Street at Madison Avenue

Fownes Filosette.
Quality in a suede-finished fabric glove finer than any formerly imported:—American skill—Fownes century-old reputation. Durable, smart. Kid-fitting—washable.

Made in the U. S. A.

FOWNES FILOSETTE
REG U S PAT OFF
Seasonable shades. At shops everywhere.

IMPORTANT CHANGES
— IN —
TRAIN SERVICE
— TO —
WASHINGTON
— VIA —
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, APRIL 13

Trains will leave Pennsylvania Station, 7th Ave. and 32nd St., as follows:

Lv. New York	Ar. Baltimore	Ar. Washington
1.02 am	6.37 am	7.45 am
7.50 am	12.25 pm	1.30 pm
10.30 am	3.05 pm	4.05 pm
12.29 pm	4.50 pm	4.45 pm
1.55 pm	6.35 pm	7.35 pm
4.47 pm	9.18 pm	10.05 pm
5.55 pm	10.45 pm	11.05 pm

The "NATIONAL LIMITED" will be restored to leave New York at 4.47 pm and will carry Coaches, Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

Allen's Foot-Ease For the Feet

Sprinkle one or two Allen's Foot-Ease powders in the Foot Bath and soak and rub the feet. It takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions and smarting, aching feet. Then for lasting comfort, shake Allen's Foot-Ease into your shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe, rests the feet and makes walking a delight. Always use it for dancing parties and to break in new shoes. All dealers sell it.

The Paine Down-Town Business School
1931 Broadway at 65th St. or 116 West 65th St.

Teaching Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, etc., by OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED METHOD and INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION
QUICKER, EASIER AND MORE THOROUGH

FOOTBALL IN GERMANY.

Picture of the victors in great grid iron battle at Coblenz between the teams of the 89th and 4th Divisions, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

DEMOCRATS SEIZE SENATE CONTROL

With Aid of Insurgent Republicans They Pass Governor's Industrial Welfare Bills.

REGULARS HOLD CAUCUS

Assemblymen Decide to Let Measures Rest in Rules Committee Until Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Insurgency, running riot in the Republican ranks today, established the Democrats for the time being as the controlling element of the Senate and reduced the Republican majority to a minority. In the course of a long and laborious all day and night session, the Democrats with the potent aid of Republican bolters contrived to have the Minimum Wage bill and the Eight-Hour bill, all of which are included in Governor Smith's legislative program affecting women and minors in the industries, passed in the upper house and transmitted to the Assembly for concurrence.

Action on the Health Insurance bill was postponed until tomorrow.

Glum and bitter in defeat, the Old Guard leaders in the Senate, upon taking an inventory of their strength soon after the session began, entered into negotiations with Speaker Sweet and the Republican leaders of the House with a view to bringing about the defeat of these measures when they should reach the Assembly. At the behest of the Speaker, Assemblyman Bert Lord of Chemung, Republican whip of the lower house, called a caucus of the Republican Assemblymen at which, after a discussion including some unpleasantness, and after Joseph Steinberg of the fifteenth New York District had bolted amid hisses, it was determined that the Republicans should not co-operate in any move to wrest the Industrial welfare bills as passed by the Senate from the custody of the Committee on Rules, of which Speaker Sweet is Chairman, and which at this stage of the legislative session automatically takes control of all bills sent over from the upper house.

The decision reached at the Assembly caucus, under an agreement made before it adjourned, will hold good only until next Tuesday when another caucus will be called to settle finally what is to be done with the bills in the Assembly. The action of the caucus today was in the nature of a makeshift and a compromise and was the first indication that the speakers' hold on his Republican flock in the House is none too secure. It has brought to light the fact that the "weak brethren" in the Republican majority can no longer be held in line for or against legislation where strong and contrary outside pressure is brought to bear, as is the case with the Industrial Welfare bills.

In view of the fact that the Senate passed all the bills involved with unusually large majorities and that the combined labor and women's lobby is here in full strength, and intends to remain as long as is necessary to see the battle through, predictions are not lacking tonight that next week will see the bills passed by the Assembly as well. That Governor Smith will approve the bills is a foregone conclusion.

The eight hour day bill had been introduced by Senator Graves of Erie, who led the fight for the measure. The most telling argument in favor of the minimum wage bill, which had been introduced in the Senate by Minority Leader Foley of New York, was made by Senator Davenport.

Business in the Senate while the Industrial Welfare bills were being considered was transacted under suspension of rules. In case of the Eight-Hour bill, those who led the fight were compelled to wrest it from the control of committees. In the passage of the Minimum Wage bill, forty votes were recorded in its favor and none in opposition. Prior to its passage, however, there had been a roll call on the substitution of the Foley bill for a measure embodying the Massachusetts minimum wage plan, which had been put in by the leaders of the Republican majority. This measure has been bitterly fought by the womens' joint legislative conference lobby at the Capitol.

The vote on this motion stood 29 to 21 for the substitution, the majority being furnished by the twenty-two Democratic Senators, voting as a unit, and the following Republican Senators: Abeles of the Bronx, Davenport of Oneida, Fowler of Chautauqua, Graves of Erie, Lockwood of Kings, Pitcher of Jefferson, and G. F. Thompson of Niagara. On final roll call all the Republicans with the exception of Senate Leader Walters and Senator Brown of Oswego, who refrained from voting, cast their votes in favor of the Foley bill.

The final vote on the Eight-Hour bill stood 32 to 18, the following Republicans joining with the Democrats: Abeles of Bronx, Baumes of Orange, Burling of Westchester, Davenport of Oneida, Ferris of Warren, Fowler of Chautauqua, Graves of Erie, Hewitt of Cayuga, Lockwood of Kings, Lowman of Chemung, Pitcher of Jefferson, and G. F. Thompson of Niagara. Senate Leader Walters and Senator Towner of Putnam did not vote.

WALKER DENOUNCES HEARST IN SENATE

Says Publisher Is Attacking Him for Pushing Advertising Bills Inimical to Hearst Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—William Randolph Hearst and his New York City newspapers, The American and The Evening Journal, were assailed today in the Senate by Senator James E. Walker, Democrat, of New York. Senator Walker declared that he had been informed by an agent of Mr. Hearst that he would be put out of public life and his political career ended if he did not withdraw three bills which he declared would deprive the Hearst New York papers of $60,000 a year in law advertising.

Senator Walker said he intended to bring suit against "some one" on The New York American because that newspaper today referred to him as the "Democratic bagman" and also as "Hinky Dink Walker." He characterized Hearst as the "newspaper bully of the back yard" and The American as a "dirty, slimy, stealing sheet."

"If it is my last act," declared Mr. Walker, "somebody in this State is going to tell a Judge and jury why The New York American has called me the 'Democratic bagman,' whether it is Hearst, the Czar himself, or his poorest paid office boy."

The Senator declared the attack of the Hearst papers upon him was because "my legislation would have deprived Hearst of robbing litigants, because I stopped him dipping his hands in their pockets and robbing them openly and in violation of the code."

The Walker attack was prompted by recent stories in the American alleging that Walker had introduced a series of advertising bills in the interest of a firm headed by "Phil" Donohue, Treasurer of Tammany Hall. The bills would permit litigants the right to designate the newspapers for the insertion of their legal notices. The designation is now made by the Judges. Senator Walker charged that these Judges had discriminated in favor of Hearst papers. He declared further that, while the legal rate for such advertising is 12 cents an agate line, The New York American charges 30 cents and The Evening Journal 75 cents.

"It is because I am pushing these bills to prevent Hearst from putting his hands into the pockets of widows and orphans and robbing them that the Hearst papers are attacking me," said Senator Walker. He declared that Luke J. O'Reilly, head of the Board of Water Supply of New York City and private secretary to Mr. Hearst, twice notified him through a "go-between" that he had better "lay off the advertising bills or Hearst would get him."

THIEVES WOUND PURSUER.

Hold Up Pawnshop and Flee with $1,500 in Cash.

Police reports of robberies in the city yesterday began early in the morning with the holdup of M. Bruckheimer's pawnshop at 1,970 Third Avenue by three men, who got away with some jewelry and $1,500 in cash. Hugh McCabe, the clerk, had just opened the store and was putting articles on view when the men entered. One of them presented a pawn ticket for a watch, and as the clerk turned to the safe one of the men struck him over the head, while the other two vaulted the counter and rifled the safe.

McCabe, blood flowing from the wound in his head, gave chase and a number of passers-by also joined in. Max Morrison, one of the pursuers, was nearing the fugitives when one of the latter turned suddenly and fired a revolver at Morrison. The bullet struck him in the arm. The hold-up men escaped. The police have as a clue the pawn ticket which they left behind.

When employes got to the office of the Empire Carpet Company in the loft building at 268-270 Canal Street they found that safe burglars had been there before them. The burglary was discovered by Joseph Stanton, engineer of the building. He found the Carpet Company's office open and the contents of the safe scattered around. Besides $28 in cash the thieves had obtained $2,000 in Liberty Bonds belonging to employes. The police found the burglars had entered over the roof.

William Wilson, the clerk, was about his duties in the store of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company at 552 Tenth Aavenue yesterday morning when two boys, the oldest of whom was described as not more than 17 years old, entered. Wilson looked up from his work. One of the youths drew a revolver and demanded all of the money in the place.

While he kept the clerk covered the other walked around the counter and opened the cash register. He went through every compartment carefully and got $25. As the thieves went out they locked the door with the padlock, and the clerk was unable to get out until a customer came and found him.

June Stanley was the name given by a young woman brought here yesterday from Albion, N. Y., to answer a charge of acting as accomplice in a burglary, but the police said her name is Mrs. Martin Malkind, wife of a chauffeur, who is held in $2,000 bail on a charge of burglary. Both arrests resulted from a charge made by Mrs. Beatrice Villis that she sublet her apartment at 317 West 42d Street to the Malkinds, and they moved away taking $3,000 worth of goods. The complaint states that some of the stolen property was found in a trunk at Mrs. Malkind's home in Albion. Mrs. Malkind was held in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

RECEIVE BIG MONEY GIFT.

Volunteers of America Will Expand Work at Home.

The largest gift of money that the Volunteers of America have received in their history was announced yesterday by General Ballington Booth, the founder of the organization. Although both the name of the benefactor and the amount were withheld, it is understood that the gift is in the neighborhood of half a million dollars. The money is to be used for the home work of the organization, which it is announced is planning new development of its social, educational, and missionary enterprises in the principal cities of this country.

In making an appeal for funds to carry on their work Mr. Booth said that the Volunteers of America refrained from promoting a campaign drive for funds during the war, and did not receive any monetary benefit through any previous war drive or united war fund. In a pamphlet just issued by the organization there are statements indorsing it from President Wilson, the late Colonel Roosevelt, Josephus Daniels, Charles Hughes, and other prominent men.

24-HOUR STRIKE IN ROME.

Socialists to Honor Lenine's Birthday and Slain German Reds.

ROME, April 9, (Associated Press).—The Socialists have decided to hold a general strike for twenty-four hours tomorrow in memory of the victims of "Red Week," in Berlin, Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and also in honor of the birthday of Lenine, the Russian Bolshevist Premier.

The anti-war Socialists had planned a meeting for this occasion, and the pro-war Socialists had arranged a counter-demonstration. As there was certainty of grave incidents under such conditions, the authorities prohibited both, and have taken measures to prevent disorders during the strike.

Hearing on Sunday Baseball.

ALBANY, April 9.—A hearing before Governor Smith on the Sunday Baseball and Sunday Movies bills, which have passed the Legislature, will be held Wednesday afternoon. The hearing was granted by the Governor today at the request of the Rev. Dr. H. L. Bowlby, of New York, General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States. The Alliance officially represents seventeen Christian denominations.

Telephone Greeley 2400

Stewart & Co.

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

5th Ave., at 37th St.

Fur Storage 2%

Summer rates for remodelling are about one-half regular prices.

No charges for storage will be made when furs are to be remodelled.

Furs stored with us receive the same care and attention as our own.

Executives—

You can increase the efficiency of every employe in your organization.

With the Dictograph you can translate fully 75% of your employes' time and lost motion into actual money.

And you can do this without having your employes feel that you are demanding more than full value for every second the clock ticks.

The

Dictograph

System of Interior Telephones
Turns wasted time into productive effort

How?

By enabling each department to get *instant information* from any other department without waiting for a switchboard connection; and at the same time—

By giving the *Executive*, through the famous loud-speaking Master Station, the "right of way," or executive control; and—

By enabling you, and your other creative executives, to hold conferences, dictate letters, receive reports, give orders, talk to callers—all without the necessity of any employe or executive leaving his desk for an instant.

The Dictograph brings complete efficiency in inter-communication—*why be satisfied with less?*

Let us show you—on your own desk—in your own office, bank, plant or factory—how the Dictograph will simplify and expedite the work of every executive and employe in your organization.

Check the coupon for 5-minute demonstration, or for interesting booklet, "*An Essay on Executive Efficiency*," which will show you how to analyze your inter-communication problems, and how to lighten the burden of routine that tends to retard progress.

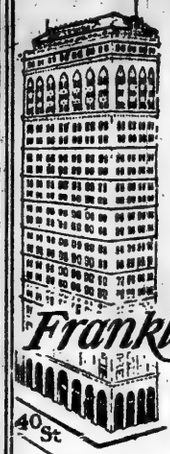
DICTOGRAPH PRODUCTS CORPORATION, C. H. Lehman, Pres.
(Formerly General Acoustic Company)
1301 Candler Bldg., 220 W. 42nd Street, New York City
Branch Offices and Service Stations In All Principal Cities



"Just touch a key and talk"

Check one of the squares and mail to Dictograph Products Corporation
1301 Candler Bldg., 220 West 42nd Street, New York City
☐ 5-Minute Demonstration ☐ Free Booklet
Name.....
Address.....
(Please attach to your letter head) T-4-10-19

New Banking Facilities



On TUESDAY, APRIL 15th

the Franklin Trust Company, which for over thirty years has been serving other sections of the city, will open a new office at the northwest corner of

Madison Ave. and 40th St

This new office is conveniently located for those whose residence or business is in this vicinity and also for automobilists using the Park Avenue viaduct. You and your business will be welcome here.

40 St
Madison Avenue

Franklin Trust Company
Established 1888

NEW YORK OFFICES
Madison Ave. and 40th Street
45 Wall Street

BROOKLYN OFFICES
166 Montague St. 569 Fulton St.
1001 Wallabout Market





Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE at 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"The Paris Shop of America"

are now featuring the new

Long-Coated Tailored Suit

in straightline and fitted effects.

An extensive collection of attractive new styles including many Paris models suitable for street or semi-dress; developed in twill, serge and tricotine in plain tailored, braided and embroidered effects, also various waistcoated styles in self or contrasting shades.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.



Women's Serge Capes

Featured Today At

$35.00

A new version of the modish Waistcoat Cape, illustrated, copied from a much higher priced model.

Fashioned of Navy Blue Serge and Foulard Lined

This is but one of several strikingly smart Capes, offered at this attractive price. All present unusual style notes, new and distinctive.

Other Capes $19.50 to $175.00

Third Floor



Saks & Company

Will Place on Sale Today

600 Men's Derbies and Soft Hats at $2.85

all in the smartest blocks for Spring

A very fine collection of the newest soft hats and derbies for Spring, marked at this low price because the lots are incomplete. Any hat in the assortment would be excellent value at considerably higher cost.

The derbies are in fast black. The soft hats come in a new shade of brown, green, slate, tan, pearl, grey and black. Sizes 6⅝ to 7⅝.

200 Men's Terry Cloth Bath Robes Special $4.95

Splendid value. Cut in coat model, with convertible collar. Obtainable in blue, lavender, grey, tan, pink and green. All sizes.

Slippers to match, 75c.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street



Showers! Fair! Colder! Snow-And-Blow! All Same To "Ennyweather"

ONE Topcoat that does duty for four—that's "Ennyweather." It faces a shower as unconcernedly as it faces the sun, and it is as impervious to snow, as it is to bitter blow.

Close-fitting or loose-draping; sumptuously silk-lined throughout; smart with that decorous Manhattan-bred smartness, which claims notice by seeming to disclaim every bit of it.

$35 never bought so much in every-day usefulness and in un-every-day distinction as "Ennyweather."

Yes, Stein-Bloch tailored it. That usually closes both discussion and sale.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Men who never bought a book before are spending the most enjoyable evenings of their lives with

The **SAGEBRUSHER** *by* **Emerson Hough**



$1.50 at Book Stores Dept. Stores Druggists Stationers

This is an Appleton Book

HYLAN UNDERTAKES TO AID B. R. T. MEN

Promises to Write Garrison in Effort to Avert Strike on Transit Lines.

RECEIVER STANDS FIRM

Adheres to Previous Reply to Union —Labor Men Insist on Their Demands.

Mayor Hylan yesterday received the committee of Brooklyn Rapid Transit employes who came to urge him to intercede with Receiver Lindley M. Garrison in an effort to persuade the latter to meet a delegation of the men. The committee warned the Mayor that unless the Receiver greeted their demands in a more conciliatory fashion there would be a strike. In reply, Mayor Hylan promised he would write Mr. Garrison asking him to see the men.

"I will ask Mr. Garrison to see a committee of you men," said the Mayor. "But you must remember that Mr. Garrison represents the Federal Court and I do not want to seem to be interfering with Federal authority. There is only one way to settle a controversy of this kind and that is the peaceable way. I will do all I can to have it settled in that manner."

At Mr. Garrison's office last night it was stated that no letter had yet been received from the Mayor. It was stated there that the Receiver had made his position in the case clear Tuesday in a letter to James Sheridan, Chairman of the Committee selected by the men, and that he would not recede from his position. In the letter Mr. Garrison declared that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America was an "outside organization" when it came to situations arising between the B. R. T. and its men and that he would not deal with the Association or its representatives, as such.

P. J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated, who is one of the leaders in the movement to organize the B. R. T. employes, said yesterday that the men would mark time for a few days, until they saw just what aid would be rendered their cause by the intervention of his Honor the Mayor.

"We voted last night to ask help from Mayor Hylan," said Mr. O'Brien. "We asked his help and he promised to write a letter to the receiver. We can't do anything until we see definitely what will be the outcome of the Mayor's efforts at persuading Mr. Garrison to meet our committees. If the receiver, however, refuses to listen to the Mayor's plea any more than he did to ours, then there will be a strike."

The men who saw Mayor Hylan were three former employes of the B. R. T., Arnold E. Willer, William Riley, and Aaron Copman. Mr. Sheridan was unable to go to the City Hall because of his duty as a motorman in active service of the company.

"You men ought to give every possible consideration to present conditions in the community before attempting to enforce your demands by a strike," the Mayor told the committee. "You should think seriously over the whole matter before taking any action. I promise you I will do what I can. I am going to send a communication to Receiver Garrison at once, telling him of your visit here and asking him if he will not see the men and settle this matter in a peaceable fashion."

In answer to a question by the Mayor, Copman explained that the men were asking for increased wages, improved working conditions, and the recognized right to organize as a union. Willer said that the men did not want to strike if it could be prevented, in which he was seconded by Riley, the other member of the committee.

An effort was being made yesterday by the union leaders to organize the power house men in preparation for trouble, but there was not much success reported to the Executive Committee last night. The power house men are the older employes of the B. R. T., who hesitate to risk pensions and other benefits from the company for the doubtful rewards to be gained by a strike.

Officials of the B. R. T. said yesterday that they did not believe any strike would materialize. It was pointed out that out of the 15,000 employes of the company only about 3,000 attended the two meetings Tuesday night to discuss the matter. Those joining the union were all new men, it was said, and so far none of the older employes are concerned. A report that the company was sending out men to enlist discharged soldiers and sailors as motormen and conductors to fight any strike was denied.

BULLARD IN OLD PLACE.

Reassigned as Director of Naval Communications.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Navy orders today show the appointment of Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard as Director of Naval Communications, a position he held at the time the United States entered the world war, but from which he was detached for service overseas.

Other orders include the assignment of Captain Lucius A. Bostwick, formerly commanding the battleship New Mexico, as senior member of the Demobilization Board, Naval Overseas Transport Service, and the assignment of Captain Stedler W. Graham, formerly commanding the Cheyenne, to duty as senior naval officer on the east coast of Mexico, and in command of the Petrel, stationed there.

SOLDIER LEAGUE CAUCUS.

Major Wickersham Says Plans Are Being Made for St. Louis Meeting.

Major Cornelius W. Wickersham, son of the former Attorney General, who served as Assistant Chief of Staff of the 27th Division, announced yesterday that plans were being rushed for the American Legion caucus, to be held in St. Louis on May 8. Major Wickersham is Secretary of the organization formed of overseas veterans, and chapters are being established in every State.

New York State will send 86 delegates to the caucus, with a like number of alternates. More than half of the delegation will be composed of enlisted men. At the office of the temporary committees of the Legion, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, Lieut. Col. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, who commanded the 305th Artillery, made the following statement:

The future of this country for good or ill will inevitably rest in the hands of the great body of young Americans under thirty who participated in the war. The burden of the war has rested on them and, on the other hand, from the war they have received the greatest possible stimulus toward a sense of duty and organized patriotism. It is the purpose of the American Legion to try to keep alive and carry on in times of peace that sense of patriotic unity and enthusiasm. These men have fought for democracy and risked their lives for that ideal. To them it has acquired a new and precious value. They have seen with their own eyes the terrible evidences which have been produced upon innocent neighbors by an irresponsible autocracy. That lesson should never be allowed to fade in their minds.

The American Legion is intended to not only serve as a vehicle by which comradeship and love of country, aroused by the war, shall be maintained and kept alive, but intended also to embody the democratic spirit in which the war has been fought. It is to be open to all men who have worn the uniform in either the military or naval service, whether officers or enlisted men, uniting them all upon a common basis of American citizenship and American purpose.

Major Gen. O'Ryan is Chairman of the New York Committee, and members include Brig. Gen. Charles I. Debevoise, Colonel William J. Donovan, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Lieut. Col. Robert Bacon, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whittlesey, Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid, Lieut. Col. Grenville Clark, Chapiain Francis W. Kelly, and Ensign W. G. McAdoo, Jr., U. S. N. R. F.

Want to know why I'm always so cheerful? It's

POST TOASTIES

(The corn flakes supreme)

Bobby

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Will Place on Sale Today a Rare Collection of

Women's Dolmans, Capes and Coats



of a character seldom seen at

$22.50 & $29.50



These beautiful Capes and Dolmans have all the earmarks of much higher priced garments. In their clever lines and their careful needlework they set a new standard of value in smart wraps at these very modest prices. Fashioned of

Wool velour, men's wear serge, poplin and duvet de laine

of dependable quality. Two styles pictured. *Fourth Floor.*

$29.50 $29.50

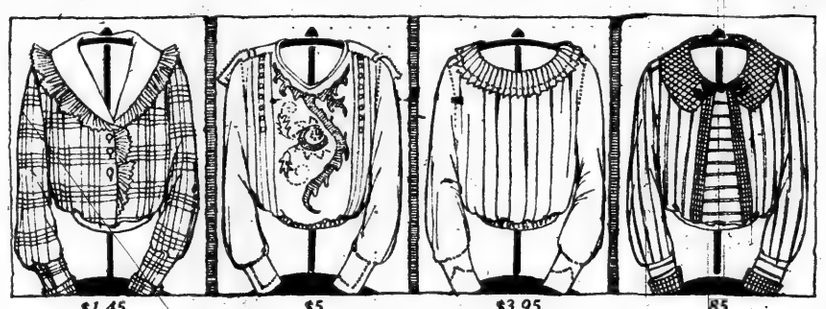
Today, Thursday

200 Women's Tricotine, Serge and Poiret Twill Frocks Greatly Reduced

All taken from our regular stock and reduced because the size and color assortments are incomplete.

Tricotine Frocks.....formerly $39.50 to $45..now **$25.00**
Poiret Twill and Serge Frocks....formerly $29.50 and $35.00.....now **$25.00**
Embroidered Serge Frocks...formerly $25.00.....now **$15.00**
Braided Serge Frocks.....formerly $18.50.....now **$12.75**

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 42, 44 are in the majority, but sizes 38 and 40 may be had in some styles.



$1.45 $5 $3.95 .85

Saks & Company Will Place On Sale Today

3,000 New Easter Blouses at much below their actual value

All new, fresh, crisp Easter blouses that just teem with original style innovations. Many are strictly tailleur for wear with the smart tailored suits for Spring. Others are more elaborate, but all are truly interpretative of Fashion's latest edicts. In the collection:

Dainty Voile and Dimity Blouses.....special 85c
Smart Organdie and French Voile Blouses.....special $1.45
One Thousand Sample Blouses.....special $2.00
Chic Crepe de Chine and Georgine Blouses.....special $2.85

And a wonderful collection of the most beautiful Georgette and Crepe de Chine Blouses ever presented in New York

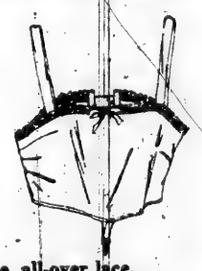
Special at $3.95 and $5

On Sale Today, Friday and Saturday

1,500 New Brassieres and Bandeaux

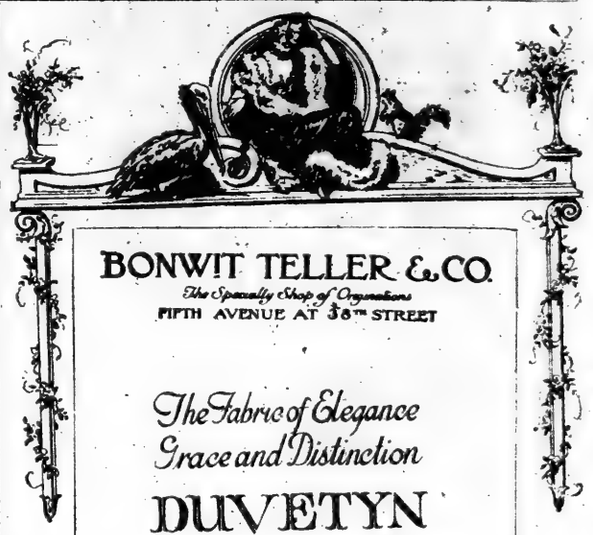


Special at 85c



A wonderful collection of new front and back fastening brassieres and bandeaux that usually sell at very much higher prices. Fashioned of

Wash satin, pussy willow silk, mesh cloth, silk dotted batiste, all-over lace, long cloth and tricot, trimmed with lace and embroidery. *Main & Third Floors.*



BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The Fabric of Elegance Grace and Distinction

DUVETYN

is more than ever the Exclusive Fabric of Fashion because of its rarity. The Bonwit Teller & Co. assemblage of

Duvetyn Capes Coats and Dolmans reveals original interpretations of the mode that will appeal to women who demand the different"

B. Altman & Co.

Georgette Moire

in an assortment of more than twenty fashionable shades

is among the novelties featured in

The Silk Department (First Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

YOU can get greater *variety* here than in any other store in New York. But what we'd like to emphasize is this: You can get greater *value* here than in any other store in New York.

Suits: $30 to $65,
Top Coats: $25 to $45

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

TROUSSEAU FINERY



Silks and Sheer Fabrics, Real Laces and Ribbons Make

Exquisite Undergarments For the Bridal Trousseau

THE daintiest, loveliest creations imaginable have been especially assembled for the bridal trousseau. Matched bridal sets or separate pieces—all fascinating examples of artistic designing.

Soft, shimmering satin in ivory or white, or delicately tinted Georgette are wonderfully attractive when combined with real filet, Valenciennes or Duchesse lace and embellished with hand-made flowers and ribbon. Crepe de chine and a new novelty silk appear at their best in models expressing charming simplicity.

FIVE to FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS

French Hand-Made Lingerie

INCLUDING ORIGINAL MODELS FROM BOUE SOEURS OF PARIS

Every model is a marvel of exquisite needlework, so artfully combined with real laces as to reveal a creative and artistic ability that is distinctly Parisian.

TEN to ONE-HUNDRED THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS

LINGERIE SHOP — Balcony Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

JUDITH of BLUE LAKE RANCH

by Jackson Gregory



Action—a man's kind of heroine—and Jackson Gregory the author. You can't beat this combination!

Illustrated. $1.50

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST. NEW YORK

SUBPOENA BURKE IN BRIBE INQUIRY

Former Aqueduct Police Chief to Testify, but Tempter's Identity Still Concealed.

FARE BILL BEFORE SENATE

Sent Over from Assembly, Thompson Blocks Its Progress—Walters Declares for Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—While the identity of the man who, according to Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, approached him with an offer of a $500,000 bribe in return for his support of the Carson-Martin Six-Cent Fare bill, is still being zealously guarded both by Senator Thompson himself and members of the State Judiciary Committee who heard his story, it was learned tonight that a subpoena had been issued for Inspector Richard H. Burke of New York, formerly in charge of the Aqueduct Mounted Police, and that he would be a witness before the committee at its first hearing tomorrow.

Word was received here tonight that Charles R. Hotaling, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who went to New York armed with a subpoena calling for the attendance of Inspector Burke as a witness before the committee, had served that instrument on the inspector at the Great Northern Hotel and that Mr. Burke had promised ready compliance and assured Mr. Hotaling that he would be on hand and answer any questions that might be propounded at the hearing tomorrow. The Sergeant-at-Arms, it was learned, had a number of other subpoenas, and several important witnesses are expected to appear before the committee, if not tomorrow, at an early date.

The Judiciary Committee will devote all its work for the present to unraveling the $500,000 mystery and to finding out about the promise of support to land the Governorship which Senator Thompson declares was made to him by a former high State official. Senator Burlingame said tonight that, while no subpoena has been issued for the latter, it might become necessary to call him as a witness.

The Carson-Martin bill was transmitted to the Senate today from the Assembly, where it was passed last night. Senate Leader J. Henry Walters immediately urged the advancement of the bill to the order of third reading. Under the Senate rules such a motion can be made only by unanimous consent. Senator Thompson advanced the one objection necessary to block it, and insisted that the bill be sent to the Committee on Public Service, of which he is Chairman.

Senator Walters announced that he was heartily in favor of the enactment of the Carson-Martin bill.

"Do you believe it is constitutional?" asked Senator Thompson.

"I do not care to commit myself on that question," Senator Walters replied. "Should the courts hold that the rate fixed in the franchise of public utility corporations are to be regarded as contractual obligations, then I have no doubt that neither an act of the Legislature nor an act of a Public Service Commission can abrogate them.

"But the bill will enable the Public Service Commissions to investigate, and if it should be shown to the satisfaction of the public that the demand made by the corporations is justified, then the Public Service Commissions may be in a position to bring about a modification of the present terms through agreement between the corporations and the municipalities granting the franchises, and thus save the traction companies in New York City from going to smash. Such agreements have been reached in Syracuse, Utica, and a number of other up-State cities. It should be clear that this bill does not provide for an increase of fare, but merely opens the way for the Public Service Commissions to deal with this question."

ALLIES WILL IMPOSE SINGLE TARIFF ON FOE

And Most Favored Nation Treatment in Customs System—Restriction for Five Years.

PARIS, April 9, (Associated Press.)—Provision for the most favored nation treatment in the German customs system for the allied and associated countries, and a single tariff, and no tariff discriminations based on the flag of the vessels in which goods are transported, or the route of importation or exportation, will be incorporated in the peace treaty with Germany, according to the present provisional agreement.

The restriction is to be enforced for five years after the conclusion of peace, and it will probably include the proviso that the tariffs in force upon imports from the associated countries during that period shall be based on the most favored nations schedules of 1914.

The obligation to maintain under a single tariff the 1914 schedules will be specified only for a limited period, since there is a fair realization that Germany will be able financially to raise the maximum of reparation payments, and limit or exclude unnecessary imports only by the imposition of higher customs rates. And the proposal is under consideration to give Germany, after the period which will be required for the study and revision of existing tariffs, absolute freedom to increase all her duties.

The economic problems of Alsace-Lorraine and German Poland, the industries of which have heretofore been based on membership in the German empire and access to the German markets, will probably have consideration by a provision permitting them freedom of trade with Germany during the period of transition and readjustment, until it is possible for them to build up new markets.

Such a solution was found absolutely essential for certain industries like cotton manufactures and the wines of Alsace-Lorraine, for which no present market exists outside of Germany. The conference experts, who agreed upon this solution, believe this arrangement to be equally advantageous and acceptable to Germany.

The problem of the experts in formulating the conditions under which Germany will be permitted to re-establish commercial relations with the rest of the world has been most complicated and intricate, since, in addition to providing for equality of trade relations and prevention of discriminations against the present opponents of Germany, it has been necessary to consider that Germany's ability to pay reparations is largely contingent upon the absence of hampering restrictions upon the development of home industries and an outlet for foreign trade.

It has been the endeavor in the consideration of the problem to cause as little loss as possible to the trade relations created before the war by virtue of special arrangements and to allow Germany freedom of tariff regulation so far as is compatible with the necessities of reparation.

No British Fleet Visit Now.

LONDON, April 9.—No official visit to the United States of any portion of the British fleet is contemplated at present. This announcement was made in the House of Commons today by T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Admiralty, in answer to a question.

FLEET OF AIRPLANES AUXILIARY TO SHIPS

Will Overtake Departing Vessels and Deliver Delayed Papers—Reduces Time in Port.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—The first fleet of airplanes to be used for commercial purposes in America has been purchased by the Kerr Steamship Company, and will be placed in active service within a few weeks. The airplanes will be used as auxiliaries to the company's merchant steamers.

The Christmas "Bullet," shown for the first time at the recent aviation exposition in Madison Square Garden in New York, after making a speed record of over 185 miles an hour in test flights on Long Island, has been selected as the type and the machines are now being constructed at the Long Island plants of the Cantilever Aero Company. The Christmas "Bullet," invented by Dr. Christmas of New York, is the first "ostrutless" machine, both the upper and lower planes being unbraced. The upper wing is flexible, the spring tips replacing ailerons used on most planes.

When placed in service these airplanes will pick up ships at sea from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after they have left port and deliver on board delayed consignment papers. The steamer's time in port will thus be reduced by upward of a day.

The Kerr Steamship Company runs cargo ships from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Galveston, and Pacific ports to all principal European ports and the Dutch West Indies. The company also operates vessels on the Great Lakes out of Chicago, Detroit and other lake ports.

The first airplanes will be flown out of New York, then New Orleans and other ports in turn. Arrangements will be made for landing places in each of these cities.

2,000 MOURN J. R. HEGEMAN.

Insurance Leaders Attend Funeral of Metropolitan Life Head.

Nearly 2,000 persons crowded into Salem Baptist Church, New Rochelle, yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock, for the funeral services for John Rogers Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, whose death occurred Sunday at his home at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y. There were present leaders in the insurance world and in other business enterprises. A special train from New York took about 400 of the company's managers, who came from as far West as St. Paul and Kansas City, from Canada and New England, and several hundred from the Metropolitan offices in this city. There was also a delegation from the Association of Life Insurance Presidents and from the Retired Veterans' Association of the Metropolitan Life.

Among those who attended the services were Dubar Johnson, Vice President of the Colonial Life Insurance Company; Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; William S. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; L. Asman, Presiden. of the Eastern Underwriters' Association; B. J. Hadden, President of the Hadden Construction Company, which built the Metropolitan Tower; John A. McCall of the New York Life; Joseph Palmer Knapp, President of the American Lithograph Company, whose father was President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company before Mr. Hegeman; Charles Jerome Edward, former President of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York; J. H. Voshell of Baltimore, President of the Underwriters' Association of the United States; Alfred Hurrell, Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and A. G. B. Claxton of Montreal, Canada, General Counsel, principal agent of the Metropolitan in Canada; George E. Ide, President of the Home; Aser Wing, President of the Provident Life and Trust; George B. Cortelyou, a Director of the New York Life; John Hunger, Vice President of the Equitable, and Vice President Griffin of the National Surety. The officers and Directors of the Metropolitan attended in a body.

FEAR OUTBREAK BY MEN NEEDING DRUGS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Copeland emphasized that the clinic would be conducted to effect cures through gradual reduction of the amount of narcotic furnished.

"It was pointed out by the Police Department," said Dr. Copeland, "that this method of furnishing the drug will put the 'bootlegging physician' out of business, because the drug will be furnished at its real value and not at the exorbitant figure charged by the racketeers, but I wish to emphasize the fact that the Health Department does not desire to have every narcotic victim in the city report here for treatment. The purpose of the plan inaugurated tomorrow will be to take care of the unfortunate victims formerly ministered to by the arrested physicians.

"It is necessary to maintain this clinic because if the victims are permitted to roam about without the drugs they become dangerous. An example of this happened only a short time ago when an innocent man was shot and killed by a drug addict who had just looted a Madison Avenue jewelry shop. It is necessary to maintain this clinic because this raid and further raids, depriving the addicts of their drugs, will inevitably produce a wave of violent crime.

"I know that the drug habit is steadily on the increase and that at the present time there are between 150,000 and 200,000 drug addicts in this city. Many of these are men who have only recently been discharged from the army and navy."

"I think," continued the Commissioner, "that the advent of prohibition is going to produce a tremendous increase in drug addiction. When the whisky drinker can no longer have an alcoholic jag, he is going to have a drug jag. I am saying this, not from my personal opinion, but from the experience of an administrator of public health."

Dr. Copeland said he had been informed that the Federal authorities plan to continue their operations against the drug traffic until it is stamped out completely, or under control. He attacked the Harrison Law and the Boylan State measure as inadequate and asserted that both laws had made it easier for the illegal dispenser of drugs and for the purchasers.

The physicians and druggists arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Hitchcock were released on bonds ranging from $3,000 to $5,000 for examination on April 16 and 23d. The complaints alleging violation of the Harrison Law were sworn to by Ralph H. Oyler, of the Narcotic Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. All of the defendants pleaded not guilty.

Assistant United States District Attorney John E. Joyce told Commissioner Hitchcock that one of the druggists, Sampel Jacobs of 1,910 Lexington Avenue, is already under bond of $2,000 on a similar charge in the Federal Court. The physicians arraigned were Drs. Leopold and Henry Harris, 317 East Thirteenth Street; Bernard B. Pitt, 99 Stanton Street; Louis Falk, 331 Grand Street, and Abraham L. Cardoza and David M. Brown of 1,982 Lexington Avenue. Besides Jacobs, the druggists are Isidore Sherman, 98 Rivington Street; Julius Nelson, 275 Broome Street, and James Freilich of First Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Inspector Oyler testified that during the last few months the accused physicians had furnished about 500,000 prescriptions to drug addicts, and that in some instances the prescriptions were not recorded as required under the Federal Food and Drugs act.

Dr. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction, yesterday urged that some action be continued to suppress the drug evil. He declared that the institutions he presides over are full of men wrecked by drugs. He termed the raid of Major Daniel L. Porter, who led the revenue men, "one of the best things that has been done in the city for some time." He also commended the work of Lieutenant Henry Scherb, in charge of the Narcotic Squad.

PAGE TO WRITE ON ITALY.

Ambassador Says He Hopes to Portray Her Heroism to Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 8.—Ambassador Page, interviewed by the Tribuna about his reported early return to America, said he had always had it in mind to return home when the war was over and devote himself to writing, especially concerning Italy's part in the war, which he hoped to be able to do with reasonable accuracy and sympathy. He added that it would be a grateful task for him to write about the heroism of the Italian soldiers and people, which nobody could appreciate who was not here during the war.

The Ambassador said he regretted that there were some tendencies to emphasize certain imaginary differences between American and Italian interests which were fundamentally the same, there being no possible ground of a political conflict between them.

Mortgage Money For You

There is considerable real estate activity just now.

Perhaps you need a loan to finance some new purchase of real estate.

Perhaps you want to borrow money on your present property so that you can take advantage of a bargain in other real estate.

In either event, we have money to lend on improved property in any Borough of Greater New York.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital $5,000,000
Surplus $11,000,000

176 Broadway, 137 W. 125th St., 370 E. 149th St., 118 Montague Street, Brooklyn
160 Fulton St., Jamaica 87 Jackson Ave., L. I. City
80 Bay Street, St. George, Staten Island

B. Altman & Co.

Chauffeurs' Suits and Raincoats

in new assortments for Spring and Summer

are a present feature on the Sixth Floor.

Suits of Oxford gray whipcord

at $28.00, 32.00 & 35.00

Raincoats of Oxford gray gabardine

at $35.00

The materials are excellent.
The tailoring is exceptionally good.
The prices are very moderate.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Four Shades of Brown

A Color Phase of

The Centemeri Seven

Browns not only but *grays* in abundance and in gradations from light to dark—

And *such* browns and grays—those delectable shades which the *Nationale* quality French Kid alone will "take"—

And exclusively *Centemeri* in their rare beauty and in many instances, their lack elsewhere.

Then there are the *modes* in exquisite neutral tints—the whites and blacks of course, self or contrasted in embroidery—and lovely combinations of all to complete the *ensemble.*

In a harlequinade of colors and the full gamut of short or long wrist types now in demand for Easter, we present the all-representative *Centemeri Seven.*

Sixty-three other styles of French Kid Gloves from our Grenoble factory, if your preference is not included in

The Centemeri Seven
which is to say:

The Fielder	4.00	The Seville	3.00
The Bandalette	3.00	The Elsinore	3.00
The Van Dyke	3.50	The Isere	3.00
The Mousquetaire 8-button length	4.50		

Comprised of these seven gloves, or any number of your own selections, a *Centemeri Glove Wardrobe*® provides the perfect Easter Remembrance.

® Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.
(*Philadelphia Store, 123 South 13th St.*)

L. M. Hirsch Shoe Co.

Saving Men Money on Smart Footwear

Gentlemen—At Hirsch's it takes $1.00 to $2.00 the pair less to get what you want in real dapper footwear. We have every worth-while style of the season and figure on a very close margin of profit.



Here's a corking good Bench Made Oxford in Brown Calf which will wear like a pig's nose.

$9.00

Same can be had in Black Vici. $8.50.

Every size and width.

Entire floor devoted to Men's Footwear.

L.M.HIRSCH SHOE COMPANY
Sixth Ave. at 39th Street

The HOWARD YOUNG GALLERIES
620 Fifth Ave.
Announce their first EXHIBITION of 13 PAINTINGS by GUY C. WIGGINS

NERVE CONTROL
And How to Gain It
By H. Addington Bruce

An expert explanation of the causes and symptoms of all nervous troubles, and simple, direct instructions for their relief. Dozens of such subjects as

Signs of Nerve Strain; Habits That Hurt Nerves; How to Overcome Worry and Melancholy; Brain Fag and Its Remedy; How to Banish Insomnia, Irritability, Timidity, etc.; Getting Rid of Nervous Indigestion; How to Gain Nerve Control and Keep Your System Well and Strong.

"An immense amount of practical advice that is both sound and scientific in agreement with latest advances in Neurology. Ought to be of immense help in a general way to sufferers from nervous troubles."—*Isador H. Coriat, M. D., Eminent Neurologist, Boston.*

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Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

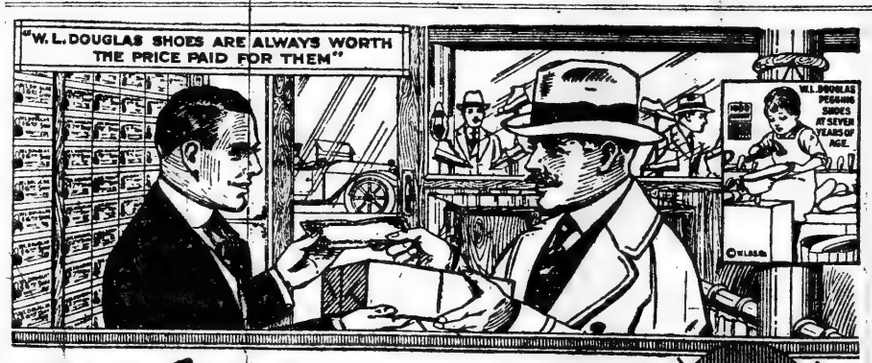
Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.

Ask your Physician

Note the Name CELESTINS





W. L. Douglas
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
$4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 & $8.00



BOYS' SHOES Best in the World $3.00 $3.50 $4.00

IF you have been paying $10 to $12 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W. L. Douglas $7 and $8 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION
Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated,
BEWARE OF FRAUD

For sale by 108 W. L. Douglas stores and over 9000 W. L. Douglas dealers, or can be ordered direct from factory by mail, Parcel Post charges prepaid. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail

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★2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
★2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
847 Eighth Avenue.
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421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
★ 706 Broadway, near Thornton St.
★1307 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
★ 478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
★859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
★HOBOKEN—120 Washington Street.
★UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
★NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
★PATERSON—192 Market Street.
★TRENTON—29 East State Street.

Stores marked with a ★ carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women

PARIS GARTERS
No metal can touch you

are the only men's garter made with the rubber cushion loop which holds your socks securely, but positively prevents tearing or ripping the hose.

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IT PAYS TO SAY DISTINCTLY:
PARIS GARTERS

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— REAL —
ORANGE MARMALADE

MADE from wild bitter oranges giving that distinctive flavor which has made Orange Marmalade a traditional breakfast relish with the English and Scotch for centuries past.

Sold by leading dealers
If unobtainable of yours call
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Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking.

Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price



EVERY MAN WALKS
—little or much. The better his underwear treats him the more pleasant the walk. Underwear that doesn't treat a man right makes his life miserable.

Gibbs SPLIT-BELT UNION SUIT

$1.50

puts a man in a frame of mind that *makes hot days look good* to him.

The "split" belt is an unique feature. It gives large seat opening. When closed doesn't sag, gap or bunch. No binding or pulling to annoy.

A *loose fitting, thin, cool* garment of extraordinary comfort. Made of fine, soft cotton *interlooped.* Absorbs perspiration thereby keeping the body cool without chilling. Has all the comfort of muslin underwear—and entirely eliminates its hot, clinging propensities.

Low neck, sleeveless, knee length. As carefully made as a tailored suit. The underwear for long wear.

PAT. FEB. 24, 1914. Gibbs SPLIT-BELT SUIT

Look for this label in the neck

Made by Gibbs Underwear Co. Philadelphia

ASKS COURT TO OUST EDDY PUBLISHERS

Trustees Disloyal and Inefficient, Dittemore Alleges in Christian Science Answer.

HOLDS DIRECTORS SUPREME

Majority Removed Him from Board, He Says, Because He Opposed Schemes of Trustees.

BOSTON, April 9.—Charges of disloyalty and mismanagement on the part of the Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society are made in a separate answer filed in the Supreme Court today by John V. Dittemore, one of the defendants to the suit brought by the Trustees last month to restrain the Directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, from interfering with their management of the society. Mr. Dittemore particularly attacks the methods used in the publication of The Christian Science Monitor, a daily paper.

The other members of the Board of Directors dismissed Mr. Dittemore on March 17 last, eight days before the filing of the suit, and appointed Mrs. Annie M. Knott in his place. Both he and Mrs. Knott were made defendants in this suit, the Trustees asserting in their bill of complaint that they were unable to determine which was a "duly appointed" Director. Mrs. Knott joined in the answer filed by the other Directors on April 4.

Mr. Dittemore's answer completes the pleadings. It is expected that the case will be sent to a Master within a few weeks for the hearing of evidence.

The answer declares that the manual or by-laws of the Christian Science Church as administered by the Board of Directors constitutes the supreme authority over all departments of Christian Science activities, including the publishing society. It asserts that the alleged disloyal attitude of the Trustees has been known for a long time by the Directors and that a majority of the Directors has been influenced and intimidated by the Trustees in combination with Frederick Dixon, editor of The Christian Science Monitor. It alleges that Mr. Dittemore was removed as a Director because of his opposition to the schemes of the Trustees by vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, consisting of Adam H. Dickey, Edward A. Merritt, and William R. Rathvon.

The answer charges the Trustees, Herbert W. Eustace, David B. Ogden, and Lamont Rowlands, with "disloyalty, misconduct, mismanagement, and inefficiency." It says that Mr. Eustace is the dominating member of the Board of Trustees and, with Mr. Dixon, has so intimidated the majority of the Board of Directors as to subvert many of the church by-laws. The Trustees, the answer continues, have sought to withdraw the publishing society from the legitimate control of the Board of Directors, thus introducing a division in the Christian Science movement.

Charges are made in the answer that the circulation of The Monitor has been misrepresented and that its management has been extravagant, especially in its foreign service. It cites payments of large sums for cable news, amounting to $21,000 in one month, for matter said to have been largely rewritten from London daily papers.

The admission is made that there has been an increase in the income of the publishing society from the sale of certain periodicals, but it is asserted that this was due to the fact that prices had been increased in some instances 40 per cent. and in other instances 100 per cent., and that this burden had been borne by the subscribers, who are almost all members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Regarding the action of the Directors in voting to remove Mr. Rowlands from the Board of Trustees, the answer says that Mr. Dittemore's former co-Directors frequently had told Mr. Dittemore that Mr. Rowlands was little known, and had only a small following among Christian Scientists, and that if he alone were removed or threatened with removal, the other Trustees would make no objection, and the growing unrest among the church members would be satisfied.

The answer declares that the Trustees, because of their inconsistency with respect to the principles of Christian Science as taught by its founder, Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, and their disregard of the injury they might inflict upon the movement, are not eligible to hold office. It asserts that they have no legitimate standing to proceed with the prosecution of their suit and that they can be and ought to be removed from office by the court.

Believe Meteor Shook Kentuckians.

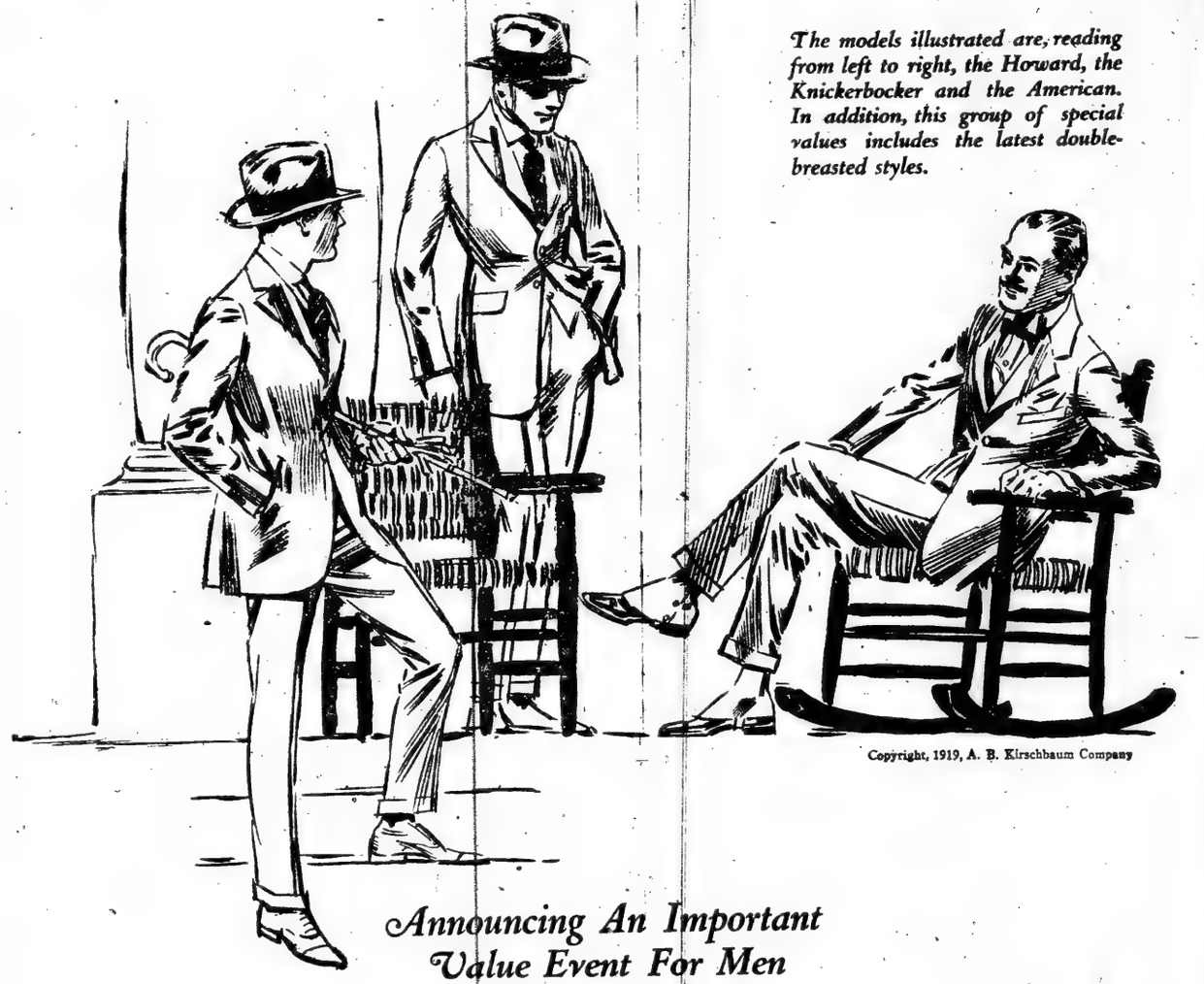
SOMERSET, Ky., April 9. — Somerset and nearby places were rocked this afternoon, apparently the result either of a terrific concussion or an earthquake. Inquiry failed to reveal the cause definitely. The general opinion was that a meteor had fallen in this vicinity. No damage was reported.

Elected Head of Lithuanian Republic.

WASHINGTON, April 9. — Antanas Smetonas was elected President of the Lithuanian Republic on April 4, according to word received here today by the Lithuanian Executive Council from its Embassy at Berne. President Smetonas is a lawyer and formerly was President of the Lithuanian State Council.

Stern Brothers

WEST 42d STREET (*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenue*) WEST 43d STREET



The models illustrated are, reading from left to right, the Howard, the Knickerbocker and the American. In addition, this group of special values includes the latest double-breasted styles.

Copyright, 1919, A. B. Kirschbaum Company

Announcing An Important Value Event For Men

SMARTLY STYLED SUITS

In Flannels, Worsteds, Cheviots—Many Silk Lined

$35

Which Is a Very Special Price For These Kirschbaum Tailored Clothes

THESE suits present unquestionably the most extraordinary values in fine clothing offered New York men this Spring. Such distinctive *styles*—such exclusive *fabrics*—such fine *tailorwork* could ordinarily be matched only at prices far, far higher. The values are only possible here at *Stern Brothers* because we are offering these garments very close to their constructive cost—*far closer* than the average store ever thinks of approaching.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR

CONVENIENT ROOMY SUN-LIT

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST—BROADWAY—33rd ST

Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits

A SALE WITH EXTRAORDINARY VALUES



$28.75

All Reduced in Price. Well Tailored. The Season's Latest Models.

Plain Blues, Browns, Greys and Blacks. Fancy Worsteds and Striped Effects. New Patterns—New Styles.

Men's and Young Men's Spring Top Coats

¾ Silk Lined, Full Silk Lined $21.75

Chesterfield model, double breasted skirted model, and form fitted model.

Well Tailored. Many fancy colors as well as plain Oxford greys. All sizes.

Men's Separate Trousers $5.75, $6.75, $8.50

For dress or business wear. Plain colors and striped effects. All sizes. Every pair in this sale has been reduced.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3

Men's New Spring Styles

Such hats have not sold for so little since 1914.

For Gimbels Spring Drive for 100,000 new customers we want to put on sale the best values we possibly can. These hats are extraordinary at the price.

GIMBELS MEN'S HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Domino

not the shape of a sugar but the name of a whole sugar family



"Domino" sounds like a tablet sugar. It is, but it's more than that—Domino is the name of a whole sugar family:

Granulated—for baking, cooking, sweetening iced beverages, candy-making.

Tablets—for tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate.

Powdered—for fruits, cereals, dusting pies and cookies.

Confectioners—icings and fondants.

Old-Fashioned Brown—baked beans, candied sweet potatoes, tarts, cakes and on the children's bread.

All come to you clean and pure, in sturdy cartons or strong cotton bags, accurately weighed, packed and sealed by machine.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown



ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE





487 ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Brings Total Announced Up to 278,477; 92 Dead and 8 Missing in Latest Lists

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—One casualty list, which contained 487 names, was given out by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 278,477, including 4,354 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was given out today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,851. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 284,328.

The army list given out today contained the names of 10 killed in action, 10 died of wounds, 21 died of accident and other causes, 51 died of disease, 36 wounded severely, 18 wounded to a degree undetermined, 333 wounded slightly, and 8 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 9.	Total.
Killed in action	31,911	10	31,921
Lost at sea	732	...	732
Died of wounds	13,420	10	13,430
Died of accident	4,086	21	4,107
Died of disease	22,505	51	22,556
Total	72,654	92	72,746
Wounded	195,902	387	196,289
Missing	4,900	8	4,908
Total	273,456	487	273,943

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.	Gen. General.
(DD) Died of Disease.	Col. Colonel.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj. Major.
(DW) Died from Wounds.	Capt. Captain.
(KA) Killed in Action.	Lt. Lieutenant.
(LS) Lost at Sea.	Sgt. Sergeant.
(MA) Missing in Action.	Corp. Corporal.
(P) Prisoner.	Bgt. Bugler.
(RD) Returned to Duty.	Mch. Mechanic.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.	Wagn. Wagoner.
(WS) Wounded Severely.	Mus. Musician.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined)	Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

ARKANSAS.

BROWN, A., Holly Grove.....(DD)
BOURKE, W. E., 274 Nicholas Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
BUCHERER, A. G., 184 Irving Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
CARDINALE, S., 94 Lewis St.....(WL)
CARROLL, C., 254 2d Av.....(WL)
CUCCIO, J., 41 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.(WL)
COSTEN, F. L., Paragould—Lt.....(DD)
ENNIS, C., 232 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.(KA)
FLECKENSTEIN, D. J., 724 Onderdonk Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
GAVALAS, L., 411 Amsterdam Av.....(DA)
HINERFER, R., 148th St. and 8th Av.—Sergt.....(WL)
JOHNSON, A. W., 253 West 147th.....(WL)
KINNALLY, E. A., 58 Amity St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
LAUGHLIN, J. A., 326-A Greene Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
LESOFSKY, J., 1631 Washington Av.....(WL)
MANNING, T. M., 78 State St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
MARICI, A., 11 1st St., New York.....(WL)
McLOUGHLIN, T. F., 54 East 88th St.(WL)
MATTHEWS, T. P., 155 East 96th St...(WL)
MILLAMED, J., 242 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
METZGER, J. C., 107 East 96th St.....(WL)
MILLER, G. N., JR., 811 Madison Av—Lt.....(DD)
MINSKY, M., 1,545 Fulton Av.....(WL)
MOSELY, H. L., New Edinburg.....(DD)
NEVANDRO, G., 786 Bergen St., Brooklyn—Cook.....(WL)
NEWMAN, H. J., 2,256 7th Av.....(WL)
PAULUK, A., 550 West 39th St.....(WL)
ROBERTS, T. R., Richmond Hill.....(DD)
THORMAN, W. J., 362 West 46th St—Cook.....(WL)
TILLION, C. V., 88 Herkimer St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WL)
TORTORICE, P., Trotman St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
TROVALIAN, MADEROS, 144 Grattum St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
VEVONA, V., 359 East 76th St.....(WL)
WALLACE, E. Marvel.....(DD)
WELCH, H. J., 100 West 87th St.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

BOYACK, A. O., Lakeview.....(WL)
CADY, A., Syracuse.....(WL)
CUNNING, J. J., Buffalo.....(WL)
DENNISTER, E. H., Newburg—Corp.....(WL)
FINN, J. J., New Rochelle—Mch.....(WL)
FREDERICKS, A., Canajoharie.....(WL)
LACK, E. C., Ontario.....(WL)
McKNIGHT, W., Peters Corner.....(WL)
MACKEY, K. R., Salamanca.....(WL)
MARINETTI, M., Rochester.....(WL)
MARTIN, J. J., Jr., Amenia.....(WL)
MIRCONE, P., Charlotte.....(WL)
MILLER, J. R., Ava.....(DA)
MOREFORD, H. J., Elden.....(WL)
MURPHY, J. A., Jr., Westbury Station.(WL)
NEMISHY, B. C., Niagara Falls.....(WL)
PATTERSON, R. P., Glens Falls—Capt.(WL)
PAULUS, J. M., Buffalo.....(WL)
POULES, A. G., Greenport.....(WU)
RUSH, G., Troy.....(WL)
STAIN, H. L., Great Valley.....(WL)
THUM, K. A., Rockville Centre.....(WL)
TOLAND, J. H., Mount Morris.....(MA)
TROVALIAN, M., 144 Grattum St., Bkn.(WL)
WOLFE, R. B., Coeymans.....(WL)
WOOD, A. C., Cedarhurst.....(WL)

CONNECTICUT.

BUSH, R. B., Simbury.....(WS)
EVANS, W. M., Windsor—Corp.....(WL)
HEALY, D., Hartford.....(WL)
MIRANDA, C. J., New Haven—Corp.(WL)
SHEA, J. J., Waterbury.....(WL)
TILFORD, J., Norwalk.....(WL)
TOOLEY, R. E., Hartford.....(WL)
WASHBURN, C. O., Willimantic.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

McCLESTER, C., Gainesville—Cook.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, J. E., Savannah—Lt.....(KA)

IDAHO.

HAYDON, E. J., Filer.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

ADAMS, A. J., Yates City—Corp.....(DD)
CHESUM, M., Roseland.....(DW)
GRIMES, W. E., Chicago.....(DA)
NORDSTROM, K. W., Chicago—Wagn.(DD)
STEINBRUECK, H., Chicago—Wagn.(DD)

INDIANA.

TWEDT, W. M., Calmar.....(DW)

KANSAS.

BRYANT, J. R., Topeka—Cook.....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

HUNTER, A., Brandenburg.....(DW)
McKNIGHT, W., Louisville—Corp.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

BALFOUR, F. Rayville.....(DD)
DOZIER, C., Milliken.....(DD)

MAINE.

DRESSER, S. R., Westbrook.....(DA)

MARYLAND.

EVES, J. C., Hagerstown.....(DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

CHASE, W., Haverhill—Wagn.....(DD)
LEGER, U., New Bedford.....(KA)
RICE, C. A., Uxbridge.....(DW)
SEAGREN, E. R., South Boston.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

CROOK, A., Lakeview.....(KA)
DIAL, C. O., Detroit.....(KA)
ORCUTT, J. O., Baldwin.....(DW)
TEETER, H. S., Muskegon.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, D. B., Cadillac—Corp....(DW)

MINNESOTA.

CHALLAND, H. R., Chokio.....(DA)
CHRISTOPHER, J. W., Minneapolis—Saddler.....(DA)
GALLAGHER, P. H., St. Paul.....(DD)
LARSON, H., Dawson.....(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

CROUCH, W. O., Madison Station....(DD)
STEVENS, L., Claremont.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, J. W., Lexington.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

HIGGINS, G. T., Gilman City.....(DA)
McKIM, O. C., Grant City.....(DD)

NEBRASKA.

MASSIL, W. H., Unadilla.....(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

BORKOWSKI, L., Newark.....(DD)
CARROLL, M., Paterson.....(DA)
FARRELL, T., Jersey City.....(WL)
FOSTER, W. P., Newark.....(WL)
FUREY, R. M., Elizabeth.....(WL)
JOHNSON, G. W., Somerspoint—Mch..(DA)
ROLL, N., Paterson.....(WL)
KEENAN, W. J., Bayonne.....(WL)

NEW MEXICO.

PARSONS, J. E., Magdalena.....(DD)

NORTH CAROLINA.

HACKETT C., Purlear.....(DD)

OHIO.

NESTLER, R. T., Akron.....(DD)
SIMPSON, F. S., Marietta—Corp.....(DD)
SMITH, S. A., Akron.....(DD)
STARR, R., Carey—Wagn.....(DD)
WALKER, J., Cincinnati.....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

HINKLE, J., Forgan.....(DD)
ODOM, C. L., Ft. Cobb—Corp.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BAIR, J. H., Saltsburg.....(DW)
DOJOGOWSKI, L., Sharpsburg.....(DA)
KIECHERL, R. G., Northampton—Corp.(DD)
LAUVER, S. G., Mount Pleasant Mill..(DA)
LEEKS, L., Philadelphia.....(DD)
RAHN, E. E., Birdsboro—Lt.....(KA)
REHKUGLER, H. G., Oberlin—Sgt.....(DA)
ROHR, H. L., Pittsburg.....(DA)
STAHL, J. W., Philadelphia—Mus.....(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

PAYETTE, A. J., Providence.....(DD)
WALSH, W. J., Cumberland.....(DA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MILLER, A., Moore's Station.....(DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

PALSMA, J., Springfield.....(DD)
PETERSON, N. H., Bonesteel.....(DA)

TENNESSEE.

MESSER, W. H., Hartford.....(DA)

TEXAS.

GIBBONS, A., El Paso.....(KA)

VIRGINIA.

HARLOW, H. L., Trice.....(DD)
HESTER, B. R., Clarksville.....(DD)
KEENS, R. C., Collinsville.....(DD)
OSBORNE, H. B., Richmond—Sgt.....(DD)
SHENK, A. B., Lawry.....(DD)
WATKINS, M. M., Appomattox.....(DD)

WISCONSIN.

COLLINS, E. R., Racine—Lt.....(DW)
JACKSON, C., Colfax.....(KA)
MYER, F. J., Lake Mills.....(DD)
SIMONSON, S. J., Victory—Corp.....(DW)

WYOMING.

CAMPBELL, P. W., Fort D. A. Russell—Sgt.....(DA)

RUSSIA.

KOVAL, K., Borono.....(KA)

The following men in the American Expeditionary Forces who were wounded slightly were erroneously reported to have died of disease in yesterday's TIMES:

New York City.

FRANK, S., 146 East 98th St.
FUSCO, J., 253 West 60th St.
FUSCO, S., 203 Spring St.
FUSSENER, D., 4,389 Park Av.
GALLA, S., Corona.
GENTILE, W., 331 East 100th St.
HILL, B. T., 35 Wall St.
LANE, M. J., 268 Bond St., Brooklyn.
LOCKWOOD, J., Richmond Hill.
LUCKMANN, H. W., 46 East 21st St.
McCANN, T. C., 2,665 Decatur Av.
MEGLINO, N., 150 Ridge St.
MEISSNER, W. J., 408 East 23d St.
MOFFETT, F. C., 1,293 Dean St., Brooklyn.
PATTERSON, W. M., 199 Covert St., Bklyn.
THROOP, L. W., 1,542 East 12th St., Bklyn.
TRAINER, E. T., 1,287 Union Av.
TRALONGO, S., 125 Chrystie St.
VAIL, J., 298 West 11th St.
VON DRELLE, H., 860 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

Other Parts of New York State.

GAFFNEY, F., Lockport.
SIDGEMORE, J. H., Suffren.
WALLACE, G., Fort Edward.

Connecticut.

KEEFE, J. W., Waterbury.
LEE, W., New Haven.
POND, A. L., Branford.

New Jersey.

ENNIS, M. A., Long Branch.
FURLONG, J., Jersey City.
FUTORNY, J. A., Atlantic City.
GIOCONDI, A., Watkins.

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	New Rpt.	Prev. Rpted.
ASCENZI, J., 219 Leonard St., Brooklyn	(D)	(MA)
BADER, J., 60 Foxall St., Elizn.	(KA)	(D)
BEACH, J. G., 180 Norman Av., Brooklyn	(D)	(MA)
DMOCHOWSKI, J., 615 E. 236th St., Bronx	(D)	(MA)
FIGOLI, F., 14-16 Bedford St...	(KA)	(MA)
GOLDBERG, L. W., Hayward St., Brooklyn	(WS)	(MA)
HEALEY, J. F., 321 Smith St., Brooklyn	(D)	(MA)
HERVEY, J., 33 Jane St.	(KA)	(MA)
HYNES, E. J., 499 Halsey St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
KRINSKY, S. E., 1,156 Union St., Brooklyn—Lt.	(KA)	(D)
LOVELLINO, M., 143 Cholee St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
MARCCARELLA, A., 2,435 Arthur Av.	(WU)	(MA)
MOSKOWITZ, M., 146 E. 24 St., Brooklyn	(WL)	(MA)
OSOFSKY, H., 305 S. 2d St., Brooklyn	(KA)	(WU)
REILLY, M., 986 W. 41st St., Corp.	(WU)	(MA)
WIBEL, A., 37 Vermilyea Av...	(D)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

AUGSTELL, W. J., Buffalo... (WU) (MA)
BAKER, C. H., Cortland—Mch... (RD) (MA)
CLARK, S. J., Oneida... (WL) (MA)
COON, E., Medina... (RD) (MA)
FINN, J. J., Buffalo... (KA) (MA)
HANSEN, N., Mount Vernon... (RD) (MA)
HORN, H. W., Pleasantville... (WL) (MA)
JOSEPHANSKI, F. J., Westport... (D) (MA)
KIMMERRER, A. J., Rye—Corp. (RD) (D)
LOFARO, M. A., No. Tarrytown. (RD) (MA)
PARENT, A., Plattsburg... (RD) (D)
PECKHAM, A. J., Mechanicsville —Corp. (D) (MA)
ROSS, L. F., Buffalo... (D) (MA)
SANDMANN, G. E., Alden... (RD) (MA)
TRESP, P. C., Buffalo—Sgt... (RD) (MA)
VISCARDI, N., Westbury... (RD) (MA)
WILSON, W., Elmira... (KA) (D)
WOODFORD, R. O., Cuyler... (D) (MA)
YOZWAK, J. J., Valatie... (WL) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

ASLIN, J., Aurora, Kan... (KA) (WS)
BARTLETT, L. R., Jefferson-ville, Ohio... (KA) (WS)
BASSETTE, J. E., Baltic, Conn.. (DD) (D)
BENNETT, W. J., Cypress, Fla.. (RD) (KA)
BEX, C., Huron, Ind... (KA) (MA)
BOLDEN, B., Portersville, Ala. (KA) (MA)
BOOTH, J., Phila., Penn—Corp.. (KA) (MA)
BRAMANTO, N., Italy... (D) (MA)
BRANTLEY, H., Atlanta, Ga.... (KA) (MA)
BRENNEN, W. F., Tamworth, N. H. (DW) (D)
BRENNER, F., Jersey City, N. J. (KA) (MA)
BRESEMANN, F. W., Marshfield, Wis. (D) (MA)
BROESTEL, A., Pittsburgh, Penn. —Corp. (D) (MA)
BURNS, E. A., Morrill, Wis... (D) (MA)
BURNS, S. H., Stone Creek, Ohio.. (D) (MA)
BUSTARD, J. J., Scottsburg, Va. —Sgt. (RD) (DW)
BUTCHMANN, S., Chicago... (D) (MA)
BYRNE, J., Detroit—Sgt.... (KA) (WS)
BOHLER, W., Honey Grove, Tex. (RD) (KA)
BONCAREWICZ, W., Poland, Russia... (D) (MA)
CALDIERA, J. R., Haward, Cal. (D) (MA)
CAMPANELLO, C., Belmar.... (RD) (MA)
CLAYTON, J. A., Newhope, Ky.. (DW) (DD)
CHAPIN, J., Chauncey, W. Va... (WU) (KA)
CLOUTIER, D., Somerset, Mass. (KA) (MA)
COCKER, H. M. P., West Orange, N. J.... (KA) (MA)
COOKINHAM, G. B., Ayrshire, Ia. (D) (MA)
CORTEZ, A., Kraemer, La..... (DW) (D)
CORNELL, S., Lloydell, Penn.... (KA) (MA)
COURTWRIGHT, J., McCracken, Penn. (KA) (D)
CUDNEY, E. F., Trenton, N. J.. (KA) (WL)
DALLISON, J. A., Bridgeport, Ct. (D) (MA)
DAVIS, C. G., St. Louis, Mo.— Corp. (MA) (DW)
DAVIS, L., Cullman, Ala... (KA) (MA)
DENSON, E. H., New Hope, Penn. (D) (MA)
DERFLINGER, C. E., Front Royal, Va. (KA) (MA)
DREWITZ, A. H., Faribault, Minn. (D) (MA)
DUCKWORTH, C. R., North Platte, Neb. (D) (MA)
DZIENGELESKI, S., Perth Amboy, N. J.... (KA) (MA)
DESHON, F. E., Logan, Kan.... (KA) (D)
DOTSON, M., Amarillo, Texas.. (D) (MA)
DUNCAN, H. C., Clayton, Cal... (KA) (D)
EDGMON, H., Mosesville, Ark.. (KA) (D)
FALANDERS, L. T., Pequonock, Con.—Sgt. (WL) (MA)
FORBES, L. F., Lux, Neb.... (D) (MA)
FORD, T. L., Wichita Falls, Tex. (D) (MA)
FOTH, W. F., Wittenberg, Wis.. (KA) (MA)
FREDERICH, J. C., Austin, Minn. (D) (MA)
FRENSTRA, C., Everett, Wash.. (KA) (WU)
FLANDERS, A. D., Springfield, Me. (P) (MA)
FORNEY, J., Camden, N. J.... (DD) (DW)
FROMHOLZ, E., Hamilton, Ohio (D) (MA)
FRETTS, C. A., Connellsville, Penn.—Sgt. (KA) (WL)
GAHAGEN, O. R., Windsor, Penn. (D) (MA)
GALIOTTO, A., Vinsenzia, Italy. (D) (MA)
GEIZER, W. D., Philadelphia, Penn.—Corp. (KA) (D)
GOODMAN, A., Brownstown, Ill. (D) (MA)
GUTIERREZ, H. J., Fresno, Cal. (RD) (KA)
GAMBELIAN, R. W., Boston, Mass.—Corp. (D) (MA)
GOLESLICKI, W., Erie, Penn.... (DD) (DW)
GOSS, E. C., West, Miss.... (D) (MA)
HAAG, W. R., Reading, Penn... (DW) (D)
HALLMAN, N. E., Rhea, Penn.— Corp. (P) (MA)
HAM, W. H., Valley, Ill.... (KA) (D)
HARVEY, M., Dunlap, Tenn.... (KA) (D)
HEALY, J. J., Hoboken, N. J.. (WL) (MA)
HENRY, A. J., Prospect, Miss. (D) (MA)
HUGHES, F. R., Washington Courthouse, Ohio—Lt.... (KA) (D)
HUNTERBRINK, C. A., Jersey City, N. J.... (RD) (MA)
JACKSON, R. D. B., Santa Monica, Cal. (KA) (MA)
JALBERT, J., Lawrence, Mass.. (D) (MA)
JOHNSON, O. J., Roundlay, Wash. (KA) (WS)
JONES, B. H., Whitesburg, Ga.. (D) (MA)
KANE, T. J., Philadelphia.... (D) (WS)
KAVANAGH, J. B., Haverhill, Mass. (D) (MA)
KELLER, E. J., Beaver Falls, Penn. (KA) (D)
KELLY, W. J., Glendive, Mont.. (RD) (DW)
KLABSING, M. C., St. Louis, Mo.. (D) (MA)
KUEHN, E. A., Elk River, Minn. (RD) (MA)
KELLY, D., Dorena, Ore.... (KA) (D)
KINK, W. V., Townville, S. C.— erroneously.... (DD)
LAVALIER, W. J., Rice Lake, Wis. (KA) (WS)
LEAR, F. M., Alton, Iowa.... (D) (MA)
LAIDLAW, D. C., Scotland.... (KA) (WS)
LARSON, M., Suttons Bay, Mich. (KA) (WU)
LEWIS, F. W., Pittsburgh, Penn. (D) (MA)
LOGAN, J. D., Butler, Penn.. (D) (MA)
LUDWIG, O. H., Cleveland, Ohio. (KA) (D)
LYONS, C., Statesboro, G. (KA) (D)
McBRIDE, J., Philadelphia.... (KA) (D)
McINNIS, V. L., Leoksville, Miss. (D) (MA)
MARTIN, H. L., Harris, N. C.... (D) (MA)
MARTIN, O. F., Chehalis, Wash. (D) (MA)
MENTOR, L. R., Grand Rapids, Mich.... (KA) (D)
MILLER, J., Minneapolis, Minn. (WU) (DW)
MILLER, A. S., Thurston, Ohio. (DD) (KA)
MORDEN, J. R., Kindex, Mich.. (D) (MA)
MULLIN, T., Midtown, Ireland.. (D) (MA)
MURPHY, J. H., W. Philla., Pa.. (D) (MA)
MILLER, C. F., South Park, Ky. (DA) (KA)
MITCHELL, J., Rocky River, Ohio.... (KA) (D)
MONSTACHO, T., Shenandoah, Penn. (KA) (D)
MORRIS, J. H., Govan, S. C.... (DA) (MA)
MORRIS, R. E., Seymour, Conn. (RD) (MA)
MULLEN, J. J., South Boston, Mass.... (D) (MA)
O'CONNOR, W., Rummerfield, Penn.... (KA) (MA)
PACK, A. J., Mt. Oliver, Penn.... (D) (MA)
PAGE, W., Mt. Pleasant Mills, Penn.... (DW) (MA)
PALMER, L., Athens, Ohio... (D) (MA)
PAPPARALLIS, V. S., Kenora, (D) (MA)
PETTINATO, S., Bradley, Penn. (D) (MA)
RHYNE, G. W., Castorla, N. C. (D) (MA)
ROBERTS, E. E., Indianola, Miss. (D) (MA)
RADOS, C. P., Philadelphia, Penn.— Corp. (KA) (D)
RAPKO, M., Canonsburg, Penn... (D) (MA)
REVENEY, W., Quincy, Mass.... (D) (MA)
SCHUBERT, G., Corvallis, Ore.. (D) (MA)
SHOCK, F. M., West Frankford, Ill. (D) (MA)
SMITH, S., South Salem, Va... (D) (MA)
SCHAFF, P. J., St. Marys, Pa.. (KA) (MA)
SMITH, C. B., Bordentown, N. J. (WU) (DW)
SMITH, J. C., Evening Shade, Ark.... (WU) (KA)
SPIEGEL, J., Johnstown, Penn. (DW) (MA)
STEVENS, V. A., Fess, Okla... (D) (MA)
TEW, L. N., Oakfield, Wis.... (D) (MA)
TRENT, B., Vulcan, W. Va.... (D) (MA)
TRUCHAN, P. S., Chicago, Ill.. (D) (MA)
TUNISON, J. B., Malvern, Iowa.. (D) (MA)
VIDAILLET, A., San Pedro, Cal. (KA) (WS)
VINCENZO, P., Philadelphia... (D) (MA)
WALTHER, C. H., Great Falls, Mont.—Corp. (KA) (WS)
WARNER, O., Pasadena, Cal... (D) (MA)
WELCH, P. L., Mansfield, Mass. (KA) (MA)
WEDEBROOK, T. R., Sherman, Texas—Corp. (DW) (WU)
WHYTE, C. H., Paterson, N. J. (D) (MA)
WRIGHT, E. C., Bradford, Ill... (D) (MA)
WALDRON, F., Leadville, Col... (KA) (WU)
WHITE, R., Harwood, Penn.... (KA) (WS)
WILLIAMS, F. P., East Liverpool, Ohio—erroneously.... (DW)
WINDSOR, C. C., Philadelphia, Penn.—Corp. (KA) (D)
YACOMO, A., Matawan, N. J.. (KA) (MA)
YARBROUGH, C. G., La Junta, Col.—Corp. (KA) (MA)
YARBROUGH, R. S., Watlula, Ark. (D) (MA)
ZAHN, A. F., Gillett, Wis.... (D) (MA)
ZEHNER, H. E., Philstotit, Ill.. (D) (MA)

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Erroneously Reported.

DONOHUE, D. F., Merrimac, Mass—Sgt.
FENNOYER, J. A., Chicago.
PATTON, W. R., Venetia, Penn.

DIED.

Erroneously Reported.

TRAVIS, E. F., Griffin, Ga.—Sgt.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Erroneously Reported.

BABCOCK, H. J., Johnstown, Mich.

WOUNDED, (Degree Undetermined.)

Erroneously Reported.

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	Now Rpted.	Prev. Rpted.
DUTRO, R. L., Groveport, Ohio.	(KA)	(M)
OLSON, F. C. W., Neponset, Mass.	(DW)	(MA)
RAMOLD, J., Nebraska City, Neb.	(KA)	(M)
VANDLING, M. F., West Berwick, Penn.	(DW)	(MA)

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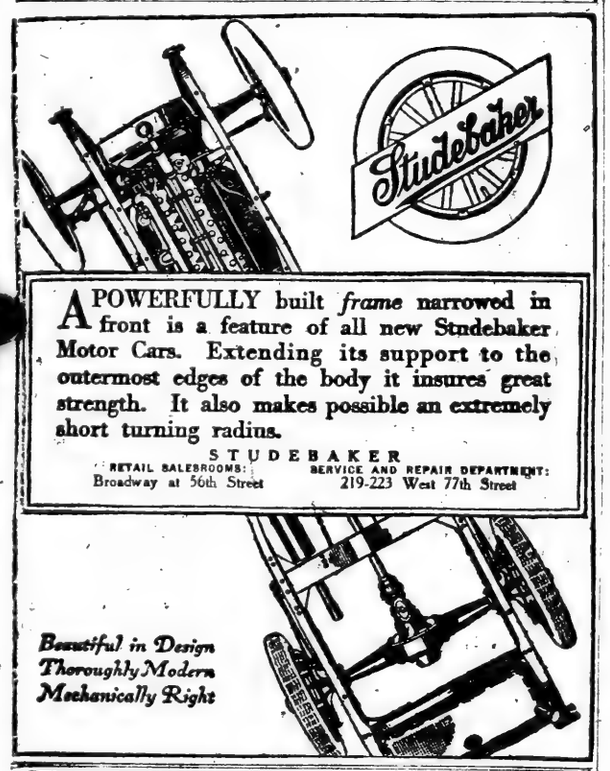
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$12.00	"	"	"	8.95
60c	Hose	"	"	35c
$1.00	Neckwear	is	"	65c
$1.50	"	"	"	95c
$2.00	"	"	"	1.15
$2.50 to $3.50	"	"	"	1.65
25c	Collars are now 2 for 25c			

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DRAMA

By John Corbin

The Brothers Barrymore.

THE JEST. ("La Cena Delle Beffe.") a drama in three acts from the Italian of Sem Benelli. At the Plymouth Theatre.

Giannetto Malespini	John Barrymore
Neri Chiaramentesi	Lionel Barrymore
Gabriello Chiaramentesi	W. P. Richmond
Tornaquinci	Arthur Forest
Fazio	E. J. Ballantine
The Doctor	Cecil Clovelly
The Executioner	Alexander F. Frank
Calandra	Paul Irving
Nencio	George Casselberry
Camus	H. Charles Smith
Lapo	Rankin Davenport
A Singer	Thomas Williams
Ginevra	Maude Hanaford
Cintia	Maude Durand
Lisabetta	Margaret Farrelgh
Lucretia	Martha McGraw
Fiametta	Gilda Varesi
A Lieutenant	Jacob Kingsberry

Brevity was not the soul of the jest which the brothers Barrymore got off last night at the Plymouth. The final curtain did not descend until twenty minutes past midnight. This was a pity; for, while the Italian play by Sam Benelli is very far indeed from being a masterpiece, it yet tells an interesting story of mediaeval guile and passion, and provides both John and Lionel with parts which reveal their extraordinary and rapidly maturing talents in new and significant phases.

The first act struck a fresh and powerful note, which the second act developed until it seemed that last year's acting triumph with "The Copperhead" was destined to be redoubled. But in the third act the story lost itself in a trackless wilderness of motives, and for the time the play seemed dead. The final act brought it to life again with a snap; and the curtain rang down on what, with the necessary cutting and speeding of the changes, is probably destined to be one of the sensational successes of the decade. It is to be noted that when the end at last came there was scarcely a seat in the crowded house that had lost its tenant.

"The Jest" tells a story of love and hate, of persecution and revenge, in the Florence of Lorenzo the Magnificent. A gentle, sensitive artist, played by John Barrymore, has been hoaxed and tortured from childhood by a burly captain of Lorenzo's Mercenaries, played by Lionel. Finally his young bride to be has been torn from him and dragged to the great bully's house. As the play opens, the young painter is planning his revenge. It is a tortuous plot, full of Italian subtlety and refinement in cruelty.

The burly Captain, Neri, is plied with wine, tempted to a wager, and sent off on a desperate prank that lands him in Lorenzo's dungeon. There the artist, Gianetti, subjects him to a full repertory of taunts and tortures of the spirit which are designed to send him mad. But, primitive as the bully's brain power is, it resists all assaults. Finally Gianetti conceives a plot the result of which is that Neri murders a much-loved brother by mistake, and then at last he falls into an almost cataleptic madness.

There is no great novelty in the story, and the milieu is long familiar to the so-called romantic drama. But the two characterizations, are finely conceived and the parts written with distinct subtlety and power. The burly Captain, Neri, is quite a marvel of the miles gloriosus—a creature of small wit and great brutalities, insolent and boasting, yet brave as an infuriated bull.

There are, moreover, many neat strokes of burly character that evoked spontaneous and irresistible laughter. Lionel Barrymore's embodiment of the Captain is as well rounded as it is vigorous, and it rises into regions of power above and beyond those which were revealed in his Milt Shanks of "The Copperhead." It would be a rash man who ventured to set a limit on the powers of an actor who has already risen so high.

The part of Gianetto is less showy, less adapted to win popular acclaim; yet it requires great subtlety in the actor, great distinction of mind and of person. Of the two it is probably the more difficult and exacting. A young artist of sensitive fibre and kindly nature is goaded by intolerable persecution to retaliation in kind. He pursues his revenge to the utmost limit, and, in so doing, destroys his own soul. John Barrymore has never been more strikingly mordantly beautiful; and, though there was little scope for the more gracious and poetic phases of his art, his performance was on the whole marvelously luminous, even sympathetic.

The production, by Robert Edmond Jones, is of the utmost beauty—broad in its primary effects, yet revealing a vast wealth of harmonious and significant detail. The colors of the costumes and the effects of light played upon the senses like music. There were many moments when acting and atmosphere fused and kindled to consummate beauty. If the third act is ever sufficiently shortened and clarified, "The Jest" will deserve to stand as a new milestone in American producing.

GUARDI SKETCHES LEAD SALE

Eight in Ederheimer Collection of Original Drawings Bring $3,500.

At the sale at the Anderson Galleries last evening of the Ederheimer collection of original drawings of old and modern masters the series of eight pen and sepia sketches by the Venetian artist Francesco Guardi brought the highest price, going to Seymour de Ricci for $3,500. These small sketches by Guardi were of great importance, the largest three or four inches by eleven. Of two of them, groups of tiny figures, Mr. Ederheimer said, no more wonderful drawings had passed through his hands than those "two marvelous compositions." Dr. Oswald Siren, writing of them, said:

"The walking figures seen from behind are most remarkable studies of movement," and "they can well be compared to Rembrandt's most impressionistic sketches." They were put up as a lot not to be separated, as the owner wished them to find their way into some important collection.

A fine pen drawing in bistre heightened with white by Titian, "The Lord Creating the Light of Heaven," was purchased by Mr. de Ricci for $900.

"Tubal Cain Inventing Music," by Joerg Breu, went to the Kleinberger Galleries for $300. To T. J. Gannon went three drawings in black and red crayon attributed to François Clouet, for $310 each. "François de Lorraine," "Leonor d'Orleans," "Jacques de Savoie," and the "Portrait of a Gentleman," of the school of Clouet, also for $310.

A color sketch, a fine example by Jacob Jordaens, "Christ with the Disciples at Emaus," sold on order for $500; H. K. Hotchkiss paid $710 for a "Wide Landscape," by Claude Lorrain. A magnificent drawing in colored chalks by Thomas Gainsborough, "Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell, Holding a Child," went to the Park Avenue Antique Studios for $2,400; a charcoal drawing of great beauty by Corot, a "Wide Landscape," went to the same buyers for $800, and Millet's "Le Charbonnier," a large charcoal drawing, framed, for $1,300. "A Mountain Landscape," by Gainsborough, in charcoal and white chalk, sold on order for $400. Another charcoal drawing by Millet, "Peasants in Conversation with a Shepherd," sold on order for $510.

The returns for the 200 numbers were $19,973.

Throng Hears Caruso in "Prophete."

Signor Caruso, whose farewell performance in "Aida" next week goes on sale today, appeared again in "Le Prophete" last eevning before one of the great audiences of the season, while already tickets for his only performance in "Carmen" next Monday are going at $10 rates. The tenor is often credited with being a chief cause of Italian opera's domination of the local opera stage, but no other artist since the Polish Jean de Reszke, twenty years ago, has drawn the public in larger numbers to the French operas in which he appears. With Caruso were Mme. Matzenauer, as the Prophet's mother, and Miss Easton, now among the foremost artists of the Metropolitan company, who at short notice sang the heroine's role. Messrs. Rothier, Diaz, Mardones, and others reappeared, and Mr. Rodanzky conducted.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

The Schola Cantorum.

There was much beautiful music sung at Carnegie Hall last night by the chorus of the Schola Cantorum, Kurt Schindler, conductor. It was the final concert of the tenth season, and, as the fates were propitious, it proved the most enjoyable of any concert this year of the organization. The solemn period is at hand for two grand old religions, Pesach and Passover, and the program last night was a fitting prelude to Holy Week; indeed, it could be repeated next week, for the singing of such music is a holy and wholesome thought; music that laves the soul from the profane dust of futile opera and other unmusical east winds.

The novelties were two anthems from the All Night Vigil by Sergei V. Rachmaninoff, Opus 37, No. 2 and No. 3, published in 1915 and sung at Moscow by the Cathedral Choir. Any one who has been lucky enough to have visited that marvelous Russian city will testify to the moving quality of the ecclesiastical chanting there.

It is needless to add that the new music of the distinguished Russian composer is well made. "Bless the Lord, O My Soul," is the first anthem, and, if the mood is darkling rather than exultant, the atmosphere in which it was conceived is sufficient excuse. Russia must have been in an apocalyptic condition with all the Seven Seals broken, the vials of wrath opened and pouring upon it. The other anthem, "Bless the Lord, O My Soul," with its ingeniously varied Alleluia, was more joyous. Nevertheless, the Cherubic Hymn by Alexandre Gretchaninoff outpointed these anthems in sincerity and invention.

Three chansons set for four-part chorus a capella, by Claude Debussy, (as an in memorium,) were charming. The lovely old French of Prince Charles d'Orleans were no inconsiderable addition to the artistic merit of Debussy's share. Charles d'Orleans was a pioneer in the employment of exotic verse forms; the Rondel, the Ballade Royale, the Virelai, even the humbler triolet. Here, however, he wrote in simpler measures. "The Planting of the May-pole" gave such unalloyed pleasure because of Merle Alcock's rich contralto and the excellent collaboration of Mrs. Schindler's chorus that the number had to be repeated. Miss Alcock also sang the solo in one of Rachmaninoff's anthems. The Debussy harmonies were both savant and ear-wooing; the intervals were ticklish to sing, unaccompanied as they were.

The Schola Cantorum sang with more precision and better intonation than its wont. There was a smoother co-ordination of the choirs, though the general tone production was still wooly, the entrances and exits in polyphonic episodes not always prompt or clean cut. But the music was of such high order—Orlando di Lassa, old French and Flemish Bergerettes and Easter Week music of Old Spain—that the unverified rumor of Mr. Schindler's resignation and ultimate departure for Russia made us wonder who could, among local conductors, give us so much novel, stimulating and genuinely beautiful music. The conductor and chorus were warmly applauded by a large audience. So was Miss Alcock.

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TAXES ON TAXES.

Rising temper in the tax discussions at Albany shows that the subject is becoming interesting at last. Hardly any one remembers that only three years ago there was a thin negative vote specifically on the tax-reform proposals of the Constitutional Convention, directed more particularly toward amending the defective methods of collecting familiar taxes. Since then there has been an accumulation of new taxes, with still other novelties in the background. As the Federal tax mill also has been busy, there has resulted an accumulation of taxes on taxes, added to rising rates of taxes. Controller TRAVIS put this point foremost in his attack on the proposal for a State income tax, and his argument was strengthened, unknown to him, by a decision of the Third Appellate Division on the same day.

The Controller was discussing an individual State income tax, without allowance of deduction of the Federal income tax. Since all know the severity of the Federal income tax, it is not necessary to emphasize the hardship of collection by the State of a State tax on the Federal tax; that is, of the full income shown in both the Federal and State returns. This is a State of large incomes, and the Federal tax on many such incomes runs above 50 per cent. That is worse than the general tax on personal property, which at 2 per cent. on the principal, more or less, takes half of the income of conservative investments. Everybody, except officials at their wits' end to find money to pay their bills, condemns the personal property tax, and Controller TRAVIS has the argument with him when he asserts that the voters would reject the proposed State income tax.

The decision which supports his position against enacting State taxes on Federal taxes was given in a case under what is called our corporation income tax. Lawyers call it a tax on the corporate franchise to do business in New York, the tax being merely measured by the income rather than levied on the income. Connecticut and Massachusetts have similar taxes which are levied as income taxes, and the laws of all three States use the Federal income tax as a means of calculating the tax payable. There is a curious contradiction in the court interpretation of these statutes. Our Attorney General and State Tax Commission ruled that the Federal and State tax authorities were distinct, and that there was no argument from the acts or laws of one to the other. Therefore the Federal war excess profits tax could not be deducted in calculating the income tax payable to New York just because it had been deductible in the Federal practice.

That decision of our State tax and law authorities "saved the State" some eight millions of dollars. That sum was collected from New York corporations, and would have had to be returned to them if our courts had not sustained the collection. But the course taken and the result reached are just the opposite in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Their lower officials ruled like ours, but their courts overruled them. Thus our courts sustain the officials, and their courts differ from our courts. Our corporations are mulcted and their corporations escape. Those who pay the cumulated taxes have their choice whether to blame the lawmakers or the courts, or both. Anyway, interest is given to the tax question.

The Controller had distinguished support from those who rivaled him in condemnation of the "iniquities" of the proposal, and who went on to propose some iniquities of their own. The Mayor's Commission and the spokesmen for real estate interests think that a personal property tax is better than a State income tax. It would be a pleasure to argue that. But what's the use? Those who like the personal property tax know as well as anybody that it has been condemned in theory and practice, on the authority of the collectors and the protests of the payers, ever since the condemnation by the Commission at the time of the French Revolution. That in part was a tax revolution, and the Commission reported to the Assembly that a personal property tax is "inconsistent with the holy law of the liberty of the domicile." The objection is moral as well as economic. Without carrying the personal tax discussion further, we think it safe to say, as positively as the Controller, that the electorate would reject this tax, too.

The present tax situation is such that there is no good additional tax. The only tax to be considered is a tax by way of substitution for some tax to be repealed. Since it is not possible to repeal any tax in these spendthrift days, with taxes rising faster manyfold than either population or wealth, that is little different from saying that expenditures should be limited to the present tax proceeds. It will be time enough to speak of new taxes if the result should be deficits sufficient to be troublesome. A moderate deficit would be preferable to a large surplus. We have had all the benevolence we can endure from taxation by either State or nation. Taxation on either capital or income or industry has now reached an aggregate which makes the subject of sufficient interest to animate the taxpayers to put terror into the hearts of those who ask votes for any additional tax, new or old. If there is anything worse than the manner in which the taxes are spent, it is the manner in which they are enacted and administered. We recognize that there has been recent improvement on the part of the State Tax Commission. But its strength is not equal to the accumulation of tax horrors, with honors easily in favor of some of the proposed reform taxes.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

We don't have to go back to the notions about the Order of the Cincinnati, that prevailed at the end of the War of the Revolution, to understand how far-reaching, politically potent, and socially and economically how active a society of soldiers returned to civil life and acting together may be. The G. A. R., cleverly used as an annex of the Republican Party and as a means of getting universal service pensions, is in every memory as an instance of the unjust employment of patriotism and the general feeling of patriotic gratitude to promote the interests of a party and of a class. Now we have the returning soldiers of an army beyond all precedents in history. Their numbers, their services, their strong and just claims upon the nation are recognized and undeniable. It would be a deplorable result if these men, approved by and dear to the whole community, should become a mere reflection of their own separate objects: if they, who have done so much for all of us, should be turned into a class organization, seeking its own objects and dividing itself from the great body of the public.

Even diverted to selfish uses, these millions of men would keep much of their hold upon us. We owe them so much that we should be patient to their demands. They are mostly young. They are generous. The power they have will be used generously. Whatever societies they may form themselves into will retain, we may be sure, the manly, patriotic, and American spirit of these young men.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to know that Lieut. Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, the worthy inheritor of a beloved American name, has called a meeting of soldiers and sailors at St. Louis for next month. Lieut. Col. BENNETT CLARK, a son of Mr. CHAMP CLARK, is an associate of Lieut. Col. ROOSEVELT in the plan for an organization of all our soldiers and sailors as the American Legion. These two gentlemen, consociated in a patriotic movement, indicate by their names its common national purpose, apart from politics and partisanship. A non-partisan and non-political association is to be formed, says Lieut. Col. ROOSEVELT, "an association which will keep alive the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy for which these veterans fought." Justice, freedom, and democracy, without partisanship! The idea is noble. It should prevail. Who can do as much for justice, freedom, and democracy as these men who fought for them? May they keep sacred these lofty objects, defend them always! The fatal germ of partisanship must never be allowed to enter that society of soldiers and sailors. The influence of these men will be great. Used in the honorable, straightforward, large, national way advocated by Lieut. Col ROOSEVELT and Lieut. Col. CLARK it will be a help and a strength to the United States.

THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

In the matter of the transatlantic flight by airship, the British, with their R-33 dirigible and their flocks of big heavier-than-air machines have an advantage over their American competitors, who are not too well equipped with any kind of aircraft. In spite of feverish preparations on Long Island, on the Newfoundland coast, and in Ireland, interest in the adventure is as yet far from the boiling point. Still, if weather conditions suited the mammoth British dirigible she might forge past Sandy Hook and look down on our skyscrapers any hour of the day, put her helm over, as it were, and head back to Old England, doing the trick too smoothly to leave us much time for astonishment. Aeronautical experts are not at all skeptical about her ability to cross the Atlantic and return when she is keyed up and ready, provided the winds are kind.

The fact that the British Air Ministry has taken "under consideration" an invitation of the Aero Club of America to send the new R-38 or the newer R-34 to Atlantic City during the second Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition in May does not signify that the pioneer flight is to be left to the airplanes. With two great ships available, the British Air Ministry may be tempted to enter the transatlantic contest and go visiting at the Pan-American Exposition later. There can be no doubt that the British are very keen about mastery of the air and covet the prestige of a first flight across the Atlantic. But the race is not always to the swift.

While the British have more ships, more navigators, and more experience in long-distance flying, the United States Navy has a well-matured plan to make the Atlantic passage by air and water with the N C type of seaplane, and the American Eagle may scream before the British Lion can roar. "We are bending every effort and want to have the credit of being the first to cross the Atlantic," said Secretary DANIELS in the latter part of February. However, the odds are in favor of the British, for the United States has no formidable lighter-than-air machine and the N C's do not seem to be ready for the first "leg," to Newfoundland. On that rocky coast the Hawker-Grieves party is tuning up the Sopwith biplane which may be off any day from St. John's. Moreover, a Handley-Page giant plane is getting ready for a start at Harbor Grace, while the SHORT Brothers have notified the British Air Ministry that they will start a Shiel airplane from the Irish coast for a westward flight about the middle of April. The success of the Irish craft, piloted by Major JAMES C. P. WOOD of the Royal Flying Corps, would make an appeal to sentiment, because a Columbus of the air should voyage westward. Nevertheless, a triumph of tradition does not enter into American speculations. An American victory would give a much-needed impetus to aviation in this country, which is threatened with eclipse by British enterprise. The scheme of a Frenchman, Lieutenant J. P. FONTAN, to fly a plane from Paris to Africa and from Dakar to the Cape Verde Islands, thence to the coast of Brazil by the shortest sea route, hardly merits serious consideration. The African link of it seems impracticable, and FONTAN in two starts has had trouble with his cylinders before he could leave France behind.

It may be doubted whether well-informed aeronautical authorities have a great deal of faith in the success of their venturesome competitors who are about to launch their planes into the air for the Atlantic passage. Eighteen hundred miles is a long way for an aviator to go. On land there has never yet been so long a non-stop flight. But it may be rejoined that the entries are powerfully motored. It is true also that a strong argument can be made for a seaplane favored by calm seas. The big dirigible is regarded with greater confidence, but the weather must be propitious all the way over. Whatever turn speculation may take, brave spirits are soon to seek the upper spaces for the Atlantic passage in throbbing airplanes. The risk will be great, and good luck go with them!

THE DISAPPOINTED MAGYARS.

Count MICHAEL KAROLYI is a gentleman with a talent for landing on his feet no matter how far he jumps, but it may be that when the present political movement in Hungary has reached its conclusion he will find himself worse off than when it began. Correspondents now report that the clearing of the way for the Bolshevist revolution seems to have been done by KAROLYI under the conviction that it would not be real Bolshevism. As he himself said at the time, he turned his country over to the Bolsheviki by way of protest against the Peace Conference's intention to liberate the subject nationalities, apparently hoping thereby to scare the Conference into guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the "unitary and millenary" State.

But the Bolsheviki whom he invited in had their own ideas. In a few days BELA KUN has acquired a power as autocratic as that of LENINE or TROTZKY, and is using it to carry out a genuine Bolshevist program. Most disappointing of all, it appears that the Magyar Bolsheviki, whose imagination takes no account of national boundaries, are comparatively unconcerned with the readjustment of Hungarian frontiers. Let the Slovaks and Rumanians go their way, so long as Bolshevism is left undisturbed among the Magyars. And the intended deception has not worked as yet; General SMUTS was sent to make some adjustment, but his proposals—which failed of acceptance—did not involve breaking our promises to the Slav and Latin peoples of Hungary.

There must be a good deal of disappointment among the Magyar chauvinists who picked up Bolshevism as a weapon and find that it is cutting their own fingers. But the prospect is brighter for the world. Bolshevism is a bad neighbor, but it may be possible to live with it; the form of government which the Magyars adopt is their business, not ours, if we can get them to give up the Bolshevist habit of inciting revolution across the frontiers. A vengeful nationalism burning to recover the exploited territories which it has lost will not commend itself or its designs to the Peace Conference. Not many Magyars got any great profit out of holding the Slovaks and Rumanians and Serbs in subjection, and not many seem to be greatly disturbed at the prospective reduction of Hungary to the territories inhabited by Magyars. Arrangements can and should be made to make economic life possible for such a State; whether its people use this possibility or prefer to try Bolshevism is their affair.

MR. WOOLWORTH.

The monument of FRANK W. WOOLWORTH of the ten-cent stores is that massive, up-reaching, and majestic building with which CASS GILBERT has enriched New York. There the commercial life of Manhattan has found its apotheosis. Cathedral of business, call it what you will, dislike it if you can. It stretches up, imparturbably august, a conquest of architecture. It storms the sky. It is as grandiose and impressive as anything can be that hasn't a few centuries of mediaeval tradition and sentimentality to commend it. Those who are the most saturated with those traditions and that sentimentality are freest to admire that gigantic leap into the ether, that colossal defiance.

It is pleasant to believe that Mr. WOOLWORTH was glad to get eight dollars and a half a week a generation ago, and that he was worth many millions when he died. Other men, obscure and unrewarded, had run five-and-ten-cent stores. Mr. WOOLWORTH saw the magic of the idea, its appeal to the universal; and he made it his and forced everybody to contribute to his fortune. What does everybody want? Mr. WOOLWORTH told everybody and everybody paid. Why is genius so simple that only one man in twenty millions or so ever uses it?

BOLSHEVISM IN BUSINESS.

Mr. BURLESON has been out-Burlesoned in Russia. The Council of Popular Economy, which is in charge of the nationalization of industry under the Soviet Government, has made a mere beginning, and is already losing on its own admission some two billion rubles a year. This unhappy demonstration of Government ownership and operation may be ascribed, in the opinion of Mr. ROBERT CROZIER LONG, who writes to The Evening Post on this topic, to "inertia, inexperience, and enthusiasm." Representative ASWELL seems not to have been alone in his somewhat too eager reliance on buoyant official promises. Some months ago, says Mr. LONG, it appeared that the indiscriminate nationalization of industry prevalent in the exuberant early days of Bolshevism was losing money, so the Council of Popular Economy adopted the principle of "nationalization by opportunity." But he adds:

> This is ostensibly the sound policy of leaving alone factories and workshops that would certainly not yield profit to the State, and nationalizing first factories and workshops that promise to yield profit. In practice it means leaving alone the enterprises that could be run only at a tremendous loss, and nationalizing those that can be run at a relatively moderate loss.

One of the early ventures was the seizure of all large tailoring establishments and the establishing of State clothing factories. As all Russia needed clothes, it might have seemed that this would be a profitable undertaking; but something was wrong with the management. A suit made by the Government sold for 500 rubles, and at this price there was little demand. But the suit which was priced at 500 rubles cost a thousand to make, and this, too, at an earlier time when the ruble, failing steadily, was worth more than at the time of sale.

However, so long as the printing presses hold out there will be rubles for the Government, whatever they may or may not be worth, so industrialization goes on. It does not appear that there is any undue amount of graft in the Council of Popular Economy, early tendencies in that direction having been counteracted by the shooting of five employés in a single day; but there is not much efficiency. However, profitable private competition is made impossible by the Government—an analogous practice is not unknown further West—and more rubles can be printed when the Administration wants them.

In the meantime the Government is getting one advantage out of the Council, in this respect having drawn a profitable lesson from the practices of the Czar's Government. "The forty thousand new bureaucrats," says the correspondent, "mean the subtraction from the unofficial population of so many potential enemies and their conversion into adherents of the new régime." So long as they are satisfied with wage increases in paper rubles, this is doubtless true; if they come to ask something better, the Russians may find some trouble in following the practice of Government operators elsewhere in laying new burdens of taxes on the bourgeoisie. They have removed most of the providers of golden eggs, and without them Government operation would have hard going in other countries as well as Russia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Strange Welcome for Heroes.

As men particularly deserving of honor and consideration, the 2,700 American soldiers who were detained for nineteen hours on the Mauretania, many of them almost in sight of their homes, have a right to complain of their treatment with some fierceness. For, instead of receiving the cordial welcome they had earned by anticipating the inevitable action of their own country and entering the war on the right side in the not too pleasantly remembered period when Americans who already had decided that the Germans needed a beating had to enlist under the British or French flag, these men were viewed with suspicion as "immigrants" whose papers were not exactly in order.

It seems that their names and quality had not been properly entered on the ship's manifest! That was a truly dreadful thing, of course, from the standpoint of a bureau official with certain rules to enforce and no discretionary powers to use in enforcing those rules. But, even though there was nobody here authorized to take account of the peculiar circumstances in which these men arrived, and the undeniable fact that they were soldiers who had been fighting for us the good fight efficiently, there were high officials in Washington who reasonably might have been expected to realize the nature of the situation and to take prompt measures for its relief.

But nothing of the sort was done. The regulations were as rigidly applied as if the safety of the country depended on the carrying out of every technicality by which it is protected—more or less—from the peril created by the entrance of undesirable immigrants.

No Fault of Theirs Involved.

To make the grievance of these men on the Mauretania the more bitter, the fact that they had not been correctly documented seems to have been not at all their fault, but that of the American Consul General in London, who ought to have known, and of the British military officials there, who might have known, just what sort of papers such soldiers needed to meet the landing requirements here. The papers they did have told who they were and what they had been doing, and naturally the men did not insist on getting others after they had been informed that those that were given to them were what they ought to have and were enough.

Some responsibility, too, rests on the steamship line's officials for not seeing to it that the manifests were in order, and their failure to do it is the more remarkable in that the result to them may be heavy fines if there should be some more enforcement of the law's letter regardless of the obvious absence of any ill intention.

That the troubles of these men will soon end, now that public attention has been attracted to them, is certain, but it must have been a most exasperating experience for them to be thus ensnared in departmental red tape when they were expecting to march ashore amid the cheers their courage had so well earned.

For Police Rather Than Landlords.

In the resolution of Alderman KENNEALLY, presumably intended to meet the Mayor's recent suggestion in regard to seditious meetings, careful reading reveals only a single merit. The ordinance proposed does recognize, as the Mayor's letter of advice did not, that what is said, not the language in which it is said, needs to be controlled: that treason and anarchy are bad in themselves, no matter in what tongue they are preached.

But when that feature of the resolution has been commended its full desert of praise has been met. The idea of putting all responsibility for the public advocacy of "policies tending to incite the minds of people to a disregard of law" on the "owner, agent, occupant, or the one in charge of the place or building" must be condemned as a wholly wrong and inadequate solution of the problem. It would be a delegation of police powers not to be tolerated.

The owner of a "place or building" is, indeed, under a real obligation not to let his property be used for evil purposes, but, even if well-intentioned, he might not be a good judge of when and how freedom of speech should be restricted, and, if ill-intentioned, his approval of sedition would be difficult or impossible to prove unless his offenses were frequent. The police cannot evade their present duty to prevent or minimize the real dangers to which the Mayor referred when he addressed the Aldermen.

The use of a foreign language in public speaking is far from always wrong, and to forbid the innocent uses of such languages would be absurd. But incitements to violence and attacks on our form of government, whether by foreigners or natives—there are simply criminal, and the existing laws, if vigorously enforced, would stop most of them and punish the others.

Perhaps All Cases Are Wrong.

There have been Judges in some of our lower courts whose decisions were often reversed on appeal, but the worst records of this sort that have been made are better than those of military courts-martial as shown by the report of action by the so-called Board of Clemency.

In the cases of 1,683 soldiers now in confinement the board has recommended a mitigation of sentence for 1,521. In this great majority of instances, therefore, the sentences were excessively severe—a fact to be explained either by the imperfection of military law or by the incompetency of those who apply it.

One hears, however, of court-martial sentences that are strangely lenient almost as often as those barbarously stern. Of the former sort the present report makes no mention perhaps because they would not come before a Clemency Board.

THE VERDICT.

Now the cup the Brewer mixed
With unholy zest,
Out of woe and fear and pain,
To his lips is pressed;
From that dark and bitter draught
See the craven shrink.
To the dregs of his own brewing,
Let the Brewer drink!

Now the tune the Dancer chose
Changes time and key,
And the Dancer, weary grown,
Shirks the piper's fee;
Others wait to dance awhile,
Now he's had his fun;
Let the braggart pay the piper
When the dance is done!

Now the sword the Slayer forged
Turns on him its blade,
And the coward flees apace,
Cringing and afraid!
Let the sword his hand unsheathed
Judge and jury be,
Write the verdict of the court
And its just decree!

ANNIE JOHNSON FLINT.

A STRONGER COVENANT.

Financial Penalties as Preventives of Aggressive War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer is in full sympathy with the proposed League of Nations to prevent international war, and believes that the League covenant should form part of the general peace treaty. He is prepared, with ex-President Taft, to accept the League constitution as proposed, without amendment and with all its defects, rather than have it fail or delayed. He believes, however, that the constitution would be greatly improved if most of the amendments suggested by Senator Lodge, President Lowell, ex-President Taft, and Judge Hughes were adopted; and he even ventures to offer still another which he believes would put teeth into the constitution.

The primary aim of the proposed League is, and should be, preventive: to prevent a bellicose or militaristic nation from making sudden and aggressive war on another nation. Its strength or its weakness lies, therefore, in the character of the deterrents it offers. The more severe, the more certain, the more immediate, and the more automatically operative the deterrents or penalties are, the less chance there is that any bellicose nation would run the risk of incurring them.

What are the deterrents provided in the League constitution? They are two: an economic boycott and a threat of military action.

The League constitution binds the signatories to at once institute an economic boycott against the "covenant-breaking nation." But for such a boycott to become effective takes time, involves delay, and thus seriously weakens its effectiveness as a deterrent.

The strongest deterrent would be an ironclad agreement for all the other signatories of the League covenant to at once make war in common on the "covenant-breaking nation." This is what France, in her exposed position, has clamored for. The difficulties, however, in the way of such an ironclad pact are insuperable, and the proposed constitution rightly, in this particular, contents itself with the provision that the Council of the League shall "recommend" what military action may seem advisable, leaving it, by plain implication, as Mr. Taft points out, to the war-making powers of the individual nations to follow the "recommendation" or not. This rather tenuous provision for the exercise of military force is all that could gain acceptance, but it is far from what France needs and may justly ask for.

But it seems to the writer that there is another provision that might reasonably be accepted by all, one that would put teeth into the League constitution; one that would give France and other exposed nations the protection justly called for, one that would be severe, certain, immediate, and automatically operative; one that would be almost as effective a deterrent to a "covenant-breaking nation" as an ironclad agreement for all the other signatories to make common war upon it; and hence one that would make the need for ultimately resorting to military measures extremely improbable. The provision which the writer has in mind would be almost in the form of the XVIII. constitution amendment to the following effect:

"The act of the covenant-breaking State constituting an act of war shall be deemed to have immediately canceled all debts owed it or any of its citizens by other States, or any citizens of other States, and to have forfeited all property on the high seas or in the territory of any other State owned by said covenant-breaking State or any of its citizens, and legal obligation to reimburse its own citizens for property losses thus sustained shall rest upon the covenant-breaking State."

International law is now in the remarkable and such a provision as is here suggested seems to be called for. Every great nation, and Germany especially, and more in the future than in the past, will be dependent upon its commerce with the rest of the world. The amendment would make every dollar's worth of commercial enterprise extending beyond a nation's borders, every dollar's worth of goods sold by it abroad, every dollar invested abroad by its citizens, every dollar invested by its citizens and banks in foreign countries, the welfare and property of every one of its citizens resident abroad, every ship it has on the high seas or in the ports of other nations, so many pledges and postages for the maintenance by that nation of international peace. So thoroughly exercise militarism from the German people and to instill into them a genuine love for peace and for democracy cannot be done short of a generation or two, if, indeed, so soon. But the amendment suggested would go far toward rendering militarism impotent, and large armies or navies everywhere useless.

GEORGE M. DUNCAN.
Professor Logic and Metaphysics, Yale University.
New Haven, Conn., March 28, 1919.

HINDU PRISONERS.

About the Statement That "Deportation Ordinarily Means Execution."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with a meeting that is to be held on April 10 to protest—among other things—"against deportation of Hindu prisoners," an appeal has been issued to Americans signed by names which are not altogether unknown to the reading public of our country. In it the amazing statement is made: "Deportation for a Hindu nationalist ordinarily means execution by the British authorities in India." So audacious an untruth as this ought to be gibbeted at once; and the men and the women who have permitted the use of their names for the purpose of putting it forth ought to be called upon to recant or to furnish the necessary evidence that they must have upon which to base the statement.

The sorry thing about the whole matter is that it seems to be part of a general plan to drive a cleft between America and Great Britain. To accomplish this end, anything is good enough to be used as a flail with which to belabor the latter. And yet I am certain that I am expressing the sense of a large section of our population when I say that the future world rests upon a conservation of the strong ties that bind together the three forward-looking nations of our day—America, France, and Great Britain. We are all perfectly well aware of the mistakes made in the past by British rule in India; the British peoples themselves are as fully aware of them. It would, however, be a sorry day for the Hindus were the protecting and guiding hand of Great Britain to be withdrawn from them.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.
Columbia University, April 9, 1919.

Protect the Registers' Offices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having been Register of New York County for four years, I naturally take an interest in any measures before the Legislature which affect the Registers' offices, and which may possibly, either directly or indirectly, affect the proper administration of the Torrens law in these offices.

I therefore earnestly ask that you condemn a bill which passed the Assembly on April 2, 1919, relating to the New York County Register's office. It is Assembly Bill No. 875, 1144; Int. 803, introduced by Mr. Coles.

This bill does the following things:

1. It violates the home rule principle, taking away from the city administration the control of the finances of the office except the power to increase salaries.
2. It makes permanent about fifty positions which are now temporary and the work for which is now practically complete.
3. It increases the cost of running the office by nearly $140,000 annually, in spite of the fact that the work has been decreasing for the last three years.
4. It makes 126 subordinate places mandatory on the Board of Estimate, (which is fifty more than are needed,) besides mandatory appropriations of $15,000 a year for preservation of records and $50,000 a year for rendering work which is already substantially completed.

The vicious features of this bill should receive full publicity so that it will not pass the Senate.

JOHN J. HOPPER.
New York, April 8, 1919.

MORE TRANSPORTS COMING.

Most of the Vessels Are Bound for New York.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Transport sailings were announced by the War Department today as follows:

The Rochambeau, due at New York on April 15 with seventeen casual companies, seventy-three casual officers and seven officers and 106 men of the Belgian army, who will participate in the Victory Liberty Loan Campaign.

The Plattsburg, due at New York on April 13 with fifteen casual companies for various States, the 851st and 856th Transportation Companies, 409th Telegraph Battalion complete, 496th and 497th Aero Squadrons, Sixteenth Aero Service Construction Company, six convalescent detachments and nine casual officers. This ship also has on board thirty seven soldiers' and ten sailors' wives and five children.

The Dante Alleghieri, due at New York on April 14, is bringing a detachment of the field staff, the headquarters, the machine gun and supply companies, and Companies H and L of the 332d Infantry, Base Hospital No. 102, sixteen casual companies, and four soldiers' wives.

The Zeelandia, due at Charleston, S. C., on April 18, with the 801st and 802d Companies Transportation Corps, the 2d Battalion and medical detachment of the 105th Engineers, Companies C to F, inclusive, of the 105th Engineer Train, eight casual companies and detachments of Base Hospitals Nos. 1, 26, 31, 32, 36, 47, 55, 68, and 70; detachments of Evacuation Hospital Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6, and the 114th Company Transportation Corps.

The Pasadena, due at New York on April 22 with detachment Base Hospital No. 8, Evacuation Hospital No. 35, casual detachment ordnance convoy No. 25 and two casual companies.

The Silver Shell, due at New York on April 20 with one casual company of Massachusetts soldiers.

The Oskawa sailed from Nantes for New York April 4 with a few casuals.

Transport Mercy is due at New York on April 20 with eight convalescent detachment, totaling ten officers and 375 men.

The transport Calamares will arrive at New York about April 20 with the field and staff, headquarters, ordnance and medical detachments, and Companies A to F, inclusive, of the 316th Engineers, headquarters, headquarters troop, military police, and train headquarters, all units of the 91st (Wild West) division. Major Gen. William H. Johnston, commanding the 91st Division, is on board.

The transport Sierra, due at New York on April 18, is bringing the headquarters and medical detachment and Companies A to D inclusive of the 144th machine gun battalion; headquarters and sanitary detachment and companies A and B of the 143d machine gun detachment and military police, all of the 40th (California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado) Division. Six convalescent detachments and forty-two casual officers also are aboard.

The transport Iowan also is due at New York on April 18 with the headquarters company, regimental headquarters, supply company, machine gun company and Companies B to I, inclusive, and M and M of the 158th Infantry of the 40th Division, and one casual company of marines.

The transport Roanoke, scheduled to arrive at New York on April 18, has headquarters detachment and medical detachment and 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th Companies of 20th Engineers, cement mill company No. 5; headquarters company, sanitary detachment, and Companies A to F, inclusive, 115th Supply Train of 40th Division, and one casual company of Virginians.

The transport Winifredian is due at Boston on April 17 with the 101st Supply Train complete, 101st Sanitary Train complete, 101st Ammunition Train headquarters, and Companies A and B, all of 26th (New England) Division, and Field Hospital No. 303.

The transport Patricia sailed from Brest April 6 for Boston with the 102d and 103d Machine Gun Battalions complete; 101st Medical Regiment and the 101st Mobile Ordnance Repair shop; detachments of the 101st, 102d and 103d Field Artillery; Sales Commissary unit, Salvage Squad and Postal Detachment, all units of the 26th Division; four casual companies and 222 casual officers.

The transport West Alsek is due at New York about April 18 with a few casuals.

FELICITATES KING ALBERT.

President Wilson Sends Birthday Message to Belgian Ruler.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 8.—President Wilson telegraphed a congratulatory message to the King of Belgium today on the occasion of the latter's birthday. The message read:

"Please accept my warmest congratulations on your birthday and my hope that you may have many another birthday in times that will rapidly grow brighter and witness the entire restoration of Belgium."

ILL-LUCK PURSUES FONTAN.

French Aspirant for Ocean-Flight Honors Stopped at Start.

PARIS, April 8.—Lieutenant J. P. Fontan, who started yesterday on the first leg of a flight which he intended should take him across the Atlantic from the Cape Verde Islands, was compelled to land near Bourges, 110 miles from his starting place near Versailles.

On March 16 the lieutenant also started, but was compelled to come down southeast of Blois because of a cracked cylinder.

TO HAVE WIRELESS PHONE.

President Will Be Able to Talk from Ship to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 9.—When the George Washington clears from Brest for the United States with President Wilson aboard she will have installed in her wireless room a telephone transmitter which will permit the President to hold wireless conversation with the navy radio station at New Brunswick, N. J., and possibly with Washington direct. This will be made possible by the use of the General Electric Company's apparatus designed by Dr. Ernest F. W. Alexanderson.

Wireless telephone messages were sent by this apparatus to the President throughout his last voyage to France, but the steamship was not fitted with the same apparatus and he could not reply in kind. Recent experimental work, however, is believed to have perfected the answering facilities, and next week Dr. H. E. Payne, Jr., of Ballston, a radio expert of the General Electric laboratory here, will sail for Brest to direct the installation of the wireless telephone transmitting apparatus on the George Washington.

TEACHERS TO PROTEST BAN.

Will Meet to Discuss Closing Schools to Their Union.

The Teachers' Union will hold a meeting on Saturday at 3:30 P. M. at Terrace Garden to consider the action of the Board of Education in denying the union the use of the public schools as meeting places. This announcement was made yesterday by Dr. Henry R. Linville, President of the organization.

"In connection with the announcement, Dr. Linville said that the action of the Board of Education in the matter was "a shortsighted attempt to destroy the only movement in the educational system that has stood for freedom of discussion of educational policies and practices" and declared that "the board proposes to withdraw from the union a privilege which belongs to the teachers by natural courtesy and is endeavoring to use its accidental position of control to censor the thoughts of those who criticise the board."

Dr. Linville charged that "stupidity is the ruling attitude of the mind in the educational system, and intelligence, when used in criticism of existing conditions, is crushed. The educational system is held in contempt by great numbers of citizens. The teachers can stand these conditions no longer."

PHILIPPINE MISSION HERE FOR CAMPAIGN

To Spend Ten Days in New York During Tour, Seeking Independence of Islands.

31 ROOMS FOR PARTY OF 41

Many Never Here Before—Encouraged by Meeting with Baker, Says Senator Quezon.

The Philippine Mission to the United States, composed of forty-one prominent natives of the Philippine Islands, who were sent by their Legislature to this country to conduct an independence campaign, arrived in New York from Washington yesterday afternoon. The mission has taken a suite of thirty-one rooms on the sixteenth floor of the Hotel Pennsylvania and expects to be in New York about ten days, after which other large cities will be visited.

On arrival here plans were made immediately for starting the independence campaign, in which a direct appeal to the people will be made for support, in addition to the political aspect of their visit, the members explained, they are here on a commercial campaign as well, through which they hope to increase the trade between the United States and the Islands.

The mission is headed by Senator Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, who is familiar with American customs and manners, and speaks English rapidly and with little accent. He never visited this country until 1910, at which time he could not speak a word of English. But he says he then entered "the best language school" in the country, the American Congress.

He represented the Islands in Congress for nearly seven years, took an active part in putting the Jones law through, which promised the islands eventual freedom, and then resigned to return and help prepare the Government there for the taking over of full power when the conditions of that law had been met.

Many Never Here Before.

The majority of the mission's personnel, however, have never been in this country before, and there were several who, after taking the fast elevator trip to the sixteenth floor of the Pennsylvania asked to be taken back to earth as quickly as possible and on reaching the street floor again asked for rooms closer to the ground.

In the mission are three distinct classes: a group who were educated and lived to mature manhood under the old Spanish rule; a younger group who had just about finished their schooling when the American influence first was exerted in the Islands, and consequently have matured under the American influence; and a third group of young National Guard officers, physicians and professors who came to the large universities of this country for their education. Among the members are representatives of both of the political parties in the Islands, and "representatives of the interests of agriculture, industry, commerce, capital, labor, education, and the press," to quote a statement issued by the mission.

Senator Quezon said yesterday that he had been very much encouraged by the meeting with Secretary Baker in Washington last Friday, at which the Secretary of War expressed his hearty approval of granting the Islands their complete independence, and read a letter from President Wilson, saying that he trusted the mission's trip would be a "source of satisfaction" to its members.

"We shall base our appeal on two grounds," Senator Quezon said. "The first is the ground that the Jones law promised the Islands their complete freedom when we should have established a stable Government. We think that our Government is now of such a stable nature that it will not be difficult to convince the American people that it can safely leave the Islands without further assistance.

Grateful to America.

"I do not want it to be felt, however, that the Filipinos are not appreciative of all that the United States has done for them. The fact is that feeling toward the American Government is today more friendly than it ever has been before. That is based in part on gratitude and in part on the promise by America that when we did have our own governmental matters well in hand we should be allowed to become a nation.

"The second point of the present appeal is that at this time, when the Jugoslavs and others comprising new nations are being recognized, and when the rights of small nations and weak peoples are being championed by America, it seems to us the apt moment to grant independence to these Islands that have already for some years practically governed themselves.

"The United States has not found it necessary to undertake any part of the government for a long while, except in the question of foreign relations. It has been a generous and friendly government throughout the years since the Islands were taken over by this country, but even under such a generous form of government as this it is natural that the people should still desire to rule their own nation and control all their own affairs. That is a question of sovereignty and self-determination, as it is being called today, and, while it is sentimental, it is very real, nevertheless.

Senator Quezon was asked what steps would be taken for the protection of American interests and property in the Islands in the event that they gained their freedom.

"We will retain our National Guard, of course," he replied. "And

SIDNEY DREW, FILM AND STAGESTAR, DIES

Comedian Succumbs to Uraemia at His Park Avenue Home After Brief Illness.

GAVE UP LAW FOR THEATRE

Brother of John Drew Made His Debut in "Our Boarding House" at $12 a Week.

Sidney Drew, the actor, both on the screen and the legitimate stage, known to countless thousands throughout the country for his comedy work, died at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 878 Park Avenue, of uraemia and heart disease, after a short illness. With him when he died was his wife, Mrs. Lucille McVey Drew, with whom he was appearing in "Keep Her Smiling," in which was first produced in this city. They did not forsake the screen, however, and had formed their own producing company, and made their own films in addition to appearing at the theatre.

Mr. Drew's greatest success was in the amusing domestic comedies in which he appeared on the screen with his wife. From a modest beginning, fame came to them rapidly, and soon the Drew comedies became known the country over as the best examples of wholesome, clean-cut humor. The character of Henry, the husband, and Polly, the wife, became familiar to millions of moving pictures devotees. Mr. and Mrs. Drew also used these names in "Keep Her Smiling."

Mr. Drew, who was 58 years old, had been ill with uraemia and heart disease since Dec. 26, when he was stricken.

Accompanied by Dr. Russell D. Brown, specialist, and a nurse, of Detroit, and his wife, Mr. Drew, though in a grave condition, was rushed to his home in this city, where he was attended by his family physician, Dr. Louis Fischer of 155 West Eighty-first Street. Several other physicians were called in for consultation Tuesday afternoon. He had been in a semi-coma ever since he was brought home, and gradually passed into a state of unconsciousness, and died without having recognized his wife or the attending physicians.

Mr. Drew was born in Philadelphia fifty-four years ago, and was a brother of John Drew and an uncle of Ethel Barrymore and her two brothers, Lionel and John Barrymore. Mr. Drew was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and then read law for a while in the office of Attorney General Brewster of that State. But an offer of a part by Leonard Grover in "Our Boarding House" at $12 a week caused him to forsake the law and take up a stage career. It was as Clarence Lexter in this play that he made his début. He then acted in a number of plays, and in the Fall of 1888 he came into prominence in "A Legal Wreck." From that time on he appeared in many productions, and later was for a time on the vaudeville stage.

His first wife was Miss Gladys Rankin Drew, the daughter of McKee Rankin, and they played together for many years. She died in January, 1914. Their son, Corporal S. Rankin Drew, was killed at Ardilleres, France, on May 19, 1918, while serving with the French Flying Corps. His first wife was known as a dramatist under the name of Georgie Cameron.

On July 23, 1914, Mr. Drew married Miss Lucille McVey, concert singer and recitationist, who was 24 years old. They appeared in motion pictures, and returned to the legitimate stage last year as co-stars in "Keep Her Smiling," which was first produced in this city. They did not forsake the screen, however, and had formed their own producing company, and made their own films in addition to appearing at the theatre.

Mr. Drew's greatest success was in the amusing domestic comedies in which he appeared on the screen with his wife. From a modest beginning, fame came to them rapidly, and soon the Drew comedies became known the country over as the best examples of wholesome, clean-cut humor. The character of Henry, the husband, and Polly, the wife, became familiar to millions of moving pictures devotees. Mr. and Mrs. Drew also used these names in "Keep Her Smiling."

Jacob J. Thompson.

Jacob J. Thompson, Assistant Secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the oldest employe in point of service, died yesterday at his home Home Park, New Rochelle, following a stroke suffered last Friday. Mr. Thompson, who was 76 years old, had been connected with the Metropolitan since March 1, 1868.

Roosevelt Medallion for Donors.

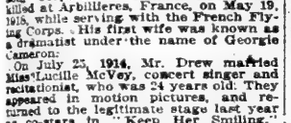
Anna V. Hyatt, the sculptor, has modeled a medallion portrait of Theodore Roosevelt from Colonel Roosevelt's most satisfactory profile phoptograph for the Women's Memorial Association. It is a beautiful medallion, having the softened effect of an old coin. It is to be reproduced in bronze buttons to be given to every donor of $1 to the $1,000,000 fund which is being raised for the restoration and endowment of Colonel Roosevelt's birthplace, 28 East Twentieth Street. Larger reproductions in bronze and silver and in different forms will be sold and inquiries may be made at the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Kessler Decorated by French.

A cablegram received from Paris yesterday at the headquarters of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, 590 Fifth Avenue, announced that the French Government had conferred gold medals on Mrs. George A. Kessler, one of the founders and an honorary Secretary of the Fund, and Mrs. R. Valentine Webster, also an honorary Secretary, in recognition of their efforts in Paris on behalf of the French blinded soldiers. The fund is helping to train to earn their own living no fewer than 1,500 soldiers in France alone.

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DECISION BARS JAPANESE.

Citizenship Law Privileges Denied to Soldiers of That Race.

EL PASO, Texas, April 9.—Japanese who have served as soldiers in the United States Army cannot become American citizens under the law waiving declaration of intention and other formalities connected with the naturalization of aliens, Judge W. R. Smith decided in the United States District Court here this afternoon.

Two Japanese who were enlisted in the army at Fort Bliss applied for citizenship. Judge Smith held that this law was in conflict with a former law requiring that applicants for citizenship must be "free, white persons, or persons of African descent."

To Entertain Soldiers and Sailors.

The officials of the Cardinal Farley Club announced yesterday that entertainments for soldiers, sailors, and marines would be given on Thursday at the clubhouse at 15 East Thirtieth Street. Bowling, billiards, and other amusements also are provided for the men. The club also has 200 beds and a sickroom for the accommodation of service men, and a branch of the United States Employment Service has been located there to help the men find jobs.

J. Charles Davis.

J. Charles Davis, for many years a theatrical manager, died yesterday at St. Francis Hospital, St. Ann's Avenue and 142d Street, at the age of 69. He was for a long time press representative for the Barnum & Bailey circus, and later managed Miner's People's Theatre in the Bowery and the Fifth Avenue Theatre, now Proctor's. He was long retired from the theatrical field.

Harry L. Gassin.

Harry L. Gassin, a lawyer, and Secretary and a director of the Ritz-Carlton Restaurant and Hotel Company, owner of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, died Tuesday night at the home of his sister, Mrs. F. V. Thompson, the wife of Dr. Thompson, 500 Tenth Avenue, Belmar, N. J., of pulmonary tuberculosis, after an illness of about eight months, though he had been confined to his room only a short time. The funeral will be held at the home of his sister.

Mr. Gassin was born in New York City thirty-eight years ago, a son of L. B. Gassin, who now lives at Belmar. He was graduated from the law department of the New York University. During the war Mr. Gassin was associated with A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Enemy Property Custodian, serving both in New York City and in Washington.

Henry S. Clarke.

Henry S. Clarke, a retired broker, and three times Mayor of New Rochelle, died at his home, 308 Huguenot Street, that place, yesterday, at the age of 58 years. Born in New York City, he had lived in New Rochelle for thirty years, and besides serving three terms as Mayor he was for two terms President of the old village and once President of the Village Board of Education. Mr. Clarke was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Republican Club.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. NORA A. MARKEY, widow of Philip P. Markey, a wholesale coal merchant in Manhattan, died of heart disease on Tuesday at her home, 1,972 East Ninth Street, Flatbush. She was 60 years old.

Mrs. SARAH ELIZA EDRINGTON, widow of Thaddeus Edrington, a Kentucky farmer, died on Tuesday at the home of her niece, 249 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 80 years.

HERMAN SEELIG, formerly in the milk business in the Eastern District, died at his home, 690 East Thirty-seventh Street, Flatbush, on Monday.

EDWARD J. KENNEY, a retired police Captain, who had been a member of the force for forty years, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 220 Sunnyside Avenue, Brooklyn. Captain Kenny was a veteran of the civil war and later joined the Police Department of the old City of Brooklyn, being stationed at Prospect Park for twenty-five years. He retired in 1907. He was 71 years old.

ALBAN BUSCH, Sr., a hotel proprietor at Whitestone, L. I., for the last nineteen years, died at his home there on Tuesday, aged 66 years.

S. HARRIS EGAN, Treasurer of the Westfield Trust Company of Westfield, N. J., and a former resident of Brooklyn, died in the Muhlenberg Hospital at Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, after an operation. Mr. Egan was born in Brooklyn thirty-four years ago.

ROBERT ALBERT BENDALL, for many years in the carpet business, died on Monday at his home, 1,586 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, in his sixty-second year. He was a Past Commander of Prospect Tent, No. 209, Knights of the Maccabees.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH BENNETT, wife of Jacob C. Bennett, Assistant Superintendent of the Twenty-sixth Ward Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn, died in her seventy-fourth year on Monday at her home, 810 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dr. MARCUS ERNEST PETERSEN, for many years a practicing physician in the Bushwick section and formerly on the staff of the Bushwick Hospital, died at his home, 261A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He was born in Williamsburg forty-seven years ago, and was a graduate of the Long Island Medical College.

ANDREW DOWLING, 40 years old, an assistant director with the Vitagraph Company, died on Sunday after an operation. He lived at 72 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LOUISE PIERCY, widow of William J. Piercy and an active member of the Ladies' Aid and the Missionary Societies of the Grace Presbyterian Church, died on Tuesday at her home, 584 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventieth year.

LESLIE G. KING, a Confederate veteran of the civil war, died at his home in Slingerlands, N. Y., on Tuesday. Mr. King was 78 years old and for twenty-eight years was employed in the Shipbuilding Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a draftsman.

MATTHEW WRAITH, 84 years old, formerly night superintendent for the A. G. Spalding firm in Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 439 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of Newcastle, England.

GERALD FITZGERALD, for many years engaged in the oyster business as purchaser for the old Grand Union Hotel and later for the Park Avenue Hotel, died of pneumonia on Monday at his home, 192A Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

NEWTON SOPER, son of the late Dr. Oliver Soper, died Tuesday at his home in Montclair, at the age of 38 years. Mr. Soper was in the woolen manufacturing business in New York.

ROGER W. MAXWELL, 25 years old, of Brooklyn, died Tuesday night at the home of his mother, Mrs. Alice T. Maxwell, in Caldwell, N. J. He had been engaged in the bluestone business in New York.

VALENTINE FESER, who for nearly fifty years owned a wine saloon and restaurant in the Bowery, died Tuesday at his home, 309 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. BERTHA MATILDA KAEPPEL, widow of Edward Kaeppel, banker, died Tuesday at her home, 929 Park Avenue. She was 75 years old.

The Rev. ROBERT COOK BUCKNER, evangelist, author, and founder of Buckner's Orphan's Home in Dallas, Texas, died there yesterday, at the age of 86.

EDDIE REDWAY, comedian, in private life E. Percy Saylor, died yesterday of tuberculosis in a sanitarium near Reading, Penn., where he was born forty-nine years ago.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, for more than forty years a farmer on the Fresh Meadow Road, died Tuesday at his home in Flushing.

Major JAMES M. WATSON, former Senior and Junior Commander of the State Encampment, G. A. R., and for years Commander of Watrous Post of Binghamton, N. Y., died yesterday at his home there, at the age of 78. He was in many important battles in the civil war.

'LEADING LADY' IS BEST MAN

Corporal Roy Lloyd of "Let's Beat It" Weds Miss Titus.

Corporal Roy Lloyd, stage manager of the soldier show, "Let's Beat It," which the 27th Division are presenting at the Century Theatre, was married on Tuesday to Miss Adelaide Titus of Philadelphia. Walter Roberts, who is "leading lady" in the production, acted as best man, and Robert Hilton, the high kicker of the chorus, was the other witness.

The company last night celebrated the event by presenting the couple some gold trinkets. No one could remember where the ceremony was performed. The "leading lady" accompanied the bridal pair in an open taxi up Fifth Avenue after the ceremony, and insisted upon telling the passers-by that "Roy had just been married."

The bridegroom was also showered with confetti during the show, and it was stated, on the best authority, that a pair of hobnailed shoes accompanied some of the confetti.

Born.

ZALKIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zalkin, (nee Post,) Far Rockaway, L. I., on April 7, 1919, a daughter.

Died.

BARCK.—At Newburg, N. Y., on April 8, 1919, Josephine H., widow of the late J. Theodore Barck, in her 70th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 748 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, 1919, at 2 P. M.

BOLLAND.—On Monday, April 7, 1919, William L. Bolland, aged 34 years. Funeral services at Balmford's Undertaking Parlors, 1,893 Amsterdam Av., Thursday, April 10, at 7:30 P. M. Members of Franklin Lodge, No. 216, F. and A. M., are kindly requested to attend.

CAREY.—At Saratoga Springs, April 9, 1919, Elizabeth Wendell Carey, widow of the Very Rev. Joseph Carey.

CARPENTER.—At Boonton, N. J., April 8, 1919, Dr. A. E. Carpenter, in his 66th year. Funeral service at his late residence, 204 Church St., Boonton, N. J., on Thursday at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Boonton Cemetery.

CLARKE.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., April 9, 1919, Henry S. Clarke, aged 58 years. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CORNING.—At Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Charles Francis, beloved husband of the late Elizabeth Valleat Corning. Interment in Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, April 10, at 3:30 P. M.

CULP.—Alice Pennoyer, April 7. Services Campbell's FUNERAL CHURCH, Thursday, 10 A. M.

DAVIS.—Colonel Jay Charles Davis, after a long illness, aged 69, on Wednesday, April 9, at St. Francis Hospital. Funeral service (strictly private) at William's Undertaking Establishment, 831 West 125st St., Friday, at 1 P. M. Interment at Kensico.

DE BRAEKELEER.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., on April 8, 1919, Eulalie E. de Braekeleer, widow of Edward de Braekeleer. Funeral services at the Church of Holy Innocents, Hasantville, N. Y., on Thursday, April 10, at 9 A. M.

DOWNING.—Margaret A., on Wednesday, April 9, after a long illness, at her residence, 150 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Requiem mass at Queen of All Saints' Church, Lafayette and Clermont Avs., on Friday at 9:30.

DOWS.—At his residence, Denver, Col., April 3, 1919, Kenneth, son of Jane S. and the late David Dows, Jr. Funeral services at the residence of his uncle, Dr. Carroll Dunham, Broadway, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Thursday, April 10, at 10:45 o'clock, on the arrival of the 9:45 train from New York, returning train leaves Irvington at 11:33. Interment at the convenience of the family.

DREW.—Sidney, April 9, 1919, beloved husband of Lucile McVey Drew, at his residence, 876 Park Av. Funeral strictly private.

DREWRY.—On April 7, Jennie M. Remains lying in state CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. Interment, Norfolk, Va.

EGAN.—At Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., April 7, 1919, S. Harris Egan, husband of Anne Affleck and son of Hettie Thompson and the late Henry Egan. Funeral service at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Westfield, N. J., Thursday, April 10, at 5 P. M. Interment at Fairview Cemetery, Westfield.

EITINGON.—Action taken at a special meeting of Directors of the Sherman National Bank of New York, April 9, 1919.

The Directors of this bank learn with profound regret of the death of their fellow-Director, Waldemar Eitingon, with whom he was affiliated for a number of years.

To know Mr. Eitingon, as did those associated with him, was to know one who became a thorough American, one whose ideals and examples were thoroughly consistent, whose life exemplified all the principles of everything that pertains to the welfare of our country and its institutions.

His character, honesty, and strength of mind will ever remain an example to those who were affiliated with him and who came in contact with him in any way.

The devotion he showed in his family life was exemplified in his commercial life and he has endeared himself sincerely to those with whom he was associated.

Resolved, That the Directors hereby record their profound regret for his untimely death.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Directors be conveyed to the members of Mr. Eitingon's family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread as a permanent record upon your minutes.

FARRELL.—Regina, beloved daughter of Helen Farrell and the late Henry Farrell. Funeral from her late residence, 2,265 Bathgate Av., Friday, 10 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Saviour. Interment St. Raymond's.

FERGUSON.—Dr. Abbie Park, President Emeritus Huguenot College, Wellington, South Africa.

FOWLER.—At Newburg, N. Y., April 8, 1919, David H. Fowler, in his 86th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Palatine Hotel, on Thursday, April 10, 1919, 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

GASSIN.—At Belmar, N. J., April 8, 1919, Harry L. Gassin, son of Charles E. and the late Elizabeth A. Gassin. Services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. F. V. Thompson, 500 10th Av., Belmar, N. J., Friday, April 11, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station 11:12 A. M.

GOOLMAN.—Joseph, Wednesday, April 9, aged 44, beloved husband of Celia, brother of Jacob, Lipman, Morris, Elias, and Julius. Funeral Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M., from J. Garlick's Undertaking Parlors, 38 Norfolk St., New York.

GOODMAN.—On April 8, at his residence, Hotel Plaza, Albert Goodman. Funeral private.

GOWEN.—On April 8, 1919, John V. V., Jr., son of John V. and Sarah Gowen. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 215 Cleveland Av., Livingston Manor, New Brunswick, on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

HALL.—Mary Terry Collins, wife of Francis G. Hall, Jr., and daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. Charles Terry Collins, on Tuesday, April 8, at her home in Mount Airy, Penn., in her forty-second year.

HALLIDAY.—Frank. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Thursday, 10:30 A. M.

HERRINGTON.—On April 9, Edward C., beloved husband of Sarah Herrington, (nee Kelly.) Funeral from his late residence, 2,340 Walton Av., Saturday, April 12, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. and Fordham Road. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

INGALLS.—Edward. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway-66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Thursday, 8 P. M.

IVERS.—On Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Alfred Eugene, beloved husband of Adaline G. Ivers. Funeral services at his late residence at Allendale, N. J., on Thursday, April 10, at 2:30 P. M.

KAEPPEL.—Bertha Matilda, on Tuesday, April 8, 1919, at her residence, 929 Park Av., Apartment 7. Funeral services Thursday evening at the above address at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Friday morning Woodlawn Cemetery, private.

KAHN.—On April 9, 1919, after a lingering illness, Rebecca, (nee Muhlhauser,) widow of William, and beloved mother of Jacob W. Kahn. Funeral services at the Chapel of Union Fields Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Galveston, Texas, papers please copy.

KAMINSKY.—A. Louis, beloved husband of Leah, and dear father of Paul, Herman M., Louis, David, Ruth, Mollie, Mrs. J. Muller, and Mrs. I. Jacobs." Boston, Syracuse, Houston, and New Orleans papers please copy.

KECK.—On April 8, 1919, Henry Keck, in his 62d year. Services will be held at his late residence, 701 East 175th St., Friday, April 11, at 2 P. M. Interment, Woodlawn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

CHRIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 71st Street.
The Hon. James M. Beck will speak next Sunday morning, Palm Sunday, at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Moral Basis of the Peace Problem."

Died.

KILLACKEY.—Suddenly, on March 19, on board U. S. S. Agamemnon, Michael J., beloved husband of Jennie Killackey, (nee Delaney.) Funeral from Our Lady of Lourdes Church, 142d St. and Convent Av., on Thursday at 10 A. M. Automobile cortege.

LANTRY.—On Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Elizabeth W., widow of John Lantry, in her 86th year. Funeral services at the home of her son, Joseph W. Lantry, 689 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 10, at 8 P. M.

LOCKE.—Madeline Vardy, at Morristown, N. J., April 9, 1919, infant daughter of Hannah Willis and the late Robert W. Locke. Funeral private.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Tuesday, April 8, at her residence, 71 West 88th St., Mary Cornelia, eldest daughter of Josephine Avezzana and the late John A. McLaughlin. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Gregory, West 90th St., Friday, April 11, at 10 o'clock. Omit flowers. Auto cortege.

MARCUS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, April 8, at his residence, Long Beach, L. I., of cerebral hemorrhage, Julius Marcus, beloved husband of Esmeralda E. Marcus, and loving father of Athol Marcus and Mrs. Arthur McFarlane of Seattle, Wash. Funeral service at his late residence on Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Train from Pennsylvania Station at 11:05 A. M. Funeral private.

MASTERS.—At Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 8, Adele Wright, beloved wife of Charles Masters, and mother of Rev. Raymond W. Masters, in the 57th year of her age. Funeral services in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, 2 P. M.

MAXWELL.—At Caldwell, N. J., April 8, Roger W., husband of Sara Franklin and son of Alice T. and the late Wilfred F. Maxwell, in his 27th year. Funeral services at the residence of his mother, Academy Road, Caldwell, Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at Caldwell.

MILLER.—At New Britain, Conn., April 8, 1919, Agnes W. Stanley, widow of the late Nathan G. Miller. Funeral services at residence of Miss Alice G. Stanley, Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.

PARKER.—On April 9, 1919, Elsa R., beloved wife of Otto D. Parker of 13 South 27th St., Flushing, L. I. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Sanford Av., Flushing, L. I., on Friday, April 11, at 2:30 P. M.

PETERS.—At her home, 117 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Sarah Booth, wife of the late George Peters, in her 84th year. Funeral service private.

PIERCY.—On Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Louise, wife of the late William J. Piercy. Funeral services at her late residence, 584 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

PRICE.—Abraham S., on April 8, suddenly, beloved husband of Bessie Price, and devoted father of Isaac, Herman C., Elias, Henry W., and Mrs. Michael Silberzal. Funeral Thursday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, 965 Simpson St. Kindly omit flowers. Burial at Bayside Cemetery.

RICHARDS.—James, husband of Agnes, (nee Egan,) and son of George, suddenly, on Wednesday, in his 33d year. Funeral will be held on Saturday from his late home, 272 Midwood St., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Francis Assisi Church, Nostrand Av. and Lincoln Road, where requiem mass will be offered. Interment Calvary Cemetery, Lowell, Mass., papers please copy.

ROHDE.—On Wednesday, April 9, 1919, John Herman Rohde, in his 79th year, beloved father of Marie Kuhlmann, (nee Rohde.) Relatives and friends, also members of Mennolager Verein, New York Central Rifle Club, and West Side Taxpayers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 915 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, April 12, at 2 P. M.

RU TON.—On April 8, 1919, Captain Charles Ru Ton, in his 90th year. Funeral services Thursday, April 10, at the Chapin Home, Jamaica, L. I., at 11 A. M. Interment in St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers, N. Y., at 2:30 P. M., where Masonic service will be held. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

RYAN.—On Wednesday, April 9, 1919, Richard Ryan, beloved father of May, Eva and Drew Ryan. Funeral from his late residence, 25 Cooper St., Astoria, N. Y., on Friday, April 11, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

SOPER.—On Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Newton Soper, husband of Adelaide Hemleb, in his 39th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 432 Valley Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., Thursday, April 10, on arrival of train leaving Jersey City, Erie Railroad, at 2 P. M., for Upper Montclair station.

STEWART.—Harriet Emily, on Tuesday, April 8, widow of the late Captain William Henry Stewart. Funeral from her late residence, 74 Downing St., Brooklyn, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Orange County papers please copy.

STINER.—On Tuesday, April 8, Simon Stiner, aged 84 years. Funeral services at Fourth Avenue M. E. Church, 4th Av. and 47th St., Brooklyn, Friday evening, April 11, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

SULLIVAN.—Suddenly, on April 8, 1919, Bridget A. Sullivan, (nee Shea,) beloved wife of Sergeant Daniel J. Sullivan, N. Y. Police Dept., and mother of Lillian, Helen, Kathryn, Daniel Sullivan, and the late Mrs. James Norton, native of Garah Bunane, County Kerry, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 352 West 256th St., on Saturday, April 12, 1919, at 9:30; thence to St. Denis's Church, Lawrence St., Yonkers, N. Y., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

THOMPSON.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., April 9, 1919, Jacob J. Thompson, beloved husband of Mary P. Thompson, aged 76 years. Funeral service at his residence, Home Park, New Rochelle, on Saturday, at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 10:08 A. M.

VAN TINE.—Mrs. H. Q., after a lingering illness. Funeral Friday, April 11, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, 629 McClellan Av., Long Branch, N. J. Take Central Railroad from Liberty St., New York, at 1:10 to Branchport, N. J.

WAITH.—At her home, 91 Maple Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 8, Henrietta McConnell, wife of the late Rev. William Waith, Ph.D., of Buffalo, and mother of Mrs. Clarence R. Dean of Flushing and Mrs. Joseph Wood Wagner of Philadelphia. Funeral private.

WALKER.—On Wednesday, April 9, in Cromwell, Conn., the Rev. William Bohler Walker. Funeral services at the Berkeley Divinity School Chapel, Middletown, Conn., Friday, April 11, at 2 o'clock. Burial in Cromwell.

WILSON.—On April 9, 1919, Mary Esther Wilson, in the 73d year of her age, widow of the late Malcom Wilson, Esq., at the residence of her daughter, Frances E. N. Wilson, 606 West 113th St. Toronto and Belleville (Canada) papers please copy.

WOOD.—On Monday, April 7, 1919, at Rutherford, N. J., Annie Harding Wood, late of No. 2 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services at Christ Episcopal Church, West Passaic Av., Rutherford, N. J., on Thursday, April 10, 1919, at 2:15 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

WOOLWORTH.—At Glen Cove, on April 8, 1919, Frank Winfield, beloved husband of Jennie Craighton Woolworth, and father of Helena W. McCann and Jessie W. Donahan. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 990 5th Av., Thursday, April 10, 1919. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery. Out-of-town papers please copy.

In Memoriam

BACKHAUS.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mary Hoellebolt Backhaus, died April 10, 1909.

BASCOMB.—In loving memory of Carrie H. Bascomb, (nee Gray,) who died April 10, 1918.

FRIEL.—Month's mind requiem mass will be offered for the repose of the soul of Elira Millett Friel, beloved wife of John J. Friel, in the Lady Chapel, St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Friday, April 11, at 9 A. M.

SOLOMON.—In loving memory of our dear departed, Samuel Solomon, died April 10, 1915. WIFE AND CHILDREN.

STEWART.—In grateful memory of A. T. Stewart, Prince of Merchants, who died April 10, 1876. HUGH CONNOR.

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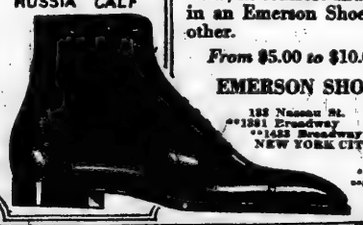
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GIANTS CAST OFF UNCANNY SPELL OF RED SOX AND WREAK VENGEANCE BY 7 TO 2

GIANTS EMULATE THE NOTED WORM

Turn on Red Sox Juggernaut After Quartet of Beatings and Overthrow It.

BENNY KAUFF ALSO TURNS

Emerges from Lethargy and Crashes Out Hits—Winters Pitches a Great Game.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 9.—Playing their first game on neutral soil, the Giants emerged from their depressing slump today and won their first 1919 decision from a rival big league team. They plastered their vindictiveness all over Barrow's Red Sox, the world's champions, while they were at it, and defeated the Hub crew by a score of 7 to 2.

The Giants looked 100 per cent. better than heretofore, but a ball club naturally appears to better advantage when it is winning. For one thing, Benny Kauff, the New York clean-up lad, got to going today. In the four previous games in which the Giants were defeated, Benny made only one hit, but today he knocked out a triple and a single which, with an infield out later on, sent in three runs, while Kauff scored a fourth himself. That looked more like the Benny of old.

Then, too, Jesse Winters, the young Texan ex-Lieutenant, gave another glorious exhibition in the box and the Red Sox were unable to touch him. He made the famous Ruth look like a veritable busher. Twice he retired Big Babe on puny grounders, and when the Baltimore giant came up in the sixth, with Gainer on second, Winters fed him low curves, and Ruth took three mighty lunges without so much as ticking off a foul. On the third attempt Ruth swung so hard that he nearly lifted himself out of the State. His right foot caught in the clay and he wrenched his ankle so badly that he was obliged to retire from the game.

Winters pitched six innings, during which he permitted only five hits, two of which might have been prevented by sharper support. Doyle tried to make a double play in the sixth inning, and doing so made the fatal mistake of trying to throw the ball before he had it. But for this error, Winters would not have been scored upon. He is the first New York pitcher to go six innings.

John Paul Jones, the former sailor, shut out the Red Sox in the last three innings. Strikeouts enabled him to worm his way out of several holes. He whiffed a few of the world's champions.

Slim Caldwell, the former Yankee pitching mainstay, and George Winn, a left-handed recruit from Richmond, pitched for the Red Sox. The Giants gave Caldwell a lusty pounding.

The New York contingent scored a run in the first inning. Young singled to left, moved to second on a pitched ball and scored on Kauff's single, Benny's second hit of the series.

The Giants increased their lead to three runs in the third inning, when Caldwell's slow ball was belted all around the park. Burns led off with a single, and Young and Chase expired on fierce drives to the outfield. Ruth made a nice catch over his shoulder on Hal. Kauff then tore a triple down the right field foul line, sending in Burns, and Benny ambled home when Doyle rapped a double to center.

New York scored two more in the fifth inning. Young beat out a bunt to McNally and scored when Chase tripled to left. Childe Harold scored when Kauff rolled a grounder to Scott.

Boston was dangerous for a few moments in the sixth, but the outburst subsided after two runs were in. They would not have made those had it not been for Doyle's error. Winn singled to left and Doyle fumbled on Gilhooley, trying to make a double play before the ball reached him.

A pitched ball hit McNally's bat and acted as an automatic sacrifice. Gainer hit a fly just inside the right field foul line and just out of the reach of Chase, Doyle, and Young. It went as a double and Winn and Gilhooley scored. Winters then struck out the dangerous Ruth. McInnis walked, this being Winters's only base on balls. Witt then rolled out to Scott.

Tomorrow the series will be resumed at Spartanburg, S. C.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (A)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	2	1	1	0	Hooper,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Young,rf	3	2	2	0	0	Gilhooley,rf	2	1	0	3	0
Thorpe,rf	2	0	1	0	0	McNally,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Chase,1b	5	1	1	3	0	Scott,ss	4	0	0	0	5
Kauff,cf	5	1	2	1	0	Gainer,cf	3	0	1	1	1
Doyle,2b	5	0	2	1	6	Ruth,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Baird,2b	0	0	0	2	1	Pulue,lf	1	0	1	0	0
Zimman,3b	4	0	0	1	1	McInnis,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	2	Witt,3b	4	0	2	2	2
McCarty,c	4	1	2	8	0	Scott,ss	4	0	0	0	5
Winters,p	3	0	0	0	0	McNeil,c	2	0	0	1	0
Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0	Moorefield,c	2	0	2	0	2
						Caldwell,p	1	0	1	1	0
Total.	36	7	12	27	11	Winn,p	3	1	1	2	1
						Total...	35	2	9	27	12

Errors—Doyle, Gainer.

New York	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

First base on errors—Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Doyle, McCarty, Gainer, Moorefield. Three-base hits—Witt, Kauff, Chase. Sacrifice hits—McNally, Jones. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 9. Double play—Zimmerman, Doyle and Chase. Bases on balls—Off Winters, 1; Jones, 1; Winn, 3. Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; Winters, 2; Jones, 4. Wild pitch—Winn. Passed ball—McNeil. Hits—Off Caldwell, 8 in 5 innings; Winn, 4 in 4; Winters, 5 in 6; Jones, 4 in 3. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Umpires—Brennan and Rooney.

INTERNATIONAL WAKES UP.

Baseball League at Last Decides to Start Season.

The international League will hold a meeting in Newark tomorrow to complete arrangements for the opening of the season. The schedule was drawn up some time ago and will be adopted just as soon as the cities which will make up the eight-club circuit have been named.

President Fultz announced yesterday that the major leagues had leased Harrison Park, the Federal League plant just outside of Newark, to the Newark Club. It is understood that the rental will be $4,000 a year. It is expected that new owners of the Newark franchise will be announced at tomorrow's meeting. With the passage of the Sunday Baseball bill in this State, the International League looks for a prosperous season.

TRIPLE PLAY BY ANNAPOLIS.

Spectacular Fielding Aids Navy in Defeating Mt. St. Mary's, 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 9.—A triple play in the third inning was the feature of today's game between the Navy Academy and Mt. St. Mary's which the former won 4 to 2.

Cogan, in centre, caught Midshipman Cloughley's long drive, and the ball was relayed to second and third in time to catch Clark and Doyle. Another spectacular play came when Poole, the Navy third baseman, climbed the stands in the sixth and caught Carney's high foul.

The score:

	R	H	E
Naval Academy	3	0	0
Mount St. Mary's	0	0	0

Batteries—R. D. Baker and Cloughley; Hagerty and Roger.

YANKEE RECRUITS ON TOP.

Youngsters Defeat Huggins's Regulars by Score of 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 9.—With three days remaining in the training campaign of the Yankees in Jacksonville, Manager Miller Huggins has reached the conclusion that there is a possibility of the players going stale from too much work. A result of this conclusion was a reducing of work for the ball tossers today and the announcement that morning practice was at an end for the remaining days of the conditioning period.

This afternoon the game between the first and second teams extended only five innings, the Yannigans winning by the score of 5 to 1. Credit for the victory of the second string players belongs primarily to Luther Nelson, one of Huggins' recruit boxmen, who set the sluggers down with four scattered hits. The regulars pushed over a run in the first inning on Vick's single, a sacrifice, an out, and an error. In the next four innings the regulars did not threaten seriously to score.

Miller's hitting sent the Yannigans' score upward, while Nelson was holding the first team in check. Miller sent two runs over the plate in the third inning with a double to centre, and added two in the fifth with a home run drive to left center after O'Doul had reached first base on a single.

Halas was in uniform but as he is still troubled with a sore leg he was not used in the game. Huggins hopes to have him in the game against the Robins here tomorrow. The Yankee manager announced tonight that Ernie Shore probably would start this game against the National Leaguers and Jack Quinn will be called upon to work the last four innings.

The lineup of today's game was as follows:

Regulars—Vick rf; Peckinpaugh, ss; Fipp, 1b; Pratt, 2b; Lewis, lf; Bodie, cf; Ward, 3b; Hannah, c; Brady, p. Yannigans—Kane, cf; O'Doul, lf; Miller, ss; Lamar, 1b; Ruel, 3b; Mooers, 2b; Baldwin, c; Quinn, rf; Nelson, p.

ROBIN COLTS TIE REGULARS.

Brooklyn Teams Play Final Game of Practice Season.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 9.—The last regular practice game of the Dodgers' training season was played this afternoon at Barr's Field. Tomorrow Brooklyn will play the Yankees and Friday will be devoted to a fishing trip. Next Saturday they play the last of the games with the Yankees here and then the two outfits will hit the trail northward.

Today's practice game went nine innings between the first and second teams and resulted in a 6 to 6 tie. As Manager Robinson is expecting Miller Huggins to use left-handers against his men tomorrow, he selected Rube Marquard to pitch for the Colts. The Rube worked in the first four rounds and the Regulars cracked out seven hits for a total of three tallies off his shoots. Burleigh Grimes relieved Marquard, and in the seventh frame, the Regulars bunched two doubles and a single. This, coupled with a pass, gave them three runs.

Jimmie Mains started for the Regulars and twirled five sessions. While he was on the mound the Colts gathered five hits and two runs. Hunter Goodbred, the Dodgers' rookie, finished the game and allowed seven hits and four runs in the last two rounds.

ARMY HITS MAHONEY HARD.

West Pointers Easily Trim Manhattan by 6 to 1 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 9.—The West Point nine won again today, defeating Manhattan College in a fast game on the plains by a score of 6 to 1.

The Cadets won the game in their half of the second, a brace of errors and hits by Billo and Milton netting three runs. Manhattan's lone tally came after Milton had passed Marone in the fourth, Deegan's double scoring him.

The soldiers fell upon Mahoney hard in the fifth and drove him from the game, Dixon and Dominey registering a home run and a triple, respectively, in this inning.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Manhattan	0	0	0
Army	1	0	0

Batteries—Mahoney, Robinson, and Deegan; Milton and McCarthy. Umpires—Cullum and Marshall.

BROWN SHUTS OUT TRINITY.

Hartford Collegians Invade Providence and Are Routed.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, April 9.—Brown defeated Trinity by 8 to 0 in the opening baseball game of the season on Andrews Field today. The Brunonians played snappy ball and Trinity was never threatening at any time during the game.

Shepard was on the mound for Trinity and, except in the fifth inning, pitched good ball. His support, however, was ragged. Knight and Brisk divided pitching honors for Brown, the former serving five innings and allowing three hits, and the latter finishing the game.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Brown	2	0	3
Trinity	0	0	0

Game called in eighth inning to allow Trinity to catch train.

Batteries—Brown, Knight, Brisk, and Erickson; Trinity, Shepard and Matchton.

C. C. N. Y. CUBS ARE VICTORS

Defeat Commerce Nine in Opening Game by Narrow Margin.

The City College freshman baseball team opened the season yesterday at the Lewisohn Stadium with a victory over the High School of Commerce nine by the score of 3 to 2. The twirling of Haskin was the feature, the freshman moundsman holding the Commerce lads hitless and runless during his stay of five innings in the box, besides striking out ten men.

The score by innings:

Commerce	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
C. C. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

TWO VICTORIES FOR SAACKE.

Wins Fancy Dive and Obstacle Race in New York A. C. Pool.

Rudolph Saacke, formerly of De Witt Clinton H. S., carried off the chief laurels last night in the monthly swimming meet of the New York A. C. Saacke, competing under the emblem of the Winged Foot, captured the fancy diving contest and the 50-yard obstacle swim. In the dive, Saacke, with a handicap of 18 points, gathered in a total of 118.32 points. Fred A. Sponberg was second, with 106.26 points.

The summaries:

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by S. A. Ruddy, Jr., New York A. C. (15 seconds;) G. B. Nodine, United States Naval Reserve Forces, (23 seconds,) second; Paul Chase, New York A. C., (16 seconds,) third. Time—1:05 4-5.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by Horace McMullen, unattached; Albert F. Chrystal, Columbia, University, second; J. Willett Hall, Jr., De Witt Clinton H. S., third. Time—0:28 2-5.

50-Yard Obstacle Swim.—Won by Randolph Saacke, New York A. C., 0:57; John J. Curren, Jr., S. S. Granite State, 1:08 2-5, second; Leeming K. Jelliffe, New York A. C., 1:08 2-5, third.

Fancy Diving Contest, Handicap.—Won by Rudolph Saacke, New York A. C., (18 points,) with 118.32 points; Fred A. Sponberg, New York A. C., (16 points,) 106.26 points, second; James J. O'Rourke, unattached, (35 points,) 103.92 points, third.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS N. Y. U. IN ELEVENTH

Blue and White Nine Rallies and Wins Close Game by 4 to 2 Score.

New York University's baseball team was defeated yesterday afternoon at Ohio Field by Columbia, the score being 4 to 2. The game was bitterly fought, and it was not until the eleventh inning that Columbia scored the winning runs.

Besides losing the game, the Violet team lost the services of Captain Klaess, third baseman, and best batsman of the nine. In the second inning Klaess attempted to score on a squeeze play but the throw cut him off at the plate. He slid home, and as he did so hit Ackerman's knee, sustaining a broken ankle. This injury will probably keep Klaess out of the game for the rest of the season.

The New York University team scored first in the fourth frame when Strassman walked. He took second on a passed ball. Holman's infield out advanced him to third and he scored on Draffen's single over second.

Ackerman evened up for Columbia in the fifth by poling a homer into left. The Columbia catcher also accounted for his team's next run. He led off with a terrific triple to left. Goodman's single into right sent him across the plate.

In the eighth N. Y. U. made things even. Strassman walked and took second on Delaney's out. On the next pitch he started for third. Ackerman threw wild and Strassman scored on the error.

Columbia put over the winning tallies in the eleventh. Ackerman singled and Goodman sacrificed him to second. He took third when Strassman muffed Lane's fly and scored on Canapery's sacrifice fly. Lane, taking third on the throw home, Urls singled and sent Lane home for the final run.

The lineup follows:

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kramss,ss	4	0	1	1	7	Schnars,cf	4	1	2	1	0
Strassman,lf,rf	2	1	1	0	0	Bonogurh,as	5	0	0	2	3
Delaney,p	4	0	0	2	5	Hauck,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Klaess,3b	1	0	1	0	1	Ackerman,c	5	3	3	12	1
Holman,2b	3	0	0	0	0	Goodman,rf	4	0	1	0	1
Draffen,c	4	0	2	16	0	Lane,1b	4	1	1	13	0
Daley,rf	5	0	0	1	0	Canapery,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Barker,1b	5	0	0	14	0	Dynan,cb	3	0	0	1	0
Loew,rf,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Urls,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Liss,2b	4	0	0	2	2	Farrell,p	3	0	0	1	3
Total	36	2	6	33	15	Total	38	4	11	33	10

Errors—Schnars, Bonogurh, Hauck, Ackerman, Strassman.

Columbia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2—4
N. Y. University	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Canapery. Three-base hits—Hauck, Ackerman. Home run—Ackerman. Sacrifice hits—Lane, Schnars, Goodman. Sacrifice fly—Canapery. Stolen bases—Schnars, 2. Left on bases—New York University, 7; Columbia, 4. Bases on balls—Off Delaney, 1; Off Farrell, 4. Struck out—By Delaney, 7; by Farrel, 12. Hit by pitcher—By Farrel, (Draffen, Loew.) Wild pitch—Farrel. Passed ball—Ackerman. Hits—Off Delaney, 9; Off Farrel, 6. Umpire—Mr. Swanson. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

HARVARD WINS IN NINTH.

Emmons Deals the Blow That Dashes Bowdoin's Hopes.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 9.—With the score three-all in the last of the ninth, two out and a runner on third, Bobby Emmons, the clever shortstop of the Harvard nine, crashed out a hit that brought Jack Baldwin racing across the plate with the run that sent the Bowdoin baseball team down to defeat in the opening game of the season this afternoon on Soldiers' Field.

Johnson, on the mound for the Crimson, pitched a good game. He allowed only four hits, struck out two men and gave two free tickets to first. The hard-hitting Harvard nine gleaned seven safeties off Flinn, who issued four passes and struck out a trio of Crimson sluggers.

It looked like an extra-inning affair as the ninth drew to a close, but Stillman cracked out a lusty double, Baldwin went in to run for him; Johnson whiffed the breezes, and Evens sacrificed the runner along to third. Then Bobbie Emmons pulled the curtain act, and the players rushed for the showers to thaw out.

The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOWDOIN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evens,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Donnell,3b	4	1	1	2	1
Emmons,ss	4	1	2	4	3	Cook,2b	2	1	0	2	4
Gross,lf	2	0	0	1	0	Finn,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Jones,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Casper,1b	2	0	0	12	0
McLeod,2b	3	0	0	2	2	Racine,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Perkins,3b	3	1	2	2	5	Haile	4	0	0	2	2
Stillman,c	4	0	1	5	0	Prosser,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Johnson,p	4	0	0	0	2	Grover,cf	4	1	1	3	0
aJ. Baldwin	0	1	0	0	0	Flinn,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	29	4	7	27	10	Total	29	3	4	26	15

aTwo out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Stillman in ninth.

Errors—Emmons, (2,) Perkins, Frothingham, Johnson, Finn, Casper, Grover.

Harvard	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—4
Bowdoin	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Sacrifice hits—Emmons, Evens. Stolen bases—Donnell, Emmons, Jones. Two-base hit—Stillman. Three-base hit—Frothingham. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; Flinn, 4. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; Flinn, 3. Time of game—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpire—Dan Barry.

ELIS BLANK SPRINGFIELD.

Profit by Opponents' Errors and Clinch Opening Game, 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9.—Playing errorless ball in the opening game of the season, Yale today blanked the Springfield Training College 2 to 0. The game started in the rain, which ceased, however, in the second inning.

Errors by the visitors accounted for both the Eli runs, a wild heave by Sharpe in the sixth allowing Frank Lynch to score after Catcher Atkinson's erratic toss to second had allowed him to romp to third. Again in the eighth, with Holder on third and Lynch on first, Kalloch threw late to the plate to get Holder after Lynch had drawn a toss to second base.

Twombly pitched gilt-edged ball, holding Yale to three scattered singles. Robinson, Yale's first string moundsman, was pounded hard, but faultless fielding behind him shut off runs. In the first inning Holden made a brilliant running catch of Haberman's fly over second.

The score:

SPRINGFIELD.	AB	R	H	PO	A	YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bennett,ss	3	0	1	3	0	Holden,cf	3	1	0	2	0
Kalloch,2b	3	0	0	1	6	Lynch,1b	4	1	2	13	0
Sims,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Boyd,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Habermann,1b	3	0	0	4	1	Frann,ss	4	0	0	0	2
Sharp,cf	4	0	2	3	0	Gage,3b	2	0	0	0	2
Fink,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Gordon,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Bannister,2b	2	0	0	1	2	Sawyer,2b	2	0	0	3	4
Atkinson,c	3	0	0	11	1	Fredericks,c	3	0	0	3	2
Carlson,p	2	0	0	0	1	Robinson,p	1	0	0	0	2
Twombly,p	1	0	0	0	0	Selleck,p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	28	0	5	24	6	Total	27	2	3	27	13

Errors—Kalloch, Sharp, Bannister, Atkinson, (2.)

Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Sacrifice hits—Fink, Habormann. Stolen bases—Sims, Holden, Lynch. Left on bases—Springfield, 6; Yale, 4. Double plays—Gage, Sawyer, and Lynch; Twombly, Atkinson, and Kalloch. Struck out—By Carlson, 4; Robinson, 2; Twombly, 5; Kalloch, 1. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 1; Carlson, 3; Selleck, 2. Wild pitch—Twombly. Hits—Off Robinson, 4 in 5 innings; Carlson, 1 in 5; Twombly, 2 in 3; Selleck, 1 in 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Stockdale.

GIBBS BOXING BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Measure to Allow Ring Bouts of Ten Rounds in This State Takes a Stride.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Gibbs Boxing bill passed the Senate tonight by 27 to 18 votes. It was hard sledding for a time for the measure, but Democrats hesitated to support it, not because of the measure itself, but rather because Senator Gibbs, its introducer, had been recorded in the negative on Sunday movies and Sunday baseball bills. The vote on the Boxing bill was well split up, eight Republicans being recorded with the Democrats, some of whom voted negatively but later changed their attitude.

Senator Boylan of New York facetiously suggested the introduction of an amendment providing a nurse for the contestants.

"Senator Gibbs has provided every other safeguard for the contestants in bouts under his bill other than a nurse. He has agreed to amend the measure to make that provision," he said.

Senator Abraham Kaplan of New York, Democrat, for the sixth time suggested an amendment to provide that each club distribute twenty-five free tickets for each bout among soldiers, sailors, and marines of the world war who were injured in the service. The amendment was not taken seriously, however, and was not even voted upon.

The Gibbs bill as it now stands provides for the establishing of a State Athletic Commission of one member to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and to hold office until Dec. 31, 1920, each successor to be appointed for a two-year term. The salary is placed at $3,500, with allowance for necessary expenses. The commission is given sole control over boxing. Each club must file a bond. Bouts are to be of ten rounds, and there is to be a referee, who must render a decision. Five per cent. of the gross receipts is to be turned over to the State. There are to be four Deputy Commissioners.

LAFAYETTE NINE IS VICTOR.

Beats Lebanon Valley in a Landslide of Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., April 9.—Lafayette defeated Lebanon Valley this afternoon in a loosely played game on March Field by the score of 19 to 10. Duncan, the Lebanon pitcher, was wild and ineffective from the start. Lafayette piled up sixteen runs in the first two innings, and what followed could only be called a game by excessive courtesy.

The score by innings:

Lafayette	4	5	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—19
Lebanon Valley	0	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	2	0—10

Batteries—Tierney, Palinich, and Donchner; Duncan, Faith, and Uhler. Umpire—Mr. McBride.

FORDHAM HAS BIG INNING.

Hits Smith Hard and Beats Seton Hall by 5 to 1 Score.

Fordham defeated Seton Hall in Newark yesterday by a score of 5 to 1. The Maroon batsmen fell upon Smith hard in the first inning, when Fordham scored five runs. This advantage gave Fordham the game right at the start, but after that Smith settled down and pitched good ball.

McNamara pitched effective ball for Fordham and gave Seton Hall only six scattered hits. He was especially strong in the pinches.

The score by innings:

	R	H	E.
Fordham	5	7	2
Seton Hall	1	6	4

Batteries—McNamara and Sweetland; Smith and Brennan.

WASHBURN WINS ON COURT.

Defeats Low In London Tennis Tourney—Mathey Beaten.

LONDON, April 9.—In the covered courts tennis championship at the Queen's Club today Major Rod Heath of Australia beat Major Dean Mathey of the American Army.

Captain Watson M. Washburn of the American Army beat Major Arthur Low three sets to one, and Miles Ryan of California defeated Mrs. O'Neill two sets to one.

FAVORITES WIN AT TENNIS.

Richards and Tilden to Face Voshell and Kumagae at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 9.—Miss Marion Zinderstein of the Longwood Cricket Club and Mrs. Marion Vanderhoef Morse of the West Side Tennis Club were victors here today in the semi-finals of the women's singles in the North and South tennis tournament.

The men's doubles were brought down to the final, in which Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden, Jr., the national doubles champions, will be opposed by H. S. Voshell and Ichiya Kumagae.

The preliminaries:

Women's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Marion Zinderstein, Longwood, beat Miss Esther Tufts, Boston, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. H. F. Morse, West Side, beat Mrs. Jay V. Hall, Moore County, 6—0, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—J. S. Nicholl, Longwood, and C. P. Watson, Jr., Westchester, beat H. B. Swoope, Curwensville, and F. H. Babcock, Piping Rock, 6—0, 6—1.

Semi-Finals.—Vincent Richards, New Jersey Tennis, and W. T. Tilden, Jr., Germantown Cricket, beat N. A. Rose, Longwood, and Walter Fraker, Northland, 6—1, 6—1; S. H. Voshell, Terrace, and I. Kumagae, West Side, beat Swoope and Babcock, 6—1, 6—4.

WHITE DEFEATS SERVATIUS.

Class A Player Wins Match in Poggenburg Cup Tourney.

An unfinished run of 35 points gave Charles E. White a victory yesterday in his first game in the annual Poggenburg Cup handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Rational Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. White's steady playing in this run enabled him to defeat the veteran Louis A. Servatius, a Class C player, by one point. The score was 250 to 114 in thirty-four innings. White, through graduating into Class A a year ago, is compelled to play for 250 points, while Servatius, because of his lower rating, is playing at 115 points.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Charles E. White, (250 points.)—0 13 17 1 0 7 14 3 1 1 0 12 16 2 0 1 0 2 3 0 11 5 1 29 1 1 0 26 1 40 4 3 0 35—250. Average, 7 12-34. High runs, 40, 35, (unfinished,) and 29.

Louis A. Servatius, (115 points.)—2 3 4 0 1 1 4 6 0 0 12 3 2 1 2 5 0 2 0 0 1 11 7 0 2 2 0 0 6 1 4 21 0 3—114. Average, 3 12-34. High runs, 21, 12, and 11.

EVENING GAME.

Robert Steinbugler, (115 points)—8 15 13 0 1 9 0 10 2 4 5 5 3 0 11 7 2 9 11—115. Average, 6 1-19; high run, 15.

Charles Worcester, (55 points)—2 4 4 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 14 1 4 4 1 3 1 3—55. Average, 3 1-18; high run, 18.

CLEVER WORK BY LEVINE.

Amateur Billiard Player Makes Pretty Eight-Cushion Shot.

Playing one of the best games of his career, Harry Levine defeated Gus Gardner last night in the national amateur championship three-cushion tournament at the Amateur Billiard Club. Levine, in a spectacular closing rally, won by a score of 50 to 39. The contest went eighty-eight innings.

Levine's display of form was easily the best of the tournament. When twelve points behind in the score at the seventieth inning Levine rallied, and, scoring twenty-eight points in his last eighteen turns at the table, took the match. In his eighty-third inning Levine accomplished an eight-cushion carom, which brought continued applause from the spectators.

A new high-run record for the tournament was established in the afternoon game, when Arthur Newman defeated William H. Flinn. The score was 50 to 35.

LARGE ENTRY FOR JAMAICA.

Nominations for May and June Meets Total 941.

Secretary Walter C. Edwards yesterday announced that 951 nominations had been received by the Metropolitan Jockey Club for the seventeen stakes to ing season in New York, and among the be run at the two meetings to be held at Jamaica in May and June. All the principal stables have named candidates for the meeting that will open the racmost generous nominators are Harry Payne Whitney with 67 entries, Commander J. K. L. Ross with 46; George W. Loft, 27; Wilfred Viau, 36; J. E. Widener, 41; E. T. Wilson, Jr., 37; Sewerwyck Stable, 25; P. A. Clark, 33; Weir, 19; James McClelland, 26, and The Beach Stable, 19.

Among the older division of handicap horses which have been nominated for the various events are Cudgel, Wooly Hogan, Old Rosebud, Omar Khayyam, Roamer, Papp, Trompe La Mort, Starmaster, Stromboli, Corn Tassel, Sunny Slope, Old Koenig, Exterminator, Sun Flash II., Naturalist, Fairy Wand, Regal Lodge, Bonifacio, War Maid, Royce Rolls, War Cloud, George Starr, Foreground, Jack Hare, Jr., Orestes, Bully Boy, Dominant, Jock Scott, Motor Cop, Flags, Luculiite, and Tippity Witchet.

The three-year olds are especially strong in numbers and quality and some great contests can be looked for as those engaged include such stars as Eternal, Billy Kelly, Dunboyne, War Fennant, Cirrus, Purchase, Hannibal, Elfin Queen, Pen Rose, Kindex, Blue Laddie, Questionaire, Tuscaloosa, Sweep On, and Terentia.

The list of stakes, together with the number of entries, are as follows: Excelsior Handicap, 44; Kings County Handicap, 41; Long Beach Handicap, 37; Paumonok Handicap, 49; Rainbow Handicap, 55; Garden City Stakes, 65; Newtown Stakes, 47; Olympic Stakes, 53; Southampton Handicap, 60; Stuyvesant Handicap, 63; Highland Stakes, 43; Youthful Stakes, 66; Colorado Stakes, 67; Rosedale Stakes, 69, Greenfield Stakes, 61; Montauk Stakes, 59; Suffolk Stakes, 62.

HUNTS MEETING POSTPONED

Racing Season Here to Open at Belmont Terminal May 14.

Racing will not begin in the vicinity of New York quite as early as was expected, the Rockaway Hunt Club having been forced to give up the idea of holding its two-day amateur meet on May 7 and 10. It will be left for the United Hunts meet will be Saturday, Belmont Park Terminal on May 14, one day before the regular season opens at Jamaica. The concluding day of the United Hunts meet will be on Saturday, May 21.

MAHONY CAPTURES PURSE IN GALLOP

Clyde Entry Romps Home with Naval Academy Stake at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., April 9.—Thomas Clyde's Mahony captured the Naval Academy Purse for three-year-olds here today in a gallop, but his easy victory was perhaps due to the erratic behavior of Harry Payne Whitney's Hanky Panky, one of the fancied candidates. The three-year-olds were asked to race over the six and a half furlong route, and as soon as the barrier was released he sprang straight up in the air, and it took Trosler some time to get him down to earth and send him in pursuit of the others. Meanwhile Frizeur was winging out in front with Mahony in close attendance, but before half the distance had been covered Butwell let Mahony down, and he quickly swept by Frizeur to win with the greatest ease by five lengths. Frizeur tired badly in the stretch, but lasted long enough to take the place from Wiscat Fool.

There was a rare upset in the second race provided by the Pastime Stable's Enos. This neglected outsider broke in front of the field and led all the way, winning by a length and a half. Enos paid $186.50 for a $2 mutuel ticket.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Sister Emblem, 113 pounds, (Metcalf,) $4.80, $2.90, and $2.30, won; True as Steel, 115, (Rice,) $3.50 and $2.90, second; Laura Miller, 106, (Pauley,) $3.30, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Bronco Billy, Yankee Notions, The Belgian II., Miss Fauntleroy, and Frenchy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Enos, 111 pounds, (Conway,) $186.50, $44.20, and $13.70, won; Miss Sterling, 106, (Erickson,) $10.40 and $3.10, second; General, 115, (Butwell,) $3.10, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Soaramouch, Virginia Yell, Galway, Thrift, and Wetona also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Refugee, 118 pounds, (Corey,) $7.20, $2.90, and $2.50, won; Kewessa, 113, (Rice,) $2.90 and $2.40, second; Kingling II., 110, (Erickson,) $2.80, third. Time—1:06 1-5. American, Korthage, and Oriental Girl also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Naval Academy Purse, for three-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Mahony, 112 pounds, (Butwell,) $5.50, $3.30, and $2.90, won; Friseur, 101, (Erickson,) $6.60 and $4.80, second; Wisest Fool, 115, (Rice,) $4, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Hanky Panky

ASKS PUBLIC TO HELP PROTECT UNIFORMS

Lieut. Com. Wickersham Says That Many Men in Service Garb Are Impostors.

MANY BEGGARS SO DRESSED

Men Posing as Veterans with Useless Trifles for Sale Open to Suspicion Also.

Peddling and begging by men in the uniform of the United States Navy have been a source of annoyance to the officers in charge of the Navy's Recruiting Station here, at 34 East Twenty-third Street, and yesterday Lieut. Commander D. P. Wickersham, the officer in command, asked that the people of the city assist in abating the nuisance by being extremely careful as to the status of the uniformed man from whom they purchased buttons or to whom they gi... alms.

"...though I do not like to see them selling these buttons and the other things sold by the men in uniform on our streets," said Lieut. Commander Wickersham, "I cannot condemn any honorable means that men who have served their country through this crisis, especially those w... have been overseas, take to gain a livelihood. However, a large percentage of the beggars and peddlers in uniform prove on investigation, I am sorry to say, to be impostors.

"I have been annoyed for some time by the sight of the men in uniform going around using almost strong-arm methods to get a few quarters out of the public for 'welcome home' buttons and such stuff, but I had hardly realized how serious the nuisance was becoming until the other day a member of the Mayor's Committee came in here to make a complaint. He told me that one morning as he got on the subway two sailors accosted him. One pinned a button on him and the other asked him for a quarter. He told the men he did not want to give a quarter for the button and one of them said loudly, 'What have you ever done for your country?'

"I was down at the battleship Recruit ... Union Square the other day and I saw a lot of panhandling going on on the sidewalk outside by men in uniform. I questioned twelve of the men brought in to me whom I examined to see if they were really sailors. Four of those men admitted that they had never even been in a training station, four stuck to their story, although in the face of questions as to where they had trained, who the officers were they drilled under, how to salute and how to about face, elements of the drill that a week's recruit would know, they could only say 'they had forgotten.' The other four proved undoubtedly they had served in the navy. I asked one of the men, the real sailors, why he didn't get a job. I thought, you see, that the boy was possibly up against it and actually in want.

"'A job,' he said, 'I should say I didn't want a job. Why, yesterday I made $50 cold out of the people on the street selling these little "Welcome Home" badges. What would I do with a job.'

"That is the sort of conditions that lure the boys away from regular employment to the streets, where they have the opportunity to make a great deal of money out of the sense of gratitude their uniform inspires.

"'Outside of the ethics of the business, a situation is being created that is hurting recruiting here in New York. People see the boys in uniform panhandling it here, and they say to themselves that they want no son of theirs to join the navy if that's what is going to become of him. It really looks as if all the training of the service had only gone to make bums out of the men."

As to remedies, the officer could only hope the public would be chary in giving freely to the men who were putting the uniform into disrepute. "If the canteens demanded from every man who entered to show his discharge papers or other evidence that he actually was in the navy or had seen service, it would help some," he said. "The municipal authorities also can help by enforcing the regulations against begging even by uniformed men. But the public must help by discouraging any man from avoiding work simply because the country's generosity is willing to take care of him."

Commander Evangeline Booth issued a statement yesterday in which she warned everybody against being fleeced by collectors who sought money for the "Home Service Fund."

"Word has been received at this headquarters," said Commander Booth in her statement, "that persons representing themselves as Salvation Army workers have been fleecing the public in New York and elsewhere. The Salvation Army, it is true, still continues to solicit small donations as in the past, but that is all. No one has yet been authorized to collect relatively large amounts for the Home Service Fund. The campaign for that fund will take place May 19 to May 26. No collections will be made before May 19, and then all persons authorized to solicit funds will wear official badges."

GET JURY TO TRY FRICKE

Taking of Testimony in Treason Trial to Begin Tomorrow.

A jury to try Albert Paul Fricke, indicted for treason, was obtained yesterday, and then Federal Judge Mayer adjourned the trial until tomorrow morning. The jurymen are:

Ferdinand A. Rossiter, machine dealer, 209 West 106th Street, foreman; Edward D. Hooker, engineer, 19 East Thirtieth Street; Frederick L. Regan, publisher, 789 West End Avenue; Matthew Farrell, Superintendent, 125 West 106th Street; Charles W. Rubien, linens, 817 West End Avenue; Harry J. Cohen, manufacturer, 220 West Ninety-eighth Street; Walter L. Frank, real estate, 302 Convent Avenue; Frederick Rodgers, exporter, 105 East Seventy-fifth Street; Floyd A. Thompson, clerk, 212 West 105th Street; William C. Rogers, manager, 16 West 47th Street; Edward J. Backenston, salesman, 218 East Forty-ninth Street, and Mortimer B. Rosenthal, insurance, 1,049 Grand Boulevard and Concourse.

9,230 Bales of Wool Sold in London.

LONDON, April 8.—There were 9,230 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Vigorous buying hardened combing merinos, but coarse crossbreds were irregular. Snow white merinos sold at 5s. 7d., and greasy at 3s. 2½d.

REPORTS A HUNGER GERM.

Found in Bodies of Famine Victims, Vienna Doctor Declares.

COPENHAGEN, April 1, (Associated Press).—According to a Vienna telegram, says the Central News, a leading doctor of the Medical Society of Vienna, read a paper demonstrating the presence of a hunger germ in the bodies of victims of the present famine in Austria.

Experiments showed that this germ attacked the bones. The only remedy the doctors could suggest was phosphorous dissolved in cod liver oil, together with constant and ample nourishment.

Education Notes.

Ex-President William H. Taft will make an address on "League of Nations," April 12, at 8:15 P. M., in P. S. 62 auditorium, Hester and Essex Streets.

A delegation from New Utrecht, Fort Hamilton, Coney Island, Bath Beach, and other sections of that part of Brooklyn appeared before the Board of Education yesterday and argued in favor of a new school building in place of the present New Utrecht High School, which is overcrowded. Judge Cornelius Ferguson, the Rev. Louis Happ, and Jeremiah J. O'Leary made speeches. President Somers promised that the board would do all in its power to have a new structure erected.

The Hall of Education will be closed on April 19, and all of the employes will have the full day off.

Eva C. Wood was appointed yesterday Principal of P. S. 4.

Mabel S. Thompson was appointed teacher of dressmaking in the Manhattan Trade School.

James C. McLaughlin was transferred from P. S. 156 to P. S. 150 as teacher of a cripple class.

Catherine M. Haven was appointed teacher of millinery and assigned to the school at Pleasantville, N. Y.

The following were appointed to fill vacancies in high schools:

Erasmus Hall—Bertha C. Goll, assistant teacher English. Wadleigh—F. N. Smith, assistant teacher history. Boys' High—S. R. Kaplan, assistant teacher mathematics. De Witt Clinton—F. T. Gorman, assistant teacher Spanish.

The following were appointed to fill vacancies in the elementary schools.—Schedule B—Faye W. Thayer, Sarah C. Dillon, Bessie Stutsky, Theodora E. Norman, Rebecca Singman, Helen V. Gorman, Daisy S. Holton, Gertrude C. Zirinsky, Anna E. Castor, Ella O. Davy, Frieda D. Peters, Jennie A. Van Lean, Amanda W. Moloney, Bridget E. Owens, and Deborah L. Abramson. Kindergarten—Schedule B1—Rita Harrington.

Police Department News.

Transfer and assignment, to take effect 8 A. M., April 10: Patrol, T. F. Gaffney, from 58th to 5th.

Temporary assignments, from precincts indicated to Headquarters Div. of Transportation, for 16 days, from 8 A. M. April 15: J. J. Byrnes, Traffic D; J. J. Brennan, Traffic D.

Will for Probate.

WEISL, HENRY, of 270 Park Av., banker and broker, leaves to his widow, Christy Ann Weisl, all of his household effects, personal property, automobiles, and $200,000. The residue of his estate he directs shall be held in trust for his mother, and on her death it is to be divided among his brothers and sisters.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Forecast: N. C.—Cloudy Thurs.; showers and cooler Fri.

S. C., Ga., and Fla.—Showers Thurs.; fair and cooler Fri.

Ala.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; fair Fri.

Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ind.—Thunder showers and cooler Thurs.; fair Fri.

Mich.—Showers and cooler Thurs.; fair and cooler Fri.

Ohio—Showers and cooler Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The southwestern disturbance is central tonight over Northern Missouri with considerable intensity, and general rains have fallen in the West Gulf States, the Mississippi, Missouri, and lower Ohio Valleys, and the upper lake region.

Rain and snow fell in the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, with a heavy fall of snow in the Texas Panhandle, and there were also scattered rains Tuesday night in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and on Wednesday in the State of Washington. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

It is considerably colder in the Plains States and the Southwest and warmer in the extreme West. Over the eastern half of the country temperature changes were very irregular in character.

Showers will occur Thursday in the Central Valleys and the lake region, followed by generally fair weather Friday, except in the eastern lower lake region. During Thursday night and Friday the rain will extend to the Atlantic Coast.

It will be somewhat warmer Thursday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, colder Thursday and Friday in the lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the south upper lake region, and colder Friday in the lower lake region and the interior of the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for Central and Eastern Oklahoma and Northwestern Arkansas.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate east to south, fair Thursday, rain Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east to southeast, fair Thursday, probably rain Friday; South Atlantic Coast, gales to moderate south, except east off the Southern Florida Coast, generally fair.

FORECAST: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain Thursday in the western, and by night in the eastern portion; slightly warmer, Friday, rain; colder in the western portion.

Southern New England—Cloudy Thursday; slightly warmer on the mainland; rain at night and on Friday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Thursday; warmer in the interior; showers at night or on Friday.

Western New York—Rain Thursday and probably Friday; colder Friday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Thursday; showers at night and on Friday; colder Friday in the western and northern portions.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Thursday; rain at night or on Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	47	46	4 P. M.	47	46
6 A. M.	46	44	6 P. M.	42	46
9 A. M.	48	46	9 P. M.	38	46
12 M.	52	52	11 P. M.	36	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 55 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 74 per cent. at 8 A. M., 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.18 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.32 inches.

Fire Record.

A M.		Loss.
12:30	Foot West Carroll St., City Island; J. J. Murray	Not given
1:45	1 W. 54 St.; John Hamilton	Not given
2:30	684 Broadway; Sheldon Tailors	Not given
8:35	146-154 W. 30 St., (auto;) Pennsylvania Garage	Not given
10:50	348 E. 89 St.; Augusta Zimmerman	Slight
P. M.		
12:10	40 Cortlandt St.; not given	Slight
2:00	136 E. 17 St.; Emma Hasbrook	Slight
3:20	83 Lexington Av.; Anna Mangan	Not given
4:50	140 W. 116 St.; Hyman Linderberg	Slight
6:00	410 E. 51 St.; not given	Slight
6:36	80 Broadway; Central Union Trust Co.	Slight
6:45	208 W. 140 St.; Mary Foy	Slight
10:00	72 W. 102 St.; not given	Slight
10:20	515 W. 41 St.; not given	Not given
10:30	349 E. 134 St.; T. Zielinski	Slight

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders to naval officers today:

Bullard, Rear Admiral W. H. G., assigned as Director of Naval Communications.

Boatwick, Capt. L. A., from command of the New Mexico to duty as senior member of N. O. T. S. demobilization board.

Graham, Capt. S. W., from command of the Cheyenne to command the Petrel and additional duty as senior naval officer present, East Coast of Mexico.

Schoenfeld, Lt. Cmdr. J. W., from command of the Petrel to command the Cheyenne.

Zemke, Lt. Cmdr. E. F., from command of the A1-1 to command the R-1, when commissioned.

Sherman, Lt. Cmdr. F. C., from the Minnesota to Bureau Steam Eng.

Cottle, Lt. Cmdr. G. F., from Bureau Medicine and Surgery to Marine Exped. Force at Santo Domingo.

Gendreau, Lt. Cmdr. E. A. M., from the Charleston to Norfolk Navy Yard.

Hay, Lt. W. O., Jr., from the Kearsarge to the receiving ship at Boston.

Thompson, Lt. R. H., from Wissahickon Barracks, Cape May, N. J., to naval hosp. at that place.

Eldredge, Lt. H. G., from the Ringgold to the Claxton, as eng. off., when commissioned.

Webb, Lt. W. W., to the Burrows.

Davis, Lt. R. C., to command the A1-4.

Rooks, Lt. A. H., to command the H-4.

Councell, Lt. H. F., to the Ringgold as eng. off.

Eagers, Lt. W. W., to Hampton Roads, N. T. S., Nav. Operating Base.

Middleton, Lt. B. P., to Yorktown, Va., Navy Mine Depot.

Hanson, Lt. H. J., to Nav. Training Station at Great Lakes.

Harter, Lt. J., to the Wyoming.

Keyes, Lt. R. D., to the Rijndam.

Ellerton, Lt. G. C., to Norfolk Navy Yard.

Wittman, Lt. L., to Yorktown, Va., Mine Depot.

Knowles, Lt. J. M. D., to Fore River Shipbuilding plant at Quincy, Mass.

Miller, Lt. O. T., to German ships being taken over.

Noble, Lt. J. B., to the R-21, when commissioned.

Russell, Lt. T. H., to New Haven Nav. Training Station.

Barb, Lt. K. B., to Nav. Air Station at Rockaway, N. Y.

Denny, Lt. L. H. to the Henderson.

Whitcomb, Lt. C. A., to Nav. Rifle Range at Peekskill, N. Y.

Herbst, Lt. W. F., to nav. hosp. at Great Lakes.

Rosenthal, Lt. J. S., to Hampton Roads Naval Hosp.

Fite, Lt. H. B., to Marine Recruiting Station at Tulsa, Okla.

Everette, Lt. J. H. E., to duty as asst. to the Dist. Supply Off. in 1st N. D.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion tests are announced: To pilot, Health Department hospitals—Harry Force, 91; George C. Ehrsam, 89.50. To Inspector, Grade 3, Bureau of Highways, Richmond—Thaddeus Carlin, 80.57; Harry K. Denyse, 80.57. To assistant engineer, Grade D, Law Department, main office—Bruno J. Feldman, 86.17.

United States.

The commission announces for April 15 examinations for junior metallurgist and junior mining engineer for men. Vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, for duty throughout the United States, at $1,200 to $1,500 a year, will be filled from these examinations. The entrance salary within the range stated will depend upon the qualifications of the appointee and the duty to which he is assigned. At present there are two vacancies in the position of junior metallurgist at Seattle, Wash., each at $1,500 a year, and two vacancies in the position of junior mining engineer, one at Seattle, Wash., at $1,500 a year, and the other at Pittsburgh, Penn., at $1,200 a year. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on education, training, and experience, 80; publications, reports, or thesis, 20. Applicants must have reached their 21st but not their 40th birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Estates Appraised.

ABRAHAMS, MINNA, (Aug. 4, 1918.) Total estate, $58,471. Assets: Cash, $6,173; personal, $2,080; stocks and bonds, $34,707; from estate of Morris Abrahams, $13,500; her sons, Mark L., Sol H., and Alexander Abrahams, and daughter, Goldie Schlang, receive $12,994 each. There are other small bequests.

ELIAS, BENJAMIN F., (Nov. 14, 1918.) Total estate, $102,771. Assets: Real estate, $7,282; personal, $70,183; bonds, $17,490. His wife, Amelia Elgar, receives a life estate in $97,198.

GAIDE, LUDWIG, (Sept. 18, 1918.) Total estate, $46,315. Assets: Real estate, $12,267; cash, $520; personal, $32,807, all mortgages. His sons and daughters, Louis, Henry Emile Gaide, Louise Miller, Theresa Kleinschmidt, Clara Hebel, and Charlotte Gaide receive $6,384 each.

STIEFEL, MATILDA, (Dec. 17, 1918.) Total estate, $146,629. Assets: Real estate, $612,000; 246 West Broadway, $15,000, and 56 East 60th St., $46,000; cash, $16,747; personal, $26,904; stocks and bonds, $44,276. Her sons, Samuel, of 58 East 74th St.; Arnold, same address; Abraham, of 358 West 15th St., and Mortimer, of 56 East 60th St., receive $34,113 each. Other relatives received from $1,500 to $2,000 each.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises.....6:28 | Sun sets.....7:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:52	4:30	10:24	10:46
Governors Island	4:40	5:20	11:03	11:27
Hell Gate	6:53	7:27	0:51	1:21

Arrived—Wednesday, April 9.

SS Eboe, Dakar, March 23.
SS Fred Luckenbach, Barry, March 30.
SS Newburg, Azores, March 25.
SS Cabo Minor, Bilbao, March 15.
SS West Hunnaw, Plymouth, March 25.
SS Novian, Liverpool, March 20.
SS Munamar, Antilla, April 3.
SS Cricket, Matanzas, April 1.
SS Lake Francis, Cienfuegos, April 1.
SS Lake Medford, Matanzas, April 3.
SS Prins Nederlanden, Havana, April 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Duca d'Aosta	Genoa	Mar. 29
Fort Wayne	Genoa	Mar. 17
Naia	Antwerp	Mar. 20
Liege	Antwerp	Mar. 23
Wico	Cette	Mar. 19
Pioneer	Gibraltar	Mar. 18
Turrialba	St. Nazaire	Mar. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

Rotterdam	Brest	April 2
Invincible	London	Mar. 24
Pannonia	Brest	May. 31

DUE SATURDAY.

United States	Christiania	April 2
Canopic	Marseilles	Mar. 20

DUE SUNDAY.

Rochambeau	Havre	April 4
K. L. Luckenbach	Brest	Mar. 31
Auburn	Swansea	Mar. 30

DUE MONDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	April 3
Julia Luckenbach	Bordeaux	Mar. 28
Hisko	Brest	Mar. 29

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Bergenafjord, Bergen	——	2:00 P.M.
Geo. Washington, Brest	——	4:36 P.M.
Roma, Lisbon	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Argentina, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matoppo, Port Natal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Barbados	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Charybdis, Bermuda	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Ventris, Rio Janeiro	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Guthbert, Barbados	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Mauretania, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	——	2:00 P.M.
Wilhelmina, Brest	——	8:30 A.M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Clan Macphee, Cape Town	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Shoshone, Brest	——	8:30 A.M.
Troy, Brest	——	8:30 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Ancon, Brest	——	8:30 A.M.
Tiger, Brest	——	8:30 A.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Mormugao, at Lisbon, April 6.
SS Nagano Maru, at Calicut, April 2.
SS City of Oran, at Calcutta, April 1.

Sailed.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, from Genoa, April 7.
SS Iowan, from Bordeaux, April 6.
SS Calamares, from Swansea, April 7.
SS Saxonia, from Brest, April 7.
SS Manhattan, from London, April 8.
SS West Cobalt, from Plymouth, April 8.
SS Meriken, from Falmouth, April 7.
SS Byron, from Barbadoe, April 6.
SS Clan Macinaster, from Cape Town, April 8.
SS Vauban, from Rio Janeiro, April 6.
SS San Jacinto, from Barry, April 6.
SS Vamonia, from London, April 6.

Passed.

SS Toronto, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M. April 12, SS Mauretania.

France—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 18, SS Rochambeau.

Italy and Gibraltar—Close at 7 A. M. April 10, SS Argentina, and at 8 A. M. April 19, SS Canopic.

Belgium—Close at 7 A. M. April 16, SS Osawatonie.

Portugal—Close at 9 A. M. April 12, SS Goa.

Greece—Close at 9 A. M. April 15, SS Tallard.

Iceland—Close at 11 A. M. May 1, SS Gullfoss.

Azores Islands, Madeira, and Liberia—Sailings uncertain.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Makura.....April 10

Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—SS Empress of Japan.....April 12

Philippine Islands, Fiji, Sydney, Australia, Africa Maru.....April 16

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Niagara.April 20

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, and Netherlands East Indies daily. These mails are forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Northland.....April 16
Haverford.....May 17
WHITE STAR
NEW YORK
VIA HAVRE
TO LIVERPOOL
MEGANTIC APR. 15
OLYMPIC HALIFAX SOUTHAMPTON
APRIL 24
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
Lapland...April 19 Celtic.....April 30
Adriatic...April 26 Baltic.....May 6
N. Y.—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—ITALY
Canopic.....April 22
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York



WARD LINE
Direct service on fast twin-screw steamers from New York to
HAVANA } WEEKLY
MEXICO } SAILINGS
To Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
Regular Sailings to Nassau, Bahamas.
Literature and full information on request.
New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
Pier of Wall Street, New York.

CUNARD
ANCHOR
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Caronia.....Apr. 15
Carmania.....Apr. 19
Royal George.....Apr. 26
Aquitania.....May 3
Orduna.....May 3
Caronia.....May 17
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON
Mauretania.....April 12, May 10
NEW YORK TO LONDON
Saxonia.....April 24
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

(a) South America
Regular Sailings
From ENGLAND to
Brazil AND THE Argentine
by large R. M. S. P. & Nelson Line Mail Steamers.
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(a) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co
(aaa) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co
(a) Nelson Lines
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UNION-CASTLE LINE
SANDERSON & SON; Gen. Agents.
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NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaia, Macassar
Sailing from San Francisco
Dates and rates on application
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American & Indian Line
From NEW YORK direct to
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RANGOON, CALCUTTA
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ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
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Produce Exchange Building, New York City
General Agents for
Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.

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20,000 Tons 13,500 Tons
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
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TROUBLESS TRAVEL DE LUXE TO ANYWHERE FOR ANYTIME.
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HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
NEW YORK-ALBANY-TROY
Daily sailings from Pier 32, N. R. foot Canal St., 6 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M.; due Albany 6 o'clock following morning. Direct rail connections at Albany to all points north, east and west.
Express Freight Service, Autos Carried.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

Metropolitan Line
Passenger Service Starts Tuesday, April 15
ALL THE WAY BY WATER | ALWAYS IN SIGHT OF LAND
To BOSTON
via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and
Cape Cod Canal
Leave Pier 18, Foot of Murray St., Daily (Sundays included) at 5:00 P. M. Fare $3.65 (including War Tax.) Tickets and information at Wharf. Telephone Barclay 5000.
Meals. Staterooms Always the Best
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $2.97
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS. $1.10 to $8.30.
Above prices include war tax.
Boat Leaves Pier 36, North River, at 5:30 P. M.
Phone Spring 9491.
NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON
Mon., Wed. and Fri., Franklin St., 4 P. M.
Phone Franklin 4675.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Daylight service up the Hudson
Will be resumed May 24th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Alaska sailings for the Tourist season of 1919 now ready. Also booklet. Full information, 1231 Broadway, N. Y. City.
F. R. PERRY, Gen. Agent, Passenger Dept.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM
via PLYMOUTH and HAVRE
S. S. ROTTERDAM.....April 23
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM....May 14
For Rates and Further Information Apply
General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN
Denmark
Norway Sweden
Dates, Statos, Apr. 26
Hellig Olav, May 10
Finn, May 24
For rates, etc., apply
Passenger Office,
1 B'way, N. Y.

Swedish American Line
S. S. STOCKHOLM 22,020 Tons Displ.
APRIL 12, MAY 28, NEW YORK DIRECT
TO GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN. Short route to SCANDINAVIA. Superior accommodations, service and cuisine.
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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
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WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
Company's Office, 19 State St., New York.
Phone Bowling Green 7500.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
—LA VELOCE—
NEW YORK, NAPLES, GENOA.
Duca D'Aosta.....April 24
ITALIA-AMERICA, INC., 1 State St., N. Y.

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TRY OUR SPECIAL LENTEN DISHES
Jansen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
30th Street and Broadway
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50
With Elaborate Entertainment Changed Nightly.
TO-NIGHT—DOMINO NIGHT—DON'T MISS IT!

STRAND ROOF
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE
No Admission Charge. B'way at 47th Street.
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A la Carte All Hours—After-Theatre Specialties.
AN ENTIRELY NEW & ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING.

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The Hotel Wellington, situated just off Columbus Circle, at 55th St. and Seventh Ave. (new 7th Ave. Subway Station at door) is very desirous of renting a certain number of its rooms to permanent guests.
The Management is willing to make special rates for Spring and Summer occupancy, and can offer at very attractive prices single rooms with bath, double rooms with bath, and suites of almost any size.
Please call and inspect our rooms and hear our rates.
HOTEL WELLINGTON
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Under Knott Management
Phone Circle 1000.

Hotel THERESA
10th Ave., 124th to 125th Sts.
One block from "L" and Subway Sta. Trolley and bus lines at door.
A Refined Family and Transient Fireproof Hotel
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES
Dining Room
At Top of Building
Special Table d'Hote or A La Carte Meals
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REFERENCES ARE.
Newly Furnished Suites
Of Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six Rooms
FROM $75 TO $180 A MONTH
With or without kitchens. Maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included.
In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
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Hotel Schuyler Arms
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Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

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Subway station at 86th St. corner.
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Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath,
$3 to $5 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day
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NOBLETON
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Modern, homelike, accessible. Room and meals, $17 weekly up. Room with bath, meals, $24 wkly up. HOTEL
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Also desirable accommodations of rooms without meals $7.50 day up.

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An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

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SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day.
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We invite you to a meeting, Spring term, Friday, April 11th, 8:15 P. M. Come, see speakers made. Short, intensive course.
Assures self-confidence and ability to think on feet.
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542-544 Fifth Ave. (45th St.) Oldest and preeminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent positions. Write for catalog T. Prof. Meacher, M. A., Director

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Tutoring in all branches. Two years' work in one. Pupils admitted at any time. Entrance by certificate to leading colleges.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.
33 W. 44th St. Vanderbilt 4870. Est. 1904
MANSFIELD STUDIOS
All dances taught. Strictly private lessons, not a public dance hall. Entire time devoted to teaching. All step and classic dances taught private and class by professional artists. Children's Ballet Class.
MODERN SOCIETY DANCING
taught by refined young lady. Hours 9 to 5. Classes in the evening. Doris J. Durrling, 58 West 46th St. Telephone Bryant 5025.

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Have your Children Learn to Swim NOW!
Summer will soon be here. Your children should be expert swimmers for safety sake as well as the pleasure they'll derive. We give special attention to children, from 3 years up. The Dalton Scientific Method makes it easy to learn now in our warm pools.
Individual instruction, tiled pools, filtered water continuously changing; private dressing rooms; maid service, electric hair driers for women. Call or write for Booklet T.
DALTON SWIMMING SCHOOL
308 West 59 St. 19 West 44 St.

SUMMER CAMPS.
JUNIOR PLATTSBURG
on Lake Champlain N.Y.
8 Weeks Summer Vacation Camp
July 1—August 28
for red-blooded boys. A diversified program of athletics, sports and military and naval training. Strong staff of college men for college entrance courses, make-up study, and technical courses.

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Aerial reconnaissance, with flying. Also Ground School of Aviation, Automobile Mechanics and other Technical Courses. Maintenance and



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Omaha, Neb.	5's
Syracuse, N. Y.	4½'s
Ogden, Utah, Sch. Dis.	4½'s
State of Tennessee	4½'s
State of Louisiana Port Commission	5's

Considering the growing demand for bonds of States and Municipalities which are free from Federal Income, Normal and Surtax, we suggest to purchase now at present prices.

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To yield 4.45%

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Barr & Schmeltzer

Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. *Specialists.* New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Automobile Stocks Lead in Fresh Speculative Advances—Standard Issues Move Cautiously.

Speculative fervor for the rise approached the violent stage at times yesterday, but it was noticeable that while a relatively small group of resilient stocks were being advanced, the general list displayed a hesitating trend and quite a number ended the day with declines. The motor stocks and some of the rubber and oil issues stood in the foreground, particularly the former, which were the subject of heavy buying in the last hour. Dealings were again considerably in excess of 1,000,000 shares. There were no new influences to stimulate operations for the advance and the most fitting diagnosis of the day's market was that purchases reflected little more than confidence in the ultimate betterment of particular lines of production. The rapid upbidding of the motor share department, as an example, was accompanied by exuberant comment in commission houses of the important plans of expansion which the major automobile concerns have in mind. Considered in its broader aspects, the market displayed the effect of certain forces, conflicting for the moment, which rather confused the outlook for the immediate future of prices. The steel stocks showed the renewal of cautious dealings and the railroad issues played a very small part in the day's transactions. The strength of the favorite stocks, however, was sufficiently impressive to impart an encouraging tone to the day's dealings as far as they were concerned.

While railroad stocks were quiet and denoted very little speculative interest either way, it was as notable as ever that holders were not inclined to sell, being confident, presumably that the financial difficulties of the carriers will be adequately solved for the period before Congress comes to their assistance. Evidence of a concentration of effort between the Railroad Administration and the bankers on a solution was supplied in information during the day that an important conference would be held in Washington tomorrow. With the Victory Loan campaign almost at hand, sufficient reason is found for speed in preparing for railroad requirements up to midsummer at least and it goes without saying that the entire business and financial structure of the country would be strengthened by a definite and complete program for providing the railways with adequate funds. It seems likely that one outgrowth of the discussions now being carried on in New York and Washington will be an urgent representation to President Wilson of the need for a meeting of Congress.

The immediate situation of the iron and steel industry was pretty well demonstrated by the weekly trade reports. The intimation was strongly made that the industry was leaning towards the view that plans for artificially stabilizing prices were going by the board. The Iron Age noted that already some slight wage reductions have occurred which appeared to be preliminary to a general readjustment of prices and wages. Pig iron output for March, amounting to 2,903,885 tons per day, showed a marked decline from the February production, when slightly more than 3,035,000 tons were made daily. Local events centred around a meeting of Government officials and steel men at the Steel Corporation's offices showed, however, that the expectation of railroad purchases of rails and other materials at or near the proposed minimum prices was not yet to be abandoned. Presumably the Railroad Administration is seeking more information about producing costs for steel before filing a comprehensive refusal to buy at the quoted rates.

Sterling and franc exchang both moved against the foreign markets slightly without introducing any new features. The ruling rate for call loans was 5½ per cent., with 6 per cent. quoted earlier in the day.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 9.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 72 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 27 centimes. The dollar ranged from 5 francs 95 centimes to 6 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6¼
Low	5½	Low	6
Renewals	5½	Renewals	6
Last	5½	Last	6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5¾	Sixty days	5¾
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	5¾
Four months	5¼	Four months	5¾
Five months	5¼	Five months	5¾
Six months	5¼	Six months	5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5½

Commercial Paper.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.64¾	$4.63¾	$4.64¾	—.00¾
Cables	4.65¾	4.64¾	4.65¾	—.00¾
France—				
Demand	5.92	5.95	5.94	—.01
Cables	5.91	5.97	5.96	—.05

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8663 London	$4.64	$4.65¾
5.1813 Paris	5.93	5.91
5.1813 Belgium	6.30	6.25
China—		
Hongkong	77.00	77.10
Peking	120.50	120.75
Shanghai	112.00	112.25
40.20 Holland	40.25	40.375
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.30
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	*35.78
Calcutta	35.73	*35.78
5.1813 Italy	7.30	7.28
Japan—		
Kobe	51.125	51.25
Yokohama	51.125	51.25
19.30 Spain	20.15	20.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.85	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.75	27.00
Copenhagen	25.00	25.20
Christiania	25.70	25.90
South America—		
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.125	44.875
44.42 Rio	26.125	26.25
5.1813 Switzerland	4.98	4.94
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.25	14.55
500 rubles	14.15	14.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.60¾	$4.59

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $652,506,940; balances, $58,208,431; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $495,275; Federal Reserve credit balance, $51,185,793.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $26.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 15-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅞@80⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$4,305,579	$126,345,024
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	56,264,458	1,947,042,106
Miscellaneous	47,152,192	961,410,185
Misc. revenue	14,898,495	353,631,678
Total receipts	$124,620,726	$3,388,429,995
Excess of ord. disbursem'ts over ord. receipts	100,258,633	9,133,098,243
Excess of total disbursem'ts over total receipts	424,830,841	480,783,744
Expenditures	224,879,380	12,521,527,238

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,208,565	189,505	635,340
Year to date	52,232,577	34,712,743	54,425,734

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
36	38	100	Adams Express	36½	36½	36½	36½	—1½
33¼	33¾	6,600	Advance Rumely	32½	33½	32	33½	+1½
66½	66¾	2,200	Advance Rumely pf	66	66¾	65¼	66¼	+1⅛
77	77¾	2,300	Ajax Rubber	77¼	77¾	75¼	77¼	+⅛
3¼	3½	600	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
2	2⅛	1,500	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
37⅜	38	18,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	37⅜	38	37⅜	38	+⅝
90⅜	91	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90½	91	90½	91	+⅝
109	109¼	8,400	Am. Agricul. Chem	109¼	110¾	109	109¾	+⅝
78¾	79	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	78¼	79	78¼	78¾	+⅜
51⅞	51¾	9,500	Am. Can	51¼	52	51	51¾	+⅜
101	102	1,100	Am. Can pf	100⅞	101	100¾	101	+⅛
93¾	94⅜	8,500	Am. Car & Fdry	93⅝	94⅞	93⅝	93¾	+⅛
49¼	49¾	3,200	Am. Cotton Oil	49⅜	50¼	49¼	49¾	+⅜
12⅞	13⅜	3,500	Am. Druggists	13¼	13⅜	13¼	12⅞	+⅛
22⅞	22¾	3,500	Am. H. & Leather	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
100¼	101	4,600	Am. H. & L. pf	101	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	+⅛
43⅞	44⅛	600	Am. Ice	44	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝	+⅛
63¼	63½	400	Am. Ice pf	63⅜	63½	63⅜	63½	+⅛
88⅜	89¼	65,500	Am. International	90¼	91⅝	88	88⅝	—1½
48⅝	49¼	1,600	Am. Linseed	49⅜	49½	48	49	—⅜
66¼	67	10,100	Am. Locomotive	66⅜	67⅜	66¼	67	+1
103¾	104½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	104	104	104	104	+1
1	1⅛	200	Am. Malting	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
53¼	53½	300	Am.M.Ist. pf.of1.s.	53½	53⅝	53½	53½	+1⅜
71⅝	71¾	6,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	70⅞	72⅛	70⅞	71⅞	+⅝
104½	105	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	
81	81¾	900	Am. Steel Fdries	81½	82	81½	81½	—⅛
129⅜	130½	5,900	Am. Sugar Ref	131½	131¾	129¼	130	—1½
116	117¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¾	—⅛
113	113½	2,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	113¾	114	113¼	113½	+⅛
105	105¾	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	106	106½	105	105½	—⅛
207½	208	200	Am. Tobacco	207¾	207¾	207½	207¾	+⅛
100½	101	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+⅛
57⅜	57¾	800	Am. Woolen	58	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞	—⅛
42¼	42⅝	7,900	Am. Writing P. pf	41¼	43⅛	41¼	42¼	+1⅛
14	14½	900	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14	14½	14	14½	+⅛
43	45	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S pf	44¾	44¾	44½	44½	
62⅜	62¾	8,600	Anaconda Copper	62⅝	63¼	62	62⅝	+⅛
36	36½	15,800	Asso. Dry Goods	32	37	32	36	+6½
80	80½	2,800	Associated Oil	77½	80¾	77½	80¾	+5½
92¾	93	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+⅛
86⅞	86½	100	Atch., T. & S. F pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	—⅛
96	97¼	100	Atlantic Coast Line	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	—½
122¾	123	4,100	At., Gulf & West I	123¾	123¾	122¼	123	
67½	68	100	At., Gulf & W. I pf	68	68	68	68	+⅝
92	92¾	87,700	Baldwin Loco	90¼	93⅜	89¼	92	+2½
48	48⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf	48½	48½	48½	48½	+⅛
54¾	56	100	Bawiltmore & O. pf	55	55	55	55	+1
133	133½	400	Barrett Co.	132	133¾	131¼	133¾	—⅝
1⅝	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
72	73½	300	Bethlehem Steel	73	73	73	73	+½
72	72⅝	37,000	Beth. Steel, Class B	72⅝	73½	71⅝	72	+⅜
107	108	400	Beth. Steel 8% pf	108¾	108¾	107½	107½	—¼
19⅜	20	100	Booth Fisheries	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+⅛
22	22⅛	900	Brklyn Rapid Tran	22⅛	22⅞	22	22	+⅛
21⅜	22	200	Do. cfs. of dep	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	—⅛
85	85	500	Brklyn Union Gas	79½	80	79½	80	+⅛
163½	163⅝	15,200	Burns Brothers	160	163⅝	159	163⅝	+5⅜
7⅝	7¾	2,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
21¾	22	2,700	Butte & Superior	21¾	22⅜	21¾	22	+⅛
24	25	200	Butterick Co.	24	25	24	25	+⅛
62½	62⅝	3,200	California Packing	63⅜	63⅝	62½	62½	—⅛
25⅜	26	2,200	California Petrol	26½	26⅝	25½	26	—⅛
69⅜	70¼	400	California Pack. pf	69⅝	70¼	69⅜	69⅜	—⅝
59	61¾	100	Calumet & Arizona	60	60	60	60	—⅝
159½	161½	1,000	Canadian Pacific	159½	161½	159½	161	+1½
98	98¼	400	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	98	98	98	98	+⅛
33,200	77		Central Leather Co	77¼	80½	77	79¾	—2¾
109½	110		Central Leather pf	109½	109¾	109¼	109¾	+⅛
31	33¾	400	Certain-Teed Prod	31⅛	33	31⅛	33	+1½
41⅜	41½	12,800	Cerro de Pasco Cop	40	41¾	39¾	41½	+2
137½	139	7,100	Chandler Motor	127⅝	137½	127⅝	137½	+10
58½	58⅞	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅝	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	+⅛
24½	25½	125	Chi. Great West. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
38½	39	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	39¾	39¾	38¾	39	—⅜
70⅜	70¾	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	—⅛
95¼	96	300	Chi. & Northwestern	95⅜	95⅝	95¼	95½	+⅛
129	132	100	Chi. & North. pf	131½	131½	131½	131½	+⅝
24¼	24½	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
77	77½	200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	77½	77½	77	77	—½
66	66¼	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	66¼	66¼	66	66	—½
24¾	25¼	10,600	Chile Copper	24¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	+⅛
37	37½	1,000	Chino Copper	37	37⅝	37	37⅜	+⅛
34	35	200	Clev., C. C. & St. L	35	35	35	35	+⅛
43	44	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	44¾	44¾	43½	43¾	—⅛
103	125	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	110	110	110	110	+2
23	25¼	100	Col. & Southern	25	25	25	25	—⅛
45½	47⅝	600	Columbia Gas & El	45¾	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+⅛
47⅞	48	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+⅛
94	95	1,500	Consolidated Gas	93¾	95	93¾	94½	+⅛
		100	Con. Inter. Cal. M	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
77½	78¼	400	Continental Can	79	79¾	78¼	78¾	+⅛
57⅜	57½	9,800	Corn Prod. Refin	58¼	58¼	57	57¼	—⅝
		100	Cripple Creek Cen	20	20	20	20	
67½	67¾	15,000	Crucible Steel	67¾	68¾	66¾	67½	+⅛
93¾	94	100	Crucible Steel pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+1
26¾	26¾	1,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	27	27	26½	26½	—⅛
77	77¼	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	77	77	77	77	
184	184	700	Cuban Am. Sugar	184¾	184¾	179¾	179¾	—4¼
180	181	70	Do. odd lot	185	185	185	185	
		200	Denver & R. G. pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
12⅜	12⅝	500	Dome Mines	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	+⅛
16⅜	16½	1,600	Erie	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼	+⅛
28	28	300	Erie 1st pf	28	28	28	28	+⅛
18	18⅛	200	Erie 2d pf	18	18	18	18	
52⅝	53	1,400	Fisher Body	54	55	53	53	—1
31	31¼	4,400	Gaston, Wm. & W	31	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	
59½	59½	2,500	General Cigar	59½	60	59	59	—1¼
156⅝	159½	200	General Electric	159½	159⅞	159½	159½	
173	174½	28,800	General Motors	175½	179½	174½	179	+6
91⅛	91⅞	100	General Motors pf	91⅛	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞	+⅝
91	91	500	General Motors deb	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	+⅝
67	67⅜	2,700	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	67	67⅝	66⅝	67⅜	+⅝
68	69	100	Granby Consol	68	68	68	68	—⅛
92¼	92½	1,300	Great Northern pf	92¼	92½	92⅛	92⅜	—⅛
42¼	42⅝	3,300	Gt. N. ctfs. for O.P	42⅜	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	—⅛
43¾	44	1,000	Greene-Can. Cop	44	44½	43½	44	+⅛
52	55	300	Gulf States Steel	51	51½	51	51½	+⅛
50	50¼	7,600	Haskell & Barker	49	51	49	50	+1
99⅝	99⅞	200	Illinois Central	99¼	99⅝	99⅛	99⅞	
52	52¼	5,500	Inspiration Copper	51½	52⅝	51½	51⅝	+⅛
	4½	900	Int. Consolidated		4¼	4	4½	+⅛
14¼	14½	1,300	Int. Consol. pf	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
19¾	20	2,900	Int. Agricultural	19	20	19	20	+1
73⅝	74	2,400	Int. Agricul. pf	77	77	73	74	+2
127½	128	3,800	Int. Harvester, new	127½	129¼	126⅝	127⅝	+⅝
26⅝	27	1,300	Int. Mer. Marine	27	27¼	26⅛	26⅝	
112¾	112⅝	29,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	113⅝	114¼	111¼	112½	—⅝
27¼	27½	15,700	Int. Nickel	27½	27¾	26⅞	27¼	+⅛
46¼	46½	12,100	Int. Paper	44	47¼	44	46¼	+⅝
42	43	5,300	Jewel Tea	39¾	44	39¾	42	—3
123⅞	126	16,000	Kelly Springf. Tire	125	126¼	124¾	126	+2¼
32¼	32⅝	3,400	Kennecott Copper	32⅜	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+⅛
70⅜	71	900	Lackawanna Steel	71	71¼	71	71	+⅛
26¾	27	3,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	26⅞	27⅞	26¾	27	+⅛
54½	54½	200	Lehigh Valley	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+⅛
110	111¼	100	Liggett & Myers pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+⅜
47⅞	48	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	47½	48	47½	48	+⅛
107	110	100	Loose-W. B. 2d pf	109	109	109	109	
147	152	800	Lorillard (P.) Co	152¼	152¼	152	152	—1½
64	65	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	
40	40¼	3,400	Maxwell Motors	39	40	39	40	+⅝
67½	67¾	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	66⅝	67½	66¼	67½	+1
31⅞	32	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	31½	32	31½	32	+⅛
76⅞	77	900	May Dept. Stores	76¾	77	76¾	77	+⅛
183½	183⅞	38,700	Mexican Petroleum	186	187¾	183¾	185¾	+2¼
23¾	24⅛	1,200	Miami Copper	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	
45⅞	46¾	6,700	Midvale Steel	46¼	46¾	45¾	46	
23½	24	1,800	Missouri Pacific	24	24¼	23¾	23¾	—⅝
50¾	51½	200	Missouri Pacific pf	51	51	50¾	50¾	—⅝
73	73	300	Montana Power	71⅞	73	71⅞	73	+⅛
38¼	38¾	5,700	Nat. Acme	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	+⅜
120	122	200	Nat. Biscuit	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	+1½
18	18¼	2,100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
57	57½	4,000	Nat. Enam. & St	58¼	58½	57⅝	57⅝	—⅛
71	71¼	3,900	Nat. Lead	69	71⅝	69	71⅜	+2⅝
9	9¼	300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
17	17½	600	Nevada Con. Copp	16¾	17	16¾	17	+⅛
		100	N. O. Tex. & Mex	30	30	30	30	
111¼	112	2,700	N. Y. Air Brake	110	113¼	110	111¼	+⅝
74¼	74½	500	N. Y. Central	73½	74¾	73½	74¾	+⅝
29⅝	30	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
19	19½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	19	19¼	18½	19¼	+⅛
49	51	100	North American	50½	50½	50½	50½	—⅛
94	94¼	1,100	Northern Pacific	94	94¾	94	94¾	+⅛
38¾	40	5,200	Ohio Cities Gas	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	+⅛
		100	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9¾	9¾	16,500	Okla. Prod. & Ref	9¾	9¾	9¼	9½	+⅛
		3,000	Do., rights					
52⅛	52⅜	1,400	Owens Bottle Mach	50	51¾	50	51¾	+1⅛
83⅜	83¾	40,500	Pan-Am. P. & T.	83⅜	85½	82¼	83⅝	+⅛
146	149	600	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	146	148	146	147½	+2¼
3,700	3,700	3,700	Penn. R. R.	44¼	44¾	44	44½	
50	50	800	People's Gas, Chi	49	50	49	50	
200	200	200	Peoria & Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
200	200	200	Pere Marquette	13½	13½	13	13	—⅛
2,400	2,400	2,400	Philadelphia Co	37	37⅜	36½	36½	—⅜
6,600	6,600	6,600	Pierce-Arrow	47⅞	48	47¼	48	+⅛
100	100	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	104	104	104	104	+1
16,100	16,100	16,100	Pierce Oil	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
8,400	8,400	8,400	Pittsburgh Coal	49¾	51⅞	49¾	50⅝	+⅝
200	200	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87	87	87	87	+⅝
4,300	4,300	4,300	Pitts. & West Va	36⅜	37⅜	36¼	36½	+⅛
7,500	7,500	7,500	Pressed Steel Car	71½	72⅞	71⅝	72	+1⅝
10	10	10	Pressed Steel C. pf	99	99	99	99	
700	700	700	Pullman Co	121¾	121⅞	121¼	121¼	+⅛
4,600	4,600	4,600	Railway, Steel Sp	81½	81⅞	81	81⅛	+⅛
10	10	10	Railway St. Sp. pf	106	106	106	106	
600	600	600	Ray Con. Copper	21	21¾	21	21¾	+⅛
13,700	13,700	13,700	Reading	85¼	85⅞	84⅝	85⅞	+⅛
200	200	200	Reading 2d pf	37¼	37½	37¼	37½	
2,600	2,600	2,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¼	+⅛
100	100	100	Rep Iron & S. pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+⅛
3,300	3,300	3,300	Royal D., Am. shs	94½	95	94	94¾	+⅛
22,100	22,100	22,100	Do., N. Y. shs	92¾	93⅜	92	92⅝	—⅛
300	300	28,800	St. Louis-San Fran	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	—⅛
1,500	1,500	1,500	Saxon Mot. Co.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
1,100	1,100	1,100	Seaboard Air Line	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½	—⅛
100	100	100	Seab. Air Line pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅛
1,800	1,800	1,800	Sears, Roeb. & Co	179¾	183	179¾	182¾	+3
400	400	400	Shattuck-Arizona	13	13	13	13	
10,400	10,400	10,400	Sinclair Oil Refin	46¾	46¾	45¾	45¾	+⅛
500	500	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	53	53	53	53	—1
28,200	28,200	28,200	Southern Pacific	105½	105⅝	104⅝	105⅛	+⅛
100	100	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	
2,600	2,600	2,600	Southern Railway	28¾	28¾	28	28	+⅛
100	100	100	Southern Ry. pf	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	—⅛
200	200	200	Strom. Carburetor	38½	39	38½	39	+⅛
20,500	20,500	20,500	Studebaker Co	65¼	67¾	64½	67½	+2
100	100	100	Studebaker Co. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+½
4,600	4,600	4,600	Stutz Motor	52	54	52	54	+2
400	400	400	Superior Steel	40	40	39½	40	
600	600	600	Tenn. C. & C	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½	
5,600	5,600	5,600	Texas Co	217¾	217¾	215¾	215¾	—1½
1,500	1,500	1,500	Texas & Pacific	32½	32¾	32½	32½	—⅛
8,800	8,800	8,800	Tobacco Products	91	92¾	90¾	91⅜	+⅛
100

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TO SELL BRITISH HOLDINGS.

Westinghouse Company Will Receive Cash Estimated at $7,000,000.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has practically completed plans for the sale of its British holdings. The sale was arranged by General Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the board, and several other officers of the Westinghouse Company, who returned from Europe this week. The arrangements, it is said, call for a cash payment to the Westinghouse Company for the British holdings, but no amount has been named. It is understood that the consideration is something in the neighborhood of $7,000,000.

There are several legal details in connection with the deal which remain to be straightened out, but these may be waived by the Westinghouse Company if it is thought advisable. The plan also calls for a commercial alliance looking to the development of the export trade of the Westinghouse Company. The British holdings of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company are securities of the Metropolitan Wagon, Carriage and Finance Corporation, Ltd., which were received by the Westinghouse Company when it sold its interest in the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

TO RESCIND EXCHANGE RULE

Daily Reports of Short Sales Will Not Be Required of Members.

Governors of the New York Stock Exchange voted at their regular meeting yesterday to rescind the regulation, in effect since Nov. 1, 1917, which required members to make daily reports of short sales to the Business Conduct Committee of the board. The rule was put into force at a time when security prices were falling rapidly and the suspicion was abroad that professional speculators of large calibre were working to seize profits by selling stocks short in big blocks. The action was taken, also, to head off possible operations of enemy origin for the purpose of discouraging holders of stocks at the time when the Government was engaged in raising funds through the Liberty Loans.

The Governors voted to close the Exchange on Good Friday. This followed the precedent of other years. It was decided to discontinue reports to the Clearing House of the Exchange on non-Clearing House stock.

TANK LINE EARNINGS DROP.

Union Company Reports Revenue of $1,253,019 for Last Year.

In its pamphlet report for last year the Union Tank Line Company shows a sharp drop in earnings, the net for 1918 being $1,253,019, or the equivalent of $10.44 a share, as compared with $3,709,516, or $30.91 a share, in the preceding year. After the payment of dividends, amounting to $600,000, the surplus for 1918 was $653,019. The profit and loss surplus now stands at $6,116,767.

The car equipment is valued at $10,934,495, after charging off $1,620,497 for depreciation and $2,269,444 for amortization. In 1917 car equipment was valued at $18,039,504. Cash and securities on hand increased from $708,067 in 1917 to $1,279,049 last year. The balance sheet shows accounts payable of only $405,018, as compared with $3,080,955 in 1917.

SWEDEN SEEKS LOAN HERE.

Sounds Minister Morris on Prospect of Getting 100,000,000 Crowns.

STOCKHOLM, April 9.—Representatives of the Swedish Government have sounded Ira N. Morris, the American Minister, regarding the possibility of Sweden securing a loan from the United States.

No definite sum was stated in the tentative approaches, but it is intimated that the amount desired is in excess of 100,000,000 crowns.

War Finance Bond Issue Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The War Finance Corporation notified Federal Reserve Banks today to receive no more subscriptions to the $200,000,000 issue of 5 per cent. one-year bonds. "The distribution of the issue has been entirely successful," said a statement by the corporation, "and a great number of small purchasers have taken advantage of the offering which was made in the various districts from the Federal Reserve Banks through all the banks and dealers of the districts."

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Lead	....	5.00	5.15	5.30
Spelter	6.50	6.70	6.50	6.70
Antimony	6.62½	6.87½	6.62½	6.87½
Quicksilver	$70.00	....	$70.00	....
Aluminium	28.00	30.00	28.00	30.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	....	....	....	81.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15¾c bid, on the Metal Exchange at 16¾c offer.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	77	10	0	78	5	0
Copper, futures	77	10	0	78	5	0
Tin, spot	227	10	0	226	10	0
Tin, futures	225	0	0	225	0	0
Spelter, spot	37	0	0	37	10	0
Spelter, futures	36	10	0	36	10	0
Lead, spot	25	0	0	25	0	0
Lead, futures	24	0	0	23	10	0

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	98⅝	99¼	6.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.50
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅝	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99⅜	100⅛	5.81
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	61	63	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '28	129	126	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	52	55	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅝	5.25

Company Issues.

A B Mar. C.	7	Jan. '20-22	99½	100⅝	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99⅝	99⅞	5.50
Am. Cot.	7	Sep., 1919	100⅝	100⅞	5.50
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	99½	6.03
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.73
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	100⅛	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅜	102⅛	5.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅝	103¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅝	104	5.95
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R.	6	July, 1919	99½	100⅛	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¼	100⅝	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101⅛	101⅜	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101⅝	101⅞	6.30
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101⅞	102⅛	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	100⅝	100⅞	6.50
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100⅛	100⅜	5.80
Cen. Ark. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	87½	88	7.00
Chi. Ju. Tools	6	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Ju. Tools	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	6.20
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 15, '21	95⅞	96⅜	5.85
C. R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98½	6.55
Con. Gas Balt.	7	Aug., 1922	100⅜	100⅝	6.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98⅝	99⅛	5.60
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101⅝	102⅜	6.40
Del. & Had.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅝	99⅛	5.90
Dup. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98	98⅜	6.10
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	98⅜	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100⅜	100⅝	5.20
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1921	100⅝	101⅛	5.60
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98⅜	98⅝	5.90
Hocking Val. R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97	97⅝	6.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	96½	96⅝	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	86	87½	9.25
Met. Edison.	6	Dec., 1920	92	92½	7.50
N. Y. Central	6	Sep., 1919	99½	99¾	5.50
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ort. Ry. & L. 1st & ref.	5	June, 1924	88	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¼	5.75
Pitts. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100⅛	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101⅝	5.50
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101¾	102⅛	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	103⅛	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅝	104⅛	5.70
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	96½	96⅝	7.35
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
San Diego C. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shaving W.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	..
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99⅛	99⅜	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅜	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan. 1929	96½	97¼	7.25
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	98	7.25
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1925	97	98	7.38
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	90¼	92	8.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '20	99⅞	100¼	5.98

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS,

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	82.63	82.32	82.43	— .00
25 industrials	94.24	92.46	93.81	+ .67
50 stocks	88.43	87.40	87.92	+ .29

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
April 8	78.14	77.20	77.51	+ .24
April 7	77.84	76.99	77.28	+ .35
April 5	77.52	76.89	77.04	+ .06
April 4	77.18	76.21	76.98	+ .72
April 3	76.98	76.20	76.47	+ .34
April 2	77.05	76.15	76.31	+ .22

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Month.	High.		Low.		Last.
1919	78.43	Apr. 9	76.14	Apr. 4	77.92
1918	69.78	Mar. 11	66.40	Mar. 23	67.40
1917	66.17	Mar. 21	79.42	Mar. 1	64.25
1916	96.73	Mar. 14	85.49	Mar. 1	87.82
1915	105.83	Mar. 31	89.86	Mar. 1	94.75

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.43	Apr. 9	69.74	Jan. 21	77.92
1918	70.05	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	67.17
		Full Years.			
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	72.39
1917	90.16	Jan. 4	57.46	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	109.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.15	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.55

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Net Change. Month.	Year.
40 issues	76.91	—.01	—.74	+1.09

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Apr.	8	76.92	+.10	Apr. 1	76.73	+.13
Apr.	7	76.82	—.13	Mar. 31	76.93	—.08
Apr.	5	76.95	+.09	Mar. 20	76.68	+.05
Apr.	4	76.86	—.02	Mar. 28	76.65	—.05
Apr.	3	76.90	+.04	Mar. 27	76.70	—.01
Apr.	2	76.86	+.13	Mar. 26	76.71	—.13

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

		High.		Low.		Last.
*1919		79.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	76.92
†1918		77.43	Jan. 31	75.77	Apr. 9	75.83
			Full Years.			
1918		82.36	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917		89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916		89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON PRICES IRREGULAR.

Early Rise in the Market Is Followed by a Sharp Decline.

Yesterday's cotton market was as uncertain and irregular as could well be imagined. In the morning, thanks to bullish weather advices and a good buying volume by Wall Street and other speculative interests, prices rose 30 to 50 points above Tuesday's closing figures and the trading was active and well sustained. In the afternoon, despite the strong factors which had so materially aided the market earlier, profit-taking by Southern speculative and spot interests and the belief that May will bring a good deal more cotton into sight than many observers had thought heretofore forced prices down not only for the whole range of their forenoon advance, but to levels 30 to 50 points below the previous day's close. At the close the market was soft and heavy.

The first weekly weather report to be issued this season by the Government Weather Bureau made its appearance yesterday and showed a condition which was just about what the ring sharps had expected. Conditions for the new crop are backward, but planting conditions are not as bad as some of the recent bulls have insisted. However, the immediate situation is not favorable to the farmer.

Yesterday's selling appeared to come mostly from New Orleans, and in the afternoon it was so aggressive that it depressed the market sharply. It was the first real setback the market has experienced in more than a week, and all the close traders were inclined to regard it as mainly due to some evening-up by Southern speculators. However, it took the market down 25 to 50 points net on the day for new style contracts and down to 10 to 50 points for old style options.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.59	27.01	24.40	24.80	24.95
July	23.95	24.20	23.90	23.80	23.90
Sept.	..	..	..	23.60	23.12
Oct.	..	22.15	22.15	21.70	22.10
Dec.	22.25	..	..	21.90	22.25

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	26.58	26.65	25.75	25.90	26.15
July	24.68	24.88	24.15	24.20	24.65
Oct.	23.07	23.10	22.60	22.60	22.92
Dec.	22.75	22.96	22.18	22.18	22.55
Jan.	22.55	22.75	22.05	22.05	22.35
March	22.10	22.46	22.10	21.80	22.15

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, down 60 points to 28.65c for middling; uplands, sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.10c; New Orleans, 26.25c; Savannah, 26.50c; Augusta, 26.38c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 26.90c; Little Rock, 26.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	12,673	15,920	9,493
Exports	9,302	28,706	18,063
Exports, season	3,584,450	3,470,962	3,066,145
U. S. stocks	77,456	93,356	145,300
U. S. stocks	1,251,545	1,288,764	1,517,635
U. S. arrivals	184	1,601	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was active at 17.02d for middling and 19.64d for good middling. Sales, 3,000 bales, of which American, 2,000. Imports, none. Futures opened irregular, 14 to 26 points up, and closed quiet, 8 to 24 points advance on the day. Prices: April, 17.13d; May, 15.73d; June, 15.45d; July, 15.20d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were firm.

South American Rates Not Cut.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Reduction in ocean freight rates to South America is not contemplated by the Shipping Board. It was learned officially today, following persistent rumors that a cut in rates was likely. The Shipping Board is still exercising control over rates to South America, and private lines are obliged to observe its regulations.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.85	5.55
Balt., R. & P.	1919-'33	4½, 5, 6	5.90	5.60
Can. Northern	1919-'20	4½, 5, 6	6.38	6.12
Can. Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.95	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	6.10	5.65
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.60	5.25
C., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.55
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.85	5.40
Chickasaw Refin.	1919-'21	6	7.60	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.35	5.80
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.40	5.85
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.85
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	6.65	5.30
Louis & Nash.	1919-'23	5	6.85	5.35
Mich. Central	1919-'32	5 @6	6.10	5.70
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.50	5.90
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	7.10	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.10	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.85	5.60
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	6.05	5.55
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	6.20	5.75
Nor. & Western	1919-'24	4½	6.80	6.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½, 5, 6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Eight	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.90	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.45
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	7.25	6.25
Southern Pacific	1919-'26	4½	5.70	5.55
Southern Railway	1919-'24	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.00	5.50

REA IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

President of Pennsylvania Road and Paul Shoup Elected Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—Nearly 30,000 stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company were represented at the annual meeting of that corporation today at the home offices at Anchorage.

Samuel Rea, of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Company, was elected a director, to take the place of W. B. Scott, who is now serving under the Director General of Railroads. Paul Shoup, of San Francisco, who had been serving the unexpired term of William Sproule, who also is with the Railroad Administration, was elected for a full term.

The other directors who will serve for the year are: W. P. Bliss, Bernardsville, N. J.; Henry W. De Forest, New York; Robert Goelet, Chester, N. Y.; J. Horace Harding, New York; Edward S. Harkness, New York; H. E. Huntington, New York; J. N. Jarvie, Montclair, N. J.; J. Kruttschnitt, New Canaan, Conn.; L. F. Loree, New York; Ogden Mills, Staatsburg, N. Y.; Lewis J. Spence, New York; E. P. Swenson, New York; J. D. Underwood, New York.

The directors were authorized to deal with the Federal Railroad Administration in all matters pertaining to the company, the standard compensation fixed for the Southern Pacific by the Railroad Administration having been ratified at a previous meeting.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Salomon Brothers & Hutzler have jointly purchased $3,000,000 City of Boston notes due Nov. 1.

F. S. Smithers & Co. and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. announce that all of the $1,500,000 Valvoline Oil Company 8 per cent. cumulative convertible sinking fund preferred stock, which was offered at par and accrued dividends, has been sold.

E. W. Wagner & Co. are issuing a circular on the American International Corporation.

Charles E. Doyle & Co. have issued a pamphlet giving an analysis of the Santa Cecilia Sugar Company.

Lyman D. Smith & Co. have issued a circular dealing with the investment value of six preferred stocks.

The Bank of West Africa will open its new quarters at 100 Beaver Street about June 1.

The William R. Compton Company is offering a new issue of Butler County, Mo., Inter-River Drainage District 6 per cent. bonds to yield 5.40 per cent.

Stacy & Braun and Spitzer & Co. are offering $620,000 Oakland County, Mich., 5½ per cent. road improvement bonds, due serially, at prices to yield from 5 to 5.10 per cent.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

For Account of Executors:
$3,000 Trenton, Pennington & Hopewell Street Railway Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1948, interest June and December, 57½.

For Account of Whom It May Concern:
5 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Co., 417½.
15 shares Commercial Trust Co., 105.
56 shares Hudson Trust Co., 130.
5 shares Harriman National Bank, 300.
50 shares Metropolitan Trust Co., 349½.
25 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Co., 415.
10 shares United Gas and Electric Corp. (Conn.) first preferred, 25.
20 shares Commercial Trust Co., 110.
100 shares Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp. common, 5½.
50 shares American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co. preferred, 107.
200 shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., $175 per share.
300 shares Central Railroad of New Jersey, 205½.
75 shares Great American Insurance Co., 280½.
20 shares United Gas and Electric Corp. (Conn.) first preferred, 24.
2,000 shares Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., common, 10.
525 shares Miami Paper Co. common, 30.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.00¾	1.56½	1.56⅝	1.58¾	1.27⅝
July	1.54½	1.50¾	1.50⅝	1.53⅝	..
Sept.	1.48¾	1.45	1.45⅝	1.47	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	70¼	67⅛	68¼	69¾	87⅛
July	69	66⅝	67	67⅜	..
Sept.	64⅞	63¾	63⅞	64⅝	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 75c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 77½c; No. 4 white, 76½@77c; ordinary clipped 77@78½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	29.95	29.45	29.57	29.22	24.00
July	29.00	28.60	28.70	28.53	26.30
Ribs—					
May	27.75	27.35	27.40	27.25	24.52
July	25.90	25.50	25.60	25.67	25.00
Pork—					
May	50.50	49.75	50.00	49.80	43.40
July	47.52	46.87	47.00	46.80	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	14.48	14.42	14.41	14.42
May	15.82	15.76	15.83	15.75
July	15.32	15.26	15.28	15.22
September	14.84	14.80	14.79	14.80
December	14.47	14.40	14.39	14.40

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	1.74	1.67	1.68
July	1.68⅛	1.63	1.64

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,863 packages, including 1,730 packages in transit for export. Market steadier for most grades of creamery, with trade slightly improved. Renovated unchanged, but ladles and packing stock lower. Creamery, higher than extras: a pound, 66@66½c; extras, 92 score, 65¼c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 63½@65c; seconds, 84 to 87 score, 60@63c; lower grades, 57@60c; unsalted, higher than extras, 65@65½c; extras, 67@67½c; firsts, 64½@66c; seconds, 62@64c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 64@65c; good to prime, 59@63c; common to fair, 49@58c; renovated, extras, 50@51c; firsts, 48@49c; lower grades, 45@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 49@50c; ladles, current make, firsts, 48@49c; seconds, 46c; lower grades, 44@45c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 44c; lower grades, 40@43c.

EGGS.—24,375 cases. Arrivals are showing considerable decrease as compared with last week, and there is an undertone of strength to the market based largely upon the firmness at primary points and the relatively high cost of stock in transit. There is continued movement to storage and prices rule firm, but the current distributing trade is not especially active, and offerings at unchanged prices appear to be sufficient for the needs of the trade. Nearby white eggs are in good demand in the highest qualities and prices rule firm. Duck and goose eggs still scarce and wanted. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 45½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 45c; firsts, 43¾@44½c; gathered extra firsts, 44@44½c; firsts, northerly sections, 41½@43½c; central and southerly sections, 41@42c; seconds and poorer, 38@40½c; dirties, No. 1, 39@39½c; No. 2 and poorer, 35@38½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 37½@38½c; undergrades, 33@37c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennary whites, fine to fancy, 52c; ordinary to prime, 46@51c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@51c; Pacific Coast, ordinary to fine, 46@46c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 44@50c; State Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 46@47c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@45½c; duck eggs, nearby Indian Runner, fancy, 67@68c; Baltimore, 65@66c; Virginia, 58@65c; Western and prime Southern, 58@63c; far Southern, common to fair, 45@50c; goose eggs, 85c@$1.

CITY FINANCES.

Chamberlain's Statement of Receipts, Payments, and Balances for the Period Ended April 5.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance March 31		$22,463,552.09
Receipts—		
Revenues	$1,355,497.80	
Miscellaneous	88,051.74	
Special revenue bonds	250,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	8,000,000.00	
		9,694,449.24
		$32,158,001.33
Payments—		
General administration	$5,450,748.10	
Corp. stock notes	7,000,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	1,001,000.00	
Interest on city debt	1,419,311.55	
		14,871,059.65
Balance April 5		$17,286,944.68

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested March 31		$4,746,751.37
Receipts		354,221.19
		$5,100,972.56
Payments		353,613.95
Balance uninvested April 5		$4,747,358.61
Aggregate balance April 5		$23,194,303.29

A Bank For Foreign Trade

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb. 4th, 1919.

HINES NOT SUGGESTIVE.

Railroad Administration Offers No Ideas on Steel Prices.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In connection with the controversy over steel prices, it was disclosed today that in conferences which have followed the refusal of the Railroad Administration to accept prices promulgated by the Industrial Board, the Railroad Administration representatives have neither definitely proposed new and lower prices, nor indicated whether the principle of standard prices would be supported even with a reduced scale.

This was said to mean that Director General Hines had thrown on the Industrial Board the entire responsibility for finding a way out of the situation caused by failure of the Railroad Administration to accept the proposed prices. Another conference between Mr. Hines and Chairman Peek of the board is expected tomorrow.

In support of the contention that the board's prices of $45 and $47 a ton for steel rails is too high, the Railroad Administration's representatives have pointed out in previous conferences that the differentials between the standard prices on billets and on rails is much greater than before the war, even allowing for a 50 per cent. increase in the differentials on account of higher costs of labor. Consequently it is contended by the railroad men that the rail prices and also prices on other finished steel products are disproportionate to the billet prices.

Railroads now have between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of steel rails under order on contracts placed before the war. The average price on these contracts is said to be about $36 a ton.

Holdings of Steel Shares.

Investors' holdings of United States Steel Corporation common stock on March 31 were 3,105,059 shares, as compared with 3,013,662 shares at the close of 1918. The shares in the hands of brokers on March 31 amounted to 1,997,966. The report of the corporation shows that some of the shares are beginning to drift back to foreign holders.

Corn Exchange Bank Dividend.

The Corn Exchange Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent., payable May 1 to stock of record of April 30. This places the dividend on a 20 per cent. annual basis. Heretofore the bank has paid 16 per cent. a year.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Oper. rev.	$10,885,005	$9,164,878	$8,774,106
Net op. rev.	920,482	2,344,299	2,593,413
Oper. inc.	621,907	2,227,676	2,324,736
Total inc.	680,665	2,374,676	2,508,870
Net inc.	573,100	2,305,029	839,582

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross rev.	$3,377,880	$3,212,368	$2,844,095
Exp., dep., &c.	2,885,380	2,424,379	2,143,730
Interest	12,075	12,608	12,826
Balance	410,454	775,381	687,539
Divs.	199,286	498,210	498,208
Surplus	211,168	277,171	189,331

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for February—

	1919.	1918	1917.
Gross	3,499,170	3,256,310	3,240,154
Net aft. tax.	1,117,326	1,443,777	1,595,084
Total income.	1,183,399	1,498,300	1,639,011
Sur. aft. chgs.	*434,447	627,676	645,997
8 mos. gross.	27,265,978	26,494,347	25,893,871
Net aft. tax.	8,235,763	11,622,781	13,363,273
Total income.	8,630,794	11,977,131	13,710,109
Sur. aft. chgs.	*7,740,943	4,888,255	5,812,827

*Includes accruals under contract No. 3 and related certificates.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS for January—

	1919.	1918	1917.
Gross	962,263	885,377	997,076
Net aft. tax.	83,446	144,776	117,044
Def. aft. chg.	183,155	92,933	118,822
7 mos. gross.	6,561,098	7,171,482	6,390,636
Net aft. tax.	750,047	1,752,818	1,325,610
Def. aft. chg.	891,283	*132,634	263,327

*Surplus.

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC CORP. for twelve months to Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
12 mos. gross.	2,147,349	1,985,150	162,199
Net aft. tax.	1,120,139	1,079,431	40,708
Sur. aft. chgs.	213,890	336,216	*122,326
	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Jan. gross.	172,709	135,198	17,511
Net aft. tax.	107,000	90,433	16,567
Sur. aft. chgs.	25,860	21,736	4,124

*Decrease.

UNITED RAILWAYS & ELECTRIC CO. of Baltimore for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Oper. rev.	11,929,701	10,580,836	9,914,060
Net revenue.	3,332,041	3,685,676	3,855,558
Total income.	3,416,903	3,781,778	3,947,558
Bal. aft. chgs.	352,652	675,546	1,108,123
Pref. divs.	920	920	920
Com. divs.	818,448	818,448	818,448
Deficit	480,716	*56,218	*228,755

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN STORES CO. and affiliated companies for year ended Dec. 31—

	1918	1917.	Increase.
Gross sales	62,315,465	58,123,807	4,191,658
Gross profit on sales	10,296,695	9,056,299	1,240,396
Net stores prof	2,601,185	2,207,716	393,469
Other income	36,065	12,000	24,065
Miscel. deduct.	297,440	69,392	228,048
Res. Fed. and States tax	1,086,185	652,053	434,132
Bal. of profits	1,253,625	1,408,270	*244,645
Pref. divs. and sink. fund	717,934	415,215	302,719
Surplus	535,691	1,083,054	*547,363

*Decrease.

LACKAWANNA STEEL CO. for the quarter ended March 31—

	1919.	*1918.	1917.
Net earn. after all tax.	1,997,991	3,040,521	4,369,649
Interest, &c.	272,323	277,418	373,920
Depreciation	472,451	397,917	427,643
Extinguish't	45,900	87,904	101,687
Profit	1,207,100	2,277,281	3,457,001

*The 1918 figures have been adjusted to the proper proportion of Federal tax of $10,550,000 for year.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.
Gross	14,563,851	12,160,763
Net after all taxes	628,209	4,455,533
Balance after charges	2,052,304	2,018,104
Dividends	1,749,192	1,749,188
Surplus	283,202	269,006
Previous surplus	3,319,627	3,050,622
Total surplus	3,602,829	3,319,627

UNION TANK LINE for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net earnings	1,253,019	3,709,516	2,081,766
Dividends	600,000	600,000	600,000
Surplus	653,019	3,109,516	1,481,766
Prev. surplus	5,483,778	2,354,262	872,496
P. & L. surp.	6,116,797	5,463,778	2,354,262

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.05
Alta	.01	Mexican	.15
Andes	.10	Occidental	.56
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.06
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.15	Potosi	.04
Challenge Con.	.04	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial	.02	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.50	Sierra Nevada	.10
Exchequer	.01	Union Con.	.13
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.

Allied Divide	.15	Sutherland	.36
Alto	.27	Tonopah Div.	.43
Belmont	3.00	Tonopah Exten.	2.35
Ben Hur	.11	Tonopah 76	.10
Brougher Divide	1.75	Verdi	.55
Cash Boy	.10	West End	1.77½
Divide Annex	.01	West Tonopah	.24
Divide Cons.	.30	GOLDFIELD.	
Divide Exten.	.85	Atlanta	.05
Divide Junior	.22	Blue Bull	.03
East Divide	.22	Booth	.25
Goodrel	.04	Crackerjack	.05
Gold Wedge	.14	Florence	.90
Gold Zone	.83	Goldfield Cons.	.17
Grimes	.21	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.17	Great Bend	.03
Hasbrouck	.51	Jumbo Exten.	.13
High Divide	.18	Kewanas	.05
Jim Butler	.40	Lone Star	.10
McNamara	.77	Red Hills	.03
Midway	.49	Silver Pick	.08
Mizpah	.10	Spearhead	.14
Monarch Pitts.	.07	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Montana	.28	Manhattan Cons.	.07
North Divide	.09	Mayflower	.07
North Star	.07	Mustang	.45
Rescue	.09	Nevada Hills	.03
Reno	.15	Packard	.25
Revert	.25	Rochester	.20
Rosetta	.52	Round Mountain	.38
Silver King	.21	White Caps	.28

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5	5½	Isabella	5¾	..
Dead Spot	4¾	..	McKinney	6	9
Elkton	57½	60	Portland	95	100
El Paso	15	30	U. Gold M.	17¾	18½
Golden C.	189½	192	Vindicator	40	43
Granite	15	..	Ros. Nicol.	8½	10½

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, April 9, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended March 31 shows the following changes: Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased. 272,380,000
Gold decreased. 272,312,000
Treasury notes increased. 623,180,000
Notes of other banks decreased. 2,787,000
Bills discounted increased. 2,503,180,000
Advances decreased. 931,000
Investments increased. 417,000
Other securities increased. 232,773,000
Notes in circulation increased. 988,394,000
Deposits increased. 2,585,063,000
Other liabilities decreased. 254,694,000
Total gold holdings, 1,915,963,000 marks.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Thirty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $3,521,500, were chartered today. They include:

The Hudson Valley Foundry Co., Kingston, $5,000; J. J. and D. J. Murphy, W. A. Roedell, Kingston.

Adolph Philipp Film Corp., Manhattan, $400,000; A. Philipp, B. Rakowitz, A. S. Levy, 233 Broadway.

Julius Keller Fur Co., Manhattan, $9,000; J. Keller, S. Bernasconi, I. Joseph, 112 East 17th St.

Lestrade-Travis Export Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; L. G. and H. J. Lestrade, A. C. Travis, 71 Broadway.

New Harbor Transp. Co., Manhattan, $15,000; C. Detlefsen, W. Pettersen, M. Tergesen, 235 6th St., Brooklyn.

The Benzer Corp., Brooklyn, make windshields, lamps, and lenses, $20,000; H. and L. Benzer, S. Kaplan, 53 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

Ragus Sugar Co., Buffalo, $10,000; E. W. and H. M. Barton, M. K. Zobel, Buffalo.

Eastern Provision Corp., Manhattan, meats, hides, and fats, $30,000; I. Corn, H. Glasser, B. Ershowsky, 98 1st St.

Cambria Metal Products Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; A. W. Kurz, J. H. Wilhelm, J. C. L. Rogge, 225 5th Av.

Gomes Packing Co., Manhattan, conduct slaughter houses and deal in food products, $15,000; M. A. and N. H. Moskowitz, D. H. Goldstein, 965 Fox St., Bronx.

Joseph J. Hoffman Co., Manhattan, boots and shoes, $20,000; J. J. Hoffman, J. M. A. Swick, G. E. O'Brien, 801 West 110th St.

Drucker Smelting Corp., Manhattan, metallurgical, civil, and electrical engineering, $25,000; R. B. Lawrence, H. Marsh, W. H. Warde, 45 Cedar St.

Lee Coal Co., Manhattan, $100,000; C. Petrie, G. F. and J. M. Lee, 30 West 44th St.

Ellsworth-Albany, Inc., wearing apparel for men, women, and children, $75,000; F. L. Williams, E. W. Zelie, E. E. Livingston, Albany.

South Brooklyn Dry Goods Stores, Inc., Brooklyn, $25,000; C. Glamberg, H. Schpoont, L. Somerman, 233 Columbia St., Brooklyn.

The Merchants Distilling and Export Corp., Manhattan, 20,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $100,000; W. H. Jeffers, N. V. Abraham, C. G. Hoffman, 128 Broadway.

William J. Boehner Co., Manhattan, deal in ginseng, roots, and other commodities, $100,000; W. J. Boehner, H. Adler, H. Edwards, 598 West 191st St.

Zerpo Realty Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; C. M. Rosenthal, J. Oponsnauer, T. A. Liedler, 1,476 Broadway.

McClunn & Co., Manhattan, filing devices, printing, and stationery, $20,000; W. Carroll, T. Bunsell, J. F. McClung, 597 6th St.

William H. Mehlich, Inc., Manhattan, realty, $15,000; H. Bloch, W. H. Mehlich, S. Franklin, 99 Nassau St.

Robert Schubert Co., Manhattan, tobacco, $100,000; M. A. V. Clark, R. E. Samuels, A. J. Cohn, 5 West 87th St.

Herold & Wechler, Inc., Manhattan, furs, $10,000; H. and E. Wechler, H. Herold, 270 East Houston St.

Globe Plumbing Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Weissman, J. Klein, E. Marquardt, 341 East 50th St.

The Drake History Compiling Corp., Manhattan, printing and publishing, $20,000; H. A. Drake, J. L. Phillip, L. A. Williams, 1,145 Madison Av.

Fourth Avenue Associates, Manhattan, realty, $30,000; J. Tanenbaum, H. Swanson, M. Cohen, 746 St. Nicholas Av.

Henry A. Ferguson, Inc., Buffalo, autos and supplies, $20,000; C. D. Ferguson, N. C. Kropp, H. Henry, Buffalo.

Quinlan & Robertson, Inc., Manhattan, engineering and general contracting, $500,000; G. Grimme, F. W. Marquand, C. M. Clark, 601 West 141st St.

Myers Phonograph Corp., Manhattan, $500,000; F. Myers, P. L. Hughes, G. A. Handley, 600 West 175th St.

Public Service Transfer Corp., Manhattan, auto. trucks and trailers, $1,000,000; G. Brooks, J. Dick, C. McMillan, 233 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Sun Grocery Co., Auburn, $10,000 to $30,000.

W. A. Curless Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000.

Children's Wear Co., Manhattan, $7,500 to $25,000.

United Fireproofing Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $80,000.

Slater & Slater, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000 to $50,000.

Kremolac Co., Kings, $4,000 to $10,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Mellor-Neill-Coryell, Manhattan, to Fred C. Neill, Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

Inspiration Real Estate Corp., Del., $500,000; representative, J. Fyfe, 111 Broadway.

REVOCATION AND NEW DESIGNATION.

Edison Primary Battery, Inc., New Jersey; new representative, W. Stevens, 10 Fifth Av.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Aaronson, Kaplan & Melrowitz, Inc., Manhattan.
J. L. Ten Eyck Realty Co., Albany.
McCue Bros. & Drummond, Manhattan.
Belenky & Siegel, Inc., Manhattan.
Brooklyn Fur Dressing and Dyeing Co., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 9.—Charters filed:

Industrial Acceptance Corp., motor vehicles, $3,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Barnes Oil Co., $1,000,000; A. J. Kingsbury, L. B. Phillips of Dover.

Regent Corp. of Wilmington, buttonhole attachments for sewing materials, $250,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Central Georgia Trust Co., $200,000; M. L. Horty, S. L. Mackey, M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

Industrial Service Bureau, Inc., professional investigators, advisors, &c., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Arpec Fibre Co., $50,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

The Keystone Crate and Lumber Co., $125,000; M. M. Lucey, Ferris Giles, John A. McKibbin of Wilmington.

The National Securities Co. of Pennsylvania, $50,000; S. L. Mackey, M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly of Wilmington.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Bank Note	75c	Q	May 15	May 1
Burns Bros. Coal	2½	Q	May 15	May 1
Do	2½	Ex	May 15	May 1
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Corn Exch. Bank	5	Q	May 1	Apr. 30
Federal Sugar	1¼	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
F. W. Woolworth Co.	2	Q	June 1	May 1
Houghton Co. El. L. & P.	62½c	SA	May 1	Apr. 18
Keystone Tel. pf.	3	SA	May 1	Apr. 19

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CORPORATION.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, State of New York, on Wednesday, April 16, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business, general or special, which may come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the Corporation will be closed April 5, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened immediately after the final adjournment of the said meeting.

A. STEINMETZ, Secretary.
New York City, March 18, 1919.
By Order of the Board of Directors.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 3, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, the seventh day of May, 1919, at nine o'clock A. M., Standard Time, at the principal office of the Company in the Marshall Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Directors, for the consideration of the acts of the officers and directors of the Company taken during the past year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The polls will continue open for one hour.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE SCHAEFER COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, 142-144 East 59th Street, New York City, on Monday, May 12th, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 8th day of May, 1919, until the 13th day of May, 1919.

GEORGE G. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO. pursuant to its by-laws, will be held at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, April 17, 1919, at the office of the Company, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOSEPH MALONE, Secretary.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 17, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of Board of Directors.
CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, April 3, 1919.

—and now at HANKOW we are open for business.

ANOTHER branch of the Asia Banking Corporation is now doing business—at Hankow, which city, next to Shanghai, is the greatest trade center of China.

The Shanghai branch, our central office in the Far East, has been opened since February.

With these branches in operation in the leading trade centers of China, we are in a position to demonstrate to importers and exporters two of the salient features of our complete banking facilities, namely:

(1) *Direct* banking service—without intermediate dealings, or unnecessary delays.

(2) *Personal* banking service—our representatives, both here and in China, take a genuine personal interest in our customers' transactions and inquiries.

It will be a pleasure for us to discuss with you trade with China.

Branches in the Far East:
SHANGHAI and HANKOW
Branches being opened in
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CANTON HONG KONG

Asia Banking Corporation
60 LIBERTY ST. NEW YORK
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $500,000

STOCKHOLDERS' BANKS
Anglo & London Paris National Bank of San Francisco
Bankers Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

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Exempt from Federal Income Tax
$1,250,000
TWIN FALLS COUNTY, IDAHO
Twin Falls Highway District
5½s

Dated April 1st, 1919. Due serially as listed below, without option of prior payment. Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1st and July 1st), payable at the National City Bank of New York. Denomination $1,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Real Valuation..... $35,000,000.00
Assessed Valuation..... 14,808,612.67
Total Bonded Debt..... 1,250,000.00

Population 20,000

These bonds are a direct obligation of Twin Falls Highway District and are payable from direct taxes levied against all taxable property in the District.

TWIN FALLS HIGHWAY DISTRICT, comprising the major part of Twin Falls County, contains 1,064,480 acres, and is the wealthiest agricultural district in Idaho. Average value of farm lands is $150.00 per acre. The Oregon Short Line Railroad traverses the District for 54 miles.

The proceeds of this bond issue will improve about 240 miles of roads, and when completed this District will have one of the best road systems in Idaho.

Legal Opinion of Charles B. Wood, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

Maturities and Prices (accrued interest to be added)

$125,000	April 1, 1930	102.50	$125,000	April 1, 1935	103.25
125,000	April 1, 1931	102.65	125,000	April 1, 1936	103.35
125,000	April 1, 1932	102.80	125,000	April 1, 1937	103.50
125,000	April 1, 1933	102.95	125,000	April 1, 1938	103.60
125,000	April 1, 1934	103.10	125,000	April 1, 1939	103.70

Yielding Investors About 5.20 Per Cent.

ELSTON & COMPANY
Investment Bankers
39 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

Special Counsel On
Income Tax Returns
Including
Personal - - Corporations
Personal Service Corporations
Partnerships - Fiduciaries

Our thorough understanding of the revenue laws and regulations which has been exclusively at the command of the Government is now at the disposal of taxpayers to aid them in dealing with the intricacies of their own special cases and to give counsel in the preparation of returns that safeguard their interests and fully conform to the requirements of law.

Booklet explaining our Special Service may be had on request.

Wood, Clothier & Co. 45 Cedar St., New York
Telephone—John 4514, 4515

HERBERT S. WOOD
Formerly Supervisor Audit and Correspondence U. S. Internal Revenue Bureau.

ALBERT L. CLOTHIER
Formerly Chief Income Tax Law Department U. S. Internal Revenue Bureau.

OUR SOLDIERS ON THE RHINE.

Page of photographs of American soldiers on the Rhine being reviewed by their Commander in Chief, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

NEW ISSUE

$1,000,000

Ludlum Steel Company
OF WATERVLIET, N. Y.

Seven Per Cent Serial Gold Coupon Notes

Dated April 1, 1919 — Due $100,000 April 1 each year to 1924

Denomination $1000. Registerable as to principal only

Callable in whole or in part at option of company at par and accrued interest plus ½ of 1 per cent for each full year in which redeemed, and an additional ½ of 1 per cent for each year to date of maturity.

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in gold at State Street Trust Company, Boston, Trustee, without deduction for any taxes up to 2%.

Maturity	Price and Interest	Approximate Yield	Maturity	Price and Interest	Approximate Yield
1920	100½	6.50%	1923	98½	7.25%
1921	100½	6.75%	1924	98½	7.25%
1922	100	7.00%	1927	97	7.50%
1923	99½	7.25%	1928	96½	7.50%
1924	99	7.25%	1929	96½	7.50%

For payment on April 15 when permanent notes will be ready for delivery.

The Ludlum Steel Company manufactures tool steel and steel specialties, in furnaces of its own design. Its plant is at Watervliet, N. Y.

Tool steel is used in virtually all manufacturing industries, and Ludlum steels are noted for uniform excellence.

Fifteen hundred customers are on the company's books. More than two hundred new customers have been added since Jan. 1.

Gross sales last year were more than $5,000,000.

Net earning for the last three years after federal taxes have averaged $354,917 annually, or five times the interest requirements of this issue.

Net quick assets after this financing are more than one and three-quarters times, and total net tangible assets more than two and one-quarter times, this issue.

No dividend shall be paid on the Common Stock if such payment reduces the net quick assets below 150% of the par value of the serial notes outstanding.

Since the armistice Ludlum has operated on full time and in some departments is working overtime.

These serial notes, constituting the only funded obligation of the company, are issued to provide additional working capital.

Descriptive circular sent on request.

RICHARDSON, HILL & CO
Established 1870
50 Congress Street
Portland Boston Bangor

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT
SALE OF ARMY CAMPS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919, at 10 A. M.

In Room 2-126, Building "C," 7th & B Sts., S. W., Washington, D. C.

THE SALE INCLUDES
(IN GENERAL)

Buildings and Fixtures in place.
Electric, Water, Sewer and Sewage Disposal Systems and their accessories.
Government owned Railroads, Roads, Culverts and Bridges.

CAMP BEAUREGARD, ALEXANDRIA, LA.
CAMP BOWIE, FORT WORTH, TEX.
CAMP COLT, GETTYSBURG, PA.
CAMP HANCOCK, AUGUSTA, GA.
CAMP KENDRICK, LAKEHURST, N. J.
CAMP LOGAN, HOUSTON, TEX.
CAMP POLK, RALEIGH, N. C.
CAMP SEVIER, GREENVILLE, S. C.
NORTH CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBIA, S. C.
CAMP SHELBY, HATTIESBURG, MISS.
CAMP SHERIDAN, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C.
CAMP WHEELER, MACON, GA.

DIGEST OF SPECIFICATIONS

Bids must be submitted in duplicate and should be addressed to: CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION DIVISION OF THE ARMY, 7th and B Sts., S. W. Washington, D. C.

Attention Lt. Col. Cooper,

and the envelope, which should show the bidder's name and address, should be plainly and conspicuously marked "SEALED PROPOSAL. Do Not Open." Special envelope will be furnished on request, for this purpose.

The Division Storehouses, the utilities serving them, and the field and artillery ranges are not included in this sale.

Bids must be submitted for an entire camp, with the exception of the Division Storehouse Area. In addition to the total bid there must be alternative proposals based on the possible withholding of either or both of the following:

(a) The Base Hospital
(b) The Remount Station

Should the Base Hospital or Remount Station be retained, the public utilities, such as sewer, water, electric lights and trackage serving them, will be retained also.

Base Hospitals at the following Camps have been turned over to the Public Health Service, and they are not included in this sale, nor are the utilities serving them: Camps Beauregard, Hancock, Logan and Sevier—others may or may not be withdrawn.

Bids may be submitted for one or more camps, or any combination of camps.

Bidders must assume all land and property damage claims. Maps showing the areas involved will be furnished, on request, and will form a part of the contract. Information as to the conditions of the leases will be furnished by the constructing quartermasters at the respective camps. The successful bidder must furnish to the Government satisfactory releases of all land and property damage claims or a guarantee to either furnish such releases within one year from the date thereof or to save the Government harmless against all such claims, such guarantee to be secured by a satisfactory bond in a sum predicated upon the condition at each camp.

Bids must hold good for sixty (60) days from date of opening and the awards will be announced within that time together with the dates on which the purchasers will be given possession.

Possession to be given as camps are released by the General Staff of the Army, but in no case will date possession is given be more than five (5) months from date bids are opened.

The Government reserves the right to make the award as seems to best conserve the interests of the Government, to accept any combination-bid or to reject any or all bids.

Purchasers must assume liability for damage done to land or improvements thereon and for injury to their employees or third parties as a result of the performance of the contract.

Buildings not owned by the Government and those erected by benevolent and charitable organizations are not included in the sale.

The Government will continue the leases for not more than (5) months after possession is given and the purchaser must remove all buildings, structures, etc., within that time and must assume all obligations thereafter due to violation of this provision—including the renewal of leases.

Purchasers must remove debris in a manner satisfactory to the Government unless specifically released by the property owners.

Tentative proposals have been received for the purchase of Camps Beauregard and Sheridan for use of the National Guard. Formal proposals covering such a proposition will be given preferred consideration.

Telephones, fire-fighting apparatus and equipment, refrigerators, refrigerating machinery, incinerator plants, laundry equipment, construction equipment, small tools, tents, rolling stock, live stock, stoves, ranges, range-boilers, supplies, and surplus material or equipment not a stalled, will not be included in this sale.

Fire risk will be assumed by the purchaser after delivery of the camp. Sale will be cancelled if twenty-five (25%) per cent of the camp is destroyed by fire prior to date possession is given.

TERMS: Certified check payable to the Treasurer of the United States for twenty (20%) per cent of the amount of the bid will be required to accompany each bid. This check will be applied upon the purchase price of the successful bidder and in the event that such bidder fails to consummate the contract of purchase such check shall remain the property of the United States. Balance of the purchase price to be paid at the time the contract is executed.

In addition to the above a bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars for each camp, satisfactory to the Government will be required insuring compliance with the terms of the sale.

Further information and detailed specifications, which will form a part of the contract, may be obtained from the constructing quartermasters at the respective camps or from

THE CONSTRUCTION DIVISION of the ARMY
7TH & B STS., S. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
ROOM 2-126

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.—U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, April 28, 1919, and then opened, for dredging for widening the channel to Newport News, Va. Further information on application.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Acolian Weber Piano & P.Com.& Pfd.
Abanikoum Co. of America
American Alliance Insurance
American Chicle Common
American Cigar Common&Pfd.
American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
Amer. District Tel. of N. J.
American Meter
Bank of Manhattan Co. Stock
E. W. Bliss Common
Childs Restaurant Com. & Pfd.
Continental Fire Insurance
Corona Typewriter Com.
Crowell & Thurlow S. S.
Delaware, Lack. & Western Coal
Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
Famous Players-Lasky
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Franklin Fire Insurance
Great American Insurance
Home Insurance
Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Kirby Lumber
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
Lone Star Gas
Metropolitan Trust Stock
Midland Securities
Nat'l Park Bank Stock
National Fuel Gas
N. Y. Title & Mortgage Stock
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
Penn. Coal & Coke
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Com.
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Thompson-Starrett Com. & Pfd.
Washington Steel & Ordnance
General Baking Com. & Pfd.
Remington Typewriter Stocks

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED

Northwest. Water & Light
Industrial Finance
Heidee Mfg. Common
Birmingham Water Co. 5s
N. Hamp. E. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Guanajuato Red. & Mines 6s
Syracuse, Lake Shore & Northern R. R. 5s

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BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
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INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
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CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4000 | 2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

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Bucyrus Co. Stocks
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
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Studebaker 7's—all issues
Seattle Elec. 5's 1929
Louisville Gas & Elec 7's 1923

GILBERT J. POSTLEY
71 B'way, N. Y. Phone 7588 Bow. Green

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Common Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
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TO RESTRAIN SALE OF STOCK

Hammerstein Seeks to Enjoin Disposal of Shares Held as Surety.

Oscar Hammerstein appeared before Supreme Court Justice Mullan yesterday to apply for an injunction restraining the sale by the Equitable Amusement Company of 3,998 shares of stock in the Hammerstein Amusement Company, deposited by him as security for the performance of an agreement under which it is alleged he is in default. Hammerstein contends that it was understood that he was to be relieved from the payments. Justice Mullan reserved decision in the case. On leaving court Mr. Hammerstein said:

"Things will be different after I resume giving opera, as soon as my agreement with the Metropolitan expires, next February. Of course I shall give opera then and make money."

Lackawanna Steel Profits Drop.

The Lackawanna Steel Company for the first quarter of this year shows profits after charges and war taxes of $1,207,100, or the equivalent of $3.43 a share on the capital stock. In the corresponding quarter of last year the profits were $2,277,251, or $6.48 a share. The unfilled orders on hand on March 31 amounted to 124,570 gross tons, as compared with 708,199 tons on the corresponding date last year.

C. W. MORSE MUST PAY NOTE

Supreme Court Justice McAvoy decided yesterday that Charles W. Morse must pay $50,438 to the Chemung Canal Trust Company as the amount of a demand note given by Morse in 1908, with interest to date. Morse failed to pay the note, but at various times since he made it he had written the plaintiff acknowledging his indebtedness and stating his intention to see that the trust company did not lose on it.

When suit was brought he pleaded the Statute of Limitations, but Justice McAvoy held that when Morse wrote, in 1913, making a promise to pay he extended the statutory period for six years more and the time had not expired when the suit was brought.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100¾	101	100¾
4½s June, 1965	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s May, 1963	100⅝	101¼	100⅝
4½s Nov., 1937	100¾	101	100¾
4½s Mar., 1937	100¾	101	100⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96	96½	95¾
4½s Mar., 1964	96	96½	96
4½s Mar., 1962	96	96¾	95¾
4½s Mar., 1957	95¾	96	95¾
4½s Sept., 1960	96	96¾	95¾
4s May, 1960	91	91¾	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	91¾	91
4s Nov., 1957	91	91¾	91
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov., 1936	91⅞	93½	91⅝
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¾

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	81¼	82¾	81½
3½s Nov., 1954	81¼	82¾	81½
3½s May, 1954	81¼	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1921-1923	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1919-1920	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1918-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1924-1932	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1930-1939	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1919-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s 1918-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s 1926-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,060 Cities Service	.360	357	350	362
1,745 Cities Service pf	.79¾	79¼	79¼	79⅝
$135,500 Cities Service deb. B	7s.130	129¼	129¼	130
325,500 Cities Service deb. C	7s.102¼	102	102	102¾

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	10	12
Adiron Elec Power pf	40	44¾
Am Gas & Electric	124	125
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	44
Am Light & Traction	243	244
Am Light & Trac pf	99	101
Am Power & Light	58	59
Am Power & Light pf	74	78
Am Public Utilities	110	115
Am Public Utilities pf	32	37
Am W W & Electric	5¾	6
Am W W & El 1st pf	60	64
Am W W & El pref	10	13
Carolina Power & L	32	35
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf	97	100
Columbus Electric pf	70	75
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	22¾	24
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	44¼	46
Conn Power pf	75	..
Consolidated Power	53	55
Eastern Texas Electric	56	60
Eastern Texas Elec pf	74	..
El Paso Electric	85	90
Electric & Peoples	93	96
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	10	12
Federal Light & Tr pf	45	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	10	..
Galveston-Hous El pf	57	..
Am W W & E col 5s	65¼	68
Appalach Power 1st 5s	68	71
Arizona Power 6s, 1933	84	88
Central Pr & L 6s, '46	95	98
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	96
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99	100
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	79½
Col Power 5s, 1953	86	89
Conn Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Dallas Electric 5s, '22	89	92½
East Tex Elec col 6s	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98	99
El Paso 5s	92	94
Empire Gas & F 6s	97½	99
Empire Refining 6s	93	97
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84	85
Gt West Power 5s, '25	88	91
Miss River Power	10	12
Miss River Power pf	40	44¾
Northern Ohio Electric	16	18
Northern Ohio Elec pf	55	58
Northern Ont L & P	11	15
Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf	55	60
Northern States Power	70	72
Northern States Pow pf	90	92
Northern Texas Elec	49	54
Northern Tex Elec pf	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	56¼	58
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	90
Puget Sd Trac, Lt & P	15	17
Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P pf	65¼	68
Ry & Light Securities	80	..
Republic Ry & Light	20½	22
Republic Ry & Lt pf	59	61
Southern Cal Edison	89	90
Southern Cal Edison pf	98	99
Standard Gas & Elec	33¼	33¾
Standard Gas & Elec pf	43¼	45
Tampa Electric	110	114
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	5	5½
Tenn Ry, L & Pow pf	21¾	22
United Light & Rys	39¼	41
Un Light & Rys pf	71¾	73
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf	61¾	63½
West. Church & Kerr	62	65
West. Church & K pf	81	86

Bonds.

Middle West U 6s, '25	88	92
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	77½	79½
Nor Ont L & Power 5s	75	81
Nor States Pow 6s, '41	102¼	85½
Nor States Pow 5s, '41	87½	89½
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1931	88	95
Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P 7s	98¼	99¾
So Cal Edison 5s	93	96
S W Power 5s, 1941	80	85
Twin S G & E 5s	73	76
Un L & R 1st 6s	82	84
Un L & R deb 6s	26	27
Un Util ev 6s, '43	78	87
U S Pub Svc 6s, 1927	84	94
Utah Securities 6s, 1922	90¾	92
Wash-Idaho W, 1st 5s	90	94

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000 Atlantic Pet.	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,720 Cosden	9	8¾	9
83 Con Coal	83	83	83
20 Cent Trust	158	158	158
50 Elkhorn	28	28	28
25 Mfrs. Fire	50	50	50
50 Mf Ver Mills	17¾	17½	17½

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Md Casualty	99	99	99
40 North Cent	71¾	71½	71½
85 New Amst	23	22	22
50 Balt Tube	72	72	72
50 Way Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
210 Wash. B & A	27¾	27¾	27¾

Bonds.

$3,000 Con Coal 7s	100¾	100	100
1,000 To 5s	88½	88¾	88½
1,000 Con Pow 7s	100¾	100¾	100¾
4,000 Kirby L 6s	98¾	98¼	98¾
3,000 UnRy&Ltg 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾
1,000 Un Ry Inc 4s	51½	51½	51½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Am Zinc	14	14	14
5 Ahmeek	74¾	74¾	74¾
65 Alaska	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 Allouez	39½	39½	39½
5 Anaconda	62¾	62¾	62¾
109 Aris. Com'l	12¾	12	12
51 Bingham	8	7	8
10 Cal & Ariz	61	61	61
205 Cop Range	43¾	43	43
250 Davis-Daly	5¾	5½	5½
200 Franklin	3¼	3¼	3¼
100 Hancock	6	6	6
100 Inspiration	52	52	52
685 Island Creek	54¾	54¼	54¾
115 Isle Royale	26½	26¼	26½
90 Lake Copper	4¼	4¼	4¼
252 May-Old C	3¾	3¼	3¾
75 Michigan	2	2	2
80 Mohawk	58¾	58	58¾
15 Nev Cons	16¾	16¾	16¾
200 NewArcadian	2	1⅞	2

10 Nipissing	8	8	8
5 North Butte	11¾	11¾	11¾
50 North Lake	60c	50c	50c
85 Old Dominion	35	34¾	34¾
10 Osceola	51	50¾	51
300 Pond Creek	15	14¾	15
25 Quincy	58	57	57
14 Seneca	14	14	14
236 Shannon	2¾	2¾	2¾
75 South Lake	90c	90c	90c
125 Sup & Bost	2¼	2	2
500 Tuolumne	78c	78c	78c
685 U S Smelt	50¼	49¾	50¼
15 Utah Con	17	16¾	16¾
100 Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
20 Utah Cons	3¾	3¾	3¾
340 Utah Metal	2¼	2	2
350 Victoria	2¾	2	2
89 Winona	1	80c	1
10 Wolverine	17¾	17¾	17¾

Railroads

45 Fitchb'g pf	54	54	54
110 N Y, NH & H	30	29¾	30
5 Old Colony	98	98	98
390 West End	47¾	47	47
50 Do pf	55	55	55

Miscellaneous.

133 Am Ag Ch	110	109¾	109¾
5 Do pf	100	100	100
46 Am Bosch	65¾	68¾	65¾
86 Am Sugar	131¾	130¾	130¾
120 Am T & T	106½	106	106½
70 Am Wool pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
50 A G & W I pf	67¾	67¾	67¾
175 Booth	19¾	19¾	19¾
585 Cent Steel	14	14	14
30 East S S	7¾	7¾	7¾
150 E Bos Land	5¾	5	5½
94 Edison	167	166	166
15 Fairbanks	67	67	67
60 Gorton	28¼	28¼	28¼
100 Int Prod	36¼	36¼	36¼
675 Island Oil	8¾	8¼	8¾
818 Libby	29¾	29¼	29¾
122 Mass Gas	83	83	83
30 Do pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
8 McEl 1st pf	86	85	85
20 N E Tel	93¾	93¾	93¾
50 Pac Mills	164	164	164
20 Plant pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
55 Punta Sugar	53¾	53	53
17 Pullman	122	121¼	121¼
5,800 Stewart	40¼	39¾	40
970 Swift	141¾	139½	140¼
1,130 Swift Int	61¾	59¾	61
25 Torrington	59	59	59
50 United Drug	117¼	117¼	117½
60 Do 1st pf	55	55	55
113 Do 2d pf	116½	116	116¼
100 United Fruit	174	173¼	173¾
1,110 United Shoe	51¾	51	51¾
40 Do pf	27¾	27¼	27¾
2,940 Ventura Con	10¾	10	10¾
525 Walworth	19¾	19¾	19¾
40 Warren	23	22½	23
25 Do 2d pf	61¼	61½	61¼
31 West Union	87¾	84¾	86½

Bonds.

$11,000 A T & T 5s	84¼	84¼	84¼
3,000 Do 5s	91	91	91
10,000 AG & W I 5s	80¾	80¼	80¾
1,000 C J & S Y 4s	75	73	75
4,000 Mass G 4½s	84	84	84
$1,000 Mas R P 5s	78	78	78
5,000 Punta Su 6s	92	92	92
1,000 Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96½
5,000 Ventura 7s	110	110	110
1,000 West Tel 5s	90	90	90

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Am Radia	288	288	288
490 Am Shipb'g	114	113¾	114
215 Armour pf	101¼	101¼	101¼
80 Booth Fish	19¾	19¾	19¾
60 Do pf	80	79¾	79¾
195 Chi C & C pf	77½	77½	77½
2,085 ChiPneuTrol	69¾	64¾	69¾
10 Chi Title&T	163	163	163
20 Cudahy	111	111	111
50 Com Edison	115	115	115
10 Deere&Co pf	98	98	98
10 Dia Match	115	115	115
10 Hart, S & M	78	78	78
45 Hartman	66	65¾	66
50 Ill Brick	64¾	64¾	64¾
2,515 Libby	29¾	29¾	29¾
2,590 Lindsay Lt	18¾	18	18¾
35 Nat Carb pf	120	120	120
488 Sears-Roe	183	179½	183
165 Shaw	100¾	99	100¾
870 Stewart-W	92	91	92
3,963 Swift Int'l	60¾	59¾	60¾
3,220 Swift & Co	141¾	139¾	140
6,746 Union Carb	70½	69¾	69¾
20 Wilson	83½	83¼	83¼
35 Do pf	100	100	100

Bonds.

$1,000 Armr'r 4s	82.100%	100%	100%
2,000 Chi City Ry 1st 5s	78	78	78
$1,000 Chi Rys 5s, B	44	44	44
2,000 ComEdist 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Am Gas	65	65	65
1,408 Elec S Bat	70¾	69¾	70¾
65 Gen Asph	65½	64¾	65½
2,320 Lake S Corp	20½	20¼	20¾
35 Leh Nav	69	69	69
109 Lehigh Coal	54¾	54¾	54¾
12 North Cent	72	72	72
570 Penn R R	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Penn Salt M	82	82	82
94 Phila Elec	25¼	25¼	25¼
28 Phila R T	24¾	24¾	24¾
10 Phila Trac	67	67	67
153 Tono Belmt	3¼	3¼	3¼
310 Tono Min	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
177 Un Gas Imp	70	69¾	70
560 Wm Cramp & Sons	94¾	93	93
20 York Rys pf	31	31	31

Bonds.

$2,000 ElectkPeoTrac	69	69	$1,000 Phil El 1st 5s
21,000 Lake S Inv 5s	63	63	5,000 Un Rys inv 5s
93¾	93¾	93¾
70¼	70¼	70¾

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Am Sewer P	19¼	19¼	19½
20 CrucibleSteel	93¾	93¾	93¾
50 Ind Brew pf	9¾	9¾	9½
40 Lone St Gas	218	216	218
50 Mfrs L & H	50¼	50	50¾
800 Nat Firepfg	8¾	8¾	8¾
160 Do pf	15¾	15	15¾
10 Ohio Fuel Oil	19¼	19¼	19¾
145 Ohio FuelSup	46	45¾	46
335 Okla Gas	31¾	31½	31¾
50 Okla P & R	9¾	9¾	9¾
20 Pitts Brew	5½	5¼	5¼
25 Do pf	14¾	14¼	14¾
265 Pitts Coal	50¾	49¾	50¾
1,500 Pitts Jerome	18c	18c	18c
5,000 PittsMtShas	34c	31c	34c
210 Pitts O & G	12	12	12
40 PittsPlate	119	118	118
100 Riverside Stl	¾	¾	¾
55 Un Nat Gas	125¾	125	125
265 Whouse A B	98½	98¾	98½
240 Whouse El	47¾	47¼	47¾

Bonds.

$2,800 Ind Brewing 6s	50	49¾	49½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	17¾	18¼	17¾
Atlantic Refining	1230	1240	1230
Borne-Scrymser	490	515	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	100	97
Chesebrough Mfg	315	340	315
Continental Oil	540	560	540
Crescent Pipe Line	36	39	36
Cumberland P L	190	200	190
Eureka Pipe Line	170	175	170
Galena Signal Oil	100	104	100
Do pf, new	105	110	103
Do pf, old	125	150	125
Illinois Pipe Line	175	180	170
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	101
Int Pet Co, Ltd	31	32	28
National Transit	21¾	22¼	21¾
N Y Transit	185	205	185
Northern Pipe Line	108	115	108
Ohio Oil	336	340	335
Penn-Mex Fuel	52	56	52
Prairie Oil & Gas	650	660	650
Prairie Pipe Line	260	265	260
Solar Refining	350	370	350
Southern Pipe Line	163	168	163
South Penn Oil	290	295	290
S W Penn	97	104	97
Stand Oil of Cal	265	270	265
Stand Oil of Ind	770	780	770
Stand Oil of Kan	560	590	560
Stand Oil of Ky	390	405	390
Stand Oil of N J	525	530	525
Stand Oil of N Y	675	680	670
Stand Oil of N Y	350	354	350
Stand Oil of Ohio	490	510	490
Swan & Finch	95	100	95
Union Tank	114	118	115
Vacuum Oil	410	415	410
Washington Oil	36	40	36

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices were firm in an active close in the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The usual profit-taking movement in the final hour cut previous gains in a number of issues, while others advanced to higher levels. Transactions for the session were in heavy volume, and speculative activity was centred in the industrials. Railroad stocks, while steady, were neglected.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
30 Advance R	35⅝	35¼	35¼
480 Allis-Chal	35½	35¼	35¼
20 Am Agr C	110¾	110¾	110¾
70 Am B Sugar	78¾	78¼	78¾
800 Am Can	52	51	51
500 Am C & F	94¾	93¾	93¾
50 Am Cot Oil	40¾	40¾	40¾
20 Am Drug'sts	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Am H & L	22¾	22¾	22¾
10 Do pf	101¼	101¼	101¼
40 Am Ice	45¾	45¾	45¾
4,350 Am Intern'l	91¼	89¼	89¾
80 Am Linseed	49	48¾	48¾
200 Am Locom	67¾	66¾	67
680 Am S & R	72¾	70¾	71¾
70 Am Steel F	82¾	81¾	81¾
50 Am Sugar	131¾	130½	130½
160 Am S Tob	113¾	113	113¼
1,500 Beth Steel B	72¾	71¾	72¼
240 Brook R T	23	22¾	22¾
20 Butte & Sup	22¼	22¼	22¼
10 Cal Packing	63¾	63¼	63¾
80 Cal Pet	26¾	25¾	26
30 Can Pacific	161¼	161¼	161¼
1,500 Cent Leath	80¾	77¼	79¼
263 Cerro de Pas	41¾	41¾	41¾
265 C, M & St P	39	38¾	39
80 C, R I & P	24¼	24	24
230 Chile Copper	24½	23¾	23¾
20 Chino Cop	36¾	36¾	36¾
150 Col Fuel & I	44¾	43¾	43¾
430 Corn Prod	53¾	51¾	52¾
540 Cru Steel	68¾	66¾	67¼
50 Cuba Cane S	27	26¾	26¾
10 Erie 1st pf	28	28	28
70 Gen Cigar	59¾	58¾	58¾
1,340 Gen Motors	124½	123¼	123¾
40 Goodrich Co	67¾	67	67
390 Gt North O	43	42¾	42¾
340 Insp Copper	52¼	51¾	52¾
10 Int Harvest	127½	127¼	127¼
1,670 Int M M pf	114¾	113¾	112¾
180 Int Nickel	27¾	27	27¾
230 Int Paper	47¾	46¾	46
120 Interb Cons	4¾	4¾	4¾
550 Do pf	15¾	14¾	14¾
180 Kelly S Tire	126¼	125	125¾
160 Ken Copper	32¾	32¾	32½
30 Lack Steel	71	70¾	71
20 Lee R & T	26¾	26¾	26¾
1,200 ‡Aetna Expl	9¼	8	9¼
100 ‡AmBosch M	65¼	65¼	65¼
2,200 ‡Am Road M	37¾	36¼	36¾
14,600 ClaldLanapF	14⅜	13¼	14⅛
300 B-AmTob,reg	22½	22¼	22½
100 B-AmTob,cp	23¾	23¾	23¾
3,400 ‡Chalmers M	10	9¾	9¾
500 ‡Cities Serv			
B Tshares	36¾	36¼	36¾
250 ‡Col Graph	248	243	247
1,200 ‡Endicott,W	53	51	51
2,500 Do pf, w i	100	99¼	100
1,200 ‡F P-Lasky	70	68	69
10,000 ‡FlskRT,wi	34½	29¾	34½
3,600 ‡Hupp M Car	8¼	8¼	8¼
600 ‡Int Prod	36¾	36¾	36¾
15,000 Intercan Pub	23	20¾	22¾
10,500 Key T & R	97¾	94¾	97¼
100 ‡Lack Coal	30½	30½	30½
3,500 ‡Lib McN&L	20¼	20	20¼
3,500 ‡Nat'l Chem	27¼	26¾	27
10 ‡South Penn	292	292	292
165 ‡Std Oil,Cal	270	267	270
10 ‡Std Oil,N J	674	674	674
90 ‡Union Tank	120	115	115

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

7,500 ‡Allen Oil	3	2½	2½
400 ‡AllianceO&R	5¾	5	5¾
1,800 ‡Barrett O&G	¾	¾	¾
1,200 ‡Boone Oil	6	5¾	5¾
12,000 ‡‡Bos-Wyo	36	35	36
550 ‡Caddo Oil	15¼	14	15¾
1,000 ‡ComPet,w i	46¾	45	46
11,300 ‡Cosden & Co	9¾	9¼	9¼
500 ‡Creek Oil	35	32	33
4,500 ‡Crystal Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
300 ‡Elk Basin	6¾	6¾	6¾
3,000 ‡Esmeralda	5	5	5
4,000 ‡Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,800 ‡Glenrock Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
400 ‡HercPetPfd, Class A	10¾	10¾	10¾
700 ‡HomaOilRef, w	17	15	16
2,700 ‡Hudson Oil	2¼	1¾	2¼
10,500 ‡Int'l Petrol	32	28¾	31¾
25,000 ‡Isl'd O & T	8¾	8¾	8¾
2,000 ‡‡Do rts	12	8	10
4,200 ‡Kenova Oil	6	5½	6
2,200 ‡La G & R	38¾	38	38¾
5,000 ‡MerPet Oil	26¾	25¾	26
3,000 Met Petrol	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000 ‡Midwest Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,650 ‡Midw Ref	171	167	167½
4,800 ‡A-H Col M

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second District—Ward, Rogers, Hough and Manton, C. JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Ford Woodward (C) Ford.
Capolillo (C) Tug Rosabel.
Nestle (C) Fredericks.
C RR of NJ (C) Tug No. 1.
American
Re Dillon.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—In Room 22, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.
July Calendar.

McCaffray (C) Tietjen & Lang Dry Dock.
Tagliavia Bianchi.
Bronn & Co (C) Davis.
Kirschstein (C) Moross.

Baker & Taylor Co (C) Union Exch Nat Bk.
Frawley (C) McAdoo.
Webster (C) Derby & Co.
Birdsey (C) C RR.
Skinyon (C) Cable & Dixon

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 323 Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal calendar.
Trials
Strong (C) Machinery Co.
Mixter (C) Shyab et al.
Pleas
Irving Kornblum, (C)
G. E. Lewis

Last day to file demurrer, &c.
A. C. Pedersen et al. (C)
L. R. Pedersen, (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
Gen. Pauline Co (C) Gen. Inquiate Co (C) Trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Garfin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn—Naturalizations at 9:30. Admiralty calendar at 11 A. M.

Fourth (C) Nat Bk (C) Vanderpiep et al (C) same.
John E. Herwind, (C) Manning et al (C) same.
Trial.
Hamilton et al (C) Embrytikes.
Eugenia et al (C) Barge Corp.
Emerson et al (C) Berwind-White Coal Mining Co (C) Int Mer Mar Co (C) Int R T Co (C) Same.
Re Stetson
Re Wilson
Re Apollinaris Co (C) Same.
Re Wellington (C) Same.
Re Phillips (C) Same.

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Traffic Management in Coblenz.
American soldier untangling traffic at Coblenz street crossing makes an interesting illustration in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

CALLS TAX MEASURES UNFAIR TO BUSINESS

Transportation Board Says Albany Bills Relieve Realty at the Expense of Trade.

PLEA FOR NEW PIERS

Commissioner Hulbert Urges Simpler Means of Handling Dock Department Affairs.

The Board of Trade and Transportation at its monthly meeting yesterday adopted a report presented by E. F. Cole, Chairman of its Executive Committee, deploring any attempt on the part of the State to obtain increased revenue by increasing disproportionately the load of taxation on business and commerce without making real estate carry its share of the burden. The report declares the three bills now before the Legislature should be opposed by "every legitimate means within the power of this board." The committee pointed out that Governments have always sought to encourage commerce and industry for the general good of the whole State and that any State that neglects to do so is short-sighted and unwise. It points out also how far-reaching would be the unfair burden of taxation that would drive business into another State. In discussing the bills, the committee says:

The underlying policy recommended in these bills is that the State's demand for increased revenue shall be paid by the business interests of the State and the owners of the real estate are to be relieved. We have expressed our views regarding the dangers which would attend that course.

The State income tax contemplated would be imposed without any deduction for the normal tax and surtaxes, excess profit and war tax paid to the Federal Government and would be a tax upon taxes paid. The Federal Government has exploited this source of revenue to the point of exhaustion. It would impose a tax upon wage-earners and salaried employes but would exempt the incomes from rentals of real estate. Many of our wealthiest citizens having the largest incomes would be exempted under the bill because their revenues come from enterprises outside of this State, upon which they cannot be taxed.

Under these circumstances an income tax would be inequitable, and the knowledge that such swollen incomes were contributing nothing while the wage-earners were taxed to provide the benefits and protection their richer neighbors enjoy without a relative contribution to the cost thereof would add new fuel to the fires of discontent which are already dangerous.

Lee Kohns, president of the Board, presided, and Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks, was the principal speaker. He declared for a simplification in handling Dock Department affairs and predicted that sooner or later a body similar to the old Dock Commission would be created. As to the proposed inter-State Port Treaty, the Commissioner said he was still opposed to it and he dwelt upon the delays that would be caused and the long negotiations that would have to be resorted to if any changes in it were desired.

In making a plea for the reconstruction of the waterfront from the Chelsea Piers south, and in advocating the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson, the Commissioner told the Board to watch what was going on on the other side of the river. He told of a corporation which three weeks ago bought forty-six acres on Newark Bay, where it planned to expend $25,000,000 in dock improvements, which might attract shipping to New Jersey when it had grown tired of delays on this side of the river.

On motion of former Justice Charles F. McIntyre a special committee was appointed to work for the development of waterways and channels, together with riparian, marginal, and terminal facilities at this port. The board also adopted a report of the Executive Committee complaining of the present telephone service and directing that complaint be lodged with the management in this city, and, if necessary, with the Postmaster General. The present wretched condition," the committee found, dated from the beginning of Federal control. The board approved the finds of the Committee on Forests that the hydro-electric power amendment to the State Constitution be disapproved.

OPPOSES FAVORING SOLDIER

Lieut. Col. Palmer Calls Civil Service Preferment Injurious.

Lieut. Col. Frederick Palmer, in a letter received yesterday by Elbridge L. Adams, Chairman of the Correspondence Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, characterized the Martin-Baumes bill, which gives civil service preferment to the veterans of all American wars and which is now pending in the Legislature at Albany, as "a dangerous capitalization of the heroism and fortitude of our men in France and as a tempting wedge of precedent in establishing a dependent bureaucracy and a class vote, which are contrary to the principles of efficient public service, sound patriotism, and the first requirements of good citizenship, which should be influenced in the use of the ballot only by the issues at stake in each election for effecting better government and enduring social progress."

The letter reads in part:

"The veteran who has been discharged as sound has longed discipline, confidence, fellowship, and self-reliance, which should be further developed in order to make him a useful citizen. He who did not fear his enemy in battle should not fear competition in civil life. He returns civil life, not with a handicap, but with a great asset, if he will use it. If we divert him from this idea we are not honoring, but injuring, him. We are weakening him instead of further strengthening him.

"Fortunate in his having survived the war in youth and health, after an experience which neither money nor influence can buy, he should be the first to ask that any favors shown to veterans should go to those less fortunate comrades, the disabled, who will strive to make up for their disability by the heroism of learning some new occupation, be it in the Government civil service or not. To the crippled man we owe a debt which we can never repay. Equally deserving of our attention are the wives, mothers, and children and other dependents of the men who have fallen in action while they were young and strong and could not live to enjoy the new world which it is our duty to make a better world for their sake."

Colonel Palmer concludes with an appeal to the framers of the bill to be wary in making laws for the future "if they would be worthy of the victory which our soldiers have won for us," and not " to stultify their heroism by appeals to a side of human nature which would have lost us the war if it had been uppermost."

Negro Chauffeur's Wife Loses Suit.

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Wagner took only ten minutes yesterday to bring in a verdict for the defendant in a suit against Mrs. Augusta L. Mott, wife of a lawyer, by Mrs. Julia King, wife of Mrs. Mott's negro chauffeur, Albert King, for alienating King's affections. The plaintiff sued for $50,000 and offered as evidence a letter from Mrs. Mott to King, in which she addressed him as "My Dearest Good Boy." Mrs. Mott explained to the jury that the letter was merely that of an employer to a faithful employe, who was at that time in a despondent mood.

British Women Plan Victory Dinner

The Imperial Order, Daughters of the British Empire in the United States, are planning to give a Victory Dinner on the birthday of King George V., Tuesday, June 3, in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore. The order is arranging for 1,500 guests, and notable speakers are being invited. The Countess of Reading, wife of the British Ambassador, is Honorary President of the order, and Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff is the National President. The headquarters are at 200 Fifth Avenue.

Belgium Open for Tobacco Imports.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The War Trade Board announced tonight it had been informed of the removal of all restrictions upon the importation of tobacco into Belgium. Individual import licenses will no longer be required, it was said.

NEW NON-INTOXICANT BILL.

Would Allow 12 Per Cent. Wine and 4 Per Cent. Beer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Coney Island's views of what constitutes non-intoxicant substitutes for liquor are embodied in a bill introduced today by Senator Sutherland, who represents the Fourth Senate District, which includes the island. The measure defines as intoxicants wines containing above 12 per cent. of alcohol by weight and beer containing more than 4 per cent. Everything with a lower percentage of alcohol is defined as non-intoxicating.

Representatives of the New York Anti-Saloon League received the newcomer with shoulder shrugs, and emphatic declarations that it would never emerge from committee. The bill, however, meets with the approval of restaurant and hotel owners who have never taken kindly to the Walters 3 Per Cent. bill, which limits the consumption of even that mild beverage to the home fireside.

Negotiations have been pending for some days with a view to making the 3 Per Cent. bill conform to the views of hotel and restaurant men, but it has not yet been amended. Superintendent Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League today filed a demand for a hearing on the 3 Per Cent. bill with Senator Walters and threatened to raise a disturbance unless his demand was granted.

PASS THREE PLATOON BILL.

Assemblymen Also Approve Grand Union Hotel Park Site.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—The Assembly today passed the Firemen's Three Platoon bill by a vote of 119 to 13. A referendum rider to appease cities now financially overburdened removed practically all vestige of opposition. As passed, the measure provides for a three-platoon system in any city of the State when 10 per cent. of the voters approve.

When Assemblyman McCue, Democrat, New York, expressed regret that the vote was not unanimous, Assemblyman Steinberg, Republican, of New York, said:

"I wish to call the attention of Mr. McCue and others here to the fact that Mayor Hylan, who before election promised to support this measure, refused to do so and the firemen had to come to the Legislature for their relief."

Assemblyman Wilfred E. Youker, a Brooklyn Republican, made an unsuccessful attempt to block the passage in the Assembly of the McCue bill permitting the city to turn into a public square the site of the old Grand Union Hotel. The measure was passed by a so-called "rapid roll call" while Youker was out of the chamber. On his return he endeavored to have the vote reconsidered but lost by a vote of 73 to 31.

M. P. FLIES TO COMMONS.

Lands in Seaplane on the Thames, Near Houses of Parliament.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 9.—The distinction of being the first member to fly to the House of Commons falls to General Seely, the Air Minister. This afternoon General Seely made the trip from the works of Shortt Brothers, at Rochester, to Westminster, in a seaplane. After circling twice over Westminster Bridge, the machine landed on the Thames, outside the Houses of Parliament.

One crew of the Handley-Page machine entered yesterday for the transatlantic flight will probably be in charge of Admiral Mark Kerr.

FIX WOMEN'S WAGE SCALE.

Conferees Decide on Minimum of $15.50 a Week for Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The first wage conference held under the new minimum wage law for women in private employ in the District of Columbia has imported a minimum wage of $15.50 a week. This conference was organized in March to consider the wages of women employed in private printing and publishing houses, and if its recommendation is accepted by the Minimum Wage Board, as is expected, every woman employed in such an establishment in the District of Columbia must be paid not less than $15.50 a week after the decision goes into effect.

FLEMISH TAPESTRY, $3,700.

Benguiat Sale of Textiles and Embroideries Reaches $107,005.

Important pieces brought big prices at the Benguiat sale of rare textiles and embroideries at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. The returns for the day were $61,040, making a total to date of $107,005. There were many prices in four figures, the first $3,700 paid by Chelsea, the leading name of a well-known New Yorker, for ten magnificent ivory silk column panels, Italian of the Louis XV. period, flowers and birds and cartouches of gold, oblong in form, corded silk of a silvery ivory tone. Six green cut velvet curtains, Genoese of the Louis XV. period, with scroll bands and flowers, floral sprays in cut and uncut velvet of soft willow green, went to Edson Bradley for $1,950.

To Lorenz, agent, went several of the more important numbers. Three magnificent crimson velvet wall hangings, Genoese of the sixteenth century, brought $2,250; six embroidered crimson velvet borders with appliques, trimming of gold galloon and gold fringe, brought $1,600; six unique damask column panels, Italian, Renaissance period, woven with beautiful designs in deep rose pink on a lighter ground, brought $1,200; six ivory and gold silk brocade curtains, French of the first empire period, $1,400, and four rose-crimson velvet curtains, Genoese, seventeenth century, also went to Lorenz for $820. Six rose-crimson velvet curtains, Italian of the Gothic period, with trimmings and fringe of gold galloon, went to L. Orselli for $1,500, and Otto Bernet, agent, paid $1,400 for four curtains of crimson and cloth of gold, with a deep gold fringe of lattice work.

An unusual woolen velvet portière, Spanish of the sixteenth century, in rich colors, burnt orange, black, and pale sapphire blue on a tan ground, went to O. T. Berberyan for $900, and a rare sapphire blue and yellow needle work altar carpet, Spanish of the seventeenth century, went to the same buyer for $2,000. A historical Brussels tapestry of the Renaissance period, "The Wisdom of Solomon," went to M. L. Jellinek for $3,000, and P. W. French & Co. paid the highest price for an individual piece, $3,700, for a large grotesque tapestry, Flemish of the Renaissance period, "An Animated Hunting Scene." A companion tapestry went to L. Orselli for $3,500. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

TRACTION EARNINGS LOWER.

Interborough and New York Railways Report Declines in Revenue.

The declining trend of net earnings of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is emphasized by the report of February operations, announced yesterday, and to a greater degree by the statement for eight months ended Feb. 28. The gross income during the month amounted to $3,499,170, an increase of $242,860 over the corresponding period last year. The expansion of operating expenses cut the increase away and more, the total of net income after paying taxes amounting to $1,137,334, a decline of $366,441 from February, 1918. The surplus after meeting interest and adding in miscellaneous revenue was $434,447, a recession of $183,329.

In the eight months gross earnings gained $771,631 and net operating income declined $3,387,018, or nearly 30 per cent. The surplus of $1,740,963 after interest payments was $3,147,312 lower than in the same period of 1917-1918. The New York Railways Company reports a decline of $96,886 in gross income during January and a deficit of $153,155 after charges, compared with a deficit of $92,923 in January, 1918. In the seven months ended Jan. 31 the deficit after paying interest was $801,288, against a surplus of $132,634 in the same seven months a year before.

Acquit Newspaper Heads of Libel.

The jury in libel suit against James O'Flaherty, publisher of the Bronx Home News, and Ralph J. McQuade, editor, returned a verdict of not guilty at 1:50 this morning. Both men were tried on an indictment charging criminal libel against Congressman James Vincent Ganly for publishing articles reflecting on his character at the time he was running for office last October.

TRAIN 3,000 SLEUTHS FOR PROHIBITION ERA

Revenue Bureau Will Distribute Agents Throughout Country to Enforce Dry Law.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Three thousand internal revenue agents will enforce prohibition after July 1, according to plans announced today by the Revenue Bureau. Nearly 800 inspectors will be trained for the work to be added to the force of 2,283 revenue agents already available.

This force of special agents will be distributed among districts where law violation is threatened to the largest extent. Special attention will be paid to cities where revenue officials look for most persistent efforts to make whisky illegally. In addition the revenue authorities plan to co-operate with local police and to leave the greater part of the enforcement work to these authorities in localities where the police appear efficient.

Although manufacture of liquor for personal use will be equally illegal with the production for sale, revenue agents are expected to devote most of their time to the commercial traffic, and to leave the enforcement of the law against personal manufacture to local police.

Internal revenue agents, under the direction of B. C. Keith, Deputy Commissioner, now are working on a plan to divide the country into zones which will be independent in many cases of the sixty-four Collectorship zones already established. One Chief Inspector will be assigned to each zone, with as many assistants as may be necessary. The men will be especially trained in detection work, most of them having served in that capacity for many years.

Hundreds of recipes for home manufacture of beer, ale, wines, and even distilled liquors are now being circulated in all parts of the country. Booklets and printed pamphlets of these recipes have reached revenue officials from scores of cities. It was explained today that to make liquor according to these recipes would constitute a clear violation of the law, although it was admitted it would be difficult to prevent the manufacture in most cases.

Private stills can be acquired legally only by registration with the Revenue Collector of the district. Manufacturers of stills are under strict regulation. Many reports of the manufacture of family stills on a large scale, and their sale at low prices, have reached the Revenue Bureau, but have proved false in most cases.

By regulation, the bureau plans to make it difficult for the use of flavoring extracts, perfumes, toilet preparations, and other articles containing alcohol for beverage purposes. Medicines containing alcohol must have a composition to make it physically impossible to take quantities as a beverage without making the thirsty person ill. Most essential oils contained in perfumes are said to be guarantees against use of perfume for drinking, since the oils will cause illness.

NEW CREDITS TO ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Credits of $6,330,000 to the Czechoslovak republic and $900,000 to Belgium were established today by the Treasury. The Belgian credit raised the total loans to the Allies to $9,016,229,000 and the total to Belgium to $341,435,000.

The United States has advanced, including today's credit, a total of $41,320,000 to Czechoslovakia. The loans to the new republic have been used largely to pay for arms, ammunition, and food supplies for the Czechoslovak forces operating in Siberia.

Advertising Instead of Taxes.

There is a pronounced sentiment among nationally advertised clothing houses that the amount of their publicity business for the coming season should be unusually large. The reason given for this is that these manufacturers will prefer to spend their money advertising rather than place it in the Government coffers in the form of taxes. The advertising expense, it was said, ought to be a larger percentage of the business volume than ever before, but the returns, when the tax comes off, will be so much the greater.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Babbitt & Co.: G. D. Babbitt, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE—F. W. Carpenter Co.: H. Ritter, neckwear, notions; 906 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Mfg. Co.: P. Dupkin, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—S. Rosenblatt & Sons; M. S. Rosenblatt, woolens; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, cotton waists; 1,170 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Hargrave.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, leather goods, gloves, hosiery, corsets, laces, embroideries, neckwear; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss B. Conroy, books, stationery, jewelry; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. F. Coggins, notions; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—S. S. Shapard, piece goods; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Standard Overall Co.; S. Rosenbloom, mfrs. overalls; Grand.

BALTIMORE—L. & J. Greenbaum; J. Greenbaum, mfrs. dresses, waists; 1,182 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirschenbaum, coats, wraps; 354 4th Av.; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Mulliken, drug sundries; 354 4th Av.; Imperial.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Merry & Callahan; P. J. Callahan, furniture, carpets; Continental.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; D. Robiard, boys' clothing, basement; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. A. Dimock, notions; 470 4th Av.; Commodore.

BOSTON—C. F. Hover & Co.; Miss E. Boas, women's, misses' gowns; 243 Church.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss Knight, ladies' silk scarfs, sweaters; 25 W. 35d.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; Miss J. L. McClunky, costumes; basement buyers; Mr. Lowenberg, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; Miss Rice, gloves, hosiery; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. H. Houghton, furniture; 470 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; Miss P. M. Simons, underwear, corsets, misses', infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. C. Stinehart, upholstery goods; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; F. G. Brost, dry goods; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss Lanigan, stationery; Mrs. F. C. Mason, infants' wear; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods; 2 W 37th.

CHICAGO—Grant Millinery Shop; G. Grant, millinery; Commodore.

CHICAGO—Castle Shirt Co.; D. Johnson, mfrs. shirts, boys' waists; Brostell.

CHICAGO—Baumann Co.; H. Baumann, jobs suits, capes; 42 E. 20th.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; K. Trilling, clothing; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—M. G. Lipman; C. H. Johnson, trimmed hats; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—B. Goldberg & Co.; I. Goldberg, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Pennsylvania.

CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; E. D. Nesser, flowers, feathers, novelties; 320 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; S. H. Caldwell, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—T. Ascher Co.; J. L. Straus, hats; 320 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. L. Ryan, women's tailored skirts; G. L. Lineberry, upholstery fabrics; 1,170 B'way.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, dress goods; 225 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; C. E. Frazier, dress goods; 366 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—L. Ach Hat Co.; L. Ach, mfrs. ladies' hats; 621 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. L. Bailer, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way; Pennsylvania.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Carter, hdkfs., laces; 220 5th Av.; Brostell.

CLEVELAND—Kline Apparel Co.; B. Silverman, gen. mdse.; 404 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; F. H. Theis, silks, dress goods; 72 Leonard.

CLEVELAND—Harrington Millinery Co.; G. L. Harrington, millinery, flowers, novelties; Commodore.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss M. Campbell, silk, muslin underwear, petticoats; 120 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; S. Stein, silks, basement; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. C. Moscovics, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. and R. Lazarus Co.; G. Doyle, capes, dolmans, basement; 225 5th Av.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; A. Beekman, hosiery; 19 E. 24th.

DALLAS—M. Rude & Sons; Mr. Rosenthal, jobs silk dresses; 303 5th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; A. G. Beekman, notions, hosiery, laces, embroidery; 19 E. 24th.

DETROIT—L. Crown Hat Co.; A. D. Mitchell, women's hats; McAlpin.

DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss M. Lang, coats; Miss L. Kaufmann, dresses; 404 4th Av.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; L. Brownhill, jobs suits; 225 5th Av.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie Dry Goods Co.; C. O. Birkland, wash goods; 433 4th Av.

HANOVER, Penn.—J. W. Gitt Co., Ltd.; H. N. Gitt, dry goods, notions, carpets, shoes; Pennsylvania.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—Empire Clothing Co.; H. Copeland, clothing; Imperial.

ROSEDALE, Penn.—Meaner & Co.; J. A. Brown, cloaks, suits; Penn.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Solof Bros.; A. Solof, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Penn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—American Trousers Co.; F. Laird, woolens, fabrics, mfrs. clothing; McAlpin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. Levinson; C. Brown, hats; Alcazar.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Model Shirt Co.; H. Murphy, mfrs. shirts; Belmont.

KANSAS CITY—Hirsch Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, millinery; 579 Broadway.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; H. Tashjian, rugs; 2 W. 37th.

MCKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous D. G. Co.; M. Steinberg, curtains, rugs, carpets; 37 W. 26th; Broztell.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—McElroy, Ford & Jones; J. W. Cainda, silks, velvets; 200 5th Av.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; E. P. Schaefer, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; E. A. Macklie, men's furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Miss R. Rosenberg, women's underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss M. E. Flynn, laces, hdkfs.; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Allen & Bishop; C. H. Allen, housefurn. goods; Park Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; Mrs. A. Coughlin, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

OMAHO, Neb.—Byrne & Hamner D. G. Co.; M. A. Roecker, laces, corsets, ribbons; 43 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—Ackerman Cloak Co.; H. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; M. J. Commerford, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs suits; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; S. Blauner, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; B'way and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; B'way and 32d; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; E. F. McDermott, toilet preparations, sundries; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. C. Moffat, hosiery, gloves, leather goods; Miss Weller, children's dresses; Mr. Lydecker, women's neckwear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss K. Sullivan, women's waists, sweaters; 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss McCaffery, Miss Lefferty, representing A. E. Rogers, domestics, dress goods, silks; 116 West 32d.

PORTLAND, Me.—Clarke-Estey Co.; F. H. Block, notions, fancy goods, housefurn. goods; E. F. Sawyer, piece, dry goods; Great Northern.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; F. W. Aldred, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 200 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; E. J. Sullivan, domestics, linens, linings; 220 5th Av.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Hudson-Belk Co.; H. G. Hudson, dry goods, notions, women's ready-to-wear, millinery, boys' clothing, furn. goods, hats, shoes; 116 West 32d.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; Miss L. Salinsky, jobs waists; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; S. Bernstein, men's, boys' clothing, men's furn. goods; 400 4th Av.; Belmont.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—B. Forman Co.; Miss A. Cohen, underwear; Miss J. Epstein, children's dresses; W. Riordan, mdse. mgr.; 225 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. C. Tullock, men's furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

SAN ANTONIO—Saul Wolfson D. G. Co.; G. C. Margozewitz, domestics, linens, white goods; 1,150 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; G. L. McKenna, drapery; 225 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—P. T. Carroll, men's hats; Belmont.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sterling Furniture Co.; C. M. Cole, carpets, furniture; Pennsylvania.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Wallace Co.; Miss M. Brandt, ladies' wear; Breslin.

SMYRNA, Penn.—Bland & Rogers Co.; E. J. Bowman, furniture, carpets; H. W. Burd, dry goods; Wallick.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, millinery, muslin underwear, corsets, gloves, furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; S. A. Kahman, hosiery; 36 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. Steinfeld, Miss G. Newman, cloaks, suits, furs; 116 W. 32d; Pennsylvania.

ST. PAUL—Emporium Mercantile Co.; E. R. Clark, wash goods; 6 West 32d.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell-Dyer Co.; Miss M. G. Dyer, millinery; 225 5th Av.; 32d.

TOLEDO, Ohio—La Salle & Koch Co.; A. B. Koch, mdse. manager; 225 5th Av.; Commodore.

TORONTO, Canada—R. Simpson Co.; F. W. Baldwin, Miss E. Garrand, Miss E. Perkins, dry goods; 47 W. 34th; Murray Hill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; C. B. White, shoes; 354 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Miss A. M. Hagan, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 432 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hecht & Co.; S. B. Loveless, men's clothing; Breslin.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; J. E. Hughes, dry goods; 404 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—G. MacInnes & Co.; Miss K. Burke, underwear; 432 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; L. S. Hydeman, mdse. manager; 37 5th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—George L. Fordyce & Co.; George L. Fordyce, representing; 1,270 B'way.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

NORMANNA CO., INC., importer of table delicacies, sardines, &c., at 117 East 18th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $134,787 and assets of $196,138, consisting of stock, $90,000; merchandise in transit, $5,200; fixtures, machinery, &c., $10,000; notes, $3,936; cash in banks, $4,200; cash on hand, $3,100; accounts, $72,968; claims against packers and railroad companies for loss of goods, $2,000; automobile, $10; equity in Liberty bonds, $300; War Savings Stamps, $33, and insurance, $100. Among the secured creditors are the Metropolitan Trust Co., $52,324; Greenwich Bank, $14,830; Holzman Bros., $5,780. Among the unsecured creditors are the Yorkville Bank, $20,000; Greenwich Bank, $10,000; Normanna, Ltd., of Stavinger, Norway, $15,000; Roberts, Simpson & Co., $8,695, and Portland Products Co. of Portland, Me., $4,384.

KARNS BROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel and Simon Karns, who composed the firm of Karns Bros., manufacturers of women's and children's wearing apparel at 467 Broadway, by these creditors: Louis Goldberg, $164; Benjamin L. Klein, $220, and Morris Charnas, $432.

DAVID DAVIDSON, manager, of 473 West 158th St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,800 and assets consisting of two shares of stock of the New York County Bakery and Lunch Co., Inc., value not stated, of which he has been Treasurer. Among the creditors are Jaburg Bros., $2,200; Coulter, Soper & Bogart, $720; Lang & Co., $518; Lubetkin Bros., $665; Moritz Freund, $3,558; Ella Gorwin, Port Jervis, $1,500; Meyer Eisfeldt, $1,084.

HORN & SACHAR.—Judge A. N. Hand has granted a motion to deny a discharge from bankruptcy to Horn & Sachar, manufacturers of confectionery at 86 Fourth St. for failure to bring on a hearing of the specification of objections and for failure to prosecute the application for a discharge.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 or over.

Aronowitz, Benjamin, gdn.—J. A. Mc-Gee, costs	$111.74
Aronowitz, Benjamin—S. C. Lamport et al.	290.50
Bookman, Jacob—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs	108.95
Brionne, Ernesto, and Michele Berardinelli—S. Vogel	306.40
Benedict, Lulu—A. Bauman	540.41
Backer, Israel—C. Lubin	303.58
Blackstone, Samuel V.—J. S. Acker costs	170.86
Brand, Oster-Kaye & Friedheim, Inc., costs	120.55
Cowan, Robert A.—Frosch Mfg. Co.	118.55
C. Edouard, Inc.—Lane Bryant, Inc.	313.04
Chambers, Walter B.—F. Williams	155.69
Donahue, John L.—Metropolitan Advertising Co.	1,702.84
Darling, Wm.—M. Wollner	106.51
Einstein, Morris, and Hyman Lipschitz —M. Perlson	155.65
Einschlag, Solomon—Maimonides Aid Ass'n, Inc.	123.08
Ellis, Bruce A.—S. Goldman	241.93
Ezersky, Harry—J. Pick, costs	114.75
Engel, Emil—Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co.	177.52
Elchner, Emanuel—M. Drasner	126.41
Fuchs, Louis C.—L. Geiger	991.07
Fulton, Marie L.—J. H. Jackson	1,391.62
Faffer, Morris—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs	112.95
Fagan, Ellen—City of N. Y., costs	128.85
Ferri, Pasquale—A. Ferri	212.70
Fundanio, Stephen J.—L. E. James	488.20
Feldman, Louis J., and Samuel Falkowitz—N. Frohlich	462.28
Gerschheimer, Meyer—E. Oppenheim	499.20
Green, Myron P.—Encyclopedia Britannica Corporation	320.30
Goldstein, Lillian L.—General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States	215.60
Groll, Charles W.—Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America	370.25
Gaidi, Giuseppina or Giuseppi—Quaker Oats Co.	140.20
Harris, Beatrice, and Maryland Casualty Co.—People, &c.	500.00
Same—Same	300.00
Hudson Auto Lamp Works, Inc.—Franco-American Lamp Co., Inc.	248.83
Hamburger, Charles C.—N Y Rys Co, costs	119.45
Hoover, Clarence C.—M. C. Hoover	3,080.07
Holland House Co.—E. B. Schmalholz, et al.	15,340.89
Isman, Felix—H. N. Dalkart	124.38
Johnson, Francis—N Y Rys Co, costs	111.45
Jerome, Florence—N Y Rys Co, costs	119.05
Joralmon, Louis—Leather Corporation	393.15
Koffler, Abraham—F. Tafit	3,232.60
Keller, Edw J. (John Keller & Son)—Perfection Radiator Co.

ACCUSED OF FORGING STATE TAX RECEIPTS

Warrant for W. S. Leib, Pennsylvania ex-Official—Amount Involved Said to be $5,094.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 9.—Attorney General William L. Schaeffer announced tonight that a warrant had been issued for William S. Leib of Pottsville, former president clerk of the House of Representatives, on a charge of forgery. The charge, it is understood, grows out of the alleged forgery of receipts for State taxes. It is alleged that the names of Earl T. Dewald, deposit clerk of the State Treasury, and David H. Matthews, Treasury clerk for the Auditor General, were forged.

The tax settlement is said to have been for the Merchant & Evans Company, of Philadelphia, and to involve $5,094.

URGES SPEED TO CURB REDS

Security League Asks Aldermen to Push Sedition Ordinance.

Speedy action on the resolution of the Board of Aldermen designed to punish owners or agents of buildings in which anti-Government utterances are made by speakers was urged yesterday in a letter sent by Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, President of the National Security League, to Alderman Collins, Chairman of the Committee on General Welfare of the Board of Aldermen. The resolution was referred on Tuesday to the committee headed by Alderman Collins.

In his letter Mr. Lydecker said:

"The National Security League believes that the proposed ordinance introduced at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen by Alderman William P. Kennedy and referred to your committee, is a forward step toward the suppression of anarchy and Bolshevism in this city. The league urges that your committee report favorably upon this proposed ordinance at the earliest possible moment, and that it will be immediately enacted into law by the Board of Aldermen.

"Properly enforced, this proposed ordinance will not abridge the right of free speech and assembly, guaranteed by our Constitution. This is the argument of those who wish to pervert American liberty into license. The people are blind to the growing menace of Bolshevism, of riot and of unrule, of rapine and theft, in this country. We must deal with this with intelligence and strength."

Georgia Cotton Mills Cut Output.

ATLANTA, April 9.—Cotton mills in Georgia are curtailing production about 25 per cent. of the normal as the result of the unsatisfactory market conditions for cotton cloth and yarns, it was announced today after a largely attended meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 146th St, store and part of cellar; Mary J. Cunningham to Israel and Ethel Zakrowsky, 16 West 117th St, 5 years from Nov. 15, 1918, to Oct. 15, 1923; recorded Feb. 20, 1919; attorneys, Spitz & Spitz, 50 Pine St.....$5,000

2D AV, 1916-1922, south store and basement; May Miller to Anthony Reinhart, 902 East 12th St, 5 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Julius Riedler, 299 Broadway.....$2,220

5TH AV, 2258-2260, north store and basement and first and second floors; estate of Eugene A. Hoffman to Richardson & Boynton Co., 261 West 31st St, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1919; attorneys, Silverman & Tolins, 96 Nassau St.....$4,500

6TH AV, junction of McComb's Place, part of basement; William J. McNulty to Israel J. Sasinor, 2,840 8th Av, 10 years from April 1, 1919.....$1,500

26TH ST, 522-530 East, third floor; Eastern New York Wash Laundry Co. to 26th Street Steam Laundry, 8 1-12 years from April 1, 1919; attorneys, Silverman & Tolins, 96 Nassau St.....$2,000

76TH ST, 561 East, store; Louis S. Newman to Benjamin Kaplin, Patchogue, L. I., 15 years and 14 days from March 17, 1919; attorney, S. Stark, 299 Broadway.....$1,620

91ST ST, 39 West, apartment 4; Frederick A. Fox, 2,640 Broadway, 10 5-12 years from May 1, 1919, 5 years renewal; attorneys, M. M. Hayward & Co., 2,640 Broadway.....$2,769

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 1,809, store; Herman Goesain to Louis Brandt, 1,809 Crotona Av, 5 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, Louis Brandt, 1,809 Crotona Av.....$420

POPLAR ST, 2,403, all; Tony Gallella and Rosario Lagana, 2,405 Poplar St, 1 year from April 1, 1919; attorney, J. Lagana, 2,403 Poplar St.....$456

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 223½-225, mtg $48,500; Arnsus Corporation to the Salvation Army, 120 West 14th St; attorney, V. R. Post, 120 West 14th St.

2D AV, 302-134, Susan A. Griffith, admx, to S. A. Griffith, 21 West 56th St; attorneys, Riddell & Margeson, 115 Broadway.....$65,000

5TH AV, 1676-1680, bonds, &c., mtg $40,000, satisfied April 9, 1919; Flim Amusement Co. to Lena Danziger, 126 West 132d St, and others; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 95 Liberty St.

77TH AV, 204, mtg now $53,600; Richard C. Bondy to Bessie G. Bondy, 20 West 86th St; attorney, W. Bondy, 115 Broadway.....$100

97TH AV, 69-70, mtg $25,000, Samuel Bregman & Co., Inc., to Patrick J. Molloy, 301 West 125th St; attorney, F. S. Marsell, 7½ Broadway.....$1

63D ST, 231-233 East, mtg $24,617; James F. Ryback to Margaret Berner, 100 West 59th St; attorneys, James Frank, 151 West 42d St.....$100

81ST ST, 148 West; Louise B. Jones to Julia R. Baldstein, 2 West 72d St; attorney, Wm. A. Open-hym, 25 Broad St.....$14,000

125TH ST, 12 West; Albert Hall to Bankers Trust for Savings, 280 4th Av; attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, 40 Wall St.....$20,000

174TH ST, 550-552 West; Winfield W. Scott to Benson Realty Co., 509 Willis Av; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 100 ft n of 137th St, 26.8x80; Manhattan Life Insurance Co. to Frank W. Fuller, trustee, 300 Broadway; attorneys, E. P. Mulvey, 200 Bway, N. Y.

AMETHYST ST, 1,811; Cyrus Hitchcock to Emil Kruse, 699 Morris Park Av; attorney, G. H. Baschler, 1,126 East Tremont Av.....$3,000

BARRETTO ST, 923, Henry Morgenthau Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another; attorney, Frederick Lese, 35 Nassau St.

BARRETTO ST, 925; same to same; attorney, same.....$100

BARRETTO ST, 922, same to same; attorney, same.....$100

BRONX PARK AV, 431; Herman F. Epple to Lavinia I. Mockridge, 431 Bronx Park Av, and ano; attorney, I. Mockridge, 431 Bronx Park Av.

FOX ST, 647, Chester W. Cuthell, trustee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, A. H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St; an interest of.....$500

HUNT AV, 1,858; Mary E. Haviland to Brooke Estate, Inc.; attorney, Tallmadge W. Foster, 256 Broadway.....$3,000

LOTS 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263,

EW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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OWING TO BUSINESS CHANGES
Attractive house, 8 rooms and bath, new churches, clubs. Good transportation minutes to N. Y. City; price $6,200, to suit. Full particulars mailed. Adchool

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Offices to Rent
WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

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Now Open for Inspection
300 Central Park West
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59 to 58 West 7th Street.
Apartment consisting of parlor, 3 bedrooms, tiled bathroom; attractively furnished. Complete hotel service. To lease for $165 per month.

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541 West 113th St., Near B'way
FIRE CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 Rooms and Bath, $1,300
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Loans made quickly and privately. Call 4 to 6 only. Room 1217, 366 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale at 80th St. and Central Park.—15-family house, price $1,000, to close estate. Apply to owner, F. J. Sutphoys & Co., 165 Cortlandt 7125.

For Sale—505 West End Av., near 84th St., 3-story brownstone front, 35-ft. lot; all improvements. A. F. Hinrichsen, Pacific St., Newark, N. J.

Brooklyn.

To rent beautiful home, fully furnished; 10 large airy rooms, two shower and tub, telephone; 40 minutes from Times Square; select neighborhood; Flatbush section, Brooklyn; April 15 to October 15. Address Box 1, Times.

TWO-FAMILY BRICK,
between 52d and 54th Sts., 15 light rooms $8,000.
ER & CO., 6 806 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Bronx.

Fine detached, single frame house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3,014 Bainbridge Av., south of 204th St., Bronx; owner on premises daily 3 to 5:30; Sunday, 10 to 5:30. Appointment, phone Fordham 1873. Not for sale.

We will secure you a fine home, free of charge, in two-family dwelling, brick; small payment to suit; all improvements; two minutes from "L" and subway station, West Farms. Mass. 11 West 177th St.

Two-family house 12 rooms; open plumbing. Price $4,464 3d Av.

Queens.

A few select houses in good location, Jamaica Heights, and Queens; prices $6,500 to $8,000. W. V. Champlin, Hillside and Parkside Aves., Jamaica, N. Y. Telephone Jamaica 1000.

Richmond.

Wanted, investment 13-room house, with 2 stores, all improvements; excellent location. Address Box 1, Brighton, S. I.

City Houses Wanted.

Unfurnished House Wanted.—Five good maximum size rooms; 3 servants' rooms; if possible, tile bathrooms; house must be in every way, location between 5th Fifth Avenues and 86th and 85th Sts. Write only, Apartment 6C, 780 A

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.
Westchester County.

For Sale.—Park Hill on Hudson, choice estate. Fine house 10 rooms, 2 baths. Water. All improvements. 30 minutes Grand Central; $12,000. Elberson, West 42d.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.
Westchester County.

At Larchmont.—Sale or rent; 12-room house, 2 baths; garage; all improvements; large plot; 10 min. station; price $12,000; rent season, $1,000. Smith & Flint, 331 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5149.

Bronxville.—Beautiful furnished stucco house, tiled baths, sun parlor; Italian garden, tennis court, garage. Telephone 7528 Murray Hill.

Long Island.

For sale at Flushing, $13,000 proposition for $8,500 to quick buyer; modern house; unoccupied now; nine rooms and two finished off in attic; location finest in Flushing; large plot, 50x200; two street frontages; near churches, schools, trolleys; 16 minutes electric train service to city; investigate, satisfy yourself. Particulars, Box 103 Flushing, L. I.

Phone 1961 Flushing.

Floral Park.—Modern eight rooms and bath, water, gas, electricity, steam heat, fireplaces, floors; large plot, grape arbor, shrubbery; desirable location; 3 blocks station, 35 minutes New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; $8,500. Arthur H. Goldsmith, Floral Park, L. I.

I have several houses for sale on the South Shore of Long Island, within commuting distance of the city; prices ranging from $4,000 to $15,000; also 2 furnished houses on the water. C. M. Van Tassel, Baldwin Harbor, L. I.

Long Beach West.—Five-room cottage; plumbing, electricity; near ocean and boardwalk; $1,500; $500 cash. Call weekdays on Thos. Walsh. Phone Decatur 343.

New Jersey.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Modern eight-room house, two baths; improvements; 78x120; numerous trees; garage; 30 minutes New York; in residential section; owner, who must step to $9,000 price; account leaving city. W. B. Crain, Jr. 46 Ramge Terrace. Telephone 3724 Bloomfield, or 108 Hudson St. Telephone 5360 Franklin.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J., several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, at either office.
S. H. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 535.

MONTCLAIR.
For Sale—12-room house; every improvement; 2 acres, highly cultivated; 70 fruit trees; tennis court, garage; 4 minutes' walk to Erie, 8 to Lackawanna stations; advantageous price for quick sale. Harris, 1,476 Broadway, Room 1008. Bryant 6480.

Commuter's home, 7-room house, modern appliances; lawn, garden, fruit; dry, healthful location; lot 100x126, at Rochelle Park, N. J.; bargain. S. H. Moore, (owner.) 590 West 174th St., New York.

Fanwood.—New house, 6 rooms and sleeping porch; garage; lot 100x150; wonderful location for health; change of business compels sacrifice at $5,300; easy terms. Betts, Fanwood, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.
Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; no commutation. John A. Baldwin, 90 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5047.

Pretty home, short commuting West Shore; 8 rooms; all improvements; 1 acre or more; outbuildings; fruit; view; $7,500. Owner, 1705, 90 West St. Rector 9178.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, partly furnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

$5,800.—My residence; 10 rooms, bath, furnace, electric lighted, open fireplaces; acre; near electric. 184, Hillside, N. J.

Westfield.—8-room house, two years old, with all improvements; garage and large lot for garden. Inquire 720 Embree Crescent.

Connecticut.

9-room house, newly furnished and decorated with 100 feet shore front, at Shippan Point; $1,200. N 360 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Westchester County.

Attractively furnished house from June 1 to Oct. 1, Chester Hill section; seven rooms, two baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; garage; $125 month. Geo. E. Taylor, 310 E. 149th St., or Mt. Vernon.

House, beautifully furnished, in Harrisdale, N. Y.; 8 rooms; 1 bath, extra toilet; barn; shade trees; $900 entire season. R. G. N., 152 West 72d St.

Long Island.

Seven-room house, furnished, for rent, June 15 to Sept. 15. Phone Forest Hills 6286W.

New Jersey.

For rent at Grantwood, N. J., near Palisade Park, 6-room house, with all improvements, furnished, $60 monthly, for 6 months. Phone Cliffside 989-W. Martin, 407 Lafayette Av., Grantwood, N. J.

Locust Point, Near Navesink.—Furnished house on high land; ocean view; six master's bedrooms, servants' rooms, three baths. E. 113 East 55th St.

Exclusive section East Orange, beautifully furnished 9-room house; screened porch, awnings, garage; May to November; references exchanged. Z 348 Times Annex.

Lake Manopac—Shore front; beautiful, large three; attractive, furnished cottage; 5 master's rooms, bath; maids' rooms, bath. WILLIAM H. MILLS, 7 East 42d St.

Two cottages, shore; 6 rooms, 10 rooms; fruit; garage; all improvements; bathing; Sandy Hook boat service. C 850 Times Annex.

Allenhurst, N. J.—Summer rental, 12 rooms, 2 baths $1,900 for season. Phone Asbury 618-R. Somers & Somers.

New York State.

Furnished Summer home 14 rooms, $400 season. Improvements; garage, poultry house; boat location, Catskill Mountains, Hunter, N. Y., 3 miles from Tannisville. F. F., 3,525 Broadway.

Connecticut.

Will rent, fully furnished, to desirable family only, my home Sound Beach, Conn.; hour out; four master's bedrooms, two baths; garage; garden; golf; best references essential. Rawson, phone 1200 Vanderbilt.

Greenwich.—Near railroad station; six master's rooms, two baths; two maids' rooms, bath, garage has living quarters.
WILLIAM H. MILLS, 7 East 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

Colonial, large house, facing lake, New Hampshire; fishing, boating, bathing; large acreage; fine old trees; big porches; magnificent views; well furnished; 6 fireplaces, 2 baths; garage, stable, boat; $700. Telephone 9117 Cathedral. Write Z 265 Times Annex.

Colonial large house, facing Lake New Hampshire; excellent fishing, boating, bathing; large acreage; fine old trees, big porches; well furnished; seven fireplaces; 2 baths; high altitude; garage; $700. Telephone 4117 Cathedral or write Y 314 Times Annex.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted for month of June, July and August furnished house in Montclair or Bloomfield, N. J., near trolley line; family consists of one woman with child 3 years old; husband U. S. army officer overseas; communicate by letter. Tipton, 305 West 98th Street, N. Y. C.

To Rent, Furnished.—Small all-year house or bungalow, 6-8 rooms, bath, kitchen, all modern improvements; not more than 45 minutes from city. F. W., Room 905, 44 Whitehall St., New York City.

To Rent Furnished.—All-year house or bungalow; 4-6 rooms, bath, all modern improvements, within 45 minutes of city; couple, no children. C. K. L., 8th floor, South Ferry Building, New York City.

At once; small furnished cottage with grounds; good locality; commuting distance; near station. G. L., New York Times, Brooklyn.

Want to rent small house or floor, unfurnished; easy commuting; reasonable; Long Island, Westchester; not temporary; particulars terms. J 52 Times.

Parlor floor and basement wanted or entire private house on West Side above 120th St.; state full particulars. Box 30, 2121 3d Av.

Will give $300 for season for small furnished cottage, near water, North Shore; 1 hour out, modern conveniences; screened; immediate. Z 344 Times Annex.

Wanted—By refined Christian family, furnished cottage of bungalow, commuting distance Northern New Jersey; reasonable. S 317 Times.

Wanted, furnished bungalow, 6 rooms, on or near water; conveniences; within hour of city; for season. K 317 Times.

Wanted, three-story basement; sunny; light; $1,500 year. Kennedy, 27 West 82d.

FARMS.
New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HOMESTEAD FARM OF 115 ACRES
FOR SALE.
Beautiful twelve-room house, with furnace, which would cost two-thirds price of farm to build, fine porch, lawn, and shade trees; on State road; one-quarter of a mile to stores, depot, church, and Borden plant; 80 acres level, loam and gravel; 25 acres creek pasture, all in fine state of production; seven cows, 4 yearlings 4 horses, and full line of farm tools included in this price of $12,500; owner will take reasonable mortgage on farm. If you want something nice, come and let me show you this one.
HIRAM MINTZ,
216 Phelps Building, Binghamton.

CITY REAL ESTATE.
Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ABOUT 40 per cent on necessary investment. Desirable bargains, near Broadway Subway. Apartment house; rents $7,800; price $68,000. Apartment house; rents $9,400; price $81,000. Apartment house; rents $12,800; price $78,000. Corner house; rents $24,300; price $155,000. Corner house; rents $36,000; price $2..,000. Corner house; rents $78,000; price $670,000. Corner house; rents $98,000; price $782,000. Also list of other bargains in Bronx and desirable exchanges; will pay to investigate.
H. T. WOOD, 220 BROADWAY.

104th St., East. — 2-4-story tenements, all rented; terms to suit; good renting neighborhood, convenient to L and subway station. Brudi, 214 East 87th.

One-story buildings, all light, high ceilings, suit anything; various sizes; immediate possession. Harlem Roofing, 17 East 137th. Tel. 1920 Harlem.

PLOT 50x104, EXCAVATED;
PRICE $15,000; TRADE CONSIDERED;
might add cash for small income.
HAYWARD, BROADWAY AND 190TH ST.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

I have several houses for sale on the South Shore of Long Island, within commuting distance of the city, prices ranging from $4,000 to $15,000; also 2 furnished houses on the water. C. M. Van Tassel, Baldwin Harbor, L. I.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Acreage a specialty, Brooklyn and Long Island; lots at wholesale, along the Brighton "L." Knowles Realty Co., 925 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Edgemere.—Beautiful 12-room house, 2 baths, electric lights; five minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach; fine section; price $6,500, will take $750 down, balance like season rent. Rose 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

To lease cheap, three Wood Harmons, Little Farms, S. I., (19 city lots,) very suitable for duck and chicken farms. For terms apply Jarvis, 1,514 76th St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—High-class, all-year residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage; corner plot, 250 ft. front; 35 minutes Grand Central Depot; situated Yonkers; unobstructed river view; 2 minutes to station; convenient golf, boat clubs; very best surroundings. Chris Harrington, 38 Old Broadway, or phone Morningside 8483.

Pelham.—On account of leaving for the West will sell attractive 7-room house with garage; all latest improvements; corner, 125x100; highly cultivated vegetable and flower garden, fruit trees, and large lawn; $8,900. Robinson, telephone Pelham 1524-R or Madison Square 1295.

Port Chester house, on Boston Post Road; modern residence, 1½ acres land, stable, garden, fruit; price, $15,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

At Larchmont.—New half brick modern house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, etc.; see this home. M. S. Keller, 131 West 39th St. 1251 Bryant.

Desire exchange of eleven-room absolutely modern house at Hawthorne Heights, N. J., best section of town, for eight-room house in Westchester. S 308 Times.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a nice bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 40th St.

$500 cash, balance monthly buys nice cottage, high ground, large plot, above Yonkers, Rose 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES
GEORGE HOWE,
527 5th Av., New York

Hastings on Hudson—Well built stucco house, all improvements; one acre land; $45. Brenner, 516 West 175th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ice cream and confectionery store, together with 10-room house, barn, ice houses, and grounds, for sale; property also good for any other class of business; forced to retire because of old age. Inquire of Frederick Fricke, Hicksville.

COUNTRY HOMES
$5,000 UPWARD, EASY TERMS
Building plan and descriptive folder free.
HYDE & BAXTER,
Port Washington, L. I.

Lynbrook.—8-Room house; sun parlor, open fireplace; bath, laundry; steam heat, gas, electricity; fruit trees, shrubs, and chicken run; plot 50x107. 186 Hempstead Av.

Broadway, Flushing, and Bayside, for sale; desirable homes, 7 and 8 rooms, with bath; near station; immediate possession. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6890.

Flushing House.—Four bedrooms, two baths, garage and garden, in best section, near station; price $10,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BUY YOUR HOME SITES.
Will build for you now, or when ready; half cash; title guaranteed. Owner, 46 Beach 113th, Rockaway Park.

For sale dirt cheap, clear, vacant, 12 lots at Patchogue, L. I., and 5 lots at Port Jefferson; accept Liberty Bonds, or what have you? Brandstatter, S 319 Times.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE.
For sale or rent, furnished, beautiful estate of 20 acres on the Palisades, overlooking the Hudson; rare trees, gardens; farmer's cottage, outbuildings; rent $2,500. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

For Rent or Sale.—Fully equipped brickyard on Hudson River; was operated last season; present capacity 11,000,000 a year, which can be increased under good management; inhuman supply of clay and sand. Z 342 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Dainty suburban villa; a real country home for year round living, with 2 acre shaded lawn; fine old oaks; almost new; fully decorated; ready to move into today; 9 handsome rooms, two tiled baths, paneled living room 27 feet long, with massive open fireplace; high in the hills; only 47 minutes by train; splendid service; sacrifice for $2,500 on easy terms to desirable party; $5,000 on first mortgage; near Montclair golf, school, churches and theatres; in a refined, exclusive residential neighborhood. Private Party, Box 68 Times Downtown.

Leonia.—Charming home of 7 rooms, reception hall, bath; all improvements; large inclosed sun parlor; plot 100 by 125; in hill section; hedge, trees, and shrubbery; fully improved street; price only $5,000; ground alone is worth half of that; convenient terms. Bowles & Co., Broad and Central Aves., Leonia, N. J.

Alluringly wooded building plot, 147x200 ft., for sale at Cragmere-in-the-Ramapos; quiet, healthful, and within commuting distance; water, gas and light available. Phone Rector 8438.

Commuting.—Acre bungalow-camp sites, hour out, Erie, $300; easy terms. Five-room camp, bungalow, $600. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Bargain; 10 large rooms overlooking lake; $15,000; easy terms. E. Callan, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Montclello.—Leading hotel, furnished, $90,000, other bargains N. Y., L. I., Conn. J. F. Carlin, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 39 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—An island just off Short Beach, Conn.; with a six-room bungalow (furnished) and a 28-foot motorboat with tender; just the place you were wishing for this Summer. H. Ross Clark, 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y., owner.

Country Houses Wanted.

House, 6-8 rooms, 30 minutes' ride from city, all improvements; good residential district; country like location; unfurnished preferred; not over $70; option to buy if agreeable. Write Room 1804, 2 Rector St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Private houses in the 40s or 50s or west side apartment houses; principals only. Delacorte, 71 East 92d.

Apartment wanted; good tenement houses on lease; references; "cash security." K 316 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Building to lease, 20,000 square feet; solid building; main floor can be used as garage; four story, 60x100; large electric elevator; immediate possession; location West 40s. A. Hutchings, 609 West 46th. Phone Bryant 9356.

10 EAST 22D ST.

Four stories and basement; two stores; steam heat, electric elevator; one door from Broadway; long lease desirable tenant.
A. A. SCHOPP,
ORCHARD 291.

LARGE OFFICE TO SUBLEASE, 10,000 SQ. FT., IN GOOD BUILDING IN MIDTOWN SECTION; 11TH FLOOR; 4-YEAR TERM; RENT $14,000 PER ANNUM. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Physician's office, very large and bright, to share waiting room with ethical dentist. 451 West End Av. Schuyler 6126.

Storage; desirable office space, suitable for salesroom or light jobbing, steam heat; elevators. Goodman, 66 West Broadway.

Part of office for rent, with use of phone, typewriter, and desk; Apply Room 515, 1265 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft wanted about 25th St.; about $3,000. J. Korostoff & Son, 1,140 Broadway.

To let, desk room to desirable party. Apply Room 9-3, Singer Building.

Brooklyn.

117 South 6th St., Brooklyn.—5,000 sq. ft. building 20x80, suitable warehouse or light manufacturing, half block from Williamsburg Bridge station. Risser, 28th St. and 1st Av., Madison Square 5350.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Loft, about 5,000 square feet; modern building; freight elevator, capable sustaining heavy load; Columbus Circle section preferred. Maremont Manufacturing Co., 1,177 Broadway. Circle 5639.

Manufacturing furrier wants loft, 2,500 to 4,000 feet, 24th to 31st St., Broadway to 7th Av.; possession May 1. Address M. N., Room 401, 1,790 Broadway.

$4,500 Rent.—Loft in 50-foot 12-story building, part cash. 4-346 St. Address Ladies' Wear, W 600 Times Downtown.

824 St., near Park Av.—Large office for physician; every convenience and best service; in physician's home. T 280 Times.

Manufacturers' representative (auto accessories) wants place display few samples. Phone Circle 2730, Room 218.

General contractor wants rent desk room with real estate concern where he can get some work. S 289 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

27TH, 29 EAST.—Elegantly furnished elevator apartment, 2 bedrooms, dining and living room combined, large kitchen; all modern conveniences; 2 months or longer, $125; immediate possession; bargain. Rosenberg.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals; $87 weekly up; also one room and bath, meals; $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

34TH, 34 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; bachelors. Merritt, 9261 Murray Hill.

34TH, 120 EAST.—Handsome apartment, 5 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; near new subway.

35TH, 152 EAST.—Very desirable, charmingly furnished apartment to sublet; 8 rooms, 2 baths; elevator; light on three sides; $300 monthly; seen between 11 and 6.

53D, 5 EAST.—Beautiful two room, bath, kitchenette apartment; lease Oct. Lawton.

56TH ST., 12 EAST.—Three large rooms, bath, furnished, unfurnished, May 1-Oct. 1. Weyant, 11 West 56th. $460.

61ST ST., 26 EAST.
Handsomely furnished 3 extra large rooms, bath, and kitchen, in select, well-kept house; complete hotel service; one apartment only on floor. Apply Williams, or Superintendent.

65TH, EAST, (Near Central Park.)—Front apartment; three rooms and bath, newly furnished; balcony; awnings; breakfast if garden. Phone 4056 Plaza, mornings.

79TH, 175 EAST.—June-October; 8 rooms; cool; telephone, electricity, piano; $125.

82D, 122 EAST.—Six rooms, 2 baths; long or short lease; $250 per month; can be seen daily, 4 to 6. Tel. Lenox 7707, Apt. 4B.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 847 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, west side; long, short leases.
BENTLEY, 184, Adelaide, N. J.

176 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

EAST 50s—8 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession; handsomely furnished. Vanderbilt 1450.

GRAMERCY neighborhood; unusually attractive six rooms and bath; old mahogany, chintzes; $700 monthly. Tel. 2888 Greeley.

IRVING PLACE, 74, (Gramercy Park Neighborhood.)—Six rooms, bath; May to October; $75 month; references. Hale.

MADISON AV., 782, (66th.) — Two-room apartment; light housekeeping; until Oct. 1, $85.

OWNER would let entire 2d floor, 2 rooms, private bath, furnished, to reliable party. Phone Harlem 1814.

PARK AV., (near 83d.)—6 rooms, furnished, all improvements, till October or longer. Write B 23, 1,515 3d Av.

SAN JACINTO, 18 E. 60TH ST.
Sublet 2 and 3 rooms and bath.

TO RENT, Gramercy Park district, studio apartment, $60, including one room, kitchenette, bath with shower, large closet, electricity and maid service; write for appointment. K 369 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

23D ST., 435 WEST.—Living room, double bedroom, kitchen, bath; private house; references.

26TH, 43 WEST.—Two rooms, bath. Telephone Madison Square 4976, 1131.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

45TH, 137 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, with piano; 2-room private bath apartment;; hotel service; everything.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartment; two and three rooms and bath; $100; modern elevator building. Merrill-Coe, Inc.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

50S, (near 5th Av.)—Handsome apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $115; also 40, east, apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath, $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST ST., (near 5th Av.)—Large furnished room with bath, for gentleman; third floor, private house; permanent preferred; reference. Tel. 239 Circle.

54TH ST., 201 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchen; elegantly furnished, $200. Superintendent.

56TH ST., WEST.—Sublet cozy 4 room elevator apartment, May 1st to Oct. 1, to responsible people. D 8 Times.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment; 14th floor, south; refrigeration; maid service; immediate possession. 3560 Circle. Mrs. Prescott. Summer rate.

59TH, 24 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, 3-room apartment; near Hotel Plaza; 2 spacious rooms, facing park; apartment 35; April 22-Oct. 1. Phone 8586 Plaza.

69TH, 245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Three-room apartments, $90; latest improvements; completely furnished.

69TH, 19 WEST.—Desirable apartment, two rooms and bath, to sublet May 1. Apt. 4 D.

70S, WEST.—Handsome apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $150; also 80s, three rooms, kitchen, bath, $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

70S.—Attractively furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, new building. Phone Columbus 1277.

71ST ST., 31 WEST.—Sublet single room with shower, $50 monthly; also handsome room and bath, $90 monthly; hotel service; Japanese dining room on premises. F. Joyce, Thelma Apartment Hotel, 9780 Columbus.

71ST ST., 31 WEST.—Sublet three-room apartment, furnished; complete hotel service; Japanese dining room on premises. Columbus 9780.

72D to 116th.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; choice buildings. Particulars Vanderbilt 1450.

72D, 305 WEST. — Elegantly furnished apartment; five rooms, two baths; May-October. Apt. 62. Tel. 8750 Columbus.

73D, 150 WEST.—A delightful corner suite of 7 perfectly furnished rooms; highest type of house; refrigeration; rent $220 per month to Oct. 1. Hayward.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, bath, kitchen, steam, electricity, high-class house, $125 monthly.

76TH, 245 WEST, (near Broadway.)—One room, bath, all modern improvements; service.

80'S, WEST END.—5 rooms front, charmingly furnished; season; bargain. Columbus 3974.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, to rent to Sept. 1. Apt. 2B. B. Levi.

85TH ST., 349 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 7-room; Grand piano; special price till October.

86TH, 253 WEST.—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; attendance; modern residence; $125.

86TH, 257 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment building, studio 17x19; bedroom, kitchenette, bath, with services, $130 per month; to April 30 or longer.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300

86TH ST., 200 WEST.—Sunny, artistically furnished 8-room front 7th-floor apartment.

91ST AND BROADWAY.—Attractively furnished 4-room apartment; 2 bedrooms, living room, and kitchen; May until October. 215 West 91st, Apt. 27. Riverside 6079.

92D, 3 WEST.—Attractively furnished six-room elevator apartment; immediate possession. Apt. 4E.

94TH, 250 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Comfortably furnished apartment; 8 large, outside rooms; sublet from April 23 to Sept. 15. Apt. 5 South.

96TH ST., 336 WEST.—2 doors from Riverside Drive; 4 rooms, kitchenette and bath; completely furnished with linen and silver; in high-class elevator apartment; immediate possession; $115 monthly to Oct. 1st., Riverside 3192. Apt. 82.

95TH, 55 WEST.—Four, five rooms; season. Tel. Riverside 6621.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

96TH ST., 307-311 WEST, (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but preferred; are newly furnished suite of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $190 a month; with or without kitchenette service; gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

96TH ST., WEST (Near Drive.)—Attractive 4-room apartment. Phone Riverside 8661.

108D ST., 306 WEST.—Furnished 6-room front apartment to rent; near subway and "L"; April 15 to Oct. 1; rent $100 per month. Hilder.

BATH, WEST.—$25 month to careful tenant until October, 5 rooms, cool, light, homelike; piano. Academy 2128. T 301 Times.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence floors, 3 spacious rooms, bath; overlooking Riverside; service; electricity; $130-$200, or unfurnished. Collette.

107TH, 310 WEST, (Apt. 21.)—Attractively furnished 3 rooms, May 1-Sept. 21; $135 monthly. Telephone Academy 1944.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Small and large, corner apartments; overlooking Hudson; subway, Ellsworth.

130TH, 547 WEST, (Broadway.) — Private home apartments; various terms. Consult Holmes, Cathedral 3774.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Beautifully, newly furnished 5-room front apartment, complete, off Broadway, high-class apartment, $150 month. Apt. 2B.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High-class apartment, 3 rooms, bath; nicely furnished; rent $70; dining room in building. Cathedral 7715.

114TH.—Attractive three-room nonhousekeeping suite; piano; private family. Morningside 2896.

120TH, 420 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 8-room elevator apartment; May to October; reasonable responsible party. Apt. 47. Morningside 8500.

125TH, 434 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment, corner Riverside Drive; private phone; references. Apply Supt.

136TH, 619 WEST. — Seven well-furnished rooms, three bedrooms; front; southern exposure; linen, silver, piano included; $100; May-October lease. Apt. 10. Audubon 9252.

137TH ST.—5 room apartment, 6th floor, $75 monthly. Phone Columbus 1278.

166TH, 680 WEST.—Furnished apartment; $150 monthly; May to October; references. Apartment 64.

ALCAZAR, 216 MANHATTAN AV.
1710 Academy.

Capitol, 107 West 109th; 111 Academy. 2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; beautifully furnished; elevator; all modern improvements; rent $50-$65 per month.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
3 and 4 rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette; $90 to $110 monthly; comfortably furnished; telephone; elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 60TH ST.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Spring and Summer bargain opportunities consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist. 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dinkelman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 838.

APARTMENTS, furnished, 50th to 150th. J. C. Miller, 162 West 50th. Circle 4367.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
109 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., between Manhattan & Columbus Av.
Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, handsomely furnished; new, modern; size 20x25; open fireplace; private tile bath; near Riverside; below $80th; meals if desired. Telephone Schuyler 2175.

BUSINESS couple wish to exchange an elegant one room and bath, for same; boarding house, centrally located, 50th Street, near Broadway, for 2, 3 or 4 room kitchenette apartment on 50th Sts. T 345 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418, (102d St.)—Handsomely furnished 11 room 3 bath apartment, overlooking Park; southern exposure; light, airy, cool; bargain price of $175 per month for Summer. Tel. Riverside 6265.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 92d St.—Sublet from June 15 to Sept. 15, 7 rooms, 3 baths, furnished; rent $250 month; no children. Inquire Room 701, 505 5th Av.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, (66th.)—Facing park; 7 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; six months. Columbus 4788.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (60s.)—Ten rooms, three baths; handsomely furnished. Vanderbilt 1450.

COMPLETELY furnished six-room apartment, May 1 to Sept. 15, rent $75. Solomons, 61 West 87th. Schuyler 10028.

COMPELLED to go abroad, am offering my apartment, exquisitely furnished 18th century Italian period, two bedrooms, bath, and huge living room, open fireplaces, grand piano, &c.; hotel service; block from Plaza Hotel; $250 month. T 335 Times.

COZY, 25 WEST, exposure; all Hudson view; ideal for Summer, 7 rooms, 3 baths, modern; every detail; high-class building; also beautiful apartment, 500 West End Av.; private party; both convenient to Riverside buses, subway express, Broadway car. Schuyler 7605.

EDGECOMBE AV., 68, Corner 138th.—Five light and airy rooms, nicely furnished, or unfurnished; other improvements; in excellent location; rent $100 monthly. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., (171st.)—Nicely furnished 4-room elevator apartment, living room, two bedrooms, bath, rent, $65. Bathroom, silver, linen, &c. Apt. 54, Phone 8081 Audubon.

Front suite; handsomely furnished, housekeeping; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3894.

GENTLEMAN, Gentile desires to share his four-room apartment in large apartment hotel, near 72d St. and Broadway, with congenial gentleman; well-furnished apartment, comfortable and light; rent, $35. Address College, Box C 421 Times Downtown.

Gentleman leaving town will rent well-furnished apartment 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; desirable location. Wright, Circle 1417.

MARRIED COUPLE will share beautifully furnished apartment, bath, Riverside Drive, with married couple, gentleman; plenty light, sunshine, and music; meals optional. Homelike, 150 Times.

ON ACCOUNT OF UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES, A VERY HANDSOME 7-ROOM APARTMENT, COM

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable handling busy board; typist and knowledge of office details; refined, well educated; desires position with reliable firm. W 765 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced, $14; references. G 988 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, young lady; references. Koppe, 188 Woodbine St., Brooklyn.

TWO GIRLS to take care of apartment, one or two people; best reference. J. Hayes, 400 East 54th St., City.

YOUNG WOMAN, strong, healthy, wants position on large country estate as farmhand; accustomed to flowers and vegetable garden; field work, no Sunday work; willing to go anywhere; highest references. S 823 Times.

YOUNG LADY, musician, as child's nurse for several weeks; references. S 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, of refinement; generally efficient in a home. T 332 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. (89th.) Riverside 9487.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, Christian, 12 years' experience, capable investing highest credits, financial reports, sales costs, credits, financial reports; salary $5,000. Address Efficient, N 315 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A.; high-grade executive; wide experience, record of achievement; seeks big job with corporation. W 637 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDIT.—Income Tax Specialty; established 1902; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 598. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, thirteen years' practical experience, seeks permanent position where initiative and executive ability are valued. H 343 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2 50 weekly; services, not far fees. Alpert-Barst, Phone Harlem 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements, firms without bookkeepers, $2 50 weekly; books opened, closed, tax reports. Goodwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Cortlandt 7400.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER desires position; evenings; full; competent; trial balance. Hackmeth, K 315 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert audits tax reports; reasonable. Cooper, Bowling Green 3555, 1 Broadway.

ABLE ACCOUNTANT—TAX SPECIALIST Auditor opening, closing; bookkeeping arrangements $2 50; established 1900. Telephone Friedlander, Beekman 998.

ASSISTANT, age 21, 2 years college education, experience in for wholesale, stocking, dye cuts, general layout; references. G 720 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, (26), salesman, copywriter wishes position with reliable manufacturing agency or trade journal. D 11 Times.

AN EXCEPTIONAL MAN, with business experience, energetic, good judgment, tact, manners, and appearance, seeks position with future; excellent references. S 329 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXPORT MANAGER. South American, 25 years old, first-class Spanish correspondent, experienced bookkeeper, desires position with reliable American firm; best references, salary $30. N 559 Times.

ASSISTANT to export manager, French correspondent, $20; age 20; references. K 850 Times.

BEDDING MAN, experienced, would like connection with first class manufacturer, thoroughly versed manufacturing and purchasing. S 290 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (27), several years' experience, manager, one year student accountant, first class references, desires permanent position. G 599 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and auditing experience capable of taking full charge, executive, desires position with opportunity for advancement. H 1,212 Bedford, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, thoroughly educated, excellent correspondent, attractive credit, desires worthwhile connection. S 341 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cost, position with reliable manufacturer; 5 years' accountancy training, also college graduate; knowledge of stenography. B D 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, can take charge of accounts, trial balances, cost references. Schneider, 1 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER desires position where advancement will be commensurate with ability; ambitious, energetic, college graduate, young man, well educated and refined. T 344 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, married, desires position; 12 years with last employer; best of references, salary $50. G 670 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (24), correspondent, stenographer, credits, collections, experienced executive; $27. B 584 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, Christian, 32, full charge, 7 years' experience, bonded, salary $35 to start. H 775 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Thoroughly experienced, payroll familiar with office duties; bond furnished, references. S 337 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced, controlling accounts, cost systems, executive ability. Address Expert, 37 West 39th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (24), experienced trustworthy, exceptional references, salary commensurate with ability. G 710 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Work desired evenings; understands controlling accounts; 5 years' experience; Grimercy 849.

BOOKKEEPER, (25), married, controlling accounts, cost systems, references, $30. B 6 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent, 14 years' experience, desires permanent position. H 1,211 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (24), with dress goods house, thoroughly trained, knows all main bonds. Protestant. 502 West 136th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, controlling accounts, balances, excellent references. T 707 Times.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.

Young, married man, age 32, thoroughly trained in departments of the construction game; knowing office end as well as the field; is open for a proposition, most satisfactory references and will go anywhere; $20 Times.

BUTLER, experienced, Japanese, country preferred, competent, reliable, best references. 1 Morningside 8350.

CARPENTER, contractor, take alterations, office, workmen or remove violations; reasonable; city or country. 72 East 88th. Phone Lenox 5468.

CHAUFFEUR, well educated man, physician's or surgeon's graduate from Swedish Gymnastic and Massage Institute, experienced Pierce, Packard, &c., can act as companion, possibly private secretary, executive duties combined position, kindly communicate Nilsson, 240 East 81st St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic (25), married, wishes permanent position, 12 years' experience; 3 years last position, care of Eggers, 765 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, honest, sober, married, 10 years' experience, 7 years last employer, William Beaty, 189 Vanderbilt Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR — Thoroughly experienced, highest references, good mechanic; city or country, neat, pleasing personality; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4956.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, private or commercial; drive any car; good mechanic; references; married, 127 West 62d, base-ment.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, 29, wishes position, private drive any car; 10 years' experience, references city, country. T 347 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, VALET, Japanese, married, wants position in private family. Ortis, 177 West 85th st. Riverside 3719.

CHAUFFEUR, single man, (40,) good mechanic, for country, references. T 316 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, sober, wishes position to drive private car, ownership; do minor repairs. Otto Schmitt, 260 Woodbine St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 29, wishes private position, automobile exchange 3 years' shop experience. A. Cooper, 447 West 40th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 16 years' experience, Pierce driver. Scheibilh, 328 West 86th.

CHAUFFEUR, (30) wishes position; do own repairs, finest references. Idsert, 212 West 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR, light colored, garage experience, cooking, city, country private. Auchmuty 4960.

CHAUFFEUR, Mechanic; 14 years' experience; best references. Schannon, 1,157 Jackson Av.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER-CHEMIST.—Graduate German chemist's experience construction operation, desires connection as technical research chemist; economically disengaged from army. S 308 Times.

CLERK.—Having recently been released from shell loading plant, where position of responsibility was held, am looking for clerical position where ability and close attention count; salary $25 weekly. W. A. Richards, 307 Central Av., Brooklyn.

CLERK, (23), years office experience, accurate, conscientious, seeks position with reputable firm; best references. B 583 Times Downtown.

CLERK-BOOKKEEPER.—Man (36) desires position; thoroughly Stock Exchange firm, $40 Times Annex.

CLERK, 10 years experience, audit, cost accounting, details. G 656 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Bright, active young man, with initiative, desires position where plenty of work is required. G 712 Times Downtown.

COUPLE: (Finn;) man chauffeur, mechanic, experienced driver, traffic and tourist, also keep cars in first-class condition; wife good cook, clean and willing; good references; wish steady position in small family, country, for Summer; salary $125 month and good home preferred; we are employed now, but we wish to make a change; please write full particulars. Couple, S 303 Times.

CREDIT MANAGER,

experienced and successful, desires connection with large, progressive business. B 946 Times Harlem.

CORRESPONDENT, assistant sales manager, expert stenographer, bookkeeper; exceptionally qualified; references. H 595 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN-MACHINIST wishes connection with engineering firm, erection dept.; experienced power-plant construction and repair. S 313 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, detailer, tracer; 4 years' experience; technical graduate. G 693 Times Downtown.

EDITOR—House organ; strong copy writer; capable devising circulars, booklets, &c.; salary $50 to start. S 310 Times.

EDITORIAL position wanted with technical or trade paper. T 324 Times.

ENGINEER, thoroughly familiar with woodworking machinery, desires to locate where years of experience on tools, equipment, upkeep, price fixing, and production in general will be an asset. T 318 Times.

EXECUTIVE,

experienced, of proven ability, A1 record, for successful management of large force, would like to connect with first-class concern in important executive position; best references; salary $5,000. S 315 Times.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER of a well-known retail millinery, woman's wear, and specialty house, thoroughly understanding all departments, including costs vs. overhead, wishes a larger field; experience 12 years. A. L. S., K 331 Times.

EXPORT.—College graduate, (24,) single, auditing, accountancy experience, familiar automobile line, seeks opportunity, anything; highest credentials. J 62 Times.

EXPORT POSITION WANTED WITH MANUFACTURER WHO DESIRES TO INCREASE EXPORT TRADE. ADVERTISER HAS HAD NECESSARY EXPERIENCE TO ASSURE QUICK AND LASTING RESULTS. HAS TRAVELED COMMERCIALLY IN AUSTRALASIA, SOUTH AFRICA, INDIA, FAR EAST, AND NEARLY ALL LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES. KNOWS AND HAS SOLD THE HARDWARE, DEPARTMENT STORE AND FANCY GOODS HOUSES IN THESE COUNTRIES. AT PRESENT EMPLOYED AS EXPORT EXECUTIVE AMERICAN, SINGLE, SPEAKS SPANISH AND ITALIAN. HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. SUITABLE OPPORTUNITY OF MORE INTEREST THAN SALARY REQUIRED. AT START. NO OBJECTION TO LIMITED TRAVELING. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1017 CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK.

EXPORT SALES MANAGER,

thoroughly familiar with marketing of iron, steel, and hardware abroad; experienced organizer with a proved record; high-class proposition only of interest. T 320 Times.

EXPORT.—University graduate, speaks German, French, Spanish, reads most languages, now employed, wants position with exporter. T 320 Times.

FACTORY PRODUCTION MAN, 4½ years' experience, shop practice, systems, knowledge of costs, looking for situation where ability and earnestness will be recognized; 4 years in Lieut., Inf. T 317 Times.

GOVERNMENT WAR MATERIALS — Mechanical engineer required expert knowledge of all surplus war materials and proper procedure in buying them; open to private employment in ten days; have other keen business qualifications. T 349 Times.

HOUSEMAN.—Discharged soldier would like position private or hotel; can do any general work country preferred. K 398 Times.

MANAGER.—Management of hotel or club, 20 years' proven ability, capable executive, thorough knowledge of every department, services and office, reference indisputable. T 23 Times.

MAN, Good, all-around handy man age 25, not afraid of long hours or hard work; can drive car; has general mechanical knowledge; very adaptable boy, kind of work able to direct, manage; control help; wages $30 per week, with chance of advancement, permanent position wanted, highest references. K 393 Times.

MAN who has been in retail butcher business wishes position as buyer for a hotel or supply company; best of references. N 478 Times.

MAN TECHNICALLY TRAINED, DESIRES POSITION DRAFTING, ESTIMATING, SALES AND EXECUTIVE ABILITY; ACCURATE AND RELIABLE. T 304 TIMES.

MASTER MECHANIC.—Industrial concern requires a man that knows what is wanted and gets results. D. E., 7 Rimrod St., Brooklyn.

MASSEUR, licensed, electrical treatments; graduate; 10 years' experience. Nicholson, 112 West 70th. Monument-Circle 3600.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, extensive shop designing experience wishes position re-construction concern. T 326 Times.

MEDICAL INDUSTRIAL SUPERVISION. Physician, capable, reliable, best references, desires new association with large concern. T 340 Times.

OFFICE or SERVICE department, reliable AUTO concern can have young man, (30,) references. D 12 Times.

PRODUCTION MAN

Cancellation of Government contracts compels us to dispense with the services of our chief production man, to whom we are anxious to aid in making other connections; he is a technical man, 25 years of age, with a good training in general construction work, manufacturing, engineering, &c., and while in our employ has proven himself a conscientious and willing worker. Wireless Improving Co. 57 West St.

SALESMAN.—Christian, with executive ability and experience, would like good line for refrigerator and ice cream trade, New Jersey territory; commission basis only; must be representative house, can give and request references; no drifters. Z 376 Times Annex.

SALES ENGINEER;

technically trained in drafting, design, construction, power, heating, selling, and promotion experience of building materials among architects, engineers, and contractors. Address T 325 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (21,) desires position, city or road, or position leading to it; good education, pleasing personality and appearance; present manager retail store; wholesale office experience. G 695 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, cloak and suit trade, 18 years' city and road experience, seeks position following with jobbers and retailers; references. T 363 Times.

SALESMAN, correspondent wants connection with manufacturer automobile accessories (tires, rear wheel, &c.), 25, single; very well recommended; honorably discharged from army. C 842 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (25,) married, 9 years' experience selling New York architects, desires opportunity where wide acquaintance will count. T 311 Times.

SALESMAN desires inside or city position, reliable concern, experience insurance, women's apparel, carpets, rugs. A. G., 1,418 Fifth Av.

SALESMAN, (27,) experienced covering Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, would like to hear from reliable concern. S 322 Times.

SALESMAN.—Man (26) just left Government services, desires local salesman's position with good selling firm, commission basis. B 943 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN - EXECUTIVE, FORMERLY EARNING $3,000 ANNUALLY, SEEKS LOCAL SALES WORK. H 585 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, 12 years' experience selling groceries and specialties, open for good proposition; road or city. B 936 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, traveling New England selling department stores, wishes side line. K 396 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, present employed, seeks change with mercantile house; references. K 391 Times.

SALESMAN.—I want to sell on a strict commission basis; any legitimate line; for responsible house only. W. H. 66 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced; city or road; salary or drawing account; army discharge; excellent references. S 326 Times.

SALESMAN, young hustler, one who can produce, wants connection. N 382 Times.

SECRETARY EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; thoroughly trained assistant to executives $30-$35. M. Rohr, 6 Olmstead Place, Glendale, L. I. Evergreen 3066-M.

SECRETARY.—Educated American, (20,) experienced correspondent, stenographer, typist, dictaphone, $20. K 391 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK and department manager 20 years' experience, all details also supply buying, able correspondent, systematizer, at present employed, desires making a change; highest credentials, personal and business. S 381 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, (22,) knowledge bookkeeping, thoroughly acquainted with office details 3 years' experience; executive ability; not afraid to shoulder responsibility; salary $25. W 705 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, correspondent, knowledge bookkeeping; experienced; references; $25. K 357 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 7½ years' experience, desires position; A-1 references. H. Fearman, 176 Penn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, secretarial work, seeks position reliable firm. Grill, 278 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, ex-service man, desires position anywhere, with progressive firm. D 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT; thoroughly experienced, efficient; hustler; Christian; $25-$28. B 697 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, (18,) experience; reference; willing worker. H 501 Times Downtown.

STRUCTURAL STEEL ENGINEER, technical graduate, 15 years' experience this and foreign countries, desires position any capacity in steel business; prefers sales end, although have had limited sales experience. T 319 Times.

TRAFFIC CLERK.—(29;) thorough knowledge rates and routing; familiar Greater N. Y. terminals and piers; 3 years' experience; references. C 841 Times Annex.

TRANSLATOR French language, educated American, desires position import-export house or bank; have export experience. K 400 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) ex-navy officer, seeks permanent position with large growing concern; 10 years' office experience; former employers out of business; references. T 322 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,)

with personality, education, and exceptional business and selling ability, would like to become interested in some high-class proposition; willing to travel. G 703 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, (22;) familiar with all branches of office routine; 3 years' experience; knowledge accounting, cost, and payroll; excellent references. H 501 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, ex-officers' school, some business experience. Will some organization take my services for development in any capacity; good material to work with; salary unimportant? C 322 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, evening college student; experienced payroll, time, and general clerk; knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping; operate adding machine. Address Apt. 34, 473 W. 158th St.

YOUNG MAN, good knowledge metals, metal manufacturing and machinery, figuring, and detail work, wants position with large concern bookkeeper and typist. G 709 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious. What can you offer young man of 20, high school graduate, general office and business experience. B 350 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (23), wishes connection with future; 5½ years with last concern; college student of accounting; employed as salesman with dress house. W 386 Times.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, experienced in importing line, capable of handling shipping and correspondence, desires position. T 315 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, honorably discharged, 27th Division, desires position with reputable house as stock clerk or useful capacity; opportunity must be authentic. N 240 Times.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position, experienced production, storeroom, order, correspondence, general office detail. P 9 Times, Richmond Hill 3483.

YOUNG MAN, 22, energetic, possessing initiative and ability, earnestly solicits opportunity; accept any situation; any salary. K 378 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, high school graduate, desires position, preferably insurance. Box 31, 2,121-30d Av.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position with reliable firm; three years' experience in export and domestic shipping. B 605 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) honorably discharged U. S. Army, wishes position; can adapt himself to most anything. Pomeranz, 159 East 113th St.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) technical and business experience, desires position. O 838 Times Downtown.

YOUNG French couple wish position in small family; country preferred; good references. Write Box 20, 1,515 3d Av.

YOUNG college graduate, wants evening position in anything, 7 P. M.-11 P. M. A. J. H., 504 West 112th.

YOUNG MAN wants evening position at anything, 7 P. M.-12 P. M. and all day Saturday. John McCarthy, 159 East 65th St.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, desires position, advancement. Al references. L 76 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18,) wishes position garage, mechanic's helper. Bernstein, 1,411 Longfellow Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Hebrew, desires position, with advancement, any capacity. D 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college education; executive ability; neat appearance. H 602 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) well versed in clerical line, knowledge bookkeeping. H 586 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) desires position; ambitious; experience in directing men. T 329 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes connection; college student of accounting, 5½ years with last concern. N 386 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) desires clerical position; accurate, conscientious; excellent references. B 942 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, capable manager, organizer; college graduate; ten years' experience. B 667 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Two years' experience assistant bookkeeper and clerical work; high school graduate. Lenox 6800.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position with future. Koppel 757 East 152d St.

YOUNG MAN, 28, acquainted with sweater line, wishes position. S 311 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position as secretary; best of references. K 383 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, desires work evenings. 710. D 14 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 5 years' clerical experience. Morningside 6250.

Employment Agencies.

300 SKILLED COOKS, butlers, salesmen; Jap., Adler, agent, Kurihara, 204 6th Av. Bryant 7351.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper to take entire charge of bookkeeping department of a large corporation; must possess high initiative and executive ability; must be highly recommended. Good salary for the right party. Answer A 792 Times Downtown.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Store hours, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

SALESWOMEN.

Have vacancies in the following departments for saleswomen:
Millinery,
Millinery Trimmings,
Misses' Suits,
Shirt Waists,
Ribbons,
Corsets,
Shoes
Games.

Apply at Office of Superintendent, Mezzanine Floor, East Building, in person or by mail.

ALSO
WRAPPING DEPARTMENT.

Require a number of girls to act as parcel wrappers; experience not necessary. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

ALTERATION WORKROOM.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

require experienced
SKIRT AND GOWN HANDS.
Apply to Manager, Alteration Workroom, Fifth Floor, East Building.

ALTERATION HANDS ON LADIES' GOWNS. B. PLUMER, 2,355 BROADWAY.

ASST. SEC'Y. and General Office Ass't, wanted by Vice President large publishing house; young woman brainy, rapid and accurate stenographer; salary $20 to start; rapid advancement when worth proved. Answer own handwriting, with full particulars of age, education and experience. J 22 Times.

ASSISTANT wanted for highest class dental office; must be experienced, systematic, cultured, devoted to employer's interests; address with reference and complete information. Z 501 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and Stenographer.—Experienced. Call M. M. Golding, 1,931 Broadway, Room 200.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER to take complete charge of double-entry books; trial balance, advancement for right party; none but experienced need apply; salary $20. National Housecleaning Contractors, 353 6th Av., Room 403. Entrance on 34th St. Call between 9 and 11 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER.

High-class advertising agency desires the services of a neat, capable, experienced bookkeeper, preferably one with agency experience, good opportunity to advance with growing concern. Write, giving experience, references, and salary desired. J 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on sales ledgers; must write a neat hand, be quick and accurate and well recommended. Apply by letter, stating salary. American Bond Co., Inc., 485 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced double entry, controlling accounts, monthly trial balance; personal reference required; steady position. R. C. Feather Co., 19 West 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, to act as assistant to accountant, one with knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred; reply in own handwriting, stating age, references, and salary. G 702 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $20. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer with executive ability; capable to take charge of office in jewelry house; state salary and experience. Z 361 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; thoroughly experienced in double entry; must have executive ability; state full particulars. Undertaker, A 907 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, neat appearance, knowledge of stenography. Call after 2 P. M., 103 Park Av., corner 41st St., Suite 304.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.
MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; MILLINERY HOUSE. SCHILLER, 42 W. 38TH.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, experienced; must have good references; steady position. Call American Book Bindery, 406 West 31st St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; quick typist, good at figures; steady position. Green, 98 Lafayette St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; real estate office; state salary. Address R. L., 263 West 125th.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Must be able to take trial balance. Ebinger Baking Co., 40 Snyder Av., Flatbush.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, with wholesale experience preferred. State references, experience and salary. 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, who is thoroughly experienced; good chance for advancement. Room 237, 1,834 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; quick and accurate at figures; good position for reliable, energetic party. J 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Experienced double entry, trial balance; state age, experience, and salary. B 611 Times Downtown.

BUYER AND MANAGER wanted for muslin underwear and negligee department; large specialty store; handling medium and high-grade merchandise. E. E. Atkinson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

BUYER.—Woman wanted for muslin underwear and negligee department; large salary for capable person. E. E. Atkinson & Co., 365 6th Av., Room 1808.

BEST & CO.
Require
JUNIORS
AND
STOCK GIRLS.

Good wages and a course of training to develop them for advancement.

Parents invited to call with daughters.

Apply daily, Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

CASHIERS.

Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St., (employes' entrance.)

CASHIER Wanted.—Must have knowledge of stenography; also take care of circular work. Apply William Morgan & Sons, 9-11 Dey St.

CASHIERS AND BUNDLE WRAPPERS.—Apply immediately to Browning, King & Company, 1,205 Briadway.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. — Competent; salary $15. Call 128 East 61st St.

CLERICAL WORKERS.—Opportunity for a young lady in a commercial house; advancement rapid to right party where ability is shown. C 404 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.
HANAN & SON,
FRONT, BRIDGE, & WATER STS., BKLYN.
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHOES,
REQUIRE SEVERAL GIRLS
IN OUR OFFICE.
GOOD PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT, DEPENDING ON ABILITY.
APPLY AT MAIN OFFICE.
Entrance on Front, near Bridge St., Bklyn, AFTER 8:30 A. M.

CLERKS, in the revenue accounting department of the New York Telephone Company, between the ages of 16 and 18; must be grammar school graduates, hours 9 to 5, Saturday half holiday; steady positions; opportunity for advancement. Apply, between 1 and 4 P. M., at 25 Church St., Room 502, New York City.

CLERKS, between the ages of 16 and 18, in the office of a large corporation; experience unnecessary, hours 9 to 5; half day Saturday throughout the year; vacations with pay; salary $10 per week to start; rapid advancement to higher paid positions. Write, stating age, education, experience, if any, &c., H 483 Times Downtown.

CLERK, knowledge bookkeeping, also typist, knowledge Elliot Fisher preferred, though not essential; bright, active; give full particulars, experience, salary, references, &c. Box C 840 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Young woman for temporary work in claim department of casualty insurance company; reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary, nationality, education, and experience. H 607 Times Downtown.

COOK, family two adults, child, and nurse; no washing; work planned to allow four hours time off per day; Summer in suburbs, Winter in city; considerate and friendly treatment; good home for right girl. Phone Stuyvesant 29 after 6:30 P. M. or before 10 A. M., or write T 538 Times.

COOK—PLAIN COOKING,
for small family; country; near New York. Call Auerbach, 842 Broadway, at 13th St.

CORRESPONDENTS
wanted, (4), by large magazine publishing house to dictate commercial human business letters; college or normal school education preferred; write full details; salary $18-$20; advancement assured if merited. J 49 Times.

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER, experienced in taking full charge of correspondence; excellent opportunity; state salary and references. Write J 56 Times.

CROCHETERS AND KNITTERS.

EXPERIENCED, TO ASSIST DESIGNER FANCY KNIT GOODS; GOOD PAY; PERMANENT INSIDE POSITIONS. APPLY AFTERNOONS ONLY.

EIMON ASCHER & CO., INC.,
134TH ST. & 3D AV., BRONX.

DEMONSTRATORS

for high-class toilet preparations in and out of city; good salary. Apply 9:30.

AUBRY SISTERS, 104 EAST 25TH ST.

DEMONSTRATORS FOR DRUG AND DEPARTMENT STORES, ROAD AND CITY. CALL BETWEEN 11 AND 1. S. STERNAU & CO., INC., 417 5TH AV., N. Y. CITY.

DENTAL ASSISTANT, experienced, cultured, for highest class practice. Address with full particulars and references, Z 323 Times Annex.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT.—State age and salary wanted. Z 27 Times.

DESIGNER

on infants' and children's coats up to six years; capable person to take charge of plant with an old established concern; permanent position for right party. S. Rothschild & Co., 1,307 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DESIGNER, experienced, wanted, art needlework, by large established Chicago wholesale house; state experience. Address Z 367 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Desirable openings for high-grade girls in large banking house; good salaries; bonus, and lunches; excellent opportunity for advancement. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 227.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR with secretarial experience for manager of department in large business house; excellent opportunity. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 227.

DRESSMAKING. — ROHN' & RIENZO REQUIRE WAIST FINISHERS, SKIRT FINISHERS, COAT MAKERS AND FINISHERS ON EVENING WRAPS AND COATS. CALL 74 EAST 55TH.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN.

Steady positions; excellent salaries with commissions.

GLOVES,
INFANTS' WEAR,
CHILDREN'S HATS,
NEGLIGEES,
WOMEN'S GOWNS,
HOSIERY,
KNITTED UNDERWEAR.

Apply daily, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FILE CLERK wanted possessing knowledge of Spanish in office of prominent export house; this is a post offering wide opportunity for intelligent effort; state age, experience, salary desired. B 804 Times Downtown.

FINISHER.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

require for their MEN'S CLOTHING ALTERATION WORKROOM, an experienced finisher on Men's Coats and Trousers.
Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

FLOORLADY.—Department store wants efficient floorlady; detective experience preferred; excellent opportunity; good salary; city or town; full details first letter. H 573 Times Downtown.

FORELADY.—Experienced, competent young woman for men's fine shirts, Newark, N. J. factory; good opportunity; high wages; congenial surroundings. Room 1112, 220 5th Av.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK.—Bright girls, over 16; state experience and salary expected. J 45 Times.

GIRLS, (15,) GIRLS.

Refined, to work in modern studio; interesting work; short hours.

COLD LIGHT MFG. CO.,
558 WEST 158TH ST.

GIRLS, EXPERIENCED IN BINDERY WORK, PARTICULARLY ROLLING MAGAZINES. GOOD PAY, SHORT HOURS; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. 222 WEST 39TH, 2D FLOOR.

GIRL, intelligent, to keep samples of leather goods clean and in order; good handwriting necessary; chance for advancement. Apply between 9-10, A. M. Hauser & Weil, 320 5th Av.

GIRL for office work; one with experience in cost department preferred. Wappler Electric Co., 178 East 87th St.

GIRLS OR WOMEN wanted; must be able to sew on Singer sewing machine. 2,167 Broadway.

GIRL to do general clerical work; good chance for advancement. S. A., 806 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS for boy 3½ years old; one who can speak French; will spend Summer at Long Beach very soon. W. C., 808 Times Downtown.

HAND SEWERS.—Good hands wanted for hand sewing, bias and lingerie; good pay. Duverrig, 42 East 48th St.

HOUSEKEEPER and Cook.—Corspetent and neat; a good home for one who appreciates pleasant surroundings and considerate treatment. Call in person 152 80th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, business couple, country; pleasant home, where mother's helper has care of children. B 589 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAID, (General.) — Small family; good wages; no laundry. Call Thursday 448 Riverside Drive, Apt. 22. Telephone Morningside 2967.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Gentlewoman as housekeeper for three adults on plantation in Florida. Apply Room 1405, 501 5th Av.

HOUSEWORKER, general, in small adult family; no washing; seashore in Summer; $40. Apartment 25, 253 West 93th St.

HOUSEWORKER, 3 in family; apartment; $40. Lenox 137, Apt. 3C, 107 East 94th St.

HOUSEWORKER, (General.)—Competent; 2 in family. Fowler, 940 West 140th.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Woman of some experience to take care of infant, 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; wages $12 week. Reply C 837 Times Annex.

KITCHENMAID.—Wages $40. Apply to 14 East 72d St., between 9-10 and 5-7.

LADY wanted, well acquainted in New York, to assist portrait painter with distinguished record to obtain commissions for portraits in oil; good commission. With assurance of strict confidence, address Z 329 Times Annex.

MAID, general housework, 2 in family, $50. Schulman, 109 East 19th St., New York.

MANAGER—LUNCH ROOM,
refined, competent lady wanted to take charge of a private company's lunch room, handling buying, cooking menus, supervision of dining room and kitchen force of six people; state nationality, age, and experience; also salary expected. L. R. M., Z 229 Times Annex.

MILLINERY WORKROOM.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

require several
MILLINERS AND IMPROVERS
for their Millinery Workroom; long season; liberal salary. Apply to Superintendent.

MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS,
APPRENTICES.

Light workroom. Good wages.

Apply daily, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

MOTHER'S HELPER, care two children, aged 3½ months, 4 years; personal references required. Apply Apt. 2E, 270 Park Av.

NURSE AND COOK.—Couple, competent, white sisters preferred, take entire charge small house, Long Island; two school children, aged 5 and 6 years; references required; wages $100. Write 311 Stenck Building, Hoboken.

NURSE, experienced, for boy 4½ months old; no other work; hours, 8 A. M. to 8:30 P. M., with time for lunch and dinner provided; sleep out; convenient city locality. S 305 Times.

NURSE, experienced, for two children, ages 2 and 4, at Detroit; references. Phone Hotel Belmont, Room 316, before 10 mornings, after 6 evenings, for appointment.

NURSE wanted for 15-months old boy; references required. Apply Room 76, Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th St., before 10 A. M., or between 4 and 5:30.

NURSE for two children, ages 2 and 4; references. Tel. Lenox 3314 or call Ellison, 962 Park Av.

NURSE, graduate, for floor duty, small hospital; good salary. Call Union Hospital, 180th St. and Valentine Av.

NURSE, experienced, take charge 4½-year-old boy, Far Rockaway, for Summer. Call until 12, Apt. 35, 240 West 102d.

NURSE.—Good home for some one in need small compensation; help take care of old lady, be generally useful. 320 West 104th.

NURSE capable, care of 2 children, 1½ and 3. Write G. W. Holden, 79 Magnolia Av., Garden City.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for child of 6 years, experienced; must have good references. Call between 9 and 10, Mrs. A. H. Schoille, 500 West End Av.

LUNCH ROOM WORK.

Young woman to take charge of girls' lunch room in large concern; should have domestic science training or practical experience; permanent position; salary to start $16. G 705 Times Downtown.

OFFICE GIRL.—Good chance for advancement for bright girl. Apply Room 309, 320 5th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, filing, typewriting, &c.; Bush Terminal vicinity. A. B., 802 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, junior; $10 to start; state experience. P. O. Box 895, City Hall Station, N. Y.

OPERATORS.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

require several
OPERATORS ON AWNINGS.
Apply to Manager, Upholstery Department, Third Floor, Central Building.

RECORD CLERK in large manufacturing concern; must be quick, accurate, and capable of making neat figures; answer in own handwriting, stating age and experience; one with knowledge of typewriting preferred; salary to start $12. C 417 Times Downtown.

SALESWOME

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
80 Church St.
Established 1909.
THE WORLD'S FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY.—Three years' experience; with downtown oil firm; good chance for advancement; $20 week.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. Downtown banking house; well-educated type; $20 week.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good at detail in downtown lawyer's office; experience unnecessary; $18.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good appearance to act as reception clerk in office; $18.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate high-class secretarial school in downtown engineer's office; $18 to start.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wall St. concern wishes high-grade girl as assistant stenographer; $20 to start.

STENOGRAPHER, with at least 1 year's experience, with uptown automobile firm; $18.

STENOGRAPHER. Experienced girl of good appearance; with uptown exporting firm; $18.

TYPIST.—For billing on Underwood; downtown concern; $18.

TYPIST.—Quick and accurate; city work; later take up shorthand; $17 and bonus.

CALL 9-1, ROOM 725.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT for a large publishing concern; familiar with installment, and branch accounts; also capable of auditing; state fully experience, age, and salary. B 845 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced in brokers' accounting. Call Thursday, M. International Audit Co., 2 Rector St.

ADVERTISING.—Thoroughly experienced to take charge of checking department in first-class New York Advertising Agency; state experience and salary expected. B 847 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SALESMEN.

Two discharged soldiers or officers on staff of newspaper published near New York; commission. C 281 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, by New York publishing house; energetic young man, with force, to whom a special proposition; salary or commission. H. S., 152 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR (classified) by daily; a man who is energetic and has business; salary or commission. Times.

ARTIST
First-class photo retouching on movie work. State experience and salary. 1254 Times Annex.

Familiar with lighting fixtures. Co. Advertising Agency, 99 Nassau.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced assistant position. Mechanics Bank, 44 Court, Brooklyn.

BOOK—Young man, must be able operate 10 Sloane.

BOOKS—A LARGE FIRM OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS IS ANTICIPATING TO INCREASE ITS AUDITORS SHORTLY. APPLICANTS MUST HAVE A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF BOOKKEEPING AND ARE REQUIRED TO QUALIFY THEMSELVES ONE NIGHT PER WEEK FOR SPECIAL TRAINING, BUT THOSE NOW BEING EMPLOYED ELSEWHERE; HOWEVER SHOULD GIVE REFERENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. G 620 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced in all methods cost accounting, and contracts, man with piano-factory experience preferred. C 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced on sales ledgers; one who is a hard worker and quick and accurate will recommended. Apply by letter, stating salary. American-Head Lamp Co., Astoria.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, bright, energetic, experienced in piano line preferred; state salary. J 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge printing line opportunity; state salary, experience. H 829 Times Downtown.

BOYS

Boy for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along printing lines; $9 to start.

Boy, consignment office open 9 to 4.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC CO., INC., 27 BETHUNE ST., West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

CLERK—An important business concern, with district, has permanent positions and opportunities for advancement for several high school graduates; hours, short hours, enabling evening work; salary $10 weekly; application B 821 Times Downtown.

CLERK—American parentage, about 17 years old, as junior mail clerk and to assist in shipping; must have good education, come well recommended; state salary expected when, if any. Manufacturer, H 550 Times Downtown.

CLERK—Bright, high school graduate, to assist office of skirt manufacturing concern; opportunity for advancement to right party. Levay & Friedberg, 40 West 37th.

CLERK—Young and intelligent, wrap and dress department; pleasant surroundings and pay; boy who can take charge; fairly good job. Room 1902, 220 West 42d.

CLERK for office and errands; excellent opportunity for advancement; references required. Harry Klitzinger & Co., 1 Cedar.

CLERK in large dry goods office; experience, with a good chance for advancement; state age and salary desired. Box 1, Times Downtown.

CLERK—American, about 18 years old, for office of a large wholesale grocery. Address W. E. B., P. O. Box 1, Cooper Square Station, N. Y.

CLERK—WANTED AT LARGE WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE; COMMISSION BASIS; OPENING FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY 10 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK—Leading department of large dry goods establishment; opportunity for advancement for right party; $18 to start. Call Room 512, 29 West 34th.

COOK, about 18 years old, to make herself useful around office; $30 to start; good future if capable.

COPY—Leading publishing house; opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary; start $9. G 706 Times Downtown.

COPY—Young man for mailing department of large printing concern; must be ambitious, well, energetic; highest references required. Times Downtown.

COPY—Young man 16-18 years, to operate switch-board and do office work; chance for advancement; $10 a week. Z 373 Times Annex.

COPY—Young man for general office work; salary $18 to start; opportunity for advancement. Room 1203, 27 William St.

COPY—Young man, messenger, downtown office; age 19; must come well recommended. Call 877 Times Downtown.

COPY—Young man to do errands and make himself generally useful in office; good opportunity. Harves, 310 Hudson St.

COPY—Young man for general office work, splendid opportunity. Harris Bros. & Barrett, 11 East 16th.

COPY—Young man 18 years old and over to work in factory; salary $10 per week to start. H. Bunnell & Co., 5 Sullivan St.

COPY—Young man, 17-19, bright, energetic, and of good appearance, for prominent law office. 40 Wall St.

COPY—Young man 18 years old, for manufacturers' office; $9 per week. Call, Fox, 340 East 149th St.

COPY—Wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; experience not necessary. H 603 Times Downtown.

COPY—Wanted, in law office; salary $7. Apply room 900, 2 Rector St.

COPY—Wanted, age 16, go errands; also helpers; apply to department, B 526 Times Downtown.

COPY—Wanted for general office work in shoe office. C 423 Times Downtown.

COPY—Wanted, BOY, Abraham & Straus, Fulton and Hoyt, Brooklyn, require several bushelmen and men's clothing alteration workers; apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

COPY—Wanted, Apply Jacob Cohen, Inc., 740 Broadway.

COPY—Wanted, a cutter and manager of silks, linens, and cottons for progressive, popular priced department store; only man with good record considered; an unusual opportunity for one who knows how to produce results. M. Nathan & Bros., Johnstown, Penn. Apply by letter only to V. B., 211 Times.

COPY—Wanted, manager for hosiery and men's furnishing department of progressive, popular priced department store; only man with good record will be considered; an unusual opportunity for man who knows how to produce results. M. Nathan & Bros., Johnstown, Penn. Apply by letter only to V. B., 211 Times.

COPY—WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF CLOTHING DEPARTMENT FOR LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED IN WHOLESALE TRADE; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS H. H. HALFF, HOTEL SAVOY, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CARPET AND RUG SALESMEN.
L. Ramberger & Co., Newark, N. J., require two thoroughly experienced salesmen for domestic floor coverings; excellent positions and good salaries for competent man. Apply at Employment Office, 7th floor, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CASHIER by New York Stock Exchange house; one thoroughly familiar with the duties of such a position; none other need apply; state experience. G 630 Times Downtown.

CASTERS
for slush mold work; steady positions, with good wages. Apply the Art Metal Works, 15 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR wanted to drive Cadillac; must be an all-around mechanic and understand how to keep a house, garden and lawn in perfect condition; wages $75 per month, room and board; good references required. Z 364 Times Annex.

CHEMIST.—Thorough knowledge manufacture of toilet preparations; state particulars. J 36 Times.

CLERK in traffic department of industry; must be conversant with freight rates, tariffs, and claims; state age, experience, references, and salary desired. A 789 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man for temporary work in claim department of casualty insurance company; reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary, nationality, education, and experience. H 606 Times Downtown.

CLERK, accurate at figures, with some experience and knowledge of Curb securities; good opportunity for young man well recommended. Z 324 Times Downtown.

CLERK for auditing department large publishing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected. C 864 Times Annex.

COFFEE.—Position in New York and South America open to men of proven executive ability, possessing a thorough knowledge of the green coffee business. Apply by letter only, stating age, full experience, and salary expected. Address G 704 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR, for Real estate rents; experienced; good future. Agent, 317 West 121st.

COPY WRITER.—Wanted, able advertisement and catalogue copy writer and engineering and semi-technical subjects; must possess good business judgment and produce on quality rather than quantity basis; salary and permanent future wholly dependent upon the man, who will have every opportunity to reap just rewards for conscientious work; state training and qualifications in first letter. Address C 414 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, office man, experienced, writing good sales pulling, soliciting, and routine letters; able to take charge of office for months; concern in paper goods specialty line; state all particulars, salary, &c. C. K., 802 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.
Large electrical manufacturer has opening in sales department. Address full particulars, including salary. C. E., 415 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT; APPICANTS MUST BE OF EXECUTIVE TYPE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE DETAILS OF OPERATING COST SYSTEM; REPLIES SHOULD STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. B 341 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN. Young man with several years' experience on light machinery and tools; location, Newark, N. J.; state age, experience and salary wanted. Address Draftsman, 910 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN wanted; first-class engineering draftsman to work on machinery layouts and details; must be experienced. Apply and state previous experience, P. O. Box 84, Wall Street Station.

DRUG CLERK, JUNIOR.
in pharmaceutical department of large chemical laboratory; references. E. R. Squibb & Sons, 10 Ave. St., one block from Fulton, Hicks, and Doughty Sts., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER.—Refrigeration chief engineer, capable of taking complete charge of the refrigeration and mechanical department of a large ice cream plant. M. F. Fadden & Sons, Inc., Scranton, Penn.

DESIGNER AND PATTERN CUTTER on boys' wash suits. Apply Mother's Friend Manufacturing Co., 122 5th Av.

DESIGNER wanted, experienced, art needlework, by large established Chicago wholesale house; state experience. Z 368 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR.—Man familiar with steel forge and machine shop practice for estimating and cost work on orders; give experience and salary. J. 803 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—Experienced man to take off quantities for bronze and iron works. Apply William H. Jackson Co., 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE.
First-class opportunity for a first-class man.—Wanted for Canada, a thoroughly live, capable executive to manage food product distributing firm; good salary and exceptional prospects for right man; must have sound experience in similar positions. Address, giving all details as to age and past record, including salary expected, Dorland Advertising Agency, 366 5th Av., New York.

FILE CLERK wanted, possessing knowledge of Spanish, in office of prominent export house; this is a post offering wide opportunity for intelligent effort; state age, experience, salary desired. B 808 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN, experienced, familiar with the manufacturing of candy, handling of rotary machines, and graining; state references and salary desired upon application. Box 36, 325 8th St., Brooklyn.

FOREMAN who has had experience in installing overhead steam mains on telegraph work; steady job out of town; state experience in detail with references and salary expected. Z 283 Times Annex.

FOREMAN.—Working foreman for small tool edition work; common sense and ability. Elite Machine and Tool Works, 220 West 19th St., 12th floor.

FREIGHT SOLICITORS, experienced motor transportation between New York, Philadelphia. Apply Thursday, 10-12, 459 Canal St., salary and commission.

BURNISHERS.
Hand burnishers on gilt metal goods; positions, with good pay. Apply the Art Metal Works, 15 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

GARDENER Wanted.—Competent working superintendent on gentleman's country place, Westchester County; give age, number of years' experience &c., cottage, fuel, light, vegetables &c., furnished. Apply A. C., Box 852 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN, active, refined, well educated, wanted immediately, (not under 30,) disposed to learn our business; must be ambitious to advance quickly and able to command good pay. Call after 9, manager's office, 6th floor, 31 East 22d.

HOUSE SALESMAN and floor manager for large wholesale silk house, man with executive ability, capable of taking charge of junior salesmen and stock clerks. Reply (confidential), giving full details of experience, salary expected, &c., B. M., 181 Times.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class man, steady positions, good pay. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
27 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LABORATORY DYER, with experience in dye testing, wanted by color manufacturing house, reply stating age and experience. R. R., 807 Times Downtown.

LAWYER,
young, of good address, or book man with legal training, can find an excellent opportunity to qualify and secure a good contract to sell the only complete working law library, quoted and cited over 50,000 times by the bench and the bar; commission and drawing account that will take care of his present and provide for his future. Address with full particulars, W 701 Times Downtown.

MAIL ROOM ASSISTANT FOREMAN.—Metropolitan newspaper desires the service of a competent man as assistant foreman of mail room; state qualifications, references and remuneration expected. C 830 Times Annex.

MAIL ROOM ASSISTANT FOREMAN.—Metropolitan newspaper desires the service of a competent union man as assistant foreman of mail room; state qualifications, references, and remuneration expected. C 831 Times Annex.

MANAGER—FOOD PRODUCTS.
Wanted, a keen, live man of first-class experience, to manage food product distributing concern in Chicago and Middle West; good salary and fine prospects for vigorous trade-pusher; write in confidence, stating full particulars of experience and age and salary desired. J 46 Times.

MANAGER and WINDOW TRIMMER for general merchandise store; good salary to right man; apply by letter. Z 372 Times Annex.

MAN of experience wanted in a general contractor's office; competent to organize and run the detail end of a general contractor's business in the city of New York; familiar with interviewing sub-contractors and material men, and the necessary detail in preparing sub-contracts, etc. J 37 Times.

MAN WANTED.—In machine shop, located near Hamilton Ferry; active man who is thoroughly familiar with patterns, to take charge of pattern storage and make periodical visits to foundries; permanent position. Address F. O. Box 40, Station T, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MAN.—Wanted, experienced, competent, and energetic marine insurance brokerage man; state experience, qualifications, and present connections; the right man will make a permanent and lasting connection. C 416 Times Downtown.

METAL SPINNERS.—Wanted, two metal spinners; good wages guaranteed. Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 321 Lacust St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE BOY, 16 or over; school graduate preferred; permanent position and good chance for advancement for a bright, capable boy. Apply Oakland Chemical Co., 10 Astor Place, New York.

OFFICE BOY wanted in dry goods importing house; $5-$10 a week to start; opportunity for advancement. A 790 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY by growing concern; good opportunity; salary $10 a week to start. Apply between 4 and 4:30, 18th floor, 220 W. 42d.

OFFICE BOY, 15-16; good opportunity for bright, energetic youth. Address Box 900 Times, 2 Rector St.

OFFICE BOY, 16 years old, by Christian firm; $10; chance for advancement. J 53 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted; high school education must be quick, accurate; state age, experience, salary. G 664 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MESSENGER, 16 years or under; must have working papers. Auditor, P. O. Box 1,148, City Hall Station, N. Y.

OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a salesman experienced in neutralizing, fitting, and adjusting glasses; a permanent position, with liberal salary. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

PACKER and assistant in shipping room of wholesale textile house. S 329 Times.

PHYSICIAN.
A large department store in the metropolitan district has an opening in its medical department for a competent physician who is prepared to devote his time exclusively to this work. Address Physician, J. 66 Times.

PHYSICIAN, reliable, competent, experienced, in advertising office; one who can take full charge; permanent position, good salary. Answer fully first letter, F. R., 900 Times.

PICTURE frame gilders for our new factory in California; good wages; excellent working conditions. Sojohn & Morcom, 340 Post St., San Francisco.

PRESSER.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require an experienced presser for their alteration workroom. Apply to Manager of Workroom, Fifth Floor, East Building.

PURCHASING AGENT.
By large manufacturing corporation; must know New York district; state age, salary desired, and former experience. A. R., 807 Times.

RUBBER MANUFACTURER,
first-class company, desires man to take entire charge new department producing MOLDED COMBS.
We will consider only best man in this business, and the right party will receive good salary and share of profits; all replies strictly confidential; state full particulars. A. H., 288 Times.

SALESMEN.—To those who have had no selling experience or who have not sold securities, we offer a chance to enter a lucrative business; a live and rapidly growing investment house wants men whom they can assist to make at least $5,000 in commissions, and who will develop into good executives; if you have reached the limit in another line this is your chance to connect with a firm and to get into a business where the possibilities are limitless; only by your own intelligence and energy. G 707 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
Unusual opportunity this week for several live wire salesmen to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization. Our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary. Men leaving the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN—ATTENTION!
We have an excellent proposition for a salesman who can handle a side line of high-grade chocolates in all sizes of fancy packages in Summer resorts; commission basis; excellent opportunity for the proper party to make permanent connection. Apply Levine Bros., Inc., 125 Prince St.

SALESMEN WANTED for Greater New York and vicinity, to handle a high-grade line of chocolates in bulk and fancy packages of all sizes; also an excellent line of crushed fruits and syrups for fountain trade; salary and commission; excellent opportunity for the proper parties. Apply Levine Bros., Inc., 125 Prince St.

SALESMEN to sell securities; unusual opportunity for real men to earn large income; commission basis; out-of-town offices to those who make good. Phone Rector 5296 for appointment, or address C 401 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Permanent connection with banking house offered to salesman who will work conscientiously and apply our one call system in offering our bank securities. Earnings of $100 per week and upwards now being made regularly by our salesmen, on commission basis. Phone Barclay 2633 for appointment.

SALESMEN, very high class, accustomed to earning $7,000 or upward, investigate the earning power and modern practical methods of the book-selling business; we teach you by actual demonstration, paying your expenses while learning, and furnish you the opportunity of making from $100 TO $300 PER WEEK; salary and commission. Parke, Austin & Lipscomb, 50 Church St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced road man; preferably one who has sold advertised specialties in the past; must be a man of energy who has the power to command a big volume of business on a high-grade selling auto accessory; to right man we will offer a proposition of salary or commission basis, whereby his earnings can run into real money. Address Box 592, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN, real estate; one of the largest and most influential suburban real estate offices in New York wants two of the best salesmen to be found for choice Westchester County properties, sold on reasonable prices and terms; we are persistent advertisers, and leads are ready; will train you in real estate if you have active ability; commission, expenses cared for, drawing account when merited. Address, with particulars, N. E., 42 Times.

SALESMAN.
Big opening for a real salesman to step into a profitable position, in a financial security house, with unlimited opportunities for advancement; only right mind to respect and well-paying managerial position, on commission basis; prefer man experienced in selling real estate, insurance, securities, typewriters, cash registers, or other specialties. Write, giving qualifications, to Radon French & Co., 26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN, Spanish, speaking Portuguese and Spanish, to sell complete line for drug department of large exporter and importer in Spain, Porto Rico, Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela; salary or commission; must be familiar with these countries, progressive, neat and ambitious; also to purchase South American products. H 102 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN: We can offer you an inside specialty selling proposition on an educational service line in which some of our men are making over a hundred a week; call, we will tell you of it; if you are exceptionally energetic looking we will attempt to hire you; you get what you earn—that's fair, isn't it?—commission. See Martyn, 1876 Broadway, preferably Thursday between 9 and 11 a. m.

SALES.—Wanted, a profit maker, not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in negotiating the sale of stock in an industrial company will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. B 725 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted at once experienced sweater salesman, to carry a high-grade manufacturer's line of worsted, zephyr and camel's hair sweaters; must have an established trade with large retail stores of the Middle West; also to call upon office trade in N. Y. City; commission basis. A 777 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by experienced ready-to-wear salesman, on strictly commission basis for Missouri, Kansas, or Illinois, line of shirtwaists, hosiery, or dresses good enough to stand strongest competition; unless line is good don't waste time answering; can deliver large sales on good line. Z 370 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
Three capable men, over 25, to sell (health service) contracts; six and a half hours daily; salary plus liberal commission. Call 10 to 12 A. M., 24 floor, 64 Broadway, Brooklyn. See Mr. Kemmerer.

SALESMEN.—Several real, wide-awake salesmen to represent The New York Times War Volume Department, for the sale of The War Volumes; liberal commissions paid; men who have had experience selling high-class books preferred. Apply all this week, Mr. Guy, Room 1708, Times Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—Can increase their earnings by the sale of The New York Times War Volumes; a big course of training in book salesmanship is offered to ambitious men; liberal commissions and leads furnished. Apply 9 to 1, at 215 West 43d St., to Mr. Day.

SALESMEN, acquainted with the retail grocery trade in Greater New York, for a big advertising campaign on soap; state experience and former employer; salary and commission; opportunity for big money by energetic men. Write Sharpe, 206 Broadway, Box 18.

SALESMAN
TO SELL CLOTHING FOR PART OF MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN AND IOWA; WILL TURN OVER LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHED TRADE TO THE RIGHT PARTY; COMMISSION BASIS. H & S. COHEN, 92 BLEECKER ST.

SALESMAN, AI, good education, strong personality, aged 27-45, to represent International correspondence Schools; exceptional opportunity; drawing account against commission. Call A. M., T. H. Spearin, 665 Newark Av., Room 207, Jersey City.

SALESMEN TO SELL INCOME TAX RECORD; MUST HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; CAN MAKE AT LEAST $10 A DAY; STRAIGHT COMMISSION PROPOSITION; BIG DEMAND; NO COMPETITION. B 377 TIMES.

SALESMEN for camera department; high grade man; experienced; for best and largest sporting goods store in Newark, N. J.; apply by mail only; give reference, experience, and salary expected. G. Koenig's Sons, 875 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN, with large following through Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, wanted by reputable manufacturer of smart suits and coats; must be capable of selling upward of $100,000; applications treated strictly confidential; drawing against commission. Apply, stating experience, C 284 Times.

SALESMAN.
An old established firm manufacturing scour ine soaps, soap powders, and cleansers offers a liberal proposition, (drawing account against commission,) to the man who has the proper trade connections; replies treated in strict confidence. A 779 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—By large Western manufacturers, a young man of good address, with some sales experience in New York City jobbing trade in grocery, paper, or woodenware lines; state briefly age, experience, present occupation, and salary; application held strictly confidential. H 559 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, who owns automobile, to cover New York State and Pennsylvania; fine fancy leather goods line; side line; liberal commission, with drawing account; must be a hard worker and able to furnish best of references. K 399 Times.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.—With acquaintance and experience in the sale of dry colors to printing ink manufacturers, paint and wallpaper trade in the East; state territory to cover. Address Sales Manager, 116 West 32d St.; all applications confidential. Sherwin-Williams Company.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, specialty salesman, thoroughly familiar with the retail grocery trade of Greater New York and New Jersey, to sell well-known brand of syrup; expenses and salary, $85 a week allowed. Address reply, with full references, to A 788 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by representative concern manufacturing an extensive line of suits and coats that sell, for Pennsylvania and Ohio; only those that can show past results need apply; drawing against commission. C 285 Times.

SALESMEN FOR MEN'S CLOTHING; STEADY POSITION ALL YEAR ROUND, WITH GOOD SALARY TO PROPER PARTY; ONLY FROM 1 P. M. to 7 P.M. REAL LIVE WIRES NEED ONLY APPLY. MOE LEVY & SON, 119 WALKER ST.

SALESMAN to sell dividend paying securities of old-established financial institution. Call daily or Monday and Thursday evenings; commission. Suite 160, Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMAN.—Road, city, wholesale dry goods knowledge essential; traveling experience not necessary; under 30; salary, commission, expenses. Bunting, 57 Leonard St., New York.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE ONLY NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED. SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 860, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMAN WANTED.—To register our line of dress shirts and pajamas for the jobbing trade; must have following; salary and commission. Berkshire Shirt Co., Inc., (Berkowitz Bros.) 84 Franklin St., N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Retail dry goods, to take charge of dress department in a live wire department store in Utica, N. Y.; one that has had several years' experience need apply. M. J. Whitman, 37 W. 36th St.

SALESMAN. — A CAPABLE SALESMAN WANTED, GASOLINE ENGINES. GOOD OPPORTUNITY. COMMISSION ONLY. CALL DELORIE HOIST CO., INC., 283 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.—Thoroughly experienced salesmen, understanding the children's ready-to-wear trade; also a boy as shipping and window dresser, steady position; good salary. Rappaport Bros., 53 Avenue A.

SALESMAN.—Experienced specialty salesman acquainted with grocery trade; commission only; a good opportunity for a live wire to make big money. Apply Grezof Mfg. Co., 512 45th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN of ability to canvas and sell steel filing cabinets of well established manufacturing and commission basis; give full details, particulars. H 594 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class salesmen, with successful selling records in any line, an unusual opportunity to join an underwriting firm; $400 to $600 monthly earnings on commission. H 542 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to call on garages and auto supply trade with line of ignition specialties; salary. Apply before 12 M., Manhattan Elec. Supply, 127 West 125th St.

SALESMAN by wholesale lumber company to sell manufacturing and corporation trade in New York City and surrounding points; give age, references, and salary expected. B 879 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you can sell to New York business firms we want to interview you on selling our business information service; salary and commission. M 433 Times.

SALESMEN calling on department stores, Western territory, carry side line popular-priced infants' and children's headwear; commission, drawing. N. B., 156 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, in interior woodwork; one who is acquainted with contractors, builders, and architects; commission basis. K 795 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to call on electrical contractors and dealers; only those with experience need apply; salary. Apply before 12 M., Manhattan Elec. Supply, 127 West 125th St.

SALESMAN desiring side lines; we have three high household specialties to offer on commission and drawing account. Z 365 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, familiar with grocery trade, to sell our new Radiogios polish for all metals, glass, aluminum; salary and commission. Lindsay Light Co., 91 Chambers St.

SALESMEN.—To sell a safety device for an automobile. Experienced specialty men. References essential. Commission basis. New Yorker Auto Specialty Co., 5 Col. Circle.

SALESMEN, motor truck, five wires, by established corporation; commission basis. Call between 11-12 A. M., Lawrence Motor Sales Company, 156 West 52d.

SALESMAN.—Travelling, to sell skirts on commission or salary basis; call all day at C. & N. Skirt Co., 21 East 8th St.; bring references.

SALESMAN.—Stationery jobbing house has an opening for good salesman; good commission basis. Apply, before one, 32 Union Square, Room 1006.

SALESMEN wanted, to place Snowdrift Shortening with grocery trade on straight salary; state age and experience with references. G 694 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, hardware, for sales and general work; excellent opportunity; state age, experience, and salary. C 432 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Edison lamps and electrical specialties; commission basis; drawing account if worthy; state experience and references. D 2 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced dress salesman; good proposition for one having established trade with department and house furnishing stores; salary and commission. J 48 Times.

SALESMEN, to sell high grade auto accessory on commission, in Greater New York and New Jersey. S 328 Times.

SALESMAN, dry goods department experience; must be able to take entire charge. Harris, 31st St. and 3d Av.

SALESMAN, carry a few specials ladies' sweaters; side line; all territories; commission. H 809 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, umbrellas, experienced man, to call on trade; salary and commission. Ilgen, Berman & Fox, 139 5th Av.

SALESMAN, first class, to solicit ladies' fashion; salary. Call with reference, 10 A. M., 210 5th Av., 4th floor.

SALESMAN.—Sheet copper, zinc, lead, tinplate; state experience, age, salary. T 542 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, for yellings; large commission and bonus. J 51 Times.

SECOND CHEF in apartment hotel. Call Allerton House, 143 East 39th St., between 11 and 12, morning.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man to handle shipping department in electrotype foundry; one with experience in handling electrotype plates preferred; state references and salary expected. C 425 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—One used to handling volume of business in waist or dress line; opportunity for a real live wire in conferring give full details. W. C., 801 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Must be experienced; high-class wholesale dress house; quick, neat, and adeptate; give details, stating salary. S. S., 802 Times Downtown.

SLIP COVER CUTTER.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., require an experienced slip cover cutter. Aply to Manager, Upholstery Department, third floor, Central Building.

SOLICITOR WANTED.—HIGH-CLASS ONE WHO IS ACCUSTOMED TO SECURING CONTRACTS FROM LARGE CORPORATIONS, AND WHOSE EARNING AVERAGES NOT LESS THAN $1,000 A MONTH; MUST SEND EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES WITH APPLICATION; TO SUCH A MAN A SPLENDID PROPOSITION IS OFFERED ON AN ATTRACTIVE COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1023, WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATISTICAL FILING.—Wall St. concern desires to secure young man who thoroughly understands statistical files, ledgers, and filing statistical matter in storage houses; must be a high school graduate and must have experience in this particular line; salary depends on experience and ability of party making application. C 427 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man with reasonable experience in transcribing notes; one who is ambitious to advance and to start with a reasonable salary as assistant to general manager of a large corporation; the young man to fill this position is probably now employed in a position where his chances for advancement are limited. Apply Rose Litho-graphic Corp., 55 53d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Bush Terminal, between 9 and 11 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man as assistant sales manager and correspondent, with knowledge of up-to-date methods of advertising, possessing executive ability; good opportunity for a hustler not afraid of hard work; state age, experience, and salary. J 60 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY and personal assistant to publisher; write, giving age, experience, references, salary expected; place where there is room for an assistant of tact and intelligence to grow. H 428 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brokerage house requires competent man; must be progressive; excellent opportunity for right party; refer one between ages of 19 and 22. C 415 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and assistant bookkeeper; answer own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. L 739 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who can handle export correspondence and make himself generally useful; $15. 26 Stone St., R 503.

STENOGRAPHER, to take testimony; state speed; $30; permanent. G 731 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN, residents in Schenectady, Rochester, Syracuse, Trenton, Springfield, Boston, and Bangor; on commission basis; a real salesman can earn $200 or more a week. C 403 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK for wholesale dry goods and notion house; experience in this line; one who has a good opportunity with a growing and aggressive concern; references, experience, and salary to start. Address B. R., 220 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS IN SPECIALTY CLOTHING HOUSE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. STATE AGE, REFERENCES, SALARY. K., P. O. BOX 9, STATION F.

STOCK CLERK for large manufacturing concern; night work; state age, experience, and salary expected. C 845 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and general office work; young man, 18 years of age. C 426 Times Downtown.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, INC.

The largest general mail order business in the East requires the services of a buyer and manager for their farm implement, dairy and poultry supply, vehicle and harness departments.

The applicant should have a practical commercial knowledge of these lines together with a general acquaintance with the premotional work necessary to increase sales in a large way. Mail order experience desirable but not essential. A man having these qualifications together with vigorous ambition will find a desirable situation here at once, with unusual possibilities for the future. Give full particulars in first letter. All correspondence confidentially treated.

Address President,
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
INC., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRANSLATORS.
Large bank requires the services of several competent translators, who can translate rapidly from and into any two foreign languages; also must be able to operate typewriter; applicants must be of high-class appearance and personality. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. C 431 Times Downtown.

TRUCK SALESMEN.—One for New York City and one for New Jersey; only men who have produced need apply; commission. Box A 614, 1,265 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, between 16 and 18, is offered excellent prospects of obtaining foundation of a business training; chance to operate switchboard preferred, and must be willing to carry out instructions promptly; salary $12 per week. H 557 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 19 years, experienced in filing and general office work; must be bright and willing to get ahead; $10 start; 9 o'clock. Stillwater Sales Co., 25 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant buyer for export toy department; must be thoroughly familiar with food products; write, stating salary expected. G 701 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wideawake, for clerical work; fine opportunity for advancement. Write, stating age and salary desired. P. B., 253 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, to wait on trade and act as order clerk in wholesale textile house. S 330 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced young man to assist in hat and cap showroom. Spear & Co., 810 Broadway.

YOUTHS, over 16, mercantile business; beginning care stocks. B 594 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

DENTAL MECHANICS WANTED.—The demand for our graduate dental mechanics comes from all parts of the United States and Canada, and exceeds the supply. We teach you by mail and evening classes; many payments; tools and equipment furnished free; call or write for Booklet O. Rodes Schools of Mechanical Dentistry, 18 W 44th St., N. Y.; 16 Flatbush Av., Brklyn.

EXPORTERS NEED TRAINED HELP.
Learn export technique; good positions await you; ours only practical method; documents of actual business transactions used; no theoretical, quickly forgotten lectures; attend demonstration lesson Monday or Thursday, 6 or 8 P. M. Last class this season forming limited to 15. Spanish taught free if desired.
EXPORT AND IMPORT INSTITUTE, WORLD BUILDING.

LEARN ACCOUNTANCY
and take advantage of the peace-time opportunities now offered in executive, industrial, and public accounting. Our large staff of C. P. A.'s will teach you by HOME STUDY in a few months this highly interesting and profitable work. Low tuition, easy terms, simple methods. For particulars write, phone, or call. INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTANTS' SOCIETY, 309 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS IN BIG DEMAND
—MEN AND WOMEN.

BOOKKEEPERS, CASHIERS, SCHOOL teachers, office workers, stenographers, and all capable men and women, either with or without

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Diamond flexible bracelet, set in platinum, Wednesday evening, either at Park Avenue Hotel or on 97th St, Riverside Drive to West End Av., thence to 93d St; liberal reward for return or information leading to recovery. Mrs. L. M. Tatum, 315 West 97th. Tel. Riverside 6985.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock Certificate No. G76489 for 10 shares in the name of "Caroline E. Gregory." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. Caroline E. Gregory, care Robinson & Orr, 419 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

LOST—Blue and silver brocade theatre bag containing smoked pearl opera glasses, gold monogram "P. O. W.," in taxi between Hotel Astor, 104 Riverside Drive, Monday evening. Return Mrs. Henry A. W. Wood, 104 Riverside Drive. Liberal reward.

LOST—$100 Canadian bond, either in the Hudson Terminal Building or the Erie Station on Saturday. Reward if returned to Miller & Prentice, Inc., 30 Church St., Room 928.

LOST—Small gold vanity case, green, gold and black enameled, with initials R. M. D.; lost in taxi from Plaza Hotel to 38 West 87th St. Return Davis, 38 West 57th St.; $25 reward.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, Friday, April 4, between West 112th-118th Sts., or in taxi. Liberal reward. B. C., 807 Times Downtown.

LOST—Diamond platinum bar pin, 10 stones, centre one large. Brevoort Hotel or vicinity Monday evening; liberal reward. Lebolt & Co., 534 5th Av.

LOST—Flexible gold bracelet, 3 sapphires, shopping district, 5th Av., or Bonwit Teller; valued as keepsake; reward. C. G. Sell, room 227, 280 Broadway.

LOST—April 9, between 66th St., Columbus Av. and 59th St., 6th Av., lady's small purse, 2 diamond rings, rosary. Reward if returned to Room 912, 150 Broadway.

LOST—Fur in taxi, Monday, 9:00, boy's sheepskin coat, in a Stern Co. box; a suitable reward will be paid. Communicate with O. Seymour, 54 William St.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, Broadway, 59th St., a black silk umbrella, with A. Holt, N. Y., engraved on silver band. Reward if returned to 163 West 73d St.

LOST—Main road, Manhasset to Plandome, platinum and pearl bar pin. Fullerton, 53 Smith St.; reward.

LOST—Gold purse, initials "A. G. W." Strand Theatre, Wednesday evening; name, address inclosed.

LOST—A necklace coral beads on Sunday; reward. 25 West 42d St. Room 307. Murray Hill 8625.

LOST—Lieutenant's gold bar pin, initials "W. B." back; reward. C 420 Times Downtown.

LOST—Platinum ring, two diamonds, Altman's washroom; liberal reward if returned. T 331 Times.

LOST—Small fur scarf, near Columbus Av. and 59th St., to 90th and Broadway; reward. H. H., 33 West 84th St.

LOST—Wrist watch and bracelet, marked "O. M.," $25 reward. Return 441 Madison Av.

LOST—Fraternity signet ring, Shubert Theatre, Monday evening; owner upon proof, claim same. Room 510, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Passbook No. 110231, issued by the Union Square Savings Bank; finder will please return it to the bank.

LOST—Gold watch, initials R. J., 85th St., Riverside Drive, 10:30 Sunday morning. B 878 Times.

LOST—Brooch with white cameo head mounted on black onyx; Monday; reward. W. Mc-, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 6000.

LOST—Two-skin mink neckpiece; Broadway, 59th St., 1 P. M., Monday; reward.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, wrapped paper, reward. Peterson, 102 West 57th St.

LOST—Tuesday, three-strand pearl-platinum necklace; reward. S 332 Times.

LOST—Gold bar pin with sapphires and pearls; reward. Phone Schuyler 7332.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY Certificate No. A36422 for two shares of preferred stock issued in the name of John T. Lauchlin. All persons are hereby notified to show cause why a new certificate should not forthwith be issued in lieu of the certificate above described. J. O. Hobby, Jr., Treasurer.

LOST—A tan, brown suitcase containing dress, kimono &c., Tuesday evening, Sherry's to Madison Square Hotel; reward. Tuttle, 41 Park Av. Plaza 3166.

$50 REWARD.

For information leading to the recovery of platinum ring, pearl centre, row of diamonds and row of sapphires around it; lost April 1, vicinity Park Av. and 72d St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD.

For information leading to the recovery of platinum and diamond flexible bracelet, lost April 5 at or between Sherry's, N. Y., and Madison Av. and 46th St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD.

For bracelet, flexible platinum and diamonds, lost Monday night, Pennsylvania Hotel, 42d or taxi to West 100th St. Return to Tiffany, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of emerald and square diamond emerald surrounding diamond; lost in the ladies' room of the Hotel Marie Antoinette on Jan. 8. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

$25 REWARD.—For loss gold bar pin, set with different colored pearls; lost Saturday night in theatre district. McLennan, 136 West 46th St., Bryant 2302.

Found.

FOUND.—Religious emblem on Riverside Drive, Tuesday afternoon; owner can claim by identifying. 468 Riverside Drive, corner 129th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—March 26, a brindle male bulldog, cropped tail, brass collar; answers to the name of Dixie. A very liberal reward at Mrs. J. Muessle's, 59 Hendrix St., Brooklyn. Phone E. N. Y. 3703.

LOST—"ROW DOG."

Red bow dog, 2 feet high, 86th St. and Lexington Av., April 9; reward $25. Thomas McGann, 21 East 52d St. Phone 8947 Lenox.

LOST—Red Cross dog, male, half collie and setter, color red and white; reward. 410 East 57th St.

WHEN ORDERING

a table sauce see that you do not receive a substitute for

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

It has no equal as a delightful flavoring for many dishes. Call for

LEA & PERRINS

SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

and get what you order

Two Young Lieutenants Dropped In and Said—

"We've been sizing up the windows; yours look best, so we are here for a couple of overcoats." Each selected two smart close fitting coats—our *Reanadi*, not overdecorated, $32-$37.

The Spring suits are ready in worsted material, the kind that holds and wears well, $32, $35, to $45.

Everybody can help to reduce prices by careful buying. Poor clothes are short lived, therefore dear; besides, they use labor to replace, making them price raisers. Good clothes not high in my offering. G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., near 31st St.

A HATCH EASTER

SALTO NUTS

ITALIAN CHOCOLATES

Hatch

Hatch he pays the Parcel Post

B'way at 38th St. B'way at 45th St.

So far from the possibility of there arising trouble from unemployment, it appears from an article in The Annalist this week that there will be a shortage of labor. Published by The New York Times Company; on news stands 10 cents; $5.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

WOMEN GO ABROAD TO WORLD CONGRESS

Jeannette Rankin to Urge Action on Bolshevism at the Berne Conference.

JANE ADDAMS A DELEGATE

Women's Industrial Commission and Boer Delegation Also Sail on the Noordam.

Among the first cabin passengers who sailed yesterday for Havre on the Holland-America liner Noordam were the six American delegates to the International Congress of Women which will be held at Berne, Switzerland, from May 5 to 12. The conference will consider international problems, and especially the labor question.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, a member of the party, said that some of the delegates would go direct to Berne from Havre, while others would remain a few days in France to confer with the French delegates to the congress.

Another member of the American delegation was Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first woman to be elected to Congress. She said that this would be the first meeting of the International Women's Congress for five years. She expected, she said, to meet delegates there from the Central Powers and from Russia.

"I intend to place the problem of stopping the spread of Bolshevism before the Congress," Miss Rankin said, "and expect to receive many suggestions from the delegates who come from the countries where it is prevalent at the present time. The League of Nations will also come up for discussion from a woman's standpoint, and the necessity of having laws safeguarding the original citizenship of women who marry men of another country will also find a place on the program of the Congress."

Other delegates who sailed on the Noordam with Miss Addams and Miss Rankin were Mrs. Louis F. Post of Washington, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Dr. Alice Hamilton of Chicago, Mrs. Edward D. Meade, and Miss Emily Walsh of Boston.

The Women's Industrial Commission, which the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., is sending abroad to meet labor leaders in England, France, Italy, and Belgium to discuss labor problems for women, which also sailed on the Noordam, and will disembark at Plymouth.

Members of the Commission include Miss Mary E. Dreier, representing the National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Irene Osgood Andrews, the American Association for Labor Legislation; Miss Nelle Swartz, the National Consumers League of America; Mrs. James S. Cushmand, Chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Florence Simms, Miss Marie Wing of Cleveland, Ohio, and Miss Imogene Ireland, all of the Y. W. C. A.

The South African Nationalist party consisting of nine Boers, headed by General J. W. H. Hertzog, who have been in New York since their arrival two weeks ago on the steamship Bawean from Cape Town, were passengers on the Noordam for Rotterdam. From there they will go to The Hauge to call upon the Dutch Government, and then will proceed to London to make formal demands for the independence of South Africa to the British Government. Failing to get any satisfaction in London the delegates said they intended to go to Paris, and place their petition before the Peace Conference. General Hertzog said he had seen very little of New York during his stay in the city, because he had been busy arranging for the departure of himself and the other Boer delegates.

"I have met several persons here," he said, "who were in sympathy with our move for freedom in South Africa, and I have been particularly interested in meeting persons returning from Europe since the signing of the armistice. Americans receive much more news through the press of the doings in Europe than we do in South Africa, where all dispatches have been strictly censored."

All the delegates were of Dutch descent, and were looking forward to a visit to their mother country with interest.

The Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. also sailed from Hoboken yesterday afternoon for Copenhagen with a large number of passengers, among whom was Henry Dam, United States Consul at Stavanger, Norway, and J. Fred Larsen, a shipbuilder from Portland, Ore., who is going over to look into the shipbuilding industry in the Scandinavian countries.

Mrs. William K. Draper, Vice Chairman of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, also sailed on the Noordam for France to serve as a delegate from the American Red Cross at the World Conference of Red Cross Societies to be held at Geneva thirty days after the signing of the Peace Treaty.

16 HURT IN COLLISION.

Surface Car and Truck Crash at First Avenue and 47th Street.

Sixteen people were injured, two so seriously that they were taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, when a three-and-a-half-ton truck, filled with ashes, and driven by Eugene Lynch of 562 West Fifty-fourth Street, and a southbound Third Avenue surface car, in charge of Motorman Thomas Walsh of 1,851 First Avenue, were in collision at Third Avenue and Forty-seventh Street shortly before midnight last night.

The seriously injured were Eugene Lynch, 18 years old, a chauffeur, 562 West Fifty-fourth Street, with a possible fracture of the left arm, and Edward McGarry, 85 years old, a rigger, 357 West Nineteenth Street, who suffered a possible fracture of the left ankle. Both were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

"Anniped"

We present in "Anniped" shoes for boys, girls, young ladies and young men specially designed last for school, college, dress and sports wear.

In "Anniped" shoes we use the most durable leathers obtainable.

DE PINNA

5th Avenue at 50th Street

ASKS IRISH TO BACK WILSON PRINCIPLES

De Valera Addresses Sinn Fein Convention in Dublin—$250,000 Spent in Election.

DUBLIN, April 9.—At the Sinn Fein Convention at the Mansion House today a financial statement was submitted by the Treasurer, who declared that the Sinn Fein had fought the elections without the aid of German or American money. Of the £50,000 subscribed throughout the country, there remained a balance of 700 pence. He must therefore appeal for funds.

Professor Edward de Valera, who was enthusiastically received, replying to the statement made yesterday by Earl Curzon in the House of Lords that 40,000 troops were necessary for the Government's administration of Ireland, declared that the Sinn Fein would guarantee to govern Ireland without a single British soldier. He asked that Ireland support President Wilson's principles, adding that even if the President abandoned these principles Ireland would stand by them.

American Officers for Siberia.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Colonels Robert H. Allman and Joseph D. Leitch have been ordered to report to Major Gen. Graves, commanding the American expedition in Siberia. It was said at the War Department they probably will be assigned to relieve officers of equal rank who commanded the units of General Graves's forces drawn from the Philippines. Colonel Allman has been on duty at Camp Travis, Texas, and Colonel Leitch at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture



Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

SAYS JAPAN IS FRIENDLY.

Counselor of Embassy Denies Designs on Lower California.

Regret that Japan had been suspected of unfriendly designs on Lower California was expressed last night by K. Debuchi, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy, who spoke at a dinner held in the Hotel Astor by the Honorary Commission of the National Association of the Raw Silk Industry of Japan as a return for a dinner arranged several weeks ago by American silk merchants. The Japanese diplomat also conveyed an expression of Japan's friendly feeling for Americans and all things American.

"Although a perfect understanding exists between us," he said, "I feel exceedingly sorry that there have been from time to time some mischievous elements on both sides of the Pacific whose business seems to be to stir up agitation for the simple purpose of creating news for some ulterior motive.

"Japan has been suspected of having some ambition in Lower California. But each and all of the alleged facts have been categorically denied by the responsible authorities. I may assure you that had Japan enough capital to invest in any comprehensive scheme on the Mexican border, she would spend it for improving her silk industry. Modern Japan is not so ignorant as to offend her good customer and sincere friend for the sake of any enterprise which does not involve her vital interests. The rumors and accusations in regard to Mexico are now disappearing in the way they came."

"Those persons who have accused Japan of maltreating the Koreans should study the facts. Japan's policy towards Korea has been wholly a constructive one. The Koreans are decidedly happier under Japanese administration than they were before."

Advertising Executive

of wide experience here and abroad, wishes to change from a position where he is not so much under-paid, as under-happy. His inclination and training is the planning and development of sales through advertising.

He is no miracle-worker, but he has handled big things and he knows when and where and how to advertise. He is constructive and knows details. He has made so many mistakes in the past that his judgment now on markets, media, and copy is better than good. He has no advertising habits that cannot be broken.

He has been complimented on his advertising sense. He writes well, at times. He can organize and direct. He is accustomed to large responsibilities, but he will be glad to serve as an assistant to a Regular Boss. A title isn't necessary, and salary is not a major consideration.

He wants a place where Opportunity also means a niche in a deep-rooted organization where he can co-operate with likable associates and be happy. He works in a plain, sane way, and gets on well with the neighbors. He offers a fairly well-stored mind, steady working habits, and ability to keep on learning; and if the right concern isn't ready for him, he will wait. He is 38 years old, a University graduate,—Christian, Mason. Address Box B. 368, New York Times.



The KNOX LORRAINE

An exceptionally light weight hat with wide, sweeping, graceful brim to which a man can impart a touch of personality and yet retain smart lines.

Shown in sage, nutmeg, hazel, fern and oxford.

EIGHT DOLLARS

KNOX HAT COMPANY

Incorporated

452 FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET

196 FIFTH AVENUE AT 23RD STREET

181 BROADWAY, SINGER BUILDING

Higher Taxes or— The Victory Loan

We still need some billions of dollars to finish up this war job—to feed and clothe and pay our men on the Rhine until their work is done, to care for the wounded, to bring our soldiers home.

To attempt to meet the Government's needs by taxes alone, it would be necessary for the American people to pay twice as much in taxes as we are paying now.

Higher taxes would mean a bigger levy on *your* income and *your* business.

Anyone would rather *lend* his money to the Government at a good rate of interest than to *give* it in the form of taxes.

That's why the success of the Victory Liberty Loan is of direct personal interest to you.

When the Loan opens on April 21, invest your dollars to the limit of your ability.

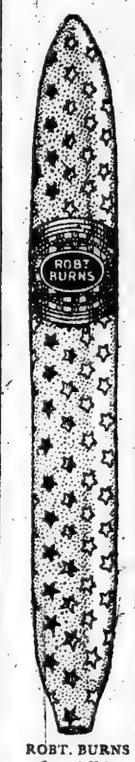
In every way it's a good investment!

No. 4
TO THOSE WHO LOVE LOGIC

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
Second Federal Reserve District
Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway, New York

Have you tried one lately?

Old "Solid" Comfort at Old Point Comfort!



ROBT. BURNS *Longfellow* (Foil-wrapped) 15c

During the war Hotel Chamberlain became unofficial "headquarters" for army and navy men stationed at Fort Monroe and Hampton Roads.

Among the many attractions of this famous resort hotel is Robt. Burns, the mild Havana-filled, Sumatra-wrapped cigar whose agreeable aroma has so taken the smoke-fancy of modern Americans.

At Old Point Comfort, Robt. Burns was on terms of friendly intercourse with the men in the service—as well as with civilian sojourners.

On the Island of Manhattan mild Robt. Burns may be had at leading hotels, clubs and cafes. Try a Robt. Burns today.

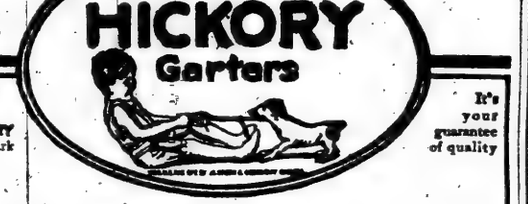
Robt. Burns

3 National Sizes—10c to 15c

GENERAL CIGAR CO., Inc.
Distributing Branch
54th Street and 2nd Avenue

Children's HICKORY Garters

This is the HICKORY trademark



It's your guarantee of quality

Mothers of America:

You don't pay much attention to a little thing like your Children's garters—you simply have become accustomed to ask for Hickory Garters, having learned long ago that you're always safe with Hickory.



Then your youngsters slip them on—and that's about the last of it.

After you've tucked your tots in for the night—just examine their Hickory Garters for a few minutes. We want you to see for yourself, how surprisingly well made Hickory Garters really are.

HICKORY *Garters at your dealer: Twenty-five cents and up—depending upon style and size.*

A. STEIN & COMPANY
MAKERS
PARIS GARTERS
Chicago *for men* *New York*
219

A limited number of

F.I.A.T

TOURING CARS and

PHIANNA

TOWN CARS

Immediate delivery

MORTON W. SMITH CO., Inc.

19 West 44th Street Murray Hill 1138.

HEALEY & COMPANY

On account of REMOVAL to more limited quarters

OFFER FOR SALE AT LARGE REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES A NUMBER OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE FOREIGN CARS.

Broadway & 51st Street New York City



Clever Waist Seam Topcoats

by Hart Schaffner & Marx

$40

Just in from our tailors—a new Topcoat like the model pictured, in a prosperous brown Tweed.

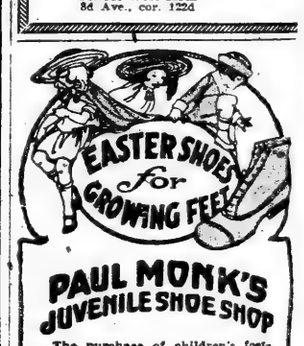
The famous Crombies of Scotland loomed the fabric, which Hart Schaffner & Marx have tailored as only they know how.

Iridescent silk yoke lining, and silk lined sleeves—beautiful!

At $40, they will go so fast that we won't have any, left to talk about again. Better get yours today.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
8d Ave., cor. 122d



PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP

The purchase of children's footwear is a very important problem—one which demands utmost care. It takes a shoe of special design, expertly fitted to allow just room enough (not too much) for nature to develop the foot normally.

We specialize in shoes which, while being very stylish, are accepted by physicians as the most adaptable to growing feet. These are

DR. POSNER'S FAMOUS Shoes for Children

Our Mr. Monk and his staff are specialists in the fitting of growing feet and each child is provided with the proper size, width and last to insure perfect comfort and safety.

ALL SIZES AA TO F.E

Babies' Shoes, $2.00 to $4.00
Young Ladies' Shoes, up to $8.00
Boys' & Girls' Shoes, $3.50-$7.00

Write for Booklet

PAUL MONK'S JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
25 W. 38th St.
BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.



A great many Buts may be associated with

Cordovan Buts

but ours are Genuine Horse Hide Buts.

Made of nothing but solid leather.

Dark Brown Oxfords Special @ $7.45

PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY, at 37th St.

ASSISTING IN RECOVERY.

Assist in the recovery of [illegible] by a advertisement in The New York Times. Advt.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, warmer today; tomorrow cloudy, colder; southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,357 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

NEW ARTICLE IN LEAGUE DRAFT SAVES MONROE DOCTRINE; ALLIED TRIBUNAL TO TRY KAISER FOR VIOLATION OF TREATIES; OUR MEN REBEL IN RUSSIA; 370 M.P.'S SIGNED GEORGE ROUND ROBIN

RAILROAD WAGES RAISED $65,000,000 MORE BY HINES

Director Expected to Announce New Increase for Train Crews Today.

PAYROLL OF $3,000,000,000

Additional Grant Means Absorption of All Increased Revenue Obtained from Higher Rates.

400,000 MEN AFFECTED

Expenses Will Exceed Rate Increases by $550,000,000—80 Per Cent. Pay Increase Since War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Railroad Administration has agreed to grant a further increase of $65,000,000 in wages to train crews, bringing the railroad pay bill up to the annual basis of $3,000,000,000.

The new wage increase, which will affect approximately 400,000 men, will apply to firemen, engineers, conductors, and trainmen, and will probably be formally announced tomorrow afternoon by Director General Hines. Most of the men benefiting by the new increase are members of the Big Four Brotherhoods, which received an increase of $70,000,000 in wages under the Adamson act in 1916 and a further increase of about $160,000,000 last Summer on the basis of the recommendations by the Lane Board to former Director General McAdoo.

Under war operations of the railroads by the Government the wage increases to railway employes have added $910,000,000 to the payrolls, while the railroad companies themselves in 1916 and 1917 raised wages by $350,000,000, making a total wage increase of $1,260,000,000 in three years. In the last three years the wage increases granted have more than absorbed all the additional revenues obtained from higher rates authorized for freight and passenger traffic. The Interstate Commerce Commission allowed the railroad companies to increase rates in 1916 and 1917 by upward of $100,000,000 a year. The Government last year added more than $1,000,000,000. The total rate increases accordingly upward of $1,100,000,000, while the wage increases are $1,260,000,000.

Increased cost of coal, steel, and other materials consumed by the railroads is not provided for in the higher traffic rates, and it is for this reason that the Railroad Administration is declared to be now facing large monthly operating deficits and is trying to reduce its cost for materials. The railroads consume a quarter of all the coal that is mined in the country. The coal bill of the railroads is now $470,000,000, an increase of $250,000,000 a year. The railroads are also paying $450,000,000 a year for steel products that formerly cost $250,000,000. The increased cost of all materials and supplies has added upward of $500,000,000 a year to the cost of conducting the nation's transportation.

Adding the increased cost of materials to the advance in wages there has been a total increase in railroad operating expense in three years of $1,750,000,000 as against aggregate increases in rates of approximately $1,260,000,000. Increased labor and material cost have, therefore, outrun the increased freight and passenger rates by $550,000,000. The way in which the railroad payroll has grown may be shown as follows:

Payroll in 1917, (the last year of private operation,) $1,750,000,000.

Annual basis Jan. 1, 1918, when the Government took over the roads, $2,000,000,000.

Payroll in 1918 $2,700,000,000.

Annual basis, Jan. 1, 1919, $3,000,000,000.

This year's increase of $1,000,000,000 in the annual payroll basis is made up of $610,000,000 in rates of wages and $390,000,000 for additional men. The increase in the number of employes since 1917 is upward of 300,000.

The war advances in railroad wages may be shown as follows:

War advances in wages by railroad companies in 1916-17:

To trainmen, (Adamson eight-hour law,) $70,000,000; to other employes, $280,000,000; total advances by companies, $350,000,000.

War advances in wages by Railroad Administration, 1918-19: First Cycle, (Last Wage Board)—To trainmen, $160,000,000; to other employes, $240,000,000; total, $400,000,000.

Second Cycle, (Suplemental Increases) —To shopmen, $200,000,000; to trackmen, clerks, &c., $200,000,000; to telegraphers, agents, &c., $45,000,000; to trainmen, (April, 1919,) $65,000,000; total, $510,000,000.

Total advances by Government, $910,-

Continued on Page Four.

Christian Science Lecture—Hotel Commodore, 3 P. M., SATURDAY; Delivered by a member of Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church. All welcome. Seats free.—Advt.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to read THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS.—Advt.

Will Ask New York District to Raise 30 Per Cent. of Loan

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The New York Federal Reserve District will be asked to subscribe to 30 per cent. of the new Victory Loan. Secretary Glass made this announcement. The amount of the loan and the rate of interest on the notes will be announced just before the opening of the loan campaign.

Mr. Glass said that the amount of the loan was undetermined, but that the quotas had been assigned to the Federal Reserve districts on the basis assigned for the Fourth Loan, which were:

Districts.	Percentage Allotment.
1—Boston	8.33 1-3
2—New York	30.
3—Philadelphia	8.33 1-3
4—Cleveland	10.
5—Richmond	4.66 2-3
6—Atlanta	3.2
7—Chicago	14.5
8—St. Louis	4.33 1-3
9—Minneapolis	3.5
10—Kansas City	4.33 1-3
11—Dallas	2.1
12—San Francisco	6.7

WILSON TO BROOK NO FURTHER DELAY

May Not Await the George Washington, but Return on the Leviathan, if Peace Fails.

HAMPERED BY AGITATION

British Outcry Against Lloyd George, with French Demands, Makes Situation Delicate.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 10.—While progress seems to have been made toward an agreement on peace terms, there is no overlooking the hard fact that the interallied negotiations are now in a most delicate stage. They are complicated by internal political and a variety of local interests difficult for Americans to understand.

Prime Minister Lloyd George is being pounded heavily by the influential portion of the British press. It is charged that he is inclined to be too lenient with Germany and is catering to the Bolsheviki. Coupled with this is the suggestion that Britain is not sticking by her ally, France.

The French press finds fault with the Council of Four for the same reasons. It is being claimed that French interests, as opposed to German interests, are given scant consideration.

Efforts along this line may have the effect of reviving irritation in the American delegation. They directly imply criticism of President Wilson's attitude in the Peace Conference. They are construed as designed to undermine strict adherence to the President's fourteen points.

The most important feature of the situation is that further delay is impossible. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that unless the Council of Four shall complete an agreement on peace terms within a short period, President Wilson will return home.

Seeking to Drive a Wedge.

Nobody is more anxious than the President to maintain the closest relations between America and France. The fact that America and Britain had been brought closer together in the peace exchanges that had been taking place meant, for one thing, that the two great English-speaking nations believed the absolute crushing of Germany was not essential to the future security of France. President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George found themselves in agreement on the fundamental principles which were supposed to dominate the Peace Congerence, and this great cordial feeling was expected to have a marked effect on future Anglo-American relationship. Now attempts apparently are being made to drive a wedge between the American and British delegations in the Peace Conference.

In this connection it may be stated that if President Wilson determines it is useless for him to remain longer in Paris, and if the George Washington has not reached Brest when he arrives at that conclusion, he will return to the United States on board the Leviathan. It is understood that

Continued on Page Two.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Wardman Park Hotel. Write for information. H. Albert, formerly The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. —Advt.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

PRESS BRITISH PREMIER

More Than a Majority of Commons Sign Demand for Stiff Peace Terms.

BIG STRUGGLE IN PROSPECT

Press Attacks on Government Grow—Unions Clamor Against Conscription.

MISS PANKHURST ATTACKS

In Bitter Speech She Assails Premier, Wilson, League, and Politicians in General.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

LONDON, April 10.—Great Britain faces more or less an immediate Parliamentary crisis. Lloyd George's threat to appeal to the country, sent by long distance telephone from Paris, is taken much more seriously today than it was on its delivery last night. It was in answer to a telegram signed by 370 members of the House of Commons, much more than a majority, demanding that the Premier make out a bill against Germany for the full cost of the war and compel the German Government to acknowledge it, and not until then discuss ways and means for its payment.

It is thought in well-informed quarters that when the fighting Premier returns to London next week, to make a long-promised statement on the peace terms to the House, he may force a crisis at once. There is more than one direction in which Lloyd George is finding it hard to drive his huge coalition majority, and he may prefer to make a fight on the issue of German peace terms, rather than on others not yet so close to the surface.

It is not forgotten that the two battle cries with which Lloyd George swept his present top-heavy Commons into power were "Hang the Kaiser" and "Make Germany Pay." Perhaps four-fifths of the members are pledged to their constituents to make good these promises literally. Mr. Lloyd George, with his, perhaps, unrivalled powers of eloquence and persuasion, may feel it quite possible to convince the people that he has done his very best along these lines. If he so concludes, Great Britain may have another general election for members of Parliament within the next sixty or ninety days.

One does not take Horatio Bottomley and his weekly paper, John Bull, too seriously, but Bottomley is a member of Parliament and is often well informed on political matters. The current issue of John Bull outrivals our yellows in size of type which announces "General Election Coming." The editor outlines in a double-page article the reasons why he thinks a crisis is near.

One danger which he says the Government faces is that of possible disaster to the British forces at Archangel. "Should calamity occur," he says, "and you must be prepared for it, the Government would topple over like a pack of cards." But more immediate and even more dangerous, as Bottomley sees it, is the attitude of the great labor unions, which have announced their intention of calling a general strike if the new Military Service bill, which Secretary for War Winston Churchill is pushing through Parliament, is put into effect. Under this bill the period of service for men now conscripted is extended for another year. Labor charges that this is in violation of the Premier's election pledge that conscription should be abolished after the war.

Whether a general strike could be made effective as a protest remains uncertain. Appeals are to be chiefly backed by members of the Triple Alliance—railway men, miners, and transport workers. Their feeling against the bill was strengthened by a speech made for the Government in the House of Lords the other evening by Lord Curzon, who declared gravely that the clouds of war were by no means all cleared away and that the horizon was still dark with menace.

Within recent weeks the Northcliffe papers have been consistently and savagely attacking Premier Lloyd George, occasionally assisted by Lord Beaverbrook's paper, The Express. This week The New Witness, edited by Gilbert Chesterton, ferociously criticises the Premier because the peace conference has refused to give Danzig to Poland, and an almost daily chorus of complaint and chiding grows louder.

If the Premier actually comes home from Paris next week and addresses the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, as is now expected, things may actually come to a crisis then. Certainly it does not seem that it can be long delayed.

WILSON IS ASSAILED BY MISS PANKHURST

Christabel, Would-Be M. P., Opens Campaign with Attack, Which Includes Lloyd George.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 10.—Christabel Pankhurst sprang into the limelight again today. She is a candidate for an expected vacancy in Parliament for the Abbey Division of Westminster, and she inaugurated her campaign by a character-

Continued on Page Three.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food for Babies, nourishes and strengthens tissues and muscles. Wholesome and economical.—Advt.

Austrians Appeal to Wilson For Troops to Occupy Vienna

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, April 10.—I am informed that prominent Austrian Liberal leaders have addressed an urgent appeal to President Wilson that American, British, and French troops be sent without delay to occupy Vienna and other cities in order to prevent anarchy and assure an impartial plebiscite on the question of union with Germany, to which they declare the vast majority of the Austrian people is at heart opposed.

AMERICANS REBEL IN NORTH RUSSIA

One Company Refuses to Go to the Front, but Is Persuaded by Colonel Stewart.

MEN WANT TO COME HOME

And Threaten a General Mutiny Unless Withdrawn When Weather Permits.

ARCHANGEL, April 8, (Associated Press.)—In view of the situation which has developed among the American troops in Archangel, official circles are impressed with the necessity of promptly relieving the American soldiers who are now in North Russia.

The soldiers have interpreted the Washington statement that they would be relieved at the earliest moment possible as meaning not later than June 1, which is the time they believe navigation at Archangel will probably open, and while out of a spirit of loyalty to their officers and to American traditions they express a willingness to stick it out until that date, they are exceedingly reluctant to go to the front and risk their lives.

A company of American troops recently showed some hesitation in returning to the fighting front south of Archangel, declaring the war with Germany was over and that the United States was not at war with the Bolsheviki. The regimental commander, in a speech, said that they were fighting a desperate defensive battle and appealed to them to stick it out. The company then left for the front.

The situation arose when the company named was ordered back to the front after a rest period at Archangel. The officers were informed that the men did not want to go to the front again. They asked to have their arguments answered. The men contended that they were draft men conscripted for the war with Germany, which was finished now; that America was not at war with the Bolsheviki; that the entire Bolshevist question was the subject of much political debate and indecision in the United States, and that so far as they were concerned they were unable to see why they should be fighting if there was no war.

The regimental commander said that perhaps their own lives depended on the fighting on this front, and then made his successful appeal, reciting to the men traditions of the American Army.

This incident was only the outcropping of what seems to be the general feeling among the American troops, officers as well as men. Because of this feeling, it is admitted more or less generally that the troops now here probably will be of little use after June 1.

In official circles in Archangel there is no disposition seriously to blame the troops for this condition. On their arrival in North Russia last September, the Americans were keen for fighting the Bolsheviki, who, they had been told, were German agents. They have fought bravely throughout the campaign and they are still doing so.

However, since the armistice with Germany was declared, the soldiers have been subjected to constant Bolshevist propaganda, which, together with their desire to return home after the end of

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

BIG FOUR INDICT KAISER

Bill Signed by Them Says He Violated International Morality.

WILL NEVER BE FREE AGAIN

Need Not Fear Death Penalty, but Some Form of Restraint Will Be Imposed.

ALL ALLIES IN TRIBUNAL

One Member from Each Nation—Indictment First Big Peace Document Signed.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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PARIS, April 10.—Wilhelm Hohenzollern is to be placed on trial before an international high tribunal specially constituted for the purpose. This action was decided upon yesterday by the Council of Four of the Peace Conference, consisting of the President of the United States and the Prime Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Italy. The decision was unanimous and all four signed a document indicting the former Kaiser and directing that he be brought to trial.

The charges on which the former Kaiser will be tried are violation of international morality and violation of the sanctity of treaties. For these crimes the former Kaiser is regarded by the Council of Four as personally responsible. These charges are more political than legal.

There was opposition in the Responsibility Commission, which investigated the question of Hohenzollern's responsibility, to bringing him to trial on charges which would not stand up under legal scrutiny. Secretary Lansing, who is regarded generally among leading peace emissaries as one of the foremost authorities on international law, submitted a memorandum, separate from the report of the commission, in which he contended that a sovereign could not be held responsible legally for acts of his subjects.

The recommendation of a majority of the commission that the former Kaiser be tried by a special court for violations of international morality sanctioned by himself personally prevailed, however. Before adjournment of yesterday's session of the Council of Four the indictment of the former Kaiser had been signed and it was settled that Wilhelm Hohenzollern, whatever his particular fate may be, will never again be a free man.

In a dispatch sent from Paris to THE NEW YORK TIMES Wednesday it was disclosed that the Commission on Responsibilities had decided that the former Kaiser should not be subjected to danger of the death penalty for the crimes he had committed against humanity. How far the special high tribunal, to be created as a result of the action of the Council of Four Wednesday will feel called upon to go in fixing the penalty is a matter upon which it would be useless to speculate. The most that may be said is that the discussions among those who will have a large part in determining Hohenzollern's fate indicate that at the very least he will never be permitted again to have that degree of freedom which would afford him opportunity of becoming a menace to the world's happiness.

Wednesday's action of the Council of Four had a double importance in

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French Senators Demand Full Restitution and Payment of Full Cost of War by Enemy

PARIS, April 10, (Havas.)—After today's session of the Senate the Senators signed the following resolution:

"The members of the Senate of the French Republic, once more voicing their desire that the international conferences at present in session draft a treaty worthy of the victory of the allied armies and of such a nature as to establish peace and justice throughout the world, express the hope that full restitution will be exacted from the enemy, together with reparation for damage caused to persons and property, and that the full cost of the war will be imposed on those responsible for the greatest crime of history.

"The Senators are resolved to insist that the peace treaty and League of Nations provide legal and territorial guarantees sufficiently strong to prevent future wars and preclude all provocations which might lead to war."

The Chamber of Deputies today discussed the report of the special committee on Reparations for War Damages and adopted twenty articles of the report during the forenoon session.

The expenses of France, the report says, will be enormous and the burden should lie entirely on Germany. Reparation for France must be claimed with the right of priority because of its urgent character. It is admitted that Germany may not be able to pay immediately in cash or raw materials, and it is declared that France, therefore, must work out a financial plan in order to permit reconstruction of various phases of French life to continue without halt.

Henry Franklin-Bouillon, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has asked the Chamber to appoint a special committee to examine the questions to be solved by the Peace Conference. The committee would have ninety members.

FRANCE'S ANXIETY IS AT FEVER HEAT

Demands That "the Frontiers of Civilization" Be Made Inviolable.

SEES URGENT CRISIS NOW

Paris Papers Say British Disquiet Supports Allies' Last Plea for "Justice."

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 10.—The storm of French anxiety regarding the Peace Conference has burst at last. All barriers are down and the newspapers are full of articles insisting in no uncertain terms that France shall receive justice. It thus appears that, despite the censorship, a feeling of doubt and even of dissatisfaction, which had been prevalent in well informed French circles for the last two months, has definitely pervaded and aroused general public opinion.

Those familiar with the way opinion was formed here during the war have long asserted that this doubt and dissatisfaction existed, but owing to the muzzling of the press such opinion found difficulty in gaining expression. It was equally hard to obtain for publication any statement of the French views from men in public life, to all of whom "the fear of the Tiger" is the ever present "beginning of wisdom." As for official declarations, they hovered between embarrassed vagueness and a not too spontaneous optimism.

Now the urgency of the crisis has produced a change. Encouraged by the attitude of the British Parliament, the Matin continues its campaign in favor of France's demands, which it began yesterday.

"The disquiet expressed in the cable of the British Deputies reflects exactly the disquiet in France, whereof the Matin is interpreter," says that paper. "Lloyd George's mandatories remind him that the claim for damages ought to be 'the first act of the Peace Delegates,' and that after five months British electors are still awaiting it.'" To which the Matin adds, "French electors also."

In reply to a question of Raoul Peret, President of the Chamber Budget Commission, as to the form in which the peace preliminaries will be presented to the Chamber, Premier Clemenceau declined to give any details for the present.

"So the Commissions and Parliament find themselves unable to prepare a budget," continues Le Matin. "In default of settling Germany's account, France's credit is left in air. Production is paralyzed, uncertainty is everywhere, uneasiness of industry and business grows, and France is asking what has been done with her victory.

"If Britain is disquieted, what must be the feelings of the country that has borne the weight of invasion, in whose richest sections there will be no harvest to garner next Summer save the crop of crosses above the graves? Why are our Deputies silent? Have they no viewpoint?

"Even though it be forbidden them to know ought of the world's fate of this match of Four which is being played—can they not at least manifest an opinion? Is public opinion only a vague murmur, then, in their ears? Yesterday at the Sorbonne, Barthou cried, 'Decision would be too cruel, and revolt too

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Marburg's "League of Nations," Vol. II. Its Principles Examined. Macmillan. 60c.—Advt.

MONROE SECTION ADOPTED

Wilson Presents Amendment Drafted by Col. House.

MEETS LITTLE OPPOSITION

Saar Valley Will Be Under the League for a Term of Fifteen Years.

TREATY NOT TO BE PUBLIC?

Smaller Nations Stirred by Report That It Will Go to Germany Before They See It.

LEAGUE CHANGES GIVEN IN OUTLINE

New Draft Shows Many Amendments Made to Better the Phraseology.

WITHDRAWAL IS ALLOWED

Unanimity Required on All Questions Except Where Otherwise Provided.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 10.—At the meeting of the League of Nations Commission tonight at the Hotel Crillon under the Chairmanship of President Wilson the Committee on Revision presented its revised draft of the League covenant.

The new draft contains the amendments authorized by the League Commission and many changes in phraseology, intended to correct the looseness of the first draft.

Herewith is an outline of the report submitted by the Committee on Revision which was appointed by President Wilson and consisted of legal experts with supervisory members, of whom Colonel House represented the United States.

By comparison of the outline with the published first draft of the covenant the changes previously authorized and redrafted will be understood.

A provision directly referring to the Monroe Doctrine was presented and adopted.

The Changes.

In reading the outline, it is evident that an effort was made by the Revision Committee to meet the objections to first draft, raised in the Senate and elsewhere in America. The outline of changes follows:

Article I.—The Executive Council is called the "Council."

Article II.—The body of delegates is called the "Assembly."

Article III.—The provisions have been rearranged and generally redrafted.

Article IV.—Regarding the body of delegates there is the following provision: "At meetings of the Assembly the voting shall be by States; each member of the League shall have one vote and may have not more than three representatives."

There is another provision similar to Article IV as to the Council except that each State is to have only one representative.

There is this provision in Article V.: "Except where otherwise expressly provided in this covenant, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the States represented at the meeting."

There is this provision in Article VII: "All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women."

Article X, to which the Monroe Doctrine amendment will be offered, is unchanged.

There is a specific provision in Article XV, that in the event of a report by the Council, which is not unanimous in

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Geneva Has Been Chosen As Capital of the League

PARIS, Friday, April 11.—Geneva, Switzerland, has been chosen as the seat of the League of Nations, according to announcement made here.

PARIS, April 10, (Associated Press.)—The League of Nations Commission adopted tonight a new section specifically providing that the Monroe Doctrine is not to be affected by the provisions of the covenant.

The Monroe Doctrine amendment was prepared by Colonel Edward M. House.

The commission considered and passed ten sections of the covenant. The Japanese amendment was not reached and the actual text of the section, exempting the Monroe Doctrine from the provisions of the covenant, is not yet available.

American Commissioners stated, however, that the Doctrine was definitely named in the provision, guaranteeing that it would not be affected by the terms in the covenant.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow night, when it is hoped that the work will be completed.

The adoption of the section exempting the Monroe Doctrine was the only real exemption made during the meeting tonight. President Wilson offered the amendment and made a plea for it, saying that he believed the Doctrine was protected under the terms of the covenant as they stood, but, because of the demands for specific exemption, he felt it imperative that the amendment should be added. There was some adverse argument, but the amendment was adopted without prolonged opposition.

Suffrage Delegation Heard.

During their session the League Commission received a deputation from the International Woman Suffrage Council, which asked that the principle of suffrage for women be recognized in the covenant of the League as one which should be applied throughout the world as soon as civilization and the democratic development of each country might permit.

The delegation also asked that the States entering the League undertake the suppression of traffic in women and children and the licensing of vice.

A number of English, American, French, and Italian women supported the request.

André Tardieu, Viscount Morley, and Charles H. Haskins, the Special Committee on Western Europe Boundaries, were called before the Council of Four at its session today. This gave rise to the belief that Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando and President Wilson were considering the problem of the Rhine Valley.

Sarre Valley Under League.

It became known today that a provision that the League of Nations should exercise general supervision of the Sarre Valley for a period of fifteen years was obtained in the settlement of the Sarre problem effected yesterday by the Big Four.

At the end of the fifteen-year period a plebiscite will be taken to determine the wishes of the inhabitants regarding the future form of government.

The change was made to avoid an-

Elevator Sticks With Wilson in It; He Has to Use Stairs to Visit Makino

PARIS, April 10, (Associated Press.)—Between sessions of the Council of Four, which took up more than the usual time, President Wilson crowded into his day two calls—one on Queen Marie of Rumania in the morning, when he was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson, and the other in the afternoon on Baron Makino, chief of the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference.

With the Japanese statesman, it is understood, the President discussed the Japanese suggestions for alterations in the League of Nations pact. The visit to the Queen, however, was entirely social, notwithstanding an endeavor by the Queen to introduce questions concerning Rumanian aspirations. Every attempt by the Queen to switch the conversation to matters political met with smiling replies on the part of the President, who was successful in confining the talk to social topics.

The call at the hotel where the Japanese delegation is living afforded the attachés and residents of the hotel some moments of interest. The President was recognised as he entered the lobby, and interest centred in him as he moved to the elevator.

The climax of this situation was reached when the car stuck midway between floors. It was impossible for the elevator boy to move the car up, so he brought it back to the lower floor. This necessitated the President making his way to the apartments of Baron Makino by way of the stairs through a crowd of curious persons and chagrined hotel attendants.

PERFECT GOLF—PERFECT CLIMATE. The Manor, Asheville, North Carolina. Through Sleeping Car Service from New York. —Advt.

nexation and establish the principle of self-determination.

France obtains economic control of the coalfields of the Sarre Valley up to an amount to recompense her for the losses sustained from German occupation of the coalfields of Northern France.

The plenary session of the Peace Conference will be held tomorrow for the consideration of the labor report, and it is awaited with much interest because of the dissatisfaction existing among the smaller nations. The indications are that there may be interpellations concerning the secrecy with which the Big Four is surrounding itself, and rumors that negotiations may open with the Germans without fully advising all the peace delegates of the terms of the treaty. Without exception the smaller nations are said to be displeased at being kept in the dark.

The labor report is to be presented for open discussion, and consequently there will be opportunity for general debate unless steps are taken to prevent it.

The Council of Four is strongly opposed to official publication of the peace treaty before its submission to the Germans. It maintains that it is allowing positive decisions to be announced and that consequently the public will be advised on all the main points before the treaty is signed.

This piecemeal and incomplete publication is unsatisfactory to many delegates, who are urging that the people of the allied countries should have the text of the peace treaty from their officials before the Germans announce it with their interpretations.

The statement was published today attributed to British sources, that the terms of the peace treaty would not be presented to a plenary session of the Peace Conference until after they had been communicated to the Germans. This started the comment among delegates of the nations not represented on the Council of Four.

The publication brought from the American Mission the statement that it was opposed to such a plan.

WASHINGTON AWAITS TEXT.

Monroe Amendment Expected to Have Big Influence on Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The adoption by the League of Nations Commission at Paris of an amendment providing specifically that the Monroe Doctrine is not to be affected by the covenant is expected to go a long way toward meeting the objections of Senators who have been the most determined critics of the League plan as originally announced.

Senators Lodge, Knox, Borah, Johnson, Poindexter, and others have emphasized their demand for modifying the league plan so as to protect the Monroe Doctrine. Whether the particular amendment adopted will satisfy their views will depend, of course, on its exact language, but it is assumed that the Doctrine is fully safeguarded.

The views of Senator Lodge could not be obtained tonight, as he had retired before the news of the action in Paris reached Washington. The only Senator whose views were expressed was Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who said:

"I am very much interested in hearing of the change. However, I wish to see the document in its entirety before making any comment."

Senator Borah, who criticised the League for its failure to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine as he conceived it, is in the Middle West making speeches in opposition to the League. It is very doubtful whether the adoption of the amendments will satisfy him, as his opposition to the League plan is so pronounced that he is expected to vote against any League of Nations.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY WANTS PEACE AT ONCE

Demands End to Discussions and Settlement on Basis of Wilson's Points.

LONDON, April 10. (Associated Press.)—The National Executive of the Labor Party at a meeting today formulated a statement of policy, demanding that the Paris Conference put an end to the protracted discussions and make peace in accordance with President Wilson's Fourteen Points.

The Labor Party also demands the withdrawal of the Conscription bill, the cessation of military interference in Russia, and the speedy withdrawal from that country of British troops.

CHARGES INTRIGUE ON RUSSIA.

New Europe Asks if Financiers Back Plan to Recognize Lenine.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 10.—"When we turn to Russia," runs an article in the New Europe, which generally discusses the Paris Conference under the suggestive title, "Nearing the Rapids," "we are overwhelmed with shame."

Arguing that there can be no hope of a secure or permanent peace in Europe until a solution has been found of the Russian problem and that the treatment meted out by the Entente statesmen to those Russians who risked everything in the common cause and who represent all save the two extreme wings of Russian political life, is one of the most humiliating things in this war, New Europe says:

"Today Lloyd George and, to our intense regret, we must add, President Wilson are bolstering up one of the worst and least efficient tyrannies which the world has known for the sake of their own abstract theories and, worse still, the exigencies of home politics."

New Europe, whose contributors include many representatives of European intelligence, and which has been a conspicuous admirer of the Wilsonian policies, addresses a series of questions with regard to Russia to the British Premier. Some of the points dealt with were referred to in the House of Commons debate last night, when Home Secretary Shortt denied official knowledge by the British delegation in Paris of proposals from Lenine brought by the Bullitt-Steffens mission to Russia. New Europe, however, asks:

"Is it true that Bullitt and Steffens and other American journalists who have no first-hand knowledge of Russia were secretly dispatched to Moscow with the direct connivance of Lloyd George and President Wilson?"

It is further asked if Arthur Ransome accompanied these emissaries on their return and with them prepared not merely a verbal report but a written document signed by Lenine stating the terms he would be prepared to accept. Ransome was The Daily News correspondent who was alleged to have Bolshevist sympathies.

After suggesting that the "whole intrigue" was conducted behind the back of the British Foreign Office and the French Government, New Europe puts these questions:

"Is it true that recognition of the Bolshevist Government is being actively pushed by certain international financiers in New York and London; that a wealthy neutral bank with American capital is especially active in London and Paris in the cause of Lenine; that the Bolsheviki have already offered commercial concessions to certain British capitalists and that at least one has accepted the offer? Is it true that a rich American capitalist living in a Swiss hotel financed the recent Socialist conference at Berne and that he is in close touch with those who have been most insistent that Lloyd George should come to terms with the Bolsheviki? Is it true that the Bolshevist leaders themselves make no concealment of their belief that the overtures of Entente statesmen are inspired by motives of concession hunting and financial greed?"

WILSON "HAMMERING AHEAD."

"Good Progress" Reported in Cabled Advices to White House.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Wilson is "hammering ahead" and has made "good progress" in his negotiations in Paris, according to advices received today at the White House.

It was not stated just what progress had been made, but the advices seemed to cause considerable satisfaction in official quarters.

LEAGUE CHANGES GIVEN IN OUTLINE

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

the sense there mentioned, the members of the League reserve the right to take such action as they consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

There is a new provision in the old Article XIX., now XX., the second paragraph after the word "responsibility," reads as follows, "and who are willing to accept it."

Article I contains the following provision: "Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal."

Article XV contains the following provision: "If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement."

Another change provides that amendments are now permitted when ratified by the States represented on the Council and also by a majority of all the members.

ASKS COPY OF DRAFT OF OUR LEAGUE PLAN

Brandegee Writes State Department, Saying Wilson Is Willing to Have It Published.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It became known tonight that the State Department was requested on April 3 last by Senator Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, to furnish him with a copy of the plan for a League of Nations which the American delegation submitted to the Peace Conference at Paris. This information is made public in advance proofs of an editorial in Harvey's Weekly for April 12, containing the text of Senator Brandegee's letter and, amplifying the letter, part of a colloquy which took place between Senator Brandegee and President Wilson in the conference immediately following the famous White House dinner of Feb. 27, at which President Wilson had as his guests members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"This letter was delivered by hand on April 4," says Harvey's Weekly, "but thus far has brought no satisfactory response; indeed, at this writing, mere receipt of the communication is yet to be acknowledged."

FRANCE'S ANXIETY IS AT FEVER HEAT

By WALTER DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

strong, if Germany, the aggressor, saved by imprudent pity, did not bear the weight and pay the debt of her crimes."

"The entire assembly rose and saluted in these words the claim of France and of the civilized world. That claim does not rest with the Four. The Four have but a mandate to assure its acceptance. And if the tide of anguish rises, it is because the mystery with which the Four surround themselves grows daily more threatening."

In a similar strain, Gauvain in the Journal des Debats recapitulates the "errors and weaknesses" of allied policy since the armistice, and reminds his readers that it took four years of war and two disasters, one after the other, to get unity of command, but that there exists nothing yet resembling unity of diplomacy. He declares the heart of the trouble is that the four allied chiefs are all strong personalities, whose habits of authority are hard to reconcile with good conducting of delicate negotiations.

The article concludes:

"It is impossible that, despite differing tendencies and modes of thought, the Four are not in basic agreement on a certain number of points regarding the settlement of the war. Let them fix these, then, and after giving common instructions to their delegates, leave them to settle details. In the present method of dabbling with everything and finishing nothing, Easter will be here before even the armistice is completed. Instead of participating in the Resurrection, the world will have a new Calvary to climb."

The Figaro plumps boldly for military—in italics—occupation of the Rhine.

"We don't want to annex a single German," it declares. "The population of the left bank can govern itself as it wishes and maintain with Germany what links it pleases. But we will hold the Rhine militarily and will thus possess not only an unattackable frontier, but the surest—one might say only—pledge for our debt."

French insistence on this point is due to a feeling that the League of Nations will not be an adequate guarantee of France's security. Even the original covenant gave rise to serious doubt in this respect, and in its new form, France feels that other and more effective protection is needed against Germany.

If further proof of the French attitude were required, it is given by Le Petit Parisien—which, like Le Matin, had hitherto refrained from active part in controversy—and which devotes two reading front-page columns to a passionate appeal on France's behalf by Senator Henry Cheron. Under a spread headline, "Full Justice What France Desires," Le Petit Parisian says: "In the following article Senator Cheron gives voice to the general alarm."

The Senator's plea is based on France's right to full reparation, material and moral. Material reparation, he says, means payment by Germany not only of pensions and damages but, as far as possible, of war costs.

"Any other solution," he says, "would be the most monstrous injustice in history. Shall a people that has been invaded and martyred be made to pay? It would be the victim paying for the assassin, under the pretext that the latter's resources must be safeguarded."

By moral reparation, the Senator implies France's protection against future aggression. "President Wilson declared once that France's frontiers are those of humanity," he concludes. "They must then be rendered inviolable."

It is noteworthy that, with the exception of this reference to the President, and a request in L'Echo de Paris that "America should remember that one of the regiments which sailed with Lafayette came from the town of Deuxponts in the Sarre Valley," there is nowhere in the French press a single allusion to America's part in the Conference, or a word of reproach for the present situation.

HAIG IS AMAZED AT ALLIED VICTORY

Says Word "Miraculous" Is Hardly Too Strong to Describe Course of War.

INFANTRY STILL MAIN ARM

Creation of New Army in Midst of Conflict Most Noteworthy Feature for Historians.

LONDON, April 10, (British Wireless Service.)—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his final dispatch now made public, presents an important review of the war and describes in detail the expansion and achievements of the British army, with many remarkable facts and figures. He treats the operations on the Western front as a single continuous campaign, in which can be recognized the same general features and necessary stages that, between forces of approximately equal strength, have marked all the conclusive battles of history.

"The high water mark of our fighting strength in infantry," says the British commander, "was only reached after two and a half years of conflict, by which time heavy casualties had already been incurred. It was not until midsummer, 1916, that the artillery situation became even approximately adequate to the conduct of major operations.

"During the Somme battle artillery ammunition had to be watched with the greatest care. During 1917 ammunition was plentiful, but the gun situation caused anxiety. It was only in 1918 that artillery operations could be conducted without any limiting consideration beyond that of transport.

"The margin with which the German onrush of 1914 was stemmed was so narrow, and the subsequent struggle was so severe that the word 'miraculous' is hardly too strong a term to describe the recovery and ultimate victory of the Allies.

"The breakdown of Russia in 1917 probably prolonged the war by a year, and the military situation in Italy in the Autumn of 1917 necessitated the transfer of five British divisions to Italy at a time when their presence in France might have had far-reaching effects."

Sir Douglas records the interesting fact that more than half the British casualties in the fighting of 1918 occurred during the five months from March to July, when the Allies were on the defensive.

"The rapid collapse of Germany's military powers in the latter half of 1918," he says, "was the logical outcome of the fighting of the previous two years. It would not have taken place but for that period of ceaseless attrition which used up the German reserves. It is in the great battles of 1916 and 1917 that all have to seek for the secret of our victory in 1918."

The value of cavalry in modern war is emphasized by Sir Douglas Haig, and, in discussing the value of mechanical contrivances such as tanks, he observes that, immense as their influence might have been, they could not by themselves decide a campaign. Their true rôle is to assist infantrymen, by whose rifles and bayonets only can decisive victory be won.

The expansion of British personnel, artillery, ammunition transport, railway construction, and establishments of every kind in France is dwelt upon by the Field Marshal. Regarding machine guns, the British equipment increased from one gun to 500 infantrymen in 1914 to one to twenty infantrymen in 1918. The 486 pieces of artillery with which the British took the field in 1914 were represented at the date of the armistice by 6,437.

On the first day of the Somme battle in 1916 nearly 13,000 tons of artillery ammunition were fired by the British on the Western front. On two days, Sept. 20 and 21, 1917, 42,000 tons were expended, and in the three days of the crucial battle of Sept. 27, 27 and 29, 1918, nearly 65,000 tons were fired by the British artillery.

Sir Douglas says that the feature of the war which to the historian may well appear most noteworthy is the creation of the new British Army, which was successfully built up in the very midst of the war.

"The total of more than 327,000 German prisoners captured by us on the western front," says Sir Douglas, "is in striking contrast to the force of six divisions, comprising some 80,000 fighting men, with which we entered the war. That we should have been able to accomplish this stupendous task is due partly to the loyalty and devotion of our Allies and to the splendid work of the Royal Navy, but chiefly to the wonderful spirit of the British race in all parts of the world."

With respect to the use of cavalry, Sir Douglas Haig contends that, in the light of full experience of the war, the decision to preserve the cavalry corps has been completely justified.

"It has been proved," he adds, "that cavalry, whether used for shock effect, under suitable conditions, or as mobile infantry, have still an indispensable part to play in modern war. Moreover, it cannot safely be assumed that in all future wars the flanks of the opposing forces will rest on neutral States or impassable obstacles."

The Field Marshal devotes a special section to "Why We Attacked Whenever Possible," in which he says:

"The object of all war is victory, and a purely defensive attitude can never bring about a successful decision."

He emphasizes that the defensive role sooner or later produces a lowering of morale, while the defender becomes almost entirely ignorant of his opponent's dispositions and plans. This was exemplified in the fighting of 1918.

"So long as the enemy was attacking, he obtained fairly full information regarding our dispositions," says Sir Douglas, "but so soon as he was thrown on the defensive, and the initiative returned to the Allies, he was kept in comparative ignorance of our plans and dispositions, and the Allies were able to effect many surprises, both strategic and tactical."

In this section the Field Marshal thanks the various commanders and his staff, and mentions Lieut. Col. Bacon, who, he says, as Chief of the American mission, attached to my headquarters has been able to give me advice and assistance of the greatest value on many occasions."

WILSON'S SHIP OFF TODAY.

Dr. Da Costa's Assignment to Vessel Not on Account of President.

The naval transport George Washington, the ship used by President Wilson on his voyages to and from Europe, will sail for Brest, France, from the army piers in Hoboken at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. At the headquarters of the Transport Service in Hoboken it was said yesterday that no one there was able to account for the apparently officially inspired story printed yesterday morning that the George Washington would sail yesterday afternoon. The liner, if good weather conditions prevail, should arrive at Brest the latter part of next week.

Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa of the navy, lately of the instruction staff of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, will sail on the ship. Dr. Da Costa, it was said, has been assigned to the George Washington in the regular course of duty, his time for a tour of sea duty having arrived. No one at the Port of Embarkation seemed to take any stock in the story that Dr. Da Costa's assignment had anything to do with the health of the President, who, according to latest reports, is rapidly regaining his strength, following a severe cold.

The George Washington has been made ready for a speedy voyage. Among her passengers will be L. J. McKenna, the American Consul General at Zurich, Switzerland, his wife, and three children; Vice Consul Walter S. Ruffin, also en route to duty in Switzerland; Major Gen. Peter Harris, Adjutant General of the army; Lieutenant Boarini of the Italian Army, Captain J. A. Dugan, U. S. A.; Mme. de Tonay of the French Red Cross Society, sixteen Y. M. C. A. field workers, four Y. W. C. A. workers, and three Jewish Welfare Board workers, among the latter Rabbi Melchin of this city.

Lieutenant H. L. Leeb, U. S. N., who has been serving as naval radio officer at the Port of Embarkation, was ordered to duty aboard the George Washington yesterday. He will be in charge of the wireless on the ship and will direct the operation of the wireless telephone system on the liner. The wireless telephone plant on the George Washington has been greatly improved of late, and President Wilson may talk with the departments at Washington every day during the voyage.

The Washington will be commanded on the voyage by Captain Casey B. Morgan.

WILSON TO BROOK NO FURTHER DELAY

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

preparatory action in that direction already has been taken.

Delay of President's Order.

A curious story is going the rounds that an unauthorized effort was made to prevent the Navy Department from receiving the messages, transmitted at President Wilson's instance, directing that the George Washington be sent to France with the least possible delay. Orders for the George Washington to return were sent from Paris Sunday by Admiral Benson, special naval adviser to the American peace delegation. They presumably were in the United States naval code. In accordance with routine practice, the orders were telegraphed to the office of the commander of the American naval forces in London, with directions to forward them to Washington.

According to the story that is being told, somebody in Paris who learned of the directions for the recall of the George Washington telephoned to American naval headquarters in London not to forward them to the Navy Department. Whoever did this—granted it was done—appears to have impressed our London naval headquarters with his authority in the matter. At any rate, there was a delay in transmission, which seems to account for the statements attributed to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and Secretary Tumulty, and cabled to Paris newspapers, that they had not seen any orders for the George Washington to return.

The most that can be said at this time is that President Wilson has ordered an investigation of the cause of the delay in the transmission of Admiral Benson's orders from London to Washington.

Lloyd George to Face Critics.

April 9.—If the pessimistic ones are to be credited with good judgment, the general situation in the Peace Conference has become complicated again through the attitude of 300 members of the House of Commons, who signed a statement demanding that the Allies exact from Germany the full amount of the cost of the war. It is understood that Premier Lloyd George is returning to London Monday to face his critics and seek a solution of the difficulty presented by this demand.

The Big Four have already agreed that the reparation to be made by Germany shall be measured by Germany's ability to pay. The formula of assessing reparation as has been worked out provides for the payment of only a small portion of the total allied war costs, which the British estimated would amount to $120,000,000,000.

In connection with the understanding that Lloyd George will return to England Monday it is reported that a prominent newspaper proprietor—a mutual friend of Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe—has gone to the south of France to see Northcliffe and endeavor to persuade him to modify the attitude of his newspapers toward Lloyd George, whose course in the Peace Conference is being subjected to heavy attacks in the Northcliffe papers.

The Council of Four, at its session today, with President Wilson present, considered the difficult subjects of the Saar coal basin and fixing responsibility for the war—the latter involving the disposition of the former Kaiser's person. It was stated after the meeting that good progress had been made in the consideration of both questions, which means anything or nothing.

LONDON, April 10.—Premier Lloyd George hopes to return to London from Paris Tuesday and to make a statement regarding the Peace Conference in the House of Commons on Wednesday. This announcement was made in the House today by Edward Shortt, Home Secretary.

GERMANY TO HOLD BAVARIA BY FORCE

Noske Announces That Munich Will Be Compelled by Arms to Return to Order.

REDS LINK WITH RUSSIA

Munich Soviet Establishes Diplomatic Relations with the Lenine Government.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, April 10.—Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, said in an interview today in the Tageblatt that the German authorities were prepared for all possibilities. He reviewed the situation as follows:

"Magdeburg is completely in our hands. Motor boats armed with machine guns are patrolling the Elbe to protect vessels carrying relief foodstuffs.

"Conditions in Bavaria are such that if Premier Hoffmann holds out a short time we will be able to solidify opinion in favor of a legitimate Government. If no other way is possible, Munich will be compelled by arms to return to order as in the cases of Bremen and Düsseldorf.

"We must hit with all our energy rather than allow the country to be precipitated into an abyss. If blood is spilled it will be on the heads of the Communist maniacs. The situation in the Ruhr district is much better than the sensational press pretends."

Diplomatic relations have been established between the Russian and Bavarian Soviet Governments, according to the Zwölf Uhr Blatt.

Wuerzburg Rises Against Reds.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—Dispatches from Kissingen report that the citizens and officials of Würzburg have struck against the Bavarian Soviet republic and that the town is now in the hands of Government troops.

Heavy fighting against Spartacide forces took place when Government troops stormed the royal palace and captured the railway station, but the fortress of Marienberg, across the Main River from Würzburg, was handed over without opposition.

Most of the Spartacide leaders are reported to have been arrested. Railway communication with the city has been interrupted.

Rival Appeals in Bavaria.

MUNICH, April 8, (Associated Press.)—The Bavarian Soviet Government and the Government which it is attempting to depose issued appeals to the Bavarian population today. Eric Mühsam, a member of the Communist Central Council, in an appeal to the proletariat said:

"Without regard to differences of opinion, the Communist leaders and the working population are united in working for the realization of Socialism and Communist dictatorships. A Red Army will be created immediately and connection with Russia and Hungary will be effected immediately. The socialization of newspapers assures genuine expression of opinion.

"The new revolutionary power will order new elections as soon as possible on the revolutionary basis, in which the council system will build itself up, and in which all questions about their affairs will be decided by the working people; but only by the working people, because the capitalists will not share in the right of determination."

From Bamberg the Hoffmann Government countered with an appeal to the Bavarian people, calling attention to the sufferings of four years of war and outlining a program which the Cabinet has decided upon for the welfare of the State. The appeal concludes by urging the workmen and all others to stand behind the Government which they elected and in a spirit of democracy to carry on the reconstruction work despite the dictatorship of terror "which threatens the freedom of the Bavarian people."

HEARS EBERT WILL SIGN ANY PEACE IMPOSED

Paris Gets Report German President Declared This—Munich Movement Lacks Strength.

PARIS, April 9 (Associated Press.)—The lessening of the German Government's prestige, according to the reports received here from legations in adjacent countries, has tended to weaken the official attitude toward the signing of the Peace Treaty. President Ebert is reported to have said in conversation with an intimate associate, that the Government would have to sign any peace which the Allied and Associated Governments imposed.

The Munich movement is not regarded by those familiar with the situation in Bavaria as at all general or based on the support of large sections of the population. The Communist elements at Munich form a comparatively small part of the residents of that city. The followers of the Catholic Centre in Bavaria, and even in Munich, outnumber the Communists and Radical Socialists, but in spite of their discipline, the Centrists from the beginning have shown no desire to measure force with the Communists, except at the ballot box.

The Majority Socialists in Bavaria, maintaining relations with the General Party leaders, are unanimously opposed to the proclamation of a Soviet Republic, since this is in direct conflict with the terms of the German Provisional Constitution, on which their alliance with the Democratic and Catholic Parties in the Weimar, Prussian and other German Governments is based. These terms prescribe that only Federal States in which the Parliament is elected by general and equal suffrage shall be entitled to enter the German Federation and participate in the National Assembly.

To meet the special conditions in Bavaria resulting from the shooting of Kurt Eisner, the Premier, and Minister of the Interior Auer, and to avoid conflict with the Radical Socialists and Communists there, the majority leaders endeavored to arrange a compromise by which the Bavarian Diet should be called together to institute a purely Socialist Cabinet and endow it with legislative as well as executive powers, and then to adjourn until some time when the atmosphere should be more favorable to a Democratic Government. This compromise, which the leaders of the Independent Socialists had accepted and to which a majority of the Diet, frightened by the Munich situation, were willing to assent, has been overthrown by the Munich Communists.

Germany is one country in the enemy coalition in which the American Commission to negotiate peace maintains no information service. A special mission sent to Germany during the early days of the conference, to provide the Commission with reliable news of political developments, was withdrawn in March. Thus the Peace Commission is without direct information concerning developments at Munich, Magdeburg and other storm centres in Germany.

SOVIET CONGRESS IN TURMOIL.

Socialists Clash Over Strike—Courts to Act on Ledebour Case.

BERLIN, April 9. (Associated Press).—The German Soviet Congress is developing into a rough and tumble parliament. This was marked today by a recurrence of clashes between the Majority Socialists and the Independents. Much of the confusion is due to the fact that the presiding officer is unversed in the rules of procedure.

A resolution of the Independents, demanding that the Government meet the claims of the Ruhr strikers, resulted in two hours of tumult this morning, marked by vicious exchanges. The Majority Socialists, discovering that they had been tricked into voting for the resolution of the Independents, which permitted a doubtful interpretation, demanded that it be revoked. This precipitated another heated debate which finally resulted in the Majority Socialists carrying a motion in favor of meeting the Ruhr demands as far as justifiable so as to avoid the threatened flooding of the mines.

The question of the release of George Ledebour, the Independent Socialist leader, who was arrested recently in the Spartacide uprising, has been referred to the criminal courts, owing to the decision of the Prussian Minister of Justice that he is no longer competent to decide.

In addition to the Ledebour case, there has arisen that of Dr. Geyer, an Independent Socialist Deputy to the National Assembly.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says that the State Attorney at Leipsic has requested the Assembly to suspend the immunity of Deputy Geyer so that he may be tried for alleged complicity in an attack made in the course of the last Spartacide outbreak in Leipsic, when the Independents extorted 400,000 marks from the Mayor by threats with arms. Dr. Geyer, who is also a delegate to the Berlin Soviet Congress, is a Radical Independent with Communist leanings.

The Ledebour episode and one or two others which have occurred in the Soviet Congress seem to afford a reliable indication of the further trend of its deliberations. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, twenty-four motions had been announced on the printed calendar, covering a wide range of subjects, including governmental military measures in connection with strikes, amnesty for political prisoners, the food problem, the ranking of officers and the status of the volunteer regiments which have been employed for the last few months in throttling insurrectionary movements.

The soldiers' faction submitted a resolution calling for the abolition of all insignia of rank and of honor medals, with the exception of the badge for wounded men, and the cancellation of patents of nobility. Another resolution calls upon the State to assume the functions of an undertaker and take charge of all burials.

Still another resolution demands that the Government appoint five delegates of the Congress as members of the German peace delegation.

FOOD REACHING HAMBURG.

Cargoes and Coal a Problem for Return Voyage Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 10. — Reports from Hamburg say that ships with foodstuffs from America are arriving there.

The American steamship Samarinda with 800 tons of flour and pork, bound for Copenhagen, after passing the Kiel Canal, was called back to unload at Hamburg.

More ships are expected this week, but it is hard to get enough export goods together for the ships leaving for America, and very difficult to get coal, as there is nothing coming from the Ruhr coal districts.

ASK BURLESON'S REMOVAL.

Florida Labor Protests Refusal to Deal with Unions.

TAMPA, Fla., April 10.—The Florida State Federation of Labor in annual convention here today adopted a resolution petitioning President Wilson to remove Postmaster General Burleson from office "on account of his attitude toward the telegraph and telephone workers, in refusing to deal with them as organizations."

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NOSKE PREVENTS BIG BERLIN STRIKE

General Suspension Fixed for Yesterday Fails Before Vigorous Measures.

TROOPS GRIP CITY TIGHTLY

Only Bank Employes Out—Strike Leaders at Essen Are Arrested.

AMSTERDAM, April 10.—The general strike at Berlin fixed for today did not materialize, according to advices from that city.

Business is being carried on as usual.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 10.—Berlin is still quiet, the latest reports being to the effect that a heavy rain is falling in that city. No disturbances of any sort are reported, but Berlin has perhaps more than ever the appearance of an armed camp.

The Government, it is said, is determined to make this its last fight with the Spartacides, and its preparations become more and more complete. The whole of the official district of Berlin is surrounded by strong cordons of troops fully accoutred and supplied with bomb throwers, flame throwers, and other modern devices.

All tramway traffic within this zone is suspended and machine guns have been placed to sweep all lines of approach to the district.

Between these extensive preparations, which are much paraded before public gaze, and the inclement weather, it is said the Independent Socialists are beginning to change their tune. It is certainly noticeable that the propaganda for a general strike has not been so intense.

According to the Vossische Zeitung, there is talk among their leaders of the advisability of postponing the putting of guns in operation till a later period, and there is some prospect that the threatened storm may after all blow over, if nothing sensational unexpectedly happens.

BERLIN, April 6. (Associated Press.)—The Government appears to have learned a lesson from the January and March riots. The military measures adopted this week, so far as can be seen in the inner city, warrant the impression that Noske is fully prepared.

A general railway strike, in addition to disastrous economic consequences, would, it is believed, spell the surrender of Danzig and even East Prussia, since Foch has reserved the right to land at Danzig and doubtless will do so if the Polish General Haller's troops are unable to cross Germany in security.

As an additional precaution against demonstrations by strikers and others, the authorities have imposed a bar on three great Berlin districts, in which no persons will be permitted to go unless they carry proper credentials.

A majority of the big Berlin banks were forced to remain closed today, or at least to shut down their branches, because of the strike of bank employes. The strike had a distressing effect on business, although the Deutsche Bank continued open. The bank of the Berlin Trade Society was also open, but it has no branches.

There are indications that the strike may have been the result of a majority of the employes being intimidated by a minority. The employes of the Dresdner Bank, who were supposed to be on strike, succeeded in forcing their way into the building despite the strike pickets and leaders.

The Disconto is struggling along with a small staff of volunteer workers. The Reichsbank is closed, although a great many of the employes broke through the pickets and reported for work.

The Government intends to deal with the strike immediately through the intervention of the National Labor Bureau.

GOVERNMENT ARRESTS ESSEN STRIKE CHIEFS

Troops Also Occupy Krupp Plant —Mine Owners Agree to Cut Work Day.

COPENHAGEN, April 10.—The members of the strike committee in Essen were arrested today by Government troops under instructions from Berlin, a dispatch from Essen reports.

Civilians then attacked the troops, but, after considerable fighting, the civilians were dispersed. The arrests of the strike leaders were made after the committee had declined to negotiate with a representative of the Government.

BERLIN, April 9. (Associated Press.)—Government troops are reported to have entered Essen and to have occupied the Krupp plant, which, according to previous reports, had been seized by the strikers.

The troops posted artillery and machine guns at the entrances to the plant. The result of the intervention by the Government forces, the advices state, was that two-thirds of the workmen resumed their labors.

The people of Essen became greatly excited during the operations of the troops, the latter having thrown hand grenades in the midst of a crowd plundering a baggage van.

ESSEN, April 10.—At a conference of representatives of miners' unions and the mine owners of the Essen region today, it was decided that it was impossible in the interests of national economy to reduce the working hours for the pit workmen to six daily.

The mine owners, however, granted a seven-hour day, which will include the time occupied in descending to and ascending from the mines. The hours of the surface workers will remain unchanged.

BIG FOUR INDICT KAISER

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

that, in addition to determining the former Kaiser's fate, it was the first occasion when President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando united in signing an important document concerning the peace exchanges. The document provides that one representative of each allied nation shall be a member of the high tribunal. Further details of the document have not been disclosed.

AMERONGEN, Holland, April 10.—Ex-Emperor William is continuing in excellent health, but the ardor for wood-sawing which he displayed for so long has apparently cooled, as he is working much less than formerly. The ex-Emperor is said to have bought a large and extensive estate known as "Klein England." The Municipal Council of Amerongen is reported to have decided to tax him on an income of 30,000,000 marks, (normally before the war about $20,000,000.)

WILSON ASSAILED BY MISS PANKHURST

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

istic slashing attack on Lloyd George, President Wilson, the League of Nations, and "politicians" in general for the way the Peace Conference is going.

As far as the Premier is concerned she saw hope that he might yet make the right choice between the support of the great patriotic majority of Englishmen and the heterogeneous gang of Asquithians, pacifists, pro-Germans, money-grubbers, and Bolsheviki, but she seemed to be in despair about Wilson.

"He's another culprit," she cried. "We must speak out now without fear or favor. He threatens to have a greater voice in British affairs than the Prime Minister himself. He's our greatest weakness today. If we misjudge him he has only himself to blame for his secrecy, his unpardonable secrecy."

Miss Pankhurst quoted von Kuhlmann's sneers at the President's ideology and sneered herself at his defeat at the last elections, and then she declared that the peace negotiations were after all primarily a European affair, and as England was nearer the German volcano she must understand it better than Wilson.

"We have made the greater sacrifice, and we deny that the man who came last into the war should have the greatest say in peace. The American people don't claim a dominant voice, only Wilson does, and I say to him now he has claimed too much, for he was the man who, when we were spending our blood and treasure for the cause of freedom and many of his people were wishing they were with us, bade Americans think neutrality."

The speaker passed on to the question of indemnities and asked vehemently who was going to pay for the war.

"Germany, we are told," she said, "can't pay for it, and France and the other devastated countries can't. Who, then, will?"

Once more she saw in George and Wilson the villains of peace.

"Let them ask their own countries to pay," she cried. "Let them say to England and the United States, 'Let Germany off, she can't pay. She wants to prepare for another war. It's you who must bear the cost of this one.' If America is asked to pay I don't think she will, but, if she wants to, let her. We Britons must refuse this burden."

To Clemenceau Miss Pankhurst was as complimentary as she was critical of his colleagues, and she dropped almost into pathos as she pictured the grayhaired old statesman with a Bolshevist bullet in his body fighting his country's battles alone in the secret council of four. She denied that in insisting he should moderate his territorial demands Lloyd George had any right to claim British opinion was behind him.

Paderewski and the Poles also came in for Miss Pankhurst's commendation, and then, as she spoke of Russia, she turned her guns once more on Wilson.

"Who has been the shield of the Bolsheviki?" she asked, and answered amid cheers, "President Wilson."

Next the League of Nations came under review. There was now at Paris, she said, "a dress rehearsal" which revealed its inevitable qualities. It would always be slow, compromising, obsequious to Germany, wrapped in secrecy and resentful of press criticism.

"No one will ever assume responsibility for its actions, no National Assembly will ever be consulted as to its policy," she went on. "It will not be democratic. It may become a dictatorship, possibly with President Wilson as dictator, and Germany as the power behind the throne. We don't want a league like that. We want to keep control of our own policy, foreign and home. Let's go back to the days when the Grand Alliance was good enough for us, with the Franco-British Entente as the cornerstone. We live in Europe, and must always bear the brunt of danger, and we may be certain the United States will always come in on the side of right at last, however long it takes her.

"Let's rely on ourselves, and not on another country. As for America, let her guarantee peace if she likes, but she must not dilute it. We would rather have undiluted peace without the United States than a diluted peace with her."

AMERICANS REBEL IN NORTH RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the war for which they were drafted and the hardships and loneliness of the Arctic winter, has caused them to lose their spirits.

Meanwhile, they have had no official statement from the Government to answer Bolshevist propaganda and no American in Archangel is in a position to tell them officially what they are fighting for.

Washington Confirms the News.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Discontent among the American soldiers serving on the Archangel front in Northern Russia was officially disclosed this afternoon when General March, Chief of Staff of the Army, made public a paraphrase of a code message from Colonel George E. Stewart, commanding the American troops on that front, stating that the men had threatened a general mutiny unless a definite statement was forthcoming from Washington with regard to the removal of the American forces at the "earliest possible date."

The message received from Archangel was dated March 31. The paraphrase, which shows the affair to be more serious than The Associated Press dispatch from Archangel indicates, reads as follows:

Yesterday morning, March 30, a company of infantry, having received orders to the railroad front, was ordered out of the barracks for the purpose of packing sleds for the trip across the river to the railroad station. The noncommissioned officer that was in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey.

At this some of the officers took charge, and all except one man began reluctantly to pack after a considerable delay. Colonel Stewart, having been sent for, arrived and had the men assembled to talk with them. Upon the condition that the prisoner above mentioned was released, the men agreed to go.

This was done, and the company then proceeded to the railway station and entrained there for the front. What they would not go to the front line positions was openly stated by the men, however, and they would only go to Odozerskaya.

They also stated that general mutiny would soon come if there was not some definite statement forthcoming from Washington regarding the removal of American troops from Russia at the earliest possible date.

This cablegram was in the possession of the War Department Saturday when General March made this statement:

"As we have said, we are going to withdraw the troops from Archangel and bring them back to the United States. We will bring those people back certainly by June, according to our present plans. They are repairing the railroads and waiting for the ice to break up to get them out. Just as soon as we can we will get them out."

The withholding of this dispatch from publication until news of the incipient mutiny had come through newspaper channels was apparently based on a disinclination to permit it to become known that American troops had gone so far as to threaten a mutiny. It was not desired in army circles that this information should reach the Bolshevist forces, for fear it might encourage them to greater activities.

The force of Americans originally sent to North Russia numbered more than 5,000 men. On Feb. 4 this contingent had been reduced, according to a War Department statement, to 161 officers and 4,784 in other ranks, making a total of 4,925 men. Up to Jan. 31 the American force had suffered, according to official announcements, a loss of 180 dead and 229 wounded, a total of 409.

Following the debate in the Senate on Jan. 9 last resulting from Senator Hiram Johnson's advocacy of the prompt return of the American force the War Department gave out a cablegram from Colonel Stewart stating that the general health and morale of the troops were excellent.

Senator Johnson today issued a statement in which he asserted that he had received a letter from an officer of the American forces in Northern Russia, telling of hardships experienced by men in the American expedition, poor rations, harshness of foreign officers, and other things, which "makes an American hang his head in shame."

"This isn't a question of Bolshevism or of fighting the horrible doctrine of Lenine and Trotsky," the statement said. "This is waging a war with American blood on foreign soil—a war undeclared by America, but decreed by a foreign council. It points concretely to the League of Nations."

RESCUE FORCE A MIXED ONE.

British, American, and Italian Veterans on Way to Murmansk.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 10.—The advance guard of the British volunteer force which is being rushed to the assistance of the hard-pressed troops at Archangel and Murmansk, and which sailed from Tilbury yesterday, consisted of about 1,000 men. Arthur E. Copping, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, in a message dated on board the transport Porto off Gravesend Wednesday night, says:

"It is good to notice the spirit of optimistic anticipation as characteristic of the officers and the men also, who are rushing to the help of the little British army which has gallantly kept the Union Jack flying over the wastes of the Murman coast throughout the bitter Winter. They are a mixed lot. In nationality they include Britishers, Americans, and Italians; and so far as technical division goes I have already noted infantrymen and artillerymen, fliers and naval units.

"These splendid war-toughened men, who volunteered because they do not like the thought of their fellow-countrymen being left to fight against odds in a forgotten corner, are conscious that the eyes of England are turned on them as they set out for the twilight lands."

REDS LOSE 900 KILLED IN SIBERIAN BATTLE

Omsk Government Report Shows Rapid Increase in Financial Power and Stability.

LONDON, April 10, (via Montreal.)—Forces of the Russian Government at Omsk have defeated two Bolshevist regiments in Sarapul, on the Kama River, 150 miles southwest of Perm, according to an official announcement received here from Omsk.

Nine hundred Bolsheviki were killed.

PARIS, April 9.—Reports received by the Russian Commission in Paris from the all-Russian Government at Omsk show that the official expenses of that Government are declining and that there is in progress a rapid increase in the monthly revenues. These last totalled 100,000,000 rubles in February, as against 85,000,000 rubles the previous month and 25,000,000 rubles last July. The excise revenue from tea, tobacco and matches totalled 15,000,000 rubles in February, and the revenue on vodka sales nearly 34,000,000 rubles.

A regular budget has been established and there has been a discontinuance of expenditures without authorization from the central organization. The January expenditures were 450,000,000 rubles, or 15,000,000 rubles less than for the previous month. Cash in the State Bank and in the treasury on March 4 was 17,000,000 rubles, or seven times the amount available four months ago. Current accounts in the banks on March 4 totalled 385,000,000 rubles.

The demand for exchange has brought about such a depreciation of the ruble that the Ministry of Finance has decided to transfer to Vladivostok the foreign section of its credit office and provide it with the necessary resources to stabilize exchange.

BOLSHEVIKI QUITTING VILNA.

Continued Success of Lithuanian Army Reported from Warsaw.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 10.—A dispatch from Warsaw reports that the Bolsheviki are evacuating Vilna.

REDS CAPTURE PEREKOP.

Franco-Greek Troops Driven Back on Crimean Peninsula.

LONDON, April 10.—Bolshevist reports on the situation in the region of Odessa say that Franco-Greek troops have been driven back in the Crimea, the Bolsheviki capturing Perekop.

(The Isthmus of Perekop, on which the town of that name is situated, had been fortified by the Allies for the protection of the Russian naval base of Sebastopol.)

ROYAL RUSSIANS WIN FIGHT.

Troops in First Action Win Praise from British for Steadiness.

LONDON, April 10.—A War Office communication dealing with the situation on the Archangel front was issued tonight. It says:

"The frozen surfaces and the melting snow are making movement difficult. In the action at Sred Mekhrenga, April 5 the defense was carried out by the Liverpool and Yorkshire troops, and a company from the Russian army, supported by artillery of the Slavo-British Allied Legion under British officers.

"The defense of Bolshieozerki against the attacks of April 1 was carried out by the Russian National Army, whose artillery had French officers. It was their first fight and they behaved with exemplary steadiness. In one case a section of the Russian field Howitzers were taken out of the gun pits and reversed at a range of 400 yards, against a large body of the enemy on skis. A company of American infantry was in support on this sector.

"The Royal Air Force greatly assisted with Canadians, South Africans, and Russians as pilots and observers."

SENDING OF SMUTS RESENTED IN PARIS

Denial by Virtually All Entente Delegations That General Had Diplomatic Standing.

HUNGARIANS FIGHT CZECHS

Losses Heavy on Both Sides in Battle at Ungvar, Near Moravian Frontier.

PARIS, April 10, (Associated Press.)—The report of General Jan Christian Smuts concerning his visit to Hungary, and the entire circumstances surrounding his mission are provoking much criticism in Entente circles. Although General Smuts was authorized to go to Budapest by the Council of Four, the nature of his mission was not clearly defined.

The French and other allied governments are provoked because the statements of Bela Kun, the Hungarian Foreign Minister and leader of the Soviets, give the impression that General Smuts had diplomatic standing and that his conferences with the Hungarian officials constituted recognition by the Entente of the Soviet Government.

While the diplomatic standing of General Smuts is denied by virtually all the Entente delegations, the impression is gaining ground that his trip to Hungary was directed chiefly by the British, and that it was not sympathetically supported by the other Allies.

LONDON, April 10.—Violent fighting has taken place between Hungarians and Czechs at Ungvar, near the Moravian-Hungarian border, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today. One hundred and fifty Hungarians were killed. The Czechs also had considerable losses.

VIENNA, April 9, (Associated Press.)—Among the prominent Hungarians arrested by the Communist Government in Budapest are Joseph Stepreny, former Minister of Commerce; Herr von Szurmay, former Food Minister, and Herr Leo Lancsy, one of the leading financiers of the old empire and a trusted adviser of the late Emperor Francis Joseph.

Baron Hazai, former Minister of Justice, and Dr. Julius Wlassics, once a leading member of the House of Magnates, also are under arrest.

Reports of the death of Manfred von Weiss, a leading Hungarian manufacturer, are denied in dispatches from Budapest.

Archduke Joseph Francis, son of Archduke Joseph, formerly the representative of the Emperor in Budapest, has been interned in the Hotel Ritz in the Hungarian Capital.

AUSTRIAN COUNCILS REJECT BOLSHEVISM

But Soviet Republic Is Proclaimed in Salzberg—700 Officers to Emigrate.

BERNE, April 10.—The conference of Soldiers' Councils of German Austria which met in Vienna Monday, decided against the establishment of a Soviet republic in Austria and in favor of a socialist Government.

Herr Deutsch, Secretary of State for Military Affairs, at the opening of the conference pointed out that German Austria was absolutely in the power of the allied and associated nations, and that the conference should do its utmost to avoid a new blockade or the resumption of hostilities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 10, (Via Geneva.)—Announcement of an increased food supply by the Entente is causing material improvement of feeling. The danger of Bolshevist developments are to be abated, provided there is a continuance of better supplies.

Count Czernin, desiring to join his family, applied for permission to go to Switzerland. This was refused by Foreign Secretary Bauer after a severe altercation, in which Bauer intimated that he could not at present afford Czernin an opportunity of meeting foreign diplomats which might stir prejudices against the present Austrian Government.

LONDON, April 10.—The proclamation of a Soviet republic in Salzberg, German Austria, is reported in an Amsterdam dispatch today to the Central News. Salzberg is near the Bavarian border.

BERLIN, April 8, (Associated Press.)—The Austrian Secretary of State for Military Affairs announces that he has received assurances from French and British representatives in Vienna that 700 Austrian army officers who desire to emigrate to Argentina will not be prevented from traveling to that country, according to the Vossische Zeitung.

This report again calls attention to the activities of German army officers who are seeking to enter the American Army in such large numbers that the Spanish Embassy here found it necessary to post a placard stating that these men are not wanted by the American military authorities.



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7. Signing documents without knowing their contents.
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THE PEACE CONGRESS.—The proceedings, day by day, of the Paris Peace Congress during the month ended March 20, followed by a detailed directory of the members of the congress, with pictures of 35 of the delegates, and how they are seated at the conference, form a big feature of 28 others as important and interesting in April CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, published by The New York Times Company. On news stands, 25c. —Advt.

INSURGENTS BLOCK REPUBLICAN PLAN

Again Support Democrats in Passage of Health Insurance Bill.

FIGHT EARLY ADJOURNMENT

Demand Action on Whole Industrial Program — Governor Cuts $2,000,000 from Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY April 10.—At the end of another day in which insurgency has swept the Senate and new victories have been won through co-operation between the Democratic minority and a group of Republican insurgents, it has become known that the plan of the Republican old guard leaders for final adjournment a week from Saturday has gone to smash. The new controlling groups have decided in favor of continuing the legislative labors until the work of the session has been properly performed.

Four Republican insurgents—Senators Davenport of Oneida, Fowler of Chautauqua, Graves of Erie and G. F. Thompson of Niagara, bolted a caucus called last night by Senate Leader Walters to commit the Republican majority to adjournment on Saturday of next week. These Senators took a united stand against adjournment before every measure on the industrial welfare program, the municipal ownership and home rule bills and the bill providing for hydro-electric development under State auspices had been fairly considered and voted on in the open in both branches of the Legislature and the $500,000 slush fund report thoroughly investigated. Consideration of the hydro-electric bill, sponsored by Senator Graves, was set down for discussion on Monday night by the caucus.

There is every reason to believe that the stand of the Republican insurgents has been re-enforced through notice served by Governor Smith on the Republican leaders informally but forcefully that unless this course was followed he would call an extra session of the Legislature without much delay. The Governor, encouraged by developments in the Senate yesterday and today, is determined that the Legislature must leave a record to show where it stands with reference to all the remaining measures on his program. His decision was communicated to the Republican leaders today by some of their Democrat colleagues, to whom it had been conveyed.

Minority Leader James A. Foley in the Senate announced, after talking with Governor Smith, that he would make a fight on the proposal to adjourn a week from Saturday.

The Republican leaders were provided with food for more thought at the session tonight when it was reported that Governor Smith would return tomorrow the Appropriation bill with items aggregating approximately $2,000,000 cut out. As the Republicans scarcely will be in a position to muster the two-thirds majority necessary to pass these items over the Governor's veto, new labors likely to place obstacles in the way of an early adjournment await Senator Sage and Assemblyman Machold, Chairmen of the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees, as well as their colleagues in these bodies. It is generally predicted tonight that final adjournment is hardly to be looked for earlier than April 25.

Following the passage in the Senate yesterday of the Minimum Wage bill and the Graves bill, providing an eight-hour day for women and minors in industrial employment, Senator Davenport led a fight in the Senate today for his Health Insurance bill. Like the Minimum Wage and Eight-Hour bills, it was one of the measures of the Smith legislative program and had the indorsement of the Women's Joint Legislative Conference.

It was passed by a vote of 30 to 20, 9 Republicans joining hands with 21 Democrats behind the measure. Senator Jeremiah F. Twomey, Democrat of Kings, was not recorded on the final roll call, though he attended the session.

The debate on the measure lasted all day, Senator Davenport leading the defense, and President Pro Tem J. Henry Walters and Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany the opposition. Senator Walters assailed the bill as unconstitutional and Senator Sage characterized it as ultra-socialistic and ultra-paternalistic.

The following Senators, all Republicans, voted against the bill Brown of Otsego, Burlingame of Kings, Carson of Wayne, Ferris of Warren, Gibbs of Erie, Hewitt of Cayuga, Kasson of Fulton-Hamilton, Knight of Wyoming, Law of Westchester, Lowman of Chemung, Lusk of Cortland, Marshall of Franklin, Mullan and Whitley of Monroe, Pitcher of Jefferson, Sage of Albany, Towner of Putnam, Walters of Onondaga, Walton of Ulster, and Yelverton of Schenectady.

These Republicans voted for it: Ables of Bronx, Baumes of Orange, Burling of Westchester, Davenport of Oneida, Fowler of Chautauqua, Graves of Erie, Lockwood of Kings, G. F. Thompson of Niagara, and G. L. Thompson of Nassau.

The Senate tonight passed the Foley bill establishing the office of Transit Construction Commissioner for New York City. The measure is one of the Governor's pet schemes and is in line with his program of reorganization of the First District Public Service Commission. Long ago the Governor cabled William Barclay Parsons of New York, then an engineer serving with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad, asking him to take the position.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY IS ARRESTED IN KOREA

The Rev. Eli Mowry Is Accused by Japanese of Aiding the Independence Riots.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The State Department has been advised of the arrest of the Rev. Eli Miller Mowry, a Presbyterian missionary at Pyeng Yang, Korea, on a charge preferred by the Japanese authorities that he was aiding and abetting the Korean independence propagandists.

It was explained by an official of the State Department that the Rev. Mr. Mowry, if found to be connected with any political disturbance in Korea, would be amenable under the Japanese laws, and that the only possible action by the United States would be to see that he received a fair trial.

Korea being under Japanese rule, it was explained that an American citizen in that country was in the same position in respect to Japanese laws that a Japanese would be in the Philippines under the laws of the United States governing those islands.

Information to the State Department as to alleged activities of American missionaries has been meagre, although all advices are said to have indicated that the missionaries have kept apart from the independence movement.

POINCARE LAUDS WRITERS.

Speaks at Sorbonne Memorial to Those Killed in War.

PARIS, April 10.—There will be no diminution in the intellectual productivity of France, President Poincaré declared today at a service at the Sorbonne in honor of French writers killed in the war.

The war, he added, had brought a better understanding of what is eternal in France and what she represents in the world. French writers will preserve and develop the intellectual influence of France. The President eulogized the spirit of the young writers who had sacrificed themselves for a great cause.

Turning to Queen Marie of Rumania, who was present, M. Poincaré said:

"The Rumanians are on the Danube what the French are at Strassburg, the guardians of Latin civilization."

TELLS OF OUTRAGES IN ODESSA BY REDS

British Chaplain Describes Religious Persecutions During Former Occupation of Port.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 10.—The Chronicle publishes an article by R. Courtier Foster, a British Chaplain at Odessa and Russian ports of the Black Sea, describing the religious persecution practiced by the Bolsheviki following upon their former capture of Odessa. He says:

"Committees were held on board the ships of the Black Sea Fleet, among the dockers in the ports and in the towns and villages on every hand, which passed resolutions reading: 'We abolish God.' In Odessa Cathedral, when the Archbishop of Kherson was celebrating the Holy Mysteries an uproar occurred with cries of 'Down with the priests!' 'Down with the Church!' At a fête in the town gardens one saw a soldier of the Red Army, amid the guffaws of his fellows, spit on the Russian holy picture of the face of Christ, then tear it into fragments and stamp it into the dust.

"The Bolshevist conception of religious toleration is considerably more elastic and far-reaching than the ideas of any mediaeval inquisition. In this matter the Bolsheviki pride themselves on being far in advance of our effete western thought. They have murdered Vladimir, the Metropolitan of Kiev, twenty Bishops, and many hundreds of priests. Before killing them they cut off the limbs of their victims, some of whom they buried alive in the Kremlin. The cathedrals in Moscow and those in the towns of Yaroslav and Simferopol have been sacked. Many nuns were violated and the churches defiled.

"The ancient and historical sacristies and famous libraries of Moscow and Petrograd were pillaged and countless sanctuaries profaned. In Cronstadt Cathedral the great figure of the Crucified Christ was torn down and removed, and a monstrous and appalling pagan form placed in its stead, symbolizing 'Freedom of Mind.'

"It is not against any one particular form of religion that the terrors of the New Freedom are hurled. Orthodox Roman Catholics and Lutherans alike have been tortured, mutilated, and done to death under the aegis of the Holy Revolution, which appeals to the proletariat of the whole world to join its forces.

"The Revolutionary Government is subjecting the Christian religion to persecutions as great and brutal as anything the world saw during the first three centuries of Christian era. Moral disintegration and ruin spread their tentacles on every side. Any restraint on sinful impulse or covetous desire is laughed to scorn. The Bolsheviki publicly encourage outrage and looting. The propaganda for freedom of the mind is essentially nihilistic. It is based on negation and denial of the existence of God, denial of the authority of any moral law, denial of all rights of conscience, denial of all religious liberty, denial of all freedom of the press, denial of any liberty of speech.

"One officer remarked despairingly to me: 'In Russia now there is no God, no Czar, no law, no property, no money, no food—only freedom.' And in that travesty of liberty which the whole civilized world may well shudder at, all mercy, pity, and toleration are alike scorned. And it is this new and wonderful equality of man which by means of torture, outrage, and assassinations proclaims the 'freedom of mind and body' to the devastated Russian nation."

WILSON CONSIDERING CALL TO CONGRESS

Advised That Bills Should Be Under Way by June 1—May Not Attend Opening.

PARIS, April 10, (Associated Press.)—While the sessions of the Council of Four are occupying the chief attention of President Wilson, yet those close to the President, who have seen him in recent days, say that he is giving serious consideration to the condition of public affairs in the United States, particularly the situation created by the failure of appropriation bills and the necessity for the early calling of an extra session of Congress.

It is known that some of the President's advisers are of the opinion that a call should be issued at a very early day, so as to permit the new Congress to assemble in perfect organization by June 1 and complete the appropriation bills before the end of the fiscal year. Should this course prevail it would require an early call in order to permit the usual period for assembling, but it is not known that it will prevail, for, while the President is listening to these counsels, he has given no intimation of the course he intends to pursue.

Several new factors have recently entered into the consideration of this subject here. One is the departure of the Military Committee of the new Congress for Europe, and it is foreseen that the committee, which is chiefly interested in the appropriation bills, cannot make the visit and get back much before June.

Another phase is the conclusion that the usual method of extending appropriations beyond June 30 by concurrent resolution of Congress would not suffice in the present case, as conditions are so entirely changed from a war to a peace basis that the former appropriations are not applicable to the present conditions. This, it is believed, will make necessary entirely new appropriation bills, requiring considerable time for their elaboration.

The fact that the transport George Washington has been ordered to proceed to Brest has given rise to the suggestion that it was the situation at home, rather than in Europe, which might require the early return of President Wilson to America. But, according to the view of those in the confidence of the President, his physical presence in Washington is not essential to the meeting of Congress or until the end of June, when the appropriation bills will be ready for his signature. It is contended that the call for an extra session can be issued here and that the work of the new Congress can proceed without the President's attendance.

It is pointed out that Presidents had not been in the habit of appearing before Congress until President Wilson set the custom, and it is held he could revert to the plan of his predecessors in issuing calls and transmitting messages without his personal presence.

The final decision depends largely on the progress of the Peace Conference, as the situations at Washington and Paris are more or less dependent upon each other.

ARMENIAN APPEAL TO PARIS.

Transcaucasians Ask Protection from Musselmans and Tartars.

PARIS, April 10.—The Armenian delegation to the Peace Conference has received a telegram from Transcaucasia saying that the Armenian population there is threatened seriously by Musselmans and Tartar forces, who have disarmed the Armenians and proclaimed a new government in Azerbaidjan.

The telegram asks the delegation to implore the Allies to take measures to avoid revolution and bloodshed in Transcaucasia.

BRIBERY INQUIRY IS PUT OVER A DAY

Burke Is on Hand, but Senator Thompson Objects to Night Session.

COTILLO SUPPORTS HIM

Suspicion That Secrecy of Judiciary Committee Means Whitewashing Voiced by Senators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—Richard H. Burke, the dapper, debonair star witness in the $500,000 slush fund investigation, appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee tonight just long enough to tell the Committee his name, where he lived and to acknowledge that he had been subpoenaed and instructed to present himself for examination at an adjourned hearing scheduled for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

"Inspector" Burke showed little concern when he was called into the committee room and questioned by Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., of Kings, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was about the Capitol corridors, where he is familiar with every corner and cranny, fully two hours before he was summoned. He chatted with friends among the Senators whom he met at the Capitol and at his hotel, did not try to avoid the newspaper correspondents, but affected an air of profound mystery when questioned regarding the character of his prospective testimony.

Mr. Burke will be the first witness before the committee which originally had planned to listen to his story at a meeting in the Senate Chamber this evening. Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, Chairman of the Senate Public Service Committee, whose recital to some newspaper men several days ago of the alleged offer of a $500,000 bribe in return for support of the Carson-Martin six-cent fare bill led to the investigation and the summoning of Burke as a witness, got up and protested that all day attendance at the Senate session had made it physically impossible for him to attend a committee meeting tonight.

"I think that in justice to me, some effort should be made to study my convenience in this matter, and no one has said a word to me about a session of the committee tonight," said the Senator.

He was joined in his protest against the way the Judiciary Committee was doing business by Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo, Democrat, of New York City. Senator Cotillo is a member of the Judiciary Committee, but declared that there had been so much whispering behind closed doors in connection with the preliminaries to the inquiry and so much secret procedure in which only a few members of the committee had been admitted, that he would offer a resolution calling for a complete record of all that has transpired, including the secret conference between Senator Thompson and the sub-committee to which he told his bribe story on Tuesday.

A good deal of suspicion has been voiced today about the Capitol corridors by members of the Senate with regard to the intentions of the Judiciary Committee, and fears have been expressed that the probe will end in a whitewash, but Senator Burlingame at the session tonight tried to set these rumors at rest.

"This investigation will be a real one," he said. "We have decided to have Attorney General Newton conduct the inquiry."

It was announced after the committee meeting that Deputy Attorney General Jerome L. Cheney, who was an up-State Public Service Commissioner during the Whitman administration, would question the witness.

Mr. Burke arrived from New York about noon accompanied by Charles R. Hotaling, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. He went to the Hotel Teneyck, where he has been a familiar figure during the session, and at once telephoned Senator Burlingame that he was on hand with a cab in waiting prepared to go to the Capitol on a moment's notice and testify.

"I am here, ready to answer all questions," he said to newspaper correspondents who tried to interview him. "No, it is not up to me to say anything until they get me on the stand," he added when they sought to question him further.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL ISSUES WARNING

Calls Attention of Associated Governments to Gravity of European Situation.

PARIS, April 10.—The Supreme Economic Council today adopted a resolution calling the attention of the associated Governments to the extreme gravity and urgency of the present economic situation in Europe, an official announcement says.

The council also discussed the question of raising the blockade of German-Austria and the Adriatic; the reopening of commercial relations with Esthonia, Letvio, and Lithuania; the removal of restrictions on trade with Poland, and the reopening of Swiss traffic on the Rhine.

Resolutions were adopted with reference to the supply of rolling stock for the railways of Rumania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and as to the desirability of facilitating regular mail and telegraphic communication to and from the liberated countries. The question of the Italian coal supply also was considered.

Artists and Stage Stars in Pageant.

A costume ball was staged at the Hotel des Artistes last night, called the "East Is West" ball, with artists, stage and screen stars participating in a pageant which presented the modes of the Western world and those of the Orient. Manikins paraded in superlative modes under the direction of Baron de Meyer, then came "The Feast of a Thousand Lanterns," arranged by Michio Itow, showing the fantastic festival dances of Japan. Fay Bainter was Chairman of the ball, and Norma Talmadge, Vice Chairman.

Grape-Nuts
once each day
Then you're sure of your quota of much needed whole grain elements in diet
A wheat and barley blend designed for health

RAILROAD WAGES RAISED $66,000,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

000,000; total wage advances in three years, $1,300,000,000, an average of $600 for each employe; total wage advances since beginning of war, $1,565,000,000, an average of $800 per employe.

The total war advances in wages on English railways is $400,000,000, an average of $570 for 700,000 employes.

Classifying the wage increases as between the four brotherhoods and the other kinds of employes, the showing is as follows:

War advances to the 400,000 trainmen, (big four brotherhoods):
1917—By Congress, (Adamson eight-hour law)..... $70,000,000
1918—By Government Railroad Administration 100,000,000
1919—By Government Railroad Administration 65,000,000

Total advances to trainmen...$235,000,000
Average per man, $735.

War advances to 1,700,000 other employes:
1916-17—By railroad companies. $230,000,000
1918-19—By Government 686,000,000

Total advances to other employes $916,000,000
Average per man, $670.

Total war advances in railroad wages $1,260,000,000
Average per man, $885.

The rise in railroad wages in recent years is shown by these figures of average annual earnings per employe:

	All Employes.	Train Emps. Not in Crews.	Train Service.
1910	$673	$903	$690
1914	719	1,253	711
1917	1,094	1,476	900
1918	1,330	1,879	1,207
1919	1,460	2,020	1,315

The average increase in wages since 1910 is 117 per cent., and since the year before the war it is 80 per cent. Railroad employes are now receiving $1,365,000,000 more than they would have at the rates of pay in force just before the war.

Drops Censorship to China and Japan

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Removal of censorship regulations on normally routed cablegrams between points in the United States and its possessions and Japan and China, effective tomorrow, was announced today by the chief cable censor of the Navy Department. The regulations will continue in force, however, on cablegrams to, from, and passing through Honkong, as the British censorship there is not yet lifted.

GERMANS FEARFUL OF TERRORS TO COME

Correspondent Finds Them Appalled by Their Failure in War and Its Consequences.

By OLIVER MADOX HUEFFER.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAMSDORF, Southern Silesia, April 8.—I am writing this from the extreme southeastern corner of republican Germany, some twenty miles from the old Bohemian frontier, in that debatable ground which the Poles and the Czecho-Wallachs even now are disputing with its present owners, and well within sight of the flash of the big guns which only a fortnight ago were trying to settle the question without reference to the Peace Conference.

I have covered some 800 miles from west to southeast by rail and motor, passing through Osnabrück, Hanover, Berlin, and Breslau, and over the whole country is written one word—tragedy. It is subtler, less obvious tragedy than that of the ruined homes and desolate fields of France and Belgium. It is in some degrees even more complete, for it is the tragedy of hopeless, absolute failure.

Could they who in the early days of the armistice feared that Germany's submission cloaked some new design of ruthlessness have talked, not with officials or delegates, but with the peasant, the workman, or the small citizen, they would have realised at once the baselessness of their fears. One and all are reduced to the blank monotony of apathetic despair. They are like men recovering from a mad drinking bout, still only half conscious, but afraid, horribly afraid, of some undefined punishment of whatever crimes they may have committed in its course. These Germans, man, woman, and child, are so much afraid of what is to come that they have forgotten what is past.

If you listen to their talk in the train or restaurant, its themes are always the same—hunger and anarchy. If they are of the richer class their talk is always of Spartacide terror, of greed, and brutality by workmen, of the hopelessness of the industrial future. If you travel third or fourth class you will hear only of famine, of impossible prices, of lack of work, and of profiteers.

Lost and Found Advertisement on Page 13.



Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE. at 46TH ST. NEW YORK

Day Dresses

Reproduced Paris styles and original Gidding designs are developed in *wool-tricotine* and *silk-tricolette* introducing new designs of marked individuality in *silk* and *wool embroidery*.

A number of unusually attractive models in Afternoon Gowns are being presented featuring the *new short sleeve effects* and introducing *Astrachan Silk* and *Worsted Embroideries*, developed in moire silk, crepe satin and canton crepe, the new fabric universally favored for its adaptability and wearing qualities, $95—$125—$145.

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Mourning Silks
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Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
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Suede Velour is Prominent in
CAPES for GIRLS and the JUNIOR MISS



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Suede Velour Cape for Girls (silk lined)
29.50

SUEDE VELOUR holds an important position this season in the domain of style for Girls and the Junior Miss.

It is favored for its adaptability and service. Its light weight makes comfortable wraps for milder days and the soft finish and clinging qualities are shown to advantage in the graceful lines which designate the youthful cape of today.

Whether the mode is expressed in coatee, panel front, yoke or surplice capes, suede velour is very effective. Navy, delft blue, reindeer or henna are favored colors.

Girls' sizes, 6 to 16 yrs.
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WE make every stitch of clothing we sell that we may be certain that we make the best. If we sold an outside maker's product we could only be certain of uncertainties.
Suits: $30 to $65
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Shake Hands with your Stenographer the day you install



THE GENUINE EDISON DICTATING MACHINE
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BUILT BY EDISON FOR BETTER LETTERS

You get an electrical secretary that answers to every demand; she gets the system that satisfies her. Both happier—and 50% more and *Better Letters* for 33⅓% less cost in the bargain.

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You forget your expensive pleasures but not the cost. You'll forget the cost but never the pleasure you get from

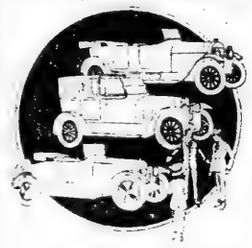
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Here you will find leading American and foreign make cars—selected with care from hundreds offered for resale. Refitted, Refurnished and Rebuilt—to serve you well and long.

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There is a best Life Insurance policy for each purpose. Our service first determines which is the best policy for you—and then finds which company provides it at the lowest net cost.

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Plan 2b.—
Ordinary Life Insurance
with the latest "Double Indemnity" and "Permanent Disability Income" and all other standard features, including yearly cash dividends, permits the largest protection for the smallest outlay.

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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

WANTS RED MISSION PUT UNDER CURB

Union League Club Adopts a Resolution Denouncing Activities of Mertens's 'Embassy.'

URGES GOVERNMENT ACTION

Would Discountenance In Every Way Bolshevist Ambition to Obtain American Recognition.

The Union League Club unanimously adopted resolutions last night calling upon the Government to take immediate action to put an end to the activities in this country of the so-called "Soviet Mission to the United States," of which Ludwig C. A. K. Mertens, a Russian citizen of German origin, is the head. The club also unanimously indorsed a report made by the Committee on the Study of Bolshevism, which said that "evidence is daily accumulating which indicates that the representatives of the American people at Paris are considering more and more favorably the question of giving recognition to the Russian Soviet Republic." Charles E. Hughes presided at the meeting, which was one of the largest in the history of the club.

The report on Bolshevism which the club adopted refers to the activities of Bernstorff and other members of the former German Embassy, and argues that if Mertens is recognized he and his attachés can, reasonably be expected to follow in the footsteps of the Germans in carrying on propaganda directed against the integrity and safety of this country.

After a review of the situation the report concludes with a suggestion that in the event President Wilson is "convinced that a recognition of the Soviet Republic is necessary" that he will before exercising his prerogative in that matter first "consult with and obtain the advice of Congress as the representatives of the United States."

Quotes Moscow Communique.

The report takes up the organization of the Bolshevist Mission, and refers to a Moscow communique of April 8, which told of the success of the Red forces operating against the Americans, British, French, and local Russians in the Archangel district. In the communique the Red Government referred to "enemy attacks." The report then continues:

"Our troops are the enemy referred to in this communique. These two items of news show that a condition exists in the foreign relations of this country which is unique in its history. Never before has a Government with which the armed forces of the United States have been engaged in battle, openly established a mission within our borders for the purpose of carrying on propaganda looking toward its recognition.

"The American representatives at Paris have chosen to send a diplomatic mission to Russia, the exact purpose of which has not been officially disclosed, consisting, according to report, of William C. Bullitt, Lincoln Steffens, and Walter E. Weyl. This commission has recently returned to Paris and is reported to have expressed itself in favor of a recognition of the Russian Soviet republic. Your committee believes, therefore, that the question of the recognition of the present de facto Government of Russia deserves the thoughtful consideration of every citizen who holds in esteem the institutions of the United States. We therefore direct your attention to the nature of the Government which seeks recognition.

"As has been pointed out in the previous reports submitted to the Club by this committee, the present Russian Government is a class government. It is in no sense representative of the people of Russia. It was created and maintained by the armed forces of the Russian Communist party, which dispersed at the point of the bayonet the constituent assembly elected through the suffrage of the whole Russian people. It is committed to the proposition of the expropriation of all capitalists and the permanent destruction of the Bourgeoisie. The government set up by Nikolai Lenine and his followers, is a Socialistic State founded upon the principles of the first Internationale, and dedicated to the proposition that class rule shall maintain throughout the world.

"Next the report quotes at length from the Constitution of the Soviet Republic. It is pointed out that at the very foundation of this Constitution is the idea of the world revolution and the overthrow of all existing Governments everywhere in the world.

"Taking up a discussion of the situation which would follow recognition of the Bolshevist Government the report then says:

"It would require but little imagination to believe that the representatives of the Bolshevist Government of Russia, who in the past have advocated revolution in the United States, would continue such activity while representing officially a Government which is committed to that proposition. Diplomatic and Consular agents could unquestionably form centres for agitation for proletarian revolution, and investigating bodies of this Government would be powerless under diplomatic usage to investigate the accounts and the disposition made of Russian funds for unlawful purposes here. The red flag of world revolution, would become the flag of a friendly nation and might be used on all occasions by those elements of our population who show a desire to emulate the Russian proletariat.

"Your committee feels that the consequences of recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic by this country would be to add fuel to the flame of internal disorder within our boundaries.

"The period through which we are now passing is analogous to that period of doubt and indecision which preceded the declaration of war upon Germany. The issues are confused in the public mind. Certain individuals in this country have publicly given their approval to the proposition of a recognition of the Lenine Government. It is obvious, however, that they have not understood the consequences of the position which they have assumed.

Discusses Possible Recognition.

"The presence in this country of the mission heretofore referred to makes us inquire whether it is possible that the Russian Soviet Republic can have received encouragement with respect of recognition, which has warranted their establishing a bureau here. It is hardly conceivable that such a mission would have been sent unless such encouragement had been received.

"While the power to recognize a new Government appears to be vested in the executive branch of our Government, a doubt has been present in the minds of our Presidents as to the safety of relying upon their own judgment in recognizing a new State when the consequence of such an act involve delicate international questions. In the cases of the recognition by the United States of the Spanish-American Republics of Texas, Haiti, and Liberia, the then Presidents before recognizing the new States invoked the judgment and cooperation of Congress."

After reviewing the course of other Presidents, the report concludes as follows:

"We therefore feel that should the Executive of the United States be convinced that a recognition of the Soviet Republic is necessary, that, before exercising his prerogative, he should consult with and obtain the advice of Congress, as the representative of the people of the United States, whose vital interests would be seriously affected by such an act. Your committee therefore offers the following resolution:

Whereas, The Union League Club is pledged to the principle of unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States; and

Whereas, At the present moment the armed forces of the United States are engaged in conflict with the armed forces of the Russian Soviet Republic;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Union League Club resents the act of the Russian Soviet Republic in establishing a mission in the United States, and calls upon the Government to take immediate action to prevent the activities of such mission and in every way to discountenance the present ambition of the Russian Soviet Republic to gain diplomatic recognition; and

Be it further resolved, That the President and the Secretary of the club be directed to send a copy of this report and this resolution to our diplomatic representatives at the Peace Conference in Paris, to the Attorney General of the United States, and to every Senator and Representative in Congress, commending the questions presented to their immediate consideration.

The report to the club was signed by Archibald E. Stevenson, Robert C. Morris, and Theodore F. Sanxay, the committee appointed some weeks ago by Mr. Hughes to make a study of the Bolshevist situation.

REDS' ENVOY ISSUES SWEEPING DEMANDS

Mertens 'Commands' the Russian Ambassador to Turn Over All Property Here.

Ludwig C. A. K. Mertens, who is seeking recognition as the Bolshevist "Ambassador" to the United States, has, in the name of the Trotzky-Lenine Government, demanded of Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador in Washington, the surrender of the Embassy building, with its furniture, archives, records, &c., and all moneys in this country belonging to the former Governments of Russia. The demand was mailed to Ambassador Bakhmeteff last Tuesday, and had not been acknowledged by the Ambassador up to a late hour last night.

Santeri Nuorteva, the chief of the "diplomatic section" of the Martens mission, said that the fact that the Trotzky-Lenine Government had not been recognized by this Government was no reason for Ambassador Bakhmeteff to refuse to turn over the property. Mr. Bakhmeteff was appointed Ambassador to this country by the Milukoff-Kerensky Government.

The demand letter mailed to Ambassador Bakhmetieff contained these statements:

"This demand is based upon the claim that your post of Russian Ambassador to the United States became vacant and your rights and title under the same were legally terminated with the overthrow of the Government under which you held your appointment and whom you represented in the United States, i. e., the Provisional Government of Russia, and upon the establishment of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

"On behalf of the said Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, I claim that the said Government is the only existing Government in Russia, de jure and de facto; that the Government whom you are alleged to represent in this country has absolutely gone out of existence on the sixth day of November, 1917; that there is at this time not even the barest pretence of its power or existence, and that your official position in the United States is that of an alleged agent with a principal.

Demands of Other Officials.

Nuorteva announced that demands for return of property belonging to the old Russian Governments had also been made on the Russian Consul Generals in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, and New Orleans, and on various banking institutions, among the latter the National City Bank of New York. The largest of the Russian accounts which the Bolsheviki are trying to get possession of is on deposit in the National City Bank. A demand was also made on the Russian Supply Mission, which has headquarters on the eighteenth floor of the Flatiron Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—At the Russian Embassy it was said tonight that no letter had yet been received from Martens, the Bolshevist "Ambassador," demanding that Boris Bakhmetieff, the present Ambassador, turn over the embassy funds to the Bolsheviki. Pending its arrival, no comment would be made upon the expected communication.

PRESCRIPTION PRICES

The price of a prescription at Liggett's represents cost of ingredients, plus the labor and a fair profit—nothing for mystery.

Using the best ingredients, with an exact, uniform method of figuring costs, we enter into prescription price-competition with no one.

THE SAFE DRUG STORES Liggetts

SUES SURGEON FOR $100,000

Capt. Roberts, Vanderbilt Doctor, Made Defendant by Dr. Barrie.

Dr. George Barrie of 15 East Forty-eighth Street filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against Captain Percy W. Roberts, U. S. A., Medical Reserve Corps, for $100,000 damages on the ground of injury to his reputation based on a letter written by Captain Roberts in which Dr. Barrie was accused of failing to use proper care in looking after the practice of Dr. Roberts during his absence, under an agreement made between them.

Dr. Barrie details his complaint in an affidavit, and says that following a dispute, Dr. Roberts wrote him from the United States Army General Hospital at West Baden, Ind., making the statements on which the suit is based. Dr. Roberts's letter accuses Dr. Barrie of "exploiting" Dr. Roberts's patients for his own benefit and making charges which several of the patients declared were unreasonable.

He also alleged that Dr. Barrie "changed the course of treatment in some cases to exactly the opposite of that which I pursued, notably in the instance of Cathleen Vanderbilt, (daughter of Reginald C. Vanderbilt,) and Gray Foster." The letter also accused Dr. Barrie of making a "social call on one of my patients in Washington, the object of which was so transparent that no wise man would have been guilty of such an indiscretion."

Bonded Aliens Released.

Perry M. Armstrong, Assistant Director of the New York Enemy Alien Bureau, announced late yesterday afternoon that he had been directed by Attorney General Palmer to release immediately all enemy aliens under parole or bond and to cancel the bonds.

This order means that hereafter about a thousand enemy aliens in this city are free to go about as they please. All the enemy aliens will be informed by mail of the order.

"WETS" WIN IN QUEBEC.

Province Has Apparently Gone Heavily Against Prohibition.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, April 10.—Midnight returns show a crushing defeat of prohibition in Quebec Province, although half the rural districts are still to hear from.

The majority in favor of wines and beer was estimated late tonight at almost 100,000 votes.

Montreal and other cities voted heavily in favor of beer, wine, and cider. Montreal stood 80,405 for beer to 12,297 against. Quebec City, St. John's, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Riviere du Loup, Three Rivers, and Hull voted in similar proportion, and even Westmount, a suburb of Montreal, which has excluded licenses from its limits, voted 5 to 2 in favor.

The counties heard from, Chambly, Iberville, Lassomption, Montcalm, Maskinonge, St. John's, Vaudreuil, Yerchieres, and Jacques Cartier, give large majorities to the moderates. Two counties, Brome and Richmond, inhabited mainly by English-speaking farmers, went dry.

Saks & Company

Will Place On Sale To-day



5000

Men's Athletic Union Suits

Regularly $1.65 to $2.50

Special at $1.20

¶ "Shedaker" Union Suits with the patented trouser seat that absolutely eliminates binding, drawing, or pinching. Every suit being perfect, this remarkable offering is possible only because of an unusual trade opportunity which we will share with you. Splendid selection of materials, including—

Self-striped Mesh, Silk-Striped Madras, Cross-bar Madras, Self-figured and Plain Madras, Fine Nainsook. All sizes up to 46.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St

Broadway Saks & Company *At 34th St.*

Incomparable Values in Easter Millinery



Two Thousand New

$5.95 Wonder Hats

"The most remarkable values ever presented in America."

¶ Although our $5.95 Wonder Hats have always been far superior to any other hats before seen at the price, we were determined in preparing for this special Easter display that all our previous efforts should be eclipsed. This we believe we have accomplished, every one of the two thousand hats in the display setting a new standard of value even in $5.95 Wonder Hats. Included are:

The New Italian Bersaglieri Hat
with crown of natural bronze coque, sweeping fancy and straw brim, shown on the Avenue at $15 and more. Illustrated.

Smart Dress Hat of lisere straw and Georgette crepe trimmed with two beautiful ostrich plumes. Illustrated.

Very Modish Black Dress Hat of lisere straw with transparent brim, and trimming of colorful flowers and ribbon.

together with a host of taffeta and Georgette hats in many new types.

Saks & Company, Third Floor



Over One Thousand

"Hats Exquisite" at $10.85

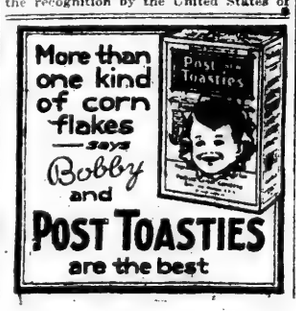
Reflecting the creative genius of many well-known European couturiers

¶ All the newness, all the chic and daring of the most exquisite creations shown in Paris shops is here truly transplanted, for these wonderful creations interpret Paris fashions so faithfully there remains no *real* difference between duplicate and original. Hats of such beauty, such charming originality are a rarity *at any price.* At $10.85 no chapeaux compare with them.

The illustration shows a dainty poke hat with lace brim faced with Georgette crepe. The crown is of a novelty split straw, and the trimming consists of a beautiful plume and velvet ribbon of contrasting hue.

Other styles include smart tricorns, large dress hats, and an exclusive collection of small close-fitting hats.

Saks & Company, Third Floor



More than one kind of corn flakes says Bobby and POST TOASTIES are the best

HINDENBURG SMASH TOLD BY GEN. O'RYAN

27th Division Men Fanatical in Desire to Meet Germans, He Says in Lecture.

CRIED "LEAD US TO THEM!"

Commander Describes Work on the Border Before Going Across—Praises the British.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander in Chief of the 27th Division, in the first of a series of lectures, told an appreciative audience of some 2,000 persons in Carnegie Hall last night a graphic story of the history of the division from the time it was mobilized and sent to Camp Wadsworth for training up to the armistice.

When describing the feat performed by the 27th when it broke through the Hindenburg line on the St. Quentin tunnel sector, General O'Ryan was cheered to the echo when he declared:

"It was the fixed opinion of old army observers that nobody could have got through the line unless they were confident in their ability, physically fit, and of a stern moral dependency. Our men had those qualities to an extent that bordered on fanaticism. They had a tremendous pride in their organization, were tremendously fit, and while their confidence was in nowise boastfulness, it had no limitations. They simply knew they could do the job. 'Lead us to it' was the watchword of the men of the 27th."

In the course of his lecture, General O'Ryan was cheered when he paid a high tribute to the soldierly qualities of the "two-fisted British soldier."

Tells Its Work on Border.

Martin W. Littleton introduced the General, who proceeded at once to tell of the early history of the 27th. It was on the Mexican border, he said, where it was known as the 6th Division. Before that it had always been known as the New York Division.

"On the border the 27th was held as a unit ready to go into action in case of an invasion," said the General. "When it was finally ordered home, some of the units had only two weeks of leisure before they were again mobilized for service in this war. They were sent to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., where they put in a solid Winter of hard, grinding work.

"There was practically not a single recruit in the whole division, and while the newspapers were saying how well trained they were, these veterans kept right on training silently and grimly. They had to stand by and see divisions of much newer troops go across, but they were soldiers, and they did not kick, that is, they did not kick openly."

General O'Ryan described the tour of observation which he, in company with his chief of staff and an aid, made of the allied armies before the 27th was sent to France. He told of the joy which, after his return, the news that they were going across created in the division.

"We were somewhat surprised to find we were going to a British sector after we got to France," said General O'Ryan. "We had, like most Americans, thought we were going over to help the French, and we discovered we had to serve with the British, ride British horses and eat British rations. In short, we became a part of the British Army."

Apprehensions Among Officers.

The General then described the apprehensions which some of the officers in the division had when they learned that it was with the British the 27th was going to serve. He said that the division's makeup of men of Northern New York who had been brought up on stories of how the English had burned Kingston in 1815, combined with Americans of German extraction and Americans of Irish extraction from New York City, made the prospect for peace between the Allies anything but certain.

"We found the British, above everything, good sports," he said. "And before we got through, let me tell you, those British captured us all."

He described the life of the division at the front, telling how the Americans kept down the casualties by living in shelter tent instead of billets as their British allies did. The two occupants of a shelter tent would each dig a grave to lie in, said General O'Ryan, and when a hostile airplane came over on a bombing expedition, it had to register a direct hit on one of the little tents to do the men inside any harm.

In describing operations around the Hindenburg line General O'Ryan employed maps and pictures. He told how on Sept. 27, the 106th Infantry, with a supporting battalion of the 105th to guard its left flank, because the British were not able to join in that task, tried to break the outer defenses of the line. He told of the three "strong points" the enemy had established between the first and second lines of trenches, and of how two kept feeding men from the reserves hidden in the St. Quentin Canal tunnel into the trenches joining these strong points.

Valiant Fight of 106th.

In spite of the fiercest sort of opposition the end of the 27th of September found the 106th Infantry, the remnants of it, holding like grim death to the fairly substantial gains they had made. The "strong points" were more or less in possession of the enemy. General O'Ryan said, although around them later were found German dead as thick as flies.

He described how on Sept. 29 the survivors of the 106th were relieved by the 54th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 107th and 108th Regiments. These two, with two battalions of the 105th, tore past the scene of the previous battles and straight at the heart of the German defenses.

The British were unable to gain at their front, but nothing stopped the American advance, and when they were relieved after three days' fighting by the Australians, the high command ordered a turning movement which flanked the Germans out of the key to their position, the town of Vendhuile, without further fighting.

"The men fought like wildcats," said the General. "I'd like to talk it over with some of the enemy who may still be alive who faced us on that day and see just what they thought of our advance."

General O'Ryan said that many of the dead of the division had been buried in the very middle of the Hindenburg line. He said it was the desire of the men who were left that their comrades should rest in France, for they believed that this would be an eternal guarantee of the friendship between the two nations.

SIMS TELLS ORIGIN OF THE DEPTH BOMB

Former Commander of European Fleet Stops Here on Way to Take Up Newport Post.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., who, as an Admiral, commanded the American warships in European waters during the war, came back to New York from Washington yesterday morning. While in Washington he conferred with Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and other Navy Department officials about resuming his duties as President of the Naval War College at Newport. He will return to Newport today, where the entire town will turn out to welcome him, and take up his duties at the War College tomorrow.

Admiral Sims is expected to return to New York for a brief stay during the visit of the Atlantic Fleet, which will arrive next Tuesday morning and will remain in the Hudson for two weeks. About 100 vessels, including fifteen superdreadnoughts, will be lined up in the Hudson on Tuesday afternoon. All the vessels that operated in European waters, with the exception of some destroyers and submarine chasers, which are still on the other side, will be in the river. It is expected that a dinner will be tendered the officers of the fleet by the city, and Admiral Sims is expected to be one of the guests.

Plans for entertaining the 30,000 officers and men of the fleet are now under way. There will be no parade, but theatre parties, dances, dinners, and other entertainments in Welfare canteens and clubs will be features of the program which is now being arranged by the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, and other organizations which are co-operating in an effort to make the stay of the fleet one that the men will not soon forget.

Admiral Sims was reminiscent when he met the reporters in his suite at the Biltmore. Among other stories of the navy's part in the great war, he told the story of the depth bomb.

"It all," he said, "came about in this way. A short time after I arrived in England, two years ago, Admiral Jellicoe told me the story of how the depth bomb came into being. He said that Admiral Madden, who was second in command of the Grand Fleet, had, while in command of a cruiser in the early days of the war, caught sight of a torpedo as it was fired from a submarine. Presently the track of the submarine was seen, and a moment or so later the top of the periscope of the submarine was visible. The U-boat finally took to its heels, with the British cruiser in pursuit.

"Admiral Jellicoe then told me that the British cruiser finally got within sight of the submarine, and it was then that Admiral Madden thought of the depth bombs. His men went to work at once. Admiral Jellicoe told me, and after some experimenting brought out the bomb which was later nicknamed the 'ash can.' They were tested out, and after they were found to be practical each destroyer was loaded up with them, carrying from thirty to forty charges apiece. They were arranged on a track device in such a manner that they could be sent off one every ten seconds, merely by the pushing of a button."

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES.

Increase in Surplus of Labor Reported by 38 Cities.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Increasing unemployment during the week ended April 5 was shown in reports from sixty-six cities to the Federal Employment Service, a summary of which was made public tonight. Thirty-eight cities showed a total labor surplus of 133,505, an increase of 5,855 over the preceding week, while nineteen reported a labor shortage totaling 4,650, and nine showed an equality of supply and demand.

Points in New England reported the heaviest increases in surplus, although increases were indicated generally in the Eastern cities. The surplus on the Pacific Coast remained practically stationary, while many Southern points continued to show a labor shortage.

Lost and Found Advertisement on Page 13.

HOOVER OFFERS PLAN TO PACIFY RUSSIA

Suggests Nansen Head a Commission to Investigate Relief.

FOOD IF HOSTILITIES CEASE

69,000 Tons Already Sent to Austria and Daily Arrivals Are to be Increased.

LONDON, April 10.—Herbert C. Hoover, Director General of the inter-allied relief organization, has requested Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the Norwegian Food Mission to the United States, to become chief of an international neutral commission to investigate the possibility of feeding Russia, on condition of the cessation of hostilities in Russia, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

The dispatch says that £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) monthly will be required for the carrying out of the program.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 10.—Speaking about Mr. Hoover's plan to have Nansen head an international commission to get food to the starving Russian people, Magnus Swenson, the American distributor of food at Copenhagen, said today:

"It is a great scheme. The only effective remedy against Bolshevism is giving people something to eat."

Concerning Finland, whence he recently returned, he said that conditions were much better. The Finns need help, he said, but their bread dilloweance was put up from 180 to 240 grammes, and if the Government was firm against the threatening Bolshevism from Russia the future was safe.

PARIS, April 10.—Herbert C. Hoover, Director General of Relief, states that he has arranged through the Supreme Economic Council on behalf of the four Governments, for the provision of finance, shipping, and foodstuffs, which has enabled the delivery into Austria of about 10,000 tons of foodstuffs in January, 22,000 tons in February, and 37,000 tons in March, of a total value of about $15,000,000.

The gradual exhaustion of internal supplies, Mr. Hoover points out, necessitates an increase, if Vienna and the other larger points are to avoid starvation. It is the intention of the associated Governments to continue to furnish the indispensable quota to Austria, and arrangements have already been made materially to increase the daily arrivals.

This, of course, can only continue so long as local conditions are such as to insure transportation and equitable distribution, and so long as there is cooperation in the protection of transportation to the other equally needy sections of the old Austrian Empire.

It should be borne in mind, however, Mr. Hoover says, that with the limited railway communications between Vienna and the possible sources of supply and disturbance of public order will render further shipments impossible and bring Vienna face to face with absolute famine.

Try POSTUM if you have coffee troubles. You'll note better health "There's a Reason"

Let us Analyze and Solve your SURETY AND INSURANCE Problems.
Service Specialists
H. T. E. BEARDSLEY, Inc.,
31 Liberty St. New York
Telephone John 5166



"Speed with Economy" in enlarging or reconstructing existing factories, warehouses, piers, etc. Phone Bryant 2908
Barney-Ahlers
Industrial Construction

CC AND
CANTRELL & COCHRANE
Ginger Ale

1878 A. Jaeckel & Co 1919
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th and 36th Sts.
NEW YORK
FURS OF DISTINCTION FOR SPRING
FISHER SABLE, STONE-MARTEN ANIMAL SCARFS
Telephone 2044 Greeley

McCutcheon's
Easter Handkerchiefs
of Pure Linen

THE EASTER REMEMBRANCE problem can be solved delightfully in a very few minutes in the Handkerchief Department of "The Linen Store."

Our selection of Pure Linen Handkerchiefs for Easter is undoubtedly the largest in America, and the most moderately priced. In fact, our prices are in many instances as low as the present *wholesale* prices on the same Handkerchiefs.

For Women—A very large and unusually attractive assortment of women's hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs of Irish, Spanish and Madeira manufacture. **Prices: 25c, 35c, 50c each and upwards.**

For Children—A large variety of pretty little Handkerchiefs with bird and animal effects for children, **18c each—6 for $1.00.**

For Men—Initial Handkerchiefs, hemmed on four sides with hand-embroidered block letters, **50c each.** Men's Corded Handkerchiefs with hemmed and hemstitched edges, **50c, 75c, $1.00 each, and up.**

James McCutcheon & Company
The Greatest Treasure House of Linens in America
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets


Reg. Trade Mark





A comfortable, clean shave every day —not once in a while only

A fresh razor blade every day is out of the question for most men, but a perfectly satisfactory shave every day is not out of the question for *any* man. You don't need a new blade to insure a *keen* blade if you use the AutoStrop Razor.

The AutoStrop Razor Blades are made of the hardest and toughest steel produced for razor blades, each with the sharpest, finest kind of cutting edge. To keep these blades keen-edged as when new, the AutoStrop Razor is made with a patented, self-contained stropping feature—and with it is supplied a specially-treated strop of selected hide.

A pressure of the thumb adjusts it for close, medium or light shaving. It is the only safety razor that *sharpens, shaves and cleans without removing the blade.*

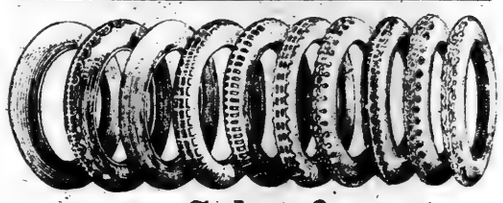
Ask your dealer about the 30-day free trial plan.



AutoStrop Razor—*sharpens itself*

500 clean, comfortable shaves from every dozen blades

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.



Sale of
Automobile Tires and Tubes
Keystone—Batavias
All Firsts—Fully Guaranteed
On Sale at About ⅓ Below List Price
Another demonstration of superiority by the Gimbels Auto Supply Store—

30 x 3	Batavias, C.L. N.S.	$12.95
30 x 3½	Batavias, C.L. N.S.	$17.80
32 x 3½	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$19.25
31 x 4	Batavias, C.L. N.S.	$25.80
32 x 4	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$26.20
33 x 4	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$27.50
34 x 4	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$28.10
35 x 4½	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$38.95
36 x 4½	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$39.55
37 x 5	Batavias, S.S. N.S.	$48.50

Special
68 Only—Napeers 30 x 3½
Firsts—Fully guaranteed—Clincher, Non-Skid.
Made by the Napier Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio.
$14.95 About 1-3 below list price

Red and Grey Rubber Tubes
Fully Guaranteed—All Sizes. Specially Priced.
Tubes smaller than 32x3½ $1.95
Larger tubes up to 37x5 ..... $2.45
GIMBELS AUTO SUPPLY STORE—Fourth Floor



No Short Circuit Here! An All-Complete Range Of Suits For Shortish Men

HISTORIANS chronicle, that some of the smallest men were some of the greatest, and that what Providence leaves out of man's height, it often puts into his head. It is no crime to be short, but it is a misdemeanor to dress so as to emphasize, not minimize, under-average stature.

Short sizes are my study and specialty. These Suits are proportioned to my private specifications. They may lack full height, but they are not lacking in full style and complete fit and entire value all through.

I cannot work miracles, but I can make the short man look several inches taller and six feet smarter, and I don't take any longer profit for short, or stout, or tall sizes than my regular prices allow, $35 to $65.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

A Kangaroo Shoe For You!

DON'T put off putting on Kangaroo! Your feet will be thousands of times obliged to you at every step you take. The comfort of Kangaroo is not equaled by any other leather that man takes from an animal's back for his foot.

Kangaroo lets your foot breathe by not confining it, vise-like. If you stand all day, you'll stand it lots better in our Shoe of Genuine Australian Kangaroo.

Kangaroo takes a Patent Leather high glazed polish. Kangaroo wears like Calfskin. Kangaroo is as pliable as Kidskin. Kangaroo is the Shoe For You, though we have all kinds, from Cordovan to Calfskin. Large sizes a specialty.



KANGAROO SHOES FOR WOMEN—Many women are learning the unmatched comfort of this unique leather. We carry Four Distinctive Styles at our 42nd Street Shop. Large sizes a specialty.

THE Edwin Clapp SHOE
ESTABLISHED 1853
Two Convenient Shops
Up-Town: 6 East 42nd St. 3 Doors from 5th Ave.
Down-Town: Woolworth Building Broadway at Barclay St.



OLD CROW RYE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES
H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

CROWDING
THE MOURNERS

As an up-to-date building organization we are sometimes a little ahead of time, like the Christmas magazines that come out in November!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction



For the TROUT Season

Fresh water tackle, flies, rods and everything the angler needs to make a good catch.

"Everything for the Sportsman"

DAVEGA

15 Cortlandt St., near Broadway. 405 Broadway, near Canal St.
801 Broadway, near 10th St. 125 W. 125th St., bet. Lenox & 7th Avs.



PLUTO eliminates poison from intestines, from the kidneys and through the blood—an ideal remedy for gout. Also beneficial in treatment of other kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large Bottle 45c
Smaller Bottle 20c

French Lick Springs Hotel Co.
French Lick, Ind. (182)



Cuticura Helps Clear Away Dandruff and Irritation

On retiring, comb the hair out straight, then make a parting, gently rubbing in Cuticura Ointment with the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings until the whole scalp has been treated. Place a light covering over the hair to protect the pillow from possible stain. The next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of soap, best applied with the hands. Rinse in tepid water. Repeat in two weeks if needed. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum everywhere 25c. each

CELESTINS
VICHY
(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
Natural Alkaline Water
for the relief of:—
RHEUMATISM
INDIGESTION
URIC ACID
GOUT



ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Bottled directly at the famous Spring at VICHY, France, from which it takes its name.

CELESTINS

77TH PARADE IS NOW OFFICIALLY ASSURED

War Department Orders Return of Division, or Greatest Part in One Convoy.

DEPENDS ON TRANSPORTS

However, Should Any of the Units Arrive Late, Separate Receptions Are Guaranteed.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The War Department has instructed the army embarkation officials in France to return in one convoy the entire 77th Division if possible, or as large a part of it as may be possible with the available shipping. This action was taken in connection with plans for the parade of the division in New York City.

Should the transports bringing the division arrive in New York within reasonable time of each other, it was announced officially that the department would parade in New York City at one time either the entire division or the largest number possible of the units belonging to it, and would "guarantee to parade the remaining units separately if it is desirable."

The War Department made public the following telegram sent by Acting Secretary Crowell today to George Gordon Battle of New York:

"Answering your telegram regarding parade of 77th Division in New York, the War Department is in favor of this parade being held. Our difficulty is due to the fact that a parade of the complete division might make necessary the holding of certain units which may arrive long before the date set for the balance of the division, thus preventing the demobilization of men who are anxious to get their discharges, and disarranging our entire schedule of demobilization in the New York district. The department has already cabled General Harbord to return in one convoy this whole division, or as large a part of it as is possible with the shipping at his disposal. Should these ships arrive in New York within reasonable time of each other the department will parade in New York City at one time, either the entire division or the largest number possible of the units belonging to it, and will guarantee to parade the remaining units separately if it is desired."

The Progress Republican Club of the Eighth Assembly District joined yesterday in the protest to the War Department on its unfavorable attitude toward a parade of the 77th Division as a unit, and announced that the following telegram had been sent to United States Senators James W. Wadsworth and William M. Calder:

We, the Progress Republican Club, emphatically condemn the action of the military authorities in refusing the 77th Division to parade in New York City upon their arrival. We regret that these boys after having won the admiration of the world by their valor and endurance should now be refused a proper and fitting tribute by the people of New York, such as was accorded the 27th Division, the colored division, &c.

We citizens of the east side deplore such action. Therefore we urge you as Senator of New York to use all the means in your power so that this order may be rescinded by the General Staff, and that we may be given an opportunity to welcome home our heroes.

Major Allan Lindley of the advance party of the 77th Division said yesterday that in the parade, a place of honor in the line of march would be given to Captain Alexander Fleming Popham of the Red Cross. Major Lindley paid tribute to the Red Cross officer, and said that the rapid relief measures inaugurated by the latter had saved the lives of hundreds of men.

Commenting on the War Department's announcement, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, Chairman of the Home Auxiliary of the 77th Division, said last night:

"This message from the War Department is encouraging. It shows a disposition to consider the rightful demand of New York City that the 77th parade as a unit. This message, however, does not entirely satisfy, for it still leaves uncertain the parade of the entire division, and that is what New York asks.

"While this news is very promising we must continue our efforts for the parade until we are definitely assured that the arrangements have been made for the event. We want nothing short of an order from the War Department for a divisional parade."

REPORTER KILLED IN ACTION

Death of C. A. Ennis, Reported Missing, Is Officially Confirmed.

Charles A. Ennis, formerly a reporter for the New York City News Association, was killed in action on Aug. 27, according to official advices from Washington received yesterday by his mother, Mrs. Theresa Ennis, 370 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn.

Previous reports from the War Department stated that Ennis was missing in action on Aug. 27 and he was later reported back for duty on Sept. 3. Investigation through the Red Cross and the military authorities finally established his death beyond question on the date he was reported missing.

Ennis joined the army on Aug. 19, 1917, and went overseas as a member of Company E, 307th Infantry, which took part in the Argonne drive. He was 23 years old.

SPAIN TO AID WITH SHIPS.

Will Stop at Bordeaux to Get American Troops.

MADRID, April 10. (Associated Press.)—It is stated that details of a convention between Spain and the United States have been settled, providing for the importation of cereals by Spain.

The condition is that the Spanish ships which are to convey the cereals shall stop at Bordeaux on the western voyage and take on board American troops awaiting repatriation and also war material which is to be returned to the United States.

SCOTT TO LEAVE CAMP DIX.

Gen. Hale of the 26th Will Take Command.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff, was relieved today of command of Camp Dix, effective on the arrival there of Brig. Gen. Harry C. Hale, his successor. He was ordered to proceed to his home for return to the retired list of the army, from which he was recalled for war service.

Brig. Gens. Hale, George H. Shelton, and Charles H. Cole were ordered to report to the headquarters of the Northeastern Department at Boston for temporary duty with the 26th Division in connection with the parade of that organization.

Our Army to Sell Foe's Abandoned Stuff.

COBLENZ, April 9, (Associated Press.)—Millions of dollars worth of material, abandoned by the German Army, will be sold to civilians in the American-occupied area under United States Army regulations, it was announced today, upon receipt of authorization from General Headquarters. No arms or ammunition will be included in the property to be disposed of to Germans, nor will any material, serviceable to the American army be sold.

Navy Recruits 1,245 in Week.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Recruiting for the navy during the week ended April 5, showed a slight increase over the week before, the total enrollments being 1,245. The Eastern Division again led with 667, and the Central Division was second with 245. Enrollments in the Southern Division were 244, and in the Western Division, 89.

Lost and Found Advertisement on Page 13.

CIRCUS FOR WOUNDED MEN.

Special Performance Sunday for War Hospital Patients.

The distribution of tickets for the performance which the Barnum & Bailey and Ringling Brothers combined circuses will tender to the wounded soldiers in hospitals in and near New York next Sunday afternoon has been turned over to the Red Cross. Madison Square Garden will open at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon and the performance, which will be complete from the opening spectacle to the final hippodrome number, will begin at 2:15 P. M. The Red Cross estimates that there are between 6,000 and 7,000 soldiers in the military hospitals hereabout, who will see the circus.

The soldiers will come from General Hospital No. 1, Greenhuts, Grand Central Palace, Fox Hills, Ellis Island, the Messiah Home, the Polyclinic Hospital, the Lafayette House, and the Navy Hospital. Arrangements for transporting the wounded men to the Garden were completed at a meeting of Red Cross officials and army and navy medical officers yesterday.

The circus completes the first two weeks of its New York season today. On Monday, May 3, it will open for a week under canvas in Brooklyn.

King George Decorates 5 of Our Men

LONDON, April 10.—Five members of the American Army Medical Corps were decorated with the Military Cross by King George at Buckingham Palace today. The men honored were Captains Paul Preston, C. Sallett, J. Dooling, and W. House, and Lieutenants H. Alexander.

Welcome for Ninth Coast Artillery.

Ceremonies to welcome home the 9th Coast Artillery, New York Guard, will be held at their armory, 125 West Fourteenth Street, on the night of April 22. Officers and men have been requested to call at the armory and register their home addresses or to send them by mail to Sergeant Harry A. Harris.

4,000 CRIPPLED, 125 BLIND.

War Risk Bureau Gives Totals of Such Casualties in Army.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Artificial limbs needed by disabled men who were in the military service during the war are being provided by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, in accordance with the provisions of the War Risk Insurance act. There have been more than 500 artificial arms and legs furnished to disabled men to date by the bureau. The total number of amputations in the American forces was less than 4,000.

There were no cases in which men lost both of their arms and both legs. Surgeon General Ireland of the Medical Corps of the Army and Colonel Charles E. Banks, Chief Medical Officer of War Risk Insurance, are cited by the bureau as authority for this statement.

There were but 125 cases of total blindness as the result of the war, and not all these cases have yet been declared as permanent by the medical officers in charge, according to reports to the bureau.

Shift Four Generals in Coblenz Area

COBLENZ, April 9, (Associated Press.)—The commands of four Generals in the American Army of Occupation have been shifted, according to an announcement made today at Third Army Headquarters. Major Gen. William Lassiter, who has commanded the 32d Division since it entered Germany, is designated Chief Artillery Officer of the Third Army. Brig. Gen. William G. Haan, who commanded the 32d Division during the war, will have command of that division when it leaves the Rhine for home. Since the army occupied this section of Germany, Haan has been a corps commander. Brig. Gens. Adelbert Cronkhite and Charles H. Muir, also Third Army corps commanders, were assigned to their old divisions, the 80th and 28th, respectively.

IS IT SAFE to cripple Germany by a huge war Indemnity? Sir Charles Addis, a director of The Bank of England, discusses this question at length in the current issue of

The Nation

10c

At all news stands.
Subscription $4 a year.

GERMAN REVIVAL IN NEW YORK.

German songs and other Teuton methods of entertainment are coming back to the old haunts. The Magazine Section of The New York Times, next Sunday, gives some interesting points on the revival.—Advt.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged to hold, to-day and Saturday

A Very Special Sale of
Men's Spring Suits
at $38.50 & $46.00

In every respect these Suits represent "Altman standard" and the fabrics, cut and tailoring will appeal to men accustomed to wear custom-made clothes.

The values are remarkable

In fact, it is only the consummation of a most fortunate purchase that makes this unusual offer possible so early in the season.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

That Half Price Sale of
Military Clothing
is making New York boys the best dressed "Soldiers" of the A. E. F.



Also suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats
$27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits . . $35.00
Officers' Serge Suits $30.00

Officers' Trench Coats
$25.00
Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.

Belted Trench Model Raincoats, $11.25
Guaranteed Water Proof

Officers' Raincoats . . $20.00
Raincoats $15.00
Raincoats $17.50
Officers' Raincoats $11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black) $15.00
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees $3.00

Wool Army Shirts $3.75
Wool Army Shirts $4.00
Wool Army Shirts $4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts . . . $1.50
Silk Khaki Shirts $5.00

Officers' Garrison Caps $3.00
Leather Belted Coats $50.00
Leather Belted Coats $40.00
Leather Belted Coats $37.50

Leather Belted Coats $25.00
Leather Lined Coats $30.00
Leather Lined Coats $27.50
Leather Lined Coats $15.00

No C. O. D.'s GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor No Returns

THE CORRECT OUTFITTING OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls from 4 to 16 years appear at their best in clothing marked by simplicity of design coupled with fine tailoring and fabrics of evident quality.

This establishment has provided for many years outfits of clothing, headwear and footwear to boys and girls who attend our most select schools, who visit fashionable mountain and seaside resorts, who attend Summer camps, or who may participate at functions where a more formal type of dress is required.

English norfolk suits for boys from 7 to 16 years.
Eton suits for boys.
Boys' top coats and reefers.
Regulation English sailor and jumper suits for boys up to 9 years.
Boys' olive drab khaki camp suits.
Complete assortment of hats and furnishings for boys.

Tailored street suits for girls from 12 to 16 years.
Tailored top coats for girls.
Girls' regulation and middy dresses.
Washable frocks for girls from 6 to 16 years.
Girls' sweaters and separate bloomers.
Girls' tailored hats.
"Anniped" shoes for boys and girls.

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Saturday Sale of
Men's Suits
$35.00

AN EVENT of unusual importance especially planned for those who want a new suit for Easter—enough to last throughout a busy day—at a price that is well worth coming for—double-breasted grey or blue flannel or unfinished worsteds—patch or regular pockets—quarter lined; with piped seams—two button model with long soft lapels.

Other Suits $30.00 to $65.00

Light Weight
Spring Overcoats
$27.50

The popular wanted shower-proof knit coats—loose slip-on model—Oxford greys or heather mixture—silk yoke and sleeves—sizes 34 to 44—Exceptional value.

Fourth Floor.



STORY OF THE TANKS

How the tanks broke the German lines and won the war for the Allies is described in an illustrated article by Captain R. E. Carlson, American Ordnance, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.

TOTAL OF REPORTED CASUALTIES UP TO 278,966

489 Named as Latest Loss for Army, Include 45 Dead and 4 Missing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—One army casualty list, which contained 489 names, was given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 278,086, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,851. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 284,817.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 8 killed in action, 1 died of wounds, 14 died of accident and other causes, 22 died of disease, 21 wounded severely, 43 wounded to a degree undetermined, 376 slightly wounded, and 4 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 10.	Total.
Killed in action	31,921	8	31,929
Lost at sea	702		702
Died of wounds	13,430	1	13,431
Died of accident	4,107	14	4,121
Died of disease	22,556	22	22,578
Total	72,716	45	72,761
Wounded	196,289	440	196,729
Missing	4,968	4	4,972
Total	273,973	489	274,462

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, Degree Undetermined.

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Pvt. Private.
Mech. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

CASTRO, C. P., 264 W. 113th St.....(WL)
CUFF, H. T., 325 W. 47th St.....(WL)
CULLEN, E. J., 187 E. 71st St.....(WL)
DEICHTER, L., 222 Metropolitan Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
DREDGER, H. F., 68 Ryerson St., Bklyn.(WL)
FLEMING, W. J., 459 E. 121st St.....(WL)
GAUFFREAU, E. L., 55 Grace St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
GLADDEN, P., 1,773 Pacific St., Bklyn.(WL)
McLaughlin, H., 314 W. 127th St.—Corp.....(WL)
McMAHON, D. J., 230 E. 99th St.....(WL)
MAPES, E. Jr., 550A Quincy St., Bklyn.(WL)
MATTEWS, G. Jr., 332 E. 26th St—Lt.(WL)
MELNIK, G., 482 74th St.....(WL)
MELORO, ANGELO, 145 Court St., Bklyn.(WL)
MERRILL, K. G., 189 W. 91st St.....(WL)
MORTIMER, T., 350 Audubon Av.—Corp.(WL)
NEWBURY, E. R., 1,060 Caldwell Av.(WL)
OLICKER, L., 20 E. 112th St.....(WL)
OLSON, F. C., 297 Rogers Av., B'klyn.(WL)
PAULSEN, J., 134 Luquer St., Bklyn.(WL)
PROVENZA, R., 72 Navy St., Brooklyn.(WU)
REICH, C. C., 476 E. 187th St.—Cook...(WL)
SALADINO, W. L., 852 New York Av., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WU)
SBROCCO, W., 83 Baxter St.—Corp.....(WS)
SIERIEVITCH, J., 180 Allen St.....(WS)
TARNEFF, C. A., 5,789 Broadway.....(WL)
TORESAN, G., 71 Macdougal St.....(WL)
WIESMANN, W., Jr., 5 W. 22d St.—Corp.....(WS)
WOOD, C. H., 222 5th Av., Bklyn.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

BRADLEY, A., Buffalo.....(DD)
BUCKLEY, J. P., Hrasher Falls.....(WL)
CUDNEY, F. F., Schenectady.....(WS)
CROUCH, W. C., Rochester—Corp.....(MA)
FEDERSON, A., Buffalo.....(WL)
GLIOTTONI, A., Rochester.....(WS)
KLINGER, B., Buffalo.....(WS)
GRUNER, A., Stephentown.....(DD)
KOENIAU, A., Phelps.....(WL)
LAPIER, E. H., Chosy.....(KA)
LAW, A. G., Buffalo.....(WL)
MASCITELLI, M., New Hamburg.....(WL)
MASSE, W. J., Saratoga Springs—Sgt.(WL)
MASSARO, L., Utica.....(WL)
MATNEK, P., Paterson.....(WL)
MICHELS, C. J., Warners—Corp.....(WL)
MILLER, J., Utica.....(WL)
MUIRAY, J. F., Newburg—Corp.....(WL)
RUSSELL, B., Union.....(WL)
RUSSELL, H. C., Yonkers—Corp.....(WL)
SALVAGGIO, J., Rome.....(WL)
SALVATI, G., Rochester.....(WL)
SHAVER, H. H., Albany.....(WL)
SHEA, E. C., Syracuse—Sgt.....(WL)
STREETER, C. W., Ogdensburg.....(DD)
WOOD, E. P., Tannersville—Maj.....(WL)
WOOD, W. H., Elbridge—Lt.....(WL)

CALIFORNIA.

BLEULER, F. E., Pasadena—Lt.....(DD)
McDERMOTT, T. J., San Francisco.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

WITTER, D. R., Hartford.....(WL)
WALKER, W. B., New Haven—Corp.....(WL)
SMITH, T. J., New Britain—Sgt.....(WL)
MARTINETTO, F., Northhaven.....(WL)
LOVELAND, G., Hartford.....(WL)
LONG, D., New Haven.....(WL)
FOSTER, L., South Norwalk.....(WL)
BOWES, A. C., New Haven.....(WU)

FLORIDA.

FEARRAND, W. E., Lakeland.....(DA)

GEORGIA.

DAVIS, R. C., Cogdell—Wgn.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

DULSKI, J. A., Chicago.....(DW)
FRANKOWICZ, J. L., Chicago.....(KA)
GRANT, F. J., Chicago—Corp.....(KA)
McALS, R., Lilin.....(DA)

INDIANA.

COWERS, W., Evansville.....(DD)

KANSAS.

BRONSON, L. L., Wichita—Cook.....(DA)
DEVINE, D. C., Cherryvale.....(DA)
WINTERSTEIN, L. A., Ottawa.....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

MASON, B. B., Mortons Gap.....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

FORBUSH, R. L., Newton Centre—Master Engr.....(DD)
MICKIEWICZ, K., Boston.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

OMANS, P. E., Grand Rapids.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

DELINE, M., St. Cloud.....(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

CUMMINGS, J., Macel—Corp.....(DA)
HAWKINS, C. A., Crystal Springs.....(KA)

MISSOURI.

REES, F. O., Kansas City.....(DD)
RILEY, C., Advance.....(KA)
SUESS, A. E., Marceline—Corp.....(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

BARTLETT, H. N., West Roselle.....(DD)
BOWNE, M., Morganville.....(DA)
CANTANO, A., Jersey City.....(WL)
CASEY, C., Atlantic City.....(DA)
LAVALE, F., Newark.....(WL)
LOKKER, W. W., Jersey City—Sgt.....(WL)
McGOVERN, A. A., Jersey City.....(WL)
NARDONA, L., Hoboken—Corp.....(DD)
NEILLEY, J., Paterson.....(WL)
PAVISE, G., Hammonton.....(WL)
PRESSEL, E. S., Passaic—Corp.....(DD)
WATSON, J. L., Hadeon.....(WL)
WOLFBERT, L., Hammondton.....(DD)

NORTH CAROLINA.

HICKS, J., Scaley.....(DA)

NORTH DAKOTA.

CORBETT, D. F., Fargo.....(KA)

OHIO.

MORTZ, P. T., Warren—Corp.....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

BEYERS, H. L., Tyer—Corp.....(DD)
DAVIS, A., Webber Falls.....(DA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

CURRY, J. F., Frackville.....(DD)
DOUGHERTY, G. P., Philadelphia.....(MA)
HAGMAN, J. B., State College.....(KA)
HAHLE, C. W., Richardsville Wgnr.(DD)
LOUGHRAN, P., Philadelphia.....(DA)

TENNESSEE.

ROSS, W. B., Shelbyville—Lt.....(DA)

WISCONSIN.

HAHN, M., Salem.....(KA)
LAGES, A., Superior.....(DA)

ITALY.

CYOCO, M., Province of Avellino.....(DA)

Revised Report of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

BARKIN, M., 137 Broome St.....(RD)(MA)
BIGNARD, G. G., 853 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.(KA) (Erroneously reported)
LEDDIN, F. W., 374 Macon St., Brooklyn.....(RD) (MA)
LISONTY, S., 130 Broome St.....(RD) (MA)
McLAUGHLIN, J., 500 Grand St.....(WU) (Erroneously reported)
McMULLEN, G. J., 948 Stebbins Av.....(RD) (MA)
SEALY, P., 909 Pacific St., Brooklyn.....(RD) (MA)
SILVERSTEIN, L., 320 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.....(RD) (MA
TADIST, S., 261 Stone Av., Brooklyn.....(RD) (MA

Other Parts of New York State.

GOSWALD, J., Niagara Falls.....(D) (MA)
SCHIEFLA, O. W., Lancaster.....(KA) (MA)
TACK, T., Sodus.....(KA) (MA)
VAN TASSELL, A., Beacon.....(RD) (MA)

ALABAMA.

SKELTON, R. J., Quinton.....(D) (MA)

ARKANSAS.

CLIFTON, B. E., Roland.....(D) (MA)

CALIFORNIA.

TOXIN, O., Pescadero.....(D) (MA)

COLORADO.

LEISE, R. O., Fort Morgan.....(D) (MA)
SEXTON, E. C., Buena Vista—Corp.....(D) (MA)

CONNECTICUT.

KEEFE, J. J., New Hartford.....(WL) (MA)
MICKLER, W. N., Jr., New Haven.(D) (MA)
PALKA, W., New Britain.....(D) (MA)

ILLINOIS.

KNOPKA, B., Chicago.....(D) (MA)
OLSON, V. V., Blandinsville.....(D) (MA)
REDING, E. F., Evanston.....(DW) (Erroneously reported)

INDIANA.

OLIVER, A., Terre Haute.....(D) (MA)

KANSAS.

JONES, E. L., Manhattan—Sgt.....(KA) (WU)

MASSACHUSETTS.

GARNER, G. W., Lowell—Corp.....(D) (MA)
LOMBARD, H. R., Whitman.....(KA) (MA)

MICHIGAN.

ANDERSON, C. E., Michigamme.....(D) (MA)
ANDERSON, J., Franklin Mine.....(RD) (DW)
FEIRRMAN, C. G., Cold Water.....(D) (MA)

MINNESOTA.

NELSON, A. A., Moorhead.....(D) (MA)

MISSOURI.

TOENSE, A. C., Kansas City.....(D) (MA)

MONTANA.

RICHARDS, J. C., Butte.....(KA) (D)

NEW JERSEY.

LINKE, F. L., Jamesburg.....(RD) (MA)
SMISKO, M., Jr., Perth Amboy—Corp.....(KA) (MA)
WILSON, R. K., Downs.....(DW) (D)

OHIO.

OWENS, P. S., Springfield.....(D) (MA)
REED, C. F., Girard.....(D) (MA)
WOODWORTH, R., Cleveland.....(D) (MA)

OKLAHOMA.

WHEELER, R., Ervin.....(KA) (Ft. Rpid)

OREGON.

NIELSEN, J. C., Tillamook.....(KA) (MA)

PENNSYLVANIA.

LEWIS, W. F., Philadelphia—Corp.(KA) (WU)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DISHER, W., Columbia.....(D) (MA)

TENNESSEE.

GRAY, D., Woodlawn.....(KA) (MA)
PHILLIPS, E. C., Galloway.....(RD) (DD)

VIRGINIA.

ORNDORFF, C. H., Mt. Williams.(D) (MA)
RICHIE, C. W., Danville.....(KA) (WL)
WILLOUGHBY, C., Ellington.....(D) (MA)

WISCONSIN.

KRECH, W., Portage.....(KA) (WS)
MILLER, E., Nielleville.....(D) (MA)

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FIRST WAR VETERAN CAUCUS ON APRIL 26

To be Held in Armory Here to Elect Delegates to St. Louis Convention.

CALL FOR MEN IN RANKS

Urged to Help Protect "Constitutional Rights of People" in Notice.

The first caucus of war veterans to be held under the auspices of the American Legion, the organization made up of army and navy men who served in the world war, will be held on April 26, according to an announcement made yesterday by Major Cornelius W. Wickersham. It will be held in one of the city's armories, and will be for the purpose of electing twenty-two delegates and twenty-two alternates from New York City to the St. Louis caucus of veterans scheduled for May 8. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan will preside at the meeting.

Major Wickersham said yesterday that in all probability caucuses in other districts of the State would be held on the same day. Reports received yesterday at State Headquarters, 40 Wall Street, indicated that intense interest is being taken in the new organization all over the State. Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid of Syracuse, Chairman of the Northern New York District Committee, reported splendid progress in his section, and similar reports came from Major Bradley Goodyear about the territory around Buffalo. It is probable that the western division caucus will be held in that city.

Major Wickersham reported that a great many local organizations of veterans had asked to be admitted to the American Legion. Prior to the formation of the legion and the official call issued on Tuesday a large number of army and navy, veterans formed themselves into organizations of various kinds and most of these, the Major said, want to join the American Legion. Major Robert A. Greenfield of the Engineering Regiment with the 78th Division, who fought in the Argonne, called upon Major Wickersham and told him that the Mount Vernon (N. Y.) Veterans' Association would support the Legion.

Sixty Per Cent. Enlisted Men.

The various State organizations were informed yesterday by the Legion that sixty per cent. of the delegates to the national caucus in St. Louis must be enlisted men. The action was taken, it was announced, to emphasize in the minds of the organizers throughout the country that the new veterans' organization is to be thoroughly democratic, nonpartisan and nonpolitical.

At the headquarters yesterday Brig. Gen. Charles I. Debevoise, who commanded the 54th Infantry Brigade of the 27th Division, urged that every officer and enlisted man in the army and navy join the Legion to help protect the constitutional rights of the American people.

Lieut. Col. Erle Fisher Wood, temporary Secretary of the Legion, received word from Paris yesterday that a permanent Executive Committee had been elected for the organization by the men of the A. E. F. in France. A subcommittee of fifteen officers and men was formed and Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark was chosen as Chairman.

The subcommittee expects to return to America in May, and, as representatives of the A. E. F., confer with another committee representing the veterans at home concerning the proposed armistice day general convention to be held in Chicago on Nov. 11, when the organizations of veterans both at home and abroad will be amalgamated.

At the Paris meeting the following temporary organization of the Executive Committee was made permanent:

Chairman, Colonel Milton Foreman, Chicago, 33d Division; Secretary, Lieut. Col. George H. White, Portland, Ore., 41st Division.

The Executive Committee is composed of one officer and one enlisted man from each combat division and each section of the S. O. S.

Major Granville Fortescue of the 80th Division told of the instructions that had been sent out that 60 per cent. of the delegates to the St. Louis caucus must be enlisted men, said:

Seek Delegates from Banks.

"It is to be hoped that the various States will send as many delegates from the ranks as possible. Lieut. Cols. Roosevelt and Clark and the officers associated with them in launching the movement look upon themselves simply as trustees, acting in a strictly temporary capacity. They will give up the work of the temporary committee to the men chosen by the delegates in open convention, for the keynote of the American Legion is democracy.

"Everyone concerned with the temporary organization wishes it distinctly understood throughout the entire country and among the men in France that the legion is a civilian organization and upon enrollment in it, a member leaves all rank behind. The work done in the United States and Europe has brought about mutual respect and confidence in all ranks of the army, from General Pershing down to the humblest or toughest buck private. The temporary committee is urging the men of the ranks to come forward and help with the caucus plans to the extent demanded by their numbers."

Major Fortescue concluded by saying that the "doughboy," the "gob," and the "leather-neck" made up the great mass of the American military forces in time of war, and consequently would form the backbone of the American Legion in peace time.

GIVES SCHOOLS TO ARMY.

Y. M. C. A. Donates the Educational System Set Up in France.

The transfer to the army of the educational system for officers and enlisted men set up in France during the war by the Young Men's Christian Association, representing an investment of $14,000,000, was announced last night by William Sloane, Chairman of the National War Work Council of the organization.

Mr. Sloane said that the 600 prominent educators who had been organized by the Y. M. C. A. for the work would be placed under army control and that no reimbursement would be sought by the Y. M. C. A. for any part of the sum expended in the building up of the organization or the purchase of textbooks valued at $2,000,000.

The educational system, which includes schools at every camp, post, and hospital, was based on a survey of the army's educational needs made by Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of Yale University. It is headed by a Y. M. C. A. Army Educational Commission, composed of John Erskine of Columbia, Chairman; Frank E. Spaulding, Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland, and Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In announcing the transfer, Mr. Sloane made public letters from Secretary of War Baker and General Pershing warmly commending the Y. M. C. A. for its work in building up the system.

AMERICAN 'DUMPING' HINTED

Our Cotton Goods Alleged Cheaper in England Than Here.

LONDON, April 10.—Suggestion was made in the House of Commons today that American manufactured cotton goods were being offered in England at prices below which they were sold in the United States.

W. C. Bridgeman, Under Secretary of the Board of Trade, said that an anti-dumping bill was already in print, and the Board of Trade would like to have any information in the possession of the member regarding the suggestion made

MUSIC

Somewhat as Edouard Remenyi once brought the good seed of Magyar music rhythms to blossom as "Hungarian Dances" in the fertile soil of Brahms, so two young soldier artists of France, Louis Wins and Edouard Gendron, in three concerts in New York—the last one yesterday in Aeolian Hall, though they will return next season—have shown a new side of French art; they have pep no less than polish, energy along with elegance, a fine sense of the theatre as well as finer reverence for the masters. Grounded in classic sonata recital, they have played before Beethoven, from Handel; yesterday was a field day for France, and these men made much of it, while a musical audience made much of them in return. It was a pleasure to hear the sonatas "of the future"—of Guillaume Lekeu, whose career ended at 24 years; of Gabriel Faure, whose Opus 13 had verve and "go" to it, and finally of Sylvio Lazzari, a visitor to America last year when his opera, "Le Sauterlot," was produced here. Lazzari, a Parisian of many years, yet stems from the Southeast of Europe; it is so written in this vital, muscular work for violin and piano, Opus 24, in its recurrence of folk-song elements—idioms with fine "singing tone"—though the strength of the composition's skeleton is a motto as bold as the theme of fate in Bizet's "Carmen." The two players were at their best in this modern program and they were heartily recalled at the close.

Powell and Rogers Lead a Band.

Bishop Restarick's famous schoolgirl singers, whom Pacific voyagers have heard in the real Honolulu folksongs of the Kanaka tongue, to their own ukelele accompaniment—and doubtless the Filipino wards of Bishop Brent, the Porto Ricans of Bishop Colmore—might have been amazed at music offered in their behalf to a brilliant matinee audience at the Biltmore yesterday, when John Powell and Francis Rogers gave a benefit for the Islands Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. Mr. Powell played not only some Chopin and Liszt, but also his own "Snake Charmer" and Basil Hickey's "From an American suite," "At the Fair." Mr. Rogers sang baritone airs from Lully's "Bois Epais" to Debussy's "Mandoline," and from Purcell's "Nymphs and Shepherds" to an "Echo" song by his accompanist, Bruno Huhn. Some needs of the islands were told in the printed program folder, and the proceeds of the concert went to the aid of these.

Rose Levison's Recital.

Easter will bring the annual revival of concerts and débuts at the season's end, but meanwhile there still are events of interest, such as last evening's revital of Rose Levison, a South American pianist, who had been heard here in Aeolian Hall two years ago, and who returned to make an artist's "report of progress." She played a varied program: Beethoven's Sonata Op. 26, airs and arrangements from Mendelssohn, Gluck-Brahms, Chopin, Debussy, Mana Zucca, and Liszt. Miss Levison has technical equipment; she has sought for "singing tone," that last desideratum of pianists—even the best—under guidance of Mrs. Walter A. Wyckoff, and she was heard with evident cordiality by last night's well-filled house.

A Lodger Orchestra Season.

There is novelty in both program and plot of the New Symphony Orchestra, to be heard for the first time tonight in Carnegie Hall, under influential auspices. Both the patrons' committee and the organization of ninety-six players, led by Edgar Varese, are aiming to add six weeks to the term of New York's season and something to its musical interest and variety. Among the boxholders are Mrs. Francis Carolan, Mrs. Joseph Duveen, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Mrs. Walter J. Salmon, Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Opera Gives Last "Faust" of Season

Give the devil his due, was the good old maxim of the Faustapielhaus in former days. Last night Gounod's "Faust" made a farewell bow for the Metropolitan season, to close in nine days more. With Miss Farrar and Mr. Martinelli as the lovers, Clarence Whitehill appeared for the first time recently as Mephistopheles in spite of hoarseness. Thomas Chalmers, hardly recovered from a cold, sang Valentine, and Mme. Mattfeld replaced Miss Howard, who is now ill. Mme. Delannois and Mr. Ananian completed the cast. Miss Galli danced in the restored Walpurgis revel, and Mr. Monteux conducted. The audience was a large one.

"Wives of Patriarch" at Columbia.

The first performance of the "Wives of the Patriarch," the play given annually by the Columbia University Philolexian Society, was held last night at Earl Hall, Broadway and 117th Street. The play, the scene of which was laid in ancient Greece, represented the woman suffrage movement as it existed in Greece. Among those who took part in it were H. Obermeyer, E. T. Stelle, Walter Neale, Arnold Koch, R. R. Conant, and C. F. Bell. Professor Algernon Tassin, the author of the play, also acted as dramatic coach.

WOMEN ASSAIL SENATORS.

Two of Republican Committee Favor World League Covenant.

Two women members of the special committee appointed by the Kings County Republican Committee to canvass sentiment on the League of Nations will file a minority report protesting against the stand of United States Senators Calder and Wadsworth of New York, who signed the "round robin" protesting against the President's draft of the proposed League. They are Miss Estelle D. Bush of the Seventeenth Assembly District and Miss Anna C. Dewitt of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

A League of Nations is favored by the committee, but not the present covenant, and a majority report will uphold the action of the New York Senators. Both reports were to have been presented to the meeting of the committe last Tuesday night at which Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt spoke, but the presentation was deferred because it was thought it might embarrass the speakers. They will be presented at the next meeting of the committee and a lively debate is expected.

DRAMA

By John Corbin

Histrionic Scuffle.

PAPA, a comedy in three acts, by Zoe Akins. At the Little Theatre.

Doris	Violette Wilson
Chloe	Ann Andrews
Papa	John L. Shine
Mr. Roderick	Barnett Parker
Dick	Robert Andrews
Dolores	Miriam Battista
The Governess	Nina Varesa
Zimpasani	Adolphe Millar

What is lighter than whipped cream? Zoë Akins's little play at the Little Theatre is lighter than whipped cream; but for that very reason there are difficulties in describing it. And especially because, in telling what it is all about, it will probably seem anything but light.

Papa is a fashionable worthy on the brink of indictment for financial carelessness, who saves himself by marrying off his two daughters. The only obstacle to this coup de finance seems to be that one of them has already had a child, the father of which is a thoughtless tenor. But this obstacle is easily overcome. The young man who is to marry her, being informed of the fact of the child, strikes a magnanimous attitude and accepts it, too. And this gesture is rendered more interesting because the young lady has lied to him, the mother of the child being really Papa's other daughter. Thus arises a complication which quite nonplusses the aforesaid thoughtless tenor when he arrives to inspect his offspring, humming "Celeste Aida," and tries in vain to think which of the young matrons was once an acquaintance of his. There is more of this (as the Germans would say) stuff of the drama. It goes on and on, without beginning, middle, and end—or continuity of any sort. But that scarcely signifies, for it is all handled in a manner equally light.

No. Whipped cream will not do for a simile. For it still preserves the savor of cream unwhipped, which is a precious commodity, highly nourishing, and takes us back at the ultimate analysis to the good old cow. "Papa" resembles rather the chocolate of commerce, which is said to be mainly fabricated of mud. Or, better, a boarding-house soufflé, concocted of eggs that are tired. Yes! Soufflé is the word. For whatever lightness "Papa" possesses has been breathed into it by a sort of culinary art. Its airy nothingness is, in fact, very largely due to the achievements of the actors, who are unusually successful in keeping the soufflé from an unfortunate fall.

John L. Shine is Papa, and he is luminous as usual. Anne Andrews and Violette Wilson are his tirelessly absurd and inconsequent daughters. As the magnanimous son-in-law Barnett Parker once again reveals the talent of a born comedian. A word must be said also for the thoughtless tenor as impersonated by Adolphe Millar, who is really funny, and most of all when he is nonplused by his dilemma as to the two young matrons and takes refuge in an orgie of paternal adoration for his unmistakable child.

And then there is Jobyna Howland, another born comedian, who never fails of the subtlest stroke of character or of the broadest laugh. But, for the first time in her life, she revealed a shortcoming. She, if any one, with her eighty or ninety inches, could give continuity to the little play. But she utterly failed. True, she only came on at the end of the last act, to marry the careless Papa. Yet for once, none the less, Jobyna is to be marked down for a shortcoming.

Last and Found Advertisement on Page 13.

REPORTS MORGAN AIDS $200,000,000 SHIP PLAN

Mochizuki Says That Americans Will Join Japanese in New Maritime Corporation.

SEATTLE, April 10.—J. P. Morgan and other financiers have promised to join Japanese capitalists in the organization of a new steamship corporation, according to Kotaro Mochizuki, economist and member of the Japanese Parliament, who was in Seattle today on his way to New York.

Mr. Mochizuki said that probably $200,000,000 of American and Japanese money would be invested in the new venture. Although details have not been arranged, he said, the concern probably would be called the American-Japanese Steamship Company, and would buy and build ships and operate them on all the world's important ocean traffic lanes. One line will run from Seattle to the Orient.

SAMUEL GOMPERS RETURNS

Labor Leader Is Informed of Wife's Illness on Landing.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam arrived yesterday afternoon with more than 2,300 troops and 600 civilian passengers on board. Because of the lateness of the hour she was sent to an anchorage in Gravesend Bay and her passengers will be landed today at Hoboken.

The immigration inspectors who went to the steamship brought back Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who went abroad in attendance on the peace delegation. Mr. Gompers was met by his sons Samuel J. and Alexander Gompers, who informed him that their mother was seriously ill and that he should see her without delay. They did not tell their father that Mrs. Gompers had suffered a serious breakdown several days ago. With Mr. Gompers returned James Duncan, President of the Granite Cutters' Union; Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; William Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the Mine Workers' Union, all Vice Presidents of the Federation of Labor, who went overseas with Mr. Gompers on Jan. 8.

Mr. Gompers has been in poor health and when he embarked at Plymouth on March 31 he was so ill he had to be supported on the gangplank. He said that the sea voyage had improved him.

"I am like the clam tonight," said Mr. Gompers to interviewers, but added that he might have something to say today.

He received a wireless message before the steamship reached port from the National Civic Federation, inviting the Labor Commission to attend a luncheon on Saturday. Mr. Gompers said that the invitation would be accepted if it did not interfere with other arrangements made for them before they arrived.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. "BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Sun. William Gillette | BARRIE'S BEST PLAY.—Herald | Dear Brutus

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Times—"AN OVATION"—Herald. Otis Skinner | His Greatest Success | THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Margaret Illington Wilton Lackaye Robert Edeson Katharine Kaelred in the Dramatic Sensation "A Good Bad Woman"

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GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT TURNS 'EM AWAY. A Prince There Was. GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Mrs. FISKE in "HIS" NELLY OF N'ORLEANS" A Comedy of Moonshine, Madness and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Most fascinating mystery play ever written. THREE FACES EAST with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

LIGHTNIN' GAIETY B'way, 46th St. MATINEE TODAY. Evs. at 8:30. (Friday) at 2:30. AND ANOTHER SMITH & GOLDEN HIT

3 WISE FOOLS CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.

STANDARD MATINEE TOM'W, 25-75c. THE INVISIBLE FOE. B'way, 90 St. Next Week, "Penny Wise," with Molly Pearson.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. MATINEES TOMORROW & WEDNESDAY, 2:15. THE LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY HIT OF THE SEASON. Miss A. Erlanger's Hilarious Success. The VELVET LADY. MUSIC BY VICTOR HERBERT. ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic

LIBERTY Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. "TRIUMPH" —N. Y. Sun. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood in a new play by Philip Moeller. "Moliere"

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

CORT West 48th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. " Up-ter-date" The Better 'Ole. With MR. and MRS. COHAN

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" Last 11 Times

Punch & Judy THEATRE, Evs. 8:45. Pop. Matinee Today, 2:30. Penny Wise with MOLLY PEARSON. "Very funny."—World. "Hilarious"—Herald.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY. LISTEN LESTER!

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Short Season. TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:15. Doors Open 1:15 & 7:15. Now Ringling Bros. AND Barnum & Bailey COMBINED CIRCUS. THE COLOSSUS OF ALL AMUSEMENTS UNANIMOUSLY ACCLAIMED. EARTH FIRST & ONLY SUPER CIRCUS. Gigantic Exe—Congress of Freaks. ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, including seats, 50c to $2.75, according to location. (War Tax included.) Children under 12 at reduced prices, all matinees, except Saturdays, to $1.10 seats and over. Branch Ticket Offices, (No advance in prices), Gimbel Brothers, R. H. Macy & Co.

Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8900. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15. THE 27TH DIVISION'S BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS. "LET'S BEAT IT" LAUGHTER AND MUSIC IN EVERY LINE. All profits to be administered by the division fund for the benefit of the division and its men.

POLO GROUNDS NEXT SUNDAY AT 1:30. In case of rain Sunday following, ATHLETIC & THEATRICAL FIELD DAY OF SPORTS, SPECIAL EVENTS & NOVELTIES. BASEBALL ACTORS vs. BASE WRITERS. Seats 50c to $1.00 on sale at all theatre box offices and all theatre ticket agencies. BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS' FUND

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. Wm. S. Hart, "The Poppy Girl's Husband." Chung Mee Four, Miss Reserved Seats 5, Eve. Final L. Bella, 6 Others. 25, 50, 75

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily. Pop. Prices. SPORTING WIDOWS with Harry Conor.

CARNEGIE HALL TONIGHT—8:30. TOMORROW AFT.—3:00. THE New Symphony Orchestra. EDGAR VARESE, CONDUCTOR. PROGRAM.
1. J. S. Bach.....Sonata. The Heavens Laugh and the Earth Rejoices.
2. Claude Debussy.....Gigue
3. Alf. Casella.....Notte di Maggio (For Woman's Voice and Orchestra) (Poem by Giosue Carducci)
4. Bela Bartok.....Suite (a) En Pleine Fleur (b) Noce Villageoise
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VANDERBILT 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy. A LITTLE JOURNEY. With Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane. 126th Time Tonight

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy. "39" EAST. With Henry Hull and Constance Binney

44th ST. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:10. The Season's Brightest Musical Play. "TAKE IT FROM ME" "WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS AND CAN'T GET ENOUGH OF."—Times. George V. Hobart's Fable of Fun.

BIJOU Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. LAST 11 TIMES. Funniest Farce in 20 Years. A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD. FRIENDLY ENEMIES

MEMPHIS BLUES ORCHESTRA. SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42D ST., SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 13. Big Program! Seats Now, 25c to $2.00.

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS. BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH. 'TUMBLE-IN' SELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evs. 8:20; Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:20.

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT. "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART" CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.

MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE. SOMETIME With Ed. Wynn. CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15; Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:15.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th. Phone 9690 Col. Evs. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15. FAREWELL WEEK. Society of American Singers. TONIGHT, 8:15 ..... MIKADO. Saturday Matinee, 2:15 ..... JOLANTHE. Gala Farewell Sat. Eve., 8:15 ..... ROBIN HOOD

TOBY'S BOW. With NORMAN TREVOR. NEAL GOSDEN. at the COMEDY THEATRE, 41st St., Near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs.

LYRIC 42d Street, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT. With RICHARD BENNETT. 8TH BIG MONTH. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers. UNKNOWN PURPLE

Loew's 7th Ave. At 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Next Week, Walker Whiteside, "The Little Brother." KALICH "The Riddle: Woman" Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c. MAYTIME. PEGGY WOOD, WM. NORRIS. Mr. Nat Stokes, Original Cast.

METROPOLITAN OPERA. Tonight, 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore, Barrientos, Ellis, Caruso, De Luca, Didur, Cond., Pepi. Sat. Mat. at 2, Tosca, Farrar, Hackett, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Bada, Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 8:15, (75c to $3.) Oberon, Perkins, Howard; Martinelli, Althouse, Reiss, Rothier, Cd., Bodanzky. Sun. Nt. Concert, 50c to $2. Maazel, Pianist, Rappold, Braslau; Dias, Rothier, Cnd. Tyroler. CLOSING WEEK OF THE SEASON. Next Mon. at 8, Carmen, Farrar, Sundelius, Galli; Caruso, Whitehill, Segurola, Cond., Monteux. Wed. at 8:15, Minnelli, Barrientos, Howard; Hackett, Whitehill, Rothier, Cond., Monteux. Thurs. at 8, Aida, Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Scotti, Scott, Roert, Cond., Moranzoni. Fri. at 8:15, Amato del Re, Muzio, Martinelli, Didur, Chalmers, Bada, Cond., Moranzoni.

Good Friday AFTERNOON April 18, at 2. Prices: 50c to $3. Special Concert. Programme: Gounod's Gallia, Palestrina's Missa Brevis. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. Reserved Seats Now. Soloists: Pansella, Matzenauer, Sundelius; Hackett, Mardones. Entire Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Setti. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE, 4th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6100. 7th Avenue Subway to Christopher Street. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees To'm'w & Wed. 2:30. HOBOHEMIA A Comedy of Greenwich Village. Special Mats. TODAY & Tues., 2:30. The Great Hindu Love Drama. Shakuntala. "A Very Creditable Performance."—Evening Sun. "The Costumes and Settings are beautiful."—Heywood Broun, Tribune. "The Hindu 'Romeo & Juliet' . . . The Heroine is one of the loveliest figures in all drama."—John Corbin, Times.

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome. Matinee Today, Best Seats (Except Boxes) $1.00. Evgs. at 8:15. Hippodrome, Easter Sun. Nt. Apr. 20. Final Concert of Season in N. Y. JOHN McCORMACK. Tickets $1.00, $1.50, $2, Now at Box Office.

P. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. BERNARD GRANVILLE. LAMBERT & DALE. ALICE EIS, "ART." MISS JULIET.

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MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI RIALTO B'way, 49th St. Times Square. "PEER GYNT," played by Rivoli Orchestra. WILLIAM RUSSELL in "Brand" Buttons." DOROTHY GISH in "PEPPY POLLY." Trio from "FAUST." RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

PLAZA Madison Avenue at 58th Street. Continuous from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. MRS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN, in "WHEN A GIRL LOVES" CHARLIE CHAPLIN, "The Rink"

BROADWAY Thea., B'way, 41st St. 10 A. M. to Midnight. MONROE SALISBURY in "The Winding Trail" CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Bank"

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. VIVIAN MARTIN in "The Little Comrade." CORINNE GRIFFITH in "Unknown Country." STRAND. JOHN BARRYMORE in "The Test of Honor." Bridge Orchestra, Rebisso. STRAND ORCHESTRA. 81 St. Theatre on B'way. Dorothy Dalton in "Extravagance" Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

SELWYN HITS. Positively Last 3 Times. JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR. Manhattan Op. Ho. W. 34th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w Also Wed. & Sat. Popular Prices. TEA for THREE. Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. With Arthur Byron, Margaret Lawrence, Frederic Perry, others.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:30. FUN HIT. COURTENAY & WISE IN THE "CAPPY RICKS"

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce. PLEASE GET MARRIED. with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

BELMONT THEA., W. 48 St. Evgs. 8:45. MATS. Wed. & Sat., at 2:45. MAETERLINCK'S "A Burgomaster of Belgium" "MAETERLINCK'S NEW PLAY A TRIUMPH."—Eve. Journal

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU. (By Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

GARRICK 65 W. 35th Street. Greely 1522. Opening Monday, Apr. 14, at 8:30. Theatre Guild Sparkling Costume Comedy. Bonds of Interest

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Tomorrow. Nat Goodwin, Wm. Hodge, Ruth Chatterton, Lyn Harding, Ian Maclaren, Lumsden Hare, Ben Webster, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Mrs. Fiske, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Lou Tellegen, Holbrook Blinn, Bruce McRae, Frank Keenan, Otis Skinner, Margaret Illington, Wilton Lackaye, Robert Edeson, Katharine Kaelred, Margaret Anglin, Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Estelle Winwood, Holbrook Blinn, Ethel Barrymore, Doris Keane, Basil Sydney, Rose Coghlan, Grace George, Cyril Maude, Ethel Barrymore, Doris Keane, Basil Sydney, Rose Coghlan, Grace George, Cyril Maude, Ethel Barrymore, Doris Keane, Basil Sydney, Rose Coghlan, Grace George, Cyril Maude.

AEOLIAN TO-NIGHT HALL at 8:30. PHILIP GIBBS LAST LECTURE. Subject, THE SOUL OF THE WAR. Tickets $1 to $2.50. Box Office Now. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 41.

HIPPODROME, EASTER SUNDAY MAT., APRIL 20, AT 3 P. M. ONLY JOINT RECITAL THIS SEASON OF ALMA GLUCK and EFREM ZIMBALIST

SUNDAY NIGHT HIPPODROME ANNIVERSARY BILL. SEATS NOW ON SALE. SOUSA. HOUDINI. BELLE STORY. JULIA ARTHUR, and 750 Stars and 1,000 People who have made stage history at the World's Greatest Playhouse. Regular Prices. THE SUNDAY BILL OF THE YEAR.

Aeolian Hall, TOMORROW AFT. at 3. Second Piano Recital by CHIAPUSSO. Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Sat.) Eve., at 8:15. Salzedo HARP Ensemble. Assisted VERA JANACOPULOS Soprano. Dir. Catharine A. Bamman, 58 W. 39th St.

Carnegie Hall, Tom'w Night, 8:15. Seats at Box Office, 50c to $2. MUDA LASHANSKA CHARLES JACOBSEN

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BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Academy of Music. TO-NIGHT at 8:30. Maj. Gen. JOHN F. O'RYAN. A graphic gripping narrative of Yankee pluck and persistence. "Breaking the Hindenburg Line" Tickets at Box Office. Lee Keedick, 437 Fifth Ave.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SATURDAY EVE., APRIL 19, AT 8:15. ISADORA DUNCAN DANCERS AND GEORGE COPELAND PIANIST. Tickets $3, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50, on sale at Box Office & Van Hure Musical Society, 220 West 42d St.

Academy of Music, April 12, at 8:15 P.M. WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMPDEN-HAMLET. WITH THE CAST NOW PLAYING AT THE SHAKESPEARE PLAYHOUSE, PLYMOUTH THEATRE. Tickets Now 50c-$2.00

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Big Business is usually pictured in the public mind as a huge, soulless machine. As a matter of fact, it is just a collection of human beings like you.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919.

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THE PLIGHT OF THE RAILROADS.

Toward the end of March the Director General declared that it was the duty of Congress to relieve the distress of the railways. Today he is to ask the bankers of the country to mend immediately a situation too pressing to await the action of Congress. The situation is not so serious because of anything in itself as because of the irregularity of the practice of the doctors into whose care the case was put. Today the same lawmakers and regulators are working in the same way that they did when the railways were thrust into something like insolvency by politicians condemning everything that the railways did, and prosecuting the same money powers that now are being appealed to for help.

These will meet expectations, of course, as they customarily do, for they bear no malice and are public spirited. But they are in a position of power, and it may be hoped that they will use it as they did when last appealed to. Then the country's bankers required that the railways should conform to the laws passed to cure their immoral and uneconomic conduct. Now the bankers' terms for assistance in meeting the railways' maturities might well be that the lawmakers and reformers should themselves do the reforming. On those terms the patient's swift and sure recovery is certain. The railways are not now suffering from anaemia. Their credits on their balance sheets do not represent uncollectible rebates, earned by discriminations to favored customers, to the prejudice of general trade thus reduced to disorder and distress. On the contrary, the country's trade and the railways' ability to accommodate it are both above any pre-war standard.

The discount on the Liberty Loans has attracted much attention. The discount on railway credit is greater, on a greater volume of capital. But that is only a beginning of the statement of the case. All public utility credit is suffering with the railways, and for similar reasons. The volume of trade dependent on railway and utility credit rivals that of the roads themselves. The railway supply industry alone comprises some 3,000 firms, employing 1,750,000 workers. There never yet has been prosperity in the country at large unless there also has been prosperity in the associated railway and utility industries. No single factor more threatens the stability of the iron and steel price and wage questions than the inability of the railway and utility industries to maintain the volume of their orders. The railways and the utilities are only the tools with which the country does its work. As the case stands the country is in danger of being forced to work at a disadvantage because of the dullness and inferiority of its tools—unless they are quickly sharpened and strengthened. Perhaps the lesson of mismanagement has gone far enough. If the bankers think so they can make terms which will revolutionize the railway situation.

Hardly anything would do more to restore railway credit than a statement of the companies' affairs in the manner bankers use when dealing with dollars rather than politics. Because the railways are doing an unprecedented trade as a unit it does not follow that credit is needed by them as a unit, or should be given to them in that manner. The other day a department of the Government paid the Director General $100,000,000. That was earned by individual companies, but if it ever was allocated to them no announcement was made. The Director General relieved himself of the finances of many short lines which hitherto had depended upon the larger and more profitable lines in which alone he was interested. But the country needs the short lines almost as much as the large companies need feeders and distributers. In short, railway credit is in confusion rather than collapse, at least in general understanding. The facts may be clear to the Director General, but he has not succeeded in making clear to those who command the credit he needs how he owes the railways and still lends them money, and, although a lender still himself, needs credit. Part of the confusion is due to the neglect of Congress, and that is easily remedied under discipline. But nothing that Congress has done or left undone alters the dimension of the railway problem. It is bigger than the Government's on a pre-war scale, and more complex and delicate. There is nothing new about this, but appreciation of it would be new. It is years since a railway captain whom the Government put out of business on the Pacific, as well as prosecuted on land, warned the country that the railways were running behind the country's needs more than the Treasury was spending every year. It is to be hoped that the Government's spendings will shrink until that will come true again. Then it is to be hoped that the railways will be put in the way of satisfying their needs without asking the help of anybody.

A GREAT REPUBLICAN FIGURE.

Mr. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, the halo of his latest triumph bright around his brow, firmly reminds the adoring Republican millions of exactly where he is at and where they are: "I am the Republican National Committeeman for Illinois. I am interested in Republican success in the nation next year. I shall not permit anything to influence my action other than the sole desire to see this Government placed back in the hands of the Republican Party."

Mr. JAMES R. MANN and Mr. MARTIN B. MADDEN and Uncle JOE CANNON have their own singular methods of being interested in Republican success in 1920 and of contributing heartily and with such general approval to that success. Mr. THOMPSON, Mayor of "the sixth German city in the world," Republican National Committeeman for Illinois, has an impressiveness greater than, perhaps, at least austerely different from, that of his so protuberant fellow-statesmen.

Mr. MANN and Mr. MADDEN, and even Mr. CANNON, who is young and joyous enough to treat himself to any political dissipation, are not known to be candidates for the Republican nomination for President. It is a glory of Mr. WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, and a subject for honest pride among all the Thompsonians of good and regular standing in Cook County, that he is "of Presidential size." Measuring with a severe mathematical eye his own dimensions and the dimensions of his possible competitors, Mr. THOMPSON is placid in his own strength. Great as he is, he admits, and his friends admit for him, that "no man is big enough to refuse a nomination for President if it is offered him." Irrespective of his size, Mr. THOMPSON is not the man to refuse any nomination that can be pressed upon him; and as there is nobody more ferocious against "vested interests," will it not be difficult for the Mayor of Chicago to avoid the nomination for President, or Governor, or Senator, or "something equally as good"?

FOOD AND THE BOLSHEVIST ADVANCE.

The peasants of Northern Bavaria, apparently unconvinced of the benefits of a Soviet rule brought in by groups of city workmen, have declared a food blockade against Munich and Augsburg until the Soviets abdicate. If they stick to their guns they will probably bring Bavarian Bolshevism to a speedy end, for everywhere the introduction of Bolshevism has been facilitated by the apathy of a foodless public and its response to Bolshevist promises of better living conditions. So Bolshevism which brought not plenty, but actual starvation, worse food conditions than before, might not last long in a community where it has just been established.

On the other hand, the Bolshevist leaders have everywhere been inspired by a fanatical zeal which gave them a great advantage over indifferent or lukewarm opponents. Bolshevism is their religion as well as their means of livelihood and their pathway to power, so they will fight hard. If the peasant parties hold together they may win, but if they split into factions, if some of their adherents are tempted by high prices to break the blockade, the Bolsheviki may beat them. And once given an opportunity to consolidate their power, they may be counted on to retain it in Munich as they have in Moscow, by seizing such food as there is, distributing it in comparative plenty to their supporters, and leaving their antagonists to starve.

The allied evacuation of Odessa apparently means that we have given up trying to hold the Ukraine, with its wide and fertile grain fields. But for the last two years the Ukraine has been swept over by contending armies—not very large, to be sure, but destructive—and has been disturbed by bitter peasant risings. The Germans took out a good deal of grain last year, more was destroyed to prevent it from falling into their hands; and conditions have been so disturbed that it is a question how much has been sown for this year's crops. But, however small may be the gain to the Bolsheviki, there can be no disguising the loss to the Allies. Once again, as on so many other fronts, we have sent inadequate forces against the enemy, which have fought gallantly so long as they could, but have in the end been driven out by superior numbers. Each repulse heightens the morale of the Red army and inspires the sympathizers with the Bolsheviki in other countries. We have been "hitting soft," as Colonel ROOSEVELT used to say: we have been fighting the Bolsheviki hard enough to annoy them, but not hard enough to hurt them.

SIDNEY DREW.

One may wonder how many moving-picture men realize how much their calling has lost in SIDNEY DREW. The "movies" have been, or were, a gold mine; for a time almost anything, good, bad, or indifferent, would make money; and so many bad or indifferent photoplays did make money, and much money, that the public is indebted to Mr. and Mrs. DREW for vindicating popular taste and showing that good photoplays could be made a profitable business and not a philanthropy. They displayed no interest in "comedy" of the silly school, on which screen actors of real talent are being wasted; they showed that even moving-picture comedies could be made up with some fidelity to human nature and the human intelligence, and that people would flock to see them.

Mrs. O'GRADY, Deputy Police Commissioner, is disturbed about the moral quality of films shown in the poorer parts of the city. Too many films which appear in theatres of a better class have subtler and graver moral defects, of the sort which no censorship can reach. Taking advantage of the realistic appeal of the moving picture, some producers appear to think that a crowd which sees the photograph of a real house will not demand any approach to realism or even plausibility in the events which occur in the house and the characters of those who inhabit it. False ethics pervade many films whose "morality" would never offend Mrs. O'GRADY, and false conceptions of life, cheaply sensational or slushily sentimental, are too frequent.

All this does not have to be: it rises from the ignorance of producers, or from their conviction that the public is not only incapable of appreciating intelligent entertainment, but wants to become worse than it is. There are some few producers who know better and who are proving that people will go to see good photoplays as well as bad ones; and the pictures of Mr. and Mrs. DREW, which were seldom very weighty, but so far as one can remember were never ethically absurd, were pleasant oases at a time—perhaps drawing to its close—when the moving-picture world as a whole was a rather dreary desert.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND HIGH RENTS

The City of New York is facing today a situation which threatens to become more serious with every passing month. The subject of unemployment is receiving the active attention of many agencies, including the United States Government; but the ending of so many war industries and the slowness with which peace-time activities are resumed because of the feeling of uncertainty as to the permanence of present prices are making the problem more difficult.

One of the great fundamental industries, that of building, which supports many thousands of the city's population, is practically at a standstill, whereas the demand for the product of the builder has never been greater. The stopping of this industry in a large degree for the imperative needs of the war has resulted in arresting the production of new buildings for two years or more. The population of the city has continued to grow, and with the return of soldiers and of those employed in the various munition centres this increase is becoming more rapid.

There is an absolute shortage of houses which has brought about the rapid increase of rents, in part due also to the increased cost of operation of buildings, in part to the bidding of tenants for accommodations, and in some measure to an attempt of some landlords to take advantage of the necessities of those living in their houses.

We have to consider, therefore, two great sources of discontent—unemployment and high rents. If men with capital, and by that we mean not only those who have been accustomed to invest in real estate, but merchants, manufacturers, and others who are large employers of labor, wait for the ordinary law of supply and demand to meet the situation, it may well be too late to prevent a check to the prosperity of the city, and much discomfort for no small part of its population.

The remedy for increasing unemployment, with all its attendant dangers, seems to lie in the production of new buildings which will in turn tend to remove the uneasiness caused by increasing rentals to people of moderate means. The opportunity, therefore, presents itself to those far-seeing leaders in business affairs, many of whom perhaps have heretofore never considered the investment of capital in building, to take the lead in starting a great building movement at the present time. We are confident that when the gravity of the situation is fairly presented and made known to the financial leaders of the community private capital will not fail to meet the crisis.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Exploiting Public Gratitude.

A good beginning for a campaign against activities on the part of men in uniform that are not only disgraceful to themselves but humiliating to soldiers and sailors too self-respecting to do such things and to everybody else is to be found in the appeal to the public that has just been issued by Lieut. Commander WICKERSHAM of the Naval Recruiting Station here. The activities in question are to be seen on almost all our streets, and while there is a pretense that those engaged in them are making sales of articles that people want to buy, these transactions, at their best, are little different from, and not at all better than, begging, and at their not infrequent worst they amount to blackmail levied by means of terrorism.

Some of the men who do this sort of vending really have been service, but the fact that one of them is in navy or army uniform by no means proves the validity of his demand for sympathy and gratitude expressed in silver coins, for more than a few of these exploiters of the public's patriotism have never been even in a training camp, and to buy their worthless buttons or cards is merely to encourage swindlers of a particularly mean variety.

That there are some real soldiers and sailors who since they were discharged have been unable to find work is true, unfortunately, and of course it is comprehensible, and therefore pardonable, that they have resorted to this, the only immediately available method of which they know, to tide over a temporary emergency. The expedient is a bad one, however, and its demoralizing possibilities were well illustrated by the sailor quoted by the Lieutenant Commander. Asked if he wanted a job, the shameless fellow answered, "I should say not! Why, yesterday I made $50 out of people on the street, selling these little 'Welcome Home' badges." That man has become, and if permitted to do so will remain, a professional beggar.

What the Good Citizen Should Do.

When solicited by one of the uniformed peddlers who now infest our streets, the really good citizen, instead of handing over the quarter demanded and letting it go at that, will take the more troublesome course that conscience and a proper sense of civic responsibility dictate. He will question the man in a way to show real interest in his welfare. If this is resented it will be clear proof that the man is either a swindler, disguised as a soldier or sailor and trying to get money on false pretenses, or a member of one or the other service who prefers mendicancy to honest work.

If his response is such as to show a sincere desire to escape from a humiliating position, it is the good citizen's duty to give, not the momentary relief of petty alms, but real help in the finding of honorable employment. It may be enough to tell the applicant of one or another of the several governmental and private bureaus that have been established to meet the needs of such cases. Better still would it be if the good citizen could offer a job or point the road to one.

Then the lending, not the giving, of a quarter or a few dollars may be the true beneficence which "charity" so rarely is.

Preference by No Means Necessary.

Related not at all distantly to the form of tolerated beggary now going on here and elsewhere are the efforts making in several quarters to secure for men who have been in the army or navy since the great war began what amounts to exemption from civil service regulations. It is to be more than suspected that these efforts are due to a hankering on the part of old-school politicians for the "soldier vote" they hope to create and control rather than to the hot aspirations for office of the soldiers themselves. Whatever may be the origin, however, the movement is highly reprehensible, not because the soldiers do not deserve much from their country and their countrymen, but because this way of expressing gratitude is about the worst that has been devised. Its inevitable effects, if successful, will be, first, the incompetent and expensive performance of public business, and, second, the moral injury of the men who profit by a preference entirely irrelevant to the services they have rendered.

As was admirably said in a letter on this subject, just sent by Lieut. Col. FREDERICK PALMER, to the Correspondence Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, the discharged soldier needs no coddling by the law and no exemption from the restrictions imposed on other people. What he has learned in the army will enable him to compete on more than equal terms with the civilian who has lacked his training, and, if his abilities happen to lie in the direction of public employment, there will be nothing alarming or insuperable for him in the ordinary tests of efficiency.

This is as true of the soldier partially disabled by wounds as of him who returns from the war uninjured. For some positions physical hurts form no disqualification, and these he can get without a statutory preference. Others he should not have and should not seek.

THE DUSK OF THE IMMORTALS.

Along the silent gallery
And up the empty floors
Dim figures move from desk to desk,
And vanish through the doors,
And phantoms in the buckled shoes
And queues of long ago
Touch heads in confidential groups,
Or hurry to and fro.

No busy pages pass in haste,
No gavel sharply raps,
No oratory shakes the dome
With verbal thunderclaps.
No bills are molded into laws
Or eloquently spurned,
No long debates are lost or won,
For Congress has adjourned.

But after it disbands, the great,
Who wrought with heart and hand
The fabric of our liberty
Through storm and stress to stand,
Washington, Adams, and Monroe,
With all their glorious train
Of patriots, return to walk
The halls of State again.

Like shadows in the dusk beneath
The famed rotunda vast,
They come, a mighty company,
Immortals from the past,
To see if Freedom's bodyguard
Has kept these latter years
The high and holy covenant
She signed with blood and tears.

MINNA IRVING.

DISORDER IN DALMATIA.

Italians Ascribe Responsibility for Rioting to the Jugoslavs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Newspapers are publishing what is alleged to be an official Serbian telegram from Belgrade saying that a special commission of interallied officers "has terminated an inquiry into the Spalato incident of March, when armed Italian sailors wounded Serbians," and that the commission is alleged to have placed responsibility on the Italian naval commander. Also "from Serbian sources" comes the "information" that recently Italians have arrested a number of Jugoslav civilians.

As such propaganda is constantly appearing "from Serbian" or from Jugoslav sources, and as it cannot but lead Americans to fear that one of the Entente Allies, namely Italy, is unfairly and unjustly treating restless populations of the Balkan States, it is requested that you will grant sufficient space for brief comment on the matter.

Regarding the Spalato incident we beg to say that on March 21 the Italian Bureau of Information received an official cable from representatives of the Royal Italian Government in Paris which we quote as follows:

The Serbian communication published by Greek newspapers concerning the disorders at Spalato is entirely false. The Italian sailors landed for patrolling service were insulted by Croats. An uproar followed in which participated Serbian soldiers who tried to prevent the arrest of the guilty Jugoslavs. These Serbian soldiers were disarmed without grave consequences. The Admirals representing the interallied forces, (one of whom is Admiral Niblack of the United States Navy,) after such disorders had been put down, re-established the service of interallied patrols at Spalato which had been suspended. It must also be said that for having abused and insulted Italy the newspaper Jadran has been suspended for eight days by order of the American Admiral.

We also beg to call your attention to an official Italian Government cable we received from Rome under date of March 12. This cable reads as follows:

On March 9, in the Piazza Grande, at Spalato, Italian sailors, forming a part of the interallied patrol and on duty there to maintain order, were insulted by Jugoslav students, and a great uproar followed during which armed Serbian soldiers intervened to help the students resist arrest. The Serbian soldiers were disarmed without difficulty, and their arms were taken on board an Italian naval vessel for safekeeping. The allied Admirals at once ordered seven squads of sailors representing the four powers to be landed. They stayed ashore only long enough to re-establish order among the riotous Jugoslavs and then returned on board their ships, whereupon the interallied patrols in Spalato were reinforced.

We beg to call especial attention to the following sentence in the official cable sent by the Italian Government from Rome on March 12, evidently intended for serious consideration by Americans:

"The Jugoslavs do not lose any occasion to attempt to make the world believe that, in the territories occupied by the Italians, they are victims of ill-treatment by the Italian authorities and by the Italian population."

Spalato is included in the Adriatic territory which, under the terms of the armistice, must be administered by interallied forces, whose solemn duty it is, as far as possible, to prevent riotous outbreaks from occurring.

ITALIAN BUREAU OF INFORMATION.
New York, April 9, 1919.

VON GWINNER.

Professor Baldensperger Questions Statements in His Interview.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The issue of THE TIMES brings us, this morning, first, a very able editorial upon Mr. Helfferich's statements, and, second, a perfectly confusing interview with Mr. von Gwinner by a reporter in Berlin. This very coincidence shows how public opinion may be at the same time properly guided by sober criticism and utterly misled by easy assumptions.

I have met Herr von Gwinner, unofficially, four or five times before the war, when he came to Paris on business. I am quite ready to pay the highest compliments to his linguistic abilities; his prominence as a financial expert nobody doubts; and none but the ignorant might believe that this "fascinating personality" was without influence on the former Emperor's mind.

Where credulity is supposed to run high, is when we are asked to believe that the son of Schopenhauer's friend and biographer was an element of conciliation in pre-war Germany. If minimizing other nations, (with just a little respect paid to England,) proclaiming German supremeness in war and peace—to the point of asserting that a sparrow. Why, the very sight of that super-airplane, all primed to make its transatlantic flight, was enough for the Fokkers, and with a final fusillade of literature, they turned tail and headed for uptown.

Up at Forty-second Street, the Fokkers turned and flying low over the Times Building, tried to make the pursuers think they were going east instead of north. But it didn't work, for with an angry spurt of literature and a rapid-fire of pamphlets and a broadside of posters, the pursuers were right on the chase. The chase then led far out, almost over Long Island City, causing Harlemites who saw the string of planes to believe they saw the start rather than the finish of the air combat.

It was reported last night from Mineola and Camp Mills that the Fokkers and the squadron got back safely without further conflict, and that aviators and machines were being prepared for the next "flying circus," which will be staged over Philadelphia. In all, the stunts will be performed in thirty cities, a day in each, some of the cities on the schedule being Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, N. C., Charleston, Sumner, S. C., Nashville, Louisville, Jacksonville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, Concord, N. H.; Portland, Me.; Providence, and Hartford. It was said that no decision had been reached as to whether the circuit would be covered by air or railroad.

As Captain Simonin stepped out of his Fokker at Camp Mills, he was asked how he liked the machine.

"They are the fastest machines I've ever driven," he replied. "They are quick to respond to control, get off the ground easily, and land well. I think that when we went over the city proper I averaged 135 miles because of the lack of wind. We varied from 600 to 2,000 feet. Maybe the good speed should be attributed to the American parts we put in the Fokker. Hey?"

READY FOR THE BIG DRIVE.

New York Committee Announces Plans About Completed.

With the opening of the campaign for the Victory Liberty Loan less than ten days off, the committee of the New York Federal Reserve District has practically completed its plans, according to announcement made yesterday at the committee's headquarters, 120 Broadway.

The date for the actual opening of the drive is Monday, April 21, but at a mass meeting next Tuesday at the Metropolitan Opera House, Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, will start the machinery in motion and tell New York just how much he expects the city to do. At this meeting, in addition to Secretary Glass, Rear Admiral Sims and Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, will also speak.

Tonight Governor Strong is going to preside at a dinner at the Plaza Hotel, given by the Central Liberty Loan Committee to the District Chairmen of the Advisory Trades Committee, which will mark the end of the pre-loan activities of the committee.

A campaign more difficult than its predecessors, is anticipated by the Liberty Loan Committee, now that the noise of battle has died away, and the people have come to regard peace as assured.

Guy Emerson, of the Loan Organization, said yesterday, that four big ideas would be kept before this district during this Loan drive, that we must keep faith with our dead and with those who sacrificed everything for the splendid victory, that the United States must finish the job, that New York is going to see it through, and that having become a nation of investors Americans must continue as they have begun and save money by helping the Government.

To re-enforce the Liberty Loan workers the War Savings Stamp selling organization will be lined up. The Liberty Loan Committee of the war period will direct the work. It is composed of Benjamin Strong, Chairman; James S. Alexander, George F. Baker, Allen B. Forbes, Alba B. Johnson, Frederic A. Juilliard, Thomas W. Lamont, Robert Lehman, Vernon C. Munroe, Edward T. Perkins, Percy A. Rockefeller, Elihu Root, Jr., Henry W. Taft, Paul M. Warburg, Frank A. Vanderlip, Martin Vogel, James N. Wallace, Albert H. Wiggin, and William Woodward.

At Loan Headquarters no information was given out as to whether there would be any new methods employed in selling the bonds, but it was said that every agency in the city, including schools, theatres, churches, department stores, as well as every other kind of mercantile establishment, and the banks and trust companies would help. Announcements as to terms and details of the loan are expected soon.

VICTORY LOAN QUOTAS.

Basis of Allotments to Districts Will Be Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Although the amount and terms of the Victory Liberty Loan will not be announced until next week, Secretary Glass said today that each Federal Reserve district would have the same proportionate quota for the Victory Loan as was given it in the Fourth Liberty Loan. Since the amount of the Victory Loan is expected to be in the neighborhood of $6,000,000,000, the same as the fourth loan, the district quotas probably will be about comparable with those in the drive last Fall.

By districts, the percentage quotas will be as follows: Boston, 8.33 1-3; New York, 30; Philadelphia, 8.33 1-3; Cleveland, 10; Richmond, 4.66 2-3; Atlanta, 3.2; Chicago, 14.5; St. Louis, 4.33 1-3; Minneapolis, 3.5; Kansas City, 4.33 1-3; Dallas, 2.1, and San Francisco, 6.7.

In the fourth loan every Federal Reserve district oversubscribed its quota and that subscriptions to the loan amounted to about $6,990,000,000.

Whatever terms are decided upon for the Victory Loan, it is certain that one aim will be to strengthen the market position of bonds of past issues, some of which now are selling more than 6 points below par. One means of accomplishing this will be to make them receivable at par in payment of certain taxes during the next few years, and this proposal has been seriously discussed by Treasury officials. This would amount in a limited degree to a Government guarantee of early redemption at par. It was ascertained today that the Treasury hopes not only to prevent making issues of past issues from dropping further, but to raise them.

Many suggestions for bolstering Liberty bond prices have reached the Treasury, but most have been regarded as impractical or not feasible at this time. One proposal is that State and national banks be encouraged to buy up bonds at par on condition that the seller leave the purchase price on deposit for a certain length of time. A vital objection to this on the part of national banks is that these institutions ordinarily are required to keep their assets free of investment in long-time securities.

An announcement that Secretary Glass would speak at a meeting of Loan Chairmen and workers on Tuesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, gave rise yesterday to a report that the Secretary at that time would make public the terms and conditions of the Victory Loan. In local financial circles it was said that the Secretary might make known the terms of the Loan before that time.

In well informed circles here it is believed that the general terms of the loan will be as follows: Two classes of notes, one to carry a rate of interest of either 3.80 per cent. or 4 per cent., and to be exempt from all taxes, while a second class will be issued at 4.80 to 5 per cent., and will be liable to all taxes other than normal income tax. The notes, it is believed, will mature within four years, this maturity having been selected so that there may be no misunderstanding as to whether they are "bonds or notes."

The size of the loan is expected to be $6,000,000,000, but the two classes will be unlimited. In order that the $6,000,000,000 definite goal may be reached, it is proposed that the initial subscription be made without reference to either class, with the individual subscribers having the right to indicate their preference later, and the Secretary of the Treasury having the final right of allotment.

The idea of making the rate 3.80 per cent. or 4.80 per cent., instead of 3½ or 4½, is said to be for the purpose of simplifying the bookkeeping and obviating the necessity for odd amounts of interest. If the rate were to be made 4½ per cent., the semi-annual coupon on $100 bonds, for example, would have to be $2.37 and $2.38 on alternating dates. The difficulty with regard to $50 bonds would be greater.

$3,600 FOR PALACE LAMP.

Sale of Benguiat Collection of Antiques Reaches $167,387.

Yesterday's returns for the sale of the antique textiles and embroideries of the Benguiat collection at the American Art Galleries were $60,382, making a total to date of $167,387. Among the articles bringing higher prices were an Italian silver repoussé hanging lamp of the Renaissance period, for which Seaman, agent, paid $625; Ricci gave $850 for another somewhat larger, and a Spanish hanging lamp of gilded bronze and silver repoussé of the Louis XIV. period went to French & Co. for $725.

A pair of repoussé silver hanging lamps and chandeliers, Italian of the Louis XVI. period, went to Seaman, agent, for $2,600; Thorne paid $1,550 for another highly decorative with a ducal crown, "Italian Renaissance; Duveen Brothers paid $2,000 for a hanging lamp with standard over five feet, Spanish of the Renaissance period, with an inscription on Swinging Door.

French & Co. gave the highest price of the afternoon, $3,000, for a grand repoussé silver palace lamp of the Italian Renaissance, with elaborately pierced vase body and open scroll ball pendant terminating in a crimson and gold tassel. The lamp proper was 4 feet 5 inches and the total height 9 feet 5 inches. A verdure Flemish tapestry of the Renaissance period went to Seaman, agent, for $700, and an allegorical tapestry, Flemish, sixteenth century, "Meeting of Alexander and Darius," went to T. K. Norton for $775. "A Royal Stag Hunt," verdure tapestry, Aubusson, of the Louis XIV. period, went to M. Stern for $2,400, and Frederick Pope paid $3,500 for a large Flemish tapestry of the Renaissance period, "Royal Hawking Party at the Royal Court of Francis I."

Six long gold embroidered crimson velvet panels, Portuguese, seventeenth century, went to Edson Bradley for $810, and twenty-seven others, with cloth of gold and gold galloon, went to the Duveen Brothers for $1,800. Four crimson velvet curtains, the arabesques shading from rose to deep ruby, gold galloon and gold thread, Italian of the Gothic period, went to French & Co. for $1,480. A set of twelve magnificent cloth of gold and crimson damask curtains, old Portuguese, and four cloth of gold and crimson damask Venetian Renaissance, went to the Duveen Brothers for $2,820. Five long panels of crimson velvet, each composed of a breadth of jaspé silk velvet with lustrous pile, shading from rose crimson to deep ruby, went to L. Orselli for $1,050. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

CAPTURED FOKKERS NOW FLY FOR LOAN

Victory Bond Campaign Literature Scattered Over City by Squad of Airplanes.

SHAM BATTLE IN THE AIR

Crowds Thrilled by Tactics as Craft Circle and Swoop Above Skyscrapers.

If the United States Government had not put 2,000,000 trained men in France, or turned out ship after ship, or kept thousands of factories going at maximum day and night, or floated its Liberty Loans or did those many things that took money and money and more money, what happened yesterday high over New York might have been officially communicated as follows:

Observers on the Equitable Building at 2 P. M. observed two enemy airplanes, of the larger Fokker type, heading straight for the city. Mineola Station was notified, and sixteen planes, five manned by aces, rose and headed to the rescue. Before our planes arrived, however, the Fokkers had traversed lower Manhattan and succeeded in dropping a number of bombs. Enemy pilots mindful of the approach of our men turned and fled, our machines in close pursuit. A Navy NC machine co-operated with us.

But, of course, as everybody knows, the United States Government had put the men across and had backed them up with supplies and had decided that a great Victory Loan was necessary to guarantee the things that had been done, so what happened high over New York yesterday merely was: the first flight of the "flying circus" that is to tour the country for the Victory Loan, and a good reproduction of the fighting tactics that made the German airmen think of home whenever they spotted an American plane. Incidentally, the result of the battle gave added significance to the inscription on one of the Fokkers—"A. W. O. L." or absent without leave.

Climb Into Fokkers.

Out at Camp Mills, shortly after 2 o'clock, Captain A. B. Simonin and Lieutenant M. D. Koehler, climbed into the two Fokker machines. Both of the enemy craft came to this country several months ago, via a certain squadron of Americans that operated north of Verdun. Parts of the Essen-made machine-guns of the Fokkers were missing when they arrived here and good, stout American steel was substituted to put them in flight shape. The name of Fokker and the mile-and-a-half long German script telling when and how and almost why the airplanes were made was still showing from out of the opaque and unsightly blue blotch of German camouflage, when the two American officers hopped in yesterday. And instead of wienerwurst and strafing rations, the Fokkers were freighted with Victory Loan appeals and pamphlets.

Up with a whirring of motors the Fokkers went at about the same time that sixteen machines rose from Hazelhurst Field, Mineola. Five of the Mineola machines had aces as their guides, Lieutenants J. E. Donlason, J. G. Hall, Jesse O. Creech, George T. Wise, and Raymond P. Birdsall. Major Henry Miller led the squadron, and other aviators were Captain H. M. Smith, Lieutenants George W. White, Bert Blair, J. D. Schalk, Guy Stewart, Eugene St. Marks, W. S. Scharon, George MacDonald, and J. R. Rouliot.

Swinging toward the west, the fliers encountered fresh east headwinds and were forced to seek high altitude, almost concealing from the main body the flight of the advance squadron of five Curtiss machines of somewhat older type. As the Mineola fliers came high over the bay a happy shift in the wind came; it died down to a standstill, and through the grayish murk of the atmosphere the pursuers caught a glimpse of the chunky Fokkers at a great height over midtown Manhattan. The observers in the chasing machines could make out a trail of "bombs" or buy-a-bond ammunition dropping steadily in the wake of the Fokkers.

Swoop Around Skyscrapers.

Dipping down, the squadron came full tilt over the Battery and cutting the cornices of skyscrapers straightened out in a long line and scooted like angry hawks up and over Broadway. The chap who is always discovering something to look at, a well-known character around lower Manhattan, was on the job, and great crowds gathered to watch the thrilling sight. The tall shaft of the Woolworth Building loomed up ahead of the fliers, and while the watching thousands below gazed and expected an accident, the fliers swooped and dived so close to the tip of that building that they must have had feet instead of yards between their machines' wings and the structure.

Along about Canal Street the Fokkers got too confident and started to loaf, and with long streams of exhaust running out behind, the pursuing planes were around them in less time than it takes to read it. The Fokker certainly demonstrated that it is a good machine, especially with an American pilot and American parts, for they were able to wheel and drop and rise so quickly and expertly that it looked as if they might get away. But a distant humming—and then NC-3 all the way from Rockaway came along. The NC alongside the Fokkers and the Mineola machines suggested an eagle beside a sparrow. Why, the very sight of that super-airplane, all primed to make its transatlantic flight, was enough for the Fokkers, and with a final fusillade of literature, they turned tail and headed for uptown.

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To re-enforce the Liberty Loan workers the War Savings Stamp selling organization will be lined up. The Liberty Loan Committee of the war period will direct the work. It is composed of Benjamin Strong, Chairman; James S. Alexander, George F. Baker, Allen B. Forbes, Alba B. Johnson

JEWS IN SLOVAKIA APPEAL TO PARIS

American Committee Informed That Treaty Must Provide for All in Eastern Europe.

CHARGE NEW PERSECUTIONS

Many Fleeing Homes on Hungarian Frontier Are Driven Back, to Find Workshops Looted.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 10.—The American Jewish Committee in Paris has received from one of its agents in Czechoslovakia a letter which is declared to be only a sample of similar reports of persecution of the Jews now coming from Slovakia, Poland, Rumania, and the Ukraine. On this evidence the members of the committee, of which Judge Julian W. Mack is Chairman and Louis Marshall, Vice Chairman, are in part building their case to convince the Peace Conference that the Jews in Eastern European countries must have their rights provided for by the treaty.

This naturally is a work entirely separate from the Zionist movement. Judge Mack and his associates are also working for the Zionist plan in co-operation with Felix Frankfurter, Howard Gans, and other American representatives of the Jews, but regardless of what settlement may be made as to Palestine they are all agreed that Jews who remain in European countries must have protection.

The letter just received refers to the region situated at the corner of the three States, Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. The writer says in part:

"Across the way, Hungary has shut off the bridge over the Danube, and the Czechoslovak Ministry has withdrawn from the waterfront out of possible gunshot. Things look rather muddled and worrysome. I spoke to people out of Budapest, who say there were no great disorders.

"I have just returned from a trip in Slovakia. The Jewish situation there was lamentable beyond description. Almost all Jewish families had been totally robbed and plundered during the riots that followed the Czechoslovak revolution.

"Not one cent of damages was ever paid to these ruined people. Most of them had to flee from their homes. Many who had cash went to Budapest, others to Slovakian cities.

"The new Government has given out an order permitting local authorities to expel or intern practically any one they choose. This order is being used against the Jews, and those who fled from their old homes are now forced to return.

"In these homes they cannot live on account of the anti-Semitism prevailing, nor can they work, as their shops have been destroyed, and they are between the devil and the deep sea.

"The Government is taking their licenses to do business away from them, on one pretext or another. They are being boycotted, and Jewish merchants are unable to obtain wares because the Government controls practically everything, and a Government order explicitly states that no Government-controlled supplies are to be given to Jews.

"All Jews who held Government positions in Hungary are losing them. I was at a meeting of delegates of Slovakian Jewry held in Postyam yesterday, and therefore was able to talk personally to representative people from all over the province.

"I learned that out of a population of nearly 250,000 Jews in Slovakia at least 40,000, by the most conservative estimates, are without the barest means of subsistence. The impoverishment of their communities by pogroms prevents the rebuilding or upkeep of their institutions.

"I scarcely know what to recommend with regard to Slovakia. Granting that the Czech Government, which, in the persons of President Masaryk and of Stephan, Minister Resident in Slovakia, professes to wish the Jews well, really has proper intentions and is simply falling down in the persons of its lower officials—given this assumption, then relief work by furnishing money from America would tide over the Slovakian Jews until normal times.

"But if the Government backs this policy, making life for the Jews impossible, then it would be like pouring money down a bottomless pit. Nothing but minority rights and the right of constand appeal to an international court will permanently help the Jews. Everything else is temporary and illusory, unless—and this will happen only sporadically—the Government itself is just."

To remedy these conditions for the future in Eastern European States where millions of Jews live and will continue to live, declares Judge Mack, it is not enough to guarantee the rights of all individuals, regardless of race or religion. Such guarantees will not hold. They will not prevent the oppression of minority groups, which will make further wars inevitable.

According to Judge Mack and his associates, anti-Semitism must be recognized as a fact which exists. It is impossible to apply American rules and principles to the problem in Poland, Rumania, and similar countries. There is no need of hyphenated allegiance or designation in the United States for citizens of those who use it in classifying themselves, because the American Government itself does not recognize the race. But in Eastern European countries these distinctions are made by the governments themselves. They recognize other minority stocks, and so the Jews must have their stock recognized also, to avoid oppression.

"In Poland, for example," says Judge Mack, "you cannot truly say that a Jew is a Pole of the Jewish religion. He is not a Pole. He is a citizen of Poland, of Jewish stock and Jewish religion.

"Poland recognizes the Lithuanian stock and gives it a minority group representation in public affairs, and by such representation and recognition only are the personal rights of the individual Lithuanian safeguarded.

"So in each of these States which recognize stocks other than those of the predominating portion of the population the same treatment must be accorded to the minority Jewish group to assure the rights of the individual Jew."

REBELS KIDNAP MEXICAN OFFICIALS

Member of Our State Department Staff Also on Dynamited Train.

LAREDO, Texas, April 10.—Governor Andres Ozuna and his brother, Gregorio Ozuna, Military Commander of Tamaulipas, were kidnapped from the train on which they were returning from a conference of American and Mexican Governors and are held for ransom, according to a telegram received by the Mexican authorities yesterday and made public today.

The telegram was signed by Marcelo Caraveo, Luis Cabellero and Eulalio Gutierrez.

According to the telegram, the officials were taken from the train at Carrizos, between Linares and Victoria. The train was stopped by dynamitting a portion of the track. The officials left Nuevo Laredo Tuesday afternoon for Monterey, en route to Victoria. They had been attending a conference at Laredo with Governor William P. Hobby of Texas, Governors Zambrano of Coahuila and Mireles of Nuevo-Leon.

Zach Lamar Cobb, special representative of the State Department, was on the train en route to Tampico, but no word has been received from him. The revolutionist party is said to be in control of that section.

The Mexican commander at Nuevo Laredo declared that the Ozunas were safe and said that the train had been attacked and several persons killed, but that no demand had been made for ransoms.

WHISTLER ETCHING, $975.

"Turkeys" and Others of Artist's Work Lead Collection Sale.

Whistler painter-etchings brought the highest prices at the sale of the collection of etchings, dry points, wood engravings, and lithographs belonging to the estate of a New York man, sold at the Anderson Galleries last evening. Whistler's "Turkeys," a fine impression, second state, signed artist's proof with a very carefully drawn butterfly, one of the second Venice set of twenty-six etchings, brought the top price of the evening, going to H. K. Hotchkiss for $975. This was a dedication proof to the writer, George Moore, and on the back in Whistler's handwriting were the words: "George Moore from Butterfly." A delicate and early impression of Whistler's "The Balcony," fifth state of eleven, from the Mempes collection, went to E. S. Benjamin for $725.

The "Long Lagoon," one of the twenty-six etchings, first state, rare and fine, went to Hotchkiss for $410. Whistler's "Black Lion Wharf," third state, printed in Chinese ink, fine and rare, went to E. Weyle for $250; "The Limeburner," second state, sold on order for $250. F. Keppel paid $420 for "Becquet," fourth state, the etching of which Seymour Haysen said "Rembrandt never did anything finer"; "Rotherhithe," third state, brilliant impression, one of the Thames set, went to F. Meder for $450; "The Fishing Boat," fourth state of five, one of the set of twenty-six, went to A. H. Wagner for $310.

F. Meder paid $155 for "The Banderillos Attacked," a drypoint, signed artist's proof by the Scotch etcher, James McBey, and $170 for a Rembrandt painter-etching, "Rembrandt Drawing." A painter-etching by Ander Zorn, "Besnard et Son Modele," the only state, went to Knoedler & Co. for $275, and J. T. Dock paid $200 for a splendid impression of "Betty Nansen," fourth stage, signed artist's proof, fine and rare. The returns for the 175 numbers were $10,517.

Not of The Times Staff.

A young woman giving the name of Dée Van Balkom has been representing herself as a member of the editorial staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Miss Van Balkom is not now and never has been connected with THE TIMES. Without authority from THE TIMES her name appeared as National Press Agent of the Woman's Chamber of Commerce on the letterhead of that organization on which Miss Van Balkom was named as a member of the editorial staff of THE TIMES. Mrs. Katharine Clemmons Gould, President at Large of the organization, said yesterday that Miss Van Balkom was not now connected with the Woman's Chamber of Commerce in any way.

Jacob-Jacob.

The marriage of William F. Jacob, a son of Mr. and Mrs. David Jacob of 2,070 Daly Avenue, and Miss Rosalind Jacob, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jacob of 3,915 Broadway, took place at 12:30 yesterday in the Art Nouveau Room of the Astor, the Rev. Sidney Goldstein officiating. The bride was attended only by her sister, Mrs. Saul Schuland, and Philip Jacob, a brother of the bridegroom, was his best man. A reception and luncheon for fifty guests followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob have gone South for their honeymoon.

Miss Wolff to Wed H. B. Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Wolff of 490 Riverside Drive have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lillian Wolff, to Harold Belden Joseph of this city. Mr. Joseph is assistant advertising manager of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company.

Will H. Hays's Father Dead.

SULLIVAN, Ind., April 10.—John T. Hays, the father of Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, died here today, at the age of 73. He was born in Beaver County, Penn., and came to Indiana in 1870. He practiced law here, his sons being associated with him. He is survived by four children—Will H., Hinkle C., and Miss Mattie of this city, and Mrs. J. H. Drake of Farmersburg.

National Academy Adds Associates.

Five new associates were added to the National Academy of Design at the regular April meeting of members on Wednesday. They are: Painters George Elmer Browne, Charles S. Chapman, John F. Folinsbee, Sculptor Andrew O'Connor, and Architect John Russell Pope.

JUSTICE ROY DIES AFTER BREAKDOWN

Collapse Followed His Election to Supreme Court and He Did Not Take Seat.

ADMITTED TO BAR AT 20

Brooklyn Jurist First Became Active in Democratic Politics in Cleveland Campaign of 1892.

Justice Robert H. Roy of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn died yesterday at his residence, 659 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Justice Roy suffered a general breakdown following the last election day campaign in which he was elected to the Supreme Court bench, and was sworn in while lying in bed, ill from the after effects of influenza, but never took his seat. Prior to his election he had been active in Red Cross work, the Liberty Loan campaigns, and in war work activities throughout the borough. He was 51 years old.

Justice Roy was born in this city but had lived practically all his lifetime in Brooklyn. He was graduated from the New York University Law School with a cum laude degree, especially conferred by the Faculty because of the fact that he crowded the course of study usually covered in two years into one year. He was only 20 years old when he was admitted to the bar, the late Mayor Gaynor, then a Justice, being one of the Commissioners before whom Mr. Roy was examined. He had to wait until he was 21 years old before he could be sworn in and then entered the law office of Blandy & Hatch in this city and later was associated with T. Albert Hatch.

Justice Roy was for several years an Assistant District Attorney of Kings County. His appointment by Governor Glynn in 1914 as a County Judge in Kings County was at first declared to be illegal by the Appellate Division in Brooklyn, but the Court of Appeals reversed the Appellate Division and held that the appointment was valid. Two appointments to the Kings County Court were made by Governor Glynn, the other being that of Joseph Mosher, Magistrate. In its decision the Court of Appeals held that the appointment to fill a vacancy in two offices that had just been created and never had been filled was proper and that there was no need of waiting for an election to fill the newly created Judgeships. He was elected to the same office in 1915.

In 1912 Justice Roy was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, but was defeated. Justice Roy was a former Director of the Y. M. C. A. and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. He was a member of the Jefferson Club, Anglo-Saxon Lodge 137 F. and A. M., Welcome Council 703 R. A., the Brooklyn Chess Club, and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. James Reid and Miss Jean Roy, and a son, Lieutenant Donald Roy, who was recently discharged from the aviation service.

All branches of the County Court in Brooklyn adjourned to next Monday. Judge Mitchell May was in tears while speaking of Justice Roy from the bench. A resolution of sympathy with the Justice's family was passed by the Supreme Court Attaches' Association of Kings County.

FALL KILLS G. W. QUINTARD.

$1,000,000 Heir in Sensational Suits Fractures Skull in Theatre.

George W. Quintard, who inherited a $1,000,000 from his grandfather, George W. Quintard, the founder of the Quintard Iron Works, died yesterday at the Sherman Square Sanatorium, 36 West Seventy-seventh Street, aged 32 years. His death was due to a fracture at the base of the skull suffered when he fell down a flight of stairs at the New Amsterdam Theatre late Wednesday night. He had recently been living at the Hotel Gotham.

A few years ago young Quintard's name appeared frequently in the newspapers in connection with lawsuits of a sensational nature in which he was named as defendant. He was sued for $25,000 for breach of promise by Miss Jane Southland in 1914, and in the following year another action for breach of promise was brought against him by Miss Dorothy Dalland, the amount not being stated by the plaintiff's attorney.

In 1907 Mr. Quintard married Miss Mae Wood, who was known at that time as the heroine of the Brewster Express wreck, as although hardly injured in that catastrophe, she aided in the rescue of many passengers. Mrs. Quintard filed a suit for separation in August, 1913, but withdrew it the same day and sailed for Europe. In August, 1914, she sued for divorce and won a decree, later marrying Noel McVickar, an insurance broker.

In December, 1914, the firm of Dreier & Co., jewelers, sued Quintard for $54,598, claimed to be due for necklaces, meshbags, bar pins, and similar articles purchased by the defendant and given to women of his acquaintance. Mr. Quintard maintained in his defense that he had been drunk nearly all of the two months during which the bills were contracted and that a salesman of Dreier & Co. had taken advantage of his condition to persuade him to make purchases at his apartment for women whom he scarcely knew at all. The suit was settled out of court.

Mr. Quintard was the owner of the Ridgeway Kennels and won many prizes at the dog shows.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE DEAD

Pioneer in American Bell Telephone Company and Manufacturer.

BOSTON, April 10.—Alexander Cochrane, formerly President of the Cochrane Chemical Company of Everett, Mass., died suddenly at his home here today, at the age of 76.

Mr. Cochrane was one of the original Directors of the American Bell Telephone Company, and was identified with the development of its service. He was also a Director in many railroads, banks, and trust companies.

Charles E. Henderson.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Charles E. Henderson, former Vice President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, died yesterday at his home, near Easton, Md., at the age of 74. After graduating from Georgetown College and the University of Pennsylvania Medical School he practiced medicine for two years before entering the railroad business as a clerk. He rose rapidly, and operated several Western railroads as receiver and as general manager.

Willard Van Valkenburgh.

Willard Van Valkenburgh, General Baggage and Mail Agent of the Long Island Railroad, died yesterday, at the age of 53, at his residence, 16 Arlington Place, Brooklyn. During the war he rendered valuable service to the Government as Camp General Agent of the American Railroad Association, with headquarters at Camp Upton. He co-operated with the military officials in the rapid transportation of materials for the construction of the camp and the movement of troops to and from the cantonment.

F. W. WOOLWORTH BURIED.

Merchant's Associates Attend Services in Fifth Avenue Home.

Funeral services for Frank W. Woolworth, owner of 1,050 five and ten cent stores, who died on Tuesday at Glen Cove, L. I., were held yesterday morning at his late residence, 981 Fifth Avenue. The Methodist Episcopal service was read by Bishop Hamilton of Washington, D. C. Other clergymen who officiated were the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn and the Rev. Dr. S. W. Brown of Watertown, N. Y. The burial was at Woodlawn Cemetery.

The music room was well filled with members of the family, intimate friends and business associates of Mr. Woolworth. The honorary pallbearers were: Lewis E. Pierson and J. H. Schoonmaker, representing the Irving National Bank; F. M. Kirby, E. P. Charlton, H. H. Albright, and H. T. Parsons of the Woolworth Company; C. P. Case and H. A. Moody.

Mrs. Herbert Witherspoon sang three of Mr. Woolworth's favorite hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," "My Jesus, As Thou Will," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Frank Taft was the organist.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES RICHARDS, 33 years old, a lamp specialist with the General Electric Company, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 272 Midwood Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. CATHERINE KEENAN, a resident of Brooklyn for nearly twenty-five years and a member of the Sacred Heart League and of the Church of the Assumption, died at her home, 33 Somers Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE SNEDEKER COVERT, active in church and charitable work in Brooklyn and for twenty-five years prominent in the home missionary work of the South Third Street M. E. Church, died in her seventy-eighth year yesterday at her home, 413 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Gabriel S. Covert.

Captain WALTER E. GRIMALD, a retired shipbuilder of Port Jefferson, L. I., and later for many years General Manager of the Union Ferry Company, died of apoplexy on Tuesday at his home, 148 St. James Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fourth year. He was a Past Master of Riverhead Lodge of Free Masons.

Mrs. MARGARET ANDERSON MAWER, 71 years old, widow of Charles Mawer, a founder of Liberty, N. Y., died on Tuesday at her home, 415 Beverley Road, Flatbush.

A. LOUIS KAMINSKY, a retired dealer in crockery and glassware in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 19 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, aged 46 years.

EDWARD INGALLS, a hardware manufacturer of Hartford, Conn., died on Wednesday at St. Luke's Hospital at the age of 63. He was born in this city and came of an old New York family.

Dr. CYRUS H. PENDLETON, aged 89, whose funeral was held on Wednesday at Hebron, Conn., was the oldest active physician in Connecticut.

MICHAEL BOYLAN, 79, who died on April 7 at Rose-bank, L. I., served on the monitor Passaic in the civil war.

DAVID H. FOWLER, a native of this city, died in the Palatine Hotel, Newburg, on April 8. He was a retired lumber merchant and manufacturer.

Mrs. HELEN ELIZABETH MITCHELL, 57 years old, one of the oldest residents of Morristown, N. J., died on Tuesday. She had lived there more than fifty years.

CHARLES ("Big Sandy") WALTERS, for twenty years prior to 1890 political leader of the First Ward in Chicago, died on Wednesday in Danville, Ill. During the long session of the Legislature in 1891 Walters, as Sergeant at Arms, carried into the chamber many incapacitated members to enable them to cast their votes in the close Senatorial contest in which John M. Palmer was elected United States Senator.

MARTIN HUGHES, an eighty-year-old veteran of the civil war, died last night at his home in Newton, N. J. He fought with Company D, Third New Jersey Volunteers.

BERNARD FELDMAN of 1,411 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, died yesterday of heart disease while seated in a railroad train in the Communipaw Station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He was on his way to Lakewood with his wife and son. He was 52 years old.

JOSEPH M. TORPEY, 58 years old, of 385 Fort Washington Avenue, died yesterday at his home as a result of a fall on the sidewalk last Monday.

For two years he was an Alderman from the West Harlem district. He was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

MARSHALL TEN BROECK DAVIDSON, President of the M. T. Davidson Company, rotating pump manufacturers, with a plant at 43 Keap Street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 108 St. James Place, Brooklyn. He was 52 years old.

His home was at 5,311 Broadway.

JOHN PRENTICE KELLOGG died yesterday at his residence, 9 East Eighty-second Street, of an attack of heart disease, following pleurisy. He was 41 years old. He was one of the Governors of the Stock Exchange and the senior member of the firm of Smith & Gallatin of 111 Broadway.

Married.

ROJAHN—GOLSH.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Golsh announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith Marion, to Mr. Oscar G. Rojahn, Jr., April 9, 1919.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at her residence, 1,101 Westchester Av., Bronx, Ruth Stephens Allen. Notice of funeral service later.

ALTMAYER.—Nettie, after a short illness, beloved wife of Henry, and mother of Beatrice Raudnitz, sister of Josie, Leo, and Sol E. Kahn. Relatives, friends, and members of Lady Rose Society invited to attend funeral from late residence, 629 West 115th St., on Friday, April 11, 2 P. M.

BALDWIN.—At Petersburg, Fla., William B. Baldwin, in his 80th year. Funeral service will be held at 944 Broad St., Newark, N. J., (Smith & Smith,) on Sunday, April 13, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

CAREY.—At Saratoga Springs, April 9, 1919, Elizabeth Wendell Carey, widow of the Very Rev. Joseph Carey.

CLARKE.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., April 9, 1919, Henry S. Clarke, aged 58 years. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

CORWIN.—At New Haven, Conn., April 9, 1919, Mary F., widow of Edward P. Corwin, in her 82d year. Services at 110 Grand St., Newburg, N. Y., Saturday, 2 P. M.

DAVIDSON.—At his residence, 108 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, April 10, Marshall Ten Broeck Davidson, son of the late Henry Davidson and Lavinia Livingston Ten Eyck. Funeral private. Interment in family plot at Hudson-on-Hudson. Kindly omit flowers.

DAVIS.—Colonel Jay Charles Davis, after a long illness, aged 69, on Wednesday, April 9, at St. Francis Hospital. Funeral service (strictly private) at Williams's Undertaking Establishment, 331 West 125st St., Friday, at 1 P. M. Interment at Kensico.

DODGE.—On Thursday, at his residence, 1,127 East 39th St., Brooklyn, in his 62d year, Kennedy P., husband of Maggie Dodge. Funeral services Friday evening, April 11, at 8 P. M. Interment Saturday, 10 A. M., in Greenwood Cemetery.

Died.

DOUGLASS.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, Frank Howard Douglass, beloved husband of Louise Hamblin. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 57 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

EMERY.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, Annie M. Emery, formerly of Boston, Mass., in her 79th year, at the residence of her niece, Miss K. N. Dingley, Montclair, N. J.

FELDMAN.—Suddenly, on April 10, in the 64th year of his age, Bernard, beloved husband of Ray Sherrick Feldman and father of Charles, Harold, Jerome, and Manfred. Funeral from his late residence, 1,411 Grand Concourse, Sunday, April 13, 10 A. M.

The music room was well filled with members of the family, intimate friends and business associates of Mr. Woolworth. The honorary pallbearers were: Lewis E. Pierson and J. H. Schoonmaker, representing the Irving National Bank; F. M. Kirby, E. P. Charlton, H. H. Albright, and H. T. Parsons of the Woolworth Company; C. P. Case and H. A. Moody.

Mrs. Herbert Witherspoon sang three of Mr. Woolworth's favorite hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," "My Jesus, As Thou Will," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Frank Taft was the organist.

FISHEL.—At Denver, Col., on April 8, Henry Scott, husband of Eleanora Munroe Fishel and son of the late Leopold H. Fishel, Babylon, L. I. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORD.—On Wednesday, April 9, 1919, Eliza Jane, (nee Carmody,) at her residence, 107 West 69th St., beloved wife of James D. Ford. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Saturday evening at 8:30 P. M. Interment Kensico at the convenience of the family. Baltimore, Washington, and Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

FOSTER.—At Miami, Fla., on Saturday, April 5, 1919, after a brief illness, Augustus Sabin, son of the late Josiah C. and Ellen Bogert Foster, and beloved father of Mortimer B. Foster, passed away in his 74th year. Funeral and interment private.

GASSIN.—At Belmar, N. J., April 8, 1919, Harry L. Gassin, son of Charles E. and the late Elizabeth A. Gassin. Services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. F. V. Thompson, 800 10th Av., Belmar, N. J., Friday, April 11, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station 11:12 A. M.

GIBSON.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, Delia, beloved wife of John J. Gibson. Funeral from her late residence, 1,133 Forest Av., Saturday, 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass St. Augustine's Church, Franklin Av., Interment Holy Cross, Flatbush.

HAINES.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, at her residence, 92 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Mary Chapman, widow of Josiah M. Haines, in her 71st year. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, at 4 P. M. Interment at Portland, Me. Boston (Mass.) and Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

HALL.—Mary Terry Collins, wife of Francis G. Hall, Jr., and daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. Charles Terry Collins, on Tuesday, April 8, at her home in Mount Airy, Penn., in her forty-second year.

HENRY.—Althea A., wife of Dr. Charles C. Henry, on Thursday, April 10, at her residence, 664 East 18th St., Brooklyn. Services Saturday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

SIMON STINER, an old-time merchant of Washington Market, where he was in the oyster business for more than fifty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 4,702 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 84 years. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Fourth Avenue M. E. Church and a member of Morton Commandery, K. T.

JOHN JOSEPH MOYNIHAN, senior member of the firm of Moynihan & Mattfeldt, contractors, died on Tuesday at his home, 351A Clinton Street, Brooklyn, aged 54 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH W. LANTRY, widow of John Lantry and one of the oldest members of the Union M. E. Church, died in her eighty-fifth year on Tuesday at the home of her son, 960 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was for forty years a member of the Board of Directors of the M. E. Home for the Aged and of the Five Points Mission.

Mrs. DELLA GIBSON, the mother of William Gibson, fight promoter and manager of Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, died yesterday at the age of 75 at her home, 1,133 Forest Avenue, the Bronx.

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HOY.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, at 10 A. M., Justice Robert H. Roy of 659 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services at the Central Congregational Church, Hancock St., near Franklin Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, at 2:30 P. M.

RUSSELL.—Margaret M., (nee Farrell,) beloved wife of Harry V. Russell and devoted daughter of Thomas Farrell and the late Julia Kelly, April 10. Funeral on Saturday, April 12, at 9:30 A. M. from her late residence, 889 Montgomery St., Jersey City, thence to St. Aloysius's Church on West 20th Av., where a high requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

RYAN.—On Wednesday, April 9, 1919, Richard Ryan, beloved father of May, Eva, and Drew Ryan. Funeral from his late residence, 25 Cooper St., Astoria, N. Y., on Friday, April 11, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

SCANLIN.—Florence M., at her residence, 1,344 Woodycrest Av. Funeral Saturday, 2:30 A. M. thence to Sacred Heart Church, Bronx. Interment Scottville, N. Y.

SCULLY.—Suddenly, on April 10, 1919, William, beloved father of Frank, Margaret, William, Jr., Catherine, Anna, and Mrs. William J. Doran. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHUYLER.—At Orange, N. J., April 10, 1919, Harriette Jarvis, wife of Frank H. Schuyler and daughter of the late William R. and Elizabeth Fosdick Jarvis of Stamford, Conn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENSON.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, at her late residence, 294 Prospect St., Long Island City, Dorothea Graham, beloved wife of Joseph Stevenson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STINER.—On Tuesday, April 8, Simon Stiner, aged 84 years. Funeral services at Fourth Avenue M. E. Church, 4th Av. and 47th St., Brooklyn, Friday evening, April 11, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

STINER.—Sylvan Grove Lodge 275, F. & A. M.: Brethren are summoned to attend funeral services of late Brother Simon Stiner, Friday, 8 P. M., April 11, at 4th Av. and 47th St., Brooklyn.

WM. J. KURTZ, Master.
BENJ. L. FREER, Secretary.

STURGES.—On Tuesday, April 8, at his home, 1,660 Washington Av., Scranton, Penn., in the 74th year of his age, Edward Baker Sturges, husband of Marion Sanderson Sturges. Interment Saturday, April 12, 4 P. M., Oakland Cemetery, Southport, Conn., on arrival of express train leaving 2:15 from Grand Central Station, New York.

SULLIVAN.—Suddenly, on April 8, 1919, Bridget A. Sullivan, (nee Shea,) beloved wife of Sergeant Daniel J. Sullivan, N. Y. Police Dept., and mother of Lillian, Helen, Daniel Sullivan, and the late Mrs. James Norton, native of Garah Bunane, County Kerry, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 352 West 256th St., on Saturday, April 12, 1919, at 9:30; thence to St. Denis's Church, Lawrence St., Yonkers, N. Y., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

IVERS.—On Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Alfred Eugene, beloved husband of Adaline G. Ivers. Funeral services at his late residence at Allendale, N. J., on Friday, April 11, at 2:30 P. M.

JUDSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., April 10, 1919, Harriet Elmendorf, widow of Edward Barker Judson, Syracuse, N. Y., and daughter of the late Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, D. D. Notice of funeral later.

KECK.—On April 8, 1919, Henry Keck, in his 82d year. Services will be held at his late residence, 791 East 179th St., Friday, April 11, at 2 P. M. Interment, Woodlawn.

KELLOGG.—On April 10, at his residence, 11 East 82d St., John Prentice, son of the late Charles and Ellen P. Kellogg, aged 41. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KOCH.—Whereas, In the death of George E. Koch, the Canvas Goods Manufacturers Association of New York has lost one of its most honored members, one who served it long and faithfully as its Treasurer,

Resolved, That the members of this association extend to the family of George E. Koch its profound regret for his untimely death, and be it further

Resolved, That all the members of this association shall in token of its respect and esteem attend the funeral services to be held Friday, April 11, at 8 P. M., at 70 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J. Train leaves West Chambers St. Ferry 6:20 P. M., via Erie R. R.

THE CANVAS GOODS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.
FRANK STEVENS, President.
J. B. McTEIGUE, Secretary.

LANGWORTHY.—April 4, in Brookline, Mass., Sara A., daughter of N. H. and A. E. C. Langworthy and sister of Mrs. Charles A. Munn of this city.

LAWRIE.—Caroline Hazard, daughter of the late Clementine Newbold and George G. Lawrie. Funeral private. Interment Cornwall, N. Y., at convenience of family.

LICHTENFELD.—On April 10, 1919, Moses Lichtenfeld, in his 57th year, beloved husband of Emma Lichtenfeld and devoted father of Florence. Funeral Sunday, April 13, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, 788 Park Place, Brooklyn. Interment Mt. Hope Cemetery.

LOGAN.—On April 10, 1919, Frank Jackson, beloved husband of Jessie Richards Logan and son of the late Farrell and Amelia Taylor Logan. Funeral services at his late residence, 285 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MARCUS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, April 8, at his residence, Long Beach, L. I., of cerebral hemorrhage, Julius Marcus, beloved husband of Bandaida E. Marcus, and loving father of Athol Marcus and Mrs. Arthur McFarlane of Seattle, Wash. Funeral service at his late residence on Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Train from Pennsylvania Station at 11:05 A. M. Funeral private.

MAYO.—At Rochester, Minn., Anna Mayo, dearly beloved and devoted wife of John B. Mayo. Funeral private. Interment in Calvary, Richmond and Norfolk (Va.) papers please copy.

PETERS.—At her home, 117 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, April 8, 1919, Sarah Booth, wife of the late George Peters, in her 94th year. Funeral service private on Friday, April 11, at 2:30 P. M.

PHILIP.—Emma Sergeant, beloved wife of Paul Philip of Plainfield, N. J. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Westfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 12, 1919, at 12:15 P. M. Interment private.

QUINTARD.—George W., April 10, 1919, in the thirty-second year of his age. Funeral private.

RICHARDS.—James E., beloved husband of Agnes L. (nee Egan,) and son of George, suddenly, on Wednesday, in his 33d year. Funeral will be held on Saturday from his late home, 972 Midwood St., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Francis Assisi Church, Nostrand Av. and Lincoln Road, where requiem mass will be offered. Interment Calvary Cemetery, Lowell, Mass., papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—Entered into rest on April 10, 1919, Margaret Walker Roberts, daughter of the late Alexander Walker of Edinburgh, Scotland, and widow of the Rev. Dr. J. J. Roberts, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 332 East 88th St., on Saturday, April 12, at 2 o'clock.

ROHDE.—On Wednesday, April 9, 1919, John Herman Rohde, in his 70th year, beloved father of Marie Kuhlmann, (nee Rohde.) Relatives and friends, also members of Meuniager Verein, New York Central Rifle Club, and West Side Taxpayers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 915 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, April 12, at 2 P. M.

Mead Lumber Co.

The most comforting thought to a bereaved family is that "We did the best we could." To such Mead Service will be appreciated. 1939 Madison Ave. Phone 3715 Harlem. Day or night.

JACOB HERRLICH'S SONS,
Funeral Directors—Chapel.
332 East 86th St. Lenox 6652
1963 Cosgrove, nr. 178th. Tel. 2628 Tremont.

CIRCLE J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV at 53d St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
238d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Dobbs Hats
Fifth Avenue
620 TWO doors 244 near 50th St. near 49th St.

Furs and garments received for storage, insured against moths, fire and theft at a moderate charge. Circle 3776.

Rest assured—Faultless Pajamas
The Nightwear of a Nation
Luxurious Lounging



In Memoriam

SILVERMAN.—In sad and loving memory of

GIANTS PUT UP FINE GAME IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AND THRASH THE RED SOX AGAIN



A certain doctor called the other day with a soldier from overseas; wanted to see personally that his favorite nephew was properly fixed up for civilian life.

In our chat with him he told us of his own experience dating back some twelve years ago. Not here. But with a reputable clothier who had tried to fit him and couldn't. Cited how they had frankly suggested a tailor for a man of his build.

At our suggestion, he allowed us to try on his size. "The slickest fit I ever saw. Let's see a cutaway, too," he called. "By George, that's great. My! What I've missed."

How about you other men? Have you had a notion you're hard to fit, too?

Take ten minutes to prove you're wrong!

A size for every build.

No finer fabrics. No higher type of tailoring—and such a difference between our prices and those of a first rate tailor!

Moneyback, if you want it!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Men's wear at McCutcheon's

Men's Sweaters

Brushed Wool Coat Sweaters with or without collars, in all the Heather shades, are very attractive for sport or automobile wear.

Priced at $10.50 to 15.00.

Also Camel's Hair and Alpaca Coat Sweaters at $16.50 and 19.50.

Sweater Vests of Brushed Wool at $10.50 are very smart and practical. Drop in and see them.

James McCutcheon & Co.
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UNDERWEAR GREATLY UNDERPRICED



Balbriggan & Lisle Thread, 89c
Long & Short Sleeves
Medium & Light Weight Wool
$1.49 & $2.00
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65c a Garment
Worth $1.00
Athletic Union Suits, 79c

Long Beach Bungalows

$1500 to $2500
Partial Payments

A limited number of newly erected 4, 5, and 6 room bungalows will be offered for sale Sunday, April 6th. Electric light, plumbing and sanitary system.

Meet Kolb Autos at Long Beach Station Sunday, after 11 A. M.

KOLB BUILDING CO.
30 Church St., N. Y. C.
Phone Cortlandt 4090-4091-4092.

Blunders of the War.

While the fighting in France was still in progress blunders and lapses of judgment were kept secret by the censorship. In the third of his new series of articles on the war Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, will talk frankly about them. In The New York Times next Sunday, April 13. Order in advance from your newsdealer.—Advt.

GIANTS AGAIN PREY ON HUB'S BEAUTIES

McGraw's Irate Troopers Take Another Slash at Haughty World Champions.

VICTORS PLAY GREAT GAME

Redeem Themselves for Sorry Work in Earlier Battles, but Series Is Gone Beyond Recall.

Composite Score of Games to Date.	R.	H.	E.	W.	L.	P.C.
Red Sox	27	49	6	4	2	.667
Giants	20	52	10	2	4	.333

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 10.—After having lost the Spring series with the Red Sox, the Giants are beginning to play real ball. They gave the world's champions another tidy drubbing here today, winning their second victory of the series by the score of 4 to 1.

The game was played on a wretched field belonging to Wolford College. It is a red-clay field without a blade of grass on it, and a baseball bounded on it like a golf ball. Nevertheless, the Giants played errorless ball, and in all respects gave their best exhibition thus far. Jesse Barnes and George Smith pitched in excellent form, the fielding was brilliant, the team played smartly on the bases, and hit when hits were needed.

Fletcher and Doyle made something like a record around second base, inasmuch as they handled twenty-four chances cleanly. Balls were hit to them at all angles, and took all sorts of bounds, but the New York infield pair managed to spear them. Fletcher had nine assists and five putouts and Doyle seven assists and three putouts. Three times Fletcher pulled off double plays, while six times during the game the man at second base was forced.

Zimmerman hit a triple today, it being the Bronx boy's second hit of the series. Sam Jones, who developed into a star at Boston last year, pitched six innings for Barrow's men. He was quite effective, but the Giants got to him for enough runs to win the game.

In the fourth, Chase singled and was forced by Kauff. Benny scored when Doyle's hit into the right-field crowd went as a triple under the ground rules, although Boston made a strong protest to Brennan.

The Giants scored two more runs in the fifth inning. Fletcher reached second on a wild throw by McNally, and scored when Jesse Barnes smote a double to centre. Burns sent Barnes home with a single.

Pat Shea, a Boston pitching youngster, finished the game for the champions, and New York scored a run on his delivery in the eighth inning. Young walked, and was safe at second on an attempted delayed steal when Scott muffed Shea's throw. Chase drove in Ross with a single to centre.

The game drew a crowd of about 3,000, who stood all around the field. It was perhaps the best crowd, as far as receipts go, that the Giants and Red Sox have played to this Spring. The series winds up in Winston-Salem tomorrow.

The Giants began cutting down their squad today. Frank Noel, a pitcher, formerly with the University of West Virginia and West Point, has been sent to Sammy Strang's Chattanooga team. Ted Miller, substitute first baseman, will probably be sent to the St. Paul Club, while Gillespie, Hobler, and a few pitchers will be sent to Rochester to join O'Neil, Pitt, and Brogan, New York youngsters already under contract with that club.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A		BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns rf	3	0	2	2	0		Hooper rf	2	0	0	0	0
Young 2 rf	3	0	1	0	0		Whaley rf	1	0	0	0	0
Chase 1b	4	0	2	11	0		McNally 2b	3	0	0	3	4
Kauff cf	4	0	1	0	1		aShanks	1	1	1	0	0
Doyle 2b	4	0	2	3	7		Strunk cf	2	0	0	0	0
Zimmerman 3b	4	0	1	2	0		Leiner cf	1	0	0	1	0
Fletcher ss	3	1	1	5	0		bMoorefield	1	0	0	0	0
W. Smith lf	3	0	1	5	0		Ruth lf	3	0	2	2	0
Barnes p	2	0	1	0	0		McInnis 1b	4	0	1	11	1
G. Smith p	1	0	0	0	0		Vitt 3b	4	0	1	1	1
							Scott ss	3	1	1	2	3
							McNeil c	2	0	0	1	1
							Walters c	1	0	1	1	0
							Shea p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	31	1	4	10	27	11	Total	27	1	3	24	12

a Batted for McNally in ninth.
b Batted for Gainer in ninth.
Errors—Gainer, McNally, Scott, Walters.

New York	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hits—Doyle, Zimmerman, Scott. Sacrifice hits—Young, Strunk. Stolen bases—Young, Kauff, Barnes, Shea. Double plays—Doyle, Fletcher, and Chase; Fletcher, Doyle and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Barnes, 1; G. Smith, 1; Shea, 1. Struck out—By Barnes, 2; G. Smith, 1; Jones, 1; Shea, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Shea (Burns). Wild pitch—Jones. Double plays—Doyle, Fletcher, and Chase. Time of game—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—Brennan and Rooney.

RUTGERS BEATS CATHEDRAL

Scarlet Blanks Visiting Nine in the First Game of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 10. With regular football weather the Rutgers baseball team got off to a delayed opening here today, defeating the Cathedral College team by a 3-0 decision.

Captain Weller was on the mound for the Scarlet team. He let the invaders down with five hits and struck out eight of the batsmen.

The score:

RUTGERS.	AB	R	H	PO	A		CATHEDRAL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baker lf	4	1	2	1	0		Colgan rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gargan 2b	2	0	1	2	2		Flieger ss	4	0	1	1	1
Weller p	4	1	2	1	5		Cassidy 2b	3	0	1	2	0
Whitehill 1b	3	1	0	8	0		Reilly 3b	4	0	1	5	0
Robinson c	4	0	1	8	0		Baldwin c	3	0	0	2	0
Taliaferro 2b	4	0	0	2	0		Wasley lf	4	0	1	2	0
Van Doren ss	4	0	2	1	2		O'Brien cf	4	0	0	1	0
Murphy cf	4	0	1	2	0		Corrigan rf	3	0	0	1	0
G. Neal rf	2	0	0	0	0		Hoyle p	3	0	1	0	2
H. Neal rf	1	0	0	1	0							
Total	32	3	9	27	9		Total	32	0	5	24	4

Errors—Taliaferro, Corrigan.

Rutgers	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Cathedral College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hit—Baldwin. Stolen bases—Baldwin, Baker, Weller, (2.) Whitehill, Van Orden, Murch. Double play—Weller and Whitehill. Bases on balls—Off Weller, 1; Hoyle, 2. Struck out—By Weller, 6; Boyle, 11. Hit by pitcher—By Boyle, (Whitehill.) Wild pitch—Boyle. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Carl A. Reed.

MRS. WEST'S PEKE VICTOR.

Sunlight of Llenrud Takes Chief Honors in Show.

Sunlight of Llenrud, a two-year-old Pekingese, weighing less than eight pounds, carried off the best of show prize yesterday at the Pekingese Club of America match held in the Imperial Hotel.

The chief awards:

American-Bred Dogs.—First, Mrs. Halley's Sun Star of Llenrud; second, Wee Choo, Jr.; third, Mrs. Hodges's Buz Boy.

Limit Dogs.—First, Mrs. Halley's Sun Star of Llenrud; second, Mrs. Hodges's Wang of Chinatown; third, Dr. Mary Cotton's Peking Kwang Hsu.

Open Dogs.—First, Mrs. Halley's Sun Star of Llenrud; second, Kwang Hsu; third, Miss Katharine Kennedy Tod's Xylin Wang Tai.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Sun Star of Llenrud; reserve, Wee Choo, Jr.

American-Bred Bitches.—First, Mrs. Charles G. West's Sunlight of Llenrud; second, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Bagatelle Fi; third, Mrs. Thomas Hastings's Miss Doodels.

Limit Bitches.—First, Mrs. C. T. Mathis's Sing Koo; second, Mrs. Chester W. Chapin's Kwei-li of Nipahc; third, Mrs. C. E. Engel's Rowena of Burton-on-Dee.

Open Bitches.—First, Sunlight of Llenrud; second, Bagatelle Fi; third, Rowena of Burton-on-Dee.

Winners, Bitches.—Sunlight of Llenrud, reserve, Sing Koo.

RAY SETS WORLD'S RECORD.

Makes Mile Indoors in 4:14 3-5, Breaking Overton's Old Mark.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Joie Ray, National A. A. U. mile champion, established a new world's indoor record of 4:14 3-5 for the mile tonight in the Central A. A. U. championships, being held under the auspices of the Franklin A. C. The old mark, was 4:16, and was made by Johnny Overton, famous Yale athlete, who was a Lieutenant of Marines and was killed at Chateau-Thierry. His record was established at Philadelphia on March 10, 1917.

Jo Loomis of the Chicago Athletic Association won the high jump, clearing the bar at six feet.

NEWMAN WINS CUE TITLE.

Takes National Three-Cushion Laurels by Consistent Play.

Arthur Newman won the national amateur three-cushion carom billiard championship title last night at the Amateur Billiard Club, when he defeated Earl Patterson of Chicago by a score of 50 to 30 in eighty-two innings. Newman displayed improved form, and led throughout. He had a high run of six. The new champion's best work was accomplished in the closing eighteen innings, when he registered twenty-six points in a brilliant finish.

The victory was Newman's fourth straight of the tournament. Following the match he received a gold medal, a silver cup emblematic of the championship, and a medal for making the record high run of the tournament, which was eight points. The cup must be won three times to become the holder's permanent possession.

In the afternoon game William H. Flinn defeated Gus Gardner by a count of 50 to 46 in 113 innings. The victor made a high run of four. The result placed Flinn in a tie with Patterson for second laurels.

RICE BEATEN BY HANDICAP.

Just Fails to Beat Langdon in Billiard Contest.

Julian Rice lost his first game in the Poggenburg Cup Handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn last night. Rice, playing for 175 points as a player with a Class B rating, was defeated by J. R. Langdon of the Class C Division, by a score of 115 to 172.

The scores:

Julian Rice, (175 points.)—18 9 0 0 7 6 3 1 0 4 8 4 4 12 7 0 2 8 3 0 7 10 0 1 3 0 0 1 7 0 11 0 5 2 1 1 2 4 0 1 3 4 2 45—172. Average, 3 37-45. High run, 18.

J. R. Langdon, (115 points.)—12 1 0 0 1 2 3 2 7 1 7 0 1 4 0 2 7 0 0 0 2 0 7 8 0 1 0 3 5 0 0 1 1 0 3 0 16 2 0 8 0 1 3 4—115. Average, 2 22-46. High run, 16.

Charles E. White, (250 points.)—18 0 6 1* 11 0 4 5 0 0 21 9 2 1 1 5 2 35 0 12 8 14 11 0 3 4—250. Average, 8 24-29. High run, 35 and 35.

Claude R. Lewis, (115 points.)—12 6 1 0 5 1 3 0 1 1 14 1 0 1 9 0 1 6 0 0 14 1 5 1 5 3—100. Average, 3 16-28. High run, 14.

*Penalized one point.

BUTWELL RIDES 3 WINNERS.

Closes Day at Bowie with Victory on Puts and Calls.

BOWIE, Md., April 10.—In the absence of any stake or purse race, the riding of Jimmy Butwell was the feature of the racing here this afternoon. Butwell had five mounts during the day, and brought three of them home in front. One of the successful efforts of Butwell was on G. W. Forman's Puts and Calls, the once-despised gelding which was a maiden until he was six years old, but which has since been scoring so often that he is now considered one of the most consistent of the selling-plater division.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Jack Leary, 112 pounds (Butwell,) $3, $2.70, and $2.50, won; Loyal Heart, 110, (Troxler,) $4.20 and $3.20, second; Virginia, 102, (Sterling,) $3.60, third. Time—1:15. Tiger Rose, Challenge, Lloyd George and Hand Grenade II., also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; five and a half furlongs. Kissing II., 114 pounds, (Butwell,) $7.40, $4.90 and $3.60, won; The Heigh II., 110, (Rice,) $10 and $5, second; Scaramouch, 115, (Cole,) $4.90, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Rubicon, Beauty Sleep, Comancho, and Old Bill Dudley Nighter, and Cora W. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. Murphy, 116 pounds, (Rice,) $4.60, $2.40, and $2.50, won; Louise V., 111, (Metcalf,) $2.40 and $2.30, second; Toad Stool, 107, (Troxler,) $2.80, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Auctioneer, Liberty Bond and Cant Cost also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Genevieve B., 101 pounds, (Obert,) $4.90, $3.10, and $2.70, won; Plutonal, 88, (Stapleton,) $5 and $3.20, second; Oscar's Parawell, $8.10, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Transpero, Flora Finch, Miss Filley, Thursday Nighter, and Cora W. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Candidate, 112 pounds, (Corey,) $7.10, $3.40, and $2.70, won; Fairly, 112, (Taylor,) $3 and $2.50, second; Stir Up, 112, (Stirling,) $2.90, third. Time—1:52 1-5. Pulaski, Satisfied, Miss McGiggle, and Dr. Clarsot also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Edith Baumann, 99 pounds, (Richerek,) $7.90, $3.50, and $2.90, won; Simon Pure, 112, (Taylor,) $3.40 and $3.40, second; Dundreary, 107, (Denyse,) $5, third. Time—1:51. Garbage and Thrift also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and a furlong. Puts and Calls, 112 pounds, (Butwell,) $3.60, $2.50, and $2.40, won; Luther, 115, (Rice,) $2.90, and $2.60, second; G. M. Miller, 112, (Obert,) $5.10, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Cadillac, Harwood, and Boxer also ran.

TODAY'S ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-old fillies; claiming; four furlongs. My Dear, 116 pounds, Boher-Na-Breena, Quick Fire, 109 each; *Marcella M., 114; *Drusilla, 111; Lady Jane, 112, Miss Statham, 111; Ogden Girl, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upwards, claiming; five and a half furlongs. The Belgian II., 110 pounds; Little Boy, 114; Jarvis A. Sheridan, 105; Hasty Lad, 100; Dartworth, 116; Frenchy, 113; Liberty Bond, 107; Retreat, 100; American, 116; Mackenzie, 113; Vigilante, 105; *Oriental Girl, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Carl Ellwanger, 116 pounds, Saville, 111; Sophie K., 108; Leitmer, 105; Sir Haste, 112; Laura Miller, 111; Low Tide, 105; Look Pa, 98; Tit for Tat, 111; Old Bill Bonder, 108, Reynolds, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upwards; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Jealous Notions, Front Royal, 116 pounds each; Saffranor, 111; Toddler, 108; Sea Beach, Kewessa, 116 each; Golden Last, Sunbee, 111 each; Scaramouch, 116, Napoli, 111; Plurene, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—The Easter purse; fillies and mares; three-year-olds and up; seven furlongs. Cobalt Lass, 105 pounds; Amalette, 102; Graphic, 104; Duchess Lace, 95; Katie Canal, 102, Antolnette, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Brem Peddler, 110 pounds; Dolina, 107; Antolnette, 89; Kilts II., 109; Sunny Hill, 107; Firing Line, 109; *Lord Herbert, 106.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Sheik, 113 pounds; Noureddin, 108; Matoka, 101, Houdini, 97; Ben Hampson, 108; Captain Hodge, 106; Miss Fauntleroy, 101; *Attorney Muir, 106; Sky Up, 108, Mirco, 103; Fairy Prince, 97; *Peerless One, 104.

Weather clear, track fast.

*Murray-Smith entry.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

WHITNEY ENGAGES KNAPP.

Jockey Will Ride In Important Stake Events.

Harry Payne Whitney has filled the place made vacant by the recent death of Jockey Frank Robinson. It was announced yesterday that William Knapp had signed a contract to ride the Whitney horses during the coming season.

Knapp is rated as one of the best riders, but while in Havana last Winter was unable to ride at less than 116 pounds. He will be available, however, for most of the important races in which the candidates from Brookdale Farm will have to pick up stake weight.

BROOKLYN PITCHERS HALT THE YANKEES

Cheney Fans Six Batters and Dodgers Even Up Series with 6 to 2 Victory.

Composite Score of Games to Date.	R.	H.	E.	W.	L.	P.C.
Yankees	27	54	8	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	32	54	7	3	3	.500

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 10.—Miller Huggins absolved the Yankees from morning practice today, and two Brooklyn pitchers, Cadore and Cheney, prevented the American Leaguers from doing any real baseball work this afternoon. Uncle Robbie's boxmen had the Yankee sluggers swinging vainly for the greater part of nine innings, and won the sixth game of the Spring series by the score of 6 to 2. The series is again an even affair, each club having won three games.

Cheney's pitching was easily the feature of this latest setback. The veteran spitballer, who came into the game at the beginning of the sixth inning, set down six Yankees by the strikeout route, allowed only one hit, and did not give a pass. Pratt, who singled to right in the sixth, was the only New York player who reached first base while Cheney was working. Cheney fanned two Yanks in the sixth, two in the seventh, and two in the eighth, then retired the side in order, but without any strikeouts, in the ninth inning.

Cadore had limited the American Leaguers to four hits in the first five innings. The heavy artillery of the Huggins herd was silenced after Pipp had crashed a homer to right field in the first innig, but another run found its way into the score in the fifth, when a scratch hit, an infield out, and a clean hit came along in the order named.

Jack Quinn had two bad innings, the first and the fifth, giving way to Ernie Shore in the sixth. In the opening frame the National Leaguers did some heavy hitting, and in the fifth Quinn's wildness, coupled with a play by Peck to Ward, which missed fire, at third base, put the Dodgers in position to pick up four runs on only two clean hits. The Dodgers found Shore a real puzzle, but the danger had passed before the former Red Sox pitcher mounted the hurling hill. Tommy Griffith's bat played a prominent part in the uprising of the Huggins crowd. Robbie's new outfielder accounted for the first two runs with a circuit clout to centre in the first inning, and he chased in one run in the fifth with a single, later cashing in his hit at the plate. Both teams hit lighter than in most of the games, but the Dodgers got their blows at opportune times.

The score:

BROOKLYN (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E	NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Johnston, lb	3	1	1	10	0	0	Vick, rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
O'Mara, 3b	3	1	1	0	2	3	Peck'p'gh, as	4	0	0	1	0	
Griffith, rf	4	2	2	0	0	0	Pipp, 1b	4	1	1	10	1	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	1	3	0	0	Pratt, 2b	4	0	2	1	3	0
Myers, cf	3	0	0	3	0	0	Lewis, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Olson, as	4	0	2	2	1	0	Bodie, cf	3	1	3	3	0	0
Malone, 2b	3	0	0	0	2	0	Ward, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Krueger, c	4	0	1	7	1	0	Ruel, c	3	0	1	5	1	1
Cadore, p	1	0	0	0	2	0	Quinn, p	2	0	0	0	3	
aAdams	0	1	0	0	0	0	Shore, p	1	0	0	1	3	
Cheney, p	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	28	6	7	27	8		Total	31	2	5	24	12	

a Batted for Cadore in fifth.
Error—Pratt.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—6
New York	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Wheat, Olson. Home runs—Pipp, Griffith. Sacrifice hits—Quinn, Johnston, O'Mara, Cheney. Sacrifice fly—Myers. Stolen base—Malone. Double play—Pipp, Shore and Ruel. First base on error—Brooklyn. Left on bases—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Quinn, 2; Cadore, 1. Struck out—By Quinn, 1; Shore, 2; Cadore, 1; Cheney, 6. Hits—Off Quinn, 5 in 5 innings; Shore, 2 in 3; Cadore, 4 in 5; Cheney, 1 in 4. Winning pitcher—Cadore. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Time of game—1 hour 37 minutes. Umpires—Lewis and Mullaney.

LOFTUS IS REINSTATED.

Lyke Will Also Ride Again After May 1.

Johnny Loftus and Lawrence Lyke, two of the best riders in the country, will be seen in the saddle this year, contrary to the opinion formed recently when the applications of these lads for jockey licenses were laid on the table. The stewards of The Jockey Club held another meeting yesterday and, after careful consideration of the evidence submitted to the license committee, decided there was no reason to keep Loftus and Lyke on the ground. They will not be allowed to resume their career at once, however, as the decision to grant the licenses contained a provision that the licenses would date from May 1 next.

The cases of Loftus and Lyke were the only ones in which the stewards exercised leniency. On report of the license committee the refusal of the entries of Thomas McElroy was continued, the application of B. Travers for a trainer's license was denied, and the suspension of Jockey S. McGraw's license was continued. The three kept out of the fold were, respectively, owner, trainer, and rider of Dancing Carnival at Saratoga last Summer, when that filly showed a surprising change of form.

ASSEMBLY FROWNS ON BOXING MEASURE

Is Likely to be Throttled by Members Whose "Liberalism" Is Exhausted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—Boxing, fighting for a place in the sun, seems certain to be defeated again in its annual bout with the State Legislature. Though successful in the early rounds, carrying the Senate and thereby gaining partial legislative sanction, the game is expected to meet its doom in the Assembly, and boxing fans can only hope for a return match next year.

If the game is again to be defeated, it can charge its repeated knockout indirectly to the success of Sunday baseball and Sunday movies. The Senate has proved itself to be liberal. The Assembly is more Puritanical, and, though the Lower House united with the upper branch of the Legislature in passing the baseball and motion picture bills, some legislators admitted today that the "liberalism" had about run its course, and boxing, as a result, is to suffer.

The Gibbs bill, placing the game again on a legal footing, which was passed by the Senate last night, went into the Assembly Rules Committee today. There is some likelihood that the committee will report it out on the floor of the Assembly, but indications point to its receiving its death blow there. The bill will afford members from the cities who voted for the two so-called liberal bills, the opportunity they are looking for to hedge.

"We can't afford to be too liberal," declared a ranking Republican member today. "I am inclined to think that the fellows from the cities who voted for the baseball and movies bill will seize the chance given them to show conservatism and vote against the boxing bill. Of course there will be no change in the voting of the rural members, who were recorded against baseball and movies, and who can be counted upon to be recorded in the same way on the boxing bill."

The Walker bill, backed by the Army, Navy and Civilian Board, comprising some of the most influential men in the country, has been reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee and undoubtedly will be passed by the Senate and sent for final legislative action to the Assembly. It will probably be nailed there.

PLATT AND CLAPP VICTORS.

Will Meet Today in Final Match for Yale Club Title.

Livingston Platt reached the final round of the Class A squash tournament at the Yale Club yesterday by defeating Stuyvesant Wainwright, Jr., in two closely contested games, 15-11, 15-12. In the other semi-final match of this class, E. J. Clapp won from Donald MacKay by default. Platt and Clapp will meet for the club title this afternoon.

Platt and Wainwright had a nip and tuck battle all the way and the advantage alternated frequently. Wainwright took the lead in both games. Platt rallied in the first and carried the count to 5 all. Here the players were deadlocked for a few hands, neither being able to score an ace. Wainwright got going first and by several terrific drives, made enough placement aces to send him to the front by a score of 11-9.

Platt settled down then to his fastest game and began to send swift corner-to-corner drives through the court. He also tallied on hard smashes straight up and down the court and brought the score to tie at 11 all. Wainwright fought stubbornly and it was only after several unproductive hands that Platt was able to break through and run out his 15 points.

In the second game, Wainwright again got off in front but Platt caught him at 3 all. It was nip and tuck then for several hands. Each held the lead on several occasions. The count was tied at 5 all, then at 6 all, and later at 12 all. Platt rallied again and ran out for game in a final hand which netted three successive aces.

In the Class B tournament, H. R. Stern won his way to the final match by defeating H. C. McClintock at 15-10, 15-10. E. J. Clapp also reached the final through a default by J. F. O'Rourke. The final between Clapp and Stern will be played tomorrow afternoon.

Stern held the advantage from the start and displayed excellent form. His "gets," after McClintock's best shots, were made from every position on the court and he caught his opponent out of position frequently with his hard smashes.

The summaries:

Yale Club Class A Tournament, Semi-final Round—E. J. Clapp won from Donald McKay by default; Livingston Platt defeated Stuyvesant Wainwright, Jr., 15—11, 15—12. Class B, Semi-final Round—E. J. Clapp won from J. F. O'Rourke by default; H. R. Stern defeated H. C. McClintock, 15—10; 15—10.

Little Rhody Gets Sunday Ball.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—Governor Beeckman today signed the bill legalizing Sunday baseball. It becomes operative at once.

FOUNDED 1856



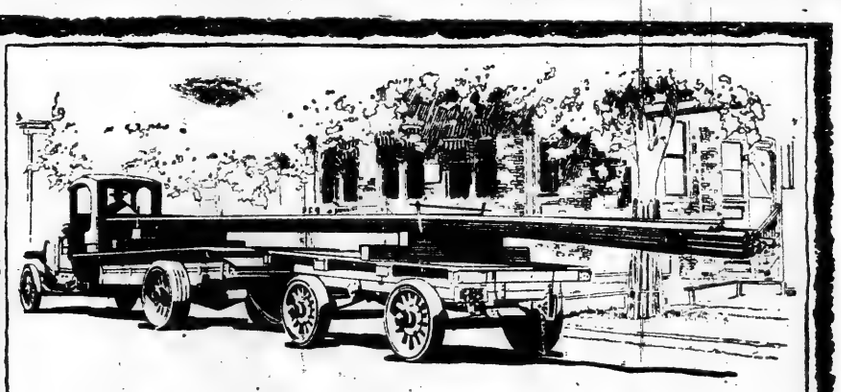
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KUMAGAE'S DRIVES DEFEAT RICHARDS

Japanese Tennis Crack Disposes of Young Champion Easily at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 10.—Ichiya Kumagae and Vincent Richards met in the semi-final round of the men's singles in the North and South tennis tournament here today, and the Japanese won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2.

William T. Tilden, Jr. and H. S. Voshell opposed each other in the other bracket, Tilden winning a hard-fought contest by 6—1, 4—6, 7—5.

Richards's recent victory over Kumagae in Philadelphia had overshadowed the Oriental's earlier defeat of Richards at the Crescent Athletic Club and the American player was a strong favorite for today's match.

Richards began by taking the first three games in a row, two of them on Kumagae's service. Richards served the fourth game and took the first point and then lost four points running, and the game, failing to get within yards of Kumagae's fine placements.

This was the first of eight successive games to go to the Japanese expert, Kumagae winning the first set by 6—3 and taking a two-game start on the next set before Richards won a game. The American player took the third and fifth games of the second set, but that was all, the second and deciding set going to Kumagae by 6—2.

Kumagae and Tilden will meet in the final tomorrow.

The summaries:

Men's Singles, Semi-Finals.—Ichiya Kumagae, West Side, defeated Vincent R. Richards, University, 6—3, 6—2; W. T. Tilden, 2d, Germantown Cricket, defeated H. S. Voshell, Terrace, 6—1, 4—6, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles, Preliminary Round.—Miss Mabel B. Rice, Tedesco, and J. S. Nostrand, Longwood, won from Mrs. Jay Hall Moore, County, and C. S. Ridgeway, Jr., Columbus, by default; Mrs. H. F. Morse and Wm. Morse, Jr., defeated Miss Florence Bogert, West Side, and C. F. Wilson, Westchester, defeated Miss Ann Morse, New York, and H. B. Swoope, 6—1, 8—2.

First Round.—Miss Marion Zinderstein, Longwood, and Vincent Richards defeated Mrs. Gliddon Osborne, Chicago, and Babcock, Alpine Rock, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Esther Tufts, Boston, and H. S. Voshell won from Miss Rice and J. S. Nostrand, by default; Mrs. H. F. Morse and Wm. Morse, Jr., defeated Miss Florence Bogert, Moore County, and Dr. L. Bree, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Florence Bogert, West Side, and W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated Miss Judith Jenks, Manor Road, and Walter Fraker, Northland, 6—3, 6—4.

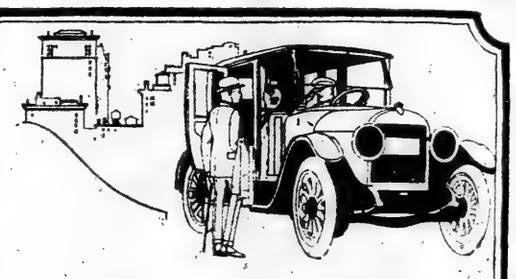
TWO KNOCKOUTS IN RING.

Eisenstadt and O'Connor Win Bouts Decisively at N. Y. A. C.

Fred Eisenstadt of the Pastime A. C. and D. J. O'Connor of the Holy Name Boys' Club scored the only decisive victories last night in the preliminaries of the New York A. C.'s annual boxing tournament.

Eisenstadt, competing in the 108-pound class, disposed of B. Rockoff in two rounds. O'Connor boxed at 115 pounds and scored a knockout victory over P. Beechio when the referee stopped the contest in the third round to save Beechio from further punishment.

Eleven bouts were decided, and produced interesting competition for the members who witnessed the exhibitions.



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TOMORROW LAST DAY

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SHOW

23

TO PLANT ROOSEVELT TREE.

Former President to be Honored at Camp Dix Today.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., April 10.—A memorial tree to Theodore Roosevelt will be among those planted at the Arbor Day celebration at Camp Dix tomorrow, it was announced today by Frank Wandle, General Secretary of the Knights of Columbus, and Chairman of the Camp Beautification Committee. The tree will be a direct tribute from the enlisted war veterans in the convalescent and casual companies.

These men took up a collection, sent to a nearby nursery and purchased the finest evergreen tree in the place, and tonight waited upon Chairman Wandle, asking permission to plant it in memory of the ex-President. The Roosevelt tree will be planted near the centre of the big camp by Private Thomas H. Morris of Company I, 316 Infantry, recently awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

CITY PLAY BEGINS SATURDAY

Athletic Fields and Playgrounds to Open Officially.

William P. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation and Director of Athletic Games of the Park Department, announced yesterday that Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin had directed that all of the athletic fields, playgrounds, ball fields, and tennis courts be opened to the public on Saturday.

The followers of athletics and recreation as well as the public in general are expected to treat park trees, lawns, and shrubbery considerately and refrain from throwing rubbish and papers about.

All the fields and playgrounds are undergoing Spring cleaning and repairs. There are twenty athletic fields with shower baths and lockers for the athletes, one hundred baseball diamonds, several hundred tennis courts, bocce, croquet, cricket, field hockey fields and fifty park playgrounds for children in the Borough of Manhattan. Permission for use of the various fields can be had by application to the Bureau of Recreation, Department of Parks, room 1016, Municipal Building.

Holdup Men Get $40.00 In St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, April 10.— ght men held up the Baden Bank in the northern section of the city this morning and escaped with between $1,000 and $50,000.

NAVY THANKS K. OF C.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt Sends Appreciation of War Work.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, it was announced last night, has conveyed to the Knights of Columbus the Government's thanks for welfare service rendered for sailors during the war. In a letter Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The department desires to extend the gratitude of the officers and men of the United States Navy for all the many good things the Knights of Columbus have done for them during the war. The efficiency of your organization has been well matched by the constant desire of the individual worker to serve the men to the best of his ability.

"Its helpfulness and efficiency has proved a wonderful aid to contentment and fighting spirit in the navy. The department is desirous that your excellent work be continued, and that the naval service, whether the country is in peace or at war, have the benefit of your splendid co-operation. There is a very constant need for your services."

Wills for Probate.

MORGAN, THOMAS C., (March 13,) 62 West 54th St. It directs that the income from decedent's estate be given to his sister, Sarah A. Andrews, of Great Barrington, Mass., and on her death estate is given to the Fairview Hospital of Great Barrington, Mass., and then the rest of real property, and the value of the personal property is given at over $5,000.

ROOSEVELT, Major JAMES A., died from pneumonia March 26, aboard the U. S. transport Great Northern. Value of the real property is not stated, while the personal property is said to be more than $100,000. A specific bequest of $50,000 is given decedent's aunt, Amy Lowell, of Brookline, Mass., while the residue of the estate is left to the widow, Mary W. Roosevelt, of 890 Park Ave., and on her death it is to be equally divided between the two sisters of decased, Elfreda Clark of London, England and Katherine R. Reeve of Hazelford, Penn.

Police Department News.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., April 11: Sergt. W. A. Gray, from 54th to 82d assignment to bicycle duty, dismounted. Mounted patrolman with horse and equipment: Richard Hall, from 80th to Traffic Div., Sub. D; Parrol, M. F. Farrell, from 36th to 20th; W. F. Lepler, from 83d to Bomb Squad; Bonlan, from 83d to 87th, Martin O'Connor, from 87th to 83d.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. G. Green, 11th, assigned to special motor cycle duty, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., April 15.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrol. Frederick Prigge, 1st, from 10:45 P. M., April 3, during disability; Henry Boshamer, 58th, from 7:55 P. M. March 25 to 12 noon, March 31; Inspl. Bligh, Traffic Div., Sub C, from 2:25 P. M. March 17, to 12 P. M., March 29; J. J. Fox, Traffic Div., Motorcycle Squad No. 2, from 2:15 P. M. March 29, during disability.

LEGAL NOTICES.

GEORGIA COAST & PIEDMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a Decree entered by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia, on the 3d day of January, 1919, in a certain cause in Equity pending in said court entitled "David Lowry Bullock, Plaintiff, vs. Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, Defendant," in which Columbia Trust Company, Complainant in Cross Bill against Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, Defendant, I, JAMES ALBERT, as and by said Final Decree appointed to be the Special Master therein directed, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the general office of the Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company in Brunswick, Georgia, upon the premises to be sold on May 5, 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M. (Eastern Standard Time) the property in said Final Decree described and ordered to be sold, the following being a brief description of said property, to wit:

All and singular the entire line or lines of railroad constituting the property of Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, extending from the City of Darien in McIntosh County, Georgia, northwestwardly through the counties of Wayne and Liberty to Collins, in Tattnall County, and also all the branches or spurs of railroad as extended in existence at the time of the sale of railroad extending from the City of Darien in McIntosh County, Georgia, to a point on the Southern Railway in Glynn County, Georgia, and all the routes authorized in the charter of said Railroad Company to be constructed, operated and all branch lines of railroad, together with the franchises acquired and used for said railroad or for any purposes in connection with the operation, maintenance or operation thereof and all the rights of way, water or riparian rights, easements, roadbeds, tracks, bridges, trestles, viaducts, culverts, switches, turnouts, sidings, turntables, fences depot buildings, station grounds, yards, terminal facilities, warehouses, engine houses, car houses, sheds, machine shops, water tanks and other structures and fixtures appertaining thereto and all steel rails, splices, joint fastenings, other superstructure and material of every description necessary, convenient or useful for the construction, maintenance or operation of said railroads, now owned and possessed by said Railroad Company, and all locomotives, engines and other instruments, furniture, safes, books, records, maps, field notes, surveys and papers belonging to said Railroad Company and used or intended to be used, or capable of being used in connection with the construction, completion, operation or equipment of said railroads, also all the right, power and authority of said Railroad Company, described to be sold or to be acquired or held in connection with the construction, completion, equipment, use or operation of said railroads or any portion thereof.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; and also all the rights, powers, privileges and franchises now held by said Railroad Company and also the tolls, income, rents, issues, profits and avails thereof.

Also $488,000 face value of First Mortgage Forty-Year Gold Bonds of the Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1906, maturing March 1, 1946, secured by the Mortgage or deed of trust of the Railroad Company, Trustee, dated March 1, 1906.

For a more particular description of the property to be sold and of the terms of sale, pending purchasers are hereby referred to said Final Decree and to the record in the above-mentioned cause wherein said decree was entered.

A more fully provided by said Final Decree to which reference is hereby made:

I. Said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension.

II. The right is reserved to the Court to adjourn the said sale and to direct the Special Master to proceed with the sale without further notice or advertisement on a day to which the same may have been so adjourned.

III. Any party in said cause or any holder of notes issued under the Mortgage of said Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1906, said mortgage or deed of trust hereinafter referred to as the First Mortgage and said bonds as First Mortgage Bonds, may bid or purchase at such sale.

IV. The said property will be sold subject to all taxes or assessments upon said property and subject to the lien of the mortgage or deed of trust of the defendant Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, as Trustee, dated March 1, 1906.

V. The Special Master will receive no bid upon offering to bid unless he shall not have complied with the Special Master as a condition precedent to his right to bid and accept that such bidder will make good his bid upon acceptance by the Special Master and forthwith deposit with the Court the sum of $20,000 in cash or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of Savannah or the City of New York acceptable to the Special Master and made or indorsed payable to his order or in lieu of said deposit in cash or certified check $200,000 face amount of First Mortgage Bonds aforesaid, bearing coupons appertaining to such bonds maturing October 1, 1919, and subsequently.

VI. The deposit of First Mortgage Bonds and coupons with the Special Master. The Special Master may accept the Certificate of the Columbia Trust Company of New York, which holds subject to his order the bonds therein specified of First Mortgage Bonds bearer form, accompanied by the coupons attached.

VII. The deposit received from an unsuccessful bidder to be returned to him when the sale has been struck off. The deposit from any successful bidder will be held by the Special Master subject to the order of the Court and upon confirmation of the sale will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property.

VIII. The Court will not accept any bid for a property offered for sale less than the sum of $5,000,000.

IX. Any bidder, after the acceptance of his bid by the Special Master, shall be allowed a period of twenty days, and no longer, after the date of the Court requiring him to make the payment of the balance of his purchase money, then the said deposited by such successful bidder (whether in cash or represented by First Mortgage Bonds), will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property has to be sold at a less price on such resale, and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. If the Court shall not confirm any sale the deposit made by the

LEGAL NOTICES.

accepted bidder will be forthwith returned to such bidder.

VIII. The purchaser or purchasers on the confirmation of the sale by the Court shall make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or any purchaser may satisfy the said sum or such portion thereof as his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the Special Master to be cancelled or credited First Mortgage Bonds and coupons thereunto appertaining, in lieu of so returning over to the Special Master First Mortgage Bonds and coupons the Special Master will accept the certificates of Columbia Trust Company of New York that it holds subject to his order the amount therein specified of First Mortgage Bonds in bearer form and accompanied by the coupons therein stated. A purchaser will be required on account of the purchase price for First Mortgage Bonds and the coupons thereunto appertaining turned over in part payment of the purchase price such sum as may be paid in cash upon such Bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash. The Court reserves the right to require the property sold upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and cost of the purchaser in case such purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of any order requiring such payment.

XIII. Any purchaser and his successors or assigns shall have the right to elect not to take or accept any of the property or franchises struck off to him by written notice to the Special Master at any time prior to the execution and delivery of the deeds or instruments of transfer from the Special Master provided for in said Final Decree. No such election by the purchaser shall diminish, impair or affect the purchase price of the property.

As provided in Article XXXII of said Final Decree any purchaser and his successors or assigns shall have the right for the period of six months after the delivery of the Special Master's deed, to elect whether or not to assume or to adopt as part of the property purchased in such deed any lease or contract made by the defendant Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company appertaining to the property purchased by him.

XIV. Upon confirmation of sale and the payment of the purchase price by any purchaser, his successors or assigns, or upon making such provision for the payment thereof as the Court may approve the Special Master making the sale will execute to such purchaser, his successors or assigns, a deed or deeds of conveyance, or proper instruments of conveying, assigning and transferring the property sold to such purchaser except such part thereof, if any, as such purchaser or his successors or assigns shall have elected not to take in accordance with the provisions of Article XXXII of said Final Decree. Upon delivery of such deed or deeds and proper assignments of transfer, or of a certified copy or copies thereof, the grantee or grantees herein named will be let into possession of the property so conveyed and transferred. The purchaser, his successors or assigns, shall, after such delivery of possession, be entitled to enjoy the property conveyed and transferred and every part and parcel thereof, free from the trust and lien imposed thereon by the First Mortgage, and free from any claim, right, interest or equity of redemption of, in or to the same by or of the defendant Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, and by or of the creditors and stockholders of said Railroad Company and by or of any parties to said cause, and by or of all persons, partnerships and corporations claiming by, under or through said Railroad Company, its creditors or its stockholders, or any party to said cause, subject, however, to the conditions that the Court may retake and resell the property conveyed or transferred in case such purchaser, his successors or assigns shall fail to pay the time fixed to pay any balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid.

XV. By said Final Decree the Court reserves for future adjudication all questions not disposed of by said Final Decree.

For further particulars reference is hereby made to said Final Decree and to the record and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Southern District of Georgia.

Dated, March 14, 1919.

J. W. TALBERT,
Special Master.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Defendant.

By virtue of a certain writ of execution to me directed and delivered, and duly issued upon a judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant in the above-entitled action duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 22nd day of March, 1919, I will expose to sale at Public Vendue on the 11th day of April, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon (Standard time), by Henry Brady, Sheriff's Auctioneer, at the rotunda of the County Court House of the County of New York, in City Hall Park, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan:

1. The following described certificates, all duly endorsed for transfer, evidencing 2877 shares of the preferred stock of Idaho Power Company, and all the right, title and interest of National Securities Corporation in and to said shares:

Certificate No.	Registered No. of in name of	Shares
04	A. E. Smith	500
05	" "	500
06	" "	500
07	" "	500
1059	" "	100
18	" "	100
19	" "	100
20	" "	100
0277	" "	67
0187	" "	3
0188	" "	3
0201	" "	3
		2877

2. Promissory note of Idaho Power Company, to the order of National Securities Corporation, dated November 30, 1918, in the sum of $25,000, payable six months after date thereof, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, endorsed in blank by National Securities Corporation, and all the right, title and interest of National Securities Corporation in and to said note.

3. Promissory note of Idaho Power Company, to the order of National Securities Corporation, dated December 31, 1918, in the sum of $60,000, payable August 1, 1919, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, endorsed in blank by National Securities Corporation, and all the right, title and interest of National Securities Corporation in and to said note.

4. United States documentary stamps (denomination 5 cents) in the aggregate amount of $11.80.

Dated, New York, March 24, 1919.

DAVID H. KNOTT,
Sheriff of the County of New York.
JOHN J. MURRAY, Deputy Sheriff.
WHITE & CASE,
14 Wall Street,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of CHESTNUT UPHOLSTERY & DECORATING CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, the undersigned, William J. James, receiver in bankruptcy of chestnut Upholstery & Decorating Co., Inc., offers for sale, subject to confirmation by the court, the property, assets and effects of said bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following: Upholstered furniture, manufactured and partly manufactured, frames, springs, materials and equipment all of which are now located at 213 Lexington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the bankrupt's place of business.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises from April 8th to April 16th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets and effects in the entirety, may be submitted to the receiver, at his office, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before April 16th, 1919, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at which time and place bids will be opened by the receiver and creditors may be present and express interest in reference thereto.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 20% of the amount bid.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids in which event said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on April 18th, 1919, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated, N. Y., April 3rd, 1919.

WILLIAM J. JAMES, Receiver.
258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
EDGERTON & HORN, Attorneys for Receiver, 258 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—MEYER & RUSH CO., Plaintiff, against CHARLES WEISBECKER, (a corporation) Defendant. In the matter of the APPLICATION OF GEORGE F. HINRICHS, Receiver for CHARLES WEISBECKER, for permission to advertise for claims of creditors.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to law and pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, made by the Hon. Julius M. Mayer, one of the Judges thereof, on the 24th day of March, 1919, to all creditors and all persons having claims against the said Charles Weisbecker, (a corporation) of No. 248 West 20th Street and 2,833 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified to LEON DASHEW and BENJAMIN FISHER, attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their office, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1919.

Dated, New York, March 13, 1919.

GEORGE F. HINRICHS,
Receiver.
LEON DASHEW AND BENJAMIN FISHER, Attorneys for Receiver, Office & P. O. Address, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Lee & Cowing Line, Inc., chartered owner of the steaming Herman Lee, has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of the collision claimed to have occurred between the schooner Cora F. Creasy, which was in tow of the steamtugs Herman Lee and Maren Lee and the barge Cumberland on or about the 12th day of May, 1917; value of the vessel and freight $8,000.

All persons claiming damages because of any such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Roger B. Wood, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 27 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The War Department published the following orders today:

Medical Corps.

Gorgas, Maj. H. W., and Orders, Capt. C. E., to Hosp. 28 at Ft. Sheridan.

Kelly, Capt. F., Matheny, Capt. A. R., and Rafferty, 1st Lt. T. B., to Hosp. 9 at Lakewood, N. J.

Goes, Capt. R. J. E., to Hosp. 32 at Chicago.

Landis, Capt. S. S., to Hosp. 2 at Ft. McHenry.

Worrell, Capt. J. T., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Carden, Capt. H. B., to Camp Meade.

Cronkhurd, Capt. F., hon. discharged.

Berger, Capt. F. J., to Gen. Hosp. in San Francisco.

Goodwin, Capt. O. P., to Ft. Douglas.

Merritt, Capt. C. W., to Camp Taylor.

Eisendrath, Capt. D. N., to Hosp. 26 at Ft. Des Moines.

Following promoted to be Majors:

Arndt, A. C.	Russel, C. N.
Austin, J. P.	Smith, E. J.
Beffel, J. M.	Smith, R. V.
Conly, S. M.	Stryker, R. S.
Duff, J. A.	Thomas, A. H.
Francisco, C. B.	Doren, F. V.
Frost, W. S.	Vaughn, V. C., Jr.
Gilbert, L. L.	Bellis, H. L.
Grant, W. L.	Campbell, D. A.
Harris, F. T.	Campbell, D. R.
Knowles, F. C.	Chapman, L. B.
Lumbard, J. B.	Cloud, L. H.
Matheson, J. P.	Long, J. P.
McGhesney, M. J.	Maxmiller, H. G.
Myer, H. J.	Mielke, C. H.
Nordin, S. A.	Roller, F. R.
Osborn, G. R.	Sackrider, G. P.
Peage, M. J., Jr.	Warren, A. J.
Rosenthal, S. H.	

Patterson, Col. R. U., to the General Staff Corps.

Zinsser, Lt.Col., H., to A. E. F.

Coughlin, Lt. Col. W. T., to Hosp. 40, St. Louis.

Foster, Lt.Col. N. B., to Army Retiring Board, Washington.

Following to A. E. F. in France as Colonels:

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

Breckenridge, S. D.	Lloyd, S.
Carter, L. D.	McFarland, C. H.
Dagin, J.	Montgomery, W. C.
Del Carnowsky, G.	Neff, L. K.
Emerson, H.	Strong, R. P.
Fiske, G. V.	Walker, G.
Kobersky, S. J.	Wilson, L. B.
Levison, G.	

Sleeper, Lt. Col. R.; Sowder, Maj. C. B.; McIlhae, Maj. D., and Stewart, Maj. G. A., will report to Surg Gen.

Goodman, Maj. A. R., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of East. Dept.

Collins, Maj. L., to Camp Meade.

Lehman, Maj. A. M., to San Antonio.

Carrell, Maj. W. B., and Schrock, Maj. R. D., to Hoboken.

Davison, Maj. T. C., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.

Jordan, 1st Lt. M. C., to Camp Gordon.

Hegarty, 1st Lt. J. G., to Hosp. No. 39 at Long Beach.

Lewis, 1st Lt. B. W., to Hosp. No. 16 at New Haven.

Sutton, 1st Lt. D., to Hosp. No. 29 at Ft. Snelling.

Pickering, 1st Lt. A. B., to Ft. Myer.

Blackburn, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Custer.

Lilly, 1st Lt. T. E., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at West. Dept.

Thomas, 1st Lt. M. S., to Camp Dodge.

Morgan, 1st Lt. W. E., to Vancouver Barracks.

Thr, 1st Lt. J. S., to Leavenworth Gen. Hosp.

Jones, 1st Lt. B. F., honorably discharged.

Infantry.

Tilford, Col. J. D., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Northeastern Dept.

Noble, Col. R. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of East. Dept. as Off. in charge of militia affairs, relieving Col. H. C. Benson.

Curtis, Col. L. A., to Camp Upton with Hdqrs.

Wilson, G. K., to Camp Meade.

Field, Col. J. M., Wood, Col. F. C., and Taulbee, Col. M. K., discharged as Cols.

Honis, Col. H. P., to Camp Meade.

Estes, Lt. Col. G. H., to Hoboken.

Davis, Lt. Col. W. J., to Tokio as Mil. Attache.

Muir, Lt. Col. J. I., will report to Chief of Staff.

Harding, Lt. Col. S. W., to Univ. of Penn. as prof. of mil. tactics.

Pelfrach, Lt. Col. A. E., to Camp Custer.

Donaldson, Lt. Col. C. A., to Camp Dodge.

Richart, Maj. D. G., to Boise High School as prof. of mil. tactics.

Molloy, Maj. P. H., to College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn., as prof. of mil. science.

Following of Porto Rican inf. hon. discharged as Majors only:

Rexach, H. C.	Rodriguez, D.
Parra, J.	Mercader, E.
Viale, E.	Montesinos, S. M.
Emmanuelli, F.	Urrutia, E., Jr.
Emmanuelli, L.	Font, M.
Lopez, P.	

Dickerson, Maj. O. M., to Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Jordan, Maj. F. B., to Brannahan and Hughes Mil. Academy, Spring Hill, Tenn., as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Murray, Maj. P., to Denison Univ., Granville, Ohio, as Prof. of Mil. Science.

King, Maj. H. C., and Wood, Maj. O. S., will report to the Adj. Gen.

Edwards, Maj. B. D., detailed as a member of Gen. Staff Corps.

Engleman, Maj. H. D., to Cleveland, Public High Schools as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science.

Brown, Maj. A. E., to Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks, as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Bjorn, Maj. J. F., to Fishburne Mil. School, Waynesboro, Va., as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Tinker, Maj. C. L., to Riverside Polytechnic High Schools, Riverside, Cal., as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Muncaster, Maj. J. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of East. Dept., Governors Island, as Asst. to the Department Adjutant.

Douglas, Maj. R. M.; Goding, Capt. F. C.; Quinn, Capt. L. R.; Roddy, Capt. F. G.; Sherburn, Capt. L. A., and Waters, Capt. S. S., to Camp Lee, re insurance section.

Gordon, Capt. S. L., to Jefferson Barracks as Medal Officer.

Bemis, Capt. S. M., to Washington and Lee Univ., Lexington, Va., as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Stewart, Capt. L. P., will report to Chief of Const. Div., at Camp Meade.

Jones, Capt. E. T., assigned to 35th, at Camp Travis.

Reap, 1st Lt. M. B., and McAbee, 1st Lt. D. H., to Camp Lee.

Stearns, 1st Lt. F. W., to Brussels, Belgium, with the American Legation.

Dunwar, 1st Lt. H., to Camp Pike.

Brown, 1st Lt. H. H., to Trinity College, Sioux City, Iowa, as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Wimp, 1st Lt. G. D., will report to Cmdg. Gen. at Presidio, Cal.

Sutcliffe, 1st Lt. W., to Base Hosp. at Camp Gordon for treatment.

Lakin, 1st Lt. R. O., to Hospital 40, at St. Helia, La.

Harwood, 1st Lt. F. A., will report to the Adj. Gen.

Romans, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Dodge.

Smith, 1st Lt. W. J., to Chicago, Morgan Park Mil. Academy, as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Lyman, 1st Lt. C. V., to Clason Mil. Academy, Bronx, N. Y. C., as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Hutchins, 1st Lt. H. K., to Hosp. 21, at Denver, Col., for treatment.

Grant, 1st Lt. N. J., hon. discharged.

Power, 1st Lt. R., and Clark, 1st Lt. T. E., to Hospital 28, at Ft. Sheridan, for treatment.

Davis, 1st Lt. G. F., to Hosp. 10, at Boston.

Burger, 1st Lt. R. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of 19th for assignment.

Smith, 1st Lt. W. E., to West Phila. Cathodic High School, Penn., as Prof. of Mil. Science.

Kerrigan, 1st Lt. A. L., hon. discharged.

Ordnance Department.

Fogg, Maj. O. H., and Upham, Maj. F. A. B., promoted to be Lt. Cols.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

MacDonald, J. Q.	Huey, M. S.
Golkson, T. W.	Campbell, R. L.
Pratt, C. G.	Root, R. K.
Goetzenberger, R. L.	Dawson, E. E., Jr.
Howard, W. C.	Goedecke, M.
Schmidt, W. C.	Denwood, R. K.
Pollard, H.	Spiers, J.
Rosencranitz, W. D.	Utta, J. A.
Daly, M. H.	DaVenport, C.
Strayer, M.	

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Sellers, H. E.	Lusher, A. C.
Cory, W. M.	Baldock, H. S.
Hope, S. N.	Cardwell, J. R.
Rauner, C. J.	Sulzer, A. W.
Curtis, M. C.	Brown, J. F.
Dean, F. L.	Ebert, G. L.
McClure, C.	Brew, G. W.
Dietrichson, W. F.	Henderson, H. G., Jr.
Glatfelter, P. H.	Speir, T. F.
Long, R. W.	Drew, C. B.
Loftus, W. A.	Woods, R. H., Jr.
Register, H. B.	Van Etten, I. C.
Robeson, C.	Thompson, R.
Ashton, H. D.	De Camp, V. G.
Hippee, H. P.	Yonkin, H. F.
Spencer, C. B.	Hansen, R. O.
Wahl, A.	Treanton, Jas. A.
Reith, C.	Aney, J. L.
Alexander, J. W.	Ingall, W.
Kent, R. H.	Brown, L. M.
Kerr, P.	Brown, L. M.
Booth, F. E.	Allen, G. B.
McCormick, F. C.	Taylor, Z. G.
Osterhout, H.	Loizeaux, C. E.
Young, E.	Haynes, R. B.
Connors, F. J.	Baker, F. H.
Eice, H. S.	Simmons, J. W.
Tack, A. N.	Handel, R.
Short, E.	Lawrence, A.
Skinner, A. H.	Carey, C.
Bristol, H. W.	Mali, J. T. J.
Atherton, W. H.	Pennington, G. R.
Dyunkelberger, R. H.	Frost, G. F.
Downey, J. J.	Waindel, C.
Westlake, E. L.	Gillespie, J. E.
White, R. A.	Sheppard, J. H.
Hamilton, M. G.	Hangle, H. J., Jr.
Spears, W. E.	Morton, H. S.
Pearis, J. W.	McKay, N. H.
Lawson, W. S., Jr.	Riedinger, A. A.
Engel, J.	Cuddihy, C. J.
Schaller, W. F.	Bliss, W. C.
Williams, C. A.	Benham, McF.
Laughlin, G. L.	Bennett, J. G.
Noyes, H.	Voyer, E.
Andrews, H. B.	Floyd, J. L.
Wilkinson, V. A.	Edwards, W. J.
Notman, W. D.	Ballenger, A. G.
Breat, A.	McIntosh, R. E.
Duncan, A.	Johnson, H. B.
Huth, C.	Bradley, C. O.
Hilyer, H. S.	Williams, P. T.
Burton, C.	Sutton, J. A.
Palmer, R. S.	Hanley, J. F.
Eaton, J. M.	Daisie, J. A.

Wagner, Lt. Col. F. H., to Washington, D. C.

Phillips, Maj. W. G., to Rock Island Arsenal as asst. to cmdg. off.

Cline, Maj. W. D., will report to Chief of Ord.

Frank, Maj. S. H., in addition to duties at New York Arsenal, is detailed as Dept. Ord. Off., East. Dept.

Henderson, Maj. W., Jr., to Philadelphia.

Reeve, Capt. P. J., and Hunford, 1st Lt. W. B., to Washington.

Laughlin, Capt. G. L., will report to Dist. Ord. Off., at New York.

Sherry, Capt. F. T., to Camp Normoyle, with Motor Transport Corps.

DeMerritt, 1st Lt. H. S., will report to Dir. of Purchase, Stge., and Traffic.

Graham, Capt. G. W., Libby, 1st Lt. R. B., and Mann, 1st Lt. L. B., to Sandy Hook Prov. Ground.

Hanford 1st Lt. W. B., to Washington.

West, 1st Lt. F. N., to Sheffield, Ala.

Worrell, 1st Lt. A. J., as Dir. of Purchase, Stge., and Traffic, at Camp Sevier, relieving Maj. Cline.

Crow, 1st Lt. H. H., to Sandy Hook Prov. Ground.

Wilson, 1st Lt. R. W., to Sandy Hook Prov. Ground, as asst. to cmdg. off.

Happersberger, 1st Lt. H., to United States Picric Acid Plant, at Little Rock, Ark.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Lamb, Lt. Col. A. B., will proceed to Hoboken for transportation to France.

Gerdy, Capt. W. F., to Tullytown Arsenal, Penn.

King, 1st Lt. A. G., to Amatol Arsenal.

Sanitary Corps.

Monahan, Maj. A. C., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Johnson, Maj. F. W., will report to Surg. Gen.

Stone, Capt. C. F., to Hosp. No. 58, at Eastview.

Silverthorne, Capt. A. E., transferred to Hosp. No. 20, at Ft. Snelling, sick.

Chandri, 1st Lt. J. P., to Governors Island and report to Cmdg. Gen. of East. Dept. for discharge.

Martin, 1st Lt. C. W., to Rockwell Field.

Quartermaster Corps.

Harding, Capt. F. L., to Philadelphia.

Price, Maj. L. H., will report to the Adj. Gen.

O'Donovan, Capt. T., will report to Camp Supply, Off. at Camp Devens.

Sumner, Capt. W. A., to Camp Perry Proving Ground at Port Clinton, Ohio.

Markham, Capt. J. E., to Wash. for temp. duty, thence to Camp Travis.

Hurlbut, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Knox, as asst. to the utilities off.

Wertheler, Capt. F. L., to Ft. Wright, as supply off.

Dawson, Capt. J. G., to Ft. Bliss auxiliary remount depot.

Alphin, Capt. J. H., to Camp Normoyle.

Gillis, Capt. C. E., to Camp Lee.

Hallahan, 1st Lt. H. T., will report to Motor Transport Off. at New York.

Litts 1st Lt. H. P., to Camp Funston.

Horrigan, 1st Lt. W. J., to Camp Eustis.

Corbin, 1st Lt. H. K., assigned to const. div. at Wash.

Dental Corps.

Collins, Capt. J. P., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.

Andrews, Capt. C. L., to Gen. Hosp. 27, at Ft. Douglas.

Beard, Capt. Van B., and Buchan, 1st Lt. C. S., to Hosp. 21, at Denver.

Pendarvis, 1st Lt. G. E., to Walter Reed Gen. Hosp.

Marshall, 1st Lt. R. T., and Meder, 1st Lt. E. J., to Hoboken.

Cox, 1st Lt. B. G., to Ft. Bayard Gen. Hosp.

Atcheson, 1st Lt. R. L., and Small, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Lewis.

Hall, 1st Lt. M. E., to Camp Dodge.

Bell and Roe, 1st Lt. T. B., hon. discharged.

Engineers.

Foster, Lt. Col. F. E., to Base Hosp. at Ft. Eliza for treatment.

Cunningham, Maj. C. H., to Camp Humphreys Eng. School.

Nixon, Capt. T. H., to Walter Reed Hosp., D. C.

Reed, Capt. H. S.; Smith, Capt. B.; Buck, 1st Lt. C., and Foster, 1st Lt. S. C., will report to the Adjt. Gen.

Suckow, Capt. V. C., to Newport News.

Reed, Capt. H. S., to Camp Devens.

Smith, Capt. B. M., to Camp Travis.

Hess, 1st Lt. F., to Camp Custer.

Buck, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Gordon.

Foster, 1st Lt. S. C., to Camp Taylor.

Coast Artillery.

Phillips, Col. C. L., to Univ. of Washington with Coast Art., R.O.T.C.

Munson, Maj. F. C., to Newport News.

Following to coast defenses at points indicated:

Tisinger, Capt. T. F., Ft. Screvens.
Jeffords, Capt. T. E., Ft. Howard.
Landon, Capt. S. W., Jr., Ft. Monroe.

Wright, 1st Lt. H., to Hoboken.
White, 1st Lt. M. J., will report to the Chief of C.A., for discharge.

Field Artillery.

Sands, Col. A. L. P., 81st, to New York City, re Victory Loan parade.

Prosser, Col. W. E., will report to Cmdt. of School of Fire at Ft. Sill.

Farr, Col. O. W. B., to the 2d at Camp Taylor.

Following to School of Fire at Ft. Sill: Larned, Col. W. E., 83d; Bonham, Maj. C. W., 81st; Jones, Maj. H. C., 83d.

Ahern, Col. L. J., and Turner, Maj. E. H., to School of Fire at Ft. Sill.

Yule, Maj. E. H., to Hosp. at Hot Springs, Ark.

Williams, Maj. S., to Camp Taylor.

Blakely, Capt. C. B., will report to Chief of F.A., prepared for overseas duty.

Tice, Capt. J. B., to Camp Meade.

Air Service.

Carberry, Lt.Col. J. E., to Rockwell Field.

Waller, Capt. J. R., will report to the Judge Adv. Gen.

Praether, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Grant.

Dolan, 1st Lt. C. H., Jr., will report to Dir. of Air Serv. at Wash.

Motor Transport Corps.

Robertson, Maj. D. H., to Camp Normoyle, Texas.

Gordon, Maj. P., to Camp Jessup.

Couch, 1st Lt. L. A., to repair sail 305, at Camp Jessup.

Signal Corps.

Smither, Col. R. C., detailed a member of Gen. Staff Corps.

Gale, Lt.Col. H. G., will report to the Chief Sig. Off.

Mayh

ASKS RECEIVER TO SEE B. R. T. MEN

Garrison Gets Letter Mayor Promised, Urging Conference to Settle Differences.

AWAIT GARRISON'S REPLY

Labor Leader Says Appeal Will Be Made to Wilson If Negotiations Fail.

Fulfilling a promise made on Wednesday to a committee of unionized B. R. T. employes, Mayor Hylan in a brief letter to Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, yesterday asked Mr. Garrison to grant the committee's request for a hearing of their demands. Although the committee has been empowered by the 7,000 or more union members among the B. R. T. employes to call a strike if their negotiations with Mr. Garrison fail, a representative of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes said last night that no strike would be called until another mass meeting of the union members had been held.

The Mayor's letter, dated April 9, was sent by messenger to Mr. Garrison at the B. R. T. offices, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and its contents were read over the telephone to the receiver, who asked that it be made public. The letter follows.

Hon. Lindley M. Garrison, Receiver, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company:

Dear Sir: A committee composed of William Riley, Adam Kopman, and Arnold Miller called on me at the City Hall today, requesting aid in bringing about an amicable settlement of the differences between the employes and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. The committee states that you refused to see and confer with them on adjusting the working conditions. They are desirous of having an opportunity to confer with you to the end that their conditions of employment may be improved.

May I urge you to grant their request for a hearing?

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN.

The letter was given out at the offices of the company without comment by the officer who made it public. It was intimated later, however, that Mr. Garrison would not abandon his decision to withhold recognition of the Amalgamated Association as the B. R. T. employes' representation on matters affecting their working conditions. He would in all probability reply to the Mayor's letter today, it was said.

Thomas F. Shine, a Vice President of the Amalgamated Association, expressed satisfaction when he learned that Mayor Hylan had written to Mr. Garrison urging a hearing.

"Of course, we can only wait until we see what Mr. Garrison has to say in reply to the Mayor's letter," he said. "But you may say that we will make every effort to avert a strike, and if the Mayor's intercession fails we will request the Governor, after making clear to him what will result, to ask the receiver to listen to demands of his own employes. The union, it must be remembered, is acting only in an advisory capacity to the Executive Committee of Division 587, whose members are employes of the B. R. T. and working daily.

"I think every official representative of the people should be asked to use their influence to avert a strike on the B. R. T. The people of Brooklyn, however, will be warned in ample time if a strike is decided upon. It is probable that the National War Labor Board would step in, and, every other means failing, we would appeal to the President, since Mr. Garrison, as an officer, the receiver appointed by the United States Court, is a Federal officer.

"I am certain that another mass meeting would be held before such drastic action as a strike is again considered, although it is within the power of the Divisional Executive Committee to recommend a strike and even call it.

From members of the Amalgamated Association at work in the Thirty-sixth Street car barns it was learned that the company had been making preparations for the threatened strike. Accordingly to a union organizer, Edward Smith and J. D. Clark, members of Farley's strike-breaking organization, were seen leaving the Clinton Street offices of the company after conference with company officials. This could not be confirmed from officials of the company last night. The offices of the Farley organization are in Chicago.

The unionists declared that the company would place considerable reliance in the event of a strike upon unemployed discharged soldiers. At the barns, where nearly 2,000 men on both surface and elevated lines start their runs daily, it was learned that about one-half the employes were members of the union. Organizers of the Amalgamated were busily engaged enrolling men from this barn and the Ridgewood, Bay Ridge, and Fresh Pond car barns yesterday in the hope of bringing the union B. R. T. membership from 7,000 to 10,000 before Saturday. It has been estimated that about 15,000 of the 21,000 B. R. T. employes are potential members of the union. The clerical staff of the company is included in the 21,000.

TO ACCEPT 48-HOUR WEEK.

Silk Workers Expected to Follow Ruling of War Labor Board.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 10.—While labor leaders and silk workers of this city are disappointed over the failure of the National War Labor Board to grant a work week of forty-four hours, it is expected here that they will accept the forty-eight-hour decision announced at Washington on Wednesday, without a fight. There is a possibility, according to rumor in silk labor circles here, to the effect that the manufacturers may grant the workers an hour, making the work week forty-seven hours in length, because of the fact that, in order to bring the week's total of hours up to forty-eight, the mills will find it necessary to start at 7:20 o'clock in the morning. This is necessary because of the fact that the workers will not work after 12 o'clock on Saturday.

Louis Magnat, Chairman of the United Textile Workers Eight Hour Day Conference Committee, said today that while the decision was disappointing to the workers, it really amounted to a big victory for them, inasmuch as it will result in the standardization of working hours throughout the industry, reaching Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and other States, as well as Paterson. Henry J. Tynan, Chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee, gave the same reason for expressing his satisfaction over the decision rendered by the War Board.

At the present the working time is five days a week, of eight and one-half hours each, with a whole holiday on Saturday, making a total work week of forty-two and one-half hours. This plan was put into operation two weeks after the strike started on Feb. 3, in accordance with a temporary ruling of the War Board. Neither labor leaders nor manufacturers were able to say today when the new schedule would go into effect, inasmuch as no decision will be reached until an official draft of the War Board decision is received from Washington.

HYLAN WANTS ALL TRIED.

Writes to Kings Prosecutor Concerning B. R. T. Wreck Cases.

In a letter to District Attorney Lewis of Kings County yesterday, Mayor Hylan urged that he bring to trial all the men indicted in the case of the Malbone Street tunnel wreck on the B. R. T., despite the fact that two of the defendants have already been acquitted by Nassau County juries. The Mayor said:

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,
April 9, 1919.

Hon. Harry E. Lewis, District Attorney, Kings County:

Dear Sir:—I note that since the transfer to Nassau County of the indictments of the B. R. T. officials by Mr. Justice Callaghan the jury found two of the defendants not guilty. I understand that there seems to be some question as to whether the other defendants should be tried, for the reason that there is little chance of getting a conviction in that county.

I believe the other defendants should be tried, and let the jury say whether these men are guilty or not guilty; and if a verdict of not guilty is found, it will tend to put an end to the practice of Justices of the Supreme Court transferring cases from the jurisdiction where the crime was committed. When a little fellow is charged with a crime, he is tried in the county where the crime was committed.

Would it be possible for you to inform me whether Leone D. Howell, Surrogate of Nassau County, was employed by any one of the indicted B. R. T. officials or by the B. R. T. before the case was transferred to Nassau County or whether he appeared as the representative of any one of the defendants before the trial was shifted to Nassau County?

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor.

Vetoes the Adler Bill.

ALBANY, April 10.—Governor Smith tonight vetoed the Adler bill, which was designed ultimately to provide for an equal representation for employers and employes on the State Industrial Commission. While the measure was being passed Democrats charged its sole purpose was to embarrass the Governor for his appointment to the commission of Miss Frances Perkins, a social worker. In his veto the Governor pointed out that on the commission there should be representatives of all the people.

SOPWITH OCEAN TEAM MAKES TRIAL FLIGHT

Destroyer Barney, Scout for Our Naval Planes, Reaches Newfoundland Port.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 10.—The Sopwith biplane, in which Lieutenant Harry Hawker and Lieut. Commander McKenzie Grive plan to attempt a transatlantic flight this month, made its first trial flight today, soaring over the city.

The airplane remained in the air for a half hour, flying at a height of 4,000 feet and at a speed of 100 miles an hour. The machinery worked smoothly and the new wireless equipment met all tests satisfactorily. Only 25 per cent. of the 350 gallons capacity of petrol was exerted.

The Governor and other officials will inspect the craft tomorrow, and the Atlantic run will be made as soon thereafter as weather will permit.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The destroyer Barney, which has been cruising on the North Atlantic coast to find possible landing places for American navy seaplanes on the transatlantic flight, which will start from Rockaway Beach, L. I., next month, has reached Newfoundland.

A dispatch today to the Navy Department said the vessel had encountered considerable ice off the coast. On the first attempt to reach Newfoundland she was held up by ice and forced to return to Halifax. The port into which the Barney put after reaching Newfoundland was not named.

CONTRADICTS BURLESON.

Postal General Manager Denies Any Part in Ratemaking.

Edward Reynolds, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, yesterday said:

"I see a statement in the morning papers, coming from Washington, that Mr. Burleson's Committee on Telegraph and Telephone Rates includes me as a member. I wish to state that I am not a member of that committee. Mr. Burleson mentioned me in the beginning of Government control as a member of the committee, but later on the committee actually did anything he displaced me. I am opposed to the increase of rates which the committee has made on both the telegraph and telephone lines. The fact is well known that Mr. Burleson displaced me as General Manager of the Postal Company on account of my opposition to him and that opposition today is stronger than it ever has been before.

"Our offer is still open to put the telegraph rates back again if Mr. Burleson will return our properties at once. I see he returned telephone companies yesterday and I fail to see why he doesn't return our property, especially as we want it, and the public wants us to have it, and no one wants Mr. Burleson to keep it.

"I would also add as to the $1,680,000 compensation which Mr. Burleson said we must be content with, that we will be contented with receiving merely what we earned without asking the Government to pay us a dollar for the use of our property. In this connection I see that the attorneys for the Postmaster General have issued a pamphlet in which I find the following:

"'The United States does not engage in business for profit any more than do the States. The United States has taken these properties for a limited time only, not for profit but in the public interest of the entire nation, which includes all the States.'

"How does Mr. Burleson reconcile these statements with the fact that we have earned $4,269,000 and he gives us but $1,680,000, and he keeps over $2,000,000?"

LANSING GIVES WARNING ON ANTI-JAPANESE LAW

Cables to California Senate That It Would Be "Particularly Unfortunate" at This Time.

SACRAMENTO, April 10.—Introduction of anti-Japanese legislation in the California Legislature would be "particularly unfortunate" at this time, said Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, in a cable dispatch to the Senate received today.

The text of the dispatch follows:

"Your considerate cablegram in relation to the proposed land legislation in the State of California and in regard to the landing of so-called picture brides has been received.

"I wish to express to you on behalf of the President and myself our appreciation for your informing us of the bills which will be introduced in the State Senate. In view of the present situation in international affairs here in Paris it would be particularly unfortunate to have these bills introduced or pressed at the present time.

"There are other problems which would make such action very embarrassing. I sincerely hope you will inform the Senate of the contents of this cablegram and the earnest plea on the part of the President that no such legislation as proposed should be introduced or considered at this time."

A decision not to press to an immediate vote the report of the Senate Rules Committee denying him permission to introduce anti-Japanese legislation was reached by Senator Inman in the midst of debate on his demand for a record vote of the Senate on the report. He had demanded the vote after the receipt of Secretary Lansing's cablegram.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing rights on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and screw machine parts; prefer automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers; only high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate, with definite statement of facts, with G. M. Co., Z 365 Times Annex.

PATENTS.

Over 70 years' practice; all communications strictly confidential; handbook on patents free on request; special facilities for office consultations. Munn & Co., patent attorneys, 611 Woolworth Building, New York.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL BETWEEN $5,000 and $10,000 FOR GOOD NEW, GROWING BUSINESS; ESTABLISHED; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. J 91 TIMES.

For Rent—A fully equipped candy factory for making chocolates and hard candies; a wonderful opportunity for a first-class candy maker with a small capital; low rent. Apply J. King Co., Trenton, N. J.

Transmitting of $100,000 corporation manufacturing cotton textiles open to competent office executive investing, with services, at least $10,000 in preferred stock carrying bonus of common. K 898 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

Want partnership in some established business where moderate first investment and the services of a thoroughly sound, energetic American can effect liberal expansion; have exceptional record and can invest to such extent as your business may later demonstrate; full details in reply or no attention paid. H 623 Times Downtown.

HOSIERY PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

A thoroughly experienced, clean-cut American will associate with mill representative of established accounts; can make liberal investment and assume active interest; full detail in reply or no attention paid. Confidential, H 624 Times Downtown.

Salesmanager, experienced, aggressive, open for high grade staple or specialty line in May; thoroughly versed Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia territory; will invest reasonable amount to establish Baltimore agency. Address Z 878 Times Annex.

Christian young man, nine years' business training, would like to invest services and up to $2,000 of legitimate business standing thorough investigation. H 625 Times Downtown.

Young man, familiar with business methods, college education, will invest $3,000, with services, becoming partner small jobbing or manufacturing concern; furnish particulars. L 743 Times Downtown.

Young man with ability desires to invest with services in any good established business and arrange for other capital. G 736 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A well established import and export firm intend to expand business; require a capitalist with experience, who is willing to invest up to $20,000; replies will be treated strictly confidential. R. C., 802 Times Downtown.

Wanted—One of New York State's oldest manufacturing corporations has opening for live-wire executive with capital and standing; an unusual opportunity for the right man. Z 855 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Andrade Baptista & Co., Head Office Rua 15 de Novembro, Sao Paulo, Brazil.—House founded in 1904, has branches in all the principal towns in the interior of the State of Sao Paulo; is open to do business in corn, coffee, sugar, leather, ironware, machinery, automobiles, etc. Will also accept agencies for fire insurance companies, transport companies, and exporting houses. For references apply to the following banks: London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, British Bank of South Africa, National City Bank of New York, or any of the principal houses in Sao Paulo.

EXPORTERS TO SCANDINAVIA.—We want representative in Sweden for provision firms and wholesale grocers; best connections in the wholesale trade; traveling salesmen cover the whole country; Ventra Sveriges Mejeri. Albert V. Anderson & Co., Gothenburg, Sweden. Cable address, Mejeriet. Bank, A. B. Goteborgs Bank.

A well-known London agent with first-class connection in wholesale and shipping, with central offices and show room in the city, is open to represent large manufacturer in either ladies' or gentlemen's hosiery, underwear, stockinette knickers, &c.; highest references given. L 735 Times Downtown.

Representative of prominent New York export merchants proceeding to France to open offices will consider representing first-class American manufacturers and other firms; arrangements can be made to exhibit samples and catalogues at the Bordeaux Fair. S 368 Times.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced selling cotton goods to manufacturing and wholesale trade; to form partnership with thoroughly familiar office methods, each investing at least $2,500 in business; state experience. L 744 Times Downtown.

Architect's Designer.—Works monumental styles, banks, theatres, schools, attractive inexpensive charming cottages and residential; John wishes to join very large architectural office; draftman's salary. T 377 Times.

Back from service, open for meritorious line; have fully equipped office; reference. S 346 Times.

Agency wanted for staple articles; will invest for merchandise. B 950 Times Harlem.

FOR SALE.

High-class ladies' ready-to-wear shop for sale; best location in prosperous New England city; naval base and centre of shipbuilding; business $1,500 to $3,300 monthly; rent $1,000 year; 5-year lease with option 5 more; owner has other business demanding all his time; will sell on inventory; no brokers. Address H. C. Roth, 114 East 28th St., City. Phone Madison Square 3225.

Auto supply and tire store for sale in Atlantic City; long established; wonderful opportunity for one or two men, and by buying at once to get in before big rush season starts; $6,500 cash required. Box 644, Dorland Advertising Agency, Atlantic City, N. J.

General store in Vermont village, with yearly business of $40,000 to $50,000, for sale; only store, large territory; grain, milling, grocery, dry goods, and hardware; price $25,000 for store buildings, grist mill, and stock; terms cash. Write Box 15, West Rupert, Vt., for further particulars.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS, ATTENTION! Big opportunity for large plant making small brass parts and assembling; have newly patented devices that can be made cheaply and sold in large quantities; staple articles. T 871 Times.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR HELP wanted, business opportunities, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily. 245 Canal St. Tel. Franklin 678.

EXPORTERS WILLING TO DISPOSE OF FOREIGN DIRECTORIES ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE WITH BOX 1031, ROOM 1009, 110 WEST 34TH ST.

WAR SOUVENIRS.

The great desire to obtain articles connected with the war, their value and uses, described in the Magazine Section of The New York Times next Sunday.—Advt.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

GENERAL FILM CONTRACTING COMPANY of 25 West Forty-fourth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by these creditors: Interstate Film Company, $4,000; Herbert H. Yudkin, $500, and Frank M. Williams, $600. It was alleged that the company conveyed money to creditors, $50,000, and transferred assets $10,000.

BAYONNE CHEMICAL COMPANY of 21 Park Row and Bayonne, N. J.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed against this company by these creditors: Bernard Gresser, $850; Eleanor Lichtenberg, $500, and Joseph Rose, $1,000.

STANDARD PRESS, Lithographers and Printers at 181 Park Row.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Green and William Greenfield, doing business as the Standard Press, lithographers, by these creditors: O. H. Anderson & Co., $588; Abraham Fuks, $48, and the Hollywood Paper Company, $140.

AMUSEMENT MACHINE CO. of 2,049 Washington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,279 and no assets.

LEONARD MARKETS, manufacturer of phonograph records, 1465 William Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $76,532 and assets consisting of stock and accounts, amount not stated, turned over to the assignee. Among the creditors are the Goldstein Corporation, $7,500; Louis Goldstein, $6,500; I. Blumberg, $4,400, secured; Lathe Freres, $3,600, and the Great Eastern Manufacturing Company of Chicago, $2,284. At a meeting of creditors, held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, Marcus Helbrand was elected trustee, with bond of $10,000.

SCHNEIDER & LUSHOWER, manufacturers of women's wear at 55 Division Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,020 and assets of $5,310, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $500; cash in bank, $10, and amount realized by assignment, $1,800.

Receivers Appointed.

NORMANNA CO., importer of table delicacies at 17 East 15th St.—Arthur G. Dalziel has been appointed receiver. It was stated that several suits were pending against the company by creditors, and an effort will be made for a reorganization.

TOOLE, HENRY & CO.—Judge A. N. Hand has signed an order for the sale of two automobiles belonging to Chas. B. Toole, partner in the firm of Toole, Henry & Co., stockbrokers, at 120 Broadway, at auction by Chas. Shongood. They are a Pierce-Arrow limousine and a Stutz touring car.

AMERICAN BLAUGAS CORPORATION.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Arthur S. Benes receiver of the American Blaugas Corporation, manufacturer of blau gas and devices in anti equity, suit brought by Charles H. Tenney & Co., creditors for $16,027. Of this amount $10,000 is for money advanced, secured by $25,000 bonds, for which there is no market, and $6,297 for disbursements and services wholly unsecured. The firm are also stockholders for 295 shares, and bondholders for $27,000. The company is a New Hampshire corporation, with authorized capital stock 10,000 shares of no par value, of which 6,000 shares have been issued. It operates a factory in Long Island City, and does business in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and other States. It has $280,000 first mortgage bonds. The interest due April 1 has not been paid, owes $12,000 for materials and supplies, and $14,658 on notes. The assets are more than liabilities, but cannot be realized upon immediately.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed April 10; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 and over.)

Berger, Louis S.—M. Pirone et al.....$689.50
Brown, Chas. J.—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.....1,444.79
Brown, Clarence H.—I. Schechter et al.....380.41
Berther, Isidor—E. T. Burrowes Co.....3163.50
Brody, Josef—B. Scherer.....3365.01
Cohen, Max—Alpha Lithographic Co.....$241.86
Durant, Lawrence T.—Lincoln Nat. Bank of City of New York.....$944.41
D'Onofrio, Genarino—H. Frischman.....$235.23
Elsman, Fay, and Henry Elsman—Peerless Co.....$500.00
Edelstein, Henry—H. Borok et al.....263.22
France Silk Mills, Inc.—S. Simons et al.....$1,882.55
French Motor Body Co.—Travelers Ins. Co.....$273.65
Fulton Express Co.—Travelers Ins Co.$160.30
Gans, Clement—E. Hines.....$294.44
Goodliss, C. Houston—J. Schank.....$186.51
Gaianos, Nicholas A.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co.....$5,224.60
Gore, Samuel—J. Stanley.....$300.00
Gerhard & Hey, Inc.—Aetna Ins Co.$287.50
Hunter, Arthur—H. Schulman.....$160.31
Home for Christian Hungarian Sick (Reformed Societies of N. Y.—Klemner & Leavitt.....$247.56
Haff, John H.—L. Schlicfer et al.....$852.65
Hill, Willoughby F.—Wm. H. Wise & Co.....$100.18
Hennessey Realty Co. and Joseph Fleischer—J. J. Lukas.....5552.41
Haarg, Ida—W. Fried.....$110.45
Helmbockel, Luck, and John D. Ulrich—Consumers' Brewing Co. of N. Y., Ltd.....$957.79
Heisner Lunch Co.—M. Weiss et al.....$113.83
Jornet, Joseph B.—Nathan Kremman & Co.....5,881.77
Joy, Maurice—F. B. Pierson.....191.12
Kalle Wool Stock Co.—W. F. Wimmer.....267.67
Kolosk, George—L. M. Shaw.....6,488.23
Loomis Room House Co.—B. L. Winans.....537.73
Saine—Same.....1,054.81
Maxwell, Joe—Hth. Printing and Engraving Co.....222.18
Mattern, Jacob—L. Blake.....13,500.00
Maxwell, Christopher G.—Lion Brewery of New York City.....1,291.66
New Worth Co.—C. Neuwirth.....402.24
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp.—Lot J. S. Melcher, costs.....288.94
Indigestible Bar Co.—R. Perenne.....402.41
Richmond Stables, Inc.—Travelers Ins. Co.....133.16
Rosenthal, Charles M.—R. Ogle, adm.....1,062.25
Richman, Ray—American Commercial Co.....314.68
Rasakosky, Jacob—Kass & Fagin, Inc.726.20
Rudnick, William A.—W. H. Fearing.268.70
Stasinek, Wilhelm A.—M. H. Fearing.268.70
Simmon, Schachna M.—M. A. Duke.....120.20
Steinmeyer, Jacob—H. Scherer.....361.80
Sophie, Joshua S.—Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.....281.57
Sullivan, Michael G.—E. McGarvey.....892.02
Steinberg, Abraham—Berry Bros.....374.87
Stirn, Max and Louis—H. Somborn et al.....1,712.98
Stirn, Leo—H. Somborn et al.....2,775.89
Stirn, Max—Same.....2,378.96
Stirn, Louis—Same.....1,329.92
Stirn, Max—L. Stirn.....972.96
Tablet, Hammond—H. C. Allen.....363.28
Tucker, Wm. A.—Park & Tilford.....239.80
Warren & Co., Inc.—F. Kastenhuber et al.....261.00
Wechsler, Bertha—Wilson & Co.....107.70
Weinbarth, Benjamin, David, and Morris—E. Gutman et al.....489.45

In Bronx County.

CeBura, Blaro—I. Bliss et al.....$577.15
Jackson Construction Co.—First National Bank of Remsen.....2,638.00
Pizzuto, Salvatore—E. Nisco.....20.72
Wattles Motor Van and Storage Co., Inc.—A. Zwilling.....122.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

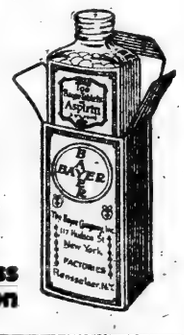
Greenberg, Samuel, Morris Picker and Adolph Kaufman—L. Heiman; May 28, 1918, (reversed).....$1,896.13
Weisenberg, David and Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c.; Nov. 15, 1918, (vacated).....1,000.00
Tobias, Francis—Judkins & McCormick Co.; Mar. 28, 1919, (cancelled).....984.88
Dunham, Margaret A.—John Wanamaker, N. Y.; Mar. 7, 1919.....100.56
New Haven & Hartford Rd. Co.—A. Stenz; Mar. 24, 1919.....580.00
Same—W. Stenz; Mar. 24, 1919.....100.00
Marrone, Michael and Sheridan S. Norton—Title Guarantee & Trust Co.; June 11, 1912.....266.85
Reliable Cleaning & Dyeing Works—I. Schechter; Dec. 19, 1916.....636.86
Queensboro Properties, Inc.—Horace D. Byrnes & Domenico La Sala; Feb. 5, 1914.....287.85
Harris, Benjamin and Mary Timbie—H. H. Jackson, et al; Aug. 14, 1916.....2,002.50
Bradbury, Chas. B.—J. S. Phillips; Oct. 29, 1912.....104.90
Steinberg, Max—S. Silberstein, et al; Jan. 30, 1917.....410.06
Shivers, Wm. D.—T. Allison; Mar. 23, 1917, (vacated).....110.00

In Bronx County.

Fleischman, William M. and Albert Dreyer—D. Belaro; Jan. 6, 1919.....2,117.90
Hoppen, Alfred—S. K. Lichtenstain, et al; Feb. 27, 1917.....141.41

Genuine
Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The value of Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin needs no proof. But you do need the Bayer Cross on a tablet to prove you are getting genuine Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin.



The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

Marked with the Bayer-Cross for Your Additional Protection

DENIES WALKER STATEMENT

L. J. O'Reilly Asserts He Had No Communication with State Senator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Albany correspondent states in this morning's paper that Senator Walker said that he had received a communication from me. I have never communicated with Senator Walker, directly or indirectly, and for reasons which any one who knows the Senator, his type and peculiarities, will appreciate.

Sincerely, L. J. O'REILLY.

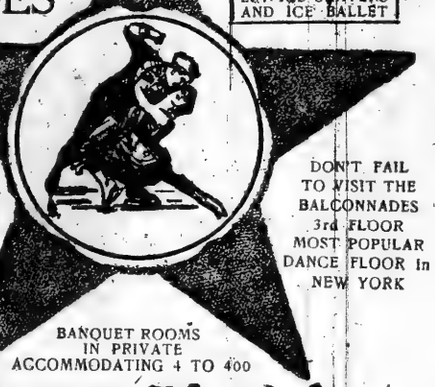
New York, April 10, 1919.

Mr. O'Reilly's letter refers to statements made by Senator Walker in the Senate session at Albany on Wednesday in defense of three bills he has introduced affecting advertising.

Take $10,000,000 Philippine Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Bids for $10,000,000 certificates of indebtedness of the Philippine Government, due April 1, 1920, were opened today at the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and the entire block was awarded to a combination of New York financial concerns at 99.827 and accrued interest. The certificates bear interest at 4 per cent. The successful bidders were the Chase National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Reed & Co., and Salomon Brothers, all of New York City.

THE 1919 EDITION OF THE VICTORY REVUE IN THE GOLDEN GLADES
4th FLOOR



The ONLY ICE SKATING SHOW IN NEW YORK
FEATURING THE WORLD'S GREATEST ICE SKATERS AND ICE BALLET

PRESENTED TWICE NIGHTLY
DINNER SHOW 7:30 P. M.
SUPPER SHOW 11:30 P. M.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT THE BALCONNADES 3rd FLOOR MOST POPULAR DANCE FLOOR in NEW YORK

BANQUET ROOMS IN PRIVATE ACCOMMODATING 4 TO 400

Thomas Healy's
Broadway & 66th St., N.Y.
Phone 9900 Columbus.

12 Sharp
is just a bit better than a later hour for luncheon at Shanley's because you have a wider choice of tables. Cuisine and service of same high excellence whenever you come.
Daily—12 to 2:30—music—$1.00.
Evening—Mirthful vaudeville that dispels the darkest gloom—7 to 1.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

STRAND ROOF
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE
No Admission Charge. B'way at 47th Street. 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.50 Per Cover.
AN ENTIRELY NEW & ELABORATE REVUE—DANCING.
A la Carte All Hours—After Theatre Specialties.

ANNOUNCEMENT
The Hotel Wellington, situated just off Columbus Circle, at 55th St. and Seventh Ave. (new 7th Ave. Subway Station at door) is very desirous of renting a certain number of its rooms to permanent guests.
The Management is willing to make special rates for Spring and Summer occupancy, and can offer at very attractive prices single rooms with bath, double rooms with bath, and suites of almost any size.
Please call and inspect our rooms and hear our rates.
HOTEL WELLINGTON
55th St. & 7th Ave.
Under Knott Management
Phone Circle 1060.

THE HOUSE OF SUNSHINE
HOTEL HAMILTON
73D STREET
bet. Col. Ave. and Broadway
An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares. Apartments Available for Immediate or Fall Rental.

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway, 85th to 86th Sts.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
NEW YORK
Largest and Most Attractive Midtown Hotel. Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.
TRANSIENT RATES
For Either One or Two Persons.
Room and Private Bath,
$3 to $5 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day
RESTAURANT OF HIGHEST STANDARD AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Leases Are Not Required —BUT— REFERENCES ARE.
Newly Furnished Suites
Of Two, Three, Four, Five, and Six Rooms
FROM $75 TO $180 A MONTH
With or without kitchens. Maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included.
In the heart of the best residential section of New York City.
RESTAURANT OF QUALITY.
Hotel Schuyler Arms
307-311 West 98th St.
Subway to 96th. Two Blocks Up and One Block West.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

RAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—H. & H.; also P. c. coat; quantity; cash. Greley 2080.

BROADCLOTH, Serge, Poplins, Velours Wanted. Any quantity. Isidore Feutsch, 29 4th Av. Stuyvesant 6882.

BROADCLOTH Wanted—F. & H., botany, gabardine; all colors. Becher Mondschein, 29 West 20th. Greeley 3188.

BROADCLOTH AND VELOURS Wanted—Pa. shades; light weights; cash. Gramercy 8171.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All makes, all shades for cash. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9844.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted—F. & H. or Botany; all shades; cash. Kirshman Brothers, 36 West 25th.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Rose, light tan. Rashkind & Schoff, 244 5th Av.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waist Suits, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Also fine grades, cash. National, Tel. 4864 Gram.

CAPES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on satin and serge capes; bring samples. 33 East 20th, West 22d.

CAPES Wanted—Jobber placing orders, silk and satin garments. Bernstein, 11h West 27th.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Any quantity. Jobs. Barnett, Chelsea 8183.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, Stitt's or similar quantity, for cash. Phone Chelsea 5000 Longacre.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' Fall, by large manufacturer for left grade. Call all day, 4th floor, Hays Bldg., Madison Av. and 30th St. (Use 30th St. entrance.)

COATS Wanted—Ready to look at fall lines; fine fabrics and cloth, ladies', juniors', children's sizes. Eigen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS Wanted, jobber buying fancy pile fabrics; cash; Saturday morning, 6 sent 8 East 27th, 12th floor.

COATS Wanted—Placing orders on ladies', misses' and children's fall coats. Alex Kogut, 46 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Will look at the models. I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS Wanted—Jobber placing orders on better grade Fall coats. 8th floor, 12 W. 27th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted—Plain and printed voile, organdie, nainsook, cambric, madras, gingham, damask, and napkins; spot cash. Madison Square 9870.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—What have you to offer. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4806.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Satin striped and pussy willow satin, striped, open for 5 to 6 quantities, for cash. Feinberg Bros., 36 6th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Western jobber wants to buy all kinds Summer dresses, crepe de chines, georgettes and cotton materials; bring samples Friday 10 to 12, fourth floor, 35 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Summer Georgettes and crepe de chine & summer sport models. 6 West 32d St., 1st fl.

DRESSES Wanted—Job georgettes, taffetas, and figured Georgettes for cash. Underslung Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted—Quantity no object; spot cash taffetas, georgettes, 4th floor, 25 East 26th.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber looking at silk dresses. Wear Well Dress Co., 15 West 20th St.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on sport models; bring samples. M. Weinberg, 8 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted—Jobber placing orders on dresses; also Summer silks. 32 East 20th, West 22d.

DRESSES Wanted—Placing orders on cotton dresses; bring samples. 129 West 27th, 4th floor.

DUCK 10, LAINES Wanted.—All colors for cash. 4454.

FLANNELS Wanted.—We are open for quantities of blue broad cloth, flannel and gaberdine all shades; natural wool. Broadway Spinning Co., 1440 Broadway.

FLANNELS Wanted.—At once 700 Coat as per or similar make; spot cash. Madison Square 9070.

FURS Wanted—Placing orders on Black Caracul, natural raccoon, nutria and seal. Lessler & Co., 7 Division St.

GEORGETTES, Satins, and Chiffon Velvets Wanted; quantity, cash. Friedman & Moss, 31 East 27th St.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for quantities, all prices, all shades. Send 32 East 31st.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All prices, quantity no object. Madison Square 9870.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Treffon or Amoskeag, for big quantity. Tuchman & Levey, 55 4th St.

GINGHAMS WANTED. Open for quantity and prices. Joseph F. Cohen, 70 5th Av. Gramercy 3410.

GLOVES Wanted.—In white, for cash. Phone 2d 1123 Broadway.

KHAKI KOOLS Wanted.—Can use any quantity. State, Copen, natural pink. International Dress, 36 West 25th.

LINGERIE Wanted.—Any quantity 2 and 3 of good quality only. Hazel Mfg. Co., 41 Broadway. Spring 3642.

LINENS Wanted.—Pequ, Dobson's, also Witness's serge, 2205, 99 3, similar goods. Longacre 2570.

LOCKET TWILL Wanted.—Good quality and tan. H. Samuels & Son, 33 West 34th.

LINS Wanted .98610, 6390, Clark & Dana Stevens Deering, Milliken, high grade velours. Gramercy 8807.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, navy and black. Apter, Schuldt & Herschfield, 1140 Broadway. Madison Square 569.

POPLIN Wanted.—American and Stevens poplin black and navy; also navy gabardine. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Gray American or similar at a price cash. Farragut 9543.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, black. Farragut 2472.

POPLIN Wanted.—48077 American or 09810, all colors. Greeley 4695.

POPLINS Wanted.—American navy poplin. Abraham Luergarten, 8 West 19th St.

RAINCOAT LININGS Wanted.—Will buy quantity for cash. 151 West 19th St., 9th floor.

SILK or SILK Wanted. Changeables only; open for large quantity. Manhattan Petticoat Co., West 29th.

SERGES Wanted.—150 pieces C. S. French serge, 56 to 58 inches wide, assorted, 12 colors, 56c a yard. Phone Rector 6114, Extension 22.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours, Broadcloth Wanted.—9660, 9670, 6056, 99, 90610, 315, Farragut 9855.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy and black U. S. 235 or better quality; cash. Klein Marcus Coat Co., 7 Division St.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 47116, 11433, 539, other light and heavy serges, poplins 9610, 99077, 774. Gramercy 787.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7120; open for quantity, also Garfield 539; price must be right. 1540 Madison Av.

SERGES Wanted.—WFX, PPI, 780, 6609, 11433, 54280, 6036, 275, 858, United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

SERGES Wanted; open for quantity of storm and French serge. Madison Square 9870.

SERGE AND POPLINS Wanted.—For cash, WFX, 54280, PPI, MFI, VSL, Botony 780. Longacre 2570.

SERGES Wanted—225, 7120, 838, 11433, 6609, George Hoffspiegel, 124 East 28th. Gramercy 1016.

SERGES Wanted—7120, or similar; spot cash. Rutland Garment Co., Rutland, Vt.

SERGES Wanted—780 Botany; will pay cash. Call Chelsea 2357.

SERGE Wanted—7201 6501 navy; quantity. Longacre 498.

SERGES Wanted—6234, 104, 11433, or similar at Kramer Mad. Sq. 9656.

SERGES Wanted—S B G L, navy only. Gramercy 2570.

SERGES Wanted—Open to buy for cash 6609, 6119, 11433, 6234, Gramercy 3725.

SERGES Wanted—11433 and 780 name only. 50 Tiffee Annex.

SERGES Wanted 838, 2205, 106 navy. Madison Square 3935.

SILK Wanted—Tub silks, crepe de chine, 4 bed taffeta, pussy willow, striped or plain; quantity, 2 o'clock. Rainbow 256 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted—Will buy any kind for cash; also remnants and tender silks, highest price paid for odds and ends in velveteens, cavalry twills, etc. Madison Square 2873.

SILKS, POPLINS Wanted—Sateen stripe and pussy willow, taupe, navy, brown, for cash. 1407 Broadway, 39 West 32d.

SILK STRIPES Wanted—Blumenthal's 3-inch stripes for cash. Chelsea 9038.

SILKS Wanted, Open for foulards at a price. Meyer Hoenigk, 29 West 27th St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden Leonards. Madison Square 8276.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonards. Madison Square 8276.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Harr Bros. or similar quality in light gray and navy. Rashkind & Schoff, 244 5th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders all kinds of silks, crepe coats. 31 West 27th.

SILKS Wanted.—Any quantity; jobs, spot cash; see me morning, Room 312, 49 West 32d.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs on crepe de chine and georgette, quantity no object. Underslung Waist Co., 5th floor, 118 West 22d.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—For cash, twill backs. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight Stevens or American in navy and copen. Greeley 2650.

VELOURS Wanted.—America, K 344, taupe, brown, Burg, and reindeer, spot cash. Knickerbocker 286.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, for cash. Chelsea 1858.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin, tan, and rookie, spot cash. Farragut 2620.

VELOURS Wanted.—Pekin and tan. Farragut 9862.

WOOLENS AND REMNANTS Wanted.—Also Job lots; will pay cash; drop card. Weissman, 41 W. 21st.

WOOLENS, SURELIAS OR DELHI Wanted.—In tan. Phone Madison Square 920.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H. 5771, brown, tricotine, Reed's Fall navy. Madison Square 509.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany; will sell reasonable. T. Bertzwelg, 351 East Houston St. Forsyth 9017.

BURELLAS.—6-4 cashmeres, 3-4 all wool suitings, 6-4 Balmacaans, 85c. Room 213, 1123 Broadway.

CAPES AND SUITS.—Better grade silver tip, Bolivia, tricotine, Poiret twill, serges, and novelties; pussy willow lined; special prices immediate delivery. Shapiro-Davis, 29 West 20th St.

CAPES, coats, dolmans, tricotines, gabardine, etc., at low price interesting, immediate shipments; our Fall business necessitates clearance. Invincible Cloak, 128 West 24th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, COATS.—Immediate delivery; high class, Bolivias, silvertones, serges, satins, taffetas, &c. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES.—Full line serge capes; also velour in all colors, showing new things all the time in coats and dolmans; immediate delivery. Cohen-Edelman, 25 West 31st.

CAPES, Dolmans, and Coats.—Large selections, most desirable styles and materials, at reduced prices. Sipkin & Gorschin, 13 East 26th.

CHILDREN'S COATS.—Closing out at sacrifice children's intermediates and infants'; owing to dissolution of firm. D. Kontor & Co., 38 West 22d.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—3,000, 2 to 6, 7 to 14; all materials; for immediate delivery. Posh Slayers, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES, SUITS, DOLMANS, COATS.—High-class plushes and pile fabric, for jobbers only. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, SUITS.—Better grade, Bolivias, serges, and novelties; will sacrifice for cash. Kloots, 25 West 25th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, latest models; sacrifice. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

CAPES.—Dolmans; better kind, popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 45 West 27th. Farragut 9844.

CAPES.—We have on our rack 3,000 capes of different styles, at $6.75. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 26th.

CAPES, DOLMANS, SUITS.—Better kind, special prices to reduce stock on rack. Julius Wolff, 279 5th Av.

CAPES, Suits, Dolmans, Coats.—Desirable styles; attractive prices; on racks. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

CAPES AND COATS.—On racks for immediate delivery to close out. S Ginsburg, 29 West 27th.

CAPES, Suits, Coats.—Immediate delivery; big reductions in price for quantity. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES AND DOLMANS.—Job of 50 must be sold; 100 days' time from $14 up. Ford Cloak Co., 147 West 22d.

CAPES and dolmans; immediate delivery; special for jobbers. Gottleb & Lafkind, 27 West 20th.

CAPES, dolmans, suits, coats, job; snappy styles; close out "S. S., 45 West 27th St., 2d floor.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 12th.

CAPES, Capes, Capes, Capes, Flappers. Dolmans; immediate shipment Julius Goldstein, 133 West 23d.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans.—Large assortment ready from rack at reduced prices. Glantz & Schiffner, 9 West 29th.

CAPES AND DOLMAN.—Have 500 capes and dolman on the rack to close out. Schiffer, 10 East 23d.

CAPES, Suits.—Better grade; popular prices; immediate delivery. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th.

CAPES.—50 all wool serge at a sacrifice, $5.75. Gramercy 1707.

CAPES, Dolmans, and Suits for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 40-42 West 27th St.

CAPES AND DOLMANS, 600, from $5.50 up. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CAPES.—Wool, serges, poplins; quantity; close $6.75 up. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

CAPES AND SUITS.—To close out, Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22d.

CAPES.—500, to close out, 1,170 B'way, Room 508, Berman & Berkman.

CAPES.—Dolmans, stout coats, on the racks. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Fancy Guggenheimer checks, 2700, 7000, 2200, to close out. Greeley 4357.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Colored jobs to close out, sizes 2-6, 6-14; big values. Levi Bros., 55 West 36.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6-14, $5 dozen up. Eazekas & Son, 103 5th Av.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14, silks, $5.75 up. Frank Stevens, 36 West 32d. Madison Square 2040.

COATS, CAPES.—Girls' Spring, 2 to 14; serges, poplins, checks, immediate delivery. Kommel, 27 West 20th.

COATS AND CAPES.—In silvertones, Poplin, serges and velour; sacrifice price. J. Koreman & Son, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Large assortment of doliman and straight line coats, to close out. Kapan-Weinstein, 130 West 32d.

COATS.—Children's, 2 to 6; colored, sacrifice, 6th floor, 28 West 18th.

COATS.—Many styles, all sizes and shades, closing out. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

CORDUROYS.—36-inch white and high shades. Phone Madison Square 8644.

CORDUROYS.—White corduroys, cotton galardines; immediate delivery. Gram. 2744.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

CREPE DE CHINE.—15 pieces, navy, heavy 4-thread, $1.20. Gizelle Co., 456 4th Av.

CLEPES.—Jap, all colors, sixty pieces. Chelsea 9714.

DUCK.—907 American, all colors. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

DRESSES.—See our $5.75 taffeta Georgette sleeves jobs to close out. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Voile, organdie, gingham; immediate delivery. For jobbers. Grasso & Schulman, 130 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, assorted styles, colors; immediate; $8.75 up. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silks, serges, and patt., to close out. Capital Dress, 41 East 8th St., corner Greene.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool serges and silks, $5.75. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESS JOBS.—Georgette, taffetas, on rack. Floranell Dress, 38 West 26th.

DOLMANS, Capes, Crystal Cord, Silvertone, Tricotines and Serges.—Second line, ready for immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg, 29 West 20th.

DOLMANS AND CAPES.—Immediate delivery; special for jobbers. Gottleb & Lafkind, 27 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Poplins, taffetas, $5.75 up, georgettes, $8.75 up, every one a Spring touch to drive away that warm weather laziness in your dress section; wonderful prescription to stimulate sales. M. Kirschner & Sons, 14 West 20th.

DRESSES.—See our irresistible dress values; big jobs in poplins, $5.75; taffetas, $5.50; Georgettes, $8.50, crepe de chine, $6; biggest dress bargains in America; 5,000 dresses for immediate delivery. Meyer Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—5,000 taffeta and satin on racks; for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.75; also Susquehanna poplins dressed from $5.75 up. Pan American Waist and Dress, 12 West 21st. Chelsea 9084.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, dainty new models in flowered, beaded, and plain Georgettes; also Georgette and taffeta combinations at unusually low prices. Kiki Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has high-class Georgette, charmeuse, satin, taffeta, and crepe de chine dresses; will sell very reasonably to the leading models. Belmord Dress, 41 East 21st.

DRESSES, 1,000 stylish georgettes, satins, taffetas, crepe de chines, very cheap; must close entire stock immediately; extraordinary bargains. Emanuel, 15 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Two thousand (2,000) on racks, for immediate delivery, in satins, georgettes, voiles, taffetas, in all contrasting shades. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES.—2,000 taffetas, crepe de chines and figured Georgettes to close out at a price; also 100 wool jersey dresses at $6.75. Gloss & Liebovitz, 154 West 26th.

DRESSES, for immediate delivery, georgette, satin-georgette, taffeta, georgette combinations, all beaded. Waldorf Embroidery Works, 16 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Georgette, beaded and flowered, also charmeuse dresses of the better kind; for immediate delivery. Bon Ray Dress Co., 5105-112 6th Av.

DRESSES, Silks and Taffetas.—Closing out at sacrifice. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded indestructible Georgettes, tricolettes, meteors, satins, immediate delivery. Gleckner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jersey dresses, splendid styles; will close out at great sacrifice. Weinbaum Cloak and Suit Co., 315 5th Av. Mad. Square 8164.

DRESSES.—500 better grade printed Georgette combinations, taffeta, Georgettes, jerseys to close out. Baron Dress, 1,180 Broadway.

DRESSES.—800 beaded georgette on rack for immediate delivery; at greatly reduced prices. Salan & Kaufman, 12 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values, tricolette, printed and beaded georgettes, to close out. American Costume, 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Georgette, beaded and printed taffetas and satines for immediate delivery. Cohen Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job to close cheap 300 new Spring styles. Kleva-Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES for Easter trade of better kind; beaded Georgette, taffeta, crepe de chine, gingham, Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Contractor has quantity of beaded georgette and taffeta dresses to close out. 8 East 17th St., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. 37 West 17th, 10th floor.

DRESSES.—Sample lot silk dresses to close out. 55 West 16th, 8th floor.

GABARDINES.—Good quality navy; also Garfield's black poiret. Madison Square 1720.

GABARDINES.—Gera 10764 in black, gray, copen, pekin, brown, Burgundy and green. Henry Samson, 636 Broadway. Spring 2710.

GABARDINE.—White, good quality; cheap. Bottlieb, Greeley 1120.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Wonderful assortment, all kinds, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

GINGHAM.—Treffan and Renfrew plaids and stripes. Chelsea 9714.

GABARDINE.—White, good quality; cheap. Bottlieb, Greeley 1120.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Wonderful assortment, all kinds, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8671.

GINGHAM.—Treffan and Renfrew plaids and stripes. Chelsea 9714.

GEORGETTES, all colors; to close cheap for cash. Girard Silk Co., 381 4th Av.

GEORGETTES, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines in colors; wash satins and taffetas at reduced prices. Allentown Silk Mills, 225 4th Av., Stuyvesant 2610.

GEORGETTES.—Stehli quality; all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8313.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, far below mill price, must liquidate owing to death of member of firm. 2d floor, 460 Broome St. Mendy Blayers, 122-130 West 27th.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.—Thousand navy, thousand army shoes, tan. Greeley 4061.

JARET TWILL.—Black, to close out. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

JARET TWILL.—Black, tan, taupe, gray, and rookie. Madison Square 6396.

POPLINS.—Saxonia, Brightwood, Folwells, Amoskeag, also navy Tricotine. Greeley 4577.

POPLINS, American 0326, in all high shades, at reasonable prices. Gramercy 4482.

POPLIN 0326.—All colors, $2.07½ net cash. Harriatur 5620.

POPLINS.—American navy, black, and colors. 1. Arbus & Son, Farragut 3334.

POPLIN AND SERGES.—90610, 609, tricoline and velour. Phone Gramercy 1074.

POPLIN.—All wool, navy and black; $1.50 net. Chelsea 7645.

SATEEN.—Gray, good quality; low price. Charles Kafka & Co., 84 West 27th.

SERGES.—Botany 780, Julliards 54280, Gera 5508, WFX, VSL, Whitmans 228, SFA, ENA., also broadcloths and velours in Fall shades. Henry Samson, 636 Broadway. Spring 2710.

SERGES, 7614, 3000, 6002, 812, 11925, F. S. 6018, 7212, 7008, V. S. L., W. F. T. tricotines, silvertones, and American poplins in high-grade fabrics at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4191.

SERGES for sale, 225, 99, 809; also silvertones, poplins; will buy 50 pieces 7120 at $1.80 319 at $2.12½. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 7038-7039.

SERGES, Brightwoods 6032, Gilbert 9240, also Brightwoods poplin 4809. Gramercy 1626-6726.

SERGES.—104, 519, 800, 6696, 09070; others; silvertones, tricotines. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

SERGES, 54280, 4809, 54268, M. C. I., 4050, reasonable. Weinstein Co., Madison Square 4622.

SERGES, poplins, velours, 09070, 0636, 99, 4809, 9240, 3062, K544. Kaplan, Farragut 9830.

SERGES.—7002, 1210, 104, M. F. I., F. F. 4860, 61289, 1464; also light weight poplins and Cleveland Panamas. Gram. 4744.

SERGES.—8200, 235, 09070, 519, 54289, VSL, 454, poplins, U. S. tricotine. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4626.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade, quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av., Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—4000 Botany's, 764, Andrew's, 6009 poplin, also black tricotine. Stuyvesant 8808.

SERGES.—To close out 7614, 7501 navy. Kerbub, Gramercy 2937.

SERGES.—36, also 9, 54268, 0636, 8200, 8090; also tricotines. Mad. Sq. 3388.

SERGES.—235, 104, 9, blacks; also navy tricotine; immediate delivery. Gram. 1814.

SERGES.—09070 black, scotia tricotine, navy. Madison Square 8707.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, 54 inch; also unlerred shantungs. Madison Square 6260.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; 4-thread crepe de chines, $1.12½; fancy lining, 75c; wash satins, 95c; plain de crepes, $1.25. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co., Madison Square 7189.

SILK AND COTTON MULL LININGS.—Count 96-64, all colors, 25 cents. Write G 890 Times Downtown.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery, prices always right. M. Marks Co., 231 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK VOILES.—Various grades, for woolen manufacturers; quantities. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SILKS.—Lot short ends gorgeous silks for evenings. Gizelle Co., 456 4th Av.

SILVERTONE.—Holden Leonard 692, tan; also 7201, American Pekin 0762, 1987, Farragut 3025.

SILVERTONES.—Pekin, rookie, copen; Holden & Leonard, and others. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—Deering, Milliken, Pekin and navy. Arbus & Son, Farragut 3334.

SILVERTONES.—Fine quality; all shades; cheap. Madison Square 2699.

SILVERTONE.—Deering, Milliken, victory, and pekin. Greeley 1120.

SKIRTS—Sale; prior to removal have a lot of jobs in high-grade fancy silks, wool plaids, serges, poplins, and wash skirts. G. N. C. Skirt Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St., Room 1805.

SKIRTS.—Assorted Susquehanna poplins, $2.95-$4.95 up, assorted black taffetas, satins, stripes, to close, $2.50; spot delivery. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS, Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, $2 up; best models, excellent value; immediate delivery Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job, $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Rord, 114 West 26th.

SUITS.—We have for immediate delivery attractive velour checks and navy serges suits in the newest styles; prices are right; we have all sizes; why go elsewhere? Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SUITS.—Several hundred suits to close out cheap; blouse and tailor-made tricotines, serges, and poplins, also capes, to close out at $5.75. Supreme Mfg., 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—500, to close out, in tricotine, velour check, gabardine, silvertone, and serges; $16.50-$30. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

SUITS.—Navy blue serge, excellent values; ready for immediate delivery. M. & L. Gross, 61 West 15th St. Telephone Chelsea 9096.

SUITS of the better grades in all prevailing materials; can be taken right from the racks. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th.

SUITS.—500 snappy misses' and stylish stouts to close out. Miller & Kardtner, 37 West 27th.

SUITS.—Job 500 poplins, serges, taffetas, to close out regardless of cost. Harry Greenberg Co., 29 West 25th.

SUITS.—150 suits to close out, serges and poplins at a cheap price. Goldberg & Eisen, 118 West 22d St.

SUITS.—Up-to-date models, reasonable; immediate shipments. Cooper & Grapes, 30 West 20th.

SUITS, CAPES.—Better grade, youthful moguls, snappy styles, close out prices. Julius Wolff, 279 5th Av.

SUITS AND CAPES.—50 of latest style to close out for cash. M. Goodman, 34 East 21st.

SUITS, capes, dolmans, coats; smart styles at right prices; on racks. Eigen & Son, 122 West 26th.

SUITS, capes, dolmans; newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—Have 100 tan gray Pekin suits, silk lined, to close out at a price. Schiffer, 10 East 23d.

SUITS.—Job of suits to close out cheap; fine selection. 21 East 8th St., 6th floor.

SUITS.—To close out; very cheap. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

SUITS, Capes.—Better grades; close out prices. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

SUITS.—Wonderful styles to close out. Blaustein, 10 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Jobs, to close out; Goldberg & Schulman, 35 East 10th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SUITS.—100 to close out; sacrificing prices. B. & L. Cloak, 151 West 25th.

SWEATERS for quicker sales, larger profits; get our exclusive styles in sweaters, slipons; specials for sale purposes. Peerless Sweater Mills, 35 West 33d.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES, Stehli qualities, all shades; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8313.

TRICOLETTES AND FAULETTES. — All shades; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8313.

TRICOLETTES.—Persian design, fine quality, lower than market prices. Madison Square 2699.

TRICOLLETES AND FAULETTES.—Immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8644.

TRICOTINE.—Fine quality, navy and Scotias, reasonable; also navy gabardine. Gramercy 1899-6726.

TRICOTINES.—Navy, scotia, at a price. Gramercy 8174.

TRICOLETTES.—All shades; also jobs and ends, close cheap. Madison Square 4682.

TRICOTINE.—Scotia navy, reasonable price. Farragut 832.

TRICOTINES.—Closing out cheap, good quality navy; also colors. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINE.—Navy, good quality. Phone Madison Square 1254.

TRICOTINE.—Two pieces navy Scotia, $3 for cash. Madison Square 4699.

TRICOTINES.—70 pieces navy tricotines, $3.10 net. Franken, 120 East 25th.

VAL. LACES.—700 dozen imported French Vals. to close out. Gizelle Co., 456 4th Av.

VELOURS. — Saxonia 954, taupe, reindeer and some taupe, 4281 henna, rookie, taupe, will sell cheap. Hendin & Greentree, 1333 Broadway. Greeley 5853.

VELOURS. — Lightweight, navy, brown, taupe, green, burgundy, plum; immediate delivery; prices reasonable. Max Stahl. Gramercy 3961.

VELOURS.—Taupe, Burgundy; 100 pieces American Stevens, Buckley & Cohen; $2.10 acceptance. Kanter, 7 West 22d. Gramercy 1861.

VELOURS.—Lightweight Pekin, $2.25; also Fall shades heavyweights at low prices. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS.—Large assortment of Fall velours, 3-4 and 6-4; desirable colors. B S Times.

VELOURS.—High shades; serges. Andon Mills, 220 4th Av. Phone Gramercy 6534.

VENETIANS, Diana Satin, 56 in., two ply, 65c. Nathan & Heyman, 1,123 Broadway.

VOILES.—Have large quantity gingham and plaid voiles, very low price. Friedman-Wallach Co., 71 West 23d St.

WAISTS.—Immediate delivery, silks and voiles, $9, $45 dozen. M. M. Stone, 1,170 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Astonishing values, $8.50 dozen; immediate delivery. S. Schein, 1,270 Broadway.

WOOLENS.—Several qualities, selling out cheap. 24 East 21st, Room 708.

WOOL JERSEY, suit weight, immediate delivery, at very low price. Bad. Sq. 1308.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Big dress jobbers placing large orders; will interview contractors every afternoon, 4 to 6 o'clock, 4th floor, 20 West 27th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on children's silk dresses; placing orders; bring samples; only those capable of cutting need call. Post, 47 East 29th.

CONTRACTORS on silk waists; steady work; good prices. Pansy Waist, 145 West 30th St.

Allied Industries.

KNEE PANTS.—Khaki knee pants, $3 per dozen. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

RAINCOATS.—Men's raincoats, double texture, well made, serge yoke lined, $2.25. Goodwear Raincoat, 682 Broadway. Spring 5124.

SHOES.—Large lots of army from canceled contracts. Elias Berlow, 110 Duane St. Price 300 Worth.

WANTED.—Jobs military goods, uniforms, spirals, caps, puttees, lockers; state quality, quantity, sizes, price. B 933 Times Harlem.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN, to call on city retail trade with a high grade line of ladies' aprons; commission and drawing account. Z 886 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

MANAGER.—Management of hotel or club, 20 years' proven ability; capable executive, thorough knowledge of every department, service and office; reference indisputable. T 325 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday... 5% per cent. for the best names Wednesday... 5% per cent. for the best names The quotations are for six months' paper.

A Necklace Novelty.

The necklace novelty of the moment is called soutache. It is used as an ornament for the frock or vestee. Many ideas are carried out in high shades and the darker colors of beads, both steel and glass. The fine metal beads sell at retail from $19.50 up and the glass beads from $7.50. Dealers report very brisk business on this novelty to the better class of trade.

Shoe Buckles in Good Demand.

One of the best selling styles in women's shoes is the high heeled pump with the long drawn out toe. Shoe buckles for use on these pumps are benefiting by reason of this popularity of the pump. The buckles are wanted chiefly in the medium sizes and in cut steel designs, some of them inlaid with brilliants. The square shape is the one most desired at the present time.

New Style of Beaded Bag.

Beaded bags of the new shape, known as miser, are among the leading novelties sold by the fancy goods manufacturers. The bag is really a two-fold affair, with pockets on each end of the connecting loop, which is wound around the wrist. It is made of hand crocheted silk with designs worked out in steel and glass beads. It retails at from $40 to $75.

May Use Reference Samples.

If the clothing houses cannot get sample pieces from the mills in time to make up bound samples for their trade, they will have to fall back on reference samples. This expedient has been used before, and the rushed-up condition of the piece goods market at the present time may make it necessary again. The clothiers, at any rate, seem unwilling to let the opportunity slip of seeing buyers within the latter are in the proper frame of mind for placing orders.

Disturbing Factors in Woolens.

There are two disturbing factors holding up production in the woolen industry at the present time, according to the representative of a mill organization. One is the large supply of wool held in reserve, the release of which is liable to have a softening effect on prices, the other is the labor situation at the mills. In regard to the latter, mention was made of the fact that many mills are fearful of putting anything but a small amount of loomage to work as this may be a signal for operatives to quit.

More Gray Goods Advances.

Higher prices seem to have become a daily occurrence in the local gray goods trade. Yesterday's trading in printcloths produced sales of 28½-inch 64-60s at 10¾ cents for deliveries running ahead as far as July and August. Nearby lots of 39-inch 68-72s were sold at 13¾ cents, and, for shipment in April, May, and June, business was reported in 38½-inch 60-48s at 8⅝ cents. Prices on sheetings were steady to firmer throughout the day, though sales of these goods were none too large, from all accounts. Additional business was put through on wide sateens and twills at advancing prices, with production well covered for some time.

Collections Came in Well.

Yesterday was settling-up day for the Spring season with many of the jobbing houses, and reports of collections ranged all the way from "good" to "very fine." While the big wholesalers got in a considerable quantity of checks during the day, it was said that payments probably would continue to come in for the next week or more. The smaller retailers appeared not to have anticipated payments to any great extent, but many of the larger houses were said to have taken better than 2 per cent. Cheap money had something to do with this, the well-known concerns being able to put out their paper at less than 6 per cent. In the payments that came in yesterday all parts of the country were well represented. As yet there is no sign of any one particular section being especially good or bad.

Waist League After Members.

An intensive membership campaign was launched yesterday by the United organization every manufacturer of Waist League of America. It will last for a month, and special efforts will be made to bring into this national waists in this city as an active member, and the manufacturers of fabrics, trimmings, &c., as associate members. The "drive" will also be carried on in every market throughout this country and Canada where women's waists are made and, according to a statement made by Executive Director M. Mosessohn, at least 300 new members are expected. Only concerns of recognized standing in the industry will be invited to become members of the league.

Raw Silk Prices Well Sustained.

The Yokohama raw silk market continues very firm under the influence of active buying for American account. Prices are quoted on the basis of 1,510 yen for Sinshiu No. 1, with double extra grades held at 1,710 yen. Stocks are estimated at 16,000 bales. Firmer exchange rates have caused a slight stiffening of prices at Canton, but buying has been limited. Shanghai shows a little better tone, and some business has been done in steam filatures, for American account, at slightly improved prices. Tsatlees are unchanged there, but tussahs are again being offered at concessions. The European markets show no special change. Local prices are firmly held in sympathy with the Japanese market. A big demand is reported, and manufacturers are paying premiums for wanted silks.

HIGH PRICES AT FUR SALE.

Mink in Lead Yesterday—Total Sales Thus Far $3,250,000.

Mink held the centre of the stage at the fourth day's selling of raw furs at the auction that is going on here in the Masonic Temple. This fur, which has been more or less passe for some time, has come back with a rush and is now in considerable demand for Summer use. Skins of all grades were actively bought, and Alaskan, Eastern, Western and even Southern pelts came in for spirited bidding. While the entire collection was not

The Illinois Central

WE HAVE issued a pamphlet on this efficiently managed stand-ard trunk line that is easy to read. It is illustrated with several graphs.

You may have a copy by asking for AG-217.

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Main Office: National City Bank Building.
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We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular A-11

Harris, Forbes & Co.

Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

United States Public Service Co.

1st Lien 6% Gold Bonds

Due February 1, 1927

This Company owns nine public utility companies which supply electricity, gas, water and miscellaneous service to thirty-six cities and towns in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, South Dakota, and Texas.

Price to yield about 7½%

A circular describing these bonds will be furnished on request.

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

INCOME TAX FREE

SPARTANBURG CO., S.C. 4½'s
Due 1923-26
to yield 4.75%

ASHEVILLE, N. C. 5½'s
Due 1920-52
to yield 4.875%

GREENVILLE, N. C. 6's
Due 1927-32
to yield 5%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Boston Chicago

12 Selected Bond Issues

If you now have funds to invest, or expect to have in the near future, we suggest that you send for our list of twelve carefully selected bond issues. The interest on some of the bonds is paid by the issuing companies without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%, while the interest on others is wholly exempt from Federal Income Tax. Insurance companies and other institutions have included certain of the bonds among their investments. Please ask for List No. 1232.

Spencer Trask & Co.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Are Set Back by Heavy Sales After Fresh Advance

Call Money Firm.

The speed of the advance of automobile, steel and other industrial stocks became too rapid yesterday for a permanent rise and the natural correction came along in the late afternoon when a fairly extensive reaction occurred. Many of the favorite speculative issues gained enough ground in the morning, however, to be able to retain a part of their gross upturn even under heavy selling. Others left off with declines of a point in many cases and of more than 2 points among a few, the latter being stocks which had been bought feverishly by traders without any particular rime or reason as far as economic factors were concerned. The setback was nothing unusual in such a market as has been seen for some weeks past and had all the appearance of the product of overreaching by too anxious seekers of profits on the upward side. The fact that the turnover was the largest for any day of the year indicated that, when prices were advancing in the morning, speculators of professional and public variety were active.

The trend of the market failed to show the presence of any brand new influences, although the Street had much to conjecture about in respect to events impending. The departure of prominent bankers and railroad men for Washington to consult with Director General Hines and officers of the War Finance Corporation centralized financial attention upon the railroad situation in a way not evident at any other time, while it was realized that an early meeting of Congress in special session would in all likelihood quickly straighten out the monetary difficulties of the road, the continued uncertainty over President Wilson's attitude toward an early Congress session offered material for some disquieting talk in the market community. The railways have many days of grace before their requirements will become urgent, up to the end of May, but during this period it would seem as though almost a miracle in the way of business revival would have to occur to supply a satisfactory relation between income and outgo. The decline of stocks seemed so completely a result of technical considerations that it was not possible to ascribe the movement to the railroad outlook or any other single factor. The steel stocks showed no concern over the prolonged delay in clearing up the snarl over prices. On the contrary Steel common was lifted on a wave of heavy buying orders to a new high record for the year at 100¾. The ability of the stock to ignore current developments, nevertheless, mitigates not at all the inertia which has come over the steel consuming trade as a result of deferred hopes of large railroad buying, and the report of unfilled orders by the largest producing unit as of March 31, showed conclusively that forward buying is under a great deal of restraint. The decline of bookings, amounting to 350,215 tons, during March, makes the total shrinkage close to 2,000,000 tons in the last three months, and of more than 2,500,000 tons, since the end of November. Information coming from producing quarters shows that output during March was at a lower rate than either February or January, which means that bookings were probably more sluggish than the figures represent. If the mills have continued their February rate of activity shipments would have eaten more extensively into orders in hand and a much heavier decline of new business would have been displayed in the report on contracts.

News that the terms of the Victory Loan would be announced early next week was received with relief in banking circles. As soon as the character and interest rates of the offering are before the people the preliminary work of the selling campaign should quickly gain headway. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. and the supply of time money was more contracted than last week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6	High	6%
Low	6	Low	6%
Renewals	6	Renewals	5½
Last	6	Last	6%

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5%	Sixty days	5%
Ninety days	5%	Ninety days	5%
Four months	5%	Four months	5%
Five months	5%	Five months	5%
Six months	5%	Six months	5%

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5½@5

Commercial Paper.

60 to 90 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5½
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.64½	$4.64	$4.64¼	....
Cables	4.65¾	4.65¼	4.65¾	+.00¼
Francs—				
Demand	6.01	6.01	6.01	—.07
Cables	5.99	5.99	5.99	—.03

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Checks.	Cables.	Previous Close.
4.8863 London	$4.84¾	9	9½
5.1843 Paris	6.01	5.99	5.99
5.1813 Belgium	6.30	6.27	6.27
China—			
Hongkong	77.00	77.10	77.10
Peking	120.50	120.50	120.50
Shanghai	112.00	112.25	112.25
40.23 Holland	40.25	40.35	40.35
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.50	19.50
32.44 India			
Bombay	35.73	35.78	35.78
Calcutta	35.73	35.78	35.78
5.1813 Italy	7.32	7.30	7.30
Japan—			
Kobe	51.125	51.25	....
Yokohama	51.125	51.25	51.25
19.30 Spain	20.10	20.20	20.20
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.85	49.75	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	26.70	26.90	26.90
Copenhagen	25.00	25.20	25.20
Christiania	25.00	25.20	25.20
South America—			
42.84 Buenos Aires	44.125	44.25	44.25
44.42 Rio	26.125	26.25	26.25
5.1813 Switzerland	5.06	4.98	4.98
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.	
100 rubles	14.10	14.25	
500 rubles	14.00	14.15	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial 60 Days.	90 Days.
Nominal.		$4.68½	$4.58

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $679,691,613; balances, $61,580,603; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $847,990; Federal Reserve credit balance, $44,966,417.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@150 discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $26.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 15-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80½c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, April 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Pounds.
Total reserve, increased	367,000
Circulation, decreased	266,000
Bullion, increased	101,386
Other securities, decreased	1,240,000
Public deposits, decreased	2,481,000
Other deposits, decreased	7,010,000
Notes reserve, increased	300,000
Government securities, decreased	983,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.50 per cent.; last week it was 18.97 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, April 10.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	942,193
Silver in hand, decreased	843,764
Notes in circulation, increased	381,888,110
Treasury deposits, decreased	58,712,635
General deposits, increased	8,469,310
Bills discounted, decreased	82,228,116
Advances, increased	24,969,751

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,446,462	339,062	631,826
Year to date	52,579,039	35,051,745	55,057,560

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
36	39	100	Adams Express	37	37	37	37	+ ½
32¾	32¾	6,300	Advance Rumely	32¾	34¾	32¾	32¾	—1½
66¾	66¾	1,900	Advance Rumely pf.	66¾	67	66	66¾	—1
75¾	76¾	3,400	Ajax Rubber	77¾	77¾	76	76	—1¾
3¾	3¾	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
2	2½	100	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	....
37¾	37½	10,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	38½	38½	37½	37¾	— ⅛
90	91	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	91	91	91	91	....
108¾	109	2,600	Am. Agricul. Chem.	109¾	110¾	108	108¾	— ¾
77	77½	4,200	Am. Beet Sugar	78¾	79	77	77	—1½
50¾	50¾	7,800	Am. Can	51½	51¾	50¾	50¾	—1
101	101½	100	Am. Can pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
93½	93½	2,900	Am. Car & Fdry	93¾	94	93¾	93½	....
48¾	49¾	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	49¾	49¾	49	49	—¾
13¾	13¾	2,800	Am. Druggists	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
21¾	22	2,400	Am. H. & Leather	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅞
100	100¾	3,100	Am. H. & L. pf.	100¾	101¾	100	100	— ¾
47¾	48	8,500	Am. Ice	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	—1¾
63¾	64½	500	Am. Ice pf.	63¾	64	63¾	64	+ ¾
84	84½	89,600	Am. International	85¾	86¾	83¾	84¾	—4½
49¾	49½	6,000	Am. Linseed	49	50¾	49	49½	— ⅞
90	91	1,900	Am. Linseed pf.	90	91¾	90	91½	+1½
65¾	66	3,100	Am. Locomotive	67	67	65¾	65¾	—1¾
53	53¾	500	Am.M.1st pf.c.of d.s.	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	....
71	71¾	3,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	71¾	71¾	70¾	71	—1
110	115	100	Am. Snuff	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¾
81¾	82	1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	82	82	81¾	82	+ ¾
128¾	129¾	3,800	Am. Sugar Ref.	129¾	129¾	128	128¾	—1¾
112¾	113	800	Am. Sumatra Tob.	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	— ¾
104	105¾	700	Am. Tel. & Tel.	105¾	105¾	105	105	— ¾
207	208	800	Am. Tobacco	208	208	207¾	208	+ ¾
100	101	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
57¾	57¾	2,500	Am. Woolen	57¾	58½	57¾	58	+ ¾
99	99¾	100	Am. Woolen pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
41¾	41¾	1,900	Am. Writing P. pf.	42½	42½	41¾	41¾	— ¾
43¾	44½	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.pf.	45	45	45	45	+ ¾
61¾	62	4,700	Anaconda Copper	62¾	62¾	62	62	— ¾
36	36	11,700	Asso. Dry Goods	37¾	37¾	34	35½	— ¾
80	81½	1,200	Associated Oil	80	80	80	80	— ¾
92¾	92¾	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92¾	93	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
86¾	86¾	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ¼
127	127½	37,000	At., Gulf & West I.	123½	129¾	123	127	+4
90¾	90¾	20,600	Baldwin Loco.	92¾	92¾	90½	90¾	—1¾
103¾	104¾	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
48	48¾	800	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	....
131½	133	600	Barrett Co.	133	133	131	131½	—2¼
115	...	100	Barrett Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	....
1¼	1½	300	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
73¾	73¾	200	Bethlehem Steel	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¾
72¾	72¾	54,300	Beth. Steel, class B.	72¾	74½	72¾	72¾	+ ¾
107	108	200	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ¾
19¾	20	400	Booth Fisheries	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ¾
22	22¾	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	22	22	22	22	—1
79	80	100	Brown Shoe	79	79	79	79	—1
8¾	9¾	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
162¾	163	7,900	Burns Brothers	164½	164½	162¾	163	— ¾
7¾	7¾	600	Butte Cop. & Zinc	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
21½	21½	1,000	Butte & Superior	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
23	24	100	Butterick Co.	24	24	24	24	—1
62	62¾	3,700	California Packing	62¾	63½	61¾	62¾	+ ¼
25¾	26¾	600	California Petrol.	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¼
69½	70	100	California Pet. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ¾
159½	160	700	Canadian Pacific	160¾	160¾	159¾	160	—1
76¼	76½	13,500	Cent.Leath. Co. x d.	78½	78½	76¼	76¼	—1¾
32	34	100	Certain-teed Prod.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¾
42¾	42¾	15,000	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	42	43¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
139½	140	7,600	Chandler Motor	137½	152	137½	139	+11½
58¾	58¾	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59	58¾	58¾	— ¾
7¾	7¾	300	Chi. Great Western	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
38¾	39	3,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38¾	39¾	38	38¾	— ¾
70	70½	5,100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	70¾	70¾	69	69¾	— ¾
94½	95	200	Chi. & Northwest n.	95¾	95¾	94½	94½	— ¾
67	67¾	200	Chi. Pneumat. Tool	68¼	68¾	68	68	+2¾
24	24¾	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24¾	24¾	24	24¼	....
66¾	66	300	C. R. I. & P. 6% pf.	66¾	66¾	66	66	....
23¾	23¾	7,200	Chile Copper	23¾	24¼	23¾	23½	— ¾
37¾	38	2,100	Chino Copper	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¼	— ¾
65	65	100	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	65	65	64½	64½	+ ½
63¾	64½	100	Cluett, Peabody	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¾
43¾	43¾	3,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ¾
24¾	24½	100	Col. & Southern	24¾	24½	24¾	24½	— ¾
45½	45¾	2,300	Columbia Gas & El.	45½	46	45¾	45¾	— ¾
47¾	48¼	250	Comput. Tab. Rec.	47¾	47¾	47½	47½	— ¾
95	96	2,400	Consolidated Gas	95	96	95	95¾	+1½
6	6	200	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
77	78	4,400	Continental Can	78	80¼	78	78	— ¾
57	58¾	20,000	Corn Products Ref.	57	58¾	57	57¾	+ ¾
105	106	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	104½	106	105	105	....
67½	68	5,300	Crucible Steel	67½	69¾	66¾	66¾	— ¾
93¾	93¾	300	Crucible Steel pf.	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
26¾	28	20	Cuba Cane Sugar	26¾	28½	25½	25½	—1
76¾	76¾	3,100	Cuba Cane S. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¼	76½	— ½
7¼	7¾	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ½
12¾	13	300	Distme Mines	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ½
16¾	16¾	1,000	Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
27¾	27¾	500	Erie 1st pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
18	19	700	Erie 2d pf.	18	18	18	18	....
11	11	200	Federal Min. & S.	11	11	11	11	+1
38¾	38¾	800	Federal M. & S. pf.	38¾	38¾	36¾	38¾	+3¾
53	55½	3,100	Fisher Body	56	56¾	53	55	+2
30	30½	2,200	Gaston, W. & W.	31	31	30	30½	— ¼
58	59	1,700	General Cigar	59¾	59¾	58	58	—1
161	162	3,300	General Electric	159½	162	159½	161½	+2
177	177¾	23,700	General Motors	179¾	179¾	176¾	177	—2
91¾	92¼	600	General Motors pf.	92¾	92¾	91¾	92	+ ¾
90¾	91½	1,800	General Motors deb.	91	91½	91	91	+ ¾
66¾	67¾	1,600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	67¾	68¾	67	67	+ ¾
92	93	1,732	Great Northern pf.	93¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	— ¾
42	42¾	4,300	Gt. N. Iron Ore P.	42¾	42¾	41¾	42	— ¾
43¾	43¾	1,700	Greene-Can. Cop.	44	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
54	55	1,000	Gulf States Steel	52½	55¾	52½	55	+3¾
48	49	2,700	Haskell & Barker	50¾	50¾	48½	48½	—1½
99¾	99¾	100	Illinois Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
51¾	52	8,000	Inspiration Copper	51¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅞
4	4¾	200	Interboro Consol.	4½	4¾	4½	4½	....
14¾	14¾	400	Interboro Con. pf.	14¾	14¾	13¾	14¾	+ ⅝
20½	21	7,100	Int. Agricultural	20¾	21¾	20¾	21	+ ½
74	75	4,800	Int. Agricultural pf.	75	76¾	73¾	74	....
128	129	3,300	Int. Harvester new	128	129	127	127½	— ¼
28¾	28¾	23,200	Int. Mer. Marine	28¾	28¾	28	28¾	+1¾
112¾	114¾	44,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	112¾	114¾	111¾	113¾	+ ⅞
26¾	26¾	18,700	Int. Nickel	27¾	27¾	26½	26½	— ¾
45¾	46	2,300	Int. Paper	46¾	46¾	45¾	46	+ ¼
73½	74	600	Int. Paper pf., sta.	73½	73½	73	73	....
44	46	6,300	Jewel Tea	44	46	42¾	42½	+ ½
100	100	100	Kansas City South.	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
127	128	13,600	Kelly Springf. Tire	127	128	125¾	127	+ ¼
93¾	94	200	Kelly Sp. Tire pf.	93¾	93¾	94¼	94½	+ ¼
32½	32½	2,100	Kenhecott Copper	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
70¾	71¾	2,400	Lackawanna Steel	70¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
7	7	100	Lake Erie & West	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
27¾	28¼	7,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	27¾	28¼	27	27½	+ ½
54½	54½	500	Lehigh Valley	54½	54½	54½	54½	....
205	215	100	Liggett & Myers	205	205	205	206	—6
153¾	153¾	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	+1¾
108	109	100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	108	108	108	108	— ¼
74	74	100	Manhattan Elev.	74	74	74	74	—1
40¾	40¾	3,300	Maxwell Motors	40¾	40¾	39	39	—1
68	68	2,800	Max. Motors 1st pf.	68	68	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
32	32¾	1,700	Max. Motors 2d pf.	32	32¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
75	76½	300	May Dept. Stores	75	76½	75	75	— ¾
183¾	184¾	28,400	Mexican Petroleum	183¾	184¾	183¾	183¾	—3¼
24	24	300	Miami Copper	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
46¾	46¾	16,100	Midvale Steel	46¾	47¼	46	46¾	+ ⅜
40¾	41	100	Minn. & St. L. new	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
68	68	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
11¾	11¾	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
23¾	24	1,700	Missouri Pacific	23¾	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
38¾	38¾	2,100	Nat. Acme	38¾	38¾	38	38	— ½
117	117	100	Nat. Bis. pf.	117	117	117	117	—1
18¼	18½	2,200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18¼	18½	18	18	....
65¾	66¾	1,400	Nat. Enam. & St.	67¼	67¼	65¾	66¾	— ⅛
17¾	17¾	100	Nat. Lead	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¾
9	9½	700	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	9	9½	9	9	— ¼
16¾	16¾	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
30	30	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	30	30	29¾	29¾	—1¼
73¾	74	700	N. Y. Central	73¾	74¾	74	74	— ¾
45½	45½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
30	30	1,700	N. Y. N. H. & H.	30	30	29½	29½	— ¾
19¼	19½	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
106	106	800	Norfolk & Western	106	106	106	106	— ¼
94¼	94¾	2,400	Northern Pacific	94¼	94¾	93¾	93¾	— ½
39¾	41¾	35,400	Ohio Cities Gas	39¾	41¾	39¾	40¾	+1
6¾	6¾	500	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
9¾	10¼	54,000	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ⅝
¾	1	1,500	Do., rights, cash	¾	1	¾	1	....
52	53	1,400	Owens Bottle Mach.	52	53¾	52	53	+1¼
64¼	64¼	17,100	Pan-Am. P. & T.	64¼	64¼	62¼	62¼	— ⅞
44¼	44¼	1,200	Penn. R. R.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
49½	49½	400	People's Gas, Chi.	50	50	48¾	48¾	—1⅞
36	36¼	1,100	Philadelphia Co.	36	36¼	35¾	35¾	—1
48¾	51¾	26,000	Pierce-Arrow	48¾	51¾	48¾	50	+2
20¾	20¾	12,400	Pierce Oil	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¾	— ⅜
48¾	49¾	1,400	Pitts. Coal & d.	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¼	+ ⅜
93	93	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	93	93	93	93	— ½
36¼	36¼	1,000	Pitts. & West Va.	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ⅝
72¾	72¾	1,500	Pressed Steel Car	72¾	72¾	71	71	—1
101	101	100	Pressed Steel C. pf.	101	101	101	101	+1
121	121¾	1,100	Pullman Co.	121	121¾	120¾	121	— ¼
52¼	52¾	2,100	Punta Alegre Sugar	52¼	52¾	52¼	52½	—2
81	81¾	1,700	Railway Steel Sp.	81	81¾	80½	80¾	— ½
21¼	21¾	500	Ray Con. Copper	21¼	21¾	21	21¾	....
84¾	84¾	10,900	Reading	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	— ½
38	38	100	Reading 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
82¾	83	3,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¾	+ ¼
102¼	102¾	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾	— ¼
93	93¾	4,400	Royal D. Am. shs.	94	95¾	93¾	93¾	—1¼
90¾	91	13,700	Do., N. Y. shs.	91¾	92¾	90¾	91	—1¼
7¾	8	1,200	Saxon Motor	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
17¼	17¾	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
179	182¾	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	180	180	180	180	—2¾
12¾	13	1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	12¾	13	12¾	13	....
46¼	46¾	10,000	Sinclair Oil Refin.	47¼	48¾	45¾	46	+ ¼
52	53	2,000	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	53	54	53	54	+1
104¾	104¾	37,100	Southern Pacific	105	105¾	103¾	104	— ¾
28	28¾	1,600	Southern Railway	28	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¼
68	69	600	Southern Ry. pf.	69	69	68¼	68¾	— ¾
145	150	100	Standard Milling	146¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	—2¾
39	39½	300	Strom. Carburetor	39	39	39	39	....
66¾	66¾	27,800	Studebaker Co.	68	68¾	66¼	66¼	—1¾
96¾	97¼	400	Studebaker Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	+ ½
57¾	57¾	9,200	Stutz Motor	56	58½	55¾	57	+3
39½	40¾	200	Superior Steel	40	40	40	40	....
13¾	14	1,300	Tenn. C. & C.	14½	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
212	214	4,400	Texas Co.	215¼	216½	212	212	—3½
32	32¼	1,700	Texas & Pacific	32¾	32½	31¾	31¾	— ⅝
90¾	91¾	8,500	Tobacco Products	92	92¼	90¾	91	— ¾
44¾	45	1,500	Transue & Wms.	43¾	45¼	43¾	44¾	+ ¼
120¼	130	1,000	Union Pacific	130¼	130¼	129½	129¾	— ¾
73	74	700	Union Pacific pf.	73	73	72	73	— ½
43	43¾	1,100	United Alloy Steel	43¼	43¼	43	43	— ¾
133¾	134¾	8,100	United Cigar Stores	135¾	136¾

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APPEAL BY BURLESON TO TEST WIRE RATES

Supreme Court Asked for Early Ruling in South Dakota Injunction Case.

BURLESON EXPLAINS RATES

Says Advances Cover Only Wage and Material Increases and Do Not Benefit Owners.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Efforts will be made by the Government to have the Supreme Court determine finally before it adjourns for the Summer in June, the question whether under the joint resolution by which the Government took over control of the telephone and telegraph systems, Postmaster General Burleson has authority to increase toll rates.

This became known today following the filing of an appeal by the Government from South Dakota Supreme Court decrees permanently enjoining four telephone companies in that State from increasing their rates in compliance with an order issued by Mr. Burleson on Dec. 13 last. While two other cases involving the validity of the Burleson order have reached the court, this is the first direct appeal taken, and the Government plans to make it a test case. For that reason, Solicitor General King, when the court reconvenes next Monday, following a two-weeks' recess, will ask formally to have consideration of the case expedited.

Postmaster General Burleson declared today that increases in telephone and telegraph rates under Government supervision of the wire systems provide only for advance in the wages of employes granted or contemplated and for greater cost of material and supplies, and that no part of the increases benefits the owners of the systems.

Officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, which is now conducting a strike vote, have charged that employes have failed to receive advances in wages commensurate with the increased rates.

"The increase of wages allowed employes of the wire systems under Government control," said a statement issued by the Postmaster General, "aggregate for telegraph and telephone combined, $34,000,000 per annum, while the total increases made or contemplated amount to less than $40,000,000. It is necessary to provide for increased cost of apparatus, material and supplies, as well as for the wage increase, and the increase of rates is not as great as applied to either service, as would have been unavoidable under private control."

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 10.—The Public Service Commission today issued formal order to the Western Union Telegraph and Postal Telegraph Cable Companies to stop charging or collecting any rates for service rendered within Pennsylvania "in excess of or different from the rates and charges contained in the tariffs and schedules" of the companies on file with the Commission and in effect prior to April 1, 1919. The effect of this order would be to prevent the companies from charging the Federal rates. A few days ago Attorney General Schaeffer issued a letter to the two companies informing them of the decision of Judge Kunkel in the telephone rate cases and asking that they make charges conform to rates approved by the State.

CLARK ST. TUNNEL READY.

Plan to Run First Trains on Tuesday Morning.

The Public Service Commission announced yesterday that the Clark Street tunnel for subway trains operating on the west side would be placed in operation one minute after midnight next Tuesday morning. It was explained that the date was in a measure tentative as some unexpected obstacle might qinterfese.

It is planned to have trains leave Wall Street for Brooklyn, and Atlantic Avenue for Manhattan at precisely the same time. The initial trains will carry members and employes of the commission and officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which will operate the service.

Just what relief this addition to the dual system will afford to the general congestion has not yet been estimated, but it is considered certain that it will cut the travel on the shuttle service through Forty-second Street at least 25 per cent. The new service will make unnecessary the transferring of Brooklyn passengers from the west to the east side line through the shuttle, and will also obviate the necessity of overland transferring at Wall and Rector Streets.

The new service will discharge passangers at a station on a new level at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, which is connected by a passage with the old station so that passengers may change to or from the east side subway. Passengers may also make similar changes at the terminus at Atlantic Avenue and Nevins Street. The only new station to be opened is located at Clark and Henry Streets, Brooklyn.

The commission has directed the Interborough Company to begin a publicity campaign to familiarize passengers with the new service, which includes many new passages, entrances, and exits.

N. & W. Common Stock Increased.

ROANOKE, Va., April 10.—Stockholders of the Norfolk & Western Railway in annual meeting here today voted to increase the common capital stock of the company by $100,000,000 to an aggregate of $250,000,000, and authorized the directors to create, issue and sell from time to time convertible bonds to an aggregate of $108,431,000. More than 78 per cent. of the capital stock of the company was represented at the meeting.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$ 4,407,078	$ 126,447,124
Internal revenue, income and excess profits taxes	62,222,268	1,050,999,915
Miscellaneous	54,764,451	969,022,444
Miscellaneous revenue	15,796,810	334,520,993
Total receipts	$137,191,209	$2,400,990,477
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	$108,239,476	$9,141,079,086
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	435,862,889	472,405,782
Expenditures	245,830,686	12,547,078,564

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Arkansas Light and Power Company has acquired in fee the property of the Arkansas Public Service Company and the Deaning Coal Company, and a controlling interest in Missouri and Southeastern Utilities Company and the Pine Bluff Company of Pine Bluff Ark.

Thomas W. Streeter was elected Vice President of the American International Corporation yesterday to succeed Robert F. Herrick, resigned. Joseph S. Lovering was elected Treasurer in place of Mr. Streeter. Mr. Herrick will continue as a member of the Board of Directors. Other officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Arthur C. T. Beers has been elected an Assistant Secretary of the Franklin Trust Company.

The Guaranty Trust Company as trustee, will exchange, beginning next Monday, definitive certificates for the 8 per cent. temporary certificates of the Michigan Central Railroad equipment note issue of 1917.

J. R. Bridgeford & Co. announce that the $1,250,000 8 per cent. guaranteed stock of Ranger Gulf Corporation, which was recently offered, has been sold.

John J. MacCrum is distributing a special letter on the Island Oil and Transport Corporation.

Joseph Walker & Sons have prepared a special letter on the Manhattan Railway Company, describing its relation to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25 railroads	82.58	82.15	82.19	— .24
25 Industrials	94.15	92.43	92.83	— .72
50 stocks	78.37	77.29	77.44	— .48

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
April 9	78.43	77.40	77.92	+ .20
April 8	78.14	77.20	77.52	— .24
April 7	77.84	76.99	77.39	+ .35
April 5	77.52	76.89	77.04	— .06
April 4	77.18	76.34	77.09	+ .72
April 3	76.98	76.20	76.37	— .34

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

March.	High	Low.	Last.
*1919	79.43 Apr. 9	76.14 Apr. 4	77.44
1918	69.78 Mar. 11	66.40 Mar. 23	67.60
1917	86.17 Mar. 21	79.42 Mar. 1	84.35
1916	90.73 Mar. 14	85.49 Mar. 1	87.52
1915	65.83 Mar. 31	59.86 Mar. 1	64.75

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1919	79.43 Apr. 9	69.74 Jan. 21	77.44
*1918	70.95 Feb. 19	64.12 Jan. 15	66.32
Full Years.			
1918	80.16 Nov. 23	64.12 Jan. 15	73.39
1917	90.46 Jan. 4	67.43 Dec. 20	83.83
1916	101.52 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915	84.15 Oct. 22	58.00 Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	76.85	—.06	—.68	+1.06

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Apr. 9	76.91 —.01	Apr. 2	76.86 +.13
Apr. 8	76.92 +.10	Apr. 1	76.73 +.13
Apr. 7	76.85 —.13	Mar. 31	76.60 —.08
Apr. 5	76.95 +.08	Mar. 29	76.68 +.05
Apr. 4	76.88 —.02	Mar. 28	76.65 —.05
Apr. 3	76.90 +.04	Mar. 27	76.70 —.01

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1919	79.01 Jan. 3	76.60 Mar. 31	76.91
†1918	77.43 Jan. 31	75.77 Apr. 9	79.85
Full Years.			
1918	82.36 Nov. 12	75.65 Sep. 27	76.78
1917	89.48 Jan. 29	74.24 Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 29	86.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

FILE SUIT FOR $120,000,000.

Sisters in Nebraska Accuse Packing Interests of Appropriating Patent.

OMAHA, April 10.—A damage suit for $120,000,000 was filed here Wednesday night with the clerk of the District Court, by John O. Telser, attorney for Louie Osborn Ferson and Grace Osborn, sister, naming among its defendants the packing houses of Omaha.

The petition charges a grand conspiracy on the part of certain organizations in the United States and England to defraud the public, and sets forth the use of a patent which the petition states belongs to Louie Osborn Ferson and Grace Osborn. This patent, the petition alleges, has been used to great advantage by the defendants in making a biscuit of which the principal ingredients are pork and beans.

Two of the defendants are designated as John Doe, No. 1 and Joe Doe, No. 2." These designations apply to all publishers who conspire to ridicule and give unfair and untrue statements of the plaintiffs and of any of the plaintiff's proceedings which may be alleged in the proceedings.

Otis Elevator Profits.

The Otis Elevator Company reports profits of $1,012,488 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, after paying interest and making reservation for Federal taxes. This was equal to $9.77 per share of common stock, over and above the sum required for preferred stock dividends. The year's surplus was $303,913 and the aggregate surplus totaled $3,003,916. In the annual statement W. D. Baldwin, President, says that notes and accounts payable were reduced nearly $4,000,000 during the year, while a further reduction of $1,000,000 has been made since Jan. 1, 1919.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS SYSTEM for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$4,267,745	$3,489,973	$777,772
Ral. aft. taxes	66,670	56,521	10,149
Net op. income	16,699	*134,550	151,249
2 mos. gross	8,762,913	7,110,727	1,652,186
Def. aft. taxes	146,531	*199,582	346,116
Net op. deficit	93,758	155,171	*61,433

*Deficit. Income.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY for December—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Oper. rev.	$5,108,335	$2,876,065	$322,270
Net oper. revs.	1,322,694	1,328,531	*5,837
Oper. income	678,720	354,679	324,041
12 mos. op. rev.	36,059,252	32,401,169	3,621,082
Net oper. revs.	18,928,418	17,181,230	1,747,188
Oper. income	15,513,061	13,749,811	1,763,250

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Oper. revs.	5,422,922	5,018,592	414,330
Net op. revs.	1,706,396	1,693,748	12,648
Oper. income	1,256,124	1,265,692	*90,432
2 mos. revs.	10,988,120	10,237,321	760,699
Net oper. revs.	3,429,869	3,379,812	50,057
Oper. income	2,487,593	2,401,240	86,353

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE for March—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross	128,031	133,880	*5,849
Net aft. taxes	40,759	58,976	*18,217
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,096	29,855	*18,759
3 mos. gross	389,409	404,278	*15,869
Net aft. taxes	132,046	176,240	*43,194
Sur. aft. chgs.	43,857	*89,393	*45,536

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH for December—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Tot. tel. & cable oper. revs.	7,583,662	6,871,650	712,012
Tel. & cable operat. exps.	6,621,154	5,272,776	1,348,778
Operat. income	589,257	1,242,430	*653,178
For twelve months:			
Tot. tel. & cable operat. revs.	86,690,649	76,995,511	9,695,138
Tel. & cable op. expenses	69,079,743	54,651,885	14,427,858
Operating inc.	13,637,812	18,124,510	*4,486,698
Decrease.			

Miscellaneous.

ASSOCIATED DRY GOODS CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Total income	$2,109,725	$1,764,186	$455,540
Exp. & int.	98,125	109,302	*11,177
Fed. tax res.	528,500	124,000	404,500
Balance	1,573,110	1,530,884	42,226
1st pf. dividend	850,122	207,306	627,816
2d pf. dividend	470,785		470,785
Surplus	272,203	1,323,578	*1,056,375

JEWEL TEA COMPANY for the four weeks ended March 27—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Four weeks	1,313,706	1,201,514	112,191
Twelve weeks	3,812,640	3,541,023	271,617

*Decrease.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.90	5.55
Buff., R. & P.	1919-'33	4½@6	5.85	5.65
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½, 5, 6	6.38	6.12
Can. Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.95	5.80
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	6.10	5.63
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.60	5.25
C., R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.40	5.85
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.90	5.35
Chickasaw Refin.	1919-'22	6	7.62	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.30	5.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.85	5.50
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.35	5.80
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	6.65	5.30
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	5.80	5.25
Mich. Central	1919-'32	5 @6	6.10	5.70
Minn. & St. L.	1919-'27	5	6.40	5.95
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1919-'23	6	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.35	5.85
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.95	5.50
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	6.15	5.75
Norf. & Western	1919-'24	4½	5.65	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½, 5, 6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fight.	1919-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.20
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.70	5.45
Seaboard Air L.	1919-'28	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1919-'21	6	7.25	6.00
Southern Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.70	5.35
Southern Railway	1919-'24	4½@5	6.10	5.60
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.25	5.50

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1¼	2	La Rose	26	30
Ajax Oil	7	7½	Iron Blossom	35	40
B. S. Gas	5	7	Iron Cap	11	12
Boston Ariz.		1¼	Jerome V.	62	65
Boston Ely	1¼	1⅝	Majestic	9	11
Boston Mon.	63	65	Mex. Metals	18	21
Bohemia	75	90	Mol. Tung.	5	8
Begole	25	50	New Baltic	1	1¼
Butte & L.	1	14	Nat. L. & Z.	8	11
Calaveras	1	1½	Nixon Nev.	30	32
Champ. old	2	2⅞	Nev. Doug.	13	15
Chief Con.	3½	3¾	Oneco	20	40
Con. Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Onondaga	13	18
Con. Copper	5	3¾	Pilgrim	40	45
Cortez	12	14	Rainier	35	40
Crystal	30	32	Seven Metals	38	40
Crown Res.	35	45	S. W. Miami, full paid	1⅝	1¾
Denbigh	21	22	Texana	39	41
Earl-Eagle		3	Truro	40	80
Eagle B. B.	2⅝	2⅝	U. V. Ext.	35	35½
Fortuna	2	3	Victoria		1¼
Gold Lake	5		Yukon	76	1
Houghton	20	50			
Home Oil	39	40			

COTTON AGAIN IRREGULAR.

Market Changes, However, Largely Due to Readjustments.

There was another decidedly irregular session of the cotton market yesterday, with prices rising in the forenoon and selling off again later, and at the close there were more net losses—considerably more—than net gains. This result, it is more than probable, was caused by readjustments within the market more than by any development in the news or in trade conditions.

The news on the whole was about a stand off, with the good offsetting the unfavorable. Probably by the end of the day there was a more wholesome tone to the list than has obtained in some days, and it is about certain that the technical position was better than it was before the reaction set in on Tuesday.

Profit taking was a feature early in the session, after some buying at the opening on unfavorable weather reports from the South and a somewhat better political situation. This selling, which came mainly from Wall Street and other local speculative circles, started the day's decline, and after a rise of 10 to 30 points in the new style contracts had been scored prices fell until net losses ranging from 25 to 60 points—the extreme loss was in July—had been recorded. Even the circulation of a report that France was buying and would take upward of 500,000 bales for export, beginning around June 1, failed to cause a recovery of any consequence.

A report from Washington that Governor Allen of Kansas and others had filed complaints against the Southern Cotton Growers' Association for its campaign for a decided reduction in acreage gave the trade much to talk about. This movement has been meeting with most decided opposition in some circles, and it has been openly charged that the action of the Growers' Association was in plain violation of the anti-trust act.

The association, on the contrary, has insisted that because it is a "farmers' association" it is immune.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.05	24.05	23.80	24.30	24.80
July	23.60	23.75	23.48	23.48@23.49	23.80
Sept.	..	22.60	22.60	22.50	22.60
Oct.	..	22.10	21.80	22.15@22.25	21.70
Dec.	..	..	..	22.00	21.90

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	26.00	26.00	25.60	25.95@26.00	25.90
July	24.37	24.61	24.00	24.14@24.17	24.70
Oct.	22.70	22.87	22.39	22.46@22.47	22.65
Dec.	22.35	22.40	21.89	22.00	22.18
Jan.	..	22.20	21.75	21.82	22.05
March	..	22.00	21.70	21.60	21.80

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points off, at 28.50c for middling upland; sales, none.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.70c; New Orleans, 26.25c; Savannah, 26.50c; Augusta, 26.25c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 26.25c; Little Rock, 26.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year
Port receipts	8,899	9,872	10,213
Exports	18,912	37,116	....
Exports, season	3,603,242	3,507,978	3,066,143
N. Y. stocks	77,600	93,743	146,180
Port stocks	1,238,910	1,259,580	1,542,793
N. Y. arrivals	1,780	1,928	....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in fair demand at 16.80d for middling and 19.75d for good middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, of which American, 3,000. Imports, 31,000 bales, all American. Futures opened irregular, 13 to 32 points decline, and closed steady, April 2 points up, other months 13 to 18 points down. Prices: April, 17.10d; May, 15.55d; June, 15.32d; July, 15d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths in good demand.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Showers and colder Fri.; fair and colder Sat.

Ga.—Showers and colder Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Fla.—Showers Fri. and Sat.

Ala.—Fair and cooler Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Miss.—Fair Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and colder Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Ind.—Fair and colder Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Ohio—Rain Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Mich.—Rain and colder Fri.; fair and warmer Sat.

Russian Chamber Opens Branch.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce announces the organization of a branch office in San Francisco, in affiliation with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The purpose is to cooperate with Russian buyers in the Pacific Coast cities, according to announcement made yesterday, and with American interests in Vladivostok and other Siberian ports.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	98⅝	99⅛	6.60
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.50
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅝	5.25
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98⅛	98	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	61	*63	..
Do rubles	5½	1919-14, '26	120	126	..
Russian Govt.	6½	Dec., 1921	55	65	..
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99⅛	5.25

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan., '20-22	99½	100¼	6.65
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99⅝	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil	7	Sep., 1919	100⅞	100⅝	5.50
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	98	9.07
Am. Thread	8	Dec., 1928	101	102	8.74
Am. Tob. C.	6	Nov., 1924	99½	99⅝	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100⅛	100⅞	5.23
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101⅛	102¼	5.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102⅛	102⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102⅝	103¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅝	104	5.95
Ark. Nat. Ry.					
L. & I.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99¼	99⅜	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¼	100⅛	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101⅛	101⅝	5.95
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101⅝	101⅞	6.30
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101⅝	101⅞	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	100⅞	100⅝	6.50
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100⅜	100⅝	5.85
Cen. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	87½	89	7.90
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1920	98	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98⅛	99⅛	6.20
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 19, '21	85⅜	85⅝	6.85
C. R. I. & P. R. R.	5	Feb., 1922	98	98⅛	6.55
Con. G. & P. Bait.	7	Aug., 1922	100¾	100⅝	6.80
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100⅛	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	99⅞	100⅜	5.80
Cudahy P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101⅝	102⅝	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅜	98	5.80
Duq. Lt. Co.	6	July, 1921	98	98⅝	6.50
Fed. Sug. Ref.	6	Jan., 1920	98	99⅛	6.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100¼	100⅛	5.20
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100⅜	101⅛	5.60
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98⅛	98⅞	5.90
Hocking Val.					
R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97	97⅜	6.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	98¼	99½	7.50
M. V. & E.	5	May, 1922	88	87½	9.25
Met. Edison	6	Dec., 1920	92	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99½	99⅝	5.50
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Or. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.					
1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	88	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¼	5.75
Phila. & R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100⅛	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101⅝	5.30
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101⅞	102¼	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102⅜	103¼	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103⅝	104½	6.70
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	98½	98⅝	7.55
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.55
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing. W.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	..
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	98¼	98⅝	6.15
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100⅝	6.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan. 1920	98½	97½	7.25
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. R. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	98	7.38
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	90½	92	8.70
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 19, '20	99⅝	100⅛	5.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	6.00	6.12		5.00
Spelter	6.40	6.60	6.50	6.70
Antimony	6.62½	6.87½	6.62½	6.87½
Quicksilver	$70.00	....	$70.00	....
Aluminium	*28.00	31.00	*28.00	30.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	....	31.90	....	....

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 13¾c bid; on the Metal Exchange at 15½c offered.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	77 5 0	77 10 0
Copper, futures	77 5 0	77 10 0
Tin, spot	227 0 0	227 10 0
Tin, futures	225 0 0	225 0 0
Spelter, spot	36 10 0	37 0 0
Spelter, futures	36 0 0	36 10 0
Lead, spot	25 0 0	25 0 0
Lead, futures	24 0 0	24 0 0

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Equity Position of Bethlehem Steel
Reviewed in a special letter
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Com. & Pfd.
Northern Ohio Elec.
Common
Fisk Rubber
All Issues
Kiely & Horton,
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330.

WILL BUY
100 Caddo Oil & Refining
10 Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
25 Porto Rico Am. Tobacco
100 Man. Elec. Supply Com.
100 New England Fuel

WILL SELL
100 Rep. Motor Truck
100 Gillette Safety Razor
25 Cities Service Com. (old)
100 Lima Locomotive, Com.
100 Poole Engineering

Gwynne Bros.
Phones Broad 3230 to 3235. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Air Reduction
American Chicle
Chalmers Motors Stocks
Lone Star Gas
Midland Securities
New Central Coal
New England Fuel Oil
Port Lobos Petroleum
Remington Typewriter
Studebaker Notes

DUNHAM & Co.
Investment Securities.
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Capital and Surplus.....$2,500,000

UNFILLED TONNAGE DROPS.

Steel Corporation Shows a Decline from February Figures.

Another sharp falling off in unfilled steel orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation was recorded yesterday when the figures of March 31 were announced. The total of bookings at the close of last month was 5,430,572 tons, this representing a decline of 580,215 tons from the tonnage figures at the end of February.

Since the signing of the armistice the unfilled orders on the books of the company have declined 2,694,091 tons, or on an average of about 873,000 tons a month. The decline during March was therefore not as heavy as earlier in the present year. This, it is considered, was due to the fact that practically all of the Government cancellations had been made. The highest unfilled tonnage ever recorded by the company was in April of 1917, when the total was 12,183,963. Since that time there has been a steady decline. The present unfilled orders are considered as sufficient to keep the Steel Corporation running at capacity for about four months.

The decline of slightly less than 600,000 tons was expected. There has been considerable speculation regarding the figures recently and most of the estimates placed the probable decrease at something in the neighborhood of 700,000 tons.

National City Bank Branch in Cuba.

The National City Bank will open its new branches at Manzanillo and Guantanamo, Cuba, on April 15. These will bring the total number of branches of the institution in foreign countries up to forty-eight, including those of the International Banking Corporation.

DRY GOODS EARNS $2,199,735

Reports Balance of $1,573,110 After Paying War Taxes.

The Associated Dry Goods Company reports a total income of $2,199,735 in 1918, an increase of $435,549. This expansion of business was reflected in the Federal tax reserve, which amounted to $628,500, compared with $124,080 the year before. The balance of $1,573,110 after providing for taxes and interest charges was $42,226 larger than in 1917, and equal to $1.82 per share of common stock after providing for preferred stock dividends. Dividends were paid for the first time on the second preferred stock, the outlay being $470,785, while the full dividend disbursement on both classes of preferred was $1,290,907. The final surplus amounted to $278,236, compared with $1,329,578 in the preceding year.

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$100,000
5¼%
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DUE MARCH 15, 1924.
Any amount from $100 upward.
Legal investments for Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
Free from Personal Taxation in New York State
Secured by prior interest in first mortgage of $125,000 on the land and a new five story and basement apartment house.
Appraised valuation, $170,000 Annual rental, $31,000
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the New York Title and Mortgage Company
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New York Title and Mortgage Company
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WANTED
Northwest. Water & Light
Industrial Finance
Hendee Mfg. Common
Birmingham Water Co. 5s
N. Hamp. E. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
Guanajuato Red. & Mines 6s
Syracuse, Lake Shore & Northern R. R. 5s
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
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AMERICAN BRASS
AMERICAN CHICLE
AMERICAN SURETY
NATIONAL MOTOR
NATIONAL SURETY
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BOUGHT, SOLD & QUOTED
Chi. & No. West 5s, 1929
New York, Chi. & St. L. 4s, 1937
Houston Belt & Term. 5s, 1937
Central Pac. 3½s, 1929
Pac. Tel. & Tel. Co. 5s, 1937
Cinn. Gas Trans. 5s, 1933
Consolidation Coal Co. 5s, 1950
Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co.
Columbia Trust Co.
Home Insurance Co.
McKinley & Morris
11 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 2244-6 Rector.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Columbia Graphophone
Lone Star Gas
Gillette Safety Razor
American Chicle
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Amer. Chicle
Common Stock
J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Gillette Safety Razor
E. W. Bliss Common
Phelps-Dodge Corp.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie
St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber 6s
United Gas & Electric 8s, 1945
Columbia Graphophone
Lone Star Gas
LYNCH & McDERMOTT
—2 WALL ST. NY—Tel RECTOR 5460—

Adams Express
4s 1947
4s 1948
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
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Private telephones to Boston and Philadelphia.

Atlantic Holding
Galena Signal Oil Common
American Graphophone 6s, 1930
Peerless Truck & Motor 6s, 1925
Imperial Tob. of Gt. Britain & Ireland
Beverley Bogert & Co.
Tel. Broad 3316-7-8. 25 Broad St.

Famous Players-Lasky Corp. Stock
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MINNEAPOLIS DETROIT
37 Years Without Loss to Any Investor

UNION TRUST COMPANY
Municipal Bonds
Free From Federal Income Tax

We offer, subject to prior sale, the following bonds, all of which are obligations of Communities in the Rich Agricultural Section of the Central States:

Issue	Rate	Interest Due	Maturities	Yield, About
Wapello County, Iowa Bridge Funding	4¾%	Jan. 1-July 1	Nov. 1, 1936-1937	4.70%
Wapello County, Iowa Road Funding	4¾%	Jan. 1-July 1	May 1, 1933-1936	4.70%
Ottumwa, Iowa Funding	5%	Jan. 1-July 1	Jan. 1, 1930-1935	4.75%
Fort Dodge, Iowa Bridge	5%	May 1-Nov. 1	Sept. 1, 1920-1938	4.75%
Dakotah City, Iowa School District	5%	Apr. 1-Oct. 1	Apr. 1, 1927-1938	4.80%
Menlo, Iowa School District	5%	Mar. 1-Sept. 1	Mar. 1, 1930-1939	4.80%
Sac City, Iowa Funding	5%	May 1-Nov. 1	Nov. 1, 1919-1927	4.80%
Oakland, Iowa Waterworks	5%	June 1-Dec. 1	Dec. 1, 1925-1938	4.80%
Maple Grove, Iowa School District	5%	Apr. 1-Oct. 1	Apr. 1, 1925-1929	4.90%
Floyd County, Iowa Drainage	5½%	May 1-Nov. 1	May 1, 1923-1926	5%
Calhoun County, Iowa Drainage	6%	Apr. 1-Oct. 1	May 1, 1922-1926	5%
McKenzie County, N.Dak.	6%	Apr. 1-Oct. 1	Apr. 1, 1923	5%

Complete information concerning these issues will be furnished upon request.

Investment Department
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"Market Suggestions"
This week's issue covers
KELLY SPRINGFIELD
INTERN'L HARVESTER
also reviews the general market situation.
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$47.28 for a $50—4th 4¼% Bond, 4 Coupons
PURDY & CO.
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

ISLAND OIL
Article discusses recent news about Tepatete well.
LIBBY, McNEILL
Directors to meet May 1st to take important action.
COSDEN & CO.
Annual statement to be issued soon.
Endicott Johnson
Cities Service
Sinclair Gulf
Glenrock Oil
Above issues treated at length in the current issue of the Weekly Review No. 38. Sent upon request.
M.S.WOLFE & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1905
41 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
PHONE—BROAD 25

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s June, 1965	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s Mar., 1963	100⅜	101¼	100⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅜	101	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅜	101	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96	96½	96
4½s Mar., 1964	96	96⅜	96
4½s Mar., 1962	96	96⅜	96
4½s Apr., 1966	96	96⅜	96
4½s Sept., 1960	96	96⅜	96
4s May, 1959	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov., 1957	9[illegible]	91⅜	91
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91	90½
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	91	90½
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99⅝

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	81½		81½
3½s Nov., 1954	82½	81½	
3½s May, 1954	81½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1921-1923	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1919-1920	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1918-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1924-1932	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1922-1929	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1919-1921	4.65	4.50	4.65
3s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
3s 1919-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70
3s 1926-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,190	Cities Service	360	358	358	361
1,985	Cities Service pf.	79½	79½	79½	79⅝
$130,500	Cities Service deb. B	78.130	128¾	129	129¼
315,500	Cities Service deb C	78.1024	102	102	102⅛

	Bid.	Asked
Adiron Electric Power	12	15
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	74
Am Gas & Electric	120	..
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44
Am Light & Traction	242	244
Am Light & Trac. pf.	98½	100
Am Power & Light	35	39
Am Power & Light pf.	74	78
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf.	32	37
Am W W & Electric	3½	6½
Am W W & E 1st pf.	62	66
Am W W & E partic.	10	12
Carolina Power & Le.	32	35
Colorado Power	22	24½
Colorado Power pf.	97	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	75
Com Pow. Ry & Lt.	22½	24
Com Pow. Ry & Lt pf.	46	48
Conn Power pf.	73	..
Consumers' Power pf.	80	83
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec pf	74	..
El Paso Electric	85	90
Electric B & S pf.	93	96
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	10	12
Federal Light & Tr pf.	46	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	17	..
Galveston-Hous El pf.	57	..

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	65½	68	
Appalach Power 1st 5s	71	74	
Arizona Power 6s, 1933	84	88	
Central P & L 6s, '46	90	95	
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	91	96	
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99	100	
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	77	78½	
Col Power 5s, 1953	86	88	
Com Power 5s, 1949	85	90	
Duquesne Light 5s	89	92	
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	98	99	
El Paso Elec col 5s	93	96	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	91½	93½	
Empire Refining 6s	93	97	
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84	85	
Gt West Power 6s, '23	87	92	
Middle West U 6s	85	86	92
Miss River Power 5s	78	77	79
Nor Ont L & Power 5s	77	79	81
Nor States Pow 6s	95	96	96½
Nor States Pow 5s	91	92	89½
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1942	98	98	98
Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P 5s	88½	..	90
So Cal Edison 5s	90½	..	92
S W Power 5s	100	..	100
Twin S Rap Tr 5s	89	..	90
Un Lt & Ry 6s	93	..	94
Un Lt & Ry 5s	84	..	84
Un Lt & Ry 6s, '32	88½	..	89
Utah Securities 5s	88½	..	89
Wash Idaho W, Ltd	88	90	94

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Cosden pf.	91½	91½	91½
10	Com Cred pf	28	28	28
33	Con Power	104¼	104	104
40	Dav Chem	36¾	36¾	36¾
200	Equitable	36¾	36¾	36¾
215	Hous Oil pf.	83	83	83

Bonds.

$2,000	Cos A 6s	91¾	90¼	91¾
24,000	Do B 6s	92	90½	92
2,000	Con Gas 5½s	87½	87½	87½
2,000	Elk Fuel 6s	98½	98½	98½

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am Zinc	14½	14½	14½
10	Ahmeek	75	75	75
5	Allouez	40	40	40
14	Anaconda	63	62⅝	62⅝
115	Ariz Com'l	12	12	12
15	Bonanza	15c	15c	15c
6	Calu & Hec	413	413	413
263	Cop Range	44	43¾	43¾
545	Davis-Daly	3½	3½	3½
70	Franklin	33	33	33
115	Inspiration	52¾	51⅞	51⅞
150	Isl'd Creek	43	43	43
182	Isle Royale	26½	26	26½
120	Mass Con	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
146	Mayflow-O C	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Michigan	3½	3½	3½

Railroads

322	Bos Elev	76¾	75¾	75¾
50	Do pf	95	94	94
12	Fitchb'g pf.	54	53	53

Miscellaneous.

57	Am Agr Ch	109¾	109¾	109¾
128	Do pf	100½	100	100½
1,180	Am Bosch	65½	65	65
10	Am Sugar	129½	129½	129½
35	Do pf	116	116	116
256	Am T & T	105¾	104¾	105
10	Am Woolen	58¾	58¾	58¾
61	Do pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
50	Atl Gulf & W I	84½	84	84

Ohio Corporations

For Information or Advice on the securities of stable, prosperous Ohio Industrial Corporations, consult us.

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Wanted

Man in charge of Correspondence and Statistical Departments wanted by large Consolidated Stock Exchange House. Must be able to write advertisements that bring results, write successful follow-up letters, market letters. A live wire man, thoroughly trained, with a well developed news sense wanted. Excellent opening. Answer in detail. L 741 Times Downtown.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

INDIANA, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds dated April 1, 1879, maturity extended to April 1, 1940.

GENERAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals for the sale to it of the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105% and accrued interest, the price not to exceed more than the amount of FIVE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FOUR and 92/100 DOLLARS ($5,154.92).

Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of Central Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock noon on April 16th, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.
CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice-President.
Dated April 2, 1919.

EASTON GAS WORKS FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1950.

The undersigned invites tenders of above bonds for sale and delivery as of August 1, 1919, at a price not exceeding 105%, and accrued interest, to absorb $4098.50, a sum now available in Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders, stating numbers of bonds offered, addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Sinking Fund Easton Gas Works First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, will be received until 3 P. M., April 23, 1919.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE H. STUART, 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1919.

Peekskill Lighting & Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Dated October 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 17th day of April, 1919, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $4,844.57. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, formerly New York Security & Trust Company.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
Dated, New York, April 10, 1919.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
S. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb 4th, 1919.

STEEL PRICE SNARL TO GO TO PRESIDENT

Hines Finally Refuses to Accept Prices and Peek Will Cable Facts to Wilson.

DIRECTOR GIVES WARNING

Railroad Head Says Return of Prices to Normal Would Be Retarded by His Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—President Wilson will be called upon to settle the dispute between the Railroad Administration and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce over the stabilization of steel prices and other reconstruction problems. Full information concerning the situation will be sent him by cable.

The Director General of Railroads, Walker D. Hines, refused finally today to accept, on his own responsibility, the schedule of prices for steel rails and other products, agreed upon by the steel men and the Industrial Board. Chairman Peek of the board countered with th charge that by adopting such a position Mr. Hines was facing the grave responsibility of stopping progress toward a reconstruction program which would spell prosperity.

Statement Issued by Hines.

The explosion came after Mr. Hines and Mr. Peek held a conference this afternoon. Mr. Peek returned to his offices after the meeting and consulted by telephone with Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, under whose auspices the Industrial Board was born. It is understood that Mr. Redfield agreed with Mr. Peek that the matter should go to the President for decision because of the reconstruction problems of great importance which are involved in the fate of the board's plans. Mr. Peek and Mr. Redfield will confer tomorrow prior to sending advices to the President.

A statement, issued by Mr. Hines, said in part:

"After repeated consideration of steel and iron prices proposed by the Industrial Board, I am still of the opinion that those prices are too high and, therefore, that the Railroad Administration cannot approve them as being reasonable prices.

"It has been perfectly clear to me throughout the discussion of this matter, and I think it is now generally understood, that no power was conferred on the Industrial Board to impose any prices upon the Railroad Administration, but that it retained the power and also was under a duty to exercise its own judgment in respect to this important matter.

"Throughout the discussion in the Industrial Board itself, Mr. Powell, the representative of the Railroad Administration, indicated that the final approval of any prices, so far as the Railroad Administration was concerned, rested with the Director General himself. Mr. Powell, during the discussion, objected that not only the prices on steel rail but the prices generally were unreasonably high, and before the committee announced its action he positively stated that the Railroad Administration would not agree to buy at the proposed prices.

Advisers Thought Prices Too High.

"After the Industrial Board had announced the prices, I took the matter under consideration and asked my advisers in purchasing matters to give me their views on the subject. This conference expressed the unanimous opinion that the prices were too high.

"To the extent that the Railroad Administration finds it necessary to make purchases it will continue to make them on the best terms obtainable by fair and just methods, with full recognition of the principle that a Government agency with large purchasing power must be particularly careful not even to attempt action which could be regarded as oppressive.

"The object of the Railroad Administration throughout has been to obtain a fair and reasonable price level. It has never contemplated that it should get a lower price level than the general public.

"The Industrial Board can assist in bringing about levels of prices at which the Railroad Administration will feel justified in buying, its co-operation will be welcomed.

"In the newspaper discussions of this matter one suggestion has at times occurred that the principal thing is to establish some price which the Government will indorse to the end that the public will begin buying at that price, and that the proper establishment of a price for this purpose is more important than the intrinsic reasonableness of the price itself. I cannot agree with this principle. I am keenly alive to the great desirability of facilitating business in every reasonable way, but I believe in the long run that the indorsement by a Government purchasing agency of an excessive price level would be harmful to the public interest and would not bring about confidence, and that the end sought to be obtained will come only by securing a price level which the public itself shall consider to be reasonable.

"I believe one of the greatest problems that confronts this country is that of getting prices down to a reasonable level, and I believe progress in that direction will be seriously retarded by the approval by a governmental purchasing agency of prices which it deems excessive."

Statement by Chairman Peek.

Chairman Peek later issued a statement arraigning Mr. Hines for the position he had taken. He said in part:

"The Industrial Board was formed to carry out a perfectly defined industrial policy to which the Government, represented by the President, the Cabinet, and the Director General, was fully committed.

"There is no ambiguity either in the record or in the minds of the people of the United States as to just what that policy is—it is to avoid industrial stagnation pending a return from war to peace prices, to start the wheels of industry, to give employment to labor, to reduce the cost of living, to insure prosperity.

"To the complete success of this plan, however, there was one absolute essential, that the governmental departments should express the confidence of the Government in the execution of this most important policy. Especially is this true in respect of steel rails, in the buying of which the Government, through its control of the railroads, consumes a very large percentage of the output.

"At this late date in the execution of the plan, this important essential to its success has been denied by the Director General of Railroads, and by that denial the labor of the Industrial Board is nullified, naught and the Government is exhibited as setting up an industrial policy with one hand and destroying it with the other.

"Considering the first of the Director General's reasons for refusing to accept the stated prices—that the Industrial Board has no right to impose a price on the Railroad Administration—the technical prerogative of the Railroad Administration must be and always has been cheerfully conceded by the Industrial Board.

"But presuming the Government to have been committed to this important industrial policy, the board feels that the Railroad Administration is under a powerful if not a compelling obligation either to have the governmental policy abandoned or to demonstrate that the prices announced by the board are not fair.

"The second of the Director General's reasons for his grave action is that in his opinion the prices are 'too high.' A representative of the Railroad Administration is a member and a part of the board. Contrary to Mr. Hines's impression, this representative did not maintain that the prices of steel generally were 'too high.' He finally dissented only on the price of rails.

"In fairness to the Railroad Administration, it must be admitted that by using the full effect of its power of monopolistic buying, it might secure a price on rails somewhat lower than that announced by the Industrial Board. The inevitable result of the use of the enormous buying power of the Railroad Administration to reduce any price would be to create a situation which would have to be met in one of the following ways: A—Increasing of prices to the public. B—Throwing all railroad business into a monopoly of powerful producers. C—Reducing wages.

"The Railroad Administration's refusal to accept the steel prices puts a temporary check on the work of the Board, but before abandoning the vital industrial policy which it represents, the board will see that the whole controversy is submitted to the President for final decision."

USES LAW OF COMMON SENSE

Bronx Justice Refuses to Aid Landlords Whom He Thought Unfair.

Frankly saying that he was disregarding the statutes for the law of common sense justice, Harry Robitzek, in the Bronx Municipal Court, refused yesterday to issue dispossess notices for landlords whom he believed were not seeking a reasonable increase in rent but who were profiteering. There were 350 cases to have come up yesterday, but some of them have been compromised out of court. To those who were dissatisfied with his course he said that they had an recourse an appeal to the Appellate Division. In giving this advice the Justice said that they would have to go there before he would grant them anything under the present antiquated laws.

In some of the cases heard where he considered that the increase was a reasonable one, he advised the tenants to pay it, and in nearly every case tenants who appeared said they knew that costs had gone up and that a slight increase in rent was to be expected. He threw out cases where he considered that landlords were taking advantage of the lack of adequate housing facilities.

One case that he dismissed was an action brought by the Aerial Real Estate Company against Jacob Friedman, a tenant at 974 East 138th Street. His rent had been raised from $18 to $30 within four months. Within the last month it had gone up from $23. The amount he said he was willing to pay. Friedman was represented by Morris Gisnet of the Greater New York Tenants' League. David Knobloch, an agent representing his father, the head of the Aerial Real Estate Company, testified regarding the rent raises.

"Your methods are absolutely un-American," Justice Robitzek told him. "Your very action is enough to breed discontent among the poor. Proceedings like this serve to breed autocracy and I must say that it was unfortunate that you should be placed in charge of an apartment of this kind."

The Court listened to a woman who volunteered the information that the tenants where she lived had held three indignation meetings and each was followed by a dollar raise in rent.

After court Justice Robitzek repeated some of the things he had said in court, and he dwelt upon the responsibility of the men who lease apartment houses or other properties and then proceed to extortion. "It is because of this sort of thing that the people drift toward Bolshevism," he said, "and other forms of radicalism. It is a condition that ought to be remedied and that as soon as possible."

OFFERS REWARD FOR HOME.

Elmhurst Man Finds It Difficult to Secure an Apartment.

Edward Siegel, Secretary of the Eastern Zinc Refining Company of Greenpoint, one of the well known business men of that borough and a resident of 11 Twenty-second Street, Elmhurst, has offered a reward of $25 in addition to the regular commission of real estate agents to any one who will find him an apartment in the section between Long Island City and Jamaica into which he can remove with his wife and two children. He must move before May 1, as his landlord has rented his present apartment to another family. The reward has been offered for several days, but as yet there have been no takers.

This dilemma of Mr. Siegel, it is said, indicates the conditions regarding the housing situation in the section of Queens from Long Island City to Flushing. There is not a single vacant apartment or house, and many tenants are being compelled to move because landlords are leasing their apartments or houses to other tenants who are willing to pay a higher rent.

A public indignation meeting has been called by residents of the Elmhurst and Long Island City sections to protest against what they declare to be profiteering on the part of landlords. The matter is to be called to the attention of the Queens Grand Jury, which is now in session, to see if any relief can be secured.

NEUTRAL LOAN TO GERMANY?

Dutch Talk of $1,500,000,000 Advance Under Supervision of Allies.

AMSTERDAM, April 10.—The visit to Paris of the Dutch financiers van den Hoven and Dr. Meulen, a local news agency says, has reference to the conclusion of a loan by neutral States to Germany of $1,500,000,000. The loan is to be made under the supervision of the Allies, and is for the purpose of restoring the economic situation in Continental Europe.

Swiss and Scandinavian bankers, it is added, are participating in the negotiations.

PICTURES GERMANY WITH BIG DEFICIT

Budget Twice Total Yield from Taxation, Finance Minister Declares.

INDEMNITIES NOT INCLUDED

Schiffer, However, Tells Weimar Assembly Increased Salaries for Officials Are Necessary.

WEIMAR, April 9, (Associated Press.)—Germany's financial condition was set forth by Minister of Finance Schiffer today in addressing the National Assembly on the Budget for 1919. Treasury bills on January 31, he said, amounted to 58,300,000,000 marks and have since risen to 63,700,000,000 marks. The expenditure for the army and navy have fallen from 3,500,000,000 marks in January to 2,000,000,000 marks in March.

The Budget, the Minister stated, balanced at roughly 13,000,000,000 marks, which meant an addition of 5,700,000,000 marks as compared with last year, and the deficit would be not less than 7,500,000,000 marks.

Dr. Schiffer said the Budget was only a step in a transition to worse conditions, because it did not represent all the consequences of the war, such as indemnities payable to the Entente. He made an urgent appeal for economy, but said that one unavoidable item of additional expenditure was 1,000,000,000 marks, representing increases of salary for officials, this being rendered necessary by the increased cost of living.

The Minister urged that the flow of capital to other countries be energetically combatted. The total yield of taxation he estimated at 7,000,000,000 marks, and he insisted that indirect as well as direct taxation must be maintained.

"The question arises," Dr. Schiffer continued, "whether the German people can support the enormous burden of taxation. They would be able to do so if the taxation were accompanied by lower prices, but this cannot be brought about by the taxation of goods. The capacity for work and the love of work will have to be revived."

Central Foundry's Income Falls.

The Central Foundry Company shows in its report for 1918 about as heavy a decline of operating profits, compared with the preceding year, as any corporation whose earnings have been made public. The net revenue from manufacturing was $793,703, a falling off of more than 60 per cent. The reservation for Federal taxes reflected a smaller output than in 1917 by reason of the fact that it was no more than $38,639, against $558,562. The balance left over after providing for taxes, interest charges, sinking funds and depreciation was $201,064, compared with $1,228,441 the year before.

Ston Work on American Cotton.

MANCHESTER, Eng., April 10.—It has been decided that all spinning and doubling factories engaged in working on American cotton in Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire shall stop their spindles producing American single yarn. The Lancashire mills working on American cotton several weeks ago decided to shut down all mills working on American cotton for fourteen days, beginning April 10.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Jacket	.06
Ames	.10	Mexican	.14
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.01
Caledonia	.19	Overman	.11
Challenge	.02	Potosi	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Rescue	.03
Con. Virginia	.06	Sep. Belcher	.01
Exchequer	.01	Sierra Nevada	.15
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.14

TONOPAH.		Tonopah Divide	9.50
Allied Divide	.15	Tonopah Dividend	.43
Alto	.27	Tonopah Exten	2.30
Belmont	3.60	Tonopah Tr	.10
Ben Hur	.13	West End	1.60
Cash Boy	.10	West Tonopah	.24
Divide Annex	.11	GOLDFIELD.	
Divide Cons	.03	Atlanta	.06
Divide Extension	.04	Blue Bull	.03
Divide Junior	.10	Booth	.29
East Divide	.24	Crackerjack	.08
Gold Reef	.45	Florence	.38
Gold Wedge	.14	Goldfield Cons	.17
Gold Zone	.04	Goldfield Merger	.05
Grimes	.21	Great Bend	.03
Halifax	.13	Humboldt Ext	.13
Hasbrouck	.54	Kewanas	.05
High Divide	.17	Lone Star	.10
Jim Butler	.41	Red Hills	.03
MacNamara	.07	Silver Pick	.08
Midway	.16	Spearhead	.15
Mizpah	.10	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Monarch Pitts	.07	Big Four	.06
Montana	.26	Manhattan Cons	.07
North Divide	.08	May Flower	.08
North Star	.08	Mustang	.06
Rescue	.08	Nevada Hills	.03
Rico	.14	Packard	.29
River	.19	Rochester	.20
Rosetta	.35	Round Mountain	.88
Silver King	.19	White Caps	.25
Sutherland	.36		

COLORADO SPRINGS.					
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Isabella	5	5½
Ex. Tpot	4¾	5	McKinney	8½	9
Elkton	5¾	6½	Portland	98	100
El Paso	15	30	Un. Gold M	18¾	19¼
Golden Cy	191	192	Vindicator	40	43
Granite	15	20	Rose N	9	13

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.58	$1.56¾	$1.56¾	$1.56¾	$1.27¾
July	1.52¾	1.49¾	1.49¾	1.50⅞	1.07¾
Sept.	1.46⅝	1.43⅞	1.43⅝	1.45⅞	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	87⅝	86⅝	87⅛	88¼	69⅝
July	87⅜	85⅝	86⅛	87	..
Sept.	63⅛	62⅝	63	63¾	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 77½c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 76¾@77c; No. 4 white, 76@76½c; ordinary clipped, 76¾@78c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	29.35	29.05	29.05	29.37	25.10
July	28.55	28.05	28.12	28.70	26.20
Ribs—					
May	27.25	26.87	27.02	27.40	24.40
July	25.47	25.12	25.07	25.60	24.90
Pork—					
May	49.00	49.25	48.25	50.00	48.15
July	47.00	46.50	46.55	47.00	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	14.52	14.32	14.35	14.41
May			15.80	15.82
July	15.25	15.18	15.24	15.28
September	14.75	14.67	14.75	14.79
December	14.43	14.28	14.35	14.39

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	1.68	1.63⅞	1.67
July	1.63	1.60	1.61½

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday 10,462 packages, including 1,857 packages in transit for export. More trading and a firm and somewhat higher market for fresh table grades. Renovated steady, but ladles and packing stock weak. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 50@57c; extras, 92 score, 66c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 62@65½c; seconds, 85 to 87 score, 61@63½c; lower grades, 58@60c; unsalted, higher than extras, 68@68½c; extras, 67@67½c; firsts, 64½@66c; seconds, 62@64c. Dairy tubs, finest, 64@65c; good to prime, 59@63c; common to fair, 48@56c; renovated, extras, 60@61c; firsts, 59@60c; seconds, 55@57c; imitation creamery, firsts, 49@50c; ladles, current make, firsts, 47½@48½c; seconds, 46c; lower grades, 44@45c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 44c; lower grades, 40@43c.

EGGS—45,333 cases. Arrivals as posted are more liberal and the current distributing trade is rather quiet. Under the call on Change there was some weakness developed in spots, but dealers, as a rule, are holding for steady to firm prices, and there is a disposition to store the high-grade goods rather than to sell at any reduction. Nearby white eggs are a little more plentiful, and dealers believe that the special demand for the approaching holiday is nearly supplied. Trading is a little quieter in most stores, but so far values are sustained. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 45½c; storage packed, extra firsts, 45c; firsts, 43@44½c; gathered, extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, nearby, specials, 41½@43c; southerly sections, 41@43c; seconds and poorer, 38½@40c; dirties, No. 1, 38½@39½c; No. 2 and poorer, 35@38c; checks, good to choice, dry, 37½@38½c; under grades, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western Kennery whites, fine to fancy, 52c; ordinary to prime, 50@51c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@48c; Pacific Coast, good to fine, 48@49c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 44@50c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henneries, 42@45c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@45½c; duck eggs, nearby Indian Runner, fancy, 67@68c; Baltimore, 65@66c; Virginia, 58@59c; Western and other Southern, good to prime, 58@ 62c; Far Southern, common to fair, 56@ 57c; goose eggs, 85@87c.

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NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—Fifty-two new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $3,066,500 were chartered today. They include:

Medical and Dental X-Ray Institute, Inc., Manhattan, $150,000; J. A. Gettenberg, A. H. Harnett, M. Spencer, 1,705 Bathgate Av.

Original Mayflower, Inc., Manhattan, restaurants, $10,000; H. and M. L. Gottesman, M. Cohen, 447 Fort Washington Av.

Ethical X-Ray Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Spencer, A. H. Barnett, J. A. Gettenberg, 57 Liberty St.

Atlas Fireproof Door, Inc., Kings, $5,000; R. Cornfeld, S. and P. Shapiro, 71 Jewel St., Brooklyn.

American Industrial and Financial Corp. of New York, Manhattan, stocks, bonds, and industrials, $10,000; J. A. Kilpatrick, A. W. McCormack, W. W. Weller, 165 Broadway.

Leroy Candy Co., Brooklyn, $50,000; A. C. Froeb, H. Corwin, F. Chiefari, 404 Marion St., Brooklyn.

Animated Signs, Inc., Brooklyn, advertising, $5,000; E. Heaton, H. M. and C. W. Clark, 574 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

Tarara Cigar Co., Manhattan, $20,000; L. Horwitz, E. Sachs, Falk, 299 Broadway.

Grayded Toy Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; E. N. and J. M. Gray, 1. B. Tolins, 99 Nassau St.

Bay Bungalows, Inc., Brooklyn, $9,000; P. Davenport, M. Cohen, P. M. Bainbridge, 186 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Polish-American Trade and Development Corp., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $250,000; J. Williams, A. A., Knaap, R. H. Carleton, 620 East 156th St.

Sales Agents Corp., Manhattan, make, agencies, $100,000; C. R. Dean, O. C. Martin, L. J. Auerbacher, 15 Park Row.

E. Scheffres & Co., Brooklyn, furs, $5,000; A. Hirshkowitz, E. Feldman, B. Scheffres, 554 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Vought Const. Co., Manhattan, $25,000; E. H. Mead, S. Swampoora, M. C. Reilly, 644 10th Ave., Brooklyn.

H. C. Turner Sales Corp., Manhattan, motor vehicles and supplies, $25,000; E. B. Housel, C. Stanley, G. B. Cannon, 154 Rogers Av., Brooklyn.

521-531 West 57th St. Corp., Manhattan, realty, $10,000; M. Seuman, M. Buchter, W. F. Donnelly, 100 Broadway.

Berlin Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. L. and R. and H. Berlin, 33 East 115th St.

Supreme Phone Parts Co., Manhattan, record needles and parts, $20,000; M. H. Reichert, S. Spadea, Clark, 52 Cooper Square.

The Concert Record Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $20,000; same as preceding.

Universal Coatings Corp., Manhattan, dyes and paints, $100,000; H. Haffner, C. A. Furlong, R. E. Mammel, 44 Pearl St.

Albanis-American Steamship Co., Manhattan, $500,000; T. Aiello, G. Scura, M. Louras, 220 Lafayette St.

Republic Agency, Inc., Manhattan, insurance and adjustment, $5,000; L. B. Donohue, I. L. Anderson, G. W. Wylie, 27 William St.

American Industrial Corporation, Inc., Manhattan, exporting and importing, $75,000; H. Aronson, P. F. Feinberg, H. I. Lurie, 200 5th Av.

Industrial Plants Corp., Manhattan, machinery, tools and factory supplies, $10,000; J. Kriser, F. H. Bang, H. D. Barrows, 1817 Mohican Av.

The McArdle Press, Inc., Manhattan, 100 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 200 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $20,000; E. Impula, A. M. Martin, H. P. McArdle, 347 Madison Av.

Julius Raunheim, Inc., Manhattan, diamonds, pearls and precious stones, $300,000; S. C. Worthen, F. Hicker, A. S. Morton, 698 West End Av.

Hershenson Realty Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; S. Levine, E. and B. Hershenov, 1,483 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

L. G. Garage Corp., Brooklyn, $5,000; K. Traum, A. and L. Grossman, 222 East Broadway.

Greenpoint Monumental Works, Inc., Brooklyn, $15,000; M. Grinss, K. Kunstlich, I. Feller, 637 Leonard St., Brooklyn.

United Cone Co., Brooklyn, ice cream cones, $5,000; A. Gart, I. and L. Hahn, 240 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

Greenacres Homes Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Blumenfeld, S. V. Spille, M. Yockers, 1 Madison Av.

H. W. Squires Co., Manhattan, laces and upholstery, $5,000; H. W. and E. A. Squires, F. Druss, 132 Nassau St.

Girtanner Engineering Corp., Manhattan, sale of power house equipment, $50,000; F. A. Salmon, M. F. Carsey, F. S. Lane, 433 East 16th St.

Borkan & Co., Manhattan, brokerage in merchandise, $5,000; G. and W. N. Borkan, A. Margolies, 105 Hudson St.

Touman Oil Co., Manhattan, $200,000; L. L. Leventritt, N. S. Goetz, W. L. Carns, 1230 West 86th St.

Excelsior Insurance Agency, Inc., Syracuse, $10,000; H. S. Gettman, R. B. Smith, F. T. Miller, Syracuse.

Reeger & Kleiman, Inc., Brooklyn, theatricals, $100,000; A. H. Kleiman, A. L. Reeder, E. J. Rose, 913 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

The North County Coal and Supply Corp., Watertown, coal, wood, and paper mill supplies, $100,000; H. J. Cadwell, F. A. Empsall, R. M. Maltby, Watertown.

Empire Realty Corp., Manhattan, $30,000; D. Klein, C. Trosk, J. Kaplan, 52 Broadway.

Miller-Vermont Amusement Co., Manhattan, $15,000; R. Steinberg, J. Reisner, M. Haller, 1847 Blake Av.

Meyer & Edleson, Inc., Manhattan, millinery, $25,000; H. Fluegelman, E. R. Edleson, S. Meyer, 53 West 38th St.

Abeja Export Manufacturers, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000; A. Camacho, F. B. Lighter, H. N. Valkenburgh, 231 East 31st St.

Nanuma South American Corp., Manhattan, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $5,000; R. A. Maclean, F. H. Hufehorn, A. E., Moore, 37 Wall St.

American Keen Edge Corp., Buffalo, razor sharpening machinery, $300,000; O. B. Augsburger, J. L. Kennedy, G. W. Woltz, Buffalo.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Sun Grocery Co., Auburn, $10,000 to $30,000.

W. A. Curless Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $750,000.

Children's Wear Co., Manhattan, $7,500 to $25,000.

United Fireproofing Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $90,000.

Tres-Pim Rough Publishing Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $50,000.

The Importers and Exporters Insurance Co. of New York, Manhattan, $200,000 to $400,000.

The Washington Marine Insurance Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $400,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

T. W. Engs & Sons, Manhattan, $174,000 to $500.

Sir Robert Burnett & Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $500.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Connell, Daniels & Anthony, Inc., Manhattan, to Connell, Daniels & Co., Inc.

I. Davega, Jr., Inc., Manhattan, to Knickerbocker Talking Machine Co., Inc.

Council-Georger Tire Agency, Inc., Buffalo, to Georger Sales Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Consolidated American Industries, Inc., Delaware; auto parts; $500,000; representative, W. H. Stetson, 43 Cedar St.

Hendrys-Dus dee Co., Inc., Delaware; restaurant and delicatessen; $1,000,000; representative, J. G. Shaw, 101 Park Av.

China-American Tobacco and Trading Co., North Carolina; claims, notice is hereby given to all holders of said bonds who have not yet made proof of their claims to present their bonds to the undersigned Master, appointed by the Court, at his office, 407-08 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and make proof of their ownership thereof on or before the first day of June, 1919.

All bonds of the said issue not presented to the said Master and proved on or before the first day of June, 1919, will be subject to such order as the Court may make concerning the distribution of the said fund and the right of any bonds not presented and proved on or before the said date to participate in the distribution thereof.
DAVID WALLERSTEIN, Master.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds of the issue of said mortgage as may be offered at a price sufficient to exhaust the sum of Thirty-six Thousand, Nine Hundred Ninety-six Dollars and Sixty-four Cents ($36,996.64) at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on July 1st, 1919. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, April 30th, 1919, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.
Dated, New York, N. Y., April 8, 1919.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By Lyman Rhoades, Vice-President.

North American Pulp and Paper Companies Trust

SHARES FOR SALE

Subject to Prior Sale, TENDERS will be received on behalf of the holders by the undersigned up to the 21st day of April, 1919, for the purchase for cash of the whole or any part of twenty thousand of above shares. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1919.

A. E. AMES & CO.

53 King St. West - TORONTO, ONT.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that (15) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

54	207	579	655
141	269	634	694
102	290	635	700

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amounts to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department of Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1919, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY.
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated New York, March 27, 1919.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due October 1st, 1937.

Central Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that subject to the provisions contained in the Eighth article of the mortgage above referred to, as to payment to it of the amount therein mentioned, that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000

TREAT DRUG VICTIMS AT MUNICIPAL CLINIC

City Sends About 135 Addicts of Both Sexes to Special Wards in Hospitals.

COPELAND PLANS CAMPAIGN

Two Doctors, Three Druggists, and One Addict Arrested in Raid in Brooklyn.

Sixty or more drug addicts visited the drug addiction clinic opened yesterday by the Department of Health at 139 Centre Street, and during the day about seventy-five addicts applied for relief at the Community Clearing House for addicts at 217 East Twenty-second Street. They were all sent to special wards in St. Luke's, Flower, Bellevue, and Roosevelt Hospitals.

One of the first to apply for help was a middle-aged woman apparently in moderate circumstances. She said she was married and had two children, and that her husband had been a drug addict for six years. Last Fall she developed influenza, and to ease her sufferings began to take some of the drug which was lying around the house. She said yesterday that both she and her husband wished to be cured and provision was made to care for the children while the parents are in an institution.

Another was a young chap who admitted that he had started on heroin when he was seventeen years old. He said the boys he went around with began to use the drug, which was obtained by a boy who was employed in a drug store. He said that he had obtained a ninety days' leave from the New York Central Railroad, where he worked as a brakeman, in order to take the cure. He will go to a hospital on Monday.

There was the case of a married woman, employed as a ticket chopper by the B. R. T., who began to take morphine as a result of the death of her widower who took to drugs fifteen years ago. Most of those who applied told readily where they had obtained their drugs, naming in some instances physicians hitherto unsuspected. One thing that surprised those at the health clinic and at the clearing house was the number of young men who declared they had formed the drug habit at dance halls, taking the stimulant in order to have "more pep," as they expressed it.

A prepared statement issued by Dr. Copeland was as follows:

From the health standpoint there are several things we have to consider in connection with the drug evil—the first and the most important is the care of the wrecks.

This problem has been put squarely up to this department a little sooner than I had anticipated, because of the kinds which the hundreds of these poor unfortunates without physicians of without sources of supply to which they could turn. It would be brutal to leave these men and the few women who have applied to suffer from lack of sanction.

During the day we have cared for about seventy-five of these addicts. We have taken their histories, have made as thorough a physical examination as has been possible, and have begun in each case treatment which we hope will restore a large number of them to health and self-respect. Any one who has witnessed the line of emaciated, trembling, hollow-eyed men and women which has passed through the doors of our emergency clinic today, and who will remember that these are only a part of the patients of a half dozen doctors, can recognize to what extent this evil has developed in the City of New York, and this condition which they are facing has not yet brought to the clinic all of the addicts who were formerly supplied by these doctors. The younger men and women, and those whose finer sensibilities have not been dulled, have shrunk from public appearance and have tried in various ways to obtain supplies of the drug.

Last Day's Pay to Get Drug.

"There was a surprising number of workingmen, most of whom lost a day's pay today, who came here so that they might be supplied with the drug. To accommodate these persons and to keep them in condition where they can go about their daily tasks, it will be necessary for the department to keep this clinic open at night and on Sundays."

Dr. Copeland expressed his conviction that stocks of hidden drugs would be running low by this morning and that today and tonight he expected a rush at the clinic. He reiterated his warning that some of the victims may break out into violence and said that the Police Department was taking special precautions.

A conference to discuss the scope of the drug evil and to devise means of fighting it was held yesterday in the office of Health Commissioner Copeland while two men and three unfortunate victims of the traffic, came to the Commissioner's offices or to the relief station at 217 East Twenty-second Street, seeking the opiates of which they had been deprived by Tuesday's raids.

Those at the meeting were the members of the Public Health Committees of the county medical societies of New York, Bronx, Richmond, and Queens, all under the Chairmanship of Dr. E. Eliot Harris, of the New York organization; Major Daniel L. Porter, directing the fight for the Government, and ex-State Senator George H. Whitney, Deputy Commissioner of the State Narcotic Commission.

According to Commissioner Whitney the records of his organization show that in the last thirty days, forty New York physicians applied for 160,000 of the triplicate forms which the commission requires to be used in writing prescriptions of drugs. One of the blanks is retained by the physician, one is kept by the druggist, and the third is forwarded to the State, so that in regular practice a watch can be maintained.

The amplification of the statement published yesterday that 1,500,000 illicit prescriptions had been filled was offered by Major Porter. He said that in less than six months, three physicians had written more than a million illegal orders. One doctor, he said, had prescribed for 271 addicts in two hours, this physician's professional equipment consisting "of a box and one chair." Major Porter characterized the drug habit as "the biggest problem of the nation." It was emphasized that Major Porter's present duty is only temporary and that he has already been chosen to enforce prohibition in this city.

Made 500 Per Cent. Profit.

"The druggists who are under arrest," said Dr. Copeland, "were getting from $80 to $100 an ounce for cocaine and about $25 an ounce for heroin, about 500 per cent. profit. As after result of the raids came to me this morning, when nine persons called at my house in an effort to obtain drugs. They were of what I may call the high-grade addict, that is, those who were effort to conceal their affliction and continue at work.

"One of the purposes of today's conference was to define what constitutes a drug addict. The conference finally accepted the definition: 'Anyone who requires or demands the daily administration of a narcotic for a longer period than three weeks. The average addict takes from 10 to 20 grains a day. Of course there are some who take as high as 60 grains. Having defined it, for purely administrative purposes, what constitutes an addiction, the State Narcotic Commission can go ahead and determine how and when to deal with them.

"There is a third class who make the practice of taking habit-forming drugs is a small thing and greatly exaggerated should know that in last January alone the demand upon the wholesale drug houses was more than the demand for the entire year of 1918. In February the demand took such a leap that the wholesalers were compelled to put in effect restrictions limiting the amount to be sold to each person.

"One thing I wish to emphasize," he continued, "is that the legitimate practitioner has nothing to fear. In fact, we want them to co-operate in treating those persons who now find that they can no longer resort to the illicit and unscrupulous physicians."

Dr. Copeland said that the Police Department had informed him that the drug peddlers, for a time practically extinct, were again reappearing on the streets. He said that information from men know that the illicit prescriptionists were running to cover and that they could reap a harvest on the streets. He disclosed that great quantities of opiates were being smuggled into the country. He said that recently a plan much used by the smugglers had been brought to light. He said that smugglers had been found operating across the Mexican border and that they would go into Mexico and get morphine. They would then dissolve the drug in a pail of water, strip off their spits, and soak them in the water. When the clothes were dried the smugglers would wring them and cross into the States, put the suit in water, evaporate the water, and regain the morphine. He said that auto tires were also being filled up with drugs.

Arrest Doctors in Brooklyn.

Internal Revenue agents, aided by United States Marshal Power and Detectives Boyle, Higgins, and Moog of the Narcotic Squad, last night conducted a drug raid in Brooklyn, arresting two physicians, three druggists, and an addict. The addict was taken to the Bedford Avenue Station and then to Kings County Hospital for treatment, while the others were arraigned before United States Commissioner Michael F. McGoldrick and held in $2,000 bond for hearing on April 15.

The physicians arrested were Dr. Samuel Swetnich of 284 South Fourth Street and Dr. Emilio F. Iorio of 1,810 Eastern Parkway. The druggists were Sruf Krulevetsky of 196 Roebling Street, Louis F. Moses of 6 Sumner Avenue, and George H. Ballous of 92 Liberty Avenue. The doctors were charged in Commissioner McGoldrick's warrants with illegally prescribing, the druggists with illicit selling.

The same method of obtaining evidence was followed in Brooklyn as lead up to the raids in Manhattan, the detectives and agents posing as drug seekers. While the raiders were at the home of Dr. Swetnich, the addict arrested, Frank Robutz, 22 years old, of 148 North Ninth Street, came in and asked for a drug. When it was refused he almost collapsed. While the detectives were in the Ballous store two young women bearing prescriptions issued in Manhattan entered and when questioned left the store hurriedly. According to the Federal agents, the records seized in the drug stores showed that 4,000 prescriptions had been filled in six months, in some cases the druggists averaging sixty prescriptions a day.

Physicians' Association Protests.

At a meeting of the Physicians' Protective Association, held last night at the Harlem Board of Trade, Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, a resolution was adopted unanimously protesting against the raids against the traffic in habit-forming drugs. The resolution was introduced by Dr. John P. Davin of 117 West Seventy-sixth Street, and it denounced the action of the Board of Health and the Federal agents, contending that the section of the Harrison anti-narcotic law which demands that physicians shall reduce the amount of drugs administered is "a fallacy."

Asserting that such a ruling had driven "unnumbered victims" to suicide and to the underworld, the resolution closed with the statement that the doctors' organization would uphold the right of practitioners of medicine to prescribe for the disease of drug addiction, unhampered by a rule of treatment laid down by any court of law. Dr. Davin declared at the meeting that it was impossible for any court to decide that a physician, in order to show good faith, should reduce the quantity of the drug ordered for a patient with each prescription.

FILIPINOS SEE NEW YORK.

Delegates from Islands Interested in Renewal of Business Relations.

The Philippine Mission, which arrived in New York on Wednesday to open its campaign here for Philippine independence spent the greater part of yesterday sightseeing in Manhattan. During the afternoon the entire party of forty-one toured the city in motor buses. Members of the delegation who had never been to America before gazed in wonderment at the city's great sky-scrapers.

The mission has a many-sided purpose in visiting the United States at the present time, and while it was sent by the Philippine Legislature that had been elected on an independence ticket, its members say that the numerous other than political reasons for the trip are considered almost as important as their effort to gain complete autonomy. One of the main reasons for the trip is to improve commercial relations with this country, and Senator Manuel L. Quezon, who heads the delegation, said yesterday that he hoped American shipping interests would see fit to resume American shipping in the Pacific at an early date. The Japanese have practically controlled Pacific shipping since the Pacific Mail quit competition in those waters.

Another of the purposes of the Mission was to get in touch with the American religious organizations that maintain missionaries in the Philippine Islands, and assure them that every effort will be made to assist these organizations to continue their work, after independence have been granted their complete autonomy. This assurance was given to representatives of the American Bible Society and various Mission Boards at a luncheon at the Pennsylvania Hotel yesterday at which the Bible Society was the host.

At 1:30 this afternoon the delegation will leave for a tour around the island on the navy tug Aranuis. This evening the members will be the guests of S. F. Loewenstein, President of the Pacific Commercial Company, at a dinner at Healy's. They will again be his guests on April 16, when he has planned a luncheon in their honor at the India House, to which men prominent in the hemp trade will be invited to meet the mission and discuss the hemp trade, in which the Philippines play an important part. Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison will entertain the delegation at dinner on Monday.

WOMEN FAVOR PRIMARIES.

Municipal League Elects Officers for Ensuing Year.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Municipal League at the Plaza yesterday afternoon twelve Chairmen of committees reported, and the annual election of officers was held, Mrs. Frederick C. Hougdon, the President, and other officers being re-elected. The following resolution asking for nominations for public office by primaries was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Woman's Municipal League in annual meeting assembled records its belief that nominations to public office should be by primaries rather than by conventions. That the ground of such belief is that it is desirable that the broadest possible participation of the voter be maintained, and that such participation is best maintained by the primary system, making its demand for individual votes.

The League expressed its appreciation for the restoring of the Clearing Bureau by Charities Commissioner Bird S. Coler and urged that the Children's Home Bureau also be restored. An appeal was made for more women between the ages of 18 and 25 to enter the training school for nurses at the Metropolitan Hospital.

It was announced that a campaign for trees as memorials to soldiers killed in the great war has been organized by the League. Two trees have already been planted by St. Michael's Church. The cost of a tree, Oriental pine or Norway maple, recommended by the Park Department as most likely to live in city streets, including guard and iron tablet, is $75. The League is receiving calls for information from all parts of the country. The following directors were elected for a three years' term: Mrs. Charles M. Hough, Mrs. Adrian Van S. Lambert, Mrs. Edward E. Loomis, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Milton G. Starrett, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson and Mrs. Edward S. Van Zile.

CONTINUE WELFARE LEAGUE.

Court Approves New York Railways' Philanthropic Activity.

Job E. Hedges, receiver of the New York Railways Company, obtained permission from Federal Judge Mayer yesterday to continue the Welfare League established by the company. In seeking the necessary permission, Mr. Hedges said that the major part of the company's employes were members of the league, that they manage their own affairs in their own way, and that none of the supervising employes ever attend the meetings.

He also explained that the members of the league were cared for when ill and that a pension plan was in operation. In reply to a question by Judge Mayer, Mr. Hedges said that the official title of the league was The Brotherhood of Employes of the New York Railways. In granting his permission to let the league continue along the old lines, Judge Mayer said:

"I agree with the receiver that this apparently is a very valuable system. It means the comfort and, I trust, the good-will of the employes and, when both are satisfactorily existing, the efficiency of the operation."

Old Men's Toy Shop Sale Opens.

The Old Men's Toy Shop, conducted by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, with headquarters in Mott Street, began its annual sale of Easter toys at 680 Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, yesterday, and will continue to April 19. All the animals of the barnyard and the Zoo will be found in the sale, and a number of the workmen will be present and show the process of toymaking. The entire proceeds of the sale go into the men's wage fund.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second District — Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, C. JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 485, Post Office Building.

Warren Jones & Gratz (Fed Trade) Com.
Capiello (Tug Rosabel.
Re O'Brien.
Wright (Tug Aurora.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 235, Post Office Building, at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Dampskibs (Blake.
Protective Amuse Co (Faith) Exchange.
Lamport & Holt (Young, Smith & F. Hall (Peak).
Hyman (Trow, Mt. Vernon Trust (Ackerman.
Watkins (same.
Murray (Scheffer.
Phila Shipping Co (Mengel.
Snyder Catskill & NY Steamboat Co.
Re Lighter Ilion.
Conn Cottons Co (Batavia Rubber Co.
Bigio (Kerr SS Line.
Sokel (Bark Mamie Swan.
Wolf (Panama RR.
Gerakis (Statamopoulos.
Ocean SS Co (Tug Anna W. and Barge 140.
Er RR (Tugs Anna W. and G. M. Morrell.
Rockaway Sand Co (Lackawanna Barge No 418.
Am Can Co (Tug Golden Rule, &c.
Lima, Jr. (Tug Buck Oil Transports.
Hughes (Tug Mary Scully.
Wm Wilkens I R T Co.
Earn Line SS Co (Manati Sugar Co.
Brown (Overseas Shipping Co.
Mexico Hide, &c. Co (SS Monterey.
King of Clubs (Tug G. M. Sorrell.
Collen (Standard Oil Co.
South Am SS Corp (Tornabell.
Murphy (SS Yolanda.
Mosquero (SS Mosquero.
Smith (Lighter Chester.
Bond (same.
Stone (L. & W. RR.
Dailey & I (CNY.
Holbrook (Tug Chas. H. Crawford.
Reichert (Tow Line (Tug Hiawatha.
L. V. RR (Liverpool, L. & G. Ins Co.
Eastern (Tow Line (Tug James Roy.
Er-bricos (Stuyvesant Ins Co.
Franks (NY., NH & H. RR.
Murray Lighterage Co (Scranton & W Coal Co.
McWilliams Line (Barge Ettina.

Best Linen Sup & L Co (Rotkin.
Blumenthal (Cooper, Lyng (Lyng.
Kapejo (Kapejo (2.)
Re Posner & Bros (Makay.)
McClure (McClure.
Simon (Univ Film Co.
Kraiberg (Burston.
Raab (Graner.
Rush (McCarthy.
Franklin Knit Mills (NY Mackintosh Co.
Boiel & (Siebert.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Lipp (Kirsch.
Tversare (Traversaro.
Smith (Duffey.
Schmutz (Schmutz.
Kessler (Lessler.
Heller (Pope.
Re Simson (Meyer.
Samek (Samek.
Kovers (Kovers.
Majora (Majora.
Ferribee (Ferribee.
Gropper (Gropper.
Undefended divorces:
Tonne.
Seltzer.
Arnold.
Bowman.
Caspari.
Dreshner.
Jacobs.
Whithon.
Kahel.
King.
Rorke.
Beidman (Greenberg.
Velen.
Alton.
Postell.
Arey.
Cousins.
Bryan.
Toffler.
Knorr.
Parker.
Kronenberg.
Chambers.
Jaun.
Moody.
Christman.
Nachnitas.

Handleman.
Schonfeld.
Kraft.
Weiss.
Russell.
Reynolds.
Kershen.
Lichtenstein.
Kahn.
Kaye.
Callanan.
Gilbert.
Fordman.
Wasa.
Warendorff.
Brader.
Glanzstein.
Jurith.
Listano.
Clifton.
Messina.
Whitlowe.
Labarberi.
Goldstein.
Del Valle.
Wright.
Mahganas.
Barone.
McMullen.
Lanza.
Soldatenkoff.
Silverman.
Herman.
Mitchell.
Katz.
Germain.
Alotta.
Ali.
Brandles.
Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Kings Co Lighting Co (Lewis.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kelly (CNY.
Peagey (Clare.
Sedletsky (Sayles, Zahn & Co., (2.)
McTiernan (Hupfel Brew Co.
Dwyer (CNY. (2.)
Keenan (Wilson.
Varian (Sennett.
Linton (same.
Hopkins (Friedman.
Epstein (5th Av Coach.
Menach (Korn (2.)
Weinberg (Int R T.
M Weinberg (same.
Abramowitz (Cohen.
Silverman (Margulies.
Ernst (Int R T Co.
Halsey (Int R T Co.
Armbruster (Packers Box Co, Inc.
Mesting (Met Auto Renting Co.
Talsky (Bijur (M & S Leasing Co.
Sobler (Int R T Co.
Feldman (Placker.
Metternort (CNY.
Rosenberg (Goldstein.
Livoti (Livoti.
Tenney (Westcott Express Co.
Rohl (Hunken.
Trenkler (Davison.
Zipp (NY Rys.
Kvonthal (Stenger.
Rice (Rodgers & Hagerty.
Slomowitz (Abramowitz.
Carroll (Cohn.
Tucker (Carroll.
Hirsch (Abrams.

Wolf (Baldwin, Re Loeb.
John Nemeth State Bank (Himler.
Kreilberg (Burston.
Gilbert (Rosen.
Freedman (Sachrach Sons Co.
Re Curtis (Dyre Av.)
Horn (Corn.
Re Finkenburg (Lawinson.
Stevins (Cons Prog Oil.
Re Haffner.
Phillips (Lesser.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Handleman.
Schonfeld.
Kraft.
Weiss.
Russell.
Reynolds.
Kershen.
Lichtenstein.
Kahn.
Kaye.
Callanan.
Gilbert.
Fordman.
Wasa.
Warendorff.
Brader.
Glanzstein.
Jurith.
Listano.
Clifton.
Messina.
Whitlowe.
Labarberi.
Goldstein.
Del Valle.
Wright.
Mahganas.
Barone.
McMullen.
Lanza.
Soldatenkoff.
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Sobler (Int R T Co.
Feldman (Placker.
Metternort (CNY.
Rosenberg (Goldstein.
Livoti (Livoti.
Tenney (Westcott Express Co.
Rohl (Hunken.
Trenkler (Davison.
Zipp (NY Rys.
Kvonthal (Stenger.
Rice (Rodgers & Hagerty.
Slomowitz (Abramowitz.
Carroll (Cohn.
Tucker (Carroll.
Hirsch (Abrams.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Stevens.
Re Lever.
Boss Waist Co, Inc (Dearman Schwartz Hematitching Co.
Levant Amer Com Co (Willie & Co.
Frenz (Grunig.
Leich (Leicht.
N Y Mfg Jr Co (Hillebrand Co.

Davis (Goldsmith.
Bell Textile H. RR.
Mason (Ins Co of N A (Dukas (Clark.
Sperling (Busch.
Bridge Bridge Freezing, &c, Co.
Reuben (Anderson (2.)
Gallo Co (Leuper.
Re O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Goodstein (Milady Hat Co.
Langsam (Moore.
Wieder (Int R T.
Bonner (Kenyon.
Joffey (Sakelos.
Spielman (Troyton Dairy Co.
Cohen (Walker & Co.
Bloom (same.
Schulman (Rosenstein
Blake (Wilkof & Vaughan Co
Fager (N Y Rys. (2.)
U S Raincoat Co (Schwarzwalder Co.

Bradley Cont (CNY.
Strasbourger (Gottesman.
Raymond (Flood.

TRIAL TERM — Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.

Levine (So Bvd RR.

PART VI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned until April 14.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Sutton (Burke, (2.)

PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ballerini (Steinberg.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Sarah D Ashley.
Jacob (Lipsitzlia.
Aristotle Fermanides.
Henry Spondre.
Louis Koch.
Catherine D Taylor.
Louis Schneider.
Rebecca T R Gay.
Samuel Aronson.
Giuseppe Lipani.
Mary Ryan.
Francesco Viale.
Harry W Harrington.
William S Munn.
Gaetano (Di Banta.
James Gordon Bennett
James B Urquhart.
Anna Hope Simpson.
Angelo Dimbrie.
Meyer London. (2.)
William Kramar.
John F Reilly.
Harry Monsky.
Thos. A Gordon.
Charles S Halsted.
Annie M Mills.
Fred'k W Frankland.
Elisabetha Raunbuhler.
Henry Spondre.
Mary I Meek.
John P Butler.
John H Ireland.
Jonathan Hamilton.
Fred Flukiger.
Margaret Hayes, &c.
Chas Ravdiman.
Wolf Kronethal.
Elias M Zabriskie.
Henry Friedman.
Sophie (Lewis (2.)
Fanny M Clarkson.
Samuel S Cortis.

Best Linen Sup & L Co (Rotkin.
Blumenthal (Cooper, Lyng (Lyng.
Kapejo (Kapejo (2.)
Re Posner & Bros (Makay.)
McClure (McClure.
Simon (Univ Film Co.
Kraiberg (Burston.
Raab (Graner.
Rush (McCarthy.
Franklin Knit Mills (NY Mackintosh Co.
Boiel & (Siebert.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Lipp (Kirsch.
Tversare (Traversaro.
Smith (Duffey.
Schmutz (Schmutz.
Kessler (Lessler.
Heller (Pope.
Re Simson (Meyer.
Samek (Samek.
Kovers (Kovers.
Majora (Majora.
Ferribee (Ferribee.
Gropper (Gropper.
Undefended divorces:
Tonne.
Seltzer.
Arnold.
Bowman.
Caspari.
Dreshner.
Jacobs.
Whithon.
Kahel.
King.
Rorke.
Beidman (Greenberg.
Velen.
Alton.
Postell.
Arey.
Cousins.
Bryan.
Toffler.
Knorr.
Parker.
Kronenberg.
Chambers.
Jaun.
Moody.
Christman.
Nachnitas.

Handleman.
Schonfeld.
Kraft.
Weiss.
Russell.
Reynolds.
Kershen.
Lichtenstein.
Kahn.
Kaye.
Callanan.
Gilbert.
Fordman.
Wasa.
Warendorff.
Brader.
Glanzstein.
Jurith.
Listano.
Clifton.
Messina.
Whitlowe.
Labarberi.
Goldstein.
Del Valle.
Wright.
Mahganas.
Barone.
McMullen.
Lanza.
Soldatenkoff.
Silverman.
Herman.
Mitchell.
Katz.
Germain.
Alotta.
Ali.
Brandles.
Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Kings Co Lighting Co (Lewis.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kelly (CNY.
Peagey (Clare.
Sedletsky (Sayles, Zahn & Co., (2.)
McTiernan (Hupfel Brew Co.
Dwyer (CNY. (2.)
Keenan (Wilson.
Varian (Sennett.
Linton (same.
Hopkins (Friedman.
Epstein (5th Av Coach.
Menach (Korn (2.)
Weinberg (Int R T.
M Weinberg (same.
Abramowitz (Cohen.
Silverman (Margulies.
Ernst (Int R T Co.
Halsey (Int R T Co.
Armbruster (Packers Box Co, Inc.
Mesting (Met Auto Renting Co.
Talsky (Bijur (M & S Leasing Co.
Sobler (Int R T Co.
Feldman (Placker.
Metternort (CNY.
Rosenberg (Goldstein.
Livoti (Livoti.
Tenney (Westcott Express Co.
Rohl (Hunken.
Trenkler (Davison.
Zipp (NY Rys.
Kvonthal (Stenger.
Rice (Rodgers & Hagerty.
Slomowitz (Abramowitz.
Carroll (Cohn.
Tucker (Carroll.
Hirsch (Abrams.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Stevens.
Re Lever.
Boss Waist Co, Inc (Dearman Schwartz Hematitching Co.
Levant Amer Com Co (Willie & Co.
Frenz (Grunig.
Leich (Leicht.
N Y Mfg Jr Co (Hillebrand Co.

Davis (Goldsmith.
Bell Textile H. RR.
Mason (Ins Co of N A (Dukas (Clark.
Sperling (Busch.
Bridge Bridge Freezing, &c, Co.
Reuben (Anderson (2.)
Gallo Co (Leuper.
Re O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Goodstein (Milady Hat Co.
Langsam (Moore.
Wieder (Int R T.
Bonner (Kenyon.
Joffey (Sakelos.
Spielman (Troyton Dairy Co.
Cohen (Walker & Co.
Bloom (same.
Schulman (Rosenstein
Blake (Wilkof & Vaughan Co
Fager (N Y Rys. (2.)
U S Raincoat Co (Schwarzwalder Co.

Bradley Cont (CNY.
Strasbourger (Gottesman.
Raymond (Flood.

TRIAL TERM — Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.

Levine (So Bvd RR.

PART VI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned until April 14.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Sutton (Burke, (2.)

PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ballerini (Steinberg.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Sarah D Ashley.
Jacob (Lipsitzlia.
Aristotle Fermanides.
Henry Spondre.
Louis Koch.
Catherine D Taylor.
Louis Schneider.
Rebecca T R Gay.
Samuel Aronson.
Giuseppe Lipani.
Mary Ryan.
Francesco Viale.
Harry W Harrington.
William S Munn.
Gaetano (Di Banta.
James Gordon Bennett
James B Urquhart.
Anna Hope Simpson.
Angelo Dimbrie.
Meyer London. (2.)
William Kramar.
John F Reilly.
Harry Monsky.
Thos. A Gordon.
Charles S Halsted.
Annie M Mills.
Fred'k W Frankland.
Elisabetha Raunbuhler.
Henry Spondre.
Mary I Meek.
John P Butler.
John H Ireland.
Jonathan Hamilton.
Fred Flukiger.
Margaret Hayes, &c.
Chas Ravdiman.
Wolf Kronethal.
Elias M Zabriskie.
Henry Friedman.
Sophie (Lewis (2.)
Fanny M Clarkson.
Samuel S Cortis.

Gunsher (M & S Odeon Theatre Co.
Abenheimer (Brimberg.
Univ Ornamental Iron &c. Co (Amiron Supply Co.
Moore (Cohen.
Benner (Int R T Co.
Beaumont (Morgenstern.
Victor Halper Drug Corp (A. & F. Brown Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People (Jeffrey.
Higgins (Carter's Ink Co.
Martin (Security Ins Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Smith, Shearn, and Merrell, JJ. At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

Bsutin (Crawford.
White (Slipp.
Robertson (Rockland Light & Power Co.
Frederics (Nessler.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gustafson (Lester.
Van Dazum (Van Dazum.
Le Roy Sargent & Co (McHarg.
Burnham (Univ Film Corporation.
Randolph (Roops.
Cent Union Stock Yds Co (Hayden.
Re Palmer.
Stoehr (Stonemor Rty Co.
Sgambati (CNY.
Brosnan (Studebaker.
Hoge (Coxey-Kay Co.
Honauer (Hall.
Housley (Housley.
Mayard (Mayard.
Moyan (Wirth.
Steinthal (Steinthal.
U S Trust (Moskowits.
Kelsey (Revenor.
Stock (Schuller.
Mullins (Wheller.
Sheehan (Card.
Nichs (Pechs.
Bayard Prod Co (Andrews & Co.
Brody (Brody.
Cerna (Cerna.
Re Clarmont (Wolf.)
Roth (Rosenberg.
Gartener (Harmuan.
Kravits (Silver.

Mutual Life Ins (SS Union Square Co.
Re Fitzgerald (East 217th St.)
Re Hatzel (St. Lawrence Av.)
Leyton (Starts.
Bitser (Strout.
Re Chorush (Marks.)
Schenkein (Mandel.
Ingenito (Kornheim.
D'Arcy (Brush.
Climo (Clark.
Mendez (Lazarus.
Buhler (Meyer.
Firver (Goldberg.
Stein (Stein.
Montgomery (Montgomery.
Gerdes (Gerdes.
Forstadt (Burnell (2.)
Delano (Rafferty (2.)
Bloger (Meyer.
Canton Hat & G Co (Bloomingdale.
Brandon (Dotter.
Ellenbogen (Wilbur Stores, Inc.
Delaro (Rafferty.
Bitzer (Strout.
Brown (Brown.
Flosk Cont Co (Fort Masonry Co.
Re Bernstein (Bishop)
Re Everts (Thiele & Co.)
Vogue Co (Parks.
Foo (Henry.
Mundy (Drexel.
R G S Novelty Co (Rosenblum.
Gaynor (Gaynor.
Quinn (Pecta.

Dietrich Realty Co., 415 East 238th St, April 7; attorneys, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av. $100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 292, store, basement and sub-basement; Sanft Realty Co. to Harry Friedman, 214 East 15th St, 10 years from May 1, 1919; attorney, H. M. Levin, 5 Beekman St. $2,430

COLUMBUS AV, 876 and 878, store, basement and first floor; Morris Schnaier to Isaac Greenberg, 418 Central Park West, et al, 10 years from May 1, 1919; attorneys, Stern & Goldstein, 370 Columbus Av. $11,000

MADISON AV, 755, all, and option of purchase for $75,000; Kath. M. Barnes to Hy. L. Harrison, 101 East 92d St, et al, 5 years and 7½ months from June 15, 1919; attorney Harold L. Flint, 331 Madison Av. $3,750

MADISON AV, 208 and 210, centre store; Benjamin Stern & G. 876 Columbus Av. to Lon Realty Co., 1,030 Amsterdam Av, et al, $15,000, all liens, attorneys, same. $100

INTERIOR LOT, begins 24 ft n of 155th St and 360 ft e of 8th Av, runs n 79.10x x 7½x — 43 to beginning; Edwin S. Townsend to J. Allen Townsend, at Irvington, N. Y., ½ part, Nov. 29, 1918, attorney, Tuttle Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Roman Realty Co. to Lon Realty Co., 1,030 Amsterdam Av, et al, $15,000, all liens, attorneys, same. $100

INTERIOR LOT, begins 24 ft n of 155th St and 360 ft e of 8th Av, runs n 79.10x x 15.3 x s e 7½x — 43 to beginning; Edwin S. Townsend to J. Allen Townsend, at Irvington, N. Y., ½ part, Nov. 29, 1918, attorney, Tuttle Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Roman Realty Co. to Lon Realty Co., 1,030 Amsterdam Av, et al, $15,000, all liens, attorneys, same. $100

INTERIOR LOT, begins 24 ft n of 155th St and 360 ft e of 8th Av, runs n 79.10x x 15.3 x s e 7½x — 43 to beginning; Edwin S. Townsend to J. Allen Townsend, at Irvington, N. Y., ½ part, Nov. 29, 1918, attorney, Tuttle Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

SAME PROPERTY; J. Allen Townsend to John W. A. Davis, 21 East 53d St, all, April 9, attorney, same. $100

LENOX AV, 43 to 47, n w corner of 112th St, 90.5x100; Norman Real Estate Corp. to Harted Realty Co., 209 Broadway, mtg $165,000, all liens, April 1; attorney, Frank Locker, 299 Broadway. $100

MADISON ST, 300, s s, 18x105, foreclosure March 12; Ezekiel Pixman, referee, to John

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The shortage of housing facilities in Greater New York and the constantly growing demand for vacant plots ready for improvement were shown conclusively yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom by the keen competition of investors and homeseekers for the James G. McLaughlin estate holdings, which were sold at public auction by Joseph P. Day.

Long before noon, the hour fixed for auction, the salesroom was crowded to its utmost capacity. The 104 parcels offered were disposed of in almost record time for a total of $219,000.

Although the vacant lots were bought up quickly the dwelling properties excited the greatest competition, and so fast did the bids come on the small parcels that it was difficult at times to record them. This was the case with the seven two-story two-family brick dwellings at 7,704 to 7,710 and 7,716 to 7,724 Seventh Avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets, Brooklyn, which were sold for $5,500, $5,600, $5,500, $5,600; $5,550, $5,800, and $5,750, respectively. The buyers were B. A. Stevens, who secured four of the houses; J. Cahill, E. D. Grece & Co., and William Kohlmayer.

The three two-story brick and concrete dwellings at 1,947 to 1,951 East Eighth Street, Brooklyn, were sold for $3,880, $3,850, and $4,150, respectively. Each house measures 18 by 100. They are located between Avenues S and T.

The two two-story brick dwellings at 102 and 105 Seeley Street, Brooklyn, each 16.4 by 90, were sold for $2,750 each. On the same block the plot 100 by 100, at the northwest corner of Seeley Avenue and Eighteenth Street, was struck down for $3,850. For the three-story dwelling at 54 South Tenth Street, 22.1 by 78, near Writhe Avenue, was sold for $4,600.

The fifteen lots, each 20 by 100, at the northeast corner of Debevoise Avenue and Division Place, Brooklyn, with frontages of 100 and 300 feet, respectively, and also five lots abutting on Beadel Street, each 20 by 100, were sold for a total of $11,550, at the rate of $375 each. The buyers included J. Slattery, John Wedlock, and W. J. Glacken.

Brick tenements at 1,228 Nostrand Avenue, corner of Winthrop Street, Brooklyn, went for $11,500, while the inside houses at 1,220 to 1,224 Nostrand Avenue sold for $6,050 and $5,900, respectively, the tenement at 287 Winthrop Street going for $5,900.

In most instances investors and homeseekers were the successful bidders. Discussing the sale at its close Mr. Day said that he considered it an excellent test of the present market, which is showing a decided upward trend in all its branches, but especially in vacant plots which have been dormant for months past.

Former Governor Whitman Buys Upper East Side Dwelling.

Former Governor Charles S. Whitman has purchased for occupancy 54 East Eighty-third Street from the estate of William Schlemmer. The property consists of a four-story high stoop dwelling on a lot 19.6 by 102.2. Pease & Elliman negotiated the sale.

Operators Make Another Purchase in Cathedral Parkway Section.

The Morgenstern Brothers Syndicate bought from the Ivanhoe Realty Corporation the two six-story new law apartment houses on plot 100 by 100, at 39 to 43 West 112th Street. The buildings, which were held at $160,000 and house fifty families who pay a gross annual rental of $23,000, were sold through H. J. Kantrowitz. During the last ten days the Morgenstern Syndicate has purchased Regent Court, Wadleigh Court and Lake View apartments, all in the Cathedral Parkway district, making, with yesterday's deal, their recent transactions total about $1,000,000.

Private Dwellings.

Mrs. B. P. Ricketts sold the 20-foot high-stoop dwelling at 113 East Seventy-ninth Street, held at $50,000, to a client of William B. May & Co., who will occupy the premises.

Elizabeth H. Stanton and George C. Holt, trustees of the estate of George H. Belcher sold the four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 22 by 100, at 222 East Eleventh Street, to a client of the Ruland & Whiting-Bejamin Corporation.

Francis G. Lloyd, President of Brooks Brothers, sold the four-story high-stoop dwelling at 135 East Seventy-first Street, on lot 20 by 102.2, to a client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., who will occupy the premises.

Helena P. Healy and Frederick L. May sold the three-story and basement dwellings, each 20 by 100, at 236 and 238 East Sixty-second Street, through Douglas Gibbons. The same broker sold 240, a similar property in the same block, title to which is held by Frederick Mehr.

The Norlin Realty Company, Richard S. Elliott, President, sold to Arthur F. Schermerhorn, 65 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story 20-foot dwelling, through Harry E. Hayden.

S. Hinman Bird purchased through Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 127 East Sixty-fourth Street, a five-story American basement residence, 20 by 100, valued at $90,000 and owned by Robert J. Turnbull and others, which Mr. Bird has occupied for several years. It was erroneously reported yesterday that Mr. Bird had purchased 127 East Sixty-ninth Street.

H. Willard Gray has purchased the three-story and basement residence, 18.9 by 100.5, at 212 East Sixty-second Street, from Margaret Bauer.

Tenement Deals.

The Absar resold the six-story store and apartment building at 2754½ to 2774 Madison Avenue, to Fred Oppenheimer, in conjunction with Dave Geisler, negotiated the deal.

Buys Water Street Loft.

Broadway-John Street Realty Company, Elias A. Cohen President, bought 28 Water Street, a four-story loft and office building, 19 by 57, from Elizabeth Van Rensselaer Boell, through Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd. The property was held at $23,000.

Brown in Three Deals.

Frederick Brown bought Gold Hill Court, a six-story elevator apartment house on plot 80 by 105, reating for about $20,000, at 827 Union Avenue, near 160th Street, from Laura E. Walker through David Mintz. Mr. Brown also bought from Sarah A. Hobson the three-and-a-half-story dwelling, with twelve rooms and two baths, on a plot 224 by 119, on the west side of Creston Avenue, north of 184th Street. James J. Donovan, Inc., was the broker in the sale.

The country home of Blanche Ring, the actress, at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y., was purchased by Mr. Brown. It is known as Sunny Gables, and consists of a three-story twelve-room house and a garage on a plot 150 by 400. O'Reilly & Dahn were the brokers in the sale. The property overlooks the Sound.

The Bronx Market.

Sager & Shapiro resold to David Greenberg the five-story walkup apartment, 35 by 101, held at $50,000, at 1,901 Crotona Park North, through L. Shapiro.

The Huyler Real Estate Corporation, Joseph G. Abramson President, bought the three-story double flat buildings, covering plot 123 by 82, held at $100,000 and renting for $13,104, at 2,694 to 2,698 Briggs Avenue, near 196th Street, from Gustaf H. Berg in an all-cash transaction. Nehring Brothers were the brokers in the deal and Frank Carlson represented the seller.

Fisher & Fromme & Lewine resold to Max N. Natanson the three five-story apartment buildings, with stores, on plot 107 by 160, held at $90,000 and renting for $12,000, at 1,150, 1,156, and 1,160 Tiffany Street, southeast corner of 160th Street. Byrne & Bowman negotiated the transaction.

John A. Steinmetz sold to Adolph Hollander for Deed Realty Company 2,121 Vyse Avenue, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 100.

The Benenson Realty Company resold 2,224 Adams Place, a five-story apartment, 33 by 100, acquired in March, to a client of Elfers & Abberley. It contains fifteen suites, renting for $3,000.

Rubin & Perlman bought eight lots on the east side of Jumel Place, near 167th Street, extending through to Edgecomb Avenue, from the estate of Paul W. Jones, on which they will erect a three-story garage to cost $250,000.

Brooklyn.

The Lorraine Realty Company sold the one-family stucco house at 1,907 Sixty-sixth Street, Mapleton Park, to Joseph Lifa for occupancy. Realty Trust negotiated the sale.

The three-story business building at 746 Gates Avenue was sold to a client of Williamson & Bryan.

Realty Associates sold the vacant plot, 140.7 by 100, at the southwest corner of Riverdale and Hopkinson Avenues, to the Nolos Realty Corporation through M. Berstein; also the vacant plot at the southeast corner of Riverdale Avenue and Amboy Street, 100 by 140, to the Tile Real Estate Company.

Inez Goldberg sold the two-story, two-family house on plot 35 by 100, at 1,081 East Twelfth Street, to a client of Samuel Galitzka.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the three-story business building on plot 20 by 80 at 1,834 Bath Avenue to a client for occupancy.

Simon F. Rothschild sold to Adelaide McDonald the plot 35 by 100 on the south side of Carroll Street above Eighth Avenue on which the purchaser will erect a one-family dwelling.

Magnus E. Lindstrum sold the two-family brick house on lot 25 by 100 at 1,259 Sixty-fifth Street to Dominick Campanella for occupancy. B. J. Sforza negotiated the sale.

Adam Schumann sold the four-story single brick store and apartment building, on lot 20 by 100, at 4,901 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, to an investing client of Tutino & Cerny.

Queens Borough Sales.

Four model flats at Jackson and Eighteenth Streets, Long Island City, were sold by the G. X. Mathews Company to John C. Miller, F. L. Bowler and Frank Schuman, respectively.

The Jamaica-Hillside Gardens, recently incorporated by George Whittlesey, C. H. Briscoe and R. C. Culver of this city and Henry Breiner of California have purchased a tract of 47 acres containing 700 lots immediately south of the Hillside station of the Long Island Railroad at Jamaica and will spend $220,000 in the erection of moderate price homes, according to plans of Architect Edward Jackson.

The Elm Construction Company of Richmond Hill has purchased a plot 138 by 100 at the northeast corner of Whitestone Avenue and Chestnut Street, Flushing, and will erect eight dwellings.

The Colonial Bank has sold to the Northeastern Supply Company a plot 100 by 150 on the north side of Thirteenth Street, east of Van Alst Avenue, Long Island City, and on the purchaser has filed plans for a $50,000 factory.

Suburban Sales.

Dr. Ralph R. Ryan sold his stone and stucco house, held at $37,500, at Murray Hill, Scarsdale, N. Y., to William Wiese through Griffen, Prince & Ripley.

Robert E. Empey bought the dwelling and one third acre of land at 12 Magnolia Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., held at $15,000, through E. C. Griffith and P. H. Collins.

Edward E. Huber sold his home on Cliff Avenue, Pelham, N. Y., held at $23,000, to Merton C. Robbins through the Pelham office of Fish & Marvin.

The Katherine B. Hoyt property at Kings Point, Great Neck, L. I., consisting of three acres with dwelling and garage, held at $75,000, was bought by John M. Toucey through Baker Crowell, Inc.

Phyllis Rappelje resold a plot of lots at Rockaway Park, L. I., which she took in part payment for a dwelling at Belle Harbor, to a client of S. Lichterman, who will build a residence on the site.

Mrs. Harry Armstrong sold her residence on Hollywood Avenue, Crestwood, to David Marcus, through Maxwell Smith.

McAdoo Leases Country Place.

Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo leased the waterfront estate on Huntington Bay, Huntington, L. I., adjoining the Huntington Golf and Marine Club, through L'Eclusc, Washburn & Co., Mr. McAdoo will move from California early in May.

Start Foreclosure Suit.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Winfield S. Gilmore, Emma L. J. Gilmore, and others to foreclose a mortgage of $250,000 on the property on the west side of Broadway, 61.2 feet north of Cortlandt Street, 25.4 feet 6 in by irregular. The mortgage was executed on March 2, 1911.

Commercial Leases.

The store in the Columbia Trust Company Building, at 358 Fifth Avenue, was leased to a millinery firm for ten years, beginning May 1, 1920, at an aggregate rental of $170,000. Bennett E. Siegelstein negotiated the transaction.

Nathan Klein leased the store and basement at 47 and 49 Greene Street, through William A. White & Sons.

H. L. Moxley & Co. leased for a long term of years for Henry C. Davison the entire building at the northwest corner of Lafayette and Leonard Streets to Hyman Epstein. The lessee will make extensive alterations and occupy the ground floor for restaurant purposes.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased for the Burdett Estate Corporation, Charles E. Annett, President, to the Schulte Realty Company, for a long term of years, the four-story building, on lot 25 by 87.6, at 2 Union Square, northeast corner of Fourteenth Street, at an aggregate rental of $100,000. The present lease runs until 1921, and on possession of the premises the Schulte Cigar Company will make extensive alterations and open up a branch store. Harris & Vaughan were associated as brokers, representing the Burdett Estate Corporation.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Herbert C. Pass the store and basement at 179 Pearl Street to Paul Schaad.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 99, s s, 100 ft e of Willett St, 25 x?h, 5-story tenement and stores; Frederick Bertush against Esther Camowitz et al.; Gary & C., attorneys; due, $15,147.29; taxes, &c., $530.57; to Lawyers Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $14,000.

Suffolk St, 14, e s, 100 ft n of Hester St, 25.1x100.3, 5-story tenement and stores; Fred Kuser et al. against Dora Schall et al.; Foster & N., attorneys; due, $23,238.65; taxes, &c., $1,887.14; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

20th St, 154 West, s s, 50.4 ft e of 7th Av, 17.8x93.10, 4-story tenement and stores; Lorenzo Semple against P. S. Treacy et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $6,223.96; taxes, &c., $5,500; to Max Kuperberg for $9,600.

By Henry Brady.

Tremont Av, 412-14 East, s s, 116.4 ft e of Webster Av, 46.8x90.8x46x97.10, two 3-story tenement and stores; Kobre Assets Corp. against M. E. Mullins et al.; N. M. Behr, attorney; due, $7,676.78; taxes, &c., $4,661.12; adjourned to May 8.

3d st, 4,754-8, n e corner of 189th St. (Nos. 441-3.) 85x96x96x85x98.8, 3-story tenement, stores and 2-story dwelling and store; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against M. Shea et al.; Herbert J. Kramp, attorneys; due, $9,890.64; taxes, &c., $954.29; to Adelaio Proissi for $11,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Fordham Road, n e corner Valentine Av, two-story brick theatre and stores, 129.11½x92; 823 Trinity Avenue Corporation, Max Kramer, 7 East 42d St, President, owner; Herbert J. Kramp, 116 East 16th St, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, s w corner 135th St, to a one-story store, 24x15; A. Athanson, 2,742 8th Av, owner; J. L. Dussich, 121 West 42d St, architect; cost, $800.

60th St, 56 East, to a four-story dwelling; Dunnock Realty Co., Inc., 119 West 40th St, owner; E. Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; cost, $16,000.

56th St, 6 West, to a five-story dwelling; Frank Partridge, Inc., 741 5th Av, owner; W. H. Baxendale, 1,034 6th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

6th Av, 646 and 648, to a four-story tenement and store; W. Colfo, 202 Broadway, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 35 Union Square, architects; cost, $7,500.

35th St, 41 to 47 West, to a four-story rooming house; S. H. Mosley, 45 West 35th St, owner; H. A. Jacobs, 239 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

19th St, 140 East, to a four-story dwelling; J. S. Watson, Jr., 6 Washington Square, owner; Sterner & Wolf, 509 5th Av, architects; cost, $30,000.

Carmine St, 59, to a three-story factory; J. & R. Lamb, owner; C. J. Gazzano, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner 96th St, 25.2x100, April 8; Momar Realty Co to Julia V. & Chas. E. Loew, at New Suffolk, 5 yrs, 6 p c.; attys. Man & Man, 56 Wall St.....$12,000

EAST END AV, e s, 76.8 ft s of 86th St, 26.8x89, April 8; Cath D. Tiedemberg to Ida S. Betty, 1,744 Monroe Av., Instalm 6 p. c.; attorney Hy P. Dusty, 302 Broadway.....$870.72

HENOX AV, 43-7, n w c 113th St, 80.5x100, April 7; M. and H. Harted Realty Co to Norman R. E. Corpn, 170 Bway, due July 1, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney A. B. Natanson, 170 Bway.....$12,500

SOUTH ST, n s, 43.4 ft w of Gouverneur St, 21.2x70, P. M. April 8; Lon Realty Co to Hugh F. Skelly, 24 West 63d St; 3 yrs; attys. Cohen Bros., 35 Wall St.....$3,000

7TH AVE, 264, w s, 24.2 ft n of 26th St, 16.4x22x irreg., April 8; Jno. J., Alfred J., Edwin J. and Kath C. Tailer, Marg't C. Kelly and Irene C. Bradley, hetrs; Jno. J. & Cath. A. Tailey, to Geo. Hotchkiss, 13 West 72d St., 1 yr, 6 p. c.; pt. mtg. $10,000; Geo. Hotchkiss, 1 Madison Ave.....$3,500

38TH ST, 808 West, n s, 16.8x99.11, April 7; Henry B. Fuller to Celia K., his wife, 14 Forest Hills, L. I., due April 1, 1922; atty. Benj. T. Hock, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.....$2,000

47TH ST, s s, 302 ft e of 6th Av, 49.4x100.5, N. M. April 8; Theodore Southmayd to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co, 23 William, due April 9, 1922; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$80,000

57TH ST, 239-45 East, n s, 100x100.4, April 10; Gothic Garage to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, 9 De Kalb Av, due May 1, '24, 6 p c.; atty U. S. T. & G. Co, 82 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100,000

7TH ST, n s, 369 ft w of 3d Av, 51x102.2, — deed recorded as supplemental mortgage— April 9; Frieda Hart to Moses A. Craig, as trustee, Cranford, N. J., due and interest as per agreement, subject to mtg $92,000; address, London and L. Ins. Co.....57

William St.....$100

97TH ST, 97 West, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 16.10½, P. M. Ellen McCullagh to the N. Y. Public Library, 42d St and 5th Av, due April 1, 1924; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer, 43 Wall St.....$11,500

127TH ST, s s, 83.4 ft w of 3d Ave runs 24.7 x s 106.10 x n 100 x e 24 Av, 2,029 x n 25 x w — x n — to beg; leasehold, a. t.; S. & K. Amusement Co, 2,028 3d Ave, to Antoinette Ricci, 2,028 3d Ave, and ano; due as per notes, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 95 Liberty St.....$9500

136TH ST, 512-522 West, s s, 150, 200, and 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 lots, each 100x99.11, 3 P. M., mtg $100,000 each, and subject to prior mtg $40,000, April 1; Malex Realty sCorpn, to Business Men's Realty Co., 128 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein & Levy, 128 Broadway.....$60,000

RALPH PLACE, s e s, 100 ft n e of 180th St, 50x100; Alfred E. Roberts to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, April 9, 5 years, 6% p. c.; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....$60,000

EAGLE ST, 615, w s, 81x160; Ray Karlsberg to Adam Brand, 1,810 Croteona Park East, prior mtg $5,000, April 8, 3 months, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. Berkowitz, 74 Broadway.....$1,000

FOREST AV, e s, 160 ft s of 156th St, 25x163.10; Jacob Levine to Marcellus Realty Co, — prior mtg $33,000, April 1, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St.....$7,000

FULTON AV, 1,715, w s, 18x84.10, Harry Freedman to Tillie Weisberger, 1,715 Fulton Av., prior mtg $4,800, April 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,200

JACKSON AV, 444, s s, 20x75, Samuel Alexander to Mathilda Kaplan, 1,043 Tiffany St. et al., prior mtg $3,000, April 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

UNIVERSITY PL, w s, 187.8 ft s of 183d St, 6.6x, William E. Berger to Edith C. Robertson, 2,270 University Av, March 8, due Sept 1, 1922; attorney, J. H. Robertson, 30 Wall St.....$10,000

138TH ST, n s, 289.6 ft e of Willis Av, 49.8x100; J. I. T. Realty Co. to 453 East 138th St. Co., 2 Rector, prior mtg $46,500, April 10, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Sandler & H., 2 Rector.....$12,000

161ST ST, 425-33 East, n s, 3 lots together, in size 15x87.11, 3 mtgs, each $5,000; Arrow Holding Corp. to Otto Washinger, 419 East 161st St, prior mtgs, each $35,000, April 1, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Frees & D., 3,300 3d Av.....$15,000

174TH ST, 104 West, s s, 80x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Thos. A. Stewart, 1,711 University Av., prior mtg $24,000, April 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. H. Rogan, 165 Nassau.....$7,500

188TH ST, s s, 95.7 ft e of Creston Av, 50.8x44.7x50x51.8; James T. P. Ryan to Helena Mundt, 61 West 183d St, April 7, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$8,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

VAN DAM ST, 49; Marcus Contracting Co., Inc., against Lucia Ruggiero, owner; Meakin Construction Co. and Paul Lobrot, contractors.....$884.50

71ST ST, 57 West; Rudolph Federman against Hamilton M. Salmon, owner; James Stewart, contractor.....$315.00

150TH ST, 39 West; Joseph Kleeman against Theresa S. Moriarty, owner and contractor.....$100.00

Bronx.

WERKS AV, 1,784; Ellis W. Feotluk against Mary Eberle, owner and contractor.....$90.00

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

20 Acres at Jamaica
Fronting on Railway.
2,500 Feet of Road Frontage.
Price $750 Per Acre
Harvey B. Newins, Inc.
347 5th Av., New York.
Phone Vanderbilt 7276-7277.

COLONIAL HOUSE FOR SALE

AT STOSSET.

English Colonial House, designed by well known architect, containing four family bedrooms, with two dressing rooms and three baths, three servants' bedrooms, one servant's bath.

Garage for two cars, chauffeur's room, shower and toilet.

This place is well adapted for all year round residence and is located on the west side of Split Rock road, about half a mile north of Syosset depot; house is placed well back from the road, in centre of lawns and well planted grounds of over seven acres; gardener on premises. For price and terms address HENRY W. WARNER, 15 Wall St., N. Y.

New Brick Colonial, Overlooking Sound

25 Minutes from Herald Square

Attractive centre-hall home of 10 spacious rooms and three tiled baths, hot water heating; tapestry brick upon Nateo hollow tile construction. Grounds beautifully landscaped and situated within restricted shore front residence park, owning private golf links, tennis courts, boating, and bathing beach. Convenient to station, stores, schools and churches. Owner, Box C 406 Times Downtown.

"A Real Dutch Colonial Home"

on the Great South Bay. We want to hear from those who are looking for a water front shore place, kept up to the minute. We ask the privilege of exhibiting the photos to save your time.

It has taken years to perfect this place at a cost of over $75,000, and now in its prime is offered for sale at somewhat less. Nine acres.

M. M. HAYWARD & COMPANY
100th Street & Broadway

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



A WONDERFUL BARGAIN

$3,500, ON VERY EASY TERMS, BUYS This Fine Home! Remaining Mortgage $5,000; Easy Commutation to N. Y. City.

Beautiful Plot, 100x150 Feet.

10 huge rooms, 3 tiled baths, open terrace, big open fireplace, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, oak, white enamel and mahogany finished; fine tree-covered grounds and lawns; exclusive residential neighborhood; convenient to trolley line and two ex. R. R. stations; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lakes and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or 'phone CURTIS SMITH, 442 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 9857—Prospect.

Available May 1st.

ENTIRE 8th FLOOR

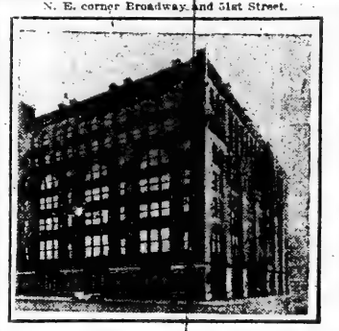
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Cor. MONTAGUE & CLINTON Streets, BROOKLYN

THIS SPACE, approximately 3150 square feet, will be available, owing to the removal of the Bureau of Street Openings. All outside offices—best light and air. Elevator service. B. R. T. Subway entrance to be at door—Clark Street and *old* subway, two blocks distant.

Will rent *as unit* only.

Franklin Trust Company



N. E. corner Broadway and 51st Street.

To rent in its entirety to one tenant for long term of years, building of substantial construction, seven stories and available basement, containing 136,301 square feet of floor space—high ceilings throughout. Immediate possession; will alter or divide to meet the necessities of tenant. Dimensions 100x166.

LOUIS F. SOMMER

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Phone Riverside 7839.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BROADWAY CORNER

5-story and basement lofts and store. 50x100; immediate possession. Suitable any business. 100% sprinkler; will be sold at a sacrifice.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
Broadway and 100th St.

HESS *Business Property*

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HEART OF FLATBUSH

PRICE REDUCED TO $12,000; MTGE. $8,500 AT 5%; 2 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, PARQUET FLOORS, ELEC. LIGHT; PLOT 40x158; GARAGE FOR 2 CARS; 5 MINUTES' WALK TO NEW EXPRESS STATION AND PROSPECT PARK. SEEN BY APPOINTMENT ONLY.

WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
Headquarters for Flatbush Realty,
685 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Managing Flatbush Apartment
HOUSES; SATISFACTORY RESULTS GUARANTEED.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
Headquarters for Flatbush Realty,
685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

INVESTMENT—BARGAINS

I have for sale 14 six-family brick apartments, Brooklyn, fully rented; large waiting list; near Subway; thickly populated district.
These apartments will net 10% to 15%.
Absolutely safe. I need Money.
Address Silsby, 217 B'way. Barclay 4838.

YOU NEED A HOME

Send for particulars of our cosy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy; on Brooklyn subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 5 minutes from Beaches. 5c. fare.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4838.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Choice of Three Houses

High grade homes in every particular. One of 8 rooms, one of 9 rooms, and one of 12 rooms. Each with 3 baths.

Send for booklets.

GEDNEY FARM CO.
ROBERT E. FARLEY, Pres.
13 E. 44th St., & Depot Sts., White Plains
New York.

FOR SALE
240 ACRES WOODLAND AND MEADOWS
Located Between
White Plains and Mamaroneck.
Accessible and Healthful.
Will consider cash and equity in New York income or high grade first mortgage.
PRINCIPALS ONLY.
Room 905, 50 East 42d St., N. Y.

My Beautiful Home for Sale

below value; 11 rooms expensively decorated, 3 baths, every conceivable convenience, solarium, sun parlor, sleeping porch, piazzas; 2 car garage, barns, servants' living quarters; beautiful grounds; magnificent view; all city improvements, including sewers, gas, and electricity; only 20 minutes out. Photos, particulars, L. H. Tesker, Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 4500.

LARCHMONT PARK

See this today—Just offered for sale 8 room bungalow, tile bath, hot water heat, all improvements, large plot high ground, near station, stores, school. Possession May 1st. Only $6,500. Do not delay.

H. M. OLCOTT, 32 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 3880

ALONG THE SOUND
FURNISHED HOUSES
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6461

We Have It

A Home: In Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
EDWIN W. FISKE REALTY CO.,
14 DEPOT PLACE, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

BALDWIN, L. I., pleasant house, seven rooms, bath, sun parlor, screens, screened porch, gas, electricity, open fireplace; plot 50x240; fruit and shade trees; 10 min. from station, 50 min. from New York. Immediate possession. Quick buyer wanted. Phone 1350-J Bedford. Address 808 Macon St., Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

Rare bargains, private houses; also apartment houses, various locations, $6,000 upward required; large selection. Barnett, 11 E. 125th St.

If you are looking for a bargain do not miss this chance; good reason for sale. J 86 Times.

Good bargain for alteration, modern private house, 20 feet wide, finely located west side, $18,000. Barnett Co., 11 East 125th.

Private houses, slight alterations, make two family houses, giving income, beating rent profiteering, $3,000 up. Barnett, 11 E. 125th.

Brooklyn.

TWO-FAMILY BRICK.

734, St., between 3d and 4th Avs., 13 light rooms, $8,000.

BEAVER & CO., 6,906 3D AV., BROOKLYN.

Bronx.

Institution has taken over for debt 2-family, 8-family, and 20-family apartments that it will close out at once at low prices on easy terms. Henry H. Smith, 460 Tremont Av. Tel. 618 Tremont.

Two-family house, 12 rooms; open plumbing. Box 518, 1,464 3d Av.

Brooklyn.

$13,500, SOUTH MIDWOOD RESIDENCE. Eleven rooms, all improvements; beautiful section.

GEORGE S. JANTZER.
1,382 Flatbush Av. at Av. F.

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FLATBUSH PROPERTY.
1,382 FLATBUSH AV., AT AV. F.
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Queens.

A few select houses in good location, Jamaica, Hollis, and Queens; prices $6,500 to $15,000. W. V. Champlin, Hillside and Grand Avs., Jamaica, N. Y. Telephone Jamaica 1,100.

At Kew Gardens.—Handsome Colonial; 11 rooms; 2 baths; all improvements; corner plot; $14,000; bargain. T 370 Times.

City Houses Wanted.

Unfurnished House Wanted.—Five good master bedrooms; about six servants' rooms; elevator; if possible, five bathrooms; house to be modern in every way; location between Park and Fifth Avenues, and 60th and 86th Streets. Write only. Apartment 6C, 780 Madison Av.

Small house, large lot, near subway, wanted, in exchange for two new 3½-ton motor trucks. H 627 Times Downtown.

Wanted, three-story basement; sunny; light; $1,800 year. Kennedy, 27 West 32d.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

For Sale.—Beautiful, cosy house, 7 rooms, bath, garage; nice grounds; convenient schools, churches, station; bargain, $7,500; terms. Apply Owner. Telephone 3941 New Rochelle.

For Sale, Park Hill on Hudson, (next station to Yonkers.)—Fine house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; plot 50x120; all improvements; 20 minutes Grand Central; $12,000. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Sacrifice.—7-room Colonial, on Hudson; $1,000 cash; $40 monthly. T 355 Times.

Long Island.

For sale at Flushing, $13,000 proposition for $8,500 to quick buyer; modern house; unoccupied now; nine rooms and two finished off in attic; location finest in Flushing; large plot, 50x200; two street frontages; near churches, schools, trolleys; 16 minutes electric train service to city; investigate, satisfy yourself. Particulars, Box 103 Flushing, L. I.

Phone 1961 Flushing.

Floral Park.—New, modern house; Colonial design; exceptionally well finished; owner; seven large rooms, bath, foyer hall, open fireplace; very attractive; all improvements; large plot, 90x100 ft.; 2 blocks trolley; short walk to station; 35 minutes New York or Brooklyn; electric trains; $8,000; terms. Goldsmith. Phone 93, Floral Park, L. I.

I have several houses for sale on the South Shore of Long Island, within commuting distance of the city; prices ranging from $4,000 to $15,000; also 2 furnished houses on the water. C. M. Van Tassel, Baldwin Harbor to L. I.

COUNTRY HOMES.
$5,000 UPWARD EASY TERMS.
Building plan and descriptive folder free.
HYDE & SANFORD,
Port Washington, L. I.

Long Beach West.—Five-room cottage; plumbing, electricity; near ocean and boardwalk; $1,500; $500 cash. Call weekdays on Thos. Walsh. Phone Decatur 343.

Forest Hills.—Opportunity for quick buyer; modern stucco house; nine rooms; 100x100; $14,000; no agents. Josephs, 1,472 Broadway, Room 822.

New Jersey.

HOMES FOR SALE.

At Ridgewood, N. J., several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.

E. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7713.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

MOUNT ARLINGTON, on Lake Hopatcong, splendid residence, 12 rooms, two baths, four toilets; gas, electric light; 100x400; garage; good order; location unexcelled; elevation 1,200 feet; bargain; your own terms.

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—One hour from New York on Sandy Hook boats, Summer residence, twelve rooms; highest, coolest part; breeze all the time; magnificent views; garage; station; attractive price and easy terms. F. Pinkus, 157 Cedar St. Phone Rector 5990.

$6,000 buys attractive seven-room modern house only four years old; all-gas kitchen, electricity, telephone, sleeping porch; fifteen miles; our country club community; every city advantage; absolute bargain. For details phone Bryant 2468.

Commuter's home, 7-room house, modern appliances; lawn, garden, fruit; dry, beautiful location; lot 100x126, at Rochelle Park, N. J.; bargain. S. H. Moore, (owner,) 560 West 174th St., New York.

Fanwood.—New house, 9 rooms and sleeping porch; garage; lot 100x160; wonderful location for health; change of business compels sacrifice at $5,300; easy terms. Betts, Fanwood, N. J.

North 19th, near Park Av., East Orange.—9 rooms, steam heat, bath; $4,900; 5 per cent. mortgage. Allsbough, now 135 Broadway. Phone 4089 Cortland. Great bargain.

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CHOICE LIGHT FLOORS
Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

353 Fulton St., at the junction of Washington, Hoyt and Court Sts., and with subway, elevated and surface lines at the door.

Two exceptionally light lofts, each containing 7,000 square feet and each with forty foot of frontage. Suitable for show rooms or light manufacturing.

Rent $1,100 yearly for both or $1,000 for either. Immediate possession. Lease to suit. Apply through your own broker or SCHULTE REALTY CO., 354 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Franklin 2230.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Space Wanted in Wall St. District

High class personal service corporation wants to rent about 2,000 square feet office space in a modern building from May 1st. E. J. B., Box C 454 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

READY MAY 1
New. Open for Inspection
300 Central Park West
Corner 90th St.
1-2-3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished
Restaurant on Premises
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

THE LANGHORN

300 Riverside Drive, at 159th St.
4, 6 & 7 rooms, 2 baths; rental $540 to $2,000
Apply on premises or
McDowell & McMahon, Agents,
St. Nicholas Av., Corner 183d St.

STORE AND BASEMENT
with Mezzanine
40th St., nr. Madison Av.

Suitable for wholesale or retail business. Very convenient for automobile trade using the new Park Avenue viaduct.

Harris & Vaughan, Inc.
589 Fifth Avenue.

Moving Picture Studio
FOR RENT AT
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Immediate Possession.
JOS. T. MULLIGAN,
55 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

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DESIRABLE STORE TO LET.
SIZE 18x80. POSSESSION MAY 1st.
RENT $2500 PER ANNUM.
RULAND & WHITING-BENJAMIN CORPORATION
26 E. 59th ST. TEL. PLAZA 4891.

1416 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 39th St.

Large and small, light, airy, inexpensive offices, facing Broadway; rent $25 to $75. Night elevator service. Apply Room 514, or J. B. English, 1,531 Broad

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

9TH. 24 EAST.—Apartment; two large rooms; bath; gentleman only.

56TH AND LEXINGTON. (Corner.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, kitchen, from May 1 to October, or 3 months' lease, $200 monthly. Phone Perrin, Plaza 5501.

56TH AND LEXINGTON. (Corner.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, kitchen, from May 1 to October, or 3 months' lease, $200 monthly. Phone Perrin, Plaza 5501.

73D ST., 130 EAST.—Delightfully cool Summer apartment, 10th floor; unusually furnished; 5 rooms, 2 baths; $300, May 1 to Oct. 1; seen by appointment. Telephone 808 Rhinelander.

77TH ST. EAST.—To sublet, light apartment, 4 rooms and bath; convenient to subway; May 1 to Oct. 1.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

MADISON AV., 167, cor. 33d st.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service. $100 a month. Janitor.

MADISON AV., 167, (33d.)—Sublet front apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $75. Grant.

OWNER would let entire 2d floor, 2 rooms, private bath, furnished, to reliable party. Phone Harlem 1814.

MRS. WILSON'S
HOME RESTING COMPANY.
TEL. PLAZA 6585.
EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED. UNFURNISHED.

PARK AV., (near 82d St.)—Attractive and unusual apartment; May to October; grade floor; living, with private entrance; 2 master's bedrooms, two baths; seen by appointment. Tel. Lenox 3314.

PARK AV., (at 88th.)—Exclusive completely furnished apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths, maid, if desired; reasonable to Oct. 1, longer, if desired. Lenox 9630.

SAN JACINTO, 18 E. 60TH ST.
Sublet 2 and 3 rooms and bath.

Several handsomely furnished apartments to rent. Ella M. O'Kane, 219 Plaza.

SIX rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished, until October; $225 month. Telephone Lenox 5137.

Furnished—West Side.

107TH. WEST.—To sublet, furnished apartment, two large spacious rooms, bath, kitchenette. 2 Pine Stuyvesant 5497 before 10 A. M.

108th St., West.—Business girl will share 3-room apartment with another business girl; all conveniences, including piano, tiled bathroom, splendid kitchen; $10 per week. Telephone Cathedral 8711 for appointment.

207TH. 43 WEST.—Two rooms, bath. Telephone Madison Square 4976, 1131.

45TH. 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable tenants; highest references; $35-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

603. (near 5th Av.)—Handsome apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $115, also 4th floor, apartment, three rooms, kitchen, bath, $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST ST., (near 5th Av.)—Large furnished room with shower bath, for gentleman; third floor, private house; permanent preferred; reference. Tel. 238 Circle.

82D. 11 WEST.—Unusual two-three apartment, bath, kitchenette, immediately or May 1.

68TH. 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apt Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

67TH. 200 WEST.—Four-room apartment to sublet from May to October, furnished or unfurnished; $250 monthly furnished; east, west, and southern exposures; 12th floor. Call between 12 and 1, R. West.

69TH. 245 WEST. (The New West End.)—Three-room apartments, $90; latest improvements; completely furnished.

68TH. 18 WEST.—Desirable apartment, two rooms and bath, to sublet May 1. Apt. 4 D.

70S. WEST.—Handsome apartment, seven rooms, two baths $150; also 80s, three rooms, bath; $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST ST., 31 WEST.—Sublet single room with shower, $50 monthly; also parlor bedroom and bath, $80 monthly; hotel service; Japanese dining room; prepared meals. Joyce, Thelma Apartment Hotel; 5780 Columbus.

72D. 152 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; electricity, maid service.

56TH. 344 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; quiet, gentlemen only.

72D. 42 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, until October; maid service included; rent $100. Apply Management, Apt. 41.

72D. 176 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 4 rooms, large master bedroom, April 35 to Oct. 15, can be seen any time. Apartment 7B.

73D. (2,102 Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 2 rooms, 18x20; southern exposure; maid service included, to October 15.

70TH. 245 WEST. (near Broadway.)—One room, bath, all modern improvements; service.

70TH. 150 WEST.—Attractive apartment, nicely furnished, to sublet from May 1 to Oct. 1; 1 room and 2 baths; reasonable. Apply to Superintendent.

80'S, WEST END.—3 rooms front, charmingly furnished; season; bargain. Columbus 3974.

85TH. 349 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 7 room grand piano; special price till October.

87TH. 176 WEST.—Four-room housekeeping apartment, beautifully furnished, for rent from June to October. Apply Kay Andersen before April 17 and after 2419. Telephone appointment Schuyler 4178.

80TH. 58 WEST.—Large room, private bath, shower, dressing room; southern exposure; conspicuous.

9-3D ST., 7 rooms, 5th floor; $125. Phone Col. 1277.

97TH ST., 307-311 WEST, (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th; two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but preferred; as are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchens, maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included. In the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

100TH. 313 WEST.—Newly decorated one and two rooms, kitchenette, and bath apartments.

105TH. WEST.—$85 month to careful tenant until October, 8 rooms, cool, light, homelike; piano. Academy 2128. T 301 Times.

107TH. 322 WEST.—Handsome residence, floors, 3 spacious rooms, bath; overlooking Riverside; service; electricity; $150-$200, or unfurnished. Collette.

111TH. 504 WEST.—Beautifully, newly furnished 5-room front apartment, complete, off Broadway. High-class apartment, $150 month. Apt. 2B.

112TH. 544 WEST.—High-class apartment, 2 rooms, bath; nicely furnished; rent $70; dining room in building. Cathedral 7715.

117TH. 353 WEST.—Five rooms, completely, elegantly furnished except table silver; lease to Oct. 31, $90 per month; possession at once. Apartment 27, Morningside 2205.

117TH. 430 WEST.—Apartment 2, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; May 1 or earlier; opposite Columbia University; call 10-2.

120TH. 434 WEST.—High-class 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; lease; references. Dwyer.

124TH. 507 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 5-room elevator apartment. Apply Apt. 12A.

130TH. 420 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 5-room elevator apartment; May to October; reasonable to responsible party. Apt. 47, Morningside 8506.

138TH. 605 WEST.—Six rooms, bath; elevator; April 15 till October. Rowley.

168TH. 601 WEST.—Small and large, corner apartments; overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

178TH. 612 WEST.—Three rooms and bath; all outside; in high-class elevator apartment. Phone St. Nicholas 9172, Apt. 2I, for appointment.

ALL OUTSIDE charming apartment, or sell complete furnishings. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; 3 and 4 rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette; $60 to $110 monthly; comfortably furnished; telephone; elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Spring and Summer bargain opportunities consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 838.

BACHELOR apartment, 3 restful old-fashioned rooms overlooking Washington Square; bath, electricity; references; $75; appointment only. Spring 6193.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418. (102d St.)—Handsomely furnished 11 room 3 bath apartment, overlooking Park; southern exposure; light, airy, cool; bargain price at $175 per month for Summer. Tel. River-side 6285.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88. (69th.)—Facing park; 7 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand, six months. Columbus 4753.

COMPLETE HOME, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen; night sell furniture. 54 West 39th St.

CORNER, S. W. exposure; all Hudson view; ideal for Summer, 7 rooms, 3 baths, modern every detail; high-class building; also beautiful apartment, 500 West End Av.; private party; both convenient to Riverside buses, subway express, Broadway car. Schuyler 7905.

EDGECOMBE AV., 68, Corner 136th.—Five light and airy rooms, nicely furnished; other modern improvements; in excellent location; rent $100 monthly. Apply Leon Bobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., (171st.)—Nicely furnished 4-room elevator apartment, living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, silver, linen, &c. Apt. 34, Phone 8081 Audubon.

Gentleman leaving town will rent well-furnished apartment 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; desirable location. Wright, Circle 1417.

MARRIED COUPLE will share beautifully furnished apartment, bath, Riverside Drive, with married couple, gentleman; plenty light, sunshine, and music; meals optional. Homelike. 150 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 114. — Four-room apartment, facing park; quiet, cool for Summer; furnishings new and refined. Tel. Morningside 320.

NEAR WEST 56TH ST.—Studio, kitchen, bath, from May, $55. S. Clark, Col. 9630.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautifully new and completely furnished 5-room apartment in high-class modern house from May 1st to Oct. 1st; no children; $300 monthly; must be seen to be appreciated; will be shown all day Sunday by appointment. C 418 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 449, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; Chickering piano, Victrola; sublet completely furnished; superb giver view. Mrs. Coyle, telephone 4095 Plaza.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Will sublet (very cheap rent) my beautiful, sunny 5-room apartment to one buying the furniture, very reasonable price; no dealers. S 356 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (N. E. corner 116th St.)—The Paterno, seven-room apartment and two baths, (facing the Drive); will sublet or lease. Telephone 8449.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (corner 119th St.) Furnished apartment; five rooms; to sublet for Summer; three rooms facing Drive. Apply at Apartment 1 or manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240.—Nicely furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath; high-class apartment hotel on Riverside Drive. Erdman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—6 rooms, 2 baths; handsomely furnished; river view; bargain. Columbus 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528. (Apt. 9.)—Five-room apartment; facing Drive; newly decorated; piano.

RIVERSIDE (90's.)—Seven rooms, river view, immediate possession; $150. Phone Riverside 3766.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—7 rooms, 2 baths, newly furnished; 9th floor; $175; phone Col. 1277.

SEVEN rooms, from April 15 or May 1; all light, outside rooms; silver, linen, etc.; delightful apartment for Summer; three bedrooms. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Av. Schuyler 9376.

SMALL APARTMENT, between Broadway and Riverside, 140th. Tel. Apt. 6T. Audubon 8467.

TO SUBLET.—Attractive furnished apartment two rooms, bath; 57th St., near 8th Av.; southern exposure; can be occupied immediately; rent $75. C 733 Times Downtown.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 123.—To let furnished four rooms, private bath. May to October; references required. Apply Apt. 4-A.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.—Apartment five rooms, elegantly furnished; will sublet to November. Room 65, 271 Broadway.

WEST END AV., 575.—Six large rooms, two baths, handsomely and completely furnished; wide view of Hudson; immediate occupancy. Phone Murray Hill 5323 for appointment.

WEST END AV., 752, (corner 98th St.)—6 rooms, 2 baths, all outside, 11th floor; fully furnished; May 1 to Sept. 21, $150 a month; Apt. D1. Telephone Haines, 4040 Col.

WEST END AV.—7 rooms, 3 baths; all front; $175. Phone Col. 1278.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

Furnished four-room apartment, May-November; $65; 1962 St. and Creston Av.; near Subway. Phone 5270 Fordham. Remington.

Unfurnished—East Side.

15TH. 244 EAST.—Apartment of five rooms and bath in private house, facing Stuyvesant Park.

56'S.—In the 50's, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $75 to $80; large living rooms. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

56TH. 12 EAST.—Three large rooms, bath, furnished, unfurnished; May 1-Oct. 1; $400; with service, $460.

67TH. 51 EAST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, all improvements; May 1; $85.

PARK AV., cor. 76th St., Apt. 12A.—Attractive duplex apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths and private roof garden, to let from May 1; $250 monthly. Seen Friday.

Unfurnished—West Side.

39TH. 54 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; southern exposure; immediate or May 1; most reasonable rent in New York.

46TH. 321 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; kitchenette; newly constructed; decorated to suit. Agent on premises 12 to 2. Enright, Archibald & Perry, Inc., 137 West 23d St.

44 WEST 57TH ST.
Three large rooms,
with kitchen and bath, anteroom.
Unusual Opportunity.
Inquire Jaintress after 10:30 A. M.

58TH ST. WEST.—Occupancy immediate or Oct. 1st; furnished or unfurnished, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $3,400. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Murray Hill 1100.

63D ST., 28 WEST.—Studio, 2 rooms, bath; $60-$75. Superintendent, premises.

72D ST., (West End.)—Three rooms, bath; newly furnished; most exclusive apartment house; 2-year lease from Oct. 1, $85 month. Bryant 314. Room 121.

72D. 42 WEST.—Beautiful cool apartment, two rooms and bath, facing Central Park; references. 42 West 72d.

90'S. Riverside Drive.—High-class apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800; also 80's, west, 7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500; also 90's, east, 10 rooms, 3 baths, $2,600. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

FIVE and six rooms; near Riverside Drive; rent $85 and $90. Inquire Hudson View Cons. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st. Telephone Audubon 4857.

HAMILTON PLACE, 67, (SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WEST 141ST ST.)—FIVE, 7 AND 12 ROOMS.

MANHATTAN AV., 508, (cor. 121st.)—Seven large outside rooms, newly renovated, $60.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (CORNER 119TH.)—EIGHT ROOMS; CORNER APARTMENT; HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDING.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 280.—7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR; $2,100.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

YONKERS.—New Apartment to sublet, residential section south Yonkers; 5 rooms, bath, open porch; rent $65. Van Ness Brothers, 806 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Thoroughly responsible party of refinement and culture desires for Summer months furnished apartment of two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette; must be in desirable neighborhood and available before April 25, about $60; references. G 66 Times.

Couple with child desires small apartment or board. May-Sept., city or Westchester; reasonable. 820 Mad. Av., L. Union Central, 1068 Woolworth Bldg. Barclay 7876, Ext. 17.

Apartment, furnished, between 48th and 86th St., 4 master's, reception, and living rooms essential. Z 255 Times Annex.

REFINED BUSINESS WOMAN seeks furnished apartment, one or two rooms, with kitchenette and bath. Telephone Murray Hill 2707.

Six-room apartment for Summer; best care; no children; references. H 637 Times Downtown.

1-ROOM APARTMENT, in first-class elevator building, below 86th, April 15-June 15. S 355 Times.

Refined couple desire 1 or 2 rooms, kitchenette. West Side. B 951 Times Harlem.

Unfurnished.

Five or six rooms, two baths, between 80th-105th, west; about $1,600; immediately or Oct. 1. Z 348 Times Annex.

Four-room apartment, all improvements, for young couple; no children; about May 1. Box 214, 318 West 57th St., city.

Apartment, 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchen; rent or lease May 1; or before; $30; adults. H. B. Reeve, 27 William St.

Small apartment below 70th St. Telephone Mrs. Hookes. Farragut 395.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH. (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST. 114 EAST.—Large, small, attractively, newly furnished, private bath, phone, electricity.

35TH ST., 120 EAST.—Attractive private residence, one room only, front, connecting bath; all newly furnished; gentleman; references; evenings.

60TH, 20 EAST.—Large well-furnished room, with bath; $75. Tel. Murray Hill 9363, or superintendent.

36TH. 154 EAST.—Large room, adjoining private bath; suitable 1-2 gentlemen only.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,043.—Room, bath, electricity, telephone. Call after 6 P. M. Miller.

MADISON AV., 783.—Attractive parlor floor, two rooms, bath, parquet floors; large front rooms, running water, electricity; gentlemen.

MADISON AV, 174.—Responsible permanent guests only; furnished or unfurnished garret studios, $20-$25 monthly; ground floor unfurnished room, $25; references, 12 to 2 only.

MADISON AV., 1,246.—Two connecting rooms, light, attractively furnished; ground floor.

West Side.

4 ROOMS new apartment house; all modern conveniences; Dyckman St. subway; references. Phone 8421 St. Nicholas. Apt. 21.

7TH AV., 1,873.—Large room in elevator apartment; suitable for one or two. Lacy, 3 South. Phone Cathedral 6945.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—For artistic people; old mahogany and chintz; open fires; electricity; pleasant house; convenient location; shown afternoons.

23D ST., WEST. (The Chelsea.)—Stockholder's apartment, southern exposure, 4 large rooms, bath and kitchenette; Summer or year; rent $1,500 per year. Telephone owner, 1006 Broad.

48TH. 13 WEST.—Room with or without private bath; elevator; references.

56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.
HOTEL GRENOBLE.
Single or en suite, with or without bath; all hotel conveniences; faultless service. Special rates, $8 per week up for permanent guests.

39TH. 250 WEST.—Attractive medium-sized rooms, $10; exclusive neighborhood; charming apartment. Langdon.

70TH. 333 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; running water; subway; refined house.

70TH. 61 WEST.—Exclusive room for gentleman; must see to appreciate; reference.

71ST. 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONALLY FURNISHED DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; RIGHT OF PRIVILEGES; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; ELECTRICITY.

71ST. 206 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, electricity, running water, bath; business people; $8.

72D to 110TH.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; choice buildings. Particulars, Vanderbilt 1450.

93D. 139 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room for gentleman; electricity; phone; references.

94TH. 106 WEST.—Furnished suite with kitchen and bath, also single room.

95TH. 55 WEST.—Elegant, spacious rooms; electricity; conveniences; bath; phone also; small room.

97TH. 527 WEST (at Drive.)—Large room; bath, with or without kitchenette privileges.

97TH. 129 WEST.—Large double front room; private bath, electricity; reference; $12.

97TH. 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished bedroom and sitting room; running water.

98TH. 116 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity, telephone; $15.

99TH. 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms with private bath, $13-$15; without, $8-$10; electricity; references; convenient location.

117TH. 151 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, new twin beds; electricity; private bath; business people; $17.

97TH. 102 WEST.—Small, pleasant room, 2d floor; running water, phone, electricity; references.

98TH. 113 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished, private bath, in refined home; electricity.

98TH. 303 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, closet; private house; reference.

98TH. 112 WEST.—Cheerful large room; bath adjoining; private house. Schuyler 4093.

98TH. 142 WEST.—Very desirable medium-size rooms, $6-$7 weekly; telephone.

99TH. 142 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite, $12; quiet, private family; comfortable apartment. Ronza.

81ST. 29 WEST. (overlooking park.)—Exceptionally large, beautiful room, private bath. Schuyler 10000.

81ST. 123 WEST.—Large room, private bath; gentlemen or couple; also small room.

85TH. 207 WEST.—Refined gentleman can have room in high class elevator apt.; electricity; steam heat, telephone, running hot and cold water; bath. Wade.

85TH. 327 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, suitable for couple; references essential Mayer.

86TH. 331 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath, also front parlor; private house.

86TH. 200 WEST.—Sunny, artistically furnished 3-room front apartment, 7th floor.

87TH. 25 WEST.—Large, room attractively furnished, also single room; references required.

87TH. 57 WEST.—Attractive, large room; first-class table; electricity; telephone; Jewish house.

87TH. 139 WEST.—Large newly furnished room; all conveniences; telephone.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room; running water, telephone, electricity.

93D ST., 115 WEST.—Medium-sized room, contains hot water.

94TH ST., 31 WEST.—Sunny outside single room in modern apartment with couple; gentleman; references; permanent; $8 weekly. Toplitz.

95TH. 317 WEST.—Beautiful front 4 rooms, housekeeping suite; outside rooms. Noble.

96TH. 301 WEST.—Elegant corner suite, parlor and bedroom overlooking Hudson; and tennis courts; electricity. Riverside 1991, Ford.

103D. 153 WEST.—Furnished room with private Christian family; $5; gentleman only; telephone. Call after 5. Mary.

104TH. 247 WEST.—Ideal bedroom for business couple; electricity; kitchen privilege. Biedler.

105TH. 229 WEST.—Small room, running water; modern; convenient car-lines.

107TH. 322 WEST.—Overlooking Riverside; 3 spacious rooms; also double; Summer rates.

117TH. 50 WEST.—Attractive front suite, also single room. Apt. 2A.

112TH. 342 WEST.—Attractively furnished double outside room; suitable couple. Johnston. 2A.

113TH. 541 WEST (Apt. 30.)—Connecting front suite, bedroom, living room; private family; gentleman.

113TH. 546 WEST.—Small room in private house; reasonable.

116TH. 439 WEST.—Attractive, sunny outside single room, overlooking Columbia; modern elevator; refined private family; reasonable. Apt. 33.

116TH. (CLAREMONT AV.)—Large, sunny, front room; lady. Morningside 5136, Apartment 22.

116TH.—Handsomely furnished 4 rooms, 2 bedrooms; $100; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Elegant large, light, warm front room; Apartment 21.

125D. 547 WEST. (Broadway.)—Elevator apartments 5, 6 rooms, bath; $55-$70. Rose.

140TH. 510 WEST.—Newly furnished room; private family; subway; reasonable. Apt. 46.

142D. 639 WEST, cor. Riverside Drive.—Private house, large front rooms, next to bath, $10 and $12; gentlemen.

157TH ST.—5 rooms, $85; elevator; front apartment. Phone Columbus 1278.

161ST. 13 WEST.—Best furnished and unfurnished rooms in lower New York; newly renovated, spotlessly clean; electric light, telephone.

BROADWAY, 82D ST.—Elegant large bedroom, running water; modern improvements; $10 weekly; gentlemen; references. Phone Schuyler 4205.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st.)—Attractive parlor, bedroom, for two; homelike; breakfast. Apartment 7.

LARGE room; good transportation; near subway; small family. Morse. Phone 211 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 97.—Refined, small French family can offer large front suite; sunny living bedroom, to well-educated man or couple; electricity, private phone; $10 weekly; breakfast, occasional meals; references necessary; appointment. Call Riverside 5507.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 187.—Magnificent large two rooms, bath, kitchenette; balconies facing river; meal and maid service; artistically furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92, (81st.)—Large light room, bed, also one small, in refined modern house, just opened; newly furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, Corner 80th.—Two beautifully furnished rooms overlooking Hudson; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Attractive, well-kept room; bath adjoining; refined home. Apt. 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Cor. 77th.) The Graysnore.—Rooms; excellent cuisine. Tel. 4395 Schuyler.

VERMILYEA AV., (66,) New York.—To rent, for business couple, one large, airy bedroom; breakfast each morning. Apt. 31. Phone St. Nicholas 3363, evenings only.

WOMAN will share furnished, steam-heated apartment in Greenwich Village with professional woman. J 90 Times.

Long Island.

EDGEMERE.—Furnished rooms, half block ocean, 2 station. Phone 795, Far Rockaway.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

39TH. 146 EAST.—Light studio, 4 rooms, bath, references.

ROOMS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

About Oct. 1, 3-4 good-sized rooms with bath, small family; no boarding house; best location; full particulars; studio apartment considered. T 363 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN wishes medium-sized sunny front room, west side, quiet section; no other roomers; breakfast; all conveniences. Write full particulars. S 339 Times.

Gentleman wants nice up-to-date room with electricity, running water or private bath. If possible, in private family; Riverside Drive preferred; high-class references. P. M., Pennsylvania Hotel.

Gentleman wants room, musical family; near Riverside and 96th. S 370 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms, with board; references.

72D ST., 209 WEST.—Attractive suite, two connecting front rooms and bath, second flight; excellent table; gentleman preferred; references.

79TH, 114-122 WEST. (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH. 122 WEST.—Front room, running water, near bathroom; electricity; French cuisine.

79TH. 121 WEST.—A few table boarders accommodated.

83D. 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH. 132 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, private bath; French cuisine; homelike; reference.

89TH ST., 321 WEST.—Two gentlemen or couple seeking real home can have large, bright, elegantly furnished rooms, twin beds, running water, bath adjoining and good home cooking.

93D. (676 West End Av.)—Two large rooms, running water, electric light, bath adjoining; exclusive; gentlemen or couple.

93D. 21 WEST.—Front rooms; permanent guests; "L"; excellent cuisine; table guests.

95TH. 65 WEST.—Elegant room for gentleman, small rooms, all conveniences; table board.

102D. 305 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Two large front rooms, private bath; eight southern windows; private Christian American family.

104TH. 314 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms in private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large corner room, lavatory, excellent board; couple, $25. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors; Comforts, Cleanliness.
Weekly, $17 up Per Adult, with Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; facing park; electricity all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Front room, bath or running water convenient to bath; exclusive boarding house, patronized by musical students. H 632 Times Downtown.

Lady with reference wants room and board; private family; will pay $13 weekly. Kelson. 166 West 83d St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Sanatorium.—Beautiful location, scientific care; private rooms; $12 up a week. Resthaven, 594 N. Broadway, Yonkers. Phone Yonkers 1964.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

New Jersey.

The Carlton, 151 Scotland Road, South Orange; 3 minutes Lackawanna, trolley, and golf links; home cooking; beautiful surroundings. Phone 283 South Orange.

New York State.

Wanted, aged people, invalids, cripples, to care for in our home; pleasantly situated in country town; ready in June. Helen Gaylord, Lyons Falls, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

Young couple desires board and room, refined surroundings; easy commuting. Please give full particulars and rates. M 353 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, expert, trial balances, financial statements; 10 years' experience; salary $28. G 735 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Typist.—Thoroughly experienced, conscientious, alert and willing; can clock watcher; assume thorough charge office. G 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER.— High school education; seven years' experience; competent; $22. H 618 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Refined Franco-American widow engaged 10 years in retail business ladies' and gentlemen's furnishings and shoes, now retired, desires position as buyer for department store; best references. Mrs. Laura Gevert, Bay Road, Cape May, N. J.

COMPANION-SECRETARY. — British officer's widow, American born, desires position with lady; used to travel. S 342 Times.

COMPANION-LADY'S MAID, French, refined girl, wishes position, traveling preferred; best references. Beindel, 528 East 84th.

COMPANION to elderly lady or invalid; best references; country preferred. T 352 Times.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR. — Experienced on crossfooter and plain machines, billing or bordereau work. L 745 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, visiting or temporary, French, English, teaching; Swiss lady. G 62 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; late methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N.J.

NURSE.—Graduate, one year in private practice, five months as night Supervisor in a hospital, desires day position in doctor's office, factory, or department store; write for interview. G 58 Times.

NURSE, retiring from general practice, will care for girl or semi-invalid in Adirondack town; exceptional references. Address Competent, Herald, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

NURSE wishes position, full time, as assistant in doctor's office, physician's preference. L. M., 1,043 Lexington Av. Rhinelander 2866.

NURSE, graduate, to take care of children. Invalid, assist in housekeeping; seashore or country. Write Nurse, J 87 Times.

NURSE, infant's, present employed, desires position; entirely satisfactory; complete charge. La Coste, 206 Columbus Av.

NURSE, trained, desires position, invalid or child, city or country. 4,233 Broadway.

NURSE, experience, practical, sick cases only. 57 West 83d. Schuyler 1976.

OFFICE MANAGERIAL or responsible secretarial position by young woman; strong personality, unusual organizing and executive ability; can efficiently instruct and direct others. Z 396 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER seeks position, high-class firm; 8 years' export, import and legal experience; able take notes and transcribe rapidly, quick comprehension; pleasing personality, highest integrity. Al references; $30. G 745 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, good family, education, experienced, desires position, literary or professional party; initial salary $18. T 364 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. Dictaphone, 12 words; refined, Christian, tactful. Steven, 4633 Greeley.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young woman stenographer, accountant, bookkeeper desires position; traveling companion to lady or secretary; best references as to honesty, ability. Box 453, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER wants evening work, Saturday afternoon and Sunday; experienced. Write F., 443 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, knowledge of bookkeeping, 2 years' experience, desires position with reputable firm; salary $16. H 518 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish, English, wishes position; takes dictation both languages; four years' experience; salary $32. K 324 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, six years' experience, desires position; commercial house preferred. G 685 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 2 years' experience; references; $15. B 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience; reference former employer; American; $18. B 598 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, bright beginner; $10 to start. F. M., 116 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience; capable filling difficult position; $25. M 599 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, secretarial work, seeks position reliable firm. Grill, 215 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERT SERVICES OFFERED EVENINGS. C 726 TIMES.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. FILING. CHRISTIAN, DESIRES POSITION. L 709 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 25, possessing initiative, executive ability, and thorough knowledge of accounting, correspondence, and office detail, seeks position offering opportunity for advancement. C 632 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 12 years' experience, executive ability, desires position with firm of public accountants or export firm; first-class references; salary $2,500. L 715 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, Christian, 15 years' experience, capable, reliable, highest credentials, thoroughly familiar costs, credits, financial reports; salary $50. Address Efficient, N 376 Times.

ACCOUNTANT. — Thoroughly experienced in corporation accounting in all branches; 15 years with large corporation. Box 501 Times, 2 Rector.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 152 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A.; high-grade executive, wide experience, record of achievement, seeks big job with corporation. W 687 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 34, with public accounting experience, well educated, seeks permanent position; income tax knowledge; salary moderate. W 708 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 986. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements

6:30 P. M.

Want advertisements for The New York Times must be received in The Times Building before 6:30 P. M. day previous to date of publication.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary, experienced, refined, to export manager of large corporation; export experience preferred; $18-$20 to start; permanent position. Apply today, Room 3e+, 2-37 Broadway, cor. 85th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One with some experience, or can use a bright beginner; want girl who is looking for a good permanent position; state age, nationality and salary desired. Box B, Suite 1935, 150 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable young woman. Assist in office work; permanent position in Brooklyn, with advancement; state experience, age, education, and salary expected. 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER FOR ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE MUST BE NEAT; INTELLIGENT; CAPABLE OF HANDLING DICTATION RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY. COLLIER'S WEEKLY, 416 WEST 13TH.

STENOGRAPHER, American; excellent secretarial position for one of proved experience and ability; only those so qualified need apply. C 837 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Thoroughly experienced, competent, well educated, for high-class position with Christian firm; salary, $20 week; state age, nationality, and experience. H 127 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS who can operate the dictaphone (instruction on dictaphone given if necessary; fee of charge; excellent positions; $16-$25 weekly. Miss Charash, 280 Broadway, Room 1005.

STENOGRAPHER.—Splendid opening for bright young lady with large Brooklyn manufacturing concern; state full particulars as to age, experience and expectations. H 631 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST by Christian firm; must be bright with considerable commercial experience. Apply in person, Room 906, 100 Hudson St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Corporation with offices in the Murray Hill section has places for two bright girls; one can be a beginner. Box :: Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid, and accurate, large corporation, American; reply, stating age, experience, salary expected. B 858 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, with thorough knowledge of French, Russian and English, state experience; salary expected. H 628 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, capable and accurate in stock broker's office; give education, experience, and salary desired. P. O. Box 379, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be thoroughly experienced; permanent position; pleasant surroundings. Century 886 Mills, 441 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, capable, well-educated girl desiring some responsibility; state age, salary desired. C 859 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with two years' experience; neat willing, and quick; state age and salary; downtown. Address Stenographer, Box 48, Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER for editorial rooms of magazine; must have good education and nice personality. Call between 10 and 12, Pictorial Review, 222 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.—Instructed without charge in the use of the Ediphone, Edison's latest dictating machine; positions secured quickly without cost. Ediphone, 114 Liberty St., Room 702.

STENOGRAPHER, by a firm of real estate operators; one thoroughly experienced. Call 9 to 12, Room 300, 139 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state experience and salary expected. G 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by importers, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply between 9 and 2. Henry Pollak, Inc., 533 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—A girl to take charge of small office; must have knowledge of stenography. International Flexol Co., 101 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHER,
wholesale silk house, with knowledge of advertising preferred. Feigram & Meyer, 396 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady in office of wholesale hardware firm; hours 8:30 to 5 P. M. salary $13 to start. Address G 740 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, capable handling detail work of manager's office. T 357 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for large manufacturing concern; must be quick and accurate; good salary, state experience. Address T 358 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for large coat and suit house; must be thoroughly experienced and a very good correspondent. Charlop Bros., 151 West 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; beginner, or one with little experience; $24 salary. Bullock & Gross, 79 Washington Square East, corner of 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One experienced in sales department must preferred. Call at The Bellas-Hess Co., 238 West 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER, some experience for Christian office uptown; $12; advancement; give reference. R. W. S., 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in commercial office; apply Friday all day. Room 1501, 140 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and filing clerk; lady; junior. Apply Room 1514, 141 Broadway, Monday between 11 and 1 o'clock.

STENOGRAPHER; law experience; good education, neat, over 20. Apply 10th floor; 100 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; state salary expected. Bush Terminal vicinity. M. A., 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, ambitious, interested in her work; accustomed to $30. C 857 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; young girl, capable of assisting with office work, apply in own handwriting. Stenog., 200 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHER, with some knowledge of bookkeeping, state age, experience and salary. C 850 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for wholesale silk house; state age, experience, and salary desired. S 863 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; must be intelligent; capable, thoroughly experienced; state references and salary. M T 68 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER — Experienced. Apply Room 800, 17 East 40th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Experienced in large mercantile concern. Call 8 E. 22d.

TEACHER, experienced, to instruct foreigner in English, give age, references. B 294 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, switchboard, and small clerk in large manufacturing concern; state age and experience; salary $12. C 462 Times Downtown.

TEXTILE DESIGNER Artistic textile designer on printed cotton goods wanted; call with references, and if possible, samples of work. Bedford & Co., 111 5th Ave.

TYPIST, rapid, one familiar with handling commercial reports and form letter work; permanent position and good opportunity; state experience and salary. B. B., 347 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping; learn to operate bookkeeping machine; good opportunity. Write A. G., Box 35, Station G, Brooklyn.

TYPISTS.—Ages, 17-23; salary, $50; hours 9-4; Saturdays 12; high school graduates preferred. Call Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

TYPIST; fast and accurate, in billing department; state age and experience. Apply Room 1505, 50 Church St., Downtown.

WAITRESS and LAUNDRESS; Irish preferred, who will do the chamberwork between them; wages $40-$45. Telephone Bronx-ville 319.

WOMAN.—Cultured and of engaging personality to sell high-class advertising to a select list of clients; the right person will be well paid and be able to earn $50 weekly or more. Room 1005, 220 West 42d St.

WOMAN.—Active, middle aged, care for doctors office and upper part of house; room and board; state salary expected. Address Z 867 Times.

YOUNG WOMEN.—For the care of the skin, excellent positions open in our house for several attractive women of good appearance, tact and judgment to learn and administer facials; terms to women; excellent salary, with commission added, for selling toilet preparations. Charle Box J 84 Times.

YOUNG LADY, assistant in office; must be good at figures; answer in own handwriting, stating experience and salary. J 32 Times.

YOUNG LADY (white) for reception room work and general care of doctor's office; must speak good English. Call between 11 and 12, 27 West 49th St.

YOUNG women of good character and pleasing personality for outside work; attractive proposition. Apply Hirschhorn, 44 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADY wanted in lace room of manufactury. Froehlich & Hartman, 37 West 37th.

YOUNG WOMAN as assistant bookkeeper and stenographer in jobbing house; food line; state experience and salary. C 848 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY with business experience, also knowledge of switchboard operating. Credit Guide Publishing Co., 415 Broadway.

Instructions.

BE A FILING CLERK

and earn a good salary for doing work that you LIKE to do. Many positions with good opportunities for advancement open for girls who have had TRAINING in filing and indexing; salaries $12 to $30 per week; our filing experts train you thoroughly in four weeks and place you. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Only filing school in the downtown business district. Choice of evening or afternoon classes. Classes kept small in order to give individual instruction, therefore, enroll early for new classes starting Monday, April 14th. Call, write or phone Franklin 2261.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St. Near Broadway.

DON'T BE A ONE-SYSTEM FILING CLERK.

Our graduates know how to operate ALL systems and are in demand by the customers of ALL filing equipment manufacturers. School in light, airy quarters. Instruction based on fifty years of experience. Extensive equipment. Large teaching staff. *POSITIONS SECURED FOR GRADUATES.* Intensive touch-typing course separate or inclusive. Visitors always welcome. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
1,170 Broadway—at 28th Street,
(formerly Singer Building)
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Phone Madison Square 6097.

IT WILL PAY YOU

at least to investigate the business opportunities that await the woman who knows accounting and organization. Write, or telephone (Cortlandt 1465,) for the helpful booklet, "Opportunities for Women." Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL,
542-544 5th Av. (45th St.,) the oldest and pre-eminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required. All year.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet.
CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y.,
1,416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6958.

SHORTHAND, speed club, commercial, technical and legal dictation; all commercial subjects and Spanish; day and evening. Merchants' and Bankers' School, 37 East 58th St.

SCREEN STAR offers opportunity for private coaching and picture appearance. Address Screen Star, K 389 Times.

Employment Agencies.

JUPP AGENCY, 97 NASSAU
EST. 1890. FREE REG.
STENOGRAPHER, (Billing) $23
STENOGRAPHER, (25 calls) ..... $10-$20
STENOGRAPHER, L&W (8) ..... $18-$23
Switchboard operator, about 25, Wall street experience, $30; typists, dozens, $12-$15; numerous clerks, bookkeepers, some combining stenography.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL SERVICE,
MacMahon, 50 BROAD ST. Room 1023.
We can place you immediately.
No registration charge.

5 STENOGRAPHERS	$25-$18
4 TYPISTS	$18-$17
6 CLERKS, knowledge typewriting	$14-$12

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.

Librarian, $1,800; Stenos, $25-$20; dictaphone opr., $20; comptometer opr., $18; typists $70 month; clerks, $15; register free.	

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
95 NASSAU. ROOM 600.

STENOGRAPHERS	$16 to $22
TYPISTS	$12 to $18
CLERKS	$15 to $18

STENOGRAPHERS, $25; BROKERAGE EXPORT, COMMERCIAL, AUTOMOBILE, BOOKKEEPERS, $25. MANY $12-$20. FULTON AGENCY, 93 NASSAU ST., 489 FIFTH AVE.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25. Elliott Fisher—$18 Typists; $14 Clerks. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, reliable man with first-class experience to control accounts of progressive business; must be thoroughly competent to draw up balance sheets and all statistical returns; good prospects. Write, giving full details of past work. Desk 1, Agency, 366 5th Av., New York City, Box 50.

ACCOUNTANT for a large publishing concern; familiar with installment, and branch accounts, also capable of auditing accounts; state fully experience, age, and salary. C 843 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—State experience and salary desired. J 72 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT.
The services of a capable writer are needed by a large dry goods house; must be able to prepare fashion notices and special sale announcements, and be willing to assist in the general work of an advertising office. Box L 747 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN; must be able to write some trade news and edit copy. The Ford News, 44 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

ARTIST.—Illustrator and designer, pen and ink and wash; high-grade work; steady position. Address The Canton Engraving and Electrotype Co., Canton, Ohio.

ARTIST
For high-class photo retouching on mechanical work. State experience and salary to Box Z 854 Times Annex.

ATTORNEY, experienced in New York practice, to assist active lawyer; must handle matters on own initiative; state experience, age, nationality and salary expected. L 746 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT
for a large installment house; one who can handle large number of accounts and residing in Bronx preferred; apply Friday after 2 o'clock. Piser & Co., 2,887 3d Av., 150th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to act as ledger clerk in large wholesale and importing house and make himself generally useful in office; good opportunity; answer own handwriting, stating salary. J 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man wanted as assistant bookkeeper in dry goods commission house, address, stating experience, age, and salary expected, H 635 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, first-class man, with executive ability; must understand men's clothing business. Write full particulars. C 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED POSTINGS, TRIAL BALANCE; STATE AGE AND SALARY. BANKING HOUSE. G 748 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, bright, energetic; experienced in piano line preferred; good opportunity. J 33 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANTS, must be quick and accurate; permanent positions; hours 9 to 6. Cellana, 3d Av., 121st St.

BOYS
for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines; $9 to start.
Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS WANTED.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

SEVERAL BRIGHT LADS, 14-17, IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST BE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; $10 A WEEK TO START; HOURS, 8-5. G 741 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.—15-16; important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. B 521 Times Downtown.

BOY AS MAIL CLERK.
Bright and honest; good penman; bring written application and references; hours 9:30 to 6; with salary $10. Phillipe Jones Co., 629 East 134th.

BOY (15 to 18) for accounting department of large corporation; no experience required, but must be capable of advancement; state age, religion, salary expected. L 736 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, high school graduate, to assist in office of skirt manufacturing concern; opportunity for advancement to right party. Apply Levay & Friedberg, 40 West 25th St.

BOY, bright American, about 16 years old, wanted in the office of a large wholesale cotton goods house. Address W. E. B., P. O. Box 43, Madison Square Station, N. Y.

BOY wanted in law office to assist with files, switchboard and general office work; reply, stating education, age, references and salary. C 439 Times Downtown.

BOY IN OFFICE OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. A 760 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY.—Wanted, as messenger, downtown banking house; $9 per week; must come well recommended. G 677 Times Downtown.

BOY to run errands and make himself generally useful in office; good opportunity. Van Dyk & Reeves, 210 Hudson St.

BOYS.—16 years old and over to work in electrical factory; salary, $10 per week to begin; J. H. Bunnell & Co., 5 Sullivan St.

BOYS, 18 years, general office work; neat appearance, and good penmen; $8. C 846 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. H 633 Times Downtown.

BOY, over 16 years old, for manufacturers' office; $8 per week. Call, Fox, 240 East 186th St.

BOYS wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; experience not necessary. H 634 Times Downtown.

BOYS for composing room; good chance; $11 a week. Apply 8th floor, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th St.

BOY for errands, strong; for cotton goods concern; good chance for advancement. The Gantner-Greenspan Co., 9 Leonard St.

BOY wanted in filing department of large Christian firm; $10; give full particulars. H 625 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, in law office; salary $7. Apply Room 900, 2 Rector St.

BOY wanted for office work. Apply Taylor, Clapp & Beall, 100 Worth St., Tailor Place.

BOY.—General office work; apply with references. 90 Lafayette St., 9th floor.

BOYS, over 16, go errands; also helpers; house department. B 595 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted, to learn electrical trade. 231 West 26th St., 7th floor.

BURNISHERS.

Hand burnishers on gilt metal goods; steady position with good pay. Apply The Art Metal Works, 15 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

BUYER and manager of silks, linens, and cotton for progressive, popular priced department store; only man with good record will be considered; an unusual opportunity for man who knows how to produce results. M. Nathan & Bros., Inc., Johnstown, Penn. Apply by letter only to N. B., 213 Times.

BUYER and manager for hosiery and men's furnishing department of progressive, popular priced department store; only man with good record will be considered; an unusual opportunity for man who knows how to produce results. M. Nathan & Bros., Inc., Johnstown, Penn. Apply by letter only to N. B., 213 Times.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT, experienced in laces and embroidery, for large department store, Atlanta, Georgia. Must be thoroughly competent; good salary. Apply 9 A. M. Friday and Saturday, Mr. Waldo, care Kirby, Block & Fisher, 1,150 Broadway.

CARPET AND RUG SALESMEN,
L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J., require two thoroughly experienced salesmen for domestic floor coverings; excellent positions and good salaries for competent man. Apply Employment Office, 7th floor, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CARD CASE, POCKETBOOK AND HAND BAG MAKER. GOOD, WANTED AT ONCE. THE ROYCROFTERS, EAST AURORA, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced on Pierce cars; prefer married man; applicant must have been continuously with same family for not less than two years; best references required. H 589 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ford commercial; used to hard work; $18 to start; hours 8-6. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d.

CHAUFFEUR for Packard limousine; good references required; married man preferred. C 436 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR for private car, who is good mechanic; state age and experience; salary, $30. Address Steady, 49 Times.

CLERK for auditing department large publishing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected. C 864 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT, office man, experienced, writing good sales pulling, soliciting, and routine letters; able to take charge of office for manufacturing concern in paper goods specialty line; state all particulars, salary, &c. C. K., 802 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT STENOGRAPHER
by large manufacturing concern; steady position; splendid chance for advancement to right party; state age, training, experience, salary expected, etc. C. E., 126 Times.

COST ACCOUNT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL COUNTANT; WE WANTS MUST BE OF EXECUTIVE TYPE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE DETAILS OF OPERATING COST SYSTEM. REFERENCES SHOULD STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. B 341 TIMES.

COTTON GOODS SALESMEN.
Active, experienced young men for manufacturing and selling line; $100 a month guarantee for expenses, applying against a 3 per cent. commission; state qualifications. C 436 Times Downtown.

DESK MANAGER
WANTED.
HIGH WAGES
TO THE EXPERIENCED MAN.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL,
"THE FUNERAL CHURCH,"
1,970 BROADWAY.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man with several years' experience on light machinery and tools; location, Newark, N. J.; state age, experience and salary wanted. Address Draftsman, 310 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

DESIGNER AND PATTERN CUTTER on boys' wash suits. Apply Mother's Friend Manufacturing Co., 122 5th Av.

DESIGNER wanted, experienced, art needlework, by large established Chicago wholesale house; state experience. Z 868 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN; must be familiar with light railroad car detail; location near New York; state experience and salary expected. C 448 Times Downtown.

DRUG CLERK.—Clean-cut ambitious man to sell pharmaceuticals; must have initiative and confidence in his abilities; earnings big for the right man; address by mail only. Crystal Chemical Co., 861 Westchester Av., N. Y. C.

EXPORT MAN wanted who has experience in general lines, who has names of correspondents in Spain, South America, West Indies, or Europe; one who can write Spanish preferred; to such a man an exceptional proposition will be made. Z 398 Times Annex.

FOREMAN, experienced, familiar with the manufacturing of candy, handling of rotary machines, and granulation; state refrences and salary desired upon application. Box E6, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

FOREMAN.—Working foreman for small tool shop with common sense and ability. Elite Machine and Tool Works, 220 West 19th St., 12th floor.

GLASS CUTTER.
We have a position for a careful, accurate glass cutter who has had also some experience in grinding; excellent position for careful, concerned man; plant now 12 to 15 miles out of New York. Z 382 Times Annex.

GOLF, man to lay out and keep links in shape, liberal inducements to right man. 220 Riverside Drive.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

First-class men, steady positions, good pay. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

MAIL ROOM ASSISTANT FOREMAN.—Metropolitan newspaper desires the service of a competent man as assistant foreman of mail room; state qualifications, references and remuneration expected. C 830 Times Annex.

MANAGER and WINDOW TRIMMER for general merchandise store, good salary to right man; apply by letter. Z 372 Times Annex.

MAN AND WIFE of intelligence and refinement, under 40 years of age and without children, to take charge of a group of thirty boys in a Jewish institution near New York; $75 per month and board; advancement is satisfactory. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock today, Room 34, Hebrew Charity Building, 356 2d Av.

MAN WANTED.—In machine shop, located near Hamilton Ferry; active man who is thoroughly familiar with patterns to take charge of pattern storage and made periodical visits to foundries; permanent position. Address P. O. Box 40, Station T, Brooklyn.

MAN, handy with tools, to work around mill. G 744 Times Downtown.

MARINE DRAFTSMEN.—Only experienced men need apply; immediate work. Morse Dry Dock, foot 56th St., Brooklyn.

MASSEUR, licensed; good salary for one-half day steady position. Apply Suite 107, 50 Broadway.

METAL SPINNERS.—Wanted, two metal spinners; good wages guaranteed. Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 821 Locust St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE BOY wanted in dry goods importing house, $5-$10 a week to start; opportunity for advancement. A 790 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; high school education; must be quick, accurate; state age, experience, salary. G 864 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY for export office; no experience; Gentile; good discipline; prompt; salary to start, $10; good chance advancement. Apply Room 1511, 11 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE BOY.—Experience unnecessary; references. Call 4 P. M., Room 511, 280 Broadway.

OPTICIAN.—Experienced dispensing salesman for Chicago; will pay fare there and good salary. Call or phone Almer Coe, Manager Optical Dept., 5th floor, Siegel-Cooper Co., Sixth Av. and 18th St.

PHYSICIAN, reliable, competent, experienced, in advertising office; one who can take full charge; permanent position, good salary. Answer fully first letter; P. S., 150 Times.

PLATER, experienced in copper, brass, nickel and silver works. J 83 Times.

PORTUGUESE, English stenographer; state full particulars, age, and salary desired. C 441 Times Downtown.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children; experienced with mammoth incubators; good salary to man not afraid of long hours; apply by letter only. Poultryman, care Mail & Express, 54 Vesey St.

POULTRYMAN single, salary $70 and board; experienced with mammoth incubator; apply letters only. Poultryman, care MacNiff Co., 54 Vesey St.

RENT COLLECTOR, experienced. C 445 Times Downtown.

REPORTER, active, tactful, experienced, for few days' special work. C 837 Times.

RUBBER MANUFACTURER,
first-class company, desires man to take entire charge new department producing MOLDED COMPOSITION.
We will consider only best man in this business, and the right party will receive good salary and share of profits; all replies strictly confidential; state full particulars. A. H., 258 Times.

SALESMAN.
EXPERIENCED TRAVELING MAN WITH CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD, SELLING MEDIUM AND SMALL TOWNS WITH MANUFACTURERS' NATIONALLY ADVERTISED TEXTILE LINE, SOLD DIRECT TO MERCHANTS, NO TRUNKS; COMMISSION BASIS WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO HAS TRUE ABILITY TO SELL LARGE QUANTITIES OF MERHRCHANDISE. APPLY 230 5TH AV., ROOM 1501, FROM 9-12 OR 2-4 O'CLOCK.

SALESMEN,
LIVE CANVASSERS,
to sell a high-grade line of mats and runners; commission basis; exclusive territory.
511 5TH AV., ROOM 810.
Call between 2 and 5 P. M.

SALESMEN—ATTENTION!
We have an excellent proposition for a salesman who can carry a side line of high-grade chocolates in all sizes of fancy packages in Summer resorts; commission basis; excellent opportunity for the proper party to make permanent connection. Apply Levine Bros., Inc., 125 Prince St.

SALESMEN to sell securities; unusual opportunity for real men to earn large income; commission basis; out-of-town offices to those who make good. Phone Rector 5296 for appointment, or address C 401 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.
EXPERIENCED TRAVELING MAN WITH CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD TO COVER ESTABLISHED TERRITORY WITH NATIONAL ADVERTISED TEXTILE LINE SOLD DIRECT TO RETAILERS; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT; TO SECURE INTERVIEW MUST GIVE AGE, NATIONALITY, DETAILS OF PAST EXPERIENCE, LINES SOLD, TERRITORY COVERED, EARNINGS. D 13 TIMES.

SALESMEN for N. Y. C. territory required by a prominent law books publisher to handle new special edition of standard work in great demand; splendid opportunity for a few good salesmen to produce immediate results. To such permanent positions are open. Only lawyers or men of legal training considered. Salary and liberal commission. State experience and references. C 450 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, very high class, accustomed to making $5,000 or upward, investigate the earning power and modern practical methods of our book-selling business; we teach you by actual demonstration, paying your expenses while learning, and furnish you the opportunity of making from $100 TO $300 PER WEEK; salary and commission. Parks, Austin & Lipscomb, 50 Church St.

SALESMEN.—Prominent leather belting manufacturer wants first-class salesmen to represent them in New York and vicinity; also Middle West territory; prefer experienced leather belting and mill supply salesmen or young men with technical training and selling ability; state age, experience, and salary; correspondence confidential. Address 309 Times.

SALESMEN.—Financial institution doing $6,000,000 year in New York City, wants two efficient men to place "income contracts;" salary or commissions. Apply Mr. Waddell, 111 Broadway, 11 to 2 o'clock.

SALESMEN.—Several real, wide-awake salesmen to represent The New York Times, War Volume Department, for the sale of The War Volumes; liberal commissions paid; men who have had experience selling high-class books preferred. Apply all this week, Mr. Guy, Room 1708, Times Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN, A1, good education, strong personality, aged 27-45, to represent International Correspondence School; exceptional opportunity; drawing account against commission. Call A. R. T. H. Spearin, 905 Newark Av., Room 207, Jersey City.

SALESMAN wanted, who owns automobile, to cover New York State and Pennsylvania; line fancy leather goods, men's belts, and infants' shoes; liberal commission, with drawing account; must be a hard worker and able to furnish best of references. K 399 Times.

SALESMEN to introduce new household article to out-of-town grocery trade for old established manufacturers; must be experienced; salary and expenses; call on Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 4 P. M., Room 1,603, Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway; do not call unless you have had experience.

SALESMAN.—To a man who has sold merchandise an excellent chance is offered to learn the selling of securities; with our cooperation, an industrious man can earn over $5,000 a year commissions; only those seeking a permanent position need apply. H 610 Times Downtown.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.—With acquaintance and experience in the sale of dry colors to printing ink manufacturers, paint and wallpaper trade in the East; salary, arrange for interview with Sales Manager, 116 West 32d St.; all applications confidential. Sherwin-Williams Company.

SALES OPPORTUNITY for a young man, who can write a good letter and likes correspondence work, for the sales division of large, growing oil works; unusual opportunity; state age, education, and qualifications, salary. Z 395 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, specialty salesman, thoroughly familiar with the retail grocery trade of the entire State of New Jersey to sell well-known brand of syrup; expenses and salary, $55 a week allowed. Address reply, with full references, to A 788 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED, with selling ability. Have attractive opportunity for permanent men to qualify for important executive positions with financial security house paying high income on commission basis. Hadon, French & Co., 26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN.—No selling experience necessary; investment man wants man of good character, who with assistance can make a large income on commissions; this permanent position means later becoming a manager. H 611 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by representative concern manufacturing an extensive line of suits and coats that sell, for Pennsylvania and Ohio; only those that can show past results need apply; drawing against commission. C 285 Times.

SALESMEN FOR MEN'S CLOTHING; STEADY POSITION ALL YEAR ROUND WITH WOOD SALARY FOR SATURDAY ONLY FROM 1 P.M. to 7 P.M. REAL LIVE WIRES NEED ONLY APPLY. MOE LEVY & SON, 119 WALKER ST.

SALESMAN wanted, New York, East and Middle West, to carry side line of middy blouses; drawing account and commission. 1,884 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn, Imperial Middy Blouse Co.

SALESMEN, auto truck, at present employed, we have a proposition which means extra money (commission) for you; no interference with your regular line; investigate. Room 905, 50 East 42d St.

SALESMAN to sell dividend paying securities of old-established financial institution. Call daily or Monday and Thursday evenings; commission. Suite 160, Metropolitan Tower.

SALESMAN.—Reach city wholesale dry goods knowledge essential; traveling experience not necessary; under 30; salary, commission, expenses. Bushing, 37 Leonard St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Handle cigars; salary, commission. International Cigar Co., 790 Park Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN (linens) and floor manager wanted for wholesale silk house; man with executive ability, capable of taking charge of junior salesmen and stock clerks. Only those (essential) giving full details of experience, salary expected, &c., No. 31, Times.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. NATIONAL WORKS, ROOM 800, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMEN WANTED.—To represent our line of dress shirts and pajamas for the jobbing trade; must have following; salary and commission. Regnisho Shirt Co., Inc., (Berkowitz Bros.) 54 Franklin St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—Could you sell bank shares that you yourself would buy? If so, your earnings should be $200 a week up in commissions. Call 6-7, Friday, 631 Hunt, 100th St., Room 207.

SALESMAN of ability to canvas and sell steel filing cabinets of well established manufacturer; salary and commission basis; give full details, particulars. H 594 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class salesmen, with successful selling records in any line; an unusual opportunity to join an underwriting firm; $400 to $1000 monthly earnings on commission. H 843 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell laundry soap to retail grocery trade; must be willing to travel New York state territory; salary and expense paid; state age and experience; give telephone number. B 565 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to establish jobbing business; general merchandise concern; party offering suitable proposition share in profits or salary granted. C 443 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Good opportunity for educated young man to learn selling lighting fixtures in showroom of prominent firm; salary start $15; write in own handwriting, C. B., 805 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, with experience in selling food commodities to hotels, restaurants, and institutions; salary and commission. Address, with full details, Food, O 443 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man to sell commercial printing for an up-to-date reliable firm; salary and commission; state experience and salary expected. J 68 Times.

SALESMAN for cloaks and suits; city and office trade; exceptional opportunity for right man; commission or salary. 27 East 22d, Suite 1005.

SALESMAN wanted, thoroughly experienced selling highest grade medicinal malt extract; state references and remuneration expected. Box H 900 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experience in interior woodwork; one who is acquainted with store and office fixtures; commission basis or salary. T 360 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, to place Snowdrift Shortening with grocery trade on straight salary; state age and experience with references. O 894 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced dress salesman; good proposition for one having established trade with department and housefurnishing stores; salary and commission. J 48 Times.

SALESMAN, to sell on city retail trade with a high grade line of "leather" aprons; commission and drawing account. F 882 Times Annex.

SALESMAN
for automobile fabric accessories; commission basis. World Rubber Products Co., 22 Washington Place.

SALESMAN WANTED, EXPERIENCED IN WOOD TRIM BUSINESS, CAPABLE OF FURNISHING PLANS; SALARY AND COMMISSION. 271 NOVELTY.

SALESMAN, traveling through West and South, to take out a side line of popular-priced dresses and skirts on commission. Flower Dress Company, 19 West 24th.

SALESMEN, acquainted with liquors and bottlers' trade in Brooklyn and Long Island; salary and commission. J 73 Times.

SALESMAN for Conn. and N. J., to sell a line of children's and misses' cotton hosiery. E. G. Perez & Co., 1,170 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man to handle shipping department in electrotype foundry; one with experience in handling electrotype plates preferred; state reference and salary expected. G 425 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—One used to handling volume of business in waist or dress line; opportunity for a real live wire. In answering, give full details. W. C., 801 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, export; must be thoroughly experienced; state salary and references. C 442 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR WANTED.—HIGH-CLASS; ONE WHO IS ACCUSTOMED TO NEGOTIATE CONTRACTS FROM LARGE CORPORATIONS, and WHOSE EARNING AVERAGES NOT LESS THAN $1,000 A MONTH; MUST BE ABLE TO GIVE EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES WITH APPLICATION; TO SUCH A MAN A SPLENDID PROPOSITION IS OFFERED ON AN ATTRACTIVE COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1023, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPANISH BILL TYPIST AND TRANSLATOR wanted; an American born; hardware experience desirable; to such an exceptional opportunity is offered. Address only by letter, stating age experience, salary, and religious belief. Sargent & Co., 94 Centre St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man as assistant sales manager and correspondent, with knowledge of up-to-date methods of advertising, possessing executive ability; good opportunity for a hustler not afraid of hard work; state age, experience, and salary. J 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, for large export house, 18-20 years old; reply fully stating age, experience, salary expected. C 438 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; state full particulars, age, and salary desired; paper. C 444 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; $20; young man; must be experienced; high-school graduate preferred. C 440 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN, residents in Schenectady, Rochester, Syracuse, Trenton, Springfield, Boston, and Bangor; on commission basis; a real salesman can earn $500 or more a week. C 402 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN—A real opportunity to earn $200 a week or more; commission basis. Address C 403 Times Downtown, or phone Rector 5295.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED.
LIVE, ENERGETIC STOCK SALESMAN, WITH GOOD CONNECTIONS, TO SELL $500,000 WORTH OF 7 PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PARTICIPATING PREFERRED STOCK; COMMISSION. 637 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STOCK CLERK for large manufacturing concern; night work; state

SCHOOL HEAD SAYS HYLAN INTERFERES

Supt. Ettinger Tells Regents Mayor 'Unnecessarily Intrudes' in Educational Affairs.

INVESTIGATION IS OPENED

State Board Begins Sifting Differences Between Department and City Administration.

William L. Ettinger, City Superintendent of Schools, declared yesterday that Mayor Hylan had "unnecessarily intruded" himself into the affairs of the Board of Education, and also denied the right of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to regulate the finances of the Board of Education. The statements of Superintendent Ettinger were made at an inquiry opened yesterday in the rooms of the Bar Association by the State Board of Regents which is making an effort to ascertain the points at issue between the Board of Education and the city administration arising out of the recent demand of Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfield to examine the books of the Board of Education.

After expressing the hope that the Committee of Regents would go into the whole controversy in a broad way, Superintendent Ettinger said:

"Either here in New York we are acting under the State Education law or we are a city department amenable to city authority. I claim that it is impossible to conduct the affairs of the school system in my capacity as chief executive officer if there is to be continual strife and contest between the Department of Education and the municipal authorities."

Mr. Ettinger charged that through budget restrictions, terms, and conditions, city officials have attempted to regulate the policies and affairs of the Board of Education in a manner which he declared was not in accord with the law under which the city schools are supposed to be managed. Explaining the method of preparing the budget and how the pay rolls were made out, Mr. Ettinger followed with these assertions:

Assails Dual Control.

"I claim that the public school system cannot be a success if it is administered under the dual control of the State Education law and the city charter. I claim that we are living under the State Education law, which defines precisely the powers of the Board of Education and in no way gives to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment this power of regulation.

"I claim that the Mayor has unnecessarily intruded himself into the matters of the Board of Education and has evidenced that he has a conviction that the Board of Education is subject to municipal control as represented by the Mayor's office. As to the investigation of the accounts my position is that the law does not give the city officials the right of inquiry into a State Department or corporation such as the Department of Education."

The inquiry was conducted before Regents Adelbert Moot, James Byrne, Herbert Bridgman and William Nottingham. Representatives of the city who were present included Corporation Counsel Burr and Assistant Corporation Counsel Mayer.

The attitude of Corporation Counsel Burr nettled the Regents, for he almost refused to take notice of them, declining to put in a formal appearance. He filed no brief as did Superintendent Ettinger, insisting in his colloquies with the Regents that the matter was in the courts, where it would be decided. Several times the Regents explained carefully that they were attempting to learn all the facts so that they might help ameliorate a difficult condition, but Mr. Burr's replies were curt, and the Regents were unable to conceal their displeasure.

When they attempted to have Mr. Burr call the attention of Controller Craig to the importance of appearing in order to explain his side of the case, Mr. Burr evaded the matter. Later he was again asked to get Controller Craig to the meeting, after being reminded by Regent Byrne that the committee did not think it necessary to serve subpoenaes on persons whose presence was desired. Mr. Burr quickly ordered a message sent to Controller Craig and it was later reported that the Controller was in Albany.

Criticises Controller.

James J. Smith, Chairman of the Salary Committee of the Civil Service Employes of the Board of Education, charged that Controller Craig had, through seriously inconveniencing small salaried employes by withholding money, driven some of them to patronize loan sharks and others to sell Liberty bonds in order to meet their living expenses.

By adhering strictly to budget lines, the Controller, according to Mr. Smith, had caused 200 employes to receive their January salaries on Feb. 14, and 160 to receive their January pay on Feb.28. One hundred employes whose salary increases had been paid in September, October, November and December, Mr. Smith declared, were deprived of their rightful increases in January, while 200 employes who should have received increases of $100 beginning with January had not received them because the money had been held up by the Controller.

Shortly after the meeting opened Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education, said: "In all frankness, there was much ado about details. Men of business affairs would have settled such issues promptly and would have saved much unfortunate publicity and misunderstanding which has tended to create in the public mind that there is something rotten in Denmark. We members of the Board of Education are so confident that the records are unblemished that we have favored the fullest inquiry, and we feel much concerned and hope that it will be settled in the quickest way possible."

Adjournment was taken until April 23 at 10 a. m.

WILL RELINQUISH HOSPITAL.

Government to Restore Grand Central Palace to the Lessees.

J. H. Nixon, Vice President of the newly-formed Nemours Trading Corporation, which was organized by Alfred I. du Pont, to take over his various interests in New York City, said yesterday that the Government had notified him that the Grand Central Palace, now used as a base hospital, would be turned back to the lessees on September 30.

As soon as possible after that date the building will be opened for exposition purposes and as an international buying exposition centre. Automobile shows, flower shows and all kinds of exhibitions which were previously held in the building will continue, but the upper stories will be used for displays of many lines of goods, both of domestic and imported manufacture. Under a law which was passed to give the management of the building the same rights granted to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco for the exhibition of imported goods duty free, it has been asserted that imported goods could be placed on display at the Grand Central Palace without import charges, except for goods sold. Mr. Nixon declined to discuss the supposed effect of this law on expositions to be held at the Grand Central Palace.

"The Government is bound by its contract to restore the building to its condition before it was altered as a hospital," Mr. Nixon said. "It is not quite certain whether it will be altered and ready for our occupany by Sept. 30, or whether the changes will begin on that date, but at any rate we will begin holding expositions in the building in the Fall. We hope to make it a center for buyers of the world and to boom both import and export business. There is going to be great difficulty in exporting unless we import. There must be reciprocity in trade, because the nations doing business with us can't continue to buy if the balance of trade is always against them."

The Nemours Trading Corporation takes over various du Pont enterprises, including the Allied Industries Corporation, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exchange, the All-American Association, and the French-American Constructive Corporations. Branch offices of the corporation have been established at London, Paris, Manila, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo, Demerara, Surinam, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, St. Lucia, Grenada, and St. Vincent.

Alfred I. du Pont is the President of the corporation; Robert Pennington, Chairman; J. H. Nixon, Vice President and General Manager; L. P. Lawrence and R. H. Michels, Vice Presidents; C. W. Fay, Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPORT MORE GERMANS.

Steamer with 400 Aboard Leaves Shanghai—Russian Protest to China

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, April 10.—The Antiochus, the fourth steamer deporting Germans, left Shanghai today, carrying nearly 400 persons. Others from Canton are to be picked up at Hongkong. A fifth vessel will be required. It is expected that a German steamer will be requisitioned for the transportation of the remaining Germans before the end of April. The matter has been fraught with great difficulties.

The Russian Legation has lodged a protest with the Chinese Government against the dispatch of Chinese troops to Mongolia, where an independence movement is in progress.

Lost and Found Advertisement on Page 13.



A GREAT many men still have the idea that E&W Collars cost more than others.

That may be because for many years Earl & Wilson sold only higher priced collars.

And because E&W is so closely associated with high quality that high prices seem inevitable.

BUT the fact is, that in spite of the quality, style and workmanship, the E&W line is sold at the prevailing popular prices.

So we say

—and yet they cost no more.

E&W

EARL & WILSON Collars and Shirts

New York Never Applauds Just to be Courteous

A New York favorite is a winning favorite, whether it is a show, an automobile or a new style.

More men than we could supply have voiced their approval of our new Hart Schaffner & Marx waist-seam suits this season.

Now is not too early to see about the one you promised yourself for Easter—or *you'll* may be disappointed.

They come in a number of smart double and single breasted variations, enlivened with many deft style touches. The fabrics are beautiful. Prices as interesting as the clothes: $35, $40, $45 and $50.

We can surely please any Topcoat taste. Handsome garments that defy Spring shivers and April showers. Special values at $35 in smart boxy coats that are rainproof too.

Other Spring Overcoats at $28 to $50.

Easter also has a way of reminding us that no wardrobe is complete without a cutaway frock. Coat and vest, $38 and $48. Striped worsted trousers to go with them.



Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

Extra Values in

Hart Schaffner & Marx Double Breasted Suits

$35

a special price that saves $5, $10 or $15 a suit

Stetson Hats

Of course you will want a New Stetson Hat to go with that new Hart Schaffner & Marx Waist Seam Suit. We have the largest assortment of Stetsons in New York, $7, $8, $10, and up.

Fine Furnishings

It is time, also, to think of Shirts, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery and other Easter needfuls. Here, you will find them in delightful profusion to satisfy every idea, taste or purse.

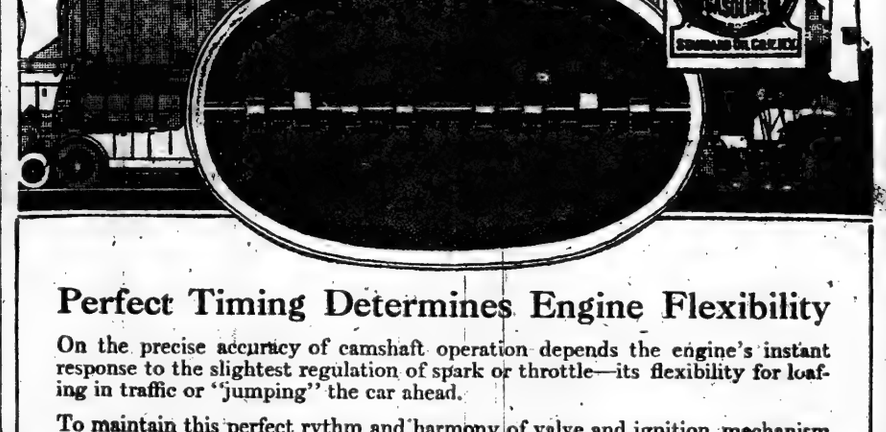
Wallach Hats

Correct in style; fast color; wear guaranteed. Invitingly priced at $2.50, $3.50 and $5. At $3.50, there are many smart hats that, quality considered, you would expect to cost $5.

Est. 1887 **Wallach Bros.** Est. 1887

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d



Perfect Timing Determines Engine Flexibility

On the precise accuracy of camshaft operation depends the engine's instant response to the slightest regulation of spark or throttle—its flexibility for loafing in traffic or "jumping" the car ahead.

To maintain this perfect rythm and harmony of valve and ignition mechanism requires correct lubrication—camshaft bearings cushioned against wear and in perfect alignment—cams, gears and tappets working easily and with absolute accuracy. It's the kind of lubrication you get with

Polarine—For All Types of Engines

With **Polarine** you are sure of correct lubrication—tight compression with power a-plenty—protection against friction—load and wear—freedom from rapid carbon fouling—smallest bills for overhauling and repairs.

Polarine Gear Oil coats, cushions and thoroughly lubricates transmission and differential gears. Keeps them operating easily and quietly with minimum wear.

For sale wherever you see the red, white and blue So-CO-ny Sign—at garages and dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

POLARINE

Special—
Satin Stripe
Kerchiefs
85c
Box of ½ Doz
*Friday and Saturday Only

Beautiful corded effects, white on white, and very soft.

Nobody can have too many handkerchiefs, especially when they are such good ones for the price—85c per Box of ½ Dozen.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Cordon & Dilworth
REAL
ORANGE MARMALADE

MADE from wild bitter oranges giving that distinctive flavor which has made Orange Marmalade a traditional breakfast relish with the English and Scotch for centuries

Sold by leading dealers
If unobtainable at yours call
Bryant 5244

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.



We are Loaning
in Queens and Nassau on improved property. Rates and charges reasonable.
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

FINEST HAND PICKED
JUMBO
PEANUTS
Fresh Roasted 4 Times Daily
Cash and Carry
20c PER POUND
2 lbs. Delivered free 300 miles on receipt of 50c
5 lbs. Delivered free 300 Miles on receipt of $1.00
Call, write or phone Cort. 2349.
IMPORTERS MILLS CO.
Coffee and Peanut Roasters
173 Greenwich St., Cor. Cortlandt, N.Y.C.
½ Block East of Hudson Terminal

COME AND CONVINCE
Yourself that we can save you $8 to $20 on Standard Make
TIRES
Worth while saving, isn't it?

NON-SKID	STANDARD TIRES		
30x3½	$12.47	36x4½	$26.95
34x4	19.97	38x5	36.50
34x4½	25.00	37x5	32.37

All Other Sizes Equally as Low.
Guaranteed Red Inner Tubes.
All sizes, $4.50 per pair.
Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
789 Seventh Ave., Bet. 51st & 52d Sts.

ART AND THE WAR.

The attempts Italy is making to obtain possession of art masterpieces taken from her by Austria in 1530 and 1809 [illegible] in an article in the [illegible]

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, colder today; Sunday, fair; warmer; moderate shifting winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,358 ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

STRONG SPEECH BY WILSON WON MONROE AMENDMENT; COMMISSION COMPLETES REVISED LEAGUE COVENANT; PRESIDENT OFFERS PLAN TO FEED SOVIET RUSSIA

WHITMAN ASKED HIS AID FOR SHONTS, THOMPSON AVERS

Senator Testifies at Bribery Inquiry That Fund Was Offered to Make Him Governor.

SAW NICHOLAS F. BRADY

Declares Burke Told Him Interborough, Morgan, Stanchfield, and Brady Would Help.

BURKE'S DENIAL SWEEPING

Others Named by Senator Assert No Offer of Money or Nomination for Governorship Was Made.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 11.—Richard Henry Burke, who for ten days has been the most talked about person in official circles at the Capitol, entered a complete denial before the Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon of the charge made by Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara that he had sought to win his support for the Carson-Martin so-called 6-Cent Fare bill by the promise that prominent traction magnates and financiers would raise a $500,000 campaign fund to help him land the Governorship next year.

Before Burke took the stand, Senator Thompson had occupied the witness chair for a couple of hours, and had told under oath a most circumstantial story of conversations with Mr. Burke at the Republican Club and with former Governor Charles S. Whitman at the Hotel St. Regis, at which the principal topic of conversation had been the Governorship and the Carson-Martin bill which the traction companies of New York City and other localities in the state are anxious to see enacted, to save New York City companies to save them from bankruptcy.

Former Governor Whitman, according to the testimony of Senator Thompson, had told him that he was acting at the request of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Company, but had "not been retained." Senator Thompson testified that he had reason to believe that Mr. Burke was in a position to speak for the Brady interests and for other persons of prominence interested in traction in the City of New York.

The Senator testified that Burke had taken him to see John B. Stanchfield, a prominent New York lawyer at his office, 120 Broadway, and that at his request he had also gone to see Mr. Nicholas F. Brady at his Fifth Avenue home in connection with the Carson-Martin bill.

Mr. Burke, following the Senator on the stand, said that the appointments of both Mr. Brady and Mr. Stanchfield had been made at Senator Thompson's request. Burke, who was asked to sign a waiver of immunity before he was sworn as a witness and willingly complied, laughed to scorn the suggestion that he was in a position to handle such huge sums of money, or that he was the sort of man who could hand out nominations for Governor.

"Thompson had to blame some one when he had talked his head off, and he just slapped it on me," was the way Burke sized up the slush fund report started by the Senator. Burke denied that he was a lobbyist, and testified that he had represented no one but himself in a number of conversations with Senator Thompson regarding which he testified and which had run over four or five years, or since the Senator as Chairman of the Senate Public Service Committee conducted the investigation into the public service commissions.

The new chapter dealing with the Senator's interview with ex-Governor Whitman, who now first appeared publicly as the "former high State official" of Senator Thompson's story, was listened to with absorbed interest by the members of the Judiciary Committee, other members of the Senate and Assembly, State officials, and employes in the State Departments, who filled the Senate Chamber at both the forenoon and afternoon sessions. Senator Thompson gave the bulk of his testimony in the forenoon.

From his story it appeared that former Governor Whitman had asked the Senator to take luncheon with him at the St. Regis on March 29 and that across the table he told him that he ought to come to New York and practice law, that he could readily earn $50,000 a year if he "went downtown, where business was good." After Thompson had told him that he was not inclined to move his practice away from Middleport, Niagara County, where he lives, the former Governor told him, the Senator testified, that he ought to become a candidate for Governor, that he was the logical candidate. Senator Thompson said that he had not taken this suggestion seriously, but would not say that it had not been advanced to make him change his attitude on the Carson-Martin bill.

"If the same man sent both Burke and Whitman, then I should say the whole thing was sinister; otherwise it was not necessarily wrong," said Senator Thompson.

It is probable that ex-Governor Whitman will be an early witness before the committee, possibly on Monday afternoon, when the hearings will be resumed.

Burke denied that he was a lobbyist or that he had ever made a money proposition to Senator Thompson or to

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Troops Fire on Danzig Mob; 3 Persons Killed, Several Hurt

COPENHAGEN, April 11.—A sanguinary collision occurred last evening at Danzig between a crowd and the troops guarding the square in front of the railway station. Three persons were killed and several wounded when the troops fired on the people.

The Danzig message reporting the clashing says the troops fired after having been "subjected during the entire day to abusive molestation."

A dispatch to the Acht Uhr Blatt of Berlin from Danzig says that the railway men on strike there declared a political strike Thursday with the object of removing the Ebert-Scheidemann Government, establishing a Soviet republic and entering into relations with the Soviet Governments of Russia and Hungary. Twenty thousand dock and factory workers in the Danzig district went on strike yesterday afternoon.

TRANS-SEA FLIGHT MAY START SUNDAY

Hawker Plans to Get Away from St. John's Before 4 o'Clock in Afternoon.

ANOTHER BIPLANE ARRIVES

Capt. Morgan, with a Martinsyde from England, Working to Get Ahead of Rivals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 11.—The contest to be the first across the Atlantic in an airplane assumed the character of a real race this morning when the Martinsyde biplane, with its pilot and navigator, arrived from Liverpool. Hitherto Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Grieve with their Sopwith biplane have had a clear field, but from now on they must fight for the time hour by hour with the newly arrived competitors.

Though the Sopwith pilot and navigator have been on the ground two weeks there is no certainty that F. P. Raynham, the veteran pilot who will be at the helm of the Martinsyde with Captain C. W. F. Morgan, one of Canada's pioneer war fliers, as his navigator, will not get away first.

When the steamship Sachem of the Furness Line docked here at 10 o'clock the little Martinsyde, taken down as little as possible, was all ready to be lifted from her hold and lines from the hoisting engines were attached before the first passengers had completed the customs formalities. As a result before dark the parts of the new biplane were loaded on trucks ready to be carted to Quidi Vidi, about three miles from here, early tomorrow morning.

The newcomers have the advantage of having brought with them a complete R. E. 8 canvas hangar, such as was used along the British front during the war. It can be erected within an hour and thus the time lost by Hawker and his aids in building a wooden hangar will be saved.

Again, as if luck were deliberately favoring the tardy arrivals, the Sachem slid into port without the slightest trouble, a strong southwest wind having blown the flowing arctic ice far out to sea, whereas bad ice conditions delayed Hawker ten days.

The Martinsyde's men appear to have a little the best of a very bad choice in the matter of flying fields, their site at Quidi Vidi having been selected last February by Captain Morgan who paid a special visit of inspection to Newfoundland for the purpose of choosing the best starting point. The ground at Quidi Vidi seems at bit harder than that at Mount Pearl and there is a trifle more manoeuvring room, though both are cramped.

The Martinsyde is a comparatively unknown quantity, and whatever mechanical features it may have that are counted upon by its sponsors to send it successfully across the Atlantic have not been disclosed. The wings have a forty-one-foot span and it is twenty-six feet over all.

Like all the British contestants for the £10,000 London Daily Mail prize, it is equipped with a Rolls-Royce Eagle engine, regarded by British airmen as the most perfect air power plant yet developed. It is even smaller than the Sopwith, which itself is not impressive even to those who saw the big seaplanes and bombers at the recent New York Aircraft Exhibition.

"Raynham and Morgan came to the Cochrane House, where Hawker and Grieve are stopping, but both pairs of adventurers were so busy getting ready that they did not meet during the day.

It is evident, however, that the Martinsyde's arrival had its effect on the Sopwith party. Monday afternoon about four is the earliest time hitherto seriously mentioned by Hawker for his getaway, but tonight it is definitely known that he will start the pioneer transatlantic air voyage before four Sunday afternoon, if he possibly can manage it.

Hawker is counting on a "big hop" to get him there and is growing ever more reckless of precautions or navigational aids for direction. The wireless tests of his machine have now been abandoned, Commander Grieve having agreed to attempt direct navigation by means of an ordinary naval sextant, in the belief that he can get a sufficient horizon at the altitude of flight to calculate his position by means of a special ready reckoning table he has devised. The pair may not be wholly without the aid of direction wireless, as their wire-

Continued on Page Four.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends Advt.

ELECTION HITS LLOYD GEORGE

Anti-Coalition Candidate Wins in Unionist Stronghold at Hull.

ASQUITH FACTION JUBILANT

Former Unionist Majority of 10,371 Changed to Liberal Majority of 917.

CABINET'S FALL PREDICTED

Opposition Organs Profess to See Beginning of End—Talk of New Lloyd George Party.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 11.—Central Hull has gone Liberal for the first time since it became a parliamentary constituency.

The result of the bye-election following the death of Sir Mark Sykes, Coalition Unionist, who had a majority of 10,371 over the Liberal candidate at the December general election, was declared today and showed a Liberal majority of 917 over the Coalition Unionist candidate. The vote was: Commander J. M. Kenworthy, Liberal, 8,616; Lord Eustace Percy, Coalition Unionist, 7,699.

The new member was carried shoulder high by his supporters. The defeated candidate was one of Lord Robert Cecil's chief assistants when the latter was at the Foreign Office.

"It is West Leyton over again, only more so," says one exultant Liberal commentator. "Giving them Hull!" exclaims another. Mr. Asquith telegraphed congratulations to Commander Kenworthy on his "most decisive and significant victory."

Reference is made to the coalition Government's reluctance to face bye-elections, as evidenced in Lloyd George's request to Auckland Geddes to postpone his resignation from Parliament in order to take up his post at McGill University, and the political correspondent of the Liberal Star says:

"It is not surprising that the Government passed a special act of Parliament to safeguard itself against having bye-elections. If it could only safeguard itself against death it would defy the entire electorate."

Winston Churchill, addressing a luncheon party today, said undue importance should not be attached to bye-elections. Following in the wake of the general election it was a swing of the pendulum. The Liberals are in high feather and declare that with a few more such swings of the pendulum the coalition clock will be out of working order.

"Coalition Portents: Is the Ship Beginning to Break Up?" is the heading of an article in The Westminster Gazette, written before the Hull result was known. The chief point of discussion was whether the 300 M. P.s who telegraphed Lloyd George on the subject of indemnities would take up his challenge and by voting against him force a general election.

The Westminster Gazette thought the 300 would come to heel, for Lloyd George would presumably go to the country to ratify the peace terms, in which the indemnities would be only a minor point. The country, which wants peace, would be told that by voting against the Prime Minister they would endanger peace, encourage the Germans, divide the Allies, and play into the hands of the Bolshevikii.

The feeling of the House is that there will be no general election, on this issue at least, but it is agreed that the quarrel between Lloyd George and the rank and file of the Tory Party has strained the planks of the coalition ship. It may continue on its way for some time, but it will founder in bad weather. Some prophets give it a year or two. In the first flush of comment on the Central Hull election others give it from three to six months.

Mr. Asquith, who in a sense returns to the political arena tonight, when a dinner will be given him by his old Liberal followers, is looked to for a lead. Meanwhile the Northcliffian plot is thickening. "All the hue and cry is out after Lloyd George this morning," says The Westminster Gazette, referring to the fact that The Times reproduces passages from the Premier's election speeches on the indemnities question and calls upon him for redemption of the hopes he held out. The Times does not yet go so far as another of Lord Northcliffe's organs, which hinted that Lloyd George was to be got rid of and Winston Churchill put in his place.

Lloyd George himself, according to the political gossips, has no doubts as to what rods are pickling for him and already these gossips detect signs of his readiness to cut the Coalition and come forward as the leader of a party all his own. His reported consultations with Arthur Henderson and Ramsay MacDonald are alleged to be significant indications of his belief that the peace of Versailles will receive no Tory benisons.

Some predictions are already being made that the slogan of the last general election when Lloyd George was "the man who won the war," will at the next and not far distant general election be transmogrified into battle cries against "the man who lost the peace."

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Washington Irving Hotel. Write for information. Albert Sterry, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. Advt.

Reds May Take Sebastopol, Paris Newspaper Reports

PARIS, April 11.—The advance of the Bolsheviki is likely to force the Allies to evacuate Sebastopol, on the Black Sea, near the southern extremity of the Crimea, according to the Intransigeant.

LONDON, April 11.—A Russian (Soviet) official statement under date of April 9, received here by wireless today, says:

In the direction of Odessa we have occupied Birzula, (about 115 miles northwest of Odessa)

In the direction of Sarnak we have occupied the towns of Korosten and Iskorot, the enemy retiring toward the Bug River.

In the direction of Tarnopol we have occupied Proskurov (sixty miles east of Tarnopol) and Staro Konstantinov, (thirty miles northeast of Proskurov.)

Sebastopol became imperiled following the capture of Odessa and then of Perekop by the Ukrainian Bolsheviki. The Isthmus of Perekop had been fortified by the Allies' forces in order to protect Sebastopol, the former Russian naval base on the Black Sea. It was announced on Thursday in London that a French squadron was en route to the Black Sea.

CHOICE OF GENEVA ANGERS THE FRENCH

They Thought Brussels Entitled to be Honored as Headquarters of the League.

WILSON SPOKE FOR GENEVA

Former Friends of Americans Shun Them Because of Failure to Vote for Brussels.

PARIS, April 11, (Associated Press).—Bitter criticism has been aroused in French and Belgian quarters over the choosing of Geneva as the capital of the League of Nations. The fact that President Wilson's speech in behalf of Geneva was wholly responsible for the choosing of the Swiss city as against Brussels is greatly resented.

"You will not dare to choose a city as the capital of the League of Nations which incarnates the enmity between races—a city which has been wronged, doubtless, but which makes a reconciliation between the peoples of Europe more distant by the very wrongs it has suffered," President Wilson is reported to have said to the delegates, in arguing against the selection of Brussels.

Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, particularly resented the fact that the sub-committee deliberating upon the choice of the seat of the League never discussed the offer made by Burgomaster Max of Brussels of the Egmont Palace.

"Had London, Paris, Rome or Washington been considered," said M. Hymans, "we would have withdrawn with good grace. But when a small city was decided on we feel that it is Belgium's right from a material and sentimental point of view that Brussels should have been chosen.

"Had Zurich fought off the German hordes for fourteen days, had Berne been occupied Aug. 20, 1914; had Geneva withstood the terrific bombardment to which Antwerp was subjected, had the Swiss Army battled for four years along the Rhine as the Belgians fought and died along the Yser, then we should understand why Geneva should be chosen."

France was the only one of the great powers to vote for Brussels as the seat of the League. Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, who spoke for only two minutes, said that he was bound by the decision of the subcommittee.

When the vote was called for Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Italy, with two votes each, and Serbia, Greece, Brazil and Poland, each with one vote, chose Geneva, a total of twelve votes. France, with two votes, and China, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and Belgium made up the minority of six votes. Thus Geneva became the Capital of the League of Nations.

The feeling of bitterness against Americans which had been previously indicated became more pronounced today along the boulevards and in the Chamber of Deputies. Frenchmen, formerly friends of Americans, who had formerly greeted them warmly, shunned them.

The query was frequently heard: "When is President Wilson returning home?"

PARIS PRESS IMPATIENT.

Matin Sprinkles "End It" at Fourteen Points in Its Pages.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 11.—It is significant of the state of public opinion in France that today's plenary session of the Peace Conference is accorded but the briefest notice in the French press.

Led by the Matin, the newspapers

Continued on Page Two.

M. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES Tend to ward off Influenza—20c.—Advt.

RELIEF OPPOSED BY FRENCH

Say Wilson's Plan Would Be Recognition of Bolshevist Government.

AND ANTI-REDS MAY OBJECT

Neutral Commission Favors Aid to Famine Region, Where 200,000 Die Monthly.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS LAND

Expedition with Gen. Richardson Reaches Murmansk on the Galveston and Chester.

PARIS, April 11.—Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the Norwegian Food Mission to the United States, and several other prominent Scandinavians and Swiss subjects have been conferring with President Wilson and Herbert Hoover, Director General of Interallied Relief, and other members of the Interallied Relief Council in an effort to arrange for the feeding of the larger cities of Russia, especially Petrograd.

Yesterday President Wilson presented a proposition by the Council of Four to send food to Soviet Russia if the Bolsheviki ceased hostilities. This plan, however, met with serious opposition, particularly from the French, on the ground that it would constitute recognition of the Bolshevist Government.

The proposed plan would have placed the food entirely under the control of a neutral commission, and, consequently, the American position on the revictualing of Soviet Russia would not constitute recognition on the part of the Entente. However, the French hold that it is impossible to ask General Denikine and the Don Cossack Governments to cease fighting, even if the Bolsheviki are willing.

Dr. Nansen is anxious that the revictualing plan be adopted speedily so that food ships can approach Petrograd as soon as the ice breaks up. He estimates the death rate at 200,000 monthly, directly or indirectly due to starvation. He says that the world cannot stand idly by and watch women and children starve. Virtually all children of less than two years are now dead in Petrograd, according to Dr. Nansen, and conditions are terrible beyond description in the orphans' homes and hospitals.

Mr. Hoover says that as all projects for feeding Russia involve political considerations, the first in order have invariably been referred to the Council of Four. His reports, he declares, support Dr. Nansen's statement as to conditions in Russia.

M. Branting favors, in addition to a cessation of hostilities, that the Bolsheviki also be asked to guarantee the liberty of the press and of speech and the right to hold meetings.

The American Red Cross has repeatedly sought permission to sell food to the Bolsheviki, but heretofore the United States has vetoed the plan because it was unwilling to negotiate with the Bolsheviki.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS LAND AT MURMANSK

30,000 Civilians May Accompany Allied Troops if Latter Retire from North Russia.

ARCHANGEL, April 10, (Associated Press.)—The American cruisers Galveston and Chester, carrying American engineer troops and Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, the new commander of the American forces in North Russia, arrived at Murmansk Tuesday. General Richardson is expected to come to Archangel next week.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Arrival of the cruisers Galveston and Chester at Murmansk, reported today in Associated Press dispatches, is expected by officers here to relieve the situation among American troops in the Archangel region, a company of which ten days ago refused to go to the front until arguments were presented by their officers.

The vessels carried Brig. Gen. W. P. Richardson, who is to assume command of the American forces, and two companies of railway engineers. General Richardson and the engineers were ordered to Murmansk at the time it was decided to withdraw the entire allied force in Northern Russia, and their arrival is expected to reassure the American troops and prevent any spread of the mutiny.

No further information as to the mutiny was issued today by the War Department. It requires some days for cables to reach Archangel, and so far as could be learned the Department had no additional advices. Officers were inclined to believe that the incident reported in the cablegram given out in substance last night was the only one of the kind that had occurred. Oth-

Continued on Page Six.

M. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES Tend to ward off Influenza.—20c.—Advt.

Text of Monroe Doctrine Amendment As Adopted by League Commission

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 11.—Following is the text of the Monroe Doctrine amendment as incorporated in the League covenant Thursday at midnight on President Wilson's motion:

Article X.—A—Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

The text of Article X. as it stood in the first published draft of the League of Nations covenant was as follows:

The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression of territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

VOTE AT WEIMAR TO LIMIT TERMS

German Assembly Demands a Peace Corresponding to Wilson's Points.

THREAT TO REJECT TREATY

Brockdorff and Scheidemann Declare the Nation Must Not Be Crushed by Allies.

LONDON, April 11.—A German Government wireless message says that the National Assembly at Weimar, at the conclusion of the first reading of the budget, accepted a resolution, supported by all parties except the Independent Socialists, demanding a peace treaty corresponding with President Wilson's fourteen points and declaring that "a peace of justice must not inflict upon us any changes in territory in violation of that program."

The resolution concludes:

"In the midst of the suffering of our starving population and the turmoil shaking the foundations of the State, which increases daily owing to the postponement of peace, the National Assembly expects from the Government that it will only agree to a peace of understanding and reconciliation, and reject any kind of treaty which sacrifices the present and future of the German nation and of humanity."

Brockdorff Fears Dismemberment.

BERLIN, April 10, (Associated Press).—Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister, speaking before the National Assembly at Weimar today, said that Germany would not sign a peace treaty which deviated in any essential from President Wilson's "fourteen points."

"The financial demands to be made in the peace treaty are obviously causing as much difficulty to our opponents as those regarding territory," the Foreign Minister said. "It is impossible to solve the question of financial claim without negotiating with our experts at the conference table. We will give a clear account to our opponents relative to their demands and our ability to pay.

"Our opponents cannot dismember and paralyze Germany and at the same time extract from the resources of the country the enormous sums they expect from them. For that purpose we require the release, industrially and agriculturally, of the important West, which, contrary to the armistice terms, is cut off from the rest of Germany.

"We need to have the blockade speedily raised and we require the importation of foodstuffs on conditions which will make their purchase possible.

"All the States which participated in this war find themselves in the same distress, and hardly a nation is not disappointed by a peace that is a terrible danger because of the encouragement given by it to disruptive forces."

Scheidemann Urges Conciliation.

Chancellor Scheidemann also addressed the Assembly on Germany's future policy. He said that the policy would be based on three principles: Strict observance of all treaties, unswerving protection of vital German interests and maintenance of a spirit of unreserved conciliation with the entire world. Germany, he declared, must deprive two sworn foes of international understanding—imperialism and Chauvinism—of all possibility of influencing its foreign policy in any direction.

"We want an equal rapprochement with all peoples," the Chancellor continued, "not a fresh division of the world into alliances and groups which, at a dangerous moment, go off like loaded rifles.

"We hope that the liquidation of the war in the East will soon be completed.

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

SAYS CONFERENCE IS ALL AGREED

Lloyd George's Secretary Reports Settlement of All Points Affecting Germany.

WILL CALL GERMANS SOON

An American Suggests That Date Will Be Between April 26 and May 1.

PARIS, April 11.—The Peace Conference has reached an agreement on all questions concerning peace with Germany, reparations, indemnities, and the frontiers of the Rhine and Poland, according to an interview in the Petit Journal with the private secretary of Premier Lloyd George. Certain details remain, but, it is added, they will be settled in two or three days.

The German delegates will be summoned to Versailles within two or three weeks.

The British Premier, his secretary is quoted as saying, thinks that if the Allies agree as well at present as during the war achievements of the Peace Conference will be lasting, and numerous dangers, including Bolshevism, will be averted.

The indications tonight are that David Lloyd George will not depart for London until it is determined on what date the German delegates will be asked to come to Versailles. An American delegate, when asked tonight for his best guess as to this date, put it between April 26 and May 1.

The impression obtaining after today's meeting of the Council of Four was most favorable. The arrangement of the final details of some of the important questions was said to be going on extremely well.

The report of the Committee on International Labor Legislation, which drafted a program to govern international regulation of employment conditions, was adopted by the Peace Conference today, with amendments proposed by George Nicoll Barnes, Minister without portfolio in the British Cabinet, and one of the representatives of his country on the committee.

When Mr. Barnes was recognized he offered a motion approving the draft of a convention to create a permanent organization for the promotion of international labor conditions and requesting the various Governments to nominate delegates forthwith.

A series of amendments proposed by the British members also was presented by Mr. Barnes. One of them would make the period for ratification of labor proposals eighteen months instead of one year. Another of the amendments follows:

In framing an act, recommendation or draft of a convention of general application, the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organization, or other special circumstances make industrial conditions substantially different, and shall suggest modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

The proceedings were largely formal, with speeches by Mr. Barnes, M.

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COUNCIL

President Notes Views of Opposition and Makes Eloquent Reply.

FRENCH MAKE OBJECTION

Chinese Also Oppose the Proposal as Likely to Affect Compacts Touching Them.

BUT BRITISH SUPPORT HIM

And the President's Stirring Appeal for Doctrine That Ended Absolutism Prevails.

Full Covenant Is Adopted by the League Commission

PARIS, April 11, (Associated Press.)—The League of Nations Commission completed its consideration of the League covenant at its meeting tonight.

No sections were included granting the Japanese and French demands, but Japan and France announced that they would reserve the right to bring up the desired amendments before the plenary session of the Peace Conference.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 11.—In the early hours of this morning the League of Nations Commission adopted an amendment to Article X. of the covenant, according direct recognition to the Monroe Doctrine. This famous fundamental principle of American foreign policy was indorsed by name. For the first time in history the great powers have specifically sanctioned the tenet of "America for the Americans."

The text of the amendment I have cabled in an earlier dispatch [printed in an adjoining column.]

There was opposition at last night's meeting to the inclusion of the Monroe Doctrine amendment—opposition of a determined character. But in the end the overwhelming sentiment of the League Commission showed itself in favor of recognition of the great American principle. The ultimate triumph for the American position is attributed largely to the eloquent and stirring address made by President Wilson just at midnight. He spoke for five or six minutes only.

Agitated as He Spoke.

His face was pale—perhaps largely as the result of his recent illness, but the pallor may have been due largely as the result of his recent illness, but the pallor may have been due in part to the agitation he evidently felt as he sought to convince those among his audience who were inclined to be critical, that recognition of the Monroe Doctrine was a right which America had earned and which the great powers could ill afford to refuse.

If one may judge by what has been said today of the eloquence of the President, it is a pity that his speech cannot be reproduced in full, within quotation marks. Herewith, however, is given a summary substantially reproducing the President's line of argument and indicating the character of the diction he employed:

A century ago, said the President, when the nations of Europe were powerless before absolutism, the United States declared that the system should not prevail in the Western Hemisphere. That declaration was the first international charter of human liberty and the real forerunner of the League of Nations.

In this last war against absolutism in Europe, which brought about the fall of absolutism throughout the world, the United States took part in accordance with those principles of liberty laid down a century ago. Is she to be denied recognition of the fact that she was the first in the field? Is there to be withheld from her the small gift of a few words which only state the fact that her policy for the past century has been devoted to the principles of liberty and of independence—which are to be consecrated in this document as a perpetual charter for all the world?

Meeting in House's Rooms.

The meeting of the League Commission was held in the apartments of Colonel House at the Hotel de Crillon. It began at 8 o'clock, with President Wilson presiding, and the first hour was taken up in hearing a delegation of the International Council of Women. Then came an hour devoted to a discussion as to whether the French

er English official text of the covenant should prevail in cases of disputed interpretation.

After that there was begun the reading of the covenant as rewritten by the Committee on Revision. When Article X. was reached the President offered the Monroe Doctrine amendment. It was then approaching midnight. The discussion was sharp and the opposition pronounced, but the details of what was done in the way of attempting to prevent the recognition of America's most notable traditional policy are not yet available for publication.

Seconded by British Members.

It is learned, however, that the President received marked encouragement from the British representatives present, showing that any opposition that may have existed among the British Colonial delegates had been overcome. Premier Venizelos of Greece and Dr. Vesnitch, the Jugo-slav representative, also stood by the President valiantly.

There is a feeling in American Peace Conference quarters today and among the Americans who are here in the interest of amending the League covenant that the inclusion of the Monroe Doctrine amendment will do away with opposition at home to the League of Nations and insure the ratification of the covenant by the Senate.

That the President was able to obtain the adoption of a provision which mentioned the Monroe Doctrine specifically has surprised even those who were familiar with the character and extent of the opposition.

While it was believed practically certain yesterday, prior to the session of the League Commission, that the Monroe Doctrine amendment would be accepted, the opposition was somewhat more pronounced than had been expected, and there is a disposition today to attribute the marked success of the American effort to the eloquent pleading of the President.

Verbal Change May Be Made.

It is possible that the text of the Monroe amendment as adopted last night may be changed slightly before its incorporation in the final draft of the covenant, but any change, it is understood, would be verbal only.

Another meeting of the League Commission is being held this evening to finish the perusal of the revised draft of the covenant. Whether the Japanese will offer any objection to the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine unless their special interests in China are also specifically recognized is not known. It is understood that they did not do so last night.

One of the early objections to attempting to amend the covenant by inserting the Monroe Doctrine clause was that this would cause the Japanese to demand that mention be made in the covenant of their superior interests in the Far East.

The Japanese, however, have concentrated their efforts on obtaining recognition in the League covenant of the principle of racial non-discrimination between nations. They are expected to bring up this subject at the first plenary session of the Peace Conference devoted to considering the League covenant, unless a compromise is effected in the meantime.

More than thirty persons were present at last night's session of the League Commission, most of them members of the commission. In addition to President Wilson, the United States was represented by Colonel House, David Hunter Miller, Counsellor Frazier, of the Diplomatic Service; Mr. Shepardson, one of the legal experts of the American delegation, and Captain Montgomery.

Discussion Had Dramatic Tinge.

PARIS, April 11, (Associated Press.)—Discussion of the Monroe Doctrine amendment at the League of Nations Commission last night is described by those present as having been of a dramatic character, concluding with a speech by President Wilson deprecating the opposition which had been expressed and upholding the doctrine as one of the great bulwarks against absolutism.

The debate came late in the session, after other subjects had been passed upon. The British attitude had been in doubt until the last, but Lord Robert Cecil turned the scales by announcing that he saw no objection in the amendment in the form presented by the President. M. Larnaude of the French delegation followed Lord Robert with objections to inserting the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Chinese also offered objection to the amendment on the ground that its language was so extended that it might validate certain principles and claims affecting Chinese affairs.

The President paid the closest attention to the opposition to the amendment and jotted down notes for a reply. In his speech he spoke with great earnestness and with some evidence of feeling.

A Check to Absolutism.

Mr. Wilson said that the Monroe Doctrine was enunciated to combat the Holy Alliance and to hold back the threat of absolutism which was menacing Europe in the early part of the last century and seeking to spread its absolute power to the Western hemisphere. It served its purpose in keeping this absolute power from the Western world.

One of its great purposes, he said, was to maintain territorial and political integrity; and, having served its great purpose in the Western world, it was now being brought to the lands which had felt the hand of absolutism and militarism. It was a source of surprise and discouragement, the President said, to hear opposition expressed to such a doctrine and such a purpose.

The President's speech closed the discussion. There was no vote, and when there were no further remarks the Chairman of the meeting said the amendment would be considered adopted. The commission then took up the next article of the covenant.

The official statement on last night's session, issued this morning, does not mention the action on the Monroe Doctrine amendment, although it was admitted officially from other sources that the amendment was adopted.

The session began at 8:30 o'clock and did not end until after midnight. The French representatives urged that the covenant be printed in French, but no decision was reached by the commission on this point.

Women's Delegation Heard.

The women's deputation which was received by the commission, and which asked that the principle of suffrage for women be recognized in the covenant of the League as one to be applied throughout the world, as soon as the civilization and democratic development of each country might permit, was headed by the Marchioness of Aberdeen. She assured the commission of the sympathy with the League of Nations felt by the organization which she represented—the International Council of Women Suffragists of the Allied Nations—and she urged the commission to consider the recognition of the equal right of women to sit in the League.

The further requests of the women were for the suppression of traffic in women and children, the establishment of a bureau of education, and of an international bureau of hygiene.

Mrs. Fannie Fein Andrews represented the United States. Mme. Bratiano, wife of the Rumanian Prime Minister, attended the plenary session.

Members of the commission said there had been no discussion as to the date of the probable first meeting of the League of Nations organization.

The official communiqué on yesterday's session of the commission reads:

President Wilson presided at last night's session of the League of Nations Commission. The Commission received a deputation from the International Council of Woman Suffragists of the allied countries and the United States. Lady Aberdeen introduced a deputation who raised several points of interest to women, and before leaving they were thanked by the Chairman, who assured them the Commission appreciated the merits of the suggestions. If all of them were not embodied in the covenant of the League, they were told, it was because it was deemed inadvisable to burden the League with a multitude of details before experience had shown of what it was capable.

The Commission discussed the redraft of the covenant, received from the Drafting Committee, and covered the articles from I. to X. There will be discussion of the subsequent articles tonight.

The selection of Geneva as the seat of the League of Nations was made despite the plea of Paul Hymans, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who urged the claim of Brussels for the honor.

President Wilson personally supported Geneva, and in this he was joined by England and Italy.

AMERICANS OPTIMISTIC.

Frank Hitchcock Happy Over Monroe Amendment.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 11.—Adoption of the Monroe Doctrine provision in the covenant has caused more optimistic feeling among Americans, Frank Hitchcock said today:

"I am going home happy over the League of Nations."

He thought that incorporation of the Monroe Doctrine amendment would remove the principal ground of Republican objection.

President Wilson was supported by Premier Orlando and Lord Robert Cecil as well as Venizelos. The opposition was based on fear that insertion of the Monroe Doctrine barred with it logically American abstention from European affairs. Orlando pointed out that America had sent 2,000,000 troops to Europe at a time when the Monroe Doctrine was in full effect.

CHOICE OF GENEVA ANGERS THE FRENCH

By WALTER DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

are so engaged in the campaign to support French claims on the biggest issues that they virtually ignore secondary matters. The outcry against secrecy and delay is the general theme, but the cry is stimulated and redoubled as a result of the protest signed yesterday by all the French Senators present in the Senate lobby, which comes as a pendant to the telegram of British Members of Parliament to Lloyd George.

Under the headline "The People's Hour" the Matin makes a direct appeal, couched in simple language and filled with popular imagery, to the masses to express their will against the secrecy of the deliberations of the Big Four, "who have gone up to Sinai enveloped in a diplomatic cloud, armed with thunderbolts of censorship." Throughout the Matin's first two pages are scattered "boxes" containing the word "Aboutir" (End It) in large-size type. Altogether the word is repeated fourteen times. There is also a picture beside the title showing a hammer marked "Matin" driving a wedge marked "Aboutir" into the head.

Like the Temps, the Journal des Debats, the Figaro, the Echo de Paris, and other leading newspapers, the whole tone of the Matin reflects doubt and dissatisfaction, which is in striking contrast to the optimistic balm handed out "from official sources in close touch with the peace delegates." All such statements have lost their power to soothe the French, who, despite them, do not yet believe that their country is getting the rights on which she determined to insist.

VOTE AT WEIMAR TO LIMIT TERMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

We cannot allow Russia to use force upon us in shaping our internal affairs. But if Russia renounces forceful propaganda of Bolshevism we gladly extend a brotherly hand to the Russian people, who, like ourselves, had to pay for the false calculation by their foe, imperialism, with defeat, collapse and misery. The bitterly hard road to new economic and State consolidation is common to both of us.

"As regards France, Germany desires conciliation, and it is quite clear that we should know the obligations we have undertaken toward her. When we press for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine it is not in the silent hope of nullifying a point in President Wilson's program, but in order to remove forever ideas of revenge or fresh accusations of oppression.

"We are suffering severely under the continued detention of our imprisoned sons and brothers. We feel bitterly the fact that French commanders in occupied territories are trying to evoke desires for separation, but here also we hope for the triumph of a new fraternal spirit which will liberate humanity from such elements of international dissension.

"We hope with all our hearts that the coming peace will leave the least possible scope for future disputes. But shall we be able to make our desire for international reconciliation prevail? We are daily flooded with thousands of documents which might justify our belief that the will to destruction of our opponents is unchanged, but we await events resolutely, without deviating from our strivings after an understanding across the deserted trenches."

Sees Chief Danger in Germany.

Herr Scheidemann said that he saw the most danger for the success of this foreign policy from within Germany, where incessant convulsions of unrest, strike after strike, and a spirit of revolt threaten the whole house with destruction. He described as scandalous disrespect the arrest of Minister Landsberg at Magdeburg early this week, and said that such occurrences might help to break up the Government and to destroy its credit at home and abroad.

Dealing with the food situation, the Chancellor said that when an increase in the food ration "beckons to our whole people, so tortured by undernourishment, with the hope that now when the blockade is loosening, the hunger war is laying down its hands, re idle which alone by their labor could provide the means of payment without which there would not be a pound of flour or bacon for the wives and children of the workmen.

The Cancellor asserted that the new revolution in Munich, with a Soviet republic there proclaiming an offensive and defensive alliance with the Hungarian and Russian Soviets, endangered peace just at the moment when "we give indisputable proof of our will for peace and our repugnance for any policy of the mailed fist."

"Dreamers" Set Up War Banner.

"Dreamers," he continued, "dare again to set up the banner of war against nations with whom we desire tomorrow to sit at a conference table. We oppose a Soviet republic, not merely on internal political grounds, but because we want peace, without which we would be ruined."

The Chancellor said he did not seek an alliance with a world revolution which would lead to murder and misery.

"We want," he asserted, "a great world alliance in which equal nations can develop freely without the fetters of armaments and without the new burdens of Bolshevist civil war.

"That separates us from the ideas of Lenine, who has boasted of having recommended that the abolition of disarmament should be struck off the socialistic program because the idea of overcoming capitalism without civil war was utopian. Without disarmament the League of Nations would be an empty formula, and a perpetuation of force. If brute force as a means of settling differences between peoples is to be abolished we must respect it first in settling differences between our compatriots."

Tells of Reds' Incitement.

Herr Scheidemann said that the teachings of Lenine and the Bolsheviki brought war at home and abroad, adding:

"I keep to the facts. I call attention to Lenine's advocacy of civil war, to Radek's incitement of a common struggle against the Entente on the Rhine, to the alliances and resolutions of the Munich Soviet Republic, and to the decision of the Communist Congress to carry the new doctrine of salvation by the Soviets through the world with fire and sword. I call to the German people to awake and behold the chasm opening before you and your children in the future as well. * * *

"We desire to open the road to an economic democracy and will provide the necessary organs for it. We will inaugurate socialization that it forms a source of prosperity and not the bacillus of decomposition."

Herr Scheidemann concluded by saying that the German people must ward off all violent attempts to take them by surprise. He appealed for help in seeing that the word "force" should disappear from the dictionary, and that it might not "be perpetuated in its worst sense in a mailed-fist peace."

DOUBT IF GERMANY WILL PAY IN FULL

Americans See Chance That She May Some Time Repudiate Her Obligations.

NEW FRENCH PLAN OPPOSED

Suggestion Involving Priority Not Supported by Other Members of Reparations Board.

PARIS, April 11, (Associated Press.)—While the members of the British and French Parliaments are mobilising for a proposal to exact nothing less than full indemnification of the Allies by Germany for all the costs of the war and are insisting on Germany's ability to pay the full bill, the American representatives on the Reparations Commission express considerable doubt whether even the account to be presented to Germany under the plan adopted by the Council of Four (estimated at about $45,000,000,000, with the payment spread over a period of thirty years) can or will be collected in full.

They assert that they can see the possibility that the ways and means of holding Germany to payment will grow weaker as the years pass, and that Germany may take advantage of some convenient opportunity in later years to repudiate her obligations to the present allied powers under the peace treaty. They recall the action of Russia in repudiating the restrictive Black Sea clauses of the treaty imposed at the conclusion of the Crimean war at a moment when a new political grouping in Europe gave the Emperor of Russia a fair amount of certainty that Russia could do this with impunity.

For this reason the American and other delegates on the Reparations Commission have opposed a new proposal which the French brought in to specify labor and other requisitions for the restoration of the devastated French provinces in the first few years after peace, maintaining that this revived the question of priority as between the creditors of Germany, which had been rejected by the commission and the Council of Four.

They argued that France in this way might receive a disproportionately large share of her claims in the first years, while the ability of the associated Governments to enforce payments was still good, and that other States, dependent upon later payments in money and material, might be left holding the bag if Germany proved recalcitrant.

The difficulty will probably be met by the French offer to account to the other countries for the cash value of labor, materials, cattle, and other things exacted for the restoration of the nine northern provinces.

Germany, although her prisoners will be released at the end of the armistice, will probably be required in the peace settlement to provide a part of the labor needed for rebuilding of devastated regions as well as labor at home in the manufacture or production of materials to be used in restoration work.

FRENCH LABOR BODY AGAINST THE LEAGUE

Says It Is Not Wilson's—Condemns Policy of Armed Intervention and Blockade.

PARIS, April 11.—A placard was posted throughout Paris today by the General Federation of Labor, entitled "An Appeal to Public Opinion and the Workers." It contains the following reference to the League of Nations:

"Our diplomats offer us a project of a League of Nations which is not the Society of Nations such as was prescribed in the fourteen points of President Wilson. The peoples of the entire world in their thirst for justice acclaimed these fourteen points, and we accepted them. The French working class, faithful to its conception of a war on war, rises against the sabotage of peace."

The placard condemns the policy of blockade constraints, and political and armed interventions. It protests against the expedition to Russia and asks for the conclusion of a real peace to which all peoples can subscribe.

REED HINTS CRITICS DID IT.

Says Time Was Well Spent if They Forced Monroe Change.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 11.—"If the critics have only brought about that amendment, their time has been well spent," was the comment today of Senator Reed of Missouri after he read the Paris dispatch announcing that the League of Nations Commission had adopted a new section to the covenant specifically providing that the Monroe Doctrine is not to be affected by the provisions of the covenant.

400,000 ON STRIKE AT THE RUHR MINES

Minister Bauer Negotiating with Leaders—Soviet Demanded in Brunswick.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 9.—The number of strikers in the Ruhr region is now 400,000. Barely 10,000 people are at work. The miners threaten to stop operations necessary for keeping the mines in working order if the Government does not agree to their demands. In the circumstances the Government is compelled to take some action, and Herr Bauer, the Labor Minister, is now in the strike area negotiating with the strikers.

In Berlin, practically all the banks are closed. The employes have ceased work because the bank directors will not agree to their demands for revision of working conditions, including recognition of the Employes' Councils, higher wages for men of good education, payment for overtime after six hours a day and regular holidays. The strike is naturally causing great disturbance in the business life of the city. The strike in the metal industry in Berlin, too, has not been settled. Indeed, the outlook is decidedly worse.

But in Brunswick, which provides the extraordinary news of today, the "Revolutionary Workers" have proclaimed a general political strike in order "to fight against capitalism and militarism and for the salvation of the revolution." Banks and newspaper offices are closed in the town, which is guarded by troops. The steam and street railways have ceased to function.

The tailor who used to be President of Brunswick, named Merges, has appeared again, and at a great demonstration has declared the union of Germany with Russia to be the sole means of saving the Fatherland. Amid tremendous applause, he demanded the proclamation of a Soviet government in Brunswick. The demonstrators then paraded through the streets of the city. The Parliament has adjourned sine die, and the elected Workers' Council is now reported to be deliberating on the steps necessary to bring Soviet rule into existence.

The movement has spread to Helmstedt, where the telegraph and telephone offices and all municipal buildings have been occupied by the "Brunswick People's Guard," and the Burgomaster has been deposed.

MINISTER SCHIFFER RESIGNS.

Financial Member of German Cabinet Out—Socializing Board Quits.

BERLIN, April 11, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Schiffer, the Minister of Finance in the German National Government, has resigned, the Zeitung am Mittag says. His reasons are said to be personal.

The resignation of the whole Socialization Commission, which has been rumored for some time, is also announced. This action was due, according to a declaration made in the Vorwärts by Dr. Kantzky, Independent Socialist, to the fact that "from its birth it had to combat obstructive tactics from the imperialistic economic bureau." It was, therefore, unable, it is said, to make proper plans for the Socialistic reconstruction of Germany.

A dispatch from Weimar states that the Government has abandoned for the present its intention to transfer further sessions of the National Assembly to Berlin, owing to the unsuitable condition of the Reichstag building, which for months has been used for a barracks for revolutionary troops. It is estimated that four months' work would be required, at an expenditure of 600,000 marks, to ventilate the building properly.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SAILS.

Admiral Gleaves Goes to Inspect Army Embarkation Ports.

The naval transport George Washington, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, commander of the cruiser-transport squadron, sailed from Hoboken yesterday afternoon for Brest, to await the orders of President Wilson.

During her stay in port the transport has been refitted to accommodate 7,000 troops, but it is not expected that she will bring more than 5,000 on her return with the President.

Vice Admiral Gleaves said he sailed under orders from the Acting Secretary of the Navy to inspect evacuation ports abroad. He is accompanied by his Flag Lieutenant, J. M. Lawson. He plans to visit France, Belgium, and England, and may call at Antwerp, which has been mentioned as a port for the embarkation of American troops coming from Germany.

The Admiral returned yesterday from a visit to Nashville, where his townsmen had presented a jeweled sword to him.

SAYS CONFERENCE IS ALL AGREED

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Colliard, and M. Vandervelde, representing British, French, and Belgian labor interests, respectively.

The Italian delegate, Signor Barzilai, and the Japanese, Baron Mikino, and two delegates from India spoke briefly on special conditions in their countries. The Cuban, Bolivian, and Ecuadorian delegates also spoke.

President Wilson said he regretted the absence in America of Mr. Gompers, as it prevented his presenting the views of the American people, which he so largely represented.

The report, with the amendments, was then approved without division, and the session adjourned.

Premier Paderewski of Poland had conferences on Thursday with Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Premier Orlando of Italy. The conference with Premier Orlando lasted nearly an hour. M. Paderewski also called on Herbert C. Hoover, the head of the Interallied Relief Organization.

Optimistic Cable to Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 11. — More progress has been made in the Peace Conference during the last forty-eight hours than during the entire previous two weeks, according to advices received at the White House today from Paris.

Without giving details, these advices indicated that some of the chief difficulties delaying progress in the negotiations had been overcome, and that the President had secured the acceptance of certain of the important points for which he had been contending.

REPORT COMMUNE RULES IN MUNICH

Soviet Ousted by an Even More Extreme Faction, Nuremberg Hears.

FOOD CUT OFF FROM CITY

Former Madman Foreign Minister —Fear of Pogroms and War of Three Factions.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 10.—Munich since last night has been entirely isolated. No coal, no milk or food of any kind reaches the Bavarian capital except from the immediate neighborhood. Railway, telegraph and telephone service is suspended.

The cutting off of the city's supplies has been done by the Peasants' Council, which is convinced that it can thus force the Red Government to retire. The latter, however, is planning to bribe the peasants by higher prices and other concessions, thus causing them to desert the opposition.

The Nuremberg papers report that the most radical communists under Dr. Levien's leadership have succeeded in deposing the People's Commissioners' Government at Munich and establishing an ultra-Red commune. This cannot be verified here.

What may be expected if the People's Commissioners' Government was not communistic enough may be inferred from the latter's rules for the socialization of newspapers. The whole Bavarian press has been placed under control and becomes municipal property. Its administration consists of one member of the Government, two members of the Workers' Council, one member of the political party of which the paper in question is the organ, one Socialist leader and one Socialist writer. The editorial office is to decide concerning the contents of each paper.

All existing contracts with employes are recognized, and those wishing release will receive half a year's salary at monthly rates. The former proprietors of the newspapers receive no compensation, but may be employed at a yearly maximum salary of 12,000 marks. If disabled they are to receive a small pension.

Political parties which edit their own organs may claim certain space in other papers for propaganda. Advertising is created a State monopoly.

Ex-Madman Foreign Minister.

According to the Franconian Courier, published in Nuremberg, Dr. Lapp, who is the People's Commissidner of Foreign Affairs, has had a very checkered career. Till a few months ago Lapp was entirely unknown in Munich. He is 60 years old and was twice confined in a madhouse. Till 1888 he acted as editor of a Stuttgart paper, when he was threatened with punishment for lese majesty and emigrated to Italy, where he became a member of the staff of the Corriere Della Sera, acting simultaneously as a spy for the Imperial German Government, in which latter capacity he is said to have been very successful.

Later, at the instigation of the German General Staff, Lapp joined the Zimmerwald International Socialist Conference and organized a revolutionary movement in Italy. He also became a member of a number of revolutionary societies, the secrets of which he sold to the Government.

Bavarian Pogroms Feared.

The Berlin Tageblatt energetically condemns the reactionary agitators in Munich who are inciting the people to pogroms against the Jews by telling them that the large number of Jews in the Bolshevist Government is responsible for all their troubles.

"According to the latest news from Munich," says the Tageblatt, "it seems, indeed, that anti-Semitism is increasing there, which may be explained by the activity of such men as Landauer, Jaffe, Mühsam and Dr. Levien. No sane person can blame the Munich populace if it refuses to be robbed by the so-called idealists, anarchists and slackers who hail from Warsaw, Lemberg and Berlin, and who are anything but Bavarians. The people of Munich ought to chase them out of town. But what have the majority of Jewish people in common with those kings of the underworld? What have they in common with those editors of anarchist organs? Any sensible Jew condemns those scoundrels just as fiercely as any sensible Christian."

Reds Again at Nuremberg.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 9.—A dispatch received here says that things are becoming serious in Nuremberg. The organized workers are said still to be masters of the situation, but the Independent Socialists and Spartacides are gaining strength. They are agitating for a general strike and they have forced several factories to close. The dispatch continues:

"None of the newspapers appeared today, as their technical staffs have struck, and there is a report to the effect that the whole town is already on strike and has given itself over to mass demonstrations."

RUSSIANS FREED IN BAVARIA.

Red Chief Among Released Captives —Fear War of Three Factions.

BERLIN, April 10, (Associated Press.)—The Munich Revolutionary Council has ordered the immediate release of all prisoners of war in Bavaria. The order frees thousands of prisoners, including the Russian Communist, Axelrod.

The Council which has been in charge of the Munich banks has been getting into trouble through decrees issued by its leader, a twenty-four-year-old student named Foller. The Council had ordered that the wages of all persons be continued to be paid in full. It also closed the banks, causing excitement among the depositors, who were unable to withdraw their money.

COPENHAGEN, April 11.—Munich dispatches to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin express extreme pessimism regarding the situation in Bavaria, and say that there are expectations in the Bavarian capital that there may be sanguinary fighting among the partisans of the different governments in Bavaria, if, as is feared, the Communists have set up a third. The Hoffman Government is declared to be holding large bodies of troops in readiness at Passau and Freising for use against the Communists. Augsburg has been cut off from food and news from Munich.

The Lokal-Anzeiger states that the Communist Council in Munich was in session until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and that it elected a new Central Council, the Councilmen comprising five workmen and five soldiers, with Herr Klatz, a bricklayer, as President.

During the night the Communists took eleven hostages from the ranks of the trade union leaders, the Lokal-Anzeiger's reports add. They forced their way to the main police station, disarmed the police, and took the Police Commissioners and Sergeants as hostages.

Revolutionary tribunals have been established in Munich, and twenty-eight judges sit in relays of seven throughout the day and night. The sentences of the judges are carried out immediately.

The Central Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee for Bavaria has appointed a provisional mandatory for military affairs.

MUNICH, April 9, (Associated Press.)—The Majority Socialists, at a meeting last night, rejected a proposal to abstain from all co-operation with the new Government, and adopted a resolution to make one more attempt to re-establish unity. If this attempt does not succeed, the Majority Socialists will decline to co-operate.

The provisions for the socialization of the press of the country declare that nobody must profit from the newspapers. Magazines may only appear under license and may contain no advertising. Magazines unable to support themselves without advertising will be suppressed.

According to the provisions, any person attempting to secure the insertion of advertising matter in newspapers or magazines for a price is liable to trial by the revolution tribunal. It is announced that socialization of news agencies, paper factories, theatres and moving pictures will follow.

The new Bavarian Government has issued decrees confiscating all dwellings and placing them at the disposal of a Commissioner, who has been charged to deal with the question of the shortage of housing. Persons who did not live in Bavaria before the war must surrender their dwellings and become dependent upon the Commissioner. Private renting is forbidden, and the number of rooms to be occupied is prescribed according to the size of the family. Infractions of the orders are punishable by fines up to 100,000 marks, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

The Ministry at Bamberg is flooding Munich with handbills dropped from airplanes. The handbills urge the Munich populace to recognize only the decrees of the Bamberg Government.

AIM TO JOIN BADEN TO BAVARIA

Red Agitators Active There—Soviet Move in Ruhr Checked.

COPENHAGEN, April 11.—The revolutionary movement in Bavaria has spread to Baden, and agitators are working in Karlsruhe, Mannheim and other large towns, according to a Karlsruhe dispatch to the Acht Uhr Blatt of Berlin.

The agitators are said to be attempting to start a revolution and proclaim a Soviet republic in Baden. They would also unite Baden with the Bavarian Soviet Government.

The proclamation of a Soviet republic was contemplated yesterday in the Ruhr district, but the plan was frustrated by special means, particularly the occupation of Essen by Government troops. Seventeen members of the Mülheim-Am-Ruhr Council, who voted at the last meeting in favor of a Soviet Government, have been arrested on the charge of high treason.

Workmen in thirty-seven German towns have gone on strike for the introduction of the Soviet system.

LEDEBOUR DEMAND PRESSED.

Soviet Congress Appoints Commission to Work for His Release.

BERLIN, April 10, (Associated Press.)—The Prussian authorities are passing from one to the other the question of the release of George Ledebour, the Independent Socialist leader, arrested in the recent Spartacide uprising, whose freedom has been demanded by the Soviet Congress, of which body he was elected a member.

After the Minister of Justice had referred the Congress to the State's Attorney the latter directed the Soviet delegates to apply to the court before which Ledebour was to be tried. Today this division of the criminal court informed the Congress that the court must stand by its original refusal to surrender the Independent leader. The court suggested the filing of a writ of complaint.

The announcement of this result to the Soviet Congress brought the enraged Independents to their feet, and they finally succeeded in having a special commission appointed, which was instructed to effect the release of Ledebour at the earliest possible moment. The ultra-Radical members are determined to have Ledebour present at the Congress sessions, and it appears likely that they will resort to the most extreme obstructionist tactics for the purpose of delaying the deliberations.

This morning the Congress received a motion by the Independents to admit two Menshevik delegates from Russia to the Congress. The Independents also introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission of nine delegates to make a personal investigation of conditions in Russia and report to the next Congress.

The Congress may extend into next week, as resolutions covering a wide range of subjects are up for debate. They are entirely foreign to the questions of Soviet rule and socialization, to consider which the Congress was primarily convoked.

Max Cohen, Chairman of the Central Council, and one of the Majority Socialist leaders, made a speech today in which he discussed foreign politics and the methods of Mathias Erzberger in connection with the armistice proceedings, which he stigmatized as inimical to the future of Franco-German relations. He advocated the formation of a continental bloc as an offset to the "Anglo-American alliance."

Herr Cohen said that an unbridgeable gap existed between Germany on the one hand and the United States and Great Britain on the other, while the differences between Germany on the one side and the French and Slavs on the other were capable of conciliatory adjustment.

MACHINE GUNS CHECK DUESSELDORF RIOT

Fifty Casualties in Dispersing a Spartacide Crowd—City in Darkness.

COPENHAGEN, April 11.—In a new Spartacide outbreak at Düsseldorf yesterday twenty-five persons were killed and twenty-five wounded when Government troops used machine guns on the demonstrators, the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin says.

A crowd of several thousand persons assembled before the Spartacide headquarters at Düsseldorf in the afternoon. The police ordered the crowd to disperse, whereupon there was some shooting. While soldiers were being brought up the crowd erected barricades in the streets. After the fighting, in which the casualties were sustained, the Spartacides fled.

Düsseldorf, the newspaper adds, was in complete darkness last night, the gas and electric works having ceased operations. Trains and street cars stopped running.

Denies da Costa Is Going to Wilson.

PARIS, April 11.—Sensational dispatches from New York connecting the departure of Dr. J. C. da Costa on the George Washington with the recent illness of President Wilson, brought a denial today from Rear Admiral Grayson that the sailing of Dr. da Costa was in any way connected with the President's recent illness. Admiral Grayson said that the President had recovered fully from his cold which kept him confined to his bed for several days.

Religious Notices on Page Sixteen.

DECLARES LEAGUE CAN'T BE REVAMPED

British Publicist Thinks That Material Changes Would Wreck Covenant.

PESSIMISTIC ABOUT DANZIG

Sees This, Responsibility, and Reparation as Obstacles to Early Agreement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, April 11.—"If there is to be any announcement of peace terms before Easter they will be in the most meager form," said a well-known British publicist to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today.

He had just returned from a stay of some weeks in Paris and, although he has access to unusually good sources of information, he did not profess to be able to pierce the veil which shrouds the doings of the Big Four. Of one thing, however, he was sure: If the original draft of the League of Nations is to be amended considerably, the league will vanish like the airy fabric of a dream.

"If any member is to have the right to resign," he said, "whenever anything happens at which he is annoyed, the whole idea of the League will be undermined, and you will soon have nothing left. Then they talk of permitting members of the League to decide what armament they will keep up. For whose benefit is that amendment to be adopted? To let the United States have a big Navy, or France a big Army, or what? Why, the one concrete advantage we all hoped for from the League was the compulsory limitation of armaments."

As far as he could learn, he said, the Big Four were far from agreement on many definite points.

Take Danzig for example. The Commission of Experts, representing all the principal nations, resolved unanimously that it must go to Poland. They were under no illusions about the matter. They admitted that it was not an ideal solution of the problem, but then there was no ideal solution, and it did achieve certain excellent results. The Big Four, however, would have none of it and referred it back to the experts, who considered it again and declined to alter their report. The Big Four a second time refused it, and now there is talk of one of those artificial arrangements beloved of the international legalist, and Danzig, it is rumored, is to be neutralized and made a free city or free port.

"Paris also hears that American opinion is not on all fours with European on the question of punishment for those responsible for the war. Rightly or wrongly, the story has gone forth that Wilson is not prepared to see the Kaiser and other rulers held to account for the war, whatever may be done to criminals of lower rank. As the British view is that the Kaiser, if anyone, should be punished, here seems to be another cause of difference and delay."

On the question of indemnities this informant said that President Wilson was gaining support from Clemenceau. This did not mean that Clemenceau was inclined to let the Germans off easily; but, as he recognized that they could never pay anything like the total cost of the war, (for which, in the popular British view, at any rate, they were liable,) he was in favor of as narrow an interpretation of the "reparation" of the fourteen points as possible. France stands to get a large sum, however the word reparations be construed, and is afraid that if the British bill for the cost of the war is admitted her share will be cut down.

"Do you take any stock, then, in these stories about the George Washington being ordered to France?" the correspondent asked.

"How can President Wilson go home now and confess that he has been a failure? He must stay and reach the best compromise he can," was the answer.

SINN FEINERS PRAISE AND BLAME WILSON

Irish Parliament Speakers Differ Widely on President and the League.

DUBLIN, April 11, (Associated Press.)—The Sinn Fein Parliament today discussed the League of Nations. Professor Edward De Valera said that Ireland was ready to become a constituent unit, but only on the basis of the equality of rights of all nations, great and small. The whole hope of the world was in President Wilson, he continued, but the present League covenant was not democratic; it violated the principle of equality and would set up a greater tyranny than ever before.

The member for Monaghan attacked President Wilson and called him "the Machiavelli of the New World, intent on forcing a sham League of Nations on prostrate humanity."

Other speakers criticised the American President, but Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein organization, said that Mr. Wilson was at the present time fighting England, France, and Italy, and that Ireland would support him in his conflict with the old diplomacy.

IRISH DELEGATES IN PARIS.

Three from America Will Petition the Big Four to Receive Them.

PARIS, April 11, (Associated Press.)—The three delegates chosen by the Irish Societies of the United States to appeal to the Peace Conference on behalf of Ireland arrived in Paris today. They are Edward F. Dunne, ex-Governor of Illinois; Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia, and Frank P. Walsh, former Chairman of the National War Labor Board.

The delegates will ask the Council of Four to give them an opportunity to place before it the case of Ireland and demand that the question be dealt with according to the principles of President Wilson and the right of self-determination.

They were met at the St. Lazare station by Sean O'Ceallaigh (John O'Kelley,) the delegate of the Provisional Irish Republic to the Conference, and George G. Duffy, member of the British Parliament for South Dublin. Duffy and O'Ceallaigh told the Americans that the big powers would refuse to hear and receive them, but the Americans were not deterred and said they would ask President Wilson to grant them an audience.

Ex-Governor Dunne, in referring to the audience given by President Wilson to an Irish delegation when the President was in America early in March, said:

"At that time the question put to President Wilson by the delegation was: 'Are you prepared to revendicate before the Peace Conference the right of Ireland to dispose of herself according to the principles laid down in your Fourteen Points?'

"The President's reply then was: 'Surely you do not think that I can answer this question now.'

"We then informed the President that we were in no hurry and were prepared to wait for his answer, and were even willing to journey to Paris in order to obtain it. President Wilson now has had sufficient time to reflect. We have come to Paris for his answer."

ITALY ORDERS BARRIER ON BAVARIAN REDS

Closes the Frontier to Shut Out Bolshevism—Rome Celebrates Failure of Red Strike.

GENEVA, April 11, (Associated Press.)—Dispatches received from Innsbruck report that the Italian commander in Tyrol has ordered the closing of the Bavarian frontier, over which nobody has been permitted to pass since Thursday.

The dispatches add that the step was taken owing to fears of a spread of Bolshevism to Italy.

VIENNA, April 10, (Associated Press.)—Italy has ordered the German Austrian Republic to disarm and disband any troops regarded as pro-communist.

German Austria, however, is coming under the influence of the establishment of Soviet Governments at Munich and Budapest. At Donawitz 10,000 workers in the iron smelting plants have driven out the managers because the latter refused to grant increased wages. The coal miners there are reported to have considered similar action, and there is a prospect that the employes of the iron mines will take over control of the properties and elect their own managers.

Bank clerks at Vienna are demanding higher salaries. At one bank the salaries paid before the war totaled 11,000,000 crowns. This was increased during the war to 25,000,000. It is now faced with a demand for the payment of 11,000,000 more, which will make an amount equal to the yearly dividends of the bank before the war.

The Communists of German Austria have been told that if communism is adopted here the Allies would cut off food supplies, but this argument has been removed since the Allies appeared willing to treat with the Communists at Budapest.

The situation at Budapest prevents the Vienna banks from making up their yearly statements. It is impossible to estimate the value of securities held by Hungary, and it is said that, even if Hungary should agree to make settlements with the German Austrian Republic, any new payment she might offer would be without value. Business in Vienna is at a standstill, with the banks operating virtually as Government tax offices.

"The only salvation here is to kill Bolshevism with work," said Dr. Alfred Treichl, Director of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, today, "but we cannot give work unless we can secure raw materials from abroad."

ROME, April 10.—The whole city was beflagged and illuminated tonight in celebration of the fiasco of the demonstration planned by the Socialists in honor of the German and Russian ultra-Radicals. Throughout the city there were manifestations by the people in which were heard cries of "Death to Lenine and Trotzky." "Long live the King," and "Long live our Italian Fiume."

BRITISH NATIONS LEAGUE.

Dominions to be Great Powers Under Single Head, Milner Says.

LONDON, April 11, (via Montreal.)—The transformation of the relations between the United Kingdom and the overseas dominions is almost complete, Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the Manchester branch of the Colonial Institute at a luncheon Thursday.

Lord Milner said that the Dominions were entitled to look to a future in which they would be great powers. They all desired to remain in the empire, however, and K. this desire was fulfilled the world would see what it had never seen before—a number of great powers under a single head. "It would be—it was, in fact—a league of nations, but possessing a moral

WHITMAN DENIES THOMPSON STORY

Took Luncheon with Senator, but Made No Mention of Shonts or Governorship, He Says.

BRADY MAKES STATEMENT

Asserts Legislator Sought Interview on Water Power and Asked About Traction Matters.

Former Governor Charles S. Whitman made the following statement yesterday relative to testimony regarding an alleged conversation with him given by Senator George F. Thompson in the Senate Judiciary Committee's bribery investigation at Albany:

Senator Thompson came to see me at the St. Regis on the Saturday he mentioned, at 1 P. M. I met him in the lobby of the hotel and he lunched with me in the restaurant at my invitation, leaving me after lunch. We talked about a number of matters. I did not mention the governorship to him. He referred several times to his own ambitions in that direction. I gave him not the slightest reason to believe that I or any one else would favor his nomination for the governorship. I did not mention Mr. Shonts's name to him, nor did he mention Mr. Shonts's name to me.

I have never heard of Mr. Burke, and so far as I know have never seen him.

Anything further that needs be said on the matter will be said before the Legislature if my appearance there is desired.

Mr. Whitman added that he had not invited Senator Thompson to call and see him. He said that Thompson was entirely responsible for their holding any interview at all. When his attention was called to Senator Thompson's statement that the former Governor had declared in the interview that Thompson was the one up-State Republican best suited to be a candidate for Governor, the ex-Governor said:

"I never thought of such a thing. I said nothing on the subject at all. I never regarded Thompson in that light."

Mr. Whitman was asked if he had been retained by any of the traction interests. He said:

"Judge Ransom of the firm has been retained. He has acted in legal matters for the Consolidated Gas Company, and is engaged in some rate matters."

William L. Ransom, counsel for the Public Service Commission, who has been associated with ex-Governor Whitman since the first of the year said:

"I was retained in January in the case of certain suits in equity which have been brought by the Consolidated Gas Company. That has all been in the courts. I have been retained by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, but I have not been engaged in reference to any legislative matter. I have not talked to any members of the Legislature on any legislative matter this year. Everything I have done or shall do will be done in court."

President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company refused to talk, but the following statement was given out by his secretary:

Mr. Shonts said he would not say anything until he had seen the stenographic minutes of the testimony, except that neither he personally nor any one by his authority or to his knowledge had ever said or done an improper thing in connection with legislative matters, either this year or any session."

Senator Thompson's interview with Nicholas F. Brady was obtained at the solicitation of the Senator himself, who sought to interest the capitalist in plans for hydro-electric development, according to Mr. Brady, who made the following statement last night:

In the latter part of February of this year Richard H. Burke, whom I know, advised me that Senator George F. Thompson was anxious to have a talk with me. The interview was sought by Senator Thompson and, he being conspicuously prominent in public affairs, I was glad to hear what he had to say. Throughout the interview Mr. Burke was present.

During the interview Senator Thompson outlined plans for the development of water power in the State, in which I am naturally interested. His ideas seemed impracticable, and I asked him to put them in writing. The conversation then turned on traction matters. I pointed out to the Senator that increased costs made a raise in fares imperative, unless the roads were to go into bankruptcy.

I have not been asked to make, nor have I made, directly or indirectly, any contribution or promise of contribution to any fund to aid Senator Thompson or to promote legislation."

C. M. Thomas, Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company, said last night:

"The first knowledge on my part that Senator Thompson was interested in the financing of a trust company in Lockport, or any other place, came to me through the newspapers this afternoon. I never spoke to Thompson on that subject. If the Senate committee regards Senator Thompson's testimony as of the slightest consequence and desires my attendance, I shall be glad to testify upon receiving an intimation to that effect."

I met Senator Thompson at the Hotel Biltmore, with others, upon his invitation, in early or various times early in 1917 to discuss the draft of his report to the Legislature following the investigation of the Public Service Commission and the bills which he had drafted to carry out the recommendations contained in his report."

Robert E. Livingston, Director of Publicity of the Consolidated Gas Company, said last night:

"I have seen statements in the newspapers to the effect that Burke at some time represented the Consolidated Gas Company. This is not true. He has never represented any interest of the Consolidated in any way whatsoever."

DEBS READY TO GO TO JAIL.

Says to Ask for a Pardon Would Mean Confession of Guilt.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 11.—Eugene V. Debs, under sentence for violating the espionage law, said at his home here today that he was getting ready to begin his sentence in Federal prison. He declared he would not ask for one minute's delay or respite, and added:

"I cling my incarceration my comrades will be true and my enemies will be satisfied, and therefore, as far as I am concerned all is well with the world."

Continuing, he said:

"I take it an almost invariable rule never to deny or contradict anything that appears about me in the press, no matter how false it may be. However, I ask for a pardon is to confess guilt."

Regarding statements to the effect that he had threatened to call a general strike if sent to prison, Debs said: "This charge is absolutely false and baseless."

VOTE OF TROOPS IS "WET."

Returns Indicate New Zealand Soldiers Will Defeat Prohibition.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 11.—The vote on the question of prohibition for New Zealand stands on the returns so far received as follows:

For continuance of the present license system, 226,602.

For prohibition, 233,758.

There are still a few home returns and the votes of 40,000 soldiers to be received.

LONDON, April 11.—The New Zealand soldiers in Great Britain have voted on the question of prohibition in New Zealand, which is up for decision there, as follows:

For prohibition, 3,950.

Against prohibition, 15,880.

There are 15,000 New Zealand soldiers in Egypt, in France, and at sea, whose votes have not yet been recorded.

WHITMAN ASKED AID, THOMPSON AVERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

any other lawmaker in connection with pending legislation. He made a good impression on the committee. He was ready at repartee, and though his face has a very serious look, he seemed to have a keen sense of humor and provoked laughter among the committee members and spectators as he told of his experience with Senator Thompson.

The interview at which Burke is alleged to have made the offer of a $500,000 campaign fund, according to Senator Thompson, occurred at the Republican Club on March 16. Senator Thompson said that Burke had told him that the Brady interests, the Interborough, Stanchfield and Morgan and others of prominence, would see to it that Senator Thompson as a candidate for Governor next year would have a campaign fund that would enable him to "walk home." Senator Thompson said that Burke had broached the subject, but the latter declared that it was Thompson who had brought it up.

Senator Thompson was the only witness at the morning session. Before he was called to the stand, Senator Brown of Otsego presented and the committee adopted a resolution under which Chairman Burlingame received full power to rule on evidence and govern the conduct of the questioning of witnesses.

When Deputy Attorney General Jerome L. Cheney, acting as counsel for the committee, asked Senator Thompson if he was familiar with the resolution under which the committee was acting, the Senator replied: "I gave the Senate information tending to establish such a case."

"What legislation was concerned?" was asked.

"Legislation that would enable the Public Service Commissions to raise rates beyond the amounts fixed in contracts under which public utilities corporations are operating and at this year's session embodied in what is known as the Carson-Martin bill," was the reply.

"In any conversation you had in relation to this bill, was anything said that you regarded as improper?" asked the Deputy Attorney General.

"The Carson-Martin bill," was the answer, "is a first cousin of the Wicks bill that was here last year. The Wicks bill was introduced to repeal by indirection the eighty cent gas law which applies to New York City."

"That is your inference," broke in the Deputy Attorney General.

"Oh, it did repeal it," exclaimed Senator Thompson. "My chief reason for combating it was that it tried to do such a thing by indirection."

At this point Senator Thompson's story took him back to the investigation of the Public Service Commission which he conducted and which resulted in the removal from office of Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission for the First District and of Commissioner Robert Colgate Woods, one of the other members.

"While the investigation was on," said the Senator, "I received a number of visits from persons who brought me all sorts of information, but refused to give me their names. I received anonymous letters and many anonymous telephone calls. Among the latter more came from one than from any other source. I tried to trace these calls, but central would give me no help to do so.

"The committee followed up the information which led to an investigation of the signal system of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. We found that there were three bidders when the system was installed—the General of Rochester, the Union of Pittsburgh, and the Federal of Albany—and that the Federal of Albany, although the highest bidder, for no apparent reason had been awarded the contract through the aid of three of the Public Service Commissioners, Wood one of them. From all of which it appeared to us that Wood was corrupt. We finally brought about his indictment for attempted bribery, and upon he resigned from the commission. After it was over my informant called me on the telephone and said he would come in and see me, and finally he appeared. I was glad to see him, for I felt that in helping us to get rid of a faithless public official he had rendered good and substantial service to the State."

"What was the name of your visitor?" asked Mr. Cheney.

"Burke—Richard H. Burke, I think," said Senator Thompson, looking over at the star witness, who the next moment was directed to arise, so that Senator Thompson could identify him.

"Burke called on me often after that at the Biltmore and at the Republican Club, where I took up my residence after leaving the Biltmore," Senator Thompson continued, after making the identification. "He came in a great deal while we were drafting the bill amending the Public Service Commission law. It appeared that he was interested in some gas company. The gas companies were anxious to have a clause inserted which would have enabled the Public Service Commissions to raise their rates, regardless of terms embodied in franchises or fixed by law. We refused to do this and then they had the Wicks bill introduced.

"Burke came to me after this measure had been introduced and referred to the committee of which I am Chairman, and wanted to know if I would not help to have it reported out of committee or let it slip out. I said that I would not, that I regarded it as a repudiation of contract, and would fight the bill with all my might. It finally reached a point where I began to regard his importunities as bordering on attempts at improper influence. Then I let it be known. I told the newspaper men about it. They awoke to the situation, and they couldn't get enough votes to get the bill out of committee."

Saw Burke at Republican Club.

"Soon after the present session began I received a telegram from Burke asking me to see him in New York at some hotel. I told him I would be in Albany, and asked him to see me here. He never came. But later, when I came to New York and went to the Republican Club, I found slips in my box saying 'See Burke.'

"It was in February he met me, when I arrived on the 4 o'clock train.

"Can you fix the date?" asked Mr. Cheney.

For the first time, Senator Thompson's diary which he has told the Senate and the Judiciary Committee about was brought into public view and action. It is an ordinary loose-leaf notebook, vest-pocket size with black covers, and pages covered with close, tiny, ornate script.

"It was about the 6th of February—it was the 6th," said the Senator after consulting the diary. "He asked me to go downtown with him and see a lawyer whom he named. I told him I had another engagement, but after having called up about this engagement over the telephone and finding that it had been temporarily called off, I went with him to the office of the lawyer. There was nothing wrong about the talk I had there."

"Did you discuss traction legislation?" the Senator was asked.

Names John B. Stanchfield.

"Yes," said the Senator, "Burke told the lawyer that I thought the traction situation in New York City ought to be investigated. When the lawyer asked me if that was my view, I said, 'Yes, if anything was wrong with the railroads in New York City it ought to be corrected.' But I told them that the Legislature can accomplish nothing in the way of remedial legislation unless the public could first be informed and enabled to judge as to the justice of the demand. I asked him if he thought a good case could be established for the companies and he said he thought so. He said he would put the question of an investigation up to the Interborough people. Burke was not in the room at that time."

"Who was the lawyer?" asked Deputy Attorney General Cheney.

"I will tell you if you insist," said Senator Thompson. "It seems hardly proper, however, to drag his name in, inasmuch as nothing improper was said."

"I think it is proper that we should have the name," said Chairman Burlingame. "Did he represent a railroad?"

His had represented one before the Public Service Investigating Committee," said Senator Thompson.

"I think we should have the name," repeated Senator Burlingame.

"Does the committee insist?" asked Senator Thompson. "He never said anything improper in any talk he had with me."

"Unless I hear an objection from a member of the committee I shall direct Senator Thompson to name the lawyer," said Chairman Burlingame. There was no objection.

"The lawyer was John B. Stanchfield," said Senator Thompson.

"Did you see Burke on any other occasion?" asked Mr. Cheney.

"Yes," said Senator Thompson. "He wanted me to come and see Mr. Stanchfield again. It was on Feb. 14. I was at the Republican Club and was sitting in my room talking to a friend, Charles Dickinson of Lockport, when Burke called me on the telephone and made the request. Later he joined us at the club and we all went downtown together. I went to Stanchfield's office."

On this occasion Mr. Stanchfield, according to Senator Thompson, told him that he had consulted Mr. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, and that Quackenbush had expressed the opinion that there should be no investigation—that it was too late.

Senator Thompson testified that after his talk with Mr. Stanchfield he had urged upon the legislative leaders that there ought to be an investigation of the traction situation in New York City, but that this proposal had been coldly received and had come to naught.

Says He Talked with Shonts.

"I tried to find out by myself," said the Senator. "I wanted to know about the securities, about fixed charges, leases and the values behind them, and such matters. I asked the leaders here to give me a man to help me make this investigation, but there was no response even to that request. Then I read in the newspapers that Mr. Shonts had issued pamphlets telling all about these things. I rang up the Interborough and they switched me on to Mr. Shonts. He told me he would send me up the pamphlets, and he did. I went into these and found that they contained nothing except the most superficial information, and I told him so."

Mr. Thompson said he saw Mr. Stanchfield again, and that the latter made an appointment for him with Mr. Quackenbush, but that owing to the press of other duties he was unable to keep it.

Mr. Quackenbush sent me another statement, embodying information along the lines I was interested in," said the Senator. "I didn't like it, because it was superficial too. I got mad, and said something to a newspaper correspondent, who went ahead and printed what I said. Then Burke showed up again."

This was on Feb. 28.

"I saw him at 4 o'clock in the afternoon," the Senator went on. "'Dick,' I said, 'They do not give me anything but figures and facts, and they hand me conclusions. I don't want that. I am disgusted.'

"Burke said: 'You can get facts. Come with me and I will take you to a man who is absolutely square. He will fix you up.' Which I did on March 1."

"Is this gentleman associated with the Interborough?" Senator Thompson was asked.

"No, I always understood that he was B. R. T.," said the Senator.

"Who is it?" asked Deputy Attorney General Cheney.

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "there is another case where nothing wrong was said. He told me that the railroads were operating under very hard conditions and that he thought they were entitled to some relief. I told him we must have all the facts about their condition before anything could be done. I told the public was entitled to the facts, and that I represented the public. He said the B. R. T. had no leased lines and I asked me if the lawyers for the B. R. T. refused to give me the information I wanted. I told him they had not. He promised that I should have the information and I got it."

"Was Burke there?" the Senator was asked.

Brings in Nicholas F. Brady.

The Senator said he was. Senator Burlingame then ruled that in view of his presence the committee ought to have the name of the man. Senator Thompson said he did not think it proper to give it, and would do so only under protest. He was instructed to answer the question by Chairman Burlingame.

"It was Mr. Brady," said the Senator. Deputy Attorney-General Cheney was asked to get the address, and Senator Thompson said he had seen him at his house "somewhere on Fifth Avenue."

Burke can tell you what Brady it was," said the witness.

In response to a question, Mr. Burke said he was Nicholas F. Brady.

"Did you ever see Mr. Brady again?" asked Mr. Cheney.

"No," said the Senator. "I got a statement, remarkable principally because of what it did not contain."

Senator Thompson then reached the point of his testimony which had to do with the crucial interview with Burke. He said the lobbyist had got him out of bed at the Republican Club on March 16.

"He called me up Sunday morning. He got me out of bed. He called me on the telephone and wanted to know if he could come down, and I said yes; so he came down to the club and came up to my room," said the Senator.

Testifies to Bribe Offer.

"Tell us what took place there," said Mr. Cheney.

"He came in then and said, 'Now, George, I have got an important thing that I want to tell you, and,' he says, 'I want you to do this now. You can stand for this bill,' and he says, 'if you do, that will be the biggest thing that ever happened to you. You just stand for this bill,' and he said, naming several people, 'we wouldn't be any end to the campaign fund that would be raised, and he was there authorized to tell me it would be raised and it would come up to half a million if necessary, and there was the one chance I had. He said I had a good reputation and if I only had the money I would walk home.'

"And I said, 'Now, Dick, that is absolutely impossible. You know me, and you know I tried to do anything I could on the square, but this isn't, and there is another thing about it; this is controlled, and I will tell you a secret, and I want you to have it conclusive. I am going to tell you a secret, and that is I don't want to be Governor, and never will be a candidate, and you can go back to that, and, besides that, I have a letter already written, which I am going to give to the public today, and that is a complete answer to all this thing.'

"You referred to mentioning several persons—who were these persons you mentioned?" asked Chairman Burlingame.

Morgan's Name Brought In.

"He said that the campaign fund would be guaranteed," Senator Thompson then replied. "He said there wouldn't be any question of Brady and the Interborough people and Stanchfield and Morgan, and all would be behind it. It was the most wonderful chance I ever had and ever would have, and there was a great political chance, and there is what he said I was—a dam fool if I didn't take it."

"Is there anything further that you can tell us?" asked Deputy Attorney General Cheney.

"Mr. Cheney, I did not want to state even this," said the Senator. "I will say, however, that subsequent to this a reputable citizen came and tried to make me change my attitude on this bill."

"I assume there was a number of them after that?"

"No," said the Senator, "just one. And that interview is all right, except in my mind. It could not be regarded as improper, taking it alone, but taking it in connection with the experience I had with Burke—"

"We will leave that to your judgment, Mr. Senator," said Mr. Cheney.

Senator Thompson repeated that he was in doubt as to whether this incident should go on the record, but was instructed to tell it by Chairman Burlingame.

"On March 29," said the Senator, "I was asked to meet a New York lawyer and have luncheon at an uptown hotel. I said I would go. I didn't know what it was about. I went up at 1 o'clock."

"Who was it?" the Senator was asked.

"Shall I name him?" asked Senator Thompson, addressing Chairman Burlingame.

"Yes," said Senator Burlingame. "If you think it has any connection with this legislation we should have the name and the hotel."

Says Whitman Asked His Vote.

"It was Mr. Whitman," said Senator Thompson.

"First name?" urged the Deputy Attorney General.

"Charles S.," said the witness.

"And the hotel?"

"St. Regis."

"Let us have the conversation."

"He is an awfully good visitor and we went into the St. Regis and had lunch, and we first circled around the table and had something. I don't know what it was; it all tasted the same, but it all looked different; it was good, though."

"Appetizers, I suppose?" said Mr. Cheney.

"I don't know what you call them. Well, anyway, it was a nice lunch. There was a good deal of conversation. I didn't know what he wanted to see me for, and at first he suggested I should come to New York and practice law. He said I could make $50,000 a year, and, of course, that is more than I make in Middleport, and I talked about it. I went far enough in the conversation to find out he didn't want me for a partner."

"Then you lost interest in that, did you?"

"I didn't have any great interest to start with, anyway."

"Did you try to find out how to make the $50,000 a year?" asked Minority Leader of the Senate James A. Foley.

"Of course, $50,000 was more than I had ever thought of," answered Senator Thompson. "I did have a suggestion of a partnership in New York once for $25,000, but I thought I could live better in Middleport on $5,000 or $6,000 than in New York at $25,000.

"I asked: 'What is your idea, that I come to New York and hang up a shingle, and every one would come in to consult me?'

"He said no, I would have to go downtown where the business was, and then the talk was shifted to politics, State politics, and the talk suggested the next candidate for Governor. I was told that conversation—now, I don't want any of these up-Staters to get jealous or mad about it, or anything—but he said I was the only figure up the State that could be nominated for Governor at the next election, and I speedily informed him that there wasn't anything in that; I shouldn't be in a position to be the candidate at all; didn't want it.

"After that he told me that the real reason he wanted to see me was because Mr. Shonts asked him to talk to me in relation to this Carson-Martin bill, and he wanted me to vote for it. I told him I didn't believe he understood the Carson-Martin bill, and said:

"'Governor, that bill provides for the repudiation of a contract,' and I said, 'I cannot under any circumstances support it.' I have said so; I have said so publicly and privately, and in every way,' and I said, 'I am worn out by the arguments on it, and I cannot support it.' And I said I had gone down to New York and investigated it, and the dual subway contract was a large part of the subject of the investigation; that I did not like the contract itself. I didn't think it was a fair contract to the city of New York, anyway, and that I had called on several reputable people in New York whose testimony was taken and asked them what the city of New York got by virtue of that square deal contract, and invariably they had said, 'The guarantee of a universal 5-cent fare for fifty years,' and that was the consideration the people of the city of New York gave for that contract.

"Now they want to put through a bill that defeats that conception and still gives the company everything else that contract gives them, a great deal of which I don't think they should have or deserve to have now. And I said I couldn't be for this bill; that felt the bill ought to be beaten, and should do everything I could to oppose it, and I would be ashamed to ever come to New York if I did anything to pass that bill.

"'Well,' he said, 'if you feel like that, don't you think it could be changed?' and I said, 'I don't know whether it could be changed or not; I hadn't thought of it.' He said the next year I was willing to investigate the situation, but it is too late now; there isn't a question about that,' I said. 'I cannot stand for it, and I don't know how they could be revised.'"

Has Praise for Burke.

Senator Thompson said that Mr. Whitman sent a copy of the bill addressed to him at the club with a view to having it fixed up as to meet the Senator's views, but that he had reached the conclusion that it was up to the traction people rather than up to him to suggest compromises if there were to be any.

Mr. Whitman had warned me on the Saturday when I saw him that it was bad politics to oppose this bill," said the Senator.

"Was there anything improper in his suggestions to you, in your mind?" asked Senator Burlingame.

"As my mind has operated on it, I think that it depends on the man that sent both of these men," said the witness. "It don't depend on either one of them. If there was only one man that sent both of those men to me, the whole thing was sinister. If there wasn't one man who sent both, that is a different proposition."

"Did ex-Governor Whitman suggest to you that he represented any interest?" asked Senator Mackrell of Rensselaer, a member of the Judiciary Committee.

"Yes, he said he had been asked by Mr. Shonts of the Interborough to see me, but that he was not under a retainer."

"Did you regard Mr. Whitman's statement as connected with your attitude on this bill?" asked Senator Black of Kings.

"Why, I think the statement was made, perhaps, for the purpose of changing my attitude on the bill," said the witness. "But it didn't. I haven't any chance to be Governor. It is all nonsense. It is so silly. I don't think he thinks or thought then that I had the slightest chance to be Governor of the State of New York."

"Did Burke say anything about representing a gas company?" was asked.

"In 1918 he told me he was interested in a gas company," said Senator Thompson. "This year he did not say whom he represented or that he represented anybody."

"Were any improper suggestions about gas ever made to you?"

"A lot of improper suggestions have been made in fifteen years," said Senator Thompson.

"But by Burke?"

"Oh, I do not know—perhaps," said the witness. "I think, though, that the public is under great obligations to Burke for what he did in the Public Service investigation."

"At the St. Regis—was anything said about a campaign fund?" asked Minority Leader of the Senate Foley.

"No," said Senator Thompson.

"Mr. Whitman did not tell you that he represented a gas company?"

"This bill does not affect gas companies; last year's bill did," said the witness. Senator Brown of Otsego asked Senator Thompson what radical wrong there was in the promise of a campaign fund. "I understand no direct offer was made of money to go into your pocket," said the Senator, "unless an offer to contribute to a fund for a campaign you have no intention of entering is to be regarded as a direct money offer. I do not think that I would have the right to accept now any money for a campaign which isn't coming off until next year."

"But did you not understand that the money was to be provided and paid into the campaign fund only when it was needed for that purpose?" asked Senator Brown.

Questioned on Gas Legislation.

"No, I understood that it was all guaranteed and available right away," he replied.

At this point Senator Thompson was asked if he had not been aware before seeing Mr. Brady that Burke represented the Brady interests, which include gas companies in different parts of the State.

"You intimated that some improper suggestion was made in reference to gas legislation," was suggested.

"That was back in 1917 or 1918," said the witness. "We were seated in our committee room at the Biltmore: Frank Moss was there, Clarence J. Shuster of Rochester, both of counsel for committee, and, I think, Frank N. Smith of Lockport, the stenographer, was there, too."

"Did they hear the conversation?"

"I presume so. We were talking about banks, and I said there was a great business opportunity for trust companies up-State. I said that a $100,000 trust company would be just the thing for Lockport. Afterward Burke, who was present, said to me: 'Say, are you in earnest about that trust company proposition? I can get you lots of help in that matter.' Later an official of the Consolidated Gas Company called me aside in the Biltmore grill room and said: 'We understand you want to establish a trust company in Lockport. We will furnish you the $100,000 you need.' I said, 'Forget it.'"

Again Senator Thompson was asked to give the name of the official who offered to set him up in business.

"'His name was Thomas,'" said the witness. "I understand that he was a Vice President of the company. Later Burke asked me if Thomas had talked to me. I said he had. Burke said then that Thomas stood by his offer."

"Newspaper articles read into the record have mentioned a $500,000 slush fund raised and brought to Albany to bribe legislators. Do you know of the existence of any such fund?" asked Senator Brown.

"I gave no information to justify any such statement," said the witness. "All I said was that a promise was made to me that a fund up to $500,000 would be raised for me and guaranteed, so that I would know that it was there, and there could be no question about that at all."

"Was a lower amount offered, and was the offer afterward raised?" asked Chairman Burlingame.

"There was no dicker," said Senator Thompson.

"Was this the only time an improper suggestion of this character was ever made to you?" asked Senator Lusk of Cortland.

"I would not say that," the witness replied. "But in connection with this matter, yes."

Burke Begins Testimony.

Before Burke was sworn as a witness at the afternoon session, Mr. Cheney asked him if he had heard the testimony given by Senator Thompson in which his name occurred again and again. Mr. Burke said he had heard it all.

"And you appreciate that this investigation might result in criminal charges being brought against you and that if you are sworn and testify here the testimony you give may be used against you?" asked the Deputy Attorney General. "Under the circumstances, are you willing to be sworn and testify?"

"I am not only willing to testify," said Burke, "but in order that there never again may be a repetition of this, I am quite willing that any member of this committee, or of the State Senate should ask me any question, and I will answer it to the best of my ability."

He said he was willing to sign a waiver of immunity.

Burke walked to the witness chair with the air of unconcern, which he has displayed ever since he reached the Capitol. He said that his name was Richard Henry Burke; that he was Vice President of the Special Service Flooring Company, with offices in the Grand Central Station, and was also connected with the Federal Signal Company of Albany. He said he had known Senator Thompson for about four years. Asked if he was familiar with the Carson-Martin bill, he replied:

"I have never seen the Carson-Martin bill. I don't know one provision in it. I wouldn't know what it was about, other than to know that it does affect traction companies in some way or other."

"Have you had any conversations with Senator George F. Thompson with regard to that particular bill?" asked Mr. Cheney.

"Yes, sir," said the witness. "I haven't got the date in my mind, but the day I accompanied Senator Thompson to Mr. Stanchfield's office as testified to here this morning, is the particular occasion on which I had conversation with him regarding that bill."

It was recalled to the witness that the date mentioned by Senator Thompson for his first visit to Mr. Stanchfield's office was Feb. 6.

Burke Contradicts Thompson.

"Well, that wasn't the first time Senator Thompson was in Mr. Stanchfield's office," Mr. Burke testified. "He was there some time previous—I should say two or three weeks before."

"Did you ask him to go there?" asked counsel.

"No," said the witness, "I was with him. I was not present at the conversation. I walked into the office with him. He went through the door and I walked out and waited for him."

In response to a request from a committee member, Mr. Burke named the witness if he knew what took Senator Thompson to Mr. Stanchfield's office on that first occasion—two or three weeks prior to the visit the Senator himself had testified to.

"That wasn't Mr. Thompson's first visit to Mr. Stanchfield's office, either," said the witness. "On the day I met him at the train and we went down to the office together Senator Thompson told me that he would see Stanchfield for the purpose of presenting a bill that would meet with the approval of the traction interests. He said that he had a scheme whereby he thought that there would be no opposition to the Thompson bill, with the proviso that this scheme was adhered to. His scheme was that there be passed a 2-cent fare bill, and that 2 cents out of the 5 be retained by the city of New York for the purpose of reimbursing the city for any expenditure of money made for the traction company or for loans to the companies.

Tells of Visit to Brady.

"He said: 'Now, I am not merely promising this. The thing is done. I think positively this bill will pass.' That is his language as near as I can recollect."

Burke said he told Senator Thompson that he thought Mr. Stanchfield would be "in a receptive mood as to seeing Mr. Thompson."

"Was anybody present at the conversation, aside from yourself and Senator Thompson?" asked Mr. Cheney.

"None other than the Senator and I, and I think it was in his room and I was eating ham and eggs while he was talking. Then I brought him right down to Mr. Stanchfield's office, opened the door, said 'There is Governor Stanchfield,' and walked out."

Burke said he never was present at any conversation between the Senator and Mr. Stanchfield.

"I waited for him on a couch in the front of Stanchfield's office, 120 Broadway," he explained. "I think they keep a record of visitors at Mr. Stanchfield's office, and that it could be verified that I stayed there and waited for Senator Thompson until he came out."

"Did you have a talk with Senator Thompson after he came out?" asked Mr. Cheney.

"I got into the subway with him. He didn't say anything about his conversation, but he moved up and said: 'Do you think Stanchfield will double-cross me?' I said, 'With what?' He didn't tell me what. I said I had every reason to believe that Mr. Stanchfield was a gentleman. That is the only conversation I had with him about it. I got off the train at Forty-Second Street. He said he had an appointment with Miss Loeb at the Biltmore and I went up to the Great Northern."

The witness said he had seen Senator Thompson at the Republican Club and had discussed traction matters with him.

Senator Thompson told me then that he was very anxious to impress Mr. Brady with his anxiety to help in the traction matters," said the witness. "I promised to make an appointment for him with Mr. Brady and he urged me to get in direct communication with him, which I did by ringing him up at his home, 859 Fifth Avenue. Some time afterwards I took Senator Thompson there. It was the same day Mr. Brady's brother sailed for Europe. I took him right up stairs to Mr. Brady's room. It was on March 1, the day was beautiful and Mr. Brady, Senator Thompson and I had a nice walk down Fifth Avenue."

"State your conversation, as near as you can recall it—exact language, if possible," urged Mr. Cheney.

"Well, going up in the automobile or in the taxicab Senator Thompson said to me, 'Everybody in Albany thinks I am a ——, but I am here to aid in the passage of the bill that will meet with the approval of the general mind,' or words to that effect. I didn't talk about the bill because I wanted all the talking to be done with Mr. Brady. We got into Mr. Brady's home and we went upstairs. Mr. Brady greeted Mr. Thompson and sat down. I said 'Gentlemen, before you have any conversation I want to make a statement. I want to say something.' I turned to Mr. Brady and I said, 'Everybody in Albany, as the Senator tells me, thinks he is a ——, but I am rather inclined to believe he is a pretty decent fellow and he wants to help you.' I never said another word. Mr. Brady got talking about the advisability of protecting the City of New York against the loss of $250,000,000. He said it was a foregone conclusion in the minds of bankers and every fair-minded man that the financial condition of the railroads was such that they must receive relief of some kind temporarily or otherwise or they could not go on. That was the gist of his entire conversation.

Burke Denies Bribe Offer.

Mr. Burke said he had another talk with Senator Thompson about traction matters at the Ten Eyck Hotel some days later. He could not just recall the date, at which the Senator had commended the work done by Wood, the expert accountant sent up by the Interborough, and referred to by the Senator in his testimony earlier in the day.

"There was a conversation testified to by Senator Thompson this morning as having taken place on the 16th day of March, 1919, at his room in the Republican Club in New York. Do you remember a conversation that you had with him at that time?" asked the Deputy Attorney General.

"I do," said the witness.

"Is it your recollection that it was on that day, the 16th day of March, on Sunday, two weeks subsequent to the conversation at Mr. Brady's house?"

"Yes, that is exactly the date, as near as I can remember it now. I am almost sure it is the date."

"There was no one present except you and Senator Thompson in his room at that time?"

"There was no one."

"Will you state what took place there; what was said and who said it?"

"Why, have I got to tell the entire conversation?"

Mr. Cheney urged Burke to tell all that occurred.

"Well, Senator Thompson told me that the Court of Appeals was butting into his legislation. He said that Judge Hiscock was interfering with his legislation. Then he got talking about the Governorship."

"What did he say about that?"

"He said to me: 'That Syracuse crowd won't be for me, because Hiscock is interfering with my legislation and they don't want me.' 'Why,' I said, 'I don't know anybody from Syracuse myself, and I don't know anything about them up there, but it seems to me you would be a pretty good candidate.' He said, 'Well, do you think that George Aldridge would be for me?' I said, 'I haven't the pleasure of Mr. Aldridge's acquaintance, but he is a pretty good judge of human nature, from what I can gather.' Now that is all the conversation of any kind or character that took place about a Governorship in my presence that I can recall, and that is as true as you are standing on this Senate floor."

Reading from the testimony given by Senator Thompson, Mr. Cheney asked the witness if he had said any of the things attributed to him by the Senator. Mr. Burke made a categorical denial of everything Senator Thompson told the committee Burke had said to him at that interview.

"Did you ever, in words or substance, tell him that if he would vote for this traction bill you would see that he got the nomination for Governor?"

"No," said the witness, laughing aloud.

In answer to further questions on this point, the testimony was as follows:

Q.—Or that the traction interests would finance his campaign? A.—No, Sir. Pardon me for smiling, it is so ridiculous that I had to smile.

Q.—Or that they would raise a campaign fund that was up to half a million if necessary? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or anything of that kind in words or substance? A.—Not a word of anything of that kind or character to raise a dollar in any way, shape, manner, or form.

Q.—Was there anything said at that conversation which you have just related, when the question of his possible candidacy for Governor did arise—was there anything said at that conversation with regard to these traction bills? A.—Why, Thompson said he wanted his bill, and I was very anxious to see it go through. I thought I could break in some place myself.

Q.—What was said about it? A.—Why, Thompson made the statement that he was looking over the suggestions that he had made to see me about modifying the provisions of the bill, and he thought it had a pretty good chance of going over. He said he would not make any promises, that is what he said. But I think this will meet with the approval of the general public, because the railroads are in a very bad plight." He did not say, however, that he thought the Interborough Railroad Company; that is, the Subway Company, was in a financial condition to go through, but he did not think that the railroads could; that the Interborough Railroad Company was carrying the subsidiary companies to such an extent that it was only a question of time when they also would go into the hands of a receiver, and I agreed with him; and that, of course, is true."

Q.—Was there anything further that you remember? A.—That is about all.

"What did you mean when you said you thought you could 'break in yourself?'" asked Senator Burlingame.

Burke Was Looking for a Place.

"Why, I am not a legislative agent," said the witness. "I never advocated anything in the way of legislation in my life. I am looking for a living for my four children and myself, but I thought that if I was in any way instrumental in convincing the Senator, or by bringing about legislation of this kind, that somebody might hand me a position, or something for me. If you are looking to come in contact with a man that is going to be beneficial to you in life, you don't go looking for a scavenger; you go looking for somebody that can give you something, anything that can be beneficial in a business way with you."

Burke said that after the Public Service Investigating Committee had finished its investigation, he had taken Senator Thompson to see Mr. Brady in his office and that they had been discussing matters that were under consideration by the committee. He said he had also succeeded in getting Senator Thompson to refrain from subpoenaing Mr. Brady during that investigation, when Mr. Brady was attending a sick sister in the South and attendance upon the committee would have greatly inconvenienced him. The witness said he had not seen Senator Thompson to discuss traction matters with him since the March 16 interview at the Republican Club. He said he had many talks with Senator Thompson when the public service probe was in progress, but regarding these he was not examined.

Burke absolutely denied that to his knowledge Mr. Thomas, who, he testified, was Treasurer of the Consolidated Gas Company, had offered Senator Thompson money to start a trust company in Lockport or anywhere else. According to the testimony given by the Senator, Mr. Thomas had offered him the money after he had discussed trust company possibilities with Burke. Thompson swore that Burke afterward had asked him if Mr. Thomas had not spoken to him about it.

"Whom did you represent when you had all these conversations with Senator Thompson with regard to the report of the investigating committee?" the witness was asked.

"That is funny," he said. "It makes me laugh. I represented myself."

Burke said that his interest in connection with the investigation of the signal contracts, to which reference was made by Senator Thompson, was to expose an action of the Public Service Commission in awarding to the highest bidder a contract which he was seeking.

"But I never telephoned Thompson in my life," he said. "Two of the essential things in a man's life is never to try to get square, and always leave them laughing when you say good-bye. The man, who telephoned Thompson is dead. He had an object in telephoning. His name was John C. Cade. He lost $100,000 through Public Service Commissioner Woods. Cade wanted to get Woods. He telephoned Thompson, and I made Thompson believe I did the telephoning. That is the true story. Cade was Vice President of the Federal Signal Company."

"So you got into Mr. Thompson's confidence at that time?"

"I not alone got into his confidence, but got on to his general conversations, telephone conversations with Cade that I know about. He kind of cleaned up the Public Service Commission, either he or I, I think mostly I."

"Between the two of you, you did it then?"

"Righto. Cade started it. I am no lobbyist. I don't know a legislator—I know all these legislators here because I have been in public life. I know almost every man around here. I have a living to get. I don't want to be smirched by innuendo and inference."

"Whom did you represent at the time you had these talks this Spring with Senator Thompson?"

"I represented myself. I never got a dollar from Mr. Brady, because anybody who knows Mr. Brady knows he is not crazy. He is not a fit subject for the lunatic asylum, and never got a dollar directly or indirectly from or of anybody connected with him. I represented myself. I was playing Thompson. Thompson had to blame somebody when he talked his head off and he just slapped it on me."

"Were there any financial transactions talked about between you and Senator Thompson?"

"No, Sir, I never had a financial conversation with Senator Thompson in my life. I never had any authority to enter into a financial conversation."

"Did you ever have a Governorship conversation?"

"Do I look like a man that can give away a Governorship? I couldn't get myself arrested."

"We are to assume that the answer is 'no' then?"

"Absolutely, no."

This brought the testimony at the afternoon session to a close, and Burke was excused from the stand, but was instructed to be on hand again on Monday afternoon, when the hearing is to be resumed. It is understood that Charles G. Thomas of the Consolidated Gas Company will be summoned to appear then, and that probably there will be other witnesses.

AMENDMENT HELPS COVENANT'S CHANCES

Senate Opponents of League Admit That Its Adoption Is Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

WASH

SENSIBLE DIET

Once upon a time—this is a true story—there was a man who lived to eat. He was a gourmand, a glutton, a greedy and ravenous devourer of rich and highly seasoned foods.

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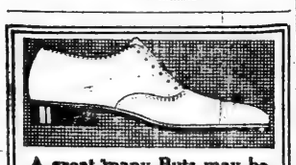
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TROOPS STOP RIOT AT DEUTSCHE BANK

Striking Clerks and Non-Strikers Battle with Fire Hose and Ink Bottles.

WOMEN TYPISTS DRENCHED

Spartacides Aim to Tie Up Industry by Blockading Funds for Employes' Pay.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 10.—That Bolshevist agitators are constantly watching for a chance to throw firebrands into this community, which is overwrought with explosive hysteria, in order to prepare a situation favorable to the proclamation of a Communist republic, was again indicated this morning when the Deutsche bank opened its doors.

This is the only one of the Berlin banks a majority of whose employes voted against participating in the general bank strike. At various meetings of the striking bank employes yesterday, well known Spartacide orators urged them by no means to permit employes of the Deutsche bank to continue work. They sought out the most radical young bank clerks, and especially young women employes, and persuaded them to use violent means to prevent a continuation of work.

About nine o'clock this morning large numbers of striking bank clerks besieged the approaches to the bank building on Kanonier, Mauer and Behren Streets, trying to persuade the other employes to join the strike. When the latter insisted on working, the Spartacide agents started violence and a furious battle was soon raging in front of the doors, in which coats were torn and hats trampled.

Finally the faithful employes gathered in a phalanx and made a breach through the living wall of strikers, reaching a large portal, through which they were immediately admitted. But the strikers pushed after them, urged on by Spartacides, and succeeded in reaching the vestibule, where the fight was renewed.

Women Strikers Drenched.

The faithful employes now turned a hose on the attackers and drenched them to the skin. The strikers fled in all directions.

At this critical moment a column of striking typewriter girls arrived under the leadership of a woman Spartacide and immediately joined the melee. They wore good clothes, but when the stream of water was turned on them they looked, within a few seconds, like drenched mice.

The infuriated women, braving the cold spout, rushed the portal and captured the hose, which they then turned on the employes in the vestibule. They would also have stormed the bank had not a second door barred the way.

Some of the clerks finally cut the hose to pieces and triumphantly carried it away.

Next the faithful employes opened a bombardment from windows with office utensils of all kinds, especially ink pots, and many a good dress that might have been restored after its unwelcome bath was spoiled irretrievably by the black fluid.

Troops Restore Order.

In the midst of the battle Government troops, who had been hastily summoned, arrived on the scene, and quickly succeeded in restoring order. The drenched women approached the soldiers civilly, and asked their aid in capturing the bank, but met a rebuff, and fear of catching cold soon caused them to beat a rapid retreat.

The Deutsche Bank officials thereupon decided voluntarily to keep the doors closed until the dispute with the employes was settled.

It is now quite evident that the Spartacide elements among the bank clerks have the upper hand, and it is believed that they purposely fixed the time for the strike simultaneously with the sessions of the Soviet Congress, hoping that other labor organizations would join and prepare the atmosphere for a general strike. If industrial and mercantile concerns are unable to draw money from the banks to pay their employes, this purpose, it is feared, may yet be gained, especially as the Spartacides are making strenuous efforts to spread the bank strike throughout Germany.

DENIES FRENCH OVERCHARGED

Gen. Dawes Says Their Bills to Our Army Were Reasonable.

General Charles G. Dawes, U. S. A., has given a statement to The Stars and Stripes, the organ of the American Expeditionary Force in France, according to advices received here yesterday, in which he contradicts all rumors to the effect that the French authorities presented an exaggerated bill of costs to the United States Government for railroad transportation and material supplied the American forces.

The statement says that during the first seven months of America's participation in the war the French supplied practically all the material required by the American forces, and that the French Government took every necessary step to prevent overcharging, even requisitioning material at low prices in some cases.

Reports that Americans had to buy their cemeteries and pay for trenches and villages destroyed by American artillery are characterized by General Dawes as absurd.

ANTOINE B. DU PONT DEAD.

Street Railway Expert and Inventor Dies of Pneumonia.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 11.—Antoine B. du Pont, street railway expert, inventor and engineer, died of pneumonia at his residence here tonight. He had been ill since Saturday afternoon, when he suffered an attack of influenza. Mr. du Pont was the first manager of the Cleveland street railway system under the three-cent fare plan of the late Mayor Tom L. Johnson.

Mr. du Pont was a brother of T. Coleman du Pont of New York and E. M. du Pont, President of the street railway system of Johnstown, Penn. He was born in Louisville, April 26, 1865. After graduating from Rensselaer Polytechnic School he tried his hand as a coal mine engineer, then took to street railroading. He was associated with Tom L. Johnson in street railways in Brooklyn, Louisville, Detroit, St. Louis, and here.

SMITH SIGNS TUNNEL BILL.

Telegraphs Gov. Edge After Approving Tube Connecting States.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—The Vehicular Tunnel bill carrying an initial appropriation of $1,000,000 with which to begin the construction of the passage beneath the Hudson River, which will connect New York and New Jersey, was signed late tonight by Governor Smith.

Upon signing the measure Governor Smith sent the following telegram to Governor Edge of New Jersey: "I take pleasure in saying that by signing the appropriation on behalf of New York for the construction of the tunnel, the Empire State reaches the hand of friendship across the Hudson to greet her sister state and neighbor—New Jersey."

To Announce Loan Terms Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—All terms of the Victory Loan have been determined by the Treasury and probably will be announced Monday, instead of awaiting Secretary Glass's speech at a loan rally in New York Tuesday night.

TRANS-SEA FLIGHT MAY START SUNDAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

less installation will permit them to get messages from shore direction stations for a few hundred miles, though their receiving set is weak.

If they start Sunday, however, it is doubtful if direction wireless will be of much use to them, as the nearest station, that at Cape Race, Newfoundland, has been badly storm-tossed and W. A. Brown of the Canadian Naval Reserve, sent from Halifax to put it in shape for aiding in the flights, only reached here at 1 o'clock this morning on a Digby, ice having made the passage from Halifax or North Sydney equally impossible for some days.

Chebucto Head, the station nearest Halifax, is in good working order, but Grieve must work with two in order to get any benefit, as each station receiving his signal can but calculate his bearing from that station and he can only locate himself on the chart by getting cross bearings.

A further precaution that Hawker may take if he goes Sunday is that of the destroyer patrol across the Atlantic now being organized by the British and American Navies, but which is understood here not yet to be on the selected stations.

By means of a rubber jacket about the collar of the cockpit which will be inflated before the start, Hawker hopes to be able to keep afloat a short time if he lands on the water. That failing he must depend on the flimsy little ten-foot boat carried upside down on top of the fuselage with a cockpit barely big enough for two men to sprawl in, and which scarcely can live five minutes in a heavy sea.

Hawker Displays "Temperament."

Hawker gave an exhibition here this afternoon of "aeronaut's temperament" which has come to rival the loftiest "highstrikes" of the operatic prima donna. Every preparation had been made for a dress rehearsal of the flight, at which the Dominion Governor, Sir Alex Harris, was to have said formal farewell to the pioneers, and Postmaster General J. Alex Robinson was to have delivered over a small package of letters bearing the special surcharge transatlantic airplane stamp, one of which probably would have been from the Governor to the King.

The operator for Sir William Jury, proprietor of Jury's Imperial Pictures, was on hand to take films to fit into the Motion Picture History started at the Sopwith factory at Kingston-on-Thames. Excited by the first flight they had ever witnessed when Hawker and Grieve ascended yesterday for a trial spin, a crowd of St. John notables and villagers gathered on the field, disregarding the no admittance sign and the half-hearted admonitions of the local police, looking tall and solemnly impressive in their high fur hats.

When the stage was all set and the doors had been lifted from the hangar at Glendenning Farm at Mount Pearl, Hawker balked and refused to be reasoned with. Though told that the Governor and Postmaster General with other officials had made a special journey, he absolutely refused to don the life-preserver suit in which he is to fly in order that the departure might be veraciously simulated. It was explained to him that as the Jury man was sailing for Liverpool Sunday morning there could be no motion pictures of what might prove to be the start of the first transatlantic flight, but he only grew sulkier and finally the whole ceremony was abandoned.

Later, on his behalf, it was said that the crowd about the field had upset him, but the fact that after an intensely cold morning the noon sun made the field soggier than on the day of the first trial flight is said to have irritated him and the weather held more than a hint of threatened delay.

The crowd grew hopeful when the sturdy, stocky Sopwith was pushed from its hangar, but though the propeller was spun and the motor run for perhaps twenty minutes, Hawker refused to make another trial flight and the visitors finally dispersed.

Squalls of snow and a sodden sky were the official explanations of the decision not to go up, but fear that the machine even lightly charged would be damaged in descending on bad ground also figured.

Starting Ground in Bad Shape.

Several experts who examined the starting place today expressed the opinion that in view of the machine having sunk to the hubs when rolled out yesterday with but a few gallons of gas, she never could be started with her full two tons of gasoline in her tanks, bringing her total weight to 6,150 pounds without the two occupants. It is snowing again tonight, but unless the fall is heavy, high winds and continued cold may put the field in shape by Sunday afternoon.

Major Arthur Partridge, of the Royal Air Force, official starter for the Aero Club of London, arrived today from Halifax on official duty and also to represent the club at the start of whatever flights are initiated here. The Canadian and American clubs have received permission to have representation if desired.

Each contestant entering through the London Club must deposit £100 with Mayor Partridge and must comply with the regulations of flight he is charged with enforcing. He will take the exact time of the start, mark the position of the starting point to aid in accurate measurement of distance, and put a leaden seal on the front lower main spar in the centre section of the machine and record the engine number for the purpose of identification. St. Johns being limited in the matter of seals the gas company will be called upon to supply the deficiency with one of its meter seals.

Unless Hawker changes his mind at the last minute he will adhere to his announced purpose of heading direct for Brooklands, the one-time British automobile race course and now a public aviation centre, and will not contemplate a descent on the coast of Ireland. This determination means more than two hours extra flying for him, the distance to the coast, according to the latest naval reckonings being 2,100 land miles, and that to Brooklands 2,320.

Hawker and Grieve have not the least idea where they will strike the Irish coast, if they do descend there, though the probability is it will be somewhere in the vicinity of Cape Clear.

SHORTT SEAPLANE READY.

May Begin Transatlantic Flight from Ireland Any Day Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 11.—The London Times says it is probable that the first attempt to fly across the Atlantic will be made in the early part of the coming week. The Shortt seaplane has completed her trial flights and now, after one or two minor alterations in her structure, is ready for the race. She will be taken across to Ireland this week end and if the weather is good she will set out on the Atlantic flight forthwith.

The eighth competitor for the transatlantic flight was entered today. It is a biplane, with two 400 horse power engines, designed and built by Messrs. Boulton and Paul of Norwich. For crossing the Atlantic the passenger space has been utilized for petrol stores, and sufficient quantity will be carried, according to Major F. Fiske, manager of the firm, for the biplane, which will have a crew of four to fly across the ocean and back.

The start will be made from Newfoundland. The journey is expected to take about sixteen hours.

HUNGER AND DISEASE GRIP EASTERN POLAND

Relief Agent Tells of Wide Starvation Areas—Vienna's Condition Worse Than in January.

PARIS, April 11, (Associated Press).—The American Relief Organization has shipped to Poland and distributed 63,000 tons of food since February 20, and the Eastern border is the only section where the situation is still desperate, according to Dr. Vernon C. Kellogg, of the American Food Administration, who has just returned from Poland.

Three-quarters of a million people, he says, are starving in the Pinsk, Lemberg and Kovel regions and are without implements or seeds to grow crops this year. Relief is going to them as fast as possible. There is scarcely a family in the Kovel district which has not typhus, tuberculosis or smallpox.

Virtually all the children along the Eastern border are dead, according to Dr. Kellogg, and many people are living entirely on berries and similar food.

The arrival of refugees from Russia in utter destitution is aggravating the situation. These refugees report that the Bolshevist soldiers are suffering from lack of food.

The Poles are still fighting the Bolsheviki on their eastern border, Dr. Kellogg reports, while the Germans continue to bombard them on the western frontier in violation of the armistice.

Passing through Vienna on the way to Paris he found the situation worse than it was in January. Food was coming up from the south, but transportation was disorganized and eighteen trains were stalled at one point. An American Lieutenant in charge of a trainload of fats for Vienna was stopped at Warburg, in Westphalia, and told that he could not proceed. The Lieutenant produced his revolver and was then allowed to go through.

Religious Notices on Page Sixteen.

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J. L. ACKERSON NAMED TO SUCCEED PIEZ

Will Direct Construction of Merchant Marine Started During the War.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Chairman Hurley today made the first announcement of changes in the Shipping Board's staff in preparation for continuing successfully the tremendous merchant marine program started during the war.

Telegraphing from Florida, where he has been taking a brief rest, Mr. Hurley appointed Naval Constructor J. L. Ackerson to succeed Director General Charles Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in full charge of ship construction. Mr. Ackerson already was a Vice President of the corporation, with which he has been connected for many months. Mr. Piez presented his resignation several months ago, expressing a desire to return to his private business.

Another Vice President will be named soon to succeed Howard Conley, who also has resigned, in charge of administration, finance, and contracts.

Mr. Hurley is making plans to systematize the work of the new and weaker yards established during the war. Lack of modern methods, it is said, has handicapped new yards in submitting bids under the revised program of construction. Mr. Hurley had extensive experience in cost accounting as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and it is believed he will enable new yards to compete with foreign yards for peace time business.

In a message expressing appreciation of the work of executive officers, district managers, their staffs and the great army of employes, the Chairman declared that the Shipping Board's work is by no means done, and that those who have worked so well in the past will have further opportunity to aid in building up the merchant marine.

The new Chief of Construction, Mr. Ackerson, is a practical shipbuilder. He was born in Michigan in 1881 and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1901. After service at sea, he was assigned to the Construction Corps, going later to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for post-graduate work.

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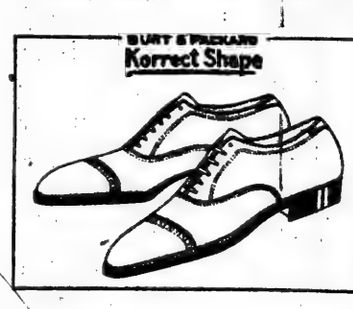
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JAPAN IN SIBERIA.

The curtain is lifted from the mystery of the curious actions of Japan in Siberia by Karl Ackerman, in April CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, 39 other big features, including the speeches on the League of Nations in the Senate, by President Wilson and ex-President Taft, and a Who's Who of the Peace Congress. On news stands, 25c. Published by The New York Times Company.—Advt.

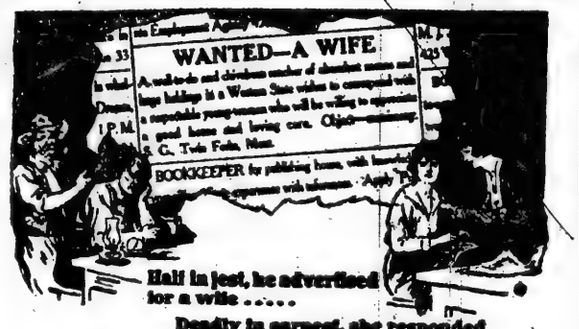
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West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

Advance Summer Styles in
MEN'S FOOTWEAR
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SMARTNESS and perfection of finish are expressed in Burt & Packard footwear to a high degree—the result of superior materials and hand workmanship. Every model is correct in line and thoroughly comfortable.

$9.00 and 10.00 the pair



Half in jest, he advertised for a wife .....
Deadly in earnest, she responded

THE flip of a coin decided it. Mary Warren was to go. It was that, or starvation—or worse. Besides, he had called himself "chivalrous" and "well-to-do"—his letters read well.

And out in Montana, the "rancher," living in poverty and squalor, finds that a practical joke had led to a painfully serious situation. But it was too late to hedge. She was coming. *And Twin Forks Valley wouldn't stand for any nonsense!*

No, she doesn't change her mind. She sees it through. She marries him, under the most unusual circumstances. What is naked courage (and how much of it) she intensely real. It is that manhood, and the cowering obedience which develops, that makes it almost a duty for every man and woman to own and to read Emerson Hough's great book.

The SAGEBRUSHER by Emerson Hough



"Take home 'The Sagebrusher' tonight. Read it—give it to any man or woman. It will hold you and thrill you as romance, as play, as movie has never done. For there is more to it than the problem of this husband and wife, as happened, perhaps, in many thousands of cases of each other. There is the West, with its great, beautiful hills and vistas. There is the struggle of a handful of Americans to preserve and protect the like blood of the nation from the crushing depredations of Baby Bolshevism. There are fights and chases, thrills and romance, humor and sentiment. And through it all, the courage and faith of Mary Warren, the unwilling bride, and finally of Jim Grey, the strength and resourcefulness of Major Burnam, the three strong, quiet, loving, lovable human beings on whom by fate the damsel in distress had stumbled every hundred and sixty miles that they ride.

"The Sagebrusher" is for sale at all booksellers and department stores and at first-class stationers. Four full-page illustrations and colored jacket. $1.50 per copy. Read it tonight.

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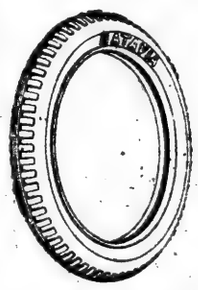


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PARIS 5 AVE. at 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"The Paris Shop of America"

Among the new
Town and Country Hats
now being featured are featherweight transparent styles with trimmings of ostrich fibre, glycerined novelties and coque—turbans with facings of jade breast—veiled flower styles and hand decorated sport hats in attractive colorings.

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59TH TO 60TH STREET THIRD TO LEXINGTON AVE

Todays Special Prices on
BATAVIA TIRES



A One Day Sale of Utmost Interest to Motorists in which the Savings are remarkable.

Batavia Tires need no commendation from us, for they are favorably known throughout the country for their service-giving quality.

ALL FIRST—GUARANTEED FOR FULL MILEAGE

Size	Style	Price	Size	Style	Price
30x3	Batavia Cl. —N.S.	$12.80	33x4	Batavia S.S.—N.S.	27.10
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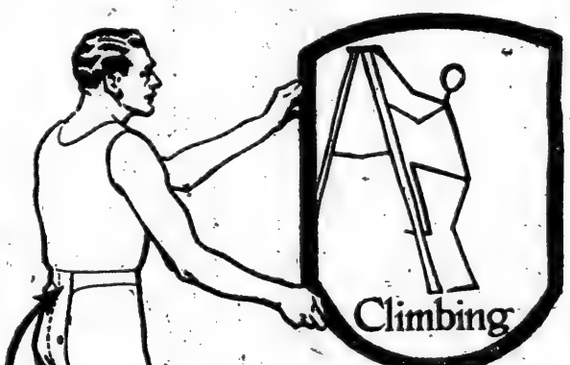
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Firestone Kokomo *Fisk Marathon* *Republic and Other Makes.*

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CLIMBING IS MAN'S —privilege and pleasure. With sticky, clinging underwear—it gets no farther than "privilege."

Gibbs
SPLIT-BELT
UNION SUIT

$1.50

is *thin* and *cool*. Made to fit but loose fitting. The "split" belt is a feature of extraordinary appeal to men. It holds the seat tightly closed and perfectly smooth. When unbuttoned, the seat opening is extra large and convenient. There is absolutely no pulling or binding or uncomfortable feeling whatever.

The Gibbs Split-Belt Union Suit is made of fine, soft cotton *interlooped* and *keeps the body cool* by absorbing the perspiration and carrying it away from the skin. This is in direct contrast to muslin and nainsook garments which when saturated cling to the skin causing the pores to become choked with irritating perspiration with the accompanying discomforts.

Gibbs Split-Belt Union Suit is as carefully made as a tailored suit. Low neck, sleeveless, knee length.

Gibbs SPLIT-BELT SUITS
Look for this label in the neck

Made by
Gibbs Underwear Co.
Philadelphia

REPORT ON LABOR TO PLENARY SESSION

It Provides for World Protection of Workers, Sanctioned by Treaty.

CONFERENCE ONCE A YEAR

First Meeting Recommended for October at Washington—A Permanent Labor Bureau.

PARIS, April 11, (Associated Press).—The Peace Conference assembled in its fourth plenary session today, with a distinguished personnel, and with the International Labor report as the sole topic of discussion.

It was the first gathering since President Wilson departed for the United States on the presentation of the covenant of the League of Nations, and was chiefly interesting as one of the rare occasions when all the delegates meet each other, now that most of the daily procedure has passed into the hands of the Council of Four.

The commission on International Labor Legislation presented a report containing a draft convention creating a permanent organization for promoting international regulation of labor conditions, a recommendation for an international labor conference, and detailed labor terms to be inserted in the peace treaty.

The report aims to provide against the lowering of labor conditions by permitting fierce competition after the war and provides for a permanent international labor bureau and a regular international labor conference.

The commission appointed at the plenary session of the Peace Conference Jan. 18 consisted of fifteen members, representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Cuba, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Thirty-five meetings were held, and the report, finished March 24, was made public April 3. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, acted as general Chairman.

The entire consideration of the conference centred in the belief that universal peace could be established only if based on social justice. The preamble of the report says:

"Conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world is imperilled, and the improvement of those conditions is urgently requested, as for example, by regulation of hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, regulation of the labor supply, prevention of unemployment, provision of an adequate living wage, protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children and young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of interests of workers when employed in other countries than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association and organizing of technical, vocational, educational and other measures.

"The establishment of a permanent labor organization to remedy industrial evils and injustices "which mar the present state of society" is viewed as indispensable. In working toward the achievement of the object of the League of Nations, the report says, every State a member of the League felt morally bound to accept the principles above enunciated and to participate in the labor organization as a condition to membership in the League.

"The International Labor Conference is to meet at least once a year and consists of four representatives from each State, including two representing the Government, one the employers, and one the workers. Each delegation may have two advisers, one of whom must be a woman. When questions affecting women are under discussion the voting shall be individual, and not the traditional procedure of voting. Employers and employes must be able to express their views with complete freedom and frankness if the conference is really to be representative of all concerned with industry, the report says.

"The first meeting is recommended for next October at Washington. The program will sanction the principle of the eight-hour day and the forty-eight hour week, and the prevention of unemployment; will regulate women's employment before and after childbirth; will prohibit women's and children's employment during the night or in unhealthy processes; will fix a minimum age for the employment of children, and will seek the extension of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibiting night work by women and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

"The report says that an international labor office is to be established at the seat of the League of Nations, as a part of the League, to collect and distribute information on the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor—subjects which it is proposed to bring before the conference—on the conduct of special investigations as ordered by the conference. This office will be charged with the preparation of agenda for the conference and the publication of a newspaper in the French, English and other languages.

"Its duties in general will be to act as a clearing house on matters relating to the international interests of labor.

"This office is to be controlled by a governing body of twenty-four members, of whom twelve are to be selected by the Governments, each elected by delegates at a conference representing employers and workers respectively.

"The most difficult question, says the report, was the method of making the recommendations effective, especially in view of the amendment of the Consitutions of States, of control of labor legislation as opposed to Federal control. It was finally agreed that the proposals should take the form either of recommendations to be submitted to the various nations prior to being carried out by legislation, or of a draft convention, to be ratified as a treaty.

"Machinery also has been provided by which a State failing to carry out its obligations may be subjected to pressure."

EXPECTS PEACE PROTESTS.

Churchill Says Agreement Must Be Judged as Whole, Not in Part.

LONDON, April 11.—Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, speaking this afternoon, said that in a few weeks or possibly less the terms which the Allies had agreed to impose on the enemy would be known. Mr. Churchill continued:

"Any agreement that is reached by the experienced and able heads together in Paris must be a comprehensive and general agreement. It must therefore be judged as a whole, and not in part. Nobody is going to get all they want. Nobody ought to get all they want, and everybody must expect something to be disagreeable about.

"It is a question of a peace that shall be a just peace and a lasting peace. If this is achieved this opposition will be forgotten in time. Therefore I say that the work on which the Peace Conference is engaged must be judged as a whole, and not upon this point or that."

Mr. Churchill added that what Great Britain wanted was a peace that would not be a fleeting triumph, but a peace of solid structure, on a broad and lasting foundation.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"



In a Very Important Easter Presentation Today

300 Women's Smart Spring Suits Special at $39.50

There are twenty distinct styles in the collection, four as *pictured*, all exact reproductions of our higher-priced models. The majority are in Sports and Dressy effects, but there is also a good selection of smart tailored styles. Fashioned of

Tricotine, Silvertone, Pencil Stripes, Serges, Tweeds, Heather Mixtures, Shepherd and Callot Checks and Poiret Twill

with vestee or Gilets of contrasting color materials. Each suit handsomely silk lined. Sizes 34 to 44, and several models to 50½.

SATURDAY—

Boys' Superbly Tailored SUITS

in exclusive Saks Models

At $21



With one or two pairs of knickers, according to style. These suits are so much above average that only by actually seeing them can you really acquire any idea of their splendid character. Tailored in fine Woolens, selected because of their absolute dependability, in a variety of new colorings. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

A Remarkable Purchase Makes Possible Today

A Sale of Boys' Suits Special at $12.75

Extra knickers with each suit. The styles are in semi-Norfolk and the new waist-seam effects, carefully tailored in a wide range of serviceable Mixtures.

Suits of this quality would be excellent value at much higher prices. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Every Boy Wants a "Blue Serge" Suit

We offer a splendidly tailored suit of All Wool Navy Blue Serge today, in a very snappy boyish model. Special at **$15**

We Have Made Unusual Preparation to Present Today On The Second Floor A Magnificent Collection of



Misses' Spring Suits At $49.50

Paris-inspired Suits in clever Blouse, Box Coat, Waistcoat, Sport and Mannish tailleurs handsomely embroidered in Japanese effects, or with braid and button trimmings.

Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Fine Serge, Wool Jersey, Imported Tweeds and Black and White Checks.

Many with chic Gilets of contrasting color silk or Tricolette. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One style *pictured*.

For Saturday Only—

Fashionable Satin Frocks For Misses at $25



Dainty frocks, of rare charm and individuality, designed especially for the youthful Miss.

The model *illustrated* is in the very successful slip-over effect, embellished with Chenille embroidery, in two-tone colorings.

Other beautiful styles at $25 are in Lustrous Taffeta, Georgette Crepe and Fine Serge. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Seldom Equalled!

Women's Embroidered & Tailored Wool Jersey Frocks



Special

$19.50

The ideal frock for early Spring wear. Just warm enough, and not too heavy.

Cut along the very fashionable straight lines, some beautifully embroidered, others in tailored effect with button trimming.

Fashioned of good quality Wool Jersey, in Tan, Reindeer, and Navy Blue.

Skilful Copies of

SILVER FRAME BAGS

in a Special Sale

Today $4.95

Reproduction of costly imported bags of a most exclusive character. The 6½ inch oval frames with chains are stamped in relief, and are not only novel but quite different to anything before shown at this low price.

The bag may be had in Moire or Faille Silk, lined with shot silk and finished with silk tassel.

Main Floor

Women's Beautiful Dolman

Wraps, Capes and Coats

—the most charming introduced for Spring

Priced Very Low Saturday



At $22.50—A large collection of Cape-Coats and Capes, in Dolman and circular effects, carefully developed in Wool Velour and Men's Wear Serge. Unequalled at $22.50.

At $29.50—Handsome Dolman Wraps and Street Coats of rare beauty, exact reproductions of much-costlier models. Skilfully developed in Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine, Velour de Laine and Poplin.

At $39.50—A most exquisite collection of the very newest Dolmans, capes and utility coats with convertible throw scarfs and adjustable collars. Beautifully tailored in Tricotine, Duvet de Laine, Gabardine and Serges, some silk braid trimmed.

New Easter Hats for Girls



Special $5.75

Real, girlish styles in smart braids trimmed with flowers and ribbon novelties. Splendid variety of shapes, the values in each case being most exceptional. One style *pictured*.

Also—A wide variety of Tailored Hats at $3 to $5

Saks & Company

Direct Especial Attention Today to a Superb Collection of

Misses' Capes, Sports Coats and Wrap Coats at $39.50

A more inclusive collection of Coats and Wraps for Misses cannot be found. The styles are decidedly youthful, and thoroughly in accord with Fashion's newest edicts. Developed in soft, rich Velours, Silvertone, Fine Serges, Coverts, and Velveteen, lined with plain or figured silks. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

As individual as those for Big Sister

Smart Capes for Girls



At $9.75

Quaint, but real girlish vestee capes of fine Serge, cleverly belted, showing deep yoke and rows of buttons for trimming. Splendid values. Sizes 6 to 10 years. *Illustrated.*

At $12.75

Exquisite circular-model capes with shawl collar overlaid with silk foulard, and new vestee front. Beautifully tailored in Men's Wear Serge. Sizes 10 to 16 years. *Illustrated.*

For Eastertide—

Dainty Taffeta Frocks for Girls at $11.75

Sizes 8 to 16 years. An entirely new model, with novelty hand-embroidered pockets, sash and buckles. Fashioned of Lustrous Taffeta in Copenhagen Blue, Rose and Navy.



Beginning This Morning—A Wonderful

Sale of 1,200 Women's Sweaters

That Sell Regularly at $6.50 to $10

Special $3.95

This is a splendid opportunity to secure a really good sweater, absolutely perfect, at half price or less! The styles are unusually clever, knit in open and close stitch, of fine Zephyr Wool, Shetland Wool, and rich Fibre Silks. Note the wide range of colors—Old Rose, Turquoise, Corn, Buff, Navy Blue, Black, Purple and Orchid.

For general or sports wear—your sweater is here! Five of twenty charming styles pictured

Fox Scarfs

are among the most favored of Summer furs. Today, Saks & Company offer handsome Fox Scarfs in double fur effect or satin lined—Taupe, Kamchatka or Poiret shades—

Very Special

At $42.50

For Saturday Only—

Wolf Scarfs

In both satin lined and double fur effects. Nothing like them in Town at this price.

Special $35

GERMAN REVOLUTION FAKE, SAYS GOMPERS

Labor Leader Declares There Has Been No Repentance and Same Junkers Are in Control.

FEARS BOLSHEVISM HERE

Classes Russian Reds with Standpatters and Profiteers—Pleased by Labor's Progress.

In his first public utterance upon returning to the United States from Paris, where he headed the American labor delegation to the Peace Conference, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday denounced both of the great disturbing elements of present-day Europe—Bolshevism and the German revolution. Mr. Gompers reached New York late Thursday on the steamship Rotterdam.

Mr. Gompers declared that Bolshevikl, standpatters, and profiteers were "equally a menace to the civilization of our time." The German revolution he characterized as a "sort of opera bouffe," and said that the Junkers were still in power.

"I have not yet met, or heard of, or read of, a single German who said that he repented any of the monumental crimes that his country committed during the war," Mr. Gompers said. "You have heard and read of revolutions and internal strifes in the past, brought about by wars or other causes—have you ever heard of one where, of those in authority against whom the revolutions were inaugurated, not one man was arrested, or punished, or killed?

"And yet they call it a revolution in Germany! Not one of the persons who constituted the overthrown Government has been arrested or even detained; not one has been hurt and not one killed. Draw your own inference. It is nothing but a sort of opera bouffe. The same Junkers are running the Government; there is the same propaganda that there was before; there is the same policy of spreading discontent, and the same men are remaining in power."

Mr. Gompers showed plainly the effects of hard work, and admitted that he had experienced "the hardest grind" of his life abroad. He was, however, highly optimistic regarding the prospect that labor would be well protected in the final peace treaty.

"I was perfectly satisfied before leaving that the convention we drafted would be accepted by the Peace Commission," he said. "It was an instrument that can only make for the good of working people of all countries of the world. It provides the machinery for international conferences, to be held annually, and for a governing board in the interim or, as is the case in the League of Nations covenant, a sort of Executive Council.

Labor Honors America.

"The convention provides for representatives of the Government, of Labor, and of the employers to meet together, and the international conferences are to convene at such places as the preceding conferences shall determine. To the United States was conceded the honor of convoking the first international labor conference under this convention, and it was agreed to hold it in Washington in October."

Mr. Gompers was unanimously elected President of this first labor conference. "Great difficulty was experienced," he said, commenting on the meetings of the labor representatives from various countries, "in arranging it so that the United States could become a party to the agreement. That was because of our dual form of Government in which the individual States and not Congress make the labor legislation. Congress, therefore, could not make an international agreement on certain points without trespassing on the powers of the States. It was decided, however, that the United States could deal by treaty with such matters as Congress did control, such as interstate commerce and the commerce of the seas, and that in some of the other matters the consent of the duly constituted State authorities would be necessary to make the convention binding on them.

"The right of commerce to deal with sea commerce covered the matter of our Seamen's act. Some other maritime powers having in the past objected to certain of its features, it was necessary to protect this act. I was chosen to draw up a protocol for this purpose, and one was drawn up that provided, in effect, that no Government should be required to enforce any agreement of the convention that would lower its present standards. The Seamen's act now allows of the very highest standards, and so this protocol will protect it."

Mr. Gompers said he could not go into details concerning the report of the labor groups to the Peace Conference, as this was considered confidential by the Peace Conference itself, but he did summarize several separate recommendations that were made.

These provide for many of the protective measures incorporated in the Clayton act in this country. They stipulated that the labor of a human being should not be held as an ordinary article of commerce; the eight-hour day was featured, child labor was opposed, and equal pay for men and women engaged in like work was demanded.

Asked if it were true that there had been differences between President Wilson and himself in connection with the selection of William C. Bullitt to attend the international labor conference in Berne, Switzerland—Mr. Gompers had opposed sending any American to meet the Germans—he said he had read while in Paris that an "estrangement" had sprung up between President Wilson and himself as a result of this incident.

"I asked the President," he said, "if this were true, and if there were any 'estrangement' on his part. I knew there was none on mine. He said, 'No,' and he said that he was entirely in accord with the decision that my colleagues and I had reached relative to going to Berne, while the wound was still open, to deal with these representatives of an unregenerate Germany."

Classifies the Profiteers.

Mr. Gompers had been quoted by friends as having said: "The employers of the United States have it within their power to keep Bolshevism out of the country. Organized labor will do its share, but cannot carry the burden alone." He said he had not seen a newspaper, but when this quotation was read to him he commented upon it in a manner that was taken as an indication that he feared Bolshevism if capital did not meet the conservative labor groups in dealing with the matter. There is not much mystery, as I expressed it myself," Mr. Gompers said. "I hold that Bolshevists and standpatters and profiteers are equally a menace to the civilization of our time. If every effort by the constructive labor movement in America is opposed, and thwarted, and defeated, then it will be incapable of doing anything. And then (he waved his hand significantly)—constructive labor will be incapable of doing anything step by step."

Mr. Gompers was too tired to hold any conferences last night, but said he expected to feel better today, and that he would attend a luncheon at the Hotel House given by the National Civic Federation: He is First Vice President of the organization. It is anticipated that he will make his first public address at this luncheon.

In addition to being worn by hard work, Mr. Gompers was worried about the condition of his wife, who is ill at the home of their son in Brooklyn. He went there as soon as he could get off of the steamship Rotterdam on Thursday evening, and remained there the greater part of yesterday. Mrs. Gompers was reported somewhat improved.

The delegation that returned from Europe with him included James Duncan, First Vice President of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Duffy, Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; William Green, Secretary of the United Mine Workers; Guy H. Oyster, Mr. Gompers's secretary, and James Mahan, assistant secretary. Major George L. Berry, who was detailed to duty as liaison officer between the Peace Conference and the labor delegation, and who in civil life is President of the printing pressmen's union, accompanied the party back to this country.

The cabled report from Paris that G. N. Barnes, Labor representative in the British Cabinet, had filed with the Peace Commission an amendment slightly altering the report of the Committee on International Labor Legislation, was brought to the attention of Mr. Gompers last night. He had received a cable message believed to contain the text of the amendment, and last night he cabled a protest to President Wilson.

"I cabled President Wilson that I am impelled to protest against any amendments or reopening of the covenant," Mr. Gompers said. "It took the labor representatives of the world two months to perfect the covenant, and I most emphatically protest against reopening it."

The amendment in question is said to seek recognition for the peculiar working conditions in the Orient, and to contend that these make absolute uniformity of labor legislation impossible. It is understood in Paris, according to the cabled account, that the "Big Four" favor handling the report of the Committee on International Labor Legislation as a separate treaty, instead of as a part of the treaty of peace.

AUNT'S BEQUEST TO TAFT.

Miss Torrey's Will Leaves $1,000 and Share in Homestead.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 11.—The will of Miss Delia C. Torrey of Millbury, aunt of ex-President William Howard Taft, was filed today, disposing of an estate of $47,500, of which $44,000 is in personal property and $3,500 in real estate. Bequests of $1,000 each are made to ex-President Taft, Henry W. Taft of New York, Horace D. Taft of Watertown, Conn., William E. Wood and Samuel A. Wood of San Francisco, nephews, and Fanny T. Edwards of Los Angeles, a niece.

The Torrey homestead in Millbury is bequeathed to these nephews and nieces and to Louise Orton Caldwell and Samuel Torrey Orton, both of Columbus, to remain in their possession as long as convenient. The tall clock in the homestead is given to ex-President Taft and the residue of the estate to Fanny T. Edwards, Louise Orton Caldwell and Samuel Torrey Orton. Henry W. Taft of New York and Henry W. Aiken of Millbury are named as executors. The will was drawn Oct. 28, 1912.

Religious Notices on Page Sixteen.

RELIEF OPPOSED BY FRENCH

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

erwise, it was said, other messages would have come in the time that has elapsed since that report was received.

The specific purpose in sending the two additional companies of American railway engineers, as explained by Secretary Baker to the Military Committees of Congress last February, was to keep open the railroad from Murmansk south to a point near the White Sea. This line, he said, was regarded as vital by the British for the movement of supplies or re-enforcements.

Arrival of the American cruisers at Murmansk increases the American naval force there to three vessels. The gunboat Yankton was already on duty in those waters. There has been some talk that the Yankton would be relieved, probably by the Galveston, since the Chester has already been assigned to return to the United States, but it appears more probable that all three ships will remain, to be supplemented by Eagle boats and submarine chasers. These vessels with whatever forces the British are sending will act as a screen for the withdrawal of the entire shore expedition as soon as better weather permits general movement. In the meantime, the additional British troops being sent forward will be available, as Secretary Baker has pointed out, for re-enforcements if they are needed.

Naval officials have never admitted, however, that it was for the purpose of proceeding to Russian waters that the Galveston sailed to England. Other vessels, about the movements of which there is much mystery, are the cruiser Chattanooga, Eagles Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and a half dozen submarine chasers.

In a high official quarter it was intimated today that when the American expedition to Northern Russia is withdrawn it may be necessary to remove at the same time some 20,000 or 30,000 native Russians to save them from attacks by the Bolsheviki. If the British and French forces are not withdrawn at the same time as the American forces, however, the non-Bolshevist population of Archangel, Murmansk and vicinity may not be placed in the expected position of danger.

The purpose of holding the American forces in Northern Rusia since the signing of the armistice has been to protect the people. Originally the expedition was sent to prevent the establishment at Murmansk of a German submarine base and to protect huge stores of ammunition belonging to the Allies.

Many non-Bolshevist Russians have co-operated with the American and allied forces, and it was stated today that the British, French, and American commanders felt obligated, on account of the informal alliance which developed from their co-operation with the inhabitants and public authorities, to extend their protection against the assaults and vengeance of the Bolsheviki.

It is not known what would be the destination of the refugees. It has been suggested that they might be deposited in Scandinavia, although it is possible that, unless provided with ample funds, the Scandinavian Governments would prevent such a solution of the problem. It also has been suggested that an agreement might be reached with the Bolshevist authorities before the departure of the American troops, but such an arrangement would necessitate the simultaneous withdrawal of the other allied forces also. The British and French Governments have not yet decided to quit the advantageous position they occupy by reason of their control of Archangel and Murmansk, the two most important entrepots of Northern Russia.

RAID RED POSITIONS.

American and Russian Patrols Capture a Blockhouse and Prisoners.

ARCHANGEL, April 10, (Associated Press.)—American and Russian forces yesterday afternoon raided the Bolshevist position about Bolshie Ozerki, taking nine prisoners and two machine guns and destroying a blockhouse.

On the Kadish road American patrols raided an enemy advanced post early this morning, taking three prisoners.

The other sectors on the North Russian front were quiet.

LONDON, April 11.—The British War Office in a statement today on the North Russian campaign estimates the Bolshevist losses in the attack on Sred Mekhrenga on April 5 at 400 in killed and wounded. The Bolshevist attempt to break through to the Dvina and cut off the troops further south on the river was foiled. The text of the statement reads:

"A Bolshevist attack against the positions at Sred Mekhrenga on April 5, launched with great force, was completely repulsed. The enemy losses in killed and wounded are estimated at 400. The main attack, directed against Sred Mekhrenga, was carried out by 2,300 men. A greater proportion of artillery than usual was used by the enemy.

"The object of the Bolshevist attack was to break through to the Dvina and cut off our southernmost troops on the river.

"On the Vaga and Dvina fronts there has been slight artillery activity."

SIBERIAN LEADERS UNITE.

Semenoff and Kalmikoff, Reconciled, to Serve Under Kolchak.

HARBIN, April 5, (Associated Press.)—It is announced in a newspaper controlled by General Semenoff, published here, that a complete agreement has been reached between General Semenoff and General Ivanoff-Rinoff, representative of Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk Government. General Semenoff, it is said, will be commander of a special Far Eastern corps and also Hetman of the Far Eastern Cossacks under the orders of General Ivanoff-Rinoff.

General Semenoff will be subordinate to Lieut. General Horvath, who will be in direct control of the administration of Cossack territory in eastern Siberia. The Omsk Government will provide funds for the maintenance of General Semenoff's corps and General Semenoff will mobilize his troops under Government sanction, being allowed broad powers in enlisting volunteers.

General Kalmikoff, Cossack commander on the Usuri River front, is going to the front with his own troops and a part of those mobilized by General Semenoff.

As a result of the agreement between the leaders, the Tungusian and Buriatic troops in Trans-Baikalia are on the same basis as Cossacks.



Nobody ever changes from RAMESES CIGARETTES —the cigarette world produces nothing better

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

IN electing your Spring Top Coat we offer a Braided-edge Oxford for *Conservatives* and a Knitted Worsted with patch pockets for *Liberals*. Both have very large constituencies.

The former from $45 up
The latter from $25 up

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34th STREET

Stern Brothers
WEST 42d ST. (Between Fifth and Sixth Ave.) WEST 43d ST.



Illustrated here are just two of the distinctive New York styles, in single and double-breasted models, which figure in this event.

Copyright, 1919, A. B. Kirschbaum Company

A Remarkable "Before Easter" Value Event For Men—

Fine SACK SUITS

Tailored By The Kirschbaum Shops—Special at

$35

Unfinished Worsteds, Flannels and Cheviots—some silk lined.

A WIDE variety of double and single-breasted models—all styled with a quiet, but distinctive elegance. A still wider variety of new Spring weaves in blues, browns, greens, greys, stripes and heather mixtures. And when you can buy a good flannel or unfinished worsted suit—of *Kirschbaum* make—at $35, you may know for a fact that our selling margin has been cut to the very bone.

Such values could be offered in no other way.

MEN'S SECTION—THIRD FLOOR
CONVENIENT ROOMY SUN-LIT

Saks & Company
Direct attention to the finest
Reversible Motor Coat for Men
designed for the present season



It is really two coats in one, and holds its own against all other foreign and domestic productions, no matter which side faces the weather.

Tailored as only the very finest of coats are made, in rich tweeds with reverse side of tan gabardine.

If you want a really distinctive coat for motoring—see this model today. Priced very reasonably.

$55

Reduced!
Men's English Caps at $2.50

Regularly $4. Made in 'Ole Lunnon, of fine tweeds and Hotspur checks. Splendid variety of colorings. Sixth Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

Easter Neckwear
for the discriminating man

is an important feature of the present display in the Men's Furnishing Department, on the First Floor.

Scarfs made of rich, lustrous silks, selected from the choicest products of foreign and American looms, are shown in a collection of unwonted beauty and interest, including many distinctive designs and color effects that are exclusive to B. Altman & Co.

The prices of these "Altman quality" Scarfs range from $2.75 to $5.00.

Attractive Scarfs may, however, be obtained at lower prices.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street
Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

April Sale of Men's New Spring Low and High Shoes

Shoes built to our exacting specifications—certain to bring complete satisfaction and presented in this Annual event at prices that mean uncommon values.

The Sale Commences Today, Saturday and will continue Throughout Next Week

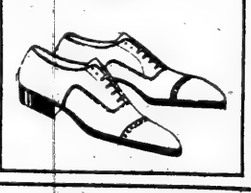
1,500 Pairs
New Oxfords and High Shoes
$8.75
Oxfords of dark tan calfskin and green metal calfskin. High shoes of tan or green metal calfskin and black kidskin.



600 Pairs
Dark Tan or Black Oxfords
with English lasts.
$7.90



1,200 Pairs
New Oxfords and High Shoes
$11.75
Oxfords of tan or gun metal calfskin and white buckskin. High shoes of tan or black calfskin.



Fourth Floor

To Advertising Agency Men

Largely increased capitalization by progressive Chicago intensive agency will be followed by the establishing of branches in six industrial centers in the United States and Canada. Also proper foreign connections.

Solicitors who have clean accounts—copy and layout men who have written national business—service men who know how to serve—merchandisers who can plan and maintain real merchandising campaigns, are offered one of the best opportunities in the agency business, if they can qualify with brains and some money, to become a stockholder and fill positions as officers, department heads, branch managers.

Money is not needed, but it is exacted as a barometer of the successful man, who has the courage of his convictions to the extent of backing his belief in himself with his own cash. This requirement may be waived, however, where all other conditions check.

Blue sky artists—"has-beens"—"hope-to-be's"—need not apply as we are only interested in sure-fire operators who are doing things now. Reply should reflect your idea of a complete prospectus to sell yourself to us, and they will be treated strictly confidential pending further negotiations.

An executive will be in this city next Monday and Tuesday to interview those interested. The proposition is big enough for big men who want to get in with a real business organization whether they are now on the payroll of a good agency or the head of a smaller agency, but tired of carrying the burden of finance, management and details. J 92 Times.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DEAR FOLKS:

WHEN you work hard and conscientiously to achieve a result and you feel down deep that you have succeeded — don't you like it very, VERY much when somebody comes along that you know is an expert and he tells you that your work is splendid and he congratulates you?

Is it not just human for all of us to like to hear praise of our work?

Well, I saw a very happy group of workers assembled in the CANNED GOODS DEPARTMENT of the Wilson & Co. plant, Chicago, on Friday, March 14th.

I call your attention to the fact that Friday with its SIX LETTERS carries with it good luck so far as the Wilson & Co. organization is concerned. It fits the Cycle of Six, which is such a dominant factor in the business and brings so much happiness and success.

In the group of workers was Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Co., who is as intense and as enthusiastic as any of the 25,000 workers in his organization. There were also in the group three Vice-presidents of the company. I mention this to prove what I have been telling you, that the Wilson & Co. organization represents DEMOCRACY OF WORK, which starts with the head and goes all through the ranks. One man is as good as another in this organization; one woman is as good as another; and both men and women are on a basis of equality in the matter of recognition and reward for service well rendered.

Now I will tell you why they were so happy:

ALFRED W. McCANN, THE FAMOUS PURE FOOD EXPERT, HAD JUST FINISHED TASTING AND TESTING THE WILSON & CO. CERTIFIED BRANDS OF CANNED MEATS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, AND THEN SAID:

"I TAKE OFF MY HAT TO THESE PURE FOOD PRODUCTS. YOU HAVE PRODUCED A VERY FINE AND A VERY WONDERFUL LINE, AND I CONGRATULATE YOU."

Wouldn't it make you happy if you, like the Wilson & Co. workers, had been working hard to perfect food products and felt sure that you had succeeded, to have Mr. McCann—a man who knows what pure food is—tell you that you had achieved a wonderful result?

You bet it would.

Well the Wilson & Co. workers are the same kind of human beings as you are—so they were made very happy when Mr. McCann, who had selected at random from the immense stocks of canned goods—cans of Corn, Peas, Beans, Asparagus, Meats, Preserves, etc.—and had them opened up and then tasted and tested them,—gave them his splendid endorsement.

I know Mr. McCann personally and intimately. He is an honest, fearless, able man. Nobody on earth has ever yet been able to control his opinions or his pen. Both are owned by himself and by nobody else.

I know he meant what he said when he told those workers that their Certified foods are O. K. in all particulars, and I know also that if he had not thought they were O. K. in all particulars, the tender of a million dollars cash on the spot would not have made him endorse them.

Mr. McCann could have been rich by now had he wished to barter his honor—but he has kept himself clean and straight—AND POOR, as most men do who are intent and intense in doing things to help and protect Humanity.

I did not know that Mr. McCann was in Chicago until he walked into the Wilson & Co. restaurant, which, by the way, is a big, democratic affair where officials and workers dine together in the same way that members of a family meet at their own dining room tables.

He told me he had come to Chicago to investigate the Wilson & Co. business because his interest had been aroused by reading these letters that I am writing to you. At the end of the day he was good enough to say that he found everything exactly as I have described it to you—that is to say, that there is Heart, Honor, and the Square Deal all throughout the Wilson & Co. organization.

Mr. McCann and I once spoke from the same platform at Sagamore Beach, Mass., where intense people gather and discuss the big problems of the day. I will never forget the great ovation Mr. McCann received on that occasion. He is a very dramatic and very intense speaker. He had carefully prepared a speech but after its delivery the large audience insisted on his continuing to talk. THEY WANTED TO HEAR MORE ABOUT HIS CRUSADE AGAINST IMPURE FOODS.

He talked for an hour longer, and then the audience consented to his stopping only because it was time for lunch, but even then they exacted a promise from him to resume at the afternoon session. He did speak again at the afternoon session and held his hearers spellbound for hours.

HIS WORK HAS ALWAYS BEEN VERY STRENUOUS AND HONEST. HE HAS CONTRIBUTED TREMENDOUSLY TO THE HIGH STANDARDS THAT NOW PREVAIL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PURE FOODS.

When he returned from Chicago he wrote some wonderful articles about his visit to the Wilson & Co. plant which were printed in the New York Evening Globe. He knows, and so do I, and I think you are beginning to know, that the slogan used by Wilson & Co. — "THE WILSON LABEL PROTECTS YOUR TABLE" —means what it says.

Sincerely, WILLIAM C. FREEMAN,
250 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PALMER REQUESTS CLEMENCY FOR 52

Sends Recommendations on Prisoners Under Espionage Law to President Wilson.

ONLY 179 NOW IN JAIL

Attorney General Declares Agitators for General Amnesty Deliberately Exaggerate the Number.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11. — Attorney General Palmer today sent to President Wilson recommendations for clemency in the case of fifty-two persons convicted under the Espionage act.

At the same time that the Attorney General made public the fact that he had sent the recommendations abroad he announced that there had been a great exaggeration of the number of political prisoners, and authorized the following statement:

"The Department of Justice has been conducting an investigation of all convictions under the Espionage act, with a view to recommending to the President pardons and commutations in those cases where justice seems to require executive clemency of that nature. I have today forwarded to the President recommendations of commutations in fifty-two cases, together with the necessary documents for the President's signature. Until these documents are returned I do not feel at liberty to publish the names of the prisoners concerned.

"In this connection I desire to call attention to the exaggerated figures which are being used by persons agitating for what is called a general amnesty to political prisoners; so exaggerated, in fact, that I cannot help suspecting the overstatement to be deliberate.

"When this investigation of the Espionage act cases began about two months ago, the total number of persons confined in jails and penitentiaries for violation of the Espionage act was only 233. Of these the sentences of fifty-five have since expired and five have been paroled, leaving only 179 now in confinement. In about thirty of these cases the sentences have already been commuted, and I have now recommended commutations in fifty-two more. These figures do not include the I. W. W. group cases in Chicago and California, which would add 121 to the number. Of these, many, however, have recently been released on bail.

"There are no men in prison because of the expression of their views on social, economic, or political questions, including the war. Besides, the above figures do not all represent men prosecuted for what they said or published. Many obstructed the draft in other ways, as, for instance, by armed resistance, by stirring up fraudulent claims for exemption from military service, and other methods. In fact, many of them violated the selective service law as well as the espionage law.

"It thus appears that current statements to the effect that there are 1,500 political prisoners in the penitentiaries and jails of this country are the result of either frenzied imagination or deliberate intent to deceive the public."

WASHINGTON, April 11. (Associated Press.)—Putting into effect the policy of removing wartime restrictions as fast as possible on enemy aliens, the Department of Justice has ordered the release from parole and cancellation of bonds of more than 10,000 of these aliens throughout the United States.

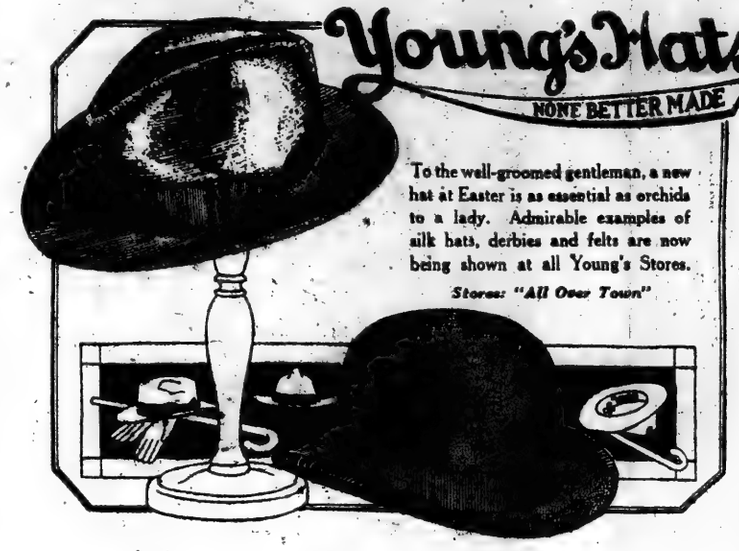
As fast as their records can be examined in Washington orders for removal of restrictions are sent to United States Attorneys. Some enemy aliens will continue to be held under restrictions and bond until peace is declared, however. This applies only to the aliens arrested during the war and subsequently paroled, and not to those interned.

SEEK FUNDS FOR LAND ARMY

Farmerettes with Milk Pails Will Ask Contributions Today.

Farmerettes will celebrate the first field day of the New York State Women's Land Army in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx today and in milk pails will collect funds for the land army's work. Students from Barnard and Hunter Colleges, from Washington Irving and other high schools, and young women from industrial occupations will participate in the work. They will wear blue smocks and bloomers, puttees and large straw hats. Tractors and hay rigs will supply farm color.

The money obtained in part will be used to start permanent rural community centres for farmers and their families. Headquarters for the day will be at the Land Army office, 303 Fifth Avenue, and a booth will be set up in front of the library on Fifth Avenue and one in Times Square. Miss Olga Ihlseng is Field Day Director.



B. Altman & Co.

will continue to-day (Saturday)

A Very Special Sale of

Men's Spring Suits

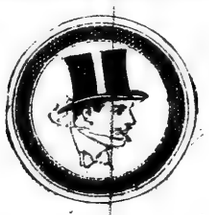
at $38.50 & $46.00

In every respect these Suits represent "Altman Standard" and the fabrics, cut and tailoring will appeal to men accustomed to wear custom-made clothes.

The values are remarkable

In fact, it is only the consummation of a most fortunate purchase that makes this unusual offer possible so early in the season.

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street



For A Smiling Easter!
Stein-Bloch Town Suits,
$35.00 To $65.00

LAST year, Easter was as quiet as Philadelphia—this year it will be as gay as New York. A Stein-Bloch Town Suit will help you put on rose-colored glasses and spruce up to New York, the Isle of Style.

Soft, smart woolens in Blues, Browns, Greens, Grays and Heather Minglings of odd and rare tints. Cut with the Look of Manhattan, which means cutting out fads and frivols.

In the tailoring, Stein-Bloch has surpassed himself this Easter Season. He passed all others long ago.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street



For A Smiling Easter!
John David "Excello" Cord
Shirts At $3.50

SOME Shirts are sold—these Shirts sell. Evidently, "Excello" Cord has struck the right chord with The Well-Dressed New Yorker. Its weave has been followed, but nobody can catch it.

Richly contrasting blendings in Tan with White, Corn with White, Blue, Helio, Pink and Black with White with a cord set off in clear relief. It's 'way out of the ordinary.

My "Crepe Cloth" Cravats in subdued Tapestry Patterns at $2 are Easter neckscarfs for fastidious folk.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Served Saturday from 11.30 to 2.30 in the Gimbel Restaurant—Eighth Floor

Assorted Vegetables, Bread and Butter, 50c
Broiled Oysters on Toast, Mixed Salad, Bread and Butter, 50c
Filet of Sea Bass, Saute Meuniere, Parsley Potato, String Bean Salad, Bread and Butter, 60c
Calf's Liver and Bacon, Peas, creamed Potatoes, Bread and Butter 60c
Boiled Halibut, Hollandaise, Parsley Potato, Vegetable Salad, Bread and Butter, 70c
Chicken a la King, Fruit Salad, Bread and Butter, 70c
Roast Turkey, Currant Jelly, Spinach, Candied Sweet Potato, Bread and Butter, $1.00

Gimbel Brothers

31st ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits

A SALE WITH EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

$28.75

All Reduced in Price. Well Tailored. The Season's Latest Models.

Plain Blues, Browns, Greys and Blacks. Fancy Worsteds and Striped Effects. New Patterns—New Styles.



Men's and Young Men's Spring Top Coats

¼ Silk Lined
Full Silk Lined $21.75

Chesterfield model, double breasted skirted model, and form fitted model.

Well Tailored. Many fancy colors as well as plain Oxford greys. All sizes.

Men's Separate Trousers
$5.75, $6.75, $8.50

For dress or business wear. Plain colors and striped effects. All sizes. Every pair in this sale has been reduced.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3

Men's New Spring Styles

Such hats have not sold for so little since 1914.

For Gimbels Spring Drive for 100,000 new customers we want to put on sale the best values we possibly can. These hats are extraordinary at the price.

GIMBELS MEN'S HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Best & Co.

CLOTHES FOR OUR MEN

"Made in Our Own Shops"

THIS advertisement was inspired by two 27th Division men. Preparatory to doffing their uniforms and donning civilian clothes they had selected suits here.

This is what one of them said:

"How good it is, after having gone all over town, to come here and find that the first suits we put on are just the ones we want."

"Our Boys"—who did the fighting—do not wish to look like advertisements for this or that brand of clothes. They want clothes that are distinctive—that express their own individualities—that represent genuine Fifth Avenue styles and can't be distinguished from custom fabrics, models and tailoring except by the price-tickets.

No wonder soldiers, sailors and civilians take to these medium-weight Spring suits and coats at

28.50 34.50 37.50
and upward to 65.00

SPRING COATS—SPECIAL

Spring coats tailored of shower-proofed Vicugna-finished worsted in a new knit-weave. It is too soft to wrinkle or rumple. New models in all the correct colors for Spring.

28.50

Time to Buy Spring Oxfords!

Men and big boys will find many attractive, good-looking styles in black and tan Nettleton Oxfords at 11.00

Many other styles of Oxfords 7.00 to 9.00

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Men's Shop—Fifth Floor. *Est. 1879* Entrance—1 West 35th St.

You Never Pay More at Best's

CARRANZA TROOPS KILL GEN. ZAPATA

Body of Mexican Rebel Chieftain Is Produced as Evidence by Soldiers.

TRAPPED IN MOUNTAINS

Leader of Indians Thrice Led Followers Into Mexico City—Once Villa Ally.

MEXICO CITY, April 11. (Associated Press.)—General Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader in Southern Mexico, has been killed by Government troops, according to an announcement made by the Mexican War Department tonight. The announcement confirmed an earlier newspaper report of Zapata's death from Cuautla, in the State of Morelos.

The announcement says that a part of the 50th Regiment serving under General Pablo Gonzalez of the Carranza army returned to Cuautla, General Gonzalez's headquarters, tonight with the body of the dead rebel chief.

Later the Mexican Government received an official bulletin confirming the press report of Zapata's death.

Advices from Morelos say that the death of Zapata was brought about by strategy. Zapata, with his followers, had been hiding in an inaccessible mountain region since the Government troops had pacified the State of Morelos, which had been the stronghold of Zapata since he began his revolt in 1909.

The rebel chief is said to have been killed in an unnamed part of the mountains of Southern Morelos by troops under command of Colonel Guajardo. The War Department has promoted the Colonel to a Generalship for his feat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—Zapata rebelled in 1910 under a plan which was guaranteed to give land rights to the Indians. He was known as the Attila of the South. With his brother, Eufemio, who was killed last year, he terrorized all the southern States. Morelos, where Zapata was born, once a flourishing agricultural State and noted for its sugar production, is now in ruins. Where sugar mills which cost millions once gave work to hundreds of Indians only mounds of bricks remain.

Zapata's famous speciality was to raid small towns in States near Morelos and steal young women for his harem. He is known to have had over fifty young women in his harem. In spite of Zapata's program of land for the Indians, they got none. Reports from the State of Morelos say the Indians are starving and practically naked.

Cuernavaca, famous as a health resort and used by Maximilian when he was Emperor as a Summer home, is practically destroyed. A large church containing a number of old Spanish masters is in ruins, and the old paintings have been destroyed by the bandits, who used them for clothing.

At the height of his power several years ago General Zapata figured as one of the possible heads of the Mexican Government. At three different times during the last ten years his followers were in control of Mexico City for brief periods.

After the downfall of Porfirio Diaz, Zapata and Francisco Villa, in southern and northern Mexico respectively, have been the sources of unending trouble for the various Governments of Mexico. Zapata, the first to raise the standard of revolt, is the first to fall. Villa still is active in the north, although not on as extensive a scale as formerly.

For ten years Zapata had ravaged southern Mexico. Starting with a small force in 1909, he was able by 1911 to defeat Government forces sent against him, and during the Huerta régime held sway over several States in addition to Morelos, where he began and ended his career. For a short time in 1914 Zapata and Villa worked together against Huerta, but the southern leader soon disagreed with the northern rebel chief and withdrew again to the mountains south of Mexico City.

Poincare Gives Humbert Evidence.

PARIS, April 11.—Judge André, the President of the Appellate Court, went to the Elysée Palace this morning to take the testimony of President Poincaré in the case of Senator Humbert, who is on trial charged with commerce with the enemy.



High Sign No. 6

The High Signs of Orlando

This man has just had his first degree—he registers Happiness—he places the band of Orlando on his little finger—a sign that the secret of Orlando is his.

He looks with wonderment and admiration—he has experienced a new degree of satisfaction in popular priced cigars.

The initiation has just taken place at a United Cigar Store. The ceremonies were simple—he crossed the salesman's palm with 10c—gave the password "Orlando" and became a "brother" in the great Order of Orlando.

Orlando

The Sign of a Good Cigar

No matter to what Secret Order you might belong—the best Order is to Order Orlando.

In Orlando we have the secret of an uncommonly good cigar at a popular price—a secret that will reveal itself to you the first few puffs. Some say it's the mildness of Orlando—others say it's the original flavor. Quality is the answer of many. All are right, and yet, well, try an Orlando today and learn the secret yourself. You will be a happier and wiser smoker.



Media Perfecto size, 10c
Box of 25, $2.50
—50, $5.00

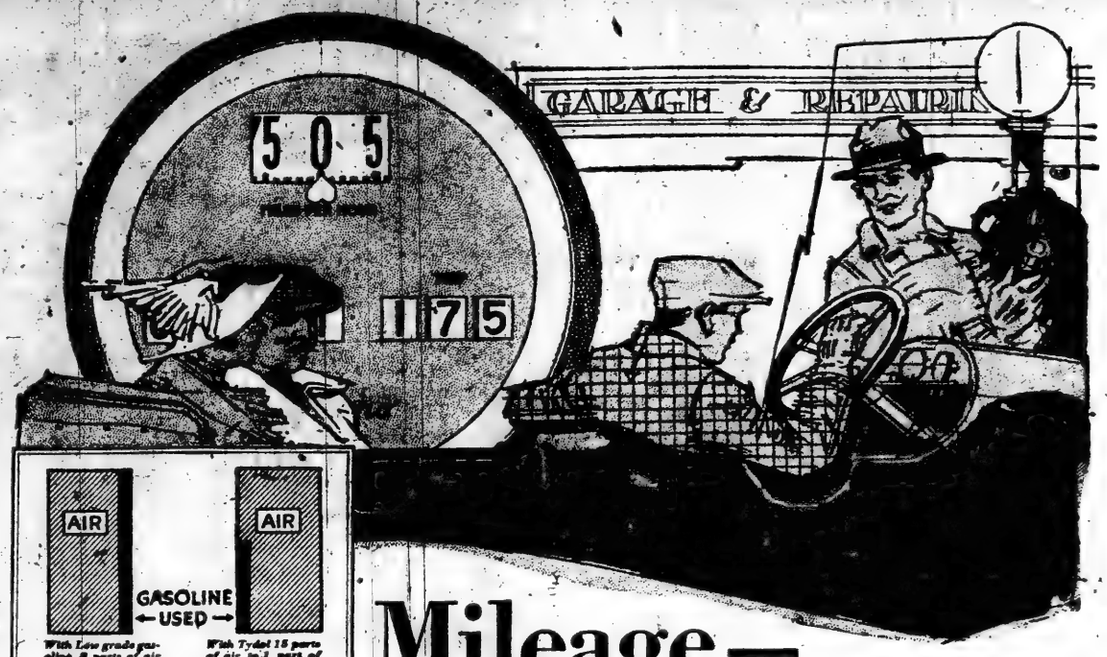
Orlando comes in ten sizes—10c to 15c. Little Orlando 6c.
Ten sizes enable us to use a fine grade of tobacco without waste—the secret of high quality at low prices.

Orlando is sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank you"*

CIGARS UNITED

CIGARS UNITED

UNITED CIGAR STORES



With Low grade gasoline 8 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline.

With Tydol 15 parts of air to 1 part of gasoline.

How to make 15 to 1 adjustment

Fill the gasoline tank with Tydol and warm up your engine. With the car standing still, the engine running, using the gasoline adjustment on the carburetor, gradually decrease the quantity of gasoline going through the bowl of the carburetor until the engine begins to slow down. Then increase the proportion of gasoline going through until you get a maximum engine speed, but *not a fraction further.*

With Tydol you will get approximately a 15 to 1 mixture (15 parts air to 1 part gasoline).

The same procedure with low grade gasoline will decrease the proportions to about an 8 to 1 mixture (8 parts air to 1 part gasoline). This means low mileage and excess carbon deposits.

Tydol is made so you can use less fuel and more air.



Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat, prevents the rapid formation of sediment in your oil and minimises friction and wear.

90% of engine troubles are due to inferior oils. Veedol prevents these troubles.

Have the old oil cleaned out of your crankcase and fill it with Veedol. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere.

Mileage—

the test of your gasoline

JUST one quick way to tell about gasoline—how much mileage do you get out of it?

High gasoline mileage means even more to you than the actual reduction of expenses. Low mileage, due to a rich mixture and sluggish gasoline, runs hand in hand with excessive carbon deposits and mechanical difficulties.

You can get better mileage. You can use a more economical mixture. Fill up with Tydol, the Economy Gasoline. Tydol *vaporises fast.* Tydol gives you high mileage, burns clean, reduces carbon and other troubles. It is made to operate best on the famous 15 to 1 carburetor adjustment. (See at left.)

Have your dealer set your carburetor at 15 to 1. With Tydol in the tank that gives high mileage. And on this mixture Tydol also gives power, pickup and a snappy engine. Tydol is made to run *lean* but *powerful.*

Keep rigid track in a note book of every gallon of gas you buy. Know how many miles you travel to every filling. See how Tydol pays you in every way.

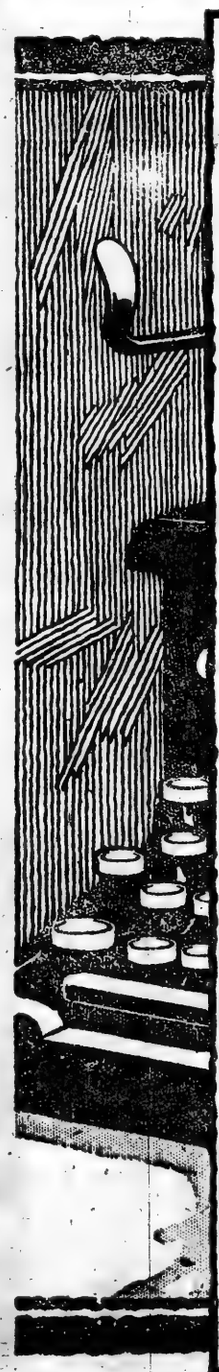
Tydol costs no more than sluggish gasoline. Look up your dealer today. Fill up with Tydol and get new engine satisfaction.

You cannot buy Tydol at cut rates without taking a chance on adulteration

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
11 Broadway, New York
TELEPHONE BOWLING GREEN 8000

TYDOL
ECONOMY GASOLINE



Five Times Faster than the Fastest Flying Fingers

Not only can the "Royal" Typewriter work five times as fast as your typist types, but its exclusive features bring a positive speed advantage to the operator.

One feature is a really adjustable touch. A few turns of a simple thumb screw tunes the tension of the entire keyboard to match exactly one's personal touch,—light, heavy, or snappy. Your typist knows best what an aid this is.

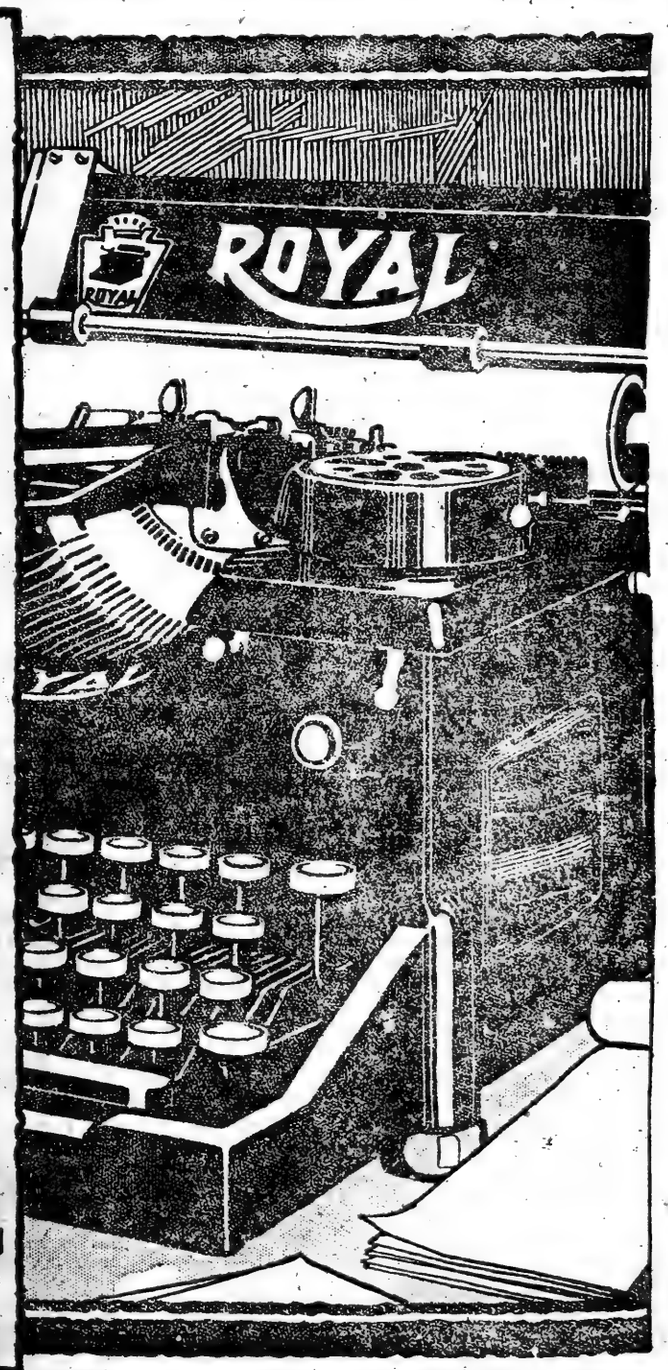
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Two Millions

Tens of thousands of orders for the current April LADIES' HOME JOURNAL could not be filled. The edition was over one million, nine hundred thousand copies. But it was not enough.
The orders for the next (May) number are so large that the edition of that issue will be

Two Million Copies

The largest single edition of any American monthly magazine.
We beg the indulgence of the public until the next, the May issue, of

The Ladies' Home Journal

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

MORE CITY TROOPS HERE ON ROTTERDAM

Forty Officers of the Old 12th, Now the 52d, Pioneer Infantry, Arrive from France.

TRANSPORTS LAND 5,000

Sick and Wounded from 165th Regiment Return—Pannonia, with 2,257, to Dock Today.

Nearly 5,000 troops were landed yesterday from two transports, the Rotterdam and the Julia Luckenbach, and another 2,257 officers and men arrived from Brest on the Pannonia but were too late to go to the pier last night.

The troops on the Rotterdam were chiefly units of the 85th Division, including part of the 310th Supply Train, fifteen officers and 936 men; 328th Machine Gun Battalion, complete, eleven officers and 457 men; 310th Sanitary Train, ten officers and 202 men; 85th Division Military Police Company, two officers and 190 men.

There were also forty officers of the 52d Pioneer Infantry, which was the old Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. They are the advance guard of the regiment commanded by Colonel Reginald A. Foster, who sailed from Brest on March 31 by the K. L. Luckenbach, due here Monday. Among the officers were Major F. A. De Peyster, 11 East Thirty-sixth Street; Major Charles S. Brown, 247 Lexington Avenue; Major Matthew G. Addison, 405 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, formerly of the 23d Regiment, and First Lieutenant James O'Neill, formerly of the 12th Regiment, of 69 West Ninety-fifth Street, Bandmaster of the 52d Regiment. Lieutenant O'Neill said that his band had won the second prize at General Pershing's headquarters at Chaumont, France.

Lieut. Col. William E. Downs, second in command of the 52d Pioneers, who lives at 463 West 164th Street, said that the regiment went to France last August with 250 members of the old 12th Regiment, and on Sept. 20 was assigned to the 5th Army Corps in the Verdun sector and later to the Argonne. Their work principally was building roads across No Man's Land and at one point for more than seven days continuously they were under fire and had fifty-one killed and twenty-two wounded.

Several sick and wounded members of the 165th Regiment, the old 69th, returned on the Rotterdam yesterday from Brest. Among them were: Private David Coralan, 437 West Twenty-fourth Street, of Company M, wounded in the leg at St. Mihiel, Oct. 15; Private August Hanson, Richmond Hill, L. I., Company A, wounded in the left hip, Oct. 14; Private Richard I. Burns, 219 West Sixteenth Street, Company B, influenza, Nov. 8; Private Charles Carr, 205 Luqueer Street, Brooklyn, Supply Company, gassed in the Alsace region; Sergeant Richard Sweeney, Eighth Avenue and 145th Street, Company L, machine gun wounds; Private William Brodin, 207 West Eighteenth Street, Company G, influenza, Nov. 11; Alexander Burke, Brooklyn, Company L, wounded at Château-Thierry and Bacarat; Watmore Sullivan, Thirteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Company G, wounded at Château-Thierry. There were also 100 nurses from Base Hospital No. 10.

Among the 2,700 troops returning on the Julia Luckenbach from Brest, three days late because of losing a propeller blade, was the 167th Infantry complete, which is part of the 40th Division, National Guard, from California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

The Pannonia anchored in the North River last night and will land her 2257 troops at 8 o'clock this morning, at pier 54, North River, at the foot of West Twenty-Fourth Street. Members of the overseas forces returning on the vessel include the 328th Field Artillery and Battalion Headquarters, Batteries D and E, twelve officers and 413 enlisted men; 310th Ammunition Train, Companies A and C, three officers and 251 enlisted men; 330th Field Artillery, complete, forty-nine officers and 1262 enlisted men; 769th Casual Company, Illinois, and thirteen casual officers.

TO STUDY FOKKER PLANES.

Two American Officers Detailed to Meet German Inventor in Holland.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—New developments in the Fokker type of airplane, the leading model used by the German Army, have attracted the attention of American aviation authorities. Army orders published today announced the detail of Colonel Earl McFarland of the Ordnance Department and Major Robert Marsh, Jr., of the Air Service to make investigations of the new craft in Holland. They were ordered to The Hague for temporary duty, being detailed as military observers while engaged in this work.

Major Marsh is the expert of the Air Service on development. He is now abroad. It is intended that Colonel McFarland and Major Marsh meet Herr Fokker, inventor of the type of airplane finally adopted by the German Army, in Holland, where he is about to establish an airplane factory to produce his machines.

185 MORE CASUALTIES

Brings Total Announced Up To 279,151; 13 Dead and 8 Missing in Latest List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—One army casualty list, which contained 185 names, was given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 279,151, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously reported for that arm was 5,831. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 284,982.

The army list issued today contained the names of 2 died of wounds, 7 died from accident and other causes, 4 died of disease, 16 severely wounded, 17 wounded to a degree undetermined, 131 wounded slightly, and 8 missing in action.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 11.	Total.
Killed in action	31,929	..	31,929
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	13,431	2	13,433
Died of accident	4,121	7	4,128
Died of disease	22,578	4	22,582
Total	72,791	13	72,804
Wounded	196,720	164	196,884
Missing	4,912	8	4,920
Total	274,432	185	274,617

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty.

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ASH, H. J., 1,793 Amsterdam Av.....(WU)
CULLEN, J. A., 184 Franklin St., Bkn.(WL)
ERNST, P., 16 Rivington St.....(WU)
GELARO, L., 229 Avenue B.....(WL)
HAMMER, W. L., 338 E. 136th St.....(MA)
KRASNA, F., 464 Bushwick Av., Bkn.(WL)
MARTIN, A. E., 155 E. 74th St.....(WL)
MITCHELL, J. H., 329 W. 49th St.....(WL)
NOONAN, W. J., 286 5th Av.—Capt...(MA)
PETHMUS, A., 202 Conover St., Bkn.(WL)
ROSENLANDER, P. N., 54 William St., L. I.....(KA) (D)
ROGERS, W., 476 East 187th St.....(WS)
SANGERMANO, F., 29 Boerum St., Brooklyn.....(D) (MA)
STUBENRAUCH, E., 2,152 2d Av.(RD) (MA)
THORNE, F., 1,074 Webster Av.....(WS)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

AUSMA, L. M., Carthage.....(WL)
BOYD, C. L., Johnson City—Corp.....(WL)
BOYLE, T., Croton-on-Hudson..Er. reported.....(KA)
MARTIN, G. C., Syracuse.....(WL)
MORETTI, A., 126 Oak St., Yonkers..(WL)
PALERMO, A., 52 5th St., Ft. T. City..(WS)
POTTER, H., Scotia.....(WL)
PUTNAM, C. R., Kenned—Lt.....(WL)
THOMA, E. W., Buffalo—Lt.....(WL)

ARKANSAS.

COBB, MARSHALE A., Blug Mountain.(DA)

CALIFORNIA.

LAWRENCE, J. H., Independence....(DW)

CONNECTICUT.

SHEA, H. J., New Haven.....(WL)

IOWA.

BROWN, E. H., Bellview—Corp.....(DA)

ILLINOIS.

DWYER, E., Cockyville.....(KA)
PRICE, H. G., Malden—Mas. Engn....(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

SULLIVAN, M. S., Hudson—Corp....(DA)

MICHIGAN.

WILSON, O. F., Menominee.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

KRAMER, A., Lucan.....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

BORWEGAN, W., New Brunswick....(WL)
ECKER, H. S., Perth Amboy—Corp....(WL)
WINTERS, M. G., Smith Mills—Corp..(DA)
MORRIS, H., Jersey City.....(WL)
FRITZ, P., Dunellen.....(WL)

OKLAHOMA.

MILES, W. H., Eufaula.....(DD)

OREGON.

FIELDS, J. E., Portland.....(DW)

TEXAS.

ARNOLD, J., San Marcos—Corp.....(DA)

WASHINGTON.

BLANCHARD, M. F., Seattle—Sgt.....(DA)

WISCONSIN.

RODER, J. H., Madison.....(DA)

Revised List of Casualties.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
MASSACHUSETTS.		
HANSON, C. H., Fall River.. Erroneously reported	(D)	
PURCELL, F. S., Chelsea.....(DA)		(D)
SULLIVAN, M., Dorchester.. Erroneously reported	(D)	
MINNESOTA.		
OSWALD, W. M., Fertile.....(KA)		(D)
MISSISSIPPI.		
BONSLAGEL, R. R., Hattiesburg.(DA)		(D)
MISSOURI.		
EGAN, C., Dora.....(D)		(WU)
UTAH.		
LARSEN, D. L., Sterling.....(KA)		(D)
VIRGINIA.		
COBBS, W. O., Lynchburg—Sgt..(DW)		(D)

The Reason Why You Probably Have "Acid-Mouth"

Because—according to the belief of dental authorities—95 in every 100 persons have "Acid-Mouth," and it is the chief cause of tooth decay.

Pebeco Tooth Paste counteracts "Acid-Mouth" because it stimulates the healthy flow of alkaline saliva, which is the most natural tooth-wash and the neutralizer of dangerous mouth acids.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

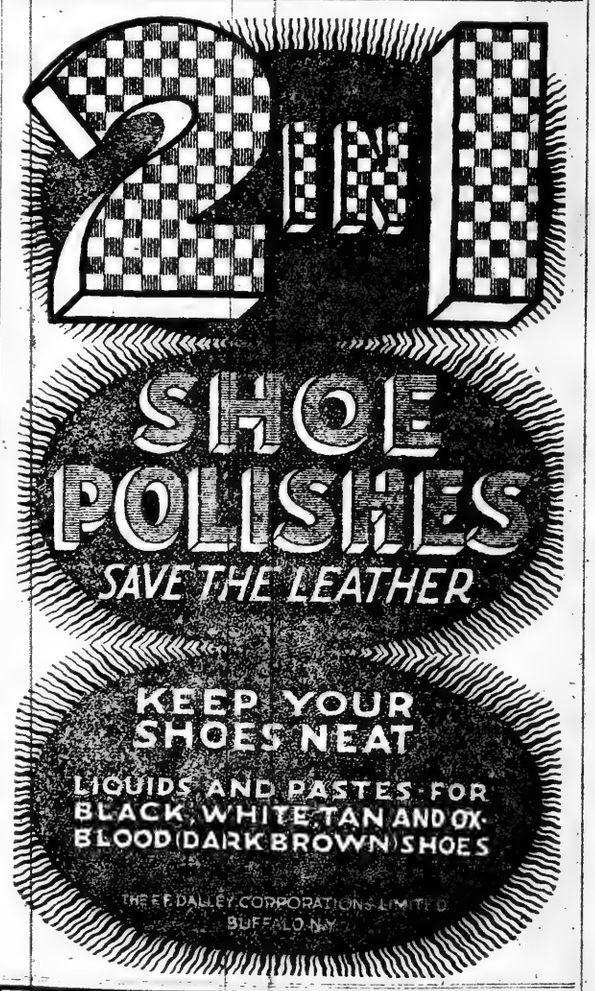
Counteracts "Acid-Mouth"

The daily use of Pebeco whitens and brightens the teeth, helps to make the gums firm and healthy and invigorates the whole interior of the mouth.

Buy W. S. S.

"OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND" John & Fink

Sold by druggists everywhere



Make Your Advertising Pay

To advertise is easy. But to advertise successfully requires perseverance, knowledge, judgment and experience. Few men have them all. The wisest rely upon the help of those whose special knowledge fits them for this service.

That is why the advertising agency has come to be an important aid in any successful advertising plan. It is the effort of every competent Agency to make your advertising essentially suited to its purpose and commercially advantageous to you.

This sort of help may be made to yield dividends.

Consultations with us involve no obligation or expense.

Colton

WENDELL P. COLTON CO.
General Advertising Agents
165 BROADWAY NEW YORK

HEALEY & COMPANY

On account of REMOVAL to more limited quarters

OFFER FOR SALE AT LARGE REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES A NUMBER OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE FOREIGN CARS.

Broadway & 51st Street New York City



Double the Dealers

There are now more than twice as many United States Tire Sales and Service Depots as were in operation at this time last year.

This is a very significant fact. You can't mistake the meaning of it. It's plain as day.

Obviously, it means the added convenience *to you* that goes with thousands more places where you can buy United States Tires and secure the perfected United States tire service.

But its *real* significance lies deeper.

Dealer demand is proof of popularity. The live retailer continually feels the public pulse. You can trust him to sense the tendency of the times.

Which goes to show that United States Tires are selling faster—and faster—and faster.

That motorists recognize—as never before—the manifold advantages of using good tires,

—United States Tires.

United States Tires are Good Tires

United States Tire Company—Broadway at 58th Street
Factory Wholesale Branch

There are numerous United States Tire dealers in this vicinity. Any one of them can provide you with U. S. Tires that will exactly meet your individual needs.

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Workmen's Compensation Protection with 30 per cent Cash Returns

HOW has the Liberty Mutual policy provided such a big saving—a saving of about one-quarter the usual premium?

Because it pays no agents' commissions—no brokers' fees—no stockholders' profits.

You get the fullest protection at the *actual cost* of such protection. You get it without sacrifice of service. You get financial security. You get quickness and fairness in settling claims.

Liberty Mutual policy holders are getting service which they pronounce ideal. Safety service that helps them *reduce* the amount of their annual premiums. Service that includes *prompt and just settlement of claims*—a settlement which leaves the *employee* satisfied, and takes the burden of settlement from the policyholder's shoulders the moment he notifies the company of a claim.

This remarkable service—backed by the ample financial security of this strong New England company—*plus* the substantial cash return on each year's premium—has brought many of the country's largest employers of labor into the Liberty Mutual.

And these employers have *never been assessed a single cent.* Instead, they have received cash returns of 30 per cent of their yearly premiums.

Automobile Liability Insurance may also be secured at cost in the Liberty Mutual. Liberty Mutual policies give fullest protection and prompt handling of claims. They have always paid cash returns—30 per cent of the yearly premium.

Look into this matter yourself—get the facts and figures that show what Liberty Mutual policyholders are receiving. Mail the coupon today.

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COURT DECLARES ORGANIZED BASEBALL'S ACTS IN VIOLATION OF SHERMAN LAW



When Old Mother Earth begins to doll up, there's no use of us young fellows (and we include the "young-old") delaying another day. Not when our job's to have everything *ready - to - wear* in smart Spring wearables.

Suits and overcoats that vie with the most expensive custom made—in all except price.

Furnishings as plain or luxurious as good taste permits.

Hats, including our own "Composite" derbies.

Shoes that conform strictly to our all - leather standard. Oxfords a-plenty.

"The most" as well as "the best" for your money.

Might's well have that cutaway for Palm Sunday. And how about a new silk hat?

*Registered Trademark.

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Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

ORGANIZED BALL IS STAMPED AS TRUST

Justice Stafford Says Acts Constitute Attempt to Create a Monopoly.

INSTRUCTION IN FED. SUIT

Court's Ruling on Point of Law at Close of Trial May Have Far-Reaching Consequences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The claim of the Baltimore Federal League Club for $900,000 damages from organized baseball for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law will be submitted to a jury in the District Supreme Court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It had been the expectation that the case would go to the jury at 4 o'clock this afternoon after the day had been given over to discussion of the jury's instructions as to points in law, but it was 5 o'clock before this had been completed, and the court asked the jury whether it wished its final instructions today or tomorrow. The jury preferred to have them tomorrow morning.

As the case now stands, the Court having, in its statement of the view of the law on Wednesday, held that the acts of organized baseball constitute in lawan attempt to monopolize the business of competitive baseball, and that they were done in violation of the Sherman law, the decision to be rendered by the jury has been narrowed, under the Court's instructions, to virtually two points. These are, first, whether the conduct of organized baseball as an alleged monopoly caused the destruction of the Baltimore Federal League Club; and, secondly, if so, whether the injury can be expressed in terms of dollars and cents.

Plaintiff Must Show Real Damage.

Attorneys W. L. Marburg of Baltimore and Charles A. Douglas made the arguments today for the Baltimore Club and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia for organized baseball. The instruction that the plaintiff must show actual damage in an amount susceptible of expression in figures and not mere conjectural or speculative damage, was allowed by the court.

In concluding his written instructions to the jury, Justice Stafford said:

"The Federal statutes declare that any person who is injured in his business or property by reason of anything done in violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States is entitled to recover damages. The acts of the defendant, alleged and proved, by way of maintaining the system of organized baseball, constituted in law an attempt to monopolize the business of competitive baseball exhibitions for profit and as an inseparable part thereof, of monopolizing commerce between the States and were done in violation of the anti-trust laws.

"If such acts injured the plaintiff in its business or property, the plaintiff is entitled to compensation.

"In respect to those acts alleged to have been committed by the defendants with particular reference to the Federal League, and for the purpose of removing that league as a competitor by persuading its officers and members to break up the league, if such acts were committed as charged, for the purpose of and with intent of removing the Federal League as a competitor and thereby perfecting the monopoly attempted to be created by the general system of organized ball referred to, such acts also were done in violation of the anti-trust laws, and if and in so far as they did in fact injure the plaintiff in its business or property, the plaintiff is entitled to recover compensatory damages."

Fultz Expects No Serious Effect.

David L. Fultz, President of the International League and lawyer, when interviewed over the telephone last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, declined to discuss Justice Stafford's charge until he had an opportunity to read the views of the Court.

"However," said Mr. Fultz, "a serious situation for organized baseball is, apparently, presented. In the event of a verdict favorable to the Federal League there will undoubtedly be an appeal. Organized baseball cannot afford to accept an unfavorable decision in this case.

"I don't think the judge's charge will have a serious effect on baseball as an institution," continued Mr. Fultz. "Rather I am inclined to believe the case will be settled with the receipt of compensation by the Federal League, in the event of a favorable verdict for it. The suit is for compensation, not for dissolution.

"It is doubtful if a Government action for dissolution will be undertaken. Personally, I don't think such an action would fit in view of present baseball conditions. Organized baseball has experienced a complete change as an institution since the advent of the Federal League. The break between the major and minor leagues creates two distinct factions, under which there can be no alleged monopoly."

Question of Fact, Says Toole.

John Conway Toole, attorney for the Giants, when informed last night of Justice Stafford's charge to the jury, expressed the opinion that the question of whether organized baseball was being operated in violation of the anti-trust law was one to be established by fact, and that the instructions to the jury were intended to give the Jurors the legal grounds upon which to base their decision.

"I could not express a definite opinion on the instructions to the jury because I have not read them," said Mr. Toole. "Of course, if it is established that baseball as operated between States has monopolized the business in the sense complained of in cases against various large corporations which have been tried, then baseball might come under the anti-trust law."

NEWARK NINE TO DONOVAN.

He Will Manage Team There—Reading Gets Franchise.

The franchise for the Newark Club of the International League was awarded to Pat Donovan, former major league manager, yesterday at a meeting held in Newark, N. J. President Dave Fultz of the International League presided and announced the award after the meeting. Donovan will also be manager for the team. It is understood he has strong financial backing from a syndicate composed chiefly of Newark capitalists.

The Syracuse-Hamilton franchise was awarded to Reading, Penn. Mayor Edward H. Filbert of Reading purchased the franchise as head of a syndicate interested in the deal. No mention was made of the purchase price.

This completes the International League's eight-club circuit. The other clubs are Toronto, Jersey City, Buffalo, Rochester, Baltimore, and Binghamton.

The season will open on Wednesday, April 30, with the following games: Toronto at Newark, Buffalo at Jersey City, Rochester at Baltimore, Binghamton at Reading. It is planned to make several changes in the schedule tentatively adopted. A complete schedule, therefore, will not be made public until April 21.

All of Newark's games will be played at Harrison Park. The new owners have leased the old Federal League grounds and the field will soon be made ready for play. Donovan has had considerable experience as a minor league manager, and has also managed the Red Sox and the Superbas. In 1915, 1916, and 1917 Donovan headed the Buffalo team and last year he piloted the Syracuse nine.

GIANTS RUN INTO DELUGE.

Rain Prevents Last Game of Series with Red Sox.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., April 11.—A heavy rainstorm prevented the last game of the spring series between the Giants and the Red Sox, scheduled here this afternoon, and the series ends 4 to 2 in favor of the Boston Red Sox. New York, however, started to come strong in the last two games and McGraw said today he was greatly pleased with the showing of his men.

"Our pitchers are beginning to show something, while the men are beginning to hit the way they are capable of," said McGraw.

McGraw has confidence that Jesse Winters, his young Texas pitcher, will develop into one of the stars of the coming season. "I will give Winters every opportunity to make good," said McGraw today. "The big fellow is one of the smartest kids I ever saw, and when he gets into a hole he handles himself with the wisdom of an experienced pitcher."

Ed Barrow, manager of the world's champions, also had some nice things to say about Winters. "I had no hesitation in telling McGraw that he was one of the sweetest looking young pitchers I ever have seen."

This was the first day that the Giants have been kept idle since they left New York, over three weeks ago. It was with much regret that the two business managers, Foster and Graves, saw the rain this morning. The game had been heavily advertised here and it looked as though this would be the banner town of the trip. A half holiday had been set for this afternoon and the big tobacco warehouses and plants were preparing to close and give their employes a chance to see Babe Ruth, Kauff and the other Giant and Red Sox stars. This morning the Boston and New York players were taken through several of the big cigarette and tobacco factories here. At noon the newspaper men connected with the two teams were the guests of the local Rotary Country Club at a luncheon.

The Giants and the Red Sox split company tonight, the Giants going on to Baltimore, where they play two games with the Baltimore International League team before taking on the Washington Senators for a seven-game series. The Giants will cut off a bunch of their youngsters in Baltimore. Catcher O'Neill, Pitchers Godfrey, Brogan and Jack Lyons and Outfielder Clarence Pitt will join the Rochester International League club, and Pitcher Eddie Rommel, the Newark Internationals.

McGraw also announced the release of Pitcher Wilbur Hubbelk to the Toronto Maple Leafs today. Toronto also has offered to job to Bill Holden, the former Yankee outfielder, but has not yet accepted. McGraw has offered Tod Miller, the second string first baseman, to St. Paul, but has not yet heard from them. Catcher Polan, Pitcher Ryan and Infielder Gillespie also will be let out sometime during the next ten days.

RAIN KEEPS YANKEES IDLE.

Will Play Robins Again Today and Start North on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 11.—The Yankees spent today in idleness, as a result of heavy rains, which swept this city from early morning until late this afternoon. It was the first day since the New York players arrived here that they had lost any time because of weather conditions, and Miller Huggins readily admitted that he had no complaint to make on that score. The players are as well conditioned as he had expected them to be at the close of their stay in this city.

The game against the Dodgers here tomorrow afternoon will bring the sojourn in Jacksonville to a close. This contest, the seventh of the Spring series, is to be played under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and a crowd far outnumbering the attendance at any of the six games already played by the Yankees and Dodgers is expected. Though this game ends the work of both clubs here the players will not leave here until Monday morning. Brunswick, Ga., the first stop on the tour northward, is only four hours away from this city.

Huggins expects to use left-handers in tomorrow's game. Thormahlen and Mogridge, who have been quite successful against the National leaguers in this series, are scheduled to divide the pitching. Nelson will get a chance against the Dodgers if either of the southpaws is not ready.

It is expected that Huggins will release two or three players before leaving Jacksonville. Eddie Mooers, an infielder formerly with the Richmond Club, is to be let out to some minor league club. Huggins is arranging for the transfer of other players, but is withholding announcement as to their destination until the deals are closed. He will go north with only four infielders in his squad, but Baker and Fewster will report late next week.

DODGERS MAY GET MAGEE.

Robinson Plans to Use Former Yankee at Second Base.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 11.—There were no further developments in the impending deal between the Dodgers and the Reds today. However, before Manager Robbie leads his team northward next Monday, Lee Magee may be one of the party. The makeup of the Dodgers now shows but one weak department, the infield.

The team's greatest weakness is at first base and Robbie believes that if he can obtain Lee Magee the handicap will be overcome. If Magee joins he will be used at second base and Ray Schmandt, a legitimate first baseman, but who was converted into a second sacker, will be shifted to the initial corner. With this change and Olson and O'Mara looking after the left side of the inner works the Dodgers will present a strong defense.

PENN EASY FOR ATHLETICS.

Mack's Men Lay Collegians Low in First Game of Series.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The Athletics smashed out victory in the first game of the series with the University of Pennsylvania nine this afternoon. The big leaguers had all the better of the collegians, and won by 9 to 3. It was the first of a series of three games.

Home Run Alley was located for the first time this season. In the fourth inning Jim McAvoy found it, and scored two men ahead of him. McAvoy's drive went into the left-field bleachers on a bounce.

In the eighth inning Tilly Walker, the Athletics' outfielder, and not Tilly Welker of Penn, drove the sphere into the stands on a fly. George Burns was on base at the time.

Penn scored its lone run on two hits in the seventh. With two out, McNichol got a clean single to centre, and Warwick followed with a double to right. Warwick had two of the four Penn hits. His other hit was a single in the fifth.

The Athletics pounded Sheffy and Mitchell, the Red and Blue hurlers, for a total of ten hits. Joe Dugan led the assault with three safeties in as many times at bat.

The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Athletics	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	—	9	10	0
Penn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	4	3

Batteries—Sheffy, Mitchell and Warwick; Geary, Anderson and McAvoy and Perkins. Umpire—Keenan.

PLATT BEATS CLAPP FOR SQUASH HONORS

Wins Annual Class A Tournament at Yale Club Courts After Hard Struggle.

Livingston Platt captured premier honors in the Class A division of the Yale Club's annual squash tennis tournament yesterday when he defeated Edward J. Clapp, one-time track Captain at Eli, in the final match. The scores were 15—12, 15—8, 14—18, and 15—16. The match extended over one hour and fifteen minutes.

Platt was in excellent form and outclassed his rival throughout. The victor employed a varied offensive, changing his pace frequently and mixing his drives with unusual effectiveness. Clapp played strongly in the opening game but tired as the match progressed. His play was erratic against the superb form shown by Platt, and there were several instances when Clapp dropped his racquet in futile attempts to connect with the elusive ball served by Platt.

Throughout the first game Platt maintained a lead. The margin was small, however, and frequently was threatened by Clapp, whose low drives at times gave Platt considerable trouble. The second game witnessed the first signs of weakening on the part of Clapp. Many rallies were furnished, invariably ending in favor of Platt. Early in the game Platt, in a period of sustained brilliance, registered five consecutive aces, which put him in front by 9 to 1. Thereafter Platt's tallies came with consistency until he had the game clinched.

In the third game Platt started strongly and quickly advanced to a lead of 4—1. Clapp played in improved form and fought keenly for every point. At eight points the game was set. The lead alternated then until the match was again set at 13 all. Here Platt's play began to fall off and Clapp registered five aces to his rival's one, taking the match at 18—14. The fourth game progressed through four hands before a tally was registered and then Platt broke the ice. Subsequently aces came quickly until Platt annexed victory at 15—6.

Clapp is one of the finalists in the Class B division. He will play against H. R. Stern this afternoon in the deciding match.

WASHBURN DEFEATS DOUST.

Reaches Semi-Final in Queen's Club Tennis Tourney.

LONDON, April 11.—Captain W. M. Washburn of the American Army, in a match at the covered courts tennis championship at the Queen's Club, today defeated Mr. Doust, three sets to two. The scores were 2—6, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Captain Washburn played brilliantly against Mr. Doust, who afterward admitted that he had no excuse. In the semi-final Captain Washburn will meet Mr. Davison, probably the strongest English covered court player.

Miss Ryan of California, by beating Miss Tighe today by a score of 6—3, 6—0, reaches the finals. She now has to meet Mrs. Lambert Chambers, the British women's singles champion.

MISS ZINDERSTEIN WINS.

Takes Singles Trophy in North and South Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 11.—Miss Marion Zinderstein of the Longwood Country Club won the women's singles trophy in the North and South tennis tournament at Pinhurst today, defeating Mrs. Marion Vanderhoef Morse of the West Side Tennis Club in the final contest, 6—1, 6—4. With the score 5—2 and her rival leading in the next game in the second and deciding set Mrs. Morse started a great rally, brought the score to deuce on the game, and followed it up by taking the next two in rapid succession. The last game, a hard-fought deuce affair, was won by Miss Zinderstein at the end of one of the longest volleys of the match.

The semi-finals of the mixed doubles were also disposed of. Miss Zinderstein and Vincent Richards defeated Miss Esther Tufts and S. H. Voshell, 6—3, 6—4, and came through to the final in company with Miss Florence Ballin and William T. Tilden, Jr., who beat Mrs. Morse and C. F. Watson, Jr., by 7—5, 8—6.

400 ENTER POSTAL GAMES.

Sellers, Meredith, Baker, and Murchison to Compete.

Jack Sellers, national 600-yard champion; Ted Meredith, holder of the half-mile outdoor record, and Homer Baker of the Glencoe A. C., are the three most prominent athletes who will compete in the Postal 600, the principal event of the program for the indoor athletic meet of the National Federation of Postal Employes, which will be held tonight at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. Other starters will be George Dernell, Newton R. Brown, Arthur Reilly, Cornelius Shaughnessy and James O'Brien, the leading runners at this distance in the local district.

The meet promises plenty of good competition. More than 400 entries have been received. Loren Murchison, the St. Louis speed flash, will compete in the 75-yard dash and 300-yard run. The scheduled relay race for members of the Police and Fire Departments has been dropped from the program, because of a dispute over the distance of the race.

Award Title Races to Soldiers.

The Metropolitan A. A. U. 60-yard dash and 300-yard championship races were awarded yesterday to the 5th Company, 13th Coast Artillery Corps, to be held at the 13th's armory, in Brooklyn, April 28. Roy Morse, Salem-Crescent A. C., and James O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, the respective titleholders, are expected to defend their laurels. The races will be part of the program which will include a race at 1,000 yards between Jack R. Sellers, national 600-yard champion, and Joie Ray, the Illinois A. C. flier, holder of a new world's record of 4:14.3-5 for one mile.

Evander Childs Wins on Range.

A double victory was scored yesterday by the two rifle teams of Evander Childs H. S. over the rifle teams of Erasmus Hall H. S. The first teams competed on the Evander Childs range, and the home team won by 259 to 256. In the second team match, decided at Erasmus Hall, Evander Childs was victorious by 162 to 158. Gebhardt of the winning team scored the only perfect score of 33 in the match between the second teams.

Wrestling Teams Enter Tourney.

Eight clubs have nominated teams for the Metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championship tournament, which will be conducted at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, April 19 and 21. The clubs are: Boys' Club, Greek-American A. C., Finnish-American A. C., Swedish-American A. C., East Side Y. M. C. A., Hungarian-American A. C., and Bronx Church House. Entries for the tournament will close Monday with Joseph F. O'Brien, Chairman of the committee in charge of the competition.

De Vito Enters Boxing Tourney.

A. J. De Vito is the first local amateur boxer to enter for the New York State championship tournament, which will be held May 6 and 8 at the City A. C. De Vito, a member of the New West Side A. C., will compete for the 108-pound title.

OPPOSING CREWS ON RIVER.

Penn and Middies Practice Starts and Spurts on Severn.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 11.—The three Pennsylvania crews, under Coach Joe Wright, were on the water twice today in preparation for the races tomorrow against the Naval Academy crews. The midshipmen took the river in the afternoon, and the work of both was confined to starts and spurts over short distances.

There will be three separate races tomorrow afternoon, the freshmen starting about 4 o'clock, conditions permitting; the second crew twenty minutes later, and the big crews after a like interval. It has been raining today, but clearing during the night is predicted, and there is little wind.

The Navy first crew has an advantage of about four pounds to the man over its opponents, and the other two navy crews show an even greater superiority in weight.

The first crews, with weights, are as follows:

Naval Academy—Bow, Sanborn, 168; No. 2, Graves, 170; No. 3, Wiedeman, 189; No. 4, Skinner, 183; No. 5, Balreich, 182; No. 6, Kuppiler, 177; No. 7, Harris, 175; stroke, Ingram, 182; coxswain, Crawford, 109.

Pennsylvania—Bow, Ames, 168; No. 2, Keller, 168; No. 3, Roberts, 172; No. 4, Supp, 178; No. 5, Ellson, 167; No. 6, Winslow, 169; No. 7, Wilson, 156; stroke, Thomas, 173; coxswain, Harden, 108.

CREWS OPEN SEASON TODAY

Complete Rowing Schedule Includes Dates to June 20.

That college rowing will again assume the importance that attached to it before the sport was interrupted by war, is indicated in the university rowing schedule for the year. The season which opens today with the meeting of the Penn and Navy crews at Annapolis, will extend through to June 20, when Yale and Harvard meet on the Thames.

The complete schedule follows:

April 12.—University of Pennsylvania v. United States Naval Academy on the Severn River at Annapolis, Varsity, second Varsity and freshman crews over the Henley distance of 1 mile 550 yards.

April 19.—Harvard, Princeton, and United States Naval Academy on the Severn River at Annapolis, Varsity crew over the course of one mile and seven-eighths.

April 19.—University of Pennsylvania v. Yale on the Housatonic River at Derby, Varsity and second Varsity crews over the Henley distance of 1 mile 550 yards.

May 3.—Syracuse v. United States Naval Academy on the Severn River at Annapolis, Varsity and freshman crews over the two-mile course.

May 17.—Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and Princeton on Lake Carnegie at Princeton, for the Childs Cup, Varsity, second Varsity, and freshman crews over the mile and seven-eighths course.

May 24.—Cornell v. Princeton on Lake Cayuga at Ithaca, Varsity and freshman crews over the two-mile course.

June 20.—Yale v. Harvard on the Thames River at New London, Varsity crews over the four-mile course; second Varsity and freshman crews over the two-mile course.

YALE OARSMEN IN SLUMP.

Coach Expects Improvement on Waters of Housatonic.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11.—Yale oarsmen today took their final practice on New Haven Harbor before the Housatonic River races. The coach, Dr. Abbott, planned an afternoon's racing between the first and second eights but rough water prevented.

Hord of the second crew has been removed because of some faculty disqualification and Leslie Moulton of the third boat today succeeded him at No. 4. He is the eighth oarsman to be lost for the Yale crew this season through illness or scholarship technicality.

Dr. Abbott said tonight in speaking of Yale's preparation for the Pennsylvania races on the Housatonic next week Saturday:

"Since the rough water and rainy weather began ten days ago the crews have slumped perceptibly, but I hope for improvement when we get to the smoother waters of the Housatonic."

Ex-Captain Cord Meyer, one of Yale's greatest stroke oars, who witnessed today's practice, said the Varsity eight has plenty of ginger and some excellent possibilities, but the port oars are not well together.

Meyer recently returned to America after more than a year in aviation in France.

MISS BOYLE SWIMS FAST.

Makes Unofficial Record of 1:05 1-5 for 100-Yard Handicap.

Charlotte Boyle, national women's plunge champion, and holder of several other women's swimming titles, last night bettered the accepted record for the 100-yard swim in the pool of the Carroll Club, 120 Madison Avenue. Miss Boyle, swimming from scratch, finished second to Miss Alice Lord, who had a handicap of 25 seconds. The Sea Gate star's time was 1:05 1-5. The time is 2 1-5 seconds faster than the record which is held by Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia. Because only two watches were held on the performance, however, Miss Boyle's remarkable time performance will not be officially accepted.

The race was one of a program arranged as an opening attraction for the new club. Miss Lord won two events, her other victory coming in the 40-yard back-stroke swim.

The summaries:

100-Yard Swim, Handicap—Won by Miss Alice Lord, Women's Swimming Association. (25 seconds); Miss Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Association, (scratch), second; Miss Lollise Fink, Women's Swimming Association, (25 seconds), third. Time—1:05.

40-Yard Backstroke Swim—Won by Miss Alice Lord, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Eileen Riggin, Women's Swimming Association, second. Time—0:35 2-5.

40-Yard Rescue Race—Won by Miss Eileen Riggin, Women's Swimming Association; Miss Katherine Brown, Women's Swimming Association, second.

Ray Breaks Another Record.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Joe Ray, National A. A. U. champion miler, who last night set a world's indoor record for the distance, tonight broke the Central A. A. record for a half mile in time of 1:57 1-5. The old mark was 1:57 2-5, set by Tom Campbell.

COBALT LASS RUNS WELL ON WET TRACK

Captures Easter Purse at Bowie, Beating Amalette and Duchess Lace.

BOWIE, Md., April 11.—Showers greeted those who attended the races here today, but the rain was not sufficient to affect the attendance or to dull the track. The feature was the Easter Purse for mares and fillies over the seven-furlong route. Mrs. J. Arthur's Cobalt Lass, a four-year-old daughter of King Cobalt, showed speed and stamina that enabled her to lead the field of five from start to finish in spite of the fact that the smart three-year-old Duchess Lace was among the competitors. As a matter of fact Duchess Lace never was a serious contender and the best she could do was to land in third place, a length and a half behind Amalette, a four-year-old, carrying the colors of H. S. Koppin.

When the barrier rose Cobalt Lass was quickly in motion and Richcreek lost no time in making the most of the good break. Cobalt Lass stepped along with such a display of early foot that before she had traveled half a mile she was five lengths in front of Amalette, the only one of the quintet that could keep anywhere near her. As soon as he turned into the stretch Richcreek began to steady Miss Cobalt and she was pulled up at the finish to score by three lengths. Stapleton managed to wake up Duchess Lace in the final furlong and she closed rapidly on Amalette, but Sneideman kept the latter going so that she took the place by a length and a half.

There was a good field for the fourth race at five and a half furlongs, but the event was marred by the failing of two horses. Safrano was the first to go down and Plureen fell over her. In the meantime Billy Oliver's Kewessa was setting a hot pace with Yankee Notions in close attendance. Yankee Notions was the first to feel the effects of the fast pace and dropped back, while B. Moore's Sturdee pushed up to fight it out with Kewessa. In the last sixteenth Sturdee ranged alongside of Kewessa and Morris drove him to the judges to win by half a length.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; selling; four furlongs. Drusilla, 111 pounds, (Rice,) $7.50, $3.90, and $3.30 won; Boher-na-Breena, 109, (Troxler,) $14.80 and $7.60, second; Miss Stathem, 111, (Pauley,) $6.20, third. Time—0:49 3-5. Mary Dear, Lady Ione, Marcella M., Ogden Girl, and Quickfire also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Mackenzie, 112 pounds, (J. Burns,) $7, $4.80, and $3.40, won; Vigilante, 105, (Sterling,) $3.90 and $2.90, second; American, 116, (Pauley,) $4.20, third. Time—1:08 2-5. The Belgian II., Retreat, Liberty Bond, James A. Sheridan, Oriental Girl, Little Boy, Hasty Lady, and Frenchy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Lowlife, 106 pounds, (Sneideman,) $27.50, $16.20, and $6.90, won; Leoti Fay, 95, (Richcreek,) $25 and $7.90, second; Laura Miller, 111, (Pauley,) $2.70, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Bit Hate, Old Bill Bender, Reynolds, C. Ellwanger, Sophie K., Saville, Tit for Tat, and Leinster also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Sturdee, 111 pounds, (Morris,) $17.30, $5.40, and $3.70, won; Kewessa, 116, (Rice,) $3.40 and $3.80, second; Toddler, 103, (Sneideman,) $3.70, third. Time—1:08. Yankee Notions, Frent Boyal, Napoli, Safranor, and Plureen also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Easter Purse; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Cobalt Lass, 103 pounds, (Richcreek,) $3.30, $2.90, and $2.30, won; Amalette, 102, (Sneideman,) $6.60 and $3.20, second; Duchess Lace, 95, (Stapleton,) $2.40, third. Time—1:27 4-5. Antolnette and Katie Canal also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Firing Line, 109 pounds, (Butwell,) $11.60, $6.10, and $3.50, won; Broom Peddler, 110, (Metcalf,) $6 and $3.70, second; Lord Herbert, 105, (Richcreek,) $3, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Bolina, Kilts II., and Sunny Hill also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Houdini, 97 pounds, (Stapleton,) $12.50, $4.10, and $3, won; Sleeth, 113, (Manders,) $3 and $2.50, second; Fairy Prince, 92, (Morris,) $2.70, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Peerless One, Noureddin, Otisco, and Attorney Muir also ran.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—The Hampton Roads Purse; for 2-year-olds; four furlongs—Rockarre, 108 pounds; Super, 108; Calvert, 116; Mlle. Dazie, 113; *Sailsbolin, 115; *C. S. Grason, 108; Beck and Call, 109.

*Murray & Shreve entry.

SECOND RACE.—The Bowie Annual Military; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward; mile and 70 yards—The Belgian II., 154 pounds; Dartworth, 154; Amalgamator, 154; Galaway, 154; Manloc, 154; Stir Up, 154; Socony, 154.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; 3-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs—Kingling II., 117 pounds; Refugee, 117; Thornbloom, 113; Widow Bedotte, 108; †Tiger Rose, 95; Sosius, 117; Kilmer, 117; Sister Emblem, 113; Frank Shannon, 104; Tan II., 117; Master McGrath, 103; Transpero, 108; †Margery, 107. Also eligible—Sibola, 108; Lady Ward, 108; Carl Ellwanger, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—Oriole Purse; 3-year-olds and upward; 5½ furlongs—Franklin, 115 pounds; Ballast, 104; Bettie Bluff, 90; Charlie Ledecker, 113; Mahony, 104; Mumbo Jumbo, 106; Frizeur, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—The Capital City Handicap; 3-year-olds and upward; one mile—Hauberk, 126 pounds; Waukesa, 107; Bolster, 113; Dan Bright, 104; H. Brelvogel, 110; Clean Gone, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Claiming; 3-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth—Capt. Hodge, 109 pounds; Dundreary, 107; Wewoka, 90; †Inquieta, 97; Ben Hampson, 109; Flora Finch, 104; †Hazelnut, 104; †Satisfied, 97; Fairly, 107; Matoaka, 102; †Bronco Billy, 102.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; 3-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth—Genevieve B., 107 pounds; Fountain Fay, 111; Indian Chant, 109; †Progressive, 106; Luther, 111; †Pluronzi, 90; Don Dodge, 112; Dan, 109.

†Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

McCagg Leads Harvard Cub Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 11.—Lewis B. McCagg of New York City was elected to the captaincy of the Harvard freshman crew this afternoon. He rows No. 6. McCagg is 6 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 194 pounds.

WORCESTER IN GOOD FORM.

Scores Over Langdon in Poggenburg Cup Billiards.

Charles Worcester, a Class C player of Brooklyn, showed excellent form yesterday in scoring over J. R. Langdon in the Poggenburg Cup amateur handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. The count was 115 to 90. Worcester completed his string in twenty-five innings, for an average of 4 15-25. He had high runs of 34, 17, and 14. Langdon's highest runs were 18 and 16 and he averaged 3 18-24. Both players were competing for 115 points.

Worcester jumped to the lead in the second inning when he clicked off seventeen buttons. Thereafter to the finish Worcester held the advantage and his position as leader was never seriously, if ently throughout. Keeping the balls in close formation he registered three threatened. Worcester had excellent control of the ivories and played conruns of double figures in addition to his second inning effort. His best display of form came in the seventeenth inning when he nursed the balls along the end rail through brilliant position work and collected a total of 34 points before missing.

Langdon frequently had trouble with his cushion shots. In his tenth frame he had a good session at the table and collected eighteen points. Again in the twelfth inning he had the ivories rolling favorably and registered sixteen markers before missing.

The score:

Charles Worcester, (115 points.)—2 17 2 2 0 2 0 0 12 0 6 2 4 1 0 0 0 3 4 2 0 0 0 5 0 0 1—115. Average, 4 15-25. High runs, 34, 17, and 14.

J. R. Langdon, (115 points.)—0 4 0 0 8 0 0 2 9 1 8 1 0 1 6 0 4 5 0 6 1 2 0 1 2 1 1—90. Average, 3 18-24. High runs, 18 and 16.

Dodd Will Ride in England.

John W. Dodd, an English jockey who has been in America for several years, has accepted an engagement to ride for Mr. Benson in England. He was in Havana during the Winter, and has arrived here awaiting the sailing of the Lapland on April 10.

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Large Bottle 45c
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OFFICERS OF THE 77TH.

Major Gen. Robert Alexander and staff and other officers of the 77th Division form a group photographed in France. All New Yorkers should have a copy. It appears in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.



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The generous fullness not only adds to your comfort but relieves fabric strain and prolongs wear.

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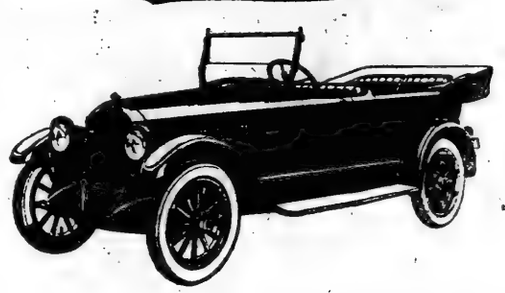
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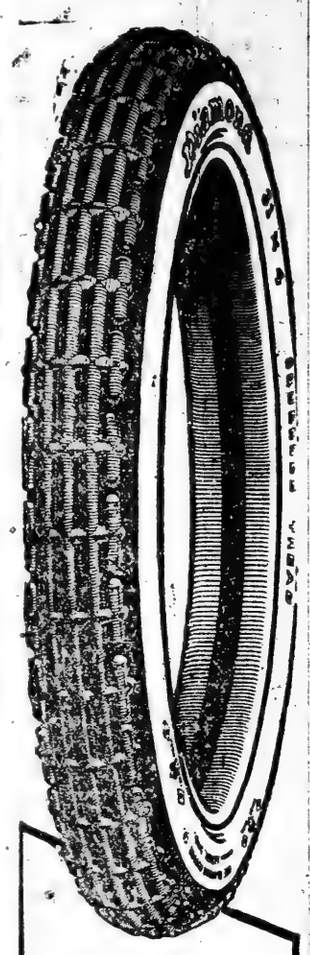
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GERMAN OFFICERS WITH MAGYAR REDS

Have Entered Service of Bolshevist Government to Aid in Formation of Army.

PROLETARIAT IN PALACES

Baroness Playing Harp in Cheap Restaurant for Food—Big Traffic in Foreign Passports.

LONDON April 11.—A number of former officers of the army of Field Marshal von Mackensen, a wireless dispatch from Berlin says, have entered the service of the Hungarian Bolshevist Government. They will aid in the formation of a Red army.

BUDAPEST, April 10. (Associated Press)—The elections in Hungary for the creation of Soviet Councils passed off without reported incidents. Soviet organizations being formed in the country districts by means of this balloting. The whole process was carried out under the coercion of the Red Army, with the majority of the voters in many places not appearing to know why they were voting.

The work of organizing the country is being feverishly continued. The central feature of the plan is to apply the trust idea to all industries, putting each group of factories—tiles, glassware, hardware, &c.—under one expert, who is made responsible for its operation.

All the clubs and fashionable exclusive resorts have been socialized, including the Jockey Club. The Jockey Club has been converted into a laborers' home, and the splendid race course, which cost a year's time and $5,000,000 to make, is being plowed up for potatoes.

There is an organization of women's leagues forming now, but its one hundred members are occupying themselves for the most part with propaganda work. Many of the aristocratic women of the city have been reduced to waiting on tables in Schratzberger, after having property worth a million dollars or more, is now playing a harp in a cheap restaurant for her food.

All the palaces have been converted into resorts for workingmen's societies and clubs. From the home of Count Julius Andrassy has been removed a youthful portrait of Raphael, an art work of great value. Mme. Margaret Karolyi, the widow of Stephen Karolyi, is living in two rooms of her palace. The remainder of the building is occupied by a society of photographers. Count Andrew Tschoni lives in two rooms of his palace with a club of hotel cooks occupying the rest of his home. Red Guards are living in Archduke Joseph's Palace, across the Royal Castle, while a musicians' club occupies the palace of Count Nemes.

It is reported that as a result of the political upheaval Obermann, a well-known violinist, who was engaged to the daughter of Manfred von Weisz, one of the great industrial leaders of Hungary, has broken off the match.

A leading fashionable hotel was originally designated by the Red Guard as a barracks and the guests were notified to quit within a few hours. When Bela Kun, the Communist leader, was informed of what was going on he snapped from the bed in which he was reposing:

"What do I care?"

"But the American mission is living there," his informant explained.

On hearing this Bela Kun sprang to a telephone and told the Red Guard to find quarters elsewhere.

NOT TO ASK DEATH PENALTY

Attorney Says Court Will Be Asked to Fix Punishment for Fricke.

The Government is not going to press for the death penalty against Albert Paul Fricke, the first man to be put on trial in this district on a charge of treason during the war, according to a statement made in court yesterday by De Lancey Nicoll, chief counsel for the Government, just before the taking of testimony was begun. Mr. Nicoll said that George Wingate Taylor, Assistant United States District Attorney, would prosecute the case.

"Your Honor," said Mr. Nicoll, "Mr. Taylor desires to open the case for the Government. Before he does so, however, I want to announce that in event of the conviction of this defendant, the Government will not ask the death penalty. We will leave the question of the penalty to the sound discretion of the court."

Mr. Taylor then explained to the court the two phases of treason under the law, the first consisting, he said, of waging active warfare against the United States, and the second "adhering to the public enemy and giving him aid and comfort." Fricke, he said, was charged with the second phase.

He described the alleged work of a group of German agents headed by Herman Wessels and Carl Rodiger, a Swiss, who financed German propaganda and also acts of actual hostility to this country. He said that early in 1916 a man named Adolph Richter joined the German Secret Service here. It was Richter who had first brought Fricke to America in 1906, said the prosecutor, and later made him manager of the American branch of the German financial and exporting firm of Richter & Co., at 74-80 Washington Street.

Wessels came to America in 1916, said Mr. Taylor, and Fricke, who had become an American citizen in 1912, was ordered by the Copenhagen branch of his company to "take care of him." Fricke being told at that time that Wessels was a German agent, who had come to this country to try and get German sympathizers to enlist on British ships and destroy them at sea. Fricke, declared the prosecutor, agreed to receive instructions and money and give them to the German agent.

Early in 1917 a woman, Mme. Victorica, came into the story, according to the lawyer. She had been engaged in Germany to come to America, and handle some of the details of the German secret service work, he said. She wanted to meet Fricke, but the latter at that time was ill. Wessels finally, however, arranged a dinner at the Plaza, where the two met.

Fricke, at this time, was paying cash to the other agents, Rodiger declared Mr. Taylor, although he knew that the latter was an enemy to the United States. The prosecutor related how letters addressed to Rodiger in care of Fricke were intercepted by the Department of Justice, with the result that, early in 1918, Rodiger was arrested as an enemy alien. Through Rodiger the department learned of Fricke's activities, and in May, 1918, he was called to the office of the United States District Attorney, where he told a story letting himself out. But investigations were continued by the American Secret Service, with the result that the defendant was arrested and indicted.

NEW SUIT TO TEST DRY LAW.

Clausen-Flanagan Brewery Asks U. S. Court for Injunction.

A new suit to restrain the Government from enforcing the Prohibition law was instituted yesterday in the Federal Court by the Clausen-Flanagan Brewery. It is the second suit of the kind, the first, now pending, having been begun by the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company. Both complaints give the same reasons, that the enforcement of the law will cause great financial damage.

The Clausen-Flanagan suit is directed against Richard J. McElligott, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue, and United States Attorney Francis G. Caffey. The complaint says that malt liquors containing not more than 2¾ per cent. of alcohol are not intoxicating, and therefore are not within the scope of the Prohibition law.

The Clausen-Flanagan Company, according to the complaint, was incorporated in 1909. Its capital stock has a par value of $500,000, and it has an outstanding bond issue of $1,600,000. Concerning the loss the company would sustain if compelled to close, the complaint says that its business aggregates more than $1,200,000 a year, that its real estate is assessed at $350,000, and that its other property is worth $620,000. The company employs 160 men and its monthly payroll is approximately $12,000. Its average net profit, the complaint says, has been approximately $12,000 a year for nine years.

MUSIC

By James Gibbons Huneker

A New Symphony Orchestra.

A new conductor. A new orchestra. And a handful of new compositions. Rather a large order, even for New York at the end of an orchestral-ridden season. Yet this trio of novelties was actually offered at Carnegie Hall last night, when the new symphony orchestra, with Edgar Varèse conductor, played music by Debussy, Alfredo Casella, Bela Bartok, and Gabriel Dupont for the first time. Two Frenchmen, one Italian, one Hungarian. Mr. Varèse is French, and has had cosmopolitan experience. His "legend" is already in circulation. He was assistant conductor under Richard Strauss long before the war. Still more legendary is the tale that he had his fingers in the revision of the scores "Saome" and "Electra"; nevertheless, not half so astounding as the patent fact that he has secured guarantors for a new orchestral organization in Little Old Bagdad on the subway, and that he proposes to make phonograph and Sunday look like classics before his campaign for musical futurism is finished. If this be the design of this good-looking, upstanding young man, then he made a rather disheartening beginning. The weather was against him. His orchestra sounded like a wet hen. And the audience was too friendly; worse remains, too friendly at the wrong time. Mr. Varèse is said to be a charming man, of musical address, a composer. None of these qualities transpired on this occasion. His baton was leaden, without life. The general tone quality was opaque. His orchestra was all top and bottom, the various choirs sadly adjusted, the total effect lacking in precision, color, nuance, or eloquence.

Mr. Varèse was evidently nervous. A false entrance in the National Anthem—which was noisily played—proved his nervousness. The Bach number that followed was mere wood-sawing and without character. Of Claude Debussy's Gilgues suite, which has certainly been heard here before (?)—it may be said that it lacked rhythmic contours and poetic illusion. Casella's "Night of May" is for low voice and orchestra. It was sung by Madame Etore Caderin—she, too, was nervous. Two images for orchestra by Bartok are modernistic. The Village Dance was presented with some swing and vigor. The program closed with a new symphonic poem, "The Song of Destiny," by Dupont, which Lawrence Gilman tells us in his Notes was composed in 1908. The composer died of tuberculosis in 1914. He had talent. He makes much of rather scanty musical invention by his skill in development and evoking atmosphere. A bond of sympathy with that miraculous young poet, Jules Laforgue, also dead from the same disease, no doubt impelled Dupont to select a line from Laforgue: "Berce-moi, roule-moi, vaste fatalite." It was the most satisfactory work of the evening—a commendably brief one—and also the best interpreted. Mr. Varèse will do better this afternoon at his matinée with the same program. His ordeal was a trying one. But the destiny of the new symphony orchestra is on the laps of the gods—or goddesses. Last night the conductor's baton was mightier than the band.

ADVOCATE CHANGES IN AMERICA'S WAYS

Speakers Before Reconstruction Commission Propose Readjustment of Agencies.

URGES STAFF OF EXPERTS

Walter Lippmann Proposes Formation of a Body to Aid Legislators —Discussion of Co-operation.

Fundamental changes in the form of governmental agencies and modifications in methods of controlling industry were suggested last night at the public hearing of the Reconstruction Commission held at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street. Walter Lippmann, one of the editors of The New Republic; Helen Marot, an editor of The Dial; Robert W. Bruere, and Evans Clark, head of the Bureau of Research of the Socialist Aldermen, were the chief speakers. They advocated changes which ranged from the establishment of a permanent bureau of reference and research upon the plan of the present Reconstruction Commission itself, to the abolition of the present form of government, based upon the idea of executive, legislative, and judicial branches, with numerous checks and balances, and the substitution of a unicameral legislative and executive body on the plan of the English Parliament or the Russian Soviet. It was also proposed that the great industries be taken over by groups of workers.

The Committee on Food Production and Distribution of the commission held a meeting yesterday morning in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall. The speakers were Dr. James Peter Warbasse, head of the Co-operative League of America; Dalton Clark, president of the National Co-operative Wholesale Dealers of America; Ex-Assemblyman Abraham Shipiatcoff, manager of the Brownsville Co-operative Bakery; Emerson Harris, founder of a co-operative store in Montclair; C. A. White, director of the Bureau of Co-operative Associations in the State Department of Farms and Markets; E. P. Long, and Ben Howe.

Judge Edward F. Boyle presided at the meeting in the evening until Abram I. Elkus, chairman of the commission, came in later.

Mr. Lippmann held that the task of legislation and administration in the modern state had grown so extensive as to defy the powers of the normal machinery of government, and he therefore recommended the formation of a body of experts who would constitute a permanent body of research and consultation, much like the general staff of the army. Its duties, he said, would be the collection and adequate presentation of information, conference with the various interests concerned in legislation, and the formulation of policies and their translation into concrete measures for the consideration of officials.

Mr. Bruere suggested the taking over of the great industries by the unions, and in this he was seconded by Miss Marot. She also recommended a form of industrial education which would involve the actual solution of problems.

When Evans Clark proposed for the government of this country the formation of a single legislative and executive body with the initiative and recall, which, he said, was essentially what England and Russia had, he was closely questioned by George Foster Peabody and Don Carlos Buel, and this led to his assertion that he thought the Government of Russia the most democratic in the world today.

Caruso Sings in "L'Elisir d'Amore."

Signor Caruso sang to a crowded house at the Metropolitan last evening in this season's last performance of "L'Elisir d'Amore," his remaining appearances in "Carmen" and "Aida" next week being already sold out. With the tenor last evening were Mme. Barrientos, Miss Ellis, Messrs. de Luca and Didur, and Mr. Papi conducted.

FEARS AN EARLY WAR.

Philip Gibbs Sees Safety Only in League of Nations.

Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, who spoke last night at Aeolian Hall, renewed his plea for closer friendship between Britain and America, and expressed the belief that America would be a greater power than any other nation in preventing future wars.

"The best way," he said, "of repaying the men who died, I think, is to make the world safe against the thing for which they laid down their lives. That is what the world is now trying to do through the League of Nations. It is up to the English-speaking peoples to see that there shall be no more war. If we do not, I believe that another war will come much sooner than many believe."

Mr. Gibbs, who is leaving shortly for England, closed his address by praising the American spirit, and said that he was not going to say good-by, but au revoir.



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GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20.
Times—"AN OVATION."—Herald. SKINNER IN THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

LIGHTNIN
GAIETY B'way, 46th St. MATINEES TODAY AND ANOTHER SMITH & GOLDEN HIT
3 WISE FOOLS
CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed., 2:30.

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits
COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
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A Prince There Was
GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince
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Thurs. at 8, Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Cond., Moranzoni.
Fri. at 8:15, Amore dei tre Re. Muzio, Martinelli, Didur, Chalmers, Rada, Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2, Butterfly. Farrar, Formia; Lazaro Scotti, Paltrinieri. Cond., Moranzoni.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE PRICE-FIXING POLICY.

At the end of the week it was said that the difference of opinion regarding the fixing of prices for railways and other consumers of similar products would be taken to President Wilson. It is already known that in his opinion, under conditions like the present, there ought to be but one price, a reasonable one for all alike, whether public or private buyers. Therefore the prospect is good that he would say to the Director General, as he said to a labor leader, "Will you co-operate, or will you obstruct?" the policy of the Administration, confirmed by the agreement of those most interested in the trade in the articles which the Director General refuses to buy. The fact that he refuses to buy sufficiently meets the objection that the prices are fixed, in the sense that they are compulsory. Nobody is compelled either to buy or to sell. Merely there is a standard set up, a rule of reason for those who are ready to buy if others are not buying more cheaply, and above which sellers would ask more only by exposing themselves to suspicion of selling too high. The objection to price fixing by law is that such prices do not vary with conditions. The Director General is within his rights in using his discretion. If he did not do so, there would be prima facie proof of conspiracy in restraint of trade. As the case stands there is a presumption that he is the restrainer of trade, and that both he and the public will suffer if he compels the price scale, raised abnormally by war, to fall with a crash instead of under regulation.

Even under private operation railways were affected with a public interest. That is doubly true when railways are under public operation. As an officer of a private company the Director General formed habits of shopping for his materials in markets during peace conditions. Railways are large buyers, good pay, and have resources which enable them to bring other considerations than the payment of a price to persuade producers to be generous. They have been accustomed to buy more cheaply than others. Under public operation they are not free to do so, not even on a mere balancing of the superficial selfish interests of the railways.

They are under stronger moral compulsion to consider the public interest than producers of goods not affected by any public interest. And the railways would lose more than they would gain by buying cheap rails at the cost of impeding the revival of trade in all other materials of industry. The inconsistencies of the Director General's position are so glaring that it is surprising that they are hidden from him. Consider the wages he pays and the rates he exacts. Then consider that his obstruction of the reasonable regulation of prices is an attack on the wage scale of all other trades, promotive of a cheapness of prices which is a cause of concern when it is considered that prices and wages move up and down together when they move normally, outside of the railway business at least.

The presumption is not in favor of the Director General's opinion against the agreement of many others, when they are supported by undoubted facts. The coal operators say that the Director General seeks to buy below cost, and their good faith is shown by the decrease of production of coal; Railways always have bought their rails relatively lower than other buyers of steel. Rails are now offered more cheaply than other steel products, and the Director General wants to buy them more cheaply still. He holds some railway contracts for rails on prewar orders, and they are more convincing to him than official estimates of present costs. Already his obstruction has chilled the reviving demand based upon confidence that the price agreement was reasonable, and yet he poses as the champion of the public which pays the bills. It certainly pays the railway bills to a portentous total, and ought not to pay more in the shape of trade obstruction. The prices he pays for his materials are not the cause of the dearness of the rates he collects. The cheapening of his materials will not reduce rates, nor increase so that taxpayers will ever notice it the burden thrown upon them by the deficiency of the railway rates compared with expenses. On the contrary, reasonably high prices for the railways' materials on the basis of one price for all will do more to increase railways' earnings than the check to transportation by dullness of trade. The Director General cannot manage so as to separate the railway industry from other industry, and to profit where others lose.

Under present conditions, with present wages and prices so high up the ladder that a fall would be serious and might be disastrous, there is need of a cushion by agreement. The cry of labor is "let wages alone, but trim prices." The cry of producers is "sustain prices if you must pay high wages." The Industrial Bureau took middle ground, and the Director General leads the attack upon it.

MUTINY AT ARCHANGEL.

American soldiers are not often unwilling to fight. There have been regrettable episodes in our military history—three months' men whose time was up going home on the eve of battle in the civil war, militia in 1812 refusing to cross the Niagara River to help hard-pressed regulars because they could not constitutionally be called into foreign service; but the refusal of troops at Archangel to go back to the front has no parallel since the mutiny of some starving Continentals in 1781.

This is a serious infraction of military discipline; there is no need to point out the consequences to the allied troops at Archangel, or to the British, Americans, and Italians now going to their relief, if all our men should refuse to fight. An army whose officers have to explain to it before each battle whether there is any reason to fight or not is not a very trustworthy weapon for national defense, and the Archangel expedition was begun as a defensive measure, as part of the widespread plan—the other parts of which have been abandoned—to keep Russia from falling into the hands of the Germans. Bolshevist propaganda from the enemy's lines has no doubt been at work, and the Bolsheviki will be much inspired by what they regard as the disintegration of a capitalist army.

But the men have something on their side. They pointed out to their officers that "the entire Bolshevist question was the subject of much political debate and indecision in the United States." These soldiers are fighting the Bolsheviki, with whom they are not formally at war. While they are fighting under conditions of great discomfort, a fully organized diplomatic and economic mission from the enemy with whom they are engaged is in New York, sending out its propaganda undisturbed, trying to establish commercial relations with American citizens, and endeavoring to get formal recognition from our Government. Special missions sent into the territory of the enemy whom these soldiers are fighting bring back reports that he is a good fellow, after all, and that we ought to make friends with him. Our Government invited him to come and talk it over at Prinkipo.

But above and beyond these diplomatic transactions, a thing that must impress the army at Archangel is that we are not fighting this enemy anywhere else. Our Government has expressly refused to fight him or his allies in Central Europe. Our troops have gone into Siberia, but their officers have refused to assist the Japanese in action because "they were not sent there to fight the Bolshevik." What were the troops in Archangel sent for? They do not know. We have neither peace nor war with Bolshevist Russia, our Government seems totally unable to make up its mind whether it wants peace or war. In the circumstances, soldiers who are engaged in a war which their Government refuses to support on any other front may not unnaturally wonder why they are being made the scapegoats of irresolution.

SOME A-B-C'S.

Mr. BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU says that Germany will stick to the Fourteen Points, meaning to her own interpretation of the Fourteen Points. The Paris Matin, expressing the widespread fear of France that Germany will be saved by "imprudent pity," reminds us that in the richest districts of France "there will be no harvest next Summer but the crop of crosses on the graves." Le Matin fears, the Germans hope, that because of the undeniable fact that there is a limit beyond which reparation cannot be exacted from the German people without killing the willingness to work on which adequate reparation depends, the Peace Conference may once more hesitate, palter, and finally make some concession to the enemy.

It seems to be time to recall a few quite elementary and obvious facts of current international politics, which ought to be fixed forever in every man's memory, but which we have seen are too easily forgotten. Some of these facts are the following: Germany started the war. France was forced into it against her will by German aggression. Every cent spent by France and England and Italy and America—and Belgium—in fighting the war to victory was an expense directly necessitated by Germany's attack on the world. German industries are still intact, German fields are unravaged. French and Belgian industries have been blotted out and French land made unfitiable wherever the Germans have been.

Germany made conquered nations and occupied territories pay her war expenses so far as the most ingenious exactions made possible. If she had won, she would have exacted the rest of her war costs from what remained of France and England and Italy and America, and there would have been no more Belgium.

Nobody but Germany dares to deny any of these things, but many people seem anxious to forget them. Let us consider carefully just how much it is possible and expedient to collect from the Germans; but let us not forget that they are responsible for the whole war cost of the world, and that the larger the percentage of that debt we can collect the less injustice will be done to taxpayers of the nations which fought in self-defense. And let us remember that several competent observers declare that, however much the Germans talk, they will sign the peace terms that we impose.

A "PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS."

It is difficult to take too seriously the prophecies of the "immediate Parliamentary crisis" in Great Britain. The utter division of parties, the formation of groups, the fact that the last election was a personal triumph for Mr. LLOYD GEORGE on an improvised popular collection of policies that no sober statesman could expect fully to carry out, that even his "personal" triumph was a hurried popular verdict for the successful conduct of the war; that a large portion, including especially the soldiers and sailors, of the greatly extended new electorate did not vote—all these things made the whole election essentially tumultuary and gave a result of doubt and insubstantiality. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, a figure of vital energy as an administrator and an organizer of victory, an orator, a poet of the vivid Celtic type necessarily powerful in a democracy, has risen rapidly to power by methods which he has hardly had time to consider, and not without perilous appearances of ingratitude to his old friends. These are the arts of the politician; and a politician readier to make sudden alliances and more generously careless of the means of political success has not appeared in England since Mr. GLADSTONE'S time.

Three hundred and seventy members of the House of Commons, more than half its total membership, have signed a telegram calling on Mr. LLOYD GEORGE to demand and to compel from the German Government payment for the full cost of the war. In the Government elected last December the Coalition Unionists had 334 seats, the Coalition Liberals 127, the Coalition Laborites 10 seats. Thus the vote of the whole Coalition—and it must be remembered that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has no party of his own—was 471 out of 707 votes. In a vague way, and subject to the natural divisions in regard to reconstruction and labor, all these Coalitionists, together with the Unionists, who won 46 seats, and the obscure National Party, which controlled two votes, could be regarded, at least in December, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S. His direct opposition was to be found in the Labor Party, with 63 votes, and among the so-called Asquith Liberals, few in number, only 35, but of distinguished intelligence and parliamentary experience, and the little knot of Independents. Probably only about 50 per cent. of the electors voted. The Pacifists and the Asquith Liberals were terribly defeated. Not since Mr. GLADSTONE'S first Home Rule bill, in 1886, or the election in the Boer war in 1900, has there been so small an actual representation of the popular will.

Busy and an opportunist, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE took the gifts that the gods of the ballot provided. The fierce Cockney talk about "hanging the Kaiser," and "making Germany pay" probably amused him. Much has been made of his concessions to the press. The same thing, if in a smaller way, used to be said about Lord PALMERSTON. The fact remains that eminent members of the Geographical Society and the Alpine Club like Lord NORTHCLIFFE and Mr. HORATIO BOTTOMLEY, M. P., conductors of sensational papers, have assumed a ponderous importance, a power over public opinion and a personal direction of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and the Government, a responsibility for the Peace Conference, and a neat general attitude of running the world, which is either arrogance or represents the actual, and, in that case, to many of us the regrettable public opinion of Great Britain.

Cabinet Government has practically ceased to exist there. That may be the result of the war. Cabinet Government may be revived. What we see now is a round robin, signed by a majority of the members of the House, a laborious attempt by certain members of a press which scarcely keeps up the sane and moderate traditions of the British press at its best, diphyrambs by the amiable CHRISTABEL PANKHURST and our Johnsonian friend, Mr. GILBERT CHESTERTON, a combination of all the talents and most of the mischiefs, determined to drive Mr. LLOYD GEORGE into a certain course or out of office. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, not the less interesting to Americans because his association with Mr. WILSON is among the crimes imputed to him by the attacking combination, is clever enough, possibly, to make head against any combination. In view of the incredible things that he has to do and that he has poetically promised to do, he may fail to rise again. What will strike ancients among us in this passionate hullabaloo against him is the good old sentimental dripping and explosion, worthy of Exeter Hall in its best days.

PROGRESS OF POETRY IN THE WEST.

It is good and gratifying to see that divine song exerts an irresistible compulsive power among the Gophers; and not there alone. Our learned and critical contemporary, The Bellman of Minneapolis, imparts these facts, of no mere local interest, but belonging to the universal field of literature:

> A lady of St. Paul who had composed the music for "My Minnesota," the words of which were written by a gentleman of Winona, having succeeded in getting an act through the State Senate making the joint product the State Anthem, appeared in the Speaker's rostrum of the House the other day, and, unaccompanied, sang her song, asking the members to join in the chorus, which they obligingly did, each after his kind. So much impressed were these legislators by their performance and that of the accomplished vocalist that they passed the bill unanimously; a rare and touching tribute to genius.

These touching tributes to genius are less rare, perhaps, than our Minneapolis contemporary, not without a certain desire to be superior and distinguished, vainly imagines. Of the musical score of "My Minnesota" all of us who love great art married to literature will believe the best. The rhyme, the rhythm, the music as of eagles Aeschylean, and SAPPHO singing in the nightingale of this masterpiece of the Winona school will be sufficiently appreciated from the first stanza, itself not the noblest of a great, ascending, cumulative strain:

> 'Tis the land where the sturdy fathers
> First dwelt in huts of soil
> To a house that grandly covers
> In peace from weary toil;
> Where the jewel lakes abounding
> Mid fields and flowery plain,
> Have full harmony, resounding
> To Nature's sweet refrain.

If the Minnesota Legislature, or any other Legislature composed of men with the slightest appreciation of the concord of sweet sounds, should fail to pass unanimously any bill composed by the composer of "My Minnesota," the most hopeful among us might well despair of the future of Parliamentary Government and of American literature. Thank fortune, and all the muses and graces, in Minnesota there is still, apparently, plenty of room outside of the Indian reservations, outside of the lakes, where, as the singer of Winona tells us,

> Where no tiller's feet are treading
> The wealth they do contain.

And far away on the resounding marge of the Pacific, Oregon speaks to Minnesota, the great voice of the new poetry is heard in accents unforgettable. Mr. WILLIAM STEWARD GORDON writes in The Portland Oregonian a new and more resounding "Battle Hymn of the Republic":

> Thou hast led us o'er the battlements
> of freedom's brazen foe,
> Thou art leading us to victory o'er
> rampant rum and woe,
> We re-enlist for service and our millions we bestow,
> For God is marching on. . .

While majestic, subtle, strong songs and hymns like these roll out of Minnesota and the rest of the Banana Belt and all the imperial West and Northwest and Furthest West, who can help rejoicing in the glorious prospect of the new literary movement? Who can help seeing in those vigorous and original regions the bright beginning, but never the bitter end, of a halcyon and vociferous epoch in letters?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Arizona Flier in France.

It would be necessary to quit the domain of history and enter that of romance before finding a story of individual exploits in war that surpassed, or even equaled, the one told this month in United States Air Service about Second Lieut. FRANK LUKE by Lieut. Col. H. F. HARTNEY, who was LUKE'S commanding officer during the boy's brief but more than brilliant career as a member of the 27th Aero Squadron. How short and how amazing that career was is expressed in an introductory sentence—"eighteen Huns shot down in seventeen days, and then—death"—but, as usual, it is the details that give a realizing sense of what was accomplished, and how, by this young knight errant of the air.

Knight errant he was, rather than docile member of a modern army, and his unconquerable preference for following his own impulses as against dull obedience to orders would have been tolerated nowhere else than in the Air Service, and not even there had not the results of LUKE'S adventures made condemnation of his methods next to impossible.

Assigned in July of 1918 to the Château Thierry sector, there was actually some question at first of his courage because he so often wandered away from the group of aviators with whom he had been ordered to fly and because he did a lot of what the airmen call "barrack flying"—which consists of talk about great things intended but not yet done. In LUKE'S case, however, the talking was followed by the doing, and his associates promptly recognized that his courage had but one fault—it lacked the prudence which goes so well with courage.

A Glorious End Achieved.

What Lieutenant LUKE would, and often did, attempt was illustrated by his last fight. Starting out alone to attack three "drachens," or observation balloons, he had been behind the German lines in front of Verdun, he was intercepted by ten enemy machines. He engaged them all, got two of them, and escaped the others by seeming himself to be disabled. His "fall" was from directly over the Balloons, and before they could be lowered or protected he shot all three of them in flames. But then LUKE disappeared, and what became of him was not known until after the armistice.

When the Allies entered the village of Murvaux the rest of the story was learned from the peasants. The American had been forced by wounds or the disablement of his machine to descend, but he did not land until he had used his machine gun to the extent of killing eleven of the many German soldiers stationed there. Then he alighted safely in a nearby field and was seen to quit his machine and start for a little stream as if to get water. German soldiers ran up, and either by them or by a shot from further away he was killed. The German officer in command kicked the body and ordered that no one touch it. There it lay till the next morning, when the villagers were allowed to take it, uncovered in a cart, to their cemetery and bury it.

So ended FRANK LUKE at the age of 20. He had lived much, if not long, and down in Phoenix, Ariz., where he was born, they are justly proud of him. He does not lack appreciation elsewhere, for Captain RICKENBACKER says: "Had he lived he would have put me out of business long ago as America's leading ace. I wouldn't have had a show against him."

His Mission Highly Interesting.

If there is anybody in the United States who has reason to think that there are no limits to our tolerance for public enemies, it is the man MARTENS, who coolly comes here to New York, declares himself the official representative of what passes for government in Russia, opens an office with a well organized staff of assistants, and proceeds to serve as best he can the interests of LENINE, his acknowledged master.

This ought to be an amazing spectacle to us all, but only the members of the Union League Club seem to be even a little disturbed by it. They alone have done anything about MARTENS, and as yet they have only adopted a set of resolutions which, while accurately describing the situation, are not causing anything like the excitement that might be expected.

For, as an avowed Bolshevik, the object of MARTENS must be to do what he can to carry out the purposes of his superiors—the men who are now, as for some months past, industriously shelling American soldiers near Archangel and trying to drive them into the Arctic Ocean. Incidentally, MARTENS is making an earnest, soulful effort to get hold of a lot of money and money's worth lying here rather loosely, so far as ownership is concerned, but his real, underlying purpose, of course, if he is serving his principals faithfully, is to incite a proletarian revolution in this country and bring upon us the manifold blessings which the people of Russia are now enjoying under Bolshevist rule.

One easily can imagine what would have happened to such a man in the Germany of other days, or what would happen to him now in lands where enemy aliens keep out of jail only by concealing very carefully such intentions as must inspire this "ambassador" of violence and confiscation.

A Way to Help Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are those who have pleaded for a qual recognition of the Soviet Government in Russia, (with the certainty that such a step would be immediately heralded as a virtual indorsement of its basic doctrine of anarchy,) in order to get sympathetic relief to the suffering Russian peasantry. But it should be known that such relief has been rendered by the Red Cross, with no compromising recognition or challenge to any "Government," to the value of more than $6,000,000 during the last five months among refugee women and children, exclusive of hospitals and hospital supplies. This work is quietly controverting the Soviet's teaching and undermining its anarchistic propaganda by proving that America at least is actuated not by autocratic or plutocratic indifference, but by an active sympathy which illustrates the value of democracy. It will bear full its natural effect is not blighted by weakening "commissions," parleys, or suggestions of impossible compromises.

Meanwhile the representative, as claimed, of the Socialist "Soviet Republic of Russia" makes the solemn pledge that such a work, so long as "it did not interfere with internal politics," would be "severely protected." It should be functioned by Red Cross volunteers acting according to its original lines as a "neutral" in regions where actual war is going on. It would, at all events, be free from the risk assumed when its ministrations are counted as those of "camp followers." There will be no dearth of such volunteers for the service wherein were there violations of the promised "truce," a martyrdom would arouse swift, effectual action for the establishment of order and peace in doing justice for such an outrage. ERVING WINSLOW.

New Haven, April 6, 1919.

JOKES.

He joked with us for all his lips were blue,
Kidding the doctor and the nurses, too,
But, most of all, himself. He gulped and said
His arms, which now were mangled stumps that bled
(Though God with other thought had planned them straight
And beautiful and strong to guard his mate)
He'd left up there—My God, but he was game!—
To lend a hand to Pershing when he came!
And we, exchanging looks, thanked God for youth
That still could joke, and shut its eyes to truth.
Indifferent ether then unclothed his brain,
The veil of his proud laughter rent in twain,
And in the rift his naked soul tossed bare.
Poor lad, poor gallant lad! No jokes were there!
A broken heart that knew a wild despair—
That prayed, and prayed, with strangled, sobbing breath,
Its Maker for the precious gift of death,
Rather than cruel life should have him go
Back to a widowed mother, crippled so.
Ah, well—God did not choose to hear.
. . . Next day
The pale young temple of his body lay
Shattered, but very proud, in spite of pain,
Wrapped in the toga of his jokes again,
That stoutly dressed him all about once more,
So none might guess the dreadful secret store
We glimpsed when ether opened wide the door.
I know God keeps a sacred place apart
Where even angels may not dare to go,
And there, on that still altar of His heart,
He lays the gifts that only He may know—
Brave, broken, secret gifts that men bestow,
Gifts gemmed with laughter, though each silver link
Be wrought from out some great heart-wrung despair—
A place where angels may not tread, I think
That little doughboy's jokes are treasured there!

MARGARET PRESCOTT MONTAGUE.

AMERICA WILL "CARRY ON."

The Senate Will Ratify the Covenant and the People Will Gladly Accept the Responsibilities of a League of Nations.

By Dr. CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

In April, 1917, the American people, with remarkable unanimity, went to war with Germany, hurriedly created a large army and poured out their money lavishly in order to get a portion of that army into the actual fighting in France as soon as possible. At home or abroad everybody joined in the work. What motives prompted the people to these great exertions and sacrifices? Many people, including a large proportion of our soldiers and sailors, went eagerly into the war because they abhorred the German method of carrying on war as exemplified in Belgium and France, and feared that the German power might prove too great for Great Britain and France to resist, and that our turn might come when the European democracies had been conquered. The proposal of Herr Zimmermann that Japan and Mexico should unite to attack our Southwestern States opened the eyes of many Americans to the scope and strength of the German purpose to dominate, and convinced them that we had better take an active part at once in the horrible fighting which had already been going on in Europe for two years and a half. Our soldiers went to the battlefields to "put the Huns down" and to rid the world of them for the future. Now, that object has been measurably accomplished. So far, so good. But millions of Americans had another motive, shared also by our young soldiers. They said with President Wilson: "We want to make this world safe for democracy. It is not safe now. No democracy in Europe is safe. We are not safe. We are ready to spend our sons and daughters and all our money to make democracy safe for the future." That part of the work the American people then undertook is not yet done. Is democracy safe anywhere in Europe today? In France? By no means. Is Poland safe yet? Can she set up a secure republic? Is Czechoslovakia safe? What of Armenia and Syria and Palestine? Are any of these countries safe from outrage and destruction? Not yet. This comprehensive object of America in going to war is not yet accomplished.

Then there was another motive which governed millions of Americans when they went into this war with a tremendous sweep of physical and spiritual energy. They wanted to make this world a better place to live in than it has been for the past generations or for the present. How many a dying soldier has said as he died that he had given his life that his children, or the posterity of his friends, should find this world a better place to live in than he had found it, or than his generation had found it. Those words have been in the mouths of thousands of dying youths whose bodies are buried in France. Is that part of the work to which the American people put its hand done? Is that end accomplished? Not yet.

There is only one means of accomplishing these unfulfilled hopes and intentions of the American people—a league to enforce peace, or prevent war, the smaller the better, if it has force enough. In the hands of that league should be forces, military as well as naval, strong enough to prevent any other power or powers in the world from venturing on aggressive war.

No patriot, no lover of mankind, should be willing to contemplate the possibility of another war like that which has just ceased. Another such war, if nations possessing great industrial forces are engaged in it, will be much more abominable than this one has been. It will be a war chiefly waged upon noncombatants, upon women and children and old people, not upon combatants aligned against each other in trenches or fortifications. Anybody who is willing to look facts in the face can see this. The most effective force used against Germany in this war has been the blockade; because Germany was a country which could not produce within itself enough food for its population, and had always been obliged to import the raw materials of many of its essential industries. For at least two years past, while the German soldiers have been sufficiently fed, the German people at home, except the very rich, have been underfed to the lasting impairment of the vigor of the nation. That is, a blockade wars on noncombatants, and particularly on young women, children, and babies. For years Great Britain, France, and Italy have been providing themselves with airplanes from which to bomb enemy cities and villages, and we Americans were almost ready, when the war stopped, to prosecute the war in this way on a vast scale. It is not possible to aim with anything approaching precision a bomb which has to be dropped from a moving airplane a mile or more above the surface of the earth. In the next war fleets of airplanes will fly high over all boundaries, trenches, and fortifications, and bombard cities and villages filled with noncombatants. The Germans introduced into the war which has just ceased poisonous gases in shells and hand grenades, and lots of fire and poison. The other industrial nations who were at war copied the Germans after some delay; and when the war ceased America was almost ready to put into use huge quantities of worse poisons, both liquid and gaseous, than any that Germany had produced. Every strong industrial nation will hereafter be able to employ amply those horrible means of slaughter. Again, powerful submarines will be freely used hereafter by every nation which has the means of building them. It was an American invention improved upon by Great Britain, France, and Italy, but best developed by Germany, which had not fully proved the power of its latest submarines when the war came to an end. But sea war, with and against submarines, is by far the most ferocious method of warfare on and under the seas that has ever been known. Each party must sink the other at sight without warning and without prisoners, and by preference without leaving any trace of the victims. Undersea warfare is pirate warfare, except that killing rather than robbery is the prime object. In the next war if there is to be any, every nation which possesses great industrial forces will use the submarine method to the utmost. This vision of what the next war will be, if nations of great industrial power engage in it, is too horrible to contemplate. There must be no next war.

The only imaginable means of preventing another war is a League of Nations pledged to prevent war by force. Unless Great Britain, the United States, and France now succeed in constructing a League of Nations capable of preventing war, more horrible war than that we have known since August, 1914, will break out. Europe is full of fight at this moment. There and in many other parts of the world wrongs, injustices, and hatreds exist which are capable of bringing on war as soon as the outraged nations recover from their present exhaustion. The only means of prevention is a firm alliance of the few nations that have conquered Germany, and are agreed in a common purpose to prevent by force aggressive warfare anywhere in the world.

In the face of this supreme need of mankind, details about the structure and functions of this League of Nations have no significance. It must be small at first, because the democracies are few, and because only a few nations have had practice in military, naval, and commercial co-operation against a common enemy. This is the only way now open to mankind to prevent another war worse than the one which has just been suspended for the time being. But some people say, are we to fight war with war? Yes! That is the only way to deal with a burglar or a lunatic nation; that is just what we have been doing for two years past with a clear conscience and some measure of success; but we hope to have force enough behind the League of Nations to prevent any nation or group of nations from risking a contest with the League. Others say that the civilized nations cannot carry the burden of competitive armaments any longer. True! But the League for Peace affords the only means now visible of reducing armaments. It can decree, and enforce its decree, that no nation shall keep any army except one of the Swiss sort. The Swiss Military Constitution has provided for two generations an effective army which creates no military class and abolishes militarism.

Shall the American people then be cautious—as some advise—about taking any responsibility within, or on behalf of, the proposed League of Nations? Shall we fear to pledge the lives of our sons and all we possess to creating and maintaining in permanence this irresistible force, controlled, and only to be used, by the League of the few nations that are of one mind about keeping the peace of the world? Shall the American people now fail to support their own Chief Magistrate who has been leading the world in advocacy of safety for democracy, and of a better world for human kind to live in? The answer leaps to the lips of every true American—soldier, sailor, or civilian. Never! The Senate will ratify whatever covenant the Peace Conference shall bring forth, provided it promise efficiency now and growth in the future, and the American people will cheerfully and thankfully bear whatever burdens and responsibilities it may impose on them.

And yet the country has been forced to listen during the last few weeks to some political partisans and some advocates of secluded selfishness as the soundest policy for America, saying: "Beware of becoming crusaders for liberty elsewhere. Take care of American liberties. Do not risk our sons any more on European battlefields. Call our armies home, and let them go to work for American interests and no others. The war is won. Be deceived no longer by these rhetorical ideals of universal liberty and justice among men. America first. We have got troubles enough ahead here in America. Let us henceforth take care of our own business and our own homes, and leave Europe and Asia to shift for themselves."

The American people will not listen long to any of these nauseous voices. We shall "carry on" to the just and holy end. We shall continue to help make democracy safe and the world a better place for posterity to live in.

Bessarabians at Paris.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of yesterday, with a mixture of amusement and regret, an account of a conversation between one of your Paris correspondents and a so-called Bessarabian delegation, composed of Messrs. Krouposnsky and A. Schmidt. This delegation, it was said, had come to Paris to put the case of Bessarabia before the Conference and to protest against its union with Rumania.

Mr. Krouposnsky, as a delegate of the oppressed, is a vision not lacking in humor, for it is the same Mr. Krouposnsky who identified himself during the last fifteen years of Czardom with its worst excesses, member as he was of the Extreme Right, political friend of Stuermer, Purishkevitch, and others of equally sinister fame. Although a man of large means and, as we say, well known for his opposition to all liberal measures before the revolution, he now seems to have developed, in common with some other extreme monarchists, an unexpected partiality for the Bolsheviki. He thinks, doubtless, that they are unconsciously preparing the way for a reaction which will come all the quicker and be all the more sweeping as the ravages of the Bolsheviki will have been more grievous. This reaction would return Mr. Krouposnsky to his seat of power; on the other hand, he feels that if Bessarabia becomes a pacified province of Rumania the establishment of a sane and orderly democracy on the Western pattern, precluding the possibility of any reaction, would put an end forevermore to all his hopes.

As for Mr. Schmidt, he is but a minor divinity. Unfortunately, his name smacks really too much of Berlin and too little of a Rumanian province like Bessarabia. In conjunction with Mr. Krouposnsky's feat there is here, we believe, something deeply illuminating.

The assertion that this strange couple represent in any way Bessarabia is so preposterous that no refutation is needed. However, as they are obviously speculating on the ignorance of the public, I only desire to point out that the Bessarabian Diet, elected by universal suffrage, decided last Spring, by a vote of 83 against 3, that Bessarabia should henceforth revert to Rumania, from which it was unjustifiably torn in 1812 and 1878.

ION PETRESCO.

Washington, April 2, 1919.

Mr. Shipiacoff's Explanation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a few words in answer to your editorial of April 7 in which you charge me, among others, with having what Shakespeare would call "cold feet."

Will you permit me to correct you by saying that I have never denied either the words or the intent of my words for which I was indicted?

I want to assure those who are interested that the quashing of the indictment was a great disappointment to me. I had hoped to have a trial, as that was my only opportunity to prove that while I may not be an emulator of Nathan Hale or Ilaria Spiridonova, the District Attorney was an apt disciple of King George III. and Nick Romanoff.

I feel reasonably certain that all the four whose names were mentioned in your editorial can easily absolve themselves from your charge. In my own case, I am satisfied that I was a victim of no foreign politics, but purely American politics. The probabilities are that if I hadn't become a serious competitor in the candidacy for Congress in the Tenth District I would have had no chip on my shoulder in the form of an indictment.

I. SHIPLACOFF.

Brooklyn, April 10, 1919.

SIDNEY DREW.

Today my children came to me:
"Sidney Drew's dead!"
They said.

I hope that Sidney Drew can see.
Even from far eternity
Beyond these pallid April skies,
The tribute of my children's eyes!

LEONORA SPEYER.

DENIES U-BOATS HAD A BASE IN AMERICA

Capt. Bartenbach, Commander of Submarines, Says Raiders Were Outfitted at Kiel.

TELLS OF KITCHENER'S FATE

Asserts Mine Planted by a U-Boat Sank Ship on Which He Was a Passenger.

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BERLIN, April 9, (via Paris, April 11.)—"Germany never had a submarine base in America," said Captain Bartenbach, commander of submarine bases in Flanders during the war. "Nor did German submarines, operating off the American coast, have a mother ship or receive any aid or supplies from shore."

Captain Bartenbach became identified with the submarine service in Germany thirteen years ago, when it was in its experimental stages. He commanded the first German submarine, the U1. He is still in the submarine service and has his office in the Admiralty Building in Berlin.

I asked him the first question regarding the base of submarines in America, because I had often heard it argued that German U-boats could not have operated off our coast unless supported by a nearby base or mother ships. Captain Bartenbach said the submarines that harried the American coast were outfitted and sailed from Kiel and received no supplies on the voyage.

One submarine which visited America was absent five months. It was commanded by Captain Kopenhamel, and reached America in August of 1918. It did not succeed in getting back to Kiel until January of this year. Captain Vonnoskiti who was off the American coast last July and August, was away from Kiel for three months, while another of our unwelcome visitors was Captain Rose.

Captain Bartenbach said the Iaconia was sunk by Captain Berger and the Lusitania by Captain Schweiger, both of whom had died when their submarines were destroyed during the war.

Captain Bartenbach said the greatest enemy of the submarine was not the depth bomb, but the anchored mine. The exact figures are impossible to give, but the Captain said about three U-boats were sunk by anchored mines to every one sunk by a depth bomb.

One of the most important duties of submarines, said the Captain, was planting anchored mines. It was an anchored mine, planted by a German U-boat, he said, that sank the British ship on which General Kitchener was a passenger. The mine had not been placed especially to sink Kitchener's ship, but because the Germans made it a practice promptly to place mines along every route to which traffic would be diverted.

I asked Bartenbach how long the British tied up his operations by attacks on Ostend and Zeebrugge.

"During the entire time of the war," he said, "the channel for the passage of German submarine boats at Ostend and Zeebrugge was never closed for as much as two consecutive minutes. The British attack was a glorious thing, done with splendid audacity and dauntless bravery, but it was absolute failure from a military standpoint. In the first attempt at Ostend two British boats missed the channel and went ashore; their bones are rotting there now, while in the second attempt the Vindictive sunk in the entrance to the harbor, but was sunk almost immediately. The wreck is still there."

I told Captain Bartenbach that presence of an "oil slick" on the water, after a destroyer had dropped depth bombs, was held as conclusive evidence of the destruction of the submarine by the enemy. The Captain said oil and also fresh water was carried by submarines in the outer skin of the boat which was thin and would be pushed in by the force of the explosion of the depth bomb. The oil would be released and would ascend to the surface and form an "oil slick," while the U-boat had received no material damage. If the depth bomb made a clean hit on the submarine, or exploded very close alongside, it would of course destroy the submarine.

The submarine Captain could exercise his judgment when making an attack, but in case of passing a spot full of anchored mines, he must try to go through. If the submarine commander saw that the attacked ships were in convoy with a guard of destroyers, he would simply submerge, let them pass, and wait for a boat without an escort. After leaving his base he would not turn back because of being afraid to go through the mine field.

Captain Bartenbach was positive that none of his submarine commanders ever fired on or rammed small boats in which survivors were attempting to escape from the wreck.

"Any U-boat commander who did such a thing," said the Captain, "would be court-martialed first, for inhumanity; second, for idiocy, because he would be wasting time and ammunition and putting his boat crew in jeopardy to no purpose. Some excited people in small boats after their ship had been struck would sometimes declare the submarine had come up near them and tried to run them down when all the submarine commander was after was to find out the name of the ship he had sunk."

Y.W.C.A. URGES SHOE REFORM

Asks Manufacturers to Give Women Comfortable Footwear.

To make the woman of today both healthful and beautiful the Young Woman's Christian Association says she must have the proper kind of shoe, and she will not wear that kind unless it is as good to look at as it is comfortable. It is up to the shoe manufacturers to make such a shoe, the association has decided, and to see if it can be done there was a conference of the members of its Social Hygiene Department and medical examiners with representatives of twenty well-known shoe firms last Wednesday. The shoe men were interested in the proposition put before them, and said that they would report to their firms. One firm announced that a shoe on the order desired would be on the market in about two we

RAILROADS TO GET FUNDS FOR MAY

Conference of Bankers with Washington Assures Continuance of Plan.

TO PROVIDE $100,000,000

Hines Makes Formal Announcement of $65,000,000 Wage Increase to 400,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Much of the pessimism as to troublesome times ahead in providing money for immediate needs of the Railroad Administration was dissipated today by an announcement by Director General of Railroad Walker D. Hines, following a conference with railroad executives and bankers, to the effect that the [illegible] requirements of the [illegible] would be met through the issuance of Government certificates of indebtedness and that the financial institutions were satisfied that the money could be provided in this manner without causing anything like a serious disturbance on the eve of the launching of the Victory Loan campaign.

This solution of the problem assures the funds necessary for meeting interest charges and dividends of May 1 as well as other pressing obligations of the railroads. According to railroad experts approximately $100,000,000 will be needed by May 1, of which sum $60,000,000 must be in cash. The additional $40,000,000 which makes up the total of $100,000,000 will be covered, probably, by the extension of maturities, a step which, it is understood, may be taken without harmful results.

As far as could be learned, the definite program adopted at today's conference did not look forward to meeting requirements after May 1, this matter being left open for the time being. It was reported that the general feeling among the conferees was that President Wilson would call Congress into special session between May 1 and May 15 and urge upon it the necessity of taking up the problems of the Railroad Administration without a moment's unnecessary delay.

There seemed to be general agreement that, should such a development come about, the general situation would be eased up in all directions, and that with the assurance that Congress was preparing to extend aid within a reasonably short time, an actual crisis could be avoided, even though money would have to be raised from other sources than by Congressional action by June 1.

The only formal statement issued following the conference was one in which the Director General announced that the "policy with reference to the April 1 needs of ... companies would be followed, of issuing his certificates of indebtedness to the railroad companies for amounts due on account of rental and other transactions arising out of Federal control."

It is the understanding that the War Finance Corporation will handle part or all of the issue of certificates and that private banking interests will be prepared to advance the money which is not available through the Government agency.

It was decided by the Railroad Administration not to issue an official list of the bankers present at the conference, inasmuch as they came here voluntarily and at the invitation of the railroad executives and were not summoned by the Government. Among those at the conference, it is understood, were Thomas Cochran, representing J. P. Morgan & Co.; Jerome J. Hanauer, of Kuhn, Loeb & Company; F. V. Darby, Vice President of the National City Bank, and Jackson Reynolds, Vice President of the First National Bank. The special committee of railroad executives was headed by Howard Elliott.

There was nothing to indicate that the conferees considered the situation as desperate, or as one which would seriously affect the success of the forthcoming Victory Loan. In fact, there was so much confidence expressed that Secretary Carter Glass of the Treasury Department has decided to announce the terms of the Victory Loan within a day or two.

It is possible that the situation may take a grave turn if the expectations that the President soon will summon Congress in special session are not realized. But while the conferees would not discuss this angle of the situation, there was an apparent feeling among them that the early extra session was assured.

Issues Wage Increase Order.

Director General Hines, on behalf of the Railroad Administration, announced formally today that wage increases had been granted to the 400,000 train and engine men, which, based on the situation during the calendar year 1918, would aggregate $67,500,000. This total will be cut down somewhat by the peacetime conditions during 1919.

It was stated in THE TIMES this morning that the increases would approximate $65,000,000, and this apparently is about the actual amount which will be paid out. Increases under the latest advance during the present calendar year. The increase represents an average of about 10 per cent.

The formal announcement reads in part:

"Since this step practically completes what can properly be termed the 'war cycle' of wage increases to railroad labor, it will be of intereat to explain the procedure which the Railroad Administration adopted throughout the war in dealing with its wage problems.

"Prior to the beginning of Federal control of the railroads on Jan. 1, 1918, railroad labor generally regarded itself as grossly underpaid, on account of the great increase in the cost of living, and on account of the much higher wages paid in many other lines of work. In order to deal with this situation, the Railroad Administration gave assurances to railroad labor that a commission would be created to report as to what increases ought to be made, and that any increases adopted would begin with Jan. 1, 1918.

"This commission, known as the Railroad Wage Commission, was promptly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Franklin K. Lane, Charles C. Mechord, J. Harry Covington, and William R. Willcox. The commission made its report April 30, 1918, and on May 25, 1918, the Railroad Administration issued its General Order No. 27, making increases based on this report.

"To take such supplemental action as might be necessary, the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions was created, consisting of three representatives of railroad managements and three representatives of railroad labor. As a result of the procedure practically all classes of railroad labor had received the necessary supplemental consideration and treatment at the time of the signing of the armistice, but as to the train and engine men the recommendation of the Board of Wages and Working Conditions was not submitted until Dec. 21, 1918.

Completes Cycle of "War Adjustments."

"When the report of the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions on the readjustment for employes in train and engine service was made the Director General was faced with the following alternatives:

"(1) To refuse to make any readjustment whatever because of the present unsatisfactory condition of railroad revenues, in spite of the fact that this class of employes had reason to expect readjustments because of readjustments which had already been made for other classes of employes.

"(2) To establish relative justice between the various classes by cutting down the wages established for the other classes during the war.

"(3) To make readjustments proportionate with those which had been made for other employes.

"Of these three possibilities the Director General is satisfied that only the last was practicable and just and he therefore adopted it.

"Since the order now made as to train and enginemen and the orders about to be made as to dining car and Pullman car employes will establish, in the opinion of the Railroad Administration, a fair equalization on the basis of the standards adopted during the war by the Railroad Administration, it will, of course, be understood that the cycle of war adjustments is thus completed and that further wage questions will naturally be dealt with only in the light of conditions hereafter arising."

Figures Nominal Increase $822,000,000.

"It is estimated that if railroad labor throughout the war year 1918 had been paid the wages actually established by the end of December, 1918, the wage increase in operating expenses for the year would have been $754,811,000 in excess of what the wage increases have been if (and this is an impossible assumption) the work could have been performed throughout the year for the low wages prevailing on Jan. 1, 1918.

"If, in addition, the train and engine men had been paid throughout 1918 the wages now established, and the dining car and sleeping car employes had been paid the wages which are about to be established, and the police forces had been paid throughout 1918 the wages recently established for them, the additional increases on the accounts would have been about $67,500,000.

"Attempting thus to measure the matter by the labor actually performed during the calendar year 1918, the total increase in wages growing out of the war conditions, and the resulting policies firmly established during the war by the Railroad Administration, (and including the wage increases now being and about to be made to compete the war cycle,) would have been $821,311,000, this, however, in substantial part to the excess hours and to the inexperienced labor which came about on account of the war.

"The actual increase during the calendar year 1918 was only about $588,000,000, because many of the supplemental increases did not take effect until the latter part of the year.

"It is anticipated that through the elimination of overtime, which will be unnecessary under peace conditions, and through ability to regain experienced employes who were lost during the war, the total increase in wages would be substantially less on the same volume of business than the foregoing based on the calendar year 1918 would indicate, and, of course, the increase will be less if the volume of business is less.

"As a result of the wage levels established and principles applied prior to the signing of the armistice to practically all other classes of labor, and as a result of the unusually thorough study of the rates of pay proposed for the train and engine men, the present orders, known as supplements 15 and 16 to General Order 27, have been issued.

Comparison Under Federal Control.

"A fair illustration of the substantial effect of these supplements is suggested by the following comparison, which compares the rates of pay in effect immediately prior to Federal control with the new rates of pay, a large part of the indicated increases having been made, however, by General Order 27, which was issued in May, 1918.

"In the East 60 per cent. of the passenger conductors, brakemen and baggagemen are now receiving the higher rate and will get the less increase as shown above. In the West and South 80 per cent. receive the higher rate and will get the less increase.

"The comparisons given are between the new rates and the rates in effect immediately prior to Federal control. A large part of the increases have already been made by General Order No. 27, issued in May, 1918."

Comparison of Old and New Wage Scales

Service, Occupations.	1917 Average.	New Ordered Av'ge.	Increase Av'ge.
Passenger conductors	$135.00 to $165.00 per mo.	$180.00 per mo.	$15.00 to $45.00
Passenger baggagemen	71.50 to 105.00 per mo.	124.80 per mo.	19.80 to 53.30
Passenger brakemen	68.75 to 90.00 per mo.	120.00 per mo.	30.00 to 51.25
Passenger engineers	4.47 per day	5.79 per day	1.32
Passenger firemen	2.98 per day	4.31 per day	1.33
Freight conductors	4.40 per day	5.40 per day	1.21
Freight brakemen	2.73 per day	4.08 per day	1.35
Freight engineers	5.33 per day	6.64 per day	1.31
Freight firemen	3.33 per day	4.81 per day	1.48
Yard conductors	3.87 per day	5.33 per day	1.46
Yard brakemen	3.47 per day	4.99 per day	1.52
Yard engineers	4.20 per day	5.72 per day	1.52
Yard firemen	2.72 per day	4.20 per day	1.48

MUST PAY THE BILLS NOW FOR MEN SAVED

Benjamin Strong Tells What Victory Loan Is Meant to Do for Country.

URGES THANKSGIVING SPIRIT

Salesmen for Fifth Bond Campaign at Dinner—Another Dinner Tonight.

Plans for selling the bonds of the Fifth Liberty Loan in this district were discussed at the first Liberty Loan dinner of this campaign at the Hotel Plaza last night. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of this district, told the 300 guests just what must be accomplished. Dwight Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. also spoke.

In his speech Mr. Strong said that the vast expenditure the United States had made in prosecuting the war was a real and vital instrument in the defeat of the enemy.

"A vast amount of that expenditure, to my mind, represents," he said, "not the destruction of lives and property, but the saving of lives and property that might have been lost had we not undertaken this tremendous preparation. Those are the bills that we are going to pay. I think we are paying bills, not for the men who lost their lives so much as for the men whose lives were saved by this vast, expensive preparation that finally never was used in its entirety.

"I think if I were to endeavor to impress one thought upon the members of this organization, and in principle, in which this work must now be undertaken, it would have no relation whatever to the terms of the loan or to the sacrifice that it may impose upon you to give the time and the effort that is necessary to the selling of it. I believe that we should undertake this next effort in a spirit of the utmost thanksgiving. It's a very small price that this country has paid to win the war, compared to what we might have paid if it hadn't been won so promptly, and this last bill is the bill that we are paying to win the war without that terrible last sacrifice that France and England and Belgium had to make."

Next Tuesday evening Secretary of the Treasury Glass will address the Liberty Loan workers at the first mass meeting in Carnegie Hall. About 2,000 representatives from every Loan Committee in the State will be present.

Another organization dinner for the 140 speakers in this campaign will be held tonight in the Hotel Astor. Among the speakers will be Mr. Strong, Arthur M. Anderson, Guy Emerson, Vice Director of the Government Loan Organization, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Ex-Justice William J. Boyhan.

Ex-Justice William Joseph Boyhan of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, and a former Tammany leader, died yesterday at his home in Patchogue, L. I. He was 70 years old and had been ill from nervous troubles since the death of his wife last July.

When an infant Ex-Justice Boyhan was brought to this country from Ireland by his parents, who settled in the old Twenty-first Ward of New York. After graduating from the College of the City of New York, he continued his law studies at the New York University and was admitted to the bar in 1878. At the same time he had been active in Democratic politics and while studying law was clerk of the City Court. He later became an Alderman from the Twenty-first Ward and until 1907 was Deputy City Clerk. He was elected to the Municipal Court bench for the Fourth District in 1907 and served as a Justice until 1917.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARGARET W. KEILHOLZ, widow of Charles G. Keilholz, who was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Wednesday at her home, 449 Macon Street, Brooklyn. She had lived in the Stuyvesant section for more than forty years.

HARRY WINES RAYNOR, proprietor of Raynor's general store in Manorville, L. I., and a member of one of the oldest families in Suffolk County, died on Wednesday of blood poisoning which developed from a small cut on his hand. He was 38 years old.

Mrs. ALITHEA A. HENRY, wife of Dr. Charles C. Henry, a Brooklyn physician, died in her sixty-fifth year on Thursday at her residence, 681 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush.

FRANK JACKSON LOGAN, a retired iron manufacturer, formerly of the Logan Iron Works of Greenpoint, which were established by his father, died on Thursday at his home, 285 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 63 years. Mr. Logan belonged to the Riding and Driving Club, the Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I., the New York Yacht, Union League, Railroad, and Bankers' Clubs.

Mrs. ELSA R. PARKER, wife of Otto D. Parker, a Manhattan attorney, died at her home in Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, aged 27 years. She was a member of the Queens County Republican Committee and Captain of the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District.

Miss MARGARET A. DOWNING, daughter of the late Thomas Downing, a contractor of this city, died at her home, 150 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 67 years.

ROBERT STEVENSON, formerly for more than fifty years associated with his father in the plastering and masonry firm of James H. Stevenson & Son, in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 117 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, eighty-four years ago.

FREDERICK WASHINGTON BENNET, 62 years old, head of a department of the Charles Williams Stores, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 503 3d Street, South Brooklyn.

THOMAS CADDOO, connected with the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, died in his thirty-sixth year on Thursday at his home, 505 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held this evening at the home of his sister, 691 Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MADELEINE W. ALTMAN, widow of Joseph J. Altman and a granddaughter of Colonel Martin Rosienkiewicz, a distinguished Polish patriot, who was exiled to this country in 1827, died on Wednesday at her home, 2,067 57th Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM HENRY WELLBROCK, of the firm of Henry Wellbrock & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, died Thursday at his home, 435 Riverside Drive, at the age of 45 years.

WILLIAM C. ATKINSON, ("Uncle Billy,") 80 years old, who was a tailor helper for Andrew Johnson in the latter's tailor shop at Greenville, Tenn., is dead at his home at Russellville, Tenn.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HARPER, treasurer of the Cohoes Power and Light Corporation and a Trustee of the Cohoes Savings Institution, died yesterday at his home in Cohoes, N. Y.

Dr. EDWARD N. HYLAND, 60 years old, surgeon, died yesterday in Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. AGNES LAIDLAW VAUGHAN, wife of Dr. John Colin Vaughan, of 156 East Seventy-ninth Street, died yesterday morning at Roosevelt Hospital, of pneumonia, following an operation. Mrs. Vaughan was 43 years old.

CHARLES GODALL, a carpenter and builder, died of pneumonia yesterday. Mr. Goodall was 60 years old and lived at 216 Eighth Avenue.

WILLIAM P. RICKFORD, who until a few years ago was for thirty years a buyer for a New York firm, died Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. V. Wolfenden of 54 Rodney Street, Glen Rock, N. J., at the age of 80.

JOHN B. MASON, 61 years old, for thirty-six years with the department store of Quackenbush & Co. of Paterson, N. J., died Thursday night at his home there.

JOHN FRANCIS CROMBY, 60 years old, a retired building contractor, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur G. Clark, Port Chester, N. Y.

DIEDRICH KNABE, President of the Consumers' Brewing Company, died yesterday at his home, 863 West End Avenue, in his eightieth year. The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 100th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

Mrs. SARAH CLARK GOODMAN, wife of the Rev. Frederic W. Goodman and daughter of the late Albert H. and Caroline Aikin Wood, died yesterday, and the funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and Tenth Street.

FRANCIS S. GRAY, real estate dealer, who had offices at 37 Liberty Street, died yesterday. He made his home at the Marie Antoinette Hotel. He is survived by his wife.

Engaged.

COHEN—EISENBACH.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Eisenbach of 480 West End Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Frances, to Mr. Joseph H. Cohen; at home Sunday, April 13, from 3 to 6.

Married.

GLUCKSMAN—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Levy of Kingston, Jamaica, announce the marriage of their daughter, Winifred, to Mr. Emanuel Gluckman in New York City on Thursday afternoon, April 10.

HORTON — PARKER.—At St. Stephen's Church, N. Y. City, Friday, April 11, 1919, Charles Browning Horton to Laura Ighina Parker.

Anniversaries.

BLOOMBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron J. Bloomberg of 472 West End Av., celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary, April 11, 1919.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Wednesday, April 9, 1919, at her residence, 1,180 Westchester Av., Bronx, Ruth Stephens Allen. Funeral services will be held at her late home on Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

BALDWIN.—At St. Petersburg, Fla., William M. Baldwin, in his 80th year, formerly of Newark, N. J. Funeral service will be held at 944 Broad St., Newark, N. J., (Smith & Smith,) on Sunday, April 13, at 12:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

BASSLER.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, Josephine, beloved wife of William Bassler, mother of W. A. Bassler and Elsie J. Clark, Eastern Star services Sunday, 8 P. M., at her late residence 2,288 Aqueduct Av., Bronx. Interment private.

BERNSTEIN.—Celia, beloved wife of Samuel, mother of Mrs. Fanny Nathan, Julius, Nicholas, Jacob, and Isadore.

BLAKE.—Mrs. Charles F., formerly of Lefferts Park, Brooklyn, at her residence, Westwood, N. J., April 10. Funeral at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

BREITWIESER.—On Friday, April 11, 1919, John G. Breitwieser, in his 78th year. Services will be held on Sunday, April 13, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BRYAN.—Lieutenant John Fraser, beloved son of Martha and the late David Bryan, in France of wounds received in action Oct. 25, 1918. Memorial services St. James's Church, 190th St. and Jerome Av., Bronx, Sunday, April 13, at 4 P. M.

BUCKLEY.—Mary A., (nee Heidelberger,) in her 44th year. Funeral private, from her late residence, 219 West 80th St.

COOPER.—Suddenly, in New York, Harry Beam Cooper, only son of the late Gilbert G. and Sarah Beam Cooper, aged 52. Funeral private.

CORSA.—Harriet L., on Friday, April 11, after a short illness. Funeral from her late residence, Madison Av., Speeneg, L. I., N. Y., Sunday, April 13, 2 P. M.

DE LA MATER.—At his residence, 168 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, April 10, Marshall Ten Broeck Davidson, son of the late Henry Davidson and Lavinia Livingston Ten Eyck. Funeral private. Interment in family plot at Hudson-on-Hudson. Kindly omit flowers.

DOUGLASS.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, Frank Howard Douglass, beloved husband of Louise Hamblin. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 37 South Portland Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

EDWARDS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, April 11, 1919, Matilda Pearsall, wife of George B. Edwards. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, April 14, 1919, at 3 P. M.

EMERY.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, Annie M. Emery, formerly of Boston, Mass., in her 79th year, at the residence of her niece, Miss K. N. Dingley, Montclair, N. J.

FELSENBERG.—On Friday, April 11, 1919, Octave Felsenberg, aged 65 years. Interment on Sunday at Woodlawn Cemetery.

FISHEL.—At Denver, Col., on April 8, Henry Scott, husband of Eleanora Munroe Fishel and son of the late Leopold H. Fishel. Services at home of his brother, Gustave Fishel, at Babylon, L. I., Monday, April 14, at 3 P. M.

FORD.—On Wednesday, April 9, 1919, Eliza Jane, (nee Carnaday,) at her residence, 107 West 69th St., beloved wife of James D. Ford. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Saturday evening at 8:30 P. M. Interment Kensico at the convenience of the family. Baltimore, Washington, and Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

GEWERTZ.—On Friday, April 11, at his residence, 755 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, Florenz L., in his 34th year. Relatives, friends and members of Isabella Council, No. 873, K. of C., are invited to attend. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lewis and Willoughby Avs., on Monday, April 14, at 10 o'clock. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

GOODALL.—John. Lying in state, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Bway, 66th St., Frank E. Campbell Building.

GOODMAN.—On Friday, April 11, Sarah Clark, wife of the Rev. Frederic W. Goodman and daughter of the late Albert H. and Caroline Aikin Wood. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and Tenth St., at 2 P. M., Palm Sunday. Interment private.

GRAY.—On Friday, April 11, 1919, Francis S. Gray, beloved husband of Ella A. Gray. Funeral services at his late residence, Marie Antoinette Hotel, Broadway and 67th St., on Monday, April 14, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

GREENEWALD.—David C., husband of Lina S. Greenewald, Bradford, Penn. Funeral Monday afternoon, Syracuse, N. Y.

HAINES.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, at her residence, 92 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Mary Chapman, widow of Josiah M. Haines, in her 71st year. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, at 4 P. M. Interment at Portland, Me. Boston (Mass.) and Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

HENRY.—Alithea A., wife of Dr. Charles C. Henry, on Thursday, April 10, at her residence, 664 East 18th St., Brooklyn. Services Saturday, 2 P. M. Interment private.

ILSLEY.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, Hannah L., wife of the late George F. Ilsley, in her 91st year. Funeral services at her late home, 372 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JUDSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., April 10, 1919, Harriet Elmendorf, widow of Edward Barker Judson, Syracuse, N. Y., and daughter of the late Rev. Joachim Elmendorf. Funeral at her late home, 940 James St., Syracuse, N. Y., Monday, April 14, at 3 o'clock. Poughkeepsie and Albany papers please copy.

KAY.—At New York, on Friday, April 11, 1919, Margaret Dickson, sister of Colin Campbell Kay. Burial on Sunday at Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada.

KELLOGG.—On April 10, at his residence, 11 East 82d St., John Prentice, dear husband of Ethel T. and son of the late Charles and Ellen Kellogg, aged 41 years. Funeral services and interment private.

KENDALL.—Daniel S., on April 10, at his residence, 8,311 Broadway. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Saturday, April 12, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Woodstock, Ont., Canada.

KIP.—Leanna, aged 93 years, on April 11. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock, at the home of her daughter, Leanna Ewing, 1,078 Brook Av., Bronx. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

KNABE.—At his residence, 863 West End Av., after a short illness, on Friday, April 11, 1919, Diedrich Knabe, in his 80th year. Relatives and friends and the various societies of which the deceased was a member are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 100th St., near Amsterdam Av., on Monday, April 14, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

LOGAN.—On April 10, 1919, Frank Jackson, beloved husband of Jessie Richards Logan and son of the late Farrell and Amelia Taylor Logan. Funeral services at his late residence, 285 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MARCUS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, evening, April 8, at his residence, Long Beach, L. I., of cerebral hemorrhage, Julius Marcus, beloved husband of Esmeralda M. Marcus, and loving father of Athol Marcus and Mrs. Arthur McFarlane of Seattle, Wash. Funeral service at his late residence on Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Train from Pennsylvania Station at 11:05 A. M. Funeral private.

PHILIP.—Emma Sergeant, beloved wife of Paul Philip of Westfield, N. J. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Westfield, N. J., on Saturday, April 12, 1919, at 12:15 P. M. Interment private.

ROBBINS.—On Thursday, April 10, Alfred A. Robbins, aged 65, beloved husband of Anna Barnes Robbins. Funeral services at his late residence, 937 Kent Av., near De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, Monday, April 14, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ROBERTS.—Entered into rest on April 10, 1919, Margaret Walker Roberts, daughter of the late Alexander Walker of Edinburgh, Scotland, and widow of the Rev. Dr. J. J. Roberts, in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 332 East 88th St., on Saturday, April 12, at 2 o'clock.

ROHDE.—On Wednesday, April 9, 1919, John Herman Rohde, in his 79th year, beloved father of Max Kuhlmann, (nee Rohde.) Relatives and friends, also members of Stennslager Verein, New York Central Rifle Club, and West Side Taxpayers' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 913 Castle Point Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, April 12, at 2 P. M.

ROY.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, at 10 A. M., Justice Robert H. Roy of 859 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services at the Central Congregational Church, Hancock St. near Franklin Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 12, at 2:30 P. M.

RUDIGER.—At her residence, 94 Manhattan Av., Jersey City, on Friday, April 11, 1919, Wilhelmina Rudiger, (nee Dillinger,) beloved wife of Bernhard W. Rudiger, age 58 years. Notice of funeral later.

RUSSELL.—Margaret M., (nee Farrell,) beloved wife of Harry V. Russell and devoted daughter of Thomas Farrell and the late Julia Kelly, April 10. Funeral on Saturday, April 12, at 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 989 Montgomery St., Jersey City, thence to St. Aloysius's Church, on West Side Av., where a high requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

SCHUYLER.—At Orange, N. J., April 10, 1919, Harriette Jarvis, wife of Frank H. Schuyler, and daughter of the late William R. and Elizabeth J. Fosdick of Stamford, Conn. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 130 Hillside Av., Monday, April 14, at 11:45 A. M.

SCULLY.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, William Scully, beloved husband of the late Margaret Scully, (nee Frank.) Funeral from his late residence, 127 West 63d, on Monday, April 14, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Paulist Fathers Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, at 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary.

STEVENSON.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, Dorothea Graham, beloved wife of Joseph Stevenson. Funeral service at her late residence, 294 Prospect St., Long Island City, on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

SUSSMAN.—On Thursday, April 10, 1919, Louis, husband of Elizabeth Sussman, (nee Raich.) Relatives, friends, and members of Ancient Lodge, 724, F. and A. M., Triune Chapter, 234, R. A. M., Double X. Coterie Club, are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 249 State St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 13, at 2 P. M.

THOMPSON.—April 9, Virginia H. Thompson. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 128th St., Saturday, 8 P. M.

TITSWORTH.—At Daytona, Fla., April 9, Judson Titsworth, son of Isaac and Hannah Ann Shepard Titsworth, aged 73 years. Interment at Milwaukee, Wis.

VAUGHAN.—On April 11, Agnes Laidlaw, wife of Dr. John Colin Vaughan and daughter of the late Henry B. and Elizabeth O. Laidlaw. Funeral services Saturday, April 12, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St.

WALL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 10, 1919, Thomas, husband of Mary C. Wall. Funeral services at his late residence, 319 West 46th St., Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. Interment private.

WANNAGAT.—Marie, age 64, beloved mother of Otto, Carl, Edward Wannagat and Emilie Grobe. Funeral service Sunday, 2 P. M., at her late residence, Chamber St., near Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

WHITLEY.—April 11, 1919, Thomas Whitley, beloved father of Mary T. Whitley, aged 88 years. Services at his late residence, 548 Riverside Drive, Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Interment private.

WILSON.—On Wednesday, April 9, at Renovo, Penn., Alston H. Wilson, only son of the late Alston and Almata Wilson. Services at Gardner's Funeral Parlors, 15 Greene Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, April 14, 2:30 P. M.

WOOD.—Anna Maria Harper, daughter of the late David Wood and Sarah Bonsall of Newark, N. J., at Carbondale, Penn., on April 9, 1919. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, Saturday afternoon on arrival of Lackawanna 3:25 train.

In Memoriam

BAINES — GRIFFITHS. — Rev. David. Memorial service Spurgeon Duryil Church, Sunday, April 13, 3 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central 2:10 P. M.

WALKER.—In sad and cherished memory of my dearly beloved husband, Alfred J. Walker, Jr., died April 12, 1917.

"O'er the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST. BROADWAY 33rd ST

For Lenten and Easter Services

Books and Religious Articles

My Prayer Book, $1.25 to $4.50



A Prayer Book teaching happiness and goodness. Reflections, Counsels, Prayers and Devotions by Reverend Father F. X. Lasance, 702 pages, size 5⅝x3¾ inches.

Other Books by Father Lasance: The Catholic Girl's Guide, The New Missal, With God, and others.

Prayer and Hymnal Sets, $1.20 to $7.50 a set

Self Pronouncing Bibles, with Ideal Helps, $1.75

Crucifixes, hanging or standing, with rolled gold plate Corpus, $1.10 and up

Bead Rosaries

In attractive Celluloid, Cases make appropriate Easter gifts. The Rosaries are of fine quality, imitation cut stone beads, mounted on a heavy gold plated chain. Stones are simulated emeralds, pearls, amethysts, garnets or crystals, complete, $1.59

Recent Arrivals in the Book Shop

The Collectors' Manual, $1.25
N. Hudson Moore
Author of "Old China," "Old Furniture," etc.
A very compact and valuable volume for those who are interested in all kinds of antiques. Profusely and beautifully illustrated.

The Mysteries of the Flowers $1.25
Herbert W. Faulkner
The story of Flowers—what they are like, how they live, how they distribute their seeds, told in thrilling language, with colored plates, illustrations and diagrams.

GIMBELS—BOOK SECTION—Main Floor

Vantines

The Oriental Store.

Announce, beginning this morning, a

Sale of Men's Imported Japanese Silk Shirts

At $6 Ea.

An unusual opportunity to secure men's negligee shirts of Vantine quality Imported Japanese Silk at a price less than is usually asked for the silk alone.

These shirts are made especially to our order by an exclusive New York shirtmaker, from washable Japanese Silk, imported by us direct from the Orient, and include only this season's newest and most popular patterns, in all sizes from 14 to 16½.

Chinese Pongee Silk Shirts, $3.95

A new delivery of men's natural color Chinese Pongee Silk Shirts, also made for us in New York from imported Chinese Pongee Silk and featured by us regularly at $5.50.

Mail Orders postmarked April 12th filled until supply on sale is exhausted.

A. A. VANTINE & CO. Inc.
Fifth Avenue & 39th Street

ADD TEN DESTROYERS TO FLEET IN MONTH

Total of 438 Vessels Are Building or Have Been Authorized for Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—America's battle fleet was augmented last month by ten new destroyers and one submarine besides the superdreadnought Idaho, which will join Admiral Mayo's forces upon their return from Guantanamo Bay within a few days. Five auxiliary ships also were completed in March, and present expectations are that more than 150 additional ships will be delivered before the end of the year.

Vessels commissioned last month included the destroyers Gridley, Williams, Barney, Cowell, Maddox, Foote, Kalk, Hopewell, McDermut, and Laub, the submarine R-4, and the minesweeper Seagull. Four harbor tugs also were completed.

Ships of all classes building now for the navy or authorized number 438, including 10 superdreadnoughts, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 195 destroyers, 71 submarines, 55 eagle boats, 2 gunboats, 20 minesweepers, and 71 auxiliaries. These latter take into account 12 oil tankers, 3 fuel ships, 2 ammunition ships, 1 hospital ship, 19 seagoing tugs, and 34 harbor tugs.

Six of the superdreadnaughts have been laid down, and one, the Tennessee, building at the New York Navy Yard, will be launched either this month or in May. The California, under construction at the Mare Island (California) Navy Yard, and the Maryland, building at Newport News, are well advanced, and probably will be launched this year. The Colorado and Washington have been laid down at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's plant at Camden, N. J., but work on the other four has not yet started.

Work on the six battle cruisers has been suspended by Secretary Daniels until he and his three chief technical advisers return from Europe, where they are studying types of capital ships. None of the cruisers has been laid down, but some material for them has been gotten out.

Only three of the ten scout cruisers are under construction, but work on all of them must be started this Summer, as they were part of the immense program authorized by Congress in 1916.

Probably 100 of the destroyers now building will be delivered this year, with the others due in 1920.

Thirty-four submarines also should be completed before the end of 1919, but thus far only sixty-one out of the seventy-one authorized have been gotten under way. Most of the fifty-three Eagle boats and all of the mine sweepers should be completed this year.

Eight of the twelve oil tankers have been laid down and five are expected for delivery this year, with the date of completion of the other seven indefinite. The gunboat Asheville, building at the Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard, also should be ready this summer, and the Boston Navy Yard expects to turn out the fuel ship Brazos before the end of 1919.

Plan Clubhouse for Air Service.

The National Aeronautic Committee of 7 East 36th street, of which Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer is Chairman, is collecting funds to build a clubhouse for the Air Service Association. The clubhouse will be a memorial and will probably be built in New York, as sites here have already been considered, and plans have been drawn up by F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., the architect.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker is Honorary Chairman of the committee, and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. William H. Crocker and Mrs. French Vanderbilt Fitzsimons are among the active workers.

Alfred Augustus Robbins.

Alfred Augustus Robbins, President of the A. A. Robbins Mining Company, with offices at 99 John Street, Manhattan, died in his eighty-second year, on Thursday, at his home, 937 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Robbins was born in Harvard, Mass., and came to Brooklyn in 1850. He became interested in manganese mines in Georgia and organized the New York, Feldspar and Flint Pulverizing Company, gradually extending into the general mining field.

Julius Marcus.

Julius Marcus, representative of a number of distilleries of the country, with offices in the Cotton Exchange Building, died suddenly Tuesday night of cerebral hemorrhage at his home, Long Beach, L. I., in his sixty-fourth year. He began business in this city in 1879. He was Secretary for a number of years of the Merchants' Distilling Company of Terre Haute, Ind.

NEWPORT HONORS SIMS WITH GALA RECEPTION

Half-Holiday Proclaimed and Whole Town Greets Former European Fleet Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 11.—Rear Admiral William Sowden Sims, United States Navy, who has been Commander in Chief of the United States Naval Forces operating in European waters since the war with Germany, returned home to Newport this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Sims. Mayor Jeremiah F. Mahoney, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Congressman Clark

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
10:30—REV. PAUL RADER, Pastor of Moody Church, Chicago.
12 SUNDAY SCHOOL AND ADULT BIBLE CLASS.
8—ZACCHEUS THE PUBLICAN; OR A RICH MAN WHO WAS SAVED.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
8 E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—" Contributing to Christ's Victory."
8—Third Lenten lecture, with lantern pictures.
" THE CRUCIFIXION."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 14 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Dr. E. H. Dutton, Leader Men's Class, 9:40. Mrs. Morgan, Leader Women's Class, 10.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR J. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

11 A. M.—" THE FIRST PALM SUNDAY."

The Blindness of the Jews in rejecting their King made the Church possible. The blindness and infidelity of the professing Church are preparing the way for the rejection of the Church and the Coming of Christ to Jerusalem and to the Jews again. The Day of the Jew is at hand.

8 P. M.—" THE FINAL PALM SUNDAY."
OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS COMING TO JERUSALEM TO OVERTHROW THE PROPHETIC LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND SET UP THE ONLY PEACE GOVERNMENT THAT CAN EXIST WITHOUT WAR.

Dr Haldeman will again protest on Bible ground against the entrance of the United States into the proposed League of Nations. Does a league of nations mean a league of war?

Preaching every night next week except Saturday. " The Ages of God." Illustrated by a Chart. 8 o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK EXCEPT SATURDAY:
April 14th to April 18th, 8 o'clock.
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
DR. HALDEMAN
will deliver a series of expositions on
" THE AGES OF GOD."
Illustrated by his PROPHETIC CHART. This Chart was designed by Dr. Haldeman and is about the first made in America.
Come hear what God has to say about the PAST, the PRESENT and the swift oncoming events of the FUTURE.
Please be present promptly at 8 o'clock.

HUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. 11 A. M. Rev. Petty, Pastor. Preaches. 8 P. M.—OPEN FORUM.
David H. Knott, Sheriff, Manhattan County, " The Abolishing of Capital Punishment."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., CORNER 31ST ST.,
DR. CHARLES A. EATON, PASTOR.
WILL PREACH
AT 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M. SERVICES.
Eaton Class for Men 10 A. M.
Women's Bible Class 10 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—" The Victory Campaign."
8 P. M.—" The British Labor Party's Program "—in series " Building the New World."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,
175-180th Sts. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY.
11—" THE TRIUMPH OF OUR KING."
8—" THE HEART-BREAKING DENIAL."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. JAMES H. SPENCER, D. D.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—175th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,933 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—780 W. 83d St. 11 A. M. only.
Eighth Church—52 East 78th St.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

LAST SERMON
IN THE COURSE

" WHAT THE WAR
HAS TAUGHT US."

By
DR. JEFFERSON.

SUNDAY EVENING,
8 o'clock,

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.

Soldiers and Sailors
Especially Invited.

SPECIAL MUSIC.

Dr Jefferson
also preaches at 11 A. M.

HOLY WEEK.
Sermon by Dr. Jefferson
Every Evening (Except Saturday)
at 8:15.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway, near 76th St.
Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ
(Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 6 to 8 P. M.—Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST.
Sunday Morning, April 13, at 11 o'clock.
Speaker: DR. J. DUNCAN SPAETH of Princeton.
Subject: " AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY OF THE FUTURE."

Interdenominational

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
Broadway at 120th St.
The Rev. C. Anderson Scott, M. A., D. D., late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis, Westminster College, Cambridge, will lecture on " What Happened at Pentecost," Tuesday, April 15, at 3 o'clock. The public is invited.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BARBOUR, D. D., President of Rochester Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 9TH AV.
REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR.
Service at 10:30 A. M.
EVANGELIST E. W. KENYON,
of Spencer, Mass., will preach.
Topic: " LOVE."
Evening Service will be held in Carnegie Hall in connection with the Bible and Missionary Conference.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
DON O. SHELTON, PRES.,
214 West 58th Street.
8 P. M., " KEEPING UP HEART."

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Cor. Broadway and 104th St.
11 and 8. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP.

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 10:45 A. M.
DR. WISE:
" WHY JEW?"
THE NAME.
THE FAITH.
THE PEOPLE.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

Jewish

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
4th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.: Dr. SILVERMAN on " Should We Cast Off Becoming Religious."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on " Americanism versus Bolshevism."
Daily Neah Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
120th St. at Lenox Av. Dr. M. H. Harris.
Today—" The Great Sabbath."
Tuesday, April 15—10 A. M., " Searching the Home." 6:30—Passover Seder.
Friday, 8:15—" Orphans of France."

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV., AT 76TH STREET.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
BATTLE MORNING (Sermon) 10:15.
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN.
" ISRAEL'S EVENING AT HOME."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Dr. KRASS lectures today, 10:00 A. M. Sunday. 11 promptly. Subject: " Wanted: a New Religion."

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d Street.
Rev. Augustus Steimle, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Confirmation Service.
Sermon Topic: " The Final Test."
8 P. M.—And every evening during Holy Week at 8 o'clock. General Topic: " The Passion Stations according to St. Matthew. Holy Thursday Evening Service and Holy Communion. Good Friday Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
11 and 8, Palm Sunday. Services Holy Week every evening at 8.
Good Friday, Dr. Smith preaches 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Ave. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

GRACE, West 104th, near Columbus.
11 A. M.—Dr. Harris, " The Parable of the Palms."
7:45—COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY of Russia, " Russia in Tragedy." Russian motion pictures and music.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Sunday, 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.
Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, 1 P. M. next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, April 14 to 18.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 66TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11: Dr. FRANK MASON NORTH,
Pres. Federal Council Churches, America.
8: DR. GEORGE A. SHARAN.
6-8: Social Tea. Prof. Edw. Lee Earps, Drew,

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av., Rev. JOSEPH W. CHASEY, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—BISHOP E. H. HUGHES, D. D., LL. D. 8 P. M.—Rev. E. L. WILLIAMS, D. D., of Chicago. Rev. W. H. ANDERSON, D. D., Anti-Saloon League.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST CHURCH,
76th St. near Columbus Av.
11—Dr. ALLAN MacROSSIE.
8—COLONEL HENRY W. HODGE,
Chief of Engineers A. E. F.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. RAYMOND L. FORMAN, Pastor.
11 A. M.—" Triumph Ensuing."
Children's talk—" Semaphore."
8 P. M.—" Unhewn Stones."
10—Men's Bible Class. All Welcome.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th Street, west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK.
11 A. M.—" The Royalty of Jesus."
8 P. M.—" The Things Which Belong to Peace."

New Church
(Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Ava.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10:15 A. M.
PALM SUNDAY Service, 11. Special Music. The Pastor will preach. Subject: " THE VISITORS IN HEAVEN "
Special service on Good Friday at 8:30 P. M.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D STREET.
Sunday, 9:45 A. M.—Truth Sunday School.
11:15 A. M.—" The Law and Grace."
Miss EDITH A. MARTIN.
3:30 P. M., " Business," Anna C. Nolle.
8 P.M., UNION NEW THOUGHT MEETING. Chalif Hall, 163-5 W. 57th St., opp. Carnegie. Miss Villa Faulkner Page, Miss Katharine Eggleston, Miss Julie M. Cooke, Mr. Ernest Shurtleff Holmes of Los Angeles.
MARY ALLEN, Presiding.
Monday, 8 P. M., " Good-Words Club."
ADDIELEEN STEVENS.
Tuesday, 8 P. M., " Healing," Miss Martin.
Thursday, 8 P. M., Miss JULIE M. COOKE.
8:15 P. M., Mr. HARRY GAZE.
Wed., 8 P. M., Open Class, Mrs. Vance Cheney.
8 P. M., Healing, Mrs. CANNON.
8:15 P. M., Miss MARY ALLEN.
Fri., 10 A. M., All Day Service for World Peace. Song, Silence, Meditation, Thanksgiving.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. MARDEN.
Saturday, 8:15 P. M., SUCCESS FORUM.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S CHURCH,
(Church of Silent Demand.)
Hotel McAlpin (Grand Ballroom) Fl:15.
THEODORE C. NORTHRUP.
The Business Man and Master Workman in Science.
HE DEMONSTRATES
It Is Not Theory and Talk With Him.
HE MAKES GOOD.
Sunday Morning,
" 20TH CENTURY EQUIPMENT."
Sunday Evening, 8:15. (Room E.)
MRS. T. M. SEWARD.
Thursday Evening, 8:15, Healing Meeting.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE.
Tomorrow at 11 A. M.
Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria.
W. JOHN MURRAY, PASTOR.
Subject:
" THE FIRST PALM SUNDAY."
Bible Class Meeting at 9:30 instead of 10 A. M. on Palm Sunday only.

" THE FIRST CHURCH OF
LIFE AND JOY."
HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER.
Gold Room of Chalif Studios,
Opposite Carnegie Hall, 163 West 57th St.
Sunday Morning at Eleven.
" DIVINE PSYCHO-ANALYSIS."
All welcome. Bring your friends.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
Fellowship of the Life More Abundant.
Every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. Subject, April 13, " AN UNEXPLORED TREASURE HOUSE."
MUSIC, ALL WELCOME.

MRS. CHAPIN.
Sunday Morning Services, 11 o'clock.
THE COMMODORE,
42d St. and Bershing Sq.
" THE TRIUMPHANT LIFE."
Irving Jackson, soloist; also first violinist Biltmore Orchestra. All welcome.

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY,
163 West 57th, opp. Carnegie Hall.
Sunday, 4 P. M. Monday, 3 P. M.
Speaker: MR. ANDREWS of the Unity Society, Kansas City.

DR. AND MRS. JAMES PORTER MILLS hold meetings Sundays at 11, 305 Lexington Av., near 28th St. Subject " The Divine Birthright of Health and Intuitional Knowledge to be Realized Through a New Order of Meditation."

HOME STUDY CLASS, 429 WEST 123D.
Motto: Nothing Higher Than Truth.'
Sunday, 8 P. M.—Subject, The Law of Karma. Addalene Mendel, speaker.

Presbyterian

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.,
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class.
11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D.
4:30 P. M.—ROBERT SPEER, D. D.
SPECIAL HOLY-WEEK SERVICES daily at 5 P. M., except Saturday.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. ALEXANDER MacCOLL, D. D., will preach at both services.
Offering for Home Missions Committee of New York Presbytery.
Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10. Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M., Midweek Service in the Chapel.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Old First, University Place and Madison Square Foundation.
Fifth Av., 11th and 12th Sts.
11 A. M. "Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, D. D.
8 P. M. Rev. George Alexander, D. D.
SERVICES IN HOLY WEEK.
Tuesday, 5 P. M. Dr. Fosdick.
Wednesday, 5 P. M. Dr. Henry B. Coffin.
Wednesday, 8 P. M. Prayer Meeting.
Thursday, 5 P. M. Dr. Fosdick.
Friday, 5 P. M. Dr. Alexander.
Friday, 8 P. M. " The Crucifixion."

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh St.
(Within Fifteen Minutes' Walking Distance.)
Ministers, Theodore Alinsmith, Emeritus. Ira MERRILL preaches at 11 and 8. Bible School at 9:40. Men's Bible Class at 10. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh St.
HOLY WEEK SERVICES.
Noon Service—12:30-12:50.
VESPER SERVICE every afternoon, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, with organ recital at 4:30 by Clarence Dickinson.
Monday, Rev. H. Percy Silver, D. D. Recitation, Soloist.
Tuesday, Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D. Mrs. Elizabeth Smythe, Soloist.
Wednesday, Rev. Robert E. Speer, D. D. Miss Rose Bryant, Soloist.
Thursday, Rev. Wm. Pierson Merrill, D. D. Miss Ines Barbour, Soloist.
Friday—Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, D. D. Mr. Lambert Murphy, Soloist.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
Daniel Hern Evans, D. D., Minister.
11—Communion of Lord's Supper.
7:45—" How to Maintain the Christian Life."
GOOD FRIDAY SERVICE, 12 to 3.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
18th St., Between 6th and 7th Ave.
WILLIAM H. MATTHEWS, D. D., Pastor.
SERVICES AT 11 AND 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
The Pastor, Rev. Frederick W. Evans, D. D., will preach at both services.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—The Lord's Supper.
8 P. M.—Favorite Hymn Service.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
4:30 P. M.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.
Good Friday Service—3 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 86th St.
REV. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D.,
will preach at 11 o'clock.
" PEACE ON EARTH BY RIGHTEOUSNESS."
(The League of Nations.)
Also April 20, " Peace and Immortality."
Rev. Tertius Van Dyke, Pastor, preaches at 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
Dr. ROBERT WATSON, Minister.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, cor. 105th.
A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., 11: Palm Sunday sermon. 8: Mutual Recognition in Future Life." Music, Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 86th St.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: " THE VICTORIOUS LIFE."
The fourth and last in a series.
HOLY WEEK SERVICES AT 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 113th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Herbert Shipman.
HOLY WEEK SERVICES.—7:30 A. M., (daily, except Friday.) 4:30 P. M., (daily.) MAUNDY THURSDAY, 10 A. M., (choral.) GOOD FRIDAY, 11 A. M., (preacher, Archdeacon Porter.)
DEVOTIONAL SERVICES at 5 P. M., (daily except Saturday,) with ADDRESSES as follows: MONDAY, Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, Pastor of Fifth Ave. Baptist Church; TUESDAY, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, Pastor of Broadway Tabernacle; WEDNESDAY, Rev. Chas. L. Goodell of Methodist Episcopal Church; THURSDAY, Rev. Henry E. Cobb, Pastor of West End Collegiate Church; FRIDAY, Rev. Wm. P. Merrill, Pastor of Brick Presbyterian Church.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector)..11 A. M.
Stainer's " Crucifixion" ..... 4 P. M.
HOLY WEEK SERVICES.
Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat.
Holy Communion ..... 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer & Address (Rector). 5 P. M.
GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES.
Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon (Rector) ..... 12 A. M.
Stainer's " Crucifixion" by full choir ..... 1:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer and Address ..... 5 P. M.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
11—" Our Spiritual Construction," Rector
4—Music, Rossini's " Stabat Mater."
8—Forum: John Willis Slaughter, Ph. D. " Thomas Jefferson's Message for Today." (April 13 is Jefferson's 176th Birthday.)
GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 18.
12-3 P. M.—" The Seven Sayings from the Cross." (Rector.)
8:15 P. M.—Bach's " Passion Music According to St. John."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
12th St., near Madison Av.
Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rector.) 4 P. M. Parker's Communion Service in B at 11. DUBOIS' CANTATA, " THE SEVEN LAST WORDS," at 4. Palm Sunday procession morning and afternoon. VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP, ORGAN, All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Ave. and 21st St.
The Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Holy Communion.....8:00 and 10:15 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Rector).....11:00 A. M.
Organ Recital .....7:30 P. M.
STAINER'S " CRUCIFIXION".....8:00 P. M.
Daily Holy Week, Communion, 7:15 & 11:45 A. M.
Daily Services and Address 12:25 and 5:00 P. M.
Passion Service (Rector)..12:00 to 3:00 P. M.
Organ Recital .....7:30 P. M.
Moore's " Darkest Hour".....8:00 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH. Founded 1794.
Broadway at 71st St.
The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, Rector.
Services, 8:30 and 11 A. M., 7:45 and 9:15 P. M.
11 A. M.—Hon. James M. Beck, " The Moral Basis of the Peace Problem."
7:45 P. M.—Stainer's " The Crucifixion."
9:15 P. M.—Rita Child Dorr, " The Roosevelt Memorial."

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street,
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES FOR HOLY WEEK.
PALM SUNDAY.
8:00—Holy Communion.
11:00—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector).
4:00—Confirmation (Bishop of New York).
8:00—Later Evensong (Rev. W. A. Smith).
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.
8:00—Holy Communion.
11:30—Morning Prayer.
12:30—Noonday Service and Address (Rector).
4:30—Evening Prayer and Address.
THURSDAY.
8:00 and 11:00—Holy Communion.
12:30—Noonday Service and Address (Rector).
4:30—Evening Prayer and Address.
8:00—Service and Address.
GOOD FRIDAY.
8:00—Holy Communion.
11:00—Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector).
12:30—Noonday Service and Address (Rector).
1 to 3—Addresses (Bishop Stearly).
4:30—Evening Prayer and Address (Rector).
EASTER EVEN. (SATURDAY.)
8:00—Holy Communion.
11:30—Morning Prayer.
12:30—Noonday Service and Address (Rector).
4:30—Evening Prayer and Address (Rector).
The Rector's noonday addresses will be on " The Figures in Our Lord's Passion."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES,
9th Av. and 28th St.
Rev. Lorenzo A. Edeblute, M. A., Rector.
Services: 8, 11 A. M. Procession of Palms.
8 P. M. Rev. H. Percy Silver.
GOOD FRIDAY, April 18.
10:00 A. M. Morning Prayer and Address.
12 M. to 3 P. M. " Passion Service," Rev. K. L. Tiedemann, O. H. C.
8 P. M. Prayer and Gaul's " Passion Music."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M. Special Service, with sermon of the Loyal Legion.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
East 91st St., bet. 2d and 3d Avs.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
PALM SUNDAY SERVICES.
8 and 11 A. M. (Rev. Geo. MacKay). 4 P. M. (Italian). 8 P. M., MUSICAL SERVICE. (Mr. Richard Donovan, Choir Master.)
Choir assisted by QUARTETTE and SOLOISTS FROM CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
HOLY WEEK SERVICES.
7:30 A. M. daily. 8 P. M. daily except Saturday. Thursday, 8 P. M., in Italian.
Address every evening.
GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES.
7:30 A. M., 10 A. M., and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
Latest SENIOR CHAPLAIN, FIRST ARMY, will preach at 11 o'clock service.
" A. D. 33—The Triumphal Entry." A. D. 1919."
Other services, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
Always Open and Free to All.
8:00 A. M. Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M. Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.
7:00 A. M. Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M. Holy Communion.
12:00 M. Mid-day Service.
4:00 P. M. Children's Service.
8:00 P. M. Service and Sermon.

Maunday Thursday.
7:00 A. M. Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M. Holy Communion.
12:00 M. Mid-day Service.
4:00 P. M. Children's Service.
8:00 P. M. Holy Communion.

Good Friday.
7:00 A. M. Passion Service.
11:00 A. M. Service and Sermon.
12 M.-3 P.M. Passion Service.
4:00 P. M. Children's Service.
8:00 P. M. Litany and Passion Music.

Easter Even.
7:00 A. M. Holy Communion.
12:00 P. M. Mid-day Service.
4:00 P. M. Children's Service.

ST. ANDREW'S (EPISCOPAL)
Corner 34th and 127th St.
REV. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR,
preaches 11 A. M. Stainer's " Crucifixion" rendered 4 P. M. Mission preaching 8:00 P. M. Large Chorus; Special Soloes.
HOLY WEEK.
Daily, 10:30 and 3:15. Mission preaching. Holy Communion, Thursday, 10:30 and 3:15. Good Friday—10:30, 12, 3 P. M. Rector. Bishop confirms 3:15 P. M.
EASTER.
7, 9:15, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
PARK AV. AND 51ST ST.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.
3 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:30 P. M.—Even Song and Address. (Rev. Paul G. Favor.)
8:45 P. M.—Rector's Confirmation Conference.

DAILY NOONDAY SERVICES
(except Saturday) during Holy Week.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
is on 16th St., East of 2d Av.
Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES,
8, 11 (Rector) and 5.
Confirmation Service, 8 P. M.
BISHOP BURCH, Preacher.

SAINT IGNATIUS,
West End Av. & 87th St.
REV. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, RECTOR.
Masses: 7, 8, 9:30, 11.
Vespers and Benediction: 4.
Preacher at 11: Father Gaven, S. S. J. E.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M. (RECTOR); 9 A. M. Ven. J. H. Greig of Worcester, England. Good Friday, 10:30 A. M., (RECTOR); 12 to 3 P. M., (Rev. W. H. VAN ALLEN, D. D., Boston); 8:15 P. M., (ARCHDEACON GREIG.)

ST. JAMES, Jerome Av. and 190th St.
Rev. DEWITT L. FELTON, Ph. D., Rector.
Services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,
21st St. West of 7th Av.
Rev. John A. Wade, Rector.
Good Friday Union Service, 12 M. to 3 P. M. Seven minute addresses by representatives of the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian Churches, and also the Salvation Army.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector.
11—" Palms That Sheathe Swords."
8—Cantata, " Message from Cross."

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street west of Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rector: " The Prayer for Union and Communion."
4 P. M.—CHARLES FERGUSON, " Beating the Bolshevik by an Honest Finance." Interrogated by N. M. Redkinson and Urbain Ledoux.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rev. S. F. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. F. Delany, D. D.,) 4.
MAUNDY THURSDAY, Low Masses, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn High Mass, 10:45.
GOOD FRIDAY, Pro-anaphora, 10:45; three-hour Service, (Rev. S. F. Delany, D. D.,) 12-3; Stations of the Cross and Sermon, (Rev. H. S. Whitehead,) 8. EASTER EVEN, Blessings of the Paschal Candle, 5:15 P. M.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector, 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL,
Broadway and Fulton Street.
9, 10:30, (Procession of Palms. Preacher, the Vicar.),
5 and 8 P. M. (ORATORIO AND SERMON. Preacher, Rev. Edward H. Schlueter.)

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway.
Rev. NATHAN SEAGLE, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.
HOLY WEEK—Daily, 11 and 8.
GOOD FRIDAY—12, 2, and 3.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M.—Confirmation Service.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Handel's " Messiah," Lenten parties.
8 P. M.—Hour of organ music.
Daily Lenten Services, 12, 5, (Rector.)
Good Friday, 10, 12 to 3 (Rector,) 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS CHAPEL, 230 EAST 60TH ST.,
The Rev. JOHN S. HAIGHT, Vicar.
SERVICES FOR PALM SUNDAY:
8 o'clock, Holy Communion; 9:45, Sunday School; 11 o'clock, Morning Prayer and Sermon—Procession with Palms; 8 P. M., Stainer's " CRUCIFIXION."
Services Holy Week at 7:30 A. M. and 10 A. M. daily; Good Friday, Service 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St.—DR. HOUGHTON, Rector.
Services—7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 4 and 8 P. M.
SERMONS and CRUCIKSHANK'S Mass, 10:30.
Preacher Palm Sunday: Morning and 8 P. M. and at Noon and 8 P. M. DAILY, Rev. FATHER HARVEY OFFICER, O. H. C., who will also preach the GOOD FRIDAY PASSION SERMONS, 12 to 3 P. M.
On Easter Even., 8 P. M.,
BLESSING OF Paschal Lights and DEDICATION of five MEMORIALS.

TRINITY CHURCH,
Broadway and Wall St.
7, 8, 9—Holy Communion.
10:20—Morning Prayer.
11:00—Holy Communion and Sermon.
Preacher: The Ven. John Harold Greig, D. D., Arch-Deacon of Worcester, England.
3:30—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
MID-DAY SERVICES.
April 14, 15, 16, 17 and the Three Hours' Service on Good Friday.
The Ven. John Harold Greig, D. D.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
7 P. M.—Evening Prayer.
4:45 P. M.—Service of Preparation for Easter Communion.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
H. P. NICHOLS, Rector.
Lenox Avenue at 122d Street.
" The Elijah," by Mendelssohn.
Quartette, chorus, forty voices, orchestra.
Palm Sunday, 8 P. M. Lawrence J. Munson, Director.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr., B. D., Rector.
8, 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M., Stainer's Cantata, The Crucifixion" will be sung by an augmented choir.
Thurs. Eve., 8:15. (Rev. Chas. N. Shepard, D.D.)
GOOD FRIDAY.
11 A. M., Ante-Communion, (Rev. R. M. Denslow, D. D.)
12 N.-3 P.M.—Service of the Passion (Rector)

Reformed

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 9th Av. and 58th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 146th, near Amsterdam Av.—Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister, 11 and 7:45.
7:45—" What Good Is the Church?"

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Palm Sunday services.

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH,
9 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Service on Good Friday, 4 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M., " Hosanna to the Prince of Peace."
8 P. M., " An Honest Book."
Noonday meetings, Holy Week, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 12 o'clock.
Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS will preach, Musical Service Good Friday, 4 P. M.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
MALCOLM JAMES MacLEOD, D. D., Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. MacLEOD will preach at both services.
Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M.

THE WEST END CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Maundier's Cantata " Olivet to Calvary."
Holy Week, Evening Union Services, Tuesday, Wednesday, Th

MAKE FINAL PLANS TO GREET THE 77TH

Free Entertainments for 31,000 Soldiers Will Be Given at Madison Square Garden.

TO MEET MEN DOWN THE BAY

City Boats Will Carry Relatives of Troops—Men Eager for Parade, Major Curran Says.

The details of the official reception of the 77th Division, New York's Own, were perfected yesterday at a conference between the executive committee of the Major's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops and Lieutenant Colonel Douglas Campbell, head of the advance party sent by Major General Alexander to co-operate with local organizations. Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the committee, presided. The advance party of the division will make its headquarters with the Mayor's Committee in the Hall of Records from now until the day of the review, according to a statement issued by Grover Whalen, secretary of the committee.

In discussing the reception plans Mr. Whalen said that the committee had acted upon a suggestion of Colonel Campbell to have the preliminary entertainments for the 31,000 men, at which the city will be the host, held in Madison Square Garden prior to the parade. Arrangements will be made to engage the Garden for two or three evenings, on which theatrical and athletic entertainments, to be followed by dancing and a buffet supper, will be given. The men of the division will require no tickets to attend the entertainments. Their uniforms, which bear the insignia of the division, will admit them. Each man will be privileged to bring his mother, sister or sweetheart.

Dinner for Division's Officers.

On the night before the review the officers of the Metropolitan Division will be the guests at a dinner to be given by the city. Invitations will be extended to representatives of the Federal and State governments to attend. A fleet of city boats will carry the relatives of the returning soldiers and representatives of the home auxiliaries down the bay on the days the various units arrive.

We have no doubt that the program for the reception and official review of the division will be carried out on the largest possible scale," said Mr. Whalen after the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday. "Our understanding is that the three big camps within the metropolitan district, which are capable of accommodating about 150,000 men, will be able to care for the 77th Division without congestion. The Mayor's Committee has the arrangements so made that the review and parade can occur within forty-eight hours after the division arrives.

"New York, of course, is proud of its own and feels that it has a share not only in its welcome to its soldiers, but also in meeting the National Government's expectation that our people here will subscribe close to two billion dollars in the forthcoming Victory Loan. Nothing should be done that will lessen by one jot the patriotism and support that we are anxious to have opportunity to display."

The Mayor's Committee has decided to continue the special illumination of Fifth Avenue, including the arch of jewels at Fifty-ninth Street, every evening from now until Memorial Day. The committee acted on the suggestion of Borough President Dowling, who said that he had received hundreds of appeals from citizens asking that the illumination be continued every night instead of three nights a week as heretofore.

Men Anxious to Parade.

The men of the 77th Division are keenly anticipating a parade up Fifth Avenue, according to Major Henry Curran of the 302d Ammunition Train, who has just returned from France. He said yesterday at the headquarters of the advance party in the Biltmore that great disappointment would be felt if they were not allowed to show themselves in fighting attire to their friends and relatives.

"I know that they would all like to parade," Major Curran said. "It is a natural feeling they have and ought, if possible, to be gratified."

Major Curran, who was formerly a city magistrate, told of the splendid physical condition of the 31,000 members of the division. The men were taking a lively interest in athletics, he said, and this helped them to pass away the leisure hours they now had.

Friends of the 77th are endeavoring to obtain entire new equipment for the men, to be kept by them when they are mustered out of the service. Most of the uniforms now being worn have seen hard service, and for this reason it is hoped that the War Department will allow them to have new uniforms to wear in the parade.

The Welfare Association of the 308th Field Artillery of the 77th Division will hold a meeting on next Sunday night at 8 o'clock at De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue. Important matters relative to the parade of the 77th Division will be discussed at this meeting. Colonel Winn and Major Duell of the 308th Field Artillery will speak.

PUSH PLANS FOR LEGION.

Governors of States Asked to Aid in Organization Work.

Lieut. Col. Eric Fisher Wood, Secretary of the temporary Organization Committee of the American Legion, yesterday made public a letter sent to the Governors of all the States asking their co-operation in the work of organizing the nationwide society of men who were in military service during the war. Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is Chairman of the temporary committee and Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark, a son of Champ Clark, is Vice Chairman.

The letter asks that impetus be given to the movement for the caucus of the veterans to be held in St. Louis in May and for the convention to be held in Chicago in November. The letter also says that the committee intends to make the organization nonpartisan and nonpolitical, and explains that every soldier and sailor in the service during the war is eligible for admission.

"The temporary committee," wrote Colonel Wood, "feels that a national organizations of the veterans will prove of vital importance to the United States. Grave questions are coming up for decision within the next decade. In time of crisis a great body of men actuated by a spirit of profound patriotism and bound together by a patriotism born of mutual service might well prove an effective bulwark against the forces of disintergration and destruction. Nation-wide recruitment made our army an absolutely representative cross section of the United States, and the American Legion will include in its membership all races and all ranks, every creed and every political party, and will represent all degrees of education, of social influence nd of personal ability.

"In discussions and its expressions of opinion will therefore indicate the pulse of the general public and will serve as a check against extreme measures. The American legion promises loyalty and unity as a balance against narrow class prejudice or petty party interests."

It has been suggested to the State committees that are to take up the organization of the American Legion that preliminary meetings of the men of units be held when intact companies or regiments are in the same town. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Secretary of the committee in this State, reported yesterday that he had received several telegrams from officers and men who favored the proposed organization. One was from Chaplain Francis A. Kelley of the Twenty-seventh Division.

At the headquarters of the temporary committee, at 39 West Forty-fourth Street, it was announced that reports upon organization in Texas, Colorado, Massachusetts and Connecticut already had been received. Colonel Henry D. Lindley, head of the War Risk Insurance Bureau in Washington, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Texas Committee.

MRS. WELLMAN DIVORCED.

Counsel for Lawyer's Wife, Now in France, Makes Announcement.

Announcement that Mrs. Katherine Golbore Wellman has obtained a divorce from Francis L. Wellman, lawyer, was made yesterday by William Travers Jerome, counsel for Mrs. Wellman, and by an associate of Mr. Wellman in the firm of Wellman, Smythe & Schofield. All details of the case were withheld. Mrs. Wellman went to France in July, 1917, as treasurer and worker in a children's hospital there.

Mrs. Wellman, who was a Miss Golbore, is a member of a prominent French family and spent her girlhood in Louisville, Ky., met Mr. Wellman in New York in 1911 and married him in Paris in August, 1912. He had been divorced previously by Emma Juch, a Viennese opera singer, who married him in 1894.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Progressive Connecticut manufacturing company desires to obtain manufacturing rights on high-grade mechanical specialties which can be built of small stampings and screw machine parts; preter automobile accessories or similar articles which can be sold directly to manufacturers; only high-grade and fully developed propositions considered. Communicate, with definite statement of facts, with G. M. Co., Z 305 Times Annex.

Treasurership of $100,000 corporation manufacturing cotton textiles open to competent office executive investing, with service, all within $10,000 in unrestricted stock carrying bonus of common. K 378 Times.

Established seventeen years, well-paying dyeing and cleaning store, location Brooklyn; will be sold reasonably owing to death of proprietor. Apply Jacob I. Wieger, 1,082 Broadway, New York.

Leaseholds wanted, garages and auto salesrooms; nothing too small or too large; old established considered; in or out of town. Interested only in solid propositions. M. S., 94 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Christian young man, nine years' business training, would like to invest services and up to $2,000 in legitimate business standing thorough investigation. H 642 Times Downtown.

Young man with ability desires to invest with services in any good established business and arrange for other capital. G 756 Times Downtown.

CAPITAL WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WITH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AND A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE MANUFACTURING OF YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST IN A GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION WITH SMALL INVESTMENT. ONLY ONE WITH ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS CERTAINTY, BOX 6, RICHMOND ISLAND CITY.

Wanted—One of New York State's oldest manufacturing corporations has opening for live-wire executive with capital and standing, an unusual opportunity for the right man. Z 355 Times Annex.

Wanted $120,000 for Panama cattle proposition, established two years; investment exempt from taxation; large returns fully explained to any qualified party insider on land. Bogle, Hotel Wallick.

Wanted, young man, good character, with $3,000, to open store in very best location manufacturer will co-operate. K 417 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Andrade Baptista & Co., Head Office Rua 15 de Novembro, Sao Paulo, Brazil.—House founded in 1904, and has branches in all the principal towns in the Interior of the State of Sao Paulo; is open to do business in coffee, sugar, leather, ironware, machinery, automobiles, oils, &c.; will also accept agencies for fire insurance companies, transport companies, and exporting houses. For references apply to the following banks: London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, British Bank of South America, National City Bank of New York, or any of the principal houses in Sao Paulo.

A well-known London agent (with first-class connection) in wholesale and shipping, with central offices and show room in the city, is open to represent large manufacturer (in either radical or gentlemen's lines), underwear, stockinette, knickers, &c. Highest references given. L 155 Times Downtown.

Desire connection with good, reliable investment proposition, pref-rably steel, automobile, tire, &c., concern; sole proposition or operating; have organization to promote from the start. D 6 Times.

Connection wanted by practical man in good paying theatrical poster, sign, and show card concern; will invest. C 341 Times.

Agency wanted for staple articles; will invest for merchandise. H 360 Times Harlem.

FOR SALE.

High-class ladies' ready-to-wear shop for sale; best location in prosperous New England city; naval base and centre of shipbuilding; business $1,500 to $2,000 monthly; rent $1,000 year; 5-year lease with option 5 more; owner has other business demanding all his time, will sell on inventory; no brokers. Address H. F., both, 104 East 25th St., City. Phone Madison Square 3225.

For sale, 16,000 acres sugar land, Panama; detailed report by Bogle, resident on land. Bogle Hotel Wallick.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE.—FOR HELP wanted, business opportunities, &c., try La Prensa, only Spanish N. Y. daily, 245 Canal St. 'Tel. Franklin 678

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Thos. F. Ford Company previously postponed by consent, will be held at the office of the Company, 407 Broome Street, Monday, April 14th, 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M., for election of directors and officers for the present year and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HENRY DUSENBERY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Gulliand Bergman & Co., formerly in business at 140 Broadway, New York City, was dissolved by mutual consent on April 9, 1919.

GULLAND BERGMAN & CO.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREabouts of Walter Schwartz, formerly on 25th st. in picture frame business. S. H., 102 Times Downtown.

CUNNINGTON, KATHRYN V.—TO PAY legacy; information desired as to her address. G. H. Breyillier, 32 Liberty St., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Contents 5 rooms and kitchenette apartment, complete for housekeeping; desirable tenant could move right in; unusual opportunity; owner leaving city. 423E Broadway, Apt. 59.

Refrigerating Machine—Capacity 10 tons ice; Irrigation pump; corporation with condenser and receiver, also extra exchanger. Call Heineman Bros., 78 Barclay St.

The People, &c., respt., v. F. Nafte, aplt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that case be placed on May calendar and that aplt. be ready for reargument when reached. Motion to dispense with printing the record granted.

F. B. Ruland, aplt., v. H. P. Tuthill, as County Treasurer of Suffolk County, and another, aplts.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that within ten days aplts. pay $10 costs, file their briefs, and serve same on respt.; otherwise motion granted with $10 costs.

S. De Normandie, respt., v. Bay View Heights Land Co., aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

G. A. Diack and others, aplts., v. N. Y., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ella Pfaff, as admx., &c., of J. C. Gunnane, decd., respt., v. Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. C., aplt.—Order reversed and defendant's motion to change the place of trial to Bronx County granted, with $10 costs and disbursements.

F. Lyon, aplt., v. M. and N. Weil respts.—Order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed by default, with $10 costs and disbursements.

S. Minkow, respt., v. Bullion Realty Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Eagle Packing Co., aplt., v. P. M. Rosenblum, et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., respt., v. John Fordham and anor., defts., and W. O. Fordham, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

F. B. Ruland, aplt., v. H. P. Tuthill, &c., and anor., respts.—Order reversed and motion denied, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Timmons, aplt., v. F. S. Russell, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. Wildenberger, aplt., v. Ridgewood National Bank, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. Zukas, respt., v. L. V. Coal Co., aplts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velours, heavy and lightweight, Valama, gabardines, serges, plushes. Hochberg, 225 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Also velours and silvertones, all shades; will pay cash. Been & Fried, 126 West 22d.

BROADCLOTH, Wanted.—110 Jullliards, all colors. Madison Square 2740.

BULLION CHEVRONS Wanted.—Cash for large quantities. J 124 Times.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 0310, shade 163 or similar. Feldman & Schwartz, 148 West 24th. Farragut 8342.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' Fall, by large jobber looking for better grade. Call all day, 4th floor Kaye Bldg., Madison Av. and 30th St. (Use 30th St. entrance.)

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Leopard suiting and camie cloth in khaki shade. Phone Spring 6387.

DIAGONALS Wanted.—All worsted, black only; quantities required. Phone Gramercy 3561.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job georgettes, taffetas, and figured georgettes for cash. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on sport dresses; bring samples. M. Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job of taffetas and georgettes. 29 West 27th, 4th floor.

KHAKI SERGE Wanted.—Call with samples. White Uniform Co., 1,562 Broadway.

LINENS Wanted.—French, all colors. Noah Lee, 135 West 29th.

OXFORD SUITING Wanted.—All wool, American 09070, navy; cash. Theodore Weiss, 23 West 27th.

POPLIN Wanted.—American and Stevens poplin, black and navy; also navy gaberdine. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

POPLIN Wanted.—American navy, black serges, 2-35-6036, similar, cash. Greeley 1775.

POPLIN Wanted.—67 or any other all wool, all widths; $10,000 in unrefined stock carrying bonus of common. K 378 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. X., 0660, 235, 09070, United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4816.

SERGES Wanted.—Stevens 2850, seven pieces black; will exchange for navy. W. Bass, 24 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash; 09070 or W. S. 235. Litty & McElroy, Farragut 4391.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, or similar, spot cash. Rutland Garment Co., Rutland, Vt.

SERGES Wanted.—7000 Botany; will pay cash. Call Chelsea 2337.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 54292, all colors. Madison Square 2740.

SERGES Wanted.—White only. Quiterite Shirt Co., 37 West 28th.

SERGES, POPLINS Wanted.—09070, 926, 99, 2208-9, 090610, 08077, Farragut 9855.

SERGES Wanted.—Good mannish navy serge; open for quantity. Phone Farragut 4546.

SERGES Wanted.—255 or similar for cash. Chelsea 390.

SILK STRIPES Wanted.—Blumenthal's 3-inch, any quantity, for cash. Chelsea 9038.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Gray. Farragut 3641.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders all kinds silk suits, capes, coats. 31 West 31st, 4th floor.

SYLVETTE Wanted.—Isaac Bros. or similar, overseas blue, light gray, and navy. Rushkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

VELOUR Wanted.—Stevens pekin, shade 547, tan shade, 530. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 110 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, for cash. Chelsea 1858.

VELVETEENS AND VELVETS Wanted.—All colors. Tel. Gramercy 6894.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobs on crepe de chine and georgette; quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 5th floor, 118 West 22d.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH in high shades for sale. Farragut 2855.

CAPES, Suits, Coats.—Immediate delivery. Help us during in price for quantity. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CAPES, Capes, Capes, Capes. Flappers, girls', infants. Immediate shipment. Julius Goldstein, 133 West 25th.

CAPES AND BOLMANS, 600, from $5.50 up. J. & J. Seiler & Co., 141 West 25th St.

CAPES AND SUITS.—To close out. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6-14, 45 dozen up. Fazekas & Son, 104 5th Av.

COATS.—Children's, 2 to 6; colored; sacrifice. 6th floor, 38 West 18th.

DRESSES.—See our irresistible dress values; big jobs in poplins, $5.75; taffetas, $6.50; Georgettes, $8.50; crepe de chine, $6; biggest dress bargains in America; 5,000 dresses for immediate delivery. Meyer Bosniak, 29 West 27th.

DRESSES.—8,000 taffeta and satin on racks for immediate delivery; prices ranging from $5.50 to $6.75; also Susquehanna poplin dresses from $3.75 up. Pan American Waist and Dress Co., 21st, Chelsea 2983.

DRESSES.—1,000 stylish georgettes, satins, taffetas, crepe de chines, very, very cheap; must close entire stock immediately; extraordinary bargains. Emanuel, 45 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Georgette, beaded and flowered, also crepe de chine dresses, of the latest kind, for immediate delivery. Bon Ray Dress Co., 510-512 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Georgette, beaded and printed taffetas and satines for immediate delivery. Gilbert Dolowan, 19 West 21st.

POPLINS.—Big lot 0520, pekin, tan, rookie, gray; immediate delivery; price $2.12½. C 390 Times.

POPLIN.—All wool, navy and black; $1.50 net. Chelsea 7345.

SERGES.—8200, 235, 09070, 787, 11453, 606, 540, navy and black; 771 poplin, U. S. Tiletine, Grossman Bros., Mad. Sq. 4620.

SHOES.—Honest Western, made in large quantities and varieties for export. Ellas Berlow, 110 Duane St. Phone 320 Worth.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av., Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—7501, 1461, 809; Gilbert's 9240, United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4816.

SERGES.—09 also 9, 54288, 0638, 8200, 8000; also velourines. Mad. Sq. 5388.

SILVERTONES.—Cheap; tan, rookie. Madison Square 1529.

SUITS.—We hate for immediate delivery tricotine velour checks and navy serge suits in the newest styles; prices are right; we have all sizes; why go elsewhere? Cohen-Federman, 25 West 31st.

SUITS of the better grades in all pre-war materials; can be taken right from the racks. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th.

SUITS.—150 suits to close out; serges and poplins; at a cheap price. Goldberg & Lipkin, 224 St.

SUITS, capes, dolmans; newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—Job to close out; sacrificing prices. H. L. Clonk, 31 West 25th.

TRICOTINES.—Andrews, Lorraine, Bright-wood, S. navy, black, brown; cheap. Chelsea 5472.

TRICOTINES.—Closing out, cheap, good quality navy, tan, taupe. Madison Square 1720.

VELOURS.—Saxonia 654, taupe, reindeer and rose taupe, 6281 henna, rookie, taupe; will sell cheap. Heinich & Greenfield, 1,359 Broadway, Greeley 3653.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, navy, brown, taupe, green, burgundy, plum; immediate delivery; prices reasonable. Max Stahl, Gramercy 4816.

VELOURS, heavyweights, lightweights, Fall shades. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av., Gramercy 4816.

WAISTS.—Crepes, satin stripe tubs, &c., 18 up. Fly-Trade Waist Co., Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

Contracts Offered.

COATS Wanted.—Contractors wanted on ladies' and misses' coats for Fall; must have up to date models; wonderful opportunity; bring samples. 243 7th Av., 4th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk waists; steady work; good prices. Pansy Waist, 145 West 30th St.

Allied Industries.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNTANT, Christian; books audited, supervised; small concern's kept entirely; reasonable. G 746 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by experienced ready-to-wear salesman, on strictly commission basis, for Missouri, Kansas, or Illinois, line of shirtwaists, hosiery, or dresses; good enough to stand strongest competition; unless line is good don't waste time answering; can deliver large sales on good line. Z 370 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (32), present traveling for wholesale liquor house, desires immediate change for other line; commission basis. X 207 Times Annex.

WINDOW TRIMMER.—Young man wishes position with cloak and suit houses as window trimmer and floorman; city or out of town. L 24 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday.....5½ per cent for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Big Profit on Blankets.

While many stories have gone the rounds concerning profits made on war business, one of the most lucrative deals put through, according to a woolen man, happened just before the armistice in the case of blankets. Mackinaw cloths selling at $1.25 a yard were cut up into blanket lengths of two yards, bound with stitching, and sold for anywhere from $6 to $7. This yielded the operators just about 150 per cent. on their investment.

Ostrich Coming Back.

Ostrich, used in a variety of ways, is gradually coming back into favor, and before long dealers expect to see a very good volume of business on this long dormant article. Plumes, it is said, will be more extensively used, and other outlets, such as trimmings and neckpieces, are yielding better returns. There seems to be no prospect of prices softening, although the first shipment in some time has reached the market.

Fall Silks Heavily Bought.

The transactions in Fall silks have come as a surprise to the manufacturers, owing to the heavy nature of the demand and its unusually early appearance. One house stated that in the last five days more business has been taken in for the Fall than in that many weeks' last year at this time. The actual buying in quantity was not expected until after Easter. Satins lead in the orders placed, and the various makes of crêpes come next.

Heavy Yardage Expected.

Factors in the dress goods trade believe that another circumstance that will lead to a heavy yardage for Fall will be the styles in vogue for that period. The suit manufacturers are predicting that the popular modes will embody pleats and draped effects instead of plain designs. With the sold-up condition of many mills at the present time, the mill agents are puzzling over the proposition of how the situation is going to be met.

Brisk Buying of Cloakings.

Cloakings are finding a brisk demand for this early period in Fall operations. The cloak manufacturers seem to know what they want, and are placing good orders. Mention was made at one cloaking house that over 14,000 pieces of goods had been taken in during the last three weeks. Kerseys in high colors are leading in the orders placed so far, and there are good amounts placed to the credit of silvertones and velours. A sprinkling of business has gone to broadcloths.

Has New Silk Printing Process.

A new process which makes possible the printing on silks, voiles, velvets, plushes, linens, calicos, and rigbons, of any work of art or design in an artistic manner without chemical manipulation has been invented by a Frenchman, according to an advance copy of the April issue of The Silkworm, the official bulletin of the Silk Association of America. The inventor is M. Lucien Bossert, 3 Rue de Berlin, Paris, France, and, according to the publication in question, he is anxious to get in touch with an American manufacturer who may be interested in the new method.

Suggests Testing Bureau.

In place of paying a premium for trademarked goods in order to get guaranteed quality, a mill man suggested yesterday that it would be a paying investment for manufacturers and retailers to maintain their own testing laboratories. While this has been done in some instances, he said, the great majority of buyers let their judgment rest on the salesman's say-so or the advertising claim. Such a laboratory, he added, would soon pay for itself over and over again through increased satisfaction and a reduction from ordinary losses incurred through payment of claims for faulty merchandise.

"Fishtails" Still Going Fast.

"Fishtails" continue to dominate the duplicate Spring business in women's fancy sweaters that is coming to this market. These effects are popular both in fibre silks and lightweight zephyrs, and in the grades that can be retailed at from $5 to $10. Next to "fishtails" in popularity are tuxedos, with the fancier stitches wanted in both varieties of garments leading. Flame and orange, turquoise, peacock, coral, American Beauty, and puff. Preparations are now under way for the Fall season. The inquiry from the jobbers for next season's goods has been so active of late that most of the jobbers will be out with Fall samples by the early part of next month. This is said to be the latest start on record of a Fall season in this line.

Surprised at Dumping Charge.

Not a little surprise was occasioned in the export end of the local dry goods trade yesterday by the cabled dispatches from London saying that American cottons were being sold more cheaply in England than in this country, and that steps were being taken there to overcome "dumping" of this kind. The manager of one of the leading export departments in the trade said that he did not see how this was possible, in view of the British Government's restrictions on imports of this kind. He further said that his firm had an office in a leading English city, but that, even with a representative on the ground, it was impossible to get any of his goods into England. "If it is being done," he concluded, "I should certainly like to find out how."

Gray Goods Prices Still Rising.

Continued active trading and higher prices marked yesterday in the local market for gray goods. Most of the printcloth sales made were for delivery through the remainder of this month and next. They included 39-inch 80 squares at 15¾ cents, though late in the afternoon most of the mills were insisting on 16 cents. Similar conditions were true of 39-inch 68-72s, though in this case the selling and asking figures were respectively 11¾ and 12 cents. Nothing better than 10½ cents could be done on 38½-inch 64-60s in the afternoon, though in the morning some of these cloths moved at an eighth less. For 38½-inch 60-48s 8¾ cents was the price. Sheetings were fairly active, with prices strong, on the basis of 12 cents for 36-inch 56-60 four-yard goods. No marked change in demand was noted in the other cloths.

GOOD DAY AT FUR SALE.

Mink and Skunk Pelts Feature Sales, Totaling $1,000,000.

Mink and skunk shared the honors at the fur auction yesterday, when, for the third day this week, the sales total reached $1,000,000. This brought the grand total for the five days to $4,250,000.

The morning session opened with the mink that was left over from Thursday. Bidding for these pelts was very active, and the best dark skins sold up to $13.50. Kolinsky, badger, leopard, marmot, civet cat, flying squirrel, Japanese marten, Japanese fox, and Japanese mink also were sold during the morning at prices that were considered generally good. The top price reached on Japanese marten, $6, was said to be high for that type of fur, and probably was due to the popularity of all kinds of marten at the present time.

The entire afternoon was devoted to the selling of skunk. Opinions varied among the buyers as to just how strong this fur is at the present time. It is said to be an essentially Fall and Winter article, and this was held partly responsible for the fact that the prices paid for it did not show advances over the February averages. Rumors were current that some dealers were buying skunk heavily for shipment to Europe after the signing of peace, which is expected to bring about a general renaissance in the fur business on the other side of the Atlantic. While these rumors could not be definitely confirmed, it was a fact that the dealers showed greater interest in skunk during the day than the manufacturers did. The best price paid for this fur was $8.

Shortly after the beginning of the afternoon session Auctioneer Noakes, who has been hampered by a bad cold all the week, suffered a temporary loss of voice and had to retire. He was succeeded by Dan Colliger, son of the well-known actor of that name, who is now dead, and at the end of the selling he was applauded by the buyers for the good work he did in filling the gap.

This table shows the high and low prices paid for the furs sold yesterday, together with the percentage advances shown by the prices got for them over those paid at the sale held in February:

	High Price.	Low Price.	Per Cent. Advance.
Mink	$15.50	$5.50	Weak.
Kolinsky	2.70	1.00	Northern, 25
Badger	2.60	.90	South'n, 50
Leopard	*4.50	6.00	
Marmot	1.20	.25	None
Civet cat	.75	.02	10
Flying squirrel	.90	.40	10
Japanese marten	6.40	3.75	35
Japanese fox	7.10	3.20	10
Japanese mink	1.75	*	25
Skunk	8.00	1.20	None

*Only one lot sold. No comparison made.

The sale will conclude today. Muskrat, the final offering, is expected to bring out some of the most active bidding of the week. Nearly $60,000 of these pelts are scheduled for disposal, with about 400,000 are blacks. The other skins to be sold today include 292,823 musk, $60,838 ermine, 59,140 nutria, 22,792 house cat, and varying quantities of black, brown, grizzly, and polar bears.

Keen Bidding at London Wool Sale.

LONDON, April 11.—Nine thousand bales were offered at the wool auction sales. It was a fine selection and the demand was keen at firm prices. New South Wales scoured brought 5s 7d and Victorian greasy ranged from 3s 8½d to 4s 6½d.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

CARRIN AUTO BODY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hazel E. Carrin, trading as the Carrin Auto Body Company, dealer in convertible auto bodies at 1,928 Broadway, by these creditors: W. H. De Vere, $400; Morris Rothstein, $200, and John Roberts, $70.

ABRAHAM KOMMEL of 138 East Seventy-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $27,578 and no assets. Among the creditors are Well & Mayer, $21,977, deficience. Judgment: People's Bank, $1,432, and Sophie Wilson, $1,340.

BAYONNE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., 21 Park Row and Bayonne, N. J.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Arthur Y. Dazzel receiver. Liabilities are $5,000, and the assets consist of real estate and plant, $5,000, mortgaged for $5,000 and it has leased its entire assets and machinery to the Minerva Chemical Company, Inc., for $225 a month. The Anthony Hammond Chemical Works, Inc., transferred all its assets to the Bayonne Chemical Company, Inc., which agreed to assume its liabilities.

ZOGIC HIDE COMPANY, INC., 421 tanning shades, at 470 First Avenue.—Judge A. N. Hand has granted a motion permitting the sale of the assets to Charles Ganz, who has offered 2½ per cent. cash on the dollar, 10 cents cash and 1 20 cents in notes, on liabilities of $37,497.

HENRY MALKAN, bookseller, of 42 Broadway.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Dec. 24. All the assets are to be transferred to a company known as Henry Malkan, Inc.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 116 failures in the United States during the week, against 96 for the previous week and 149, 251, 291, and 379 for the corresponding weeks of 1918, 1917, 1916, and 1915. Canada had 11 against 14 for the preceding week. About 8½ per cent. of the total failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 5.7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital. New England States had 8, Middle States 25, Western 27, Northwestern 15, Southern 27, and Far Western 14.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Barra, Caesar—Int. Co., S. Frank.....$297.81
Brounwes-Simey-fourth St. Realty Co.—B. Abert et al.....128.10
Bicce or Machine and Tool Corp.—Duke Steel Co. et al.....910.44
Bailey, Louis W., and Chas. Setta Bell—U. tax.—J. A. Miller.....1,033.50
Bohny, Charles—B. Bohny.....16.41
Cheaney Publishing and Decorating Co.—M. Cohen et al.....149.56
City of N. Y.—C. Leopold.....925.63
Sami—L. T. Jennings.....889.10
Deuecke, John—Brehack Stevedoring Co.....1,057.20
Everwear Mfg. Corp.—Nti. Thread Co.....1,231.90
Feldman, Joseph—C. Wiener et al.....105.50
Green, Max, and Harry Katz—People, &c.....$100.00
Hughes, Ethel—F. H. Hilprin.....456.15
Kothler, Theresa—M. Mone.....1,104.48
Little, Jennie R.—A. Bogue.....116.20
Lao, Morris—S. Morris et al.....435.86
Longo, Joseph—L. Kanaily, costs.....110.19
Maddien, Anna L.—M. Zukor.....110.43
Miller & Moran Chemical Co.—L. Wellmon.....216.82
M. S. Bierer & Co.—H. Cooper et al.....1,619.50
Moran, Georg—People, &c.....100.00
Morse, Chas. W.—Chemung Canal Trust Co.....50,830.59
Miller, Benjamin H.—W. S. Philpot.....363.91
Moskowitz, Adolf—M. De Stefano.....284.46
Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.—International Cloak Mfg. Co.....2,125.42
N. Y. Rys. Co.—J. J. McCue.....243.13
N. Y. Rys. Co.—L. Pollrer.....1,475.60
O'Rourke, Timothy B.—City of N. Y., costs.....112.96
Pisciottas, Mary—J. Hoch et al.....118.95
Pisani, Luig—Sons Bros. Co.....612.07
Post & McCord, Inc.—N. Y. Municipal Ry. Corp., costs.....442.25
Peters, Otto—Rialto Security Corp.....163.10
Reynolds, Katherine and Morris Cohn—People.....100.00
Rabbo, Dora—D. Schleifer.....1,572.42
Rosenberg, Max—D. Newman et al.....100.92
Schlesinger, Joseph—E. Lindemann.....130.55
Sami—Lewis Bing et al.....142.50
Sami—H. N. Richter.....146.90
Sami—N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co.....132.60
Stephens, M. Lin—Lawyers Title & Trust Co.....251.52
Stiner, Eugene and Aubrey L. Rohn—C. Frankfort.....580.16
Solomon, Morris—J. Weissman.....223.00
Sami—Cooke—Crawford Furniture, Inc.....225.00
Tumble In. Co.—O. J. Gude Co., N. Y.....213.58
Wakenbaum, Syma—E. W. Stevens.....2,556.64
Willner, Annie—President Star Realty Co., costs.....108.96
Wiener, John—N. Kalischer.....456.14
Weinberg, Abraham—J. Alsofrom.....524.40
Varazzo, Stanley and Fidelity Deposit Co. of Md.—People, &c.....2,000.00
Zajkowsky, Louis, etc.—City of N. Y., costs.....117.00
Zwirg, Isidore, and Zeita—C. Milich.....302.85

In Bronx County.

Dencratein, Harris—W. C. Jordan.....152.72
Janefsky, Herman—Wool Novelty Co., Inc.....433.23
Daly, Mary V.—P. Hoorbrenal.....207.34
Silliman, Rubin—F. Zallinger.....4,012.61
Shapiro, Barnet—S. Gershman.....68.95
Sexauer & Lenik—Sherwin & Berman, Inc.....488.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Casael, Josephine, adm.—City of N. Y., July 25, 1918.....$141.88
Cogan, Laura—C. M. Hughes; March 5, 1919.....480.20
Bishop Sons & Co., Ltd.—I. Adelman; April 3, 1919.....1,038.59
Mendoza, Tony, and Michee Nesse—People, &c.; March 20, 1919 (vacated).....500.00
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—City of N. Y.; March 24, 1919.....371.07
Schroder, Christian—T. Hirsh; Dec. 2, 1918.....1,050.28
Smith, Alfred J.—Benton & Cadwell Mfg. Co.; Aug. 7, 1917.....350.56
Rosenberg, Hugh, and Jacob Dessauer—S. Rosenberg; Aug. 28, 1918.....811.91
Story, Robert K.—Beckus Water Motor Co.; June 29, 1901.....114.83
Solomon, Samuel, and Rose—Bowery Bank of N. Y.; May 25, 1911.....718.41
Van Cleef, Elliott E.—S. W. Shipway; Dec. 28, 1915.....715.39
Holtzendorff, S. Tudor—J. Axelrod; March 19, 1919 (vacated).....5,268.91
Hudson View Const. Co.—Fort Masonry Co.; Feb. 24, 1919 (vacated).....1,685.02
Fox, Daniel—A. Cowen et al.; Oct. 25, 1916.....151.17
Mockenzie, Mary H.—T. F. Roper; May 10, 1915.....290.24
Norton, Sheridan S.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; Jan. 5, 1911.....350.40
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp., Ltd.—J. S. Melchor; April 10, 1919.....288.94
German Fire Insurance Co. of Peoria—Adder M

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Monthly Earning Statements
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Confused Movements of Stocks Reflect Speculative Uncertainty—Great Grain Exports.

Stocks had a strong or weak appearance yesterday, according to which issues, or groups of issues, were considered, which is to say that a great deal of irregularity was in evidence throughout the session. Running parallel with heavy offerings of some of the shares which had risen rapidly during the week were large and insistent purchases of stocks in smaller supply. At no time did there appear to be a dominant influence at work to affect quotations, and the "spotty" price list at the close indicated that traders were considerably unsettled in their opinion in respect to the immediate future. Until the last half hour of business partisans of the downward side had the better of it in point of the number of stocks whose quotations had lost ground, but a late rally worked to even up the market front, in part. To a degree the quality of dealings represented pretty well the uncertain interpretations which speculators were forced to make of occurrences at Washington and of news coming from the seat of the Peace Conference. The turnover was the second largest in size of the year to date.

The meagre dispatches received during the day about the conference between bankers and the railroad authorities were of a sort to lend more confusion than ever to study of the railway situation. The strong intimations that an early return of the carriers to their owners was the prime subject of discussion supplied one more complication which neither traders nor investors in railroad securities were able to catalogue properly among the numerous factors affecting the railroad future. The surrender of the roads by the Government as soon as a clear way was found has been forecast for some time, but the increase of the size of the debt and the operating deficit has persuaded the Street that considerable time must elapse after Congress met before the financial tangle could be straightened out. Also, the decision of the Railroad Administration on Thursday to allow an increase of $65,000,000 in wages appeared to bring forward an additional difficulty in the way of a reversion to profitable private operation without another rise of freight rates, and wonder was expressed yesterday whether the roads could easily secure an advance of tariffs. If stockholders assumed control before an increase was granted. The attitude of the stock market was, of course, directed chiefly by conjecture, as the result of the conference did not become public during the business day. Railroad stocks were inclined to sag, with dealings on a much smaller scale than among the industrials. Followers of the steel shares evidently possessed divergent views of the appeal to President Wilson to settle the price controversy, as was evidenced by the strength of one or two issues, while others were weak at times.

Reports from mercantile agencies showed that the distribution of numerous lines of goods had made further progress during the week, although it was noted that a great deal of irregularity existed. The demand for articles lately under the influence of war restrictions appears to be steadily increasing, and building operations are displaying improvement. The exportation of grain, especially wheat, is continuing on a vast scale, which promises well for a later demand of large proportions on the crops to be harvested this year. Bradstreet's reported exports of 8,858,570 bushels of wheat in the week ended April 10, an increase of more than 1,200,000 bushels over the preceding week and of about 5,600,000 bushels over the corresponding period last year.

Preparations are being completed rapidly for the distribution of the Victory Loan, the terms of which are expected to be before the public early next week. As the time draws near, it is significant that all signs point toward as intensive a campaign as any of the Liberty Loans produced, and the allotments by Federal Reserve districts indicate a minimum offering of $6,000,000,000.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 11.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 62 francs 20 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 33 francs. Five per cent loan, 89 francs 15 centimes. The dollar ranged from 7 francs 97 centimes to 6 francs 4 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High
Low 6	Low
Renewals 6	Renewals
Last 6	Last

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days 5½	Sixty days
Ninety days 5½	Ninety days
Four months 5½	Four months
Five months 5½	Five months
Six months 5½	Six months

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½
Non-member banks, private bankers, eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5½@6

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5½
4 to 6 months 5½
4 to 6 months, Other Names 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High	Low	Last	Change.
Demand	$4 64¾	$4 64¼	$4 64¼	+ 0.00¾
Cables	4 65¾	4 65¼	4 65¼	+ 0.00¾
France—				
Demand	6 01	6 01	6 01	
Cables	5 99	5 99	5 99	

Closing Rates.

Normal	Yesterday's Close
Rates	Unchanged
Of Fr'n exchange on	Checks. Cables
4 86@3 London	$4 61 $4 62
Paris	6 01 5 99
Switzerland	5 90 5 90
Italy	6 40 6 38
Belgium	6 40 6 38
Holland	39 39
Greece	19 25 19 20
India	32 44 32 43
Hong Kong	50 50
Japan	51 13 51 12
Shanghai	115 50 115 40
Manila	49 65 49 55
Scandinavia—	
Stockholm	26 70 26 60
Copenhagen	24 90 24 80
Christiania	25 70 25 60
South America—	
Buenos Aires	44 00 44 00
Montevideo	56 125 56 00
Switzerland	5 90 5 90
Russia (currency)—	Bid. Asked
100 rubles	14 50 15 00
500 rubles	14 00 14 50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON

Bankers—	Commercial—
60 Days. 90 Days.	60 Days. 90 Days.
Nominal $4 61	$4 59¾

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $733,697,481; balances, $66,570,481; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $596,454; Federal Reserve credit balance, $49,111,951.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $26 25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 15-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Receipts and expenditures

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$6,220,561	$128,260,007
Internal revenue, income and excess profit taxes	64,717,998	1,933,405,585
Miscellaneous	59,030,315	973,288,308
Miscellaneous revenue	18,253,011	354,986,224
Total receipts	$146,221,887	$3,410,030,125
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	46,647,922	9,079,487,532
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	384,250,912	420,659,815
Expenditures	192,860,779	12,489,517,658

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,308,641	215,902	500,175
Year to date	54,987,680	85,267,647	55,657,735

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
32¼	32½	800	Advance Rumely	32½	32½	32¼	32½	...
66¾	66¾	700	Advance Rumely pf	66¾	66¾	66	66	- ¾
75	79	7,200	Ajax Rubber	77	79¾	77	78	+2
3½	3¾	12,200	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	4	3½	3½	- ⅛
2¾	2¾	9,800	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
87½	88	2,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	87¼	88	87¼	87½	...
108½	108¾	1,500	Am. Agricul. Chem	108	108¾	107½	108¾	...
75¾	75¾	2,900	Am. Beet Sugar xd	75	75¾	74¾	75¾	+ ¼
50¾	50¾	14,900	Am. Can	50¼	50¾	49½	50¾	- ⅛
93¾	93¾	3,500	Am. Car & Fdry	93¼	93¼	93	93½	+ ⅛
49	49½	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	48	49½	49	49½	+ ⅛
13¾	13¾	900	Am. Druggists	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
21⅝	21⅞	2,600	Am. H. & Leather	21¼	22⅛	21⅛	21⅜	- ⅛
100½	101	2,400	Am. H. & L. pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
46¾	47	3,700	Am. Ice	49	49	46¾	47	- ⅝
63¾	64	1,300	Am. Ice pf	64¼	64¾	64	64	- 2⅛
81⅝	81½	57,300	Am. International	82	83⅝	80⅝	81¾	+ 2⅛
91¼	91⅝	13,300	Am. Linseed	91¼	91¾	89¼	91¼	+1⅝
91	91½	600	Am. Linseed pf	91¼	91¾	91	91¼	+ ⅛
66	66¾	2,200	Am. Locomotive	66	66¾	66	66	+ ⅛
103	104	100	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	103	- 1
1⅝	1½	500	Am. Malting	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	- ⅛
52	53	800	Am.M.1st pf.c.of d.s.	53	53	52	52	- 1½
70⅝	71	4,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	70⅝	71¼	70	70⅝	- ⅝
104½	105	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	105	105	105	105	- ¼
81¾	82	600	Am. Steel Fdries	82	82½	81¾	81¾	- ¼
129½	129¾	2,700	Am. Sugar Ref	127	129¾	127	129¾	+1¾
117¼	117¾	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¾	+ ⅜
110½	111	3,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	115¾	116¾	109¾	110¾	-1¾
104½	104¾	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¾	105¼	104¾	104¾	- ⅛
206½	207½	100	Am. Tobacco	207¾	207¾	205¾	207¾	- ½
58½	59	4,000	Am. Woolen	57¾	59	57¾	59	+1
41¾	41½	1,400	Am. Writing P. pf	42	42	41¾	41½	- ¼
43¾	45	200	Am. Zinc, L. & Sp.pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½	- ½
42	42¾	4,800	Anaconda Copper	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¾	...
36	36½	2,800	Asso. Dry Goods	36	36¾	35¾	36¼	+1
79	79½	300	Asso. Oil	80¼	80¼	79	79	-1
92	93	600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	92	92	92	92	- ⅝
97	97½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	97	97	97	97	+ ⅝
129¼	129½	21,700	At., Gulf & West I.	127¾	130	127¼	129¼	+2¼
69	72	100	At., Gulf W. I.pf.	69	69	69	69	+1
91	91¼	42,600	Baldwin Loco.	90¾	91¾	89½	91½	+ ⅞
47¾	48	600	Baltimore & Ohio	48	48	48	48	- ⅛
54	54½	200	Baltimore & O.pf	55	55	54½	54½	- ½
50		50	Bank of Commerce	215	215	215	215	...
132	132	800	Barrett Co.	133	133	130	130	-1½
114½	115	100	Barrett Co. pf	115	115	115	115	...
1⅞	1¾	2,900	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
75	76	2,200	Bethlehem Steel	73½	74	73¾	74	+ ⅞
70	70	112,200	Beth. Steel, class B	73¼	76	73	76	+3¾
107	107½	364	Beth. Steel 8% pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	- ⅝
19¾	20	200	Booth Fisheries	20	20	19½	19¾	- ⅛
21¾	21¾	800	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	22	22	22	22	...
22¼	22½	100	Do. cfs. of dep.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	...
78	80	300	Brown Shoe	79	79	79	79	-1
163½	163¾	3,600	Burns Brothers	162½	164	161½	163½	+ ⅝
7¾	8	400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	- ⅛
21¾	21⅞	800	Butte & Superior	21¾	22¼	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
23½	24	100	Butterick	23½	23½	23½	23½	- ⅛
61½	62	1,400	California Packing	62	62¾	61½	61¾	- ⅜
25½	26	300	California Petrol.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	- ½
69¾	70¼	400	California Pet. pf	70	70	69¾	69¾	...
60¼		400	Calumet & Arizona	59¼	61½	59¼	61½	+1½
150	150¾	100	Calumet & Hecla	150	150	150	150½	- ⅜
76¾	76⅞	7,700	Central Leather Co	76	77	75¾	76⅝	...
42⅜	42½	8,400	Cerro de Pasco Cop	42¾	43⅜	41¾	42½	- ⅜
140½	141	2,200	Chandler Motor	143½	143½	139	141	+2
8	8	100	Chi. & Alton	7	7	7	7	- ½
7¾	7¾	1,200	Chi. Great Western	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	...
37¼	37¾	8,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	38	38	36¾	37	-1¼
68¾	69	1,900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	69	69	68	69	- ¼
94½	96	100	Chi. & Northwestn	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
23¾	24	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	24	24	23½	23⅝	- ⅝
76¾	77	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	77	77	77	77	...
67½	68	200	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	- ¼
69	70	100	Chi., St. M. & O.	70	70	70	70	- 2½
23¾	23¾	4,100	Chile Copper	23½	23¾	23¼	23⅝	- ⅛
36¾	37¼	500	Chino Copper	36¾	37	36¾	37	- ⅛
42¾	43	700	Col. Fuel & Iron	43¼	43½	42¾	42¾	- ⅝
24¾	25	300	Col. & Southern	24¾	24¾	24	24	- ⅛
53¼	53½	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	53½	53¾	53	53	- ¼
45½	46	1,400	Columbia Gas & El	45½	46	44¾	45¾	+ ⅛
47¾	48	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
96	98	500	Consolidated Gas	96	96	96	96	+ ¼
6	6	100	Con. Int. Cal. Mfg	6	6	6	6	...
77½	78	1,800	Continental Can	77½	79	77¾	77¾	- ⅛
68¾	68¾	700	Continental Insur.	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	+1¼
57¾	58	32,700	Corn Products Ref.	57¾	59¾	57¾	59¾	+1½
104¾	105	9,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	104¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	...
67¾	67½	9,000	Crucible Steel	67¾	67¾	66¾	67¼	- ¾
93¾	93¾	100	Crucible Steel pf	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	- ⅛
26	26¼	3,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	26	26¼	25¾	26	+ ⅛
76¾	76¾	700	Cuba Cane S. pf	76¾	76¾	76	76	- ⅛
103¾	104	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅜
4½	4¾	200	Den. & Rio Grande	4½	4¾	4½	4½	- ⅛
7	7	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7	7	7	7	- ⅛
14¾	14⅞	10,000	Dome Mines	12⅝	14⅞	12⅝	14⅝	+1⅜
16	16	400	Erie	16	16	16	16	- ⅛
27¼	27½	1,100	Erie 1st pf	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	...
13	13	500	Federal Min. & S.	11½	13	11½	13	+2
38¾	40	1,200	Federal M. & S. pf	38¾	40¾	38¾	39	+2½
55¼	56	4,150	Fisher Body	55¼	56	55¼	57½	+2½
100	101	700	Fisher Body pf	95¾	100	95¾	100	+2½
29¾	30	1,500	Gaston, W. & W.	30	30¼	29¾	30	- ⅛
58¾	59	800	General Cigar	58¾	58¾	57¾	57¾	- ⅛
161¼	162	1,300	General Electric	161¼	161¼	158½	160	- 1½
176¾	177	16,300	General Motors	177¼	178¼	174¼	177¼	- ¼
91¾	92	300	General Motors pf	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ⅜
91	91½	900	General Motors deb	91	91½	91	91	...
66¾	67½	1,300	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	67	67¾	66½	67	...
92¾	92¾	800	Great Northern pf	92¾	92¾	92	92	- ⅛
41¾	42	2,200	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	42	42	41¾	41¾	- ⅛
42	43	4,100	Greene-Can. Cop.	43¾	43¾	42¾	43¼	+ ⅛
48¾	49	400	Haskell & Barker	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	+1¼
99¾	99¾	200	Illinois Central	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	- ⅜
50¾	50½	2,800	Inspiration Cop.x d	50¾	50¾	49¾	50¾	- ⅛
4	4½	700	Interboro Consol.	4	4	4	4	- ⅛
13¾	14	900	Interboro Con. pf	14¼	14¼	13¾	14	- ¾
20½	20¾	400	Int. Agricultural	20½	21	20½	20½	- ⅛
74	75	1,800	Int. Agricultural pf	74	74	73	73	-1
31¾	32	66,800	Int. Mer. Marine	29	31½	29	31¼	+ ⅜
113¾	114¼	33,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	114¾	114¾	112¾	114¾	+ ⅝
26¾	27	5,300	Int. Nickel	26¾	27	26¼	27	- ⅛
45¾	46	700	Int. Paper	45¾	46	45	46	- ⅛
73¾	74	400	Int. Paper pf., sta.	73¾	73¾	73	73	- ⅛
44¼	45	1,700	Jewel Tea	44¼	44¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅝
88	88	70	Jewel Tea pf	88	88	88	88	...
127	127¾	9,100	Kelly Springf. Tire	127	127¾	123½	126¾	- ¼
32¼	32¾	4,000	Kennecott Copper	32¼	32¾	31¾	32⅛	- ⅛
98	98	7,000	Keystone Tire & R.	98	98	96	97¾	...
118	118	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	118	118	118	118	+11¾
70¼	70¾	1,100	Lackawanna Steel	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	- ⅛
7	7	100	Lake Erie & West	7	7	7	7	...
28¾	28¾	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	28¾	28¾	27¼	27¼	- ¼
54¼	54¾	1,000	Lehigh Valley	54¼	54¾	54	54¾	- ¼
48¾	48¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
75	75	210	Manhattan Elev	75	75	75	75	+1
38⅞	39	200	Maxwell Motors	38⅞	39½	38⅞	39½	+ ⅝
67¾	68	2,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	68¾	68	66¾	67¾	+ ⅜
30¾	30¾	200	MAX. Motors 2d pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	- ⅛
183¾	184	26,400	Mexican Petroleum	183¾	184	181¾	183¾	+ ⅝
22¾	23	400	Miami Copper	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	- ⅛
47¾	48	22,400	Midvale Steel	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	+1¼
10	10	10	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	10	10	10	10	...
88¾	88¾	1,900	Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	- ⅛
51	51	100	Missouri Pacific pf.	51	51	51	51	- ⅛
71	71	100	Montana Power	71	71	71	71	-2
38½	38½	1,000	Nat. Acme Co.	37½	38½	37½	38½	+ ⅛
18¾	18¾	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	18¾	18¾	17¾	18	- ⅝
56	56¾	2,000	Nat. Enam. & St.	56¾	56¾	56	56¾	- ⅛
70	70	300	Nat. Lead	70	70	70	70	- ⅛
104½	104½	200	Nevada Con. Cop.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	- ¼
28¾	28¾	700	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	- ¼
110¾	111	140	N. Y. Air Brake	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	- ¼
73¾	74	1,400	N. Y. Central	73¾	74	73¾	74	- ¼
20½	21	300	N. Y. Dock	20½	21	20½	21	-1
28½	29	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28½	29¾	28½	29	- ¼
103	103½	500	Norfolk & Western	103	103	103¼	103½	- ¼
52	52	100	North American	52	52	52	52	- ¼
91¾	92	1,100	Nor. Pacific & d	92¼	92½	92	92	- ¼
41¾	41¾	44,200	Ohio Cities Gas	41¾	42½	41	41¾	+ ⅛
7	7	2,600	Ontario Mining	7	7¼	7	7	- ⅛
10¾	11	79,900	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	100	Pacific Mail	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
82¾	83	14,000	Penn-Am. P. & T.	82½	83½	81¾	82¾	+ ⅛
44¼	44¾	3,900	Penn. R. R.	44¼	44¾	44	44	- ⅛
30¼	30¾	1,000	Penn. Seab. Steel	30¼	30¾	30	30	- ¼
48¼	48¾	200	People's Gas, Chi.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	- ⅛
13	13¼	13	Pere Marquette	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
33¾	34	300	Philadelphia Co	33¾	34¼	33¾	34	+ ⅛
85¾	86	300	Pierce-Arrow	50	50¾	49½	50	+ ⅛
103½	104½	200	Pierce-Arrow pf	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾	- ⅛
19¾	20	10,500	Pierce Oil	20	20¼	20	20¼	- ⅛
48¾	49	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	49	49	48¾	49	...
82¾	83	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	82½	83	82½	83	...
33¼	33¾	1,300	Pitts. & West Va.	33½	33¾	33¾	33½	- ⅛
82	82	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	82	82	82	82	- ⅛
70¾	71½	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	71½	71½	70¾	70¾	- ⅛
120¼	121	1,200	Pullman Co	121	121	120¼	120¼	- ⅛
52¾	53	200	Punta Alegre Sugar	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
80¼	80½	1,400	Railway Steel Sp	80½	80½	79¾	79¾	-1¼
21	21½	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	21	21½	21	21	- ⅛
84½	84¾	6,500	Reading	84½	84¾	83¾	84¾	- ⅛
82¾	82¾	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
102¾	103	1,000	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	102¾	103¼	102¾	102¾	...
93	93	4,500	Royal Dt. Am. shs.	93	93½	92	92	- ⅛
89	90	15,100	Do., N. Y. shs.	89	90¾	89	89¾	- ⅛
61	61	500	Savage Arms	61	61	60¼	61	...
7¾	8	700	Saxon Motor	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
120	120	10	Sears, R. & Co. pf.	120	120	120	120	...
123	123¼	100	Shattuck Arizona	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	- ⅛
46	50¾	95,500	Sinclair Oil Refin	46	50¾	45¾	49¾	+3¾
53	53	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	53	53	53	53	- ⅛
103¾	104¼	21,100	Southern Pacific	104	104¼	103¾	103⅝	- ⅝
145	145	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	145	145	145	145	-2
28	28	1,700	Southern Railway	28	28	27¾	28	...
140	147	100	Standard Milling	140	140	140	140	-6¾
40¾	40¾	2,400	Strom. Carburetor	39½	40¾	39½	40¼	+1¼
67¾	67¾	9,000	Studebaker Co	66½	67¾	65¾	66¾	- ⅛
97½	98	300	Studebaker Co. pf	97½	98½	97½	98½	+1½
56½	56¾	2,800	Stutz Motor	56½	57¼	55¾	56¾	+ ⅜
40¼	40¾	200	Superior Steel	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅜
13¾	14	800	Tenn. C. & C.	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
213½	214	6,100	Texas Co.	212⅜	215¼	211¾	213¾	+1¼
31½	31⅝	4,500	Texas & Pacific	32	32	31¼	31½	- ⅛
91¼	91½	2,200	Tobacco Products	91¼	91½	90¾	91	...
45	45¼	300	Transue & Wms	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
129¼	129½	1,100	Union Pacific pf	128¾	129	128¾	128¾	- ⅛
73	73½	100	Union Pacific pf.	73	73	73	73	- ⅛
43	43	800	United Alloy Steel	43	43	42¾	42¾	- ⅛
134½	134½	8,500	United Cigar Stores	134½	135¾	134	134¼	+ ⅜
120	120	200	United Drug	120	120	120	120	+ ¼
118	118	100	United Drug 2d pf	118	118	118	118	+1
10	10¼	600	United Ry. Invest	10	10¼	10	10¼	- ⅛
23	23¼	2,400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	- ⅜
59¾	59¾	300	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ⅜
66¾	67¾	8,700	U. S. Food Prod.	66¾	67¾	66	66¾	- ⅛
154	154½	22,500	U. S. Indus. Alco.	154½	155¼	151¾	154	-1¼
37	37½	600	U. S. R. & Im

PROTEST TO LANSING ON CABLE HOLDUP

Censorship Aids British, Says Manager Prentiss of Foreign Relations Council.

SEVEN TO 30 DAYS' DELAY

He Tells of Cases Where English Firms Have Beaten Out Americans, Owing to Restrictions.

A protest against a continuation of the censorship on commercial cable messages was cabled to Secretary of State Lansing in Paris yesterday by the Council on Foreign Relations at 165 Broadway. In announcing this, Mark O. Prentiss, Manager of the council, said the censorship on commercial cable messages now was by no means a war measure, and was only hurting American business men and aiding the British.

Postmaster General Burleson, according to Mr. Prentiss, has been doing his best to aid the committee in the matter of having the censorship lifted, as have Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Mr. Burleson has also cabled President Wilson in Paris recommending the lifting of the censorship. The following letter from the Postmaster General has been received by Mr. Prentiss:

Mr. Mark O. Prentiss,
Council on Foreign Relations,
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Prentiss:—I have received your letter of the 9th instant setting forth your cablegram to Secretary Lansing in Paris, urging the importance of terminating our cable censorship. I am in hearty sympathy with the views therein expressed, and have sent a cablegram to the President urgently recommending that the cable censorship be terminated at once if it is possible to do so. With personal regards.

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

The Message to Lansing.

This is the message that the Council cabled to Secretary Lansing:

Lansing, American Embassy, Paris:

Council on Foreign Relations whose Governing Board includes former Ambassadors Gerard, Straus, Elkus and Morgenthau, also Richard Washburn Child, Lindsay Russell, F. Kingsbury Curtis, Frank Doubleday, George W. Perkins, Frank Vanderlip, Guy Tripp, Paul Warburg and Alexander Hemphill, enters energetic protest against continuation censorship, especially commercial cable messages. We emphasize our patriotic desire not to embarrass our Government, but insist that censorship now working serious handicap to commercial and social relations. Our agreement with England, France and Italy does not embrace joint censorship over South American and Pacific cables. We cannot understand why free use of these cables could possibly aid our enemies. Will you not order immediate and complete relaxation there? Business organizations receiving thousands of complaints that censors seriously hamstringing our nationals and benefitting others. Respectfully urge immediate consideration and reply.

MARK O. PRENTISS,
Communications Committee.

The Council on Foreign Relations began to investigate the proposition of lifting the cable censorship shortly after the armistice was signed last November. A committee of representative men was appointed and Mr. Prentiss was made chairman of that committee.

The facts could not be disputed, said Mr. Prentiss yesterday, that England is the nation benefitting by the censorship. The other two nations, France and Italy, who were parties with Great Britain and the United States to the censorship agreement, had agreed to the demands of American business men that the regulations should be abolished.

In sending this cablegram to Secretary Lansing," said Mr. Prentiss, "we have tried to impress upon him our patriotic desire to submit to any handicaps or hardships necessitated by war, and we desire at all times to co-operate closely and cordially in everything the Government desires in the re-establishment of peace, but we are unable to comprehend how the continued censorship as exercised now can possibly benefit this country or serve the general good of the world, or, on the other hand, how it can possibly be of any useful operation against our enemies. Evidence is not lacking, in fact the volume of it is becoming appalling, that while the censorship is proving most handicapping to our nationals, it is proving to be most beneficial to British trade only."

Mr. Prentiss said he had investigated where business had been lost through the holding up of the cables by the censors.

"They hold them up from seven to thirty days," he said. "I could give you any number of instances where the cable has finally reached the home office reading 'Information received too late; contract lost.' The other day, the American Steel Export Company lost a huge contract in Milan, Italy, worth $750,000. After a score or more cables urging the home office to hurry up the information, the final one told the story of how the bids and specifications had come too late and that the contract had gone to Harmsworth and somebody or other in Manchester, England.

"One thing that I would like to emphasize further regarding our negotiations on this subject with Government officials," continued Mr. Prentiss, "I have received the most splendid cooperation from Postmaster General Burleson and Secretaries Redfield and Daniels, and I know that they have done everything in their power to have this censorship lifted.

"There is one phase of this subject that is not fully understood, or appreciated by the vast majority of people. When we entered the war we made an agreement with England, France, and Italy to the effect that we would operate a cable and mail and wireless censorship over certain lines and areas; this censorship to run concurrently with the joint blockade of the enemy.

"For some reason which I do not understand our agreement did not provide that this same censorship should be exercised over transpacific nor the South American cables, although the censorship has existed there just the same. After the armistice, when we began making protests on this subject to our Government, our Government took the matter up and it developed that Italy, having a very slight interest in the subject at all, was first to agree, and then France, partly out of courtesy, I imagine, but largely through ideals of freedom of speech, readily agreed to our proposal to cease all censorship.

"Great Britain has repeatedly refused, and I was told in the British Embassy, in Washington that it would be their policy to maintain this same world-wide censorship until all belligerent countries shall have ratified the peace treaty.

"This is our reason for sending this cable to Secretary Lansing, and our reason for making it public at this time is our desire that our business people particularly have a better understanding of this complicated situation, and also, I personally believe that if commercial organizations and business houses who are large users of the cables and foreign mail service will supplement our cable by others and if they will communicate their ideas to, and file their protests with Secretary Redfield and Postmaster General Burleson, I can almost promise them relief in the immediate future."

WILL PRESS PROTEST OF CABLE CENSOR

Government to Act on Representations by Americans Business Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Strong representations made by American business men that their trade is being seriously hampered by the present foreign cable censorship will be taken up directly by the American representatives abroad, it was learned today in official quarters. The Post Office Department is so interested in having the cable agreement made with the British and French Governments altered that it is possible that President Wilson, himself, will be asked to use his influence personally and to conduct negotiations directly in Paris. It was even asserted today that cables had already been sent to the President, but this could not be absolutely confirmed.

On the other hand, a report reaching Washington from New York to the effect that the censorship would be lifted within a few days, was not verified by the American officials, who said, with evident regret, that the outlook did not seem any brighter in that direction than it had for some time.

Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, issued an official denial today that Great Britain had been collecting American business information through access to the cable censorship. The official statement reads:

"Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, emphatically denies the truth of the suggestions contained in the message from Paris, published in some of this morning's newspapers, to the effect that the censorship of commercial cables has been, or is being, used to promote British at the expense of American trade.

"Lord Reading adds that every complaint of this character received by the British authorities has been fully investigated and in no instance has it been found that the complaint had any foundation in fact.

"Lord Reading is ready to have inquiry immediately into any further complaints, and will give them every attention."

The statement was called forth by a press association dispatch from Paris which said, in part:

"European censorship of mails and cables to European neutrals continues in full force. Complaints backed by evidence are constantly being received in Paris. These are to the effect that the censorship is being utilized not alone for the legitimate purpose of preventing or hampering trade with Germany, but also to give the nationals of the country exercising the censorship an unfair advantage over American competitors through information extracted from business correspondence.

"The assertion that all important business information from American mail was being registered, and studied for the benefit of British trade was constantly made in Scandinavia before and after the entry of the United States into the war.

"Departmental officials said that all countries seemed to be suffering from the present cable censorship which forbids code messages. American business men are suffering under the two disadvantages of high-message cost and cable congestion, both due to the prohibition of code cablegrams. It was said today that delay on the single cable across the Pacific Ocean, which is now six days behind in its work, could be reduced to one-third if codes were allowed. Magnetic ore separators have been installed on a particularly slow portion of the cable, and it has already been improved to an extent.

"As it is, the cables are packed to their limit. Not only business messages go over the Pacific cable, for instance, but all governmental matters dealing with the Philippines and Hawaii, Australia, and the Orient. So frequent is cable delay all over the world that in addition to the messages which cause the first congestion hundreds of service messages are sent asking, if the first communications have been received. These later messages pack the cables still more. Some relief has been obtained in that the United States Government has been able to persuade the other nations concerned that only one, instead of a censorship on each side of the ocean, is necessary.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Airplane	1¼	2	Homa Oil	28	30
Am. Oil	7	7½	La. Rose	28	30
Bay S. G.	5	7	Iron Blos.	35	40
Best Ariz.	1	1½	Iron Cap.	11	15
Best Eli	1¼	1⅝	Jerome V.	63	65
Bost Mon.	62	65	Majestic	8	9
Bohemia	75	90	Mex Met	19	20
Begole	2	3	Molave T.	5	8
Bingle & L.	12	15	New Balt.	1	1¼
Calaveras	1	2	N. L. & Z.	8	11
Champ. old	2	3	Nixon Nev.	30	31
Chief Cons.	1⅛	1¼	Nev. Dong.	12	15
Bost Ariz.	1¼	1⅝	Onecco	20	40
Con Copper	5	5¼	Onondaga	12	18
Cortez	12	18	Pilgrim	55	60
Crystal	50	51	Rockwell	70	80
Crown Res.	35	45	Seven Met.	38	40
Denbigh	20	21	S. W. M. f p	1⅛	1¾
Earl Eagle	3	4	Texana	60	62
E. & B. fr.	2¾	3	Trace	25	75
Formua	2	2¼	U. Exten.	55½	56
Gold Lake	1	2	Victoria	1	1⅛
Houghton	20	30	Yukon	75	100

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-27	4½	5.90	5.55
Buff., R. & P.	1919-27	4½, 5, 6	5.90	5.60
Can. Northern	1919-29	4½, 5, 6	6.38	6.12
Can. Pacific	1919-28	4½	6.00	5.60
Ches. & Ohio	1919-27	4½	6.10	5.65
Chicago & N. W.	1919-27	4½	5.80	5.55
C., R. I. & P.	1919-27	4½@5	6.55	5.85
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-24	5	5.85	5.37
Chickasaw Refin.	1919-21	6	7.60	5.90
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-29	4½	6.30	5.70
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.85	5.50
Erie Railroad	1919-27	4½@5	6.37	5.80
Illinois Central	1919-26	4½@5	5.85	5.30
Louisv. & Nash.	1919-23	5	6.00	5.50
Mich. Central	1919-32	5 @6	6.95	5.75
Minn. & St. L.	1919-27	5	6.40	5.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1919-22	5	7.25	7.00
Mo. Pacific	1919-22	5	7.25	7.00
Mobile & Ohio	1919-29	4½@5	6.30	5.80
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-28	4½@5	5.95	5.55
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-32	4½	6.15	5.70
North. & Western	1919-24	4½	5.65	5.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-28	4½, 5, 6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Ptrs.	1919-27	4½@4½	5.60	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-27	4½	5.70	5.45
Seaboard A. L.	1919-26	5 @6	6.55	6.00
Sinclair Refin.	1919-21	6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1919-26	4½	5.70	5.40
Southern Railway	1919-24	4½@5	6.05	5.85
Union Tank	1919-29	5	6.20	5.60

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Lead	...	5.00	...	5.00
Spelter	6.40	6.60	6.40	6.60
Antimony	6.75	7.00	6.62½	6.87½
Quicksilver	$72.00		$70.00	
Aluminum	29.00	31.00	29.00	31.00
Iron No. 2X silicon	...	51.00	...	51.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15c bid; on the Metal Exchange at 15c bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	10	0	77	5	0
Copper, futures	76	10	0	77	5	0
Tin, spot	223	15	0	227	0	0
Tin, futures	223	15	0	225	0	0
Spelter, spot	36	10	0	36	10	0
Spelter, futures	36	0	0	36	0	0
Lead, spot	24	10	0	25	0	0
Lead, futures	24	0	0	24	0	0

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	82.04	81.72	81.83	— .36
25 industrials	93.38	92.05	92.79	+ .10
50 stocks	87.71	86.88	87.31	— .13

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
April 10	78.37	77.39	77.44	— .48
April 9	78.43	77.40	77.92	+ .29
April 8	78.14	77.39	77.63	+ .24
April 7	77.84	76.99	77.39	+ .35
April 5	77.52	76.89	77.04	+ .06
April 4	77.18	76.24	77.09	+ .72

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

April.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	78.43	Apr. 9	76.14	Apr. 4	77.31
†1918.	89.19	Apr. 23	86.22	Apr. 11	87.56
1917.	85.56	Apr. 27	79.57	Apr. 23	81.29
1916.	88.78	Apr. 8	80.91	Apr. 22	85.45
1915.	78.36	Apr. 26	64.54	Apr. 1	72.60

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	78.43	Apr. 9	69.74	Jan. 21	77.31
†1918.	89.19	Apr. 23	66.22	Apr. 11	87.56
Full Years.					
1918.	90.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.85
1916.	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	76.82	—.03	—.75	+.91

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Apr. 10	76.85	—.06	Apr. 3	76.90	+.04
Apr. 9	76.91	—.01	Apr. 2	76.86	+.13
Apr. 8	76.92	+.10	Apr. 1	76.73	+.13
Apr. 7	76.85	—.12	Mar. 31	76.80	—.08
Apr. 5	76.93	+.06	Mar. 29	76.68	+.03
Apr. 4	76.88	—.02	Mar. 28	76.85	—.03

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	76.60	Mar. 31	76.82
†1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	73.77	Apr. 9	75.91
Full Years.					
1918.	82.36	Nov. 12	73.63	Sep. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.64
1916.	89.15	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

REDFIELD OR HINES LIKELY TO RESIGN

Washington Believes Deadlock on Steel Price Will End in One Leaving the Service.

AWAIT PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

Secretary Redfield Defends Position on Prices—Hines Denies Peek's "Monopoly" Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The controversy between the Railroad Administration and the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce over prices which should be paid for steel, and other reconstruction problems, reached a point today where reports were heard in many quarters that either Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce or Director General Hines of the Railroad Administration probably would feel called upon to resign after President Wilson has ruled as to which is in the right.

Secretary Redfield stood firmly today behind Chairman Peek and the other members of the Industrial Board, who declare that the schedule published recently was as low as could be safely put into effect.

Mr. Hines issued another statement in which he asserted in effect that Mr. Redfield and the board had strayed from their original course and were placing the Government on record in favor of unfair price levels.

Long cable messages were sent to President Wilson in Paris by both Secretary Redfield and Mr. Hines, and neither gave way an inch. Mr. Redfield said he had asked the President to decide whether the Industrial Board should disband or remain quiescent until the President returns from Europe. The nature of the cable message sent by Mr. Hines was not made known.

The controversy now in progress has brought about the most serious split in the President's Cabinet since the Summer of 1917, when Secretary Lane of the Interior Department clashed with Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker over the prices which the Government should pay for coal. The Fuel Administration in that instance was created to determine upon fuel prices, and there were no Cabinet resignations.

Secretary Redfield this morning quoted a letter he wrote to Mr. Glass on April 3, in which he said that Mr. Hines was "apparently seeking to undersell the public," thus creating a situation where prices would be higher to the public than otherwise. He said that on March 27 he cabled to President Wilson, and that a cable also had been sent by Fuel Administrator Garfield, backing up the Industrial Board. Mr. Redfield held that the position taken by Mr. Hines in attempting to knock down prices to rock bottom was a "social and patriotic error."

Director General Hines issued this statement tonight in support of his position, replying to yesterday's remarks of Chairman Peek of the Industrial Board:

"Mr. Peek says that the Government has set up an industrial policy with one hand and torn it down with the other. The policy which was authorized by the Government was the policy of establishing a committee which would endeavor to bring Government purchasing agencies, including the Railroad Administration and producers of certain commodities, together by voluntary action on reduced prices at which the Government purchasing agencies, including the Railroad Administration, would be justified in buying freely.

"Mr. Peek, instead of attempting to carry out this specific policy, entered against the Railroad Administration's modification that it would not agree to buy at the prices proposed, upon a very different policy of fixing prices, with a virtual insistence that the Railroad Administration must buy at those prices regardless of further judgment. Further than this, his committee even proposed the prices as being prices below which the general public ought not to expect to buy during the rest of this calendar year.

"Mr. Peek also professes great alarm at the consequence that will result from the steel interests of the country being subjected to the monopolistic buying power of the Railroad Administration. If I am not mistaken, one of the gravest causes of concern to the people of this country, for many years, has been the persistent suspicion that the country was subjected to the menace of a monopolistic selling power on the part of the steel interests, and therefore I do not believe the country will share Mr. Peek's alarm.

"I have already made it clear that the Railroad Administration will make purchases on the best terms obtainable. The carrying out of this policy will not justify 'reductions in wages,' as Mr. Peek indicates, nor 'increasing prices to the public.' The Railroad Administration is finally receiving the profit on steel articles generally which will encourage a revival of industry.

"In the conferences of Messrs. Lovett and Walters (who are members of the Railroad Administration's Advisory Committee on Purchases and who have represented the Railroad Administration in this matter), with the Industrial Board and afterward with representatives of the steel interests, Messrs. Lovett and Walters have constantly stressed the interest of the Railroad Administration in steel prices generally.

"After all is said, the matter comes down to the question shall the Railroad Administration give official approval to a scale of steel prices which it believes are excessive, and I have had to decide that question in the negative."

The Industrial Board today made public this letter from E. H. Gary on April 9, reference to which was made in the statement issued last night by Chairman Peek:

"Answering your inquiry as to the cost of direct labor as applied to the average of all steel products manufactured by our companies for the period immediately preceding the war and the present, I beg to say that in 1913 the cost of direct labor from ore, coal and stone through to the finished product, inclusive, but exclusive of the cost of labor in transportation, was $15.18 per ton, and at present on the basis of March wages and scale, it is $34.61, or an increase of $19.48 per ton.

"E. H. GARY, Chairman."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.50¼	$1.48¾	$1.50	$1.50¾	$1.27⅛
July	1.52	1.48¾	1.50	1.49¼	1.24⅛
Sept.	1.45⅞	1.43¾	1.44	1.43⅜	...

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	68⅛	67	67½	67½	65⅜
July	67¼	65⅞	66⅛	66¼	...
Sept.	64⅛	62⅝	62⅝	63	...

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 77½c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 76½@77c; No. 4 white, 76@76½c; ordinary clipped, 76@78c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	29.47	29.05	29.45	29.05	25.37
July	28.60	28.15	28.52	28.12	26.02
Ribs—					
May	27.57	27.55	27.55	27.02	24.20
July	25.60	25.10	25.50	25.07	24.70
Pork—					
May	49.80	49.50	49.75	49.25	47.85
July	47.10	46.55	46.87	46.55	...

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	...	...	14.40	14.37
May	16.00	15.85	15.90	15.80
July	15.55	15.25	15.48	15.24
September	14.95	14.76	14.88	14.73
December	14.53	14.33	14.47	14.35

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	1.71	1.68⅝	1.70
July	1.66	1.63⅞	1.65⅛

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Packard Motor Car	2	Q.	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Sapulpa Ref.	2½	Q.	May 1	Apr. 19
Tob. Products	$1.50	Q.	May 1	Apr. 30

*Payable in scrip.

ALIENS IN EXODUS TAKE BILLIONS FROM HERE

Bankers See in Bolshevist Propaganda a Cause for Heavy Tide of Emigration.

The Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, in urging its members to greater efforts in the spreading of thrift propaganda, says that more than 1,300,000 foreign born residents of this country either have gone back or are preparing to go back to the land of their nativity, and that they will take with them approximately $4,000,000,000. This statement is contained in a letter that the Savings Bank Section is mailing to all of its members.

"Due to Bolshevist propaganda, an alarming proportion of the 14,000,000 foreign born aliens are drawing their money from the banks," says the letter, "selling their Liberty bonds and houses and returning to Europe. The New York Custom House authorities announce that those now sailing from this port carry with them from $2,000 to $15,000 each in United States currency.

"It is estimated that about 1,300,000 cannot be stopped from going and that they will carry with them nearly $4,000,000,000, or an amount equal to four-fifths of the total currency in circulation and in reserve in the United States before the war.

"It is estimated that unless vigorous action is taken more than 6,000,000 of these aliens may be lured abroad by this vicious propaganda, taking with them an amount of cash equal to the total of the present currency resources of the United States. This is certainly serious."

COSTS CUT COPPER PROFITS.

Inspiration Consolidated Reports Earnings of $6.96 Per Share.

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company shows in the pamphlet report for 1918 that with a greater output of metal than the year before, a lower selling price and higher costs resulted in considerably lower profits. As a result the management was forced to draw upon surplus to the extent of $1,226,573 in order to pay dividends of $8,229,163 on its capital stock. The profit of $2,751,588 was less than in 1917, and equal to $6.96 per share of stock. At the end of the year the surplus was $12,784,432.

The output of copper was 98,540,041 pounds, an increase of 17,973,059 pounds, and the production cost was 11.2 cents per pound. Copper sales brought in $17,516,323, compared with $21,242,217 in 1917, and at the end of the year the company had on hand $2,978,009 worth of the metal, figured at cost. Total current assets as shown by the balance sheet were $19,782,943, of which cash and cash assets were $13,928,171, which compared with $19,161,429 and $12,495,735 cash in the preceding year. This bears out reports which have been current for some time that the company's cash position was strong. In his report to stockholders Cornelius F. Kelley, president of the company, said in part:

"On account of the necessity for protecting the fuel oil supply, upon which the operations of the company depend, it was deemed advisable to purchase jointly with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, owner of the International Smelting Company, a tract of 160 acres of oil-producing land in the Bakersfield district of California.

"A corporation known as the Arizona Oil Company was formed and title to the company was conveyed to it. The oil company has an authorized capital of $2,500,000, of which 16,320 shares, having a par value of $100 each, have been issued. Your company and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company each owns one-half of the issued stock. The net investment of your company in this stock amounts to $794,665. The transaction was consummated on the 21st day of May, 1918, since which date 329,622 barrels of oil were produced to December 31, 1918."

Cigar Stores Increases Stock.

The United Cigar Stores Company yesterday authorized a $30,000,000 increase in common stock, bringing the total of the common up to $80,000,000. The retiring directors were re-elected.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	99½	99⅝	6.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99¾	5.80
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99⅝	5.50
Norway Gov.	8	Feb., 1923	99¾	100¼	5.92
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1928	98¼	99	5.25
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	61½	63	...
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '28	120	125	...
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	52½	54	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99½	5.50

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. '20-22	99¼	100¼	6.63
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99⅞	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¼	100½	5.75
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	98	98	9.91
Am. Thread	6	Dec., 1928	101	102	5.71
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99½	99⅝	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100½	100¾	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¾	102¼	5.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	102⅝	5.80
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102¾	103⅛	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103⅛	103¾	5.95
Ark. Val. Ry.					
L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	99½	99¾	6.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '19	100¼	100¾	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '20	101¼	101½	5.95
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '21	101¾	101¾	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '22	101¾	101¾	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15, '23	101¾	101¾	6.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	100½	100⅝	5.90
Cen. Arg. Rys.	6	Feb., 1927	87¼	89	7.80
Chi. Pn. Tool.	8	Oct., 1920	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	93½	93¾	6.20
Chi., R. & Q.	4	July 10, '21	93¼	93⅝	5.85
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98¼	6.55
Con. Gas P. Bal.	7	Aug., 1922	100½	101	6.40
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	99⅝	100¼	5.40
Cub. Am. Sug.	6	Cum., 1921	99½	100⅜	6.00
Cud'by P. Co.	7	July 15, '23	101¼	102¼	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98⅝	99	5.80
Distr. Sec.	7	Jan., 1921	98	98¼	7.15
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1926	98	98⅝	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100¼	100½	5.20
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100½	100⅝	...
G. C. & P. R.	5	June, 1921	96	96½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	98¾	98⅞	5.00
Hocking Val.					
R. R. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97	97⅜	6.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	99½	99⅞	7.60
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	86	87½	9.25
Met. Edison	6	Dec., 1920	92	97¼	7.75
N. Y. Central	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.50
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Otl. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.					
1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	88	91	...
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	97	97¾	5.75
Phil. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98⅞	7.40
Pitts. & S. L. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101½	5.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101¾	102¼	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	103¾	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¼	104	5.80
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	96½	97½	7.55
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	6.50
San Diego C. G. E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shaw. Pap. & P.	6	Dec., 1919	100¼	100¼	6.00
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99⅝	6.10
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100¼	6.00
Studs. Corp.	7	Jan., 1929	97	97½	7.25
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.30
Utah S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	91	93	8.35
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 15, '20	99⅝	100¼	5.90

DENIES JAPANESE DEAL.

J. P. Morgan Disclaims Financial Interest in Steamship Project.

J. P. Morgan yesterday emphatically denied the report from Seattle that he has agreed to join Japanese financial interests in the organization of a Japanese-American steamship corporation. "There is no truth whatever in the statement," said Mr. Morgan. "I know nothing of any such proposition."

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

The trade reports for the week say that business is improving steadily but slowly, and that while all lines are feeling the stimulus of the reported excellent condition of the Winter wheat crop, consumptive demand apparently is singling out those products which heretofore have been held back because of the war.

Dun's Review says:

Some features are so encouraging, indeed, as to overshadow those elements which seem doubtful, and confidence, in spite of every adverse influence, has taken a distinct advance. The phenomenal status of the Winter wheat crop, which should run far beyond all precedent in both size and value, not only produces a buoyant feeling in agricultural circles, but also strengthens trade sentiment the country over and affords a tangible basis for healthful national prosperity. That business, while still subject to various delays and inconveniences, is passing through the readjustment period without serious unemployment, the first quarter's statistics have plainly demonstrated.

Most of the leading cities in the United States continue to report much larger bank clearings than for any previous corresponding period, the total this week, $6,065,331,007, showing an increase of 18.7 per cent. over this week last year and of 23.2 per cent. as compared with the same week in 1917.

Bradstreet's says:

Ordinary distributive trade stimulated by Spring influences, perfect Winter wheat crop conditions, extraordinary prices present and prospective for farm produce, past excellent industrial and agricultural earnings, and the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to private life with money in their pockets, shows further expansion. Despite inclement weather and bad roads in some sections, buying from wholesalers for Fall is rather more confident, and, while there are evidences of conservatism due to price reduction talk, the reductions so far made are not up to expectations. As for some time past, consumptive demand seems to single out lines which have been under the ban of war necessity.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bonbright & Co. are offering at 99 and interest, to yield more than 8 per cent., a new issue of $500,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Company of Arizona, one-year 7 per cent. gold notes, due April 15, 1920. The proceeds are to be used to build a transmission line to obtain power from the Arizona Power Company and for other improvements.

Stone, Prosser & Doty are offering 8 per cent. cumulative preferred st

REFUSES TO MEET B. R. T. UNIONISTS

Garrison Tells Mayor He Is Ready to See Workers, but Not an Outside Committee.

WOULD FILL STRIKERS' JOBS

Denies Any Trouble Except That Caused by Attempt of Union to Obtain Recognition.

Replying to Mayor Hylan's request that he receive the Grievance Committee of those B. R. T. employes who are members of the Car Men's Union, Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, declined yesterday to treat with the committee and threatened with discharge any employes who attempt to force recognition of the union by «strike.

Just what action the Executive Committee of Division 387 of the Car Men's Union would take as the next step to enforce recognition of their organization by the receiver and officers of the company was not made public last night, but at the headquarters of the union in the Hotel Continental the union leaders, who include P. J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes; T. F. Shine, also a Vice President of this organization, and William Collins, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, were in conference.

Mr. Garrison's letter, sent to the Mayor yesterday afternoon, is as follows.

April 11, 1919.

The Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor of the City of New York, City Hall, New York City:

My Dear Mr. Mayor: I received yesterday your letter dated April 9, in which you inform me that a committee composed of William Riley, Adam Kopman, and Arnold Wiler called on you and requested you to bring about an amicable settlement between the employes and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit; that such committee stated to you that I had refused to see and confer with them on adjusting their working conditions, and further, that they are desirous of having an opportunity to confer with me, to the end that their conditions of employment may be improved, and concluding by urging me to grant their request for a hearing.

Willing to Meet Employes.

It is not the fact that the committee which waited upon you ever waited upon me and that I refused to see them.

No one of the three men whose names are stated by you as composing the committee is an employe of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, and it is therefore out of the question for me to see and confer with them about their working conditions, to the end that their conditions of employment may be improved. I presume that they are acting on behalf of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit System has about 13,000 employes. I am, and always have been, willing to meet at any time with committees selected by these employes and representative of them. I am not willing to, and will not, deal with or meet committees selected, not by the body of the employes but only by those who are members of the Amalgamated. In this question the great body of our employes is not concerned. They have appointed no committees, presented no demands, and have not, in fact, participated in them. The minority, which does not represent even one-half of the employes, is attempting to create differences with the management of the system and to force the management to deal with this outside organization.

In your letter you refer to an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the employes and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. There is no difficulty of which I have any knowledge, excepting such as arises out of the attempt by the Amalgamated Association to secure recognition.

The prosperity of the business of the management in refusing to permit itself to be forced to do this is too clear to require elaboration.

It would be a most wanton and inexcusable thing if this organization, under the circumstances, should attempt to compel the yielding to its demands for recognition by means of a strike.

The immediate effect on the men involved would be to cause each of them to lose his position. It is not my intention to attempt to fill temporarily the positions of any men who thus leave the employ of the company by the employment of strikebreakers or other temporary employes, but it is my intention to fill permanently each vacancy occasioned by any employe who leaves the company upon this issue.

Refuses Mayor's Request.

The effects upon the public and the tremendous loss which will be caused to those whose necessities require them to use the road are too obvious to require more than statement.

I regret that under the circumstances I am not able to acquiesce in the matter of the reception of a committee representing the Amalgamated Association. Sincerely yours,

(Signed) LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Receiver.

A meeting of the Divisional Executive Committee had been called for tonight at Arcadia Hall, Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and it was learned last night that the only topic of discussion to come before the committee will be Mr. Garrison's letter. Union leaders declined to discuss the receiver's reply to the Mayor last night, but said they had not been officially informed as to its contents. The Mayor, it was said, would communicate with James Sheridan, Chairman of the Divisional Executive Committee today and Sheridan, in turn, would report the result of the Mayor's effort at the meeting tonight.

P. J. O'Brien declared several days ago that the Amalgamated had organized up to 85 per cent. of the B. R. T. employes. After it was said that the union claimed 7,000 out of 15,000 potential union members.

Irving Haft, a guard on the Broadway elevated line of the B. R. T. who was discharged by the company recently, was arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons when he called at the offices of the company ostensibly to demand reinstatement yesterday. When arraigned before Magistrate Dodd in the Gates Avenue Court, Haft demanded an examination, and was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing on April 15. It was his intention to demand his reinstatement from Howard Eagan, Division Superintendent, Haft said, according to Eagan information had reached the Division Superintendent that a recently discharged employe had threatened him with violence. Haft, he said, answered the man's description.

IN TRANSPORTATION LEAGUE

Bankers, Manufacturers, and Others Join Amster's Association.

After a conference of bankers, manufacturers, professional men, and railroad security owners yesterday, which was called by Nathan L. Amster, Executive Chairman of the board of the Rock Island Railroad and President of the Investors' Protective Association of America, an All-American League for Unified Transportation was decided upon, with an initial membership of 2,000,000 persons.

The conference adopted a special appeal, which will be presented to President Wilson and Congress, asking that there be an immediate settlement of the transportation problem of the country, as it is one of the most vital reconstruction necessities.

The conference went on record as in favor of Mr. Amster's plan for the solution of the railroad problem, and urged in its appeal that this plan be adopted and shaped into a law immediately. Mr. Amster's plan was presented to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce at recent hearings, along with numerous plans devised by other individuals and associations.

ASSAILS RAIL SITUATION.

Sisson, at Industrial Conference, Calls the Problem Vital.

Problems of industrial management, foreign trade, labor, post-war financial problem, and the stabilization of prices and values were discussed yesterday at the Industrial Conference of the New York Business Publishers' Association in the Hotel Astor. The speakers were John Calder, consulting engineer; G. A. O'Reilly, foreign trade expert of the Irving National Bank; V. Everit Macy, Chairman of the Wage Adjustment Board of the United States Shipping Board; Dr. Charles A. Eaton, Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; O. P. Austin, chief statistician of the National City Bank; Charles P. Steinmetz of the General Electric Company, and Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University.

Mr. Sisson, speaking upon the financial problems of the country, said that one of the most vital problems was "the precarious financial condition of the railroads." He said that the railroad situation was becoming more acute because to a deficit of more than $200,000,000 in 1918 had been added $70,000,000 in the first two months of 1919, and "yet rates are 25 per cent. higher and the service poorer than ever before. To meet the losses in operation and capital requirements of the roads, Mr. Sisson continued, "a sum aggregating more than $1,000,000,000 for the period covering Government control has already been required in Government funds to be raised from tax resources. The country was promised, by those responsible for this debt, that vast economy in operation would be effected, which would show convincingly the wisdom of their plan. Experience has proved that the economies effected have been negligible in comparison with the expense added; and that, on the whole, less efficient service—less satisfactory to the public, and less promising for future needs—has been rendered at a largely increased cost to the shipper and the taxpayer."

DEALINGS IN RARE BOOKS.

Rare books wanted or for sale are advertised regularly in the Book Exchange of The New York Times Review of Books every Sunday. Best medium for locating old volumes, valuable manuscripts, autographs, &c.—Advt.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s June, 1965	100⅛	101	100⅛
4½s Mar., 1965	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1957	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96	96⅛	96
4½s Mar., 1964	96	96⅝	96
4½s Mar., 1962	96	96⅜	96
4½s Apr., 1966	96	96⅜	96
4½s Sept., 1960	96	96⅜	96
4s May, 1959	91	91⅛	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	91⅛	91
4s Nov., 1957	91	91⅛	91
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91	90¾
4s Nov., 1955	90½	90⅝	90½
4s Nov., 1936	91⅜	90⅝	91⅜
4s May, 1919	99¼		99¼

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955		81½	81½
3½s Nov., 1954		81½	82⅜
3½s May, 1954		81½	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931		4.70	4.70
4½s 1921-1933		4.70	4.70
4½s 1918-1925		4.70	4.70
4½s 1919-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1924-1952	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1940-1952	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1930-1938	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1922-1923	4.65	4.50	4.65
4½s 1919-1925	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1926-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,366	Cities Service	360	350	357	359
1,896	Cities Service pf	79¾	79⅜	79⅝	79¾
$139,500	Cities Service deb. B	78.129½	128½	129½	129½
265,500	Cities Service deb. C	78.102½	102	102½	102⅝

	Bid	Asked
Adiron Electric Power	12	15
Adiron Elec Power pf	52	54
Am Gas & Electric	132	135
Am Gas & Electric pf	55	58
Am Light & Traction	252	255
Am Light & Trac pf	97½	99
Am Power & Light	55	59
Am Power & Light pf	76	78
Am Public Utilities	10	15
Am Public Utilities pf	32	37
Am W W & Electric	5¾	7¾
Am W W & El 1st pf	60	64
Am W W & El partic.	10	12
Carolina Power & L	32	35
Colorado Power	22	24½
Colorado Power pf	97	101
Columbia Gas & Electric	70	75
Com Pow Ry & Lt	22½	24
Com Pow Ry & L pf	54½	58
Cities Fuel & P Ts	99	100
Coll G & E deb 5s	77	78
Coll Gas Power 1952	87	90
Conn Power 5s, 1963	85	90
Dallas Electric 5s	93	93½
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88
East Tex Elec pf	86	90
El Paso Elec col 5s	73	80
Empire Gas & F 6s	97¼	99½
Empire Refining 6s	93	97
Gt West Power 5s	86	88
Gt West Power 6s	95	97

	Bid	Asked
Miss River Power	10	12
Miss River Power pf	40	44½
Northern Ohio Electric	17	20
Northern Ohio Elec pf	55	58
Northern Ont L. & P	41	15
Northern Ont L. & P pf	55	60
Northern States Power	70	72
Northern States Power pf	92	94
Northern Texas Elec	49	54
Northern Tex Elec pf	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	78	78½
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	90
Puget Sd Trac, Lt & P	16	18
Puget Sd Tr, L & P pf	67½	69
Ry & Light Securities	80	82
Republic Ry & Light	21½	23
Republic Ry & L pf	59	61
Southern Cal Edison	89	90
Southern Cal Edison pf	94	97
Standard Gas & Elec	30	32
Standard Gas & Elec pf	42½	44½
Tampa Electric	110	114
Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	75	77
Tenn Ry, L & Pow pf	21½	23
United Light & Rys	40	41
Un Light & Rys pf	71½	73
Western Power	15	17
Wstern Power pf	64½	66
Wstern Power pf	17	18
West, Church & Kerr	82	85
West, Church & K pf	81	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E col 5s	65½	68	66
Appalach Power 1st 5s	69	71	70
Arizona Power 6s, 1953	94	96	95
Central Pub Ser 6s	90	95	92½
Cin Gas & Elec 5s	91	95	93
Cities Fuel & P 7s	99	100	99
Coll G & E deb 5s	77	78	78
Coll Gas Power 1952	87	90	89
Conn Power 5s, 1963	85	90	90
Dallas Electric 5s	93	93½	93½
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	87
East Tex Elec pf 7s	21	86	90
El Paso Elec col 5s	73	80	78
Empire Gas & F 6s	97¼	99½	98
Empire Refining 6s	93	97	97
Gt West Power 5s	86	88	87
Gt West Power 6s	95	97	96
Middle West U 6s	75	80	80
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	77	79	79
New Orl L & Power 5s	61	64	64
Nor States Pow 6s, 1941	95	97½	95½
Nor States Pow 5s, 1941	87½	89½	89½
Pac Gas & El 6s, 1931	88	90	90
Puget Sd Tr, Lt & P 7s	89½	90	90
So. Cal Edison 5s, '39	86	92	92
S W Power 5s, 1943	80	85	85
Tampa Electric 5s	73	78	78
Un L & R 6s, 1932	87½	89	89
Un L & R deb 6s	86	87	87
Utah Securities 5s	78	87	87
Wash-Idaho W L&P 6s	90	94	94

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Con Coal	82	81½	81½
100	Consol Power	104	104	104
25	Cont Trust	157	157	157
500	Celestine	105	105	105
938	Cosden	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
750	De pf	4½	4½	4½
$1,000	Balt C. 1960	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Cos Ga. A	91¾	91¾	91¾
15,000	Do 6s, B	92	91¾	91¾
2,000	Do 6s, C	91¾	91¾	91¾
2,000	Do 7s	107¾	107¾	107¾
2,000	Con Coal 5s	88½	88½	88½

Boston.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7	Ahmeek	75	74½	74½
430	Alaska	4	3⅝	3⅝
74	Anaconda	62¾	61⅞	61⅞
38	Ariz Comrl	12	12	12
22	Cal & Ariz	60¼	60	60¼
11	Cal & Hecla	410	410	410
10	Cop Range	43¾	43¾	43¾
125	Daly West	7½	7½	7½
245	East Butte	8¾	8¼	8¾
30	Granby	60	59	60
50	Inspiration	50¾	50⅜	50¾
256	Island Creek	43	43	43
204	Bos & Alb	138½	138	138
235	Bos Elev	75½	75	75
14	Bos & Me	94	94	94
8	Chi June pf	88½	88½	88½
25	Bos & Me	30	30	30

Railroads

10	Fitchburg pf	54	53	54
5	Maine Cent	20	20	20
1	N Y, N H & H	50½	50½	50½
1	West End	46½	46½	46½
5	Do pf	55	55	55

Miscellaneous.

15	Am Ag Ch	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
112	Am Woolen	100	100	100
22	Am Hosch	65¼	65½	65¼
125	Amoskeag	84	83¾	83¾
2	Am Pn Sve pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
60	Am Sugar	127¾	127¾	127¾
10	Do pf	117¾	117¾	117¾
176	Am T & T	100½	100½	100½
10	Am Wool	58	58	58
95	Do pf	99¾	99	99
20	A G & W I	127¾	127¾	127¾
12	Do pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
125	Am Metal	21	21	21
10	Booth	19½	19½	19½
115	Cent Steel	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	East M S	7¾	7¾	7¾
6	Do pf	40	39	40
20	Edison	166½	166½	166½
50	Gorton	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1	Int Prod	57	57	57
90	Island Oil	8¾	8	8¾
82	Libby	29¾	29¾	29¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Am T & T 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
9,000	A G W I 5s	80	80	80

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
650	Armour pf	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
90	Booth Fish	20	19¾	20
100	Burgess	19½	19¾	19½
150	Chi City & C	7	7	7
8	Do pf	8	8	8
840	Chi Pneu T	68¾	67¾	68¾
170	Chi Ry, S 2	5¾	5¾	5¾
90	Cudahy	112	111	112
55	Com Edison	115	115	115
65	Diam Match	165	165	165
35	Dia Match	115	115	115
26	H. S & M	78½	78½	78½
25	Hartman Cp	66	66	66

Bonds.

$3,000	Morris 1st 4½s			85¼
48,000	Swift 1st 5s			96¾

	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
155	Ill. Brick	66	65	66
2,250	Libby	29¾	29½	29¾
1,280	Lindsay	19¾	19¾	17¾
10	M Ward pf	111	111	111
405	Mid Util pf	55	53	55
98	Sears-Roe	180	180	180
486	S Warner	92¾	91½	91¾
3,026	Swift Int	60	59¾	59¾
1,581	Swift & Co	140	138½	140
5,570	Un Carbide	69¾	68¾	69¾
215	West Stone	5	5	5
190	Wilson	84½	84	84
10	Do pf	100	100	100

Bonds.

$2,000	Am T & T 6s	99½	99⅝
1,000	Ancon 6s	98¾	98¾
1,000	Ark Gen 5s	101	101
1,000	Bethlehem 7s	101¼	101¼
5,000	Beth S 7½ 1922	101½	101½
11,000	Can Gov 6s	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Fed P L 6s	103⅜	103⅜
5,000	Int R T 7s	88½	88½
11,000	Ill Cen 5½s	96¾	96¾

*Odd Lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Yesterday low sale in Anglo should read "17⅜.

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am Gas	65	65	65
10	Am Smelt	70¾	70¾	70¾
120	Brill	37	36	37
10	Com Ex Bk	335	335	335
155	Elec Storage	69¾	69¾	69¾
10	Gen Asphalt	65¾	65¾	65¾
20	Do pf	98½	97½	98½
213	Ins Co N A	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Keg Tel pf	48	47	47
415	Lake Superior	20½	19¾	20
10	Lehigh Nav	69¾	69¾	69¾
862	Lehigh Val	54¾	54	54
75	Le Tr pf	25	25	25
26	Minehill	51	51	51
109	Midvale	46½	46½	46½
57	North Cent	71¾	71¾	71¾

Bonds.

$1,000	A G & E 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼
4,000	City 4s, '39	96½	96½	96½
2,000	Do 1948	96	96	96
5,000	Do 1946	96½	96½	96½
2,000	El & Peo 4s	69	69	69
2,000	L V Coal 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
185	Am Sewer P	19¾	19	19¾
100	Assoc'd Tr G	37	37	37
10	Am W & M	83¼	83¼	83¼
10	Do pf	80½	80½	80½
10	H Walk pf	99	99	99
20	Ind Brew	35	35	35
270	Lone & Gas	230	225	225
90	Mfrs L & H	50¾	50¾	50¾
2,660	Nat Fireproof	8¾	8	8
475	Do pf	16	15¾	16
814	Ohio Fu Oil	19¾	19¾	20

	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
45	Ohio Fu Sup	46	45½	45½
470	Okla Gas	32	31½	32
465	Okla Prod	13⅜	13¾	10⅝
30	Pit Brew pf	13½	13¾	13¾
600	Pitts Jerome	18c	18c	18c
485	Pitts O & G	11½	11¾	11¾
2,040	Pit McShasta	34c	33c	34c
25	Union Gas	125	125	125
340	U S Steel	98¾	98	98
110	Westing A B	98¾	98	98¾
25	Westing El	46¾	46¾	46¾

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	20	20⅜	19
Atlantic Refining	1255	1275	1240
Borne-Scrymser	490	515	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	99	97
Chesebrough Mfg	315	340	315
Continental Oil	540	560	540
Crescent Pipe Line	36	39	36
Cumberland P Line	190	200	190
Eureka Pipe Line	165	*170	170
Galena-Signal Oil	104	106	104
Do pf, new	103	110	103
Do pf, old	122	125	125
Illinois Pipe Line	180	185	180
Indiana Pipe Line	108	110	104
Int Pet Co, Ltd	30	31	31
National Transit	21½	22¼	21½
N Y Transit	185	200	185
Northern Pipe Line	108	115	108
Ohio Oil	340	345	338

	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.
Penn-Mex Fuel	58	62	58
Prairie Oil & Gas	650	670	650
Prairie Pipe Line	263	268	263
Solar Refining	358	370	359
Southern Pipe Line	163	168	163
South Penn Oil	290	295	290
S W Penn	97	100	97
Stand Oil of Cal	268	275	270
Stand Oil of Ind	740	750	750
Stand Oil of Kan	570	590	590
Stand Oil of Ky	390	405	390
Stand Oil of Neb	625	640	625
Stand Oil of N J	660	680	675
Stand Oil of N Y	348	352	350
Stand Oil of Ohio	520	530	520
Swan & Finch	95	100	95
Union Tank	114	116	116
Vacuum Oil	410	415	410
Washington Oil	40	40	35

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

There was a steadier and more improved tone to prices at the close of an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Despite frequent and sharp reactions and irregularity in movement, closing quotations in a majority of issues showed gains which offset losses in the remainder of the list. Railroad shares were more active than usual and fractionally lower. Speculative activity, however, centred in the industrials and certain specialties.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ajax Rubber	78¾	78¾	78¾
40	Alaska Gold	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Alaska-J	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Am Agricultural	87¾	87¾	87¾
100	Am B Sugar	76	74¾	76
420	Am Can	50¾	49¾	50¾
80	Am Car & F	99¾	92¾	99¾
40	Am Tr'sp'ta	13¾	13¾	13¾
30	Am H & L	22	21¾	21¾
50	Do pf	100¾	100	100
70	Am Ice	49	47	47
8,520	Am Linseed	82¾	80¾	81½
350	Am Linseed pf	51¾	50½	51¾
30	Am Loco	66	65¾	65¾
390	Am S & Ref	71	69¾	70¾
40	Am Sugar	127¾	127¾	127¾
1,030	Am S Tob	112¾	109¾	110¾
20	Am Tel & T	105¾	105¾	105¾
150	Am Woolen	58¾	58	58¾
610	Am Zinc	25¾	24¾	25¾
50	Anac Dry G	36	36	36
360	A, G & W I	130	125	130
3,380	Baldwin Loco	91¾	89¾	90¾
30	Balt & Ohio	48¾	47¾	48¾
300	Bat Steel	82¾	82¾	82¾
5,280	Beth Steel B	75¾	73¾	75¾
50	Brook R T	22	22	22
10	Butte & Sup	21¾	21¾	21¾
50	Cal Packing	103¾	103¾	103¾
140	Cal Pet	29¾	25¾	25¾
20	Can Pacific	159¾	159¾	159¾
850	Cent Leath	77	75¾	76¾
70	Ches & Ohio	42	42	42
755	C, M & St P	38	36¾	37¾
20	Do pf	69	69	69
50	Chile Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾
75	Colo Fuel & I	43	42¾	42¾
20	Col F & I	42¾	42¾	42¾
850	Corn Prod	59¾	57¾	59
440	Cru Steel	87¾	86¾	87
2,000	Cuba Cane	25¾	25¾	25¾
115	Dome Mines	14	13¾	14
10	Erie 1st pf	27¾	27¾	27¾
170	Gen Asphalt	30¾	29¾	30¾
545	Gen Motors	177¾	175¾	176¾
60	Goodrich Co	67¾	67	67
283	Gt North O	42¾	41¾	41¾
10	Greene-C	42	42	42
170	Insp Copper	50¾	50	50¾
170	G W & W	30	28¾	29½
545	Gen Motors	177¾	175¾	176¾
60	Goodrich Co	67¾	67	67
283	Gt North O	42¾	41¾	41¾
10	Greene-C	42	42	42
170	Insp Copper	50¾	50	50¾
170	G W & W	30	28¾	29½
545	Gen Motors	177¾	175¾	176¾
60	Goodrich Co	67¾	67	67
283	Gt North O	42¾	41¾	41¾
10	Greene-C	42	42	42
170	Insp Copper	50¾	50	50¾

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Interb C pf	14¾	13¾	14¾
60	Kelly S Tire	127	126¾	126¾
800	Key R & T	97¾	96¾	97¼
10	Lee Rub & T	28¾	28¾	28¾
30	Lehigh Val	54¾	54¾	54¾
20	Max Motor	39¾	39	39¼
3,030	Mexican Pet	184¾	181½	181¾
370	Midvale St	47¾	46¾	47¾
70	Mo Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾
250	Nat Conduit	18¾	17¾	17¾
70	N Y Cent	73¾	73¾	73¾
70	N Y N H & H	28	28¾	28¾
30	North Pac	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,745	Ohio C Gas	42¾	41¾	41½
10	Ontario Sil	7	7	7
2,800	Okla Oil	10¾	10½	10¾
340	P A F A	85¾	81¾	82
10	Pennsylvania	44¾	44¾	44¾
10	People's Gas	45¾	45¾	45¾
320	Pierce-A	30¾	30¾	30¾
440	Pierce Oil	29¾	29½	30¼
90	P & W Va	35¾	35¾	35¾
45	Ry Steel S	80¾	79¾	79¾
380	Reading	84¾	83¾	84½
40	Repub I & S	82¾	82¾	82¾
150	Roy D, N Y	90¾	89	90¾
3,786	Sinclair Oil	50¾	46¾	50
675	South Pac	104	103	104
20	Southern Ry	27¾	26¾	26¾
700	Studebaker	67¾	65¾	66¾
30	Tenn Copper	14	14	14
10	Texas Co	213¾	213¾	213¾
350	Texas & Pac	20¾	19¾	19¾
80	Tob Prod	91¾	91	91
165	Union Pac	129¾	129¾	129
290	Un Cigar S	135¾	134¾	134½
205	U S Food Pr	87¾	86	86¾
780	U S Ind A	155	153¾	153¾
1,280	U S Rubber	88¾	88	87¾
22,850	U S Steel	99¾	97¾	98¾
270	Utah Copper	75¾	74¾	74¾
220	West Elec	46¾	46¾	46¾
210	Wilson & Co	86¾	83¾	86¾
320	Willys-O	30¾	29¾	29¾

*LIBERTY BONDS.

$1,760	Lib 3½s	100.12	100.10	100.10
2,850	1st 4s	97.02	96.98	97.02
3,650	2d 4s	95.18	95.14	95.14
1,250	1st 4¼s	97.12	97.08	97.12
2,600	2d 4¼s	95.98	95.90	95.98
3,850	4th 4¼s	95.78	95.60	95.60

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Astna Expl	9¼	8¾	9
5,000	‡Am Road M	52	51	52
500	‡Am Tob	87¾	87¾	87¾
500	‡Am Tob, pf	93¾	93½	93½
6,000	‡Bucyrus Co	21½	17¾	21½
4,500	‡Chalm M	10	9½	9¾
1,500	‡Dom Sug	6¾	6¾	6¾
	B T shares	36¾	36½	36½
6,300	‡Gl&Annap	15¾	13½	14
90	‡Col Graph

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators monopolized the realty market yesterday, the largest transaction being closed by Isaac Portman. From the Gray Estate he purchased, through Wardell & Martin, the seven-story Latham apartment house, on the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and 123d Street, held at $360,000. The structure occupies a plot 100 by 100 and shows a gross rental of $40,000. Mr. Portman also purchased, through M. Salmon, from a client of Mandelbaum Brothers, attorneys, the six-story elevator apartment house at 220-231 West 111th Street, on a plot 50 by 100, held at $750,000.

To Siegel & Sokoloff Mr. Portman resold the two five-story new-law apartment houses at 133 to 139 Nagle Avenue, in the Inwood section, each on a plot 40 by 100. The houses were held at $135,000.

Brown in Three Deals.

Frederick Brown bought from the Manhattan Life Insurance Company the seven-story loft building, 25 by 98.11, at 21 West Nineteenth Street, repting for $8,000, through Julian T. Saxe and H. C. Forbes; from May S. Coxson he purchased six three-story stucco dwellings, at 2406, 2412, 2414 and 2418 Webb avenue, and 2438 Devoe Terrace, opposite Devoe Park, each 25 by 100, through McLernon Brothers, and from the Deed Realty Company Mr. Brown bought, through J. T. Maxwell, 60 West 125th Street, a six-story tenement, 37.6 by 100, rented for $2,500.

Lessee Aggregating $1,000,000 Closed.

Edward West Browning yesterday closed leases on ten of his holdings aggregating close to $1,000,000. To Harry S. Proctor he leased for a term of twenty-one years nine five-story apartment houses on a combined plot, 201.10 by 100.11, at 101 West 103d Street, 102 West 104th Street, and 32 to 438 Central Park West. The thirteen-story apartment hotel, known as The Thelma, at 21 West Seventy-first Street, owned by Mr. Browning, was not sold, as recently reported, but was subleased by Edgar Speyer to Frank Joyce and Clifford A. Storm.

Christian Alliance Buys Hotel on West Forty-fourth Street.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance has purchased the six-story Alliance Hotel at 258 and 260 West Forty-fourth Street, abutting its large building at 690 and 692 Eighth Avenue. The old hotel measures 50 by 50.2 feet and forms an "L" with the Gospel Tabernacle, owned and occupied by the alliance, around the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Extensive alterations are planned to the hotel building.

New Synagogue for Washington Heights

The Congregation Sherith-Judah, Harris Rogers President, now worshipping on Street 164th Street near Broadway, bought from Harry Aronson four dwellings, on plot 67 by 100, at 552 to 558 West 149th Street, 200 feet east of Broadway, as a site for a modern synagogue and community centre. Lurie & Feinberg, attorneys, represented the seller Rogers & Rogers the buyers, and Simon Meyers was the broker.

Private Dwellings.

Mrs. William R. Folsom sold her house at 37 East Fifty-second Street to a client of Worthington Whitehouse for occupancy.

E. B. Meyrowitz sold the five-story American basement dwelling, 22 by 102.2, at 322 West Eightieth Street, to a client of Pease & Elliman, who will occupy the premises.

Grace B. Ely sold the four-story and basement dwelling, 20 by 65 by 102.2, at 107 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a client of Slawson & Hobbs, who will occupy the house.

Mrs. Max Goldfrank sold the four-story and basement dwelling, 20.3 by 102.2, held at $80,000, at 12 East Eighty-first Street, to a client of Pease & Elliman.

Frederick Dessar sold the three-story dwelling, 20 by 100, at 234 East Sixty-first Street, through Douglas Gibbons.

Judge Joseph I. Green sold the three-story and basement residence, 20 by 102.2, at 178 East Seventy-ninth Street, to Irving McKesson, of McKesson & Robbins.

Mrs. C. P. Raill sold her residence at 167 West Eighty-eighth Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 17.2 by 100.8, east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Garage Site Sold.

Harry N. Hempstead, former President of the Giants, sold a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of West 148th Street, 210 feet east of Lenox Avenue, to a purchaser who is erecting a garage on the site, having recently leased the plot for a twenty-five year term through Shaw & Co., who also negotiated the present deal.

Tenement Deals.

The trustees of Henry C. Drayton sold the two five-story tenements, 50 by 90, at 553 and 555 East Sixth Street, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Charles Galewski sold to Samuel Gagolowitz 2,075 Eighth Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100, rented for $5,000 and held at $25,000. Edward N. Crosby & Co. were the brokers.

Sidney I. Mollin purchased 26 East 118th Street, a five-story apartment house, 25 by 110. Mr. Mollin was represented by Herman R. Ellis.

Louis Filiger sold 273 West 131st Street, a five-story flat, 24 by 100, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and 131st Street.

Jerome A. Kohn sold to Lillian H. Lehman the house, 37.6 by 100, held at $45,000, at the southwest corner of 137th Street and Seventh Avenue, through B. W. Smith.

The Bronx Market.

Virginia S. Atwater sold the six-story tenement, 40 by 100, at 480 St. Paul Place, southeast corner of Washington Avenue, to a client of Quinlan & Leland.

The Amer Realty Company, Inc., J.E. Strassner, President, sold the property at 624 East 163d Street to an investing client of S. Friedenberg. Max Monfried acted as attorney for the seller.

The City Real Estate Company sold to the Grand Concourse Realty Company the triangular plot at the junction of Featherbed Lane and Macomb's Road, about three and one-half lots, with a street frontage of 170 feet, assessed for $13,000. Negotiations are pending for a resale to a builder for improvement with a five-story apartment.

The Isear Realty Corporation purchased from Henry Brown three five-story apartment houses, renting for $22,000 and held at $225,000, at the northeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and 174th Street, including two houses at 401 and 407 East 174th Street, covering a plot 110 by 100. The properties were sold through J. Pollack and Louis Weitzer.

Re Charles Stein purchased from a client of Max Silverstein 1,054 Freeman Street a six-story apartment, on plot 50 by 100.

Heller & Sussman sold to an investor 1,072 Forest Avenue, a five-story apartment, on plot 30 by 100, for $52,000.

Joseph Frank sold to a client of Albert E. Phelps 2,520 to 2,530 Grand Concourse, two five-story, 50-foot apartment houses, held at $150,000. The George Goldblatt Company was associate broker.

The Benenson Realty Company purchased the northeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and 181st Street, a five-story apartment with eight stores, rented for $14,000. H. H. Jackson was the broker. Another deal by the Benenson Company involves the resale of the one-story brick taxpayer containing six stores and measuring 50 by 100, at the southwest corner of Webster Avenue and 193th Street, to the 195th Street Realty Company. The property rents for about $4,500 annually.

William H. Mehlich, Inc., bought the four six-story apartment houses, each covering a 40-foot plot and held at $73,000, at 1,230 to 1,242 Morris Avenue, near 168th Street.

Tessie K. Scharps sold to M. Horowitz the three-story brick dwelling on lot 17 by 100, held at $7,000, at 400 East 140th Street, through S. H. Frankenstein.

The Crimmins Operating Company sold the vacant plot, 26 by 120, at the northwest corner of Gunhill Road and Bainbridge Avenue, through George Goldblatt Company.

Brooklyn.

Realty Associates sold for improvement the vacant plot at the southeast corner of Riverdale and Hopkinson Avenues, 140 by 100, to the Tile Real Estate Company; also the vacant plot, 110 by 100, on the west side of Bristol Street, 150 feet south of Riverdale Avenue, to Charles Heidenreich.

Captain John Horni sold the three-story and basement private dwelling at 25 Jefferson Avenue, the southeast corner of Marcy Avenue, held at $18,000, to Peter J. Dulligan, through Frank A. Walker. The same broker sold the apartment house on lot 25 by 100, held at $28,500, at 259 Lewis Avenue, north east corner of Putnam Avenue to a client of James H. Lamb & Brother.

A. Gensior sold to R. Weckstein the one-family cottage on plot 37.6 by 100 on the north side of Fifty-second Street, east of Sixteenth Avenue, known as 1655 Fifty-second Street, through I. Salsberg.

Meister Builders, Inc., bought from Fuld Brothers the four-story apartment house on plot 50.9 by 100, held at $65,000 and renting for $7,808, at 2,103 Beverly Road and East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Kew Gardens Corporation sold three improved plots in Kew Gardens—a plot, 60 by 100, on the north side of Pembroke Place, east of Austin Street, to V. Stage; a plot, 98 by 100, on the south side of Audley Street, west of Abingdon Road, to C. De Sola, and a plot, 60 by 100, on the north side of Audley Street, west of Abingdon Road, to M. Driscoll.

H. Bermel sold to J. Schwartz a plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of the Old South Road, west of Horward's Landing, Jamaica.

A. De Reisthal sold to Wheeler Brothers a plot, 72 by 127, at the southwest corner of the Smith Addition, Jamaica South.

A. Schneider sold a plot, 75 by 200, to J. Stojan, on the north side of First Avenue, east of Third Street, College Point.

Suburban Sales.

Arthur Johnson sold his residence, on plot 200 by 125, on North Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon, to A. M. Zeeman, through Wm. Anderson Realty Company. The same broker sold for Frank W. Hills the dwelling, on plot 100 by 134, at 208 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon, to George L. Close.

Peter Juley bought the Hunt bungalow, on Miles Square Road, in Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

The North Shore Building Company sold a dwelling in Manhattan Park, Great Neck, L. I., through F. Reeve.

William Weise bought a plot on the New York Post Road, Murray Hill, Scarsdale, N. Y., from the Scarsdale Estate, through Griffen, Prince & Ripley. The plot adjoins a recent purchase made by the same buyer.

A dwelling and five acres of land at the corner of Woodgow Road and Huguenot Street, Huguenot Park, S. I., formerly known as the Mercereau property, were sold to a Mr. Zeller, for improvement, through P. J. Ullman, Inc.

Mrs. L. E. Roth sold her house in Larchmont Woods, N. Y., to Mrs. J. Salmon, through Mrs. C. M. Murdoch and Louis P. Miller.

The residence of Judge Marsh, on the Narrows, adjoining the Quarantine Station, has been sold to James H. Clark, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who, after making extensive repairs, will use the property as his own residence. The Cornell Real Estate and Auction Company, Inc., Stapleton, S. I., effected the sale.

Commercial Leases.

The Stanley Food Corporation leased the store and basement at 1188 Broadway for a long term of years at an aggregate rental of approximately $400,000 from Bing & Bing through Albert B. Ashforth, Inc.

The National Life Insurance Company leased the entire second floor in the Crouch & Fitzgerald Building at 177 Broadway through Pease & Elliman.

I. H. Golden leased the entire building at 239 West Fifty-first Street through I. Goldberg for a term of years.

Brown's Buffet Lunch, Inc., leased for a long term of years from Leon J. Neuman and Louis M. Evan the ground floor at 12 East Thirty-second Street. Abraham J. Halprin represented the lessee.

Margaret V. Kieley leased the entire five-story 20-foot building at 141 West Forty-seventh Street to Toney & Beatty, Inc., for a term of years at an aggregate rental of approximately $100,000. Robert P. Bresee to Eloise L. Bresee Norris, in Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on Dec. 31, 1910; J. S. Mackay, 38 East 23d St. ... $1
3D ST, 416 East, s e, 40.4 ft to e s of Mangin St x 6Sx40x62.11, and 3d St, 418 East, s e, 40.4x68x62.11; Katie Spiller to Pocono Realty Corp., 68 Broad St., b. and s., April 9; attorney, G. D. Gregory, 68 Broad St. ... $1
7TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 8th Av, 25x22x irregular; John Wm. Lee, executor, to James Mathison, 547 Broome St., mtg $2,000, all liens, March 26; attorneys, Dayton & Ik, 84 William St. ... $10,000
6TH ST, 21 East, n s, 50 ft e of Manhattan Av, 22x100.5; Marne Realty Corp. to Wm. L. Fawcett, at Baldwin, L. I., April 5, b and s., c. s. e.; attorneys, Morgan, Ss & Ba, 80 Wall St. ... $10,000
7TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Beaverkill Corp. to Jay Gould, Lakewood, N. J., mtg $20,000, April 9; attorneys, Taylor, Ks & Ks, 1440 Broadway. ... $10,000
102D ST, 310 East, s s, 25x100.11, foreclosure, April 9, 1919, Edward Kaufmann, referee to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av.; attorneys, Harrison, E & B., 59 Wall St. ... $18,500
115TH ST, 322 West, s 16.8x100.11, Michael Quinlivan to Esther Quinlivan, his wife, on the premises, April 10; attorney, Irving Katz, 11 Wall St. ... $1
117TH ST, 416 East, s s, 25x100.10; Nathan Abrahams to Jessie David, 1,245 Madison Av, s. l. q. c. and others, April 11; attorney, Leon Horn, 135 Broadway. ... Gift
124TH ST, 327 East, n s, 280 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Peter Dahl to Jas. L. Van Sant, White Plains, N. Y., mtg $3,750, April 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ... $100
132D ST, 7 East, n s, 25.11x99.11, foreclosure April 1, James A. Burden, Jr., to Emigrant Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, April 11; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St. ... $9,000
137TH ST, n s, 324 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America to John U. Leo, 529 West 145th St, April 9; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 4 Park Row. ... $100
145TH ST, 406 West, s s, 100 ft e of Hamilton Pl; Thomas F. Jones, 527 Lenox Av p m, mtg $7,500, all liens; attorneys, same. ... $100
157TH ST, 502 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Elridge St. 2 years from May 1, 1919, 2-year renewal; attorney, Samuel M. Shack, 150 Nassau St. ... $4,500
DELANCEY ST, 334, sli; Mangin St, 62, machinery in rear; Mangin Holding Co to Sam Sinihar, 463 East 5d St, 5 years from May 1, 1919; attorneys, Zodikor & Weiss, 220 Broadway. ... $3,000
MACDOUGAL ST, 13, south store; W. H. Schmohl to Carmine A. Figliolino, 108 Bay 16th St, Brooklyn, 3 years from May 1, 1919. ... $420
1ST AV, 2,219, s w corner 114th St, corner store and north basement; Carmelo Pallandino to Anna Pagano, 12 Monroe St., 5 years from April 20, 1924; W. F. Welch. ... $1
2d Av, 871 w s, $10,000, 44th St, 212 East, s s, $12,000; 1st Av, 853, w s, $12,000; 58th St, 330-4 East, n s, $50,000; 5th Av, 626 East, s s, $12,500; 50th St, 307 East, n s, $38,000; 79th St, 302-4 East, s s, $28,000; 1st Av, 817-21, s w corner of 46th St, $50,000, 53d St, 415-19 East, n s, $100,000; 58th St, 330-4 East, n s, $50,000; 59th St, 226 East, s s, $12,500; 50th St, 307 East, n s, $38,000; 79th St, 302-4 East, n s, $28,000; 1st Av, 817-21, s w corner of 46th St, $50,000, 53d St, 415-19 East, n s, $28,000; 45th St, 309-23 East, n s, $31,000; 1st Av, 795, w s, $12,000; 45th St, 318-20 East, s s, $24,000; 146th St, 613 East, s s, $5,000; 145th St, 620, s e corner of 40th St, $8,000; 44th St, 206 East, n s, $12,000, and 67th St, 21 East, n s, $45,000, partition sale, Dec. 11, 1918; Reginald Hawkes, referee, to Marne Realty Corp., 141 Broadway; (in the foregoing 21 deeds the property and amount of consideration in each case are terms of sale); attorneys, Strook & Strook, 141 Broadway.
2D AV, w s, 75 ft s of 117th St, 25x100; Robert P. Bresee to Eloise L. Bresee Norris, in Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on Dec. 31, 1910; J. S. Mackay, 38 East 23d St. ... $1
3D ST, 416 East, s s, 40.4 ft to e s of Mangin St x 6Sx40x62.11, and 3d St, 418 East, s s, 40.4x68x62.11; Katie Spiller to Pocono Realty Corp., 68 Broad St., b. and s.; April 9; attorney, G. D. Gregory, 68 Broad St. ... $1
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3 P. M.

Want advertisements for the Sunday edition of The New York Times must be received in The Times Building before 3 P. M. today.

Advertisements for the daily edition of The Times must be received before 6:30 P. M. day previous to publication.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

Blue Mountain Lake, Adirondacks.—Elevation 2,000 feet; 2 bungalows, furnished; 5 rooms each; fireplace, bath, running water, ice, wood, garage; season each $275. Morrison, Apt. 42, 606 West 115th.

New eight rooms; modern conveniences, garage, garden. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Telephone Columbus 871.

Summer Houses Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted a furnished house, May 1 to October, location within one hour motor ride of New York City; not over three sleeping rooms; house, furnishings, and location must be desirable in every way; prefer Long Island, Connecticut or Westchester, (not New Jersey;) full particulars. B 65 Times.

Wanted for months June, July, and August furnished house in Montclair or Bloomfield, N. J. with trolley line; family consists of woman with child 3 years old; husband U. S. Army officer overseas. Communicate by letter, Tipton, 306 West 98th St., N. Y. C.

Wanted.—Furnished house in country, 6-8 rooms, for Summer; reasonable. Carson, 142 East 18th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale 58th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Av., 20-foot, four-story and basement private house; first-class condition, good light, range; price $40,000; mortgages at 4½ per cent can be renewed for three or five years, brokers protected. H 886 Times Downtown.

KINGSBRIDGE.

For Sale 2 family masonry house; all modern improvements, near Van Cortlandt Park; B'way Subway, 231st St; University Av.; car pass a door. Pepe, Washington Sq.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Edgemere.—Beautiful 12-room house, 2 baths, electric lights, five minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach; fine section, price $8,500, or will take $750 down, balance like season rent. Rose, 7 West 36th St. Bryant 2729.

A Elmhurst, best section, beautiful 9-room Queen Anne garden cottage with garage; need $2,000 cash, balance on terms; act quick. Biedenkapp, 25th St. and Subway, Elmhurst.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

SHOW PLACE OF SOUTH SHORE FOR RENT.

Magnificent waterfront estate; 30 acres, with furnished home of 14 rooms; all improvements, extensive lawns, large flower beds, bridle paths, rose gardens, rare and beautiful shrubbery, tall shade trees, vegetable garden, &c.; private beach, high elevation, wonderful views; rent $1,200 to responsible party only. M. Hache, 220 Broadway, Cortlandt 4965.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Highland Park, new residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths; garage; corner plot, 250 ft. front; 35 minutes Grand Central Depot, situated Yonkers, unobstructed river views, 2 minutes to car line; convenient roof, boat clubs, very best surroundings. Write Harrington, 33 Old Broadway, or phone, Morningside 3483.

SCARSDALE.

This house includes: Large corner going West, 8½ rooms, 50x100, worth $9,000, will take $8,000, $2,000 cash. Steam heat, electric light, sweet bath, large closets, garden and planted. Possession at once. Inspect right away. ANGELL & CO. SCARSDALE, N. Y. Telephone Scarsdale, 306. Not open Sundays.

Pelham.—On account of leaving for the West will sell attractive 7-room house with garage; all latest improvements, corner, 125x100, highly cultivated vegetable and flower garden, fruit trees, and large lawn. $8,000. E. Jansen, telephone Pelham 1524-R or Madison Square 1285.

House on ½ acre for fruit, shrubbery, gardens; Hudson River view; has 7 large rooms, bath; attic suitable for 2 more rooms, hardwood floors, hot water heat, fireplace; every convenience. Price $10,500. Inquire W. E. Holden, 6 Sheldon Place, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

NEW STUCCO HOUSE AND GARAGE, 7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; LOT 83x160; PRICE $12,750. CASH DEPOSIT $4,000. 53 PINE BROOK DRIVE, LARCHMONT, N. Y. FIVE BLOCKS FROM STATION.

Nine-room house, first story stone, ample ground; 20m to elevator; commuting distance $7,500. Owner, 1 A. Kelly, 20 Mile Square Road, Nepperhan, Yonkers.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a nice bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

$500 cash, balance monthly buys nice cottage, high ground, large plot, above Yonkers. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

9-room house, all improvements nicely located on Long Island 30 minutes from New York; good train service; room for garage. No agents. Room 1,618, 20 Broad St. New York.

For Sale—Beautiful 3-acre plot, 15 minutes walk from Great Neck, L. I.; select residential location, will divide into 3 to 5 acre plots. Room 1852, 70 East 45th St.

Broadway (Flushing and Bayside, for sale; desirable homes, 7 and 8 rooms with bath; 20m. station; immediate possession. Frank Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6856.

For sale dirt cheap, clear vacant, 12 lots at Patchogue, L. I., and 5 lots at Port Jefferson; will accept Liberty Bonds or what have you. Brandstatter, S 319 Times.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

For Rent or Sale.—Fully equipped brickyard on Hudson River; was operated last season, present capacity 11,000,000 a year, which can be increased under good management; abundant supply of clay and sand. Z 342 Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Old English stucco house on Palisades, every up-to-date convenience, 8 magnificent rooms, space for dancing, screened, glassed porches, balcony overlooking Riverside, 110th St. Manhattan Garden Garage quick direct auto under cost just before war, photographs. Telephone Cliffside 42-M, Box 108 Grantwood, N. J.

Leonia.—Charming house of 7 rooms, reception hall, bath; all improvements, large inclosed sun parlor, plot 100x125 ft., fine location; hedge, trees, & shrubbery; fully improved street; price only $8,000, ground alone is worth half of that; convenient terms. Bowles & Co., Broad & Central Ave., Leonia.

Attractive house, nine rooms and bath, at 133 High St., West Nutley, for sale, $5,000, lot 50 by 120, fruit and shade trees, sun parlor, all improvements, hot air furnace; price $5,100; easy terms. Inquire W. H. Parry, 578 Summer Av. Telephone Branch Brook 5445.

For sale, gentleman's estate at Englewood, N. J., fine modern dwelling, grounds beautifully laid out, flowers, shrubbery, &c.; would make substantial sacrifice for prompt sale. Address R. L. B., Room 1530, 120 Broadway, New York.

ALLENHURST, FOR SALE OR TO LET.—CORNER PROPERTY, VIEW OF OCEAN; PLOT 150x200; TWENTY ROOMS, SIX BATHS AND WASHROOMS. FRUIT AND SHADE TREES. PRICE REASONABLE. BOX 405, TIMES, 2 RECTOR ST.

East Orange.—Bargain, two-family house, all modern improvements, one block from Ampere Station; price $9,500; easy terms. Owner, 325 North 15th St., East Orange.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Bargain: 10 large rooms overlooking lake, $15,000; easy terms. E. Callan, 17 Battery Place, New York.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 39 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.

Superbly situated Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra toilets, 2-car garage, man's quarters, gas, electricity, private bathing, tennis, near golf; 5 minutes from Stamford; will rent with option to purchase. T. J. Good, 18 East 41st. Tel. 8326 Murray Hill.

For Sale.—An island just off Short Beach, Conn., with a six-room bungalow (furnished) and a 24-foot motorboat, with tender; just the place you were wishing for this Summer. H. Ross Clark, 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y., owner.

Country Houses Wanted.

Want to rent small house or floor, unfurnished; easy commuting, reasonable. Long Island, Westchester, not temporary, particulars, terms. J 52 Times.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Leaseholds wanted, garages and auto sales rooms, nothing too small or too large; old stables considered. In or out of town; interested only in sound propositions. D. M. 139 Times.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Have $200,000 to invest for client in first-class income properties Manhattan, Bronx or Brooklyn; owners only. Address B. H. Irving, 150 Nassau St., City.

Wanted to lease, apartment or tenement houses; securities; excellent references. Box C 437 Times Downtown.

CASH FOR YOUR BROOKLYN PROPERTY. Send full details.

F. M. McCurdy, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Wanted, country roadhouse, Albany Post or Boston Road; notify Restaurant Operating Co., 108 West 45th.

We have quick buyers; write location, price, monthly rent, also telephone number. J 120 Times.

Wanted to rent small hotel or lodge on lake site, Adirondacks preferred, accommodating about forty persons. T 380 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES.—ENTIRE 11TH FLOOR OF GOOD OFFICE BUILDING NEAR GRAND CENTRAL FOR RENT; 10,000 SQUARE FEET; RENT $14,000, 4 YEARS' LEASE. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

LARGE OFFICE TO SUBLEASE, 10,000 SQ. FT., IN GOOD BUILDING IN MID-TOWN SECTION; 14TH FLOOR; 4-YEAR TERM; RENT $14,000 PER ANNUM. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

25 Howard St.—Loft, 25x100, steam heat, power hoist; rent $80 monthly. 69 Gold St.—About 23x29, no improvements; rent $30 monthly. Jacob Klein, 110 West 37th St.

ONE-STORY BUILDINGS.

all light, high ceilings, suit anything; various sizes; immediate possession. Harlem Roofing, 17 East 137th. Tel. 1920 Harlem.

Hotel 100 rooms; fully furnished; block front; splendid Harlem location; reasonable rent, unusual opportunity. Barnett, 11 East 125th.

ENTIRE BUILDING, 25,000 FEET. Modern built; splendid light; elevator 17x7, 4,000 lbs. capacity. Apply on premises, Gordon, 410-412 West 52d. Columbus 514.

Part of loft to let on Broadway for manufacturing or store; light; low rate insurance. C 803 Times Downtown.

Physician's office, very large and bright, to share waiting room with ethical dentist. 451 West 42nd Av. Schuyler 6420.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 307.

Loft to rent, 5,000 sq. feet, 9,000 sq. feet, 14,000 sq. feet; with or without power. Phone Columbus 1092.

Desk space or part of office. 429 Marbridge Bldg., 1,328 Broadway.

Desk room, stenographer and telephone service; 1 or 2 rooms; 248 West 41st St.

Part store to let; convenient all business; no manufacturing. 25 West 30th.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted factory, one or two stories, or loft about 50x100, in miles of New York, with or without machinery. May 1, 1,753 Times Downtown.

Wanted, sublease, three rooms, financial district; will buy furniture or will share large office; responsible concern. Cortlandt 2565.

Commission agent; desk or desk space in woolen textile house. K 423 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH ST., 15th floor, southeast corner.—Two large rooms and bath; grand piano, unusually attractive, home apartment. Murray Rose.

30TH ST., 165 Lexington Av.—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath with meals; $22 weekly up. Women only, complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6100.

56TH ST., 14 EAST.—APARTMENTS AND ROOMS WITH BATH.

40 EAST 51ST ST.

Attractively furnished one, two and three room apartment, by month or year; meals if desired.

53D, 5 EAST.—Beautiful two room, bath, kitchenette apartment; lease Oct. Lawton.

57TH, 116 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—High-class six-room furnished apartment, rent $225 per month, can be seen after 2 P. M.

58TH, (Near Park.—Attractive 2-room, kitchenette, bath, till October; by appointment. Telephone Plaza 6838 mornings, after 9 o'clock.

61ST ST., 26 EAST.

Handsomely furnished 2 extra large rooms, bath, and kitchen, in select, well-kept house, complete; convenient; one apartment only on floor. Apply Williams, or Superintendent.

66TH AND LEXINGTON, (Corner.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, kitchen, from May 1 to October, or 3 months' lease, $260 monthly. Phone Perrin, Plaza 5591.

69TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette and telephone, $100. Murray Hill 8363 or Superintendent.

72D ST., 159 EAST.—Delightfully cool Summer apartment, 10th floor; unusually furnished 3 rooms, 2 baths; $200, May 1 to Oct. 1; by appointment. Telephone 808 Rhinelander.

77TH, 106 EAST.—7-room, 2-bath duplex apartment; $175. May 15 to Sept. 15; references required; seen by appointment. Telephone Rhinelander 5683.

77TH, 13 EAST.—Two cabinet light apartments, 2 rooms and bath, convenient to subway; May 1 to Oct. 1.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; 704 hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

Several handsomely furnished apartments to rent. Ella M. O'Kane, 219 Plaza.

SIX rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished, until October, $225 month. Telephone Plaza 5407.

SOUTHERN exposure, 3 outside rooms, bath; private apartment; exclusive elevator; furniture handsome. Phone Murray Hill 875, Apt. 2B.

WASHINGTON MEWS.—To sublet two furnished houses also three, four, 6-room apartments. Sept. Girard, 24 East 5th.

Furnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 59 WEST.—Attractively furnished housekeeping apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; sublet to Sept. 15 or longer; $55. Apply Janitor.

23D ST. WEST. (The Chelsea.)—Stockholder's apartment, southern exposure, 4 large rooms bath and kitchenette; Summer or year, rent $1,500 per year. Telephone owner, 1058 Bryant.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

43D ST., 26 WEST.—Two rooms, bath. Telephone Madison Square 4926, 1131.

46TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath; shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette, no questionable applicants; highest references. $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6585.

46TH, 315 WEST.—Expensively furnished modern apartment, suitable for family of 3 $150; call after 1 P. M., Apt. 9.

52D, 29 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apt., 2 rooms, bath, all modern conveniences.

54TH, 29 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

56TH, 206 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service, low weekly, monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Carnegie.)—4-room apartment, handsomely furnished, all south; 14th floor; real kitchen; refrigeration; maid service, $200 a month, until Fall. Mrs. Prescott, 3560 Circle.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Four-room apartment to sublet from May to October, furnished or unfurnished; $250 monthly furnished; east, west, and southern exposures; 12th floor. Call between 12 and 1. K. West.

57TH, 36 WEST.—Artistically furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette; 4th floor, southern exposure; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Phone Brown, Plaza 6040.

59TH, 245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Three-room apartments, $80; latest improvements, completely furnished.

71ST, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath.

72D, 124 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 4-room and bath elevator apartment, in new building, all modern conveniences; silver, linen, Sonora machine, all furnishings new, $160 from May to October. Apt. 602, or see Superintendent.

72D to 116TH.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; choice buildings. Particulars, Vanderbilt 1450.

72D, 42 WEST.—2 rooms and bath until October, maid service included; rent $100. Apply management, Apt. 41.

72D, 118 WEST.—Room and bath from June 1-Oct. 1. Apt. 3C.

73D, 170 WEST — Beautifully furnished apartment, 3 rooms, 1 large master bedroom, April 15 to Oct. 15, can be seen any time. Apartment 7B.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Furnished suite with kitchen and bath also single room.

77TH, WEST.—Owner will sell lease and exquisite furniture, bachelor's apartment, $1,200; rent $100. Telephone Sunday or evenings 1362 Schuyler, or write J 122 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—Westchester County.

SOUTH YONKERS.—To sublet, desirable suburban five-room elevator apartment; handsomely furnished. Apt. D6, 1 Leighton Av.

Furnished—New Jersey.

BOARDWALK APARTMENT, attractively furnished, 5 rooms; salt and fresh water baths; porch overlooking ocean. M. E. Wilson, Vermont Apartments, Atlantic City, N. J.

Unfurnished—East Side.

56'S.—In the 50's, near Park Av., two rooms and bath; $75 to $80; large living rooms. Payson McI. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

87TH, 51 EAST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; all improvements; $65; May 1.

66TH, 407 EAST.—Living room, 15x30, 6 large windows, south and east exposure; kitchenette, bath; 1st floor.

LEXINGTON AV., 324, (38th St.)—Parlor floor, private house; electricity; doctor or dentist.

MADISON AV., 167, (33d.)—Sublet front apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $75. Grant.

Unfurnished—West Side.

44 WEST 67TH ST.

Three large rooms, with kitchen, bath, anteroom. Unusual Opportunity. Inquire janitress after 10:30 A. M.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Desirable 5-room apartment, unfurnished; reduction until October. Apply Superintendent.

63D ST., 28 WEST.—Studio, 2 rooms, bath; $80-$75. Superintendent, premises.

72D, 42 WEST.—Beautiful cool apartment, two rooms and bath, facing Central Park; references. 42 West 72d.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Three large, sunny rooms, bath, kitchenette; two rooms $65.

82ND, 308 WEST.—Very attractive, two rooms, bath; apartment hotel, $65. Apartment 11L, Schuyler—8120.

95TH ST., 317 WEST.—Four-room apartment, occupancy May 1, $85. Anthony, Riverside 4650.

100TH, 313 WEST.—Newly decorated one and two rooms, kitchenette, and bath apartments.

118TH, 401 WEST.—S. E. corner apartment; eight rooms, all outside, two baths; sublet from May 1st, $1,500. Apt. 21.

149TH, 450 WEST, (Corner Convent Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; outside; $65.

178TH ST., 825 WEST.—Two and four-room apartment; elevator house; rent $56 and $60.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333 (corner 93d St.)—The Turin, highest type apartment building. Six, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 and 3 baths. $1,800 to $2,500. Apply owner, on premises. Telephone Riverside—3521.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 480.—High-class elevator apt., 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; $75 monthly.

FOUR ROOMS facing Riverside Drive; rent $85. Inquire office Hudson View Construction Co., 500 Riverside Drive, corner 161st. Telephone Audubon 4657.

MANHATTAN AV., 508 (Cor. 121st.)—7 large outside rooms; newly renovated; $60.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—To sublet, five beautiful rooms in a strictly fireproof building one block from subway; $85 per month, must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon, 5,400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (N. E. corner 116th St.)—The Paterno, seven-room apartment and two baths; (facing the Drive); will sublet or lease. Telephone Morningside 8440.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (CORNER 119TH.)—EIGHT ROOMS; CORNER APARTMENT; HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF BUILDING.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260.—7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR; $2,100.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 936.—Five large outside rooms, overlooking park; elevator; $70.

TWO ROOMS, bath and kitchenette; moderate. Particulars of Levitt, 2936 Fifth Ave.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82. — Seven all sunny, high-class apartment. Washington Square section.

WAVERLY PLACE, 130.—Vacant; four rooms, housekeeping, steam, electricity. Spring 3257, Gerrard.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

Three adults desire six-room apartment or part of private residence. Phone Flatbush 7491 J.

Small apartment below 70th St. Telephone Mrs. Hoekes, Farragut 395.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH ST. 165 EAST.—Handsomely furnished suite, piano; opposite Union Square Hotel. Call or phone Stuyvesant 120. Apartment 72.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up, including elegant meals; $16 weekly, front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Two elegant connecting rooms, bath, telephone; suite or divided; selected.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, attractively, newly furnished, private bath, phone, electricity.

34TH, 126 EAST.—Murray Hill section; newly furnished, electric light, steam heat.

36TH, 155 EAST.—Elegant large room, all conveniences, for gentlemen; near subway; private house; references.

85D, 100 EAST.—Nice, large, airy front room, if desired with nice bedroom; all conveniences. Perger.

87TH, 9 EAST.—Elegant large parlor, suitable for business, all improvements; telephone.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.— Large, desirable front room, suitable for couple; permanent preferred.

86TH, 154 EAST.—Large room, adjoining private bath; suitable 1-2 gentlemen only.

LEXINGTON AV., 324, (38th St.)—Two adjoining rooms, $6 per week. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Academy 1647.

MADISON AV., 785.—Attractive parlor floor, two rooms, bath, parquet floors; large front rooms, running water, electricity; gentlemen.

MADISON AV., 755, (cor. 64th.)—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath, $12 week; single room, $5. Ed. Krehl.

MADISON AV., 1,427.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; references. Apt. 5 A.

PARK AV., (near 83d St.)—Large, southern exposure, high-class, private family; no children; $15 week. Phone Lenox 6358.

West Side.

56TH ST. 201 WEST.—Large comfortable room, centrally located; conveniences. Circle 3993.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room for gentleman; must see to appreciate; reference.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Cheerful medium room, with private bath, hot water, electricity.

73D, 139 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room, suitable 2 gentlemen; electricity, telephone, conveniences; $12.

74TH, 303 WEST.—Appointed for comfort, very light, large back parlor; absolutely first-class.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive sunny room; elevator; private family, gentleman; references. Wheeler.

74TH, 227 WEST, (at Drive.)—Large room, bath, with or without kitchenette privileges.

76TH, 35 WEST.—Elegant, spacious room, conveniences, baths, electricity, telephone; pleasant skylight room.

77TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished bedroom and sitting room; running water.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure. Phone 7323 Schuyler.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, 1 flight; $10.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; also small room; gentlemen.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room in private home; gentlemen preferred.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; room, private bath, electricity; convenient location; $12.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive parlor, connecting dressing room; running water; large closets, electricity; refined.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Cheerful large room; bath adjoining; private house. Schuyler 4093.

79TH, 216 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive large room, running water; gentleman preferred.

81ST, 29 WEST, (overlooking park.)—Exceptionally large, beautiful room, private bath. Schuyler 10093.

82D, 1 WEST.—Small, comfortable, single room; business man or woman; reference. Labyrin.

84TH ST., 301 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large double room, twin beds; references.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Large room, 7th floor, front; private bath.

87TH, 129 WEST.—Front room, elegant suite; private bath; kitchenette privilege; electricity.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive, large room; first-class table; electricity; telephone; Jewish house.

87TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, en suite or singly; private bath; electricity.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Beautiful room next bath; parquet floor, electricity; gentlemen; references.

89TH, 55 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, running water, electricity; private house.

92D, 292 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom, with piano; also handsome large sunny room, elevator apartment; near Broadway.

93D, 115 WEST.—Medium-size room, second floor; running water.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Medium-size room; owner's private home; bath convenient.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

94TH ST., 311 WEST.—Sunny outside single room in modern apartment with couple; gentleman; references; permanent; $8 weekly. Toplitz.

94TH, WEST.—Comfortable two-room suite; select private apartment; gentleman. Riverside 3729.

85TH, 317 WEST.—Beautiful front 4 rooms, housekeeping suite; outside rooms. Noble.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant corner suite, parlor and bedroom overlooking Hudson and tennis courts; electricity. Riverside 1991, Ford.

97TH, 21 WEST.—Large, light, airy; 4 windows at Central Park; suitable for business gentleman; references absolutely necessary.

90TH, 306 WEST.—Suite 3 rooms; 2 or 3 gentlemen; private bath; telephone; elevator service day and night. Phone 1512 Riverside. G. T. Willis.

100TH, 243 WEST.—Newly furnished 2-room suite, private bath; suitable 2.

103D, 203 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; private family. Jacobs, Academy 3433.

107TH 322 WEST.—Overlooking Riverside; 3 spacious rooms; also double; Summer rates.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Attractively furnished double outside room; suitable couple. Johnston, 2A.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Sunny single room near Riverside. $10. Apartment 2 S. E.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Small room in private house; reasonable.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Very desirable front, airy, homelike room; gentleman. Apt. 3.

116TH, (CLAREMONT AV.)—Large, sunny, front room; lady. Morningside 5136, Apartment 32.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Elegant large, light, comfortable room; every convenience. Apt. 21.

118TH, 401 WEST.—2 connecting rooms, piano, overlooking Morningside Park; $15. Petersen.

118TH, 409 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished, twin brass beds. Apartment 5.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large light, attractive rooms, modern elevator. Apt 43.

122D, 521 WEST.—Front south room, private family; conveniences; gentlemen preferred. Drath.

123D, 621 WEST.—Light, furnished room adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references. Marshall.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Newly furnished room; private family; subway; reasonable. Apt. 46.

142D, 639 WEST., cor. Riverside Drive.—Private house, large front rooms, next to bath, $10 and $12; gentlemen.

178TH, 604 WEST.—Sunny, two light, cheerful front rooms, suitable 1 or 2 gentlemen, $9; telephone, electricity, bath; small family; reference required. Call Sunday or evenings. Bossong.

2 OR 3 BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms, 236d Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,314.—With refined private family, cheerful connected rooms; running water, bath, practically exclusive use; delightful living room; available immediately or May 1; two, three gentlemen; references exchanged. 5964 Bryant. Bondy.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st.)—Attractive parlor, bedroom, for two; homelike; breakfast. Apartment 7.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Exceptionally fine corner suite, two double rooms; running water, electricity, bath; private for two gentlemen; no other roomers. Apartment 38N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800, (157th St.)—Front room, adjoining bath; southern exposure, near subway; two in family; no other roomers; references. Audubon 5526. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE (below 80th.)—Large bedroom, handsomely furnished, with private bath, suitable for one or two gentlemen; in private home; meals if desired. Schuyler 2127.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92, (81st.)—Large light room, rear, also one small, in refined modern house, just opened, newly furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668.—Attractive, well kept room; bath adjoining; refined home. Apartment 33.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, Corner 80th.—Two beautifully furnished rooms overlooking Hudson; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (Cor. 77th.) The Graymore.—Rooms; excellent cuisine. Tel. 4,500, Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (Apt. 4 B.)—Large rooms, connecting or single, facing Drive, clean, airy; Summer prices.

WOMAN will share furnished, steam-heated apartment in Greenwich Village with professional woman. J 90 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Front and back parlor, extremely bright, with use of bath; elevator apartment. Apt. 51.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman wants nice up-to-date room with electricity, running water or private bath, if possible, in private family; Riverside Drive preferred; high-class references. P. Penguin, Hotel Rutledge.

Young business woman desires room in strictly private residence, Murray Hill section preferred; board optional. Address G 74 Times.

Gentleman wants furnished room, west side; answers must mention price. C 356 Times.

BOARDER'S WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service; home-like; including meals $16 weekly up.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Fine double, single rooms; private baths, switchboard; refined service.

54 WEST 54TH ST.

Large room, private bath, references.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table guests; subway express; references; booklet.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath; single room; excellent table.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath; single room; excellent table.

73D, 142 WEST.—Elegant front suite, private bath; electricity; home table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath, southern exposure; private telephone.

78TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—A few table boarders accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 78 WEST.—Superior accommodations; excellent board in refined Hebrew family. Jay.

86TH, 303 WEST.—Beautiful room, adjoining bath; refined surroundings. Stein. Schuyler 9957.

89TH ST., 321 WEST.—Two gentlemen or couple seeking real home can have large, bright, elegantly furnished rooms, twin beds, running water, bath adjoining and good home cooking.

95TH, 65 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms, all conveniences; table board.

102D, 248 WEST.—Large, sunny room; twin beds; private bath; with or without meals; reference.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms in private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Large corner room, lavatory, excellent board; couple, $25. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service. Social Parlors; Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $17 up. Per Adult, with Meals. 10 Years Under Present Management. 71 CENTRAL AV., 307, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight, facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted.—Room and board by young business man; refined family. G 73 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

Country Board Wanted.

Lady wishes absolutely first-class board for Summer, within an hour's ride of city; modern conveniences and preferably where there are no or but few other boarders. Address S 350 Times.

Jewish couple desires room and board; Edgemere or Long Beach preferred; with private family. Z 400 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wishes position with reliable firm. C 348 Times.

COMPANION-SECRETARY. — British officer's widow, American born, desires position with lady; used to travel. S 342 Times.

COMPANION to elderly lady or invalid; best references; country preferred. T 372 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—Japanese lady, well educated, first-class dressmaker, wants position. Mrs. Aono, care Mrs. Dazai, 410 Morningside Drive.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; late methods. La Rue, 171 South St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE, graduate, to take care of children, invalid, assist in housekeeping; seashore or country. Write Nurse, J 87 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, good family, education, experience, desires position, literary or professional party; initial salary $18. T 364 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young woman stenographer, accountant, bookkeeper desires position; traveling companion to lady or secretary; best references as to honesty, ability. Box 652, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, bright beginner, $10 to start. F. M., 116 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, secretarial work, seeks position; reliable firm. Grill, 275 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER - SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 4 years' experience; references. Phone Flatbush 7835.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Neat, accurate, reliable. Mabel Burns, 202 West 116th St. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, 17, neat, competent, beginner. Miss Guggenheim, 714 Trinity Av. Tel. Melrose 2922.

SUPERVISOR OF EMPLOYMENT wants position; 10 years' qualification, principal of vocational school, teacher in elementary school, and teacher of millinery in Pratt's highest references. B 225 Times.

YOUNG LADY student desires few hours' evening work. G 72 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE. EXPERT FACTORY COSTS.

American, Christian, 34, married, long machine shop and public accounting experience; good systematizer, office manager; out of town preferred; $2,000; A1 credentials, L. 576 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager desires to change from present position; can give any references desired, and am good correspondent as well as understanding credits. 1,500 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A.; high-grade executive, with wide record of achievement, seeks big job with corporation. W. 687 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE—Income Tax Specialist; established 1890; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Bessman 999. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly; services, not fair fees. Alpert-Barst, Phone Bing 8468.

ACCOUNTANT, Christian; books audited, supervised, small concerns kept entirely; reasonable. G 746 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING. — Discharged army officer (22) desires opportunity to start with advertising agency; department. 561 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, Christian, 32, full control 10 years' experience, bonded, salary $35, advancement. R. J. 575 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced, full charge controlling accounts, trial balance, all statements; best reference. Schneider, 42 West 100th.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 27, army discharge; high school graduate; 4 years' experience; complete charge; excellent references; $25. 767 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, controlling accounts, trial balance; excellent referencs. T 291 Times.

BUTLER, VALET, speaks French, English, Italian; high references, wants position. G 61 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, trustworthy, desires a position with party who appreciates careful driving; has had long experience; can furnish best references; honorably discharged from Tank Corps, 4th S. A. C. J. D., 50 Kingsland Av., Corona, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR-MEC

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED, BY A RELIABLE AND LONG ESTABLISHED COMPANY, A BRAINY, FAITHFUL MAN; ONE WHO WORKS WITH HEART AS WELL AS HAND; THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH DIES, TOOLS, AND METHODS FOR RAPID PRODUCTION OF STAMPED SHEET METAL; PERMANENT POSITION AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE MAN POSSESSING THESE QUALIFICATIONS; APPLICANTS SHOULD GIVE FULLEST INFORMATION CONCERNING EXPERIENCE, CHARACTER, AND GENERAL FITNESS TO FILL THIS IMPORTANT POSITION; ALL INQUIRIES TREATED IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. APPLY STAMPED METAL, Z 399 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT wanted, we have an opening for a young man familiar with [illegible] piece goods business, one who has had experience as assistant to buyer in [illegible] and steel lines preferred; to the right party the position holds excellent prospects for advancement. Apply in confidence, giving full information as to experience, etc., to Box 411 W. B., Times Uptown Office, 1 Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, one accustomed to machine shop [illegible] system and accountant; a man a good position [illegible] experience and salary [illegible] Downtown.

[illegible] manager, first-class [illegible] ability must understand [illegible] business. Write full particulars [illegible] Downtown.

BOYS

for [illegible] messenger service; must be [illegible] years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines; $9 to start. Employment office open 9 to 4.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS, 15-18—Important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; [illegible] work, short hours, enabling evening study; salary $6 weekly; application [illegible] 231 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.

To send to [illegible] and do general office work; must have grammar school education, and be neat; address in own handwriting, stating age and wages expected. S. J. T., Room 305, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY wanted as runner for New York Stock Exchange member; experience unnecessary; references required. Answer, own handwriting, stating age and salary expected, X 398 Times Annex.

BOY, 18, by Christian firm, competent, willing, for general office work and errands; salary $8. 1 Nassau Times Downtown.

BOY, about 17, to learn [illegible] trade; able to handle [illegible] to 100 Times.

BOY for steering wheel on large daily newspaper; to 3:12 P. M.; salary to start $6; opportunity. Apply 229 West 43d St., 4th floor.

BOY for messenger service, on large daily newspaper, hours 8:30 to 5:30, salary to start $8. Excellent opportunity. Apply 229 West 43d St., 4th floor.

BOY to assist and [illegible] himself generally in office; good opportunity. Vass & Reeves, 230 Hudson St.

BOY, 16 years old and over, to work in [illegible] factory; week; $10 per week to begin. H. L. Rogers & Co., 5 Sullivan St.

BOY for stock deliveries; one with Wall St. experience preferred. Address Box B-82, Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

BOY wants [illegible] for office work, Christian firm, [illegible] education, experience, and salary expected. Address Box [illegible] Times.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; [illegible] references and salary expected. [illegible] Downtown.

BOYS, 16 to 18, [illegible] also helpers; [illegible] to 5:30 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong and [illegible] deliveries. Star Shoe Co., 1 Union Sq.

BOY—Office [illegible] apply with references, [illegible] Downtown.

BURNISHERS.

Hand burnishers on silt metal goods; [illegible] with good pay. Apply the Art Metal Works, Elizabeth St., Newark, N. J.

BUTLER, experienced, must be very neat, clean, able to furnish first-class references; state age and salary desired. J 121 Times.

BUYER and manager for hosiery and men's furnishing department store; only man with good record will be considered; an unusual opportunity for man who knows how to produce results. M. Nathan & Bros., Inc., Johnstown, Penn. Apply by letter only to V. B., 211 Times.

BUYER—Automobile accessories, a position is open in the purchasing department of a large domestic and [illegible] concern; [illegible] desirable connection; if your qualifications warrant up to our requirements, there is a position with unlimited possibilities for you. Reply in confidence to H. W. B., P. O. Box 748, City Hall Station.

BUYER TO TAKE CHARGE OF CLOTHING DEPARTMENT FOR LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH RETAIL SALE LINES; REFERENCES REQUIRED. ADDRESS A. H. HALFF HUBER SAVOY, NEW YORK.

BUYER wanted, well-established, progressive house; [illegible] duties in the automobile accessory department; an up-to-date buyer, one having a broad experience. Reply in confidence, giving full particulars, to H. W. B., P. O. Box 74, City Hall Station.

BUYER and manager for piece goods department in live department store in city of one hundred thousand. New York State. Apply Ben F. Lewis, 37 West 28th St.

CARPET AND RUG SALESMEN.

Is Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J., require two thoroughly experienced salesmen for domestic floor coverings; excellent [illegible] and good salaries for competent man. Apply at Employment Office, 5th floor, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CARD CASE, PocketBook and Hand Bag Maker, good, wanted at once. THE BOYD CRAFTERS, EAST ALBANY, N. Y.

CASTERS

for cloth mold work; steady positions, with good wages. Apply the Art Metal Works, 13 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

CATALOGUER wanted in New Hampshire [illegible] Library, Concord, N. H.; good education, experience in cataloguing required; [illegible] qualifications and salary expected. Arthur H. Chase, State Librarian.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced on Pierce Arrow; [illegible] only with same family two years; best references required. [illegible] Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, first class, to work in country; New York, married man preferred; [illegible] required. Box 406, Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Capable middle-aged man to [illegible] car; must be careful driver whose [illegible] and other investigation need [illegible] 224 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

CHEF, [illegible] experienced, able to [illegible] and Hungarian dishes and make [illegible] reference; state age and salary desired. J 126 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT. APPLICANTS MUST BE OF EXECUTIVE TYPE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE DETAILS OF OPERATING COST SYSTEM. REPLIES SHOULD STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. B 341 TIMES.

COST ACCOUNTANT in factory manufacturing staple product, location, Brooklyn. Answer in writing, giving experience and salary desired, to T. F. Conroy, 196 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn.

COST CLERK. Young man to assist on cost books of automobile concern; salary $15 to start. Apply F. W. Coren & Co., 1 West 42d St.

COST CLERK with experience on cost sheets in general manufacturing accounting. Apply by letter, giving age, experience and salary expected. F. W. 806 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COTTON GOODS SALESMEN.

Active, experienced young men for manufacturing and jobbing trade; $100 a month guarantee for expenses, applying against a 3 per cent. commission; state qualifications. C 436 Times Downtown.

COUPLE wanted, man as butler, chauffer and useful man; wife as cook and housekeeper; small family; Westchester County, near New York; address stating references and wages expected. P. Z., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

CREDIT MAN WANTED.

A large Central Massachusetts manufacturing concern desires an experienced credit man to take charge of its credit department; one familiar with manufacturing credits preferred; in replying state age, qualifications, experience, and references. Z 380 Times Annex.

DESIGNER.—Men's tailoring designer would like to take lessons from designer of high-grade wholesale clothing; will pay liberal sum for proper instruction. Address D., Box 48, Long Island City.

DESIGNER AND PATTERN CUTTER on boys' wash suits. Apply Mother's Friend Manufacturing Co., 122 5th Av.

DESIGNER wanted, experienced, art needlework, by large established Chicago wholesale house; state experience Z 388 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN; must be familiar with light railroad car and [illegible] location near New York, state experience and salary expected. C 448 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT required, about 30; bookkeeper, cashier, packer's help, correspondent essential; intelligent, ambitious; willing to find work if it does not come; a good future is assured to the right man; good salary to start with; busy 5th Av. retail store. Write, stating previous experience, salary, and reference. J 101 Times.

FOREMAN wanted for men's pajama factory at Staten Island; must be able to adjust machinery in all [illegible] business. Apply 511 5th Av., Room 810.

HEAD WAITER for high-class uptown club; write giving full particulars and stating wages. X 221 Times Annex.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

First-class men, steady positions, good pay. Employment office open 9 to 4.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JANITOR — Apartment house, no living quarters. Apply J. M. Horton, 110 East 125th St.

MACHINIST with 6 years' or more experience on milling machine or lathe. Elite Machine and Tool Works, 220 West 10th.

MAIL ROOM ASSISTANT FOREMAN.—Metropolitan newspaper desires the service of a competent union man as assistant foreman of mail room; state qualifications, references, and remuneration expected. C 367 Times Annex.

MANAGER and WINDOW TRIMMER for general merchandise store; good salary to right man; apply by letter. Z 372 Times Annex.

METAL SPINNERS.—Wanted, two metal spinners; good wages guaranteed Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 823 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEWSPAPER ROADMAN, spare time; work that will prove very profitable is offered men covering New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania; salary and commission. C 465 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT'S ASSISTANT.—Must be thoroughly experienced stenographer and capable of supervising and directing department details and help; Al references required. S. M. 69 Times Harlem.

OFFICE MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and capable of supervising and directing department details and help; Al references required. T. R., 69 Times Harlem.

OFFICE BOY, neat and willing, for large specialty concern; Kalle Color and Chemical Co., Inc., 530 Canal St.

OPTICIAN.—Experienced dispensing salesman for Chicago; will pay fare there and good salary. Call for photo Almer Coe, Biltmore Hotel, up to Saturday noon.

PHYSICIAN, reputable, competent, experienced, in advertising office; one who can take full charge; permanent position, good salary. Answer fully first letter. P. H., 100 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.—West-end-of County; wide awake, clean-cut, adaptable salesman with [illegible] estate experience or will train the right man with right quality; we are increasing our force in large enough force to cover the inquiries that we are receiving. Schemers, million-a-minute men and know-it-all old-timers cannot help us in our present organization. Andrew Murray Hill 7720 for appointment before 12 o'clock today only, calling for Mr. Mullaly, Robert E. Farley Org., 12 East 44th St.

SALESMAN.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELING MAN WITH CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD, TO COVER METROPOLITAN AND SMALL TOWNS WITH MANUFACTURERS NATIONALLY KNOWN TEXTILE LINE, SOLD DIRECT TO MERCHANTS. NO TRUNKS; COMMISSION BASIS; WELL DRAWING ARRANGEMENT. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR MAN WHO HAS THE ABILITY TO SELL LARGE QUANTITIES OF MERCHANDISE. APPLY 200 5TH AVE., ROOM 1501, FROM 9-12 OR 2-4 O'CLOCK.

SALESMAN, with experience, in paint, oil line, for New York and vicinity; commission basis; must have best of references. Apply International Flapol Co., 101 Beekman St.

SALESMAN WANTED to represent our line of dress shirts and pajamas for the jobbing trade; must have following; salary and commission. Berkshire Shirt Co., Inc., (Berkowitz Bros.) 84 Franklin St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 880, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class salesmen, with successful selling records in paint line; an unusual opportunity to join an underwriting firm; $400 to $600 monthly earnings on commission. H 542 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, energetic, for business advertisements in neighborhood restaurants, pay shops, &c.; high-class, attractive medium. Western success, new in N. Y.; commission. Ford, 123 East 23d St.

SALESMAN.—Motion picture advertising; if you are making five thousand or up a year we can use you; commission only; liberal drawing account after you show us. C 349 Times.

SALESMAN

for automobile fabric accessories; commission basis. World Rubber Products Co., 23 Washington Place.

SALESMEN, acquainted with liquors and bottlers' trade in Brooklyn and Long Island; salary and commission. J 73 Times.

SALESMAN.—Good opportunity for educated young man to learn selling lighting fixtures in showroom of prominent firm; salary start $15. Apply in own handwriting, C. B., 305 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for cloaks and suits; city and office trade; exceptional opportunity for right man; commission or salary. 27 East 22d, Suite 53.

SALESMAN wanted, thoroughly experienced selling highest grade medicinal malt extract; state references and remuneration expected. Box H 800 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN with large following of automobile owners and dealers; liberal commission; call between 12 and 2 P. M., Des Portes, 42 Union Square.

SALESMAN WITH FAMILY LIQUOR STORE TRADE IN GREATER NEW YORK; COMMISSION. L 760 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN for Conn. and N. J., to sell a line of children's wear; commission basis. E. G. Perez & Co., 1,170 Broadway.

SALESMEN to handle leather trimmings for trunks and bags as a side line; commission. Box 6, Station A, N. Y.

SHIPPING CLERK.—One used to handling volume of business in waist or dress line; opportunity for a real live wire. In answering give full details. W. C., 801 Times Downtown.

SODA DISPENSER, who understands mixing of syrups and all drinks; must be rapid and conscientious; big salary and [illegible] advancement for right man; apply by letter stating references, experience, etc., to Post Office Box 68, Troy, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS—Large downtown bank requires the services of an expert Spanish-English stenographer; prefer an American with good knowledge of Spanish; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired. Address G. Z., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY and personal assistant to publisher; write, giving age, experience, references, salary expected, stating where there is room for an assistant of tact and intelligence to grow. H 428 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, experienced, as stock clerk in clothing house. Call Saturday, 10 o'clock. Larry Liberman & Co., 35 East 10th.

SUPERINTENDENT for small loft building on East 48th St.; competent to run heating plant and elevator; good salary; must be neat appearing, conscientious and loyal man. R E 65 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR with knowledge of typewriting and shorthand; must have 2 or 3 years' experience. C 466 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—Men and women who have the certificate for oral work in New York State. Box J 114 Times.

TEACHER, experienced, to instruct foreigner in English; give age, references. B 284 Times.

TOOL CRIB ATTENDANT thoroughly familiar with all kinds of tools, jigs, and fixtures. Apply in person, Bijur Motor Appliance Co., 15th and Garden Sts., Hoboken. Five minutes' walk from 23d St. ferry.

WESTERN NEW YORK NURSERIES.

Adults wanted, age 25 to 70, to book orders for trees, shrubs, vines, roses; full or spare time; commission paid weekly; experience unnecessary. Western New York Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT IN BARGE WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE CHARGE OF SIMILAR SIMILAR POSITION IN LARGE DRESS HOUSE; NONE OTHER NEED APPLY. I. ZIMETBAUM CO., 38 WEST 32D.

YOUNG MAN wanted for outside work in retail jewelry business; Christian house; must have business references from position that can be immediately investigated. Call Saturday morning, 10:30, Charlton & Co., 611 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect of good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in buying toilet articles, notions, &c., in resident buyer's office; state salary and experience. X 204 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN for commissary work in hotel chain; opportunity for advancement; $75 a month and meals. Apply by letter only, stating short commissary. 42 East 11th St.

YOUNG MAN, wanted by Christian exporter; state age, experience and salary expected. H 621 Times Downtown.

YOUTHS over 16, learn mercantile business, beginning clerk stocks. B 584 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

DENTAL MECHANICS WANTED.—The demand for our graduate dental mechanics comes from all parts of the United States and Canada, and exceeds the supply. We teach men and women this paying professional trade, with practical work at the bench from the start. Individual instruction, competent instructors, fully equipped laboratories. School open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Porcelain castings taught by the new Walden System. Write for illustrated catalogue. Dept. B, West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, 25 West 64th St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER—Must get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Dullman Bldg., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what a exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Facts & Figures, 120 Church St., New York.

SHORTHAND, speed club, commercial, technical, and legal dictations; all commercial subjects and Spanish; day and evening. Prudential and Bankers' School, 27 East 58th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALEX. G. LIMBACH & WALTER JONES Will Save You Those "AFTER REGRETS."

Let men who know judge for you. An Automobile Engineer and the former Manager of the Highest Class Used Car Dealers in the World will appraise, examine, buy, or sell for you.

5-7 Columbus Circle. Phone 2127 Columbus.

AN ATTRACTIVE SELECTION OF USED PIERCE-ARROWS.

PIERCE 1918-38 Town Brougham.
PIERCE 1917-38 Brougham.
PIERCE 1917-38 Town Brougham.
PIERCE 1917-38 5-pass. Tour.
PIERCE 1916-38 5-passenger Tour.
PIERCE Series C-8 5-pass. Tour.
PIERCE Series C-8 5-pass. Sedan.
PIERCE Series C-3 3-pass. Road.
PIERCE Series C-2 Brougham.

PIERCE 1917-48 7-pass. Tour.
PIERCE 1916-48 7-pass. Limousine.
PIERCE 1916-48 7-pass. Tour.
PIERCE Series B-5 5-pass. Tour.
PIERCE Series B-3 5-pass. Tour.

PACKARD 1918 7-pass. Limousine.
CADILLAC 1918 7-pass. Touring.
SIMPLEX, 1914-88 4-pass. Tour.
COLE 1917 Roadster.
PIERCE-ARROW USED CAR EXCHANGE.
G. R. RUCKERT, Pres.
1,651 Bway, Cor. 51st St. Tel. Circle 2400.

AUTOMOBILE BODIES, new and used; all styles; no reasonable offer refused. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, INC., Used Car Dept.

1917 2-25 Packard Landaulet, like new, $3,850
1917 2-35 Packard Touring, in excellent condition, $2,800
1916 1-85 Packard-Phaeton & Touring, $1,350.
1917 "38" Winton Limousine, like new, $2,450.
1915 Dodge Sedan, thoroughly overhauled, $1,250.
1918 Dodge Touring, with Winter Top, $850.
1917 Studebaker Roadster, $450.
1916 Lozier Overhauled and Painted, $700.
1916 Jumbo Truck, 2 Ton, thoroughly overhauled, $900.
Packard 2 and 3 Ton Trucks.
Several other makes at bargains. It will pay you to visit our Used Car Dept.
Frank G. Albert, Mgr.
Phone Barnum 4700.
Bridgeport, Conn.

BURRELLE'S AUTO SHOW of RECONSTRUCTED MOTOR CARS.

ROLLS-ROYCE Collapsible Landaulet.
ROLLS-ROYCE 4-PASS. SPORT.
CADILLAC 1919 4-PASS.
CADILLAC 1919 7-PASS. TOUR.
CADILLAC 1918 7-PASS. TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
LANCIA 4-PASS. SPECIAL. Brand-new.
LANCIA 1917 TOWN CAR.
DANIELS 1919 COUPE.
DANIELS 1918 COUPE.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1918 4-PASS. SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-25 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD TOWN.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 4-Pass., Sport.
WHITE 1918 7-PASS. SPORT.
WHITE 1918 7-PASS. TOUR.
MARMON 1917 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER.
DUPLEX 7-PASS. FLEETWOOD SPECIAL.
KISSEL 1918 SPECIAL COUPE.
MERCER 1919 4-Pass. Sport. NEW.
MERCER 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
MERCER 1917 7-PASSEN. TOURING.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 COUPE.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 6-PASS. TOUR.
MURRAY 1919 SPECIAL SPORT.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA-FRASCHINI SEDAN. LATEST Imp.
FIAT CABRIOLET. LATEST Importation.
FIAT FLEETWOOD. LATEST Importation.
MANY OTHERS. OPEN EVENINGS.
1,690 B'way, Entire Bldg. Formerly Iceland.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 54 Open.
BUICK 1918 seven-passenger; mechanical condition and price right. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.
BUICK 1917 Little 6 touring, bargain, 1,776 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.
CADILLAC 1919 VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1919 4-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1917 4-Pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1919 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
CODE 1918 ROADSTER.
HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
MERCER 1918 RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1917 4-Pass. Touring.
McFARLAN 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
PACKARD 1918 FLEETWOOD SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Town Car.
PACKARD 1917 FLEETWOOD RUNABOUT.
STUTZ 1918 RUNABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1918, 7-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1917, 7-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1917, Fleetwood Limousine.
HUDSON 1917, 4-Pass. Sport.
LANCIA 1916, 4-Pass. Sport.
LOCOMOBILE 1917, 7-Pass. Touring.
MERCER 1917, 4-Pass. Sport.
PACKARD 1918, 7-Pass. Touring.
PACKARD 1918, Judkin Sedan, 4-Pass.
PACKARD 1917, 4-Pass. Pinaton Fleetwood.
STUTZ 1917, Four Passenger.
STUTZ 1917, Bearcat Speedster.
STUTZ 1917, Bearcat Speedster Special.
STUTZ 1915, Bearcat Speedster.
HERMAN W. KARP, INC., EST. 1902, 1,676 B'way. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

CADILLAC 1917, 7-PASS.
FEERLESS 1918 TOURING.
HARMON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON, 1918, 4-PASS. SPORT.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
OLDSMOBILE SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 SPEEDSTER, WALTON SPEC.
CHALMERS 1918, ALL TYPES.
MAY OTHERS.
LOBELL-ABORN, 239 WEST 57TH ST.

CADILLAC, 1918, Victoria coupe.
Cadillac, 1916, cabriolet.
Marmon, 1917, touring.
Hudson, 1918, 7-passenger landau.
Pierce-Arrow, 1917, "66" coupe.
Stutz, 1917, 6-passenger touring.
Marmon, 1918, limousine.
Hudson, 1917, runabout.
Hudson, 1918, 4-passenger speedster.
M. & M. Co., 123 W. 64th. Columbus 2797.

CADILLAC 1918 touring; 1917 Sedan; 1918 coupe; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,780 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, 1916 touring, exceptionally reasonable. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1918 touring. Mr. Graham, 2626 Vanderbilt.

CHEVROLET 1918 touring; top, tires, seat covers, and battery; all new; demonstrate; $450. University Garage, 176th St., University Av.

DODGE BROS.
TOURING AND SEDAN CARS.

EACH CAR HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY GONE OVER IN OUR REPAIR SHOP AND IS IN THE CONDITION REPRESENTED, DIRECT FROM AUTHORIZED DEALERS.

BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, USED CARS DEPT.
1,243 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
PHONE DECATUR 4100.

DODGE SEDAN, 1917; special paint job, five wire wheels, extra new tire; looks almost new. Ireland, Columbus 8063.

FIAT 1917 touring; perfect car; run 7,000 miles. Telephone 6145 Kenmore.

FORD.—We have 80 used Ford cars, all models, some with starters; also ¼, 1, and 1½ ton chain and shaft drive trucks; immediate delivery on new cars; time payment and trades if desired. Morris Auto Co., authorized Ford dealers, 1,995-2,003 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 3200.

FORD cars on an easy payment plan; small amount down, balance $10 week; prompt delivery. P. 1220 Times Bront.

HAYNES 5 passenger touring, 1916; wire wheels; extra Winter top; newly painted; equipment A1. Phone Col. 3163.

HUDSON super six coupe, excellent condition and finish; new Goodyear cord equipment all around; price $1,750; will consider Sedan or Mercer roadster on exchange basis. C. E. Lang, 1,890 Broadway. Phone Columbus 7127.

HUDSON SPORT MODEL.

Four-passenger, run 2,046 miles; almost new; ford tires, bumper, extra rim; immediate delivery bargain. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan, beautiful condition. 1,778 Broadway, 57th, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 6-54 7-passenger touring car; fully equipped; new top; very fine condition. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

HUDSON CARRIOLET, 1917; a beautiful car; almost new; bargain. R. S. Ireland, Columbus 6863.

HUBMOBILE.—Will exchange 1917, 7-passenger touring for runabout for one-family house. Phone 6577 Borough Park, or write Sixtieth St. Garage, 1,535 60th St., St., Brooklyn.

KING EIGHT sedan; very fine condition. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

MARMON SEDAN.—7-passenger; run about eighteen months; has had excellent care and is in splendid condition. Marion Roadster, 4-passenger; run about two years; in excellent condition; have recently spent about $500 on this, painting, putting on new top, etc. Both cars have splendid mechanical satisfaction and only reason for selling is that present needs call for different model, which will be a Marmon. "Owner," Z 366 Times Annex.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; fully equipped, including tires. Three-car must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

MAXWELL 1919 tourng car; driven 300 miles; a chance to buy an almost new car at a used car price. Capron, Stamford, Conn.

MERCER ROADSTER; BARGAIN. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

OVERLANDS
AND WILLYS KNIGHTS;
RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

OLDSMOBILES

Before deciding it will pay you to look over our stock of Used Oldsmobiles and other makes.

OLDSMOBILE CO. OF NEW YORK,
Used Car Department,
221 West 58th St.
Phone Columbus 9880.

OVERLAND, light 4, 5-passenger touring sedan; reconditioned; guaranteed. Willys-Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

OVERLAND, 1918, 5-passenger touring, exceptional condition; guaranteed. Willys-Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 8800. Open evenings.

PACKARD Twin Six roadster; condition perfect. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

PACKARD 3-35 touring, 7 passenger; run 5,000 miles; car is practically new. Apartment 1E, 207 West 90th.

PACKARD 1918, Judkin Sedan. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,676 Broadway. Circle 65.

PACKARD 1917, 2-35, 5-passenger touring; practically new. Phone Circle 6892.

PALMER-SINGER Imperial limousine; beautifully appointed and mechanically perfect; guaranteed. Inquire 51 West 96th St.

PEERLESS 7 passenger, latest 56 series; newly painted; new slip covers; very desirable. Driscoll, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 3500.

PEERLESS 1918, limousine; run 9,000 miles, $2,200. 112 East 75th, 5th floor.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 H. P.
PIERCE-ARROW (Series 3) collapsible touring body. C. 34 Times.

STUTZ (1918) 4 passenger.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48, touring; condition practically new. Phone Circle 5092.

RENAULT 5-passenger touring car; reconstructed; late model. Renault Selling Branch, Inc., 719 5th Av.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car, $1,250. Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

ROLLS-ROYCE Touring, sport type; latest importation; absolutely perfect. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,607 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2687.

ROLLS ROYCE LANDAULET.—Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 7-PASSENGER.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 60TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STEARNS KNIGHTS, overhauled, guaranteed
1918 4-CYLINDER TOURING.
1918 4-CYLINDER TOURING.
1917 OVERLAND 4-CYLINDER.
With Summer and Winter Top, $550.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
418 WEST 58TH ST. COLUMBUS 7990.

STUTZ touring; late 1918. Run 2,646 miles; maroon; brown Spanish upholstery; wire wheels; 3 extra cord tires with covers; spotlight; bumper; will sacrifice; unusual opportunity. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STUTZ SPORT, late model, 4-passenger; mechanically perfect; $1,600. 1203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4830. Open evenings.

STUTZ, late 1918, four-passenger; wire wheels; new rubber; 2,900 miles; no dealers. Anderson, 1,750 Westchester Av., Bronx.

STUTZ Bearcat, 16-valve roadster; like new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

Van Gwerinzen, Maj. B., to Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Harrison.
Lee, Maj. E. W., relieved from station at San Juan.
Shurtleff, Capt. F. C., to Camp Buntin.
Sammis, Capt. J. F., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fox Hills, S. I.
Curtis, Capt. H. C., and Sandow, Capt. B. F., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of South. Dept.
Yount, Capt. C. C., and Diederich, 1st Lt. V. P., to Walter Reed Hosp.
Travers, Capt. P. L., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.
Walsh, Capt. J., to Hosp. No. 22, at Philadelphia.
Bennett, Capt. F. J. A., to Hosp. No. 3, at Colonia, N. J.
Schwartz, 1st Lt. A. A., to Ft. Hancock.
Wheat, 1st Lt. H. R., to Camp Meade.
Clay, 1st Lt. W. C., will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of Southeastern Dept.
Hall, 1st Lt. E. G., to Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May.
Thoma, 1st Lt. E. W., to Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. McHenry.
Brook, 1st Lt. D. H., from Ellington Field, will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Southeastern Dept.

Infantry.

Humphrey, Col. C. F., to Ft. Jay.
Noyes, Col. S. W., relieved from 41st.
Thorne, Col. G. E., to Camp Funston with 41st.
Wiley, Lt. Col. N. J., will report to Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.
McRae, Lt. Col. D. M., detailed as prof. of military tactics at Chattanooga High School.
Underhill, Maj. L. K., to Washington.
Bullock, Maj. H. B. (Capt. Inf.,) will report to Cmdg. Gen. Southeastern Dept. for examination by an army retiring board.
Smith, Capt. G. F., and Perron, 1st Lt. F. X., will report to Chief of Staff.
Watkins, Capt. E. G., assigned to Commission on Training Camp Activities at Seattle.
Lester, Capt. G. W., detailed as Asst. Dist. Insp. of R. O. T. C., Dist. No. 1, at Boston.
Kessler, Capt. T. J., to Camp Bowie, sick.
Taylor, Capt. J. W., assigned as aid de camp and staff of Maj. Gen. Buck.
Barry, Capt. W. L., detailed as prof. of mil. science at Allen Academy, Bryan, Texas.
Davant, Capt. H. W., assigned to 46th and relieved from duty in office of Mr. Woods, special asst. to Sec. of War.
Harwood, 1st Lt. F. A., hon. discharged.
Werner, 1st Lt. H., from office of Mr. Woods, special asst. to Sec. of War to 12th at Camp Stuart.
Richardson, 1st Lt. J. T., to Camp Jackson.

Ordnance Department.

McFarland, Col. E., detailed to make investigations of the new Fokker aircraft products in the Netherlands and will proceed to The Hague.
Garner, Capt. A. B., will report to special asst. to Sec. of War.
Mitchell, Capt. A. W., to Rock Island Arsenal.
Orde, Capt. J. F., to Camp Lee.
Marshall, Capt. C. B., to Ft. Hancock as asst. to Cmdg. Off., Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

Quartermaster Corps.

Groseclose, Capt. E. H., assigned to rail trans. branch at Washington.
Frost, Capt. W. A., assigned to domestic service, Washington.
Fling, 1st Lt. W. F., and Hansen, 1st Lt. C. I., assigned to Motors and Vehicles Sec., Washington.
Godwin, 1st Lt. J. L., to Ft. Jay as asst. to Supply Off.
Culbertson, 1st Lt. M., to Langley Field as asst. to Supply Off.
Ripple, 1st Lt. N., to New York and report to the Zone Supply Off.
Hodge, 1st Lt. E. C., will report to Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.

Air Service.

Marsh, Maj. J. R., detailed to investigate the new Fokker aircraft products in The Netherlands, and will proceed to The Hague.
Cross, Maj. H. E., to Dayton, Ohio.
Blair, Capt. E.; Hogan, 1st Lt. W. C.; McPherson, 1st Lt. A. J., and Hendricks, 1st Lt. A., to Hoboken.
Rogers, 1st Lt. J. B., and 1st Lt. J. H., to Newport News.
Mayer, 1st Lt. D. B., and Adams, 1st Lt. B. H., to Army Hosp. at Cooperstown, N. Y., sick.

Sanitary Corps.

Schneider, Maj. E. C., to Mineola Med. Research Laboratory.
Robinson, Capt. G. H., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Cent. Dept. for discharge.
Simmons, Capt. E. H., to Washington.
Maloney, 1st Lt. J. F., and Osborne, 1st Lt. F., will report to Cmdg.

HYLAN SAYS CRIME HAS NOT INCREASED

Writes Enright That Burglaries Have Been Fewer Than in Four Previous Years.

SEES DESIGN ON HIMSELF

Declares "Slush Fund Crowd and Papers" Aim to Discredit Present Administration.

Mayor Hylan wrote to Police Commissioner Enright yesterday that he could see no crime wave in the city. He said that as a matter of fact fewer burglaries were committed during the first three months of this year than during the corresponding time in the previous four years. The newspapers, he said, were responsible for publishing fake information about burglaries and other crimes as "the press and the news gatherers" are unfriendly to his administration and are endeavoring to discredit it.

The Mayor's letter follows:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.
April 11, 1919.

Richard E. Enright, Esq., Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir: Your letter of April 2 with reference to the number of burglaries committed in this city for the three months of January, February, and March in the last five years is received. There were less burglaries in 1919 than there were in 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918. In the first three months of 1919 there were 1,846 less burglaries than in the first three months of 1915, and 796 less in 1919 than in 1918.

There is an organized movement, so I am informed, by the old two-million-dollar slush fund crowd and the papers which supported them to discredit the administration by publishing inaccurate statements about burglaries and other crimes committed in this city. The press and news gatherers, as you know, are very unfriendly to this administration, and are endeavoring in every possible way to discredit the administration, particularly the Police Department. Very truly yours,

JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

The question of crime in the city was a subject of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate, and the Mayor agreed with the statement of Borough President Frank L. Dowling that nonresidents of the city were responsible for committing most of the recent crimes. The discussion arose over the request of District Attorney Lewis of Kings County for a modification of the personal service of his office so as to provide an increase in the salary of his assistant, Albert E. Richardson, from $4,500 to $5,000 a year.

"This is a time when the District Attorneys in this city should be encouraged to retain all their good men. The District Attorneys and the police have had a great deal to do with keeping order here during the war by their steady suppression of crime. Most of the crimes recently committed in this city were perpetrated by persons not residents in this city. There were 80,000 strangers here, and the prison records would show that the majority of the recent inmates are nonresidents of New York City."

"Yes, I know that," quickly asserted the Mayor. "The newspapers are talking about a great crime wave in this city, and some papers go so far as to say that the city administration is responsible. That is not true. I agree with what Mr. Dowling has said."

The Mayor said he was in favor of granting the salary increase, but thought it should be referred to the Corporation Counsel, as there was a legal question involved, and the matter was adjourned for two weeks.

TO KEEP BROADWAY CLEAN.

Inspector Henry Tells of Plans for White Light District.

Police Inspector Dominick Henry in commenting yesterday on the action of men of his squad in ending the ball "East Is West," said:

"I was appointed an Inspector of Police here to keep order. At the present time there is an order to keep all places on Broadway closed after closing time and I am going to abide by it.

"I am going to keep Broadway clean, no matter what may happen. Broadway has been clean for the last month. Although there may be a few cases which have been decided against me, I am going to keep the great white light district as it has never been before. I defy any one to find anything disorderly in my district."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Wednesday night, between 10:30 and 11:30, between 640 Riverside Drive, 1,614 Amsterdam Av., back to William Delicatessen, 214st St. and Broadway. 640 Riverside, platinum bar pin set with nineteen diamonds and seven sapphires; liberal reward. Mrs. John J. Noll, Jr., 640 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Diamond flexible bracelet, set in platinum, Wednesday evening, either at Park Avenue Hotel or on 95th St., Riverside Drive to West End Av., thence to 93d St.; $200 reward for return or information leading to recovery. Mrs. J. M. Tatum, 315 West 97th. Phone Riverside 5083.

LOST—Black patent leather suitcase containing lady's wearing apparel, in taxicab leaving Pennsylvania Station, 8:40 P. M. Wednesday; suitable reward for immediate return. Mrs. Joseph W. Jones, 55 West 54th St.

LOST—Thursday morning, between Mendel's and lower level Grand Central Station, gold wrist watch, Lancet make, oval blue enamel 4-recian design, links heavily chased; reward. De Redon, 47 Lockwood Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOST—In taxicab from Cafe Lafayette to 59th St. Thursday, April 3, black fur neckpiece, reward offered. R. M. Pott, 214 East 23d.

LOST—At the Adelphi Theatre, Broadway and 54th St., Thursday night, black fur neckpiece. Reward if returned to 326 West 56th St.

LOST—Belmont Theatre or Montmartre, brocade bag containing opera glasses, lorgnette, and toilet articles; reward. Mrs. F., 1540 Hotel Belmont.

LOST—$50 in bills, 4th floor, Best & Co., Friday afternoon, please return; no questions; reward. Telephone Lost Dept., Greeley 1234, or Main 9257.

LOST—Wednesday, Woodmanston Inn, square platinum watch diamond initialed "E. A. C."; liberal reward offered. Cohen, 815 Park Av. Rhinelander 9639.

LOST—On March 24, in Plaut Co.'s salesroom, Newark, sample-case containing children's coats and capes; reward, no questions asked. B 956 Times Harlem.

LOST—Letter addressed to Mrs. Albert Winn, 55 Tenny St., Methuen, Mass.; return Elks No. 1, Robt. F. McGregor.

LOST—In taxicab, Republican Club to Grand Central, portfolio with papers; return to Republican Club; suitable reward.

LOST—Package containing black satin cape; liberal reward. M. Feldman, care U. S. Dress, 151 West 23d. Farragut 717.

LOST—Lieutenant's gold bar pin, initials "F. W. B." back; reward. C 420 Times Downtown.

LOST—Two skin mink neckpiece; Broadway, 157th St., 1 P. M., Monday; reward. Z 389 Times Annex.

LOST—Broadway, about 108th St., purse containing pin; reward. Return 2,800 Broadway.

LOST—Envelope, papers, 7th Av., between 33d and Times Square; reward. Communicate C 368 Times.

$50 REWARD.

no questions asked; return platinum ring, pearl in centre, row of diamonds and row of sapphires around it; lost April 1, vicinity Park Av. and 42d St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$50 REWARD

for return of ruby, sapphire and diamond service pin; lost near 40th St. and 5th Av. Return to

E. KIRKPATRICK & CO., JEWELERS,
624 5th Av.

$200 REWARD; no questions asked, for the return of emerald and square diamond ring; emerald surrounding diamond; lost in the ladies' room of the Hotel Marie Antoinette on Jan. 6. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Av.

$25 REWARD.—For long gold bar pin, set with different colored pearls; lost Saturday night in theatre district. McLennan, 136 West 44th St. Bryant 2502.

Found.

FOUND—Religious emblem on Riverside Drive Tuesday afternoon; owner can claim by identifying 468 Riverside Drive, corner 128th St.

DRUG ADDICTS RUSH TO CITY CLINICS HERE

Men and Women in All Walks of Life Among Applicants for Daily "Shot."

TALK OF IDENTITY BRAND

Many Physicians Frightened, Says Commissioner—Consider Plans for Control.

That the methods employed by the city health authorities, the State Narcotic Commission and the Federal authorities to drive out of business the unscrupulous physician and the druggist who has been getting rich from the sale of narcotics to addicts are effective was shown yesterday by the number of addicts who applied to the Board of Health clinics for their drug.

Many degrees of society were represented in the crowd that flowed into the Department of Health Building in Centre Street. There were working men and working women, white and colored, some who looked like they were in some profession and some who seemed to be strangers to any profession. Health Commissioner Copeland estimated that at least 200 addicts were registered during the day and prescribed for.

Another phase presented was that habitual users of drugs are beginning to haunt the offices of physicians who have been dealing with them and their needs and demanding treatment. Some of these are of the better class, who do not want the publicity attendant upon official treatment. Some are those who distrust the constituted authorities and fear to come forward. Some are in desperate need of their particular drug and doctors fear they may become violent if they do not obtain it.

Dr. Abraham L. Cardozo, who was arrested charged with violation of the narcotic law, was reported to have had as many as forty addicts waiting at a time in his office, begging for treatment.

Another physician telephoned to Commissioner Copeland that he had an unusual number of addicts in his office and that he could not treat them all and he wanted to know what he must do and whether he could treat those who appeared to be in the greatest need. He was told by the Commissioner to give them treatment according to the law and to refer them to the Health Department. Those he was unable to treat he was told to send at once to the clinic.

Danger in Stoppage of Drugs.

Fear of the stoppage of drugs is worrying the authorities, for if a serious situation arises, Dr. Copeland said, every agency must be ready to deal with it. That there is danger was shown by the records of the Queens police yesterday. Two men were caught in the act of ransacking the room of House Surgeon Powell, in St. John's Hospital. They said they were Joseph Toberg, 21 years old, of 331 East Fifty-first Street, Cleveland, and William Immenhort, 21, of 1,532 Jones Street, Cincinnati. Each had a hypodermic outfit. They said they broke into the hospital to get cocaine.

Dr. Copeland will begin an investigation today to find out whether there is any concerted action in the drug trade to keep up the price of narcotics, an action which would assist the bootlegger in plying his trade.

Doctors here also were studying a decision concerning a provision of the Harrison narcotic law. One Dr. Webb and one Goldbaum, a druggist, both of Memphis, Tenn., were convicted and sentenced in the United States District Court of conspiring to violate the Harrison law. This is the court's decision:

"If a practicing and registered physician issues an order for morphine to an habitual user thereof, the order not being issued by him in the course of professional treatment in the attempted cure of the habit, but being issued for the purpose of providing the user with morphine sufficient to keep him comfortable by maintaining his customary use, is such order a physician's prescription under exception (b) of Section 2?" Court decision:

"As to Question 3, to call such an order for the use of morphine a physician's prescription would be so plain a perversion of meaning that no discussion of the subject is required. That question should be answered in the negative."

Dr. Copeland said he thought that undoubtedly the decision forbade doctors prescribing simply to keep patients "comfortable," but it did not prohibit proper treatment of addicts. The Department of Health, he said, was primarily giving relief after each applicant had received a thorough physical examination to find out what was the underlying physical disturbance, and those who were simply addicts were having doses reduced very rapidly. It was not the department's purpose to keep addicts "comfortable."

The weakness of the present method, it is said, is that there is no check on the addict and he can have his prescription duplicated by many doctors. This prevention of duplication is a matter to which the officials are now giving the gravest attention.

Several suggestions have reached the Department of Health. One is to have each addict under treatment by the department branded on the arm with silver nitrate, the marks to serve as a guide to physicians to whom he or she applies. Many humorous comments were made yesterday on the plan.

Consider Identification Plans.

There also is a plan under consideration of issuing identification cards to addicts. Another is to have each addict inform the department as to the physician he or she desires to treat them.

"It is not the function of the Department of Health to treat disease," said Dr. Copeland. "We have, however, been forced to open clinics for those who are now detached from the doctors who gave them attention. The illegitimate practitioners hesitate to accept these persons as patients, and the illegitimate are too frightened to take them on, and so an emergency arises in which some one must take care of them. This, then, is clearly the business of the Department of Health.

"The Department of Health has no specific or standard treatment. It is our view that every case must be treated on its individual merits. In each case we are determining the underlying cause of the condition and are dealing with it in that way. It is the purpose of the department to reduce the dose each day and at the same time direct the patient to his physician for treatment of his underlying physical disability.

"It must be understood the prescription of narcotics is incidental to the relief treatment, which is the correction of physical disabilities. Where the addict is simply the victim of a habit he must face the fact that there will be a rapid reduction of his drug and within a few days he will be unable to obtain it."

Asked whether it was possible to correct the evil by the system of a sliding scale of doses, the Commissioner replied: "Yes, if we can control the supply."

The Narcotic Bureau will be removed today from the Board of Health Building to 145 Worth Street, and patients will be received from 12 M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. The average dose to patients yesterday was fifteen grains. The highest dose given was twenty-five grains and the lowest dose seven grains.

Croix de Guerre for Mrs. Squiers.

Mrs. Herbert G. Squiers has received the Croix de Guerre with the military star from the French Government, in recognition of her service as head of the French hospital at Monmirail in the Marne for over three years during the war, and for bravery and great presence of mind at the battle of Chateau Thierry, when she cared for and succored over 600 wounded unaided, except for two volunteer assistants, until she went under fire to the French Military Staff, who at once sent medical and surgical aid. Mrs. Squiers also has the Medaille de Reconnaissance de la France in recognition of her civilian services.

Yale Man Quits Academy in Rome.

Information reached the city Wednesday that Charles Upson Clark, former Yale University, had resigned from the American Academy in Rome.

Religious Notices on Page Sixteen.



Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

"That Boy knows how to Dress"

You hear this said of the occasional boy whose first long-trousers suit shows he has the secret of right dressing—namely, clothes that retain their fine fit and smart looks simply because they are good.

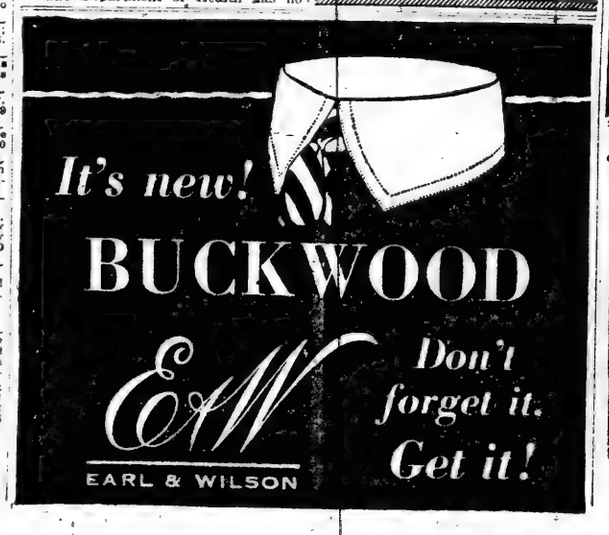
Hart Schaffner & Marx 'Prep' Suits

(Boys' long trousers suits)

$25 is a remarkably low price to pay for assured all-wool quality, scrupulous tailoring and the newest style ideas; but our Prep Suit prices begin at $25. Other exceptional values, $28, $30, $35, $38, $40.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 129th
546-24th West 125th
5th Ave., cor. 122d





A BOMB-PROOF bonnet was useful in No Man's Land, but in God's Country, "New York's Own" wants a head gear that's a little more comfortable, a little more cheerful,—as a matter of fact, they want STYLE instead of STEEL.

They've finished their job over there, and want to get out of their work clothes, wash up—doll up—and forget it.

Every man of them wants to get into their glad rags, put on a new bonnet,—go out and have a little fun before the U. S. A. goes dry.

I know how they feel because a good many of my boys are in it. I know what they want and I've got it,—that is, as far as hats go.

And when it comes to the Soldiers' pay,—Shhh!—Uncle Sam has never been accused of being a Spendthrift.

That's why it's some comfort to the boys to know that after the bands stop playing and the fireworks have faded, they can come into my stores and have any Soft Hat or Derby, any color or shape, in my new Victory Styles—for one price—$2.85.



One Price $2.85

Truly Warner

New York and Everywhere
Telephone Book Gives Addresses of New York and Brooklyn Stores.

SUPPOSE that an artist painted your portrait according to how your chum's brother - in - law's friend's stepmother guesses you look! Wouldn't you feel more like hanging the artist, than the picture? Contrasted with long-distance, designed-in-the-dark clothing, Right and Reason are all on the side of Clemons Make - To - Measure Tailoring, and so is Price—only $30 to $55,

Starting with the very Woolens, my Custom Tailoring means privacy, instead of promiscuity; individuality, instead of insignificance; assurance of style, instead of assumption of style; good attention, instead of good intentions; a fit, instead of a forfeit.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Slashing Swank

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
21 Years On This Corner



OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

IMPORTANT CHANGES
IN
TRAIN SERVICE
TO
WASHINGTON
VIA
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

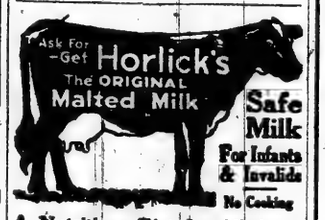
EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, APRIL 13

Trains will leave Pennsylvania Station, 7th Ave. and 32nd St., as follows

Lv. New York	Ar. Baltimore	Ar. Washington
1:02 A.M.	4:37 A.M.	7:45 A.M.
7:30 A.M.	12:25 P.M.	1:20 P.M.
10:30 A.M.	3:05 P.M.	4:05 P.M.
12:20 P.M.	4:50 P.M.	5:45 P.M.
1:55 P.M.	6:05 P.M.	7:35 P.M.
4:47 P.M.	8:15 P.M.	10:05 P.M.
5:55 P.M.	10:45 P.M.	11:50 P.M.

The "NATIONAL LIMITED" will be restored to leave New York at 4.47 P.M. and will carry Coaches, Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

Brentano's
NEW YORK
5th Ave at 27th St
Booksellers to the World
ALL BOOKS ALL LANGUAGES



Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids
No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office. OTHERS are IMITATIONS

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.



The Salvation Army in Strange Lands.

Finely illustrated article showing the activities of the Salvation Army in China, Java, and Korea, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow. —Advt

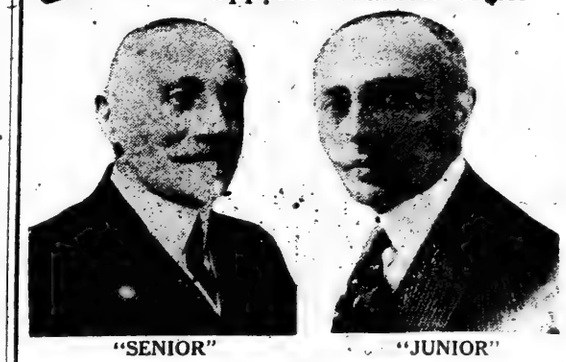
OPEN TO-NIGHT UNTIL 9:00

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The Home of 40 Famous Brands of Men's and Young Men's Clothes

Georges

Above Liggett's Drug Store
Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway
Opposite Waldorf Hotel



"SENIOR" "JUNIOR"

Continuing Our "Offensive" Against High Prices! A Smashing Drive in Which We Offer

6000 SUITS

All Brand New Spring Models

Direct from 40 of the Most Famous Makers in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester and Chicago—Suits That Were Made to Sell at

$25 $28 & $30

The Entire Lot at One Price—

$18.50

Regulars, Longs, Shorts, Stouts. In Sack and Newest Waistline Models. Sizes 32 to 48.

The total savings to our customers on these 6,000 Spring Suits run into the thousands of dollars. It is a huge sum, one which not only demonstrates the benefits to be derived by our enormous economies in "overhead" expenses, but which shows the results of our eliminating *our own profit* and the *profit of the makers* for this first birthday celebration of this second-floor enterprise.

We have taken a tidy (?) sum out of the rent collector's pocket this last year—for when we opened **this second-floor shop at a rental of $7,500 a year** we discontinued paying $65,000 a year rent for our former 3 Greater New York ground-floor stores. We have also done away with other ground-floor extravagances. *Every dollar of these vast savings goes into the pockets of our customers.*

But these economies, huge as they are, were not sufficient. We were determined to celebrate the opening of our second Spring season in this new shop with *the biggest value surprise in years.* Immediate profits did not matter. **The 40 famous makers** whom we represent were glad to co-operate. This great purchase we made—the Suits are here—the savings are yours. Every model imaginable is included—every wanted color and pattern. They are bonafide $25, $28 and $30 garments beyond question. See them and judge for yourself.

Other Remarkable Values in Spring Suits and Topcoats at $20, $22.50, $25 and up to $45

Georges

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR

Over Liggett's Drug Store
(Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway)
Opp. Waldorf Hotel

15 West 34th Street

—Open Daily Till 6 P. M.—Saturdays Till 9 P. M.

Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday, fair; gentle shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

Section 1

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,359 NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1919. 128 PAGES, In Nine Parts, Including Picture and Magazine Sections (Rotogravure) and Book Section. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

JAPANESE RACE AMENDMENT FAILS OF ADOPTION; FRANCE GETS SAAR COAL FIELDS IN PERPETUITY; COMMUNISTS SEIZE POWER IN NEW MUNICH REVOLT

PLAN START TODAY ON WIN OR DIE ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Sopwith Team to Drop Entire Undercarriage Into Sea When 100 Miles from Shore.

PRECAUTIONS CAST ASIDE

Fear of Rivalry Leads Hawker and Grieve to Risk Drowning or Crashing to Earth.

WIRELESS EQUIPMENT CUT

Navigator's Difficulties Increased by Sacrifices to Speed—Two Attempts at Start Yesterday Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, April 12.—Spurred on by the arrival yesterday of the Martinsyde biplane with its pilot and navigator, Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Mackenzie Grieve of the Sopwith team shove furiously all day today to start their machine on the Transatlantic flight for The London Daily Mail prize of $50,000. At 6 o'clock tonight, after a group of Newfoundland officials, technical aviation experts and newspapermen had waited five hours to see the Sopwith biplane start her historic cruise, Hawker announced that he could not start until tomorrow.

Unless conditions change over night the Sopwith plane may be on her way by noon tomorrow, thus beating the Martinsyde, at least so far as the start of the journey goes.

Captain E. F. Raynham and Major C. W. H. Morgan, respectively pilot and navigator of the Martinsyde, put in a hard day superintending the carting of the parts of their biplane to Quidividi, where they will start.

A high wind all day kept them from erecting their canvas hangar, and the prospect is that they cannot get tuned up ready for a start before Monday afternoon at the very earliest. Thus Hawker and Grieve still seem to have the best of the race. Though they were frankly worried when the Martinsyde party arrived.

Hawker had no intention of starting before Sunday till he heard reports of the good progress the Martinsyde people were making. Then the Sopwith party turned to their Mount Pearl aerodrome and began hurried preparations for the flight.

Preparations for Flight.

Major Arthur Partridge, official starter for the Royal Aero Club, recorded the engine number and placed a seal on one of the plane's struts. In the meantime Governor J. Alex Robinson, Minister of Finance Cashin and a group of other prominent men had gathered. A troop of Boy Scouts worked like little beavers, hustling a runway of loose rock from the hangar to the straightaway starting stretch, and a group of laborers with dump carts and road rollers struggled to fill in and iron out the rough spots on the starting field, which is far too small at best.

Inside the hangar a dozen highly trained mechanics went over the biplane, inch by inch, tuning up the engine, testing out the controls, and trying every part of the mechanism. Hawker himself made frequent examinations of the machine, though during the morning he had strolled nervously about the airdrome doing nothing.

Raynham Wishes Rival Good Luck.

The Postmaster General handed over the mail bag, containing letters from the Governor to the King and others. No other persons availed themselves of the Sopwith Company's offer to carry letters at $500 an ounce for the sake of getting one of the few of the first issue of transatlantic air mail postage stamps.

Just as Hawker and Grieve had shifted into the inner layers of their flying clothes, while their rubber life saving suits hung nearby, Captain Raynham strolled across the field and in a typically casual British manner wished his rival good luck.

The two lean, thin-faced, clear-eyed young men grinned broadly at each other, and then turned calmly to a discussion of the technique of their game.

Hawker hazarded the opinion that he had the better flying field of the two, and when Raynham replied that he expected to use the road near his Quidi Vidi field as a starting stretch, Hawker warned him that the several degrees of "helm" given to the machine by the torque of the engine while taxi-ing across the ground would carry him off the road in spite of himself, quietly adding that the helm had very nearly wrecked his own machine when he made a trial flight Thursday.

"My boat is quite a little fellow beside yours," Raynham remarked, as he ran a professional eye over the Sopwith

Continued on Page Three.

TEA DANCES CLUB DE VINGT, 14 East 58th St. SUPPER DANCES Monday, Wednesday, Friday Evenings, 10:30. Open to Public as well as Club members. Thea Dansants Every Afternoon, 4 to 7.—Advt.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Ukrainian Bolsheviki Capture Crimean Capital

LONDON, April 12.—The Ukrainian Soviet forces have captured Simferopol, capital of the Crimea, and Eupatoria, thirty-eight mile west-northwest of Simferopol, with considerable booty.

This information is contained in a Russian Government wireless communication received today.

PARIS, April 12.—The Temps today printed a wireless message from Kiev announcing that Ukrainian Soviet troops had occupied the railway centre of Deshenkov and were advancing on Simferopol.

A dispatch from Moscow says that General Anselme, French commander at Odessa, asked for three hours to evacuate that city. The request was refused, and the Bolshevist forces entered the city when the Allies withdrew to their intrenchments in the village of Taparka.

NO WAY TO ENFORCE WAR PROHIBITION

Simply Left to District Attorneys to Punish Violators, Says Roper.

MAY POSTPONE DRY ERA

President Could Proclaim Demobilization Complete—Some Action by Congress Possible.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Enforcement of wartime prohibition, which becomes effective July 1, is not lodged with the Internal Revenue Bureau or with any other Government agency, but is merely left to the United States Attorneys, Revenue Commissioner Daniel C. Roper declared today after analysis of all statutes and regulations.

Intimation that, because of the apparent difficulty of enforcement, the President or Congress might be called upon to postpone the law's operation was given by Mr. Roper in a statement saying that "the issuing of licenses for the manufacture prohibited by the wartime prohibition act will naturally cease with July 1, assuming, of course, that neither the President nor the Congress stays the operation of the law."

In this connection it became known today that a number of Administration officials and advisers of the President recently urged him to prevent prohibition from going into effect July 1 by proclaiming the completion of demobilization by that time. This view is understood to be held by Commissioner Roper, who is represented as believing prohibition cannot be enforced adequately without specific legislation establishing an enforcement agency.

After explaining in a statement that Congress had failed to pass bills authorizing administration of the wartime prohibition provisoin of the Agricultural bill approved last Nov. 21, Mr. Roper said:

An Anomalous Condition.

"Enforcement of the prohibition contained in the act, therefore, is not placed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or lodged anywhere in the Government, but is naturally left to the United States Attorneys to enforce by prosecution under the section of the act which provides 'that any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed one year or by a fine not to exceed $1,000, or both such imprisonment and fine.'

"An anomalous condition exists, brought about by the failure of Congress to enact at the last session the necessary legislation and provide the necessary money for the enforcement of the wartime prohibition.

"Existing revenue laws with regard to the control of illicit manufacture and sale will, of course, remain in force until repealed by Congress. Their enforcement will continue to be given the vigorous attention of internal revenue officers until repealed."

The Commissioner also expressed the view that the only authority given to the Internal Revenue Bureau by the war-time Prohibition act related to regulating the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits for other than beverage purposes and the distribution of wine for sacramental, medicinal or other than beverage purposes.

This statement by Commissioner Roper threw a new element of uncertainty into the status of prohibition between July 1 and Jan 16, when the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment becomes effective. Some officials said this uncertainty might be partially removed by enforcement legislation, if a special session of Congress should be called soon, although Revenue Bureau officials doubt whether an adequate force of agents could be whipped into shape between the passage of such legislation, even if it were speeded through Congress, and July 1.

It now develops that the Revenue Bureau will be unable to assign all of its 3,000 revenue agents to liquor work, owing to the necessity of employing most of these men on tax collection business. Reports that 3,000 agents would be assigned to prohibition enforcement work after July 1 now appear erroneous in the light of the Revenue Commissioner's decision that he has not authority nor appropriations necessary to carry out the task.

Commissioner Roper and Secretary

Continued on Page Eighteen.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Wardman Park Hotel. Write for information. H. Albert, formerly The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.—Advt.

FALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Where Particular People Congregate—Plain Ends.—Advt.

MARCH EXPLAINS MUTINY

Says Our Men in Russia Were Influenced by Red Sympathizers.

REPEATED PRINTED QUERIES

Worked Upon by Constant Propaganda Signed by a Former British Journalist.

LEADER IS UNDER ARREST

Many Slavs in Company Concerned—Opening of Murmansk Road Aids Allies' Position.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Official reports to the War Department, made public today by General March, Chief of Staff, show that the mutiny among the American troops at Archangel was directly due to propaganda circulated among the men by Bolshevist sympathizers all of the questions asked by the soldiers of their officers having been directly suggested in leaflets urging the Americans to revolt. The mutiny, now appears to have been confined to the members of Company I, 339th Infantry, and to have ended when the men entrained for the front.

"We have a report from Murmansk," General March said, "to the effect that the organization which was referred to is Company I, 339th Infantry. The dispatch states: 'It is worthy of note that the questions that were put to the officers by the men were identical with those that the Bolshevist propaganda leaflets advised them to put to them.'

"I have not seen this leaflet, but I am very anxious to get it. This is a very striking thing. I have had long experience in the army, and I do not recall ever having seen American soldiers who did not want to get into a fight. They always said 'Lead me to it,' and went to it.

"It is a very important thing. We want to get hold of that Bolshevist pamphlet and find out just what they are up to."

The information as to the source of the mutiny, coupled with the fact that no reports of further refusals to do duty have come, led officers to believe that events would show that the single agitator in Company I, who was arrested for stubborn refusal to proceed with his company when the others had decided to obey, was very largely responsible for what happened. They regarded it as almost certain that he would prove to be the man with Bolshevist tendencies, and had no doubt that he would be severely punished. The remainder of the company, it was said, would take a different view of their action when they realized how it was viewed at home.

The Situation Improved.

The general situation of the forces at Murmansk and Archangel has been improved, General March said, through the reopening of the railroad from Murmansk south, bringing the distant southern outposts into direct touch with headquarters.

The Chief of Staff did not believe the military situation in Northern Russia was at all alarming. He said transportation was now open to such an extent that there would be little difficulty in withdrawing the force.

"They have constant communication by land and water between Murmansk and Archangel," he said. "I do not think the withdrawal question presents any difficulty.

"We have a report from the Murmansk district that on March 28 the Onda Bridge had been rebuilt and direct communication by rail has now been established with the most southern post of the Allies. Of course, the situation of these small detachments is not known to us here. Sometimes they change overnight, and it takes about a week for messages to get through. But now that they have got the railroad straight through to the front the questions of supply and reinforcement are solved. There should be no trouble about it now."

General March called attention to the arrival at Murmansk of the American cruisers Galveston and Chester with two companies of American railway engineers and Brig. Gen. Richardson. The engineers were sent to operate the railroad south from Murmansk over which the British reinforcements can be moved as needed. The arrival of the British troop transports is to be expected at any time.

All indications here are that a carefully laid plan for the withdrawal of the entire force has been mapped out by the British, who are in charge of the expedition by direction of the Supreme War Council. How it is to be carried out or to what extent it may be necessary to remove loyal Russian forces which have co-operated with the expedition or the Russian civil population, which may be fearful of being left to the mercy of the Bolsheviki, has not been disclosed. The

Continued on Page Three.

Hotel Seville, 5th Av. and 29th St.—Rooms with private bath, $2.50; suites at moderate rates. Restaurant and grill.—Advt.

The GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs. Through Sleepers Daily. Reservations—The Plaza.—Advt.

Our Troops in Coblenz Guard German Banks

COBLENZ, April 11. (Associated Press.)—American troops today began guarding German banks in Coblenz and Treves, because of reports that the strike among bank clerks in unoccupied Germany might spread to the occupied zone. The clerks in the American area, however, continue at work.

Frederick Schwarzkopf of Berlin, who admitted to the American military police that he had taken part in the Spartacide uprising in Berlin, was sentenced to sixty days' solitary confinement in the Interior Provost Marshal Court in Coblenz today for planning and agitating a movement against the American Army of Occupation. Twelve other Germans who were arrested several weeks ago on charges of participating in the movement, in which it was planned to seize the munitions in the American area and overthrow the German officials, were sentenced to fifteen days each.

Schwarzkopf was the leader of the movement, and confessed after his arrest that he came to Coblenz for the purpose of bringing about an uprising if possible.

BOLSHEVIKI OFFER TERMS TO ALLIES

For Goods and Recognition Will Suspend Red Terror and Restrict Propaganda.

REJECT DEMOCRATIC VOTE

Won't Tolerate Constituent Assembly—Hoover Says Hunger May Wipe Out Bourgeoisie.

PARIS, April 12, (Associated Press.)—Bolshevist Russia is ready, according to reports reaching here, to agree to a suspension of executions and punishments in the case of its opponents in return for goods and recognition. It is also willing, according to the same reports, to agree to the suspension of the campaign to extend Bolshevism and overthrow the existing order in the countries of the associated powers.

It will, however, refuse to call democratic elections or consent to the convocation of a Constituent Assembly in Russia, and insists on the recognition of "the de facto and de jure Government of Russia" and acceptance of the principle of Soviet rule as part of any program of negotiation.

Whether the report on the standpoint of the Lenine Government brought back by an attaché of the American Peace Commission who recently visited Russia also covered guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly, which Hjalmar Branting and other neutrals believe should be made a condition of food relief, has not been learned, but a person familiar with that report said that the Bolshevist Government was ready to grant almost anything except reconvocation of the Constituent Assembly on the basis of democratic elections.

Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, has issued a statement with regard to the feeding of Russia, which says:

"With regard to the rumors of food relief to Russia, Mr. Hoover stated that numbers of projects from various sources have been laid before him for provisioning the people in the larger cities of Russia. Dr. Nansen [head of the Norwegian Food Mission to the United States] and other eminent neutrals came to Paris some time ago with proposals for relief [several words missing] of the first order and have, therefore, all been referred to the Council of Four as they arose.

The Relief Administration has carried on a great deal of investigation as to the actual food conditions in Russia. The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated. A very conservative estimate would indicate that upward of 200,000 people are directly or indirectly dying from the food shortage monthly at the present moment, and the situation is likely to grow in intensity as the season progresses. Under the distribution system rigidly enforced by the Soviet Government in the larger cities, the children have the first priority on the food supply by way of meal service in the schools, which are open to children of all classes. The Red Guard and workmen have the second priority and the bourgeois and intellectual classes, &c., receive the remainder.

"Our reports would indicate that the children who attend the schools are now being reasonably cared for, that the Red Guard is receiving a sufficient ration, but that the burden of the shortage falls upon the middles upper, and intellectual classes, and threatens their considerable extinction before the next harvest. How far this will be the practical result, however, is a little difficult to determine because of the great migration to the country. The population of Petrograd has decreased by 70 per cent.

"The Lenine and Trotzky socialization

Continued on Page Three.

IMPERIAL GRANUM, the Unsweetened Food for Babies, lays the foundation for a healthy future.—Advt.

WHEN IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS., GO TO HOTEL BRIDGWAY.—Advt.

BAVARIAN SOVIET IS OUSTED

Council of Ten Takes Control in Behalf of Communists.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MUNICH

Police Stations Are Stormed and Officials Are Arrested as Hostages.

REPORT ALLIES STOP FOOD

Said to Have Barred Bavaria from Peace Also—Three Governments Claim Control.

BASLE, April 12.—The Soviet Republic in Munich was overthrown on Friday by force of arms, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin says.

BERLIN, April 12, (Associated Press.)—Civil war in Munich is regarded as imminent following the action of the Communists in deposing the Revolutionary Council Republic. Three would-be governments are now in existence in Bavaria.

The first act of the Communists was the creation of a Council of Ten, which was proclaimed to be in power. Armed bands then stormed the police stations, disarming the police and arresting several officials as hostages.

The Communists were aided by the Russian Bolshevist leader, Dr. Lenien, who recently returned from Russia.

According to the Lokal-Anzeiger, the Soviet Republic régime has been overthrown in Amberg, Ansbach, Ingolstadt, Fürth and the entire Upper Palatinate.

The peasants' ban on the shipment of food to Munich, which has been in effect since last Tuesday, is operating with disastrous effects. Augsburg is also cut off from food shipments.

Pamphlets are being distributed calling on the population to rise against the Jews.

A dispatch from Damberg to the Vossische Zeitung says that the German Government has announced that the Entente Powers have informed it that Bavaria is not to be included in the conclusion of peace and that measures will be taken to prevent any Entente foodstuffs from reaching Bavaria.

The German Government's recent ruling against the traffic in Russian rubles is not effective for the present in Munich, says a semiofficial announcement. The Munich Communists are said to have been financed with Russian funds which came in by way of Switzerland, the Government being aware of this before the Soviet republic was proclaimed.

The suspicion also prevails, says the statement, that "French Chauvinists" are contributing financially to the present Bavarian revolution "for the purpose of furthering the Spartacide movement, which aims to alienate North and South Germany."

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—A wireless message from Munich, by way of Berlin, says that heavy fighting took place at the railway station in Munich last evening, and a decisive struggle was expected hourly.

The Provisional Revolutionary Central Council at Munich has demanded that all arms held by the bourgeoisie be surrendered to the city Military Headquarters within 24 hours. Any one failing to comply with the order will be brought before a revolutionary tribunal. At the expiration of the 24-hour period the houses of the bourgeoisie will be searched for arms.

TROOPS AT WUERZBURG DECLARE FOR HOFFMANN

Reds Forced to Free Hostages—Brunswick Isolated—Russians Agitate at Danzig.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 10.—A message from Würzburg, in lower Franconia, reports a severe blow to the Bolsheviki. On Tuesday the Second Army Corps there declared for the Hoffmann Government.

During the following night the Communists carried off a number of hostages, including the second Burgomaster. This coup was executed by two Communists from Munich, Hagemeister and Sauber. They incautiously went to the barracks to agitate among the troops, but were arrested by them.

The authorities then decided to act and preparations were made to bombard the residence where the hostages remained. As soon as the first shot was fired a white flag was hoisted by the Communists, who were arrested and the hostages freed.

The railway station, which had been seized by the Communists, was stormed

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CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE Open June 20th. Now Booking. Address MANAGER, Catskill, N. Y.—Advt.

300 French Deputies Join in Reparation Demand; Press Discontent Over Negotiations Grows

PARIS, April 12.—Three hundred members of the French Chamber of Deputies have signed a manifesto associating themselves with the resolution signed Thursday by the members of the Senate, in which hope was expressed that full restitution would be exacted from the enemy and that the full cost of the war would be imposed "on those responsible for the greatest crime of history." The resolution said that the Senators insisted that the peace treaty and the League of Nations provide legal and territorial guarantees of sufficient strength to prevent further wars.

This is taken by many observers, including French newspapers, as another sign of the growing discontent with the Peace Conference and its work. The French press also is apparently discontented over the results of the meetings of the League Commission.

"Pertinax," in the Echo de Paris, warns the Council of Four that the Parliaments in London, Paris and Washington, not to speak of others, will not accept "a peace treaty blindfolded." The writer adds:

"The preliminaries are being elaborated in secrecy. The Council of Ten decided to make the League of Nations the keystone of their work, but at the latest meeting of the League Commission, as before, all amendments likely to give it bones, muscle, and nerves, notably those offered by the French, found no mercy from those great doctrinaires, President Wilson and Lord Robert Cecil."

St. Brice writes along the same lines in the Journal. Referring to the choice of Geneva as the seat of the League of Nations, the Journal says:

"The incident is all the more regretable, if it is true, that President Wilson justified the abandonment of Brussels with a desire to keep clear of war association."

Great prominence is given to the defeat of the British Government candidate in the bye-election in the Central Hull District.

SAAR MINES TO BE FRENCH FOREVER

Council Grants Control of Them and All Other Resources of the Valley.

MAY CALL GERMANS SOON

New Spirit of Conciliation Is Seen, and the Progress Is Very Marked.

PARIS, April 12.—The Council of Four today definitely settled the problem of the Saar Valley.

The valley will be granted to France in perpetuity to work the coal mines and other resources.

The Temps says that a spirit of conciliation has been apparent for several days in the council on the subjects presented for discussion.

The Government heads appear to have decided upon a new exchange of views in the near future with regard to Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Palestine, the newspaper says, and the hope is expressed that a satisfactory agreement will be reached without the necessity of sending an interallied mission to the East.

The council met in the Paris "White House" this morning and reassembled for another session this afternoon.

It has been definitely decided that Premier Lloyd George will leave for London on Monday, to be absent about a week.

The council expects to finish its examination of the boundary questions in dispute on Monday and to summon the German delegates to Versailles in the course of next week, according to the Journal.

BERLIN, April 11.—The German National Assembly has established a committee of twenty-eight members which will be charged with the duty of carrying on peace negotiations.

FRANC DEPRECIATED BY PEACE OUTLOOK

Financiers Attribute the Fall to France's Lessened Chances of Getting Full Reparation.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—There has been another violent flurry on the exchange market during the last few days, in the course of which francs lost nearly 20 per cent., as compared with the dollar and the pound sterling. Quotations, which at the beginning of the week had been steady around 5.75 francs for the dollar and 27 francs for the pound, in consequence of recent loans by the United States to France, closed yesterday at 6 and 28, respectively. Even at those figures it is impossible to do business, save for small amounts.

There is unanimity in financial circles that the depreciation of the franc is caused by the prevailing sentiment that France's rights are being insufficiently satisfied by the Peace Conference, especially as regards reparations due from Germany. Financiers and business men follow the lead of the President of the Camber Budget Committee, Raoul Peret, in considering that national deficiencies cannot be met unless Germany is forced to pay to the utmost. They now doubt that this will be the case, and in France, as elsewhere, "money talks" louder than official optimists.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

JAPAN MAKES FUTILE PLEA

Britain Opposes Equality Idea, but It Will Be Brought Up Again.

FRENCH STAFF PLAN FAILS

Bourgeois Argues Warmly for It, but Objects to Monroe Amendment.

PEACE OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS

Date of Calling Germans Discussed—President May Summon Congress in June.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—The League of Nations covenant has been finally approved by the League Commission. It needs some revision to harmonize the English and French texts, but this is regarded as purely a routine matter, and the expectation is that it will be presented to a plenary session of the Conference for formal approval on Friday.

The final touches to the covenant were applied during the session of the League Commission which began last night and lasted into the early hours of Saturday. This session was marked by two interesting phases. One was the effort of the Japanese to have incorporated in the covenant recognition of the principle of racial nondiscrimination between nations. The other was the opposition to the Monroe Doctrine provision, which had been adopted by the Commission the night before.

Léon Bourgeois, the principal French representative, led the opposition to the Monroe Doctrine clause. He contended that it had not been adopted and was still open to rejection or amendment. His main argument was that under this amendment the United States was relieved of the responsibility of coming to the assistance of France or any other European nation that might be attacked by Germany. The impression appeared to prevail in the commission that M. Bourgeois hoped to wear out the patience of the other Commissioners; but there seemed to be a set determination to prevent an adjournment until the entire covenant had been approved.

In the end those favoring the Monroe Doctrine provision prevailed, and the action taken Thursday night was sustained by an overwhelming majority of those present. The text of the amendment as approved was cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES Friday.

M. Bourgeois devoted part of his speech to a plea for a provision creating an Interallied General Staff, with power to call upon the armies of all members of the League to administer discipline to a recalcitrant member. It was a foregone conclusion that the majority of the nations would never agree to this proposal. Its rejection was very definite.

The Japanese fought vigorously for the inclusion of their racial equality clause. They were opposed mainly by the British representatives, who acted on behalf of the South Sea dominions, which refused absolutely to recognize Japanese claims of that character.

This Japanese proposal became coupled with President Wilson's article in behalf of the Jews, assuring religious freedom throughout the world, and in the end both principles failed.

The discussion concerning the Japanese racial proposal took a wide range. The attitude of the United States toward Japanese immigration was discussed freely. On account of the delicacy of the subject there was a disposition in American quarters not to disclose the details of the debate, which was evidently spirited and impregnated with a great degree of frankness concerning the feeling in certain countries toward Japanese coolie labor.

Heated Debate Over League Capital.

President Wilson is understood to have shown some anger over the arguments advanced in behalf of Brussels as the permanent seat of the League of Nations. M. Hymans, the chief Belgian representative on the commission, gave as one of the reasons for the desirability of choosing Brussels that it was necessary to have the League offices located in the dev-

REVISED COVENANT OUT IN SUMMARY

Official Document Groups All the Provisions Under Eight Main Heads.

CHANGES ARE IMPORTANT

Designed to Meet Objections on Points of Sovereignty, Domestic Affairs, and Withdrawal.

PARIS, April 12.—The following summary of the covenant of the League of Nations was issued this afternoon:

"(1) The League of Nations is founded in order to promote international co-operation and to secure peace. The League will include: (a) The belligerent States named in a document annexed to the covenant; (b) all the neutral States so named, and (c) in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the States already members of the League.

"A State may withdraw from the League, providing it has kept its obligations to date, on giving two years' notice.

"(2) The League will act through an assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member States, each State having only one vote, and a council comprising for the present one representative of each of the five great powers and each of four other powers as selected from time to time by the assembly.

"The number of powers of each class represented on the council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the council and a majority of the assembly. Other powers have the right to sit as members of the council during the decision of matters in which they are especially interested.

"In the council, as in the assembly, each State will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals, the council at least once a year, and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be unanimous, except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by a majority vote.

"The League will have a permanent secretariat, under a Secretary General. The secretariat and all other bodies under the League may include women equally with men. A permanent court of international justice and various permanent commissions and bureaus are also to be established.

"(3) The member States agree:

"(a) To reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the council, but only adopted with the consent of the States themselves, and thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the council.

"(b) To exchange full information of their existing armies and their naval and military programs.

"(c) To respect each other's territory and personal independence, and to guarantee them against foreign aggression.

"(d) To submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any dispute whose subject matter falls solely within a State's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award, or a unanimous recommendation has been made, and even then

Continued on Page Two.

TERRACE GARDEN Dance Palace. Dancing Evenings, 7 to 12. Saturdays and Sundays, 2 to 12.—Advt.

astated area in order that the hatreds engendered by the war should not be forgotten.

In answering this contention the President, who spoke with deep feeling, held that this was the very reason why the seat of the League should not be in the devastated region. The League of Nations, he said, was a league of peace; its object was to prevent wars. For this reason it should be located in a neutral country, removed from reminders of the enmities and miseries the war had brought. The President is credited with having been deeply agitated.

The Belgian delegation insisted on a vote. The result was the choice of Geneva by a large majority.

Considerable irritation was created in American official circles here over the criticisms of President Wilson in the Paris press today on the ground that he was responsible for the selection of Geneva. The answer to this is, the President's friends say, that of the five great powers America, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan voted for Geneva, while of the remaining nations only France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and China voted for Brussels.

It is asserted by some of the President's friends that this is only another instance of a concerted effort to create prejudice against him and to undermine his influence by the dissemination of false impressions. How—these friends ask—can the President be accused of having been responsible for the rejection of Brussels as the seat of the League when only five nations—and but one of them a great power—favored the Belgian capital?

French Still Urge Army Staff.

PARIS, April 11.—The main difficulties in the way of complete approval of the League covenant lies in the insistence of the French representatives on the inclusion of a provision creating an Interallied General Staff which is desired to link the armies of the world together for united action should the League principle be adopted. This proposal is vigorously opposed by America and Great Britain, and seems to have no real support outside of the French delegation.

Coupled with the knowledge that it will be pressed is the assertion made tonight in French quarters that the Monroe Doctrine amendment was not formally adopted by the League Commission at Thursday night's meeting.

The American and other representatives present agreed that the amendment was accepted and is now part of the covenant subject to the approval of the Peace Conference sitting in plenary session.

Premier Lloyd George will return to London next week, probably Tuesday, to face his critics in the Commons before the adjournment for the Easter recess. The exact date of his departure depends upon action by the Big Four fixing upon the time when the German peace plenipotentiaries shall appear at Versailles. Lloyd George has suggested April 26. But the American delegation is of the opinion that May 1 is more likely to be the date.

It is estimated that it will take four or five weeks after the Germans receive the draft of the treaty for consideration before the final signatures are attached.

It is believed that the Germans will take the opportunity to present the text of the treaty to the National Assembly at Weimar.

Wilson Considers Calling Congress.

Everything seems to be going better in the Peace Conference, and the feeling is growing that President Wilson will not find it necessary to uphold the dignity of the United States by returning on the George Washington as soon as that vessel reaches France.

Putting aside this contingency it is uncertain when he will go back to America. He has considered the matter of remaining here while Congress is in extra session, and has been advised that it is legally possible to issue a proclamation for the session from France.

The session will probably be called for early in June, thus giving Congress ample opportunity to pass the annual supply bills or temporary enabling acts to carry over this year's appropriations into the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Japan Made Strong Effort.

PARIS, April 12.—The League of Nations Commission has rejected the Japanese amendment on racial equality, according to an authoritative statement issued tonight.

Some members of the commission voted against the specific inclusion of this amendment in the covenant, and, as unanimous approval of the commission was necessary, the amendment, which was strongly urged by the Japanese delegates, failed of adoption.

The official statement on the subject reads:

At a meeting of the League of Nations Commission on Friday, April 11, the Japanese delegation proposed an amendment to the preamble of the covenant, as follows: To insert after the words "by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations," an additional clause to read: "By the indorsement of the principle of equality of nations and just treatment of their nationals."

The amendment was admirably presented by Baron Makino. In the course of his speech he emphasized the great desire of the Japanese Government and of the Japanese people that such a principle be recognized in the covenant. His argument was supported with great force by Viscount Chinda.

A discussion followed, in which practically all of the members of the commission participated. The discussion was marked by breadth of thought, free and sympathetic exchange of opinion and a complete appreciation by the members of the commission of the difficulties which lay in the way of either accepting or rejecting the amendment.

The commission was impressed by the justice of the Japanese claim and by the spirit in which it was presented. Mention was frequently made in the course of the discussion of the fact that the covenant provided for the representation of Japan on the Executive Council as one of the five Great Powers, and that a rejection of the proposed amendment could not, therefore, be construed as diminishing the prestige of Japan.

Various members of the commission, however, felt that they could not vote for its specific inclusion in the covenant. Therefore, the commission was reluctantly unable to give to the amendment that unanimous approval which is necessary for its adoption.

The Japanese delegates announced that they reserved the right to bring the amendment before a plenary session of the conference.

The French delegation voted for the adoption of the text of the covenant when the Commission indorsed it last night, but also made reservations as to two points: first, the organization and effective control of the manufacture of war material, and, second, the institution of permanent military control.

The Commission decided to submit the agreement to an early plenary session of the Peace Conference, but set no definite date.

The text of the League covenant will be made public in a few days, says the official announcement of the League of Nations Commission regarding last night's session. Except for the technical task of bringing the French and English texts into accord, the covenant, the announcement states, is ready for a plenary session of the conference.

A rather sharp contest has arisen over the question of the language of the official League covenant, and this is also extending speculatively to the peace treaty itself. In the case of the treaty, however, no occasion has yet arisen to provoke discussion, but at the session Thursday night of the League of Nations Commission the language question with regard to the covenant came up and occupied almost a half hour of the debate.

It is a question of French or English. The French put forth the claim that French generally had been considered as the language of international intercourse before the war and that in times gone by it was used in great treaties and conventions. They also advance the argument that it has peculiarly valuable qualities in expressing precise meanings, and also that it is more generally understood by other nations than English. In a recent interview with foreign correspondents M. Pichon took occasion to inject a remark that he hoped that French would be the language of the covenant.

As a matter of fact, it is said, the decision as to the language of the covenant does not rest with the commission, but is a question to be settled by a plenary session of the Peace Conference itself.

With the single exception of the amendment specifically exempting the Monroe Doctrine from being affected by the covenant, no vital change was made by the League of Nations Commission in that document in its meetings on Thursday and Friday nights.

The official communication on the work of the League Commission says:

The fifteenth meeting of the Commission on the League of Nations was held at 8:30 o'clock Friday evening, April 11, at the Hotel de Crillon, under the chairmanship of President Wilson.

The commission resumed its examination of the articles of the covenant as redrafted by the Committee on Revision. Articles 11 to 26 were covered in the course of the evening, and the Commission rose at 12:30 o'clock, having completed its work. The appointment of a committee which should draw up plans of the League organization was authorized.

The new text contains twenty-six articles. The entire document has been carefully revised from the point of view of drafting, and it contains, in addition, its specific statement of a number of principles heretofore regarded by the Commission as implicit as the covenant.

Except for the technical task of bringing the French and English texts into accord, the covenant is ready for the plenary conference. It will therefore be made public in the course of a few days.

Preamble Which Japan Would Amend.

The preamble of the covenant, as last published, reads:

In order to promote international cooperation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another, the Powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations.

URGING WILSON TO HASTEN PEACE

Suggestion Made That He Issue Definitive Statement of America's Attitude.

PREMIERS ARE HAMPERED

Dare Not Face Parliaments with Extravagant Hopes Unrealized, Lest They Lose Office.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 11.—The progress I outlined several days ago has not yet been made for the simple reason that the President, while better, is still suffering from the effects of his slight, but rather exhausting illness. He has stood the strain of the last few months remarkably well and now, although weakened by his recent attack, he is undertaking to carry out his daily routine, beginning with a huge mail at 8 o'clock in the morning and from 10 on meeting people who must be talked with and attending the Council of Four. After that affairs connected with the Administration at Washington must receive his attention and what is then left of the day is devoted to clearing up. If the President could come as fresh and strong as he was three months ago to the situation as it exists today, complicated and critical as it is, Americans here believe that he could bring order out of chaos.

Unless he can do it, it cannot be done at all. Everybody else represents a single point of view. Each Premier is compelled by circumstances to consider his particular fraction of the whole situation. Each is responsible to a Parliament. Lloyd George would not dare go back to the Commons with a settlement such as he could easily get and which he himself believed to be approximately fair and just. Precisely the same thing is true of the others.

Meanwhile the Parliaments and the press are clamorous for settlements that cannot be obtained and that would be both unjust and inexpedient if they could be. The critics are treating the most difficult situation that has existed since the Creation or will exist until the Judgment Day as if the Big Four had locked themselves in a room and were killing time with a pleasant game of auction instead of settling the peace terms.

Mr. Wilson is fitted to deal with the present situation both by reason of his personal qualities of clear thinking and clear statements and his fearlessness in action, and he alone is in a position to bring matters to a point, because he alone represents a strong country that can help all the others and wants nothing for itself.

Time for Conciliation Past.

Americans here are united in the belief that the ordering of the George Washington to Europe strikes the note of the kind of action that must be taken to end the muddle and deadlock. The game of conciliation has been played out. Perhaps it was overplayed during the time when it was expedient to play it. Probably during Wilson's absence in America conciliatory methods were carried too far and false hopes raised. At all points when he went away his crop of Winter wheat looked fine, and when he returned it was grown up with weeds. European leaders who in February had been brought around to faith and acquiescence in the League covenant in March were importunate for more militaristic settlements.

Chance for Defining Our Position.

But what might have been is irrelevant; what can be done now is the question. Circumstances have put the responsibility on Wilson, for no one else can assume it. It is a stupendous responsibility—one far beyond what any man has ever before faced. He will be equal to it if he promptly regains his full health and strength, can shake off routine and secure the tranquillity necessary for thinking and writing. Oh, for an hour or two in that typewriter corner of the White House! A pronunciamento from the President, setting forth in plain language precisely what he can and cannot agree to and recommend is badly needed to brush away the halos of hope with which European diplomacy has crowded the Wilsonian conciliation and American friendliness.

The secrecy of the last few months has produced wide misapprehension. A statement of American fundamentals, recounting America's share and purposes in war and in peacemaking and the limits to which America can go in European matters with the sanction of public opinion, would give the European Premiers something to take to their Parliaments and save them explanations which, if made in the present state of bewilderment and nervousness, might smash up all the Governments and plunge the Entente countries into elections at a time extremely unfavorable for judicious popular action.

RHINE HELD AS GUARANTEE.

Allies Will Occupy the West Bank Till Reparation Risks Are Past.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 10.—The impossible seems to have happened today at the Big Four session in the practical settlement of the whole Rhine Valley problem in a way that France will accept and England and America approve. It is a compromise as between what shall be done with the Saar Valley as one part of the problem and the rest of the west bank territory to the north.

France will get the Saar with all its coal and full administrative rights for a period of fifteen years or so, when the future of this region will be decided by a plebiscite of its population. In the meantime the League of Nations will have supervision over the French control. The other plan, of giving the coal to France temporarily, while maintaining German sovereignty over the Saar region, was rejected today as unworkable.

It is taken for granted by all concerned that the people of the Saar Valley, when called upon to choose their permanent alliance fifteen years hence, will vote for France, because in the meantime all their commercial and industrial relations will be with Alsace-Lorraine, as the two regions, one with coal, the other with iron, complement each other.

The coal mines will belong to France outright, but if the unexpected happens at the plebiscite and the Saar population votes to go back to Germany, France will have to sell her properties there. To get this settlement of the Saar question, which satisfies her, France gives up her insistence on having the rest of the west bank of the Rhine from Germany transformed into a neutral buffer State. It will remain under German sovereignty, but without fortifications or German troops, and will be occupied by Allied troops for the time being, until Germany has satisfied the Allies that such occupation is no longer necessary to assure the payment of reparation claims.

By this arrangement, which Clemenceau accepts with a good grace, and which is generally satisfactory to Frenchmen, with the exception of Marshal Foch—who would annex all the west bank or make a buffer neutral State of it—the Big Four disposes of the most difficult of the boundary problems and at the same time completes its reparation program with this item of coal transfer.

The danger point now, so far as delays are concerned, is in the Adriatic dispute. There is reason to believe that the Russian question will come up next, in the form of a plan approved by Wilson and Lloyd George, to accept the Lenine proposal, brought to Paris by Bullitt, that the Bolsheviki cease hostilities and be allowed to get food from the United States and other countries as a preliminary to a conference on political matters.

DENY THAT HITCHCOCK IS GROOMING PERSHING

Friends in Paris Say Their Meeting Had No Bearing on the Presidency.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—Friends of Frank H. Hitchcock, ex-Chairman of the Republican National Committee, say there is no truth in the reports printed in the United States that he is in France for the purpose of seeing General Pershing and arranging to bring him out as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Mr. Hitchcock came to Europe primarily to attend meetings in London in connection with the oil interests which he represents. In the course of his visit to Paris he met General Pershing and went to the American-occupied areas in Germany as his guest. There is every reason to believe that their intercourse had no political significance whatever.

From France Mr. Hitchcock returned to London, where he attended a conference of the delegates of the American League to Enforce Peace and other organizations devoted to the principles of the League of Nations. Immediately thereafter he returned to Paris, and since then has been busy seeking to have the League of Nations Commission incorporate in the League covenant a provision directly recognizing the Monroe Doctrine. He is elated over the action of the commission in adopting an amendment of that character.

Mr. Hitchcock has known Lansing, House, Bliss, and White for many years, and discussed the Monroe Doctrine amendment with all of them. He impressed upon Colonel House, as President Wilson's closest friend here, the desirability of mentioning the Monroe Doctrine by name in the covenant. He also conferred with representatives of other nations and presented to them his arguments in favor of recognizing the famous American principle.

While Mr. Hitchcock will not be interviewed on the subject, it is gathered that he feels that Republican opposition to the League of Nations covenant has been brought to an end through the incorporation of the Monroe Doctrine provision.

TO SIGN TREATY FOR CANADA.

Borden, Foster, Doherty, and Sifton Named as Plenipotentiaries.

OTTAWA, April 12.—N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council in the House of Commons, today announced that Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, C. J. Doherty and Arthur Sifton had been appointed plenipotentiaries to sign the peace treaty on behalf of Canada. This marks a new step in the development of the status of Canada and the other overseas Dominions.

The brief party to the signing of the peace agreement, it is explained, is King George, representing the United Kingdom and Ireland, the overseas Dominions and India.

VOICES IDEALS OF LABOR.

Paris Report Favors Associations of Employers and Workers.

PARIS, April 12, (Associated Press.)—Recommendations embodied in the report of the Committee on International Labor Legislation, which was adopted by the Peace Conference yesterday, include, besides features which were cabled last night, the following:

Employers and workers should have the right of association for all lawful purposes.

No child should be permitted to be employed in industry or commerce before the age of 14, in order that every child may have reasonable opportunities for mental and physical education. Between the years of 14 and 18, young persons of either sex may be employed at work which is not harmful to their physical development on condition that their technical or general education is assured.

Every worker has the right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the civilization of his time and his country.

Equal pay should be given to women and men for work of equal value in quantity and quality.

Limitation is recommended of the hours of work in industry on the basis of eight hours per day and forty-eight hours per week, subject to exception in countries in which climatic conditions, imperfect development of industrial organization or other special circumstances render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different. The International Labor Conference will recommend a basis approximately equivalent to the above for the adoption of such countries.

It is recommended that, in all matters concerning their status as workers, and in social insurance, foreign workmen, lawfully admitted to another country, and their families, have a guarantee of the same treatment as the nationals of that country. All States should institute a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to insure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of workers.

Before the report was adopted, Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Labor delegate, made what was, in effect, a minority report. He advocated the admission to the International Labor Conference of delegates from countries with which a state of war still existed, saying that otherwise he felt there might be held another conference at which the proletariat from all countries would be represented and which would wield more power than the conference to be held in Washington next October.

He concluded by saying that questions relative to the adoption of an eight-hour day, equality of salaries for men and women workers, and legislation dealing with night work must be settled.

"There are two ways to arrive at these results," he said. "One is the Russian way and the other the British method; I prefer the latter."

NEUTRALITY HELPED GENEVA.

Consideration Favored It in the League of Nations Debate.

PARIS, April 11.—Some of the points in the arguments of President Wilson and Lord Robert Cecil on behalf of Geneva as the seat of the League of Nations were the city's serene atmosphere, the fact that Switzerland kept neutral during the war, and intended to keep neutral even after entering the League of Nations, and because Geneva was not a capital city. It was argued that Geneva should be chosen as the seat of the League because the League capital should be situated where it would not be subjected to the influence of any special Government.

Paul Hymans, the head of the Belgian peace delegation, argued on behalf of Brussels that, so far as serene tranquility was concerned, Brussels was to be preferred to Geneva, and that, in spite of the 700,000 unemployed and the unsettled political and diplomatic situation in Belgium, Brussels was as quiet as the Swiss city.

"Neutrality!" M. Hymans continued, "Neutrality! Well, Belgium was neutral in 1914, and asked nothing better than to remain neutral."

The Belgian's Minister's voice became persuasive and pleading as he continued:

"But had we remained neutral in 1914, perhaps this Peace Conference never would have met. Peace might have been signed here in Paris, but with little thought about the Society of Nations or its capital."

GENEVA, April 12.—The decision reached by the League of Nations Commission in Paris to make Geneva the seat of the League has caused the liveliest satisfaction in official circles here. After the news was received a special session of the State Council was called for this morning. If the decision of the commission is ratified, the headquarters of the League will be established in the immediate outskirts of the city.

President Ador and the Government as a whole declare that they will do everything to give the delegates of the world organization a worthy meeting place.

WITHHOLD OPINION ON LEAGUE

New York State Bar Association to Await Final Draft.

A close vote to withhold judgment on the League of Nations was the result of a meeting of the New York State Bar Association held yesterday morning and afternoon at the rooms of the New York County Bar Association to receive the report of a committee, headed by Everett P. Wheeler, which has been studying the present draft of the covenant.

Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham offered an amendment to the report of the committee, urging that although the covenant was not perfect and should be amended, "it in the main constituted a step of immeasurable value in preserving the victory which has been won by the powers which united in the overthrow of the German and Austrian Empires, and in securing their continued association to avert in the future all preventable wars." This amendment was defeated, and that of William D. Guthrie, expressing approval of the fundamental principle underlying the League, but withholding an opinion of the covenant itself until it was put into final form by the Peace Conference, was passed by a vote of 37 to 27.

The Guthrie amendment, which goes on record as the sense of the association, is as follows:

Resolved, That this association adheres to its approval heretofore expressed of the fundamental principle underlying a League of Society of Nations and recommends the creation thereby of a court of arbitral justice and a council of conciliation and adequate methods of procedure for the settlement of the rules of international law, but that it is inadvisable at the present time to express its judgment upon the proposed covenant or constitution for a League of Nations submitted by the Peace Conference at Paris, because it is reported that the draft now in process of material amendment and revision, and this association should not attempt to express the expert opinion or deliberate judgment of any part of the profession in regard to the most important action the nation has ever taken in its foreign relations until the terms and provisions of the proposed covenant or constitution are finally determined and fully published by the American representatives.

Judge Nathan Miller held that the Bar Association should not commit itself by hasty action. Former Senator George R. Wellington of Troy said that other countries should be made to understand that treaties and statutes adopted by the United States are not irrevocable. He also asserted that the United States should reserve the right to declare war when a necessary crisis arrived, but in reply to this Mr. Wickersham said that the right to declare war whenever it deemed it necessary was the attitude which Germany held four and a half years ago, and that this attitude had been repudiated by the civilized nations of the world.

The committee headed by Everett P. Wheeler offered the following resolution, which was finally replaced by Mr. Guthrie's amendment:

With regard to the League of Nations, which has been submitted by the President to the judgment of the American people, the New York State Bar Association expresses its approval of the convention as a whole, subject to such revision as may seem expedient to the delegates of the various nations represented in the Peace Conference, and subject to such amendment as may express the right of any member of the League to withdraw therefrom upon giving such notice as the convention shall determine, and also subject to such reservation as shall safeguard the American policy with reference to the affairs and mutual relations of the republics of the continent of America.

BELGIUM PRESSES FOR ECONOMIC AID

Fear of Social Upheaval There Unless Peace Conference Soon Provides Relief.

WARNING BY KING ALBERT

Raw Materials for the Resumption of Industry Are Wanted at Once.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—Although there has been little or no talk of Bolshevism with reference to Belgium, there is assurance from no less a person than King Albert himself that a most disastrous social upheaval is imminent in that country in the very near future unless the inhabitants get an early promise from the Peace Conference of economic and financial relief.

When King Albert made his recent spectacular airplane flight from Brussels to Paris it was formally announced that he had come to discuss his country's boundary dispute with Holland and also to plead that Brussels be made the seat of the League of Nations. He did present those two subjects, but, as disclosed today, he was far more vitally concerned in the immediate plight of his people. It was on that subject that he talked most at length with President Wilson and afterward the "Big Four."

King Albert came on this mission to Paris at the urgent request of the Belgian Delegates to the Peace Conference. They said to him in effect:

"The big powers pay little attention us. They will have to listen to you, so you must come."

"At the present moment there are 2,500,000 people in Belgium out of work and living from hand to mouth on unemployment cash allotments from the Government. They are becoming rapidly demoralized," M. Vandervelde, the Belgian delegate, says it is a strain on optimism to assume that his country will be able to keep down pillage and other grave forms of disorder more than another month unless some sure sign is given by the Peace Conference that relief is in sight.

Something of that sort was suggested nine days ago, when the Big Four, in considering the report of the Reparation Commission, tentatively decided that Belgium should have priority and receive the first $2,500,000,000 to be obtained from Germany.

But that served only to arouse Belgium's hope for a few days. The difficulty with it was that, like most conference "decisions," it was only tentative, and, furthermore, was too indefinite as to time, for there is no telling when Germany will be forced to begin her long series of installment payments, and Belgium's needs are of this moment.

Wilson and Lloyd George appreciated this, and the French themselves, if their opinion is expressed by M. Klotz, the Finance Minister, fully agree that Belgium should have relief first, because her case is even more serious than that of the devastated regions of northern France.

Appreciation, approval, and sympathy are not enough to save the day. What the Belgian King and his peace delegates now implore is that the Allies throw the same energy in getting raw materials for industrial purposes into Belgium that America showed early in the war in getting food there, and that England showed later in getting war munitions there. To save Belgium from anarchy now, they declare, it is fully as necessary to provide her facilities for going to work as it was formerly to feed her people or supply her with artillery and ammunition.

AMERICANS TO SEND MISSION TO BERLIN

New Inquiry Determined on Because of Apparently Critical Status of Government.

PARIS, April 11, (Associated Press.)—Increasing concern is expressed here over the developments in Germany, especially the threat to the continued existence of the present Government, because it is believed, in American quarters at least, that a continuance of the existing Government is desirable in the interests of the associated Governments as well as of Germany.

The authoritative American view is that if the present coalition Government in Germany is overthrown it is almost certain to be succeeded by a Radical régime from which little in the line of stability, responsibility, and solvency for the purpose of reparation payments can be expected.

Contrary to reports which Hugo Haase, the Independent Socialist leader, and his friends are industriously circulating in Germany, there is good reason to believe that the American officials here look without favor on the campaign of the Independent Socialists against the Ebert-Scheidemann Government—this without otherwise committing themselves in any way to approval or support of that Government.

Realizing the need of accurate and direct information from Germany which the American delegation has lacked, it has been decided to send a new mission of investigation to Berlin to study and report on political and economic developments. The mission will leave Paris next week.

NOSKE CAUSED ROW IN WEIMAR ASSEMBLY

An idea of the mixed reception accorded by the Weimar Constituent Assembly on March 13 to the report by Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense, telling of the suppression of the latest Spartacide outbreak in Berlin is given by the following summary of that part of the session printed in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"Before the beginning of the regular order of the day Minister of Defense Noske takes occasion to give a report on the recent events in Berlin.

"'I can announce to you,' says he, 'that the revolt has been put down.' 'Bravo!' cries the House. 'That it went as far as plundering and blood spilling is to be laid to the Rote Fahne and the Freiheit.' Terrible commotion in the Extreme Left. 'Shameless fellow!' cries one delegate. The President takes a hand. The House becomes greatly excited. Gradually it becomes quieter. Noske quotes from the Freiheit to prove his contention, continually interrupted by interjections from the independent Social Democrats. 'Quiet! Quiet!' replies the rest of the House. scene.

"'Millions and millions have been destroyed through the plundering,' continues Noske, and then he goes over the Berlin insurrection, phase after phase. He had been threatened with a fearful blood bath for Berlin by the sailors in case he did not at once withdraw all the volunteer troops. Naturally, he did not withdraw them. The People's Marine Division does not exist any more. 'Bravo,' cries the House. He is deeply moved as he remembers and honors the victims who fell in the battle. Happily the number of the victims in Lichtenberg is less than was asserted by certain sensational papers. Nevertheless it is certain that in these days some beasts in

"'And so, it goes for page after page in the Freiheit,' shouts Noske, pounding with his fist upon the speaker's table, 'and you see that the Independent Social Democrats in the House support it.' 'Beat it! Beat it! Go to Russia!' shouts the majority to the extreme left. There is another wild Berlin rage; themselves out. 'Noske before all the rest!' remonstrates Luise Zietz. This is the signal for renewed tumult. There are cries of 'Beat it! Beat it! Shrew!'

REVISED COVENANT OUT IN SUMMARY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

not to go to war with a State which accepts the award or recommendation.

"(e) To regard a State which has broken the covenant as having committed an act of war against the League, to break off all economic and other relations with it, and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops of those States which are contributing armed force on behalf of the League. The Council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several Governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary. (States not members of the League will be invited to accept the obligations of the League for the purpose of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced.)

"(f) Not to consider any treaty binding till it has been communicated to the League, which will then proceed to publish it, to admit the right of the assembly to advise the reconsideration of treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs, and to be bound by no other obligations inconsistent with the covenant.

"A State which breaks its agreemets may be expelled from the League by the council.

"(4) The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

"(5) The former German colonies and the territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of civilization by States which are willing to the mandatories of the League, which will exercise a general supervision.

"(6) The member States accept certain responsibilities with regard to labor conditions, the treatment of natives, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilised and semi-civilized countries, transit and trade conditions, public health and Red Cross societies.

"(7) The League is recognized as the central body interested in co-ordinating and assisting international activities generally.

"(8) Amendments to the covenant require the approval of all the States on the council and a simple majority of those in the assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but, in this case, cease to be members of the League."

Washington Studies the Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The official summary of the amended covenant of the League of Nations was received in Washington tonight too late for officials and members of Congress to study it for formal comment. It was apparent, however, that important changes in the original document were designed to meet criticisms made on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere by friendly critics as well as opponents of the League.

It was pointed out that it was difficult to make a comparison of the official summary of the new covenant issued at Paris with the original Constitution, since it was possible to tell only what new matter had been injected and not how much of the old language had been retained, particularly in regard to relatively minor points.

Aside from the amendment specifically mentioning the Monroe Doctrine as among "regional understandings" not affected by the covenant, the change which seemed to attract the most attention here was that requiring a unanimous vote in both the Assembly of States and the Governing Executive Council in any decision upon a matter "of international interest or threatening the peace of the world." In the original, unanimous consent was required excepting the parties to a dispute. This change apparently was intended to make it clear that no nation surrendered its sovereignty or right of individual action through membership in the League.

Another change in a section much discussed in the Senate debate requires the approval of each member State of recommendations of the Council as to the amount of armed force, if any, to be supplied by those States to act on behalf of the League in moving against a State which has broken the covenant. Opponents of the constitution as originally drawn insisted that this section took away from Congress the power to declare war and might force the United States to send its soldiers or sailors into battle in some far-off corner of the earth for a cause in which the country was not interested.

The same kind of a change was made in the sections relating to disarmament and the administration of mandates over the former German colonies and territories of the Ottoman Empire. It is specifically provided that suggestions of the Council for reduction of armaments shall be adopted only with the consent of the affected States themselves. Provision is made for mandataries by States which are "willing" to be mandataries.

The right is given any State to withdraw from the League on two years' notice, provided such State "has kept its obligations to date." The failure of the first draft to make any provision for withdrawal from the League has been the subject of much discussion.

Amendments to the covenant under the new draft require the approval of all States of the Council—the five great powers and four other nations to be selected—and a simple majority in the Assembly, which is composed of all representatives of all member States. Originally a three-fourths majority was required in the Assembly.

Another addition sets forth that the number of powers of each class represented on the Council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the Council and a majority of the Assembly.

Other new provisions include the accepting by member States of certain responsibilities with regard to labor conditions, treatment of natives, white slave traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilised and semi-civilized countries, transit and trade conditions, Public Health and Red Cross Societies, and formal recognition of the League as the central body interested in coordinating and assisting international activities generally.

FREE FOOD AND LIQUOR FOR BUDAPEST FETE

Great Preparations for May Day Pageant—Bela Kun's Parents Reported Abducted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 10.—Elaborate preparations have been made for a communist festival on May 1 in Budapest.

All buildings there are to be artistically decorated with red colors and a pageant in which 750,000 people are expected to take part, will march through the streets.

Food and liquors at the public expense will be furnished for everybody.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—A telegram received here from Budapest quotes Bela Kun, the Communist leader, as expressing indignation at the alleged abduction of his father, 72 years old; his mother, 68, his sister and his brother by Rumanian troops. The message says that Kun's relatives were taken from Magyar-Newegye to an unknown destination.

No previous report of this alleged abduction had been received.

REPORTS POLES INFURIATED.

Berlin Hears That Disorders Are Resulting from Danzig Decision.

BERLIN, April 11.—The bitterness of the Poles "because of the Allies' decision not to land General Haller's army at Danzig" has risen to the highest pitch, says the correspondent of the Tageblatt at Thorn. It has been marked, he declares, by an increasing number of anti-German acts, including the smashing of busts of the ex-Kaiser and Frederick the Great.

The Polish People's Council, adds the correspondent, has issued a proclamation saying that the Entente knows that the Poles will not let Danzig be snatched from them, as otherwise resistance to German and Bolshevist assaults will be impossible.



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Hawker's Transatlantic Flight Starts Today

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

with its forty-seven-foot wing spread and its thirty-seven-foot length over all.

Then the two talked of wind and weather, and at last Raynham, with a careless "Good luck, see you again," sauntered away.

While mechanics and engine and lubricating oil experts were doing their last bits of tinkering, another crew carefully filtered into the tanks through chamois skin the 230 gallons of petrol, weighing about two tons, relied upon to carry the Sopwith to Brooklands, which place, by the way, Hawker was heard to remark in the course of the tedious, nerve-racking preparations, he wished to goodness he never had left.

As one of the final preparations of the day the Western Union strung a single wire from the airdrome to the Admiralty Wireless Station nearby, connecting therewith a direct cable to England, so that the start of the flight might be announced.

Weather Changes Program.

A stiff northwest wind had been blowing all day, eddying in nasty gusts over the field and making a start hazardous, but promising extra miles once the plane got off the ground. The strong wind made the weather cold and disagreeable and the spectators who straggled into the field took refuge in the lee of a nearby farm building, while the correspondents retreated into a cow shed and wrote their preliminary dispatches sitting on milking stools.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the wind brought up a slight rain which threatened to soften the field again and make it impossible to rise with a full load, and the toiling group inside the hangar redoubled their efforts. The tiny lifeboat was lifted from its moorings atop the fuselage and carefully packed with emergency rations, a tiny electric searchlight, a collapsible bail bucket, and a tow rope, but so small was the carrying space no attempt was made to put in any oars.

Hawker and Grieve had arrived with their hands full of milk chocolate and tinned beef, evidently determined not to depend entirely upon the standard British airplane tabloid rations. These they tucked away in the cockpit in an oilskin package.

The signal pistol was tested out by firing red and green rockets which stayed aloft not two seconds, thus proving the pistol would be useless at sea. Nevertheless it was stowed away as a part of the equipment. By then the windshield had been screwed on to the collar of the cockpit. The gash inside, made by the removal of the wireless sending set, had been neatly repaired with a bit of thin veneer; oil and gasoline feed pumps of new design, operated by a wind vane driven by the breeze from the propeller, had been tried out by then and the machine was in readiness.

It was then 5:30 o'clock. Clouds were gathering over the little fringe of hills, seeming in Mount Pearl, and Hawker and Grieve plainly were hesitating. They came from the hangar and the formal ceremonies of departure were enacted because the Governor had decided he could not attend if the start was postponed until tomorrow. This consumed another ten minutes, while moving picture cameras clicked, and it looked momentarily as if the hangar doors would be taken down and the start would be made.

Finally Hawker and Grieve went into consultation with Michael H. Fenn, manager of the expedition for the Sopwiths, of Platford, the Rolls-Royce expert, and Lieutenant Lawrence L. Clemints, the meteorological expert, sent by the Air Ministry, and half a dozen others who had made a careful study of the conditions.

For some moments the start of the flight hung in the balance, but at last Hawker and Grieve, satsfied that the Martinsyde could not start before them and convinced they could not reach the English Coast until long after dark so that a landing without landing gear would be practically suicide, decided to all it off. It was then that Major Partridge was formally notified the flight would not take place today.

Hawker said he would not start before noon tomorrow, but might go any moment after that. In the meantime the Martinsyde men redoubled their efforts so as to be in a position to take advantage of any luck that might give them a chance to get away first.

Plans to Take Desperate Chances.

The genuinely desperate nature of the attempt Hawker and Lieut. Commander Grieve are on the eve of making was disclosed for the first time today when it was learned that they had decided when the machine is 100 miles from shore, Hawker will drop the entire undercarriage into the sea, thus depriving himself and his companion of all hope of rising once they stop and making it impossible for them to reach land or water save by "crashing."

It has been apparent here for several days that the pair, driven to the necessity of speed on account of the arrival of the Martinsyde biplane which came yesterday from Liverpool, were casting aside one precaution after another and reducing the pioneer flight more and more to the simple terms of "get there or die in the attempt."

The announcement that they would drop the undercarriage coming after the news that reliance on wireless would be reduced to a minimum and the start made in advance of the completion of a destroyer patrol across the ocean, confirms the belief of the group of experts here, doing all in human power to give them the benefit of every agency of science and invention, that Hawker and Grieve have calmly decided to stake their lives on "the big hop."

Machine Can't Escape Wreck.

It is now evident that once they raise from Glendenning Farm with a full load of gasoline and oil, bringing the total weight of their machine to 6,150 pounds, they face the alternative of falling into the sea or crashing down on land. If they reach Brooklands and are able to pick a good landing place, the probability is that they will escape with a bad bumping; but if they lose their course, even though they are not forced to volplane into a rough sea, they may have to take their chances of a forced landing on some rocky coast. On the cards as they lie the machine will be wrecked in any event.

The undercarriage, weighing several hundred pounds, will be dropped by pulling a trap lever at the pilot's right hand, releasing an automatic device whereby the weight of the machine will be properly redistributed by an immediate shifting of the petrol tanks. Not only will the weight be materially reduced, but wind resistance on the surface will also be diminished.

Thus the 375 horse power Rolls-Royce Eagle engine, capable of driving the biplane at a steady cruising speed of 100 miles an hour while fully loaded and equipped and with the undercarriage attached, will be able to increase the speed to 118 miles an hour, which speed can be maintained under ideal weather and engine conditions for the duration of the flight.

Startling as may seem this pioneer attempt to fly the Atlantic with no apparent alternative between success and death, this new method of flight with a heavily laden machine is not entirely untried. Once the Sopwith concern decided to enter a machine for The Daily Mail's $50,000 prize and chose Hawker for pilot; he set about reproducing every condition of size, weight, wind resistance, and engine power of the present machine in a biplane which he tested out at Brooklands. This machine he secretly took aloft one day and after attaining a great height, pulled a trap lever which deprived him of all the ordinary means of landing.

Before the undercarriage had smashed to bits on the ground below Hawker was circling slowly downward without wheels or other landing gear. While a little group of experts looked on fearfully, he crashed to earth, smashing the propeller to bits and cracking the underside of the machine, though the damage was not greatly apparent to the few lay observers present. Hawker himself escaped with only a few bruises.

Just following this successful experiment with dropping the undercarriage, Hawker and Grieve took aloft at Brooklands the biplane they now have at St. John's which on one occasion they kept in the air for nine hours and fifteen minutes, changing sides three times during the flight, Grieve becoming pilot and Hawker navigator. Grieve is really not qualified to be a pilot, having had only four hours of dual flight with an instructor to his credit. The pair, however, believe there is little prospect of his being called to take the wheel, hence this phase is not worrying them.

Playing for Big Stakes.

Altogether the Sopwith machine had been flown 150 hours when it was shipped from Liverpool. Probably the half hour in the air last Thursday will be all the trial she will get on this side before the start, as gasoline and oil have been put in the tanks to capacity and the great weight makes it impossible to land her on the rocky, boulder-strewn ground here which is also soggy in places, badly rutted in others and cut up by lightly frozen ponds and streams which thaw under the daily noon sun.

The decision of Hawker and Grieve to start at the earliest possible moment, lest the Martinsyde fliers beat them across, is based on the fact that they are flying for high stakes in the matter of money, disregarding the glories and prestige which will come to them if they are the first pair to navigate the Atlantic by air. Hawker is to receive from the Sopwith Company a bonus of $50,000 in addition to his share of the $50,000 prize, and Grieve is to get $20,000 and a share of the prize if they are successful.

The young Australian pilot, now just 31, is already the highest paid flier in the world. He was a bicycle mechanic in Australia when he went to England in 1912 and became an airplane mechanic. It was 1912 when he went with the Sopwith people, and a year later he came to the States and flew in "Tim" Woodruff's Nassau Boulevard meet. Hawker returned to England, and about a year later entered the famous "round England flight." He made two attempts at coming down at the end of one day's flight for the first time because he was flying without helmet or goggles. This experience taught other fliers the necessity of this equipment which ever since has been in use.

On his second attempt Hawker started up the east coast of England, crossed the Firth of Forth and crashed into the Irish Sea about twelve miles from Dublin. His forced landing was due to engine trouble, but it is said here he became so upset when curious natives waded out to greet him and examine his craft that he refused to continue the flight, thus giving the first exhibition of that curious temperament which yesterday led him to refuse to go on with a formal leave-taking, though the Governor, Postmaster General, members of the upper house and other notables were shivering on the field to do him honor.

During the last three years Hawker has been test pilot for the Sopwiths, receiving $125 for each flight, and sometimes making a dozen in a single day. His annual earnings in this period are estimated at $100,000. From an obscure bicycle mechanic he became one of the most conspicuous good livers in aviation circles in England, keeping a fleet of a dozen motor cars, including three high-powered Rolls-Royces. Hawker is unmarried. Commander Grieve is 39 years old—a slim, quiet, unassuming Englishman of the type well known among British naval officers. Grieve married about a year ago and has a wife and a young child.

Success Depends on Grieve.

In the opinion of the group of British aviation experts assembled here, the success of the venture rests largely with Grieve. Hawker is recognized as a highly expert and unusually daring pilot, but with the splendidly dependable Rolls-Royce power plant to aid him, the belief is that his job is comparatively simple. Upon Grieve, on the other hand, develops the task of ocean aerial navigation with virtually an inadequate equipment. Originally much dependence was placed upon directional wireless, and so highly developed had its use become during the war that the last few months have seen its incipiently successful commercial use. The Olympic on her last voyage to the States was brought into Halifax Harbor in a dense fog through the use of this latest scientific aid to navigation.

On her last voyage from Halifax to St. John's the Furness liner Digby received directional wireless cross bearings and found them only three or four degrees out. Fear that some rival would scoop the prize has compelled Hawker and Grieve to decide upon a start before the finishing touches could be put upon the directional wireless equipment. None the less, until today Grieve had hoped for some aid from this method of navigation, but two days ago the generator of his wireless sending set was burned out, and this morning he decided not to attempt to repair it.

Instead the whole apparatus was discarded and the slot for the trailing aerial sealed up. Grieve, who was very proud of the neat installation, was much disappointed, but Hawker was openly pleased because, all along, he has resented the extra weight involved in the generator and sending apparatus, though this is slight. As a result Grieve is deprived of a three-hundred-mile range of communication with the outside world. All he has now is a weak receiving set with the receivers incorporated in a leather hood, and the wires feeding down through a rubber jacket.

The moment the biplane gets away from here, the Admiralty wireless station here will flash word to all ships at sea, asking them to send out the Sopwith call and their own position, if they have any reason to believe the airship is in their vicinity. Thus, if Grieve actually sights a vessel at sea and gets her position, he can locate himself fairly accurately. This slim, haphazard reliance upon directional wireless is all the hope the navigator now places upon the outside world. So far as Hawker is concerned, he would have insisted upon discarding even the receiving set, it is said here, had not the British Air Ministry insisted upon its being carried.

So, in the last analysis, Grieve is depending largely upon himself and his sextant. If he gets away toward 4 in the afternoon he counts upon the last of the waning sun to set him upon his course. Then he will try to pick a star and reckon by that until he gets the sun again early in the morning. Flying due east, he calculates he will gain approximately three hours, picking up the sun that much earlier.

Likely to Meet Fogs.

Though the local weather is clear and the prospect encouraging, the chance of running into fog off the Newfoundland Banks and probably off the Irish coast is serious enough to cause Grieve to worry. It is a moot question whether fog is worse high or low, and the American Navy seaplanes are said to have decided upon a low altitude in crossing. Though Hawker has not committed himself on this point, it is believed he will choose a mean altitude, and that therefore he must pass through some fog, during which Grieve may be temporarily blinded for navigation purposes.

The ideal transatlantic flight course worked out from all available data by the Aero Club of America resulted in plotting an airway with two tacks back to the course from the inevitable wind drift south of a line due east. In other words, they figure that navigators, instead of trying to hold the course of a line due east, would allow the wind to carry the machine south of the course for the first third of the trip, then take observations and tack back to the course, repeating the performance when two-thirds of the way over and trying to hold the course to the end.

It was estimated that these two tacks would add 230 miles to the voyage. In the hope of avoiding this extra distance, Grieve has decided to steer a course steadily north of due east, thus relying upon the wind drift itself to hold him on the due east line. The nicety with which he does this may prove the vital factor in the success of the flight, since saving that two hours and a half, if he does save it, may spell the difference between success and failure.

From the standpoint of navigation Grieve's work will have no more important bearing than that of determining to some extent the effect of this drift in mid-Atlantic and the feasibility of overcoming it without actually traveling extra miles. Another question upon which the flight may shed some light is that of the relative merits geared engines, such as the Rolls-Royce, favored by the British, and direct-drive engines, such as the American Liberty motor. The British believe the direct drive in air pockets and during uncertain strains in rising from the ground with a heavy load will be a great disadvantage. They assert the geared motor will withstand these sudden strains without stalling or going bad.

NAVY OCEAN FLIGHT PLANS IN DETAIL

From Newfoundland to Azores in One Hop, Thence to Portuguese Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Navy's plans for a transatlantic flight have progressed to the point where it is now possible to give some of the particulars of the project in greater detail.

The preparations call for the use of two large naval seaplanes of the N C type, both of which will be started at the same time, carrying five men each. They will fly from the Rockaway (L. I.) Naval Station to the east coast of Newfoundland some time after May 1, but very close to that date. This flight will not be a part of the transatlantic voyage, which will start from the east coast of Newfoundland.

It is not the plan to fly direct from Newfouniand to reland or England. The route will be from Newfoundland to the Azores and from the Azores to the nearest point on the coast of continental Europe, somewhere on the west coast of Portugal.

It is not the purpose, as has been previously intimated, to divide the leg between Newfoundland and the Azores into two parts. The idea now is to have the two planes continue to those islands for their first stop. About twenty officers of the Navy have been assigned to transatlantic flight duty, and from these ten will be chosen for the actual flight.

The purpose in using two planes is that if one should fail, the other might succeed. Also through the use of two planes, it would be possible if one met with a mishap for the other to go to its assistance. The four N C planes in use are designated officially as the N C-1, the N C-2, the N C-3, and the N C-4. Two of these will be chosen for the flight.

The N C-1 was first put in commission and some weeks ago made a successful trip from Rockaway to Bolling Field and return. Recently it was damaged in a storm and put temporarily out of commission. It is hoped to get the N C-1 ready again before the official naval voyage across the Atlantic is undertaken. The N C-2 is now in commission at Rockaway. It was to have been tested this afternoon, but up to a late hour the Navy Department had not heard from it. The other two planes are being put into shape rapidly.

Unoffical reports reached Washington from New York today saying that the navy would attempt the transatlantic flight from Rockaway Point next Tuesday, flying first to Newfoundland and thence across the Atlantic. Commander John H. Towers, who is in charge of plans for the flight, said tonight there was no foundation for this report and that none of the planes would start from Rockaway before May 1. The report was probably based on the fact that test flights were being made at Rockaway Point.

The spot on the Newfoundland coast from which the flight will begin has been selected, but it is not the desire of the department at this time to announce its definite location. Lieut. Commander Bellinger of the navy and Lieutenant E. G. Stone of the Coast Guard, who, on the destroyer Barney hunted for landing and starting sites along the Newfoundland coast, have completed their mission, and on their recommendation a point on the east coast of Newfoundland, somewhere south of St. John's, has been selected. The Barney also touched at a point on the Nova Scotia coast, where an intermediate landing site was picked.

Lieut. Commander Bellinger, who arrived here today, reported to the Navy Department that while he had found a satisfactory starting point, it had been difficult on account of the high and rocky character of the east coast.

The purpose in flying the planes from Rockaway to Newfoundland, it was explained, was not only to transport them to the officially selected starting point, but to test their endurance and speed qualities. The distance from Rockaway Point to the selected point on the Newfoundland coast is 1,030 miles. The flight from Rockaway to Newfoundland will be made in two leaps, with an intermediate stop at Halifax, which is about half way between Long Island and Newfoundland.

The length of the course over which the naval planes will fly has been officially plotted on hydrographic charts as measuring about 2,141 nautical miles. The distance from the starting point on the Newfoundland coast to the Azores is set down as 1,353 miles and from the Azores to Portugal is 788 miles. Naval vessels will be stationed between Newfoundland and the Azores, and between those islands and the Portuguese coast. The navy seaplanes will be equipped with wireless telegraph and wireless telephones to facilitate communication throughout the voyage with sea craft.

While naval officers were keenly interested in the announcement that Hawker was likely to start his flight within a few hours and are good enough sportsmen to wish him the best of luck in his attempt to be the first to cross from this continent to Europe, they regard his attempt, with the size of plane he is using and the facilities he is known to have, as a foolhardy undertaking, in which there is the greatest element of danger unless his plans are favored by the greatest combination of luck in weather and in operation and navigation.

A navy officer said tonight that the department flight experts considered the prevalent weather unfavorable for the trial.

"We feel that Hawker is taking a gambling chance and that he has one chance in thirty to succeed," said this officer, "with the small plane he is using and the preparations he has made. Hawker has everything to gain and nothing to lose by being the first to succeed, if he does succeed. The navy cannot afford to take a gambler's chance in what it is doing. We are playing as safe as we can in trying to make the voyage successfully. As a matter of fact, we consider that we are now much better prepared than Hawker, but are unwilling to take the gambler's chance of going ahead until we feel that everything is safe enough to insure success."

The crew of five on each navy seaplane will consist of a commanding officer, two pilots, one engine man, and one radio operator. The commanding officer will have charge of navigation and will handle all communications and give orders. He will be a pilot, but will not act as pilot except in emergency. Two pilots will be carried so one can relieve the other. In an emergency, or if both should become tired, the commanding officer would act as pilot. The men from whom the two crews will be chosen have been chosen, and those who will make the flight will probably be announced the latter part of next week.

Weather Menace to Fliers.

A great invisible "mountain" of high atmospheric pressure has loomed up in midatlantic regions and stands with its uncharted peaks as a menace to any aviator who attempts the transatlantic flight under present weather conditions, officials of the New York Weather Bureau asserted last night. They were unable to predict when the "mountain" would be leveled.

A previous knowledge of weather conditions, it was explained, is almost essential to an aviator contemplating a distance flight, so that he can "sandwich" his trip in between storms. The menace of the high atmospheric preasure "mountain" lies in the fact that it has upset all weather prognostications so that the probable course of any given storm cannot be even roughly calculated.

The "mountain," weather experts say, is acting as a buffer against the natural movement eastward of the barometrical "lows" or storm centres. The "lows" are compared by the weather men to "a pig trying to find an opening in a fence." When they cannot get through, under of over the "high" mountain, they simply slip along its side, thus upsetting all the "dope."

Furthermore, it was asserted, if there is a "valley" or low area on the American side of the "mountain," it follows that there is a similar "valley" on the European side, spelling more storms and rough weather.

The officials asserted that the last five days have developed more atmospheric turmoil than has been observed in a like period in all the years the bureau has been officially keeping track of "highs" and "lows" and attendant weather. Since April 8 no less than four distinct storms have gone contrary to regulations.

N. C. 2 TRIES FLIGHT AT ROCKAWAY STATION

One of Navy's Transatlantic Candidates in Air Twenty Minutes.

Glenn Curtiss, the designer of the NC-2, will visit the Naval Air Station at Rockaway Point today to inspect the machine that is being tested for the overseas flight. He prophesied that it would be only a few months before airships of the NC type would be making regular journeys. He and his associates spoke also of the establishment of an annual international airplane race over the seas.

The NC-2 made a trial flight of more than twenty minutes yesterday, and naval officers and officials of the Curtiss Company described it as "extremely successful." The machine flew most of the time at a height of about 1,500 feet, although in the first few minutes it remained near the water of Jamaica Bay. The load carried was about 28,500 pounds, said by the officers to have been the heaviest ever carried by a machine of its type. The plane started off with a load of about 30,000 pounds, but passengers were piled off until the 28,500-pound mark was reached. Lieutenant David McCullough piloted the ship, accompanied by Commander Richardson and other members of the Naval Air Station staff.

Mechanics were busy yesterday repairing the NC-1. One of her wings was demolished last week while she was riding at anchor in Jamaica Bay during a heavy storm. During this storm the airship proved herself so seaworthy that the pilots who are contestants for the honor of taking the first American airplane overseas have no fears of danger if the plane is forced to the surface of the water. A third plane of this type, the NC-3, is being assembled now at the air station, and a fourth is being built at the Curtiss plant.

"The difference between the American airship and those entered by European or Canadian interests in the transatlantic flight lies in the fact that the Navy-Curtiss boat has not been specially constructed," said Mr. Curtiss yesterday. "With the exception of the increased power and certain alterations in interior construction of the hulls, the ships are the same as when designed for submarine chasing." Yet they have demonstrated a big factor of safety; they can carry an enormous useful load and they can land safely in a heavy sea.

"When the armistice interrupted our war activities we had completed the design for an advanced type of flying boat which, although no larger than the NC series, would be capable of carrying a much greater useful load across the sea. Our plans, which were held up during the brief reconstruction period, are now being worked out, and we—in common with all American airplane motor manufacturers—look to the transatlantic flight as an experiment in which some unknown factors may be revealed and invaluable experience gained.

"Although it is impossible at this time to go into details regarding the new flying boat, it is known that it is to be equipped with four 400-horse power Model Curtiss K-12 motors, the reserve power of which will enable it to cross to Ireland without making a stop. The ship is designed to take off with full load, but after gaining the desired altitude it will be possible to throttle down all engines to practically half speed so that power sufficient for emergencies may be held in reserve. Unlike the NC types, which ordinarily call for a crew of five men, the new boat can be operated with only three, one of whom would be the commanding navigator and pilot, the second an experienced motor man and the third probably a pilot and radio operator.

"The limit in the size of flying boats or airplanes has by no means been reached. We can lift more pounds per square foot in a big boat than in the smaller types, and this increased efficiency can be carried in types larger than those now in existence."

SEEKS AIR MAIL CONCESSION.

British Concern Wants to Establish South American Service.

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—A British airplane manufacturing company has asked the Argentine Government for a concession for an aerial mail service. The company, it is said, plans to make Buenos Aires the headquarters of a mail service which will touch all the republics in South America.

LIMA, Peru, April 12.—Lieutenant E. C. Chapman, an aviator representing British airplane interests, is in Lima awaiting the arrival of a scouting plane, with which he will make experimental flights. Lieutenant Chapman is negotiating with the Peruvian Government for the establishment of a military aviation school and a commercial air service between Lima and Iquitos.

WOOD NOT TO START TUESDAY.

Weather May Delay Shortt Flier from Leaving Ireland.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMERICK, April 12.—Unless the weather conditions materially alter, Major J. C. P. Wood will be unable to start on his flight for Newfoundland on his Shortt Rolls-Royce machine from here on Tuesday as he had planned.

The wind is blowing from the west in a gale at present. Everything is ready at the starting place, two miles outside this city, and a seventy-seven-acre field has been secured.

Major Wood is expected here tomorrow, but most of the Limerick people will be unable to witness the start owing to the city being under martial law and a passport ntcessary to leave it.

NEW LONDON-PARIS MARK.

Royal Air Force Pilot Makes Trip in 75 Minutes.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—A new record has been established by a royal air force pilot for a flight from London to Paris. Starting with dispatches from the Herdon Aerodrome on Tuesday afternoon, the pilot landed in Paris in seventy-five minues, covering the distance at an average speed of 172 miles an hour. The machine was a Martin-Syde single seater scout, fitted with a 275 horse power engine.

AIR VOYAGERS DROP IN SEA.

Hydroplane Passengers Beaten by Waves When Engine Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 12.—A hydroplane in charge of Pilot Wheeler and carrying as a passenger Miss Marie T. Bedwell of Philadelphia dropped in the sea at noon today. The craft was at the mercy of the breakers, which swept it on the beach, but both escaped unhurt. Miss Bedwell was scared and shocked from the drenching she received.

Wheeler reported that engine trouble developed and he was forced to descend. He had difficulty to avoid crashing into the steel pier. Aviator Beryl Kendrick, who was in the air at the time, landed and called to the Federal Coast Guards to come to the aid of the machine.

DISMISS ACCUSED PASTOR.

Newark Methodist Conference Drops H. J. Bockmeyer.

Held to have been guilty of "highly imprudent and unministerial conduct," the Rev. H. J. Bockmeyer, who was probationary pastor of the Fulton Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Elisabeth, N. J., was dismissed yesterday from the ministry and from membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The action was taken at the Newark Methodist Conference after the Trial Committee had submitted its report in executive session. At the request of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, presiding, the Rev. W. C. Palmer offered a prayer for "the erring brother." The committee did not make public details of the accusations against Mr. Bockmeyer, who disappeared from his church in January and had not returned.

MARCH EXPLAINS MUTINY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

dispatch of additional American naval craft is thought, however, to be a part of the plan, and reports from various quarters have indicated that shipping lists are being combed for the vessels to take away the North Russian expedition and its stores.

It is assumed here that the enlisted men of Company I are Michigan selective service men, as the 339th Infantry is composed largely of national army men from that State. The officers of the company, according to the latest records at the War Department, are Captain Horatio G. Winslow, First Lieutenants Gerald Danley, Dwight Fristle, Albert E. May, and Gordon B. Reese, and Second Lieutenant Forrest E. McKee.

Active Bolshevist Propaganda.

ARCHANGEL, Feb. 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—That the Bolsheviki are the world's best propagandists was demonstrated during the long, cold nights that occur in this region.

Down on the line of the highway to Petrograd along which are the graves of the Americans who have fallen, and where the Yankees had been fighting for months around a little five-house village called Kadish, the Bolshevist orators showed how expert they were in spreading their views. Generally they talked in Russian, their speeches being translated by interpreters in the American ranks. Occasionally they sent to Petrograd and got some ex-American immigrant to give a lecture in English on the reasons for Bolshevism to a more or less interested audience of doughboys on the other side of No Man's Land.

For a long time, when our lines on the Kadish sector were separated from the Bolsheviki only by a seventy-five-yard wide stream, over which there was a bridge which neither side wished to destroy, both figuring on using it some day, almost nightly there occurred a strange entertainment.

Sometimes it was only a monologue, in which a Bolshevist orator on one side of the stream would loudly harangue the Americans. Sometimes it was a sort of a duet, in which the American would reply with "Can that stuff," "What's eating you?" and other similar American expressions.

Once, when the Bolsheviki were feeling particularly lively, they gave a propaganda vaudeville show, following their English-speaking orator's plea to come over and join them with an accordion solo, the tune of which was "Yankee Doodle."

There were formal state occasions when a Bolshevist officer would cry out from the dark that he wanted to talk to an American officer. A Lieutenant or a Captain would go down to the middle of the bridge to meet him. The American officer would take his interpreter with him, and the three would stand out in the cold, arguing. These conferences usually began with mutual inquiries about the state of health of prisoners held by the respective forces and ended with the Bolshevist officer's blindly requesting that an arm-load of Bolshevik printed propaganda matter be handed to the American troops. Perhaps this was against all rules of warfare, but the American officers, generally speaking, could see no objection to it [for stated reasons which seemed to them adequate] and the propaganda helped to keep the troops happy. The Yanks would laugh all night at it and then go out and fight in better humor the next day.

Banners Tell of Armistice.

It was on this same sector that the Bolsheviki, thinking that it might stir up discontent among the Americans if they knew that the war in France was ended, decided to advertise the fact. This the Bolsheviki did in the night, hanging large red banners, printed in English, to trees. These banners blazoned forth in great white letters on their red backgrounds that "the workingmen of France and England and Germany had made peace" and urged the Americans to come and do likewise.

In the printed propaganda, most of which, by the way, either bears the signature of an English journalist who has jointed the Bolshevist administration in Moscow or shows the handiwork of some Russian journalist who once worked in New York, great stress is put upon the claim that the Bolsheviki are workingmen, fighting against the capitalists of the world, and inviting the Americans to come and join the happy proletariat.

The Americans, so they declare, have not yet figured out for themselves why they are up here after the war with Germany is finished, but they also declare that they took no stock in the "down-trodden workingmen stuff" of the Bolsheviki.

"Workingmen?" one of the Yanks remarked disdainfully. "They never did work; they're a lot of long-haired neverworks."

The Bolsheviki in this propaganda tried to convince their foes that they were not as bad as they were painted, particularly with reference to treatment of prisoners. As the Yanks up here have got it, the Bolsheviki kills prisoners, and because of what they know about this they call him the "Bolo." That name for him has crept into most of the official dispatches from the front to General Headquarters, and it is the officially accepted synonym.

The Americans have seen some of this brutality. There were five mutilated bodies of Americans down Ust Vaga way, in the Shenkursk sector, that outargued all the Bolshevist propaganda. But, on the other hand, one day, down on the Kadish line, the Bolsheviki sought an excuse to trot out and show our soldiers how well they treated their prisoners. They brought out one American who had been missing a long time, and also a Scot, in view of a party of officers and men. The two appeared well fed. Then the Bolsheviki whisked the pair away into the woods and invited all the Yanks to "come over and get fattened up."

Perhaps the truth of it all may be that the Bolsheviki sometimes kill prisoners and sometimes try to make Bolsheviki out of them, all depending on the caprice of the officer commanding, or the sector in which the prisoner is taken.

COMPANY I ONE-THIRD SLAV.

Army Officers Think This Explains Success of Bolshevist Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, April 12.—A special dispatch from its Washington correspondent to The Detroit Free Press says:

"Company I, 339th Infantry, which was identified by General March today as the organization in which the so-called mutiny broke out in the Archangel region, is made up of men of Slavonic origin to an unusually large extent.

"To army officers here, who know of this, this circumstance gives some relief. They point out that soldiers who could speak Russian, would not only be capable of reading Bolshevist literature but that its effect on them would be more impressive, because of their early training and racial inclinations. Such men, they say, would not be representative of the army in general, and fears that wide spread demoralization in military morale may come from contact with Bolshevist influences are unfounded if they rest on the basis of what has occurred in this instance.

"The muster rolls of the army are jealously kept from public inspection at the War Department, but it is learned from a source that is unquestioned that Captain Winslow's company has almost one-third of its total in men with Russian and other Eastern European names. Also, the proportion of names representing nations in Western Europe, which make up much of the army is exceptionally small. There is a noticeable absence of English, Irish and other Western names in the list.

"One of the Washington afternoon papers today described Company I as being composed of Detroit selective service men, but at the offices of the General Staff it was said that no evidence exists here of its being associated with Detroit. The original unit was made up at Camp Custer, and might have had a preponderance from the metropolis and this would give it the name of a Detroit company, which might stick to it, although replacements would entirely change its character."

BOLSHEVIKI OFFER TERMS TO ALLIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

of the processes of production has so wrecked both production and distribution as to create a state of famine in a country which formerly contributed so largely to the food supply of the world."

Paris dispatches of Friday's date said that Dr. Nansen and others had been conferring with President Wilson, Mr. Hoover, and other members of the Inter-Allied Relief Council in an effort to arrange for the feeding of the larger cities of Russia, especially Petrograd, and that President Wilson on Thursday had presented a proposition to the Council of Four to send food to Soviet Russia if the Bolsheviki ceased hostilities. This plan had encountered serious opposition, it was added, particularly from the French, on the ground that it would constitute recognition of the Soviet Government.

Reported Organizing Big Offensive.

WASHINGTON, April 12. —Extensive preparations by the Bolshevist Government of Russia for a big military offensive this Spring were described in official dispatches received here today, based upon a summary of information reaching Scandinavian countries. The Bolsheviki were said to be getting ready for an offensive on the Murman front as soon as weather permitted, and to be strengthening the forces already facing the Allies in the Archangel region.

Suspension of railway transportation in Russia was declared to be due not merely to economic causes, but also to permit large troop movements. Extraordinary measures also are being taken in the gun and ammunition factories to increase the output, men refusing to work being threatened with loss of food or even death. In Western Russia whole new armies are being organized, it was said, many former war prisoners being mobilized along with new detachments.

Bolshevist forces were said to be suffering heavy losses in dead and wounded in evacuating Northern Lithuania, despite their numerical superiority. Mutinies were reported to be frequent.

157 Killed in Duesseldorf.

COPENHAGEN, April 12. (Associated Press.)—The Berlin Zwölfuhrblatt reports that 157 persons had been killed and 181 wounded in the fighting between troops and strikers at Düsseldorf up to last evening.

The heaviest fighting took place when the strikers attempted to cut off the water supply.

BAVARIAN SOVIET IS OUSTED

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

and occupied by Government troops and the Fort of Marienberg was bombarded and taken as well. Indeed, the whole situation in Bavaria appears gradually to have been turning against the Extremists.

In Brunswick, however, chaos reigns. Peasants' Soviet there delivered an ultimatum to the Landtag demanding possession of all authority. This is believed to be preliminary to the proclamation of Soviet rule, which may be announced tomorrow.

Brunswick, like Munich, is wholly cut off from the rest of the country. Its shops and business are all shut down and watched by armed guards. The strike has been made general by terrorism. The roads and railways leading to the town have been seized by Merges's bandits. Eichhorn, formerly Police President of Berlin, who turned Spartacide, is another leading spirit in Brunswick.

Farmers around Darmstadt proclaimed a strike, refusing to forward cattle to market, while Bremen probably will catch the general strike fever in a day or two.

At Danzig, too, nearly all the railway employes are on strike and also many workers in the largest factories and workshops. The strike there has a political aim, the leaders declaring that their object is to overthrow the Ebert-Scheidemann régime and to side with Russia and Hungary.

At midday today 20,000 men had ceased work. Three hundred Russian agents were reported to be stirring up further mischief.

In Saxony the strike in the industrial regions and in the mining areas continues to extend.

As I send this message a report from Karlsruhe comes to hand, stating that Baden is likely to fall prey to the Soviet rule. Agitators, it is said, are working freely and openly at Karlsruhe, Mannheim and other towns and the proclamation of a Communist Government is expected.

British Occupy Trebizond.

LONDON, April 12.—British forces have occupied Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey, according to a Constantinople dispatch under date of Thursday to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Hickson (INC.)

TAILORED SUITS
TAILORED DRESSES

The constant appeals and propaganda urging the purchase and wear of better clothes by both men and women should convince gentlewomen whose clothes require so much care and thought, that it is false economy to wear tailored clothes other than those made specially for her.

The advantages to my lady of having a frock made in a fabric of her personal choice, fashioned in a manner embodying all her cherished individuality, fitted to reflect the charm of youthfulness and those good lines so inherent to men who are studying this feature of dress every moment of the day are worth many, many times the additional charge—lessening as it is season after season.

It would be culpable indifference for any woman to ignore the opportunity of adding all the attractiveness and smartness that properly made frocks may add to her personal appearance.

Eighteen fitters specialize in the ideal interpretation of the narrow shoulders, tight sleeves, comfort and perfection of the

Incomparable New Mid-Season Models

being presented to-morrow.

The Avenue at Fifty Second Street New York

Boston Paris

"More than a Restaurant A Broadway Institution"

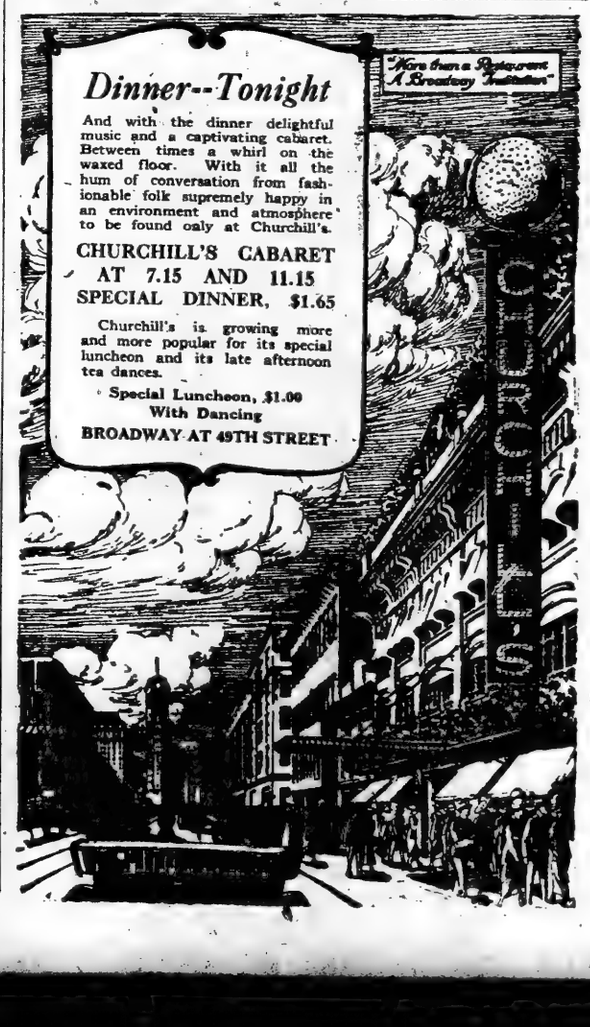
Dinner--Tonight

And with the dinner delightful music and a captivating cabaret. Between times a whirl on the waxed floor. With it all the hum of conversation from fashionable folk supremely happy in an environment and atmosphere to be found only at Churchill's.

CHURCHILL'S CABARET
AT 7.15 AND 11.15
SPECIAL DINNER, $1.65

Churchill's is growing more and more popular for its special luncheon and its late afternoon tea dances.

Special Luncheon, $1.00
With Dancing
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET



BARS GERMAN PRINCES FROM THE PRESIDENCY

Amendment to the Constitution Excludes Them for 15 Years—Cabinet Crisis Is Feared.

WEIMAR, April 11, (Associated Press.)—The Committee on Constitution of the National Assembly has adopted an amendment to the provision dealing with the election of the German President eliminating former royal personages as holders of the Presidential office for fifteen years to come.

BERLIN, April 12, (Associated Press.)—The resignation of Dr. Schiffer as Minister of Finance in the German National Government may result in a Cabinet crisis, a Weimar dispatch to the Tageblatt says. The Minister explained his resignation on the ground that he could not co-operate in the socialization program of the Cabinet.

The Ministry of Justice has drafted a bill dealing with criminal procedure, under one provision of which women may serve on juries in the lower courts. The measure alters the existing method of selecting the jury lists so that it will be done by popular vote instead of by the town and city authorities. The bill will go before the National Assembly in a few days.

YIELD TO IRIGOYEN PLAN.

Nationalized Port Service Accepted for Argentine Coast Ships.

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—The owners and agents of coastwise vessels out of Buenos Aires today, after several weeks of hesitation, agreed to operate their vessels under the decree of President Irigoyen nationalizing the port service, which was issued in an effort to settle the strike situation.

This action does not indicate the final settlement of the port conflict, but only that until a new difficulty arises there will be no objection to the Government supervising the loading and unloading of vessels.

The transatlantic steamers are still delayed by boycotts against certain firms and cargoes.

TYPHUS SPREADS IN EAST.

Menacing in Poland, Russia, Serbia, and Macedonia, Red Cross Learns.

CANNES, April 11.—Grave reports relative to the progress of typhus fever in Eastern Poland, Russia, Serbia, and Macedonia were received at the Red Cross conference here today from Red Cross agents in those countries. Experts on typhus who were present formed a committee to advise the organization as to means for combating the disease, forecasting a new organization within the Red Cross.

Reports from agents gave experts the impression that the situation was even more serious than was stated in messages received, but that proper measures would probably prevent the disease form spreading to Italy, France, England, and America.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Girls' Apparel for Festive Occasions

ONE must not lose sight of the fact that the demoiselle will also share in the festivities which will hold forth during "The Little Season."

There will be parties, the matinee, or perhaps she will resume her dancing lessons.

The Individual Shops—always criterions of fashion—have assembled for the young girl 6 to 14 years of age, a collection of apparel for every occasion.

Youthful apparel especially designed with due regard for becomingness, simplicity and refinement so important in correct attire for the young girl.

CREPE de CHINE FROCKS	CAPES
TAFFETA SILK FROCKS	CAPE-COATS
GEORGETTE FROCKS	MILLINERY
CHIFFON FROCKS	SHOES
NET FROCKS	HOSIERY
ORGANDIE FROCKS	GLOVES

AND ALL ACCESSORIES

The Broadway Shop Where Fashion Reigns

Hagedorn's

Broadway, cor. 81st St.

Sale of Dresses

The Season's Newest Models

Fashioned in

Serge, Poiret Twill and Tricotine

SPECIALLY PRICED

19.50 *Formerly $29.50* — *30.00* *Formerly $52.50* — *48.00* *Formerly $79.50*

Frle' Heller

Jade Green

A new shade shown in the French Hats just received, especially priced for "jeune fille."



2 East 46th Street a step from the Avenue

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Camargo Fashions for "The Little Season"

That Important Social Period Following Easter



IN ANTE-BELLUM days "The Little Season."—those blithesome weeks intervening between Easter and the summer exodus—was always a whirl of social activities. So this, the first "Little Season" of peace-time, promises to be the gayest.

The Post-Lenten Social Calender shows no blank dates and this resumption of social life renews interest in formal fashions. So in the Individual Shops there are modes for every occasion including the most formal.

AND FOR THIS IMPORTANT SOCIAL SEASON, CALLOT SOEURS ORIGINATE A NEW SILHOUETTE—THE *CAMARGO* WHICH, LIKE MOST AUTHENTIC MOTIFS, EXTENDS ITS INFLUENCE TO OTHER FASHIONS.

Chic Picture Hats

OF CAMARGO INFLUENCE FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

CAMARGO contemplated an adoring public 'neath the brim of a picture hat. The Millinery Shop has originated picture hats bewitching in line, color and trimming.

25.00 to 210.00

FRENCH MILLINERY SHOP
Fourth Floor

Pumps and Slippers

RIVAL THE FOOT-WEAR OF CAMARGO

CAMARGO with her tiny feet danced into the hearts of Paris.

The Franklin Simon afternoon pumps and evening slippers with long vamps, high arches and French heels, are not even rivaled by Camargo's footwear.

8.00 to 11.00

WOMEN'S and MISSES' SHOE SHOP
Third Floor

Camargo Silhouette in Women's AFTERNOON GOWNS



CALLOT SOEURS in originating an entirely new silhouette, swing the pendulum of fashion back to Marie Anne Camargo, a petite and charming *Premiere Danseuse* of Spanish descent.

During the Eighteenth Century every new fashion bore her name, women of the court copied her many alluring costumes, the manner of doing her hair, even the style of shoes she wore.

So this entirely new silhouette is destined to play a very important role in fashions of today with its radical differences: its fitted bodice, its short tight sleeves, and its full skirt puffed over a narrow underskirt, adapted from the bouffant ankle length ballet skirt worn by Camargo.

Developed in navy blue taffeta silk, black satin or two-tone taffeta silk combined with black satin. Gown illustrated is of two-tone taffeta in combination with satin.

68.00 to 98.50

WOMEN'S FRENCH GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

Afternoon and Evening Wraps

DISTINCTLY SPANISH IN STYLE

SPANISH—in graceful manner of draping, Spanish—in the way mi-lady envelopes herself in the soft, clinging folds, and Spanish—in the tout ensemble. Wraps of filmy chiffon, Georgette, velvet, satin or fibre silk weaves, many combined with furs.

59.50 to 345.00

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP—Fourth Floor

Camargo Evening Gowns

TO ORDER—FROM OUR WORKROOMS

OUR Fifth Avenue Ateliers are prepared to execute to special order adaptations by our own designers in colors and fabrics in keeping with the Camargo motif—emphasizing Pompadour silks, brocades, taffetas and sequin embroideries.

100.00 to 285.00

WOMEN'S FRENCH GOWN SHOP—Third Floor

"En Tete" French Kid Gloves

FOR THE CAMARGO SLEEVES

CAMARGO dress fashions reveal an entirely new type of sleeves, and establish the vogue for gloves in twelve and sixteen button lengths.

3.25 to 4.00

WOMEN'S and MISSES' GLOVE SHOP—Main Floor

Small Fur Animal Scarfs

THAT WOULD HAVE DELIGHTED CAMARGO

ONE, two or three-skin animal scarfs for afternoon or evening wear—of Russian or Hudson Bay Sable, stone or baum marten, Jap sable or Kolinsky

35.00 to 650.00

WOMEN'S and MISSES' FUR SHOP—Fourth Floor

PRONOUNCES DOOM OF WELFARE BILLS

Assembly Never Will Enact Gov. Smith's Social Program, Speaker Sweet Asserts.

SEES GERMS OF BOLSHEVISM

Bitter Toward Senate Insurgents in Address to Delegation of Protesting Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The fight between Governor Smith and the Republican Legislature is now on with a vengeance. The Governor's social welfare program of legislation, the cause of open insurgency in the Senate, will not be passed by the Assembly, even if the Legislature has to remain in session until Jan. 1, Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of that house intimated in no uncertain terms to a delegation of manufacturers who called on him this afternoon and opposed enactment of the pending legislation.

The Republican majority in the Assembly is a safe majority. Speaker Sweet has had no open insurgency among his followers in the lower house, and he remains in almost complete control of the situation. The Health Insurance, Minimum Wage, and Eight-Hour-Day-for-Women bills are bottled up in the Assembly Rules Committee, over which the Speaker presides as a Czar, and apparently, from the Speaker's statement today, they are scheduled to stay there.

The Assembly is ready to recess on April 19, the date set for final adjournment, and continue recessing from time to time until January, rather than give in to the Democrats and the Republican insurgents, whom the Speaker today called "Bolshevists."

If the Republican majority in the Assembly adheres to the Speaker's policy—there is little likihood of their getting out from under the whip—and the Senate insurgents remain firm in their determination to block final adjournment unless the lower house Republicans promise favorable action on the Governor's program, the present session gives promise of being extended indefinitely. Another contributing factor to delay the Legislature concluding its business on April 19 is the investigation of the $500,000 bribery offer to Senator George F. Thompson for his support of the Carson-Martin Increased Trolley Fares bill.

"If the Senate does not see fit to pass the adjournment resolution, the members of the Assembly will go to their homes, a few staying here to keep the session alive in a Constitutional manner until Jan. 1 if necessary," the Speaker declared to the manufacturers, who were headed by J. Frank Zoller, general counsel for the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants; A. T. Cluett, of Cluett, Peabody & Co., and about forty others.

"It has occurred," Mr. Sweet went on, "that these bills have not sprung from the great body of working people in the State, but have had origin through propaganda and through the constant agitation of men and women who, in their idle moments, study social reform. I know, for I have worked in the mill and in the field night and day, that the working men and women do not approve these bills at this time.

"There may be thought that can be woven into legislation from which these people might benefit. I have had these measures urged upon me from a theoretical standpoint by a group of people who were not temperate. That lack of temperate sentiment is the sentiment which has poured into this country and is trying to create Soviet Government here. We know persons have been sent here to create Bolshevist sentiment supported by funds.

"As speaker, I intend to proceed along the avenue of safe and sane legislation. I will take the criticism which comes to me and not be influenced by fear and political expediency. Next week will determine what becomes of this legislation. The Bolshevist action of some of the majority in the Senate, acting with their Democratic associates, has effected passage of the bills in that house; but they are now in the Assembly."

PLANT ROOSEVELT TREES.

Eight Red Oaks Set Out in Colonel's Memory in Brooklyn.

Under the auspices of the Junior League of the American Association for the Planting and Preservation of City Trees, eight red oak trees were planted yesterday afternoon in Bedford Park, Brooklyn, as a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt.

Park Commissioner John N. Harman presided at the ceremonies. Speeches were made by United States Senator William M. Calder, Congressmen Frederick W. Rowe and John MacCrate, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, and Professor Henry Gaines Ross. A feature was a parade of Boy and Girl Scouts of America and the Junior Naval and Marine Scouts.

Dr. Edward S. Young, in his address, said:

"If America should begin to forget Theodore Roosevelt, the very trees of the forest would cry out, 'He was our chief protector, setting the interests of forestry at the forefront.' The lakes and rivers and waterfalls would protest, 'He kept us in our native glories.' The wild life would say, 'Only such among us as were harmful or were needed for food or science did he slay—the rest had their stanchest champion in him.'"



BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Furs of Fashion
FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER VOGUE

Emphasized are the chic small fur scarfs that are developed in many original variants of the mode in

One to Six Skin Scarfs of

RUSSIAN SABLE, FISHER
STONE MARTEN
HUDSON BAY SABLE

FUR STORAGE *and* REMODELING

Dry-Cold-Air Fur Storage Vault on the Premises. Furs thoroughly cleaned by compressed air process and given the careful attention of expert furriers.

EXHIBITIONS OPEN SUNDAYS 1-5 P. M.

EXHIBITIONS & SALES AT THE
ANDERSON GALLERIES
PARK AVENUE & 59TH STREET, NEW YORK

¶ *To be sold Monday afternoon, April 14, at 2:30.*
DUPLICATES FROM THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
¶ Mainly works on painting, architecture, sculpture and art in general.

¶ *To be sold Wednesday afternoon, April 16, at 2:30.*
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS
¶ Letters of Samuel Johnson, George Washington, David Garrick, etc.

¶ *To be sold Thursday evening, April 17, at 8:15,*
PAINTINGS CHIEFLY MODERN
CONSIGNED BY
MRS. C. H. CULVER
OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND OTHER PRIVATE OWNERS
¶ Includes examples of Ryder, Paul Dougherty, Winslow Homer, Homer Martin, J. H. Twachtman, Blakelock, George Inness—105 paintings.

SALES CONDUCTED BY MR. FREDERICK A. CHAPMAN.



Temperament in the Designing of Fashions for Women and Misses

Let it be said of the Specialty Shop of Originations that its horizon is not bounded by limitations or a narrow vision. Designers, artists, craftworkers, with imaginative qualities and powers for individualistic expression, are permitted an unhampered latitude to the end that Things of Beauty be achieved, just because Beauty Is Its Own Reason for Being. Such temperaments work for ideals—irrespective of tradition or precedent, unobservant of mechanical rote and rule—always quickening and pulsating new fashion triumphs into form and color. Temperaments are these, that function perhaps differently, perhaps mysteriously—but yet definitely and surely and as temperamentally as Nature, which delights in surprises of contrasts and contradictions, in originating and not duplicating. From a germinal idea in a designer's mind may spring a great style success, just as Nature in a vast expanse of water will set a beautiful verdant isle on an apparently accidental coming together of coral cells.

Temperament is an element which

INITIATES AND FINALIZES THE FASHIONS AT BONWIT TELLER & CO

TAILORMADE SUITS
For Women & Misses

WOMEN'S SUITS
Thirty-Five to Two Hundred & Sixty-Five

MISSES' SUITS
Twenty-Nine-Fifty to One Hundred & Sixty-Five

Short and long line silhouettes, in strictly tailored types, box-Etons, cutaway, blouse and waistcoated styles developed in all the favored cloth and silk fabrics; with ornamentations of tube braiding, tinsel embroidery, tassels, floss-work and metal thread traceries. Original plain, embroidered and hand illuminated gilets. These suits are developed in serge, tricotine, tricolette, duvetyn, faille silk, satin, faille combined with duvetyn in navy blue, beaver and all the leading colorings.

HANDMADE BLOUSES

Featuring exclusive style-developments of Paris origin together with originations executed in the private workrooms of this shop. These exquisite blouses are hand done in batiste, voile, linen and Georgette crepe.

FROCKS & GOWNS
For Women & Misses

WOMEN'S GOWNS
Thirty-Five to Three Hundred & Twenty-Five

MISSES' GOWNS
Twenty-Five to Two Hundred & Fifty

From Paris and the private workrooms of this shop come those dainty, delectable hand made frocks in thin fabrics, silks and crepes. Emphasized are tailored frocks of serge, tricotine and tricolette. Exquisite afternoon frocks are executed in lovely vari-hued printed chiffons, foulard, taffeta and satin. And Georgette crepe wrought in beading and embroidery. Evening gowns of rich silks, metal tissues, jet, black and iridescent paillettes in cap sleeve, veiled and full decolletage styles.

MILLINERY

The newer modes in French hats and reproductions, also distinctive Bonwit Teller & Co. originations. Hats of paradise, goura, jet, glycerin and natural ostrich, ribbon, flowers, black lace and tulle, coque and quills.

CAPES & COATS
For Women & Misses

WOMEN'S CAPES
Thirty Seven-Fifty to Three Hundred & Ninety-Five

MISSES' CAPES
Twenty-Nine-Fifty to One Hundred & Ninety-Five

The collection of capes, dolmans, coats and evening mantles interprets every fascinating mood of the mode. Short cavalier types and long slender silhouettes developed in duvetyn, evora, tricotine, velour in simple styles, with combinings of fur or rich embroideries revealing newer treatments in collars and drapings. Evening mantles of silk and gold lace, black and colored paillettes, gold and silver tissues with decorative black or with motifs woven into backgrounds of high color.

"BONTELL" FOOTWEAR

The outstanding features of Bonwit Teller & Co. Footwear—boots, pumps and oxfords—for women and misses, are long slenderized vamps designed on lines of grace and with the true custom bootmanship finesse of detail.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

PARADE WILL MARK PARK AV. OPENING

Property Owners to Celebrate Completed Thoroughfare Next Wednesday.

LESS TRAFFIC STRAIN ON 5TH

Borough President Dowling Tells What This Street Means to City Traffic.

Property owners along Park, Madison, and Fifth Avenues and at Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, with city officials, will celebrate next Wednesday the opening of Park Avenue as a completed thoroughfare from Astor Place to the Harlem River.

After fifty years of patchwork improvement, including the opening, closing, and relocation of various streets, the avenue which is known as Fourth Avenue below Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue above has been finished as an uninterrupted thoroughfare at a direct cost of $1,220,000 to the city, $1,131,150 to the New York Central Railroad Company, and $150,000 to the New York Railways system.

It is estimated that with the new thoroughfare used to its increased capacity there will be a 50 per cent. lessening of traffic congestion on both Fifth and Madison Avenue between Madison Square and Fifty-seventh Street and that congestion will be entirely eliminated at Forty-second Street. A new steel viaduct at Pershing Square, Forty-second Street, and a ramp at Thirty-fourth Street, doing away with the stone wall and the long flight of stairs at this point, are features of the new thoroughfare.

Since 1869, when the first Grand Central Station was built and the city closed Park Avenue to the public from Forty-second to Forty-fifth Streets and Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, between Depew Place and Vanderbilt Avenue, and turned them over to the railroad company, there have been a score of projects for "improving" Park Avenue and various cross streets north and south of Forty-second Street, have been successively opened and closed. For fifteen years there have been discussion about undertaking a general reconstruction between Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Streets, but it has taken Borough President Frank L. Dowling just fifteen months to actually accomplish the work of reconstruction.

Vehicular Roadway Built.

Before the construction of the ramp extending from Thirty-second Street to Thirty-fourth Streets, pedestrians were forced to climb a long flight of stairs to get to and from the Thirty-fourth Street store district and the crosstown car lines. In place of the wall there is now a vehicular roadway twenty-five feet in width and a sidewalk for pedestrians fifteen feet wide that connects lower Fourth Avenue with the continuation of the street above, and with Third-fourth Street, and the connection is made at grade.

The new ramp or roadway has a grade of 3.6 per cent., and incidentally provides for opening Thirty-third Street at grade as a through thoroughfare by the elimination of the barrier that has existed for fifty years in the shape of a retaining wall that marked the beginning of the former tunnel at that point.

To bring about the opening of Thirty-third Street across Fourth Avenue it was necessary to raise the grade of both the avenue and street at that point about 6½ feet. This has resulted in increasing the grade of the tunnel cut for the Fourth Avenue surface cars at the point between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourths Streets to about 7 per cent. In the reconstruction work the west vehicle roadway of Fourth Avenue has been widened three feet, making the vehicle roadway width for southbound 34 feet, so that where in the past there had been but 31 feet for vehicles moving in both directions, there is now a clear width of 24 feet for northbound vehicles and 34 feet for southbound traffic.

The steel viaduct extending from Fortieth to Forty-second Streets is in some respects the most noteworthy portion of the Park Avenue improvement. This viaduct, which is also to be opened on Wednesday, has been under construction since immediately after Borough President Dowling took office and it involved the setting up of six steel girders, each weighing from 60 to 75 tons, which act as the main supports of a high-level roadway beginning from the centre of Park Avenue at Fortieth Street and terminating at the hitherto unused roadway surrounding the Grand Central Terminal Building.

The width of this roadway, which is to be used entirely for passenger vehicles, is 36 feet. It connects at Fortieth Street with two vehicle roadways 35 feet in width that are separated by a parked space in the centre of Park Avenue immediately over the surface car tunnel. The width of the elevated roadways on the south side of the Grand Central Terminal Building is 45 feet.

This roadway leads to a high-level roadway on the west side of the Terminal Building that is 35 feet in width and is in reality an upper story of Vanderbilt Avenue. On the east side of the Terminal Building there is also a high-level roadway varying from 40 to 60 feet in width, but for the present the public is excluded from this thoroughfare because it is legally a private right of way as the result of negotiations between the city and the New York Central officials following a special act of the Legislature, passed in 1903, which provided for the closing of some streets in the New York Terminal zone, and the relocation of others.

Borough President Dowling is now pressing the New York Central railroad officials for a readjustment of conditions by which the public will be permitted to resume use of this thoroughfare, officially designated as Depew Place, and without the use of which the city will be unable to reap the full benefit of the Park Avenue improvements.

Borough President Dowling is also protesting to the Traffic Committee appointed by Mayor Hylan, against the recommendation of that body tha Park Avenue be made a one-way thoroughfare to be used for southbound traffic only between Fortieth and Fortysixth Streets.

In the relocation of its surface railroad tracks the New York Railways Company expended $80,000 on the ramp between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth Streets, and about $2,000 between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets.

For the closing of Depew Place to the public and turning that thoroughfare and the closing and purchase by the railroad company of Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, between Lexington Avenue and Depew Place, the Grand Central Railroad Company paid to the city a total of $1,131,150, of which $355,000 was paid under the terms of agreements made in 1905 and $750,150 was paid in 1913 under an amended agreement that excluded Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets from public use.

As part of the celebration of the opening there will be a parade starting at Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue, led by the Police Band and including representatives of the Forty-second Street Association, Fifth Avenue Association, Murray Hill Association, Thirty-fourth Street Board of Trade, Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association and the Broadway Association. The parade will start at noon on Wednesday and proceed on foot up Park Avenue around the Grand Central Terminal to Forty-fifth Street and thence to the Hotel Commodore, where luncheon will be served. The parade will be led by Borough President Dowling and George McAneny, former Borough President, who initiated the improvement.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York



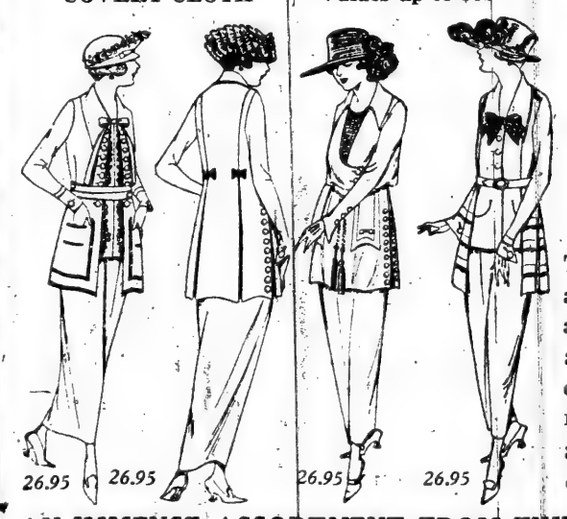
Ostrich-Trimmed Hats
The Mode of Today

Fashion's latest caprice finds expression in this charming assortment of Ostrich-Trimmed Hats; fine Lisere Straw, transparent brims and Hair braid in large picturesque shapes, medium and close-fitting effects.

Moderately Priced
10.00 to 35.00

Unquestionably the Greatest Suit Sale Ever Announced!
47-49-51 West 42d Street
Renara
TREMENDOUS VALUES!
Gigantic cash purchase enables us to offer far below cost to manufacture
The Smartest New Suits
OF THE FINEST MATERIALS
Over 575 Suits For Women and Misses in all Sizes
TRICOTINE
FINE SERGE
GABARDINE
POIRET TWILL
COVERT CLOTH
26.95
Values up to $65





26.95 26.95 26.95 26.95

The Values will prove an eye-opener to those accustomed to paying as high as $65 for a distinctive high class model that is above and apart from the commonplace.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE!
You get the pick of the finest materials and newest styles,—no necessity for waiting for after Easter reductions, when passe styles and left-overs are generally offered. We made a gigantic purchase for cash and thereby received enormous price concessions. Every conceivable high class model is represented in tailor made and novelty models—Belted, semi-belted and box coat models beautifully braided, with embroidered, tricolette, velour and silk vestees. The New Russian Blouse effects—in fact, all the newest developments of the vogue. No one can possibly be disappointed in such an immense variety with so many different materials in the big choice of new shades, including Navy, Tan, Black, Rookie, Copen, Oxford, with hand-sewn linings of fancy Pussy Willow or fine Peau de Cygne. Fine tailoring and hand made buttonholes are noticeable features.

Closing Out About 350 New Suits
AT HALF PRICE AND LESS
Strictly tailored models (always smart), plain, braid bound or button trimmed. The new box coats, semi-box, full flare and plain tailored, long line models, with Pongee, Tricolette or Shantung vestees with narrow shoulders and snug fitting sleeves. Superior tailoring a noticeable feature. All sizes for Women and Misses. All lined with fine Peau de Cygne. All must go, at.... 18.95



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Our graduates know how to operate ALL systems and are in demand by the customers of ALL filing equipment manufacturers. School in light, airy quarters. Instruction based on our five years of experience. Extensive equipment. Large teaching staff. Positions secured for graduates. Intensive touch typing course separate or inclusive. Visitors always welcome. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses.
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1170 Broadway, at 28th Street
(Formerly Singer Building.)
Phone Madison Square 6097
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Leonard's
24 West 39th St.
Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
Maternity Apparel
Expressing simplicity, fashioned on graceful and fashionable lines, and presenting exclusive models.
Dresses, Gowns, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Blouses, Negligees, Corsets, Brassieres, Layettes.
The garments are so designed that they may be worn with comfort through the entire period, as well as when the figure is normal. The prices are especially moderate, for we make every garment on the premises.
Elegant Selection for Spring
Special Prices for This Week
Dresses of Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Serge or Satin. Special 29.50
Dresses of Beaded Georgette, Flowered Georgette, Foulard. Special 39.50
Skirts of New Novelty Materials—dark and light shades. From 8.75
SPECIAL OFFERING
Elegant Beaded and Embroidered Georgette Dresses, in all colors; sizes 16 to 38. Special 35.00
also
Dresses Ready-to-Wear or Made-to-Order for all occasions and in all sizes, up to 95.00
Mme. Leonard in personal attendance

New York
Brooklyn
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OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
Cleveland
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34th Street—New York
Present for Your Approval
An Ensemble of Easter Fashions
For Women, Misses and Children
Introducing established Modes for the Spring Season in apparel for all occasions; comprehensive assortments revealing original and exclusive styles characteristic of Oppenheim, Collins & Co. at
Unusually Moderate Prices



29.75 35.00 29.75 52.50 55.00

Women's and Misses' Suits and Capes

Capes of Serge in Navy, Black and Tan; also Velour Cloth in desirable shades. Belted and yoke models, braid and button trimmed. Special 25.00
Capes of Gabardine and Serge in Navy and Black; full flare back, belted front. New throw scarf collar with silk tassels. Special 37.50
Capes of Gabardine and Serge in Black and Navy; circular model. Monk collar in contrasting colors. Silk Lined throughout. Special 45.00
Suits of Serge in Navy or Black; Box-Coat Blouse or Belted Models, braid and button trimmed; some with Tricolette Vestees. Special 29.75
Suits of fine Men's Wear Serge in Navy and Black, featuring straight-line and belted effects, elaborately braided. Silk Faille Piping. Special 35.00
Suits of Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Gabardine and Serge in tailored and Box-Coat models with smart vestees of Silk Tricolette. Special 55.00

Important Dress Sale Monday
About 350 High-Cost
Afternoon and Street Dresses
For Women and Misses
This season's smartest models, comprising Beaded Georgette, Embroidered Taffeta, Braided Taffeta, Embroidered Charmeuse, Draped Printed Chiffon Dresses and demi-tailored styles of superior Men's Wear Serge, braid and button trimmed.
Former Prices up to 65.00
Reduced to 35.00

Girls' Capes
Specially priced
Girls' Capes of Navy Serge with Faille Silk collar and tie in contrasting colors. Sizes 10 to 16 years.
Special 12.75
Girls' Capes of Navy Serge, with smart coatee in red, Copen, tan, or navy; some models silk lined. Sizes 6 to 16 years.
Special 18.75
Girls' Capes and Dolmans of Navy Serge; belted shirred back; silk collar; yoke silk lined. Sizes 10 to 16 years.
Special 25.00



18.75 12.75

Girls' Dresses
Specially Priced
Girls' Wash Dresses in surplice and guimpe models of Peter Pan Cloth in attractive colors, hand-embroidered. 8 to 16 years.
Special 6.90
Girls' Pongee Silk Dresses of natural color, smocked and piped in rose and Copen. Frill collar and sash belt. 6 to 12 years.
Special 12.75
Girls' Taffeta Dresses, in Tunic model; Navy and Belgium. Pleated frill down side. Wool embroidery. 12 to 16 years.
Special 16.75

GOMPERS ASSAILS GARRISON'S STAND

Says Much of America's Labor Trouble Is Due to Industrial Autocrats.

DENOUNCES BOLSHEVISM

Head of Labor Federation Speaks with Taft on League of Nations Before Civic Federation.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, bitterly denounced Bolshevism and sounded a warning that "we must keep our own house in order," in an address before the National Civic Federation yesterday afternoon at the Holland House. It was the labor leader's first public speech since he returned to this country last Thursday on the steamer Rotterdam, and his audience was a distinguished one. In it were August Belmont, Otto H. Kahn, Irving T. Bush, William Jay Schieffelin, Dr. Henry A. Wise Wood, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and others prominent in the national, civic, and industrial affairs.

Former President William H. Taft made a highly laudatory introductory speech, which, combined with the volume of applause accorded by the audience to Mr. Gompers's talk, made the meeting take on the aspect of an ovation for the veteran labor head.

In addition to expressing his views on Bolshevism, Mr. Gompers warned his audience against present-day German propaganda, and discussed at considerable length the work of the Committee on International Labor Legislation abroad. He was head of this committee, which framed the labor covenant intended for inclusion in the final peace treaty or for the subject of an additional treaty between the contracting powers.

Mr. Gompers also classed "standpatters and profiteers" as an equal menace with the Bolsheviki as he had done in an interviewe the day before, and in the next sentence declared that since coming ashore he had found that a situation existed right here in which "the men entrusted with the transit facilities of this great city" were taking the attitude in dealing with their labor that "you cannot talk to us in regard to the complaints that you have." Mr. Gompers quoted a remark that former President Taft had just made in his address, favoring collective bargaining in the settlement of labor disputes, and then said that "the industrial autocrat who thinks that he is master of all that he surveys and refuses to deal with his labor is the incentive for much of the labor trouble that arises."

Although he did not mention the Brooklyn Rapid Transit by name, it was considered evident that he referred to the labor difficulties now being experienced by this corporation.

Opposed to All Bolshevist Tendencies.

"All of you who know me or know of my attitude in regard to labor conditions know my absolute opposition to Bolshevism in theory and to Bolshevism in fact," he said.

"In theory Bolshevism is an impossibility. In fact, if it were put into operation, or could be put into operation, it would mean the decadence or perversion of the civilization of our time. To me the story of the desperate Samson who pulled the Temple down on his head is an example of what is meant by Bolshevism. I am not willing that all of the genius of past ages should be flung to the winds. And I am not willing that the little service that I may have been able to render during the long years that I have attempted to improve conditions in a constructive way should be destroyed by maddened desperation. And so I may say to you that it is well for us to see now that our own house is kept in order."

Speaking of the large part that American labor had played in Europe, before and since the armistice, and of its attitude, Mr. Gompers said:

"In February of 1918, in London, there was a conference representing labor and Independent Socialists. After deliberating for several days there was issued a declaration by that body calling on their respective Governments to conclude a peace by negotiation with the Central Powers.

"In September of 1918 there was another conference representing the same bodies, but, in addition to the same personnel that had attended the first conference, there were delegates from the American Federation of Labor. That second conference declared the unflinching support of labor to the United States and the Governments of the countries allied with it until victory should be won.

"The war has now practically come to an end, and the greatest military power that the world has ever known has been humbled to the dust.

"But let me say this, that the propaganda that has been conducted since the armistice, and that is being conducted now, is as insidious, perhaps more insidious than at any time before or during the war. The same Junker crowd is in control in Germany now that was in control before the war. The propaganda now is the propaganda of an effort to win by diplomacy and agitation what Germany has lost on the battlefield. During these trying times of peace we have to be alert least our victory be turned to defeat."

The final covenant presented to the Peace Conference by the Committee on International Labor Legislation was reached only after thirty-five hard-working sessions of the international labor delegates, and each of the sessions lasted three to seven hours, Mr. Gompers said. He said that the final covenant was one that was capable of doing vast good for all classes throughout the world, and that it had been very gratifying to read since his return to America that the covenant had been adopted by unanimous vote and referred to the "Big Four" to decide whether it should become a separate treaty, or be incorporated in the principal treaty of peace. After he had done in his interview Friday, Mr. Gompers outlined the provisions of an earlier recommendation that was made by the American labor delegation, which provided for a standard eight-hour working day, opposed child labor, and devised other points for which Mr. Gompers has fought in this country.

Indorses League of Nations.

The League of Nations he emphatically indorsed.

"It is not only a League of Nations, but, as President Wilson called it, a league of the free peoples of the world," he said. "It may be true that as outlined at present it is not perfect. It may need amendment—we must be safeguarded against those who may wish to menace us—but, my friends, it is right in principle. Who ever heard of a written instrument that did not require time to make some changes in it? I am told that the Bible has been amended several times. The constitution of the United States—we have amended it often. And," he added, after a pause, "I may say that I don't know that we have always amended it wisely; and perhaps the last amendment that we have made to it is the silliest of them all. But that's another story, I suppose."

Former President Taft devoted a considerable part of his talk to advocacy of the League of Nations, and said that three classes of our people, of whom labor was the greatest, were in favor of the League. The meeting of the National Civic Federation had been hurriedly called after Mr. Gompers returned Thursday evening, and it had not then been known that Mr. Taft could attend it. He alluded humorously to this in his remarks, characterizing himself as a "bird of passage—a kind of rotatory, gyratory animal," and said that V. Everit Macy, President of the Federation, had "caught him on the wing" as he passed through town. But he was glad to attend in order to express the country's debt of gratitude to Mr. Gompers, the former President said. He said that that didn't mean that he and Mr. Gompers had always agreed, and that in fact they had often been on opposite sides of the fence, but that each held a vast deal of respect for the other.

Says Labor Has New Importance.

Labor, Mr. Taft said, had found a new importance as a result of the war.

"No fact that this war has developed is so conspicuous as the complete dependence of a country on labor during time of war," he said. "If labor quits, the war is lost. It has shown that war is fought in the factory and the field as well as in the trenches. Therefore in order to win it is necessary that laboring men should understand what the real issues of the war are, and not become the victims of propaganda. Few realize how responsible Mr. Gompers has been for holding our own labor in the right line; and few understand how much those labor representatives who have been meeting in Paris did to keep up the morale of their respective countries. I feel a deep debt of gratitude to those men and I am delighted to come here to testify to it."

Of the League of Nations he said that it had been held out to laboring men of this country as one of the great things that we were fighting for, in the hope that it might as far as possible prevent future wars such as this one. It was now our duty, he said, to stand by them until the League had been achieved. The three classes most in favor of the League, he said, were women, because they didn't forget the agony of the war, and are not frightened when told that the League may not be "war-proof;" the church and its supporters, and the workingmen of the country. The last named, he said, he believed to be united in their support of the League, because it was certain that the burden of war fell on them and that they contributed more, numerically, than any other class.

Mr. Taft said that his experience as head of the National War Labor Board, which had had maximum production at home during the war as its aim, had convinced him of the need of collective bargaining with labor, as the days of direct contract between employer and labor had passed with the days when labor was employed in huge groups. It is called "Industrial Democracy," Mr. Taft said, and that he and Mr. Gompers were in thorough accord regarding the need of it.

James Duncan, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, and President of the Granite Cutters' International Association, who accompanied Mr. Gompers to Europe as one of the American labor delegates, spoke briefly, also advocating the League, and reiterated the reasons why the American labor delegation had refused to meet German and Austrian labor delegates at Berne, Switzerland, before the signing of a peace treaty.

Among others who attended the meeting were J. G. Phelps Stokes, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, Haley Fiske, Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, the "Little Mother of the Russian Revolution"; Henry L. Doherty, Professor J. W. Jenks, and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

HYLAN ACTS ON HIGH RENTS.

Asks Nathan Hirsch to Investigate Conditions in City.

Mayor Hylan has asked Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and the Investigation of Mortgage Loans, to begin an investigation of the rent problem in New York City. In a letter to Mr. Hirsch he suggested that "to investigate and take such means as would be proper and lawful to put an end to a condition which is most despicable in the eyes of all our citizens," the following committee be appointed: Rev. A. Ray Petty, pastor Judson Memorial Church; Edward I. Hannah, President Central Federated Union; Peter J. Brady, President Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State and Supervisor of the City Record, and Henry Bloch, lawyer, of 99 Nassau Street.

The Mayor in his letter said that he had received many complaints relative to rent profiteering.

WELSH MINERS YIELD.

Accept Report of Commission, and Peace Is Expected to Follow.

LONDON, April 12.—The ballot of the Welsh miners, concluded today, gives a majority of 123,127 in favor of accepting the report of the commission headed by Justice Sankey, which recommended a number of improvements in the working conditions of the miners. The vote was: For acceptance, 142,556; against, 19,429.

Other mining districts in the United Kingdom also have voted in favor of accepting the report. This, it is believed, assures the acceptance of the recommendations of the commission by the miners' convention to be held at Southport, and gives hope for industrial peace by Easter.

Only two questions remain in the way of industrial peace—the continuation of conscription and the Government's policy in Russia, the workers of the country having demanded an immediate discontinuance of compulsory service and the withdrawal of British troops from Russia.

Seeks Governorship on War Record.

LOUISVILLE, April 12.—The soldier element came to the front in Kentucky politics today, when Lieut. Col. H. H. Denhardt of Bowling Green announced his candidacy for Governor of Kentucky on the Democratic ticket. Colonel Denhardt commanded the 319th Field Artillery during the World War and saw service in the St. Mihiel and Argonne drives.

PLANS FOR BIG MILK SHOW.

City to Conduct Children's Milk Week While Exhibition Is Open.

A feature of the National Milk and Dairy Farm Exposition to be held in the 71st Regiment Armory the week of April 21 will be Financial Sensation, a $60,000 bull, bred by Professor Hugh G. Van Pelt, who recently sold one-half interest in the animal for $30,000 to E. M. Sharples.

There will be many other attractions, including the famous Butter Ball Sextette, six of the most beautiful cows ever bred, owned by S. M. Kaplan of Yantic, Conn. There will be other herds of cows and more prize bulls as well as all sorts of farm and dairy exhibits designed to demonstrate the value of milk as food.

Prizes aggregating thousands of dollars will be awarded for the purest milk and the best in each class of product, such as butter, cheese, condensed milk, ice cream, &c. Likewise there will be special prizes for various dishes, including rice pudding, custards, and other domestic preparations made with milk.

The Health Department will hold a "Children's Milk Week" in connection with the exposition, and Commissioner Copeland has arranged for all of the five boroughs to have special events of their own. The finest specimens of babies and young children of the pre-school age will be judged in their boroughs and the finals and semi-finals and prize awards will take place the two last days of the exposition in the armory. Competitions for white and black children and Chinese babies will be held, the elimination contests taking place at the various Health Department stations. Instead of offering cash prizes or trophies, winners will receive milk to be delivered daily during the year.

Will Get Mexican Service Badges.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—Members of the New York National Guard who served on the Mexican border in 1916 will receive service badges in the near future. Governor Smith today signed the Welsh bill, which would make available $1,000 to provide the insignia.

Flowers for Blackwell's Islanders.

A number of beautifully painted Easter cards, to be sold at from 20 to 35 cents each, have been sent to the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild by a wheel-chair cripple, who asks that the money may be used to buy flowers for Easter for the shut-ins on Blackwell's Island. The Guild will send samples of the cards on receipt of the price and will also receive donations of money for the same purpose at Room 816, 70 Fifth Avenue.

SCARCITY

THE supply of Oriental Pearls extends to countless shops and to innumerable cities—one may buy them anywhere. The supply of Técla Pearls is limited and restricted—there is only one shop in New York, and only two in all the Americas, where one may buy them.

TÉCLA

398 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY
16th and Walnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA
10 Rue de la Paix, PARIS

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879



BOYS' OVERCOATS

5 Reasons for buying a distinctive Best & Co. style

THE most critical families of New York know that here are always found:

1. Styles of correct custom individuality.
2. Fabrics of only the highest all-wool quality.
3. Tailoring of custom type done in our own shops.
4. Assortments that are nearly double those found elsewhere.
5. Values that are always superior; we do the making—therefore there is only one profit.

REGULATION U. S. N. REEFERS
The pride of the Best & Co. shops. Hand embroidered
Sizes 2 to 9 years. **16.50**

DOUBLE BREASTED BUTTON-TO-NECK REEFERS
Sizes 2 to 10 years
10.50 13.50 16.50
Serges, cheviots, tweeds and homespun effects, developed in models to meet the requirements of all boys 2 to 10 years.

ENGLISH BOX, TRENCH and AUTO TYPE COATS
Sizes 8 to 16 years
16.50 19.50 24.50
Splendid tweeds from here and abroad. Homespun and velour effects, many exclusive and specially woven designs.

Special Monday
BROKEN-SIZE REEFERS of medium weight corduroy and heather-like cloth. *Sizes 2 to 10 years.*
Heretofore 8.50 to 13.50
7.50

Official Agents for Boy Scouts.

You Never Pay More at Best's

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR ADVERTISEMENT OF A SPECIAL SALE OF GIRLS' DRESSES ON PAGE 4 OF THE ROTOGRAVURE SECTION

London *Paris*

Best & Co.

Greeley 1234

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Phenomenal Before-Easter Sales of
EASTER APPAREL for Women & Misses

Beginning Monday

UNPRECEDENTED PRICE REDUCTIONS ON ENTIRE STOCK of WOMEN'S EASTER STREET SUITS

33. 43. 53. 73. to 175.
Heretofore 39.50 to 225.00

We have revised the price on EVERY woman's Easter street suit.

All the newest fashions—including long-line coats, blouses semi-blouses, tuxedos, box coats and other of the season's latest style interpretations developed in tricotine, Poiret twill, duvetyn and men's wear serge.

An unprecedented buying opportunity **Third Floor**

Monday

PRICE REVISIONS on OUR ENTIRE STOCK of WOMEN'S EASTER STREET HATS

—Just the hats to finish Easter costumes—suits, capes or street dresses.

Included are exclusive, individual models from our own Fifth Avenue workrooms, reproductions of new Paris models, and (at the higher prices) original Paris hats. Ostrich, flowers, ribbon, feathers, wings—indeed all the charming adornments of the season are represented on hats both large and small.

10.00 15.00 23.50 and up
Heretofore 15.00 to 85.00

It resolves itself to this: the unusual opportunity of getting smart, exclusive hats at reduced prices *before* Easter.

First Floor

Monday

EASTER OPPORTUNITIES for MISSES—SPECIAL GROUPS of SUITS and COATS

Special 39.75

Smart, seasonable suits—many individual models, representing the best styles—are of serge, wool jersey and tricotine. Jackets are handsomely lined and skirts are smartly long and narrow.

Coats of distinction—of Poiret twill, gabardine, silvertone and wool jersey in good models for dress or sports wear make unusually fine choosing.

Special 65.00

A group of handsome suits includes many high-priced models. Both tailored and dressy suits are represented in tricotine, Poiret twill, silvertone and some checks. The exquisite workmanship is characteristic of Best & Co.

Second Floor

You Never Pay More at Best's

WOULD IMPEACH GOVERNOR.

Iowa House Committee to Recommend Action.

DES MOINES, April 12.—Impeachment of Governor W. L. Harding and exoneration of Attorney General H. M. Havner in connection with charges growing out of their activities in the Rathbun pardon case will be recommended to the House of Representatives next week by its Judiciary Committee.

Governor W. L. Harding, referring today to the Judiciary Committee's decision to recommend his impeachment, charged that "the entire matter is purely a political fight," and that he "had no fear of the outcome."

"The committee's decision is not caused solely by the pardon of Ernest Rathbun," the Chief Executive declared. "It is a political fight on me on general principles, on matters quite outside the pardon controversy.

"I feel confident the outcome will justify my faith that truth and justice will prevail."

Pomerene and Pepper to Debate.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Pomerene of Ohio, Democrat, accepted today an invitation to engage in a joint debate on the League of Nations with George Wharton Pepper, a Philadelphia attorney, in Indianapolis Wednesday before the Indiana Manufacturers' Association.

ROBINSON'S
25-27 West 42d Street N.Y.

Most Interesting Review of

Easter Fashions

A Diversity of Exclusive Creations, Unsurpassed by Any Previous Efforts in Our History

Tailored & Fancy

Spring Suits

Fascinating developments, showing myriads of new ideas, fresh from the foremost creators, including scores from our own designers. Superb materials afford absolute satisfaction of every desire in fabric selection. We feature extraordinary values in Suits of Tricotine, Poiret Twill and Serge at

35.00 to 49.50



Women's & Misses' Sizes



Radiant Display of

Capes—Dolmans —Wraps

A showing which is receiving the whole hearted approval of New York's smartest women. The materials are Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Silvertone, Bolivia and Velour. The linings include the most beautiful flowered and fancy silks. The prices are amazingly attractive.

Women's and Misses' Sizes

25.00 to 65.00

For Easter's Flowers



776.—Harmonious with all flowers in this "family" of five glass vases of sturdy design, colored a pearl green lustre. Small Vases, 5 in. high, $3.00 a pair. Large Vases, 7 in. high, $5.50 each. Set, 5 pieces (4 small, 1 large), $17.50.

FROM florists without number you can get the most delicate Easter blooms, but only at Ovington's will you find such a charming array of Flower-Holders as is now on display at our Fifth Avenue Store. Though the selection is wide and the designs are unique, the prices are moderate—beginning at $2.50.

OVINGTON'S

The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue
312-314 Fifth Avenue, Near 32nd Street

FRANÇOIS INC.
589 FIFTH AVENUE
At 48th Street New York

Spring and Summer Models
in Blue Serge One-Piece Dresses
From $85.00 to $135.00
—also—
Afternoon and Evening Gowns. Coats, Sweaters, and Summer Furs
Suitable for Seaside or Country Wear

A large assortment of
Street and Sport Hats
18.00 20.00 22.00

In view of the improvements on Park Avenue at 34th St., and the new viaduct at Park Avenue and 42d St., the convenience of the Madison Avenue Entrance becomes impressively apparent

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Spring and Summer Furs

Rich Sable Scarfs

deftly made in the new one, two and three-skin models, are among the interesting features of the Fur section. These sables are shown in a profusion of handsome shadings.

Fox and Wolf Scarfs

in the blended tones so much in demand for the smart costume, form an interesting part of the display.

Prices:

Wolf Scarfs	from $28.00
Fox Scarfs	from 18.00
Mink Scarfs	from 25.00
Stone Marten Scarfs,	from 38.00
Japanese Marten Scarfs,	from 45.00
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs,	from 75.00
Russian Sable Scarfs,	from 150.00

(Third Floor)

Smart Summer Suits for Little Boys

are most interestingly featured in the Boys' Clothing Department, on the Sixth Floor.

Not just average suits, these, but very much out of the ordinary in style, material and finish; in brief, just such suits as proud mothers will want to buy for their tiny boys.

Little Boys' Straw Hats, in all the newest models, are also ready for selection.

SPECIAL VALUES are now being offered in

Little Boys' Washable Suits

(sizes 3 to 10 years) which have been taken from stock and reduced to

$3.75

Another Sale of Fine White Nainsooks

exceptionally low-priced

to commence to-morrow (Monday), will comprise

36-inch White Nainsooks
piece of 10 yards, $2.65, 3.50, 4.25

38-inch White Nainsooks
piece of 10 yards $3.75 & 5.00

40-inch White Nainsooks
piece of 10 yards $2.95

Sold only in the piece. These are all American-made materials.

(First Floor)

Important Before-Easter Sales

to be held to-morrow (Monday) will offer

Sixteen Thousand Pairs of Women's Short-length Silk Gloves

of very superior quality

in white, black, gray, pongee, beige, Cordovan brown and white with black embroidery,

at 85c. per pair

representing, at this low figure, unsurpassed value.

Ten Thousand Yards of Printed All-silk Chiffons, Georgettes & Voiles

(all of them fashionable silks of the present season's production) at the extraordinarily low price of

$1.95 per yard

These Silks are 40 inches wide

(Both Sales on the First Floor)

Misses' Easter Tailor-mades

in two chic, youthful models

One of wool serge, the coat smartly pin-tucked and braid-bound; the other of Poiret twill, with a belted box coat introducing a gilet of satin or tricolette (both coats handsomely lined with silk),

offering exceptional value at

$58.00

(This Sale on the Second Floor)

A Special Revised-price Sale of Women's Low Shoes

is now in progress on the Second Floor

Dependable values are offered in these Shoes, which, in point of style and quality, are all that the most exacting could demand. The size ranges, however, are more or less incomplete; and because of this—and only because of this—the prices have been reduced to

$4.75, 5.85, 6.75 & 7.85 per pair

Individualized Blouses

A number of new models, designed and made abroad exclusively for B. Altman & Co., have just been received and form the nucleus of the present display.

Dress and Overblouses variously made of hand-embroidered and spangled net; chiffon, Georgette, spangled and beaded marquisette; tricolette and metal cloth. Lingerie Blouses exquisitely hand-embroidered and trimmed with filet and Valenciennes laces.

Prices $38.00 to $225.00

Fine Imported Corsets and Brassieres

Fasso Corsets, made in Paris; controlled in the United States exclusively by B. Altman & Co.

Prices from $16.50 to $30.00

Other Paris-made Corsets
$9.50 to $12.50

Paris Hand-made Brassieres
$10.50 to $32.50

(Corset Department, Second Floor)

The Wool Dress Goods Dep't

is making a special feature of

Semi-made Sports Skirts

in a smart box-plaited model, attractively developed in fashionable plaid and check woolens, at $16.75

Waist sizes 27 to 32 inches.

(First Floor)

A Monday and Tuesday Sale of Table Linens

at very special prices, will present an excellent opportunity for pre-Easter buying at less than usual expense.

Madeira Hand-embroidered Linens

Luncheon Sets (13 pieces)
per set $4.75 & 6.00
Centerpieces, each 4.25 & 4.75
Scarfs, each 5.00, 6.00 & 6.75

Tea Napkins
per dozen $6.75, 7.75 & 8.75

Table Cloths and Napkins (all-linen)

Cloths
each $5.50, 6.75, 7.50, 8.75

Napkins
$5.00, 7.50, 8.75, 9.75
per dozen.

(Fourth Floor)

ABELES GIVES PLANS TO CURB LANDLORDS

Bronx Senator Explains Purposes of His Bill to Investigate Rent Charges.

WOULD FIX "FAIR RENTAL"

Wants Facts Published If Owners Hold Out and Would Raise Tax on Property.

Peter A. Abeles, the Senator from the Bronx, who introduced a resolution in the Legislature calling for an investigation of rent charges in this city, gave out a statement yesterday outlining his ideas upon legislation to cover the relations of landlords and tenants and to prevent rent profiteering. He says in his statement that he believes his resolution will be passed by the Senate this week and that his bill also will be made law soon by the Legislature.

"Rent profiteering was not acute throughout all of the State at the time of the last election, nor was it acute in all parts of this city," said Mr. Abeles. "For that reason, there seemed not to have been any sentiment in favor of legislation to curb the landlords from profiteering, and when I started my work in the Senate I found very few of the Legislators who were in any way interested in the question. I had to start a systematic canvass and explain to each one of them that the situation was growing more intolerable daily and that nothing could make for unrest more than the Legislature's indifference.

"Following the resolution, I introduced a bill which will have the effect of giving immediate relief. In each city it will give the Mayor the right to appoint a Committee for the investigation of rent profiteering. Such committee will consist of five members, two representing organized labor, two real estate interests, while the fifth man is to be a prominent citizen. There are to be public hearings at which all tenants with legitimate complaints against landlords for rent profiteering may appear. Later the landlords would be permitted to state their case, and the committee subsequently decide upon a 'fair rental.'

"The bill reads that 'the committee shall inform the owner or agent of the property in question and endeavor by persuasion and an appeal to his sense of fair play and justice to induce him to adjust his rent to the 'fair basis' rental so determined. Refusal of the landlord to agree will be followed by publication of the facts and a communication to the assessors of the tax district informing them of the rent demanded by the owner, with any other data in determining the full value of the property.

"The committee will have the right to subpoena witnesses and order the production of records, and each member of the committee will be empowered to put the oath to those who testify. The difficulty in framing this measure has been not to provide the machinery—that was simple enough—but to provide some measure of compulsion that had enough teeth in it to make a recalcitrant owner of property, who was guilty of rent profiteering and who was not amenable to public opinion, realize that it would not be profitable for him to continue in his practices after the local committee had advised him what was a 'fair rental' basis for his property.

"Recognizing fully the limitations of the police power and the difficulty of attempting on the part of the State to regulate the price of such a commodity as rent, or to prevent the owner from charging anything he wanted for his house, I have had recourse to the taxing power, which the courts have held to be almost unlimited, except, of course, that it must bear equally on all classes alike, or on all persons in the same class.

"Section 5 of my proposed bill follows closely the lines of the procedure now outlined in the tax laws for the assessment and taxation for the current year of real property omitted from the assessment roll of the preceding year. In effect, what happens is, that if an owner fails to reduce his rent to a fair rental basis, which the committee determines is right, the tax assessors attempt to retax the property on a new valuation, based on the facts disclosed by the investigations of the Rent Profiteering Committee. I think this would prove a real deterrent in such cases, especially as an assessment once fixed on this basis would take a long time to come down and property owners would be quick to recognize that fact. All that is needed, of course, is something that will make the few recalcitrant owners who will be encountered realize that it is to their interest to accept the 'fair rental' basis of the committee and not fight it.

"The introduction of the bill will have a tendency to give relief immediately and the proposed resolution will give the Legislature, after its adjournment at the end of this session, an opportunity to continue its study of the subject—which may later become even more acute than it is now—and also to familiarize itself with the workings of the committees which will be appointed by the respective Mayors under the bill. And this Legislative committee will be in a position to report at the next session in order that it may offer such further relief as may be required to abolish rent profiteering."

The resolution calls also for an appropriation of $10,000 to carry on the investigation.

LINER BRINGS SOLDIERS.

Japanese Admiral Is Among Passengers on Lapland.

The White Star liner Lapland, after stopping at Halifax, arrived yesterday at noon and landed 1,874 officers and men of the Canadian Army.

Among those on the pier was Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks, who was waiting to meet his stepson, Norwood M. Smith, a Lieutenant of the British Naval Air Service, who was rejected by the United States Army because he was under 21 years, and went to Canada, where he was accepted.

Among the passengers on the Lapland was Rear Admiral K. Yoshida of the Japanese Navy, accompanied by five staff officers, who had been inspecting the aviation camps in France, Italy, Belgium, and England, and will visit those in this country before sailing for Japan on May 16 from San Francisco. The Japanese Admiral, who speaks English well, said that he had landed in Europe just after the armistice and had seen nothing of the war.

Another passenger was Lieut. Col. Finch Noyes of the Royal Air Force, who had the Mons Medal, the British Air Cross, and D. S. O., which he received for sinking a German submarine in the North Sea with bombs from a hydroaeroplane.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Count Bickerstaffe-Drew of Salisbury, England, was another passenger on the Lapland. He has been a Roman Catholic chaplain in the British Army for thirty-three years, and served through the first eighteen months of the war with the Irish Guards, including Mons and the Marne.

J. H. Paton, a New York shipping man, who returned on the Lapland, said that prices were so high in London that they were almost incredible. A room without bath cost from $7 to $10 a night. The hotels were packed, and many persons paid $3 to sleep in a bathroom where the water had been cut off, he said.

EAST SIDE GREETS TAFT.

Ex-President Says League of Nations Question Not Delaying Peace.

Residents of the east side gave former President William Howard Taft a warm welcome last night when he spoke on the League of Nations under the auspices of the Community Club in the auditorium of Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets. Mr. Taft was in excellent humor and punctuated his remarks on the League with frequent witty references that evoked laughter. An address was made by Abraham Goodman. The Chairman was Elias Fuinaud.

In his opening remarks Mr. Taft paid a tribute to the patriotism of the east side, of which he said he was aware even before the war. Then he outlined the four steps that the League of Nations provides in order to maintain the peace of the world. In mentioning the objections to the League he said in passing that one objection had been the proposed covenant conflicted with the Monroe Doctrine, but this argument was done away with by the inclusion of specific reference to the Monroe Doctrine.

To the charge that the League of Nations question had delayed the signing of the peace treaty, Mr. Taft replied that there were differences enough to settle outside of the question of the League of Nations; that the easiest matter disposed of was the League of Nations, while the delays arose from the question of frontiers. Mr. Taft declined to comment on the report of the adoption of the racial equality clause by the League of Nations Commission, when asked to do so at the meeting.

O'RYAN INDORSES LEGION.

Will Ask Men of 27th to Join Veterans' Organization.

The American Legion, the newly formed organization for veterans of the world war, was officially indorsed yesterday by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the 27th Division, according to a statement issued by Lieutenant G. S. Wheat, Assistant Secretary of the Legion. General O'Ryan, according to the statement, will issue a call to the members of his division this week urging them to join the new organization.

It was suggested yesterday at the headquarters of the Legion's temporary Executive Committee, 119 West Forty-fourth Street, that instead of calling the various units "posts," as in the Grand Army of the Republic, or "bivouacs," as the Confederate veterans call their units, the units of the new organization should retain local color with the title "dugouts." This, together with other suggestions, would have to be passed upon at the St. Louis caucus, scheduled for May 8, it was stated. Lieut. Col. Eric Fisher Wood, temporary Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the organization, left last night for St. Louis to perfect plans for the meeting there, in which it is anticipated several thousand war veterans will participate.

A cablegram was received by the Executive Committee yesterday from Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark, still in France, to the effect that members of the A. E. F. still on the other side are taking enthusiastic interest in the development of the Legion and may be counted upon to join almost in a body.

PARK IN SOLDIERS' HONOR.

General Scott Suggests Its Creation at Camp Dix.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, N. J., April 12.—The creation of a national memorial park at Camp Dix in honor of American soldiers who lost their lives in the war was suggested today by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, the retiring commander of the training camp.

General Scott said that such a park might be created in addition to retaining Camp Dix as a permanent military post, and that the presence of monuments erected by various States whose sons prepared here for their service abroad would prove an inspiration to other soldiers to be trained here in future.

It is considered impractical for individual States to erect monuments in view of the fact that, through the replacement system, troops from many States were thrown into nearly all of the units, thereby causing them to lose their original identity to a great degree.

At the Arbor Day celebration here yesterday a camp beautification project of the Knights of Columbus was inaugurated. It is proposed to plant memorial trees, in the carrying out of this project, in memory of the deceased soldiers.

DEMANDS GERMAN LOOT.

Gen. Dickman Calls on All in Occupied Zone to List Stolen Property.

COBLENZ, April 11, (Associated Press.)—In a proclamation issued today by Major General Dickman, commander of the American Army of Occupation, all persons, corporations, and municipalities having in their possession or under their control property removed from France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Alsace, Lorraine, Rumania, and Italy subsequent to Aug. 1, 1914, are ordered to report the fact to the German civilian authorities in the occupied zone by April 20. The property which must be reported includes industrial machinery, agricultural machinery, farm implements, horses, cattle, furniture, books, jewels, clothing, furs, and works of art.

Persons having any knowledge of the possession or control by others of property removed by the Germans from the countries specified to make a report to that effect. The German authorities must make complete reports on such property listed by individuals to American headquarters, giving the location of the property in question.

E. M. GATTLE & CO.
Platinumsmiths 630 FIFTH AVE. Jewelers
Our Remounting Specialists
are prepared to transform Old Jewelry
into Modern Gattle Creations
Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral

KAHLER SHOES
STYLE
COMFORT
QUALITY
For Men & Women. Est. 1863
Our Oxfords for Easter and other Dress Occasions possess a particular elegance without sacrificing comfort.
P. KAHLER & SONS
15-17 West 46th St., Near 5th Ave., New York.
Send for Catalogue T.

Fur Knowledge

DO you know that when furs are stored where there is a column of *rising air*—even though the room be refrigerated—it will curl the hairs, giving the furs the appearance of being singed, when they come out?

The knowledge of experts is just as important is storing furs as in selecting and fashioning them.

This fur storage plant was designed to properly care for the most valuable collection of furs in America. The rate is *the lowest possible* for this kind of service.

You have the advantage of remodelling by experts, during the storage season, *at reduced prices.*

Telephone or write for our special representative to call

Telephone 5230 Madison Square

H. JAECKEL & SONS, Inc.
16-20 West 32nd St.
(Our Only Address)
Established 1863
"America's Leading Furriers"

Telephone Greeley 2400
Fur Storage Rate 2%
Stewart & Co.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
5th Ave., at 37th St.



An Extraordinary Exhibit and Sale of
Navy Taffeta Hats
Specially Priced Tomorrow
15.00 and 25.00
Introducing engaging new modes of refined simple elegance

A most comprehensive collection of chic Taffeta hats in charmingly becoming models. Each and every hat embraced is new and distinctly different from the other.

Hindoo Turbans—Fashion's newest conceit; Smart Sailors, with saucy rolling brims; Cute Chin Chins, Mushrooms, Pokes, and exquisite straight brimmed hats.

—in tailored and dressy models. Some enhanced with ribbons, bows, rosettes, and novelty pins.

Millinery Salon—Third Floor

Telephone Greeley 2400
Fur Storage and Fur Remodelling at Extremely Low Rates.
5th Ave. Stewart & Co. At 37th St.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses
An Unparalleled Showing of
Distinguished Easter Apparel
Reflecting the very latest styles exhibited in the Ateliers of Europe's master modistes

Silk Duvetyn Wrap
Featured Tomorrow at
98.50
Immensely fascinating in its simplicity of styling, lending itself admirably to the slender silhouette. It is quite roomy at the top and tapers to a nicety at the bottom, where it buttons. The back is draped in hood effect and smart yoke is in front. The collar is in softly crushed effect.

Smartly Draped Cape
Featured Tomorrow at
59.50
An unusually handsome model, reproduced with marked fidelity from a very late Paris import. Beautifully made up of Wool Tricotine and Silk Tricolette in very effective combination. Interesting features are the cleverly draped collar and smart front-tying narrow sash of Tricolette.

Exquisite Easter Capes
Featured Tomorrow at
39.50
Developed in materials of quality and fashion: Silvertone, Tricotine and Twill Serge. Shown in a variety of distinctive models, in circular, draped and belted front effects, displaying novel and unique treatments in collars of self material or Tricolette. Some effectively trimmed with bands of self material, braid, stitchery and buttons.

New Embroidered Cape
Featured Tomorrow at
49.50
Extremely fascinating and becoming is this smart Cape of Superior Serge, marked by its unusual grace and beauty of line. The sides are slashed to arm-places, where smart shirring is portrayed. A deep yoke is shown in front and back, and the collar softly crushed. Silk embroidery in block effect adds to its attractiveness.



Embroidered Tricotine Cape, 59.50

The Newer Suits for Spring & Summer
Reveal many exquisite new features
—mirroring the creative genius of Europe's foremost modistes—Bernard, Premet, Drecoll, Jenny, Lanvin and Bulloz. Particularly emphasized are jackets in finger-tip and knee-length effects, showing smart narrow tuxedo collars, infinitesimal belts and sashes, and extremely broad pockets. The various models take form in rich new Silk or Wool fabrics.

Blouse Tricotine Suit, 69.50
A trig new blouse model, showing exquisite gilet of Japanese tapestry. The single link-button jacket reveals smart rolling collar, narrow belt and snug-fitting sleeves, tastefully trimmed with buttons and hand-made buttonholes.

Modish Easter Suits, 39.50
A splendid collection of fashionable new Suits, marked by their unusual grace of line and superb tailoring. In their clever styling they show many charming features that will win the unstinted approval of the most discriminating.

Luxurious New Suits, 49.50
A most remarkable presentation of new suits of Chevy Twill, Tricotine and men's wear Serge, in a bevy of the most tasteful designs shown this season. Blouse coat, waistcoat, box coat and mannish types in many new versions.



Moire Faille Taffeta Dress, 98.50

Crepe Satin Gown
Featured Tomorrow at
55.00
Gorgeous new gown of soft Crepe Satin, in the admirable slender Silhouette, featuring delightful tunic in front and bizarre drape in back of skirt. The novelty loose ending sleeves are effectively faced with contrasting color Georgette to match the exquisite vest of embroidered Georgette. Crushed girdle adds to its smartness. Dress trimmed with small self buttons.

Faille Taffeta Dress
Featured Tomorrow at
69.50
A strictly straight line model, executed in Silk Faille Taffeta—Spring's most adorable dress fabric. The bodice is in snug-fitting basque effect and shows smart round collar of fine net lace. The lace, sure of its beauty, boldly peeps forth from under the graceful flowing-end sleeves. Charming sash of self fabric and velvet matches novel trimming.

Chic Spring Dresses
Specially Reduced Tomorrow
28.00
An extraordinary collection of beautiful Spring dresses in a bevy of unusually attractive models. Carefully developed in Lustrous Satin, Georgette, Taffeta, Serge, and Tricotine. Many richly trimmed with beads, embroidery, braid, tucks and organdie.

Smart Serge Frocks
Specially Reduced Tomorrow
23.00
A truly wonderful assemblage of charming serge dresses, in a host of effective designs. Included are tunics, straight line models, panel and draped effects. Many adorned with tucks, buttons, braid and embroidery in elaborate and more quiet designs.

NEW CAIRO RIOTS COST SEVERAL LIVES

Nationalist Leaders, Released by Gen. Allenby, Started New Disturbances.

TWO SOLDIERS MURDERED

City Outwardly Calm by Thursday Evening—Battle of Rival Factions in Upper Egypt.

CAIRO, April 9.—Belief that the proclamation of General Allenby, the Commander in Chief in Egypt, releasing the Egyptian Nationalist leaders, would lead to a restoration of normal conditions here was dissipated yesterday when demonstrators who took a holiday of two days to celebrate the event became aggressive with the result that troops were called out and several persons killed.

The atmosphere was electric when the demonstrations began early in the day. At first they were orderly, but they soon gave way to disorder. A chemist shop in Opera Square was destroyed by the crowd and an Armenian employe killed. Soldiers were brought up, and they dispersed the crowd. Disorderly crowds gathered at other places, and firing could be heard at intervals. The shops again were closed.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon a crowd attempted to barricade the approaches to the Abdin Square in the centre of the city. Considerable firing was heard from that direction, including a few machine-gun bursts. Order was finally restored when mounted patrols took command of the streets. For a few hours thereafter quiet reigned throughout the city, but after 6 o'clock the shops reopened and the streets resumed an appearance of animation.

The funeral today of four Moslems killed in yesterday's disturbances was made the occasion for a political demonstration. A procession of several thousand Egyptians followed the funeral cortege uttering loud and frequent cries of "God restore the power of Turkey! Down with tyranny!"

An official statement today, in referring to collisions in various parts of the city on Monday and Tuesday because of demonstrators' attacking British soldiers, two of whom were murdered, and to numerous demonstrations of hostility toward Europeans, says:

"Thanks, however, to the order of General Allenby to avoid bloodshed as much as possible it has been possible up to this time to control the situation without recourse to severe measures, but lawlessness cannot be tolerated. Any continuance of the present disturbances entails the application of force, in which the innocent must suffer with the guilty."

The situation in the provinces is unchanged, the statement says.

CAIRO, April 10.—Thirteen Nationalist leaders will sail for Marseilles tomorrow. They expressed the opinion today that their departure would greatly calm the passions of the people and spoke in praise of General Allenby, Special High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch from General Allenby, Special High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, received last night, reports that Cairo is outwardly quieter, but that disturbances continue in the poorer quarters. Quiet prevails in the provinces, the dispatch says.

An official statement dated Monday says that on April 4 a pitched battle occurred between rival factions at Kench, Upper Egypt, involving some loss of life and the burning of several villages. The origin of the disturbances has not been determined.

AGAINST LOANS TO ALLIES.

Argentine Senate Refuses to Ratify Irigoyen's Agreement.

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—The Argentine Senate last night refused to ratify the conventions entered into by the Government with several allied Governments to lend them 200,000,000 pesos gold for the purchase of Argentine cereals and other products.

Sir Reginald T. Tower, the British Minister, conferred with the Foreign Minister today, after which President Irigoyen called a special meeting of the Cabinet, which decided to ask the Senate to reconsider its action, because the Government had already arranged the conventions in the belief that the Senate would approve them.

Refusal of ratification by the Senate means that the Allies, if they buy Argentine products, must buy them in the open markets at the prevailing prices and pay cash.

Lee-Morris Co.

"The Fifth Avenue Fashion Shop"

394 Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

Radiant Easter Apparel

for Woman and Miss

Wonderfully Smart

Gowns --- Capes --- Suits

featuring up-to-the-minute fashions

at strikingly popular prices



Superior Suits

A very choice collection, containing replicas of high cost custom suits as well as a number of smartly tailored Box and Blouse Coat Suits.

29.75 39.50 57.50

Stunning Frocks

A delightfully varied collection of advanced styles for street, afternoon, evening wear—in a wealth of exquisite silk fabrics.

22.50 35.00 47.50

Swagger Capes

Delineating in a masterly manner those graceful, dashing lines which distinguish the cape fashions of the day.

25.00 33.50 50.00

LEE-MORRIS CO., 394 Fifth Ave., at 36th St.

Furs Stored
Repaired and Remodeled
At Very Moderate Rates

Stern Brothers

Rugs & Draperies
Cleansed, Repaired and Stored
Phone: Vanderbilt 3100

West Forty-second Street (*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues*) West Forty-third Street

Will feature this week Women's and Misses' Distinctive Apparel and Accessories appropriate for Easter, including the following Specially Arranged Sales for To-morrow:

The Enlarged MILLINERY

Sections—Third Floor

Are showing the newest models in Hats for Women and Misses, also Flowers, Feathers and Novelty Trimmings in large assortments.

A new selection of

TRIMMED HATS

In dressy, tailored and sport models in all the fashionable straws and trimmings, will be placed on sale Monday,

At the Special Prices of

$13.75 & 18.50

Women's Capes and Coats

New smart models—specially priced.

Braid-trimmed Capes
Waistcoat models fashioned in superior quality serge, handsomely silk lined; unusual value;
at $49.50

Modish Capes
Full circular models fashioned in Poiret twills and fine serge; throw scarf collars; silk lined throughout
at $45.00

Dolman Wraps and Capes
Fashioned in fine quality serges with waistcoat; several rows of stitching across back; button trimmed and fancy silk lined.
at $34.75

Other Exclusive Models up to $395.00

Women's GLOVES

An unusual offering will comprise

French Real Kid GLOVES
Two-clasp; overseam sewn; imperial backs; in black, white, tan, and black with white embroidery;

ALSO

Washable Capeskin Gloves
One-clasp with combination embroidery; in mode, cream and Palm Beach;

Regular Value $2.25 a pair

at $1.35

WOMEN'S OUTER APPAREL

In many exclusive models for Easter

Ultra and conservative styles in tailored and Sports, Suits, Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, at very moderate prices.

Extraordinary Values To-morrow in

Women's Smartly Tailored Suits
Entirely new models, developed in tricotine, Poiret twill, covert, oxfords and serges,
at $35.00, 45.00 and 59.50

MISSES' SPRING SUITS

Featuring Decided Values in Blouse, Straight Line and Box Coat Models

Developed in tricotine, Poiret twill and fine serges; some embroidered, pin tucked and braid trimmed; coats lined with plain or fancy silks; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

at $45.00

Other models $34.75 to 195.00

PETTICOATS

Of Silk Jersey

In pleated flounce straight effect; all desirable colors; priced for To-morrow only

at $6.95

Very Exceptional Value

HAND BAGS FOR EASTER

At a Saving of One-Third

Two attractive groups, with fancy metal frames; shell and mirror tops, made of all the new materials in the Spring dress and suit colors,

at $4.85 and 6.85

HAND BAGS with metal frames, cupid design; exact copies of high priced sterling silver models, mounted on new check silks,

at $9.75 *Value $15.00*

REAL LACES

Priced for To-morrow at Much Below Actual Values

Real Filet Edgings & Insertions
Values 65c to $7.95 per yard
at 48c, 58c to 6.95

Real Irish Laces & Insertions
Values 95c to 15.00 per yard
at 65c, 98c to 10.95

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Selected for To-morrow's selling, at these attractive prices:

Crepe de Chine
Round necks with pleated front and back; others made with new collars and square necks; in flesh, white, grey, blue and bisque,
at $3.95

Georgette Crepe
in grey, French blue, orchid, bisque, flesh or white; also White Net Blouses, pleated front and back; scalloped collar with Valenciennes lace edge,
at $6.90

Georgette Crepe & Crepe de Chine
New flat and two-in-one collars, pleated and tucked fronts; also models with frills; in French blue, bisque, flesh, black and white,
at $4.85

A Special Purchase of Women's

Fine Mercerized Lisle

Combination Suits

With French band tops; tight or loose knees; in pink or white; ALL SIZES

For Monday, on the Main Floor

at $1.25

Being Fully One-Third Less Than Regular Prices.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

(Hand-smocked)

Unusually attractive values for Monday on the Second Floor—sizes 2 to 4 years

Dresses
of White Batiste; hand-smocked in pink or blue,
Specially priced at
$2.50

Dresses
White Dotted Swiss, hand-smocked in blue or pink,
Specially priced at
$3.75

White Voile Dresses
Embroidered in pink, blue or lavender, with organdie collar and sash; sizes 2 to 5 years,
Specially priced at
$4.95

ARMY NOW REDUCED TO 1,980,506 MEN

Demobilization Faster Than in Civil War or Spanish, Gen. March Announces.

MORE TRANSPORTS DEPART

List Given Out by War Department —Americans Held Fifth of Battlefront on Nov. 11.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In a general review of the military situation, in which he gave many facts concerning the status of demobilization as compared with the civil and Spanish-American wars, General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced today that the strength of the army had fallen below 2,000,000, the last complete report, made on April 8, showing that there were then 1,980,506 in the service, of which number 1,326,525 were in the American Expeditionary Forces.

A total of 656,814 troops had sailed for the United States from the overseas force between Nov. 11, 1918, and April 11, 1919, General March said. More than half of the officers have been discharged and 46 per cent. of all the men. The figures on the total number of officers discharged are 94,188, the number of men 1,607,281, a total of 1,701,469. The total ordered demobilized since Nov. 11 last, including those actually discharged, is 1,925,000.

In comparing the present demobilization with conditions in other wars, General March said:

"In the civil war the volunteer army of the United States reached its highest figure on April 30, 1865, on which date its strength was 1,034,064 officers and men. The number of regulars in the service on that date has been computed at 26,908 officers and men. The muster-out of the troops began on May 1, 1865, following the surrender of the Confederate armies, and lasted until Nov. 1, 1866, on which date the demobilization was practically completed, with 1,023,021 men mustered out, a few volunteers being retained in the service until Dec. 20, 1867. We have mustered out, as you see, in three months more than the entire number mustered out of the armies in the civil war, extending for a period of over a year.

Spanish War Demobilization.

"In the Spanish-American war the greatest strength was reached on Aug. 31, 1898, on which date it included 216,256 officers and men. The armistice was signed on Aug. 12, 1898. The muster out began on Sept. 5, 1898 and lasted until June 22, 1899, on which date 179,397 officers and men were mustered out. Some volunteer organizations were held in the Philippines until Nov. 23, 1899. The muster out of the entire army in the war with Spain consumed, as you see, more than a year. We must have mustered out in the first month of our demobilization more than that entire force.

"In the demobilization of the present army the figures are quite striking, due to the fact that such a portion of our forces has been overseas. In the other cases they were largely in the United States."

General March also discussed the casualties sustained by American forces in the present war, comparing the Argonne-Meuse engagement with several of the battles in the civil war to show that the rate in the Argonne was lower.

"There has been some question," he said, "about the casualties which the American Expeditionary Forces have had in the various great engagements in which they have taken part, particularly the Argonne-Meuse offensive. An examination of the civil war records shows that the percentage of casualties of the Argonne-Meuse was less than occurred in some of the great battle of the civil war, for instance, Shiloh, 24 per cent.; Murfreesboro, 23 per cent.; Gettysburg, 20 per cent.; Chickamauga, 25 per cent.; Argonne-Meuse, 18.3 per cent."

How the Front Was Held.

He then gave this statement, setting forth the figures which have just been compiled showing the portions of the battlefields in Europe held by allied forces on Nov. 11 last:

"On the day the armistice was signed, Nov. 11, 1918, the United States held 134 kilometers, or 83.4 miles, of the western front—21 per cent. of the entire front. The greatest extent of front held by us was on Oct. 10, when we held 162 kilometers, or 23 per cent., of the front. On Nov. 11 the entire western front was held as follows:

Belgium, 40 kilometers, 6 per cent.
France, 354¼ kilometers, 55 per cent.
Great Britain, 113 kilometers, 18 per cent.
America, 134.25 kilometers, 21 per cent.

General March said health conditions in the American Expeditionary Forces, instead of letting down after the armistice was signed, have reached the point where they can be described as remarkable. Less than 12,000 were admitted on sick report for the week ending March 27, the lowest rate yet reported in the American Expeditionary Forces. The health of the army in the United States, he said, continues good, only 179 cases of influenza being reported for the week ending April 4, the lowest rate for this disease since the epidemic started.

Departure of Transports.

WASHINGTON, April 12, (Associated Press.)—The War Department announced that the 28th (Pennsylvania National Guard) Division, and not the 29th, as announced yesterday, had been assigned to early convoy. A cabled correction to this effect came from General Pershing.

Further, the War Department announced the sailing of the following transports:

The Zeppelin, from Brest, is due at New York April 19, with the 129th Field Artillery (33th Division); Ambulance Company No. 350, a Pennsylvania, casual company, a detachment of Base Hospital No. 44, and seventy-three casual officers, a total of about 1,700 officers and men.

The Walter A. Luckenbach has sailed from St. Nazaire for New York (no date stated), with Base Hospitals Nos. 24, 34, 61, 45; the 2d, 6th, 112th, 308th Trench Mortar Batteries; the 351st Aero Squadron, 321st Field Signal Battalion headquarters and Companies A to C, inclusive; 111th Company, Transportation Corps; Photograph Section No. 15, air service, and casual companies for Georgia, New York and Ohio, a total of about 2,000 officers and men.

The battleship New Jersey is due to arrive at Boston about April 22 with the Battalion Headquarters, Medical and Ordnance Detachments, Companies C to G, inclusive, of the 101st Ammunition Train, Evacuation Ambulance Company No. 27, and sixteen casual companies for various States.

The cruiser Charleston is due at New York April 20 with Field Hospital No. 41, the 41th Telegraph Battalion, twelve casual companies and seven casual officers.

The transport Suriname, due at New York April 24, has on board a detachment of the 361st Infantry and thirty-four casual officers.

The transport Duca D'Abruzzi sailed from Marseilles April 8 for New York with Ambulance Service Sections Nos. 528, 527, 529, 532, 545, 555, 563, 557, 559, 565, 566, 573, 579, 587, 596, and Provisional Sections A, B, and C, three casual companies.

The transport Panaman sailed from Brest April 10 for New York with the Headquarters Detachment, Medical Detachment and Companies A to F, inclusive, of the 16th Engineers, all of whom go to Camp Custer, Michigan; the Train Headquarters, Horse Battalion Headquarters, Sanitary and Ordnance Detachments, Companies E to G of the 115th Ammunition Train and the 108th Company Transportation Corps.

The transport West Galeta sailed from Brest April 9 for New York with one casual company of Illinois troops.



RUDYARD KIPLING'S
New Book of Verse
"THE YEARS BETWEEN"
(Just Published)

is the result of his mature inspiration. It shows Kipling's gifts of propheey and presents a vivid picture of the world as it is. A new book by Kipling is an event. 100,000 copies were printed for the first edition in England. This book is as important to Americans. Read the poem, "Russia to the Pacifist." Net, $1.50.

At all booksellers.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
Garden City New York

SALE
FURS *for* EASTER

ASSORTMENT of new models in furs to complete Spring costumes.

SMALL FUR SCARFS, CAPES AND WRAPS

in moleskin, kolinsky, seal dyed muskrat or Hudson seal, silver, natural blue foxes, martens,—natural and blended sables of Hudson Bay or Russian origin.

SPECIAL VALUES

Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs
One skin 75.00 — Two skins 110.00

Blended Sable Scarfs
One skin 45.00 — Two skins 75.00

Fox Scarfs
Shades of Brown and Gray.
49.00

Wolf Scarfs
Shades of Brown and Gray.
35.00

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
New York

You Never Pay More at Best's



DORINDA

LENGTHWISE AND CROSSWISE TUCKING CONTRIBUTES NOTABLY TO THE ATMOSPHERE OF AN AVEDON BLOUSE OF THE SIMPLE TYPE.

THE TREATMENT HAS BEEN APPLIED TO THE FRONT AND BACK OF THE BODY AND SLEEVES. THE FABRIC IS A GEORGETTE, MADE UP IN FLESH, WHITE OR BISQUE.

$9.75

AVEDON
448 Fifth Avenue at Fortieth Street
34th Street at Madison Avenue

A Pleasant Place to Know About



FASCINATING NEW EASTER GOWNS

Priced at $19 to $89—
Practically Half the Usual Cost

This week Maxon is showing a group of striking advance model creations in afternoon and evening gowns. Introducing crisp taffetas, delicately sparkling embroidery of "bugles" and steel beads, "ostrich-plume" fringes and a score of other lovely innovations. New, exotic, brighter colors are featured. Rarely two models alike!

Model Gowns Wraps Suits Sport Toilettes

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
1587 Broadway at 48 St.

SHOE CRAFT
27 W. 38th St. NEW YORK
Fitting the Narrow Foot
Widths AAAA to C Lengths 2 to 10

Exclusiveness

in women's dress is the most desirable quality and the most difficult to attain. ShoeCraft Shoes achieve the unusual without departing from good form, adding to style the coveted touch of distinction. If you have thought that footwear must be custom-made in order to appear individual or afford a perfect fit, come in and try on some of the new ShoeCraft models.

HYACINTH is an exquisite example of ShoeCraft footgear, developed in black moire with vamp of black buck. Though this is a case where money will seem no object, we mention the price—$14

Mail orders postpaid. Fit guaranteed. Send for Catalog T-13 and Measurement Charts. Charge accounts.



Arnold, Constable & Co.
5th Avenue at 40th Street

AN UNPRECEDENTED PRE-EASTER SALE OF
MISSES' AND WOMEN'S SPRING APPAREL

Offering the most exceptional values of the season in Capes, Suits and Dresses. There are many styles to choose from—all of the finest qualities and featuring the highest type of workmanship.

A Few Examples of the Unusual Values



65 WOMEN'S SUITS—a varied collection of high class models in fine Serge, Poiret Twill and Tricotine—featuring the newest lines and ideal combinations.
43.50 to 65.00

75 WOMEN'S DRESSES—an attractive group of Crepe de Chines, Summer Serges, Figured Georgettes and Taffetas.
Special Sale 34.50

100 WOMEN'S CAPES in great variety—adaptable styles for all figures—large collars and throw ties.
29.50 38.50 48.50

24.50 Misses' Cape
(Illustrated)
A smart model of Men's Wear Serge—coat front—roll collar and belt of contrasting shades of Broadcloth.

38.50 Women's Cape
(Illustrated)
Of fine quality Men's Wear Serge—all silk lined—coat front with pockets—superior tailoring—button trimmed.



A Charming Easter Array of
Fashionable Spring Silks
Prices Are Moderate in the Extreme

40 INCH SATIN FOULARDS—an imported quality—exclusive designs on Navy, Electric, Brown, Taupe and Sand grounds. *In Stock $5.50 yd.* 4.75

COLORED DRESS SATIN—35 inches wide—in an attractive diversity of street and evening shades. *In Stock $3.25 yd.* 2.65

ALL SILK GEORGETTE CREPE representing every shade in demand for spring. 40 inches wide. *In Stock $2.75 yd.* Special 2.15

Balance of Novelty Silks
at ¾ to ½ off
Including Brocades, Stripes, Plaids, Metal figured effects, etc.—in street and evening combinations.
Formerly $2.25 to $25.00 yard
Now 1.75 to 12.00

Easter Fashions in
Women's Smart Blouses

New models that introduce novel bits of trimming and hemstitching in varied effects.

Specially Priced for Easter Buying.

GEORGETTE BLOUSES in three distinctively different models—hemstitched, braided or with Jabots—in white, flesh and bisque. 5.00

HAND MADE BATISTE BLOUSES daintily hand tucked or hemstitched—high and low collars. 5.75

New "Acco" Models
—added daily to our interesting assortment of Blouses at this price—tailored madras and embroidered and lace trimmed voiles are to the fore on fashion's list.
Regular Value $3.00 Our Price 2.00

Important Easter Sales for MEN



Arnold's Annual Sale of
Finest Silk Neckwear

Group I.—Large and well assorted lot of the season's smartest designs and colorings—from short lengths of finer grades. *Value $1.00* .70

Group II.—Very finest American cravatings—the newest patterns in the much wanted deep rich tones. Liberal folded end four-in-hands. *Values $1.50 to $2.00* .85

Group III.—Featuring rich, heavy cravatings—most popular folded end four-in-hands. *Values $2 to $2.50.* 1.35

Group IV.—Imported Swiss and French cravatings made into the most perfect folded end shapes—four-in-hands. *Values $2.50 to $3.50.* 1.85

New and extra heavy
Double Weight Silk Shirts

An unusually large and well assorted group on hand for this week's selling—In pin or group stripes, also novelty effects.
Value $12.00
8.75



Detachable Collar

ARNOLD'S NEW MODEL SHIRT of Pure Irish Linen—a new display entirely different from those heretofore shown. Soft pleated fronts in two color effects—also in plain white—an exclusive, ready to wear shirt.
Price to order was $14.00
Ready to wear 5.95

DETACHABLE COLLAR SHIRTS—from Russian corded Madras in the newest two toned colorings—one of the most effective models shown this season.
Value $4.50 3.95

Very Scarce and in Great Demand
Openwork Silk Hosiery
All the favored new designs are included

OPENWORK PURE THREAD SILK HOSIERY—an exceptionally fine quality in a variety of fashionable designs—in Black or White.
The very smartest novelties for wear with oxfords and pumps.
Pair 4.25

Women's Easter Gloves

We have just received from France some of the most exquisite of Washable Suede Gloves in dainty shades to match the present modes. French Blue and Gray with two pearl buttons. Pair 3.25

WASH-RITE GLOVES of finest Arabian Mocha. These styles will appeal to women of discriminating taste. They are decidedly smart and come in the newest spring shades. Pair 3.25

10% Discount on All
Silk, French, Domestic and Philippine Underwear

An unusual pre-Easter offering that includes every piece of Lingerie in stock. Regular prices marked on ticket—discount to be taken off when garments are purchased.

	Regularly
Washable Satin Camisoles,	1.00 to 6.50
Washable Satin and Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemise,	2.35 to 10.50
French Hand Made Gowns—a new importation,	3.50 to 25.00
French Hand Made Envelope Chemise,	2.50 to 10.50
Philippine Gowns,	2.65 to 10.50
Philippine Straight and Envelope Chemise,	1.95 to 6.50

The above and other items too numerous to illustrate are subject for one week to 10% discount.

Taffeta Petticoats

Of lovely, lustrous silk in the newest two-toned effects—featuring the straight line silhouette.
Very Special at 3.95

PLAN A QUICK END OF BRIBERY INQUIRY

Senate Committee Inclined to Clamp On Lid as Soon as Denials Are Entered.

WHITMAN HEARD TOMORROW

Thomas Also to Have a Chance to Say Thompson Was Dreaming—Six-Cent Fare Bill Moribund.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—It is the purpose of the Senate Judiciary Committee not to unduly prolong its investigation into the $500,000 slush fund report which became current some twelve days ago, following an interview given to some newspaper correspondents by Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is in a position to state on good authority that the committee will afford an opportunity to be heard at its hearing on Monday afternoon to persons mentioned by Senator Thompson when he occupied the witness chair yesterday in connection with the alleged attempt to secure his support for the Carson-Martin 6-Cent Fare bill, and then will close the inquiry so far as the 6-cent fare phase of the investigation is concerned.

It is now thought that those who were anxious to see the Carson-Martin bill enacted into law as a means of rehabilitating traction companies all over the State which, with a 5-cent fare and operation costs increased manifold, are represented as tottering on the brink of financial ruin, will abandon their efforts for the time being, even though the Assembly has passed a bill. A survey of the Senate situation indicates that not more than twenty votes can be counted upon in favor of the bill, six short of the number necessary to pass it.

Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, it was learned at the Capitol this afternoon, in all probability will appear before the Judiciary Committee on Monday afternoon to deny under oath the statement made by Senator Thompson involving the former Governor in an attempt to sway the Senator from his opposition to the Carson-Martin bill, made, Senator Thompson said, Mr. Whitman told him, on behalf of Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Company.

It was learned also that Charles G. M. Thomas, Vice President and at one time Treasurer of the Consolidated Gas Company, had been subpoenaed and would be a witness before the committee on Monday. Senator Thompson testified that Mr. Thomas offered to let him have $100,000 with which to start a trust company in Lockport, near the Senator's home, in 1917, when the Joint Legislative Committee, of which Mr. Thompson was Chairman, was framing its report on the investigation of the Public Service Commission and the lighting companies were laboring, according to the testimony, to get certain recommendations inserted. Mr. Thomas has already denied Senator Thompson's story and will be afforded an opportunity to repeat his denial under oath at the session on Monday afternoon.

Subpoenas for Other Witnesses.

It is known that Charles R. Hotaling, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, when he left the Capitol at midnight, carried with him subpoenas for two other witnesses, whose identity is not known and who also were summoned to appear on Monday. It is believed here that, if the Judiciary Committee can manage it, the hearing on the Carson-Martin bill episode narrated by Senator Thompson on the stand will be declared closed at the end of the afternoon session on Monday. At the Capitol the report that the Senate Judiciary Committee would "put down the lid" after Monday's hearing received credence.

Persons who listened to the testimony at the two sessions Yesterday, when Senator Thompson told his story under oath, and Richard Henry Burke, who, Senator Thompson testified, approached him at the Republican Club on March 18 and told him that, in return for support of the Carson-Martin bill, traction magnates and financiers would raise a $500,000 campaign fund to help Thompson land the Governorship, took the stand and denied the assertion, came away with the distinct impression that the testimony had opened the door for a more protracted and extensive investigation that was contemplated when the investigation got under way.

In some quarters the opinion was freely expressed that, if the inquiry, which, in the view of many observant persons at the Capitol, was launched for the purpose of "getting" Thompson, will, if carried far enough, it would bring forth disclosures that would aid the lawmakers materially in correcting the lobbying evil at the Capitol, which is represented as growing worse, instead of better, and which a majority of the members would like to see wiped out entirely.

It was learned today that the Republican leaders of the Legislature would make a determined effort early next week to bring about final adjournment at the end of the week, regardless of the protest entered by the Democratic minority in both houses and the Republican insurgents in the Senate, who have served notice that they would block such a move, unless the Assembly first considered the industrial welfare measures which have the indorsement of Governor Smith and the Legislature gave decent consideration to other measures of importance which should be finally disposed of before the labors of the legislative session could be said to have been properly performed.

As recently as last night it was understood here that the thought of adjourning next week had been abandoned, and when the report of such an early adjournment was revived, after the brief legislative session today, some persons were inclined to believe that the inquiry had inspired the Republican leaders of the Senate with a keener desire than ever to drop their legislative labors. In the Assembly, the desire of avoiding a final debate and vote in the open on the industrial welfare bills pending is said to be at the bottom of the plans for a quick get away.

Clean-cut Issue of Veracity.

The record of the slush fund investigation, as left at the close of yesterday's session, creates a clean-cut issue of veracity between Senator Thompson and Richard Henry Burke, characterized by Thompson as a "lobby-runner" and the man who tried to buy his support for the legislation wanted by the traction interests by the promise of a $500,000 campaign fund. It is the general opinion here that, if the committee is anxious to get at the truth, a good deal of investigation will be necessary to determine whether the story of Thompson or that of Burke is the true story. The denial entered under oath by Mr. Burke has not settled anything except that either he or Thompson has told under oath something that was not so. There was no cross-examination of Mr. Burke.

Mr. Burke corroborated the testimony given by Senator Thompson when the latter told the committee that Burke had brought him to the office of John B. Stanchfield, the traction lawyer, and to the home of Nicholas F. Brady, the traction and lighting magnate. Burke, however, put a construction different from Senator Thompson's version on his connection with these visits. He swore that his aid in securing the entry to the home of Mr. Brady and the office of Mr. Stanchfield had been solicited by the Senator. Senator Thompson testified that he visited both at the urgent request of Mr. Burke.

"I did not require the good offices of Mr. Burke or anybody else to see either Mr. Brady or Mr. Stanchfield, whom I have known for some years, and frequently came in contact with during the Public Service investigation in New York," said Senator Thompson today. "All that was necessary for me to do as a Senator and as Chairman of the Public Service Committee of the Senate was to drop them a note saying that I desired an interview. I guess I would have received a favorable answer, all right."

Senator Thompson declined to make any other comment on the investigation or the testimony of Mr. Burke, believing that he had explained sufficiently, as a witness, why he went to the office of Mr. Stanchfield and to Mr. Brady's home, a question that has been asked by many persons who heard what both Burke and Thompson testified to yesterday.

BELITTLED BY WALTERS.

Syracuse Senator Intimates Thompson Talked Loose'y About Bribery.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 12.—Senator J. Henry Walters, majority leader in the Upper House, whose home is in Syracuse, told newspaper men here tonight that the Thompson incident was "merely a case of a man talking with his head off and then hunting for somebody to be the goat."

Senator Thompson, Senator Walters said, told him long before the inquiry that he knew of no "$500,000 slush fund to bribe anybody." The Lockport Senator did say, however, according to Senator Walters, that he had been approached regarding possible support for his gubernatorial candidacy.

The reference to "the Syracuse crowd" in Senator Thompson's testimony is taken here to mean the Onondaga delegation at Albany, which is headed by Frederick W. Hammond, Clerk of the Assembly. Mr. Hammond, Senator Walters, Assemblyman George R. Peron, and Jerome L. Cheney, all of Syracuse, have been on the opposite side of the fence from Senator Thompson since the latter appeared at the capital.

"Interference" in Thompson's legislation by Judge Frank H. Hiscock of the Court of Appeals is not regarded seriously here, since it is well known that Judge Hiscock, whose opinion carries immense weight in this locality, had refused to mix in politics for many years.

PACKERS TO KEEP UP WAGES

Chiefs Pledge Secretary Wilson to Maintain Standard for a Year.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Heads of Chicago's five leading packing companies today gave assurance to labor and the Government that there would be no reduction of wages in their plants for at least one year after the signing of peace.

They gave their pledge in a letter mailed to Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson. Their action means that 200,000 workers, at present receiving war-time wages, the highest paid in the history of the packing business, will continue to receive not less than the present scale during the critical first year of readjustment after the peace treaty has been signed.

Representatives of the packing companies made their announcement after J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co., Louis F. Swift of Swift & Co., Edward Morris of Morris & Co., Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson & Co., and E. A. Cudahy of Cudahy & Co. had signed the letter.

Hog Island Launches Another Ship.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—Hog Island successfully launched its twenty-second ship, the Satarita, a 7,500-ton cargo carrier, today. The vessel is expected to make 11½ knots. Mrs. H. E. Fricke, wife of the representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation at Hog Island, was the sponsor. With this launching Hog Island has built and equipped 165,000 tons.

GIVE FLAGS TO OUR AIRMEN.

Frenchwomen Present Them to 140 Men of 1st and 2d Armies.

PARIS, April 12, (Associated Press.)—An interesting ceremony took place at the Opéra Comique this afternoon, when 140 American aviators were the recipients of flags made by the women of France in honor of the Lafayette Escadrille. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, dressed in a khaki tailored suit and wearing a hat much like the little bonnet worn by aviators, attracted much attention. She received a great welcome, many in the audience remarking: "She is dressed exactly like an Honorary Colonel of the American aviation force."

Stephane Lauzanne, editor of the Matin, greeted the American aviators, and Brigadier Mason L. Patrick, U. S. A., thanked the women of France for their kindly thought. Then the banners were presented in turn by the famous French airmen, Captains Heuteaux, Nungesser and Nadon. Colonel Dr. Edmund Lewis Gros, of the United States Aviation Signal Corps and founder of the Lafayette Escadrille, translated the speech of General Patrick.

The American aviators came from the First and Second Armies, arriving by air from the zones of occupation yesterday and today in groups of three, four and five.

General A. E. Dubail, former Military Governor of Paris; Colonel Edward M. House and Mrs. House, Admiral William S. Benson and Mrs. Benson, and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the American Navy, and Mrs. Daniels were present.

RECEIVER FOR CAR SYSTEM.

United Railways of St. Louis Put in Charge of Rolla Wells.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Rolla Wells, former Mayor of St. Louis and recently Governor of the Eighth Federal Reserve District, was appointed today receiver of the United Railways Company, which operates the St. Louis street car system. The appointment was made by United States District Judge Dyer as the result of a petition entered in the court yesterday by a New York stockholder in which the street car company joined in the prayer for a receivership.

Judge Henry Lamm of Sedalia was appointed by the court as Special Master to hear the representations of the various claimants and pass on the receivers' report.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

391 Fifth Avenue New York

Furriers Exclusively for Ninety-Nine Years

Spring Furs

Unique and Original Designs in
COATEES, CAPES,
SCARFS AND
NECKPIECES

Winter Furs

Accepted for Dry Cold Air Storage
AT MODERATE
CHARGES

Orders are now being taken for Alterations and Repairs at Special Prices.

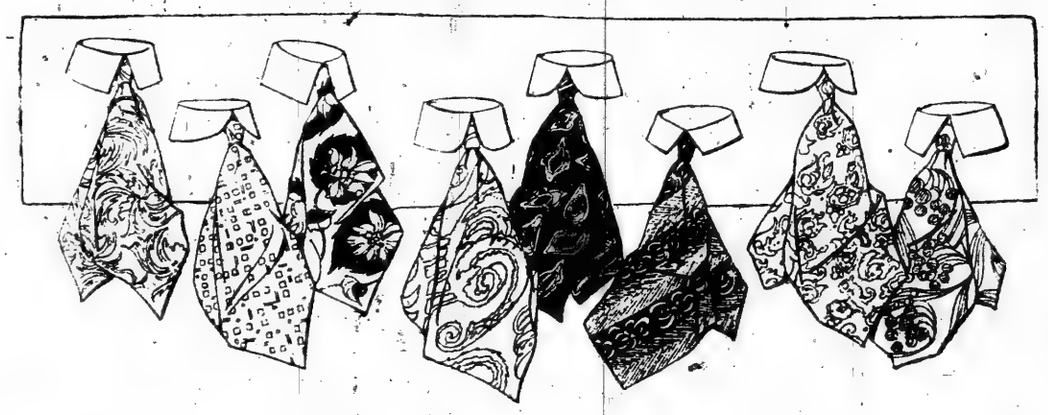
James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Specially Arranged Easter Sale

MEN'S FANCY SILK NECKWEAR

Below Regular Prices



Imported Swiss Silk Four-in-Hand Scarfs,—finest grade; McCreery model; rich and exclusive designs, most popular Spring Shades. **2.65**

High-Grade Four-in-Hand Scarfs in a splendid assortment of fashionable color combinations, also self-figured effects. **1.00**

Attractive Four-in-Hand Scarfs in a great variety of neat and novelty Silks in a large range of colors, also dignified self-figured designs. **55c**

(MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—MAIN FLOOR)

McCreery's

KEEPS ON GROWING

—and now a new 5th Avenue Annex

At the Southwest Corner of 35th Street

Will Be Ready About May 1st



ANOTHER increase of floor space—this time on Fifth Avenue.

When we think twice about it, we have had as much to do with this growth as you. If we didn't have the kind of a store you like, you wouldn't like the kind of a store we have.

ANYWAY, here's what we've had to do: We've taken the entire Second Floor of the building at 35th and Fifth Avenue. You know where the McCreery Arcade is—the Fifth Avenue Entrance to our store that we opened six years ago. Well, it's in that building! Another thing: You won't even have to come into our store to get to this new annex. Just use the elevators in the Arcade.

WE'RE going to give this new Fifth Avenue space to our Men's Clothes Store—and it's going to be the best in New York. That will give us more room in our Main Store for other departments that have become crowded. And at the rate McCreery's has been growing these departments certainly need all the elbow room they can get.

BY the way, have you read the McCreery Ad this morning? You'll find it in this very section. There'll be some unusual Easter offerings here to-morrow.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *and* 34th Street

FUR STORAGE

At Moderate Cost
Absolute Protection from Damage by Moths and Fire. Storage Vault on Premises.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

FURS REMODELLED

In the Latest Designs
At Special Rates
Telephone, Greeley 6380



Specially Prepared Event

WOMEN'S CAPES & CAPE-COATS

35.00

regularly 45.00 and 49.50

An unusual demand for the Cape or Cape-Coat is noticeable everywhere, as it is a versatile affair—may be draped to suit any whim of fancy. The models illustrated are different from the ordinary and very becoming. Serge is the favorite Fabric for Spring Wraps and Men's Wear Serge is particularly good; the latest fashion features are expressed in the liberal use of buttons, pretty collars and sash effects; lined with beautiful fancy silks or plain peau de cygne.

Exceptional Values

550 WOMEN'S EASTER SUITS

35.00

regularly 45.00 and 48.00

Tailormades depend upon correctness of line as well as perfect tailoring for their success, therefore the individuality of these attractive Easter Suits will appeal to the woman desiring a becoming garment. Fashioned of Men's Wear Serge, Tricotine and Gabardine in strictly tailored, fancy or semi-tailored models—with or without belts; braid or button trimmed; styles suitable for every type of figure.

EASTER MILLINERY

(Millinery Salon)

15.00

The general trend of fashion is towards larger shapes, although many women always prefer small or medium shapes, as they are more becoming to them.

This assortment includes various shapes—the picturesque large Hat, medium size Hats in mushroom, straight and roll Sailor, small Hats in Turban, Tricorne, Side Roll and various other styles; Black, Brown, Navy Blue, Dust, Purple and two-toned combinations; trimmed with flowers, foliage, fruit, cire and glycerine burnt ostrich, wings and ribbon bows.

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS

6.00

regularly 7.50 and 8.50

Becoming Italian Leghorn Hats attractively trimmed with choice flowers—also an added touch of picot or velvet ribbon; faced and bound with Georgette Crepe combinations; Mauve, Rose, Turquoise Blue and Pink.

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half A Century

Complete assortments of Plain and Novelty Silks, Satins, Failles and Poplins, Printed and Plain Georgette Crepes, Foulards and Voiles, Tricolettes and Kumsi Kumsa in Plain and Novelty styles for sport wear.

White Silks and Black Silks in staple and most dependable weaves in large variety. Men's and Women's Silk Shirtings in very attractive styles and a complete color assortment.

Printed Foulards for Easter and Summer wear; double width.....yd. **1.75** to **3.50**
White Lingerie Silks and Satins.....yd. **1.50** to **2.50**

1,200 Pieces Chinese Shantung Pongee Silks

Natural Ecru; selected quality.....yd. **68c** to **1.95**

7,500 Yards

Brilliant Satin Charmeuse

Superior Quality White or Black; 40 inches wide. yd. **2.50** regularly 3.50

Unusual Values

COTTON DRESS GOODS

10,000 yards handsome printed sheer dress Voiles, in a wonderful variety of newest styles and colors; also specially featuring Navy and Copenhagen Blue backgrounds; 38 to 40 inches wide. yard **40c**

2,500 yards new dress Ginghams, superior quality; a choice collection of bright Plaids and Checks, in every new and desirable color combination. yard **55c**

White English Nainsook,—good laundering quality; 10-yard lengths. length **2.65**

New dress Organdie,—sheer transparent finish; a full line of the season's best colors; 40 inches wide. yard **85c**

3,500 Yards

White Baronette Sport Satin

40 inches wide...yard **3.95** regularly 4.50

Specially Priced

WOOLEN DRESS GOODS

All Wool Jersey Cloth,—Spring dress weight; a choice line of new colors; 54 inches wide. yard **2.75**

Navy Blue All Wool Dress Serge,—fine French twill; durable quality; 54 inches wide. yard **1.95**

Plaid Skirting in great variety of new choice styles and colors; 54 inches wide. yard **5.50**

1,500 Yards

COTTON BACK LINING SATIN

Guaranteed two seasons' wear; in a complete line of the latest colors; also White or Black; 36 inches wide. yard **1.10**

Remarkable Easter Offering

WOMEN'S & MISSES' SILK FAILLE SKIRTS

11.75

regularly 13.75

An assortment of desirable shades of Navy Blue, Gray and Flesh Color, also White or Black; shirred model, fastening at side with self buttons; wide belt and sport pocket; waist bands 24 to 34 inches; lengths 34 to 40 inches.

APRIL SALE

3,950 Women's Lisle Union Suits

At Less Than Wholesale Cost

95c

regularly 1.50 and 1.75

This price will prevail for this sale only, and is the lowest that high-grade Lisle Union Suits have ever been sold for.

All new merchandise from one of America's best makers. Regular and Extra sizes.



Important Pre-Easter Event

WOMEN'S ATTRACTIVE FROCKS

42.00

regularly 49.50

The feminine world is seeking fashionable attire for Easter, hence unusually attractive frocks have been assembled. The four models illustrated are fashioned of Georgette Crepe—the leading favorite—flowered in colors that produce an exquisitely dainty effect; new draped and straight line styles; original and distinctive in character.

Spring Models

HIGH-GRADE FURS

A choice collection of Fur Coatees, Capes, Stoles and Animal-shape Neckpieces; new and smart novel designs; fashionable pelts including Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Mole, Hudson Seal, and Foxes in the most desirable shades at moderate prices.

Special Offering

FINE FOX SCARFS

55.00

Animal shape Scarfs in Baum Marten, Taupe or Lucille shades.

Spring Fashion Interpretations

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Georgette Flouncings.....yd. **4.75** to **6.75**
Georgette Allovers, suitable for making Tunics and Waists....yd. **4.75** to **9.75**

Georgette Jackets, Panels and Semi-made Robes, Spangled Bands, Jet Trimmings, Embroidered Bands and Silk Fringe in all colors at reasonable prices.

WAVY HAIR SWITCHES

20-inch Switches, in every desirable shade; may be coiled, draped or braided; all shades, including Gray. **5.00** regularly 7.50

EXTRAORDINARY EASTER SALE OF WOMEN'S BLOUSES



Twelve Distinctive Styles—Fine Quality Materials

1—Crepe de Chine Blouse in White, Flesh Color, French Blue and Bisque; with plaited ruffle around collar and turn-back cuffs; finished with three pearl buttons.

2—Crepe de Chine Blouse in White or Flesh Color; high neck model; with double plaiting down front; collar may be worn high or low.

3—Crepe de Chine Blouse in White or Flesh Color; open back model; finished in front with bib effect; edged with narrow plaiting.

5.00

4—Allover Dotted Georgette Crepe Blouse in White, Flesh Color, French Blue and Tea Rose; flat hemstitched collar and turn-back cuffs.

5—Georgette Crepe Blouse in White or Flesh Color; high neck model; trimmed with broad band of Filet lace combined with fine tucking.

5.95

6—Novelty Checked Georgette Crepe Blouse with panel front and back of self color Georgette Crepe; plaited round collar; Rose, French Blue and Sunset.

7—Georgette Crepe Blouse in White or Flesh Color; with roll collar and cuffs, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

8—Georgette Crepe Blouse, trimmed with real Filet lace; White or Flesh Color; round neck finished with flat collar.

6.50

9—Georgette Crepe Blouse in White or Flesh Color; with flat collar, revers and turn-back cuffs; trimmed with exquisite embroidery; tucked Georgette crepe vest.

10—Georgette Crepe Blouse in White or Flesh Color; round collar trimmed with band of Filet lace; two broad tucks across front; finished with silk ribbon at neck.

11—Georgette Crepe Blouse in White or Flesh Color; simple model; tucked vestee; roll collar; finished with veining.

6.95

12—Georgette Crepe Blouse in White or Flesh Color; embroidered in colors; finished with hemstitching.



ORDERS STRIKERS TO HANDLE BOATS

Regional Director Discharges Men Who Refuse, Ignoring Railroad Heads at Washington.

SAYS UNIONS BROKE FAITH

Smith Assumes Control of Situation and Makes Public Correspondence with Leaders.

NEW TIEUP IS THREATENED

Three-Cornered Fight Among Labor Officials Pits Port Workers Against Each Other.

The captains and crews of several tugboats operated by the Railroad Administration were summarily dismissed yesterday under orders from Regional Director A. H. Smith for refusing to obey his orders to tow grain and coal boats.

Director Smith sent out a large number of men Friday night to serve documentary orders on the captains that their agreement with the Railroad Administration required them to handle the grain and coal boats, as long as the grain and coal boats were handled by union men. The notice further peremptorily directed them to begin towing this class of boats.

In a personal conference with President Thomas L. Delahunty, Director Smith said:

"Your men had better abide by their agreements and obey orders. If they want to know what my next move will be let them disobey and see what I will do."

Reports received by Director Smith yesterday were that only three or four crews had persisted in a refusal to tow these boats. A number of Captains refused at first and were ordered to tie up their boats. They then reconsidered and decided to take out their boats, which they were allowed to do. The Director's orders resulted, according to the reports at the Grand Central Terminal, in a large movement of coal and grain, which has been almost at a standstill in this port for several days, greatly reducing the export commerce from New York.

Word was received at the headquarters of the Strike Committee at 26 Park Place that a number of Captains had refused to work on coal and grain boats and had been permitted to handle other classes of traffic. It was stated that the harbor workers, who had been stampeded by the suddenness of the Regional Director's orders into obeying them against the direction of their leaders, would refuse tomorrow to continue to handle the boats which were banned by the Strike Committee.

Gives Out Correspondence.

At the same time that he made public his orders yesterday the Director gave out his correspondence with President Delahunty of the Union Affiliation, containing the statement by Delahunty that the refusal to tow grain and coal boats was due to a "change of heart" on the part of the railroad boatmen, because of the attitude of two other labor leaders with whom they are quarreling.

Director Smith acted on his own responsibility in ordering the discharge of the men. It was stated that he had made public his orders to the men and his correspondence with Delahunty and a Government mediator without consultation with Washington and without asking approval of his drastic action. According to men who have talked with him, Director Smith will enforce his orders to the letter by wholesale discharges if necessary, and the employment of other men to take their places.

T. V. O'Connor, International President of the Longshoremen's Association, said yesterday that the refusal of the harbor workers to tow grain and coal boats was a clear violation of agreement and that the longshoremen would strike against the boat captains tomorrow by refusing to handle any goods towed by them, if the orders of Director Smith were disobeyed. O'Connor has had several conversations with the Regional Director.

Creates Novel Situation.

"This would be a novel situation, one union striking to compel another union to live up to its agreement," said Mr. O'Connor, "and I don't think it will be necessary if Smith will stand pat. I haven't the slightest doubts about Smith himself, but it is a question whether Washington will support him. I believe that Smith has thoroughly made up his mind about the matter, and that he will resign if the Railroad Administration refuses to support him.

"The strike has been prolonged because Government officials have been on the side of the agreement violators from the beginning. Federal Mediator James L. Hughes has sought to settle the matters, not by having men stick to their words, but by giving in to these leaders every time they break their word. This is not mediation or arbitration, but repudiation."

In issuing his orders yesterday, Director Smith attempted to assume control over the strike situation, which has since early in the dispute been handled by Railroad Administrator Hines and other Government officials directly from Washington.

Director Smith could not be reached yesterday, after O'Connor had stated that he believed Mr. Smith ready to resign rather than allow interference in his handling of the strike. It was stated at the New York Central offices that no conflict was anticipated between him and the Railroad Administration, and that he had never met with any interference in the past in enforcing his orders in the Eastern region.

The present phase of the strike arose when the Tidewater Boatmen's Union settled with the private boat-owners and went back to work. Their action took the form of a recommendation to the Marine Workers' Affiliation that they should be permitted to settle the strike. This recommendation was approved by President Thomas L. Delahunty and other officials of the Marine Affiliation, but it provoked bitter feeling. A day or two after the affiliation had approved this settlement, the Marine Affiliation ordered its tow-boat captains not to tow coal and grain boats on which the tidewater boatmen were employed, because the owners of these boats still belonged to organizations which were fighting the strike.

The statement and correspondence given out by Director Smith follow:

"In order that the public may have full and accurate information in reference to the labor complications which are embarrassing the commerce of the harbor, both export and domestic, the following statement, with official documents in support thereof, is given to the press:

"The public is aware that the marine workers in New York Harbor declined to accept the Macy award. These marine workers consist of an affiliation of several organizations and related beneficiary associations and otherwise.

"A strike immediately followed the refusal of the men to accept the Macy award, and the Department of Labor sent J. L. Hughes here as mediator, who undertook to adjust the grievances between the contesting parties. Through his intervention the railroads, through their properly constituted District Committee of Managers, met the unions in conjunction with the mediator, and after a discussion of the situation reached a settlement with all the unions involved in railroad operation, as indicated by the following official communication from T. L. Delahunty under date of March 15, 1919:

26 Park Place,
New York City, March 15, 1919.

Mr. A. J. Stone, Chairman Adjustment of Wages and Working Conditions Board, Port of New York, United States Railroad Administration, Erie Railroad, 50 Church Street, New York City.

"Dear Sir: Please accept our tardy acknowledgment of the Marine Workers' acquiescence in your letters of March 5 and 7, to which were appended the wage schedules and working conditions agreed upon in joint conference with Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Ewing, and yourself.

The Marine Workers have agreed to accept the terms as contained in your communication and schedules of March 7, and they since then have been ratified by the several organizations comprising the Marine Workers' Affiliation.

I have been informed that the railroad, port, and terminal workers and a portion of the members of the Harbor Boatmen's Union are somewhat dissatisfied with the schedules applying to their class of work, and they, I am informed, are going to have their matter referred to the Railroad Wage and Working Conditions Board. Yours very truly,

T. L. DELAHUNTY,
President Marine Workers' Affiliation.
Port of New York.

"This acceptance permitted the railroads to resume the handling of usual railroad export and station freight, which was thought indispensable to the immediate welfare of the interests of New York City, pending the adjustment of the remaining controversies.

"There were still some controversies pending with the workers on coal boats, grain boats and certain chartered freight barges which railroads had customarily towed with their tugs.

"On March 31 Mr. John Brennan, President of the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, notified the Railroad Administration that he had effected a settlement between his unions and the private owners of the aforesaid craft, and the boats were manned and ready to be handled by railroad tugs as formerly. Several railroad tugs were immediately dispatched to begin the towing of coal from various ports in New Jersey, and arrived in New York Harbor with over ninety boats of coal in tow with their tugs. These tows were met at various landings and on water by a launch in the harbor and notified by the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 1 not to make delivery of their tows. Some of the captains made inquiry of Mr. Maher, the President of the Tugmen's Union, and he confirmed the order. And the men did fail to make delivery except in a few cases, and the boats are still anchored at various points on the East and North rivers, to the embarrassment of shipping, and the men have declined since that time to tow coal or grain.

"We were likewise notified of a similar settlement between the union and the owners of the freight barges, as represented by the Lighter Captains' Union, which the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 1, likewise declined to tow. All of these parties were involved in and agreed to the settlement with the railroads for this work.

"There, therefore appeared to be some disagreement among the unions, and in order to ascertain the facts I addressed the following communication, under date of April 4, to Mr. Thomas L. Delahunty, President of the Marine Workers' Affiliation of the Port of New York, to which he made the following reply under date of April 5, 1919:

Grand Central Terminal, New York City,
April 4, 1919.

Mr. T. L. Delahunty, President Marine Workers' Affiliation, 26 Park Place, New York City.

Dear Sir: On March 15 you acknowledged and acquiesced in Mr. Stone's letter of March 7, 1919. You said that the marine workers agreed to accept the terms contained in the agreement and schedule of March 7, and that it had been ratified by the several organizations comprising the Marine Workers' Affiliation.

I am also advised by Mr. John Brennan, President of the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, who was a party to the above mentioned settlement, that on Monday, March 31, they had an understanding with the Marine Workers' Affiliation that they were to settle on terms then submitted, and thereupon did settle all questions at issue, and the men returned to work on the coal boats, which placed them in position to be towed by railroad tugs. This you or your representatives instructed captains and crews of such railroad tugs not to do.

It would appear, therefore, that the agreement with the Railroad Administration has been violated. It is possible that the instructions were issued through misunderstanding and I am therefore writing you to ask you to advise me promptly whether you propose to carry out the contract with the United States Railroad Administration made and accepted by you on March 15, 1919. Yours very truly,

A. H. SMITH,
Regional Director.

Mr. Delahunty replied:

26 Park Place, New York City,
April 5, 1919.

A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Eastern Region, Grand Central Terminal, New York City.

Dear Sir: Your communication of April 4, 1919, received and placed before the Strike Committee, and I was directed to inform you that we still acquiesce in the agreement entered into with the Railroad Administration's representative on March 7, and acknowledged by me in behalf of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, March 15.

In reference to your having been advised by John Brennan, President of the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, they, on Monday, March 31, had an understanding with the Marine Workers' Affiliation that they were to settle on terms then submitted, and thereupon did settle all questions at issue, and the men returned to work on the coal boats, which placed them in a position to be towed by railroad tugs."

We do not agree with you in your deduction relative to their being placed in position to be towed by railroad tugs. We did agree that the Tidewater Boatmen be permitted to settle up with the individual boat owner at that time, but since then the situation has somewhat changed. John Brennan's and T. V. O'Connor's actions have brought about a change of heart among the Marine Workers' Affiliation through their strike-breaking proclivities and will no be permitted to continue this practice any longer.

The Marine Workers' Affiliation regret their inability to permit at this time the towing of coal barges by railroad towboats because of our lack of knowledge that there is an agreement in existence. We have only the statement of John Brendan for that, and as we have since learned Mr. Brendan and T. V. O'Connor have instructed to tow with either fair tugs or scabs.

We feel that it is essential for our own preservation at this time to demonstrate that neither of these two gentlemen will be permitted to sacrifice their fellow-workers without giving them the battle of their young lives.

I cannot see wherein we have violated the agreement with the United States Railroad Administration. I do not think we can prove an alibi on the grounds of misunderstanding in the issuance of orders. We do intend to carry out our contract with the United States Railroad Administration March 15, 1919, but it is a debatable question as to a violation in refusing to tow private owned coal barges with nonunion crews. Very truly,

T. L. DELAHUNTY,
President Marine Workers' Affiliation.

"At the same time, April 5, 1919, I addressed an inquiry to J. L. Hughes, the Government mediator:

Grand Central Terminal,
New York City, April 5, 1919.

Mr. J. L. Hughes, Government Mediator, 219 West 34th Street, New York, N. Y.:

My Dear Mr. Hughes—Inasmuch as you were sent here as the Government mediator to assist in adjusting the New York Harbor strike, and in view of the fact that you participated in the settlement between the Administration and its employes, and you have been familiar with the subsequent developments and negotiations with the outstanding parties, and in view of the fact that the President of the Tidewater Boatmen's Association, Mr. John Brennan, has officially notified me that he has reached a settlement with his men, and that they are on the boats ready for work; that this was done with the consent and approval of the affiliation—whether this last be so I do not know, but he was one of the parties in my official negotiations and settlement—I should like to have your recommendations and a statement from you as to the present situation, in view of the fact that when the railroad tugmen were directed to tow these coal boats they immediately responded, the coal boats had crews upon them, but upon reaching New York Harbor were directed by Mr. Maher and delegates of the Masters, Mates and Pilots organization to tie up their tows and not make deliveries. Several tugs did not make deliveries, and returned to their home port, and declined to handle any more coal.

In view of this situation and the vital matters at stake from the standpoint of the railroads and the welfare of the City of New York—its industries, power plants, and domestic heating—it is necessary that we have some method of procedure in the matter, and in view of the fact that it is still intrusted to your care before proceeding on my own initiative further, I want to know from you, if you please, what reason exists, if any, why these railroad tugs should not tow those coal boats and other craft that has reached an agreement with their owners and approved by the President of their organization?

Very truly yours,

A. H. SMITH, Regional Director.

"To this date, April 12, I have received no reply.

"I then had a personal interview with Messrs. Delahunty and Maher, and asked them to review the situation, as to their obligation with the railroads under the settlement, and advise me definitely again what their final attitude was. That is shown in a communication received April 11, which reads as follows:

Mr. A. H. Smith, Regional Director, Eastern Region, Grand Central Terminal, New York City:

In compliance with your request for information relative to towing and loading coal, grain boats, and chartered lighters, we desire to state that in view of the fact that the Railroad Administration signed up with the Marine Workers' Affiliation, we expect all private owned boats of every description to do likewise. On receipt of list of boats, names of Captain, and the disposition on the part of the private owner to sign up for his entire floating equipment, credentials will be issued that will insure prompt movement by all fair tugboats, otherwise railroad tugboats will be ordered not to handle.

As to the New York Dock Company's car floats and tugboats: It is the intention of the Marine Workers to prevent, as far as possible, any movement of the New York Dock Company's floating equipment; even after reaching the terminals every effort will be used to prevent them from being worked.

T. L. DELAHUNTY,
President, Marine Workers' Affiliation.

"I also received yesterday at 12 o'clock by telephone the following communication from T. V. O'Connor, President of the Longshoremen's Union:

"'If the tugmen refuse to tow freight barges, coal and grain boats, manned by the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, and the Lighter Captains' Union, then the Longshoremen's Union would refuse to unload the freight (from barges to steamers, and otherwise) which the tugmen are now handling in other barges such as the railroad barges, &c.'

"In view of the foregoing recent developments, which indicated a conflict within the affiliation and a determination of the contending interests to fight the issue to a finish regardless of consequences, a direct appeal was made to the railroad men to perform their accustomed duties in the harbor of New York, for which they are now being paid under the settlement with them."

NAVAL HEROES HONORED.

Daniels Recommends New Yorkers for Gold Life-Saving Medal.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Bertram E. Reed of Richmond Hill, N. Y., an apprentice seaman of the Naval Reserve force, has been recommended by Secretary Daniels for a gold life-saving medal for rescuing four boys who had broken through the ice in the Bronx River on Jan. 25. Commendation by the Secretary of eight officers and men of the navy for acts of heroism also was announced today. They are:

Lieutenants W. D. Small and Henry L. Dyer for persevering efforts in rendering medical aid to an electric welder and his helper who had been overcome by deadly gas fumes on the submarine S-4 at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Irvin H. Smith of Arkansas City, Kan., for saving the life of Lieutenant Wambaugh in New York Harbor last January after the capsizing of a motor dory of the United States steamship Gamble.

Frank B. Weller of Akron, Ohio, for rescuing a dockyard joiner from drowning in Catalin Bay, Gibraltar.

Rupert T. Scott of Pittsburgh, for rescuing Chief Boatswain's Mate James Lawler from a gangway filled with fumigating gas.

Arthur D. Beason of Dover Plains, N. Y., who dived overboard to rescue Lieutenant Wright, who was attempting to save Mrs. J. H. Wood, mother of Lieutenant J. O. Wood of the navy. Both the Lieutenant and Mrs. Wood were saved.

Bernard F. Crowley and Frank A. Scott, who shored up the bulkhead of their ship at great risk after the vessel, the U. S. S. Tenadores, had gone ashore on the coast of France last December.

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Choosing One's Easter Hat in Paris

could discover no hats more exquisite than this

Gimbel-Paris Easter Millinery



Here are gathered the inspired thought-gems in millinery from the ateliers of only the masters.
It is like a garden of rare blooms—perfected through genius.

The Gimbel copies and adaptations permit of no commonizing of the model, for the very materials and form-blocks have been imported by Gimbels from Paris together with the original model hats

And Reproduced at a Fraction of the Cost

$15 to $75

THE GIMBEL PARIS MILLINERY SALON—Third Floor

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Present To America An Exposition of *Blouses*

OF such elegance and originality as to determine The Blouse a new factor in feminine dress.

The Blouse is as old as history. Oldest of all is the tunic blouse. It is the principal garment. Seen in the sculpture and papyric of the Egyptians. The tunica of the Greeks. The tunic of the Saxon druids. The Russian tunic—as typically national as its virile art. The mandarin tunic—old as Sanskrit.


A

COMES Paris—and waves the magic wand of her genius over this primitive garment—and evolves

"La Casaque"

IT is the new blouse. In its lines is the simple, unconfined grace that has been the theme of translators of beauty for all ages. Upon its different forms and fabrics and garnitures, depends its suitability for street, sports, afternoon, or evening wear. Paris has received "La Casaque" with the acclaim of a new prima donna. It is the correct garment at all occasions. For all times

Paris Decrees One Undeviating Law
THE SHORT SLEEVE

SHORT, shorter or shortest sleeves. At the Ritz in Paris, one takes one's dejeuner wearing a casaque sleeved just above the elbow. One's tea perhaps at Restaurant Les Ambassadeurs in a casaque with just a wisp of a sleeve.

FOUR weeks ago, the Gimbel Blouse Chief returned from Paris on the Lorraine, bringing with her a personally selected collection of blouses from

Pacquin Renee Goupy
Doucet Premet Callot

PROMINENT among them is "La Casaque." Also forming the collection is the new

Blouse Matelot *Le Casaquin*
The Tie-Around Blouse
La Petite Tablier Blouse
La Blouse Chinois

From them was gleaned a thousand inspirations. For four weeks the workrooms of ablest blouse makers have been the scene of the creation of blouses so exquisite, so utterly new, so inimitably lovely as to have decided

A NEW ERA IN BLOUSES

Each Model Is Exclusive with Gimbel Brothers

Only the merest hint of the blouses presented can be visualized by mentioning these few:

A Casaque of black chiffon over flame-tongue red; embroidered in gold and black; bands of silk fur-fringe. *(Illustrated A.)*

A Casaquin of French blue Georgette crepe with motifs in intermingling gold, blue, rose; a girdle of antique gold cord. *(Illustrated B.)*

A Tie-Around Blouse of azure blue mousseline de soie all-over embroidered in silver. *(Illustrated C.)*

A Matelot Blouse of tangerine crepe de chine in an all-over tracery of navy blue. *(Illustrated D.)*

A Casaque of horizon grey linen with drawn-fringe galon, with Spanish-knotted fringe and embroidery of blue wool. *(Illustrated E.)*

A casaque of navy blue chiffon over emerald Georgette crepe, all-over embroidered in black seed-beads and jet with a girdle of cut jet.

A casaquin of jade green tricolette with medieval neck-line; embroidered in wool and antique gold thread.

A casaque of linen crash with great bands of real Irish lace.

A casaque of navy blue over sapphire Georgette crepe banded in rainbow-glinting iridescent crystal beads.

A casaque of begonia Georgette embroidered in marine blue Georgette crepe with a gold braid girdle and an ecclesiastic tassel.

A Matelot blouse of crepe de Chine, in a tracery of navy blue, trimmed with ostrich feathers.

A casaque of basket-woven linen with bands of ecru macrame lace.

A casaque of chiffon in glorious Batik dyework over cloth of gold.


E
D
C
B

The Cost to Land the Original Paris Models is Up to $375 the Garment

The Reproductions and Adaptations Are Priced $19.75 to $85

GIMBELS BLOUSE SALON—Third Floor

DRUG VICTIMS KEEP CITY CLINIC JAMMED

Seekers Average Almost 100 an Hour, Seven Doctors Busy, at Department Office.

DR. COPELAND ASSAILED

Commissioner, Says Dr. Gavin, Knows Nothing About Addiction —Exploiting "Cure," He Charges.

The prediction that the days following the drug raids would successfully bring to light increasing numbers of addicts began to be fulfilled yesterday when the quarters of the Department of Health's Bureau of Drug Addiction Clinic, 143 Worth Street, were thronged at opening time by drug victims. While seven physicians and twenty or more volunteer workers labored without rest, 192 addicts applied for narcotics within ninety minutes after the doors were opened.

During the seven hours ending at 9 o'clock last night, the drug seekers averaged almost 100 an hour. Working from opening to closing time were five volunteer women workers, directed by Mrs. Sarah Graham Mulhall and Mrs. Philip Lydig, who are members of the Advisory Board of Drug Addiction of the Health Department. Facing the pressure of applications, Mrs. Mulhall issued a call yesterday evening for 500 women volunteers to aid in the work, asking that they apply at the Worth Street address between noon and 5 o'clock and at night from 7 to 9 o'clock. The clinic will be kept open today and tonight.

Health Commissioner Copeland said yesterday that a clinic would be opened this week in Brooklyn. He made the announcement shortly after he had returned from a visit to North Brother Island, where he inspected the hospital for drug addicts. He said that the North Brother institution now had 200 patients and that plans had been completed for enlarging it.

For Sanitary Code Change.

Dr. Copeland was asked what plans other than the establishment of clinics were being considered to care for the drug menace. He said he had issued a call for a meeting in his office tomorrow at which members of the State Narcotic Commission, State Department of Health, Federal representatives and members of the Police Department, would attempt to frame an amendment to the Sanitary Code that would provide for identification of addicts.

"In view of the large number of drug addicts reporting to the clinic" he said, "and the difficulty in handling the problem it seems desirous to have the Sanitary Code changed. It is necessary to have some means of identification of the addicts; that has been demonstrated by our experience to date. Unless some means of identification are provided there is nothing to prevent an addict coming to the clinic and then going to a legitimate practitioner without making known that he had already received a prescription from the clinic.

"The legitimate practitioner, in my opinion, will rejoice in such an amendment. It will relieve him of the necessity of deciding upon the reliability and ascertaining the drug history of the patient and such a plan will not interfere in the slightest in the legitimate practice of medicine. I have had numerous telephone conversations with physicians and I am sure that the better class of physicians are not willing to treat patients without full approval of the authorities."

Dr. John P. Gavin of 117 West Seventy-sixth Street, President of the Physicians' Protective Association, commenting upon Dr. Copeland's tentative suggestion that addicts might be branded with nitrate of silver, said:

Somebody ought to correct the statement that it is necessary to brand drug addicts with nitrate of silver in order to prevent them from 'repeating' in obtaining is an absurdity. It is equally false and unjust to the medical profession to think that all doctors are trying to make fortunes out of the victims of drugs.

The Health Department now is trying to do in a fantastic way what it failed to do two years ago, when those who knew about drugs and the conditions in this city passed a law requiring that a certain amount of drugs should be furnished to addicts in emergency cases. At that time the physicians who are interested in the question supported this bill in order to take the traffic out of the underworld and into the hands of reputable physicians who could gradually work a cure on the addict.

Assails Commissioner Copeland.

"Dr. Copeland is not a practicing physician and knows nothing about drug addiction; he is repeating the exploitation of some form of drug cure similar to one we had when the question was agitated some years ago. Such a course of procedure is going to make the American medical profession the laughing stock of the world. Another thing—there is no such thing as a 'sliding scale in curing drug addiction. Each case must be treated on its merits and according to the knowledge of the physician attending."

Dr. Gavin said that he felt like repeating what he had stated some years ago—"We have got through with the commercial exploiter, the criminal exploiter, and now it is being taken up by the political exploiter; this fact being shown by the fight at Albany to obtain control of the State Narcotic Commission, whereby a Republican 'lame duck' is to be replaced by a Democratic 'lame duck,' neither of whom knows anything about drug addiction or will be guided by those who do."

Another angle on the drug situation was presented yesterday by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, 18 West Forty-fourth Street, which issued interviews with Dr. Copeland and Commissioner of Charities Bird S. Coler.

"Drug addiction is a natural consequence of prohibition," said Commissioner Coler, according to the association's quotation, "and I am not discussing the merits of the prohibition question when I say this. Any person, regardless of his views on drinking, must concede this point—that a drinker of whisky is apt to find a substitute if it be within his reach when whisky is beyond it.

"I had abundant opportunities to observe this when I was in the South as President of the North Carolina Public Service Commission. The change from 'wet' to 'dry' resulted in a calamitous increase in the use of narcotic drugs. That, too, in a section of the country where habit-forming drugs had been little used prior to the enactment of the Statewide prohibition law.

"My observations here in New York City as head of the Department of Public Charities has been along the same line, for, while prohibition is not yet effective here, the price of drinks has gone to such a high figure that some of the results of prohibition may be anticipated. I do not know the relative prices of a single drink of whisky and a single dose of narcotic drugs, but I do know that since these restrictions have been placed upon whisky there has been a marked increase in the drug addicts treated at the city's hospitals. I expect to see worse results in this city than I witnessed in North Carolina after prohibition comes."

Dr. Copeland said he thought it inevitable that a certain percentage of whisky drinkers would turn to another form of stimulant when prohibition comes, and added that drugs undoubtedly would claim many unless stringent measures were at once made effective.

Buy Victory Bonds Because

The American Government and the American people pay their debts. The debts which our Country has contracted represent the cost of an early victory. This victory is yours and mine, and these debts are yours and mine. We should pay them gladly and cheerfully, for the immense preparations the Country made, costly though they were, probably saved our army another year of desperate fighting and saved us another year of burdensome war financing.

Get ready to buy VICTORY BONDS

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Chiffon Negligees

$12.75

A lovely Breakfast Coat model in pink, blue or lavender Chiffon cloth over Crepe de Chine. Frilled, flounced and daintily trimmed with rosebuds.

Second Floor



New Phase of the Mode in Women's Capes

Revealed in a Group of Exclusive Models

$50.00

Short Capes make their appearance; jaunty little garments in Serges and Tricotines, artfully draped and lined with light Pussy Willow Silks. Deep collars are of Tricolette and fringes lend the finishing touch.

At the same price full length Capes of Serge have inset pleated panels at shoulder and are Pussy Willow lined. Several other striking styles at the same price.

A collection of Serge Capes, ranging from graceful unlined models at $19.50 and $25.00 to swagger styles up to $175.00.

Third Floor



Spring Millinery

PARIS proclaims her preference in Hats radiant with flowers or proud with rare plumage, Hats subtle in their grace of line, enchanting in their youthfulness.

New themes from overseas divide the honors with the clever interpretations of our own designers.

In the French Salon a collection of rare charm and refreshing individuality, awaits your critical inspection.

Prices attractively moderate, from $16.50 to $45.00.

Fourth Floor

A Specially Arranged Sale of Women's Suits

Featuring Copies of High Cost Models at

$45.00

One hundred and fifty Suits, assembled for this occasion, all excellent examples of Lord & Taylor value giving.

The model illustrated features an elaborately embroidered satin vest, the straight, youthful lines, the narrow shoe string sash so distinctively modish, and is developed in Navy blue Serge of superior quality.

Other Suits at this price include strictly tailored and quite elaborate types in Serge, Poiret Twill, Oxfords, Hairline Stripes, Silvertones, Tweeds.

An assortment of Tailormades provides for every requirement, priced from $29.50 to $285.00.



Third Floor

Georgette Blouses

To Complete Easter Costumes

A group of new models, styled so smartly, priced so attractively, that their appeal is assured.

Beaded and Embroidered Blouses $8.75

In league blue or orchid, a chain stitched embroidered model, introducing contrasting tone effects.

Another in blue with grey or navy, embroidered in smart color combinations.

Dainty "Frill" Blouses $7.95

In flesh or white, a simple model with wrist frills and pleated jabot, Valenciennes lace edged.

Beaded and Embroidered Blouses $6.95

In bisque, white or flesh, steel beaded and silk embroidered model, exquisitely dainty.

Third Floor.

Special Blouses $5.00

Red, grey, blue or flesh, in round neck model, jet beaded and embroidered.

Women's Dresses

Unusual—Ultra Fashionable

$49.50

Tricolette Dresses—Straightline Russian and Tunic models, with embroidery or buttons to accentuate the new Silhouette.

Satin Meteors and Taffeta Dresses—Simple, but of marked distinction, new in line and dainty in finishing details.

Georgette Crepe and Foulard Dresses

Novel figured designs combined with plain colors, in smart effects.

A Group Especially Selected for Its Style Interest and the Excellent Values It Presents.

Other Dresses $29.50 to $200.00

Third Floor

A Sale of Petticoats

Providing Exceptional Values

at $4.95

Taffeta Silks—plain and changeable in model with shirred and ruffled flounce. Silk Jersey—in the fashionable colors with novel flounces in contrasting block effects of the Jersey fabric; others with flounces of Taffeta.

Taffeta Petticoats, $3.95

Changeable and plain color silks, in the tucked and pointed pleated flounces.

Silk Underwear

Washable Satin Bodices, 98c, $1.45, $1.95

Lovely flesh color satin in models, tailored or lace trimmed.

Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin Bloomers, $2.25 and $2.75

Excellent quality silks in dainty flesh color tints.

Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin Envelope Chemise $1.95, $2.95, $3.45

Lace trimmed, hemstitched and tailor finished models.

Crepe de Chine Gowns, $3.95, $4.45, $5.95

Sleeveless models, tailored or lace trimmed.

Second Floor

Cotton Wash Goods

Old Fashioned Prints

38c yard

"Printed Calicos," as they used to be called, are now in great favor for women's and children's dresses; latest styles and colors; 36 inches wide.

American Ginghams

35c, 45c, 58c yard

A complete assortment of these popular fabrics in checks, plaids, stripes and plain colors; 31-32 inches wide.

Wool Dress Serges

$1.88 yard

Shades of sand, rookie, olive, plum, seal and navy blue; 50 and 54 inches wide, sponged.

Semi-made Skirts

$2.98

White piqué skirts reduced to close out.

Second Floor

April Sales of Hosiery

A Timely Event Planned to Provide for Every Hosiery Need, at Prices That Suggest the Economy of Purchasing a Season's Supply.

Women's Hosiery

All Silk Hose

$1.50 Pair

Full-fashioned, with "Dub L" tops, soles and toes. Black or white.

Silk Hose

$1.35 Pair

Full-fashioned, with "Dub L" tops, soles and toes of fine lisle. Black, white and silver grey.

Silk Hose

$1.10 Pair

Lighter weight of fine gauge lisle soles and tops; full fashioned. Black or brown.

Boot Silk Hose

65c Pair

All silk Boots, with serviceable cotton tops and soles. Full fashioned. Black, cordovan, suede and grey.

Men's Half Hose

Fine Cotton

35c Pair

Combed yarn cotton half hose, in black, navy, tan, and suede; reinforced soles and heels.

Heavy Silk

$1.10 Pair

Heavy silk with lisle soles and heels, full fashioned; black, brown, grey and navy.

All Silk

75c Pair

All silk, full fashioned, lisle soles and tops; black and colors.

Two-toned Silk

$1.45 Pair

Accordion ribbed silk half hose, with lisle soles and tops, full fashioned; many new color combinations in circular stripes.

Ground Floor

Italian Silks

Tricolettes, Poulettes, etc.

in plain hemstitch and plaids, so popular for street and sport apparel, are shown in all the wanted colors.

Navy Blue Foulard Silks

$1.78 and $2.50 yard

30-40 inches wide, splendid selection of small and large patterns.

Washable Satins

$1.58 yard

An exceptionally good quality in evening shades and white; 36 inches wide.

White Washable China Silks

$1.78 yard

A fine, heavy quality for summer dresses, waists, underwear; 36 inches wide.

Ground Floor

Dainty Underwear

Of Durable Glove Silk

Garments especially designed to give the slender lines of the new Silhouette. Offered at prices that are much below their actual value.

Glove Silk Vests, $1.85

Fine tailored finishing details. In pink only.

Glove Silk Bloomers, $2.45

Reinforced and of excellent weight and quality; pink only.

Glove Silk Envelope Chemise, $2.75, $3.95

Pretty model with lace trimmed bodice tops and lace edges. Many styles.

Also

Mercerized Union Suits, $1.15

Pink or white; tight or loose knee styles, well reinforced. Regular and extra sizes.

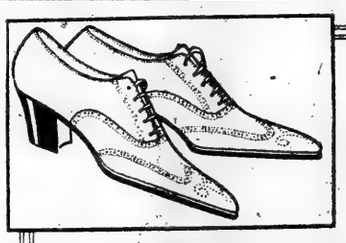
Lisle Thread Union Suits, 75c

Pink or white; tight or loose knee; reinforced; regular or extra sizes.

Lisle Thread Bloomers, 75c

Pink, black or white, regular or extra sizes.

Ground Floor



Beginning Tomorrow, Monday



An Important Easter Offering

1600 Pairs

Pumps and Oxfords

New, Smart Styles for Women and Misses

Pumps

of patent leather and black glazed kidskin with Louis XVI. heels.

Pumps

of tan calfskin, patent leather and black kidskin with military heels.

Oxfords

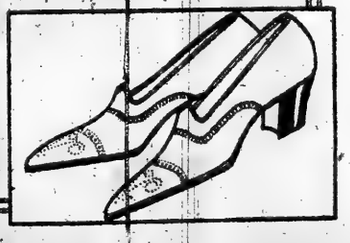
of tan calfskin, brown kidskin and patent leather with military heels.



Superior at

$7.65

Second Floor



Chinese Rugs

The entire stock of a prominent importer purchased under such favorable conditions that we can offer these fine Orientals at less than it would cost to land them in this country today.

Values that probably cannot be duplicated when these are disposed of.

A large variety of designs and colorings, but early selection is suggested because (as in all original lots) in each size and at each price some Rugs are better than others.

Size 3x3 feet	$29.50	to	$32.50
Size 3x6 feet	$29.50	to	$39.50
Size 4x7 feet	$55.00	to	$95.00
Size 6x9 feet	$95.00	to	$135.00
Size 8x10 feet	$145.00	to	$165.00
Size 9x12 feet	$145.00	to	$225.00

Larger and odd sizes at proportionate prices.

Fifth Floor

SMITH ASSAILS REPUBLICAN TACTICS

Warns Party Obstructionists Against Giving Aid to the Gospel of Bolshevism.

REVIEWS HIS APPOINTMENTS

Governor at Jefferson Dinner Styles as "Senseless" Opposition to Progressive Legislation.

Calling it his first public speech to a gathering of Democrats since his inauguration, Governor Alfred E. Smith told some 700 men and women diners at the National Democratic Club's annual Jefferson Day dinner at the Hotel Astor last night some of the problems of his office due to the obstructive tactics of the Republican majority in the Legislature. By what he termed its "senseless opposition to progressive legislation," the Governor warned that the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate Bolshevism may be creating something for it to investigate. He was loudly cheered when he declared:

"Thoughtful people throughout this State, not the laboring classes alone, but the thoughtful people generally, recognize the necessity for paying some attention to progressive legislation enacted in the interest of the health and welfare of all the people. What is the propaganda of the men; what is the gospel, and the argument of the people in this country or any country who are attempting to shake at its foundation our political and our industrial structure? It is to say to people, You can expect nothing from your Legislature, or from your Government. It is controlled entirely by the moneyed interests. You don't need to look to Washington. You don't need to look to Albany. The only relief that you can ever get is by taking the Government into your own hands. That is the gospel. That is the argument. Let us look into the performance in Albany of the last three or four weeks and see if we can't find in the senseless opposition to progressive legislation something that made good that gospel, and makes for strength in the forces that are tending to destroy or attempting to destroy orderly Government."

Assail's Party's Attitude.

The Governor was applauded when he reviewed the appointments he has made since Jan. 1. Speaking of the appointment of Charles F. Ratigan as Superintendent of Prisons, the Governor said:

"Three months of Governorship impressed upon my mind harder than it could be impressed in any other way the necessity for some scientific, thoughtful study of the prison question in this State. I have been approached during these three months by women and children, helpless dependents upon relatives, the objects of public charity, while the offender, the responsible party, is fed and clothed and kept warm and cared for by the State of New York."

The Governor bitterly reproached the Republican Legislature for refusing to appropriate $50,000 for the working expenses of his Reconstruction Commission, although he said it had given his predecessor $5,000,000 for war purposes.

"That refusal," he declared, "will not for a moment interfere with the work of this commission, but for a moment will it dampen the ardor or quiet the energy of the men and women who are going to do that great work, but it expresses the attitude of the majority party in the Legislature toward this great reconstructive work."

The Governor paid high compliment, however, to the Republican members who have enabled him during the past week to get through what he called some of the best bills that have passed. He specified the bill providing for the creation of wage boards in the State for the purpose of fixing minimum wages for women and children engaged in industry and the health insurance bill. Regarding his efforts to reorganize the Department of Agriculture, the Governor said:

Refers to Budget Cut.

"The proper distribution of foodstuffs is one of the greatest problems that confronts any municipality. Still, we find that department not up to the standard of efficiency that it could attain, not rendering the service to the State that should be expected and is expected from it; but my suggestion that it be reorganized along lines that would take it away entirely from political control; that would give to it a Commissioner who could not be changed when the people changed their Governor; that would give to it a Commissioner who would have a tenure of office comparable to the tenure now given to the Superintendent of Education, was rejected, for the reason that the powerful forces of patronage inside the department wield more power and have more to say at Albany than the people themselves have."

The Governor was also applauded when he declared that he was able to lop from the State budget $3,167,000 without interfering with a single normal, regular activity of the State. He went on:

"I cannot speak in too much praise of the Republican Senators who have assisted the program in the last week; but I have a rumor tonight, and I find it verified by one of the evening papers, that the plan of the Assembly is to recess if the Senate does not accept their date of adjournment.

"The constitutional majority required to pass a bill in the Assembly is seventy-six. There are more than eighty-two men in the Assembly ready to pass the 8-hour day for women, minimum wages for women and children, health insurance, the proper development of our hydraulic power, municipal ownership for the cities, and the leaders are afraid to keep them in session for fear they might pass them, and they are going to recess them from day to day in order that nothing may be done, in an effort to try to bring the Senate down to its date of adjournment, which is next Saturday night."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told of the work of the United States Navy during the war. Up to the time America entered the war, he said, the naval policy of the allied powers was one of defense.

"From the time of our entrance into the war," he said, "that policy changed. We went after the enemy instead of waiting for him to come to us. Had it not been for our carrying the war to the enemy, we would not have had the very great success we achieved in getting our troops across."

A. Mitchell Palmer, the new Attorney General, talked on "The New Democracy," and referred to President Wilson as "the greatest Democrat since Jefferson."

Practically every Democrat of prominence in the city and many in the State and nation were present, among them being Vice President Thomas R. Marshall, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; United States Senator Walsh of Massachusetts; Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, and former Ambassadors James W. Gerard, Frederic C. Penfield, and Abram I. Elkus.

RUNAWAY IN BROADWAY.

Express Team Causes Much Excitement in Vicinity of Macy's.

Crowds on Broadway were frightened at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when an express wagon went tearing up the wrong side of the avenue, preceded by a taxicab, whose chauffeur was sounding his horn frantically in his endeavor to keep pedestrians and vehicles away from the approaching runaway. The horses finally were halted at Forty-second Street.

The wagon, owned by the American Railway Express Company, was standing in front of Macy's at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, and while its driver, John Herley, was engaged in tying a canoe to the top of the wagon the horses, frightened by the sound of an automobile horn, galloped up Broadway. Realizing that some one might be struck, a taxi driver standing nearby started his automobile and was soon riding in front of the runaway horses, sounding his Klaxon continually.

At Thirty-eighth Street Sergeant Fox of the West Thirtieth Street Station boarded a taxicab and also gave chase. When Patrolman Frederick R. Bruns of Traffic B, who is stationed at Forty-second Street, heard the approaching wagon he ran south for twenty yards and grabbed the bridle of one of the horses. In the meantime M. F. Loughman, Commissioner of Public Works of Manhattan, jumped from the sidewalk and held on to the bridle of the horse nearer the curb and the horses were brought to a stop.

BARNARD SOPHOMORES WIN.

Proceeds from Greek Festival to Help Blinded Soldiers.

The freshman and sophomore classes at Barnard College held their annual competition in classical Greek dancing, games, and music in the new Students' Hall, at Barnard, yesterday, and after what was described as a "neck and neck" race the sophomore class was judged winner by twenty points. It was not until the last event, a torch race, that the sophomores attained a significant lead.

This year's festival was dedicated to the ancient and tuneful god, Pan. One of the striking features was the costuming, which was designed by the students. There were, among the "Greek mob," hunters clad in leopard skins, and maidens looking quite Greek in varicolored chiffons. The classic dancing made a decided impression on the select audience that had been invited; dances, music, and costumes, had all been composed by the class members. Freshman fauns and nymphs won this event by six points.

It was announced that the proceeds from this year's contest would be devoted to the Fund for the Help of Permanently Blinded of the War.

FIGHTING SPREADS ALL OVER KOREA

Official Statement from Tokio Says There Have Been Serious Riots in Hundreds of Places.

KOREANS REPORT MASSACRE

Their San Francisco Organization Hears of More Than 1,000 Civilians Killed in Seoul.

TOKIO, April 6, (Associated Press.)—The uprisings in Korea are spreading and threaten to engulf the whole peninsula, says an official statement from the Japanese Government today. There have been serious riots in the last three days in hundreds of places. A number of policemen have been killed and several police stations and Post Offices destroyed.

Telegraph wires, the statement adds, have been cut in various places, and bridges and homes of Japanese burned. The statement continues:

"The fact that the situation has grown worse may be attributed chiefly to the activities of Koreans abroad, especially in Vladivostok, who seek to propagate Bolshevism in Korea and thence in Japan.

It is believed here that the disturbances will be suppressed rigorously by the military. Press dispatches say that Japanese troops have fired on mobs in different parts of Korea and killed many persons.

Koreans Told of "Massacre."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Japanese began what was described as a "massacre" in Korea at Seoul, the capital, during a demonstration on March 28, according to a cablegram received here today by the Korean National Association from a native Christian pastor.

The cablegram was filed from Shanghai. According to officials of the Korean National Association here, the information was sent by messenger from Seoul to Shanghai by the association's representative at Seoul.

The cablegram read:

"Japan began massacring in Korea. Over thousand unarmed people killed in Seoul during three hours' demonstration on 28th. Japanese troops fire brigades, and civilians are ordered shooting and beating people mercilessly throughout Korea. Killed several thousand since 27th.

"Churches, schools, homes of leaders destroyed, women made naked and beaten before crowds, especially leader's family, the imprisoned being severely tortured. Doctors are forbidden caring for wounded. Foreign Red Cross urgently needed."

The information in this cablegram came from a native pastor known to be reliable and in touch with the situation, according to an official of the Korean National Association. Previous messages from this person were said to have been fully confirmed.

T. Ohta, Consul General of Japan here, commenting on the Korean situation, gave The Associated Press this statement:

"During the first stages of the Korean disturbance the activities of the mobs were not so serious. Their demonstrations were confined to the cities and towns, and the authorities intrusted the local police departments to control them by means of apprehending the ringleaders and dispersing the crowds. The mobs, however, taking advantage of the lenient attitude of the Government, have increased their activities until they amount to lawless outrages and have increased the area of their operations over the greater part of the peninsula. The accounts of the last three days show that more than two hundred localities are now affected and large numbers of innocent persons residing therein are suffering greatly. Some have been forced to join the bandits and others are receiving immense damage to property and business.

"Under these circumstances no one expects that the military forces will remain supine. If the Government allows the riots to take their course the outrages will not only increase, but the movement will eventually ally itself with Bolshevism, which now controls the greater part of Siberia to which Korea is adjacent.

"Impelled by this situation, the Japanese Government has now decided to send to Korea a military contingent consisting of six companies and 400 gendarmes, hoping thereby to restore order and bring back prosperity to the people as soon as possible."

Consul General Ohta's statement discussed some of the alleged acts of the Japanese police and military authorities, and said investigation had shown some of the reports to be groundless.

"As a matter of fact," the statement concluded, "the gravity of the whole situation in Korea has been greatly exaggerated and overstated. It has not merited the public attention which has been directed to it. There is every reason to believe that the flurry will soon blow over and that things will assume their normal course in Korea.

"The present trouble in Korea," said Mr. Ohta, "originated with a group of religious associations, some of which are Christian, and with certain students who, unfortunately, bewildered by political ambition, misunderstand the term 'League of Nations' and misconstrued it as meaning 'self-determination.'"

Drop Curbs on Radio Receiving Stations.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—All restrictions upon the use of radio receiving stations, other than those used for commercial traffic, will be removed on and after April 15, Acting Secretary Roosevelt announced today. The order applies to amateur, technical, experimental, and other stations. The restrictions on transmitting station of all types will remain in effect.

SAYS RUSSIA MUST BE FED.

Dr. Bohn Wants Congress to Contribute $1,000,000,000.

Dr. Frank Bohn, a writer and speaker on socialism, in an address to members of the Civic Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, yesterday advocated the feeding of Soviet Russia at once through the medium of the American Red Cross. He considered the sum of $100,000,000 barely sufficient to supply the millions of Russians with food for three days, adding that $1,000,000,000 would be nearer the sum required for the gigantic task.

"Any theory that there is a philosophy at the basis of what is now going on in Russia is absolutely false," he declared.

"There is no more a philosophy in the pronunciamentos of those pushcart politicians Lenine and Trotsy than there is a revolution founded on democracy in Germany. It is up to the United States and Great Britain to pull Russia through. Britain with her ships and this country with its money. If we are going to aid Russia we must do something, for them physically—to help the millions to live until the next harvest. Let it be remembered that while we are talking they are dying. Starvation and malnutrition during the last few years have had much to do with the general condition.

"The need of Russia is immediate. A special session of Congress should be called at once to appropriate no less than $1,000,000,000 for this purpose. Instead of a few, ships a hundred ships should be dispatched with food and supplies under the auspices of the American Red Cross."

In response to a question whether the Red Cross would be welcomed by Soviet Russia Dr. Bohn declared:

"Let them start feeding at the edge of the chaos and work their way into the stricken country, lending a helping hand as they go, and we will see results."

Slightly Used
GRANDS
$350 to $600



HERE is an opportunity to satisfy your ambition for a beautiful little grand at a specially low price.

These pianos are in excellent condition and are all real bargains at prices from $350 to $600. They include

3 Steinways — 2 Knabes
2 Webers — Kranich & Bach
2 Opera Grands — Hazelton

Also 50 New Grands to choose from.

Smallest Grand Only 4 ft. 8 in. long

Payments Arranged

MATHUSHEK 37 WEST 37th ST. Tel. Greeley 976-977

Lane Bryant

A Display of Exclusively Designed Easter
Apparel for Stout Women

A collection of Suits, Wraps, Dresses, etc., that represents all that is new and smart in Style's domain. The wanted fabrics and the fashion features of the moment in a profusion and breadth of assortment that offers to the stout woman the latitude of choice which most stores offer only to the slender. Because we manufacture as well as design, we can guarantee the quality of our merchandise to be the highest and our prices the lowest.

Tailleurs Delightful interpretations of the mode cleverly adapted by Lane Bryant designers with graceful slender appearing lines that greatly reduce the stout woman's apparent size. A delightful variety of fabrics, including Poiret Twills, all wool Serge, Tricotines, Hairlines, Mixtures and Silks. $39.75 to $115

New Wraps Graceful draped straight line Coats, Dolmans and Capes interpreted in many delightful ways and expressive of the mode at its best. Satins, Tricolettes, Suede Cloth, Poiret Twills and Serges. Beautiful plain and novelty silk linings. $34.75 to $154.75

Gowns Paris inspired—which means that they are supreme in style. Lane Bryant designed—which means that they will fit and become the stout woman perfectly. Featuring Flowered Chiffons, Beaded Georgettes, Crepe de Chines, Tricolettes, Paulettes, Embroidered Nets and all the new woolens. $24.75 to $175

Blouses Beautiful, dainty, radiant with color—never were blouses more beautiful. The color range includes white, flesh and suit shades. Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Pussy Willow, Striped Silks, Voile and Dimity. $2.95 to $22.50

We can fit you from stock practically without alterations. All sizes 39 to 56 bust in stock.



Lane Bryant clothes overcome the handicap of stoutness and give to the stout woman lines of grace and slenderness.

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St., Just West of 5th Ave., New York

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK

will present on Monday

NEW FASHIONS
introducing their most recent developments for

LATE SPRING
AND
EARLY SUMMER
especially featuring

First Reproductions and Interpretations of Paris Models launched later than the generally accepted modes

FEATURING

SUITS—in the new long line, fitted and godet-hip effects.

STREET WRAPS—in combinations of tricolette with cloth, angora and fur.

MOTOR COATS—in leather and combinations of leather and cloth.

STREET DRESSES—in new short sleeve effects and introducing the "Tenpin" silhouette.

AFTERNOON GOWNS—in moire, canton crepe and pompadour Georgettes, presenting the Moyen Age bodice and novel expressions of the Drape.

DINNER GOWNS—elaborately beaded, draped and trimmed in marquise sequins.

BLOUSES—in short sleeve styles, knee length Nippon models and batik designs.

HATS—transparent styles in veiled floral effects and with ostrich fibre trimmings.

Chauffeurs' Outfits
Special now at $67.50



Suit, Overcoat and Cap to Match

With good fabrics scarcer than ever, there is now but one Royal road to Economy in Motor Apparel, and that is Quality. In this Chauffeur's outfit, consisting of suit, overcoat and cap of fine dark grey, all wool whipcord, we offer, considering conditions, an outfit which is remarkable for both quality and value. The outfit complete $67.50, or as follows:

Suit $29.50 Cap $3 Overcoat $35

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

MAISON BERNARD
Fifth Avenue at FIFTY-SEVENTH ST.

PRESENTING

a complete collection of the accepted Paris Models in original as well as perfect Replicas reproduced in our workrooms at very reasonable prices.

Gowns, Manteaux, Hats
Spring & Summer Furs

On Special Sale
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Remaining Spring Models From Our March Collection.

45 Gowns
for afternoon and evening; in Taffeta, Charmeuse, Moire, Tricolette, Georgette, including tailored One-Piece Frocks.

35 Manteaux, Capes, Semi-Dolmans and Sport Coats
in all the highest priced fabrics. All sizes, prevailing colors, at

$35 and $50
Former prices $75 to $125
Greatest values offered this season

Spring Furs
Silver Foxes, Russian Sables
Hudson Bay Sables, Fishers

A rare collection of exceptionally fine skins which we have secured long before the enormous advance in prices, and is offered at this sale

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SAY POSTAL DODGED FEDERAL BUSINESS

Wire Control Board Accuses Mackay System of Avoiding Messages at Cheaper Rates.

DEFEND INCREASE IN RATES

Other Industries Raised Tariffs 100%, While Wire Tolls Were Stationary, It Is Said.

PROMPT DENIAL ISSUED

Secretary of Postal Company Says His Company Has Done More for Government Than Western Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Charges were made today by the Wire Board of the Post Office Department that the Postal Telegraph Commercial Company avoided, as far as was possible, carrying any Government messages during the six months from August, 1918, to January, 1919. In a lengthy statement, which forms the latest step in the bitter war now on between the Postmaster General and the Postal Company, it is asserted that the Postal carried but one-twelfth of the Government's business, which, the board says, is carried at 40 per cent. of the ordinary commercial rate.

We are informed," reads the Wire Board's statement, "that the Postal Telegraph Company avoided carrying the unprofitable Government business, as far as it was possible to do so; and the Western Union carried about eleven-twelfths of the entire volume, and that in some instances instructions were issued by the officials of the Postal system to their subordinates to avoid this Government business, whenever it could be done, a plausible excuse being suggested, such as shortage of operators, &c.

Ever since the Federal authorities took charge of the Postal interests the fight has been going on, and it culminated a short time ago in the removal of Clarence Mackay, President of the company, by Postmaster General Burleson. At that time the Postal Company defiantly asserted that the 20 per cent. increase in telegraph rates proposed by Mr. Burleson was unnecessary. In the statement today the Wire Board argues that this increase was absolutely necessary. It makes the point that though other prices have increased 100 per cent. during the war the telegraph rates have remained the same.

"The time has now come when it is no longer possible to render telegraph service to the industries of the country at prewar prices," the statement says.

Making the assertion that the Postal is "not a national system," but "reaches only a fraction of the points where telegraph service is rendered," the Wire Board says flatly that the Postal is seeking to take merely the "cream of the business," and that because of that company's offices being situated chiefly in the large cities it is able to do this without the increase. The statement reads:

Schedule of Rates Was Necessary.

"The fact that the Postal Company could continue to carry business at the old rates and still earn its compensation is of practically no significance in constructing a fair schedule of rates for the country as a whole; such rates must cover the cost of rendering service to all points. Sound policy dictates a schedule of rates which shall give all the people telegraph service."

The Western Union's business increased 38 per cent. in 1918 over 1916, while the Postal's increase in business was only 9 per cent., so the statement asserts, and continues that despite this the Postal earned $228,297 last January, while in 1919, because of increases in wages and the number of employes, the Western Union will lose $13,000,000. If wages had remained the same as in January, 1918, the Wire Board asserts, the Western Union would have made a profit of $11,741,827 this year. The recent 20 per cent. increase in rates is calculated to add $9,000,000 to the Western Union for the remainder of this year.

Attention is called in the statement to the fact that although prices of equipment increased by July 1, 1917, to 185 per cent. over 1914, telegraph rates remained the same. The statement of the Wire Board follows:

"The Wire Board has made available the figures upon which is based the increase of telegraph rates made necessary by the increased wage scale and higher cost of materials used in the telegraph operation.

While the price of products and service of various industrial, mercantile, and miscellaneous corporations of the United States has increased 100 per cent., telegraph service has been rendered to the country at pre-war prices throughout a period when industrial and business profits were unprecedented. The increase of 20 per cent. in telegraph rates should be considered in comparison with the 100 per cent. increase in other prices, and it is less than that found necessary to add to the railroad freight rates and is no greater than has been made generally in other public utility rates, in order to obviate financial collapse.

Postal Earned; Western Union Lost.

The purpose of the Wire Control Board is to make the lowest rate that will maintain the service required by the public. In making a rate sufficient to maintain the telegraph service of the country discrimination could not be made between two companies performing this service.

A service might be maintained within certain limited fields, where the cost of operation is light in comparison with the volume of concentrated business, at a considerable less rate than is necessary to cover a service extensive enough to meet the public needs.

During the six months from August, 1918, to January, 1919, the Postal Telegraph system carried only approximately one-sixth, or about 17 per cent. of the business of the country, and only about one-twelfth, or 8⅓ per cent., of the Government business, which is unprofitable. The Western Union, therefore, carried approximately five-sixths, or about 83 per cent. of the business of the country and eleven-twelfths, or 91⅔ per cent., of the Government business.

The extension of the telegraph service into the fields that are less profitable than are the great business centres, and the handling of Government business, claimed by both companies to be at a loss of 90 per cent. of the operating cost, are a charge upon the gross revenues which is escaped by a company which avoids the rendering of this necessary public service. If all telegraph operations that are not sufficiently profitable were done away with, regardless of the public needs, no increase of rates would be necessary to maintain a service limited to the profitable fields as is the acknowledged plan of the Postal System. If both telegraph companies so limited their service, it would be disastrous to the industries and business of the country.

If the telegraph rates were made sufficient to meet only the cost of operation covering one-sixth of all the service of the country so arranged as to tap only the most profitable business, much of the telegraph service for the rest of the country would be destroyed. This would be advantageous to those who luxuriated in the cream of business, but would be disastrous to the public.

"The increase of business of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1918 over 1916 was 38 per cent.; that of the Postal System was only 9 per cent. Yet the earnings of the Postal System for the month of January last, after adjustment for depreciation and wage increase, were $222,297. During 1919 the increase in the operating expenses of the Western Union, due to an increase in the number of employes, and in the wage rates combined, will be $13,000,000 in excess of the increase in its gross revenues.

"The number of employes of the Western Union was increased 59 per cent. while the gross revenues increased but 34 per cent.

"The reason why the increase of traffic was proportionately greater than the increase of gross revenues was that the Government business, which is carried at approximately 40 per cent. of the commercial rates, was fourteen times greater in January, 1919, than in January, 1916.

"We are informed that the Postal Telegraph avoided carrying the unprofitable Government business, as far as it was possible for it to do so; and the Western Union carried about 11-12 of the entire volume, and that in some instances instructions were issued by the officials of the Postal system to their subordinates to avoid this Government business whenever it could be done, a plausible excuse being suggested, such as shortage of operators, &c.

"If the policy of operating the wire service at only such points of concentrated business as would make the service highly profitable, and of eliminating Government messages, were applied to both telegraph companies, there would probably be no occasion for an increase of telegraph rates to meet the increased cost of material and wages in the operation of the system.

"The burden of increased cost of labor and material has been rendered heavier by the fact that the volume of business has fallen off since the signing of the armistice, and has produced a situation where it is no longer possible to render telegraph service at prewar rates.

"Under the stimulus of war demands American prices, as shown by the index number of wholesale prices prepared by the United States Bureau of Labor statistics, have risen steadily since the latter months of 1915, by July, 1917, the price level had risen to 185 per cent. of the 1914 prices. At this point price-fixing by the Government agencies checked the rise for some months. But by January, 1918, the level of 185 per cent. had been recovered and the prices continued to advance until they reached 207 per cent. in September. Despite the signing of the armistice, they have receded but slightly form this point.

"During all this period the prices for telegraph service have remained at the pre-war level. Materials and supplies which the telegraph companies purchase have, however, followed the course of general prices. Public regulation does not limit the prices which utilities must pay for materials and supplies; they must therefore pay the same price upon the market as other buyers. They were confronted by a steady and enormous increase of all costs entering into their operation, while retaining a fixed low price for service.

"It requires only common sense and elementary arithmetic to disclose that this course inevitably brought the properties to a point where revenues were no longer asequate to cover cost. Following the signing of the armistice the telegraph business fell off.

"The question of necessity for a rate-increase to meet past wage increases is answered by a review of the Western Union Telegraph Company's operation. In January, 1918, the land line revenues of this company amounted to $3,805,000. The total payroll for the employes in the commercial and traffic departments and in nonfunctional offices amounted to $1,408,226. The payroll at that time amounted to 37 per cent. of the gross revenues, and was at the rate of $51.92 per employe per month. By January, 1919, the revenues from the land line had increased to $5,850,000 and the payroll of these employes had increased to $3,300,037, or an average of $76.63 per employe. The payrolls of these employes amounted to 56.3 per cent. of the total revenues, as against 37 per cent. in January, 1918. The number of employes increased by 64 per cent. and the gross revenues of the company 54 per cent.

"The average increase per employe per month on commercial, traffic and non-functional payrolls was $24.71, or approximately 48 per cent. The number of employes at present average 45,000. The increase in rate of pay, therefore, amounts to $13,343,400 per year. The increases since June, 1918, amount to $7,785,000, and since January, 1918, to $9,077,000. The monthly payroll has increased from $1,408,226 to $3,300,867. This is an annual increase of $22,711,692.

"If the rate of wages of these employes had remained the same as on January 1, 1916, the increase in the payroll would have been at the rate of $914,155 per month, or $10,969,865 per year. The company would then have had a profit larger by the difference between $22,711,692 and $10,969,865, or $11,741,827. In addition to the increases of wages for this class of employes, that for those in the plant department amounted to $2,138,831.

"Therefore the increases in operating expenses traceable to wage increases alone amount to more than $11,000,000. The increase in operating expenses, due to the larger number of employes and the higher wage rate combined, will amount to $27,000,000. The gross revenues of the Western Union for 1919, under the old rates, are estimated at $68,000,000, as against $54,000,000 for 1916. The increase in the revenue is $13,000,000 short of the increase in wages. The 20 per cent. rate increase now made will yield approximately $12,000,000 additional revenue per annum on this property.

"The wage increases during the year 1918, including the increase effective Dec. 31, brought wages in January, 1919, to the point where they are $10,500,000 per annum in excess of a year ago, and $8,700,000 in excess of June, 1918. The operations of the company have been carried on with this increased wage schedule since Jan. 1, 1919. The increase in the telegraph rates now made is estimated to add $9,000,000 to the revenues of the Western Union for the remaining nine months of the calendar year.

"The Postal System, has not had a similar increase in operating expenses. No figures are available as to the payroll, but the total operating expenses amounted in 1916 to $6,343,972; in 1917 to $10,401,876, and in 1918 to approximately $10,500,000. This smaller increase is explained principally by the smaller growth of business of the Postal System.

"The net earnings of the Postal Telegraph System have not fallen to the same extent as have those of the Western Union. During the six months, August, 1918, to January, 1919, the net earnings of the Postal, as shown by their accounts, were $1,852,821. After adjustment for depreciation awarded them by the Postmaster General, and for the wage increase for the month of January, these earnings were $1,852,821. The earnings for the month of January, after wage and depreciation adjustment, were $222,296.

"Some persons jump to the conclusion since the earnings of Postal Telegraph System were still substantially under the old that the increase in rates was unnecessary. The Postal Telegraph System is not a national system in the sense that it furnishes service at all points where it is desired in the public interest. It has approximately one-tenth as many offices as the Western Union and carries one-sixth of the telegraph business of the nation. It competes for much more than one-sixth of the nation's business, however, because its offices are located in the larger cities. The Postal Telegraph System is in a position to select from all the business offered that which can be most profitably handled, and this it seems to have done in most efficient manner.

"The fact that the Postal Company could continue to carry business at the old rates and still earn its compensation is of practically no significance in constructing a fair schedule of rates for the country as a whole. Such rates must cover the cost of rendering service to all points, including just compensation for the property used. The Postal system reaches only a fraction of the points at which telegraph service is rendered, and at the points which it does reach it could not carry one-half the business offered.

"Sound public policy dictates a schedule of rates which shall give all the people telegraph service. Under such a schedule of rates the Postal system will reap the benefits that come to the competitor who strives only for the more profitable business, but this situation is inevitable as long as this condition exists in the telegraph field. The fact that the Postal Company could operate at its present rates and still make profits is of little significance in passing upon the general schedule of rates.

"A comparison of the effect of increased prices upon general business profits with that upon the telegraph profits is enlightening. The net income of the industrial, mercantile, and miscellaneous corporations reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue increased from $2,987,618,000 in 1916 to $6,007,000,000 in 1916; to $6,340,000,000 in 1917; to $7,500,000,000 in 1918, and it is estimated will not fall below $5,000,000,000 in 1919. While there has been a rise of 90 per cent. in the general wage schedule, this is more than offset by the rise of 100 per cent. in the price of products and service sold by the corporations. During this period our national dividend, which represents income of all the people, including wage earners, has increased from $35,000,000,000 to $72,000,000,000. The number of people reporting incomes of $3,000 and over increased from 357,598 to 897,035, while their incomes amounted to $7,500,000,000 in 1917, as against $3,900,000,000 in 1913.

"As against this, the earnings of the telegraph company, which renders a national service, have been extinguished for the year 1919 unless rates are increased. These comparisons are the more significant when we realize that 80 per cent. of the telegraph service is rendered to the very industries and establishments which have made these large profits in 1916 and subsequent years. It should also be noted that it is these industries which have sold to the telegraph companies the materials and supplies at largely advanced prices, and it is their competition for labor, together with the increased cost of living brought about by the high prices of their products, which has been directly responsible for the increase in wages and has necessitated the present advance in rates.

"The time has now come when it is no longer possible to render telegraph service to the industries of the country at pre-war prices."

ISSUES DENIAL FOR POSTAL.

Secretary Says It Carries All Government Business Offered.

William J. Deegan, Secretary of the Postal Telegraph System, in answer to the statement of the Wire Control Board said in part:

"The first astonishing feature of Mr. Burleson's statement is that he, instead of Mr. Vail and Mr. Carlton, talks about the necessity of increasing Bell Telephone and Western Union rates. If Mr. Burleson were explaining or advocating increased postage it would be quite proper. What business is it of his to saddle on the public increased telegraph and telephone rates instead of such increases being justified by the Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union Company?

"There is a strange significance in all this. Mr. Vail and Mr. Carlton are absolutely silent for reasons best known to themselves and to Mr. Burleson. They leave it to Mr. Burleson, who has only temporary control of the telegraph and telephone lines, to increase rates and try to justify them, although on the declaration of peace, which is quite near, all the telegraph and telephone lines go back to their owners automatically under the terms of the joint resolution of Congress.

"Burleson says that the price of everything has gone up. That is true. If the wasteful and improvident management of the Western Union was changed there would be no need of increasing the telegraph rates. We also have these increased expenses, but we are willing to take a lower profit and it is not necessary to raise the rates in order to offset lack of economy.

"The statement of Mr. Burleson about the Postal Telegraph Company does not bear analysis. He says our service is limited to profitable fields. That is not true. Our general manager discussed this subject before the House Committee of the Post Office and stated to it that the Western Union, by reason of its free office rent, free operators, and free facilities in railroad stations under its railroad contracts, ought to transact its telegraph business cheaper than the Postal possibly can do so because the Postal Company has to pay office rent and has to pay all of its operators and all incidental expenses in practically all of its business.

"Mr. Burleson says we carry only one-twelfth of the Government business. We don't believe that proportion is true. We carry all the Government business that is offered us, giving it precedence over other business and giving the very best service possible. We know that by reasons of our superior service, the Government departments at Washington and elsewhere prefer our service, and, in fact, the Post Office Department itself has stated to us that our service is superior to that of the Western Union, and it also stated that it gave us more than our proportion of the Government business for that reason.

"As a matter of fact we have favored the Government much more than the Western Union has done. We turned over one of our invaluable cables across the Atlantic to the Government last Fall at the request of the Department of State. The Western Union did not come forward with any such offer. We turned over to the Government a wire from Washington to enable the Government to have fast cable service to Panama and South America and received a cordial letter of appreciation from the Secretary of State.

"All this talk of Burleson's is mere pretense, and is in an effort to justify his position, which cannot be justified.

"There is a good time coming. Peace will be declared soon, and then our lines will come back to us automatically, and we will still be doing business at the old stand."

URGE SUPREME COURT ACTION.

Government Seeks Early Consideration of Case Involving Rate Increase.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Government filed a formal motion today asking the Supreme Court to hear arguments at this term on the appeal brought by the Government from the South Dakota Supreme Court decree denying Postmaster General Burleson's authority to increase telephone rates and enjoining four telephone companies in that State from complying with an order issued by him last Jan. 21, increasing toll rates. South Dakota authorities concurred in the motion.

In asking early consideration of the case the Government in its brief said that the situation growing out of the issuance of the injunction not only was producing financial loss, but was greatly embarrassing the Postmaster General in the administration of the telephone lines.

"The question presented in this case," the brief said, "has arisen in suits filed in a number of other States with the result that in Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan, the decision has been against the power claimed by the Postmaster General, while in the Federal Courts of Florida, Indiana, New Jersey, and North Dakota, Louisiana, Massachusetts, and Oklahoma, decisions have been rendered in his favor. Injunction proceedings are pending in Georgia, California, New York, Texas, Nebraska, Indiana, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Mississippi.

CABLE CENSORSHIP FURTHER LIFTED

Taken Off Central and South America and Orient by the American Government.

PARIS, April 12, (Associated Press.)—The United States has informed the Associated Governments that American cable censorship on communications to Central and South America and also to the Orient, with the exception of Vladivostok, will be abolished on April 18. This announcement cuts the Gordian knot of trade restriction through censorship and ends the, apparently interminable discussion regarding the future of the censorship, in which the American Government has been steadily pressing its associates for joint action in lifting or modifying the system based on war requirements.

The American representatives, in communicating the decision, expressed the hope that the Associated Governments would find it possible to follow suit, but made it clear that the United States is determined to put an end to this restriction of trade, so far as it is concerned, without further delay. It has already abolished censorship on communications to the Entente countries, leaving only a censorship on dispatches to European neutrals. It is proposed that this be exercised only once, American cables being censored at the point of departure and allowed to pass without further delay to their destination.

The censorship on mail will continue to be exercised as at present. The Associated Governments consider this necessary to prevent Germany from dissipating securities and other assets for reparation through neutral countries.

TELLS POLAND'S HORRORS.

Red Cross Agent Cables Jewish Committee of Starvation and Death.

The American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Louis Marshall is the Chairman, made public yesterday a letter which has been received from Captain H. I. Davis of the American Red Cross Mission in Poland. The letter, in part, follows:

"I have made an eight-day tour of inspection of the Polish fighting fronts and the various cities and villages outside of Warsaw. I saw the actual fighting fronts of the Poles, Bolsheviki, and Ukranians. Rifle in hand and with my .45 Colt in my overcoat pocket, I walked through trenches and rode horseback through the cities of Kovel, Provnrsk, Vladimir, Volynski, Brest, Litovsk, Chelm and as far east as Pinsk.

"What I saw is beyond description. It oversteps all possible limits of imagination or dreams, and they are often far-fetched. Whole districts are bare, no cultivated fields, homes burned and destroyed, whole cities demolished, no horses, no cattle, and the people, good God! There were moments when I wished I had never been born to see what I did see.

"Thousands and thousands of children, old men and women without clothing, warmth or food, raked by typhus, (in some places one-half of the population sick,) and other diseases. Wanderers by the thousands trying to return to their homes from which they were driven out by Russians or Germans. Starving and dying women and children deliriously crying for bread. Huddled together, even in synagogues, men and women, all too weak to stand up or move about, piteously stretching their hands toward you. And those faces, emaciated, burning eyes, listless, unable to appreciate anything you may say to them, only begging for a piece of bread.

"In the City of Pinsk I saw hundreds of children, women, and inmates of hospitals who did not have a piece of bread for four days, and the bread they are asking for—a filthy mixture of a little flour with bark of trees or leaves, sawdust, and God only knows what. What do you think of a diet of wild horse-chestnuts for those sick with typhus or of warm water with a little cornmeal mixed in it.

"It was a purgatory which I saw, but a purgatory of human creation for living people. Those orphaned children slowly starving to death, and our rich giving a few dollars of their surplus. It is a mockery.

"There are moments when I had to run away from the misery and suffering. How I wished I had plenty of money to at least help them a little. I returned to Warsaw without a single penny in my pockets.

"Enough for this time. Our people must help! The help must be prompt; it must be generous; it must be continuous, or we shall have on our consciences the death, horrible death—it would be more merciful to kill them—of thousands upon thousands of people, the greatest number of whom are Jews."

NO TRADE SECRETS LIFTED.

State Department, British Embassy, and Boston Firm Dispel Charges.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Following alleged complaints of American interests that British cable censors were using information from commercial cablegrams for the benefit of British trade, the State Department issued a statement today containing specific denial of a report that Ayres, Bridges & Co. of Boston had made such a charge.

"The attention of the Department of State," said the statement, "has been called to the fact that on April 2 Ayres, Bridges & Co. wrote to one of these newspapers, (which published the charge,) stating that the firm had made no such charges; and that on April 4 the firm wrote to the British Embassy in Washington that it wished to go on record as stating that the charges that England was lifting private cables for its own use had not come from any one connected with the firm.

"The complaint of delay was investigated by the British authorities and the State Department has informed the Wool Trade Association, which was reported in the newspapers to have taken up the subject, that the cables referred to by Ayres, Bridges & Co. were not held up by the British censor. It was largely the frequency of complaints of this kind, it is stated, which influenced the Government of Great Britain to accept the proposals that cables up and from the United States should not be censored by the British censorship, and this arrangement was announced in the press at the time.

"Cables to the Far East are constantly delayed owing to frequent interruptions of the Pacific cable and consequent necessity for use of roundabout routes; sometimes they even have to go via England and the Mediterranean, and the congestion of this route is such that cables are often delayed six or seven days."

Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, yesterday issued a flat denial of suggestions that the British censors had turned American trade secrets over to British interests, and invited complaints for investigation.

BOSTON, April 12.—S. W. Bridges, a member of the firm of Ayres, Bridges & Co. said tonight that the only complaint ever made by the firm in connection with cablegrams was because of delay in their transmission.

"A newspaper," he said, "published an article saying that charges had been made that British censors had disclosed information contained in commercial cablegrams. We considered that the name of our firm was used in this article in such a manner as to give the impression that Ayres, Bridges & Co. had made the charges against the British censors. Our firm never made such charges, and complained merely because delays in the transmission of cables had been costly to it."

MAURETANIA TAKES 539.

Four Passengers Booked on Liner Reach Pier Too Late to Sail.

The Cunard liner Mauretania sailed yesterday at 12:20 o'clock for Southampton with 275 first, 154 second, and 110 third class passengers and 5,000 sacks of mail. Just after the gangway had been lowered and the Mauretania started to move out Edward C. Lund dashed down the pier waving his ticket and passport and yelling to Captain Bostrom to stop. He was followed by three other belated passengers who gave their names as V. A. Greene of Cleveland, Mrs. Greene and W. Sharman May of Chicago.

Mr. Lund had gone to Beverley, Mass., from Northampton, England, to see his brother who was seriously ill. He was on his way to New York Friday night on a Fall River steamboat when it was fogbound and put into Newport. From there he came by taxicab to the Cunard pier. The four passengers will leave by the Caronia next Tuesday.

Among the passengers on the Mauretania was Joseph E. Davies of Washington, D. C., a friend of President Wilson, who said that he was going abroad on a business trip. Others were Sir Charles Allom, Sir Charles Gordon, Director of War Supplies for the British Government in the United States, Lady Gordon, Patrick Francis Murphy, who said he was going to meet his son, Major Murphy, with the American Tank Corps, W. R. Grace and Mrs. Grace, and Miss Margaret Phipps, who sailed with them; Sir Percy Daniels, Lieut. Col. F. T. Mill, Mrs. Richard McCreery, and Count V. Ledochowski.

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SAY STRIKE ON B.R.T. WILL BEGIN TUESDAY

Union Leaders Assert Meeting on Monday Night Will Merely Tell Men When to Quit.

MAY TIE UP POWER HOUSES

Meeting of Elevated and Subway Motormen Called—Hinted They Will Quit in Sympathy.

The atmosphere around the Brooklyn Rapid Transit car barns last night seemed to indicate a strike on Tuesday next. The radicals were all for it and the members of the newly formed union, affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, said they were all ready to go out.

It was learned on good authority that the strike, if it should be decided upon, would be called at a mass meeting of union members on Monday night in Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn. Present plans of the leaders of the union contemplate a walk-out of the car men as their runs are completed during Monday night.

Mayor Hylan yesterday sent to James Sheridan, Executive Secretary of Local 867, at his home, 1,713 Gates Avenue, a letter in which he told of his effort to induce Receiver Garrison to receive representatives of the union. He quotes that part of Mr. Garrison's letter of Friday in which the receiver says he will not have anything to do with union representatives, but will be glad to receive representatives of the B. R. T. employes.

Mr. Sheridan refused to give out the letter and took it to a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Continental Hotel, in Manhattan.

It was said last night for the union men that no effort was to be made to interest Governor Smith in the controversy, as the Amalgamated leaders considered that they had taken all the steps they believe necessary to ward off a strike.

Monday night's meeting, it was said, is not to be called for the purpose of taking a strike vote. The last meeting placed the matter in the hands of the Executive Committee, which was empowered to take such action as it deemed wise. The meeting on Monday night is for the purpose of notifying the union members that they are to go out.

The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock, and as fast as the union men come in from their runs they will be ordered to strike, and will receive instructions for the following day. According to last night's program all runs on Monday night will be completed, but no cars will be started on Tuesday with union men on board.

It was reiterated last night on the part of the Amalgamated that the entire question at issue now is recognition of that union. It was said that if Receiver Garrison will give this recognition the questions of hours and wages will be taken up at his convenience. The union leaders denied the statements of Mr. Garrison that less than half of the employes were enrolled in the new local union. They insisted that more than 10,000 men were members in good standing of Union No. 867.

Their representatives last night said the union had now brought in more than half of the power house men on the B. R. T. system. If they are able to shut off the power houses the strikers can tie up the lines, whatever force of new men the receiver is able to enroll as conductors and guards.

A meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, comprising the motormen of the "L" and subway lines of the system, has been called for this afternoon in Brooklyn. These men are not affiliated with the Amalgamated, but a representative of the Amalgamated said last night that the motormen in the Brotherhood would go out in sympathy if there was a strike on the system. Today's meeting is to consider that question.

In a statement addressed to the public of Brooklyn the Executive Committee of Division 867 of the Amalgamated Association, which includes the B. R. T. employes, recited last night that the committee had been forced "to rest its case" until the mass meeting on Monday. The statement also told of the efforts of the committee to get a hearing from Mr. Garrison, and expressed indignation that three members of the Executive Committee had been "dogged by the company's agents."

Ever since last June," said the statement, "the employes have been trying to get somebody to assist them in forming an organization for the purpose of discussing among themselves questions affecting their working conditions. After many months, through the intercession of a committee of the employes, P. J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated, was called to Brooklyn.

"Aaron Kopman, a member of the committee, was discharged and William Reilly, eighteen years in the employ of the company, was also discharged.

"The company has money enough to dog and trail the footsteps of these two men. They have been followed and their houses surrounded by thugs and hirelings in the employ of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company."

William Collins, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, made public for a committee representing the railroad signal men employed on the B. R. T. this statement:

"There is a new angle to this controversy with Receiver Garrison. During the last few days a committee of employes representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Signal Men, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, made requests regarding wages, hours, and conditions to Vice President J. J. Dempsey. He refused to meet the committee as representative of their union notwithstanding the fact that they are organized 100 per cent.

"The nature of the work of this union of employes is taking care of the signal and switch system that keeps the trains operating in safety. The fact that these men are affiliated with the Federation of Labor is bound to affect the subway, elevated, and surface and shop men, who expect to be compelled to strike next week. Any suspension of work on the part of these employes will make the operation of trains very hazardous and fraught with danger. The riding public of Brooklyn will view this new phase of the strike with anxiety because of the calamitous results in operating trains with inexperienced men."

LABOR AND CAPITAL DINE.

Standard Oil Directors and Workers Celebrate Year of Good-Will.

Directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the elected representatives of its employes under the company's industrial relationship plan met last night for the second annual dinner and conference at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark. A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, and Walter C. Teagle, President of the company, talked on the outlook for the system, started a year ago, by which the employes have a voice in fixing hours, wages, and matters of general welfare. About 300 were present.

Mr. Bedford spoke of the hearty acceptance of the plan by the employes and said it gave workers a real voice in the settlement of questions affecting their welfare. "The Joint Conference at each refinery is now fully organized and looking after items of business as promptly as they arise," said Mr. Bedford. "The result is that this general meeting has, so far as I have been advised, no unfinished business to attend to."

It was pointed out by Mr. Teagle that where a year ago elected representatives of 7,586 employes met in conference, representatives of 10,246 employes were present last night. He thought it was a record in industrial history that the wage adjustments made during the year had all been settled in joint conferences. The importance of the decisions reached, he said, was indicated by the fact that within the year approximately $5,000,000 has been added to the annual pay roll.

"Then we come to the relationship of the community as an owner of resources which is a phase of the situation which until recently has received little attention," said Mr. Teagle. "The community possesses jointly immense natural wealth; it may be mines, forests, fisheries, or other natural resources, which through a combination of labor and capital results in the wealth of the community. The right of the community to service out of this utilization of natural resources must be recognized.

"This right of the community as a whole has been entirely lost sight of by the Bolsheviki, who refuse to regard as essential any organization, brains, management, or skill, and have thereby produced the conditions of famine which exist in Russia today; they have forgotten that the production of wealth does not depend on labor alone, however skilled, but to a great extent on specially trained brains and management. We have one concrete example of this in our own research laboratory at Bayway, where all the achievements of science are utilized—not for direct profit, but to make more productive the labor of the rest of us in this industry and to make that production of the most service to the community.

"In the experience of the past year the industrial worker in this company has shown himself to be as sane and reasonable as the management has tried to be provident and considerate. Out of such co-operation, and with a proper understanding of the relation of the community and of capital to the labor of hand and brain, there is no problem of industry which may not be successfully solved."

Falls to Her Death in Airshaft.

Mrs. George W. Eastman, 62 years old, who for some time had made her home at the Hotel Marlton, 3 West Eighth Street, with her husband and son, was killed yesterday by a seven-story fall to the bottom of the hotel airshaft. She had for some months been under the constant care of a nurse on account of failing health. Her room was on the third floor of the hotel, while the two members of her family occupied the seventh, and it was believed the family that while her husband and son were at lunch she went up to the seventh floor and lost her balance while near the airshaft window.

TEACHERS UPHOLD DEMANDS OF UNION

Name "Fourteen Points" as Basis for Conference Proposed by President Somers.

BACKED BY LABOR BODIES

Will Carry on Fight with Education Board Against Barring Meetings in Schools.

With the backing of the 1,200 teachers composing its membership, the Teachers' Union of New York City, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in Terrace Garden and attended by more than 600 men and women in the union, unanimously passed resolutions supporting their officers in their controversy with the Board of Education. The union then elected a committee of five to meet with the board in response to the invitation which President Arthur S. Somers had extended to them through their counsel, Gilbert E. Roe, at the close of the Glassberg trial on Friday, and finally the union passed a resolution calling upon the President of the board to "produce material evidence of treasonable thought or conduct of which he had accused them, or else to retract those statements publicly."

The meeting was ended dramatically by the offer of S. L. Hoffmann, a manufacturer of ladies' house garments, to employ at their present salaries the first twenty-five teachers who might be dismissed for criticising the Board of Education or the Superintendents. He then contributed $100 to the cause, offered the teachers the use of his printing press free of charge, and finally gave as the reason for his interest the fact that he attributed his own success in life to the teachers he had had in night school when he was young.

The statement of President Somers on Friday, after having threatened the expulsion of the union officials during the early part of the week, was explained by Abraham Lefkowitz, the first teacher who had been examined by Superintendent Ettinger because of his utterances at the meeting of the union in Public School 27 on March 29, as having been the result of the receipt by Mr. Somers of resolutions passed by the Central Federated Union of New York, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, the Women's Trade Union League, and the United Hebrew Trades. Mr. Lefkowitz pointed out that these resolutions practically indicated the united support of the teachers by the entire organized labor body in New York City.

They provide for a thorough investigation of the action of the board in excluding the union teachers from meeting in the public schools, the investigation to be conducted by a joint committee from the labor organizations, and they call for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation to take the place of the present trial boards.

After a long debate as to the conditions upon which the union should accept the invitation extended to them by President Somers through their counsel, it was finally decided to elect five members to meet the board, and that this committee should use "fourteen points" which had been drawn up as a basis of negotiation. Those elected to the committee were Dr. Linville, Dr. Lefkowitz, Joseph Jablonower, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, and Mrs. S. Reis.

The fourteen points are:

1. The resolution to the Teachers' Union of the right to use school buildings for its meetings, the right to choose its own speakers, and the right to consider openly and frankly the rules and policies of the Department of Education.

2. The establishment of a joint trial or conciliation board, composed of teachers and members of the Board of Education.

3. The transfer from the courts where they are now pending, to the board, of the cases of the three De Witt Clinton High School teachers who were dismissed from the service in December, 1917. If the board does not feel at liberty to reconsider these cases at this time, we suggest their reference to a conciliation board.

4. The consideration by the board of charges against some of the higher officials, which charges will be made if the teacher having knowledge of the facts can be assured of protection.

5. The establishment of a supervisory council similar to that recommended by the Hanus Committee in 1912. On this council should be teachers, principals, and superintendents and their function should be to formulate educational policies.

6. The election by the teachers of representatives on the Board of Education to act in advisory capacity.

7. The cessation of all interference on the part of principals or other school officials with the general rights which teachers possess, in common with all other citizens, including the distribution of literature.

8. The immediate investigation of the causes and the conditions that have led to the attitude of fear on the part of teachers, with the view of establishing more harmonious relations between the Board and the teaching staff.

9. The elimination of all suggestion of personal or partisan politics in the appointment of teachers to the higher positions in the service and the restoration of the right of choice to those professionally qualified to judge.

10. The inauguration of a plan for discovering ability in the rank and file of the teaching staff and the promoting of teachers to the higher positions on merit alone.

11. The initiation of a plan by which teachers will have some voice in formulating the standards by which they will be judged.

12. The elimination of unsanitary conditions in the school buildings.

13. The granting of a living wage to teachers, and in the determination thereof the teachers shall have a voice.

14. The development of a friendly spirit of co-operation on the basis of complete understanding and mutual confidence between the teachers, the Board of Education, the Board of Superintendents, and the Board of Examiners.

All the teachers present pledged themselves to hold themselves equally responsible for the holding of the meeting of the union on March 29, and declared in writing that if their officers were punished they, too, must be punished.

ADMIRAL SIMS'S TROPHIES.

One Is a Portion of Nelson's Flagship, Given by British Pilgrims.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 12.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who today enjoyed the first day of rest and pleasure he has had with his family since his return from Europe, will go to New York Tuesday to meet with the Victory Loan Committee in the Metropolitan Opera House. He has been asked to speak in many cities for the Victory Loan, but he will probably not be able to do more than speak in a few neighboring cities of New York, as he is preparing for his duties as President of the Naval War College. Admiral and Mrs. Sims will occupy the residence at the Naval Station as soon as the renovations are completed.

Admiral Sims will be one of the speakers at the memorial services for former Ambassador Walter H. Page at the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, on April 25.

Among the trophies in Admiral Sims's residence, presented overseas, is a portion of Admiral Nelson's flagship Victory, suitably engraved with a gold plate reading: "On the eve of leaving Europe to take up once more his duties in his native land, this little service of English oak from Nelson's immortal flagship Victory, is presented by the British Pilgrims to William S. Sims, Admiral of the United State Navy, who has so brilliantly assisted in the victory for humanity, and who has in addition gained the affection and esteem and regard of every citizen in the islands." It is dated March 21, 1919, and signed Harry Brittan, Chairman. A silver loving cup is included in the collection, engraved: "To Admiral William S. Sims, from the Naval Attaches in London, 1918." There is a silver service with its large coffee pot engraved: "Presented by his American friends in London to Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. Navy, in grateful appreciation of services by him in the Great War, 1917-1919."

DISABLED IGNORE RIGHTS.

Many Ex-Soldiers Unaware of Free Medical Treatment Privilege.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Free medical attention is the right of any man accepted for military duty during the war and later discharged for physical disability resulting from injury or disease in the line of duty, according to a statement issued today by the War Risk Bureau. Under provisions of the War Risk act medical treatment will be provided by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to all men who are 10 per cent. disabled, and can trace their disability to military or naval service.

Up to April 1 the bureau had made more than 12,075 awards of compensation to disabled men carrying monthly payment amounting to more than $700,000. The total amount of compensation awards approved by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to date is more than $5,000,000.

Owing to the fact that a large majority of the discharged men are not aware of their rights under the War Risk act, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has not yet been able to bring under its medical attention a large proportion of those whom it seeks to serve and who are entitled to service.

Medical authorities estimate that more than 25,000 men have been discharged from the service with tubercular troubles, although less than 5,000 men have yet availed themselves of the privilege of free treatment. Many men have been discharged with organic disorders and many with peculiar nervous disorders. These are also entitled to free medical treatment. Application for treatment should be made to the United States Public Health Officer of the district.

INFORMATION FOR SOLDIERS

Council of National Defense Will Answer Their Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Colonel Arthur Woods, special assistant to the Secretary of War, announced today the opening of a division of correspondence of the Emergency Employment Committee for Soldiers and Sailors of the Council of National Defense. The division, he said, had been established for the purpose of giving information and directions to men who are being discharged from the service concerning such matters as allotments, war risk insurance, bonuses, employment, civil rights, and vocational training.

It is not the purpose of the division in any way to supplant the work of any other Government department or bureau that is taking care of specific lines of information, such as the United States Employment Service, to which all questions on employment will be referred, or the Red Cross, which is furnishing information as to casualties, civilian relief, &c. Nor is it the intention of either the committee or the new division to attend to anybody else's business. The purpose is simply to render a service to those soldiers and sailors and marines who do not know where to write or who, having written, have received no action on their letters.

It has been noted that men who have been in the service turn naturally to the War Department for information and it is the sole purpose of this division to direct these men where information can be obtained.

VOTE FOR BELGIAN WOMEN.

Limited Franchise Granted in Bill Passed by Deputies.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—The limited vote given to women by the passage today by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies of the electoral reform bill was a concession to the Catholics, who wanted the vote for all women. Those who suffered imprisonment for political reasons at the hands of the Germans during the occupation are also to have the vote.

The new reform bill puts an end to plural voting, which for twenty-six years has given a Catholic majority in both houses.

Before the sitting of the Chamber the Socialist group had issued a warning that they would not be a party to any new Ministry should the present Ministry of National Union fall on the question of electoral reform.

$541,630 PAID FOR BENGUIAT ANTIQUES

Venetian Church Vestment of XV. Century Brings $20,000 After Spirited Bidding.

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY $14,000

Edson Bradley Pays $8,000 for Two XVI. Century Papal Baldachinos, Genoese, as Sale Ends.

The Benguiat sale of antique textiles and embroideries at the American Art Galleries, magnificent velvets and satins, cloth of gold, gold galoon, embroideries, marvelous in color and workmanship, needle work pictures of great rarity and fine old tapestries, closed yesterday with returns for the 1,142 numbers of $541,630.

Most magnificent among the velvets and embroideries in the old church vestments sold yesterday was a cope of cloth of gold velvet, Venetian of the fifteenth century, from the James A. Garland collection, which, after a hot contest between representatives of French & Co. and the Duveen Brothers, was knocked down to the latter firm for $20,000. The velvet was two piled, floral patterned, lustrous amethyst, with sumptuous designs in gold. On the orphreys, added since the Garland sale, were figures of saints, embroidered threads of gold and colored silks.

Three other numbers brought prices in five figures, French & Co. paying $12,300 for twenty-six panels of ruby Genoese velvet of the seventeenth century, about 250 yards; a beautiful old Brussels tapestry of the Renaissance period, enriched with gold, "The Resurrection of Our Lord," the cartoon for the design attributed to Giulio Romano, Raphael's most distinguished pupil, went to Seaman, agent, for $14,000, and a large historical tapestry 11 feet 2 inches by 16 feet 8 inches, Flemish, of the Renaissance period, went to Bernet, agent, for $10,100. This showed Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrees on the grounds of the Chateau de Coucy. Another large tapestry, Flemish, of the sixteenth century, "A Noble Company at a Festival Fête," went to French & Co. for $8,000.

Among other numbers bringing some of the highest prices was a beautiful deep rosaline point lace flounce of the sixteenth century, which went to Lorenz.

agent, for $4,000; English, gold embroidered Gothic brocade processional cross of the fifteenth century went to Bernet, agent, for $3,900; a sumptuous Gothic cope, crimson velvet and gold went to French & Co. for $2,700; five beautiful jardiniere velvet borders, Genoese, of the fifteenth century went to Duveen Bros., for $2,375.

A pair of crimson velvet dossels, Italian, of the early Renaissance period, each with three long panels with saints embroidered in colored silks and gold thread, went to Isaac T. Mann for $7,000; two superb gold needlework and green velvet dalmatics, Italian Renaissance, went to French & Co. for $6,200.

Edson Bradley paid $2,200 for an unusual cut ruby velvet altar frontal, Venetian, of the Gothic period, and $2,500 for another of gold needle painted crimson velvet, Italian, sixteenth century, and for a third altar frontal, gold embroidered, crimson and yellow, with a frieze of thirteen panels depicting seated saints, $3,600.

A Venetian Gothic cloth of gold and crimson velvet panel, with floral motives and diamond medallioned gold galoon, went to French & Co. for $2,600, and to the same buyers a silver embroidered ruby velvet banner, Spanish, Renaissance, for $2,200. A magnificent gold and silver embroidered red velvet altar frontal, Spanish Renaissance, went to the same firm for $3,000, and a gold needlework and sapphire blue velvet cope, Spanish, Gothic, also for $3,300. Lorenz, agent, paid $3,100 for a gold embroidered and ruby velvet cope, Renaissance. Genoese, and Edson Bradley $4,200 for an English, late fifteenth century, gold needlework and cut velvet cope with figures of saints done in rich silk thread.

There were more embroidered figures on the large Botticelli green velvet Genoese Renaissance cope, rich with gold needlework, for which L. Orselli paid $3,600, and a Venetian Gothic and cut claret gold embroidered cope went to French & Co. for $3,200. A remarkable Byzantine and Venetian cloth of gold and velvet cope, fifteenth century, the gold combined with velvet of rose and flame color, purplish blue and dove gray with figures embroidered in colored silks, went to Bernet, agent, for $4,300. Six needlework and crimson damask curtains, seventeenth century, Italian, once the property of the famous Roman church of San Juan, went to Seaman, agent, for $3,150; a magnificent Chinese cut velvet palace hanging of the Ming dynasty, flame pink shading to soft apricot, with a lotus border, went to Bernet, agent, for $3,500; Edson Bradley paid $8,000 for two sixteenth century papal baldachinos, Genoese, with gold galoon trimmings and showing the imprint of the embroidery now disintegrated.

Two Venetian Gothic ruby velvet portieres, with golden galoon and fringe, went to Lorenz, agent, for $3,800, with a couple of similar portieres, Genoese, the same period and color, for $3,000.

Moss Leases Symphony Theatre.

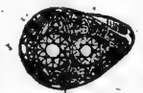
The Symphony motion picture theatre, at Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, will go into new hands on May 2, when B. S. Moss will take it over from Thomas Healey, the present lessee. Motion pictures will continue to be shown for some time, but vaudeville may also be given. The leasing of the Symphony gives Mr. Moss nine theatres in this city.

Easter Diamonds at Saving Prices

As you all know, the April birthstone is the beautiful diamond, beautiful as a spring dewdrop, but with a beauty rather more enduring. You who will buy diamond gifts for friends born in April and are thinking about them now are invited to examine diamonds at Lamberts. Not a high price in the collection. Not a diamond that would not cost you much more than the plainly marked Lambert price if you bought it of a firm dealing with middlemen or in a store staggering under heavy costs of business.

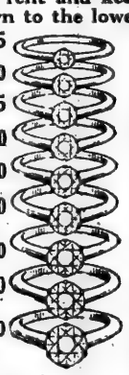


Hand made platinum ring, set with 1 large diamond and 28 smaller diamonds. $1,025



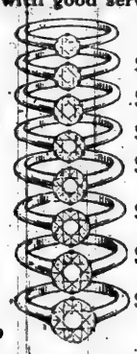
Banquet ring of platinum set with 3 fine large diamonds and 34 small, full cut diamonds, $1,275

Lamberts import diamonds direct. Lamberts pay a low rent and keep all other expenses of store keeping down to the lowest limit consistent with good service.



$25 $50 $75 $100 $150 $200 $300 $450 $500

Solitaire Diamond Engagement Rings $10 to $2,000 Fancy Diamond Rings for Men $35.00 up



$75 $100 $150 $200 $250 $350 $450 $650

We remount diamonds in our own factory at factory charges and give fresh forms of beauty to old jewelry and rings.

Easter Gifts of Watches

You all need good watches in these days when there is so much to be done, and when every hour is crowded. Lamberts will show you various styles of Walthams, Elgins, Hamiltons, Howards and others in the front rank of their kind, famous for accuracy, durability and beauty. Let us show you watches suitable as Easter gifts, watches for wrist or pocket, watches that trained eyes in the Lambert factory have searched closely for faults. Here is an



Easter Watch Bulletin

Men's 14-karat gold watches,	$36.00 up
Men's gold filled watches,	$16.00 up
Men's sterling silver watches,	$16.75 up
Men's wrist watches,	$12.00 up
Ladies' 14-kt. gold watches,	$27.50 up
Ladies' gold filled watches,	$18.50 up
Ladies' sterling silver watches,	$17.00 up
Ladies' 14-kt. wrist watches,	$28.00 up

Men's solid 14-karat gold, plain polished, open-face case, newest model, with 17-jewel Waltham movement. $50.00

Other Solid 14-karat Gold Watches, $60.00, $75.00, $80.00, $90.00, $100.00, $125.00.

Easter Jewelry Bulletin

Solid Gold Cuff Buttons,	$3.00 up	Solid Gold Signet Rings,	$3.00 up
Solid Gold Scarf Pins,	$2.00 up	Solid Gold Waldemar Chains	$12.00 up
Solid Gold Tie Clasps,	$1.75 up	Solid Gold Pocket Knives,	$7.50 up

For Easter Brides, Wedding Rings

From our trayful of Seamless Solid Gold Wedding Rings, in all styles and shapes, a choice is readily made. We guarantee them to be strong to resist wear, and to keep their beauty for a lifetime.



18-karat, $5.75 up 18-karat, $7.00 up 18-karat, $8.50 up 18-karat, $10.00 up
22-karat, $6.50 up 22-karat, $8.50 up 22-karat, $10.50 up 22-karat, $12.00 up

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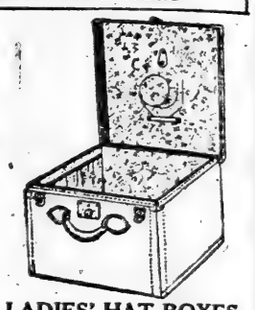
INDESTRUCTO LUGGAGE SHOPS

SERVICE GUARANTEE
YOUR "INDESTRUCTO" REPAIRED OR REPLACED FREE FOR FIVE YEARS IF DAMAGED OR DESTROYED

Unequalled Values for This Week



WEEK-END CASE
Regular $7.50. Special $4.95
Made of Black Enameled Duck, with Cowhide corners and Straps, reinforced sewn handles. Contains deep Tray and full length pocket in lid. Cretonne lined. Choice of 24, 26, or 28 inches.



LADIES' HAT BOXES
Regular $8.50. Special $5.65
Black Enamel Covered, Cretonne Lined, Strongly Bound Edges. Contains two Hat Forms and Shirred Pocket on each end. 18 and 20 in. sizes.

Proportionate Reductions This Week on ALL Indestructo Trunks.

BOSTON BAGS
Regular $5.00. Special $3.45



FOR PROFESSIONAL OR SHOPPING USE. In Tan or Black GENUINE COWHIDE LEATHER. Choice of 13, 14, 15 or 16 inch size. The most serviceable bag made. $3.45

STEAMER WARDROBE TRUNKS
Regular $35.00, Special at $22.75
Ladies' or Men's model. Hand fibre covered, six hangers. Very light and strongly constructed. Compartments for hats, shoes, shirts, &c. Especially adapted for steamer and shore use. Size 40 x 14 x 22 inches.

WARDROBE TRUNKS
as illustrated With Dust Proof Cretonne Curtained Door.
Regular $49.00. Special $32.75



Combination Ladies' and Men's Full Size Model, contains every feature of the highest priced models and many not found in any other make. Ten hangers, complete with shoe pockets, laundry bag, removable hat box, &c. cretonne lined, $32.75

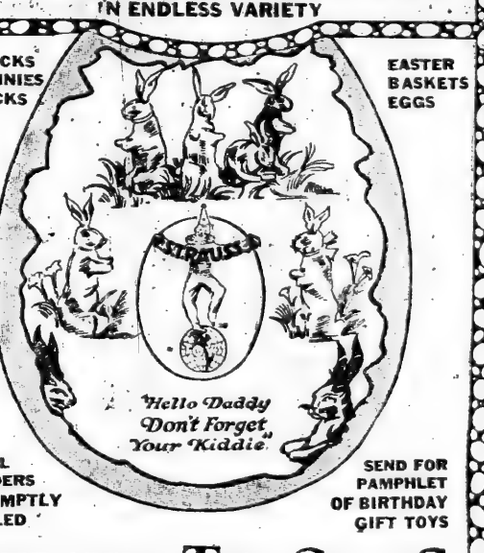
BRANCH AT 1347 Broadway Bet. 35th & 36th Sts.

350 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.

BRANCH AT 24 East 42d Street East of 5th Ave.

EASTER TOYS

IN ENDLESS VARIETY



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MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS

554 Fifth Ave., 45th and 46th Sts.

Announce the Arrival of New Importations

Millinery and Gowns

From the Leading French Houses

NO WAY TO ENFORCE WAR PROHIBITION

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Glass have always been opposed to leaving in the bureau the function of enforcing prohibition measures, and have suggested that the Department of Justice is the proper agency for this work.

Old Restrictions in Effect.

The enforcement of revenue measures which remain on the statute books, regardless of the advent of prohibition on July 1, will not constitute an adequate policing of the country, so far as making prohibition of the manufacture of liquor absolutely effective, or even coming near it, revenue officials now explain. Campaigns against moonshiners, which heretofore have engaged a large force of revenue agents, have been very limited in scope as compared with the nation-wide violations looked for after prohibition goes into effect for the entire country.

Technically interpreted, the revenue laws would constitute sufficient basis for detecting and prosecuting illicit manufacturers or dispensers of liquor, officials say, since it violates these laws to make liquor without authority of the Revenue Bureau and without paying the tax, and the Bureau will have no authority after July 1 to issue licenses. Persons directed in the manufacture of whisky, beer, wine or other liquors would be subject not only to the penalties provided by the prohibition act but to those established by existing revenue laws and to the payment of liquor taxes in addition.

Among the officials and influential citizens who are said to have proposed to President Wilson that he consider the proclaiming of the end of demobilization before July 1, and thus render prohibition on that date ineffective, are some ranked as advocates of prohibition. Their attitude, it was explained today, is that, without proper provision for enforcing prohibition, there would be many violations, that consequently the cause of prohibition would be discredited, and that a revulsion of feeling on the question might occur.

There has been no indication of any intention on the part of the President to follow these suggestions for the sake of preventing the effectiveness of wartime prohibition. It also was stated today that the Treasury would make no formal or official suggestion regarding action to postpone the effective date of prohibition and that any question Mr. Roper might take on this phase of the question would be entirely personal, and not in his official capacity.

Talk of Prohibition Repeal.

A number of members of Congress recently have discussed proposals that repeal of the wartime prohibition measure be sought if a special session is called soon. Even some advocates of prohibition have discussed the possibilities of this action, although they have not indicated their adherence to any such plan. Most prohibition supporters are believed to be strongly opposed to these suggestions.

President Wilson also has been asked to remove the ban on the brewing of beer now in effect, imposed originally as a food conservation act. Under a modification of this executive order, permitting the manufacture of "near beer," brewers in New York and elsewhere now are seeking to make a product containing 2¾ per cent. alcohol, claiming this to be nonintoxicating. The Revenue Bureau's attitude toward 2¾ per cent. beer has not yet been determined finally, pending receipt of an opinion from Attorney General Palmer. Temporarily, however, Commissioner Roper has instructed Revenue Collectors not to sell revenue stamps ordinarily affixed to beer to brewers desiring to make 2¾ per cent. beer.

Thus the manufacture of this beer at this time is considered illegal, and the bureau has not been apprised that any brewers were actually making it. Tentatively, it is said, the contention of the revenue bureau is that 2¾ per cent. beer may not be made legally under the President's food conservation order, and this contention has been upheld in a brief presented to Attorney General Palmer in connection with the request for an opinion.

Brewers Claim Partial Victory.

Representatives of the United States Brewers' Association asserted here last night that Revenue Commissioner Roper's ruling on enforcement of the Wartime Prohibition act was "a recognition" of the position taken by Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie, the association's counsel, in the suit brought in Federal Court here to nullify the act.

The contention in the test suit brought here, it was pointed out, was that neither the Revenue Department nor the United States District Attorneys had authority to enforce the act. With Mr. Roper's decision disposing of the likelihood of interference from the Revenue Department, confidence was expressed that the last "menace," that of action by the District Attorneys, would be removed by the result of the suit.

The case is scheduled to come up for hearing before Federal Judge A. N. Hand next Friday. It was predicted that at that time counsel for the brewers would waive temporarily the second question raised in the suit, whether beer containing 2.75 per cent. of alcohol is intoxicating, and would proceed immediately to attack the validity of the Wartime Prohibition act itself.

In addition to the claim that no adequate provision for enforcement of the act has been provided, it is contended by counsel for the brewers that the act is unconstitutional because it was ordered put into effect as a "wartime emergency measure" after the armistice had been signed and the war emergency had come to an end.

James D. Bell, Acting United States District Attorney for Brooklyn, when shown Commissioner Roper's statement, declared that, as far as he was concerned, he would take no action regarding the enforcement of the war-time prohibition law until he had been advised to do so by the United States Attorney General. Mr. Bell asserted that, as the policy of the District Attorneys in enforcing national laws was formulated in Washington, he could take no action until instructed to do so by his superiors.

Vantine's

The Oriental Store



Easter Gift-Baskets

As an Easter gift, what is more appropriate than a Vantine basket of Oriental delicacies, neatly packed in an imported container and artistically decorated in "The Oriental Store's" individual way?

Easter Basket No. 1 Containing:	Easter Basket No. 2 Containing:	Easter Basket No. 3 Containing:
Turkish Delight, Assorted Chocolates, Spiced Drops, Rice Sticks, Lime Mints, Spiced Nuts, Price $1	Spiced Nuts, Lime Mints, Pecansques, Sugared Almonds, Assorted Chocolates, Jar Jelly, Chocolate, Price $2	Ginger, Spiced Nuts, Crystalized Peel, Lime Mints, Pecansques, Midnume, Chocolate Ginger, Rice Sticks, Chocolate, Jar Jelly, Price $3

Others according to contents, up to $25.

A·A·VANTINE·&·CO· INC.

Fifth Avenue and 39th Street

GO ON WITH PLANS FOR 77TH PARADE

Mayor's Committee Cables Le Mans Embarkation General Asking Return as Unit.

WILL WELCOME THE 69TH

Irish Societies Discuss Reception to Famous New York Division, Which Is Due Soon.

While there still exists some uncertainty as to whether the 77th Division will parade, the various agencies in charge of arrangements were going ahead yesterday with plans for its welcome home. The last word on the subject of the division's return was contained in a telegram received by Nathaniel Phillips, President of the League of Foreign Born Citizens, from Adjutant General Major P. C. Harris, Washington, D. C. The league, through Mr. Phillips, sent this telegram to Major Harris:

"The League of Foreign Born Citizens, composed of Americans of foreign birth or origin, respectfully urge that the 77th Division be permitted to parade as a body.

"The City of New York, made up of the race elements that will form the united American strain of the future, sent its sons to fight the battle for world freedom. Many have made the supreme sacrifice. Let those who return be welcomed in a manner that will show to the whole nation that it is proud of the way the foreign-born lads responded in the hour of America's need."

To this Major Harris replied: "Regret probably impracticable to authorize 77th Division to parade as a division. Units this division will be authorized to parade shortly after arrival in port."

Cables to France.

The concern of the Mayor's Committee is to have the division brought here so that the units will arrive at about the same time. In the belief that Secretary Baker when he arrives in France on the Leviathan today will take up the question of having the division shipped so that the entire 30,000 men of the metropolitan district will reach here at approximately the same time, the committee sent the following cable yesterday:

Commanding General,
American Embarkation Centre,
Le Mans, France.

Definite date of sailing of 77th Division earnestly desired in order to complete arrangements for official reception of New York's own division. People of America's metropolis particularly interested in final arrangements made at embarkation points so that all units of division arrive in New York simultaneously. We want to celebrate Victory Loan and return of our men in largest and most impressive manner. We appreciate that with co-operation at your end our program can be carried out in entirety.

RODMAN WANAMAKER,
Chairman, Committee Home-Coming Troops.

Representatives of various Irish societies visited Grover Whalen, the Mayor's Secretary, yesterday to confer with him regarding a fitting reception to the 165th, or old 69th Regiment.

Review Is Planned.

The 69th Regiment will have a parade of its own, it was decided yesterday, and the War Department's permission has been requested. They will be reviewed by Governor Smith, Mayor Hylan, the representatives of the allied Governments, officers of the army, and the Irish societies. The line of march will be from the Washington Arch to 110th Street. There will also be a dinner and entertainment in connection with the official review.

Among those at the conference were Representative Thomas F. Smith, James J. Hoey, and James A. McKenna of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Daniel W. O'Connor and Roderick J. Kennedy of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; Mrs. Ida M. Nelson and Mrs. George R. Leslie of the Women's Auxiliary of the 69th Regiment; Peter Donchue, Patrick J. Collins, John J. Brady, William J. Collins and Jeremiah Lawler of the United Irish Counties Association; William N. Bradley of the Irish Federation; James Quinn, Tipperary Men's Association; Michael J. Ford, County Cork Men's Association; Edward J. Gilgane, Sligo Men's Association, and William Canfield of the Kilkenny Men's Association.

Members of the Mayor's Committee will go down the bay today to welcome the first division of the 332d Infantry, which is returning from the Italian fighting line. These men are aboard the steamship K. I. Luckenbach, which is bringing the headquarters company with Colonel Wallace and 1,500 men of the regiment. The remaining companies of the regiment are due here in a few days aboard the steamships Canopic and Dante Alleghieri. The regiment is accompanied by a member of the military staff of King Victor Emmanuel and will be met here by the Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy. Men who hail from Ohio and Pennsylvania are to parade up Fifth Avenue on Monday, April 21, where, after receiving a decoration from the Italian American patriotic societies of this city, they will be entertained at the 69th Regiment Armory by the Mayor's Committee immediately before entraining for Camp Sherman, Ohio, where they are to be demobilized.

LOCATION OF 77TH UNITS.

Several Regiments Omitted on List Sent from France.

A list of the locations of the units of the 77th Division has just been received in this country from the divisional headquarters at Sablesur-Sarthe, France. Several regimental units are missing from the list, but no explanation for the omission is given.

The list follows:

305th Infantry.
Regimental Headquarters—Bouere.
Headquarters 1st Battalion—Bouere.
Headquarters 2d Battalion—Bierne.
Headquarters 3d Battalion—St. Denis.
Headquarters Company—Bouere.
Supply Company—Bouere.
Machine Gun Company—La Guerevillers.
Companies A and B—Bouere.
Companies C and D—St. Brice.
Company E—Chateau Norieux.
Companies F and G—Bierne.
Company H—Les Plesais.
Company I—St. Denis.
Company K—Souvigne.
Companies L and M—St. Denis.

306th Infantry.
Regimental Headquarters—Grez-en-Bouere.
Headquarters 153d Infantry Brigade—Grez-en-Bouere.
Headquarters 1st Battalion—Chatelain.
Headquarters 2d Battalion—Ruille.
Headquarters 3d Battalion—St. Loup.
Headquarters Company—Grez-en-Bouere.
Supply Company—Grez-en-Bouere.
Machine Gun Company—Le Bureto.
Company A—Coudray.
Company B—Chateau Luigne.
Company C—Chatelain.
Company D—Argonton.
Company E—Ruille.
Companies F and G—Gennes.
Company H—Ruille.
Companies I and K—St. Loup.
Companies L and M—Beaumont.

307th Infantry.
Regimental Headquarters—Asnieres.
Headquarters, 1st Battalion—Auvers.
Headquarters, 2d Battalion—Poille.
Headquarters, 3d Battalion—Avoise.
Headquarters Company—Asnieres.
Supply Company—Poille.
Machine Gun Battalion—Poille.
Companies A, B, C, and D—Auvers.
Companies E and F—Poille.
Companies G and H—Fontenay.
Companies I, K, and L—Avoise.
Company M—Parce.

308th Infantry.
Regimental Headquarters—near Avesse.
Headquarters 154th Infantry Brigade—near Avesse.
Headquarters 1st Battalion—Sable.
Headquarters, 2d Battalion—La Roche.
Headquarters 3d Battalion—Ballee.
Headquarters Company—near Avesse.
Supply Company—near Avesse.
Machine Gun Company—near Avesse.
Companys A, B, and C—Sable.
Company D—Courtilliers.
Company E—Avesse.
Company F—Coase-en-Champagne.
Company G—Vivs-en-Champagne.
Companys I and K—Ballee.
Companys L and M—Saulges.

304th Machine Gun Battalion.
Headquarters—Pince.
Companies A, B, C, and D—Pince.

305th Machine Gun Battalion.
Headquarters—Precigne.
Companies A and B—Precigne.
Company C—Outside Precigne.
Company D—Precigne.

306th Machine Gun Battalion.
Headquarters—Chapelle du Chene.
Companies A and B—Vion.
Companies C and D—Chapelle du Chene.

304th Field Artillery.
Battalion Headquarters—Farce.
Headquarters 1st Battalion—Pirmil.
Headquarters 2d Battalion—Farce.
Supply Company—Farce.
Medical Detachment—Farce.
Battery A—Pirmil.
Battery B—Chauteau Vaulogo.
Battery C—Pirmil.
Battery D—Chateau Bussonnieres.
Battery E—La Suze.

305th Field Artillery.
Battalion Headquarters—Mailcorne.
Headquarters 152d Field Artillery Brigade—Mailcorne.
Headquarters 1st and 2d Battalions—Mailcorne.
Batteries A, B, C, D, and E—Mailcorne.

306th Field Artillery
Battalion Headquarters—Noyen.
Headquarters 1st and 2d Battalions—Noyen.
Supply Company—Noyen.
Battery A—La Suze.
Battery B—Noyen.
Batteries C and D—Chateau le Plessis.
Batteries E and F—Noyen.

302d Engineers.
Regimental Headquarters—Sable.
Headquarters 1st and 2d Battalions—Sable.
Headquarters Company—Sable.
Company A—Crosmieras.
Company B—Le Bignon.
Company D—Parce.

Miscellaneous Units.
302d Field Signal Battalion, Headquarters—Sable.
302d Field Signal Battalion—Louailles.
302d Supply Train Headquarters—Sable.
302d Supply Train—Sable.
302d Sanitary Train Headquarters—Sable.
302d Ammunition Train Headquarters—Noyen.
302th Ambulance Company—Sable.
306th Ambulance Company—Juigne.
307th Ambulance Company—Solesmes.
308th Ambulance Company—Bastines.
302d Field Hospital Unit—Juigne.
306th Field Hospital Unit—Solesmes.
307 Field Hospital Unit—Juigne.
307th Sales Company—Sable.
Labor Detachment and Salvage Squad, No. 18—Courilliers.

SAYS MEN WANT TO PARADE.

Major Weaver of 77th Division Declares All Wish to Take Part.

A mass meeting of 2,000 relatives of the soldiers in the eight companies comprising the 302d Ammunition Train of the 77th Division assembled in the auditorium of the Engineering Society's building in West Thirty-ninth Street last night to urge the War Department to give official sanction for the parade of the entire division, immediately after the homecoming, early in May. Three of the officers of the train who have recently returned from France to arrange for the coming of the men of the division, Major Henry H. Curran, who commanded the train during the larger part of the fighting period of the division, and Majors F. Weaver and F. M. Weld addressed the meeting. Major Weaver said:

"The men over there are waiting and hoping for the word soon to come home and as to the matter of the parade, they and all of us over here are united in wanting it very much. The indications are now, unofficially, that the men should be home within three weeks, as there has been no change in the date for the start—April 24. But the question of the parade seems to be like the game of the button, who has the button? There has come no official order from Washington as yet concerning the desire to have all the units parade."

Major Weaver is supervising the employment bureau opened at 280 Madison Avenue to find work for the men of the 77th Division, and he declared that every man of every unit of the division would ultimately be provided for.

"With the co-operation of the Merchants' Association, the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and K. of C., and other war-work organizations we shall establish within a few days an Allied Employment Bureau to meet the special problem of the men of the division."

Major Weaver also announced that the relatives and friends of the men of the division are preparing to start a campaign to raise $5,000,000 to start a permanent clubhouse for the men and officers of the division.

Majors Weld and Curran told stories of the men under shell fire.

COMPILE HISTORY OF 77TH.

First Edition of 30,000 Ready for Distribution May 1.

"The first National Army unit to take over a sector on the French front and the first to go into the fighting." This is the record of the 77th Division, as set forth in an introduction to the history of that division, made public yesterday at Divisional Headquarters, 280 Madison Avenue. Lieutenant Augustus Kaiser of Company A, 302d Engineers, who has charge of compilation, and who made drawings for it on various battlefields, said that the history will be ready for distribution on May 1, and there will be 30,000 numbers of the first edition. Cartoonist for the book was Private Jack King of the 302d Field Signal Corps.

It was the 77th which cleared the Argonne forest, and fought ahead from its original line, Sept. 26, 1918, to the line it stood along the Meuse Nov. 11, 1918, an advance of 59½ kilometers.

The history records the formative period beginning with the arrival of recruits at Camp Upton and the trainings of this raw material into a highly organized army. The record showed that the first units embarked for France March 27, 1918, and that the infantry, beginning May 6, took up further training with the British Army and completed its training on June 6. The artillery trained with the French at Sdugre and completed it on July 4. From June 15 to Aug. 3 the Bacarat sector was taken over in conjunction with the French. Later the 77th held it alone. From Aug. 11 to Sept. 4 the division held a position along the Vesle and there was tested by heavy shell fire. It was in September that General Robert Alexander assumed command.

On Sept. 26 the 77th was thrown into the battle of the Argonne Forest, and for twenty days fought until the enemy was "thrown out of it completely." The River Aire was crossed, Grand Pre and St. Juvin were captured, and the line firmly established north of these towns. During the period Nov. 1-11 the division advanced from Aire to the Meuse, a distance of thirty-seven kilometers, in ten days.

WESTERN TROOPS LAND.

330th Field Artillery Returns on Pannonia from Brest.

The Cunarder Pannonia from Brest landed 2,255 troops yesterday at Pier 64, at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street. It was the first time the vessel had been in New York for more than a year. R. Capper, the captain of the Pannonia, was in command of the Ansonia when she was torpedoed and was ten days in an open boat in the Atlantic before he was rescued. The King gave him the Distinguished Service Cross for saving his crew under the most perilous circumstances.

The officers and men on the transport came chiefly from Michigan and Wisconsin, belonging to the 85th Division, and are bound for Camp Custer. The principal unit was the 230th Field Artillery, complete, under the command of Lieut. Col. G. R. Manning, who was formerly a Professor of Children's Diseases at Columbia University and a former President of the United States Football Association. He left America as a captain.

Lieut. Col. J. K. Boles, a brother-in-law of B. A. Morton, Vice President of the Central Trust Company, of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street, and Lieut. Col. C. H. Young, formerly superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, and for seven months chief of hospitalization in the United Kingdom, also came home on the Pannonia. Colonel Young said that during the hard fighting last August and September there were 15,000 American wounded soldiers in the hospitals in Great Britain, but that there were only 250 patients left there when he sailed.

The men of the 330th Field Artillery wear the insignia "C. D." on their shoulder straps, which means Custer Division, but they transcribe it as "Could but Didn't." The 330th Artillery was ordered to move forward in the Argonne attack on Nov. 8, and had just got into their position when the armistice was declared, and their chance of fighting in the great war was over.

Another officer on the Pannonia was Captain Charles Baird of 969 Park Avenue, who wore the French War Cross on his uniform coat. He said that the 8th Field Artillery, to which he belonged, had suffered 120 per cent. in casualties. Other units on board the Pannonia were the 329th Field Artillery Headquarters 2d Battalion, 310th Ammunition train, 769th Casual Company of Illinois, and thirteen casual officers.

The American transport K. I. Luckenbach, with the 52d Pioneer Regiment on board, commanded by Colonel Reginald Foster, arrived last night off the Ambrose Channel Lightship, and will dock at Pier 7, Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn, early today. The men will be sent to Camp Dix. The United States naval transport Plattsburg, with 2,254 officers and men, including a large number of casuals and brides of soldiers and sailors from Brest, will arrive at Sandy Hook late today, but may not dock until tomorrow.

SAY OLD 69TH IS ON THE WAY.

Messages from Officers Give News of Departure from Brest.

According to the records of overseas embarkations maintained at the Port of Embarkation in Hoboken, the 165th Infantry, the old 69th, was scheduled to steam out of Brest yesterday and the fact that the famous guard regiment had actually got away was strongly supported by cables from officers in the organization to friends in this city.

One of the first to learn that the 69th was on its way was District Attorney Francis Martin of Bronx County, Chairman of the Bronx Welcome Home Committee, who received a cable from Chaplain Francis P. Duffy. Reports of departure, sent by officers to relatives, also were heard by Major Thomas Reilly at the 69th Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. One report was to the effect that the regiment had sailed on the transport Harrisburg, formerly the American liner New York, which would arrive here about a week from tomorrow.

Advance reports indicate that the regiment retains only 1,400 of its original personnel of officers and men. The 165th, as part of the Rainbow Division was the first New York National Guard regiment to reach France and the last to leave it. Plans for a parade in the Bronx, to be reviewed by Governor Smith, have been completed. The tentative date for the parade is May 3, and 15,000 persons, including the members of the New York Guard, will be in line. Arrangements for the Manhattan turnout, with the 69th Regiment, N. Y. G., under Colonel John J. Phelan, as guard of honor to its predecessor, have not yet been finished.

Command for Rainbow General.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Major Gen. Clement A. F. Flagler, who was in command of the 42d (Rainbow) Division, was assigned today to command Camp Bowie, Texas, effective about April 25, and Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth was appointed to command Camp Benning, Georgia.

CALUMET-ARIZONA REPORT.

Great Drop in 1918 Earnings from Preceding Year Is Shown.

The 1918 annual report of the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company shows gross income of $15,528,530, a decrease of approximately $4,500,000 from 1917. After payment of all charges and provision for State and Federal taxes there was a balance of $5,623,354. From this was charged off $1,499,283 for depletions, and this, with miscellaneous expenses, reduced net income to $4,086,238. This is equivalent to $6.36 a share on the outstanding stock, compared with $10.31 in 1917. Dividends during last year amounted to $5,140,062, a decrease of nearly $2,000,000. After dividend payments the report for 1918 shows a deficit of $1,053,824, compared with a surplus of $438,749 in 1917. Profit and loss surplus of the company at the close of last year was $35,272,187.

STEEL PRODUCERS AGREE WITH HINES

Some of Them Inclined to Believe That Price Reductions Did Not Impress Public.

DID NOT EXPECT BIG ORDERS

But They Assumed That Buying by the Railroad Administration Would Bring Other Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—During the last week some of the iron and steel producers have taken sides with the Director General of Railroads in his attitude of refusing to indorse the price schedule agreed upon between the Industrial Board and the general committee appointed to represent the iron and steel industry in the negotiations. Those who hold this view are probably still in the minority, but the view is spreading.

It should be explained that the steel industry was counting upon purchases by the Railroad Administration, not so much on account of the tonnage of steel involved as upon the sentimental effect that it would have upon the general public. That the general public was not impressed by the reductions that became effective on March 21 was evidenced by the light buying that occurred between that date and the time when it became known that the Railroad Administration would not accept the suggested prices.

That the Railroad Administration has no occasion to buy much steel, no matter how satisfactory the prices, has become plain. It is learned that the rail orders on the books now represent 500,000 tons, due at base prices of $40 and less, with shipments going forward at the rate about 40,000 tons a week, so that on an average this would take care of the railroads until July 1.

If 750,000 tons were brought, this being a large estimate, it would represent only 2 per cent. of the steel industry's capacity for a year in finished steel products. As to cars and locomotives, purchases would hardly be large even if steel prices were much lower, as there are idle cars and locomotives at the present time, while as to bridges, buildings, and other improvements the inception of such work would probably await decision as to what is going to be done with the railroads. Thus railroad purchases were desired by the steel trade, not by reason of the intrinsic value of the orders, but in the hope that if the Railroad Administration should set an example, the general public would then buy liberally. This was but an uncertain hope at best.

Predictions are now being made rather freely that there will be an "open market" in steel products before long, but how open such a market would be is another matter. A so-called "open market" followed the Gary price-maintenance movement of 1908, but throughout there were many evidences of team work. The market merely dipped in order to gather up some business, advances following in short order. The heavy rolled products began to stiffen in price before wire products experienced their final decline, and the whole market was advancing within three months after the "open market" was declared.

Open Market in Pig Iron.

As to pig iron, there is essentially an open market already. The merchant blast furnaces were far from enthusiastic over the Industrial Board prices of March 21, and they have since become dissatisfied with the whole system of attempting arbitrary regulation. The United States Steel Corporation report shows a decrease during March of 380,215 tons in unfilled obligations, against decreases averaging 700,000 tons a month in the three months preceding. The March decrease was equal to 43 per cent. of the month's capacity, and estimating shipments at 82 per cent. the new bookings appear to have been about 37 per cent., or a shade greater than the bookings in the three preceding months. Production of steel ingots in 1918 is reported at 43,027,000 gross tons, compared with 43,819,000 tons in 1917 and 41,401,917 tons in 1916. Prior to the war the best years for production were 1912 and 1913, each of these years showing between 30,000,000 and 31,000,000 tons.

Trading in scrap has become well-nigh impossible. There was some buying recently at $17 for heavy melting steel, which started a slight flurry in the market, but the refusal of the Railroad Administration to buy steel, and thus set an example to the public, caused consumers to withdraw entirely as buyers.

Buying of Finished Steel Limited.

Buying of finished steel products is so limited that it is difficult to gauge what proportion of the business placed is at cut prices. It is far from being a secret that prices in several finished lines, if not in practically all, are being cut. Producers who adhere to the recognized prices and obtain little business cannot be sure that the lightness of their orders proves that many of their competitors are cutting, for there is no evidence that these competitors are receiving much business either. A canvass of all the producers of finished steel would probably show that in the last few days very few have booked any considerable business at full prices, and even specifications against contracts are not as heavy as they were.

The sheet mills are now operating at an average of about 65 per cent. of capacity, and there is no particular divergence between the United States Steel Corporation and the independent concerns. Present operations are sustained in part by current bookings and in part by old business, on which regular deliveries are being made. Unless buying increases there will be some decrease in operations, as old orders play out. Some of the mills will be satisfied to slow up in order to make needed repairs, while others who have been short of orders for some time have made all the repairs they care to make at the present time, and are eager to book more tonnage.

Orders reaching the sheet mills are of substantially the same volume as one week ago, or even two weeks ago, following the slightly increased activity as a result of the price announcements. Buying continues about the same as last week, the automobile trade being the heaviest single buyer, while there is a fair demand from regular consumers having shops for the manufacture of sheets into various forms. The demand for sheets for strictly building purposes is light. In the matter of tonnage demand, the proportion of pickled sheets to total sheets is easily the heaviest ever experienced.

Predictions are made here that there will be a wide open market in pig iron in the near future. An open steel market might or might not follow. The steel producers have been in the habit of holding together in the matter of price, since they have a simple formula to adhere to, steel prices all over the country being the Pittsburgh basis plus freight from Pittsburgh to point of delivery. The blast furnaces do not have this advantage, as in the past each district has made its own market price though open competition. The prices now quoted represent an artificial structure, built up during the wartime control of prices, and some departures are certain to be made, for otherwise certain districts would lose portions of their regular trade to other districts. The merchant furnaces, furthermore, are far from content with the procedure that has been followed in attempting to regulate the iron and steel market, and many of them are desirous of getting down to fundamental business principles. Demand for pig iron is not noticeable, and the following nominal prices are maintained: Bessemer, $27.95; basic, $25.75; foundry, $26.75; malleable, $26.25; forge, $25.75. These prices are f. o. b. valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburgh being $1.40.

Additional blast furnaces are going out of blast, a large proportion of them being tributary to the Connellsville coke region, although many Alabama furnaces have also gone out. An Eastern interest, with two stacks, blew one out a week ago, and seems to be on the verge of blowing the other one out. Kittanning and Girard have just blown out two, and an additional Shenango Valley furnace seems likely to blow out within a week or two. The coke market presents two sides, the larger number of producers holding to $4.25 to $4.50 as the asking price, the other side represented by operators willing to sell odd lots at $4 down to $3.75 rather than miss a sale. Foundry coke maintains the wide range of $4.50 to $6, due largely to the fact that much more seventy-two hour coke is being produced than furnace, in proportion to output, on a short-week working schedule. The total production of the Connellsville region last week was 172,350 tons, a decrease of 13,310 tons from the previous week.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Earnings for 1918 Show Decline Over Those of Previous Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 12.—Net earnings of Calumet and Arizona in 1918 were equivalent to $6.37 a share. In 1917 the company earned $10.32 a share.

Inspiration Consolidated reports for 1918 net earnings of $6.96 a share, against $9.39 in the preceding year.

March output of Shattuck-Arizona was 2,452 pounds of copper and 27,067 pounds of lead, compared with 376,166 pounds of copper and 181,670 pounds of lead produced in February and 1,013,593 pounds of copper and 66,688 pounds of lead in March. There was a fire at the Shattuck-Arizona mines last month which curtailed operations, and therefore accounts for the small output.

The annual report of the Franklin Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows a deficit of $109,123, compared with a profit of $94,104 in the previous year. The total surplus at the end of the year stood at $177,075; current assets, including 377,708 pounds of copper carried at 20 cents per pound, totaled $296,156; current liabilities, $252,821, leaving net quick assets of $43,335.

The annual report of the Hancock Consolidated Mining Company for 1918 shows receipts of $917,092 and disbursements of $868,541, leaving a balance of profit of $47,551. The sum of $34,890 was marked off for depletion of mineral deposits from reserves established for the same during the year; 227,049 tons of rock were stamped, resulting in 3,047,514 pounds of refined copper. The grade of rock averaged 13.4 pounds a ton. The company received an average price of 24.3 cents for its copper.

CHICAGO-ST. PAUL REPORTS.

Outlines 1918 Relations with Railroad Administration.

R. M. Calkins, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, has sent a circular to stockholders outlining the negotiations between the Directors and the United States Railroad Administration over the question of Federal compensation. The circular also contains a résumé of the company's condition at the end of last year. This shows that total compensation due to the road from the Federal Railroad Administration was $27,946,771, and that additional other income increased the total income to $30,249,011. From this deductions, including interest on bonds, taxes, expenses and other interest charges, aggregating $24,007,501, left a net corporate income of $6,241,510. The circular says in part:

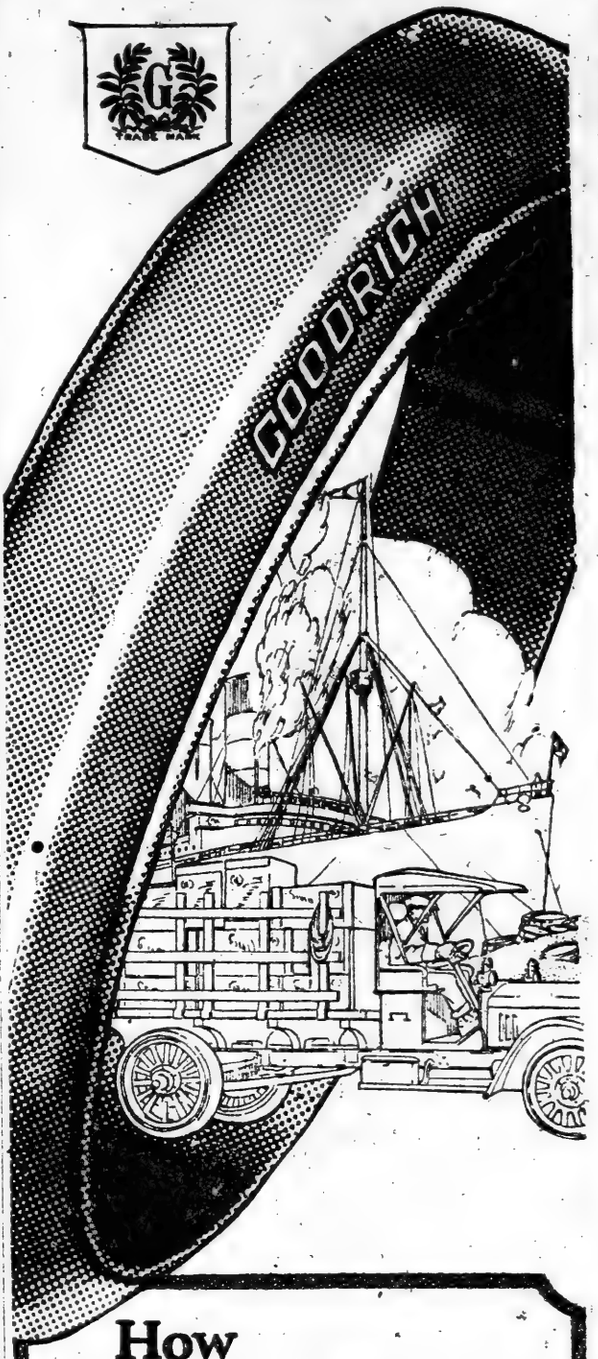
"While the amount of the annual compensation to be paid the company under the terms of the agreement with the Director General is $27,946,771, only $6,275,000 was paid by the United States Railroad Administration to the company during the year 1918. The company was therefore under the necessity of borrowing funds to meet interest payments and other corporate payments as follows:

Loan from the War Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C., to pay interest	$6,500,000
Loans from New York banks, to pay interest	4,500,000
Loan from United States Railroad Administration to pay interest	857,000
Total	$13,857,000

"Besides the above loans there is due the United States Railroad Administration, for open accounts, $2,912,846, which will be deducted from the compensation for 1918."

Continuing, the circular states that the company had to borrow $3,000,000 additional to retire some maturing issues of its subsidiaries and draws attention to the fact that the Railroad Administration also has a charge against the company of more than $10,870,000 on account of expenditures made by it for additions and betterments to the company's property during 1918. In conclusion the circular says:

"While your board is hopeful of better conditions and more favorable results for the year 1919, the complications and uncertainties of the railroad situation at present render it impossible to make a definite forecast at this time. Meanwhile, the property of the company is being well maintained, and with the return of normal conditions it is confidently expected that more favorable results will follow."



How Motor Trucks Released 885 Freight Cars in One Week

Akron is the rubber center of the world—Cleveland the lakeport of enterprise.

Distance between points, 40 miles.

Freight rate, 27 cents per hundredweight—plus cartage costs to and from terminals.

Motor truck charge, 40 cents from collection to delivery point—service quicker, more personal, satisfactory and economical.

Today 885 fewer freight cars ply between Cleveland and Akron—motor trucks carry the tonnage!

But mark this. In the most serious venture of their lives the pioneers of this scheme—putting the yardstick of value to every dollar spent on equipment—chose as the foundation for *all* their trucks—GOODRICH DE LUXE Truck Tires.

GOODRICH quality is today their mainstay—cancelling thousands of dollars of expense through their deep, sturdy treads.

And they'll do the same for you—whatever your enterprise.

New York	Staten Island	Patchogue
Akron Rubber Tire Co., 324 West 52nd Street.	A. T. Zorn, 143 Canal Street, Stapleton.	E. Bailey & Sons
E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc., 89 Walker Street.	Jersey City	Yonkers
C. J. Dalton, 90th Street & 1st Avenue.	Akron Rubber Tire Co., 291 Newark Avenue.	A. J. White, 62 Warburton Avenue.
Brooklyn	Long Island City	New Rochelle
Robert Austin & Co., 17 Dean Street.	Harrolds Motor Car Co., Freeman Avenue.	Woodside Tire Exchange, 493 Main Street.
A. Jungkind, 302 Flushing Avenue.	Queens	White Plains
	W. L. & J. T. Callister, Queens.	Orasaupum Tire Rep. Co., 21 Orasaupum Street
	Nassau	Nyack
	Walters Rubber Co.	Tire Service Station, Inc., 69 South Broadway.

GOODRICH DE LUXE TRUCK TIRES

DRUG MAKER ARRESTED IN ASPIRIN CASE

Analysis Shows Talcum Powder Chief Ingredient of Tablets of Which 394,000 Were Seized

Blank Diplomas for Dentists Discovered in Brooklyn Raid—J. M. G. Kukay Held in $1,000 Bail

More than 394,000 alleged aspirin tablets were seized yesterday in Brooklyn. The manufacturer was arrested. He gave his name as Joseph M. G. Kukay. He said he was head of the Verandah Chemical Company, No. 28 Verandah place, Brooklyn.

The arrest followed the analysis of the tablets. They were found to be devoid of aspirin. Talcum powder was the principal ingredient of the tablets. It was found to consist of seventy per cent "innate material." Sugar water and salicylic acid were also used.

Health Commissioner Copeland said that thousands attacked by influenza or pneumonia had recourse to aspirin tablets. He said

"There is no doubt but that many thousands of persons rushed to aspirin as soon as they had a little cold. It certainly did not help those people if they happened to get talcum powder into their systems, and it appears that many thousands of these tablets were sold throughout the country."

Inspector W. F. Cummings, of the Brooklyn Food and Drug Division, with his chief, Walter B. Drennan, made the raid on the Verandah Chemical Company.

Chief Drennan said:

"We seized 394,000 tablets, on the strength of the diagnosis made, and believe the whole lot consists of talcum powder. The manufacturer seems to have done a great out-of-town business, and I estimate his monthly shipments were no less than 500,000 tablets. He declares he is a Spaniard and has been doing business for several months in Verandah place. Just how many millions of these tablets he has sold as aspirin tablets I cannot state."

An interesting phase of the seizure of the drug was the discovery of a printing press and blank diplomas for dentists. Dr. Copeland intimated there would be an investigation of this also.

Kukay was held in $1,000 bail, charged with violating the Health laws.

Now you know why you must Look for the Bayer Cross

BAYER

Genuine Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the unquestionable value of tablets sold in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

BARON ROSEN WARNS OF BOLSHEVIST RULE

Former Ambassador Says if Allowed to Grow It May Mean the Doom of Civilization.

DISCUSSES ITS CAUSES

Carl Ackerman Lays the Spread of Soviatism to a Lack of Unity Among the Powers.

Speaking at the weekly forum luncheon of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Baron Rosen, formerly Russian Ambassador to the United States, and Carl W. Ackerman, war correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Siberia, discussed the problem of Bolshevism, sounding a warning of this menace to the world, which, Baron Rosen said, had turned what was once the Empire of Russia into a "wilderness of primitive barbarism." Mr. Ackerman said that Bolshevism, as a promise of government, had proved a failure in Russia.

"Most of you, gentlemen," said Baron Rosen, "probably read in last Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES a very remarkable article under the caption, 'Misjudging Russia.' The picture drawn of the situation in Russia, as it is under the Bolshevist régime, is one that would make every one's hair stand on end, although, necessarily expressed in the sober and guarded language of an official document, it falls far short of reality. I think you will excuse me from attempting to improve in any degree on a picture drawn by the skillful hand of such a distinguished, absolutely disinterested, and trustworthy writer.

"In dealing with the great and threatening problem of Bolshevism one is confronted, naturally, with the question: 'What is the cause of the sudden rise and phenomenal growth of Bolshevism?' The explanation one sometimes hears propounded is that it is a disease of defeated nations, from which victorious nations are immune. This strikes me as being based upon a rather superficial view of the problem. Now, what is Bolshevism? Perhaps a particularly virulent form of an old disease, a strife between those who have and those who have not.

"The condition of the world brought about by the marvelous achievements of modern civilization has emphasized and rendered more glaring the contrast between the luxury and the ease of the few and the want and misery of the many. These conditions are just now symptoms of a disease that is incurable —incurable for the reason that there is not, and never can be, a sufficiency of the good things of this world to go round and consequently that enjoyment will of necessity always be limited to a minority.

"The revolution in Russia meant, among other things, that when a full awakening should come the people would have a reckoning with their rulers and that the fratricide of war between nations would resolve itself into a fratricide of masses and classes within the nations. The part of wisdom would have been to heed to the warning before it was too late. Failure to do so has delivered Russia into the hands of Bolshevism, with its attendant civil war, anarchy and total destruction of the social fabric of the State. This was because it enabled leaders of Bolshevism to secure for themselves the unflinching support of the armed forces of the country.

"The curious and extremely dangerous fascination exercised by the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia controlled the minds of the people in other countries as a most dangerous symptom. Proof of the danger we see in the events which have happened in Germany, where we find that within twenty-four hours a nation which before had been thought to possess considerable equipoise and sense becomes the victim of Bolshevism.

"Therefore the problem of dealing with the present situation in Russia is one of unexampled difficulty, but its solution is urgently required in the interest of all civilized mankind. If Bolshevism is not now extirpated, root and branch, it is suffered to spread any further, it may ultimately mean the doom of our race and our civilization."

Mr. Ackerman discussed the causes and the results of Bolshevism. It was due, he said, to industrial discontent, social unrest, and the conditions confronting a nation in that transition period from war conditions to peace conditions. The movement was spreading throughout Europe, and evidences of it were to be found throughout the world. In Russia, Mr. Ackerman said, there was a constant change in conditions because Bolshevism, as a practical program, had failed there, and that not only the people but the Bolshevist leaders were realizing it.

"Because there has been no unity among the powers," said Mr. Ackerman, "you find Bolshevism spreading throughout the world. Internationally you are going to see Bolshevism spread unless you have a union of world Governments, whether you have a League of Nations or not. Until you have unity you will have Bolshevism."

TO BOLSHEVIZE GERMANY.

Thousands of Prisoners Being Trained for That Purpose.

Details of the training by the Bolsheviki of special propagandists for use in Germany are given in this Berlin dispatch printed in the Koinische Zeitung of March 17:

"In Petrograd there is a German Soldiers' Council whose Chairman is a certain Filter, who previously was employed in Berlin as a journalist. Filter publishes three newspapers in Petrograd. The Red Soldier, The Second International and The Communist. These papers are sent out in great numbers, especially to East Prussia.

"In the Warsaw railroad station in Petrograd a school has been established in which German prisoners of war are educated in a Bolshevist sense. Detachments are formed of the persons trained there which are sent to Germany for the purpose of agitating in German districts that appear ripe for their work. These propaganda detachments are to prepare the way there for the Soviet Republic. Altogether some 10,000 German propagandists are to be trained in Petrograd and are to return to Germany as liberated prisoners of war.

"According to information obtained by the Berliner Borsenzeitung, a second organization for the influencing of German war prisoners in Petrograd is attached to the staff of the 'Liebknecht Brigade.' At two relay stations, Nizhi-Novgorod and Samara, all the German and Austrian prisoners of war coming from Siberia are assembled and sent to the main station in Moscow. There the Western Communist Division is formed out of them. It is said to comprise 20,000 men in eight regiments. At the beginning of February there were 7,000 men in it. This division is destined to march into Germany at the proper time, but it is said to be more of a propaganda troop than a fighting unit. Specially adapted members of this body are sent to the Liebknecht Brigade in Petrograd, which is said to be some 5,000 men strong at present. The Liebknecht also turns some men over to the propaganda school at the Warsaw station for training."

ASK LENIENCY FOR MEN.

Detroit Relatives of Mutinous Soldiers Appeal to War Department.

DETROIT, April 1.—The Detroit's Own Welcome Association, composed of relatives of men in the 339th Infantry, a part of the allied force in Russia, has appealed to the War Department for leniency in dealing with American soldiers who mutinied March 30, when ordered to the front lines.

The message refers to "the odds against which the troops are fighting," and renews the request that they be withdrawn at an early date.

The 339th, known as "Detroit's Own," comprises the greater part of the American forces in Russia.

REPORTS BRITISH OFFER TO IRISH REPUBLICANS

An Account of a Meeting with Sinn Feiners and a Proposal for Dominion Home Rule.

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LONDON, April 12.—A Sinn Fein-English peace conference has been or is now being held between British Ministers and the Sinn Feiners, according to the dispatch of an Irish correspondent appearing in The London Morning Post today.

The writer says that a deputation arrived, presumably in Dublin, from Paris to see De Valera, head of the Sinn Fein. Two slightly different reports of the supposed negotiations are published, the first states that the Government representatives merely asked De Valera what he wanted in the way of an Irish settlement. The second version, which sounds more probable, is that De Valera has been offered dominion home rule if the Sinn Fein will cease its present republican policy.

Dan MacPherson, Secretary of State for Ireland, is now in Ireland, and no one on his secretarial staff here today was able either to confirm or deny the story. They professed entire ignorance of the report. The same answer was returned to inquiries at the office of Bonar Law, the Government's leader in the House of Commons, who is now in Paris, and at Premier Lloyd George's Downing Street Office.

Although the report may not be true today, students of the Irish question declare that some sort of negotiations between the Sinn Fein and the British Government must be held before there can be a solution of the problem. Whatever proposal the Government may decide to make to Ireland in the near or distant future they say will undoubtedly be based on conferences with each of the factions in Ireland, including the Sinn Fein.

MUEHLON PREDICTS GERMAN OVERTURN

Believes Ebert Government Must Soon Fall—Says Kaiser Was Responsible for War.

GUMLIGEN, Switzerland, April 11, (Associated Press.)—"I do not believe that the present German Majority Government of Ebert and Scheidemann or the Independent Republican governments in Germany will exist much longer," said Dr. William Mühlon, the former Krupp Director, to The Associated Press correspondent today. "The reason is that the Socialist parties, which voted war funds in 1914 are too closely attached to the Imperialist Pan German and Junker régimes and are discredited abroad."

On the question of the present position and the future of the former German Emperor, Dr. Mühlon said:

"It would be far better for us for the Allies to keep the Kaiser than to return him to us, because we should not know what to do with him. We do not desire his return to Germany.

"Rather than discuss the question of the destiny of the Kaiser, the Allied Conference at Paris should hasten to make favorable peace terms as soon as possible because our women and children are starving. We need, first of all, food, and as quickly as possible, otherwise Spartacism and Bolshevism will spread, involving the ruin of our people."

When asked whether in his opinion the former Emperor was responsible for the war, Dr. Mühlon replied:

"Yes, he was. If the Kaiser had raised a finger against Vienna war would never have come."

Dr. Mühlon thought that large indemnities should be paid by Germany to Belgium and France for the rebuilding of destroyed villages and towns and for the reorganization of the devastated provinces, but he did not agree that the Allies should demand any such sum as 500,000,000,000 francs, which he had heard mentioned, as an indemnity, as he considered that the imposition of such a sum would cripple Germany for centuries and would make slaves of the German people.

"If the Allies insist on such severe conditions," he continued, "we can offer no resistance except a passive one. All our industries would die out gradually as a consequence of such action on the part of the Allies. Our commerce with and emigration to enemy countries are already prohibited and all the allied frontiers are closed to the German population of 10,000,000. Our colonies are lost, but that is a minor matter, as is also the loss of Heligoland and the Kiel canal, since we do not want a naval force to oppose England or other countries."

Referring to the position of the Krupp works, the former Director of that plant said:

"The Krupp factory was built solely for the manufacture of guns and ammunition and for other war purposes. An effort is now being made there to construct locomotives, automobiles, and plows, but this is being done under the disadvantage of lack of experience and with the certainty that money will be lost in competition with American and English factories. The Krupp plant will for many years remain greatly handicapped in these industries."

RUHR STRIKE ABATING.

German Government Moves to Cut Miners' Workday.

BERNE, April 12, (Associated Press.)—The strike in the Ruhr district is abating, dispatches from German sources report.

At the Krupp Works in Essen two-thirds of the men are again at work.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—Herr Sachse, Socialist member of the National Assembly at Weimar, announced today that the Government had agreed to introduce a bill limiting the workday for miners to seven hours, including the period consumed in ascent and descent, according to advices from Berlin.

The Westphalian miners have agreed to a seven-hour day, Herr Sachse said, and work will be resumed soon.

ESSEN, April 11, (Associated Press.)—Six members of the General Striko Committee have been arrested for permitting the mines to be flooded by the cessation of work at the emergency pumps.

MISS MORGAN'S HOUSE NOT FOR GERMANS

Never Shall It Be Occupied by Their Delegates, She Writes a Paris Paper.

PARIS, April 12.—A report has been widely circulated that a house at Versailles owned by Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan of New York City, was to be occupied by German delegates to the Peace Conference.

Miss Morgan has written L'Intransigeant, saying:

"Never shall my house serve to lodge a German delegate."

The building is now being used as a hospital.

DEBS LEAVES FOR PRISON.

Gets Telephone Instructions at Terre Haute to Go to Cleveland.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 12.—Eugene V. Debs left Terre Haute at 10 o'clock tonight for Cleveland, in response to telephone instructions to report voluntarily to the Federal officers at Cleveland.

There was a small gathering at the depot to bid him good-bye. Mrs. Debs accompanied her husband to the train, and her brother, Arthur Baure, accompanied him to Cleveland.

FINDS BOLSHEVIKI IN FEDERAL POSTS

Senate Committee Discovers Propaganda Is Spread Among Employes of the Government.

MAKES PUBLIC A LETTER

Government Employe Still in Army Writes in Praise of "Pure Socialism" Now Enjoyed by Russians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Evidence of the spread of insidious Bolshevist propaganda among certain Government employes has come to the hands of the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which made an exhaustive inquiry into Bolshevism up to the end of the last Congress. From information in possession of the Committee, it appears that agents of Bolshevism are attempting to gain converts in various Governmental departments, and that some employes themselves are undertaking the work of spreading the propaganda.

What is regarded as a startling evidence of the effect of the Bolshevist propaganda was contained in an anonymous letter from a Government employe, still, he writes, wearing a soldier's uniform. This letter reached the sub-committee today. In it the writer accused the Senate Committee of having attempted to suppress free speech in its investigation. He asserted that "there are millions in this country" who feel that there is less liberty in America today than there is in Russia. Bolshevism, he said, was preferred by these millions to the "suppression" of free speech, which, he intimated, is being done through the espionage law.

Along with the letter the committee made known today that an employe in the Pension Bureau, within the last ten days, had been distributing Bolshevist propaganda to fellow employes. The employe, a clerk, circulated typewritten data, done upon Government bond stationery, and placed inside envelopes of the War Risk Bureau. Some of the employes to whom the propaganda was handed approved it, while others threw it aside, declining to read it.

The effort to win converts to Bolshevism among Government employes has been made known by the Senate Committee to Government officials. It is understood that the Government is making an investigation.

Here is the unsigned letter from the Government employe:

Dear Sir:—

I am going to hide behind a nom de plume and tell you what I would not essay to speak otherwise, because I wish to keep my personal liberty as long as I can.

First—Why don't you give the rights of free speech, free press and freedom of assembly back to the people of this country?

Second—Why don't you apply the "scare-word" Bolshevism to the pure socialism of Russia?

Third—Do you have any reason to think that you can suppress the freedom of the mails and wires more successfully than did the Czar and the Kaiser in their respective countries? Why can't any fair-minded person subscribe to the dictum of Albert Hays Williams—"Let everybody give his views of things generally; let him give them freely and without atint or fear, so that we may all see all the different sides of all questions and so form some plan of action that will be to the advantage of the majority?"

Fourth—Why don't you let Russia, the biggest nation on earth, decide its own destiny in accordance with Wilson's "point" to the effect that all nations shall be protected in their rights to determine their own destinies? Why are our "boys" being sent into the most democratic nation on earth today to crush democracy by shooting peasants, women, children and half-starved and half-frozen people?

Now, you might think I am some bleary-eyed foreign fanatic. I am not. I am a native-born American and am wearing the uniform of the United States Army, although I am discharged. I am also a Government employe, and I could love the U. S. A. above all other States if she would only drop her autocratic and imperialistic practices that have sprung up during the war.

If you could only mingle with the "rabble" as I do you would learn that there are millions and millions in this country that say we have less liberty, freedom, and justice today than we did before this "war for democracy" was fought. All that these millions want is to be allowed to think and say whatever they honestly think and decide for themselves what kind of Government they want. So I say let us have all the "Bolshevist" propaganda and all other kinds we want and let us decide for ourselves which we wish to accept. Why should you arrogate to yourselves the right to decide whether we shall have this country run under socialists or not? You were placed in office to represent the will of the people, and not to form and mould that will.

In conclusion let me say that I know there are millions in this country who believe and feel just like I do on this matter, but your suppression is keeping them quiet. If you continue this suppression you will engender a spirit of hatred in the masses against the classes that will result in terrorism that will equal Russia.

You may call me a coward for not signing my name to this, but that is your privilege. I am just an everyday citizen, and I know too much to risk having my personal liberty taken away from me when it would not do any good for the toiling masses. But if the time ever comes when I can retaliate upon you for your suppressive methods, believe me, I will make the terrorism of Russia look like "baby play." If I were in power and told you that you could not say what you honestly thought unless it agreed with my ideas, would you be able to turn the other cheek if your positions should become reversed? You would be Christ-like if you could.

Give me liberty or give me death, that's what the world is crying for today. So you had better be warned in time that your suppressive methods will not succeed in the U. S. A. any more than they did in Russia and Germany.

Respectfully,
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE.

In connection with the Bolshevist propaganda interest has been aroused here over the suspension this week by the Board of Education of Miss Alice Wood, a teacher in a public school, pending an investigation into a Bolshevist debate that occurred in her class room. Miss Wood denies having attempted to spread Bolshevist propaganda or having expressed sympathy for Bolshevism.

RELIEF WORK IN SIBERIA.

Red Cross Tells of Its Efforts to Help Soldiers and Civilians.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Activities of the American Red Cross in Siberia, where American, allied, and Czechoslovak troops are operating, were reviewed today in a statement from the National headquarters here. The Red Cross has equipped or helped to equip thirteen hospitals with several thousand beds, has furnished a hospital train of twelve cars for the Czechoslovaks and a complete anti-typhus train, and has sent five relief trains to middle and western Siberia with relief and medical supplies valued at $450,000.

Relief for civilians was carried out on a large scale and refugees were cared for at Vladivostok during the Winter through two large sets of barracks refitted for living quarters. In addition, the American forces were supplied with many comforts, such as sweaters, socks, caps, chocolate, and cigarettes.

The distribution among the Russian and Czechoslovak forces consisted of 120,000 sweaters, 150,000 boots, 200,000 pairs of socks, 100,000 shirts 100,000 pajamas, and 10,000 sheepskin coats, caps, and gloves.

WOMEN'S PETITIONS TO LEAGUE FRAMERS

Suffrage, Hygiene, Moral Questions, and Education Among Subjects Covered.

PRESIDENT WILSON CORDIAL

Says He Agrees with Views, Even If Not Able to Include Them in Draft.

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PARIS, April 12.—One of the greatest compliments ever paid to women was given Thursday evening, when the full Commission of the League of Nations received a delegation of seven women, representing the International Council of Women and the Conference of Women Suffragists of allied countries.

President Wilson, as President of the commission, presided, though it was the first time he has been able to attend a meeting outside of his home since his illness. After general introductions the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair spoke a few words. Then resolutions were presented by the delegates.

The first resolution, presented by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, a British suffragette, and Mrs. Juliett Barrett Rubies of the American delegation, relative to the position of woman in the League of Nations, read:

Whereas, The League is demanded by the masses of the people;

Whereas, To be effective it must be democratic and representative.

Whereas, Half the people of the world are women; be it

Resolved, That women should be equally eligible with men to the body of delegates, to the Executive Council, and the permanent Secretariat, and should be appointed to all permanent commissions on the same terms as men.

Protest Slavery of Women.

A second resolution presented by Mme. Avril de Sainte Croix and Mme. Grinberg, leading French feminists, dealt with moral questions. It read:

Whereas, Certain countries still maintain laws and customs which practically keep their women in a state of slavery in that they decide the fate of children by promising them in marriage at an early age and by toleration, either openly avowed or privately, of the arranged sale of women;

Whereas, The countries represented at the Peace Conference must recognize not only the right of nations, but also of the individual citizens;

Whereas, The special measures taken under the pretext of public health or public order, with regard to women who are or are suspected of being prostitutes, finally achieve the entire degradation of these unhappy creatures, and are a danger to the public health in creating a false feeling of security in a dissolute life and are thus in themselves an incentive to disorder and immorality;

The International Council of Women and conference of Women Suffragists of the allied countries and States petitions as follows:

First.—To suppress the sale of women and children.

Second.—To respect and apply the principle of women's liberty to dispose of herself in marriage.

Third.—To suppress the traffic in women, girls and children of both sexes and its corollary of licensed disreputable houses.

A resolution on hygiene was presented by Dr. Girard Mangin, a woman doctor who got into the French Army because they did not know she was a woman and then performed hundreds of operations at the front. This resolution said:

In view of the vital importance of questions of hygiene and their bearing upon present conditions, the International Council of Women and Conference of Suffragists petitions that provision be made in the covenant of the League of Nations for an International Bureau on Hygiene.

Want Vote on War Questions.

A resolution on Woman Suffrage was proposed by Miss Fry, a British Suffragist, and Mme. De Witt Schlumberger, a French Suffrage leader. It read:

Whereas, It concerns the whole human race, women as well as men, that the Peace Conference should bring about a lasting peace, based on the recognition of the rights of people to be free.

Whereas, Since the war brings upon the women the unspeakable results of invasion, bombardment, shipwreck, famine and disease, hard toil and bitter loss of husbands, sons, brothers and little children, it is profoundly unjust that they should be without a voice in the government of their country, in decisions determining the issues of peace or war.

The International Council of Women presented the following:

That the League of Nations commission should explicitly recognize the principle of woman suffrage as one which should be applied throughout the world as soon as the civilization and democratic development of each State may permit.

That in any referendum which may be taken to decide the nationality of a country the women shall equally with men be consulted as to the fate of their country.

Bureau of Education Proposed.

A resolution on education was presented by Mrs. Fern Andrews of Boston. This read:

Whereas the League of Nations should be not only an instrument of peace, but also an instrument of civilization;

Whereas for the maintenance of a League of Nations it is essential to teach children from an early age to understand its usefulness and its benefits and to respect its aims;

Whereas true freedom of men and women can only be gained by liberal and democratic education open to all citizens alike.

The International Council of Women and the Conference of Suffragists petitions that provisions be made in the covenant of the League of Nations for an international bureau of education.

In reply to these resolutions, President Wilson, as Chairman of the Commission, complimented the women on the brevity and common sense of their proposals.

"I wish that we all had been as brief and clear as you have been," he said, "and I think I can speak for my colleagues when I say that we are all with you in the opinions you have expressed. If we cannot incorporate them all, it is because we in this League of Nations Committee do not pretend to solve all

CRITICISES PEACE DELAY.

Chancellor Day's Report to Methodist Conference Cause of Debate.

A report was submitted yesterday to the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at the Metropolitan Temple, by Chancellor James S. Day of Syracuse University, in which he discussed world problems and deplored that great attention was being turned to future war prevention while peace adjustment waited. Over the protest of some members that the report was no less than an attack on President Wilson, it was adopted by the conference.

When one of the members, during heated debate on the report, objected that it was an attack on the President, Chancellor Day replied:

"I very studiously kept the name of President Wilson out of the report, but if the brother who has spoken infers that there is criticism of him between the lines, I will not apologize. I do not agree with President Wilson; I believe that he has usurped the power of other branches of the Government and has overlooked some of the rights of the people."

Some of the expressions used in the Chancellor's report were:

"Final peace has waited long enough and with increasing difficulty. The foe of mankind has become more arrogant and the problems of the nations which united for freedom have been perplexed by difficult problems that could have been more easily solved by prompt conditions.

"While we appreciate the vast undertaking and equal responsibility of the world's readjustment, we deprecate the delay that has waited for subsidiary and subsequent matters."

FRANCE SOON TO SIFT TRADE RESTRICTIONS

Removal of Embargo on Importation of Some Raw Materials Already Promised.

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PARIS, April 12.—France soon will open its gates to American manufacturers. The promise already is given that the embargo on some important raw materials is to be lifted. This attitude was accepted today by the American Chamber of Commerce in the light that the French Government has had a change of heart.

Just now France refuses absolutely to permit any importations from foreign lands. Imports are prohibited, it is explained, because it is feared France will deteriorate with a tremendous influx of material. Then, too, there are scores of war factories in the south which had to be kept going. It was hoped they would be reorganized and would supply the needs of the north.

"Prospects are brightening for the American manufacturer," said Frank Boole, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce. "We have the promise of the Government to admit some raw materials. We cannot specify these at this time. Soon peace will be signed and there will be something definite which the people here can base their plans.

"The American manufacturers must be prepared to do business here in the future on long terms, something which they are not used to. French bankers say that customers here must be given years to pay. That American manufacturers can do this is the opinion of our bankers at home, who already have expressed a willingness to finance the trade."

AMERICANS WINNING TRADE.

Britons Abroad Warn Their Government of Rapid Gains by Rivals.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—British residents abroad have bombarded the home Government with complaints of the activity of American business men throughout the world, advices to an official of the State Department say.

Official advices report that the necessity for action is particularly realized in the Lancashire cotton district in regard to trade with the Orient. A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has proposed to Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, that a commercial mission be sent at once to China. It was proposed that the mission be made up of representatives of the cotton manufacturers, cotton trade union leaders, shippers, and officials of the Department of Oversea Trade. It is asked that the Government pay the expenses of the mission.

One London paper voices the general apprehension that the United States will take from Great Britain her lead in the commerce of the world as follows:

"The activity of manufacturers in the United States of America and the keen commercial instinct with which they are seeking to revive old and secure new markets for their goods have led to many complaints that British manufacturers are being left far behind in the struggle for the markets of the world.

"To British residents abroad it is peculiarly exasperating to see American business houses taking up premises in, say, Scandinavia, for the purpose of trading direct with large firms in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland, and with an eye to the future, establishing a jumping-off place from which they will be able to establish themselves in Russia when that country is once more in a sufficiently settled state to permit of trading relations being re-established. The same complaint is being made by Britons in all parts of the world that the American manufacturer is very much to the fore, while nothing is seen of his British competitor."

GERMANS PLOTTED REVOLT IN BOHEMIA

Brockdorff-Ranzau, New Foreign Minister, Involved in Exposure of Spy Work.

SECRET DOCUMENTS FOUND

A German Girl Who Had Taken Oath to the New State May Be Tried for High Treason.

ZURICH, April 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Foreign Minister, who has been selected as one of the German delegates to the Peace Conference, was involved in a recent attempt by Germany and German Austria to stir up armed rebellion against Czechoslovaki, according to a special correspondent writing from Prague. The alleged plot was discovered by Czechoslovak authorities when they arrested Dr. Paul Schwarz, the German Vice Consul at Prague, and one of his woman agents, Julia Pahlen.

Dr. Schwarz was arrested as he was leaving Bohemia to pay a visit to Berlin about March 1. The luggage was seized and searched, and, says the Prague correspondent, "in it were found a number of compromising documents bearing on the scheme to stir up a revolution in Bohemia."

The correspondent adds:

"The Government of Bohemia is in possession of the original letter which introduced Dr. Schwarz to Herr von Gebsattel, German Consul Agent at Prague. The following extracts are taken from it:

"'The Secretary of State, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, directs me to communicate to you the following: I beg you in the name of the Secretary of State, while keeping Dr. Schwarz in the subordinate position of Vice Consul, nevertheless to give him every facility for maintaining constant contact with political personage in Bohemia. After learning from him the nature of his special instructions, I beg you to assist in any and every way the work to be done by Dr. Schwarz. If we have the bad luck to be compromised we will simply recall Dr. Schwarz, leaving you to disavow all communication with his proceedings.'

"This letter recalls very strongly the instructions given by Count von Bernstorff to his subordinate agents in the United States," continues the Prague correspondent. "German methods, it will be seen, have remained unchanged. Dr. Schwarz settled down in Prague to organize a vast system of espionage and propaganda which was to culminate in two armed rebellions against the Czechoslovak Government, one in the German speaking regions of Bohemia and the other in Slovakia. He succeeded in placing a number of his agents in various Government departments at Prague."

The correspondent asserts that Dr. Schwarz's espionage was disclosed by the indiscretions of Julia Pahlen, a German girl of 21 years, whom he had placed in the Czechoslovak official press bureau. There her espionage work was discovered. Details of the conspiracy against Bohemia were learned. Copies of instructions to German agents in several places where armed risings had been planned were seized and Dr. Schwarz's arrest followed. Julia Pahlen also was arrested, and, it is stated, will be tried for high treason, as she was a Government official and had taken the oath of fidelity. It is not yet known what will be done with Dr. Schwarz.

The Schwarz intrigue began immediately after Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's appointment as German Foreign Minister," writes the correspondent. "Its inception must have been one of his earliest official acts."

ASK PRUSSIA TO POLICE BERLIN

BERLIN, April 11, (Associated Press.)—The Berlin police force has become so ineffective against street gambling, plundering, and daylight robberies, aggregating millions of marks, that the Berlin City Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution for the turning over of the Police Department to Prussia, provided the State is willing to assume charge of it.

FINANCE BONDS ALLOTTED.

New York Reserve District Gets $85,748,000 of $200,000,000 Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The War Finance Corporation today announced the final total allotments of its $200,000,000 bond issue by Federal Reserve Districts. These bonds mature in one year and carry interest at 5 per cent. The allotments follow:

New York	$85,748,000	Chicago	29,321,000
Boston	28,951,000	St. Louis	4,347,000
Philadelphia	9,241,000	Minneapolis	5,752,000
Cleveland	19,549,000	Kansas City	3,963,000
Richmond	3,545,000	Dallas	658,000
Atlanta	1,501,000	San Fran.	10,325,000
Total			$200,000,0000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Twenty-five new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $1,851,000 were chartered today. They include:

Simpson Red Ash Coal Sales Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; O. A. Glassberg, H. S. Osterwell, C. S. Fieldstein, 584 West 181st St.

Simpson Coal Co., Manhattan, $500,000; J. H. Jones, C. S. Hollister, O. A. Glassberg, 38 Nassau St.

Berriman, Cohen & Pearl, Inc., Manhattan, men's and boys' shirts, $15,000; N. E. Berriman, E. Cohen, P. Pearl, 25 Ludlow St.

J. D. M. Trading Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $25,000; J. D. McQuade, William Gray, Jr., B. L. Patterson, Rockaway Park.

Rockwell Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $30,000; S. and F. Dincin, S. Blickman, 531 19th St., Brooklyn.

Premier Gaiter Co., Brooklyn, shoes and slippers, $5,000; S. May, A. Wolfe, J. Oshlag, 1,050 Madison Av.

Utica Electrical Appliance Co., Utica, $50,000; M. A. Owens, L. J. Horrigan, A. Victory, Utica.

Coleman Tire Co., Rochester, $5,000; J. D. Coleman, M. and G. I. Batezold, Rochester

Frank Porco Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; F. and L. Porco, D. Fata, 208 East 118th St.

Joseph S. Apfel Co., Manhattan, dolls, novelties, &c., $10,000; J. S. S. and E. M. Apfel, I. Hartman, 2,512 7th Av.

The Guarantee Corp., Manhattan, cotton goods, $10,000; M. Lang, H. Desmendes, J. L. Mandel, Hotel Willard.

Golden Pheasant Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $25,000; S. Weintraub, I. Cohen, J. J. Lazaroe, 660 West 115th St.

Edward R. Domschke, Inc., Queens, coal mining and ice making, $25,000; E. R. Domschke, G. B. and L. Serendez, 15 Elton St., Brooklyn.

Homestead Lumber and Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. G. Scharff and R. Holtz, 509 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Liberty Domestic Products Co., Syracuse, cleaning products, $10,000; J. E. Maloney, T. P. Ryan, M. J. Cole, Syracuse.

Frankel & Cohen, Inc., Manhattan, jewelry, $50,000; B. Frankel, I. Cohen, A. Wilensky, 305 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Hammond & Carpenter Corp., Manhattan, vaporizers, $20,000; H. A. Bingham, C. A. Cole, A. I. Oakley, Pearl River.

Trans-Marine Supply Co., Manhattan, imports and exports, $500,000; F. R. Fuchs, C. S. Aronstam, W. H. Pitkin, 100 Broadway.

Prospect Park West Apartments, Brooklyn, real estate, $100,000; W. K. Crastow, F. R. Fuchs, B. Lisso, 102 West 54th St.

Hymans & Foreman, Inc., Manhattan, brokers in cotton goods, 600 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $6,000; W. H. Jeffers, M. D. Abraham, C. G. Hoffman, 835 Whitlock Av.

International Photo Play Distributors, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $100,000; M. A. and M. Schlesinger, A. G. Smith, 100 West 70th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Saratoga Shoe Co., Saratoga, $7,500 to $20,000.

Ultra Patent Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $300,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Art Metal Bed Co., Brooklyn, to Art Metal Bed & Thomson Bros., Inc.

Heat and Power Sales Service Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; J. R. Smith, F. P. Tucker, A. C. Dean, 177 Broadway.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 12.—Charters filed: Star Securities Co., $1,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

Detroit Oil and Gas Co., $1,000,000; C. E. Flannigan, W. K. Mason, D. Kay, all of Detroit.

Amazon Petroleum Co., $500,000; O. F. Whittle, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. A. Brierly, Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Hunter, Lexington, Ky.

Westcott Valve Co., $300,000; T. L. Croteau, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Great Atlantic Fuel Co., $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy of Wilmington.

General Realty Co., $100,000; M. L. Rogers, M. M. Nichols, W. G. Singer of Wilmington.

Argo Productions Corp., $75,000; M. Ettler, Franklin Mettler, L. P. Mettler of Wilmington.

Charles Hayward Co., real estate, $50,000; Charles Hayward, James A. Adair, E. E. Sterling of Wilmington.

CHANGE OF NAME.

American Engineering and Contr. Co. to American Contr. Co., New York.

SPECIAL OFFERING

We are offering unusually attractive prices during week of April 14 on

Our Famous Stockinette P. & T. Hams and P. & T. Bacon.

The quality of these meats is not to be confused with other brands. They are in a class by themselves, as our regular patrons know.

PARK & TILFORD

J. O. TEPPER, Mfg. Furrier
12 West 36th St., near 5th Ave.

If it's a Sable, Fisher, Silver, Cross or any other Fox Scarf, Coat, Coatee, or Wrap, We have it,



made of Choice Skins, perfect workmanship and at right prices.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK
Kam., blue, Taupe and Poiret Fox Scarfs
$35 — $40 — $50
Visit us if interested in furs, you'll be pleased.

Cash Paid for PAWN TICKETS and DIAMONDS
And Your Valuables Saved for You.
Strictly Confidential. Appraising Free.
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503 5th Ave., N. Y.
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Tel. 5331 Vanderbilt.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Two Things Every Woman Knows ~ Socks

O nearly every woman, life is just one darned sock after another. Indeed, she often wonders if she has a centipede for a son or a husband. She knows Men's Socks from top to toe; right and left; holy and completely. She wears Men's Socks almost as much as men do, though she wears them upon her hands, darning! Keeping a man in socks is a problem that would stagger a Modern Soc(k)rates. May the John David Shop help take his feet off your mind?

To-morrow, step in and examine our Phoenix Silk Half-Hose for Men Folks at 80c, $1.05, $1.50 and $2.00 the pair. Pure-thread cocoon silk, not just spun silk; pure-dye colors; toe, heel and sole are spliced fortresses. They'll wear out, of course, but we guarantee them to outwear any sock of even price. That's great for the mender, and what's great for the men is the sleek, glass-smooth fit and the scintillant lustre, two things that all socks profess, but that only Phoenix Silk Socks truly possess, even after frequent washing.

Foot Note—When you are here to choose a Man's Hosiery, choose your own, too. We carry a full stock of Stockings in all Easter shades.

ADDITIONAL NEWS OF HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST IN THE DOMAIN OF SPORTS

NAVY'S CRACK CREW BEATS PENN EASILY

Middies Show Way to Quaker 'Varsity Oarsmen in Battle of Sweeps on Severn.

FINISH 4 LENGTHS AHEAD

Plebes Victorious Over Opposing Freshmen, but U. of P. Second Crew Wins Stirring Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 12.—The powerful oarsmen of the Naval Academy swept to victory over Penn's husky 'Varsity crew in the first great regatta of the season rowed on the Severn this afternoon. The Middies' first crew proved clearly its supremacy over the Quakers, covering the measured Henley course of one and five-sixteenths miles, over which all of today's races were rowed, in 7:47, while the invaders from the Schuylkill were clocked in 7:34. Four lengths of clear water separated the two shells as the winners crossed the finish line.

The Naval Academy's plebe crew added materially to the joy of the watching midshipmen by administering an almost equally emphatic beating to the Penn freshmen. In this test of the championship of the youngsters the margin of victory was nearly three lengths, and the respective times were 7:35 and 7:39.

The only fift in the gray clouds which lowered over Penn's despites today was due to the second crew of the Philadelphia institution, which won a nip-and-tuck race from the middies' second crew. This struggle was a thriller throughout, and was won by a margin of four seconds only, the times being 7:35 and 7:39.

Commander Arthur S. Kibbee, U. S. N., was the referee, and the judges at the finish were J. S. Stimson, Penn., and Midshipman A. J. McDonald.

The races were rowed on the up-Severn course, starting about three miles above the boathouse and finishing just below the Naval Academy Railroad Bridge. Conditions were ideal except for a slight wind which blew against the oarsmen and slowed them up to some degree. However, the water never was smoother.

Great Crowd Sees Races.

A larger crowd than any which has gathered on the Severn's banks and surface in years saw the races and was well cared for. The Naval Academy fleet of small vessels has recently been augmented by twenty-four submarine chasers, vessels just suited for the needs of such an event, as that of today, and they were stationed along the course, with many other small craft. The policing of the course was excellent.

The races were scheduled to begin at 4 o'clock, but were postponed to permit the finishing of other athletic events. The plebe crews, the Penn freshmen oarsters, did not start until a quarter to 5, and the others were correspondingly delayed.

The big race was simply a matter of the more powerful and smoother rowing crew. Glendon's lads clearly had an ample margin this afternoon on those coached by Joe Wright.

The crews got away to a beautiful start and no advantage was gained by either for one-third of the distance, but it was noticeable that Penn was rowing forty to the minute, two more than the Navy, to keep up, and from the very start the Quakers had to put all their power into their work, while the midshipmen seemed to have something in reserve. Toward the end this reserve of strength in the Navy boat was clearly in evidence.

After the third of the course had been covered the midshipmen began to pull away and at the half distance had gained a full length. From this point on the advantage of the Navy oarsmen was steadily increased, with every stroke their superiority was more marked, while Penn had given its all and was not able to develop anything like a spurt or a gruelling finish. The high stroke which it had been forced to maintain had been too costly of strength to leave a residue of reserve force. Four lengths in the lead, the Navy crew crossed the finish line in the midst of a storm of voices and horns that could be heard miles away.

Easy for Heavy Plebe Crew.

The first race in the afternoon broke the ice for the Navy. In this contest the powerful Plebe crew, the heaviest on the river this afternoon, averaging a little over 150 pounds, gained a decided victory over Wright's freshmen, almost as emphatic as that gained in the main event.

Pennsylvania got a bad start in this race and the Navy youngsters were a length ahead before the young Quakers were working smoothly. They hung together quite closely for half the distance, but the great strength and good form in the Plebe shell began to tell at that point and the lead was increased constantly to the end.

The second race was second in order was that between the two second crews, and it was the only one to afford the thrills of an alternating lead, as well as being by far the closest of the day. At the start the Navy crew got a slight lead, which it held until a third of the course had been covered. Then the Pennsylvanians, who showed themselves able to maintain a very high stroke, forced their way to the front and increased their lead to a length at the finish in spite of the most sturdy efforts of the Navy crew to overhaul them.

All the crews which met today will oppose each other next month when they start in the American Henley at Philadelphia.

The crews were boated as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA 'VARSITY.

Position.		Weight.	Height.
Bow	Ames	165	5 10
7	Keller	169	5 10
6	Roberts	172	6
5	Supplee	170	5 10
4	Shipley	167	5 11
3	Wilson	169	6 1
2	Wilson	156	5 10
Stroke	Thomas	175	5 10
Cox.	Hardin	109	5 2

NAVAL ACADEMY FIRST CREW.

Bow	Sanborn	181	6
7	Graves	178	6 ¼
6	Wiedman	180	6
5	Skinner	183	6 11½
4	Ballentine	182	6 2
3	Keppler	176	6 2
2	Harris	175	6
Stroke	Sheran	182	6 1
Cox.	Copeland	107	5 4

PENNSYLVANIA SECOND CREW.

Bow	Osiewisch	145	5 8¾
7	Redell	153	5 9
6	Purcher	155	5 9
5	Frank	173	6 11
4	Foreman	176	5 10½
3	Lorenus	169	6
2	Shuman	168	5 10
Stroke	Copeland	172	6
Cox.	Gillette	105	5 3

NAVAL ACADEMY SECOND CREW.

Bow	Litchfield	178	5 11
7	Renard	180	6
6	Jacomini	166	6
5	Arthur	180	5 11
4	Kinney	182	6
3	Stelling	175	6 1
2	Graff	164	5 11
Stroke	Van Buren	165	5 9
Cox.	Clark	105	5 4

PENNSYLVANIA FRESHMEN.

Bow	Knight	168	5 10
7	Miller	167	5 9
6	Kandel	187	5 9
5	Garretson	187	6 2
4	Frauton	177	6 1
3	Brandenburg	169	6 1
2	Swan	179	6 1
Stroke	Armstrong	180	6 1½
Cox.	Buckholtz	108	5 4

NAVAL ACADEMY PLEBES.

Bow	Matthere	178	6
7	Jackson	183	6 1
6	Richardson	182	6 2
5	Horton	183	6 2
4	King	184	6
3	Johnson	180	6
2	Gallagher	178	5 11
Stroke	Keppel	175	5 10
Cox.	Bothwell	110	5 4

Other News of Sports on Page Six, Section Two.

GIANTS BEAT BALTIMORE.

McGraw's Men Win Easy Victory by Score of 9 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12.—The Giants had soft picking here this afternoon and had little trouble in defeating Jack Dunn's Baltimore Internationals by 9 to 0. After their hard-fought games with the Boston Red Sox, playing the Orioles today was like reverting back to the interteam Yanigan series at Gainesville.

Rube Benton and Bob Steele pitched for New York, the first named staying in six innings. He merely toyed with the International Leaguers. Only two men reached base on him. Clarke got a double in the fifth on a fly which was misjudged by Kauff, while Maisel was safe in the sixth on Zimmerman's fumble.

In the first inning New York made five runs on Left Hander Knetsch. Burns drew a pass and was forced at second base by Young. Chase drove a double down the right infield foul line. Rose galloping to third. Kauff inserted a timely single to right, both runners scoring. Doyle kept up the fusillade with a single to right. Fletcher raised a foul. Ben Egan couldn't quite reach it and as a result Fletcher drove to the left field fence for two bases. Kauff and Doyle scoring. Maisel's relay easily had Doyle beaten at the plate, but Egan dropped the ball as he was tagging the runner. McCarthy doubled, scoring Fletcher.

The Giants scored again in the second when Young walked, and scored when Maisel hit Chase with the ball. Frank was responsible for the two runs scored on him in the fifth, as he made a wild throw on Zimmerman. Fletcher drove in Zimmerman, and Arthur got around himself on Benton's single and Burns's double.

Charles Stoneham, the new Giant President, joined the New York party here today.

The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	P	A	BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	P	A
Burns,lf	3	0	2	3	0	Maisel,3b	4	0	0	3	4
Thorpe,lf	2	0	0	1	0	Jacobson,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Young,rf	3	2	1	0	0	Bishop,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Chase,1b	4	1	1	10	0	Henig,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Miller,1b	1	0	0	0	0	Dooley,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Kauff,cf	3	1	1	3	0	Maring,2b	3	0	1	5	1
Doyle,2b	5	1	1	2	3	Beal,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Gilespie,2b	0	0	0	0	0	Egan,c	2	0	0	0	1
Zim'man,3b	4	1	1	0	6	Caroll,s	1	0	1	4	1
Baird,3b	1	0	0	0	0	Kniesober,p	2	0	0	0	1
Fletcher,ss	4	2	3	0	1	Frank,p	1	0	0	0	2
Sicking,ss	0	1	0	0	0	aLewis	1	0	0	0	0
McCarthy,c	4	0	2	1	0	Herbert,p	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neil,c	1	0	1	0	0						
Benton,p	4	0	1	1	0						
Steele,p	1	0	1	1	1						
Total	42	9	15	27	10	Total	30	0	3	27	13

a Batted for Frank in the sixth inning.

Errors—Zimmerman, Maisel, Egan, Frank.

New York	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—9
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base on errors—New York, 2; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits—Chase, Fletcher, McCarty, 2; Burns, 2; Clark, Henig. Stolen base—Young. Left on bases—New York, 12; Baltimore, 5. Double play—Steele, Doyle, and Thomas; Egan on Ball—Off Kniescher, 1; Frank, 2, Herbert, 2; Steele, 2. Struck out—By Benton, 1; Steelt, 2; Herbert, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Herbert, (Sicking.) Wild pitches—Benton, Steele. Hits—Off Kniescher, 5 in 2 inning, Frank, 7 in 5; Herbert, 3 in 3; Benton, 1 in 6; Steele, 2 in 3. Umpires—Brennan and Brockman.

COLUMBIA EASY WINNER.

Dawson's Nine Blanks Manhattan College, 14 to 0.

Columbia toyed with the Manhattan College baseball team in the first game of the year on South Field yesterday afternoon and won by a score of 14 to 0, in a well played game on Columbia's part.

Fred Dawson started "Cy" Meany on the mound against the Washington Heights players and Meany not only excelled on the mound, but his hitting was a big factor in breaking up the game. In the second frame, when Columbia scored five runs, Meany, with a triple to left field, was responsible for three of the tallies. In the third, when the Blue and White made four runs, Meany drove in two with a single to left. In the fourth frame he followed Tynan, who had singled and laid down a perfect sacrifice bunt, which put Tynan on second, whence he scored a moment later.

The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	P	A	MANHATTAN.	AB	R	H	P	A
Schnaars,lb	5	3	4	6	0	Kirby,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Hannon,rn	4	2	0	1	2	Regan,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Hauk,2b	4	0	4	4	1	Lyons,lf,p	4	0	0	2	1
Goodman,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Kenville,lf	3	0	0	2	1
Tedford,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Mahoney,	1	0	0	0	0
Meany,p	5	3	3	1	4	Kenville,2b	3	0	1	3	0
Kinnenger,c	3	0	0	1	0	Lima,1b	3	0	1	5	0
Canapery,cf	3	3	1	0	0	Gerrity,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Iriss,3b	4	1	1	1	2	Mahoney,p	1	0	0	0	1
Tynan,cf	4	2	1	0	0	Robinson,p,lf	1	0	0	0	2
Meany,p	3	2	2	0	1						
Koenig,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Weinstein,lf	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	14	14	27	7	Total	27	0	4	24	12

Columbia	0	5	4	0	2	2	1	0	—14
Manhattan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Errors—Kirby, Regan, Kenville, Mahoney, Robinson.

Stolen bases—Schnaars, (3,) Hauck, Donegan, Kenville. Sacrifice hit—Meany. Two-base hit—Hauck. Three-base hit—Meany. Wild pitch—Meany, 1 in 6 innings; Koenig, 1 in Mahoney, 0 in 2 2-3; Robinson, 5 in 4 2-3; Lyons, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Meany, 10; Koenig, 3; Mahoney, 3; Robinson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Koenig, 1; Mahoney, 3; Robinson, 5. Wild pitch—Robinson. Passed ball—Deegan. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—Two hours.

STEVENS WINS WITH EASE.

Takes Poorly Played Game from C. C. N. Y. by 6 to 1.

Stevens easily defeated the City College of New York nine yesterday in the opening game of the season by the score of 6 to 1. The game was rather poorly played, errors cropping out at critical moments. Carlson gave no bases on balls and showed good early season form.

The score:

STEVENS.	AB	R	H	P	A	C. C. N. Y.	AB	R	H	P	A
Roth,ss	4	0	0	1	3	Ball,cf	4	1	0	0	0
Barry,3b	5	1	1	0	3	Freehill,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Esser,1b	5	0	0	17	0	Kirschner,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Dreer,2b	3	1	1	1	1	Cullen,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Daly,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Piedmont,1b	3	0	1	11	1
Donnelly,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Lebow,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Koch,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Diamentstn,ss	4	0	1	4	2
Perardi,c	2	1	0	4	1	Krinsky,c	2	0	0	7	1
Carlson,p	4	1	2	0	0	Garvey,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	30	6	5	27	14	Total	32	1	4	23	12

Errors—Roth, Drew, (3.) Freehill, Cullen, Lebow, Diamentstn.

Stevens	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0—6
C. C. of N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Umpire—Mr. Lewis. Time—1 hour and 50 minutes.

NEW YORK BOXERS VICTORS.

Win Four of Seven Bouts in Tournament in Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—A tourney of seven amateur boxing bouts was staged by the Pittsburgh Athletic Association tonight between New York and Pittsburgh boys. The visitors won four out of seven, and one decision against the visitors was so manifestly unfair on the part of the judges that the referee, Joe Choynski, the veteran prize fighter, who is in charge of boxing at the club, said the New York boy, James Pilkington, New York State champion at 125 pounds, was a winner by 3 points to 1, but he could not change the verdict of the judges, who were hissed by the crowd.

The New York winners, Nable, Sieger, Jackman, and O'Boyle, all showed too much stuff for the local lads, outpointing them in every department.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—Sam Nable, Clark House, New York, beat Pat Reilly, Pittsburgh, three rounds. The judges disagreed, but Referee Choynski gave it to Nable.

122-Pound Class.—E. Sieger, Rutgers Gym, New York, defeated W. Gross, Pittsburgh, in three rounds.

125-Pound Class.—Charles Jackman, New York Y. M. C. A., defeated Joe Holland, Pittsburgh, three rounds.

130-Pound Class.—Eddie Burke, Pittsburgh, defeated James Pilkington, Ozanam Association, New York, in three rounds.

135-Pound Class.—Art Rooney, Pittsburgh, defeated E. J. Crozier, Brunzdale A. C., New York, in three rounds.

145-Pound Class.—Andy O'Boyle, Bronxdale A. C., New York, defeated Jack Revesto, Pittsburgh, in three rounds.

158-Pound Class.—Frankie Grayber, Pittsburgh, defeated Al Silverstein, Union Settlement, New York, in three rounds.

VERDICT AGAINST ORGANIZED BALL

$80,000 Damages Given by Jury to Baltimore Feds—Big Leagues Will Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A verdict of $80,000 was rendered this afternoon in favor of the Baltimore Federal League Club against organized baseball. The jury was out six hours. Attorneys for organized baseball at once gave notice of an appeal, and the case will be carried, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court.

The case has been under trial for fourteen days in the District Supreme Court before Associate Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford. The Baltimore club of the defunct Federal League brought suit for $900,000 on the ground that organized baseball was a combination in restraint of trade and violated the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Under the provisions of that statute, the plaintiff is entitled to sue for three times the amount involved, and while the Baltimore club claimed that it has suffered damages to the extent of $300,000, it actually filed suit for $900,000. If final judgment is entered, the present damages will be trebled, making the amount $240,000.

The defense alleged that the Sherman law is not violated, because baseball was not a trade, but a national sport. But Justice Stafford decided that the law was violated by the baseball organization, and so instructed the jury. His charge narrowed down to the determination of whether the Baltimore Club had actually been damaged, and, if so, could that damage be expressed in dollars and cents. The amount of the verdict was left to the jury.

If the courts sustain the decision rendered today the damages would probably have to be collected by the National Commission, and doubtless assessments would be made upon all clubs in all classes included in organized baseball.

The defendants named in the suit were the National League and its eight component clubs, the American League and its separate clubs, August Herrmann, Bancroft B. Johnson, and John K. Tener, then comprising the National Commission; James A. Gilmore, Charles H. Weeghman, and Harry Sinclair, former Federal League officials.

TIGERS WIN FIRST GAME.

Outplay Swarthmore Nine by Score of 6 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12.—Princeton defeated Swarthmore here this afternoon, 6 to 0, in the opening game of the baseball season. The Tigers excelled their rivals in every department of the game, and the Pennsylvania collegians were helpless before Margett's delivery. Trimble was the individual batting star of the game with three hits to his credit, one of them, a long double.

The Tigers commenced the scoring in the second inning when two hits together with two Swarthmore errors and a walk gave the Orange and Black rooters three runs. Gray walked on the third and scored on Trimble's second hit. The final two tallies came in the fifth when Cook beat out a bunt, Bade singled and Trimble brought them both home with another single, after Gray had filed out. Harvey put up a sterling game at first base for Princeton, while Keyes also contributed several brilliant stops and throws from short field. Ogden, who relieved Clancy in the sixth, fared better than his predecessor, and shut the Tigers out in the last three innings.

PRINCETON	AB	R	H	P	A	SWARTHMORE.	AB	R	H	P	A
Struhing,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Wiesle,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Cook,lf	4	1	1	4	1	Carter,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Bade,3b	4	1	2	1	3	Morris,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Gray,rf	2	2	1	0	0	Carris,c	4	0	0	5	0
Trimble,c	4	1	3	6	0	Webb,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Hauhan,2b	4	1	1	2	2	Keyes,ss	3	0	0	2	3
Keyes,ss	3	0	0	3	5	Wilde,3b	3	0	1	1	3
Harvey,1b	3	0	1	9	0	Dudley,2b	3	0	1	1	4
Margett,p	3	0	0	0	1	Clancy,p	3	0	0	0	3
						Ogden,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	31	6	8	27	11	Total	31	0	2	24	12

Princeton	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	—6
Swarthmore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Errors—Stubing, Cook. Carter, Carris, Keyes, Clancy.

Two-base hit—Trimble. Stolen base—Struhing. Sacrifice hit—Keyes. Sacrifice fly—Margetts. Double play—Cook and Bauhan. Struck out—By Margetts, 5; Clancy, 4; Ogden, 1. Bases on balls—Off Margetts, 3; Clancy, 2. Hits—Off Clancy, 6 in 6 innings. Passed ball—Carris. Time of game—1 hour and 42 minutes. Umpires—Westerfell and Martinique.

ARMY IS VICTORIOUS.

Beats Lafayette by Rally in Ninth, Score Being 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 12.—In a battle royal between the Army and Lafayette today the Cadets came through with a ninth-inning rally which netted them a 2 to 1 victory over the Pennsylvania collegians. It was likewise a battle of wits between Hans Lobert, coach of the Army nine, and Hooks Wiltse, mentor for Lafayette, both erstwhile Giant players. Hans outguessed George in the last frame when Moyer, the Lafayette slabman, was wavering momentarily, and by rushing Wilhide, a pinch hitter, into the fray with two on he threw the collegians into confusion and won the game then and there.

Lafayette scored in the third after McGrath had winged Moyer. Thilson's hit to left doing the damage. Until the ninth Moyer had the Army men standing on their heads, when he lapsed suddenly by passing Lystad, the first man up. Tate drove one over short and both runners were safe. Wilhide bunted a smart one at Tamborelli, whose perfect throw got by Anderson, and Lystad scored the tying run. Wilhide later scored the winning run on a hit by McCarthy which went between short and second.

The score by innings:

Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Lafayette	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Batteries—McGrath and McCarthy; Moyer and Buechner.

AMATEURS IN FINAL BOUTS.

O'Connor Defeats Schupp in One Round in N. Y. A. C. Tourney.

The amateur boxing tournament at the New York Athletic Club came to a close last night, when nine bouts were staged in the finals. These provided some surprises as well as some very clever exhibitions.

The real upset of the evening came in the 135-pound class, when D. O'Connor, unattached, who had been something of a sensation earlier in the week, was decisively defeated in one round by S. Schupp of the Mercury A. C.

One of the best bouts on the program was in the 145-pound novice class, in which Soldier Boerman, unattached, gained a decision over B. Shaw in three rounds. Both boxers fought fast to the finish.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—A. Devoda, unattached, won by default from S. Eisenstadt, Pastime A. C.

110-Pound Special.—S. Monthary, Glencoe A. C., defeated H. Somons, Union Settlement; four rounds.

120-Pound Class.—J. Epstein, Mercury A. C., defeated D. Neyhause, Clark House A. C.; two rounds.

125-Pound Special.—J. Marcus, Clark House A. C., defeated B. Beck, Mercury A. C.; three rounds.

125-Pound Class.—Charles Jackman, New York Y. M. C. A., defeated Joe Holland, Pittsburgh, three rounds.

125-Pound Special.—J. Epstein, Mercury A. C., defeated J. Rosenthal, Clark House A. C.; decision, three rounds.

125-Pound Special.—M. Arra, Quickstep A. C., defeated J. Marcus; two rounds.

145-Pound Novice.—Soldier Boerman, unattached, defeated B. Shaw, unattached, three rounds; decision.

125-Pound Special.—I. Piarnall, Boxers Loyalty League, defeated I. Jampole, three rounds; decision.

158-Pound Class.—D. O'Connor, unattached, defeated S. Schupp, Mercury A. C., one round.

BATES BEATS THE CRIMSON.

Harvard Hits Well, but Falls in Pinches, Losing by 8 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—Harvard's heavy artillery, hammering out eleven hits, including two home runs and a double, was not enough to offset sore-arm pitching and wild throwing this afternoon on Soldiers' Field, when the Bates baseball team carried a 9 to 7 victory home with them to Maine. The visiting nine hung up but seven hits, but the substitute Harvard players went wild with ease on the bases and threw the game away.

Three regular Crimson men were out with sprained ankles, and the only pitcher who has shown anything this year, Johnson, was resting after his victory over Bowdoin. Captain MacLeod was sorely missed at second base, while the outfield was almost equally crippled without Gross.

Bainbridge Frethingham proved the star of the game, smashing out a home run, a double and a single in four trips to the plate. He scored two runs also. Catcher Dammack came to bat in the ninth and crashed out a home run with the bases full, putting his team in the lead.

But the Bates men got going in the next session and marked up four runs, a handicap which the Harvard nine was unable to overcome. With one gone Elwell singled, Maxim hit to the pitcher, who failed on a fielder's choice to get the runner at second, and both men were safe. Perkins, who had made some spectacular stops at third, juggled Talbot's grounder, putting a man on every sack. Dillon then crashed out a hit scoring two more runners, and Coach Hugh Duffy put Bullard into pitch for the Crimson. The new pitcher was wild and passed Trask. Davidson brought in one more run with a single, and the rally ended when Moulton filed out. Harvard threatened to score in the ninth. Frothingham cracked out a double, but Blair, pinch hitting for Baldwin, was unable to bring him in.

Bobbie Emmons, acting Captain of the Harvard nine, turned in two of the best bits of fielding that have been seen on Soldiers' Field in many a day. In the second inning of the Maine assignments would be made upon all clubs in all classes included in organized baseball, Bates batter, Perkins, a pinch hitter, into a double play, Emmons to Coffin to Weeghman.

The defendants named in the suit were the National League and its eight component clubs, the American League and its separate clubs, August Herrmann, Bancroft B. Johnson, and John K. Tener, then comprising the National Commission; James A. Gilmore, Charles H. Weeghman, and Harry Sinclair, former Federal League officials.

BATES.	AB	R	H	P	A	HARVARD.	AB	R	H	P	A
Maxim,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Evans,cf	4	1	2	4	0
Talbot,ss	4	2	2	0	1	Emmons,ss	4	0	2	2	3
Dillon,2b	4	2	2	2	3	Bond,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Moulton,3b	3	0	1	1	1	Jones,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Davidson,1b	4	0	1	13	0	Meehan,2b	4	1	0	3	0
Moulton,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Perkins,3b	3	2	2	3	5
Rice,cf	4	0	0	3	0	Frothingham,1b	4	2	3	8	0
Stone,c	3	0	0	6	2	Gammack,c	4	1	1	6	1
Elwell,p	4	2	1	1	4	Horween,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Hardell,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Bullard,p	0	0	0	0	0
						a Bigelow	1	0	0	0	0
						Baldwin,rf	1	0	0	1	0
						bBlair	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	9	7	27	12	Total	34	7	11	27	11

a Batted for Bullard in ninth.

b Batted for Baldwin in ninth.

Errors—Talbot, Track, Davidson, Stone, (2,) Evans, Perkins, (2,) Baldwin.

Bates	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	1	—8
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0—7

Sacrifice hits—Emmons, Trask, Evans, Talbot. Stolen bases—Meehan, Gammack, Emmons, Frothingham. Two-base hit—Frothingham. Three-base hits—Frothingham, Gammack. Bases on balls—Off Hardell, 2; Bullard, 1; Elwell, 2. Struck out—By Hardell, 3; Bullard, 1; Elwell, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Hardell, (Elwell.) Passed ball—Stone. Wild pitch—Hardell. Time—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpire—White.

YALE DEFEATS FORDHAM.

Eli Nine Wins in Eleventh by Score of 8 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—After Yale and Fordham had both apparently placed today's game safely on the shelf, the score was tied by the New Yorkers' seventh and eighth inning rallies, and Yale was fortunate to squeeze the winning run out of an inaccurate throw by Frank Frisch with two down in the eleventh, making the final count 8 to 7.

Individually Frisch and his team mate, Fred Sweetland, exhibited ball of major league standard. Sweetland's backstop work was clever and his batting perfect. Out of five trips to the plate he registered four safeties and a pass, while Frisch hammered Dean Robinson, Yale's first-string pitcher, for three triples, accounting for two of the visitors' tallies.

Fordham's spurt into the lead in the initial inning occasioned by Shonberg's fly, Frisch's triple, and Lefevre's sacrifice fly, netted a two-run lead, which Yale covered in her half with singles by Boyd and Prann, followed by Ray Gage's two-bagger. In the fourth Sawyer's single, an error by Frisch, a pass to Holden, and Lynch's two-bagger netted three runs, and drove Finn to the stable.

Fordham almost came abreast in the seventh when Sweetland's single and McNamara's pass were followed by Frisch's second triple. Burkley was passed and stole, but Corcoran's fly to short closed the inning. In Yale's half Lynch's pass and singles by Captain Boyd and Gage yielded Eli's two runs, but the count was evened in the eighth by Eustace's pass and singles by Sweetland, Shonberg, and Frisch. Yale's winning run in the eleventh came through Holden's single, Boyd's out and Prann's grounder, which Frisch threw poorly to first.

The score:

YALE.	AB	R	H	P	A	FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	P	A
Holden,cf	5	2	2	6	0	Schonb'g,lb	5	2	1	16	0
Lynch,1b	5	1	1	9	0	Frisch,ss	5	1	3	2	3
Boyd,lf	4	2	2	1	0	Lefevre,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Prann,ss	5	1	3	2	1	Burkley,cf	5	0	0	4	0
Gage,3b	5	0	2	1	2	Corcoran,2b	5	0	0	2	5
Gordon,rf	4	0	0	3	0	Eustace,lf	4	1	0	1	0
Sawyer,2b	5	1	1	4	3	Halloran,rf	5	1	1	0	0
Fredericks,c	5	0	3	8	2	Sw'tland,c	4	2	4	5	1
Robinson,p	3	1	0	1	2	Finn,p	2	1	1	0	5
Selleck,p	1	0	0	0	0	McNamara,p	2	0	0	0	3
aLay	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	46	8	14	33	8	Total	43	7	10	32	20

a Batted for Robinson in eighth inning.

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Boyd, Gage, (2,) Schonberg, Frisch, Corcoran, Eustace.

Fordham	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—7
Yale	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	—8

Two-base hit—Gage. Three-base hits—Lynch, Frisch. Double play—Prann, Sawyer, and Lynch. Sacrifice hits—Prann, Lefevre. Stolen bases—Prann, Frisch, Burkley, Corcoran. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 4; Selleck, 2; Finn, 1; McNamara, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Schonberg, Eustace. Struck out—By Robinson, 3; Selleck, 2; Finn, 1; McNamara, 4. Wild pitch—Robinson. Left on bases—Yale, 8; Fordham, 10. Hits—Off Finn, 8 in 3 2-3 innings; McNamara, 6 in 5; Robinson, 9 in 8; Selleck, 1 in 2. Umpire—Stockdale. Time—2 hours 20 min

BRILLIANT DANCES IN WAKE OF EASTER

Rainbow Ball, with Tableaux, at Sherry's, for St. Ambrose Community Centre.

VIRGINIA NURSERY BENEFIT

Military and Naval Dance in Aid of Blind, and Aviation Ball Are Among the Big Events.

The Easter season is to be marked with a group of brilliant balls.

On Easter Monday evening, at Sherry's, a Rainbow Ball will be given for the benefit of St. Ambrose Community Centre. Admission is to be by invitation only, and many are coming in costume. Tableaux are to be staged during the evening, posed by Mrs. John W. Alexander, George de Forest Brush, Barry Faulkner, Paul Manship, and Albert Sterner. Clarence H. Mackay is acting as honorary treasurer.

The Anne Brown Alumnae Association will give a large dance on Tuesday evening, April 22, at the Ritz-Carlton, in aid of the free kindergarten which the association maintains. Mrs. Sterling S. Beardsley of 210 Riverside Drive is receiving applications for tickets.

On Easter Wednesday a big dance, under the management of Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn of 850 Madison Avenue will be held at the Ritz-Carlton, at which the committee expects to raise $5,000 for the Virginia Day Nursery. This nursery was named for Miss Virginia Osborn, a sister of Professor Henry F. Osborn, who died in Rome, Italy, forty-four years ago, and whose plans to establish such an institution were carried out by her friends. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Seward Webb, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Charles Stewart, and Mrs. Oliver Jennings are among the boxholders. An entertainment is to precede the ball.

A large military and naval ball is to be given at the Hotel Commodore on the night of April 24 for the benefit of the New York Association for the Blind. There is a long list of patrons and patronesses. This ball is being a biennial social fixture, although it abandoned last year on account of the war. Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. John Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Thomas Dumsey, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson are among the patronesses.

Four bands will play for the dancers at the Aviation ball, to be given by the Air Service Memorial Fund at the Ritz-Carlton on Saturday night, April 26. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Thousands of invitations have been sent over the country by aerial mail service. The proceeds are to provide a memorial fitting the service rendered by American aviation in the winning of the war. Major Geoffrey Campbell is Secretary of the Air Service Memorial Fund.

Brooklyn society girls are to give a dance at the Biltmore on Easter Thursday. Each girl is to bring a scrapbook made by herself for a wounded soldier. It will be called a Scrap Book dance.

A Springtime ball will be held on Friday night, May 2, at Sherry's for the benefit of the Grosvenor Neighborhood House, which maintains a club and settlement house for public school children at 411 East Fiftieth Street. Miss Carolyn Wyeth of 9 East Seventy-fifth Street is receiving applications for tickets.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gifford Marshall of 850 Seventh Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Gifford Marshall, to Lieutenant Franklin King, U. S. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Winston King of Marlborough, Mass., Boston. Lieutenant King is a graduate of Harvard, class of '11, and of the Harvard Law School, class of '14, and has recently returned from service in European waters.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Alley of Haverford, Penn., formerly of this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabel Lord Alley, to Lieutenant Thornton Emmons, U. S. N., son of Lieutenant General Guy T. Emmons, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Emmons of Princeton, N. J.

Dr. and Mrs. John Champlin of Westerly, R. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Lyon Champlin, to Francis Cuming Lathrop, son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Lathrop of Wayne, Penn. Miss Champlin attended Miss Porter's School at Farmington, Conn., and has been active in Red Cross work. Mr. Lathrop left Cornell in 1917 and enlisted in the Marine Corps. Later he was commissioned a Lieutenant and received his discharge in February.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Levi of 343 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen F. Levi, to Gilbert Robert Gabriel.

Brentano-Beckwith.

Miss Carol Wardwell Beckwith, daughter of Charles T. Beckwith, and Arthur Brentano, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brentano, were married last evening in the Grove Street Congregational Church at East Orange, N. J., where the bridal couple and their parents reside. The Rev. Thomas B. Powell performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Mrs. Edgar W. Beckwith, Mrs. Karl Koniger, and the Misses Rowena Brentano, Dorothy Smith, and Helen Woodward. Ensign James MacFarland, U. S. N., of this city, was best man.

Miss Jenkins Weds Frank C. Swan.

Miss Mary S. Jenkins, daughter of the late Frank E. Jenkins of Brooklyn, was married to Frank C. Swan yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's cousin Mrs. Thomas H. Williams, in Jersey City, the Rev. John Howland Lathrop of Brooklyn officiating. Commodore Charles T. Pierce gave his niece in marriage. The young Misses Vida Lynn Williams and Barbara Williams were the flower girls. F. H. Morehead of Boston was best man, and Thomas H. Williams, David H. Hilton, Wallace Linn, and Richard H. Street served as ushers.

Wm. A. Harder's Son His Best Man.

Miss Winifred A. Roe of East Fishkill, N. Y., daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William B. Roe, and William A. Harder of Kinderhook, N. Y., head of the R. & W. Knitting Mills, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Grace Church chantry, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery officiating.

George Vardy, a friend of the Roe family, gave the bride in marriage. Herman Harder acted as best man for his father.

Following the ceremony a dinner was held at the Hotel Plaza, the couple leaving later for the South on their honeymoon.

Reception for Mrs. Leonard Wood.

The Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association will give a reception Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. John Henry Hammond, 9 East Ninety-first Street, in honor of Mrs. Leonard Wood, its Honorary President. The work of the association is to purchase and restore the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt. Mme. Homer is expected to sing, and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Rhetta Childe Dorr, and Lawrence Abbott will speak, and the plans for making Roosevelt House a permanent centre of Americanization will be outlined.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Squibb of Bernardsville, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Catherine Harrison Squibb, to Lieutenant John Raymond Pratt, U. S. N. R. F., of Dedham, Mass. Miss Squibb went to France in July, 1917, and is now doing Y. M. C. A. canteen work with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Lieutenant Pratt is at present personal aid to Admiral Benson at the Peace Conference in Paris. No date has been set for the wedding.

LADY DUFF GORDON IN COURT

Says During Hearing of Suit That America "Is an Awful Country."

The testimony of Lady Lucy Duff Gordon in supplementary proceedings as to her ability to pay a judgment for $1,500 obtained against her by Muriel Ridley, a dancer, for breach of a theatrical contract, was filed in the City Court yesterday at about the same time that her attorneys sent a check to settle up the judgment. Sheriff Knott's deputies had reported that they could find no property owned by Lady Duff Gordon, but when she testified that she rented an apartment at 375 Park Avenue the Sheriff sent there and attached all the contents, this bringing about a hasty payment of the judgment.

When examined by Alexander A. Mayper for the plaintiff, Lady Duff Gordon said that while she pays $358 a month rent for the Park Avenue apartment, she really lives in Riverdale. She pays $130 a week for the use of a chauffeur and automobile. She testified that she receives $365 a week from Lucille, Ltd., and for the use of her name in certain Sunday newspapers she gets $100 a week from the International Feature Service.

"What do you do for the $100?" asked Mr. Mayper.

"Nothing," replied Lady Duff Gordon. The defendant testified that she owns half the stock of Lucille, Ltd., but it is pledged for a loan. When asked if she had bought any Liberty bonds she replied:

"Why should I buy any? This country means nothing to me. I have had nothing but trouble over here. It is an awful country."

"People who pay their bills don't have any trouble here," retorted Mr. Mayper. "Do you mean to say that you have been living here and earning your livelihood and yet you didn't buy a Liberty bond?"

"I believe I have one that my maid bought for me."

Although Lady Duff Gordon was wearing many thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry, including a pearl necklace estimated at $5,000, the attorney did not demand that she give up any of her gems. She testified that she has no dower interest in the estate of her husband.

ORGANIZE POLICE CLUB.

Incorporators and Directors Perfect Plans—Enright President.

The first meeting of the incorporators and directors of the Police Club of the City of New York was held at the clubhouse, 145 Riverside Drive, yesterday for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization. The following officers were elected: President—Richard E. Enright; Vice Presidents—John A. Harriss, John A. Leach, John Daly, Louis Kaufman, and Henry R. Hoyt; Treasurer—General Coleman du Pont; Secretary—Deputy Commissioner Augustus Drum Porter. By-laws were adopted and the officers were authorized to proceed to receive applications for membership.

The following are eligible to membership: The Police Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, while holding their respective offices, any active or retired officer or member of the force, secretaries and other civilian employes of the department, and 100 life members. Honorary members shall be the President, the General commanding the army, the Admiral of the navy, the Rear Admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron, the General commanding the Department of the East, the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Mayor, the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, the five Borough Presidents, the Governor of the State, and the Adjutant General of the State of New York.

No initiation fee is to be charged. The annual dues are to be graded according to rank in the department, probably being $60 per annum for Commissioners and Deputies to $10 for patrolmen.

Up to the meeting yesterday the club has been operating under temporary organization. The use of the clubhouse was donated by Special Deputy Commissioner John A. Harriss. It was opened early in January, and since that time the entire expense of the maintenance has been borne by Commissioner Harriss. The meeting yesterday completed the permanent organization, and it is expected that from now on there will be a rapid accession to the membership.

ARMY APPEALS FOR MEN.

Seeks Recruits for Service in China, Philippines, and Hawaii.

The army recruiting headquarters for Manhattan, 461 Eighth Avenue, has received orders from the War Department to begin enlisting white applicants for service in Panama, Hawaii, the Philippines and China, and to accept Morse telegraph operators and experienced linemen for service in Siberia. During the last week, it was announced, the large majority of the 27,000 recruits for the regular army at the Eighth Avenue office and at 25 Third Avenue have chosen service in the A. E. F., and not a few have entered the air and motor transport services.

The following telegram from the Adjutant General was made public yesterday:

To the Army Recruiting Office in New York City:

Begin recruiting white applicants at once for service in Panama, Hawaiian, and Philippine Departments. Enlistment for this service will be for three years only and will be for infantry, coast artillery, engineers, Signal Corps, and Medical Department, except no infantry will be accepted for Hawaii. In addition to above white cavalry for Hawaii and colored cavalry for Philippines may be enlisted. Infantry for Philippine Department are for assignment in China.

"These instructions, when taken with the 50,000 men wanted for the A. E. F. and 100,000 for home service, including a few guards at the Disciplinary Barracks, Governors Island," said Major William B. Cochran, in charge of recruiting, yesterday, "open a world panorama to the applicant, who has but to state his choice of tropical palm, Siberian ozone, the battlefields of France, the silvery Rio Grande, or the vista of New York Harbor, and go to it. Such variety was never offered in army recruiting before. The man who wants to travel free and learn while he rides can be accommodated and take his choice of direction and distance."

Dead Letter Post Office.

The following dead letter post office list was issued today by the Red Cross Bureau in this city:

Arkin, Mrs. Sarah, 661 2d St., Brooklyn, in regard to Pvt. Leon Arkin, Co. L, 307th Inf.

Bakanowsky, Simon, 540 East 14th St., in regard to Stanley Bakanowsky.

Baudon, Miss Georgena, Brooklyn, in regard to Pvt. Charles Derby, Amb. Co. No. 28 San Tr., now with 59th Regt.

De Vitto, Leo, 56 1st Av., in regard to James Gezzino.

Engerson, Mrs. Anna, 1,954 3d Av., in regard to Corp. Julius Engerson, Co. M, 320th Inf.

Gibson, Mrs. William, Sea Bright, in regard to Pvt. William Gibson, 122d Co., F. of W. E. A. P. 6 706.

Gordon, Miss Stella, 6 East 36th St., in regard to Alfonso Naddeo.

Gray, Mrs. Mabel, 501 West 130th St., in regard to Corp. Carl Gray, Co. K, 165th Inf.

Katalas Tasos, 342 West 29th St., in regard to Pvt. George Katalas, Co. L, 23d Inf.

Leibler, Mrs. Lillie, 521 East 46th St., in regard to Joseph Leibler.

Milano, Edward, 321 West 112th St., in regard to Pvt. Emilio Lupinacci, Co. C, 50th Inf.

Morrisey, Joseph, 335 West 16th St., in regard to Patrick Ler.

Rose, Miss Edna, 200 Nagle Av., in regard to Pvt. Joseph J. Murphy, Co. E, 50th Inf.

Sellikson, Mrs. Rebecca, 161 East 180th St., in regard to Pvt. Samuel Sellickson, 1st Co. 2d Bn., 161st Depot Brig.

Seller, Bennie, 66 East 120th St., in regard to Max Seller.

Sherby, Edward W., 13-21 Park Row, in regard to Pvt. Chas. Hoffman.

Vause, John, in regard to Pvt. John Rocardi.

Wagner, Mrs. Katie, 1,222 Simpson St., in regard to Pvt. Rudolph Wagner, Battery D, 70th F. A.

Wallach, Mrs. Samuel, 2 Park St., in regard to Pvt. Samuel Shultz.

The above should call at the Casualty Bureau of the American Red Cross, New York County Chapter, at 20 East Thirty-eighth Street, giving their present addresses, so that these may be forwarded to Washington.

TO DISCUSS TERMS FOR VICTORY LOAN

New York Committee Meets Today to Make Final Recommendations.

DIFFER ON INTEREST RATE

Some Bankers Favor Two Classes of Bonds, One to be Exempt from All Taxes.

The New York Liberty Loan Committee will hold a meeting this afternoon at the Metropolitan Club, at which, it is expected, its final recommendations to Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass concerning interest, maturity, &c., of the forthcoming Victory Loan will be drafted. Secretary Glass, it has been stated, will make known his final decision to the public either tomorrow or Tuesday. It is considered likely that in arriving at this ultimate decision, the Secretary will be partially governed by the recommendations of the New York committee. Just what the committee will recommend, however, is not known as yet, probably not even to the individual members of the committee, for it is said that thus far there has been no final agreement.

One member of the committee says he favors two classes of bonds to bear 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively, and to vary as to tax exemptions, the lower rated bond to be entirely free from taxes, while the other would be exempt only from the normal income tax. He has many followers on the committee, but opinion is by no means unanimous. There are other members who believe 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. too high. They hold that 3½ and 4½ per cent. are quite high enough and that for all practical purposes of salesmanship the lower rates are as desirable as the higher, while saving the Government a considerable sum. If the full amount of the loan is to be the figure most generally spoken of, $6,000,000,000, the saving by a 1 per cent. in the annual interest charge would be a matter of $15,000,000, and if the notes are to run four years this sum saved each year, compounded at 5 per cent., would grow into approximately $65,500,000 by the time the bonds mature.

Says Glass Favors 3.65 Rate.

In some places it is believed that Secretary Glass will not even favor 3½ per cent. and 4½ per cent. In recent addresses he has shown a disposition to speak of "4½ per cent." Not that he has made any very definite statement, but he was quite certain the recent War Finance Corporation bond offering at 5 per cent. should not be regarded as a precedent for the Victory Loan. Men who have been in Washington lately seem to think that Secretary Glass will recommend, at 3.65 for the tax exempt and 4½ per cent. for the taxable bonds. The 3.65 rate is supposed to commend itself to a certain class of salesmen who think the "cent a day" cry would prove good campaign material.

Bankers of experience in distributing investment securities insist that the public will not be attracted to any bond which does not yield a good return They say the idea that a huge loan can be floated on patriotic grounds, or even on sympathy for the wounded, is a mistaken one. They believe that in the previous campaigns the public was so well educated in bond matters that it is now able to discriminate between bonds that it will not buy unless the Government offering is in position to compare with the outside market.

The whole matter of rate, however, is in the hands of Secretary of the Treasury Glass and most New York financial interests are none too sanguine over their own suggestions and the weight they are likely to have in the final decision. Mr. Glass has repeatedly spoken of the "patriotism and sacrifices" of the soldiers and has stated time and again that the bond buying public must recognize and appreciate this. For this reason, some bankers fear he will try to float the Victory Loan at a low rate and that this will hurt security values after the campaign is over.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, in a statement issued yesterday said:

"The fifth and last loan will aid as effectively as did the Liberty Loans in winning the war to speed a return of normal peace conditions, not only in this country, but, indirectly, throughout the world. We have won the war, but now we must pay for it. We must not forget what the cost might have been if we had failed. The Victory Loan will insure the gathering of the fruits of victory by promoting prosperity. Let best of all, it will bring home our boys who are still in France and who are looking longingly across the 3,000 miles of ocean which separate them from the homes they left to answer the call of duty. The Victory Loan will bring those boys to return to the productive pursuits of peace. It will offer to us the opportunity for discharging a small part of the great obligation we are under to those who risked their all for our protection and liberty."

In the evening there was a dinner at the Hotel Astor for the volunteer speakers in the outdoor department of the loan promoting organization. Acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, who entered the 26th New England Division as a private and came out commanding the 52d Infantry Brigade; Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity, and Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis were among the speakers. A telegram expressing relief that the loan would go far over the top was received from Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass.

Secretary Roosevelt, after declaring that there was no doubt about the outcome of the loan, said that the money lent the Government in previous campaigns had been "wisely and well spent." He narrated the expenses of the navy, and said that, instead of decreasing the number of troop transports the department had found it necessary to increase the fleet, and incidentally the expenses, because Great Britain had been compelled to withdraw many of her ships for her own needs. He estimated the next budget of the Navy Department would call for $1,000,000,000 expenditure, as opposed to a peace year disbursement of something like $175,000,000. He paid a tribute to the co-operation of business men in the war, and said that it was a special source of gratification to know that this same co-operation was being extended in solving the post-war problems.

General Coles told of the many acts of heroism which he had witnessed in France and demanded to know whether these acts were to be forgotten when the time came for those back home to "dig down and finish the job."

Mr. Emerson said that the forthcoming campaign would prove whether the American people were five-fifths patriotic or only four-fifths.

Towards of 2,000 up-State Chairmen and publicity managers in the eight subdistricts of the Second Federal Reserve District will attend the big meeting to be held Tuesday night in the Metropolitan Opera House. The speakers will be Secretary Glass, Rear Admiral William Moffett Sims, Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Reserve Bank, and possibly Governor Smith. On the same night a bankers' loan conference will be held in the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, the speakers including Colonel William Hayward, former commander of the old 15th Infantry, and Captain Kermit Roosevelt. Charles A. Boody, Chairman of the Committee on Banks of the Victory Liberty Loan Committee, will preside.

The Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel yesterday accepted the invitation of the loan organization to undertake a campaign among the nation's fraternal organizations. Former Deputy Attorney General Maurice B. Blumenthal will direct the campaign, and the committee in charge will consist of 100 prominent citizens, who will form subcommittees among the seventy-two branches of the organization. The committee estimated last night that more were expected to result from the campaign.

ALL TO OBSERVE PASSOVER.

Special Provisions Made for Men in Service and Orphans in Homes.

Passover services in camps and hospitals for American soldiers of Jewish faith in the United States and in France, distribution of matzoths to every Jewish soldier and sailor, home hospitality during the two-day furlough granted by the War and Navy Departments are all features of the elaborate Passover program planned by the Jewish Welfare Board for men in uniform. The observance of Passover, lasting for eight days, will begin on Monday evening.

Fifty thousand Jewish soldiers who are in France will have opportunity to observe Passover in the traditional manner. Aboard all transports services will be held by Jewish Welfare Board workers. Jewish sailors, arriving in New York in the Atlantic Fleet on Tuesday, will observe the holidays at Jewish Welfare Board canteens and clubhouses in this city and at the homes of families.

Throughout the United States elaborate preparations have been made to entertain the soldier and sailor at demobilization camps, naval, and marine bases, and in the 165 communities where branches of the Jewish Welfare Board have been organized.

The New York City branch of the Jewish Welfare Board will provide a seder for 150 soldiers and sailors at its canteen at Seward Park, and for 250 at the Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, and in all debarkation hospitals in New York and its vicinity matzoths will be served to all Jewish patients.

In response to a call sent out by Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, Advisory Director of the Hebrew National Orphan House, 52 St. Mark's Place, more than 300 volunteers offered to attend the Passover services on Monday next and act as "parents" to the orphans. Most of the 100 children in the house will attend Passover services this year for the first time away from their homes, and, thanks to the volunteers, each orphan will have a "parent."

Leo Lerner, President and founder of the institution, will sit at the head of the great table that will be spread for the children and their "parents."

PLANS TO HALT BOLSHEVISM

Miss Simonton Calls on Women to Fight Propaganda.

Miss Ida Vera Simonton, President of the Women's Military Reserve of the United States, sent out a request yesterday for patriotic women to meet at the club rooms of the reserve, 2,255 Broadway, near Eighty-first Street, on Tuesday morning for the purpose of entering into an active campaign against the spread of Bolshevism. In her call for the meeting Miss Simonton said:

"When women thoroughly understand how Bolshevism menaces their sex they will take up arms against it and fight it incessantly to destruction. Governments have far been powerless against it, and it remains for the women to help the Government against this new terror just as they helped to prosecute the world war to a triumphant finish."

Exhibition of Venetian Art Objects.

Under the auspices of the Italian Embassy the Association of Venetian Industries, represented by Signors Angelo Nesco and Ilario Neri, will open an exhibition followed by a sale of art objects of many kinds at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 40 East Forty-fifth Street, beginning April 21. Artists and artisans of Venice have been working under great difficulties and with many restrictions during the war, and now that the reconstruction period has come and the city is being rehabilitated and objects of art released from their protecting sandbags, works that had been hidden away for fear of the enemy have been brought out, and laces, textiles, wrought iron in many forms, including gates of different kinds, and mosaics showing a new beauty, will be included in the exhibition.

Senator Thompson to Speak Here.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, N. Y., will address the Bronx Open Forum in the auditorium of Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, this afternoon. His subject is scheduled to be "Public Service." One of the features of the weekly meeting of the Bronx Open Forum is the privilege of the floor to members of the forum, who invariably ask questions, and frequently take issue with the speaker.

Obituary Notes.

NATHANIEL HUGHES, builder, died yesterday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J.

MICHAEL J. HOOLAHAN, 78 years old, who was a florist, died on Friday at his home in Whitestone, L. I.

JOHN FLEMING, a retail merchant of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home there yesterday at the age of 40 years.

JAMES H. CLINE, a letter carrier, son of the late Rev. E. Clark Cline, died Friday at his home, Philipsburg, N. J., at the age of 44 years.

ANDREW OLDEN, 53 years old, a dealer in camera supplies in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 46 First Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE M. COBURN, 84 years old, widow of Franklin Coburn, a farmer of Warren, Penn., died Thursday at her home, 108 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH S. CARTER, 77 years old, a veteran of the civil war and a retired drug store proprietor, died Friday at his home, 1107 West Washington Avenue, Washington, N. J.

Lieutenant ARTHUR K. DOWD of Wenhawken, N. J., son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Dowd of Syracuse, N. Y., died of spinal meningitis on March 25 at Coblenz, Germany.

Mrs. ANNA B. McAULEY, widow of Thomas McAuley, a contractor and builder of Albany, N. Y., died on Friday, at her home, 534 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

JOHN G. BREITWIESER, a civil war veteran and formerly with the A. 41. Meyer Company, importers, died on Friday at his home, 157 Taylor Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. MARGARET D. MOODY, widow of John A. Moody and mother of William J. Moody, assistant Treasurer of the Erie Railroad, died at her home, 1,470 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, on Friday.

LOUIS SUSSMAN, a clerk in the New York Post Office and a member of Ancient Lodge, No. 724, F. and A. M., and Triune Chapter, No. 241, Royal Arch Masons, died on Thursday at his home in Brooklyn.

JOHN J. TEVAN, 63 years old, for many years employed in the business department of The New York Herald, died Wednesday at his home, Woodhaven, L. I., believed to have been a victim of the "sleeping sickness."

WILLIAM D. CONOVER, head of the bookkeeping department of the Fifth Avenue branch of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, died from heart disease on Friday, at his home, 237 Rutland Road, Flatbush, aged 44 years.

MORRIS FRIEDMAN, 40 years old, in charge of the printing department of the firm of Gibson and Carton Company, 26 Reade Street, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital. His home was at 447 East Eighty-ninth Street.

RICHARD H. HUGHES, 53 years old, of Pittsburgh, Penn., Vice President of the Crescent Portland Cement Co., of Wampum, Penn., died suddenly yesterday at the Pennsylvania Station, in this city, just after he had purchased a ticket to Wampum.

THOMAS B. PURVIS, 61 years old, mechanical engineer, who from 1900 to 1917 was engaged in valuation work for the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners and the Interstate Commerce Commission, died in Springfield yesterday.

Mrs. JULIA A. DOWDEN, widow of Marriott Dowden, died of pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 1,192 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. She is survived by two sons, Edward C. Dowden, a deputy U. S. Marshal in Brooklyn, and Marriott J. Dowden, a newspaper man.

CARL WILLIAM ERNST, former Assistant Postmaster of Boston, and at one time an editorial writer on The Providence Press, died at his home in Boston yesterday at the age of 73. He assisted in the compilation of the Standard Dictionary and wrote a number of historical treatises.

Mrs. SARAH CLARK GOODMAN, wife of the Rev. Frederic W. Goodman, rector of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence Street, this city, whose death occurred Friday at the Hotel Miramar, Montclair, was the inventor of the "vibratone piano," which contains the scentific adaptation of tonal vibrations.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY, general superintendent of meters for the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, and for the last forty-one years in the employ of the company, died yesterday at his home in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., at the age of 63. He was a member of the Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Gas Association.

Mrs. CARRIE MILLER, 80 years old, of 142 Orchard Street, Elizabeth, N. J., who had been employed by the American Railway Express Company, died on a train as it arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning. Later in the day Mrs. Catherine Staedler, 55 years old, of 1,458 Avenue D, New York, died in Jersey City, just after boarding a train. Both were widows.

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

"Hackett Scores in "Tosca."

Charles Hackett, the young American tenor, scored heavily in "Tosca" at the matinée yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Opera House. It was his first assumption of the rôle of Mario Cavaradossi in this city, although it is said to have been his best part in Italy and one in which he garnered honors. That possibly accounted for the fact of his easy bearing in Act I., his impassioned acting in that cruelest of scenes, the torture episode, and his dramatic singing and action in the finale. Not only did Mr. Hackett show Charles, no longer Carlo—carry himself throughout like a veteran, but he sang with fire and finesse, his splendid voice ringing out in climaxes like a silver bell. Musical and romantic, pathetic and forceful, this new Mario proved that the predictions made after his début were not vain. He made a gallant picture, and with Miss Farrar the illusion of youthful passion provoked from a huge audience unfeigned enthusiasm.

The performance was a brilliant one. "Tosca" has been already heard at the Saturday matinée and its repetition may have upset precedent, but it gave the regular subscribers great pleasure. Miss Farrar looked beautiful, and in the best of voice, repeated her touching and thrilling impersonation of Floria Tosca; and the Baron Scarpia, need we add, was Antonio Scotti, a masterly portrait of the wicked-souled character in the lyric drama, except Iago and Hagen. The cast was competent as usual. The three principals responded to numerous curtain calls, Miss Farrar, after the last curtain, pushing Mr. Hackett out to "go it alone," which was duly appreciated by their admirers. Roberto Moranzoni conducted.

"Oberon" Sung for Sixth Time.

Weber's "Oberon" in English, which has been the surprise of the season, sold out the Metropolitan for the sixth time last evening, and the first at popular rates. Its refreshing airs, combined with not too serious story, had won popular interest from the start, and on its merits it probably holds a record among the year's revivals. Miss Ponselle, Miss Howard, Mme. Delaunois, Messrs. Martinelli, Althouse, Rothier and others reappeared, and Mr. Bodanzky conducted.

THREE CONCERTS IN A DAY

Chiapusso, Janacopulos, Jacobsen, and Torpadie Appear.

Post-war pianists are like Kipling's "far-flung battle line," and still they come, a blazing star from Brazil, and now a meteor from Java. Yesterday Jan Chiapusso, who has something of the old Flemish temper in his Dutch colonial heritage, gave an enjoyable matinée in Aeolian Hall, his second appearance here. Among his pieces was the Schubert "Wanderer" Fantasia, though his audience showed a frank preference for his modernist music of the Near or Far East. A Greek-Brazilian soprano, Vera Janacopulos, sang songs of Georges Enesco last night in the same hall, a concert, too, with the seraphic harps of the Salzedo Ensemble. The harpist leader produced his "Five Political Studies" and other music of Bach and Debussy.

A concert in Carnegie Hall last evening enlisted the services of Sascha Jacobsen, violin, while in place of Hulda Lashanska, who was ill, the volunteer soprano was Greta Torpadie.

NED WAYBURN RETURNS.

Tells of Great Prosperity of the Theatres in London.

Ned Wayburn, American stage director, returned yesterday from London on the White Star liner Lapland with glowing accounts of the success of the theatrical business in that city. He said that when he produced "Joybells" at the Hippodrome in advance sale of tickets was $200,000, which was the biggest ever recorded at that playhouse. Shirley Kellogg had established herself as London's favorite musical comedy star.

Mr. Wayburn added that he had come back to put on the Ziegfeld "Follies" and had a collection of French and English beauties coming over that would make Broadway blink. It included the winners of the first, second and third prizes in the recent Daily Mirror beauty contest. Next Summer he is going to take over an American company to Paris which will include thirty of the loveliest American girls he can find.

Miss Janis, Paige and Gould come to New York next month and go to her Summer home at Tarrytown.

Pavlowa Sails for Rio Janeiro.

Mlle. Anna Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, sailed yesterday for Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires, accompanied by a ballet of fifty-two dancers and musicians. She will play two months in each city and said from Buenos Aires direct for London. When the gangway of the Lamport & Holt liner Vestris was lowered at noon the dancer shook hands to a number of friends on the pier and said in perfect English: "Give my very best love to America."

Two members of the Metropolitan Opera company, Giulio Crimi, Italian tenor, and Luigi Montesanto, Italian baritone, sailed also on the Vestris for the Colon Theatre at Buenos Aires.

THRONG AT ROY FUNERAL.

Rev. Dr. Cadman Eulogizes Justice —A Mother Pays Homage.

An old gray-haired mother whose boy had been "given a chance" by the late Justice Robert F. Roy of 659 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, was among the throng that gathered yesterday afternoon before the home and in front of the Central Congregational Church to pay respect to the memory of the late jurist. She declined to give her name, but said: "I have come to pay homage to Judge Roy because he was a friend of my only boy. He got into trouble a year ago, and when he asked Judge Roy for a chance he got it. My boy went through the Argonne Forest, and he is now in the army over in France."

Following prayers at the home, attended by only members of the family and a few friends, the funeral procession moved to the Central Congregational Church, where the services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, the pastor, assisted by the Rev. Robert H. Carson. Dr. Cadman delivered a eulogy of the late jurist, reviewing his private and public life. There were many floral offerings and the church was crowded by friends, among whom were Supreme Court Justices Lewis Fawcett and James C. Cropsey, Judge Frederick E. Crane, Justice Joseph Aspinall, City Judges Norman S. Dike, Burt J. Humphreys, Howard P. Nash, Charles J. McDermott, Mitchell May, Magistrate Mortimer S. Brown, Magistrate Charles J. Dodd, United States Judge E. L. Garvin, and Judge Marcus Campbell. The body was taken to Kensico, N. Y., for interment.

Born.

ARKIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Arkin, (nee Dorothy M. Silverman,) of 631 West 177th St., announce the arrival of a son, born April 3, 1919.

FREIMAN.—To Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Freiman, a daughter, April 2, at Women's Hospital.

GLASEROFF.—Dr. and Mrs. S. Glaseroff, nee Shonkoff,) announce the birth of a son in the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, April 11, 1919.

GOLDSTEIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goldstein, (nee Strauss,) on April 7, 1919, a son.

HAGENBACHER.—Mr. and Mrs. David Hagenbacher, (nee Juliet Jacobs,) 30 Cedar St., Brooklyn, announce the birth of a son April 11, 1919.

HOFMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Norbert, a daughter, on April 9, 1919.

LOEB.—Mr. and Mrs. Leon Loeb announce the birth of a son Sunday, April 6, at Stern's Sanitarium.

MULLER.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Muller, (nee Hannah Cohen,) announce the birth of their son, Lawrence Joel, April 8, 1919.

ROSENBLATT.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosenblatt, nee Ruth Gumperts, of 214 West 110th Street, announce the birth of a daughter on April 5.

SAPERSTONE.—April 8, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Saperstone, nee Sadelle Saperstein, of 968 Riverside Drive, a daughter, Cornelia Myra.

SILVER.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Silver, nee Sanders, announce the birth of a son at Lloyd's sanitarium on April 11, 1919.

Engaged.

AGRESS—SICHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Sichman of 255 Fort Washington Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Selma to Mr. Leo Agress.

BLOCK—SUVAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Suval announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Mr. Henry Block, Cleveland and Detroit papers please copy.

BROWN—CLAMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Claman of 790 Riverside Drive announce the betrothal of their daughter, Hilda, to Mr. William S. Brown of Brooklyn.

COHEN—EISENBACH.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Eisenbach of 490 West End Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Frances, to Mr. Joseph H. Cohen; at home Sunday, April 13, from 3 to 6.

DIAMOND—ROSENZWEIG.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Rosenzweig of Albany, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Jacob Diamond of Brooklyn, N. Y.

EBENSTEIN—BONIME.—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Bonime of 828 Kelly St. announce the betrothal of their daughter, Myra, to Mr. Herbert R. Ebenstein.

EBERLIN—OPPENSHAW.—Ethel M. Oppenshaw to Frederic Roden Eberlin, April 3, 1919.

FINKELHOR—WESTIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Westin of 1,845 7th Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude Evelyn, to Mr. Samuel L. Finkelhor.

FRIEDLANDER—BIMBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blumberg of 540 West 136th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle, to Mr. Moe Friedlander.

GOLDBERG—HEATTER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heatter of 1,000 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Helen to Dr. William Henry Goldberg of 251 West 95th St., New York City.

GOLDBERG—SILDER.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Feder, 330 East 66th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, May, to Mr. Samuel J. Goldberg.

HORNSTEIN—LEVY.—Mrs. Rose Levy, 1 Northern Av., announces the engagement of her daughter Edna, to Mr. Samuel L. Hornstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hornstein, of 745 Kelly St., New York. Reception announcement later.

INKELAS—S

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond flexible bracelet, set in platinum, Wednesday evening, either at Park Avenue Hotel or on 97th St., Riverside Drive to West End Av., thence to 65d St.; $300 reward for return or information leading to recovery. Mrs. L. M. Tatum, 315 West 97th. Phone Riverside 8983.

LOST—Will person that found a black satin bag with jewelry and commutation ticket, lost between 45th and 42d Sts., Lexington Av., return Viola & Schumacher, 8 Wayne Av., White Plains, N. Y. Jewelry was a gift of remembrance and cannot be replaced. Liberal reward.

LOST—Black patent leather suitcase containing lady's wearing apparel, in taxicab leaving Pennsylvania Station 5:40 P. M. Wednesday; suitable reward for immediate return. Mrs. Joseph W. Jones, 55 West 45th St.

LOST—Thursday morning, between Mendel's and lower level Grand Central Station, gold wrist watch, Lancet make, oval blue enamel Grecian design, links heavily engraved; reward. De Redon, 47 Lockwood Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOST—April 10, between East 40th St. and 19th St., a beaded bag with basket and flower design, lining and top green silk. Please return to 119 East 19th St., Apartment 12. Suitable reward.

LOST—Envelope containing 4 $50 Liberty bonds and two bankbooks made out to Mary and Albert Hitchcock; liberal reward. G F Swenson, 54 North 19th St., Flushing. Telephone 1234J Flushing.

LOST—400 shares Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co common stock; Certificate Nos. 4351, 4352 and 4822, for 100 shares each. Liberal reward offered for return to Hallé & Stieglitz, 30 Broad St.

LOST—Wednesday, Woodmansten Inn, square platinum watch diamond initialed "E. A. C."; liberal reward offered. Cohen, 315 Park Av., Rhinelander 9639.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, lady's pin, silver aviation insignia gold letters; engraved on one side "L. E. B. to L. C. F.; reward. Room 1412, 50 Broad St.

LOST—Black lace scarf, Friday evening, either at 57th St., between 5th and Columbus Avs or 59th St. and 5th Av. Reward if returned to 43 West 75th.

LOST—Thursday, between Metropolitan Opera House and Brooklyn, subway or taxi, gold wrist watch; name Audrey and date on case; reward. Crossley, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Belmont Theatre, or Montmartre, brocade hand bag containing opera glasses, lorgnette and toilet articles; reward. Mrs. F., 1540 Hotel Baltimore.

LOST—Mark Cross calling purse, purple lining, containing $15 in cash, gold watch marked "M." vicinity 5th Av. and 34th St.; reward. 44 Barrow St., New York City.

LOST—Gilt mesh purse, initials H. W. H., Miller's Theatre or Pennsylvania Railroad; liberal reward. Haines, telephone Franklin 2074.

LOST—Thursday, between Woolworth Building and 42d St., soldier's wallet containing money and papers, suitable reward; no questions asked. Larkin, 98 West 162d St.

LOST—April 11, about 6 P. M., seal cape between Northland Av. Fulton St., Spencer Place, Hancock St., and Franklin Av.; reward. B. G., 782 Times Annex.

LOST—Friday morning, between 8th and 10th Sts., lady's green gold wrist watch; on black ribbon; liberal reward. Return Wheat, 21 East 10th.

LOST—Certificates 100 shares Boston-Wyoming, 15 Calumet-Jerome issued George Ursak; transfer stopped. Notify Fuller, 50 Broad.

LOST—Gold brooch bracelet watch, with gold face and link chain; reward. Hirsch's Shoe Co., 20th St. and 6th Av.

LOST—Diamond and onyx platinum pin, in Madison Av. car Saturday noon. Liberal reward. 1 224 Park Av.

LOST—Two-skin mink neckpiece; Broadway, 175th St., 1 P. M., Monday; reward. Z 389 Times Annex.

LOST—Lady's small gold watch, on black ribbon wristband. Kindly return to Miss Beach, 70 West 82d.

LOST—1 second and pearl bar pin, from 40 West 45th St. to nursery 200 West 74th. Columbus Av. reward. 464 Columbus Av.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing large sum. Washington Heights; liberal reward. Rickard, 720 West 172d St.

LOST—Gold cross and chain, April 8; reward. J. Marrah, 821 East 179th St.

LOST—Certified check for G. N. Haigh; payment stopped. Kindly return to bank.

LOST—Handbag, keys, eyeglasses, and purse. Mrs. Smith, 2125 East 38th St.

$50 LIBERAL REWARD
WILL BE PAID
for lost sapphire and diamond ring, lost between 5th Av. and 45th St. and 261 Madison Av., in a taxi or on street, a cluster diamond platinum-backed pin, the diamond in centre, circled with 3 rows of small diamonds.
A platinum pearl earring, wrapped in tissue paper, lost between 240 West 57th St. and 8th Av. and 42d St., in taxi or on street.
Oval-shaped brooch, containing 19 diamonds, each set separately in platinum; lost in New York city or on D. L. & W. R. R. train, between Summit, N. J., all three having sentimental value; liberal reward will be paid. Communicate with E. F. Hopwood, 55 John St., New York City. Tel. John 3796.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of 6 bills, lost 1 P. M. last 40th St. Saturday, April 5; 2 solitaire diamond rings, 1 ring containing 3 diamonds, 1 ring containing 2 diamonds and a pearl; 2 diamond and pearl pins, 1 pair platinum and diamond earrings, 1 gold locket, 1 gold purse. Proportionate reward for any piece or pieces returned to F. W. Jones, Jr., 44 Pine St., City.

$50 REWARD
for return of ruby, sapphire and diamond ring, lost near 49th St. and 5th Av. Return to
T. KIRKPATRICK & CO., JEWELERS,
624 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND—Schraffts, 383 5th Av., ladies' muff. Owner may recover, Main Office, 60 West 23d.

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Five or six high calibre

Stock or Bond Salesmen

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MINING EXECUTIVE

GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO RETIRE FROM EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF LARGE SUCCESSFUL MINING COMPANY OPERATING IN SPANISH AMERICA, DESIRES TO CONFER WITH CORPORATION OF EQUAL HIGH STANDING WHICH HAS ABILITY REACHING, CAN TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE, STATISTICAL AND ECONOMICAL DEPARTMENTS; HAS A SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF PRACTICAL MINING AND MILLING; CAN ORGANIZE OPERATIONS TO THE LOWEST UNIT PER TON COST; SPEAKS SPANISH FLUENTLY; KNOWS THE LATIN CHARACTER AND HAS THE DIPLOMACY NECESSARY FOR DEALING WITH LATIN COUNTRIES; BANKING AND BANKING REFERENCES. PLEASE ADDRESS B 669 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIBERTY BONDS
ALL DENOMINATIONS FOR CASH
$49.62 ..... $50 3½% Bond, 57 coupons
$47.11 ..... $50 2d 4% Bond, 2 coupons
$47.42 ..... $50 2d 4½% Bond, 2 coupons
$47.29 ..... $50 4th 4½% Bond, 4 coupons
JOS. BASCH CO.
120 Nassau St., New York. Suite 408.
Daily till 6:30; Saturday, 5.

RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.

Maplewood Hotel
AND COTTAGE COLONY
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
N. H., will open June 28
Under the management of
A. E. DICK,
SEVERAL COTTAGES TO LET
New York Booking Office, 1180 Broadway
Telephone Madison Square 6748.

RESERVE BANKS GET MORE WAR PAPER

Holdings Increased by $92,500,000 Last Week—Other Discounts Up $7,400,000.

DECLINE IN GOLD RESERVES

Loss of $8,000,000 Due Largely to Heavy Redemption of Federal Reserve Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Discounting on a large scale by most of the Reserve Banks of both war paper and commercial bills, in connection with heavy withdrawals of Government deposits from special depositaries, is indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at the close of business on April 11. The statement also shows a decrease of over $8,000,000 in gold reserves, due largely to the heavy redemption of Federal Reserve notes.

War paper on hand increased $92,500,000, the New York bank alone reporting an increase of about $64,000,000 under this head. Other discounts went up $7,400,000. Acceptances declined $13,200,000, while Treasury certificates on hand show a gain of over $7,000,000, largely at the New York bank. For the first time the statement shows in a footnote the amounts of discounted paper and bank acceptances required from other Reserve banks on hand at the several Federal Reserve banks.

As the result of the considerable increase in Government deposits, net deposits show a gain of $74,500,000. Federal Reserve notes in circulation increased less than $1,000,000, while the banks' aggregate liabilities on Federal Reserve banknotes increased $3,100,000. The banks' reserve percentages, as the result of the large increase in deposit liabilities and the simultaneous reduction of reserves, shows a decline from 52.8 to 51.1 per cent.

Reserve Board's Weekly Statement of Banking Conditions in the Country

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Below is given the Federal Reserve Board's regular weekly statement of total debits to deposit account, reported through the Federal Reserve banks by about 150 of the country's more important clearing houses.

Transactions cover the weekly periods ending Wednesday, April 2, and Wednesday, April 9. The statement closes with a recapitulation giving comparative data by reserve districts for all centres reporting complete data for both weeks. Figures of reporting clearing houses by Federal Reserve districts are as follows:

	Debits to Individual Account. April 2.	April 9.	Debits to Banks and Bankers' Account. April 2.	April 9.
New York	$4,084,229,000	$5,946,817,000	$1,707,918,000	$1,696,901,000
Albany	20,711,000	20,508,000	13,480,000	10,948,000
Binghamton	2,989,000	2,829,000		
Buffalo	68,028,000	54,477,000	9,341,000	8,798,000
Passaic	2,817,000	3,238,000	215,000	289,000
Rochester	26,093,000	28,714,000	582,000	732,000
Syracuse	14,201,000	12,497,000	545,000	556,000
RECAPITULATION.				
New York	$4,219,668,000	$5,968,940,000	$1,732,105,000	$1,717,813,000
Boston	381,236,000	527,071,000	193,525,000	182,915,000
Philadelphia	408,216,000	538,679,000	358,504,000	313,781,000
Cleveland	486,709,000	440,585,000	444,413,000	453,362,000
Richmond	136,387,000	159,783,000	130,245,000	120,632,000
Atlanta	179,480,000	182,253,000	110,282,000	121,285,000
Chicago	840,772,000	845,511,000	691,441,000	763,358,000
St. Louis	184,815,000	201,488,000	173,038,000	195,342,000
Minneapolis	171,220,000	139,388,000	127,915,000	135,500,000
Kansas City	249,174,000	248,110,000	201,110,000	214,685,000
Dallas	103,011,000	103,935,000	165,624,000	146,512,000
San Francisco	374,019,000	350,839,000	238,918,000	236,318,000
Total	$7,749,002,000	$7,277,592,000	$4,657,120,000	$4,701,513,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

The following table shows the total gold holdings and other chief items in this week's report of each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks:

District.	Gold Reserve.	Bills on Hand.	Bills Discounted: Resources.	Due to Members.	Notes in Circulation.
1—Boston	$121,455,000	$165,329,000	$366,491,000	$96,905,000	$171,285,000
2—New York	697,747,000	781,206,000	1,773,492,000	885,637,000	738,128,000
3—Philadelphia	129,880,000	188,411,000	400,124,000	99,679,000	206,336,000
4—Cleveland	218,281,000	185,207,000	449,124,000	124,982,000	253,045,000
5—Richmond	73,775,000	107,439,000	231,031,000	53,561,000	127,604,000
6—Atlanta	72,300,000	86,408,000	201,515,000	46,850,000	114,078,000
7—Chicago	417,065,000	240,347,000	774,597,000	233,680,000	425,279,000
8—St. Louis	78,638,000	93,740,000	233,108,000	50,663,000	107,763,000
9—Minneapolis	75,507,000	60,812,000	170,570,000	50,498,000	87,582,000
10—Kansas City	75,970,000	93,442,000	253,026,000	67,322,000	98,740,000
11—Dallas	34,287,000	54,011,000	118,653,000	37,421,000	49,011,000
12—San Francisco	152,075,000	129,572,000	321,238,000	83,869,000	189,650,000
Total	$2,142,880,000	$2,188,514,000	$5,272,634,000	$1,628,693,000	$2,548,588,000

Consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year ago.
Gold in vault and in transit	$2,335,162,000	$2,324,284,000	$1,888,762,000
Gold settlement fund	610,196,000	612,711,000	407,971,000
Gold with foreign agencies			52,500,000
Total gold held by banks	$945,358,000	$946,995,000	$949,233,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,082,444,000	1,100,173,000	1,857,492,000
Gold redemption fund	115,078,000	104,682,000	23,546,000
Total gold reserve	$2,142,880,000	$2,150,950,000	$1,830,271,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.	67,109,000	67,678,000	64,724,000
Total reserves	$2,211,989,000	$2,218,628,000	$1,894,995,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,767,422,000	1,674,916,000	465,625,000
All other	266,492,000	193,666,000	1247,182,000
Bills bought in open market	218,590,000	240,790,000	318,857,000
Total bills on hand	$2,252,514,000	$2,108,772,000	$1,031,664,000
United States long-term securities	27,136,000	27,134,000	84,237,000
United States short-term securities	135,711,000	178,646,000	142,143,000
All other earning assets	22,000	3,000	3,771,000
Total earning assets	$2,399,383,000	$2,314,555,800	$1,231,815,000
Bank premises	16,538,000	9,713,000	$384,894,000
Uncollected items, deduct from gross dep.	$636,384,000	644,959,000	
Five per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	6,988,000	6,792,000	$37,000
All other resources	7,372,000	7,788,000	324,000
Total resources	$5,272,634,000	$5,202,385,000	$3,512,496,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$81,750,000	$81,658,000	$74,748,000
Surplus	49,466,000	49,466,000	1,134,000
Government deposits	85,009,000	100,075,000	1,000,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,628,693,000	1,655,298,000	1,494,337,000
Deferred availability items	487,153,000	439,270,000	1,329,270,000
Other deposits, including foreign Govt. credits	128,181,000	120,426,000	84,321,000
Total gross deposits	$2,414,299,000	$2,348,325,000	$1,918,651,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	2,548,588,000	2,547,670,000	1,499,377,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	151,560,000	149,449,000	8,000,000
All other liabilities		26,971,000	25,817,000	10,585,000
Total liabilities	$5,272,634,000	$5,202,385,000	$3,512,496,000
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	51.1%	52.2%	62.9%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35 per cent. against net deposit liabilities	62.4%	63.7%	

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Mexican	.19
Andes	.12	Occidental	.40
Bear & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.85
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.15	Potosi	.04
Challar	.03	Savage	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Virginia	.06	Sierra Nevada	.17
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	.17
Jacket	.05	Mexican dollars	.47½

TONOPAH.

Allied Divide	.15	Tonopah Divide	9.87
Alto	.83	Tonop. Dividend	.48
Ben Hur	.13	Tonop. Extension	2.25
Brougher	.70	Tonopah Tr	.11
Cash Boy	.10	Triby	.15
Divide Annex	.11	Verdi	.40
Divide Cons	.44	Victory	.33
Divide Extn	.87	West End	1.75
East Divide	.25	West Tonopah	.18
Gold Reef	.54	GOLDFIELD.	
Gold Wedge	.14	Atlanta	.07½
Gold Zone	.08	Blue Bull	.03
Grimes	.27	Booth	.50
Halifax	.17	Cod	.04
Hasbrouck	.50	Crackerjack	.60
High Divide	.19	Florence	.46
Jim Butler	.35	Goldfield Cons	.17
Junior	.12	Goldfield Merger	.05
McNamara	.75	Great Bend	.03
Midway	.40	Jumbo Extension	.14
Mizpah	.12	Kewanas	.05
Mohawk	.23	Lone Star	.09
Monarch Pitts	.07	Red Hills	.05
Montana	.22	Silver Pick	.08
North Divide	.08	Spearhead	.14
North Star	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.11	Manhattan Cons	.17
Reno	.13	Mayflower	.09
Revert	.19	Nevada Hills	.03
Rosetta	.52	Packard	.29
Silver Divide	.21	Rochester	.29
Silver King	.23	Round Mountain	.78
Syndicate	.15	Silver Cliff	.03
		Union Amal	.03
		White Caps	.22

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Isabella	4½	5¾
Dr. J'pot	4¾	4¾	McKinney	6	9
Elkton	5¾	7	Portland	94	100
El Paso	19	20	Gold M	19¾	21
Golden C	188	192	Vindicator	40	47
Granite	15		Rose Nicol	9¾	12½

Fall River Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 12.—Following are today's quotations of cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co	95	100	99
Arkwright Mills	170	186	...
Barnard Mfg. Co	122	129	124
Bourne Mills	110	...	...
Border City Mfg. Co	108	...	...
Chace Mills	136	145	...
Charlton Mills	125	...	...
Cornell Mills	100	...	...
Connamicut Mills	99	...	...
Davil Mills	105	115	...
Davis Mills	180	...	...
Flint Mills	175	...	...
Granite Mills	123	...	...
Hargreaves Mills	...	70	...
King Philip Mills	160	...	163
Laurel Lake Mills	110	120	115
Lincoln Mfg. Co	119	...	...
Merchants Mfg. Co	108	162	160
Mechanics Mills	...	117	...
Narragansett Mills	135	...	...
Osborn Mills	126	...	...
Parker Mills	...	70	...
Pocasset Mfg. Co	120	...	...
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	...	165	162
Sagamore Mfg. Co	...	250	...
Seaconnet Mills	90	101	...
Shove Mills	120	...	115
Stafford Mills	112	...	...
Stevens Mfg. Co	110	...	...
Tecumseh Mills	160	...	...
Troy C. & W. Mfg.	800	...	...
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	...	240	...
Wampanoag Mills	110	...	...
Weetamoe Mills	125	...	...

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends duging the last week:

STREET RAILWAYS.

Company.	Rate.	Pe- riod.	Pay- able.	Books Close.
Cl. Ser. Bank- ers' Shares	41.1c	M	May 1	Apr. 15
M. El. Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 30	*Apr. 21
Ottumwa Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Pac. Gas & El.	1¼	Q	Apr. 21	Apr. 8
York (Pa.) Rys. pf.	62½c	Q	Apr. 30	*Apr. 19
BANK STOCK.				
Corn Exchange	5	Q	May 1	Apr. 30
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Am. Bank Note	75c	Q	May 15	*May 1
Brit. Col. Fish. & Pack. pf.	1¾	Q	May 21	May 9
Br. Col. Pack.	2½	Q	May 21	May 9
Brown Shoe pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	*Apr. 19
Burns Bros.	2½	Q	May 15	May 1
Burns Bros.	2½	Ex.	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Cl. Peabody	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Com. Edison	2	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Conwith. Gas & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	*Apr. 1
Corden & Co.	12½c	Q	May 1	*Apr. 15
Cudahy Pkg. pf.	3½	S	May 1	Apr. 21
Depositors' Oil & Gas	.5	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Dom. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Edison El. Ill. Boston	.3	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Elsenlohr (Otto) & Bros.	.g1	Q	May 15	May 1
Elec. Ed. & S.	.2	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Do pf.	.3	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Elec. Util. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 7
Fed. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Q	May 1	*Apr. 21
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	*Apr. 21
Fisher Body pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	*Apr. 22
Hopchton Co. El. Lt.	62½c	—	May 1	*Apr. 18
Do pf.	75c	—	May 1	*Apr. 18
Ingersoll-Rand	.5	—	Apr. 30	*Apr. 19
Int. Nickel pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Kerr Lake Mines	.25c	Qu	June 16	*June 1
Key. Tel. pf.	$1.50	—	May 1	Apr. 19
Miami Copper	.50c	Q	May 15	*May 1
Mid. States Oil	.1	M	May 1	Apr. 24
Mid. States Oil. pf.	.10	Stk	May 1	Apr. 24
Nash Mot. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
N. Y. & Hond. Rosario Min.	.3	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 19
N. Y. & Hond. Rosario Min.	.2	Ex.	Apr. 30	Apr. 19
Packard M. C.	.2	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 15
Penn Lig. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 21	Apr. 4
Sapulpa Refin.	12½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Std. Co. of Can.	1½	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Tob. Products	1¾	Q	May 15	Apr. 10
Union Oil	1¾	Q	Apr. 21	Apr. 10
Union Oil	.1	Ex.	Apr. 21	Apr. 10
U. S. Glass	.1	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 17
Woolworth (F. W.) Co	.2	Q	June 1	May 1

*Holders of record; books do not close.

Trading Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 12.—Trading was irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 61 francs 85 centimes; exchange on London at 28 francs 5 centimes, and the 5 per cent. loan at 89 francs 82 centimes. The dollar was quoted at from 6 francs 1 centime to 6 francs 6 centimes.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Following promoted to Majors:

CAPTAINS.

George, J. C.
Gerhardt, A. H.
Gilchrist, R. T.
Gilfillian, D. R.
Girard, F. R.
Glen, H. M.
Gleeten, S. D.
Gosline, H. L.
Gossom, A. A.
Gouguet, L. J.
Gray, H. A.
Gregg, R. S.
Griesemer, S. L.
Gorly, C. F.
Grove, L. W.
Gruber, T. R. K.
Hackett, R. M.
Hall, R. W.
Halliday, C. H.
Hambleu, R. N.
Hargreave, O. C.
Harmer, T. W.
Harned, O. W.
Harover, S. R.
Harris, J. T.
Harrison, J. D.
Harvey, D. G.
Harvey, C.
Hart, R. S.
Hassett, L. W.
Healy, H. H.
Heard, T. M., Jr.
Hench, J. M.
Hennitger, L. L.
Herring, A. L.
Herzfeld, M. G.
Hillas, W. J.
Hissen, R. W.
Hockett, G. H.
Hodgen, J. T.
Hodges, F. M.
Hoffman, L. H.
Hopkins, E. G.
Horrax, G.
Howland, C. A.
Hubbard, H. H.
Hull, A. J.
Hunt, J. P.
Hunt, W. M.
Hunter, W. M.
Hutcheson, J. M.
Insley, H. W.
Irving, F. C.
Irwin, H. W.
Jackson, H. W.
Jablons, B.
Jamison, S. C.
Jane, A. P.
Jay, C.
Jennings, C. L.
John, L.
Johnson, A. A.
Johnson, J. E.
Johnson, P. E.
Jolley, R. F.
Jones, A. S.
Jones, E. O.
Jones, M. E.
Kavanaugh, C. M.
Kelley, J.
Kenyon, P. E.
Kidd, A. R.
Kinnaird, V. G.
Kisbock, R. J.
Knox, R. H.
Koch, S. L.
Krall, P. M.
Krauss, C. A.
Kyle, J. C.
Laferte, A. D.
Landis, S. S.
Lane, W. A.
Landis, W. W.
Lear, A. L.
Lademan, O. E.
Lee, Q. B.
Lee, T. T.
Lemann, I. I.
Loeb, V.
Lerigo, C. H.
Lewis, F. D.
Lewis, L. C.
Lewis, N. O.
Lewis, P. J.
Lindsay, J. H.
Little, Y. A.
Littlejohn, D.
Lockbrook, F.
Lowe, A. L.
Lucas, W. A.
Lunt, L. K.
Lynch, W. C.
MacDonald, H. G.
Macklin, W. F.
Marbie, H. C.
Martin, A. C.
Martin, G. S.
Martin, P. F.
Markley, S. C.
Martland, H. S.
Maas, M. A.
Matasarin, L.
Matthews, J. D.
Mayer, W.
Mayson, L. H.
McAllaster, B. R.
McBride, R. C.
McCabe, J. M.
McConachie, A. D.
McCormick, E. J.
McDonald, W. J.
McDowell, J. E.
McGill, J. F.
McGuire, C. A.
McGuire, R. A.
McKay, R. W.
McKenna, C. H.
McKenna, W. D.
McKenney, A. G.
McKirahan, J. R.
McMillan, W. W.
McNair, J. C.
McSorley, J. W.
Medley, J. E.
Mensing, E. H.
Meyer, A. H.
Lawrence, W. P.
Moffitt, T. W.
Moir, C. L.
Moody, A. M.
Moon, C.
Moore, C. H.
Moorer, M. F.
Morrall, R. R.
Morris, J. H.
Morrison, W. A.
Morton, H. J.
Morton, J. J., Jr.
Mullen, J. O.
Mundy, L. C.
Musgrave, G. H.
Musser, G. M.
Musser, J. D.
Nadler, W. H.
Nall, E. H.
Neal, M. P.
Nelson, T. O.
Neves, C. A.
Newton, C. I.
Noble, R. A.
Nolan, D. B.
Norris, R. R.
Northington, J. M.
O'Day, S. F.
Ogburn, H. H.
Ohler, W. R.
Oliver, J. R.
O'Malley, G. P.
Olken, L. B.
Packard, R. G.

Following promoted to be Captains in A. E. F.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Laurier, I.
Lutes, D. L.
Lynch, D. B.
Lynch, D. C.
Archer, J. G.
Armitage, G. L.
Arnold, J. B.
Arp, H. H.
Ashman, T. S.
Ash, R. M.
Ashby, C.
Ashby, E. C.
Aubrey, G. E.
Aull, J.
Avelon, J. C.
Ayer, D. R.
Aycock, W. L.
Ayres, W.
Baccus, C. F.
Bacharach, D.
Bachman, M. H.
Backsman, E. B.
Bagott, B. T.
Bailey, F. R.
Bailey, H. F.
Baker, G. A.
Baker, J. H.
Banton, D. H.
Barber, T. M.
Barnes, F. R.
Barnsley, C. A.
Barnhart, H. R., Jr.
Barkley, C. D.
Barnes, M. W.
Barnett, A. H.
Barnett, J.
Barnet, E. J.
Bartlett, B. F.
Bass, J. W.
Allen, J. V., Jr.
Allen, H. M.
Allen, M. L.
Allen, W. B.
Alling, A. A.
Allison, D.
Allison, Q. M.
Allison, R. O.
Allyn, W. K.
Amiral, H. H.
Amsden, H. H.
Anderson, K. A.
Anderson, O. F.
Antrim, H. T.
Ainsworth, H. H.
Abernathy, S.
Abraham, D. E.
Ackerman, R. V.
Acton, G. F.
Acuff, H. L.
Adams, O. F.
Adams, W. H.
Adams, R. O.
Adair, F. D.
Agar, W. B.
Almone, V. A.
Aldridge, J. W.
Alexander, D. L.
Alexander, H.
Alexander, K. L.
Alexander, J. S.
Allaban, C. M.
Bachelder, H. G.
Barney, G. H.
Bartell, W. F.
Barrett, C. D.
Barron, A. A.
Barone, S.
Bates, C.
Baugh, V. I.
Baugh, W. P.
Baughman, W. H.
Beardon, G. M.
Beath, J. L.
Beall, C. G.
Bean, J. R.
Bean, J. F.
Beatty, G. S.
Beaudet, E. A.
Beck, A. L.
Beck, H. A.
Becker, O. A.
Beckner, E. J.
Beebe, R. C.
Heeler, R. C.
Heggs, M.
Belcher, H. S.
Belding, D. L.
Bell, R. G.
Bell, J. W.
Belsey, W. A.
Bennett, O. C.
Bennett, J. A.
Benson, A. W.
Benson, E. H.
Benson, A. L.
Benson, H. A.
Bergamini, H. M.
Bernstein, A.
Berney, D. E.
Berry, P. B.
Berryman, H. D.
Bettman, R. B.
Betts, A.
Beverley, G. W. B.
Beye, H. L.
Bick, C. L.
Bickley, W. E.
Bidwell, M. J.
Biern, O. B.
Bigelow, G. H.
Billington, J. J.
Binder, J.
Bingman, G. E.
Birkelo, C. O.
Bishop, A. L.
Blake, M. F.
Black, D. R.
Blackburn, A. B.
Blackmar, F. J.
Blair, L. J.
Blair, W. A.
Blair, E.
Blaisdell, W. F.
Bley, R. E., Jr.
Blindjone, E. F.
Bloomhardt, S. I.
Bloomfield, J. H.
Blue, H.
Blythe, R. P.
Board, J. A.
Bobbitt, R. M.
Boding, F. S.
Boesel, L. H.
Bogart, H. E. V.
Boseman, A. F.
Boseman, C. G.
Botts, R. H.
Botkin, W. J.
Boughnow, H. F.
Boucke, V. G.
Bourque, W. E.
Bove, C. W.
Bowen, W. P.
Bowen, J. D.
Bowers, M. S.
Bowman, A. J.
Boyd, A. F. J.
Boyle, H. C.
Brackett, L. G.
Bradford, D. G.
Bradner, J. C.
Brady, H. A.
Braddock, W. H.
Brandon, G. M.
Breding, R. M.
Brewer, W. A.
Bridges, H. B.
Brooke, C. R.
Brooks, C. P.
Brockney, M. F.
Bradbery, A.
Bradden, A. V.
Bradley, B. C.
Breeden, R. F.
Brook, J. J.
Brooks, A. G.
Brecker, M. O., Jr.
Bulger, A. M.
Bushey, J. O.
Butka, L. J.
Butterbaugh, H. S.
Brown, E. M.
Brown, W. Y.
Bryant, F. A.
Buckley, R. E.
Bule, R. M.
Bunker, H. A., Jr.
Budington, H. F.
Burgess, W. S.
Burrows, E. A.
Butler, S.
Buzley, B. F.
Cade, W. H., Jr.
Caine, J. W.
Caldwell, W. W.
Campbell, F. O.
Cannaday, R. G.
Carberry, J. J.
Carleton, W. W.
Carrothers, R. G.
Carpenter, C.
Carr, H.
Carroll, F. A.
Carter, G.
Case, I. C.
Caserlian, A. J.
Cattlet, M. B.
Cave, H. W.
Cavness, J. J.
Chadwick, E. V.
Chase, H. B.
Brown, R. P.
Browning, W. J.
Buchanan, D. J.
Budde, A. E.
Bullec, E. C.
Bunn, W. H.
Bunten, J. O.
Burne, I.
Burwell, E. L.
Button, A. C.
Byrnes, J. P.
Cairne, W. B.
Caldarone, A. A.
Callahan, F. J.
Campbell, T. R.
Contough, C. S.
Carry, W. H.
Carney, F. V.
Carp, L.
Carr, A. M.
Carr, H. R.
Carroll, E. L.
Carter, R. L.
Cassell, L. S.
Castleburg, C. D.
Caudill, W. C.
Caverly, C. E.
Cayler, C. C.
Chamneses, E. R.
Chandler, C. H.
Chapin, W. A. R.
Chayes, B. G.
Cherry, S. L.
Christie, R. F.
Chinnera, J. A.
Clark, C. H., Jr.
Clark, M. H.
Clason, F. P.
Clemens, F. L.
Clinkscales, G. S.
Cobb, R. R.
Coen, C. M.
Cooper, F. F.
Copeland, A. F.
Cornellio, J. G.
Cole, L. C.
Coffin, E. L.
Cohen, L. S.
Cohn, H. J.
Cole, L. F.
Coleman, T. A.
Collins, W. F.
Combes, J. D.
Conner, J. F.
Conner, A. J.
Copps, L. A.
Cook, C. J.
Cook, O. S.
Cook, W. H.
Conner, E. A.
Courtney, C. H.
Cox, W. M.
Crane, J. D.
Crawford, J. L.
Crist, J. O.
Chapman, C. H.
Chew, L. D.
Christensen, C. A.
Christensen, J. R.
Clark, G. M.
Clark, J. E.
Clarke, H. G.
Clay, G. E.

Gimbels Fur Storage Vaults on Premises
Are a guaranteed protection against moths, fire, dust, moisture and theft. All articles taken for storage are thoroughly cleaned by modern compressed air process.
A Postal or Telephone Call, Knickerbocker 5100, Extension 34, Brings Our Auto.
"Furriers Since 1842"

Piano Sale (6th Floor) Piano Store Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Out-of-Town Patrons
Mail Order Catalogue, Spring Edition, Now Ready.
Sent on Request.
All mail orders receive prompt and careful attention. Shop by mail when you cannot call in person. Your orders will be filled by experienced salespeople.

Easter Week in Gimbels' Great Spring Drive

Will Present a Series of Attractions in Apparel for Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and Babies That Demonstrates Anew the Value Giving Possibilities of This Store

Another Collection As Presented Last Monday, of

Women's Unusually Fine Tailormade Suits at $35

"I haven't seen suits I liked as well as these at prices a good deal higher," was one comment among the many comments just as enthusiastic.

The new assortments present

--Thirty-seven individual selected styles

—In exceptional grades of tricotines, serges, Poiret twills, tweeds.

—Painstakingly man-tailored; details hand-finished.

—Linings of selected pattern plain and patterned peau de cygnes and Japanese silks.

—Skirts in fashions smartly corresponding with the coats.

—The navy blue a deep, rich tone.

—The sizes include 36 to 46.

We suggest forenoon shopping for the most leisurely choosing and full assortments from which to make selection.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S SUIT SALONS—Third Floor

"Kayser's" 2-Clasp Silk Gloves

For Women at 85c a pair

Every pair has the "Kayser's" guarantee. Double finger tipped, with two-tone and self-embroidered backs. Colors are white, gray, mastic and pongee.

GIMBELS—GLOVE SECTION—Main Floor

Women's Serge Capes of Grace and Quality



Lined Throughout with Coin-Dot Foulard Silk

Values that are most exceptional at $35

One model is in the charming style picture with shirring from a yoke. Another shows a square collar, satin inset, and a slit-through belt for the coatee front. Black or navy blue in either model.

Capes of Silvertone Velour in Twine or Poilu Blue are $35

With draped collar and coatee front.

New Wrap-Capes of Wool Jersey at $39.50

Other new capes, wrap-capes and wrap-coats in velours, tricotines, combinations of tricotine and duvetyn, serge, Bolivia—in an assortment, we are told, unsurpassed for variety and good value.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S COAT SALONS—Third Floor

Brassieres and Bandeaux

of Well-Known Makes at Special Prices

Several groups are discontinued styles.

Brassieres of firm lace or styles trimmed back and front with embroidery. Sizes 36 to 42, $1.15

Bandeaux of pink poplin or white tricotine with ribbon strap; hook in back style, $1.00

Bandeaux of allover embroidery cross-back style, 50c

GIMBELS CORSET SHOP—Second Floor

"Parisienne" An Exquisite New Oxford $11.00



Each season brings some one style conspicuously to the foreground. This season fashion is particularly partial to Dress Oxfords, especially those of plain black satin or patent leather.

The exclusive model illustrated combines these two materials in a most pleasing way. The long slender vamp is of patent leather, perfectly plain; the quarters are of black satin with hand worked eyelets.

The black enameled Louis heel and the patent leather vamp contrast beautifully with the lustre of the satin quarters. Hand-turned soles and hand-finished workmanship give these shoes their superior fitting qualities.

The last is the exclusive "Parisienne"—aristocratic in appearance.

"Parisienne," patent leather vamp, black satin quarters..... $11.00
Same model, all in black satin..... 10.00
Same model, all in brown satin..... 10.00

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP—Second Floor

Books and Religious Articles

My Prayer Book, by Reverend Father F. X. Lasance, 702 pages; size 5⅝x3¾ inches. $1.25 to $4.50

Prayer and Hymnal Sets, $1.20 to $7.50 a set.

Self Pronouncing Bibles, with Ideal Helps, $1.75.

Crucifixes, hanging or standing, with rolled gold plate Corpus, $1.10 and up.

Rosaries, in attractive Celluloid Cases, complete, $1.59.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Women's New Sweaters

In Basketry Weave

Specially Priced $6.50

Of the light-weight zephyr wool, woven in this clever new fashion—these new V-neck slip-over sweaters with purled fish-tail border beginning at the waistline.

Colors are coral, poilu blue, turquoise, beige.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Women's Colored

Silk Umbrellas $5.50

Umbrellas that can be used either for rain or as a sun umbrella. A beautiful assortment of handles, including bakulite tops and rings, silver caps, cord loops, leather straps, and a variety of other styles.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Circular Veils 59c.

are just the thing with this season's chic little hats. These veils have chenille dotted borders and come in assorted colors.

Mesh Veiling 30c, 50c a yd.

features smart scroll, fancy and border effects. In all the wanted colors of springtime.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Two-toned Ribbons 20c to 38c a yd.

are the smartest style notes of the season for Millinery and Dress-trimming. They come in satin with a dainty loop edge and may be had in such combinations as cerise and navy, turquoise and black and other lovely shades. ⅜ of an inch to 1 inch wide.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Perfumes for Milady's Easter

Coty's Muguet Perfume, $7.75.

Coty's Heliotrope Perfume, $4.75.

Roger and Gallet's Bouquet des Amours Perfume, $2.00.

Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme Toilet Water, $1.50, $1.75, $2.15.

Pinaud's Lilac Vegetal, 78c.

Perfumes Bottled by Gimbels, from original packages received from the importers or makers:

Djer Kiss, ½ oz., 75c; 1 oz., $1.50

Mary Garden, ½ oz., $1.25; 1 oz., $2.00

Houbigant's Ideal, ½ oz., $1.85

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Beaded Bags *for Easter*

The soft shirred effect of Parisian bags is here copied for the first time.

Floral and other beautiful designs. Some of them very elaborate. Self-covered and shell frames. Backgrounds of navy, brown, lavender, and other colors.

The dainty elegance of these graceful bags makes them very desirable for Easter.

$13.95, $15.95, $18.95, $24.95, $34.95,

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Smart Picture Hats, Pokes, Mushrooms, Turbans

And a Score of Other Favorite New Millinery Fashions in

Untrimmed Hats at $5

Of shining black lisere or China split straw of typically fine Gimbel qualities.



Trimmed without charge when the materials are chosen from Gimbels broad assortment.

GIMBELS MILLINERY SALONS—Third Floor

White Pique Waistcoats, $1.00

are so fresh and smart with one's Easter suit. These show a tiny embroidered Modesty Vestee and Collar. One features a clever belt; both models have buttons.

Other Waistcoats of Organdy and Silk and Metallic Embroidery, in gold and silver, to $11.50

Marabout Capes of finest quality in natural, seal and mole shades, are priced from $8.25 to $13.95

GIMBELS NECKWEAR SECTION—Main Floor

Manufacturer's Samples of

Dainty Lingerie

Fit for a Bride's Trousseau

Specially Priced 85c to $7.95

This sale of manufacturer's samples is held twice a year, and is always looked forward to by a great many women.

You will find a beautiful collection of fine Nainsook, Batiste and Cambric underwear, all bearing prices attractively low, emphasized by their lovely quality. The assortment consists of

Nightgowns, $1.50 to $3.95.

Envelope Chemises, 85c to $3.95.

Petticoats, $1.25 to $7.95.

Step-In Combinations, $1.00 to $3.95.

This is a most opportune sale for the Easter Bride, as well as for those planning to go away. Not all sizes in all styles, but all sizes in the assortment, so every woman may enjoy these fascinating undergarments.

Some are charmingly simple, depending upon fine stitchery and daintiest embroidery and ribbons for their beauty. Others have that pretty laciness of effect.



GIMBELS UNDERMUSLIN SHOP—Second Floor

To Wear With Your Easter Frock L'Opera Pearls

Are so rarely lovely, yet so moderately priced.

At $10.50 is an opera length string, 24 inches long, in cream color, Oriental tinted, graduated beads, mounted with a solid gold clasp.

Others range in price from $1.95 to $150.

GIMBELS JEWELRY SECTION—Main Floor

$12,500 Worth of "1847-Rogers Bros." Silver Plate

at Half Regular Prices

Famous Continental Pattern Pictured Below Has Been Discontinued, which explains this offering.

Even out-of-date patterns of "1847-Rogers Bros." ware proved a most spirited attraction several months ago when placed on sale by this and other stores. But what do you say to the charming Continental pattern—just discontinued—at half the regular prices maintained consistently by the makers?

We deem it a very rare opportunity to brighten every Easter table in New York that wants the best ware at a price which is not much more than that charged for ordinary steel flatware.



Tea Spoons,	$3.00 doz.	Butter Spreaders,	$4.50 doz.
Table Spoons,	$6.00 doz.	Dessert Knives, hollow handle,	$8.75 doz.
Soup Spoons,	$6.00 doz.	Medium Knives, hollow handle,	$9.00 doz.
Dessert Spoons,	$5.50 doz.	Dessert Knives, embossed handle,	$3.50 doz.
Bouillon Spoons,	$5.25 doz.	Medium Knives,	$3.60 doz.
Coffee Spoons,	$3.00 doz.	Fruit Knives,	$2.75 doz.
Orange Spoons,	$4.00 doz.		
Dessert Forks,	$5.50 doz.		
Medium Forks,	$6.00 doz.		

Serving Pieces

Sugar Spoons,	50c. each	Pickle Forks, large,	60c. each
Butter Knives,	50c. each	Pickle Forks, small,	50c. each
Cold Meat Forks,	75c. each	Pie Servers,	$1.50 each
Cream Ladles,	75c. each	Berry Spoons,	$1.25 each
Gravy Ladles,	$1.00 each	Baby Forks,	40c. each
Medium Ladles,	$2.75 each	Child's Sets,	$1.25 each
Jelly Spoons,	80c. each		
Baby Spoons,	40c. each		

GIMBELS—SILVERWARE SECTION—Main Floor

New Serge Skirts Circular Tucked

Is the smart fashion, specially priced $5.75

Tuckings from above the knee to the very hem and a belt tucked to match. Fashionably slender, button trimmed in back. Slit pockets. Navy blue or black.

Also Box-Plaited Skirts of Mohair at $5.75

Regularly higher priced.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

For Easter Giving

Cretonne Novelties

Beautifully spring-like and colorfully bright, may be found in the Art Needlework Section.

Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, 85c to $1.25

Veil Boxes, $1.25

Candy Boxes, 1 lb., 60c. to $1.00

Powder Jars, $1.50 to $2.00

Hair Pin Boxes, 65c. to $1.50

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's Silk

Stockings, $2 Pair

No Easter outfit is complete without a beautiful pair of stockings to match your shoes.

Pure ingrain silk of a heavy quality. Lisle tops and lisle soles. Choice of black and white. All are full fashioned. Ideal as Easter Gifts.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Negligees

for Easter Brides

$16.50

Crepe de Chine, Georgette and Satin.

Look at the new Dolman. So lovely because of the exquisite flesh pink Georgette. The dainty "Lady Fair" ribbons (palest orchid on one side and flesh pink on the other) and the cunningest new tassels, which are not tassels at all, but little French "glands." Then, of course, there is lace, delicately meshed, to be in consonance with such Georgette.

Other Negligees, from short little Jackets to the trailing sort that are "as graceful as the lines of falling water." Several dozen designs from which to choose. Prices range $3.95 to $42.50.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Crepe de Chine, Washable Satin, Laces, Hemstitching, Nosegays, Tucks, "True Lovers' Knots" in Velvet Ribbon, Tailored Ruffles and Novelties are the engaging features that tempt the EASTER BRIDE to choose

These New Petticoats

in white and in flesh pink,

at $3.50 to $25

Look especially at the *New Shadow-Proof Petticoat* of washable flesh pink satin. Tailored, and so effectively trimmed in wide tucks, hemstitched. Price $5.95.

Petticoats in street shades moderately priced.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Women's "Kayser" Knitted

Union Suits, $1.15

Genuine "Kayser" union suits in a splendid quality. Every garment suitable for Spring and Summer wear. Pink in regular sizes. Extra sizes in white only. Most of them are tight knee with band tops. "Seconds."

Women's Vests, 35c each

Three for $1. Regular Sizes.

Fine quality lisle or cotton vests. Regular low neck, sleeveless. Some lace trimmed tops. "Seconds."

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Easter Togs For Dotty Dimple and Her Baby Brother

Six Months to Two Years

Dresses, $1.95 to $12.50, in all the favorite styles for kiddies—peasant, empire, yoke and collar models. Trimming is lace, or tucking, or embroidery—or sometimes colored smocking and maybe a ribbon or two.

Skirts, 75c to $2.95, to be the correct foundation of these dear little dresses, are in gertrude style and are trimmed with tucks, lace and embroidery.

Coats, $5.00 to $21.50, may be had in cashmere, crepella, crepe de chine or taffeta. They come in collar, empire, yoke and cape styles and show embroidery, shirring and braid by way of adornment.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

An "April Drive" Clearaway Offering Exceptional Savings

Higher-Priced Tailored and Afternoon Dresses for Women

$17.50, $22.50, $29.50

—Wool Jersey Dresses with strikingly smart hand-embroideries in wool.

—Wool Jerseys, with extended pockets, latticed tuckings, string-wide sash belt.

—Russian tunic satins, with chain-stitch embroideries, tasseled girdle.

—Taffetas with floating panel tunics; embroideries in silk and metal thread.

—Taffetas, combined with Georgette crepe, heavily beaded Georgette crepes in subtle afternoon shades and soft pastel tones.

Here and there are one-of-a-kind models that are especial prizes.

Coming right now before Easter, this is a wonderful opportunity to have one or more perfectly stunning dresses at far less than one expected to spend.

Every size is represented.

GIMBELS—WOMEN'S DRESS SALONS—Third Floor

Men's Ties, 89c

Thousands of Them—Wonderful Value

Most of them would ordinarily sell at twice this price or more. Each tie in the lot is fine value.

They could never be sold for so little but for the way we got them. No room here for details, but the great variety of interesting patterns, truly beautiful silks, fine weaves, and popular colors make these the best ties that can be sold at this price.

GIMBELS—MEN'S FURNISHING SECTION—Main Floor

Boys' Clothing

Such Values Are Rare Before Easter

Every Mother will quickly realize how low these prices are.

The Boys' Clothing Section is out to do its full share in increasing Gimbels list of patrons by 100,000. Hence these values. They would be considered good even late in the season. For the opening of the season, with Easter yet to come, they are indeed exceptional—particularly when you consider that this is all new, untouched Spring merchandise.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, $18.50 and $22.50

New waist seam models with loose belt, or the very desirable plain back model. The highest standard of tailoring. Alpaca lined in very desirable Spring weight and Spring color wool fabrics. A great many of these suits have two pairs of knickers.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, $13.50, $15.00

Light weight suits. Two pairs of knickers with each. Loose belts, slash side and breast pockets. A specially desirable assortment of fabrics for Spring wear.

Other Knickerbocker Suits, $7.50 to $10.00

New Wash Suits for the Little Fellow $1.85, $2.50, $2.95, $3.50

Several thousand jaunty new wash suits in fast colors, Middies, Oliver Twists and Junior Suits with both plain and contrast collar effects. All standard materials and dependable.

Nobby Sailor Suits, $8.50, $10.00

All wool serge. By far the nattiest suit for the little lad.

Long and short trousers. Service stripe and emblem on the arm.



GIMBELS BOYS' CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Boys' and Children's

Hats and Caps

Straws, Tweeds, Serges, Felts

The largest and most complete showing of young folks' headgear in the city—both for the little tot and the big boy.

Tweed Hats, $1.95, $2.50, $2.95

Serge Hats and Tams, $1.65, $2.00, $3.00

Caps, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50

Felt Hats, $2.50

Sample Straw Hats for Boys, Special, $1.95 to $5.95

GIMBELS—MEN'S HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

A Whole World of Lovely New

Tub Dresses for Little Sister's Eastertime

They are as lovely and fresh and good to look at as a garden of Spring flowers.

One fancies little 6-year-old in this dress and big-little 16-year-old in that. How sweet a little dark-haired person will be in this sparkling yellow, and what an angel little golden-hair will be in the orchid-color one.

There are hundreds of dresses just plenty at each price mother wishes to spend, from—

$1.95 to $12.75

There are linens and chambrays and checked voiles and piques and ginghams galore! There are color—combinations delicious enough to eat.

There isn't a little girl in the world who couldn't find a dozen little dresses just right for her in this Easter showing.

GIMBELS MISSES' FASHION SECTION—Third Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subway

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1919.

E

PEACE DELEGATES APPEAL FOR LOAN

Message from Paris Says That Failure Would Leave Nation's Task Uncompleted.

GIVE PLANS FOR DRIVE HERE

Impressive Victory Way on Park Avenue to be a Feature of Campaign.

PYRAMIDS OF WAR TROPHIES

More Than 10,000,000 Posters to Urge Country to "Finish the Job."

Coincident with announcement of plans to turn a section of Park Avenue into a "Victory Way" that will outdo the "Avenue of the Allies," the Government Loan Organization of 120 Broadway, directing the floating of the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan, yesterday made public an appeal to the American people by our delegates to the Peace Conference. Signed by Secretary of State Robert Lansing, General Tasker H. Bliss, Colonel E. M. House and former Ambassador Henry White, the message was:

We have had the opportunity here in France to see and realize the magnitude of the accomplishments of our country in this war and the magnificent spirit with which this great task has been carried through to a triumphant issue.

What has been done and what remains to be done before normal conditions are restored demand your continued and united support with the same spirit of self-sacrifice and of determination as that which was manifested by the nation while the German armies faced our men at the Marne, and in the Champagne, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. We must not relax our efforts until every soldier of the Republic is landed on the soil of America.

To finish this mighty task imposes upon the Government of the United States a great financial burden. The Victory Liberty Loan must thrive. If it should fail it would indicate that the nation is willing to leave its task uncompleted. To secure the ideals for which Americans fought and died this great demand on national patriotism and united effort should meet a generous and universal response.

Let us all do our duty to the end.

ROBERT LANSING,
HENRY WHITE,
E. M. HOUSE,
T. N. BLISS.

With great heaps of captured German cannons piled about, Victory Way, described as a "glittering thoroughfare of triumph," will stretch along Park Avenue from Forty-fifth to Fiftieth Streets, and will be the chief feature of a campaign that will be replete with features. All of the outdoor activities of the loan workers will centre about the Victory Way and heroes of the war—soldiers, sailors, marines, aces—prominent speakers, theatrical stars, and others will be present daily to aid the drive.

Col. Van Buren Magonigle, President of the Architectural League of New York and Chairman of the Advisory Art Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, designed the decorations of the Way, which, it was said yesterday, would be completed in time for the opening of the campaign on April 21. Associated in the plans with Mr. Magonigle were Herbert Adams, President of the National Academy of Design, Paul Bartlett, President of the National Sculptural Society; Edwin H. Blashfield, Vice President of the Society of Mural Painters; Charles Dana Gibson, President of the Society of Illustrators; J. Monroe Hewlett, Augustus Vincent Tack, Paul Dougherty, and Lieutenant L. S. Dunbar.

Plan Impressive Spectacle.

"The architectural and painted decorations of Victory Way," said Mr. Magonigle yesterday, "are designed on a scale commensurate with the importance of the Victory Liberty Loan. The space chosen is of vast dimensions and affords every opportunity for an impressive spectacle, and the creation of a frame in which the daily picture of the Victory Liberty Loan drive may be presented. The decorations do not attempt to simulate or imitate actual architecture. In decorations of this character, their temporary nature must be borne in mind in the design. For this reason painted decoration rather than molded and modeled forms has been used, as well as flags. The effect at night has also been taken into consideration and elaborate plans have been made for novel methods of illumination.

The selection of Park Avenue was made because Fifth Avenue has been given over solely to welcoming returning troops, and because of the convenience of the location. Directly back of the Grand Central Terminal, it can be reached by the crosstown Forty-second Street line, Madison and Sixth Avenue lines, Fifth Avenue buses, the Sixth, Third, and Second Avenue elevated, and by the subways.

Each block on Fifth Avenue, from Madison Square to the north side of Forty-ninth Street, states the announcement made yesterday, will be linked up with the Victory Way by eighty 30-foot flagpoles, four on each side of the block, supporting banners bearing the Victory Way symbol pendant. Going east on Forty-sixth Street and on Forty-ninth Street the visitor will be guided by the same decorative scheme. The cross streets also will be decked with bunting and from the roof of a building at Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, a huge searchlight will flash a beam nightly, like a finger, at the Way. The southerly approach to the area will be open to motorists through the viaduct from Fortieth Street to and around the Grand Central Terminal, this to be opened soon and suitably decorated.

In two great pyramids at Forty-sixth and Forty-ninth Streets will be 12,000 German helmets recently shipped over by General Pershing. Surmounting each pyramid will be winged Victory, designed by Herbert Adams, and at the base will be scores of captured machine guns, some with the gunners' chains still attached. Laurel will be used lavishly to decorate the pyramids. Then there will be sixty-three captured German 77s, seventy-five carriages, hundreds of rifles, and many Luger automatics, trench mortars, and gun platforms.

From Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh Street and from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth Street, on both sides of the plaza, will be the "Colonnade of the States." Fifty-two columns, each fifty-six feet high and five feet in diameter, will form the colonnade. Each column will support an eagle, and in the forty-eight spaces between the columns will be hung the flags of the States of the Union. The columns will be festooned with lights and laurel.

The speakers' stand will be in the block between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets and will have a background formed by a frieze of mural paintings 160 feet long and ten feet high. The centre panel will contain a painting, "Victory," by Arthur Crisp, Vice President of the Architectural League of New York. Six other paintings, grouped three on a side, will portray "Continents of the Earth Contributing to Victory." J. M. Hewell, painter, architect, will offer "Australia and New Zealand;" "South America" is being painted by Charles S. Chapman, "North America" by Frederick J. Waugh, "Europe" by W. T. Benda, "Africa" by Arthur S. Covey, and "Asia" by Edith M. Magonigle, wife of the architect. Across the speakers' stand will be stationed a famous military band, and this particular area will be known as the Court of the States.

Forum for Ceremonies.

"The Forum of the Allies" will be between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets and will be for the staging of pageants and ceremonies. High obelisks will indicate this feature, and at sunset daily the colors will be hauled down from the official flagpole of the Victory Way.

Navy airplanes and dirigibles fill fly, day and night, over the Way, engaging in sham battles and dropping bombs of Victory Liberty Loan literature. The loan organization stated yesterday that Captain S. V. Parker, commanding the Rockaway Point Naval Air Station, had arranged to have the big dirigibles on duty maintain a patrol by day over the area. The dirigibles will be equipped with a radio telephonic device, contributed by the American Telephone Company. These telephones, handing overhead, some twenty feet above the crowds, are expected to transmit distinctly to all messages spoken into the telephones at great distances. It is planned to have a Cabinet member address the spectators from his office in Washington. Another feature of the first public demonstration of the invention will be messages from airmen to the crowds.

As for the illuminations along the Victory Way, one of the largest will be on the Grand Central Terminal, facing Forty-fifth Street. This will be an aurora of lights, shedding kaleidoscopic rays up and down the Way. On the balcony of the Grand Central Palace, now General Debarkation Hospital No. 3; on the Y. M. C. A. Building at Forty-fifth Street, and from the roofs of the Biltmore Hotel and the Yale Club other powerful lights will be trained on the area.

While the finishing touches are being put on the Victory Way during the week, the world's biggest poster drive will start tomorrow. In all, 10,000,000 posters will be put in place throughout the country, and in the Second Federal Reserve District, the New York City territory, from 6,000 to 7,000 prominent billboard locations have been obtained for the loan advertising.

The keynote of the Victory Liberty Loan—"Finish the Job"—will be emphasized in all of the posters, especially in Gerritt Beneker's picture of a workingman, his sleeves rolled up and one hand digging down into his pocket. Other posters have been designed by Howard Chandler Christy, Alfred Everitt Orr, Clyde Forsythe, and L. A. Shafer.

The theatrical workers who have engaged in the past loans held a meeting yesterday in the Candler Building, West Forty-second Street, just off Seventh Avenue, and elected committees who will act for the Stage Women's War Relief of 366 Fifth Avenue, in the forthcoming campaign. Miss Julia Arthur will serve as Chairman of the Executive Committee, while on the Program Committee will be Blanche Bates, Jessie Bonstelle, Rachel Crothers, Mme. Alma Claybourge, Mrs. Louis De Foe, Mrs. Oscar Eagle, Bijou Fernandez, Mrs. Joseph Grismer, Mary Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, Miss Margaret Smith and Mrs. Walter Vincent.

It was announced yesterday at Mineola that the "flying circus" which is to tour of the country for the loan would travel in a special train, rather than through the air. Accompanying the aviators will be John Ryan, a Knights of Columbus secretary, who will carry along a supply of chocolate.

To Sell Bonds for Needy Aliens.

It was announced yesterday that the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the New York State Department of Labor had begun a campaign among the alien population to check selling of Liberty bonds to dealers offering rates much below the quotations for the bonds. The New York Stock Exchange, through Jason Westerfield, Chairman of the Committee on Library, and other agencies, have agreed to co-operate in the movement.

The drive will be in charge of Miss Marion K. Clark, Chief Investigator of the bureau, and she said yesterday that she had arranged with Henry Clews, banker, to handle and sell all bonds, obtaining the highest market price, for immigrants who find that necessity requires to sell their bonds. Arrangements have also been made for the investigation, free of charge, of any stocks offered in exchange for Liberty bonds. The offices for the local campaign will be at 230 Fifth Avenue, where applicants should seek information. Similar campaigns will be inaugurated in Buffalo on April 21, Utica on April 23, and in Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, and Schenectady in the week following the Utica opening. Meetings will be held throughout the State.

Gets Ship Contracts at Low Price.

SEATTLE, April 12. — Contracts for twenty-five steel ships, to be constructed by the Skinner & Eddy Corporation, for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which were recently suspended, are to be reinstated, according to Washington advices received today. The agreement with the fleet corporation, it was said, involved reductions below the original price. The tonnage involved is about 250,000.

Chamberlain Court in Paris.

PARIS, April 12.—The court-martial of Captain E. G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Texas, alleging fraud in his reported aerial exploits, resumed its sittings in Paris today at American naval headquarters in the Place d'Iena. The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

ILLINOIS LABORITES' RADICAL PLATFORM

Demand 44-Hour Week, Public Ownership of Banks, and Liberation of Prisoners.

WOULD REMOVE BURLESON

Convention Resolutions Also Call for Putting Soldiers and Sailors at Work on Roads.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 12.—A radical platform including in its planks a forty-four-hour working week, taxation of land values, public ownership and operation of all public utilities, mines and banks, abolition of State Senates and the liberation of prisoners penalized for "championship of the Rights of Labor" was adopted at the convention here today of the recently formed Labor Party of Illinois.

Resolution adopted by the convention also demanded the restoration of standard time, employment of soldiers and sailors in road construction, lifting of the allied blockade against the Central Powers, that public utilities taken over by the Government shall not be returned to private ownership, and the removal of Postmaster General Burleson "because of his alleged reactionary attitude toward labor, free speech and a free press."

The convention also denounced Harold F. McCormick of the International Harvester Company, who was accused of employing convalescing soldiers from Fort Sheridan on his Lake Forest estate to break a strike of landscape gardners, and asked for an investigation by the War Department.

Endorsement was given to "a League of Nations which will protect the peace which has been won," and secrecy at the Paris Peace Conference was denounced.

The convention which voted in favor of forming a national labor party, said in its platform:

"The Labor Party is destined to usher in the new day of freedom in the United States—freedom from the egrind of poverty; freedom from the ownership of government by big business; freedom from the slave-driving of workers by profiteers, and freedom of the men and women who buy food and clothing and pay rent, from exploitation at the hands of the money kings of "kingless" America.

"Organized workers are members of it. Unorganized workers are members of it. Clerks, housewives, newspaper men, farmers, school teachers, storekeepers belong to it. Such heads of organizations and business concerns as are not exploiters or profiteers belong to it. There is no place in the party for those who are not workers. There is room within it for all who perform service to society."

The platform pledged the organization and its candidates to the furtherance of the following issues:

Democratic control of industry and commerce for the good of those who work with hand and brain and the elimination of autocratic domination of the forces of production and distribution either by selfish private interests or bureaucratic agents of Government.

The freedom from economic hazard which comes with a minimum wage based upon the cost of living and the right of the worker to maintain, without the labors of mothers and children, himself and family in health and comfort, with ample provision for recreation and good citizenship.

Leisure in which to enjoy happiness and improve the mind and body by the institution of a maximum working day of eight hours, and maximum working week of forty-four hours, both for men and women.

Abolition of unemployment by reducing the hours of work still further, as necessary, to permit all who are able to work to find occupation, and full pay for those who, for a time, are unemployed, because of illness, accident, or temporary loss of work.

Equality of men and women in Government and industry, with complete enfranchisement of women and equal pay for men and women doing similar work.

Reduction of the cost of living to a just level, immediately and as a permanent policy, by the development of co-operation and the elimination of wasteful methods, middlemen and all profiteering in creation and distribution of product.

Taxation of land values, but not of improvements.

Public ownership and operation of all public utilities, including grain elevators, warehouses, stockyards, abattoires, insurance and banks.

Public ownership, preferably Federal, of the mines, and in the meantime State regulation, which will prevent wasteful, competitive methods of mining.

A democratic system of public education from kinderkarten to university, with free textbooks and with opportunity for cultural and vocational education for every child.

Abolition of the State Senate.

Abolition of the power of the judges to issue and enforce injunctions to deprive citizens of their rights in industrial disputes.

No law to be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court unless three-fourths of the judges so decide.

The development of co-operative trade and industry and enactment of needed legislation favorable to that purpose.

Complete restoration at the earliest possible moment of all fundamental political rights—free speech, free press and free assemblage; and the liberation of all persons held in prison or indicted under charges due to championship of the rights of labor or their patriotic insistence upon the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution.

Tanks Out in Boston to Boom Loan.

BOSTON, April 12.—Twelve French whippet tanks, camouflaged in gay colors, rumbled through the streets today under command of H. W. Boland of the 344th Overseas Tank Corps. The tanks were accompanied by a detachment of troops and a band, and behind each was borne a placard calling attention to the Victory Liberty Loan campaign soon to open. The parade was reviewed by Governor Coolidge and Mayor Peters.

Build an Eagle Boat in 10 Days.

DETROIT, April 12.—A new world's record in shipbuilding was claimed for the Ford Eagle plant in the completion of the launching point today of Eagle boat No. 59, in ten days to the minute from the time the keel was laid. The craft was launched this afternoon. Three shifts of 400 men, each working eight hour periods, built the vessel.

Destroyer Morris Is Launched.

QUINCY, Mass., April 12.—The destroyer Morris, named for Commander Charles Morris, who won distinction in the war against the Barbary pirates in 1804, was launched at Squantum today. Mrs. George Emlin Roosevelt of New York, a great granddaughter of Commander Morris, christened the vessel.

Many Roosevelt Mementos to Be Shown In Columbia's Americanization Drive

Plans have been enlarged and completed for the Roosevelt Memorial Exhibition to be held in May in Avery Hall, Columbia University, in conjunction with the university's Americanization campaign, it was announced yesterday by Professor W. A. Braun, Chairman of the Memorial Committee. The exhibition will open on May 8, and will last through the university commencement day on June 4. Addresses on every phase of Colonel Roosevelt's life will be given every afternoon and evening of the exhibition by friends and associates of Colonel Roosevelt. These addresses will be followed by motion pictures showing Colonel Roosevelt as a statesman, soldier, hunter, civic worker, and apostle of Americanism.

In answer to the appeal of Professor Braun for articles relating to Colonel Roosevelt's life, people from all parts of the United States are notifying the Memorial Committee that they have manuscripts and relics which they will be glad to lend. Among the contributions which have already been received is a letter from John Hay, Secretary of State in Roosevelt's Cabinet, which reads:

"My Dear Theodore Roosevelt:

"The hair in this ring which I am sending you is from the head of Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Taft cut it off shortly after the assassination. I have had it put in this ring for you, and I want you to wear it at your inauguration tomorrow. Sincerely yours, JOHN HAY."

Both the letter and the ring will be on view at the exhibition. A complete cowboy suit, worn by Colonel Roosevelt in his ranching days, has also been loaned. Colonel Roosevelt's family is taking a keen interest in the exhibition, and have lent many specimens from the trophy room at Sagamore Hill.

C. H. Berryman, originator of the "Teddy Bear," is also aiding the Memorial Committee. When Colonel Roosevelt received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Cambridge in 1909, the students placed a Teddy Bear in his cap. An enlarged picture of the Colonel wearing this cap as he walked through the gates of the university will be included in the exhibition.

Among the patrons of the exhibition are Samuel Avery, Stephen Baker, Dr. George K. Brewer, James Byrne, H. R. Chambers, Paul D. Cravath, Gherardi Davis, Cleveland H. Dodge, Francis Pheips Dodge, Walter Douglas, T. Coleman du Pont, Ralph Ellis, A. Barton Hepburn, Dr. Walter B. James, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, Oliver G. Jennings, Walter Jennings, Dr. George Kunz, Adolph Lewisohn, Alfred Marling, Dr. George Merton Lewis, Franklin Murphy, E. M. Outerbridge, John J. Riker, Herbert L. Satterlee, Jacob H. Schiff, Mortimer L. Schiff, Henry W. Taft, John I. Waterbury, Charles D. Wetmore, Albert H. Wiggin, and Grenville L. Winthrop.

SEES GREAT HOPES FOR TRADE IN CHINA

W. C. Lane of the Asia Banking Corporation Says Shipping Is 75% of the Problem.

FINANCES BEING CARED FOR

People Feel Most Kindly Toward Americans — Former German Trade Should Come Here.

W. C. Lane, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who is also Vice President of the Asia Banking Corporation, has just returned from China, where he has been organizing branches for the Asia Banking Corporation. He said yesterday that if the ocean tonnage problem were solved the United States should be able to obtain the bulk of the vast Chinese trade formerly monopolized by Germany.

"America," said Mr. Lane, "is a word to conjure with in China. The Chinese think there is no other country like ours. China still stands amazed at the fact that we returned the Boxer indemnity. This proved that we were disinterestedly concerned with the welfare of China. The Chinese look upon us not as 'dollar chasers,' but as the fairest-minded people in the world.

"American banking methods are also a surprise to the Chinese. There are many foreign banks in China, and most of them have been very successful, but the Chinese merchant prefers to do business with Americans and American institutions. This is largely because he can sit down and talk over his affairs with the manager of an American bank. The managers of some of the other banks will not see him, even should he be a merchant prince. The Americans give the Chinese a chance to do business on an equality with every one else, and naturally the Chinese are appreciative.

"I have no hesitancy in saying, therefore, that, on the whole, the opportunities for American trade in China are very good indeed. The Germans used to do a vast business in China, but they are out of the running now, and will be for some time at least. A large share of their former business should now come to us.

"The most immediate problem now is tonnage. During the war Japan was the only country which had ships to spare for Chinese trade, and of course those ships worked almost exclusively for Japan. What space remained was open to any one, but all during the war the ships that came into Chinese harbors were almost entirely Japanese, and naturally they carried Japanese goods, and there was seldom any space left after Japan's requirements were met. This situation has changed somewhat since the armistice was signed. When I left a few British and American ships were beginning to make their appearance. But tonnage is still 75 per cent. of the problem. If our Government will supply ships that will carry the goods at rates which will make competition possible, the present opportunities for American trade are almost boundless.

"The other 25 per cent. of the problem is finance, and that really isn't a problem any more, for concerns like the Asia Banking Corporation stand ready to finance the merchant, whether he is an importer or an exporter. The currency system of China is unbelievably crude. The only thing that bears any semblance to currency is the Mexican dollar. The remainder of the currency is made up of notes. These notes, however, are good only in the province in which they are issued; notes of Shanghai are not good in Peking, for example, and even branches there of the issuing bank in Shanghai will not take the notes of their own head office except at a discount."

Mr. Lane did not attach much importance to the spasmodic civil war in China and said that it was simply a conflict for control between the northern and southern provinces carried on chiefly in the interior. In concluding he said:

"I feel that the welfare of China is particularly the concern of the United States, not alone from the business point of view, but by virtue of the obligation which a strong man owes to a friendly weaker one. We must remember that China has not the strength nor the advantage of position in her efforts to straighten out her own difficulties. She is practically at the mercy of those who seek to take advantage of her weakness. It is the duty of all the Allies to see that China's needs are not exploited for the benefit of any one nation, but that her people themselves, as well as those who assist her, share equally in the development that is sure to come, and that above all the integrity of the Chinese as a nation is assured."

FEAR B. R. T. STRIKE; RUSH USE OF TUNNEL

Service Board Aims to Have Clark Street Tube Open to Care for Brooklyn Travel.

A BOON TO THE WEST SIDE

Convenience of Times Square Traffic Delayed by Harbor Strike Tying Up Materials.

The hurry to finish the Clark Street tunnel so that the westside trains of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company might operate between Manhattan and Brooklyn on Tuesday was because the Public Service Commission believed that a strike of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would begin about the middle of the week. This was admitted yesterday at the office of the commission, where this statement was also made:

"If such a strike as we anticipate should be called it will tie up all lines operated by the B. R. T. Company, and unless the new service were put to immediate use the people of Brooklyn would be without means of getting about except for the lines of the Interborough Company. Therefore haste was deemed important, and the Interborough Company cordially co-operated with the commission."

Trains through the tunnel from the west side subway will begin running one minute after midnight on Tuesday morning. Travis H. Whitney, Acting Chairman of the Commission, prepared for THE TIMES the following statement showing the probable relief the new service is expected to give:

"The operation of the Clark Street tube," says Mr. Whitney, "marks the substantial completion of the Interborough's part of the Dual System, in so far as it relates to Manhattan and the Bronx, and with the operation of this tunnel it will be possible for Brooklyn passengers to choose in Brooklyn trains destined for either the east or west side subways, as it has been possible, since the "H" was opened, on Aug. 1, for Bronx passengers to choose trains in the Bronx for either the east or west side subway. This leaves the shuttle for the use of those Manhattan passengers who desire to go diagonally across Manhattan or for the Queens passengers coming across the Queensboro Bridge who desire to reach the west side subway.

"A great many absurd criticisms have been made with respect to the shuttle operation, in particular emphasis laid on the great number of persons discommoded who use the old subway from the west side of Central Park down across Forty-second Street to lower Fourth Avenue. As a matter of fact, the counts taken show that the persons thus traveling in a northwest-southeast direction constitute a minor percentage of the total number of passengers using the shuttle, and that the percentage of much higher of passengers who come from Lexington Avenue and go through Seventh Avenue, that is, from the northeast to the southwest. For these passengers the shuttle is an added convenience over that which existed before Aug. 1, 1918.

"Brooklyn passengers who now use the subway will have their facilities practically doubled, and there will be four tracks instead of two from Atlantic Avenue to Borough Hall, with trains to each of the two subways in Manhattan and, in addition, the Brooklyn Heights district, just across the river from lower Manhattan, will have a new station, at Clark and Henry Streets, in the heart of this district. I am sure that the significance of this district has not been realized, for here is a territory splendidly adaptable for residential purposes, with a subway station within five minutes from the Wall and William Streets station.

"Likewise, the opening of this tunnel, just as in the case of every new rapid transit line, increases the importance of certain Manhattan centres. The great hotel, restaurant and theatre district in and around Times Square, which is the favorite resort of people from all parts of the city, will be much more accessible to Brooklyn Interborough passengers because of the direct train service from Atlantic Avenue, through the Clark Street Tunnel, to the tracks on the West Side Subway."

"I have stated that the Clark Street tunnel practically completes the Interborough part of the dual system so far as Manhattan and the Bronx are concerned, for it doubles the subway capacity in Manhattan and affords the Bronx and Brooklyn access to each of the two subways traversing Manhattan. The remaining portion of the Interborough system is the Flatbush Avenue-Eastern Parkway-Livonia Avenue-Nostrand Avenue extension from Atlantic Avenue. This constitutes a subway system that, by itself, would be regarded as a most important one, and yet so great were the provisions of the dual system that it constitutes merely a branch of the line system. Due to the slowness of work on the western half of Eastern Parkway, this entire system has been delayed and operation will not be possible until toward the end of the year.

"A further increase in rapid transit facilities which the commission is working very hard upon is the extension of four-track operation to Times Square on the B. R. T. Broadway subway. As is known, four tracks are now used to Fourteenth Street. Above this point, however, only two tracks are in use. The entire four tracks to Forty-second Street can be used as soon as crossovers are available immediately north of Forty-second Street.

CALLS ARMY COURTS A DESPOTIC SYSTEM

Ex-Judge Advocates Committee Says Men Are Regarded as Subjects, Not Citizens.

25 MORE CASES CITED

Major Declares That Even When Revised Some Sentences Are "Grossly Severe."

The ex-Army Judge Advocates Committee on Military Justice, of which Major George C. Beach is the Chairman, and Major Roscoe Stewart, the secretary, gave out a list of twenty-five court-martial cases yesterday intended, it was stated, to illustrate the kind of military court procedure against which Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, the former Acting Judge Advocate General, has protested as unjust and not in keeping with the American sense of justice.

Major Stewart gave out the following statement in connection with the specific cases:

"The announcement of the War Department on April 8, that the Clemency Board, appointed to review the court-martial records of soldiers undergoing confinement in military prisons, has recommended clemency in a vast majority of cases considered by it, is proof that the present court-martial system is in need of radical revision and reform.

"The figures given out by the War Department are that the Clemency Board to date has considered 1,683 cases; that it has recommended clemency in 1,521 cases, that it has recommended the reduction of the average sentence from seven years and four months to one year and nine months, or a total of 9,339 years from the aggregate sentences imposed.

In other words, the Clemency Board is of the opinion that in the cases so far considered by it the present system of military justice has practiced injustice in over 90 per cent. of the cases and that the sentences imposed by it are over 400 per cent. higher than they should have been.

The creation of the Clemency Board was the last important official act of Lieut. Col. Ansell when he was acting as the Judge Advocate General, and before he was reduced from the grade of Brigadier General to Lieutenant Colonel for his exposure of the injustice of the court-martial system. After he had been unsuccessful in his efforts in the War Department to secure authority for the Judge Advocate General, on review of court-martial records, to revise and modify the findings of courts-martial, as the law and evidence demanded, and he said that thousands of men were undergoing unjust punishment because there was no authority to cut down the sentences imposed upon them, he recommended to the Secretary of War that a Board of Clemency be created to consider the cases of all men who were in confinement and decrease the sentences where they were found to be excessive. This recommendation was adopted by Secretary Baker, and the board began to function on or about Feb. 1.

As a result of the defects of the present system of military justice, it is seen from the work of the Clemency Board that soldiers have no adequate protection against unjust convictions and sentences except as the hand of clemency may be extended to them; that they do not receive justice as a matter of right, but of executive favor.

The present system makes the Government of the United States an autocratic Government which deals with subjects rather than with citizens. Although the Government is a popular Government, created to secure to its citizens well-known rights of citizenship, namely, the protection of life, liberty and property, it is in dealing with its soldiers—citizens called to the colors to defend and protect it—a despot. It in effect says to them: "I admit that I have done an injustice to you; that I have tried you unfairly, and have sentenced you unfairly. In my mercy, if I choose, I will extend clemency to you; if I do not choose, there is no relief for you."

The Clemency Board is giving rights to the soldiers which never should have been taken from them. But suppose the Board had not been created, and that there had been no Ansell, a man with humane instincts, to rise up against the system, these men would have had to continue to serve out their sentences with no law to secure them redress for the injustice done to them.

A letter just received by the committee from a civilian lawyer illustrates in one case what these men would have been up against:

"In the Fall of 1918 I, as a civilian lawyer, undertook in behalf of the accused to obtain a rehearing of certain general court-martial cases. At the original trial of said cases a young and inexperienced Second Lieutenant, without any knowledge of law, had been appointed, over the objection of each of the accused, to represent (or rather misrepresent) them. There were many irregularities and errors of law in said trials as well as in the proceedings leading up to and subsequent to the trials, and the court itself acted under a misconception of the law of the War, which errors and which were then embodied in Sec. 1342 of the Revised Statutes. Furthermore, the accused were denied certain rights guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The findings and sentence were acted upon and approved by the final reviewing authority (President Taft) and published (resulting in dismissal from the service) before the accused were informed of the result of said trials. At this stage of the proceedings I went into the cases as attorney for the accused, and after a careful investigation of the authorities was amazed to find that there was no provision made in the then existing law or procedure for a review or new trial after the so-called final reviewing authority had once acted and that furthermore the President of the United States himself was without power, after the sentence was once published in orders and communicated to the accused, to modify the sentence. Such had been the rulings of the various Judge Advocate Generals of the army for years back as evidenced by their several opinions on the subject embodied in the published Digests of Opinions of the Judge Advocate Generals for the last thirty years. This, even the members of the court, as in the above mentioned cases, admitted in reply to a communication from the then Secretary of War that they acted under a misconception of the law.

"I then found that a special act of Congress authorizing the President of the United States to reconvene the court was the only remedy. Such an act was eventually passed, after a delay of practically a year and six months from the date of the original trials.

"The members of the original court were then reassembled from various parts of the United States, the court reconvened and the cases reheard, resulting in each of the accused being reinstated. I personally

Continued on Page Three, This Section.

B. R. T. DEFICIT $2,729,147.

P. S. C. Shows City Is $9,255,934 Behind on Dual Contracts.

Figures compiled by the Public Service Commission show that the total deficit of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company under the dual contracts providing for rapid transit to March 1 last was $2,729,147 and that the city's deficit was $9,255,934. These deficits have been growing since the contracts were made on Aug. 4, 1913, and in the case of the city the deficit cannot be reduced until that of the company is entirely wiped out. In both instances the deficits are cumulative.

A comparative statement of the figures for February of 1919 and 1918 discloses that the total reductions for rents, taxes, depreciation, &c., for 1919 were $1,155,000, and for 1918 $960,000; the total revenues for the month in 1919 amounted to $1,154,000 and in 1918 to $968,000.

It is pointed out that the city's interest due on the subway fund for February, 1919, was $211,000 and in 1918 $117,000. The total deficit for February, 1919, in revenues necessary to take care of all the charges was $390,000 and in 1918 $248,804. In February, 1919, the revenues increased over the same month a year previously $186,000.

The poor results are put directly upon the additional costs due to the war, and it was said that if it had not been for the war the city would now be getting a substantial return on its investment in the system.

DAWES DEFENDS FRANCE.

General Denies Reports of Overcharges to American Army.

Denying rumors that France had charged excessive prices for the transportation of American troops and for material, Generl Charles G. Dawes of the United States Commission which supervised such payments, asserted in Stars and Stripes, published in France, on April 4, that France had supplied practically all of the material used by the American forces in the first seven months and half of the total material used in the war at reasonable rates.

Other members of this commission were H. H. Johnson of Cleveland, Henry H. Hollis of New Hampshire, and Judge Parker of Texas. A summary of the statement credited to General Dawes was made public yesterday as follows:

"As a matter of fact, there has always been the closest co-operation between the A. E. F. and the French Government. During the first seven months of the war the French had supplied practically all the material necessary to the American forces, and out of a grand total of 15,000,000 tons representing all the material used by the A. E. F. up to the armistice, the French had supplied 7,500,000 tons. Besides, the French Government has always taken the necessary measures to prevent overcharging, the United States Commission verifying all expenses, even going so far as requisitioning at low prices in some cases.

"There had also been rumors that the Americans had to buy their cemeteries and pay for the trenches and villages destroyed by the American artillery. These are characterized as absurd.

"The expenses for the transportation of troops had also been described as excessive. That is untrue.

"All such rumors are full of danger for America and France. They undoubtedly do the greatest harm to the cause for which America has fought—the closer union of democratic peoples."

PUSHES FIGHT ON REDS.

Security League Counters Bolshevism with Americanization Work.

Substantial progress in the National Security League's Americanization campaign in all parts of the country was outlined in a statement yesterday by Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, the President of the league. That the antidote to Bolshevism is Americanism is the keynote of the campaign of the National Security League, which is being actively conducted throughout the country. To this end the league has undertaken an aggressive program to foster knowledge of American ideals and the real meaning of our Government and institutions.

As evidence of the progress of the league's Americanization efforts, declared Colonel Lydecker, a good example is afforded by the State of Texas. John Davis, a lawyer of Dallas and a member of the league's Executive Committee, who is sitting in the State Legislature, writes me that the Legislature has approved a State constitutional amendment providing that only citizens of the United States shall vote in Texas. This is a very important matter, and the league will consider obtaining similar action in other States where aliens are allowed to vote.

"The National Security League does not, and never did, advocate the prohibition of the teaching of German, but it stands for the absolute prohibition of conducting schools in German. What is going on in Texas is very interesting as an evidence of the spreading of real Americanization throughout the country. I am of the firm belief that the first principle of Americanization is, to make this country a one-language nation—that one language, of course, to be English."

KILLED ZAPATA BY RUSE.

Mexican Government Troops Pretended They Had Come to Join Him.

MEXICO CITY, April 12, (Associated Press.)—General Emiliano Zapata, the rebel leader of Southern Mexico, news of whose death reached this city yesterday, was killed on Thursday morning during an engagement between his troops and Government soldiers who had by a ruse entered his camp at Hacienda Chinemeca, near the village of Petlalingo, Morelos.

The Government soldiers, under the command of General Pablo Gonzalez, planned to capture the rebel chief and pretended they were a part of the Fortieth Regiment which had come to join Zapata's forces. When Zapata was asked to review the men he became suspicious and took with him a large number of rebel troops. This prevented the carrying out of the plan and resulted in a general fight. Zapata fell with many of his followers. A number of Government soldiers also lost their lives.

The Government is taking unusual precautions to establish the fact of the rebel leader's death. Official photographs have been taken of the body, which has been viewed by many who knew Zapata, and depositions have been required from those taking part in the battle.

The body will be buried in the Zapatista tomb at Tlaltizapan, Morelos, which was erected some years ago to receive the bodies of those who signed the Zapatista covenant, known as the "Plan of Alaya." In this tomb are buried many rebel leaders who have died during the past ten years, including Eufemio Zapata, brother of the chieftain. It consists of a great stone pedestal, in the base of which are a number of burial compartments.

Little is known of Zapata's early life, except that he was born about thirty-eight years ago. He began life as a grocer in the employ of Ignacio de la Porre, nephew of the late President Porfirio Diaz, who owned one of the largest estates in Morelos. He became a revolutionist to force reforms in the laws pertaining to landed estates which would favor the peons, but later his fight against the Government became an indiscriminate slaughter of every one except Zapatistas.

ATLANTIC FLEET IS DUE TUESDAY

Greatest Aggregation of American Warships Ever Assembled Under Single Command.

TO ANCHOR IN NORTH RIVER

Fleet Includes 15 Superdreadnoughts, 85 Destroyers, Submarines, and Cruisers.

NEW SHIPS ARE TO BE SEEN

More Than 30,000 Officers and Men in Fleet's Personnel to be Entertained Here.

The reorganized Atlantic Fleet, led by its four divisions of superdreadnoughts, is due to arrive in New York Tuesday morning. The ships will anchor in column in the North River, the dreadnought line extending from a point about off Seventy-second Street to about 137th Street. It will be the greatest aggregation of American fighting ships ever assembled under a single command, and in addition to the fifteen superdreadnoughts will include eighty-five destroyers, several submarine units, a division of auxiliaries and several cruisers. The tonnage of all ships that New Yorkers will have a chance to visit and inspect during the two weeks the fleet is in port is between 600,000 and 700,000 and of this huge total more than 400,000, or to be exact, 404,050 tons represent the displacement of the fifteen "all big gun" fighters which form the backbone of the mighty armada commanded by Admiral Henry T. Mayo.

Included in the dreadnought total are the four vessels completed and commissioned since this country entered the war, these four ships being the 32,000-ton line fighters New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho and Mississippi. These four ships mount twelve 14-inch guns each, the guns mounted in triplicate in four turrets, two forward and two aft. A single broadside of big guns from these four ships would weigh over thirty-three tons, while a fleet broadside would total in weight of steel exactly 200,000 pounds, or 100 tons. The combined 14-inch broadside totals 145,600 pounds, and that of the 12-inch guns 54,400 pounds. The main batteries of the dreadnoughts are made up of 104 14-inch and 64 12-inch guns.

The fleet is officered and manned by more than 30,000 men, and as now organized is made up almost entirely of new ships. Two-thirds of the destroyers are vessels commissioned since April 6, 1917, some of them built entirely since that date. All of the submarines are new and represent the last word in submarine construction.

The dreadnought divisions are commanded by four flag officers, the division, which is made up of the three new ships, Arizona, Mississippi and New Mexico, being in command of Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, who was during the war the commander of the American naval forces operating in French waters. Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, who commanded the division that operated in the Grand Fleet under Sir David Beatty, still flies his two-starred pennant from the New York. The dreadnoughts Wyoming, Florida and Nevada, which were in his division in the Grand Fleet, are now units of other divisions, the Wyoming being the flagship of Battle Division Seven.

Interest in Destroyer Force.

Next in point of interest will be the great destroyer force, under command of Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, the officer who commanded the naval batteries on the western front. There will be eight flotillas of destroyers with the fleet, and of these all but Flotilla One and Flotilla "B" are new ships, built and commissioned since the United States entered the war. The Evans is named for

Thomas J. Senn; 20,000 tons; guns same as Delaware; 82 officers and 864 enlisted men.
Florida, dreadnought, Captain M. M. Taylor; 21,825 tons; guns same as Utah; 32 officers and 901 enlisted men.

DIVISION SIX.

New York, superdreadnought, division Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, commanding, flagship, Captain Edward L. Beach; 27,000 tons; 10 14-inch, 21 5-inch, and 2 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. The New York was flagship of the American squadron that served with the Grand Fleet in the North Sea under Admiral Rodman. Fifty-two officers and 974 enlisted men.
Texas, superdreadnought, Captain Nathan C. Twining; 27,000 tons; guns same as New York; 83 officers and 974 enlisted men.
Arkansas, superdreadnought, Captain Louis R. De Steiguer; 26,000 tons; 12 12-inch, 21 5-inch, and 2 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, 66 officers and 968 enlisted men.

DIVISION SEVEN.

Rear Admiral R. E. Coontz, commanding.
Wyoming, superdreadnought, division flagship, Captain Harley H. Christy; 26,000 tons; guns same as Arkansas; 54 officers and 967 enlisted men.
Idaho, superdreadnought, Captain C. T. Vogelgesang, 32,000 tons; 12 14-inch, 22 5-inch, and 4 3-inch anti-aircraft guns. This is the latest addition to the navy. Fifty-five officers and 1,026 enlisted men.
Oklahoma, superdreadnought, 27,500 tons, Captain Charles B. McVay; 10 14-inch, 21 5-inch, and 4 3-inch anti-aircraft guns; 52 officers and 907 enlisted men.
Nevada, superdreadnought, 27,500 tons. Guns same as Oklahoma. 52 officers and 907 enlisted men.

DIVISION EIGHT.

Vice Admiral H. B. Wilson, commanding.
New Mexico, division flagship, superdreadnought, Captain A. T. Willard; 32,000 tons; 12 14-inch, 22 5-inch, and 4 3-inch anti-aircraft guns, 55 officers and 1,028 enlisted men.
Arizona, superdreadnought, Captain James A. Dayton; 32,000 tons; guns same as New Mexico; 55 officers and 1,028 enlisted men.
Mississippi, superdreadnought, Captain William A. Moffett; 32,000 tons; guns same as New Mexico and Arizona; 55 officers and 1,028 enlisted men.

DESTROYER FORCE

Rear Admiral Charles B. Plinkett, commanding.

FLOTILLA NO. 1.

Captain Alan Buchanan, commanding.
Dixie, auxiliary cruiser, flagship of Rear Admiral Plunkett.
Balch, Commander L. P. Johnson.
Benham, Lieutenant Commander M. B. De Mott.
Cassin, Commander C. S. Kerrick.
Conklin, Lieutenant Commander J. N. Hoover.
Conyngham, Lieutenant Commander S. C. Dickson.
Cummings, Lieutenant Commander H. K. Hewitt.
Duncan, Lieutenant Commander M. B. De Mott.
Downes, Commander Alexander Sharp.
Ericsson, Lieutenant Commander A. M. Steckel.
McDougal, Lieutenant Commander Francis Cogswell.
Nicholson, Commander H. M. Farwell.
O'Brien, Lieutenant Commander W. F. La Prena.
Wadsworth, Commander N. H. Goss.
Walnwright, Lieutenant Commander H. F. Clement.
Winslow, Lieutenant Commander F. C. Martin.

FLOTILLA NO. 2.

Captain W. K. Wortman commanding.
Melville, destroyer tender, flagship of Captain Wortman.
Allen, Commander H. B. Soule.
Caldwell, Commander Byron McCandless.
Craven, Commander E. A. Logan.
Davis, Commander R. V. McCandish.
Kimberly, Commander C. S. Davis.
Manley, Commander Robert L. Berry.
Rowan, Commander J. F. Conner.
Stockton, Commander H. A. Baldridge.
Wilkes, Commander Robert G. Coman.

FLOTILLA NO. 3.

Captain Arthur Crenshaw, commanding.
Prairie, auxiliary cruiser, flagship of Captain Crenshaw.
Bell, Commander Douglas I. Howard.
Calhoun, Commander B. B. Wygant.
Fairfax.
Gridley, Commander Frank J. Fletcher.
Harding, Commander H. D. Cooke.
McKee, Lieutenant Commander W. H. Lee.
Rinzzold, Commander L. P. Davis.
Robinson, Lieutenant Commander G. W. Simpson.
Stevens, Commander F. M. Robinson.
Taylor, Commander C. T. Hutchins.

SQUADRON 2.

Rear Admiral A. B. Robertson, commanding.

FLOTILLA NO. 4.

Captain H. L. Brinser, commanding.
Columbia, cruiser, flagship of Captain Brinser.
Breese, Commander Henry E. Shoerd.
Champlin, Commander F. M. Knox.
Chew, Lieutenant Commander J. H. Klein.
Gamble, Lieutenant Commander Randall Jacobs.
Hazlewood, Lieutenant Commander A. A. Corwin.
Lamberton, Lieutenant Commander F. Slingluff.
Ludlow, Commander M. K. Metcalf.
Mugford, Lieutenant Commander J. H. Everson.
Montgomery, Lieutenant Commander J. C. Jennings.
Ramsey, Commander H. H. Norton.
Radford, Commander A. S. Carpenter.
Williams, Commander M. H. Manley.

FLOTILLA NO. 5.

Buchanan, Lieutenant Commander H. H. J. Benson.
Dent, Commander B. C. Allen.
Dorsey.
Elliott, Lieutenant Commander E. L. Gunther.
Evans, Commander F. H. Sadler.
Greer, Commander C. E. Smith.
Phillip, Commander J. F. Cox.
Rathburne, Commander T. A. Symington.
Roper, Commander A. Claude.
Talbot, Commander G. W. Kenyon.
Upshur, Commander W. D. Puleston.
Waters, Lieutenant Commander J. A. Shafroth.

FLOTILLA NO. 6.

Boggs, Lieutenant Commander H. J. McKitterick.
Crosby, Lieutenant Commander F. T. Berry.
Palmer, Commander R. R. Stewart.
Thatcher, Commander L. P. Treadwell.
Walker, Lieutenant Commander H. A. Waddington.

FLOTILLA NO. 7.

Barney, Lieutenant Commander J. L. Kaufman.
Breckinridge, Commander F. A. Braisted.
Childs, Lieutenant Commander E. S. Hasbrouck.
Colpoysha, Commander R. A. Dagwe.
Cropper, Lieutenant Commander E. Rogers.
Laub, Lieutenant Commander W. F. Ansten.
Meredith, Commander H. H. Michael.
McDermut, Commander C. L. Hand.

FLOTILLA B (OLD DESTROYERS).

Ammen, Lieutenant Commander D. B. Downey.
Beale, Lieutenant Commander W. E. Goodhue.
Burrows, Lieutenant Commander E. W. Henson.
Drayton, Lieutenant Commander C. H. Cobb.
Henley, Lieutenant Commander J. Borland.
Jarvis, Lieutenant Commander V. N. Bieg.
Jenkins, Lieutenant Commander J. S. Holt.
Jouett, Lieutenant Commander R. S. Riley.
Maryer, Lieutenant Commander W. N. Richardson.
McCall, Lieutenant Commander F. E. F. Uberroth.
Patterson, Commander W. C. Nixon.
Perkins, Lieutenant Commander E. A. McIntyre.
Paulding.
Trippe, Lieutenant Commander H. J. Jeans.
Walke, Lieutenant Commander J. M. B. Smith.

SUBMARINES.

O-1, Lieutenant Commander N. L. Kirk.
O-2, Lieutenant Commander F. T. Chew.
O-3, Lieutenant Commander G. I. Dickson.
O-4, Lieutenant Commander H. H. Shufeldt.
O-5, Lieutenant Commander D. F. Reifsnider.
O-6, Lieutenant Commander, O. O. Wright, Jr.
O-7, Lieutenant Commander W. J. Butler.
O-8, Lieutenant Commander M. R. Pierce.
O-9, Lieutenant Commander O. M. Reed, Jr.
O-10, Lieutenant Commander S. Picking.
The O-11, O-12, O-13, O-14, O-15, and O-18 are also listed as units of the Atlantic Fleet in the latest naval register. Their commanding officers, however are not given.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Arctic, oil ship, Lieutenant A. Christenson.
Lebanon, ammunition ship, Lieutenant T. Macklin.
Solace, hospital ship, Captain E. H. H. Old.
Supply, supply ship, Captain J. H. Comfort.
Vestal, repair ship, Lieutenant Commander C. H. Davis, Jr.
Bridge, supply ship, Commander L. Cox.

Idaho Is Newest Ship.

The newest ship in the fleet, the Idaho, arrived in New York last week and will become a unit of the fighting organization on Tuesday, when she takes her place as the second ship of Division Seven, under Rear Admiral Robert S. Coontz. The oldest ship in the fleet is the cruiser Columbia, which was one of the units in the famous "Flying Squadron" of the Spanish war, of which the old armored cruiser Brooklyn was the flagship. During the war the Columbia was for a part of the time the flagship of Vice Admiral Grant, then in command of the submarine flotillas.
The entertainment of the men of the fleet is in charge of a general committee representing war work organizations of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Community Service, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the American Library Association. There will be no parade of the sailors and the entire time will be devoted to an effort to give every officer and enlisted man a "good time" in the best and most wholesome sense of that phrase. Dances, theatre parties, sporting events, sightseeing tours, and good things to eat at canteens and service clubs will be the principal features of the program.
The landing stations announced by the Navy Department are as follows: 58th Street, 79th Street, 96th Street, 129th Street, 138th Street, 183d Street, and 200d Street. The landings at 58th, 96th, 129th, and 138th are all owned by the city and will be illuminated and decorated by the Mayor's Committee of Welcome.
Information booths will be established at each landing by the seven organizations.

BANK REVIVES OLDEN DAYS.

Manhattan's Original Minutes Show Aaron Burr's Name.

Directors of the Bank of the Manhattan Company in Wall Street feel that their activities have to do not only with a modern institution in the banking field, but also with one which has had an important place in the city's financial life for considerably more than a century. The old minute books of early meetings contain famous names, among them Aaron Burr, who was one of the organizers of the Manhattan Company for the purpose of supplying New York with an adequate supply of drinking water. Last Thursday, at the usual weekly meeting of the board, the first minute book was brought out, and it was found that exactly 120 years before Burr and his associates had held their organization meeting at the house of one Edward Barden, innkeeper.
The original minutes are written on pages yellow with age, but the writing is still entirely legible. It is noted that Daniel Ludlow was elected the first President, and that these men, famous in the city's annals, elected him: John Watts, John B. Church, Brockholst Livingston, William Laight, Pascal N. Smith, Samuel Osgood, John B. Coles, John Broome, Aaron Burr, and Richard Harrison, the last named being Recorder of the City of New York.
They were the original Directors, and the purpose of the company was thus described in the record:
"The principal object of this incorporation being to obtain a supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New York, Resolved, That Samuel Osgood, John B. Coles, and John Stevens be a committee to report with all convenient speed the best means to be pursued to obtain such a supply."
The year before the company was formed the city had suffered from a yellow fever epidemic which was attributed to the water. The idea of a central supply was new, and when the corporation undertook to work out its plan there was so much uncertainty about it. The fact that a clause was inserted in the charter permitting the use of surplus capital in the purchase of public or other stock or in any other moneyed transactions or operations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of New York or of the United States. Hence the later conversion of the company into a bank. The original capital was $2,000,000, which historians have mentioned as large for those days, indicating the ambitious scope of the project.

Decision on Advance Tax Payments

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Internal Revenue Bureau issued a statement today explaining that payment of income and profits taxes before they are due will not act as a diminution of invested capital, and thereby increase tax assessments. "A corporation can not increase its average invested capital by postponing payment," said the statement, "and suffers no reduction of average invested capital by making payments in advance."

READJUSTMENT DATA FOR BUSINESS MEN

Research Division of Council of National Defense Offers All Its Facilities.

A NEW AMERICA PREDICTED

Burden of Reconstruction Must Fall Upon Industry, but Government Will Give Material Help.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Council of National Defense announces its readiness to place at the command of the business world the information contained in the voluminous collection of data brought together, classified, indexed, and partly digested by its Reconstruction Research Division. It also offers the services of this division in the procurement of such further special information as may be desired and which may aid in the reorganization of industry and the resumption of trade, or which may in any other manner promote progress in the reconstruction.
Just what the information here offered consists of may be indicated best by reference to some of its sources and by mention of a few subjects under which the material is sub-classified:
Official information: The Division has undertaken to chart all the Federal official bodies that have a point of contact with demobilization of reconstruction, and to possess first-hand, up-to-date information as to accomplishments and plans of each such body or bureau. Furthermore, through its "field service," branching out into 184,000 State, county, and community organizations, including some 16,000 women's units, the division is enabled to maintain direct contact with every sort of State and local reconstruction activity in the land. A digest is kept of State reconstruction news.
Foreign Reconstruction: The division has access to every important report of foreign reconstruction activity, proposed or accomplished, that reaches this country. It also has access to the best information there is on foreign, commercial, industrial, and financial conditions and prospects. A digest is kept of foreign reconstruction news.
Domestic Business Background: The division has official contact with all the war administration boards, bureaus, and investigation commissions, as well as with the Federal departments themselves. Thus it has access to a great deal of statistical and other unpublished information, ranging all the way from domestic price data and production estimates to wage data, labor supply problems; to notes on foreign production, the foreign labor and emigration situation, foreign market conditions, and finance. The division has advices as to which industries and which sections of our country are picking up and making their reconstruction readjustments the more promisingly. Of course such a range of information, covering physical resources and available goods, the money and credit outlook, relative price and price tendencies, foreign prospects, and the trend of actual business development as represented by reports of current projects and undertakings throughout the United States—such a survey must tend to yield more reliable impressions as to what the future may be expected to bring than can be derived from the more restricted basis of judgment of the average business group.

Devices of Clipping Bureaus.

Public opinion and general information—The division has its own clipping bureau, supplemented by the service of the chief commercial clipping bureaus. Thus it is enabled to sift practically everything in public print that has a bearing upon any phase of reconstruction. All this material is classified, indexed, and made ready for reference. The industrial or financial organization or trade paper that chooses to tap this resource will no doubt find unexpected stores of information. From the siftings of its incoming information the division issues a daily digest of reconstruction news, intended primarily for the use of the Council and Government bureaus, but available also to other institutions whose relations to reconstruction problems are such as to entitle them to the service.
In thus proposing to extend its services, the Council opens to the business public probably the largest and most complete assembly of up-to-the-minute reconstruction information in existence. The undertaking also implies the proffer to industry and commerce of the services of an organization that for many months has been establishing connections and perfecting facilities for the securing of every sort of vital information at the earliest possible moment it is available. Through the action that the Council of National Defense itself consists of six Secretaries of administrative departments of the Government, and by virtue of the further fact that for more than two years the Council has been engaged in the closest co-operation with national, State, and local agencies of private as well as public bodies, the Reconstruction Research Division has been from its inception possessed of invaluable contacts in all directions.
The material and staff now placed at the service of business was originally intended primarily for governmental use, and they will, of course, continue to function as the governmental clearing house of reconstruction information. The beginning of the council's researches into reconstruction and readjustment matters in this and foreign countries followed upon a memorandum addressed to the six cabinet members forming the council by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, its Director, on May 6, 1918. The President of the United States received a copy of this memorandum, and shortly afterward authorized the council to begin its studies.
In the memorandum in question Mr. Clarkson, after defining the prime problem as being that of industrial reconstruction—in broad terms, the reconversion of industry from the war basis back to the peace-time basis and the reabsorption into industry of the labor employed in the service of the United States—said:

A Changed America.

"It is elementary that after the war America will not be the same America. Already she has in many directions broken with her past and she is being hourly transformed. The metamorphosis is going on as much in the thought of the country as it is in the structure; the same thing will be true in the period after the war. New conditions and relationships create new problems for nations as well as for individuals; and, let me add, the change will be as great in the thought and ideals of the nation as it will be in its strictly material problems, whether these be military, commercial, or those having to do with labor.
"Let us grant that we shall gain military success. Let us then not fall into the danger-trap of allowing the material effects of such success to overshadow consideration of the higher values which give a nation its life. The civilized world today, as we know that world, may be said to be on the great altar of sacrifice. If that is not true now, it certainly will be true if the war continues for another year. It is our duty in any adequate intellectual conception of the task to see to it that the gains to the morale as well as the material well-being of the nation shall square with the sacrifice. A little reflection will convince one that this aspect of reconstruction is the fundamental aspect and that upon it must be predicated all successful plans in this direction.
"A year ago we were a great, lazy democracy. Lincoln said, 'A fat hound won't hunt.' That sentence illumined our national disease. The transformation from that condition is already under way. Soon the spirit of the nation will be a burning flame. There will be sloughed off the scales fostered by a love of luxury and the loose and boastful things that have been our curse in the last generation. Out of the turmoil and the sacrifice will come discipline and orderly living and thinking; and, therefore, with sequential and irresistible logic will come demands for new conditions of living commensurate to the new ideals. Again I repeat, here is the fundamental reconstruction to which the American Government should address itself, and only herein can be found the policy which shall be the groundwork of any enlightened organization for reconstruction.
"History records but few fruitful governmental agencies that did not have a firm and penetrating quality at the base. Raising the framework for the task is merely a matter of mechanics in organization. * * * In the meantime the Council and Advisory Commission should accumulate all of the literature bearing upon this question and form it into a working library.
"It may be that as the war nears its ends and as the issue between autocracy and democracy becomes ever sharper and more terrible, the civilized world will demand that immediately at the war's close all reconstruction of the world's affairs be based upon the dictum of Lincoln that no man is good enough to govern any other man without that other man's consent, to the end of approaching the proper readjustment of national, international, and racial relationships. I offer this, though, not for the purpose of injecting idealism in a discussion where undue accent of it does not belong, but to emphasize anew that none of us can see the end of the road and that therefore all plans for reconstruction should be builded so as to permit of flexibility of action and even of minor policy at any given time. The main thing now is to come to concrete thinking and study of the entire problem."
Director Clarkson immediately began the organization of a staff of experts, including O. M. W. Sprague, professor of finance and banking at Harvard, and Herbert N. Shenton of Columbia. Out of this staff work grew the reconstruction Research Division, which was organized on Feb. 3, 1919, with Mr. Shenton as its chief.

Barben One for Business.

"The Reconstruction Research Division," said Charles H. Chase, a member, today, "has come to feel more and more, as the reconstruction has progressed, that its information service should be made available to the leaders of private enterprise, just as it is made responsive to the needs of Governmental agencies. The problems and responsibilities of reconstruction tend, as time goes on, to fall more and more heavily upon the shoulders of business and relatively less upon GoGvernmental machinery. Of the two grand divisions of reconstruction, demobilization and reorganization, the former belongs chiefly to the government, and the latter devolves mainly upon private enterprise. The former tends steadily toward its conclusion; the latter broadens into the foundation of an indefinitely expanding future. And though the Government has and will continue to have important responsibilities in connection with the economic reorganization of the nation, it must be acknowledged that those who are to deal with these problems hand-to-hand are the Directors of business undertakings.
"It must be recognized, also, that we have come out upon a new world, in a sense, in emerging from the world war. Our industrial and commercial reorganization must be effected under conditions that have undergone considerable alteration during the struggle. Not only price levels, but price ratios also, have been changed, and in many cases permanently so. New industries have arisen; markets have been altered; international economic relations are modified; means of transportation and communication have been partially revolutionized; but nothing has undergone greater change than our social viewpoint, and especially the viewpoint of labor. There are new opportunities and new and promising outlooks, but they are not quite like those of pre-war times. The chessboard has been shaken; some of the chessmen have disappeared, while several others have been moved forward or backward a little.
"Not only have purely business factors altered, but new duties have arisen—the social responsibility of the business enterprise has become a much more serious matter than it used to be. In the light of world developments it is obvious that our business system must prove its resourcefulness; it must demonstrate hitherto unrevealed capacity for readjustment; it must show a disposition to meet and satisfy certain species of expectation which have gained recognition during the war and can no longer be unceremoniously ignored or suppressed. As Secretary Redfield says, 'We cannot be a law unto ourselves any more.' General and continuous prosperity must be underwritten and guaranteed, if our institutions are to avoid the risk of a trial at the bar of public discontent. Rules of thumb are liable to prove inadequate in this period of readjustment. Nothing short of alert open-mindedness, relentlessly pursuing the bullets available information, will serve. In view of these facts the business world is entitled to the fullest measure of assistance that governmental agencies are prepared to render it. It is in the spirit of that principle that the files of the Council's Reconstruction Research Division are now thrown open to the business public."
Inquiries may be made by written communication, by telephone, or by personal representative. Requests should be addressed to the Reconstruction Research Division, Council of National Defense, Eighteenth and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., Telephone Main 5780.

RUTGERS DROPS GREEK.

No Longer One of the Requirements for the A. B. Degree.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 12.—One of the last strongholds of the classical tradition in education fell today when the trustees of Rutgers College decided to abolish the requirement of Greek for the Bachelor of Arts degree.
A strong fight was made by the scientific school faction to have both Latin and Greek required of candidates for the A. B. This failed, but hereafter only one year of Latin will be required. The student may substitute Greek for the Latin if he wishes. Heretofore, both languages have been required for two years.
Rutgers is one of the strongest proponents of the classics. It was the eighth college founded in this country, and was formerly connected with the Reformed Dutch Church. For the past half century it has been the State College of New Jersey.
William P. Hardenbergh of New York has just been named as a trustee of the college. His brother recently gave the college a new architectural library and a $20,000 endowment.
The trustees gave permission for the college to go ahead with plans for a $200,000 memorial building to the Rutgers men who were killed in the war. June 9 has been set apart as a memorial day for the soldier dead of the college.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR PALM SUNDAY

Churches Throughout the City to Observe Beginning of Holy Week Today.

TO HONOR NATION'S DEAD

Count Tolstoy and James M. Beck Among Those Who Will Speak from Pulpits.

Services for those who died in the war, gratitude for victory, lessons from the war and the problems of peace and reconstruction will be discussed from hundreds of pulpits in New York City today, as a part of the Palm Sunday observances.
The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, who has recently been retired as Senior Chaplain of the First Army, after several months of service in France, will preach at the 11 o'clock service on "A. D. 33—the Triumphal Entry—A. D. 1919."
Dr. Shipman will also preach at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at 4 o'clock, where Dean Howard C. Robbins will preach at 11 A. M. The hours of 8 A. M. have been set for Holy Communion.
Archbishop Hayes will bless the palms at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 11 A. M. This will be followed by the procession and solemn Mass. The Passion will be sung by the Rev. Joseph A. O'Connor, President of Cathedral College; the Rev. E. J. Rossi, pastor of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, at Yonkers, and the Rev. R. M. Gibson of Our Lady of the Rosary.
At the 11 o'clock service at Trinity Church, the preacher will be Archdeacon John Harold Grieg of Worcester, England. Services will also be held there at 7, 8, 9 and 10.20 in the morning and at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon.
Count Ilya Tolstoy will occupy the pulpit this evening at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at 10th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and will speak on "Russia's Tragedy." Dr. Ralph Waldo Jefferson will preach the last of his series of sermons on "What the War has Taught Us," at the Broadway Tabernacle, Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, at 8 o'clock in the evening.
Colonel Henry W. Hodge, Chief of Engineers of the American Expeditionary Force, will be in the pulpit at 8 o'clock in the evening at St. Andrew's Methodist Church, at Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue.
James M. Beck will speak on "The Moral Basis of the Peace Problem" at 11 A. M. at Christ Church at Broadway near Seventy-first Street. Dr. William T. McElveen will preach at the evening service of the Manhattan Congregational Church on "The Meaning of the Hungarian Revolution." "Whose World" and "1919 Sainthood," will be the subjects on which Dr. S. Edward Young will preach at the Bedford Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn at the morning and evening services, respectively.
The Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick will preach this morning at 11 o'clock at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander will preach in the evening. Dr. Malcolm James McLeod will preach at morning and evening services today at the Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

Army Disease Rate Still Falling.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Continued decline in the prevalence serious diseases among troops at home and abroad is announced by the Surgeon General for the week ending April 4. The death rate from disease in the United States dropped from 7.9 a thousand a year to 7.5 and in the overseas forces from 7 to 5. Most of the deaths resulted from pneumonia and tuberculosis.

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Cadillac	Hoover	Pittsburg	Torrington
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Our "rating sheet" tells you which, in our estimation, are the six best cleaners referred to above. Also which we consider first choice, second choice, etc. It also contains other very valuable information. A copy will be sent anywhere on receipt of coupon. At the same time we tell you about our easy payment terms on all other cleaners besides the six best. Any further advice is also free.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Included in this "drive" is the very popular and justly famous "Imperial" Electric Vacuum Cleaner. More Imperial Cleaners are being sold in New York than any other kind of cleaner.
Another cleaner is our own pet child—the "Victor." It is made especially for us. We recommend it to those who have not already made up their mind to buy some other kind.

You are hereby invited to visit our PERMANENT VACUUM CLEANER EXPOSITION at any time and see every kind of Vacuum Cleaner on the market. Try them, handle them—compare them to your heart's content.

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Notice: Open Tuesday Evening Until 10 P. M.

RED CROSS EXTENDS RELIEF TO GREECE

Organization Overcomes Many Problems in Aiding Returning War Refugees.

BULGARIANS BLOCK WORK

Commission Issues Rations, Distributes Clothing, and Establishes a Clinic for Babies.

With a large amount of relief already administered and the whole task thoroughly organized the American Red Cross Commission to Greece is now playing an important part in aiding the people of that ancient land, according to a report from Lieut. Col. Edward Capps, head of the commission, which has just reached National Headquarters. The activities of the commission have been many and varied, and while the problems have been difficult, particularly through obstructive tactics by the Bulgarians, the workers have been greatly aided by the Greek Government officials and the allied military authorities. Up to Jan. 21 the commission spent $68,860, and estimated that $1,305,000 would be needed to carry on the work through the first six months of this year.
The first steps taken by the commission after its arrival embraced investigation of conditions in Eastern Macedonia, the Aegean Islands and Southern Epirus. This led to the inauguration of relief work in two districts before the first of the year, in Eastern Macedonia and in Mitylene, the largest of the Aegean group. In Eastern Macedonia stations for the distribution of clothing and food to the deported Greeks who were returning to their homes were established at Kavalla, Pangreon, Xanthi, Dedegatch, Tyrnovo-Siemen, and Seres, and at Drama a warehouse was located. Daily rations issued in this district totaled over 411,000, 32,686 refugees were assisted, and 11,400 garments were distributed. In the islands 52,000 rations provided by the Greek Government were distributed, 26,000 refugees were assisted, and over 64,000 garments were given out. The work spread into Bulgaria, and there nearly 80,000 rations were distributed, 35,000 refugees assisted, and 68,800 garments given Greek refugees.
At Mitylene over 25,000 persons were extended relief. Nearly 65,000 garments were issued, four hospitals were helped, 133 beds and equipments provided and nine cases of medical supplies furnished. On the island there are forty-two distribution points, serving sixty-five towns and villages.
Problems of transportation were among the first with which the commission had to grapple, and before they were solved many means of locomotion, from ox carts to submarine chasers of the American Navy, were employed, through the co-operation of official agencies. Up to January 1 all transportation, by land or by sea, and supplies for the commission personnel, were provided by the Greek Government or by the British Army. In Athens camions were furnished by the Greek Government. In Eastern Macedonia the British Army performed a like service on the mountain road between Kavalla and Drama. Transportation into the mountain district of Pangreon, was at first by ox teams, requisitioned by the Governor of Thessalonica, which were later replaced by mule transport, provided by the Greek Army. All supplies shipped by sea from Italy to Greece, from Piraeus to Salonika, and from Saloniki or Stavros to Kavalla, have been carried on ships requisitioned by the Greek Government. Sea transportation at Mitylene was provided at first by steam and gasoline launches furnished by the Governor of Lesbos, and later by six submarine chasers of the American Navy, which carry personnel and relief supplies to the various portions of the island that must be reached by sea.
The establishment of ouvroirs, or centres for the manufacture of clothing for the needy, was early undertaken by the commission, and on December 1 the first was opened in an Athens schoolhouse. By January 1 this shop turned out 3,750 garments, but since has increased its capacity to a weekly average of about 7,000 garments and now employs 250 sewers. Additional ouvroirs have been established on the islands of Chios, Samos and Mitylene, and at Kavalla and Seres, in Macedonia, while plans are being made for still another at Drama.
The most immediate need for the relief of soldiers' families in Athens and vicinity was found to be the feeding and care of babies. There has been plenty of work for the wives of soldiers and refugee women, but it has been difficult to find food for the children and some one to care for the infants when their mothers are working. The commission established a baby clinic and is conducting lecture courses on the care of children throughout the country.
The commission has been carrying on through its soil experts investigations looking to increased agricultural production. It has opened an artificial limb factory, and is carrying on extensive home service work, which is very effective in taking care of the Greek dependents of American soldiers.
The personnel of the commission to Greece at the beginning of the year totaled fifty-seven, and there were twenty-two Greeks associated with the work. The signing of the armistice necessitated a change in the organization of the commission, and through this the work was divided into districts. Major Horace S. Oakley was placed in charge of Macedonia and Major A. Winsor Weld in charge of the Aegean Islands.
The commission's headquarters are located at Athens in a building provided by the Greek Government.
The following subscriptions of $200 or more were acknowledged last week by these committees and other relief organizations:

New York County Red Cross.

Nathaniel Blitz, M. D.	$400
Auxiliary No. 740	307
Auxiliary No. 259	628
Various gifts	255

Fatherless of France.

Public Schools' War Chest	$5,000
Volunteer Committee, City Club	3,222
Miscellaneous gifts	1,716
Thirty regevals	1,087
Proceeds Pekingese Club Show	700
Women's clubs	351
Flushing, Committee	318
Mrs. Augusta Smith	292
Barnard College War Relief Council	263
Mrs. Bates and De W. V. D. Reilley	249
Girl Scouts and Sunday Schools	237
D. A. R., Red Cross, C. F. G., and O. E. S.	224
Miss Ballantine and Mrs. Lamb	218
Manual Training High School and Viola Dake	210
W. B. Wadsworth and H. B. Hall	209
J. S. Clark, Jr., and W. D. Despart	209
R. A. Franks and G. F. Schmid	208
Schools and business employes	200

Duryea War Relief.

Mrs. W. W. Scranton	$1,000
Various donations	336

For Relief in Near East.

Pittsburgh (Penn.) Committee	$20,000
Hartford Committee	10,882
Northern California Committee	25,000
Relief Comm., Greeks of Asia Minor	25,750
Atlanta Committee	10,076
South Dakota collection	10,000
Indiana Committee	17,000
Milwaukee Committee	15,000
San Francisco Committee	35,000
Readers, The Christian Standard	4,689
Syracuse War Chest	2,806
Johnstown (N. Y.) Committee	2,274
Oneonta (N. Y.) War Chest	2,500
Gloversville (N. Y.) Fund	1,250
Montclair Committee	4,844
First Pres. Church, Pittston, Penn	1,100
Saratoga War Chest	1,000
Kansas Committee	3,000
Adolph S. Ochs	1,000
Phelps (N. Y.) War Chest	1,000
Nat. Service Comm., Philadelphia	1,000
Summit County (Ohio) W. W. Council	1,000
The Misses Linders	1,000
Collected by A. C. Palmer	3,000
Tompkins County (N. Y.) War Chest	3,000
Evangelical Synod, St. Louis	8,863
Miss. Soc. of Evang. Asso., Cleveland	2,420
Meigsville S. S., Mount Joy, Penn	1,525
Niagara Falls W. C.	500
Thomas S. Childs, Inc	600
Member Third Pres. Church, Elizabeth	400
Strasburg (Ohio) War Board	500
W. R. Living Church, Milwaukee	400
Title Guarantee and Trust Company	500
Isaac G. Johnson Company	800
Charles Frair	500

Fund for French Wounded.

Schenectady Committee	$375
Orlando (Fla.) Committee	200
Shortsville War Chest	200
Catonsville Committee	200
Various gifts	1,162

Training French Maimed.

A friend	$1,000
Various gifts	101

Committee for Devastated France.

Rochester (N. Y.) Pat. Comm. Fund	$11,230
Springfield (Ohio) War Chest	2,000
Cincinnati War Chest	4,166
Knoxville Committee	1,200
Rose College Tea Room	1,000
Shortsville (N. Y.) War Chest	200
New York Committee	500
Red Cross Auxiliary No. 36	900
Mrs. R. J. Johnston	715
Various gifts	1,162

British War Relief.

Brockton War Chest	$200

Polish Children's Relief Fund.

Josef Hofmann	$258
Various gifts	163

Food for France Fund.

Waterbury (Conn.) Committee	$250
Miscellaneous gifts	221

Secours National Fund.

Mrs. William H. Crocker	$500
Shortsville (N. Y.) War Chest	200
Various gifts	447

Serbian Relief Committee.

Fitchburg Fund	$471
Various gifts	157

Free Milk for France.

Burke Committee	$1,580
Orlando (Fla.) Committee	293
Headquarters gifts	533
Various gifts	220

Christian Relief in France.

United Presbyterian Church	$4,000
William Bingham, 2d	2,000
Various gifts	577

Polish Victims' Relief.

The Christian Herald	$5,000
Society of Pennsylvania Women	1,500
Henry R. Towne	1,000
The Central Church	400
Helena Paderewski S. C. F.	298
Rentals, Julia E. S. Sullivan	203
Aurora Patriots Committee	400
Various gifts	725

Italian War Relief.

Mrs. H. B. Duryea	$1,000
Cincinnati War Chest	500
Shortsville (N. Y.) War Chest	200

Interchurch Committee Work.

Funds sent abroad by the Interchurch Committee for Christian Relief in France and Belgium for urgent repairs to French and Belgian Protestant churches in the former invaded districts and for other assistance to stricken pastors and

TORELLI HAS PLAYED TO A BILLION PEOPLE

Circus Clown Says He Has Been in Sawdust Ring for 48 Years.

RECOUNTS HIS EXPERIENCES

Declares He Has Entertained Five Presidents, Many Kings, and Former Kaiser.

Joe del Torelli, the veteran clown, who is as diminutive as he is funny, talked yesterday afternoon between acts at the circus of his forty-eight years as an entertainer. Torelli is the little clown who makes one of the hits of the show with his illuminated nose and ear. He is assisted by a much smaller dwarf and an unusually intelligent little black spaniel.

The famous little clown was born in Hungary of French parents, fifty-six years ago, and made his first appearance as a sawdust ring entertainer at the age of eight years, appearing as a "midget" attraction with a nomad show.

I have been in this business so long," said Torelli, "that I can hardly remember when I started. I have played in every country in the world and have been in so many places that I have never even had an opportunity to become a citizen of any country. The result is that I am a cosmopolite so far as citizenship goes. As my people were French I suppose that I might be called a Frenchman, but if being born in Hungary interferes with that view of the case, why, then, I suppose, (but I distinctly refused to admit it,) that I must be a Hun.

I have played before Presidents, the late King Edward, and the fellow who was once the Kaiser, not to mention a whole flock of kings and potentates in other lands. I have played before five Presidents of the United States, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson. I think President Wilson has seen me twice, and the President liked me, too, for if he didn't he at least looked as if he did. As for people generally I have figured it out that I have played before at least 1,000,000,000 people. I don't believe any performer in the world has a record that can beat that."

Miss Tiny Kline, to whom Torelli related his experiences as an entertainer, is the latest circus sensation. She is raised to the roof of Madison Square Garden by her teeth, where she executes great swings on a steel trapeze. She has been with the circus three years. In her first season with any show, which was with the Barnum & Bailey organization of 1916, she was one of the women who posed in the statuary act, which is a "half-way act" of the circus. In 1917 she was a chariot driver. It was last Summer that she offered the trapeze giant swing act to the Ringlings. The Ringlings thought the proposition over for some time before they gave their consent. Finally Miss Kline was told to go ahead and she started practicing the feat. For three months she worked perfecting herself. First she practiced at an altitude of only ten feet. Then she increased the height to twenty feet, and so on by degrees until she was swinging in the air at an altitude of more than 100 feet.

The circus completed the first half of its New York season last night. It will remain here two weeks longer, and then takes to the road under canvas, showing first in Brooklyn.

At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon Madison Square Garden will be opened to 6,500 men from the Army and Navy Hospitals in and around New York for a special matinée of the circus. The men will be taken from the various hospitals by the Red Cross Motor Corps.

TELLS OF FLEET'S VISITS.

Admiral Caperton Says South America Was Cordial.

The armored cruiser Pittsburgh, flagship of the Pacific Fleet, is in the North River and will be one of the ships to welcome Admiral Mayo's great armada next Tuesday. The Pittsburgh, with the other vessels of the Pacific Fleet, was on duty in South American waters during the war. In a reference to his experiences in the South Atlantic, Admiral William B. Caperton, who will in a few days retire as Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, said that the reception accorded his command at every port it called in South America was but the forerunner of more intimate relations between this country and the southern republics.

"There is nothing that I can say which will overstate my regard for my friends in South America," Admiral Caperton said. "Everywhere we went we were received with exceptional kindness, and this sentiment applied not only to the officers of the squadron, but to every man on board the ships. Our feelings when we sailed for home were that we were saying good-bye to personal friends."

The cruiser squadron, which was a part of the Pacific Fleet, left its base off the California coast in May, 1917, for the purpose of assisting in the allied plan of protective control in South American waters. The vessels composing the fleet did a full share of this work, some of their voyages extending almost to the African coast.

"At all the ports," one of the staff officers declared, "there was heard nothing but the highest expressions of regard for this country. The sending to them of a naval officer with the rank of Admiral was considered a special mark of the esteem of the United States.

"The courtesy and behavior of the American bluejackets when they had shore leave was commented on everywhere, and during the entire time of our stay there was never heard a word of criticism—and this, too, in the face of the fact that in some of the countries there was a strong sentiment of anti-Americanism.

"The visit of the fleet and the feeling of friendship and confidence demonstrated to us should be the foundation of a rapidly growing new relationship. It can be furthered by this country continuing such official representation and by rapidly providing adequate ocean transportation between South America and the United States for both passengers and freight."

Numerous instances were related by the officers regarding the manner in which the officers and men were received socially. In every part the ships were greeted by delegations who sought the privilege of entertaining the Americans.

CALLS ARMY COURTS A DESPOTIC SYSTEM

Continued from Page One, This Section.

prepared for the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate and House, respectively, the briefs covering said cases, which resulted in the passage of said act of Congress. I then represented each of the accused before the reconvened court at the rehearing of said cases, and am therefore giving you the benefit of my personal knowledge and experience and not mere heresay. I mention the above as an illustration of what can result from what in my opinion is one of the most serious defects in the system as it then existed and still exists. A most flagrant miscarriage of justice without any remedy to the accused save a resort to Congress; a most uncertain, unsatisfactory, tardy and inadequate remedy, and at best a mere gambling chance for one who is entitled to be accorded justice and a fair trial as a matter of right.

It will be interesting to know what the Clemency Board has done in the following cases of men confined in the military prisons whose sentences were grossly severe.

The cases:

NEWSON, W. L., Private, 155th Infantry.—Absent without leave for one day. Was in uniform and had gone home to visit parents. Record states that he made no effort at concealment. Sentenced to ten years in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Twenty years old, with good record in civilian life. Also given suspended sentence of dishonorable discharge from army.

HESS, GEORGE W., Private, Medical Department.—Record states that desertion was charged, although evidence pointed to absence without leave. Wife and one child dependent on him for support. Sentenced to five years in prison on Governors Island.

CUPP, E. L., Private, Co. H, 121st Infantry.—Record states case was one of "aggravated absence without leave." Prisoner was absent five hours. Record reads that "accused claimed was scared into not returning" and that this claim was "not refuted by prosecution and seems probable." Sentence five years in Fort Leavenworth. No written review of case submitted.

CREAMER, H. H., Private, Co. F, 17th Infantry.—Charged with absence without leave and sentenced to three years in Fort Jay, Governors Island. Report of circumstances attending case which was submitted was a carbon copy and was not legible.

ARLINGTON, CHESTER S., Private, Twelfth Balloon Company.—Secured $10 on two checks and court martialed for fraud. Record states that "two checks signed by himself were drawn on his home bank in which there were not sufficient funds to cover. Testified to innocent mistake, and there seems to be possibility that claim was true. Checks made good. Sentenced to one year in Fort Jay.

HARRIS, LOUIS, Private, Company D, 140th Infantry.—Charged with desertion, was notified by letter to report for duty. Denied having violated notice. Medical report shows he suffered from chronic valvular heart disease. Sentenced to twenty-five years in Fort Leavenworth.

NORRIS, HARRY A., Private, Company K, 113th Infantry.—Charged with absence without leave. Was absent three weeks. Record states that "prisoner did not take stand in his own defense or make any statement in his own behalf." Sentenced to five years in Fort Leavenworth.

SWEEZEY, CLAUDE B., JR., Private, unassigned, infantry.—Charge, loss of Government property (clothing) valued at $1.15. Also charged absence without leave. Said he could account for the loss of property, but pleaded guilty to "A. W. O. L." Sentenced five years in Alcatraz, Cal. Record in civil life certified as good.

BENSLEY, ENLAN, Private, Company C, 142d Field Artillery.—Charged with absence without leave. Overstayed furlough four weeks. Record states that "furlough was given on account of illness of sister. Worked at home on farm during absence. Sister not recovered and work badly needed. Was on train in uniform when arrested, train going in direction of camp." Benelux claimed he was returning to camp. Record in civil life good. Sentenced to five years in Leavenworth.

HICKEY, JAMES, Private, 15th Balloon Company.—Absent without leave for two hours. Held in confinement twelve months. Record states that case is one of "forced desertion by reason of brutality of this man's treatment," and further on adds that "none of his legal rights seem to have been accorded up to trial." The prisoner when tried was 21 years old, and record states that he was "a waif without knowledge of father or mother." Received long sentence, which was subsequently reduced to one year in Alcatraz. This is the case of the boy which was referred to by Senator Chamberlain in his Natchez speech two weeks ago.

BATES, JOEL, Private, Supply Company, 158th Infantry.—Charged with disobedience of orders. Record states that "prisoner, after working thirty-three hours straight without sleep, went to bed at about 1 o'clock and had about seven hours' sleep." He was on detail to load trucks the next morning and was late getting to breakfast. Was told mess hall doors were locked, and officer ordered him to report immediately for duty. Prisoner refused, saying he had had no breakfast, and that he would go to work if allowed to have something to eat. Sentenced to five years in Fort Jay, Governors Island.

JEZERSKEY, JOSEPH F., Private, Company H, 22d Infantry. Charged with quitting post. Record states that prisoner was posted in Hoboken and that he was "found twenty-five feet from his post." The prisoner, it is further stated, "testified that he was charged to inspect the fire alarm box and that he was so engaged when found, just before time for relief." Sentenced to three years in Fort Jay.

JONAS, GARRISON H., Private, Company M, 158th Infantry. Disobeyed order in "double time." Testified that he was ill and unable to comply with command and that he did not disobey willfully. Record states that prisoner "learned to write his name after he entered the army." Sentenced to two years in Fort Jay. Record states suffered from mental disease and that a wife and three children were dependent on him. Served eleven months of sentence.

McGARAHAN, JAMES, mechanic, Company E, 58th Pioneer Infantry. Charged with disobedience of orders. No written review submitted. Record states that he was told to wash windows in the mess hall and that he refused on ground that "his orders from his Captain were to wait on table and did not cover window washing." Record states that prisoner was "a man of intelligence and good character." Sentenced to one year in Fort Leavenworth.

LORDEN, EDWARD J., Private, Company D, Development Battalion. Record stated that he was of "unstable" mentality. Charged with absence without leave. Prisoner said he had received no pay and receiving a check from home went away for a good time. Sentenced to five years in Leavenworth. Record states no evidence of desertion. No written review of case.

MOORE, WILLIAM T., Private, War Prison Guard. Charged with absence without leave. Record states that "accused was in confinement in guardhouse and was shackled." He slipped his shackles during the night and was gone three days. Testified that his mother was sick and he had gone to see her. Was on his way back to camp when arrested. No written review of case submitted. Sentenced to five years in Fort Jay.

BALDRIDGE, CHARLES E., Private, Company I, Forty-eighth Infantry. Charged with desertion. Said he had gone away to "run around a few days." Army records state that he was "mentally defective and an imbecile." Sentenced to five years in Fort Leavenworth.

STEVENS, WILLIAM, Private, Company L, 153D Infantry. Charged with absence without leave. Record states that he was absent about thirty-nine days, and adds "no unusual or aggravating circumstances. Never had furlough. Had letter from wife that she was ill. Sentence grossly excessive." Record states he was mentally deficient. Sentenced to five years in Leavenworth.

HUGGINS, EARL, Corporal, Troop E, 7th Cavalry.—Charged with desertion. Record states that his record in civil life was good. In memorandum to Secretary of War it is stated that report of circumstances attending offense "not legible." Sentenced to ten years in Fort Leavenworth.

LEE, MARVIN, Private, Company L, 142d Infantry.—Charged with absence without leave. Was at home of wife when arrested. Record states that "evidence of prosecution upon charge of desertion was insufficient and sentence imposed is considered entirely too severe." Sentenced to five years in Fort Leavenworth.

WARD, CLYDE M., Private, School for Bakers, Camp Dix.—Charged with desertion and loss of Government property. Army record states he was suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Sentenced to Leavenworth for ten years.

ROYLES, HURLEY A., Private, Company G, 152d Infantry.—Charged absence without leave. Record in civil life good. No written review submitted. Sentenced to fifteen years in Fort Leavenworth.

CONNORS, ERNEST R., Private, Co. C, Development Battalion.—Charged with assault with attempt to rob. Also absence without leave. Army medical record states that he was a victim of pulmonary tuberculosis and was a constitutional psycopath. Sentenced to fifteen years in Fort Leavenworth.

BEER, WILLIAM R., Private, Battery C, 14th Field Artillery.—Charged with selling hams valued at $20, the property of Swift & Co. Evidence that company was notified to send for the hams and failed to do so. Sentenced to two years in Leavenworth.

WATSON, SHELA, Private, Co. M, 55th Infantry.—Refused to submit to operation on thigh. Sentenced to three years in Fort Leavenworth.

Army orders just published list the findings in a large number of court-martial cases in which officers were the alleged offenders. In a majority of the cases the men adjudged guilty were dismissed from the service. Drunkenness was the charge in a majority of the cases.

TELL NEUTRAL AIMS FOR NATIONS LEAGUE

Small States of Europe Jealous of the Place They Are to Occupy in World Democracy.

AMERICAN IDEALS ON TRIAL

Speakers at Free Nations Luncheon Say All the Fourteen Points Must Be Made Effective.

The nations of Europe which were neutral in the war are interested in the League of Nations, according to the speakers at the luncheon of the League of Free Nations at the Hotel Commodore yesterday. The speakers were Maurice Francis Egan, former Minister to Denmark, and Edwin Bjorkman, formerly of the Committee on Public Information in the Scandinavian countries, both of whom told of the attitude of the Scandinavians toward the League. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse explained the Swiss position, and Rudolphine Sheffer Ely, a native of Holland, set forth the Dutch position.

Mr. Bjorkman, who had ample opportunity to acquaint himself with the attitude of the people of the Scandinavian countries because of his official position, said the people ardently desired a League of Nations to carry out President Wilson's Fourteen Points. If they did not get the League, he said, they would be sorely disappointed.

"Their soreness will be particularly directed at us," he continued, "or rather at our ideals. Those ideals will have proven false. They will have become ideals that were prated about in time of need and forgotten when the need was over. They will not be ideals at all.

"In the last analysis the neutral nations are our judges. When there has been war no belligerent nation can sit as judge in history. We are on trial before the small nations, and just so far as we can keep the faith that we have won, so long will we have the small nations on our side."

Explaining the kind of League that the northern nations desire, Mr. Bjorkman declared that if the League were started with Germany or Russia outside or in uncertain position, it might lead to the starting of a counter-league. They want a League that is universal. They want it to be universal because in this way they think that war can be stopped. They want Germany in it because they think that Germany on the inside could be controlled. They want Russia in it because they feel that if Russia were kept out she would become so permeated by German influence that some day Russia might be turned against us in such a manner that even our cause might not be strong enough to withstand it.

"The Scandinavian countries and the other smaller nations do not want to be patronized; they do not want to be admitted to the nursery of the League of Nations. They want to be admitted with a certain amount of equality. They don't want any guardianship. They will play fair, but they want to decide for themselves what they are to give up. They want guarantees of satisfactory representation and that the representatives shall be democratically selected. They don't want any more leagues or alliances formed by Government cliques, whether good or bad. They want a League controlled by the people. They want it because the future of the world rests on the will for peace among the working classes of the world, and there is no particular socialism about it at all."

In opening Mr. Bjorkman said that President Wilson's utterances had worked as much harm to Germany as had many army corps. At first the fourteen points were used by the pro-Germans as a basis of attack, but after some months went by they were looked on respectfully, he said. He told of the peasants' huts in Jutland where the picture of Mr. Wilson was kept in a shrine and reverenced.

Dr. Egan, turning aside from his talk on the attitude of the Scandinavian countries to the League, spoke of Italy. In this connection he said that if the Italian Government did not accept the fourteen points of President Wilson and the League of Nations "there would be revolution tomorrow." He told of soldiers in the barracks in Italy who say prayers to a small statue of the President in their quarters.

Mrs. Whitehouse said that all classes of the Swiss population desire a League of Nations. She told of the great work done by the commission in Switzerland appointed to look into the question, and said the Swiss people must be happy to know that Geneva has been chosen as the seat of the League. Mrs. Ely desired a League with all the nations in its membership. She thought that Holland did not want a revolution as "a Queen is so much cheaper than an expensive President."

Civic Clothes for Soldiers.

Suits of civilian clothes worth from $30 to $40 are being sold to men just discharged from the service at the Reclamation Shop of the National League for Women's Service at 21 West Forty-sixth Street. The league has arranged with a wholesale house for supplies at the lowest possible prices. Of ninety-five men applying for civilian clothes last week, eighty-seven took advantage of the offer and were fitted out for $10 each.

EASTER SALE
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HIGHEST CLASS
Gowns Wraps Capes
Many Exquisite Model
Dresses
Silk, Serge, Georgette, Foulard
Val. to $65 $28.50
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Serge, Velour, Satin, beautifully lined; high class workmanship.
Val. to $75 $30 up
Large Selection of SUMMER FURS at Great Reductions
B. Wender
THE UPSTAIRS SHOP.
18 W. 34th St. | 25 W. 33d St.
Adjoining Waldorf—(Take Elevator)

FIUME CLAIM TOLD BY SERBS' PREMIER

If Adriatic City Is "Italian," Urges M. Protitch, Then So Is New York.

At the opening of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in Belgrade recently, Stoyan M. Protitch, Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that the policy of the Government would be to demand the inclusion within its boundaries of all territories inhabited by the Jugoslav race, including Fiume, Trieste, and Gorizia, according to an announcement yesterday in Washington by Professor Voyslav M. Yovanovitch, Director of the official Information Bureau of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

"We demand the application of the principles which our allies have put forward against Germanic theories of violence," M. Protitch said. "All our demands are based on the principles of free self-determination of peoples and on the principles of nationalities, with an independent tribunal and the arbitrage of the United States. If these principles are valid for others, they ought also to be valid for us, the more so that we will never make appeal to them except accessorily, taking for our basis the above-mentioned principles."

In beginning his address the Prime Minister declared he was going to review the international situation the young kingdom found itself facing, and would try, in response to a nation-wide demand, to give a sketch of its foreign policy. He explained the motives actuating the various countries that had so far refused to recognize the new nation.

Norway, Greece, Switzerland, and the United States, he said, had replied to the notes sent to them by the Foreign Office of the kingdom. Likewise the two new Slav States had notified the King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes of their recognition. The treaty of April, 1915, concluded between England, France, and Italy was the only thing standing in the way of recognition by these nations, he declared. He asserted that another secret treaty also kept Rumania from sending her recognition note.

"We must regret that there are thus two points of view for judging the same fact," M. Protitch continued, "especially when it is a question of an ally who has always been faithful, and who, we can frankly declare, has well merited of its allies and has spared neither blood nor efforts to reach the common goal, the victory of our cause. Without counting those who have perished in prison camps, Serbia has sacrificed in killed, in dead from wounds and disease more than 200,000 soldiers.

"It is still more painful for us to note that the parts of our national territory which had the misfortune to belong to Austria-Hungary, and which today form an integral part of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, are today regarded as enemy territory. With all the respect due to our friends and allies, we must now, in expressing our profound regret, protest against this in the name of all the most modern ideas.

"For these reasons we dare to hope for the complete victory of our national claims, if, after this terrible war, the nations really intend to take as the basis of the new order of things in Europe and in the world the principles laid down and proclaimed by President Wilson, and if the solemn declarations of our allies on the equality of great and small peoples from the point of view of free determination of their destinies are still valid.

"According to our profound conviction we had the right and the duty to lay before the tribunal of the future peace our entire national question. If we had not done so, we would have committed a crime against our people and against the future peace of the world. We have considered it our duty frankly to tell the whole truth and to expose to them the situation as it exists.

"At the same time we are firmly decided to defend our legitimate rights, persuaded that in so doing we are accomplishing a sacred duty toward ourselves and toward our allies, for none of our demands is based on the principles of the past or on principles which the enemies of human liberty and progress could one day use to their profit to accomplish their aims and plans.

"You know as well as I do that the Croat city of Fiume not only calls us but implores us to receive her into our midst as soon as possible, as do Istria and all the region of Gorizia. The large number of Italians in Trieste and the town of Gorizia does not constitute a sufficient reason for their not being given to us any more than the great number of Italians in New York could furnish a reason for refusing that city to the United States.

"This territory, all the region of Trieste and Gorizia, as well as that of Fiume, are ours, just as all the region of the Bachka and of the Western Banat, to which naturally belongs Temesvar, Vrshatz, and Bela-Tzerkva, in spite of the fact that the enemy intentionally and by abuse of its authority modified the proportions of the national elements in these three towns during the last two centuries."



A Letter From Percy Grainger to The Aeolian Company

February 27, 1919.

Gentlemen:

In many respects I consider the Duo-Art Piano the most notable invention in the annals of music. My admiration for this instrument as well as my respect for the ideals and traditions of your great house make me more willing to bind myself to make music rolls exclusively for the Duo-Art in the future.

The value of the Duo-Art Piano, indeed the very reason for its being, lies in its ability to reproduce the actual performances of the leading pianists. That it does this, and does it to perfection, I am certainly in a position to know, after many month's experience with the instrument, after having recorded for it numerous compositions of my own and after hearing most, if not all, of the record-rolls produced by others.

One point I wish to emphasize—the educational value of the Duo-Art. If I were learning the piano at this time, I would not confine myself to any individual piano instructor, but would turn to the Duo-Art and acquire through its records an intimate knowledge of the style of all the world's greatest pianists, as revealed by these records. I consider such a course by far the best method by which a pianist who has passed the first rudimentary stages can develop TRUE ARTISTRY. And I consider that every school and conservatory, as well as every home containing music students, should have a Duo-Art to supplement the work of the piano instructor.

I have heard other instruments of the Duo-Art's nature, but have no hesitation in saying that in reproducing the playing of a pianist—his rhythm, dynamics and pedaling, and, above all, the subtleties of his tone-effects—the Duo-Art is vastly superior to any other instrument of its kind.

Wishing you the greatest success which the excellence of the Duo-Art merits, I am

Very sincerely,

Percy Grainger

The Art of the Great Pianists as revealed by THE DUO-ART PIANO

THE Piano is the world's favorite musical instrument. Wherever civilization exists, wherever modern homes are maintained, there the piano has its place,

Among the countless thousands who play the piano are a few who reach real mastery—who are born with a physical equipment that enables them to conquer its technique and a genius for creation that makes them artists.

These few masters of piano-playing the world esteems most highly. Under their fingers the true beauty of the instrument is revealed and all the works of composers, past and present, transformed from silent printed sheets into living messages of melodious sound.

A New Piano of Immensely Broader Scope

In the letter shown above from Percy Grainger—one of the few great pianists—the writer says many significant things about a new piano—the Duo-Art.

He calls it the "most notable invention in the annals of music." Says that its value lies in its ability to "reproduce the actual playing of the leading pianists." And that if he were learning to play now he would "turn to the Duo-Art and acquire, through its records, an intimate knowledge of the style of all the world's greatest pianists."

In these and the other things said by Percy Grainger, in what Paderewski has said in his published letter, what Josef Hofmann and Harold Bauer have said, is indicated something of the extraordinary nature, the wonderful capabilities of the Duo-Art Piano.

Clearly it should be understood that first and foremost the Duo-Art is a *piano*—a conventional piano as it might be called—with case and keyboard and musical qualities unchanged. A piano for hand-playing and practice and ordinary usage.

Then, that it is a Pianola—the instrument that every one may play, putting his or her own expression into the music, finding often for the first time a means by which to give voice in music to the interpretative instinct with which all humanity, in some measure, is endowed.

And lastly it is a reproducing instrument. A piano upon which an artist may play some chosen composition and which possesses the power to repeat of itself the identical performance without change, modification or loss of any pianistic detail.

The Duo-Art's Value in the Home

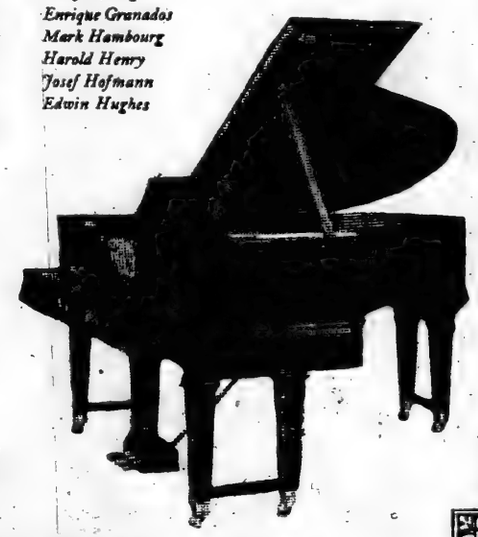
Grainger says in another letter on the subject of the Duo-Art (for, like the other great pianists, he is most enthusiastic over this wonderful instrument): "To many, the atmosphere of public concerts greatly heightens their appreciation of music; but to more musical natures this is not so. The more musical individual desires to concentrate his or her faculties on the music only, to glean from sound alone the mystical messages that only music can convey. To such the Duo-Art provides an ideal way of hearing piano music—reposefully in the home, to be studied and enjoyed just as literature can be studied and enjoyed from the printed book."

And this is Percy Grainger speaking—one of the world's most famous pianists, protege and intimate friend of Edward Grieg, composer of international repute.

What he says shows what the Duo-Art means in the home. Ability to enjoy, quietly and without distraction, the privilege of listening at will to the playing of all the greatest pianists. And this means the most beautiful of all piano playing.

Some of the Artist-Contributors to the Duo-Art's Repertoire

Caroline Cone-Baldwin
Harold Bauer
Magdeleine Brard
Ferruccio Busoni
Winifred Byrd
Charles Wakefield Cadman
Teresa Carreno
George Copeland
Alfred Cortot
Hans Ebell
Carl Friedberg
Arthur Friedheim
Ossip Gabrilowitsch
Rudolph Ganz
Heinrich Gebhard
Aurelio Giorni
Leopold Godowsky
Catherine Goodson
Percy Grainger
Enrique Granados
Mark Hambourg
Harold Henry
Josef Hofmann
Edwin Hughes
Ernest Hutcheson
Alberto Jonas
Alexander Lambert
Ethel Leginska
Tina Lerner
Guiomar Novaes
Ignace Jan Paderewski
John Powell
Serge Prokofieff
Rosita Renard
Arthur Rubinstein
Camille Saint Saens
Ernest Schelling
Arthur Shattuck
Xaver Scharwenka
Eleanor Spencer
and many others



The Duo-Art Piano may be obtained as a Grand or Upright Piano in the following makes: Steinway, Steck, Stroud and the famous Weber.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

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A LOOKING GLASS FOR TWO AMERICAS

Ourselves as Others See Us on the Latin Side of the Gulf of Misunderstanding.

PROS AND CONS OF THE CASE

Chilean Assumes in Turn North and South American and Gives First-Aid Treatment.

Scores of American writers have written what North America thinks of Latin America; scores of their Latin American colleagues have returned the compliment from the southern shores of the Gulf of Misunderstanding which, despite geographies, has more to do with separating the two halves of the New World than the Gulf of Mexico. But it has remained for a Chilean, Tancredo Pinochet, editor of El Norte Americano of this city, to try to stand on both shores at once and give both points of view in the hope of bridging the gulf.

Mr. Pinochet, who is the author of seven books on government and kindred subjects, came here some years ago with the purpose of getting to understand the United States and telling his countrymen about us. He has worked as laborer, teacher, writer, translator, editor. The upshot of his investigation has borne fruit in a series of articles now appearing in his paper. Those giving the Latin American side are supposed to be written by a Chilean residing in Chicago to his wife in Chile; the American side is supposedly presented by a young woman employe of the United States Censor, who allows the letters to reach their destination only after she has appended to them a vigorous rebuttal of the Chilean husband's diatribes against her fellow-countrymen. By thus masquerading alternately as the typical disgruntled Latin American visitor to these shores and as an intelligent and patriotic North American girl, Mr. Pinochet success in giving a picture of the constant misunderstandings that arise between us and our southern neighbors.

In the first letter, written by Mr. Pinochet in the character of a Chilean disgusted with the United States and all appertaining thereto, he says:

"This is the country of dollars and cents. Every one here is a money maker. Business is the god of the country. With us the first question is: 'How is your family?' Here the usual greeting is: 'How is business?' The men are like race horses to whom the beauty of the grand panorama past which they run means nothing. They rush along unbridled, blinded by their mad haste to reach the goal, which in the end is—the dollar, the mere dollar, the hundred dollars, the thousand dollars, the millions, yes, even the billions of dollars.

"This is the country of quantity, not quality. It is the country of the Ingersoll one-dollar watch and of the three-hundred-dollar Ford automobile.

"There is a cult for speed in this country. Here they have the fastest train in the world, which used to pay an indemnity to the passengers if it arrived late. Automobiles take the dead at full speed to the cemetery.

"Calmness is not understood in this country. If I say to an American that we close offices and shops at luncheon time to go home he would deafen me with his loud laughing. When a man is over forty he is looked down upon. He has been used. He is no good any more. In our country women lie about their ages, they pretend to be younger. Here men lie; they have to appear young in order to keep their positions, because money is of more value than men.

"The fact that men are appraised here only for their money is crystallized even in their language. We say: 'Una persona tiene un millón de pesos.' The French say: 'Quelqu'un possède un million de piastres.' The Germans say: 'Er hat eine Million Mark.' Naturally, to possess a million dollars is something accidental, having a house or an estate; but here we say of a man: 'He is worth a million dollars,' which means that this is his value, the public's appraisement of him. He is worth as much as the number of his dollars.

"Parvenus, nouveaux riches, people who have made their money suddenly and who do not know how to use it, they pile up everywhere mountains of valuable material without art, without taste, and they brag of what it costs. They talk here, for instance, of a half million dollar production for a play whose setting cost all that money. They say a two-million-dollar building, a five-million-dollar hotel.

"Everything here is turned into dollars and cents. Will you wonder when I tell you that a woman may prosecute a man in a court of justice if he has broken his promise to marry her? Furthermore, the court estimates the amount of damage done to the sentiments of his client in so many thousand dollars; and so with a money exchange for her sweetheart the lady is quite reasoned, nay, even happy.

"The only talent of the country is money making, practical turning to account of things. They have no Watt nor a Papin to discover the force of steam, but they have a Fulton who applies it to industrial ends to earn money. Their wizard of science, the most admired man in all the land, is Edison, and this world's wonder has not discovered one single scientific principle. He has discovered only industrial applications."

Taking up the defense of Americans Mr. Pinochet has his fictitious character, the young woman employe of the United States censor, comment as follows:

I do not believe that my country can be accused of so base a materialism that it worships no other god than that of the dollar. On the contrary with all my soul I am convinced that my native land is the most idealistic in all the world. No sooner had we learned of the Belgian horrors than a unanimous impulse was felt throughout our whole republic to send some part of solace to the cruelly stricken land now only a kingdom of blighted firesides. The papers of all the world must have published at the time an account of the squadron that sailed out of New York laden with the most substantial proofs of American generosity.

This spirit of giving, of giving for the sake of others, is undoubtedly a characteristic trait of our national soul. Millionaires give a large part of their fortunes for the welfare of the community. Carnegie and Rockefeller are, if you wish, hunters of the dollar who have amassed millions, but the first has given $200,000,000 to establish libraries in all parts of the country, and the second has donated to the University of Chicago $40,000,000. And this is the story of every American millionaire. Ford's peace expedition may have been mere foolishness, but it was the foolishness of a dreamer, not the scheme of a money maker.

"This eagerness to invest private fortunes for the sake of public welfare is found in no other country in the world on such a high scale. Ferrero, the Italian sociologist, who recognizes and admires this spirit, says that the same tendency is not seen in Europe, composed as it is of countries highly developed, where the State has taken charge of nearly all public functions.

"The love of art for art's sake grows daily among us. When the war which has enveloped this planet first broke out, a battalion of our art students were to be found in Europe, in all the art schools of Italy, France, and Germany. For our part, we have founded here art schools which will be centres of attraction for the whole world. The most famous musicians of the universe pass almost their whole lives among us.

"We are now busy in making that supreme work of art—democracy. We are cultivating extensively human capacity. Every great genius of the past was, in some degree, the result of an infensive culture of the few at the expense of the many. In our country we have reached a point in the intensive cultivation of the many never before attempted in the world. Wait a little and see the flowering of this culture.

"This, Madame, explains why in my country we have tried to first solve the problem of quantity in the different branches of industry, leaving until later those of quality. Here we manufacture for all, whereas in Europe the produce of labor is still to some extent for the privileged class exclusively. Quantity is the first cry of democracy. A workman may possess and does possess among us household goods of all descriptions: a sewing machine, a Victrola, a motor car, a house, just because we have attended to the problem of quantity in the first place.

"Your husband says, Madam, that science is not studied here for its own sake, but for the sake of money. The expansive force of steam was not discovered in this country, but only one of its practical applications. Yes, Madam, we are people of a practical idealism; we are constructive dreamers. The sanitation of Panama was a work of practical idealism, as was the devotion of the American doctor, who, in seeking means to combat the ravages of swamp-fever, discovered the poison-bearing mosquito and lost his life thereby.

"The series of endowed institutions in this country that exist to make all kinds of investigations (not for business ends, not for seeking money) but for the general welfare, would make a list so long it would fill many of these pages. Carnegie Institute in Washington has an endowment of $40,000,000. The proceeds of this money are invested in purely scientific investigations. The Carnegie Fund for International Peace, with $10,000,000, studies scientifically the historical and economic causes of war. It has a department of educational exchange which pays North American professors to give courses in universities of foreign countries, and also pays foreign professors to give courses in the United States. The Rockefeller Institute for medical investigation in New York is a centre of investigation of the causes of disease, its prevention and cure. The Russell Sage Foundation, with a fund of $10,000,000 has for its object the investigation and suppression of the causes of poverty and ignorance."

Reassuming the rôle of the Latin American hostile to the United States, Mr. Pinochet writes:

"This country boasts of being the first democracy of the world. The classic definition of democracy here is that given by Lincoln at Gettysburg, 'A government of the people, by the people, for the people.' It is a theoretic formula, the touchstone of all patriotic speeches, but it really has no actual existence.

"The truth is that those who govern here are a group elected by the money classes and not by the people. It is a mere pantomime of democracy. In no other part of the world is class distinction so marked as it is here. The millionaires are in a class by themselves. There is no aristocracy of blood as in Europe, the aristocracy that pulses through one's veins, an inheritance through centuries of nobility, of valor, and of virtue, from father to sons through long generations. Here they appreciate a long pedigree for horses, dogs, chickens, and even swine, but not for men. A large fortune gained in the tallow industry suffices to make a genealogical oak spring up over night.

"And, meanwhile, what means this democracy of political oratory, of the demagogue, what means this adulation of the workers, this deception of the poor? It is a way of flattering them so that the blusterers may climb to political power. But the result will be far more tragic than one can foresee. The laborer has become arrogant, wants everything, and thinks himself entitled to everything.

"All this is the result of the famous Yankee democracy that will probably bring in its wake a catastrophe like that of the Bolsheviki in Russia."

Nothing of the sort, argues Hon. Mr. Pinochet, in the guise of the defender of American institutions, addressing the mythical wife of the mythical Chilean.

"As your husband says," he writes, "we appreciate the value of a pedigree in horses, cows, chickens, and hogs, but not in men. Madam, if you have a prize chick farm or a stable for horses of superior stock, you keep all conditions of life, feeding, and propagation under very special control. You exercise every vigilance so as not to permit any deterioration of the breed, and you are constantly on the lookout for means to improve it. This procedure is practically impossible if applied to the human and would, in some cases, lead to diametrically opposite results.

"The son of magnate, lacking the urgent need to work that made his progenitors rich and powerful, and surrounded by comforts and luxuries, is exposed to the danger that instead of cultivating and improving the virtues that should be his by right of inheritance, he is very apt to acquire vices unknown to his ancestors. If this rich man's son should conserve and perfect the sterling qualities of his forebears, he will enjoy, in a democratic society, all the prerogatives of his parents in open competition with competitors as able as he, whether they are heirs of superior men, or sons of men of humble origin who in the rude school of life have fashioned their characters and acquired qualities essential to social and economic triumph.

"Democracy is a question of social justice, but it is also a question of social convenience, of social usefulness. A democratic organization is the most adequate human organization for the most intense utilization of all the resources of mankind, that is to say of the material, the intellectual, and the moral opportunities that are his dower.

"Aristocratic organization means, in the first place, an equality of opportunity for all. The term 'self-made man' has passed from the English to all modern languages. The 'self-made man' is a product as American as the pineapple is Brazilian. In the Presidency of the Republic, among the Secretaries of State, in Congress, in the judicial career, in industry, in commerce, in the army, in the navy, in all human activities, you may see children of unknown fathers, messengers, even newsboys as they arrive at maturity become leaders in some branch of activity. These same boys would not have been able to rise in the same way in any anti-democratic country, because 'self made man' does not mean made by himself alone, without the help of society. Society helps with its public schools, its night schools, its Sunday schools, its libraries, its free lecture courses, its museums, its art galleries, its churches, its settlements; that is to say, society has, in a democratic régime, hundreds and thousands of tentacles that go reaching out into the remotest confines of the nation striving to touch as by a magic wand every brain and every heart. For each there is a ladder as a measure of social justice and partly as a dictate of social selfishness, because society needs that all its members should have an equal opportunity to develop personality to its highest, a thing that is impossible under actual conditions of industrial servitude."

"Riches have their privileges, Madam. How could it be otherwise? But the tendency in our democracy is to see to it that these privileges of fortune shall be only equal to the strength and the intelligence employed in acquiring them.

Next Mr. Pinochet gets his cantankerous Chilean on the subject of Yankee imperialism and makes him say, among many others, these hard things of the United States:

"The United States gives itself the air of being a democracy, and has, nevertheless, waged wars against Mexico for the purpose of seizing her northern provinces; it has made war against Spain to get possession of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and upon Colombia to separate Panama. In less than a century it has annexed by right of conquest a million square miles of what was formerly Latin-American territory.

"The United States is unquestionably the most imperialistic country in the world. Roosevelt has defended this policy of intervention on the part of his country in the small South American republics by use of the personal argument of a man who holds a big stick in his hands. Tyranny will always find a suitable pretext to warrant an abuse of force. Could not the same argument be stretched so that the United States might, with its 'big stick,' rule over all Latin America?"

"The United States has been imperialistic in the past; it is so today, and will be more imperialistic tomorrow. Consider the name it has appropriated for itself. The Americans call their country America and its citizens Americans. Canada is a part of America, and are not the Canadians Americans? Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Chile—are they not a part of America and are not their inhabitants as much entitled to be called Americans as those of the United States? But no, they have taken the name as their own. If the Americans had formed their country in the Old World, and if they had conquered European Turkey instead of the land of the red man, they would surely have called their country Europe and its inhabitants Europeans—that is, if they did not call it The World, once and for all.

"The Monroe Doctrine is one of the greatest camouflages of history. 'America for the Americans' is a tragic sentence for us. The first word, 'America,' means the three Americas, and the last word, 'Americans,' means the inhabitants of the United States.

"South America is the continent of the further, and we ourselves want to fashion this future according to our temperament, according to our soul, according to our idiosyncrasies. Latin America will never mix with Anglo-Saxon Americans. It is impossible, although there should come thousands of thousands of the youth of South America to study in the universities of the United States, thinking later to transplant to our soil this civilization. Because a nest of duck eggs is hatched out by a hen they do not have to be chicks that break the egg shells. We shall always keep our soul, our temperament. Oil does not mix with water, and if it is attempted to force the mixture there will be a protest that may be violent, even on the part of the sensitive Latin-American spirit."

In answer to this, a North Americanized Mr. Pinochet writes:

"The Americans do not know each other. Any person of culture in your country knows the history of Egypt but is completely ignorant of our history, just as we are ignorant of the history of Latin America.

"Your husband, madam, sees our country always through a prism of suspicion and fear. He conceives an imperialistic country, and yet we are fighting today, offering the blood of our best sons and the accumulated fortunes of a century precisely to strangle foreign imperialism.

"Your husband, my dear lady, has come to see even in our name 'America' an intention of conquest. It is not improper to call ourselves the 'United States of America,' but wrong if we call ourselves 'Americans.' It is easy to form the name Argentine from Argentina, Chileans from Chile, Brazilians from Brazil, but it is not so easy to coin a word like 'Unitedstatians' of America. On the other hand, there are many names in history ill-bestowed which remain as they are because custom sanctions it. The whole American Continent ought to be called Columbia and not America, because it was Christopher Columbus and not Amerigo Vesgucci who discovered it.

"If there are examples in our history of an international policy at variance with morality, we can, nevertheless, offer many more examples in which we have proceeded according to a moral code higher than that of other great powers. A case in point was the conduct of President Wilson in the combined action of England, Germany, France, and Japan regarding China. In this instance our country was opposed to the interests of our capitalists and in defense of the purest international ethics.

"No matter, Madam, as your husband says, that the Latin-Americans will never mix with the Anglo-Americans; no matter that we have different temperaments and different idiosyncrasies. So are the peoples of Asia and those of Europe different. But this does not mean that in the world we cannot entertain a mutual respect nor all cooperate in the work of progress, of truth, of justice and in beautifying the planet that is our common home. A jasmine flower cannot be grafted onto a rose bush. Each plant has its own peculiar life, and takes in varied proportions its food from the common soil, and their respective flowers have different colors and a different fragrance to perfume the air. The different peoples and races of this great garden of mankind, Madam, are distinct plants of different colors and perfume, destined in a none too distant future to enfold the earth in an atmosphere of tranquil and radiant beauty. I say a garden, and not a natural virgin forest, because the garden is man's work and the forest where laws of brute nature alone have their sway presents to us the case of a giant tree spreading imperialistic foliage to deprive its weaker rivals of the sunlight.

"Having studied well the two continents, we must come to the conclusion that the principal difference between the two Americas is the more retarded evolution of Latin America. With the material and economic educational advancement of Latin America the differences between our two civilizations are disappearing. I believe that the future activities of my country in the republics of the South are destined to bring about a greater evolutionary progress than that realized by a European action. The American carries his spirit of progress wherever he goes.

"Latin America, evolutionized to the diapason of the century's advancement; Latin America that cannot truthfully be taunted with a 70 per cent. illiteracy, a thirty per thousand mortality, or a consumption of thirteen quarts of pure alcohol per head—will command respect because the banishment of illiteracy, the diminution of the death rate and higher culture bring in their trail added wealth, greater strength, better defense, and more security."

FOR SHELTERLESS WORKING GIRLS

Work of the Bureau of Boarding Houses in Helping Them to Find Rooms.

CONGESTION VERY SERIOUS

Some Individual Cases Cited to Show the Condition to be Remedied.

After the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls opened a big "Community Club House"—three old dwellings made into one—and a "Model Rooming House" for girls, on East Thirteenth Street, both houses were filled within a fortnight, and for weeks applications continued at the rate of from five to ten a day.

It is impossible to estimate how many more housed of the same kind could be filled as fast as they could be opened in New York City. For New York is crowded now, as it has never been before, with young women working and looking for work. At the last census, nearly ten years ago, it was computed that the houses specially designed for girls met the need of only about one-twentieth of the number of young women who must find "room and board"; the proportion is far worse now.

There was "congestion" here all through the war, but in this matter of boarding houses for girls it is greater now than ever before. For, as if moved by a common urge, girls from all parts of the country are thronging into New York. Most of them are girls whose homes are at a distance, who have gone to Washington—or perhaps to shipyards or munition plants along the seaboard—on "war jobs," and who do not want to go back to Texas or Arkansas or Michigan without at least seeing New York. Practically all of them want to find work here. Whether they get positions or not they must find some place to live.

This congestion is one reason why it is especially hard just now for a girl to find a comfortable place to board in New York City. Another reason is the matter of money. The increases in the price of board and lodging are out of all proportion to increases in wages. So the New York Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, and similar organizations in other cities, have formed a general association which will have as its object the standardization and registration of suitable rooming and boarding houses for girls all over the country.

A girl went to the office of the Bureau of Boarding Houses the other day who said she had gone on the previous day to twenty boarding houses advertised in morning papers, and that every vacancy had been filled by the time she reached the house; two other girls appeared with the bureau's opening one morning who had sat in the Pennsylvania Station all night because they could not find a room after their arrival in the early evening.

The girl who goes out "on her own" to look for a room has no way of knowing that she is going to be comfortable, or clean, or safe, or fairly treated. New York, unlike the City of Philadelphia and the State of Massachusetts, has no license law to standardize living conditions in the houses where girls must make their homes. Such a law is one of the things hoped for as the result of the State's reconstruction plans.

The most frequent complaint against the ordinary cheap lodging or boarding house where the working girl finds shelter is lack of cleanliness. A room that looks fairly well on first inspection may prove to be almost unendurable. But many a girl who is uncomfortable in a badly kept room may be literally afraid to "give notice" to her landlady. One girl's trunk was held when she tried to move from such a boarding house this Spring. To another girl, in another house, was presented a bill for $5 for a rug she was supposed to have "spoiled." In another case a bill for $5 was sent in for "damages" to a chair. All this is petty and dishonest persecution, and the girls know it. But there is nothing that they can do about it.

The following story from the recently prepared report of the association shows that, as the President puts it, "the powers of evil were planning to take advantage of the absorption in war interests":

A nice-looking young woman came to our bureau, accompanied by her little daughter, to say that she had just opened a house and would like to have her name on our list. She filled out the application blank satisfactorily, and gave, as required, two references. The two people to whom she referred—both men—gave glowing accounts of her ability as housekeeper, but each added that he would not care to be responsible for recommending her house for girls. We immediately started an investigation in the city where the woman had previously lived, and found that she had kept a disorderly house, that she had been arrested, her finger prints taken, and that her picture was in the Rogues' Gallery. Upon receiving this information, a description of the woman was sent from our office to the other room registries in New York and to the newspapers through which she might advertise. We thus prevented by our thorough method and quick action the operations of the woman in New York and so saved many girls from danger.

The fact that the Bureau of Boarding Houses for Girls will only list, in its registry of private boarding and rooming houses for girls, houses that provide a parlor where the residents can entertain their friends, calls attention to the lack of such provision in many places where girls live.

The Bureau of Boarding Houses for Girls lists, of course, the "organized houses," as the houses specially designed for girls are called, and in addition private houses coming up to the bureau's standard. In 1917 341 private houses were registered at the bureau office at 11 West Thirty-seventh Street, but last year the number of registrations dropped to 275. Meanwhile, the number of applications for rooms at the bureau was steadily rising; since January the monthly increase has been from 30 to 100 over the corresponding month last year. In 1910 the organized houses in Manhattan could accommodate 3,710 girls. At the end of 1918 there had been an increase in the number of such houses—there are between 70 and 80 now—and the total capacity had advanced to 3,941. But even in 1910—at the last census, that is—there were 48,052 self-supporting girls and women in Manhattan who had to find places to live.

Although the private houses listed with the Bureau of Boarding Houses are satisfactory as living places, they are almost always more expensive than the "organized" houses, few of which need be entirely self-supporting. The weekly rates for lodging and two meals a day at the organized houses range from $5.75 to $9 for permanent residents. In most private houses a girl must pay in the neighborhood of $12 a week. There have been only a few good boarding houses listed with the bureau this Spring whose weekly rates have gone as low as $9 and $10, and $14 is not an unusual price.

When it comes to furnished rooms the financial problem is even more serious; $3.25 and $3.50 is being charged this Spring for a tiny skylight room, and the comfortable rooms to be had for less than $4 are few. A dollar a day is the smallest amount of money on which a person can get sufficient food at restaurants.

Miss Cornelia E. Marshall, President of the association, had lived for several years in a girls' boarding house in order to study the practicability of a self-government plan, and has been for some time "personally committed," as she says, to this system "as the only one which brings content by giving them what they would have in their own homes, an opportunity to express their opinion openly and to be consulted about the arrangements of the house, and the still more important opportunity of sharing in the responsibility which every member of a real home must necessarily accept.

The attractive clubhouse, with the model rooming house across the street, solves the living problem for about twenty-five girls. Miss Marshall sums up the situation as follows:

"The evidence is clear that, good as the organized houses are for standardizing what girls should have, they cannot be built rapidly enough, because of their initial cost and expense of upkeep, to meet the growing demand. If we were to erect 500 houses accommodating 150 each, the Government maximum, we still would not meet the need. The only way, therefore, for immediate relief is to take the opportunity presented in the large number of rooming and boarding houses in the Borough of Manhattan and bring them to recognize the necessary physical and moral requirements of their occupants.

"The housing problem can only be efficiently solved when considered as a community problem in which landowners, proprietors of rooming and boarding houses, boarders and roomers, business firms and clergy co-operate to meet the need, whether of men or women, and to effect the standardization of housing in their own community."

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5 passenger, 1913 model, with 70 H. P., chain driven, equipped with Bosch magneto starting and lighting system; in good running condition; to be sold at sacrifice. Call or write
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DECORATED IN ENGLAND.

Medals Presented to Americans by Gen. Biddle.

LONDON, April 12.—At an imposing ceremony on the parade ground near the American military headquarters today Major Gen. John Biddle, commanding the United Kingdom, decorated Colonel Harry F. Rethers of Los Angeles, of the Quartermaster Corps, and Colonel Francis E. Longley of the 26th Engineers with Distinguished Service Medals. At the request of the French Government General Biddle presented the War Cross to Second Lieutenant James V. Slade of the 2d Engineers.

The citation order says that Colonel Rethers "distinguished himself by extraordinary ability and exceptional skill in organizing a quartermaster corps at Base Section 3."

Colonel Longley, who was in charge of the water supply service, was "responsible for a plentiful supply of pure drinking water to the combatant troops," showing "untiring energy, unusual initiative and good judgment."

Lieutenant Slade "on Oct. 9, 1918, directed with bravery a patrol which reconnoitred the front lines and established a liaison between isolated units of infantry, notwithstanding a violent artillery and infantry fire."

Lieutenant Barton Mathis of the Medical Corps of the American Army, received the British Military Cross from King George at Buckingham Palace today.



Grind—Grind—Grind
—and the ruin that is wrought

Everything that moves on your motor car is grinding away and wearing itself out.

Every metal surface, no matter how finely finished or how highly polished, is literally covered with microscopic holes, needle points and irregularities.

They are so small that they are not apparent to the eye or the touch.

But they grind and grind and grind against each other continually, until in time they ruin the smooth action of your machine. Especially is this true of the driving gears that do the heavy work.

Oil and grease *relieve* the trouble—but *do not cure it.* They don't go far enough.

Only a special flake graphite scientifically *combined* with highest grade oils and greases as in Dixon's Graphite Transmission and Differential Lubricant effectively *stops* the grind.

The *graphite* is forced into all the minute irregularities and *stays there*—giving an absolutely smooth, slippery surface.

Also the presence of the graphite makes the whole composition proof against heat and cold.

Don't buy flake graphite and do your own mixing. Perfect results will be obtained only by the use of Dixon's prepared lubricants.

Ask your dealer or garage man.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Transmission—Differential LUBRICANT

Ask your dealer about Dixon's various lubricating products including the famous Cup Grease

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY
Jersey City, New Jersey *Established 1827*

Largest Volume of Advertising Despite Censorship

DURING the three months ended March 31, 1919, THE NEW YORK TIMES published 3,894,970 agate lines of paid advertising.

No other New York newspaper, and probably no other newspaper in the world, printed so large a volume of advertising for this period, notwithstanding that all advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES are censored and selected.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1918, the gain was 788,858 agate lines (the greatest gain of any New York newspaper) and 1,016,010 agate lines compared with the first three months of 1917.

Advertising in March

In March, 1919, THE NEW YORK TIMES published 1,491,791 agate lines of advertisements—a gain of 283,143 lines over March, 1918.

The record for the corresponding month in six previous years follows:

March	Agate Lines	March	Agate Lines
1918	1,208,648	1915	802,074
1917	1,022,046	1914	847,277
1916	908,137	1913	804,721

The average net paid circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES, daily edition is more than [illegible] Sunday edition, in excess of 500,000.

The New York Times

FOREIGN POLICIES OF NEW GERMANY

Part of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's Speech in the National Assembly.

HAUGHTY TONE DOMINATES

Announces Things His People Will and Will Not Do, Without Admission of Wrongdoing in War.

Below is given in part the speech delivered before the German National Assembly at Weimar by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Foreign Minister, in which he outlined the position of the new German Government on all the foreign questions—the peace terms with the Western Allies, the surrender of territory, the Poles, the Czechoslovaks, the Danes, and union with Austria. He demands the immediate entry of Germany into the League of Nations. The speech was delivered on Feb. 13, and is here translated from the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger of the next day.

The new Government has confirmed me in my office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. That makes it my right and duty to give you an accounting on the fundamentals according to which I expect to carry on the foreign policy in the frame of the general Government.

The heritage which the old, now collapsed, system has left behind for the new Government is a bankruptcy, and yet I know that I shall be considered retroactively responsible in history, even though I must liquidate this remainder not according to free decision but according to the will of the creditors.

I can group the problems of German foreign policy under two heads: removal of the state of war and the setting up of normal relations with the community of nations.

The removal of the state of war is a pressing condition for the whole world. It is not Germany's fault that it still exists. When the former German Government agreed with the Entente and the United States on the Wilson peace principles, and on this basis accepted the terms of the armistice, no one could have thought that peace would still have to be waited for so long. Unfortunately, Germany's voluntary disarmament has not disposed the enemy to be milder, but has only given him the opportunity, by the repeated threat of the renewal of hostilities, to force further conditions from us. Recently they have made the attempt to regulate in this way questions which belong to the subject of the peace treaty, and under the pressure of arms on one side they have thought to solve them to our disadvantage, although on the peace bases agreed upon they were to be settled with justice and reciprocity. I have repelled this attempt and I shall in the future repel such attempts. They may impose upon us by force, but they cannot force us to recognize force as right. We have expected a speedy peace, for the armistice terms only had a meaning if they were applied for a short duration of time.

It is our duty, and we are ready, to make good the damage which the civil population in the territory occupied by us has suffered through our fault. But if we restore what has been destroyed in this territory we will do it by our free labor. We guard ourselves, therefore, against one's letting our war prisoners do such work as slaves, and even against the prolonged state of war to give a pretext in international law for this forced labor. Our enemies owe their victory in a preponderating degree not to military but economic warfare. From that it follows that the peace must not only be a political but also a real economic peace. Rightly has President Wilson designated the principle of economic freedom and equal rights as a main condition for a just and lasting peace. We may therefore accept it that the decisions of the Paris economic conference of 1916 will be dropped. It is clear that even a temporary differentiation against Germany in the field of trade and commerce would be unacceptable for us. One cannot treat people like the Germans as a second class nation.

No more can Germany enter the League of Nations without colonies than without a merchant fleet. According to Wilson's program colonial questions shall have a free, generous, absolutely and impartial adjustment. In the thought of that program we expect the return of our colonial territory which in part has been taken from us under broken treaties and in part under shallow pretexts. We are ready to negotiate on the giving up this or that colony, but as the rightful owner. The future colonial policy will guarantee humane treatment of the natives under all circumstances. In this connection—we must admit it—we have also committed errors. The activity of the missions, in which Germany had a large share, now much injured by the war, must be assured in the interest of the natives. In this connection we approve the idea of international control over the tropical colonies on the hypothesis that all colonial powers will submit to it and that Germany receives a proportionate share of the value and produce of the colonies. Of course, sharing in colonial activity can only have a meaning for us if those competent firms, the only source of the practical colonial policy of Germany, receive compensation for the damage they have suffered from the enemy.

On the other hand we must be prepared to lose valuable parts of the empire. That applies first to Alsace-Lorraine, the rewinning of which was the fruit of our victory and the symbol of German unity. You know that President Wilson has made the demand that the wrong that was done in 1871 through the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine must be righted. From the standpoint of the new international morality, according to which a people cannot be moved about in a game of the powers like chessmen, it was wrong to act in the case of Alsace-Lorraine without their will and even without regard for the language boundaries. I will not here refer to the earlier injustice that was done to the German people. I accept Wilson's standpoint because it concerns the right of the present people of Alsace-Lorraine.

The French plan to tack the Prussian Saar territory or the Bavarian Palatinate to Alsace-Lorraine is an act of imperialistic violence which must be as strongly condemned as the earlier intentions of German chauvinists on the basins of Longwy and Briey. For the French the coal deposits of the Saar basin are like the coal deposits of the Longwy-Briey for the German imperialists. Should such proposals carry with the Peace Conference one will have to give up every hope for the advancement of international relations. Certainly France has a political interest in every weakening of Germany so long as the two great nations consider themselves hereditary enemies and so stand against each other armed to the teeth.

The Peace Conference will have the problem of shaping such guarantees that this condition will appear groundless, only let one not seek the guarantee in tearing away a part of the national territory which belong to its most important members.

Even now the German National Assembly and I as the leader of German foreign policy should utter a warning against the injustice which is done Austria by its former fellow States. The new Czechslovak State violates the law to which it owes its independence in that it not only seeks to force the German Bohemians and Moravians by arms under its dominion, but it claims in the southeast territory inhabited by Germans. Austrian Silesia and territory of Lower Austria, in addition to German settlements on the borders of Austria-Hungary, the new State wishes to have bow to its authority in order to satisfy its striving for economic expansion. It even threatens to reach out over the German boundary. Against such encroachments the strongest protest must be entered. The economic needs of the Czechoslovak State which are to be considered in the light of its exclusion from the sea can be handled peacably. The new Germany has the same vital interest in the prosperity of its rising neighbor as it has in Germany's economic soundness.

As we are resolved to make good the national rights of the German brothers round about us, so we wish to recognize right where it goes against our position of authority. This applies before all else to the Poles. We have already declared ourselves ready for the union with the Polish State of all territory undoubtedly settled by Poles. We will keep that promise. What territories come under the thirteenth point of the Wilson program is a matter in dispute. An impartial court may decide on this, and until it decides these districts belong to the nation. No one is entitled to exercise supreme authority there except Prussia and the national Government.

What is right for the German Poles is suitable for the German Danes. The German Government considers it its duty to grant the Danes the right of self-determination that it demands for the Germans. By the development that things have taken on our northern border we hope that we shall form a forecast of how age-long national quarrels can be settled by free understanding in honorable compromise leading to lasting national reconciliation. The German people is one in the wish to live with the Danish people in good relations, undisturbed by hidden animosity. The Danish people in the great majority will recognize that Germany's defeat is not to be misused in order to make German land Danish. Whoever honestly wishes for good relations between the two neighboring countries cannot deny the danger that the creation of an irredenta brings with it.

In a League of Nations in which we would be only the objective of the executive power we could not enter. The manner of participation of the States in the organs of the League as well as the functions of the organs and the order of business offer many difficulties. But I do not surrender the hope that humanity, having been martyred through the world war, will carry out this new arrangement of the relations of nations as the fruit of its sacrifices and suffering. Then it will be possible that nate will give way to that consideration without which no humane relations can be maintained.

The Government in whose name I shall exercise foreign policy stands under the leadership of German workmen. But it is a government of united socialist and bourgeois democracy. On the memorable day which gave to the German nation its first elected chief it was shown that the representative of democratic Germany could first speak to the outside world with full rights in the name of the German people.

Certainly both within and without we have much to make good, especially toward Belgium, and there is no occasion to employ high sounding words. But we have also both within and without goods of inestimable value to reckon on and therefore the duty to declare our individuality and independence in the face of the victor.

We are conquered but not dishonored. The great poet of German freedom says, "Worthless is the nation which does not gladly stake its all on its honor." Joy for many of us may be passed, but the will, the unshakable will, still remains. In part, the dignity of the German people has been placed in my hands and I promise that I shall safeguard it.

TO CLOSE RED CROSS SHOP.

Final Sales to be Made by May 1—Stage Women to Help.

Preparations are making for closing the Red Cross Shop, 587 Fifth Avenue, on May 1. New saleswomen are to be brought in, including many women of the stage and in the form of a legal summons, signed by executive officers and closed with a seal, a notice is being sent to great number of people in the city to appear at the shop and make purchases, as it is proposed to sell every article that has been donated.

Among the stage sales women will be Mary Garden, who is to preside over the women's apparel department, where gowns, hats, and furs are sold, on April 15. Others who will appear are Estelle Winwood, April 17; Frances Starr, April 18; Ethel Stannard, April 21; Margaret Lawrence, April 22; Violet Heming, April 24; Mabel Taliaferro, April 25; Janet Beecher, April 28.

Sales in the shop from its opening in November, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1919, amounted to $32,853.18. All the money has been expended in providing comforts and pleasure for convalescent soldiers, sailors, and marines.

POLITE EVENING CALL TO MURDER

The Strange Case of Major Seton and Lieut. Col. Rutherford in London Courts.

INSANE FROM SHELL SHOCK

Slayer Served in Royal Medical Corps in Flanders and Was Cited for Conspicuous Gallantry.

On April 9 a British court declared insane Lieut. Col. Norman Cecil Rutherford, whose trial for the murder Jan. 13 of Major Miles Charles Seton had been a London sensation for weeks. The social standing of the persons involved and the extraordinary circumstances of the crime itself had combined to create an extraordinary interest in the case. Interest in the verdict of the court is intensified by the fact that Colonel Rutherford's mental condition is attributed to shell shock, inducing insomnia. An interesting point of the evidence was the testimony of an alienist that Colonel Rutherford had told him a month before the tragedy that he had had a realistic dream in which he killed Major Seton, and that he woke from this dream trembling and terrified.

Cable dispatches about the middle of January related that on the evening of Jan. 13 Major Miles Charles Seton, K. C. B., was shot and killed at the residence of his cousin, Sir Malcolm Cotter Seton, Secretary of the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office, that the crime had been committed without witnesses, and that Lieut. Col. Norman Cecil Rutherford had been arrested and had confessed firing the fatal shots.

A Coroner's jury on Jan. 24 brought in a verdict of willful murder against Colonel Rutherford, based on circumstantial evidence deduced from testimony given by Sir Malcolm and Lady Seton, his wife, at whose home, 13 Clarendon Road, Holland Park, the murder was committed; and by maid servants of the Seton and Rutherford households, confirmed by the confession without particulars of the defendant and a brief note he was allowed to write to his wife after his arrest:

"I am sorry. The worst possible has happened. Seton is dead."

The Seton house, at 13 Clarendon Road, is a large, four-storied, semi-detached building standing in a garden about fifteen yards from the road at the corner of Ladbroke Road and Clarenden Road, Holland Park, Kensington. It has been for some time occupied by Sir Malcolm and Lady Seton. There Sir Malcolm's cousin, the murdered man, had been a frequent visitor.

He was forty-five years of age and the surviving member of the Setons of Carlston and the Cookes of Treskerby, Cornwall. He had served in South Africa in 1901-3 in the Cape Medical Staff Corps. He was an M. B. and F. R. C. S. of Edinburgh University and anaesthetist at Alfred Hospital at Melbourne, where he had redided when he joined the Australian Medical Corps and went to the front.

Lieut. Col. Rutherford has had a distinguished military career in the Royal Medical Corps. He has been repeatedly mentioned in dispatches and is the possessor of the Distinguished Service Order medal, received "for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of an advanced dressing station . . . near Ypres, June 6-9, 1917."

Some years ago he became the hero of a romantic elopement in Yorkshire which is still the talk of families in the Leeds and Shipley areas. At the time he was a medical student and a frequent visitor at the home of Sir James Roberts, Bart, of Strathallan Castle, Scotland. He and Sir James's daughter Alice fell in love, and, despairing of obtaining the family's approval of their engagement, secretly eloped and were married over the border. For years Sir James declined to acknowledge his son-in-law. Meanwhile three sons and three daughters had been born to the Rutherfords. On the signing of the armistice they took over Carshalton House, in Surrey. The residence is one of the finest in the picturesque old village of Carshalton. The grounds extend to the centre of the village near the parish church and ponds, and are wooded and finely laid out.

The examination on remand before the West London Police Court was not resumed until Jan. 29, five days after the Coroner's jury at Kensington had rendered its verdict of "willful murder." At the Coroner's inquest, which opened on Jan. 17, some dramatic testimony tending to demonstrate the manner in which Major Seton had been killed was presented.

Sir Malcolm Seton testified that the Major had come to his house at about 9 o'clock, Jan. 13.

"He was shown at once to my smoking room, upstairs," Sir Malcolm said, "where my wife and I were seated, and we sat chatting for some time. We talked for about half an hour, and then I had some urgent letters to write, and in the same room I went to my writing table and began to write the letters.

"About 10 o'clock we heard the doorbell ring. The maid answered, and came upstars, but I did not quite catch the name she gave. She said 'Colonel Someone wishes to speak to Captain Seton.' It was 'Captain' she said, not 'Major.' The maid told me afterward that she had not heard the name clearly, but my wife heard the name as 'Rutherford.' My wife at once said to my cousin, 'Won't you bring him up here?' thinking it was a friend of his. My cousin then went down. Whether he was pleased or otherwise, I could not form any opinion. After they had been down about a quarter of an hour, we suddenly heard the sound of four or five pistol shots. The first four shots rang out in rapid succession; then there was a pause before the last shot."

"Did you hear any conversation?" the Coroner asked. The witness replied, "Not a word."

"Did you hear a fall?"

"It is difficult to say. I sprang up when I heard the shots. I rushed at once downstairs, followed by my wife. When she heard the shots she called out, 'What has happened?' As I ran downstairs I heard groans. I saw the body of an officer lying in the hall. From just inside the dining room the body had fallen into the hall. For the moment I could not tell which of the two was lying on the floor, but I rushed forward and saw a tall, strange officer standing in the dining room on the far side of the table near the window.

"I am not very clear what I said on the shock of the moment, but I believe I called out, 'Did you do this?' And he said 'Yes' very quietly. He was in a curiously calm state, as if his whole mind had been concentrated on something which was over, and he did not care what happened after that. It gave me the impression of a man who had decided to do something and who had done it."

Further replying to the Coroner, the witness said:

"I was in a difficult position of going for a doctor in case there was some hope for my cousin at the price of leaving my wife alone in the room with the stranger. I looked at Colonel Rutherford. It seemed absolutely certain he would not harm her in any way, and I said 'Will you stay here until I come back?'"

"What do you say about his being distressed when Lady Seton came in?" asked the Coroner. "His manner," said Sir Malcolm, "seemed to be one of great distress. He gave a kind of groan. I said to Colonel Rutherford, 'Will you stay here till I come back?' and he answered, 'Yes.' I should just like to say here that there was nothing whatever to have prevented Colonel Rutherford leaving the house before I could have reached the hall. He seemed distressed when he saw Lady Seton. He gave a sort of gasp. Otherwise he was fairly calm. Sometimes he stood still and sometimes he walked up and down the dining room."

In opening the case for the prosecution before the police magistrate, Sir Archibald Bodkin, said:

"It a regrettable occurrence of this kind one naturally looks for an explanation of the deliberate conduct of the accused. Deliberately because, following shortly upon that scene at Carshalton Place, he packs his bag, and, as rapidly as he can, goes directly to the house in which it is clear he thought he would be able to find Major Seton, and then, after a space in which no sounds of quarreling or trouble of any kind were heard, this murder takes place. In the bag, I venture to think it is clear, will be found that explanation, for among the letters in the little packet or bundle in the bag, which will be produced as evidence before you, there are five of them to which I wish to draw your attention. They range from July 27, 1918, to Nov. 29, 1918, and all of them are letters written by Mrs. Rutherford to her husband. The first one, that of July 27, reads as follows:

"Your long letter came this evening, and the few words at the end rend my heart. Darling, have you given me merciless in refusing forgiveness? Only come back to me to help me to complete the task we undertook together. I believe my love for you to be the most vital part of my life, for in driving you out of my life I have suffered tortures, both mental and physical, which must surely in the end have killed me. Love me with the strength of your being and I will not fail. Come back to me when the opportunity is given you and I will be waiting, as ever.

"The postmark on the next is Sept. 14, 1918. It is addressed to Colonel Rutherford in France. It is written from Carshalton Place and mentions divorce proceedings.

"Then, after an interval of some six weeks, there is a third letter, dated Oct. 24, also from Carshalton Place. It reads in part:

"Dear Norman: I need not waste words in making explanations. Your knowledge of my nature will make you realise what it has cost me to write you these few lines. I want to gain my freedom with as little suffering for you as possible, and for the children's safe, you will agree to carry the thing through with as little publicity as possible I will hand over the three elder children to you. Honestly, believe that I would be the happier for you, and it would at least give you some hold on life. I should not feel that you were utterly broken. This is a difficult letter to write. Please make the very worst task as easy as possible for the sake of all I have so far borne for you.

"The next letter is dated Nov. 7 and runs:

"Your letter of the 3d has just arrived. My tender heartedness and generosity in the past were generally taken advantage of and used as an additional scourge to chastise me. You mean to fight for the children, but you will never get them. You give me no credit for what I have done for you, though you say [naming two of her daughters] both love me before any one else and that my firstborn son loves me and is understood by me to a very unusual degree. You know by your violent temper and frequent ill-usage of me you have suffered in the eyes of the children. It seems that it is better for them to have one parent whom they can respect, and that reason I yield to save them from the horrible scandal of divorce proceedings.

"I might have known you would take my generosity as a sign of weakness. So be it. The minute you walk into this house I shall leave it and go to my parents, who will then see justice done for me. Your love for me is of the wrong kind. Your love has always been artificial. Your grossly abused the deepest love a woman can for man, and the remainder of your life will be a curse to you for evermore. Don't think I shall be denied justice. I served you well and faithfully and shall reap the reward accordingly. Don't think you will escape justice for having deceived me and treated me unfaithfully.

"The last letter is dated Nov. 29, and is as follows:

"I am very unhappy. Mr. Bird is going to write to you about divorce proceedings, and he may tell you that I still care for you. Candidly, other men would be no more than episodes in my life to me. You were life itself, but that does not alter the fact that life often appears very worthless, and I would give anything for a merciful Providence to get me out of it. I don't think that any one realizes that the love I gave you can neither completely die nor be repeated, but I am convinced that your nature will never change and that only unhappiness lies with you. Please help me, for divorce is the only means of my obtaining happiness.

"These letters," continued Sir Archibald, "with a number of others from other persons, were found collected together in the bag. They are letters of a painful character. Colonel Rutherford comes home on Jan. 6, whether then for the first time is not known, but it would seem to me quite probable that at that time he learned of the visit, recently ended, of Major Seton, and of Major Seton's earlier visits in the October, and one or two other week-end visits in the Autumn, of last year to Carshalton Place. * * *

"All the circumstances of his conduct at Carshalton Place, his coming up to London, his leaving behind him, because he had no need for it, the ordinary revolver which was found in his room, but armed, as apparently no one knew he was armed, with this other weapon—all these circumstances are those of deliberate action."

Lady Seton under the cross-examination of both Sir Archibald Bodkin and Travers Humphreys who supplemented the story she had related before the Coroner. Major Seton, she said, had been down stairs about a quarter of an hour before the shots were heard.

"The smoking-room," she said, "is immediately above the dining room, and voices can be heard from the dining room if you are in the smoking room. We have experimented since. My husband has gone down to the dining room and I have heard him speaking almost at once and clearly."

"After a quarter of an hour had elapsed," the witness went on, "I heard a volley of shots, almost a continuous sound, and then two distinct shots in quick succession. I went downstairs with my husband, and in the hall I saw Major Seton lying on his face with his foot inside the dining-room door, while his head was almost at the foot of the stairs. He was moaning. On entering the dining room I saw an officer at the far side of the table. The officer was Colonel Rutherford.

"On the table were a pistol, a cap, and gloves. Colonel Rutherford was standing extraordinarily rigid. I said, 'Can't you help us? Help us for Miles?' He did not answer, and I sat down on the floor and Colonel Rutherford and my husband raised Major Seton into my arms. Sir Malcolm then went for a doctor. Colonel Rutherford paced up and down the room, and I heard the click of the lock of a revolver. 'Put that down,' I said, 'and come here.' Colonel Rutherford did so, and I asked him to promise not to touch the revolver again. He said, 'I promise,' and then said, 'My dear lady, I would not have given you that promise if it was of any use to me. It has not another bullet.' He gave me the revolver, which I put on the floor under my skirt. Colonel Rutherford sat down by the table and leaned across it with his arms spread out in front of him.

"After a long pause he said, 'Will you do me a favor?' I replied, 'Yes.' Colonel Rutherford then produced a letter which he asked me to burn. It was in a large square envelope. He held it so that I could not see the address. But the envelope had been opened.

"When he asked me to burn it, I said, 'No,' but as I had promised I said he could burn it himself. I told him that if he went upstairs to the smoking room he would find a fire there. He was away long enough to watch the letter burn."

The witness then described how Colonel Rutherford admitted the doctor who went to Major Seton's body, and said, "What is it—suicide?"

The witness replied "No," or shook her head; Colonel Rutherford said nothing. A few minutes later her husband returned with a police Constable, with whom Colonel Rutherford went away.

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MORE THAN 200 TENNIS TOURNAMENTS ARE SANCTIONED FOR THIS SEASON BY U. S. N. L. T. A.

OVER 200 TOURNEYS IN 1919 SCHEDULE

Official List of Tennis Dates Indicates an Immediate Return to a Pre-War Basis.

SEASON TO OPEN MAY 10

Harlem Club Will Conduct Outdoor Inaugural—State Championships Are to be Resumed.

The official tennis schedule for 1919, ratified at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. S. N. L. T. A., and later prepared for publication by the special Schedule Committee, was announced yesterday at the office of Paul B. Williams, Field Secretary of the association. One hundred and fifty senior tournaments have been sanctioned, and with the addition of the junior, boys' and girls' events, as well as a few dates still undecided, the total will run well over 200. While this is slightly below the record made in 1917, the coming season promises to be the biggest in the history of American tennis in the number and quality of tournament entries.

Although an informal open doubles event will be held at the University Heights Club, beginning next Saturday, April 19, the local outdoor season will be officially ushered in on May 10 at the Harlem Club, this annual fixture in singles and doubles again holding the place of honor at the top of the list. From then on until the end of August the Summer does not show a single week without at least one important tournament. Practically all the State championships are again to be held, and a number of other events which had to be abandoned during the war will be resumed with all their old prestige. Notable among these is the Newport Casino tournament, which comes in the week preceding the national championships and serves as the final tuning up for all the leading stars of the game.

The first tourney of the season involving a national title is the women's championship in singles and doubles, which begins at the Philadelphia Cricket Club on June 16. Nearly a month later, on July 14, comes the national clay court championship, to be played this year at the South Side Club, Chicago. It is believed that some of the top-notch players who are still in service abroad will return in time for this tournament. The national doubles championship will be decided at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, in the week beginning Aug. 18. All the preliminary sectional doubles tournaments will be held as in the past, with the exception of the Pacific-Northwest and the Inter-Mountain. Aug. 25 is the date for starting the national singles, as well as the finals, of the junior and boys' events, the veterans' and father-and-son championships, at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.

An East vs. West team match will be played at Cincinnati July 10, and the intercollegiate championships are scheduled for Sept. 8, at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia. There will also be a number of college and school team matches both in the Spring and in the Fall. The local club matches of the Metropolitan Association will probably be resumed during the Summer.

With all the titleholders, from National Champion R. Lindley Murray down, ready to defend their honors, and with Williams, McLoughlin, Johnson, Church, Washburn, Mathey, and others, preparing to get back into the game, the tennis season of 1919 should prove truly significant. The complete schedule follows:

TENNIS DATES.

APRIL.

7—Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, N. C.; first annual united North and South championship.
20—Vedado Tennis Club, Havana, Cuba, open tournament.

MAY.

10—Harlem Tennis Club, New York City; open tournament.
10—Women's Park Tennis Club, San Francisco, Cal.; San Francisco championship, women.
10—Essex County Country Club, West Orange, N. J.; Essex county championship.
10—New Rochelle Tennis Club, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Quaker Ridge championship.
24—Plymouth Country Club, Norristown, Penn.; championship of Schuylkill Valley.
27—Pelham Country Club, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; women's invitation tournament.
28—Canarsiegan Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; invitation tournament.
28—Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md.; Middle Atlantic championship. Middle Atlantic sectional doubles championship.
30—Douglas Country Club, Douglas, Ariz.; Border States championship.
30—North Hempstead Country Club, Fort Washington, L. I.; Nassau and Queens County championship.
30—Braeburn Country Club, West Newton, Mass.; Massachusetts State doubles championship.
30—Westchester County Association, Westchester N. Y.; championship of Westchester County; closed.

JUNE.

2—Montclair Athletic Club, Montclair, N. J.; New Jersey championship; men; closed.
2—Country Club of Westchester Westchester, N. Y.; invitation tournament.
2—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; women's metropolitan championship.
2—Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn.; women's championship of Pennsylvania and Eastern States.
4—Country Club of Northampton Country, Easton Penn.; championship of Lehigh Valley.
7—New York Tennis Club, New York City, Bronx County championship. Manhattan doubles and husband and wives tournament.
8—The Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.; women's invitation tournament.
9—Country Club of Virginia, Richmond Va.; mid Dominion tournament.
9—Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penn., Pennsylvania State championship; men.
9—Chicago Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill.; Chicago championship.
9—Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del.; Delaware State championship, women.
9—Hartford Golf Club, Hartford, Conn.; New England championship.
10—Bloomfield Tennis Club, Bloomfield N. J.; tournament for teams of North Jersey and East Passaic Valley Tennis Associations.
10—University of Texas, Austin, Texas.; Texas State championship.
12—Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass.; Church Cup match.
14—Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass.; Massachusetts State championship; men.
16—Terrace Club of Flatbush Brooklyn, N. Y.; Brooklyn championship.
16—Sans Souci Country Club, Greenville, S. C.; championship of the Carolinas.
16—Philadelphia Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; women's championship of the United States; girls' championship of the United States; mixed doubles championship of the United States.
16—Baltimore County Club, Baltimore, Md.; Maryland State championship.
21—Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Long Island championship.
21—Cleveland Associated Tennis Clubs, Cleveland, Ohio; Cleveland championship; men.
21—Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, S. I.; invitation doubles tournament.
21—Berkeley Tennis Club, Berkeley, Cal.; Pacific Coast championship.
23—Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del.; Delaware State championship; men.
23—Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Orange N. J.; Middle States championship.
25—Lewiston Country Club, Lewiston Idaho.; Idaho State championship.
25—Augusta Country Club, Augusta, Ga.; South Atlantic States championship.
25—Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City, Mo.; women's Great Plains championship.
27—Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I.; invitation tournament.
28—University Heights Tennis Club, New York City, South Side championship.
28—Berkeley Tennis Club, Berkeley, Cal.; Alameda County championship.
28—Kansas City Field Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Missouri State championship.
30—St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association, St. Louis, Mo.; Central States championship; women.
30—Engleside Tennis Club, Beach Haven, N. J.; Independence Day tournament.
30—Spokane Tennis Club, Spokane, Wash.; Inland Empire championship.
30—Country Club of Springfield, Springfield, Mass.; Connecticut Valley championship.

JULY.

3—Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Western Pennsylvania championship.
4—Long Beach Club, Los Angeles, Cal.; California sectional doubles championship.
6—Mount Pleasant Tennis Club, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Eastern New York State championship.
7—Nashville Country Club, Nashville, Tenn.; Tennessee State championship.
7—Brockton Country Club, Campello, Mass.; Plymouth County championship.
7—St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association, St. Louis, Mo.; Central States championship; men.
10—Ohio Lawn Tennis Association, Cincinnati, Ohio; East-West team match.
12—Stamford Yacht Club, Stamford, Conn.; Stamford championship.
12—Engleside Tennis Club, Beach Haven, N. J.; Central New Jersey championship.
14—South Side Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill.; Clay Court championship of the United States.
14—Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, Portland, Ore.; Oregon State championship.
14—Park Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; championship of the Great Lakes; Western New York championship.
14—Woodmere Club, Woodmere, L. I.; men's open tournament.
16—Yahnundasis Golf Club, Utica, N. Y.; New York State championship.
17—Field Club of Greenwich, Greenwich, Conn.; invitation tournament.
17—Bathing and Tennis Club, Spring Lake Beach, N. J.; North Jersey Coast championship.
19—Milwaukee Tennis Association, Milwaukee, Wis.; Milwaukee championship.
18—Minnetonka Yacht Club, Deephaven, Minn.; Northwestern championship; Northwestern sectional doubles championship.
21—Cleveland Associated Tennis Clubs, Cleveland, Ohio; tri-State sectional doubles championship.
21—Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass.; Longwood singles; New England sectional doubles championship.
21—Asheville Country Club, Asheville, N. C.; Southern championship; Southern sectional doubles championship.
26—Cynwyd Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; championship of Eastern Pennsylvania.
28—Westchester Tennis Club, New Castle, N. H.; open tournament.
28—Western Michigan Tennis Association, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Western Michigan championship.
28—Woodmere Club, Woodmere, L. I.; women's tournament.
28—Crawford Notch Tennis Club, Crawford Notch, N. H.; New Hampshire State and White Mountains championship.
30—Hoosick Falls Country Club, Hoosic Falls, N. Y.; Hoosic Valley championship.

AUGUST.

2—Worcester Tennis Club, Worcester, Mass.; open tournament.
2—Oakland Yacht Club, Oakland, Ca.; Oakland championship.
4—Newport Lawn Tennis Club, Newport, R. I.; invitation tournament.
4—Detroit Tennis Club, Detroit, Mich.; Michigan State championship.
4—Sioux City Lawn Tennis Association, Sioux City, Iowa; interstate championship.
4—Cleveland Associated Tennis Clubs, Cleveland, Ohio; Cleveland championship.
4—Jeannette Tennis Club, Jeannette, Penn.; Westmoreland County championship.
4—Iron Mountain Tennis Club, Jackson, N. H.; championship east side of White Mountains.
4—Cascade Tennis Club, Atlanta, Ga.; Georgia State championship.
4—Country Club of Norfolk, Norfolk, Conn.; Connecticut State championship.
4—Portland Country Club, Falmouth, Me.; open tournament.
4—Tacoma Lawn Tennis Club Tacoma, Wash.; Pacific Northwest championship.
4—Atlantic City Yacht Club, Atlantic City, N. J.; Atlantic City championship.
9—Long View Tennis Club, Duluth, Minn.; head of the lakes championship.
9—Engleside Tennis Club, Beach Haven, N. J.; Beach Haven championship.
9—Bedford Springs Tennis Club, Bedford Springs, Penn.; championship of Southern Pennsylvania.
11—Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, N. Y.; men's invitation tournament.
11—Birmingham Country Club, Birmingham, Ala.; Cotton States championship.
11—Inlet Terrace Club, Belmar, N. J.; open tournament.
11—Seattle Tennis Club, Seattle, Wash.; Washington State championship.
11—Happy Hollow Tennis Club, Owatonna, Minn.; Southern Minnesota championship.
12—Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass.; doubles championship of the United States.
16—Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, R. I.; Rhod Island State championship.
18—Cleveland Associated Tennis Clubs, Cleveland, Ohio; Ohio State championship.
16—Kansas City Field Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Missouri Valley championship.
18—Meadow Club, Southampton, N. Y.; invitation tournament; mixed doubles.
18—Rockaway Beach Club, Bayhead, N. J.; open tournament.
18—Lake George Club, Diamond Point, on Lake George, N. Y.; champion of Lake George.
23—Squirrel Island Athletic Association, Squirrel Island, Me.; Southern Maine championship.
23—Fort Wayne Country Club, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Indiana State championship.
23—Ocean City Yacht Club, Ocean City, N. J.; South Jersey championship.
23—Northwestern Tennis Association; Minneapolis, Minn. Minnesota State championship.
25—West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I.; singles championship of the United States; junior and boys' championship of the United States; veterans' championship of the United States; father and son championship of the United States.
25—Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, N. Y.; women's invitation tournament.
25—Asheville Country Club, Asheville, N. C.; championship Mayo Cup; doubles.
25—Eagles Mere Athletic Association, Eagles Mere, Penn.; Eagles Mere championship.
25—Denver Country Club, Denver, Col.; Colorado State championship.
25—Kansas City Field Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Missouri State championship; mixed doubles.
26—Altoona Cricket Club, Altoona, Penn.; Central Pennsylvania championship.
30—Country Club of Pittsfield, Pittsfield, Mass.; Berkshire County championship.
30—Engleside Tennis Club, Beach Haven, N. J.; Labor Day tournament.
30—Audubon Country Club, Louisville, Ky.; Kentucky State championship.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Chicago Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill.; Illinois State championship.
1—Niagara Lawn Tennis Club, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada; international championship.
1—Woodmere Club Woodmere, L. I.; mixed doubles tournament.
1—Talbot Country Club, Easton, Md.; peninsula championship.
6—Dumbarton Club, Washington, D. C.; District of Columbia championship.
6—Westfield Golf Club, Westfield, N. J.; Westfield championship.
6—Bicycles Tennis Club Berkeley, Cal.; California State championship.
7—Indiana Tennis Association, Indianapolis, Ind.; Tri-State championship; singles.
8—Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; Philadelphia and district championship.
8—Merion Cricket Club Philadelphia, Penn.; inter-collegiate championship of the United States.
9—Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City, Mo.; Great Plains mixed doubles championship.
8—New York Tennis Club, New York City, women and two during Marblehead race week. These races, together with others held by the Corinthian and Boston Yacht Clubs, will provide racing at Marblehead for yachts of Class P and smaller on every Saturday, on every day of race week, and on holidays from June 21 to the middle of September.

WILLARD SECRETLY TRAINING FOR BOUT

Champion Is Reported to be Getting Into Good Condition on His Kansas Farm.

Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, is secretly training at his home in Lawrence, Kan., according to Ike Dorgan, secretary to Tex Rickard, the promoter of the proposed bout between Willard and Jack Dempsey, which is scheduled for July 4. Dorgan declared yesterday that he had received information from Ray Archer, Willard's business manager, to the effect that the titleholder was working steadily after a plan which is calculated to place him in an excellent physical condition to defend his title.

Willard, evidently, is not making the mistake of underrating Dempsey. The titleholder, through his activity in training, demonstrates that he is expecting serious opposition, and is preparing himself for a stiff bout. Archer informed Dorgan that Willard has been engaged in active training now for two months, and is increasing his exercises accordingly as the preparatory trials progress. Willard is now giving serious attention to stiff jaunts over the roads in the neighborhood of his Lawrence home. Following the road work the titleholder retires to a gymnasium which he has fitted up on his ranch, and there he punches the bag, skips the rope and performs various other gymnastic and calisthenic feats calculated to reduce his weight and improve his wind.

In addition to his training work, Willard has adopted a diet for the purpose of decreasing his weight. This indicates the seriousness with which Willard is taking the forthcoming match. The champion has enjoyed an easy life for the last three years, during which time he has not entered the ring for a serious contest. In fact his only combat since gaining the title in 1915 was the match against Frank Moran here in 1916.

Promoter Rickard will be asked today to name his selection for the site of the big scrap. Rickard, it is said, has practically abandoned hope of conducting the bout in this city. The fact that he is giving serious attention to Western offers is accepted as significant that he proposes holding the bout in the West. The distance permitted boxing matches in the West is not the determining factor, it is said, for both Rickard and the principals are confident a bout of ten rounds will be enough for one or the other of the boxers to display decisive superiority. Idaho Falls, Pocatello, Idaho; Akron, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, and Cumberland, Md., are in the field with lucrative inducements for the bout.

COLLEGE GOLFERS BUSY.

Teams Have Arranged Pretentious Schedules for Season.

College golfers are beginning to get busy, and most of the universities have arranged their Spring schedules. Yale and Princeton have made plans for quite a few matches with other Varsity players. Dartmouth is also getting in the field, and it may be that this aggregation will have to be reckoned with more than ever.

J. K. Wetherby of Minneapolis and S. M. Mauk of Toledo were recently elected Captain and Manager, respectively. Both are veterans. Two other men from last year's team are back, D. H. Ankery and O. C. Frost. Of the new men, A. G. Gunnison, the present holder of the New Hampshire title, is sure of a position on the team, as is A. P. Boyd of Chattanooga, handicapped at 4 by the Western Golf Association.

Dartmouth candidates are already practicing, and the course is in excellent condition for this season of the year. Two trips have been scedued, one the first week of May, to include matches with Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Harvard, while the other will begin June 2, when Williams, Amherst, and Yale will be opponents.

Princeton opened its season a few days ago. The team will include Richard A. Haight, J. S. Dean, R. W. Thorington, J. H. Douglas, Jr., R. W. Woolworth, and R. S. Cutting. Five matches have been arranged, as follows: May 3, Dartmouth at Arcola; May 5, Pennsylvania at Princeton; May 10, Yale at Baltusrol; May 24, Harvard at Sleepy Hollow; May 26, Pennsylvania at Merion.

The Yale schedule calls for a match with Columbia at Greenwich, April 30; with Georgia Tech at New Haven, May 5; with Princeton at Baltusrol, May 10; with Pennsylvania at Garden City, May 24; with Harvard at the Rhode Island Country Club, May 31.

PLAN MANY YACHT RACES.

Eastern Y. C. Will Begin Annual Cruise on July 5.

BOSTON, April 12.—Commodore Herbert M. Sears of the Eastern Yacht Club has announced that the annual cruise of the club will be held this year, and he will lead the fleet in his flagship Constellation. The fleet, as usual, will cruise to the eastward from Marblehead, starting with a short run to Gloucester on the afternoon of Saturday, July 5, and ending at Bar Harbor on Saturday, July 12. Various places along the Maine coast will be visited, and racing runs from port to port will be arranged for the racing yachts.

While not many of the larger steam and power yachts may be in commission, it is evident that a great many sailing yachts will be out after their enforced layup for the last two years. The Eastern fleet on its cruise is usually composed mostly of sailing yachts, the prospects for a good cruise are bright.

The annual regatta of the club will be held off Marblehead on Friday, July 4. This will be an event for yachts over thirty feet water line enrolled in any recognized yacht club. The Puritan Cup, sailed for each year and open only to yachts of the Eastern Yacht Club, will go to the yacht making the best corrected time over the course sailed by larger yachts.

During the season the club will hold six open races for smaller yachts off Marblehead, four on Saturday afternoons and two during Marblehead race week. These races, together with others held by the Corinthian and Boston Yacht Clubs, will provide racing at Marblehead for yachts of Class P and smaller on every Saturday, on every day of race week, and on holidays from June 21 to the middle of September.

SCENE OF RACING MOVES.

Stables Shifted to Havre de Grace for Opening on Wednesday.

HAVRE DE GRACE, April 12.—The scene of Maryland racing will shift on Wednesday to the picturesque Havre de Grace track, where the Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association will hold a thirteen-day meeting. The racing will be marked by the running of a liberally endowed program and the initial appearances for their public trials of the great Eastern three-year-olds that are pointing for the $25,000 Preakness Stakes at Pimlico and the Kentucky Derby. It will be at Havre de Grace that the public will see under colors for the first time since last year the crack three-year-olds of the Ross, Whitney, Clark, Garrison, and Whitney stables—Billy Kelly, War Pennant, War Marvel, Milk Maid, Sir Barton, Blue Laddie, Vindex, Bayard, Headstrong, Dunboyne, Purchase, Be Frank, Cirrus, Lord Brighton, &c.

There are about 500 horses of various ages and degrees of usefulness here now and more are coming. Secretary Robinson, probably, will have upward of 100 from which to fill his fields. He could call it get on with 400 or 500.

DAVISON BEATS WASHBURN.

American Tennis Expert Eliminated from British Tourney.

LONDON, April 12.—Captain Watson M. Washburn of the American Army was eliminated today in the semi-finals of the covered court tennis championship at the Queen's Club today by P. M. Davison, who is rated as among the best of the English covered court players. The score was 6—0, 6—3, 5—6, 7—5.

The match was sharply contested throughout, Washburn volleying more than usual. Davison played in excellent form.

SCHOOL SWIMMERS TIED.

Manual and Stuyvesant Teams Win in P. S. A. L. Tourney.

The team swimming championship title for the first term high school students rests between the teams representing Stuyvesant and Manual Training High Schools. In the final meet of the Public School Athletic League tournament series yesterday in the Columbia University pool young swimmers of these two schools were victorious and remained at the head of the standing in a deadlock. Each team has five victories and one defeat, for a total of ten points each.

Whether there will be a swim-off to break the deadlock is undetermined. Stuyvesant defeated Townsend Harris Hall H. S. 52 points to 9.

Manual Training's margin of victory over Erasmus Hall H. S. was 43 points to 18. This meet produced surprising results and the closest race of the day. Benedict, Erasmus Hall's most formidable swimmer, was defeated in two races. In the 50-yard swim Benedict followed the wash of Arnold of Manual Training, and in the 200-foot breast stroke event Benedict had to be content with second place to Shaw of Manual Training. This was the closest race of the day.

The summaries:

STUYVESANT H. S. VS. TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL H. S.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Heylat, Townsend Harris Hall, with 86 points; Thompson, Stuyvesant, 84 points, second; Burchell, Townsend Harris Hall, 24 points, third; Forey, Stuyvesant, 21 points, fourth.

30-Yard Swim.—Won by Laskas, Stuyvesant; Trusell, Stuyvesant, second; Williams, Townsend Harris Hall, third; Fish, Townsend Harris Hall, fourth. Time—0:18 3-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by White, Stuyvesant; Farrelly, Stuyvesant, second; O'Connell, Townsend Harris Hall, third. Time—3:50.

200-FOOT Breast Stroke Swim.—Townsend Harris Hall, Scheffler; Stuyvesant, second.

800-Foot Relay Swim.—Townsend Harris Hall forfeited to Stuyvesant.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Kennedy, Stuyvesant; Schebler, Stuyvesant, second; Turnell, Townsend Harris Hall, third; Pilat, Townsend Harris Hall, fourth. Time—1:14 1-5.

400-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Stuyvesant; Townsend Harris Hall, second. Time—1:04 3-5.

Team score—Stuyvesant, 52 points; Townsend Harris Hall, 9.

MANUAL TRAINING H. S. VS. ERASMUS HALL H. S.

800-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Manual Training; Erasmus Hall, second. Time—2:32 3-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Moorehouse, Erasmus Hall, with 33 points; Saunders, Manual Training, 30 points, second; Compton, Manual Training, 29 points, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Arnold, Manual Training; Benedict, Erasmus Hall, second; King, Manual Training, third; Zwartling, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—0:30 3-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Walker, Erasmus Hall; Dore, Erasmus Hall, second; Morse, Manual Training, third. Time—3:46.

200-Foot Breast Stroke Swim.—Won by Shaw, Manual Training; Benedict, Erasmus Hall, second; Brown, Erasmus Hall, third. Time—0:46 3-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Belin, Manual Training; Moorehouse, Erasmus Hall, second; Leach, Manual Training, third; Goodman, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—1:17 1-5.

400-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Erasmus Hall, forfeited to Manual Training.

Team score—Manual Training, 43 points; Erasmus Hall, 18.

NAME JUDGES FOR EXHIBIT.

Fifteen Appointments Made for Nassau County Kennel Club.

Plans are rapidly nearing completion for the show of the Nassau County Kennel Club, which will be held at the Turf and Field Club, Belmont Park, Saturday, May 10. One of the chief items disposed of is the selection of judges for the various classes of dogs. Fifteen judges have been appointed to decide on the awards. From the number of entries, this promises to be one of the best exhibits held in recent years by this Long Island club.

The following are the judges named and the classes over which they will preside:

Mrs. E. S. Allard, Huntington, L. I., Pomeranian, Japanese spaniels; Mrs. Albert Brennan, Buffalo, N. Y., Boston terriers; J. B. Cooper, Fort Washington, Penn., whippets, smooth fox terriers, wire fox terriers, Scottish terriers, Sealyham terriers, Manchester terriers, variety classes, unclassified specials; Elliot C. Cowdin, New York City, American foxhounds, English foxhounds, beagles; Mrs. Haley Fiske, Bernardsville, N. J., greyhounds, sporting spaniels, Clumber spaniels; Mrs. William L. Fitzgerald, New York City, Chow Chows, Samoyedes; Udo M. Fleischmann, New York City, pointers, English setters, Gordon setters, Irish setters, Labrador retrievers; A. D. Gillette, Fort Salonga, L. I., bulldogs; Fred C. Hood, Westtown, Penn., Manchester terriers; Mrs. E. C. Huntington, Plainfield, N. J., Irish terriers; Mrs. W. W. MacLeod, Philadelphia, Penn., toy poodles, Maltese; C. H. Mantler, New York City, Airedale terriers; Mrs. Harriet L. Price, Riverside, Conn., Cairn terriers; G. Muss-Arnolt, Tuckahoe, N. Y., St. Bernards, Russian wolfhounds, Irish wolfhounds, Scottish deerhounds, wire-haired pointing Griffons, badger dogs, collies, Belgian sheepdogs, shepherd dogs, Old English sheepdogs, poodles, Dalmatians, Shetland sheepdogs, English toy spaniels, Brussels Griffons, miscellaneous, variety classes, unclassified specials; Theodore Offerman, New York City, mastiffs, Eskimos, Pinschers, French bulldogs, Sealyham terriers, West Highland white terriers, skye terriers, Welsh terriers, Dandie Dinmont terriers, Schipperkes, Yorkshire terriers, toy (black and tan) terriers, Chihuahuas, Italian greyhounds, members, Long Island, children and variety classes, unclassified specials.

BIG PRIZE LIST FOR SHOW.

250 Trophies Offered for French Bulldog Exhibit.

Nearly 250 prizes, to be competed for in the various classes, are included on the premium list for the eleventh annual specialty show of the French Bulldog Club of America, which will be held on the roof garden of the Hotel Astor April 24.

Among the prizes is a cup offered by the French Bulldog Club of England for the best American-bred dog. The cup is to be won three times. The French Bulldog Club of America offers fifteen specials, to be awarded to members scoring the greatest number of points in the year ended with the coming show. These are open to competition at all shows where club judges officiate.

Medals and prizes are also offered by the Queensboro Kennel Club and the Long Island Kennel Club.

FAST CYCLISTS IN RACES.

Spencer, McNamara, and Madden to Ride Today at Velodrome.

Arthur Spencer, Reggie McNamara, and Eddie Madden will compete in a three-cornered match race at the Velodrome bicycle track in Newark this afternoon. It will be run in heats and be paced. The first heat will be at one mile, the second at three miles and the third heat, if necessary, will be ridden at two miles.

There will also be three other professional races, a ten-mile open, half-mile handicap and a mile and out invitation, while the amateurs will compete in a one-mile novice, two-thirds-mile handicap, one-mile open and a one-mile consolation.

Clapp Unable to Play Final.

Owing to a slight illness, E. J. Clapp was unable to play yesterday in the final Class B squash tournament of the Yale Club. H. R. Stern, the other finalist, was on hand, but declined to accept a default. The match will be played tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock.

Other news of sports in Main News Section.

NEW FACES APPEAR IN YANKEE LINEUP

George Halas, Club's Find of Year, May Top Batting Order and Play Right Field.

When the Yankees line up against the world's champion Red Sox in the opening game of the season at the Polo Grounds on April 23, New York baseball fans will see several new faces on the clan of Miller Huggins. The efforts of the Yankee manager at Jacksonville has been to strengthen his outfield and pitching staff, and, judging from the optimistic reports from the training camp, both of these objects will be accomplished.

Of the host of promising youngsters who were discovered last season by the Yankee scouts the three who have the best chances of being retained on the club are George Halas, the Illinois collegian and Great Lakes Naval Station athlete, who seems to be the find of the season as far as the Yanks are concerned; Lefty Frank O'Doul, the pitcher from the Pacific Coast, and Alex Ferguson, the pitcher who was with Bridgeport in the Eastern League last season.

Of these players interest centres on Halas, who seems to be so good that he may be chosen to cover right field and have the distinction of being lead-off batsman for the Yanks this season. It is an unusual thing for a college player to jump into the big leagues and become a regular the first season, but this is just the thing that Halas threatens to do. He is swift of foot and is a heady and proficient base runner. He covers lots of ground in the outfield and, best of all, he has a world of enthusiasm for the game. As a batsman Halas has his faults, but he can sting the ball hard, and the defects in style which Huggins has discovered can easily be adjusted, as Halas is a willing worker and by following the advice of Huggins has already improved his stick work.

Halas is young and is an all-around athlete. At the University of Illinois he played baseball and football and was a star in both sports. Early in the war he enlisted at the Great Lakes Naval Station and was one of the best athletes in the thousands of promising young men who were developed at the station. It was his great speed and strength which first attracted Huggins's attention, and if he fails to make good his first year it will only be because he needs a little more experience in major league tactics.

While Lefty O'Doul was drafted as a pitcher, he is, next to Halas, Huggins's choice for the right field position which has been left vacant by the transfer of Frank Gilhooley to the Boston Red Sox. Poor as a youngster, O'Doul has shown himself to be a good pitcher, but as Huggins's staff is fairly strong anyway, and the outfield in need of all the strength he can press into that department, the Pacific Coast boy will be used there if he continues to improve in his batting as he has during the first few weeks of the training season. It seems almost certain that the Yankee right field will be either Halas or O'Doul, although Huggins is not banking on these recruits with certainty. If the Yankee manager is able to land an experienced outfielder through a trade he will not take the chance of putting a green youngster in right field. He has an experienced outfielder in Elmer Miller.

Huggins all last Winter cast longing eyes on Bobby Roth, the Cleveland outfielder, who was traded to the Athletics. As Connie Mack is badly in need of pitchers, the Yankee leader still has hope of making a trade whereby Roth may come to the New York club.

Alex Ferguson stands a good chance of being retained, as he has shown great possibilities. Last year he was a high class pitcher in the minors and had a record of sixteen victories and only three defeats. This record naturally attracted the Yankee scouts and he was recalled by the club. He is the greatest possibility Huggins has among the recruit pitchers he has been trying out in the South, and in the event of some of the veterans not measuring up to the standard which is expected of them this season the youngster may be retained.

Even outside of the recruit possibilities Huggins appears to be well fixed in the pitching staff. The addition of Ernie Shore and Pete Schneider gives much needed strength. Huggins is confident that the former Red Sox flinger will be one of his most valuable boxmen this season. Schneider, who was with the Cubs last season, is also an experienced flinger and much is also expected of him this year.

The veteran pitcher, Jack Quinn, who used to cavort for the Yankees in the old Hilltop days, has come back apparently in fine shape. When he came back last season with the Chicago White Sox, he seemed to have all of his old skill. Quinn, Shore and Schneider make up a trio which should work wonders in the pitching department along with the other pitchers which Huggins has available.

The return of Bob Shawkey means much for the Yankees. When the former Mackian star enlisted in the navy two years ago, it left a big hole in the pitching staff. He has shown great form in the South and will be perhaps the most dependable of Huggins's twirlers this year. Mogridge was the real life-saver of the Yankee staff last season and he did valiant work at rescuing games when they appeared to be flitting away from the other pitchers.

Thormahlen showed his worth last year and promises to be even better this year. Russell also is expected to come through and be an improvement over last year. These athletes round out a combination of boxmen which measure up well with the other pitching organizations on the Johnson circuit.

The most promising addition the Yankees have made this season, however, is George Duffy Lewis, the outfielder who came with Shore from Boston in the big trade which Huggins engineered last season. Lewis is without doubt the most capable outfielder who has decorated the Yankee gardens in many seasons. His batting, which has so far in the South been around the .300 mark, will be a big aid to the Yankee attack. Lewis is a smart, seasoned ball player and one of the most timely hitters in the American League. His work in Boston was of the highest order and, although he did not play last season because he was in the navy, none of his old time hitting skill is missing.

From present indications it looks as if Manager Huggins plans to put Lewis in left, or the sun field, when the club returns to Harlem. Bodie or Miller will probably go to centre. Lewis did not play the sun field in Boston, as this difficult task was taken care of by the remarkable veteran, Harry Hooper. It has been said that Lewis was not a good player in the sun field, and that he was apt to lose many flies in the strong Summer rays of old Sol. Lewis scouts this idea and so does Huggins. The veteran says that he is glad to get the chance to play the sun field, and is confident that he can play it.

The Yankee infield is a settled proposition. With Pipp on first, Pratt at second, Baker on third, and the accomplished Peckinpaugh at short, Huggins has an inner defense which measures up with the best in the game. Pipp especially should have a great season this year. His experience in training for the air service developed him wonderfully, and he is heavier and stronger this year than he ever has been in his major league career.

The catching staff has two players who promise to measure up to the standard. Hannah and Harold Ruel will do the bulk of the catching, and both have shown thus far that they can easily fill the bill. Huggins has one recruit backstop in Earl Baldwin, who, although green at big league backstopping, has the other qualifications, and with a little more seasoning should come up to the major league mark.

CORNELL EIGHTS CHANGED.

Courtney Puts in New Stroke Oars for 'Varsity and Freshmen.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 12.—New stroke oars in both 'Varsity and freshman eights, and the gain of a veteran oarsman for the 'Varsity, were among the developmentsec at the Cornell boathouse this week when Coach Charles E. Courtney made some official shifts in the makeup of his crews. Another step forward in the development of the eights for the Princeton regatta on May 24 was made.

As a result of the more extended tryouts that practice on the lake affords Courtney is gradually sifting out his material, and the announcement of permanent combinations in a few days is expected. That fact, the combinations now rowing are regarded in rowing circles as likely to stand unaltered.

With the return to the University of E. Nelms, who rowed in the 1916 'Varsity crew, Courtney gains an experienced oarsman, who has promptly been placed in the first 'Varsity eight. Brewster has replaced Reuther at stroke oar, while Cooper has been moved from the second to the first boat. Buckley, Moore, and Ferguson have been transferred from the first to the third crews.

Frezel has been moved up to stroke oar in the freshman eight, replacing Baldwin, and several minor changes have been made in other boats.

The reorganized 'Varsity is rowing as follows:

Bow, Stott; 2, Nelms; 3, Cooper; 4, Helms; 5, Hoffman; 6, Reuther; 7, Kelley; stroke, Brewster.

The freshman eight is boated as follows:

Bow, Burke; 2, Kay; 3, Hoag; 4, Brayman; 5, Krug; 6, Wilson; 7, Olney; stroke, Frenzel.

HARVARD OARSMEN IMPROVE

Haines is Training Crew for Short Races.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 12.—Coach William Haines and Captain Frederic Whitman are extremely pleased with the improvement shown by the Harvard 'Varsity crew during the last ten days, and are optimistic about the triangular regatta with Princeton and Annapolis.

"We have been giving our crew two or three short six-mile races weekly," said Coach Haines, "and I think we are now prepared for the fast pace that is sure to be set on the Severn. We have a crew which many people consider better than that which beat Princton and Yale at the season's opening, especially for the short distance we will race with Princton and Annapolis, and I have every hope that we will live up to expectations."

The crew will leave Cambridge Thursday evening after its rowing on the Charles has been completed. At least two trial spins will be rowed on the Severn previous to the race. Harvard has yet to learn whether the race will be rowed over a course of one mile and one-eighth, one and two nautical miles, which is in excess of two land miles. On Harvard's last visit to the Severn, the course was laid over the shorter distance.

The makeup of the 'Varsity crew for the race as announced by Coach Haines is as follows: Stroke, Delmar Leighton, '19; No. 7, Norman Brazer, '18; No. 6, Francis B. Lothrop, '21; No. 5, Robert M. Sedgwick, '21; No. 4, Dave H. Morris, '21; No. 3, John Linder, '19; No. 2, Charles Batchelder, '20; bow, Captain Frederic Whitman, '19; cox, Edward Peirson, '21.

YALE CREW ON HOUSATONIC.

Makeup of 'Varsity Boat is Now Practically Settled.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—Yale's two 'Varsity crews went up the Housatonic River above the City of Derby today for their first practice spin of the season. The transfer from New Haven harbor was made yesterday afternoon, when three shells and the launch Boola were transported on trucks over the distance of fifteen miles, under the direction of Graham Abbott, the Yale rowing coach, and Frank Holmes, the Yale boat rigger and director of equipment.

Dr. Abbott said this afternoon that he regarded the makeup of the first crew eight as settled, but that he did not feel certain of the composition of the second boat.

The University of Pennsylvania first and second crews are expected to reach the Housatonic about the middle of next week, and to row a couple of times over the course before the race on Saturday.

Yale's two crews, as at present composed, are as follows:

First—Stroke, Sodeston; No. 7, Captain Mead; No. 6, Allen; No. 5, Brownell; No. 4, Ewing; No. 3, Adams; No. 2, Schiffelin; bow, Enders; coxswain, Hadden.

Second—Stroke, Peters; No. 7, Hare; No. 6, Payson; No. 5, Benson; No. 4, Moulton; No. 3, Driscoll; No. 2, Schriber; bow, Mall; coxswain, Lasher.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrial Stocks, Especially Tobacco Issues, Decline in Week-End Dealings.

The stock market yesterday was about what one would expect at the end of a week containing many diverse and erratic movements. The irregular list at the close showed the tobacco shares weak, also some of the copper and oil issues. American International stock, lately so pliant under buying orders, declined nearly 4 points and showed at the lowest quotation a drop of about 13 points from the maximum of the week. Others of the issues which had been advanced easily were subject to extensive profit taking sales and the bearish tone of market gossip indicated that the short seller was finding a fairly fruitful field to work upon. Certain of the automobile and allied shares continued to move forward in line with their strength the day before when contemporary members of the industrial group were inclined to sag.

On the whole, the day's price changes appeared to contain little more than evening up processes, following tendencies earlier in the week which had made many speculators doubtful of their judgment in respect to the immediate future. The result of the conference at Washington over railroad finances was of little value in shaping trading sentiment, for the reason that the situation of the roads after May 1 was left up in the air. It had been known before that the bankers were standing ready to assist if necessary in meeting May requirements, and what the Street wanted to learn was what would be done by agreement after that date. As the matter stands, it is evident that the Railroad Administration is counting upon a session of Congress within a few weeks, and to the legislators will be handed the task of untangling present difficulties. Presumably the railroad officials have full confidence that ample provision will be made for them by the Congress before the middle of June, and the necessity for a special session shortly is emphasized by demands of other Government departments as well as the Railroad Administration.

The Street found it difficult to find either encouragement or depression from news about the interdepartmental quarrel at Washington over the new price list. The appeals to President Wilson forecast the ascendency of either the Railroad Administration of the Industrial Board in the end, but for the time being it is impossible to tell whether the prices established for rails and other products will prevail for railroad buying or whether the market will develop into an unrestricted affair with buyers getting their steel at the most advantageous quotations obtainable.

The Clearing House bank statement reflected in a great expansion of loans both the financing of Treasury certificates during the week and also the placing of the $200,000,000 War Finance Corporation notes. The increase of loans was $168,000,000, which brought the loan account of the banks to a new record in the neighborhood of $4,945,000,000. The surplus reserve declined $7,835,000 and the reserve credits at the Federal Bank receded nearly $13,000,000. Demand deposits again showed a large increase, amounting to $88,000,000. The Federal Reserve Bank reported a decline of $82,000,000 in gold reserve. Rediscounts based on United States Government obligations increased $64,000,000, which may have been connected with the financing referred to and rediscounts of commercial paper expanded $6,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6	High 6%
Low	6	Low 6%
Renewals	6	Renewals 6½
Last	6	Last 6½

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Prime eligible acceptances 4¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	5¾	Sixty days 5¾
Ninety days	5¾	Ninety days 5¾
Four months	5¾	Four months 5¾
Five months	5¾	Five months 5¾
Six months	5¾	Six months 5¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4A@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5½@5¾

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½
Names Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.64¾	$4.64¾	$4.64¾	—.00¾
Cables	4.66	4.66	4.66⅝	+.00¼
France—				
Demand	6.00½	6.00½	6.00½	+.00½
Cables	5.98½	5.98½	5.98½	+.00½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8863 London	$4.64¾	$4.66
5.1813 Paris	6.00½	5.98½
5.1813 Belgium	6.32	6.30
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.10
Peking	122.50	122.75
Shanghai	113.50	113.75
40.23 Holland	40.25	40.4375
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.30
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	*35.78
Calcutta	35.73	*35.78
5.1813 Italy	6.08	6.36
Japan—		
Kobe	51.125	*51.25
Yokohama	51.125	51.25
19.30 Spain	20.10	20.20
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.65	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.60	26.85
Copenhagen	24.80	25.00
Christiania	25.60	25.80
South America—		
Buenos Aires	44.00	44.125
Rio	26.125	26.25
5.1813 Switzerland	4.90	4.95
51 46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	14.10	14.25
500 rubles	14.00	14.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.	60 Days.	90 Days.
60 Days. 90 Days.	4 60¾	4 59¼
Nominal.	4 60¾	4 59¼

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $708,915,432; balances, $57,815,333; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,299,002; Federal Reserve credit balance, $44,280,000.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $26.25 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48 15-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Memberships Transferred—Herbert B. Smithers to Kenneth S. Adams, Adams, Merrill & Co.; Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Kendall to Thomas H. Frothingham, Potter, Choate & Prentice, 5 Nassau Street; Henri P. Wertheim-Van Heukelom to Maurice W. Newton, at Hallgarten & Co., 5 Nassau Street.

Membership Posted for Transfer—Leo Levy to A. Robert Lambre; sponsors, Arthur Turnbull, Herbert C. Sierck.

Revocation of Substitute for Member—Substitute James H. Waterbury, member William Wilson Heaton, firm Day & Heaton.

New Partnerships—Adams, Merrill & Co., April 11, 1919, Hartford, Conn., Kenneth S. Adams, Arthur H. Merrill, Russell C. Northam, Marke & Graham, April 9, 1919, 32 Broadway, Harry S. Graham, Arthur J. Marke, special Sigsbee Graham; Nichols, Perry & Nichols, April 7, 1919, 6 East Forty-sixth Street, William R. Nichols, Charles G. Nichols, Jr., Eugene A. Perry, Jr.

New Partnership Correction—The notice of the formation of the firm of Fox, Carlebach & Co., published in Bulletin 1453, dated April 5, 1919, should read: Fox, Carlebach & Co., April 1, 1919, 40 Exchange Place, Irving S. Fox, Herbert L. Carlebach, special Alois Gutwillig.

Change in Firm—J. Robinson-Duff & Co., William W. Crabb admitted.

New Addresses—W. R. Craig & Co., 15 William Street; Moyse & Holmes, 67 Exchange Place; H. S. Sternberger, at Raymond, Shaw & Co., 111 Broadway; C. Edmund Van Vleck, Jr., at George A. Huhn Sons, 111 Broadway.

Branch Offices—E. F. Hutton & Co., Palm Beach, Fla., (Royal Poinciana,) discontinued; E. F. Hutton & Co., Palm Beach, Fla., (The Breakers,) discontinued; Kelley, Jewett & Co., Park Avenue Hotel, New York, discontinued.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	555,135	121,210	268,655
Year to date	55,542,815	35,388,857	55,826,390

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32½	33	200	Advance Rumely	32¾	32¾	32¾	33	+ ¼
66	66¾	300	Advance Rumely pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¾
77	78	2,400	Ajax Rubber	78¾	79¼	77	77	—2
33½	33¾	200	Alaska Gold Mines	33¾	34	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
2¾	3	800	Alaska Juneau	2¾	3	2¾	3	
37	37	3,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	37¼	37¾	36¾	37¼	—¼
90¾	91	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	—¼
108	108¾	400	Am. Agric. Chem	108½	108½	108	108	—¾
100	100¾	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	100	100	100	100	
74½	75	1,100	Amer. Beet Sugar	75¼	75¼	74½	74½	—¾
39½	40	4,100	American Can	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	—¾
92¾	93	600	Am. Car & Fdy	93	93	92¾	92¾	—¾
3	3	300	Amer. Cotton Oil	49¾	49¾	48	49	—¾
13	13¼	1,500	Am. Drug Syndic	13½	13½	13	13½	
21¼	21¾	700	Am. Hide & Leath	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	—¼
100	100¼	700	Am. Hide & L. pf	100¼	100¼	100	100	—¼
46¾	47¼	1,800	American Ice	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	—¾
64	64½	100	American Ice pf	64	64	64	64	—¾
77½	77½	33,100	Am. International	82	82¾	77½	77½	—3¾
51⅛	52	100	American Linseed	51¾	52¾	51¾	52	+ ¾
94	94	3,800	Amer. Linseed pf	91¾	94½	91¾	94½	+3
96	96½	300	Am. Locomotive	96	96	96	96	
70¼	70¾	1,700	Am. Sm. & Ref	71	71	70¼	70¾	—¾
104½	105	100	Am. S. & Ref. pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	—¼
81¼	81¾	800	Am. Steel Found	81	81¾	81	81¾	
127½	128	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref	128¼	128½	127¾	127¾	—2
13,000		13,000	Am. Sumatra Tob	103½	103½	103½	103½	—5¾
104¼	104¾	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	104¾	105¼	104¾	104¾	—¼
206½	207¼	100	American Tobacco	207¾	207¾	207¾	207¾	—½
58	58¾	300	American Woolen	59¼	59½	58¾	58½	—¼
99	99½	200	Amer. Woolen pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
40½	41	100	Am. Writ. Pap. pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	—¼
43¾	44	200	Am. Z. L. & S. pf	44¾	44¾	43½	43½	—¼
91½	93	200	Anaconda Copper	91¾	92	91¾	91¾	—¾
97	98	100	Atlantic Coast L	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	—¾
127½	127¾	4,700	At. Gulf & West I	128½	129	127¼	127¼	—1½
90	90¼	7,500	Baldwin Locomot	91½	91¾	89½	90¾	
47¾	47¾	100	Baltimore & Ohio	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	—½
1⅛	1⅛	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
76	76½	1,100	Bethlehem Steel	76	76	76	76	+2
73¼	73¾	28,300	Beth. St. Class B	77¾	77	73¼	73¾	—½
106	106½	500	Beth. St. Sp. pf	107¾	107¾	106½	107¾	+ ¾
20	20¼	1,400	Booth Fisheries	20	20½	20	20	+1
21¼	21¾	600	Brook. Rapi Tran	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	—¼
21¼	21¾	100	B. R. T. cfs. of dep	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¾	—¼
100	102	100	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	100	
162½	163½	2,300	Burns Brothers	163½	163¾	163	163	—¼
71	71½	200	Butte Copper & Zinc	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼	—¼
21¾	21¾	200	Butte & Superior	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	—¾
23¼	25	1,100	Butterick Co.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	—¾
61½	61½	1,200	California Packing	62	62	61¾	61¾	—¾
25¼	25½	100	California Petrol	25¼	25¼	25	25½	+ ¼
70	70	200	California Pet. pf	70	70	70	70	—1¼
60	61½	100	Calumet & Arizona	60	60	60	60	—1½
159	159½	200	Canadian Pacific	159	159	159	159	—1½
98½	99	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
7½	7¾	2,700	Central Leather Co	16¼	16¾	15¾	15¾	—¾
30	35	300	Certain-Teed Prod	33½	33½	30¾	30¾	—2
41¾	42	1,500	Chandler Cleve. Cop	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	—¾
139	140	800	Chandler Motor	141	141	139	139½	—1½
58¾	58¾	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59¾	58¾	58¾	—¼
51	51	300	Chi. Gt. Western	5¼	5¼	5	5	—¼
24½	25	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	—¼
36¾	37	200	Chi. Mil. & St. P	37	37	36¾	36¾	—¼
68¾	68¾	1,100	Chi. M. & St.P. pf	69	69	68¾	68¾	—¼
94½	96	100	Chi. & Northwest	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ¼
23½	23¾	1,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	—¾
76½	76¾	100	C., R.I. & P. 7% pf	77	77	77	77	
65¾	65¾	400	C., R.I. & P. 6% pf	65¾	65¾	65	65	—¾
23½	23¾	900	Chile Copper	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	—¼
36¾	36¾	700	Chino Copper	37	37	36½	36½	—¼
34	35	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	35	35	35	35	
42	42¼	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	42¼	42¼	42	42	—¼
45	45¼	600	Colum. Gas & Elec	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	—¼
86¼	86¾	800	Consolidated Gas	85½	86¼	85	86	—1
78	78	300	Continental Can	78	78½	78	78½	+ ⅞
59¾	60	29,200	Corn Prod. Refin	60	60¾	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
67¼	67½	2,100	Crucible Steel	67¼	68	66¾	67½	+ ½
93¼	94	100	Crucible Steel pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ½
26	26¼	2,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	26	26¼	26	26	
7½	7¾	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
7	7½	500	Denver & R. G. pf	7	7	7	7	
14	14¼	1,000	Dome Mines	14¼	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
39½	40	200	Erie	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
27	27	500	Erie 1st pf	27	27	27	27	+ ¼
39¾	40	300	Fed. M. & Sm. pf	39¾	40	39¾	40	+1
59	63	2,800	Fisher Body	59	63	59	62	+4½
30	30	400	Gaston, W. & Wig	30	30	29¾	29¾	—¼
173	179	100	General Chemical	173	173	173	173	
57	58½	2,200	General Cigar	57¾	58	57	57½	—¾
175¾	176¾	1,600	General Motors	176¾	176¾	174¾	176	—1
91½	92	600	Gen. Motors deb	91½	92	91½	92	+1
66¾	67	600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co	67	67	66¾	66½	—½
91	92	500	Gt. Norther. npf	92	92	92	92	
41	41¼	500	G. N. ore ctfs. or ore pr	41¼	41¼	41	41	
42¾	43	700	Greene Cananea C	43	43	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
50	50½	2,000	Haskell & Barker	50	50½	49¾	50¼	+ ¼
99½	99¾	100	Illinois Central	99¼	99¼	98¾	99¼	+ ¼
49¾	49¾	4,200	Inspiration Copper	49¾	49¾	49	49¼	—1¼
4	4¼	700	Interboro Consol	4¼	4¼	4	4	
13½	13¾	200	Inter. Consol. pf	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
21	21	800	Internat. Agricult	21	21	19½	20	
73	73	200	Internat. Agric. pf	73	73	73	73	
127	127½	800	Int. Harvester, new	127	127½	127	127½	
31¼	31½	23,700	Int. Merc. Marine	31¼	31½	30	30¼	—1½
114¾	115	10,400	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	114¾	115	112¾	112¾	—1½
26¾	26¾	2,400	Internat. Nickel	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	—¾
45	45¾	600	Internat. Paper	45	45¾	45	45	
43¾	44	700	Jewel Tea	43¾	44	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
88	89	300	Jewel Tea pf	88	89	88	88	—1
52¼	52¾	400	Kansas City So. pf	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¼	
125	126	10,100	Kelly Springf. Tire	125	126	124	125¾	+1½
32	32	400	Kennecott Copper	32	32	31¾	31¾	
98¼	98¾	3,800	Keystone Tire & R	98¼	98¾	94¾	94½	—3¾
70¾	70¾	900	Lackawanna Steel	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	—¾
27½	27¾	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	27½	27¾	27	27	—¼
74¼	74¼	700	Liggett & Myers	74¼	74¼	74	74	—¼
111	112	100	Liggett & Myers pf	111	111	111	111	
47½	47¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	—¾
115¾	116	100	Louis. & Nash	115¾	116	115¾	116	+1½
39	39	100	Maxwell Motors	39	39	39	39	
31	31¾	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	31	31¾	31	31¾	—¼
76	76	100	Mexican Motors	76	76	76	76	+1
183	183¼	12,200	Mexican Petroleum	183	183¼	181¾	181¾	
108½	108½	25	Mex. Petroleum pf	108½	108½	108¾	108½	—¾
47¾	47¾	5,700	Midvale Steel	47¾	47¾	46¼	46¾	—¼
23¾	23¾	400	Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	—¼
51	51	110	Missouri Pacific pf	51	51	51	51	
70	73	300	Montana Power	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	—¼
37¾	38	300	Nat. Acme	38	38	38	38	—¼
76	77	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	600	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	—¾
56¾	56¾	600	Nat. Enam. & St	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	—¼
9	9¼	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9¼	9¼	9	9	—¼
16	16	100	New York Dock Co	16¼	16¼	16	16	—¼
77¾	77¾	300	N. Y. Central	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
70¾	70¾	300	N.Y.C.& St.L.2d pf	45	45	45	45	—½
38	38	4,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	29	29¼	27¾	28¾	—¼
104½	104½	100	Norfolk & Western	104½	104½	104¾	104¾	—¼
92¼	92¼	400	Northern Pacific	92	92	91¾	92	
42	42	9,800	Ohio Cities Gas	42	42	41¾	41¾	
		500	Ontario Mining	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
10⅞	11	33,400	Okla. Prod. & Ref	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
53¾	53½	200	Owens Bottle Mach	53¾	53½	53¾	53½	+ ⅛
33	33	100	Pacific Mail	33	33	33	33	—1½
25	25	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	25	25	25	25	—1
82	82¾	8,200	Pan-Am. P. & T.	82	82¾	81¼	81¼	—⅞
44	44¼	2,800	Penn. R. R.	44	44¼	44	44	
48½	48½	100	People's Gas, Chi.	48½	48½	48	48	—¼
13¾	13¾	100	Pere Marquette	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
35	35¾	500	Philadelphia Co.	35¾	35¾	35	35¾	+ ¼
50½	50½	2,600	Pierce-Arrow	50½	50½	49½	49¾	—¾
20¾	20¾	10,400	Pierce Oil	20¾	20¾	20	20	—¼
48¾	49	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¾	—¼
36¼	36¾	600	Pitts. & West Va.	36¼	36¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
81	81	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	81	81	81	81	—1
71	71	200	Pressed Steel Car	71	71	70½	70½	—⅝
120¾	120¾	100	Pullman Co.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	+ ⅛
70¾	70¾	100	Railway Steel Sp.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
106¾	106¾	200	Railway Steel S. pf	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¾	—1¼
21	21	200	Ray Con. Copper	21	21	21	21	
23¾	23¾	4,300	Reading	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾	—¼
82¾	82¾	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	—¾
92¼	93¼	1,300	Royal D., Am. shs	92¼	93¼	91¼	91¼	—¾
90	90¼	6,800	Do., N. Y. shs	90	90¼	89¼	89¼	—¾
7¾	8	100	Saxon Motor	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
12	13	100	Shattuck-Arizona	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
49¾	50	46,500	Sinclair Oil Refin	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
51¾	52	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	52	52	51¾	52	—¼
84	86	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
103½	103¾	6,400	Southern Pacific	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	—¼
27¾	28	400	Southern Railway	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	—¼
41¾	42	3,900	Strom. Carburetor	40¾	43	40¾	42	+1
66	66¼	4,800	Studebaker Co.	66¼	66¾	65¾	66	—¼
56¾	57	700	Stutz Motor	57	57¾	57	57½	—¼
13½	14	1,600	Tenn. C. & C.	14	14¼	13½	13¾	—¼
214½	215	10,500	Texas Co.	213¾	218¾	213	214½	+1
32	32	600	Texas & Pacific	31¾	32	31¾	31¾	—¼
89¾	90	9,700	Tobacco Products	91	91	89	89½	—1¼
98	101	200	Tobacco Prod. pf	100¾	100¾	100	100	—¼
145		100	Underwood Typew	147	147	147	147	+2
128¾	129¼	600	Union Pacific	128¾	129¼	128¾	129¼	+ ¼
72	73	100	Union Pacific pf	73	73	73	73	
42¾	43	600	United Alloy Steel	43¼	43½	43	43	+ ¼
131	131¾	13,600	United Cigar Stores	134¾	135	130¾	131	—3¼
119½	122	100	United Drug	120	120	120	120	
10	10¼	500	United Ry. Invest	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
24¼	25	100	United Ry. Inv. pf	25	25	25	25	+ ¼
22½	23	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22½	23½	22½	22½	+ ¼
86¾	87	3,300	U. S. Food Prod	87¾	87¾	86¼	86¼	—1¼
152½	153¼	7,900	U. S. Industrial Alco	153¾	153¾	151¾	152¾	—¼
86	86¾	3,300	U. S. Rubber	86¼	86¾	85½	86	—¼
111¾	112¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	—¾
97¾	97¾	40,000	U. S. Steel	98½	98¾	97¾	97¾	—¼
116¾	116¾	400	U. S. Steel pf	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	—¼
73½	73¾	2,100	Utah Copper	74¼	74¼	73½	73¾	—1¼
60	60¾	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¾	—¼
112	113	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	112	112	112	112	
32½	33	400	Wabash pf. A	32½	33	32½	33	+ ¼
10¾	10¾	500	Western Maryland	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
86¾	87	100	Western Union Tel	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼
46¾	46½	1,700	Westingh. E. & M	46¾	46½	46¾	46¾	
7¾	8	100	Wheeling & L. E.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
55¾	55¾	700	White Motors	56¼	56¼	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
83	84½	1,200	Wilson & Co.	84½	84½	83¾	84	+ ¼
100	105	100	Wilson & Co. pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
29¾	29¾	4,300	Willys-Overland	30	30	29¾	29¾	—¼
68	68¾	900	Worthington Pump	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	+1¼

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
1919.		
April 12	$4,042,865,438	$6,096,807,836
April 5	4,170,882,316	7,258,052,847
March 29	3,497,749,238	6,193,810,612
March 22	4,220,409,375	7,085,818,410
March 15	3,700,695,410	6,729,049,151
March 8	3,768,472,906	6,842,033,502
1918.		
April 13	$3,049,833,154	$5,980,196,545
April 6	3,438,381,922	6,292,596,151

Wyoming Oils

Late news from Wyoming suggest developments of an interesting nature. These developments are being reflected in the strength of

Merritt
Midwest Refining
Glenrock
Elk Basin
Midwest Oil
Salt Creek Producers

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Canada Found. & Forg.
Carib Syndicate
Columbus No. Ry. P. & Eq. 5s
Gen. Am. Tank C. & Pf.
Gen. Gas. & El. 5s, 1925-32
Guayaquil & Quieto P. L. 6s
Guayaquil & Quieto 1st 5s
Hamburg (N. Y.) Ry. 4s
New Amster. Gas 5s, 1948
Niagara Alkali Pfd.
Nor. Ont. Lt. & Pr. 6s, 1931
Santa Cecilia Sug. Com.
St. L. Spring. & Peo. 5s
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Recent activity in this stock and nation-wide interest displayed would indicate possibilities of a stock "melon" as well as its leadership among post-war favorites. Also interesting data on the following:

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Commonwealth Petroleum
Cities Service Bank Shares
General Asphalt
Pennok Oil

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The FINANCIAL WORLD
29 Broadway, New York

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	100⅜	101	100⅜
4½s June, 1968	100⅜	101	100⅜
4½s May, 1965	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅜	101	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1967	100⅜	101	100⅜
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96	96½	96
4½s Mar., 1964	96	96⅞	96
4½s Mar., 1962	96	96⅝	96
4½s Apr., 1966	96	96⅝	96
4½s Sept., 1960	96	96⅝	96
4s May, 1959	91	91⅝	91
4s Nov., 1958	91	91⅝	91
4s Nov., 1957	91	91⅝	
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91	
4s Nov., 1955	90¾	91	
4s Nov., 1936	93¾	93⅝	
4s May, 1919	99⅝	..	99⅝

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	81½	82¾	81½
3½s May, 1954	81½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1934	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1921-1923	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1918-1920	4.70	..	4.70
4½s 1918-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1924-1932	4.70	4.50	4.70
3½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
4s 1930-1939	4.70	4.60	4.65
4s 1922-1936	4.70	4.60	4.65
3½s 1915-1931	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.65
3½s 1918-1925	4.70	4.60	4.70
3½s 1926-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
740 Cities Service	361	358	360	365
1,045 Cities Service pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
$81,300 Cities Service deb. B 7s	128⅛	128⅛	128⅜	129¾
138,500 Cities Service deb. C 7s	102⅛	102	102	102⅛

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	15	15	Miss River Power	10	12
Adiron Elec Power pf	72	74	Miss River Power pf	40	44½
Am Gas & Electric	132	135	Northern Ohio Electric	17	20
Am Gas & Electric pf	42	44	Northern Ohio Elec pf	38	38
Am Light & Traction	234	236	Northern Ont L. & P.	11	15
Am Light & Trac pf	98½	98⅝	Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf	55	60
Am Power & Light	55	59	Northern States Power	70	72
Am Power & Light pf	73	78	Northern States Pow pf	90	92
Am Public Utilities	14	15	Northern Texas Elec	49	54
Am Public Utilities pf	32	37	Northern Tex Elec pf	70	75
Am W W & Electric	4¾	5⅛	Pacific Gas & Electric	56½	58
Am W W & E 1st pf	80	84	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	88	90
Am W W & E 1st pf	10	12	Puget Sd Trac. Lt & P	16	18
Carolina Power & L	32	35	Puget Sd T. L. & P pf	67¼	69
Colorado Power	23	24½	Ry & Light Secur pf	80	..
Colorado Power pf	97	100	Republic Ry & Light	22	24
Columbia Electric pf	70	75	Republic Ry & L pf	60	62
Com Pow. Ry & Lt	22½	24	Southern Cal Edison	89	90
Com Pow. Ry & L pf	48¼	48	Southern Cal Edison pf	99	103
Conn Power pf	73	..	Standard Gas & Elec	35½	36½
Consumers' Power pf	80	82	Standard Gas & Elec pf	44	45
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60	Tampa Electric	110	114
Eastern Texas Elec pf	75	78	Tenn Ry. Lt & Power	5	5½
El Paso Electric	85	90	Tenn Ry. L & Pow pf	21½	23
Electric R & S pf	94	96	United Light & Rys	40	41
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75	Un Light & Rys pf	71½	73
Federal Light & Trac	10	12	Western Power	17	18
Federal Light & Tr pf	46	48	Western Power pf	64½	66
Galveston-Hous Elec	17	..	West. Church & Kerr	82	85
Galveston-Hous El pf	57	..	West. Church & K pf	81	86

Bonds.

Am W W & E cof 5s	65½	68	Cuban Telephone 7s	92	92
Appalach. Power 5s, 1953	69	71	Miss Riv Power 1st 5s	77	79
Arizona Power 5s, 1935	84	86	Nor Ont L & Power 6s	81	..
Central P. & L. 6s, '48	90	95	Nor States Pow 6s, '26	92½	96½
Citizens Gas & El 5s, '51	91	96	Nor States Pow 5s, '41	87½	93½
Columbus Gas & El 5s	94	98	Pub Service El 6s, 1932	98	99
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	78	82	Puget Sd Tr. Lt & P 7s	98½	99¾
Col Power 5s, 1953	87	89	Social Edison 5s, '59	86	87
Conn Power 5s, 1963	86	90	S W Power 5s, 1945	80	85
Eudlna Electric 5s, '52	69	72½	Twin S G & E 5s, '53	73	76
East Tex Elec col 5s	85	88	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	84½	87½
East Tex Elec 7s, '21	96	98	Un L & R deb 6s, '26	87	93
E. Paso Elec col 5s	90	94	Un Util cv 6s, '43	78	87
Empire Gas & F 6s	97½	98	U S Pub Ser 6s, 1927	84	94
Empire Refining 6s	92	95	Utah Securities 6s, 1922	91	92½
Gt West Power 5s, '46	84	85	Wash-Idaho W. Lt & P 6s	..	85
G. West Power 6s, '35	87	92			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
400 Atlantic Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	300 Pa. Wag. Pow	82½	82	82½
1,122 Coaden	16	15¾	15¾	75 United Ry	16	15¾	15¾
15 Con. Coal	81¾	81¾	81¾	20 U. S. Fidel	143	143	143
200 Celestine Oil	105	105	105	25 W. B & A	27½	27½	27½
45 Md. Casualty	99	99	99				

Bonds.

$1,000 Con. Gas 5s	98	98	98	$2,000 Con. Pow 7s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000 Con 6s, A	92½	92½	92½	2,000 Elkhorn 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000 Do 6s, B	92½	92½	92½	3,000 Un Ry inc	57¼	57¼	57¼

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
60 Alaska	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	10 Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
40 Bonanza	38½	38½	38½	25 Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
115 Ariz Com'l	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	100 Now Riv pf	69½	69½	69½
10 Calu & Ariz	60¾	60¾	60¾	50 Old Colony	165	165	165
50 Cop Range	43½	43½	43½	500 Opposing	9	9	9
250 Davis-Daly	3	3	3	10 Osceola	49	49	49
50 East Butte	8¾	8¾	8¾	160 Pond Creek	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
25 Franklin	3	3	3	20 Quincy	56	56	56
10 Granby	67	67	67	15 Super & Bos	2	2	2
120 Ins of N A	49	49	49	100 Tamarack	81	81	81
10 Legal Creek	43½	43½	43½	30 U S Smelt	49	49	49
10 Mo Pf	78	78	78	90 Utah Apex	2	2	2
95 Isle Royale	28½	28	28	110 Wolverine	17	17	17
182 Mayflow-O C	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜				

Railroads

2 Bos & Alb	137	137	137	18 Me Central	80	80	80
131 Bos Elev	75½	75	75	1 Old Colony	95	95	95
10 Do pf	95	95	95	120 New Haven	28½	28	28¼
10 Bos & Me	39	39	39	325 West End	46	46	46

Miscellaneous.

10 Am Agr pf	100½	100½	100½	5 N E Tel	93	93	93
350 Am Bosch	65½	65	65¾	50 Punta Sugar	52	52	52
26 Am Sugar	127½	127½	127½	56 Reece But	15	15	15
20 Do pf	117¾	117	117	363 Stewart	41	40	41
165 Am T & T	104¾	104½	104¾	581 Swift	140	139½	140
1 Am Wool pf	99	99	99	575 Swift Int'l	60	59¾	60
150 Booth Fish	20¼	20	20¼	5 United Drug	120	120	120
160 Century Steel	14¾	14¾	14¾	15 Do 2d pf	110	110	110
100 E Boc Land	5¾	5¾	5¾	11 United Print	172	172	172
50 Edison	106½	106½	106½	320 United Shoe	51¾	51	51
100 Fairbanks	56¾	56¾	56¾	100 Ventura	10¼	10	10
25 Gorton	28¾	28½	28¾	305 Walworth	20	19¾	20
20 Int'l Prod	30¾	30¾	30¾	245 Warren	20	20	20
50 Island Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾	112 Do 1st pf	67½	67	67½
85 Libby	29¾	29½	29¾	100 Do 2d pf	68¾	68	68
22 Mass Gas	83¼	83	83	10 West Union	87	87	87
2 Do pf	68	68	68				

Bonds.

$2,000 PondCreek 6s	94	94	94	$7,000 Punta Sug 6s	92	92	92

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,065 Armour pf	102	101¾	102	245 Lindsay Lt	17¾	17¼	17¾
230 Booth Fish	20¾	20	20¾	60 Midw Util pf	58	55	58
10 Do pf	79	79	79	25 Sears, Roeb	180	180	180
10 C & C Ry pf	8	8	8	150 Stew Warn	92	91¾	91¾
100 Ch Pn. Ser 2	57¾	57¾	57¾	2,252 Swift & Co	141	140	140¾
50 Com Edison	115	115	115	951 Swift & Co	141	140	140¾
20 Tweed Co pf	98	98	98	4,850 Un Carbide	68½	67¼	67½
25 Dia Match	115	115	115	20 West Stone	5	5	5
2,035 Libby	29¾	29¼	29¾	10 Wilson	84½	84¼	84½

Bonds.

$1,000 Chi Ry. Ser B 5s				42	42	42	

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
255 Brill	40⅝	38	40⅝	10 Penna Salt	82	82	82
50 Do pf	91	91	91	60 Ph Co 6% pf	54	54	54
50 Camb Steel	110	110	110	270 Phila R T	24¾	24¾	24¾
115 Elec Storage	69¼	69	69¼	175 Penn Traffic	25¾	25¾	25¾
8 Gen Asphalt	65¾	65¾	65¾	100 Ton Belmont	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
28 Lehigh Nav	68	68	68	4 Un Gas Imp	69¾	69¾	69¾
77 Lehigh Val	54¼	54	54				

Bonds.

$2,000 Penna cons	94½	94½	94½	$1,000 Rdg gen 4s	83	83	83
1,000 Ph El 1st 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾				

PITTSBURGH.
Stocks.

Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
110 Am Sewer P	19¾	19¾	19¾	60 Okla. Gas	32	32	33
45 Carb & E	45½	45½	45½	600 Okla P & R	11	10¾	11
185 Lone S Gas	225	228	225	70 Pit Brew pf	13¾	13¾	13¾
60 Mfrs L & H	50¾	50	50¾	100 Pitts Coal	48¾	48¾	48¾
65 Nat Fireprfg	8	8	8	500 Pitts Jerome	17c.	17c.	17c.
310 Do pf	15¾	15¾	16	2,000 Pit MtShasta	35c.	34c.	35c.
10 Ohio Fu Oil	19½	19½	19½	50 Pk N Glass	31	31	31
100 Ohio Fu Sup	46	45¾	46	75 Westing A	98¾	98¾	98¾

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Am Brass	210	213	210
Atlas Powder	140	146	142
Do pf	89	92	88½
Babcock & Wilcox	111	114	111
Bliss	250	350	250
Do pf	60	80	80
Colt's Arms	47	50	50
Columbia Graph	245	250	244
Do pf	93½	94½	93½
Du Pont	280	286	287
Do debs pf	93	95	93
Hercules	220	225	215
Do pf	107	109	106
Ingersoll-Rand Co	168	173	168
Do pf	100	103	100
Niles-Bem't-Pond	104	106	104
Do pf	95	100	95
Scovill Mfg	348	360	345
Standard Screw	308	320	305
Vale & Towne	205	215	205

TOBACCO STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.
Am Cigar	125	133	128
Do pf	83	88	83
Conley Foil	205	226	205
Geo W. Helme Co	165	170	165
Do pf	109¼	111	109½
J S Young	125	145	125
Do pf	98	105	98
MacA & Forbes	200	210	200
MacA & Forbes pf	90	100	90
P R-Am Tobacco	140	150	140
R J Reynolds, A	380	420	390
Do B	350	375	350
Do pf	111	113	111
Weyman-Bruton	170	175	170
Do pf	103	108	103

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am Beet Sug	74½	74½	74½
200	Am Can	50¾	49¾	49¾
20	Am Car & F	93¾	93¾	93¾
50	Am Cot. Oil	48¾	48¾	48¾
60	Am. Drug	13¾	13¼	13½
10	Am Ice	48	48	48
1,000	Am Interna	82¾	77¾	77¾
100	Am Linseed	51¾	51¾	51¾
10	Am Locomo	86½	86½	86½
40	Am S & Ref	70½	70¾	70¾
10	Am Steel F	81¾	81¾	81¾
200	Am Sugar	128	128	128
770	AmSum Tob	109¼	108	108
10	Am Tel & T	104¾	104¾	104¾
90	Anacon Cop	61¾	61¾	61¾
1,200	Am Lond Co	39¼	38¾	39¼
15	At G & W I	128¾	127½	127½
620	Baldwin Loc	91¾	89¾	90
20	Batt & Ohio	47¾	47¾	47¾
1,500	Beth S B	76½	75	75¼
80	Bklyn R T	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	Butte & Sup	21¼	21¼	21¼
200	Calif Pet	25¾	23¾	23¾
100	Cent Leather	76¾	76¾	76¾
20	Cerro de P	42¾	42¾	42¾
185	C. M & St P	37¾	36½	36½
10	C.M & St P pf	58¾	58¾	58¾
200	C. R. I & P	23¾	23¾	23¾
29	Chino Cop	36¾	36¾	36¾
25	Columb Gas	44½	44¾	44¾
530	Corn Prod	69½	68¾	68¾
70	Crucib Steel	67¾	66¾	66¾
20	Cuba C Sug	26	25¾	26
140	Dome Mines	14¾	14¼	14¾
50	Erie	15¾	15¾	15¾
20	Gen Asphalt	29¾	29¾	29¾
30	Genl Cigars	57½	57¾	57¾
205	Genl Motors	176¼	175	175¾
28	Goodrich Co	66¾	66¾	66¾
20	Gt. Nor pf	92¾	92¾	92¾
100	Gt. Nor Ores	41¾	41¾	41¾
210	Insp Cop	50	49¾	49¾
750	Int Mer Mar	31¾	30¾	30¾
720	Int M M pf	114¾	112¾	113¾
60	Int Nickel	27	26¾	26¾
20	Int Paper	45	45	45
70	Int Con pf	13¾	13¾	13¾
40	Kelly S T	128¾	128¾	128¾
10	Kenn Cop	32¾	32¼	32¼
1,800	Lac Co C	26¾	26	26¼
3,000	L. McN & L	30	29¾	29¾
1,000	Nati A & C	27	26½	26½
400	Nat C & I	63	61	61
300	N Am P & P	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	P T & M Cp	24	22¾	23
4,000	Philip Mor	13	12¾	12¾
1,000	Rem Type	48½	48	48
65,000	Sawold Tire	30	24	30
1,000	Sub B v t c	15¾	15¾	15½
4,000	Tenn C Iron	60½	59½	60
400	The'lin Bro	11¾	11	11¾
500	Un Carbide	68¾	68	68
1,500	Un P Shar	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,000	U S S Co	27¾	27¾	27¾
500	Wayne Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

7,500	Anglo-Am	20½	18¾	19	180	Prairie O&G	670	690
20	Galena Sig	106	106	110	10	Std Oil, NY	353	353

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

3,000	Allen Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾	2,560	National Oil	6¾	6¾
700	Barn't O&G	¼	¼	¼	25,000	Ore O & G	41	39
2,300	Boone Oil	6¾	6	6¾	400	Orient & G	2	2
4,060	Bos-Wyo	39	37	38	20,000	Pennok Oil	16¾	13½
1,500	Com Pet, w I	43	42¼	42½	2,500	Penn Gaso	¾	¾
5,000	Cosden & Co	9½	9	9	9,000	Queen Oil	19	18
1,000	Crystal Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	31,000	Rangeburnett Oil	103	98
500	Elk Basin	7¾	7¾	7¾	500	Rickard Tex	10¾	10
2,000	Esmeralda	6	5	5	3,000	Rock Oil (a pres)	53	52
2,000	Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2	1,500	Salt Cr Prod	40¾	40¾
8,000	Glenrock Oil	5¼	5¼	5½	10,000	Sinclair Oil	42¾	40¾
300	Herculaneum Class A	10¾	10¾	10¾	1,000	Steel'r war	120	120
12,000	Home Oil	43	41	43	600	South O & T	3	2¾
400	HomeOilRef. w I	16	16	16	1,800	Stanton Oil	¾	¾
4,000	Hudson Oil	2¾	2¾	2½	4,150	Sterling Oil	6¾	6¾
2,000	Int'l Petrol	30¾	24½	30¾	1,800	Tex-Ranger	2¾	2¾
10,000	Isl'd O & T	8¾	8	8	33,000	Texas	74	60
4,200	Kenova Oil	6	5	6	700	Victoria Oil, new stock	3	2¾
500	Met. Petrol	3½	3	3½	2,145	West States Oil & Land	48	43
1,000	Midwest Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾				
500	Midw Ref	169	167	168				
20,000	Morton Pet of Me, w I	5½	5	31				

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	Al-Brit Col Metals	40	40	40	350	Hecla Min	5½	5¼
4,000	A M & M. (a pres.)	32	31	32	100	Iron Blos	½	½
4,200	Allied Gold	69	68	68	1,500	Jim Butler	40	39
1,000	Alta Mines	1	1	1	1,000	Jumbo Ext	1¼	1¼
500	Ariz Butte	40	25	38	2,000	Kewanas	5½	5¼
6,500	Atlanta	6	5	5	500	Louis Cons	¾	¾
1,200	Big Ledge	¾	¾	¾	4,500	Mex Con	¾	¾
2,500	Booth	31	30	31	7,800	M M of A. (a pres.)	1¼	1¼
5,000	Bos & Mon	62	60	61	50,000	MacN Min	75	75
10,000	Butte Det	5	5	5	3,400	Mason Val	3	2¾
100	Butte-N Y	½	½	½	2,000	Moth Lode	40	39
3,100	Caledonia	39	37	38	1,400	Nat Tin Cp	1¼	1¼
3,000	Cal & Jer	¾	¾	¾	8,000	ND (a pr)	23	21
200	Canada Cons	1¾	1¾	1¾	16,000	New O Min	20	19
6,500	Candel Sil	66	63	66	200	Nmond Min	3	3
3,700	Cashboy	11	10½	11	4,000	Seven M M	40	39
800	Con Ariz Sm	1¾	1¾	1¾	12,300	Silver K D	26	25
900	Cress Con	5¾	5¾	5¾	32,000	South Divide	38	34
26,000	Dev Synd	17	17	15	400	S Sil-Lead	¾	¾
500	El Sal Silver	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	4,000	Stewart	17	16
2,000	Eureka C M	2¼	2	2¼	5,800	Ton Divide	10	10
700	Flor Silver	77	77	77	100	Tron Mines	2¾	2¾
6,800	Fort Cons	50	50	50	1,500	Tup R Pt	45	40
1,200	Gadsden Cp	3½	3½	3½	1,100	Un Copper	¾	½
31,000	Gold Z Div	1¾	1½	1¾	1,500	U S C M	11	11
2,600	Golden Gate	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	2,500	W M & Mil	38	35
1,000	Gold, R M	5	5	5	2,000	W E Con	1¼	1¾
2,700	Goldf Cons	20	18	19	2,000	WhiteC Min	24	24
200	H M & S. (a proe.)	72	72	72	1,000	W C E (a proe.)	5½	5½
37,600	Hash'k Div	37	30	35				

BONDS.

$2,000	Anacon'a 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	$11,000	N Y T Co deb 6s	100	98½
10,000	A T & T 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	7,000	Russ G 6½s	80	80
6,000	Int R T 7s	88¾	88¾	88¾	20,000	Sinc Gulf 6s	90	89½
32,000	Ill C-Stk	96¾	96¾	96¾	10,000	St P Un D 5½s	99	99
2,000	Ill. G L 5s, (old)	90¾	90¾	90¾	10,000	W & Co cv 6%	96	96
5,000	N C & C 6s, 1927	87½	87½	87½				

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Friday.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Friday. Bid.	Ask.
Am Bosch M. cf	66	65	66	
Am-Br Mfg	2	3	2	3½
Am Malt & G	30	28	30	35
Brill Car Co	33	35½	33	35½
Brit-Am Tob registered	23¾	23	23¾	25
Do coupon	23	24	23	24
Car. L & Pow	25	28	25	28
Chev Motor	195	210	195	210
Cities Service				
B T shares	365	368	368	368½
Cleveland Auto	80	120	80	120
Cramp Ship	83	85	83	85
End John w I	51	52	51	52
Fairbanks	57¾	58	57¾	58
Famous Play	65	68	65	68
Fisk R Tire	36	42	36	42
Do 2d pf	136	142	140	142
Hock V Prod	10	10½	10	10½
Inter Proct	36½	37	36¾	37
ImpTob, G B	16¾	17	16¾	17
Inter Motors	27	29	27	29
Lake T Boat	1¾	2	1¾	2
Lee Tire	85	90	85	90
Marc of Am	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
Man Transit	½	¾	½	¾
Nat A & C pf	87½	88¾	87	88
Nat Enduring	86	87	88	88
Nat Fireprfg	8	8½	8	8½
NatFireprfg pf	15	16	16	16
Nat Motors	15	20	15	20
N Y Shipbldg	34

QUIET SESSION IN COTTON.

Spring Weather Here Reduces Attendance on Exchange.

The Spring weather here reduced the attendance on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, and trading, for the most part, was limited to a few professionals. Outside interest was negative, and even the Wall Street houses failed to do anything of consequence. The market opened firm, and rose steadily for a short time, scoring gains of 10 to 30 points over Friday's closing figures in the first fifteen minutes. Then some selling by professionals checked the advance and sent prices down slightly. However, either the attempt was not well organized or the opposition was too stiff, and the professionals soon ceased their efforts. After that the market drifted, and at the close it was up 11 to 13 points for active new-style months other than May, which was up 30 points on the day. The old-style contracts, which were not active and give small promise of becoming active again, closed at figures unchanged to 30 points up.

Trade reports were somewhat better than expected, and foreign advices spoke of a more active cotton goods trade. The political situation at Paris is still causing some anxiety, but, on the whole, the trade here is very much less apprehensive than it was a week or two ago. The weather this last week has been bad for seeding, but is expected to improve from now on.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton figured by The Financial Chronicle:

	This wk. Bales.	Last wk. Bales.	Last yr. Bales.
Year receipts	86,248	78,025	71,337
Since Aug. 1	4,212,227	4,145,983	5,041,901
Port stocks	1,245,550	1,285,879	1,487,402
Interior receipts	77,544	76,000	99,272
Since Aug. 1	5,241,130	5,170,245	7,005,381
Interior shipments	87,690	90,280	131,508
Interior stocks	1,496,418	1,506,474	1,238,322
Amount brought into sight	187,318	153,371	154,154
Since Aug. 1	8,991,852	8,823,937	10,185,305
Northern spinners' takings	29,418	26,925	81,602
Since Aug. 1	1,569,377	1,540,159	1,917,668
Southern consumption	60,000	60,000	85,000
Since Aug. 1	2,575,000	2,515,000	2,988,000
Exports to Great Britain	20,452	93,751	1,878
Since Aug. 1	1,663,817	1,645,363	1,911,732
Exports to France	14,701		31,127
Since Aug. 1	583,970	568,280	484,156
Exports to Continental Europe	68,254	51,930	30,680
Since Aug. 1	1,379,466	1,290,637	1,023,928
Total Week's exports	105,407	145,681	63,674
Total exports since Aug. 1	3,629,251	3,514,269	3,421,816
World's visible supply	5,397,997	5,403,204	4,619,019
of which American	3,764,997	3,791,204	3,377,019
Liverpool stocks	497,000	495,000	463,000
Continental stocks	364,000	375,000	158,000
U. K. stocks	79,670	96,226	146,603
U. Oregon stocks	415,027	414,956	455,627
Coastwise shipments			
Rail & clearings	105,866	98,415	62,902

Yesterday's quotations follow.

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.85	24.55	24.85		24.55
July	23.70	23.70	23.75		23.65
Sept.			22.45		22.45
Oct.	22.10	22.05	22.10		22.00
Dec.			22.20	22.25	22.00

NEW CONTRACTS

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	26.25	26.48	26.12	26.45	26.15
July	24.40	24.48	24.30	24.40	24.27
Oct.	22.78	22.80	22.48	22.80	22.57
Dec.	22.20	22.28	22.05	22.25	22.14
Jan.	22.03	22.07	21.97		21.95
Mar.	21.80	21.76	21.70	21.87	21.75

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 24.45c for middling upland.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.10c, New Orleans, 26.25c, Savannah, 26.50c, Augusta, 26.25c, Memphis, 26.50c, Houston, 26.75c, Little Rock, 26.25c.

West Virginia to Begin Paying Debt

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 12—West Virginia's cash payment in settlement of the Virginia debt will be made on or before April 20, according to an announcement today by State Treasurer W. S. Johnson. To obtain the amount—$1,062,887.19, with $15,000 additional as 5 per cent. interest from Jan. 1—the Treasurer will have to write 160 checks on that many State banks. The checks will be written early next week and be presented to the Virginia Treasurer in person by Mr. Johnson.

REPORTS DROP IN EARNINGS,

Butte and Superior Shows $2.16 a Share for 1918.

The annual report of the Butte and Superior Mining Company for 1918 shows a sharp falling off in earnings. The total income of the company for last year was $714,798, a decrease of $1,309,328 from the preceding year. After reserves for taxes, contingencies, and the like, the surplus available for dividends was $628,348, or the equivalent of $2.16 a share on the capital stock. This compares with a surplus of $1,937,480 available for dividends in the preceding year, which was equivalent to $6.85 a share. The reservation for taxes was $368,841. In 1917 the reservation was $336,397. The report says:

"The general spelter situation is such that it will probably be some months before readjustment to normal conditions has taken place. The United States is producing at the present time a rate in excess of consumption requirements, at least as evidenced by market demand. Until this condition is adjusted no great improvement of the present price of spelter can be expected."

The average price of spelter under which settlements were made for the year was 7.75 cents, as compared with 8.65 for 1917.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Parson, Son & Co. are offering $1,400,000 Globe Oil Company one to three-year first lien 7 per cent. serial notes at prices ranging from 95.50 to 96, according to maturity and interest date. Provision has been made for a sinking fund to take up $25,000 a month during the life of the notes.

S. H. Kress & Co. report March sales of $1,945,696, an increase of $200,171 over the same month in 1918. Sales for three months of this year total $4,584,090.

The syndicate which has been offering the $10,000,000 issue of Philippine Government one-year 4 per cent. certificates announced that the greater part has been disposed of. The certificates were offered at 99.62 and interest to yield 4¼ per cent. They are exempt from State, city, and all Federal income taxes.

Two committees have been formed for the protection of the holders of the United Railway of St. Louis general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, both of which will work together. Breckenridge Jones, President of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, is Chairman of one committee and N. A. McMillan, Chairman of the Board of the St. Louis Trust Company, heads the other.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	5.95	5.55
Buff., R. & P.	1919-'23	4½, 5, 6	6.00	5.65
Can. Northern	1919-'29	4½, 5, 6	6.55	6.10
Can. Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.95	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	6.10	5.65
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'23	4½	5.65	5.25
C., R. I. & P.	1919-'27	4½@6	6.55	5.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.90	5.45
Chickasaw Refin.	1919-'21	6	7.62	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.30	5.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.90	5.50
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.90
Illinois Central	1919-'28	4½@5	5.70	5.50
Louisv. & Nash.	1919-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Mich. Central	1919-'32	5 @6	6.10	5.70
Minn. & St. L.	1919-'27	5	8.40	5.85
Mo., Kan. & T.	1919-'23	5	7.20	7.10
Mo. Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.15	7.10
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'26	4½@5	6.35	5.85
N. Y. C. Lines	1919-'28	4½@5	5.95	5.55
N. Y. Cent. R. R.	1919-'32	4½	6.25	5.75
Norf. & Western	1919-'24	4½	5.70	5.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1919-'28	4½, 5, 6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Wtr.	1919-'23	4 @4½	5.85	5.25
Reading Co.	1919-'27	4½	5.75	5.45
Seaboard A. L.	1919-'26	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Sinclair Refin.	1919-'21	6	7.10	6.00
Southern Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.75	5.35
Southern Railway	1919-'24	4½@5	6.15	5.80
Union Tank	1919-'20	5	6.20	5.50

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.59	$1.58	$1.58¾	$1.58	$1.27
July	1.51⅝	1.50⅝	1.51⅛	1.50	
Sept.	1.45⅞	1.44¾	1.45⅛	1.44	

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	68⅝	68¼	68⅝	67¾	84⅛
July	67⅛	66⅝	67	66⅛	
Sept.	63⅝	63	63⅜	62¾	

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 77@77½c; No. 2 white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 76½@77c; No. 4 white, 76@76½c; ordinary clipped, 75½@77c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	30.05	29.75	29.97	29.45	25.60
July	29.92	29.70	29.90	29.52	25.92
Ribs—					
May	28.00	27.85	27.97	27.55	24.05
July	28.02	27.70	28.02	27.50	24.52
Pork—					
May	50.50	50.25	50.40	49.75	47.85
July	47.55	47.00	47.05	46.87	

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	14.51	14.51	14.40	14.49
May	15.95	15.95	15.85	15.90
July	15.55	15.54	15.50	15.48
September	14.85	14.85	14.80	14.88
December	14.50	14.48	14.47	14.47

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	$1.71½	$1.71	$1.71½
July	1.65¾	1.65½	1.65½

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Hocking Valley Products Company

Notice to Holders of Bankers Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for Fifty Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Hocking Valley Products Company.

The plan and proposition contained in the circular letter of December 16, 1918, have been declared operative and carried into effect, and holders of above described Certificates of Deposit are notified to present the same to the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 15, 1919, when, upon the surrender of Certificates properly endorsed, their bonds duly stamped will be returned and the payments of the relinquished interest will be made in accordance with the terms of the plan and proposition.

Certificates of Deposit should be endorsed in blank and signatures guaranteed by a Bank having a New York correspondent or a firm which is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Ownership Certificates under the Federal Income Tax Law, in respect to the unpaid portion of the interest matured January 1, 1919, completely filled in and signed on lower left hand side, must accompany the Certificates of Deposit when presented.

Please note that these bonds contain the so-called "tax-free" covenant clause.

Holders of bonds who have not heretofore deposited their bonds have, until further notice, the privilege of accepting the proposition to bondholders, by presenting their bonds for stamping, with the certificates for relinquished interest annexed, and payments will also be made to them in accordance with the terms of the plan.

Dated, New York, April 4, 1919.

Hocking Valley Products Company

By S. L. Chamberlaine, President.

Your Industrial Advisor

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION of enterprises or inventions, their management and prudent finance, is being more appreciated by the inventor, promoter and capitalist as a factor essential to success. There are four distinct stages in your business where our service can be employed to advantage:

1. When your proposition is nothing but an idea, or planned out, so to speak, on paper.
2. When in the process of development, and the difficulties met leave those back of the proposition in doubt whether to cease or continue.
3. When you have passed the preliminary or inceptive stage, and are ready for the market. Lacking necessary facilities to investigate the market it is a question how to proceed.
4. After you are apparently established but meet continuous trouble in production—It is then you need our analysis to learn whether to cease, continue or reorganize.

Look for products bearing this seal

Our procedure would embrace the following methods:

1. Thoroughly investigate and report on your problems.
2. If necessary, assume the development, construction and operation of invention, plant or enterprise, or assume their management.

Our staff of industrial engineers and laboratories are especially organized to meet your every business and industrial need. We will be glad to place one of our experts at your disposal for consultation on your business problems.

Our Newark plant will undertake for clients development or manufacture of products for which factory facilities are not available.

SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC.

Industrial Engineers — New York Office, 30 Pine Street

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Average Figures for Week Ended Saturday, April 12, 1919.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc'nts, Investments, &c.	Cash In Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$5,759,000	$30,226,000	$321,000	$4,620,000	$33,468,000	$1,846,000	$754,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	2,500,000	7,210,000	63,014,000	1,628,000	9,572,000	60,161,000		
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,836,800	33,451,000	518,000	3,306,000	24,726,000	1,805,000	
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	11,843,000	157,241,000	10,598,000	25,695,000	181,903,000	3,801,000	2,770,000
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,786,000	32,001,000	1,036,000	3,085,000	26,570,000		
National City	25,000,000	54,132,000	566,354,000	14,225,000	102,210,000	(a)668,408,000	24,433,000	1,430,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	9,578,700	88,200,000	3,242,000	8,816,000	66,815,000	5,403,000	447,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	958,200	16,567,000	514,000	1,911,000	13,942,000	377,000	145,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers.	300,000	109,500	3,244,000	110,000	514,000	3,394,000		285,000
Am. Exchange National	5,000,000	6,147,200	118,215,000	1,770,000	12,312,000	92,584,000	5,465,000	4,930,000
Nat. Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	25,651,800	394,487,000	2,503,000	38,207,000	280,723,000	4,436,000	
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,134,800	15,610,000	1,202,000	2,385,000	16,400,000	112,000	
Chat. & Phenix National	3,500,000	2,822,400	104,843,000	5,608,000	11,418,000	84,751,000	9,225,000	2,550,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	17,563,900	126,613,000	5,810,000	18,142,000	121,331,000		150,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	3,298,300	40,172,000	991,000	5,219,000	35,161,000	260,000	991,000
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,404,600	33,133,000	2,250,000	3,754,000	26,969,000	45,000	
Corn Exchange	4,200,000	8,290,700	127,453,000	6,350,000	17,843,000	132,394,000	2,004,000	
Import. & Traders Nat.	1,500,000	8,163,500	37,254,000	758,000	3,280,000	24,665,000	50,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	19,439,800	200,804,000	1,688,000	21,391,000	163,676,000	3,877,000	4,954,000
East River National	1,000,000	626,000	7,183,000	278,000	973,000	7,207,000	129,000	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	4,076,500	19,610,000	927,000	2,296,000	16,084,000		643,000
First National	10,000,000	31,297,500	257,754,000	1,435,000	17,881,000	153,514,000	2,194,000	8,071,000
Irving National	4,500,000	6,812,600	117,021,000	3,902,000	16,496,000	119,822,000	1,119,000	1,340,000
N. Y. County National	1,000,000	421,800	11,920,000	745,000	1,483,000	11,466,000	799,000	200,000
Continental	1,000,000	642,200	7,412,000	157,000	914,000	5,611,000		
Chase National	10,000,000	18,870,700	330,923,000	7,223,000	36,076,000	275,718,000	11,330,000	2,400,000
Fifth Avenue	200,000	2,301,400	21,734,000	1,267,000	2,459,000	19,470,000		
Commercial Exchange	200,000	858,100	7,556,000	319,000	973,000	6,763,000		
Commonwealth Bank	400,000	782,000	8,228,000	380,000	1,001,000	8,022,000		
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,067,000	16,283,000	1,030,000	2,139,000	15,544,000	47,000	210,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,342,000	13,282,000	347,000	1,603,000	12,193,000	34,000	392,000
Fifth National	250,000	397,600	7,224,000	350,000	1,025,000	7,439,000	492,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,782,400	30,814,000	989,000	6,659,000	45,247,000	140,000	70,000
Liberty National	5,000,000	4,704,900	80,739,000	496,000	7,359,000	56,025,000	1,836,000	1,000,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	1,122,600	19,110,000	744,000	1,824,000	11,827,000	417,000	408,000
Union Exchange National	1,000,000	1,271,000	15,420,000	502,000	2,063,000	15,752,000	388,000	390,000
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	2,580,800	42,442,000	762,000	3,111,000	28,615,000	6,425,000	
Bankers Trust	15,000,000	17,361,200	257,410,000	1,040,000	31,843,000	237,818,000	9,224,000	
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,551,000	63,898,000	817,000	5,479,000	49,522,000	1,051,000	
Guarantee Trust	25,000,000	28,525,700	310,784,000	3,189,000	52,042,000	(b)460,707,000	22,691,000	
Fiduciary Trust	1,000,000	1,092,000	11,625,000	311,000	1,182,000	8,987,000	516,000	
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,284,800	14,422,000	1,039,000	1,897,000	14,443,000	6,503,000	
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,904,700	98,498,000	982,000	2,674,000	26,841,000	1,817,000	
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,412,600	19,477,000	435,000	7,896,000	64,403,000	2,533,000	
New York Trust	3,000,000	1,305,700	29,531,000	437,000	2,262,000	16,523,000	1,608,000	
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	683,400	23,103,000	403,000	2,621,000	19,340,000	1,408,000	
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	4,402,700	46,284,000	824,000	3,586,000	31,852,000	1,178,000	
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,220,500	55,621,000	429,000	1,110,000	10,903,000	862,000	50,000
Nassau Nat. Bank, B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,189,500	41,351,000	2,504,000	5,240,000	42,296,000	1,094,000	
Irving Trust	1,300,000	1,189,500	41,351,000	2,504,000	5,240,000	42,296,000	1,094,000	
Farmers Loan & Trust	5,000,000	12,000,000	130,903,000	4,171,000	16,044,000	(c)147,415,000	9,341,000	
Total	$198,100,000	$386,153,000	$4,684,536,000	$97,914,000	$537,045,000	‡$3,849,808,000	$150,236,000	$37,838,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Greenwich	$500,000	$1,539,700	$16,471,000	$2,425,000	$1,121,000	$16,779,000	$29,000	
Howery	250,000	882,300	5,858,000	682,000	329,000	3,484,000		
N. Y. Produce Exchange	1,000,000	1,242,700	24,308,000	2,863,000	2,108,000	26,303,000		
State	2,000,000	607,100	45,382,000	4,963,000	3,269,000	44,301,000	79,000	
Total	$3,750,000	$4,221,800	$91,999,000	$10,733,000	$6,827,000	$92,867,000	$108,000	
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.								
Title Guarantee & Trust	$5,000,000	$12,033,400	$41,305,000	$863,000	$3,061,000	$25,958,000	$759,000	
Lawyers Title & Trust	4,000,000	5,264,300	23,639,000	805,000	1,562,000	15,570,000	468,000	
Total	$9,000,000	$17,297,700	$64,944,000	$1,668,000	$4,623,000	$41,509,000	$1,247,000	
Grand total	210,850,000	387,672,500	4,841,799,000	$10,315,000	548,495,000	‡3,956,184,000	151,591,000	$37,838,000
Change			—33,146,000	—4,168,000	—24,002,000	—25,856,000	—1,753,000	—121,000

(a) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $91,193,000; not included in total footing: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $24,180,000.

(b) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $57,017,000; not included in total footing: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $11,694,000.

(c) Includes deposits in foreign branches, $29,721,000; not included in total footing: Balances carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for such deposits, $9,478,000.

Actual Condition at the Opening of Business Saturday.

Members Fed. Res. Bank	$4,784,186,000	$96,513,000	$540,110,100	‡$3,797,373,000	$151,355,000	$38,475,000
State banks not in Res. Bk.	96,368,000	10,708,000	6,943,000	93,353,000	117,000	
Trust cos. not in Res. Bank	65,443,000	1,590,000	4,949,000	41,867,000	1,179,000	
Grand total	$4,945,997,000	$108,813,000	$552,002,000	‡$3,932,593,000	$152,651,000	$38,475,000
Change	+168,010,000	+2,575,000	—19,559,000	—88,136,000	—411,000	+225,000

*As officially reported for 28 national banks March 4, 1919; 13 State banks and 15 trust companies Feb. 21, 1919. Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances, and other liabilities, $717,846,000 in avg. statement; $738,867,000 in actual statem't.

‡United States deposits deducted, $225,116,000 in average statement and $377,190,000 in actual statement.

†Deposits in foreign branches not included.

Average and Actual Figures of Reserve Position

	Average Figures. Cash R's've in Vault.	Reserve in Depositories.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.	Actual Figures. Cash R'a've in Vault.	Reserve in Depositories.	Reserve Required.	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank		$537,045,000	*$504,982,120	$32,062,880	—$20,282,430		$540,110,000	†$498,199,140	$41,910,860	—$7,387,280
State banks not in Reserve Bank	$10,733,000	6,827,000	16,716,080	843,940	+ 182,440	$10,708,000	6,943,000	16,803,540	847,460	— 468,560
Trust companies not in Reserve Bank	1,668,000	4,623,000	6,226,650	64,650	— 82,750	1,590,000	4,949,000	6,290,050	258,950	+ 20,000
Total	$12,401,000	$548,495,000	$527,924,530	$32,971,470	—$20,162,740	$12,298,000	$552,002,000	$521,292,730	$43,017,270	—$7,835,320

*$500,475,040 on net demand deposits and $4,507,080 on net time deposits.
†$493,658,490 on net demand deposits and $4,540,650 on net time deposits.

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH OPENING OF BUSINESS SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1919.

(Figures Compiled from Special Reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

INSTITUTIONS CLEARING THROUGH MEMBERS.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—						
Battery Park Nat.	$12,230,600	$11,500	$242,100	$1,474,000	$767,800	$11,076,500
Colonial	12,153,000	253,000	1,120,000	1,258,000		13,923,000
Columbia	15,429,000	17,000	606,000	2,096,000	477,000	17,476,000
International Bank	6,747,054	168,407	681,376	449,022	2,322	7,457,422
Mutual	10,392,000		311,000	1,748,000		11,967,000
New Netherlands	6,286,000	1,000	245,000	1,227,000	29,000	6,228,000
Washington Heights	2,426,000	73,000	247,000	182,000		2,515,000
Yorkville	10,188,000	*1,042,000	304,000	252,000		11,525,000
BROOKLYN—						
First National	10,878,000	4,000	178,000	706,100	706,000	9,291,100
Manufacturers	26,425,000	310,000	1,541,000	2,618,000	85,000	31,951,100
National City	7,729,000	2,000	187,000	714,578	366,000	8,445,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
First National	11,265,000	80,000	475,000	2,902,000	526,000	10,291,000

*Includes $1,041,000 average balance at Federal Reserve Bank.

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN—					
Hamilton	$8,204,000	$464,000	$579,000		$7,854,000
BAYONNE, N. J.—					
Mechanics	8,443,630	508,574	700,893	$183,577	8,018,275

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN THE CLEARING HOUSE.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Gold.	Other Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	With Other Banks and Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—						
Bank of Com.	$929,956	$80,000	$49,887	$243,400		$1,105,779
Bank of United States	10,843,000	35,550	372,550	1,454,850	$155,900	11,078,500
Broadway Central	1,873,750	94,000	280,200	97,100		1,965,100
Bronx Borough	2,465,086	900	251,816			2,753,788
Bryant Park Bank	2,281,400	55,600	260,100	395,600		2,889,100
Chase Exch. Bank	6,166,000		878,000	823,000	81,000	6,431,000
Interstate Bank of	5,608,820	125,000	389,720	276,871		4,500,010
Lincoln National	1,745,000		324,000	952,000	342,000	2,760,000
Merchants' National	20,019,000	10,500	895,752	3,493,000	637,000	30,147,500
Nat. National	39,417,000	3,000,000	1,001,000	3,428,000	1,788,000	38,921,000
Peoples' National	8,400,000	14,600	180,800	949,800	1,491,600	8,265,300
Seventy-third Ward	3,448,000	99,400	311,900	725,700	50,000	4,575,900
Westchester Av. Bk.	2,092,000	15,700	89,100	186,300	600	2,169,700
BROOKLYN—						
Bank of Coney Island	1,492,500	28,000	182,900	100,700		1,659,400
Homestead	1,724,000	115,000	108,000	263,000		2,046,000
Mechanics'	1,840,000	20,000	105,000	108,000		1,400,000
Peoples National	3,511,000	3,000	146,000	400,500	299,000	4,161,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.—						
Hudson County	5,117,000	45,300	204,770	943,100	39,700	5,296,700
HOBOKEN, N. J.—						
First National	8,951,900	7,300	261,900	1,199,200	25,800	9,529,600
Second National	7,467,873	9,329	198,057	853,198	358,368	8,152,974

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN—					
American	$3,388,494	$267,013	$317,683		$2,722,210
Central Union	200,867,000	*23,845,000	5,179,000	$2,360,000	206,070,000
Empire	58,851,900	5,628,200	8,394,500	2,768,800	30,232,300
Equitable	161,767,000	*16,611,000	4,158,000	17,644,000	173,952,000
Fulton	8,323,200	112,500	†1,188,800		8,601,200
Guaranty	5,835,200	405,200	1,178,700	372,800	6,777,400
Mercantile	16,898,200	*2,233,300	†845,100		16,267,800
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	25,670,500	1,589,600	†914,500		22,604,400
Scandinavian	30,208,934	208,271	3,317,458	84,904	27,801,030
United States	52,292,211	*4,866,646	6,736,860		47,619,554

*Includes amount with Federal Reserve Bank as follows: Central Union $20,496,000; Equitable $14,488,000; Fulton $1,043,200, and Mercantile $2,140,500.

BROOKLYN—					
Kings County	21,292,231	1,360,290	2,338,221		22,097,820
Manufacturers	29,587,100	1,014,500	5,448,200	56,000	26,733,200

AGGREGATE TRUST COMPANIES' DEPOSITS.

The following figures of Clearing House trust companies include items not included in the net deposits as reported to the Clearing House:

Trust Companies.	Deposits.	Trust Companies.	Deposits.
Bankers	$273,606,000	Lincoln	$22,018,000
Brooklyn	28,809,000	Metropolitan	37,195,300
Columbia	99,294 743	New York	74,163,000
Farmers	144,785,347	Peoples	31,336,500
Fidelity	10,866,000	Title Guarantee	30,388,200
Franklin	25,178,300	United States Mortgage	58,900,000
Guaranty	503,117,000		
Irving	30,333,700	Total	$1,407,530,060
Lawyers Title	17,563,400	Change	—15,652,267

NEW YORK RESERVE BANK.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the close of business April 11, 1919:

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$392,808,983.76	
With Federal Reserve Agent and in redemption fund—Federal Reserve Notes	304,038,686.00	
Total gold reserve		$697,747,628.76
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and sub. coin		63,658,748.60
Total reserves		$761,406,377.36
Bills discounted and bought:		
Rediscounts and advances—commercial paper	$51,506,760.64	
Rediscounts and advances—U. S. obligations	822,482,265.57	
Acceptances bought	57,017,486.92	
Total		781,206,525.13
Investments:		
U. S. bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness		70,849,400.00
Due from foreign banks		2,066,558.63
All other resources		8,968,279.33
Total resources		$1,612,506,840.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$20,065,600.00
Surplus	21,117,254.57
U. S. Government deposits	23,776,327.63
Foreign Government deposits	97,204,632.95
Member banks deposits (net)	806,011,490.26
Non-member banks deposits	7,219,831.78
Due to War Finance Corporation	7,063,901.92
Due to Other Federal Reserve Banks	7,143,180.35
Federal Reserve Bank notes (net)	28,050,000.00
Federal Reserve notes (net)	788,127,406.00
Total liabilities	$1,612,506,840.40

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

AN EARLY CALL TO THE KEENEST MAN IN EACH COMMUNITY to take the agency for the "SPACKE"—a new type of small motor car, combining ease of operation, light weight and economy of upkeep. The "SPACKE" is a unique, unabout and the "SPACKE" small delivery car will list at $295 and $320 respectively, run 40 to 50 miles on a gallon of gasoline and have a tire-mileage cost of about one-third that of the average small car. The low initial cost and economy of upkeep, combined with the sturdy mechanism and attractive appearance of the "SPACKE," make this a valuable sales proposition. Territory will not be sold, but will be allotted to responsible business men, financially strong and capable of getting the most out of their respective fields. For the past twenty years the Spacke Company has successfully manufactured high-grade motors, transmissions, axles and automotive parts. It has a large plant, with complete equipment and facilities in which it is now preparing to produce the "SPACKE" car in quantities. Prospective agents may state the size of territory they desire, and giving particulars as to your standing, present business connections, &c. THE SPACKE MACHINE & TOOL CO., Manufacturers, Factories and Offices, Indianapolis, U. S. A. Address all communications to A. B. NORWALK & CO., Inc., Sole Distributors, Times Building, New York City.

COCONUTS, COPRA, COHUNE, COCO-BABASSU, LUMBANG, CASTOR and SOYA BEANS, TAGUA.—If interested in harvesting, preparing, beautifying, cracking, opening, drying, curing, macerating, milling, clarifying, and in adopting the most advanced methods, processes, plants and machinery in these respectable oil-producing, refining, and kindred industries, consult or address LANCASTER MECHANICAL PRODUCTS, INC., 50 Church St., New York. Also, builders of Planet Gold and Platinum Washers, Dredges, Hoisters, Pea-Rollers and Splitters, Soya-Bean, Rice and Castor-Bean Hullers, and also for Utilizing Products By-Products from and Specialties of Oil Nuts and Tagua Shelling. "Soylac" Cream for all edible uses. Soya-Bean decorticated Oil Cake for Cattle. Cables: Lanjames, New York.

REAL ESTATE OPENING.

One of the oldest representative brokerage corporations (Christian) in New York City, with an extensive clientele, will favorably entertain giving an interest in their business to a high-class man of executive ability, around 30 to 45, in good business and social standing, who can show a clean and successful record (at least normal times) as a real estate or mortgage broker in Manhattan properties; one possessing the required qualifications and realizing the long period of sustained activity and opportunity assured in New York City real estate will find an opportunity rarely occurring with a long-established and representative concern; answers will be strictly confidential; state age and experience to insure reply. Executive, C 478 Times Downtown.

OPPORTUNITY LADIES' APPAREL JOBBER OR MANUFACTURER.—Will invest from $10,000 to $50,000 in a ladies' apparel established manufacturing or jobbing business; only where the services of an active business man and capital are needed to enlarge the business; will consider a client who is in business with a good man who knows the jobbing of ladies' apparel, from the buying to the selling end; am a merchant for a great many years, and have a good reputation in the business world; first-class rating in mercantile agencies; never been in the ready-to-wear line, but know the value of all materials and am a live-wire merchant. F 8 Times.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY.

Only small amount required now, but more can be invested later as business expands; concern owns exclusive methods for large reducing fuel costs in house heating, power and gas generation, &c.; these methods prevent more than half of the heat losses continually carried; the extent of the field is almost unlimited; several interesting and profitable positions open for men of social standing who through investment obtain interest in the business, also salaries and acquire valuable technical information as to fuel conservation; full details given; references exchanged. Address Z 858 Times Annex.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO LIVE-WIRE MAN TO PURCHASE A HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED, GROWING MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS. BUSINESS CAN BE BOUGHT OUTRIGHT $10,000 TO $15,000 CAPITAL REQUIRED; THIS IS A CLEAN, RELIABLE BUSINESS, WITH LARGE POSSIBILITIES, AND WILL STAND CLOSE INVESTIGATION. ADDRES P. O. BOX 1034, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
for a company or individual
with sound financial backing
to handle in this city as a dealer
A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
AUTOMOBILE TIRE.

This is a rare opportunity and will bear the fullest investigation.

Only responsible parties need reply.
Box 36, Station N, New York, N. Y.

Have option 7,000 acres limestone land, West Virginia, bluegrass grows on all; client will purchase 3,500 acres; want parties to take balance, as owner will not sell part of tract; bluegrass land near this section selling $50 and up; Christmas steers for market from tract well watered; railroad one side; price $10 per acre, $5 cash, balance 10 years; no sale less than 1,000 acres; wonderful opportunity. W. D. R., Farmville, Va.

A manufacturer, selling high-grade weighing scales the world over since 1891; (over 12,000 in Metropolitan district,) seeking an associate of proven ability and integrity, willing to invest $25,000; the business has all ways paid, but it is desired to organize for larger things; a splendid opportunity. J 144 Times.

Substantial manufacturing corporation wants capable man to establish branch and manage salesmen; $200 to $1,000 necessary; you handle own money; will allow expenses to Baltimore if you will qualify. For particulars address Secretary, 416 North Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

Hotel Milford, Penn., completely furnished, 150-acre farm, horses, cows, chickens, electric light, running water every room; cost $75,000, sell $20,000, only $5,000 cash; properly operated will clear itself entirely in three years. Address Owner, Room 713, 1 480 Broadway.

Any legitimate business stock on property bought, sold, exchanged on commission basis, city or country; no exclusive contracts required; partnerships arranged or capital procured any legitimate business or enterprise; strictest confidence. Weston & Co., 1,440 Broadway.

GARAGE MEN.—We have several exceptional garage opportunities; if you are interested in securing something good, call at once. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th St.

Furnished 8-room apartment, every improvement, refined; profitable; high-class house; Broadway and Eighties. Getchell, 1,476 Broadway, v. (42d.)

Intermediate roadhouse, restaurant; classy trade; elegantly furnished; fine location; excellent Summer season. Plaza, 181st St.-Riverside Drive.

I own 115 lots near centre of Jersey town of 35,000; need capital to further develop; will sell all or an interest; commuting zone; highest references. L 785 Times Downtown.

Ice cubes wanted at Brightwaters; best town development of its kind; attractive prices and terms. T. B. Ackerson Co., New York Office, 1 West 34th St.

West 40s.—Furnished house, 19 rooms, 4 baths; basement restaurant; rent $200, income $550 month; terms arranged. Conaughton, 17 West 42d, Room 208.

Advertiser wants to buy established, profitable, legitimate business that can stand strictest investigation; no brokers. H 706 Times Downtown.

Services of investment house needed to sell western land to investors on profit-sharing plan; closest investigation invited. G 80 Times.

Drug store (suburban;) sales $20,000; cannot attend; $10,000; terms. Weston, 1,440 Broadway.

Meat market, (Harlem;) $1,000 weekly; owner ill; $1,700; bargain. Weston, 1,440 Broadway.

Wanted.—Machinery, entire plants, any description. Write Wagner, 1,792 Washington Av., Bronx.

Rooming house, centrally located, profitably filled. Emergency Committee, Gentlewoman's Exchange, 381 5th.

Would act as manufacturer's agent; have office and facilities; principals. K 425 Times Downtown.

Parisian going back to Paris wishes to act as purchasing agent for artistic metal goods or others. H 696 Times Downtown.

Camp wanted, Adirondacks or Maine, on a lake; accommodate 200 boys; fully equipped; will rent for one year, with option of purchasing. J 117 Times.

Garages and leases, all sections; capacity 25 to 250 cars. Particulars, Crowe, Times Building.

Hotels, lunchrooms, restaurants, all sections; receipts $100 to $500 daily. Particulars, Crowe, Times Building.

SECURITY SALESMAN, extensive experience, wants proposition to finance. X 205 Times Annex.

Representative, England, leaving for London shortly open for engagement as representative or salesman. B 874 Times.

Wanted, good live agent to handle issue of stock in mining corporation. Haly, Hotel Commodore, 9 to 11.

Partner wanted by ocean freight broker; $10,000 cash necessary; principals. K 422 Times Downtown.

Young woman, unusual personality, seeks position, selling representative, correspondent; references. N 342 Times.

Wanted.—Mail order business or suitable commodities. L 752 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL STOCK SALESMAN SEEKS ENGAGEMENT. X 245 TIMES ANNEX.

Will finance any good business of merit. Box 85, 2,123 3d Av.

CANADA MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES

British preferential tariff assured; home markets rapidly expanding; Canada bristles with opportunities; the success of your factory depends on choice of location; consult us; up-to-the-minute, unbiased information of every commercial town, shipping facilities, power rates, labor conditions, raw materials, municipal inducements, &c.; complete details, plans, and photographs of vacant factories; our whole organization is free to manufacturers seeking location in Canada; correspondence invited. Heaton's Agency, Toronto.

PARTNER WANTED—TIRE BUSINESS.—Automobile tire company, now operating a chain of branch stores, is ready to make full partnership arrangements to any live man who is ambitious, honest, and has good past record. You must be able to make equal investment with us in local company, you to own one-half interest; $3,000 to $5,000 necessary. We have a new and unique tire-selling plan which has proven highly successful. We will mail you details upon application. Write us to get into business for yourself and become independent. Address E 67 Times.

A very profitable high-class, going business; incorporated, established nearly 60 years; manufacturers and jobbers, foreign and domestic trade; no debts; most excellent opportunity for any one who can command $60,000; the articles are a necessity; people cannot get along without them; will stand the most thorough investigation; best of reasons for selling; no triflers or agents. L 762 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE AGENCY.—Unusual opportunity to secure agency for standard line of worm-drive trucks; one to five tons capacity; highest grade units used in construction; Continental motors, Spicer-Hotchkiss transmissions, Timken axles; discounts and terms liberal; prompt deliveries guaranteed; some very desirable territory still open in New York State, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Address Box C 381 Times.

Half Interest in Established Business.—On account of other interests, which prevent me from sharing in the management of very profitable business, in which I am half owner, will dispose of my holdings to party capable of taking active part, and who is acceptable to my present partner; an exceptional opportunity for a man with necessary qualifications; $15,000 required. J 415 Times Downtown.

Party wanted with $10,000 to $20,000 for 5th Av. office, Pacific Coast or for Paris, London, Belgium branch office, of established purchasing and selling, import and export commission business; good salary; large profit for live man; banking and commercial references; highest character furnished; interviews solicited. Established, 202 Times.

Fibre Products.—Have $5,000 and desire partner with similar amount to join me in manufacturing unbreakable fibre pails, tubs, baskets, barrels, and kegs, which can be made for one-third the cost of similar articles; capacity of one machine is over 1,000 thousand per day. Files, 378 Times Downtown.

Reputable broker wanted to handle disposition of capital stock of a company having exclusive control of product of exceptional and recognized merit; world market assured; funds required for expansion. Liberal contract and fullest co-operation assured; stock unusually attractive to investors. L 80 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY WANTED.

Would buy outright, or half interest in a small or moderate sized going advertising agency, needing new blood and increased working capital and desiring to expand; replies treated as confidential. E 45 Times.

MANUFACTURING PLANT, FULLY SPRINKLERED, PRIVATE RAILWAY SWITCH, LOCATED IN NORTHERN INDIANA ON TWO IMPORTANT R. R. SYSTEMS; 50,000 SQUARE FEET FLOOR SPACE; PLANT NOW IN OPERATION AND IN GOOD CONDITION; WILL SELL OR LEASE. Address Owner, Room 713, 1 480 Broadway.

JOBBERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS.—Executive, with successful selling record and some capital, wishes to become associated with well-established jobber, who has plans that involve enlarged sales; organization with additional capital will show greatly increased profits. A 27 Times.

Hotel.—Beautiful high-class Summer season hotel, six large cottages, large garage, 60-horse stable; beautiful grounds; several acres under cultivation; a Wall Street gentleman desires man to help manage and take $5,000 interest; principals only. C 885 Times Annex.

FIRST-CLASS CONDITION FOR SALE; CERTIFIED APPRAISAL SHOWS $75,000. OWNERS WILL SELL AT A BIG SACRIFICE TO EFFECT AN ADVANTAGEOUS MERGER. FOR CIRCULAR AND FULL INFORMATION ADDRESS P. O. BOX 603, NORTH MANCHESTER, INDIANA.

Engineer wants connection with manufacturing concern capable of manufacturing an accessory that is attached to automobile which contains circulating water at constant proper temperature on the street or in the garage, economizing fuel and eliminating all cold engine difficulties. E 88 Times.

Party with splendid business ability and with unimpeachable character would like to invest about $10,000 and services in growing concern that will bear fullest investigation; replies will be held in strict confidence. S 89 Times.

Treasurership of $100,000 corporation manufacturing cotton textiles open to competent office executive investing, with services, at least $10,000 in preferred stock carrying bonus of common. Textiles, Times.

Exceptional opportunity to make considerable money for some one that can finance a company about to market automobile appliances that are urgently required in the industry. 389 Times.

EXPORT.—Young Italian with connections abroad desires partner in export business; excellent investment for American woman or man interested in Italy; opportunity to travel; references. H 652 Times Downtown.

Established seventeen years, well-paying manufacturing and jobbing store, location Brooklyn; will be sold reasonably owing to death of proprietor. Apply Jacob I. Wiener, 1,482 Broadway, New York.

Flour mill, Brooklyn, wants partner, $10,000. Monticello, N. Y., leading hotel, furnished, $30,000. Other propositions. Business sold without publicity. Buyers waiting. J. F. Curtin, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Hotel Cottages Property; lake frontage; small farm; completely furnished; established, profitable business; licensed; State road; home and business combined; 50 miles New York. Lange, 22 Old Broadway.

Partner wanted, established auto repair shop and buying, selling used cars; busy shop; good location; big future for right man; $6,000 up necessary; money secured; to the first-class mechanic. Z 328 Times Annex.

Leaseholds wanted; garages and auto sales-rooms; nothing too small or too large; old stables considered; in or out of town; interested only in solid propositions. M. S., 94 Times.

WANTED.—TRUCK OPERATORS and owners who can put up a cash bond of $1,000; the earning power is $3,000 to $4,000 per year. The Red Line Transportation Co., Inc., 20 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.

Partner wanted, lady or gentleman, hotel business in European capital; greatest future; $50,000 necessary; best security for invested capital; full investigation invited. B 877 Times Annex.

SUCCESSFUL PROMOTER.—We desire to recapitulate into a NATIONAL ORGANIZATION and need the services of a successful promoter. K 433 Times Downtown.

Patents and full rights on very clever etching machine; well advertised and can be sold by mail as well as through salesmen. Full particulars from J 93 Times.

Real estate buying, selling, building; experienced man who knows how offers fine opportunity to party with capital; best references. C 522 Times Downtown.

Broker wanted who can dispose of 200,000 shares of an industrial corporation operating in New York City; par value $1. B 968 Times Harlem.

I made $5,000 in one year manufacturing ladies' hats; I want an outside partner with same amount to enlarge the business. X 259 Times Annex.

GARAGE FOR SALE.—Established, profitable business, in Yorkville; long lease; will sell on reasonable terms. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

Dining room in high-class neighborhood, doing good business; rent $100, or will make easy terms to right party. Box 111, 832 Columbus Av.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Accountant of long experience, wide acquaintance, wishes to invest $1,000-$2,000 with services for interest in C. P. A. concern. Address D 45 Times.

Engineer offers small investment and services to a building concern or an established manufacturing business that requires the services of an energetic man. G 152 Times.

Energetic young man has $2,000 with services to invest in any legitimate business. F 34 Times.

Young man, with few hundred dollars, seeks conservative proposition. G 731 Times Downtown.

Salesman, live wire, will invest $2,500, with services; excellent credentials. L. V., 806 Times Downtown.

Garage wanted, first class, about 75 cars; full particulars. Jordan, 221 West 2d St., Mount Vernon, New York.

Willing to buy a part or a whole interest in a going mechanical or novelty business. X 216 Times Annex.

Sales advertising executive will invest $1,000 with services. Capable, K 428 Times Downtown.

Have $2,500, services; seeking partner with same and business proposition. C 46 Times.

Financial.—Will finance dealers in used cars. E 41 Times.

Printers Notice.—Am desirous of purchasing good medium size plant, for cash. H 702 Times Downtown.

Will finance popular-priced specialty for women. Am no broker. C 382 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

EXECUTIVE. — AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE, OCCUPYING A RESPONSIBLE FINANCIAL POSITION, DESIRES TO ABOUT TEN YEARS WITH THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING BUSINESS OF ITS KIND IN THE UNITED STATES. THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS AS PARTNER AND EXECUTIVE IN A SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. DESIRES FOR ADEQUATE REASONS TO MAKE A CHANGE AND TO CONNECT WITH A WELL ESTABLISHED AND SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS IN AN EXECUTIVE CAPACITY, WHERE FINANCIAL TRAINING AND MATURE BUSINESS JUDGMENT IS NEEDED; WITH AN INSTITUTION OF THIS CHARACTER THE ADVERTISER WILL MAKE A REASONABLE INVESTMENT; SATISFACTORY REFERENCES AS TO CHARACTER AND ABILITY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS WILL BE FURNISHED. ADDRESS J 81 TIMES.

Import and Export.—I am a successful business man, 36 years old, and plenty of ambition; have just retired from the manufacturing business; I am looking for a partner, a young man of proven ability, to start an export and import business; prefer a man who knows the knowledge of raw materials and thoroughly conversant with the export and import business. I have sufficient capital and credit to finance a fair-sized business; also good reputation. Only man who has clear record will be considered. Replies will be treated strictly confidential. T 354 Times.

Young man to reorganize branch office abroad for Export business; one mechanically inclined given preference; must be in position to finance orders (capital necessary, five to ten thousand dollars,) and devote his time to business in foreign countries; unique proposition before going abroad; an opportunity for right man to establish himself in good paying business; state age and details of experience; strictly confidential. ANGLO-AMERICAN NUMBERING MACHINE COMPANY, 220 Shepherd Av., Brooklyn.

A rare opportunity to buy a going sash, door, and trim mill located in Jersey, 10 miles from New York City; consisting of about one acre of ground; main building 60 by 100; ample sheds and warehouse; mill equipped for steam or electric power; good manufactured stock on hand; private road switch adjoins property; terms to suit purchaser; sickness compels sale. Y 289 Times Annex.

Want to make moderate investment for the present, with similar; only firm looking for a client's concern able to stand thorough investigation; am a successful American business man, experienced executive and advertiser; can sell anything of merit and my results will bring; millions; only firm looking for more for the man and his abilities than large capital need apply; no traveling; highest references. G 124 Times.

CAPITAL AND SILKS.—ENERGETIC MAN WITH CAPITAL AND EXPERIENCE, KNOWLEDGE OF BROAD SILKS, GREAT SELLING ABILITY, BEST FOLLOWING, DESIRES TO FINANCE A GOOD-SIZED ESTABLISHED MILL TO MANUFACTURE OUR SELLING ENTIRE OUTPUT; HIGHEST REFERENCES; STATE FULL PARTICULARS; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. H. A., 124 TIMES.

$100,000 to invest.—A successful merchant of highest standing and reputation desires to actively enter a going business which requires additional capital, or would buy out a partner's interest in a live concern. Only those of highest standing, and whose business would bear thorough investigation, need reply; all answers treated confidentially. H 424 Times Downtown.

TWO ENERGETIC BUSINESS PRODUCERS residing in Louisville want to represent advertised Eastern manufacturer or corporation; want control Southern territory; can furnish up to fifty thousand; have strong selling organization; might move East if inducements sufficiently favorable. Address Y 373 Times Annex.

A trustworthy and strong manufacturing corporation will finance important mechanical proposition; investment not in experimental stage, or will take over established manufacturing business if capable of large expansion; information sufficient to justify appointment requested. K 500 Times Downtown.

Wanted to buy outright or to secure controlling interest in established meritorious proprietary drug, toilet goods, or grocery specialty to sell in connection with lines I am now marketing; have facilities for handling manufacturing as well as sales and advertising ends of going business. H 728 Times Downtown.

AUTO ACCESSORIES JOBBERS.—Can you use additional capital and services of young business man? Will buy interest in concern, although small, but where prospects for increased business can be shown? All correspondence confidential. T 381 Times.

Business man, (31,) practical experience jobbing and manufacturing lines, has $5,000 small investment in profitable business capable development; must be staple merchandise; capable office manager, energetic, reliable. 325 Times.

BUSINESS MANAGER AND SALESMAN, AMERICAN, THIRTY-SEVEN, WILL INVEST THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS AND SERVICES IN LEGITIMATE BUSINESS OR ENTERPRISE. B 608 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Active business men with a capital of $15,000 or more wishes to meet experienced party to start a jobbing business in women's or children's wear; the party must be a live wire and one who has full knowledge of the game; strictly confidential. L 18 Times.

Salesmanager, experienced, aggressive, open for high grade staple or specialty line May 1, thoroughly versed Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia territory; will invest reasonable amount to establish Baltimore agency. Address Z 378 Times Annex.

$50,000, OR ANY PART TO INVEST in established business dealing in chemicals, machinery, mill supplies, or allied articles. I am high-grade salesman and can control quarter million business yearly; correspondence treated confidentially. C 887 Times Annex.

TEXTILE PROPOSITION.

Will invest $100,000 with services in an established concern, or will finance a proposition; must bear thorough investigation. L 773 Times Downtown.

Capital is at once available for the manufacture and marketing of a small article that will have wide demand, and information given held in confidence and returned if requested. J 212 Times.

Merchant, 34 years old, with successful experience, is ready to invest up to $50,000 and services in mercantile line; write full particulars; principals only. Address M. E., 150 Times.

INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS AND INDUSTRIALS.—We can secure the required capital for you to manufacture and sell your product on an entirely new, attractive method. B 645 Times Downtown.

$5,000 to invest with services in any good clean-cut legitimate business; must stand thorough investigation; very best of references required and furnished. B 978 Times Harlem.

Man, 34, single, has few thousand dollars, is willing to settle down in a town of one hundred thousand or more population in the South or Middle West; am an experienced office man. S 388 Times.

Responsible financier desires communicate with principals having substantial proposition requiring capital for extension. L 776 Times Downtown.

Accountant, 25, Christian, with few hundred dollars, desires active interest in established business; must stand strictest investigation. D 40 Times.

$10,000 to invest to extend established, profitable business; confidential correspondence invited, giving nature of business. G 103 Times.

Will purchase interest in business requiring services of clean, aggressive business man; details or no attention. Integrity, R 10 Times.

Young man with capital to invest, splendid executive, is seeking partner who understands manufacturing of any good mercantile wares. S 341 Times.

Mechanical engineer, 5 years' successful sales and shop experience, will invest services and moderate capital in sound business. E 60 Times.

Wanted, partnership in an established shirt mfg. business in N. Y. City, or some similar line. G 111 Times.

Have you legitimate, profitable proposition for moderate investment? L 754 Times Downtown.

Young man, energetic, capable, will invest $5,000 with services in live business able to bear investigation. B 642 Times Downtown.

Silk hosiery mill or its entire output wanted; sufficient capital for enormous proposition. Address Aetna, 1407 Times Bldg., New York.

I would like to buy a novelty or household article, or finance. X 217 Times Annex.

Office man seeks responsible position; will invest $8,000. O. F., 801 Times Downtown.

Accountant will purchase individual or entire clientele. K 460 Times Downtown.

$1,000,000 loan heirs or merchandise or other security; enterprises financed. Hord Company, 100 Broadway.

Have $5,000 and services to invest with established jobbing concern; men's hats preferred. B 973 Times Harlem.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Woman, American, long resident in Europe, speaking many languages, will consider offer to represent American firm in Europe. K 342 Times.

Experienced advertising and sales promotion manager, employed in mechanical field, will handle one or two accounts on his own time at reasonable rate. M 587 Times Downtown.

Excellent investment—Two connecting high-class rooming houses in 40s; 25 rooms, 5 baths, completely furnished, fully tenanted. C. Royce Hubert, 220 West 72d St.

Machine shop wants work, tools, dies, experimental, screw machine, stamping; also rent space and tools. Progressive Machine, 210 Canal St.

Manufacturer's agent open to accept agency for Montreal and district on commission; am catering to ladies' garment cutting-up trade. H 734 Times Downtown.

SPOT CASH, $10,000 to $50,000, given you accordingly a part interest or a full one-half interest in a reputable concern; we have with a WELL-KNOWN MOTION-PICTURE DIRECTOR WHO HAS $50,000 OF HIS OWN MONEY TO INVEST when an equal amount is assured by individual or individuals who will join him in exercising HIS OPTION ON THE SERVICES OF THREE WIDELY ADVERTISED MOTION-PICTURE STARS and the immediate production of a SERIES OF MOTION PICTURES ALREADY CONTRACTED FOR. A permanent business connection after the first year if we are all agreeable. Talk it over with me. Address Exceptional, U 874 Times Annex.

Box Factory—Old, well-rated selling organization, with established trade, finds sales exceed available sources of supply. Desire to connect with party who is qualified to assume full manufacturing responsibilities of plant to be located in New York vicinity. We assume entire financial and sales responsibilities. Knowledge of bottle box machinery and manufacturing methods desirable, but one with constructive manufacturing record is encouraged to reply. Nominal investment, fully secured, required to assure interest. Exceptional opportunity to producer. Reply in fullest detail to Confidential, Z 270 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN WITH PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AND THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE MANUFACTURING OF YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHES; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST IN A GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION WITH SMALL INVESTMENT; ONLY ONE WITH ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED. ADDRESS OPPORTUNITY, BOX 48, LONG ISLAND CITY.

SALES MANAGER.—Manufacturer of a patented article attached to all sewing machines is open for a man able to take charge of the selling end of this business, and who is in a position to finance investment; investment is secondary to ability to place article on market; exceptional opportunity; give full particulars in first letter. J 106 Times.

Advertising art service, now established by two energetic young men with successful records, desires a live associate who realizes the unlimited field for future development and the advantage of early investment; $15,000, exceptional art or selling experience, some good accounts; confidential. X 211 Times Annex.

Owner of established, profitable, well-organized and operated privately equipped Drop Forging plant, manufacturing wrenches, pliers, &c., offers half interest to dependable party investing $35,000, competent to assume business management; right investigation welcomed. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 Fifth Avenue.

$10,000 secures third interest with established Engineering contractors specializing in acoustical perfection; party having technical training preferred; will be required interviewing Architects or kindred lines preferred. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 Fifth Avenue.

Active partner wanted with $50,000; initial investment $10,000; larger capital will be required against orders; we are selling staple lines to wholesale trade; no stock carried; investor will control own money and obtain large profits. Y 289 Times Annex.

Partner or associate wanted, with $25,000 to $50,000 capital or credit, in established manufacturing business doing $250,000 a year and expanding; an extraordinary opportunity for a conservative man with executive ability; no brokers. J 208 Times.

ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVE MAN WITH CAPITAL TO JOIN SUCCESSFUL COMPANY MANUFACTURING A FOOD PRODUCT VERY MUCH IN DEMAND. PARTICULARS. ROBERTS-FROST COMPANY, 505 FIFTH AVENUE.

Old established Lime Stone Product Corporation (not lime) needs clever, active associate, capable financing necessary expansion; party possessing Engineering knowledge preferred. Roberts-Frost Company, 505 Fifth Avenue.

A well established import and export firm intend to expand business; require a capitalist with experience, who is willing to invest up to $20,000; replies will be treated strictly confidential. R. C., 802 Times Downtown.

HAVE YOU A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS you wish to sell without publicity? Or seeking associate with extra capital for expansion? See Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av., Murray Hill 3851. Booklet mailed upon request.

A corporation can utilize three high-class men with references, to act as officers or directors, manufacturing; must have strictest investigation; investment $3,300 each. Box 404, Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted—One of New York State's oldest manufacturing corporations has opening for live man to execute sales plans and planning; an unusual opportunity for the right man. Z 385 Times Annex.

Established electric manufacturing company requires $10,000 for expansion; excellent rating standing and profits assured; no brokers; please give full information in first letter. Z 399 Times Annex.

A man with some capital to take interest in long established high class business; investigation will be cheerfully given; books and finances; must be honest, efficient office man. Address G 130 Times.

Chemical manufacturer requires additional capital to increase production; will show good profits under peace conditions; $20,000 required; bank reference. G 726 Times Downtown.

YOUR SON'S OPPORTUNITY to become an active partner in highly profitable, interesting, permanent business now in New York City; moderate investment required; principals only. D 17 Times.

Partner with $3,000 to $5,000 for established metal manufacturing concern making excellent 5-year contracts; wonderful opportunity for active man; good orders on hand. G 734 Times Downtown.

Half interest prosperous old-established light manufacturing business offered party investing $5,000 for expansion, competent to assist in business management. Roberts-Frost Co., 505 5th Av.

Wanted, young man, good character, with $3,000, to open store in very best location; manufacturer will co-operate. K 417 Times Downtown.

Wanted, lady or gentleman partner, services and small capital; co-operate country club secured by owner's estate. Country Club, 1 411 Times.

Factory manager wanted who can invest $10,000 in established, profitable manufacturing business; good bank references. P 898 Times.

A sales executive, with $2,500 capital, to control territorial sales of exclusive patented machine; profits adequate; give phone number. A 11 Times.

Partner with $5,000 or more in manufacturing of ladies' silk waists; selling to the best trade. C. 809 Times Downtown.

Reputable business house desires several lines on jobbing basis. R. E., 802 Times Downtown.

Partner wanted with capital in jewelry case business. C 525 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Salesman.—Progressive Newark concern, with selling force, ground floor office and sample rooms, wants one good specialty in Newark and vicinity. Mr. Manson, 96 New St., Newark, N. J.

Consulting chemical engineer, with varied business experience, will solve your chemical or manufacturing problems, supply formulas, &c.; intelligent and reliable reports assured. G 78 Times.

Food Products—Wanted, a good organizer, must be a hustler, to handle the New York sales of quick selling food product; good opening for a man with $2,500, by established food manufacturing concern. F 11 Times.

Party with large capital, knowledge of Spanish, and experienced in the export business would like to get in touch with a person having actual connection with commercial firms in foreign countries. T 395 Times.

Desire connection with good, reliable investment proposition, preferably steel, automobile, tire, &c., concern; solid proposition and operating; have organization to produce from the start. D 6 Times.

Sales Organizer.—A high-class, aggressive sales manager has an organization of trained stock salesmen and is open for a proposition on merit; bond issues solicited. X 276 Times Annex.

JAPAN AND CHINA.—Going to Far East shortly; have good connections with permanent buying and selling offices; want American lines to represent, or missions to perform. D 57 Times.

A young woman, unusual business executive, tact, brains, good judgment, highest credentials, seeks business opportunity. L 51 Times.

Established, successful stock brokerage firm has opening for reputable active or silent partner who can invest; state amount; particulars only at interview. B 82 Times.

Want executive partner, knowledge of ready to wear garments, furnish additional capital to open credit stores out of town; good opportunity. B 957 Times Harlem.

Scandinavian trading propositions solicited by Dane with best foreign business connections; sailing for Copenhagen early in May. F 13 Times.

Textile manufacturer, prominent factor and selling organization, offers attractive terms and facilities. E 64 Times.

Securities salesman, aggressive man, ability, clientele, desires connection meritorious proposition. G 82 Times.

Wanted—Party who understands auto repair line; must have small amount of capital, in business already established. G 144 Times.

Ambitious young man wishes connection with large manufacturer with view of becoming representative for Europe. T 382 Times.

Business man, with downtown office, in want of capital; open for any good proposition. H 721 Times Downtown.

Young man with small capital and services wanted in well-established business; state particulars. R 40 Times.

Manufacturer wanted to make small silk and cotton patented article. A 41 Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Ten cents per word; capitals, fifteen cents per word.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

ENGINEERING AND PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE, HAVING SUCCESSFULLY EXECUTED LARGE AND IMPORTANT U. S. ORDNANCE CONTRACTS AND ABOUT TO COMPLETE SAME, OUR STAFF OF DESIGNING AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERS AND THE MODERN MACHINE EQUIPMENT OF OUR PLANT IS NOW AVAILABLE TO UNDERTAKE YOUR PROBLEM OF DEVELOPMENT OR MANUFACTURE IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGES OF YOUR ENTERPRISES OR IN THE ACTUAL PRODUCTION PERIOD YOU MUST PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY WITH AN ORGANIZATION WHICH "KNOWS HOW." YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO INTRUST YOUR UNDERTAKING WITH AN OBSCURE ORGANIZATION WHICH CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY CARRY OUT ITS RESPONSIBILITIES BEYOND THE INITIAL DEVELOPMENT STAGE; WRITE US NOW. Z 360 TIMES ANNEX.

A manufacturing concern, with a factory of $500,000.00 production capacity, equipped with a full line of modern machine tools for accurate and interchangeable work, is desirous of getting into touch with parties wishing to have manufactured accurate instruments, devices, or parts of such in quantities. All work and assembling, including japanning and electroplating, is done on the premises and a first-class organization unexcelled in this line of work and competent employes will be at your service. Plant located in New York City. Contract work only considered. Write for appointment with the General Manager, J 154 Times Annex.

Andrade Baptista & Co. Head Office Rua 15 de Novembro, Sao Paulo, Brazil.—House founded in 1904, and has branches in all the principal towns in the State of Sao Paulo. Sao Paulo is open to do business in cora, coffee, sugar, leather, ironware, machinery, automobiles, oils, &c.; will also accept agencies for fire insurance companies, banking companies, and exporting houses. For references apply to the following banks: London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, British Bank of South Africa, National City Bank of New York, or any of the principal houses in Sao Paulo.

MANUFACTURERS, ATTENTION!—Have you a Philadelphia sales office? Our salesmen cover Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, and Delaware selling manufacturers, jobbers, and department stores. If you are a manufacturer or importer we will sell your line on a straight commission basis, with no advances. We handle two competing lines. For personal interview or further details address X 278 Times Annex.

HIGH-CLASS EXECUTIVE WANTED, without capital, to take full charge of a corporation in the process of formation, to handle a patented article of unusual merit; applicant must be in position to give credentials of high character and trustworthiness and must serve for a time without compensation to prove his fitness to fill the requirements with credit to himself and the corporation. 397 Times Annex.

Manufacturer's agent, London, England, is open to represent American manufacturers of woolen and cotton piece goods, suitable for men's and women's wear, also linings, muslins, &c., on commission basis. Having good commission basis. Having good, sound connection with the best houses, both home trade and exporters, can guarantee satisfactory results. Z 381 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED AMERICAN with fifteen years' executive, organizing, and selling experience in France, with perfect knowledge of the language and people and with valuable connections there, has created Government business and is ready to leave as principal or assistant to manufacturer or exporter of metal or construction products, light machines, tools, &c. G 138 Times.

Young man, (46,) who has made unqualified successes of two enterprises in executive capacity, seeks connection with a growing concern needing a financial man. Does not seek a job. He needs none. What he seeks is an outlet for his energy and his commercial experience. Closest investigations desired and requested. Monson, G 95 Times.

I want to get in touch with a first-class concern that requires a manager or superintendent for a branch, a plant, or a department; the position I am looking for requires initiative, ingenuity, and executive functions: Highest character and absolute reliability, common sense, personal initiative, experience in handling men and machines; my education has been technical and experience in contracting work. D 68 Times.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR SOMEONE TO OBTAIN VERY LARGE, PROFITABLE CONTRACTS that will market or manufacture automobile accessories which indicates accurately on the dash in front of the driver exact amount of fuel in the tank at all times, also records amount used; big demand for this device. 85 Times.

MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS.—Experimental work, models, tools, instruments, light machinery, general manufacturing; over twenty years' specialized experience; moderate charges; use of machine shop permitted. Manufacturers and Inventors Electric Co., 29 Gold St., New York.

A well-known London agent with first-class connection in wholesale and shipping, with central offices and room in the city, is open to represent large manufacturer in either ladies' or gentlemen's hosiery, underwear, stockinette knickers, &c.; highest references given. L 735 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Sole agency for up-to-date article; have one grand show window which I could spare for extra display in the business heart of the city, directly opposite main entrance to the largest vaudeville theatre. Write Post Office Box 68, Troy, N. Y.

MAIL ORDER AND ADVERTISING manager available,

The Merchant's Point of View

BREAKS of sunshiny weather since the beginning of the month have helped much in increasing the business of the retailers, especially those of them who deal in articles of wear. While this is the case particularly with reference to those catering to the wants of women, it is hardly the less so with regard to such as deal in men's apparel. With the exception of a few localities, moreover, this condition seems to prevail all over the country. Some belated heavy snowfalls in part of the Middle West and mountain country have set back the season there temporarily, and a shifting of employment in some other places, which had feverish activity during the war boom, has produced a somewhat similar effect in them. But, aside from these exceptions, retail merchants have been and are still doing a much larger amount of business than they anticipated and are giving evidences of it by the numerous orders they are putting in for replenishing depleted stocks. The lateness of the Easter is an aid to the trade, as the festival comes at a time when the weather is pretty well settled and permits of a separation between the strictly Spring and Summer requirements. In men's buying, the influence is felt of the large number released from military service who are stocking up and replenishing their wardrobes.

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Why the Hesitation in Buying.

Usually a condition of this kind has the effect of inducing the retailers to put in their orders in fair volume for the season to come, and this in turn makes the jobbers get busy and plan ahead in the primary markets. So far this has only been done to a limited extent. There are still too many uncertain elements in the way of a rational decision. Any one may make a guess, and some one's may turn out correct, but more assurance than this is required to produce confidence. Take, for instance, the one matter of building. This has been checked for several years and has been almost at a standstill for the last eighteen months. In many parts of the country the housing situation has become most acute. The resumption of construction means employment to millions of workers of all kinds, and their wages would insure a large measure of buying. Despite the need for work of this kind, however, there are as yet no signs of a definite revival. It is the cost of materials no less than the high price of labor which deters enterprise in this direction, and it begins to look as though no relief would come until there is a substantial reduction in the cost of living. Commodities prices are, in great measure, interdependent. One does not come down unless the others do. When once there is a real break, the edifice of prices is apt to come down like a house of cards.

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Dependence on the Crops.

Thankfulness as well as elation greeted the announcement during the past week of the estimate of the Winter wheat crop. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the year will show a record production of this grain as well as rye. Should the corn crop prove as good and the yield of other cereals be proportionate, there will be at least $10,000,000,000 paid for the various grains to the producers. The distribution of so large an amount of money will be bound to make itself felt in the channels of trade. And the prospects of large business and what are called prosperous times are more dependent on the products of the soil than upon any other industrial grouping. Even the number of persons engaged in the actual work of agriculture and its allied branches makes up no small proportion of the entire population of the country. In 1910, when the last census was taken, such persons made up a total of 12,659,203, and this figure takes no account of those dependent on the workers. The increase in the buying power of this great number and the stimulation of the purchasing impulse in them by bumper crops are, perhaps, the most promising signs for next Fall's business. This is the condition that merchants laying their plans for the future must now take into account. As soon as prices can be adjusted which seem stable there will be every incentive to going with full steam ahead.

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Dealing in Distorted Data.

With the term "propaganda" this country has become very familiar in the past five years. For a much longer period it has had continuously what the term represents, especially in relation to the tariff. This has persisted, in season and out and regardless of what policies were in effect. Some of the most blatant of the high-tariff advocates were the representatives of German-owned industries whose voices have been stilled since the Alien Property Custodian got busy. Others, however, are keeping up their work and are sending out to newspapers all over the country distorted statistics and erroneous statements of fact intended to create a state of mind favorable to their purposes. The other day, for instance, The American Economist, whose aims in this direction are constant, gravely announced that the imports into this country during the seven months from July 1, 1918, to Feb. 1, 1919, were $3,797,925,724 in value, and added that "probably at least one-half of these imports might be produced in this country." The figure given is, of course, wrong. The actual imports were $1,695,314,050, or much less than one-half of those stated. When it comes to the character of these imports, an examination shows the absurdity of the deduction quoted. Taking only the larger items of substances not capable of production in this country, and adding to them those brought in for military uses and those classed as imports which were sent abroad and returned here, there is shown the large total of $1,076,712,459, or about five-eighths of all the imports. Of the remainder a large portion consists of materials needed in the industries here which helped to swell the amazing total of exports. Data of this kind show the need of care in scrutinising the alleged statistics of the propagandists.

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Queries on Anti-Trust Legislation.

As a straw showing which way the wind blows, there is value in the results of the recent referendum conducted by the United States Chamber of Commerce on the subject of anti-trust legislation. Four propositions were voted on. The first of them calls for an immediate consideration by Congress of all anti-trust laws. An almost unanimous vote favored this. The second asks for "a formulation of standards of general business conduct to be administered by a supervisory body." To this the votes of three-fourths assented. The other two propositions involve the increase of the Federal Trade Commission members to nine and the making of them the "supervisory body" referred to. These were also adopted by a large majority. Back of all this agitation is the sentiment which has been growing apace for a more flexible system of doing business. It has been felt that anything like a literal compliance with the anti-trust legislation puts trade in a straitjacket. The bars had to be let down—to mix the metaphor—with regard to foreign trade by means of the Webb-Pomerene act, and general opinion, based on the course of events, favors more latitude in the same direction with regard to domestic trade. It is hoped to accomplish the result by permitting certain kinds of combination, and even the denounced "interlocking of directorates," but to have them curbed, by adequate supervision to prevent the oppression of uncontrolled monopoly. In a sense, it is another way of applying the "rule of reason" which the United States Supreme Court felt constrained to do in anti-trust law cases which came before it.

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Cotton Production and Cotton Goods.

While present conditions continue, facts and arguments to support any view of the cotton market can be had by those who wish to use them. This is why quotations keep bobbing up and down alternately without there being any material change in the situation. To those inclined to be bulls, the fact of cultivation being a fortnight or so behind gives a talking point for a smaller crop. Those on the other side of the market, however, argue that the very excess moisture which retards planting now will help out the growth later on. The much-heralded movement to restrict acreage by one-third is taken less seriously than it was. No one, in fact, seriously believes that this will be attempted except it be Governor Allen of Kansas, who wrote to have the United States Attorney General interfere and stop the movement by aid of the anti-trust laws. South Carolina is the State in which the proposition seems strongest, but that State raises only about one-twelfth of the crop and a little curtailment there will not be very material. The goods market has been showing considerable strength during the last week, prices for gray goods having been advanced with some steady buying. As a result of these conditions, work in the mills has been picking up, and the stocks at mill centres are going out more rapidly. At Fall River during the last week the trading was the largest in six months. Finished fabrics are sharing in the increased demand with consequent greater price strength. Significant in this direction was the rise in the price of denims at the close of the week. Indicia of the kind mentioned are inclining many to cherish the hope that the corner has been turned in the prices of cotton for the time being. The knit goods situation is also clearing itself with more of a disposition on the part of buyers to take hold. Hosiery is going very well.

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Supplies of Wool and Woolens.

It may be that the course of the London wool auctions has had an effect on the similar sales here. Certain it is that bidding for desired kinds has been quite brisk and that prices have been maintained. In Great Britain the prices brought, especially for the merinos, have been well above the issue prices. The existence of the world's great stocks of wool have as yet not had the effect of reducing the levels. So far as the domestic woolen mills are concerned, they are still engaged in the work of readjusting themselves to the new conditions. Labor troubles have complicated the situation for them. The latest official report as to the woolen machinery in operation only shows it as of March 1. At that time the machinery of the 907 manufacturers reporting was only about one-half in use. Work for the Government had practically ceased. Since then undoubtedly more machinery has been put in operation to care for the orders from the trade which have followed the openings. There have been statements that the mills will not be able to provide all the goods called for, but these do not seem to be advanced in good faith. The capacity of the mills is far beyond all the country's requirements as was abundantly shown while the war was on. Still there has been a scaling down of a number of the orders put in by the cutters-up, but this may have been done to avert cancellations, especially on goods on which there is little profit to the mills. The call for dress goods of different kinds is very pronounced.

BIG FUR AUCTION ENDS.

Total Realized from Week's Sale Was Above $5,000,000.

Muskrats featured the final day of the annual Spring auction of raw furs that went on here during the week just closed. Bidding was again active, and the high prices paid for many of the skins brought the day's total sales to $1,250,000. The grand total was in excess of $5,000,000, the biggest reached at a Spring sale here.

Bidding for muskrat was lively all the time they were on the block, in spite of the trepidation concerning these skins that was felt by many of the buyers present. Because of the fur dressers' strike, which has been going on for several weeks, thousands of muskrat pelts are tied up with the dressing concerns or are lying untouched in the icehouses where they are stored. In view of this, the five per cent. advance over February sale levels shown by the average figures paid for muskrat yesterday was considered more significant of the true position of this fur than a higher percentage of gain would have indicated under different circumstances. The best lot of muskrats sold for $2.50 each, the Redmond Company of Montreal being the buyer. Black muskrats also met with an active response on the part of buyers and brought prices ten percent. above the mid-Winter averages.

Among the other furs that were actively bid for during the day were polar bear, ermine, and house cat. Fine Russian ermine was much in demand, and the polar bear pelts had buyers "on their toes." One particular group of buyers went after the latter skins hard, and the best brought $105. Black house cats, as usual, sold higher than tabby skins of other hues.

Mole, nutria, ermine, and black, brown, and grizzly bears also were disposed of yesterday at prices that for the most part averaged higher than at the February sale. Auctioneer J. Gordon Noakes, who was forced to retire Friday afternoon because of a temporary loss of voice resulting from a cold, again wielded the hammer.

High and low prices got at the concluding sessions of the sale are sub joined. With each is given the percentage of advance that yesterday's prices showed over those paid for the same kinds of furs at the mid-Winter auction:

	High Price.	Low Price.	P. C. Advce.
House cat	$1.02	.26	15
Black Bear	23.00	$7.00	10
Brown bear	11.50	7.00	
Grizzly bear	40.50	12.50	20
Polar bear	105.00	10.00	50
Mole	.56	.12	10
Nutria	2.30	.76	10
Ermine	2.48	.58	
Muskrat	2.50	.80	5
Black muskrat	2.34	1.06	10

Prompt day for the sale just just closed will be May 9. The next auction here will be held in the Fall at a date to be announced later.

POINTERS ON LUXURY TAX.

Suggestions to Guide Salespeople in Conforming to It.

The National Garment Retailers' Association is sending to its members a comprehensive bulletin concerning the 10 per cent. tax on certain merchandise classed as luxuries that is imposed by Section 904 of the revenue law, and which becomes effective on May 1.

In the bulletin, among many other things, the association offers suggestions for marking taxable merchandise. The practical place for marking these goods, it says, is the receiving or stock room, and not the department. It also suggests that the tax be computed by the buyer, the assistant buyer, or by some other competent person.

As to sales tickets for the merchandise affected, the bulletin calls attention to the fact that some stores intend using a ticket of special color on garments carrying the tax. It is argued that a colored ticket will instantly remind the salesperson that the article carries a tax, and that she must enter the tax as well as the price on her sales check.

In marking the goods the association advises against burying the amount of the tax in the price, as the merchant who does this may find that the Internal Revenue Department Collector may base the tax on the full amount paid by the customer, instead of on the actual selling price. This, it is pointed out, might cost the merchant a considerable sum in the aggregate.

Other suggestions made concern sales checks, sales indexes, collecting taxes on goods sold on charge accounts, &c. One pertinent suggestion is that the merchants call the tax a Federal tax, rather than an impost on luxuries. To call it a luxury tax, the bulletin asserts, might have the effect of turning at least a part of the demand toward cheaper merchandise.

TO TRAIN HOTEL WORKERS.

A Project for This Purpose Is Now Under Way in France.

A project is under way at the Summer resort of Saint-Cast Cotes-du-Nord, France, writes Consul Sample B. Forbus from Brest, for establishing a practical school of instruction in the various trades connected with hotel service. This establishment will be equipped with the modern improvements of a first-class hotel, and the instruction will be both theoretical and practical. It is expected to be one of the important means of building up a tourist business in this section of France, as it will supply this district with much needed trained help.

The project embraces the school proper and a hotel nearby, where, during the Summer season, from June to September, the students will put into practical application the courses taken during the preceding months. All service will be performed by the students under the direction of the instructors. Students will be trained to be cashiers, stenographers, bookkeepers, stewards, hairdressers, barbers, cooks, laundresses, housekeepers, interpreters, chauffeurs, &c., special attention being given to the relation of these trades to the hotel industry.

Good Salesmanship Loses.

The shoe salesman thought he had found an "easy mark." Without much trouble he had sold the customer two pairs of low cut shoes that totaled $16. Bringing to bear all his argument of higher prices later on, he deftly turned his victim's attention to a pair of high shoes and made an admirable fitting. His sales talk was just a little too strong, along with his desire for the extra commission. The customer decided to take the boots in preference to the other two pairs previously selected. The sale amounted to $9, when if the salesman had let well enough alone, he would have collected on $16.

Now It Is the Husband's Turn.

The merchandise manager of a specialty shop handling women's wear is quoted as saying that frequently of late the old process of the wife accompanying her husband to buy a suit has been reversed. It is no strange sight now, he declared, to see a man sitting in judgment on his wife's selection. And in cases like this, he added, the man, instead of looking for a bargain, seems always willing to go more to the better grades of merchandise.

Diamond Cutting for War Cripples.

It is currently reported that a diamond cutting industry about to be established at Fort William in the northwest of Scotland, writes Consul J. N. McCunn from Glasgow, will undertake to train 20,000 disabled soldiers. Five years' employment will be guaranteed to trained men, beginning with a wage of $10 a week, gradually rising to $15.

GIVING TO WORKERS SHARE IN CONTROL

Experiment by a Manufacturer Which Vindicated the Wisdom of This Course.

That wages and shorter hours alone cannot hold workmen was the conclusion reached by a leading manufacturer of tobacco pipes and smokers' articles when the problem of maintaining an organization, despite the lure of the munition plants, was tackled soon after the start of the world war. Study of the question of how to supply an interest corresponding to the old pride of good workmanship, when an artisan having completed his task would call in his neighbors to admire his handiwork, resulted in the adoption of a plan that has finally come by the title of "Industrial Democracy." Little by little everything that the company wished to accomplish in the direction of an increased and yet a quality production, together with the creation of a satisfied and an interested working force, has been accomplished.

An executive of the company which employs 900 men, explained that the common mistake made by concerns which have the betterment of their employes at heart seems that of adopting a bonus or a dividend plan and letting their efforts stop there, as if this were the panacea for all industrial evils in the labor class. The dividend scheme was adopted in this own factory, but only as the first step toward placing the relations of the company with its employes on a more ideal basis. The bonus merely excited the interest of the workers as "extra money."

Following the introduction of the dividend, however, a system of self-government was installed, based on that of the country. There is a cabinet, consisting of the executive officers of the company; a senate, composed of foremen and heads of departments, and the house of representatives, whose members are elected by secret and popular vote, one representative for each twenty employes. Any question affecting working conditions, safety, sanitation, wages, piecework rates, &c., is brought up before either of the three government bodies, and any recommendation decided upon after careful discussion is brought to the next body for action. No change becomes a law until it has been approved by all three bodies.

In this way it has been found that difficulties are avoided rather than cured, and it differs to just this extent from the ordinary shop committee plan. The fairness with which the members of the house have always handled wage adjustments, stated the company executive, has been remarkable and a complete surprise to those in control of the business. Here is an example where twenty-five men about four months ago were somewhat influenced by an outsider, who had formerly worked for the concern, and was then working for a competitor. He persuaded them that the time was ripe to strike for more money. The men were requested to bring the matter before the house. This was done, and a committee appointed to consider the matter. The committee, after examination of the books and obtaining the rates of pay for the former year, six months, and three months, reported back to the house that the demand was unfair. The twenty-five men reported back to work immediately.

At first the whole idea was considered a "fake" by some of the men, but gradually they grew as interested as the officers of the company in the course of the experiment. The division of savings in production, one-half to the company and one-half to the employes, was the basis for the dividend system. When it was explained on one occasion that because a number of men stayed out for an Italian holiday, the dividend was reduced 60 cents for each man, the holiday makers were quick to realize that they alone were not losing money, but their fellow-workmen were suffering. This quickly taught them co-operation.

Another instance that taught the employes to put trust in the new system came up in regard to the distribution of work in one department. A group claimed that on a certain style of pipe one-third more could be produced in a day than on any other style. A representative put this matter before the house. Ordinarily it would have been put up to the foreman for his individual judgment. A committee was appointed to investigate, the rates were found incorrect, and certain changes were eventually made. If the foreman's snap judgment had been adopted the change, the men no doubt would have resorted to the expedient of a strike in order to adjust the grievance.

The labor turnover was a source of constant worry to officials of the concern, just as it is in most branches of industry where skilled workmen are required. The representatives and senators soon took up this question, as it affected the dividends of their people. They found that in the sandpapering department many of the new arrivals left or were discharged within a period of thirty days. The course of training in this department under the existing conditions covered many months, and it was figured that it cost the company $100 to train a sandpaperer, and that $4,000 in dividends were lost to the employes because only 20 per cent. of the newcomers stuck until they became trained. The result of the investigation of the sandpaper workers was a reduction of the training period, so that the new man was able to earn satisfactory money after three months. This was accomplished by employing experts to teach the new hands.

It became a matter of moment when a worker said he was going to quit, and his fellows got around him, tried to find out what the trouble was, and to persuade him to stay. The racial cliques disbanded since it was discovered that harmony paid better than discord.

A joint committee on suggestions appointed by the two houses of government got hold of some labor-saving ideas that would have gone to seed under the old régime and the usual attitude a foreman takes against a change. A rough cutting machine was brought out that enables one man to do twice as much work. A polisher was evolved that did three times what one hand polisher could accomplish. An improved chuck for boring rubber bits increased one department's output 200 per cent.

A principle of production that the men soon recognized was that quality pays. Whereas their individual earnings might be increased by rushing their work, they made more by taking greater care and thereby increasing the dividend. Quality was quickly obtained, so that in spite of poor material the factory switched from a great number of "seconds" and "thirds" to "firsts" and "seconds" only. At the same time, production increased 10 per cent. and the whole products of the company went to a considerably higher plane. Dividends have reached 17 3/5 per cent.

Cotton Mill for Argentina.

A modern cotton spinning factory, reports Commercial Attaché Robert S. Barrett, has been started in Buenos Aires under the name of Compania Hilandera Argentina, and is capitalized at what amounts to $250,000 in American currency. It will manufacture 3 and 3 ply yarns, average size No. 16, using cotton ring spinning machinery with a capacity of 1,000 kilos a day. The equipment, amounting to $110,000 in cost, is the first ordered from the United States for the Argentine.

Imports from France Increase.

A cablegram from Consul General Thackara at Paris gives the value of the declared exports from the Paris consular district to the United States for the first quarter of 1919 as $13,194,402, against $9,986,269 in 1918. The principal increases were in silk goods, perfumery, pearls, precious stones, rabbit skins, feathers, and furniture. The principal decrease was in cigarette paper.

IN VOGUE IN MILLINERY.

Combination of Sipper Straw and Satin in Divers Models.

Sipper, or satin, straw in combination with satin is rapidly gaining favor in local millinery circles, according to the latest bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. The effect is soft and smart, and is said by the bulletin to be a pleasant change from the somewhat overworked lisere or rough braid hat. Concerning some of the hats seen here in the new combination, the bulletin says:

"In a large shape in tobacco brown the upper brim was of the sipper and the under brim and the crown of satin of the same color. The crown was made in a decided tam effect and had appliqued on it crocheted circles in almost every conceivable color. These were fastened down by means of stitching in silk floss of a contrasting shade. Banding the model and ending in the back in a soft bow was a band of azure blue grosgrain ribbon.

"Black in both satin and sipper was used for a large soft mushroom shape with a high crushed crown. The facing was of French blue satin and the trimming consisted of cartwheels made of French blue grosgrain ribbon laid around the side crown near the base. At the back of the model was a soft bow of black satin.

"Very dark tan satin straw was used for another large mushroom shape. Around the side crown was a crushed band of georgette to match the color of the hat, and appliqued on it were flat flowers made of light and dark tan lawn. In between the flowers were laid tiny balls of a soft yellow fluffy material."

BRISK DAY IN GRAY GOODS.

More Forward Business Taken and Prices Were Advanced.

One of the most active Saturdays in many months was seen yesterday in the local gray goods market, and it wound up a busy week for buyers and sellers of these cloths. The rising prices encouraged the mills to book longer contracts, with the result that a great deal of the business done yesterday was for deliveries running through May, June, and July.

For shipment in these months 39½-inch 64-60s were sold at 10¾ cents, and near the lunch hour the asking price had been raised an eighth or more. Bids of 12 cents for 39-inch 68-72s were said to be unsuccessful. Other sales of printcloths for the deliveries mentioned included 39-inch 80 squares at 15¾ cents, 38¼-inch 80-48s at 8¾ cents, and 38½-inch 60-52s at 9 cents. Mills are now asking 9¾ cents for the last named.

Sheetings also sold for shipment in May, June, and July, and among this business were sales of 36-inch five-yards at 9½ cents and 36-inch 5.50s at 8¼ cents. Fine goods sold well for forward shipment at prices better than those paid in the recent past. Sales of sateens and twills were made for deliveries running into August, and these goods are now from 2 to 3 cents a yard higher than they were a few weeks ago.

SHADES FOR SILK WAISTS.

A Selection to Be Made and Incorporated in a Color Card.

In an endeavor to get a line on the desirable shades for silk waists for Fall the United Waist League of America has instituted a new method of procedure that calls for a consensus of opinion of manufacturers of silks on the color question. This information will later be turned over to a special committee of manufacturers representing the silk producers, and from this committee the selected shades will go for final approval to a committee representing the waist manufacturers.

Executive Director M. Mosessohn of the league will on Tuesday call a meeting to determine the shades to be incorporated in the color card of that organization, and it is planned to have the cards ready for distribution before May 1. The question of ascertaining colors suitable for waists was originated by the league and today forms a part of its constructive work. Heretofore, manufacturers have not known just what shades showed the requirements of the retailers, and they have been compelled to invest considerable sums of money in fabrics of all colors with the result that when a shade was found to be especially desirable the silk manufacturers were apt not to have very much material of that hue. This situation will be done away with by the league's present plan.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Activity and Firmness of Price in Those of the Far East.

Recent buying activity in the Yokohama raw silk market has reduced the visible supply there to about 12,000 bales. Buying for American consumption has been very heavy, and prices continue steady on the basis of 1,610 yen for Sinshiu No. 1.

An additional advance of 10 cents a pound has occurred at Canton, and sixth crop silks have all been bought up there, according to reports received by A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc. In Shanghai practically all the steam filatures have been contracted for, and there are very few lots of old silk left. Tsatlees have also been in good demand during the last week, and tussahs have been dealt in so largely of late that reelers have withdrawn them from the market in the expectation of much higher prices.

The Italian market continues unchanged as to price and very quiet. The scarcity of silks in the local market has in no way been relieved and premiums continue to be paid for special sizes and grades. It is very hard to get April and May deliveries, as most sellers will do business only for June shipment or later. Prospects for manufactured silks continue good and business seems to be broadening right along.

Seek Members in Cleveland.

The second phase of the Associated Dress Industries of America's drive for new members will begin in Cleveland on April 28, when Executive Director David N. Mosessohn will visit that city and point out to the dress manufacturers there the advantages of belonging to the association. Arrangements for a meeting to be addressed by him are now under way. Following his visit to Cleveland, Mr. Mosessohn will go to St. Louis to attend the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in which the Associated Dress Industries has membership.

Will Work Spanish Potash Beds.

Conditions have been approved by royal order, writes Consul General C. B. Hurst from Barcelona, under which foreign and Spanish companies can compete for concessions to work the potash beds of Catalonia. Concession for the exploitation of these extensive deposits of potash have been awarded to Solway & Co., Minas de Soria, Santander, Spain; Sociedad Anonima Fodina, Lauria 21, Barcelona, Spain, and the Sociedad Anonima La Sevillana, Trafalgar 11, Barcelona, Spain.

Swiss Dyes for This Country.

The consolidation and plans of three large dye manufacturers of Basel, reports Consul Philip Holland, will give the United States the Swiss formulas and make this country completely independent of the German color industry. These three dyemakers have already taken over a plant in England and all dyes made in Switzerland will be made there also. It is the intention of the consolidated companies to establish themselves later in the United States.

British Maximum Price for Flour.

The British Food Controller, according to a cablegram from Consul General Skinner at London, has fixed the maximum price on fine flour, millers' offals, at £13 a ton; coarse, £11 a ton.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

CHICAGO—Arkin & Ross; H. Rose, mfr's. clothing; Continental.

CINCINNATI—A. Black & Co.; J. Block, woolens; 225 4th Av.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; M. K. Rodman, women's underwear, hosiery, gloves, corsets, infants' wear; 71 West 23d.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. B. Webber, mdse. dept.; 225 5th Av.

GREENVILLE, Texas—Graham, Fagg Co.; C. A. Fagg, gen'l mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.

HOUSTON, Texas—The Taggery Shop, H. M. Garrett, men's furn. goods; McAlpin.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; R. T. Ramsey, hosiery, knit underwear, gloves, furn. goods; 225 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Cosper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; R. J. Carey, women's ready-to-wear; 411 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—Reuter Bros.; J. Reuter, clothing; Penn.

MONTREAL, Canada—J. O. Garneau, Ltd.; L. Pelton, men's clothing; Commodore.

PITTSBURGH—Berkman Bros.; J. Berkman, women's coats, suits; Penn.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Millinery Supply Co.; M. Brown, millinery; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss E. A. Fitzgerald, waists; 225 5th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; B. F. Schlesinger, mdse. mgr.; 225 5th Av.

ST. LOUIS—The Harris, Felt Hat Co.; W. J. Felt, hats; Penn.

ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; L. F. Ormsbee, toilet goods, stationery; 1,261 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Parker, Bridget Co.; W. H. Gensastor, men's, boys' shoes; McAlpin.

WHEELING, W. Va.—G. R. Taylor Co.; W. A. Bamps, coats, suits, furs; Penn.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Stone & Thomas; W. B. Stone, suits, dresses; 1,270 Broadway.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Strauss, Hirshberg Co.; H. Goldstein, bargain basement; 141 Madison Av.

AIRPLANES FOR COMMERCE.

Plan Is to Use Them for Mails and Passengers in Africa.

South African authorities, according to Vice Consul Charles J. Pisar at Cape Town, are making a bid to obtain some of the many airplanes in England now released from war work for use in a commercial way. Considerable attention is given to the establishment of an air service, both passenger and mail, to the more remote centres which are without adequate railroad facilities, and to the establishment of a fast mail service between the principal cities of Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth, &c.

Three pioneering parties are now picking out landing places and gasoline stations, preparatory to the proposed flight from London to Cape Town. The landing places will be 400 miles apart and the machines will travel about 100 miles an hour. The route will take in Paris, Marseilles, Rome, Crete, Alexandria, and thence down the African Continent by points not yet established to Broken Hill, Rhodesia. Between Broken Hill and Cape Town, the intervening points will be Victoria Falls, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Beaufort West. Handley-Page machines, capable of carrying a crew of seven and thirty passengers are to be used, and it is expected the trip will be done in five or six days, whereas the ocean mail service now takes eighteen.

Big Diamond Found.

A magnificent soft blue white diamond weighing 388¼ karats is reported, according to Vice Consul Samuel W. Honaker at Johannesburg, South Africa, to have been found at the Jagersfontein mine in the Orange Free State. It is stated that the stone promises to become one of the historic gems of the diamond fields.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion

COATS Wanted.—Ladies', Fall, by large jobber looking for better grade. Call 23 day, 4th floor Kaye Bldg., Madison Av. and 30th St. (Use 30th St. entrance.)

SERGES Wanted.—7120, or similar; spot cash. Rutland Garment Co., Rutland, Vt.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ARMY RAINCOATS for Sale.—I have 200 army slickers in perfect condition; no seconds; will sell cheap for cash. Write R. B. Mintz, 1166 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

SUITS, capes, dolmans; newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on silk waists; steady work; good prices. Pansy Waist, 145 West 36th St.

Contractors on hand embroidery on ladies' muslin underwear. C. O., 808 Times Downtown.

Allied Industries.

MAILING BOXES.—Folding pasteboard, 10,000; size 10 inches long by 1½ inches wide; bargain. L 783 Times Downtown.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York; sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 4216 Chelsea.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN, millinery jobber, experienced only, must have following with hat mfrs. and other trades, velvets, silks. N 344 Times.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNTANT Christian; books audited, superintend; small concern's kept entirely; reasonable. G 746 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE MAN seeks mercantile connection; efficient, practical, and a conscientious worker; prospects more important than present salary; at present employed. F 3 Times.

MAN, 31, honorably discharged from U. S. Army, wishes to connect by May 1 or at once with reliable house; excellent ability as office executive; highest references. "Broadminded," G 121 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by experienced ready-to-wear salesman, on strictly commission basis, for either Ohio, Kansas, or Illinois, line of shirtwaists, hosiery, or dresses; good enough to stand strongest competition; unless line is good don't waste time answering; can deliver large sales on good line. Z 370 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, (32,) present traveling for wholesale liquor house, desires immediate change for either line; commission basis. X 207 Times Annex.

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Tel. Farragut 9000-9003.
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Salesroom 60 W. 45 St. Tel. Vand. 9236.
Office, Westbrook Bldg. Tel. 681 Barclay.

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"Commercial Credit Co.
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WE HAVE TURNED OUR CAPITAL ONCE A MONTH FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS and this we would not have been able to do without the assistance we received from you, as IT HAS ENABLED US TO INCREASE OUR BUSINESS AND STILL CONTINUE TO DISCOUNT FROM THE MILLS WE BUY FROM."

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IN THE CURRENT WEEK

Today.

Dr. Frank M. North will speak about the devastated areas in Europe at the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, at sixtieth Street, at 11 A. M.

Professor H. A. Overstreet will speak on "The Moral Enemy in Our Midst," in the Woodstock branch of the Public Library, 759 East 160th Street, at 11 A. M.

There will be a Polish Mass Meeting planned as a demonstration in favor of the League of Nations at the 69th Regiment Armory at 3 P. M.

Dr. Walter J. Randolph will lecture on "The Economic Struggle for Existence" before the Secular Society at 151 West 125th Street, at 3:15 P. M.

Assemblyman Joseph V. McKee will lecture on "Catholic Education" in the school hall of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Avenue and Fordham Road, the Bronx, in the afternoon.

Memorial services in honor of Lieutenant John F. Bryan will be held at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, 190th Street and Jerome Avenue, the Bronx, at 4 P. M.

Dr. A. A. Pianstiehl will lecture on "Modern Reconstruction Problems" at the Bronx Branch Y. W. C. A., 329 East 176th Street, at 4 P. M.

James A. Whitmore will speak on "The Challenge of the Times" at the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell will address the Loyal Legion of the United States, which celebrates the World Peace at the Church of the Incarnation, at 4 P. M.

Charles Ferguson will speak on "Beating the Bolshevik by an Honest Finance" at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue, at 4 P. M.

Mrs. John W. Alexander will lecture on "Historic Dress" at the Metropolitan Museum at 4 P. M.

Samuel A. Baldwin will give a free organ recital in the Great Hall of City College at 4 P. M.

Miss Isabelle Eston will speak at the West Side Y. W. C. A., 501 West Fiftieth Street, at 5 P. M.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "Dostoevski" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 5 P. M.

A four-day Bible and Missionary Conference will open at Carnegie Hall, with an address by Paul Rader in the evening.

Captain W. G. Isaacs, chaplain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will speak at the Central Branch Y. W. C. A., Fifty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, at 7:30 P. M.

Dr. John Willis Slaughter will speak on "Thomas Jefferson's Message for Today" at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, at 8 P. M.

Robert Bruere will speak on "Labor After the War" at the forum of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, 121st Street, at 8 P. M.

Francis Hackett will speak on "Should Ireland Be Independent?" under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union, at 8 P. M.

Norma Thomas, Robert Morss Lovett and Henry Neumann will discuss "The Prussianization of the Public Schools" at the Messiah Forum, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

The question, "Resolved, That community-consciousness is more effective for the social evolution than class-consciousness" will be debated by Bouck White for the affirmative and Frederick A. Blossom for the negative at Pythian Hall, 1,941 Madison Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

Tomorrow.

Frank Bacon, of the cast of "Lightnin'," and others will speak at the monthly meeting of the Daughters of Ohio at the Waldorf-Astoria in the afternoon.

Vilhjalmar Stefansson will lecture on "My Five Years in the Arctic," under the auspices of the Explorers' Club for the benefit of Mme. Beuchat, widow of Henri Beuchat, at the Hotel Majestic at 8 P. M.

There will be a scientific meeting of the Section of Biology of the New York Academy of Sciences at the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Werner Marchand will lecture on "Origins of Life" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, at 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

Lieut. Col. W. W. Rose will speak at the annual luncheon meeting of the Pennsylvania Society at the Bankers' Club at 12:30 P. M.

There will be a meeting of the New York League of Advertising Women at the Advertising Club, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, at 8 P. M.

William Elliot Griffis will lecture on "The Evolution of the Chinese People" under the auspices of the Board of Education at the Metropolitan Temple, Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, in the evening.

Charles B. Carpenter will be the guest of the Purchasing Agents' Association of New York at dinner at the Builders' Exchange in the evening. He will speak on "Individualism vs. Socialism."

United States Senator Chamberlain, Colonel Henry W. Hodge and the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant will speak at a Sphinx Club Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in the evening.

There will be a concert of Balkan and Jewish Folk Songs under the auspices of the People's Music League at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Dr. W. J. Spillman will lecture on "Tenant Farming and Its Place in American Agriculture" at 505 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, at 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

In celebration of Alumnae Day at Hunter College there will be exercises in the Chapel at 10:30 A. M., a basketball game in the gymnasium at 3 P. M., and an address on "The League of Nations," by Dr. W. F. Slocum, in the auditorium at 8:45 P. M.

David A. Modell will lecture on "Tolstoy, the Christian Anarchist" under the auspices of the Board of Education at Hamilton Grange Library, 505 West 145th Street, in the evening.

Captain Edward C. O. Thomas will lecture on "Scouting, Observing and Sniping" under the auspices of the Board of Education at Hunter College, Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, in the evening.

Dr. Will Durant will lecture on "The Jews" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Professor Irving Fisher will speak on "Export Credits and Monetary Values," and Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin on "Poland" before the Society of Polish Engineers and Merchants at 33 West Thirty-ninth Street at 8 P. M.

Edwin J. Cooley, Magistrate Reynolds, and Alexander Karlin will speak on "Making a Citizen Out of a Criminal" at the forum of the Humanitarian League, at 266 West End Avenue, at 8:15 P. M.

Clement Wood, Ruth Comfort Mitchell and Charles Hanson Towne will read their poems at the Woodstock Library, 759 East 160th Street, at 8:30 P. M.

Dr. Arthur R. Guerard will speak on "What Every Man Should Know" at 164 Clymer Street, Williamsburg, under the auspices of the Y. M. H. A. at 8:45 P. M.

Thursday.

William Ivins, Jr., will deliver a "Talk on Prints" at the Metropolitan Museum at 3 P. M.

Governor Edge will be the guest of the Defense League of New Jersey at a dinner at the Krueger Auditorium, Newark, in the evening.

Miss Grace F. Caldwell will lecture on "Britain and Ireland from the Days of Shakespeare to Thomas Moore" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Andre Tridon will lecture on "Wedekind and Hauptmann" at the Stuyvesant Neighborhood House, Stuyvesant and Ninth Streets, at 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Charles Recht will speak on "The Repeal of the Espionage Law" before the Pamphillians at 229 Lenox Avenue at 8:45 P. M.

Friday.

H. V. Caltenborn will speak on "The Work of the Peace Conference" before the Woman's Forum at the Hotel Biltmore at 10:45 A. M.

Dr. Raphael Constantian will lecture on "The Balkan Peninsula and Peoples" under the auspices of the Board of Education at the East Side Y. M. C. A., 153 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the evening.

Everett Dean Martin will speak on "A Possible Cooperation of Freemen" under the auspices of the People's Institute at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Saturday.

Carl Bannwart will lecture on "The Place of Trees in Men's Affairs" in the museum building of the New York Botanical Garden at 4 P. M.

H. W. Kent will lecture on "The Schuyler Mansion" before the Sons of the Revolution at their gathering in celebration of the Battle of Lexington at Delmonico's in the evening.

Miss Marguerite Potter will lecture on "The Great War in Songs and Story" under the auspices of the Board of Education at the Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125th Street, in the evening.

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BLOOMINGDALES

Lexington to Third Ave.

What Will You Wear on Easter Day?

You want to look your very best, of course. You wouldnt be a woman if you didnt. And so you have your eye open for the newest of garb at a price that is fair. That is why we do want you to saunter through our Wearable Sections and take a peep at the Eastertide garments. Read the brief descriptions below and decide if you dont want to come and see more. Moreover, no description can give you an accurate conception of the softness of the materials, the exquisite colorings, the perfection of detailed execution.



Your Suit

will be simple and triglv tailored—that goes without saying. Probably you will find it in one of these specially prepared price groups—

$25 $35 $45

At the left is one of those navy tricotine suits with black silk braiding that achieves an irreproachable ensemble with simplest means. Just new lines and custom-like tailoring do the trick. $45.

The suit at the right has a blouse back that is unusual in treatment and charming. Diminutive tuckings add much in the way of smartness. $45.

Other Suits from $18.50 to $1f0

Your Wrap

—and, of course, you will want one to wear over that informal dinner gown—will be a lovely one, even though it comes from a modest price group.

$22.50 $28.75 $35

At the left a Dolman wrap with a most flatteringly soft and drapy collar of foulard silk. The coat is fashioned of navy serge and lined throughout with navy satin. Splendid at $35.00.

The navy serge cape at the right has a yestee that proves its originality by extending below the line of the cape. Rows of black silk braid are smart and so is the gay plaid lining—$22.50.

Other Wraps from $18.50 to $115

Your Dress

for afternoon or informal evening wear may be of satin, of Georgette, of cloth—just as you wish. Three groups here—each with many inducements.

$20 $29.50 $37.50

The black satin frock at the left has a clever skirt with vertical rows of cordings—a new way of achieving the smart silhouette. The soft frill at the throat is of black net over white net—$37.50.

The tan gabardine frock at the right has hand embroidery in neatly attractive colors and simple design. Many folds around the skirt and not much of a belt. $29.50.

Other Frocks from $14.50 to $98,50

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Silk Hosiery

for Miladys Easter

Silk embroidered clockings on full fashioned thread silk hosiery; white on black and black on white.

$1.98

* * *

Our Courtly Brand Silk Hosiery. Full fashioned, fine weave. Guaranteed. Black, white, colors.

$1.69

* * *

Full fashioned Silk Hosiery in fine weave and good quality. Black, white, colors.

$1.29

* * *

Fancy Lace and Paris clocked hosiery in the famous Kayser and Onyx brands in a great variety of styles and prices $3.50 and $3.98.

Main Floor

Boys Confirmation Suits

In the very latest model so the boy will look as good as he feels on Confirmation Day

OF ALL-WOOL BLUE SERGE with trousers lined and all seams taped, so the suit will look well long after it has become his everyday go-to-school outfit. For eight to eighteen-year-olds.

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BOYS CHEVIOT SUITS cut in the new waist-seam style, of all-wool material in fancy Cheviot mixture. Some with extra pair of trousers. 8 to 17 years.

$12.95

BOYS REEFERS, BLUE Serges, Fancy Cheviots, Coverts, and Cassimeres in new Spring patterns. Waist seam, pleated and loose models. Sizes 2½ to 10 years.

$7.95 to $11.95

K. & E. BLOUSES FOR BOYS 6 to 16 years. Percale, madras and mercerized fabrics in neckband style or with collar attached.

98c to $2.49

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS, 98c to $4.98

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

Easter Gloves

Two Popular Priced Numbers

Gloves of softest French Kid, pique and overseam styles, with embroidered backs, 2-clasp. White, black, brown and tans.

$1.98

* * *

Gloves of sheer Silk, in 2-clasp style, with double finger tips. Black, white and a variety of colors with plain or fancy embroidered backs.

89c

Main Floor

DIAMONDS

for Easter Brides, for Aprils daughters for every woman who loves beautiful jewels for every man who loves her to have them.

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Ear Studs, diamond set	55.00 to 215.00
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Cuff Links, diamond set	10.00 to 42.50
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All diamonds guaranteed. A diamond expert in attendance for advice and suggestion.

Bloomingdales—Main Floor

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Call Plaza 5900 or write.

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Nemo Self Reducing

Model No. 361 has special features of durability and cleverness of line as well as economy to commend it. $3.50.

Other Self-Reducing Models: No. 319, No. 320, No. 322, No. 323, $5.00.

No: 402, No. 403, No. 55, $6.00.

Nemo Wonderlift, No. 553, 554, 555, $6.00.

Kopservice, No. 511, $6.00.

Smart Set, many models, $5 to $10.

Main Floor

Flowers and Potted Plants—*for Easter*

Our Greenhouses on the Roof are in riotous bloom with the myriad Springtime plants assembled there for your selection.

Cut Flowers (on the Lexington Ave. Level) abound in wealth of choice conservatory blooms, fresh daily.

Stocks were never so plentiful, yet we would suggest early placing of orders for Easter delivery.

Shrubs, bulbs, seeds, fruit trees, rose bushes—a carload of them, with the proper fertilizer to insure their successful growth.

Also live poultry, feeds, and all kinds of poultry needs, at moderate prices.

Bloomingdales—Roof

A Flurry in Ribbons

at 33c yd.

A Price Which Can Convey No Idea of Their Worth

THERE are ribbons aplenty at 33c—that we know. But there are no ribbons that can compare with these at the price—that we know, too. And you will marvel at the quality, the coloring, the newness of pattern, the variety.

CHECKS, stripes, border effects, florals in colorings that will make effective trimmings for hats, frocks or bags. Also satin brocaded ribbons in pink, blue and white for hair bows and sashes. Widths from 4¾ to 6 inches.

* * *

Reductions on Ribbons for Gilets

85c $1.00 $1.29 $1.85 $2.45 $2.95 $4.45

—They All Were Priced More

Gold and silver brocade on black satin is stunning. So are the tapestry and floral effects of unusual coloring. Many, many beautiful patterns. 7 to 14 inches wide.



Bloomingdales—Lexington Ave. Level

What a Bother

—it would be if you had to be introduced all over again every time you said "how-do-you-do" to one of your acquaintances.

What a bother, indeed! But no worse than having to count out money and wait for change in a store where you have already made many purchases.

You have bought goods at Bloomingdales: you will buy more goods there in the future.

Why not *introduce yourself* to us, once and for all—establish credit relations, and thereafter do your shopping as a *charge account* customer?

Opening an account with us will not put you under any obligation to buy. It *will*, however, make your shopping more satisfactory to you. For it will do away with the bother of paying cash for each purchase, waiting for change, having to meet C. O. D. deliveries, and all the other petty annoyance of cash purchasing.

Nor is there any bother connected with the opening of a *charge account*. We have made the transaction as free from red tape as possible, and you will be surprised to see how simple a matter it will be for you to establish credit relations here. Whether or not you have an account at any other store does not affect your privilege to open an account with us.

The center elevators will take you to the sixth floor; once there, you need only ask for the

Department of Accounts

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1919.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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PUNISHING THE KAISER.

We may be very sure that the jurists who gave advice to the Council of Four at Paris concerning the trial and punishment of WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN got little help from any study they may have given to the precedents of MARY Queen of Scots, CHARLES I., LOUIS XVI., and MARIE ANTOINETTE. The one notable aspect which these historic cases have in common with that of the ex-Kaiser is that all of these exalted persons brought the theory of rule by divine right into deep discredit; otherwise, dissimilarity is more to be observed than likeness. The passions of religious controversy, much more violent in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries than now, gave force to the accusations against MARY Queen of Scots and CHARLES I., and both were open to the charge of intriguing with their country's enemies. LOUIS XVI., who, as a tradesman or professional man in a humble way might have led a very respectable life, was much too dull of perception to understand the storm which broke upon France in consequence of ages of Bourbon misrule; and his consort was even less capable than he of choosing any course or policy that might have given a different turn to the French Revolution, if any such course was possible, which is exceedingly doubtful.

The charges against WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN are of a very different nature. There is no question of religion, none of treason against his own country. His offenses transcend all written law. He broke the laws of civilization, he took up arms against peaceful sister nations, he trampled upon all the principles of justice and right; the Divine law and the laws of humanity he defied. The difficulty of putting him on trial with a view of imposing the penalty of death must have become apparent to the jurists when they considered how the indictment should be drawn. Statutory forms that suffice for common transgressors fail altogether against a criminal who bears the burden of a guilt so monstrous.

He had a sovereign's right to go to war: by the Constitution of his country he and his advisers could judge the occasion of war. The destruction of innocent lives by submarine attack, the murder of civilians and of women and children, the plundering of occupied territory and the destruction of property therein, all these are crimes demanding terrible expiation, but the jurists would see the difficulty of fastening the guilt personally upon the ex-Kaiser. All would be easy before a tribunal already convinced of his guilt, and it is not easy to see how anywhere on earth a court not morally convinced of it could be constituted. The Conference, called together to conclude a peace of righteousness, would be bound in conscience and in honor to give him a fair trial. But in a court candidly listening to evidence there would be a flood of testimony produced in the effort to show that the responsibility rested elsewhere and, of course, the jurisdiction of any court would be denied. It is not the former high station and great power of the ex-Kaiser that would make his conviction on a capital charge difficult by orderly process of law; it is the nature and magnitude of his crimes which remove them beyond the domain of formal punitive proceedings.

For that very reason capital punishment, which is the best that men have been able to devise for the greater crimes of common experience, seems miserably inadequate in his case. That would end his sufferings at once. Remorse, the tortures and torments that will prey upon his mind and soul, would seem to be a penalty more nearly commensurate with his crimes; so long as he holds his former greatness in memory he must be the most miserable man on earth. That he must be under restraint, a prisoner, that he must never be a free man, is indicated by common prudence. There the Conference will be upon solid ground, with a multitude of precedents to justify the process against the ex-Kaiser, with the whole body of international law for the guidance of the court. There will be no difficulty in drawing up the indictment against him for many and flagrant violations of international law; and the supreme law of self-defense and safety gives abundant sanction, after conviction, for a sentence imposing restraint or imprisonment. The decision of the Council that he must be placed on trial may be expected to lead to that end. WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN is no NAPOLEON. Since his flight to Holland he has been a pitiful figure, less an object of fear than of contempt. But he should not go at large. While his execution, through some strange perversion of popular feeling, might make him something like a martyr in the land he formerly ruled, the Germans can never complain of his being put in safe keeping. If they have the good fortune and good sense to deliver themselves from the counsels and practice of socialism and worse delusions, they will be well content that during all of the life that remains to him he shall be made powerless to do further harm. They share with him the responsibility for the war, for its ravages, and its inhumanity. Their share in the reparation of that part which is reparable will be assessed against them. They must and will be made to pay in money and goods to the full limit of their ability and during a long period of years for the ruin they have wrought in other lands.

THE RAILWAY WAGE.

The Director General is a distinguished graduate of the school of railway economics conducted by Mr. RIPLEY, but he never got his optimism there. Mr. RIPLEY used to know where his money was coming from before he spent it, and it was his prudent way to take a worse view of the future than he really expected; then if he was disappointed it was agreeably. The Director General's way is so different that he raises wages $65,000,000 at the same time that he is asking assistance with an indicated deficit over a billion in the next few months, the precise sum depending upon the length of the view taken, for the railways are going from bad to worse as time runs on. Sustenance has not been grudged the railways. They have had an increase of rates of over a billion, more than they ever dreamed of asking under private operation. But under public operation the billion went to waste as much as corn fed to Virginia "razorbacks." It takes more men now to earn a billion deficit for the railways than it used to take to earn something for the owners under private operation. Railway employés are receiving now $1,365,000,000 more than before the war, and the railways retain so little of the rate increases of $1,200,000,000 that they cannot pay their material bills and are passing the hat among the bankers to meet their interest maturities.

The incident does not stand alone. Telegraph rates have been advanced, and telephone rates are expected to rise. An authoritative Post Office statement says:

> The owners of the systems do not benefit in any way from the increased rates collected for either telegraph or telephone service. The increase of wages allowed employés of the wire systems under Government control aggregates for telegraph and telephone combined $34,000,000 per annum, while the total increases made or contemplated in the telegraph and telephone, including all increases heretofore made or now contemplated, amount to less than $40,000,000.

Mr. BURLESON is even more optimistic and generous with other people's money than the Director General, and under more discouraging conditions. The Director General does not face opposition in the courts, and thus far he has met more sympathetic treatment than Mr. BURLESON. But the general similarity in the two cases is clear. Neither of these public utilities would be so generous with expense accounts if they had to earn the money in an open market. It is like finding money to raise the rate for monopoly services. There is no alternative, and the public utilities become rather machines for paying and raising wages than for serving the public. The theory of those who favor public operation is different, but the facts are as they may now be observed. Where are the certificates of the superiority of Government operation? Where are the signs of the economy of unified operation? What trade organization has voted thanks to either the Director General or the Postmaster General and has promised to support their policies before Congress?

The Administration may be tolerably sure of the votes of the railway men. The big four brotherhoods presumably know which party to support, and the same is doubtless expected of all the more than 2,000,000 workers whose wages have been increased an average of $600 a year. The political dividend is not so large or sure in the case of the wire services. In fact, there are more threats than promises regarding votes in the wire services, and the pressure upon the Postmaster General to fall into step with the Director General will be increased until it becomes effective. This theoretical objection to public operation is now a demonstration of the fact in practice, and it is a fair question to the public, How do you like it?

As it seem to us, all other labor is antagonized by as much as the railway and wire workers are solidified behind their leaders. These hundreds of millions are paid by other workers, even though they never enter a railway car or send a telegram. Labor in general gets no such assistance with the high cost of living as those whose wages are raised above the prevailing rate, above what they could earn in other occupations, and above what they could expect in these public occupations unless enforced by duress. Congress passed the Adamson act under labor's stopwatch. Few politicians dare confront 2,000,000 voters, and there is no way of marshaling the unorganized 98,000,000 users of the railways against the 2,000,000 workers who are the beneficiaries of the rate increases. It took the public a generation to make up its mind that many reformers of the railways were unsafe leaders. The object lesson in public operation has been short and sharp and ought to be decisive. It is better to trust experience than theory and to follow captains of industry who have led to success than those whose promises of economic milleniums have proved false lights. The public now has both concrete cases and preconceived hypotheses before it. What does it think of them?

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

Field Marshal HAIG is the most industrious writer of reports that the war has produced, but whether the critical faculty is at his command cannot be inferred from his contributions to the official record of the British Army in France. He was an author in a limited way before the war. His "Cavalry Studies" is regarded as a meritorious work, if not a standard. He does not have the easy and confident style of Lord ROBERTS, whose study of WELLINGTON is ambitious, and whose "Forty-one Years in India" was a big book and very readable. It may be assumed that Sir DOUGLAS HAIG writes his own dispatches—Field Marshal FRENCH, it is said, left that task to others when he commanded in France, and there was more glow and glitter, (and always the appeal to the traditions of the British Army,) than one finds in the Scotsman's official documents. Sir DOUGLAS HAIG is sober, matter-of-fact, and precise, but never formal. His countrymen expect him to write the history of the operations he conducted in France.

As one of Sir JOHN FRENCH'S two lieutenants in the desperate fighting from Mons to Ypres, (the other being Sir HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN,) Field Marshal HAIG might undertake to write about the performances of the British Army from the first shot to the last in the war. No one knows more about the hairbreadth escapes the First Seven Divisions had in the famous retreat to the Marne, nor is any one better qualified to tell the story of the German failure to destroy the British contingents in the several critical battles around Ypres in the Autumn of 1914. When Sir DOUGLAS HAIG says in his last report, just published, that "the margin with which the German onrush of 1914 was stemmed was so narrow, and the subsequent struggle was so severe that the word 'miraculous' is hardly too strong a term to describe the recovery and ultimate victory of the Allies," he has in mind the wonderful survival of the remnants of the British regular army and its slender reinforcements when the Kaiser made his drive for the sea after the German repulse in the first battle of the Marne. FOCH and HAIG—the French General directed the strategy of the defense—must often have talked about the German failure and wondered how the Kaiser, who went to Roulers to witness a "débâcle" of the Allies, could have come so close to success and missed it. The genius of General FOCH again prevailed, as was the case in a crisis of the first battle of the Marne, but never was the British Army so stubborn and invincible in the face of what seemed like certain defeat. It was often beaten but never knew it. The losses sustained seem almost incredible. In one of the Ypres battles a division under the command of Sir HENRY RAWLINSON was reduced to about 400 officers and men. Major ERNEST HAMILTON, author of the "First Seven Divisions," tells us that from Mons to the stands at Ypres, inclusive, the British Army lost one-third of its complement in killed.

Sir DOUGLAS HAIG is of a kindly nature and disposed to pass over discords, blunders, and mishaps in tactics. But the history of operations in France will not be complete or satisfactory unless the whole truth is told by the commanders and their staff officers. Justice cannot be done to the participants if misunderstandings and incompetence are concealed. Controversies there are bound to be, for soldiers are as sensitive about their failures as they are proud of their achievements. But posterity will want to know to whom credit is due for success, and who was responsible for defeat and the dashing of hopes. It is the fashion to say that the Allies were overwhelmed by the rush of the German hordes into Belgium in the first days of August, 1914; but, while the Allies were outnumbered, their strategy seems to have been at fault in some degree, and it is evident that the French Intelligence Department was responsible for the plight Sir JOHN FRENCH found himself in the day after Mons, when his supports on the right and left were gone, with the result that he had to extricate his little army by resorting to desperate measures. The escape of his army from annihilation or capture was one of the wonders of the war. If Sir DOUGLAS HAIG is to be the historian of British operations, he will have to deal with the episode, with aid from Marshal JOFFRE and the French corps commanders. Incidental will be the contribution of the retreating British to the saving of Paris in the first days of the war, which is the subject of the French authorities.

The whole story of how Marshal JOFFRE prepared for his counter-offensive at the first battle of the Marne has never been told. It is his testimony that will be most authoritative, with the commanders of his armies contributing their experiences. NIVELLE'S offensive which was so costly, and which was halted by orders from Paris before the British could play their part, has excited bitter criticism. It is plain that he must be heard in his own defense, for at one juncture he seemed to be on the eve of success. The battle of the Somme, protracted for four months, is peculiarly Field Marshal HAIG'S topic. He is said to have lost 500,000 men, but the Germans probably lost more in the game of attrition, and they were driven from many strategic positions of great value. Most of the heavy fighting from July 1, 1916, to the end of 1917 was done by the British, and all the threads of the narrative are in the hand of the British commander. He will feel under a special obligation to tell the world why the British were surprised before Cambrai after BYNG had won such a sensational victory with his tanks. Poor staff work, say some; others declare that HAIG had no reserves because his repeated calls for reinforcements had not been heeded in England. If the latter is true he should not spare the Government.

There will have to be a good deal of explaining to satisfy critics of the French and British reverses when the German storm burst upon the Allied positions in the end of March, 1918, and LUDENDORFF gained more ground in a few days than the British had been able to occupy in the long-drawn-out Somme operations. The French as well as the British must testify concerning the reasons for the unpreparedness of GOUGH'S Fifth Army to hold its line against the onslaught of German shock troops. Also it must be told why the Allies erred in being so supremely confident that if the Germans attempted a great offensive they would be disastrously repulsed. For three months, in fact nearly four, the story was one of unbroken German successes.

Marshal FOCH becomes the master historian from the time he accepted the unified command. He, more than all others, is qualified for the task of illustrating the patient and consummate strategy by which the tables were turned on the enemy and the Germans were gradually worn down and demoralized until, with their communications cut, their morale was destroyed, and they had to confess defeat by asking for an armistice. An interesting question will be the German reverse or the Allied success that marked the turning of the tide. Was it VON ARNIM'S repulse with terrible losses at Kemmel Hill, or FOCH'S furious counter-drive in the Montdidier sector, or the stopping of the Germans in the Château-Thierry district? General LUDENDORFF has recently said that he knew that he was beaten when he failed to gain at Albert; the battle for the Channel ports was lost there, he holds. Who won the war, whether it was the French on almost every field of action, the British in their drive at the Hindenburg line, or the Americans in their great Meuse-Argonne offensive, may never be settled to everybody's satisfaction. The verdict will probably be, with honors impartially divided, that it was FERDINAND FOCH, the imperturbable strategist, who won the war.

PERSIA.

One by one the sufferers from recent international wrongs are bringing their cases before the Peace Conference. Among the more recent arrivals is Persia, partitioned in effect between Britain and Russia in 1907, and suffering considerably in the war despite the nominal neutrality which was declared upon the recommendation of the British and Russian Governments when Turkey joined the German alliance. A document prepared by MOCHAVER-OL-MEMALEK, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and published in Paris, presents a history of Persia's sufferings at the hands of the combatants and a list of the claims which she makes before the Conference.

The Imperial Russian Government, whose steady advance toward warm water necessitated the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907, is now dead, and the Persians appear to find more sympathy for their national aspirations among the British, so they ask for a nullification of the agreement of 1907 and subsequent arrangements which made Persia an Anglo-Russian preserve; the abolition of extra-territoriality, and the revision of economic concessions granted to foreigners—in effect, a recognition of the political and economic independence of Persia.

The Conference's decision on this matter will doubtless depend on the quality and strength of the Persian Government, and this can hardly be determined without some study. Persia's recent misfortunes are due largely to the intrigues of European Powers, but after years of turmoil, in which much of the country was fought over by Russian and Turkish armies or raiding columns, it may be that complete independence is not yet possible. But perhaps this is a case where the application of the mandatory principle for a limited term would work desirable results. A country which has in the past made considerable contributions to world culture may still have a future if the Western Powers do what they can to help build her up instead of tearing her down. With Imperial Russia fallen into ruins, the principal menace to Persian independence has passed away, though even here the Bolsheviki have done what they could to make trouble.

Persia also puts in a claim for reparations. The principal defendant here is again Russia, whose troops overran Northwestern Persia and some other districts in 1915 and 1916, fought a number of battles in the country, and, according to the Persians, devastated wide expanses of territory. The Persians suggest cancellation of Persia's debt to Russia and of Russian economic concessions in Persia and seizure of the Persian property of the Russian State. Another bill is charged up to the Turks for the devastations of their armies and the drafting of Persians resident in Turkey into the Turkish armies; and still another to Germany for the activities of her secret agents and the loss of certain distinguished Persians on the Lusitania and the Sussex. The Persians propose that these claims be respectively added to the Turkish debt and included in the German indemnity.

The territorial demands are as extensive as we have learned to expect every nation's territorial demands to be. On the northeast Persia claims restoration of the district east of the Caspian Sea and extending to the Oxus, including Khiva and Merv, which fell into Russian hands something like a century ago; west of the Caspian, the eastern part of Transcaucasia and some districts on the European side of the Caucasus, including the ports of Derbend and Baku, the inland cities of Elisavetpol and Erivan, and Mount Ararat; and also Kurdistan, claimed as the territory of a kindred people who desire union with Persia. The Persian claim in this quarter extends to the Euphrates almost up to its source, including the city and district of Kharput.

These western claims, of course, would take in the greater part of the territory which the Peace Conference is likely to erect into an independent Armenia. There are Persians in the Caucasus, but there are more Armenians in the northwestern part of the present territory of Persia; and the Conference is hardly likely to turn the Armenians over to Persia because the Kurds want to break away from the Turks. The record of Kurdish outrages on Armenians is too well known, the power of the Persian Government to protect them is too uncertain. On the east the Persians may have a better chance; already, they tell us, Persian troops have been fighting Bolshevist bands in Turkestan, and if the Russian conquests in Central Asia fall away from the alien theories of a Moscow unable to enforce its domination so far from home, Iran may once more expand eastward and take in a part of Turan.

DR. JOHNSON AS PICKWICK.

In the Nineteenth Century Mr. E. R. THOMPSON asks, "Was Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON the spiritual ancestor of Mr. Samuel Pickwick? Did CHARLES DICKENS, wittingly or subconsciously, model his first great character on the personality of BOSWELL'S hero? As far as I know, the question has never been asked before. Yet I think it may be quite reasonable to put, and even answer with more than a vague affirmative." The question has been asked before; everything has been asked before. The fact that Dr. JOHNSON was willing to "frisk" with BEAUCLERK and LANGTON had naturally occurred to Mr. ANDREW LANG. "Where had DICKENS seen any one like this genial sage?" wrote Mr. LANG. "No answer is suggested, but possibly Don Quixote, and Dr. JOHNSON, when bound for a frolic with BEAUCLERK and LANGTON, may have lent suggestions." "The great man"—naturally Mr. Pickwick, greater, more actual than Dr. JOHNSON—reminds us now of SOCRATES, now of Dr. JOHNSON, (who at one time, like SOCRATES, could take his liquor like a hero;) now, if one may say so, of the late Master of Balliol." The comparison of Mr. Pickwick with the always eminent Dr. JOWETT, who knew so little Greek that he translated Plato with admirable improvising freedom, a typical Oxford snob if ever there was one, was worthy of Mr. LANG, a gentleman very free and delightful with his theories, his folk-lores, and his theology.

Whether Dr. JOHNSON ever existed or not might well be a question of the utmost doubt. At any rate, the London that he went about in is much less real, much less present, than that thoroughly realized past which is always contemporary and always present in the London of Mr. Pickwick. On the morning of May 18, 1827, Mr. Samuel Pickwick burst like another sun from his slumbers, threw open his chamber window, and looked out upon the world beneath him. Goswell Street was at his feet. And so he began that famous sociological tour which got him into trouble that very morning with the first cab from the public house. The majestic and universal genius of Mr. Pickwick, asking to be taken to the Golden Cross, was to the driver "only a bob's worth, Tommy." There is no other London, there is no other England, than that of the Pickwick Papers. Imagine Ipswich, for instance, without that golden light of benevolent interest in the human race, of detachment from any other business than that of the impartial observation of men and manners, and every form, hot, cold, "luke," of every shape of toddy that the broad arena of England could produce; imagine the four towns dripping with a temperament wherewith Mr. ARNOLD BENNETT, himself at his best an imitator of DICKENS, could never saturate five or five hundred towns of Staffordshire — imagine Stroud, Rochester, Chatham, and Brompton; imagine any part of England without Pickwick, without DICKENS. It simply doesn't exist.

Sometime or other, in by-places about Rochester the child DICKENS, who was never to grow up and who must always be detested by the people who confound style with matter, with power, hung about, his mind full of Partridge, Snap, Tom Pipes, all the immortal race to which he was to add so many immortals. LE SAGE, SMOLLETT, CERVANTES, HARRY FIELDING, all the evangels of the picaresque, were in his brain. In the Pickwick Papers he happened to be fortunate in his illustrators, though he had to explain rather unnecessarily that Mr. SEYMOUR, who put Mr. Pickwick into the gallery of the universe, who made Prince METTERNICH look like Mr. Pickwick, who made even the amiable, if irritable and sometimes self-important, Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR a reminiscence of the only man in history, was not the maker of the Pickwick idea. As one looks at the illustrations of "Phiz" one sees the succession of HOGARTH, contemporaries of CRUIKSHANK and ROWLANDSON, immortal piemen, the limited, wild, vivid, vulgar personalities of the eighteenth century surviving in the early nineteenth. HENRY ADAMS found them surviving in the late fifties and the early sixties. Look at Mr. Pickwick in the Pound. Look at the unutterable ferocity of Dr. Slammer, 97th Regiment, Chatham Barracks, "My card, Sir, my card." SEYMOUR for a plate or two, and then "Phiz," gave a look of eternity to people so living, in spite or rather because of that little touch of peculiarity, eccentricity, idiosyncrasy—they are all "a little mad"—that was and is English, unless in the glorious progress of public education everybody in England is getting to be like everybody else.

So far as we can make out from the Nineteenth Century article, there is a story in BOSWELL about buttered muffins and suicide, which Mr. THOMPSON assumes to be the origin of Sam Weller's story of the fatal crumpets. Then that burlesque magnificence, that ironic, solemn extravaganza which Mr. DICKENS may very well have borrowed from Mr. FIELDING, or which may have been part of the blank verse and occasional melodramatic sentimental touch which he got from newspapers of the period or from his own insides, comes, according to Mr. THOMPSON'S theory, from old Dr. JOHNSON. "Pickwick is JOHNSON with the sense left out." On the contrary, JOHNSON is Pickwick, with the sense, except of his own importance, left out. But hear Mr. THOMPSON once more. Mr. Pickwick "has even the Johnsonian passion for big words and rhythmic sentences," which he uses on all occasions. "To Jingle or Peter "Magnus, to Mr. Dowler or Job Trotter, "to Bob Sawyer or Count Smorltork, "Pickwick is always polysyllabic and "stately." Pickwick is irritable. Not because he was dashing all over England in the fiercest flame of conviviality that ever burned, but because he was an imitator of Dr. JOHNSON. Then, "as a "squire of dames, JOHNSON is almost as "comic" as Mr. Pickwick. It is hardly worth while to discuss or controvert a theory so ingenious and so impossible. Clearly, Mr. THOMPSON detests Dr. JOHNSON, and admires, as all persons capable of heaven admire, Mr. Pickwick. Mr. THOMPSON has said his paradox. He has achieved his purpose of diverting attention, if any such diversion was needed, from the mythological Dr. JOHNSON, a person who probably never existed, to Mr. Samuel Pickwick, and Mr. Samuel Weller and a few other of the only persons whose vivid life upon this planet has been proved. Dr. JOHNSON'S front name was SAMUEL. So was Mr. Pickwick's. So was Mr. Weller's. The fact that there were these three Samuels, provided the historical existence of the first one is true, is really the sum and substance of Mr. THOMPSON'S theory. All good Pickwickians—and only Pickwickians are good—will be duly grateful to him.

SHERMAN ON COURTS-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this time, when there is such unsparing criticism of our system of court-martial procedure, the views of the late General William Tecumseh Sherman concerning military punishments may be of interest. In Vol. II., page 307, of his memoirs General Sherman writes as follows:

"In camp, and especially in the presence of an active enemy, it is much easier to maintain discipline than in barracks in time of peace. Crime and breaches of discipline are much less frequent, and the necessity for courts-martial far less. The Captain can usually inflict all the punishment necessary, and the Colonel should always. The field officers' court is the best form for war, viz.: one of the field officers—the Lieutenant Colonel or Major—can examine the case and report his verdict, and the Colonel should execute it. Of course, there are statutory offenses which demand a general court-martial, and these must be ordered by the division or corps commander, but the presence of one of our regular civilian judge advocates in an army in the field would be a first-class nuisance, for technical courts always work mischief. Too many courts-martial in any command are evidence of poor discipline and inefficient officers."

FRANK W. RUSSELL.
Plymouth, N. H., April 9, 1919.

FOR BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Balfour Proposed as Lord Reading's Successor.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Considerable interest attaches itself to the question of who is likely to succeed as British Ambassador to Washington the Earl of Reading, who returns to England this month to resume his duties as Lord Chief Justice of that country.

Mr. Balfour, of all others, is the one best suited for the appointment of British Ambassador to Washington.

Mr. Balfour is a man of books. He is a reader and student remarkable for the soundness of his opinions. He is of distinguished parentage. His mother was a sister of the late Lord Salisbury, his father is Scottish laird of the larger kind, and he owns a considerable estate in Haddingtonshire. While in London he lives in Carlton Gardens, one of the fashionable streets of the West End. He is quite an academic personage of strong personality and high ideals. He is indeed often described as "Britain's greatest Commoner," and one, in every sense of the word, who would fill splendidly the Washington appointment, and is capable of doing more to bring the two countries together than any other person. G. A.

New York, April 10, 1919.

TOBACCO AND THE CHURCHES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years certain religious denominations have been complaining that men would not go to church, and have assiduously sought to remedy this state of affairs. Now we read that the Presbyterians and the Methodists are planning a nation-wide campaign to do away entirely with tobacco. This will certainly accomplish the purpose. Millions of smokers, deprived of the solace of tobacco, will rush to join the churches which are responsible for the abolition of the sinful weed.

The truly awful effect of cigarettes upon our soldiers overseas is already a matter of history—how their health has been ruined, their morale impaired, and how, in consequence, they were hopelessly beaten by the Germans in every battle. The memorable parade of the 27th Division—practically all smokers—proved what feeble wrecks of once vigorous manhood they had become.

Let us hope the righteous work will go on until we return to the good old times when men were arrested for kissing their wives on Sunday, and all personal liberty is done away with. Whatever the majority of the people enjoy doing is undoubtedly harmful and wicked, and must be stopped. Therefore let our church-going friends sound the tocsin and go forth to glorious victory, knowing that all the hundred million citizens of the United States—except a mere handful of ninety-nine millions and a half—are with them heart and soul.

HERBERT HALL WINSLOW.
New York, April 10, 1919.

GERMANY WILL YIELD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a criminal tries to escape he is stopped, quite justly, with a bullet. If Germany tries to escape the just penalties imposed by the Peace Conference she will expect nothing less and, like any criminal, will carefully weigh her chances of a "getaway." These are far from promising, for even a passive blockade, (after the reckless inroads she has made on her food reserves,) will spell starvation, and invasion and chastisement by the armies on her borders would be even worse. What the latter would mean is realized by the Germans, for, judging others by themselves, they know what the French, Belgian, and Polish Armies would do in revenge not only for the wrongs of the past four years but for twenty-nine other invasions.

That Germany will continue to threaten her jailers is quite reasonable, but that she will go beyond threats is not likely, as actual extermination would be her just deserts if her long suffering neighbors were forced to protect their future existence from this confirmed breaker of the world's peace.

SCHUYLER SCHIEFFELIN,
(Late) Captain S. C., A. E. F.
New York, April 4, 1919.

CONDITIONS AT BREST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the article in yesterday's TIMES regarding conditions at the Brest Camp. I was at the camp from Feb. 2 to Feb. 15, and I can state from personal experience that, with two or three minor exceptions, the article correctly depicts conditions and organization. Although it is but a few months old, the camp is far superior to the camps of other armies which have been established for several years.

Of course, it is not a paradise, the weather conditions and the necessarily temporary nature of everything done makes that impossible, but the mud-slinging criticisms of Brest are, in so far as they contain any truth, based solely upon conditions in the first few weeks of the camp's existence, conditions which in a new camp are almost inevitable, and have filled me, and I believe the majority of the men returning from France, with nothing but disgust.

To the men who have been members of the American Expeditionary Forces, and who have been able to see the wonderful achievements of our War Department in France, the political howlings of the would-be detractors of that work seem as foolish as they are contemptible. As the men return from abroad, the truth of all these matters will be known, and the libels uttered against the War Department will react solely upon their publishers. L. O. ROTHSCHILD.
New York, March 31, 1919.

THE OAK IN HOLY WEEK.

The tree that was a forest oak
A century long of storm and sun,
Knew the oft-witnessed woodman's stroke
At last. Its forest days were done.
Where never tree returned to say
What fell to those so borne away.

Sharp was the axe, but brief: more long
The carver's tools that shaped the wood,
But, as he worked, his snatch of song
To heart of oak foreboded good.
And, ere its spirit grew too faint,
It bore an angel and a saint.

Finished: mysterious, outspread
Of wing, it was an eagle's form
That, as if crowned, upraised its head
As trees in sunshine after storm—
That trod on sign and arabesque
A great cathedral's reading desk.

It heard the lessons and the creed.
And dreamed of hillsides as it heard;
It trembled to the organ-reed
As to the wind, the brook, the bird;
And, at the choir-boy's roguish smile,
Remembered squirrels for a while.

Throughout Good Friday's solemn hours
It felt once more the axe and pain—
Beneath the altar's Easter flowers
Saw One pass through the woods again.
And all the words the preacher spoke
Were stronger for that heart of oak!

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR ON SUBJECTS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

AFTER-THE-WAR SOUTH

An Improvement in Social Temper and Racial Feeling With Return of Troops

Charlottesville, Va., April 2, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fear, more or less hysterically expressed here and there, of special race troubles that are to follow the return of colored troops from France is unwarranted, so far as I have been able to observe. I have just finished a trip of three weeks in the South, having made overnight stops in the following places: Richmond, Williamsburg, Atlanta, Montgomery, Selma, Jackson, (Miss.,) Memphis, Jackson, (Tenn.,) Nashville, Savannah, Columbia, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem. In each place I talked with people of both races, men and women, educated and uneducated.

Let us remember that from disjointed reports of outstanding events which may occur in any part of the world we are likely to get a false impression of the general condition unless we stop to think that the reported event may be a small part of the whole life of the place. We read of a mob or a strike in some place and imagine that the whole population is in turmoil. On the contrary, men are going about their business, women are sweeping or shopping, just as usual. In reading about the tens and hundreds we forget the millions. This is as true of the South as it is of the rest of the world. People in the South know that the race problem is there; know from time to time, in this place or that, some fool or fools of one race or the other will act according to their folly and make trouble. But there is a mysterious wisdom in the great body of the people, in the South as elsewhere, which keeps them going on with their ordinary lives and in a sort of subconscious way guides them as if they had reasoned out the fact that time alone can cure some ills, and that meantime occasional aches and pains will occur. The South is very busy at this time. The white people and colored people are evidently thriving pretty well. I have had the opportunity, as I have been out in the country as well as in town, of talking with more than two hundred country teachers, some white and some colored, and the testimony is that even in the poorest homes there is a fairly steady improvement in the ways of living. You could easily make a month's tour in the South and forget all about lynching and other damnable things.

There is another general fact to be remembered. In thinking of the ways of the world we have to bear in mind that what rules the minds of people, and where it is physically possible regulates their actions, is public sentiment. We have to bear in mind that public sentiment dominates more than law. This fact, of course, emphasizes the tremendous importance of the spread of education and real religion. It also carries the thought that time is an inevitable element in the progress of civilization, for public sentiment is a growth, and men's minds are not apt to change overnight. There may come times when the growth and change are more rapid than usual. It seems to me that during the last six months, so far from there being, as some seem to think, a reactionary sentiment in regard to race relations in the South, there has been a somewhat accelerated forward movement in the direction of justice and good-will. This is probably due to the highly commendable part which the colored population played in the war. I should certainly say that the general effect of the wartime has been to improve the relations between the races in the South.

The influence of healthy public sentiment against mob violence, for example, has found a notable illustration in the courts of Winston-Salem. I need not recall the events of the riot which occurred last November. The people of Winston-Salem were really not responsible for the mob, which was formed in a settlement outside of the city, but the public sentiment of the city demanded the punishment of the mob leaders, and they were punished. Fifteen have received sentences ranging from fourteen months to six years. The country was shocked by the news of the mob, because Winston-Salem has long enjoyed the reputation of being a remarkably intelligent and forward-looking community. By her prompt action in punishing the leaders of this mob the city has not only proved the temper of her public spirit, but has rendered the whole country a service by showing that when public sentiment is right mob leaders can be and will be punished.

On a train leaving Atlanta my seatmate was an Alabama farmer, who had been attending the meeting of a Baptist Association in Georgia. He appeared to be a man of sixty, with not much book education. At a certain station there were several colored soldiers. He called my attention to one of these who happened to be an unusually well-built, upstanding fellow with a good face. As the train moved out my companion surprised me by saying that in his opinion after the negroes had fought and helped in this war there ought to be no objection to their voting when they are qualified. I was, as I have said, surprised at this sudden remark from this man. And yet the fact is that "almost all parts of the South colored men vote, and I concluded from remarks heard at various places that the number is increasing. What the definite facts are would be an interesting subject for investigation.

Colored people have made just complaints against their accommodations on railroads. I traveled on the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Southern, the Atlanta & West Point, the Western of Alabama, the Alabama & Vicksburg, the Illinois Central, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, and the Atlantic Coast Line, and on each of these roads I examined the coaches provided for colored travelers. The coaches which I happened to see showed a marked improvement, both in care and character, in comparison with the accommodations of several years ago. With two exceptions, and these not striking, the coaches for colored people seemed to me quite as good as those for white people. Public sentiment, though favoring separate coaches, demands that it be so. Unfortunately there does not yet seem to be a like improvement in the care of waiting rooms and toilets, even in the best stations, but I am inclined to think that if decent colored people saw the conditions on the white side they would frequently not find as much difference as they may imagine.

In the matter of public education numerous instances could be given showing the increased disposition of Legislatures, of State and County Superintendents and school boards to make larger appropriations for negro schools. Such instances could be given from each of the Southern States. To mention two, the last Louisiana Legislature appropriated $25,000 to meet the donation, of a like amount from the General Education Board, for the erection of a new building at the State institution near Baton Rouge, and the last South Carolina Legislature made appropriations amounting to $72,000 to the State institution at Orangeburg. Ten years ago the Jeanes Fund began supplying County Superintendents with the salary for county supervising industrial teachers. At first nothing was given for this work from the public school funds. Gradually the counties began to give financial help. During the present session, for the first time, the counties are giving the larger part of the support. There may be found a number of instances of another healthy educational movement. Many poorly supported, poorly equipped private schools, formerly established because of the lack of public school facilities, are now being taken over by the counties. These schools are aided by the Slater Fund in salaries and by the General Education Board in equipment, but by far the larger amount of support is to come from the public school funds.

This increased interest in the education of the colored population shows the general growth of public sentiment against illiteracy, ignorance, and thriftlessness. It also shows a marked increase of public sentiment against former indifference or unfairness. From my observations during this recent trip I should say that much more thought is being given to the question of fairness and justice not only in school matters, but in other matters. And, furthermore, while one still frequently hears condemnation of the race as a whole, there is a growing recognition in almost every part of the South of the fact that many worthy and capable colored men have been rising each year out of ignorance and poverty into the condition of good and reputable citizenship. Dr. Washington once said that when we consider the unwise words that have been spoken, and the unwise things that have been done the relation between the races was surprisingly good. I think he would say this even more emphatically were he living today. JAMES H. DILLARD,
President of the Jeanes and Slater Funds, Member General Education Board.

WAR MEMORIALS

New York, April 1, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue THE TIMES discusses war memorials, and you take up sides against the community house memorial. Having made something of a study of community houses, existing and projected, in connection with the War Camp Community Service, I beg to offer a small contribution to the subject in hand as a rejoinder to the article referred to.

I hold that it would be unfortunate to assume a dogmatic attitude on the question. We are dealing with relative, not absolute, merits and values. There is room for memorials of all types.

Memorials of a purely monumental character have their place, provided we be assured of their artistic merits. European capitals furnish us with abundant examples of works of genius of this order. America, however, judging by the majority of the examples of civil war memorials, may well hesitate about an unqualified indorsement of monumental memorials. Art commissions of an authoritative character, like the National Commission of Fine Arts, alone can save us from possible monstrosities.

Useful memorials also have their place, if we may accept the judgment of competent art critics, other than the superior person. The Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, President of the National Arts Club, the President of the Art Alliance of America, President of the Municipal Art Society, not to mention educators like Dr. Claxton, President Suzzallo, and many another, have indorsed the movement to erect useful memorials. It may be agreed that calling something a memorial does not make it a memorial. Obviously permanence, dignity, and beauty are the essentials of memorials, useful or otherwise, but for any one to condemn the community house as unsuited to the purpose of a memorial and as having "no conceivable relation to the war," is nothing short of—excuse me—stupid. As Joseph Lee, President of the War Camp Community Service, says: "Such a memorial would fitly commemorate our soldiers by serving as an instrument for the continuance of that enhanced spirit of public service which has been to us the one great compensating gift of the war." Not only would a community house stand for human service in the spirit of which we waged war, but for democracy, solidarity, "togetherness." It would thus, by its very nature, be symbolic, aside from its activities.

As I have said, this is a question of relative merits. Give opportunity to the noble, spiritual descendants of Saint-Gaudens by all means to express the gratitude and pride of communities toward the war heroes, but why limit them to purely monumental memorials? May they not adorn buildings? Is not architecture a fine art? Is public service a mean affair of utility? Is it not, rather, coming to be the chief measure of values? May a private individual erect a memorial building, as the superior person says, and a generous public be estopped from doing the same thing? The American public owes a debt of gratitude to the American city which, indorsed by men and women of light and leading, started the movement for community house memorials, or "Liberty Buildings," in furtherance of which the War Camp Community Service is glad to bear a vital part.

EUGENE RODMAN SHIPPEN,
War Camp Community Service Special Representative.

THE SLAYER OF JAURES.

Views That May Have Brought About His Acquittal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in THE TIMES of a few days ago an expression of surprise that Raoul Villain, who shot and killed the French Socialist leader, Jaurès, had been acquitted. This morning's papers speak of a Socialist demonstration in Paris as a result of Villain's acquittal. M. Longuet, the present Socialist leader, who marched at the head of the parade, is quoted as condemning the verdict. Incidentally, M. Longuet is a grandson of Karl Marx, the German Socialist whose treatise on Socialism is the Bible of socialism.

To any one who knows anything about inside political conditions in France just prior to and during the first eighteen months of the war, Villain's acquittal is no surprise. Just what Jaurès's official connection with the Government was I have forgotten, but it had to do with the mobilization of the French troops. He was assassinated by Villain on the eve of the mobilization. Villain was undoubtedly obsessed with the idea that Jaurès would prove recreant to his public trust, and that the call for the mobilization would be postponed in order to give the Germans time to reach Paris. Only three nights before Jaurès had made a public speech in Brussels, in fact the day Austria declared war, advising the Belgians against taking up arms. Jaurès and his party had opposed every attempt of the patriotic French to protect France against the threatened German menace, voting solidly, among other things, against the three years' French military service law, and when it was voted, refusing to vote the funds to carry it into effect.

During the war the Jaurès Socialists voted solidly and consistently against every measure taken by Clemenceau for the security of France.

At the very hour when Jaurès was making his pro-German speech in Brussels, Madame Caillaux was acquitted of the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, whose patriotic exposure of German intrigue in France was causing Jaurès and Caillaux and Malvy, the Secretary for Home Affairs of France, much uneasiness. Madame Caillaux was acquitted through Socialist control of the machinery of justice. When the war broke out the same week and the French Government subsequently removed to Bordeaux, Caillaux awaited in Paris, with others of his Socialist confrères, the coming of the Germans, who were to set up a German protectorate in France, with Caillaux as proconsul. The Germans were delayed by the heroic Belgians, but it was not the fault of Jaurès, of Caillaux and his clique of German agents, that they did not arrive as per schedule. All these things and more are proved by the documentary contents of Caillaux's strong box, afterward found in a safety deposit box in Florence, Italy. And it would not be surprising if the little parade of the Reds in Paris was not an attempt to prevent justice from reaching Caillaux, now awaiting trial in the old Santé prison.

Do you wonder that a French court-martial, or any other French court, should acquit Villain? I do not. Had Jaurès lived and Caillaux and Malvy remained at liberty to furnish the German army secret information of battle plans and other things they needed to know regarding the policy of the Allies, Germany might be celebrating a victory over the world today. And this is the crowd that is fighting everything that is decent in France today, including that faith in God and country which possessed the French youth who so generously gave their lives that France might be forever freed from the threatened thralldom of the Hun.

C. F. CONNOLLY.
East Orange, N. J., April 7, 1919.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you take an interest in Western politics, the true inwardness of just what happened in Chicago last Tuesday may be of interest to you.

Chicago is Republican by 50,000. It is kept so by three fixed blocks of voters, the Scandinavians, the negroes, and the New England native Americans.

There is, relatively, a much smaller Irish-American vote in Chicago than in New York City, and this voting element is replaced there, on the Democratic side, by the Polish and Lithuanian voters, who are by no means as resourceful, as influential, or as good politicians as the Irish.

There is a very large German vote in Chicago, almost equally divided between the two parties.

The influence of the Police Department on elections in Chicago is very much greater than it is in New York and gives the incumbent of the Mayor's office a big leverage.

The political influence of the Chicago newspapers is practically nil, for the reason that most of the morning papers have gone out of existence, and the evening papers in Chicago, as in New York, exercise, it is well known, much less influence.

The "traction" issue did not exist as a factor in the election.

There were four candidates for Mayor: Thompson, organization Republican; Sweitzer, organization Democrat; Hoyne, supported by the anti-Thompson Republicans and the anti-Sweitzer Democrats, (he had 110,000 votes, about 90,000 of which were Republican,) and Fitzpatrick, Labor candidate, who drew 54,000 votes, nearly all Democratic.

Mr. Sweitzer, as his name indicates, is a German, and four years ago he made a campaign as such, urging the German voters of Chicago to stand by "one of their own," and it is quite clear that many Republicans, who are strongly pro-American and correspondingly anti-German, would not vote for Sweitzer, much as they disliked the course and utterance of Thompson.

Thompson received the bulk of the Republican vote in Chicago, and Sweitzer received the bulk of the Democratic vote. Chicago, being a Republican city, Thompson was elected, not by 50,000, but by 17,000.

We had almost identically the same fight here in 1897, the first year of the Greater New York. There were four candidates, Van Wyck, Tammany; Tracy, Republican; Low, anti-organization Republican, anti-machine Democrat and Citizens Union, and Henry George Jr., Labor.

Van Wyck got the bulk of the Democratic vote; Tracy received the bulk of the Republican vote. New York being a Democratic city, Van Wyck was elected.

It is a good deal safer, though it may not be so easy, to study politics in Chicago or in New York from the bottom up, and not from the top down.

CHICAGOAN.
New York, April 7, 1919.

NAME OF THE NEW ERA

A Russian Woman's Attempt to Define the Changed Spirit in Europe.

New York, April 9, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be glad if you could give place to the following extracts from the letter of a Russian woman at present residing in Nice. It seems to me that her attitude of speculative inquiry toward the "strange times we live in" is not without a special interest.

"* * * Life is too full, too overwhelming. It has the effect of an overburdened dinner table on some people—to make them lose their appetite. I know people who, not knowing what to think about the strange times in which we live, have lost all interest in them. I wonder if the change, of what the Germans call Zeitgeist, is as great in your country as it is here. One of the principal signs of the new humanity is a complete and radical disappearance of all sentimentality. Patriotism has become a matter of social economy, love a biological necessity; beauty an intellectual enjoyment. Pity becomes nearly an offense. And, indeed, no human being ought to be so unfortunate as to deserve pity! Do you know that not the poorest 'bambino' here is brought up as were those in Riga? Why, we were not allowed sugar in our coffee, no butter on our bread; we slept on straw mattresses, and our dresses were décolleté and without sleeves, even in the Winter. Today there is no luxury that in some way is not enjoyed by the working people. Of course that is only just. Our liberality of living before the war was inconsistent; we had a bad conscience and hoped to appease it by charity and pity! Now we know that these compromises were weak and cowardly and even criminal. We had to sacrifice all. Very well, it is done. But pity is gone with the rest. Marcus Aurelius and Seneca could pity the first Christians even if they loathed them; but Keppler and Galileo had no reason for pity any more except, perhaps, in the Sancta Simplicitas sense. * * * I suppose we shall now pity more our unfortunate animals; for somewhere our pity must go.

"At all events, there we are—all permeated as by the spirit of Bolshevism, and on the way to a new religion, as inconceivable still to us as Christianism must have been to Cicero. Of course, it is not precisely a feeling of safety, to be conscious of the working of the propellors, to know that one is pushed, and to be obliged to follow without an idea of where to. But the situation is interesting, is not banal. * * * We are all sur la branche. Nothing is stable. Nobody feels safe and comfortable in his nation, his family, his character, his house, or in his feelings; and that is a good thing, for, really, the 'Victorian easy chair' was too soft. But there is a difference when it is a question of not having any chair at all, as in my own case.

"You know, as regards Riga, the Germans have taken all the money from everybody and changed it for their own issue, called Orts-Rubel. In order not to lose their last penny, and so die of hunger, all the Riga people have been obliged to go and live in Germany. Sans commentaire. * * * As to Mr. Wilson, whom I admire immensely, it may be that he will create as a type by suggestion the New Man of Humanity, and history may, therefore, attach to his name the beginning of a new era. And yet, fronting the menace of the Bolshevist communism, I can only feel sure that the best thing for the 'Minorists' would be to leave this world altogether."

To the above extracts it occurs to me to join the curiously unconscious exclamation uttered in a conversation on the war and post-war considerations. The speaker said, "If I could only live another hundred years, so that I could see the constructive results of all that has happened in this time!"—"But you have not lived a hundred years!" some one challenged. "But when I spoke it seemed to me that I had," the first speaker explained, then added, "Anyway, we have all lived on into a new era. By the way, can any one give a conjecture as to what this new era is going to be called?" We all agreed that it would be "safer" to wait another hundred years, or, possibly, two, before expressing our opinion on so critical a matter of chronology. There were no intellectual "insurgents" among us—no fashionable Bolsheviki; else, I suppose, we should not have lacked definitions, of a highly flamboyant character, suited to such views.

EDITH M. THOMAS.

A TEMPORAL ZION.

Some Objections to the Proposal for a Jewish State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the objections raised by representatives of Syria to the establishment of a Zionist State in Palestine, it may interest many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to become acquainted with statements made on the subject by Herbert Adams Gibbons, in a recent issue of the Century Magazine, in an article entitled "Zionism and the World Peace." Mr. Gibbons says:

"By establishing in the Near East a non-Mohammedan theocracy, on a protectorate footing of equality and with the prospect of some day becoming the master, we should not only bring Judaism into conflict with Islam. We should be sanctioning the perpetuation of the very system of government that needs to be changed if the peoples of the Near East are to participate in our durable peace."

The writer declares that we cannot establish Zionism in Palestine following a war "to make the world safe for democracy." "When," continues Mr. Gibbons, "the Zionist movement arose and took root in Jewry, the whole world sympathized with the reasons for it given by Herzl. The political emancipation of the Jew in Russian and Austrian Poland, in Russia and in Rumania, has been a plank in the platform of a world-wide democracy. The Jews had a right to attempt to emancipate their downtrodden brethren in their own way, and to use the age-old aspiration of Israel to revive hope and faith; but the most prominent of Zionists were careful to explain that the 'return of Zion' did not mean return to Jerusalem in the material sense of the word. It was a mystical idea, like 'Jerusalem the Golden' to Christians. The proof of this is in the fact that Zionist congresses have discussed seriously setting up Zion in other places than Palestine. Even recently one of Dr. Weismann's most ardent supporters said to me: 'Can I make you see that the possession of Jerusalem means nothing to Zionism? Zionism's aim is to revivify the religious faith of Jewry, which our dispersion in the modern world threatens to extinguish. It is, from Alpha to Omega, a spiritual movement.'

"Why, then, does Zionism emphasize now the temporal aspect? Why Palestine? Why a distinct nationhood for the Jew? To preserve the Ghetto for those whose religion cannot thrive outside the Ghetto, are we going to risk putting the millions of Jews who live happily and usefully in their several countries back into the Ghetto? Is it possible to recreate with success anachronistic political and religious conditions? Men have fought wars to turn back the hands of the clock. The wars have not prevented the progress of mankind. And how often has peace been disturbed because men failed to comprehend the universal Zion for all creeds in the words of a Palestinian Jew, who said, 'My kingdom is not of this world!'"

RICHARD BRICKNER.
New York, April 8, 1919.

PORT IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in THE TIMES of April 7 on "The Port Improvements" seems to me to have been ill considered. Nothing is gained by making faces at the Tammany members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment because they did not take at once the plan that was made up without any reference to the duties or responsibilities of the city administration.

What those wicked men had in their minds the writer has no means of knowing, but it seems to me that the result of their sinister machinations was commendable.

Senator Walters as Chairman of the New York Legislative Commission in his letter transmitting the proposed treaty to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its consideration pointed out that "the comprehensive scheme proposed by the bi-State Port and Harbor Development Commission involves the waiving of every material power and authority lodged in the City of New York over the conduct and supervision of its waterfronts and appurtenances. It comprehends the delegation of regulating powers to such commission." The treaty proposed to grant to the commission in perpetuity very great powers over the waterfront of New York City, but it offered no specific plan either physical or legal. It provided, however, that "the powers granted in this article shall not be exercised by the port authority until the Legislatures of both States shall have approved of a comprehensive plan for the development of the port as hereinafter provided." The present approval to the general scheme or object by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was asked, although no plan was presented, but the Legislatures were to have before them a definite plan to consider before they gave their approval. There seemed to be no good reason why a plan could not be worked out and presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment before its approval was asked, as well as to the Legislature. It would not excuse the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment if they approved a scheme which might prove injurious to the city to say that they relied upon the Legislature to protect the city.

What the Board of Estimate and Apportionment did was what every prudent board would or should have done, namely, to say that it sympathized with the general objects to be attained and that it would consider the plan when a plan was worked out and presented to it.

CYRUS C. MILLER.
New York, April 7, 1919.

HOLLAND'S TURN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the Big Four, with commendable zeal, are deciding momentous questions which often have taken centuries to find root and take shape, Holland, among others, also has an opportunity to regain territory what lawfully, traditionally, and racially belongs to her. William the (misnamed) Taciturn, the great freedom lover, gave a lifetime and finally sacrificed his life in order to unite the two offshoots of the Batavian mother tribe and form a political union of the Dutch and Flemish branches of the Netherland race.

The Congress of Vienna, years after the death of the great Prince of Orange, brought this dream to realisation, but the blundering intolerance of his descendant, the first King of Holland, caused a split between the north and south which never was healed. Now Belgium seeks revision of the old treaties, and, if so granted, why should not Holland also substantiate her claims? The western part of the present Germany in the north is but the eastern part of the old kingdom of Frisia, which finally was absorbed by the Frankish empire to become, under its own name, part of the Netherlands. Even Oost-Friesland (East Frisia) retained her old name, although now part of Prussia, and the language today is still low Dutch, erroneously called low German, (platt Deutsch.) Frisia, or Friesland, held the largest branch of the original Dutch race till the rapacity of the Prussian cut off the eastern part.

A reference to the "Rise of the United Netherlands" by the eminent American historian, John Lothrop Motley, cannot leave any doubt in these matters. The lower lands east of the Dutch provinces of Gelderland and Limburg—now in dispute regarding future ownership—belonged to the old Duchy of Gelria or Geire, Guelick and Cleve or Kleef, the possessions and prerogatives of which finally fell to the Dutch Crown after Prussia generously had helped herself. All that territory rightfully belongs to the Netherlands and should be returned to her, at the same time settling the question of ownership or occupation. Like Holland at present a man of sufficient clearsightedness, broad patriotism and energy, to push her claim and re-establish herself in the eyes of the world as a worthy descendant of the great old republic which left her mark under the guidance of the famous Captain Generals wherever her seafarers set foot?

HISTORIAN.
New York, April 10, 1919.

A RUSSIAN POLICY.

Failure of the Allied Leaders to Deal with the Bolsheviki.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the face of the present critical political situation in Eastern Europe it would be more in order for public criticism of the Peace Commissioners to be directed not so much toward their failure so far to form a plan for a just League of Nations acceptable to all concerned as toward their temporizing attitude on a subject whose significance to the world, however minimized in the past by some, is now felt by all to be paramount—I mean Bolshevism.

It is incredible that, while the supporters of this Communist, terrorist form of government have been steadily spreading their criminal doctrines and extending their despotic rule no less by incendiary propaganda than by military oppressions, a conference at Paris composed of the ablest diplomatic and political intellects representing the most powerful and enlightened nations of the world should have failed so far to formulate any definite strong concerted measures for staying the progress of this daily growing international menace.

Throughout the year 1918 the thinking civilized world looked to the allied war councils for determined and substantial action to prevent the threatened control of Eastern Europe by the Bolsheviki. The opportunity during that time was great, and, in spite of the difficulty of the Japanese problem, which should not have been insurmountable by the aggregation of allied influence, ought not to have been allowed to pass. Being disappointed, the world now looks, and with more reason in view of their professed purposes, to the members of the Peace Conference to instigate firm and effective measures against the Bolshevist Governments and to undertake the rescue of weak, starving, and chaotic Eastern Europe from its further encroachment or domination.

During the past months the world has looked to these assembled powers for the maintenance of an adequate police force among European nations in the east to keep a semblance of order and to safeguard boundaries pending the results of their deliberations, for the resuscitation and military reinforcement of Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia, not only as concrete evidences of their good faith toward these struggling peoples, but for the purpose of fortifying what are the recognized bulwarks of the Allies against Germany on the one hand and the Bolsheviki on the other—but in vain. The Paris Conference has continued its vacillating policy tentatively recognizing as accredited by the Russian people the Lenine Government, uncertain, apparently, as to what information was authoritative concerning the true character of this Government.

In fact, the psychology of the conference on this subject is not clear to the public. Perhaps the delegates considered the matter one outside their province, an "internal affair," to be settled by the Russian people. In trying to create an ideal plan for the future peace of the world the conference seems to have lost sight of the practical present conditions of Europe.

But whatever the reasons for this policy of noninterference, the present crisis stands as proof of its unwisdom. Bolshevism, with its menace to the moral, economical, and political welfare of humanity, has leaped the bounds of European Russia, been adopted by the people of Hungary, and threatens soon to triumph among all the starving, dissatisfied, despondent, or disorganized peoples of Europe. Is Pan Germanism apparently defeated only to allow the triumph of Pan Bolshevism with its insidious appeal to the discontented proletariat of all nations?

The time has now come when the chief powers of the world, sitting in council under the leadership of President Wilson to make the world safe for democracy and secure for it freedom from oppression, justice, and permanent peace, must show a strong hand in dealing with the situation of Eastern Europe today or else have their efficacy and sincerity of purpose discredited. They must shoulder the task, however disagreeable and difficult, of defeating this foe to true democracy—perverted socialism. Peace cannot be assured to the world while this evil flourishes.

And there is still another real and greater danger if the conference and joint allied forces prove unequal to the present grave crisis, the danger of Germany seizing this opportunity, by means of her experienced understanding of Slavic psychology and prowess at intrigue, to gain control in European Russia. It is quite possible that the real controlling powers of Germany today, who, it is thought, allow the existence of the weak Ebert Government as a camouflage to their own activities, may at any time by a pretended acceptance of the Soviet form of government begin the exploitation of Russia and by this means in the end realize the German dream of territorial aggrandizement.

G. R. NALLE.
South Richmond, Va., April 2, 1919.

IDEAL PUBLIC SERVANTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the various small and practical obstacles to the realization of a world where all businesses are run by the people for the people, I suppose thoughtful persons must have reckoned the invariable "cussedness" of public servants. For pure lazy insolence, nonsensical and inspired stupidity, the petty officials whose salaries come from taxes are easily first. It must have seemed to Pre Bono Publico, at times, that ordinary courtesy could only be expected from clerks and porters, one directly under the eye of an employer, the other with his eye fastened on a forthcoming tip.

For pessimists who hold these views the various branches of the New York Public Library ought to be a corrective. Here you have a class of public servants whose work is direct service to individual members of the public, whose "boss" has no commercial interest whatever in whether book borrowers are satisfied or not, and who never under any circumstances receive a tip, yet these women are the personification of helpfulness, patience, zeal, and—best of all—a brand of courtesy that is better described as friendliness. They wait on timid people, arrogant people, old ladies, shop girls, mumblers, hurried folks, good, bad, and indifferent—the real "public"—we all love in the abstract and find so exasperating in the concrete—and yet I do not think I ever saw any abatement of their quiet, earnest, gentle courtesy and interest in every demand.

O. A. OWEN.
New York, April 4, 1919.

PHASES OF THE LEAGUE

Democratic Russia's Right to be Considered —As to British "Hegemony"

New York, April 10, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no great thought, no large program, no beautiful suggestion that can be successfully realized without hard, detailed, and prolonged work. The more splendid and attractive the idea, the more it contains promises for a desired future, the more it requires assiduity, concentration, indefatigable efforts, and incessant drudgery.

Thus it is with the plan of the League of Nations. We perceive the immense significance of this generous idea. We are anxious to see the time when all States and nations will, side by side, decide the complicated questions that arise in the political and economic life of peoples, decide them with the utmost consideration for the welfare of each and every one of them. War, this lynch method, was condemned long ago; condemned, hated, cursed, and yet it continues.

At this solemn moment, after a great tragedy which has carried away millions of young people, buried the flower of the nations, the demand for a League of Nations is both a moral and a practical demand. With the casualties of this war piling up to not less than twenty-five millions, of whom about ten millions were actually killed, another war again favoring the great nations of the world would mean the ruin of modern civilization. The relations between nations must be built upon a basis which would make a future war impossible. Woe to humanity if we are unable to work out such a basis.

The first thing to understand is the plain fact that the cultural, technical, commercial, and financial development of the great nations of the world during the last half century has brought them so close together that they are now practically one body and one soul. When there is an infection in one part of the body, the entire body is endangered.

The German militaristic clique was a poisonous infection in the heart of Europe, and since Europe is the heart of modern civilization, the entire civilization was in a state of mortal danger until the united forces of humanity crushed German militarism and its idea of world domination. The poisonous infection, gathered in Germany since the Franco-Prussian war, came to the surface after an insignificant incident which nobody could then consider the overture to a world's war.

An Austrian Crown Prince was killed, and this was the beginning of a tragic development which has destroyed many millions of young lives and ruined entire countries. The assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince was followed up by the impossible Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, an ultimatum inspired by militaristic Germany. Russia came to the rescue of Serbia, Germany stood behind Austria, France came to help Russia, and the violation of Belgium's neutrality brought England to the scene. The German militarists put everything at stake, and the ruthlessness of the German war methods brought in the United States in 1917. Now the American boys, many thousands of them, sleep on the battlefields together with their European brothers.

This is only a single illustration of the fact that the time when nations could live in isolation has long ago passed. Not only the fate of every European nation depends upon the welfare of all other European nations, but even the fate of the New World depends upon the welfare of the Old World. The great Republic of the United States mobilized four millions of her soldiers and sent two millions to France, understanding that the victory of German militarism would endanger the safety of homes and democratic institutions throughout the world, and would be felt very soon even on the shores of this peaceful country.

The idea of the League of Nations is nothing more than recognition that the time had come for the nations of the world to come together for peaceful cooperation. They cannot live isolated; they must co-operate or fight. The world is tired of fighting, and, on the other hand, with modern technical development, a repetition of the world's war would mean, as I have said before, the ruin of our entire civilization. Therefore the nations of the world must co-operate.

Here we come to the next principle of the League of Nations: All nations must be included in the League. The excluded nations, if there will be such, will have a tendency to unite among themselves, and this will bring the world back to old alliances, tempting, watching, and finally fighting one another.

The League of Nations, as proposed, does not include not only the former enemy countries, it does not include even Russia. This is due to the indisputable fact, a very pitiful fact, that the allied statesmen do not know Russia and do not understand the importance of the Russian problem. If they did understand it and if they were able to return from the mistakes of their Russian policy in the past, they would undertake the solution of the Russian problem as the first in importance at the Peace Conference, and would propose a more thoughtful and happy plan than that the wolf and lamb should meet in conference on the Isle of Principos.

A free democratic Russia will be as much a blessing for humanity as a Czarist or a Bolshevist Russia is a menace for humanity. In any case, humanity cannot be either safe or organized without Russia. The problem of a League of Nations will never be solved, although it must be solved, immediately, without first solving the Russian problem by helping Russia to become an orderly democracy and then by bringing in democratic Russia as a partner in the League.

Woe to the world if, at this moment, when the fate of mankind is in the balance, the Allies forget their moral and political obligations toward Russia! Her immense distances, her miscellaneous and enormous population, do not permit her to organize herself into a compact and solid force in a short time. She feels her way in the dark and seeks her salvation blindly. In her passionate efforts she can disturb the life of her peaceful neighbors. And, what is worse, she can, in her anxiety, bring darkness and disturbances to other countries for a long time.

Nations, remember, the offending of even a small nation often evokes consequences that disrupt the order of international relations. And what is there to say about the rights of a country occupying one-sixth part of the globe, including in its boundaries not fewer than a hundred different races, a country which contains in its lap the most wonderful riches, which has bred a people of the highest spiritual type, a people prepared to die in the struggle for truth, for an honest life, founded on true principles?

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A gentleman of some erudition who is about to don the Senatorial toga finds the word "hegemony" useful. He learned it when a boy in his Greek history, where it is used to express the predominance acquired by several States at different times. It means headship. Now, the gentleman referred to is afflicted with a malignant case of Anglophobia. His dread of Great Britain is an obsession, and he cries out a warning lest the League of Nations establish the British Empire in the hegemony of the world." In a series of articles for the press he tries to play upon assumed American prejudices by calling the constitution for the League the "British plan," the "Smuts scheme," the "Smuts-Cecil covenant."

Through several curiously fallacious paragraphs the gentleman arrives at the conclusion that "Britain with her colonies will have six votes, while all the other countries will each have one vote," and on the basis of self-governing populations "one Englishman in the League will have twelve times the voice of one American." Truly a terrible fix—if true. But in the sense intended—that the British combination will have a sixfold weight in the policy and control of the League—it is misrepresentation, pure and simple. Does the gentleman think our delegates are fools to agree to such a plan? Does he think the American people are ignoramuses to believe it?

Nowhere in his article does the gentleman put any limitation upon his statement. He is careful not to explain where, how, and for what purpose the votes he dreads may be cast. But he sets forth the long and splendid list of British dominions and possessions, and gives us to understand that any of these (and possibly all of them) may acquire votes, always implying that any one of such votes would be equal to the vote of the United States. If the gentleman so understands the plan, he misunderstands it.

The authoritative organ of the League so far as it has authority, is the council of nine members. This council alone has actual power, it alone prescribes policy, adopts measures, takes final action. And in this council the British Commonwealth as a single entity (including all its parts) has one vote.

What becomes, then, of the votes of Canada, South Africa, &c., and the dreaded possible votes of Tonga, Johore, the Fijis? They would be cast, if cast at all, in another chamber, called the body of delegates, the omnium gatherum of the nations, in which all members of the League, whether great or small, will be represented. But what is the significance of this? The body of delegates does not exercise power. Its functions are two: (1) it is an electoral college to elect qualified States to membership in the League and to designate four member States which shall each have a vote in the council. (2) It is a grand committee to investigate and recommend in cases of disputes between States, if such cases are referred to it by the council. These functions, though important, are not determinative or dangerous. They are sufficient to justify the existence and meetings of the body of delegates, and it is highly desirable that all self-governing States should keep up an active membership in that body, which will be the great forum of discussion, the point for focusing the public opinion of the world. There differences will be conciliated, there harmony will be cultivated, there concert of action will be promoted.

Returning to the council: While it is theoretically possible for the British to obtain more than one vote in this, the governing organ, it is practically impossible. The electoral college will be composed from the first of thirty or more States, and only four of them can be designated for seats in the council. Granting the five qualified British dominions may be made members of the League, by protocol, can any one suppose that a seat in the council would be given to any of them when Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Holland, Jugoslavia, Norway, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela were eagerly contending for it? If any one sees danger to the United States in these arrangements or danger of British "hegemony," he is gifted with both microscopic and telescopic vision. To answer the gentleman "according to his folly," if Great Britain attempts to pack the body with her satellites, we will forthwith bring in Panama and Porto Rico, with the four larger Hawaiian Islands separately, Guam, Samoa, and a few of our thousand islands of the Philippines.

But such objections are unworthy of the gentleman and unworthy of the subject. We should talk facts. The people will not be deceived. A League of Nations in the bonds of peace has been a world aspiration for generations, and America has always participated in that hope. We know that men and women of the United States have taken the lead and contributed most in working for its realization; we know that this covenant of the League is based squarely upon the plan which our own American association has kept before the public for four years, and which Viscount James Bryce, well loved by us as Ambassador and friend to the United States, formed a society in England to advocate. And when we know that the brilliant statesman, Lord Robert Cecil, and the splendid colonial soldier, General Jan Christian Smuts, have helped adjust it to the complex organism of the British Commonwealth, our confidence in the covenant is assured.

JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE.
Washington, April 10, 1919.

Extrema.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial article in The Boston Transcript of March 28 says that as between Bolshevism and a League of Nations there is no choice.

I have thought that the hue and cry against the League of Nations has gone so far that to defeat it many would go so far as to wreck the Republic, and now this old and (in New England) important newspaper comes out flatly and places Bolshevism and a League of Nations on the same level.

E. R. HUNTING.
Baltimore, March 28, 1919.

FARMING FOR WOMEN

The Wartime Emergency Has Set Going Movement, Which Promises to Give Permanent Employment to Many

WOMEN have taken to farming seriously. At first we took their agricultural ambitions with a certain levity. We heard about women as bee-keepers and women as gardeners, and it all sounded very gentle and mild and unoffensive. Women always did look picturesque in gardens. In spite of the admirable example of our grandmothers, we never expected our sort among them in these days to be anything more than picturesque there.

Then the war came along, and with it a real demand for women as laborers on farms. Some people cried out that women could not do men's work in the fields. But quite a lot of women tried it on and made good. Old farmers who, because there was no alternative, were forced to let women work in their fields, had the truth wrung from them at last—the farming had been done competently, the crops had been harvested, and things were going along, all things considered, pretty well.

The fact is, a certain type of woman is thrilled and interested by the very mention of a garden or of anything that has to do with digging in the earth and watching the green things grow. A woman can cherish a passion for growing cabbages as ardently as another woman cherishes a passion for clothes. Some can love cabbages without utterly neglecting chiffon. And as women tend to societies, there have appeared organizations which do nothing but cater to the interests of women who are interested in farming and gardening. They see to it that information on these subjects is freely distributed, they scatter abroad propaganda with regard to the drying of fruits and vegetables, they help to find women positions on farms and in gardens.

One woman made an experiment in the drying of fruits which proved so successful that she has been asked by all sorts of societies having to do with the food-saving problem to exhibit samples of the fruits and vegetables which she managed to dry in such a perfect way that they could be used all through the long Winter. She did not resort to any dehydrating process; she allowed the sun in a Southern climate to do all her work for her. Unhandicapped by any real education on the subject, she went simply and directly at the problem of saving the quantities of growing things which she had seen go to wicked waste every Summer. She dried everything which grew on her farm—everything from spinach to cucumbers. To the custom-hallowed dried peas and beans, she added dried squash, cantaloupe, raspberries and strawberries. The dried specimens were wonderful to look upon and (they assure us) just as wonderful to eat, after being properly brought back to life, as it were.

The colleges are coming to see that agriculture is a vital part of women's interests, and gradually they are adding this course for women to their curricula. The short Summer courses, taken with facility by women who have other business interests, but who feel that they must find an outlet which is more nearly themselves, that they must work in the direction of their own most honest development. There are special courses in poultry raising, bee-keeping, vegetable growing, and in many other branches of farming endeavor. And the courses are of varying lengths and degrees of intensity, so that women in many sorts of environments may get as much or as little as they want.

During these courses farming men and farming women get together and talk out their hopes and ambitions. They form plans for the rosy future of farming to which this country seems to be looking forward hopefully, and they canvass the problems with which they will shortly be confronted. At Cornell every year they call a conference of farmers and students so that the problems of each of them may be expressed and talked over and adjusted. If the farmer has a complaint to make, then the subject he brings up is openly discussed and every one present is allowed his say—or hers. In this way, they tell us, many difficulties have been satisfactorily worked out.

Last Summer bands of young women under the alluring title of "farmerettes" went to the country and took up their abode for the express purpose of helping the farmers to turn out their Summer's work. They went by no urgent invitation of the farmers. Quite the contrary, the women themselves banded together to supply what they saw was going to be an insistent demand. The girls formed themselves into units and went out under the guidance of a chaperone who set up housekeeping for them in some neighborhood where there was bound to be a lot of work to be done. Then the girls hired out at so much per day and helped to do the farm labor as it [illegible]

The farmers at first, and naturally, were skeptical. But the men—a lot of them were off to the war. The crops had to be cultivated and harvested. The girls were there. They went at the game with spirit. It seemed also that a cheerful competition set in with the male workers who remained. At night girl and boy farm hands would meet at the nearest soda fountain and the talk would turn to the daily task. The girls had shelled more beans probably than had the boys. Could it be possible? Well, the boys would show them the next day and so they did.

The Women's Land Army is sending out more units this Summer, and girls are rushing into the business because they know, from their own experience and the experiences of others, that it will improve their health and that it may lead to better undertakings for their life's work. In short, farm work employment has come to be a serious life work with many women who find that their natural and well-directed energies lead them that way.

The question arises, Will there be enough all-the-year-round jobs to fill the demand that will shortly be created by women workers if their activities in this direction go on as they have begun? And the answer is that there is every evidence that as the applicants for positions fill the market, more and more positions are created for them to fill. Here is the story of a girl who saw farming as the goal of all her aspirations and of how she carried out the details of the work that has developed her into a successful farmer.

Her grandfather, she said, had come from Alsace-Lorraine many years ago, and as he had farmed in the old country, he immediately set about the same business here at the spot in Brooklyn where St. John's College now stands. Then the city developed and the children of that grandfather developed in an entirely citified manner, doing the things and enjoying the pleasures that are natural to city people. One day this girl grandchild came to the age when she must step out into the world to earn her living. There was nothing she wanted to do, though she was a strong, husky creature and capable of great things. She looked around at all the pursuits of her friends and associates and there was nothing that attracted her. Rather than join the ranks of the do-nothings, of which she was distinctly not one, she took up the study of kindergarten teaching. She liked that just enough to do it, but it did not satisfy her in the least, though for two years she plugged along at it for want of anything more satisfactory to occupy her attention.

Then came the war and the demand for women workers on the farm. That was an inspiration for this young woman, with no experience with farming, who could feel nevertheless the stir of her grandfather's profession in her veins. It had not occurred to her or to any one else that this might be her calling in life, for girls did not usually do such things unless perhaps they had the misfortune to be farmers' wives. She went out with the first group of farmerettes, and from the first moment that she struck the farm she knew instinctively that the work was hers as an inborn right. She stuck to her position all that Summer and by Fall she had made arrangements to go to an agricultural college and to specialize on the subject of poultry raising. That looked to her like a nice ladylike branch of the profession and one where surely she would be able to obtain a position without too much barrier to overcome in the way of a prejudice in the direction of man labor.

She took a position, at the end of the college term, on rather a show farm where the poultry must needs be kept and cared for in a really model manner. She confesses that, when she started with her duties, she was surprised at the condition in which she found the chicken houses. "But then," she explained, "you know men aren't so awfully careful about housekeeping, and no one could expect them to keep a chicken house any better than they had their own." All through that hardest of cold Winters she cared for the chickens of all ages, and at the end of her two years in that position she had brought the place to a condition of which she herself was truly proud. During that time she had working under her two half-grown boys who were just starting out to learn the business of farming and for them she felt a personal, almost a mother's, responsibility. Part of the serious scheme of her affairs was to teach them her end of the farming game in the very best manner possible. She would not have them go on with their lives fortified by any slipshod notions about the details of poultry raising. If they turned out to be bad chicken housekeepers it would be no fault of hers.

Well, at the end of those two years she felt that her farming interests, which by this time had become very vital and real to her, must be enlarged, and she promptly took the money she had saved to enroll for a new course on general farming. Most intelligently she absorbed the information laid before her, because she had, by this time, acquired a background.

Then she set about the business of finding a job—one meant for an intelligent farmer. There were skeptical prophecies about her chances. It was all very well for a woman to undertake the menial duties of farming. There was room for her there, but when it came to positions of authority, why, there a man would be needed every time. She was not daunted.

She has been offered, at the present writing, a position to manage a dairy farm with twenty-two men under her supervision, and it stands for her to take it or refuse it, as she see fit. In relating her reasons for and against accepting so attractive an offer she divulged some underlying principles of women's work on the farms, which are most illuminating to those of us who have not thought much about the whole business.

"Men work better," she said, "when they are working alongside of women. I am sure that the farmer for whom I worked last Summer never got so much work out of his boys as he did when the women came to work among them. There is lots of chance, you know, for loafing on a farm, and women, because they are new at it and have so much to prove, cannot afford to waste the time that men have grown accustomed to squandering. Therefore the men, rather than have the women get ahead of them in any respect, keep their work up to the mark much better than they ever did before. Men are careless, too, with their tools, and women, being accustomed to looking after things of this sort, just naturally see that things in general are kept in more spick and span order. They are cleaner and neater about all that they do, thereby naturally establishing a standard that is above any that has been known for many years—since, in fact, the working farm wife has more or less disappeared from the landscape."

This young woman also enlarged upon the great need of women on the farms from a social standpoint. She pointed out that the reason many fine young farming men now refuse to go on with their profession is because of the loneliness on the farms. The girls who are their chums and equals have all sought the city as the only centre where they can be allowed to work on anything like an equal basis with the men and they have left the farm men and the farm social activities utterly lacking the womanly stimulus they should have. She said she had seen many a bright and promising young man enter college with only practical farming as his ambition for the future, but that after he had spent several Summers at his trade on a real farm he became discouraged about the life before him and perhaps changed the course of his whole life or took up the teaching of farming, though there are already too many such instructors.

WOMEN AND BOLSHEVISM

Business and Professional Federation Proposes to Combat Radical Propaganda and Work for Industrial Sanity

By ELIZABETH SEARS.

BOLSHEVISM, socialism, and radicalism of every variety are seeking the business women of every country as fertile soil for propaganda. But the business women, who proved their undoubted loyalty and dependability during the war, have found a way to thwart that purpose—they have federated.

The Federation of Business and Professional Women will hold its first national convention at St. Louis on July 14. It is seeking to gather into one immense unit all the woman power in business in this country (11,000,000 women now engaged in gainful occupations here) and to unite it into a powerful factor for business integrity in the commercial world.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips is the executive secretary of a national committee of business and professional women from various States, who have offices at 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Miss Phillips, who has been at work on the plan for a year, thinks the time is ripe for nationally federating the business women and thus controlling a vast tide of business intelligence from being diverted to other purposes.

Business women, to their consternation, have found that radical propaganda is rife. More especially is it to be found among a certain type of young college women in business, many of whom have become infected with ultra-radical opinions, under the mistaken idea that they are thereby expressing their individuality.

Value of Federated Effort.

"The time is ripe for the federation," says Miss Phillips, who is not only a keen business woman, but an attorney. "We believe in the value of properly directed energy. The business woman of today must continue to preserve her sanity and balance and to use the responsibilities the exigencies of the war have placed upon her shoulders as wisely and as impartially as she did during the war. She has taken the burdens of the commercial world on her shoulders during the last two years, and has materially aided in keeping the business of our country going with a quiet efficiency that should not be allowed either to disintegrate or be wasted, now that the reconstruction period has arrived.

"Shrewd minds have grasped the value of the feminine business mind as an ally to radical doctrines. Our younger business women, inexperienced in the real values of life as yet, need the stimulus of this federation behind them to establish a standard of business ethics and ability by which they may be guided—and by the help of which they may utterly repudiate the false doctrines that may be preached to them by irresponsible people.

"Our platform will not only protect the younger women just coming into business and help them to make their own personal adjustments toward their work, but it will enable the older ones as well to adapt and utilize their business ability to the best advantage, and will draw them into a closer and more intelligent relationship with the essential principles of business interests.

"The 'Third Sex,' for instance, about which we hear so much irresponsible talk just now, is the result largely of restlessness and of incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial sentiment. There should be no reason why a woman, merely because she chooses to express herself in a commercial life, should be set apart as a member of a 'Third Sex.' There is nothing to prevent both sexes from working, if they choose. The fact that a woman is a good business woman should not interfere with her maternal instincts or her duties as a mother any more than being a good business man makes him any the less a good father or a good provider for his family. The maternal instinct is essential in her work, as a matter of fact. It is often the fact that she mothers her job that makes a woman a success in the business world.

"The Federation of Business and Professional Women will better all conditions both for the employer and the employe. Business women have for too long worked in a desultory fashion. It is time we learned that the only possible degradation in honest work is in the fact of its being poorly done. When we clear away several layers of these hallucinations that prevail in the business world concerning women, and arm every business woman with the power and the ability to make her own adjustments, we will have accomplished what we have set out to do.

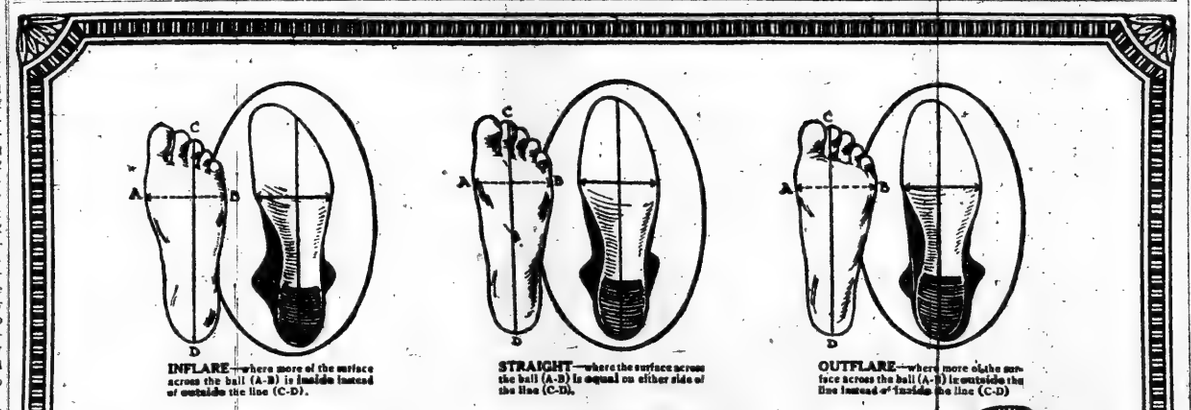
"The federation has been at work for some time. We have trained organizers working in every State, and we have been greatly gratified at the interest that is being taken in it. Business women from every State have been writing us for directions for forming State federations. It is from these State federations that the delegations to our national convention will come.

"We have already met and overcome the two greatest dangers to an organization of this kind. First, the danger of mental apathy that leads the mediocre business woman to be vaguely satisfied and to disregard the conditions that may surround other business women, and, second, the opposite danger of the radicalism that tends to defy both Government and business rules and that leads invariably to a resultant chaos, both of character and of business principles.

"The bulk of business women of this country have established their status. They are necessary to the commerce of our nation. When our convention meets at St. Louis, we expect to see in one enthusiastic unit the keenest business brains of the country, who will formulate helpful suggestions for the business women of every community."

Reconstructed Milk Station.

In the article on "Water a Factor in the Cost of Milk," published March 3, the address of the Public Dispensary of Reconstructed Milk was erroneously stated as 1,132 Second Avenue. It should have been 1,132 First Avenue.



INFLARE—where more of the surface across the ball (A-B) is inside instead of outside the line (C-D).

STRAIGHT—where the surface across the ball (A-B) is equal on either side of the line (C-D).

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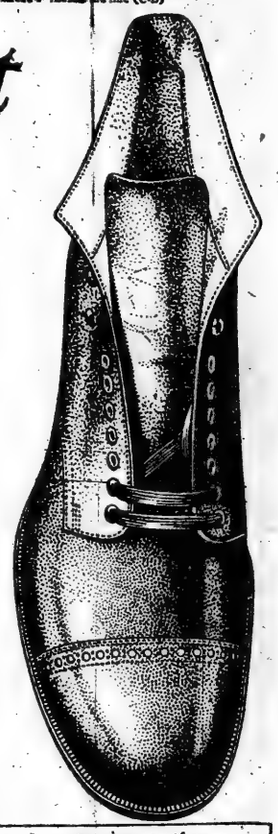
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The Trupedic is made only in Blucher pattern, in one style toe, black and one shade of tan. Each pair carries the American Posture League Label, which also indicates its type—Straight, Inflare or Outflare. Your foot will know the right one. $8 to $10.

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TWO BRASS MITES

IT was on one of the days before the treason.
He had gone from the city streets up into the Temple.

¶ As Luke tells *it*, He had just finished a word or two of divine eloquence especially directed at certain gentlemen *who desire to walk in long robes and love salutations in the marketplaces, and the first chairs in the synagogues, and the chief rooms at the feasts.*

¶ Suddenly His attention was attracted to the penny-collection box. Both Luke and Mark describe the box as "the treasury"; and the noun here assumes such proportions in the mind of a modern reader as instantly to recall a popular institution in Washington (D. C.) or an equally well known sub-institution in Wall Street.

¶ "*And looking on (the words are Luke's) he saw the rich men cast their gifts into the treasury. * * * And he saw also a certain poor widow casting in two brass mites.*"

¶ Mark is the more specific of the apostolic reporters.

¶ He valued the two brass mites at a farthing.

SHE gave her all, this widow, and God's only Son smiled approvingly.

¶ So, too, my readers, my dear readers, have these good Nuns of Charity given all of themselves to His Service, reserving nothing for special friendship, asking no material reward for the work they have done in His Name.

¶ They need neither an apologist nor a defender. But for the first time in the history of their institution they do stand in need of a pleader,—and to-day again we plead for them that their work may go on without interruption.

¶ We welcome, indeed, the widow's two brass mites—but, Ah! we cannot, frankly we cannot get along with only the widow's offering.

¶ We must have with it the gifts, the generous gifts of men and women of means. We must have with it the self-sacrificing gift of the wage-earner; we must have with it the heartful mother's gift, the mother who can save from her grocery allowance, say a dollar or two. We must, in a word, have the widow's mite and prayers and the full charity of other men and women and little children.

IF we have all this it might come about that on, say the second day after Easter, the Foundling Hospital Committee would be enabled to go up there and say, cheerily:—

¶ The night is past.

¶ Good Morning, Sister Anna Michella!

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NOTES ON CURRENT ART

At the Kennedy Galleries is an exhibition of the original war sketches done by Frederic Villiers, war correspondent of The Illustrated London News, during the actual fighting on the western front. Many of these sketches are made in the trenches with the aid of a periscope. Others are done in farmhouses and other available shelters; none are worked up in town studios away from the scenes of action.

The long experience of Mr. Villiers in selecting the kind of material interesting to the public and in presenting it accurately and saliently, as well as his excellent equipment as an artist, lends to these pictures a character as illustration that well may be envied by his contemporaries in the same field. He gives first hand information concerning innumerable details that escape notice in written accounts, and even where he includes details that are well known he makes them more interesting through their appeal to the eye.

Thus he shows the German infantry building a trench under cover of steel shields and annotates his drawing with valuable notes. The little bunch of figures in the distance at the right he marks "skirmishers," the queer dark smudges that rise at intervals from the ground inexplicably enough he labels "sand puffs from bullets"—nothing is left a mystery. He shows soldiers placing papers in bottles which will be sunk in the ground near the graves of the hastily buried in order to identify them. We see the "lookout" in the trenches, the sentry with his feet in a tub of straw to keep them dry and warm. We see the motor ambulances after the first battle of Ypres en route to the coast winding over a long trail between lines of slim trees. We see poison gas issuing from glass bottles in a landscape the loveliness of which is delicately suggested in spite of a crinkling play of barbed-wire fence across the middle distance and the mutilated limbs of a tree still bravely flinging out little banners of foliage.

One very interesting drawing shows a panorama of the British position at Neuve Chapelle, another "The Hell of La Boiselle, sketched seven yards from the German lines," and another, patched together like an old-fashioned quilt from separate pieces of paper, gives a wonderfully clear panorama of the Allies' position at Nordschoote, the French Turcos advancing to Yser Canal.

A lighter note is struck in the drawing entitled "The First Christmas Day at the Front" with a German advancing, his miniature Christmas tree stuck in a Chinese lantern, calling a truce and inviting the other side to come over and have a palaver. If we may trust the drawing, no one felt very averse to the idea.

Other drawings show the French guns at work in the forest of Argonne, a Chasseur d'Alpine battery sunk in a beet field, the French camouflaging the road into Soissons, rifles strung together to act as a temporary machine gun, all fired by one pull, the death of Pegoude, the great French ace, the rush of the British infantry through the village of Loos, the distribution of special editions of French newspapers in the trenches, and many other incidents and episodes of a war that still is too close at hand to be believed by the people who did not go.

With his candor and freshness and knowledge, Mr. Villiers will do more to make it realized than most of the "war literature" that chokes the libraries.

Aubrey Beardsley in a Representative Exhibition.

An exhibition of drawings by Aubrey Beardsley in the bookshop of H. S. Nichols reveals this interesting artist from many angles. It is not possible really to know Beardsley without knowing this admirable collection. In it are a number of the large drawings, some of them merely magnified versions of the same type as those done on a smaller scale, others different in kind, elaborated and developed, made into pictures that hint at frames and a place on the wall. The composition called "Silence" comes into the latter class, and is a very unusual Beardsley—a mountain, trees with sinuous branches echoed by deep reflections in a foreground pool, and at the right a tall, rather sinister figure in black. The boldness of the composition, free from the precious labor spent on multitudinous detail in other drawings, and the fullness of the masses give more than a suggestion of what Beardsley might have done in a painter's medium.

More of the familiar, fantastic, and deeply diseased Beardsley known to the public is in the drawing entitled "Salome and St. John the Baptist." Salome sits in her Viennese chair reading a small book; behind her is a strongly conventionalized rendering of the Saint, and surrounding the middle panel, devoted to these figures, is a lovely border with a formal garden, fountains, and peacocks and figures in flight. A design much finer in feeling has a border wholly of peacocks and arabesques, the middle panel containing a languid, slim figure surmounted by a headdress of peacock feathers. We get still further toward health and natural beauty with the drawing of two girls with muffs, broad-cheeked and with a young simplicity that appears in no other feminine type of the artist's choice. The collection includes many portraits. Here is Whistler, dandified, small-waisted, and again with a face too plump for his slender form; here is Balzac, he who wrote the letters, undoubtedly, but hardly he who wrote the comedy of life; here is an impudent portrait of Réjane, and a charming portrait of Terry in a high collar; here is Irving as Becket, without a trace of the character of either, but with delightful flames curling in a fantastic arabesque to fill an empty space; and here is Oscar Wilde, looking like a white pigeon boned for the kitchen in his soft plumpness. There are several portraits of Beardsley himself, showing his faun's ear, his consumptive physiognomy, his carefully chosen clothes. In one portrait he places a candle by his side, burning low in its socket. In another he is in his bed, without sufficient strength to complete his signature.

Three or four of the drawings reveal his fear of death and the fascination it had for him. Skeletons crawl under and over the ground, lending their white bones to his schemes of dark and light with appalling felicity. Occasionally his feverish spirits leap high and he draws young girls, plump, with wild hair, in a dance of Spring. In this drawing a warm and living quality asserts itself.

He is not so happy in his grotesques, which are traced by his critics back to the Japanese print to the Greek vase paintings of Brygos and Douris and Euphronios in the matter of inspiration. It did not matter the dot of a pen to him whither his inspiration came. He rejoiced in mingling contradictory features. His Helen of Troy, with her classic lamp and Grecian draperies, tilts upward a bewitching Irish nose and thrusts forward a determined Irish chin. He had abundant wit, but he lacked humor, perhaps was not healthy enough for that robust essence which saves the day for so many artists of lesser genius. However irresistibly his public may be fascinated by his imaginings, they never show symptoms of being amused as they must with Hogarth and Rowlandson and others who have started in fame as cynics and ended as moralists.

His playing with blacks and whites is, however, the play of a master in decoration. He is finer than Morris and bigger than Burne-Jones in the arrangement of his spaces. His mind works sharply and his drawings have that formidable quality of incisiveness that dwarfs any work in which a suspicion of clumsiness appears. He was not a magician in technique, as a Frenchman may be. He occasionally leaves a nostril or the investiture of an eye in dispute, as no Frenchman could. But he was an Englishman for whom fever heightened his sensitiveness to such items of beauty as may be caught only with the finest instrument.

The drawings in the exhibition are not for sale. Against the oak panels of the little shop, whose owner knew Beardsley and Morris and Whistler and the others who placed upon the nineteenth century in England the signature of art, they wear a singularly distinguished appearance. Such distinction cannot be gained by effort. One suspects that in this atmosphere of old books and good bindings, and the love of them, Beardsley's work is at its best, is even a little better than he himself made it, since association may augment charm as surely as destroy it.

At the Penguin.

The exhibition of paintings and sculpture by "A Temporary Group" at the Penguin Galleries gives every indication that the title of the exhibiting body is well chosen. So little coherence in ability and taste is rare even in our excessively general "general exhibitions." Grace Johnson's animal sculpture has more freshness than artists usually put into their jaded models from the zoo, and the reason may be that Miss Johnson has gone to circuses and other lively places for her horses and bears. They have the clever initiated look of little cockney children.

There are two or three regular cubists in the show, old-timers giving it somewhat the look of the sleeves of 1914, but extremely worth while in their thorough way. It has taken a few years for this class of artists to make us understand the illustrative nature of their work, but no doubt can remain in the mind of an observer who really has observed. Mr. Covert's "Time." Hunt Diedrich is strong in his "Bull Fight," with the kind of strength that does not at all preclude elegance. Wood Gaylor and Louis Bouche do penny dreadfuls about art balls and masquerades, and there are other still cheaper dreadfuls, but in the main the exhibition is dull, although one or two exhibitors, Arthur Davies among them, have sent things that would leaven the heaviest dough. There is a sprightly moment when the visitor encounters the new-fashioned crazy quilts of Roxel Butler, but the sparkle goes out of it as soon as they are brought into mental comparison with the original authentically primitive crazy quilt of an earlier generation, and found wanting in organization—as one would say.

Paintings by Renoir.

At the Durand-Ruel Galleries an exhibition of recently imported works by Renoir shows in some degree the development of the painter's style from 1878 to 1917. The change from firm contours to soft and floating surfaces that blur into the background, from definition to mystery, from understanding to emotion, from the color of flower and bud to that of ripe fruit, is a change that greatly commends itself to the modern technician. Certainly it implies a more sumptuous ideal and a richer significance. Unity is achieved to a degree that even Rembrandt missed. Depth is there and rhythm. That which is absent is the sense of a sustaining scaffolding. This planes formed by Renoir whirls in space and has a plenitude of form. Nor is the linear composition wholly obscured. It grows from a thorough mastery of the resources of line. But one cannot escape in the later paintings a sense of ripeness approaching dissolution, a feeling that this full and luscious form can retain its health and symmetry for the smallest possible time. Renoir has fulfilled his ideal and his work is done. The exhibition lasts until the 19th.

Bird Dogs.

At the John Levy Galleries we can get away from the preoccupations of Winter in town and art that feels itself above commemorating anything and give ourselves up to thoughts of hunting and the outdoor world as a place to do it, and dogs as companions in sport. Percival Rosseau is well known in this city for the excellence of his dog portraits, and his recent work shown at these galleries sustains his reputation. Mr. Kirkover's three fine setters, "Master, Boy, and Trow," are most rewarding subjects for this type of portaiture, and the canvas that celebrates their canine beauty is perhaps the most attractive of the group. There is little to choose, however, among all these beauties, with their racy little names, Dominant, Heyday and Nita, Kate, Beau, Missie, Peggy Danstone, Fairy Beau, and Brace Mate, Miss N., and Madame Butterfly.

Industrial Art Teaching.

The training of designers and craftsmen, as carried on in twenty-six art, trade, and vocational schools in New York City, is shown in the galleries of the Art Alliance of America, where it will remain on view through April 19.

The exhibition is displayed in groups as follows: Graphic arts, fashions, textiles, interior decoration, stage craft, and toys. In addition to designs there are hand-decorated textiles, jewelry, copper pieces, pottery, and wood carving.

The catalogue contains a list of all art, trade, and vocational schools in New York City that were invited to exhibit, giving the addresses, phases of art that are taught, and name of director. Then follows a valuable list of the various industries that depend more or less upon design and fine craftsmanship and that need the training that a well-equipped industrial art school would give. This list should be in the hands of every progressive art teacher. It can be secured by sending 6 cents to the Art Alliance of America at 10 East Forty-seventh Street, New York.

A New Portrait by Gari Melchers.

At the Knoedler Gallery is a recent portrait by Gari Melchers of Charles Blair Macdonald and his caddie, which has been presented by H. C. Frick to The Links Club.

Mr. Macdonald was the first golf champion of the United States. In 1894 the United States Golf Association was formed by a committee of five, consisting of Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. Macdonald, and others. He founded and is President of the National Golf Links of America, at Southampton, L. I., which is renowned as second to no golf course in the world. He is the only member outside of Great Britain on the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, which committee interprets the rules.

At the Public Library.

The New York Public Library's Prints Division has transferred its exhibition "The Making of Prints," from the picture gallery (Room 318) on the third floor, to a special room (No. 112) on the main floor, near the Fifth Avenue entrance.

In six floor cases this show offers a compact illustration of the processes by which etchings, line engravings, mezzotints, wood engravings, Japanese color prints, lithographs, and process prints are produced. The tools and printing surfaces are shown in each case, and there are descriptions which lay stress on the characteristics of each process. Thus, the influence of the medium, always present in all art, is emphasized. Each process, of course, is accompanied by the final product, the print.

The exhibition, technical though it is, is attracting not only those directly interested in the subject, but the "general public," and to a noteworthy degree.

A Loan Collection of Indian Art.

Her Highness, Begum of Janjira, and Begum Fyzee-Rahamin have loaned the New York School of Applied Design for Women a unique collection illustrative of "Fernoon-a-Hind," (the Arts of India.) New York has never before had such an opportunity to view the gorgeous brocades and rare embroideries which are the heirlooms of an Indian Princess. Everything is hand-woven, hand-dyed, and embroidered, and in its richness and variety recalls the tales of "The Arabian Nights." The threads are of pure gold and silver, and so do not tarnish and wear for many generations. India, like all its arts, is rich in embroideries and textiles. Almost every village has its own traditional art, combining a perfect blending of color with a symbolical significance. This collection will be placed on view later in the month.

Among the things loaned are ancient and modern brocades woven in Benares and Ahmadabad, gold tissues and very fine examples of Patacla, (silks exclusively woven in the ancient village of Patan;) the fascinating tie dyeing, Istembola embroidery, &c.; also the beetle wing embroidery and the numerous varieties from the north of India, and also a remarkable example of the far-famed, exquisite Kaarga, originally a Persian art, and work from Cashmere.

There will be unrivaled examples of Cashmere shawls, a silk shawl, and one belonging to royalty, a shawl woven only by the orders of the Emperor for a present to those of equal rank. Priceless Sarees, worn by the Peshwa Queens, and brocades woven for presents to honored guests.

Apart from the textiles there will be a magnificent old jeweled god, which belonged to the ancient royalty of Nepul, and a fine and rare collection of Persian miniatures loaned by George du Pont Pratt. Also a collection of Indian miniatures to illustrate the use of costumes loaned by Mr. Kevorkian, the Persian Consul.

The committee, under whose auspices the exhibition is being held, are: Mrs. A. Stewart Walker, Chairman; Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Harry Duryea, Mrs. Leo Everett, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, Mrs. M. C. Migel, Mrs. Frank J. Sprague, Mrs. George du Pont Pratt, Mrs. Dyneley Prince, and Mrs. Guy Wilkinson.

Prints at the Public Library.

The late Auguste Lepère's magisterial rendering in etching of Amiens Cathedral stands out with a special and striking interest in the Public Library's exhibition of "recent additions" to its print collection, to remain on view until Fall. It forms part of a group of accessions to the S. P. Avery collection, which includes also an etching of the library itself by John C. Vondrous, A. F. Affleck's "Burgos Gateway," two wood engravings in color by C. W. Bartlett, one showing the "Taj Mahal" by moonlight, and three of Rudolph Ruzicka's characteristic wood engravings of New York City scenes, illustrating his work in black and white, in color, and in chiaroscuro.

American etchers represented are G. E. Burr, A. W. Heintzelman, and J. C. Nicoll. With the exception of Spenser Pryse's capital "Flight by Sea," the lithographs in the show, particularly numerous, are all by Americans. The list includes Bolton Brown, (whose interest in the process is contagious, and who has paid special and successful attention to printing,) Vernon Howe Bailey, (who furnishes a graphic record of our war industries,) John Sloan, Ernest Watson, Leo Mielziner, (portrait of General Pershing,) and Adolph Treidler. Americans, again, have signed the wood engravings here shown: Timothy Cole, R. Ruzicka, Charles M. Johnson, and J. J. Lankes. Likewise Americans are designers of the book plates: Franklin Booth, E. B. Bird, E. D. French, R. Ruzicka, A. N. Macdonald, W. F. Hopson, and Jay Chambers. Mezzotints in color by W. G. Blackall and C. R. James emphasize the interest in this kind of work, particularly in England, since the days of Morland.

A pendant to Lepère's "Amiens" is formed by Wenzel Hollar's seventeenth century etching of Antwerp, a large plate by that honestly capable craftsman. The next century is represented by a caseful of small portraits in engravings by Mathey, the elder Ravenet, Alix, Perefixe, and Rets. And to these are added a number of similar portrait plates (sixteenth-eighteenth centuries) lent by Mr. Edward Bement. They include work by T. de Leu, Nanteuil, Ant. and Hier. Wierix, Van Schuppes, R. Vaughan and Crispin de Passe.

A different world is opened up by the selection from the Japanese prints given by Mr. Samuel Colman, which range from the primitives to the nineteenth century, and include both black-and-white and color prints. Morikuni, Yeishi, Masanobu, Sudenobu, and Hokusai are to be seen in characteristic examples.

Finally there are some exhibits especially of historical interest—early views of San Francisco, A. H. Ritchie's large steel engraving of "Martha Washington's Reception," S. L. Smith's engraved reproduction of Paul Revere's "Colleges in Cambridge," G. F. C. Smillie's steel plate portrait of President Wilson, and some drawings by Louis Maurer. Maurer was intimately connected with lithographic production during what may be called the Currier and Ives period and later, having done, for example, many of the cartoons during the Presidential campaigns of 1856 and 1860. One of the present drawings shows the grandstand of the old Union Race Course, with Hiram Woodruff and others driving trotting horses, and his large lithograph "Preparing for Market" illustrates a farmyard in New York State over sixty years ago.

It will be seen, therefore, that this year's show is more miscellaneous than ever, and if the visitor will but choose what he likes and pass the rest, various tastes may be satisfied.

AMERICANIZING ALIEN PRESS

As stanch supporters of Americanism, the recently organized Publishers' Association of the American Press in Foreign Languages passed a resolution recently in which Bolshevism was indignantly denounced. The resolution follows:

Whereas, the victory of democracy over autocracy, idealism over materialism, is menaced by Bolshevism, the members of the Publishers' Association of the American Press in Foreign Languages jointly and individually proclaim their absolute devotion, love and loyalty to the Government, institutions, and ideals of this country and pledge their faithful service and unswerving effort to uphold these treasures against the menace of Bolshevism in all its phases, and to do everything in their power definitely to exterminate it.

There is in this country a foreign language press of 11,000 papers, excluding the 483 German papers. These are designed to reach the non-English speaking foreigners who have made their home here. Previously, the foreign language papers were animated by the purpose of fostering Old World traditions and Old World customs among their readers. The call to Americanism was not especially strong. The Italian, reading his Italian paper, was interested in the labor situation, not so much because of what it meant to the welfare of the city or the State or the country, but because of its effect on the prospect of taking him back to Italy. If wages were high it was good, because it meant he could leave the sooner; if wages were low the country was no place to live in, for it meant that Italy was so much the further away.

To change this, to show the foreigner in our country what America means and what he can make it mean and to put the foreign language press on a business basis, prompted the calling of the Inter-Racial Conference a short time ago. The response was gratifying. Twenty-eight races were represented at the Congress. The Bohemian rubbed shoulders with the Rumanian and the Magyar with the Italian. The aim of all was to disprove any suspicion of disloyalty and to avow their interest in formulating a plan of action where they might actively engage in a campaign of Americanism among their readers.

The foreign language papers influence about 15,000,000 first and second generation foreigners. It has been stated that $1,500,000 is being held idle by people who are waiting transportation to Europe as soon as the bars are let down. They are making good wages, but they have little inclination to spend them. The pathetic truth of the matter, in a good many instances, is that they don't know how to spend American money in good American products. They do know how to hoard American dollars in European fashion. The foreign language press has pledged itself to meet this situation. The promotion of American traditions instead of European traditions and the fostering of American standards of living instead of European standards of living are two of the things it has set out to do.

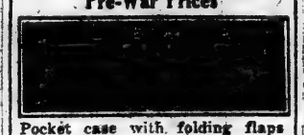
It is interesting to note that the Americanizing process had to begin with the newspapers themselves. One of the drawbacks to success of foreign language papers lay in the fact that their methods and bases of doing business were un-American.

An important ruling relating to the membership in the Publishers' Association of the American Press in Foreign Languages holds that no paper be allowed membership whose publisher, if he be one individual, is not a citizen, or whose publishers, if it be a corporation, have not a majority of American citizens among its officers.

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Buyers of books make selections of titles in the Fall Number of The New York Times Review of Books next Sunday provides a classified list of new publications with short descriptions of each title.—Adv.

SPREAD OF DRUGS SHOWN IN GOVERNMENT INQUIRY

Native-Born Americans Are Particularly Addicted to the Evil, and Careful Study Is Being Made of Its Relation to Prohibition

In the use of narcotic drugs native-born Americans possess less self-control than the foreigners in this country, according to an official Government report just prepared. Of all the white races, and of all races except among those yellow peoples where the opium smoking and hashish habits exist, the drug habit is more widespread in the United States than in any other place on earth.

A special committee, composed of G. C. Keith, Deputy Commissioner in Charge of Narcotics of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington; Professor Reed Hunt of the Harvard Medical College, Dr. A. G. du Maz of the Public Health Service, Lieutenant Pierce Bailey of the United States Army Medical Corps, and Representative H. T. Rainey of Illinois, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make a national investigation of the drug habit. The survey has just been completed. The report of the committee, which, following the revelations of the scope of the evil in New York City, is expected to centre public attention on the menace as never before, will be issued in a few days. It is likely that the agitation for further measures to prevent the spread of the evil will be coupled with national prohibition, and that a new impetus will be given forthwith to the discussion whether the stopping of the sale of all alcoholic intoxicants will not have the effect of increasing the use of drugs.

On this subject no definite conclusion was reached by the committee. Much evidence was gathered in various parts of the country, but it was too conflicting for a clear indication of what the effect of prohibition would be. In some parts of the country, notably in large cities like New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, the liquor and drug habits were found to be gathering more victims side by side. On the other hand, in some parts of the country where prohibition had gone into effect—in sections of Kentucky, Alabama, and Texas, for example—extensive use of paregoric and similar compounds containing morphine was discovered. In one Kentucky dry county 2 per cent. of the inhabitants, it was estimated, are resorting to paregoric as a stimulant. There are 800 victims of the drug habit in Jacksonville, Fla., out of a population of 7,000. There is a law in Jacksonville requiring registration, and it is strictly enforced, so that the complete statistics available are considered to have a broad significance for other parts of the country where as yet data are difficult to obtain.

Jacksonville is not a manufacturing centre, with the close association and spread of habits which congestion entails, but has depended largely on agriculture. Most of its citizens are native-born Americans. There, as elsewhere, more victims were found, proportionately, among the whites than among the negroes, and wherever investigations were made there was less use of drugs among immigrants, except opium-using yellow races, than among native-born Americans.

The number of victims of the drug habit in the United States is estimated at not less than 1,500,000. There is no part of the country without them and no State where the evil has not been a growing problem. Those in the clutches of the evil are found, sometimes, twenty miles back from the railroad as well as in the most thickly populated centres. One explanation given by an expert as to why the practice has spread so far among native-born Americans is that it is a defect of the great virtue of the American type: its abounding energy: that this energy has led to a speeding-up of the national life until the intensification has resulted in a demand for some form of relief from overstretched nerves, or some excitement that would maintain a false stimulation. The experience of the war shows that the overstimulation and overexcitement resulted in an increase in the use of drugs. In England it was early necessary to make the controlling regulations stricter, and the war period showed many additions to Canada's number of drug victims.

In this country an aggressive campaign will be carried on to check the evil. The Harrison Federal narcotic law, strengthened by amendments and sustained by the Supreme Court, is to be the foundation for the attack. This law forbids the sale of opium or coca leaves or any of their compounds except for the cure of those addicted to their use, with a single exception, where it is needed in legitimate medical uses. In order to make the fight effective co-operation will be required by State and local authorities. Thus far only three States have taken the lead in necessary supplementary legislation. They are New York, Massachusetts, and Tennessee. Provisions must be made, according to officials who are studying the situation in Washington, for the treatment of those deprived of their usual supply of drugs when the law falls upon them. This treatment, it is stated, should be given by the Federal Government or the States, or regulated by them.

General hospitals avoid drug patients, and special hospitals are inadequate. In every large community where the Federal law is enforced, deaths of some of the victims would likely result unless there were an organized system of treatment. The cocaine habit can be stopped short and broken with comparative ease, experts say, but not so with morphine and heroin; when these are abruptly taken away from a user, physical collapse, with foaming at the mouth and dangerous internal disorders, usually follows. A rational arrangement for care and treatment is thus considered necessary before strict enforcement of the law can be safely carried out on a wide scale. This is deemed all the more important on account of the fraud connected with the many so-called "cures."

The Washington investigators found one man who had taken thirty different "cures." There is no standardized cure for the opium habit; in fact, medical men are in doubt as to the best way to proceed. Several different methods are in use, each with its advocates, and it is admitted that much study will have to be given to the subject. Some contend that individual treatment by a physician is unsafe, because the patient may be secretly obtaining the drug from some other source, and that therefore he should be in an institution where absolute control can be had over him. There enters into this the fact that the drug habit is much more difficult to break than the liquor habit. Men are frequently able to quit drinking by their will power, but, according to expert opinion, there are few instances where an inveterate user of opium has been able by the exertion of the will to stop permanently. The Federal investigators find that these two habits, contrary to popular impression, rarely have hold of the same person. The one seems to exclude the other. The person who tries to mix them usually passes over wholly to the drug evil and to a greater subjection, with rapid physical deterioration. One reason for this is that the drug victim will not eat much; the drug seems to satisfy him, while a drunkard often retains a good appetite, and this helps to keep him from going to pieces physically. When the two habits meet, it is generally the drug that undermines drink.

Of course, the effect of prohibition on those who now use alcoholic stimulants to excess is considered the most important problem that will follow the enforcement of the amendment. Unless the States co-operate more fully than they are doing at present, the machinery for preventing those enslaved by drink from turning to drugs will be inadequate. The effect that prohibition has had on increasing the use of drugs thus far is a question debated with much heat, and for lack of sufficient statistics it is an open one. Prohibition advocates demand figures from those who assert that this is the chief cause of the growth in drug victims. The answer given to this challenge is that the drug evil is such an insidious one, so susceptible of secret dealing because of the concentrated form of the drugs, that an army of Government agents would be required to show to what an extent the practice has spread in dry territory.

In seeking to keep the drug evil from extending its grip when the prohibition amendment goes into effect, the authorities at Washington will seek the closer co-operation of physicians. There is no doubt that reputable medical men have unintentionally caused many to fall into the clutches of the drug habit. Morphine given with good intentions to relieve pain often leads to the patient's later slavery to opium. Only a comparatively few physicians, it is asserted, are now awake to the dangers of this practice, and fewer still of their liabilities under the Federal narcotics law. The law says that the specified drugs may be prescribed for legitimate medical use outside of treatment for cure. The question is, What does that mean? In trying to check and stamp out the evil, the Federal authorities will place a strict construction on this clause. An expert from New York City was in the office of the Bureau of Narcotics at Washington when this question came up. A case was submitted to him:

"A member of the Metropolitan Opera Company was under treatment for the habit by what is known as 'the reduction cure.' In answer to the question as to what progress had been made, she said that while a year ago she was taking twenty-five grains a day, she was now using fifteen grains. Could such a seduction be legally called a treatment for cure of the habit under the law, or would the physician and the druggist be liable?"

"That," replied the attaché of the bureau, "would be a matter for a jury to decide, but as fifteen grains a day is a long way from a cure, I should think the physician would be in danger of conviction. Such a case would certainly make him liable to arrest. The plain intent of the law is that the progress of treatment must be to freedom from the use of the drug within a reasonable time. Many of the so-called 'treatments by reduction' are violations of the law."

Next came a question as to the meaning of "legitimate medical use" of the drugs.

"In general," said the member of the bureau, "use of drugs is legitimate for relieving pain where this cannot be done by treating the cause, as in the case of cancer or the last stages of consumption, or in surgical operations. But where symptoms are treated, as the physicians say, instead of finding out what the real trouble is, as in forms of headache, the use of drugs to quiet pain is limited by the law; just what is the border line a jury must decide, but it is plainly against the law to 'shoot the dope,' as the saying is, just to keep down pain that can be assuaged in another way."

The worst form of opium is heroin. It has three and a half times the strength of morphine. Heroin is a German product, and was announced to the world by German chemists as free from the harmful effects of opium. In Germany there is the strictest control over the distribution of drugs of this kind, so that the harm done has fallen almost wholly on the world outside of Germany, probably most heavily on this country.

BIG SUMS TO MAIMED SOLDIERS

THE War Risk Insurance Bureau is the largest, busiest, and most extensive insurance company in the world, and its business as a permanent activity in peace time bids fair to outrank in volume that of any other single Federal department. The rate at which its claims are expedited, however, will depend largely upon the success of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign beginning next week.

Aggregate insurance now carried by the War Risk Insurance Bureau is approximately $38,000,000,000, and the policyholders number about 4,000,000. It sprang up like a mushroom overnight, to meet a war emergency, and it has on its rolls practically as much insurance business as all the life insurance companies in the country combined. The activities are broadly divided into five general divisions: Allotments and allowances, compensation for disability or death, insurance, re-education, and civil relief measures. The life insurance feature of the undertaking is perhaps its largest phase. The compensation for disability is the most complicated.

Having begun operations in the basement of the Treasury Building, with a staff of twenty employes, a year and a half ago, the bureau now occupies a ten-story building, engages the services of 14,000 clerks, and has a vast staff of inspectors and investigators busy throughout the country. Every casualty in the daily lists has represented a claim upon the bureau, but every claim for compensation for disability has had to be investigated. The line of duty must be determined and the degree of disability ascertained. The allowance ceases upon the expiration of the period of disability. The inspectors and investigators will be busy for years.

There is a series of schedules tabulating disabilities resulting from injuries or disease and expressing them in percentages of total disability. As an example of the way these totals are computed it may be mentioned that the loss of three fingers in the case of a carpenter represents a greater degree of disability than the same injury to a man who is a lawyer. One-sixth of the compensation applications for crippled or disabled soldiers are expected to pass through the New York office, which embraces all of this State, Connecticut, and New Jersey. One-third of the investigators in New York City are school teachers, Superintendents and Principals, social workers, lawyers, and members of local exemption boards.

In the first year of its operation, which ended November, 1918—the bureau was making compensation payments on 2,478 disability claims, aggregating $74,500 monthly. The disability allowance is $30 a month in the case of a man who has neither wife nor child living and is graduated up to $75 a month if he has a wife and three or more children, with $10 each, in addition, if he has a father or mother or both dependent upon him for support. Every man who is discharged under circumstances entitling him to compensation, and who, after his discharge, is unable to carry on a gainful occupation or to follow his former occupation, will receive vocational training. Systems of vocational education have also been established in hospitals.

Death claims met in the first year numbered 2,499 and amounted to $63,425 monthly. Death compensation to a widow alone is $25 a month and from that the sum is graded according to the size of the family, with a maximum permitted compensation of $75 a month.

The life insurance phase of the war risk plan is an addition to the compensation and disability benefits and provides protection to the insured or his dependents in amounts ranging from $1,000 to $10,000. Practically 95 per cent. of the personnel of the army and navy and of the nursing corps of both branches are insured, with an average figure of $8,700. At the end of the first year the bureau paid out about $70,000,000 insurance on more than 8,000 death claims. The average cost under present rates is approximately 66½ cents a thousand a month.

During active service the premiums for this insurance are deducted from the monthly pay. Now that soldiers, sailors, and nurses are returning to civil life they are urged to continue their insurance, which may be kept in force without medical examination and at only slight difference in amount of premiums. Plans have also been formulated to enable insured persons within five years to convert the insurance into the several desirable standard forms issued by ordinary life insurance companies.

Aerial Hunt for Whales.

With his airplane equipped with a machine gun, an army Lieutenant recently went out on a whale-hunting expedition. Flying at an altitude of about a thousand feet above the Pacific Ocean, the airman saw his quarry about four miles out at sea, and swooped down before the great animal could submerge. A short round from the machine gun was sufficient, and a motorboat was soon on its way to pick up the carcass, which yielded the hunter a considerable profit.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

XVIII

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49-49

U. S. NAVY—MERCHANT MARINER

A Gross Tonnage of 2,250,000 and 387 Deep-Sea Cargo Ships Operated by It for the Government

By VICE ADMIRAL ALBERT GLEAVES,

Commanding Transport and Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

WE must adopt the point of view that a large and sufficient merchant marine is an absolute necessity for our national prosperity and possibly for our national existence.

At present we have an enormous merchant marine, either built or building, for which some three billions of dollars have been spent. Practically all of this money has been spent by the Government, and the Government now owns the larger part of the entire deep-sea merchant tonnage of the United States. During the war nearly all this tonnage was operated by the navy and the Shipping Board in the service of the War Department in the transportation of troops and supplies to the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

The requirements of the War Department are rapidly diminishing, and, as fast as possible, this merchant tonnage is being released. A small amount is being turned back to private owners and the Dutch Government, but the bulk of it is owned by the United States Government, and under the Shipping Board is being released from war purposes for commercial use.

The present relation between the merchant marine and the navy is somewhat complicated. United States merchant shipping is now being operated under four methods.

1. United States naval troop transports are operated by the navy with a combination of regular naval officers and Naval Reserve officers and regular navy crews.

2. Shipping Board cargo vessels in the Naval Overseas Transportation Service are operated by the navy, with Naval Reserve officers and regular navy crews.

3. Other Shipping Board cargo ships are operated by the Government with officers and men of a new merchant marine, now being recruited and built up by the Shipping Board.

4. Private-owned ships are operated under the navigational laws of the United States by merchant crews, as in pre-war days.

The problem is to ascertain which method is the best method for operating our great merchant marine. The logical conclusion seems to be that during the present emergency and until private shipping concerns are ready to take over and operate this enormous tonnage the Government-owned ships should be operated by the navy. The Navy Department machinery is probably better adapted for this purpose than any the Shipping Board might be able to improvise. It would appear that such an improvised machinery if made permanent would eventually be involved in civil service regulations as well as navigational laws, which would introduce difficulties and complications, which for the most part would be obviated if the ships were operated under the United States naval regulations. The operation of merchant shipping by the navy is not exactly professional and from the military point of view might be entered upon with some anxiety, but in this, as in any other emergency, there could be no question as to the spirit in which the navy would perform any duty assigned.

Perhaps it is not generally appreciated that the navy is now successfully operating a total of 387 deep-sea merchant ships. Of these ninety-four of the largest are in the force under my command, carrying troops, and totaling about 1,250,000 gross tons. In the Naval Overseas Transportation Service are 293 cargo steamers, totaling about 1,000,000 gross tons. The navy is now successfully operating a grand total of shipping of about 2,250,000 gross tons.

At the present time, it is not believed that there are sufficient merchant sailors in the United States to man all the vessels owned by the Government. Therefore, naval operation is a necessity, certainly for the present and possibly for some time to come, and it is believed that this should not in any way be detrimental to or unfairly competitive with the privately owned and privately operated ships. These latter must be fostered and encouraged in every way, and the question is what adjustments are necessary to enable the privately owned ships to successfully compete in ocean transportation with foreign-owned vessels. That is not my province, but I am sure a wise solution will be found.

In the wide discussion of the achievement of wartime overseas transportation there is one point which seems to have been generally overlooked. It is an important one, and I am glad to call attention to the fine way in which our private ship owners in 1917 received and complied with the sudden and drastic governmental requisitioning of all ships over 2,500 deadweight tonnage. It is superfluous to remark the great and essential part taken by our business and financial men in winning the war, but even in this nation-wide spirit of helpfulness it seems to me that the example set by the ship owners and ship operators in promptly turning over, I might almost say, giving their ships and their services to the Government, was one of generous patriotism and confidence which constitutes a real tribute to our republican institutions. Their splendid conduct, moreover, is an earnest for the future of our merchant marine, and the Government and the people can in due time with equal confidence intrust this greatly increased shipping to these same men.

As a connecting link between the merchant marine and the navy it might be well to retain a few lines of fast mail steamers manned by a regularly enlisted auxiliary naval personnel. These steamers to be so constructed and their crews so drilled that in an emergency they would be immediately available for war service as scout cruisers. Whatever the details of policy finally decided upon, in any event it is certain that the navy and the merchant marine must remain closely related. The experience of the war has driven home the essential value of a prosperous merchant marine as a national naval reserve.

This seems a propitious time for enacting legislation which will provide for the temporary operation of merchant ships by naval personnel for a definite period, making provision at the end of this period for transferring this personnel to the Naval Reserve, thereby laying the foundation for a permanent Naval Reserve. It is appreciated that the problem of recruiting an adequate personnel is not a simple one, but the aptitude for the sea shown by this war to be an inherent characteristic of our people, combined with the desire to travel and to take advantage of an opportunity for naval training, ought to prove helpful in obtaining the necessary number of high-grade men required.

This is a period of unrest, full of dangers and disturbing conditions, tending to shake credit and confidence. Certainty in the availability and operation of shipping would be a big help in stabilizing conditions and removing restraints from business enterprise. There is the demand for our products abroad, but our farmers and manufacturers require assurance that shipping will be available to run on schedule time and make deliveries at reasonable freight rates, which will permit competition with the farmers and manufacturers of foreign countries on a fair basis. For the time being the most feasible plan, and, in my opinion, the only plan which will give this assurance, is naval operation of ships now owned by the Government.

In studying this question it is necessary to keep one's perspective correct and see things in their proper proportion. The shipping industry involves a great many people. The percentage afloat is small compared with the numbers engaged ashore at the docks in the ship-repair plants and in shipbuilding plants, while the total labor affected by the operation of shipping extends to the mines, fields, and factories throughout the entire country. The problem is one of complex ramifications and appears a fit subject for investigation and report by a specially appointed governmental committee.

ALIENS AND THE LOAN

THE foreign born and the sons and daughters of foreign parents did well by the country of their adoption in the Fourth Liberty Loan; but in the Victory Loan they are planning to do still better. In the last campaign subscriptions through the Foreign Language Bureau of the Government Loan Organization in the Second Federal Reserve District totaled $460,973,500, which was 22 per cent. of the entire amount subscribed in this district, and of the total number of people who took bonds in the Second District nearly 28 per cent were of foreign birth. In the coming campaign "foreign" Americans hope to raise one-third of the entire loan.

"At the "Americans All" meeting at the Hippodrome last Sunday about $430,000,000 was pledged by foreign-language groups, and there is good reason to hope that the final subscriptions will total $700,000,000 in this district.

The Foreign Language Bureau here has completed plans for meetings which will reach more than 5,000,000 of these Americans, men and women of twenty-nine races and forty-two nationalities. Foreign-language periodicals here and throughout the country are co-operating. More than 10,000 churches, clubs, societies, and schools have been enlisted in this district, and more than 32,000 in the country at large.

Under the Foreign Language Bureau nationalities are organized as groups with their own leaders, and the pamphlets, which are being prepared in thirty-two languages, are the work of these racial leaders.

There will be mass meetings, but the appeal through the press will, of course, be unremitting, and a vast amount of material must be prepared. In this district the co-operation of more than 200 newspapers in foreign languages has been obtained. Throughout the country the assurance of co-operation is also general; press matter is being sent from the Foreign Language Division to 1,812 foreign-language newspapers, printed in thirty-four different languages, and a special plate service has been prepared for 200 newspapers printed in German.

Next Sunday 7,000,000 subscribers to foreign-language newspapers all over the country will receive, as a supplement to their paper, in color, Howard Chandler Christy's poster, "Americans All." This poster is reproduced in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES today.

Hans Reig, Chief of the Foreign Language Division of the War Loan Organization at Washington, pays tribute to "the wonderful and valuable co-operation" of the foreign-language press throughout the country. "Without it," he adds, speaking of his work in the past, "I should not have got anywhere." This co-operation is taking the form of the publication of news, editorials, and advertising copy in support of the Victory Liberty Loan. Daily and weekly events of interest regarding the participation of different nationalities in the loan are to be thoroughly "covered." The Foreign Language Bureau at Washington is also sending out signed appeals by racial group leaders.

A feature already found useful will be repeated, in the publication by foreign newspapers of special cartoons. In the Fourth Loan a popular cartoon pictured a sturdy workman, his wife, and three children, watching the American soldiers—their own soldiers—marching off to the war, and the few printed sentences were on the text, "I am an American." The message was printed in English on one side, in the foreign language on the other.

For the Victory Loan a cartoon has been prepared with the caption, "The Victory Loan Helps Bring Them Home." In this a sturdy lad in khaki is pictured in his return to his family—a foreign-looking family here as in the other drawings. Below, between the English and foreign-language message, is an American flag crowned with a service star and a wreath of victory. The message reads: "Your investments in the other Liberty Loans sent the boys to victory. Your investment in the Victory Liberty Loan helps to bring them back. The boys 'over there' did their part—or are still doing it—for victory and the freedom of all peoples. We 'here' must do our part and finish the job!" Then below, in large letters: "Buy United States Government Bonds of the Victory Liberty Loan."

These posters carry another brief reminder to the foreign born. A message set in smaller type, in the lower left corner, is as follows:

"Your duty even then to the United States is not done until you know its language, understand its form of government, appreciate its ideals and help develop a united nation through cordial relations between all the races living in our land. Write for suggestions to the United States Government, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Americanization Division."

Plans in New York.

Speaking tours of prominent men will form part of the drive among the foreign residents in New York. Next Sunday, the day before the drive opens, a rally of Americans of Polish origin will be held in the Manhattan Opera House. A few days after that a meeting of Americanized Norwegians will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. An outdoor meeting will be held in Chinatown during the first week of the campaign. Plans for a meeting of the Greek division are yet to be matured. Premier Venizelos may address this meeting. The big Italian meeting in New York is scheduled for the latter part of the campaign, and General Garibaldi, who is to be a guest of our Government during the loan drive, will be the principal speaker there. On May 4 a rally of the German group will be held at Carnegie Hall, and the list of speakers will be headed by Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield.

Every racial group in New York City will have at least one big meeting during the campaign.

On Victory Way it is planned to devote a night's festival to each of the prominent racial groups, and to show the work of that group in pictures on the screen. Another feature might be called the international American chorus. This is a body of 2,000 men and women, representing every nationality in New York City, which is being gathered under the supervision of Richard Ordynski of the Metropolitan Opera House. The chorus will sing on Victory Way on some night to be announced, and will also give an indoor concert in Madison Square Garden.

The Foreign Language Bureau in the Second Federal Reserve District is under the Chairmanship of Joseph Hartigan, and has opened headquarters in the Flatiron Building.

CRUELTY TO LEPERS

TOURISTS returning from a visit to Porto Rico bring with them at least one intense impression—that of the leper colony at San Juan.

There are perhaps not more than forty of the lepers. These are isolated on the Island of Cabras at the mouth of San Juan Harbor, about a quarter of a mile from the mainland. Communication with healthy humanity is almost cut off. Apart from an occasional visit from the authorities at San Juan and the bi-monthly visits of an American Episcopal clergyman, these people are left to shift for themselves. Shipments of food come regularly, but in a large measure that is the extent of the care and attention given to them. Beds and blankets are a recent innovation on the island. Previously San Juan thought it was doing its duty by this leprous group if it provided a room and a chair for each.

The lack of sanitation has caused a deplorable situation. No attempt is made to provide for the cleanliness of the men and women; no effort to enforce health measures of any sort; San Juan does not even provide a doctor to make the sufferers' lives less miserable or to make their exit as easy as possible.

Not the least unhappy feature of the island is its location. It is only about 300 yards long and very narrow. The quarters of the men and women are separated by a natural hollow or passage which divides the island into two sections. On days when the sea is quiet the hot sun, beating directly down upon the ground, makes it impossible for the lepers to stay outdoors. On windy or rainy days their suffering is most acute. The spray beating against the reefs is carried from one side of the island to the other. There is no wall or breakwater of any size to head off the force of the Atlantic storms. The water gathers in the passage between the two sections of the land and spreads and soaks through to the shacks of the colony. During such periods the lepers live in a state of constant dampness, their scant clothing and their poorly constructed houses affording them no relief from the storms or the waves outside. In speaking of the situation there a man recently returned from Porto Rico said:

"Common human kindness should prompt the authorities of Porto Rico to have the unfortunates transferred to another place, where at least they could keep dry in bad weather. I am told that dampness and moisture are the worst things a leper has to contend with. Surely these poor outcasts need some one's help."

Teaching Sailors to Swim.

Merchant mariners must know how to swim. The United States Shipping Board has added lessons in swimming to its courses for apprentices. It is said that any number of seamen, picked at random, and compared with an equal number of men picked from land industries, will show about 25 per cent. fewer men able to care for themselves in the water. Many sailors are unable to swim even a few strokes.

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"If you do not put a trade mark on a thing it is because you are rather ASHAMED of the goods you are selling." We have never had occasion to feel other than proud to put our **TRADE MARK** on every corset we make. Always insist upon the above genuine **TRADE MARKED** corsets.

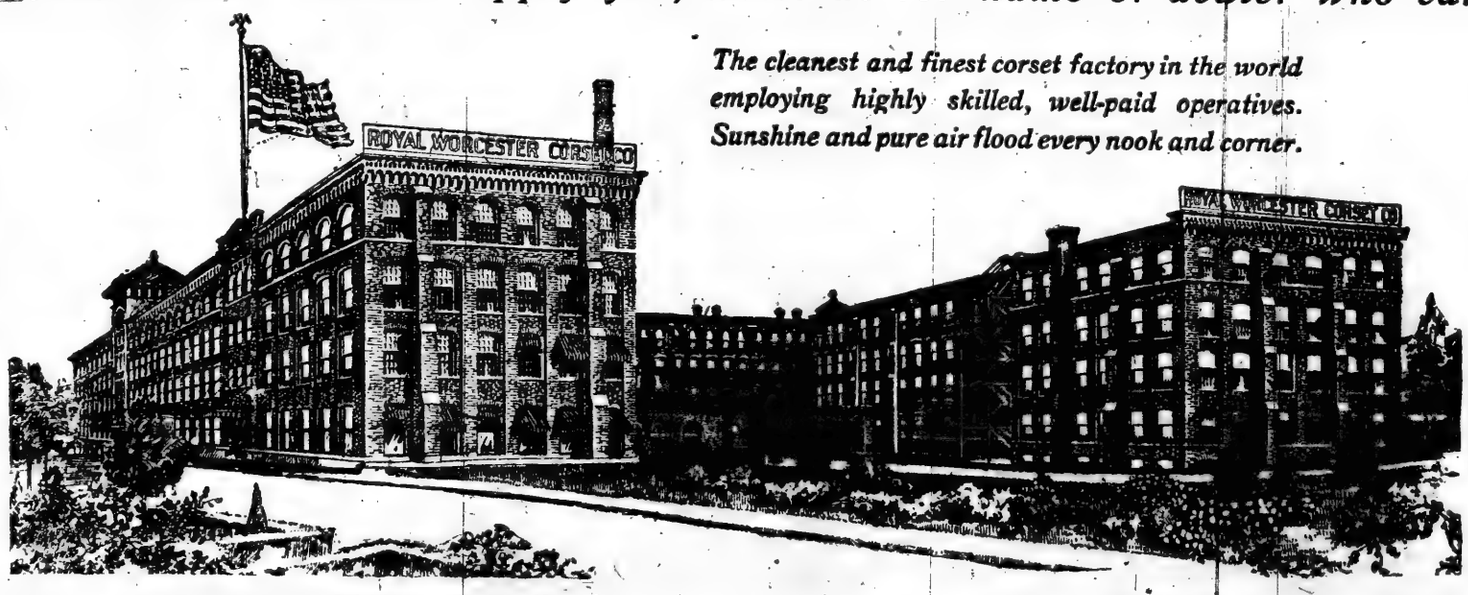
Ask For Them By Name And Refuse All Substitutes!

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for name of dealer who can.

This patented new corset clasp cannot PINCH, BREAK, TWIST,

O-I-C TRADE MARK PATENTED OCTOBER 1907 CLASP

SQUEAK, TEAR underwear, and always STAYS absolutely FLAT.



The cleanest and finest corset factory in the world employing highly skilled, well-paid operatives. Sunshine and pure air flood every nook and corner.

All above named corsets have this practical corset clasp.

O-I-C TRADE MARK PATENTED OCTOBER 1907 CLASP

Why not have the best when it costs no more?

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSET COMPANY, Manufacturers, Worcester, Massachusetts

CUBA

The Land of Opportunity

Do You Know that Cuba is the Richest Country in the World?

Do you know that the money circulation today in Cuba is $200 per capita against $54.86 in the United States?

THE **Barlow-Cuba Company** of Havana, with holdings in Cuba appraised at over $4,000,000, has established at 4 East 43d Street its headquarters in the United States, and will endeavor to make Cuba better known to the people of New York and other American cities.

We want you to know something about the remarkable development of Cuba in the past few years, and what this development means for the future.

"Cuba, the World's Sugar Bowl"—"Cuba, the Land of Opportunity"—"Cuba, the real Treasure Island"—"Cuba, the Modern Land of Promise"—that is what Cuba is, and more, too. Not because dreamers say so; not only because the army of tourists who enjoy its hospitality and sunshine in ever-increasing numbers praise it with such enthusiasm, but also because commercially, industrially, financially, Cuba has found itself and proved itself.

And yet this is only the beginning of Cuba's prosperity, thanks to the enterprising spirit of the Cubans themselves, and to American guidance and co-operation.

Fortunes have been and are being made in Cuba, and even greater fortunes will be made there in the immediate future, because the real development, the intensive expert development of Cuba is only just starting.

Cuba, the World's Sugar Bowl!

In 1911 sugar exported from Cuba was sold for $82,342,835.

In 1917 sugar exports amounted to $316,800,000.

The crop for this year, 1919, is officially estimated as being worth $491,761,547, not including $5,000,000 worth of molasses.

To appreciate what these sugar exports signify to the economic life of Cuba, picture by comparison the vast fleets sailing in and out of New York, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Seattle, and all other ports of the United States carrying wheat and other grains, beef and other packing house products, lumber and forest products, iron and other mine products, cotton and machinery and other manufactures, with innumerable other items. All these United States exports carried by all these ships were valued, per capita, at

In 1914—**$22**

In 1917—**$57**

The Cuban Sugar Exports were valued, per capita, at

In 1917—**$113**

And the tobacco crop has averaged **$50,000,000** annually for the last ten years.

Think what all this means for the future of Cuba.

In 1907 Cuba had a population of 2,048,980. Today it has a population of 2,803,123. Spanish misrule retarded its natural growth. Only one-eleventh of the productive land is yet in cultivation. If it had the same density of population as Porto Rico, its population would be 15,140,730; as Java, 27,299,195.

It is estimated that Cuba will receive this year from the United States an additional $200,000,000 to cover undeveloped industries.

To sum up, Cuba is rich, is tremendously underpopulated, undeveloped. Cuba has a vast surplus acreage of agricultural lands, mineral lands, timber lands, cattle lands, etc., utterly untouched. Can you imagine any other country of Cuba's size that offers today greater opportunities for manufacturers, exporters and investors?

These are a few of the facts that the **Barlow-Cuba Company** knows definitely about Cuba. We also want you to know the facts about the **Barlow-Cuba Company** itself—who is back of it, and what the Company intends to do.

The Builders of Modern Cuba

J. E. Barlow, President of the Barlow-Cuba Co.

The builders of modern Cuba are building on permanent foundations. They are builders in the big sense—industry builders—fortune builders—men of keen experience and broad vision—modern pioneers and producers.

Mr. J. E. Barlow, President of the **Barlow-Cuba Company,** is one of these men. He has successfully developed great properties in Havana. In the twenty years of his residence there, he has built up big earnings, not only in his own interests, but in the interests of all those fortunate enough to have been associated with him.

The **Barlow-Cuba Company,** under Mr. Barlow's personal direction, offers its services to manufacturers, exporters and investors.

The Barlow-Cuba Company's Service to Manufacturers and Exporters

Do you, as manufacturers and exporters, really *know* Cuba? Do you understand the Cubans?

They are an admirable and loyal people. Remember what the Cuban Government did when we declared war on Germany? Without a dissenting voice the Cuban Government declared war the following day.

Cuban admiration and respect for Americans has been increased one hundred fold since we went into the war. This is the opportune moment to enter the Cuban market in a big way.

The **Barlow-Cuba Company** has established headquarters at 4 East 43d Street under a seventeen-year lease. The **Barlow-Cuba Company** offers its services to manufacturers and exporters. The executives of the Company will be glad to discuss your problems with you here in New York and to serve you at the home office in Havana. It will pay you to call at the **Barlow-Cuba Company** building. The advice we are able to offer you, based on over twenty years of successful business experience in Cuba, should prove valuable to you, and is yours for the asking.

The Barlow-Cuba Company's Service to Investors

One of the purposes of this Company is to place American securities in Cuba and Cuban securities in the United States.

The **Barlow-Cuba Company,** with holdings in Cuba showing an appraised value of over four million dollars, feels that it is well qualified to advise American investors as to the best investment opportunities which Cuba offers. The opportunities for investment in Cuba today are enormous, and should yield, under the proper financing and management, exceptionally big profits.

LETTER FROM J. E. BARLOW

The name of the ***Barlow-Cuba Company*** *is the result of my twenty years' experience on the island of Cuba and the reputation I have gained during that time. We feel proud of that name.*

One of the main functions of the ***Barlow-Cuba Company*** *is to establish closer business relations between Cuba and the United States. If you are an exporter and wish to enlarge your trade with Cuba, we shall be glad to have you confer with us.*

If you are a manufacturer and want to open up a branch factory or arrange for representation in Cuba, we shall be glad to discuss your problems with you and give you the benefit of our advice.

J. E. Barlow.



United States Headquarters of the Barlow-Cuba Company, 4 East 43rd St., New York City

BARLOW-CUBA Co.

J. E. BARLOW, President

Home Office: **Bernaza No. 3, Havana, Cuba**

New York Office: 4 East 43rd Street

TEACHING OUR WOUNDED WHAT THEY WANT TO DO

Federal Board Gratifies Long Suppressed Ambitions in Training Disabled Soldiers for Useful Employments

THE future of our wounded boys is largely in the hands of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. These young chaps who have come back unfitted for the old jobs have a chance now to make the best of themselves. The friendly human touch of the psychologists in charge of the board's offices releases the spring of old, shut-in ambitions.

"Well, what do you want to do?" was the question put to an enlisted man of 34 years of age who had previously worked as a machinist. "I want to learn to play the piano," was the astonishing answer. And he stuck to it through all the explanations of the impossibility of his wish. How did it end? Why, the fellow is studying piano tuning at the expense of the Federal Board.

Here is a professional baseball player of 30 with defective hearing. He must not be shut indoors. He takes a course in landscape gardening at the Botanical Gardens. An intelligent ex-barber, who has lost his left arm, goes to the Butler School at New Haven to prepare for a civil service examination, a Post Office job, perhaps. A lad of 23, who had been, in the old days, assistant foreman in a factory, and whose back is disabled, is to have three terms at Columbia to study English history and mathematics, his desire and capacity warranting the decision. His heart is set upon civil engineering, and he had been attending evening school and studying hard before the war swept him into the trenches.

A young tailor, an Italian of 24, who now lacks a leg, has been made happy by a six months' course at the New York Designing and Grading Association. A young stonecutter from Passaic, who returns from Europe with valvular heart trouble, takes a secretarial course at the Drake School, while a playwright of 27 from Cambridge, Mass., who is suffering from tubercular trouble, is recommended for a six months' course at Harvard in dramatic technique.

To a machinist, deaf and with weak lungs, is given a course in mechanical drawing at the Heffley Institute, and to a young boxmaker from West Orange, whose heart is in wireless telegraphy, a course of three to five months at the Marconi Institute. An ex-barber of 34 with an abdominal tumor, and a Yonkers boy of 20, who has been gassed and has a diseased heart, are also recommended for a course at the Marconi Institute. Even a seaman of 23 whose right arm is gone has the courage and ambition to take the same course.

The Red Cross Institute is to teach moving-picture operating and repairing to a one-legged ex-waiter of 19; one can imagine the joy of the boy in his wonderful change of occupation and the ability to achieve something worth while. A musician of 28, whose case is specially hard because his disability is deafness, is recommended for a two years' course at the New York Teachers College at Albany.

Most of the tubercular cases are studying agriculture; but it is interesting to note the cases of a waiter of 25 who has lost his left arm and a mechanic's helper of 23 with only one leg, who have desired and obtained the agricultural course.

An interesting case is that of a boy of 20, machine operator, with chronic heart trouble, who has been made happy in the study of surgical dentistry; another is that of an assistant cook who is taking six months at the New York Institute of Photography. A young Lieutenant who had strong dramatic gifts but had been holding down a stool in a broker's office before the war, and who offered himself to his country the morning after we declared war, has returned with sight in but one eye. He is now studying for the stage.

The psychologists who are managing the Federal Board for Vocational Education are able to "get under the skin" of the young fellows, many of whom do not altogether understand themselves, and with judicious and friendly questions determine their abilities and qualifications. These wounded men, who, under old conditions, would be considered severely handicapped in life's industrial battle, are being fitted for better positions than they held before they were injured. Not only so, but in this entry into a new life their personal wishes are considered, and into their work will go a heart satisfaction which must mean better citizenship and better labor.

Disabled soldiers, whether in or out of the hospital, should address communications about training either to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., or to the district office of the Federal Board of the district in which they are located. The district offices of the board are at the following points:

District No. 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Office, Room 433, Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

District No. 2—Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. Office, Room 711, 280 Broadway, New York.

District No. 3—Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, 1000 Penn Square Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

District No. 4—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Office, 606 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

District No. 5—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee. Office, Room 1404 Candler Building, Atlanta, Ga.

District No. 6—Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Office, 822 Maison Blanche Annex, New Orleans, La.

District No. 7—Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky. Office, 906 Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

District No. 8—Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Office, 1600 the Westminster, 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

District No. 9—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Office, 517 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

District No. 10—Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Office, Room 742 Metropolitan Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

District No. 11—Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Office, 909 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Col.

District No. 12—California, Nevada, and Arizona. Office, 997 Monadnock Building, San Francisco, Cal.

District No. 13—Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Office, Room 539 Central Building, Seattle, Wash.

District No. 14—Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Office, 810 Western Indemnity Building, 1,000 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Hotel Wellington

Situated just off Columbus Circle, at 55th St. and Seventh Avenue
(New Seventh Avenue Subway Station at Door)

is very desirous of renting a certain number of its rooms to permanent guests. The management is willing to make a Special Rate for Spring and Summer Occupancy.

We can offer the following arrangements at the following low prices:
1 Room & Bath, $15 weekly up.
2 Rooms & Bath, $20 weekly up.
3 Rooms & Bath, $30 weekly up.

The Hotel wishes to attract a permanent clientele, and most reasonable terms will be offered to tenants desiring to lease by the year.

This method of living is most attractive. With Hotel Service there is no care—no worry—everything is looked after—and then—consider the Location.

UNDER KNOTT MANAGEMENT
S. M. EATON, Manager. *Phone 1066 Circle.*

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An ideal family hotel situated in a refined section, catering to a select clientele. All the comforts of a private home without housekeeping cares.

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Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
30th Street and Broadway
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER
Exhibition Dancers
A NEW ATTRACTION NIGHTLY—DON'T MISS THEM

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Hotel Wellington, situated just off Columbus Circle at 55th St. and Seventh Ave. (new 7th Ave. Subway Station at door) is very desirous of renting a certain number of its rooms to permanent guests.

The Management is willing to make special rates for Spring and Summer occupancy, and can offer at very attractive prices single rooms with bath, double rooms with bath, and suites of almost any size.

Please call and inspect our rooms and hear our rates.

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55th St. & 7th Ave.
Under Knott Management
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THERESA
7th Ave., 124th to 125th St.
One block from "L" and Subway Sts. Trolley and bus lines at door.
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Neapolitan Specialties.
Exclusive Surroundings—Fine Food.

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Other Amusement Advertisements Section 4, Pages 3 and 4.

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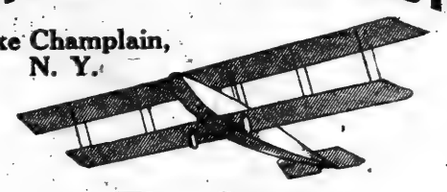
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Good Manners
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Model Bungalows—no tent tents
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CAMP WANTED—Adirondacks or Maine a lake; accommodate 200 boys, fully equipped; will rent for one season with option of purchasing. Box J 116 Times.

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Our Logical Method makes pupils SPEAK
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PEACE LEAGUE AS LEVER FOR FREE PHILIPPINES

And Conversely a Future Independent Filipino Government as an Argument of Need of the League

IF the League of Nations is formed the Philippine Islands may be the first illustration of a subject country granted independence because of the new security extended over the world by the League. What effect this would have on other countries now agitating for independence, such as Ireland and Korea, may be surmised but not calculated.

The Philippine Mission now visiting Washington has brought a plea for independence. President Wilson, in a letter read by the Secretary of War at the reception given the mission on its arrival in Washington, expressed approval of the Filipinos' desire for independence at an early date, but in the opinion of several Democratic Senators known to be strong supporters of the President there is little likelihood of favorable action at this time unless the League of Nations goes through. The Filipino cause is likely to be employed in the Senate as a conspicuous example of the need of a League, and to bring to the front the subject, already much discussed, of how subject countries who may hereafter become entitled to their independence are to obtain it under the League. Article 10 of the Constitution reads:

> The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.

This article has been the subject of little adverse criticism. Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa holds that unless it is changed the world will be left in a straitjacket. Any contraction from the territorial integrity of the United States incident to the liberation of the Philippines when the granting of Philippine independence is a voluntary act by the United States would, however obviously not come under the articles quoted.

A Democratic Senator who has followed the developments of the proposed League closely was asked about this situation.

"I can see," he said, "that to give the Philippines their independence would tend to stir up Ireland and other subject countries to greater endeavors.

"Not in taking up the championship of Ireland, but in order to illustrate a hypothetical case the Senator was asked what Ireland could do if Great Britain refused independence.

"That concerns Article 10," he answered, "about which there has been so much misunderstanding or rather misrepresentation. That clause has been interpreted to mean that the power of the League could be used to go to the aid of a member and put down an uprising or prevent a revolution, like our own, within the limits of the country concerned. That is not true; the authority of the League is to be employed only to prevent external aggression. For example, the Philippines could revolt and by fighting win their independence and set themselves up as a separate State without coming in conflict with any provisions of the constitution of the League.

"In case any war, using Ireland as an example, for that country to bring her claims in a peaceable manner to the attention of the League over the head of Great Britain? the Senator was asked.

"Some say no, but I think under the authority given in the last half of Article 11 another member could intervene in behalf of a struggling country pleading for the hearing of its case. The part of Article 11 referred to reads as follows:

> It is hereby also declared and agreed to be the friendly right of each of the high contracting parties to draw the attention of the body of delegates or of the Executive Council to any circumstance affecting international intercourse which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

"Take our relation to Ireland," continued the Senator. "We have many natives of Ireland or their descendants in this country. Suppose the agitation for Irish self-government continuous and so disturbing that Irish sympathizers were constantly agitating in this country against important British interests. There is no doubt that much of the noticeable antagonism to England in this country is due to the propaganda of the Irish among us. Whatever seems to favor England the American finds as a class are against, irrespective, as it seems, of the merits of the case. That is why the Irish, generally, in this country opposed the bill repealing the Panama tolls. They saw it to be to the advantage of Great Britain. This agitation could be carried to such an extent, and certainly it is on the increase now, that it would come within the limits of affecting international intercourse, and lay the basis for the calling by us of England's attention to the situation."

"Suppose Great Britain refused?"

"Then under Article 15 an appeal could be made to the Executive Council. In my opinion the just cause of a subject country would surely find its way before the league. It would bring in a new international morality, exposing, through a more powerful publicity than ever exerted before, injustice and oppression wherever found. But that does not mean that countries which called loudly for independence and yet were unworthy of ruling themselves would be set free. The capacity of a country to govern itself would be thoroughly looked into and the disorder that has disturbed the world when a people who had not yet attained selfcontrol were turned loose to set up their own government would be avoided.

"The test would be the ability to maintain order. Suppose we granted the Philippines their independence under the League, and factional strife broke out there and for an extended period international relations and responsibilities were set at naught, then the League would issue a mandatory for the Philippines—that is, we would be asked to take control again. That is the great value of the mandatory. It is the instrument for stabilizing parts of the world where self-government is yet far from attainment, and the benevolent use of it by the League will be a mighty and an admonition to those nations now ruling directly over subject peoples."

Reason given at Washington by those who hold that the Filipinos need not expect independence now under the League is adopted are: That while the American people as a whole would like to see the Filipinos free they are averse to letting them go for fear that they would fall into the hands of Japan to be used at some future time by the United States. Japan has certain interests in the Philippines and pointed out, that if fact again appeared in the island that the lives and property of such citizens were threatened with disorder, also that if there is the danger of friction between the United States and Japan would make it all the more important to hold the islands. On account of the latter it is asserted that it would not be ethical for this country to withdraw and maintain the independence and integrity of the Philippines as we do in the case of Cuba. In a word the Philippines will be used to push along the League of Nations wagon.

As to the larger effects of this example, there are already indications of sympathy between the Filipinos and other subject peoples seeking independence. In the Philippine Review (Revista Filipina) edited and published by Gregorio Nieva, a member of the Philippine House of Representatives, which sent the Philippine Mission to this country, there is an editorial championing Korea's cause, which says in part:

> Even obscure peoples, heretofore branded as purblind masses of insignificant beings, are wholeheartedly joining forces with the victories of the New Life. Might not this happy event be taken, at least, for the sign of a sweeping regeneration the world over and, consequently, the justification for the recognition of new nationhoods?

> But Korea is unquestionably entitled to her birthright. Time was when who fully enjoyed her national independence, which only came to an end with her invasion by Japan. Quite bitterly she had to see her sovereignty wane until finally, following the murder of Prince Ito, Japan's first Resident General in Korea, Chosen was formally annexed and every idea of Korean nationality obliterated. Such unexpected assimilation, we are confident, Japan would be first to challenge in the Peace Conference today, as, dealing with the most salient features of present-day political order and idealism. Colonization and assimilation have both become odious things, representing as they are two black vestiges of an autocratic past. It is thus that we hope the Allied Conference will not fail to weigh the Korean contention, as well as all such other similar contentions, in their true merits, and thus remove, if possible, stumbling blocks on the road to a true and efficient League of Nations. A rich country as Korea, with her wonderful record of progress, should not be relegated to the limbo of the forgotten. There is no success, no national opportunity for greatness as ample and as tremendous as that spelled by self-determination, for the full enjoyment and expansion of which the Allies have so happily and liberally dedicated the best of their efforts."

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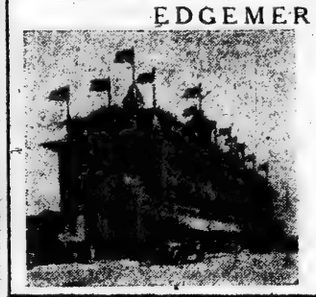
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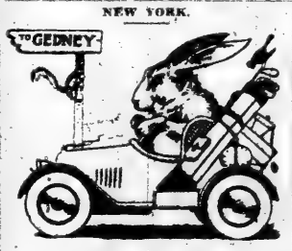
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DYES: A COMMERCIAL PROBLEM VITAL TO AMERICAN INTERESTS

First Complete Record of What Has Been Done to End German Monopoly, From the Alien Property Custodian's Report—Efforts to Prevent Harm to Our New Baby Industry

HAS the war rung the knell of the German dye monopoly? Or will the Germans flood the American market with cheap dyes after the peace terms are established and strangle the American dye industry which is just struggling into life?

There are those interested in the subject who say that the question of dyes is the greatest commercial problem before us at present.

The war gave a tremendous impulse to the manufacture of dyes in this country. Cut off from their German sources of supply, Americans did wonders in the way of supplying the deficiency. Chemists worked night and day to solve the secrets which had made Germany preeminent in the dye field. Dye concerns sprang up right and left. At the time of the armistice a flourishing American industry, with a boundless future, had risen where only a few puny concerns had previously thrown down the gauntlet to the powerful German makers.

Is this new industry to be swept out of existence by returning German competition from our enemies? The answer must be given soon. Just now, however, it is on the lap of the gods. The authorities at Washington have not yet decided what steps to take to avert the avalanche of cheap dyes which Germany will undoubtedly dump upon the American market if the opportunity is allowed.

German Efforts to "Come Back."

On March 29 the Armistice Commission cabled to Washington that dyes were among the articles the exportation of which from Germany was forbidden. But it was intimated at the same time that exports of German dyes would be allowed if the Governments of the United States and the other allied countries desired such action. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that Germany has vast stocks of dyes, accumulated during the war, and is desperately anxious to market them. Aside from the fact that her production of dyes, even under normal conditions, was such that she supplied nine-tenths of the world's needs, it must be remembered that the manufacture of dyes and that of explosives go hand in hand, so that, as a result of her vast production of munitions in the last four years, Germany turned out such unprecedented quantities of by-products of explosives suitable to dyemaking that her stock of dyes and materials for making them must have reached proportions absolutely unknown before.

Germany, it must be borne in mind, owes her pre-eminence in the dye field largely to the relation between explosives making and dyemaking. Realizing the advantage, in case of war, of having thoroughly equipped dye plants, the German Government, ever harboring plans of military action, encouraged in every way possible the growth of the nation's dye industry and looked on with ever-increasing satisfaction as factory after factory sprang into being, and veritable armies of chemists burned the midnight oil in their laboratories, working out formulas for dyes—working, the military autocrats knew only too well, toward the success of those plans of military aggression which at last bore fruit in August, 1914.

Already one important step has been taken to protect the budding American dye industry—the recent organization of the Chemical Foundation, which, having taken over a mass of German dye patents under the amendment to the Trading with the Enemy act of Nov. 4, 1918, proposes to dispose of these patents to American manufacturers qualified to turn out a product equal to or better than what was formerly made by the German holders of the patents.

But, it is argued, the work of the Chemical Foundation will not be enough, nor will any tariff, however stiff, keep out German competition. In the past the Germans, despite all sorts of tariff obstacles, repeatedly undersold American competitors, drove them from the field, and then promptly raised the price of dyes to such a point that they realized profits which more than compensated them for their temporary loss while they were waging war against the American dyemakers. This will be repeated in future, it is maintained, even if, as one man put it, "there is a 500 per cent. duty on German dyes imported into this country."

Protection for Our Markets.

What is needed, some of those most interested in the growth of the American dye industry assert, is either a complete embargo on the importation of German dyes for a period sufficient to allow the American dye manufacturers to fortify themselves in this market, or, at least, a licensing system by which the quantities of German dye imports into this country may be so curtailed that German competition cannot throttle the Americans. One of the reasons adduced for allowing the Germans to send some dyes to this country is that they have practically nothing much with which to pay for American food sent to relieve their need beyond dyes and potash.

To get an idea of what the supplanting by Americans of the German interests which controlled the dye industry really means, it is necessary to get a birds-eye view of the magnitude of the German monopoly as it existed before the war. The growth of the German dye trust from the humble beginnings of half a century ago to the octopus of 1914 is a business romance of the first water. The section of the Alien Property Custodian's report devoted to dyes, toward the preparation of which Joseph H. Choate, Jr., was a leading contributor, tells the story of the rise of the German monopolists, the Machiavellian fostering of their efforts by the German Government, and their discomfiture at the hands of Americans, in a style worthy of many a novel of romantic adventure. The following are salient features of the narrative:

The German dye industry had grown by leaps and bounds since the middle of the nineteenth century. A combination of natural advantages and national characteristics led to rapid advance. The industrial districts in which the necessary materials and other facilities were found or developed were exceptionally compact. Distances were short, transportation easy, labor cheap, docile, and stable. The German habit of mind was peculiarly fitted for the chemical research work necessary in dye making, particularly for the interminable deals will of the manufacturer, but upon the inexorable laws of chemistry. The proportion of the various substances obtained can be varied slightly by skillful manipulation, but only to a small extent. The manufacturer cannot avoid producing large quantities of certain materials in order to get perhaps smaller quantities of others.

At each step by-products are produced in addition to the products sought. The obvious result is that, unless the final product can be sold at a colossal price, uses or markets must be found for most of the by-products.

Linked with Explosives Industry.

The most important feature of these by-products is the relation they bear to the explosives industry. All the most important explosives of today are either coal-tar products or the result of chemical processes requiring the use of coal-tar products.

Three things are apparent in regard to a business conducted under such conditions. One is that, unless limited to the manufacture of a very few carefully selected products, it must be carried out on a large scale with the aid of immense resources in the way of capital and technique. Another is that, if the business is carried out on a large scale, one of its most important features will inevitably be the maintenance of large research laboratories to work out the problems raised by the necessity of disposing of by-products. A third is that the connection with the explosives industry is so close that no Government which gives any serious consideration to the possibilities of war could fail to see the necessity of aiding and controlling the industry. The truth of each of these propositions was at once demonstrated in the history of the German dyestuff industry. From an early period the manufacture became concentrated in a few important companies.

These, ultimately six in number, developed into establishments producing practically complete lines of dyes and manufacturing most of their own crudes and intermediates as well as many of their acids and heavy chemicals.

The improvements brought about by research laid heavy emphasis on the value of quantity production. Quantity production, carried on by competing houses, led to overproduction. Overproduction led to a determined effort to establish and maintain large export trade. The natural advantages of the German industry, as compared to the industry of other countries, prevented serious competition in Germany itself. The Government's tariff and other policies kept home prices up.

It was evidently to the advantage of any manufacturer to produce far more than he could sell in the home market, even if his export trade had to be carried on at a loss, when by so doing he could use a process so economical that his profits on home trade would be largely increased. Accordingly, German dyestuffs began to appear in every country at prices which manufacturers in those countries could not meet. The inevitable result was that in country after country the domestic manufacture was destroyed or stifled in its cradle. As soon as this had been accomplished it was no longer necessary for the German manufacturers to sell at or below cost. Prices were immediately raised and handsome profits realized.

Their Patents Worldwide.

An important aid to the success of German export trade in dyes was the advantage taken of the patent laws of the several countries. Owing to the immensely greater number of research chemists engaged in this work in Germany, far more patentable inventions were made by the Germans than by the chemists of any other nation. As there was substantially no effort (with small exceptions) by any of the German concerns to manufacture in the United States, these patents were obviously obtained and held in order to prevent the formation of an American dye industry and to make impossible importation from other countries. The latter of these two purposes seems to have been the more important in the German mind. They seem to have had no fear that any American industry could be established on a competing basis.

As if the legitimate advantages of the German industry, supplemented by the ruthless if legal tactics of dumping and destructive underselling, were not enough, the methods of the great German houses in carrying on their business in this country were from the first honeycombed with corruption.

To the Alien Property Custodian the dye industry immediately became a big problem. The vital character of that industry was due not to its financial importance, since the consumption of dyes in the United States at the time of the outbreak of the war did not exceed $25,000,000 a year in cost to the consuming industries, nor to the fact that these dyes were absolute essentials to industries producing perhaps $2,500,000,000 of goods annually, but most of all to the fact that the technical skill and equipment provided by a successful dye industry furnished the means, and almost the sole means, to which every nation must look for advances in the application of chemical science to practical undertakings. No other industry offers a livelihood to any such large numbers of highly trained scientific chemists nor any such incentive to continuous and extended research.

The opening of the year 1914 found nine-tenths of the dyes used in our industries supplied by German houses, and the great bulk of these by the six largest German houses. At this time each of these six giants was represented in this country by a subsidiary American corporation. The outbreak of the war cut off the importation of dyes from Germany. There immediately sprang up a number of American companies, mostly small, organized to embark in the manufacturing business. By strenuous efforts these companies contrived to avert the threatened dye famine which the curtailment of the German supply apparently rendered inevitable. Commencing with those dyes which were easiest to produce, and gradually extending to a limited number of the more essential and well known of the non-patented colors, the production increased until the requirements of the textile trade were being met and a considerable export business had sprung up.

In the meantime the representatives of the German houses were holding their organizations together and keeping their trade as best they could by doling out their remaining stocks and by selling under their own names American products, sometimes mixed with their own German goods. These representatives were waiting for the end of hostilities and were ready at a moment's notice to re-embark in the importing business and assist their German parent houses to destroy the new American industry.

It was, therefore, one of the vital tasks of the Alien Property Custodian to ascertain every trace of German ownership in the new industry, and particularly in the American representatives of the German trust. All of the companies in which any alien enemies held stock were ordered to report such ownership. About half of those American chemical enterprises now known to be German owned complied more or less promptly. The rest, mostly relying upon pretended transfers by which the stock had ostensibly been put in the hands of American citizens, paid no attention to the act until the activities of the Bureau of Investigation disclosed the facts. In some cases the camouflage which concealed the true ownership was of a much subtler and more effective description.

But in the end the German dye men were unable to conceal their holdings.

Now comes the second part of the big task. The enemy has been scotched, not killed. Those who scotched him are trying to see that he does not regain his power to strike. They are working to insure adequate protection to our baby dye industry while it has not yet learned to walk, and the establishment of the Chemical Foundation is a preliminary toward such protection.

It was formed for the purpose of acquiring by purchase the German patents and holding them as a trustee for American industry. The Foundation's aims are "the Americanization of such institutions as may be affected thereby, the exclusion of or elimination of alien interests hostile or detrimental to the said industries, and the advancement of chemical and allied science and industry in the United States." The President is Francis P. Garvan, the new Alien Property Custodian; associated with him are ex-Justice George L. Ingraham, Otto T. Bannard, Cleveland H. Dodge, Benjamin H. Griswold, and Ralph Stone.

If, as the Germans now boast, they have during the war worked out entirely new dyes superior to their past productions, the protection afforded by the Chemical Foundation will be invaluable, according to Mr. Palmer, since it has been the uniform experience of dye manufacturers that the introduction of new classes of dyestuffs follows only several years after the patenting of the original inventions on which their manufacture depends. Thus the later dyes of today depend largely upon the patents of three or four years ago. The patents transferred to the Chemical Foundation include many German patents of 1917 and even of 1918, and also many applications still pending, which patents undoubtedly include the results of the research upon which must be based the manufacture of any new dyes which the Germans are now able to produce and market.

"It appears to be the universal view of the most competent manufacturers in this country," says Mr. Palmer, "that, given five years of freedom from German competition, the American industry can hold its own."



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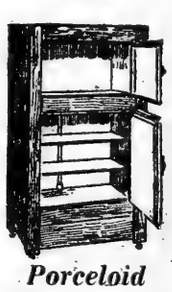
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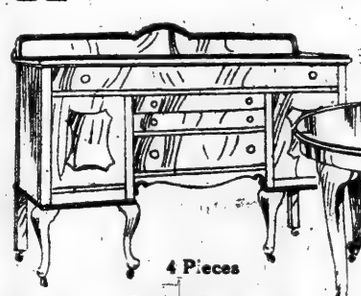
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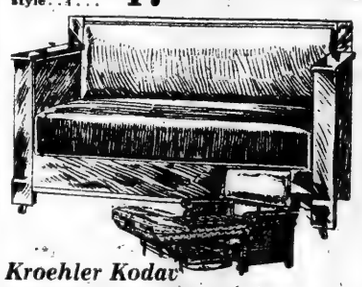
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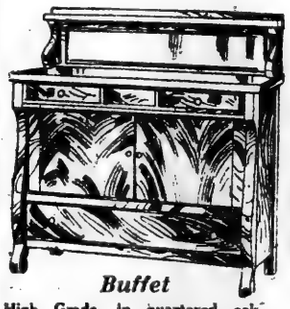
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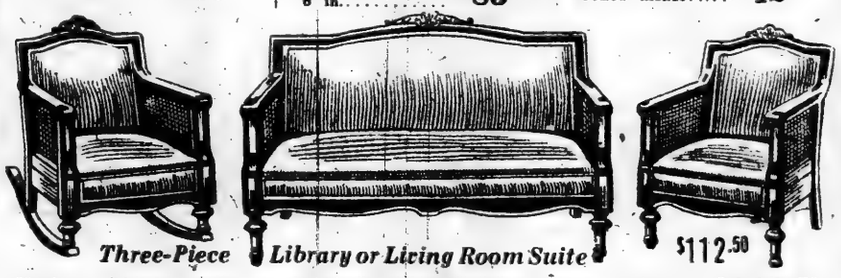
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High Grade Wilton Rugs

8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.....$85.00

High Grade Wilton Rugs

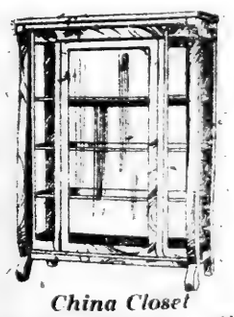
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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1919.

TOO MUCH OPTIMISM BEHIND BRITAIN'S WAR TRAGEDIES

Misfortunes and Mistakes Which Helped the Germans in Early Years of the Struggle—"The Blood Bath of the Somme" in 1916 and Vast Sacrifices Through 1917

By PHILIP GIBBS

III.

LOOKING back on those years of war I remember many mornings of hope which ended in evenings of gloom and tragedy; the mornings of battle when large numbers of British troops assembled secretly for some great assault upon the enemy's lines, knowing that there would be hard and costly fighting, but buoyed up by the belief that they would smash a way through and inflict a bloody defeat.

Nearly always in those first three years of war our Generals were overconfident and our men uplifted by an optimism due to a faith in their own courage. This faith among the men was the quality by which after many frightful battles and fearful losses they did at last smash their way to victory. Without that supreme conviction in success they could never have attempted the things they did nor recovered from the disasters that befell them.

In my humble opinion some of our Generals should have tempered their own optimism—due to the same racial qualities as that of their men—by more caution and a closer knowledge of the enemy's strength, because in many cases the British troops were called upon to attempt the impossible and to make a sacrifice of life on account of overwhelming hazards. Criticism, however, is easy now. We were an army of amateurs fighting the strongest professional army in the world, and our Generals and their staffs had to learn by many bitter lessons, and our men had to suffer while they were learning.

One of the Worst Battles.

One of our early battles and one of our worst was that of Loos, which began on Sept. 25, 1915. It was fought in conjunction with the French on our right who had decided to assault the Vimy Ridge above Arras, and after its capture to go forward to the south and east of the city of Lens.

Our plan was to capture the village of Loos and to encircle Lens on the north and west by sweeping over Hill 70 and getting into the suburbs of Loos, through the mining villages of St. Pierre and St. Auguste. Our information as to the enemy's strength was very inaccurate and before the assault our men were told that they had only weak forces against them, so that they would have an easy breakthrough. They were also told to go ahead as fast and as far as they could, with the promise that all the ground they took would be held by supporting troops following close upon their heels.

Sir John French was then Commander in Chief, and the main thrust was to be delivered by our First Army, commanded at that time by Sir Douglas Haig. We had massed a large number of guns behind our lines, and three days before the battle began I saw them open a terrific and destructive bombardment upon the enemy's defensive systems, and that fire never ceased day or night, so that the village of Loos was flung into a heap of ruin and the mining works around Lens were torn and mangled into fragments of twisted steel.

The town of Bethune on our side of the lines was the assembly place of our men and through its old Grand Place on a day of snow and sleet went a surging tide of men and horses and guns. The men wore their "hairies," or goatskin coats, to which the snow clung, and they had white snow wreaths upon their steel hats. They belonged to the infantry, artillery, and transport of the 1st, 7th, 9th, 15th, and 47th Divisions, who were to assault next day at dawn. There were Scots of the Black Watch among the English troops of the 1st Division, and the 15th Division was composed entirely of Scottish Territorials, who were about to fight their first big battle. The 47th Division was composed of London Territorials, volunteer soldiers from the great old city who were inspired that day of battle with the old spirit of death or glory.

When the assault began at dawn the Scots went forward to the music of their pipes, screaming the charge under heavy shellfire, and the London boys, not to be outdone by this music, went over the top playing mouth-organs to the music hall song of "Bulls, Hullo, It's a Different Girl Again." One company actually dribbled a football all the way to Loos to show their contempt of death. The battle began with success as far as concerned the Scots of the 15th Division and the Londoners of the 47th. The Gordons were first through the German lines and into the enemy's village of Loos, where they made many prisoners, and they were followed by the Black Watch, Seaforths, Camerons, and Highland Light Infantry. Then they assaulted and captured Hill 70 beyond. The Londoners on the right were also successful and kept pace with the Scots, fighting gallantly, under frightful fire and against the desperate defense of the enemy. Some parties of the Scots with Londoners among them went on to the mining village of St. Auguste on the outskirts of Loos, but none of that gallant band ever came back.

Gassed Men Fell Gasping.

Terrible things had happened on the left and on the right. On the left the 1st Division had prepared to assault behind a wave of poison gas and the heavy vapor rolled into gullies, and then was swirled back to their own lines, so that numbers of men were gassed and fell choking and gasping for breath.

German prisoners told us that day that our gas hardly touched them, and they even said, with insolent laughter, that they "rather liked the scent of it," adding that the English always had to copy German methods, and copied them badly. The 7th and 9th Divisions, attacking the Hohenzollern redoubt and the quarries near Hulluch, had severe and costly fighting, gaining their first objectives, but being checked and partly thrown back at the end of the day. On the right the French had attacked with magnificent courage and had swept through Souchez to the lower slopes of the Vimy Ridge, but after heavy losses of French youth failed to carry the heights. By that failure all failed, and it was clear that Lens would not be ours.

After that black things happened on the British battlefront. The assaulting divisions, now on Hill 70, came under heavy German counterattacks by fresh divisions of the enemy's reserves, and they were weak in numbers after their hard fighting. They looked back in vain for the supporting troops, but no battalions came to their relief. Two divisions were on the way, the 21st and the 24th, but owing to a faulty timetable they had started late and far back from the fighting line. They became hopelessly tangled up in traffic on the roads, and were exhausted by long marching and by hunger long before they reached their place on the battlefield. Then they took their own transport and cookers too far forward into a murderous place called Philosophe, and all their wagons were smashed to pieces by shellfire.

These two divisions had never fought before; the officers were inexperienced and had no knowledge of the ground, and when that evening the men were brought up to the support of the forward troops under heavy fire and against a fierce German counterattack, they became confused and demoralized. Many of their officers behaved with the greatest gallantry and led forward small bodies of men who fought and died, but the mass of them fell back in disorder.

Fault of Leadership at Loos.

It was the fault of leadership and not of courage, because afterward these two divisions did heroic things in many great battles, but this battle of Loos was for them a black tragedy. It continued for several days, and the guards were thrown in to recapture Hill 70 and a black slag heap called Fosse 8, but they were cut to pieces by the German fire and had to fall back. They did so as though on parade, with perfect and glorious discipline, but their losses were dreadful, and the battle of Loos failed in its objective.

I saw Sir John French riding behind the lines on a white horse speaking to the walking wounded who came back and thanking them for their gallantry. That was on a day when I walked up to Loos and saw the dead strewn in the trenches, and did not expect myself to get back alive. It was the last big battle commanded by Sir John French, and shortly afterward he relinquished his position as Commander in Chief to Sir Douglas Haig, upon whom that responsibility had fallen.

The battle of Loos in its larger aspect was a dismal failure, but it proved one thing, and that was the superb courage of the private soldiers and battalion officers of the assaulting divisions, and the splendor of the Guards. The men were great soldiers and needed only great leadership.

The British armies learned their biggest lessons in the two battles of the Somme. That is to say, our Divisional Corps, army and general staffs learned their lessons, for the men had nothing to learn in human courage, and did what they were told in their method of attack, and were marvelously obedient to their discipline and training. Undoubtedly many mistakes were made in the way of command. It would be fantastic to suppose that an army, like ours, made up for the most part of amateur soldiers, could conduct war on this scale without many blunders and much ignorance of modern conditions. The higher command had had no real experience of staff work dealing with large bodies of troops and conducting battles over a wide front.

Two Fatal Mistakes.

In the earlier battles of the Somme two fatal mistakes were made, as all our Generals now acknowledge. Our men were not taught to follow close enough behind our barrage fire, and actions were fought on too narrow a front. We learned in the first place that unless men took the risk of keeping close behind the moving wall of high explosives flung by our guns in front of them, with inevitable casualties from shells that burst too close, they would suffer far greater casualties because the German troops would have time to get out of their dugouts and tunnels after the barrage fire had passed over them and sweep our men to death with machine-gun fire. In the second place, it was found that if a battle were fought against some isolated village, or wood, or section of trenches, the enemy would quickly signal to all his batteries for miles around, and from a wide area of artillery twenty miles or so on each side of our point of attack there would be directed an annihilating fire upon our advancing troops.

Before those lessons were learned the British armies suffered devastating losses. They attacked and captured the ruins of Contalmaison and fell in great numbers. Again and again they captured Delville Wood and High Wood and had to retreat from the ground they had won because they were slashed and mangled under concentrated gunfire, murderous in its effect.

I watched our men go into those places and my heart bled for them, and my spirit cried out in agony, because of the intolerable sight of that tumult of fire upon the places they had entered. And I saw them come out again, as when the 9th (Scottish) Division with the South African Brigade came out of Delville Wood, a poor, thin remnant of this glorious body of troops who had gone into battle, led out by some pipers who played the "Flowers o' the Forest" as a lament for the dear dead they had left behind; and, again, when the Irish Division came back from Guillemont. They, too, were but a little band of comrades, and some of their battalions were down to the strength of companies, and some of their companies, but a handful of men, had lost all their officers, and were led back by sergeants or corporals. I stood beside their Brigadier—General Ramsay—and he shouted out to them: "Bravo, Munsters! Bravo, Connaughts! You did darn well, Dublins!" and he had tears in his eyes as these poor, tired boys of his pulled themselves up and marched past him with an effort at a jaunty air.

In capturing and holding the Pozieres Ridge the Australians alone lost 20,000 men, and the total losses of the British Army in killed and wounded were 450,000 in the battles of the Somme. That was a fearful price to pay for victory. But it was victory, and the Germans had also lost great sums of life, and all these fields were strewn with their dead.

"The Blood-Bath of the Somme."

Many of their batteries were blown to bits and the gunners lay around them in rags and ribbons of flesh. Under Loupart Wood, on a small plot of ground, I saw 800 German dead, and it is no wonder that the German soldiers called these battles "The Blood-Bath of the Somme." They were demoralized and stricken with terror because of the fury of our gunfire and the unceasing sequence of our infantry assaults, and at the beginning of 1917 they made their first retreat on a wide front before the British, going back twenty miles to the shelter of their great Hindenburg line, which they had been digging for a year.

Another series of attacks by the British began in April of 1917 as part of a great strategical plan in connection with the French under General Nivelle, then for a short time Generalissimo of the French and British Armies. The French had prepared a big offensive in the Champagne, and he called upon Sir Douglas Haig and the British armies to attack at Arras and draw in as many German divisions as possible, so that the French could attack a divided German defense. Then his blow would, if successful, smash through the enemy lines, put a heavy strain upon the German reserves, and Sir Douglas Haig would at that moment attack the ridges around Ypres and drive the Germans from the Belgian Coast.

It was a bold scheme, but unfortunately the French were not successful. They came up against what they call a "bec de gaz," a gas bracket, which is a slang expression for saying that they took a hard knock. It was so hard and cost the lives of so many thousands of men, owing to Hindenburg's new system of "elastic" defense, that General Nivelle, very wisely, abandoned the offensive. But, to use a vulgar expression, it left the British "in the cart." Sir Douglas Haig had launched his attack against Arras with complete success on the first days of battle.

Following a hurricane of fire which I saw sweeping the enemy's lines as though a thousand volcanoes were in eruption, the Canadians, with the Highlanders of the 51st Division on their right, captured the whole length of the great Vimy Ridge, so that a few hours after the battle had begun the entire German population of the ridge, except those who were dead, were down our side of the lines as prisoners.

And on the right, out from Arras, the 15th Division of Scots, and the 56th Londoners, with other English troops, smashed their way through a maze of trenches, through many ruined villages, like Neuville Vitasse and Henin and Heninel, and pushed forward on each side of the valley of the Scarpe, thousands of prisoners falling into their hands. So far, in spite of our heavy losses, we might claim success. But after that there were many dreadful little battles, fought as "team work" for the French, which cost us very dear and led to no great issue.

Gallant but Rash Adventure.

On April 11 the village of Monchy, on the hill beyond Arras, was attacked and captured by our cavalry. That was a gallant but a rash adventure, and, looking back upon it, I am certain that it was no job for cavalry to do. The village of Monchy, on the hill top, was still standing when I saw it that morning with roofs still on its houses and unbroken walls and a white château only a little scarred by shell fire. A few hours later it was wiped off the map, and that was when the cavalry were in. They were men of the 10th Hussars, the Essex Yeomanry, and the Blues, and I saw them going over Observation Ridge on the way to Monchy, the rush of splendid bodies of men riding at the gallop in a snowstorm which covered them with white mantle and crowned their steel hats.

In the valleys below the hill was a mass of cavalrymen standing by their horses, stamping to keep themselves warm. While I was there a German airplane flew low above them and then whisked back to the enemy's lines. I guessed what would happen, and I guessed right.

A few minutes later German guns were ranged upon the ground in which all these men and horses were assembled and shells burst among them and the ground was strewn with dead boys and mangled beasts. But the assaulting squadrons of cavalry rode on until they topped the ridge and swept round the village of Monchy, while immediately intense shrapnel fire burst over them, so that they were slashed by bullets and many men and horses fell. Among them was the Cavalry General, Bulkely Johnson, and I saw his dead body on a stretcher carried back through the ruined village of Tilloy by a small party of troopers. But the cavalry made a dash to the northern side of the village and the enemy fled from them.

It is an astonishing thing that two withered old French women stayed in the village all through the fighting. When our troopers rode in these women came running forward, frightened and crying "Camarades!" as though in fear of the enemy. When our men surrounded them they were full of joy, and held up their scraggy old faces to be kissed by the troops, who leaned over their saddles to give their greeting.

Afterward Monchy was filled with a fury of shellfire, so that hardly a horse remained alive, and the cavalry suffered heavy losses, and had to come back on foot, leaving the village on the hill to be attacked again and captured again by our infantry of the 15th and 37th Divisions, who were also mowed down by fire.

How Tired, Brave Men Bore Pain.

In the country around there were many other battles, in which our men were slashed with machine-gun fire from both sides of the Scarpe, and day after day I saw our walking wounded coming back over those fields, streams of those tired, brave men who bore their pain with almost stoic endurance, so that there was hardly a groan to be heard anywhere.

They formed in a long queue outside the dressing station beneath the citadel of Arras, covered with mud and too weary and spent to talk, outside in the sunlight, waiting their turn to enter. Some of the men lay down on the bank in queer, distorted attitudes, very like death, and slept there.

Others came hobbling, with each arm around the neck of the stretcher bearers, or stumbled forward gropingly. It was the whimper of those blind boys and the agony on their faces which was most pitiful; those and the men smashed about the face and head, so that only their eyes stared through the white masks of bandages. A tragic picture, which lives in my memory.

On May 3 there was an attack in the dark, before dawn, and that was a fatal mistake, for which our poor men paid a high price. When dawn came many of them found that they had passed through the enemy's line and that they were cut off. Their only hope was to smash their way through and back. This they tried to do. The East Kents, or "Buffs," young soldiers from the "Garden of England," were among those who tried. "It's up to the Buffs!" shouted a little Lieutenant, who was one of the few officers left in command, and, heading his men, he attacked two lines of trenches filled with Germans, and that little band hacked its way through with the bayonet, and some, but not many, came back to our lines. The attack in the dark was a tragic affair.

As I have said, all this was "team work" for the French, but, owing to the failure of the French offensive in the Champagne, Sir Douglas Haig and the British armies were confronted with a hard task when they set out, too late in the year, to capture the ridges of Flanders around Ypres. Because every time we smashed one German division a fresh one was brought up from the French front.

We had one great and successful battle at Wytschaete and Messines on June 7, beginning with nineteen mine explosions under the German lines, the most amazing and frightful spectacle ever seen in war, and ending with a march through of our troops to their ultimate objectives, with light losses and the capture of many thousands of prisoners. But after that we had the worst of luck with the weather. As soon as the battles began beyond Ypres the rain began, and hardly ceased until the end of the year.

In a previous article I have already described the foul conditions through which our men had to fight—that twenty-mile belt of cratered land with every shell hole filled with water so that our men were stuck and drowned in bogs and swamps when they went forward against the German concrete block houses. Our losses were appalling in men and guns and tanks. But in spite of those losses our men fought on with grim, desperate valor, capturing ridge after ridge and destroying great numbers of the enemy.

Too Great a Sacrifice.

It seems to me now as it did then that our men were called upon for too great a sacrifice, and that these battles ought never to have been fought. Some of the battles were just massacres of young flesh and blood—our flesh and blood—in those infernal swamps.

One of the worst days of all came on Oct. 12, when in storms of rain English, Australian, and New Zealand troops made another desperate attempt to gain the heights of Passchendaele. They failed, and were cut down in swaths by machine gun fire and thousands of wounded poured back again to the dressing stations and field hospitals. These men of ours cursed the weather as the cause of their ill-luck. They cursed it with deep and lurid oaths, cursed it wet and cursed it cold, by day and night, by duckboards and mule tracks, by shell holes and swamps. For it was weather which caused their defeat, and held them in the mud when they had set their hearts on the heights. It was this mud that beat them. Man after man said that to me.

"Fritz couldn't have stopped us," said an Australian boy, warming his hands and body by a brazier after a night in the cold slime which was still plastered about him. "It was the mud which gave him his chance."

"It was the mud that did us in," said an officer of the Berkshires, sitting up in a stretcher and speaking wearily. "We got bogged and couldn't keep up with the barrage. That gave the German machine gunners time to get to work on us. It was their luck."

A young Scottish Borderer, shivering so that his teeth chattered, spoke hoarsely, and there was no warmth in him except the fire in his eyes. "We had a fearful time," he said, "but it was the spate of mud that kept us back."

"Whenever we got near to Fritz he surrendered or ran," said a young Sergeant of the East Surreys. "We should have had him beat with solid ground beneath us, but we all got stuck in the bog, and he came out of his blockhouses and machine gunned us as we tried to get across the shell-holes, all filled like young ponds, and sniped us when we could not drag one leg after another."

Those were some of our bad battles. But through them all shines out the valor of the British soldier, grim, enduring, patient, refusing to surrender the courage of his soul to the devils of despair, and going on to the end of his job even through his goal were death.

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HISTORY OF THE THIRD DIVISION, REGULARS, IN FRANCE

Operations of the Organization on the Marne and in the Jaulgonne Salient, Where It Stopped Two German Divisions, Described by Its Chief of Staff

By COLONEL ROBERT C. KELTON, Chief of Staff, 3d Division, U. S. Army.

ON July 14, 1918, the 3d Division, United States, held a sector extending along the south bank of the Marne River, from the Eastern edge of Chateau-Thierry to a point on the river one kilometer due west of Varennes, a distance of nine kilometers on the east and west line and of almost twelve kilometers measuring along the river bank.

The division sector was divided into four sub-sectors, each held by one regiment, with one battalion in the front line, one battalion in support, and the third battalion in reserve. Machine-gun battalions were assigned to brigade sectors, and the guns employed for the defense of the sectors were echeloned in depth to provide a deep checkerboard formation. The division reserve consisted of three companies of the 4th Infantry, located in rear of the left sub-sector. From west to east the sub-sectors were held by the 4th, 7th, 30th, and 38th Infantry Regiments, respectively. The 10th Field Artillery had taken position in the eastern half of the division sector and had been assigned to the support of the 6th Brigade, the 76th Field Artillery in the western half of the sector being assigned to the support of the 5th Brigade. The 18th Field Artillery was on this date just coming into position, the last battery being caught on the road by the bombardment of the night of July 14-15. The units of this regiment and the French units already in sector were given the mission of general support in the zone of the division.

Four general lines of defense had been organized, but the defensive works constructed were in a rather elemental stage, due to several circumstances, the most important of which were the more or less open character of the recent fighting, the lack of engineer personnel and the constant shifting of units in the early stages of organization, and the continual changes in sector limits, occasioned by the army corps organization and reorganization. The first of these lines, consisting of isolated pits and machine-gun emplacements along the river bank, was intended to serve principally as a line of observation. Close in rear of this line a more strongly garrisoned defensive position providing a more or less continuous line of rifle fire (in compliance with orders 38th A. C.), had been established along the railroad track. The so-called main line of resistance extended along the slopes of the first hills south of the Marne, although this line was intended to be continuous eventually, the main reliance was placed upon certain groups or strong points fairly well organized. The fourth, or reserve line, followed the slopes about the crest of the second ridge to the south of the Marne, extending into the Surmelin Valley on the east. In rear of the division, a fairly strong position on the reverse slope of the hills had been organized by the Sixth Army, and was garrisoned by the 28th Division, United States, and the 73d Division, French.

Had Little Protection.

As stated above, the organization of the position held was far from being completed. Dugouts for use as P. C.'s and dressing stations and a number of splinter proofs had been installed. Fire trenches existed along the front edges of woods and at certain isolated points, but were not of sufficient depth to afford reasonable protection from shellfire. The small, isolated pits in the forward areas were, however, much nearer completion and were all fairly well camouflaged. A bretelle position garrisoned by three companies of the 7th Infantry and a machine-gun company was in process of construction from Le Rocq Château to Bochnge Farm, and another bretelle garrisoned by one battalion of the 38th Infantry had been commenced with a veiw to extending it along the eastern edge of Bois de la Jute and the northern edge of the woods south of St. Eugene.

Four battalions of divisions had been retained by the corps or the army, for the purpose of garrisoning army positions, but on the 13th of July all but one of these battalions were returned to the division and on the night of the 14th of July, this one remaining battalion had been put at the disposal of the division commander to accomplish the relief of one battalion of the 30th Infantry. Each sub-sector was held in general by one battalion in the forward area and one battalion in support. Three companies of the 4th Infantry were at the disposal of the division commander. Three companies of the 7th Infantry constituted the garrison of the Le Rocq bretelle position. Two companies of the 38th Infantry were in the Bois de la Jute on short bretelle and the remainder of the units were in position at the disposal of the regimental commanders.

Division orders outlining the plan of defense prescribed that all units hold the ground intrusted to them and that lost ground be immediately regained by local counterattack. Pursuant to corps orders it was directed that this stubborn defense begin at the most advanced line and be continued by each unit, however small, even though the enemy succeeded in gaining ground to both sides and in rear of that unit. The use of gas and smoke had been foreseen and sub-sector commanders had been directed to prepare their plans of defense accordingly, but this particular point was not yet sufficiently covered so that proper precautions could be taken without loss in personnel and great confusion resulting therefrom.

Heavy Enemy Artillery.

The enemy artillery was known to have been heavily reinforced during the first part of July, and every prominent point in the 3d Division sector had been accurately registered upon. Just prior to the 14th of July there was considerable decrease in the enemy's artillery activity, with a corresponding increase in his aerial activity. On a number of occasions reports of observers indicated that "metallic cylinders" were being handled from wheeled transportation on the north bank of the river and that work, accompanied by pounding iron, was in progress.

Although absolutely no movement was noted during the day, every night observers reported movement of individuals, groups, wagons, and other forms of transportation. Prisoners taken by our patrols which had crossed the river on several occasions reported having heard remarks of an offensive, but were unable or unwilling to definitely locate the objective of this offensive. Information was, however, finally gained by the army from a captured pioneer officer, who located Dormans as one of the probable points of crossing. This information when pieced together served as a warning and enabled the artillery to prepare and open their counteroffensive preparation before the enemy's bombardment had commenced.

On July 14 a gas-shell attack on the enemy's positions north of the Marne had been ordered by the 38th Army Corps, to begin at 8 P. M. Shortly after this shelling commenced telephone orders were received directing that general counterpreparation fire be delivered, to commence at 11:30 P. M., as a German attack was expected before daylight. At this time all of the 3d Artillery Brigade, with the exception of one battery of the 18th Field Artillery, (155's,) was in position, and, thanks to the data secured by the French units, which had previously occupied these positions, and to the careful dispositions made by the Commanding General, 3d Artillery Brigade, all of the artillery supporting the division was able to open at once a very effective concentration of fire upon all the avenues of approach on the north bank of the Marne and upon suspected points of enemy concentration.

At midnight the enemy commenced a violent bombardment with gas and high explosive shells. Bombardment was especially violent on the rear line of defense and in the wooded areas and lasted about four hours. Several forms of gas were used, it being noticeable that mustard gas was used only on the rear areas, but that other forms of gas were freely used in those areas in which the enemy had planned to advance.

Battle of the Marne.

The enemy bombardment started about midnight, July 14-15, and extended from Château-Thierry to Dormans and well into the rear areas. This bombardment gave way shortly to a barrage, which continued upon the front lines until about 3:30 A. M. and upon the rear lines until after 10 A. M. About 3:30 A. M., July 15, the enemy commenced his crossing by means of boats and pontoon bridges. One regiment of his troops was caught by our artillery fire at the exits of Bois de Barbillon and suffered very severe casualties, according to statements of prisoners. Another regiment, after three attempts had been made, gave up the plan of crossing opposite the 38th Infantry, due to our heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, and over to the east, where crossing was finally effected, resulting in a mass movement upon the positions of the 38th Infantry.

Shortly after the first troops of the enemy crossed the river the troops on the right of this division gave way, with the result that at 5 A. M., July 15, the 38th Infantry was devoid of any support on its right flank and was forced to present a line of resistance facing the east to resist enemy pressure from that direction. In the meantime, the enemy had crossed on the Plain of Mezy, and his heavy masses of troops were hurled against the advanced elements of the 30th Infantry and 7th Infantry. Such of these elements as were not entirely destroyed were finally forced to retire to the woods on the slopes north of Crezancy and in the vicinity of Fossoy. This in turn exposed the left flank of the 38th Infantry, which still held its ground. At this time the 7th Infantry started a movement to regain the lost terrain and was successful after twelve hours of effort, during which a number of patrols and small bodies of troops penetrated into the woods east of Fossoy and on to the Plain of Mezy. The limits of the 30th Infantry in the woods north of Crezancy maintained their position and delivered a deadly machine-gun and rifle fire upon the advancing German troops, with the result that no Germans reached the Fossoy-Crezancy road at any time and that no German reached our positions in these woods and remained alive or uncaptured. The accounts of the action of the companies of the various units are set forth in the accompanying reports of organization commanders. The advanced elements of the 38th Infantry were withdrawn toward evening on the 15th and that regiment was directed to prepare for resistance along the western crest of the Surmelin Valley, in the event of a heavy German attack delivered from the east.

On the Jaulgonne Salient.

Patrols, on having penetrated into the woods east of the Surmelin Valley and the statements of prisoners having been cross-examined, some estimate of the German forces which had crossed the river was made possible. The division commander wished to secure at least two fresh battalions from the Army Corps Reserve, 28th Division, and some French units, with which to make counterattack in the direction of Reuilly and clean out the Jaulgonne salient. After repeated requests permission was finally obtained to deplete the strength on the left of the division, (4th Infantry,) and, with the troops obtained, coupled with a few divisional reserve units, which still remained available, to make this attack. It was then too late, however, as the German troops had already commenced their crossing of the river. The division immediately moved forward to keep contact with the retreating enemy and crossed the river—the 4th Infantry by means of the Château-Thierry Bridge on July 21, and late the same evening the 7th Infantry near Fossoy by boat.

From this date until the division was relieved in the line the fighting assumed a more or less open character and consisted almost entirely of machine-gun

(Continued on Page 7.)

MARINES NOT IN CHATEAU-THIERRY FIGHT

The Watch-on-the-Rhine, a weekly paper published by the soldiers of the 3d Division at Andernach, Germany, contained on March 21 a statement "for the enlightenment of those who have been misled in regard to what American troops were engaged in the fight for Château-Thierry, and in the great struggle along the Marne last Summer." Part of the article follows:

"From time to time reports have been printed in the newspapers and magazines that a certain division or regiment held a sector of the line in the last battle of the Marne. Most persistent of these reports has been the story of how Château-Thierry was held by the Marines. Evidently some writer got his co-ordinates mixed, or else failed to question the authenticity of a floating tale. Nevertheless, after the story was once in print, every other publication picked it up, and soon the whole nation was being thrilled by the accounts of the imaginary victory of the Marines over the Germans at the apex of the enemy's advance."

One of the erroneous accounts, the writer says, sets forth that in Château-Thierry there are only a few houses on the left bank of the river, and on the right bank of the stream the town is built on the steep slope of a high hill; tells dramatically of the fall of Possoy and Crezancy to the Germans, and states without question that 550,000 Germans crossed the Marne before they were finally repulsed. The main theme of this report is the prevalent story of the Marines at Château-Thierry.

"Any one who has visited this historic town on the Marne," continues the 3d Division's chronicler, "knows that a considerable part of it is located on the south bank, and also that the part of it which lies on the right side of the river is built on the almost level shore of the stream, only a very small part extending up the steep side of the hill. Furthermore, there are many men in the division who know first hand that, contrary to the statements of this writer, the Germans never did hold Crezancy.

"And any one who was present at the time of the fighting will realize that the statement regarding the number of Germans that crossed the river is grossly exaggerated. Many men will also remember that orders were issued to arrest any one in this sector discovered in Marine uniform, as it was known that many spies were masquerading in this uniform; all of which goes to show how groundless and false are many of the stories that have become current in the States.

"Any one, who, after reading the official report of the operations of the 3d Division, is still incredulous, may then turn to General Pershing's report of Nov. 20, where not a single mention is made of Marines fighting in Château-Thierry; or he may go still further and refer to the report of the French commander, who directed the operations of the French in and near Château-Thierry. In any case, he will find that the only troops engaged in this last battle of the Marne were those of the 3d Division, joined on the left at Château-Thierry by the 30th French Division and on the right, near Varennes, by the 125th French Division.

"The purpose in exposing the falsity of these stories that have occurred so frequently in the magazines and newspapers is certainly not to discredit the work of the Marines, for we know that they fought well. But is is important that this entanglement be straightened out before historians gather up these untrue, exaggerated and often ludicrous records, and use them as a basis for a history of the part America played in the great war."

THE PRE-EASTER LULL IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"SHAKUNTALA"

By JOHN CORBIN.

THE paradox of the classics! To most and perhaps all of us, to name a classic is to cause an instinctive revulsion, as if at something difficult, dry, and forbidding. And to most of us—to all who preserve the open mind of childhood and the willingness to find pleasure where pleasure is—actual contact with a classic brings native and spontaneous delight, as irresistible as the warmth of the sun, the eternal majesty of the stars. Possibly our early training has stepped on the toes of a still earlier facility in appreciation. The rigors of education have delivered us into the power of a false etymology, so that we associate the classics with the classroom and the early tyrannies of the pedagogic ruler.

If there should be another Flood,
For refuge hither fly!
For though the rest of the world were wet
This book would still be dry.

In the little white schoolhouse, far up on Ragged Hill, where these lines were first encountered, they seemed the acme of wit and of satire. And they seemed equally apt whether copied into Wentworth's Algebra or into the Rolfe edition of "Hamlet."

The "Shakuntala" of Kalidasa is undoubtedly a classic. But Goethe (who was among the first to recognize the fact when Sir William Jones brought the play to light in 1789 with his translation from the Sanskrit) has given us the least repulsive of all definitions of a classic—a work of art which, after the lapse of a hundred years, remains alive and pleasurable to mankind. Alive and pleasurable! That "Shakuntala" assuredly is, though it was written in far-off India not less than fifteen hundred, and possibly two thousand, years ago—for it is variously dated in almost every century from the era of Julius Caesar to that of the fall of the Roman Empire. And it is not only alive, but perennially youthful; for it is another paradox of the classics that the oldest of them are forever the youngest of all.

Shakuntala is as young as Juliet, as young as Nausicaa. And her portrait is far more exquisitely detailed, if not more complete. It is more intimate than the portrait of any heroine of the most modern theatre. We see her first with two girl companions in their daily task of watering the trees and vines before her hermit guardian's cell. She is, if you please, a little animal, as all young things should be. Earth and water are her friends, and the trees her daily confidantes. Her heart, if as yet she has a heart, is given wholly to another young animal, a spotted fawn. Yet she is not a stranger to the thought of love—far from it. Her companions, like the maids of Shakespeare, "laugh alone"; and when they rally her with the suggestion of marriage her thoughts are seen to be innocent but by no means ignorant. Her beauty is ripe as it is sweet; and Kalidasa has the art to make it, as Bernard Berenson would say, tactile to us. No creature ever snuggled closer to the imagination than this little Hindu beastie of the jungle.

Then the young King comes upon her while hunting in the forest. At the first sight they love. The hermit guardian is absent from his cell, and Shakuntala's light-tongued, prurient girl friends leave them alone. But the passion of Shakuntala and the young King, like all great passion, is reverent, controlled. She sickens, as if from a fever of love; but she does not yield, nor does the King urge her, until the words of a Gandhavra marriage are spoken. At the first coming of love the child animal is no more. Shakuntala is a woman grown.

The idyll gives way to plot—romantic drama. An angry god casts a spell on the young King's memory, so that when Shakuntala comes to his court, in order that their child may be born under fitting auspices, he repudiates her as an impostor. She returns to the jungle. Eventually his memory is restored, and he sets out in search of her. In portraying Shakuntala's humiliation and grief, and the King's remorse and longing, the hand of Kalidasa is firm as always, his touch sympathetic and sure. As the play develops it is humanly true in every moment. The dénouement brings a scene as vivid as the idyll with which the play opened. The King is, as he thinks, childless; and, on his return to the hermit's cell, he finds there a boy of 6, taming a tiger cub to obedience. It is his son—Bharata, the All-tamer, eponymous hero of the Sanskrit epic, Mahabharata. The wilding vigor of the heroic child, and his father's joy in recognizing him, give color to an episode of the utmost humor and beauty, and strike a mood of joy which is consummated in the King's reunion with Shakuntala.

Nothing is more striking in the art of Kalidasa than the manner in which he achieves salient character without ugliness, reality without prosaic realism. As he found his story in the Mahabharata, his hero's lapse of memory was not due to the interposition of any god. It was all too mundane and human. The royal huntsman loved and rode away. But there is a difference between epic and drama, between a deed as sung in verse and as represented in action. And so Kalidasa invented the supernal interposition, to save the face of his hero. As regards minor personages, however, reality pays full tribute, in the form of character and humor. No less than Shakespeare, Kalidasa knew the ways of maidens when they laugh alone. And—like Shakespeare again—he was not too prone to beautify the character of his hero. Before Juliet, Romeo loved Rosaline; and, though modern producers suppress the fact in deference to a pale and pretty-pretty romanticism, it gives character and humor even to the balcony scene. This Hindu hero was not unprovided with wives. Shakuntala shows from the first a jealous regard for them; and the King in his palace is haunted by the notes of their grief at his desertion. But though heard from, and even heard behind the scenes, they do not appear. Reality is not permitted to strike a note of ugliness, or even of irrelevant character.

It is, of course, possible that a greater, dramatist might have kept more closely to the original story, preferring a drama of regeneration to youthful romance. Be that as it may, the art of Kalidasa is certainly not of the very greatest. His spirit inclines to sweetness rather than to strength, to pathos rather than to tragedy, to a gracious dignity rather than to austere nobility. He is more nearly akin to Praxitiles than to Pheidias, to the minor Elizabethans than to Shakespeare. But he is the master always, and his play is today more alive and pleasurable, after fifteen centuries or more, than a romance of yesterday—or tomorrow!

Of Kalidasa's quality as poet and thinker I can speak only under correction. I read Sanskrit in translation, finding—as Oliver Herford once put it—that it loses so much in the original. But in his love of external nature, and in his power of vividly portraying it, I should guess that he is unexcelled, even by the English poets. Many of his stanzas almost miraculously survive translation. The song which is sung off stage by the abandoned Queen needs only the touch of poetic style to make it a little masterpiece. Monier-Williams renders it:

How often hither didst thou rove,
Sweet bee, to kiss the mango's cheek;
Oh! leave not then thy early love,
The lily's honeyed lip to seek.

Professor Ryder's version, I think, touches the chord of tender pathos more truly:

You who kissed the mango-flower,
Honey-loving bee,
Gave her all your passion's power,
Ah, so tenderly—
How can you be tempted so
By the lily, pet?
Fresher honey's sweet, I know;
But—can you forget?

The following lines are spoken by the King when his former love for Shakuntala is subconsciously struggling to regain a seat in his clouded memory—when he is "yearning for some loved one long forgotten":

Not seldom in our happy hours of ease,
When thought is still, the sight of some fair form,
Or mournful fall of music breathing low,
Will stir strange fancies, thrilling all the soul
With a mysterious sadness, and a sense
Of vague yet earnest longing. Can it be
That the dim memory of events long past,
Of friendships formed in other states of being,
Flits like a passing shadow o'er the spirit?

(Monier-Williams.)

In India the workings of the subconscious mind have been a familiar phenomenon for untold centuries; but it is only in quite recent years that the emotional and psychologic mood which is here given voice could have been understood in the Occident. There is also a clear hint of ideas which Wordsworth elaborated so beautifully, though scarcely made more credible, in his "Intimations of Immortality."

With all Kalidasa's sympathy for the outdoor world, he had arrived at a conception of nature which is more austere, and probably truer, than that of the English poets, and which has only of late begun to dawn upon our scientists. Nature is not made for man, any more than man is made for nature. Wordsworth to the contrary notwithstanding, she frequently "betrays" the heart that unwarrantably trusts in her. Ryder says: "Kalidasa understood in the fifth century what Europe did not learn until the nineteenth, and even now comprehends only imperfectly: that man reaches his full stature only as he realizes the dignity and worth of life that is not human. That Kalidasa seized this truth is a magnificent tribute to his intellectual power. Poetical fluency is not rare; intellectual grasp is not very uncommon; but the combination has not been found perhaps more than a dozen times since the world began. Because he possessed this harmonious combination, Kalidasa ranks not with Anacreon and Horace and Shelley, but with Sophocles, Virgil, Milton."

The production by Frank Conroy, which is on at the Greenwich Village Theatre for a series of Tuesday and Friday matinées, has many beauties of fabric and of color, but goes wrong in matters that are perhaps more essential. Instead of the neutral hangings which, as it appears from the text, surrounded the stage of Kalidasa, Livingston Platt has provided localities pictorially realized. It is seldom that the dramaturgy of a master is modified without penalty. The play opens with a scene in which the King and his charioteer are coursing furiously through the jungle in pursuit of a deer. If seen against a neutral background, there would probably be a distinct illusion of speed. But Mr. Platt has given us a "decorative" backing of painted trees seen against a blue sky, in the most modern manner of Gordon Craig and Reinhardt—the immobile outlines of which negative the illusion of speed and reduce the scene to absurdity. The passage ensues in which the young girls water their vines and shrubs. Kalidasa doubtless provided actual plants, as Shakespeare would have done. But Mr. Platt's setting is quite obviously a decorative convention—to water the supposed roots of which is obviously preposterous. And so again illusion is destroyed.

Much cutting of the text is unavoidable; and, on the whole, it has been judiciously done. But not always. Of the petty and characteristic scene in which the King encounters and recognizes his all-taming son, no vestige is left. Tiger cubs are doubtless rare in these parts, and of quite inadequate training as actors. But even though this incident were cut, much of value would remain. For the cutting of the final scene in which the King is reunited with our heroine, the mother of his son and heir, there is no possible excuse. Instead of a deliciously human and quite dramatic finale we have only a tableau of the trio standing aloft on one of Mr. Platt's decorative stage clouds.

It is even more unfortunate that the chief shortcomings in acting should occur in the principal parts. As portrayed by Kalidasa, the King is, it is true, sentimental and languorous; but it is equally true that he is a right royal monarch and huntsman. Mr. Macaulay has many moments that are sensitive and picturesque; but the total effect is of painting the lily. Beatrice Prentice seems intent upon making Shakuntala a quaintly exotic Hindu maiden of constrained attitudes rather than upon making her a primordially impassioned young thing alive and pleasurable to folk of all ages and climes. Well, she succeeds.



Blanche Bates, Completely Transformed as the Madame De Montespan of Philip Moeller's "Molière," Gives One of the Most Brilliant Performances of Her Career.

BROOKLYN THEATRES.

MAJESTIC—"Sleeping Partners."
MONTAUK—"The Invisible Foe."
TELLER'S SCHUBERT—"Maytime."
ORPHEUM.—Bert Williams, Van and Schenck, Franklyn Ardell, Georgie Price, Ivan Bankoff and company, James Watts, Ted Doner, and others.

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

A NEW plan for the trying out of plays will be put into effect this Summer by George C. Tyler, and in all probability by at least two other managers. Beginning on June 3, at the National Theatre in Washington, Mr. Tyler will test four new plays in as many weeks, and with the same company of players. The virtues of this system are obvious: the enormous expense attaching to the formation and transportation of a tryout company will in this case be distributed among four productions, instead of attaching to but one. Should the experiment be successful, in fact, it will be prolonged for an additional four weeks, and another quartet of new plays will be tested.

Mr. Tyler's company will embrace the players who will eventually play the leading rôles in the Broadway productions of the plays in question. Thus Lynn Fontanne will play the principal part in "Made of Money," a comedy by Richard Washburn Child and Porter Emerson Browne, which will probably serve her in New York next season. Miss Fontanne will also play the leading rôle in a play called "A Young Man's Fancy," a comedy along novel lines by John T. McIntyre. Helen Hayes will have the principal part in a piece entitled "The Blossoming of Mary Ann," the work of Sidney Toler, and Marion Short, and will also be seen in the fourth play of the series, in which Alfred Lunt will be featured. Lunt is the young actor who succeeded Eugene O'Brien in "The Country Cousin," and has since been burning up the Far West and environs. A well known author, who has fond hopes of remaining anonymous, has written a play to Lunt's measurements.

In addition to the three players already mentioned, Emily Stevens will join the company for a week if the season should be prolonged. Alexandra Carlisle, Philip Merivale, and Patricia Collinge, all of whom are under Mr. Tyler's management, will play small parts in one or more productions.

Bertha Kalich, it is said, will play a similar season in one of the other Washington theatres at about the same time, and Edgar McGregor is said to contemplate the establishment of a try-out company in Pittsburgh over the Summer.

Speaking of try-outs, Stuart Walker will again have his stock company in Indianapolis this Summer, and will probably test three or four new pieces. Two of these, according to report, are the work of Booth Tarkington, one being a Bolshevist play written in collaboration with Harry Leon Wilson.

Conflicting reports regarding the immediate future of Marjorie Rambeau were issued during the week. A sifting of the various bulletins leaves the indisputable fact that "The Fortune Teller" will end its engagement at the Republic in another week, and that Miss Rambeau will then appear in it for a few weeks in the subway houses. Contrary to report, she will not go into vaudeville, but there is as yet no denial of the announcement that she will play brief stock engagements during the Summer in Salt Lake City, Denver, and San Francisco, appearing in each of these cities in "Eyes of Youth," "Cheating Cheaters," and "Where Poppies Bloom." All three of these cities—Salt Lake City in particular—knew Miss Rambeau in the days before she became a Broadway figure, and accordingly her return will be in the nature of a triumphal entry. Next season, according to an announcement from Mr. Woods's office, Miss Rambeau will be the star of a play called "The Pearl of Great Price," an allegorical drama by Robert H. McLaughlin.

A. H. Woods will return from London in a few days, and will then begin rehearsals of a dramatic novelty by Ralph E. Dyar, a Spokane newspaperman, called "Look and Listen!" It is a "cinemaphonic play," according to the announcement, and its novelty is said to lie in the fact that certain scenes are played in pantomime (the "look" of the title) and others are acted in darkness, (thus the "listen.") The cast will include Olive Wyndham, Florine Arnold, James L. Crane, and George Probert.

An announcement from the management of "Papa," just prior to the production of that comedy at the Little Theatre on Thursday night, had it that "rehearsals have been closely guarded, and little of the story or plot has leaked out for the benefit of Broadwayites." Except, it is assumed, such bits as may have been contained in the published edition of the play, now on sale for about two years.

Joseph Santley and Ivy Sawyer gave their final performances in "Oh, My Dear," the Princess musical revue, last night. Lawrence Wheat and Mattie Burks will be their successors.

In Philadelphia last Wednesday afternoon the perennial "Turn to the Right," was played for the three thousandth time. It is nearly three years since the first production of the play, and at various times there have been two or more companies performing it. Ruth Chester, who originated the rôle of the mother, is still in the cast.

Easter Week promises to bring three or four new attractions, and perhaps more. "Dark Rosaleen" is definitely announced for the Belasco, and "Three For Diana" will succeed "A Sleepless Night" at the Bijou. In addition, "The Woman in Room 13" will be moved to the Republic, thereby leaving the Booth available for a new play (unannounced as yet), and "Keep It to Yourself" will depart from the Thirty-ninth Street, which will provide another opening for a promising attraction. Several other plays also are known to be tottering, and it would not be surprising if the list were suddenly swelled.

A program received from France a few days ago by Roi Cooper Megrue showed that a performance of "Under Cover" had been given at one of the Y. M. C. A. huts in Northern France. Megrue, as a matter of fact, has had three or four of his plays acted for soldiers in France and even in Germany. "It Pays to Advertise," "Under Fire," and "Seven Chances" have been regularly acted, and a single performance of "Tea For Three" took place on Washington's Birthday. Megrue also wrote two one-act plays which theatrical units of the Y. M. C. A. have been playing regularly.

One of the Easter possibilities is a comedy, "It Happens to Everybody," by H. S. Sheldon, author of "The Havoc." "It Happens to Everybody" has been on tour for some night weeks. It is not unlikely, also, that "Luck in Pawn" will essay a return in rewritten form. It is now the property of Mabel Taliaferro.

After all, Mr. Manners and Miss Taylor will not go to London next month. British passport restrictions have compelled an abandonment of the plan to produce "Happiness" in London during the Summer.

THE DRAMATISTS REUNITE

AFTER a quiescent period extending over many years, the Society of American Dramatists and Composers is again becoming an active body. Since its foundation by Bronson Howard, in 1891, this society has been the foremost organization of playwrights—the only one, in fact, with any great weight. In its early days it accomplished no little in the way of betterment of the conditions under which the playwright works—dramatists were not always accorded the high privileges and royalties which are theirs today—and during its period of innocuous desuetude there has been no body to take its place, although the Authors' League has given some attention to playwriting in recent years. Now, however, probably cognizant of what the Actors' Equity Association has done for the performer, the playwrights are preparing anew to band together.

At a meeting a few weeks ago George M. Cohan was elected President of the organization, with Rachel Crothers as Vice President, Percival Wilde Secretary, and Henry Erskine Smith Treasurer. A Committee of Reorganization, which includes William Le Baron, George Broadhurst, Austin Strong, Samuel Shipman, Victor Herbert, Roi Cooper Megrue, Arthur Hopkins, Rida Johnson Young, and Anne Crawford Flexner, was formed. New members were elected—Jane Cowl, Eugene Walter, Stuart Walker, Rita Wellman, Zoe Akins, John L. Golden, Jesse Lynch Williams, and Irving Berlin, among others—provisions were made for the rental of clubrooms in Forty-fourth Street, and a general and determined effort was begun to reestablish the organization as a real factor in the theatre.

In addition to being a social body, the society plans to be of real practical value to the playwright. It will give young writers the opportunity to consult with more experienced dramatists; it will guard against abuses and further the interests of the playwright whenever possible or necessary, and it will aim, in general, to bear the same relation to the theatre in America as does the Society of Dramatic Authors in France to the French stage.

The beginnings of the society, in 1891, make interesting reading for persons interested in the theatre. It was founded as the American Dramatists' Club, and grew out of a dinner given to the veteran playwright, Charles Gaylor, by Bronson Howard at the old Lotos Club, at 149 Fifth Avenue on Dec. 15, 1891. To this dinner Mr. Howard brought all the playwrights of his acquaintance, and it was there resolved that it would be a good business stroke on the part of those who wrote plays to form an organization.

Among those present on this occasion were Chandos Fulton, T. R. Sullivan, Franklin Fyles, E. E. Kidder, Benjamin F. Roeder (now general manager for David Belasco), Walter C. Bellows, A. Grattan Donnelly, Clyde Fitch, Alfred Roland Haven, Howard P. Taylor, Paul M. Potter, Maurice Neville, G. Cheever Goodwin, Henry C. DeMille, Edward M. Alfriend, Augustus Pitou, Will R. Wilson, G. C. Roach, C. A. Byrne, Anson Pond, C. W. Keller, Charles Foster, William C. Hudson, Sydney Rosenfeld, Albert Ellery Berg, John Grosvenor Wilson, Archibald C. Gunter, B. B. Valentine, and David Belasco.

In the beginning the organization was merely a dinner club which held monthly meetings, but the business possibilities of the society were gradually realized, and a definite organization followed. Bronson Howard was made President—a position which he continued to occupy until his death in 1908. The society was incorporated in 1896 and a clubhouse was acquired.

The greatest work of the society was its labors on behalf of the copyright law. The protection given a playwright at this time was imperfect at best, and by a persistent campaign of education the society succeeded in having an amendment to the Federal copyright law passed by Congress. This amendment prescribed a penalty for the pirating of copyrighted works, and did much to clarify the copyright situation and to determine and safeguard the rights of playwrights.

The society next persuaded the Legislature to amend the State Penal Code (1899) so as to include within its scope those who pirated plays, and this amendment was followed by the enactment of similar measures in many other States. The American Dramatists' Club, accordingly, can justly lay claim to having done more than any other single agency to protect the work of the playwright.

Shortly after the death of Bronson Howard the organization broadened its scope to include composers as well as dramatists, and women playwrights as well as men. It is since that time that it has been known as the Society of American Dramatists and Composers. Augustus Thomas became President after Mr. Howard's death, and was later succeeded by J. I. C. Clarke, for twenty-five years a director. Mr. Clarke, in turn, was succeeded by George M. Cohan at the reorganization meeting a few weeks ago.

JOHN B. HYMER.

JOHN B. HYMER, co-author with Samuel Shipman of the ultra-successful "East Is West," was known generally to the two-a-day audiences of the country for many years before his present ten-strike. As a matter of fact, Hymer is still a vaudevillian at this moment he is acting in one of his own sketches, "Come On, Red," somewhere on the Orpheum Circuit of theatres. He is the author of a long list of successful short plays, and of two other (and unsuccessful) long ones.

Hymer began to write at the age of 13 years in his home town of Nashville, and had a dramatization of "Peck's Bad Boy" produced by amateurs. His first success, however, was made as an actor, and it was not until he had been acting for a number of years that he began to find a market for his vaudeville sketches. One of the best known of these, in which Hymer recently acted for several seasons, was "Tom Walker In Dixie," which all vaudeville fans will immediately remember.

"East Is West" was written by Shipman and Hymer while the late influenza epidemic was keeping the provincial theatres closed. Hymer, at the time, was booked solidly in his sketch, and "East Is West," as has already been printed in divers publications, was dashed off in a little matter of four or five days in an Atlantic City hotel. The writing was finished on a Thursday, on which day Shipman came back to New York with the manuscript and Hymer left for a vaudeville theatre in Texas.

IN THE VARIETIES.

PALACE.—Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Walter C. Kelly, Bernard Granville, Harry Green in "George Washington Cohen"; Yvette Rugel, Una Clayton, Nelson and Chain, Willie Solar, John Regay, and the Lorraine sisters.

COLONIAL.—Four Mortons, Alan Brooks in "Dollars and Sense," Jimmie Hussey, Milo, Wallace Bradley and Grette Ardine, Mirano brothers, Owen McGiveney, and others.

RIVERSIDE.—Marie Cahill, Helen Ware, George White, Stuart Barnes, Ben Bernier, Charles O'Donnell and Ethel Blair, and others.

ALHAMBRA.—Mlle. Dazie, Lillian Shaw, Whiting and Burt, Norton and Lee, "Crosby's Corners," Ida May Chadwick, Watts and Hawley, and others.

TO BE CONTINUED

Play	Playhouse	Premiere
Friendly Enemies	Hudson	July 22
Three Faces East	Longacre	Aug. 13
Everything	Hippodrome	Aug. 22
Lightnin'	Gaiety	Aug. 26
Daddies	Lyceum	Sept. 5
Forever After	Playhouse	Sept. 9
The Unknown Purple	Lyric	Sept. 14
Tea for Three	Maxine Elliott	Sept. 19
Some Time	Casino	Oct. 4
The Better 'Ole	Cort	Oct. 19
Three Wise Fools	Criterion	Oct. 31
Tiger! Tiger!	Belasco	Nov. 12
Oh, My Dear!	Princess	Nov. 27
Ziegfeld Frolics (9 and 11:30)	New Amsterdam Roof	Dec. 9
Midnight Whirl	Century Roof	Dec. 12
Dear Brutus	Empire	Dec. 23
Somebody's Sweetheart	Central	Dec. 23
Listen, Lester	Knickerbocker	Dec. 23
A Prince There Was	George M. Cohan	Dec. 24
East Is West	Astor	Dec. 25
A Little Journey	Vanderbilt	Dec. 26
Keep It to Yourself	39th St.	Dec. 30
Cappy Ricks	Morosco	Jan. 13
The Woman in Room 13	Booth	Jan. 14
Up in Mabel's Room	Eltinge	Jan. 15
The Velvet Lady	New Amsterdam	Feb. 3
Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans	Henry Miller's	Feb. 4
Good Morning, Judge	Shubert	Feb. 6
Hobohemia	Greenwich Village	Feb. 8
Toby's Bow	Comedy	Feb. 10
Please Get Married	Fulton	Feb. 12
Monte Cristo, Jr.	Winter Garden	Feb. 12
The Royal Vagabond	Cohan and Harris	Feb. 17
A Sleepless Night	Bijou	Feb. 18
The Fortune Teller	Republic	Feb. 24
Moliere	Liberty	Mar. 17
The Honor of the Family (revival)	Globe	Mar. 17
A Burgomaster of Belgium	Belmont	Mar. 24
Tumble In	Selwyn	Mar. 24
Let's Beat It	Century	Mar. 24
39 East	Broadhurst	Mar. 31
Take It From Me	44th Street	Mar. 31
Papa	Little	Apr. 10
A Good Bad Woman	Harris	Apr. 8
Come-On Charley	48th Street	Apr. 8
Come Along	Nora Bayes	Apr. 8
The Jest	Plymouth	Apr. 9

THE WEEK'S NEW OFFERINGS

HOLY WEEK will exercise its customary effect on the theatres. There will be but a single première—marking the beginning of the Theatre Guild's season at the Garrick.

THE BONDS OF INTEREST—*Tomorrow night at the Garrick Theatre.*

The Garrick, late home of the Vieux Colombier, will revert to the English drama tomorrow night with the beginning of the season of the Theatre Guild. This organization is composed of several members of the erstwhile Washington Square Players, headed by Philip Moeller, but it is a distinct and new group for all that.

The opening play is the work of the Spaniard Jacinto Benavente, and has been translated by John Garrett Underhill. Exclusive of one or two short pieces, it is the first of Benavente's plays to be performed here. The cast will include Helen Westley, Helen Freeman, Amelia Summerville, Kate Morgan, Rollo Peters, Henry Herbert, Dudley Diggs, Augustin Duncan, and C. Hooper Trask.

MARUXA—*Saturday night at the Park Theatre.*

The production of "Maruxa" will be in Spanish, and will mark the beginning of a Spannish season of some twelve weeks or more at the Park. It will be under the direction of Manuel Noriega.

"Maruxa" is an operetta in two acts—music by Amadeo Vives, one of Spain's best known contemporary composers, and book by Luis Pascual Frutus. The prima donna, Adelina Vehi, has sung many grand opera rôles in Spain; Ramon Blanchart is well known in Canada and South America, and Jose Limon, Jose Santacanam, and Ysabel Marqueti will be among the other principals.

"Cielo Español," a one-act revue, will also be on the program. There will be an orchestra of forty.

The Spanish population of New York is nearly one-quarter of a million, and accordingly the new enterprise promises to find a large and ready public.

The Hippodrome, now fourteen years old, will stage a celebration tonight in commemoration of that fact. There will be a gala program, with John Philip Sousa leading the orchestra, and many entertainers on the program. Among these will be Julia Arthur, Harry Houdini, Belle Story, Bert Levy, Charles T. Aldrich, Desiree Lubovska, and Arthur Geary.

"Shakuntala," produced at the Greenwich Village Theatre at a matinée last Tuesday, will be played Tuesday and Friday afternoons at that playhouse until further notice. There will be a special performance of the play tonight, under the auspices of the Hindu Defense League.

A program of three short plays was offered for the first time at the Neighborhood Playhouse last night, and will be reviewed in THE TIMES tomorrow. The plays—"Everybody's Husband," "The Eternal Megalosaurus," and "The Noose"—will be repeated tonight and on several successive week-ends.

An Italian benefit performance at the Lexington tonight, under the auspices of the Italian Naval League, will include the presentation of a play entitled "Passa Italia," by Michele Magnoni. Mimi Aguglia, the Sicilian actress, will have the leading rôle.

At the Playhouse tonight a benefit performance will be given under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. Thomas Egan and others will appear.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT.

STANDARD—"Penny Wise."
SHUBERT-RIVIERA—Dark.
LOEW'S SEVENTH AVENUE—Walker Whiteside in "The Little Brother."
BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"Tiger Rose."

Benelli to the Barrymores.

The following is a letter from Sem Benelli, the Italian author of "La Cena Delle Beffe," to John and Lionel Barrymore, now acting the play at the Plymouth under the title of "The Jest." The Benelli letter was written just prior to the signing of the armistice.

Zoagli, Italy.

GENTLEMEN: On my return a few days ago on a brief furlough from the front, I learned from Signor Santandrea that there will be, in the near future, a presentation in New York of "Cena Della Beffe," interpreted by you.

I feel, therefore, that I ought to send you a salutation and an expression of thanks.

It is due to your co-operation that my "Cena" has a presentation in America in these days when the eyes of the world are upon us, and especially on those of us who are fighting for our complete national resurrection.

Never so much as at this moment has this work of mine seemed so expressive. It was composed of the historical and ethnical elements which are the basis of all my dramatic works, and it is a source of satisfaction at this time, when I am in the uniform of a soldier.

I see shining in it the symbol of the Latin grace: the value of free men against domineering force.

As our Renaissance was the result of the grafting of the barbaric races upon the blended Latin stock, so it is certain that my Gianetta represents the subtle Florentine astuteness, sprung from the Latin beauty, to defeat Nari, who stands for the brutal and dull German element.

Thus, at so great a distance, it seems to me that the Destiny of Elect Peoples speaks through my work, and I consider my mysterious prophecy as an augur of victory.

To you, collaborators, to you, actors, to you with whose names I have long been familiar, I send the fraternal salutation of a poet and of a soldier.

SEM BENELLI.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE AND J. J. SHUBERT.

B'way & 50th St. Phone Circle 2330. Evenings at 8.

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Matinees Tuesday, Thurs. & Sat. at 2

A Carnival of Travesty in 2 Acts and 10 Scenes.

The Winter Garden's Most Stupendous Extravaganza



MONTE CRISTO JR.

Staged by J. C. Huffman

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AN ASTONISHING ASSEMBLAGE of ARTISTS

CHARLES PURCELL, Flora Revalles, Ralph Hers, Charles (Chic) Sale, Audrey Maple, William and Gordon Dooley, Tom Lewis, Watson Sisters, Esther Walker, Sydney Jarvis, Virginia Pretzger, Gladys Buckridge—and—Adelaide & Hughes.

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A REELING RIOT OF RESPLENDENT REVELRY AS GORGEOUS AS THE GOLD OF SUNSET

TO-NIGHT Sunday Concert. Always the Best Sunday Entertainment in New York TO-NIGHT

A Sensation at 11:30 — CENTURY GROVE, ROOF OF CENTURY THEATRE — NEW YORK'S ONLY EXCLUSIVE AFTER THEATRE REVUE — MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL — PHONE COL. 8800.

JENNY'S TIP

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S 48th St. THEA. E. OF B'WAY EVES. at 8:30 MATS. THURS. & SAT.

GEORGE V. HOBART'S FABLE OF FUN

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Come-On Charley

Frolic Farce Drama Thrills Mystery Melodrama and LAUGHTER

"SCORED A BIG HIT. • • • IT IS A SCREAM."—*Telegram.*

A FREE EXCURSION INTO THE FIELD OF FARCE WRITING."—*Times.*

A FARCE-DRAMA PLAYED WITH MORE COMPLEXES THAN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."—*Tribune.*

A FABULOUS MELODRAMA WITH A FARCE BODY ON REGULAR DRAMATIC WHEELS."—*Herald.*

"HAS ENOUGH NOVELTY, COMEDY AND DRAMATIC APPEAL TO ASSURE ITS SUCCESS."—*Sun.*

"KEEPS THE AUDIENCE BREATHLESS WHEN IT NEEDED ALL ITS WIND TO LAUGH."—*Globe.*

"COME-ON CHARLEY' THE BROADEST OF FARCE."—*Commercial.*

"IS FULL OF LAUGHS AT WHIRLWIND SPEED."—*Journal of Commerce.*

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By Alonzo Price and Antonio Rafunno

The Fifth Month on Broadway, and the End of Its Engagement Can't Be Seen With a Telescope.

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EAST is WEST

with FAY BAINTER

ASTOR THEATRE

MATS. WED. & SAT.

COMEDY at the COMEDY Theatre, W. 41st St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

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with NORMAN TREVOR

George Marion—Doris Rankin

Sixth Month

Princess

"Oh My Dear!"

"A Gem"—Sun.

Pop. Wed. Mat. Orch. Seats $1.00, $1.50

"Good Morning Judge!"—Once an Ominous Sound To "Dogboy," "Gob" or "Devil-Hound"—

A Distress Cry the whole World round! Now all is changed and in this place Its de rigeur and in good grace To laugh right in the Judge's face—A miracle, I'll be bound!

"GOOD MORNING JUDGE"

London and New York's Biggest Musical Comedy

George Hassell | Mollie King | Charles King | 50 Others

Shubert Theatre—Now

GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Greeley 1522. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Theatre Guild Sparkling Costume Comedy BONDS OF INTEREST

Translated from the Spanish of Benavente. Cast includes Helen Westley, Helen Freeman, Amelia Summerville, Edna Millay, Rollo Peters, Augustin Duncan, Dudley Digges and Henry Herbert. Produced by Philip Moeller.

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. W'k Apr. 21 — Nora Bayes, "Ladies First" — Today—Sunday Concert—1:30 to 11:30 P. M.

Nora Bayes — THEATRE, 44th St. West of B'way. Phone Bryant 61. EVS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15

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A Musical Comedy with "Pep"

Come Along

"IS BREEZY."—*Times.*

"WILL BE STILL HOLDING THE BOARDS WHEN MOST OF OUR SOLDIERS RETURN FROM ABROAD."—*Mail.*

"THE TUNES ARE CATCHY, SO ARE THE JOKES."—*Eve. Telegram.*

"IT IS JOLLY WELL FILLED WITH CATCHY SONGS, WITH JINGLY WORDS AND JOLLY BOYS AND GIRLS TO SING THEM."—*Eve. Sun.*

"CONTAINS SEVERAL HITS."—*Eve. Journal.*

"MANY OF THE MUSICAL NUMBERS WERE LIVELY AND BRASSY IN THE GOOD OLD COHAN WAY."—*Globe.*

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 64. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. GEORGE BROADHURST.....Director

Rachel Crothers' Blissful Comedy

"POSITIVELY THRILLS."

—*New York Times.*

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With Henry Hull and Constance Binney (*Ideal Lovers of the American Stage*)

10,933 PEOPLE

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Return Engagement by Popular Request

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IF You Could Make Yourself Invisible, What Would You Do?

See Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers.

With RICHARD BENNETT THE 8TH BIG MONTH

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A BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way Phone Bryant 430. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:45. LAST 8 TIMES

Sleepless Night

Percy Hopkins, Ernest Glendinning, Josephine Drake, Donald Gallaher, William Morris, Carlotta Monterey, others.

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JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents A NEW COMEDY

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By CHESTER BAILEY FERNALD (From the Italian of Sabatino Lopez)

With a Cast Including MARTHA HEDMAN

The First Time in America.

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Spanish Opera in two acts, followed by Spanish Musical Revue

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LOUIS MANN AND SAM BERNARD

IN "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

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ARTHUR HOPKINS presents

MARJORIE RAMBEAU

(By Arrangement with A. H. WOODS)

In "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

A New Play by Leighton Graves Osmun

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39th ST. THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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ENGAGEMENT DE LUXE — The Distinguished English Actress — PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY — A PROGRAMME OF SONGS

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ETHEL CLAYTON

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A STORY of chorus-girl life that takes you behind the froth. It turns the spotlight on the foibles and fancies of that mysterious realm, chorus-girldom.

She "gave up" her millionaire sweetheart to marry a lonely soldier.

She smashed a chorus-girl tradition when she did it—never to "miss the money"—but she found a happiness greater than wealth.

How? What's it all about? Try to come tonight and find out.

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The New Sunday Baseball Law

WILL GO INTO PRACTICAL OPERATION FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY AT 1.30 P. M.

(In case of rain postponed to next Sunday)

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Unparalleled program of Athletics, Music and Fun. 5,000 Voices of the War Camp Community Chorus. 4 Military Bands, N. Y. Police Glee Club, Pearl White, the Famous Film Star; Mrs. George McManus, the original "Mrs. Newlywed," in Aeroplane Flight; 6 Brown Brothers, Sophie Tucker, Two of the Dooleys, Bernard Granville, Jack Norworth, Harry Kelly and "Lizzie," George Whiting and Sadie Burt, Little Billie, Claire Rochester, Jess Libonati, Ed. Abeles, Sennett's Entertainers: Joe Ward's Cabaret Stars, Fleishman's Cabaret, and many other features.

Baseball Game at 3—Song Writers vs. Actors.

Capt. John J. Evers, K. of C., Umpire,

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PRICES 50c-75c-$1. BOXES ALSO TO BE HAD.

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"TIGER ROSE"

Willard Mack's Great Melodrama, WITH LENORE ULRIC And Original Lyceum Theatre Cast.

WEEK APRIL 21ST "MAYTIME."

With PEGGY WOOD, WM. NORRIS, MELVIN STOKES and Original Cast. Sale of Seats Begins Tomorrow.

F. F. PROCTOR'S

BIG VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.

125th St. Park & Lex. Av. — Harry Breen, Tracey & McBride, Jessie Hayward & Co., Cummin & Seaman, 8 Lindrel Girls, Oths. "Paid in Full." Cont. 1 to 11.

58th St. At 3d Av. — Will Oakland & Co., Quixey 4, Joyce & Lewis, Sergt. Jimmy Dixon, Gipsy Trio, Billie Burke in "Good Gracious Annabelle," others. Cont. 1 to 11.

23d St. Near 6th Av. — Hyman Adler & Co., Bernard & Duffy, Al Raymond, Boyarr Troupe, The Alvernas, Alice Nelson & Co., Sergt. Jack Ourt, others. Cont. 1-11.

5th Ave. B'way, 59th St. — YVETTE RUGEL, Owen McGiveney, Ward Bros., Charles Kenna, Wood & Wyle, Kilkaid Sisties, Conway & Fields, Liepzig and others.

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EVES. AT 8:30. MATS. WED & SAT. 2:30 — SPECIAL MATINEES TUES. & FRI., 2:30

HOBOHEMIA — 10th Week — A Sparkling Satire on Village Life

SHAKUNTALA — The Classic Hindu Love Drama by Kalidasa — "The Hindu Romeo & Juliet" — John Corbin in N. Y. Times.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF 10, 20, 30 — Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. BERT LYTELL, "Blackie's Redemption."

Loew's New York Roof 42d, W. of B'way Every Eve., 8:15. BEGINNING TO-MORROW (Mon.) EV. LYONS & YOSCO, 8 other acts. in "All Scots" Theatre, Chas. Ray, "The Sheriff's Son," Exceptional Vaudeville. Reserved $2.50, $2, $1.50

GARDEN — Mad. Ave. & 27th St. — Today at 3 & 8:30.

LAST TWO TIMES

LOWELL THOMAS WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE

BEGINNING MONDAY NEXT AND LAST WEEK

FREEING HOLY ARABIA

Wonderful Moving Pictures.

Evenings 8.30. Mats Wed., Sat., Sun. $1.00 to 25 cents.

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MARIE CAHILL — The Singing Comedienne and Musical Comedy Star Will Make Her First Appearance on the Riverside Stage.

HELEN WARE — In "THE ETERNAL BARRIER."

GEORGE WHITE — Incl. TOT QUALTERS, ETHEL DELMAR, LOIS LEIGH, DOROTHY ST. CLAIR.

STUART BARNES

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PLAZA Madison Ave., 59th St. — A Remarkable Play, with Helen Jerome Eddy and Little Sue Alexander. Fatty Arbuckle, "The Sheriff."

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MAE MURRAY

in 'The Delicious Litle Devil'

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CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in A Syncopated Comedy

"The Jazz Waiter"

Both Attractions Start Today

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A NATIONAL INSTITUTION — B'WAY at 47th ST. — DIRECTION JOS. L. PLUNKETT

COMMENCING TODAY — JESSE L. LASKY Presents

WALLACE REID in "THE ROARING ROAD"

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

MACK SENNETT COMEDY

HERBERT WATEROUS (Basso) | OUTING CHESTER SCENIC | SLO-MOTION "STUNTS & THRILLS." | STRAND TOPICAL REVIEW | CORA TRACY (Contralto)

STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — CARLI EDOUARDE CONDUCTOR.

Next Week—ANNIVERSARY WEEK—MARY PICKFORD

RIALTO

BROADWAY AT 42D

DIRECTION OF HUGO RIESENFELD

BEGINNING TODAY AT 1 P. M.

TOM MOORE

In Goldwyn's "A Man and His Money."

SENNETT COMEDY — INDIAN SCENIC

VAN DYKE 'CELLO SOLO — EDOARDO ALBANO

Riesenfeld & Pinston Conducting

RIALTO ORCHESTRA

OPERA SEASON ENDING

FAREWELL performances of the Metropolitan opera stars will mark the coming week, before the company's departure for Atlanta on Easter Day. There will be one novelty, a concert of unusual interest, elsewhere mentioned, on the afternoon of Good Friday.

"Carmen" will open the last week of the season tomorrow evening with practically a gala performance, sung by Caruso and Farrar, together with Mmes. Sundelius, Sparkes and Fornia, Messrs. Whitehill, de Segurola, Ananian, Laurenti, and Reiss. Miss Galli will dance and Mr. Monteux will conduct.

"Mireille" will be heard on Wednesday evening, with Mmes. Barrientos, Delaunois, Howard, and Sparkes, Messrs. Hackett, Whitehill, Rothier, and Ananian. The Farandole will be danced by the corps de ballet, and Mr. Monteux will conduct.

"Aïda" tops the season for the eighth time on Thursday evening, with Mmes. Muzio, Matzenauer, and Sparkes, Messrs. Caruso, Scotti, Scott, Rossi, and Audisio. Miss Smith will dance and Mr. Moranzoni will conduct.

"L'Amore dei tre Re" on Friday evening engages Mmes Muzio, Tiffany, Arden, Egener, and Mattfeld, Messrs. Martinelli, Chalmers, Didur, Bada, and Audisio. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct.

"Madame Butterfly," also an eighth time and a record, will be the last matinée opera next Saturday, sung by Mmes. Farrar, Fornia, and Egener, Messrs. Lazaro, Scotti, Ananian, Reschiglian, d'Angelo, and Paltrinieri. Mr. Moranzoni will conduct.

"Il Barbiere di Siviglia" at popular prices will close the Metropolitan series next Saturday evening. It will be sung by Mmes. Barrientos and Mattfeld, Messrs. Hackett, de Luca, de Segurola, Malatesta, Reschiglian, and Audisio. Mr. Papi will conduct.

A War Season's Record.

The following table shows thirty-seven titles of operas performed this season, the date of first presentation in every case, and the number of times each has been included in the schedule ending next Saturday:

"Sampson et Dalila,"	Nov. 11	5
"Aïda,"	Nov. 13	8
"La Figlia del Reggimento,"	Nov. 14	4
"La Forza del Destino,"	Nov. 15	6
"Thaïs,"	Nov. 16	5
"Cavalleria Rusticana,"	Nov. 16	6
"I Pagliacci,"	Nov. 16	6
"Tosca,"	Nov. 18	6
"L'Elisir d'Amore,"	Nov. 20	5
"Carmen,"	Nov. 21	5
"Marouf,"	Nov. 22	3
"Le Prophète,"	Nov. 23	6
"Boris Godunoff,"	Nov. 25	4
"La Bohème,"	Nov. 27	6
"Madame Butterfly,"	Nov. 28	8
"Faust,"	Nov. 30	6
"Manon Lescaut,"	Dec. 5	4
"Marta,"	Dec. 7	3
"Il Trovatore,"	Dec. 11	2
"Il Tabarro,"		
"Suor Angelica,"	Dec. 14	6
"Gianni Schicchi,"		
"Lodoletta,"	Dec. 18	3
"Oberon," (in English,)	Dec. 28	6
"La Traviata,"	Dec. 28	3
"Crispino e la Comare,"	Jan. 18	3
"Le Coq d'Or,"	Jan. 20	5
"La Reine Fiammette,"	Jan. 24	4
"Lucia di Lammermoor,"	Jan. 25	1
"Il Barbiere di Siviglia,"	Jan. 31	4
"L'Orsolo,"	Feb. 1	3
"Rigoletto,"	Feb. 14	3
"Mireille,"	Feb. 28	4
"The Legend,"		
"The Temple Dancer,"	March 12	3
"Shanewis,"		
"L'Amore dei tre Re,"	March 22	3

Representations, incl. double bills....152

To the operas sung may be added the ballet, "Petrushka," Feb. 6, seen five times in double bills; Verdi's "Requiem," April 6, and Gounod's "Gallia," Palestrina's "Missa Brevis" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," set for April 18.

Over 200 Performances.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza at the close of ten seasons in New York last year was credited with over 1,500 representations of opera during his long term as impresario. This season alone he has added over 200 here and on tour. An official summary shows that the ballet, "Petrushka," was offered for good measure on five occasions with different operas, "Pagliacci," "Crispino," "Lodoletta," "Traviata," and "Mireille."

Nine other double bills included Italy's favorite pair, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," three times; "Cavalleria" and "Coq d'Or" also three times, and the further combination of "Pagliacci" and "L'Oracolo" twice, "L'Oracolo" and "Coq d'Or" once. The triple bills, both Italian and American, were novelties, and each "triptych" has been counted in the record, not as three units, but as one.

Brooklyn had ten opera performances, including "Madame Butterfly," "Traviata," "Marouf," "Aïda," "Faust," "Thaïs," "Crispino," "Cavalleria," and "Coq d'Or," "Boris Godunoff," and "La Forza del Destino," this last being the only Brooklyn appearance of Caruso.

Sixteen weekly trips to Philadelphia have presented there "Marouf," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Tosca," "Cavalleria," and "Pagliacci," "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica" and "Gianni Schicchi," "Aïda," "Samson et Dalila," "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," "Madame Butterfly," "Il Trovatore," "La Bohème," "La Reine Fiammette," "La Forza del Destino," "L'Amore dei tre Re," "Rigoletto," and next Tuesday, "Faust."

Scheduled operas in Atlanta, where seven performances complete the tour, from April 21 to 26, are: "La Forza del Destino," "Faust," "Aïda," "Marta," "La Bohème," "I Puritani," "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."

The number of performances given by the company during its twenty-four week's season in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Atlanta, including the local Sunday night concerts, is thus said to be 202.

Italy Far in the Lead.

Among thirty-seven different operas in the Metropolitan's current list there have been 24 in Italian, 9 in French, and 4 in English—approximately a two-thirds majority for the Italians.

Composers of that country, with two exceptions, whose works were for convenience, also sung in their language, fared as follows: Puccini, four operas and triple bill, 30 performances; Verdi, five operas, 22; Donizetti, three operas, 10; Mascagni, two operas, 9; Leoncavallo, 6; Rossini, 5; Montemezzi, 3; Leoni, 3; Ricci, 3; also von Flotow, 5, and Moussorgsky, 4; total performances in Italian, 100.

Operas in French included those of Gounod, two operas, 10 times; Meyerbeer, 6; Bizet, 5; Saint-Saëns, 5; Massenet, 5; Leroux, 4; Rabaud, 3; also Rimsky-Korsakoff, 5; total performances in French, 43.

English, the original language of "Oberon," unique among a dozen novelties and revivals as well as of the American productions of the year, scored for Weber, 6, and Breil, Hugo, and Cadman jointly, 3; total in English, 9.

The grand total of 152 operatic representations accords with the table of Metropolitan's 143 performances on the home stage, increased by nine double bills. It does not include the occasions of ballet and oratorio.

Signor Caruso, who celebrated his twenty-fifth year on the stage, is a chief reason for his country's predominance in opera in America. He has or will have sung seven times on each subscription night, six Saturday matinées, seven extras, one Brooklyn performance, five in Philadelphia, and three in Atlanta, or fifty performances by the tenor this season.

Mr. Gatti, confronted with war prices, has carried the season through with a balance not far from even on a gross business of $1,750,000. But for the first time in years no star has been paid for a contract performance not actually sung. It is hoped the box office will in the same way "break even" when the last curtain is rung down.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK

FEW as are the concerts of the coming week, there are yet novelties to be heard, one by the Orchestral Society, which will produce in Aeolian Hall this afternoon a manuscript ballet suite, "Atlanta," by Lewis M. Isaacs. Max Jacobs will conduct Schumann's Fourth Symphony and Tschaikovsky's "Italian Caprice," while Irene Williams will sing airs from Mozart's "Il Re Pastore" and Boito's "Mefistofele."

Tonight's opera concert, the last of the popular Sunday nights at the Metropolitan, will present a new prelude and dance from an opera, "The Promise of Medea," by G. A. Randegger, as well as his apotheosis of war, "The Souls of Our Heroes." Willy Tyroler will conduct, and Marvin Maazel, the pianist, will reappear, while the singers are Rappold, Braslau, Diaz, and Rothier.

The Letz Quartet will close its season in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening by producing Fritz Kreisler's new string quartet in A minor. The C minor of Brahms, Op. 51, No. 1, opens the program, and in conclusion there is the quintet in F minor by César Franck, in which the assisting pianist is Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

T. Tertius Noble will conduct the Oratorio Society's performance of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" on Thursday evening in Carnegie Hall. Lambert Murphy will sing the tenor narrative and Reinald Werrenrath the words of Christ, while others assisting will be Mildred Graham, Merle Alcock, Charles Tittman, and the choir of St. Thomas's Church.

E. Robert Schmitz, who introduced the works of Schoenberg at his concerts in Paris, will appear Thursday evening at Aeolian Hall in a recital of music for piano by Franck, Saint-Saëns, Chabrier, and Debussy, as well as the less known "Promenades" by Alberic Magnard, "Sillages" by Louis Aubert, and "Tomb of Couperin" by Ravel.

Metropolitan forces on Good Friday afternoon will give a special concert under the direction of Giulio Setti, the program including Gounod's "Gallia," sung by the opera chorus, with Marie Sundelius; Palestrina's "Missa Brevis," for unaccompanied chorus, and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," with Rose Ponselle, Margaret Matzenauer, Charles Hackett, and José Mardones.

Giovanni Martinelli, the Metropolitan tenor, and Nina Morgana, soprano, will give a joint recital at the Waldorf-Astoria on Saturday morning for the benefit of the Fund for Free Milk for Italy, under influential patronage here and abroad.

Alma Gluck will sing and Efrem Zimbalist will play on Easter Sunday afternoon at the Hippodrome, this being the only joint appearance of the pair here since the birth of their son, Efrem, Jr., last November. It will also be their last New York concert this season.

Sara Fuller, soprano, will sing the "Hymn to the Sun" from "Coq d'Or" at her début next Sunday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. She has also an "Ave Maria," Cherubini; Massenet's "Crepuscule," and songs in English by Clough-Leighton, Huerter, Crist, and Spross.

John McCormack will make his final appearance of the season on Easter Sunday night at the Hippodrome, where his program will include as request numbers, Mozart's "Il Mio Tesoro," from "Don Giovanni," and the "Ave Maria," with violin obbligato, by Gounod.

Sarah Borni, a soprano from Gloversville, N. Y., who has appeared in opera in Italy, will make her local début next Sunday evening at Carnegie Hall in airs from "Fedora" and "Mefistofele," and modern Russian songs.

Six conductors have been announced by Mrs. Robert Bacon to assist at an orchestral concert on Easter Sunday night at the Metropolitan, in aid of the French soldiers' charity known as La Protection du Reformé No. 2.

MUSIC FOR TODAY.

Samuel A. Baldwin will give his usual free organ recital at the City College this afternoon at 4 o'clock. There will be no recitals next Wednesday or on Easter Sunday.

Archibald Sessions will give an organ recital for the Bronx Open Forum at Morris High School today, preceding an address by State Senator G. F. Thompson.

W. C. Handy will conduct the Memphis Blues Band in another of the popular "jazz" concerts at the Selwyn tonight, assisted by Fred Bryan.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association Chorus will sing Jewish liturgical songs tonight in its hall at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street, and the Hadassah Choral Union will add folksongs from Palestine.

Thomas Egan, the Irish tenor, will sing a War Camp program of songs at the Playhouse this evening under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. Part of the house is reserved for wounded men of the old 69th.

Vera Barstow, Arnold Volpe, and others will appear at the ninth concert of the American Music Optimists today at 163 West Fifty-seventh Street. The Sinsheimer Quartet will present a novelty by Cecil Burleigh.

VARIOUS MUSIC EVENTS.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" replaces the usual free opera talk by Henry T. Fleck at Hunter College on Thursday. Mrs Murocelli, Lila Robeson, Ernest Davis, and Pierre Remington will sing, led by Clemente de Macchi.

St. Bartholomew's Choir will sing free to the public on Wednesday evening the "Seven Last Words" by Dubois, "O Day of Penitence" by Gounod, and excerpts from Verdi's "Requiem."

The Schumann Club will sing an all-American program for women's chorus tomorrow evening at Aeolian Hall, where its guest star is the pianist John

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS

TARKINGTON BAKER, who recently became general manager of the Universal Film Company, was a dramatic and literary editor of long experience on the staffs of two Indianapolis newspapers, The News and The Star, before he entered the motion picture business. He brought to the business, therefore, the point of view of the intelligent and informed outsider, and, desiring an expression of opinion about the screen from one who could combine this point of view with that of the man commercially interested in photoplays, the editor of THE TIMES Motion Picture Department requested Mr. Baker to write something of his ideas and plans. He replied with the following:

"I think," wrote one of the most prominent of the nation's fiction writers the other day, "that we all realize the possibilities of pictures. A very interesting and real art is going to grow, with a technique not yet even foreshadowed."

This came to me in answer to a letter urging this writer to write directly for the screen.

"Why rest contented," I asked him, "with granting the right—for a consideration—to some scenarist to translate one of your published stories to the screen? Why not write a scenario yourself—conceived, first and last, for the screen, designed especially for the screen and dedicated specifically to the screen?"

This comment on "pictures" was a part of his reply. It voices nothing new. It is, on the contrary, the expression of an old opinion coming from a new source. And the man who wrote this has made a study of the screen. I mean by this that he has studied "pictures" as a spectator, with more than the ordinary spectator's interest in what was set before him. He was considering the screen as a possible medium for expression—as a new outlet for his own product. His comment has to do with what is bound to come—not with what now is. He writes not in the present tense, but in the future tense. And thereby, consciously or not, he passes a criticism on the screen as it is today.

"The danger which constantly besets the producer," Mr. Laemmle, the President of Universal, said to me recently, "lies in underestimating the intelligence of his audience. It is our business to approximate an 'ideal' spectator and to produce for him. He is not the 'average' spectator; he is always a little bit above the 'average' spectator. He is a spectator of discernment, of good, sound judgment, of real intelligence. But he is not a 'faddist'—he's what we'd call, in plain English, sensible, reliable, and level-headed."

The novelist who wrote me believes that "a real art is going to grow." He believes it will develop a technique that is "not yet even foreshadowed." He says, further, that the trouble with "pictures" today is that they are the product of "uneducated imaginations." That is his phrase—and it is his diagnosis.

Mr. Laemmle speaks as an experienced and an able and a successful producer. The utterances of both men meet on a common ground. The author says that "we all realize the possibilities of pictures." He speaks as a theorist. Mr. Laemmle, as a producer, indicates, in his statement, that he is striving daily to convert the possibilities into actualities. He speaks as a man who is putting theory into practice. Both want better "pictures." Both are convinced that better "pictures" will be the outcome of the demand and of the effort.

It seems to me—and I base my opinion on my experience as a spectator, as a critic, and as the manager of a film-producing company that is striving for the production of better "pictures"—that these "better" pictures will come when men like this author and Mr. Laemmle not only meet on a common ground of desire, but meet on a common ground of actual co-operation. The screen needs the trained, cultivated imagination, and I am convinced that the trained, cultivated imagination needs the screen.

It is, as Mr. Laemmle more than once has pointed out, a medium of the most flexible sort. No one has realized, or begun to realize, these "possibilities" to which the author refers. But the fact that the possibilities have not been realized does not indicate that they are not, to some extent at least, understood. "Conventions," which limit the playwright, are practically unknown to the scenarist. Physical limitations of the stage are practically eliminated in writing for the screen. The scenarist, in short, enjoys an almost unlimited opportunity, and, if it be true, as many critics aver, that a deaf man is far better judge of a stage production than a blind man, then the screen can even better accommodate real dramatic art than the stage.

I go to no such extremes in my own estimate. The stage, as I view it, is one thing and the screen another. But I hold fast to the conviction that the one is quite the equal of the other, and I firmly believe that the average picture is better than the average play. Yet my author friend will not hesitate to write for the stage. I cannot, however, induce him to write for the screen. "Uneducated imaginations," he says, have held the screen in check; but he will not labor with his trained and educated imagination for the screen. He is not an exception, as Mr. Laemmle has discovered, and as every other producer no doubt has discovered. Few producers, however, are as persistent in seeking the educated imagination as Mr. Laemmle. And there, to put the matter briefly, lies the root of the evil. Too many producers underestimate the intelligence of their spectators. Too few conceive an approximate "ideal" spectator and produce with him in mind.

Over night, as it were, there came such a tremendous improvement in the exhibition of motion pictures that the past of the industry was wiped clean from the slate. The improvement meant an augmented audience. This audience was not only larger, but suddenly it gave convincing evidence that it was also vastly more discerning. It was more critical, it was more intelligent, its standard of judgment was sounder, and its taste was higher. But the fundamental quality of the picture product, save in a few instances, did not change to keep pace with the changed demand. Some producers noted a "difference." To them it was vague—impossible to define, resisting analysis. To meet the changed conditions they gave this new audience merely an elaborated old-style production. They did not change from the base upward, from the inside outward. They merely added "trimmings." The dish was the same.

That is the trouble today. The output is below the level of the demand. A few, like Mr. Laemmle, see this and understand it, and these few producers are fighting for that "real art" of which the author speaks and also for that "technique not yet even foreshadowed," to which he alludes.

They will achieve their goal eventually. In my own judgment, their quickest means to their goal lies in keeping continuously in mind this "ideal" spectator to whom Mr. Laemmle refers. The "real art" that is "going to grow" is growing. The thing that will nurture it, cultivate it, support it, feed it, rid it of hindering weeds, is for all producers to see the ultimate consumer—the spectator—as Mr. Laemmle sees him. Just now the screen suffers because the greater proportion of its output is manufactured—I use the word advisedly—to satisfy the lowest taste in the theatre, to appeal to the least intelligent in the audience; it is manufactured on a quantity rather than a quality basis, and it is manufactured by too many producers who have far less regard and respect for their product than the consumer himself has for the product. I believe, in short, that the spectator holds the screen in higher esteem today than the average producer. When more producers follow Mr. Laemmle's example and increase this esteem until it is the equal of the spectator's esteem, then the screen will have working with it and for it the very best of the country's best-educated imaginations, and the "real art" will not only be growing but will be in flower.

The first step toward improving the photoplay will be made when producers cease to underestimate the intelligence and tastes and discrimination and desires and demands of the photoplaygoer.

TO SELL SINGLE PICTURES.

THE W. W. Hodkinson Corporation announces that in the future it will sell the productions under its control to exhibitors "singly on their individual values and merits," and has sent telegraphic orders to its representatives in the thirty Paté offices throughout the country to put this policy into practice at once. This means that the Hodkinson company is breaking away from the usual practice among producers and distributors of selling photoplays in groups, so to speak. Exhibitors have made many complaints against the rule of distributors in this particular, charging that by it good pictures are made to carry poor ones, the exhibitors and the public paying the freight. It is said by some, therefore, that the move of the Hodkinson Corporation is in the direction of bringing about better relations between exhibitors and distributors and of insuring better photoplays, because in an open market the exhibitor will be able to choose what he wants, and each production will have nothing to recommend it except its own merit.

Concerning its future policy, the Hodkinson Corporation says:

"Not only does the new Hodkinson order to its representatives apply to thirty or more productions in their hands during the last twelve months, but it has application to the big new productions to be marketed through Hodkinson men beginning April 20. The first of these is Harry Raver's picturization of Augustus Thomas's "As a Man Thinks," starring Leah Baird, and directed by George Irving. A few weeks later the first of the Zane Grey features, "Desert Gold," picturized by T. Hayes Hunter under the direction of Benjamin B. Hampton, will be offered on a similar sales basis.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
CLOSING WEEK OF THE SEASON
Mon. at 8. Farrar, Sundelius, Galli: Caruso, Whitehill, Segurola. Cond., Monteux.
Wed. at 8:15. Mireille. Barrientos, Howard; Hackett, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8. Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Scotti, Scott, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Good Friday AFTERNOON Prices: 50c to $2 | Special Concert Programme: Gounod's Gallia, Palestrina's Missa Brevis, Rossini's Stabat Mater. Soloists: Ponselle, Matzenauer, Sundelius; Hackett, Mardones.
Entire Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor Setti.
Fri. at 8:15. Amore dei Tre Re. Music: Martinelli, Didur, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Lazaro, Scotti, Paltrinieri. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8 (75c to $3.) Barber of Seville. Barrientos; Hackett, De Luca, Segurola, Malatesta. Cd., Papi.
TO-NIGHT Concert at 8:30. Prices from 50c to $2. ENTIRE ORCHESTRA. CONDUCTOR TYROLER. HARDMAN PIANO USED.
Pianist Marie Rappold, Helen Marsh, Rafaelo Diaz, Leon Rothier, Marvin Maazel

CARNEGIE HALL
Holy Thursday, April 17, at 8:15
"St. Matthew Passion"
By Johann Sebastian Bach
will be given by
THE ORATORIO SOCIETY
of New York
REINALD WERRENRATH will sing the part of JESUS; MILDRED GRAHAM, Soprano; MERLE ALCOCK, Contralto; LAMBERT MURPHY, Tenor; CHARLES TITTMAN, Bass.
N. Y. Symphony Orchestra, chorus of 250 & choir of St. Thomas' Church.
MR. T. TERTIUS NOBLE, Conductor.
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MAX JACOBS.....Conductor
Soloist, Irene Williams, Soprano.
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AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Evening, APRIL 21 at 8:15.
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CONCERT AMERICAN COMPOSITIONS.
SCHUMANN CLUB
PERCY RECTOR STEPHENS, Conductor.
JOHN POWELL, Pianist.
Tickets—$1.60, $1.00, 75c. Boxes $12.00.

Maxine Elliott Thea., Sun. Eve., Ap. 27, at 8:15
NINA TARASOVA
Evening of Russian Folk Songs and Ballads
Assisted by Cornelius Van Vliet, 'Cellist.
$2 to 75c. at Box Office. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Apr. 15, at 8:15
LETZ QUARTET
Brahms, Kreisler (1st Time), Franck, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Assisting Artist
Tickets at Box Office & of Helen Love, 1 W. 34 St.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Eve., Apr. 20, at 8:15.
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MARY GARDEN: SUPERWOMAN

By James Gibbons Huneker

THAT little girl down Boston way, who had mastered William James and Boris Sidis before she was in her teens, behaved badly one afternoon. Possibly it was the sultry weather, or growing pains—in the psychic sphere, of course—or, perhaps it may have been due to the reflexes from prolonged attention to the Freudian psychoanalysis and the significance of twilight sleep; but whatever the cause, that precocious child flew off the serene handle and literally "seared" the entire household. The tantrum over—she afterward described it as a uric acid storm—and order reigning once more in Bach Bay, she was severely interrogated by her male parent as to the whys and wherefores of her singular deviation from her accustomed glacial intellectual objectivity. Her answer was in the proper key: "My multiple personalities failed to co-ordinate. Hence the distressing lack of centripetal functioning." She was immediately forgiven. Multiple personalities are to blame for much in this vale of tears; that is, if you are unlucky or lucky enough to be possessed of the seven devils of psychology.

Mary Garden was, no doubt, a naughty little girl in her time. That she climbed trees, fought boys twice her size, stuck out her tongue at pious folk, scandalized her parents, and tore from the heads of nice girls handfuls of hair, I am quite sure. Hedda Gabler thus treated gentle Thea Elvstad in the play. But was this demon Mary aware of her multiple personalities? Of her complexes? Her art fusion is a perfect synthesis. Subconscious is nowadays an excuse for the Original Sin with which we are saddled by theologians. Well, one bad turn deserves another, and we can easily picture the wild Scottish thistle defiantly shrugging shoulders at law and order. She did not analyze her Will-to-Raise-Merry-Hell. No genius of her order ever does. There had been signs and omens. Her mother before her birth had dreamed wonderful dreams; dreamed and prayed. But even maternal intuition could not have foreseen such a swan swimming triumphantly through the troubled waters of life. A swan, do I say? A condor, an eagle, a peacock, a nightingale, a panther, a society dame, a gallery of moving pictures, a siren, an indomitable fighter, a human woman with a heart as big as a house, a lover of sport, and a canny Scotch lassie who can force from an operatic manager wails of anguish because of her close bargaining over a contract; in a word, a Superwoman.

My dear friend and master, the late Remy de Gourmont, wrote that man differed from his fellow-animals—he didn't say "lower"—because of the diversity of his aptitudes. Man is not the only organism that shows multiple personalities; even in plant life pigmentation and the power of developing new species prove that our vaunted superiorities are only relative. I may refer you to the experiments of Hugo de Vries at the Botanical Gardens, Amsterdam, where the grand old Dutch scientist presented me with sixteen-leaf clover naturally developed, and grown between sunset and dawn; an evening primrose—Æonthera Lamarckiana—which shoots into new flowers. Multiple personalities again. In the case of Mary Garden we call her artistic aptitudes "the gift of versatility." All distinguished actresses have had this serpentlike facility of shedding their skin and taking on a fresh one at will. She is Cleopatra or Mélisande, Phryne or Monna Vanna; as Thais she is both saint and courtesan, her Salome breeds terror; and in the simplicities of Jean the Juggler of Notre Dame a Mary Garden, hitherto submerged, appears; tender, boyish, sweet, fantastic; a ray of moonshine has entered his head and made of him an irresponsible yet irresistibly charming youth.

Not without warrant is Karma believed in by people whose imagination cannot be penned behind the bars of the Now. Before today was yesterday, and to traverse that eternal corridor has been the fate of mankind. The Eternal Return—rather say the Eternal Recommencement—mad as it seems, is not to be made mock of. It is always the same pair of eyes that peer through windows which open on infinity. What the Karmas of Mary Garden? In spirit land what avatars! Is she the reincarnation of that Phryne of the "splendid scarlet sins," or the Faustine who crowded into a moment the madness of joy and crime; or the recrudescence of a Sapho who turned her back on the Lesbian promontory, turned away from the too masculine Phaon and sought her Anactoria, sought and wooed her with lyric sighs; has she recaptured, this extraordinary Mary of Aberdeen, the soul of Aspasia, who beguiled Pericles and artistic Athens with the sinuous irony of the serpent; and Gismonda, and Louise, Violetta, all those subtle sonorous sinners—was she in her anterior existence any one or all of them? Did she know the glory that was Greece, the grandeur that was Rome? Henry James has warned us not to ask of an author why he selects a particular subject for treatment. It is a dangerous question to put; the answer might prove disconcerting. And with Miss Garden the same argument holds. Her preference for certain characters is probably dictated by reasons obscure even to herself. With her the play-instinct is imperious; it dominates her daylight hours, it overflows into her dream-life. Again the sounding motive of multiple personalities, Karma, subconsciousness, the profound core of human nature. And on the palette of her art there is the entire gamut of tones, from passionate purple to the iridescent delicacies of iris-gray.

That Mary Garden interprets a number of widely differentiated characters is a critical platitude. Chapter and verse can be given for her excellences as well as her defects. Nor does she depend on any one technical formula or formulas. Versatility is her brevet of distinction. An astounding versatility. Now, the ways and means of the acting-singer are different from the actors in the theatre. Dramatic values are altered. The optique of the opera shifts the stock attitudes, gestures, poses, and movements into another and more magnified dimension. Victor Maurel, master of all singing-actors, employed a sliding scale of values in his delineation of De Nevers, Don Giovanni, Iago, and Falstaff. His power of characterization enabled him to portray a Valentine true to type, nevertheless individual; and if there is a more banal figure on the operatic boards than Valentine, we do not know his name, (perhaps Faust . . . !) But every year the space that separates the lyric from the dramatic stage is shrinking. Richard Wagner was not the first composer to stress action; he is the latest, however, whose influence has been tremendously far-reaching. He insisted that the action should suit the singing word. Today acting and singing are inextricably blended, and I can conceive of nothing more old-fashioned and outmoded than the Wagnerian music-drama as interpreted in the dramatic terms of Wagnerian singers. They walked, rather waddled, through the mystic mazes of the score, shouted or screamed the music, and were generally prodigious bores—except when Lilli Lehmann sang. After all, Wagner must be sung. When Jean de Reszke pictured a Tristan—a trifle too much of the carpet knight—he both sang and acted. It was the beginning of the New Wagner, a totally changed Wagner, else his music-drama will remain in dusty pigeonholes. Debussy has sounded the key.

There is born—or reborn, nothing is new since the early Florentines—a New Opera; and in its train new methods of interpretation. Merely to sing well is become as futile as attempting to act though voiceless. The modern trend is away from melodrama, whether Italian, French, or German; away from its antique, creaking machinery. Debussy patterned after Wagner for a time and then blazed new paths. As Serge Frokofieff so acutely observed to me: "'Pelléas and Mélisande' is 'Tristan und Isolde' rewritten." The emotional scale is transposed to dynamic values and rhythms made more subtle, the action is shown as in a dream. The play's the thing, and reality is muffled. Elsewhere we have studied the Mélisande of Mary Garden. Like her Monna Vanna it reveals the virtues and shortcomings of the New Opera. Too static for popular taste, it is an escape from the tyranny of operatic convention. Like the rich we shall always have "grand opera" with us. It is the pabulum of the unmusical, the unthinking, the tasteless. Its theatricalisms are more depressing than Sardou's. The quintessence of art, or the arts, which the modern Frenchmen, above all, the new Russian composers, (from the mighty Slavic races may come the artistic, perhaps the religious salvation of the world—for I am a believer in Dostoievsky's not Tolstoy's Christianity,) are distilling into their work is for more than the "ten superior persons scattered throughout the universe" of whom Huysmans wrote. There is a growing public that craves, that demands, something different from the huge paraphernalia of crudely colored music, scenery, costume, lath and plaster, and vociferous singing. Oh, the dullness, the staleness, the brutal obviousness of it all! Every cadence with its semaphoric signaling, every phrase and its accompanying gesture. Poetry is slain at a stroke, the ear promise-crammed, but the imagination goes hungry. But the New Art—an art of precious essences, an evocation, an enchantment of the senses, a sixth sense—is our planetary ideal.

And in the New Opera Mary Garden is the supreme exemplar. She sounds the complex modern note. She does not represent, she evokes. She sings and she acts, and the densely woven web is impossible to disentangle. Her Gaelic temperament is of an intensity; white hot, a human dynamo with sudden little retorsions that betray a tender, sensitive soul, through the brilliant, hard shell of an emerald personality. She is also the opal, with its chameleonic hues. Her rhythms are individual. Her artistic evolution may be traced. She stems from the Gallic theatre. She has studied Sarah Bernhardt and Yvette Guilbert—the perfect flowering of the "diseuse"—but she pins her faith to the effortless art of Eleonora Duse. The old contention that stirred Coquelin and Henry Irving does not interest her as much as does Duse. We have discussed the Coquelin-Irving crux: should an actor leave nothing to chance or should he improvise on the spur of high emotions?—that is what the question comes to. Miss Garden denied her adherence either to Coquelin or Irving. I asked her to give us a peep into her artistic cuisine while she prepared her sauces. Notwithstanding her refusal to let us participate in the brewing of her magic broth, I still believe that she sided with Coquelin. She is eminently cerebral. And yet her chief appeal is to the imagination. Not a stroke of her camel's-hair brush, not the bold massing of colors, are left to chance. She knows the flaming way she came, she knows the misty return. Not a tone of her naturally rich, dark voice but takes on the tinting of the situation. This doesn't forbid a certain latitude for temperamental variations, which are plentiful at each of her performances. She knows tempo rubato and its value in moods. She has mastered, too, the difficult quality described by William Gillette as the first-time illusion in acting. Various are the Mary Gardens in her province of art. She makes other singers, other actresses, seem a trifle provincial because of her luminous cosmopolitanism.

And she is ours. Despite her Scottish birth she has remained invincibly Yankee. Despite long residence in her beloved Paris enough American has rubbed off on her, and the resilient, overflowing, and proud spirit that informs her art and character are American or nothing. Race counts. Can any good come out our Nazareth of art? The answer is inevitable: Yes, Mary Garden has. She is Our Mary. Lyrically, dramatically ours, yet an orchid. Dear old Flaubert forcibly objected to Sarah Bernhardt being called "a social expression." But she was, and this despite her Dutch ancestry and the exotic strains in her blood. Miss Garden may not weigh her American side, but it is the very skeleton of her artistic organism. Would that an Aubrey Beardsley lived to note in evanescent traceries her potent personality, a rare something that arouses the emotion of recognition; but which we cannot define. "Come," said Berlioz to Legouvé in the early years of the third decade of the last century. "I am going to let you see something which you have never seen, and some one whom you shall never forget." Berlioz meant the playing and personality of Frédéric Chopin. Garden is leagues asunder from Chopin—who was the rarest apparition of his age; but as an interpretative artist she is rare enough for sympathetic writers to embalm in the amber of their pagan prose; definitely to pin to their pages this gorgeous dragon-fly.

Another bribe to her audience is the beauty of Mary Garden. But I do not wish here to emphasize its value in her unforgettable portrayals of the dear dead grand ladies, the great courtesans of the dim past. Stéphane Mallarmé wrote a poem, though not in verse, depicting a crowd assembled in the canvas house of the Interpreter of Past Things. George Moore thus Englished "The Future Phenomenon." A showman tells the despairing, ugly men and women of his wonderful prize. "No sign regales you of the spectacle within, for there is not now a painter capable of presenting any sad shadow of it. I bring alive (and preserved through the years by sovereign science) a woman of old time. Some folly, original and simple, in ecstasy of gold, I know not what she names it, her hair falls with the grace of rich stuffs about her face and contrasts with the bloodlike nudity of her lips. In place of her vain gown she has a body; and her eyes, though like rare stones, are not worth the look that leaps from the happy flesh; des seins levés comme s'ils étaient pleins d'un lait éternel, la pointe vers le ciel, aux jambes lisses qui gardent le sel de la mer première," (better allow this showman, who is the afternoon Faun himself, to finish in his own cryptic speech.) You think of fair-haired Mélisande as she exquisitely murmurs her pathetic "Je ne suis pas heureuse ici."

Some years ago in Paris I saw and heard the Garden Traviata. The singing was superlative; she then boasted a coloratura style that would surprise those who only know her now. It was, however, the conception and acting that intrigued me. Originality stamped both. The death scene was of unusual poignancy; evidently the young American had been spying upon Bernhardt and Duse. This episode adumbrated the marvelous death of Mélisande, the most touching that I can recall in either the lyric or dramatic theatre. It is a pity that she cannot find sterner stuff than Massenet, Leroux, Fevrier, and the rest of that puff-paste, decorative school. There are composers, too, of more vital calibre than Erlanger. Debussy is a master; but there must be newer men who view Mary Garden as the ideal exponent of their music. Meanwhile she has discovered a rôle in which she would pique the curiosity of the most uncritical mossbacks. She has added Isolde to her long list. Mary Garden and Isolde! Incredible! I have heard what I have heard, seen what I have seen. Nevertheless, an interesting experiment this if she can be persuaded to voice the sorrows of the Irish Princess. It would be no longer Wagner. It would suffer a rich sea-change. Wagner muted, perhaps Wagner undone; certainly unsung if we remember glorious Olive Fremstad. But a magical, a poetic, a new Isolde, with more than a hint of the perversely exotic we feel in Aubrey Beardsley's drawings of Isolde and Tristan. The modern note again. Beardsley paraphrasing Botticelli; Watteau plucking at the robe of Rubens; Debussy smiting the chords of Wagner. Such an Isolde is too bewildering to be true. And thus endeth the first chapter of the Book of Mary Garden, Superwoman.

"MARUXA" SINGS OF SPAIN.

First among the Spanish Theatre's productions at the Park next Saturday night will be "Maruxa," an opera in two acts, book by Luis Pascual Frutus, music by Amadeo Vives, a contemporary composer of Spain.

"Maruxa" tells a story of the shepherd, Pablo, and the shepherdess, Maruxa, into whose idyllic life come the haughty Señorita Rosa and her mercenary suitor, Don Antonio, with their plots against the lovers' happiness, while old Rufo, a cynic, contrives to trick the tricksters and keep Maruxa unspoiled by the flatteries of Don Antonio, and Pablo faithful to Maruxa, despite Señorita Rosa's wiles. There are comedy and romance in the opera, while native costumes will enhance the Spanish atmosphere.

"Cielo Español," a revue in one act, will be presented in the same program with the opera, and will introduce Spanish gypsy dances as well as the "Tango Andalusia," "Jota Aragonese," "Sevillano," and "Pasee Calle" of Madrid.

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PLANS FOR RED CROSS CONGRESS AFTER PEACE

Conference Headed by H. P. Davison Now Making Arrangements for Great Society to Represent the Whole World

A CONFERENCE now in session at Cannes, France, headed by Henry P. Davison of the American Red Cross, and including representatives of France, England, Italy and Japan, is mapping out a universal health program that will be co-ordinated with the work of the League of Nations. It is expected that the Red Cross societies of all countries will join in a worldwide organization to be perfected within a few months.

The fact that this conference is sitting gains added interest in view of the recent decision, pending international action in the matter, to mobilize the European strength of the American Red Cross for a campaign against Bolshevism in the Balkans and parts of Russia, though earlier plans had called for the withdrawal from Europe of all but a small contingent to take care of the needs of any remaining units of the American Army overseas. Conditions in Southeastern Europe and the advantages they offer for the spread of the Reds' propaganda have brought about this action, and Red Cross commissions for civilians have already been sent into Albania, Serbia, Rumania, and Bulgaria, while efforts were being made before the fall of that city to get one into Odessa. Lieut. Col. Henry W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., is in charge of the work, with headquarters in Constantinople.

The representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States compose the committee which is conducting the conference at Cannes. Mr. Davison, formerly Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross and still a member of the executive committee of that organization, has at the request of President Wilson, who is President of the American Red Cross, agreed to represent that organization in the movement to unify the efforts of all Red Cross societies.

As the first step the committee has prevailed upon the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva to call a convention of the Red Cross organizations of the world to meet at Geneva thirty days after the declaration of peace. Plans by which the peoples of the world, through their Red Cross organizations, may co-operate for the betterment of humanity are being worked out at Cannes, and will be ready by the time the world's Red Cross congress at Geneva begins its labors.

Leading experts in public health, tuberculosis, hygiene, sanitation, and child welfare have been summoned to Cannes to assist the committee. While measures for handling problems of world relief in emergencies, such as fires, famine, and pestilence, will have a large share in the program, sound ways by which the public health may be improved will be included; the unification of effort being directed not only toward relieving human suffering and distress, but toward preventing it.

The American Red Cross now has approximately 17,000,000 adult and about 9,000,000 junior members, divided among 3,864 chapters and thousands of auxiliaries. The part the American Red Cross will play in the universal program will be directed by Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Central Committee of the organization. Dr. Farrand went abroad a few weeks ago, and is now at Cannes.

Among the other Red Cross organizations of the world Japan has more than 1,500,000 members enrolled for ten years and paying a minimum of a dollar and a half a year dues. Its activities are directed by a Central Committee with headquarters in Tokio.

Organized in 1864, the Italian Red Cross had a membership of 30,000 before the war—a membership which grew to about 300,000 by the end of 1918. The organization operates through twenty-five counselors and a delegate from each of the Government departments.

France was among the first countries to establish Red Cross organizations, the origin of its relief society going back to 1865. It is made up of three distinct organizations, which operate as one when emergency requires, and which maintain relations with the International Committee through a central committee. The total membership is about 250,000. In time of war the Government allows the organization an indemnity of about 40 cents a day for each occupied bed in the Red Cross hospitals. At all times the organizations are regarded as auxiliaries of the Military Sanitary Service. The French Red Cross provided more than 50,000 nurses of all classifications and more than 1,400 auxiliary hospitals, with a total of 117,000 beds, during the recent war. In July, 1918, the organization had assets valued at more than $21,000,000.

Great Britain's Red Cross came into existence in 1868, and now has an organization that has met the severe test of the war. Its most valuable auxiliary is the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, dating back to the eleventh century. This order, while co-operating with the Red Cross, retains its own identity. Relief work in Great Britain and her colonies during the great war was directed by a joint committee of the Red Cross and the Order of St. John. One month after the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 the British Red Cross had 2,436 detachments, representing a personnel of 73,368 trained workers, ready for different kinds of service. Among colonial branches the work in Canada was especially noteworthy. During 1916 the Canadian Red Cross contributed $1,000 a day for the relief work in France. Organizations in Australia, India, and South Africa also gave good accounts of themselves.

Russia, up to the time the revolutionary elements took possession of it, had a capable Red Cross organization, but the Central Committee was dissolved in February, 1918, by the revolutionaries and its chief members thrown into prison.

The German Red Cross, as is generally known, was one of the most efficient parts of the German military machine. With millions of members, plenty of money and a wonderful equipment, the German society, because of its absolute control by the government in peace as well as in war, was regarded by the outside world as being out of harmony with the merciful spirit of the real Red Cross. The fact that the German Red Cross had refused to subscribe to articles of the Geneva treaty intended to prevent abuse of the Red Cross emblem, strengthened this feeling. All that has been said of the German Red Cross, especially the reference to the manner in which it was dominated throughout by the military authorities, applies to the Red Cross Society of the former Austro-Hungarian empire. However, most of the States into which these two great monarchies have been divided will undoubtedly have delegates at Geneva.

The future of the relief organization known as the Turkish Society of the Red Crescent, which was established in 1864, is problematical. Little is known of the present condition of the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Belgium's Red Cross society has won the confidence and respect of all those familiar with the problems it was called upon to meet. With the greater part of the little kingdom under German domination, the Belgian Red Cross workers, supported at every turn by King Albert and Queen Elizabeth, labored day and night among soldiers and civilians. The Belgian Red Cross was founded in 1891.

The Spanish Red Cross has a membership of more than 60,000. Headquarters is in Madrid. Portugal's Red Cross society was not founded until 1908. Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have Red Cross societies operating, as a general rule, along the lines of the other Red Cross organizations.

In the Balkans Red Cross work in the various States has been highly developed as a result of the almost continuous wars in that part of Europe. Greece, Montenegro, Serbia, and Rumania all support capable Red Cross societies. Of the latter group the organization in Rumania, because of the labors of Queen Marie, director of all its activities, is best known to the outside world.

Red Cross work in China began in 1904 during the Russo-Japanese War—inspired by a desire of the Chinese to alleviate the suffering of those who were not being provided for by the Red Cross organizations of the combatant countries. The Chinese Red Cross is planning a reorganization this year on a big scale.

South America, Central America, and Mexico have many efficient Red Cross societies. In some of the smaller countries the Red Cross organizations have had a struggle to keep going, and these are to receive special attention from the congress at Geneva.

200 ENGLISH OPERA DAYS.

Two hundred "cheerful yesterdays" of English-spoken opera ended at the Park Theatre last night, a record unique in many years in New York. It may not be amiss to point out that this remarkable run equaled in number of performances that of a Metropolitan season. An actual majority, or 111 representations, must be credited to Gilbert and Sullivan.

From five little operas in its first year, the Society of American Singers has gone far in producing during the season now ended no fewer than seventeen, only one repeated from that time. The following are the works most recently sung in English, with one exception, and by native artists, at the Park:

"Mignon," Sept. 23	7
"Daughter of the Regiment," Sept. 24	6
"Carmen," (in French,) Sept. 26	5
"Maid as Mistress," (in double bill,) Oct. 9	2
"Tales of Hoffmann," Oct. 10	6
"The Mikado," Oct. 17	10
"Bianca," Oct. 18	1
"Madame Butterfly," Oct. 24	3
"Pirates of Penzance," Nov. 4	11
"Pinafore," Nov. 14	12
"The Gondoliers," Dec. 3	10
"Fra Diavolo," Jan. 13	10
"Martha," Jan. 21	4
"Robin Hood," Feb. 3	4
"Bohemian Girl," March 3	4
"Patience," March 18	12
"Iolanthe," April 2	4
Total	314

The society began its career originally at the Empire on Oct. 26, 1916, with Mozart's "The Impresario" and "Bastien and Bastienne," repeated at the Garrick and later at the Lyceum, ten times in all. The Lyceum engagement, starting May 7, 1917, added Pergolesi's "Maid as Mistress," for the first time in America; Donizetti's "The Night Bells," and Gounod's "The Mock Doctor."

Twenty-one operas in three increasing seasons, scattered over parts of three years, is a record of industry if not longevity. Next season it is ambitiously planned to give a repertory of weekly changes from a list of fifty-two titles recently issued to Mr. Hinshaw's subscribers.

BROOKLYN MUSIC.

The Commonwealth Opera Association announces a Spring season at the Academy, starting April 21 with "The Mikado," and later "Pirates of Pensance" and "The Geisha," directed by Max Bendix and W. G. Stewart.

The Duncan Dancers, assisted by George Copeland, pianist, will be seen again at the Brooklyn Academy next Saturday evening, their program including numbers from Gluck, Schubert, Chopin, and Debussy.

The Reason Why

One certain result of the war will be closer relationship between all nations. Surely hereafter far deeper interest will be felt by Americans in the affairs of other peoples. We have emerged forever from our past isolation, and in future will take an abiding concern in the affairs of other nations, whether near or remote, whether or not there is a League of Nations, whether or not we accept colonial mandatories.

The conclusion of peace will bring forward everywhere numerous questions of profound and fascinating interest.

Where May One Turn to Obtain Authentic Current History?

Not to the Newspapers! Their reports represent a day's news, hence are fragmentary and cannot present a coherent, unified survey of an important development. Moreover, such reports are hurriedly prepared and hurriedly read.

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Intelligent men and women will find in the magazine informative, trustworthy, accurate digests of worth-while world affairs, presented always without pedantry, partiality, or prophecy.

The April Issue

Among its Features are the Following:

A COMPLETE WHO'S WHO DIRECTORY OF THE PEACE CONGRESS, WITH 35 PORTRAITS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS IN THE MONTH ENDED MARCH 20, 1919.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S BOSTON AND NEW YORK SPEECHES ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND A SUMMARY OF THE SPEECHES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE ON THE SUBJECT.

EACH NATION IN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND ASIA IS TAKEN UP AND THE IMPORTANT EVENTS IN EACH ARE RECORDED BASED ON FACTS OF HISTORY, BUT WITHOUT COMMENT.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE IS THE TESTIMONY REGARDING BOLSHEVISM BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE.

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FINAL PHASES OF THE WAR IS A BIG FEATURE.

April Issue of Current History

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THE NEW YORK TIMES CO.

ROTARY CLUB NEWS

The Rotary Club of New York is an organization of men representing all lines of commercial activity.

Its purpose is to lift men and business to a higher ethical level. Its slogan is "Service, Not Self." These advertisers are Rotarians, pledged to respect your confidence and fulfill your wants.

Memories of Yesteryear

Editorial by A. W.

A mist of years, passing between, has lent those memories a tenderness. All the little happenings that were black tragedies, or golden comedies to our boy-minds are food for reminiscent smiles and a vague tug at the heartstrings. Boyhood was a happy, happy time!

It would be well, wouldn't it, if we could provide those same tender memories for the generation that comes after us? If we could be the cause of having the men of twenty or thirty years from now sit beside their reading lamps and, in between naps, smile fondly at the good times, the simple times, the wholesome times of boyhood.

On the strength of taking it for granted that every successful business man would rather be responsible for that kind of benefaction than any other, the Rotary Club of New York has taken up Boys' Work. The idea is to give the underprivileged boy a chance to be privileged; to use, as an antidote to the poisons with which he comes in daily contact, due to his environment, an abundance of rare good fun and an appreciation of decency.

In connection with this movement, Rotary is inviting the co-operation of all organizations and clubs of high standard. Publicity campaigns in all the New York newspapers will be used. Already men of prominence have signified their intentions to join the ranks.

With the hearty co-operation that we are sure to get, those who help will be looked upon as Fairy Godfathers by the lads who, up to the present, haven't had even a fighting chance to succeed.

Because you are a patriotic citizen and for the sake of your own "memories of yesteryear," won't you muster your forces and join in this city-wide movement to make better citizens of fine material, much of which is now being wasted?

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COLDS

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Baseball Proved Successful Substitute for Gang Fights in One Case—How New York Meets Problem

By NATALIE DE BOGARY.

WITH the war there has been an increase of juvenile crime in every other belligerent country, and the situation was awaited in New York with misgiving. The figures of arraignment in the Children's Court show, however, a total decrease of 534 children, or 3.8 per cent., over the number arraigned in 1917.

The war did not bring to New York the wave of crime predicted. The situation remained normal and even the character of the offenses did not change materially. Thus, in New York City, 13,985 children were arraigned in court during 1918; of these 7,038 were charged with juvenile delinquency and 6,947 came under "special proceedings," a group which includes improper guardianship, ungovernable, disorderly, and wayward children.

Bernard Fagan, Chief Probation Officer for the Children's Court, lays particular stress on the study of the child aside from the crime committed, which is usually of an accidental character. Most frequently it is petty larceny, which covers the casual picking up of desirable objects in the course of play. Hide and seek, for example, is the cause of much trouble, for it takes children into queer corners where strange and interesting objects lie around without guard. To see is to take, and the game ends in the courtroom.

"One of our boys," said Mr. Fagan, "could not resist pies. Richard allowed his desire to get the best of him, and he was brought to us. We did not spend much time in telling him how wrong it is to steal pies. We found that he was a truant, owing to some serious physical defects, among which his eyes were the most in need of care. These were attended to, and then arrangements were made to have him sent to a private school. He is studying there now and making good."

Of the total number of 13,985 children arraigned in the Children's Court, 6,702 were referred by the Justices of the court to the Probation Bureau for investigation. The Justices of the court placed 75 per cent., or 5,052 of this number, on probation; 13 per cent., or 880 children, were committed to institutions, and 12 per cent., or 870, were discharged or referred to auxiliary agencies for follow-up care. This figure only includes new cases, whereas there were 8,245 children under supervision from last year, making a total higher than that of any previous year. The figure is also higher than in any other court in the United States.

Free Movies to Cure Them.

"It has been my experience," said Mr. Fagan, "that the most frequent cause of trouble is petty larceny. The movies are a great temptation, for if there is no way of receiving the money to pay for them, the child gets the money often with disastrous results. There is only one solution, and that is to provide movies for the children in recreation centres, in schools, where all can come and enjoy. I know of many cases where the neighborhood, despairing of handling the problem of its troublesome boys, has taken upon itself to solve the difficulty and there has always resulted a marked decrease in child delinquency, for parents and neighbors usually knew where the trouble lies.

"In one congested neighborhood, the parents got together and a recreation centre was opened, with marked beneficial results. In another section of the city, conditions were so bad that everybody took a hand in solving it. As a result, dance facilities were provided for the young people through the public school, the parochial schools established moving pictures open to all, and athletic organizations were started on the basis of competition between blocks. Some of these drastic measures were only possible because of the help extended both by the Board of Education and the Department of Parks. But the results were striking. The benefits of such experiments are best known to us, for as long as a boy does nothing wrong, he never comes to us. But when he transgresses we get him.

"Every Fall, in different sections of the city, there are outbreaks of gang fighting with stone throwing. Last year in one part of town covering twenty city blocks, a policeman had to be stationed on every corner to prevent the fierce fights between the boys of different blocks. Of course, the officers succeeded in curbing them, but nothing could stop the fighting, and we got the boys in carloads. The Court teemed with them. Mr. Lee of the Department of Parks made an interesting experiment. He helped to organize a baseball game between the gangs, thus providing them with a more organized means of fighting it out. Each of the teams brought in its wake thousands of boys. The neighborhood in which the game was held was the scene of hundreds of small fights, but the experiment was successful on the whole. We only had a few cut heads instead of the swarms of arrested fighters in the Court.

"There is no doubt in my mind that most juvenile offenses are definitely due to lack of playground provision."

Treatment by Blocks.

According to Mr. Fagan, the only solution to the difficulty is to handle the problem locally. The parents and residents of each block or district know best what should be done for the boys and girls. The election of a "block father" and a "block mother" would go far toward regulating the gang spirit of the children. In other words, all efforts at organizing the children must be restricted to the immediate neighborhood, because all disorder is caused by boys in rival battles started between blocks or districts. The remedy lies in organizing them along similar lines. And no nation-wide movement can ever gain the hold on them that community organizations can have and do have where they already exist.

The annual report throws light on Americanization and the need of it. Of the total number of children handled, 4,665, or 70 per cent., were children of foreign-born parents, most of whom came from non-English-speaking countries, resulting in the parents and children speaking different languages; 2,037, or 30 per cent., were from native-born parents, and of this 227 were negro children. One of the most prominent contributing causes for the child's appearance in court are unfavorable home conditions, 33 per cent., or 2,127, coming from broken homes.

In connection with this, the income of the family is significant. Only 745 children, or 11 per cent., live in homes where the income is as low as $12, while 2,230, or 33 per cent., reported family incomes of $30 or more per week. Families of two children or less contributed 1,184 cases, or 17 per cent., and 1,858 children, or 26 per cent., came from families with six or more children.

The only tangible evidence of the war has been the increase in truancy, probably partly due to the absence of the parents engaged in war work activities, to the great demand for child labor and also to the spirit of unrest that always permeates school children at such times. The school registration for the City of New York is about 900,000, and from this number the Children's Court received 13,985 children, which is 1.5 per cent. of the schoolgoing population. Moreover, of the total arraignments in court for juvenile delinquency, they form 7,016 of the enrolled school children.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, JOB FINDER

THE Knights of Columbus, planning an employment organization even before the ink was dry on the signatures to the armistice, are now finding jobs and placing soldiers and sailors. In New York and other cities the Knights have maintained a free employment bureau for years. Wherever a K. of C. Council is located, even in years before the war, the man out of a job, Catholic or non-Catholic, could usually obtain some good news concerning work.

In the last four months the Knights have brought all their Council machinery to bear upon solving the problem of jobs for discharged service men. At least 100,000 are in the hunt for work for ex-service men. Of course, these members of the order are at work themselves, but devote spare time to finding work for others. Their efforts are directed through the national headquarters at New Haven, where William J. McGinley of New York, Supreme Secretary of the K. of C., has supervision over the work.

The machinery starts when a card is filled in, say, by a K. of C. Secretary attached to a unit at Bonn or any other place in the Rhineland where Americans are part of the occupying force. The card comes direct to New Haven, where its contents—the name, address, experience of the applicant and nature and locality of employment desired and other particular facts—are copied on a register. The information is transmitted to the K. of C. Council Employment Bureau where the applicant desires work and then the Knights begin their hunt for a position.

THIRD DIVISION, REGULARS, IN FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

fire and flanking movements directed by our small units upon the positions assumed by the rear guard of the enemy. The division was finally relieved by the 32d United States Division, the last unit being relieved early in the morning of July 21.

The casualties of the division have been heavy, amounting in all to approximately 7,500 men and 205 officers. A statement is inclosed herewith showing the different classes of casualties. Of those missing, it is thought that the greater number were killed, as a number of bodies were buried without identification being possible, since the identification tags were missing and nothing could be found on the body to show the identity of the man. No attempt was made to compute the number of Germans killed. It is known, however, that a great many killed and wounded were carried off by the retreating troops, and in a few trenches along the banks of the river German bodies were found piled several deep. A great many bodies were also carried downstream.

Munitions Captured.

Approximately 700 prisoners were taken by the division, and a great number of machine guns with their equipment and ammunition, several one-pounder guns, and three 77's, field pieces. The five pieces of 75's which our troops were forced to disable and abandon, due to the retreat of French units on our right, were later recovered.

Countless feats of courage, fidelity, and of duty well done could be told of the individual men. These are, however, set forth in the reports of regimental commanders, and in those cases most deserving they have been made the subject of recommendation for citation or decoration. Particular attention is called to the statement of Colonel Lloyd, 10th Field Artillery, regarding the officers of his regiment who, during the engagement, commandeered and served abandoned French batteries on two occasions, and to the reports of the infantry and artillery regimental commanders as to the courage, perseverance, and fidelity to duty shown by the artillery liaison agents, after all wire communications were broken.

Throughout the battle south of the Marne and the advance toward the north, hostile aircraft flew over our troops with impunity, observing for the enemy artillery, bombing and firing upon all concentrations with machine guns. Many of our casualties were due to the work of these planes. In spite of all the efforts made by the division staff and repeated requests of the division commander, our planes invariably put in their appearance only very tardily and never for any extensive period of time. It is absolutely necessary both from a tactical standpoint and from that of morale that our air forces attain and maintain supremacy over those of the enemy.

Need of Carrier Pigeons.

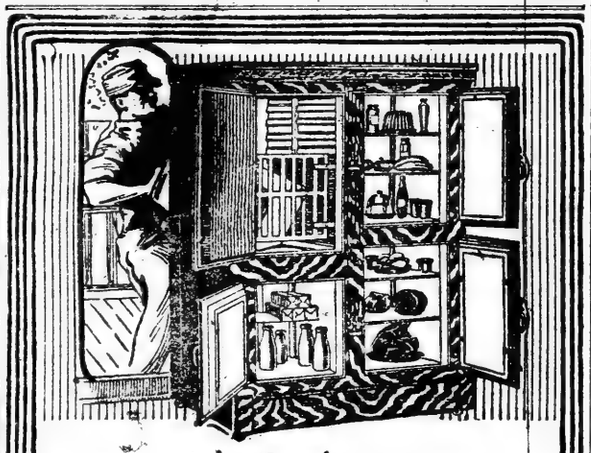
Telephones were completely destroyed within ten minutes after the bombardment commenced, after which the only communication was by runner, although in a few cases the radio sets rendered excellent service until themselves destroyed. The time consumed in encoding and decoding messages, however, is a serious objection to this means of communication. A large number of carrier pigeons should be provided for every organization, to be used only after telephone communication has been broken. Such a means of liaison would have been invaluable under conditions experienced by this division during the period July 14 to Aug. 1, 1918. Machine guns were supplied with between 1,500 and 2,500 rounds of ammunition, (supply in forward dumps limited by corps order prior to June 14.) This supply was inadequate, and in several cases gun crews were forced by lack of ammunition to destroy their guns and make their escape. The importance of accuracy in reporting military information was made clearly evident, with the result that an officers' school was established in this division immediately upon its return to a rest area, for the purpose of inculcating in all members of the command the habit of rendering absolutely accurate, and therefore extremely available, reports.

This one American division not only effectually stopped the two German divisions opposed to it and thereby rendered possible the stopping of the German advance, but also the advance made toward the Vesle River was, in no small measure, due to the manner in which certain elements of the division advanced up the Charmel Valley in plain view of the enemy's observation posts and under his concentrated artillery fire to positions on the high ground north of le Charmel. This valley in fact constituted a sort of chute, which was strongly organized by the retiring enemy and which was taken, only after we suffered heavy casualties, by the excellent leadership displayed by the commanders of small units and the wonderful fighting qualities of the individual men.

Jewish Children for Adoption.

MRS. STEPHEN S. WISE, Chairman of the Child Adoption Committee of the Free Synagogue, has just received an order from Commissioner Bird S. Coler of the Department of Public Charities making special provision for the care and adoption of Jewish children. For two years Mrs. Wise has been engaged in the placing of destitute, dependent, and neglected children. During this time she had occasion to discover that there were many similar organizations, all working toward the same end, but that there was no co-operation or co-ordination among them. Appreciative of what a well-organized movement could do toward the better placing of children who needed homes, whether they were temporary or permanent, she took the matter up with the Department of Charities, with which the committee was closely associated in its work.

The new order issued by Mr. Coler provides that the Free Synagogue's committee take over the placing of Jewish children, coming under the jurisdiction of the Charities Department, into Jewish homes, and, further, that all Jewish institutions maintaining children of this type shall co-operate with the Free Synagogue committee.



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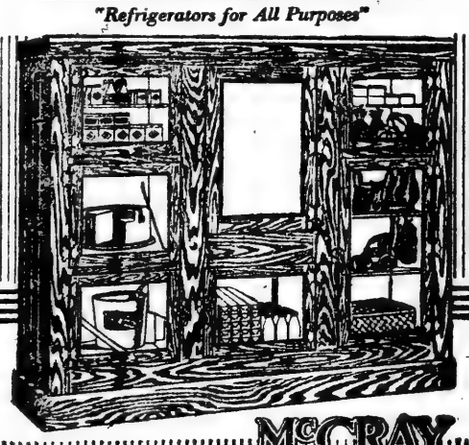
McCray Refrigerator Co.
56 West 46th Street - - New York
Telephones Bryant 9821-9822

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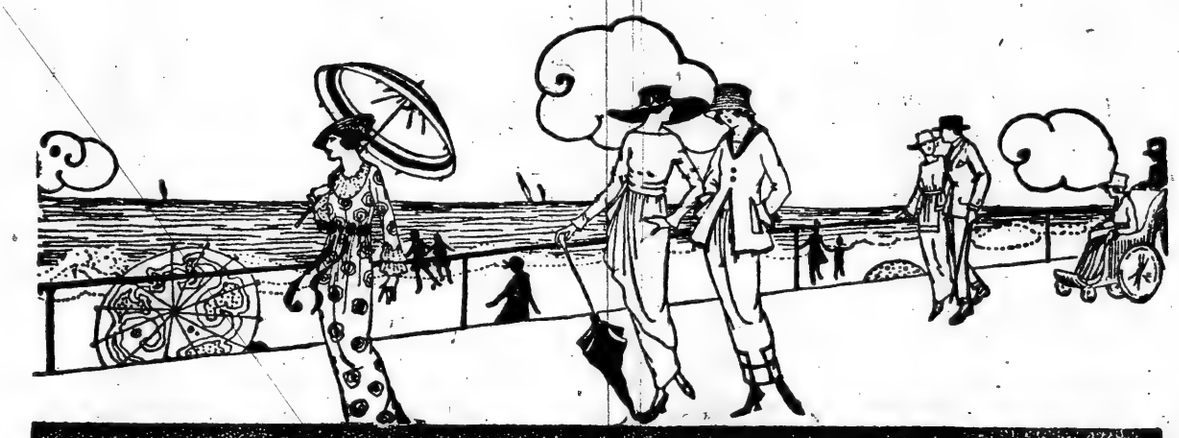
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There's an R & G designed just for your figure. See that you get it!

WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

RIVOLI—"Pettigrew's Girl," a Paramount-Ince photoplay, with Ethel Clayton, supported by Monte Blue, Charles Gerard, James Mason, and Clara Whipple, directed by George Melford, assisted by Lou Howland, from a scenario by Will M. Richey, based on a story by Dana Burnet; Herbert M. Dawley's "The Ghost of Slumber Mountain"; "Police," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival;) the Pictorial; Carl Weber's "Oberon" by the orchestra, Ernc Rapee and Joseph Klein conducting; a dance number staged by Adolf Bolm in a setting by John Wenger; Testi's "Good-bye," by Gladys Rice; Professor Firmin Swinnen at the organ.

STRAND—"The Soaring Road," a Paramount picture, with Wallace Reid, supported by Theodore Roberts, Ann Little, Guy Oliver, and C. H. Goldart, directed by James Cruze, story by Marion Fairfax; "Stunts and Thrills," an analysis-of-motion picture; "Up in the Air With Alligators," an Outing-Chester scenic; Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars's pictorial study of the chimpanzee; "Mikadoland," a Pathe scenic in colors; the Topical Review; Topics of the Day; "A Foolish Age," a Mack Sennett farce; songs by Cora Tracy and Herbert Waterous of the Park Theatre company; excerpts from "Faust" by the orchestra, Carl Edouarde conducting; Radph E. Brigham and Herbert Sisson at the organ.

RIALTO—"A Man and His Money," a Goldwyn picture, with Tom Moore, supported by Senna Owen, Sydney Ainsworth, Kate Lester, and Claire De Brey, directed by Harry Beaumont, from a story by Frederick Isham; "The Eagle and the Fawn," a scenic; the Magazine; "Those Foolish Days," a Mack Sennett farce; selections from Victor Herbert's "Natoma" by the orchestra, Hugo Riesenfeld and Nat W. Finston conducting, Schubert's "Moment Musical" and Schumann's "Evening Song" on the 'cello by L. Van Dyke, and an aria from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" by Edoardo Albano.

BROADWAY—"The Delicious Little Devil," with Mae Murray; "The Jazz Waiter," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival;) the Topical Digest; Topics of the Day; piano solos by Harry Thomas; selections by the orchestra, James C. Bradford conducting.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Tomorrow, D. W. Griffith's "The Girl Who Stayed at Home" and "Police," with Charlie Chaplin, (revival;) Tuesday, "A Courageous Coward," with Sessue Hayakawa, and "Police,"; Wednesday, "Married in Haste," with Albert Ray and Elinor Field; Thursday, "The End of the Game," with J. Warren Kerrigan; Friday, "A Regular Fellow," with Taylor Holmes, and "A Yankee Princess," with Bessie Love; Saturday, "The Quickening Flame," with Montagu Love and June Elvidge; Sunday, "False Evidence," with Viola Dana.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET—Tomorrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, "Suspense," with Mollie King; Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, "Johnny Get Your Gun," with Fred Stone.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "The Turn in the Road," with Helen Jerome Eddy and Ben Alexander, and "The Sheriff," with Roscoe Arbuckle; Wednesday and Thursday, "Who Cares?" with Constance Talmadge; Friday and Saturday, "Children of Banishment," with Mitchell Lewis, and "The Pawnshop," with Charlie Chaplin.

QUALITY FOR QUANTITY.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN has issued a statement in which he expresses the opinion that the public wants better rather than more pictures, and announces that, in accordance with this judgment, the Goldwyn Company will hereafter produce fewer photoplays a year, concentrating upon them the time, attention, and money hitherto distributed among a larger number. Outlining his ideas and policy, Mr. Goldwyn says:

"The motion picture producer faces a turning point in the development of the art for which he is a representative. The drain upon the world's store of literary and dramatic material to meet the demands of exhibitors who are constantly changing programs has been tremendous. It is impossible for producers to maintain a high standard in their work when they are called upon to turn out a constant stream of picture plays at a high rate of speed. Common sense as well as artistic discretion calls for a new attitude on the matter. Not only is this procedure costly and wasteful, but the result contributes nothing permanent to the satisfaction of the public, which awaits motion pictures of merit and imaginative quality with an eagerness that merits a better reward. The result of the high-pressure demand forces the producer to lower the standard of his work, no matter how much he would like to maintain it at a high level. He is on a constant watch for superior material, but in the face of the demand he must often accept what is second best.

"Regardless of the stand of other large producers, the Goldwyn Company has decided now to make fewer pictures and to concentrate on these few all the energy and money which previously it had spent on a larger list. Where we have produced eight pictures a season in our star series, we intend to produce only four. As a matter of fact I am willing to predict that other large producers will soon follow this new path and cease flooding the market. The picture play has been competing more than successfully with the theatre, often supplementing it, yet plays run on Broadway for many weeks, and it is folly to believe that the quality of the modern film does not merit the same attention."

LONG LIVE HENRY MINOR.

SIDNEY DREW is dead. There is grief for this. But Henry Minor lives, and for this those who grieve are glad.

Never before, perhaps, has there been such definite reason for thankfulness for the enduring quality of film. If Sidney Drew had been limited to the stage, he would now be only a memory destined to fade, in time, into a name. His delightful personality would be lost, except to those in whose minds it might live. But Mr. Drew's art and personality are preserved in the character of Henry Minor whose domestic trials and tribulations are permanently recorded in many screen comedies for the sympathetic amusement of thousands. There are doubtless new comedies, not yet released, to come and the old ones, with nothing of their flavor lost, may be revived again and again.

But the public owes Mr. Drew gratitude for more than his creation of the character of Henry Miner. To him and to his wife, Henry's essential Polly, all are indebted for the establishment in popular demand of true screen comedy. So-called screen comedies in the beginning were but assembled scenes of horseplay with no pretense of plot or plan and usually arranged for exploiting the performances of supposedly funny individuals. And there are many such comedies (sic) today. The comedies of Mr. and Mrs. Drew, however, are not of this kind. They are real comedies of character and situation, coherently constructed, depending for their fun upon the wit of their settings, action and lines as related to their consistent stories. For making such comedies, and for making them popular, so that others have been and may be encouraged to emulate them, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew deserve, and, by the acclamation of old and young all over the world, have received, a secure place in the heart of humanity.

IN THE NEWS NET.

B. S. MOSS, who owns and operates various vaudeville and moving picture theatres in and near the city, announces that he has acquired the Broadway Theatre on a long-term lease to go into effect on May 2. On that date Mr. Moss will begin a Summer season of moving pictures at the theatre to which will be added vaudeville in the Fall. The first film shown will be a screen version of Major Rupert Hughes's novel, "The Unpardonable Sin," with Blanche Sweet in the leading role.

The Broadway Theatre was originally the home of stage productions, and became a moving picture house a few years ago. Recently it has been in the hands of the Universal Film Company.

The Rialto Theatre will celebrate its third anniversary with a special program next week. Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld, the managing director, is reported at work on pretentious musical and pictorial numbers.

The Post Pictures Corporation is the new name of the Post Film Company, whose scenics by Van Scoy and others have been shown at the Rivoli and elsewhere. The company is extending its activities to the production of dramatic features, the first of which will be a series in which Paul Swan, the dancer, will play the leading part.

Alex Yokel, who has been identified with a number of producing firms, has been elected Vice President and Secretary of Briggs Pictures, Inc. He will also act as general manager of the company, at the head of which is Clare Briggs, the cartoonist.

The first annual dance of the Screen Ball Association will take place at Webster Hall on the evening of April 24. Among the patronesses of the ball are Elsie Ferguson, Ethel Clayton, Marjorie Rambeau, Mabel Taliaferro, Louise Huff, Mollie Pearson, Pearl Shepard, Lillian Hall, Violet Palmer, Ormi Hawley, Dorothy Green, Jobyna Howland, Dorothy Jardon, Gail Kane, Florence Oakley, Florence Reed, Mabel Juliene Scott, Claire Whitney, and Peggy Shanor.

C. Ray Severance is the director of the association, which plans to have annual balls in fourteen different cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlanta, St. Louis, and Denver. The association's offices are at 1,493 Broadway.

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures is working in co-operation with the War Loan Organization in the dramatization of some of the acts of the war for which the participants were cited by General Pershing. Wilton A. Barrett, Review Secretary of the board, has charge of the production of films, which will be known as the Heroic Deeds Series.

Charles Miller, who has been associated with Thomas H. Ince and others, has been engaged by Frank G. Hall, President of the Independent Sales Corporation, to make a series of dramatic productions under the corporate name of Charles Miller Productions, Inc. Mr. Miller says that, in accordance with his standing conviction, he will make the story, rather than the star, the first consideration of his work.

Billie Burke has signed a new contract with the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation by which she will continue to appear in Paramount pictures, while at the same time taking part in a stage revival this Spring and a new play next Fall. She will begin work soon on the first photoplay to be made under the new contract at the former Universal studio in Fort Lee.

F. B. Warren, who organized the Paramount Company and was Vice President of Goldwyn Pictures Corporation, has been elected Vice President of the W. W. Hodkinson Corporation.

Barbara Castleton, who starred in "Parentage" and a number of other independent productions, in addition to World Pictures, has been engaged as leading woman for Henry B. Warner, who is producing for Jesse D. Hampton. Miss Castleton will be seen opposite Warner in "The Man Who Turned White."

B. S. Moss has sold "Break the News to Mother," featuring Pearl Shepard, to Select Pictures Corporation.



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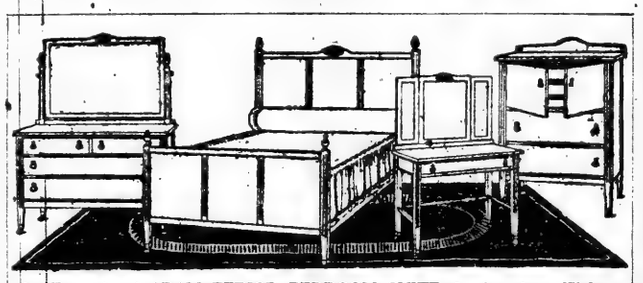
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IT WAS BOUND TO COME

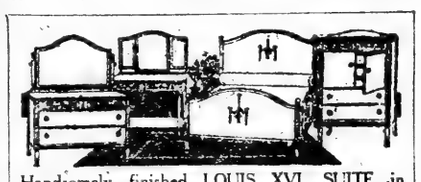
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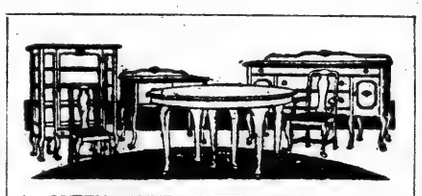
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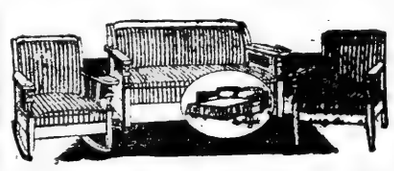
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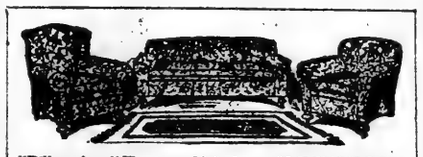
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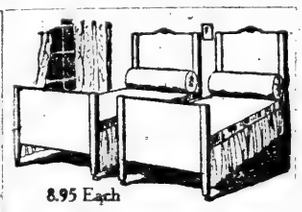
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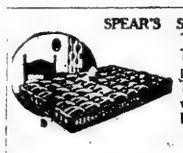
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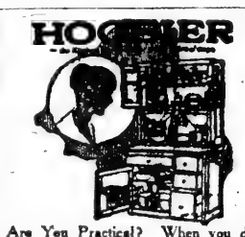
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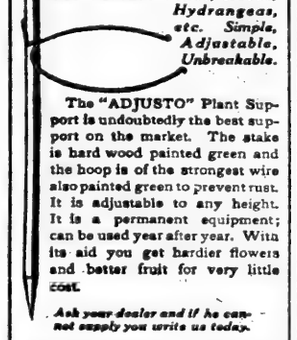
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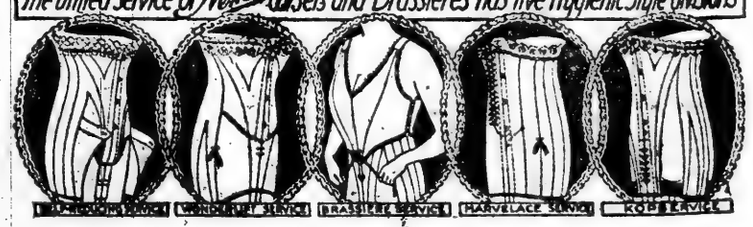
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SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT VS. BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Ettinger Says His Position Is Not Taken Because He Objects to Showing His Books, But as a Matter of Principle—The Controversy Explained

It is agreed that the break between the City Superintendent of Schools and the Hylan administration represented by the Board of Estimate is the culmination of twenty years of disagreement and dissatisfaction. The question at issue is this: "Is the City Board of Education a self-governing body under the direct jurisdiction of the State Department of Education, or is it a subsidiary body of the municipal administration to be controlled like other city departments?" The Superintendent of Schools takes the position that the first premise is true. The Board of Estimate insists on the second.

Representatives of the Board of Estimate recently walked into the offices of the Board of Education and asked to see their books. Dr. William L. Ettinger, the Superintendent of Schools, decided to take the stand that the Board of Estimate was infringing on the rights of the Board of Education. He refused to show the books. It is not, as Dr. Ettinger puts it, that he objects to showing the books to the Board of Estimate, but it is a matter of standing on the principle that the Board of Education is in no wise obliged to concede to the authority of the Board of Estimate. In an interview on the question, Dr. Ettinger traced the history of the disagreement of the Board of Education with the present administration and gave his side of the controversy.

"Before going into the details of the present case," he said, "it is wise to know something about the sources of funds upon which the Board of Education depends. There are, rightfully speaking, three of these. First there is the 4.9 mill fund laid down by State statute. That is, the city is required to allow to the Board of Education the .0049 on every dollar of taxes collected by it. Secondly, the Board of Education is also entitled to a sum of money, which in this instance is $2,300,00, apportioned to it by the State Department of Education. Thirdly, the Board of Education may make application to the Board of Estimate for any additional sum of money it finds necessary in order to carry on its work.

"According to recent legislation at Albany, the city Board of Education was made a corporation distinct and apart from the corporation known as the City of New York. The former, it is true, is dependent upon the latter for the greater part of its funds, but that dependency exists only in so far as the city is required by the law of the State to divert this set portion of its money to the education board of the municipality. Apart from that, the Board of Education looks to the State and the State Department of Education for direct control and jurisdiction. The city administration has not been willing to concede that point, which is no longer a matter of dispute, but one of law.

"Time and again the city administration has interfered with the internal affairs of the Board of Education until the control of the board by people appointed because of their special fitness for that duty has become a farce. For instance, at certain definite periods, the Board of Education is required to send a request for funds to be met by the Board of Estimate. The New York State education law has issued a pro forma request which we follow in detail. The request has such subdivisions as 'Administration, Maintenance, Operation, Wages—Regular Employes, Wages—Temporary Employes,' &c. Under these different headings the board affixes the sum which it has figured out to be necessary.

"This is what happens when the budget goes down to the Board of Estimate: The members take the various headings and subdivide them into the minutest sub-headings, definitely apportioning the sum of money that is to be paid to clerks, to office boys, to the teachers in each grade, to the janitors, and so on. The new budget is then sent back to us, and we are bound to follow the lines mapped out for us.

"For instance, if there is a teacher in a lower grade who is promoted to a higher grade with the natural rise in salary, we cannot make this promotion until the Board of Estimate passes on it and assures us the receipt of the increase in salary. This is not an exaggeration. The same is true of shifting of clerks, of office boys, of janitors and everybody.

"Let me give you a definite instance: In December, 1917, the title of an employee was changed by order of the Civil Service procedure from 'Typewriting Copyist' to 'Stenographer and Typewriter.' The salary of this employe was withheld for the following January by the Controller, for the reason that the budget 'schedule lines' as mapped out by the Board of Estimate still carried the former title of 'Typewriting Copyist,' $960 per annum, and twelve votes of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are required to make the schedule line for 'Typewriting Copyist,' $960 per annum, available for 'Stenographer and Typewriter,' $960 per annum.

"In the meantime the Civil Service Commission recognized only the latter title, and the employe remained without pay. The matter was subsequently taken up to Albany. Four specific questions were drawn up to show us where we stood. First, has the Board of Education the absolute right, operating under the provisions of the new State Education law, to assign or transfer its employes from one branch of its administrative service to another branch as in its judgment is for the best interests of the school systems? Second, has the Board of Education the absolute right to employ and pay persons who possess a proper civil service status as to title, rate of compensation, &c., regardless of the so-called 'schedule lines' attached to the budget? Third, has the Board of Education the absolute right to employ as many or as few persons as in its judgment may be necessary in its administrative staffs to fill vacancies or to fill new positions which the board may create? And fourth, when the city authorities have apportioned to the Board of Education the product in money of the .0049 tax, has the Board of Education the absolute right, under the provisions of the new State education law, to constitute the General and Special School Funds, and to apportion such moneys to the objects of the public school system, under such titles and designations as it may find convenient for its administrative purposes, and in such amounts as in its judgment it deems necessary and proper, subject to transfer, adjustment, and rearrangement from time to time by the Board of Education to meet new situations as the progress of the day may demand?

"We had tried to come to an understanding with the Board of Estimate on this matter. We had tried to show them that the new law made it impossible for them to work on the old precedent that the Board of Education was under direct jurisdiction of the city. In all fairness, I say that what the members of the Estimate Board have been doing and are doing is not in any way different from what was done twenty years ago by the Board of Estimate existing at that time. They are following the precedent laid down by the custom of years.

"The educational system of a city, in order to reach the highest point of efficiency, cannot be administered by any but experts and specialists in education. The State Department of Education took cognisance of that point when it separated the Board of Education from municipal control. But the Board of Estimate will not concede that point.

"At present the Board of Estimate has made the matter of the State apportionment and the non-existing apportionment made by them the direct matter of issue. If the whole thing weren't so serious, it would be ludicrous. The Estimate Board is asking for an accounting of moneys which were never given us. During the Mitchel administration the State Department of Education apportioned us a fund of $2,300,000 to be used in the administration of this bureau. With the same aim of controlling the management of the Board of Education manifested by the present administration, the municipal authorities in control at that time decided to use that fund for the purpose of lowering the taxes of the city. The matter was brought before the Corporation Counsel. He decided that the city could not acquire the money expressly apportioned for the educational department of New York. In drawing up the budget for the year 1918, the Board of Education figured on this amount. They found that they required some $800,000 more. When the Corporation Counsel declared that the $2,300,000 could not be applied to the municipal fund, but that it reverted back to the Board of Education, the Board of Estimate decided to wipe out the request for the eight hundred and odd thousand dollars. According to the working schedule at that time, the Board of Education was to count on the fund collected on the .0049 basis plus the $2,300,000, but minus the additional request made by them to the Board of Estimate.

"The new administration came into control in 1918. It is interesting to note here that Mayor Hylan was elected on the platform of separation between the school system and the municipal control. Nevertheless, one of the first things taken up by his administration was the issue of the $2,300,000 State money, whose status had been decided upon by the Corporation Counsel of the former administration. His verdict, strange to say, was that the city was fully authorized to divert that fund toward the lowering of the municipal taxes. The money was diverted.

"Here was our situation: The Mitchel administration had wiped from our budget our request for an additional eight hundred thousand dollars, but had allowed us to plan our work on the theory that we had at our disposal the $2,300,000 of State money. The Hylan administration then decided that we were not to get this State money. All we had to carry on the year's program were the proceeds of the .4949 tax. The request for the eight hundred and odd thousand dollars is still on the books of the Board of Estimate. In spite of the fact that we never got the money, the Mayor is working on the assumption that we did and is asking us to give an account of it.

"How consciously erroneous the assumption is I am not prepared to say. What I will say is this: The Board of Education, outside of small petty cash, never pays any of its bills directly. The Board of Estimate must pass on everything before the money goes through. All our expenditures are listed down in the Estimate Board's offices. What we have here is only a duplication of them. That part of the controversy is much too ludicrous for consideration. It is valuable only in so far as it shows the direction in which the wind is blowing.

"As can be imagined, the diversion of the State school money greatly embarrassed the program of the Board of Education. We had counted on it and planned with it. When we found that we were not to get it, special features in the educational program of the city had to be dropped.

"We took the matter up with the State authorities. Together with the four questions outlined above, we asked to be informed on the following situation: 'In view of the fact that school moneys are required to be credited to the Board of Education, and may not be used for any purpose other than that for which they are lawfully authorized, per Section 490 of the State education law, has the Controller of the City of New York the right, by virtue of a provision of the Charter of the City of New York, to take school moneys from the Board of Education and apply them to the reduction of taxation in the City of New York?'

"Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, Acting Commissioner of Education of New York State, went into the matter in detail and showed us exactly where we stood."

At the end of Dr. Finegan's long reply was the following paragraph:

"The Board of Education is charged with the responsibility of conserving and protecting the educational interests of the city. It is a corporate body with independent powers. It is one of the most important, dignified, official bodies in the city. It is not a city body. It is, under the law which created it, an independent corporate body exercising jurisdiction within the boundaries of the school district of the City of New York. The fact that the boundaries of this district coincide with the boundaries of the city does not in any way affect its legal status or independence. It is the duty of the board to resist to the utmost any encroachments upon its power by city bodies or city officials. It cannot discharge its obligations to the city or to the State if it permits other bodies or officials having no legal responsibility over the administration of its affairs to usurp its legitimate functions. The board is clothed with ample power to take any action necessary to protect its status, to enable it to perform its duties, and to prevent improper and illegal interference with its rights. The board should not hesitate to take such action.

"From this answer it would seem that we were acting quite within our bounds when we refused the Mayor's representative admittance to our books," Dr. Ettinger said. "That act has brought forth an injunction for legal procedure on the part of the Mayor. That is entirely to my liking. The matter of control of the machinery of the Board of Education must be decided upon definitely if we are to know just how far we are free to carry on a progressive educational program.

"I quite understand and appreciate the impression made upon the public when they hear that the Superintendent of the Board of Education refuses to show his books to the auditor of the Board of Estimate. That is unfortunate and deplorable. The fact remains, however, that all our expenditures are listed at the offices of the Board of Estimate, and that the purpose of the so-called inspection is not what it appears to be, but an effort to assert authority which I refuse to concede exists."

The attitude of the men on the other side of the question, as expressed by one of them last week, was that the city had the right to supervise the expenditure of all city moneys.

"It is true," he said, "that the State Department of Education has fixed the 4.9 mill rate for the apportionment to the Board of Education. That money, however, is taken out of the city taxes and is paid by city taxpayers. It seems to me, then, only logical that the department representing the city's finances—that is, the Board of Estimate—should be at liberty to look into the books of the Board of Education whenever it sees fit to do so.

"The Board of Estimate has vouchers for all expenditures made by the Board of Education. What it was trying to do was to verify these vouchers and see how different departments were being administered. The principle which the Mayor is trying to uphold is that the Board of Estimate, which apportions the money to the Board of Education, has direct control over its expenditures."

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK OF CHELSEA DAY NURSERY

In reporting its year's work in caring for well children of tubercular families the Chelsea Day Nursery tells of 350 youngsters who had outings in parks and resorts near by, milk distributed to homes, educational classes held in the lower west side, and various activities for the benefit of school children from homes handicapped by sickness and poverty.

The building at 346 West Twenty-seventh Street is only large enough to accommodate between fifty and sixty children, but it is kept up to maximum usefulness all the time. There was only one death among the organization's charges last year. The home nursing and feeding have been extended until they are limited only by the nursery's resources, which amounted to something more than $10,000 in the twelve months.



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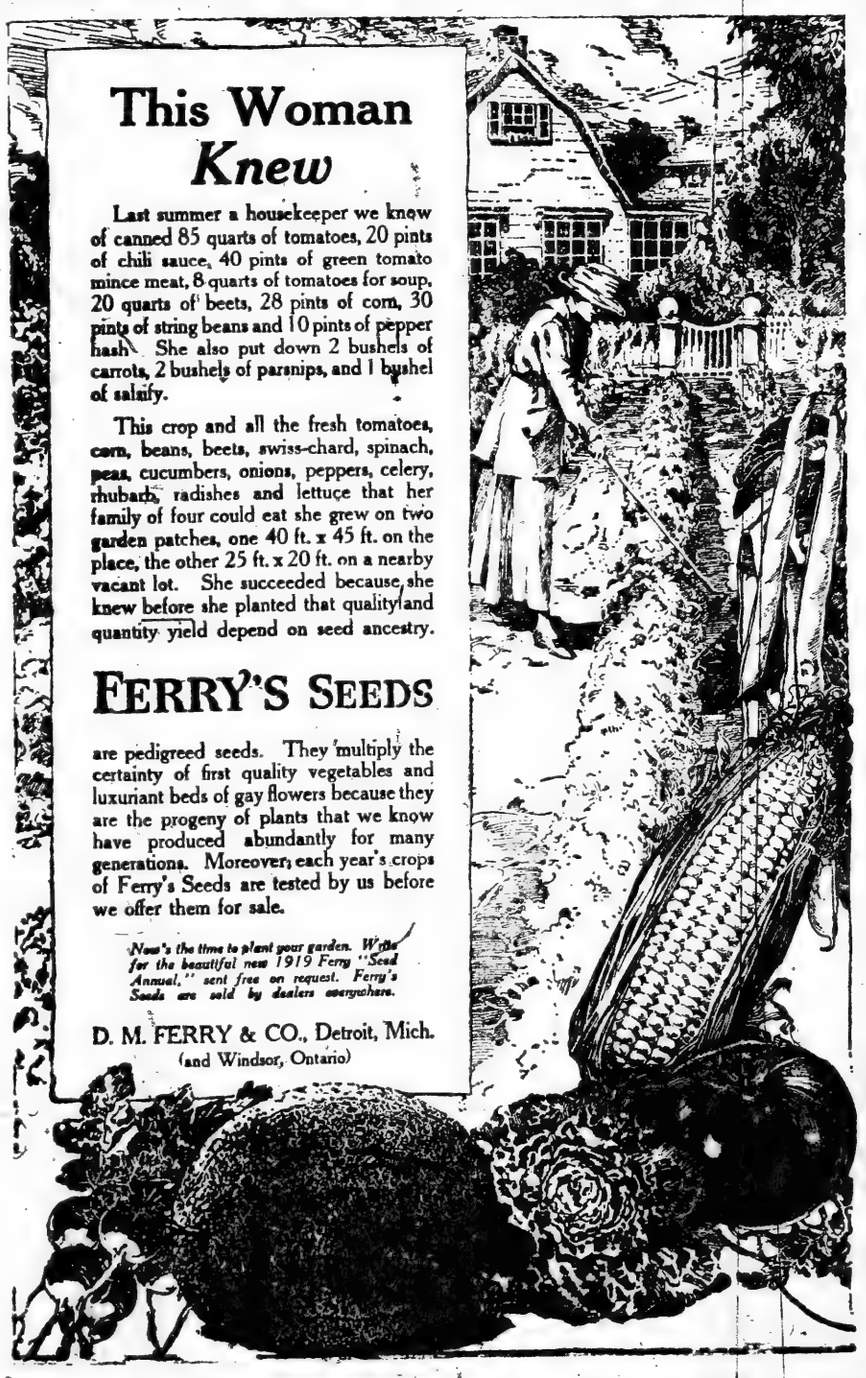
This crop and all the fresh tomatoes, corn, beans, beets, swiss-chard, spinach, peas, cucumbers, onions, peppers, celery, rhubarb, radishes and lettuce that her family of four could eat she grew on two garden patches, one 40 ft. x 45 ft. on the place, the other 25 ft. x 20 ft. on a nearby vacant lot. She succeeded because she knew before she planted that quality and quantity yield depend on seed ancestry.

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BIG AIR PORT READY FOR AMERICAN FLIERS

Atlantic City Has First Station of Its Kind Ever Established—Conducted as Regular Seaport

The first "air port" ever established will be constructed at Atlantic City, N. J., in connection with the second Pan American Aeronautical Exposition and Convention, to be held there next month, according to plans just announced by the Aerial League of America through its Secretary, Augustus Post.

In a statement discussing the needs which the establishment of such an "air port" would fill, Mr. Post declared that it would above all "set an example which, if followed by approximately 100 cities in the United States in the near future, will supply the aerial transportation this country needs; will keep American aeronautics to the forefront; will give employment to a large number of army and navy airmen, aeronautic engineers and mechanics who have been demobilized; will permit the utilization and salvage of war aeronautical material worth millions, and will ensure the United States from again being caught unprepared in the event of war."

A joint committee of members of the Aerial League, the Aero Club of America, and the Atlantic City Aero Club has been formed to have charge of the establishment of the "air port." It is composed of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Alan R. Hawley, Captain Robert H. Bartlett, Captain Granville A. Pollock, Augustus Post, Major Read G. Landis, Albert T. Bell, Thomas F. Powers, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Charles Jerome Edwards, Colonel E. Lester Jones, Director of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; General Charles D. White, T. C. Lyster, Lieut. Col. I. H. Jones, Earl L. Ovington, Jefferson De Mont Thompson, Captain S. Herbert Mapes, Major Thomas S. Baldwin, and Henry Woodhouse.

"The air port will be operated exactly as seaports are operated," added Mr. Post. "The aircraft starting from this port will be registered under the rules of the Aircraft Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce, and will have clearance papers, just like any other commercial vessel. The air port itself will be a terminal for transatlantic air liners, whether of the seaplane, land airplane, or dirigible type. Supplies for these craft and shops for their repairs will be established.

"An interesting feature of the proposition will be that the air port will provide a station and facilities for instructing the chiefs of aerial police in the different cities in the United States in the work of organizing and operating aerial police stations. This work will be under Colonel Jefferson De Mont Thompson, head of the New York Aerial Police Service.

"A station will be provided and facilities extended for research into the medical side of flying. This work will be under the direct supervision of the Aero Club of America and the Aerial League of America. Colonel Jones is now in Europe collecting all the available data regarding the accomplishments in other countries along these lines. He will return to this country in time to participate in the Aeronautical Convention.

"The air port will also supply an extensive land and water aerodrome where intercollegiate seaplane, landplane, and dirigible tournaments can be held, with hangar facilities for housing aircraft, and a staff of mechanics. There will also be civilian aviation fields, and one of the terminals for the New York to Atlantic City aero line will be at the port.

"Finally, we hope to provide a suitable station for the study of meteorological conditions, the exploration of the upper air, the employment of aircraft for the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and other scientific uses."

NEW PLANE FOR BIG FLIGHT.

Amityville Concern Building Huge Airplane to Cross the Atlantic.

Another attempt to win the $125,000 in prize money offered to the first flier across the Atlantic has been announced by the Cantilever Aero Company, manufacturers of the Christmas airplanes. In the company's plant at Amityville, L. I., work has begun on assembling a huge airplane which, it is expected, will start from New York and land thirty-five hours later at Queenstown, Ireland, or Brest, France.

This machine will be ready for the flight within sixty days, according to an announcement made by the Cantilever Company. It will have a wing measurement from tip to tip of 180 feet, and will be equipped with four 800-horse-power motors, giving a speed of about 115 miles an hour. These motors are connected in such a way that should one be put out of commission the operation of the machine will not be affected. The engineer will also be able, if necessary, to overhaul any of the motors, clean the spark plugs, and make adjustments while in flight.

There will be two three-bladed propellers in front of the machine, hung in brackets which project from each side. Each propeller is about 21 feet in diameter and will be capable of making 600 revolutions a minute. The weight of the machine, with full flying rig, gasoline, stores, &c., will be thirty tons. It will be controlled throughout by electricity.

Two pilots, seated in separate compartments, will navigate the machine on its long flight. They will work alternately. The body or fuselage will be 14 feet in diameter..

Motor Truck Increase.

Ten years ago the number of motor trucks in use was but 4 000. Today there are between 400,000 and 500,000, according to James P. Nash, Office Engineer of the State Highway Department at Austin, Tex.

"There is no reason why the number of trucks should not increase next year in the same ratio as in the past," says Mr. Nash. "If the number of motor trucks increases in the next ten years in the same ratio as in the past ten years, there would be over 22,000,000 motor trucks in use in the United States by 1929."

AERO EXPORT PLANS.

Demand for American Fliers Developing in South America.

American manufacturers of aircraft are taking steps to inaugurate an export business with foreign countries, especially in South America. The commercial adaptation of the airplane has been the subject of consular reports and magazine articles in South American republics and many inquiries have been received here from business interests.

Encouraged by these inquiries, the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation is sending a special representative to Buenos Aires to confer with business men and sportsmen with a view of starting an export trade.

"The export field in Central and South America is one that impresses us deeply," said a representative of the corporation. "Our wartime designs both in seaplanes and land planes, which have been adapted to commercial and pleasure needs, are attracting much attention in South America."

Like the Curtiss Company, the Aeromarine Plane and Motor Corporation is figuring on a South America trade. This concern has developed a sporting type of flying boat which appealed to a delegation of wealthy South Americans who visited the recent Aeronautical Exposition in this city. Both the Aeromarine and the Curtiss companies have been asked to estimate for a flying boat service on several South American rivers, by means of which those back of the project hope to tap rubber districts hitherto difficult to reach.

The L-W-F Corporation has announced its desire to exploit for foreign and domestic trade a fighting model which has been adapted for pleasure use. The problem of exporting this model rests with the Government, which has first claim to it. This corporation and the Thomas-Morse Aircraft Company, builders of the Thomas-Morse scout plane used so successfully in combat work, are sending representatives abroad. The latter has developed a two-passenger plane which it believes will appeal to ranch owners living great distances from the cities.

The Packard Motor Car Company, which recently announced its entrance into the aircraft industry, is preparing to export both flying machines and airplane motors. The Wright-Martin Corporation has announced that it has been urged to place its Hispana-Suiza engine on the market for export trade. The Glenn L. Martin Company of Cleveland, builder of the wartime Martin bomber, is understood to have concluded plans for an export business.

Harbor for Sumatra Rubber.

Realizing the importance of a deep harbor on the east coast of Sumatra to accommodate the ocean steamers that transport crude rubber across the Pacific, the Government of the Netherlands East Indies is planning to construct a $4,000,000 harbor at Belawan, the seaport for Medan, which is fifteen miles inland, in the centre of a large rubber producing region. It is planned to dredge a harbor deep enough to afford docking facilities for the largest vessels. About three years will be required to complete the project. The completion of the harbor will greatly facilitate overseas shipment of rubber from the plantations.

SOPWITH PLANE MAGNETOS.

Carries Two Extra Ones for Emergency—Its Engine Features.

The twelve-cylinder Rolls-Royce engine used on Harry G. Hawker's Sopwith biplane, with which he hopes to fly across the Atlantic Ocean from Halifax to England, is fitted with four magnetos for ignition, entirely independent of any batteries. Only two magnetos will be used, one each for six cylinders. The extra two magnetos are for emergency purposes. All twelve cylinders fire their compressed gas once every second revolution of the propeller, thus six cylinders fire every revolution.

The normal revolutions of the engine are 1,800 a minute, or 108,000 an hour. For a journey of 2,000 miles at 100 miles an hour, six cylinders firing for each turn of the propeller will mean 12,960,000 hot sparks from the two magnetos at the rate of 648,000 an hour. Should two twelve-cylinder engines be used the total number of sparks will then be 25,920,000. Every airplane engine in the world, with the exception of one type, is magneto-equipped.

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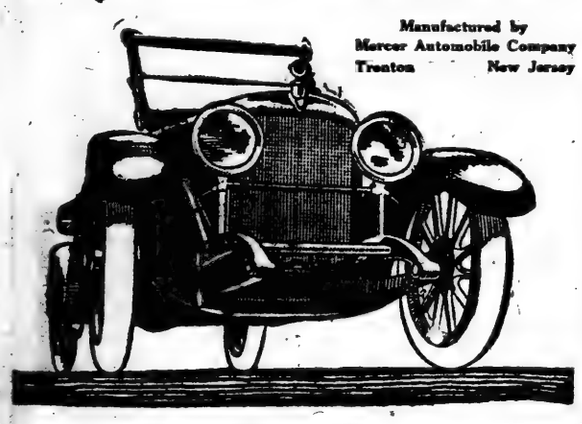
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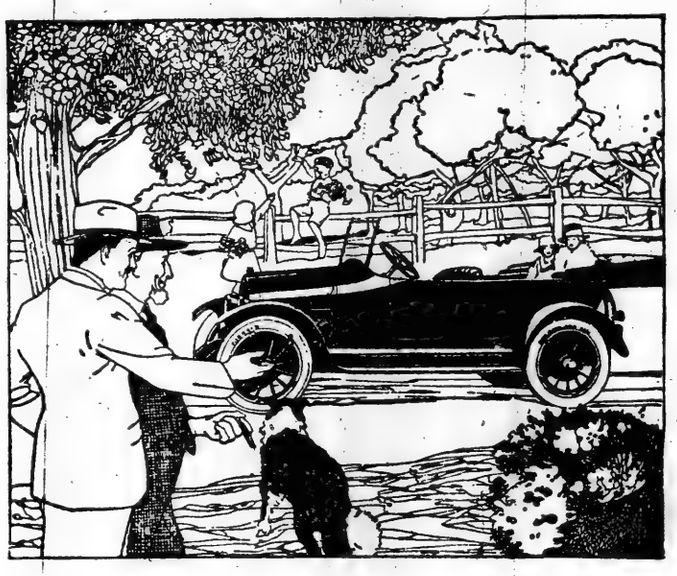
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Manufactured by
Mercer Automobile Company
Trenton New Jersey



Overland



"Apple Blossom Time in an Overland"

There is nothing more contagious than enthusiasm. The keen appreciation and deep respect so freely expressed by over 600,000 Overland owners is an Overland asset of priceless value. Model 90 by its easy riding qualities, economy, sturdiness, and dependable performance, constantly widens the circle of Overland friends and perpetuates Overland prestige. The enthusiasm of owners is your safest buying guide.

Come to Our Store

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.
Broadway at 50th St. Telephone Columbus 9400.
Brooklyn: Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave. Tel. Bedford 8800.
Newark: 526 Broad St. Tel. Mulberry 4020.
Bronx Branch: 188th St. and Concourse. Tel. Fordam 2192.

Overland Model Ninety Five Passenger Touring Car $965; Sedan $1495; f.o.b. Toledo

WESTCOTT

The Car with a Longer Life

Even the looks last longer! Westcott is not a car that travels on its color scheme or its lines. It has good looks enough for the boulevards, but the reason its owners stay with it is a better one that. *It lasts!* It has stamina of a quite remarkable sort. It performs in the hands of the demonstrator—and then it keeps on performing for (literally) *years afterward* in the hands of its owner-drivers. Everything about the Westcott from its carburetor to its cushions, and from its luxuries to its looks, is made right to stay right. It's not only the car with a longer life, but the car with less trouble and more comfort during *every year* of that long life!

WESTCOTT MOTOR COMPANY
OTTO W. HECK, General Manager
1838 Broadway Phone Columbus 8645

The Car You Have Always Wanted



is probably among the many fine cars—the products of leading American and foreign motor car makers—assembled in the

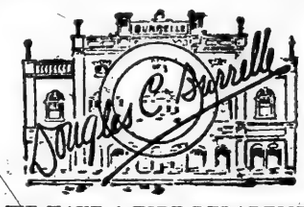
Rebuilt Car Salon
of
DOUGLAS C. BURRELLE

It may be a roadster, a touring car or a town car, it may be a Packard, a Stutz or a Cadillac. They are all here—all selected with care because of their future worth to you, refitted and refurnished—just like new.

As manufacturers have gained your confidence in their cars—so has Burrelle gained the confidence of hundreds of buyers of used motor cars. He has gained that confidence through his business methods and his satisfactory service to them. He assures you dollar for dollar value.

On Display Now

Rolls-Royce Landaulet	*Packard* 1918 *Sedan*	*Mercer* 1917 *Roadster*
Rolls-Royce Sport	*Packard* 1918 3-25 *Tour.*	*Mercer* 1917 *Speedster*
Cadillac 1919 4-*Pass.*	*Packard* 1918 3-25 *Tour.*	*Stutz* 1918 *Coupe*
Cadillac 1919 *Touring*	*Packard* 1918 3-25 *Chum.*	*Stutz* 1918 *Sport. Four.*
Cadillac 1918 *Touring*	*Packard* 1917 *Town*	*Stutz* 1917 *Bulldog*
Cadillac 1917 *Touring*	*Packard* 1917 *Fleet. Sport*	*Stutz* 1917 6-*Pass. Tour.*
Cadillac 1917 *Sport*	*White* 1918 4-*Pass. Spt.*	*McFarlan* 1919 *Sport*
Cadillac 1917 4-*Pass.*	*White* 1918 7-*Pass. Tour.*	*Owen* 1917 *Landaulet.*
Lancia 4-*Pass. New*	*Marmon* 1917 "34" *Cy.*	*Murray* 1917 7-*Pass. Tr.*
Lancia 1917 *Town Car*	*Simplex* 4-*Pass. Special*	*Isotta-Fraschini Sedan*
Daniels 1919 *Coupe*	*Kissel* 1918 *Special Coupe*	*Fiat Cabriolet*
Daniels 1918 *Coupe*	*Mercer* 1919 *Sport. New*	*Fiat Fleetwood*
Daniels 1917 *Roadster*	*Mercer* 1918 *Sport*	*Many Others.*



WE HAVE A TIRE DEPARTMENT
where your needs may be supplied at prices which will interest you. Here you will find all well-known makes in standard sizes. Our service is prompt and efficient.

1680 Broadway Telephones Circle 5252-5253 and 153.
Formerly Iceland Between 52nd and 53rd Streets
(Open Evenings)

FEDERAL
"Extra Gauge" Red Tube



Extra Thick—Unusually Strong
Particularly Adapted for Oversize Casings

TOO light a tube, even though of good stock, naturally cannot be as strong and durable as a tube of equal quality but of "Extra Gauge," or heavier stock.

The FEDERAL "EXTRA GAUGE" RED TUBE is of exceptional quality and extra thickness, and which, by its unusual serviceability, is particularly adapted for Cord and other oversize casings.

It is made from extra fine quality pure rubber, built up layer upon layer, thus making the tube exceptionally strong and impervious to leakage. The high quality of the rubber used in its construction renders it very resilient.

The Federal Rubber Co. of Illinois, Factories, Cudahy, Wis.

New York Warehouse,

38-40 West 62nd St.

OWN YOUR OWN GARAGE



MAKE your public garage rent pay for your "QUIXET" private.
Prudential "Quixets" are all ..... steel, portable, fireproof and economical; cheaper than wood or brick. Owners of vacant property should ask us about our VACANT LOT PLAN—large profits.
Ask for bulletin 2.
C. D. PRUDEN CO., 56 Pine Street, New York
Tel. John 8000.

NEW YORK MOTOR CARS WILL PAY HIGHER FEES

Bill Which Practically Doubles Present License Tax Likely to be Adopted, Despite Opposition

Notwithstanding the opposition expressed at the hearing in Albany last week on the Hewitt bill before the Legislature to increase automobile license fees, the general impression among the motorists from this city who attended the hearing is that the bill will be passed and signed by the Governor. It is a case of the State needing the money, as one protesting member expressed it, and the motor car owners have been selected as those who can afford to pay up something toward relieving the deficit.

Owners who have not paid much attention to the requirements of the new license fee bill may be interested to know that under its provisions the new fee will be at the rate of 25 cents per horse power of the car, and, in addition, a 40-cent tax for each $100 of its listed price during the first three years. After three years' use the authors of the bill admit a certain depreciation in value and this additional tax is reduced to 20 cents for each $100 of its original price until the car is five years old, and after attaining the latter age, the fee drops to 10 cents for each $100 of the first sales price.

Figured roughly, the provisions of the bill will practically double the license fees which New York motor-car owners will be obliged to pay at the expiration of their present licenses. The existing fees are $5 for cars of 25 horse power or less, $10 for 25 to 35 horse power, $15 for 35 to 50 horse power, and $25 for anything over 50 horse power.

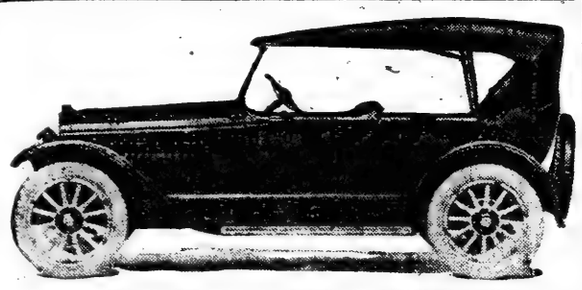
Some comparisons showing how the new bill will work may be interesting. Take the Dodge Brothers' car, listed at 24 horse power in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce Handbook of automobiles for 1919. Under the Hewitt bill its tax at 25 cents per horse power will be $6. The listed factory price for the roadster, the cheapest model, is $1,085. Forty cents per each $100 makes $4.34, which, added to the $6, makes the total fee $10.34 instead of $5, the present rate.

The Buick car, rated at 27 horse power, now pays $10. Under the new bill its horse-power tax amounts to $8.75. The listed factory price for the touring type is $1,495, which at 40 cents per $100 figures out at $6, making the total fee $12.75, only slightly higher than the existing rate. The Franklin car, however, with a rating just over 25 horse power, is higher priced, being listed at $2,450 for the four-passenger roadster. Its horse-power tax would be $6.25, with $9.80 added as the valuation tax, a total of $16.05 as against the present $10.

The more costly the car the higher, naturally, will be its taxable fee for license, as seen in a most reasonably priced Packard car at $4,800. It is forty-three horse power, which at the 25-cent rate amounts to $10.75. The valuation rate is $19.20, or a total of $29.95, as against the present flat fee of $15.

The provisions of the bill apply only to passenger cars. No change is made in the license rate of motor trucks. An amendment to the original draft provides that 75 per cent. of the money collected shall go to the State and 25 per cent. to the counties, instead of being equally divided, as proposed at first.

All of the money collected under the provisions of the bill for the State will be applied directly for road improvement, this charge evidently being made to give the motorists some return for their money. The county moneys will also be utilized for road improvement. It is expected that the bill will provide an increase of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 for road use and if it is wisely spent the motor users as well as the community at large will reap the benefit of better constructed and well improved roads.



CALLED A VICTORY MODEL

The new Mitchell six-cylinder car containing many improvements for easy riding, including thermostat equipment, wheelbase 120 inches.

Dealers Use Good Roads Slogans.

The Bulletin, just issued by the National Automobile Dealers' Association of St. Louis, with interesting facts of its annual meeting at Chicago, is essentially a good roads number, as its news paragraphs are freely interspersed with good roads slogans, such as:

"Build now the national, State and county roads we need and prosperity will ride to every American's gate."

"Build now—money spent wisely for good roads will come back, because the roads will bring it back."

F. W. A. Vesper of St. Louis, the organizer of the association, remains as President for another year. The membership has reached 4,500.

SOLDIERS STUDY MOTORING.

Y. M. C. A. School Training Them to Become Mechanics and Operators.

A number of recently discharged soldiers are being trained by the West Side Y. M. C. A. in its automobile department to be skilled motor mechanics and machine tool operators. The instruction includes driving and repairing the car, mechanical work to qualify as garage and service station helpers, and other features destined to equip the men, many of whom were wounded in the war, to find permanent employment.

The United States Government pays for the instruction of the discharged soldiers from the reconstruction funds administered by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The Y. M. C. A. school is under the supervision of H. Clifford Brokaw. It gave instruction to 2,500 students last year.

Carload Shipments Increase.

The announcement was made at the regular meeting last week of the Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in this city that the carload shipments of passenger cars and trucks for the month of March was 21,500. In March of the previous year there were 16,728 carload shipments. This year's figures indicate that the motor industry is steadily getting back into normal peace production.

AUTOMOBILE TRADE NOTES.

W. V. Logan, who was an Ensign in the Navy Flying Corps, has been appointed assistant manager of the truck tire department of the United States Tire Company.

The Morton W. Smith Company has taken over the distribution in this territory of the Bessemer truck. The trucks are built in various sizes and wheel bases, including 1, 1½, 2, 3½, and 5 ton capacities.

T. C. Miller has been appointed branch manager in New York of the American Bosch Magneto Corporation and Oliver S. Stanley assistant manager.

The sales organization of the Liberty Motor Car Company includes two of the best known woman automobile distributers in the United States, Mrs. Hope L. Gordon, manager and owner of the Onondaga Garage, Syracuse, and Mrs. C. H. Kenyon, manager and owner of the C. H. Kenyon Sales Company of Utica.

The Lapeer trailer is made in capacities of 2, 3, 5, and 7½ tons, and will attach to any tractor or truck by shortening the wheel base to make a tractor.

A "ship by motor truck" bureau has been established by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company at 1,871 Broadway. It will recommend the service of only reputable trucking companies.

An instructive motion picture film, advocating the improvement of the nation's highways, is being released by the Industrial Department of the Universal Film concern, through the courtesy of Windsor T. White of the White Motor Truck Company. Mr. White is an ardent advocate of good roads. The film will be used as part of a nationwide campaign in the interest of improved highways.

The interest shown by visitors at the Brooklyn Motor Truck Show last week indicated the intense interest being taken in the motor truck delivery problem, and also proved that prospective purchasers are studying the motor truck market very carefully, according to James J. Hunt, general manager of the Reo Motor Car Company of New York.

There is a demand for American cars in Egypt, according to C. T. Silver, metropolitan distributer of the Kissel car. An Egyptian firm has sent a request to the Kissel factory again for the agency of the entire Orient, where it has several branches.

Normal conditions are being attained at the Packard factory in Detroit. Passenger car production has been resumed.

J. H. Driscoll, for many years manager of the Stearns Used Car Department, has entered the used-car business on his own account at 1,700 Broadway, corner of Fifty-fourth Street.

Eighty motor trucks, of which thirty are Republic trucks, are being used by the Connecticut Highway Commission in its present road building program. Nearly $3,000,000 will be spent this year in constructing roads that will be as nearly permanent as possible.

GASOLINE HIGH IN ENGLAND.

Costs 75 Cents a Gallon Despite Record Imports in Two Months.

In lamenting the high cost of gasoline in England, which now averages 75 cents a gallon, and calling upon the Government to make trading less costly and to provide better facilities, The Field of London says:

"During the first two months of 1919 there were imported no less than 80,771,000 gallons of motor spirit into Great Britain, which, we believe, is the record for any similar period in the history of this country. Prior to the war our total annual importation did not amount to 300,000,000 gallons, so that the nature of the increase can easily be seen. With all this volume of spirit in the storage depots, it arouses some curiosity that petrol should remain at its present price of 3s. 2½d. per gallon to the private motorist. There cannot be anything like a corresponding consumption.

"The Government is taking 1s. per gallon from the private motorist for his fuel, and it is of wretched quality into the bargain. Nor is that all it is squeezing out of him, for its freights, also highly inflated, yield their quota of profit—absorbed, no doubt, in cost of administration, but adding to the cost of the fuel. It is high time the Government considered the entire question of dear traveling and insufficient traveling facilities as a co-ordinated problem. It is our conviction that cheaper and more abundant facilities of every sort would be the stepping stone to a healthier national tone."

Predicts Biggest Tour Year.

There will be more motoring for pleasure and recreation over the highways of the country this coming season than ever before in the history of the automobile, is the prediction of the officials and road experts of the American Automobile Association. Its touring bureaus report a steadily increasing number of inquiries regarding pleasure tours for long distances, among them being many requests for transcontinental road information.

A large amount of information about present road conditions, hotel and garage accommodations, and scenic and historic features has been collected, especially from the Western sections of the country.

ENGLISH AIR-COOLED CAR.

Fussy, Miniature Automobile Designed to Cost Under $1,000.

Among the new automobile models which are being prepared for early appearance in England is a new air-cooled two-seated car, whose weight, it is said, will not exceed 600 pounds. It will be known as the A B C light car. The engine rating will be from 15 to 28 horse power, the latter being the estimated rating at 3,000 revolutions. It is of the twin-cylinder horizontal opposed type, depending on its crank-shaft speed for its relatively large power output. It is said the price will be just under $1,000.

"It will be a fascinating little affair," remarks The Field of London, "for those who like a fussy, fast, and lively miniature car, limited in its load capacity, depending on its engine efficiency for its performance, and dwindling rapidly in its effort if that efficiency be impaired by any cause. It will be a very welcome addition to our list of British cars, but still it will leave a very wide margin unoccupied between it and the orthodox fifteen-horse-power model now listed at or about £500."

DRY KILN EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

We offer for immediate sale the dry kiln equipment listed below and will entertain any reasonable offer from responsible parties. Equipment can be inspected at our factory at any time during working hours.

This equipment was entirely new when installed in September, 1918, for the purpose of drying airplane lumber to Army specifications, and has been used only long enough to be thoroughly tested and pronounced satisfactory by U. S. Government inspectors.

The following is a complete list of equipment offered for sale, and is all of Standard design:

9 Sturtevant No. 3 Multivane Exhausters, Overhung Wheel, Left Hand Bottom Horizontal Discharge.

7 Sturtevant Type Heaters, 2-4 row sections for kilns 8' wide by 10' high by 60' long.

2 Sturtevant Type Heaters, 2-4 row sections for kilns 8' wide by 10' high by 40' long.

All Heaters are provided with jet humidifiers and automatic condensation control.

9 Taylor Instrument Co.'s Recording wet and dry bulb Thermometers (Hygrometers) in moisture-proof cases, provided with condensation chambers, capillary bulbs and armored tubing.

9 Taylor Instrument Co.'s automatic Regulators for condensation drip trap control adjustable for operation by air pressure.

1 Direct connected automatic control air compressor with tank and pressure switch for operation of automatic kiln control.

Complete piping equipment, valves, strainers, cocks and fittings for installation of instruments.

Bids accepted F. O. B. our factory, packing extra to purchasers' specifications.

SPRINGFILD AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

WASON AVENUE (Brightwood)
SPRINGFIELD MASSACHUSETTS

Tire Skeptics

Some time ago we received an order for one 81x4 tire, the buyer stating in his letter: "I do not see how you can sell a really good tire at that figure, but I'll try one." Since then this man has ordered two more and we have sold over a dozen to his friends. Twenty-five per cent. of the orders we get are re-orders from people who have given our tires a fair trial. Do not let the low price hinder you from buying, as you are simply saving the jobber's profit. We sell direct to the consumer. All we ask is a trial order. We do not ask you to pay any money in advance, as we do not hesitate to ship our tires C. O. D. and allow you to examine them before paying. Could anything be fairer?

NON-SKID

30x3	$8.50	36x4	$16.25
30x3½	10.25	36x4	17.50
32x3½	11.75	34x4½	19.00
34x3½	12.50	35x4½	19.25
31x4	14.00	36x4½	19.75
32x4	14.75	37x4½	21.00
33x4	15.00	35x5	21.50
34x4	15.50	37x5	23.50

AUERBACH

Bedford Ave., Cor. Lafayette, B'klyn. Phone Decatur 3218.
978 Bushwick Ave., B'klyn. Phone Bushwick 7665-[illegible]

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

KNOW YOUR CAR

The more you know about it the greater confidence and more pleasure you have in running it. Take the course at

Stewart Auto School

the best equipped automobile school in New York.
Mechanical Class Course, $45. With driving, $65.
Day and Evening Classes for men and women.
Write, phone or call for our latest booklet No. 1.

225 W. 57th St., at B'way.
Tel. Circle 5270. Founded 1909.
Wm. H. Stewart, Jr., President

Peerless

USED CARS

PEERLESS 8 cyl.	$1,350
PEERLESS 8 cyl.	1,750
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Brough.	2,000
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Sedan	2,000
PEERLESS 8 cyl. Limo.	2,500

ALL GUARANTEED.

Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corp.
1,896 BROADWAY.
Phone Col. 8763.



THE specifications of the Liberty show that we have built quality into the car.

Its smooth, lively, finished performance speaks equally well for the goodness of Liberty design.

The final test of Liberty goodness is in its long-lived, continuous service. Proof of that you can get from Liberty users.

And we would rather have you hear them than listen to us.

We believe their word about the Liberty will have an important bearing on your purchase of a car.

OWEN MAGNETIC MOTOR SALES CORP.,
Broadway at 57th St.

Distributors of Liberty Cars. E. S. PARTRIDGE, Pres.
B'way at 57th Street. Telephone Circle 898.

LIBERTY SIX

WE suggest that you compare a Sterling Tube with others.

We believe it is impossible to make a tube at any price, with any different material, or with different construction, that will give as many miles per dollar as will Sterling Tubes. They will make even a poor tire give better service.

A strong, tough, elastic tube strengthens the tire. It holds the air, which is as much a part of the tire as the rubber and cotton. It does not develop slow leaks, which makes tires semi-flat for a few or many miles before you discover it—and a tire run flat, for only a few feet, may be damaged beyond recovery.

The highest grade, toughest tube should be used—particularly in cheap tires, because they need reinforcement. And particularly in high-grade tires, because you can't afford to risk the cost of a good tire for the sake of saving(?) a dollar or two on the tube.

Sterling Tubes Are Seamless

34 Direct Factory Branches

ALBANY	MILWAUKEE
BALTIMORE	NEWARK
BOSTON	NEW HAVEN
BRIDGEPORT	NEW YORK
BROOKLYN	PATERSON
BUFFALO	PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO	PITTSBURGH
CINCINNATI	PROVIDENCE
CLEVELAND	READING
COLUMBUS	ROCHESTER
DETROIT	RUTHERFORD
DAYTON	SPRINGFIELD
HARTFORD	ST. LOUIS
INDIANAPOLIS	SYRACUSE
JERSEY CITY	TOLEDO
KANSAS CITY	WASHINGTON
LOUISVILLE	WORCESTER

Factory: Rutherford, N. J.
Export Dept.: 44 Whitehall St., New York

Any good dealer will supply you

Sterling Tires

Factory: Rutherford, N. J. 9 miles from New York City

REO

Consulting the Convenience and Comfort of the Driver

LEAVE TO YOUR best driver the decision as to which Motor Truck you shall buy, and we will rest our case on the certainty that he will nominate a Reo "Speed Wagon."

THERE ARE SEVERAL excellent reasons why the man of actual, intimate experience will so decide.

FIRST—YES, FIRST!—because we use Marshall springs in the seat cushions—the kind found in the best makes of automobiles, which includes Reo Motor Cars of course.

DOES THAT sound extravagant?

THEN JUST CONSIDER that the truck driver spends more hours in the seat of his truck than do you or your chauffeur in your automobile, and those times are his periods of rest between the heavy work of loading and delivering.

WE SAID "REST" and the term is justified by the well-known simplicity of control of all Reos.

THAT'S HIS SECOND reason for selecting this "Speed Wagon."

ELECTRIC STARTING and lights is a third reason and a vitally important one in his opinion.

THIS REO "SPEED WAGON" was the first motor truck of its capacity in which these features were incorporated as standard equipment.

REO WAS ALSO the pioneer in mounting this "Speed Wagon" on Pneumatics, not even allowing the option of solid tires.

THE EXTENT to which these two features are now being copied is another tribute to Reo foresight and another endorsement of Reo progressiveness.

THE FINAL REASON why your driver will prefer a Reo is—the well-known quality, the sturdiness and the reliability of the Reo product.

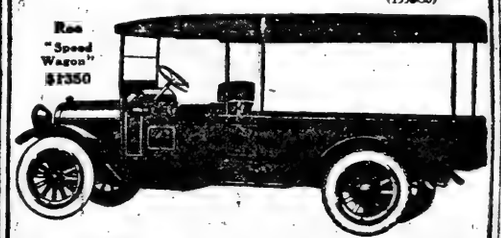
"50 PER CENT oversize in all vital parts" is his guarantee against troubles and delays as it is yours against upkeep cost.

SO, INASMUCH as you would retain the best drivers—and the good ones can always have their choice of the best jobs—is it not good policy to consult his preference in this matter?

IN THE DESIGNING and in the making of this Reo "Speed Wagon" we have devoted much attention to the convenience and the comfort of the driver. For you and he are seeking the same thing though from different angles.

YOU DESIRE greater efficiency with low upkeep—give him the things he desires and he will deliver that which you are seeking.

Reo Motor Car Co. of New York, Inc.
Broadway at 54th Street Phone Circle 1271
Brooklyn: 1380 Bedford Ave.
Newark: 37-39 William St.
New Rochelle: Main St.
Bronx: Bowman & Meyers, 352 East 149th St.
Factory—Lansing, Michigan
(155a-30)



Prices in F. O. B. Lansing and the Special Federal Tax must be added

"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"

DON'T "JUNK" YOUR OLD BATTERY

USL BATTERIES are made for every model and make of car and sold on a 15-months' guaranteed adjustment plan.

We delight in repairing those "incurables." And our repairs are made on an 8-months' guaranteed adjustment basis.

We undoubtedly can put new life into it and make it give you another season's service.

It will cost little to have us look it over; a slight adjustment may make it right.

Don't stay away if it doesn't happen to be a USL—we carry a complete line of parts for every make of battery.

H. B. SHONTZ CO., Inc.
157 West 54th St. Telephone Circle 833

USL Service Stations Everywhere
Telephone us for address of one nearest you

USL BATTERY SERVICE STATION
U S Light & Heat Corporation

GOOD AUTO BRAKES MEAN ROAD SAFETY

Motorist Should Always Be Able to Stop His Car Quickly—Helpful Hints to Test Efficiency

By H. CLIFFORD BROKAW.
Supervisor West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School.

It matters not how good the engine may be under the auto hood, if you haven't a means of stopping the car you are liable to meet with trouble. I have always contended that the brakes are a more important part of the automobile than the engine. If there were no engine one could not start the car and get into a mess. But with an engine to start and nothing to stop it, there would be almost the surety of a wreck and probable loss of life.

Each car is provided with two sets of brakes and some have more. The emergency brake, as it is called, consists of a brake band operating within a drum on each rear wheel, and connected by suitable linkage to a lever, which is provided with a ratchet and pawl, so that the brake may be set and held there. It is intended that this brake shall be used primarily for holding the car at a standstill after it has been stopped, and it is used as an emergency brake only. In case of mishap to the other brake, or on long hills, where it is desirable to alternate between the two sets.

The running brake, or service brake, is operated by a pedal and is equipped with a spring to automatically release the brake when pressure on the pedal is removed. This brake may be a single band engaging a drum on the propeller shaft or a pair of bands operating on drums on the rear wheels—the same drum within which the emergency brake operates. The propeller shaft type gives greater braking power, because of the leverage obtained through the gearing engagement of the rear axle, and being on a separate drum there is less likelihood of heating the drums on hills. It has the disadvantage of putting a severe strain upon the rear axle gears, with consequent wear.

The brakes should be kept in such a condition that either pair will stop the car quickly; it is very unwise to allow one set to remain out of order.

When two brake bands are used in a set each band should hold equally or it will allow one wheel to slip. To obtain this result the pedal and lever operate through equalizing bars, with linkage running from pedal or lever to the middle of the equalizing bar and from each end of the bar to the brake bands. When the bar sets straight across the car the bands should set with equal force on the drums when braking.

Brake bands are lined with some non-burning friction material, usually an asbestos material, which is fastened to the steel bands by copper rivets sunk deep into the lining, so that the heads do not come in contact with the drum. When the linings become worn and the rivets scrape on the drum they score it, leaving shallow grooves. In this condition there is not sufficient surface to give the lining a good grip and the brake slips. Scored drums must be removed and be turned true in a lathe to give a smooth surface for the best braking power.

It is also important that the lining be renewed when worn thin enough for the rivets to touch the drum. This should be done at the service station, if that is convenient, but linings of the proper dimensions for each car may be had at a supply station and a little common sense will enable any one to make the replacements. Get the proper size rivets with the lining and remember that the heads must be sunk deep in the lining.

The particular reason for alternating the brakes on long hills is that either applied solely will heat and this will wear the lining excessively, because, while it does not burn, it does char and crumble. Alternating, the brakes keep down the temperature. A smoking brake is a sure sign that the other brake set should be used.

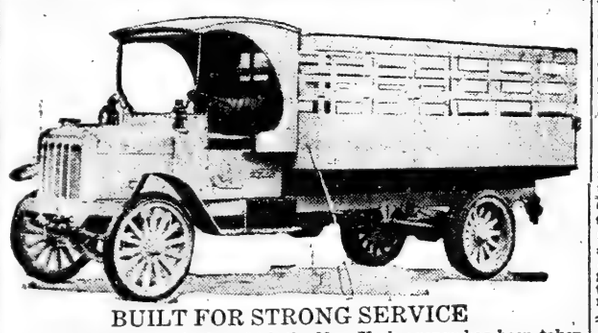
On some cars oil will work from the differential case through the axle housing and on to the brake, causing the latter to slip. This is caused either by putting too much oil in the differential case or using too light an oil. If remedying these conditions does not end the trouble, it may be necessary to put special felt washers in the axle housing to prevent the leakage. When the brake becomes oily in this way it is necessary to wash out the drum and band with gasoline very fully. This is one place on the car where lubrication is undesirable.

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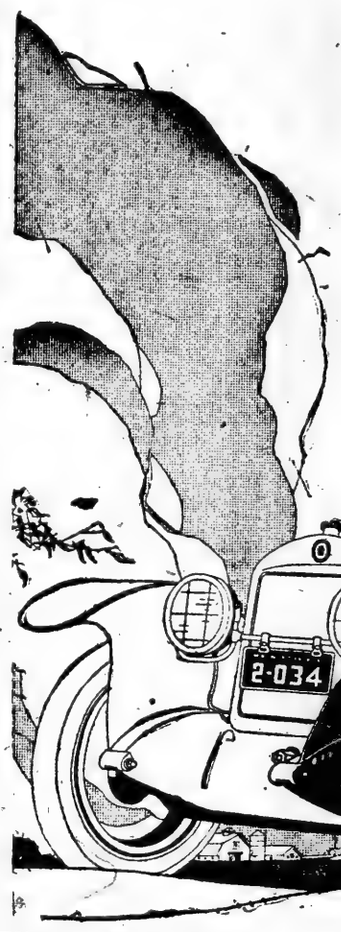
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And behind this car is the power of an immense organization—The Standard Steel Car Co. of Pittsburg. The vast resources of this company stand behind every Standard Eight. Let us give you a demonstration.

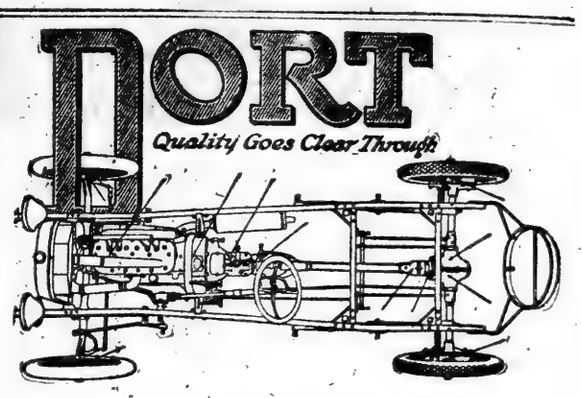
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The Hyatt high duty bearings on the axle shafts and the Timkens on the pinion shafts of Dort cars are big enough to give a fair factor of safety on cars of almost twice the weight.

Yet, Dort bearings throughout the chassis are proportionately just that over-big.

It's not for ordinary driving that Dort bearings are fitted. It is for the emergency strain upon them—and above everything else for long life and very infrequent adjustment.

Bearings are of the right type for their particular duty—cone and cup in front wheels, New Departure ball bearings on the transmission main shafts, phosphor-bronze on the transmission countershaft—big ones, all of them.

Dort bearings don't wear out. They stay tight longer. But, when adjustment *does* become necessary there is provision for quick and easy take-up in every bearing in the car where adjustment is at all feasible.

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2—*Take hydrometer test every two weeks.*

3—*If hydrometer test is less than 1.285 at any two successive readings come straight to the Willard Service Station.*



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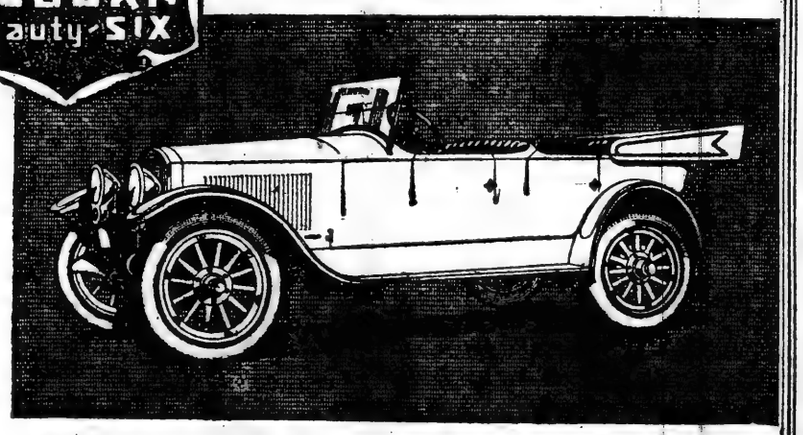
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34x4	19.97	35x5	36.50
34x4½	25.69	37x5	32.37

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At forty or fifty miles an hour the *Beauty-SIX* rides with unexcelled comfort and exhilarating security.

The engine is the master achievement of nineteen years' successful automobile engineering. It is mechanically correct.

Two models, 6-39 H Five-Passenger Touring and 6-39 K Four-Passenger Smart Tourster, at $1595. Smart color combinations in blue-black, purple-lake, and Auburn gray.

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GOOD AUTO BRAKES MEAN ROAD SAFETY

Motorist Should Always Be Able to Stop His Car Quickly—Helpful Hints to Test Efficiency

By H. CLIFFORD BROKAW.
Supervisor West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School.

It matters not how good the engine may be under the auto hood, if you haven't a means of stopping the car you are liable to meet with trouble. I have always contended that the brakes are a more important part of the automobile than the engine. If there were no engine one could not start the car and get into a mess. But with an engine to start and nothing to stop it, there would be almost the surety of a wreck and probable loss of life.

Each car is provided with two sets of brakes and some have more. The emergency brake, as it is called, consists of a brake band operating within a drum on each rear wheel, and connected by suitable linkage to a lever, which is provided with a ratchet and pawl, so that the brake may be set and held there. It is intended that this brake shall be used primarily for holding the car at a standstill after it has been stopped, and it is used as an emergency brake only in case of mishap to the other brake, or on long hills, where it is desirable to alternate between the two sets.

The running brake, or service brake, is operated by a pedal and is equipped with a spring to automatically release the brake when pressure on the pedal is removed. This brake may be a single band engaging a drum on the propeller shaft or a pair of bands operating on drums on the rear wheels—the same drum within which the emergency brake operates. The propeller shaft type gives greater braking power, because of the leverage obtained through the gearing engagement of the rear axle, and being on a separate drum there is less likelihood of heating the drums on hills. It has the disadvantage of putting a severe strain upon the rear axle gears, with consequent wear.

The brakes should be kept in such a condition that either pair will stop the car quickly; it is very unwise to allow one set to remain out of order.

When two brake bands are used in a set each band should hold equally or it will allow one wheel to slip. To obtain this result the pedal and lever operate through equalizing bars, with linkage running from pedal or lever to the middle of the equalizing bar and from each end of the bar to the brake bands. When the bar sets straight across the car the bands should set with equal force on the drums when braking.

Brake bands are lined with some non-burning friction material, usually an asbestos material, which is fastened to the steel bands by copper rivets sunk deep into the lining, so that the heads do not come in contact with the drum. When the linings become worn and the rivets scrape on the drum they score it, leaving shallow grooves. In this condition there is not sufficient surface to give the lining a good grip and the brake slips. Scored drums must be removed and be turned true in a lathe to give a smooth surface for the best braking power.

It is also important that the lining be renewed when worn thin enough for the rivets to touch the drum. This should be done at the service station, if that is convenient, but linings of the proper dimensions for each car may be had at a supply station and a little common sense will enable any one to make the replacements. Get the proper size rivets with the lining and remember that the heads must be sunk deep in the lining.

The particular reason for alternating the brakes on long hills is that either applied solely will heat and this will wear the lining excessively, because, while it does not burn, it does char and crumble. Alternating, the brakes keep down the temperature. A smoking brake is a sure sign that the other brake set should be used.

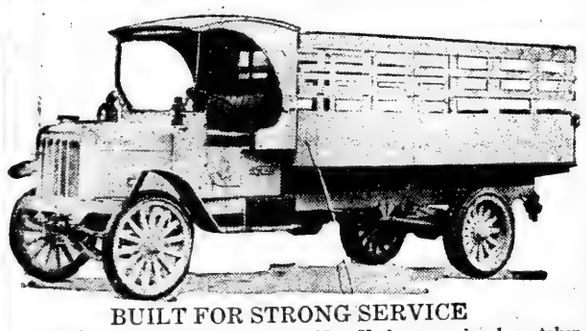
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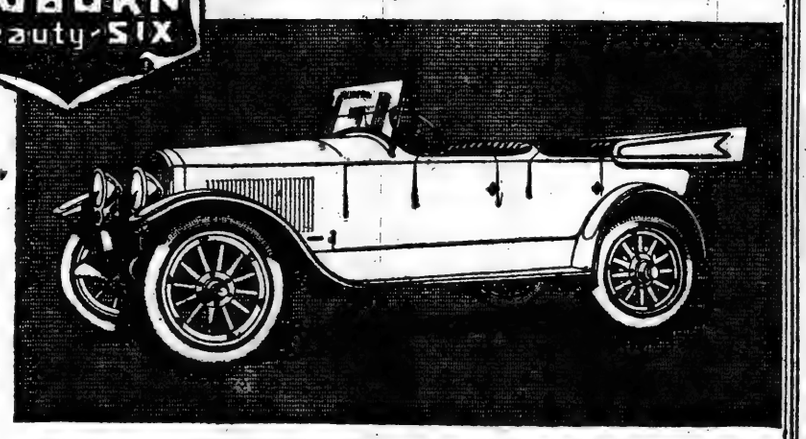
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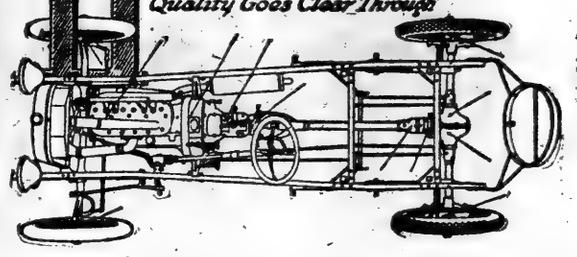
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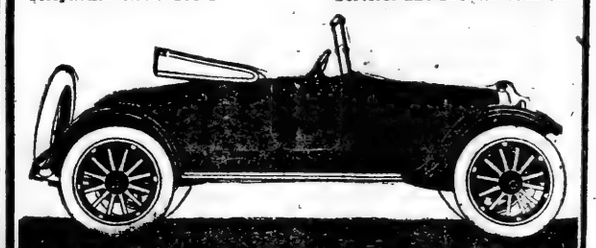
Oakland Service is always efficient—stations can be found everywhere.

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Sedan, $1,766 *Touring Car, $1,177*
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GREEKS LAY CLAIM TO STORIED TREBIZOND

Pontian Republic on the Black Sea Part of Territory Sought at Peace Conference—Conflicts with Italy in the Epirus, Smyrna, and Dodecanese Islands

TREBIZOND, for two centuries and a half the capital of an empire, may yet become the capital of a republic. That ancient city which Xenophon knew as Trapezus and which was the finishing point of his anabasis; whence, even to this day, long caravans of camels, with Persian merchants in high black caps and long robes, set out in rich procession for Erzerum and Tabriz, is part of the Greek claims in the territorial redistribution which is to follow the war.

A large part of the province of Pontus, as it was known in the days of the Byzantine Empire, is not only historically but ethnographically Greek, according to many of the race in this country and abroad, and they hope to erect on the southern shores of the Black Sea a new Pontian Republic. The sun of the Turk has set. The crescent and fez, which he borrowed from the conquered Greek, are in disgrace; and whether this portion of the territory which he misruled is to fall to the Greeks or to the Armenians seems the only point in doubt. The Armenians, although they are numerically inferior there, want the coastland as part of the mandatory government to be created for them further inland.

Cablegrams have been sent recently to Venizelos, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Wilson urging the Greek claims under the "Fourteen Points." In New York City three organizations have been formed to conduct a campaign for this territory: the Greek-American Pontus League, headed by Saiva Kehaya; the Diogenes Society (composed of Sinoplans), and the Galliana; and Euxinopontian Leagues have been formed also as follows: The Evangelismos, in Haverhill, Mass.; the Hope, in Lawrence, Mass.; the Pontus, in Boston; the Euxopora, in Pittsfield, Me.; the Renaissance, in Jersey City; the Komene, in Tarrytown; the Charakopa, in Bridgeport; the Lahafani, in Norwich, Conn.; the Kapu-Kioi, in Hastings, N. Y., and the Hava-Kostiotonmuntanton, in Mt. Vernon. These organizations have communicated not only with the delegates in Paris but with Dorotheos, the acting Patriarch.

An active member of the New York contingent is Nicholas P. Zarokilli (known in the world of portrait painters and magazine illustrators as Nikolaki); and in discussing the Greek claims the other day he called the Pontian plan a measure of precaution for future peace.

"It is not generally realized," Mr. Zarokilli said, "that the southern coast of the Black Sea was settled by Greeks centuries before Christ, and that these people have preserved their racial integrity ever since, even under the successive oppression of warlike rulers. Their religion has helped to keep them apart, for one thing. Commercially and educationally they have dominated the country.

"The territory which it is proposed to incorporate in the new Pontian Republic would include all of the vilayet of Trebizond; and it would include, on the west, about half of Kastamuni, a part of Angora and nearly all of the vilayet of Sivas, lying to the south of Trebizond; while south of the eastern section of Trebizond it would take in a small section of Erzerum. The line on the east would turn north to Batum.

"In this stretch of land there are about 2,000,000 persons, more than half of them Greek. The others are Turks, with a very thin sprinkling of Armenians. No claim has been set up that this territory is Armenian, or that there is even a considerable minority of Armenians there. The only claim is that the new Armenian State will need an outlet to the sea, and should have all this territory as affording that outlet. To these we must add about 300,000 Greeks who have fled to Russia, and who would return to their homes.

"I was born in Trebizond, and educated there and in Constantinople. Then I lived for more than fifteen years in the Caucasus. For three years I was Acting Vice Consul of the United States in Batum, where J. C. Chambers was Consul. I then became interested in mining in that country, and my travels brought me in contact with pure Hellenic groups even in this remote part of the Black Sea. Ancient Greek traditions are still alive among the inhabitants of this picturesque country. A peculiar incident is that the first native I met at Poti was called Jason, which naturally reminded me of Jason Monosandalis, (single sandaled,) the leader of the Argonauts, who came from the town of Iolkos in Greece, to Poti on Rion, (then called Colchis on Phasis,) in search of the Golden Fleece. But my astonishment had no bounds when I discovered that the surname of the modern Jason was Tsalkolomanidge, meaning in Mingrelian (the native tongue) Monosandalus.

"Many other legends of ancient Greek origin are still circulating among the natives of the Caucasus, and the old Iberians (prsdent Georgians) are proudly proclaiming Greek blood in their veins. Many people still bear ancient Byzantine Greek names.

Danger of Future War.

"There is, however, a graver aspect of this question. The principle of the self-determination of small nations is founded on sound principles of psychology, else it would not be an effective instrument for peace. If these Greeks, more than a million strong, are ruled by their neighbors, the Armenians, there is sure to be friction. The nations are friendly enough, but it is a certainty to my mind, knowing both of them, that the friction will cause serious trouble in time. The Greeks will not consent to the domination of a race numerically inferior.

"There are nearly 2,000 Greek schools for boys and girls in Asia Minor, with approximately 200,000 pupils. If we assume that the percentage of pupils there is slightly lower than that of New York City, (which I understand, is about 8 per cent.,) say 6 per cent., we arrive at 3,333,000 as the Greek population of that country. Of this one-third at least inhabits Pontus.

"The poorest Greek, if he has but eight dollars, will give seven toward the education of his children. Modern Greek is a difficult language. I know seven, and I think it the most difficult. The Greek boys of the vilayet of Trebizond and the neighboring vilayets learn not only Greek and the history of Greece, but other languages, and not a few of them learn English.

"It is the hope of many Greeks in the United States, and of others abroad, that Venizelos will make strong representations to the Peace Conference in the immediate future about the Pontian Republic. Venizelos so far has presented only Greece's minor claims. He has gone on the theory that to ask for all the territory to which Greece is justly entitled would cause an impression of greed, and that there was more prospect of getting the land most vitally needed if he asked for little but that. The course of events seems to show this to be an error. Italy has no compunction about asking for anything she chooses.

"Italy has even put in a claim for Northern Epirus, although the population there consist of 120,000 Greeks, as against 80,000 Albanians, with no Italians to speak of. America, England, and France have supported the Greek claim to this terrritory, but Italy made a minority adverse report, urging that the land be given either to Albania or to herself.

"It is generally agreed, I believe, that Greece shall have Western Thrace and all but the southern portion of Eastern Thrace, which may possibly be included in the Constantinople internationalised zone. Giving Thrace to Greece would deprive Bulgaria of an outlet to the sea, but the Peace Conference will have other similar cases, and Greece has no objection, I am sure, to permitting the passage of Bulgarian goods, in spite of the part the Bulgars took in the war, and in spite of their brutalities before and during the war. The Bulgars are Tartars, it must be remembered, not Slavs. There is no occasion for surprise at their conduct.

"Another ground for dispute has arisen in the Dodecanese Islands, although it is admitted that they are completely Greek in nationality and historically; because in the secret treaty which the Allies made in 1915 this was part of the territorial concession to get Italy to enter the war. The Italians hold that the treaty is still binding; Great Britain and France have indicated that they hold the same view, but the American delegates are reported as saying, we are happy to learn, that the treaty cannot remain intact in the face of the Fourteen Points, and must be repudiated.

Italian Territorial Claims.

"I think it likely that Greece will get Smyrna, in the western part of Asia Minor, bordering the Mediterranean, but there is some doubt even as to that. The population is admittedly Greek, and Italy wants the territory. She wants all from Aidin, opposite the Island of Lesbos, to the Gulf of Kos, a coast line of approximately 300 miles, with a hinterland of more than 100 miles. England and France are reported as favoring our claims to this country.

"If Greece hesitated to come into the conflict early it was mainly because she had to sacrifice her brethren in Asia Minor. These unfortunate peoples, unarmed, were at the mercy of the Turk and held as hostages to the number of 4,000,000. At that time no helping hand could have been stretched out to them. Yet Greece contributed a bigger quota of sacrifice in proportion when she ultimately came in. Fifty thousand Greeks from the United States fought in France. Others joined the Allies until 300,000 Greeks fought on other fronts. Ultimately on the Balkan front the Greek army bore the brunt of the fight which broke the link in the chain of the Central Powers, by bringing Bulgaria to her knees. And the fears of the Greeks in Turkey were fulfilled, for 750,000 of them were either deported or massacred.

"While the civilized world has acquired an accurate knowledge of the races of Central Africa, it has either ignored or forgotten Hellenism in Asia Minor. In fact, very few people seem to realize that country on the Black Sea is inhabited mainly by Greeks.

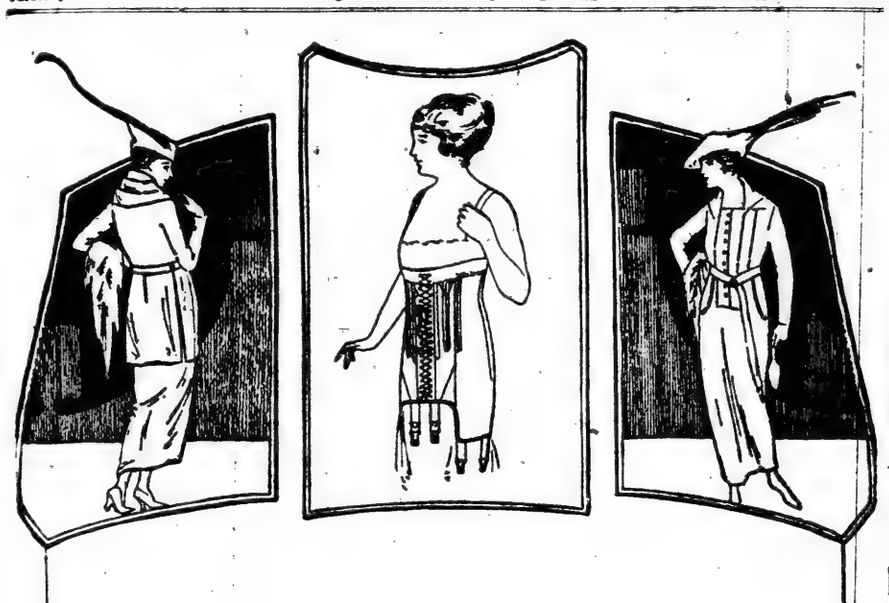
The Hellenic nation is estimated now at 6,256,000 persons, of whom more than half live in the Kingdom of Greece, and the others outside its limits. Half a million live in the United States, about a million in the proposed Pontian Republic. Trebizond, which would be likely to be selected as capital of the republic, on account of the city's size and its advantageous position, has been a centre of culture and learning for 2,700 years. It excited the admiration of Gonzales Clavijo, an envoy from the court of the King of Castile to the court of Timour at Samarkand, and he wrote glowingly of it in his "History of the Grand Tamorian."

"Hellenism has suffered immensely by the Mongol invasions, especially by that of Timour, who, according to Bessarion, wrought such devastation that not only human beings were slain—few domestic animals were left alive in his path." The Seljuks contributed their quota to the work of extermination and the Ottomans completed the work by entirely subjugating Hellenism. In spite of all this, Hellenism recuperated."

Emperors of Trebizond have been subjected at different times to the Seljuk Sultans of Iconium, to the grand khans of the Mongols, to Timour the Tatar, or Tartar, as his race came to be called; to Turkoman chieftains and to the Ottomans. Its Byzantine temples and its mosques are famous, and will afford a quaint setting for democracy should one be set up among them.



GREEK MAJOR AND MINOR CLAIMS AT PARIS—Showing the Proposed Pontian Republic and the Territory Sought in Asia Minor and Europe.



Redfern Corset

Your appearance means everything to you; therefore a Redfern Corset should mean everything to you, because it is surety for figure perfection.

A Redfern is perfect in its interpretation of the latest vogue; perfect in its moulding of your figure to that vogue—and that which is fitted over it reflects perfection.

A Perfect Corset is a Redfern

Made by The Warner Brothers Company, Inc.

Back Lace Front Lace



The Bastinado was a form of punishment at one time common among the Turks and Chinese. It consisted in beating the offender on the soles of his feet with a light stick, or lath of bamboo.

"The terror of the punishment was *not in the severity* of the blows but *in its long continuation.*"

You, too, receive blows that exhaust you—*every day of your life*



EVERY day that you pound nail-studded leather heels on hard, unyielding pavements, you are inflicting upon yourself punishment like that of the Bastinado.

The average man takes 8,000 steps a day. If you wear old-fashioned leather heels, studded with nails, you give your nervous system 8,000 jolts and jars. The constant repetition of these shocks exhausts your energy just as the Bastinado sapped the strength of its victims. Chronic over-fatigue, with its ever-present threat of serious illness, often results.

You can protect yourself from the dangers of over-fatigue. You can remove one of the commonest causes of fatigue. Replace your hard, unyielding heels with O'Sullivan's Heels of live, resilient rubber. O'Sullivan's Heels absorb the shocks that tire you out. They relieve the jolts and jars that make a burden of walking.

What gives a rubber heel "life"?

It is not just the rubber that gives O'Sullivan's Heels their springiness and wearing qualities.

Rubber, as you know, can be made hard and brittle as in fountain pens, or soft and crumbly as in pencil erasers. To secure the resiliency and durability of O'Sullivan's Heels, the highest grades of rubber are "compounded" with the best toughening agents known.

The "compound" is then "cured" or baked under high pressure.

By this special process the greatest resiliency is combined with the utmost durability.

It is this special process that has, since the making of the first rubber heel, established O'Sullivan's Heels as the standard of rubber heel quality.

Guaranteed to outlast any other heels

O'Sullivan's Heels are guaranteed to wear *twice as long* as ordinary rubber heels; and will outlast *three pairs* of leather heels.

Go to your shoe repairer today and have O'Sullivan's Heels put on your shoes.

O'Sullivan's Heels are furnished in black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Specify O'Sullivan's Heels, and be sure that you get O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes.

O'Sullivan's Heels

Absorb the shocks that tire you out



When you try your first O'Sullivan's Heels note their great resiliency. It is this resiliency that prevents you from pounding away your energy

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EDITH WHARTON'S WORK IN FRANCE

Her Representative Comes to America and Tells of Saving Tuberculous Women and Children

MRS. ROYALL TYLER, who has just returned from France and is engaged in getting help for the work conducted by Mrs. Edith Wharton for tuberculous women and children left destitute by the war, told something about the undertaking the other day. She said:

"They are very inferior children—the ones we are helping—pale, worn, grave beyond their years, wasted in every way, miserable little wrecks. But they can be turned into healthy, happy children.

"When the Germans retreated from France they left a friend behind to continue their work. That ally is tuberculosis. All over France the women and children who fled before the invasion have scattered in dejection and poverty. In Paris alone a floating population exceeding 400,000 refugees has been crowded into the poorer quarters, which were already congested and unhealthy enough, Heaven knows.

"The best way to help France, now that the war is over, is to follow out closely the program she herself has outlined. Owing to the construction of her internal government, the quickest way for arriving at results is to assist everywhere the action of the municipal authorities. Paris leads in everything, and what is realized in Paris will be put into effect in the larger towns and in every municipality in France. Paris has voted an important sum for the immediate establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries in each of the twenty sections of the city. Dentistry, which is so neglected and is the chief reason why the French are notoriously afraid of, drafts and fresh air, must take a prominent place in the equipment of the tuberculosis dispensaries. But after the curable tubercular cases are registered there must be sanatoria to which they can be sent. I think this is peculiarly our task.

"The French authorities were astonished to find that in Mrs. Wharton's sanatoria at Groslay and Arromanches, instead of having difficulty in filling the beds, there was always a long list of anxious candidates. The Ministry of the Interior and the city authorities have studied the methods of Mrs. Wharton and her committee with great interest, with the result that they are going to adopt the sanatorium at Groslay as a model for their own organizations.

"Meanwhile the urgent need must be met. The city has asked Mrs. Wharton to extend the number of beds from 200 to 600 at least and manage them for the next two years. After that period the city authorities will take over the whole plant and run it at their own expense, and Mrs. Wharton's committee will become merely a committee of patronage. For the next two years they will pay half the cost of upkeep. The question now is whether the need is as urgent as I have said. Well, let me tell you a story.

"Our home at Arromanches cares for eighty little children suffering from bone tuberculosis. When the doctor went last January to one of the children's hospitals in Paris to recruit ten new cases, the house physician looked up at her and said, 'Ten cases—I have 500 children rotting away in the slums of this quarter of Paris.'

"What were the conditions that caused Mrs. Wharton to undertake this work? During the first eighteen months of the war we noticed on the records of the dispensary of the American hostels for refugees that an increasing number of women and children, in an impoverished condition of health, were slowly becoming tubercular. We cast about looking for a sanatorium where they could be sent. There was none. The great sanatorium at Hligny was given over entirely to soldiers who had contracted their lots in the trenches through that first awful Winter in the mud of the Argonne and the Yser; in trenches when the art of war had not been perfected by experience. The sanatorium at Berck for children suffering from bone tuberculosis was shut down and the inmates returned to their homes in the slums.

"'What help could be given these women and children?' we asked ourselves. They were living in unhealthful, crowded, miserable lodgings, without air, without sunshine, without the most elementary comforts and sanitary provisions. I visited one family, crowded into a small room, which could hardly hold a double bed and two single beds, a small kitchen stove, and a cot. Eight children and the father and mother lived in this den. Three of the children had scalds and burns. 'It could not be helped,' said the mother, 'there is no room to move.' Grief and anxiety, too, were busy at work on the wretched refugee population. They had lost everything in the world. Their breadwinners and natural protectors were at the front or prisoners in the German camps. What is the use of telling a woman to feed herself up and to go into the country when sufficient food and quiet and fresh air are ideals beyond her reach?

"In all propaganda against tuberculosis, one meets in France the barrier that comes from unreasoning fear. By the time the French hear 'tuberculosis' they are confident that they are doomed, for it is hardly ever recognized or looked for in its earlier stages. The French are an extraordinarily hardy race, as has been proved where French soldiers have fought in conditions that would have been impossible for the Americans or the British. Therefore, if they are run down or out of sorts they are apt to consider it as a passing visitation, and to take no precautions. Moreover, they have no idea of the dangers of contagion.

"It became plain to Mrs. Wharton and to her committee that we could not stand by and see these lives lost without making an effort to save them. Mrs. Wharton made an appeal in the Summer of 1916, and two 'Friends of France' sent her a check for $20,000. With this sum we signed the lease for a large house at Groslay, twelve miles north of Paris, beautifully situated, surrounded by its own park and with a screen of low hills to the north behind it. This house could easily and cheaply be adapted to the needs of a sanatorium. The work was undertaken immediately with a good will, and by the beginning of November, 1916, it was ready for occupancy. In every respect, Groslay is completely equipped.

"Next we signed a lease for a small house, whose park adjoined the other, and between the two we were able to establish 110 beds and in time complete what is now considered a model of its kind.

"The first fifteen women who were down on our list as likely candidates for Groslay refused, one and all, when asked to go to a hospital, and especially to a hospital outside of Paris. We had one dark moment of despair, and then an inspiration came to us. We presented to them their third-class return tickets for the half hour's railroad journey to Groslay. They went, and all came back the next day and said that they would go to Groslay. Since then there has been no turning back. The relations and friends of the patients, who are allowed to visit them at Groslay every Sunday, have spread the news abroad that 'Les Dames Americaines' can save threatened lives.

"I have come to America to plead for the poor little waifs and for their mothers. Mrs. Wharton would have come, but her four years of work and anxiety have told on her strength. Therefore the task has devolved on me as the second in command. The sum we need to complete the program outlined by the French Government is $400,000, of which $100,000 is promised by two 'Friends of France,' if the balance is raised within a reasonable time. The price for the equipment of a bed is $400. Half the cost of upkeep for a year, the other half being assumed by the French Government, is $300. One thousand dollars will give the right of naming a bed in perpetuity. The upkeep of a bed for one year, $300, will save three lives. The record of Mrs. Wharton's tuberculosis sanatoria to Dec. 31, 1918, was 90,504 hospital days, 695 entrances, out of which there were only five deaths. The President of the fund is Walter E. Maynard, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ROOSEVELT RELICS AT COLUMBIA

LECTURES on many phases of the life of Theodore Roosevelt will be given every afternoon and evening in Avery Hall by speakers of national prominence during the Roosevelt Memorial Exhibition at Columbia University. Each lecture will be followed by films characteristic of Colonel Roosevelt as statesman, huntsman, civic worker, political campaigner, and apostle of Americanism. A large amount of data on the Colonel's activities is being prepared by Hermann Hagedorn of Harvard, and will be available in published form to thousands from all over the country who will come to New York to attend the exhibition. May 8, it was announced at the university, has been tentatively fixed as the date of the opening of the exhibition, which will continue through Commencement Day, Wednesday, June 4. Several hundred men and women, leaders in many fields, and some of them intimate associates of Colonel Roosevelt, will act as patrons.

The appeal sent out by Professor W. A. Braun of Columbia House, who is Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, has brought to the university offers of a great variety of exhibits. From all sections of the United States, and even from foreign countries, persons are notifying the committee that they have manuscripts and relics in bewildering variety, which they will be glad to loan for purposes of display.

Among the letters is one from John Hay, Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. This letter follows:

"My Dear Theodore Roosevelt: The hair in this ring which I am sending you is from the head of Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Taft cut it off shortly after the assassination. I have had it put in this ring for you, and I want you to wear it at your inauguration tomorrow. Sincerely yours, JOHN HAY."

Both the letter in original form and the ring will be displayed at the exhibition.

A complete cowboy suit worn by Colonel Roosevelt during his ranch days in the West has been loaned to the exhibition by a brother of Major Archibald W. Butt. The outfit was given to Major Butt, who was lost on the Titanic, by Colonel Roosevelt in March, 1909, while the Major was serving as the President's personal aid. The Roosevelt family is taking keen interest in the exhibition, and many fine specimens from the trophy room at Sagamore Hill will be shown. Captain Archie Roosevelt is especially active in co-operating with the committee.

The Roosevelt Memorial Exhibition, unique among displays of this kind, is a part of a big campaign of Americanization with which Colonel Roosevelt manifested a warm sympathy.

President Butler is keenly interested in this plan of Americanization, and in his last annual report he cogently pointed out its high importance. Among the university officers who have given their practical support to the enterprise, in addition to Professors Braun and Egbert, are Professors James T. Shotwell, Paul Monroe, Franklin H. Giddings, Henry E. Crampton, Michael I. Pupin, Edwin E. Slosson, Richard J. H. Gottheil, and Deans Virginia C. Gildersleeve and Frederick J. E. Woodbridge.

Every Station on the West Side and East Side Subway Lines is an Entrance to the A. & S. Private Subway Entrance, Hoyt St., for a 5c. Fare.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS BROOKLYN

New Store Hours
Store Opens 9 A. M.
Closes 5:30 P. M.

Fashionable Apparel for Easter

Springtime Styles at Low Prices for A. & S. High Quality



Women's Dresses $14.98 $14.98 | Women's Suits $34.75 $24.75 $34.75 | Women's Capes $24.95 $39.95 $29.95 | Misses' Dresses $15.98 $15.98

175 Women's Frocks, $14.98

All in $18.75 to $29.75 Grades

The materials alone in many of these pretty Easter Dresses would cost more than this sale price of the entire ready-to-put-on Frocks. Only a fortunate "special purchase" enables us to sell them for so very little.

Printed Chiffon Combined with Taffeta — *Taffeta, Beaded or Embroidered Satin and Crepe de Chine*

Both street and afternoon shades are generously represented, and all regular sizes. Draped skirts, tunics, bell sleeves, tight cuffs, French necks, pipings, embroidery and odd girdles, are among the style-features and trimmings.

Just two of the several different models are sketched above.

Other Stunning Dresses, $22.98 and $29.75

These are all in smart, new, seasonable styles developed in Georgette crepe, satin, taffeta, wool jersey, serge, crepe de chine and Poiret twill.

Second floor, Central Building.

85 Women's Serge Suits, $34.75

All Should Be Higher Priced

The eighty-five women who buy these Suits will secure real bargains, for all are of men's wear serge in an excellent grade, and all are carefully tailored in effective new models.

The jackets are lined throughout with silk peau de cygne.

The Suits have the smart style, the interesting detail, and the general air of more expensive models.

Three New Serge Suits, $24.75

A straight-line, a box model and a belted, tailored style come at this unusually low price, all the jackets lined with plain or fancy silk, the vests of tricolette or fancy silk.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Short Capes, $24.95

Quite the most original version of a Cape seen so far this season is the jaunty little sport model of navy blue serge lined with cherry red peau de cygne—sketched above. The long shawl collar gives an especially becoming line.

Dolmans—of Serge, $24.95; of Tricotine, $39.95

Fancy figured Tussah silk lines the good-looking, belted-front Dolmans of serge, while Pussy Willow silk or plain silk peau de cygne lines those of tricotine. Rows of large buttons extend from gathered collar to turn-back cuffs of the tricotine model.

The Serge Dolmans come in navy and black.

The Tricotine Dolmans come in black, navy and walnut brown.

Second floor, Central Building.

200 Misses' Dresses, $15.98

In a Dozen Different Styles

These are perfectly wonderful values—all the Dresses are fresh and new and perfect in style. Every one is pretty enough to serve for Easter wear, and there is wide enough variety of models and colors to please all tastes.

TAFFETA SERGE SATIN

There are tunic skirts and draped skirts, some embroidered, some trimmed with braid and others with fine pleating. A number of the serge Frocks are embroidered with colored wool. The sizes are 14, 16 and 18 years.

Misses' Capes, $10.50 to $31.50

Our assortment of serge and poplin Capes is unusually large. The styles are youthfully becoming and very smart. Many have draped collars, forming a surplice vest effect, while others have coatee fronts, and still others are in circular style.

Second floor, Central Building.

A Splendid Sale of ONYX Hosiery

Thousands of Pairs of This Celebrated Hosiery for Men and Women, at Very Low Prices

ONYX Hosiery is not only nation-wide, but world-wide in its reputation for excellence. Therefore, just when new Hosiery, to complete the Easter outfit, is in great demand, is exactly the best time to announce such an interesting Sale as this. For we offer new, perfect ONYX Hosiery in great quantities, for women, men, and children, at much less than their usual prices.

ONYX Hosiery for Women

8,600 PAIRS SAMPLE STOCKINGS; regular 25c. quality or better; cotton, mostly black.....15c. pair

2,750 PAIRS COTTON STOCKINGS; black and white; regularly 39c. pair..29c. pair

1,960 PAIRS MERCERIZED LISLE STOCKINGS, in black and white; regularly 59c. pair.....49c. pair

Also Two Lots of A. & S. Special Silk Hosiery With "Pointex" Heels

in two fine grades of silk; these have not the Onyx trademark.

720 PAIRS, in black and white silk; mercerized tops and soles; specially priced.....$1.69 pair

700 PAIRS, all silk; in black and white; specially priced at.....$1.98 pair

Women's and Children's Hosiery, Street Floor, Central Building.

ONYX Hosiery for Children

2,400 PAIRS RIBBED COTTON STOCKINGS; samples for boys and girls; black and white; mostly in large sizes; 35c. to 50c. qualities....24c. pair

ONYX Hosiery for Men

3,000 PAIRS COTTON SOCKS, in black and colors; of 29c. grade or better.....15c. pair

1,500 PAIRS FIBRE, LISLE or COTTON SOCKS, in black or colors; all of 39c. grades or better.....24c. pair

1,800 PAIRS SOCKS, in black lisle and black or colored cotton; 39c. quality.....29c. pair

750 PAIRS COTTON SOCKS; black cotton and Balbriggan socks; regularly 59c.....49c. pair

1,200 PAIRS SILK SOCKS; in white, tan, gray, navy and champagne; full-fashioned; lisle tops and soles; specially priced.....79c. pair

Men's Hosiery, Street Floor, East Building.

Sale of Fashionable Silks

Chiffon Taffeta, *Regularly $1.75 Yd.*
Crepe de Chine, *Regularly $1.98 Yd.*
Printed Chiffon Voile, *Regularly $1.98 Yd.*
Messaline Satin, *Regularly $1.98 Yd.*

At $1.24 a Yard

These are four of the most desirable silks of the season; in qualities regularly sold by us; each in a fine range of Spring colors, also black. The Chiffon Taffeta and Messaline are 35-inch; the Crepe de Chine is 39-inch; the Voile 40-inch; all are perfect.

Black Silks From France—Reduced

Three beautiful Silks, all 35 inches wide, from a famous maker of Lyons, at less than usual prices:

Chiffon Taffeta, $2.25 Yd., *From $2.69*
Satin, $2.39 Yd., *From $2.98*

Imported Shantung Silk

Two excellent qualities, 32 inches wide; all silk, natural color.

59c. Yard, *From 98c.* **$1.25 Yard,** *From $1.49*

Second floor, West Building.

Women's White-Topped Shoes $4.95 Pair—*$9 Quality*

Many women like these distinctly stylish Shoes, of patent leather or black kid, with washable white kid tops.

They are high-cut, laced, with flexible hand-turned soles and Louis XV. heels. At this much-lower-than-usual price, because the maker is discontinuing the style. All sizes.

Street floor, West Building.

3,000 Packages Writing Paper, 17c. Pkg.

Here is fine news for everybody who writes letters. Such a low price on correspondence paper of this quality has not been quoted in a long time. The paper is in correct letter size; white, with a good fabric finish, and is neatly put up in packages of 72 sheets—3 quires. There are also

150,000 Envelopes to Match—6c. for 25.

—which is an unheard-of low price. Limit of 6 packages of paper and 12 packages of envelopes to a customer.

Counter Deliveries Only

Street floor, East Building.

Great Trio of Housewares

Four exceedingly good items, of reliable quality, that housekeepers will be delighted to get at such low prices.

700 Aluminum Tea Kettles *Regularly $3.19* **$1.96**

Made of pure, heavy aluminum; 5-quart capacity.

300 Gray Enamel Pails *Regularly $1.47* **$1.03**

12-quart water pails; "Royal" brand; first quality.

500 Aluminum Percolators *Regularly $1.49* **$1.07**

Pure aluminum; will hold 1½ quarts.

No Mail, Telephone or C. O. D. Orders.

Subway floor, East Building.

36 to 40 In. Printed Voiles, 29c

Regularly at 34c and 48c a Yard

We have sold thousands of yards of these Voiles at their regular prices and we now offer thousands of yards in this season's newest and prettiest designs and colorings on a fine quality high count voile at 29c. a yard.

Second Floor, West Building.

Wash Goods Remnants at 12c, 18c, 24c a Yard

Three special tables on the Subway floor, West Building, will be devoted to this sale. On them you will find all kinds of wash fabrics—all short lengths from our own stock, consisting of PERCALES POPLINS CREPES HALF SILK FABRICS SATEENS PLAIN AND FIGURED VOILES

Subway Floor, West Building.

A Budget of Fine Bargains

Crepe de Chine Blouses, $2.98.
Second floor, East Building.

Men's Suits, $22.50, Unusually Good.
Second floor, Hoyt Street.

Easter Millinery with a Paris Air, $10.50 & $12.
Second floor, East Building.

Children's and Girls' Hats, $1.79 for $3.00 Grades.
Mezzanine floor, East Building.

Serge, All Wool, $1.48 Yard for $2.00 Quality.
Street floor, West Building.

Men's Good Pajamas, $1.65 for $1.98 & $2.48 Kinds.
Street floor, East Building.

Bath Towels, 59c. for 79c. Qualities.
Street floor, East Building.

American Porcelain 50-Piece Dinner Sets, $7.98.
Subway floor, Central Building.

Jacquard Ribbons, 5 inches wide, 49c. Yard.
Street floor, East Building.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, Splendid at $3.79.
Second floor, East Building.

White Dotted Swiss Negligees, $1.48.
Negligee Balcony, Central Building.

Special Abrast Corsets for All Figures, $3.98.
Second floor, East Building.

Women's White Mull Handkerchiefs, 6c., instead of 10c.
Street floor, Central Building.

Old-Fashioned Molasses Fruit Cake, 2-lb. Loaves, at 49c.
Third floor, West Building.

Excellent Rugs, 4½x6½ ft., $13.75, Regularly $17.25.
Third floor, East Building.

Floral and Striped Cretonnes, 29c. Yard, Regular 59c. to 75c. Grades.
Third floor, Central Building.

All-Silk Georgette Crepe, $1.19 Yard, Regular $1.75 Quality.
Street floor, Central Building.

Long Cloth, 10-yd. Lengths, $2.19 and $2.39.
Street floor, Central Building.

Fast Black Sateen, 59c., Regularly 79c.
Lining Store, Street floor, Central Bldg.

White Crochet Bedspreads, Slightly Imperfect, $2.59.
Subway floor, West Building.

Muslin Sheets, 1¾x2½ Yards, $1.44, Regularly $1.80.
Subway floor, West Building.

Ivory Table Lamps, $8.49, Regularly $12.25.
Third floor, Central Building.

Swiss Flouncings, 69c. Yd., Very Special.
Street floor, Central Building.

Boys' Norfolk Suits, Unusually Good at $9.75.
Second floor, West Building.

Stamped Pillow Cases, $1.10 Pair, from $1.69.
Third floor, Central Building.

A. & S. Quinella Lotion, 10c., from 15c.
Street floor, Livingston St., East Bldg.

Women's Easter Gloves, 69c Pair

2,000 pairs of Milanese Silk and Tricot Silk Gloves in grades that would ordinarily be priced from 75c to 98c.

BLACK, WHITE, GRAY and small quantities in other shades are offered, with three-row and five-row self and combination embroideries. 2-clasp style.

Street floor, Central Building.

Fine Groceries at Very Low Prices

Six items which the average household finds convenient to have on hand at all times, and each one obtainable Monday at less than their regular prices.

Creamettes—A quick-cooking American macaroni, in 8-oz. cartons.....8c.

Spanish Style Tomato Sauce—Consisting of tomatoes and peppers; 8-oz. cans....8c.

Maryland Sugar Corn—"Mother's Delight" brand; No. 2 cans.....15c.

Spinach—"Priscilla" brand; full leaf; No. 2 cans.....15c.

Yellow Cling Peaches—"Priscilla" brand in large No. 2½ cans.....39c.

Olive Oil—The famous F. Bertolli's superfine brand in 1-qt. cans; Italian oil of guaranteed purity.....$1.49

Counter Deliveries Only.

United States Food Administration License Number C-03078.

Third floor, Central Building.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

S. BAUMANN & CO.
COR. 46TH ST. & 8TH AVE.

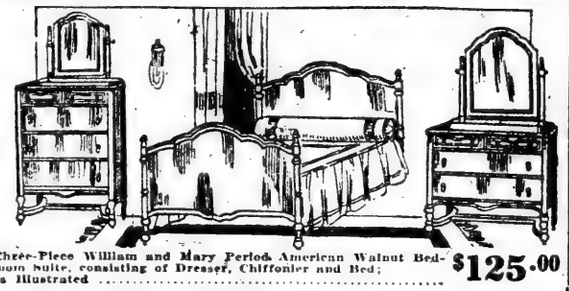
Apartments Furnished from $75 Upwards on Our Easy Payment Plan.

Liberal Credit Terms to All.

Our Terms Apply to New York, New Jersey, Long Island and Connecticut.



Englander Wil-Edge Bed Springs with raised side guards. $10.98



Three-Piece William and Mary Period American Walnut Bedroom Suite, consisting of Dresser, Chiffonier and Bed; as illustrated $125.00

Columbia Grafonolas

Columbia and Cortina

Foreign Language Records for April on sale.

Write for Catalog. Mailed Free.



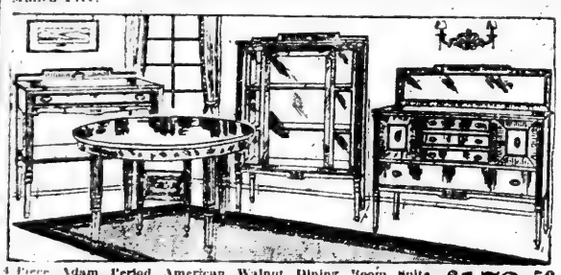
Three-Piece Parlor or Living Room Suite

Massive carved frames, in mahogany finish, highly polished, upholstered seats, back and arms in genuine Spanish leather; indestructible springs in seats; as illustrated, at..... $72.50



We Sell Columbia Grafonolas on Credit from $20 up

Also Records on Credit With Every Machine.



4 Piece Adam Period American Walnut Dining Room Suite, consisting of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table and Extension Table; 4 pieces; as illustrated..... $172.50

Brass Bed

$21.50



2-inch posts; heavy fillers. $21.50

Sewing Machines On Credit

OPEN MONDAYS & SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

46TH ST. 750-752 EIGHTH AVE 8TH AVE

Motor Truck Deliveries.

Sunday,
April 13, 1919

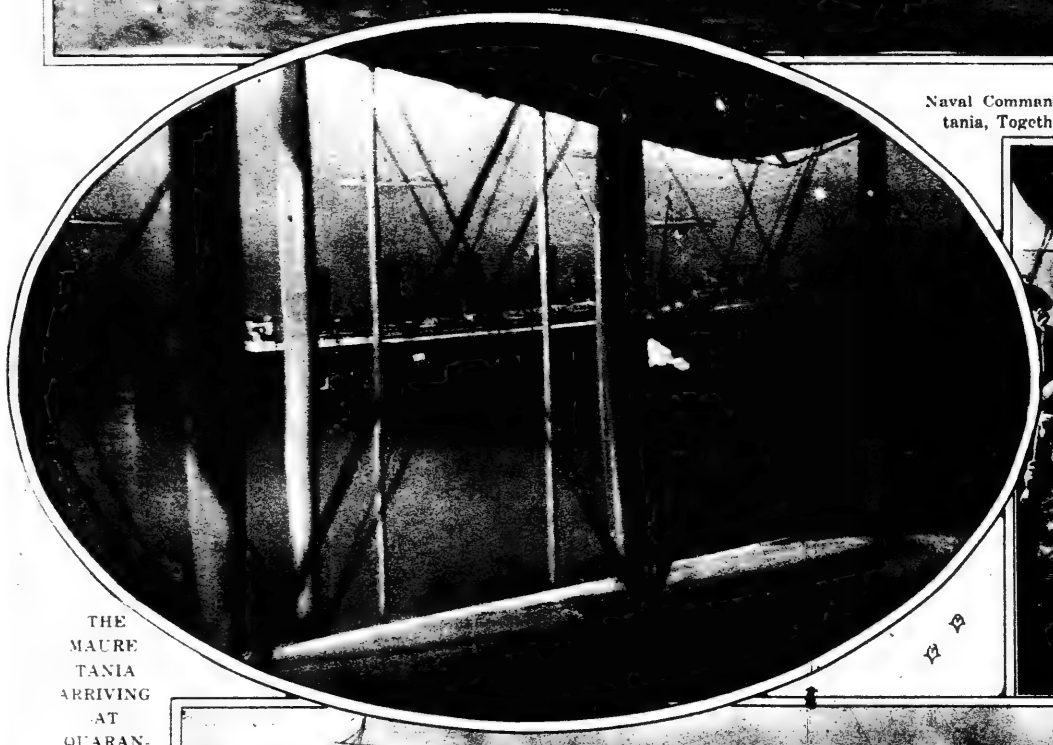
The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section,
In Two Parts

5



FLEETS OF THE AIR AND SEA WELCOMING ADMIRAL WILLIAM S. SIMS, U. S. N.,
Naval Commander in Chief of America's Sea Forces in European Waters Since the United States Entered the World War, Arriving on the Mauretania, Together with 2,750 American Troops, Most of Whom Fought as Volunteers in the British Armies. (© Keystone View Company.)



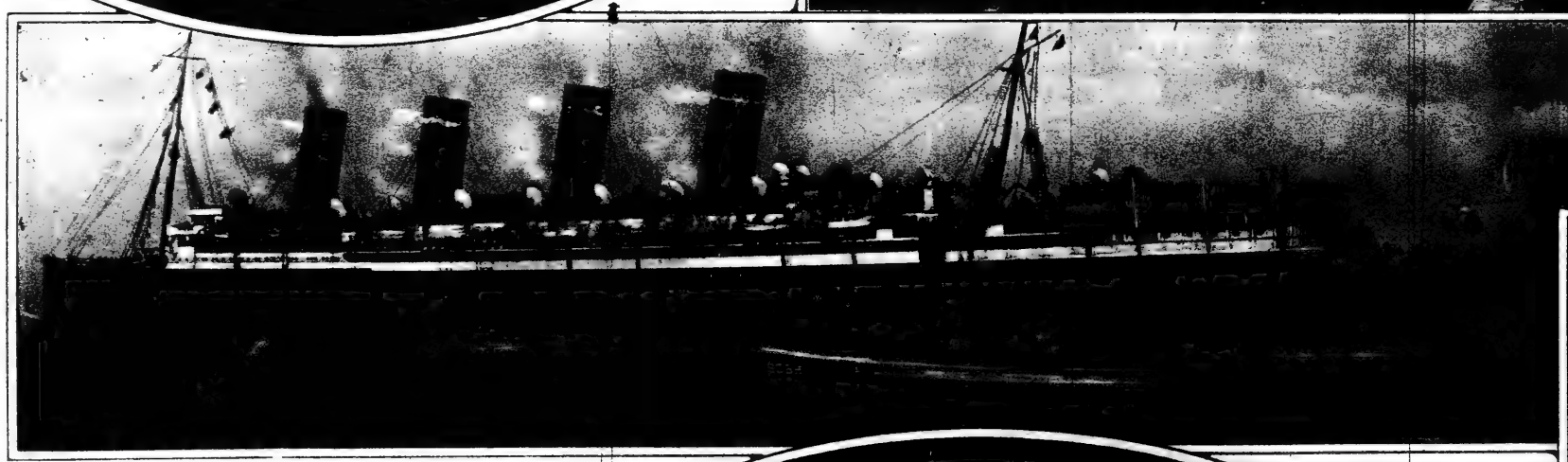
THE MAURETANIA ARRIVING AT QUARANTINE, AS SEEN FROM ONE SEAPLANE OF THE WELCOMING FLEET THROUGH THE WINGS OF ANOTHER.

(International Film Service.)



ADVENTURE-LOVING AMERICANS, WHO VOLUNTEERED EARLY IN THE WAR AND FOUGHT THROUGHOUT ITS DURATION IN BRITISH ARMIES, RETURNING ON THE MAURETANIA.

(Wide World Photos.)



THE GIANT CUNARD LINER MAURETANIA
Arriving in Quarantine with Admiral Sims on Board, and Her Decks Brown with the Khaki of Americans in the Uniform of British Volunteers.

(Wide World Photos.)



BRIG. GEN. ELI K. COLE, WHO COMMANDED THE FIFTH BRIGADE, U. S. MARINES, AND MAJOR A. DE CARRE,
Hero of the Fifth Marines, Who Fought in Every Battle in Which the Marines Took Part, and to Whom Was Awarded the American D. S. C. and the French Croix de Guerre. (Wide World Photos.)





LIEUTENANT FRANCIS JEFFREY,
Said to Have Been the First American to Go Over the Top, the Event Taking Place Sept. 15, 1916, at Merville, France, with Sergeant Bradley, Both of Whom Carried the Stars and Stripes. Although in the British Army, Bradley Being Killed in the Attack.

(Wide World Photos.)

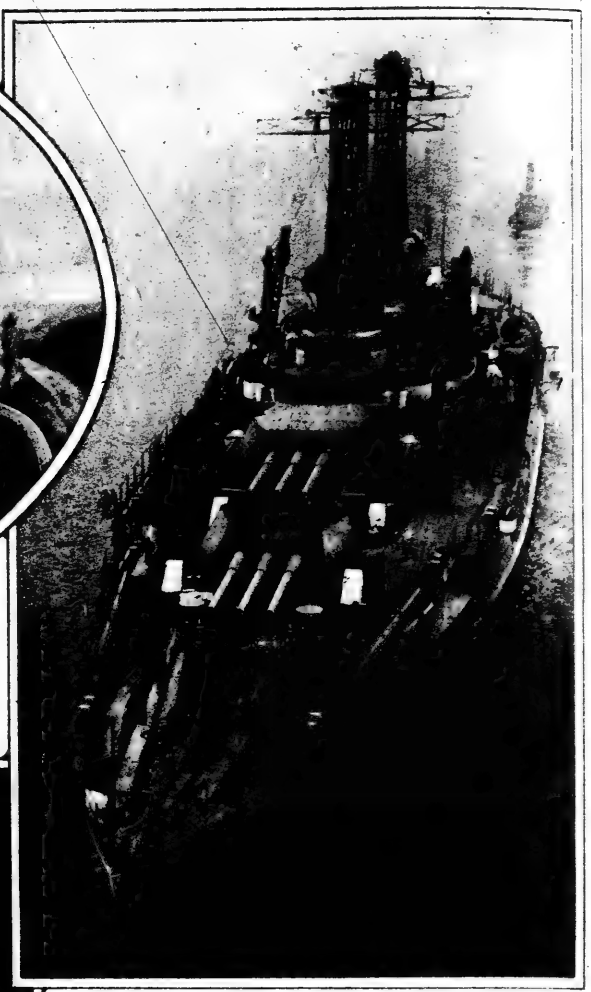
ADMIRAL SIMS, REUNITED WITH MRS. SIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN, WILLIAM S., JR., ADELAIDE, AND MARGARET,
After Two Years of Absence in England in Command of the American Sea Forces in European Waters.
From a Studio Photograph Taken Especially for The New York Times Immediately on Admiral Sims's Arrival in New York.

(© Walter Scott Shinn.)





QUEEN
MARIE OF
RUMANIA AND
DAUGHTERS, THE PRINCESSES ILEANA, MARY, AND ELIZABETH,
Who, According to the Queen's Recent Announcement, May Soon Visit the United States, Where the Queen Wishes Personally to Thank the American People for the Relief Given Her Suffering Country During the War.
From a New Photograph Taken in Paris, and Just Received in This Country.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE IDAHO, NEWEST AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT,
Commissioned Only Ten Days Ago, Passing Under Brooklyn Bridge on Her First Arrival in New York.
The Idaho Is of 32,000 Tons Displacement, Has a Main Battery of Twelve 14-Inch Guns, and Is Manned by 1,100 Officers and Men.
(Wide World Photos.)



MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR., AND DAUGHTER, MISS MURIEL VANDERBILT,
Hostesses at the Knights of Columbus Hut at the North End of Times Square.
(© Paul Thompson.)



AMERICAN FIGHTERS, HOMECOMING FROM FRANCE, as Seen from Manhattan Bridge While Ferrying Around the Lower End of Manhattan from Hoboken to Long Island City, Where They Entrain for Camp Mills, Demobilization Centre.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



LADY BLANCHE CAVENDISH,
Daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, and the Duchess of Devonshire, Whose Engagement to Captain Ivan Cobbold of the Scots Guards Has Been Announced.
(Mackenzie)

"ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?" CASUALS OF THE OLD 69TH, NEW YORK, HOME AGAIN ON THE AMERICAN TROOPSHIP LEVIATHAN.
(Wide World Photos.)





HOME-
COMING
SMILE OF TWO CROIX DE GUERRE WINNERS OF THE OLD 69TH.
They Are, Left to Right: J. F. Scully and H. E. Hillig. (Wide World Photos.)



THE FILIPINO DELEGATION, HEADED BY MANUEL QUEZON, PRESIDENT OF THE FILIPINO SENATE.
Which Recently Arrived in Washington to Ask for Complete Independence from the United States, Grouped on the Steps of the Senate Building. President Quezon Is Standing on the Lower Step, Between Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.
(© G. W. Buck, from U. & U.)



EDITH KING,
in "Daddies," at the Lyceum Theatre.
(Abbe.)

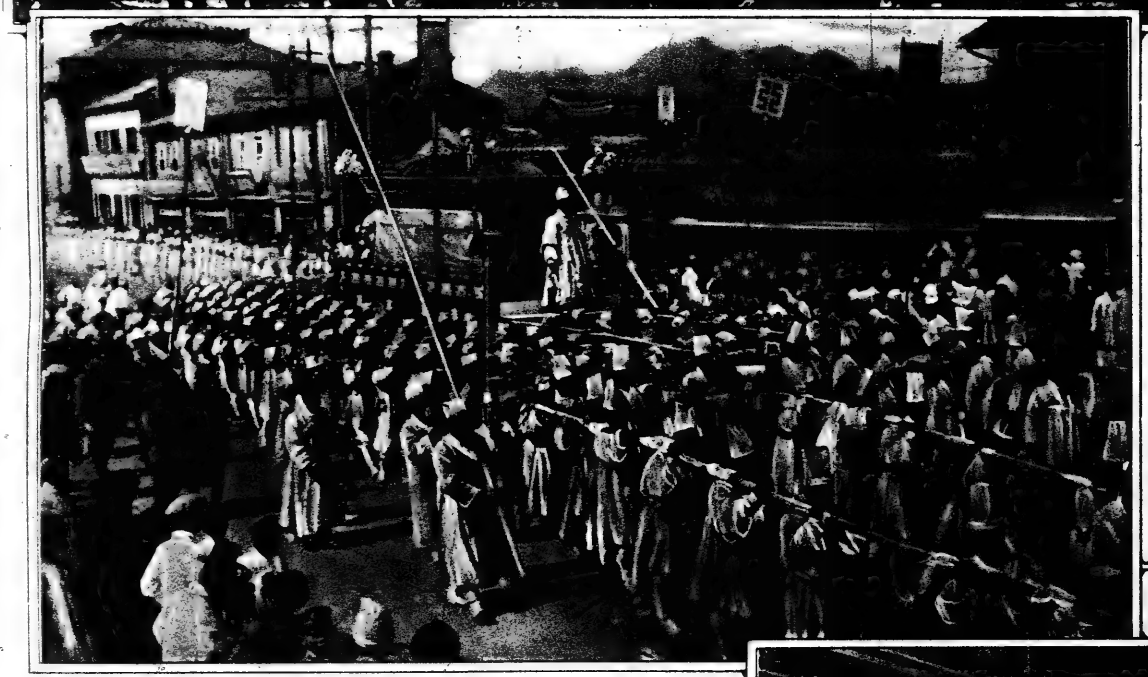
HENRY MILLER
AND
ESTELLE
WINWOOD,
in "Moliere," at the Liberty Theatre.
(White.)



THE MONSTER HORSES OF THE KOREAN BURIAL SERVICES, A MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE GRAND PRINCE YI, FORMER EMPEROR OF KOREA,

These Steeds, Means for the Flight of the Royal Dead from This to the World Beyond, Having Been Drawn by Hand from Seoul to the Burial Ground at Kimkokri, a Distance of Thirty Miles, the Recent Death of Prince Yi Being the Occasion of Widespread Demonstrations by the Koreans for National Independence.

(Wide World Photos.)



FIVE HUNDRED KOREANS DRAWING THE CATAFALQUE CONTAINING THE BODY OF GRAND PRINCE YI, FORMER EMPEROR OF KOREA, FROM SEOUL TO THE BURIAL PLACE, THIRTY MILES AWAY.

(Wide World Photos.)



PEGGY O'NEIL in "Tumble In," at the Selwyn Theatre. (Charlotte Fairchild.)



HENRY HULL AND CONSTANCE BINNEY in "39 East," at the Broadhurst Theatre. (White.)



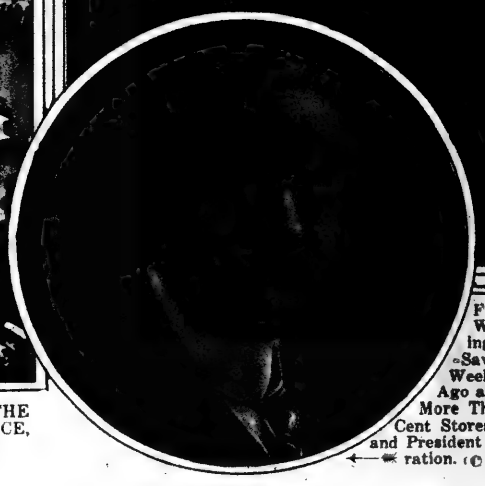
ARTILLERY SECTION OF LONDON'S GREAT VICTORY PARADE OF THE COLDSTREAM, GRENADIER, AND IRISH GUARDS, HOME FROM FRANCE, PASSING ALONG THE STRAND BETWEEN WALLS OF SPECTATORS.

(© Western Newspaper)



PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE LATE F. W. WOOLWORTH ON THE TWENTY-FOURTH FLOOR OF THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING, HIS MONUMENT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF EIFFEL TOWER, THE WORLD'S LOFTIEST STRUCTURE.

This Room Is Modeled Throughout After Napoleon's Throne Room in the Palace at Compiegne. The Walls, Panels, and Wainscoting Are of Vert Campan Marble, with Pilasters of Mahogany-Colored Marble, and Empire Capitals Covered with Gold. The Clock Is Said to Have Been Given by the Emperor of Russia to Napoleon, and the Full-Length Painting Is a Copy of the Portrait of Napoleon in His Coronation Robes in the Palace of Versailles. The Chairs on Each Side of the Painting Are Exact Copies of Napoleon's Throne Chair. (Wide World Photos.)

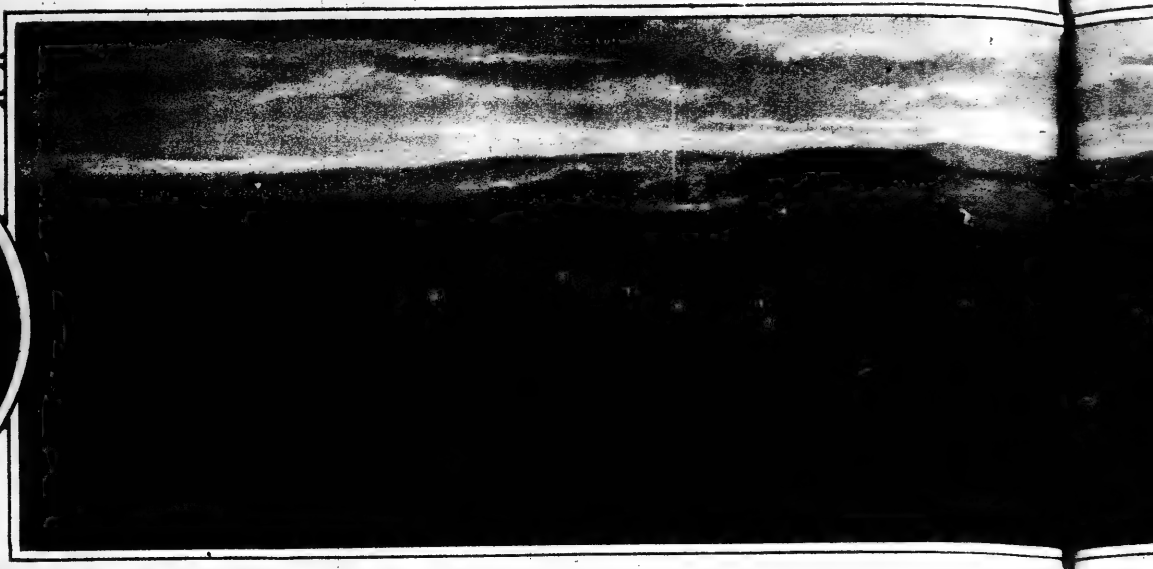


F. W. WOOLWORTH, Who, at 26, Was Supporting a Wife and Child and Saving Money on $10 a Week, and Who Died a Week Ago at 66, Principal Owner of More Than 1,000 Five and Ten Cent Stores in Both Hemispheres, and President of a $65,000,000 Corporation. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



GENERAL PERSHING DECORATING BRIG. GEN. EDWIN B. WINANS with the American Distinguished Service Cross in the Course of the Great Review of the American Army of Occupation at Dierdorf, Germany.

(*Photos © International Film Service.*)



A SCENE OF MARTIAL SPLENDOR IN A BEAUTIFUL RHINE VALLEY NEAR DIERDO[RF], GERMANY: ING IN REVIEW BEFORE THEIR COM[MANDER] IN CHIE[F]



A ROMAN THRONG BEFORE THE HOUSE OF GENERALISSIMO DIAZ for the Unveiling of a Tablet Placed Beside the Doorway in General Diaz's Honor. General Diaz Can Be Seen Standing in the Little Group of Officers in the Background with, at His Side, an Italian Soldier Blinded in Battle.

(© *Underwood & Underwood.*)



OFFICERS OF THE 77TH DIVISION, SOON TO BE COMING [ASSEMBLE] for an Entertainment Given by Of[ficers] the Divisio[n]
Major Gen. Robert Alexander, Commanding the 77th, New York City's Ow[n] and His



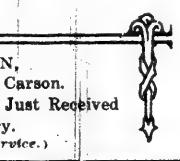
GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH,
Commander in Chief of the Australian Expeditionary Force, with Which Were Associated the 27th and 30th American Divisions in Breaking the Hindenburg Line, the General, in a Private Letter to a Friend in New York, Saying: "The Americans Are Serving Me Splendidly, and the Highest Praise I Can Give Them Is That I Appraise Them as Highly as My Own Australian Troops."
From a New Autographed Photograph Just Received in This City.



MISS OLGA SERDOBIN, Daughter of Baroness Paul M. Serdobin, Whose Engagement to Lieutenant Samuel Disbrow Has Been Announced.
(*Dudley Hoyt.*)



LIEUTENANT YOUNG OF THE SALVATION ARMY, "That Doughnut Girl," a Prime Favorite with Thousands of American Soldiers "Over There."

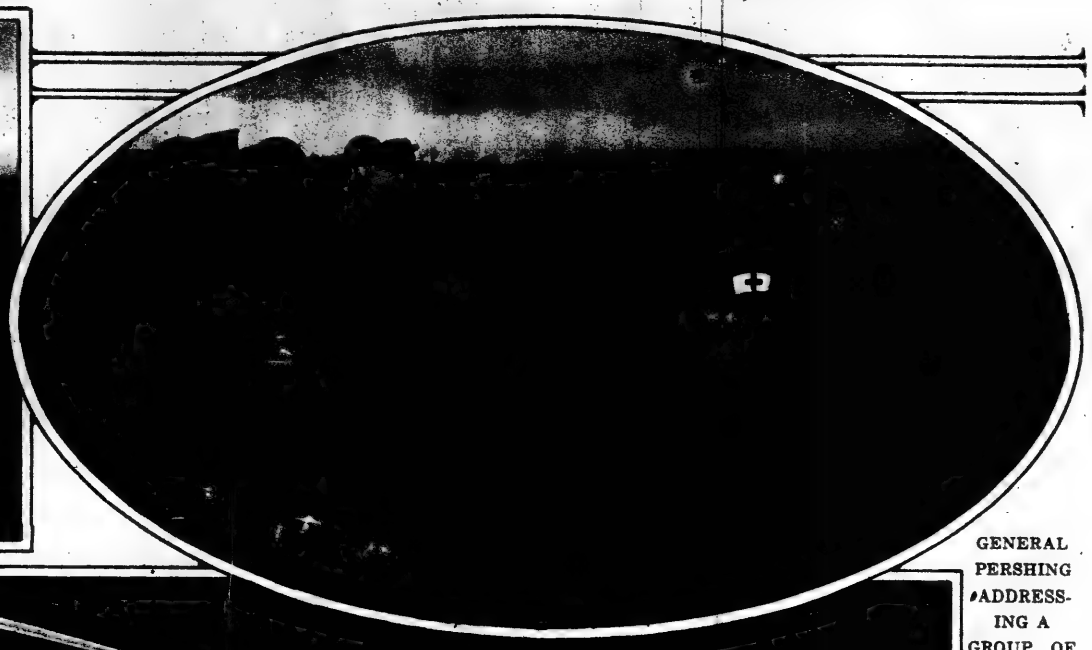


LADY CARSON,
Wife of Sir Edward Carson.
From a Recent Photograph Just Received in This Country.
(© *International Film Service.*)

GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER,
COMMANDING THE 77TH DIVISION, AND HIS STAFF, ASSEM[BLED]
In the First Row, Left to Right, Are: Major Clifford Gaylord, Lieut. Col [Joseph] Frank A. Giesti[n]

AMID THE RUINS OF FRANCE: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF LENS AND THE NEIGHBORING DEVASTATED COAL MINING REGION OF NORTH[ERN FRANCE WI]





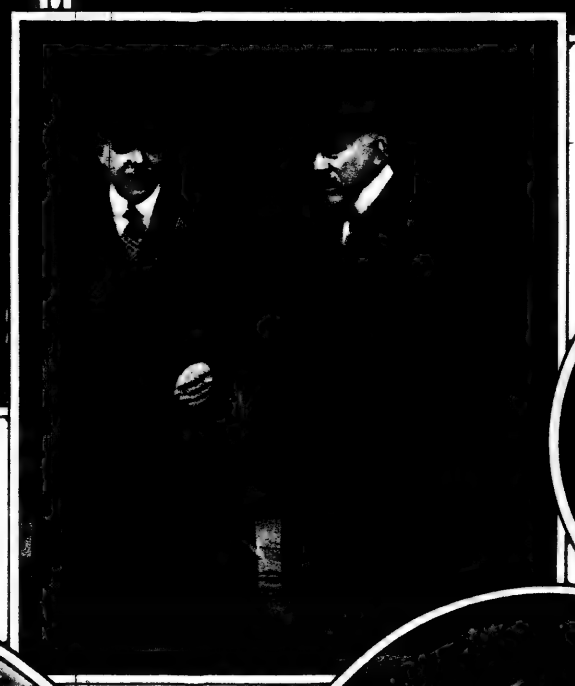
GENERAL PERSHING ADDRESSING A GROUP OF HEROES OF THE 32D DIVISION, IMMEDIATELY AFTER HAVING DECORATED THEM WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

(International Film Service.)

R DIERDO MANY: THE HOSTS OF THE 32D DIVISION, AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, PASS- EIR COMM IN CHIEF, GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING. (© International Film Service.)







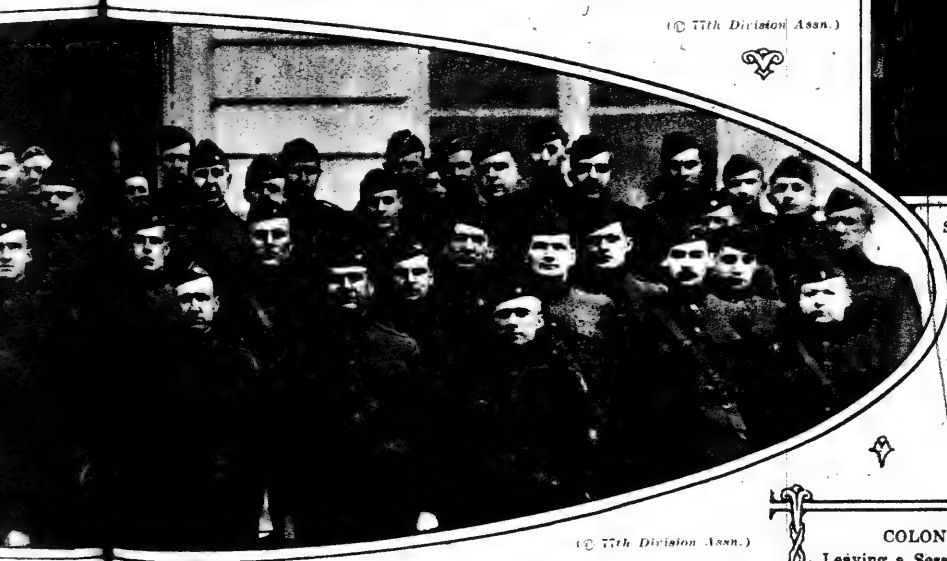
SAILING ON THE LEVIATHAN FOR FRANCE: SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER, MRS. HUGH C. WALLACE, MISS SALLY BEECHER, AND MR. WALLACE, NEW AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

(© Paul Thompson.)





ANDREW BONAR LAW, Leader of the British House of Commons. From a New Studio Photograph, Said to be the First for Which He Has Sat in Fifteen Years. (© International Film Service.)

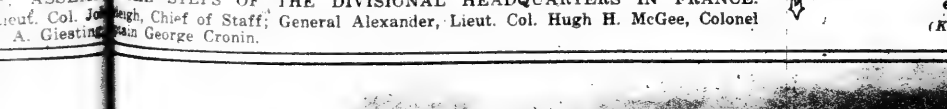


COMING ASSEMBLED ON THE GROUNDS OF SABLE CHATEAU, FRANCE, ...en by Offi...e Divisional Staff on March 15 Last. ...ry's Own... and His Staff. Can Be Seen on the Sharp Slope of the Hill in the Background.

(© 77th Division Assn.)



SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT LANSING AND AMBASSADOR WILLIAM G. SHARP at the Door of the Hotel Crillon, American Peace Headquarters in Paris.

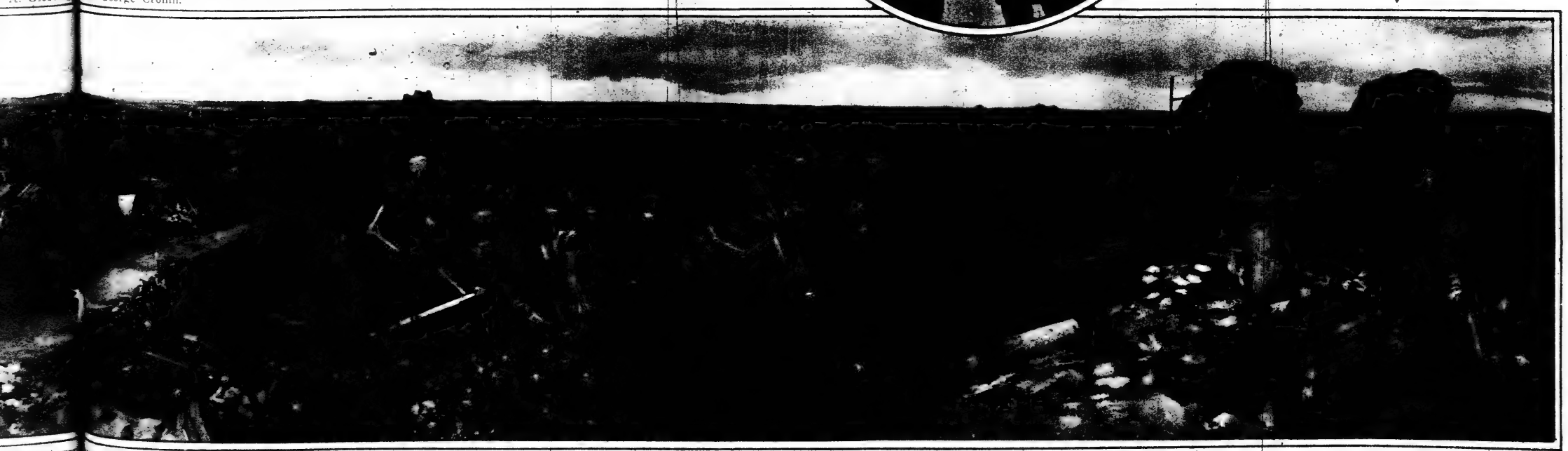


(© 77th Division Assn.)

ASSEMB... THE STEPS OF THE DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE. ...ieut. Col. Jo...eigh, Chief of Staff; General Alexander, Lieut. Col. Hugh H. McGee, Colonel A. Giesting...tain George Cronin.

COLONEL E. M. HOUSE
Leaving a Session of the Peace Conference, Paris.
(Keystone View Co.)

WARREN PERSHING,
Only Child of General Pershing, Off to France on the Leviathan to Visit His Father, Whom He Has Not Seen in Two Years, Under the Guardianship of Sergeant Joseph Welz of the Bronx, Winner of the French War Cross.
(© Paul Thompson.)



OF NORTH... CE WHERE MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED COAL PITS WERE DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS.

(© F. A. Schutz, 1919. Washington, D. C.)



The Round-Cornered Lining
(One-Piece)
of Fused Porcelain-Steel

Make sure of the lining before you decide upon your Refrigerator! You should not confuse the various enamel paints, sometimes called "porcelain-enamels," etc., with the material used in lining the

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

Five coats of **Genuine Porcelain,** fused into sheet-steel at intense heat, one after another, produce a snow-white surface that will not crack, chip or peel. This is absolutely guaranteed. The corners are rounded so that there is no crevice or cranny which cannot be reached and cleaned with the greatest ease.

In all but the very largest models this Bohn lining is **a single piece,** without joints of any kind. Where one-piece construction is not practicable, two pieces are welded together, not along an edge, but half-way up the walls, where the surface is flat. Thus there is no possibility that food particles may lodge in the joint.

You should see this remarkable lining, and the other Bohn features —Syphon System of circulation, ten-layer, heat-resisting walls, with "Flaxlinum" insulation, the front drain, etc. Bohn Syphon and other Bohn Refrigerators are shown here in complete variety, at prices from $19.00 up.

Bohn Refrigerator Shop: 53 W. 42nd St., New York
(Opposite Bryant Park) Telephone, Vanderbilt 1927

Newark Store: 913 Broad Street
(Opposite City Hall) Telephone, Market 133



A Garden Full of Vegetables for $1.00

In again offering our Home Garden Collection of Vegetable Seeds, we have given critical attention to the varieties, selecting only those which have been tried and proven of excellent merit under widely different conditions of soil and climate. This Collection, if purchased separately from our catalogue, would cost $1.65.

One Packet Each of the Following for $1.00.

Beans—*Bountiful*
Beans—*New Hardy Wax*
Beans—*Fordhook Bush Lima*
Beet—*Detroit Dark Red*
Carrot—*Selected Chantenay*
Corn—*Golden Bantam*
Cucumber—*White Spine*
Lettuce—*Black Seeded Simpson*
Lettuce—*May King*
Onion—*White Portugal*
Parsley—*Double Curled*
Peas—*Melvin's Little Gem*
Radish—*Scarlet Globe*
Radish—*Long White Icicle*
Spinach—*New Zealand*
Swiss Chard—*Giant Lucullus*
Tomato—*Selected Stone*
Turnip—*White Globe*

NOTE—With each collection we will include a copy of our interesting and instructive booklet, 16 pages and cover, devoted exclusively to vegetables and their culture.

ORDER YOUR COLLECTION NOW

Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with check, money order, dollar bill, or stamps, and secure this excellent collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. **For Points West and Canada add 25c—($1.25).**

Our 1919 Spring Catalogue sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co 30-32 Barclay St., New York City

Perfume Your Home with

Vantines
The Oriental Store



FRAGRANT INCENSE

By simply placing a small quantity of incense in the burner and applying a match, it will immediately smolder and diffuse a dreamy fragrance most pleasing to the senses. When burned in reception hall, its perfume will pervade the upper rooms, purifying the air by absorbing and dispensing all odors. It is used extensively in the boudoir, where its soothing perfume is said to induce restful sleep, and, when burned near clothes closet or press, will impart a most pleasing perfume to all clothing contained therein.

On sale in our Perfumery Dept., or send $1, (money order, check or registered currency,) and by return mail we will forward, prepaid, the set illustrated, which includes burner, package of our famous incense and complete instructions for using. Specify T 1002. (Incense only, medium size, 50c; large size, 90c.)

A. A. VANTINE & CO., Inc.
Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York
Importers of "Things Oriental" for 50 years.



Our Little Kathryn

Collection of 25 packets of Beans, Peas, Sweet Corn, Vegetable and Flower Seeds delivered for $1.00 East, and $1.10 W. of Miss. (regular price $1.90.) Contains:

10,000 Seeds divided as follows: (One packet of each kind)
Dwarf Green Beans, stringless. Dwarf Wax Beans, Golden. Each packet holds 125 seeds for a row of 25 feet!
Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam. Enough Corn for 30 hills.
Peas, "Prosperity." Enough Peas for 25 foot row.
Bush Lima, "Herman's Wonder." Enough for a row of 25 ft.

Beets, Detroit dark red. (300 seeds)
Carrots, Danvers Imp. (800 seeds)
Celery, Winter Queen. (1,000 seeds)
Cucumber, White Spine Imp. (125 seeds)
Cos-Lettuce, Romaine. (1,000 seeds)
Head Lettuce, Big Boston. (1,000 seeds)
Leek, American Flag. (500 seeds)
Muskmelon, Rocky Ford. (125 seeds)
Okra, long green. (100 seeds)
Onion, Prizetaker. (500 seeds)
Parsnips, hollow crown. (350 seeds)
Pumpkin, Sugar or Pie. (35 seeds)
Radish, round scarlet, white tip. (500 s.)
Spinach, long season. (800 seeds)
Squash, Crookneck. (50 seeds)
Turnips, flat, white. (1,000 seeds)

But, Grandpa, says Little Kathryn, everything tastes much better with some flowers on the table! I think the child is right, and to have flowers on the table we allow you to select

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Calendula (Marigold); Cosmos, giant flowering early, mixed; Larkspur, mixed; Mignonette; Strawflowers; Scabiosa (Egyptian Rose), mixed; French Marigold, dwarf, mixed; African Marigold, tall, mixed; Dwarf Nasturtium, mixed; Tall Nasturtium, mixed; Pansies, giant, mixed; Baby Breath, new large flowering; Nigella (love-in-a-mist), blue; Salpiglossis, trumpet flower, mixed; Japanese Morning-glory, giant, mixed; Sweet Peas, Giant Spencer, mixed. Take as many of a kind as you want, but no more than four in all. If you pick out more, add 5c. for each. Such Offer Was Never Made Before.

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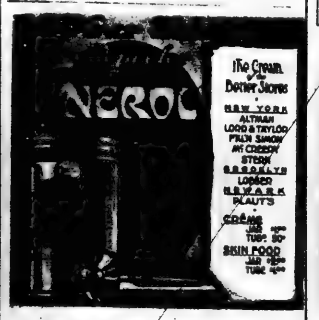
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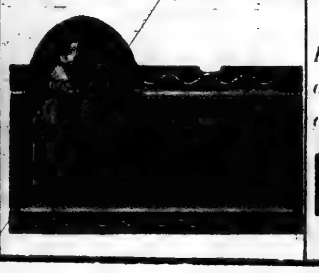
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Model 3618 — Smartly stylish model in two-tone brocade, for average figure. Low bust, long skirt. Sizes 20 to 30. $5.00.

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Yes! They're Wilsnaps!

WHAT does the little "click" of a Wilsnap mean?

It means that Wilsnaps *snap in*—and stay snapped. That Wilsnaps *snap out* with a friendly good will to both fabric and fingers.

Never a doubt of Wilsnap's power to *firmly* hold. Never a failure to properly release. *Always* snap fastener security on heavy or sheerest "summery" materials.

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117 East St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

The Blyn Shoe

Fashions for Eastertide

Style 3204
Arch Tongue Pump
7.00
Dull Kid or Patent Colt
Same style in Black Suede 8.00

ATTRACTIVE footwear in styles of the day, correct in pattern, leather and trim, built with all the excellency of material and finish that has identified Blyn Shoes for more than half a century.

Style 3216
Dull Calf Pumps
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Also in Patent Colt. Turned soles; covered French heels.

Fancy Buckles
A Style in Great Demand
Dull Steel, Cut Jet and Rhinestone Buckles, for pumps and slippers
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are capacious, modern shoe retailing establishments, equipped to supply the shoe wants of all the family—yet maintaining one unalterable purpose—to provide good, dependable footwear for men, women and children at the lowest prices for which it can be made and sold at the lowest prices for which it can be made and sold

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White, black, cordovan, gray, navy and all the popular colors.

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Style 4075
Gun Metal Calf Oxfords
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Dull Kid Oxfords
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Dull Calf Pumps
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Children's and Misses' Patent Colt Boots
High cut; white Nu-Buck tops; also tan calf.
Sizes 8½ to 11 4.00
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Style 797
Patent Colt Boots
9.00
Kid top; covered French heel; turned soles.

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SPIRABONE gives perfect support with utmost comfort.

LA RESISTA corsets establish the trend of fashion and are adaptable to all figures.

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SPIRABONE is obtainable only in LA RESISTA.

Look for the trade mark on every pair.

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Fitted personally without charge by expert Corsetieres, at our private Salon, No. 431 5th Ave., opp. Lord & Taylor. (Take elevator.) Also sold by Quality stores everywhere.

It Caps Perfection's Climax—



FOR Her—the earth, the stars, the moon and the sun, are behind that black waistcoat—and, as He looks down, he sees a crown of soft, smooth, luxurious hair—naught else—for the hair net is a "STAYFAST"—and—INVISIBLE.

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are Invisible. They show only in what they achieve—*a perfect coiffure.*

"STAYFAST" Cap Shape, Self-Adjusting Hair Nets

Come in all shades to match your hair perfectly — 2 for 25c (Grays or Whites 25c each) — At your favorite shop, or postpaid on receipt of price

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"MADE STRONGER—WEARS LONGER"
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NOTE: Our "UNIVERSAL" Hair Net is identical in Quality and Price, but is made in the "FLAT SHAPE" (allover) STYLE

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When you cut the cuticle you leave little unprotected places all around the delicate nail root, which become sore, rough and ragged



Soften and remove surplus cuticle without knife or scissors. See what a firm, smooth, even edge Cutex gives your cuticle without cutting

The wrong and the right way to manicure



"I don't see how I ever tolerated having my cuticle cut. Cutex is so easy to use, so quick, and makes my nails look so much better"

Mary Pickford

CUTTING the cuticle is ruinous! When you cut the cuticle, you leave little unprotected places all around the tender nail root. These become rough, sore and ragged; they grow unevenly and cause hangnails.

The right way to manicure

The right way to manicure is to soften and remove surplus cuticle without knife or scissors. Just apply a bit of Cutex, the harmless cuticle remover, to the base of your nails, gently pushing back the cuticle.

The moment you use Cutex, you realize how exactly it is what you have needed all along. It does away with all need for cutting or trimming, and leaves such a firm, smooth, even line at the base of your nails, you will wonder how you ever got along without it.

In five minutes the most delightful manicure you ever had

First, file your nails until they are just even with the finger tips and rounded. Then wrap a little cotton around the end of an orange stick (these come in the Cutex package), dip it into the Cutex bottle and work around the base of the nail, gently pressing back the cuticle. In a moment the dry, overgrown cuticle is softened. Rinse the fingers carefully in clear water, pushing the cuticle back when drying the hands.

If you like snowy-white nail tips, apply a little Cutex Nail White underneath the nails.

Finish your manicure with Cutex Cake Polish. This gives a delightful, softly brilliant polish.

Have you ever noticed this about your cuticle? In cold weather the cuticle often shows a tendency to become dry and rough after the hands have been put into water. When this happens, apply a little Cutex Cuticle Comfort to the base of the nails. This soothing cream will help to *keep* the cuticle soft and smooth.

Now look at your nails!

See how well-groomed they look, what a soft transparency they have! Notice the firm, smooth outline at their base.

Keep your nails looking well. Care for them regularly. Once or twice each week take five minutes to manicure your nails this way and you will never be bothered with coarse, over-grown, ragged cuticle or hangnails.

Cutex, the Cuticle Remover, comes in 35c and 65c bottles. Cutex Nail White is 35c. Cutex Nail Polish in cake, paste, powder, liquid or stick form is 35c, and Cutex Cuticle Comfort is 35c.

A complete manicure set for only 21c

Mail the coupon today with 21c for the complete manicure set shown below. It contains trial sizes of the Cuticle Remover, Cutex Nail White, Cutex Cake Polish and Cutex Paste Polish, together with emery board, orange stick and absorbent cotton—enough for several manicures. Send for it today. Address Northam Warren, Dept. 113, 114 West 17th Street, New York City.

If you live in Canada, address Northam Warren, Dept. 113, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal.



"I have found Cutex the quickest and most effective way of taking care of my nails"

Alice Brady



A complete manicure set for 21c. Send for it today



NORTHAM WARREN
Dept. 113, 114 W. 17th Street, New York City

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Mail this Coupon with 21c today



Sunday,
April 13, 1919

The New York Times

Rotogravure
Picture Section, 6
In Two Parts



GEN. PERSHING, AT VALLENDAR, INSPECTING THE MARINES OF THE SECOND DIVISION, AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, ON THE RHINE.

First Review of the American Armies on the Rhine by Their Commander-in-Chief

The Second Division, Composed of Regulars and Marines, Among the First American Troops to be Thrown In, Saw Some of the Heaviest Fighting of the War.

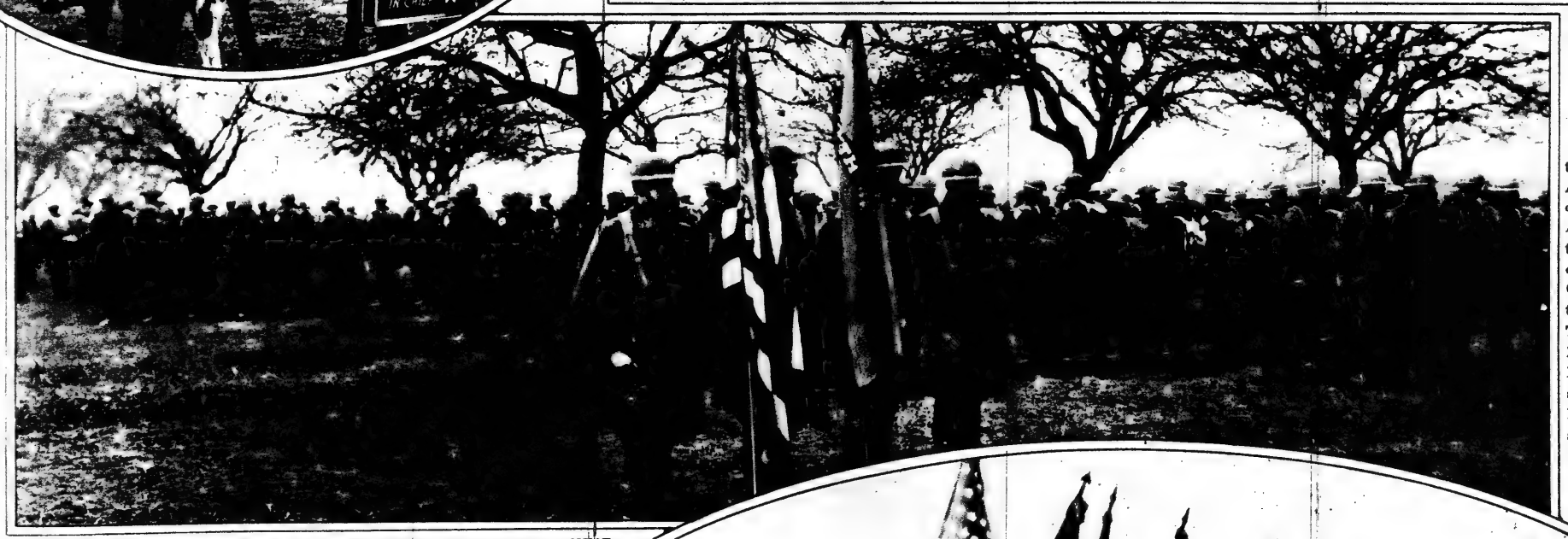


TROOPS OF THE SECOND DIVISION MANOEUVRING IN REVIEW, UNDER THE EYES OF THEIR COMMANDERS, GENERAL PERSHING AND MAJOR GEN. LEJEUNE. (Photos © International Film Service.)



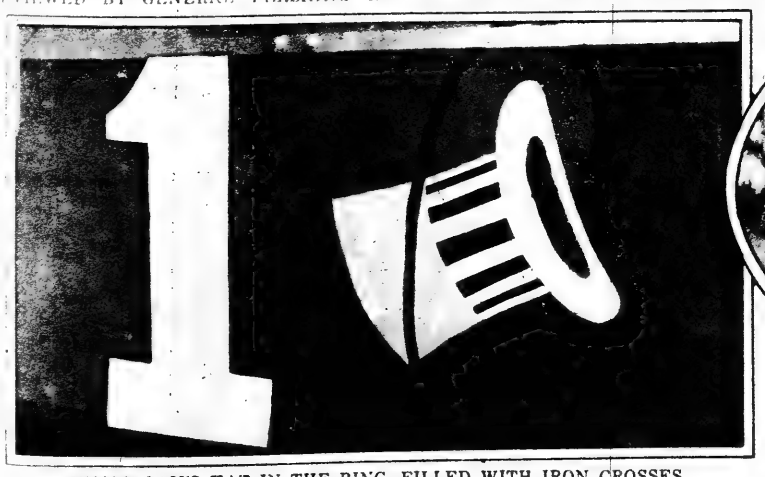
GENERAL PERSHING, ASTRIDE HIS WHITE CHARGER, AND MAJOR GEN. JOHN A. LEJEUNE, Commander of the Second Regular Army Division, Said to Be the First Troops Ever to Be Composed Entirely of Regular Army Troops, Absorbed by the Spectacle of the American Army of Occupation Swinging Past Them.





THOUSANDS OF AN ORIENTAL CROWD OF THE SECOND DIVISION REVIEWED BY GENERAL PERSHING IN AN APPLE ORCHARD BESIDE THE RHINE.

ALL TRUMPS THESE: THE DIAMOND, SHAMROCK, STAR, AND DOMINIO, the "Big Four" Among the Fliers of the American Army of Occupation, with a Total of Twenty-six German Planes to Their Credit. The "Aces" Are, Left to Right: Lieutenants Joseph Dawson, Robert Donaldson, William Palmer, and W. Cook.



UNCLE SAM'S HAT IN THE RING, FILLED WITH IRON CROSSES,
Each Representing a German Plane Brought to Earth.
This Is the Fighting Plane of Captain Edward Rickenbacker, American "Ace of Aces," Which Is Still with the Army on the Rhine.



PRESENTATION OF THE STANDARDS OF THE SECOND DIVISION DURING GENERAL PERSHING'S REVIEW OF THE RHINE ARMIES.



THE HON. ARTHUR BERESFORD,
Son and Heir of Lord and Lady Decies, Formerly Miss Vivien Gould, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Off for His First Ride on a New Favorite.
(© Central News Service.)



LADY ALASTAIR INNESKER,
Daughter of the Late W. C. Breese of New York, and Manager of the Y. M. C. A. Washington Inn for American and Allied Officers in St. James's Square, London.
(International Film Service.)

ALFRED STOKES,
of Stamford, Conn., American Y. M. C. A. Worker, Recently Recommended for Citation, Having Stood for Twenty-four Hours, Under Heavy Shell-fire, at the Entrance of a Regimental Dressing Station, Giving Hot Drinks and Lighted Cigarettes to Wounded Americans.
(International Film Service.)



THE R 34, WORLD'S LARGEST AIRSHIP, RETURNING TO INCHINNAN, NEAR GLASGOW, AFTER ITS RECENT SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP.
The R 34 Is Expected to Attempt the Transatlantic Flight Within a Few Weeks Under the Command of Major Scott of the British Army.
(Central News Service.)

GENERAL SIR EDMUND ALLENBY,
Who Redeemed Palestine from the Turks, in Paris to Represent the British Army at a Session of the Supreme War Council.
(© Keystone View Company.)

REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN SOCIALIST PARTIES WHO ARE ATTENDING THE GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT WEIMAR.
Left to Right, They Are: MM. Sacerdote, Italy; J. Saxe, England; Dr. Lidje Lidjeff, Bulgaria; S. de Vries, Holland, and Philip Prize, England.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

THE VISCOUNTESS HARCOURT,
Daughter of the Late Walter H. Burns of New York, Honorary Secretary of the American Women's War Relief Fund in London, and in Charge of the American Red Cross Hospital, London, Recently Awarded the Grand Cross, Order of the British Empire.
(International Film Service.)

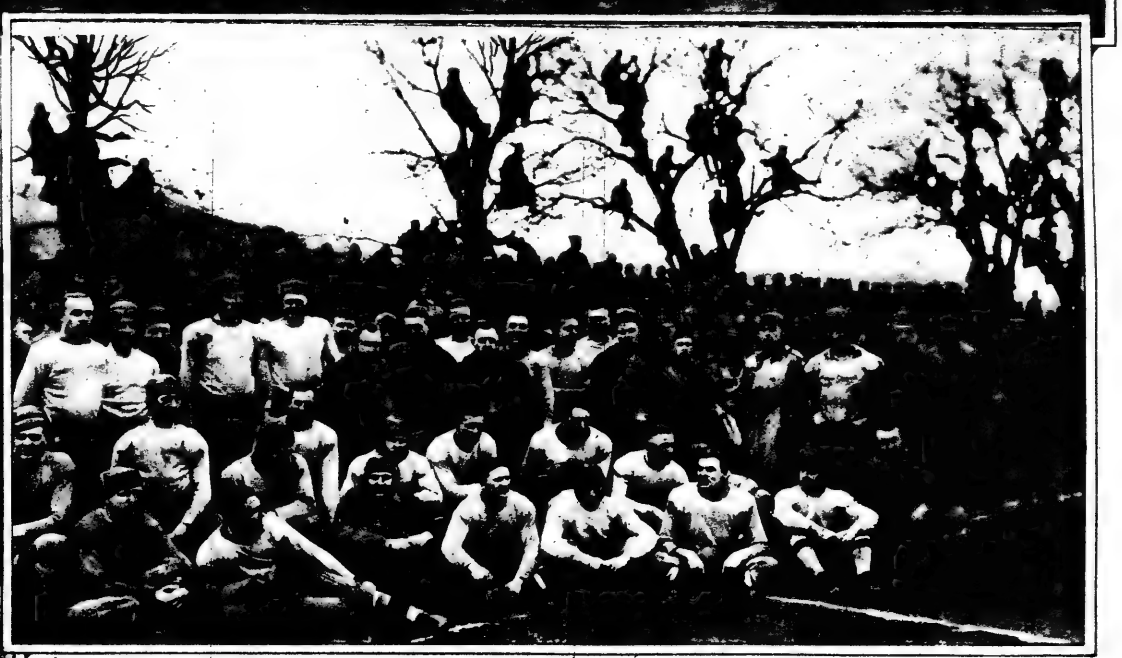
WEIMAR POLICEMAN ASKING FOREIGN DELEGATES, ATTENDING THE GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, TO PRODUCE THEIR PASSPORTS FOR IDENTIFICATION.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE VICTORS IN THE GREAT GRIDIRON BATTLE BETWEEN THE TEAMS OF THE 89TH AND 4TH DIVISIONS,
Witnessed at Coblenz by the Leading Generals, Both American and French, of the Armies of Occupation, the Score Being 14 to 0 in Favor of the 89th, with No Casualties.
(Photo by International News Service.)



MAJOR GENERALS, AMERICAN AND FRENCH, BRIGADIERS, COLONELS, AND OTHER OFFICERS OF HIGH AND LOW DEGREE, SAW THE GREAT FOOTBALL GAME AT COBLENZ FROM IMPROVISED BLEACHERS.

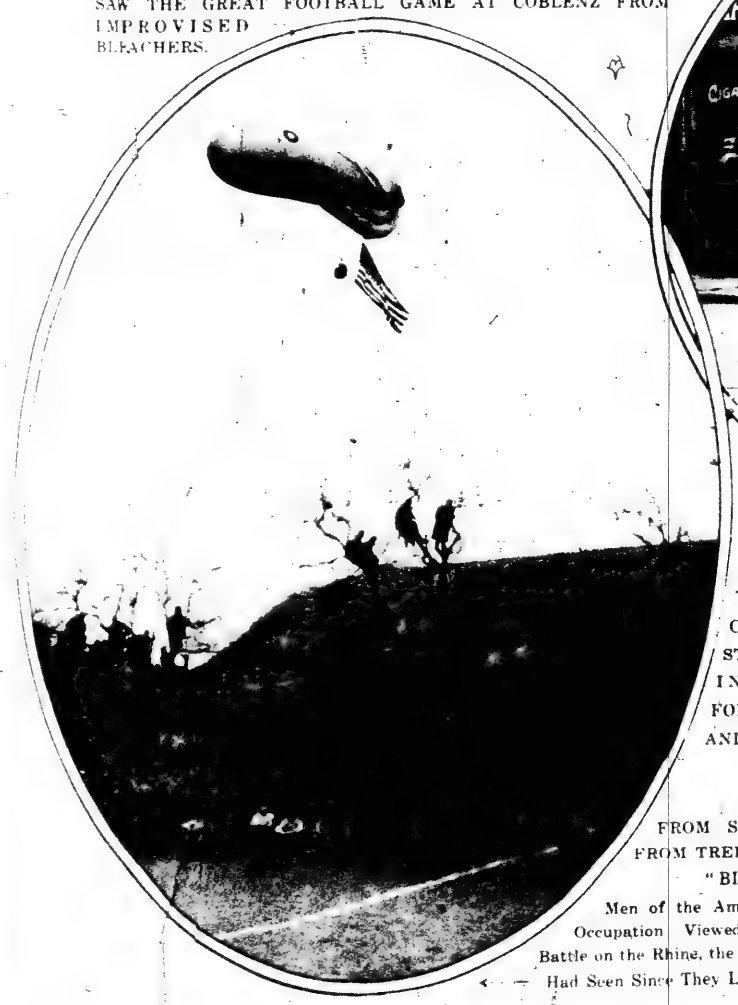


TEAM OF THE 4TH DIVISION, American Army of Occupation, Which Fought Valiantly, But Lost to the 89th Division, in the Biggest Gridiron Battle the Rhine Country Ever Saw.



Bertha Krupp's Hunting Lodge, High Up on the Rhine Hills at Stynock, Said to be the Most Luxurious Building of Its Kind in That Part of Germany.





AMERICAN SOLDIER UNTANGLING TRAFFIC AT A COBLENZ STREET CROSSING "A LA" FORTY-SECOND AND BROADWAY.

FROM SIDELINES, FROM TREES, AND FROM "BLIMPS,"

Men of the American Army of Occupation Viewed the Gridiron Battle on the Rhine, the Best Scrap They Had Seen Since They Left the Argonne.

GENERAL EDWARD B. WINANS, of the 32d Division, with His Staff, Leaving His Billet, Frau



ARTILLERY MEN OF THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION KEEP UP-TO-DATE AND IN THE PINK OF CONDITION BY DAILY DRILL IN THE MEADOWS INLAND FROM THE RHINE.

The Song of SILK

Like the charming of splendid voices soaring to artistic climaxes are these new

MALLINSON SILK CREATIONS

for the Spring.

Gowns, frocks, suits, skirts, blouses fashioned in these wonderful silk melodies will heighten your individuality and personal charm.

Pussy Willow *Dew-Kist*
Indestructible Voile
Kumsi-kumsa *Khaki-Kool*
Roshanara Crepe
Ruff-a-Nuff
(All Trade Mark Names)

Shown at all the better stores

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Creole Belle wearing a gown of MALLINSON'S Pussy Willow Satin

MALLINSON'S silks de Luxe

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Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Charming, Youthful Frocks

Exclusive Best & Co. Styles—**Specially Priced**



Betty: Fresh and youthful ready for school, play or a walk, this frock is made of pink, blue, yellow, brown or green gingham charmingly smocked. The collar and the cuffs are of white English rep. Notice the full sash. *Sizes 5 years to 12. Special* 5.00

Jeanne: A distinctive French touch will be recognized in the guimpe frock. It is of white Japanese crepe striped with brown, green or navy and the guimpe is of white English rep. Touches of hand work make it even more interesting. *Sizes 4 years to 8. Special* 5.95

Ruth: How little girls love bloomer dresses! This one is of blue or pink checked gingham or of plain-color gingham in blue, brown or pink. It is prettily smocked and feather-stitched in front; the back is straight. *Sizes 4 years to 6. Special* 1.95

Millicent: There is always an exclusiveness about Best & Co. tailored gingham frocks! This model is of Copenhagen blue Devonshire gingham. The skirt is on a separate white body and hangs straight from the shoulders. *Sizes 10 years to 16. Special* 6.95

Frances: Green, blue or pink plaid gingham forms quite a smart dress with a sash in back. The high waist-line, the slight flare to the pockets and the crossed collar of fine white rep all give it individuality. *Sizes 5 years to 10. Special* 3.95

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PARLOR MAID (left)—Imported English mohair uniform, in gray or black, $15; in navy or brown, $18. Same uniform in imported Irish poplin, all colors, $7; black French sateen, $5. Headpiece of broad ribbon and organdy, $7. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.25 complete.

PERSONAL MAID (centre)—English mohair uniform, black or gray, $15. Apron, collar and cuffs, $4.

NURSE (right)—Coat of English serge; navy, gray or black, $45. Bonnet, $13.50; without veil, $10.50. Collar and cuffs, 70c.

Send for Catalog T-13.

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All Wool Serge Suit, $21.95. Fine Quality Serge Suit, $35.00. Navy Gabardine Cape, $17.95.

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Over 200 Different Suit Styles, as high as $50, as low as $16.95

The woman who has been paying $35 to $50 for a suit will find *her style* here for $25.

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Including the three-quarter length models so much in vogue. New styles features developed in the new materials. CAPES, $17.95 to $35

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Catalogue Mailed Upon Request.



Be well gloved on Easter morning

ESPECIALLY then do you want every detail of your dress to be faultless!

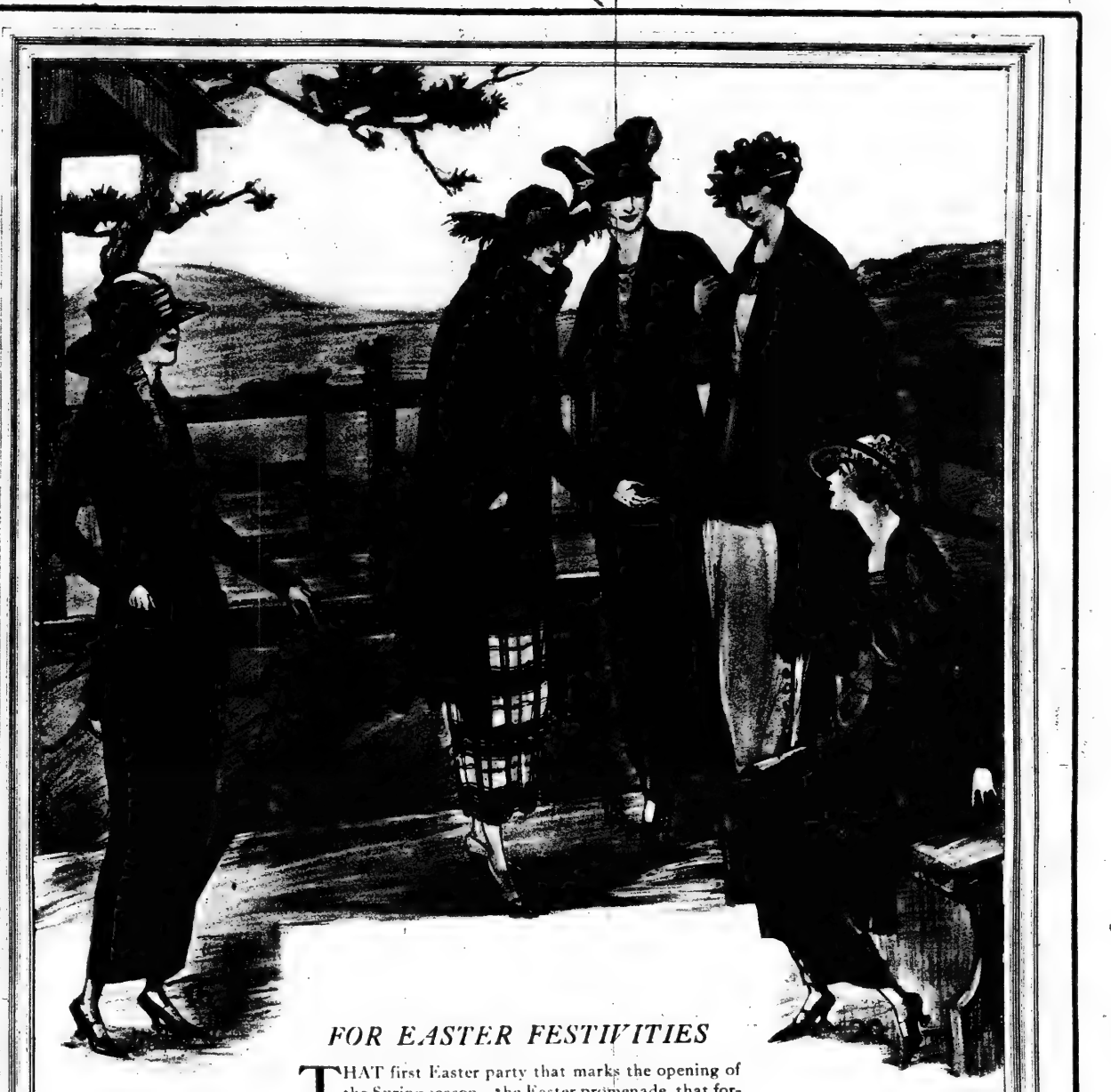
Wear the silk gloves that women all over the world consider the correct gloves for Easter. Kayser Silk Gloves have this distinction. They are known to be the best fitting and best wearing.

Make your selection now for Easter. The newest styles are being shown in the shops. Look for the name "Kayser" in the hem. Julius Kayser & Co., New York

"Cost no more than the ordinary kind"

Kayser Silk Gloves

Copyrighted 1919, by Julius Kayser & Co.



FOR EASTER FESTIVITIES

THAT first Easter party that marks the opening of the Spring season—the Easter promenade, that formal welcoming of Spring—the matinees, the luncheons, the teas that attend this glorious season. There is always a host of festivities this time of year.

On this page we are showing fashions especially selected for this season. They are the very clothes a girl or youthful woman needs to start the Spring right, to be worn at home, or to be taken a-traveling. Moderate prices put them within the range of every purse.

Mail orders receive the same careful and prompt attention that would be shown you in person.

16. A jaunty Sport or Street Suit developed in Oxford Cloth, Tweed, navy or black Serge. Trimmed with bone buttons. Sizes 34 to 44. **$39.50**

Smart French Sport Hat of Taffeta Ribbon. May be obtained in every desired color.

17. A particularly graceful Cape-Coat of fine navy Serge, with a soft convertible collar of blue and white Silk. Sizes 14 to 20. **$25.00**

Dress Hat of Milan Straw trimmed with burnt ostrich.

18. A very distinctive new Tailleur of navy or black Serge beautifully trimmed with wide black silk braid. Sizes 14 to 44. **$45.00**

Wing-trimmed Hat of Lisere Straw. In smart color combinations.

19. Smart Slip-on Cape in tailored effect outlined with black silk braid, specially made and specially priced for Easter. Sizes 14 to 20. **$17.50**

Very individual Hat of Porcupine Straw apple-trimmed. Underbrim faced with Batavia Cloth. In the fashionable Spring colors.

20. A navy blue Taffeta Afternoon Dress charmingly tucked. The collar is of Georgette daintily embroidered. Sizes 14 to 20. **$29.50**

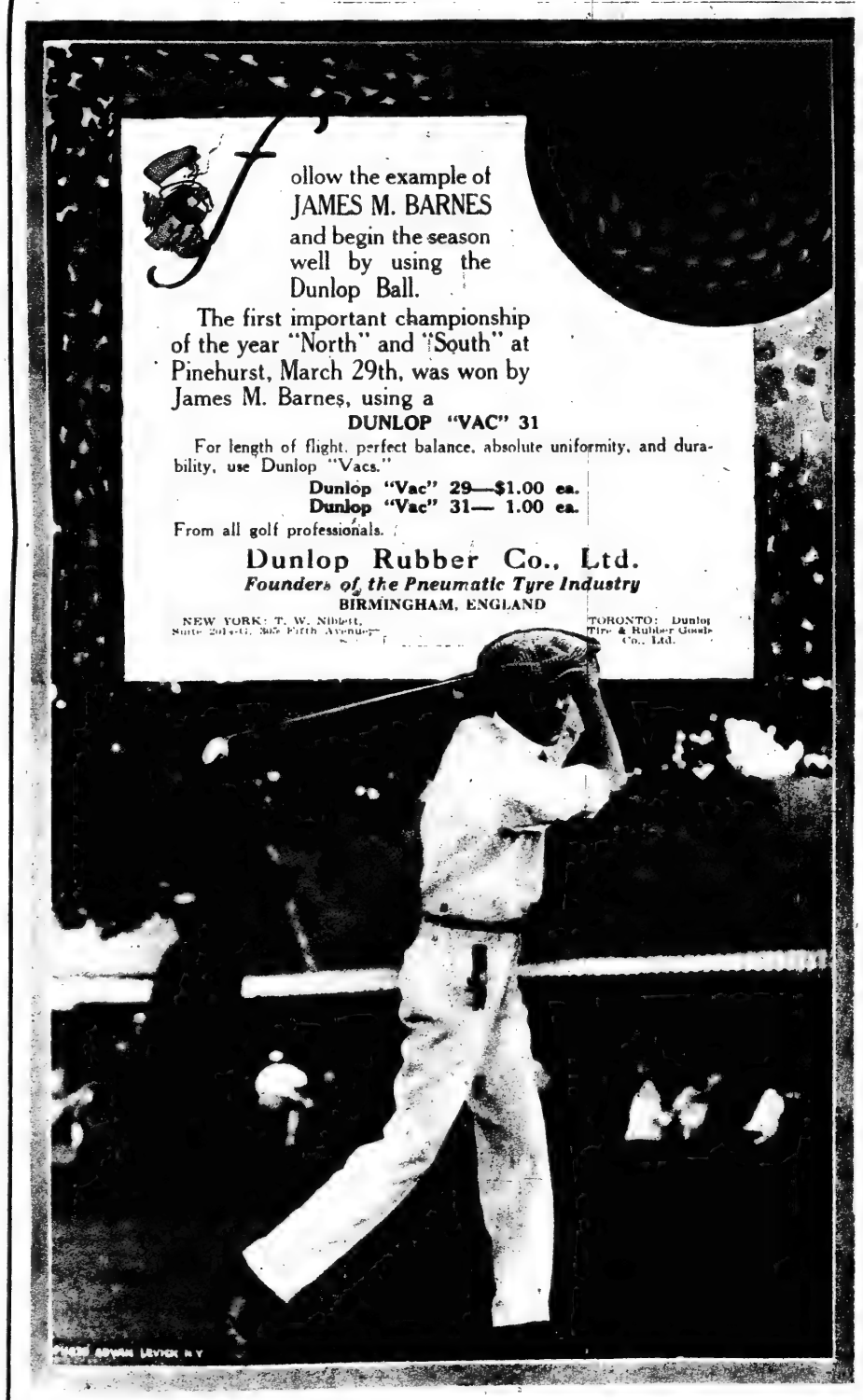
Picturesque Poke Hat of silky Lace Straw and Taffeta trimmed with picot-edged ribbon and clusters of cherries.

The hats illustrated and a host of other charming models are on display in our French Salon.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

NEW YORK



Follow the example of JAMES M. BARNES and begin the season well by using the Dunlop Ball.

The first important championship of the year "North" and "South" at Pinehurst, March 29th, was won by James M. Barnes, using a

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LETTERS reach us constantly from women who say that their ShoeCraft Shoes purchased by mail fit better than any shoes they ever had. If out of town you can order with equal satisfaction. Just make your selection from our catalog, trace your foot on the accompanying chart, giving measurements asked for, and we *guarantee a perfect fit.*

MIGNONETTE — A dainty pump with the low Louis heel now so popular. Buckles will give it added chic, and it is just the thing to wear with spats. In patent leather or gun metal..... **$12**



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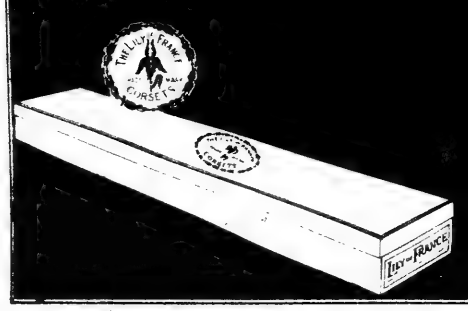
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A new double-faced satin ribbon. There is only one genuine Lady Fair Ribbon—"J. C." LADY FAIR. Be sure the name appears on every bolt you buy.

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SANKANAC
Popularly priced satin and taffeta ribbon.

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A grosgrain ribbon "for the people."

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Envelope style; satin; hemstitched bands of Georgette crepe.
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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Oily skin and shiny nose

How to correct them

Do you know that the oil in your skin is necessary to keep it smooth, velvety, supple? This oil is constantly being produced by the glands of the skin. When it is too abundant the result is an oily skin and a shiny nose. You can relieve this embarrassing condition by using the following treatment as frequently as is necessary.

With warm water work up a heavy lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to your face and rub it into the pores thoroughly—always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible, rub your face for thirty seconds with a piece of ice.

This treatment will make your skin firmer and drier the very first time you try it. Use it as often as your skin requires, nightly if necessary, and before long you will see a marked improvement.

Get a cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap and



begin tonight the treatment your skin needs. You will find Woodbury's on sale at any drug store or toilet goods counter in the United States or Canada. A 25 cent cake will last a month or six weeks.

Write today for a week's size cake

For 6c we will send you a trial size cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap large enough to last for a week of any Woodbury treatment, together with the booklet, "A Skin You Love to Touch," giving the famous Woodbury skin treatments. Or for 15c we will send, in addition, samples of Woodbury's Facial Powder, Facial Cream and Cold Cream.

Address The Andrew Jergens Co., 35 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Slip-On Gloves
for Women

Ideal for semi-dress and shopping wear, light in weight but strong and durable.
Several desirable styles — Strap, Rubber Wrist, Bairritz, etc.
In medium and light weight foreign leathers, including washable capes, glace and doeskin.

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Exceptional Value
Silk Blouses
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Newest Models
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Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

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RIDING HABITS

For Cross Country or the Bridle Path



35-*Of Gabardine in navy, brown, green or black* - - $55.00

37-*Of cravenetted Melton in Oxford, green or brown; also of black and white checked Worsted* - - - $49.50

THE etiquette of dress is no more rigidly adhered to than in riding apparel. Whether for cross country or the bridle path, there is a habit which is correct for the occasion.

The Franklin Simon Sports Apparel Shop makes the subject of riding habits an intimate study. There are cross saddle habits for cross country, side saddle for the bridle path and dress habits for formal occasions.

Riding Hats, Crops, Puttees, Boots and all the other appurtenances are also to be had in an unusually large variety. Experienced horsewomen in attendance.

No. 37—This model also to be had in tan linen crash. 19.75

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London-Made

AQUASCUTUM CAPES and TOPCOATS

Accepted by Women of Fashion for

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SPORTS TRAVEL RIDING

IN America as in England, Aquascutum apparel is the accepted fashion of smart women.

Smartness has always been the chief characteristic of London-made out-door apparel—a smartness which is unflagging from the selection of the fabrics to the last stitch of the skilled tailoring.

With their easy, breezy style and swinging lines, Aquascutums are recognized everywhere as real English thoroughbreds. Aquascutums are warm without weight—smart in fair weather—indispensable on showery days. The colors range from deep wood-browns to soft grey-greens with dashes and flashes of bright colors, cleverly overlaid, until they are rich and harmonious in effect.

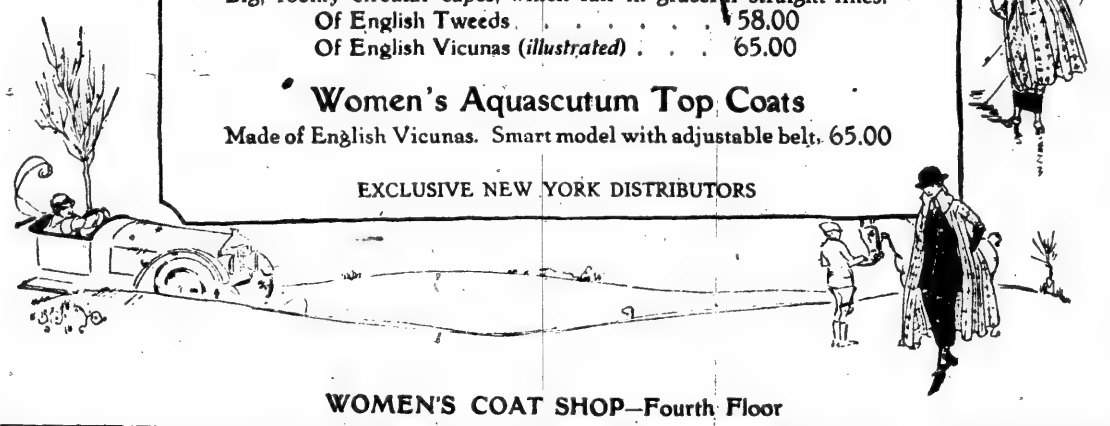
Circular Capes—A New Aquascutum Fashion

Big, roomy circular capes, which fall in graceful straight lines.
Of English Tweeds 58.00
Of English Vicunas (*illustrated*) . . . 65.00

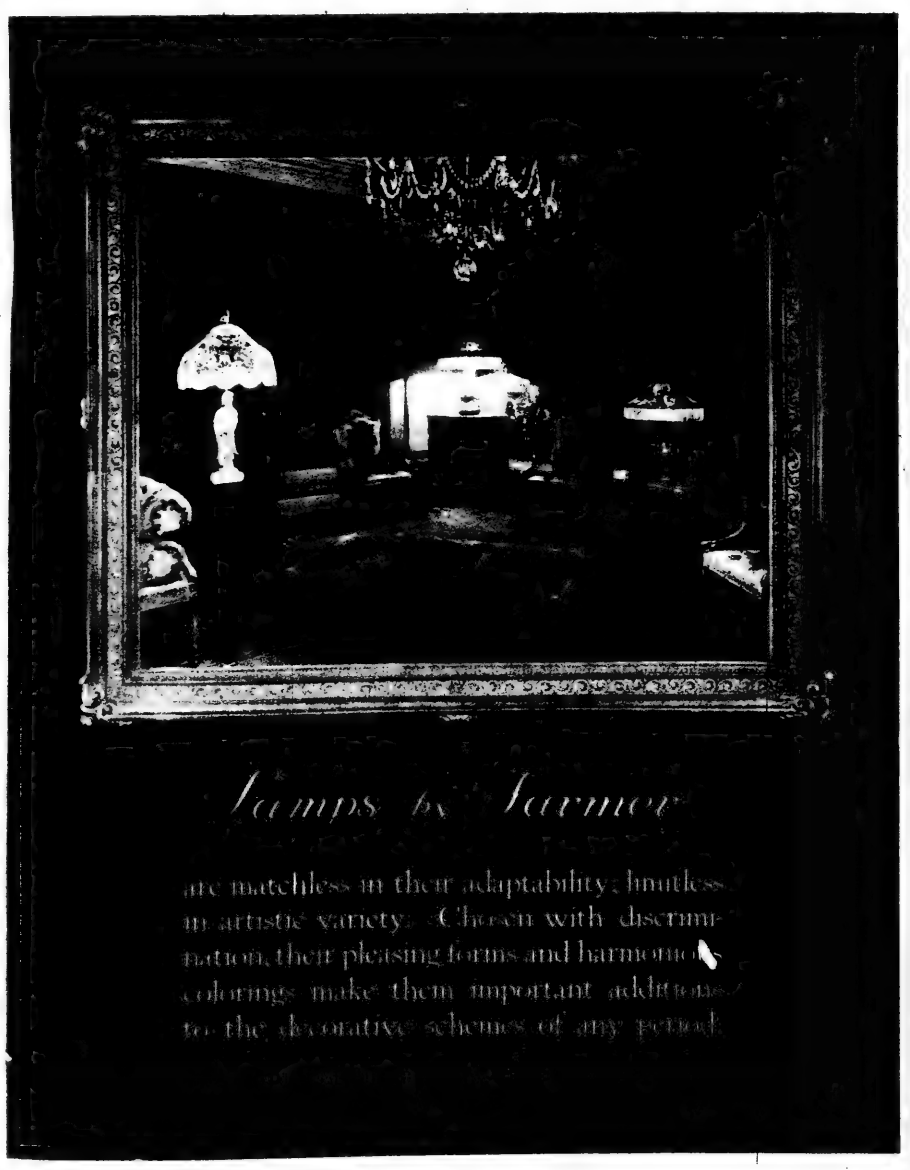
Women's Aquascutum Top Coats

Made of English Vicunas. Smart model with adjustable belt. 65.00

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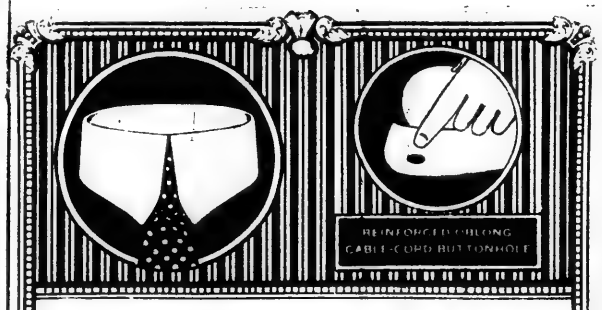


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are matchless in their adaptability; limitless in artistic variety. Chosen with discrimination, their pleasing forms and harmonious colorings make them important additions to the decorative schemes of any period.



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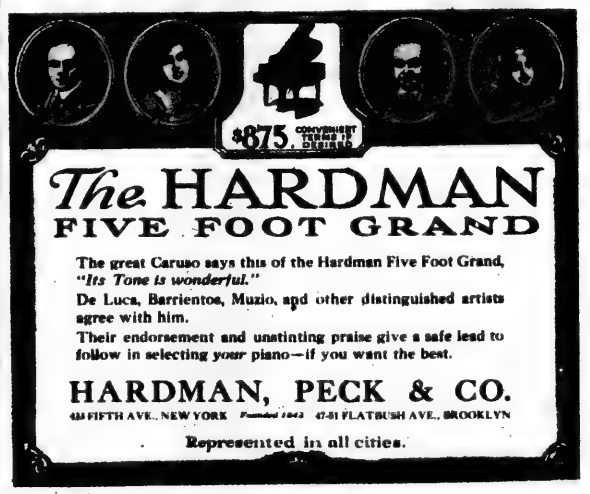
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Now on sale from coast to coast—
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Points 2½ inches

Made with the reinforced Oblong Cable-Cord Buttonhole—an exclusive feature of

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The great Caruso says this of the Hardman Five Foot Grand, *"Its Tone is wonderful."*
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A flat back model with no lacings for figure that is full below the waistline. Topless except for the front which supports the diaphragm. Derby is made in alternate sections of satin broche and elastic and assures the long straight line down the back.



"RIDER" CORSET

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A sport corset for riding, motoring and other sports, constructed scientifically to allow freedom of movement and to lend the necessary support.

"Rider" is made of flesh color broche.

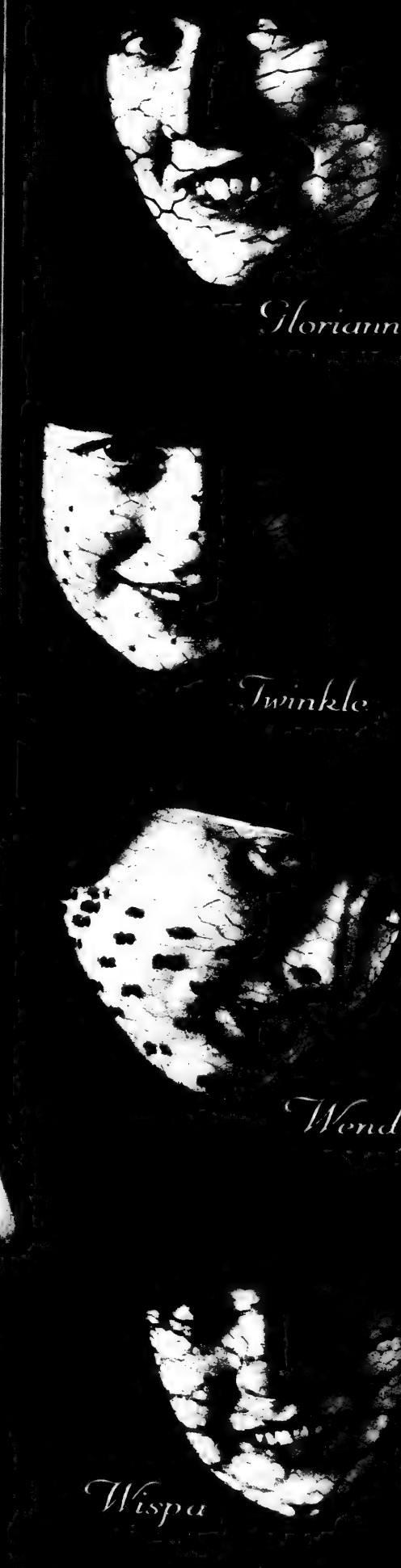
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SILK GLOVES

Double tipped
for double wear,
a guarantee with
every pair





Glorianna

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GLOVE-SILK UNDERWEAR

The pink that never
fades and service
that never fails

Veils

that set the eyes
and smile asparkle

Look for this little white ticket

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"I was astonished at my new power over men and women. People actually went out of their way to do things for me—they seemed EAGER TO PLEASE ME."

The Secret of Making People Like You

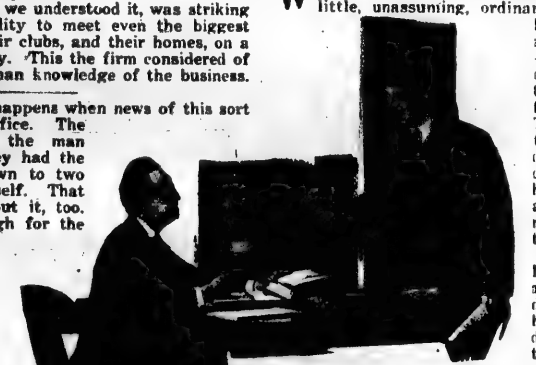
"Getting people to like you is a big help to success—it's as important as ability," says this man. It surely did wonders for him. How he does it—a simple method which anyone can use.

ALL the office was talking about it, and we were wondering which one of us would be the lucky man.

There was an important job to be filled—as Assistant-to-the-President. According to the general run of salaries in the office, this one would easily pay from $7,000 to $10,000 a year.

The main requisite, as we understood it, was striking personality and the ability to meet even the biggest men in their offices, their clubs, and their homes, on a basis of absolute equality. This the firm considered of even more importance than knowledge of the business.

YOU know just what happens when news of this sort gets around an office. The boys got to picking the man among themselves. They had the choice all narrowed down to two men—Harrison and myself. That was the way I felt about it, too. Harrison was big enough for the job, and could undoubtedly make a success of it. But, personally, I felt that I had the edge on him in lots of ways. And I was sure that the firm knew it, too.



"People would come in and write in and 'phone in and praise Peters to the skies . . . he was showered with offers of fancy figure positions."

Never shall I forget my thrill of pleasure when the president's secretary came into my office with a cheery smile, looked at me meaningly, handed me a bulletin and said, "Mr. Frazer, here is the news about the new Assistant-to-the-President." There seemed to be a new note of added respect in her attitude toward me. I smiled my appreciation as she left my desk.

At last I had come into my own. Never did the sunshine so brightly as on that morning, and never did it seem so good to be alive! These were my thoughts as I gazed out of the window, seeing not the hurrying throngs, but vivid pictures of my new position flashing before me. And then for a further joyous thrill I read the bulletin. It said, "Effective January 1, Mr. Henry J. Peters, of our Cleveland office, will assume the duties of Assistant-to-the-President at the home office."

PETERS! Peters!—surely it *couldn't* be Peters! Why, this fellow Peters was only a branch-office salesman. . . . *Personality!* Why, he was only five feet four inches high, and had no more personality than a mouse. Stack him up against a big man and he'd look and act like an office boy. I knew Peters well and there was nothing to him, nothing at all.

January the first came and Peters assumed his new duties. All the boys were openly hostile to him. Naturally, I felt very keenly about it, and didn't exactly go out of my way to make things pleasant for him—not exactly!

But our open opposition didn't seem to bother Peters. He went right on with his work and began to make good. Soon I noticed that, despite my feeling against him, I was secretly beginning to admire him. He was winning over the other boys, too. It wasn't long before we all buried our little hatchets and palled up with Peters.

The funny thing about it was the big hit he made with the people we did business with. I never saw anything like it. They would come in and write in and 'phone in to the firm and praise Peters to the skies. They insisted on doing business with him, and gave him orders of a size that made you dizzy to look at. And offers of positions!—why, Peters was offered a score of fancy-figure positions.

WHAT I couldn't quite get into my mind was how a little, unassuming, ordinary-to-look-at chap like Peters could make such a big hit with everyone—especially with influential men. He seemed to have an uncanny influence over people. The masterly Peters of today was an altogether different man from the commonplace Peters I had first met years ago. I couldn't quite make it out, nor could the other boys.

One day at luncheon I came right out and asked Peters how he did it. I half expected him to evade. But he didn't. He let me in on the secret. He said he wasn't afraid to do it as there always was plenty of room at the top.

What Peters told me acted on my mind in exactly the same way as when you stand on a hill and look through binocular glasses at objects in the far distance. Lots of things which I couldn't see before suddenly leaped into my mind with startling clearness. A new sense of power surged through me. And I felt the urge to put it into action.

Within a month I was getting remarkable results. I found myself becoming popular. I was now able to interest business men of importance who had formerly given me only a passing nod of acquaintance. I was surprised at my ability to "get on" with people, and to win their interest and friendship. But let me tell you some of my experiences.

For certain reasons it became necessary for the firm to obtain a signed letter from a prominent public man. Three of our men had tried, and failed. Then I was given the job. I felt I had been made the "goat." But I got the signed letter, and with it an inside tip which enabled us to land a prize order about which our competitors are still guessing and wondering.

Then trouble sprang up at one of our factories. The men talked strike. Things looked ugly. I was sent to straighten it out. On the eve of a general walkout, I pacified the men and headed off the strike. And not only this, but ever since then this factory has led all our other plants in production.

I could tell you many similar instances, but they all tell the same story—the ability to make people like you. I don't take any personal credit for what I've done. All the credit I give to the method Peters told me about. We've both told it to lots of our friends, and it has helped them wonderfully.

Which reminds me: One of my wife's close friends moved to another town where she was a stranger. My wife, of course, knew of my method. She told it to her friend with the idea that it might be of assistance to her in meeting new people. It helped her so wonderfully that in a very short time she won the close friendship of many of the "best families" in the town. Everyone wonders how she did it. But WE know.

BUT YOU want to know how it is done. Well, what Peters told me at luncheon that day was this: "Get Dr. Blackford's 'Reading Character at Sight.'" I did so. This is how I learned to do all the remarkable things I've told you about.

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Times Mag. 4-13-19

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MAGAZINE SECTION
Section 7
NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1919.
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SIXTEEN PAGES

ART SEIZURES BY ITALY

Armistice Commission Begins Taking Masterpieces from Vienna, and May Demand Others, Including Sistine Madonna

ITALIAN armistice officials in Vienna are taking possession of scores of famous, and some almost priceless, works of art in Austria for removal to Italy. For the most part they are paintings which were taken to Vienna from Venice in 1816 and 1838. They comprise works of such famous artists as Cima da Conegliano, Veronese, Tintoretto, and Carpaccio, in addition to a large number of less famous paintings of the sixteenth century.

But Italy's claims are not likely to stop with the reclamation of these masterpieces at Vienna. An interview published by the Corriere della Sera with Ettorre Modigliani, Director of the Brera Gallery of Milan, which forecast the requisition of the works of art in Vienna, also demanded that Germany be made to pay for the damage done to Italian monuments of art by air raids, in which German squadrons participated, by the return to Italy of some of the most famous Italian paintings in German galleries. He mentions in this connection Raphael's Sistine Madonna, now in the Royal Gallery at Dresden, one of the best-known paintings in the world. He also suggests, as a suitable compensation, the "Night" of Correggio, and the famous "Sleeping Venus" of Giorgione, both in the Dresden Gallery.

There are many other celebrated paintings by Italians in German galleries at Berlin, Frankfort, and other places which this Italian authority lists as suitable payment for damage to Italian art.

The Vienna authorities have entered a strong protest against the Italian requisition, and their arguments are four: That there is nothing in the armistice terms which gives Italy a right to move works of art; that many of them are the private property of the former Emperor, and as private property are exempt from seizure; that when the pictures were brought from Venice to Vienna, Venice was an Austrian city, and hence they were merely removed from one part of the empire to another; and, finally, that the matter of art claims should be submitted to a properly qualified court for decision.

The Viennese newspapers have coined a useful German compound for the art requisition and call it the "Bilderkrieg," the picture war.

The Italian position in the matter of art claims may be found in the Modigliani interview. The Director says:

"What old scores Italy has to settle with Austria in the matter of the restitution of art! It is enough to turn the pages of the catalogue of the imperial galleries at Vienna to find under a large number of paintings coming from the churches and institutions of Venice, this laconic inscription: '1816 (or 1838) in Venedig erworben.' Acquired, but how? In the simplest manner, by carrying them off, and in two great raids on works of art carried out under orders of Vienna in 1816 and 1838. An official publication of Austria shows this on the basis of documents. It appears from the publication, printed in 1901 in the Annual of the Austrian Museums, that all these pictures were carried off in two groups, to be sent to Vienna, there to adorn the galleries.

"All these pictures were the property of the Venetian province and not property of the Crown, and therefore they should be returned to form the patrimony of that province, according to the Treaty of Vienna of Oct. 3, 1866. Article XVIII. speaks clearly when it prescribes that, in addition to archives, documents, &c., there were to be, by Austria's 'également consignés les objets d'art et de science specialement affectés au territoire cédé.' But in a convention of July, 1868, concluded for the carrying out of the terms sanctioned by Article XVIII., it was stated—in open violation of the treaty—that the pictures carried away in 1838 were to be retained by Austria, and for the sole reason that the Emperor and King had already deposited them with the galleries of the empire. An excellent reason, certainly! However, our commissioners acquiesced, and through a too-cowardly policy, the works stolen in 1816 were never asked for, it seems. The pictures remained at Vienna and no one thought any more about it.

"Some of these are valuable, others are of the greatest value. Here is the magnificent altarpiece by Cima da Conegliano, signed, coming from the Church of Santa Chiara in Murano, (to Vienna in 1816.) Here is the 'Christ Adored by the Angels,' by Carpaccio, signed and dated 1496, coming from the Church of San Pietro Martire at Udine, (to Vienna in 1838.) Here is the polytych of the five saints by Bartolomeo Vivarini, signed and dated 1477, coming from the school of sculpture at Venice, (to Vienna in 1838.) Here, by Bonifacio, the four saints—Jerome, James, Dominic, and Zaccariah—coming from the Magistrato del Sale in the Palace of the Camerlenghi, (to Vienna in 1816 and 1838.) The other four saints coming from the Magistrato del Monte of the above palace, (1816,) and the Annunciation from the Magistrato della Camera degli Impresitii, (1816.)

"And again the two lives of Saint Jerome by Carpaccio or Bastiani from the School of St. Jerome (1838); the 'Crucifixion' of Andrea da Murano, signed, from the convent of Sant' Andrea della Certosa (1838); the Salome of Calisto Piazza, signed and dated 1526, from the convent of San Giovanni and Paolo (1816); two canvasses of Dominico Tintoretto from the Palazzo dei Deici Savi on the Rialto (1838); the 'Adoration of the Magi' and the 'Annunciation' by Paola Veronese, from the church of Sant' Antonio at Torcello (1816); the beautiful altarpiece by Jacopo da Ponte from the Church of All Saints at Treviso (1838); the two Palma Giovane paintings from the school of San Giovanni Evangelista at Venice (1838); the 'Holy Family' by Padovanino from the convent of Santa Chiara at Padua (1816), and many other similar works."

But aside from these pictures there are many other works of Italian art in Austria and some most celebrated ones. The tapestries, for example, from the ducal palace at Mantua, woven after drawings of Raphael representing the acts of the apostles, which, in 1866, were sent to Vienna by order of Francis Joseph and kept at Schönbrunn Castle, have been taken away by the Italian armistice commission.

Discussing the form of restitution to be made to Italy for the damage to monuments of artistic and historic value, Signor Modigliani says:

"It is necessary to do away completely in this field with the distinction between Austria and Germany. Today we speak of a united financial front, and I do not see why Italy should consider one enemy as distinct from the common enemy, the Central Empires, so much the more since it is not unknown that the bombers of Venice and Padua were for the most part German squadrons. On the other hand, I should make a distinction between damage and war damage, because real and

(Continued on Page 6)



A FAMOUS PAINTING WHICH ITALY WOULD LIKE TO SEIZE.
Raphael's Sistine Madonna, Originally in Piacenza, Italy, and Now in the Royal Gallery at Dresden. It May Be Claimed by the Italians as Compensation for the Destruction of Paintings in Venice by Air Bombs.



"Officer, Call a Real Policeman!"

Garnering Souvenirs of the World War

Helmets and Shells and Trench Daggers, From the Fields of France and From the Memento Factory, Change Hands in the Marts of the Curio Hunters

By FITZHUGH GREEN, U. S. N.

It may be safely said that no man returns from the war without a tangible reminder of it. He'll bring a few extra mementos for his friends, but foremost in his mind, when he collected these bits of metallic rubbish, was a polished table in his den or drawing room at home. Thereon will lie through the coming years the time-dulled relic of a hell on earth, war of all wars most destructive and cruel.

German prisoners were found to have been coached to say that the Americans were fighting for souvenirs. It was one way of belittling American effort. As a war measure it didn't amount to much. As a peace offensive it was more effective than we yet can realize. It reminded the French, the Belgians, and all the other European hosts our tourist bands will have next year, that mementos of the war would be the world's best sellers for many months to come.

One shrewd Yankee merchant has said that more helmets and small field gear would be manufactured after the war than was used by all the fighting armies throughout the four years they were engaged. He meant souvenirs.

For some time the supply will be fairly good. Of course there have been stringent rules in force so long as fighting was on. Scarcity of various metals made it imperative to conserve much junk left on fields of battle as the armies swayed forth and back. Large signs were placed at various junctions of rearward roads, reminding men that to return empty handed was a sin against military economy.

That reminder has stuck.

But already the most prized articles—from a collector's point of view—are going up in value. Nor is it really a question of demand and supply that gauges the prices asked. More often time and opportunity are the deciding factors. In the Argonne tired fighters bartered their trophies for what they wanted most. Once a perfect specimen of trench dagger went for not enough Bull Durham to roll a man's size cigarette. One drink of water was at times worth more than all the loot in the country.

Two months later love and money could not buy that dagger. Only luck brought such opportunity to a few to purchase real samples of the Hun's Hunnishness.

Helmets head the list as popular souvenirs. Without doubt their significance is most obvious. And they have appropriate size and shape for mantelpiece decoration. Yet, to a degree, we are descending to the level of Oriental head hunters when we bid alarmingly for these metal lids.

In Paris one cannot obtain a German helmet for less than 50 francs. As high as 200 has been paid by flush youngsters unfortunate enough never to have reached the front-line riot, and under orders to take the next boat home. Since only official visitors have reached the battle areas, the bidding for war impedimenta abandoned there has been within reasonable limits. Yet many a Picardy farmhouse will be built this Spring with the proceeds from the sale of one rust-rutted helmet.

On the North River docks one can find a few vultures in every crowd that gathers to meet our homing heroes. Antique shopsters know the river of gold that will flow over the counters of him whose showcases are dark with souvenirs of the late war.

"Could you give me some idea where the umpty-umph regiment is now?" is the usual question the vulture asks. He is careful to inquire about one still over there.

"Sorry, Sir, but I'm not quite sure where," is the polite reply.

Follow a few wishy-washy remarks about the vulture's pretended son abroad, leading up to a gentle suggestion that it would be good just to see something that has come back from the front. Whereupon the innocent hero, providing his commanding officer is not already on his trail, draws a treasured helmet or tank-bolt from his duffle bag. Before he knows it he has sold his prize. Sometimes he gives it away.

On the troopship, homeward bound, helmets can be procured for from $1 to $5. But only a limited number will sell. There are proud families and envious friends who will gaze with gaping mouths at these hard-won symbols of our victory.

When New York looms over the rim of the sea prices do not fall; but far more easy is it to find a chap who will part with his wealth for good hard cash. Thus does Broadway's lure reach out and fascinate the prodigal.

Once ashore, he has bids enough. Friends are frankly desirous of making a deal for almost anything he has brought. Then there are the vultures. And cleverest of all, though scarce, are those who have been commissioned *sub rosa* by self-respecting clubs to gather in a few wall pieces. The time has almost come when trophy rooms of fraternal organizations will be assessed according to their visible points of contact with the great war.

Public-spirited citizens have all the avid desire for military keepsakes that actuates the lowest form of relic hunters, except that they are not mercenary. Hundreds of cities have entered their little bids to Congress for souvenirs of war. Cannon make splendid parkway bric-à-brac. Unmounted and upright no better hitching post could be found. Indeed, the town pump will soon be a back number as the centre of interest.

Naturally Paris and London have been

(Continued on Page 14)

Balloons: Eyes of the Army

(Continued from Page 10)

ported. We were in telephone communication with headquarters and with the artillery, while the airplane had to return with its information. We could watch and immediately report not only the fall of artillery projectiles, but also the transfer of troops and supplies and any movement of the enemy in their front-line trenches. On a clear day an observer in the basket could see an auto ten miles away and a train thirty miles away by the smoke from the locomotive. A man crossing a field could be seen five miles away. We have made out trains as far as forty miles away.

"The observer could keep track of small villages and even crossroads far distant, and could direct the fire on areas which assumed new importance. We were not only connected with corps headquarters and distant batteries on our front, but also with the other balloons of the squadron, so that we had the advantage of exchanging information with other observers. Our chief aid in making observations consisted of battle maps. These were accurate close-scale maps, subdivided into squares representing 1,000 meters on each side. They showed every house, crossroads and trench battery; and by the use of photos taken from airplanes we were able to determine the significance of each object. These were known as 'interpretation' photos. In a suspected area objects which we could not make out with our glasses were photographed by the airplanes—this being the chief form of co-operation between the balloons and the airplanes. To supplement the map we, in important areas, had a panoramic drawing made from the map and the photographs, and on this we made notes with special enlargements of suspected areas.

"How far were we from the front line? Usually about 7,000 yards. You see we had to keep out of range of the three-inch projectiles. The enemy could not afford to shoot the large-sized shells at us because even if the balloon were destroyed the result was out of proportion to the cost. A balloon cost $7,000, and a shell from one of the larger guns anywhere from $500 to $2,000, including the wear and tear of the gun. When our batteries silenced the three-inch guns of the enemy we would go closer to the front line, sometimes within 2,000 yards, just out of reach of the machine guns. When we advanced as our forces moved forward, it was along a road with the auto to which we were attached, or if the country was too rough for the auto we were towed forward by man power. That required about 100 men.

"Fifty of our balloons were shot down by the enemy. We had 1,000 in stock on the other side, and as soon as one came down we were ready to send up another. The only life lost in action was that of Lieutenant Phelps. That is a remarkable record, considering the hazardous work, and we think it is due at least partly to the thoroughness of our organization and the care with which the men were selected and trained."

These balloon companies have been cited for distinguished action: The balloon companies of the First Army, the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 12th Balloon Companies of the Fifth Army Corps; the 2d Balloon Company of the 1st Division, the 7th Balloon Company of the 89th Division, and the 8th Balloon Company of the 91st Division. This is an illustration of the kind of citation given, being that to the 12th Balloon Company of the Fifth Army Corps.

"Despite the fact that shells were falling on all sides of the balloon, two so close as to tear the fabric, no man left the ropes or faltered, though well knowing that death was liable to come at any moment. The safety of the balloon was their first thought, their personal safety, second. They have shown the spirit and loyalty which is expected of the true soldier."

These officers of the balloon companies have won distinguished service medals, in addition to those already mentioned: Captain Alfred Grant, First Lieutenants Theodore E. Boyd, Byron T. Burt, Jr., Leo C. Ferrenbach, J. A. Higgs, Winfred C. MacBrayne, (Croix de Guerre also,) Paul N. A. Rooney, and Cleo J. Rose. Balloon officers awarded the Croix de Guerre are Captain William C. Butler, First Lieutenant Leo L. Murphy, and Second Lieutenant Malcolm A. Sedgwick.

"Bring on Your Kings!"

CAPTAIN JEROME F. LANGER of the 106th Infantry of the 27th Division, wounded in one of the engagements in the Mont Kemmel sector, was sent to a hospital in England. He was the first American wounded officer to come there for treatment. It was in the first flush of American victory at the front and the English felt that they could not do half enough to show their appreciation. All this outburst of feeling was naturally directed toward Captain Langer.

One day he remarked jestingly to the good lady whose home had been turned into a hospital:

"I say, is there any reason why I can't see your King? It seems to me everything else has been brought here."

The reply was, "Oh, I fancy it could be arranged."

Captain Langer forgot all about the incident. There were so many other things to take up his mind. A few days later he noticed that the nurses and orderlies were very busy in the ward cleaning up things. That didn't bother him very much, either. Those things happened at home occasionally. A little while later his hostess's head nurse came into the room and announced to him that King George and Lady Mary were due to arrive in a short time. They came, and a very much embarrassed officer had his first visit from royalty.



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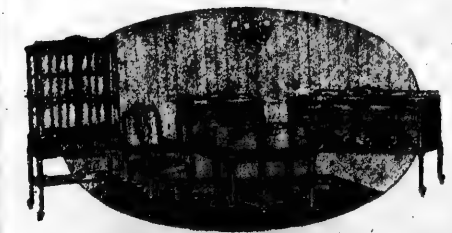
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Channel Tunnel After a Hundred Years of Talk

(Continued from Page 3)

man of the House of Commons Tunnel Committee, but by ill-luck was not in the House when Mr. Law made his announcement. Sir Arthur states that the engineering plans are so far advanced that work could be begun at once. These plans have been drawn up by the engineers of the Southeastern & Chatham Railway, in conjunction with Government officials on this side, and by the Northern of France Railway and the French Government on the French side.

When the plan was first considered some years ago it was thought possible to start the tunnel on the British side comparatively near the coast in the neighborhood of Dover, but a big cliff fall between Folkestone and Dover since then has compelled the choice of a new starting point much further inland. It is thought inadvisable to give its exact location until the necessary land has been acquired. It lies to the northwest of Dover, and a new branch railway line, probably from Ashford, will have to be built to bring the trains to the mouth.

A site for the other entrance on the French side has also been secured some way from the coast, which there, as on the English shore, consists of cliffs, and additional French railway construction will also be necessary.

The total length of the tunnel, including the approaches on both sides of the strait, will be thirty-two miles, of which rather more than twenty-one and a half miles will be under the sea. The first work was done on the tunnel in 1874, when a French company sank an experimental shaft in France. In 1881 the Southeastern Railway Company's Chairman, Sir E. Watkin, obtained an act permitting him to sink a shaft on the English side. A boring was driven for 2,016 yards toward the Channel, when in 1882 the construction was stopped by the Government. Since then the scheme has been in abeyance, but in 1913 the Government called for reports from naval and military authorities with a view to permitting the construction if they were favorable. Then the war came and nothing more could be done.

Present plans provide for the building of two tunnels, each 18 feet in diameter, connected by cross galleries at intervals of 200 yards. The lines would be worked by electricity, as in the case of the Simplon Tunnel, which is twelve and a half miles long, and is at present the longest.

The maximum depth of water on the route is 180 feet, and a cover of chalk 100 feet thick would be left undisturbed above the crown of the tunnel to provide against any danger from an enemy or the sea, so that the tunnel would descend to a level of about 280 feet below the sea's surface.

Iron tubes will be built up as the tunnel advances, precisely as in the London "tubes." Owing to the extraordinary advance in the art of tunneling in recent years the work could be done quickly, and it is estimated that the tunnel itself could be completed in five or five and a half years.

Sir Francis Fox is mentioned as the engineer who may have charge of the work on the British section of the tunnel. He is a great tunneling expert, and acted as special adviser for the Swiss Government in the boring of the Simplon.

Trains will be run direct from London to Paris in less than six hours, and these could, if required, travel at a "headway" or interval of not more than five to ten minutes. Doubtless in course of time more than two pairs of rails will be required to deal with the enormous volume of traffic which must inevitably develop in each direction. So soon as trains can pass under the Channel they will be able to traverse France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey as far as Constantinople without any difficulty as to gauge or minimum structures.

The Orient Express connection formerly left London at 9 A. M., an inconvenient hour for many; but so soon as the Channel Tunnel is an accomplished fact it could be arranged to leave at noon and still depart from Paris at the usual hour. It would pass through Germany and Austria-Hungary to Bucharest, or through Bulgaria to Constantinople. A quarter of an hour later a train would leave Charing Cross as the Nord express for Brussels, Berlin, and Königsberg to Petrograd, and for Warsaw, Minsk, and Moscow, where it would correspond with the Siberian Railway express to the Far East and provide communication also with the watering places in the Southern Crimea. At further intervals of a quarter of an hour the Rome express would leave for Paris—the Riviera, Rome, via Turin and Milan, and Brindisi, followed by the Sud express to Paris, Bordeaux, Madrid, Algeria on the one hand, or to Lisbon on the other. Communication would be provided not only with Belgium, Holland, and Denmark, but also with Finland, Sweden, and Norway via Tornea.

Before the war it was estimated that the tunnel would cost £16,000,000. Increased price of labor, plant, and so forth would now probably carry the cost to £20,000,000—some estimates say £25,000,000.

Sir Ernest Moir of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., who built New York's East River tunnels which connect Manhattan with Long Island, said in an interview: "In building the East River tunnels it was necessary to bore through hard rock covered with immense glacial boulders overlaid with quicksand. In the case of the Blackwell tunnel, the bore was run close under the gravel bed of the river and a blanket of London clay, which is impervious to water, was laid between the gravel and the tunnel. I have, through small inspection apertures in the tunnel, seen the gravel swayed to and fro by the river.

"In the Channel the sea is not the difficulty; the risk lies in the geological aspect. The first layer under the Channel is white chalk, and beneath this is a belt of gray chalk some 300 feet in depth. The question arises whether or not this gray chalk is impervious to water, for through it engineers consider the tunnel will have to be bored. If it is impervious the tunneling will be easy compared with the East River tunnels."

Little information is so far forthcoming with regard to the financial aspects of the undertaking. A French company was formed in 1875, and, though somewhat modified since its foundation, still remains in existence, with a concession from the French Government which holds good for ninety-nine years after the opening of the tunnel. In the same year a British company was formed and obtained Parliamentary powers to undertake experimental work, but, as Baron d'Erlanger, its President, who succeeded his father in that position in 1911, has pointed out, the British company has no such concession from the Government. Baron d'Erlanger, however, says he has every reason to hope that his company will be permitted to carry out the actual work under control of the Government. The British company has expended about a million dollars in preparatory work.

Garnering Souvenirs of the World War

(Continued from Page 2)

served first. The British made an unassailable propaganda out of their array of captured guns. The Champs Elysées has been fairly lined with them. Rome's old marble draws not even a vagrant school teacher while the scarred Austrian artillery is there.

Nor is the helmet by any means alone in its glory. Every German identification tag brought home means a dead enemy as well. Not that we are bloodthirsty or arrogant in our success; we are just humanly glad to see them gone—the world knows who. Teuton tags are just about the same as ours, with a name and date for evidence. Breastplates are more scarce. That they were worn is an established fact. But only special shock troops enjoyed them, which meant that they were usually blown to bits or buried on the spot.

A favorite gem is the nose fuse of a dud; that is, of a shell which failed to explode. Only an expert can remove it safely, which, of course, makes the token so much the more precious. Not a few casualties have occurred from efforts to dislodge this dangerous tip from a high-explosive shell. "Just missed me," explains the attraction. And only a man who has been in action and seen one of these colossal horrors detonate into a thousand fragments will understand what that remark can mean.

Articles of enemy clothing are scarce among the belongings of our men. Not that there was not a plentiful supply. But we are not ghouls, whatever our faults. Occasionally one finds an unrimmed German fatigue cap exhibited in unemotional silence. When German submarines were recovered a few of these were sold at public auction. One British Tommy brought back a white skull as a grisly reminder of his Winter across the Channel. He had a cap to go with it.

It speaks well for our spirit that printed slips of enemy propaganda dropped over our lines have been preserved. To turn these in was the general practice among the Allies. But so convinced of the stupidity of such tactics were our men that they were always delighted to save a silly sample of it.

Certain higher minds have treasured bits of famous structures destroyed by the great guns. Germans boasted that the Rheims Cathedral was being burned at a slow fire and its ashes spread to the four winds. They meant it was falling piece by piece, and that the allied armies were carrying it away in little bits to remember the holocaust by.

Many specimens of refined machinery of war will be saved for museums. To this class belong the special guns developed for use against tanks. Fire and gas apparatus is another. The various forms of masks would make an exhibition by themselves. Military collections will not be complete without trench range-finders, aerial bombs, spiked clubs, and hand grenades.

Speaking of hand grenades, many such monstrosities have been carried from the field in hope of getting them home. In some cases whole troops have had to be inspected for dangerous material in their kits. An epidemic of collecting struck one regiment until it became a veritable walking arsenal. The commander of it made a public address to his men and declared that unless they divested themselves of such perilous possessions he was going to ask to be transferred as a matter of personal safety. As they adored him, the threat was effective. Last month a sample hand grenade blew up a Washington boarding house. Not a Black Hander either, but an Irish Corporal bringing something home for his poor old mither to see.

Most of such stuff is rubbish. The baggage of many a private American soldier on his way back from hard campaigning would delight the heart of a thrifty junk dealer. Eventually nine-tenths of it will be thrown out by tidy wives and sanitary housekeepers.

However, some of it can be made useful. Take the helmets. Many a pot of soup has been drunk from their capacious interiors. Window baskets made from them will blossom gayly the whole world over. Inverted and bolted to the front steps they form efficient bootscrapers. Coupled with breastplates, leg sheaths, and charging pike they may well be classed with the best samples of mediaeval armor.

Cartridge cases make graceful house ornaments. A three-inch brass case, flared at the mouth and polished is a truly beautiful vase. Something along the five or six inch line does well as an umbrella stand. The aircraft type, which are but a few inches in length, can be fashioned into cigarette or match holders. A little ingenious machine work adds enough to insure permanent attractiveness to the piece.

One curious form of souvenir which is getting many a man in bad with his family is the famous iron ration. Pieces of war bread hold together pretty well. But they are by no means offensive to rats and cockroaches. A certain Second Lieutenant even went so far as to bring back a sample of German butter said to have been made by boiling walrus blubber imported from the Danish colonies in Greenland. His mother's housemaid mistook it for arnica ointment, and forthwith cured herself by mental science.

The oddity sections of contemporary magazines are beginning to publish photographs of Bibles and letter packets and sweethearts' photo cases which have saved the lives of the men in whose pockets they lay. Shredded uniforms are on view in shop windows here and there, with placards advertising the fact that the heroes who wore them escaped uninjured. Such miraculous escapes are not as infrequent as might be supposed, and their occurence is always interesting even from a scientific point of view.

The danger to the gullible public is that duplication is easy. Fake shrapnel scars and dents can be put in helmets by the clumsiest blows of a heavy maul. Any old packet of letters can be collected by an unscrupulous merchant for window display. He fires a pistol shot through them in the privacy of his cellar. Then, with a clever legend underneath, he can draw a crowd that will double the morning's business.

The most tremendous souvenir business yet carried off at one time was in England last year when a Zeppelin was brought down in flames and the entire framework saved. Literally millions of tiny bits of the wire were cut and mounted on small cards with an appropriate inscription below. These were sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. Great satisfaction resulted both to the buyer and to the seller.

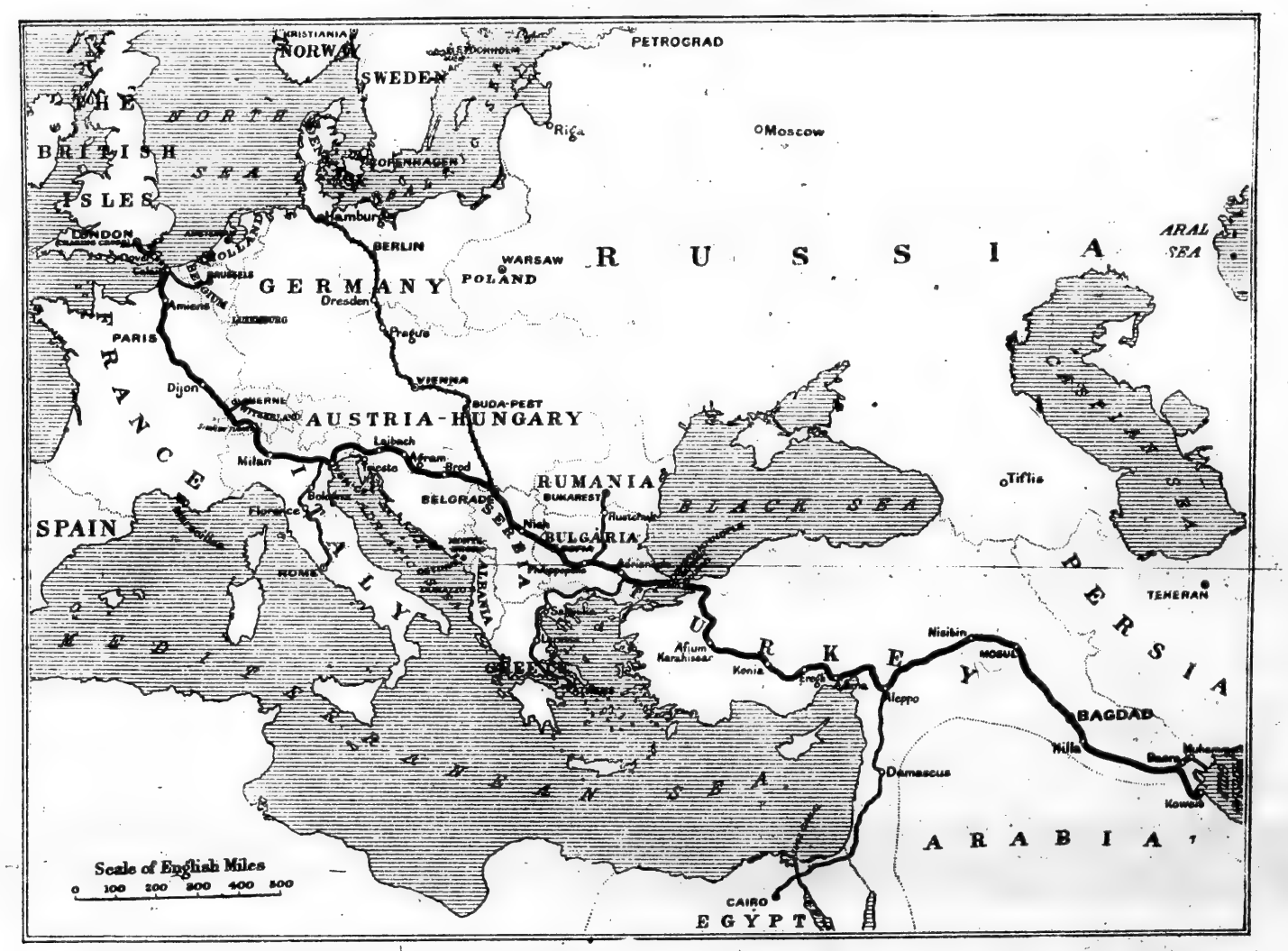
Through many Southern States relics of the civil war are still on sale. Anywhere west of the Mississippi arrowheads and flintlocks can be purchased for not unreasonable prices, considering the sentimental value entailed. No doubt the supply has for years been of a spurious nature. A pretty fair flintlock or cavalry sabre can be put out for less than a dollar net. Intelligent travelers gather them in at never under $10 apiece. And they're worth it, so long as the purchaser is satisfied he is getting the real thing.

What staggers one is the immeasurableness of the souvenir business we face in the coming years. Twenty-five times as many men have been lately engaged as fought in the civil, Mexican, and Indian wars put together. Military equipment is thousands of times more complex. Numbers can scarcely express the souvenirs available even before the inevitable fakes begin.

Treasure your keepsake, however, be it only a tarnished button. Time will come when men will thrill at the sight of it.

Channel Tunnel After a Hundred Years of Talk

Plans for Railway Tubes Between England and France Are Maturing Now That the Two Countries Have Reached a Decision



From London to Bagdad—The Inter-Continental Railway Which Will Be Made Possible After the Building of the Tunnel Under the British Channel.

LONDON, March 25.

ONE of the great engineering dreams of the world has been brought much nearer to practical realization by the conversations which, as Bonar Law recently announced in the House of Commons, have been opened between the British and French Governments on the subject of a Channel tunnel.

Geographically a tunnel under the Strait of Dover will be unimportant by comparison with the Panama and Suez Canals; commercially no great new avenues in the relations of whole continents will be opened up; and even politically the results will hardly be commensurate with either the hopes or the alarms which friends and foes of the scheme have in past years expressed on the subject. Nevertheless, the boring of a Channel tunnel will still mark a new and important stage of world progress; and from an engineering point of view it will of course rank high among the feats accomplished by human skill and labor.

As in the case of many other schemes which appeal to the imagination, the conception of a Channel tunnel is French. It was suggested to the First Napoleon by a French engineer named Mathieu, and shortly after the Peace of Amiens the Emperor proposed it to the then British Ambassador in Paris, saying: "This is one of the great things we should do together." The Ambassador's reply is not on record; but it has taken England more than a hundred years to look upon the proposal with favor. And even yet it is not altogether certain that British public opinion is quite satisfied that the "Charing Cross to Bagdad" of the advocates of the tunnel is so alluring a phrase as the "splendid isolation" which so long stood the opponents of the scheme in good stead. So far only the former have been heard from, and they have what is called in America a strong lobby. They have also a good press, but here and there are indications that considerable opposition may develop on various grounds.

Perhaps foremost among these is the remarkable fashion in which the Channel scheme has come to the front. Horatio Bottomley, whose extraordinary activities since he was elected to the present Parliament are recognized by friend and foe alike, put a question to the House to which Bonar Law gave the offhand reply that he was in communication with the Prime Minister on the subject of approaching the French Government with a view to beginning immediately the construction of the tunnel in order to find work for discharged soldiers. This apparently casual announcement of a policy which reversed all previous Parliamentary decisions, took the House by surprise, although it would seem that it was not unexpected by a relatively small number of members who for some years past have stoutly waved the tunnel banner. Some criticisms of the Government announcement were also made on the ground that the decision was not based so much upon the essential merits of the tunnel plan as upon its expediency as a method of providing work for demobilized soldiers.

"Another side show," was how one critic described the matter, adding: "Presumably, when Lloyd George has five minutes to spare he will decide the question, and if he thinks proper to begin the tunnel, begun it will be. Parliament may be permitted to discuss the subject, and will be required to vote the money, but the decision will have been made already. The ostensible reason is to provide employment for discharged soldiers. This is surely an extraordinary argument. According to the available evidence, men are wanted in every trade and industry; we are perpetually told that the most urgent need is production, and we believe it; and now we learn that thousands of men are to be set to dig their way to France because there is nothing else they can do."

It is perhaps necessary to remark that these objections are raised in The Morning Post, which is an unfailing critic of the Government; but it is also worth noting that The London Times is by no means wholehearted or enthusiastic in its support of the scheme. A great majority of the newspapers, however, is arrayed on the side of The Daily Chronicle, which for years before the war was the most active and persistent advocate of the tunnel in the British press. Opposition to it in those days was chiefly of two kinds, partly insular prejudice and partly a survival of the military objections which were formulated nearly two generations earlier by Lord Wolseley and others on the basis of conditions which had since become obsolete. During the war opinion in favor of the tunnel grew under the stimulating influence of arguments that had it existed in 1914 the British Expeditionary Force could have reached the front many precious days earlier; had it existed between then and 1919 the whole problem of supporting, supplying, and reinforcing Britain's western armies would have been inculculably lightened, and the German submarine campaign would have lost a serious part of its sting.

Even now, however, it is rather pertinently pointed out that, had the Channel tunnel been in existence in 1914, German military strategy would undoubtedly have been different, and instead of making Paris their first objective the Kaiser's armies would have been directed to securing the territory in which the Channel tunnel had its French exit. If the argument is pursued, it will become evident that a rather good case can be made out against the tunnel on the very same premises as those upon which a case is made out for it.

Generally speaking, however, it is taken as an accepted fact that opposition to the tunnel is no longer serious on military or naval grounds, and that, as the French Government has always been sympathetic to the scheme, it only remains for the British Government to press the button for work to begin without delay. According to some enthusiasts, not even Parliamentary sanction is required, the Government having sufficient powers under D. O. R. A., that much execrated lady whose full name is Defense of the Realm act.

The Government, however, is hardly likely to take such a step, rendered entirely unnecessary by the fact that it can command an overwhelming majority for practically any purpose.

To Sir Arthur Fell, M. P., for Yarmouth, credit is due, more perhaps than to any other man in England for such changes as have come about in the public attitude toward the tunnel. He is Chair-

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Around the World With the Salvation Army

Seventy-one Nationalities Represented in the Ranks, Preaching Christianity and Cleanlines in the Four Corners of the Earth—Honors From Foreign Governments

WHEREVER there is a great human catastrophe or need, there you will find the Salvation Army. The organization has outposts in 58 countries and colonies and preaches salvation in 36 languages. It has 9,698 corps and posts, 1,191 social institutions, 605 day schools, and 16,519 officers and cadets. Its disciples tramp the roads of India and other Eastern countries preaching Christianity and cleanliness. For daring to hold street meetings they have been imprisoned and have lived to witness the march of progress. They have been honored by foreign Governments and intrusted with the management of the charity of many nations.

Seventy-one different nationalities serve in the ranks of the Salvation Army. It recruits and trains Bible women, lecturers, and others to preach the Gospel to their fellow-countrymen in their own language and to fight for sanitation, right living, and education. Americans, Spanish, Italians, South Americans, South Africans, Japanese, Fiji Islanders, Indians, Chinese, and so many other nationalities that they appear to complete the entire list of nations and tribes are serving in the ranks of the Salvationists.

At the end of December, 1918, the Salvation Army's world was bigger than at the beginning of the year. Fresh fields were plowed and existing activities expanded, although large numbers of the organization's most efficient officers had been detached from their regular duties to undertake work among the troops. In Great Britain the work was strongly pushed. Flag Day was celebrated by the collection of funds for special work on behalf of the troops. King George contributed generously, and her Royal Highness Princess Louise was the active President of a committee responsible in the West End of London, the head depot



South American Salvation Army Officer in Uniform.

being at Kensington Palace. A notable departure in connection with the military work in Great Britain was the appointment by the War Office of Salvation Army Chaplains to serve with the English troops.

An example of readiness to help and of executive and organizing capacity was displayed by the Salvation Army officers during the havoc at Halifax, N. S., last year. Within a few hours after the calamity the Salvation Army Commissioner, with a staff of capable helpers, arrived in the city. Organized and systematic relief was immediately arranged, and was pushed with such thoroughness that, within twenty-four hours, 62 streets and more than 1,000 houses had been visited. Food and fuel were distributed and assistance was given in the hospitals. Important departments of relief operations were put in charge of Salvation Army officers. From London General Booth cabled $5,000 for immediate relief, and the work of the organization won the praise of public officials and the daily press.

Relief work was organized in Italy for the benefit of the hundreds of thousands of refugees who fled before the invading Hun. Officers were dispatched to Serbia to conduct relief work. Serbians began flowing into Italy as early as January, 1916. Metropole, the Salvation home in Italy, was filled to overflowing, but the workers arranged shelters for the Serbians, fed and clothed them, and last year conducted an intensive work among them.

Then, too, last year Salvation Army



The Salvation Army Band in Java.

work was organized in definite form among the interned prisoners of war in Holland. The work done received mention by the Dutch Government.

Even the Red terror and Bolshevism could not keep the Salvation Army out of Russia. Early in 1918 Commissioner Henry Mapp returned to London from Petrograd, whither he had been sent by General Booth to further develop the work begun several years before. Within three months of the opening of the work twelve corps and outposts were established, several hundreds of soldiers and recruits and thirty officers and workers were enlisted, a training centre for prospective officers was opened with eighteen cadets, two slum stations appeared, two homes for refugee women and children, and a shelter for aged women were established. Since that time five more Salvation headquarters have been opened.

Another new field is Portuguese East Africa, where West Indian Salvationists migrating to Cuba for work in the sugar plantations began operations in approved Salvation Army style. A Chinese corps was opened in Georgetown, British Guiana.

The work of the organization in India is carried on despite the strange native customs and the complexity of the Indian character, which has made necessary all sorts of adjustments and makeshifts. Bible women trained in the Salvation Army schools walk the roads in India preaching to the natives and converting them. The British Government as well as the Indian rulers have publicly recognized the army's services.

In the Dutch East Indies, in addition to other developments, a new medical station was established at Toeren; leper colony buildings were commenced at Lombok, the officers in charge being quartered in what was formerly one of the residences of the Lombok King; new headquarters for the East Indies were opened at Bandoenig, Java, by the Governor General Count van Limburg-Stirum, a new Children's Home in the same city being inaugurated by the Governor General's wife.



An Indian Tribe's Police Chief. The Salvation Army Spoiled His Business.

In connection with the Memorial Training College in Sweden, Commissioner Ogrim was successful in raising an endowment fund. The King of Sweden and Prince Bernadotte were among the contributors.

Commissioner Jeffries arrived in Peking on Feb. 5, 1918, and began plans for an advance. He found the thirty officers who had been wrestling with the difficulties of the Chinese language for nearly a year able to lead meetings and to give simple talks which could be understood by the people. By Easter the language school was closed after a final gathering of the officers and teachers. The training garrison was opened with four cadets in attendance, ten being recruited from the original Peking corps. Two came from Chefoo and two brothers from the flood relief camp at Tientsin established by the Salvation Army some time before to aid the flood sufferers.

Tientsin, the commercial capital of North China, received a contingent of nine officers for the three corps to be opened there; others were sent to Cheng Ting Fu, a large walled city, and others went to Men Lou, a Shantung province.

During the Winter of 1918 the army did trencher duty among the sufferers



Indian Women at Garakhpur, Turned Over to the Salvation Army for Reclamation.



General View of Prague; Charlesbridge in the Foreground. © Press Illustrating.

oldest in Europe. Its earliest known monument, the Old Slavonic Bible Translation, which was prepared by the Brothers Cyril (d. 869) and Methodius, the Apostles of the Slavs, in behalf of the Czechs of Bohemia, is about contemporary with the first literary activity of the German Nation, which had been inaugurated by Charlemagne, (768-814.) The apparently inbred racial hatred of the Teutons against the Slavs manifested itself even at this early epoch: those two famous Bishops from Thessalonica who had come to Moravia at the request of Prince Rostislav, in 867, were accused of heresy by German missionaries. The accusation was dismissed as a heinous calumny by Pope Hadrian, but the outcome was that Cyril and Methodius had to stop their Bohemian activities then and there.

It would be easy for me to present the reader with an imposing string of strange names, exact dates, and bewildering book titles covering the entire field of Bohemian literature from its modest beginnings in the ninth century to our own days. My intention is rather a more modest and, at the same time, a more ambitious one: I want to arouse a general interest in Bohemian intellectuality, and genuine sympathy for the noble efforts of a nation which suffered for centuries political and spiritual oppression to regain an honored place in the annals of world literature.

To get immediately at the right angle of things, let us not forget, however, that from that fatal year of Bohemian history, 1620, to the end of the eighteenth century, there was practically no native Bohemian literature of any intrinsic value.

Honor, then, to whom honor is due. Although Emperor Joseph II. of Austria, (1780-1790,) as a determined enemy of Bohemian national aspirations, excluded the Bohemian language from the primary schools with the greatest vigor, he permitted at least the appearance in Prague of a newspaper written in the national language. Further, under his reign appeared new editions of ancient Bohemian writers; prominent foreign works were translated into Bohemian, and, finally, the Bohemian Society of Sciences was established. Its publications, it is true, at first, appeared in the German language, which was also exclusively used in its deliberations until deep in the nineteenth century.

To the same period belongs the establishment of the first chair of the Bohemian language at the University of Vienna.

But the real revival of modern Bohemian literature is due mainly to the enthusiasm and energy of four men: Joseph Jungmann, Ján Kollár, Joseph Paul Shafarzhik, and Frantishek Palacky.

Joseph Jungmann was born in 1773 in a small Bohemian village. During his school years in the neighboring town of Beroun, he almost forgot Bohemian. A teasing remark of an old relation of his on his "stammering" his own native tongue made a deep impression on the young student. "From that moment," he later wrote, "I became a true Bohemian." He died at Prague in 1847.

Jungmann became an ardent translator: Gray's "Elegy in a Churchyard," Goethe's "Hermann und Dorothea," Chateaubriand's "Atala," and so on, were on his list. But of all his translations that of Milton's "Paradise Lost" (1811) obtained the greatest celebrity. Jungmann's fundamental work, "History of Bohemian Literature," (first edition 1825; second edition 1848,) was written in Bohemian.

Some idea of the oppressive atmosphere in which the Bohemian revivalists had to do their yeoman work can be gathered from the fact that the censor "killed" thirty sheets of Bohemian love songs, written by a professor of Catholic theology! Jungmann ironically exclaims in one of his letters, alluding to this incident: * * * We must touch neither Eros nor Dame Politics; such is the command of our autocratic censorship.

These indefatigable pioneers had, at a time when every mention of the word Slav was suspiciously watched by the Austrian censor, to console themselves with the establishment of chairs of general Slavic literature at Russian universities, thus making possible, at least, the free publication of Bohemian books in the empire of the Czars.

Ján Kollár (1793-1852) was a Slovak, of Protestant parents, and became the greatest poet of the early Bohemian revival. Being destined for the ministry, he went, in 1815, to the University of Jéna to study theology. Jena was then one of the centres of the reawakening of the German national sentiment. The patriotic enthusiasm of his Teutonic fellow-students aroused Kollár's own devotion to the idea of the unity of the whole Slavic world.

It was also in Jena, the small but famous German university town, whence Professors Rudolf Eucken and Ernst Haeckel launched their approval of the German invasion of Belgium and other analogous "Deutschland über Alles" manifestoes, that the young Slovak student of theology fell passionately in love with Wilhelmina Schmidt, the daughter of a Protestant village pastor. The mother of "Mina" stoutly declared that she would never allow her daughter to live in a "savage country." After fifteen years of wooing and waiting, the marriage ceremony was finally celebrated. In 1849 Kollár became professor of Slavic archaeology at the University of Vienna, but the former pastor of the Protestant church of Budapest did not live long to enjoy his new position. He died in the Austrian capital Jan. 24, 1852, leaving his wife and children nearly penniless.

Kollár's masterpiece, "Slávy Deera," ("Daughter of the Goddess Slava",) in which he took occasion to idolize his Jena "Gretchen," was originally a small collection of sonnets, (1821,) but gradually grew to a full-sized book of splendid Bohemian poetry, (1824,) which was enthusiastically received by the whole Slavic world and contributed, more than any other work, to the revival of Bohemian literature.

Like Kollár, Paul Joseph Shafarzhik, (1795-1861,) was of Slovak descent, and of the Protestant faith. He proceeded in the same year (1815) with his countryman to the University of Jena.

Although he wrote some poetry in his youth and is the author of several translations, (Aristophanes' "Clouds," Schiller's "Mary Stuart," &c.,) his principal share in the renascence of the Bohemian language and literature was in the shape of standard works relating to Slavic philology and archaeology.

In Presburg, now the capital of Slovakia, Shafarzhik made the acquaintance of Palacky, and the friendship endured the whole of their lives. After a long martyrium, struggling with poverty, persecution, and neglect, he finally landed in a chair of Slavic philology at the University of Prague.

Shafarzhik's speech of 1848 at the Pan-Slavic Congress of Prague on the solidarity of all the Slavic nations caused, at the time, a great sensation. His immortal fame is based on the first "History of Ancient Slavic Culture," (Starozhitnosti Slovanské, 1837.)

But the greatest of the quartet of literary heroes of the Bohemian Renaissance undoubtedly was Frantishek Palacky. As descendant of a faithful adept of the Bohemian Brethren, Palacky's father continued secretly to worship according to their ritual. When Joseph II. issued (1781) his "Edict of Religious Toleration," the family openly declared itself of the Protestant faith.

During his Presburg college years, young Francis acquired a thorough knowledge of the English language. Bolingbroke's "Letters on the Study and Use of History" and Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" were among his favorite books. Like Kollár, Palacky originally intended to give his exclusive services to the Protestant Church, but finally made up his mind to devote his life to Bohemian historiography and the political leadership of his nation.

In brief, Kollár, Jungmann, Shafarzhik, and Palacky stand to the Bohemian literature of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in a similar relationship to that in which Klopstock, (1724-1803,) Lessing, (1729-178',) Herder, (1744-1803,) and Johannes von Mueller, (1752-1809,) stand to the development of German literature and historiography, from Goethe and Schiller to our own day.

Bohemian literature, of course, cannot compare either in quality or quantity with the literary output of modern Germany; it has neither a "Goetz von Berlichingen" nor a "Wallenstein" trilogy, no novelists of the size of Gustav Freytag, no dramatists like Kleist and Gerhart Hauptmann, no lyrical geniuses of the stamp of Bürger, Heine, and Annette von Droste-Hülshoff, but the fact that an Anthology of Modern Bohemian Poetry can quote names such as Peter Bezruts, Svatopluk Czech, Karel Jaromir Erben, Elishka Krasnohorska, Ján Svatopluk Machar, Ján Neruda, Antonin Sova, and Jaroslav Vrchlicky, every one a great luminary in the firmament of Bohemian letters, is suggestive of the great possibilities existing in the creative genius of the restored nation of Czechoslovakia.

Let me, before concluding, invest at least one of the eight, the last named, with some appearance of reality for the American reader.

Ján Hus, the first rector magnificus of the Bohemian University in Prague, after the withdrawal of the German students and professors who went to Leipzig to found there (1409) their own university, worked hard to clear the Bohemian language of its German elements. Jaroslav Vrchlicky (1853-1912) set himself a similar task in the literary field. The ideal of his life was to free his nation from the German literary tutelage. He assumed, almost single-handed, the herculean task of translating into classical Czech the best literary products of the various nations. Thanks to him the Bohemian people needs no longer to use German translations of Dante, Tasso, Ariosto, Leopardi, and Carducci; of Molière, Victor Hugo, and Rostand; of Ibsen, Camoens, and so on.

But the learned professor of modern literature at the Bohemian University in Prague (established in 1882, as a first great concession to the Bohemian Revival) was no fanatic; he translated Goethe's "Faust" and the dramatic masterpieces of Schiller as well.

How this literary giant who produced, besides his translations, forty volumes of poetry and twenty dramas, was able to achieve his task is almost unimaginable; patriotic enthusiasm, driven to fever-heat, alone can explain it. Vrchlicky's stupendous work was a counterpart of the literary activity of the already-mentioned Comenius, who wrote, both in Latin and Bohemian, of which latter he was an unsurpassed master, over 120 books on the most varied subjects. They were the Bohemian Encyclopedists, predecessor and successor of Voltaire and Diderot, who also took upon themselves the work of a whole academy in order to inaugurate a new epoch in their nation's intellectual emancipation.

HISTORICUS.

Czechoslovakia's Rich Heritage of Culture

New Republic Has a Noble Language and Literature, in Behalf of Which Patriotic Bohemian Scholars and Writers Have Labored for Centuries

HE who owns Bohemia will be master of Europe," was one of Prince Bismarck's political apothegms.

Well, with President Thomas G. Masaryk and Premier Karl Kramarzh solidly established since December last in the neighborhood of the same Hradshin Palace wherefrom their ancestors, almost 300 years ago, (May, 1620,) hurled the Austrian royal councilors, Martinic and Slavata, it looks as if the beautiful and rich ex-"crownland" of Bohemia, together with its trio of natural satellites, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia, were to return to its logical and legitimate landlord, the Bohemian Nation.

But the latter is too modest to pretend to lord it over the old continent. The only ambition of the 12,000,000 sturdy, peace and liberty loving Czechoslovaks, occupying a territory which will figure as the eighth in size on the new world map, is to develop, undisturbed by Vienna, Budapest, and Berlin intrigues, their ancient culture according to their own national traditions and aspirations. They hope thus to be able to contribute their share to the economical and spiritual reconstruction of this little globe of ours, which now finds itself apparently in a plight analogous to that in which the Roman Empire was when the old order of things went to pieces.

Bohemian culture? Without the slightest intention of offending the dignified and learned members of the alumni associations of Harvard, Yale, and so on, I dare make the statement that, although the American people has just issued from nearly five years of a public daily training course in European geography, ethnography, history, &c., not one in a hundred among our A. B.'s, A. M.'s, and Ph. D.'s of Cambridge, New Haven, and the rest of our universities and colleges could even now quote offhand five of the principal towns of the new Republic of Czechoslovakia.

It goes almost without saying, under these circumstances, that the history of Bohemia of the last thousand years, the development of Bohemian literature, art, and science, are absolute strangers even to our educated classes. Few among our American college graduates, should they ever read Ouida's novel "Strathmore," would experience the slightest ruffle in being told by the authoress in all seriousness that the gypsies are a "Slavic tribe," living in Bohemia, having authentic Slavic features, and speaking a distinct Bohemian dialect.

This being the situation, I will try to present a birdseye view of Bohemian civilization. As to the belated German "Kulturtraeger" among us who may be disposed, in spite of the November events of 1918, to smile contemptuously at this, according to them, incongruous wordjunction, I wish to remind them of the prophecy of their own great Johann Gottfried Herder, (1744-1803,) that "the Latins and Germans will yield some day to the Slavs the leading place in civilization," and to lay before them Longfellow's strophe:

"Hold your tongues! both
Swabian and Saxon;
A bold Bohemian cries.
If there is a heaven upon this earth
In Bohemia it lies."

The reader will certainly be surprised to learn that a Bohemian, Paul of Kravarzh, (or Crawars, as Scotch writers spell the name,) was one of the apostles of the Reformation in Scotland, and was burned as a Hussite heretic at St. Andrews, July 23, 1433. Every one knows, of course, that the great Bohemian religious reformer and regenerator of Bohemian nationality, Ján Hus, (1369-1415,) preceded, by exactly 100 years, Martin Luther, who used to say: "We Germans had all been Hussites without knowing it." But in view of the fact that Austrian official religious statistics put the whole of the Bohemian Nation in the Catholic column, the following characterization of his countrymen by a New York Bohemian clergyman will not be out of place here: "They are Roman Catholics by birth, infidels by necessity, and Protestants by history and inclination."

The double politico-spiritual war cry of the Bohemian has been: "Free us from Vienna; deliver us of Rome, both of which, for centuries, tried to strangle our national existence, to arrest our ascent to intellectual freedom!", Under Ferdinand II., (1619-1637;) German priests lowered themselves, indeed, so far that, to do the behest of the cruel autocrat, they roamed, accompanied by soldiers, throughout the country, burning Bohemian Prayer Books and hymnals, wrecking the historical monuments of the Czech Nation. That genuine Hapsburg scion who, under Jesuit guidance, had transformed Austria, within 30 years, from a Protestant into a Catholic country, used to say: "Better a desert than a land of heretics."

The 590,000 sons and daughters of Bohemia, residing in this country, quite naturally feel at home in its religious atmosphere, for their own, the old Bohemian Church or "Unity of Bohemian Brethren," which was founded in the second half of the fifteenth century, bore a striking resemblance to our own Puritans, as can be seen from its articles which were passed in 1616 at the Synod of Zheravice. The spiritual father of these religious enthusiasts was the great Peter Cheltshitsky, who dreamed of an impending millennium of lasting peace and good-will on earth and has rightly been called a spiritual precursor of Leo Tolstoy.

Those old Bohemians did not mind living and dying in exile for the sake of



The Picturesque Powder Tower of Prague.

their religious convictions. One of the most illustrious martyrs among them was the famous philosopher and educator, John Amos Comenius, (Komensky.) He was born in 1592 in Moravia and died in 1670 in Holland. It will be of special interest to our readers to learn that to Comenius, whose masterwork "The Labyrinth of the World" is suggestive of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," was offered the Presidency of Harvard College by Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts.



The National Theatre, Prague. [illegible] Press Illustrating.

In brief, Bohemia has the distinction of being the first country [illegible] of religious freedom. Its first enthusiastic messengers were the Bohemian students at Oxford who, imbued with the spirit of John Wyclif, (died in 1384,) upon returning to their country, translated their master's works into their mother tongue. Even at that early epoch, Bohemian women took part in the intellectual emancipation of their people, for do we not meet among the many Czech Bible translations of the first decades of the 15th century the most remarkable of them, written by a Taborite miller's wife?

After religion, which can be called the language of the soul, the physical idiom of man, as the most immediate and intimate expression of his mind, deserves to be numbered among the most powerful components of a nation's culture. This is true, above all, of the Czech Nation, whose political downfall coincided with the deterioration of the Czech language, while the rejuvenation of the literature, in its turn, was the most decisive factor in the Bohemian Renaissance at the beginning of the 19th century.

Few among us are aware of the fact that the Czech language belongs to the most vigorous and expressive among living idioms. It displays a high degree of inflection, for not only have the nouns seven cases, resembling therein classical Greek and Latin, but also the verbal structure is of a remarkable variety. It is a noble language, capable of expressing the finest shades of talk, and an instrument peculiarly adapted to the inspired flights of lyrical poetry.

Bohemia, on account of her geographical position and her ancient, highly developed civilization, has rightly been called "the keystone of the Slavic arch," the intellectual mistress of the ancient Slavic world. In a similar sense, the Bohemian language is entitled to the claim of having been the rich storehouse for the formation of the vocabulary of the rest of the Slavic world. The famous Kiev Fragments of the 11th century, which represent the most primitive form of ancient Slavic, exhibit a good number of distinctive Czech words.

After the death of the famous Bohemian apostle, Methodius, (885 A. D.,) the Slavic priests were banished from Bohemia and Moravia, and gradually, owing mainly to the activity of the German Bishop, Wiching, the old national Slavic liturgy disappeared; its last echoes resounded in 1096 in the abbey of Sázava. After a short Golden Age in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, with Ján Hus and the famous Bible of Kralice, (1579-93,) which was compiled by the Bohemian Brethren, as centres, the Czech language, after the battle of White Mountain, (November, 1620,) which marked the disappearance of national independence, slowly degenerated, owing to its systematic persecution by the Vienna Government, into a neglected farmers' dialect. One of the earliest redeemers of the language was Joseph Dobrovsky, author of the "History of the Bohemian Language and Literature," (1792,) whose Czech grammar (1808) has formed the basis for the grammars of all the other Slavic idioms which were published in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Is it not characteristic of the melancholy state of Bohemian affairs of that time that the "Father of the Bohemian Nation," their greatest national historian, Frantishek Palacky, (1798-1876,) a Moravian by birth, the son of a school teacher, was in his boyhood unable to read his mother tongue; that a learned Slovak of the neighborhood of Presburg had to call his attention to the existence of a written Bohemian literature, and [illegible] finally he, the classical Czech historiographer, had to write [illegible] great work, "History of Bohemia," (1835-67,) first in German and only later in the Bohemian language?

Now that ex-Professor Thomas G. Masaryk of the Bohemian University of Prague has become President of Czechoslovakia, (he also had to write his principal works in German,) let us hope that the Czech language will regain some of its ancient glory, reminding us of the time when the Polish Kings Casimir and Wladislaw Jagellon wrote their rescripts in Bohemian and the latter was adopted as the diplomatic language of Lithuania. When, in 1697, Peter the Great visited Prague he could converse with the Bohemian nobles in his own language. Well, the future alone will tell us whether Bohemian or Russian will become the lingua franca of the Slavic world.

These few remarks about the Bohemian language lead us quite naturally to the central piece of our cultural panorama, Bohemian literature, one of the

from the floods at Tientsin. Many thousands of poor folks lost their homes, and these were gathered into camps consisting of small huts erected on vacant land outside the city. The army undertook the oversight of one of these camps, the Red Cross of others.

The medical work of the Salvation Army extends over many lands. In India a notable work has been done, the first dispensary having been established many years ago, and in 1901 the Catherine Booth Hospital was erected, followed in 1903 by a similar institution at Anand, Guzerat, (the Emery Hospital,) and ten years later by the Thomas Emery Hospital at Moradebad, in the United Provinces. Three branch hospitals—at Aramboli, Muttakadu, and Kulattumel—were opened in needy centres in Travancore in 1908, and a fourth, at Chembauvillai, in 1915, while there is also a dispensary at Guzerat and a small medical station at Chini, in the Himalayas, almost on the border of Tibet.

Maternity hospitals have been erected



Members of the Korean Salvation Army.



A Javanese Worker. The Words on the Uniform Mean "Salvation Army."

in many countries, and in Australia in addition to the long-established Bethesda Hospital in Melbourne, with its 53 beds, there are eight similar institutions with 280 beds, while at Auckland, New Zealand, there is a maternity hospital with 25 beds.

Brighter Day Leagues have been formed in the prisons in many countries. The work among the blind in Japan is another signal instance of the service of the Salvationists.

In Korea last Winter rice was very high, and the poor suffered greatly. Fuel was extremely scarce. The Salvation Army established a free-meal department, in addition to a department where fuel and rice could be purchased cheaply. Bible women, who receive a salary of $50 a year, and who are recruited from among the natives [illegible] are educated and converted by the [illegible]on Army, with the cadets who [illegible]ining, put in full time [illegible]re in training [illegible]ing and invest[illegible]ating needy cases.

The Salvation Army lifeboat Catherine Booth was stationed during the Winter fishing season at Lofoton, India, and rescued 67 fishing boats, with 188 crew.

The army in South Africa is now working in the State of Zambesi, Rhodesia, and the Island of St. Helena among the white and native elements. Seven industrial homes for women are now in operation, with accommodation for 143. Nine men's shelters, providing for 424, are active, and temporary work has been provided for women at the labor yards. Four Prison Gate Homes have been opened. A training institution for native officers and a training school for midwives have been established.

Foreign Governments which in the old days heaped denunciations on the army now honor it. When Colonel Yammanuiro, the second in command of the Salvation forces in Japan, went to Europe a few months ago he was commissioned by the Japanese Government to investigate Europe's reformatory system and war charities. The occasion of his formal report brought out many of the dignitaries of the nation, who praised him for his comprehensive survey. By imperial decree the Emperor of Japan has just bestowed an annual fund on the Salvation Army. India has recently turned over to the Salvation Army full management of its problems with the poor.

No country is too small, no need too infinitesimal to be recognized by the organization. Commander Evangeline Booth has issued an appeal for workers to go to Alaska and build huts and canteens well stocked with the famous trench doughnuts in order to care for the American soldiers who are on guard there watching the rich coal fields of the North.

"Practical Christianity" is the way the Salvation Army sums up its work around the world. Teaching the ignorant and the downtrodden that all men are created equal, with certain unalienable rights, and dispelling the clouds of superstition is one of the things the army does best.

Revival of German Entertainments

Teuton Syllables Echo in New York Halls Patronized by People Who Don't Like American Language

NOT since the beginning of the war has the tired business man been so tired as he is today—if the crowds in theatres and on dancing floors and at other amusement places are any indication of his condition. Undoubtedly he feels that he has earned a bit of recreation, and he is sparing none of his money in getting it.

It has been remarked of late that the residents of German birth are no exception to the rule. While they may not have taken the trouble to learn the language or the customs of the people in the land of their adoption, they are finding recreation for their war-torn souls. The old haunts that were stamping grounds of "German-Americans" before we entered the war are being patronized again, their old habits and customs reestablished. The patrons are managing to find solace in companionship for those diversions of which circumstances have deprived them—for instance, the barring of German operas from the Metropolitan Opera House and the Lexington Avenue Theatre and of German plays from the Irving Place Theatre and the Yorkville Theatre, not to mention the cessation of the entertainments they used to have in Terr[illegible]arden.

"What are the [illegible]'German-Americans' doing for recreation, [illegible]s gathering as individuals in their favorite restaurants?" is a question often heard nowadays.

Not long ago a New York woman who is especially interested in music received a complimentary ticket to a concert to be given by a group of singers called the Madrigal Quartet. The name meant nothing to her, but the price of the ticket was high, tending to show that the singers might be artists of ability. She went, and made the discovery that the quartet consisted of Johannes Semhach, Hermann Weil, Otto Goritz, and Carl Braun. There were also several solos by Mme. Ober. All of these performers were at one time connected with the Metropolitan Opera House.

The house was crowded to the doors, mostly by persons of German origin. The language spoken in the intermissions was German. The program consisted of songs in various languages, but German was not slighted.

The treat of the evening was a series of German folksongs. There was an appreciable stir in every seat. Everybody bent forward in close interest. The first words heard were "Nach der Heimat Moecht Ich Wieder; Nach dem Teuren Vaterort." ("I would that I were in my old home, in the land of my fathers.") Somewhere out of the darkness a sob arose, then other sobs. Song after song was revived, and each time there was sobbing.

"I had heard of German sentimentality," said the American woman, "but never until then had I seen an example of it."

The quartet since that first night has attracted increasingly large audiences.

One of the first German amusement places closed after the United States entered the war was the Irving Place Theatre. The actors of the stock company are all German and German-speaking. At present they are well-nigh penniless. Most of the support they get is from friends who knew them in their more successful days. Occasionally, however, they hire a hall in the upper part of the city and present one of the plays in their [illegible]. Here, too, the seats are [illegible] audiences. [illegible] lines of automobiles before the meeting places are longer than the lines waiting for the patrons of the American theatres. The Irving Place Theatre meanwhile has been leased to a company of Jewish actors who expect to open their new season there next Autumn. Here and there the Yiddish language retains a goodly mixture of German. The following explanation of the exodus of all Germans from the Irving Place Theatre was given last week by an old habitué of the place:

"When the Germans decided to get out of the theatre, they also decided that it wouldn't be half so bad to have the place leased to the Jewish players, as they thought there would be sufficient German in the Yiddish plays to draw them to the theatre. There was a little German in the Yiddish plays, but it was not the genuine German, as Yiddish in its essential elements is a jargon of Hebrew and German without the purity of either language. The German theatregoers came, heard and left—never to come again. The sound of their mother togue distorted was more than they could bear.

"There is another side to the question, equally amusing. When the Yiddish players took possession of the theatre, they hoped in a measure to retain some of the patronage of their predecessors. They, too, felt that their tongue, if not their sentiments, had something in common with the Germans. The effect on the greater part of their audiences was deadening. The Jewish people who had come to hear good Yiddish spoken felt that their language was being desecrated by the attempts at Germanizing the text. They didn't like it and they didn't understand it. So the result was that the Germans left the theatre because there was too much Yiddish, and the Yiddish theatregoers left because they couldn't abide the German. Henceforth, I take it, the company will adhere to a strictly Yiddish basis, with a sprinkling of English."

At one time Terrace Garden was the meeting place of most of the German singing, shooting and social societies. The meeting halls were always full of men [illegible] With the [illegible]ing of the war in 1914 [illegible]dging and [illegible] and social societies all [illegible] into talking, arguing and declaiming societies. The one topic was the winning of the war by the Germans. Schooner upon schooner helped wash down the toast of "Der Tag." One table in the lower hall was especially popular. It is a round oaken table, and can seat about a dozen men comfortably. It is still there today, and is known to present frequenters of the hall as the German table. Men used to foregather here and talk at great length and in loud tones for hours. It was not long before the manager of the building noticed that his American patrons were leaving him. American patronage grew scarcer and scarcer and German voices grew bolder and bolder. Every German victory was hailed with joy and festivity. In spite of the fact that the going of the Germans might mean the passing of his

livelihood, the man who was running the place decided that his German clientele was getting harmful. He asked the declaimers to desist from discussing the war while they were under his roof, and was greeted with a rebuff. The request was turned into a command.

Some Germans left. Some stayed. Soon afterward this country entered the war. Yet the German patrons continued talking. It was then that the law was laid down to them. Societies were asked to look for different quarters, and the habitués of the corner table were told that they were no longer welcome. They left. Since then Terrace Garden has changed its entire business program. Instead of being a meeting hall, it is now a dancing place.

According to the best information obtainable, the German singing societies are now going as strong as ever, or planning to revive their programs. The songs of the Vaterland are sung. The Turnvereins in various sections of the country are coming into their own once more. Just a few days ago the younger members of one of them in Brooklyn tried to pass a resolution forbidding the speaking of German at their meetings. The older members objected, and the rule was not passed. German is still the language spoken by a majority of the members.

One of the popular resorts of the Germans before we entered the war was the Hofbräu Haus. A direct appeal was then made to American patronage by running advertisements in the English papers bearing the legend "Janssen Wants to See You." Janssen was the Hofbräu Haus Americanized. Today, however, a good many of its old clientele are coming back. The place has been enlarged so as to meet the requirements of both types of patronage. The speaking of German is allowed, but the new manager remarks that there is nothing seditious or offensive about it. He gives as proof of the patriotic tendencies of the house the facts that its contributions to the Liberty Loan, War Savings, and Red Cross and other relief associations have been generous and large.

German societies, which for two years have been considered moribund are coming to life and holding their banquets and meetings at the Hofbräu. Post-war days are taking on much of the aspect of pre-war days, with the difference that the voice of the German is no longer raised in the famous toast.

This same difference was remarked upon the other day by the manager of a hall where the Germans hold their gatherings frequently. Said he:

"The Germans come in here to rent the hall. I am Irish, but I must look German. At any rate, as soon as they step in the door they begin speaking German. I tell them I don't speak German. It's remarkable what that statement does to them. They ask for the information in broken English. It's English, though, and I understand and answer it.

"You ask why I rent my halls to Germans. It's not that I have any sympathy with them. But I feel that if they don't meet openly, they will meet where you can't get at them. There is nothing that they can do today that is harmful in any way. They're beaten, and they act beaten. It's unfortunate, of course, that so many of them do not speak the English language—some, to be sure, whose boys fought in France for America."

A short time ago the Social Scientific Club, formerly known as the Deutscher Geselllig Wissenschaftlicher Verein, was scheduled to hold a concert at the Hotel McAlpin. It was asserted that the aim of the club was the furthering of German kultur, art and science. This was subsequently denied by its President, who declared the new aim of the organization was "to imbue the foreign-born with American ideas and ideals, and help create a real American culture embodying the best of the culture of all nations." Apparently the aim as outlined did not satisfy the management of the hotel, which caused the concert to be canceled.

Art Seizures by Italy from Foe's Museums

(Continued from Page 1)

true war damages can be considered; for example, the ruin of the frescoes of Tiepolo at Nervesa or the destruction of the frescoes of Pordonone at Collato, due to the cannon which for a year thundered from the other side of Piave, and left not a house standing for a depth of many kilometers. No one would consider in the same measure the destruction produced by the cannonade against the undefended cities of the Adriatic and through the aerial bombardment of Venice, Treviso, Padua, Ravenna, &c.

"Only the experts can say whether the sinister bombers in their inglorious undertaking had other objectives, but what cannot be doubted by any one is that the fact of throwing hundreds of bombs at night on a city so crowded with monuments as Venice renders damage to art inevitable and ought to make the enemy responsible for damage, to that colossal and stupendous fresco of Tiepolo painted in the dome of the Church of the Scalzi.

"No one, in my opinion, is in a position to calculate the money value of that masterpiece.

"However, on the basis of the laws of supply and demand, we are in a position to assign a money value to a painting or a piece of sculpture, although an exceptional price, for which a museum or a millionaire might acquire it. But on what elements shall we base a value on works absolutely immovable and of an altogether unique character, which is established by these two co-existent facts: the extraordinary value and the impossibility of a 'demand' for it? How can we arrive at a sum of money, however large, to approximate the dome of the Sistine, the cupola of the Duomo of Parma, the façade of the Certosa of Pavia or the Venetian chapel of the Miracles, the Cathedral of Rheims or the Cloth Hall of Ypres?

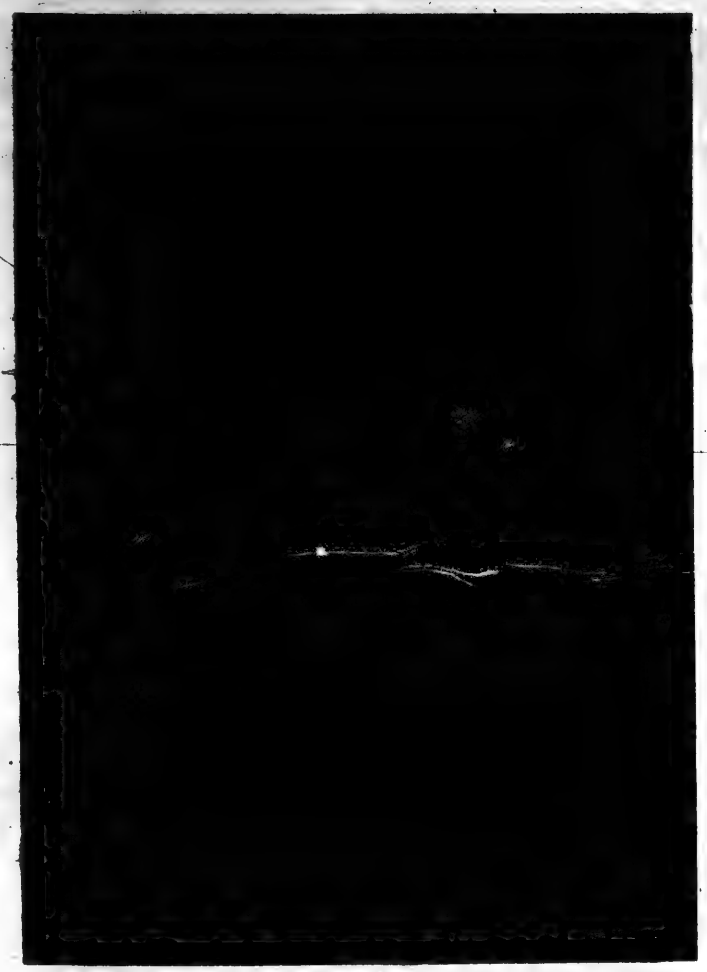
"Hence, art compensates for art. This is what Belgium will ask for its destroyed monuments, and this should be our plan. The Sistine Madonna of Raphael or 'The Night' of Correggio or the Venus of Giorgione—one or two or all three of these masterpieces which are the glory of the Central Empires will pay works to fill the empty spaces in our collections."

The proposals contained in this interview began to be carried out on Feb. 12 when the Italian Armistice Commission visited the Viennese galleries and took away the pictures mentioned particularly in the interview and many more.

In addition to the pictures, the Italians took away a large number of manuscripts and autographs and musical pieces of historic value. According to the Austrian statement the Italians presented a list of about ninety manuscripts, some of them of great value, more than fifty autographs, and pieces of music dating from the sixteenth century.

"The commission declared," says the Austrian report, "that all these objects were of Italian origin. Actually a part of the objects were brought to Vienna at the beginning of the eighteenth century as the gift of Neapolitan cloisters. Other objects had been exchanged with the St Mark's Library in Venice."

"Susanna at the Bath," a Tintoretto Already Taken From Vienna to Italy.



Correggio's "Nativity" or "The Night," Now in the Royal Gallery at Dresden, Among the Masterpieces Suggested as Compensation for Italian Art Losses.

for the glorious masterpiece of Tiepolo, which was the glory of Venice and was in an instant changed into a formless mass of plaster. And however legitimate may be the title of our enemies, other works of art may compensate for our losses. Titian or Moretto, Cosme Tura or Tintoretto, Fra Filippo or Crivelli may pay for the destruction of San Giovanni and Paolo, Santa Maria Formosa, San Francesco della Vigna, the school of San Marco, San Ciriaco or Sant' Apollinare Nuovo. It will not be difficult to find

"Next!" for the Fair

A MAN who for several years has patronized a barber shop in the neighborhood of Times Square went there a few days ago to have his hair cut. Just as the job was finished a young woman brushed past him and seated herself in a vacant chair to the astonishment of most of the waiting customers.

Without show of affectation she calmly placed her feet on the footrest, and the chair was hauled back to a horizontal position. The barber arranged the collar of her blouse, placed a towel across her throat, and ran his hand across her chin.

"By Jove!" whispered one of the men customers, "I wonder if she is going to have a shave."

"No," replied an attendant, "she's just going to have a massage."

Another customer, who semed alarmed at the evidence of the spread of the feminist movement to one of the last strongholds of male folk, sought an explanation.

"Well, I'll tell you," said the manager, "she is one of our regular lady customers."

"The Birds and the Beasts Were There"

Art at Home and Abroad



"Le Paradis," by Edouard Manet. (From the Exhibition of Prints by Manet at the Grolier Club.)

TAXIDERMISTS, hunters of big and little game, owners of dogs and horses, know animals as the artist who is solely an artist and outside the inner circle of the true animaliers cannot possibly know them. Far be it from the mind of a critic to insinuate that the product of the artist's pencil is not more valuable than all the knowledge acquired through these other activities, but it is not the same thing, and it is apt to be regarded with suspicion by the deeply initiated. It is only when the artist is able to invest his work with style, to express through it his own individuality and his conception of form; to arouse with it emotions subtler than can be awakened by realism alone, and stronger than idealism can evoke, that he safely may dispense with the intimacy of acquaintance of which man in his relation to the animal world is justly proud.

The exhibition of "Wild Life in Art" at the Brooklyn Museum includes a number of examples of painting and sculpture remarkable for either style or intimacy of knowledge, and a few that are remarkable for both. There is style enough in the bronzes of Hunt Diederich to make a Paris holiday. His brilliant arabesques just escaping rococo, his attenuated forms like those of the Beardsley goddesses, only more nervous and feverishly energetic, his airy gestures, his dainty firmness—these are qualities no other sculptor has, and, taken together, they are exceedingly stimulating, perhaps too much so for free indulgence, but delightful in small quantities. The two or three pieces in the Brooklyn exhibition are just the right fillip for a jaded appetite.

Gaston Lachaise is another sculptor in whom style dominates realism without excluding knowledge of organic structure and anatomical detail. The "Peacocks," with their schematic curves and bold silhouette, are first peacocks, and then decoration—amusing and handsome decoration that frees the mind from a too slavish devotion to nature. Eli Nadelman carries still further his detachment from realism as realism ordinarily is understood, but his work appeals to those who have striven to plumb the essentially artistic character of his models. It is all compact of observation, but of observation directed toward the facts of nature that lie deepest. These he abstracts and presents in a concentrated form that gives them a new significance.

Henri Caro-Delvaille, in his irresistibly gay and entertaining paintings of the Gallic rooster, plays with line where Lachaise works with volume. The linear vivacity of his composition in this series is that of dance music played by Heifetz. And his reading of the psychology of the bird will be accepted by the ones who know the species.

From these artists to whom nature and art are riddles to be profoundly considered before a guess may be adventured, one passes to a somewhat less strenuous group who take their pleasure with animal subjects lightly, and produce very ornamental versions of the shapes and colors of the animal world. Carton Moorepark's pastel studies of King Vultures, Mandarin Ducks, Flamingoes, Pheasants, Storks, &c., preserve the general features of these rewarding fowl without too much insistence upon the vital essence. The artist gets the character of his birds as it displays itself in the aviary, and that is all that is required for these striking silhouettes. Could they—and others—be transferred to chintz and linen and brocade, how easy we should find it to compete with antiquity in the splendor of our patterned fabrics. F. G. R. Roth has a right idea in doing his seal and polar bear in ceramic. They are rich in truth, but the playful medium helps them to pose as bibelots, and they are enjoyed with a lighter heart, a greater sense of recreation, than as though they were done in bronze; a foolish fact, perhaps, but none the less a fact.

Eugenie F. Shonnard's bird panel for a bird cage goes perhaps a little too far in dissembling its serious craftsmanship. It is wrought iron, and is modeled with such plumpness of relief and colored with such pretty simplicity as really to disguise the thought and knowledge that has gone into it. The "Marabou," by the same artist, shows plainly enough how individual a style she can achieve when she is not trying to reduce her taste to a low visibility. Charles Livingston Bull provides a very modern stage set for his cast of birds and beasts, and H. C. Denslow makes them at home in their natural environment. Frank W. Benson not only paints ducks and geese, but shoots them, and knows their haunts and their habits, from the point of view of a sportsman. If he is not quite convincing it is because he takes a similar degree of knowledge for granted on the part of his public, and jots down his observations in a personal shorthand that presents some difficulties to the amateur reader. The sportsman knows how characteristic his swift studies of blue-bills and red-heads are, how truly he gives the picture of their flight and the suggestion of their environment.

Carl E. Akeley, on the other hand, leaves nothing to chance, and says nothing at hazard. His account of the wild life he has seen is measured, full, and rich in authority. The group of elephants, two supporting a third between them, which he calls "The Wounded Comrade," is one of the most eloquent sculptures in the exhibition. Looking at it no one thinks of the Zoo or the Jardin des Plantes. It conjures up a vision of the African forests, of trees uprooted by those great trunks, of the close pressed herds plodding and shuffling over the ground, of the strange remote and almost unrecorded life of the jungle. In comparison with its sombre and monumental aspect the rest of the exhibition assumes an air of sophistication, the look that savages have when they put on the clothes of the civilized world.

Robert H. Rockwell's work, while it lacks the monumental character and the force of Mr. Akeley's, has a certain kinship with it in downright truth-telling and scrupulous observation. There are no vague spaces or misunderstood relations of parts, and the visitor accustomed to the more or less superficial small talk of art feels an agreeable sense of security in its direct expressiveness.

Paul Herzel also has done some excellent work with a marked feeling for energetic movement. There is a "Giraffe" by Bagatti, and there are nine bronzes by James I. Clark, one by Lily Converse, one by Harriet Frismith, one by Henry Shrady, one by Albert Putnam, half a dozen by A. P. Proctor, and a couple by Grace Mott Johnson. Eli Harvey's well known subjects are shown in plaster; Anna Vaughn Hyatt shows a marble jaguar, and Antonio Mirande a catfish in plaster.

The painters represented in the exhibition are, in addition to those already mentioned, Robert W. Chanler, Lillian Crittenden, E. W. Deming, Dwight Franklin, Louis Agassiz Fuertes, Charles Robert Knight, H. Murayama, Z. H. Pritchard, Julius Rolshoven, Will Simmons, Gerald H. Thayer, Herbert B. Tschudy, and R. Bruce Horsfall.

The Art of the Theatre.

The exhibition of stage scenery at the Bourgeois Galleries emphasizes the change that has taken place within the last twenty years in fashions of decoration and lighting for the theatre. It also emphasizes the changes that must still take place if we are to have somewhere and sometime—never everywhere and always—a truly artistic theatre. Gordon Craig, nearly two decades ago, wrote: "The theatre has been, and should be, a medium for artists—for one class of artists only, those of the theatre. By the means of this medium such men should be able to show us life in all its beautiful forms. The theatre should not be a place in which to exhibit scenery, in which to read poems, or preach sermons; it should be a place in which the entire beauty of life can be unfolded, and not only the external beauty of the world, but the inner beauty and meaning of life. It should not only be a place to show facts in a material way, but the place to show the whole world of fancy and in a spiritual way."

This, of course, is a counsel of perfection, but a good deal has been done toward realizing it. In the present exhibition, if you regard Mr. Simonson's setting for "Carmen," you see promptly enough how great an advance it is over the old tawdry methods. If you observe the setting for "Papa," by Norman-Bel Geddes, you see how beautiful an ordinary interior can be made by simple but infinitely subtle methods of spacing and accenting. Rollo Peters, with his open and closed spaces, works in the manner of the great masters of silhouette. Urban is here, and Willi Pogany, with his amazing "Coq d'Or," and the two women exhibitors, Mrs Hapgood and Harriet Klanath, show the value of reserve.

The interior room, with its little stage models, lighted to show the actual effect of the colors and masses under the influence of light, suggests, however, the necessity of complete co-operation between the stage managers, the actors, and the painters. It is easy to understand how a scene that has been carefully planned for the figures of the actors to appear in a certain relation to their environment can be completely spoiled if the lighting as planned by the artist should be changed to give the action on the stage supposedly more importance. Any number of things could happen that would destroy the rhythm and significance of the planned ensemble.

On the other hand, the artist must remember that he, too, is only a cog in the whole great wheel, and must plan his ensemble to throw emphasis upon the significant figures and actions of the play. His setting must be as much an interpretation of the play as the reading of the lines of the actors.

The rather shiftless method of using entirely neutral backgrounds is falling into disuse, and rightly, since this is nothing more than begging the question. Not merely an ability to compose in line and color is required of a stage artist, but strong dramatic feeling as well. It is an art more difficult than mural decoration and only less difficult than architecture and town planning.

Balloons: Eyes of the Army

Twenty-three Arose in a Driving Storm at St. Mihiel and One Broke Its Leash, But Its Observers Gave Germans No Comfort

WHEN armies fought hand to hand the flag held aloft at some commanding point was a rallying point and an inspiration. As battlefields grew larger direct influence from one dominating flag or banner became impossible, and in this war there appeared a new flag which once more dominated all and spoke its message of confidence and courage to our soldiers for leagues around.

That flag was the army balloon—92 feet long and 27 feet in diameter, and though usually 3,500 feet in the air, it was visible for miles away. In the St. Mihiel drive there were twenty-three balloons along that front, five miles apart. They went up at sunrise in a driving storm and at great risk. The weather was too thick to render any service by observation which would compensate for the danger, but from previous experience in the war it was known that the moral effect on the men would be great, and as the great attack swelled in power the observers, looking far down below, were nerved by the realization that their craft were the real battle flags of the allied forces. To soldiers looking up the most important assurance of the balloons was that the enemy's airplanes were being held in check, for the first object of an airplane attack is to bring down as many balloons as possible; each one destroyed means that an eye of the opposing army has been punched out.

Each balloon, as is the army method with balloons used for this purpose, was anchored to a winch mounted on a motor car on the road below. On that day one of the American balloons broke loose from the winch and floated over the German lines. It was only the other day that the balloon section of the military aeronautics division at Washington found out what had become of the two observers. The runaway balloon had descended on German soil and the observers were prisoners. The Germans demanded the maps, with which each balloon is fully equipped as a chief means of directing artillery fire. The maps had, of course, been destroyed. The Germans next called upon the observers to tell where certain large American guns were placed. Upon their refusal they were taken to where the shells from the American guns were falling thickest.

"That," said a German officer, "will freshen your memory. When you tell where the guns are we will silence them with guns of our own and you will be safe."

The observers refused to reveal the secret.

"Finally," said the American balloon officer who told the story in Washington, and who added that the names of the observers would soon be released in an official report, "the Germans got sick of holding our two officers there. That was when the rear end of a building in which the Germans were watching was shot off."

This is given as characteristic of the spirit of the men in the balloon companies of our army. Very little has been heard of them by the American public up to this time; few people know what a balloon company is or how many we had on the other side when the armistice was signed, but wherever returning officers and men talk they give credit to the members of this organization.

A special missile was designed for attacking the captive balloon, anchored to a motor car for observation at the front. It was a flaming bullet. The attacking airplane would swoop down at terrific speed from above, and shoot these bullets at the balloon. If a bullet struck, a small blue flame appeared on the surface of the balloon. It spread with great rapidity, and the observers, two in number, had no more than three seconds in which to jump, or be carried down with the wreckage of the balloon. In the beginning of the war the observers had to use single parachutes; later there was a device by which the basket of the balloon itself was converted into a parachute, enabling the crew to descend together.



Balloon Observers Photographed From a Passing Airplane at 3,500 Feet.

In the days when the single parachutes were the sole reliance of the observers, Lieutenant C. J. Ross of Titusville, Penn., was in command of a balloon 3,500 feet above the American line. A German airplane attack was seen to be imminent. Below, to protect the balloon from enemy airplanes, was a battery of twelve machine guns, assigned to each balloon company for this purpose. Its duty was to set up a barrage around a balloon, and thus ward off attack. But the German dodged this, and hit the balloon with a flaming bullet. The other observer, in freeing his parachute, ran into a tangle. Lieutenant Ross, about to clear in his own parachute from the balloon, now on the verge of complete wreck, stopped and went to the aid of his fellow-observer, and saw him safely off. Then Ross turned to jump. He got loose, but an ember from the wreck above burned a hole in his parachute. He fell too fast and was killed. His heroism was recognized by a Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieutenant Glenn Phelps of St. Louis, Mo., in the discharge of his duty as an observer, was twice "burned down," as the expression goes, and had to jump three other times on account of the danger of fire; in all, five descents of 3,000 feet or more by way of the parachute. Not until an observer has made his first descent can it be told whether he has the mettle for this hazardous work. But even among all who had met this test Lieutenant Phelps's record stood out. He won both the American Distinguished Service Cross and the French Croix de Guerre.

Owing to the selective methods in recruiting balloon companies in this country and their training, not one of them failed in nerve when the test of descent had to be made on the other side. But as the descent was a severe strain even for those with the best self-control, it was the rule for an observer to take a rest thereafter. Lieutenant A. M. McDeavitt of Massachusetts broke that rule into small pieces. He was driven out of the basket three times in one day. Each descent seemed a stimulation. Each time he went up in the next balloon. He won both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

The original balloon project, after we entered the war, called for sixty-nine balloon companies abroad and at home. When, after the German drive, the larger army was planned, this number was raised to 200. At the time the armistice was signed 110 companies had been organized, and thirty-five were in the war zone.



An American Balloonist in the Air Near Bordeaux. The Ground Below Is Under Intensive Cultivation.

When war was declared our balloon force consisted of eight officers and sixty enlisted men, with one training camp at Fort Omaha. Each company in the new organization consisted of ninety-two men, with an equipment of one balloon, 600 gas cylinders for filling the balloon, twelve trunks and a winch, chart room and trailer, special apparatus for altering maps, telegraph, telephone, and other equipment for signaling. Eight officers were assigned to each company, five to do observing and three for company work. Each company had to keep roads in repair so that the auto carrying the winch, to which the balloon cable was attached, could be moved about freely as the balloon changed position.

The first balloon squadron, consisting of five companies, was sent to France in November, 1917, under the command of Lieut. Col. John Paegelow. A wing was composed of fifteen companies, and in the latter days of the war we had two wings in France. One wing, in command of Colonel Paegelow, was with the First Army in the St. Mihiel drive. Major John Jouett was in command of the balloon wing of the Second Army in the battle of Argonne Forest. Colonel C. D. Chandler, who, with Colonel James Prentice as assistant, had conducted the first balloon training school at Fort Omaha, was in command of our balloon organization in France, with headquarters at Tours.

Balloons were placed along the battle-front according to the needs of the sector, usually five miles apart. They were under the direction of the corps commander, who often assigned certain ones to carry out special work in obtaining information from the enemy.

"For anything within fifteen miles the balloons were the eyes that the army relied on," said an officer in the balloon section at Washington the other day. "In this area the great advantage of the balloon over the airplanes was the promptness with which reports of events, such as the result of fire, could be re-

(Continued on Page 15)



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Plain Tales of the Tanks

The Germans Say It Was They Broke the Line and Won the War for the Allies



British Tank Temporarily Hung Up in the German Second-Line Defenses During the Offensive on the Cambrai Front. British Official

By R. E. CARLSON,
Captain Ordnance, U. S. A.

LUDENDORFF laughed at tanks—but he was looking at the German "Elfrieda" variety and not the scrappy, persistent, man-eating English or French breed. Since tanks were developed by the Allies, Ludendorff was acting in true Germanic form in ridiculing this new arm, the power of which was soon to make him bitterly regret his premature opinion.

Tanks were first used by the British Army at Deville Wood, Sept. 15, 1916. In the fighting around Arras in April, 1917, they gave the greatest possible assistance to the infantry, co-operating in the capture of Tilloy, Neuville, Vitasse, Riencourt, Hendecourt, Monchy, and Heniuel-sur-Coseul. What they did in the fighting around Cambrai in November, 1917, is already a matter of history. Beginning at Haurincourt, Marcoing, Masinères, Anneux, Bourlon Wood, Cantaing, and Bourlon village, the tanks were everywhere successful, often preceding the infantry and doing great execution among the enemy troops. In many cases tanks captured their objectives and held them until the infantry, very much exhausted, could come up and consolidate the positions.

The tank attack at Cambrai was a complete surprise. No preliminary bombardment was necessary to cut the wire, and the absence of counterbarrage saved at least 10,000 lives. At Ypres before the zero hour the casualties were very high—at Cambrai they were nil. The absence of preliminary bombardment left the ground in good condition, so that when the tanks went forward and cleared passages through the wire entanglements and trench systems, the supporting infantry followed without difficulty, and penetrated to a depth of nearly ten thousand yards. The saving in ammunition and guns, due to the absence of the preliminary artillery preparation, amounted to $25,000,000—and this added to the saving of at least 10,000 human lives.

During the Summer fighting of 1918, tanks came into their own. At Hamel, on the Fourth of July, the operations were entirely successful. Infantry and aeroplane co-operation were excellent. All objectives were taken. The effect of tanks during the August fighting can scarcely be realized. In his official dispatch Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig said:

"Since the opening of our offensive on the 8th of August, tanks have been employed in every battle, and the importance of the part played by them in breaking the resistance of the German infantry can scarcely be exaggerated. The whole scheme of the attack of the 8th of August was dependent upon tanks, and ever since that date on numberless occasions the success of our infantry has been powerfully assisted or confirmed by their timely arrival. So great has been the effect produced upon the German infantry by the appearance of British tanks that in more than one instance when for various reasons real tanks were not available in sufficient numbers, valuable results have been obtained by the use of dummy tanks painted on frames of wood and canvas."

It is not an exaggeration to say that tanks contributed more than any other development toward overcoming the German machine-gun superiority to which so much of their success was due. Had the Allies been foresighted, and developed machine guns—the means of enabling few men to do more than thousands—the story of tanks might never have been told. Trench warfare came into being—progress was at a standstill—offensive moves were not possible, and then came the tanks. Tanks broke through the entanglements and trench systems and changed the condition of stagnation into a war of movement.

In his foreword to his "Principles of War" Marshal Foch, Commander in Chief of the allied armies, says:

"The machine gun and barbed wire entanglements have permitted defenses to be organized with indisputable rapidity. These have endowed the trench or a natural obstacle with a strength which has permitted offensive points to be extended over areas quite impracticable until this time. * * * The offensive for the time was powerless. New weapons were sought for and after a formidable artillery had been produced tanks were invented—i. e., machine guns or guns protected by armor and rendered mobile by petrol, able over all types of ground to master the enemy's entanglements and his machine guns. * * * It is thus that the industrial power of a nation has alone permitted armies to attack or that the want of this power has reduced them to the defensive."

French tanks were used with excellent results around Montdidier, at Cantigny, and in the St. Mihiel sector. The success of the counterattack in the Soissons salient made the Germans realize the enormous possibilities of this new arm. The attack was being held up by enemy machine-gun nests, our troops were exhausted—failure seemed more than likely—the tanks arrived. The machine-gun nests were crushed, new spirit was instilled, exhaustion forgotten, and the objectives taken.

Here are some extracts from German orders and German newspapers bearing on the subject:

"The American Army should not terrify us, we shall also settle with them. More momentous for us was the question of tanks."

"The Franco-American attack on the St. Mihiel salient was carefully planned on an extensive scale. Our losses in prisoners were due to the employment by the enemy of more than a thousand tanks, sixty large and forty small being counted in one sector alone. Our troops defending the positions were early exposed to danger as they were quickly surrounded by tanks."

"Every heavy machine gun has, as its first duty, to fight any tank appearing within its radius and must be fully aware of its responsibility."

"As soon as the tank attack is launched all anti-tank weapons must have this one aim—to fight until the last tank has been put out of action. As soon as the tanks are destroyed the whole attack fails."

From these few lines may be gathered some idea of the moral effect produced and consternation which the appearance of tanks caused on enemy troops and their command.

Breaking up trench warfare, overcoming enemy machine-gun superiority, destroying enemy morale while improving our own, saving lives of our troops—these and many other deeds constitute the tanks' contribution to the winning of the war.

Something of the history of the engine is interesting. The principle underlying all tank development was covered in the following patent taken out in 1770 by Richard Edgeworth:

"In making portable railways to wheel carriages, so that several pieces of wood are connected to the carriage which it moves in regular succession in such a manner that a sufficient length of railing is constantly at rest for the wheels to roll upon, and that when the wheels have nearly approached the extremity of this part of the railway their motion shall lay down a fresh length of rail in front, the weight of which in descent shall assist in raising such parts of the rail as the wheels have already passed over and thus the rails which are taken up from the rear are in succession laid down in the front so as to furnish constantly a railway for the wheels to roll upon."

The forerunner of the present "Whippet" type is found in a tractor patented in 1888 in the United States and known as the "Batter" tractor. In type of track and contour, and in method of drive, except that steam was used instead of gas engine power, this tractor very closely resembles the present day fighting machine. The tank gained recognition only under the greatest difficulties. It was almost disowned by its rightful parent, the army, and was developed under the British Admiralty. Had it not been for the foresight, courage, and public-spiritedness of men like Sir Albert Stern, Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt, Sir William Tritton, Colonel Swinton, Colonel Fuller, Major Wilson, and a few others we might never have had this weapon.

The first designs were completed under Sir Eustace d'Eyncourt, Director of Naval Construction, and the first tank was built at Lincoln, England, at the plant of Messrs. William Foster & Co. Demostration of its possibilities before high officials led to its adoption by the General Staff and orders were given for its production. Sir Albert Stern was made head of the Tank Supply Branch now called the Mechanical Warfare Department, British Ministry of Munitions. The difficulties encountered in the early tank production were innumerable and the world is deeply indebted to Sir Albert and his associates for their energy and perseverance.

Utmost secrecy surrounded the building of the first tanks. Not even the workmen in the shops knew the real purpose of the machine they were building. This ignorance was maintained by spreading the misinformation that the machines were to be used for carrying water, and the name "water-carrier" actually appeared on all correspondence and records. For various reasons, chief among them, no doubt, the tendency to abbreviate, this name of "water-carrier" gradually changed to "tank," and has clung to these machines ever since.

Tanks were being developed in France at about the same time as in England. The French tanks were originally designed for purposes of carrying up infantry, the principle of employment being analogous to the famous "Horse of Troy," used by the Greeks in the capture of Troy as told in the story of the Iliad.

When America entered the war our knowledge of tanks was practically nil. But the American command in France saw great possibilities in tanks and set out to learn about them. What they learned and did resulted in a tank-building program of over four thousand light tanks to be constructed in the United States and a joint program with England for building heavy tanks. Additional numbers and types of tanks developed later. An Anglo-American Tank Commission was formed, with Sir Albert Stern, K. B. E., C. M. G., as British Commissioner and Lieut. Col. James A. Drain as American Commissioner.

The pressing question was how to produce the most tanks in the shortest time without interfering with other allied and American projects. How could these machines of war be transported across to France when tonnage was so vital? How could we get the necessary armor plate—plate requiring years of experience and trial to perfect? With the world's resources of raw material and skilled labor being exhausted, how could we utilize what was to be spared most efficiently for the production of tanks? The policy adopted was this:

Co-operation with England — which had the greatest tank experience—in the design of an improved tank. This guaranteed the most efficient tank from a fighting standpoint.

Co-ordination of manufacturing and transport facilities. Making armor plate in England, where they knew how—making machined parts in America where we had greatest capacity available.

Building a factory in France for the assembly of components.

Shipping components "knocked down" from England and America to this factory and saving ship space.

All this was in line with the ordnance policy of co-operating to the fullest degree with our allies in shipping components of guns, shells, machinery, and other munitions in lieu of producing at home a lesser number of completed units.

All this was done. A capacity of 300 to 500 tanks per month was arranged. Unity of production of munitions of war and concentration by the various countries on classes of munitions for which they have best facilities is just as important as unified command of forces in the field.

The tank is a fighting machine intended to negotiate rough country, yet, being a machine, it will always have mechanical limitations and shortcomings. Tanks are not submarines or moles, and yet they were used in the Flanders mud, and were criticised for failure under conditions for which they were totally unsuited. Later experience showed that the best results were obtained from tanks when co-operation was developed between all arms. Teamwork was perfected. Each arm had a definite share of the work to do and did it. Tactical schools were opened where the use of tanks in conjunction with other arms could be studied. All offensives were rehearsed, and many of the early failures which resulted from imperfect or loosely planned actions were corrected.

When tanks first appeared many officers of the line were skeptical. As yet they could praise nothing but the old standbys—infantry, cavalry and artillery. This prejudice operated in many cases to prevent the fullest co-operation between tanks and other arms.

After the first use of tanks the enemy constructed obstacles on the roads, but since tanks could cross the field as well, these were of little use. Armor-piercing bullets, hand grenades in bundles, and long-range artillery fire were tried. These had little effect against the heavier armor used. A special 13-millimeter anti-tank rifle was developed and issued to the troops in July. This rifle had little effect on tanks, but great effect on the enemy soldier who fired it. The recoil was so great that it is said a soldier never fired more than one shot. Field guns were told off to fire on tanks. These were combated by smoke barrage, airplane co-operation, and better manoeuvring. Anti-tank mines were laid everywhere, and although successful in many cases, means were found of overcoming them. Areas were flooded with water and lines of resistance established behind canals and other bodies of water. Methods of crossing canals were perfected, so that very little was gained. The increased mobility of later tanks and a better understanding of their use kept them far ahead of anti-tank measures.

It is interesting to note that the enemy displayed no initiative in the development of tanks. Although a Tank Corps had been organized and tanks built, they played an unimportant part in the enemy's attacks. The German Minister of War in response to criticism for the inactivity of German tanks explained this by saying that tanks were very difficult to develop and produce. The German tanks which have been captured compare very unfavorably with allied machines. They were slow, stuck easily, and experienced constant mechanical troubles.

Here is what is said in an article in the Neue Freie Presse, a long article, of which only a small part is quoted:

"Does the appearance of the tank constitute a complete change of tactics? Tactics is the art of fighting. It lays down the general principles governing the use of the primary arms with due regard to the characteristics of each and with a view to obtaining close co-operation among the various arms. Since the war of position made its appearance, the one and only aim of tactics has been the 'break-through.' This is at present the alpha and omega of its teachings. A new weapon for 'break-through' has arrived, viz., the tank. An English invention, the tank first appeared on a large scale at Cambrai. The successes which the Allies have gained since do not rest on any superior strategy on the part of Foch or on superiority of numbers. The real reason has been the massed use of tanks. The New Statesman said that the Franco-British victory on Aug. 8 and the French victory on the 10th were undoubtedly the most successful offensive operations on the western front. They were obtained by the oldest strategic methods and the improved use of an improved tank. * * * Enough has been said to prove that the tank is of all arms the most suitable for obtaining a 'break-through.'"

This extract shows the serious consideration that was being given to tanks and tactics by the German command.

Yet present developments in mechanical warfare have barely scratched the skin of possibilities. Money must be spent on design, inventive genius encouraged, initiative developed.

Why was Germany successful in the early days of the war? Because of the more near approach to perfection of her weapons. There is reason to believe that mechanics will still further revolutionize the science of warfare. Millions of men in the field, men to train, clothe, feed, transport, and care for, may soon be a memory of yesterday. In their place will come new machines of war mechanically operated.

The army of the future will not be measured in terms of men, but in terms of mechanical improvements over men.



British Official

Tank Stuck in the Mud of Old Abandoned Trench Running Along the Fampoux Road.



British Tank Abandoned to Its Fate in the Swampy Ground on the Cambrai Front. British Official

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The Great American

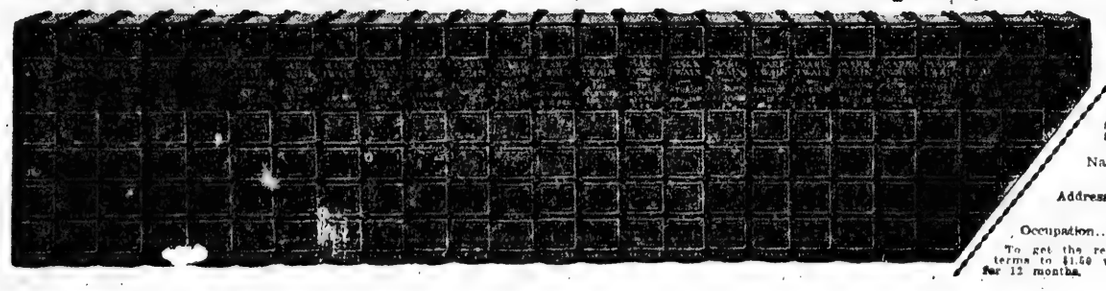
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The New York Times
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Section 8

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, APRIL 13, 1919 SIXTEEN PAGES

NOVELS BY JOSEPH CONRAD AND IBANEZ

"Blood and Sand" a Dramatic Story of Spain's National Sport---"The Arrow of Gold" a Typical Conrad Study---Latest Works of Fiction

BLOOD AND SAND. By Vicente Blasco Ibanez. E.-P. Dutton & Co. $1.90 net.

As the novels of Vicente Blasco Ibanez come one by one from the press, it is as if a panorama of contemporary Spain were passing before our eyes. "The Cabin" showed us something of the rural districts; "The Shadow of the Cathedral" the great ecclesiastical structure; "The Dead Command" brought into sharp contrast the decayed splendor of a once great family and the life of the peasantry; and now in "Blood and Sand" we have a picture, vivid, colorful, and dramatic, of the national sport of Spain—the bullfight. With a renowned torero for its leading character, the book deals with every phase of its subject, from the breeding of the bulls and the early training of the matador, to the horrible and bloody scenes enacted behind the arena, out of sight of the spectators. And the book closes with the cry of the mob after the accident, demanding that the "corrida"—the bullfight—go on. "It was the roaring of the wild beast, the true and only one."

The career of Juan Gallardo, the hero and central figure of the novel, is traced from the time when, as a ragged, half-starved boy, the only son of a poverty-stricken widow, taken from school at the age of 12 and apprenticed to a shoemaker, he kept running away from his master's shop to hang about the slaughter house and "throw a cloak" before the oxen. Neither tears nor scoldings nor beatings had any effect upon him. Soon he was tramping off to the "corridas" and "capeas" held in distant villages. After a while he found a patron, and presently appeared in the circus of the Plaza de Seville at a baiting of young bulls. There his success was so great that the crowd carried him home upon their shoulders, and from that moment wealth and notoriety poured in upon him. When the book opens he is a popular matador, and the description of his admirers and followers and sycophants, of his generosity and extravagance, his vanity and his qualms, and the adulation he receives from high and low, rich and poor, is exceedingly interesting. We see him start off for the circus in his magnificent, gold-embroidered clothes, amid the acclamations of the crowd, watch him kill in the arena, and go with him to the house he has built in the suburb de la Feria, where he lives with his mother and his childless wife Carmen. Besides his home in the suburbs, he owns a country estate of many acres. He is the companion—treated with a half condescending familiarity, it is true, but still the companion—of the grandees who are patrons and connoisseurs of the national sport. He is photographed and paragraphed, a celebrity who has but to ask and have—while his day lasts.

For to him, as to so many of his profession, the night comes quickly. Rolled and tossed and crushed and very nearly killed by one of the bulls, he finds upon his return to the arena that though he has regained his strength he has lost his nerve. Always he has been renowned for his reckless daring, and at the first sign of prudent withdrawal on his part the mob turns against him, pelting and insulting the man they had once acclaimed. Gallardo strives to win back their favor and succeeds. But he buys success at the price of his life. Pale and livid, he is carried out of the arena to the infirmary, and there he dies. But all the bulls have not been killed when word of his death comes to the crowd, and they do not intend to lose any of their amusement because of the death of their one-time favorite. This final scene is utterly horrible, with that enormous weight and force of horror which Ibanez is so entirely a master. He spares the reader nothing; behind the scenes Carmen sees the horses, dead and hideously mutilated, and hears the screams of the injured picador; in the arena is the bull, baited with fire, driven mad by torture, and the man, struggling against his nervousness, determined, whatever may happen, "not to spend the rest of his life as a laughing-stock for the public." There is no word of denunciation; the description itself is denunciation enough.

The immense hold which this "sport" has upon the national life of Spain is vividly shown thrpughout the changeful, colorful scenes of the book. For, as is always the case with Ibanez's novels, the tale is possessed of an extraordinarily rich background. Perhaps one of its most interesting descriptions is that of the parish processions on Holy Thursday, when each parish sent forth a procession with "pasos"—platforms on which were carried magnificently dressed figures carved from wood. Round and about through the streets they go, an "endless passing of Virgins of bewildering magnificence. * * * of Redeemers with gold crowns and tunics of brocade, a whole world of absurd images in theatrical splendor," escorted by brotherhoods who jostle and squabble and drink until the night ends in one great orgy of drunkenness. Contrasted with this festival are rural scenes, the care of the herds, the depredations of the bandit, "El Plumitas," who, like Robin Hood, stole from the rich and gave to the poor, and whose own account of his history and adventures is itself a clear and interesting exposition of certain phases of Spanish life. He is one of the three or four outstanding minor characters; among the others, the banderillo, nicknamed "El Nacional" on account of his political opinions, is perhaps the most interesting. Himself totally illiterate, he was convinced that lack of education was the cause of all the evils of Spain, and he stated his theories in season and out. Gallardo's brother-in-law, the saddler, is an admirably drawn figure, a comic and universal type of selfishness, toadyism, and greed.

Women do not as a rule play very important parts in Ibanez's novels, but in this book he presents a very striking one—Doña Sol, the great lady. Beautiful, capricious, danger loving, craving novelty and adventure and caring little where she finds them, yet always the aristocrat, Doña Sol is a brilliantly drawn figure. She becomes the matador's mistress; but she never permits him to address her by the familiar "tu." She does as she pleases, amuses herself as she pleases, whether it be with a torero or a King.

The story moves more swiftly than do the majority of Ibanez's narratives, and there are scarcely any of these wonderful historical and scenic descriptions in which "The Dead Command," for instance, is so rich. The book is indeed a passionate protest against a legalized and in a way nationalized form of cruelty. But it is more; for if the garb is Spanish the emotions it covers are by no means restricted to any one nation. Gallardo is an entirely real person, an essentially simple-natured, vain and kindly man who earns his living by risking his life. But his living and his renown alike depend upon the applause of the changeable, exacting mob, and it is his need of this applause which drives him to his death amid the "Blood and Sand" of the arena.

THE ARROW OF GOLD

THE ARROW OF GOLD. By Joseph Conrad. Doubleday, Page & Co.

To attempt to write about a Conrad novel is to be at once overwhelmed with an almost despairing sense of inadequacy. How is it possible to convey any just idea of that which can be ex-

(Continued on Following Page)

RUDYARD KIPLING, BARD OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

By BRANDER MATTHEWS

THE YEARS BETWEEN. By Rudyard Kipling. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1919.

The publication of a new volume of Rudyard Kipling's verse is the most important literary happening of this nineteenth year of this twentieth century. Although Kipling has won his widest popularity as a teller of tales, he is also a singer of songs treasured in the hearts of English-speaking men and women scattered on all the shores of all the seven seas. If he is not now to be hailed as the foremost of living poets, not only in his own tongue but also in any foreign language, who is there to challenge his right to this lofty position? There is today Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian, and there was yesterday Edmond Rostand, the Frenchman, and the rest is silence. D'Annunzio has risen recently to unexpected heights of patriotic exaltation, and his service to his own country is undeniable. But his poetry, taken as a whole, lacks the simplicity and the variety of Kipling's, and above all else it lacks the masculine sturdiness of the English lyrist. Rostand was taken from us all too soon; and yet we could hardly hope that if he had been spared longer he might have revealed new aspects of his indubitable but strictly limited genius. Nor can we overlook the fact that Rostand's overdecorated muse was a delicate frequenter of Parisian salons rather than a sure-footed and sturdy dweller on the twin peaks of Parnassus.

Kipling began to write verse as early as he wrote prose. He "lisped in numbers for the numbers came." His "School-Boy Lyrics" were composed in the years when he was growing from 14 to 17. When he prepared his works twenty years ago for the complete Outward Bound edition, he gathered into a single volume of "Early Verse" these "School-Boy Lyrics," the "Echoes" (written before he was 19) and the "Departmental Ditties," the earliest of the "Barrack-Room Ballads" and a selection from the varied poetry composed before he was 25. And to this he then (1899) prefixed a few lines in which he expressed his mature opinion of these juvenile effusions. These lines have attracted no attention; and yet they are highly characteristic of Kipling's detachment in the face of his own work, and also of his ingrained modesty in regard to his own achievements:

Lo! as a little child
Looks from its windows on a mighty town,
And sees the roofs as far as eye can reach,
But thinks not, knows not—nay, will not believe—
That there are Fathers, Mothers, Sisters, Homes
All like his own, a thousand homely talks,
Manners, and customs—so I saw the world
With millions of my brethren. Then I wrote;
And all my verse sprang fire-new from a brain
That loved it and believed it. But the world
Coldly, in silence, passed my numbers by.
Therefore I sang in fury! When the years
Brought with them coolness, all too late I found
There were ten thousand thousand thoughts like mine!

Douglas Jerrold once commiserated a young poet for having published a volume or two before he was old enough to have anything to say; "he took down the shutters before he had anything to put in the shop windows." Kipling's early verse reveals his precocious cleverness and his astonishing faculty of assimilation. As we turn its pages we can see him "playing the sedulous ape to many masters," (as Stevenson confessed that he had done)—masters of many diverse schools—Poe and Father Prout, Browning and Bret Harte, Tom Hood and Omar Khayyam, the "Bab Ballads" of W. S. Gilbert, the "Fly Leaves" of C. S. Calverley, and even the "Carols of Cockaigne" of the now-totally forgotten H. S. Leigh. By this imitation he learned how to be original; he absorbed the processes of his predecessors; and thus he acquired suppleness and certainty. The poet must be born, no doubt; but he has to be made, after he is born; and the making takes time and labor. The most brilliant of diamonds is brilliant only after it has been cut and polished with its own dust.

"Ave Imperatrix," (written when Kipling was scant seventeen on the occasion of an attempt on Queen Victoria's life,) is the most significant of these "School-Boy Lyrics," because we can see in it the handiwork of the poet who was to achieve the stern elevation of the "Recessional," as these two quatrains testify:

Such greeting as should come from those
Whose fathers faced the Sepoy hordes,
Or served you in the Russian snows,
And, dying, left their sons their swords.

Once more we greet you, though unseen
Our greeting is, and coming slow.
Trust us if need arise, O Queen;
We shall not tarry with the blow!

When Kipling left school he went back to India, where he had been born, and from the moment of his return he seems to have marveled at the wonder of his native land and to have felt its infinite pathos, openly expressed in "Christmas in India" and in the "Galley-Slave."

One result of his return to India was an increased intimacy with the British Army, and this supplied the motive and the material for the second group of "Barrack-Room Ballads," which was published in 1891 when Kipling was 26, and which contained the stark and grim "Danny Deever" and the lilting melody of "Mandalay," with its yearning refrain. A third group of these soldier songs was included in the "Seven Seas" of 1896. To the mere reader some of these "Barrack-Room Ballads" seem a little rough-and-ready, but their apparent harshness disappears when they are recited or sung, for they are then found to fall trippingly from the tongue, because—as Kipling once told me—they were all composed to tunes which were running in his head. The "Barrack-Room Ballads"—the three groups taken together—would have made a reputation for any other poet, but it may be that they have interfered with Kipling's, since their military brass-band music has drawn undue attention and repelled more delicate ears from appreciation of his subtler and loftier strains.

But the most delicate ear could not fail to find delight in the "Ballad of East and West," printed in the 1891 volume and fitly companioned by "McAndrew's Hymn" and by the "Mary Gloster" printed in the volume of 1896. Here, again, are three bold and masculine lyrics unapprochable in the works of any English poet since Tennyson and Browning passed their prime. Kipling is the master balladist of our time; he has recaptured the spirit of the old unknown bards who sang their stories into being; and he has made his profit out of all the later and more literary balladists, Macaulay and Longfellow and Tennyson. He has the singing simplicity, the straightforward directness of the folk-singers and also a dexterity of craftsmanship, a command of rhyme and rhythm unachieved by any of the more modern masters in whose footsteps he is following and by whose example he is stimulated. They are the work of a bard who has the swiftness of the primitive folk-singers, the psychologic curiosity of Browning, and the metrical accomplishment of Swinburne. They owe their rush and swing and fire, their forward-driving motion, partly to the fact that they were not put together on paper pen in hand;

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LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

pressed only in this strange, individual, and somewhat exotic writer's own incomparable style? One may easily enough epitomize the plot, the mere external events and situations—and perhaps in no other way would it be possible to give so inherently false an idea of the new book, "Arrow of Gold," as by a perfectly correct summary of the plot. For the "story," the direct actions of the people, the direct relation of the, so to speak, outward events, counts for so little, for so very, very little, in the marvelously subtle analysis of thought and feeling, the delineation of shades of emotion so delicately differentiated as to be all but untransferable into language. All but; for it is Joseph Conrad's triumph that he actually accomplishes this, the all but impossible. We see and recognize, and if we ourselves are possessed of certain capacities, perhaps even understand these lights and shades of character, these mergings of inclinations and inhibitions in people whom we feel to be "old souls"—if we may be permitted to use the phrase of the believers in reincarnation—men and women subtilised and in a sense at once refined and made more complicated by an infinite variety of experiences whose effects remain, even though the memory of them has long since departed.

And it is of the essence of the book's spiritual quality that in among these ultra-civilized, ultra-subtilised individuals, there should come one fresh and young and devoted, yet with a power of comprehension which did not indeed render him exactly clear-sighted, but most certainly saved him from moving as one totally blind. It is he himself who, writing to an old friend, tells the story of his one great adventure; the story of a year of his life and of the wonderful woman who wore "The Arrow of Gold" amid the high-boiled masses of her tawny hair. A very wonderful woman, indeed, this Doña Rita, Basque peasant by birth and ex-goatherd, with her naïvetés, and her wisdom, her generosity, her unflinching, unwavering, indestructible honesty, and her horribly false position. The period of the story is "about the middle years of the seventies, when Don Carlos de Bourbon * * * made his attempt for the throne of Spain." The scene is laid throughout in Marseilles, and the characters are all more or less connected with the Carlist party and with Carlist or Legitimist plots. Into one of these plots the narrator of the tale was presently drawn, he being the young man who was later much talked about as the courageous and mysterious "Monsieur George," and who throughout the book never appears under any other than this adopted name. One night during the end of the carnival he encountered in a café—by accident as he then supposed—a certain Mr. Mills, an Englishman, whom he had already met in a Carlist house, and a man of "massive tranquillity." Mr. Mills presently introduced him to Captain Blunt, that elegant person of perfections strangely touched with imperfection, with his two striking declarations—the first, "I live by my sword"; the second, the description of himself, "Americain catholique et gentilhomme." It was these two who between them really created that new and useful person, "Monsieur George," and it was through them that he heard the history of Doña Rita, "the heiress of Henry Allègre." He had brought her, little more than a child, from her Basque hills, and until his death she had seen the world "only from the saddle" of the thoroughbred on which she used to ride of a morning in the Bois, side by side with Allègre. But when that great and powerful artist, whose impudence "surpassed the impudence of Kings, millionaires, or tramps by many degrees," actually died, leaving her his wealth, his houses, and his famous collections, Doña Rita had to dismount into the world of men of which she really knew so very little, while of the world of women she knew nothing at all. She is indeed an amazing creature, one who was truly said to have in her "something of the women of all time." The effect of this splendidly, even magnificently bizarre, yet extraordinarily childlike being on an impressionable young man was of course remarkable; she does indeed dominate the book, intriguing the reader's imagination as she did that of "Monsieur George," puzzling the reader as she puzzled her lover.

Yet she is only the central, not the sole notable figure in a wonderful group, whose collective impression is that of some strange, splendid, barbaric, yet most delicately and finely wrought example of the jeweler's art. Rita is the central stone; a prismatic gem, unique, flashing with multitudinous lights, giving forth a compelling radiance. Close to her, in dark and sinister contrast, is the truly appalling figure of Therese, her sister, the creature of an infinite self-righteousness and no less infinite greed, who throughout the book lurks about like an embodiment of some lurking, incomprehended yet unavoidable horror. And then there is the other woman, the woman so different from Therese, yet in her own way scarcely less terrible—the American aristocrat, Mrs. Blunt. An old woman who "lived by her wits," about whose "ambiguous personality there was an exquisitely perfect finish." Mrs. Blunt is indeed a brilliant of the purest water, perfectly cut and polished, and set in her place by a master hand. Though in person she appears on the scene but twice or thrice, we know her perfectly; know, too, that effect as of something sinister underlying her gracious manner. About her, as about Therese, there is a quality which makes one's flesh creep. No one of the men has precisely this same power; not the elegant Captain Blunt, with the flashing smile disclosing the white lines of his gleaming teeth; not Mills of the imposing tranquillity and perfect understanding, not quite ruthless in action, betraying an instant of indecision if not of regret; not even Don Rafael, with his spirit of an inquisitor; not the grotesque Ortega, victim of dark and dreadful passions, which torment him unceasingly, so that to look into his eyes was to see "the man's very soul writhing in his body like an impaled worm." Ortega it was who brought about the climax, whose presence in the house of the street of Cadulis was the final touch which caused the events of that emotion-crammed night, when it seemed as though the only possible solution of the problem was to be found in—murder.

And yet, absolutely real as these people are, they one and all contrive somehow to give the effect of belonging to some other world than this. And the places—the house of the black and white hall which Therese claimed as her own in a still fury of covetousness, the great room with the Pompeiian decorations, where Rita sat wound about with her embroidered blue robe, a figure motionless and remote as any idol—all are real, all exist, yet all possess that same scarcely definable characteristic of strangeness, of other-worldliness. Although entirely different in plot and setting, in characters and in situations, this novel is perhaps more nearly related to "Under Western Eyes" than to any other of Conrad's books. It is tense, dramatic, vibrant with the thrill of a great passion, tantalisingly baffling at times, always interesting. And it is written in that intensely individual, flexible style which renders this man of Polish birth one of the most distinguished among the living writers of English.

JUDITH OF BLUE LAKE

JUDITH OF BLUE LAKE RANCH. By Jackson Gregory. Illustrated by W. Herbert Dunton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THIS story would make a rattling good Bronco Biffy movie, only in this case the hero's name is Bud. There are hold-up men and everything, to say nothing of fist fights and gun fights, abductors and wild women: Mad Ruth and Judith Sanford, the heroine. Judith is left one-third owner of Blue Lake Ranch on the death of her father and, being an enterprising young woman, she mortgages her share to buy out one of the other two owners. The remaining owner is Pollock Hampton, who does not really count in the brain line, although he is a good enough sort in his way. And so Judith has a clear field to try out her ideas on running a ranch. Like the efficient young woman she is, she demands that the manager, Bayne Trevors, send her reports of what is going on at the ranch. The reports are far from satisfactory, and Judith resolves to investigate.

Once she has arrived at Blue Lake, it does not take her long to size up the situation and prove that Trevor, is a scoundrel of the deepest and most dangerous dye. The way in which she orders him off the place would put the toughest of Bowery maidens to shame. In fact, the conversation of Katharine in the "Taming of the Shrew" was small talk compared with Judith's mode of verbal attack. Trevors objects to leaving his position, and Judith has to shoot him in both arms before he is convinced that she does not want him around. But Trevors is an ungrateful brute, and instead of being thankful that she shot him in the arms rather than some other place, he threatens to be revenged upon her. Having rid herself of Trevors for the time being, Judith turns to the rest of the men and tells them that she is going to be manager hereafter, and that they can either "put up" or "shut up." So many of the men rebel against petticoat rule that Judith is left rather short-handed. Therefore Bud Lee, the foreman, agrees to remain a week and help her get things running smoothly, meanwhile giving her time to secure a man in his place. But he is still there at the end

(Continued on Page 200)

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

J. N. H.—Will you kindly tell me where I may find the quotation:

I climbed the dark brow of the mighty Helvellyn.

The line quoted by our correspondent is the opening line of Sir Walter Scott's poem "Helvellyn."

This poem, which is to be found in any collection of Scott's verse, is based on the story of a talented young man who in the Spring of 1805 lost his way while climbing the mountain Helvellyn. He perished from hunger and exposure, and his body was not discovered until three months after his disappearance, when it was found guarded by a faithful terrier, his constant attendant during frequent rambles through the wilds of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

General Maude's Campaign

M. R. H.—Will you kindly print the poem which appeared in The Current History Magazine in July, 1917, referring to the English campaign in the East under General Maude of the British Army?

The poem, which appeared anonymously, is as follows:

COME INTO THE GARDEN, (OF EDEN,) MAUDE.

Come into the garden, Maude,
For the black-browed Turk hath flown;
Come into the garden, Maude,
For the fall of Kut atone;
And the "Woodbine" spices are wafted abroad
And the bluff of the Hun is blown,
For the screen of darkness moves,
And your star of Glory's high,
Beginning to glow in the light we love,
In the light of victory.
To shine in the folds of the Flag we love,
To fight for till we die.

APPEALS TO READERS

CHARLES R. SKINNER.—I would like to find the complete poem, and the author, from which the following lines are quoted:

I think of Death as some delightful journey,
Which I shall take when all my tasks are done.
* * * * * * *
Though life has given me a heaping measure
Of all best gifts, and many a cup of pleasure,
Still better things await me further on.

N. W. A.—Once upon a time some famous author wrote a few choice lines that read about as follows:

It ain't the 'eavy 'unting that 'urts the 'orses—it's the 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer of the 'ard 'ighway.

Can some reader tell us the source of this quotation, and correct us if it is quoted incorrectly above?

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ANSWERS FROM READERS

BURTON DONNEL HUGHES.—In answer to Joseph Tracy's inquiry in The Book Review of March 9 concerning the oration of Robert G. Ingersoll which contains the line:

And will there some time be another world?

would say that on March 27, 1899, in this city, Colonel Ingersoll uttered a tribute at the bier of his friend Isaac H. Bailey, the closing lines of which were:

And will there, some time, be another world? We have our dream. The idea of immortality, that like a sea has ebbed and flowed in the human heart, beating with its countless waves against the sands and rocks of time and fate, was not born of any creed, nor of any book, nor of any religion. It was born of human affection, and it will continue to ebb and flow beneath the mists and clouds of doubt and darkness, as long as love kisses the lips of death. We have our dream.

Answers to this appeal were also received from W. M. Probasco, New York, and R. G. Paterson, Montreal, Canada.

"Fox and the Owl"

HAROLD RANDOLPH.—I noticed in The Book Review of Dec. 29 an inquiry by V. M. Turner as to the "Fox and the Owl." This was written by my father, the late Innes Randolph, some time in the late '60s for my brother and myself, while we were all living in Richmond, Va. It was published about that time with illustrations by William Shepherd of Richmond, but having fallen out of print it was pirated and brought out again in New York by McLoughlin, about 1883. If Mr. Turner is still much interested in the old poem I would be glad to give him a typewritten copy.

"Barnacles"

M. LAWSON.—In answer to an inquiry in The Book Review of Jan. 12 as to the authorship and correct version of a poem quoted, I sent a copy of the verses, desired, which is called "Barnacles," and was written by Sidney Lanier. The poem follows:

My soul is sailing through the sea,
But the Past is heavy and hindereth me
The Past hath crusted cumbrous shells
That hold the flesh of cold sea-wells
About my soul.
The huge waves wash, the high waves roll,
Each barnacle clingeth and worketh dole
And hindereth me from sailing!

Old Past, let go, and drop I' the sea,
Till fathomless waters cover thee!
For I am living, but thou art dead;
Thou drawest back, I strive ahead
The day to find.
Thy shells unbind! Night comes behind,
I needs must hurry with the wind,
And trim me best for sailing.

House of Dreams

JOHN L. FOLEY.—The poem, "House of Dreams," asked for by J. F. Dawson in This Book Review of Jan. 19, is likely "A House of Dreams," by Thomas S. Jones, Jr., which is printed in his volume, "The Rose-Jar," published by Thomas Bird Mosher; or Mr. Dawson may have in mind the lines of Edward MacDowell, the American composer:

A house of Dreams untold
That looks out over the whispering tree-tops
And faces the setting sun.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

PLANS are being made for the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Walt Whitman, which will occur on May 31. The meetings will probably be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences, since Whitman lived in Brooklyn for many years and was for a time one of the editors of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. The Eagle will issue a special Whitman number and will be represented at the commemorative meetings which the institute will hold. Among those who have been invited to attend the celebration, or to send addresses and messages if they cannot attend, are, from Britain, Kipling, Galsworthy, Shaw, Wells, Masefield, Arnold Bennett, Alfred Noyes, and George Butler Yeats, and among Americans, Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard and Horace Traubel, both of whom have written biographies of Whitman; Barret Wendel, Amy Lowell, Brand Whitlock, William Lyon Phelps, Edwin Arlington Robinson, and Louis Untermeyer. The institute will conduct a pilgrimage, as part of the celebration, to Whitman's birthplace at West Hills, L. I.

The collection of short stories by V. Blasco Ibanez under the title of the novelette, "Luna Benamor," which opens the volume that will be published at the end of this week by John W. Luce & Co., will present the famous author of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" to American readers in a different mood. The novelette is a love story, the first of that type of fiction by the Spanish author to be translated into English, and has for its setting the cosmopolitan city of Gibraltar and for its two chief characters a young Spanish diplomat and a Jewish girl. Included in the volume are Ibanez's six Valencian Tales which first attracted the attention of his fellow-countrymen to his literary genius. His radical republicanism had already landed him in jail a score or more of times, and some of his experiences in durance gave him the material for one of these short stories. When he wrote them he was living safely in Paris, which has afforded him frequent sanctuary from the pursuit of the monarchical authorities of his own country.

A new novel by H. G. Wells, to be called "The Undying Fire," is promised for publication on May 22 by the Macmillan Company.

A Maurice Low's "Woodrow Wilson: An Interpretation" has reached its third edition in this country and is to be published in England by T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.

The American Sunday School Union is offering a prize of $1,000 for the best manuscript to be submitted to it on the subject, "Christianity and Modern Industry," and dealing with the application of Christian principles to the relations of employer, employe, and consumer, with especial reference to actual achievements. The union is also offering another prize of $1,000 in two parts, one of $600 and the other of $400, for the best manuscript to be submitted to it on "Everyday Heroism," presenting the challenge to the heroic to be found in the common tasks of life. The manuscripts should contain from 40,000 to 70,000 words each, and must be submitted to the judges by the 1st of next December.

A novel whose aim is to make fun of the efficiency system, in which Americans put so much faith, and to ridicule also our professional doers of good and our admiration of business success, is promised for early publication by the Century Company. It is by Felix Grendon and will have the title, "Nixola of Wall Street."

The Beacon Press of Boston is publishing in neat pamphlet form an address made on Britain's Day by Paul Revere Frothingham, minister of the Arlington Street Church of that city, on "Our Debt to Great Britain," in which he discusses the various ways, material and spiritual, whereby the people of the United States are indebted to the British nation for what its Government and people have undertaken, achieved, and sacrificed in the war.

"The Fine Art of Photography," by Paul L. Anderson, which the Lippincotts will publish this week, will deal with photography in all its phases and treat its methods and results from the point of view of fine art.

The Macmillans will have ready next week Harry Best's exhaustive account of "The Blind: Their Condition and the Work Being Done for Them in the United States" which not only deals with all phases of what is being done for the blind but stresses the possibility of preventing blindness.

B. W. Huebsch announces the third edition of "Wisconsin Plays," a collection of dramas for amateur production written by Zona Gale, William Ellery Leonard, and Thomas H. Dickinson.

The American Booksellers' Association will meet in its twentieth annual convention in Boston on May 13, 14, and 15.

RUDYARD KIPLING, BARD OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

(Continued from Page 195)

what may and at whatever cost to himself. He is ever echoing the message of the great Admiral: "England expects every man to do his duty."

Many of the poems in "The Years Between" are dated and to a few a note is prefixed explaining the occasion of their composition. "The Rowers," which opens the volume, was Kipling's bitter protest against the use of the British fleet in 1902 for a naval demonstration against Venezuela in alliance with Germany, in spite of the German abuse of England during the Boer war:

'Neath all the flags of all mankind
That rise upon the seas,
Was there no other fleet to find
That you strike hand with these?

Of evil times that men can choose
On evil fate to fall,
What brooding Judgment let you loose
To pick the worst of all?

In sight of peace—from the Narrow Seas
O'er half the world to run—
With a cheated crew, to league anew
With the Goth and the shameless Hun!

"The shameless Hun!"—and this was written a dozen years before the violation of Belgium. And it was twelve months before the first British soldiers set foot on the soil of the Continent that Kipling celebrated "France," the long and deadly rivalry with England in the past and the enduring alliance in the present.

Yoked in knowledge and remorse, now we come to rest,
Laughing at old villainies that Time has turned to jest;
Pardoning old necessities no pardon can efface—
That undying sin we shared in Rouen market-place.

* * * * * * *

Broke to every known mischance, lifted over all,
By the light sane joy of life, the buckler of the Gaul;
Furious in luxury, merciless in toil,
Terrible with strength renewed from a tireless soil;
Strictest judge of her own work, gentlest of man's mind,
First to face the Truth and last to leave old Truths behind—
France, beloved of every soul that loves and serves its kind!

Could the virtue of France and the affection she inspires be better characterized than in those two lines?

First to face the Truth and last to leave
old Truths behind—
France, beloved of every soul that
loves and serves its kind!

There is vigor in this couplet and veracity; there is the exact noun and the inevitable adjective; there is simplicity and directness. Equally simple and direct is the final stanza of "For all we have and are," written in 1914, after England had awakened to the fact that she was fighting for her life with her back to the wall:

No easy hope or lies
Shall bring us to our goal,
But iron sacrifice
Of body, will, and soul.
There is but one task for all—
One life for each to give.
Who stands if Freedom fall?
Who dies if England live?

And what could be more cameolike than this clear-cut profile of Lord Roberts, dying just as all that he had foretold was about to come to pass?

Clean, simple, valiant, well-beloved,
Flawless in faith and fame,
Whom neither ease nor honors moved
An hair's-breadth from his aim.
Never again the war-wise face,
The weighed and urgent word
That pleaded in the market-place—
Pleaded and was not heard!
Yet from his life a new life springs
Through all the hosts to come,
And Glory is the last of things
That follow this man home.

The one new departure in "The Years Between" is to be seen in a group of some thirty "Epitaphs," ranging in length from a distich to a dozen lines and recalling the inscriptions collected for us in what we know as the Greek Anthology. They are of varying value; some of them achieve pithy compactness more triumphantly than others. Their quality can be judged best by a quotation or two:

A SERVANT.

We were together since the war began.
He was my servant—and the better man.

A SON.

My son was killed while laughing at some jest. I would I knew
What it was, and it might serve me in a time when jests are few.

SHOCK.

My name, my speech, myself I had forgot.
My wife and children came—I knew them not.
I died. My Mother followed. At her call
And on her bosom I remembered all.

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The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

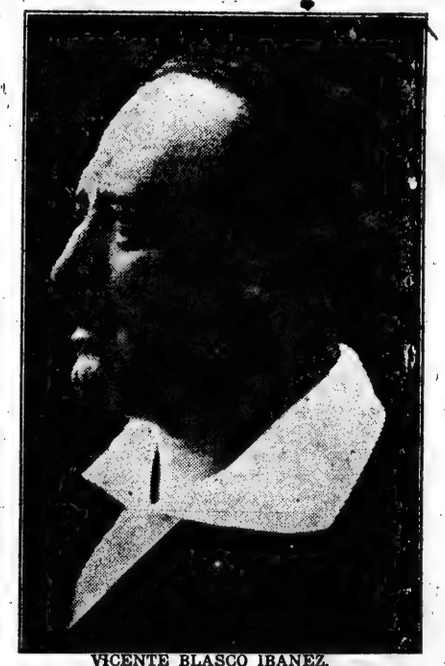
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The New York Times
Review of Books
Literary Section
Of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, APRIL 13, 1919.

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AN AUTHOR'S AUTHOR

It would be interesting to know just how many people read HENRY JAMES. Is he attaining a degree of recognition posthumously that was not his during his lifetime? Until now, certainly, his work—especially his later work—more, perhaps, than that of any equally great writer, has suffered under the imputation of being caviare to the general, and its appeal has thus been restricted almost entirely to what, for want of a more accurate designation, might be called the literary person. Whatever else he may be, or whatever else he may become in the manifold changes that the future will doubtless bring about in the popular taste regarding books, HENRY JAMES is now, certainly, and has been for years, more than any other American writer, "the author's author." The admiration for his art of such leaders in the world of fiction as Mrs. ATHERTON, Mrs. WHARTON, Mr. HOWELLS, is well known—and from Mr. HOWELLS there has just come a new tribute of praise that might well be taken as a challenge to the intelligence of those who do not quite accept his superlative estimate of Mr. JAMES's work. The occasion for this tribute is to be found in a new edition of "Daisy Miller" that has just been published in the Modern Library, (Boni & Liveright,) and to which Mr. HOWELLS contributes an introduction, in which he declares that "it is not yet known to the ignorant masses of educated people that Mr. JAMES is one of the greatest masters of fiction who has ever lived." Mr. HOWELLS is, of course, aware that this opinion will not meet with general acquiescence, or even with the approval of the critical few, and he hastens to tell us just why it is that Mr. JAMES has had heretofore so limited an audience of admirers:

> It is because he has worked in a fashion of his own, in regions of inquiry not traversed by the herd of adventurers, and dealt with material not exploited before, that he is still to the critical Jews a stumbling block and to the critical Greeks foolish. But time will inevitably care for this unrivaled artist, or this unique psychologist who deals artistwise with his knowledge of human nature; and he will yet take that eminent place for which he has no rival.

WHETHER or not one can follow quite to the limit of Mr. HOWELLS's enthusiastic appreciation of Mr. JAMES, there is no doubt that the critical consideration upon which his estimate is based has the rare virtue of reasonableness to recommend it. If Mr. JAMES's novels possess one excellence above any other it is to be found in just that quality due to the fact that their author was an "unrivaled artist, or this unique psychologist who deals artistwise with his knowledge of human nature." Perhaps the explanation of his greatness is also the explanation of his comparative lack of popularity with the rank and file of fiction readers. The preponderance of the artist in the typical James novel does not recommend the latter to the non-literary devourer of fiction, while it is probably this very quality that makes of such books as "The Golden Bowl" a perpetual delight, a revelation to readers who are themselves makers of literature. But of all Mr. JAMES's wonderful books, "Daisy Miller" is perhaps the nearest to being the one novel—or more properly long short-story—in admiration of which the ubiquitous general reader and the confirmed literary artist may find themselves on common ground. It is a delightful story, unvexed by the mannerisms and obscurities that crop out so abundantly in Mr. JAMES's later work. Perhaps for this very reason it will not prove so acceptable as it otherwise might be to your true uncompromising Jamesian. But it is a story in which the real, vital HENRY JAMES makes himself felt in some of the best of his qualities—the JAMES who tells an inimitable story, who is able to picture a delightful mingling of European and American character and mode of living, and who "in his appreciation of women," as Mr. HOWELLS declares, is approached by no other novelist. "Take all the other men that have written novels in English," says Mr. HOWELLS, "and match their women with his, and they seem not to have written of women at all. A few women may vie with him in the portrayal of a few figures; JANE AUSTEN may, and FANNY BURNEY, and Miss EDGEWORTH, and GEORGE ELIOT, and the BRONTES, and Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD; but their heroines are as much outnumbered by his as the novelists are in every other way surpassed." This is, indeed, the highest of praise, and if any of Mr. JAMES's novels is worthy of it "Daisy Miller" is. And in the possession of this and many other delightful qualities this favorite story by HENRY JAMES seems an exceptionally appropriate one to put in the Modern Library.

TWO other books that will be cordially welcomed in this excellent series, and that make their appearance at the same time with "Daisy Miller," are OSCAR WILDE's "Fairy Tales and Poems in Prose," and FRANK NORRIS's "McTeague." For his consummate artistry many will claim for OSCAR WILDE the praise bestowed by Mr. HOWELLS on HENRY JAMES. In nothing that he wrote, moreover, does he show a finer, more exalted mood, a more delicate fancy exquisitely expressed than in his fairy stories. Such a tale, for instance, as "The Young King," occupies much the same relative position in this kind of prose narrative as one of the plays of SHAKESPEARE does to dramatic literature. It is a pity that such gemlike stories as these—obscured, probably, by WILDE's more ambitious work in other fields of literature—are not more widely known. Perhaps the real reason is that they have been published heretofore in editions much too costly to meet the popular demand—a fault happily remedied by their appearance in the Modern Library. "McTeague," also, is not now easily procurable, and it is undoubtedly a book that novel readers of this generation will do well to study, if for no other reason than to own a familiarity with an American writer whose literary aims were of the highest, and who, in a lamentably brief career, gave the impress of his genius to books that we are reluctant to leave out of our book shelves. "McTeague" is not exactly pleasant reading, indeed. It has the fault of dealing with characters for whom the reader can feel very little, if any, sympathy. In this respect it is not so big or enjoyable a book as either "The Pit" or "The Octopus." But it is steeped in NORRIS's realism, and, as an excellent example of his art, forms a suitable addition to this collection of books.

Corn from Olde Fieldes

An anthology of English poems from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century is presented by Eleanor M. Brougham in "Corn from Olde Fieldes." It contains verse composed by somewhat obscure writers, which the compiler thinks is deserving of publication both for its antiquarian interest and its high literary merit. Some of the poems contained in the anthology have had reprintings in books that are now rare, but many of them have never before been reprinted. (John Lane Company. $1.50.)

LATEST BOOKS

History and Biography

PORTRAITS OF THE FOUNDERS. By Charles Knowles Bolton. 8vo. The Boston Athenæum. Two volumes.
Illustrated biographical sketches of persons born abroad who came to the colonies in North America before the year 1761.

THE MASTERY OF THE FAR EAST. By Arthur Judson Brown. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.
The story of Korea and Japan's rise to supremacy in the Orient.

THE NEW EASTERN EUROPE. By Ralph Butler. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.
Describes political conditions in five different nations during the last few decades, namely, Finland, the Baltic Provinces, Poland, Lithuania, and Ukrainia.

PRESIDENT WILSON. By Daniel Halévy. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50.
A biographical and critical study, for the most part of the President's foreign policy. The book gives a French view of Mr. Wilson, and has been translated by Hugh Stokes.

HAROLD TENNYSON, R. N. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.
Story of a young soldier, told by a friend.

BOLSHEVISM. By John Spargo. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Outlines the origin, history, and aims of Bolshevism, together with a statement of the program and policies followed by the Russian Bolsheviki.

Poetry and Drama

OXFORD POETRY, 1918. By various authors. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.
An annual collection of short poems.

DRAMATIC TECHNIQUE. By George Pierce Baker. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3.75.
A book on the acting drama, giving the actual practices of the dramatists of the past. The author is Professor of Dramatic Literature in Harvard University.

VICTORY! By William Stanley Braithwaite. 8vo. Boston: Small-Maynard Company.
An anthology on the war from the work of thirty-eight American poets, with an introduction by Colonel Roosevelt.

CANTEEN CLASSICS. By Alfred Rayers. 12mo. Boston: The Poet Lore Company.
Humorous war verse.

THE AVENUE OF THE ALLIES AND VICTORY. By Alfred Noyes. 8vo. New York: The Book Committee of the Art War Relief.
Contains two war poems by Alfred Noyes, with a foreword by William H. Taft.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY. By Charles V. E. Roberts. 12mo. New York: The Torch Press. $1.50.
An epic drama of the war in nine scenes, written in prose verse.

WHEELS A THIRD CYCLE. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.
Collection of short poems by various authors.

War Books

PRISONER OF THE U-90. By Edgcar Victor Isaacs. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.
First-hand account of life aboard a German submarine by an officer of the United States Navy who was taken prisoner during the war.

LA FRANCE HEROIQUE. By Frederick Hay Osgood. 12mo. New York: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.
A report intended to give to American pupils a clearer realization of the undying spirit of heroism and self-sacrifice that animated the people of France during the recent war.

Essays

KEEP OFF THE GRASS. By George Allan England. 12mo. Boston: The Small-Maynard Company.
Humorous illustrated essays on timely themes.

PERSONALITY. By Harry Collins Spillman. 12mo. New York: The Gregg Publishing Company. $1.50.
Studies in personal development. The volume is made up of a series of essays based on addresses delivered by the author before the New York high schools, under the auspices of the New York Board of Education and the Chamber of Commerce.

THE IDEA OF PUBLIC RIGHT. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.
Contains the first four prize essays in each of the three divisions of The Nation Essay Competition. There is an introduction by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith.

Fiction

RUTH OF THE U. S. A. By Edwin Balmer. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
An adventure story of the war.

MISS MAITLAND, PRIVATE SECRETARY. By Geraldine Bonner. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
Story of contemporary life.

HIS FRIEND, MISS McFARLAND. By Kate Langley Bosher. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
A story of a young mountain boy and a society girl.

JUNGLE TALES OF TARZAN. By Edgar Rice Burroughs. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.40.
A series of adventure stories, continuing the author's "Tarzan."

CRATER'S GOLD. By Philip Curtiss. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.
Story of contemporary life, the scenes of which are laid in New England.

A KNIGHT OF TODAY. By Elise Howard-Smith. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $1.40.
A story of contemporary life, in which the principal characters are "the girl who knew too little, the man who knew too much, the one who stood between; two maids and a man."

CAMION CARTOONS. By Kirkland H. Day. 12mo. Boston: Marshall Jones & Co. $1.
Humorous letters and illustrations having to do with the war.

DADDY PAT OF THE MARINES. By Lieut. Col. Frank E. Evans. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.
A father's humorous letters and illustrations sent from France to his son.

JUDITH OF BLUE LAKE RANCH. By Jackson Gregory. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
Story of Western life.

BLOOD AND SAND. (Sangre y Arena.) By Vicente Blasco Ibanez. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.90.
A translation from the Spanish by Mrs. W. A. Gillespie, with an introduction by Isaac Goldberg. The novel has for its theme the bullring in Spain.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS IN AMERICA. By Stephen Leacock. 12mo. New York: John Lane Company. $1.25.
Humorous sketches and stories connected with the war.

KIM. By Major Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.
A story of the backwoods dog.

THE EYES OF THE BLIND. By Arthur Somers Roche. 12mo. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.
Story of mystery and adventure in wartime.

THE THIRD BOOK OF ARTEMAS. 12mo. London: W. Westall & Co.
A satire "on men and the things that men did do in the times of war and peace."

Politics, Socialism, and Economics

EXPERTS IN CITY GOVERNMENT. By Edward A. Fitzpatrick. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.25.
Takes up the problem of how to meet the increasing strain upon the machinery of municipal government due to the rapid growth and size of the cities in this country.

COAL TAR. By A. R. Warns. 12mo. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons.
Describes some of its products.

THE UNITY OF THE ORGANISM. By William Emerson Ritter. 8vo. Boston: Richard Badger. $5.
A biological study. The author is Director

(Continued on Page 194)

SPRING NUMBER

The New York Times Book Review

ONE of the features of the Spring Number of The New York Times Review of Books, next Sunday, April 20, will be an annotated, classified list of representative books in all departments, published this season.

There will also be a comprehensive article describing books on the war issued this year and special reviews on the season's literary output by writers of acknowledged authority.

The circulation of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times exceeds 500,000.

In 1918, The New York Times published more than twice as much advertising of books and magazines as all the other New York morning newspapers combined.

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ing and provocative of thought. The "local color," which runs so wide a range, is well done, too. Obviously, the author has seen these things, and thought of them, for herself.

GOOD SPORTS

GOOD SPORTS. By Olive Higgins Prouty. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.40 net.

EIGHT pleasant, simple little tales and one very poor and far-fetched one are included in this new volume by Olive Higgins Prouty. Four of the nine are war stories, "Why?" being the tale of a girl who regarded herself as being of no particular use to any one, and wondered why she had ever been born. At last, however, she was sent to France as one of a Relief Unit engaged in endeavoring to rehabilitate part of the devastated region, and there revelation came to her, and she found the answer to her question. "From Mars" tells of a returned soldier who had won the French War Cross and didn't want to talk about it, or any other of his experiences, and "Fifteen Dollars' Worth" shows what the building of a training camp close to her home did for a girl who had always led an isolated life. Of the would-be mystical, concluding story, "War Bride," the less said the better.

Perhaps the best tale in the book is the little story called "Strategy," the heroine of which is a mother and grandmother, a woman nearing seventy, whose particular pet theory is an apparent failure—but only an apparent one. While they are all entirely conventional stories, the reader never having even a moment's doubt as to the outcome of any one of them, they are sufficiently well told to be agreeable reading. The familiar Cinderella theme appears in the "poor relation" heroine of "Unwanted," and the old-fashioned, women-have-no-brains-and-should-stay-at-home father learns a much-needed lesson in "Catalogues." The scene of "Pluck" is laid in the White Mountains, and the story describes how a party gathered there for Winter sports, one of the party being a girl whose "various operations" and years spent in the wheeled chair of an invalid had not quenched her courage nor lessened her desire to prove herself "a good sport." Which, of course, she presently did. Indeed, all the heroines in the book are plucky, as its title clearly suggests.

THE FLAIL

The New York Times Review of Books:

I AM twice indebted to you for your recent review of my novel, "The Flail." I owe you my thanks for your charming and generous compliments; and I owe you a reply to your attacks.

You quarrel with my use of color, and cite with critical comments one of my descriptive passages on the appearance of a hillside. Now, curiously, that passage was not an example of creative or interpretative writing, nor of nature faking. It was a piece of straightway reporting. It was written from notes taken in October, 1915, and embodies a simple record of what I saw. Nature may since have toned herself down more to the liking of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, and may no longer have the appearance of an "advertising poster."

THE TIMES also takes issue with my implication that an American-born son of German parents is able after years of effort to submerge his strong, inherited, Teutonic traits. It classifies such an occurrence as "claptrap." Thus THE TIMES places itself in a peculiarly skeptical position as to the ability of America to absorb the descendants of its immigrants. It appears to agree with my own belief that America contains millions of people without a country, people with divided allegiance. But THE BOOK REVIEW does not seem to share my belief that this divided allegiance can ever evolve into true allegiance to the United States.

NEWTON A. FUESSLE.

Montclair, N. J., April 2.

Fighting the Spoilsmen

In "Fighting the Spoilsmen" William Dudley Foulke gives a detailed and authoritative account of the activities of the National Civil Service Reform League and its auxiliaries; an analysis of the Civil Service records of Presidents Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft; appreciations of some of the Presidents of the Civil Service Reform League, and a lot of interesting reminiscences of the reform movement and of the spoils system it was instituted to antagonize. The author's knowledge of his subject is apparent in the fact that he was an early leader in the league of which he writes and later a Civil Service Commissioner. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.)



All you lovers of blood-stirring Western adventure, of mystery in a lawless wilderness, of the great out-of-doors and the untamed creatures of the open, read

The Untamed

By MAX BRAND

Follow the haunting call of Whistling Dan, a young god of romance on the plains, of his weird wolf-dog and the black stallion, Satin—a mysterious trio who scorn fear and lead one a thrilling chase in their bouts with death, in their relentless pursuit of the Great Lone Rider, and their picturesque winning of the girl Dan loves.

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New York London

THE CHILD'S UNCONSCIOUS MIND
By Wilfrid Lay, Ph.D.

The important role which the Unconscious Mind plays in psychology and medicine is now thoroughly recognized; but it is a remarkable fact that, so far, but little use has been made of this knowledge in the education of our children. The present book sets forth, clearly, the importance of this knowledge; and, further, explains fully for the benefit of parents and teachers how it should be applied, with reference to the mind of the growing child. $2.00

By the Same Author,
"Man's Unconscious Conflict"
A popular exposition of psychoanalysis which is of very great practical value. $1.75

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
New York

Rudyard Kipling *Joseph Conrad*

have by a strange coincidence sent Doubleday, Page & Company manuscripts of two very important books, published on the same day.

Mr. Kipling's volume is his first book of verses for 16 years, and of its great importance we shall speak elsewhere—its success in England has led to an edition of 100,000 copies, and it is called "The Years Between."

Mr. Conrad's book is a very important one, entitled "The Arrow of Gold." Each year new readers are discussing this great writer. Published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Wanted—Facts

¶ Cables from France bring little news but much opinion. For facts we turn to books such as *ISAAC DON LEVINE'S* **THE RESURRECTED NATIONS.** Here, concisely yet adequately, are the facts about Poland, Arabia, Jugoslavia, Albania and fourteen other nations freed by the War, facts essential to a clear understanding of these peoples' claims at the Peace Conference.

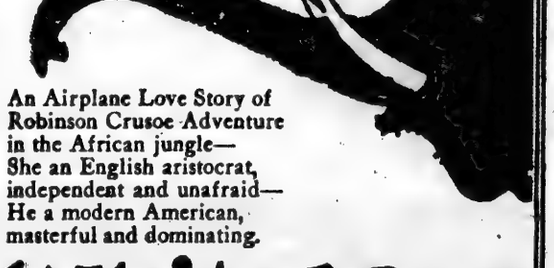
¶ *H. M. HYNDMAN'S* authorized **CLEMENCEAU: The Man and His Time,** is recognized as the best existing biography of the great French Premier. "Yet," says the N. Y. *Times*, "there is danger that 'biography' may be too bare a word. . . . It is a book of Clemenceau, a book of modern France, a book of the war and its intrigues."

¶ The home-coming daddies and big brothers may not realize that a new bombardment awaits them here. Think of the countless questions the littlest boys have been saving up to hurl at the returning warriors! "What is trench-fighting?" "What is a barrage?" "What are French children like?" All these questions are answered, simply and vividly, in **DADDY PAT OF THE MARINES,** the letters of Lt. Col. *FRANK E. EVANS*, who served with the Fighting Marines throughout their campaign, to his young son. A book that every member of the family will read and reread.

¶ For those who are weary of everything pertaining to war, *OLIVE HIGGINS PROUTY'S* notable volume of American short stories, **GOOD SPORTS,** will be a real boon. "Stories of men and women who conquered," says the N. Y. *Sun*, "conquered themselves, conquered difficulties of character or of situation. They are honest stories. *The whole book is a lesson in courage, and a treat to the lover of skilful story telling.*" And Gertrude Atherton's exciting mystery story of California society, **THE AVALANCHE,** is called by the N. Y. *Times* "a welcome relief from novels on the war."

¶ *At all bookshops.*

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An Airplane Love Story of Robinson Crusoe Adventure in the African jungle—
She an English aristocrat, independent and unafraid—
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White Man

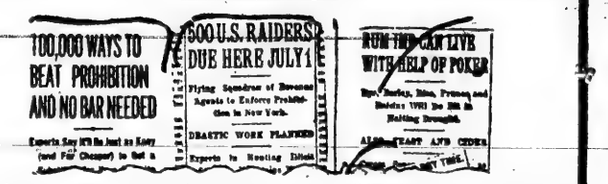
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A human derelict, graceless, uncouth, yet somehow pitiful; a tired actress whom Broadway welcomes too late, and two characteristic lyric groups, candent, cadent, candid.

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NICHOLAS L. BROWN EIGHTY LEXINGTON AVE. NEW YORK

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Page 190)

of the story. And he is ever so useful in disposing of all the wicked men that Bayne Trevors hires to revenge him upon Judith.

As for Judith herself, well, we are told that her strenuous, indeed, violent, methods of managing men were the result of life on a ranch with no women folks about to rear her properly, and that all these wild ways of hers were just veneer under which is the sweetest, gentlest little prairie flower imaginable. In fact, the author thinks he has only to array her in a low-cut evening gown to make Bud Lee, a confessed admirer of the Tennysonian woman, immediately behold in Judith the flesh-and-blood expression of his fondest dreams. Now, we admit that a whisp of tulle can work wonders, but when it comes to transforming a young wildcat like Judith into a Tennysonian lady, we are skeptical.

CITY OF COMRADES

THE CITY OF COMRADES. By Basil King. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

AN entertaining musical piece given in New York a season ago was about a man who had stolen into a lady's room in the night followed by cries of "Stop Thief!" The lady had assumed him to be a burglar and had therefore never forgotten him. The hero of Mr. King's latest novel entered the lady's room, too, but his purpose was genuinely criminal. So the lady is tremendously interested in him. This is the incident which gives "The City of Comrades" its initial elan. It is, of course, opera bouffe. But the astonishing thing is this: that Mr. King, who is an unusually skillful craftsman, has managed to invest his fable with a semblance of reality, some sincerity, and, in passages, with not a little power.

Francis Worsley Melbury is his full name. He is the son of Sir Edward Melbury of Montreal, one of the leading men in Canada. He has taken to drink and been literally kicked off his brother's doorstep with the injunction never to show his face to his family again. The opening of the story finds him in New York, penniless and thirsty. He decides to rob the house of an architect to whom he had a letter of introduction. He gets inside the house, drinks the cooking sherry he finds in the pantry, and nearly robs the young lady in the house. She is the heroine of the story. After his reclamation he meets her again. She does not recognize him, but mistakes him for his brother, whom he resembles. The scene in which the two meet is very adroitly managed.

It is plain to Melbury that the girl is fond of him, but he does not dare propose marriage until he has told her that he is the man who had entered her room to rob her the first time they met. Of course, Melbury's father and mother have died in the meantime and left him a lot of money. So that part is all right. When he tells the girl the truth, however, she leaves him without a word. Melbury has always told himself that he would commit suicide if he saw that look in her eyes when he told her the truth. What follows lifts the story above the plane of the opera bouffe—but it would be unfair to the book to tell more of its plot. Suffice it to say that the novel, as a whole, is skilfully constructed and, like everything of Mr. King's, well written.

FROM EAST TO WEST

THE STRANGE CASE OF CAVENDISH. By Randall Parrish. George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

IN this new, swift-moving, and often quite exciting story, "The Strange Case of Cavendish," Mr. Randall Parrish proves himself to be nothing if not generous with his readers. For the tale presents not only a well worked out murder and mystery story, but also an abundance of Western adventure stuff, with a Mexican bandit of the most cruel and ferocious description thrown in, as it were, for good measure. There is, too, a plucky and quick-witted heroine, a newspaper woman ready for anything that may turn up, and quite capable of taking command of any situation, however difficult or desperate, at something less than the customary minute's notice. Confronting her, there are a number of villains, an entire company of them, in fact, including a New York lawyer, a Broadway chorus girl, and several energetic and nefarious Westerners.

That it would be unfair alike to the author and the prospective reader to give more than a very faint hint as to the plot of this highly entertaining story, goes without saying. For that faint hint, let this suffice: The tale opens in New York, with a quarrel between Frederick Cavendish and his dissipated cousin John, and the former's determination to go to Colorado to see his partner, Jim Wescott, with whom he is engaged in a mining venture which needs his presence. He is a very rich man, and before leaving, he decides to make a new will. This he does; and next morning his sitting room is found to be in a state of disorder, his safe is open, and before it there lies a dead body, the marred face of which gives "mute evidence of being that of Frederick Cavendish." Here it is that Stella Donovan, reporter on the New York Star, comes into "The Strange Case of Cavendish." For she presently makes certain discoveries which she reveals to her editor, who promptly sends her out to the tiny mining town of Haskell, Col. There she has numerous adventures of a strange and trying kind. Quick witted and intelligent though she is, she makes two mistakes which come near to costing her very dear. But, of course, she finally succeeds in unraveling the mystery, her own love story reaching a satisfactory climax at about the same time.

The story is well written and ingenious, and though the author has used coincidences a trifle too freely, the rapid movement of the narrative causes this fact to pass unnoticed until the book is finished. Part of the scene is laid in the Shoshone Desert, but it is back in Haskell that the full truth is finally discovered.

DIVERGING ROADS

DIVERGING ROADS. By Rose Wilder Lane. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

OF stories of "the woman alone" we have had many and undoubtedly we shall have many more. It is an interesting subject, interesting in many phases and from many points of view. That it is so often presented in one phase only, and from one standpoint—conventionally, often artificially, at that—is cause for regret, and when it is handled with originality and sincerity the story is sure to be welcomed. In "Diverging Roads," Rose Wilder Lane writes with originality and honesty of the women who face the world alone. She studies the situation and the problem as she actually sees it—not as the person who wants to tell a story thinks that it should be seen. The book is a "first novel," and it is not without faults. But it is an interesting story throughout, and notably sincere.

Helen Davies, graduated from the high school in the California town of Masonville, is very deeply and romantically in love with Paul Masters, her classmate, neighbor, and long-time friend. Paul is going to be a telegraph operator, and he has promise of fair wages and good work; but he has his mother to support, and—even if he and Helen were not too young to marry—it will be many years before he can think of adding to his responsibilities. So Helen begins to wonder—why shouldn't she "do something," too? If she learns to support herself, she and Paul will be able to marry before long. Besides, why shouldn't a girl "do something"? Must she stay all her life, in a drab sort of poverty, in the dead little town of Masonville, while Paul is working miles away? Telegraphy is all Helen can think of to do. And with a pitifully small sum of money she goes off to Sacramento and learns to be a telegraph operator, too.

She is very young, utterly innocent, with neither education nor "background" to help her in the struggle that soon becomes very hard. She is attractive, too, although she does not realize it; and though the misunderstandings and problems into which her lack of sophistication plunges her seem a little forced, the situation is not far-fetched. Furthermore, Helen does not really care a jot for telegraphy; it is hard, uninteresting work; she hates it; she works hard because she wants to be able to marry Paul, and because, too, she is naturally conscientious. But she likes good times; and what she really dreams of is a home. Before long her professional ups and downs take her to San Francisco, where she gets a very good position, and through a fellow-operator is suddenly thrust into the vortex of a very gay "night life," in which a rich young man falls in love with her.

So far, this is not so very different, in general outline, from many a tale of its kind. But the contrast between Helen's development and Paul's, the girl's reactions to the various conditions of existence; the broader understanding that comes to her in her marriage, and then the years of hard work as a "business woman," with the story's unexpected denouement after she meets Paul again—all these things depart entirely from the conventional drama of the working girl and the "pursuing male" and the final satisfactions of domesticity. Helen is real estate agent in the oil fields, advertisement writer, newspaper woman at last. And she is a human being, not a puppet in a romance.

Throughout, "Diverging Roads" is a real study of the "business woman's" life and problems, decidedly worth read-

(Continued on Following Page)

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

BISMARCK. By C. Grant Robertson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.25.

IN this addition to the admirable "Makers of the Nineteenth Century" Series Mr. Robertson has accomplished a difficult task. He has written a life of the maker of modern Germany that is not vitiated by the great fact of the war of 1914. Nothing could have been easier than to write not a biography, but a polemic anathema masquerading as history. But Mr. Robertson has escaped this temptation. For the statesman of "blood and iron," the man, in Clarendon's phrase, "sans foi et loi qui s'appell M. de Bismarck," the "President-Minister" who raped Schleswig-Holstein, pursued a lying and tortuous policy with Austria and France, "capable," as Mr. Robertson says, "of amazing meanness and a card sharp's trickery," seems to exemplify all that is execrable in the Prussia that the world has come in the last few years, and to its endless cost, to know. And yet, with all this, Mr. Robertson has written so sanely and dispassionately that the salient impression that comes out of this biography is not of Bismarck's meanness but of his greatness. This Mr. Robertson has accomplished by adhering resolutely to his avowed object in writing; namely, to reconstruct the period through which Bismarck lived. Nothing is more stultifying than to write of the past in terms of the present and then to call it history; it is this almost unescapable tendency among historians which causes some to deny the scientific value of most history. "Bismarck's career," Mr. Robertson finely says, "illustrates throughout the truth, not too familiar even to historical students, that the chief difficulty of a scientific interpretation of events does not lie in an analysis of the solution, but in a reconstruction of the successive phases of the problem. In Bismarck's statesmanship, the man and the problem, and their subtle and continuous reaction each on the other—these are the marrow of the matter."

So we find Mr. Robertson constantly asking the question: "What was the thing to be done, given the existing conditions, given Bismarck's view of life, his ideals and loyalty?" In this light the Chancellor's real greatness emerges, his wizardry, his daring, his prescience. In the face of almost unanimous opposition he had the courage of his heresies. Austria must be alienated, Prussia must show her headship in a united Germany. This was the core of his policy, and its achievement, in the face of an uncomprehending and bewildered Europe, is a marvelous story of shrewdness and audacity. With the other statesmen of Europe Bismarck toyed as with so many manikins, playing upon the vanity of Gortschakov, the feeble megalomania of Napoleon and his pigmy Ministers. Of England he said in 1864: "I wasted several years of my life by the supposition that England was a great nation." Indeed, in the Danish question of those years England played a sorry part and Mr. Robertson does not mitigate the fact:

> We were quite unprepared for war. The nation was not willing to go to war, for it scarcely knew where Schleswig-Holstein could be found on the map, but we were ready to threaten what we had no intention of performing, and we hectored every one with the complacent superiority that deserves the title of insular. The gravity of the German and European situation was quite unappreciated, because there are none so blind as those who do not wish to see. The language of responsible public men, and not merely of Palmerston, of politicians, and of "society" naturally, misled the Danes, who made the pardonable mistake of supposing that England meant what she said, and of interpreting ignorant bluster as moral conviction.

So Bismarck had his way with the Duchies, as he had his way with Napoleon, to the discomfiture of Austria. In the tangled skein of European diplomacy Bismarck "exhibited the one clear and resolute will, the one clear and unshakable aim in the universal confusion." He was determined to settle the fate of Prussia and Germany by the appeal to the sword:

> The secrets of his statecraft will be completely missed if we do not recognize two elemental postulates—first, that in 1865 he rejected every opportunity by which war might be avoided; secondly, that he worked with steadfast patience to remove the obstacles to war, as the final conclusion of the matter. He could, for example, have taken up Napoleon's idea of a congress, and with the help of Russia (and certainly of Great Britain) have opened all the festering abscesses in the operating theatre of the European Concert. Such a course would have been welcomed by the best minds in Germany and outside it. But a congress would not have given him what he held with passionate conviction was alone worth winning.

Bismarck did not believe in wars for glory and conquest; his aim was nationalism, the aim, after all, that animated Cavour. It was his ideal of the function of the State that was different:

> Had Bismarck desired or conceived of a unified Germany consummating the National State, which stands for Right, his methods would have been as different as the result would have differed from the Prussia and Germany he created. But then he would not have been the Bismarck of history and his interpretation of life-values would have been the opposite of what it was.

It is the actual Bismarck, "the Bismarck of history," who stands revealed to us in this vivid and scholarly volume.

FORTY DAYS IN 1914

FORTY DAYS IN 1914. By Major Gen. Sir F. Maurice. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

GENERAL MAURICE'S book is a critical examination of the military operations in Belgium and France from the mobilization of the German, French, and Belgian Armies and the dispatch to the Continent of the British Expeditionary Force to the time the Germans retreated from the Aisne.

One of the most interesting chapters in his book is on "The Higher Command in War." In this chapter he points out what Great Britain learned from the German system of conducting warfare. "The basis of that system," he says, "is the separation of administration from command, that is, of responsibility for what I may call the business side of war from responsibility for the planning and conduct of military operations." That system it took the allied armies some time to copy and to their cost. General Maurice says:

> All European armies, and ours among the rest, have adapted the German General Staff's system in one form on another, to their own special conditions, but we have not yet succeeded in welding the General Staff system into the machinery of government in time of war. We still as a nation are unable to distinguish the essential difference between the military opinion of individual soldiers and the military opinion of a scientific organization. We still confound command and administration, to the detriment of both. We began in August, 1914, with the mistaken notion that we could go into European war with a limited liability. For a war of limited liability our preparations were adequate. The mobilization and dispatch to France of our little Expeditionary Force were completed smoothly and efficiently, thanks to the devoted work at the War Office, carried through in face of great difficulties. Owing to the labors of the Committee of Imperial Defense the Departments of State knew what they would be required to do in such a war. But it occurred to no one in authority that our system of government in time of peace would require profound modification in time of war. . . . Relying on the individual rather than the system, the nation placed at the head of its military administration the soldier in whom it had the greatest confidence, and was for a time content. . . .

This soldier, was of course, the late Lord Kitchener. But he had "placed upon his shoulders the intolerable burdens of administration and command" and it was too much for one man. There resulted from this confusion and inefficiency that proved costly and General Maurice tells exactly why and in what instances.

TWO GREAT WAR POEMS

THE AVENUE OF THE ALLIES AND VICTORY. By Alfred Noyes. With frontispiece by Childe Hassam, from the original painting. Foreword by William Howard Taft. New York: The Book Committee of the Art War Relief.

THIS is a very beautiful book that the Art War Relief has prepared. It will be on sale at the Easter Book Mart of the Art War Relief of 546 Fifth Avenue, and one-half of the proceeds will be used for that organization's work for the relief of artists and their families who have suffered through the war, while the other half, the disposition of which Mr. Noyes was asked to suggest, will be devoted to the work of the English Royal Literary Fund. In their introductory acknowledgment, Mrs. John L. Griffiths, Chairman of the Book Committee, and Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, Chairman of the Art War Relief, make plain the generosity of the men who have helped to make the book:

> When Mr. Alfred Noyes published his nocturne, "The Avenue of the Allies," it thrilled America, as it always will do, with its beauty, majesty, and truth. It became linked in the thought of many with Mr. Childe Hassam's painting of another historic scene, the year before, when the flags of Great Britain and France were first hung with the Stars and Stripes, and the streets were thronged to greet General Joffre and Mr. Balfour, emissaries of the new comradeship between nations.
>
> Mr. Hassam gave his fine picture and Mr. Paul Manship his medallion of Victory to be reproduced in aid of war relief. It is typical of Mr. Alfred Noyes's generous spirit toward Amer-

(Continued on Page 196)

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A textbook of geometrical optics.

SOCIALISM AND AMERICAN IDEALS. By William Starr Myers. 8vo. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $1.
Takes up the question, Is Socialism American? The book comprises a series of essays contributed at various times to The New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Philosophy and Religion

THE RELIGION OF THE PRAYER BOOK. By the Rev. J. C. H. Barry and the Rev. Selden P. Delany. 12mo. New York: Edwin S. Gorham.
An examination of the various offices and rites of the Anglican Church, in order to ascertain, if possible, just what kind of a religion the "Book of Common Prayer" teaches.

SPIRITISM AND RELIGION. By Baron Johan Liljencrants. 8vo. New York: The Devin-Adair Company. $3.
A study of various cases of spirit control. There are appreciative forewords by Cardinal Gibbons and John A. Ryan, D. D., Professor of Sociology in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

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THE SAYINGS OF THE CHILDREN. By Pamela Glenconner. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.
Contains sayings of a family of children, on a great variety of subjects, written down by their mother.

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HOME-MADE BEVERAGES. By Albert A. Hopkins. 12mo. New York: The Scientific American Publishing Company. $1.25.
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THE LAND AND THE SOLDIER. By Frederick C. Howe. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.
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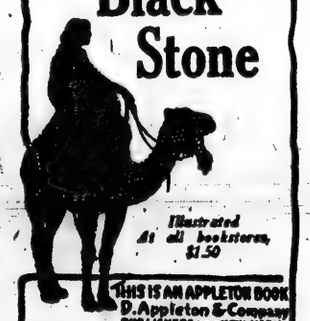
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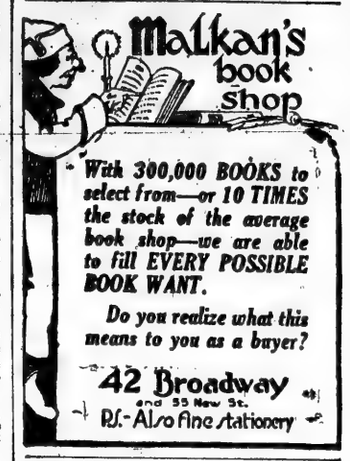
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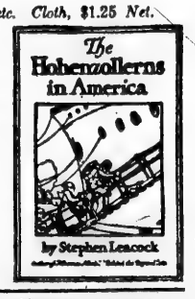
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THE MASTERY OF THE FAR EAST

(Continued from Preceding Page)

beginning below and carrying the Government with it, whereas in Japan it was imposed from above by a far-sighted aristocracy." It was a Western power that forced Japan to take Korea and Southern Manchuria," he says. "Will Western powers now force Japan to take China?" He hopes that Western aggression will give Japan no reason or excuse to do so, but points out that there is a grave difference not often admitted by Japanese between our position in America under the Monroe Doctrine and the position which Japan is assuming in China. As for Eastern Siberia, he thinks that, as in the case of Korea, Japan cannot safely leave it in the hands of a hostile power, and the course of events points to the evident possibility that the same historical necessity that sent the Japanese to Seoul to stay may keep them in Vladivostok and Blagovyestchensk.

To Japanese faults, political, commercial, sociological, and administrative, he is far from blind; but he points out that the Japanese colonial policy, the Japanese theory of foreign affairs, the Japanese industrial system is today where those of Europe and America were not very many years ago, and that there are many signs of the same progressive development toward better things that has been seen in some of these fields in Europe and America.

The chapters on Christian missions are all interesting, whether one is a zealous supporter of these enterprises or not. He points to the distinction between the character of Japanese Christianity, progressive, liberal, and appealing chiefly to the educated classes, and Korean Christianity of a more emotional and revivalistic type, inclined to be extremely strict in matters of doctrine and minor conduct. Christianity made rapid progress in Korea for the same reason that spread it widely over the early Roman Empire among the poor and oppressed; it came to a people in a miserable economic state, with neither spiritual nor political escape from their material misery, and offered them their only hope of something better. So the Koreans cling to their missionaries with a pathetic enthusiasm, pathetic because they too often expect them to deliver them from the Japanese as well as the devil. "If the missionaries show sympathy with the Koreans," says Dr. Brown, "they arouse the resentment of the Japanese; if they show sympathy with the Japanese they arouse the resentment of the Koreans and lose their influence with them." He gives them credit for a valiant effort to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's in this difficult position; made more difficult sometimes by the suspicion and ineptitude of minor officials, sometimes by the excessive zeal of their own converts, who seem to think that American Christianity is something anti-Japanese. At a time when it was generally believed that the Japanese were imprisoning Koreans for being Christians, (in itself a misunderstanding,) a Korean Methodist said to a missionary:

> I fear that our church is lacking in faith. There are thirty-seven Presbyterians in jail and only one Methodist. I fear the Lord does not count us worthy to suffer persecution.

American readers will find this book of unusual value both in its presentation of conditions in the Orient and in its temper, which might well be emulated by all Western students of these topics. It may be that the Japanese will not like all of it; for they are a touchy people. For this we Americans, ourselves touchy, cannot blame them; but, on the whole, it is a remarkable vindication of Japanese policy, not without some indication of the limits beyond which that policy is not likely to find much approval in Western opinion.

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THE MASTERY OF THE FAR EAST

THE MASTERY OF THE FAR EAST. The Story of Korea's transformation and Japan's Rise to Supremacy in the Orient. By Arthur Judson Brown. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

KOREAN intellectuals in exile are crying for self-determination, the Korean populace is engaged in widespread movements of a more or less peaceful sort to call the attention of the world to their problem, and Japanese newspapers, even occasionally Japanese authorities, blame American missionaries for much of the Korean resentment against Japanese rule. Hence there is a considerable "news value" in the latest book by Dr. Brown, for the last quarter of a century Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and author of a number of other volumes on political, social, and religious questions of the Far East. The author has made two extended trips through Korea and Japan, one in 1901-2, the other some nine years later; his conclusions are based on personal observation in these travels, on the numberless reports which have come to him through the last twenty-five years from missionaries in the Far East, on a wide personal acquaintance among statesmen and business men as well as religious leaders, and on apparently comprehensive knowledge of what has been written by others. Statements drawn from these secondary sources are carefully supplied with references, so that in this book there is nowhere the uncertainty which so often disturbs the reader of current works on international questions as to how far the author is expressing his own views and how far he is echoing the opinions of others.

Taken as a whole, the volume is a strong justification of Japanese policy and administration in Korea and other parts of the mainland of Asia. It is not free from considerable criticism of Japanese methods, but for that very reason is more forceful. As the author says in his preface, "Any one who tries to keep to the middle of the rather tortuous road that runs between those who regard the Japanese as a model people and those who regard them as 'varnished savages,' and between those who assert that the Koreans are 'afflicted saints' and those who assert with equal vehemence that they are 'the most contemptible people on earth,' must expect to be assailed from both sides."

So he must. But there are compensations, and Dr. Brown is likely to find them in the approval of readers who have learned to expect violent partisanship from almost any writer on Far Eastern affairs, and who will be correspondingly delighted by the impartiality and good judgment which pervade this entire book. The book is a powerful justification of the principal currents of Japanese policy precisely because it is not intended to be that at all, but simply a scientific examination of the facts and an attempt at unbiased judgment of them. Even in matters relating to his own calling Dr. Brown escapes the prejudice that is apt to creep in on a writer, no matter how honest, when he begins to deal with principles and activities in which his whole life has been bound up; though writing as a firmly convinced Protestant, he does full justice to the heroism of Catholic martyrs, both missionaries and converts, in Korea and Japan; and in his discussion of the Japanese Government's attempt to eliminate religious teaching from the American mission schools in Korea he holds the balance so carefully that he is likely to convince a reader with no particular religious preferences that the Japanese Government is right.

There is a solidity of judgment and good sense in the entire treatment of political questions that is not as common as one could wish in these times. Consider, for instance, Dr. Brown's comments on self-determination:

> The speakers and writers who dress up this principle in such attractive language for public consumption apparently do not realize, or if they do they deem it inexpedient to indicate, the limitations that are imposed by inexorable necessity. A nation, like an individual, has the right to do as it pleases so long as it pleases to do right. But suppose it pleases to do wrong? Or suppose, with good intentions, it is too ignorant or undisciplined to use freedom in proper ways? * * * Clearly, the orderly and capable nations of the world must adopt some method of dealing with the disorderly and incapable ones.

This is a theory that can easily be pushed too far, but the author qualifies it by a genuine sympathy for peoples struggling toward enlightenment and self-government. He does not, however, mistake a friendly hope for an immediate actuality.

Full justice is done to the high civilization of ancient Korea, a civilization which planted some fruitful seeds even in Japan. The decadence of the State, the author thinks, is due chiefly to its geographical position between China and Japan, compelled to suffer in every struggle between the island empire and the land power. Specifically the Japanese invasion of the sixteenth century, which desolated much of the country, gave the final impulse toward decline, and also created the bitterness against the Japanese which recent events have heightened. After that the Government became continually more corrupt and incapable, so bad that it was directly responsible for the moral decline of the people, "who had become so accustomed to being pulled and hauled by contending masters and to being impoverished and maltreated by their own magistrates, that they came to accept subjugation and poverty as the natural concomitants of life." Yet he thinks that the Korean is "quite as capable of development as the typical Asiatic elsewhere" under favorable conditions.

That Japanese rule has been materially far better than anything Korea ever knew before he proves pretty conclusively. Korean revolutionists say that the people are being exterminated, when as a matter of fact the population is increasing rapidly since. Japanese science has lowered the death rate and Japanese commercial improvement has made possible a higher birth rate. If Korea were as well developed agriculturally as Japan, it could support a far larger population, and this development is being carried out by the Japanese.

Korean irreconcilables declare that Japan is doing nothing to fit the Koreans for self-government. But Dr. Brown tells of a class of instruction for Korean magistrates, which he himself visited, where a higher Japanese official was teaching the Koreans how to rule their own people better than they had ever done; and he indicates that as a general rule the Japanese officials in the Government are more honest, able, and beneficial to the subjects than their Korean colleagues.

Of Korean independence there is no longer a possibility; the Japanese ideal is to weld the two peoples into one, and while the natural way of doing this by intermarriage is being hampered to some extent by the tendency of the Japanese to regard the Koreans as an inferior race, it is slowly being accomplished. To be sure, this is "denationalization," a thing which we have learned to abhor in Hungary and Alsace-Lorraine; but it seems that in Korea there is a good case for it.

For Dr. Brown brings up the usual and cogent reasons which made it impossible for Japan to permit Korea to pass to another power. It was passing to another power, to Russia, when Japan went to war to keep Russia out. The Koreans liked the Russians better because they were lavish and kindly while winning a foothold; but the author thinks that in the end their little finger would have been heavier than the loins of Japan.

Japan's national safety would have been imperiled (he writes) by Russian occupation; Japanese ascendency was far better for the Koreans than Russian ascendency would have been; the Korean Government was so hopelessly rotten, and the condition of the country so pitiable, that there was no possibility of political regeneration from within; and the interests both of Koreans and of the other peoples concerned made it imperative that Japan should undertake the work of reconstruction. It was an extraordinarily difficult task. * * * As the Japanese are not angels but fallible human beings, it is not surprising that the best of them have made mistakes, and the worst have committed crimes. It was equally inevitable that some of the best of the Koreans should feel their national pride wounded by the domination of an alien Government; that corrupt officials and indolent peasants should resent the reforms that had to be forced upon them; that some misguided men should resort to violent methods against their new rulers; and that subordinate officials should not always be considerate and humane in carrying out their task. * * * Trying to look at the matter as fairly as possible now, I believe that the balance inclines heavily in favor of the Japanese.

This does not blind him to their many mistakes, to the overharshness which has sometimes marred their rule, as in the absurd "Conspiracy Case" of 1910-11, which he ascribes to too-zealous secret police who "planted" a plot in order to get the credit of foiling it. But he makes a very good case for Japanese rule in Korea as the best not only for Japan and Korea, but for the world.

More recent Japanese activity in China and Siberia evidently causes him some misgivings, but he sticks to scientific presentations and estimate of the evidence, with rather alarming results. For the conditions of a decade or two ago in Korea are to some extent present in China and Eastern Siberia today; with the difference, however, in the case of China that the national awakening has already begun; and, as Dr. Brown points out, the reform movement in China is a genuinely popular one,

(Continued on Following Page)

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RUDYARD KIPLING, BARD OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

(Continued from Page 189)

they were built up in the brain and carried to completion in the head, not to be set down in black and white until they had attained their full-orbed certainty. I have told elsewhere how Kipling recited "McAndrew's Hymn" to me walking up and down and pouring it forth in full flood from his memory, not yet having written it out. This composition, not at the desk, but in the open air, was often the method of Scott and Tennyson.

It was this open-air atmosphere of Kipling's poetry which was noted more than a score of years ago by the late Charles Eliot Norton, a critic of fine intuitions. "The gift of imagination with which as a quality Mr. Kipling is endowed as few men have ever been has quickened and deepened his sympathies with men of every class and race." And again, "The sea has touched Mr. Kipling's imagination with its magic and its mystery, and never are his sympathies keener than with men who go down upon it, and with the vast relations of human life to the waters that encircle the earth. Here, too, is manifest his love of England, mistress of the sea."

In the days of Kipling's return as a man to the England he had left as a boy, what Norton called "his love of England" was rather a love of the English folk of all the component parts of the British Commonwealth. It was in 1801, not long after I first had the abiding pleasure of gaining his friendship, that he said to me, "I'm not an Englishman; a'I'm a colonial." Assuredly this is not a statement he would make today, after twenty-eight years; but it is not unlike assertions more than once repeated in his poems of this period. No doubt England was

> The Bank of the Open Credit,
> The Powerhouse of the Line,

but, after all

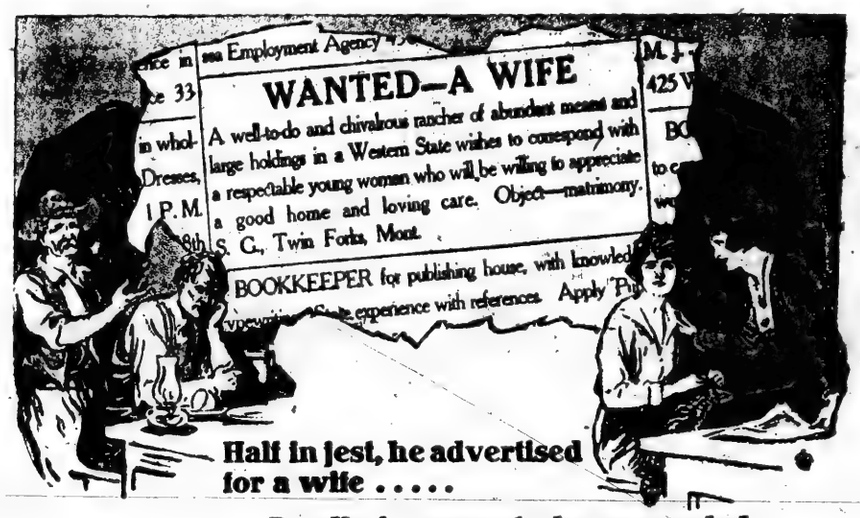
> What does he know of England,
> who only England knows?

Kipling was no Little Englander; the England of his praise and devotion was not the mere "island set in the silver sea"; it was the larger and mightier England which had been made by the hosts who had gone forth from it. It was this loyalty to English ideals and to English heroes, it was his understanding of the sea and of the sailors, quite as much as his imagination and his marvelous technical equipment, which led the aging Tennyson to indicate Kipling as the proper successor to the post of Poet Laureate. That this was Tennyson's opinion I have direct from the friend to whom the elder poet expressed it; and the words in which he did express it were characteristically idiomatic: "That young fellow, Kipling, has more of it in him than anybody else!"

"The Five Nations," published in 1903, contained the austere and lofty "Recessional," written six years earlier; and it contained half a dozen other poems which proved that Kipling's vision was broadening, that his insight was becoming more penetrating, that his liking for the lighter forms of verse was diminishing, and that his artistic aims were leading him to seek a sobriety which might almost be called austerity. And now, fourteen years after he gathered his winnowed lyrics into the "Five Nations," Kipling has garnered another sheaf, "The Years Between." How does this compare with the earlier collections of verse? In what way and to what extent has the poet progressed?

It must be noted, for one thing, that there is less variety in this latest volume because most of the lyrics in it deal with themes of high import, with matters of life and death, with the sacrifice of war and with the self-conquest of man. He here reveals once again that the poet is a prophet and the singer a seer. There are stanzas that stir the blood like the sound of the trumpet, and there are lines that lift up the soul. On occasion he achieves intensity of meaning by an unadorned concision, not unlike that of Milton's "Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints." Once and again do we find poems sustained by a penetrating understanding of the law of "interdependence absolute, foreseen, ordained, decreed." As Mr. Paul Elmer More pointed out years ago, Kipling's sense of order and obedience "rises into a pure feeling for righteousness that reminds one of the ancient Hebrew prophets." And in so doing Kipling shows himself the inspired spokesman of his people, since, to quote Mr. More again, "The Anglo-Saxon race more than any other has retained the real temper of Hebraism, the feeling of a force dwelling apart, yet human in its limitations, that shapes the activities of the world to its own end." The doctrine that sustains his poems is a belief in the necessity that every man is under to do his work to the utmost of his power, come

(Continued on Page 202)



Half in jest, he advertised for a wife .....

Deadly in earnest, she responded

THE flip of a coin decided it. Mary Warren was to go. It was that or starvation—or worse. Besides, he had called himself "chivalrous" and "well-to-do"—his letters read well.

And out in Montana, the "rancher," living in poverty and squalor, finds that a practical joke had led to a painfully serious situation. But it was too late to hedge. She was coming. *And Twin Forks Valley wouldn't stand for any nonsense!*

No, she doesn't change her plans. She sees it through. She marries him, under the most unusual circumstances. That is what makes her experience (—and his—) so intensely real. It is that incident, and the amazing situations which develop, that make it almost a duty for every man and woman to own and to read Emerson Hough's great book

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Take home "The Sagebrusher" tonight. Read it—give it to any man or woman. It will hold you and thrill you as no book, no play, no movie has ever done. For there is more to it than the problem of this husband and wife, so hopelessly mismated, yet so generously considerate of each other. There is the West, with its great, beautiful hills and plains. There is the struggle of a handful of Americans to preserve and protect the life blood of the nation from the sneaking depredations of filthy Bolsheviks. There are fights and chases, thrills and romance, humor and sentiment. And through it all, the courage and faith of Mary Warren, the touching bewilderment and gallantry of Sim Gage, the strength and resourcefulness of Major Barnes, make these people seem living, breathing human beings, so skillfully has the famous author interpreted every emotion and every passion that they felt.

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Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A dramatic romance of considerable power."
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AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

TEMPLE SCOTT 101 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK

Booksellers to the World — ALL BOOKS ALL LANGUAGES

NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

(Continued from Page 193)

lon and his desire for international fellowship that, on the eve of his departure for Europe, he has given the two poems printed here for the same purpose.

Mr. Taft's foreword is short, a fine tribute to Mr. Noyes's work and spirit. Mr. Manship's medallion, "Victory," is reproduced on the cover.

"The Avenue of the Allies" is sufficiently magnificent to make a whole book in itself. We quote the first four lines, as reminder:

This is the song of the wind as it came
Tossing the flags of the nations to flame:
I am the breath of God. I am His laughter.
I am His Liberty. That is my name.

"Victory" was written after the British service at Trinity Church. Its last fourteen-line stanza follows:

There's but one gift that all our dead desire,
One gift that men can give, and that's a dream,
Unless we, too, can burn with that same fire
Of sacrifice; die to the things that seem;

Die to the little hatreds; die to greed;
Die to the old ignoble selves we knew;
Die to the base contempts of sect and creed,
And rise again, like these, with souls as true.

Nay (since these died before their task was finished)
Attempt new heights, bring even their dreams to birth;
Build us that better world, Oh, not diminished,
By one true splendor that they planned on earth.

And that's not done by sword, or tongue, or pen.
There's but one way. God make us better men.

Childe Hassam's beautiful painting, "Allies' Day," which he dedicated to the French and British nations "commemorating the coming together of the three peoples in the fight for democracy," is exquisitely reproduced as a frontispiece.

FROM A NONCOMBATANT

VOLLEYS FROM A NONCOMBATANT. By William Roscoe Thayer. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

IN this collection of essays, written and printed in various publications during the progress of the war, the prescience shown again and again might be remarkable but for the fact that the anticipations of its distinguished author were necessarily those of any thoughtful non-German of ordinary education and appreciation of human nature. Doctor Thayer says in his preface, dated Oct. 25, 1918, less than three weeks before the signing of the armistice, that from the beginning of August, 1914, when the German Kaiser forced this war upon the world, he did not doubt, nor has he ever doubted since, what the outcome would be. In which conviction, it is safe to say, an overwhelming majority of the peoples outside of the Central Empires were with him. In the chapter, "The Collapse of Superman," originally printed in November, 1917, he exposes the fallacious claim that Germans were supermen by showing that in battle they never won unless they held odds of about five to one, and that they did not invent anything new in the machinery of war—Americans originated the submarine, the rapid-fire gun, the airplane, and the telephone; Bessemer, an Englishman, discovered the process for making steel without which Krupp guns, large or small, would not have existed; a Frenchman built the first balloon, the principle of which underlies the Zeppelin, and an Italian, with an Irish mother, is the father of wireless telegraphy. Who are the supermen? The author concludes, on this subject:

> Lovers of fact cannot fail to be grateful to the Germans, the self-announced supermen, for their complete demonstration that there are no supermen. Even over here in America it was a little annoying to harbor the suspicion that possibly the German professor, or the editor of the German newspaper, or the fellow who blew up factories and wrecked trains and hid bombs in passenger steamers, being German, might be a superman. To Yankee eyes the professor was simply a sneak, oily and eely; the editor, one of the brood that Bismarck called "reptile"; the bomber, a low villian in whom great cowardice did not preclude great crime. Our Yankee eyes have been justified by the pricking of the superman bubble. The Kaiser's workers here are no more and no less than our Yankee eyes have seen them to be—curious types of inferiors, whose portraits, under other names, adorn the Rogues' Galleries.

A prophetic chapter is entitled "Are the Hohenzollerns Doomed?" dated May, 1917, in which we read that,

> unless the German Nation is as barbarous as the acts and creeds of the Prussian militarists who have misled it, there will be, when the truth is generally understood, a mighty revulsion against the misleaders, the Kaiser first of all. • • • Sooner or later they (the German people) will feel the irresistible impulse of liberty and will rise against the Hohenzollern dynasty which has deprived them of it. • • • Perhaps the day is at hand when they will repudiate their betrayers.

There are chapters on "John Hay's Policy," "Beware of a Judas Peace," "Italy's Great Service," &c., illuminating and prophetic. In any history of the war the essence of this book, at least, must be included to make it complete.

THE SATURDAY CLUB

The New York Times Review of Books:

As one who well remembers many of the members of the Saturday Club, I should be glad to add a postscript to Miss Amy Lowell's very interesting but not altogether sympathetic review of Dr. Emerson's book, published in THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW of Sunday, March 23. Miss Lowell fancies that the "Brahmins of the Saturday Club," as she calls them, were a self-centred group of men. No one who saw them in the flesh and who was old enough to listen to their delightful talk would say this. If they had been, they could scarcely have concealed this damning fact from the critical and rather satirical eyes of a schoolgirl, the present writer. True, I never attended a meeting of the Saturday Club, although my father, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, belonged to it. But eleven of the original fourteen members, and some of the later ones, were from time to time guests in the household of my parents. Certain of them we knew very well. They were all middle-aged or elderly men, by no means the heroes of young feminine imagination. Yet their conversation seemed wholly delightful to a girl who loved athletic sports quite as well as reading, perhaps a little better.

Miss Lowell says:

> It is a thousand pities that these self-centred Brahmins were deaf to Walt Whitman and Poe, but why did their English mail bags contain no volume of Browning? They were too provincial to be alive to still small voices, attempting a new speech.

Has our poetess forgotten that Emerson, one of the founders of the club, was among the first to recognize the genuine of Whitman? "Leaves of Grass" was published in 1855. Emerson's cordial letter of recognition and praise, (written July 21, 1855,) contains the phrase:

> "I greet you at the beginning of a great career."

Whitman had this sentence printed in letters of gold on the covers of the volumes of the second edition of "Leaves of Grass." Edward Everett Hale in January, 1856, published in The North American Review, then under the editorship of the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, a favorable review of it. In this he speaks of "the freshness, simplicity and reality" of the book, of the author's "wonderful sharpness and distinctness of imagination." In April, 1860, Lowell, then editor of The Atlantic Monthly, printed in the magazine, Whitman's "Bardic Symbols."

I remember well the appearance of the first edition of "Leaves of Grass," although I was less than ten years old when it was published. The volume I saw was probably a presentation copy to my mother, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe: It was a tall quarto, so thin as to suggest the idea that it was spread out to cover as much space as possible. I heard it discussed by my elders and gained a vague impression that the young man who wrote it was somewhat coarse. I do not know who invented the phrase: "The barbaric yawp of Whitman." Unkind and unjust as it is, it would seem to describe his utterances quite as appropriately as that of "the still small voice."

The men of the Saturday Club did not need to "look in their English mail bags for volumes of Browning," since these were promptly republished by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields of the "Old Corner Book-Store." It is needless to say that this was frequented by the literary men of that day. Mr. Fields was not a charter member of the Saturday Club but joined it later on. The club was founded in 1855, the year in which "Men and Women" was published.

On Nov. 29, 1855 Robert Browning wrote to Fields: "I take advantage of the opportunity of the publication in the United States of my 'Men and Women'—for which you, being more righteous than the law, have liberally remunerated me—to express my earnest desire that the power of publishing in America this and every subsequent work of mine may rest exclusively with you and your house." (From the sketch of James T. Fields in "the Early Years of the Saturday Club.")

It might seem superfluous to say that the writings of Edgar Allan Poe were well known to the literary men of Boston at the time of which we are speaking, had not Miss Lowell appeared to doubt this.

FLORENCE HOWE HALL.

New York, April 7.

Unstinted Praise from Coast to Coast

"The author is a story teller of tried popularity, and this is up to the standards of his previous novels . . . the story is effectively told." *THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT*

"The novel is a virile, red blooded tale, with much action and much fighting. It strikes a deeper note than the author's earlier books, having a more considered philosophical outlook and a fuller realization of spiritual needs." *CINCINNATI ENQUIRER*

"A tale more powerful than any Mr. Grey has hitherto produced." *BROOKLYN STANDARD*

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"For originality of theme, skill of treatment, and exciting interest of situations, Zane Grey, in this book, is entitled to unstinted praise." *LOS ANGELES EXAMINER*

"Zane Grey has many novels to his credit, but his latest is by long odds his best." *LOS ANGELES EXPRESS*

"Zane Grey has written nothing better than this book." *ROCHESTER POST EXPRESS*

"The book is one that lovers of manhood and the great outdoors will especially enjoy." *SALT LAKE CITY TRIBUNE*

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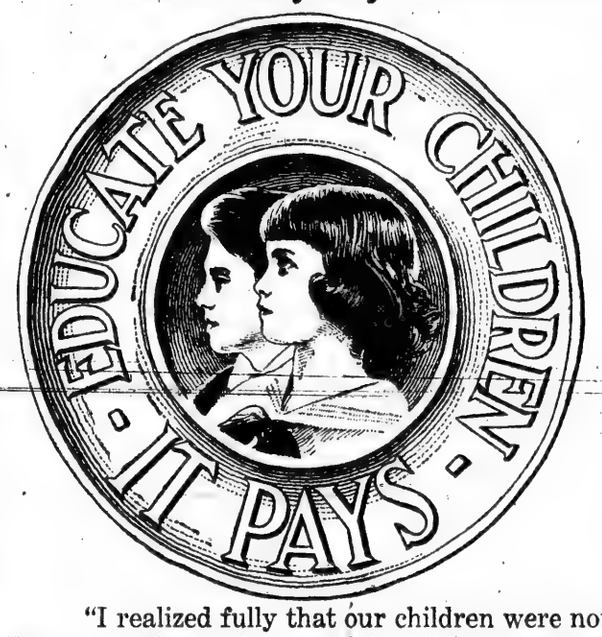
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THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE IN OUR HOME

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Here is a true story, told by a mother of four children, ranging in ages from 4 to 16 years, in a letter to a friend. It speaks for itself:

"We had been a good deal worried about the education of our children. Our 8-year-old boy wanted to be continually running the streets and did not like to read. Our little girl, Catherine, was often found in tears because she could not get hold of any information for her compositions. She simply could not understand or read the long dry articles in the encyclopaedias. The teacher told her she must not copy what she found in books and call it her own composition, and she would give it up in despair and declare she would never be a scholar anyhow, and what was the use of trying. Alfred was spending far too much time at the movies, and as far as the little 4-year-old was concerned, she drove us nearly crazy asking questions which nobody could or would answer."

"I realized fully that our children were not getting the preparation for life which they ought to have, and which other people's children were getting. Another thing which stirred me all up was an advertisement of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE which said that a child had only 1 chance out of 150,000 if uneducated, 4 chances with a common school education, 87 chances with a high school education, with a college education 800 chances, with THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE in the home EVERY CHANCE; and that over 600,000 families had that work in their homes as a helper and guide in the education of their children. They said **it answered every question a child could ask;** that it would solve these problems in the home and give the children an interest in their studies, and in everything that was going on in the world around them; that the children were so fascinated by the pictures that they went to bed with a volume under their pillow and could remember the page where they left off when they woke up in the morning."

"I made up my mind that something must be done at once to interest our children more in their studies. I could not really believe all that advertisement said about THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, but I thought I would send for it and see what happened."

"I want to tell you, Margaret, that we are a different family today! We are all of us reading these wonderful volumes. Alice spends hours looking at the pictures, and she says: 'When I grow up I am going to read every word in my "Bookaloledges." Howard has become deeply absorbed in the department of Nature ***(there are 16 of these Great Departments of Knowledge),*** and he can tell you all about the three-toed sloth which lives upside down; or the little hyrax who is a first cousin to the rhinoceros and has hoofs instead of claws on his toes; or the rat as big as a boy, that lives in India. I really believe he is going to be a naturalist. He is just as much interested in a small insect as he is in the biggest animal."

"Alfred likes the Department of Familiar Things best. He told me the other night that he could never find anyone who would tell him how a graphophone or victrola could talk and sing, and now he knows all about the cylinders, and how they are made; how the moving picture films are made, and how the knives and forks are plated, and cups and saucers are decorated and baked in a kiln, and he says there is nothing more interesting in the world than the story of a common pin. But the thing he likes most is the story of the wireless messages, with their pictures which show how the waves of sound travel through the air, and tell their story to a man who is waiting for them thousands of miles away. He has made a little wireless for himself and says he means to know all about all there is to know about it. Best of all, Catherine's teacher tells us she is writing some of the best compositions in her class and seems to understand her work so much better than she ever did before. Catherine says: 'Mamma, I do not know how I ever got along at school before you got THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE for us.'"

"I am not ashamed to tell you that the Father and Mother of this 'happy family' enjoy reading THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE almost as much as the children. It is money well spent, Margaret. You had better get it for Helen. I am sorry we did not know about it sooner."

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ARTIST to do embroidery designing in large publishing house; previous experience desirable; state full particulars and salary; confidential. T A, 238 Times.

ARTISTS.—Permanent work coloring lantern slides; experience not necessary. Apply in person Mr. Gray, 17th floor, 220 Broadway.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER WANTED IN PUBLISHING HOUSE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. WRITE, GIVING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. J 170 TIMES.

ASSISTANT TO RESIDENT BUYER.
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ASSISTANT—I would like a capable assistant to make herself generally useful in my home, 6 hours a day, 6 days a week; no cooking; hours 1-8 P. M., one hour out for meal time; must provide own meals; wages $9. X 250 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER on Burroughs machine and a general assistant in credit department; Christian firm. J 242 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must be good penman and accurate at figures. L. M. Blumstein, 3d Av., 156th St.

ASSISTANT TO DENTIST.—State age and salary expected. A 19 Times.

ATTENDANT, trained, for old lady; must have experience with mental cases; salary $50 per month; write, stating phone number. J 158 Times.

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BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young lady, who is quick and accurate at figures, is wanted by progressive advertising concern as assistant bookkeeper and bill clerk; offices centrally located and good opportunity for advancement is offered right party; state age, experience, and salary. C 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, capable of taking off trial balance. Address in own handwriting giving particulars as to education and actual business experience. Typist preferred. State salary desired. Must have best of references. P 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER for general office of hospital; resident position, on duty alternate Sundays and holidays

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BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, young lady to take entire charge of small set D. F. books, very light and pleasant work, steady position; right party; references required; address in own handwriting; state age, experience, and salary expected. C 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, to act as assistant to accountant; one with knowledge of stenography and typewriting preferred; reply in own handwriting, stating age, references, and salary. K 447 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly capable and experienced, taking full charge of office electrical manufacturing concern; familiar with controlling accounts; state age, nationality, experience, references, salary required. A A 99 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST. MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; CAPABLE OF HANDLING A COMPLETE SET OF BOOKS FOR A CLOAK HOUSE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. H 801 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, able to take charge of books and records of manufacturer in Bronx; start at once; knowledge of typewriting desirable but not essential; state experience and salary. Address Books, 99 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT; MUST BE ABLE TO USE TYPEWRITER; ACCURATE AT FIGURES; GOOD POSITION. TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC., 40 EAST 41st.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, to act as ledger clerk in large wholesale and importing house and make herself generally useful in office; good opportunity; answer in own handwriting, stating salary. J 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young lady; double entry; capable of managing office. Box T. G., 104 East 14th St.

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady wanted, one who has had experience in export house; handling of drafts, controlling accounts, trial balance; state experience and salary expected. L 774 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, competent and reliable, for retail store; only those who can furnish A1 references considered; state age and salary expected. C 983 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for furniture installment house; experienced double entry, trial balance, and knowledge of typewriting; permanent position; state age and salary. B 982 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must have full knowledge of double entry system, controlling accounts, &c; A1 references required; state age, experience, and salary expected. H 685 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST in wholesale house; must be experienced and rapid worker; salary $20, with advancement; state age, experience, and full particulars. K 504 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to take full charge of double entry books and controlling accounts for dress house; must be absolutely reliable; good reference. Reply C 823 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of typewriting, to take care of office in packing box factory; reply, stating experience and salary desired. H 608 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, willing girl can secure congenial, permanent position; state salary, references. J 190 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1, experienced double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; state qualifications, salary expected; export house. S 302 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY, FOR FURNITURE HOUSE; STATE AGE, REFERENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. B, 81 N. Y. TIMES BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must thoroughly understand controlling accounts; write, giving experience, references, age and salary wanted. J 136 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING; DESIRABLE SALARY; $15 TO $18. J 178 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Downtown real estate office; $15 per week; knowledge of typewriting; permanent. L 788 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Familiar with stock brokers' accounts; must be thorough and accurate; state experience, reference, and salary desired. B 614 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, bright, to assist in foreign department, one experienced in purchasing of office supplies preferred; state experience and salary. S M., 65 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer who has executive ability and can use good English; state experience and salary expected; answer by mail. R., 1 152 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER

IN WOMEN'S APPAREL LINE. BACH MUTH, 310 6TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, trial balances; steady position. J 203 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, trial balance, experienced in the women's wear manufacturing line; state salary. J 213 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, part time stenography, experienced in commercial house. Address Dry Goods, J 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer, and typist; experienced; state salary desired. J 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, thorough knowledge double entry. Answer in writing, Box L 52 Times.

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Apply Superintendent's Office, 8th floor, James McCreery & Co., 55th St., Employes Entrance.

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thoroughly experienced, capable, and accurate; no other need apply; good wages; permanent position.
SCHRAFFT'S, 460 WEST 23D.

CASHIER FOR DINING ROOM; GOOD SALARY, INCLUDING ROOM AND BOARD. APPLY SUNDAY, MANAGER HOTEL GOTHAM, 5TH AV. AT 55TH.

CASHIER for restaurant, large hotel, Atlantic City; good pay, steady position, to experienced young woman. Call Monday, Whitney Duplicate Check Co., 250 West 54th St.

CASHIER for financial concern; knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting; salary $18. D 21 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, family of 3, small house suburb, seashore for Summer; not an agency. Write R. Camp, Room 506, 10 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS, white, experienced; three adults; Bronxville; wages $50; call, with references, tomorrow, Monday, 3 to 5. Sahler, 226 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID, experienced. Call, bringing references, Monday between 10 and 12. Mathews, 14 East 68th.

CLERK in lunch room department of large concern; should be graduate of high school; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. K 462 Times Downtown.

CLERK, between age of 18 and 20, in 5th Av. publishing house, above 42d St.; pleasant surroundings; hours 9 to 5; half holiday Saturday; $10 a week to start; good chance for advancement for intelligent, ambitious beginner; state age, education, nationality, and experience, if any. R 39 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CLERK.—YOUNG LADY, NEAT APPEARANCE, FOR FRONT OFFICE OF HOTEL; $75 MONTH. APPLY MONDAY MORNING, MANAGER HOTEL GOTHAM, 5TH AV. AT 55TH.

CLERK, for very fine office position; must have beautiful handwriting. Room 1,803, 110 West 40th.

CLERK AND TYPIST.
Intelligent, accurate girl, by large magazine publishing company; salary $12-$14. J 168 Times.

CLERK.—Publishing house wants bright girl in catalogue department. Box 141, Times Square Post Office.

CLERKS for stock records; very little figuring; $9 start; pleasant surroundings. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

COOK wanted, neat, willing to do some housework; wages $45. Mrs. Van Dam, East Palisade Av., Englewood, N. J.

COOK
for plain cooking, small family, country, near New York. Call Monday, 9 to 12, Apt. 12A, 908 West End Av., Allendale Apt.

COOK, competent, for family of 2; good references required. Apply Monday from 10-11, at 201 West 57th St., Apartment 8B.

COOK wanted for family of 4; good wages; one hour from centre of New York. Mrs. Henry Dawes, Englewood, New Jersey.

COOK AND WAITRESS, at Red Bank, N. J., for family of four; another maid kept; references investigated. C 357 Times.

COOK.—Must be first class; best references required. Call Monday before 10 or after 5. Apt. 11-D, 350 Park Av.

COLORED WOMAN for cook and light housework; small family; Long Island; $40. Telephone Roslyn 5534.

COMPANION.—Capable woman to assist with the care of an elderly lady not an invalid, from 8 to 6; references. Apply 20 East 54th St.

CONTRACTORS.
Large art needlework house desires a number of reliable contractors on
CHILDREN'S DRESSES
AND
LADIES' UNDERWEAR;
HIGHEST PRICES; STEADY WORK.
BOX 500, 437 MARBRIDGE BLDG.

COOK, and light housework, for two, in private family; with reference. Call on Stookey, 215 East 130th St.

COUPLE to take charge of modern country home, where no other servants are employed; no laundry. Address with references and salary expected. O. H., 327 Times.

DANCING TEACHER wanted; refined, bright young lady. Reeves Conservatory, 2,642 Broadway, (160th.)

DEMONSTRATOR.—Young woman to demonstrate a food product; salary and commission; fine position to right party. Apply Monday between 10 and 11:30 A. M. Sea Coast Food Corp., Room 302, 151 West 42d.

DEMONSTRATORS, TOILET PREPARATIONS; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; STEADY WORK, GOOD SALARY. APPLY HOREHOUND CHEMICAL CO., 21 EAST 23RD ST.

DEMONSTRATOR of walking doll; must be good-looking, petite, intelligent and exceptionally capable; good salary and percentage. Manhattan Doll Co., 541 5th Av.

DENTAL ASSISTANT, experienced, cultured, for highest class practice. Address with full particulars and references, Z 323 Times Annex.

DESIGNER.
WAISTS.
One with exceptional good taste and up-to-the-minute ideas on high-class georgettes; fine position is offered; full particulars required. L. J. 200 Times.

DESIGNER ON STREET AND AFTERNOON DRESSES BY ONE OF THE LARGEST DRESS HOUSES IN NEW YORK; ONLY INTERESTED IN A HIGH-CLASS WOMAN; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. N. G., 803 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER WITH ORIGINAL IDEAS FOR BOUDOIR CAPS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. D. E., 804 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER
on stout dresses with creative ability; to such a steady position is assured. Room 1107, 1,140 Broadway.

DESIGNER, experienced, wanted, art needlework, by large established Chicago wholesale house; state experience. Address Z 367 Times Annex.

DESIGNER on popular-price cotton and silk underwear. Goldstein, Kirschner Co., 576 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—UPTOWN BANK HAS PERMANENT POSITION FOR DICTAPHONE OPERATOR WHO HAS HAD AT LEAST TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND CAN TRANSCRIBE INTELLIGENTLY AND ACCURATELY. TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5941 FOR APPOINTMENT, OR WRITE BOX F 83 TIMES.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Young woman, educated, rapid; permanent position if qualified; publishing house, hours 9-5, Sat 12:30; no reply considered unless you specify age, education, experience nationality, and reference; a good position to the right girl. J 187 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Must be rapid typist and well educated, also accustomed to filing; stenography not necessary, but advisable, give full details, salary required, and references, (confidential, but after interview). Address J 488 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Positions open in large corporation for three good dictaphone operators; splendid opportunity for advancement; salary $18 to $20 week; hours 9 to 5; 12:30 Saturdays. Apply Miss Galloway, 2068 Woolworth Building.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—State past experience and salary, and if a stenographer; good position for capable operator. J 427 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR with some experience and high school education for interesting work; good salary. Call 10 to 12, Robert H. Ingersoll & Bros., 315 4th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—One familiar with electrical and mechanical terms; salary $20 and bonus. J 157 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; high-class positions; salaries $18-$20. Miss Charash, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

DRAPERS.
HARRY COLLINS
REQUIRES
WAIST AND SKIRT DRAPERS.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.
CALL ANY TIME,
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

DRAPERS, finishers, examiners on cotton dresses, experienced; steady work, good pay. Stein Bros., 104 5th Av., 19th floor.

DRESSMAKING.
HENRI RENDEL, INC.
10-14 WEST 57TH ST.,
require several
WAIST DRAPERS AND FINISHERS,
SLEEVE AND SKIRT FINISHERS,
ALSO APPRENTICES.

DRESSMAKERS.
FINISHERS ON WAISTS,
SKIRTS AND SLEEVES;
LINING HANDS;
ALSO INSIDE MESSENGERS.
HALF HOLIDAY SATURDAY.
COME PREPARED TO WORK.
M'NALLY, 15 W. 51ST.

DRESSMAKERS.
BERGDORF & GOODMAN,
(16 5TH AV. REQUIRE
DRAPERS AND FINISHERS
ON WAISTS AND SKIRTS FOR SPECIAL ORDER WORK AND MODEL MAKING.

DRESSMAKERS HELP WANTED; WAIST AND SKIRT FINISHERS, IMPROVERS, ERRAND GIRLS. J. DAVIES SPOONER, 22 EAST 54TH.

3 P. M.

Classified advertisements for the daily edition of The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6:30 P. M. on day before publication. If intended for the Sunday edition, classified advertisements must be received before 3 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

EMBROIDERERS
experienced on waists and dresses; fine light; excellent conditions; steady work. Apply all week, 105 East 29th St., 12th floor.

ENGRAVING AND STATIONERY.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
require a thoroughly experienced woman for engraving section of stationery department; this is an exceptional opportunity for right party.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
5TH FLOOR.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN.
Steady positions; excellent salaries, with commissions.
GLOVES.
INFANTS' WEAR.
CHILDREN'S HATS.
NEGLIGES.
HOSIERY.
KNITTED UNDERWEAR.
Apply daily, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 W. 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

FASHION ARTIST wanted to do pen-and-ink and half-tone drawings for reproduction; write experience and salary required. J 161 Times.

FIELD WORKERS, energetic, intelligent, connection with employment service for soldiers and sailors; references; social worker with business experience. Apply Room 1413, 114 5th Av.

FILE CLERK.—Neat, intelligent young woman wanted by a large corporation; must have had experience on alphabetical and numerical files; good opportunity for advancement; permanent position. Reply, stating age, education, experience, &c., J 127 Times.

FILE CLERK.
Intelligent and industrious young lady about 20 required in insurance office; a good chance for advancement for a competent and experienced clerk; salary at start $12 per week; state qualifications and height. K 486 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—Young lady, American, with filing experience, to assist in filing department of publishing house; hours 9-5, Sat. 12:30; $50 monthly; state age, education, and experience. J 189 Times.

FILE CLERK wanted; competent, experienced file clerk in law office; state experience and salary expected. H 732 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK for publishing office, vertical, numerical filing; state salary expected. W. M. P. O. Box 48 Station D, City.

FILE CLERK.—Neat writer; chance for beginner; salary $8 to $10. J 177 Times.

FINISHERS.
HARRY COLLINS
requires
FINISHERS, waist, sleeve, skirt.
We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability and season lasts 52 weeks.
CALL ANY TIME,
9 EAST 57TH STREET.

FINISHERS,
experienced, on waists and dresses; fine light; excellent conditions; steady work. Apply all week, 105 East 29th St., 12th floor.

FINISHERS AND HELPERS; LONG SEASON. LA VELLE CO., 333 5TH AV.

FITTER.—YOUNG, RELIABLE, COMPETENT WAIST FITTER, ONLY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST 5TH AV. TRADE WITH PROVED ABILITY. NEED APPLY; STATE REFERENCES AND QUALIFICATIONS WHEN WRITING. J 156 TIMES.

FITTER.
EXPERIENCED ON GOWNS AND SUITS FOR RETAIL STORE; GOOD SALARY. ROBINSON'S, 25 WEST 42D.

FOLDERS.—Experienced tissue paper pattern folders, excellent working conditions, with permanent positions guaranteed; liberal piece work rate. Call between 11 and 12, McCall, 236 W. 37th.

FORELADY
FOR WAIST FACTORY; MUST BE THOROUGHLY CAPABLE OF ENGAGING, INSTRUCTING AND MANAGING HELP AND BE FAMILIAR WITH ALL DETAILS; FOR OUT-OF-TOWN PLANT 1½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK; GOOD PAYING, STEADY POSITION.
BEERMAN & FRANK,
36 EAST 31ST, NEAR 4TH AV.

FOREWOMAN
for
PATTERN DEPARTMENT
of exclusive Dressmakers' Fashion Magazine. To insure consideration state fully qualifications, experience, references and salary expected to start. Splendid chance for advancement. Reply in strict confidence, "Fashion," 211 Times.

FOREWOMAN ASSISTANT
to take charge of trimming department by children's cap and hat house; only those experienced in this line considered; state particulars; replies confidential. A. B., 806 Times Downtown.

GIRL, about 18 years of age, for office work in large wholesale house. Must be expert at and a good penman. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. C 474 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted in law office to run errands, answer telephone, and make herself generally useful; salary to start $8, with advancement; state age, religion, education, and references, if any. K 436 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, 16 or older, for stock department; knit goods line; some experience with knitted underwear; would plan advantage; must be reliable and industrious. Apply in own handwriting, giving age and wages expected. Box 10, 165 East 125th St.

GIRL TO WORK IN WOOLEN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY. A 8 TIMES.

GIRL, must be 16, intelligent, to keep samples of leather goods clean and in order; good handwriting necessary; chance for advancement. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., Hauser & Weil, 329 5th Av.

GIRLS.—Two capable girls for country; must do all work, except laundry, for eight adults, stay during day; good wages. Z 392 Times Downtown.

GIRLS for light work in stock room of large publishing house; $9 start; excellent chance; rapid advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

GIRLS (school), 15 or over, earn good money during Easter week selling circulars; experience unnecessary. Dehaan Letter Co., 28 West 38th St.

GIRL, NEAT, TO ENVELOPE HAIR NETS; STEADY POSITION; SALARY $18 TO START; BONUS PAID FOR QUICK WORK. S. GLEMBY, 12 EAST 22D.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GIRLS.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-5TH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS.,
NEW YORK.
A NUMBER OF VACANCIES ARE OPEN IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT FOR GIRLS, ABOUT 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE; THESE POSITIONS OFFER EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT TO GIRLS WHO ARE BRIGHT, NEAT AND AMBITIOUS.
APPLY AT 35TH ST., EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT G.

GIRLS OVER 18
to fold paper patterns; paid while learning $10; after training earn on piece work $28-$30 weekly; work is steady all year round and under ideal working conditions; no machinery. Apply to
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
24 Hubert St. (9th floor.)
3 blocks north Franklin St. Station on 9th Av. L or 7th Av. subway.

GIRL MESSENGERS,
INDOOR WORK,
NINE DOLLARS A WEEK
and
CASH REWARD FOR SATISFACTORY SERVICE.
HEARN, 14th St., near 5th Av.

GIRLS,
UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
want 25 girls in certificate checking department, age 15 to 25 years; easy work; no previous experience necessary; advancement to other departments if competent; hours, 8:30 to 5 P. M. daily; 8:30 to 12 noon Saturday; all year around; 1 hour for lunch. Apply after 9 A. M. all week. Manager, 4th floor, 44 West 18th.

GIRLS, (15,) GIRLS.
Refined, to work in modern studio; interesting work; short hours.
COLD LIGHT MFG. CO.,
538 WEST 130TH ST.

GIRLS, 16-18, general office work, filing, &c., hours 9 A. M. to 5:30; Saturday half day all year location, near Grand Central; apply in own handwriting, giving age, salary to start; don't apply unless your penmanship is good and unless you have a good, common school education, because this position is an opening opportunity for a better one. J. M., Box 4, Grand Central P. O.

GIRL of education for export engineering concern; conscientious and bright worker for indexing information and general office work; should have knowledge of typewriting; state experience and salary expected. C 485 Times Downtown.

GIRL.—Young, refined girl of neat appearance, with knowledge of stenography, in doctor's office; small wages at start. 54 East 62d St.

GIRL with good handwriting to assist in detail work; no experience required; state age, religion, and salary expected. J 425 Times Downtown.

GIRL wanted in law office, for general office work, except stenography. Apply, Bennett & Sieber, 19 William St., Room 1029.

GIRL for general housework, no washing, call day or evening, 1,211 East 21st St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

GIRLS, 16-18, for light office work; bright, active. Call 9 to 10, Robert H. Ingersoll & Bros., 315 4th Av.

GIRLS, experienced hand sewers; half day Saturday; apply all week. A. Sere, 2 West 47th.

GIRL, bright, to enter orders in Summer clothing house; must be a good writer. Joseph Yeska, 719 Broadway.

GIRL, refined, to care for child afternoons and Saturday mornings. C 882 Times Annex.

GIRL, about 18, for office details; $9 and bonus. Langsdorf, 72 Spring St.

GIRL for hand sewing and embroidery. Toni Togs, 8 East 48th.

GIRL, intelligent, to answer phone; salary $10. Room 1012, 70 5th Av.

GIRL to learn carpet and wallpaper designing; bring drawings. Frauser, 373 4th Av.

GIRL for light factory work. Fraser Tablet Co., 453 19th St., Brooklyn.

GIRL, BRIGHT, IN OFFICE REILLY ICE CO., 23 DUANE ST.

GENERAL CLERICAL WORKERS.
Large mercantile house has several permanent positions, with opportunity of advancement, open for office assistants, between 18 and 25 years of age, with practical experience; accuracy at figures, legible writing, neatness, prompt and regular attendance, are the essential requirements.
State previous experience, names of concerns, church preference and wages received. L 798 Times Downtown.

GENERAL housework maid for family of three in Cedarhurst; good home, where another maid is kept; apply between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday, April 14, or write to make appointment. Address Mrs. Farwell, 91A Worth Street, New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) four in family; no washing; city reference. 468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St., Apartment 83. Telephone 8826 Morningside.

GENERAL WORKER, white; two in family; no Sunday work; sleep home if desired. Phone Academy 112.

GOVERNESS, nursery, for child of 3 and to assist with schoolboy of 7; Norwalk, Conn.; beautiful home and surroundings; practically life position if desired; write, with particulars, salary desired, &c. G. F. H., 11th floor, 114 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Competent young governess for 2 children, 6 and 8 years; French, Swiss or German. Call Sunday evening, after 5, or Monday, morning, before 11. 158 East 71st. French and music required. Rhinelander 0863.

GOVERNESS, French, for two children, 5½ and 5 years old. Call Monday, before 11, between 1 and 2:30, or after 5, 7 West 73d St., phone Columbus 8310.

GOVERNESS, French or Swiss, for two girls, 8 and 13 years old. Apply at 46 West 76th St. on Monday from 10 to 11.

GOVERNESS wanted, well educated, for 10-year girl; write fully. Mrs. Carlisle, Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Business Opportunities
Section 2, Page 10

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HAND SEWERS.—Good hands wanted for hand sewing blouses and lingerie; good pay. Duverrier, 12 East 49th St.

HAIR DRESSERS who are experienced marcel wavers; desirable, steady positions for really competent workers; have also vacancy for a competent manicurist who can do facial massaging. A Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

HAIR WORKERS wanted experienced at ventilating or at weaving or at wet dressing, also apprentices and improvers taken who are paid while learning. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

HAIRDRESSER.—Marcel waver; first class; interest given if satisfactory. E 57 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL, commercial course, wanted for clerical work; neat and accurate at figures; good opportunity; state education and salary expected. Address "L. S.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

HOME ASSISTANT WANTED.
For family of five adults; an eight-hour home assistant; eat and sleep at home. Apply by letter only. F. M. B., 24 East 63d St.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, intelligent, neat, understanding light home duties; one other superior woman employed; small family; every consideration for the right person; exceptional surroundings; in reply state nationality, wages, telephone number. Mrs. H., 45 East 82d, or telephone Monday morning, Lenox 3060.

HOUSEWORKER, general, wanted, who would appreciate an exceptional home with family of two in small house at Garden City, L. I.; servant has own room and bath; must be neat, speak good English; with good references. H 686 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A middle-aged woman, general housekeeper, for adult family of three, in the country; maid's room with private bath. Address B. W., P. O. Box 572, City Hall Station.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, wanted by physician to manage his apartment; must be good cook; will have maid to help; mother with one child of school age, given preference. X 212 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER to do plain cooking and downstairs work; 1½ days free weekly; several evenings and afternoons off; state age, salary, references; private family; 15 minutes from New York. C 375 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, girl for general housework; short distance in country; must be good cook; no laundry; good wages. Telephone 185 Kingsbridge. Phone for particulars and when appointment can be had.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, or good mother's helper; plain work, permanent place in large suburban town; preferably a girl fond of children. Phone 2380W Flushing.

HOUSEWORKER, small family; no washing; good wages; good references; in Bronxville. Phone Bronxville 1424, before 11 Sunday or Monday.

HOUSEKEEPER, care six-room cottage, one child; no laundry; exceptional opportunity for pleasant, permanent home; 20 minutes from city; good salary; couple go to business daily; write immediately. G 142 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Woman for general housework; salary $60; Madison, N. J.; apply by letter only. MacNiff Co., 54 Vesey St.

HOUSEMAID, general, (white;) small family, good wages, no laundry. Call Sunday, 448 Riverside Drive, Apt. 22. Morningside 2967.

HOUSEWORKER, small house in country; no washing; family of two adults, child, and nurse. Write Walker, 50 Arthur St., Yonkers. Telephone Rector 9770.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, small select rooming house, good living quarters, with bath, main floor. Apply today, 304 West 108th.

HOUSEKEEPER for high-class, medium sized city hotel; permanent and transient guests; state fully positions held; best references required. J 145 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, assistant wanted for hospital, one with institutional experience only. Hahnemann Hospital, 67th St. and Park Av.

HOUSEKEEPER and cook; competent and neat; good home for one who appreciates pleasant surroundings and considerate people. Call in person, 152 80th St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEMAID, general, for suburbs; small family; no wash; $40. Apply Room 1404, 310 5th Av.

HOUSEWORKER, general, 4-room apartment; 3 in family. 935 St. Nicholas Av., Apartment 33, corner 157th St. Call after 9.

HOUSEWORKER, general, in country; two in family. Apply 303 West End Av.

KITCHEN MAID or USEFUL GIRL wanted for N. Y. and Westbury, L. I.; $45. Apply Monday morning, 1 Park Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady requires competent, trustworthy maid; French preferred; must be a good seamstress, renovator, and packer and have good disposition and refined personality. J. M., Box 4, Grand Central P. O.

LADY acquainted in the best New York society desired to assist interior decorator with distinguished record to obtain commissions for decorating; person qualified to cooperate successfully will be paid good commission; decorator is highly qualified. With assurance of strict confidence. D 63 Times.

LADIES.—Bright ladies to take orders for custom-made corsets; will give training and make a corsetiere of you; beginner's commission amounts to $25 or more per week, working 4 hours daily. No limit to amount industrious worker can make. G 171 Times.

LADY to compile directory; must be well educated; preferably with some knowledge of medical matters and proof reading; should also be typist; apply, stating age, experience, salary desired. J 405 Times Downtown.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS, with knowledge of French preferred; only one with good references need apply. Call Monday, 4 to 6, 1,008 5th Av.

LADY SOLICITOR for high-class medical periodicals; commission. C 347 Times.

LAMP SHADES.—Experienced sewer on silk shades. Hasbrouck Bergen Co., 223 East 58th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; one who can iron well and understands mangle. Call Sunday afternoon or all day Monday, House of the Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.

LEDGER CLERK, good at figures, having some knowledge of typewriting; state age, experience, and salary desired. C 490 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK.
Experienced; salary $12 week; reply by letter and state when at liberty. S., 141 Wallst Av.

LUNCH ROOM WORK.
Large concern employing girls has opening for practical, energetic young woman interested in lunch room work, in connection with lunch room for its employes; opportunity to learn the work and for advancement; salary $16 a week; state age, education, and experience if any; resident of Manhattan or Brooklyn. H 890 Times Downtown.

MAIDS, two, for small country place near city; one cook, who will also do personal laundry; the other waitress and chamber-work; sisters, mother and daughter, or chums desired; must be high-class help; two adults in family. Call Monday morning, Room 1906, 50 East 42d St.

MAID.—Personal maid, (white,) wanted by Baltimore lady; must be capable and proficient, one speaking French preferred; give references and salary expected. X 219 Times Annex.

MAIDS, (2.)—A good plain cook and a waitress-chambermaid; must have best of character reference; apartment on Riverside Drive; four adults in family; state wages expected. G 103 Times.

MAID, white, competent for general housework; good cook and laundress; 2 in family; 5-room apartment. 68 Montague St., Brooklyn. Main 5832.

MAID wanted, general housework; good pay; sleep in or out. N. Schwartz, 161 West 123d St.

MAID-COMPANION, afternoons only, for semi-invalid lady; small salary. J 103 Times.

MAIL ORDER.—Young woman with mail order experience, stenographer preferred; must possess executive ability to handle routine correspondence and control department of girls; state experience and salary. K 482 Times Downtown.

MAIL CLERK in large wholesale house; hours 8-5. Apply, by letter only, stating references and salary requirements, A. O. Elmer, 205 3d Av.

MANICURISTS.
Abraham and Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require experienced manicurists for their Beauty Salon

The New York Times
SUNDAY, April 18, 1915.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESWOMEN.
Desirable Vacancies.
Good salary. Quick advancement.
HEARN,
14th Street near Fifth Av.
Apply daily, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Monday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SALESWOMEN.
Experienced sadieswomen for CLOAKS AND SUITS, WAISTS, BOYS' CLOTHING, and other departments.
Also a number of young women as junior sales clerks, parcel-wrappers and clerical positions.
STORE HOURS 9 TO 5.
L. M. BLUMSTEIN,
WEST 125TH ST.

SALESWOMEN
for
INFANTS' WEAR DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's office, 9th floor, Main. McCreery & Co., 35th St. employes' entrance.

SALESWOMEN.
EXPERIENCED, ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE. STEADY POSITION TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY; GOOD SALARY.
ROBINSON, 25 WEST 42D.

SALESLADY to sell toilet preparations in any store; no outside work or demonstrating; would prefer a tall young lady of good appearance; salary $12 to begin on. A. Rubinstein, 506 5th Av., between 42d and 43d Sts.

SALESWOMEN; exceptional proposition for live wires; salary and commission; apply 10 to 11 A. M. Globe Electric Lamp Co., room 3, 1,029 East 163d, cor. Southern Boulevard.

SALESLADY.—Downtown concern has exceptional opening for young lady experienced selling Columbia records; state age, experience, and salary desired. L 778 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.
Bright, energetic young women for candy department; excellent opportunity in new store.
SCHRAFFT'S, 40 WEST 23D.

SALESLADY.
Experienced, to take full charge of ladies' hosiery and underwear department; good salary and advancement. Apply L. C. Randall, 752 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESLADIES, 15.
Experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants' wear; salary $18-$25; for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply 1, Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESLADY for fancy novelty department; state age and salary expected; only those who furnish references considered. C 361 Times.

SALESLADY.—Handle select clientele; refined, permanent position; highest remuneration. 482 Broadway, Room 813.

SALESLADIES for confectionery store; one speaking French preferred. Henri, 69 West 44th.

SAMPLE CLERKS, experienced, for wholesale ribbon house. Pulgram & Meyer, 385 4th Av.

SECRETARY Wanted. — A brainy American girl, with breeding personality and initiative, who can become essential to the president of advertising agency in charge of production; fast stenography and plenty of education of course essential; ability to interview people, ability to give instructions and see them through without help from higher up, opportunity and salary commensurate with ability. Write full details, phone number and salary to A 22 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Party moving offices from Boston to New York desires services of a secretary-stenographer; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping; state experience and salary required. Address Chas. M. Harding, 185 Summer St., Room 802, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARY confidential clerk, expert stenographer correspondent; executive ability; tact, personality, efficiency absolutely reliable; $40-$45. J 199 Times.

SEWERS—Good on gowns, private; steady work. Coleman, 34 West 39th St.

SLIP STITCHERS, experienced on men's neckwear. Meyer Bacharach-Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL for high-class boarding school (girls) in New York City, one having ability to care for at least 100 pupils; position demands scholarship, efficiency, personality. J 114 Times.

SEWER, EXPERIENCED, IN DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT. CALL ALL WEEK, 6 WEST 45TH, EIGHTH FLOOR.

SKIRT AND GOWN HANDS.
First-class women in our alteration department.
Good wages, permanent positions.
Apply at once, Rent & Co., Employment Office, 7 W. 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.

SOCIAL WORKER—United Hebrew Charities require an experienced social case worker who has a fair knowledge of business, to assist in self-support dept. See Mrs. Halpern, 206 2d Av., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

STATISTICAL CLERK
to make statistical charts, graphs, &c., in large magazine publishing company; write full details as to salary desired, experience, education. J 165 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D AND 43D STS.,
require experienced Alteration Hands on
WAISTS AND GOWNS.
Apply at Employes' Entrance, West 43d St., after 8:30 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.
Large company has opening for competent stenographer with business experience; Underwood machine; salary $18 per week; good chance for advancement; state full particulars. K 484 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, willing to operate dictaphone for fill-in work; quick, intelligent stenographer with experience and ability to understand work dictated; high school education. Call 10 to 12, Robert H. Ingersoll & Bros., 315 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable young lady, neat and willing, for export commission house; state age and salary desired. Apply by letter only. General Export Co., 115 Worth St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist of experience and to assist bookkeeper in office of Brooklyn manufacturer; state references and salary expected. Address Congenia, Box 16, 826 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.— Competent stenographer in office of large corporation; some clerical work also required; state salary desired. Hours 9:00 to 5, Saturdays, 12. J 420 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced in publishing or advertising preferred; growing concern, where good future for capable girl is assured. Advertising and Publishing, 134 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER with experience, educated, some knowledge bookkeeping; splendid opportunity growing publishing business; small salary to commence. J 222 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Have very desirable position in small office for faithful young woman who is competent stenographer; Christian firm. Room 1607, 301 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, must be exceptionally rapid and capable of assisting busy executive in export office; state qualifications and salary. 520 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, American; must be neat and good grammarian; state age, experience, and salary. C 497 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, able to take rapid dictation; fast typewriter. J 232 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.
AN EFFICIENT AND RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN, ABOUT 25 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN STENOGRAPHIC WORK CAN OBTAIN GOOD, PERMANENT POSITION WITH PROGRESSIVE HOUSE, WHERE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS UNEXCELLED.
IN LETTER OF APPLICATION GIVE DETAILS OF PAST EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, WAGES, ALSO AGE AND CHURCH AFFILIATIONS. L 795 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER - PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED BY LARGE FIRM NEAR 55TH ST. AND 5TH AV.; HAVING A VERY HIGH CLASS CLIENTELE; APPLICANT MUST BE A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY, NEAT IN APPEARANCE, AND HAVE A PLEASING PERSONALITY; TO THE RIGHT PERSON IS OFFERED A POSITION WITH OPPORTUNITY OF UNLIMITED ADVANCEMENT; SALARY TO START $25 A WEEK; IN YOUR REPLY GIVE YOUR AGE, EXPERIENCE IN FULL AND REFERENCES. P. C., BOX 55, 1,358 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY by an exacting advertising man; must be wide awake, neat, punctual, careful, with active mind and good memory; high school education; age about 18 or 19; to such a young lady an opportunity is offered for working in a congenial atmosphere with every opportunity for advancement in a concern of high standing. Write briefly your education and other qualifications for the position. An interview will be granted to promising candidates. Box 411 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, YOUNG LADY, BY LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERT, WILLING, NEAT, ACCURATE AND RAPID WORKER; AN EXCEPTIONAL POSITION, WITH POSSIBILITY OF ADVANCEMENT COMMENSURATE WITH ABILITY; STATE FULLY IN CONFIDENCE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND REFERENCES. Z 891 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable as assistant to advertising agency production chief; must have a sound knowledge of the English language and be able to assume responsibility; good possibility of advancement in the department; if you have a knowledge of engravings and an ambition along copy writing lines, so much the better; give particulars as to experience, &c. H 863 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, with executive experience, is wanted by downtown export and import house; must be well educated and thorough in her work and capable of handling young ladies with tact; cable experience desirable; salary $100 month up; state nationality, positions held, and references. C 439 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY wanted; well-educated young business woman who is a capable, experienced, stenographer, and who would like to be taught merchandising; salary to start, $20; unquestionable reference as to character and ability must accompany your application; location, Fifth Avenue Building. J 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, (beginners and experienced,) bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, typists; excellent salaries; Oliver machine; do not waste time; operators, a demonstration in our office will enable you to become one; new positions daily; substitutes needed for Spring and Summer work at good salaries; no fee. Call 310 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted by an established trade journal; must have good knowledge of English in order to be able to assist editor write copy; permanent position; to beginners wanted; state particulars and lowest salary in own handwriting. K 376 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in large export and import house; permanent position; must be fully competent; no beginners; state full details, salary required, and references, which will not be investigated until after interview. K 487 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, (Underwood,) bright young lady, high school graduate; must be quick and accurate; salary $18; bring references and be ready to commence work. William Alsberg, 826 Broadway, (12th St.)

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, experienced, for employment department large manufacturing establishment; excellent opportunity; salary $18-$20; state experience, age, and qualifications. C. F. 803 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Bright beginner or one with a year's experience; high school graduate preferred; good English education essential. Address, stating age, salary, &c., K 795 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Switchboard Operator, General Office Clerk.—Must take dictation accurately; permanent position in attractive office large downtown corporation; write for appointment in own handwriting; starting salary wanted. C 482 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—We want to employ a thoroughly competent stenographer and typist; none other need apply; state wages wanted. Permanent opening for Good Position. H 858 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER,
first-class, with at least 3 years' commercial training; prefer applicant living in Long Island City. Packard Motor Car Co., Thompson Av. and Hill St., L. I. City. See Mr. Thomas.

STENOGRAPHER—Opportunity for a bright, quick, accurate stenographer, with editorial experience; good chance for advancement; salary $18 to start; Christian firm. J 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable assisting bookkeeper, quick and accurate at figures; thoroughly familiar with office routine; experienced. Apply, stating age, reference, experience, by letter only, Crystal Chemical Co., 881 Westchester Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, Accurate Underwood operator is offered excellent opportunity by large wholesale house; state age, references, experience in detail; salary $18-$20. F 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by Christian manufacturing corporation; must be well educated and experienced; salary $18 a week to start. Address, giving references, J 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate preferred; only those possessing real ability need apply; salary $25 weekly; bring references; call Monday. Kraus Research Laboratories, 130 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Capable, American, with at least three years' experience; good opportunity for one who can produce satisfaction; state salary. J 442 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY wanted; well-educated young business woman who is a capable, experienced, stenographer, and who would like to be taught merchandising; salary to start, $20; unquestionable reference as to character and ability must accompany your application; location, Fifth Avenue Building. J 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, (beginners and experienced,) bookkeepers, dictaphone operators, typists; excellent salaries; Oliver machine; do not waste time; operators, a demonstration in our office will enable you to become one; new positions daily; substitutes needed for Spring and Summer work at good salaries; no fee. Call 310 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant wanted by an established trade journal; must have good knowledge of English in order to be able to assist editor write copy; permanent position; to beginners wanted; state particulars and lowest salary in own handwriting. K 376 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in large export and import house; permanent position; must be fully competent; no beginners; state full details, salary required, and references, which will not be investigated until after interview. K 487 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, (Underwood,) bright young lady, high school graduate; must be quick and accurate; salary $18; bring references and be ready to commence work. William Alsberg, 826 Broadway, (12th St.)

STENOGRAHPER and TYPIST, experienced, for employment department large manufacturing establishment; excellent opportunity; salary $18-$20; state experience, age, and qualifications. C. F. 803 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Bright beginner or one with a year's experience; high school graduate preferred; good English education essential. Address, stating age, salary, &c., K 795 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. Switchboard Operator, General Office Clerk.—Must take dictation accurately; permanent position in attractive office large downtown corporation; write for appointment in own handwriting; starting salary wanted. C 482 Times Downtown.

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STENOGRAPHER—Opportunity for a bright, quick, accurate stenographer, with editorial experience; good chance for advancement; salary $18 to start; Christian firm. J 194 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, capable assisting bookkeeper, quick and accurate at figures; thoroughly familiar with office routine; experienced. Apply, stating age, reference, experience, by letter only, Crystal Chemical Co., 881 Westchester Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, Accurate Underwood operator is offered excellent opportunity by large wholesale house; state age, references, experience in detail; salary $18-$20. F 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted by Christian manufacturing corporation; must be well educated and experienced; salary $18 a week to start. Address, giving references, J 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate preferred; only those possessing real ability need apply; salary $25 weekly; bring references; call Monday. Kraus Research Laboratories, 130 Pearl St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Capable, American, with at least three years' experience; good opportunity for one who can produce satisfaction; state salary. J 442 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and intelligent worker; permanent position; good hours and pleasant working conditions; state age, experience and salary expected. C 437 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, SILKS.
With knowledge of silk and dress goods; excellent position, with good salaries and commission. Apply all week, J. S. Bailey Co., 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English and efficient spelling required; beginners considered; knowledge of dictaphone preferable; call at once. E. J. Woods, Inc., 149 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER, about 25; neat appearance; public and high school graduate; experienced in rapid editorial dictation; must be exceptionally competent; good salary. F 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, rapid, and accurate, in stock broker's office; state education, experience, and salary desired. P. O. Box 379, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER required; must be accurate; salary $20. Apply, by letter, stating experience, to Rolls-Royce, Limited, Harris Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER with at least one year's experience, who has operated Royal machine; only competent stenographer need apply. 164 West 46th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—English, French experience; good at figures; offered excellent opportunity export house; state qualifications, salary expected. S 391 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, reliable, quick typist; permanent position, with advancement; state education, age, religion, experience if any, salary required. W., Box 48, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, fast worker, for advertising department large publishing firm; give full details as to education, experience, references, and salary desired. K 442 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in law office; permanent position and opportunity for advancement; state salary expected, age, and qualifications. C 462 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, wide awake, for Christian firm; one who has been employed in advertising or publishing concern preferred; state age, experience, salary. C 496 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity for intelligent beginner; Monitor switchboard, filing, and general office work; $12. S 894 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Splendid opportunity for quick and accurate touch typist. Apply, stating age, education, experience, and salary wanted. J 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high class position; must have knowledge of dictaphone; instruction given free of charge to right party; excellent chance for advancement. Miss Charash, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, real estate, salary $15; pleasant surroundings; opportunity for advancement; Christian concern. Room 606, 171 Madison Ave., at 33d St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY with knowledge of follow-up system and advertising; salary $25, state past experience. J 160 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Conscientious worker; able to handle details; beginner considered; answer by letter only, stating salary. Talye Trading Co., 141 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted by a Jewish institution for position requiring afternoon and evening work. Answer, stating references, age, and salary desired. Institution, 223 Third Avenue.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.
Instructed without charge in the use of the Ediphone, Edison's latest dictating machine; positions secured quickly without cost. Ediphone, 114 Liberty St., Room 702.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in insurance office; must be experienced; beginners wanted; state particulars and lowest salary in own handwriting. K 376 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and office assistant in manufacturing concern, permanent position and excellent opportunity for advancement; salary $20. Address, stating age and experience, E 53 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, preferably one capable of operating dictaphone; salary $18 to start; good future for a competent girl. Address E. C., 275 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young lady in office of a plate glass insurance company; state experience and salary. K 477 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, good, capable, to do billing and general office work; good salary and permanent position to right person. J 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, intelligent, neat appearance; some experience; permanent; small salary to start. Call 9 to 10, McKenna & Co., 1033 Singer Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED, law experience; must be educated; rapid and accurate; state full particulars and salary expected. H 679 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for publishing; neatness and accuracy more essential than speed; Oliver machine. F. A. Stokes Co., 443 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid typist, accurate and reliable; knowledge of Spanish desirable, state age, references, and salary expected. H 644 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, and willing operate dictaphone; advancement depends upon own ability, state age, education, salary expected. H. B. 178 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, accurate and experienced in position in publishing house; state experience, references and salary desired. J 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 3 to 4 years' commercial experience; salary $16; write full particulars C S 828 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Accurate, rapid; commercial experience essential; salary $20; permanent. P. F., 433 Pearl Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady with some experience in wholesale jewelry office work. Apply personally, 45 John St., Room 909.

STENOGRAPHER—GIRL FROM NORTH OF IRELAND.—Thoroughly experienced and well educated; give fullest particulars. E 44 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, general office worker, about 30 years of age; must understand music; $17-$20 start; state experience, relation. Box 49, Madison Square P. O.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, willing to operate switchboard, assist with general office work; good salary. Room 206, 320 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced young lady; one who can figure bills and who is familiar with office duties. Cohen, Goldstein & Co., 64 Bleecker St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, at least two years' experience; salary $15; advancement; gentile firm. Apply 147 4th Av., Room 314, corner 14th St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers; good openings; call Monday. David Agency, 47 West 42d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large New York concern, doing export business, requires Spanish and English stenographer; please state fully experience and salary expected. Address N 298 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHERS (2) wanted by manufacturer; hours 9-5, Saturdays 1 o'clock; good salary with bonus. Apply Federal Sign System, (Electric,) 640 West 43d St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity in long-established house of highest character; we do not want usual type of stenographer seeking a position, but competent, loyal worker; private secretary; state education, experience, salary. A 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.— Competent, one experienced in the automobile business preferred, but not necessary; splendid opportunity. Call 238 West 19th St., between 7th and 8th Av. Inquire for Mr. Foster.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY IN WHOLESALE HOSIERY HOUSE; ABLE TO KEEP MILL RECORD; MUST BE QUICK, ALERT, AND PUNCTUAL; PERMANENT POSITION; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. J 185 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT, 30 or over; permanent position for right party; references; $14 to start; state age, previous experience. Berthel Company, Manufacturing Chemists, 142 Lincoln Av., near 134th St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large insurance office has permanent opening for stenographer competent taking fast dictation; preferably one experienced liability insurance; reply fully, stating salary expected. K 481 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Advertising agency wants the services of capable and responsible young lady, one with advertising experience preferred; splendid opportunity. Write, giving full details. L. W., Box 30, Room 1201, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—An educated, adaptable, experienced American, alert to the requirements of her position; a knowledge of bookkeeping or publishing experience would be a consideration; in reply, state age, experience, education, and references. J 188 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, wanted for wholesale ladies' shoe concern; state age, experience, salary desired. P. O. Box 1744, City.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY for advertising agency, capable of high class, conscientious, accurate work; must be proficient in grammar, spelling, and translation of notes; fully experienced in advertising, dictation of plans, copy, &c., and must possess initiative and personality; if you have not had the above experience do not apply; no beginners or agency applicants considered; hours 8:45 to 5:30. Give full details in letter to J 238 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced, rapid, accurate stenographer and typist; familiar with office routine; capable of assuming responsibility; good education; splendid opportunity for advancement with a large manufacturing corporation; state age, religion, details of experience and salary. F 38 Times.

M. H. FOOTE
and associates
require
STENOGRAPHERS
preferably experienced in life insurance work, tabulations as well as correspondence. Apply by mail only. State salary and other details.
1,146 WOOLWORTH BUILDING.

STENOGRAPHER. — New York Stock Exchange house desires services of competent stenographer with Wall Street experience; none others need apply; best of references required; state salary and particulars. Address "K. N.," P. O. Box 923, City Hall Station, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and Switchboard Operator Wanted.—Bright young lady with one or two years' experience as stenographer; high school education; permanent position; manufacturing establishment; good opportunity for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating education, experience, religion and lowest salary required. C 492 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCE, KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICE DETAILS; ONE CAPABLE OF ASSISTING BOOKKEEPER; SALARY $15 TO START; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. CALL OR ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING FELDSTEIN BROS & CO., 687 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced and competent; residing in Long Island City preferred; reply by letter only, giving full details as to experience and salary desired. National Cash Co., Accounting Dept., Webster and 8th Avs., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, accustomed to Remington tabulating machine; must be well educated, of attractive appearance, good writer and arithmetician, methodical and willing; salary $20. G 725 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, French and English, wanted in export house; perfect knowledge of French language and stenography absolutely essential; only experienced business women need apply. C. Chartucoli & Co., Room 1896, Woolworth Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady to take care of correspondence in general office; must have experience in cotton converting trade preferred; excellent opportunity with new concern; state references and salary required. E 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST Wanted, one experienced in tabulating work; must be quick, neat, and accurate; good opportunity; write, giving age, experience, education, and salary expected. Address J 97, P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER; must be accurate, rapid, able, and willing to do large volume of work; salary $18 start; rapid advancement; Christian firm; state age, experience in detail and references. S. T., 805 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Trade paper has good opening for bright stenographer; speed and accuracy essential; must be able to take dictation over long-distance telephone. Williams, Box 20, Madison Square P. O.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY and personal assistant to publisher. Write, giving references, salary expected; a place where there is room for an assistant of tact and intelligence to grow. C 428 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent to do Spanish and French translation of technical dictation; must be energetic, conscientious; state age, education, experience, and minimum salary desired. C 484 Times Downtown.

STOCK GIRLS.
OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,
W. 34TH ST.,
REQUIRE
BRIGHT GIRLS OVER 16
FOR VARIOUS DEPTS.;
PERMANENT POSITIONS
AT GOOD SALARIES.
STORE HOURS 9 TO 5:30 P. M.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

STOCK GIRLS
AND STORE ASSISTANTS WANTED; must be over 16 years of age; pleasant work; good salaries; permanent positions; excellent opportunity for advancement.
JOHN FORSYTHE & SONS,
The Waist House,
3 WEST 42D ST.
Apply at office, top floor.

STOCK CLERK WANTED
BY A HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE AND ANTIQUE HOUSE; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH STOCK RECORDS; TO ONE QUALIFYING WILL BE OFFERED A POSITION THAT CARRIES UNLIMITED ADVANCEMENT WITH SALARY TO START, $18; IN YOUR REPLY GIVE YOUR AGE, EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCE IN CONFIDENCE. WRITE S. C., BOX 4, 1,358 BROADWAY.

STOCK GIRLS,
ELEVEN DOLLARS A WEEK.
Quick advancement.
14th Street near Fifth Av.
Apply daily, 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Mondays, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

STOCK CLERK—HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bright, experienced; must have ability to wait on trade; chance now for advancement; state experience and salary expected. Write S. A., Box 22, 125 East 34th St.

STOCK GIRLS.—We have positions open for several stock girls; good pay and opportunity. Warbro Ribbon Mfg. Co., 19 East 24th St.

STOCK CLERKS for wholesale ribbon house. Pulgram & Meyer, 385 4th Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and office assistant, experienced, with good knowledge of filing; must be quick and accurate at figures; only those possessing these qualifications may apply; no others will be given any consideration. Applications in own handwriting must state salary expected, also give suitable references. R 28 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—YOUNG WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO OPERATE SWITCHBOARD AND ASSIST IN GENERAL OFFICE WORK; MUST BE COMPETENT, NEAT, EXPERIENCED; REFERENCE AND SALARY WANTED. WRITE BOX J 226 TIMES.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Bright young lady to operate a private switchboard; must be quick and clear-headed, have a good memory for names and numbers; not afraid of long hours; will pay good salary to right girl. K 449 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted by large art concern; must be refined and intelligent; salary $15. Call after 10 A. M., Ethridge Co., 25 East 26th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced typist; salary $12. Phone Broad 874.

TEACHER.—Lady who can teach Gregg and Isaac Pitman shorthand both; good opportunity with large business school; state salary, experience, qualifications, &c. Drake College, Inc., Newark, N. J.

TEACHERS.—Men and women who have the certificate for oral work in New York State. Box J 115 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR,
three-positioned board; must be experienced on drop system. Apply to
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young woman, not under 18 years of age, to begin as telephone operator in stock broker's office; one who has had no experience preferred; salary to begin $10 per week, but good place assured when business is learned. Address by letter only, A. K. H., Room 61, 96 Broadway, New York.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, switchboard, and mail clerk in large manufacturing concern; state age and experience; salary $12. C 462 Times Downtown.

TRANSCRIBER (dictating machine) and office assistant for small office; start $20. Edwin C. Barnes & Bro., 114 Liberty St.

TEXTILE DESIGNER—Artistic textile designer on printed cotton goods wanted; call with references, and if possible, samples of work. Reichenbach & Co., 111 5th Ave.

TYPIST.—Accurate; year experience; salary start $48 month; excellent opportunity for advancement. Vapor Heating Co., 597 5th Av.

TYPIST.—Age, 18 to 22, expert, for permanent position in large corporation. Apply Room 815, 195 Broadway.

TYPIST and office assistant; chance for advancement. Apply Monday, Harris & Salmon, 346 West 31st St.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TYPISTS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
3RD ST. AND BROADWAY,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED TYPISTS FOR UNDERWOOD BILLING MACHINE.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 9TH FLOOR.

TYPIST.
BEGINNER, WITH HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING; PERMANENT POSITION WITH FUTURE; TELEPHONE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, PROSPECT 840, FOR APPOINTMENT. KNOX HAT CO., INC., 601 GRAND AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TYPIST. — RAPID, ACCURATE TYPIST WITH GOOD EDUCATION WANTED BY UPTOWN BANK; INTELLIGENT GIRL BEGINNING AT MODERATE SALARY, CAN SECURE RAPID ADVANCEMENT. TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5141 FOR AN APPOINTMENT, OR WRITE BOX F 83 TIMES.

TYPISTS, Oliver machine; constant demand for rapid operators; good salaries and new positions daily; if not an Oliver typist, a demonstration in our office will enable you to become one without loss of time; no fee. Call 310 Broadway, New York. Ask for Mrs. Mackay.

TYPIST and Ediphone or Dictaphone operator wanted; must be neat, accurate and rapid. Experience in engineering office preferred. Write, stating salary expected, giving experience and reference to X 249 Times Annex.

TYPIST AND STENOGRAPHER. — Typist, must be accurate and rapid; salary $14. stenographer, experienced, with good education; salary $16. John Martin, publisher, 128 West 58th St.

TYPIST-BOOKKEEPER.
Capable of doing accurate, neat and quick tabulating; Underwood machine; answer on typewriter, own work; state experience and salary expected. S. B. Davega Co., 831 Broadway.

TYPIST
Competent Underwood operator desired by a corporation, for general work; ability to handle figures accurately desirable; salary at start $14 per week; excellent chance for advancement. K 483 Times Downtown.

TYPIST for addressing and filling in work in publisher's office; hours 9 to 5, Saturdays 9 to 12; letter shop experience preferred, but not essential; salary $13. Engerma Magazine Co., 24 East 38th St.

TYPIST.—Filing, circular letters, clerical work; opportunity for beginner; $12 at start; old-established business. Reply, with complete information, to Wholesale Colors, L 83 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, accustomed to copy from long hand and take dictation direct on machine; good prospect for advancement. Apply Room 306, 109 Broad St.

TYPIST.—Good opening for young girl to do typewriting and clerical work in office of trade paper. Williams, Station D, Box 30.

TYPIST.—For work in large insurance office; good opportunity; salary $40 monthly; reply fully. M 480 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Ages, 17-23; salary, $50; hours 9-4, Saturdays 12; high school graduates preferred. Call Room 1048, 120 Broadway.

TYPIST for addressing, filling in general work; also cutting stencils. Apply Room 97, 140 West 42d St.

TYPISTS for large publishing house; $10 start; pleasant surroundings; time bonuses McCall, 236 West 37th.

TYPIST for export house; stenography unnecessary; state qualifications and salary. H 695 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, expert, knowledge of bookkeeping necessary, for busy mail order house; advancement; salary $16-$18. R 25 Times.

TYPIST, good, for filling in circulars; permanent position. C 461 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young girl, experienced; salary $12. Room 1019, 50 5th Av.

TYPIST, quick, accurate; Christian firm. Call Room 619, 290 Broadway.

WAIST DRAPERS
EXPERIENCED; HALF-DAY SATURDAY ALL YEAR.
APPLY MISS SULLIVAN, 6TH FLOOR.
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.,
5TH AV. AT 46TH ST.

WAIST DRAPERS
AND FINISHERS.
HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-14 WEST 57TH ST.,
require several
WAIST DRAPERS AND FINISHERS,
ALSO PLAIN SEWERS.

WAITRESS and LAUNDRESS; Irish preferred; who will do the chamberwork between them; wages $40-$45. Telephone Bronxville 108.

WAITRESS for high-class tea room, full or half time. Apply at 285 5th Av. Monday or telephone 8910 Madison Square Sunday after 2.

WAITRESS-CHAMBERMAID for 2 months; references required. Call Monday, 1-3, 417 Park Av., Apt. 3 East.

WEAVERS WANTED.—MEN OR WOMEN, EXPERIENCED ON PILE FABRIC WEAVING; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE WEAVERS; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 266 TIMES ANNEX.

WOMEN.
WANTED, FIVE BRIGHT WOMEN
to call on bankers and business men to interest them in and sell buttons and posters that promote a cause that every patriotic American will support; applicants must possess good character, be neat in appearance, and furnish references; those accepted will be paid a liberal commission. J 40 Times.

WOMAN for general housework in family of two; must be good cook; no laundry; residence fifteen minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Apply 52 Tennis Place, Forest Hills. Telephone 1883.

WOMAN.—MATURE AND EXPERIENCED, AS DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK IN LARGE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE, FULL DETAILS. B 616 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WOMEN Wanted.—Refined, capable women, white; general housework, assist care infant; family two; $30. Apt. 1, 55 Central Park West; evenings, 5 to 7.

WOMAN, refined, companionable, to help in small family; beautiful and congenial location on Sound, north shore, Long Island. Telephone 2630M Bayside.

WOMAN.—Interior decorator desires services of person moving in exclusive circles to interest patrons in her work on commission basis. K. T., 806 Times Downtown.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for family of 3 adults and 2-year-old child; $60 per month. Address Room 405, 140 Nassau St.

YOUNG LADIES.—A large, progressive corporation downtown is in need of a few neat appearing, bright young ladies, for clerical positions; the positions will be permanent, with a good chance of advancement; pleasant surroundings; hours from 9 to 5 and 1 on Saturdays; experience not necessary if a high school graduate; write giving age, religion and salary expected. K 445 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN.
An all-year-round position, with good chance of advancement, for young woman under 30 years with dressmaking experience, in first-class house. Apply by letter, stating age and experience, to
BUTTERICK BUILDING, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY, 18-20 years of age, in office in west side, Manhattan, near 14th St.; one with knowledge of filing and stenography, familiar with Underwood machine; must be refined, neat, and willing; salary $18 to start. Address, stating age, nationality, experience, references, &c. Careful, 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN can spend 3 months in cottage on Maine Coast if willing to help with housework in exchange for room and board; 8 hours a day, 6 days a week; traveling and incidental expenses paid and $5 a week additional. Apply by letter only, F. M. E., 24 East 63d St.

YOUNG WOMEN—For the care of the skin. —We have positions open in our house for several young women of good appearance, tact, and judgment to learn

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

WOMEN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, ROOM 600, 9 NASSAU ST. STENOGRAPHERS, ... $18 to $23 BOOKKEEPERS, ... $15 to $18 STENOGRAPHERS, ... $15 to $21 BOOKKEEPER ..... $18 to $20

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, $10-$25. Many high-class positions (no fees). Rose Webber Agency, 1008 Times Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS: Elliott-Fisher, dictaphone typists; bookkeepers; clerks. $10-$25. Martin Eatton Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous openings; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $15-$25. Established 1907. MacNeill Agency, 1 Madison Ave.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.

Man experienced in general bookkeeping with ability to handle manufacturing costs can answer this with the assurance that it represents a real opportunity for a progressive future in a large corporation after ability has been proven in the trial period.

This is not a routine bookkeeping position where constant opportunity to advance into a bigger job may be possible through the cost accounting field. Age must be 30 to 35. Mention in confidence form your: experience, education, age, religion, salary will accept to start. Correspondence confidential. A. T., 1 Madison Avenue, Downtown.

WANTED—A school of accountancy having more calls for graduates than it can fill, has a few conscientious men who are willing to devote their spare time, with the view of filling junior and senior positions and to become certified public accountants; only a common school education and must possess business ability which is the essential to business results. If you come up to requirements we will make terms to suit you. Address, stating age, experience and salary expected, Box C 585 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

Large selling several subsidiary branches of young corporation offers unusual opportunity to man possessing executive ability; applicant must have some cost accounting experience, salary commensurate. Address Box 11 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS available for work; preferably public accountants; will attend to tax report of small corporations; references. P. O. Box 1, Station O, New York.

ACCOUNTANTS offers permanent position at commencement; experienced, knowledge of income tax law desirable; application confidential. Controller, Box 1 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN AND SALES MANAGER.

Large manufacturing concern in big firm; at least 6 years' experience; state age, salary expected &c. Box C 1 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN WANTED by large New York store having more calls for men than it can fill, a few conscientious men who are willing to devote their spare time, with the view of filling junior and senior positions and to become certified public accountants; only a common school education and must possess business ability which is the essential to business results. If you come up to requirements we will make terms to suit you. We need the men. Write for interview, stating age, experience and salary expected. Address Times C 585 Times Annex.

ARTIST AND AUDITOR.

Large selling several subsidiary branches of young corporation offers unusual opportunity to man possessing executive ability; applicant must have some cost accounting experience, salary commensurate. Address Box 11 Times Downtown.

ARTISTS, typists, bookkeepers, $10-$25. Many high-class positions (no fees). Rose Webber Agency, 1008 Times Bldg.

ARTISTS: Elliott-Fisher, dictaphone typists; bookkeepers; clerks. $10-$25. Martin Eatton Bldg.

ARTISTS, bookkeepers; numerous openings; free registration, Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

ARTISTS, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $15-$25. Established 1907. MacNeill Agency, 1 Madison Ave.

ASSISTANT.—TRAVEL AGENCY requires the services of a competent assistant, familiar with details of conducting the U. S. and Europe, and accustomed to prepare schedules of tours for intending travelers. Apply, stating experience, salary required, etc. H 674 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT, with knowledge of automobiles wanted by large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, salary expected. Address Box 1 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER, wanted by an old and reputable manufacturing and export house. Address stating age, experience, and salary desired. Export, Box 407 Times, 2 Rector St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, bright, energetic, experience in piano line preferred; good opportunity. J 228 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must be good penman and accurate at figures. L. M. Blumstein, 3d Av., 140th St.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE AND LONG ESTABLISHED COMPANY, A BRAINY, FAITHFUL MAN; ONE WHO WORKS WITH HEART AS WELL AS HAND; THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH DIES, TOOLS, AND METHODS FOR RAPID PRODUCTION OF STAMPED SHEET METAL; PERMANENT POSITION AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE MAN POSSESSING THESE QUALIFICATIONS; APPLICANTS SHOULD GIVE FULLEST INFORMATION CONCERNING EXPERIENCE, CHARACTER, AND GENERAL FITNESS TO FILL THIS IMPORTANT POSITION; ALL INQUIRIES TREATED IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. APPLY "STAMPED METAL," Z 309 TIMES ANNEX.

ATTORNEY, experienced in New York practice, to assist active lawyer; must handle matters on own initiative; state experience, age, nationality and salary expected. C 476 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, CORRESPONDENT, SYSTEMATIZER and all-around general office-man to keep an accurate set of books and to audit daily reports and trial balances for seven offices, initial salary moderate; to be increased upon demonstration of result-producing ability; saving devices, and stoppage of leakages, good future for an industrious, keen, and capable young man, well trained; only those having similar or holding similar positions and otherwise capable of filling within requirements need apply; give full particulars as to auditing or accounting and correspondence experience and education; age, single or married; nature positions previously held, with whom, and how long; initial weekly salary desired, and when applicant can assume duties; references as to character, dependability, and good moral and habits essential; give home and business phone number. J 421 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE PISTON RING EXPERT.—Manufacturers wish to close with the best production man or superintendent obtainable, to take full charge of their Detroit factory; only those thoroughly experienced and knowing the business from A to Z need apply; all replies treated confidentially. Write G. S., 101 Times.

AUDITOR.—Young man wanted by downtown national bank; good opportunity for advancement. Write; stating age, experience, salary desired. Box 410 Times, 2 Rector St.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTERS.

FIRST-CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILE BODY WORK; IN YOUR REPLY STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS; experienced; none but first-class men need apply. Call Monday morning, with tools, F. B. Stearns, 415 West 57th St.

BANDAGE MAKER. — Wanted, a practical man who understands the manufacture of suspensory bandages; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 687 Times Downtown.

BILLING CLERK with experience in export business; state experience and salary desired. J 153 Times.

BOND SALES MANAGER.

A man thoroughly familiar with the organizing of a selling force to market first mortgage bonds; salary and commission; must travel. Bonds, C 800 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT, WITH REAL ESTATE EXPERIENCE; AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED WITH A LARGE CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY TO A MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE; APPLICANTS MUST STATE IN OWN HANDWRITING AGE, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ESTATE, J 240 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER.

Man between 25 and 30 years experienced in handling general books, petty cash, and voucher register of manufacturing concern; state salary and past experience. C 508 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by Stock Exchange house doing international business; must be familiar with stock and bond business and foreign exchange calculations; salary commensurate with position; position will afford opportunity for advancement; application must give details of business experience; salary expected, etc.; all replies will be held confidential. Address "L. M." P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER ASSISTANT, accurate, thoroughly conversant with controlling accounts and payrolls; capable assuming full charge if necessary; good opportunity for live wire with Christian manufacturing corporation; Bush Terminal section Brooklyn; state age, education, experience, references, salary expected. K 413 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—In law office, an experienced bookkeeper; must be capable of taking charge of entire set of books and understand controlling accounts; steady position for right man; state age, experience, and salary expected. H 731 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in publishing house accustomed to handling a large volume of detail, voucher distribution, statistics, &c.; to one experienced also in wire a good opportunity of advancement is offered; state age, references, and salary expected to begin. E 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ledger clerk; young man who is quick and active at figures; capable of handling large number of accounts and adjusting differences wanted by large concern; state age, experience, references, nationality and salary expected; good opportunity; all replies confidential. L 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, experienced, newspaper experience preferred, a live wire who can be generally useful in the office; excellent opportunity for the right man. Write, stating age, experience, education, and salary to start. C 488 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry man wanted, quick and accurate on detail, trial balance, &c.; must have at least three years' experience; high school graduate preferred; state age, experience, and salary expected. B 668 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER and typist; young man, 18-25 years; must thoroughly understand his business and come well recommended. Address with full particulars in first letter, U. S. E. G. Co., 1 Park Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, efficient, accustomed to machine shop costing system and accountancy; to a competent man a good position is available; state experience and salary desired. 436 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT wanted by large downtown wholesale house; young man for stock accounting; state age, qualifications, and salary desired. C 494 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, experienced and accurate, apply by letter in own hand writing, stating experience briefly and salary expected; references. White, 188 Lenox Av.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, first-class man, with executive ability; must understand mens clothing business. Write full particulars, C 434 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.

Young man, experienced double entry and controlling accounts; state qualifications in detail. B. O. 806 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED POSTINGS, TRIAL BALANCE, CASH; ADD. AND SALARY BANKING HOUSE. C 748 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, capable of taking trial balances; must operate typewriter; state age, experience, salary. J 429 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to set as ledger clerk in large wholesale and importing house and make himself generally useful in office; good opportunity; answer own handwriting, stating salary. J 69 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in the general office of manufacturing plant within convenient commuting distance of New York; competent office assistant; age about 25. T 379 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, meat market, one having experience preferred; apply by letter only, stating experience, salary required. H. Schloss & Son, 2,620 Broadway, (90th.)

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, experienced in printing business; Christian firm; give full particulars as to age, experience, salary, &c. Box J 229 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, bright to assist in foreign department, one experienced in purchasing of office supplies preferred; state experience and salary. R. S. at Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER. We need a first-class accountant; state previous experience, references, salary. Hopkins, 181 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced and competent, to take full charge of books and accounts of manufacturing business; state age, length of experience, and salary. Address 88 Congress, 122 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER in automobile accessories concern; one with experience; salary $18 to commence. O 1,270 Times Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, double entry; address, stating age, experience, salary, &c., J 221 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and bill clerk; state salary and references. X 287 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Splendid opportunity, Christian firm. Write, giving full particulars. L 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—State experience, references, salary, age. A 2 Times.

BOYS

FOR BEGINNING OFFICE WORK.

$10 TO START.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPT. BETWEEN 9 & 10 A. M. MONDAY. KNOX HAT COMPANY, INC., 601 GRAND AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BOY.

ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, BY A LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSE; MUST BE BRIGHT, WELL EDUCATED, AMBITIOUS, AND OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND ADDRESS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT LAD. WRITE Z. P., 104 EAST 14TH.

BOY wanted by growing financial house uptown to make himself useful to the partners, the salesmen, and the office staff; must live at home and be a willing worker—and a gentleman; the position is permanent, and the salary will start at $10 per week. Write fully to Johnson & Hopkins Co., 398 5th Av.

BOYS WANTED by large investment and banking corporation to act as runners for delivery of securities, &c.; splendid opportunity for advancement; must be sixteen years of age or more; high school graduates preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, religion, and references. Box C 550 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15-18.—Important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several ambitious, or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. L 781 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, by Christian firm, about 16 years of age, to make himself generally useful in the office and salesroom of a commission underwear and knit goods house; good opportunity to learn the business. Address, with references, stating compensation expected. J 410 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, TO WORK IN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT OF COTTON CONVERTING HOUSE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; EXCELLENT OPORTUNITY TO LEARN BUSINESS; ADDRESS, GIVING AGE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. E 68 TIMES.

BOY WANTED.

To tend telephone and do general office work; must have grammar school education, and be neat; address in own handwriting, stating age and wages expected. S. J. T., Room 505, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOYS.—One of the large transatlantic liners requires the services of several bright and energetic boys; only those willing to work for advancement need apply; salary $8 per week to start. H. O., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station.

BOY, 15 to 16 years of age, to make himself generally useful in the office of a drug house; hours 8:30 to 5 o'clock, Saturday 1 o'clock. Address, stating age, religion, experience, and salary expected. B 615 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; one out of school preferred; good chance for advancement for bright young man; state religion. H 697 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16-17, for office work; good education; must be neat, accurate, and ambitious; good opportunity; write, giving age, education, experience, and salary expected. Address L. R. C., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

Boy just out of school wanted by international banking house; good chance for advancement. Apply, giving references, to "H. Z." P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

BOY.—Reliable boy in office of old-established manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for intelligent boy; references required. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. New Times Downtown.

BOY, in office of dry goods commission merchants, as filing and mail clerk; fine opportunity for one who desires to learn the business and work for advancement. Apply, in own handwriting, C 472 Times Downtown.

BOY, over 16 years, for office work in prominent casualty insurance company; good opportunity for keen, energetic hustler; in reply, state age, schooling and business experience, if any. J 412 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright Amer ican, about 16 years old, wanted in the office of a large wholesale cotton goods house. Address W. E. B., P. O. Box 43, Madison Square Station, N. Y.

BOY, familiar with downtown district, to go on errands and make himself generally useful; state age, salary, and experience. J 431 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—For errands; must be neat, clean and willing; good chance for advancement; $5 a month to start. Apply Mr. Dibble, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Av. and 36th St.

BOY, high school education, not over 17, to make himself generally useful in advertising office; where there is chance for advancement, if capable. F 8 Times.

BOY. — Old-established advertising agency needs bright boy or young man, fine chance to learn the business and advance; $7 to start. Call Monday morning, 10 o'clock, 95 Madison Av., Room 1106.

BOY wanted to learn automobile accessory business in Eastern sales office; high school boy; salary to start, $10. Call Room 400, 743 Broadway, 9 o'clock Monday.

BOY.—Wanted, bright, intelligent boy in law office; opportunity to study law; must reside in Manhattan. Apply Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, 37 Wall St.

BOY wanted to learn export business. Address own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, salary desired. B 628 Times Downtown.

BOYS, from 14-15, wanted to run errands and make themselves generally useful in large Wall Street office; excellent opportunity for advancement. C 509 Times Downtown.

BOY age 15, for general office work; good opportunity for bright boy. Call 9 to 10 A. M., Monday, Room 810, 287 Broadway.

BOY, 15, by Christian firm, competent willing, for general office work and errands; salary $8. K 410 Times Downtown.

BOY over 17 for general office work by established law firm; must intend to study law. K 420 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, neat, wanted for general office work. Apply Room 810, 185 Broadway, 9 o'clock Monday morning.

BOYS.—16 years old and over to work in electrical factory; salary, $10 per week to begin. J. L. Bunnell & Co., 5 Sullivan St.

LOY wanted for office work; Christian firm; Write stating age, education, experience, and salary expected, X 210 Times Annex.

BOY wanted by wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. H 633 Times Downtown.

BOY, STOCK AND ERRANDS, $10 WEEKLY. 17 BROAD ST. R. CHRISTENSEN, 107 CHAMBERS ST.

BOY.—A New York illustrating concern has an opening for a boy with some knowledge of drawing. L 38 Times.

BOY wanted to make himself generally useful in an insurance broker's office; beginner preferred. H 697 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted, aged 14 to 18. Apply Room 2518, between 10 o'clock and 4, Monday, Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway.

BOY talented for drawing to run errands, good opportunity to learn fashion illustrating. Ideal Fashion Studio, 432 4th Av.

BOY wanted for general office work in an insurance office; state age and references. B 672 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted to run for a large bond house. Address "K. M." P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

BOY, bright, energetic, clean cut, for office and errands; excellent future in advertising office. Room 1201, 116 West 32d St.

BOYS.—High-school graduates wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; fine opportunity. G 768 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Assist in office; steady position; advancement; state salary expected. C 386 Times.

BOY.—Small boy for office; good chance for business training and advancement. Apply 9 A. M., Wallace & Tiernan Co., 137 Centre St.

BOY FOR STOCK, WHOLESALE CLOAK HOUSE. MAX RUBEL & CO., 136 MADISON AV.

BOY wanted in law office to assist in general office work. Apply Room 83, 26 Exchange Place.

BOYS, active, under 18; old-established firm; good salary and advancement. Apply Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St.

BOY to make himself generally useful in office; bright future. Morasynth Labbratories 132 Nassau St.

BOY wanted in large law office; good opportunity. Call Room 714, 2 Rector St.

BOY to learn carpet and wall paper designing; bring drawings. Frauser, 323 4th Av.

BOY wanted in office. Apply Bennett & Richer, 13 William St., Room 1029.

BOYS to run errands for art concern; $8 a week to start. Ethridge Co., 25 East 26th.

BOY for office work, able to take care of telephone; state salary. J 74 Times.

BROKER, underwriter, or sales manager wanted, with rating as references, to represent large old-line commission $800,000 consolidated drilling, leasing, production, pipe line, and refining company operating in North Texas field. Write Odis H. Foster, President Victor Pipe Line and Production Company, Jones-Kennedy Bldg., Wichita Falls, Texas.

BURNISHERS.

Hand burnishers on gilt metal goods; positions, with good pay. Apply the Art Metal Works, 15 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

BUTLER, experienced; must be very neat, clean, able to furnish first-class references; state age and salary desired. J 121 Times.

BUTLER, colored, with excellent references. Apply by letter to Mr. H. Samuels, 33 West 34th St.

BUYER.—WANTED BY EXPORT HOUSE, COMPETENT TOOL AND SUPPLY BUYER. WITH EXPERIENCE IN FOREIGN SHIPPING TO LATIN AMERICAN MARKETS; MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE; REPLY STATING FULL EXPERIENCE AND SALARY REQUIRED. C 463 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BUYER and manager of silks, linens, and cottons for progressive, popular priced department store; only man with good record will be considered; an unusual opportunity for man who knows how to produce results. M. Nathan & Bros., Inc., Johnstown, Penn. Apply by letter only to V. B., 211 Times.

BUYER and manager for hosiery and men's furnishing department of progressive, popular priced department store; only man with good record will be considered; an unusual opportunity for man who knows how to produces results. M. Nathan & Bros., Inc., Johnstown, Penn. Apply by letter only to B. J., 213 Times.

BUYER and manager for piece goods department in live department store in city of one hundred thousand; New York State. Apply Box F. Levis, 87 West 36th St.

BOYS

FOR

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

MADISON AV.-5TH AV., 34TH AND 35TH STS., NEW YORK,

HAVE VACANCIES FOR BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOYS IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT; LIBERAL SALARY AND GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST. EMPLOYES' ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT B.

BOYS

for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines; $9 to start. Employment office open 9 to 4.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

MADISON AV.—FIFTH AV., 34TH AND 35TH STS., NEW YORK,

HAVE DESIRABLE POSITIONS IN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT FOR FLOOR MANAGERS.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS OFFERED. APPLY AT APPLICATION OFFICE ON THE 5TH FLOOR, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT F.

CASHIER, thoroughly experienced on payroll, with knowledge of banking and bookkeeping. Write, stating age, business history, education, and salary expected; J 170 Times.

CASHIER.—Young man as cashier; knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting; financial concern; $20. D 22 Times.

CASHIER wanted, intelligent, for cafe, Call Sunday or telephone 9052 Bryant.

CASTERS

for slush mold work; steady positions, with good wages. Apply the Art Metal Works, 15 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

CATALOG man to edit large machine tool catalog; temporary position, good pay; consideration only to man with experienced machine lines; state experience and references in detail. C 470 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR for Cadillac Limousine, Brooklyn, near Borough Hall; must be capable driver, of neat appearance, accurate and careful in keeping mechanism efficient and tonneau clean; car kept in public garage; permanent and desirable place for the right man; frequent night work. Address only, stating age, experience, wages desired, whether married, references. R. H. Duff, 140 Lafayette St., New York City

CHAUFFEUR Wanted.—Competent energetic chauffeur, with some knowledge of gardening, and wife who can and is willing to cook; preferably without children; fare paid and unfurnished apartment with sage room, 2 bedrooms, bath, and small kitchen in garage, and use of basement, included; attractive surroundings near Jamaica, 30 minutes' drive from entire city; hours and duties in family; references required. J 94 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, experienced on Pierce cars; prefer married man; applicant must have been continuously with same people for not less than two years; best references required. H 589 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class, to work in country, near New York, married man preferred; cottage with land and light supplied; best references required. Box 408, Times, 2 Rector St.

CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER, capable middle-aged man, experienced and willing to make himself useful; references will stand close investigation. Mr. Robins, 4,623 15th Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR. — Experienced middle-aged man to drive auto car; only one whose reference can stand strict investigation need apply. Ehlers, 224 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable; references; must be good mechanic; steady position; good salary. Answer by letter only, L., 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, careful driver for Pierce car; recent reference; English preferred; permanent position for reliable man. Reply by mail to R. G. M., 452 5th Av.

CHAUFFEUR for private car, who is good mechanic; state age and experience; salary, $30. Address Steady, 49 Times.

CHAUFFEUR; experienced single man preferred, to go to the country; good reference required. X 246 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, white, married; must repair; state nationality and wages to receive attention. S 376 Times.

CHEF.—First class, experienced, able to cook American and Hungarian dishes and furnish first-class references; state age and salary desired. J 126 Times.

CHEMIST

WANTED, EXPERIENCED; PREFER ONE WITH KNOWLEDGE OF LEVIG; OILS, VARNISH, DRYERS, AND TEXTILES; POSITION INCLUDES CERTAIN FACTORY SUPERVISION. ADDRESS, STATING WAGES DESIRED, REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, &c., CHEMIST, ROOM 611 WORLD BLDG., N. Y.

CHIEF ENGINEER for large apt. hotel. Address, with references, J 181 Times.

CITY SALESMAN

to sell law books for West Publishing Company; good salary and permanent position to right man; must have legal education; apply by letter only, giving age, education, business experience, and references. Address 51 Chambers St.

CLEANING SUPERINTENDENT.—ONE OF BALTIMORE'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORES HAS A POSITION FOR AN EXECUTIVE WHO UNDERSTANDS HOW A BUILDING SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAN AND IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; CAN SYSTEMATIZE PORTERS AND MAIDS COMING UNDER HIS SUPERVISION; PREFERABLY A MAN WITH DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE; SEND REFERENCES, AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED. K 499 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK.—Young man quick and active at figures for general clerical work; office of large packing establishment; must not be afraid of early hours or hard work; good opportunity; state age, experience, references, nationality and salary expected. J 150 Times.

CLERK.—Shipping and packing, take charge of department; must be trained in packing fragile goods and thoroughly experienced in the handling of shipping department details; apply in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected and experience. A L 807 Times Downtown.

CLERK in insurance broker's office; must be thoroughly experienced in cancellation and endorsement work and familiar with exchange rates; state salary and previous employers. C 534 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Two or three experienced order clerks wanted by large silk manufacturing firm; only those accustomed to filling orders and keeping such records as necessary need apply; good salary. A 9 Times.

CLERK WANTED.

First-class uptown stationery store; first-class references required. Answer, stating age, references, C 344 Times.

COCOA.

Foreman; must know his business and be able to take charge in absence of superintendent; fine chance for good man; state age, experience. Address D, P. O. Box 229, City Hall Station, City.

COLLEGE GRADUATE,

or man with the equivalent of a college education, to learn the investment securities business and qualify for the position of branch manager; must be of good birth and well connected socially. G 714 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR AND SALESMAN.—Gentleman, American, single preferred, for responsible position as collector and salesman with large publishing house; no canvassing; salary and commission; permanent, with advancement; bond required. Call after 9, Nigiutsch, 29 East 22d St.

CONTRACTORS.

LARGE ART NEEDLEWORK HOUSE

desires a number of reliable contractors on

CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR;

HIGHEST PRICES; STEADY WORK.

BOX 500, 477 MARBRIDGE BLDG.

CONTRACTORS on silk waists; steady work, good pay. C. L., 802 Times Downtown.

COPY AND LAYOUT MAN.—Advertising agency wants young and successful copy and layout man who has made good and can show actual proofs of published newspaper and magazine advertising; college man preferred; one with breeding and initiative, who can supervise production; unusual opportunity; $4,000; sell yourself in your letter. A 20 Times.

COPY WRITER.—Wanted, able advertisement and catalogue copy writer on engineering and semi-technical subjects; must possess good business judgment and produce on quality rather than quantity basis; salary and permanent future wholly dependent upon the man, who will have every opportunity to reap just reward for conscientious work; state terms and qualifications in first letter. Address C 417 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.

Experienced in corresponding with dealers in stationery line and able to compose good letters; man with stenographic experience and knowledge of printing and paper stock particularly desirable; state salary and past experience. C 307 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.

Young man, 25-50, preferably familiar with typewriter, adding machine or check protection sales organization work, to handle detail and routine correspondence, and to assist generally in sales promotion work. Answer with full details of past experience; salary to start moderate; opportunity unlimited. G 702 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT

for purchasing department, preferably with auto hardware experience; thorough training handling quantity complicated detail work essential; state age, experience, salary expected. K. N., 178 Times.

CORRESPONDENT. — Wanted, experienced man by Christian firm, thoroughly familiar export detail, good correspondent in Portuguese and English; references required; give age, salary expected. C 490 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.

Large electrical manufacturer needs good man in claim department. Address giving full particulars, including salary, E E 413 Times Downtown.

COST DEPARTMENT.

Young man, as cost clerk in large food concern; must know bookkeeping, and be able to show experience along manufacturing lines, (not necessarily food); fine future; state age, education, experience, salary expected. Address "Cost," P. O. Box 250, City Hall Station, New York.

COST ACCOUNT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL ACOUNTANT; APPICANTS MUST BE OF EXECUTIVE TYPE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE DETAILS OF OPERATING COST SYSTEM; REFLIES SHOULD STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. T 9 TIMES.

COST ACCOUNTANT, ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN TEXTILE OR PAPER MILLS PREFERRED; APPLICANT MUST BE WILLING TO GO OUT OF TOWN; GIVE ALL QUALIFICATIONS AS TO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, &c. C 524 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COST CLERK with experience on cost sheets and general manufacturing accounting. Apply, stating age, experience and salary expected. E. W. 806 Times Downtown.

COUPLE wanted, man as butler, chauffer, and useful man; wife as cook and housework; small family; Westchester County, near New York. Address stating references and wages expected. F. S., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

CREDIT MAN.

WE HAVE OPENING WHICH OFFERS EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGH-GRADE CREDIT MAN HAVING SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE WHO CAN IMMEDIATELY ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR CREDITS RUNNING INTO LARGE FIGURES; AGE 28 TO 35; EXPERIENCE WITH AUTOMOBILE OR ALLIED TRADE DESIRABLE.

Address, WRITTEN, IF POSSIBLE) TO OUTLINE BRIEFLY EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, SALARY NOW EARNING AND EXPECTED; TELEPHONE NUMBER, AND ADDRESS. F 31 TIMES.

CREDIT MAN WANTED.

A large Central Massachusetts manufacturing concern desires an experienced credit man to take charge of credit department; one familiar with manufacturing credits preferred; in replying state age, qualifications, experience, and references. Z 380 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN AND OFFICE HEAD WANTED BY DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE WITH JOBBING AND CUTTING OF TRADE AND HAVE FILLED SIMILAR POSITION. APPLY, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, H 671 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CREDIT MAN.—Firm of manufacturing exporters desires credit man and accountant familiar with foreign trade; must be young American, with ambition and ability; moderate salary until ability demonstrated. Foreign, K 476 Times Downtown.

CREDIT REPORTER wanted; part or whole time; commission basis. Call Room 1223, 299 Broadway.

CUTTER, experienced, for auto seat covers, tire covers, auto top re-covers, &c.; one who understands his business. Address by letter, stating experience and wages wanted, R. M. Secor, 179 Marcy Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CUTTER ASSISTANT ON LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. R T 801 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DELIVERY MANAGER,

experienced, to take charge department store delivery; good executive; must know Brooklyn and suburbs. Apply J. S. Bailey Company, 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DESIGNER

of mechanical, electrical apparatus, who is thoroughly familiar with design of small, intricate mechanisms and their manufacture on a large scale; must be technically trained and have had responsible design experience; salary from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum; organization is long established and is expanding its normal activities after a period of war work; to receive consideration a full chronological statement of experience and training is required. Write W. E. B., Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

DESIGNER.—Men's tailoring designer would like to take lessons from designer of high-grade wholesale clothing; will pay liberal sum for proper instruction. Address D., Box 48, Long Island City.

DESIGNER AND PATTERN CUTTER on boys' wash suits. Apply Mother's Friend Manufacturing Co., 122 5th Av.

DESIGNER wanted, experienced, art needlework, by large established Chicago wholesale house; state experience. Z 388 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN

All-around draftsman who can undertake general drafting work; familiar with small automatic machinery and electrical apparatus; salary $30 to $40 per week. Write W. E. B., Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, architectural, capable of preparing complete plans with specifications and material lists for modern farm buildings. James Manufacturing Company, Elmira, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN

HAVING THE SCHLOMAN'S TECHNICAL DICTIONARIES IN SIX LANGUAGES OR HUETTE'S HAND BOOKS ARE INVITED TO COMMUNICATE WITH BOX 102, ROOM 1009, 110 WEST 34TH ST.

DRAFTSMAN.

Draftsman on household electrical appliances and farm power and lighting outfits; preferably with some practical shop experience; salary $30 to $35 per week. Write W. E. B., Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

DRAFTSMAN

familiar with power switchboard layout and design; salary $25 to $30 per week. Write W. E. B., Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

DRAFTSMAN

on small structural work; some architectural experience; salary $26 to $29 per week. Write W. E. B., Room 2502, 110 West 40th St., New York.

DRAFTSMAN.—Neat tracer, young man with mechanical experience or school training; one with talent for lettering preferred (steinhardt type); call with samples Monday morning. John E. Cahill Studio, 35 West 39th St.

DRAFTSMEN, designers, detailers and tracers on heavy machinery, gas engines, compressors and structural steel; state age, education, salary and experience. C 467 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN; must be familiar with light railroad car detail; location near New York; state experience and salary expected. C 448 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, designer of ornamental cast iron work; capable of making shop drawings; state age, experience, education and salary. C 439 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, good on details; some shop experience preferred. Box 412 Times, 2 Rector St.

DRAPERY MAN wanted who understands the taking of measurements and the cutting and designing of draperies. Address J 169 Times.

DYERS AND SECOND HANDS WANTED; MEN NEEDED WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN EITHER SKEIN OR PIECE DYEING; MUST KNOW HOW TO MIX DYE LIQUORS. UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DYEING; MUST BE CAPABLE OF HANDLING MEN; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE MEN; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 267 TIMES ANNEX.

EDITOR

of fairly wide and definitely successful experience in book work; must be a judge of MSS., a good writer and rewriter, capable of turning out finished work and of securing it from subordinates; be able to maintain high standards and have the ability to develop and take charge of a special editorial department; financial and business books. The position is important and has a future; state experience, especially work accomplished, education, age, and salary expected; replies confidential. Book Publisher, D 49 Times.

EDITOR WANTED.

A remarkable opportunity to become editor of a leading Drug Trade Journal; must have a technical knowledge of Pharmacy and know the requirements of the Retail Druggists. Application will be held in strict confidence. Address stating full particulars and experience. J 406 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL WRITER, young man, well grounded in economic and financial subjects, can make profitable connection with the leading daily in one of the principal cities of the Middle West; write fully and inclose clippings; communications will be held confidential. X 395 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

Large electrical manufacturer has opening in claim department for good correspondent; one familiar with electrical supplies preferred. Address giving full particulars, including salary. P. E. 375 Times Downtown.

ELECTRICAL

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MAN WANTED.

A MAN EXPERIENCED IN BOOK AGENCY OR SPECIAL EDITION WORK TO HANDLE A SPECIAL PROPOSITION; NONE BUT A REAL MONEY MAKER NEED APPLY. WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE, J 176 TIMES.

MAN, about 30 years of age, with executive ability and common sense, to take charge of an institution operating 12 hours' work six nights a week; must be energetic, conscientious, and loyal, of temperate habits, and had control of employes; state experience, etc., and minimum salary to start. J 204 Times.

MAN.—An unusual opportunity for man of executive ability and pleasing personality, accustomed to handling public and experienced in engaging help; small salary to start. Address, giving references, experience, and last salary. J 193 Times.

MAN wanted, thoroughly understanding the manufacture of printing inks; must have knowledge of chemistry; an exceptional opportunity for the right man; reply fully and state salary expected. X 504 Times Annex.

MAN, high class, to travel and sell clothiers and haberdashery a trade information service; experience, salary. 793 Broadway, first floor.

MAN (old) to take care of small vegetable garden and feed animals on a gentleman's farm for 6 months, beginning May 1st; must have good reference; $50. Apt. 7-B, 360 Riverside Drive.

MAN wanted, competent, as salesman and stock clerk; good opportunity for advancement; address, stating experience and salary. Box 564, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

MAN AND WIFE, either white or colored, to do house and grounds work of small place at Riverdale. Telephone Kingsbridge 183.

MAN to manage mail department of a large employment agency; only one thoroughly experienced and speaking several languages need apply. Entrance, 240 East 72d St.

MAN, middle aged, wanted as head runner; must have experience in bond business. Adress "K L," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

MAN wanted, reliable, experienced with export packing; good opportunity to right man. Z 383 Times Annex.

MAN who is thoroughly experienced in making loans on bills. J 282 Times.

MANAGER—FOOD PRODUCTS.

Wanted, a keen, live man of first-class experience to manage food product distributing concern in Chicago and Middle West; good salary and fine prospects for vigorous tradesman. Write, in confidence, stating full particulars of experience and age and salary desired. J 124 Times.

MANAGER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MAN, TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF SPECIALTY WAIST SHOP; MUST KNOW HOW TO DRESS WINDOWS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. WRITE, STATING FULL PARTICULARS. J 202 TIMES.

MANAGER PHONOGRAPH DEPARTMENT; EXPERIENCED, ABLE MAN TO MANAGE AND PUSH PHONOGRAPH AND RECORD END OF BUSINESS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR A LIVE MAN. McMANUS BROS., EAST JERSEY ST., ELIZABETH, N. J.

MANAGER wanted for medium-sized department store in Brooklyn; one who has had dry goods store experience. Write, stating salary and further particulars, X 224 Times Annex.

MANAGER general store for large electrical supply house, also manufacturers of electrical apparatus; good chance for advancement to right party; best of reference required K 466 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.

Man thoroughly experienced in manufacturing silk lamp shades, to take full charge of department; must be capable of getting production. C 311 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for commercial banking; must have experience in investigating on bills receivable and merchandise, confidential. B 986 Times Harlem.

MANAGER.—Young man with good knowledge of silk trade, to manage a new department carrying as specialties printed goods. J 29 Times.

MANAGER, vaudeville and picture theatre; answer must state experience, salary, references. J 225 Times.

MANAGER for Western department store. Write, stating experience and salary. J 4 Times.

MASSEUR, licensed, good salary, ½ day, 6 days weekly; steady position. Apply Suite 107, 50 Broadway.

MASSEUR, knowledge of physical culture; high class clients; good opportunity. G 123 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, fully acquainted with designing of tools, fixtures, and devices, at plant located Youngstown, Ohio; state experience, reference, and salary expected. K 438 Times Downtown.

MECHANICS wanted, all around men, familiar with blueprints and micrometer; light lathe work for machine shop; only experienced all men wanted permanent. Apply 9:30 A. M., Wallace & Tiernan Co., 137 Centre St.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted, familiar with design and manufacture of electric cranes, state all particulars including salary at which you would be willing to start with small concern. X 286 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL SUPPLY SALESMEN

desirous of obtaining an unusually attractive side line; sample can be carried in pocket; fair percentage; easy seller. G 55 Times.

MEN, (2) experienced one as cook, and to assist at table, other as houseman and to assist at trade in modern country home; wife and children are employed; no laundry. Address with references and salary expected, M 8, 117 Times.

MEN.—Two men familiar with car construction for shop inspection work at plant near New York City; 2 months' work; $5 per day. Box 205, Tribune.

MEN, handy for general work in sodawater factory; $18 to start. 329 West 15th.

MERCHANDISING AND SALES MANAGER.

Large chain of meat markets seek practical man as merchandising and sales manager to promote and develop the selling end; only those with intimate knowledge and who can qualify will be considered; replies must give full particulars. Address Meats, C 410 Times Downtown.

METAL SPINNERS.—Wanted, two metal spinners; good wages guaranteed. Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 821 Locust st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

MODEL.—Young man of good appearance, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, 36 or 37 chest, as model in men's clothing establishment. M 506 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER ROADMAN, spare time; work that will prove very profitable is offered man covering New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania; salary and commission. C 465 Times Downtown.

NEWS EDITOR for trade paper, one who is acquainted in the newspaper and advertising field preferred. J 436 Times Downtown.

NIGHT CLERK for hotel, an experienced man of good address and familiar with bookkeeping; bond required. Address, with references, J 218 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, young man, capable bookkeeper and correspondent, preferably experienced cotton goods commission, possessing initiative, who can assume responsibility, to assist executive of Gentile wholesale concern, $25-$35; state age, experience, salary. J 410 Times-Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, capable of systematizing office and handling office help; must have thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, accounting and correspondence, state age, experience, references and salary desired; exceptional opportunity for right man. "System," 170 Times.

OFFICE BOY TO RUN ERRANDS, ASSIST IN FILING AND PARCEL POST AND BE GENERALLY USEFUL; ABILITY TO USE TYPEWRITER AN ADVANTAGE. MENLEY & JAMES, 108 DUANE ST.

OFFICE MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and capable of supervising and directing department details and help; A1 references required. T. R., 69 Times Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, familiar with factory clerical work in large shirt house; only persons having experience in the shirt line will be considered; state age, reference, and salary expected. K 496 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and capable of supervising and directing department details and help; A1 references required. T. R., 69 Times Harlem.

OFFICE MANAGER'S ASSISTANT.—Must be thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and capable of supervising and directing department details and help; A1 references required. T. R., 69 Times Harlem.

OFFICE MANAGER.

Must be thoroughly experienced and system details; handle correspondence; experienced in lighting fixture trade preferred. C 512 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted for general office work; permanent position; good prospects. Apply Monday morning, 515 Broadway, top floor.

OFFICE BOY wanted by a banking house; salary $9; please state age and references. Address H 688 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted for dry goods place; $9. Q 772 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Filling and general office work; splendid opportunity for advancement for bright boy. Moore & Gibson, 147 6th Av.

OFFICE BOY.—Permanent position in office of large corporation; good opportunity for advancement for bright, industrious boy. T 802 Times.

OFFICE CLERK, 18, must be well experienced in all details; rapid, good penman and accurate in his work; state experience, salary expected, &c. R 11 Times.

OFFICE BOY for large publishing house; splendid chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary. C 875 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY IN BROKER'S OFFICE, ABOUT 16-17 YEARS OLD; SALARY $9; ADVANCEMENT. C 496 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY.—Permanent position, with good chance for advancement; state age, experience, if any, and references. J 133 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted in export house; one who has had some experience in this line preferred; not afraid of long hours; good wages to right boy. K 450 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Apply Room 800, 15 East 40th St.

OPPORTUNITY.

I NEED 3 MEN TO COMPLETE THE OFFICE STAFF OF ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE PRINTING PLANTS IN N. Y.

1. A MAN WHO KNOWS PRINTING FROM A TO Z TO HANDLE ORDERS AND FOLLOW UP. MUST BE CLEAN CUT, TACTFUL, AND A LIVE WIRE.

2. A MAN TO ANALYZE COST AND SUPERVISE PAYROLL AND COMPILE STATISTICS; ACCURACY AND ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL.

3. A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING AS GENERAL ASSISTANT.

APPLY BY MAIL, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, OR CALL PERSONALLY, J. G. MORGAN, 476 10TH AV.

PACKER; good opportunity to advance for strong, active, willing, and ambitious man; state age, salary desired, experience, &c. Address C 480 Times Downtown.

PAINTMEN.

If you have had experience in any capacity whatever in a paint manufacturing company and are ambitious and full of pep, write us. We are desirous of employing three men who have an opportunity of securing executive positions at commensurate salaries. Address J 34 Times.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS at once; open shop; $5 per day. Apply Monday, Alex Stewart, 541 Main Av., Passaic.

PATTERN MAKER AND MARKER FOR HOUSE DRESSES, KIMONOS, &c.; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND ABLE TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF CUTTING ROOM; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. Y 214 TIMES.

PAWNBROKER'S CLERK, EXPERIENCED COUNTER MAN; ALSO STOCK CLERK; REFERENCES. O 53 TIMES.

PHARMACIST (REGISTERED)

to do checking in large chemical laboratory; state salary and references; exxcellent position for middle-aged man. Address E. R. S., 239 Times.

PHARMACIST, licensed, for manufacturing work. Address Pharmacist, C 519 Times Downtown.

PHOTO ENGRAVING.—Benday artist; union; steady; day force. Triangle Engraving Company, 229 West 28th.

PHYSICIAN, reliable, competent, experienced, in advertising office; one who can take full charge; permanent position, good salary. Answer fully first letter, P. H., 100 Times.

PHYSICIAN of good character for office work only. H. Adams, General Delivery, Akron, Ohio.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FIRM, operating military camps, offers good proposition experienced panorama operator; discharged soldier preferred; full particulars, references. D 54 Times.

PIANO POLISHERS.

Experienced; steady position to the right men. Apply by letter or in person to Foreman A. Peterson.

STEINWAY & SONS,
100 East 14th St.

PORTER for large wholesale house; must be experienced and well recommended; good salary; call all week. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,322 Broadway.

POULTRYMAN, married, no children; experienced with mammoth incubator; good salary to man not afraid of long hours; apply for interview only. Poultryman, care MacNiff Co., 54 Vesey St.

POULTRYMAN, single, salary $70 and board; experienced with mammoth incubator; apply letters only. Poultryman, care MacNiff Co., 54 Vesey St.

PROOFREADER Wanted.—Permanent position to man for night work with established high-class magazine publishing house outside the State of New York; give in detail classes of work handled, where previously employed, length of service in each case and salary expected; answer in own handwriting. X 214 Times Annex.

PURCHASING AGENT wanted for electrical jobbing house; practical experience as assistant in similar position absolutely necessary; this is an exceptional opportunity for a conscientious hustler; first-class references required; position open now; state age, references, salary requirements, and religion in first letter; give phone number. Electrical, Box 223 Times Downtown.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Export steel company requires services purchasing agent; only one with thorough knowledge trade need apply. State salary, experience, and references to L 784 Times Downtown.

PRINTING ORDER CLERK

with knowledge of printing and papers; should be good correspondent; experienced in service work; knowledge of stenography desirable, but not necessary; state age, religion, salary desired, and details of past experience. C 506 Times Downtown.

RELIABLE MAN for stock and selling in inside trade wanted for silk house. J 39 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE to interview industrial men on service of merit, established ten years; applicants must be of middle age, with strong personality, but experience not necessary; big, permanent income and drawing account against commission. J 135 Times.

REPORTER.—Young man, 22-24, for mercantile agency; must be thoroughly acquainted with Brooklyn; one living in Flatbush or South Brooklyn preferred; must be reliable, a hustler; salary to start $15; give full details. G 790 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES, one or two, experienced, for credit reports and ratings; position out of city; state experience, connections in past, references; confidential. Ratings, E 69 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE of good address to interview executives on our high grade educational service; excellent income in commission, and drawing account; experience unnecessary. B 203 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Silk house intends to engage man acquainted with Middle West as resident representative for Chicago. J 28 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in toys, house furnishings, and furniture, wanted by large commission house to work Chicago, Middle West; must be acquainted with buyers of the furniture and dept. stores. Answer stating qualifications and salary expected; all answers will be treated strictly confidential. J 227 Times.

SALESMEN.—A large manufacturer of loose-leaf and steel filing equipment has an opening for two salesmen; applicants must have thorough knowledge of modern office routine and double-entry bookkeeping; good opportunity for men just out of service; two months' training at factory, with pay; state experience. G 792 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted, with some experience, by manufacturer of steam specialties and valves; one acquainted with jobbing and large industrial buyers in the Eastern States preferred; correspondence strictly confidential; state particulars and salary desired. Address H 692 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Large manufacturer of screens and metal weather strips desires five high-grade salesmen for New York City; those qualifying will receive favorable consideration to manage other offices; leads furnished; earnings $75 and up per week, commission. Room 706, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

SALESMEN to sell screws and bolts for large manufacturer on a commission basis to jobbers, hardware, mill supply, and shipyard trade; only men who have had experience and are familiar with trade need apply; state experience and territory covered. C 528 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, well acquainted with the cloak and suit, skirt and dress trade; must have acquaintance among the designers of trimming buyers to carry a high class line of buttons; salary or commission; good opportunity for the right man. J 166 Times.

SALESMAN.

Lighting fixture experience necessary, sell illuminating glassware and silk lamp shades; salary or commission; N. Y. territory; excellent opportunity for hustler. C 513 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for moderately priced household articles on commission basis; over 100 per cent. profit; territory guaranteed to right parties. Write to Rex Metal Products Co., 433 Kent Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.

DELCO LIGHT PRODUCTS,
SPECIALTY SALESMEN.

A LARGE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY HAS AN OPENING WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES OF NEW YORK CITY FOR TWO HIGH-GRADE, TRAINED SPECIALTY SALESMEN, FROM 35 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE, TO OBTAIN THE SALES AGENCY FOR THE BEST SELLING ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY; WE WANT MEN WHO HAVE THE AMBITION TO BETTER THEMSELVES IN A YOUNG AND GROWING BUSINESS; WE WILL HELP YOU ACQUIRE AN INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL POSITION; ANY APPLICANT MUST HAVE A SMALL CAR AND $1,000; AGENCY RIGHTS ARE ON A COMMISSION BASIS AND OPEN ONLY TO MEN WHO CAN SECURE A FIDELITY BOND; THE AVERAGE NET EARNINGS LAST YEAR FOR THE BETTER CLASS SALESMEN EXCEEDED $6,000. WRITE, GIVING DETAILED PARTICULARS OF PREVIOUS SELLING EXPERIENCE, OR TELEPHONE FOR AN APPOINTMENT.

DOMESTIC ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
52 PARK PLACE.

SALESMEN FOR THE
"COMPTOMETER",
ADDING AND CALCULATING
MACHINE.

We have several openings in our sales organization for men 25 to 35 years old who can qualify to sell Comptometers.

We will consider not only the energetic, reliable, salesman of proven ability, but also the energetic, reliable, forceful man who wants to get into the broader and more lucrative field of selling.

We thoroughly train our salesmen before placing them in a territory and pay a salary during the training period.

Salary and commission proposition after the training period.

Answer by letter only for appointment.

M. E. O'BRIEN,
221 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN,
AN EXCEPTIONAL MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY FOR A TRAVELING MAN, EXPERIENCED IN COVERING BOTH MEDIUM AND SMALL SIZED TOWNS, TO SELL NATIONALLY ADVERTISED TEXTILES, DIRECT FROM THE LARGEST MILLS IN THEIR LINE, TO RETAIL MERCHANTS IN AN ESTABLISHED TERRITORY; NO TRUNKS. MUST BE MAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE, AMBITIOUS, AND AGGRESSIVE, WITH A STRONG SELLING PERSONALITY AND A CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD. EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE NOT ESSENTIAL. COMMISSION BASIS WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT. GIVE AGE, TERRITORY COVERED, LINES SOLD, AND EARNINGS. L 33 TIMES.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE.

High-grade specialty, between 28 and 45, to travel extensively; if you can give evidence of ability and are seeking a permanent connection, this opportunity to join on of the most efficient and successful organizations in the country; you must have the individuality that goes to make the producer; the successful negotiator may reasonably expect to earn over ten thousand dollars annually in commissions; we will finance you during initial period in the field; we supply a combined advertising and efficiency service which has been used in thousands of large concerns throughout the United States. Address J 89 Times.

SALESMEN.

One of the largest manufacturers of ladies' and children's Fashion Sweetops has New England and a few other choice territories open for energetic, capable and conscientious men accustomed to aggressive selling methods; preferably those experienced in calling on large, medium and small stores with a specialty; this is an unusual opportunity to represent a favorably known, extensively advertised and well established line. The selling season is good for at least forty weeks a year; liberal salary with bonus on straight commission basis. Expenses advanced. Write, giving full details of selling experience, which will be held confidential until you give us permission to investigate, Box C 344 Times.

SALESMEN.

Unusual opportunity this week for several live sellers to connect with rapidly growing national publishing organization; our representatives are making from $40 to $75 weekly; commission basis; selling experience preferred but not necessary; men following the service will find this a splendid chance to establish themselves permanently in a civilian position; immediate advancement to those who make good. Apply to Williams, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only, Room 1813, 220 West 42d St.

SALES OPPORTUNITY for a young man who can write a good letter and likes correspondence work, for the sales division of large, growing oil works; unusual opportunity; state age, education, and qualification, salary. Z 395 Times Annex.

SALES AGENT
WANTED,

stationed at New York or Philadelphia, to sell drop forgings, also heavy forgings, steel shafts, &c., in New York, Philadelphia and surrounding territory; commission basis, but nominal salary and expenses guaranteed; state age, sales and forging or steel experience in detail. Address Sales Agent, Z 360 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.

Opening for experienced man in Brooklyn territory; also one for Bronx and one Manhattan; drawing account against commission; also two men salesmen; straight commission. Paramount Motors Corporation of New York, 221-223 West 64th St., New York City.

SALESMEN.

CIGAR SALESMEN FOR CITY AND SUBURBAN TRADE, BY WHOLESALE GROCERY HOUSE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS WITH PARTICULARS BY MAIL ONLY. SEEMAN BROTHERS, CIGAR DEPT., HUDSON AND NORTH MOORE ST.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced in selling cameras and photo supplies to the trade; must be high-grade personality, with initiative, knowledge, and manner; salary and commission. Apply by letter only to H. T. Fowler, 18 Warren St.

SALESMAN.—Investment firm has an opening for a man over 40, who has a good personality, a broad business experience, and a wide acquaintance with people whom he could interest in high-grade securities. G 776 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell candy specialty direct to retail drug, confectionery, grocery and tobacco trade in New York and vicinity; one living city preferred; expenses and commission; reference required. Address G 471 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced, for work and dress shirts; one for Ohio and one for New England States on strictly commission basis; advance of traveling expenses; should have good following. G 792 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, traveling shirt salesmen for certain territory, also for Canada, on commission basis; must know jobbing trade thoroughly. Roomberg Brothers, 12th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

SALESMEN who have had experience in stock, insurance or book selling; splendid stock proposition; big commissions; ask seller. McKenna & Co., 1033 Singer Bldg.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling confectionery and bakery trade, on commission basis. Address by letter only, Room 507, 105 Hudson St.

SALESMAN.—First-class opportunity to sell stock in new important industry, controlling valuable patents; write for samples; commission. Graham & Co., 56 Wall, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.

A young and rapidly growing concern in need of exceptionally high character has an opening to fill sales organization for young college men between the ages of 21 and 25 who have had previous selling experience. Commission and drawing account.

The work offers an opportunity for excellent earnings from the outset and should lead rapidly to the sale of men who make good, to district managerships.

This is an especially good opening for army officers just returned from overseas and who wish to get into sales work under favorable conditions. In answering please state whether you are willing to work outside of New York City. Q 87 Times.

SALESMAN
for
OFFICE FEATHERS.
N. Y. STATE AND MIDDLE WEST.

Must be live, energetic, familiar with territories, trade, and merchandise.

Splendid opportunity; good salary.

ROCHESTER CO., 705 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY TRAVELING, TO HANDLE SIDE LINE OF IGNITION PARTS, AUTOMOBILE BULBS, FUSES AND OTHER FAST SELLING ARTICLES ON COMMISSION BASIS; STATE WHAT TERRITORY YOU TRAVEL. J. B., 666 TIMES.

SALESMAN
for New York and vicinity, thoroughly experienced in paints, varnishes, &c., and with an established trade among steamship and railroad manufacturers, shipyards, and other large corporations, manufacturers, exporters, &c., an exceptional opportunity on a liberal salary and commission for a high-grade man, who can book a large volume of business on guaranteed material at moderate prices. Apply by mail only, stating age, experience, &c., in full; all replies treated strictly confidential. Baer Brothers, 438-448 West 37th St.

SALESMEN,
LIVE CANVASSERS,

to sell a high-grade line of mats and runners; commission basis; exclusive territory.

511 5TH AV., ROOM 816.

Call between 2 and 5 P. M.

SALESMAN,
AN EXCEPTIONAL MONEY-MAKING OPPORTUNITY FOR A TRAVELING MAN, EXPERIENCED IN COVERING BOTH MEDIUM AND SMALL SIZED TOWNS, TO SELL NATIONALLY ADVERTISED TEXTILES, DIRECT FROM THE LARGEST MILLS IN THEIR LINE, TO RETAIL MERCHANTS IN AN ESTABLISHED TERRITORY; NO TRUNKS. MUST BE MAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE, AMBITIOUS, AND AGGRESSIVE, WITH A STRONG SELLING PERSONALITY AND A CLEAN, SUCCESSFUL RECORD. EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE NOT ESSENTIAL. COMMISSION BASIS WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT. GIVE AGE, TERRITORY COVERED, LINES SOLD, AND EARNINGS. L 33 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—If you can sell, want to sell, or think you can sell, send address for particulars of new, odd, interesting articles from genuine French-American wholesale bought from the United States Government; needed in office, homes; proved moneymakers, backed by old, large company; salesmen will have good opportunity. Phone 8343 Murray Hill, or write J 2 Times.

SALESMAN—WOOLENS.

Man, with following among city cloak and suit manufacturers, wanted by mill selling direct; salary and bonus. Apply by letter only, giving experience. French Ward Woolen Mills, 79 Worth St., New York.

SALESMAN FOR DRESS GOODS AND SILK DEPARTMENT; STEADY POSITION AND SALARY FOR ENERGETIC SALESMAN. STATE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. REYNOLDS BROTHERS, PERTH AMBOY.

SALESMAN.—Established concern manufacturing sundries for hotels, druggists, and confectioners wants clean cut, progressive young man as junior salesman; moderate salary and opportunity for advancement. J 79 Times.

SALESMEN for excellent line of fine examining lens on commission basis; liberal drawing account to those possessing selling ability. Call or write for interview to Minimax Co., 77 Beekman St.

SALESMAN.—Here is a real opportunity in real estate proposition of exceptional merit with many leads on hand; hustlers can make big salaries on liberal commission basis. Call Room 401, 9 East 42d St.

SALESMAN. — A dividend-paying company offers for sale a limited amount of its treasury stock; commission. Apply Room 414, 38 Park Row.

SALESMAN.—Experienced umbrella salesman wanted by a large concern for city and vicinity; salary and commission. J 162 Times.

SALESMEN.—Young man wanted to call on office trade with widely advertised office specialty; salary and commission; exceptional opportunity. C 473 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, junior, for office furniture, high-class line, catering to the better retail trade; one with experience preferred; salary. E 52 Times.

SALESMAN.—Man who can solicit work for auto body building; salary and commission. Q 145 Times.

SALESMAN, millinery jobber, experienced only; must have following with buyers and other leaders, retail, also N. Y. C. Denver Bk.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.

We are highly rated, established over fifty years, product a national necessity, and require an expert salesman to sell a proven advertising proposition to the retail trade; hundreds of satisfied clients have continued to employ our services for several years; the right man can earn $10,000 annually as a liberal commissioner basis, with traveling expenses advanced; this is a permanent business; extensive traveling necessary; qualifications are: ability to organize and handle men; at least 3 years' successful advertising experience and reputation, and a high degree of salesmanship is essential. Address J 18 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED,

Permanent connection with banking house offered to salesman who will work unconditionally and apply our one call system in offering our bank securities; earnings of $100 per week and upwards now being made regularly by our salesmen, on commission basis. Phone Barclay 5425 for appointment.

SALESMEN to sell securities; unusual opportunity for real men to earn large income; commission basis; out-of-town offices to those who make good. Phone Rector 8396 for appointment, or address C 401 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN,
AUTO SPECIALTY,

wanted to sell complete line of chemical specialties to garages and auto accessory houses in northern New York State. Only a man who can earn at least $5,000 yearly on strictly commission basis, who knows the auto trade thoroughly on this territory, and who has a car will qualify. Z 500 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, very high class, accustomed to making $5,000 or upward, investigate the earning power and modern practical methods of the book-selling business; we teach you by actual demonstration, paying your expenses while learning, and furnish you the opportunity of making from $100 TO $300 PER WEEK; salary and commission, Parks, Austin & Lipscomb, 50 Church St.

SALESMEN.—An exceptional opportunity to make big money is offered to stock salesmen with a clientele or men with a wide acquaintance in business or social circles; it is not necessary to actually sell stock, you simply introduce our agents to your acquaintances and we do the rest and give you a commission on all sales made through your introduction. G 715 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, possessing executive ability, qualified to promote sales and control sales forces; must be thoroughly acquainted with pharmaceutical and drug trade; to the right man a good position is open with fast-growing house; salary no object. Apply by letter only, Crystal Chemical Company, 561 Westchester Av.

SALESMEN WANTED, TO CARRY OUR LINE OF LADIES' NECKWEAR AND RUFFLINGS AS SIDE LINE, ON COMMISSION, IN THE EASTERN OR WESTERN STATES; GOOD INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO THE RIGHT MEN WHO HAVE GOOD TRADE AND KNOW THE LINE. CHARLES BERGENSTEIN & CO., 78 5TH AV.

SALESMAN.—A rapidly growing firm is looking for a 100 per cent. salesman who can become manager of a branch office and receive as compensation an over-riding commission and a share in the profits; salary always need not apply; if you are clean, full of and believe in yourself, we want you. G 777 Times Downtown.

SALES.—Wanted, a profit maker, not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in negotiating the sale of stock in an industrial concern will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. B 755 Times Downtown.

AGENTS.—The Book of Knowledge, 5 West 44th St., has an opening for two salesmen to sell The Book of Knowledge and Book of History; no previous book experience essential, but applicants must be willing to work on commission basis. Inquire for Mr. Obelitz after 10 A. M.

SALESMEN.—Established organization, specializing in a high-grade service to industrial men, requires two additional salesmen of middle age and personality in Manhattan; experience unnecessary; drawing account against commission; our men are earning big money. J 142 Times.

SALESMEN in export department of manufacturer building and shelf hardware; man wanted with experience among New York export houses. Address, stating age, previous experience, and salary expected, H 670 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN clothing, wanted for large progressive concern; excellent chance for promotion to managership of one of our branch stores. Apply in person or by letter to Mr. Enkenburg, 12th floor, 460-5th Av.

SALESMEN WANTED, TO PLACE SNOWDRIFT SHORTENING AND GROCERY TRADE ON STRAIGHT SALARY; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. WITH REFERENCES. C 894 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED to represent our line of dress shirts in New York City jobbing trade; must have following; salary and commission. Berkshire Shirt Co., Inc., (Berkiewitz Bros..) 84 Franklin St., N. Y.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 800, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMEN.—Two high-class salesmen, with successful selling records in any line; an unusual opportunity to join an advertising firm; $400 to $600 monthly earnings on commission. H 543 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, energetic, for business advertisements in neighborhood restaurants, pastry shops, &c.; high-class, attractive medium; Western success, new in N. Y.; commission. Ford, 124 East 28d St.

SALESMAN.—Motion picture advertising; if you are making five thousand or up a year we can use you; commission only; liberal drawing account after you show us. C 849 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, to establish jobbing business general merchandise concern; party offering suitable proposition; share in profits or salary granted. G 483 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—HUTTON HOUSE,
well known among cloak trade, wants experienced button salesman; salary and commission; call after 10. Ludwig Hahn, 15 West 17th St.

SALESMAN WANTED, FOR OVERCOAT LINE; THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH JOBBERS AND RETAILERS THROUGHOUT NEW ENGLAND; COMMISSION BASIS. J 95 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Pajama, varsitees, &c.; high grade, with established city trade; one who can book large volume of business on guaranteed product; salary and commission. L 709 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN traveling through West and South, to take out a side line of popular-priced dresses and skirts on commission. Flower Dress Company, 19 West 24th.

SALESMAN Wanted.—To sell high grade water filter apparatus; exceptional opportunity for the right man; commission. J 102 Times.

SALESMAN
for automobile fabric accessories; commission basis. World Rubber Products Co., 25 Washington Place.

SALESMAN for cloaks and suits; city and office trade; exceptional opportunity for right man; commission or salary. 27 East 22d, Suite 52.

SALESMAN wanted, thoroughly experienced selling highest grade medicinal malt extract; state references and remuneration expected. Box H 600 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Good opportunity for a few live salesmen to sell roofing cement; over 25; salary, bonus, and expenses paid. B 890 Times.

SALESMAN WITH FAMILY LIQUOR STORE TRADE IN GREATER NEW YORK; COMMISSION. L 760 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN, resident agents, all markets except Chicago and St. Louis; woolen and cotton piece goods; commission basis. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av.

SALESMEN, full line of floor coverings; men with autos covering small towns South, West, and Northwest preferred; liberal commission. S 571 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced brush salesman; good proposition for one having established trade with department and housefurnishing stores; salary and commission. J 45 Times.

SALESMEN.—Several young men, live wires, to sell clothing on a new proposition; commission basis. See Mr. Rubin, between 4:30 and 5. Victory Clothing, 708 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Broad silks; live wire; good following in cutting up and retail trade; commission basis only. William Block, 23 East 26th St.

SALESMEN, motor truck; clean cut ambitious men; call between 9:30-10:30 A. M.; commission. Mr. Rollins, Lawrence Motor Sales Co., 136 West 52d St.

SALESMAN.—Wholesale and retail sewing machine salesman and women; salary, commission. Free Sewing Machine Co., 75 Bowery.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.

We need seven salesmen, men who have had some selling experience in retail or wholesale trade in the city to widen their sales territory. Men who do not require leads, but have the ability to work hard, get around and are not afraid to talk to strangers, but have sales records behind them that prove that they can go out and get the business. We have a firm reputation for much cash. We pay a straight salary consistent with your past experience and value will be a reasonable investment to men whom we expect to make good.

This is a rubber manufacturing organization that we do not care about. Peculiarly only those who have had rubber experience. Sales producers especially among the wholesale, jobbers and retail trade are what we are looking for. If you are one of these men and want a big company connection where your sales record will be expected to be good and will be appreciated when you bring in orders, we want to hear from you.

Write us a letter telling us your personal history enough about yourself so that we can know results, or we are interested. Include your age, business experience in some detail, your present salary, and any other facts you believe will interest us.

All replies treated strictly confidential. Interviews arranged in New York as soon as possible this week; Christian firm. X 371 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.

Underwriting concern, under contract to open twenty offices in other principal cities, offers to men with energy and ambition an unusual opportunity, not only to make big money on commission, but to become a manager for one of these offices in very short time; this opportunity should be particularly attractive also to men who have sold advertising, insurance, cash registers, typewriters, books or check protectors; our training and co-operation will make the selling of securities comparatively easy for those who have had any experience in the above lines. Phone Beekman 7854 for appointment.

SALESMEN
for
BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Apply Superintendent's office, 8th floor, James McCreery & Co., 35th St. employes' entrance.

SALESMAN. — FILE FABRIC LADIES' COAT HOUSE, NATIONAL REPRESENTATION, IS OPEN TO ENGAGE HIGH-CLASS COAT SALESMAN OF HIGH STANDARD, STRONG FOLLOWING AND ESTABLISHED TRADE FOR ENTIRE STATE OF TEXAS EXCLUSIVELY; USELESS FOR ANY OTHER TO APPLY; SALARY OR COMMISSION OR BOTH. V. Y., 261 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—A well-established corporation, manufacturing certain office supplies, wants salesman for New York City territory; a straight salary is paid, small at first, but to increase as the possibilities warrant; this is a real opportunity for a young man who is willing to work reasonably hard; applications from men without selling experience will be considered; no attention paid to letters not stating applicant's age, experience, and qualifications fully. Address B 633 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Live producers who can negotiate sale of a silver stock that will be actively traded in on New York Curb can make a very profitable connection with an established house having branch offices in Paterson and Passaic; large publicity will be given the stock, and real salesmen, on commission basis only, will be considered. Apply at our Times Square Office, Room 210, 1,493 Broadway.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Young man, single, high calibre, must show record of unusual ability to sell big musical instrument specialty to motion picture theatres, city and road; salary and commission. G 157 Times.

SALESMEN, YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED, with selling ability. Have attractive opportunity for right men to qualify for important executive positions with financial security house paying high income on commission basis. Radon, French & Co., 26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN wanted for Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Oklahoma by Eastern firm making advertised line of middy blouses, regulation dresses, and smocks; no objection to kindred lines; only those coming well recommended and having excellent following in this territory need apply; commission. J 223 Times.

SALESMAN FOR SOUTHERN AND MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY; REPRESENTATIVE WELDINGS, NETTINGS AND GEORGETTE CREPES; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY BY L

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SPANISH PUBLICATION
REQUIRES EXPERIENCED SPANISH ENGINEER.
Must be an exceptionally high-grade man; he must know South American trade; assistant of the South American buyer of engineering equipment—how to describe machine tools and engineering equipment in general in such a clear and technical manner that readers of the paper can gain a sharp mental image of the machines from his copy.
Position to select will be placed in the advertising service department; he must write pure Spanish, technical Spanish, with full understanding of the engineering features of our equipment about which he writes; state your experience fully in your letter and your salary requirements. This is a chance for a good Spanish speaking engineer to become a road to linkal advertising man. A thoroughly qualified organizer.

We need a big man for a big permanent job; state age, source of education, experience in detail, (will be held confidential) and salary. Address Local Corporation, 107 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT for small loft building on East 48th St.; competent to run heating plant and elevator; good salary; none but neat appearing, considerious and reliable man. R E 45 Times.

TABLET FOREMAN, experienced granulating, compressing, coating; right man, best salary. 971 Times Uptown.

TEACHER.—Isaac Pitmans shorthand; dictation class; evenings only; experience essential; good position. Alpha, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

TEACHER to teach foreigners English; good compensation; state age, experience. J 140 Times.

TEACHERS.—Men and women who have the certificate for oral work in New York State. Box E 114 Times.

TECHNICAL WRITER.

Wanted, a graduate engineer, (preferably electrical,) who has the ability to tell the story of a complicated piece of machinery in a clear and interesting style.

Must have the ability to carry things through to a finish.

The work will consist of writing complete articles, booklets, catalogs, &c., and preparing them for the printer. In addition he will be expected to assist in the general publicity and sales promotion work.

The man who has the best chance is one who has been in the service, particularly one with naval experience. Sales experience is also desirable.

Only written applications will be considered. Write full particulars to Publicity Superintendent,

THE SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES, INC.

The largest general mail order business in the East requires the services of a buyer and manager for their farm implement, dairy and poultry supply, vehicle and harness departments.

The applicant should have a practical commercial knowledge of these lines together with a general acquaintance with the promotional work necessary to increase sales in a large way. Mail order experience desirable but not essential.

A man having these qualifications together with vigorous ambition will find a desirable situation here at once, with unusual possibilities for the future. Give full particulars in first letter. All correspondence confidentially treated.

Address President,
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
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THE SALESMAN
who is good enough to qualify for our organization knows the sincere ad. with the sincere opportunities behind it. He knows the advertisement placed by the house that expects more than it gives. He knows the one placed by the fly-by-night agents for a weak, poorly advertised specialty. There is always keen competition for the first-class man, and good men are fed up on "extraordinary offers" hollow and mocking. The reasoning character searches, not for a million dollars, doesn't concern himself too much with the immediate possibilities, but eagerly tries to locate an opportunity that holds for him a successful business life with maximum personal satisfaction. Qualifications and returns commensurate with his development.
We are interested in the young man; we are young men; our organization, however, is one of the oldest and best known in our field—Suburban Real Estate. Three men are needed for the sales staff, with some sales experience, preferably real estate, but that feature not essential. Please apply by letter only, giving a resume of business experience. Mr. Mullaly will arrange to see you promptly if the facts and data indicate the type of man we require. Commission. Robert E. Farley Organization, 12 East 44th St.

TINSMITHS,
must be Al men, for airplane work. Apply Curtiss Engineering Corp., Garden City, N. Y.

TREASURER.—High-class vaudeville, picture theatre; answer must state experience, references, salary. J 241 Times.

TOOL DESIGNER
with about five years' experience in punch and die, jig and fixture work; salary $20 to $40 per week. Write W. E. B., Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

TRANSLATORS
IN ALL MODERN LANGUAGES
WITH AN ENGINEERING EDUCATION, WANTED, PART OR ALL TIME BY A LEADING ENGINEERING CORPORATION.
BOX 108, ROOM 1009, 110 W. 34TH ST.

TRAVELING SALESMAN.
Large Christian manufacturing concern has an opening for substantial man with unquestionable sales record to cover retail trade with textile goods; position entails fairly long trips, towns of every size, and requires bigness; remuneration in proportion; commission and drawing account basis. S 395 Times.

UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM.
Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require several skilled cover cutters. Apply Manager, Upholstery Department, Third Floor, Central Building.

VALET, masseur wanted; tall, strong, able to handle 200-pound man. G 100 Times.

WARPERS WANTED.—MEN; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE MEN; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 265 TIMES ANNEX.

WEAVERS WANTED.—MEN AR WOMEN EXPERIENCED ON PILE FABRIC WEAVING; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE WEAVERS; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 268 TIMES ANNEX.

WINDOW TRIMMER Wanted.—Large manufacturer desires capable man to design and install window displays; prefer man with department store or drug store experience; an excellent opportunity for man with initiative. Address, stating experience and salary desired, Box B 829 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTED BY A PROMINENT COTTON GOODS CONVERTER TO ASSIST IN CONVERTING DEPARTMENT. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, H 673 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN for general office work in Wall St. office. K 100 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, in Harlem real estate office; $10 to start. [illegible]

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SUPERINTENDENT OR WORKS MANAGER

By a corporation manufacturing a large variety of stamped light sheet metal articles from copper, brass, steel, tin, &c. Polished and electro-plated in all colors and finishes.

Applicants must have many years of successful experience in this capacity and in this specific industry. Their methods must be modern and gained through personal application, also a thoroughly qualified organizer.

We need a big man for a big permanent job; state age, source of education, experience in detail, (will be held confidential) and salary. Address Local Corporation, 107 Times.

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Thirty-five cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN, 20 TO 22, TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS, REPRESENTING LIST OF OUT-OF-TOWN NEWSPAPERS; SMALL SALARY AND COMMISSION TO START; GOOD INCOME SHOULD BE EARNED PROMPTLY. WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE. J 137 TIMES.

YOUNG MEN
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
Large manufacturing concern have excellent openings to a few bright, educated, and honest young men who are looking for a future; state full particulars. Age, references, and salary expected.
ADDRESS BOX 350,
477 MAIRBRIDGE BLDG.

YOUNG MAN, 17 TO 18 YEARS, RECENT GRADUATE COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL OR COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN BOOKKEEPING, STENOGRAPHY; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN TO MAKE A GOOD START. ANSWER WITH FULL PARTICULARS. J 217 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN.—A large manufacturing company has opening for young man with bookkeeping knowledge and efficient on typewriter; references to one who operates bookkeeping machine. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to A. G., Box 55, Room 412, 1,775 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN experienced in handling mail for addressing, compressing, coating; right man, best salary. 971 Times Uptown.

YOUNG MAN, between 15 and 18, in office of large advertising agency; opportunity to learn advertising business; unusual chance for advancement. Write K 519 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in office of large wholesale house; must write a good hand; quick and accurate at figures; previous experience on sales ledger preferred but not essential; regular must state age, experience and salary desired. Ledger 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in traffic department of large manufacturing concern, for light clerical work and errands; address in own handwriting, stating age and experience; $12 to start; good opportunity. C 517 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN UNDER 18 TO LEARN THE EXECUTIVE PART OF WHOLESALE CLOTHING BUSINESS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. L 765 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN by machinery company in Rochester, as stenographer and assistant in export department; one knowing French or Spanish preferred; give particulars. G 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN for retail business who is willing to work and make himself useful; chance for advancement; only those who can furnish references considered; state age and salary. C 562 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in high-class retail store to assist in selling; salary $15 to start, with prospect for good advancement. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. G 524 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—High school student or graduate, of good parentage; good opportunity to make a future for himself with an advertising agency; write all about yourself, including salary desired. J 192 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted, in dry goods dept. of leading import and export house; knowledge of Spanish preferred; splendid opportunity for bright young man to make first-class connection. H 723 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN by wholesale butter and cheese house, familiar with the business, to make himself generally useful; handy with tools and packing. Call, Monday, Reynolds, 28 Harrison St.

YOUNG MAN wanted, as manager of shipping department for a large button house; must be well acquainted in this line. J 127 Times.

YOUNG MEN wanted, for telephone sales work; high class stocks; reputable house; salary and commission. Apply Room 304, at 1,545 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN in stockroom of manufacturing house; bright, energetic, with some business experience; state full particulars. A. E., 808 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 18, American, in office of dry goods commission firm; good salary; chance for advancement. G 750 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,
with good office experience, accurate and thorough; state age, experience, salary expected. F. S. T., 137 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 19, for clerical position in office of certified public accountant; excellent opportunity; state age, education, experience; salary. 1,421 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in real estate office as collector of rents; must have experience, ability, and good references; state salary expected. E 72 Times.

YOUNG MAN for telephone sales work; high-class stocks, reputable house; salary and commission. Apply Room 304 at 1,545 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in buying toilet articles, notions, &c., in resident buyer's office; state salary and experience. N 201 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, bright, for Wall St. brokerage house, to do general office work; state experience, references, salary to start. Address H, 711 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, having insurance experience wanted by a well-known brokerage house; exceptional opportunities; state particulars. S 671 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN for light mechanical work on instruments; experience not absolutely necessary, but must be naturally handy. J 206 Times.

YOUNG MAN, mechanically inclined, to take care of factory records, tools, and inspection; must write a good hand; quick and accurate at figures; previous experience on sales ledger preferred but not essential; regular; state age, experience and salary expected. R. P. S., 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN, assist in bar and belt department, wholesale jewelry and fancy goods house; must have previous experience; state salary expected. Box 1,000 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 18, beginner in stenography and typewriting, to do general office work. J 152 Times.

YOUNG MAN WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND DRAFTING. T. H. 199 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, credit department large jobbing house; knowledge stenography, permanent. R 23 Times.

YOUNG MAN for office work; one with stenography and typewriting experience preferred. 4x0 Times Downtown.

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Never before has the demand been so great—the supply so scarce. Those who qualify can earn from
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SHIPPING CLERKS, GENERAL OFFICE MEN, RAILROAD FREIGHT CLERKS, EXPORT CLERKS, RATE CLERKS, EXPRESS CO. EMPLOYES, TRAFFIC CLERKS
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I want to hear from capable applicants, either with or without traffic experience, who are ambitious to qualify for important railroad or industrial traffic work leading to traffic managerial positions.
Our organization, the La Salle Extension University, with a large staff of Interstate Commerce Railway and Ocean Traffic Experts, can and will quickly prepare you. Our Home Study Course has benefited hundreds—why not you? Unlimited demand for efficient men and women. We train you to earn big salaries. If really interested, tell me when to call at your home, or see Mr. Crossman, 917 Tribune Building.

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STENOGRAPHER, Brokerage, $25; Bank, downtown, $20; Bookkeepers, $25; Clerks, [illegible]

HELP WANTED—Male.
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Established 1909.
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THE WORLD'S FOREMOST EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE
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THE NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE was organized in 1909, to establish a thoroughly dependable employment bureau which would act as a clearing house between Employers and Employes.

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There can be no reason to doubt the RELIABILITY of the "NATIONAL." It is incorporated under the laws of New York State, and its officers and directors, men prominent in the business and financial worlds, take an active interest in directing the business. They are:

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We require for immediate consideration experienced men for the following positions, which represent only a few of the thousands being constantly listed by the representative concerns in all lines of business endeavor.

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Factory cost accountant on small parts; $5,600.
Experienced in food products; $3,600.
For South America; $3,600.
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JUNIOR EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SALESMAN.—Traveling man, with experience in handling drug trade; fine opportunity; expanding business; salary $1,500-$1,800 and expenses.
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SALESMAN.—Familiar with perfumery and essentials oils; acquaintances among soap manufacturers essential; $3,600.
SALESMAN.—Far East; Hollander preferred; familiar with paper, steel, and hardware; real opportunity; $3,000 and commission.
SALESMAN.—Far East; must have experience in textile and other staples; know country; $3,000 and commission.
PURCHASING and SELLING AGENT.—Import and export; must be thoroughly conversant animal and vegetable oils; $5,500.
SALESMAN.—Thorough knowledge of soap, powder, and cleansers necessary; $2,500.
SALESMEN.—Canned goods; must know canned goods line and New York City trade; $2,600.
SALESMAN.—Export; experienced in automotive equipment; South America; speak Spanish; $2,500 and commission.
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YOUNG MEN OF ABILITY, who desire connections with Christian firms offering wide opportunities for growth, will be interested in the openings given below:
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STENOGRAPHER.—Banking house; typing statistical reports; opportunity; $1,000.
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HELP WANTED—Male.
Employment Agencies.
Fifty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL
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Established 1909.
80 Church St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—For officer of merchandise firm; must also be accurate at figures; personality and punch; $1,000-$1,200.
STENOGRAPHER.—With credit manager, large hotels; luncheon furnished; $1,000-$1,200.
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(1) Downtown; sanitary engineers; personality.
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(2) Hoboken; manufacturing firms.
(2) Brooklyn; Bay Ridge section; manufacturers.
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(2) Bill clerks; operate L. C. Smith; snappy, intelligent, ex-service men; knowledge of double entry bookkeeping an asset; $1,000.
(4) Cancellation clerk; assurance company; quick and accurate at figures; $900.
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(1) Foreign invoice clerk; familiar export documents; foreign exchange, typing; $1,000.
(1) Credit man, for phone investigations loan bankers; pleasing voice and good judgment essential; start $1,000-$1,100.
(5) College men, with personality that gives evidence of intelligence and energy, for various openings in large New York bank; $1,000-$1,500.

CALL 9-1,
ROOMS 719-721.

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EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY, (NEAR WALL ST.)

Our openings now listed are too numerous to specify here.
If you desire to locate a position get in touch with the Dept. Mgr. in charge of the salaried positions you are interested in. Their method of subdividing our organization into departments is necessitated by the large volume of positions we are called on to fill. We find it promotes efficiency and insures more personal attention to the needs of our applicants.
Remember, there is no cost to you UNLESS WE SECURE YOU A POSITION.

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Positions Paying
$2,600 UPWARD.
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Positions Paying
$28-$35 WEEK.
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CLERICAL DEPT.
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Positions Paying
$16-$23 WEEK.
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You will earn the thanks of any one you refer to this Efficient Division.
SENIOR DEPT.
MISS KELLY, Mgr.
Positions Paying
$30, UPWARD.
JUNIOR DEPT.
MRS. SPIER, Mgr.
Positions Paying
$20 AND UNDER.

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115 Broadway, (Near Wall St.)
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Corner Fulton St.

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DRAFTSMEN, (10,) exp. in structural steel; 20 minutes from N. Y.; $30.
INSPECTOR.—Detailer on boiler work; $25.
SALESMEN.—Exp. in shoe finding trade or sole leather; $25 and expenses.
COLLEGE GRAD. OR EQUIVALENT.—To be trained in merchandising for foreign fields; $1,050-$1,500 plus expenses

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

HOUSEKEEPER. — As managing housekeeper; attendant, and companion to lady tuberculur patient, by experienced American woman, "arrested case"; reference; salary not object. X 302 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American widow, in middle life, neat, good plain cook, wishes position in small adult family where refined personality would be appreciated. S 976 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Colored woman wishes place as housekeeper or caretaker; good reference. 108 West 141st St. Phone Audubon 9110. Earl Court, Apartment 28.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Middle-aged, refined woman will take charge business people's apartment or house, or take charge semi-invalid, city or country. D 26 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, intelligent widow (breaking up home, desires full charge small apartment; one or two adults; references. B 983 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER, executive, capable, sensible, refined, educated Englishwoman seeks position; widow, 38; without encumbrance; excellent references. D 27 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, middle-aged woman, small family, in country; best references. 162 Waverly Place, City. Telephone 5902 Spring.

HOUSEKEEPER and manager in small, refined family; country preferred. Address Mrs. E. Perry, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-MANAGER. — Middle-aged Swiss woman wishes position with small family. D 18 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER or companion to lady, by refined widow, or any position of trust; best references. E 58 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, very competent, wishes position mornings or all day; best references. Care of Liminan, 163 West 86th.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position; best references; good cook. B 984 Times Harlem.

HOUSEWORK.—Colored girl wishes position; sleep out. Hill, 358 West 126th.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.—Will help the out-of-town housewife, home decorations; would send samples of furniture covering, pillow covers, curtains, bed spreads, &c. X 874 Times Annex.

KINDERGARTNER; graduated, wishes to form small outdoor morning class of children living between 72d and 86th, west side; will call for children. G 147 Times.

LADY'S MAID, Japanese lady, well educated, first-class dressmaker, wants position. Mrs. Aono, care Mrs. Dazai, 110 Morningside Drive.

LADY'S MAID, speaks German, French, English, competent in every way, wishes position. W. W. 316 East 54th St.

LADY will take group of girls over 5 years to park afternoons from 1 to 5. G 92 Times.

LAUNDRESS, first class wants washing to take home, or Molyneaux, 68 West 98th.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes steady place for Thursday. Carroll, 47 West 60th.

MAID, (Visiting.)—Colored; refined; best personal references. Audubon 9640. Week-end.

MAID, colored, housework in small family; no washing. Walker, 111 West 136th St.

MAID, colored, few hours mornings; no Sunday. Thomas, 136 West 130th St.

MANAGER.—Experienced woman, manager for Summer hotel, club, or tea room; entire charge; correspondence solicited. S 316 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, hospital training, desires patients. Housemann, Cathedral Plaza, 110 West 73d St. Phone 208.

MASSEUSE (Swedish) and medical gymnast (licensed); specialist in chronic and nervous cases; ladies and children. R 6 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional lady patients; references. Brook, 211 West Seventh. Riverside 9000.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; late methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N.J.

MIDDLE-AGED lady of refinement as companion to lady or chaperon; willing go anywhere. B 993 Amsterdam Av., (store.)

NURSE, Traveling.—Young woman returning to Scotland would take care of two children, during trip in return for passage any time after June 5. Heaney, 1,014 Esplanade, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

NURSE, capable of taking full charge of a nervous patient or one suffering with a mental trouble, where intelligent nursing more essential than medicine. C 879 Times Annex.

NURSE.—Experienced graduate French nurse desires position as professional companion; take entire charge of lady. Address Jeanne Burnier Y. W. C. A., 124 West 16th.

NURSE, capable, English, returning to England, desires position as nurse; companion to lady for payment of voyage; highest references. M. A., 231 W. 27th St., N. Y.

NURSE, graduate, refined companion to lady; thoroughly experienced in nervous cases; travel; best references. Graduate, 102 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—Graduate nurse will care for a few patients on diet for the summer in her own home at the seashore. G 98 Times.

NURSE, graduate desires position in doctor's office, (physician, dentist.) experienced. G 150 Times.

NURSE, or governess; English; speaks French; educated, experienced; references. 364 Times.

NURSE, infant's; present employer desires position; entirely satisfactory; complete charge. Lenox 1106.

NURSE.—Refined young graduate nurse wishes position for Summer. Box 94, 326 Spring St.

NURSE, experienced, wishes care child 2½ years up; ages $25. Nurse, G 135 Times.

NURSE, graduate, wishes social or industrial work. G 140 Times.

NURSE.—American, graduate, for long cases; invalid or doctor's office. C 394 Times.

OFFICE MANAGERIAL, responsible secretarial position; young woman, strong personality, original organizing and executive ability; can efficiently instruct and direct others. Z 5 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, head of filing department, experienced in all kinds of office work; best of references. B 944 West 82d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, three years' experience; accurate figurer; good penman. Address Bronx. Z 5 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER.—College graduate; eight years' business experience, secretarial and administrative; knowledge French and Spanish. Z 5 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young lady, experienced, good handwriting; references; permanent. A 25 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, file clerk; 2 years' experience; refined, Christian; $14. W 714 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, neat appearance; best references, $16. A 46 Times.

PART TIME WORK WANTED—Stenographic work, accounts, employment, publicity; preferably others considered. G 129 Times.

PIANO TEACHER (Perfect); French; few more advanced beginners. Godard, 259 West 23d.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, Christian, married; 6 years' varied commercial experience; accurate detail worker, highest credentials; $20-$25. Alert, 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, Christian, experienced in charge of correspondence office or department interviewing, &c. L 31 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Young woman, American, will be available May 1 for a position requiring an able correspondent and a person of tact, executive ability, and initiative; am competent to take complete charge of an office or assume responsible secretarial duties; salary, per week. K 812 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 12 years' experience expert, intelligent, accurate, rapid average rapid transcription; accustomed to technical dictation engineering, contracting agricultural, Government; $25. F 858 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE.

Correspondent; expert stenographer; excellent knowledge of credits; have managed successfully high school graduate; conscientious, industrious worker; initiative; $25-$30. Z 25 Times Annex, Downtown.

SECRETARY, college graduate, with executive experience in community and social work, desires position under executive with such interests; stenography, filing, &c. L 4 Times.

SECRETARY.—Well bred college graduate, with high class training desires position as secretary; possesses highest kind of stenographic experience, executive ability, and initiative. $20 per week. N 292 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced desirable executive desires to change positions early in May; salary moderate; would go out of town; no agencies. X 272 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, expert correspondent—stenographer, desires responsible position; small, well-equipped office uptown; educated American; accurate; systematic. L 17 Times.

SECRETARY CORRESPONDENT.

Competent stenographer bookkeeper, college graduate, excellent experience. Wall St. references; salary $30 $35. C 355 Times.

SECRETARIAL position permanent, desired experienced stenographer, well educated, good appearance; Grand Central section. Z 5 Times Annex.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER, educated business woman, executive ability, 5 years' business experience; $25. 156 East 103d St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, able executive, 5 years literary publishing, advertising experience, high school graduate. A 5 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, doing part time secretarial work, desires half day position; college education. Kern, 166 West 83d. Schuyler 5590.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, refined, expert; 10 years' legal and brokerage experience. A 18 Times.

SECRETARY, 3 years real estate, commercial; $18-$20. 611 Edgecombe Av. Apt. 6A.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian; high school business education; five years' experience; best references; salary $22. B 644 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY or STENOGRAPHER, experienced, college graduate, desires half day employment, either morning or afternoon. G 91 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, good family, education, experienced, desires position, literary or professional party; initial salary $18. T 364 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, well educated, expert legal, commercial, seeks position; $20-$25. L 763 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.— Efficient; executive ability; extensive experience; Christian; $23. G 125 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, able correspondent; salary $20. D 25 Times.

SPANISH LESSONS.—South American business lady will exchange for English lessons. Miss M., 640 Riverside Drive.

STATISTICIAN, experienced, college graduate, desires opportunity to show her ability; has valuable business training; reliable, capable. B 620 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—For several years employed as general office assistant, engineering, mechanical, mercantile business. All stenographer, bookkeeping knowledge, good penman; wall bred, educated, neat appearing American, Christian, (26,) an efficient and reliable worker; willing to start at $20 with reputable firm. H 675 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, Christian, (25,) experienced, rapid, and neat worker, familiar with bookkeeping, wants position of responsibility with corporation or firm outside the city; fully qualified to act as private secretary or take full charge of office; is faithful worker; pleasant personality. Write Miss Dodd, 140 Broadway.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER.

HUMAN
POWER OF DECISION.

Notes transcribed verbatim. Can write a real letter and interview people intelligently. Desire A1 connection; $25. F 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' technical experience, highly educated; neat, refined appearance; confidential assistant; reliable, trustworthy; capable managering technicalities grammatically; references; $25. G 764 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Young woman, Christian, six years' technical experience, including law; capable, intelligent assistant; educated; pleasing personality; excellent references; initial salary $25. B 680 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant, 10 years' technical experience, secretarial training; above average in intellect; commanding appearance; academic education; have brains, grit; $28. H 725 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER &c.—Young woman stenographer, accountant, bookkeeper desires position; traveling companion to lady or secretary; best references as to honesty, ability. Box 833, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, Christian, experienced in office routine, responsibility and handling own correspondence; salary $23. Box 403 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, reliable, and efficient stenographer, five years' experience, desires permanent position; salary $20-$22 to start. Miss J. Shapiro, 571 Fox St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, 8 years' experience; capable, efficient, accurate; office management experience; reference; $25. D 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 5 years' experience, familiar office details, can also operate dictaphone; salary $23. G., 1,310 St. Nicholas Av.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist; Christian, high-school graduate; operates any board; pleasant voiced; $15; good references A 29 Times.

STENOGRAPHER with unusually wide technical, patent and legal experience; very rapid typist, wishes high-class position. A 739 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; four years' experience; best references. C 1,020 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; Christian; high-school graduate; good address; familiar engineering and financial; $25; excellent references. A 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, high school graduate, knowledge of bookkeeping and all office details, wishes to connect with concern offering advancement. G 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; Christian; high-school graduate; good address; familiar engineering and financial; $25; excellent references. B 980 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, law, desires position; thoroughly experienced, competent, accurate, trustworthy. $20. L 797 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping; 1 year's experience; good reference; Italian speaking; salary $12. G 794 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, intelligent, conscientious, reliable; business school graduate; willing and capable. Katherine Osborne, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2903.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, experienced, capable; desires country position; institution considered; can take charge of office. Brady, 1,177 Tinton Av.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, willing worker, business school graduate, desires position. Rose Lieberman, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2904.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary; experienced; neat; intelligent; American; executive ability; excellent references. B 961 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education; experienced, neat, conscientious, downtown, $22. L 758 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, three years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; initiative, competent taking charge. K 461 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, A1 references, 2 years' experience, capable, willing; $15. B 634 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly competent, 8 years' experience, desires to connect with reputable concern. C 878 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, desires out of town position. M. Brady, 1,177 Tinton Av.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience, desires permanent position; salary $20-$22 to start. Miss J. Shapiro, 571 Fox St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary; experienced theatrical and film work; executive ability; references. B 960 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner high school graduate; competent, initiative; capable taking charge. H 653 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; high school education; rapid, accurate; $9 per week. B 923 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' legal, mercantile experience; thoroughly competent; $18-$20. B 622 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience, office assistant, reference, $15. H 667 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, successful advertisement and sales letter writer; $28. Address W 719 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, quick, comprehension; personality. Miss Ackermann, 9 Tremont Av., East Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Legal work only; eight years' experience, high school education, good references; salary $25. R. E., 56 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, thoroughly experienced; $18. Yetta Taylor, 779 40th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, experienced, desires permanent position; good future. K 434 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Intelligent, refined; export and shipping experience; $20. B 653 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wishes work evenings. 961 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, clerk. Miss Ruhenoff 800 Lexington Av. Plaza 4335.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Christian, 20, three years' private, central office experience; also typist; capable; best references; $15. B 665 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 22, high school graduate; 2 years' experience filing, typewriting, invoicing, office work; good memory; wide-awake; not afraid of work. $12. J. 443 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and office clerk wishes position; $15. S., 75 Dupont St., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, thoroughly experienced, neat appearance, salary $14. B 667 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant, conscientious, willing, refined; Christian. $12-$15. B 856 Times Downtown.

SUPERVISING HOUSEKEEPER. — Position wanted by middle-aged gentlewoman (widow) in home where servants are employed, a thoroughly housewife of New England ancestry, prefers home where there are young sons who lack a mother's influence and where her fondness for lads would be valued; unquestionable references given and exchanged. Address J. P. O. Box 147, Stamford, Conn.

TWO SISTERS desire positions together children's institution, charge business people's motherless home, privilege having own child. F 38 Times.

TYPIST, expert; large carriage machine; switchboard. Knowledge shorthand, five years' accountant, insurance experience; detail office work. X 26 Times.

TEACHER will take child for Summer, country; new educational methods. J 112 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Thirty cents an agate line.

TEACHER.—A specialist in elementary subjects, for years on the staff of a school known throughout the nation for its unsectional work, will teach one or a group of children; town or country. C 886 Times.

TEACHER.—Young French woman, teacher in high school, desires appointment for Summer to teach French in private family going to seashore. E. Vanecker, 418 West Market St., York, Penn.

TEACHER.—Experienced college graduate will give private lessons elementary, high school subjects. Address Teacher, 928 West 114th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, wishes position in office or hotel. Herman, 700 West 178th St.

TYPIST, expert, having switchboard experience, desires extra work evenings, Saturday afternoon, Sundays. Address G 161 Times.

TYPIST wants home work; neat, accurate. M. L. Roys, Great Barrington, Mass.

TYPIST desires work home; satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone Riverside 9053.

YOUNG woman, educated, possessing executive ability, capable of taking full charge of filing department; also experienced clerical worker. L. E. Goodman, 1,548 Minford Place, Bronx.

YOUNG WOMAN, strong and healthy, wants position on a large estate to work in the fields; flowers, vegetable gardens; no housework, or Sunday work; willing to go anywhere; highest references. S 231 Times.

WOMAN, sensible, refined, pleasant disposition, middle-aged, settled, assist light household duties; family 2 or 3 adults; absolutely trustworthy; willing; permanent position desired; companionable; near country or suburbs. E. Box 248 Post Office, Ridgewood, N. J.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN with hospital experience, who has just completed several years of service to large corporation (due to discontinuance of female labor), desires similar position with manufacturing or service corporation; New York, New Jersey license. X 282 Times Annex.

WOMEN.—Two educated, well-born women, trained in cookery, who wish to spend Summer at cool resort, or cooking for exclusive tea room, would take charge of a cottage, cooking, housekeeping. X 299 Times Annex.

WOMAN of refinement, middle aged, active, seeks congenial position either as nursery governess or companion; capable of teaching music; also good needle woman. A. F. 541 84th St., Brooklyn.

WOMAN, capable, desires resident position as clerk, clerical work or in hotel or institution located in the country or mountains. Z 387 Times Annex.

WOMAN wishes washing, ironing; $3 a day. Times Zakhar. 338 East 61st.

WOMAN, colored, day's work, for Friday, 23 West 64th., Dumbavine.

YOUNG WOMAN, well intelligent, refined, desires position of good position where ability and hard service will be appreciated; experienced office routine, filing, ledger; good at figures, business letters, designing, color, posters, magazine cuts, drafting, lettering, teaching art; excellent references. X 300 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT to optician, or as an aid in optical manufacturing plant; experienced in office routine, grinding, drilling, edging; setting, and general optical work. Phone Mead, St. Nicholas 3510, Sunday, or Monday A. M., or after. Address Mead, 500 West 177th St.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, desires position with reliable house; several years' experience as general office assistant; knowledge typing and some bookkeeping. H 712 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, bookkeeper, typist, 2 years' experience, desires position during Summer months at a mountain hotel. B 968 Times Harlem.

YOUNG LADY, general office clerk; thoroughly adapted to invoice, shipping, purchasing department; 3 years' experience. G 797 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, French, refined, educated, wishes responsible position as governess, companion to lady; references exchanged. L. Times.

YOUNG LADY would like position with chance of advancement; in or out of city. Adele Smith, 64 West 107th St., Apt. 6.

YOUNG LADY, capable, experienced, desires typewriting at home. Miss Walsh, 230 East 80th St.

YOUNG WIDOW left with child five will keep house; no wealth; $240; no objection country. H 710 Times Downtown?

YOUNG LADY, experienced file clerk, conversant in French, wishes position; salary $15 a week. Write Y. L., 3,625 Broadway.

YOUNG LADY student desires few hours' evening work. G 72 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 305 West 59th.

HOUSEWORKERS, neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, Agency, 314 West 40th. Phone Columbus 3022. Established 1890.

AUGUSTA EMP. AGENCY, 853 West 53d. Phone Col. 7129.—Chef, chambermaids, housekeepers, laundresses by day; city or country.

DELTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (86th.) Riverside 9464.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE.

Discharged officer, thoroughly experienced and energetic, with 8 years' general and cost accounting, production, planning, and office executive experience, desires interview and connection with business man or executive seeking assistant qualified by technical experience to relieve owner or busy executive of details and responsibilities, reference covering complete record furnished. R 27 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Position wanted by man of experience as accountant and correspondent, with knowledge of office detail work; excellent record extending over many years as private secretary and assistant to president of important corporation, and as director and secretary of subsidiary organizations; capable of taking entire charge of business and social responsibilities of employer; salary to start, $75 a week. Address Private Secretary, Room 618, 206 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, cost, production; controller, credits and general office supervision, financial, finances provided and supervised; experienced operating executive to relieve and assist officials in general business management—particularly wholesale, manufacturing—latter preferred; remuneration, profit-sharing plan based on ability demonstrated or straight salary basis; immediate connection can be arranged; state full particulars. Address Executive Accountant, R 45 Times.

ACCOUNTANT or controller, open for position as general accountant, auditor, or controller; possess initiative and ingenuity; considerable experience in cost accounting; highly recommended by men of standing in commercial world; desires $5,000 and can earn it. Address Certified Public Accountant, F 40 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, COSTS, GENERAL HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE, SEEKS PERMANENT MANAGERIAL POSITION; HAS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AND POSSESSES ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE AND OPERATE COST AND GENERAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEMATIZE GENERAL OFFICE AND FACTORY ROUTINE, EXCELLENT REFERENCES. S 343 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager ($30), married, desires connection mercantile concern; full charge credits, collecting and correspondence, financial statements; highest references; salary secondary consideration. H 700 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—Young man, 27, Christian, over 10 years' experience; at present and as office manager over 50 people; male and female, office with much detail, desires change, where ability and work will be recognized; salary $50-$55 per week. G 175 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE, EXPERT CREDITS, COLLECTIONS.—American, Christian, 34, married; long manufacturing, mercantile experience; six years with last connection; good systematizer, office manager; now available; $2,500; A-1 credentials. G 740 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, general and cost, systems devised, installed; long executive experience, thoroughly familiar modern office requirements, accustomed managing large office and pay roll; salary $5,000. L 780 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, SYSTEMATIZER; EXPERT SOLVING COMPLEX PROBLEMS AND MAKING INVESTIGATIONS; ABLE EXECUTIVE, WORKS MANAGER. B 981 TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, office manager, systematizer, constructive ability, handling payroll 5,000 names, open for immediate engagement account, discontinuance Government work, salary $4,000. C 873 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR,

widely experienced in public and private practice, university graduate, desires permanent position three days a week. H 728 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE EXECUTIVE,

AGE 33; EXPERIENCED LARGE CORPORATION; ACCOUNTANCY GRADUATE; DESIRES CHANGE; $3,000. B 647 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, college graduate, 26, experienced railroad and railway accounting and auditing, wishes position as assistant to auditor or Treasurer. Reply X 357 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager desires to change from present position; can give any references desired, and am good correspondent as well as understanding credits. C 854 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, business executive; 15 years' experience; can organize, plan, direct, determine causes, locate leaks, promote profits; available immediately; salary $5,000. E 54 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Discharged soldier, (Sergeant,) 27, desires position, preferably with C. P. A.; graduate of accountancy course New York University. K 458 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, executive ability; experienced chemical factory costs and general accounting; capable of assuming full charge, preparing statements, &c. H 656 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; complete supervision; books opened, reports, investigations, &c. Paley, 158 West 23d. Telephone Chelsea 8956.

ACCOUNTANT wishes permanent position with manufacturing or mercantile concern; 12 years with last employer; best references; thoroughly familiar with cost and controlling accounts. T 899 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE-AUDITOR, university graduate, certified public accountant, cost specialist, varied extensive experience, desires to make change; salary $6,000. C 834 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, CORRESPONDENT.

Thoroughly experienced costs, credits, collections; Christian, age 38; college education; best credentials; bond; salary $90; immediately available. E 49 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.

Audits; income tax reports; arrangements, firms with bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly; extra time service. Rossin, 49 Broadway. Broad 8423.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experience auditing, systematizing, analyzing contracts, costs, reports, graduate engineer, wishes responsible position, business or accountants. S 375 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, with several years' experience in manufacturing business, best references, desires position with good firm. E. R. S., 81 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, long years' experience public accounting, speaking, writing fluently Spanish, French, German, desires employment spare time, also evenings. F 779 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, desires part time work; books written up, balanced; financial statements; reasonable rates. H 701 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT BOOKKEEPER, (24,) married, thoroughly experience modern methods; highest references; salary $35. G 156 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, auditor, systematizer, wide experience, difficult problems, desires employment. W 711 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—(25,) Christian, married; thoroughly experienced in costs, credits, financial reports; initiative and executive ability. F 39 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; books opened; systems; tax reports. Goldwater, 182 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7800.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; services guaranteed. 1,133 Broadway. Phone Beekman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced in corporation accounting in all branches; 15 years with large corporation. Box 414 Times, 2 Rector St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly; services, not far fees. Alpert-Barst, Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (24,) Christian, wishes position; general audits, controls, balances, balance sheets; $35; advancement. L 750 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Executive, Systematizer, 39, long and varied commercial experience; presently employed, desires to change; salary $4,000. K 416 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; highest credentials as an investigator and for installations of costs and accounting systems. Box 2, 488 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone Morningside 8375.

ACCOUNTANT junior accountancy student, public accounting experience, desires connection with C. P. A. firm. Box 409 Times, 2 Rector St.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER.—ABILITY ABOVE THE AVERAGE; BROAD EXPERIENCE, EXCELLENT CREDENTIALS. K 434 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT EXPERIENCED SEMI SENIOR, DESIRES PERMANENT POSITION WITH C. P. A. K 435 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, Advanced accounting students desires connection; six years' bookkeeping experience. J 407 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 15 years' experience, desires change; moderate salary. F 25 Times.

ACCOUNTANT desires connection with C. P. A. firm; graduate of accredited school of finance and accounting. L 301 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, Christian; books audited; supervised; small concerns kept entirely; reasonable. G 746 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, (42,) assumes charge set books and office; $30. K 426 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced certified public accountant work, seeks position. 171 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, public, experienced, desires position 2 days week; references. E 71 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, desires permanent connection with C. P. A.; accounting experience. S 395 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, ONE OR TWO EVENINGS WEEKLY; AUDIT, BALANCE SHEET, BOOKKEEPING. $35 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, audits tax reports; reasonable. Cooper, Bowling Green $355, 1 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT, capable, experienced, has small clientele, desires part-time position. E 79 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, practicing, can give services seven days month. K 460 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING,
PROMOTION,
SELLING,

as SALES MANAGER OR EXECUTIVE; thorough experience in commercial and manufacturing industries; sales talks used to improve and assist city and road salesmen; can, and manual used to educate, direct, and improve selling forces; mail order promotion used to aid salesmen and secure business independently; full details must be provided before an invention given; May I engagement or possibly before. Address Selling, R 44 Times.

ADVERTISING DETAIL MAN

will be out of Uncle Sam's service and ready for you about April 20; three years of experience with leading Eastern newspaper in office management and every phase of advertising; age 27. For information address Z 375 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING WRITER. — Common-sense copy; excellent layouts; thoroughly familiar with typography and illustrating; house organ, booklets, catalogues, adv. literature; now adv. manager successful Penna. dept. store will sacrifice excellent position for opportunity to return to New York; exceptionally favorable terms to reputable concern any line. Address by letter only, J. Walter, 877 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING PRODUCTION MANAGER.—Ten years' experience in the advertising, printing business of my own; thorough knowledge of type, its effects, and purchasing of paper, printing, engraving, and kindred lines; am anxious for giving up my business and associating with an advertising agency as production manager. E 73 Times.

ADVERTISING, EDITORIAL ASSISTANT. Associate editor of trade magazine, possessing appreciable knowledge of printing essentials, desires opening with advertising agency or with editorial department of newspaper; aggressive worker, with initiative, and record for topnotch service. H 716 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AGENCY MAN, age 40, experienced in planning and executing campaigns in all details, executive, correspondent, desires position as advertising manager with national advertiser, mail order or department store. O. K., 111 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, (27,) discharged from army, seeks position with mercantile concern or agency; thoroughly experienced in advertising work; college graduate. F 2 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, long, varied experience, agencies and manufacturing concerns, was member of one of the most efficient result-getting advertising organizations. S 373 Times.

ADVERTISING SALESMAN, long experience on general, trade, and export publications, extensive acquaintance, open for engagement. R 18 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Ambitious young man, (17,) desires position with advertising agency; 2½ years' clerical experience; excellent references. G 760 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING. — Discharged army officer (22) desires opportunity to start with advertising agency or department. T 861 Times.

AGENT desires line as part-time proposition; capable representative. F 20 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

A PRIVATE SECRETARY.

With six years' experience in large financial, retail, and export organization, offers his services to an executive who requires a responsible assistant; age 26; good education. K 715 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER, part time; part time if preferable. C. E. Williams, 185 Broadway.

ASSISTANT TO SALES EXECUTIVE.

Present sales manager small manufacturing concern; personally solicit trade in East; also correspondence to all States; see orders through; control factory output; knowledge stenography, typewriting, accounting; live American, 24, well educated, good appearance, strong personality; highest business character references; salary reasonable. A 23 Times.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE, young man, (24,) eight years' experience business administration, former credit department head, executive ability, aggressive, desires responsible position; highest references. J 488 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TREASURER-CLERICAL.

American, age 26, college training; 8 years with prominent banking house; desires connection with small, responsible concern, where reliability and initiative merit consideration. K 140 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE, correspondent, 22, experienced, now with export company, seeks responsible position demanding initiative, resourcefulness. H 687 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT,

(30,) experienced secretarial, office routine, and purchase-sales department, desires connection with prospects; moderate salary; references. E 52 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER, CHIEF CLERK.—At office experience; 23; ambitious; energetic; good reference; salary to ability. C 858 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES SALESMAN.—4 years' inside experience; 24 years old; best of reference. G 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER, 26, MARRIED; TRIAL; BALANCE, DOUBLE ENTRY, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CORRESPONDENCE; CHRISTIAN; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCE. S 977 TIMES HARLEM.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT. — 27, assume responsibility; have occupied executive capacity; 11 years' banking and commercial; will accept out-of-town; A1 references; salary $30. K 740 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, (28,) experienced corporation, controlling accounts, books balanced; financial statements prepared, experienced cost accounting, clerical, unquestionable references; $30. L 783 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—German-American, 32 years, experienced machinery manufacturing, also import and selling, desires connection; bond furnished. F 39 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, 25, thoroughly competent and experienced, highly recommended, desires position with opportunity; controls, statements, costs. N. 1369 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, Christian, 32, full control, 10 years' experience, bonded, salary $35, advancement. R., 575 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 25, N. Y. U. graduate; can analyze accounts, prepare balance sheets and draw up statistical returns; 10 years' experience. S 353 Times.

BOOKKEEPING, &c.—Experienced, trustworthy, (40;) exceptional references; salary secondary consideration. G 716 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (34,) stenographer-correspondent, credits, collections; experienced executive; $25. L 761 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, German-American, 27, married, good appearance; can drive automobile; also a good showcard writer. G 757 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 35, married, 15 years present concern, desires change controlling accounts, balancing, bond, credentials; salary $30-$35. H 730 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, (19,) high school graduate; two years' office experience; salary $15. Lobwith, 63 West 124th.

BOOKKEEPER or junior accountant seeks position with reliable firm; five years' experience; knowledge stenography and typewriting. D 37 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Mr. Employer: What have you to offer? (20;) three years' experience; alert, conscientious; moderate salary. B 624 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—(25,) Christian, married; take full charge of office; experience factory costs, financial statements; $35. D 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER desires any position in stock broker's office, (not experienced in this line;) exceptional references; salary no object; trustworthy. L 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, (26,) fifteen years' accounting experience various branches, now at liberty; highest references; $25. D 35 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; controlling accounts, full charge; 3 years experience. S 396 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, double entry experience; accounting student; knowledge stenography. C 870 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, desires good connection; accounting student; experienced. G 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (assistant) knowledge of stenography and typewriting; salary least essential. H 681 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, honorably discharged soldier; six years' bookkeeping experience; executive ability. D 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, senior, 25, desires position; salary commensurate with ability, Write Box 48, 1,515 3d Av.

The New York Times
SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1919.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

MANAGING EXECUTIVE.
A gentleman, closing his connection with the U. S. Govt. Draft Board, desires a position with a business house requiring executive and managerial capacity. A 1087 Times Harlem.

MANAGER, executive, army officer released from service, 8 years' business experience, store and office, capable organizer, can produce results, employed, desires change for better future prospects. G 729 Times Downtown.

MANAGER OF SALES.
Do you need a man with selling, manufacturing, purchasing experience, likeable personality, handler of men? Discharged army officer. K 402 Times Downtown.

MAN, married, recently discharged from army, executive experience as teacher, social worker, thorough student of education, seeks position where he may apply vision, energy, and executive ability, preferably to executive head of educational institution or educational department of large corporation; other positions will be considered. E 86 Times.

Good, all-around handy man, age 35, wants position; hours or hard work; general mechanical knowledge; adaptable any kind of work; able to manage, control help; wages $30 per week; advancement; permanent, highest references required.

war veteran, strictly temperate, who can use mind; experience, production man, foreman, investigation, employment or welfare manager; works absolutely to employment. 1 West 125th Annex.

discharged from U. S. service by May 1 or at once; house; excellent ability, as office executive; highest references. G 121 Times.

graduate, honorably discharged U. S. Army, seeks connection; best of references. D

railroad clerk, desires position; 5 years' clerking concern in shipping department; references. S

German-American, married, good knowledge of bookkeeping and correspondence. G 758 Times Down-

ability would like to make a grocery line preferred. J

AGENT—Fully equipped organization would like to hear from firm in Chicago and vicinity. W. Haupt, 154 W. Randolph.

electrical treatments a science. Nicholson, 112 West 34th.

MECHANICAL DESIGNER.
Experienced on tools, automatic machinery and experimental work; able to take charge of drawing room and shop. G 758 Times.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, retired, efficient executive, shop experience, wants position; 4 hours day. X 209 Times Annex.

MESSENGER—Seven years' manufacturing and selling experience, just discharged from Canadian army, wants to locate with house offering opportunity for advancement; best of references as to character and ability. 1 West 47th, Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

MESSENGER—20 years' selling experience to supply houses, hospitals, wants line from manufacturer or importer; sales to push; capacity. G 115 Times.

SALES ORGANIZATION
MAN WELL CONNECTED IN CHICAGO AND VICINITY DESIRES OPENING WITH ORGANIZING A LIVE SUBSTANTIAL CONCERN (MAN) THAT WILL GET RESULTS AND WANT TO REPRESENT. ADDRESS MANUFACTURERS OF IRON, MISSISSIPPI RIVER POINTS, AND CITY PREFERRED. E 90 TIMES.

SALESMAN, graduate, experienced, college education, references; age 33; desires private position, mental or medical. Z 330 Times.

NURSE, experienced, practical; convalescing sick cases only. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. Schuyler 1978.

OFFICE EFFICIENCY MAN.
EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, LARGE EXPERIENCE, AS MANUFACTURING CONCERNS; ORGANIZER OF PRODUCTION, COSTS, SALES, CREDITS, COLLECTIONS; MODERATE TERMS.

OFFICE MANAGER.
Capable man, thoroughly understands organization, direction of office, including correspondence, desires connection with first-class concern. G 120 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.
40 years' experience, 20 years' experience, 15 years' experience, 10 years' experience, 5 years' experience, 2 years' experience, 1 year's experience, 6 months' experience, 3 months' experience, 1 month's experience, 1 week's experience, 1 day's experience, 1 hour's experience, 1 minute's experience, 1 second's experience, 1 instant's experience, 1 moment's experience, 1 second's experience, 1 instant's experience, 1 moment's experience, 1 second's experience, 1 instant's experience, 1 moment

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & O. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet, new model, smartly appointed, fully equipped, for rent monthly. Phone Plaza 2100. 152 East 53d.

RENAULT, SMART SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING; LATE MODEL; HOUR, TRIP, MONTHLY. MANDOLA. SPRING 5928.

WILL pay commission to any one securing steady work for 3½ ton body truck. Telephone Stuyvesant 612.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes; Pierce-Arrows; hour, day or week. Muldoon, Columbus 3100.

MAXWELL; new, touring, careful driver; reasonable rates. Telephone Farragut 6930

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire, careful driver; $3.50 an hour. Plaza 9200.

PACKARD Twin Six for hire, hourly, weekly, monthly; owner drive. Harlem 3899.

Automobile Instruction.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.

Great opportunities for men with ambition. Get out of that RUT and learn the automobile business at the BEST automobile school in N. Y., but will be worth more to your employer if you are an expert mechanic. Mechanical Class Course $45, with Driving $65. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Cat. L. Phone Circle 5280. THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.—We teach repairing and driving short time; private ladies' driving and mechanical course. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 4016.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus or 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

FOR SALE.

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Leaving city, will sell or exchange a fine mahogany cabin launch, newly painted and overhauled, with lavatory and 12 horse power Palmer engine and an up-to-date reverse; will consider a good closed car; for an inspection address Dillman, 260 Manor Av., Woodhaven, L. I

TWO COAL STOVES, ONE 2-HORSE MOTOR, TWO EXELSIOR BOXES, TWO GAS STOVES, ONE OIL STOVE, GAS PIPES, EMBOSSING MACHINE, PAPER CUTTER, SHOWCASES.

T. METZELER,
46 VESEY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Addressograph machine, Model C, with electric motor, stand, including tray case and addressing shoe, also one Rapid Duplex, bought 1914; very little used; price $100. Telephone 4096 Bryant, Room 1105, 103 West 40th St.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices, easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 West 32d St., near Broadway.

Refrigerating Machine—Capacity 10 tons refrigeration, absorption with condenser and receiver; also extra exchanger. Call Heinman Bros., 78 Barclay St.

Paintings.—Wish to dispose of few old masterpieces in oils; no reasonable offer refused. Still, 43 Bloomfield Av., Passaic, N. J.

For Sale.—Apico reproducing piano, Knabe parlor Grand, worth $2,600. Todd, 402 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2890.

Beautiful Circassian Walnut Laffargue 88-note player; large case; nearly new; $450. Coryell, Melrose 3831.

Reinway grand piano; $500; beautiful tone and condition; can be seen by appointment. Telephone Vanderbilt 1050.

For Sale.—Lady will sell 1¼ carat diamond ring together with several other pieces of jewelry. J 148 Times.

For Sale.—Four pairs of handmade cluny lace panels, five imported rugs, medium and large size; Victor Victrola. J 149 Times.

Metaphone practically new, for sale at a bargain. Bruff, Fulton 7525.

Showcase, ivory finish, glass doors, mirror; suitable for dressmaker. 255 West 70th.

Beautiful Kentucky thoroughbred, bargain; owner leaving city. F B. 208 Times.

For Sale.—Office furniture, dictaphone. Room 904, 150 Nassau St.

Furniture.

Beautiful set of dining room furniture, 10 pieces; French Renaissance design; chance to acquire artistic furniture at bargain; call night or Sunday. F. Steeneken, 1,490 Hoe Av., Bronx. Tel. 1558 Intervale.

Office furniture, mahogany; safes, in excellent condition, and also 3-room apartment mahogany furniture with Persian rugs. Z 344 Times Annex.

About 300 single iron beds, with springs and mattresses complete; also bedroom carpets. May be seen at 265 Park Av.

Cane davenport chair, Oriental rugs, bookcase and chiffonier. Ring superintendent's bell, 10 East 56th St.

Mahogany Hudson 350 years old; two tables are specimens no dealers. Inventories 46 West 59th St. Tel. Bryant 7152.

Household Goods—Everything; must sacrifice; some beautiful pieces; no dealers 121 West 80th; afternoons ring three times.

Furniture of six room apartment, rugs, French clock, oil paintings, &c.; complete quick sale. Phone 1760 or 4107.

Practically new sitting room suite, upholstered silk velour, bargain; no dealers. Sunday, 850 West End Av., Apt. 4-A

Clothing.

Hosiery, damnproof; 12 pairs gents' or ladies'; assorted intense black, guaranteed; $1.50, parcel post, to introduce our high-grade hosiery. Dixie Hosiery Mills, Kernersville, N. C.

Naval officer's uniforms; complete wardrobe; size 37; perfect condition; very reasonable. Blaine, 2 686 Broadway.

Purchase or Exchange.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visible, 3 months for $7.50 up.
Visible, 3 months for $7.50 up.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
Other makes, $25 to $85.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year.
Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., 50 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } Tel. 5408
239 Broadway, at Worth St. } Franklin.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
NON-VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS $6.90.
VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 342 B'way, at Worth St. TEL. 5408
20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } FRANKLIN.

Wanted.—Adding machine and Edliphone dictating machine in first-class condition; state age, price for cash. X 307 Times Annex.

Furniture Wanted—Pay full value, contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 8793.

Wanted—A young Irish terrier dog, thoroughly house broken; will have a good home; write full description and price. P. O. Box 625, North Adams, Mass.

Pool table wanted.—Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, 375 Lexington Av. Communicate Mrs. MacDonald, Director.

Wanted, to buy, for cash, household furniture for large home. No dealers. Address J. Raphael, 612 West 112th St.

Belknap power addressers, steel cabinets and mimeographs. G 685 Times Downtown.

Plating outfit wanted, complete, with dynamo. Walden Butler Co., 281 Butler St., Brooklyn.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

60TH, 116 EAST.—4 sunny rooms for convalescents or invalid persons under own physician's care; best of cuisine. Plaza 7152.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West side.

5TH AV., 7.—Fine double, single rooms; private baths, switchboard; refined service. 54 WEST 54TH ST.

Large room, private bath; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths, excellent table and service; parlor dining.

60TH, 140 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; all conveniences; excellent table; private Jewish boarding house.

70TH, 260 WEST.—Opposite Sherman Square; large front room, attractively furnished; running water, elevator; board, Hubbell.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table guests; subway express; references.

72D, 318 WEST.—Two attractive large rooms overlooking river; two private baths; single or en suite; excellent table.

72D, 349 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath; single room; excellent table.

72D, 154 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; electricity; express subway, elevated; references.

75D, 142 WEST.—Elegant front suite, private bath; electricity; home table.

76TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath, southern exposure; private telephone.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractively arranged large room, also medium, with dressing room; electricity, steam, bath adjoining; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide, Paved Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—A few table boarders accommodated.

83D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST.—Little house, accommodations, breakfast, dinner; delicious home table.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large front room, four windows, dressing room; running water, electricity; best home table; references.

83D ST., 9 WEST.—Rooms and board, table guests; excellent table.

85TH, 76 WEST.—Superior accommodations; excellent board in refined Hebrew family. Jay.

86TH 309 WEST.—Beautiful room, adjoining room; refined surroundings. Stein, Schuyler 9057.

86TH ST., 321 WEST.—Two gentlemen or couple seeking real home can have large, bright, elegantly furnished rooms, twin beds, running water, bath adjoining and good home cooking.

90TH ST. 312 WEST.

Desirable front room, suitable for one or two; running water, electricity; references.

85TH, 65 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms, all conveniences; table board.

102D, 248 WEST.—Large, sunny room; twin beds; private bath; with or without meals; reference.

102D, 305 WEST.—Two front rooms, private bath, 8 southern windows; owner's home; board optional, Christian American family.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms in private residence; service; surroundings unusual.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with or without private bath; cuisine and service unexcelled; private phone; elevator; very refined surroundings; only permanent guests considered.

111TH, 231 WEST.—Private family will rent handsomely furnished room with board; $20; gentleman preferred; seen Sunday or 7 to 9 P. M. week days.

117TH, 421 WEST.—(B'way Subway 116th.) —Small room, with board.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (Corner 112th.)—Large corner room, private bath; with board. Rogers.

DODGE DRIVE, 222, (Cor.—84th St.)—Beautiful large room, private bath; also single delicious home cooking. Apt. 34. Landorf. Tel. 9581 River.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown, N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms, Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors; Comforts, Cleanliness.
Weekly, $17 up Per Adult, with Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 603, (94th.)—Large front room; running water; table guest, reference.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double room, private baths; meals; one flight; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

Brooklyn.

18TH AV., 6,509, (Brooklyn.)—Large well-furnished, sunny front room; suitable two; bath adjoining; private, modern, countrified; home comforts, board optional; excellent table; reasonable. Phone Bath Beach 402-W.

61ST, 1,922 (Brooklyn.)—Refined widow will board one or two children. L. H. Phone 2275-J, Bath Beach.

BOARD WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Front room, bath or running water convenient; lunch, exclusive boarding house, patronized by musical students. K 499 Times Downtown.

Room and board wanted by single gentleman on farm; long stay; north of Parsling, on N. Y. C. or Harlem Division. Address, with full particulars, Apt. 45, 924 West End Av., N. Y. C.

Young gentleman, Christian, desires room with running water and board with private family, West Side. S 314, give particulars. H 707 Times Downtown.

Far Rockaway.—Wanted, entire floor or 3 rooms and bath with board in highly refined family for July and August; no other boarders. F 804 Times Downtown.

Young gentleman desires board, light room, with running water; private family preferred, between 72d and 116th; references. L 49 Times.

Comfortable room and board for old lady, preferably where there are no other boarders; will pay liberally; appreciated attention accordingly. Wrife C. R., 3,525 B'way.

Honorably discharged Sergeant without friends desires home whilst seeking employment. F 23 Times.

Room and board by refined lady in good German-American home; upper west side; terms moderate. Permanent; R 21 Times.

Gentleman desires room and board, above 60th St. G 159 Times.

Business woman wants room and board; refined private family. J 36, 44 W. 90th St.

Lady wishes room and board with strictly private family. L 781 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Sun Dial Lodge,
211 Secor Lane,
Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Fine, large rooms, with and without private baths; 30 minutes from Grand Central Depot, on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; Pelham, the station; best service and table; a first-class home. Mrs. J. Arthur.

CHAPPAQUA—The Whispering Pines; select accommodations; wide porches; beautiful lawn; fine old trees; tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 87.

Private family can accommodate few commuting guests in farm home; half hour from New York; garden, milk, chickens, tennis court; $20 weekly; references. Z 893 Times Annex.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 W. Plains.

Large and small rooms to let with private bath and board; river view and verandas. Telephone 7484 Yonkers, 119 Locust Hill Av. C Overhaugh.

Exceptionally nice private home, healthiest Yonkers, receive invalids and elderlies; home comfort, nurses' care; terms moderate. 571 Palisade Av., Yonkers. Telephone 3642.

Room with bath and board, private family; Mrs. J. Gerlach, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel Larchmont 61

Rockledge Manor Hotel, 124 Bruce Av., New York City line. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

Richmond.

Aquahonee Lodge.—Attractive country home, open entire year; bathing, tennis; garden and poultry; 5 minutes from Battery; convenient to train and trolley; reference. T Richmond Av., Arrochar, S. I.

Long Island.

REFINED COUNTRY HOME,
(Christian Family.)
20-mile view of Long Island Sound.
Two rooms, with private bath and private porch, with board; also two other rooms; inspection we believe will convince you there is nothing better.
MRS. RUBY T. SNEDECOR,
Phone 179 Glen Cove, Summit Av., Sea Cliff, L. I.

FREEPORT.—Couple will board gentleman who wishes to commute; home of refinement; large, beautiful grounds, three minutes to station, very close to bathing and fishing beaches; double garage; $18 weekly; references exchanged. R 16 Times.

Board offered for refined little girls, 7 years and up, clean and respectable home; bath and other conveniences, large playground on property, school and church near by. 98 5th St., Woodside, L. I.

One or two business women for summer or longer with widow, pleasant surroundings; 30 minutes out on Long Island; room, with light breakfast; $50 per month; references exchanged. K 408 Times Downtown.

Country location; children given educational advantages and best care during Summer. For rates apply 1012 Times Building. Phone Bryant 8080.

Business people, commute all Summer; open May 1; attractive rooms, facing ocean; congenial surroundings; home table; Christian family. Phone 3971 Far Rockaway.

Port Washington, L. I.—Couple having delightful home will share with two adults for $50 per week; garage accommodation. G 165 Times.

Family house, home cooking, large rooms, with or without private bath. Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.

New Jersey.

IVY HALL SANITARIUM.
Ivy Hall is located at the entrance to Tumbling Dam Park, a park noted for its natural beauty, large lake and raceway.
Ivy Hall has steam heat, electric lights, private baths. Everything to make the sick and well comfortable.
Our table and tray service is of the best, our nurses courteous and kind.
Reba Lloyd, M. D., Bridgeton, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL CONDITIONS. Special facilities for treating and curing such cases; also for
AGED PEOPLE, CHRONIC INVALIDS, requiring more attention than can be given at home, we offer a pleasant, cheerful sanitarium; large, modern, warm house, spacious grounds, automobiles, wheel chairs, attentive nurses, experienced physicians; winter rates; moderate.
LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Board with private family; best table; no objection to tuberculosis; high elevation; less than hour on Erie; one single room, $15; one double room, $25, or can be had as connecting rooms. L 127 Times Downtown.

HIGH POINT.
High-class boarding house for small girls; situated in the Jersey hills; under supervision of experienced nurses. Write for particulars, C. T., 460 West 144th St., New York.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Passaic Hotel and cottage now open for Easter guests; excellent accommodations. A. F. Harvey, 300 Sixth Av.

Party having beautiful country home near the Oranges would consider accommodating one or two people; beautiful garden, flowers, grounds; use of garage; easy commuting. 790 Times Downtown.

Rutherford, N. J.—Fine large furnished room, with board; suitable for two; all improvements; 20 minutes to city; convenient to D. L. & W. station. W. Heppner, 27 Rutherford Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Montclair, 28 Union St.—Superior accommodations, excellent table; fine location, near Lackawanna station; large house, with grounds.

Rest Haven Farm, for boys; high elevation; every convenience; schools, churches; only select number with references. Phone Englewood 183-W.

BERTRAM COTTAGE,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Refined atmosphere; delicious Southern cooking; booklet. C. F. Johnson.

The Ellsworth.—Select country home; near station; verandas; improvements; shady grounds; excellent table; $10 upward. Mrs. G. Sumner Smith, Dunellen, N. J.

A trained nurse with home in country would care for one or two babies or an invalid child. S 277 Times.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK.
Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.
Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful Lake Waramaug; ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing; golf, tennis, boating, bathing, and canoeing; our own farm products; elevation 1,200 feet, and only 90 miles from New York; modern accommodations for refined people at moderate rates; special to families for season. Write for illustrated booklet.

A private family, (Christian,) having a charming country house and large farm, offers accommodations to a few refined people for week-ends or longer; terms, $20 to $25 per week. Phone 1894, Devonshire Farm, Norwalk, Conn.

New York State.

Wanted, aged people, invalids, cripples, to care for in our home; pleasantly situated in country town; ready in June. Helen Gaylord, Lyons Falls, N. Y.

Highland Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.—Private home with all improvements, can accommodate eight guests. Write for particulars. R. Hardin.

Refined home for convalescents, invalids, and elderly people; city convenience, with country surroundings. Caswell Hall, Beacon, N. Y.

Family having pleasantly situated home, Port Chester, will accommodate couple or gentlemen; all improvements. S 197 Times.

Country Board Wanted.

On a real farm, which has modern conveniences and no other boarders and within an hour's commuting distance, 2 or 3 rooms with board are desired from June 15 to Sept. 15 by a family of two adults with two children and nurse, for the right accommodations an extra liberal price will be paid. Address, with full particulars, Alert, 506 5th Av., New York City.

IN NEW ROCHELLE.
Couple desire comfortable room, Al board, preferably private bath, in private family, boarding house, or high class apartment. Possibly Winter season; state terms and location of room. X 270 Times Annex.

Middle-aged couple desire board for Summer in private family of refinement, living short distance from water; vicinity of Lake Sunapee, Cos Cob; highest reference. Address Apt. No. 10, 601 West 148th St., New York City.

Room and breakfast, permanent, by young German-American, commuting distance. Will set down chance gardening, bathing; reasonable rate; please full particulars. G 148 Times.

Lady wishes absolutely first-class board for Summer, within one hour's ride of city; modern conveniences and preferably where there are no or but few other boarders. Address S 360 Times.

Young man, single, going to business New York, desires room and board in refined private family. Oranges preferred; references exchanged. J 414 Times Downtown.

Refined young couple desire room with board, July to October; use private bath; near sea bathing, private family preferred; commuting distance; references. X 247 Times Annex.

Two rooms and bath wanted in small hotel, or private house near hotel for meals, by Christian ladies for July and August, on ocean, within two hours of N. Y. C 340 Times.

Young Swiss gentleman wishes board and room with private French or American family near sea beach for May-October; easy commuting Grand Central, Pennsylvania Depot; state approximate price. E 85 Times.

Family of three and maid seeking board or part of house for Summer months along Rockaway coast or Long Beach. Uttal, 605 West 180th.

Country Board Wanted.—Clean, quiet place, week ends only, with all accommodations for 18 months baby; Westchester County preferred. Mrs. L. Langner, 183 Wadsworth Av.

Gentleman and wife, child and maid, desire two good rooms, with board, with refined family for the Summer, in Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, or Hewlett. J. G. B. 244 Times Downtown.

Board for two adults, preferably in private family, Westchester County or Connecticut; bathing, refined surroundings. C 614, 1,264 Broadway.

Long Island.—Three gentlemen, Christians, desire board in private family for Summer, commuting distance, near water; Bayside or Douglaston, North Shore, preferred. L 30 Times.

Wanted for two brothers, ages 8 and 9 years, on farm; please state references and particulars; rate must be reasonable. B 836 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN FAMILY, FOUR ADULTS, WISH THREE ROOMS, PREFERABLY MANHATTAN BEACH; BOARDOPTIONAL; SURF BATHING. B 613 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Two Japanese gentlemen desire country board within commuting distance city, preferably near tennis court or golf links; state terms. Apply T. F., Room 1601, 66 Broadway.

Young Christian couple want room, board, commutation downtown New York, Summer months from July 1; state particulars. G 753 Times Downtown.

Seashore.—Husband, wife, little girl desire one room, with board, May to October, about $35 weekly; private family; refined people. B 196 Times.

Young American couple desire board and room, refined surroundings, easy commuting; give full particulars and rates. R 37 Times.

Board Wanted.—For small family; farm or country place near New York City. X 299 Times Annex.

Young Hebrew couple desire board; private family; commuting distance; immediately. A 36 Times.

By gentleman on farm or gentleman's estate, within commuting distance. G 108 Times.

Jewish couple desires room and board; Edgemere or Long Beach preferred; with private family. Z 400 Times Annex.

Couple wish room and board; Bogatie or Rockaways. S 313 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 East.—Pleasant room, running water, electric light.

13TH, 106 EAST, (Apt. 5A.)—Nicely furnished room; elevator apartment; modern conveniences.

50TH, (133 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $25 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

50TH, 134 EAST.—Two elegant connecting rooms, bath, telephone; suite or divided; select.

58TH, 120 EAST.—In private residence, attractive front room, newly furnished, connecting bath, $40; gentleman; references; breakfast optional.

82D, 126 EAST.—Murray Hill section; newly furnished, electric light, steam heat.

86TH, 133 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny front room, adjoining bath, $10 per week; reference required; also small room. Plaza 5895.

87TH ST., 116 EAST.—Furnished rooms; one and two rooms, with bath.

90TH, 138 EAST.—Elegant large room, all conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; near subway; private house; references.

67TH, 9 EAST.—Elegant large parlor, suitable for business; all improvements; telephone.

94TH, 153 EAST.—Elegantly furnished extra large front room, suitable for two, also smaller room, with private family; all conveniences; references exchanged. Brunea.

Handsomely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; references; permanent; $8 week-day. Popilta.

94TH ST., 308 WEST.—Fine large room for business couple; electricity, steam heat; $10. Gilman.

97TH ST., 206 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Elegant outside suite, or separate; southern exposure; kitch. privileges; elevator. Apt. 73.

98TH, 206 WEST.—Handsome front suite; also one room, elevator, shower, electricity. Apartment 3E.

98TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive room, high-class apartment; private family; gentleman; $10. Gilman.

97TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Private family, front parlor bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone. Schuyler 1224.

97TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, en suite or singly; private bath; electricity.

97TH ST., 305 WEST.—One room, with dressing room; hot and cold water; adjoins bath; $13.

97TH ST., 139 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; large; all conveniences; telephone.

98TH, 125 WEST.—Exceptionally large furnished front room, with dressing room; private house; all conveniences. Morningside 4196.

98TH, 228 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, elevator apartment, $18. Apartment 2-B.

99TH, 170 WEST.—Well-furnished medium room, heated, adjoining bath; private family, apartment; gentleman preferred; $5. Disbrow.

99TH, 84 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, running water, electricity; private house.

91ST ST., 200 WEST.—Two outside sunny rooms; suite, single; couple or gentlegan. Apt. 5B.

81ST, 75 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; telephone, hot water; private house.

92D ST., 53 WEST.—Comfortably furnished front and back room and bath, for one gentleman; reference exchanged; breakfast optional; $60 monthly.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 5.)—Attractively furnished living room and bedroom, modern apartment; gentleman or business woman; references.

92D, 252 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom, with piano; also handsome large sunny room; elevator apartment; near Broadway.

92D, 80 WEST.—Large front room, running water; suitable for two gentlemen or business couple; $10; reference.

92D, 134 WEST.—Well-furnished room; running water; side window; references.

93D, 214 WEST.—Small room, private home gentlemen; reference. Apt. 2-G.

93D, 16 West Central Park West.—Two large, well-furnished rooms; large closet in each; hot and cold water between rooms; modern; refined, private family; $12, together, weekly. G 100 Times.

93D, 102 WEST.—Sunny corner two room suite, living room and bedroom; five windows; piano; convenient neighborhood; private family; references. Apartment 2 West. Telephone Riverside 7868.

95D, (near Central Park West.)—Pleasant large room, well furnished, bath adjoining; excellent transportation; refined family; $6 per week. C 190 Times.

94TH ST., 311 WEST.—Sunny outside single room in modern apartment with couple; gentleman; references; permanent; $8 weekly. Popilta.

94TH ST., 308 WEST.—First-class apartment, private family, large sunny rooms, well furnished, running water; references. C.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Medium-sized room; owner's private home; bath convenient.

98TH ST., 319 WEST.—Beautiful, light, 3 rooms, housekeeping suite, outside rooms. Noble.

97TH, 22 WEST.—Large, light, airy; 4 windows at Central Park; suitable for business gentleman; references absolutely necessary.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Home-like sunny room; gentlemen; private family; elevator apartment. Walker.

99TH, 300 WEST.—Suite 2 rooms; 2 or 3 gentlemen; private bath; telephone; elevator service day and night. Phone 1512 Riverside. G. T. Willis.

99TH, (2,668 Broadway.)—Nicely furnished room, conveniences; private family; breakfast optional. Mr. Hall.

100TH, 243 WEST.—Neatly furnished 2-room suite; private bath; suitable 3.

102D ST., 216 WEST, Cor. Broadway.—Large, handsome front room; gentlemen, couple. Smith.

103D, 253 WEST, (Riverside Section.)—Well furnished, scrupulously clean, large bright room, two windows; electricity, running hot and cold water; use of bath, telephone; express subway block distant; gentleman or business woman; private house; moderate rate.

103D, 205 WEST.—Airy front room, twin bedroom, high class elevator apartment; Broadway subway; gentlemen. Academy 3390. Apartment 32.

107TH, 209 WEST, (Apt. 11.)—Well furnished room, modern apartment; Japanese preferred.

107TH 322 WEST.—Overlooking Riverside; 3 spacious rooms; also double; Summer rates.

109TH, 304 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, very large room, dressing room, private bath, kitchenette privilege, large closets; modern house.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Large front room; business gentleman; all conveniences. Apt. 26.

112TH, 542 WEST.—Attractively furnished double outside room; suitable couple. Johnston, 2A.

112TH, 542 WEST, Apt. 4-B.—Bright, attractively furnished, suitable one or two gentlemen.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Sunny single room near Riverside, $10. Apartment 3 B. E.

112TH, 270 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, running water, telephone; $10.

113TH ST. (near Riverside Drive.)—Private family of two will rent desirable room to gentleman; $10 weekly; references. L 54 Times.

113TH, 841 WEST.—Spacious two-room suite; private family; gentleman. Apartment 20.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Small room in private house; reasonable.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Large, well-appointed room, overlooking Columbia Field. Apt. 71.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Front suite; bath; electricity; telephone; private family; subway Thomas.

116TH, (Near Columbia University.)—Private suite of 2 rooms and bath in exquisite apartment. Phone Cathedral 7769.

113TH, 419 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure, sunny, elevator; absolute cleanliness.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, outside single room overlooking Columbia, modern, elevator; refined private family; reasonable. Apartment 33.

116TH, 458 WEST.—Suite or single, overlooking Columbia University, block from Broadway subway; references. Apt. 1.

116TH (CLAREMONT AV.)—Large, sunny, front room; lady. Morningside 5126. Apartment 22.

115TH, (near Manhattan Av.)—Room; electricity, telephone, light, kitchen privilege; business woman preferred; $4. Business, 217 Times Downtown.

115TH, 401 WEST.—2 connecting rooms, piano, overlooking Morningside Park; $75. Peterson.

118TH, 460 WEST.—Elegant large light front room; handsomely furnished. Apt. 21.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished, twin brass beds. Apartment 5.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Light, comfortable, inexpensive room, near Columbia. Apt. 33.

122D, 416 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Attractive, large, double, front, overlooking park; smaller, double; high-class; elevator. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 620 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with private family. Apt. 5.

124TH, 605 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; suitable two; reasonable. Apartment 4-E.

125TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large comfortable front room, facing Broadway, one flight up, for middle-aged gentleman; no other roomers; only two in family; quiet and reserved. White.

126TH, 113 WEST.—Rooms suitable one or two; electricity, phone; private house; reference.

125TH, 621 WEST.—Light, furnished room adjoining bath; breakfast optional; references. Marshall.

126TH, 630 WEST, Apartment 61.—Cheerful room, adjoining bath; no other roomers; business woman.

128TH, 501 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; elevator apartment; gentleman; references; subway; $4. Apt. 1.

140TH, 610 WEST.—Newly furnished room; private family; subway; reasonable. Apt. 46.

142D, 689 WEST, cor. Riverside Drive.—Private house, large front rooms, next to bath, $10 and $13; gentlemen.

142D ST., 503 WEST, Apartment 36C.—Outside sunny room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; family two adults; references.

147TH, 610 WEST, (At Riverside.)—One or two large rooms for gentlemen; bath adjoining; private house.

149TH ST., 620 WEST, (Corner Riverside Drive.)—Large outside sunny room adjoining bath; beautifully furnished apartment; refined surroundings, kitchen privilege if desired. Telephone Audubon 5529, Apartment 5-B.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

87TH, 80 WEST, near Central Park.—Comfortable room; private bath, electricity, phone.

87TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor bedroom, adjoining bath; 3d floor; telephone. Kempton.

88TH, 311 WEST.—One large room for business couple; electricity used bath. Enright.

88TH, 237 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room, elegantly furnished; private house.

85TH, 150 WEST.—Large room, 7th floor, front; private bath.

85TH, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, running water, elevator; near subway; gentlemen only. 5.

87TH, 206 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Elegant outside suite, or separate; southern exposure; kitch. privileges; elevator. Apt. 73.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Handsome front suite; also one room, elevator, shower, electricity. Apartment 3E.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive room, high-class apartment; private family; gentleman; $10. Gilman.

87TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Private family, front parlor bedroom; running water, electricity, telephone. Schuyler 1224.

87TH, 107 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, en suite or singly; private bath; electricity.

87TH ST., 305 WEST.—One room, with dressing room; hot and cold water; adjoins bath; $13.

87TH ST., 139 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; large; all conveniences; telephone.

88TH, 125 WEST.—Exceptionally large furnished front room, with dressing room; private house; all conveniences. Morningside 4196.

88TH, 228 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, elevator apartment, $18. Apartment 2-B.

89TH, 170 WEST.—Well-furnished medium room, heated, adjoining bath; private family, apartment; gentleman preferred; $5. Disbrow.

89TH, 84 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, running water, electricity; private house.

91ST ST., 200 WEST.—Two outside sunny rooms; suite, single; couple or gentlegan. Apt. 5B.

81ST, 75 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; telephone, hot water; private house.

92D ST., 53 WEST.—Comfortably furnished front and back room and bath, for one gentleman; reference exchanged; breakfast optional; $60 monthly.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 5.)—Attractively furnished living room and bedroom, modern apartment; gentleman or business woman; references.

92D, 252 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom, with piano; also handsome large sunny room; elevator apartment; near Broadway.

92D, 80 WEST.—Large front room, running water; suitable for two gentlemen or business couple; $10; reference.

92D, 134 WEST.—Well-furnished room; running water; side window; references.

93D, 214 WEST.—Small room, private home gentlemen; reference. Apt. 2-G.

93D, 16 West Central Park West.—Two large, well-furnished rooms; large closet in each; hot and cold water between rooms; modern; refined, private family; $12, together, weekly. G 100 Times.

93D, 102 WEST.—Sunny corner two room suite, living room and bedroom; five windows; piano; convenient neighborhood; private family; references. Apartment 2 West. Telephone Riverside 7868.

95D, (near Central Park West.)—Pleasant large room, well furnished, bath adjoining; excellent transportation; refined family; $6 per week. C 190 Times.

94TH ST., 311 WEST.—Sunny outside single room in modern apartment with couple; gentleman; references; permanent; $8 weekly. Popilta.

94TH ST., 308 WEST.—First-class apartment, private family, large sunny rooms, well furnished, running water; references. C.

94TH ST., 17 WEST.—Medium-sized room; owner's private home; bath convenient.

98TH ST., 319 WEST.—Beautiful, light, 3 rooms, housekeeping suite, outside rooms. Noble.

97TH, 22 WEST.—Large, light, airy; 4 windows at Central Park; suitable for business gentleman; references absolutely necessary.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Home-like sunny room; gentlemen; private family; elevator apartment. Walker.

99TH, 300 WEST.—Suite 2 rooms; 2 or 3 gentlemen; private bath; telephone; elevator service day and night. Phone 1512 Riverside. G. T. Willis.

99TH, (2,668 Broadway.)—Nicely furnished room, conveniences; private family; breakfast optional. Mr. Hall.

100TH, 243 WEST.—Neatly furnished 2-room suite; private bath; suitable 3.

102D ST., 216 WEST, Cor. Broadway.—Large, handsome front room; gentlemen, couple. Smith.

103D, 253 WEST, (Riverside Section.)—Well furnished, scrupulously clean, large bright room, two windows; electricity, running hot and cold water; use of bath, telephone; express subway block distant; gentleman or business woman; private house; moderate rate.

103D, 205 WEST.—Airy front room, twin bedroom, high class elevator apartment; Broadway subway; gentlemen. Academy 3390. Apartment 32.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

83D ST., 307 WEST. (The Chelsea.)—4 to 6 resident apartments, southern exposure, 5 large rooms, bath and kitchenette; furniture or year; rent $1,800 per year. Telephone owner, 1606 Bryant.

84TH, 311 WEST.—Apartment fully furnished three rooms, tiled kitchen, tiled bathroom, shower; apartment is ideal; $75 monthly to Oct. 1. Macdonald, Apt. 32, Chelsea 8782.

87TH ST., 36 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, modern, $60.

94TH, 130 WEST.—Conveniently furnished 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; telephone; rent $13. Apartment 1. Apply janitor.

117TH, 301 WEST. (Tiemann Square.)—Desirable two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; front, parlor, bedroom and bath; $30 per week; full hotel service.

83D ST., 26 WEST.—Two rooms, bath. Telephone Madison Square 4076, 1121.

65TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references; $58-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6235.

47TH, 137 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, with piano; 3-room private bath apartment; hotel service; everything.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartment; two and three rooms and bath; $100; modern elevator building. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC. 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

40TH, 221 WEST.—Attractively furnished modern five-room corner apartment; elevator; electricity. Yeoman.

70TH ST., 3 WESTH.—Large living room, 2 bed rooms, bath; suitable bachelors. Sturges.

41ST, 245 WEST.—2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath, nicely furnished; high-class elevator apartment house, right off Broadway.

Flat, 318 WEST. — Expensively furnished 8-room apartment, suitable for family of 3 or 4; call after 1 P. M., Apt. 9.

42D, 20 WEST.—Two large, beautifully furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred. Telephone Circle 3885.

24TH ST., 201 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, elegant furnishings; Aeolian orchestrelle $2.50 month. Superintendent.

54TH, 20 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites private baths.

57TH, 161 WEST.—Well-furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $100 monthly until October; seen afternoons. Wilson.

55TH, 204 WEST.—6 rooms, bath, completely furnished, grand piano; until Oct. 1; $4K or best rental. Circle 2000.

55TH, 124 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT; HIGH IN NEW BUILDING.

[illegible] 34 WEST.—Sublet beautiful two room kitchenette apartment. Columbus [illegible]

[illegible] 215 WEST, Apt. 9, Circle 3908.—Seven large outside rooms, well furnished, good piano, elevator; central location; October 15; seen by appointment. Schuyler 8702, Apt. 2-E.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

[illegible] 34 WEST.—Two rooms and bath suite; [illegible]

[illegible] 30 WEST.—Apartment, 2 rooms bath, to lease, furnished; $75.

[illegible] WEST, (opposite Carnegie.)—Four apartment, handsomely furnished, all south, 14th floor, real kitchen; 6 rooms, maid service; $200 a month including immediate possession. Mrs.

57TH, 157 WEST.—Three room, kitchen and bathroom apartment, valet and maid service, southern exposure; large, light and elegantly furnished; for rent for 3 months. Telephone 3856 Circle.

[illegible] 30 WEST.—Four-room apartment to sublet from May to October, furnished or unfurnished; $120 monthly furnished; east, sunny exposure; 12th floor. Apply janitor, 1 and 1, R West.

[illegible] 44 WEST.—Completely furnished modern bachelor apartment, non-elevator, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Telephone 4763

[illegible] 250 WEST.—Apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, tastefully furnished, can be seen Tuesday. Barbour.

[illegible] 27 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and [illegible] shown 1 to 5 P. M.

[illegible] 123 WEST.—Completely furnished 7-room apartment; 5th floor west; sublet until October 1; reference. $150 monthly. Phone 4884 circle. Superintendent.

[illegible] 112 WEST.—Large room, bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; first floor; to October. Seen Sunday, Monday. [illegible]

47TH, 67 WEST.—Sublet for 6 months large, airy 3-room; handsomely furnished studio apartment; kitchenette, bath; $75. Apt. 30.

[illegible] Central Park South, near Plaza.)—Newly furnished apartment; large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, private bath, 11th floor; southern exposure cool summer; restaurant, maid W 718 Times Square.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Artistically furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette; 4th floor; southern exposure; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Phone Brown, Plaza [illegible]

[illegible] 24 WEST.—Sublet, furnished, 3-room apartment, near Hotel Plaza. 2 spacious rms, facing park; apartment 35; April 22-[illegible] Phone 8580 Plaza.

59TH, 222 WEST. (The Gainsborough.)—Facing Central Park, duplex apartment, furnished, can be occupied immediately. Telephone Circle 5600.

59TH ST. 38 WEST.
Sublet, 2-3 rooms and kitchenette.

64TH, 1 WEST.—(Harperly Hall.)—Delightful bright but cool apartment, 10th floor; southern exposure; 2 rooms, bath, complete kitchenette; refrigerator; till October, possibly longer; $100. Apartment 10E.

67TH, 2 WEST. — Furnished apartment, duplex 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; newly furnished; 14th and 15th floors, south and west exposure. Phone 2385 Columbus. Pale.

67TH, 35 WEST. — Apartment 2 bedrooms, sitting room and bath room; beautifully furnished.

[illegible] Central Park West)—Corner, 7 rooms, [illegible] appointment. Cathedral 8876.

[illegible] Near Broadway.)—Unusually attractive rooms, kitchenette; light and airy floors, tiled bath, and shower; can be replaced; mahogany furniture. Tel. Col 6220.

[illegible] suite of four rooms, bath, electric lights; elevator; [illegible] $400. Provost

[illegible] newly and completely furnished three rooms, tiled bath; 6th floor; [illegible] Columbus 1278. Monday.

[illegible] WEST — 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, [illegible] southern exposure; seen Sunday. [illegible]

72D WEST, VERY LARGE, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; OPEN FIREPLACE; UNUSUAL ACCOMMODATIONS; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL.

[illegible] WEST—Single room with kitchenette, also one room suite [illegible] complete service; Japanese [illegible] room on premises. Joyce. Columbus [illegible]

[illegible] WEST Desirable doctor's or dentist's office to rent, ground floor. Columbus [illegible]

115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, dining room, kitchen, bath.

[illegible] West End Av.)—In exclusive apartment house, ground-floor apartment, [illegible] kitchen, and bath; [illegible] furnished; $110 [illegible] October. Phone, before 2, [illegible]

[illegible] WEST.—Elegantly furnished 4-room apartment; all new building, all conveniences; [illegible] furnishings low; $100 from May 1 to Nov. 1; apartment shown Sunday afternoon, or see Superintendent.

[illegible] WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment of 2 baths; southern exposure; [illegible] Apply on premises. Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d. Telephone Columbus [illegible]

[illegible] WEST. Furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] three large unusually attractive rooms, bath, kitchenette, southern exposure, two open fireplaces. [illegible] Columbus [illegible] Apt. 6.

[illegible] WEST.—Handsomely furnished 3-room apartment, foyer, 5 rooms, 2 baths, southern exposure, dining room and living room with [illegible] bedroom gray enamel; rugs, china, [illegible] linen. Apt. 62. Columbus 8750.

[illegible] WEST. (Apt. 124.)—Sunny exposure; [illegible] high-class furnished 2 rooms, [illegible] restaurant, $130. Sun-Monday, for one.

[illegible] WEST.—Second, front, Southern [illegible] large living room bedroom, bath, [illegible] May-October; $150; call 3-6, [illegible] Smart. Apartment 2.

[illegible] WEST. Five rooms, June 1-Oct. 1; [illegible] ventilation, immaculate, [illegible] reasonable. Apt. 61. Columbus [illegible]

[illegible] 107TH.—Handsomely furnished sublet [illegible] rooms Clark Realty, Van-[illegible] Apartments.

[illegible] 42 WEST.—2 rooms and bath until [illegible] maid service included; rent $100. [illegible] management. Apt. 41.

[illegible] 126 WEST — Room and bath from June [illegible] Apt. 36.

[illegible] 170 WEST.—A delightful corner suite [illegible] 7 perfectly furnished rooms; highest [illegible] of house; refrigeration; rent $250 per month to Oct. 1; refrigeration free. Hayward.

[illegible] (Broadway.)—Hotel Ansonia, housekeeping apartment 5 rooms, bath; $250; free maid service; linen, dishes; till October. Mersfield.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

72D, 170 WEST. — Beautifully furnished apartment, 3 rooms, 1 large master bedroom, April 15 to Oct. 15; can be seen any time. Apartment 73.

72D, (2,102 Broadway.) — Handsomely furnished apartment, 2 rooms, 12x20; southern exposure; maid service included, to Sept. 15.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Furnished suite with kitchen and bath, also single room.

75TH, 253 (bet. Broadway and West End.) —From May 1, 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished housekeeping; electricity; top floor; private home; rent $1,000 annually. Wilson, Columbus 46.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, two large rooms, bath, kitchen; steam heat, electricity, telephone; exclusive house; reasonable.

77TH, WEST.—Owner will sell lease and exquisite furniture, bachelor apartment, $1,400 rent, $1,600. Telephone Sunday or evenings 1762 Schuyler, or write J 122 Times.

77TH, 66 WEST.—Small housekeeping apartment, beautifully furnished; sublet to October; $125.

77TH, 161 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; electricity; parquet floors; private bath; lease.

78TH ST.—Corner apartment; seven or six rooms; all conveniences; attractively furnished; windows four sides; sublet June 1 to Sept. 15; references. Phone Schuyler 2187.

79TH ST. (Just off Riverside Drive.)—Seven rooms; exquisitely furnished, oriental rugs, &c., two baths, all improvements; from June until October 1; personal must be undoubted; $250 a month. C 464 Times Downtown.

79TH, (Broadway.)—Seven rooms and three baths, completely furnished, June 1 to Sept. 1; 10th floor; corner apartment. Schuyler 8161, mornings. Can be seen Sunday, 2 to 4 P. M.

79TH, 230 WEST. Corner apartment, 6 rooms and 3 baths; all outside; completely furnished; possession April 25. A. E. Fountain, Apt. 41.

79TH, 150 WEST. — Attractive apartment, nicely furnished, to sublet from May 1 to Oct. 15; 3 rooms and 3 baths; reasonable. Apply to Superintendent.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—6 outside rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; May-October; $225; piano. Schuyler 9800. Apartment E-6.

79TH, 135 WEST. (Apartment 2C.)—Attractive 3 rooms, including kitchen, to sublet May to October.

80TH, 140 WEST.—SPLENDID PARLOR SUITE; ALL PARQUET FLOORS, PRIVATE BATH, TELEPHONE; ALL CONVENIENCES; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

80TH, (Broadway.)—Furnished apartment, with young couple; gentlemen. Schuyler 8800.

80TH, WEST END.—3 rooms front, charmingly furnished; season; bargain. Columbus 3974.

81ST, 204 WEST.—4 rooms, bath; furnished, rent to September. Apt. 2B, Levi.

82D, WEST.—Elegantly furnished two-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; electricity. Schuyler 3607.

83D ST. (near Drive.)—Seven large light rooms, 2 baths, $165 month; May 1 to Sept. 15; seen by appointment. Schuyler 8702, Apt. 2-E.

83D ST., 262 WEST.—Apartment, handsomely furnished; sublet June until October; large, airy rooms; all improvements. Schuyler 6967.

85TH ST., WEST.—To rent, fully furnished, May 1 to Sept. 15, 5-room apartment, all outside rooms; rent $150 per month. T 394 Times.

83D ST., 317 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 6 rooms, 2 baths; May to October; rent reasonable to responsible party. Herz.

85TH, 165 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class apartment, 4 rooms and bath; sublet for Summer. Apt. 54.

84TH, (West End Av.)—5 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished, May to Sept. 15. Telephone appointment. Schuyler 10084.

85TH, 340 WEST.—Bargain; $220 apartment for $160; high-class, newly decorated, handsomely furnished 7 rooms; grand piano; Oriental rugs.

85TH, 101 WEST.—Elegantly appointed 4 rooms, kitchenette apartment; choice front rooms; modern; elevator house; sublet from May 1 to Sept 19; $110 monthly; maid service. Phone Schuyler 6864.

85TH.—Double room, bath, private entrance, hotel service; $15 per week. Call Sunday and Monday, 4-6, D. Robinson, 101 West 85th St.

85TH, 253 WEST.—Entire floor, 2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; attendance, modern, elevator.

86TH, 257 WEST.—3-flish-class elevator apartment building, studio 17x19; bedroom, kitchenette, bath, with services, $130 month. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO. 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

86TH, 230 WEST.—Corner apartment, 6 rooms and 3 baths; all outside; completely furnished; possession April 25. A. E. Fountain, Apt. 41.

86TH, 250 WEST. (Apartment 7.)—A high-class six-room corner apartment, furnished; sublet Summer months; price reasonable.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Attractive 5-room elevator apartment; shown after 10 A. M. Apartment 27.

86TH, 309 WEST. (Apt. 25.)—Delightful seven rooms; bargain; until October. Riverside 4702.

86TH ST., 309 WEST.—Attractive six-room flat, sublet May 1st. Ferrell.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Comfortably furnished apartment; seven rooms and bath; sunny exposure; no reasonable offer refused; immediate possession; preferably May 1 to Nov. 1. Phone Morton, Riverside 3383.

87TH ST., 250 WEST. (corner Broadway.)—To sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1, corner apartment, seven large rooms, completely furnished; can be seen from 9-12 A. M., 6-9 P. M. Phillips.

87TH, 316 WEST. (Corner Riverside.)—Bachelor apartment, beautifully furnished; parlor, bedroom, bath; large, light rooms; $80. Riverside 298.

87TH, 336 WEST. (2 doors from Riverside Drive.)—Four rooms, kitchenette and bath; completely furnished; piano, linen and silver; in high-class elevator apartment; immediate possession; $115 monthly; to Oct. 1. Riverside 3102, Apt. 82.

87TH, 330 WEST. (Apartment 29, Near Riverside Drive.)—Comfortably furnished 6 rooms, front; sacrifice until Oct. 1.

90TH, (Near Subway Station.)—Attractive six rooms with bath from May or June until October. Phone Riverside 9668.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

90TH, (738 West End Av.)—One, two, three rooms; telephone, subway; $60 up.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Lady will let to couple four rooms, kitchen complete, dining room, and living room; front, southern exposure; $60 monthly. Apartment 5 B.

97TH, 811 WEST.—Nicely furnished 6-room apartment; key before rented, June-Oct., $120 monthly. Ehlers.

97TH.—Beautifully furnished two connecting rooms, electricity, telephone, parlor; breakfast optional; gentlemen. Riverside 5346.

97TH ST.—Six outside rooms, two baths; May-October. Telephone Riverside 9700.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST. (Hotel Suburter Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

98TH, 220 WEST.—From May 30 to Oct. 30, 7 outside rooms, 2 baths, 11th floor; Grand piano; private telephone; no children or animals; $500 a month; appointment by telephone. Riverside 9800.

98TH, 248 WEST, Cor. Broadway.—Unusual apartment, 7 outside rooms completely furnished; piano, Victrola, books; June 1 or 15, Summer months; convenient subway, elevated, surface lines. Apt. 7-C. River. 9074.

98TH, 207 WEST, (Apartment 2B.)—High-class apartment; 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; refers that must be undoubted; beds; May-October, sooner; $100 monthly. $101 Riverside.

98TH ST., (West End Av.)—Six rooms, three baths, all outside, 11th floor, sublet June 1-Sept. 1, $175 a month; no children; references. J 138 Times.

99TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, furnished 7-room elevator apartment; large rooms, 2 baths, southern exposure; $175 per month, May 1 to Oct. 1 and year following; unfurnished if desired. Address Walter N. Walker, 170 Broadway.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, completely furnished, southern and western exposure. Telephone Riverside 2334 for appointment.

99TH, 309 WEST.—Attractively furnished three rooms, kitchenette, high-class apartment. Stafford.

100TH, 215 WEST. (corner Broadway.)—Six beautifully furnished rooms; linen, china, silver; $90. Apt. 1 West.

102D, 600 WEST.—Sunny, modern 5-room apartment, beautifully furnished; Oriental rugs, silver, and linen; complete; all new since October; ideal location for Summer; block from subway and bus line; owner leaving city; will rent at sacrifice now to October to couple without children and with good references. Apt. 62; can be seen today and tomorrow, 10:30 to 5, or by appointment. Phone Morningside 5750, Apt. 5.

102D, 230 WEST. (Cor. Riverside.)—Very attractively furnished 7-room apartment, sublet for 4-6 months; large, airy rooms, overlooking Hudson; references. Apt. 8C.

104TH, 3-5 WEST.—Completely furnished elevator apartment. 6 bright rooms and bath.

105TH, WEST.—$85 month to small, careful family until October, 8 rooms, bath; sunny; references essential. Academy 2128.

105TH, 229 WEST.—5 rooms to rent; modern house. Apt. 54.

106TH, 315 WEST.—Beautiful 2-room apartment, high class. Phone Academy 4080.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence floors, 3 spacious rooms, bath; overlooking Riverside; service; electricity; reasonable rates; or unfurnished.

108TH, WEST. (Near Park.)—Furnished four-room apartment for Summer or long er; elevator; references essential; $80. L 48 Times.

109TH ST., 229 WEST.—3 beautifully furnished rooms; fireproof building; near Broadway; rent $150 per month.

110TH, 131 WEST.—High class, four-room apartment, overlooking park; furnished; May to October; call 12 to 2 and 6 to 8. Cathedral 9160, Apt 6-E.

111TH ST., 501 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 5-room elevator apartment; May or June to Oct. 1; overlooks Cathedral grounds; near Subway, elevated and bus lines; $75 per month; references required. Apt. 54. Cathedral 0386.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Six all light rooms, eighth floor, hand-some; furnished, everything complete, reasonable; must be seen to appreciate. Palmer, Apartment 86.

111TH ST., 536 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Will sacrifice beautifully furnished three-room kitchenette apt., April-October; exceptional opportunity; immediate possession.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Beautiful, furnished 5-room elevator apartment; all outside rooms; private phone; June to October, or longer. Apt. 35. Phone Cathedral 6429.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Six-room and bath, nicely furnished, southern exposure, elevator apartment, April 15-Sept. 15; responsible party only. Apply Superintendent.

111TH, 532 WEST.—LARGE, SEVEN-ROOM, 3-BATH APARTMENT, FURNISHED ATTRACTIVELY; MAY TO OCT. 1. JOSEPH LEVIN.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Five rooms, completely furnished; elevator building; one block from subway express. Apt. 52.

112TH, 528 WEST.—New and beautifully furnished apartment, 7 rooms, foyer, 2 baths; southern exposure; every modern improvement; in fireproof building; will rent for Summer or until Oct. 1, 1920, to reliable tenants only. Apply Sunday, between 1 and 5, Apt. 81. Telephone Cathedral 6490.

112TH ST. (West of Broadway.)—Six large airy rooms, newly, handsomely furnished; sublet about May 15-Sept. 15. Write J 35 Times.

112TH, 540 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, beautifully furnished; exclusive neighborhood; near Broadway. Benjamin.

112TH, 531 WEST.—Furnished, 5-room apartment; outside rooms; high-class building. Apt. 8D.

113TH ST., 601 WEST.—Apartment 11F handsomely furnished, nine rooms, all light, to rent to Oct. 1; furnished or unfurnished, with long lease if desired.

113TH ST., 610 WEST. (Apt. 4.)—Very desirable 2-room and kitchenette apartment to sublet; moderate rent; can be seen after 11 Sunday.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Attrative 5-room apartment, completely furnished, grand piano; May 15 to Sept. 15; inquire mornings only. Apartment 63. Telephone Cathedral 9580.

111TH, 517 WEST.—Apartment, five rooms; living room artistically furnished in Japanese style; sublease until September. Telephone Cathedral 7380.

113TH, 617 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Desirable six-room front elevator apartment; available now.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High-class apartment, 2 rooms, bath; nicely furnished; rent $70; dining room in building. Cathedral 7715.

114TH, 622 West.—Exceptionally furnished six-room elevator apartment, second door from Riverside Drive; reduction to reliable tenant; seen by appointment. Cathedral 7830.

114TH ST., 514 WEST. (Apt. 43.)—Five rooms and bath, two bedrooms, opposite Columbia University; $100 monthly. May to October. Phone Cathedral 8480.

114TH, 554 WEST.—Two large, front rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class; fully furnished; opposite Columbia Campus; 5 months or longer. Bellevie, Cathedral 8084.

114TH, 611 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; $65 month. Apartment 22.

116TH ST., WEST, (25 Claremont Av) opposite Columbia University and close to Riverside Drive.—Attractively furnished five-room apartment, with two baths, for six months, at $135 per month; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5116.

116TH ST., 610 WEST.—Three rooms, from May 1 to Oct. 1; outside balcony overlooking Barnard College campus and Riverside; well furnished; near subway $100 a month. Blauvelt. Phone 3040 Morningside.

116TH, (at Drive.)—Beautifully furnished 7-room apt., 10th floor; many grand piano, Victrola, oriental rugs; exceptional summer apt.; seen by appointment. Phone 7130 Morningside.

116TH ST., 610 WEST.—Three rooms; bath and kitchenette apartment, 8th floor, rear, immediate possession. Telephone 3040 Morningside.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Six comfortably furnished light rooms and bath. Call or telephone 2008 Morningside.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath, elevator, electricity, telephone, front, fully furnished except linen and silver; Columbia and Morningside Park half block, subway three blocks; May 15 to Oct 1; $100. Apply, Apt. 31, Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, 1 to 3 P. M.

118TH, 421 WEST, (Opposite Columbia College.)—Second floor, front, furnished; six rooms, bath; May 1; electricity, steam, telephone; reference. O'Brien.

118TH, 423 WEST., (Columbia College.)—Fine, attractively furnished front rooms; elevator apartment, handy.

118TH, 455 WEST.—Will sublet my apt., 8 rooms, bath, completely furnished; near Columbia University; May 1 to Oct. 1.

119TH ST., 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; entirely front south; seen 11-4 or by appointment; $200 monthly. C 331 Times Downtown.

119TH ST., WEST.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment in high-class building, overlooking Columbia campus; June 1 to Sept. 15; no dogs; references required. Morningside 3070, Apt. 45.

121ST, 506 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; electricity; piano; reception room and restaurant; June 1-Sept. 1. Call 3-5; references. Mellon.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

121ST, 414 WEST. — Four-room apartment; southern exposure; elevator; $60; immediate possession. Noggle.

121ST, 429 WEST.—For Summer; 4 rooms, front; piano, elevator; $80. Nagle.

123D ST., 630 WEST.—Five rooms and bath; completely furnished; river view; available immediately; reasonable. Phone Morningside 8377, Apartment 5d. Call Sunday, or evenings.

124TH ST., 23 WEST, (Between 5th Manhattan Park and Lenox Av.)—Will rent my entire or part of 6-room beautiful elevator apartment reasonable to responsible party. Call between 2 and 6. Grant.

125TH ST., 607-611 WEST, (Hotel Suburter Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

125TH, 419 WEST.—Five-room elevator apartment; all outside rooms; front; southern exposure; complete for housekeeping; May to October; never rented before. Telephone Morningside 5500, Apartment 43.

125TH ST., 50 WEST.—Six-room furnished apartment; elevator service; all improvements; $65 a month. Somerville, Harlem 1195.

130TH, 420 WEST.—Comfortably furnished 5-room elevator apartment, May to October; responsible party; Apt. 47. Morningside 3500.

135TH ST., 625 WEST.—Immaculately clean; one flight. Call Sunday or evenings, Casady.

136TH, 619 WEST.—6 rooms, three bedrooms; southern exposure; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; $80; lease May 1-Sept. 1. Apartment 14. Audubon 8233.

137TH ST., 540 WEST.—A beautiful suite of rooms; facing Broadway; with piano; splendid view of river. Apartment 6d

137TH ST., 612 WEST.—LARGE FIVE-ROOM SUNNY APARTMENT, FURNISHED ATTRACTIVELY; MAY TO OCT.; $75 PER MONTH. HARRY LEVIN.

140TH, (between Broadway and Riverside.)—Two rooms, kitchen, bath, linen, silver furnished, $85. Phone Audubon 8467, Apt. 67.

141ST, 630 WEST.—Bedroom, living room, kitchen and bath; nicely furnished. Call after 11. Apt. 4F.

142D, 605 WEST.—Seven rooms; elevator; unusual opportunity. Apt. 35. Phone 6554 Audubon.

142D, 605 WEST.—Four rooms, newly furnished; all outside; view Hudson. Scott.

143D, 471 WEST.—3 or 4 outside rooms, complete, May 1. Arnson.

147TH, 561 WEST.—Six rooms, furnished, grand piano, June 1; overlooking Hudson. Kronold.

148TH ST., 412 WEST.—Attractive 6-room apartment, completely furnished, to sublet; elevator service; excellent neighborhood. Call, after 2 P. M. Apt. 52.

158D ST.—4 large front rooms, handsomely furnished; all transportation facilities; reference required; $100. Phone Audubon 6987.

152D, 465 WEST.—Elegant living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; $60. A. F.

156TH ST., 605 WEST.—FIVE ROOMS; EXCELLENT VIEW; WELL FURNISHED. PHONE AUD. 4675, APT. 52.

156TH ST., WEST.—Five-room apartment; May 1-Oct. 1. L 756 Times Downtown.

157TH, 530 WEST. — Apartment, 5 rooms, nicely and comfortably furnished; elevator; May-September, $80 month. 2B. Audubon 1050.

157TH ST.—5 rooms, $85; elevator; front apartment. Phone Columbus 1278 Monday.

160TH, 564 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Sublet to September, high class elevator apartment, completely furnished, 4 large, bright rooms and bath; overlooking Hudson; 20 minutes from Times Square subway; Summer months $200. J 122 Times.

162D, 615 WEST.—Will sublet elegantly furnished 5 all outside room elevator apt., overlooking Hudson; player piano; references. Phone Aud. 2240, Apt. 82.

162D ST., 543 WEST.—Sublet, June 1 to Sept. 10, four large rooms, front, elevator apartment, nicely furnished; references; $110 monthly. Falk. Audubon 4246.

162TH ST., 560 WEST.—Seven-room apartment to let; all outside; southern exposure; fine view over river and Palisades; fireproof building. See J. Diehl, Mgr.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Small and large, corner apartments; overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

169TH, 525 WEST.—Four attractively furnished rooms and bath, southern exposure; all conveniences; telephone service; piano; two blocks from subway and bus; May 1 to Oct. 1; reasonable. Academy 1047.

170TH, 551 WEST.—5 rooms; all outside; elevator house; near subway; nicely furnished; piano, phonograph; sublet from May 1, for two or three months. Apt. 52.

172D, 590 WEST.—3 exceptionally attractive rooms, handsomely furnished; southern exposure; lease.

172D, 590 WEST.—May 1, for Summer, completely furnished, 4 light outside rooms, elevator; references. Apt 6G.

175TH, 571 WEST.—Christian couple will share apartment, immaculate; reference. Apartment 54.

177TH, 500 WEST.—Elevator apartment; 4 nice, clean, light rooms; all conveniences; telephone, electricity, shower; April 15 to Oct. 15; references; $65. Walker, Apt. 5-N, 4510 Columbus. Call before 6.

180TH, 561 WEST.—Magnificently furnished apartment; bus and subway within one block; reliable references necessary. Apt. 5C.

180TH, 550 WEST.—Four large, airy outside rooms, comfortably furnished, from May 15. Apartment 3A. Phone 8461 St. Nicholas.

180TH, 550 WEST.—To let, furnished apartment, 4 rooms, May 1-Oct. 1. Stern.

184TH, 601 WEST.—Completely furnished 5-room apartment; $90; from May 1 to Oct. 1. Apartment E1.

3-ROOM newly furnished apartment; refined small American family only; references exchanged; $65. Tel. Biddle, St. Nicholas 8494, between 2 and 6 Sunday.

6 ROOMS, Washington Heights. Phone Audubon 1290 Apt. 23.

8-ROOM corner apartment, facing St. Nicholas, 163th and Broadway; all conveniences; subway, surface cars and buses pass door; possession upon agreement; $90 per month. Telephone Audubon 2832. Apt. 48.

AN exceptional opportunity to secure almost exclusive use of 6 room furnished apartment, with elevator and hall service. Immediate possession, at 83 St. Nicholas Av., near 130th St., overlooking the Speedway. Phone Audubon 4690, Apartment 33.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; 3 and 4 rooms, 2 baths and kitchenette. $60 to $110 monthly; comfortably furnished; telephone; elevator service; maid service optional; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 69TH ST.

AIRY THIRD FLOOR, with bath and kitchenette; private home; lawn, porch; highest location; select neighborhood; detached house; by New York University; adults. Phone Fordham 576.

Artistic studio apartment, four rooms, bath; every convenience; piano, Victrola; with private Summer garden; also completely furnished; overlooking Hudson; 20 minutes from Times Square subway; Summer months $200. J 122 Times.

ATTENTION: — Furnished apartments, immediate possession, ranging in size from 5 rooms and 2 baths to 9 rooms and 3 baths; rentals $135 to $350 per month. Apply Earle & Calhoun, 200 West 72d. Telephone Columbus 5116.

ATTRACTIVE 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 90th St., near Drive. Riverside 8851.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY
East, West Side; long short leases.
APARTMENT RENTING COMPANY,
176 West 72d. Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Spring and Summer bargain opportunities consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3874.

APARTMENT, well furnished, near Columbia College; 8 rooms, 2 baths; May 1 to Oct. 1; $175 monthly; seen by appointment. Phone Cathedral 7150, Apt. 2A.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 8386.

Apartments in Washington Square section, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms. Pepe, Washington Square.

APARTMENTS, furnished, 50th to 150th. J. C. Miller, 162 West 50th. Circle 5047.

ATTRACTIVE room elevator apartment; silver, linen; $85. Cities, Morningside 7100.

BEAUTIFUL new and completely furnished 5-room apartment on Riverside Drive, in high-class modern house; from May 1 to Oct. 1; must be seen to be appreciated; no children; will be shown only by appointment; $200 monthly. C 331 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, 2,946.—5-room apartment, unfurnished, in Euclid Hall; rent $150 per month to Oct. 1; renewal from Oct 1 at $200 per month; possession June 1. Inquire Guyon C. Earle, Euclid Hall.

BROADWAY, (in the 140's.)—Complete furnished 5 rooms and bath with linen and silver; $150 monthly; possession middle of May to Oct.; references. B 953 Times Hall.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

BROADWAY, 3,466, (81st.)—Well furnished 6 light, airy rooms; all improvements; May to October, $100. Apartment 31. Telephone Riverside 7004.

BROADWAY, (At 81st St.)—3 rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, with piano and linen. Rent Realty Co., 1,182 Broadway. Telephone Circle 9815.

BROADWAY, 3,447, (100th St.)—Beautifully furnished 5 rooms, bath; beautiful location; cool. Phone for appointment Riverside 1125.

BROADWAY, 4,481, (Apt. 63.)—Corner 5 room apartment, well furnished, elevator; piano; 6 exposures; $75. St. Nicholas 8606.

BROADWAY, 3,661, (Cor. 162d.)—Well-furnished 6-room apartment; no children; references required. Apt. 2.

BROADWAY, (70th St.)—May 15-Oct. 1, 7 large rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished; $235 month. Schuyler 8042.

BROADWAY, 3,631.—Four light, attractively furnished rooms of my 5-room apartment to desirable couple till October.

CHEST apartments in Greenwich Village and Washington Square sections, $60 up. Dunlap & Lloyd, 3518 Spring.

BEVERWYCK,
90 WEST 95TH ST.
TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS, seven rooms, two baths, appointment. Cathedral 8976.

BRIGHT, well furnished three-room suite, in apartment off Drive; piano; all conveniences; suitable for three; meals optional; reasonable. Cathedral 9491.

Business woman, with some means, would share her 8-room kitchenette apartment, centrally located, with lady similarly situated. X 362 Times Annex.

CORNER, S. W. exposure; all Hudson view; ideal for Summer; 5 rooms, 3 baths, modern every detail; high-class building; also beautiful apartment, 500 West End Av.; private party; both convenient to Riverside buses, subway express, Broadway car. Schuyler 7605.

COZY, homelike furnished private apartment; five rooms to street, bath and kitchen; all modern conveniences; southern exposure; near Broadway and 72d St.; terms reasonable. Phone Schuyler 2204.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, $70.—Apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; facing park; sublet furnished for Summer until Oct. 1; very large rooms and closets; unusually fine furnishings. Inquire Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 88, (90th.)—Facing park; 7 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; Steinway grand; six months. Columbus 4782.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478.—Five very fine rooms. Telephone Lyon, Academy 1856.

CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 85TH ST.—6 light sunny rooms, 2 baths; Steinway piano. Frank L. Fisher Co., East 42d St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 151.—Apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, furnished; May 15 to Sept. 20. Schwab.

CLAREMONT AV., 25, (near 116th St.)—Sublet, furnished, room middle of June to October, 8 rooms, 3 baths; cool, bargain; can be seen between 4 and 6. Underwood.

CLAREMONT AV., 47.—Attractive apartment, facing Barnard College campus; six rooms, completely furnished; piano; cool, sunny. Tel. 7060 Morningside, Apartment 21.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d.) opposite Grant's Tomb.—6, 7 rooms; elevator; fine river view. Apartment 65 or Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.—Sublet, artist's home, eight rooms; May 15. G 700 Times

The New York Times SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1915.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

$60.—7-room lower apartment, separate; electricity, gas, steam heat, large screened piazza; good street; build; garage if desired; Brighton line express station; letter appointment. Christian owner. X 232 Times Annex.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

MODERN APARTMENTS
TO LEASE FROM MAY 1.
One six-room, elevator service, $364; one five-room nonelevator, $300; one six-room nonelevator, $720; all improvements; large outside rooms; refined residential section South Yonkers, 45 minutes from 42d St. via subway or New York Central.
Yonkers Realty Exchange, 839 South Broadway, Yonkers. Phone 1099 Yonkers.

Four bedrooms, fine living quarters, 2 baths, garden, big ground, unlimited view of Hudson, $125 unfurnished, $150 furnished; one year lease. N. Y. Service Co., 507 Fifth Avenue.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

Seven-room cottage, all conveniences; garage; seashore and country combined; 60 miles from New York. E. L., 1,225 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Discharged army officer, now practicing law, wishes to communicate with party leaving city for summer who would rent their furnished apartment at reduced rates in consideration, of special care to their furniture; no children. M 273 Times Downtown.

Studio wanted, (furnished,) with bedroom and bath; must be above Fifty-eighth Washington Square; for four months, June-September; state location and minimum rent. T 385 Times.

Gentleman desires furnished or unfurnished apartment on east side, between 34th and 86th Sts., New Avenue preferred; 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette; willing to pay well for something nice. F 12 Times.

Army officer and mother desire small furnished apartment, kitchen, bath, Summer months, rent reasonable, subway, outside rooms. Reply in detail. Capt. Auer, 45 Broadway.

Furnish or unfurnished, one or two large rooms, bath, kitchen; electricity; independent entrance, $35-$55; permanent; Sunday morning 0360 Plaza, week days 4741 Plaza. Hastings.

Wanted, for three or four months, one or two-room furnished or unfurnished apartment, with bath, below 72d St.; must have plenty of air and sunshine, give full particulars. J 275 Times.

Young army officer wants room and private bath, or connecting apartment, west side, not above 96th St.; must have private entrance; state price per month. X 295 Times Annex.

Wanted — Furnished bachelor apartment, neighborhood Columbus Circle; must be clean, modern, cool; rent under $85; give full particulars. F 48 Times.

Responsible party desires high-class 6-room apartment for May and June; must be attractively furnished and in desirable neighborhood. 1611 Morningside.

Housekeeper, refined, will care for house or apartment during family's absence for use of room, for self and husband; highest references. H 272 Times Downtown.

Not succeeding fine desirable home, young couple, two well-bred children, will care for private house, rent frig. through Summer months, references. X 282 Times Annex.

Couple with child desires small apartment or board with Manhattan family; city references; reasonable. F. G. L., Union Central, 1056 Woolworth Bldg., Barclay 7276, Ext. 17.

Furnished apartment wanted, complete two rooms, bath and kitchenette, reasonable, near 11 o'clock subway. April 15. L. N. Cate, 241 East 58th; N. Y.

Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, at once, $75; below 72d St. or ferried. Write full particulars, Mrs. E. Boothe care of Delmar-Morris, 1 Madison Av.

4-room apartment, Riverside Drive preferred; must be first-class but reasonable. L. 89 Times.

Two adults want two or three room apartment, kitchen or kitchenette, bath, upper west side; about $55. G 175 Times.

4-room apartment, furnished, May 1, between 96th and 110th Sts., Riverside, uptown; $30. Phone Bayonne, Gramercy 1454.

Apartments Wanted Furnished. — Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Tingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Wanted, to rent at once, a small furnished apartment in Brooklyn. Address J. B., 453 East 149th.

Couple desire to rent two or three furnished housekeeping rooms $35 per month West 86th to 103th. T 306 Times.

Responsible family wants 4-6 room apartment. Phone Columbus 1226 Monday.

Two outside rooms, housekeeping apartment hotel, $20. G 207 Times.

Wanted—Apartment for Fall bookings; first-class applicants. Dunlap & Lloyd, 1-3-5 Spring.

Unfurnished.

A responsible woman, after requires small unfurnished apartment, (with bath) in quiet house, with hall and telephone service, steam, and electricity; state if any living room, bedroom or kitchen privileges; near reach of 9th Av. and 59th St. Washington Square section preferred. Address, with particulars, G 154 Times.

Middle-aged couple desire furnished apartment of one or two rooms with kitchenette and bath; must be clean and quiet; best of references given; state all particulars. W. E. Hine, Hotel Howard, 34th St. and 6th Av., New York City.

Wanted—For three or four months, one or two rooms and bath apartment, furnished or unfurnished, below 72d; must have plenty of air and sunshine; give full particulars. G 178 Times.

Wanted—4 or 5 room apartment, with at least 3 principal bedrooms, on east side, between 75th and 90th Sts.; rental not to exceed $4,000. E T Inc. Room 346, 30 Church St.

Doctor wants apartment in high-class modern building, between 57th St. and 90th St., west side, from 3 to 12 rooms with abundance of light; will pay up to $4,000 a year. Address, Doctor, care of Times.

Wanted, an apartment, 7 rooms and bath, or 8 rooms, bath and kitchenette, with meals in building and maid service by hour, west side Manhattan, near Drive, unfurnished. G 133 Times.

Wanted from Oct. 1, 7-room apartment facing east and south, between 110th and 120th Sts. Morningside and Riverside; rental $1,500; state to whom possession. Sup. 1, paying rent for 3 years. G 242 Times.

Wanted, for October, 1915—8-Room apartment, convenient to public private or nonparochial school; rent $1,000 or $1,200. Elser, Elmwood Av., Rye N. Y.

Small unfurnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath, Washington Heights section preferred; must be reasonable. Write 749 West End Av., Apt. 2W.

Wanted, apartment, unfurnished, 7-8 rooms, between 100th and 125th Sts. west; state price, particulars. K. 82, Room 1103, 120 Broadway.

Apartment two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished, high up in elevator apartment, by responsible couple. Address, with full particulars, G 128 Times.

Apartment wanted, unfurnished; maid service; one or two rooms, private bath; must be moderate rent. Address full particulars, C 371 Times.

Wanted—Two rooms, kitchen, and bath; west side; couple; moderate. N. L., G 370 Times.

Apartment 2-3 rooms, bath, kitchen; adults; rent or lease; May 1 or before; $20-$40. H. B. Reeves, 27 William St.

Three, four unfurnished, housekeeping, modern; rent not over $45, particulars. X 289 Times Annex.

Apartment—7 or 8 rooms; responsible family of adults; rent about $1,200; take unexpired lease. B 987 Times Harlem.

Three adults desire six-room apartment or part of private residence. Phone Flatbush 7401 W.

Five or six rooms, modern, above 150th St., West from June 1. Telephone St. Nicholas 2223.

Three adults want six or seven rooms. H 729 Times Downtown.

Small apartment below 70th St. Telephone Mrs. Hoskes, Farragut 895.

Four-room modern apartment for two adults, $25-$30. G 112 Times.

Rooms or 5 large, west side, before June 30. B 989 Times Harlem.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Fifty-five cents an agate line.

Money loaned, New York, New Jersey, Westchester, Long Island. Van Denberg, 170 B'way.

$6,000 second mortgage for sale, on business corner. G 504 Times Downtown.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

An estate wishes to sell a twelve-story office and loft building on a corner plot near Union Square; size 80x103; modern construction; low fire insurance rate; rents $60,000; price $600,000; also a four-story building on one of the best corners on West St.; plot 42x80; price $135,000. R 12 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

I must sacrifice my five-story double flat, 82x100, vicinity 106th St. and Broadway; rent over $4,700; net income about $1,500; have recently installed electricity and the property is in first-class condition. Widow, 217 Times Downtown.

KINGSBRIDGE.

For Sale.—2 family masonry house; all modern improvements; near Van Cortlandt Park; B'way Subway, 231st St.; University Av. car passes door. Fepe, Washington Sq.

SELL TWO PRIVATE HOUSES,
231 EAST 60TH ST.,
319 EAST 30TH ST.,
AT A SACRIFICE.
WRITE MARRIN, 382 EAST 199TH.

For sale, one-family house, seven rooms, bath. Unobstructed Heights; garage space; three blocks from subway station, 30 minutes from Grand Central; $7,500; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. F 61 Times.

Thoroughly modern 4½-story American basement dwelling, wide street on west side in the Seventies; up-to-date home for sale by owner at very reasonable price. H 639 Times Downtown.

Audubon Av., corner; elevator apartment; new-law walk-ups; also elevator apartment hotel; might lease; fine investment bargains. V., 100 Broadway, 20th floor, Room 18.

INVESTMENT BARGAIN.
For sale, cold water flat, 134th St., west of 8th Av.; price $73,000; rent $1,800; mortgage $8,000; always well rented. Churchill, 436 Fort Washington Av., City.

Owner wishes to exchange thoroughly modern 4½-story American basement dwelling in West Seventies for moderate priced home in Westchester County. H 640 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE IN THE SEVENTIES.
Near 5th Av., small high-stoop house, at great sacrifice. Harold L. Flint and R. W. H. Smith, 381 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5149.

Eight-story elevator apartment, vicinity Broadway, 100th, 25 apartments, 6, 7 rooms, baths; rents $21,000 from October; $23,800; mortgage $96,000, 5%; price $150,000; terms. IRVING WOLFE, 225 West 39th, N. Y.

FACTORIES—UPPER HARLEM.
66.9x100—Six-story, elevated.
83.100—Six-story, little cash.
Be bought on 11 per cent. basis. F. J. Gallagher & Co., 168 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7477.

PRICE $46,500, RENT $8,000.
Six-story, new law, 45x100, small apartments, upper Harlem.
SHAW & CO. 1 WEST 125TH.

PLOT 50x104, EXCAVATED.
Price $15,000. Trade Considered.
Might add cash for small income.
HAYWARD, BROADWAY AND 100TH ST.

New law flat, 3, 4, 5 rooms and bath; price and terms attractive; 20% on the investment. Frank L. Fisher Co., 50 East 42d St.

212-214 East 18th St.—Six-story, basement, steam heat, hot water; 18 5-room bath apartments; annual rent, $6,100; always rented; bargain. Box R. N., 104 East 14th St.

229 East 53d St.—Five-story, 15 apartments, 4-5 rooms; hot water, steam heat; $4,700 rent; American tenants; good offer. Box P. O. 104 East 14th St.

Choice store corner, new law apartment house, 6 stores; rental over $15,000; price $110,000; location central; 5-year mortgage. John Peters, 210 East 14th St.

Seven-story apartment house, near Columbia University, excellent investment, location unexcelled. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Five-story tenement, with stores, East 80's; rent, $2,100; price, $15,000; easy terms. Ames & Company, 26 West 31st St.

Less than six times fair rent; good unheated flat. Owner, 1826 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

To settle estate, 15-room, 3-story and basement house, East 32d St.; will sell reasonable. Snowborn, 393 East 200th St., City.

Garage—110x100, ready April 15; another, 6,000 sq. ft., ready May 1. Denser, 3307 Broadway. (Audubon 5707.)

$5,000 will purchase house and lot, Spring St., near Broadway. C 502 Times Downtown.

Three-story building for sale, 50x100; lots, 125x100; 46th St., west of 11th Av. McGirr, 264 West 34th St.

Bargains in houses, 70s-80s and 90s; ripe for alteration into suites Barnett & Co., 11 East 125th.

Two houses, stable, East 27th; site for warehouse factory, &c.; unrestricted. R 31 Times.

Country Av., 425, (near 148th St.)—Steam-heated Indiana limestone houses, 12 rooms; parquet floors; high-class neighborhood.

Last 72d—Three 5-story tenements, 75 by 100.2; $52,000; suitable garage. Leon S. Altmayer, 62 East 86th.

Buy land 40 by 100, near Broadway, $9,000; always good net income. Leon S. Altmayer, 62 East 86th.

Lower 70's—Dwelling, Madison and 5th Avs., 26 feet wide; price $40,000. Leon S. Altmayer, 62 East 86th.

96th St. (Near Park.)—High-class rooming house; always filled. R 32 Times.

Coldwater flat, East 27th; 21 families; good renting proposition. Owner, 1826 Tribune Bldg.

Fine house, West 72d; only $7,500 cash required balance mortgage. H 30 Times.

357 West 45th St. Ralph Underhill, lawyer, 165 Broadway.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

WILL EXCHANGE
$5,000 equity in bowling apartment for similar equity in single detached house, preferably in West Bronx. W. L. Cousins, 2,505 University Av., Bronx.

MODERN BRONX CORNER BARGAIN.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; TRIPLE 14 ROOMS; BEAUTIFUL CONDITION; RENTS $6,300; MORTGAGE, $25,000, 1923; SACRIFICE, $40,000; IDEAL INVESTMENT. MANES, 149 BROADWAY.

Washington Avenue corner new-law, 8-story; price $48,000; terms; other Bronx new-law bargains for quick buyers; new garage to lease, best location. Steinman & Steinman, 5 Beekman St.

For sale, Bronx, convenient to all railroad terminals, 10-story loft building, 100x100, suitable for manufacturing or storage; elevator, 12x18 capacity 3 tons. Montgomery, 135th St., southeast of 3d Av.

Two-family house, 21x100, Bronx, 1634 St.; 7 rooms, bath; 7 rooms, top floor, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, excellent location. Owner, 901 Tinton Av.

PRICE $57,500, RENT $10,000.
Five-story, Bronx corner, 3 and 4-room apartments, $10,000 cash needed.
SHAW & CO. 1 WEST 125TH.

Eight-family flat, hot water supply; rent $1,944 yearly; mortgages $12,500; price $15,000; location St. Ann's Av. H 648 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN.
Plot 75x100, west side Prospect Av., 50 feet north of 149th St. Mooney, 853 East 24th St.

Two-family detached frame house, 15 rooms, near Dyre Av. Station, Westchester R. R.; $2,000 cash. C 893 Times Annex.

Estate will sell apartment house taken under mortgage. Address Foreclosure, C 310 Times Annex.

Investors.—8-story apartment, rent $9,800; price $62,500; cash required, $14,500; pays 19% clear. K 1236 Bronx.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING.
120x160, 22d St., near Orchegon; sold 12 years ago for cash at $950 apiece; yours today for $2,000 cash; worth $900 to 5% commission to brokers; owner needs money. Andrew Schmitt, Jr., 44 Court St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 1524.

High-class Flatbush one-family corner, with garage, Vanderbilt Park section; plot 57.6x110; hot water heat, parquet floors throughout, electricity, billiard room, sleeping porches, two entrances; easy terms; can be seen by appointment only. Gates Realty Co., 26 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Quincy St.—Four-story, double brick, steam heat, hot water supply, 50x100; rent $3,250; price $24,000; mortgage $12,500; 41 conditions.
REMMERS & CO., 343 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

Greene Av.—Corner 4-story, double brick flat; steam, hot water supply, electric; price $38,000; mortgage $20,000, bank; rent $4,380; may trade for 3 or 2 family in Flatbush. REMMERS & CO., 343 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

BEDFORD AV. PLOTTAGE. (near Fulton St.,) suitable for automobile showroom; choice location; price right; terms reasonable; corner property; great opportunity. Robert Ward, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Two-story and basement whitestone, ten rooms, two baths; parquet floor; electric lights; A1 condition; $10,500. Freund, 1,066 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

House, two stories, all modern improvements, nine rooms, garage driveway, in rear; two blocks from new Eastern Parkway subway. 1421 President St.

4th Av. subway station corner; wonderful future; 3-story brick building, large store, apartments, $2,800 cash, balance easy. Anderson, 382 West 152d, Manhattan.

New York Av.—Two-story, cellar, stone, 18 rooms, 2 baths, electric, parquet, steam; assume $14,000; mortgage $5,000; good block. REMMERS & CO., 343 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

811-A Sterling Place.—Ten-room private residence, near Eastern Parkway and Prospect Park; bargain; easy terms. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Rogers Av., apartments, rents $6,784; price, $17,500; big bargain. H. C. Lookwood Co., Woolworth Building.

President St., four new law apartments, each 50x100, 4-story, 20 families; big bargain; four way terms. STEINGUT, 67 West 42d. Vanderbilt 4971.

Old fashioned cottage and barn, near subway, $4,000; $1,000 cash. B 31 Times.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Hollis, Block from Station.—Ten rooms, 2 baths; 4 rooms 1st floor, library, open fireplace; 4 master bedrooms, billiard room, sleeping porch, 50-foot piazza, steam, gas, electricity, garage; 60x100; trees, shrubbery; only $10,250. F. W. Smith, owner, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Hill, near New Gardens, L. I.; attractive house on large corner plot for sale; all modern improvements; easy terms. Inquire Riegel, 241 Lafferts Av., or phone Richmond Hill 1566.

Jamaica, Willis St., near Kings Park.—Well built 8-room detached house, steam, gas, electricity, parquet, decorations; excellent neighborhood; Bargain price $6,500. F. W. Smutt, 336 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Forest Hills, L. I.—Nine rooms and bath, 100x100; corner plot, terra cotta and stucco house; three minutes from station; $17,000. Thomas F. Swain, Continental Av., Forest Hills, L. I. Phone 6534 Forest Hills.

Edgemere.—Beautiful 13-room house, 2 baths, electric lights; five minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach; fine section; price $6,500, will take $750 down, balance like season rent. Rose 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

At Elmhurst, best section; beautiful 7-room Queen Anne garden cottage with garage; need $2,000 cash; balance on terms; act quick. Biedenkapp, 25th St. and Subway, Elmhurst.

Astoria.—South side main retail business thoroughfare, on second block from only express station on dual rapid transit; lot 19x75; suitable for apartment with store. J. W. Thompson, Jr., 156 Broadway.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Large corner plot, $3,750; $350 cash; balance $29 per month; references. C. R. Porter, 32 Waverley Pl., City.

Far Rockaway.—12-room house, 2 baths; all improvements; large grounds; garage; 5 minutes from station; sacrifice; easy terms. Irving Wolfe, 223 West 39th St.

Store, two living apartments, at station in Forest Hills; yield 10 per cent.; big bargain for quick buyers. McGirr, 264 West 34th St.

Near water, Bayside; unusual opportunity to acquire desirable overlooking Bay. Apply Overlook Farm, Monsey, N. Y.

Corner plot of four lots on Fisk Av. near L. station; all assessments paid; $3,200. R. E. R., Box 48, Long Island City.

East Elmhurst.—Plot 60x100; will sell cheap; reasonable terms. R. E. R., Box 48, Long Island City.

Bungalow.—5 rooms, nicely furnished, on ocean front at Rockaway Point, L. I. F. Aussenhofer, 1,242 Morris Av., City.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

SHOW PLACE OF SOUTH SHORE FOR RENT.
Magnificent waterfront estate; 80 acres, with furnished home of 14 rooms; all improvements; extra cottage; large playhouse; outbuildings; rose gardens; rare and beautiful shrubbery; tall shade trees; vegetable garden, &c.; private beach; high elevation; wonderful views; rent, $1,200 to responsible party only. M. Bache, 220 Broadway. Cortlandt 4065.

House, 10 rooms and bath, on lot 75x100; fruit and shade trees; select neighborhood, West New Brighton, S. I.; modern plumbing, hot air heating; open fireplace; concrete cellar; sidewalks, schools, churches; three lines of transportation; 45 minutes to Battery, New York; $7,500. Apply Box 16 Times Downtown, or telephone to West Brighton 1768.

Two splendidly located trolley front improved lots, $225 each; guaranteed. D 60 Times.

Stone bungalow, highest magnificent ocean view, $5,300, $1,000 cash payments. F 54 Times.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

I have equity of $17,000 in most attractive house and grounds in Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; this for sale or rent for 18d. ft. of land; located on the best avenue in Mt. Vernon, 8 minutes' walk to N. Y., N. H. and H. station, 28 minutes from Grand Central; 12 rooms, large dining room, reception room, living room, sun room, kitchen, pantry and laundry on first floor; four rooms and bath and library on second floor; bedroom white enamel, three baths and lavatory on third floor; this house is beautifully decorated; living room, reception room and dining room in tapestry; every room in the house is filled with sunshine and is most attractive; it is specially appropriate for a gentleman's home; fine garage for two or three cars; the grounds are filled with beautiful shrubs and shade trees; also fruit of all kinds, apples, pears, plums, cranberries and grapes; this property is in absolutely good condition, and can be seen at any time; long term mortgage can be arranged. Address for appointment to inspect Owner, Box G 765 Times Downtown.

SUBURBAN BARGAINS.
PARK HILL SECTION, YONKERS.
Up-to-date stone and shingle dwelling, 8 rooms, tiled bath; large dining room, living room 15x25 ft.; hardwood floors and trim throughout; vacuum cleaning system; open fireplaces; hot water heat; plot 120x250; within five minutes of station; $16,500.

TUCKAHOE.
Modern house and garage, restricted neighborhood; 11 rooms, 2 baths; electric light, gas, sewer, steam heat; oak trim; on plot 50x125; two minutes to station; $9,000. Other attractive homes for sale in vicinity. E. T. Bowen, 271 West 125th St. Phone 239 Morningside.

FOR SALE, EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
8-room house, barn, chicken house, &c., on four lots, entirely fenced; near school; large garden, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c.; high and healthy locality; modern plumbing; police and fire protection; on trolley line; 5 minutes walk to station; 45 minutes to Grand Central Terminal; 30 minutes to the west side elevated; price $6,000; if interested in this suburban bargain; price $7,800. Fox, 124 Hearst St., Yonkers. (Nepera Park Section). Telephone Yonkers 5441.

48 MILES OUT.
1¼ acres of land; 8-room house, barn, and poultry house; house has bath, hot air heat and electric lights; fine garden; all kinds of fruit; 200 yards to large lake; good fishing and boating; 8 minutes walk to R. R. station; house needs painting and interior decorating, otherwise in good repair; cheapest place in Westchester County; price $4,500; half cash. Carpenter & Felton, Inc., Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

For Sale in Hills of Westchester, a bargain; near Elmsford, on State road; house 9 rooms, electric lights; garage, fine shade trees, lawn; good garden on 3 acres; 7 minutes to depot, 20 to White Plains by trolley, and 40 to New York by train; $10,000; terms to suit.
ALLEN, 2,987 Webster Av., Bronx.
Phone 1606 Fordham for appointment.

The best high-class hotel, apartment house and business site on the new Bronx River Parkway, lighted macadam road, sewer, water, sidewalks; overlooking lake and woodlands; eighteen miles from Grand Central; one minute from station on Harlem Railroad; seven acres; price appropriate, and terms. Address Owner, P. O. Box 196, White Plains, N. Y.

Will sacrifice at half cost of residence, 25-acre Hudson River view estate; 8 master's, 4 servants' and 3 tenants' houses; all modern improvements; complete set outhouses; fruits, orchards, shade; brook; on State road 50 miles out; country club; best residential section; appropriate for a gentleman's home; fine garage for two or three cars; the grounds are filled with beautiful shrubs and shade trees; also fruit of all kinds, apples, pears, plums, cranberries and grapes; this property is in absolutely good condition, and can be seen at any time; long term mortgage can be arranged. Address for appointment to inspect Owner, Box G 765 Times Downtown.

SCARSDALE
This house must be sold. Owner going West. Six rooms, 50x100; worth $6,000; will take $5,000, $2,000 cash. Steam heat, electric light, sewer, bath, garage, garden, fruit planted. Possession at once. Inspect right away. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y. Telephone Scarsdale, 300. Not open Sundays.

$10,500—$3,000 cash; six-room cottage, quarter acre land; 2 peach, 2 pear, other trees; garden, lawn; hot water heat, gas, sewer, electricity; oak floors, oak trim; absolutely perfect order; 10 minutes to station; if house is large enough, a great chance. Devine, Hastings-on-Hudson.

WANT A SMALL HOUSE?
We have two to offer this week; one has 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, hot water heat; price $6,500; other has 7 rooms, bath, gas, and hot air heat; price $5,000; 23 minutes out on Harlem Div. N. Y. Central; close to station. Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Av. Murray Hill 142.

OPPORTUNITY AT GEDNEY FARMS.
COLONIAL HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, LARGE SUN PORCH, GARAGE, GARDEN; 1 BLOCK FROM GEDNEY FARMS HOTEL; $15,000; $3,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE; DISCOUNT FOR ALL CASH. MRS. C. C. MERRITT, LARCHMONT, N. Y.

BARGAIN IN SCARSDALE.
$8,000 will buy attractive home of 8 rooms, bath, sleeping and living porches; hot water heat; electricity; large corner plot, fruit, near school, trolley, and convenient station, 35 minutes Grand Central. Nash & Kennedy, 489 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 8092. Scarsdale 600.

Hudson River View, 35-acre estate, 5 master's, 4 servants', 3 bath rooms; all modern improvements; outbuildings, fruits, orchards, brook, shaded; on State road, 50 miles out; best section; sacrifice half cost of house; no agents nor exchanges. Owner, R 24 Times.

$15,000 ALL CASH—Scarsdale Westchester Co. property for improvement; north of Pelhamville. Telephone Cheesecote 1276.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Pelham.—On account of leaving for the West will sell attractive 7-room house with garage; all latest improvements; corner, 185x100, highly cultivated vegetable and flower garden, fruit trees, and large lawn; $4,000. B. Briscoe, telephone Pelham 1894-J or Madison Square 1386.

Corsegan Manor, Mt. Vernon.—14-room house; all modern improvements; garage; plot 100x200, fronting on two avenues; trolley in rear of property; best location in Mount Vernon; for sale or lease; brokers protected. James E. Barry, 4,949 Broadway.

FOR SALE. LAKE MAHOPAC.
Among the finest of the desirable shore fronts; near station; golf club; furnished cottage, 9 rooms; bath; verandas; garage; living-room fronts; boat house. Key.
WILLIAM H. MILLS, 7 East 42d St.

A CHANCE TO OWN YOUR OWN HOME.
Restricted residential section of Larchmont, with sewers, water, gas, &c.; near station, village, school, and Sound; $900 cash and balance on terms like rent.
KRISCH, 11 EAST 42D ST. Mur. Hill 6441.

At Scarsdale, N. Y.—An attractive six-room house, with all improvements; electric lights, steam heat, sewer, etc.; garden well located on high ground; special bargain price, $7,500. B 984 Times Harlem.

I have 5 corner lots, free and clear, at Harrison, near White Plains; what have you to offer as equity for one-family brick modern house, short distance from New York City? M. 31., 192 Times.

Attractive dwelling nearing completion; 7 rooms, open fireplace, all improvements; macadam street, sewer, etc.; plot 125x100, $9,000, or with 62x100 for $8,000. Owner, Box 841, Scarsdale.

Gentleman building 2 attractive small homes near station in Larchmont; 6 and 7 rooms and 2 baths; very attractive; ready by June 1; send for plans. Country Home League, 40 West 32d St. 9860 Mad.

Nine-room house, 30 minutes from Grand Central; high, healthy location; excellent surroundings; easy terms. Harper, 245 West 26th St., New York.

House of 13 rooms and barn, on lot 150 front by 100, in Mount Vernon; excellent building proposition. W. S., 306 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.—Building plot at Greenacres; most exclusive residential section of Scarsdale, N. Y. For full particulars apply MICHAEL STAUB, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS, ADJOINING KNOLLWOOD
For sale, might rent, furnished, attractive modern house, garage, and 3 acres of ground. CRENCH, 51 E. 42D ST., CITY.

12 acres for sale at Quaker Ridge, overlooking Sheldrake Lakes and Long Island Sound; fine residential site; $18,000. T. Carroll, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Beautiful 7-room stucco house, Bronxville, steam heat, hardwood floors; 80x100.2; $750 down, balance like rent; price $6,800. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

Bungalow for Summer; large plot, boating, bathing, fishing; easy terms. Lake Mahopac Bungalow Colony, 40 West 32d St. Madison Square 3860.

Nine-room house; first story stone; ample grounds; 300 feet elevator; commuting distance; $7,500. Owner, H. A. Kelly, 20 Mile Square Road, Nepperhan, Yonkers.

New stucco house and garage, seven rooms, two baths; large lot. 83 Pine Brook Drive, Larchmont, N. Y.

One of finest places Pelham Manor, southwest cor. Wolfs Lane and Secor Lane. Ralph Underhill, Lawyer, 165 Broadway.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments like rent. Write Ellis, 11 West 45th St.

Rye.—Overlooking Sound and bathing beach, picturesque colorful house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; $15,000. Owner, A 34 Times.

BERKSHIRE PROPERTIES.
Choice estates, acreage, waterfront.
Inn 10 Eagle 434 St.

Mt. Vernon.—Modern 8-room house and garage, brick, $5,500; cash $1,000. Bliss, 1,804 3d Av., Bronx.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

At Huntington, L. I.—For sale, wonderful home near golf and country clubs and Sound; 14 rooms, 2 baths; 2-car garage, outbuildings; across beautiful grounds around house, including big old shade trees, shrubbery of all kinds, fruit trees; electric lights, good water; price $20,000, might exchange, easy terms. Apply owner, B. S. Ney, Room 514, 218 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Commuter's home near Freeport; ideal for garden and chicken raising; two-story house, seven rooms, bath; cellar, furnace, large porch, two-car garage; one-half acre fertile soil, fruit trees; grape arbor, etc.; near school and stores; cost $5,000; will sell for $3,800 cash $1,500, balance on easy terms. Write for photo. C. Sense, 566 44th St., Brooklyn.

For Sale or Exchange—All-year country home on Long Island, an hour and one-half from Pennsylvania Station; house is finely built and finished, bath, hot air, all improvements; attractively laid out grounds, 12 acres; 60 fruit trees and shrubbery; modern chicken house and barns; vegetable garden; convenient to Long Island Sound and railroad station. Owner, P. O. Box 242, St. James, N. Y.

$3,800.—Easy terms; modern cottage, nearly new; 6 rooms, bath, heat; 3 acres fertile soil; Brightwaters Farms; secure building site before prices advance. T. B. Ackerson Co., Brightwaters, L. I., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

BROADWAY, FLUSHING.
For sale, a double house, 36x40; two story and attics; brick lined, 14 rooms, 2 baths, not including attics; two furnaces, steam, gas, electric; 71 South 20th St., Flushing, Long Island, 2½ blocks from Broadway Station; price $8,000. Owner, Reynolds, 17 Vandam St., Manhattan.

At Far Rockaway.—Substantially built handsomely furnished house on Jamaica Bay, twelve rooms, two baths; gas, electricity, phone; garage for four cars; plot 100 by 400; five minutes station; thirty-five minutes Pennsylvania Station; reasonable. A. C. Harrison, 111 West 34th St.

Quogue, L. I.—Very desirably located on Chinecock Road, 2 acres, house contains 16 rooms, 2 baths, large stable and garage, all in perfect repair; Waring system; completely furnished; $15,000. William H. Winters, 299 Madison Av., N. Y.

Widow will sell or exchange 7-room cottage; hot water, heat, garage, beautiful lawn, 119x100; finest residential section of Hempstead; convenient depot, trolley, stores, schools, churches. Kunmer, 67 Anthon Av., Ridgewood, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For sale on Manhasset Bay, 10 acres, substantial residence, consisting 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4-car garage, chicken house, greenhouse, barn; fine old trees, abundant fruit; private dock. Pale Lighting Fixture Co., 3483 Chelsea.

Ready to Occupy.—New 8-room Colonial dwelling, Maple Av., Westbury; 2 fireplaces, hardwood floors throughout; 100x226; elegant location, near station; $9,750, $3,000 cash. Henry Pierson, owner, Westbury. Telephone 260.

Bargain.—Price $18,000; up-to-date house; 9 rooms, all modern improvements; large inclosed porch; plot 187x150 feet; 25 miles out, on L. I. R. R.; select neighborhood. Address Owner, P. O. Box 529, City Hall Station.

Northport, L. I.—Owner will sell fine 8-room house and barn, with large grounds, beautiful lawn, with privet hedge fence around; two blocks from station and trolley; price $4,500; $1,500 cash, $15 monthly. Call, write, Owner, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Pleasant country home, corner lot, 138x150; abundant shade; block from trolley, three from R. R. station; eight rooms, all improvements; price $6,500. 160 Church St., Freeport, L. I.

Fort Jefferson.—Overlooking water, furnished cottage, twelve rooms, two baths; veranda, all improvements; garage; fine shade; near station.
WILLIAM H. MILLS, 7 EAST 42D ST.

Suburban residence, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; garage; large plot; fruit, shade trees; price $5,500; cash $2,000, balance mortgage. Denning, East Williston, L. I.

Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., North Shore; country residence, furnished; on water; 11 rooms, bath, garage, garden, fruit, shade; 1 acre; 1 hour. H. S. Beard, 231 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Bedford 7705.

Commuter's bargain, Rockville Centre; ¼ acre best section, near station; fine house; 9 rooms; all improvements; garage; abundance fruit; garden; flowers; $4,500; terms. Bower, 346 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Lynbrook; bargain; modern brick house, 8 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, fruit, out of town owner will sacrifice $5,000. Liberty bonds accepted. Martens & Peace, opposite station.

Furnished cottages for rent and building lots on the Peconic Bay at Mattituck, Cutchogue, Peconic, and Greenport. "Billyrath," care of J. H. Pennock & Co., 144 Ramsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

North Shore, Long Island estate, overlooking Sound; large trees; best neighborhood; golfing, yachting, fishing handy; might lease. Owner, 100 Broadway, 20th floor, Room 18.

Twelve-room house; all improvements; garage and boathouse; large plot; chicken house; fruit trees and garden; rent for season $500; at Amityville. Box T 118, 2,018 3d Av., Bronx.

At Northport.—Large plot, 250 (east front); modern dwelling, 9 rooms; all improvements; garage; poultry house; fruit, garden; special bargain price; rent, furnished, $600. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

Huntington, L. I.—6-room house with 1 or more acres of ground; easy terms. Owner, J. Schmidt, 1218 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Beautiful country plot, 12 minutes' walk from Great Neck; high, healthful residential location; will divide into 2 to 4 lots; special bargain price. Owner, 1,000 Fifth Av., New York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Three-family apartment, 50x116 feet, rent $600; double floors, cone grain; $3,500; 2 blocks from station. Inquire F. X. Conway, 1,152 Nostrand Place, Far Rockaway.

Seven-room house; all improvements; Garden City; space for garage; garden, fruit trees; farms same as rent. X 306 Times Annex.

For Rockaway, Bayswater.—Fourteen rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; garage, 100x200; price $12,000; rent $1,200. 1,227 Prospect St.

Buy Belle Harbor home sites.
Will build for you now, or when ready; half cash; title guaranteed. Flak, 46 Beach 113th, Rockaway Park.

For Sale.—Attractive building plot, 75x118, at Plandome, L. I., on Manhasset Bay; shore rights. Osgood, 3,098 Avenue F, Brooklyn. Phone Kenmore 5012-W.

Bayport.—Beautiful new bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, shower; large living room, fireplace; wide porch; cellar; plot 100x180; 5 minutes' walk to station. W. A. Hall, 235 5th Av.

Rent, north shore hills, 15 acres; good buildings; improvements;

FARMS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE, (FARM.)

1¼ miles from Craigsville, N. Y., Newburg branch Erie.

80 acres, 11-room house, excellent furnace; apple orchard, peaches, plums, cherries.

Barn 60 by 33; 17 stanchions for cows, concrete floor, water supply; excellent garden soil; hen house, milk house, ice house, workshop, large fireplaces; good roads; $7,500. House alone worth price. Archer, 10 East 43d St.

A MONEY MAKER.

Fine 50 acre fruit and dairy farm, well located, now in operation, ready for immediate occupancy; large 12-room residence, improvements; two large stock barns; other outbuildings; all excellent repair; horses, cows, chickens; crops planted; implements; furniture, $10,000; easy terms. Goodhart, Spring Valley, N. Y.

SOME REAL FARM BARGAINS:

Gem, 30 acres, rich, artistic, modern dwelling and outbuildings; large stream; cost $20,000; quick sale, $15,000. Another, "dream," 30 acres, cost $47,500; everything new; immediate sale, $25,000. Also equipped modern poultry-fruit farm; perfectly charming; thousands of trees; cost $50,000; sell for $20,000. H. J. McGinley, Nyack, N. Y.

Before you buy country property anywhere in New York state, write the Central Office of the Farm Brokers' Association at Oneida, N. Y., the best and most reliable organization of its kind in the State, for catalogues of farms for sale, and a list of its offices throughout the State.

BORDERING BEAUTIFUL RIVER.

18 acre stock farm, including fertile river flats; Goshen section; modernized house, steam heat, gas, etc.; outbuildings; 50 choice fruit trees; woods; a fine offering at $8,000. Send for pictures and details. H. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

GREAT WALLKILL VALLEY FARM.

280 acres; fine main house, 2 help houses; extensive barns; river land; $25,000. Includes sheep, pigs, poultry, complete farm machinery. Pictures and accurate details. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Ulster Park, N. Y.—2½ acres, one mile from depot, eight from Kingston; modern 9-room house, barn, hen house, garden; fruit trees; excellent water. W. R. Pearsall, Owner, Philadelphia, Penn.

Berkshire Farm—Modern frame house of 14 rooms; hot water heat; 2 baths; large barn; outbuildings of every kind; 19 acres orchards, climate and scenery unsurpassed; $7,500; easy terms. C. M. Smith, Park Row, phone M. 7468.

HUDSON VALLEY FRUIT FARM.

Two splendid properties; 20 acres each, including 1,000 pear, 400 apple, 400 currants; $8,000; income $2,000; accurate details. Broadway.

Two acres, among beautiful Ramapo Mountains; one mile from station; high, healthful, exclusive neighborhood; 9-room house; fronts New York; $4,000. Tel. Farragut 9464.

Ten acres, house 14 rooms, large fireplaces, all rooms running brook; convenient to Railroad Station, Nanuet. Mail address, New City, N. Y.

One of the finest farms in Saratoga Co., N. Y., for sale, at $35 an acre, including two houses and all other buildings; good home and income. Inquire of Mr. Wm. T. Clute, 18 Broadway, New York City.

Gentleman wishes to sell fine 200-acre farm, 1,400 apple trees, 2 acres peaches; immediate possession. Rural Life Property, Inc., 1 Madison Ave.

FARMER'S PAYING FARM.

Warwick Township, Orange Co., 134 acres, 2 miles from station; $12,000; attractive terms. Owner, 64 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

STOCKED FARM—LITCHFIELD COUNTY, 100 acres, near station and State road; borders beautiful river; 8-room house, barn, etc.; ample outbuildings; $6,000, including stock, poultry, implements and furniture. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS FOR SALE.

AN IDEAL FARM IN AN IDEAL SPOT.

LOCATION.—Near Trenton, N. J.; boating and swimming beach of the Delaware River. Ten minutes' ride from Trenton Junction on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, stop for fast trains. Twenty minutes by trolley or auto from Trenton (a fast train stop on the Pennsylvania R. R.) Terms for sale or lease with wonderful natural advantages, located in beautiful spot with creek running through the front portion and rolling country in rear. Fine chance for profit.

THE HOUSE.—Double stone building; 3 bedrooms on third floor, 7 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms on second floor, and 2 kitchens, servants' room and 2 dining rooms on ground floor. Electric light, gas, hot water heat, hot and cold water in all bedrooms from fine well 350 feet deep. Also gardener's cottage.

SATISFACTORY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

Apply or write to William Vernon, 142 Nassau St., Trenton, N. J.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

FLORIDA'S BEST ORANGE LAND FREE.

Only have $720 cash to buy orange trees on 16 acres of choice land, well situated in the Indian River; can make the trees for 20 acres and get the land free. Triflers please don't write. We invite no blooded men and women who have the proper capital for embracing a real opportunity of owning their own orange grove to write today. LAKE COUNTY LAND OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, 199 Opportunity Avenue, Fruitland Park, Florida.

Farms Wanted.

Farm wanted about 50 miles from New York City; fully equipped, including live stock; about $20,000; private buyer; about 50 acres. Dr. H. H. Brod, 3627 Webster Av., Fordham.

Wanted to rent, a farm; must have good house; option to buy; hear from New York. H. Till Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

An unusual opportunity for a furrier, corset maker or the like to share space in one of the best shops of 50th Ave.; present occupant's specialty line, established 9 years, has doubled first year's business. For further particulars and interview address J 78 Times.

TO RENT
FURNISHED OFFICES,
with stenographer and telephone
RENT $30 MONTH.
FOR 48TH AV. NEAR 25TH ST. AT
MERCANTILE BUILDING.
I. P. ROTHCHILD & CO.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO BE LET, APPROXIMATELY 22,000 SQUARE FEET; 100% SPRINKLER ON BROADWAY ABOVE 30TH; SQUARE DESIRE-FOR COTTON CONVERTER, HOSIERY OR UNDERWEAR HOUSE; EXCELLENT SHIPPING FACILITIES. D 20 TIMES.

Entire 57th St. store and parlor floor building, 50 feet from May's; modernized building suitable for any high-class business or your own residence.

OFFICES—ENTIRE 11TH FLOOR OF GOOD OFFICE BUILDING, NEAR GRAND CENTRAL, FOR RENT; 20,000 SQUARE FEET; $14 PER YEARS' LEASE. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42d.

Basement and sub-basement, 4,500 square feet, suitable for electrical or business; electric sidewalk elevator. Possession from May 1, with lease. 24 Park Pl., near Woolworth Building. L 737 Times Downtown.

LIGHT FIREPROOF OFFICE.

Former trunk bldg. 262 Fulton St., Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Clark St. subway and elevated; pass door; thousand feet; eight windows; steam heat, electric lights, janitor service; $73 monthly. Woodlife Co.

Large light lofts, 2,500 square feet, low rent; steam heat, elevator, near 9 subway, elevated and cars. 407-409 East 70th. Bigelow-Lewy, agent, 1,064 Lexington Av.

Office to rent, space 13½x28 ft., facing on 5th Av.; furnished or unfurnished; suitable for a general commercial office or can be changed for the use of a dentist or chiropodist. Apply Room 200, 206 Broadway.

Store and basement, 50x100, on one of the thoroughfares of suburban city at transfer point; equipped suitable for department store; rent moderate for most any business. X 550 Times Annex.

Howard St.—Loft, 25x100, steam heat, power; total rent $90 monthly. 99 Gold St., Room 2029, no improvements, rent $50 monthly.

Jacob Kein, 110 West 37th St.

Store to let.—Excellent opportunity for manicurist or ready-to-wear ladies' specialty in street shop with window display cases and separate light workroom. Maygore, 104 West 57th.

For Lease—Automobile service station, opposite prominent club; magnificent light; 2 gasoline installed; twenty-foot elevator; 2 floors. Charles M. Manly, 256 West 54th.

Space for manicuring and hairdressing in 5th Av. beauty shop, between 42d and 43d Sts. Phone Monday Vanderbilt 2340.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Office space in 42d St. building, including use of two desks and a typewriter; telephone connection. Write or call afternoons between 2 and 3 o'clock, Room 703, 30 East 42d St.

To let, section of dry dressmaking shop, with use of fitting room; very light room; near 59th St. and 5th Av.; good opportunity for tailor; reasonable. J. 119 Times.

30,000 FEET STORAGE SPACE

or part; possession immediately; elevator, 17x7, 6,000 lbs. capacity. Apply on premises, Gordon, 410-412 West 52d. Columbus 514.

ONE-STORY BUILDINGS,

all light, high ceilings, suit anything; various sizes; immediate possession. Harlem Roofing, 17 East 137th. Tel. 1920 Harlem.

43-44 West 39th St.—Attractive front offices; fine light; very reasonable rent; best location for light business. Pease & Elliman, 340 Madison Av.

Note: 100 rooms; fully furnished; block front; splendid Harlem location; reasonable rent; unusual opportunity. Barnett, 11 East 125th.

COMMERCIAL GARAGE.

Lower west side, 40-foot plot; will erect building to suit; easy terms. AMES & COMPANY, 26 WEST 31ST ST.

Manicure.—Will sublet space in high-class office building to competent manicurist; location 42d St., just west of 5th Av. Phone Vanderbilt 2000, Mr. Sloan.

2 ELEGANT LITTLE 5TH AV. OFFICES.

Fine view Madison Square; $1,400 yearly; possession May 1. Phone Madison Square 9035.

STORE TO LET AT SCARSDALE.

Good opening for butcher's business, market or general merchandise. Address Benjamin Edwards, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 236.

Furnished or unfurnished studio, large; hot, cold water; June 1-Oct. 1; rent 5:30-6:30 P. M., at studio Monday. Zagat, 165 Madison Av., (33d St.)

PARK AV. 608.—FOR RENT; ELEGANT LOCATION; SMALL BUILDING; SUITABLE HIGH-GRADE DRESSMAKING, &C. FASHION ACADEMY.

Modern, fireproof 5-story building, centre of automobile district; about 100,000 square feet; at 45 cents; long lease; ready Oct. 1. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 54th St.

Part of store to let; large show window and part of store; suitable for millinery or embroidery, as cleaning and dyeing store at 114 West 39th St.

We have loft 50x100, which will divide and sublet half for storage; on 8d floor; light and dry; elevator; East 37th St.; rental $100 per month. Phone M. H. 4687, Times.

Appropriate brokers, upstairs stores; best Broadway second floor; opposite Woolworth Bldg.; partitions, furnishings, telephones. 280 Broadway. Barclay 5320.

524 West—4 rooms, 3d floor; front, suitable for offices or light manufacturing; $35

5-story factory, 75x66; steam heat, elevator, light 4 sides; light manufacturing; Yorkville. G 115 Times Downtown.

Lease building, 100 x 100, two stories, 924 7th Av. Telephone 8740, Riverside. Duffy, 315 Central Park West.

Mailing and forwarding privileges; telephone service prompt, efficient. Carney, 32 Union Square.

Desk room, private, partitioned space, light, airy, quietly furnished. Room 408, 1416 Broadway, corner 43th.

Part of loft to let on Broadway for manufacturing or stock; light; low rate insurance. C O 983 Times Downtown.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings; all sizes, localities; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buckwald, 113 East 129th St.

Office Space—Part of front office; direct light; Astor Building; 5th; references. 52 Broadway, Room 1104. Broad 3308.

Desk room in large, sunny office, telephone, all night elevator service. Carney, 32 Union Square.

For rent, stores, main shopping district of everything; throughout 42d St.; chain store specialist. Stryker, 1,269 Broadway.

Desirable doctor's or dentist's office to rent; ground floor., 31 West 71st St. Columbus 9780.

Space to let in dress shop for any suitable line; in heavy patronage; wonderful opportunity. Phone Bryant 5100.

Desirable loft; good light; 43x29; no manufacturing. Apply 9th floor, 239 4th Av.

Office or desk room to let, 40th St. and Madison Av. F 37 Times.

Desk space in 5 light studio, modern office building; telephone. 50 East 20th St.

Space, store and fitting room. Rose Corset Shop 14 East 46th St.

Furnished office, modern building, to reliable party. Room 1438, 150 Nassau St.

Mailing and forwarding privileges, prompt, efficient service. Hawes, 80 East 20th St.

Large, light lofts, with elevator. 179-183 Lewis St. Janitor on premises.

Factory site, 25ox350; nine miles out. Phone Owner, 549-J Rutherford.

Flatiron Building.

Single rooms, 15x17. Inquire 1307.

Office to let, whole or part. Baros & Co., 528 Willis Av., Junction 149th St. & 3d Av.

34TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

TO RESTORE BUILDING,

REASONABLE RENT; LONG LEASE. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

14TH ST., 502 WEST.—Store, suitable ladies' wear or other light business; fine show windows; 2 car lines pass door; Subway station. $50.

WANTED—OFFICE SPACE, ABOUT 680 SQUARE FEET, Either downtown district or 42d St. district. Phone 7156 Barclay.

OFFICE WANTED BY CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT; DOWNTOWN; PREFERABLY WITH ATTORNEY. W 713 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Studio, furnished for work, 17x35, skylight, telephone, electric light, sleeping accommodations; reasonable; until October. Bail, Flatiron, 23d.

Wanted—Furnished or unfurnished suite of offices; will sublease or buy outright. M. R., 55 Times.

Wanted—20,000 square feet factory space, power and live steam, occupying one floor. Lightoller Co., 569 Broadway.

Basement store to sublet; suitable for millinery or fur department with ladies' tailor and waist worker. Green, 3 West 56th St.

Fine office, sublet quiet tenant; vestibule and corridor door; first-class downtown building; exceptionally located. E 61 Times.

Mailing privileges wanted on Broadway, about 72d St. E., care of Stationery, 1,264 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted—Store space to sell orange juice; busy section. Andrew, 3,201 Broadway.

Desk room, exceptional; fine office building. Room 1,011, 160 Broadway.

Desk room, stenography and telephone service; west store. 248 West 41st St.

Brooklyn.

111 South 6th St., Brooklyn.—5,000 sq. ft. building 20x90, suitable warehouse or light manufacturing; half block from Williamsburg Bridge station. Rubser, 28th St. and 1st Av., Madison Square 5350.

Long Island.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
5,000 to 50,000 SQ. FT.
FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.
WITH OR WITHOUT RAIL SIDING.
Will build for future occupancy to suit requirements.
ROMAINE CALLMAN COMPANY,
BRIDGE PLAZA, LONG ISLAND CITY.

New Jersey.

Allenhurst Stores for Rent.—Opportunity for a high-class art shop, hairdressing and manicuring parlor, tailor, barber, cake shop, confectionery store, &c. also furnished cottages for sale or rent at Allenhurst, Deal, and vicinity. John C. Conover, opp. R. R. station at Allenhurst, N. J. Write or phone Allenhurst 1820.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted factory, one, two stories, or loft, about 7,500 sq. ft., 15 miles of New York, with or without machinery. May 1. L 733 Times Downtown.

Wanted, sublease, three rooms, financial district; will buy furniture or will share large office responsible concern. Cortlandt 7567.

Loft Wanted.—Light; about 50x100; not exceeding $5,000; location between 23d and 32d Sts. between 4th and 6th Avs. Granger, 2443, Mr. Low.

Wanted—Brick factory with 20,00 square feet, accessible to railroad station. Noah Clark, Inc., 857 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted, in Brooklyn or Harlem, terminal building or floor space with railroad siding. Metal Purchasing Co., 63 Reade St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk Room.—Desirable desk room, offices 42d St., near 5th Av.; telephone, stenographer. J. 147 Times.

WANTED, SUITE OF OFFICES in up-to-date building around 42d St. and 5th Av. C 336 Times.

Space wanted in smart millinery shop to display and sell gowns; have good following; uptown. S 864 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Brooklyn.

Owner will rent furnished home with garage; exclusive Flatbush section; June to October; $500. Telephone Midwood 3031J.

Adults want few rooms, Summer; housekeeping; Rockaway Park, Far Rockaway. D 88 Times.

Long Island.

SOUTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND.

For rent, furnished, or for sale, Summer cottage, 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 servants' rooms and toilet, at Georgica settlement, Wainscot; restricted community; 5 miles from East Hampton; frontage on Lake Georgica and ocean; fresh and salt water bathing, golf, and tennis. Owner, Mrs. S. Boyd Darling, Pleasantville, N. Y. Telephone 401 Pleasantville.

Will rent for the Summer on Long Island, four miles east of Northport, an old-fashioned farmhouse with modern improvements; five master's bedrooms, three servants' bedrooms, four baths, living room, dining room, kitchen, and laundry; plainly but comfortably furnished; electric light, telephone, and artesian well; also three-room cottage; room for two cars; rent $1,200. Write E. W. Scherr, 29 W. 42d St., Vanderbilt 2900.

Two completely furnished apartments at Averne, near station and ocean; every modern improvement; five and three rooms for small families; $400 and $350; also garage; ready now; plenty sunlight; fine views; owner on premises daily. 129 North Meredith Av. Write or call.

"FOXHURST," residence of the late Senator John Fox, between Baldwin's and Freeport, about 5 miles from Long Beach; 12 rooms, 3 baths, 29 acres; beautiful grounds, garage, etc. The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, 37 Wall St., New York City.

Shelter Island, cottage, 14 rooms, 3 baths, situated on highest point overlooking bay and sound, all improvements, gas, heating, water, near golf course and Episcopal Church; comfortably furnished, newly decorated. Mrs. Jackson, 33 Murray St., N. Y. Telephone Barclay 1048.

Beautifully and completely furnished modern six-room cottage; private beach, Long Island; boating, tennis courts, casino; twenty minutes from Times Square; steam heat; pavements, garden, garage. Call between 3 and 5 Sunday, Roger Murphy, Bryant 8227.

A magnificently furnished fifteen-room residence, including billiard room and every known modern convenience, for rent for Summer months at Kew Gardens, L. I.; seventeen minutes from Pennsylvania Station. H. 137 Times.

Bright, sunny, all improvements, gas, heating, water, near golf course and Episcopal Church; comfortably furnished, newly decorated, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 29 acres; beautiful grounds, garage, etc. The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, 37 Wall St., New York City.

Deal Beach, N. J., modern cottage, 5 large bedrooms on first sleeping floor, 3 baths, verandas on three sides of house, garage for 2 cars, located on 72 Darlington Road, Deal. Now open for inspection; possession May 1. Apply T. Frank Appleby, Owner, Asbury Park, N. J.

At Montclair—Attractive 8-room house, sleeping porch; completely furnished; two baths, garage, garden, shade trees; 5 minutes to station; rent for Summer or exchange for winter. Point Judge, Fort Washington; references exchanged; write or phone Cairns, Dry Harbor Road, Brooklyn.

Rustic bungalow, five rooms, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches; completely furnished; artesian well; high elevation, fine scenery; three minutes to water, swimming, canoeing, tennis, &c.; easy commuting. Phone Oradell, 283, or write Box 215, New Milford, N. J.

Furnished bungalows, six rooms, bath, Sparta, N. J.; 200x100; fruit and shade trees; good water; 1,000 feet above sea level; well furnished; all garage; seven minutes from Bayshore Station and five minutes from bathing beach, short or long season. Apply Owner, Van Wert, Brightwaters, L. I. Phone Bayshore 603.

Good Ground, L. I., (2 Hours Out.)—12-room cottage, electric lighted; running water; garage for 2 cars; private dock; overlooking Shinnecock Bay; bargain, $900 for season. Dempsey, 1098 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone 987-M East N. 1st.

Remodeled farmhouse; all improvements; with garage; 50 miles from city; south side of Long Island; fruit and shade trees, clover and vegetable garden; excellent express train service. Hugh Comstock, Wheeler & C. L., 419 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Modern bungalow, facing ocean, 5 rooms, bath, Muncie Island, Babylon, Long Island, 90 minutes from New York City, $500. Thomas H. Todd, 402 Madison Av., Murray Hill 2890.

Great Neck, L. I., 25 minutes out, furnished house, 8 master rooms, 2 servants', garage, garden, 5 minutes to golf club, station, and private bathing beach. Phone 422 Gt. Neck. S 393 Times.

Patchogue.—Rustic bungalows, four and six large rooms, neatly furnished, beautiful pine grove, bathing, boating, fishing; $125 to $200 for season, views mailed. Dimmerling, Corona, L. I.

East Hampton, L. I.—Concrete house, fine ocean view; big living room, 12 bedrooms; roof garden and studio; garage; six acres with fine front. Telephone 1000 East Hampton.

For Sale or Rent.—Furnished bungalow, Ocean Beach, Fire Island; six rooms, bath, sleeping porch; $225; May 1-Oct. 1. Box 507, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Island, L. I.—Will rent, furnished, for Summer attractive 7-room house, 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, $125 per month. Phone Springfield 2187W.

On Manhasset Bay.—Ten acres, 10 rooms, 3 baths, large garage, outbuildings; fine old trees, abundant fruit. Phone Mr. Dale, 3404 Chelsea.

Beautiful home, completely furnished, five masters bedrooms, 3 baths, large garage, spacious grounds, $1,400. Goodman, Dessenmund and Heavy Avs., Far Rockaway.

Furnished cottage, overlooking lake, nine rooms, garage, large grounds; rent $300 season. F. Newton, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.

Beautiful residence, Long Beach, best location, ocean front, for rent furnished complete; terms to suit. J 127 Times.

Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St.; Murray Hill 8485. Country houses at East Hampton, L. I.

Nicely furnished eight-room house; near bathing beach, 22 miles out; south shore; $450. Otis, 49 Broadway.

Furnished cottage, commuting; country and bay; 8 rooms, modern; sacrifice $350 long season. Apply Box 39, Merrick, Long Island.

Furnished house, 7 to 10 or more bedrooms, Engineers, Far Rockaway, or Long Beach, Hamilton Terrace, West 162d.

At Great Neck on Sound, medium size house, furnished; all improvements; near water. C. H. Edard, 217 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGES, $225 AND UP. J. F. DICKERSON, SAYVILLE, L. I.

Westchester County.

WESTCHESTER SUMMER HOME

for rent, furnished, one hour from city; 2 acres on hilltop, extensive view; recently built. First floor—Large living room, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Second floor—2 maids' rooms and bath, library and playroom. Porches, garage two cars; garden; horse and cow if desired. Also adjoining bungalow, 6 rooms, modern improvements, will rent with above or separately. Photographs on request. Owner, S. Boyd Darling, Pleasantville, N. Y.

An thoroughly well furnished eleven-room house, running water, bath, electric light, open fires, hot-water heat; large piazza and lawn; extra kinds fruits and garden; plenty shade; delightful walks, drives; exceptionally quiet; fifteen minutes' walk from station; one hour out, Putnam Road; good commutation; references; $500 for season. Box 227, 562 Columbus Av.

I will rent most attractive, completely furnished house in Pleasantville, Westchester County, New York, for three or four months, for $250 per month, six bedrooms, two bathrooms, large living room, porches, shade trees, can be seen Sunday. T. S. Hand, Phone 90 Pleasantville.

Exceptionally attractive, artistically furnished bungalow; large living room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, beautifully situated, Lake Mahopac; frequent trains; hour's ride New York; will rent three months desirable party; highest credentials required. B 117 C 865 Times Annex.

To lease, furnished, May to September, beautiful suburban place, Pelham Manor; large house and grounds; beautiful trees; 30 minutes from New York; garage three cars; rental $2,500 season. Apply A. C. Gillane, 2,413 3d Av., New York City.

From June 15 to Sept. 15, attractive 9-room house, 4 master's bedrooms, laundry, electricity, garage, large grounds, splendid garden, high, beautiful view, splendid section. Francis Loffler, Hawthorne Av., Port Chester, N. Y.

Family of two adults want Summer home, furnished, in Westchester County, not over hour from city by automobile; must have 3 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, and garage; best references given. N 372 Times.

A furnished house in a desirable quarter of Mt. Vernon is available for rent, from June 1 to Oct. 1 for $700; only to family with no young children. Apply to A. B., Room 910, 115 Broadway.

Westchester County.—New house, at Dobbs Ferry, nine rooms, three baths, all latest improvements, garage, ten minutes' walk from Dobbs Ferry station; can be seen any time. Telephone Dobbs Ferry 485.

Attractively furnished house from June 1 to Oct. 1, Chester Hill section; seven rooms, two baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; garage; $125 month. Geo E. Taylor, 310 E. Sidney, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Attractively furnished home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, showers, garden, garage, 30 minutes Grand Central; May to October. Clark, Gifford Park. Phone Tuckahoe 982.

Wanted, reception, small furnished cottage or seaside for the season; must be reasonable in good neighborhood, and near New York. C 805 Times.

FURNISHED HOUSES, LARCHMONT, $800 to $3,500 Season.

Howell C. Perrin, 7 East 42d St., N. Y. Phones, Murray Hill 2422, Larchmont 299.

Lake Mahopac.—Shore front with beautiful large trees; attractive furnished cottage, 5 master's rooms, bath; maids' rooms, bath. WILLIAM H. MILLS, 7 East 42d St.

Rent for Summer.—Ten-room house; two baths; sleeping porch; $200 per month. Tel. Scarsdale 288-W.

Larchmont Manor.—June-October, 12 rooms, 4 baths, furnished; $1,800. B 20 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Richmond.

For Rent.—July 1-Oct. 1, furnished apartment, five rooms and bath; first floor in two-family house; 9 r St. George Ferry, Staten Island; all conveniences; light, up-to-date kitchen; front and back porch; garden. N 396 Times.

Seashore cottages, furnished; private beach. Reilly, Sprague Av., Tottenville, S. I.

New Jersey.

At beautiful Interlaken, Deal Lake, adjoining Asbury Park, N. J., house, 10 rooms, bath, handsome furnished, large rooms; spacious porches, attractive grounds, plenty of shade; splendid for children; electric light, gas, water, telephone; unusually attractive proposition; rent until Oct. 1 or later; reasonable. George F. Baright, 170 Broadway, New York.

For Rent, Furnished.—East Orange home, plot 42x350; garden, garage; large living room and dining room, parquet floors; open fireplaces in living room and dining room; four bedrooms, bath, lavatory, sleeping porch, two maids' rooms and bath; hot water heat, electricity; fully furnished; $125 a month. Apply 69 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J. Tel. Orange 4382.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER, HOUSE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.; CONVENIENT TO STATION. 8 FAMILY BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, SLEEPING PORCH, ENCLOSED VERANDA, LAWNS, TREES, SMALL GARDEN PLANTED; GARAGE; $350 PER MONTH. REFERENCES EXCHANGED. ADDRESS Z 278 TIMES ANNEX.

For rent, furnished cottage at beautiful Mountain Lake, Warren Co., N. J., 2½ hours back, 1,450 feet elevation, electric lights, bath, gravity spring water, set tubs, 360 sq. ft porch, 2-car garage, and boat; $300 season; also new rustic cottage, accommodates 8, suitable for tiny but beautifully finished; comfortable; $100 season, $20 weekly; ideal spot for children. J. H. Scranton, 31 Washington St., East Orange, N. J.

Sublet furnished, cool, breezy apartment, six and bath, second floor; overlooks trees shaded avenue; balcony with awning; view mountains; six minutes' walk Brick Church Station; amply furnished, mahogany, wicker, cretonnes; sublet May to September 15; moderate rental. Telephone mornings 6334-M Orange.

Deal Beach, N. J., modern cottage, 5 large bedrooms on first sleeping floor, 3 baths, verandas on three sides of house, garage for 2 cars, located on 72 Darlington Road, Deal. Now open for inspection; possession May 1. Apply T. Frank Appleby, Owner, Asbury Park, N. J.

At Montclair—Attractive 8-room house, sleeping porch; completely furnished; two baths, garage, garden, shade trees; 5 minutes to station; rent for Summer or exchange for winter. Point Judge, Fort Washington; references exchanged; write or phone Cairns, Dry Harbor Road, Brooklyn.

Rustic bungalow, five rooms, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches; completely furnished; artesian well; high elevation, fine scenery; three minutes to water, swimming, canoeing, tennis, &c.; easy commuting. Phone Oradell, 283, or write Box 215, New Milford, N. J.

Furnished bungalows, six rooms, bath, Sparta, N. J.; 200x100; fruit and shade trees; good water; 1,000 feet above sea level; well furnished; all garage; seven minutes from Bayshore Station and five minutes from bathing beach, short or long season. Apply Owner, Van Wert, Brightwaters, L. I. Phone Bayshore 603.

Good Ground, L. I., (2 Hours Out.)—12-room cottage, electric lighted; running water; garage for 2 cars; private dock; overlooking Shinnecock Bay; bargain, $900 for season. Dempsey, 1098 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone 987-M East N. 1st.

Remodeled farmhouse; all improvements; with garage; 50 miles from city; south side of Long Island; fruit and shade trees, clover and vegetable garden; excellent express train service. Hugh Comstock, Wheeler & C. L., 419 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Modern bungalow, facing ocean, 5 rooms, bath, Muncie Island, Babylon, Long Island, 90 minutes from New York City, $500. Thomas H. Todd, 402 Madison Av., Murray Hill 2890.

Great Neck, L. I., 25 minutes out, furnished house, 8 master rooms, 2 servants', garage, garden, 5 minutes to golf club, station, and private bathing beach. Phone 422 Gt. Neck. S 393 Times.

Patchogue.—Rustic bungalows, four and six large rooms, neatly furnished, beautiful pine grove, bathing, boating, fishing; $125 to $200 for season, views mailed. Dimmerling, Corona, L. I.

East Hampton, L. I.—Concrete house, fine ocean view; big living room, 12 bedrooms; roof garden and studio; garage; six acres with fine front. Telephone 1000 East Hampton.

For Sale or Rent.—Furnished bungalow, Ocean Beach, Fire Island; six rooms, bath, sleeping porch; $225; May 1-Oct. 1. Box 507, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Island, L. I.—Will rent, furnished, for Summer attractive 7-room house, 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, $125 per month. Phone Springfield 2187W.

On Manhasset Bay.—Ten acres, 10 rooms, 3 baths, large garage, outbuildings; fine old trees, abundant fruit. Phone Mr. Dale, 3404 Chelsea.

Beautiful home, completely furnished, five masters bedrooms, 3 baths, large garage, spacious grounds, $1,400. Goodman, Dessenmund and Heavy Avs., Far Rockaway.

Furnished cottage, overlooking lake, nine rooms, garage, large grounds; rent $300 season. F. Newton, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.

Beautiful residence, Long Beach, best location, ocean front, for rent furnished complete; terms to suit. J 127 Times.

Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St.; Murray Hill 8485. Country houses at East Hampton, L. I.

Nicely furnished eight-room house; near bathing beach, 22 miles out; south shore; $450. Otis, 49 Broadway.

Furnished cottage, commuting; country and bay; 8 rooms, modern; sacrifice $350 long season. Apply Box 39, Merrick, Long Island.

Furnished house, 7 to 10 or more bedrooms, Engineers, Far Rockaway, or Long Beach, Hamilton Terrace, West 162d.

At Great Neck on Sound, medium size house, furnished; all improvements; near water. C. H. Edard, 217 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGES, $225 AND UP. J. F. DICKERSON, SAYVILLE, L. I.

Westchester County.

WESTCHESTER SUMMER HOME

for rent, furnished, one hour from city; 2 acres on hilltop, extensive view; recently built. First floor—Large living room, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Second floor—2 maids' rooms and bath, library and playroom. Porches, garage two cars; garden; horse and cow if desired. Also adjoining bungalow, 6 rooms, modern improvements, will rent with above or separately. Photographs on request. Owner, S. Boyd Darling, Pleasantville, N. Y.

An thoroughly well furnished eleven-room house, running water, bath, electric light, open fires, hot-water heat; large piazza and lawn; extra kinds fruits and garden; plenty shade; delightful walks, drives; exceptionally quiet; fifteen minutes' walk from station; one hour out, Putnam Road; good commutation; references; $500 for season. Box 227, 562 Columbus Av.

I will rent most attractive, completely furnished house in Pleasantville, Westchester County, New York, for three or four months, for $250 per month, six bedrooms, two bathrooms, large living room, porches, shade trees, can be seen Sunday. T. S. Hand, Phone 90 Pleasantville.

Exceptionally attractive, artistically furnished bungalow; large living room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, beautifully situated, Lake Mahopac; frequent trains; hour's ride New York; will rent three months desirable party; highest credentials required. B 117 C 865 Times Annex.

To lease, furnished, May to September, beautiful suburban place, Pelham Manor; large house and grounds; beautiful trees; 30 minutes from New York; garage three cars; rental $2,500 season. Apply A. C. Gillane, 2,413 3d Av., New York City.

From June 15 to Sept. 15, attractive 9-room house, 4 master's bedrooms, laundry, electricity, garage, large grounds, splendid garden, high, beautiful view, splendid section. Francis Loffler, Hawthorne Av., Port Chester, N. Y.

Family of two adults want Summer home, furnished, in Westchester County, not over hour from city by automobile; must have 3 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, and garage; best references given. N 372 Times.

A furnished house in a desirable quarter of Mt. Vernon is available for rent, from June 1 to Oct. 1 for $700; only to family with no young children. Apply to A. B., Room 910, 115 Broadway.

Westchester County.—New house, at Dobbs Ferry, nine rooms, three baths, all latest improvements, garage, ten minutes' walk from Dobbs Ferry station; can be seen any time. Telephone Dobbs Ferry 485.

Attractively furnished house from June 1 to Oct. 1, Chester Hill section; seven rooms, two baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; garage; $125 month. Geo E. Taylor, 310 E. Sidney, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Attractively furnished home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, showers, garden, garage, 30 minutes Grand Central; May to October. Clark, Gifford Park. Phone Tuckahoe 982.

Wanted, reception, small furnished cottage or seaside for the season; must be reasonable in good neighborhood, and near New York. C 805 Times.

FURNISHED HOUSES, LARCHMONT, $800 to $3,500 Season.

Howell C. Perrin, 7 East 42d St., N. Y. Phones, Murray Hill 2422, Larchmont 299.

Lake Mahopac.—Shore front with beautiful large trees; attractive furnished cottage, 5 master's rooms, bath; maids' rooms, bath. WILLIAM H. MILLS, 7 East 42d St.

Rent for Summer.—Ten-room house; two baths; sleeping porch; $200 per month. Tel. Scarsdale 288-W.

Larchmont Manor.—June-October, 12 rooms, 4 baths, furnished; $1,800. B 20 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Connecticut.

A GENTLEMAN'S HOME.

Built in 1790 in a setting of giant white trees; house correctly restored quite recently; lovely old fireplaces exposed; additions made with perfect taste; furnishings of charming antique; 13 rooms, master's bedrooms with 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms with bath; 3 sleeping porches, delightful living porch at rear of house commanding extended view and intimate outlook on beautiful garden; studio; garage, with gardener's quarters. Rent for four months, $1,800. Photographs will be sent. Mrs. R. W. Fuller, Westport, Conn. Telephone 226.

Gentleman's home, overlooking Sound, one mile from station and near good bathing beach and country club; house is beautiful in design and decorated and furnished in best of taste; living room opens on wide terrace overlooking Sound; five master bedrooms, with three baths; two servants' rooms, with bath; extra lavatories; living and sleeping porches; lovely garden; approached throughout short private road, perfect privacy; garage for two cars; may be rented for six months for $2,500, for four months for $2,000. Mrs. R. W. Fuller, Westport, Conn., Telephone 226.

Modern country home, Ridgefield; artistically furnished; excellent location; beautiful views; entrance hall, parlor (piano), library, dining room, kitchen, pantry; 4

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

FOR SALE OR RENT,
Attractive bungalow, fronting on Lake Mahopac.
SYLVESTER FROHOCK, 1 MADISON AV., Tel. Gramercy 2577.

For Sale, Yonkers—Beautiful home consisting of 9 rooms, two baths; hardwood finish; excellent location; fine garage; real bargain; can give immediate possession; $12,500, part cash. Baker, 80 So. Broadway.

Attractive nine-room house, completely furnished; silver, linen, player piano; electricity, gas; garage. Ideal location; rent $135. 207 South Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon. 3483-J.

Croton Falls, 48 miles Grand Central, Harlem division; part Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, fireplaces, shady lawn, garage; 1 mile station; furnished or unfurnished. Jos. Kline, Croton Falls, N. Y.

For Sale—At Crestwood, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., house, 9 rooms and bath; five minutes from station; gas, electric light, sewer; price $7,000. Apply H. A. Vogt, 85 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

At North White Plains—Modern stucco seven-room bungalow; plot 100x153; high situation; shade trees; sacrifice, $6,500. L., 30 East 42d St. Room 650.

Modern furnished cottage, near beach, at Rye; five bedrooms and bath; rent $1,000 season. Telephone write, call Chas. S. Faulkner, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

Bronxville Eye-pleasing opportunity; artistic stucco house, sun parlor, flower garden, tennis court, garage, near station Murray Hill 7328.

Lawrence Park Bronxville—Choicely located home, 12 rooms, 4 baths, large studio, artistic interior, steam heat, slate roof for sale at sacrifice. Owner, D. 32 Times.

Beautiful 7-room stucco house, Bronxville; steam heat; hardwood floors; $6,000 $750 down, balance like rent; price $6,000. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Bryant 2728.

Mamaroneck on the Sound - Attractive house, twelve rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, fireplaces, electric light, entrance, garden, fruit. William H. Mills, 5 East 42d St.

NEW TO RIDGE REAL BARGAIN.
Modern, 8 rooms, 2 baths, tile porches, garage, fruits, half acre, near Depot. Phone 3068, Sunday.

Mt. Vernon for sale—9 rooms 2 baths, ideal site, near express station, forty minutes from Grand Central. Phone Monday, Worth 3642.

New Rochelle—Nine rooms, modern detached house, near stations, residential section, fine condition, $6,750. Owner, H 601 Times Downtown.

House seven rooms, perfect condition, all improvements, suitable from station. Box 294 Harrison, N. Y. Phone Harrison (Park) 785-R.

White Plains—Modern house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage corner plot $8,500; small amount cash. 396 Times.

Five-room furnished apartment, by the month $75. Telephone Yonkers 5708, or write 10 Hillcrest Av. Yonkers.

$2,000 cash, balance monthly, buys nice cottage high ground, large plot above Yonkers. Owner, Yonkers 2722-W.

Seven-room house, all improvements; convenient location, South Yonkers, $8,000 Mortimer, 50 East 42d St.

Modern eight-room home for $7,000, three minutes from city line of Putnam Road, 140 Saratoga Av., Yonkers.

Three-family modern detached house; garage space. Grant, South Yonkers Post Office.

Long Island.

Can give immediate possession of new tiled roof, hollow tile and stucco house on plot 158x140 feet, Port Washington, Long Island; house contains living room, 14x27 feet, with My-Tex fireplace, spacious centre hall, dining room panelled in American black walnut, with fireplace; kitchen with combination gas and coal range; large butler's pantry; six sleeping rooms, three baths; laundry in basement; house is steamed heated, connected with gas and electricity; telephone installed; two-car garage. Five large trees and plenty of shrubbery on plot, water privileges for bathing and yachting, churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf links, tennis courts adjacent; price $20,000; terms negotiable. Tel. Port Washington 206 or write Mrs. C. E. Tuxill, Port Washington, Long Island.

Can give immediate possession of new tiled roof, hollow tile and stucco house on plot 158x140 feet, Port Washington, L. I.; house contains living room, 14x27 feet, with My-Tex fireplace, spacious centre hall, dining room panelled in American black walnut, with fireplace, kitchen with combination gas and coal range; large butler's pantry, six sleeping rooms, three baths; laundry in basement; house is steamed heated, connected with gas and electricity; telephone installed; two-car garage. Five large trees and plenty of shrubbery on plot, water privileges for bathing and yachting, churches excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf links, tennis courts adjacent; price $20,000; terms negotiable. Tel. Port Washington 206 or write Mrs. C. E. Tuxill, Port Washington, L. I.

Actual shore-front bungalow and ¾ acre in highly desirable section, north shore, 1½ hours out; a large bedroom and veranda, overlooking Sound, also extensive land view; south veranda and vine-covered pergola, living room 25x30, open stone fireplace, 2 baths, complete servants' accommodations; cement cellar, fine water supply; electricity; telephone paved roads and excellent bathing; completely furnished for owner's use, price $10,000 to $12,500; mortgage amount and time as desired; brokers protected. Owner, Suite 1514, 32 Broadway. Phone 6255 Broad.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE HOMES.

Merrick Rd. 100x200, 11 R.	$8,500
Powell Av. 70x150, 7 R.	$6,500
Cleveland Av. 100x150, 8 R.	$7,500
Lakeview Av. 120x200, 10 R.	$7,500
Village Av. 50x100, 8 R.	$6,250
Village Av. 100x200, 8 R.	$10,800
Lincoln Av. 125x250, 11 R.	$2,500
Rockaway Av. 200x200, 9 R.	$12,000

ARTHUR WEEKS, 159 Montague St., Bklyn

Mastic, Long Island, on south shore, 20 miles from Penn. Station; for sale, 14 room house, all improvements, three baths, corner plot 100x140, three-car garage; five minutes from railroad station; price $12,750. Ten-room house, all improvements, corner plot 100x200, three-car garage; five minutes from railroad station; price $9,500. Amsterdam Development & Sales Co., 1,269 Broadway.

DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE
Remodeled, dwelling of unusual charm; stucco construction, garage, large grounds; extra large living room, fireplace, price, $20,000; convenient terms. At Hempstead, adjoining Garden City, 45 minutes from Penn. Station; immediate possession. Call, write, or phone Worth 4107. O. L. Schwencke, Jr., 277 Broadway.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.
House 12 rooms and bath; all improvements except heat; large stable, garage two cars; plot 100x200, or more if needed; fruit, shade and shrubbery; 4 minutes two stations; 2 blocks from trolley. Short distance to bay and Long Beach; price $9,500; possession May 1. Panus Langdon, owner, Centre St. extension Av., Lynbrook, N. Y.

Charming old country residence, made over new, village improvements, nearly two acres, corner; fine shade and fruit trees; two-story detached barn; everything that makes a real home; South Shore, one hour out; easy terms arranged. Address owner, Mrs. H. S. Hinkle, 207 West 107th St., New York.

FOR QUICK BUYER:
Attractive nine-room house, built two years ago for own use; not for speculation; delightful community; thirty minutes out; enclosed porch, screens; open fireplace, gas, electricity, steam heat, trees, hedge, garden; room for garage. $8,000. McIntosh, owner, Lynn Av., Queens. Telephone Hollis 6642W today.

WILL RENT MY COUNTRY HOME
AT BAY SHORE.
13 rooms, 5 master and 3 maid bedrooms, 3 baths, wide shaded inclosed porch, vegetable and flower gardens; private boat landing; garage; price $1,200. Address S. W. B., Box B, Bay Shore, N. Y. Phone 592.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
NEW ENGLISH STUCCO HOUSE.
Never occupied, artistic design, modern in every respect, 2-car garage and large plot; price $14,000, easy terms; at Hempstead, adjoining Garden City; 45 minutes from Penn Station. Call, write, or phone Worth 4057. O. L. Schwencke, Jr., 277 Broadway, N. Y.

Come see my lovely new 6-room home, positively every modern improvement, 8c. commutation, $350 down; low price; easy terms, like rent; to quick buyer; West Shore or Susquehanna R. R.; don't hesitate; do it now. Henschel, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone Hackensack 1481J. Cortlandt 8653, New York. No agents.

Far Rockaway—For rent, unfurnished house, completely renovated, on two corners; south and west exposure; Central Av. and William St., northwest corner; finest location in Far Rockaway; 18 rooms, 2 baths; extra toilet; steam heat; garage for two cars; tennis court. Joseph D. Morris. Telephone 2218 Far Rockaway.

Attractive 11-room house, all improvements; large veranda, screened throughout; large trees and grounds; garage; near depots; $8,800; owner; open for inspection Sunday, 1-2. 279 Walnut St., Richmond Hill, Long Island.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY HOMES, NORTH SHORE, FOR SALE AT REASONABLE FIGURES, WITH POSSESSION AT ONCE; LIST $6,000 TO $40,000. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 25 EAST 42TH ST.

I have several houses for sale on the South Shore of Long Island, within commuting distance of the city; prices ranging from $4,000 to $15,000; also 2 furnished houses on the water. C. M. Van Tassel, Baldwin Harbor L. I.

For Sale—Jamaica, L. I., brick house; pure Colonial type; 9 rooms, 2 baths, 2 minutes from station, 18 minutes from Penn. station, N. Y. City; price $8,500, $6,500 mortgage. F. B. Robert, 120 Broadway. Tel. 2541 Cortlandt.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens.—For sale at a sacrifice, owner leaving country, attractive residence of eight rooms and three baths; two blocks from inn and station. Livingston Westmore, 34 Pine St., New York City. Tel. John 9355.

Patchogue, L. I.—Ten-room house with garage; plot 77x245; all improvements; riparian rights; price $10,000, free and clear; will consider small Brooklyn house part payment. Gates Realty Co., 1,397 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SIXTEEN MINUTES OUT.
at Kew, 5 minutes' walk, corner plot and exquisite home, 3 baths, widow owner, nonresident, offers it for $24,000. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row. Telephone 2596 Beekman.

Exceptional Opportunity, Woodhaven, Long Island—House, 7 rooms; garage; parquet floors; steam heat, tile bath; electricity; plot 50x85; 20 minutes to Penn. Station, $7,500, $2,500 cash. Thomas H. Todd, 402 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2880.

Forest Hills—Stone house, three floors, five bedrooms, tiled sun parlor, two baths, steam heat, finest equipment throughout; $75 per month, two-year lease. Forest Hills 4382J.

FIREPORT, N. Y.—Cozy, modern, all year round home; six rooms and tiled bathroom; open fireplace; plot 44x150; price $4,800; terms reasonable. J. J. Furey, 101 Park Av., N. Y. Tel. 7788 Murray Hill.

Plandome, L. I.—Hollow tile residence, newly decorated, 8 rooms, 2 baths; garage; large plot; price $15,000, mortgage $10,000. S. Hemingway, 50 East 42d St. Murray Hill 8062.

Little Neck, (Between Douglaston and Great Neck)—Large new Colonial hilltop house; garage, 2 baths, lavatory, porches, large plot, $14,700. Calhoun, Bayside 2707—J Business, Barclay 8560.

Long Island City—Group of 10 one-family brick houses, ready for business centre, would entertain selling separately. F. J. Ludlow & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

Broadway, Flushing, and Bayside, for sale or rent, residences, 7 and 8 rooms, with baths; near station. Immediate possession. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St., Tel. Greeley 4060.

Richmond Hill—Beautiful modern home, eight rooms, two baths, all improvements, large plot, fruit and shade trees, ropes, shrubbery, price $7,500, $2,000 cash. Balance mortgage. A 504 Times Downtown.

A HALF HOUR OUT.
Attractive, complete little country place, containing seven rooms, large, beautiful grounds, commuting, strictly high-class; sacrificed. Owner 2,117 Times.

COME OUT TODAY.—Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride, 8c. commutation. John A. Baldwin, opposite station, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Phone 67 Hackensack.

HILLCREST ESTATE.
Beautiful location, house, caretaker's house, stable and carriage house, five acres, price $18,000. $8,000 first mortgage.
Edward Burke, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

MATTITUCK, ON PECONIC BAY, L. I.
To let, furnished, white front, 4 acres; dwelling, 16 rooms, 2 baths, stable, garage, gardener's house, 8 rooms, cider house, dock. F. A. Lowe, Woolworth Building.

COUNTED HOMES.
$5,000 UPWARD. EASY TERMS.
Building plan and descriptive folder free.
HYDE & HUNTER,
Port Washington, L. I.

Long Beach West—Five-room cottage; plumbing, electricity, near ocean and boardwalk, $1,500; $500 cash. Call weekdays on Thos. Walsh. Phone Decatur 343.

Country Home, Rent, Huntington, L. I.—Eight rooms, bath; commuting distance; electric lights; $40 month; boating, bathing, excellent surroundings. C 881 Times Annex.

Up-to-date residence, 13 rooms; lot 150x825; fine garden, shade trees; large garage. Owner on premises Saturdays and Sundays, 152 South Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon.

Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island.—15 minutes Penn. Station; hollow tile brick house 9 rooms, 2 baths. Todd, 402 Madison Av., Murray Hill 2880.

Sell at a bargain, fine house, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms, steam heat; all improvements; large corner plot, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. City Boats. Spencer, 200 Times Downtown.

For Sale—New eight-room house, thirty minutes from Pennsylvania Station; beautiful location and yard; price $12,000; bargain. 87 Lee, Bellerose.

For Sale at Bellerose, L. I.—Bargain, house of 7 rooms and modern conveniences; refined surroundings. H. M. Marsh, 347 5th Av., and Bellerose, L. I.

For sale, 12-room concrete home on Long Island, 3 minutes from electric station; 20 minutes to Penn Station, no agents. C 611 Times Downtown.

Forest Hills—Modern stucco house, fine rooms, 100x100; big bargain; $14,500; no agents. Josephs, 1472 Broadway, Room 622.

For Sale—Bay Ridge, 2-family detached frame house 13 rooms, 2 baths, porches, plot 32x100. Inquire 757 79th St.

All-year 7-room house, all improvements, unfurnished. Mrs. Ellard, 2190 Great Neck.

Long Beach, West.—Cottage, ocean front, $7,300, favorable terms. Owner, Bryand 2256.

Bay Ridge—For sale, cottage, 7 rooms, bath, attic, porch, plot 60x100. Inquire 757 79th St.

Furnished apartment or rooms, attractive, private residence, garage; commuting. Bayside, L. I. Anguinos.

Richmond Hill, Long Island, 8-room cottage and barn with garage, $50, particulars. Lewis, 2,069 5th Av., Manhattan.

Mamaroneck—Five-room cottage, furnished, $60 month. Lamb, owner, 10 West 64th St. New York.

Mamaroneck—Most attractive eight rooms, $7,500; easy terms. Lamb, owner, 10 West 64th St. New York.

New Jersey.

NATURE LOVERS' IDEAL HOME.
10 Edgecliff Road, Upper Montclair, exceptionally well built, modern 12-room house, large closets, open fireplace, screened porch, plot 80x250, terraced, fruit, shade trees, shrubs, vegetable garden, high elevation, convenient station, quick sale, $10,000. Apply 4 Arlington.

Arlington—Nine rooms and bath, heat, all improvements; fully decorated; screens and shades, including screens for veranda, coal and gas ranges, paved street, most convenient and desirable location; easy terms arranged; price $9,000. Apply 488 Chestnut St., Arlington.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—One hour from New York on Sandy Hook boats. Summer residence twelve rooms, highest, cool part, perfect sea all the time, magnificent view, five minutes from station, attractive price and easy terms. F. Pinkus, 157 Cedar St. Phone Rector 5869.

Attractive 8-room house, all improvements, sleeping porch, garage, acre half high grounds; fruit trees; near station; reasonable. Address Box B-58, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St. N. Y.

A Big Chance—Modern home, 8 rooms, bath; steam heat, perfect condition, select neighborhood; plot 57x200; every street improvement; must sell; $6,500; cannot duplicate less $8,500; easy terms. Owner, Fred'k Ogden, 20 Park Av. Rutherford, N. J.

For Summer season, well-furnished beautiful house, ample grounds, very attractive surroundings, five masters' and two servants' bedrooms, three baths, all modern improvements; garage. H. R. Linbarger, Plainfield, or owner, 311, Hotel San Remo, N. Y. City.

Ridgewood—Modern 10-room house, garage and stable, gas and electricity, high ground, convenient to station and Country Club; ample lawns, trees and garden space; $11,000 unfurnished. S 354 Times, or phone Ridgewood 1412.

Attractive unfurnished corner cottage for Summer or all year occupancy at 101 Main Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.; bath, furnace, electricity; up-to-date in every way, 12 rooms, piazza, lawn; two lots, price $9,400, liberal terms.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
HOUSES FOR RENT, $50 UP; FOR SALE, $6,000 TO $20,000 UP. FOR RENT, FURNISHED, $500 UP. PHONE BOONTON 27M 2R. WRITE BOX 374, MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

On Lincoln Highway, 185 St. Georges Av., Rahway, N. J., partially furnished for Summer or longer to desirable tenant; interior in perfect condition; exterior will be painted; caretaker at owner's home next door, 185 St. Georges Av., will show.

East Orange, (88 Washington St.)—Comfortable home of 10 rooms, with two baths; ideal surroundings; 5 minutes to Brick Church station; house comparatively new; possession May 1; price $15,000. Eugene A. Kelly, opposite East Orange station.

Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong—Handsome residence, 12 rooms, two baths, 4 toilets, gas, electric light; 100x600; garage, good order, location unexcelled; elevation 1,200 feet; bargain; your own terms W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5 th Av.

Artist will sell beautiful 9-room villa 35 minutes from Cortlandt St. by tube; steam heat; electric light; superb views; plot 16x200, corner; price $9,500; about $2,000 cash, balance mortgage. Address Opportunity, 225 Times.

At Summit, N. J., for sale or rent, eleven-room house; all improvements, sleeping porch, garage, acre half high grounds; fruit trees; near station; reasonable. Address Box B-58, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St. N. Y.

A Big Chance—Modern home, 8 rooms, bath; steam heat, perfect condition, select neighborhood; plot 57x200; every street improvement; must sell; $6,500; cannot duplicate less $8,500; easy terms. Owner, Fred'k Ogden, 20 Park Av. Rutherford, N. J.

For Summer season, well-furnished beautiful house, ample grounds, very attractive surroundings, five masters' and two servants' bedrooms, three baths, all modern improvements; garage. H. R. Linbarger, Plainfield, or owner, 311, Hotel San Remo, N. Y. City.

Ridgewood—Modern 10-room house, garage and stable, gas and electricity, high ground, convenient to station and Country Club; ample lawns, trees and garden space; $11,000 unfurnished. S 354 Times, or phone Ridgewood 1412.

Attractive unfurnished corner cottage for Summer or all year occupancy at 101 Main Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.; bath, furnace, electricity; up-to-date in every way, 12 rooms, piazza, lawn; two lots, price $9,400, liberal terms.

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On Lincoln Highway, 185 St. Georges Av., Rahway, N. J., partially furnished for Summer or longer to desirable tenant; interior in perfect condition; exterior will be painted; caretaker at owner's home next door, 185 St. Georges Av., will show.

East Orange, (88 Washington St.)—Comfortable home of 10 rooms, with two baths; ideal surroundings; 5 minutes to Brick Church station; house comparatively new; possession May 1; price $15,000. Eugene A. Kelly, opposite East Orange station.

Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong—Handsome residence, 12 rooms, two baths, 4 toilets, gas, electric light; 100x600; garage, good order, location unexcelled; elevation 1,200 feet; bargain; your own terms W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5 th Av.

Attractive eleven-room house in restricted residential section of Glen Ridge, New Jersey; electric light, newly decorated, steam heat and garage on premises; rent $1,000 per annum. Call Montclair 438 for inspection, appointment.

House, 11 rooms, 2 baths; large grounds; all improvements; situated on lake; express trains. Write for particulars, J. M. Helwege, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

Six rooms, bath, garage; 45 minutes Times Square; $4,500. Thos. Hill, 68 Av. and Webster Av., Jersey City.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

First-class residence of character and quality, finest part of Passaic; large corner plot, ornamental hedge, trees, shrubbery, flowers; cement garage, two cars, with chauffeur's quarters; house of stone, fancy brick and shingles; twelve rooms; cement cellar, laundry; steam heat; baths, lavatories, toilets; floors of hardwood; quartered oak floors and stairs; faultless tulip trim second floor; open fireplaces in reception hall and library; gas, electricity; near parks, theatres, and schools; 40 minutes from New York City; moderate terms, arranged to suit purchaser. Geo. T. Welch, 110 Passaic Av., Passaic, N. J.

Exceptional opportunity for particular people to purchase perfect made-to-order 9-room stucco house; every known modern improvement; lot 72x100; exclusive and restricted neighborhood; high elevation; convenient to stores, schools, churches, and to the Lackawanna Railroad and to trolleys and jitneys to Newark, connecting with Hudson Tubes, New York; 40 minutes distant; pre-war appraisal $12,500; price $11,000; easy terms by appointment. Phone Montclair 1883, or address Owner, Box C 516 Times Downtown.

An ideal home in select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State, house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors, every city improvement, dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 20 minutes from city; three trains to stores, churches, golf, and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $6,500 up; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write or phone, E. J. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4536 Greeley.

Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; large fireplaces; awnings; screens; garage; large corner plot; superb view; park community restricted to residences; eleven miles out; suburban; garden; sewers, gas, electricity; a beautiful modern home, less than one hour from house to office; price $10,500, less than cost; a wonderful opportunity for some one with $3,000 cash; realized when seen; no agents. Owner, Room 2126, 21 Park Row.

Best decorated house in town; 7 rooms, tiled bath, hardwood floors and trim, open fireplace, panelled dining room, three bedrooms in white enamel, attractively papered, one with large alcove; large attic, concrete cellar, steam heat, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures, large porch; house substantially built, lot 50x150; garden of fruit; near fine schools, two railroads, two trolley lines; price $6,500. N. N. De Puy, 105 Poplar Av., Haddonfield, N. J.

Boonton Park, N. J.—House 14 rooms, 2 baths; lot 100x225 ft. ground in lawn, garden, and woods; garage; hot water heat; gas and electric light; sleeping porch, glass enclosed porch with fireplace; house and grounds in first-class condition; must be seen to be appreciated; express service 55 minutes to New York; adjoins Mountain Lake section. George Richter, 523 Boonton, or 100 William St., N. Y.

For rent at Demarest, New Jersey, all-year high-class residence (unfurnished,) 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, garage and other outbuildings, 45 minutes New York, 5 minutes station, beautiful, extensive grounds, acre lawn, large flower garden, abundance shade fruit trees, &c.; reasonable to responsible parties. Address Owner, Room 1903, 220 West 42d St.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
For sale, stucco house; contains 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, living room, billiard room, dining room and breakfast room, parquet floors and chestnut trim throughout, open fireplaces; ¾ acre ground; 800 feet elevation; one hour from New York, D., L. & W. R. R.; will sell cheap. Address owner, W. L. Jones, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

A Seashore Home.—Nearly new; fully furnished, business reverses compel sacrifice; 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, many closets, sleeping porch; sewer, water, gas, electricity; plot 50x200; near Ocean Beach; beautifully wooded; restricted neighborhood; price $6,000; terms to suit. K 427 Times Downtown.

Unusual sacrifice; best part Morristown; 14 rooms, 2 baths, 13 acres; fine woods and stream; stables, garage; beautiful trees and shrubbery; cost $32,000; bachelor owner inherited property, has no use for it; will take $13,600 for quick sale; investigate at once if you are looking for a fine country place at a genuine bargain. Owner, room 402, 1,123 Broadway, New York.

FINELY LOCATED HOUSE.
Modern 10-room house, all improvements; garage; plot 100x150, with high terrace and numerous fruit trees; 50 minutes from New York, in residential community; three minutes from railroad; price $10,000, terms; price very low, as must sell within 30 days. C. L. Weldon, 34 Woodland Road, Bloomfield, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.
Opportunity to rent modern country house; master's sleeping rooms; 4 baths; sleeping porch; extensive verandas; ample lawns; beautiful shade, unusual views; stables; garage, and chauffeur's cottage if desired; for rent season or year; furnished, or for term unfurnished, never before offered. Harvey J. Genung, or Arthur C. Day, Morristown, N. J.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.; several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel 538.

For Sale—House, situated most desirable location, Nutley, N. J.; hardwood throughout; ten rooms, two baths, shower room; hot water system house and garage; garage built conforming to house; room two cars, workshop; sleeping quarters; fruit-bearing trees, grape arbor, strawberry patches, &c.; lot 75x200; price 50 ft. adjoining. Inquire Edmund Wright, 288 4th Av., New York.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
Brick residence, 14 large rooms; every modern improvement, including parquet floors, splendidly located corner lot 125x150, on corner avenue, 3 blocks to main railroad depot, convenient to stores, &c.; old shade trees, ornamental shrubbery, 2-car garage, easy terms.
Geo. M. Bewley, 1 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME FOR SALE.
Below value; 2½ stories, 7 rooms, bath, gas, electric lights, hardwood floors, steam heat, perfect condition, price 10ox225, all in shrubberies; garden and orchard with 50 trees; 20 miles out on Northern Branch Erie; worth $12,000; price $9,500; terms. Address owner, Room 2126, 60 Liberty St.

House for rent, with garage; modern; seven rooms; all improvements; best condition and location; $70 month with garage, or $62.50 without garage; also new 6-room house, with garage, at $60, or $52.50 without garage; part furnished if desired; will sell either at $5,500. D. S. Goss, 92 Jackson Av., Rutherford, N. J. Telephone 471.

Owner must sacrifice attractive 6 rooms and large private bungalow; all improvements and conveniences in settled park community.

Half acre of high ground, beautiful view. Main line, express 44 minutes from city, 4 miles' walk to station. H 669 Times Downtown.

For Sale, West Orange.—Beautiful ten-room house with garage; side of Orange Mountain; lot 100 by 286; ideal home for one fond of country, splendid garden, fruit trees, flowers, shrubs; ten minutes from Lackawanna Station. Apply A. R. Crommelin, S. Fairview Av., Orange, N. J. Phone 1421-M Orange.

West Caldwell, N. J.—Attractive country home, all improvements; 10 rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; June 1 to Oct. 1, or will sell, unfurnished; 12 acres; orchard, garden, good barn, 3 or 4 acres of woodland and a brook; references required; season rent, $1,000. Inquire Real Estate Dept., Fidelity Trust Co., Newark, N. J.

To rent, furnished or unfurnished, house, eight bedrooms; improvements; garage; grounds, shade trees, vegetable garden; near trains and trolleys; easy commuting distance. X 281 Times Annex.

Ten-room gentleman's residence, all modern conveniences, beautifully situated, choicest location in Cranford, New Jersey; 45 minutes from Manhattan; sell $8,000 Storm, 230 Park Av. Plaza 6410.

Arlington, N. J.—Well furnished house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, latest improvements, best location; will rent to select family June 1 to Sept. 1; garage 15x16; $375. S 78 Times Brooklyn.

A delightful 10-room house; hills Northern New Jersey, 42 minutes Manhattan; steam, all improvements; garden; fruit; garage; low price; small cash payment, balance monthly. Asahel Chapin, 15 Wall St.

Rutherford.—Beautiful place; best residential streets; modern house; all conveniences; best condition; large porch; 75-foot lot; fruit, shade trees; flowering shrubs; bargain; $6,500. J 418 Times Downtown.

Beautiful home, seven rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam heat; healthiest part of New Jersey; 45 minutes out; two minutes from station; corner, 100x100; $5,400; at a sacrifice. Address G. S., Box 9, Station F, New York.

Own two attractive and thoroughly good houses at Orange, N. J., within ten minutes of station; will rent 11 rooms, $75, 12 rooms $88.33 per month. Write Owner, 89 Main St., for appointment, or telephone 2575J Orange.

Beautifully located eleven-room residence, Maplewood; all modern conveniences; plot 100x215; shade trees, shrubbery; adjacent depot, church, school; price reasonable, convenient terms. Your own broker or A. L. Payne, 571 West 159th St., N. Y. City.

Hernardsville, N. J.—Attractive country house, furnished, for rent from May 1 to Oct. 1; eight rooms, all improvements, porches, fine lawn, shade trees and garden; most attractive; terms reasonable. Phone 4-R. Miss Anna McWilliams.

Commuter's home, 7-room house, modern appliances; lawn, garden, fruit; dry, healthful location; lot 100x128, at Rochelle Park, N. J.; bargain. E. B. Moore, (owner,) 880 West 178th St., New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

Harrington Park.—Eight rooms, bath, all improvements, corner 41x134, attractive, healthful location, forty minutes New York; $5,500, easy terms. W. A. Wilson, 220 West 42d St., Bryant 10.

Rutherford.—Choice small modern house, best residential street; large lawn; fruit, shade trees; flowering shrubs; large porch; awnings; best condition throughout. L 759 Times Downtown.

East Orange.—Large house, wide verandas and sleeping porches; steam heated, garage (3 cars.) Apply on premises, 63 East Park St., or Marsh & Wever, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

Montclair.—$7,000 buys new modern six-room house and large sun porch; hardwood floors; steam heat; all modern improvements. Williams, 271 Bloomfield Av. Telephone 2635 Bloomfield.

Business change necessitates sale nine-room East Orange house; two baths; wonderful lot, 80x290; steam heat; modern interior; $10,000, $1,250 down; balance terms. S 349 Times.

Astonishing bungalow; bargain; California style, stucco; modern improvements; large plot; 10-ft. frontage; only $5,250; terms. Call, write, phone, Nicholson Company, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Rutherford—60 Addison Av. for sale; two-family, corner; tile and stucco; all modern improvements; finest location; owner leaving town; extraordinary and unusual; bargain quick sale. Phone 951 W, Nutley.

Pretty home, short commuting West Shore; 8 rooms; all improvements; ½ acre or more; outbuildings; fruit; view; $7,500. Owner, 1706, 90 West St. Rector 8178.

North 19th, Near Park Av., East Orange.—Nine rooms, steam heat, bath, $4,900; 5 per cent. mortgage. Ailabough, 135 Broadway. Phone 4069 Cortlandt. Great bargain.

Ridgefield Park—Beautiful 9-room house at sacrifice; close estate, two-thirds actual value; 75x100 with garage. K 452 Times Downtown.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Saxe, 10 Park Row, New York.

Palisade, New Jersey, opposite 125th St., modern ten-room dwelling; hardwood trim, all improvements; price $9,000; easy terms. Apply on premises, 48 Anderson Av.

East Orange, N. J.—Comfortable home, 8 rooms; modern; near station and schools; $9,100. Wm. Read, 10 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

Hackettstown, N. J.—Well built five room and bath semi-bungalow; space for 2 more rooms; large corner lot; $4,000; make offer; must be sold. H 819 Times Downtown.

Boonton, N. J.—Elegant 11-room house, one acre, park section, well cultivated; bargain to quick buyer; must settle estate. Bellmer, 96 Warren St., N. Y.

Westwood, N. J.—Six-room house; gas and running water; ten minutes' walk to station. For particulars address O. Olsen, 341 86th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Long Branch, New Jersey.—At great sacrifice, large house, suitable boarding or sanitarium; plot 100x580. Address Owner, Room 702 World Bldg.

Six-room house, all conveniences; garage, poultry house, fruit; 2½ acres; high elevation; view; owner commutes; $6,000. E. H. Hobbie, Boonton, N. J.

6 rooms, bath, modern dwelling; half hour from Erie; all improvements; near station; $4,200, easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Telephone 3806 Beekman.

FOR SALE, WESTWOOD, N. J.
Modern seven-room house, near station; $45; half cash. C. P. Post.

Montclair.—Modern dwelling, 10 large rooms; good location; rent $80; accessible Lackawanna station; sell cheap. 257 Midland Av.

Mahwah, N. J.—Modern stucco house, six rooms and bath, sleeping porch, fine view, 50x175. $6,000. G 84 Times.

Summer Homes.—New Jersey; hunting, fishing, ocean 1½ miles; $500 to $8,000; good acreage. Maritime Co., Allston, Boston.

New House.—Very best; Westfield; $13,000; others less. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Westfield.—Eight rooms, modern, with garage, $5,000; cheap. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Big Bargain!—Westfield; plot ½ acre; $800; terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

New York State.

For sale at great sacrifice, exceptional bargain, easy terms, 11-room stucco and frame house for Summer and Winter use; hardwood floors, electric lights, steam heat; finished attic; wide upper and lower porches on 3 sides; concrete floor garage, with stall for horse; chicken house; fenced yard; vegetable and flower gardens; plot 240x200; beautifully situated on hill, overlooking Kismesha Lake, and 50-mile view of mountains, and Chateaugay Lake; 2 miles village of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y. For particulars apply to A. M. Engel, 502 West 149th St., New York, N. Y. Tel. Audubon 2830.

For Sale—In one of Mt. Vernon's finest residential sections, modern stone and white clapboard house, nine rooms, two baths, white woodwork, parquet floors throughout, large music room or billiard room, steam heat, large porch enclosed in glass; also screens and awnings; lot 50x165 feet; three minutes from New Haven Railroad. Phone Mt. Vernon 3893J, after 6 P. M., or write owner, William A. Thompson, 19 Esplanade, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale.—Physician's all-year home; 25 miles out; good train service; stucco, 12 rooms, 2 baths, gymnasium and shower bath, electric light, upper and lower porches; two acres, splendid shade trees, fruit, berries, vegetables; school, golf links; three minutes' walk to station; now offered for immediate sale, $7,000. Box 110, Sparkhill, Rockland County, N. Y.

Pleasantville, N. Y., one hour from Grand Central; modern high-class 5-room bungalow; all improvements; large plot; splendid view; near station; congenial, refined neighborhood; worth $9,000; sell now $6,000; $1,000 cash. Telephone today, Bronxville 370-J, or write Room 24, Bowery Bank Bldg., N. Y.

Country home, furnished, by the year or for the Summer-Fall season; beautifully situated, overlooking the Hudson, just off the main and old Albany Post Road; all conveniences; possession immediate if required. Address Box 1,000, H. C. Westlake, 4 Maurice Av., Ossining, N. Y.

House and 10 acres, in the beautiful Ramapo Mountains; 9 rooms; good barn and outbuildings; abundance of fruit; 2 miles from Suffern R. R. station; commuter's opportunity; a genuine bargain at $6,500; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Address Samuel McKenney, R. F. D. 34, Suffern, N. Y.

Highmount, Grand Hotel Station, Catskill Mountains.—Well-furnished, ideally located; 4 master's bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, pantries, maid's room, bath. For particulars apply E. E. Koscherak, 129 5th Av.

A beautiful modern house, 14 acres, fine barn, trees and truly wonderful views, in Sullivan County; will be sacrificed for $10,000; photograph. Howard Gold

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DUPLEX HOUSE BARGAIN AT $9,750

BEST TWO-FAMILY DETACHED IN BROOKLYN.
PARQUET, ELECTRICITY, STEAM; FINE LOCATION, NEAR SUBWAY STATION, BENSONHURST.
DUPLEX TYPE—THE TWO FAMILIES NEVER MEET OR INTERFERE IN THE HOUSE.

Single Family Detached
BARGAIN, $8,500.
60-FT. LOT. 2 FLOORS. PARQUET, ELECTRICITY. SUPERB FURNACE.
ERNEST E. HART, 2,148 83D ST., BROOKLYN. PHONE.

THREE NEW MODEL HOMES

East 21st St., between Aves. J and K.
8 rooms, 2 baths; open fireplaces; sun parlor; all glass inclosed; sleeping porch; plot 15x100; room for garage; all modern improvements; the last word in economical space and convenience. Brighton Beach Line; permanent restriction.
Prices $19,000 to $19,500.
Louis S. Paulson, builder, on premises, 1717 Lincoln Place. Tel. Bed. 5786.

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A ... Eighteen L... on East 17th, ... 21st Sts., near Kings Highway; ... built-up section. Also ... tracts in Brooklyn.
KNOWLES REALTY CO.
... AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FOR SALE A GENTLEMAN'S HOME.

Beautiful twelve-room brick house, all modern improvements; garage and stable for ... cars. Fine lawns, shrubbery, flowers, fruit trees, and a large garden. Property frontage of 100 feet on Ocean Parkway and 200 on Avenue O. Owner wishes to remove.
GEO. A. MARSHALL, 88 PARK ROW, N. Y.

BAY RIDGE
New 1-Family Semi-Detached Brick
76th Street, between Colonial Road and Narrows Avenue.
Price $8,750
Brick garage. The best built and equipped houses offered for sale in Bay Ridge. Open Sunday for inspection.

The Place to Live

... St., near Benson Ave., 3 minutes from the bay, 5 minutes' ride from ... only a half hour from Manhattan; new stucco dwellings, ... for inspection every day. ... subway to Bay Parkway ... Franklin Properties Corp. Tel. ...

Will Warrant Your Investigation

Fast ... Frame, driveway	$2,800
Fast ... Brick, driveway	5,300
Fast ... all improvements	7,500
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Fast ... Brick, all improvements	10,500
Fast ... Brick	16,000

Others anywhere, everywhere. Call, write
MAYER & DORRLAMM,
1,658 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

YOU NEED A HOME

... particulars of our cozy 7-room Bungalows, glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy; on Brooklyn subway; 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from fare.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
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An Opportunity Seldom Offered

... new apartments, four ... 75x100, all modern accessories, each rents $4,950. Leased to ...
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$... modern bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, garage, plot 36x100; parquet floors; steam.
JOHN REIS COMPANY,
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Telephone Flatbush 1400.

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$30,000 ... Ave., 9 rooms and bath; ... house; electric, parquet, hot water heat.
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805 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.
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Free and Clear Lots
Including 5 Fine Corners, ... suitable for Theatres, Moving Pictures, Apartments, &c., adjoining the
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Inquire Domestic Realty Co., 11 EAST 21ST STREET OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

On Account of Death of Owner Exceptional Fine Piece of Property

... is for sale. Three-story brick house and three-story brick garage. Plot 101½ by 125 feet, located N. E. corner 176th St. and Morris Ave. Laid out as gentleman's place. Fine lawn, trees, etc.
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Schwab & Co.
539 East 169th St.
Foot of 169th St. "L" Station
Offer exclusively several high class ... houses, West Bronx.
Also 1 & 2 Family Houses
... sacrifice. Owner is willing to accommodate quick buyer.

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Fordham Heights; seven-room dwelling; steam heat, electricity, gas; 3 minutes from 5th & 6th Aves., L., and Lexington Av. subway; $7,000—$1,500 cash, balance mortgage. E. Osborne Smith, Jerome-Burnside Aves., Bronx.

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... apartment near Fordham Road, ... RENTS $8,880, PRICE $48,000
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Corner plot, prominent avenue, West Bronx; ... part of plot, paying carrying charges; price $35,000; easy terms.
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New eight-room houses, all improvements, with room for garage and vegetable garden. Easy terms. Phone Fordham 1381.
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THAT CAN BE PURCHASED AT BARGAIN PRICES:

$16,500	10 rooms and 2 baths, near Subway Station, ready for occupancy.	*Rental Value $1,400
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$20,000	A three story, 9 rooms, 3 baths, excellent condition, in perfect order, cheaper house offered in the Seventies.	*Rental Value $1,600
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$35,000	3 story American Basement, near West End Ave. $10,000 recently spent on improvements; 3 baths; beautiful condition.	*Rental Value $2,200
$45,000	American Basement, 30 foot front and situated on wide street. A decided sacrifice.	*Rental Value $5,000

*Rental Value—Cost of owning the property, including all fixed charges and 5% on money invested.

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TWO MODERN DETACHED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

Surrounded by gardens; light on four sides. Houses have center hall with rooms on each side; all improvements, including

PRIVATE GARAGE

with room for four (4) cars, connected with each house. Steam heat and hot water supplied from adjoining apartment house.

Price for entire plot, including both houses, $350,000. Terms, if desired. Possession September, 1920.

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Two Exceptional Hotel Sites

BROADWAY
40th & 41st Streets
31,600 Square Feet

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6th Ave. & 36th St.
23,000 Square Feet

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New York will soon be in dire need of more high-class hotels, centrally situated.

A Most Beautiful Home In the Best Section of Flatbush

to be sold on account of death and settlement of Estate.

Frontage 127 feet on Ocean Ave., running through to East 29th Street.

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Particulars JOHN REIS CO., 805 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
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One familiar with the downtown section between Battery and Chambers Street; excellent opportunity to make permanent connection with an old established concern. State experience.

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by large real estate corporation, one having ability to handle big propositions and familiar with downtown section; state experience and working basis desired.

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Prospect Ave. 163d St. Widow will sell 2 3-story double flats; excellent condition. 7 rooms, bath, all improvements. Price $74,000 for both. Rent $10,076
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Fordham Section 2-family 15-room Brick, lot 50x130, with garage for 20 automobiles. Price $30,000. Rents $2,400.
NO BOOSTED RENTS
JULIUS TRATTNER,
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Mortgage $8,500 at 4½%
6-family cold-water, $2,100 rents; price $10,000; 5-story new-law up-to-date 10-family houses; also 18 families, and corner apartment showing about $5,000 rents; price $58,000.
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Choice plots near Fordham Road can be purchased below assessed value.
JAMES J. DONOVAN, Inc.
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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens
15 Minutes from Penna. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
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... W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

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SOUTHERN COLONIAL
A house that recalls the storied Southern hospitality of pre-war days. Two-story columns. French windows opening to quaint little balconies with iron railings. Brick walks and terraces add to the effect. Two-car garage. Everything in harmony with the spirit of that time, except the kitchen and three baths, which are ultra-modern. Price $18,500. Phone for appointment.
F. W. SCUTT & CO.
336 Fulton Street, Jamaica.
Tel. 79 Jamaica.

ASTORIA BARGAINS
One-family house, 8 rooms, $8,100.
Two-family house, 11 rooms, $4,500.
Four-family house, 20 rooms, $7,000.
Six-family house, 24 rooms, $8,800.
Eight-family house, 36 rooms, $15,000.
Twenty-three-family house, 69 rooms, 2 stores, $40,000.
Twenty-five-family house, 108 rooms, every up-to-date improvement, $65,000.
Large and small investments; cash from $500 to $30,000.
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ECONOMICAL LIVING SOLVED
Morris Park, 1 block from station. The rest of one floor of this modern brick 5-family house pays interest on mortgage, taxes, water and insurance, leaving other floor free to owner; has 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 steam heat plants; beautiful condition. Price $6,500.
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SOUND HUDSON HILLS

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In Sagamore, Cedar Knolls, Lawrence Park and Lawrence Park West. All highly restricted sections. Residences of every modern design, 8 rooms, 2 baths, to 20 rooms, 8 baths; ¾ acre to 10 acres; for sale at $12,000 to $70,000. Complete information on request.
In the Cedar Knolls section we can offer: New house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 3 enclosed porches, all improvements. Garage. Over ½ acre. For further particulars apply H-491. New house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, all improvements. Garage. Plot 75x150. For further particulars apply H-489.

AT LARCHMONT MANOR
Overlooking Sound.

Modern residence, 9 rooms, bath, every convenience. Garage. Large plot with fruit trees and garden. Near station, school and bathing beach. An exceptional place for $12,000. For further particulars apply S-5139.

FOR SALE AT MAMARONECK

New colonial residence, 7 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, modern improvements. Plot 50x100, shade trees, high location. Taken under foreclosure, must be sold. Price $9,000. For further particulars apply S-5366.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN
AT PELHAM
On the highest Knoll in Pelhamwood

Plot 80x180, with number of large shade trees; colonial clapboard house; living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, maid's room on first floor; four bedrooms, two baths on second.
Five minutes' walk from station.
For further particulars apply S-3193.

For Sale at
PELHAM
Five minutes' walk from station.

New white clapboard house, completed June 1; very large living room, sun parlor, dining room, breakfast porch, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor; 4 master's bedrooms, 2 baths on second; 2 servants' rooms, bath, billiard room on third; all modern improvements; parquet floors; plot 80x125, with large shade trees. Price $18,000.

New brick and stucco residence, large living room with built-in fireplace, sun parlor, dining room, breakfast porch, butler's pantry, kitchen on first floor. 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch on second floor; 2 servants' rooms, bath, billiard room on third floor. Plot 100x125, with large shade trees. Price $22,000. For further particulars apply S-3065.

For Sale
ATTRACTIVE OLD FARM
One mile south of Briarcliff.
28 miles from this city.

13¼ acres, with large brook. House, nine large rooms, excellent condition; two barns. Can now be purchased at great reduction from original price on very easy terms. For further particulars apply R-14.

For Sale or Rent
Furnished, Season or Year
ATTRACTIVE ESTATE
With long frontage on State Road.
4 miles north of Bedford Hills.

165 acres of high land, commanding extensive views. Attractive stone residence, constructed three years ago, containing 13 rooms, 4 baths, and modern improvements. Gardener's cottage, outbuildings. For further particulars apply R-839.

For Sale
IN THE WESTCHESTER HILLS

1 hour out; ten minutes by motor from express station. 28½ acres, high elevation, number of fruit trees. Frame residence, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements; stable, garage, 8 large, modern poultry houses. Can now be purchased for $16,000 on easy terms; immediate possession. For further particulars apply R-846.

Country Estate
ADJOINING QUAKER RIDGE GOLF CLUB
Scarsdale

22 acres of lawns, gardens and orchards. Frame Colonial dwelling, 10 master's bedrooms, 5 baths, 5 servants' bedrooms, bath. Separate gardener's and chauffeur's cottages; garage, stable, dog kennels, chicken houses and tennis court. This property is one of the most desirable in Westchester County for $100,000. For further particulars apply S-175.

For Sale or Rent
AT WHITE PLAINS

Two new fireproof concrete houses on high ground, commanding extensive views; good size plots. Each house contains 8 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements. One with garage for sale at $14,500, rent $1,500 per year; house without garage for sale at $14,000, rent $1,300. *Ten minutes' walk from station.*
For further particulars apply C-924.

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Branch Offices: Scarsdale, N. Y. Bronxville, N. Y. Pelham, N. Y. Larchmont, N. Y.

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10 minutes from Penn. Station

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The Kew Gardens Construction Co solves the housing problem for a limited number of families, and is now

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A MAINE CAMP NEARBY
Ideal Summer Home
Hills of Westchester

A log cabin bungalow and 6¼ acres of beautiful rolling land, partially wooded; 9 rooms, bath and shower; over a 60-foot front porch; beautiful views rustic, picturesque, restful. Servants' house. Garage. Garden, tennis court; well of pure spring water; adapted for long stays. Heat, electricity, telephone; good surroundings; walking distance to station and beach. 40 minutes out.
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Directly on the water. Two acres. House has six master bedrooms, five bathrooms, and four servants' rooms. Commodious garage; bathing beach. For sale or rent.
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Hudson River view; brick and tile house; large rooms, first floor; 6 bedrooms, 4 baths and lavatories; hot water heat, electric light; old trees and fine planting.
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Almost New.
Seven Rooms, 3 Baths; Garage.
$14,500
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Where you can enjoy the advantages of REAL COUNTRY along with city conveniences. These attractive properties can be reached from Grand Central Station in about one hour's ride. Distance from New York, 27 miles.

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WITH GARAGE

A well-built frame house, situated on State Road within 15 minutes' walk of railroad station; also reached via Pleasantville on Harlem Division and Scarborough on Hudson Division; contains living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms and bath; hardwood floors with Chestnut trim; combination gas and coal range; one-car garage; ¼ acre of land; ready to move into now. Can be bought for $6,500 on reasonable terms. Photograph and plans upon request.

5-ACRE FARM

High ground; orchard; southern slope; 1½ miles from Pleasantville, N. Y., on hardscrabble (macadam) road. Ideal for chicken farm; small seven-room house; brook and fine spring on property; price reduced to $4,000 to insure quick sale.

10-ROOM CONCRETE HOUSE

Ten minutes' walk to Briarcliff Station. Also reached via Pleasantville on Harlem Division and Scarborough on Hudson Division; high elevation, overlooking Pocantico Valley; 10 rooms, 2 baths; village water; steam heat; electricity, gas; open fireplaces; ½ acre of land; wooded glen at rear of grounds with running brook; additional adjoining land available; ¾ of a mile to Briarcliff Golf Links. One-car garage. Possession May 1st. Selling price $12,500. Folder showing photograph and floor plans upon request.

9-ACRE FARM WITH OLD-FASHIONED FARMHOUSE

Tillable land with never-failing brook; 1½ miles from Pleasantville Station and four miles from Tarrytown, on Bedford (macadam) Road; old-fashioned farmhouse, capable of being remodelled into attractive residence; fine old shade trees; concrete barn; also frame cow stable; only remaining place of this type in the neighborhood. Immediate possession can be given. Write for photograph and map. Selling price $12,000.

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Dwelling contains 15 rooms, 2 baths; with spacious porches on three sides; house in good repair. Village water; electricity, and four open fireplaces; gas available. Five minutes' walk to Briarcliff Station; also reached via Pleasantville on Harlem Division and Scarborough on Hudson Division of New York Central Railroad, about two miles distant. Briarcliff Lodge and Golf Course one mile. Church, good markets, fine public and private schools in immediate section. House surroundings ideal in every respect. Available May 1st. Selling price $30,000. Folder showing photograph and floor plans upon request.

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For particular people. Designed to provide all the comforts, conveniences and luxuries possible. Can be purchased on terms to suit purchaser.

$15,000 Modern stucco good style house. Hall, living, conservatory, porch, dining, pantry, kitchen, laundry; 3 master's bedrooms, 2 baths, servants' rooms. Every convenience. Large plot. Good view.

$21,000 New house, beautifully designed inside and out. First floor opens up, fine. 5 master's bedrooms and 2 baths on second floor. 2 servants' rooms with bath. Large corner plot. Southern exposure, good view.

$55,000 Charming new house on very high knoll, 5 large rooms on first floor and 2 sun porches. 5 master's bedrooms with 3 baths. 2 servants' rooms with bath. 2 car garage. Large plot of land, trees, shrubs, good view.

$30,000 Desirable country estate of several acres in choice neighborhood, and within 40 minutes of Grand Central Station. New tile residence beautifully designed. First floor opens up nicely. 5 master's bedrooms and 3 baths on second floor. 3 servants' rooms and 2 baths.

$80,000 Worth $100,000. New stone residence, wonderfully designed inside and out. A model country gentleman's home, on 2 acres of high ground, with fine trees and view, in highly restricted section. First floor very attractive. 6 master's bedrooms and 3 baths on second. Also 2 servants' rooms with bath in wing, and 3 master's bedrooms on third floor. Large garage with housekeeping apartment.

Have many other choice places in Westchester for sale, ranging in price from $12,000 to $75,000 and upwards. Let me know exactly what you want and amount you want to invest and I will locate you satisfactorily.

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The finest piece of shore front on Long Island Sound, for thirty years the country seat of the late Henry M. Flagler. Twenty-nine acres. A mile of shore front. Deep water. Less than one hour by motor from New York City. Three splendid bathing beaches on the property and century old trees. This property can be purchased today for about one-third the actual value of the land.
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Furnished, 10-room house; garage; $150 monthly. Furnished 14-room residence; garage; grounds, trees; $225 monthly. Large unfurnished residence; over acre; big trees; garage; $1,800 year. For sale, places ¼ acre or more, $15,000 upward. On the Hudson; 30 minutes from 42d St. by New York Central.
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Nice cottage, 12 rooms, two baths; fine view; near station; fine grounds; lake frontage.
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80-acre farm, remodelled farmhouse, 12 rooms, baths, steam heat, electric light; garage, stable, new barn, and other outbuildings; two large apple orchards; exceptionally high elevation; land mostly tillable; station two miles; price low.
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Ample porches and lawns. Kitchen garden and garage. Faces Colonial Hall. Three living rooms, eight bedrooms and three baths. Near several country clubs. Excellent train service.
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Beautiful modern Colonial residence containing seven master bedrooms, six servants' bedrooms, every modern convenience and comfort. Situated on a beautiful farm estate of exceptional fertility, containing 32 acres of land. Farmer's cottage, numerous farm buildings; all in first-class condition. Offered at exceptional sacrifice to quick buyer.

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This attractive farm estate contains 60 acres of land, fine orchards, beautiful fields, wonderful outlook over the Hudson River. Attractive modern home containing 10 rooms and 2 baths. Beautiful farmer's cottage, stable garage, &c. For sale at less than land value.

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Beautiful modern cottage containing 8 rooms and 2 baths, situated on Weaver Street on a very large plot of ground, near station. Excellent neighborhood. Fine trees and shrubs. Offered at great sacrifice for quick buyer.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN ESTATE,
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Attractive residence containing 13 rooms, bath, all improvements, 5 acres of ground, wonderful outlook over Hudson River. Fine gardens, orchards, shrubs, &c. Excellent outbuildings. Brook. Near station. Will sell to quick buyer; $18,000.

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Attractive modern residence, containing 15 rooms and 4 baths, 3 acres of ground. Splendid garage and stable building. May be bought for half of cost.

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Owner leaving town will sacrifice 9-room house, 3 bedrooms; very prettily arranged interior; open fireplace in dining room; enclosed porch, screens and awnings; one acre of ground; fruit, shrubbery, and shade trees.
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Fieldstone Residence of 16 Rooms and 4 baths; near Country Club and Hotel Gramatan; delightful view. Beautiful lawn and fine old shade trees.
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For sale, adjoining Quaker Ridge golf links, handsome modern Georgian brick homestead, magnificently built, perfect condition; large grounds
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PRICE $17,000
To Rent on CHESTER HILL
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$125 PER MONTH.
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A fine home; choice location.
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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
$15,000 House, $10,000 in other buildings. All in good condition. Acre of fine land. Beautiful old trees. Convenient to cars and station.
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Near Apawamis Club; four and a half acres, high land; select neighborhood; modern all year residence; five family bedrooms, five baths; garage. For sale.
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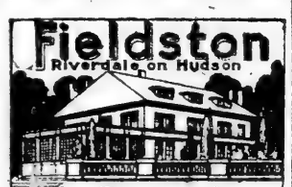
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37 room house and improvements, 2 Acres, near station. Favorable Lease.

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House from $10,000 to $75,000.

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Situated in Rose View Manor, Hartsdale; high elevation; overlooking golf links; 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. Sleeping Porch. Detached Garage. Corner plot unusually well landscaped. Price $8,500. Terms to suit purchaser.

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On the outskirts of White Plains; spacious 2-story-and-basement brick house, with all conveniences; 10 rooms and bath, with open fireplaces, hardwood floors throughout, large living and dining rooms, fireplaces, steam heat and many improvements; splendid lot of 1½ acres, lawn, shade trees, shrubbery and flowers; stable and garage; near trolley and school; price $10,000, with $3,000 cash, balance mortgage.

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Overlooking Bronx River in heart of Bronxville Village; steam heat, wonderful shade trees and flowers; 2 garages; 2 acres.

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Built in Colonial days, thoroughly modernized; perfect state of repair; 9 rooms and bath; fireplaces, steam heat, electric lights; 1 acre of ground; 2 garages; fine and stable, garden and poultry plant on main highway, close to station, school and village; price $15,000.

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Exceptionally well planned; attractive exterior, stone and stucco; 10 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; screens and awnings, sun and sleeping porches; large plot, four minutes to station; $17,500; reasonable allowance for decorating. ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y. Murray Hill 142.

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Plot 75x150; house, nearly new, containing living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, three bedrooms and bath; hardwood floors, hot water heat; five minutes from school; ten minutes from station. Price $8,500; easy terms.

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New, 7 rooms, tiled bath, gas, electricity, hot-water heat. Garage. Lot 40x130; ideal location; near schools and station. Price $7,500 for quick sale.

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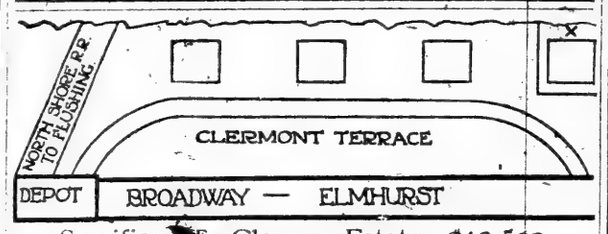
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The Queensboro Corporation

50 East 42nd St., New York
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Two semi-detached houses. Plot 45x180 for each house. Each contains parlor, library, dining room, kitchen on first floor; 4 bedrooms and bath on second floor; 2 finished rooms in each attic; all improvements. With each house is one-eighth undivided interest in Clermont Terrace. Price $12,500 each. Cash $7,500. Has great speculative prospects; centrally located, close to transit, churches, schools.

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Gentleman's estate of 12 acres; lawns, extensive gardens, pasture, and cultivated fields; century old trees; commodious Colonial house; every latest equipment, vacuum cleaner, &c.; garage, with living quarters; gardener's cottage; stable, chicken runs, &c. Furniture made for the house can be purchased. Immediate occupancy.

Chas. Field Griffen Co.,
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(3) **A Cottage**, finished in brick and stucco; plot 50x125; six rooms and bath; hot water heat; nice location, price $8,500.

Write for particulars.

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New, half brick, 10 rooms, 3 baths, modern in every detail. Come and see it tonight. Beach Av. and Lincoln St., west of Boston Post Road. Details from M. S. KELLER, 131 West 39th St. Phone 1251 Bryant.

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LARCHMONT

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Owner, going abroad, offers at great sacrifice complete country home of 11 rooms, 3 baths; garage, stable, garden, orchard, fruit. Price $15,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

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For sale; immediate possession. Price $5,500 Up.

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A BEAUTIFUL HOME COLONY of about 260 acres, beginning at 16th Street, and extending for a mile along both sides of Broadway, surrounding the Broadway station of the Long Island Railroad; only seven miles, or twenty minutes, by motor from the Queensborough Bridge.

BROADWAY - FLUSHING has every city convenience and is a real home colony in every sense of the word, containing 173 houses, costing from $5,000 to $15,000 each, nearly every one of which is occupied by the owner.

THE BROADWAY STATION is only twenty minutes by electric express trains from the Pennsylvania station, the most convenient Sunday trains leaving at 9:22 A. M., and twenty-two minutes past each hour thereafter; week days, 9:12, 10:20 and 11:20 A. M., 12:22, 1:22, 2:41, 3:36, 4:33 and 5:22 P. M.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in getting a home, send for our home building plan, and for photographs and particulars of several houses for sale at attractive prices.

Rickert-Brown Realty Co.
Tel. 1190 Murray Hill 52 VANDERBILT AVE.

Must Be Sold at Once by Executor's Order

Splendid Water Front Estate On Long Island Sound

Will Sacrifice. Easy Terms. Estate consists of most desirable all-year residence, only 10 minutes to station and 25 minutes to Pennsylvania Terminal, with two and one-half acres of fine ground, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; garage, greenhouses, stable and outbuildings; also 150 feet water front, bathhouses and bathing beach, private dock and landing; deep anchorage; protected harbor. Immediate possession. Full particulars and photograph.

W. H. Bleecker, 156 Broadway, New York
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WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WYKAGYL

On the Ridge at New Rochelle

Adjoining Country Club. One of the unusually picturesque sections of Westchester County. Fine large plots and acreage at prices which will more than offset any increase in building; close to two stations, car, trolley, churches, fine schools and markets; ten miles drive to Long Island Sound. The company is prepared to give financial help if desired in the building of homes. Write for booklet and particulars.

North Avenue Land Co.,
North and Paines Avs., New Rochelle, or 505 5th Av., New York City.

FOR SALE AT

Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Chester Hill house—13 rooms, 2 baths; light laundry; steam heat; electric light; room for garage; convenient to trains, trolley, school and churches. Price moderate.

Address Owner; P. O. Box 167, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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Gentleman's estate, 8 to 10 acres, modern English house, beautifully furnished; six master bedrooms, five baths, six servants' rooms, garage, gardens; high location; near country club.

Chas. Field Griffen Co.,
11 East 42d St., N. Y.
Murray Hill 6441.

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Eight-room house and garage. Finest location. Excellent condition. Hardwood floors and electric lighting. Extra deep lot. Price $10,000.

New houses, 7 and 8 rooms. Two and three baths. Finest construction. Prices $13,000 to $15,500. Immediate possession.

Anderson Realty Company,
MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

Pelham Bargains Five-room house, slate roof, 7 rooms, 1 bath, lot 50x130. Price $9,500.

Practically New House 7 rooms, 1 bath, sleeping porch, sun parlor and garage, lot 50x125; price $8,800. Larger houses from $12,500 and up.

My Best Bargain 10 room house, slate roof, lot 100x100, in high class section of Pelham. Price $8,500. $2,500 cash takes it. Adjoining houses cost from $18,000 to $25,000 Open Sundays.

J. N. Amundsen 115 Wolfs Lane, Pelham, N. Y. Tel. 1153.

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For Sale—Attractive frame and stone house. Ten sleeping rooms and five baths; five acres of ground, wonderful garden, old trees. Extensive outlook over Sound; bathing beach and boat anchorage. Large garage, with chauffeur's quarters. Chicken house.

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Unobstructed view of Hudson for miles. House 10 rooms, living room 42 feet long, stone fireplace, oriel window, lodge, stable, garage, orchards and woodland.

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Country Residences, Fine Estates, Gentlemen's Farms, Choice Acreage.

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Houses for sale from $2,600 to $25,000; easy terms.

Houses to rent, furnished, from $6,000 to $7,500 for season.

Houses to rent, unfurnished, from $60 to $200 per month.

We have what you want. Write, phone or call

W. L. VARIAN & CO.
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New Rochelle.

New attractive homes. Shore and inland. Rents $200 to $1,000 per month.

JAMES D. McCANN
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WANT A SMALL HOUSE?

We have two to offer this week. One has 7 rooms, bath, gas, electricity; hot water heat; price $6,500. Other has 7 rooms, bath, gas, hot air heat; price $5,000. 32 minutes out on Harlem Div., N. Y. Central; close to station. Immediate possession.

ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5th Ave. Murray Hill 142.

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Charming stucco house, 9 rooms and tile bath; fireplaces, sun room, hardwood floors; hot water heat; double garage; large plot; convenient to tennis, golf, yacht club, and Stamford station. F. J. GOOD, 18 East 41st St. Tel. 5626 Murray Hill.

Port Chester House

On Boston Post Road.

Modern residence, with 1½ acre land, stable, garden, fruit. Price $15,000.

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A cozy little home at beautiful Bryn Mawr Park, on the Putnam, 20 minutes to 155th St. station, 40 minutes to Grand Central; only $6,000; cost $7,500 to build now. Phone Yonkers 6156; evenings phone 3240 Yonkers.

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Scarsdale & White Plains BARGAINS.

(1) **Nearly an acre** of beautiful grounds in private park; frame house, 8 rooms, 2 baths. By spending $1,000 this could be made a wonderful place. Big bargain; price $15,000.

(2) **Thoroughly modern house**, finished in stucco; 4 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat; large shaded plot; near Gedney Farm Club; price reduced to $15,000.

(3) **One of the finest small houses** in Scarsdale, Greenacres section; 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 servants' rooms, hot water heat. 10 minutes' walk from club and station. White stucco; price $23,000.

(4) **Thoroughly modern house**, 9 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; garage, with 2 rooms. 2 acres of ground, beautifully landscaped; 1 mile from station; price $25,000.

Send for photographs and particulars.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley
18 East 41st St.
AND WHITE PLAINS.

BARGAINS

Three Unusually Attractive Country Homes

7 Acres finest restricted neighborhood; large, substantial houses. Assessed for $30,000. Will take $40,000. near station.

75 Acres Extensive Sound views. Good house, outbuildings. Worth $20,000. Lots 25x100. Ready sale, $250 each.

Delightful estate; profitable development if desired.

Sacrifice $90,000. Land and buildings.

4 Acres fine grounds, trees, 14 rooms, 3 baths. House substantial and comfortable; completely furnished. Cost $50,000. Take $25,000. Terms to suit buyers.

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Tel. Vanderbilt 5610. 15-17 W. 44th St., N. Y.

Shore Front Estate at Greenwich.

Fifteen acres, with two thousand feet shore; deep water anchorage; sandy beach. Mansion of eleven master's rooms and four baths; servants' wing; greenhouses, stable, garage, cottage; fine trees and shrubs; ready to move in at once. For sale only.

Chas. Field Griffen Co.,
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FOR SALE

WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE—120 acres of ridge and meadow land; large stone residence of 14 rooms and 3 baths; all modern improvements; commanding excellent view of surrounding country; highly elevated; good neighborhood. Superintendent's cottage; garage, with man's quarters; dairy barn, hothouse and other outbuildings; large vegetable gardens with assortment of fruit; also nice orchard; near Lake; spring water. To be had at a bargain.

Reed-Clark Co., Inc. 'Phone 1516. White Plains, N. Y.

BARGAIN IN A Brick and Concrete HOUSE

of 5 master chambers and 3 baths; excellently appointed; large brick garage; accessible in every way; can be purchased for $19,500; cost considerably more than that to build, yet the house is but three years old. G. F., 76 Times.

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AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

FOR IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Restricted residence section; 9 rooms, 2 baths, white and mahogany trim, parquet floors; steam heat, electricity, gas; sun parlor; awnings and screens. Lot 50x165; convenient to everything; $14,000—½ cash. Telephone 2084 Mount Vernon, N. Y., between hours 10 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M.

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See this today—Just offered for sale

8-room bungalow, tile bath, hot water heat, all improvements; large plot high ground; near school, church, golf clubs and station. Only $8,500. Do not delay.

H. M. OLCOTT Tel. Mur. Hill 2326
31 East 42d St., N. Y.

Almost New Dutch Colonial

house, 9 rooms, tastefully decorated, 2 baths; garage, near depot, golf clubs and Gramatan; located at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements, sidewalks, roads, sewers, gas, electricity.

Tanker Halsted Realty Co., 154 Nassau St.

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High ground; fine view; 28 minutes express G. C. Station; in exclusive park; well-built house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, all improvements; garage; over an acre lawn and garden; $35,000, quick sale; won't rent. Howell C. Perrin, 7 E. 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2422.

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Near water and N. Y. Athletic Club, Huguenot Yacht Club; big bargain; house eleven rooms, two baths, laundry, hot water heat, electricity, gas, garage, plot 70x135 in fine residential section; price reduced from $13,500 to $10,500, easy terms.

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Furnished & Unfurnished SHORE FRONTS, HOMES, COUNTRY ESTATES.

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Rent furnished for Summer

10 rooms, 4 baths; ¾ acre all shade; garden and flowers; double garage.

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of our choice plots at a bargain price and build a home that suits you?

Our low prices offset largely the increased cost of building.

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The Time to Buy Is NOW

The United States Department of Labor at Washington has requested that the wheels of building be begin.

Why not help yourself and your country by building a home now instead of waiting for a later date when you will have to pay at least 25% more.

In this beautiful section of Scarsdale, right at the station, 40 minutes to New York City, you can buy the choicest building plots. Electricity, water, sewers, etc.

Don't wait until it is too late.

Scarsdale-Edgemont Corp.
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Very Attractive Terms.
GRAMERCY 2577.

For Sale at Tarrytown

A beautiful cottage, strictly modern, with about one acre of ground; good neighborhood; fine river view. Owner asking $18,000. Make an offer.

Furnished houses for rent for the season, $100 per month and up.

At Mt. Kisco

Gentleman's estate, with beautiful grounds, fine garden, lots of fruit. Main house has three master's bedrooms, two baths, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen, with ample servants' quarters. Gardener's cottage, stable, and garage, with other outbuildings. For rent, furnished, for the season or on long-term lease.

CARL C. LOH,
No. 9 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.

Attractive year-round country home in restricted residential park. Well built; modern residence, having 5 master's bedrooms, 4 baths; steam heat, electricity; stable and garage, with quarters; 5 acres; improved with beautiful gardens; flowering shrubs and shade trees. Near golf club, splendid schools and station. 40 minutes to Grand Central. To be sold at great bargain.

Kenneth Ives & Co.,
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JUST OFFERED

We have been commissioned to sell one of the finest Estates in Westchester County; 42 acres of rolling land; brook with waterfalls in view of house; grounds well landscaped; large flower and vegetable gardens; house five years old; five master bedrooms, three servants', billiard room; several fireplaces; large garage, tea house, chicken houses; this is a complete estate, in perfect condition; easy distance from New York and N. H. station.

Open Sundays.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley
18 East 41st Street.

Stamford

Directly on the Sound. Sandy beach. Five acres, modern Colonial house, five master bedrooms, two baths, two servants' rooms and baths; beautifully decorated. Garage. Bargain, $25,000. Owner going to Europe.

Chas. Field Griffen Co.,
11 East 42d St., N. Y.
Murray Hill 6441.



"PLANDOME ESTATE," Long Island

A handsome and most exclusive home community, is where these three beautiful houses are located.

English design—11 rooms, 3 baths; servants' quarters, solarium, sleeping porch, screened throughout. Completely decorated in and outside. One acre beautifully laid out ground. Situated on a commanding hill amidst the hills of the North Shore, overlooking Manhasset Bay. One minute from station, 30 minutes from Penn. Sta., N. Y. Electric Express service. Ready for immediate occupancy. Liberal terms. Open for inspection. Caretaker on grounds.

"Stucco—Tiled Roof."

Plot 80 x 150 ft. Price $15,000.

1st Floor—Hall with lavatory, living room, paneled ceiling; dining room, paneled ceiling; butler's pantry, kitchen, maid's room with bath attached.

2nd Floor—4 master bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, steam bath and shower.

Also OLD COLONIAL HOMESTEAD

Three master's bedrooms, three baths. In fine condition. Beautiful surroundings; trees, shrubbery, &c.; sleeping porch, solarium, large living rooms; garage; near golf and yacht clubs and station; 30 minutes from Penn. R. R. Station, New York; $27,500; may rent to desirable party.

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Telephone Madison Square 3807. Sunday 420-J Great Neck

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PELHAM—OPPORTUNITY

Exceptionally well planned interior; attractive exterior, stone and stucco; ten rooms, three baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; screens and awnings; sun and sleeping porches; large plot; four minutes to station; $17,500; reasonable allowance for decorating.

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Modern cozy house, stucco, 8 rooms and 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights; exceptionally well built; in restricted section; near fine school and station; possession May 1. PRICE, $10,500; EASY TERMS.

F. J. Thill, Agt. 27 Prospect Av.; Tel. 861, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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NEW HOUSES IN FREEPORT

Now Under Construction.

Occupancy in 90 Days.

Exceptionally well planned six-room houses, with bath and all city improvements; parquet floors, &c., in best neighborhood of Freeport, 45 minutes from Penn. Station.

Plans May Be Seen at Our Offices.

Prices $5,500, $6,500, and $7,500.

Terms $1,500 Cash, Balance Like Rent.

Why buy an old house when you can have a new one for the same money and be without repair bills for years? Call, Write, or Phone Today.

CADMAN H. FREDERICK
258 Broadway, New York.
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Water Front Sites AT Nassau Point on Peconic Bay

Acres of beautiful rolling woodland, surrounded with a superb, wide, white, sandy beach on 8 picturesque peninsula 2½ miles long and ½ mile wide.

Only 2 hours from New York.

PLOTS of from 1 to 15 Acres.

At prices that offer an exceptional opportunity to early purchasers.

Nassau Point Club Properties, Inc.
186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phones 8371-8372 Main.

Gentleman's Modern Home

at Bay Shore; built with extreme care and without regard to cost; 5 large rooms on 1st floor; 4 large bedrooms, 3 baths on 2d floor; 2 bedrooms, billiard room, bath on 3d floor; many large closets; 3 open fireplaces; parquet floors; gas, electricity; hot water heat; vacuum cleaner; copper gutters and leaders; awnings; copper screens, &c. Two-story stable and garage; has 2 box stalls, room for 3 autos; upstairs 3 rooms and bath, hot water heat. Ample grounds, nicely developed. Surrounded by other magnificent estates.

SELL AT HALF COST

Genuine Bargain at $23,500 Cash

O. F. Loucks, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 1199

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Country Place with Possibilities.

Corner Property on the Country Road.

Fifteen acres, handsome trees and shrubbery, nice orchard; good size old house out of repair; an excellent stable and carriage house; which could be turned into a desirable bungalow; gardener's cottage, with all improvements; has a very pretty lake surrounded by fine old trees. Bargain at $20,000.

JEREMIAH ROBBINS
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BLUE POINT, L. I.

Attractive modern house, near Great South Bay; 3¼ acres of land. A delightful Summer home. For sale or for rent for season.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
Town and Country Residences
414 MADISON AVE.

MALVERNE, L. I.

Three-story stucco house, 14 rooms, 3 baths. Large lot. Garage.

Will sell for $14,000 if sold this week. Cost $18,000.

FREDERICK C. FRANKE
Phone Gramercy 3870. 47 West 34th St.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH SEA CLIFF, Long Island, adjacent Engineer's and North Shore Country Clubs. Summer and Winter dwelling, practically new, in restricted section, three bedrooms and bath, two servant rooms and bath, butler's pantry, enclosed porch, hot water heat, gas, electricity, two-car garage, lot 235x190, on macadam road, $12,000, furnished or unfurnished. Owner moving to Florida. Box 507, Sea Cliff. Telephone Glen Cove 199.

GREAT NECK

Four-acre Building Site, in finest residential section; wonderful water view; close to shore and bathing beach.

I. G. WOLF, 1270 Broadway, N. Y.

Kew Gardens House

Eight rooms, two baths; fine location. Price $15,000.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

PORT WASHINGTON.

Delightful home, 7 rooms and bath; 3 minutes to shore front. Price $6,500; terms.

FRANK B. SMITH.

PORT WASHINGTON.

Attractive dwelling, 3 baths, every improvement; garage. Price $75 per month.

FRANK B. SMITH.

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The Most Comfortable Summer I Ever Had

is what the tenant said who occupied our house last year.

For sale or for rent, fully furnished, an unusually attractive house, containing five family bedrooms and three bathrooms, three servants' bedrooms and one bathroom; large sun parlor, sleeping porch, and many unusual features.

Fireproof garage, greenhouse, chicken houses, splendidly constructed tennis court, basket ball court.

Two acres of highly developed land, with large vegetable and flower gardens, and many shade and fruit trees.

At Lawrence, Long Island.

Lawrence is about thirty-five minutes from New York via the Long Island Railroad; the new road over the Rockaway Turnpike is near the property and brings it within about sixteen miles of the Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, shortening the distance to New York by motor by over five miles.

For further information apply to

Payson McL. Merrill Co., Inc.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 6300.
Or
MR. HERMAN FRANKFORT,
Far Rockaway. Tel. Far Rockaway 237.

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THREE CORNER PLOTS, 100 to 300 feet frontage, in Kensington, just inside the main entrance gates; only unimproved corners in that section.

Will subordinate one-half of purchase price and furnish BUILDING and PERMANENT LOANS to responsible purchasers.

Rickert Realty Co.
52 Vanderbilt Ave.
Tel. Murray Hill 1190.

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50 BUNGALOWS For Rent, Furnished.

Plumbing, electricity; 3 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, shower bath, and large porch; at West End, Long Beach, L. I.; $400 for the season.

SUNSET BUNGALOW CO., INC.,
1335 GRAND ST.,
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TELEPHONE STAGG 2600.
Office on property.

BAY SHORE, BRIGHTWATERS AND ISLIP.

Furnished cottage, 14 rooms, 3 baths; modern improvements; garage; shade and fruit trees; large grounds; boat location; rent $800; boat landing free.

Other Cottages, $400 to $7,000.

Phone 85-J Bay Shore.
R. K. CORNELLE CO.

ACREAGE ON THE SHORE

Perhaps the last opportunity to secure shore frontage within an hour of New York at the old price. Have some most desirable acreage with white sandy beach that is offered at a bargain. Wonderful for estate purposes. Particulars.

Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL ELBERON

New Colonial house, 7 rooms, all moderd improvements. Beautiful shade trees; 2 blocks from depot, 4 blocks from ocean. 3 lots. Easy terms, or will consider desirable lots in partial payment.

F. L. Ferguson, 60 Orange St., Brooklyn.

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For Sale—One of the most attractive plots in Gardens. Corner Greenway North and Goodwood Road. Several big oaks on the plot, which is in the first section opened up. Price attractive. Terms easy. X 215 Times Annex.

GREAT NECK.

For sale, small estate, new house, 8 master bed rooms, 3 baths, 2 maids' rooms, 2-machine garage, all improvements, near water; immediate occupancy; attractive price to right party. Owner, Box 37, Great Neck, L. I.

Flushing Houses

In best section, near station.

Prices from $6,000 to $15,000.

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

WIDOW FORCED TO SELL

her beautiful home, perfect condition, for $4,600, on terms to suit; 9 rooms, bath, all improvements, hot water heat; half acre, fruit and shade trees. Box 114, Freeport, L. I.

PAYS 16½ % ON EQUITY $25,000

Non-housekeeping apartment below 76th Street, East of Lexington Ave.

RENTS $9,144. PRICE $72,000.

Want smaller property and cash.

BIRLEY, 542 FIFTH AVENUE

Kew Gardens House

Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage. Price $40,000.

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AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

Fine Waterfront Country Estate

Only 40 Miles Out

NORTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND

Two acres of beautifully developed lawns, shade trees and shrubbery.

Overlooking Beautiful Centreport Harbor

FINE BATHING AND BOATING, BATH HOUSE, &C., ON PROPERTY, WITH 300 FT. OF WATER FRONT. Handsome modern house, 40 feet elevation, country house, 3 baths, servants' quarters; garage, stable, &c. Price only $30,000, free and clear. Terms to suit. Will consider exchange for income property. Apply

Lester J. Robinson, Owner
Woolworth Building, Room 1364, N. Y.
Tel. Barclay 7636.

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and out along the North Shore.

Small and large homes, estates, plots and acreage.

Rickert Realty Co.
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Little Neck Office, Jackson Ave. and Little Neck Rd. Bayside 2580.

A BAYSIDE HOME

In order to quickly settle an estate, modern 10-room house, newly decorated, ready for immediate occupancy; plot 60x100 ft.; splendidly located in the choicest residential section of Bayside, L. I., few minutes' walk from L. I. station; will sell on easy terms to a responsible party for much less than present valuation. Estate of H. W. Meyer, 2,631 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BRIGHTWATERS, L. I.

Desirable all-year home, near shore and country club, $10,000. Possession at once. Semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and garage; artistic landscaped corner plot, fruit, berries, and fine garden. Shades, screens, parquet floors and newly decorated; 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat. Gas range and separate laundry.

Terms reasonable.

HENRY W. ACKERSON, Brightwaters.
Office, Country Road, head of Yacht Harbor. Will meet trains at Bay Shore station by appointment.

$4,000—New Jamaica Houses.

Six large rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electric lights, open plumbing, all modern improvements; near railroad depot and electrics; built 2 years ago, before great advance in material and labor; best houses in Jamaica at price. Small cash payment; easy monthly installments.

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All-year comfortable house at low price in high-priced neighborhood; private bathing beach and boating privileges; eight minutes' walk station. Eight rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, large porch, floors covered and storm windows. Price $7,500. Address or phone owner, Park Mathewson, New York or Douglaston.

FACTORY PLOT

NEAR FORD PLANT.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

WILL ERECT BUILDING TO SUIT.

Barnett & Co., 11 E. 125th, Manhattan.

Beautiful Huntington Harbor

Cottage, large living room, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath, electric lights, 3 bathhouses; shore privilege, sea dock and float. Fine harbor and Sound view. Do not let the other fellow have this. $6,500, easy terms. Archer, 10 East 43d St.

AT A $3,600 LOSS

Fine home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor, stable, garage, everything modern; plot 100x200; shade; 3 blocks to station; sacrifice for $7,900; cost $11,500; arrange terms, private. Telephone 3612 Greeley.

Investors' Opportunity

In Long Island City; 3-4 story apartments in good condition; $6,000 year gross, savings bank mortgage.

ASHFORTH & CO., 501 5th Ave. Murray Hill 142.

Broadway Flushing, House

Five bedrooms, garage, near station.

A Real Bargain.

Price $8,000

Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

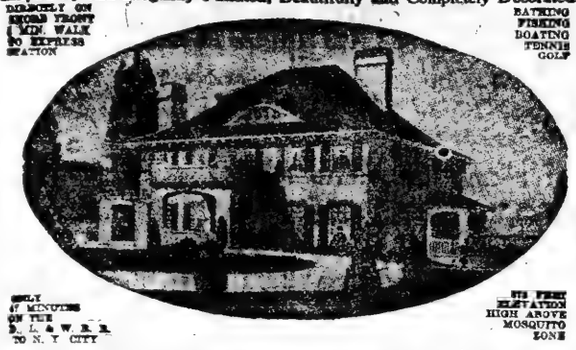
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Read Carefully--Not Exaggerated

See at Once This Year Round Actual Water Front Home

2-Car Garage, 13 Enormous Rooms, 3 Tiled Baths

Exquisitely and Elegantly Finished, Beautifully and Completely Decorated.



$8,000 ON EASY TERMS

AND PERMANENT MORTGAGE OF $10,000 BUYS IT

The Same Conveniences and Social Life That Prevail on Riverside Drive.
Gorgeous views in all directions, with ideal, clear, cool atmosphere.
A wonderful wealth of natural beauty. Flowers, trees and shrubs in profusion.
COMPARE THE LOW MONTHLY COST OF THIS SPACIOUS HOME WITH THE HIGH RENT AND LIMITED SPACE OF YOUR PRESENT APARTMENT. CONSIDER THE GARAGE, COSTING NOTHING, AND THE EXTENSIVE GROUNDS.

$64 MONTHLY PAYS INTEREST, TAXES, WATER RATE and INSURANCE

For Further Details of This Unusual Opportunity Address
FRED'K G. ELLIS. Telephone Cortlandt 1523. 168 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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FOR SALE
One of the Most Attractive Waterfront Homes
On South Shore of L. I.
100 ACRES

HIGH GROUND WITH A FINE BOLD SHORE, SLOPING SANDY BEACH, PRIVATE YACHT HARBOR.

House of unusual type of architecture; stands very close to the Bay and commands a wonderful view for miles; has billiard room, sun parlor, numerous open fireplaces, five baths, hot water heat, electric light, refrigerating system.

A remarkably bright all the year residence, with no objectionable features about it, and within a short distance of the Golf Club and a fine sandy beach colony.

Property has outbuildings of every kind for cottages, model dairy barn, farm barn, chicken houses, garage, stable with quarters, greenhouses, grapery, long rows of various berry bushes, currants, &c.; also vegetable garden and flower garden, tennis court; very attractive woods and a small lake.

Sure to be purchased at a price which represents an unusual profit. Apply

Jeremiah Robbins BABYLON, L. I. Tel. 22 Babylon

Partially Remodelled
OLD COLONIAL FARM HOUSE

500 Feet to Boat Landing.
Easy Walking Distance to Station.

Large living room, big square end porch, brick step hooded entrance; 3 baths, open fireplaces, 3 acres, nice tree growth, tennis court, oak timbered barn, stock and hen houses. Ample room for garden and chickens.

Bargain at $20,000, half cash. Neither land nor building could be replaced at this figure. Address

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COLONIAL HOUSE FOR SALE
AT SYOSSET

English Colonial House, designed by well known architect, containing four family bedrooms, with two dressing rooms and three baths, three servants' bedrooms, one servant's bath; also

Garage for two cars, chauffeur's room, shower and toilet.

This place is well adapted for all year round residence and is located on the west side of Split Rock road, about half a mile north of Syosset depot; house is placed well back from the road, in centre of lawns and well planted grounds of about seven acres; gardener on premises. For price and terms address HENRY W. WARNER, 15 Wall St.

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ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES
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BABYLON and Vicinity WEST ISLIP
Exclusive offerings; large water front estates with commodious houses, spacious lawns, furnished or unfurnished houses to rent for season or year.
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A few most furnished houses left to rent.

$1,000 to $3,000 per season.

Some directly on the water.

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WESTBURY—An exceptional 60-acre estate with high land, handsome 26-room residence, landscaped grounds, complete set of outbuildings, large road frontage.

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At Quogue, L. I.; 20 acres; 1,200 feet water front; shinnecock Bay; large house, furnished modern; plumbing; spacious verandas; open fireplaces; large garage, stable, boat house; golfing; price and terms on application. Apply GEO. A. PEAK, 9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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On high wooded cliff. Private stairway to fine bathing beach. Two acres. Tennis court. House 10 rooms, 3 baths. Two-car garage. Two rooms and bath.

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Facing Sound	60 acres,	$120,000
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A REAL FIND.

Country home of 6 acres, north shore; commuting distance; select locality; convenient to station, water and Country Club; attractive dwelling of 8 rooms, all improvements, garage, excellent water supply, 125 fruit trees, offered at sacrifice.

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For Sale on the
NORTH SHORE OF
LONG ISLAND
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

1¼ Acres: Beautiful Grounds, 32 minutes' Express Service, Penn. Station.

House stucco over hollow tile, Spanish tile roof, 14 rooms, five fireplaces, three baths and shower; garage of same construction. Can be bought for $25,000 less than actual cost. For further particulars apply L-167.

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You Can Save One Thousand Dollars.

Having purchased 80 acres 12 years ago and by buying all building material in carload lots at wholesale prices, I can sell houses with profit at prices below actual cost to builders who buy lots and material at retail prices.

Restricted neighborhood, near high and public schools and city park; colonial style; 6 or 8 rooms; all modern improvements; easy terms; more than 200 purchasers are best advertisers. Buy direct or ask your broker for Ferguson's house.

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Aviation Field
363 Acres

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Furnished cottages, $300 to $3,000. Illustrated Catalogue showing photos of Cottages.

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Beautiful home, nearly new, Aymar Embury, architect; 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage; attractive grounds. For sale at bargain.

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WILL SEND ON REQUEST

for a limited time, a specially prepared map of the North Shore, giving owners' names, elevations, roads, and other information of interest to prospective buyers. What are you looking for? I have many exceptional bargains at this time.

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SELLING OUT ESTATE.

Twelve-room house, 5 baths, 7 bedrooms; parquet floors; decorated; beautiful corner plot; garage; $11,000; cheap at $15,000. Corner Southside and East Av., Freeport. N. Y. Dennis J. Comiskey, 'phone 26 Freeport.

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Sea Cliff residence for sale; centrally located; house 13 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; large garage; plot ¾ acre; fruit and shade trees; price reasonable; terms to suit. Address A 701 Times Downtown.

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For real bargains in country homes, estates, water fronts, cottages.

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Port Washington Estates
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All improvements; fine trees; water front. Plot 100x150. Price $2,600.

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Kew Gardens House

Twelve rooms, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; every convenience; corner plot; price $27,500. Horace G. Knowles, 32 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

Why EXIST in an apartment when you can LIVE in
MONTCLAIR
You owe it to yourself to get the best you can afford

FOR SALE

A Hillside residence, 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms; fine view; garage	$22,000
Colonial residence, finely located; 11 rooms, 4 bathrooms; solarium; sleeping-porch; restricted surroundings	$30,000
Handsome brick residence, on the Hillside; 14 rooms, 4 baths; billiard-room; solarium; fine plumbing throughout; handsome interior decorations; garage; lot 200 ft.	$45,000

FOR RENT—FURNISHED. Mo.

Attractive residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths	$125
Park Street residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; fine trees	$150
Hillside residence, 11 rooms, 3 baths; fine view	$200
Handsome Colonial house, 14 rooms, 4 baths; fine grounds; garage	$300
Brick residence, with several acres in lawns and gardens; shade trees; 14 rooms, 4 baths; large garage	$500

NOTICE.—Come out and try Montclair as a place of residence BEFORE buying. You will make no mistake if you follow this advice. For reliable information about MONTCLAIR Real Estate, consult

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers. Offices opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair, N. J.

UNIQUE, ATTRACTIVE HOME BARGAIN

House is nearly new; contains 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths; everything modern. Situated on plot 100x165 ft. Has tremendous living room, 30 ft. long, with open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, 6 fine bedrooms; billiard room; pergola, flower terrace; walls are panelled in hardwood, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, electric light, steam heat.

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$1,000 cash secures title; balance $3,000 on 2d and 1st mortgage of $5,000; 800 ft. elevation; superb views; near pretty lake; only 5 min. walk to Ex. Sta. on D., L. & W. R. R.; 47 min. by train to N. Y. Write or tel. Geo. R. Fearn, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. 6634 Audubon.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE.

Attractive new Colonial house at Bay Shore, recently completed. First floor contains large living room, reception room, library, billiard room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, breakfast room. Second floor: 7 master rooms and 5 baths, dressing room, and large storage room, (or would make excellent sleeping porch.) Large open deck from main rooms. Third floor: 3 maids' rooms and bath. House is heated by hot water, has numerous open fireplaces, electricity, all modern improvements. Many rooms are panelled and beamed, and there is an abundance of excellent porch space. There are 4 acres of ground, and the place is situated 5 blocks from the station; has wonderful landscapes and water views in every direction. Has large frontage on main road, also on private road, and large frontage on beautiful lake. A private bathing beach and deep salt water is within 500 feet of the property, as is also an excellent golf course. Price $50,000. Reasonable terms. Brokers protected.

HORNOR & COMPANY, INC.,
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A Real Dutch Colonial Home
on the Great South Bay. We want to hear from those who are looking for a water-front show place, kept up to the minute. We ask the privilege of exhibiting the photos to save your time. It has taken years to perfect this place, at a cost of over $75,000, and now in its prime is offered for sale at somewhat less; nine acres.

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Genuine Golden Opportunity.

$12,000 elegant corner residence, one hour out, twelve rooms and two baths, rich decorations and fixtures, steam heat, three large verandas; beautiful grounds, 135 feet on the Merrick Road, 200 feet deep, garage, near bay, boat may be kept without expense. Price $3,000 below cost; furnished if desired; easiest terms. A. B. McLeod, 53 N. Long Beach Av., Freeport, L. I.

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OF THE BETTER CLASS FOR RENT
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$500 to $5,000
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'Phone Bay Shore—302

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Three beautiful lots on Kilborn Road, near station.

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Modern 9-room house; two baths, improvements, 78x120; numerous trees; garage; 30 minutes New York; in residential section; convenient station; $9,000 price cleaning city. W. H. Crasin, Jr., 46 Range Terrace, 'Telephone 3124 Bloomfield, or 108 Hudson St., Telephone 5360 Franklin.

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Corner 2 best residential streets, 5 minutes' walk from station; 12 rooms, 3 baths; hot-water heat; every improvement; large, well-shaded plot; 2-car garage. For sale only. Immediate possession.

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BUSINESS changes compel owner to dispose of handsome home, stucco-stone; 10 rooms, bath, steam heat, electricity, fireplaces, garage, poultry houses; abundance fruit ornamental trees, large ground; ideal location; 40 minutes out; $7,500; terms arranged.

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Summer homes for rent and for sale from
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J. HAROLD FLANIGAN,
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Elberon, West End, Deal
Furnished Cottages for Rent
Bargains for sale. Make appointment.
WARDELL & BURKE,
West End, N. J.

N. H. Summer Hotel

(For sale only) Summer hotel of 125 sleeping rooms, billiard and bowling hall, music hall; garages, stables; bathhouses, fine sand beach; 275 acres of land, well divided into tillage and forest, bordering one of the most beautiful lakes in New Hampshire. One of the best of family Summer resorts.

Price $90,000.

GINGRAS REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
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RUTHERFORD Ideal Modern Residence.

8 rooms, bath, reception hall, large porch, open fireplace; steam heat; gas and electric fixtures; laundry and extra toilet. Newly decorated; perfect condition; fruit; garden plot. Price $7,750. Terms $1,000 cash, balance monthly payments.

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MONTCLAIR

For sale, 12-room house, every improvement; two acres highly cultivated; asparagus bed, 70 fruit trees; tennis court; garage; 4 minutes' walk to Erie, R. R. to Lackawanna stations; advantageous price. Harlo Sparks, 1,478 Broadway, Room 1008. Bryant 6480.

To Close Estate, $10,500

Modern 12-room house in perfect condition; hardwood floors, steam heat, fireplace, tiled bath, &c. Large plot.

47 Valley View Road, Ridgewood

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farm
or
Development
ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
beautifully located, large road frontage.

House having all improvements, big barns, fruit and shade trees. Convenient to main commuting station. Can be purchased for one-half the price of improvements on the property.

Price $25,000, Terms arranged.

The State Trust Company,
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
Plainfield, N. J.

Chance of a Lifetime
200 Acres
Large Financial Corporation

exclusively authorizes me to offer free and clear, at a price to insure quick disposal, the best situated property in Hill Section of New Jersey, 40 minutes from New York (express station.) The property is 200 acres in extent, with no waste ground, topographically surveyed and laid out at heavy expenditure. Adapted for

Private Estate,
Golf, Field Club, or High Class
Development and Building Operation.

Has large manor house, hot water heat, electric light, spring water supply, several bathrooms, open fireplaces, spacious fieldstone porches; elevation over 500 feet, forty mile range of view. Part of property has sold at many times the bulk price, now asked. Exceptional opportunity for safe and profitable investment. For full particulars write Estate, Box No. 87 Times.

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This splendidly built modern home for sale; two minutes to best commuting depot and trolley; select residential locality; first floor has five rooms and lavatory; second floor has five master's rooms and tiled bath with shower, besides servants room and bath; large piazza; finest hardwood trim and floors throughout; four open fireplaces; Ruud hot-water heater; fieldstone and shingle construction; two-car garage; lot 94x195.

Harvey R. Linbarger 197 North Ave., Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N.J.

MONTCLAIR

$11,500. ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE; fine neighborhood; 12 rooms, 2 baths, conservatory; lot 75x275.

$10,000. NEW COLONIAL, with center hall; large living room (fireplace), sun porch, dining room, pantry, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch.

$15,500. VERY ARTISTIC RESIDENCE; wonderful location, large living room, dining room, hall, sun porch, 5 bedrooms, 2 sleeping porches, 3 baths. Fine plot with trees; 2-car heated garage.

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H. S. CONNOLLY & CO.,
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Attractive residence and grounds for sale. For particulars address H 665 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR

House, 9 rooms and bath; first-class condition; near station and trolley; ideal location; $8,500; terms to suit.

New house, corner lot, 9 rooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch, all latest appointments; price $16,000.

New Colonial residence, on mountainside; large living room, open fireplace, sun parlor, sleeping porch, 3 baths, shade trees, workmanship the best; $18,000.

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Modern Cottages for Rent and Sale.
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Also Hotels and Boarding Houses. Send for booklet.

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Fine suburban residence, most select and central locality; 15 rooms, including living room, library, 5 masters' bedrooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, electricity, hardwood floors; two-car garage with maid's rooms; large lot. HARVEY R. LINBARGER, 197 North Av. Opp. depot, Plainfield, N. J.

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Charming Colonial House at Deal Beach, New Jersey



Two blocks from ocean, corner plot, 200x200, on which growing in profusion are beautiful shade and evergreen trees, shrubbery and flowers. The house is rich in attractive furnishings, including several mahogany antiques and selected Oriental rugs. Living Room 38 ft. x 39 ft. Large Reception Room, Dining Room, Billiard Room, Maids' Dining Room, Laundry. Ten Bedrooms, three Baths and Shower. Garage, with chauffeur's quarters; space for four cars. Price and terms attractive.

JOHN D. MINER,
168 Broadway, New York City. Tel. 327 Cortlandt.

DOES THIS MAKE A HIT WITH YOU?

Never mind the photographs—only seeing it tells the whole story.
Never mind the price—you'd buy if you've got it to spend.
It rests right on top of the Palisades, one mile from Manhattan.
Overlooks twenty-five miles of Hudson River and Long Island Sound.
Comprises fifteen acres—ten of it refreshing woods and wild flowers, vegetable gardens, flower gardens, spacious lawns, poultry house and run.
English type of dwelling, built of concrete, steel, hollow tile and stucco. Has four master bedrooms, three master baths, two kinds of heat. Immense living room, open fireplaces, observation room and sleeping porch. Sun parlor, conservatory and separate apartment for help.
Modern garage for three cars; machine shop and chauffeur's quarters.
Reliable general utility man and wife (good cook) will remain if required. It's all ready to walk into, hang up your hat and buy your groceries.

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TELEPHONES, ENGLEWOOD 606 R, EVENINGS—1009, OFFICE HOURS.

EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE
Overlooking New York City
at Montclair

Located at an elevation of 625 feet, magnificent outlook. Owner's beautiful home containing 8 master sleeping rooms, 6 bathrooms, ample service accommodations, large palm room with open fireplace, billiard room. Main rooms hung in imported silk; exceptional decorations and lighting fixtures. 2 acres of beautiful landscaped grounds. Offered at a price which would only cover the cost of reproducing the residence alone. Those wishing to purchase a thoroughly complete, high-class year round country home should telephone at once for appointment to inspect premises or see photographs. Very exceptional opportunity, unequalled about Greater New York.

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Specialists in Montclair Properties and Choice Country Estates.
AT LACKAWANNA TERMINAL MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Early English Manor House
Best Located Residential Corner,
SUMMIT, N. J.

Most substantially constructed of hollow tile and cement, with tapestry brick veneer and half-timber exterior.

BASEMENT—Completely equipped with modern laundry, boiler and dynamo room, toilet, storerooms, &c.

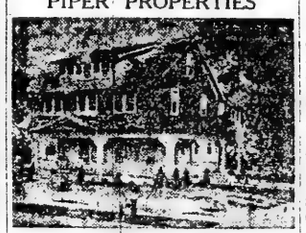
FIRST FLOOR—Artistic hall and organ room, reception, living, dining rooms, kitchen, pantry, maids' dining room, refrigerating plant.

SECOND FLOOR—4 commodious master chambers, 2 tiled baths, (showers,) extra lavatories, sleeping porch; many other special conveniences. Ample servants' quarters, bath. Vapor steam heat, complete electric equipment; finest fixtures, hardware; parquet floors; quartered oak interior trim; completely furnished.

GARAGE for 2 cars matches dwelling; man's apartment, bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity, water, sewer, buried gasoline tank.

THE CHIEF FEATURE. A wonderful ESTEY Pipe Organ with complete attachments. Must see and hear to appreciate. Shown by appointment only with Eugene J. Sullivan & H. J. Beck Co., Sole Agents, Lackawanna Station, Summit, N. J.

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BEAUTIFUL HOME.
Corner Plot, 70x110, at South Orange.

Three minutes from Mountain Station and trolley. Ten rooms, 2 baths, every improvement. Price $12,000. Come and see it.

Chas. R. Piper, Builder,
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Several other desirable properties ranging from $5,500 to $11,000.

RESIDENCE IN MONTCLAIR,
NEW JERSEY

containing 17 rooms, 4 baths. On the first floor reception room, living room, library, dining room, kitchen, servants' dining room, lavatory and enclosed sun porch. On the second floor 5 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms. On the third floor 5 rooms, bath and 2 storerooms. Laundry and toilet in basement. Large garage for 4 cars.

Over 2 acres of land with beautiful trees, shrubbery and garden. Elevation nearly 500 feet. Wonderful view over New York City and surrounding country. 30 minutes from New York Terminals. Near golf club. Residence is modern throughout and ready for immediate occupancy.

For terms, photos, etc., inquire L. H. Hole, Jr., 83 Cedar Street, New York City, or your own broker.

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Modern five story and basement; mill construction; 28,500 square feet; two freight elevators. Also three-story and basement storehouse, 10,400 square feet, with freight elevator. Power house, garage, sheds, &c. Plot extends entirely through block. Freight yard and passenger station opposite plant. In heart of Newark. Address American Oil and Supply Co., 52 Lafayette St., Newark, N. J., or any broker.

A Most Attractive

Colonial home, well situated on a large corner plot in New York's best suburb, 35 minutes from N. Y. Good transportation, schools, clubs, etc. House is new and modern in every way. Very large dining and living rooms, both handsomely finished, billiard room, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, besides servants' quarters. A sanitary gas kitchen with every convenience. Must be seen to be appreciated and can be sold for much less than the present cost. Full particulars. Address

E. D. PAULIN,
Broad and Park Av., Leonia, N. J.

$11,000—Charming New
COLONIAL HOME

8 rooms, 2 baths, 5 sleeping rooms, spacious living room, sun parlor, sleeping porch; interior in ivory. Very desirable location, 5 minutes' walk to express station. Choice of decorations and lighting fixtures.

FRANK HUGHES-TAYLOR CO.
At Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N.J.

East Orange, N. J. Park Av. Residence. 11 rooms, 2 baths, music.

Electric, hardwood floors and trim; exclusive corner location; plot 100x140; may be bought for land value. Full particulars.

C. H. STIGER, Station, East Orange. Opp. Brick Church

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Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.
Let me send you Booklet "P."
P. C. BROWN, SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

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Several beautiful homes in best section of town on satisfactory terms to buyer. S. R. Droescher, 362 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J., or 79 Warren St., N. Y.

$10,000 UPPER MONTCLAIR
10 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements. Lot 80x150. Two car garage. Reasonable terms.
H. L. MOXLEY, JR.
Bellevue Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Spring Lake
SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT. N. J.
E. V. PATTERSON & SON

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All the Oranges
Healthiest Suburb in America

$25,000 English type brick and stucco over hollow tile; 11 rooms, 2 baths; large living room, open fireplace, sleeping porch; lot 75x256; garage. Exceptional value.

$20,000 Parkway residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths; large music and living room beautifully furnished and decorated. Choice and convenient location.

$18,500 Elegant Dutch Colonial; red tile roof, 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths, centre hall, large living room, open fireplace; lot 100x200; heated garage; restricted location.

Houses for sale—All prices.
Every facility to investigate.

Frank H. Taylor
Note First Name
Over 32 years opp. Brick Church Sta., East Orange, N. J. Lackawanna R.R.

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Furnished Summer Homes
FOR SALE OR RENT
Rumson, Shrewsbury,
Deal, Allenhurst, Spring Lake.
JOHN D. MINER,
168 Broadway, N. Y. 227 Cort.
Local Office, Spring Lake, N. J.

THE GRANT PARISH PROPERTIES

Entire North Jersey Seacoast Real Estate. Estates, Farms and Seashore Property.

Mr. Parish offers for sale shore front Farm; matchless combination of ocean, bay and rivers, with pine forest, farming land, dwelling, buildings, seaside Summer home or hunting box for "big out door life"; 92 acres, by motor boat 20 minutes from gay life on Jersey seacoast, $10,000; also 40 acres, not improved, with magnificent waterfront and splendid pine forest, $4,000. GRANT PARISH, 402 Trust Bldg., Asbury Park, N. J.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Modern hollow tile building, on corner, 80x70x18 ft., with 40 H. P. boiler; also 2 story brick structure, 35x50 ft., with garage, sheds, and artesian well, 1 acre land frontage on 3 plazza, lot 60x150, shady lawns, shrubbery, &c. HARVEY R. LINBARGER, 197 North Ave., Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

For sale, six-acre property; dwelling contains 14 rooms (all large and spacious,) two baths, butler's pantry, etc.; city water and sewerage; detached conservatory, stable, barn and poultry house; beautiful shade trees and orchard, more than an acre of garden; brook with fine, pure water, spanned by private bridge, runs through property. CHARLES E. FABER, Owner, Plainfield, N. J., or 235 5th Av. (room 306,) New York, or your own broker.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



HILLSDALE, N. J.

23 acres in the Hills of Northern New Jersey, 21 miles out, 1 1-8 miles from the station, 40 minutes from city; splendid roads; a real comfortable home, remodelled, modernized house, ten rooms, bath, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, electric lights, running water, wonderful old shade trees, lawns, driveways, profusion of flowers, large barn, garage, cowhouse, gardener's cottage, chicken houses and runways, pighouse and runways, delightful brook, magnificent orchard with apples, pears, cherries, grapes, strawberries; also large vegetable gardens and everything you could wish for. This place I have improved at heavy expense, and to one seeking a permanent, delightful home this is a rare opportunity. Photographs on application. Price $17,000, reasonable terms. Would exchange for good City Property. Apply R. PERCY THOMPSON, Owner, 66 Broadway. Telephone Rector—3216.

A Country Home of Rare Charm and Beauty
Offered at Private Sale.

Comprises over 4 acres of splendidly cultivated grounds, ornamental, table and tea gardens and shady lawns. Entire property is attractively hedged and fenced. Noteworthy features are excellence of location, elevation, view, privacy and protected environment, express service (50 trains daily,) 20 miles from city. House contains 25 rooms and 5 baths, has every improvement, including Otis passenger elevator; in absolute repair and ready for immediate occupancy. There is a gardner's cottage, stable-garage with accommodations for chauffeur, carriage house and green house. A series of photographs at our city office give some idea of the attractiveness of this property. For further information address

120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7713.
E. Williams-Gordon & Forman,
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IN NEW JERSEY HILLS; Lackawanna Railroad; 400 ft. elevation; town 6,000 population; ideal community; corner plot, 100x150; delightful brick home; modern house; wide Colonial porches; first floor, 75 ft. long; living room, library, dining room, all extra large; superabundance of light; grand fireplace; parquet floors; 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; electricity, steam heat; gas kitchen; garage; $10,500; should be $12,000, but owner means business; shown here.

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My furnished house in Northern New Jersey. Seven rooms, bath; gas kitchen; on edge of 18-hole golf course, tennis, all country sports; garage and all improvements; 60 minutes from Hudson Terminal, 50 minutes from Times Building; June 15th to September 15th. Address H. H., Room 805, 220 4th Av.

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Attractive house, 6 rooms and bath, new schools, churches, clubs. Good transportation: 35 minutes to N. Y. City; price $6,200. Terms to suit. Full particulars mailed. Address

A. A. CHRISTIE,
188 Broad Av. Newark, N. J.

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Excellent residence, select convenient locality, ten minutes from depot, 10 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, five open fireplaces, attractive fixtures and decorations, large piazza, lot 60x150, shady lawns, shrubbery, and garden plot; convenient to Mountain Station; 14 miles from New York City, on D., L. & W. Price $9,000, terms reasonable. Address Owner, B 297 Times Annex.

ATTRACTIVE DWELLING

in beautiful Tenafly, 9-10 rooms, all conveniences; hot-water heat; 2 acres, lawns, fruit; finished-off outbuilding, greenhouse, 6 minutes to trolley or R. R. Cost $18,000; great reduction. J. F. Sleeper, Tenafly, N. J.

SHORT HILLS

For information about places to rent by season or year, or for places for sale, apply to

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"An Ideal Country Estate"

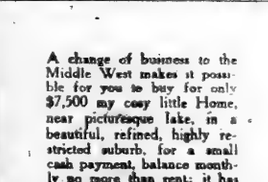
We will sell for approximately half its cost, an ideal country home situated 47 miles from New York on the Lincoln Highway, and 3 miles from Princeton, N. J.

There are 142 acres of fertile farm land in cultivation. The Estate also includes a charming and spacious stone dwelling, modern fireproof garage, greenhouses, hot-beds, gardens, lawns, stables, and complete farm buildings, including cottages for employees. Pure spring water is pumped by electricity to all buildings.

The Estate is complete in every respect, containing everything that could add to the comfort of the house, beauty of the grounds, and efficiency of the farm. It may now be purchased for less than the actual amount spent for improvements.

FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



A change of business to the Middle West makes it possible for you to buy for only $7,500 my cosy little Home, near picturesque lake, in a beautiful, refined, highly restricted suburb, for a small cash payment, balance monthly no more than rent; it has nine big rooms, outdoor sleeping porch, parquet floors, huge open fireplace, and tiled baths; a large plot, with fine shade trees, beautiful lawn, house built by day's labor and only three years old; elegant condition throughout; city improvements, with the advantage of the country here; 47 minutes on D. L. and W. R. R. For pictures and details write TRAVELING MAN, P. O. Box 529, City Hall Station, New York City.

At Tenafly, N. J.

Gentleman's Estate
Golf and Country Life

The finest 20-acre garden and farm estate in all New Jersey. 15 miles from Manhattan on main driveways opposite Knickerbocker golf course; main dwelling of the true Colonial type, and commanding a magnificent view for many miles. Dwelling is in fine order; 20 rooms, 8 baths, sleeping porch, separate breakfast and dining rooms, library, drawing room; parquet floors, electric light and gas. Utility buildings are many. Gardener's cottage, chauffeur's quarters, 4-car garage, barns, poultry plant with accommodations for 1,000 chickens. Land highly cultivated in garden fruits of all kinds and farm produce. Everything in connection with this place has a picturesque and dignified appearance and will appeal to a man of means with taste for city and country conditions combined and who is a lover of golf.

VALUE $75,000.
Owner,
JOHN CAMPBELL, 440 4th Av., N. Y.

Home for Sale—Bargain.

8-room house, modern improvements; garage; beautiful hillside location; plot 100x150, attractively laid out with shrubbery, lawn and garden plot; convenient to Mountain Station; 14 miles from New York City, on D., L. & W. Price $9,000, terms reasonable. Address Owner, B 297 Times Annex.

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Ready for occupancy in 16 days. Beautifully decorated inside and out to suit purchaser.

The rent you now pay and a small payment down secures title; $7,750; plot 150x150 feet; 9 big rooms, 2 tiled baths; wide verandas; in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, markets, country clubs, churches.



MONTCLAIR,

$18,500 Tapestry-brick residence; excellent location; centre hall, large living room, dining room, butlery, tile kitchen and a pantry room, 5 bedrooms, 3 tile baths, large sleeping porch. All interior woodwork old ivory. Every appointment, double garage, (chauffeur's quarters.) Choice plot; large shade, fine shrubbery. Very convenient. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, 4616 Mic.

WEST ORANGE, N. J.

On mountainside, overlooking Golf Course and grounds of Essex County Country Club; high-class modern residence, every convenience, Over

CITY AND OUT-OF-TOWN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO LET

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



MORSEMERE, N. J.

Transfer of business forces sacrifice; 8 rooms, bath; 23 minutes to Broadway and Manhattan St.; 40 minutes to Hudson Terminal. All modern improvements; perfect condition; steam; open fireplace; parquet floors; all gas kitchen; instantaneous hot water; thermostat; gas; electricity; sewer; 40-mile view from front piazza. Price $7,300; reasonable terms. Write for circular or phone for appointment. Owner, B. G. Teal, Harris St. Av., Morsemere, second house from Broad Av.

FOR RENT OR SALE
RESIDENCE
WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Handsomely furnished; seven master's and two servants' bedrooms, six bathrooms, two extra lavatories, very large living room with four-foot open fireplace, library, billiard, writing, and reception rooms heated by hot water; perfectly comfortable in Winter time. Garage, hothouses, three acres of ground; private bathing beach. Never rented before. $3,500 for season. Can be seen by appointment only.

ALSO

an attractive Summer home opposite "Shadow Lawn"; the handsomest immediate surroundings of any place on New Jersey Coast. Seven bedrooms, three baths, large porches; corner property, 225x350 feet; fine shade trees, garden, and garage; $1,800. Apply owner, J. 145 Times.

Short Hills Brick and frame house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; 2 car garage; mile from station, in beautiful Brantwood section. For quick sale $14,000.

Maplewood Attractive house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; 70-foot lot; garage, high ground; convenient to station; $10,500.

South Orange Brand new brick and frame house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch. Corner lot. Convenient to everything. High ground. $9,500. Terms.

Also Frame House, stuccoed, slate roof, 6 years old. Large living room with fireplace, dining room and gas kitchen; 4 rooms and tile bath on 2nd floor; 2 and bath on 3rd; $7,500.

J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange.

MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.

Gentleman's Estate, 'Mayfair'

House, stables, garage, conservatory and hothouse. House contains 20 rooms, five baths; hardwood floors, trim throughout; hot-water heating plant, lately completed; cost $5,000, every modern improvement; near Morristown railroad station, hour from New York. Estimated cost to build, $80,000. Opportunity to purchase all-year home, great sacrifice. Price $37,500, terms suit purchaser. Plans and photograph, particulars, apply (owner).

CHAS. F. DOWNEY,
Telephone 6144 Spring. 50 East 8th.

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FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

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EDWARD PANNACI, Real Estate,
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RENTING PRICES FROM $400 TO $7,500.
HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES,
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For Sale Cheap, to Close an Estate
at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Furnished modern house, 13 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; two blocks from North Long Branch depot. Inquire of Mr. Hennessey, at depot, or Room 711, Times Bldg., New York City.

PAY NOTHING DOWN

merely rent this house; if you remain 11 years you own it, free and clear; by this rental plan equal to paying rent, bother with and no cash deposit to make, house has 10 rooms and bath, hot-water heat; double floors throughout; porch screened in; plot, three-quarters acre, with grape and fruit trees; also smaller houses; easy commutation. Call or write for particulars.
H. O. WENTWORTH, Roselle Park, N. J.

Choice Summer Homes, Now Renting
ALLENHURST
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ASBURY PARK
All sizes and prices. Send for Booklet "F."
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MADISON, 400 ft. elevation; best living conditions; ideal community; modern house; terraced location; big shade; 30-mile view; large living room; inglenook fireplace; spacious dining room; beamed ceilings; 5 bedrooms, bathroom, maid's bath; steam heat, electricity, gas kitchen; large plot; $7,500; bargain.

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EAST ORANGE: 43 Hawthorne Ave. One of the handsomest residential avenues in the Oranges; lot 100x200 feet, with complete 2-car garage; 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, extra lavatory; house completely renovated; best home proposition in East Orange. Make offers to

Eugene A. Kelly, Opp. East Orange Sta., East Orange.

THE ORANGES

$13,500 Buys Berkeley Ave. home of 11 rooms, 3 baths, large living room with fireplace, solarium. Possession May first.
New Houses $11,000 to $35,000.
Opp. Brick Church Station.
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Two-acre country home at Monroe, Orange County. Fireproof and waterproof house of attractive design, 8 rooms, bath, brass piping, hardwood floors, electric light, electric kitchen, vacuum cleaner, storm windows, screens, awnings. Grounds laid out with a variety of flowering shrubs, roses, and a quantity of fruit, including pears, peaches, plums, strawberries, asparagus, etc. Restricted residential section, half mile from station. Beautiful views. Near great interstate Park with many miles of superb motor highways and magnificent river, lake, and mountain scenery. Ideal for Summer or year round home. Unusual opportunity.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
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BERKSHIRE HOME
FINE MODERN HOUSE,
with all appointments and improvements.
With 19 Acres, $7,500.
Owner, Box 407 New Rochelle, N. Y.

ADIRONDACK BUNGALOW

within 15 minutes' walk of station; Sound view, high grounds, modern improvements; trees and rocks; garage; corner lot, exclusive section.

BARGAIN
Fully Furnished. For Sale only. Immediate possession.
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13-13 North Av. Tel. 780 New Rochelle.

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90 acres; 10-room modern dwelling; stone barn, chicken houses; 3,500 fruit trees, 75 acres under cultivation; large brook through entire farm; located on main State road; worth $20,000; sacrifice $12,500, including all equipment. Don't delay, come out today.
EVANS & KUEHN, INC.,
Pearl River, N. Y.

Greenwich

A COMPLETE ESTATE WITH SOUND VIEW

A consequential Elizabethan dwelling with 8 masters' rooms and 5 baths; 6 servants' rooms and bath. Nearly six acres laid out in lawns, terraces and elaborate gardens. Tennis court. Greenhouse, gardener's cottage, chauffeur's cottage. Garage for 5 cars. Cost $290,000. (No. 166.)
Can be purchased for $75,000 at reasonable terms.

VIEW OF LONG ISLAND SOUND

3 acres of lawn, old-fashioned flower gardens, large vegetable gardens, apples and other fruit trees. Great evergreens, deciduous trees and ornamental shrubbery. House in excellent condition, contains 5 masters' bedrooms, 4 baths; 5 maids' rooms and bath. Enclosed sun porch, wide verandas. Stables and garage, with living apartment. Only a mile from the station; near a club affording tennis, bathing and yacht anchorage.
To close an estate this property was recently offered at $75,000. We can sell it today for $40,000.

IN ROCK RIDGE SECTION

A modern stucco dwelling dominating the entire countryside from its commanding location. Situated in one of the best sections of Greenwich, convenient to private schools and station.
Four rolling acres, landscaped with excellent judgment; never failing brook; gardens and fruit. Dwelling contains 5 masters' bedrooms, 3 baths; 3 maids' rooms and bath. First floor: Large living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, lavatory, servants' dining room, sun porch. Stable-garage, with chauffeur's room and bath.
Non-resident owner offers the property for $65,000. (1966.)

NEAR "ROSEMARY HALL"—ROCK RIDGE

Over 2 acres of shade trees, evergreens, ornamental shrubbery and extensive vegetable and flower gardens. Convenient to "Rosemary Hall," the fashionable girl's school.
This modern stucco dwelling contains 8 bedrooms and 4 baths. Steam heat. 3 car garage, with chauffeur's room. (1663.)
Non-resident owner desires immediate sale.

SIX ACRE ESTATE

In excellent condition throughout. Contains 9 bedrooms and 4 baths. Can be bought at about one-third of its cost.
Also gardener's cottage and stable. Garage with living apartment above.
House enjoys full sweep of prevailing southwest breezes from Long Island Sound. (221.)

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE SEASON

LADD & NICHOLS
Real Estate Brokers
Tel. 1717 Greenwich, Conn.
Open Sundays—Next "Pickwick Inn."

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SPECIALIST IN
GREENWICH
REAL ESTATE



Consult Me About Greenwich Properties.

I know Greenwich, for I have studied it for many years. With its country clubs, golf links, yacht clubs, casino, bathing beach, fine motor roads, Greenwich offers the best in country living on the Atlantic coast. The following properties are in the best sections of Greenwich, Belle Haven, and Rock Ridge.

25.—4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $1,200.

26.—5 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished $1,250.

27.—4 master bedrooms, 2 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, furnished, $900.

28.—5 master bedrooms, 3 maids' rooms, 3 baths located directly on the water, within one hour from New York. Garage suitable for 3 cars, etc.; furnished for the Summer, $2,000.

29.—5 master bedrooms, 1 master bath, 2 servants' rooms and bath. Sound view. Summer season, furnished, $1,000.

Located at Riverside, Conn.

30.—4 master bedrooms, 3 master baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath. Summer season, $2,500.

In writing, specify property by key number.
Complete List of Residences, Estates and Farms on request.
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NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FACTORY FOR SALE

Five stories, brick buildings, power plant, good elevator; 75 feet front on River St., Troy, New York; lot 190 feet deep. Factory convenient to three freight depots and express station. River dock in rear suitable for unloading water freight.
The progressive manufacturer who desires a good location at low cost, central convenient shipping point, and the minimum of labor troubles will investigate this.

For information address
TROY BUILDINGS, Inc.,
98 Utica City Bank Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

Old Farm House
A. D. 1790!!!

PICTURESQUE 12 room farmhouse for sale at $13,000. Antique fireplace and Dutch oven. 10 acre spring fed lake. Several brooks and springs. 194 acres. Tenant house, 7 rooms. 2 large barns. Stable. Ice house. Wind mill. Chicken house. Tool house. 2 violet houses, 150 x 20. Outbuildings, etc. 20 acres wood. Young apple orchards. Asparagus bed. Small fruits. 14 acres Rye sown and up. Rhinebeck, N. Y.

LADD & NICHOLS
Real Estate Brokers
Tel. 1717 Greenwich, Conn.

For Sale or Lease

The only hotel on or near a lake, in a town that has a summer population of 3,500. 18 bedrooms; two baths, four toilets, grill and bar rooms; boat house, laundry, garage for 4 autos; boats; electric light; open fireplaces; near golf links; garden space; young fruit trees. House fully furnished. No trade considered and lessees must furnish references.

Box 187, Monroe, N. Y.

Shore front country home and farm on Hudson, 2 hours from New York; brick residence, 16 rooms, 4 baths, steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors; garage, greenhouses, gardener's cottage, and complete farm buildings, all in perfect order; gravity water system; 300 acres fertile farm land, orchard, 25 acres; magnificent forest of hemlocks and other hardwoods; lake and trout stream; frontage on main State highway; 1 mile from station; superb mountain and river scenery; will be sold at less than half of cost; great opportunity.

Kenneth Ives & Co.
7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6037.

Some Hudson River Bargains.

Beautiful estate, directly on Hudson, "a perfect gem", cost $50,000; quick sale, $30,000. Another "dream" cost $200,000, will sell $125,000; another at $14,000; another at $7,500; another at $60,000; one "beauty," overlooking Hudson, at $15,000. Also farms, furnished and unfurnished houses. H. J. McGinley, Nyack, N. Y.

Dutch Colonial House

STONE AND FRAME, 114 ACRES; FOR SALE. APPLY BLAUVELT & MORRELL, INC., 30 SO. BROADWAY, NYACK, N. Y.

If you think of changing business quarters in **1920** for a new or bigger

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we recommend that you arrange for your new lease without delay.

Space will surely be scarce—
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We are prepared to place at your disposal the services of a real estate expert thoroughly familiar with renting conditions affecting business properties anywhere South of 59th Street.

Let us know your requirements while it may still be possible to meet them.

Loton H. Slawson Company
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GENERAL PUTNAM INN

Located on Main Street of the beautiful and historic village of Brooklyn, Conn., known all over the country for its beautiful hills, healthful altitude of over 600 feet above sea level, strictly American neighborhood, no manufacturing; some of the most beautiful farms in Eastern Connecticut, amongst them many Boston and New York people have their Summer homes.

This estate consists of three or four acres of land, large barn, woodshed, icehouse, store building with living apartment and hotel with 2 parlors, office, poolroom, small dining room, large dining room, kitchen and pantry on first floor, 12 bedrooms, 2 flush toilets, 2 bathrooms on second floor, and 5 bedrooms on the third floor; these rooms are partly furnished; electric lights and several fireplaces; large new porch, beautiful lawn, shaded by elm and maple; on the right-hand corner a fine equestrian statue of General Putnam, erected by the State of Connecticut. On the left-hand corner a large soldier and sailor monuments erected by the Town of Brooklyn. These monuments are so historic that they add to the value of the property. Thousands of tourists go by this place every day. Its reputation has aroused much interest as to who will be the new owner. In order to settle an estate, this place will be sold at a sacrifice price to the right party.

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Real Estate & Insurance,
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STAMFORD, CONN.

Edgewood

Estate of the late Lowell M. Palmer on Hubbard Hill for sale, or will rent furnished for season. 55 acres. Magnificent trees; wonderful gardens; mansion 18 rooms; garage, stables, greenhouses, &c.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
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An historic seaport town, half-hour by boat from Watch Hill.

Charming country estate, complete in every detail; 1¾ miles from station; views of Long Island Sound, Fisher's Island, and Long Island; near clubhouse; boating and bathing; 117½ acres; modern white frame Colonial house, 11 masters' bedrooms, 4 baths, all improvements; stable, garage, gardener's cottage, flower garden, orchard, etc. Place is well planted; number of Norway pines were set out 14 years ago. Owner will sell or rent. Rent $2,000 season furnished, less if taken partially furnished.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc.
Tel. Murray Hill 1000. 9 E. 46th St., N. Y.

Farm or Estate

300 acres. Excellent land. Beautiful sugar maples. Valuable woodland. Good farms, old homestead; magnificent views. For sale at sacrifice price.

George B. Corsa,
10 East Forty-third Street. New York.

Water Front on Sound
For Rent Furnished
One Hour's Ride

New York & New Haven Railroad. Nine sleeping rooms, three baths, garage with sleeping quarters, vegetable and flower gardens, steam heat, electricity, open fireplaces, near Golf and Country Clubs; boating, bathing and fishing. It's worth while. Address Perfect, J 3 Times.

In the Beautiful
LOWER BERKSHIRE HILLS

Country property; electric light, steam heat, bath, laundry; garden, fruit, fine old shade trees; 11 acres; in condition for immediate tenancy; will sell furnished or unfurnished. OWNER, box 44, Brookfield, Conn.

BEAUTIFUL SHORE FRONT

Five minutes' drive from Stamford; 52 minutes Grand Central; estate will sell at two-thirds cost and value; peerless bathing beach and Sound frontage; about 2 acres; adjoins best people; modern, charming house, 7 master rooms, 4 servants' rooms, 4 baths; anchorage for any boats; opportunity unequaled.

Allabough & Son Now 135 Broadway. Phone 4069 Cortlandt

—75 ACRES—
AT THE STATION

Commuting district; overlooking Sound. Fronting three streets; water, electricity. Easy to subdivide beautiful villa plots. House large, every comfort; wonderful views. Garage, barn; garden, fruit, fine shade. **Delightful home, profitable subdivision.** Address "Unequaled Opportunity," 103 Times.

Charming Commuting Farm

65 minutes out; 20-acre farm on State road, near Norwalk; a picture property; beautiful one-acre grove large oaks and maples; small lake; good house, 8 rooms, electricity, heat; large barns, hennery; only $12,000, rare opportunity; can commute.
ALLABOUGH & SON, 135 Broadway, Phone Cortlandt 4069.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

ADIRONDACK CAMP
FOR SALE OR FOR RENT

A fine property of 39 acres on First and Second Lakes of the Fulton Chain; with two complete camps. "Pine Acres," built two years ago, contains living room, 32x20, large fireplace, dining room, sun parlor, billiard room, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths; all rooms have open fireplaces; kitchen, pantry, servants' dining room, laundry 3 servants' bedrooms and bath; electric light; steam heat, spring water; launch house, and boat; icehouse, other boats; rent, $5,000, furnished. "Berkley Lodge," formerly belonging to the late ex-Pres. Harrison, a rustic camp thoroughly modernized, contains large living room, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, servants' dining room, 8 master's bedrooms, and 3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath; icehouse, boat house, with three additional bedrooms; 2 guide boats, canoe, 2 flat-bottom boats; rent, $3,000, furnished. The entire property is also for sale.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Town Dwellings and Country Estates
340 Madison Avenue
Telephone 6200 Murray Hill

WAREHOUSE FOR SALE

Five stories, brick building, power plant, good elevator; 75 feet front on River St., Troy, New York; lot 190 feet deep. Convenient to three freight depots and express station. River dock in rear suitable for loading and unloading water freight.
Manufacturers or jobbers desiring an excellent location at low cost, central convenient shipping point to New England and all parts of New York State should investigate.

For information address
TROY BUILDINGS, Inc.,
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A Gentleman's Select Home

An ideal home for a gentleman wishing a suburban home in a charming location; 1½ hours to New York; main line R. R., (Montclair); privacy of an estate with accessibility of a village; 12 acres in beautifully wooded grounds and lawns; high location; handsome Colonial modern 18-room house; fruit, stables, garage; $35,000; first time offered.
W. F. BATSON, 485 5th Av., New York.

FOR SALE

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE,
high altitude, pure air; fine view of the Ramapo mountains; over 70 acres; stock, crops, and implements; fine buildings; 18-room dwelling, all improvements, furnished if desired; lawn well shaded; plenty of fruit of all kinds; farmer's cottage on the place; accessible to three railroad stations; within auto distance of New York. Address H. E. E., Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

overlooking the Hudson River; large dwelling, 14 rooms, 2½ baths, all modern improvements; five acres; barn, garage, chicken houses; abundance fruit; fine gravel driveways, shrubbery, and flowers; originally cost $30,000; will sacrifice for quick sale $18,000, $8,000 cash, balance on mortgage.
EVANS & KUEHN, INC.,
Pearl River, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE MARINE BUNGALOW location; Commutation, AN HOUR BOAT RIDE. view; high class gentleman's home. NEW; 9 rooms, 3 baths, electricity. PRICE RIGHT. TERMS EASY.
Address Cruser, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Central Valley, New York.

Estates, Farms, Homes, Furnished Cottages and Bungalows for sale or rent.

Warren M. Gildersleeve.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STAMFORD.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, AT UNUSUAL BARGAIN, PICTURESQUE MODERN COTTAGE on Strawberry Hill, finest residential section; ½ mile from centre; 52 minutes from Grand Central; best express service; nine rooms, wide veranda, large living room, stone fireplace; four master bedrooms; hardwood floors, lot 75x210; shade trees, garden; garage for two cars; $12,500. Address W. N. WHITE, owner, Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ATTRACTIVE AND MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE,

situated on a gentle knoll at Palmer Hill, GREENWICH, for sale, with four acres; near residence of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer; beautiful views; 8 master's bedrooms, 5 baths; accommodations for 2 cars; 7 minutes from express station; several golf clubs and yacht clubs near by; high and dry, and yet near enough to Long Island Sound to enjoy the water privileges. An unusually attractive and spacious house which should be inspected before locating elsewhere. Apply to your own broker or to the owner, Box 805, Stamford, Conn. Phone 1049 Stamford.

SHIPPAN POINT
STAMFORD, CONN.

For immediate sale at a low price. Fine property, one acre, high grounds, corner Stamford and Fairview Avenues. One hour from Grand Central Station. All year residence, handsomely furnished. Nine bedrooms, three baths, all modern improvements. Tennis courts and garage. 500 feet from Sound. Golf and yacht club near by. Possession May 15th.
Phone A. J. Nutting, 6030 Main, or 1717 Greenwich.
LADD & NICHOLS, Inc.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
TEL. 1717 GREENWICH, CONN.

100 YEARS AND MORE OLD

An artist's home, replete with quaint interest and charm, 8 rooms, 2 baths, electricity, heat, town water, three fireplaces, giant shade trees along front stone wall, beautiful setting, such as only long years and careful planting can produce. Lovely garden, rustic fixtures, shrubs, 1¼ acres of ground, studio, garage, chicken house; ideal situation, perfect protection, short walk from village centre and Post Road to Long Beach and country club, 45 miles on railroad from New York. Can be bought for $10,000.
MRS. R. W. FULLER,
Real Estate, WESTPORT, CONN.

FOR RENT

178-180 State St., cor. George, part of 3-sty. brick building, consisting of corner store, basement, and two flights above, now occupied by Bronson & Platt, wholesale liquor house, who are compelled to vacate June 1. Freight elevator, steam heat. Approximately about 12,000 sq. ft. Building located in wholesale district. Suitable for manufacturing purpose.
A. L. NOTKINS & SONS,
23 Church St.,
Phone Liberty 4759. New Haven, Conn.

Myrtle Ave., Westport, Conn.

2-story, one-family frame Colonial type dwelling, three fireplaces, electric light, steam heat, modern plumbing; also large artist's studio building with studio light, fireplace and hardwood floor; garage. On a plot of about 1¼ acres, with a frontage of 250 feet on Myrtle Av. Convenient to trolley and station. Price $10,000.
JOHN E. BYARD (Owner.)
186 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 3840.

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

FOR RENT, furnished, for the season, estate of 3 acres; attractive and well-kept house containing 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths; 3 maids' rooms, 1 bath; very attractive grounds; asking $3,000 for Summer season. Complete list of all high-class properties in this section.
W. S. MEANY Meany Bldg. Tel. 193. Greenwich, Conn.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.

Superbly situated Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra toilets; two-car garage, man's quarters; all private; private bathing, tennis; near golf; 5 minutes from Stamford. Will rent, with option to purchase. T. J. Good, 18 East 41st. Tel. Murray Hill 9328.

FURNISHED HOUSES
GREENWICH
& other Conn. Towns.
Wm. F. DAY 500 5th Ave. N. Y.

ON THE WATER

Cement house, tile roof, six rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, inclosed living porch; two-car garage, with man's room; lot 100 by 200; bargain at $10,000. Fine location. Several good farms for sale. Furnished houses to rent.
Mrs. Stanley Watts, Real Estate
Westport, Conn.

RIGHT IN TOWN;

2 blocks to station, 31 acres of all fine tillable land with old-fashioned homestead, fireplaces, city water, electric lights, 2 barns, on trolley, fine neighborhood, ideal for truck farm or gentleman's estate; $14,000, terms.
Lawrence Agcy., So. Norwalk, Conn.

A FOUR-ACRE LAKE

Fine big stream; modernized house, 3 baths, heat, &c.; garage, barn; orchard, woods; 27 acres; commuting distance; only $18,000. Send for description. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

BORDERING THE OCEAN,
DUXBURY, MASS.,
fine estate.

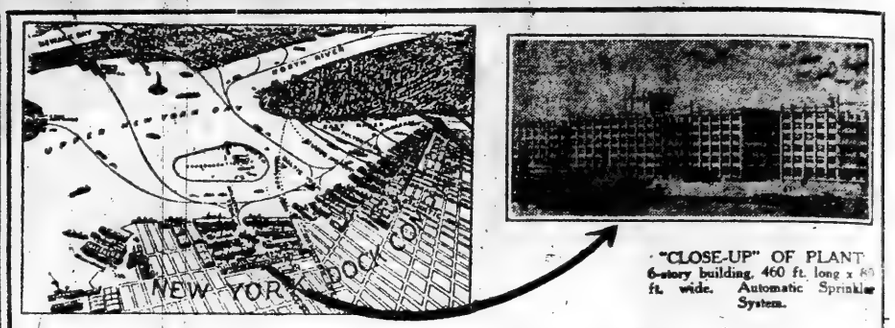
Summer home; high-class neighborhood; 12½ acres; large variety of rare shrubs, wonderful shade trees. House of 17 rooms, 5 baths; heat, electricity; spacious verandas. Garage and stable, poultry buildings, and boathouse. Near depot, on State Road. Excellent bathing, fishing; near golf links. Cost $50,000. Open to offer much below cost. Terms, or will exchange for Florida property.
A. W. Gurney, 50 State St., Boston, Mass.

IN THE HEART

of the Berkshires, Mass., an old-fashioned brick home on high elevation; beautiful outlook, an ideal place for a summer home. In a section of the Berkshires now opening up, accessible to B. & A. R. R., on a fine auto route; acreage as desired and can be made into a very beautiful place. Address Geo. J. Crosman, 139 Jackson St., Newark, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRES.

17 room residence, 4 master bedrooms, 4 tiled baths, billiard room, parlor dining room, outside dining porch, excellent water supply, &c.; electric lights; garage for three cars. Sets well back from road; private roadway through orchard. Swimming pool, 2 ponds, ice house. Caretaker's house. Concrete stables, barns, etc. ARCHER, 10 East 43d St.



"CLOSE-UP" OF PLANT
6-story building, 460 ft. long x 85 ft. wide. Automatic Sprinkler System.

Exceptional Plant for Manufacturer

Reinforced Concrete of the Most Modern Type of Construction
Located on Waterfront in Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
228,160 SQUARE FEET IN ONE BUILDING
EIGHT ELEVATORS GOOD LABOR SECTION
Private Siding connecting with Ten Railroads
16-Foot Covered Platform Extending the Whole Length of West Side of Building

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY
44 Whitehall Street, New York City. Telephone Bowling Green 9120

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN HOME

LAKE SUNAPEE REGION NEW HAMPSHIRE
A PROPERTY OF CALIBRE

HOUSE with 12 rooms and 2 bathrooms, large stone fireplaces, electricity, all modern conveniences, enclosed veranda, and substantially furnished. Stable accommodating horses and automobiles; smaller buildings; 85 acres of land; choice lawns, garden, shrubbery and young fruit orchard. AN UP-TO-DATE GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE, situate in midst of other refined properties, commanding superb scenery, having superior climatic conditions and favored with surroundings and associations of distinction. FOR SALE, with agreeable terms of payment.
Sargent & Co., New London, New Hampshire
Headquarters Lake Sunapee Region Realty

'MID THE BERKSHIRES.

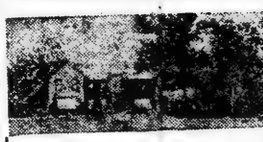
For sale, 20-acre farm; modern bungalow and barn, $2,000. For sale, 127 acres, fine fertile farm, stock and tools, $6,000. For sale, beautiful estate, 75 acres, costing $130,000, will sell $55,000. For sale, 260-acre estate, costing $125,000; make us offer of $50,000. Send for full particulars.
D. B. CORNELL COMPANY,
Great Barrington, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Factory For Sale or Rent

DAYLIGHT FACTORY, 15,000 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE; LABOR CONDITIONS GOOD. X 254 TIMES ANNEX.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



A Gentleman's Estate of 332 acres in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the historic town of Leesburg. Very fertile land in a high state of cultivation. Well fenced and watered. Good timber boundary. The owner's residence is of the English Manor house type, practically new, brick construction, fireproof, modern conveniences and in splendid condition. High elevation, from which are most commanding views. Climatic conditions unsurpassed. Commercial orchard of 22 acres, about 1,300 trees, 8 years old, of Stayman Winesaps and Rome Beauties. A full complement of outbuildings. Two hours by rail and auto from Washington. This is a perfect combination of home, money-making farm and orchard in a magnificent region. Price $60,000. Real Estate Investement Company, H. W. Hilleary, President, 816 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR RENT

178-180 State St., cor. George, part of 3-sty. brick building, consisting of corner store, basement, and two flights above, now occupied by Bronson & Platt, wholesale liquor house, who are compelled to vacate June 1. Freight elevator, steam heat. Approximately about 12,000 sq. ft. Building located in wholesale district. Suitable for manufacturing purpose.
A. L. NOTKINS & SONS,
23 Church St.,
Phone Liberty 4759. New Haven, Conn.

Myrtle Ave., Westport, Conn.

2-story, one-family frame Colonial type dwelling, three fireplaces, electric light, steam heat, modern plumbing; also large artist's studio building with studio light, fireplace and hardwood floor; garage. On a plot of about 1¼ acres, with a frontage of 250 feet on Myrtle Av. Convenient to trolley and station. Price $10,000.
JOHN E. BYARD (Owner.)
186 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Tel. Main 3840.

GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

FOR RENT, furnished, for the season, estate of 3 acres; attractive and well-kept house containing 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths; 3 maids' rooms, 1 bath; very attractive grounds; asking $3,000 for Summer season. Complete list of all high-class properties in this section.
W. S. MEANY Meany Bldg. Tel. 193. Greenwich, Conn.

CONNECTICUT SHORE.

Superbly situated Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 extra toilets; two-car garage, man's quarters; all private; private bathing, tennis; near golf; 5 minutes from Stamford. Will rent, with option to purchase. T. J. Good, 18 East 41st. Tel. Murray Hill 9328.

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FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

12 ACRES, $300 CASH

Truck and poultry farm, near school, Grange hall; fertile soil; house 6 rooms; water system; bath; garage; barn; poultry house; well fruited. Price for all $2,500; $300 cash, balance same as rent. For more information, also list of farm bargains free, write to S. L. HEILIN, 508 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.
"FARMS AT FARMERS' PRICES."

30-ACRE TRACT LAND
SALE OR EXCHANGE

For property in New York City or vicinity, well adapted for fruit and poultry raising, can be divided into 3 farms; wide frontage on the State road, near station. Write to S. L. HEILIN, 508 Landis Ave., Vineland, N. J.

WOODCLIFF LAKE, N. J.

10-acre farm, 1 hr. from N. Y. ¾ mile from depot; 1,500 ft. road frontage; high location; fertile soil; fruit, large house, barn, chicken house, &c.; At condition; $7,500. Owner, Box 132 River Edge, N. J.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

Farms, Estates, and Country Homes, All sizes. Best locations. Advise wants. Will send description and other details.
G. W. Zucker, Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptional Farm Property at
BRIARCLIFF STATION
Dutchess County, N. Y.

Comprises 561 acres—461 acres tillable and 100 acres in timber. Especially adapted for dairy or stock purposes.
Main house contains 12 rooms; 4 tenant houses, barns, outbuildings, &c.
To insure a quick sale, owners willing to sacrifice. Price $15,000.00.
Terms on application.
F. R. KEATOR, Attorney at Law, 3d Floor, 22 Exchange Pl., New York.
Telephone 7885 Hanover.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

Chas. G. Clapp Company
294 Washington St., Boston, and 63 Main St., Brockton.
FARMS: FARMS:

For farms near Brockton, south shore, or anywhere in New England, write or call at our Boston office and get our new Spring catalogue; we have a large number of special values and show many photographs of same at office; 18-acre farm on south shore, new 7-room house, $2,300, Page 9 catalogue; 52-acre dairy farme, with stock, $4,800, Page 2 catalogue; 100-acre farm, with stock and tools, 8 cows, only $2,200, Page 11 catalogue; 100-acre farm, with sugar orchard, $1,500, page 13 catalogue; 175-acre farm, bargain, $2,500, Page 19 catalogue; 40-acre farm, $3,200 page 13 catalogue; 60-acre farm bordering salt water, $1,500, Page 13 catalogue; 75-acre farm bordering lake, $2,500 details Page 11 catalogue. Chas. G. Clapp Company, 294 Washington St., Brockton, Mass.

$1,500 Down Secures
184 Acres, 7 Cows and

Pair horses, pigs, poultry, complete line implements, wagons, hay, grain, fodder; cramped even to the seed for planting; near RR. town, 18 miles city 60,000. 75 acres smooth, fertile fields, heavy hay, general crops, 75 acres wire-fenced pasture keeping 40 head, 34 acres wood, timber, orchards. Good 8-room house; big basement barn, silo, horse barn, poultry, hog, ice houses. Aged owner for quick sale makes low price $5,500 for everything, easiest terms. Details Page 30, Catalogue Bargains 19 States, copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 2026-G Sun Bldg., New York.

44-Acre State Road Farm,
$2,000 with 3 Cows,

pair horses, wagons, long list tools; few minutes' walk to village creamery, milk station, schools; only 2¼ miles to large R. R town. Big profits from 34 acres level fields, some rich muck, balance spring-watered pasture, wood, orchards. 8-room house, painted barn, &c. Retiring owner includes all, low price $2,000, part down. Details this desirable money-maker page 32 Catalog. Bargains 19 States. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 2026 B. D., Sun Bldg., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

198 BROADWAY
Near Fulton St.
FIRST FLOOR
Immediate Possession.
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.,
or your own broker.

Two Stores
NEAR BWAY. 40th St. NEAR 6TH AVE.

Can be used separately or as one. Basement can be used as sample or show room. 26-story modern building. Short, busy street.

About 4500 Ft.

1203 World's Tower Bldg.,
110 W. 40th. Bryant 8463.

MOST DESIRABLE.
Fifth Ave. Lofts
SECOND and part of FIFTH FLOORS
Office & Sales Rooms.
Every Modern Improvement.
Very Light. Rent Reasonable.
520 Fifth Av., (bet. 43d-44th St.)
E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc. Vand'b't 3880.

30

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

56 Beekman St.
STORE—Two Basements
Size of Each Floor is About 25 x 90 ft.
Steam Heat, Electric Elevator. Metal Ceilings.
Can be leased for 5 to 10 years
TELEPHONE GREELEY 1813 OR CONSULT YOUR OWN BROKER.
Beekman Paper & Card Co., Inc., 318 West 39th St.

TWO BEST Factory Lofts IN THE Lower Bronx In Fireproof Sprinkler Equipped Building. Light on all four sides; steam heat and elevator service; about 17,500 sq. feet on each floor; total, 35,000 sq. feet. Can have one or both floors: Box G 160 Times.

SOME DESIRABLE OFFICES TO RENT IN THE Mohawk Building 5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY 21 LIBERTY STREET on THE PREMISES, Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
To rent an all daylight loft ground floor
14,000 sq. feet at 518-526 W. 55th
Especially adapted for manufacturing purposes.
For particulars apply
New Realty Co., 48 W. 38th.

FIRST FLOOR ABOVE STORE.
THIRD AVE. COR.
NORTHWEST CORNER 58TH ST.
About 50 feet of show window; suitable for tailor or business requiring display. 1 Union Square, Room 508. Tel. Stuyvesant 1848. Wm. Mitchell.

Offices to Rent
in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

34th ST. SECTION
Ideal for any high-class business; 5-story 25-foot building, altered into stores and small apartments; estate will lease for 21 years at $10,000 a year. H. G. 201 Times.

BRONX.
STORE
FOR RENT.
309-311 Willis Ave., nr. 137th, suitable for any business; possession May 1st.
F. W. Woolworth & Co. Stern tenant for past 15 years.
RICHARD H. SCOBIE, 4 E. Corner Fordham Road-Webster Ave. Tel. 1471 Fordham.

BROOKLYN.
CHOICE LIGHT FLOORS
Borough Hall, Brooklyn.
338 Fulton St., at the junction of Washington, Myrtle and Court Sts., and the subway, elevated and surface lines at the door.
Two exceptionally light lofts, each containing 3,000 square feet, and each with forty feet of frontage. Suitable for show rooms or light manufacturing.
Rent $1,800 yearly for both or $1,000 for either. Immediate possession. Lease to suit. Apply through your own broker or SCHULTE REALTY CO., 284 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Franklin 2230.

NEW JERSEY.
Fine Loft to Rent.
RAILROAD SIDING; SPRINKLERED; GOOD LIGHT; MODERN; STEAM POWER. APPLY TO 18 MORRIS ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

BALL HOMESTEAD SOLD TO SYNDICATE

Landmark on Ridgewood Road, South Orange, to be Surrounded by a Park.

VISITED BY WASHINGTON

House Was Built in 1743 by Timothy Ball, Cousin of First President.

The old Timothy Ball House on Ridgewood Road, South Orange Township, including about four acres of ground, has just been sold to a group of New York and Maplewood men. This house was built in 1743 by Timothy Ball, a third cousin of General Washington, who frequently visited his relatives there during the Revolutionary War. The house is located on the slope of the mountain between South Orange and Maplewood, in full view of several battlefields where the British and American armies camped for many months during the war. The section was formerly known as Jefferson Village, a nearby street now being known as Jefferson Avenue, and it was the centre of a settlement consisting of stores, some small factories, a tavern, farm house, &c. The Rev. George W. Clark of Hightstown, N. J., a great grandson of Timothy Ball and a historian of note in his day, writing for the Keuka College Record many years ago, furnished the following data:

"The house is on the ridgewood or mountainside road, between Orange and Springfield, about three miles from either place and a short distance from either the South Orange or the Maplewood railroad station. The black walnut tree in front of the house by the wayside, the writer remembers as quite large over sixty years ago. In the front chimney, above the peak of the roof, is a stone inscribed 'T. & H. 1743.' (Timothy and Esther Ball.) the date of the building. Another interesting feature is a small square aperture in the front wall of the house which leads to an old-fashioned built-in bed, which for purposes of warmth adjoins the huge chimney.

"Timothy Ball, a grandson of Edward Ball of Newark, son of Thomas Ball, near 'Tuscan Hall,' was born in 1711, and was married to Esther Bruen about 1743. They are said to have lived in a house, (log, probably,) a few rods to the northeast, just over the brook that divided Orange from Springfield. Wishing to dig a well, a diviner came along, and by use of stocks pointed out where water could easily be found on the southwest side of the brook. This located the more permanent house, which Mr. Ball was about to build, on that side of the brook.

"The new house was built largely of stone, and required much time and labor in quarrying and preparing the stone. It was a commodious and substantial house for those days. But Mr. Ball enjoyed it only fourteen years. In the Winter of 1757-1758 the smallpox was prevalent in New Jersey, and Mr. Ball was inoculated, and as a result died in 1758. A few weeks later President Jonathan Edwards died in the same way at Princeton. The house and farm were left to be managed by the wife and two daughters. Five children had been born in the new house, all then under 12 years of age, three of them boys, John, Usal, and David. The latter was the grandfather of the writer, and in due time located about fifty rods away, toward South Orange. John settled near Boonton and Usal occupied the homestead. All three were among the New Jersey troops in the War of the Revolution. During the war, while Washington had his troops stationed at Morristown, he frequently came to the top of the mountain to witness the movements of the British near Elizabethtown and Staten Island, which could be seen in the distance. On some of these occasions he visited Usal Ball, and there he passed nights, and more than once as a precaution, he stabled his horse in the kitchen, which had a stone floor. At the battle of Springfield, in 1780, he ordered removed the young wife of David Ball with her infant child, Esther, 3 months old, to a place of safety on the top of the mountain, he himself passing nights at his house. The name "Ball's Bluff" which is ascribed to this day to an eminence on top of the mountain, undoubtedly traces back to the early members of this family.

"In 1799 Usal Ball died, and his son Enoch, the grandfather of Aaron O. Ball, of Newark, N. J., inherited the homestead and occupied it for forty years. At his death he left two sons and two daughters. The house and part of the farm fell to the youngest son, Jonathan, who occupied it for a short time. It then passed out of the family."

There have been but few transfers of this property since Revolutionary times, and if the old house could tell tales an extremely interesting history could doubtless be compiled in connection with its experiences during the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, our own civil war, and on down to the present time.

The new owners of the old house propose to give it a proper setting by creating around it an attractive restricted residence park to be known as Washington Park. It is planned to put in streets, sewers, water, gas, electric lights, &c., to lay out the tract in lots with a seventy-five-foot frontage, all wiring to be underground, and the situation handled in every way according to the best standards. A brook fed by mountain springs runs in a deep, heavily-wooded ravine through the centre of the property, and this, taken in conjunction with the fine elevation on the mountainside, the proximity to the Maplewood and South Orange stations of the Lackawanna Railroad, all lend themselves to one of the most attractive developments in the Oranges.

The sale of the properties was negotiated through the offices of J. G. Trusdell Moore, East Orange, and Messrs. J. Charles O'Brien & Co. of South Orange and New York, both of whom are residents of Maplewood.

Lumber Stocks on Hand.

The general situation with reference to lumber stocks at American mills is reflected by conditions prevailing in the Southern pine producing territory, which normally supplies 40 per cent. of all the lumber of all kinds consumed in the United States. Two hundred and thirty-five mills reported to the Southern Pine Association March 1, 1919, total stocks on hand of 1,283,909,115 feet. This compared with 1,601,416,695 feet a year previous and 1,966,067,460 feet on March 1, 1917, when conditions were approximately normal. Present output of American mills, which in ordinary times aggregates about 46,000,000,000 feet a year, is slightly under 70 per cent. of normal, due principally to labor shortage.

BUILDING LOAN REPORT.

War No Check to Activities of Metropolitan Associations.

An interesting sidelight on the stability of savings and loan associations during the war period is presented in the annual report of the Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations, prepared by its Secretary, Archibald W. McEwan. The report says, in part:

"During the year 1918 savings and loan associations in this section increased their assets as follows: In New York County, $418,862, Queens $37,473, Richmond $766,862. Richmond still holds its record of being the banner county in the greater city—population considered—assets having reached $7,000,000, and our associations do more than any other agency in that county in providing homes for the people.

"There was an apparent decrease in the assets of associations of Kings County of $2,402,790, but this decrease came from the liquidation of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company, a concern that never was a member of the league nor of the State league. In fact, any suggestion to enroll in this league was promptly frowned upon by each succeeding Board of Trustees of our league, because, as savings and loan men of long experience, our Boards of Trustees felt that the plan of this concern would not stand the test of time. We challenge any statement, official or otherwise, that throws upon the screen, so to write, words to the effect that the true-blue savings and loan associations of Kings County decreased their assets in 1918.

"The memory of the war is still vividly in mind, and 1917-18 will always be remembered as happy years by those mortgagors who are purchasing their homes through our associations. They saw friends and acquaintances who had mortgages become due—or, worse still, had open mortgages—worried immeasurably by notices of call, or to make substantial payments on principal, and often these unfortunates did not know which way to turn.

"In some instances persons got money from our savings and loan associations—fortunately for them—and, as usual, we gave preference to those who were saving members beforehand. The savings and loan mortgagor, however, went serenely on with his day's work, secure in the thought that his mortgage could not be called and that it was being paid off; that in a few years the 'kick' would be taken out of it and that he would own his home free and clear."

The following officers were elected at the recent meeting: President, W. E. Carter; Vice President, Hiram C. Barton; Treasurer, Edward W. Cutler; Secretary, Archibald W. McEwan; Trustees, Charles O'Connor Hennessy, M. Vincent Dorney, Martin S. Cohen, and James E. Caffrey.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 118, e s, 16x60; Pauline Shamray to Jacob Kesner, 950 Leggett Av, Bronx, mtg $10,000, April 10; attorneys, Koppelman & W., 144 Elvington St.....$1
MANHATTAN AV, 395, e s, 94.2 ft n of 116th St, 36.8x85; Regine Dinkelspiel to Johanna Goldschmidt, 305 west 90th St, quit claim, April 9; attorney, William P. Schoen, 115 Broadway.....$500
MADISON ST, 292, s e corner Montgomery St, 18.6x49.1; Ida S. Primoff to Isador Tplkow, 292 Madison St, mtg $8,800, all liens, Jan 6; attorney, J. S. Shapiro, 120 Delancey St.....$1
NAGLE AV, w s, 500 ft s of Elwood St, 100x105; Nagle Av Const. Co. to Union Chemical Glassware Co., 200 Broadway, mtg $37,000, all liens, April 1; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; Union Chemical Glassware Co. to Abr. Siegel, 53 Hudson Av, Brooklyn, and another, mtg $100,000, all liens, April 11; attorneys, same.....$100
WOOSTER ST, 74, e s, 25x100; Abraham S. Gunsow to William Herman & Co., 103 Wooster St, all liens, Feb. 3; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$100
37TH ST, 348 West, s s, 25x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum to 37th St. Realty Holding Corp, 233 Broadway, mtg $14,500, all liens, April 10; attorney, Sigmund Rubin, 233 Broadway.....$100
37TH ST, 60 WEST, s s, 21x98.9, (foreclosure Jan 28, 1919,) Enos S. Booth, ref. to Emma E. Altman, 350 West 55th St, mtg $46,750, taxes, &c., March 20; attorney, Samuel Schulmiller, 1,123 Broadway.....$250
48TH ST, 605 West, n s, 18x75.6x irregular; Eliz., wife of Joseph McGilleuddy, to F. William Schwiers & Sons, 95 West 125th St, all liens, April 7; attorney, N. Y. Title & Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
5TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 53.4x100.5; Neb. Realty Corp. to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, mtg $30,000; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1
135TH ST, 204 West, s s, 16.5x99.11; Wm. Goldstone to Chas. Slavin, 55 East 115th St, mtg $5,500, all liens, April 11; attorney, L. Levy, 261 Madison St.....$100
137TH ST, 138 West, s s, 30x99.11; Geo. H. Smith, individually and as trustee, et al, to Morris Levinsky, 230 South 3d St, Brooklyn, mtg $13,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,500
137TH ST, 138 West, s s, 30x99.11; L. Levinsky to Orris Holding Corp., 20 West 135th St, subject to first mortgage and P. M. mtg $4,000, all liens, April 11; J. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$100
153D ST, 448-454 West, s s, 100x80.11; L. Silverstein to Malex Realty Corpn., 170 Broadway, mtg $83,000; attorney, Alex. S. Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$100
160D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 182.2 to w s Croton Aqueduct x n e on curve — to centre line block x w 188 x x 99.11 to beginning; also all R. T. & I. in following: 153d St, n s, 432.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av — to centre line block x e 99.11 to St. Nicholas Av x s 89.6 to e s of Aqueduct x s w 41 to 153d St x w 62.6 to beginning; also all R. T. & I. in following: 153d St, n s, 432.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av — to centre line block x e 99.11 to St. Nicholas Av x s 89.6 to e s of Aqueduct x s w 41 to 153d St x w 62.6 to beginning; John C. Welwood Realty Corp. to Union Chemical Glassware Co., 200 Broadway, mtg $185,000, all liens, April 11; attorney, Edward S. Schwartz, 206 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,708-10, e s, 80x120; Bloom Realty Corp. to Max Mosner, 5611 Caudwell Av, mtg $37,000, April 9; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
BURNSIDE AV, n w corner of Jerome Av, 112.1x145x90x75; Samuel McMillan to McMillan Realty and Construction Co., 250 West 106th St, mtg $22,000, March 5; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100
SAME PROPERTY; McMillan Realty and Construction Co. to Pinnacle Realty Co., 3,671 Broadway, mtg $22,000, April 10; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St.....$100
CONCORD AV, 175 ft n of Crane St, 20x100; Michael Altieri, et al, to Ophelia Altieri, 466 Concord Av, mtg $6,000, March 29; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St.$100
CONCORD AV, e s, 195 ft n of Crane St, 30x100; Dominick Altieri to Michael Altieri, 466 Concord Av, all part, March 29; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St..$100
CROTONA AV, 2,504, e s, 50x100, Crotona Av, 2,340-2, e s, 40x100; Crotona Av, 2,346-8, e s, 40x100; Stafford Constr. Co. to John O'Leary, 2,218 University Av, mtg $61,000, Dec. 31, 1918; attorney, John O'Leary, 2,442 Washington Av.....$1
HUGHES AV, 2,170, e s, 40x100; 182d St., 646 East, s s, 51.6x81; 182d St, 650 East, s s, 41.2x168.9; Belmont Av, 2,157, s w corner of 182d St, 88.10x30.1x98.11x42.7; Stafford

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

READY MAY 1
Now Open for Inspection
300 Central Park West
Corner 90th St.
1-2-3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished
Restaurant on Premises
Apply on Premises or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St.

APARTMENTS AT PELHAM
City comforts—Country freedom.
Two minutes from station.
Thirty minutes from Grand Central.
Fine old trees, lawns, shrubs and flowers. Tennis court. Near golf links and Sound.
Excellent restaurant.
2 and 3 rooms with $900-$1,000
Magnificent paneled oak living room, beamed ceiling, with fireplace; private porch.
Night rent furnished; reference required.
A. W. COLE, Owner, 114 5th Av., N. Y. Tel. N. Y., Chelsea 720. Pelham 1991.

3-Room Apartment for Rent
In High-Class Apartment Hotel.
Maid Service Included.
The Eldorado, 91 St. & Central Pk. W.
or Sharp & Co., 2609 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE
Light on All Sides
Corner Building
Overlooking the Park
182 West 58th Street
Suite of 12 Rooms, 5 Baths
DUPLEX SUITE
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
Both exquisitely furnished, one being available unfurnished.
Alwyn Court. Circle 491.

CATHEDRAL COURT
541 West 113th St., Near B'way
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 Rooms and Bath $1,300
Immediate possession.
Apply on Premises, or A. Brandstein, 133 East 116th St. Harlem 1518.

THE LANGHORN
800 Riverside Drive, at 158th St.
6, 6 & 7 rooms, 2 baths; rental $840 to $2,400
Apply on premises or
McDowell & McMahon, Agents,
St. Nicholas Av., Corner 162d St.

54TH ST., 200 WEST
To Sublet 3 & 4 Rooms
Apartments, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply Office, 200 West 54th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

OUR RENTAL LIST
For Select 8 and 9 Room APARTMENTS on Washington Heights
Will Be Ready by May 1st.
NORMAN DENZER, 3,807 Broadway.
(Audubon 8707)

21 WEST 49TH ST.
Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; newly constructed; decorated to suit.
Also handsome parlor floor for physician.
Agent on premises 12 to 2.
Dwight, Archibald & Perry, Inc., 137 West 23d St.

THE MANHATTAN SQUARE
80 to 88 West 77th Street.
Apartment consisting of parlor, 3 bedrooms, and well equipped bathroom; attractively furnished. Complete hotel service. To lease until Oct. 1, 1920, at $185 per month.

MANHATTAN—East Side.
THE SUSSEX
36 EAST 66TH ST.
5-room apartment from Oct. 1, (tall floor,) $2,000; extra maids' rooms; choice residential section; ownership management. Supt.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

51ST ST, n s, 192.6 ft e of 5th Av, 30x100.5, April 11; John S. Melcher to Bowery Sav. Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 49 Wall St...$80,000
127TH ST, 138 WEST, s s, 30x99.11, P. M. April 11, Orris Holding Corpn to Morris Levinsky, 230 South 3d St, Brooklyn, due April 1, 1924, G. p. c.; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$4,000
153D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 132.3 ft to n s Croton Aqueduct x n e on curve to c l block x 188.4x s 99.11 to beg; St. Nicholas Av, n w c 158d St, runs s 32.9 to c s Croton Aqueduct x s w 41 to 153d St x e 25.1 to beg; also all right, title, and interest to following: 153d St, n s, 432.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, and n w c Croton Aqueduct, runs n e on curve to c l block, x e 9.11 to w s St Nicholas Av x s 89.8 to e s Croton Aqueduct x s w 41 to 153d St x w 62.6 to beg., April 11; Union Chemical Glassware Co. to John C. Welwood Realty Corpn, 200 4th Av, due Aug 1, 1924, 6 p c., mtg. $185,000; attorney, Hy Pegram, 56 Beaver St.....$50,000

CAUSEWAY from N. Y. and Albany Post Road to Old Post Road, n s, 207.10 ft w of Old Post Road, 94x25; Margaret M. Haipin to Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co., 460 West 128th St, 1-5 part, Jan. 7, 1916, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bernheimer & Schwartz Brewing Co., 460 West 128th St.....1300
CLAY AV, 1,304 to 1,403, e s, 128.4x irr190.11 ft; College Holding Co. to 1,447-1,481 Boston Road Realty Co., 350 Broadway, April 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.....$3,000
MONTGOMERY PLACE, 1,792, n w corner of Popham Av, 118.9x82.1x100x18; Dunwood Realty Co. to Hobart Realties Corporation, 217 Broadway, prior mtg $36,000, April 10; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway.$10,000
ST. PAUL'S PLACE, 490, s e corner of Washington Av, 100x40.1; Nettie Bogdanoff to Virginia K. White Corp., 2,583 Sedgwick Av, prior mtg $48,000, April 1, due Sept. 1, 1923, 6 p. c.; attorney, Emmet & P.....$5
Wall St.....$6,000
TINTON AV, 1,135, e s, 40x127.8; Stafford Realty Co. to Sophia Rogger, 314 East 65th St, prior mtg $30,250, April 9, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. V. Rosenberg, 200 Broadway.....$2,500
VALENTINE AV, s s s, 453.9 ft e of Travers St, 25x97.10; Thomas M. Murphy to Eliza Murphy, 2,896 Valentina Av, April 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; per deed; attorney, E. Murphy, 2,896 Valentine Av.....$5,800
3D AV, 3,310, e s, 16.6± — to Boston Road; Frank Parker to Albert Murnlock, 380 West 103d St, prior mtg $6,750, April 7, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000
167TH ST, 264 East, s s, 20.5x80.8x36.9x80; Concourse Estates Corporation to Rebsco Corporation, 2 Rector St, April 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000;
135TH ST, n s, 100.1 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 89.11x130x40.5x130; Hesu Realty Co. to Henrietta Goldfein, 904 Trinity Av, and another, April 7, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Goldfein & W., 350 Broadway.....$2,250
135TH ST, n s, 120.1 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 89.9x130x40.3x130; Same to Rosie Silvernas, 1,858 Bryant Av, April 7, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$4,250

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

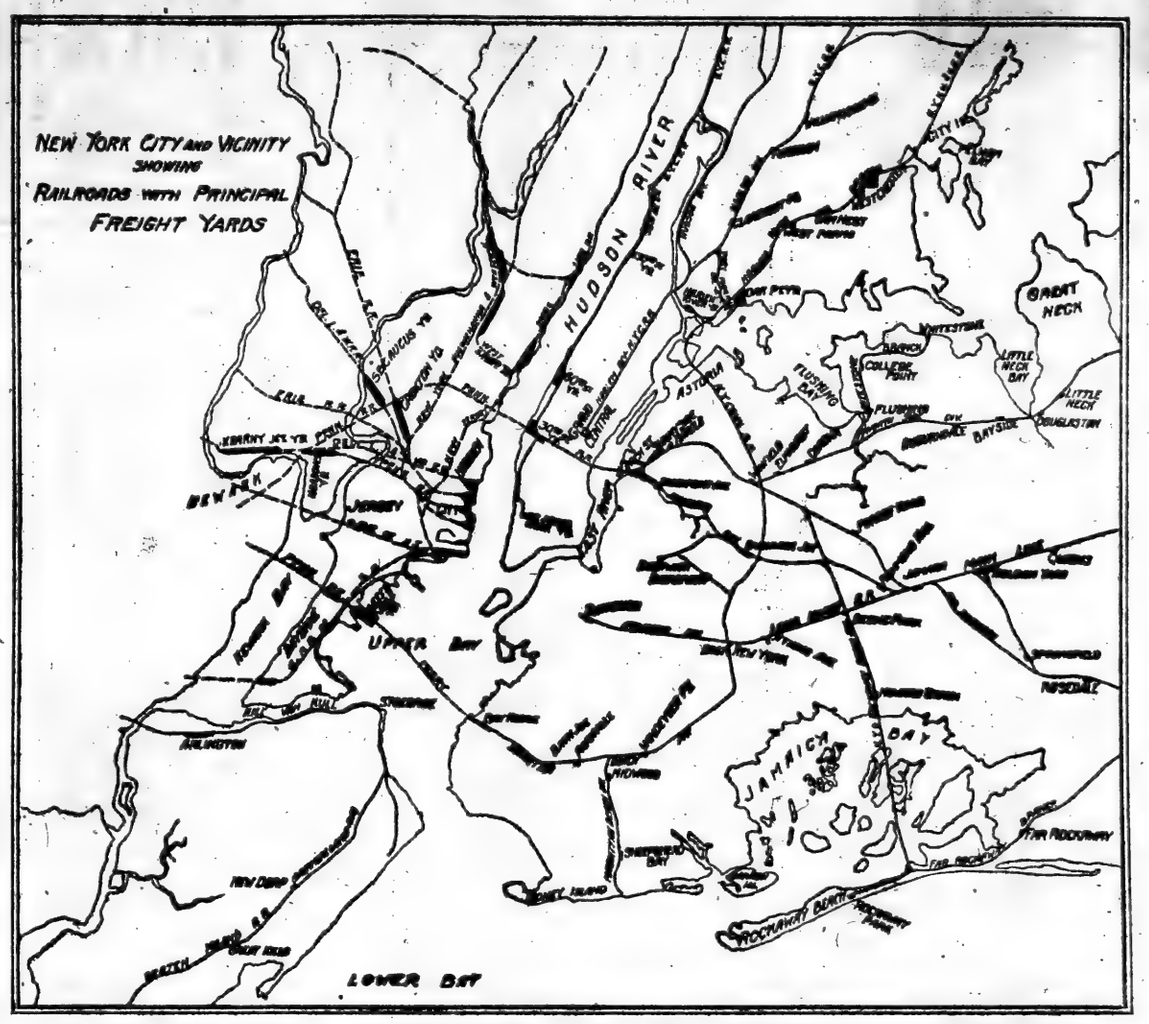
BROADWAY, 1725; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St; address, 176 Broadway.....$60,000
HOUSTON ST, 287 East, mtg. $30,000; Hugh C. Murray, trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,000
LEXINGTON AV, 1,413; Louis C. Hasell et al, executors, to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 49 Wall St.....$6,500
ORCHARD ST, 156; Blanche V. Veimer to Regina Nussbaum, Hollywood Av, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens; attorney, I. M. Levy, 223 Broadway.....$8,000
7TH AV, s w corner of 58th St; 57th St, 34 West; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to North River Savings Bank, 31 West 34th St; address, 176 Broadway, (3 assignments).....$20,000 and $75,000
9TH AV, n w corner of 213th St; Kermit Realty Co. to William Hankin, 119 West 77th St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000
167TH ST, n s, 175.8 ft w of 9th Av; U. S. Title Guarantee Co. of Brooklyn to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, 9 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn; address, 32 Court St., Brooklyn.....$65,000
167TH ST, 416 West, mtg. $3,800; Frank Gens & Co. to Max Wachsman, 120 West 117th St.; attorney, John J. Buckley, 253 Broadway.....$2,000
HOE AV, 1,067; Barclay Holding Corpn. to Sir Lee Corpn., 74 Broadway; attorney, Strasburger & S., 74 Broadway.....$1
JEROME AV, w s, 151 ft s of 192d St, —x—; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Alfred Abeles, 1,853 2d Av; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$6,000
LOTS 21 and 22, Parcel 36, map of William B. Ogden; James H. Grace to Mary T. Grace, 2,356 Grand Av; attorney, Mary T. Grace, 2,356 Grand Av.....$100
LOT 35, Block 4; Lots 35 and 36 to 38, Block 31, and Lots 17 to 19, Block 709, map Morris Park; John J. Tierney, Brooklyn, to Morris Park Estates, 42 Exchange Place; attorney, Park Estates, 42 Exchange Place.....$1
134TH ST, 407 to 411 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,737 3d Av.; attorneys, Macmeiler & G., 43 Cedar St.....$6,000
West 46th St; attorney, New York Title and Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway.....$13,500
152D ST, s s, 424 ft w of 5th Av, mtg $30,000; Elizabeth F. Ferris to Mortgage Associates, Inc., 907 Broadway; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, 964; Morland Mortgage Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$94,000
BRYANT AV, 1,447; Edw. Willman, executor, to Emma G. Hahn, 253 West 117th St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$1
CLAY AV, 1,400; Thurnerman to Alotte Realties, Inc., 389 East 167th St; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St.....$100
FOX ST, 1,063 to 1,067; Zenros Realty Corp. to Harris Schwartz, 220 Avenue St. John; attorneys, Krakower & F., 309 Broadway, (2 assignments).....$1
FOX ST, 1,067; Jesse Marx to Annie Harris, 4 West 129th St; attorneys, Krakower & F., 309 Broadway.....$1
GRAND AV, s s, 50 ft s of 192d St, 50x100; James H. Grace to Mary T. Grace, 2,356 Grand Av; attorney, Mary T. Grace, 2,356 Grand Av.....$100
HOE AV, 1,067; Barclay Holding Corpn. to Sir Lee Corpn., 74 Broadway; attorney, Strasburger & S., 74 Broadway.....$1
JEROME AV, w s, 151 ft s of 192d St, —x—; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Alfred Abeles, 1,853 2d Av; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$6,000
LOTS 21 and 22, Parcel 36, map of William B. Ogden; James H. Grace to Mary T. Grace, 2,356 Grand Av; attorney, Mary T. Grace, 2,356 Grand Av.....$100
LOT 35, Block 4; Lots 35 and 36 to 38, Block 31, and Lots 17 to 19, Block 709, map Morris Park; John J. Tierney, Brooklyn, to Morris Park Estates, 42 Exchange Place; attorney, Park Estates, 42 Exchange Place.....$1
134TH ST, 407 to 411 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,737 3d Av.; attorneys, Macmeiler & G., 43 Cedar St.....$6,000
163D ST, 295 East; John H. Green to Emily J. Lewis, 311 East 204th St; attorney, J. M. Green, 302 East 204th St.....$100
167TH ST, 372 East; Bessie Trumerman to Alotto Realties, Inc., 389 East 167th St; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St.....$100

IMPERATIVE NEED FOR THE ADEQUATE DEVELOPMENT OF PORT AND TERMINAL FACILITIES

Travis H. Whitney of the Public Service Commission Declares That the Development of Thousands of Acres About the Port of New York Will Be Followed by Influx of Population and Increased Assessed Valuations



Map Showing Existing Freight and Terminal Facilities In and About the City of New York Drawn for The New York Times by the Public Service Commission.

In the following statement by Travis H. Whitney, Acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission, the features of the accompanying map are described as well as the imperative need of the adequate development of port and terminal facilities and in what measure transportation lines must be increased to keep pace with the city's growth in population and in commercial importances.

The entrance of trunk railroads within the city's limits with their millions of tons of freight a year is discussed, and the influx of travelers and the necessity of sending these travelers by rapid transit to their various destinations.

For the present purpose of calling attention to the need of expanding facilities for shippers, Mr. Whitney has subordinated the passenger problem. This problem, he thinks, will be solved as the need arises, and that the result will be the improvement of thousands of acres, now barren, by the erection of factories and homes.

"The adequate development of the port and of the railroad freight, terminal and warehouse situation," said Mr. Whitney, "is perhaps the most important problem now confronting this city, and upon its proper solution and development depends the continued supremacy of New York harbor. Many matters will make the competition for commerce so serious for the city that, unless additional advantages are offered, the growth of commerce will go to other harbors.

"The enlargement of and encouragement given to Southern ports by the National Government during the war period will make them important factors, particularly in connection with the immense traffic that will go through the Panama Canal. The problem for New York City, therefore, is not merely one of developments within the present boundaries of the city, but rather one of the entire population area. There are two parts to this problem—the waterfront development and the railroad development. With respect to the first, the city has a Dock Commissioner who has given a great deal of attention and ability to the proper development. With respect to the railroad situation, however, it may be well to point out certain features of the situation.

"In December, 1917, there was appointed a Joint Committee, consisting of James S. Harlan of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Ralph W. E. Donges, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey, and myself on behalf of the First District Commission, in respect to freight congestion in the metropolitan area. This Joint Committee arose from the fact that railroad terminals in the metropolitan area were so completely congested that embargoes existed on many of the roads and the movement of freight toward this harbor was, therefore, almost completely at a standstill. A very considerable amount of the floating equipment was absorbed by the transfer of Governmeht property to and from Governors Island. The committee placed about fifty inspectors in the field, checking up the yards, and got after the consignees who were making use of railroad cars for storage purposes.

The extent to which brokers and other consignees were literally making warehouses out of railroad cars and yards, thereby sufficiently absorbing railroad capacity to block the movement of additional freight toward New York, was amazing. The congestion was so serious that freight destined for this port was backed up as far as Chicago with the warehouses in that city full of goods ultimately destined for New York Harbor. A great deal of work was done in requiring consignees promptly to clear yards and cars, thereby increasing the capacity of the facilities. The Governors Island situation was corrected and the railroad warehouses and storage capacity were cleared, for a great deal of freight had been unloaded and remained as a detriment to live freight. For example, hundreds of thousands of tons of freight of one kind or another, destined for Russia and Scandinavia, were dumped on the properties of the railroad companies because of the prohibition against shipments to those countries. This freight, however, was a serious detriment to the capacity of the port.

"So little actual study had been made of the railroad situation in the metropolitan area that the committee found that there was not even a map in existence showing all of the railroads in the area, with their yard locations and capacities. The necessary data were collected and working maps made to show the complete situation and copies of this map were turned over to the army navy, and other Government officials to be used in connection with the problems confronting them. One of these was the possibility of track connections between various separate railroad companies, which, under the Federal Railroad Administration, could be made to the advantage of unified operation.

"The complete list of the yards in the metropolitan area would be too long to print. The following summary, however, gives the totals for each of the railroads in the area as well as the number of piers in New York City used by railroad companies. In respect to the yards, the capacities given are the working capacities of the yards, that is the number of cars that can be placed in the yards and still leave leeway for drilling the cars in and out. With respect to the piers, as there is no standing capacity, the number of cars handled daily is given. It will be observed that the summary shows that the various railroads have 170 yards in and around New York City, with a capacity of 111,855 cars, and that there are fifty-one piers in use by the railroad companies with a daily capacity of 4,793.

SUMMARY.

Railroads.	No. of Yards.	Yard Car Capacities.	No. of Piers.	Av. No. Cars Handled Daily At Piers.
N. Y. Central	16	5,815	8	783
West Shore	3	10,845	...	...
N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	5	8,546	9	223
Pennsylvania	13	18,683	8	618
Long Island	41	5,000	1	68
Erie	9	6,859	6	252
Cent. of N. J.	14	16,700	4	312
Lehigh Valley	11	10,422	6	205
Del., Lack. & West	9	8,823	4	312
Balt. & Ohio	23	4,914	4	121
Raritan River	1	700	...	...
Phila. & Reading	1	3,500	...	...
B'klyn E. D. Term.	1	600	...	...
Bush Term. Co.	1	1,000	...	...
1st Street Term.	1	162	...	...
N. Y. Dock Co.	3	605	...	...
Degnon Term. R. R. Corp.	1	150	...	...
	170	111,855	51	4,793

"These figures would seem to indicate the possibility of an enormous daily turnover of freight. On the other hand, the demands upon the harbor and the railroads feeding it are such as to render these yard and pier capacities inadequate. Moreover, the piers are accessible to the New Jersey railroads only by car floats.

"At the present time, and from time to time in the past, there has been discussion on the possibility of a great classification yard on the Jersey meadows, with possible freight tunnels connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn, so that cars could be brought directly to the piers, warehouses, and other terminals. Such an immense enterprise involves very considerable expenditure, not in excess, however, of the amount that should be spent for the proper unification and expansion of railroad facilities, and of convenience necessary to commerce."

Mr. Whitney believes that the enterprise can be fully developed within the city's limits, and so keep within this area the gigantic growth which will follow in its wake. Concerning this he says:

"It may be well to consider whether such expansion of railroad facilities cannot be made within the city. The study of a map will indicate that there is such a possibility on the Brooklyn side of Jamaica Bay, where there is opportunity from the water side for the development of extensive piers and other facilities convenient to ocean traffic on the land side of connections with railroad facilities.

"One of the great lessons of the war, so far as this city is concerned, is that there should be more of an opportunity for the city to be self-sustaining. That is to say, there should be adequate provision in the way of warehouses and storage facilities as well as of railroad capacity, with through rail connections, for the accumulation of sufficient supplies of coal and food, so that the city will not be in extremis if it again suffers a severe winter or other disturbance which breaks the continuity of supplies to the city.

"There is probably no city in the world that lives, to the extent that New York City does, literally from hand to mouth. Apparently only in respect to a water supply adequate precaution been taken to insure a continuous supply. In every other respect—as to coal, food, raw material and other articles—the city is dependent upon the railroads and upon the harbor craft doing in operation all the time. The problem has such direct relations to the public that the development of proper railroad facilities, warehouse capacity and other precautions necessary to protect the future of the city should be a public development."

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

51ST ST, n s, 192.6 ft e of 5th Av, 30x100.5, April 11; John S. Melcher to Bowery Sav. Bank, 128 Bowery, 5 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 49 Wall St...$80,000
127TH ST, 138 WEST, s s, 30x99.11, P. M. April 11, Orris Holding Corpn to Morris Levinsky, 230 South 3d St, Brooklyn, due April 1, 1924, G. p. c.; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$4,000
153D ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs e 132.3 ft to n s Croton Aqueduct x n e on curve to c l block x 188.4x s 99.11 to beg; St. Nicholas Av, n w c 158d St, runs s 32.9 to c s Croton Aqueduct x s w 41 to 153d St x e 25.1 to beg; also all right, title, and interest to following: 153d St, n s, 432.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, and n w c Croton Aqueduct, runs n e on curve to c l block, x e 9.11 to w s St Nicholas Av x s 89.8 to e s Croton Aqueduct x s w 41 to 153d St x w 62.6 to beg., April 11; Union Chemical Glassware Co. to John C. Welwood Realty Corpn, 200 4th Av, due Aug 1, 1924, 6 p c., mtg. $185,000; attorney, Hy Pegram, 56 Beaver St.....$50,000

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Mrs. Seth E. Thomas Sells Her Fifth Avenue Residence, Held at $325,000.

PRIVATE-DWELLING DEMAND

Candy Firm Buys $900,000 Plant in Long Island City—Active Buying in the Bronx.

Private dwellings were a strong feature of yesterday's realty market, the most important transaction involving the six-story modern American basement structure at Eighty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, held at $325,000. It was sold through William B. May & Co. for Mrs. Seth E. Thomas to a purchaser who will occupy. The residence has a frontage of 27 feet on Fifth Avenue and 102.3 feet on Eighty-eighth Street, and had been owned by the seller for ten years. It had been occupied by Dr. Henry Lancashire, who recently purchased a home on East Seventy-fifth Street.

On the north corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, is the residence of Mrs. William Pollak, while the home of Henry Phipps occupies the Eighty-seventh Street end of the block.

$130,000 Purchase on East Forty-ninth Street.

Mrs. Frances H. Markoe sold to an investing client of Douglas L. Elliman & Co. 15 East Forty-ninth Street, a four-story English basement house, on a lot 15.5 by 100.5, held at $130,000. The same buyer recently purchased through the same brokers the adjoining property No. 17.

Buying Private Dwellings.

Pease & Elliman sold for the Remlu Realty Corporation 4 West Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story private dwelling, on a lot 22 by 100, to a physician, for occupancy.

M. G. Gardner purchased for occupancy from a client of Charles M. Anderson and A. Van De Venter, 2 Washington Terrace, a three-story private dwelling.

Mary A. Watts sold the four-story and basement dwelling at 31 West Eighty-first Street, facing the American Museum of Natural History grounds. The house occupies a lot 25 by 100, and is located about midway between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

The Brooklyn Trust Company sold the four-story dwelling, on lot 22 by 100, at 130 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a client of Pease & Elliman for occupancy.

Resale of Water Street Loft.

The Broady-John Street Corporation resold the four-story loft and office building, 19 by 57, purchased earlier in the week from Elizabeth Van Rensselaer Boell, to a client of William A. White & Sons, who will occupy the premises after alterations are completed.

Tiffen Products Company Buys $900,000 Factory in Long Island City.

The Tiffen Products Company, manufacturers of candies and food products, has purchased through Joseph P. Day the former Stewart Speedometer plant on Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, for about $900,000.

The buildings, which were completed in 1917 by Ballinger & Perrot, were constructed along the most modern lines of factory buildings, consisting of a five-story and basement, reinforced concrete and steel building, of flat-slab construction, containing over 155,000 square feet of floor space, and a one-story building, 52 by 184. The plant has a direct connection by siding with the Long Island Railroad. Until recently it was used by the United States Government as a gas mask factory.

Tenement Deals.

Jacob Glass, represented by Oscar Englander, attorney, bought the house at the southwest corner of 172d Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

James H. Cruikshank resold to an investor the two five-story new-law tenements at the northwest corner of Delancey and Mangin Streets, on a plot 75 by 100. Millard Veit was the broker.

Samuel Clowsky bought from Louise Kissling the five-story flat with stores, on lot 25 by 100, at 843 Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the corner of 102d Street, through J. C. Hough & Co.

The Greenbook Investment Company, Inc., sold the six-story apartment house, 50 by 50, at 55 West 116th Street, to the J. & A. Stone Realty Company, clients of Nathan H. Stone, attorney. Isidore Siegel was the broker in the deal and C. C. Robbins, attorney, represented the sellers.

Sale in Dyckman Section.

Klein & Roth sold the Lyndon Apartments, a forty-family house, renting for $13,000 annually, at 158 and 160 Sherman Avenue, to an out-of-town investor who is a client of Frank Volz.

The Bronx Market.

Frederick Brown sold a three and one-half-story dwelling on plot 224 by 119 on the west side of Creston Avenue, north of 184th Street, to Samuel Roseff and Max Cohen, who intend to resell the property to builders as a site for apartment houses.

The Realty Business Corporation sold the two five-story apartment houses on plot 56 by 117 at 537 and 539 East 171st Street, through D. A. Trotta. The same broker sold the four-story brick apartment on plot 21 by 94, at 701 Prospect Avenue, for Gaetano Zamparielli.

Jennie Schafner sold the five-story new-law apartment house, 40.6 by 100, at 856 Dawson Street, between Longwood and Intervale Avenues, through Kurs & Uren. The Matilda Realty and Construction Company sold the two-story two-family dwelling on lot 25 by 100, at 4,822 Matilda Avenue, between 236th and 237th Streets, to a client of the same brokers.

Mary A. Donnely sold the three-story house, on plot 25 by 100, at 780 Dawson Street, adjoining the corner of Longwood Avenue, to Chester C. Probst, through Samuel L. Hornstein.

M. Fuchs sold to L. Zucker & Co. the five-story apartment on plot 41 by 110, held at $42,500 and renting for $7,000, through F. W. Sohns.

Morris Banner sold the eleven five-story 40-foot new-law houses covering plot 440 by 104, at 952 to 992 Tiffany Street, between Westchester Avenue and 163d Street, held at $400,000 and renting for $65,000, to Max Mindlin through Leitner, Brenner & Starr. Mr. Mindlin immediately resold his entire purchase.

The two five-story apartment houses, each 40 by 100, at 1,159 to 1,163 East 165th Street, were sold to a client of Henry N. Fertig by Leitner, Brenner & Starr.

The Edgerton Park Company and Catherine Ahearn sold the five-story apartment house, 60 by 100, held at $50,000, at 1,770 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, to an investing client of Ednest T. Bower.

The estate of John Carr sold for cash the private dwelling, on plot 50 by 100, at 3,090 Decatur Avenue to a client of Richard H. Scobie.

Brooklyn.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold to J. Luft the three-story cottage, on plot 31.6 by 100, at 1,334 Seventy-seventh Street.

John M. Perry sold the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, at 1,806 Dean Street, between New York and Brooklyn Avenues, to a client of Bulkley & Horton, for occupancy.

The Alco Building Company sold the one-family semi-detached brick dwellings 2,035, 2,039, and 2,041 Sixty-third Street, Mapleton Park, to L. Finkel, A. Green, and S. Sverdilk, respectively, all of New York City, for their occupancy. The Realty Trust negotiated the sales.

Adelaide McDonald sold the three-story whitestone one-family dwelling at 627 Third Street to Mrs. Charles E. Sayles, for occupancy. F. C. Sauter negotiated the sale.

The Artee Realty Corporation sold the two-family brick dwelling at 1,830 Forty-second Street to Mollie Scrage, for occupancy. The Realty Trust were the brokers in the deal.

Elizabeth Brown sold the three-story and basement brick three-family house at 203 Rodney Street, through Baffa & Dixon. The same brokers sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling at 228 Rodney Street for Emma Knox.

Philip Morris sold the two-family dwelling at 685A Hancock Street to Annie Kelly, through Charles C. Stelle. Hugo Ljunglin bought the house at 398 Douglas Street through the same broker.

The Shlikerman Realty and Improvement Company sold Dean Court, a sixteen-family apartment house, on the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, to an investing client of Frank A. Seaver & Co.

Richard E. Thibaut, Jr., sold the three-and-one-half-story American-basement limestone dwelling at 558 Third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to George Linton, for occupancy. The sale was made through Charles E. Rickerson, who also sold the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 576 Bergen Street to Frank Ploth for Mrs. T. Flecke.

C. M. Traboulsi sold the two-family brick house, 20 by 80, at 8,101 Seventeenth Avenue, Bath Beach, to Vincenzo Arrigali, through Sidoti Brothers.

C. Mulrenan sold the brick dwelling at 1,571 East Ninth Street to C. Fitzgerald, through R. S. Fisher, Inc.

The three-story private dwelling at 525 Second Street was sold, through E. A. Goldstein. The same broker sold for clients the four-story apartment house at 361 Fourth Street and the four-story apartment house at 415 Third Street.

Long Island Sales.

Highlindens, the twenty-five-acre estate of Frederick L. Upjohn at Huntington, held at $150,000, was bought by Thomas Roulston through L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. and D. M. Gerard. The property has a large frontage on Huntington Harbor, and among its improvements are a residence of the Southern Colonial type and a sunken garden built by Mr. Upjohn at a cost of $25,000.

William B. Powell sold his property on the north side of Brush Hollow Road, Jericho, a part of the former Stephen Rushmore holdings, to a client of Henry A. Rogers of the Worthington Whitehouse Company, who will improve the place.

The Nassau Suffolk Bond and Mortgage Company sold the former Herschmann Bleier property on Grove Street, Far Rockaway, to Abraham Luger through H. Frankfort.

Westchester Sales.

"Journey's End," the property of John Gresthead at White Plains, was bought by William L. Henry through the Robert E. Farley Organization.

Herbert A. Steyn bought the residence of John C. Sweeny on Brayton Place, Scarsdale, through the Misses Nash & Kennedy.

The National City Bank of New Rochelle sold the two acres on Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, known as the Remington property, to Henry H. Vought for a price said to be about $30,000. Joseph Lambden & Son negotiated the sale. The same broker sold for Anna Brown her dwelling and two acres on Hillcrest Avenue, New Rochelle, held at about $20,000, to J. M. Bond.

New Jersey.

The Riverside Steel Castings Company bought from Benjamin and Jacob Meyer a plot of about seventy-eight lots at 326 to 344 Riverside Avenue, Newark, having a frontage on Riverside Avenue of 270 feet and a depth of 720 feet, on which it will erect a modern manufacturing plant. Feist & Feist, Inc., were the brokers in the transaction and the purchasers were represented by J. S. Kinne.

George H. Rowland bought the one-family stucco residence on plot 87 by 100 at 1,022 Grove Street, Irvington, from George J. Crossman through Louis Schlesinger, Inc.

The property at 48 Commerce Street, Newark, held at $60,000, was bought by E. K. Wetherill and Lewis E. Huff, the tenants, from a Mr Brooks through Robert B. Stoutenburgh. The same broker sold for the Drake Morrison Company the factory building at 585 North Third Street, held at $22,000, to the Newark Textile Works, Inc.

Among the recent sales at Lyndhurst made by L. N. Nicholson & Co. are a dwelling on plot 25 by 100, held at $5,500, to Otto D. Pipe; a bungalow on plot 35 by 150, held at $4,750, to P. E. Challenger; and a bungalow on plot 35 by 100, on Watson Avenue, held at $4,950, to E. Tuting.

Frank M. Soule sold to Edward Ehlers his residence and grounds at 208 South Mountain Avenue, corner of Llewellyn Road, Montclair, held at $55,000, through the Frank Hughes Taylor Company.

Among the recent Jersey City sales made by Roth & Miller, Inc., are a two-family brick dwelling with garage at 1,910 Boulevard to E. R. Baker, Jr., three six-family brick apartments at 219 to 223 Pacific Avenue to Herman Gausser, and three one-family frame dwellings at 25 and 27 Van Winkle Avenue to John Doarman.

Commercial Leases.

The Schulte Cigar Stores leased from Vincent Astor the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-sixth Street, 75 by 117, for twenty years with two options of twenty years each. The transaction, which was negotiated by the Charles F. Noyes Company, involves $1,000,000.

J. B. Thomas & Son leased from the R. B. L. Company, Inc., the Broadway Cigar Store in the Manhattan Life Building at 66 Broadway for a term of years at an aggregate rental of approximately $40,000. H. C. Forbes negotiated the transaction.

The Ortelg Motor Company, Inc., leased from plans the entire first floor in its new four-story building, 225 by 100, at 231 to 247 West Sixty-first Street to the King Motor Car Company through Richard H. Scobie. The Franklin Motor Car Company, Inc., will occupy the second floor and the owners the fourth floor. Additional space, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $90,000, has been taken by William Walters of the Walters Motor Truck Company through George V. McNally.

The O. G. Staples estate of Washington leased to W. H. Warburton a hotel at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., for a term of years with option to purchase during 1919, through Pease & Elliman.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased for a term of years the four-story building at 100 West Street for James Benedict to Bojen Stephanoff; also the five-story building 30 Water Street for J. Archibald Murray to O. Ohlsen & Co., Inc.

WILL BUILDING COSTS BE CHEAPER NEXT YEAR?

The Consensus of Opinion Is That Present Cost of Construction Will Go Higher—No Reduction in Cost of Labor Expected—Building Boom Held Up By Big Loaning Institutions

Will the cost of building construction be less next year than it is today?

This is a question that is being asked and discussed daily not only in New York but throughout the entire country. The consensus of opinion is that the price of building material will advance instead of decline, and that now is the time to build. Statistics prepared by authorities on the subject show a high mark of 35 per cent. last Fall in the cost of construction, with present prices between 20 and 30 per cent. over before the war costs. This additional cost is more than offset by the additional revenue that is being obtained for all classes of buildings. In many cases in New York City the initial increase in commercial buildings and multi-family houses has been 50 per cent., and another decided increase is to be demanded by landlords next October. It is generally conceded that the entire country is on the verge of the greatest building boom it has ever known. New York City today is short 100,000 apartments. Little or no building is being done to meet this ever-increasing demand, so that today the city is confronted with one of the most serious problems it has ever had to deal with.

The population of New York City during the last four years grew at least 500,000, exclusive of transients. This growth of population in normal times would have been kept pace with by the building industry, but as everything in the construction line was practically discontinued, there is a pronounced deficit of housing facilities today amounting to at least 100,000 apartments.

Population goes hand and hand with housing. The law of supply and demand very forcibly affected this situation. The supply not having been kept up to demand, tenants are competing with each other for housing space. Consequently they are confronted with constantly rising rents. It is estimated that the population of New York City today is paying tribute in the shape of increased rentals to the amount of $5,000,000 monthly. This sum, it is conservatively estimated, represents only the increase in rentals in apartments, and it amounts to something like $60,000,000 a year.

The ordinary growth of population in New York City, exclusive of transients, is at the rate of about 4 to 5 per cent. per year. This average represents the increase in good and bad years where there are business depressions, or immigration is at its ebb tide. In normal years this would require and does require additional accommodations for at least 250,000 people yearly, requiring (at the rate in which people are housed in New York City, namely, four to an apartment) approximately something over sixty thousand new apartments yearly.

Building Loan and Mortgage Money Held Up by Big Loaning Institutions.

But today construction work is practically at a standstill. The fundamental reason for this condition is not so much the cost of building material, but the lack of building loan and mortgage money.

The big loaning institutions of this city which heretofore have financed practically all construction work have declared a hold-up. They have agreed among themselves not to make any loans and they are adhering strictly to their decision to the detriment of the city and forcing upon it a condition that bids fair to cause serious trouble.

It has been suggested that private capital be interested to help the city out of its predicament, but up to the present time nothing has been offered.

The apartment house question was discussed in an informal way last Thursday evening at a meeting of the New York Building Managers' Association. The principal speaker of the evening was Leonard Schultze of the firm of Warren & Wetmore, architects of the Grand Central Station and other large structures in the Grand Central zone. In the course of his remarks Mr. Schultze said: "Now is the time to build, not next year. In the first place, labor will never be cheaper than it is today. There may be some reduction in the price of steel and building material, but not enough to be worth while waiting for, considering the present demand.

"As a matter of fact, there is not more than a 20 or 30 per cent. increase in building costs, as compared with three or even four years ago.

"We will see the greatest building boom this country has ever known if we can only get the big loaning institutions to release the required capital to finance the construction. It's coming and it's coming fast and prices of material will advance as soon as construction starts. The New York Central Railroad Company has every parcel of its property along Park Avenue and in the vicinity applied for, but it will not be able to do anything until Walter Stabler of the Metropolitan Life, or some other big loaning company, sees fit to loan the necessary money."

Optimism in the West.

Activity in the purchasing of improved real estate by speculators and investors, and of houses by the homeseekers, is not confined to the metropolitan districts, according to Joseph P. Day, who last week returned from a "flying" trip to San Francisco, where he sold by public auction more than 800 lots in a development known as Berkeley Thousand Oaks, located beyond Berkeley on the Oakland side of San Francisco.

Mr. Day on his way to and from the Coast, conferred with some of the most eminent and astute real estate and other business men between Chicago and San Francisco and found the prevailing sentiment to be one of very great optimism. In speaking yesterday of conditions as he found them, with special reference to real estate, building, and industry, Mr. Day said:

"I found the Western people very optimistic, but learned that when there is a big real estate "boom" under way, or any other kind of "boom" for that matter, it takes a little time for the wave to hit the West. Although the Middle West is experiencing a "boom" now, it has not yet reached California and the Western States, but is gaining momentum.

"There will also be a large amount of new house building and dealings in farm lands, much of which will be accounted for by the demands and activities of the returning soldiers that originally enlisted from the Middle and Far West, as also the Northwest and the Southwest. Just as each State supplies its quota to the army and navy, so also will this returning population be widely distributed. The demand for real estate, for housing facilities and for farms, will be similarly extended over a wide area and many States.

"In one respect the West is akin to the East. That is in regard to the flow of new business into the offices of architects. Although much of this work has of course, not yet reached the contract stage, it is most encouraging to know that the building and lending interests have at last awakened to the true condition of affairs and have determined upon accepting, as final, the prices at which materials at present are fixed.

"This means that vacant lots will soon hold the centre of the stage and that building will be resumed in a gradually ascending wide scale, especially with a view to solving the perplexing housing problem by adding to the present inadequate supply of urban and suburban dwellings and apartment houses, many of which are badly needed.

"When the Fifth Liberty Loan is out of the way, building and permanent loans for real estate and building operations undoubtedly will be made more freely. Building then will be resumed in all parts of the country, and this means a safe, sane, and very acceptable solution of the nonemployment problem."

Suggests that State Lend Money.

Frank B. Williams of the City Club of New York, an expert on city planning who was sent to Europe a couple of years ago by the Commission on Building Districts with instructions to study conditions, said yesterday:

"There is no doubt of the seriousness of the housing situation in New York City. The very fact that we are all feeling relief from it is alone sufficient proof that it is so—and no adequate remedy has as yet been suggested.

Certainly the building of houses at greatly increased cost and therefore necessarily to be rented at higher rates is not such a remedy: more congestion, less light and air, poorer construction, are not to be thought of, and the building of such additional accommodations as a group of men, charitably disposed, are able and willing to erect, admirable as it is, is inadequate. What, then, can be done?

The main reason, perhaps, why we have made so little progress in the solution of the housing problem in the past is because we have not attempted to solve it as a whole. The elements of that problem are many. There is first the price of building land. Comparatively little can be done with improved city lots; but if unimproved land is bought by the acre, industries induced to locate near, or transportation to work provided, the amusements and amenities of normal life supplied, intelligent city planning done, and the rise in land value secured and saved for the benefit of the local community, suitable building land can be provided cheaply and abundantly.

"A second element in the problem is the choice of methods and materials of construction, dependent upon the industrial skill, knowledge and practice of the time, the scale of operations, and the requirements of building codes and laws. The war has shown how much can be gained by investigation, experiment and large scale operation, such as has never before been even attempted.

"There is also a growing belief that the legal requirements at present in force are so voluminous, intricate, and rigid, as to discourage invention and initiative on the part of architects and builders, thus making structures more costly and less satisfactory; and that the only adequate remedy is to change these regulations so as to require not the use of given methods and materials but only the attainment of specified results.

"A third element of the housing problem is the cost of financing construction. Speculation, and the high cost of second mortgages are alone enough at present to make proper housing at a rent that the low-paid laborer can pay impossible. All the great nations of the world, except ourselves, supply public funds for the building of certain types of houses.

"If this State should lend money for housing at the rate at which it can itself obtain it or guarantee proper loans for the purpose, a great saving could be effected.

"These may seem to some to be radical suggestions; but certainly there is urgent need of a radical improvement in the housing situation; and if nothing short of radical measures can bring about this improvement, the only course open to us is to adopt them. Far from being radical, however, they not only represent the views of conservative and practical Englishmen and Canadians, but the practice which in some respects for many years they have adopted, and in others they are at this very time inaugurating.

"Unfortunately, none of these suggestions points the way to the immediate relief of the critical situation in New York City today; for, to carry them out, there must be careful study, the revision, in some respects, of our laws, and even of our State Constitution; all of which takes time. But if, as is much to be feared, little if any relief can be at once obtained, our present misfortune will be worth all the suffering it causes if only it forces us to formulate and adopt measures that will in the end bring us adequate and permanent relief."

Labor Will Be Higher Next Year.

Albert E. Davis of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce:

"The demand for new buildings and especially for housing accommodations to meet the city's growth is unprecedented. The steady rise in rents is producing a state of affairs which calls for prompt relief.

"There is not much evidence of an early or considerable drop in building costs. There has been some in material, but not in labor, which is in some instances advancing. Granite cutters are asking a raise from $6.30 to $7 a day from July 1 and I believe plasterers are already getting that. Tile setters are getting $9.50 a day. Labor is high but so are rents. Everything is adjusted to meet new conditions.

It is futile to expect prices to return to pre-war conditions. And for a business man needing space to wait even a year means a serious loss from assured profits from expansion of business, which would more than offset any saving in cost of building were prices to drop a year from now.

"During the war there was completed and put in operation in the Bronx the most comprehensive subway and elevated transit facilities ever undertaken, reaching every section of the borough for a 5-cent fare. In normal times there would have been celebrations in all sections and a great building 'boom' would now be under way: for population always follows transit facilities.

"The demand for buildings exists and must be supplied, for New York's growth cannot be stunted. Population is increasing and homes must be provided. Investors and those who control the loaning of money can help themselves and the unemployed by loosening up. Returns on funds so invested are assured from the outset. In 1915 the reason given for withholding loans was that building of every kind was overdone. Now the reverse is the case; the demand far exceeds the supply."

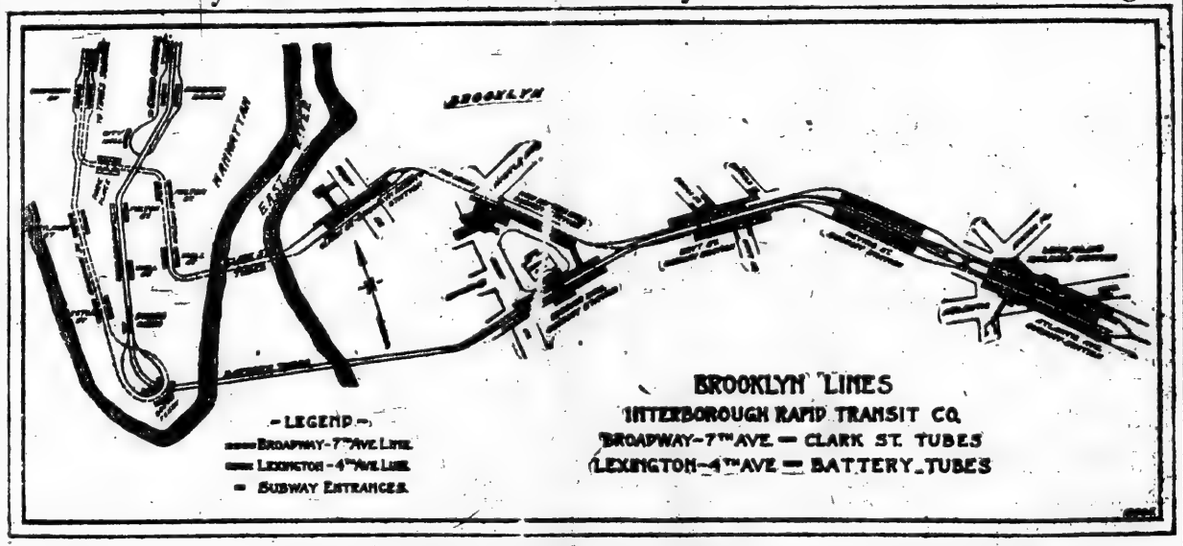
Will Hold Building Conference on May 7.

At a conference of the National Federation of Construction Industries at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Philadelphia last week secretaries of various associations passed a resolution recommending a joint meeting to be held in Cleveland May 7 and 8, to which would be invited leaders in finance, industry, real estate, etc., interested in the stimulation of building activities.

As one-third of industry in the United States is engaged in the production of building material and construction work, it is felt that an exchange of opinions as to stabilization of business conditions will be accomplished through the medium of an understanding and recognition of present price levels, and it is hoped that a permanent organization will ensue, so that whatever problems come up can be settled through a definitely formed organization of this character.

W. H. Manss, former Chairman of the War Service Committees, who had charge of the Reconstruction Congress held at Atlantic City, suggested that speakers such as Charles M. Schwab, F. A. Vanderlip, Otto Kahn, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and Walker Hines be invited to speak, and that various branches of industries be represented by committees who would follow the same method of procedure as to conferences and the clearance of their findings.

New Subway Service Between Brooklyn and Manhattan Boroughs



The operation of trains on the west side subway through the Clark Street tunnel to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, will begin at one minute after midnight Tuesday morning. This new service will enable passengers on the west side line to journey direct to Brooklyn without being compelled to transfer to the shuttle operating between Times Square and the east side subway, or to transfer overland at Wall or Rector Street. A campaign to instruct the public how to ride on this line and to effect transfers from one line to another without being caught in the tangle of opposing tides of travel, has been begun by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which will operate the new service.

New stations in Brooklyn to be used by the west side subway are located at Nevins and Hoyt Streets, Borough Hall, and Henry and Clark Streets. In this borough the stations are Wall and William Street, Fulton and William Street, Park Place and Broadway, Chamber Street, where a change may be made to local trains; Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, Pennsylvania Station, Times Square, Seventy-second Street and Ninety-sixth Street, and all stations on upper Broadway to Van Cortlandt Park and on the Lenox Avenue or West Farms lines. Passengers may change to Jerome Avenue line at 140th Street and Mott Avenue Station and to the White Plains Avenue line at 180th Street.

Particular attention is called to the fact that during the rush hours trains on the east side subway will use the two inner tracks in Brooklyn, and, therefore, as there is no island platform, cannot stop at Hoyt Street. All trains, however, will stop at Nevins Street. During the rush hour periods passengers using the east side line can transfer at Borough Hall Station and to the west side line by using the connecting passageway.

Trial trains through the tunnel have been in operation for several days in order that the trainmen may become familiar with the new service, and to test the tracks and safety appliances. A trial trip made on Friday at the instance of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was said to have been most successful. Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company, pronounced the tunnel the dryest that has yet been opened.

Work on the new tunnel was begun in October, 1914, the cost has been about $7,000,000, and the lowest point is eighty-five feet below the surface of the East River. A circular issued by the Interborough Company says:

"The Fourth and Lexington Avenue (east side) Interborough lines have been going through the old Battery tunnel and will continue to do so. Beginning Tuesday, the Broadway-Seventh Avenue (west side) trains also will go to Brooklyn, but will use the new Clark Street tunnel. Tracks through the two tunnels come together at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, and make a four-track route between Borough Hall and Atlantic Avenue."

Queens Officers Elected.

At the eighth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens [illegible] in the clubrooms, Long Island City, the following officers and Directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. P. Williams; Vice President, James E. Cloin; Vice President, George H. Willcockson; Treasurer, William J. Hamilton. Members of the Board of Directors whose term expires in 1922: George J. Ryan, John W. Rapp, Edward Roche, Charles G. Meyer, and Edward A. MacDougall.

Westchester Sales.

The Wilkins house at the corner of Governor Road and Ridge Road, Sagamore, Bronxville, held at $35,000, was sold to Dr. C. Houston Geddies, through Ashforth & Co.

Caleb Tucker Briggs bought from Kirby Thomas his residence in Scarsdale through the Misses Nash & Kennedy.

The John T. Brock Company sold a stucco residence on Pelhamdale Avenue, Pelham Heights, held at $16,500, to Louis D. Hudson. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

FARMS FOR SOLDIERS.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, speaking at a general conference of the Real Estate Exchange of Long Island last week, sounded a note of warning against all arguments which might defeat tentative plans for placing discharged soldiers on farms and undeveloped sections of this country.

"Business men of this country and this city confront a grave problem," said Dr. Hillis. "Great Britain and her colonies are planning to pay her enormous war debt by bribing our soldiers and sailors to settle her farm lands in Canada. 'I have just returned from the Middle West, and was told there that the Mississippi Valley States except to lose 50,000 farmers in an exodus to Canada this Summer and Fall. I therefore look forward with apprehension to the effects during this Summer and Fall on our soldiers and sailors of Canada's offer of 160 acres of farming land and the loan of $5,000 to each farmer. England is doing just what the United States did after the civil war. But we have no more great tracts of public land. Only 15 per cent. of our territory is undeveloped, while 85 per cent. of the colonies of Great Britain remain undeveloped. If this Exchange or anybody else can work out a plan to settle our soldiers and others desiring agricultural work upon the land, they will have done a wonderful thing for their country."

Another speaker was the Rev. Henry M. Stimson, who stated that from his personal experience in interviewing returned soldiers and sailors, they desire to remain among their home people, but that they would naturally go where the opportunities were offered.

"We should develop the opportunities lying at home," said Dr. Stimson. "Long Island is just as capable of development for farming purposes as any other section, and there are thousands of acres in New York State available today. Some plan of settling skilled farmers upon the land and marketing their produce should be adopted."

Thomas V. Patterson, a member of the State Reconstruction Commission and Chairman of the Food Production and Distribution Committee, explained to the members of the Exchange present the work now being done along these lines by the Reconstruction Commission. Mr. Patterson stated that a subcommittee of expert New York State farmers was in consultation and was taking up the problem of community farm development.

M. E. Lynch, assistant to Dr. George Kirchwey, Director of the United States Employment Service, explained the plan now being pursued by his department in establishing county farm schools for farm laborers in order to supply farmers with skilled workers.

The plan for farm land settlement adopted by the Real Estate Exchange of Long Island is now before the Reconstruction Commission. An offer of 3,000 acres of farm land for community cooperative settlement on Long Island was made at the meeting and, pending Governmental action, an effort will be made to interest private capital in the patriotic duty of providing ready-to-live-on farms for discharged soldiers and industrial war workers. "The example of California," said J. W. Doolittle, President of the Exchange, "should not be overlooked. What Professor Elwood Meade is doing in that State can easily be done in New York. The Real Estate Exchange of Long Island will further such a development in any way that lies within its power."

Sales Forced by High Rents.

The fact that the shortage of dwellings and the prevailing high rents is forcing tenants to become owners is illustrated by the great number of sales made within the last ten days by the Alco Building Company in its Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, property. According to William Sugarman, the President, the company has sold thirty-six houses in that period, fourteen of which were disposed of in two days.

The buyers and properties involved were: 2,154 and 2,156 Sixty-second Street to St. Athanasius Church and Emil Stern, respectively; 2,049, 2,051, 2,053, 2,063, 2,065, 2,069, 2,071, 2,079, and 2,054 Sixty-third Street to Joseph Paulson, Samuel Freier, Morris Fine, Jacob Abraham, Nathan Prince, Israel Abraham, Arthur Sherman, and M. Jeske; 6,304, 6,308, 6,310 Twenty-first Avenue to I. Freid, I. Wolf, Jacob Waldman; 2,035 Sixty-fifth Street to Harry Hark; 2,027, 2,039, 2,058, 2,060, 2,074, 2,076 2119, 2,121, 2,138, and 2,137 Sixty-sixth Street to J. Clement, Irving Cullen, Herman Truman, Josephine Fienga, Bernard Stein, Arthur Widman, Arthur Loebel, Benjamin Hermann, Mary Adelson, and M. Kaplan; 1,907, 1,911, 1,919, 1,927, 1,935, 1,939, and 1,909 Sixty-sixth Street to Joseph Kuppman, Joseph Lipshitz, I. N. Shapiro, Sophie Scott, M. Kantor, Ethel Shapiro, and S. Biglo; 1,761 and 1,769 Sixty-sixth Street to H. Wertheim and Louis Lipshits, and 4,117 Fourteenth Avenue to J. Maglin.

Recent Buyers Ready to Build.

Plans have been filed for the ten-story structure to be built at the southwest corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, 107.6 by 146, acquired by the Pictorial Review Company. Aspinwall & Tucker, architects, estimate the cost at $600,000.

The Greenwich Development Company, which recently purchased the plot, 146 by 85, at 539 to 549 Broome Street, has filed plans for the construction of a one-story garage, to cost $120,000, from plans by M. A. Cantor.

The Fordwal Realty Company has filed plans through Springstein & Goldhammer for a one-story store building to displace the old German Evangelical Church at the southeast corner of Avenue B and Fifth Street, which it purchased recently. The cost of the improvements is estimated at $50,000.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Roman-Caliman Company and Frederick Franke have sold a three-story factory building to be erected on the plot, 156 by 100, on the north side of Thirteenth Street, 165 feet east of Van Alst Avenue, Long Island City, to the Lauraine Magneto Company, a corporation recently organized, which will use this as a first unit of its new establishment in Long Island City.

Henry F. Veith bought from Henry L. Des Anges the dwelling, on plot 37 by 101, at 12 North Fourteenth Street, Flushing, through J. Albert Johntre.

Charles Knopfler sold the three-story brick house at 567 Broadway, Astoria, to F. Jermen through A. Cantore. The same broker sold the two-family brick house, on plot 47 by 100, at 155 and 157 Fourteenth Avenue, Astoria, for H. Haaga to William Gaddie.

The "Walk-Up" Houses.

Nearly one-half of all the buildings in the City of New York are tenements without elevators.

WILL INVESTIGATE LACK OF HOUSING

Merchants Association to Appoint Special Committee to Inquire Into Existing Conditions.

SUGGESTIONS BY A MEMBER

Factors in the Situation—Effort to be Made to Stimulate Investment by Publicity.

The Merchants' Association has decided upon the appointment of a Special Committee to consider the housing situation in New York City and to report recommendations for appropriate action.

This action was taken after the Executive Committee at its meeting last Monday had given careful consideration to the following letter from a member:

"As a member of the Merchants' Association I feel that its influence should be exerted at once upon the housing problem. Being in the real estate business and representing the owners of a large number of apartment buildings, the acuteness of the shortage of housing has been early brought to my attention.

"The increase in rentals of apartments and houses has been due, in my opinion, to the absolute shortage of houses in the city. In other words, there are a great many more people than there are houses for them. The result is a competition to secure a place to live on the part of tenants with resulting high rents.

Causes of the Scarcity.

"There is only one way to stop this rapid increase in rentals, and that is to construct additional houses at once. If the construction of such houses is not begun now the situation will reach a still more aggravated state in the Fall, when it will be too late to do anything to help until the Spring of 1920. It will thus be seen that whatever is to be done should be done now.

"There are three factors in the building situation which are holding back new construction:

"First—Scarcity of money—and by this I mean not mortgage money, but funds to be invested in the equity of new houses.

"Second—High cost of labor.

"Third—High cost of material.

To Stimulate Investment.

"With regard to the first point: It will be necessary, through publicity or otherwise, to induce people who have heretofore not been willing to invest in real property to do so.

"The cost of labor is not apt to decline as long as the present cost of living obtains.

"There is some hope of reducing the cost of such basic materials as lumber and brick, which form so large a part of building, by inducing manufacturers to make some sacrifices which will be necessary to find a market for their material.

"I would ask you to submit this communication to the Directors of the Merchants' Association with a view, first, to their investigation of the facts, and, second, their proposal of a remedy.

Asks for Publicity.

"We have no recommendation to make as regards a remedy except that publicity should be given to the situation in order that people who may be able to help be informed of the situation.

"While the question of building houses is ordinarily a real estate proposition and would not come before the Merchants' Association for consideration, under the present extraordinary conditions the question has gone beyond that of a real estate to that of a great social question affecting the welfare of all the inhabitants of New York City. The subject is, therefore, worthy of the most earnest consideration on the part of the Merchants' Association."

Captain Kidd's Home Leased.

The Cable Café and Restaurant Company (Charles Riemenschneider and Richard Schur) has leased from Charles E. Rushmore through the Charles F. Noyes Company for a term of twenty-one years 119 and 121 Pearl Street, corner of Hanover Street and directly facing Hanover Square, a four-story and basement building covering lot about 40 by 65. The property was originally the home of Captain Kidd. The lease, which is on a net rental basis, will aggregate over $300,000 during the term, including taxes. This lease is of particular interest for three reasons: First, it represents an increase of 100 per cent. over the present rental value of the property; second, the building is to be extensively altered for office and restaurant purposes, and, third, on account of the historical interest in connection with the property and the fact that the lessees will, in designing their new dining rooms, collect as many souvenirs commemorating Captain Kidd and his exploits as it is possible to secure and arrange a permanent exhibit of these trophies.

While many statements have been made regarding the residence of Captain Kidd, it is generally believed that this location, just leased by the Cable Café and Restaurant Company, is the only real home of the famous pirate. Bearing out these facts, the City History Club of New York, under date of Dec. 23, 1915, wrote W. B. Seymour of Brown Brothers & Co., as follows:

"Valentine, in his Manual for 1858, says that Captain Kidd lived in Hanover Square, which would account for the Pearl Street address. I have an engraving, from Gabelman, giving a picture of Captain Kidd's house, on the corner of Hanover Street and Hanover Square. This is the northwest corner and is 121 Pearl Street."

Hill, in his "Story of a Street," says "Kidd's residence was on Pearl Street." Mr. Frank B. Kelly, Superintendent of the City History Club, also called Mr. Seymour's attention to the fact that, while Kidd had more than one piece of property, yet his residence was on Pearl Street. Charles E. Rushmore, in his valuable collection of etchings, also has a photograph of the residence of Captain Kidd, dated 1691, and the original painting is in the possession of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Plan Flushing Development.

William B. Peterson has filed plans for the erection of fifteen Dutch Colonial dwellings, each 24 by 35 on plots 50 by 100, to cost a total of $125,000, on a plot in the Kissena Park section of Flushing, which he recently purchased from the Kissena Park Corporation. The houses will be two and one-half stories high, of frame and stucco construction, and will front on Quince, Seventeenth, and Ann Streets.

The Yale Land Company has filed plans for the erection of ten dwellings in the Queensboro Hill section of Flushing, for which ground will be broken in a few days.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Tuesday cloudy, rain at night; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,360 NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

NEW LOAN FIXED AT $4,500,000,000; INTEREST 4¾%

Victory Liberty Notes to Mature in Four Years, with Redemption Privilege in Three.

GLASS ANNOUNCES DRIVE

Hope Expressed That the New York District Will Raise $1,350,000,000.

RALLYING WORKERS HERE

Big Plans for "Victory Way" on Park Avenue and Panorama on Fifth Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Secretary Glass announced tonight that the Victory Liberty Loan, the drive for which will begin on April 21, will be for $4,500,000,000 and that the issue will take the form of 4¾ per cent. three or four year convertible gold notes. They will be exempt from State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal Federal income taxes.

In making known the size of the issue and its form, Secretary Glass announced that this would be the last of the series of five Liberty Loans, floated to pay the cost of the war.

"Although as the remaining war bills are presented," said Mr. Glass, in his formal announcement, "further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the Government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign."

Mr. Glass announced several nights ago that the New York Federal reserve banking district would be asked to take 30 per cent. of the new Victory issue. As the limit for the issue has been fixed at $4,500,000,000, it is the hope of Treasury officials that not less than $1,350,000,000 worth of the new Liberty issue will be floated through the New York Federal Reserve district, or nearly one-third of the whole loan.

Text of Secretary's Announcement.

Secretary Glass's announcement follows:

The Victory Liberty Loan, which will be offered for popular subscription on April 21, will take the form of 4¾ per cent. three-four year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal Federal income taxes. The notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, throughout their life into 3¾ per cent. three-four year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from all Federal, State, and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. In like manner the 3¾ per cent. notes will be convertible into the 4¼ per cent notes.

The amount of the issue will be $4,500,000,000 which, with the deferred installments of income and profits taxes payable, in respect to last year's income and profits, during the period covered by the maturity dates of Treasury certificates of indebtedness now outstanding, will fully provide for the retirement of such certificates. The issue will be limited to $4,500,000,000, except as it may be necessary to increase or decrease to facilitate allotment.

Other subscriptions will be rejected and allotments made on a graduated scale similar in its general plan to that adopted in connection with the First Liberty Loan. Allotment will be made in full on subscriptions up to and including $10,000.

"The notes of both series will be dated and bear interest from May 20, 1919, and will mature on May 20, 1923. Interest will be payable on Dec. 13, 1919, and thereafter semi-annually on June 15 and Dec. 15, and at maturity. All or any of the notes may be redeemed before maturity at the option of the United States on June 15 or Dec. 15, 1922, at par and accrued interest.

Aims to Assure Market for Notes.

"In fixing the terms of the issue the Treasury has been guided largely by the desire to devise a security which will not only prove attractive to the people of the country in the first instance, but the terms of which should insure a good market for the notes after the campaign is over and identical prices for the two series, and should not affect injuriously the market for the existing bonds of the Liberty loans.

"This will be the last Liberty loan. Although, as the remaining war bills are presented further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the Government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income, can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty loans.

"I am sure that the people of America will subscribe to this Victory Loan in the same spirit of patriotism which they have shown in the past to the end that the notes may be as widely distributed as possible and that our banking institutions may be left free to supply the credit necessary for the purpose of industry and commerce and the full em-

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Paris Fears Big Strike May 1; Threat of Labor Ultimatum

PARIS, April 13.—The approach of May 1 is arousing uneasiness as regards the manner in which that day, long notable in European labor annals, will be celebrated here.

Some Parisians who are leaving Paris for the Easter holidays intend to prolong their stay until after the first of the month. On the other hand, some visitors are expected from the industrial centres in the provinces to remain in Paris beyond May 1.

At present the only thing known as to the probable scope of the program is that the labor unions and the general labor federation are planning a demonstration which may take the form of a general strike of all labor for twenty-four hours or a limited strike of the same length which would leave the public services in operation.

Some of the newspapers express the expectation that May 1 will witness a form of an ultimatum from the working classes to the Government.

MOVE TO DOWN RENT PROFITEERS

Judges and Legislators from the Bronx Agree to Back Bills at Albany.

HIRSCH ACTS FOR MAYOR

Elkus Calls for Affidavits to the Governor's Commission to Show Housing Shortage Here.

Three definite lines of action were begun yesterday to curb and if possible stamp out the activities of the "rent profiteers." All the Senators, Assemblymen, and Municipal Court Judges in the Bronx met yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Bronx County Democratic Committee and agreed to urge the enactment of four bills in the Legislature this week. The measures are designed to prevent landlords from increasing the rent more than once a year, to limit the profits of the so-called "profiteers," and to extend the time between the giving of a notice of dispossess or increase of rent and the date upon which it takes effect.

Nathan Hirsch, the Tax Commissioner, acting at the suggestion of the Mayor, appointed a committee of four who will hold public sessions at which landlords will have an opportunity to explain the necessity of increases in rent. The committee will, according to the Mayor's note to Mr. Hirsch, "investigate and take such means as would be lawful and proper to put an end to a condition which is most despicable in the eyes of all citizens."

At the same time the Governor's Reconstruction Commission announced that it had opened a bureau at which it would receive complaints in affidavit from the tenants, to be acted upon later, and that it would immediately begin an intensive investigation and thorough survey of the situation, in the course of which typical blocks throughout the city will be visited and complete data from them tabulated.

The meeting at the headquarters of the Bronx County Democratic Committee, at 882 Tremont Avenue, was called by County Clerk Joseph M. Callahan and was attended by Municipal Court Judges Robitzek, Scanlon, Morris, and Shiels; Senators Dunnigan, Schackno, and Abeles; Assemblymen Miller, Flynn, Evans, Mullen, Fertig, McDonald, McKee, and McLaughlin; also by Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen; Surrogate George M. Schulz, Commissioner of Correction James A. Hamilton, County Register Edward Polak, and Mrs. Harry Arthur, a district leader.

Mr. Callahan, in opening the meeting, explained that the legislators at Albany were anxious to do something for the tenants who were being victimized, but that they complained of the lack of agreement upon the part of the New York representatives. Therefore the meeting had been called to bring together the Judges, who were most intimate with the situation, and the local Senators and Assemblymen.

Bills to Curb Rent Profiteers.

After extended discussion upon many varied proposals, all those present agreed to support the following four measures:

The McKee bill, which has already passed the Assembly and is now in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. It provides that the landlord must give the

Continued on Page Nine.

START OF OCEAN FLIGHT DELAYED BY RAIN AND FOG

Continued Bad Weather May Mean Race Between Sopwith and Martinsyde Teams.

LATTER NEARLY READY

Hawker Lost Chance for First Attempt Through Delay in Final Preparations.

VISIT THEIR RIVAL'S CAMP

Hawker and Grieve Outline Plans for Piloting and Navigating Their Craft.

Transatlantic Fliers May Be Hampered by Wireless Strike

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 13.—A strike threatened by the wireless operators of the mercantile marine may interfere with the transatlantic flight plans. A dispute has arisen between the operators' association and the Shipping Federation over the payment of a war risk bonus and the men have decided that unless the money is paid by next Wednesday no wireless operator shall sail from a British port.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 13.—A real transatlantic air race loomed as a possibility for the first time today, when a sudden adverse weather shift forced Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Grieve, the Sopwith biplane team, to postpone their flight for The Daily Mail's $50,000 prize, for at least twenty-four hours. Hawker's golden opportunity slipped by on Saturday, when delay in the final tuning up of the Sopwith plane made it impossible for him to rise with a forty-mile wind in the right direction at his back, and with the ground hard enough to permit getting a heavily laden machine into the air.

It was announced late tonight that Captain Raynham and Major Morgan would make an attempt to get away on Tuesday afternoon in the Martinsyde plane.

Rain came at midnight, and lasted all day, with accompanying fog and leaden skies. At the same time what may generally be described as an east wind sprang up, though in the course of a few hours the breeze literally boxed the compass, sweeping in from all directions. Government meteorological officers' reports indicate a general area of depression over the North Atlantic, with a probability that things may go from bad to worse during the week.

With Captain Raynham and Major Morgan, aided by their group of mechanics, who are toiling unceasingly to get the Martinsyde biplane ready to compete, Hawker and Grieve naturally are much disturbed by the setback, but they are taking it good-naturedly, and Hawker is manifesting much less nervousness than on the day the Martinsyde expedition came to dispute the field with him.

Hawker felt for some time that the failure to take the air at the psychological moment might mean ten days' delay, but he is determined now to devote every minute of the enforced delay to putting the keenest edge on the entire apparatus and equipment of the Sopwith machine. In one respect the delay may be of advantage to both contestants, as the meteorological reports from the coast stations and from ships at sea, gathered under the direction of the British Admiralty and the Dominion Navy, are now beginning to come in at a rate permitting study and even rudimentary charting of the probable mid-Atlantic and coastal conditions. The data, however, probably will be in much better shape for the flying boats of the American and British Navies on their coming attempts to cross the Atlantic.

Hawker and Grieve spent the morning at Mount Pearl, supervising their mechanics, and Hawker for a time contemplated braving all the adverse elements. He even discussed hauling the Sopwith plane from its hangar to dry ground with a big team of horses, but finally decided not to make the attempt.

In the meantime the Martinsyde forces, despite the wind and rain, erected at Quidi Vidi their canvas service hangar and got the fuselage of their little biplane together, with the wings nearby. They hope to have their ma-

Continued on Page Four.

Ford to Build Gasoline Street Cars and Expects to Revolutionize City Transit

Prophesying that street railway traffic would be doubled at least, if short headways and low graduated fares went hand in hand, Henry Ford, it is announced in a current publication of The Electric Railway Journal, proposes to build a gasoline driven street car that shall be to other street cars what the Ford is to automobiles. Mr. Ford said he considered that if railway men saw to it that the service was so good and so cheap that the owner of an automobile would use the street cars habitually instead of occasionally the number of street cars would speedily increase from a hundred thousand to a quarter of a million.

Mr. Ford declared that although the railway field was not his specialty, he was going to prove at his own expense that it was possible, practical, and profitable to build his idea of a Ford street car. This car, according to his idea, will be so light that its fuel consumption on rails will be extremely low, and, furthermore, it would not require heavy expense for track construction and upkeep. Automobile steel would not be strong enough, he said, for use in building this car. In place of four or five inch axles, the new car will have a two-inch axle of strong steel. The same proportions would apply to the other dimensions.

McK. & R. CALOX TOOTH POWDER ...as—Whitens—Preserves.—Advt.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Wardman Park Hotel. Write for information. H. Albert, formerly The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. —Advt.

Turks Hang Kemal Bey for Armenian Massacres

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—Kemal Bey, Governor of Diarbekr, has been publicly hanged in Bayazid Square in Stamboul, in the presence of the Military Governor of Constantinople and other high officials. Kemal Bey was sentenced to death as one of those responsible for the Armenian deportations and massacres in the Yozghad district.

The former commander of the gendarmerie in Yozghad was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the fortress.

These sentences were confirmed by an imperial irade.

The trial of those responsible for the Armenian massacres by the Turks began early in February at Constantinople. The prosecutor declared that it was necessary to punish the authors of the massacres, which had filled the whole world with a feeling of horror.

Kemal Bey was former Turkish Minister of Food.

JAPANESE ARREST AMERICANS IN KOREA

Houses of Rev. Drs. Moffett, Gillis, and Mowry at Pyeng Yang Searched by Police.

DR. MOWRY IS DETAINED

Accused of Permitting Use of His Premises for Printing Revolutionary Propaganda.

SEOUL, Korea, April 8. (Associated Press.)—Advices from Pyeng Yang state that the Procurator there searched the American Presbyterian missionary houses of the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Moffett of Madison, Ind., the Rev. Dr. Ansel W. Gillis of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and the Rev. Dr. Fil M. Mowry of Mansfield, Ohio.

The three missionaries were taken to the police station, where Dr. Moffett was released. It is reported that Dr. Mowry was held on a charge of permitting the Koreans to use his premises for printing propaganda in connection with the Korean Independence movement.

The advices do not state what disposition was made of Dr. Gillis.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Moffett is one of the pioneer American Presbyterian missionaries to Korea, having gone to Seoul in 1890, settling in Pyeng Yang in 1893, and going through all the stirring events there during the Chino-Japanese war and the later Korean developments. In a Shanghai dispatch of March 12 Dr. Moffett was named as having been summoned to police headquarters at Pyeng Yang for questioning concerning the instigation of a riot that had occurred there early in the Independence movement.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Massacres reported in Korea were characterized as "part of the Japanese policy of military repression and injustice," by Korean officials who came to this city today to take part in the three days Korean congress which begins here tomorrow.

The officials are Dr. Syngman Rhee, Secretary of State of the Korean Provisional Government in Manchuria, and Henry Chung, one of the three Korean delegates to the Peace Conference at Paris.

A cable late Saturday at the office of the Korean Independence League, from the Korean representative in Shanghai, China, tells of hundreds of Korean men, women, and children killed in the rebellion.

"The revolution on the part of the Koreans since the Provisional Government was set up March 1 is orderly, and there is no reason for the kind of suppression the Japanese have begun," said Mr. Chung. "It has been a passive revolution. Koreans have no weapons. The Japanese Government and military officials have seen to that, and why bloodshed is necessary I cannot see, except that the Japanese Government desires to put down the revolution for the independence and self-determination of Korea at the sacrifice of any number of Korean lives.

"The charge that Korea is swept by Bolshevism is absolutely false."

AUSTRALIAN LOSSES 307,900 OUT OF 400,000

58,035 Dead and Only 438 Made Prisoners, It Is Announced by the Commonwealth.

MELBOURNE, April 11.—Australia's casualties during the war, with the figures brought up to Feb. 8 of the current year, totaled 307,900, according to a statement made public today by the government of the Commonwealth.

The total forces of Australia, raised by voluntary enlistment, numbered 400,000, out of a population of less than 5,000,000.

The casualties are divided as follows: Dead, 58,035; missing, 193; prisoners, 438; wounded, 166,606; sick, 82,409, and unspecified, 219.

Remember VENUS PENCILS. —Remember VENUS PENCILS.—Advt.

DRESDEN MOB KILLS WAR MINISTER; BIG FOUR HOLD SUNDAY CONFERENCE; WILSON TO ISSUE STATEMENT TODAY

OUTBREAK IN SAXON CAPITAL

Minister Neuring Thrown Into River and Shot While Swimming.

WOUNDED MEN START RIOT

Enraged by Cut in Pay, They Storm War Ministry—Troops Refuse to Resist.

NOSKE RUSHES BIG FORCE

State of Siege Proclaimed—Move for Saxon Soviet Rule Expected.

COPENHAGEN, April 13.—Herr Neuring, War Minister in the Government of Saxony, was killed at Dresden yesterday by disgruntled soldiers to whom the Minister, it was charged, had refused a hearing.

The War Ministry was stormed by demonstrators, who dragged out Herr Neuring and threw him into the Elbe, where he was shot and killed as he tried to swim to the bank.

Wounded patients in the Dresden hospitals, says a Dresden dispatch, collected in the morning in the theatre square to protest against an order issued by Herr Neuring to the effect that the wounded in future should receive only peace-time pay. Five or six hundred men then formed a procession to the War Ministry and sent a deputation to see the Minister, who, it was alleged, refused to receive them.

Upon this the crowd, incited by communistic speakers, stormed the entrance to the building. The sentries used their weapons, but were overpowered. Government troops were summoned, but they declared they would not attack the crowd, and marched off after surrendering their arms.

An excited crowd meanwhile had thronged the square in front of the building, and machine guns posted at various points were firing on the Ministry. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the demonstrators forced their way into the main building, followed the War Minister to the upper story, where he had fled, and dragged him out into the street.

After the Minister had been severely maltreated by the crowd he was hurled from the bridge into the river. When he tried to swim to the bank the demonstrators fired at him, and within a few minutes he disappeared under the water.

Five persons were killed in the disorders. Eventually the demonstrators dispersed when the Minister of Worship promised a deputation that all the demands of the soldiers should be granted—old rates of pay and adequate rations.

The official explanation of the trouble is that it arose through a misunderstanding that the reduction in the pay of noncommissioned officers and men to peace rates ordered by the National Government, but which does not yet apply to Saxony, was to be enforced there. The Saxon Government is applying to Berlin for the withdrawal of the order.

A state of siege has been proclaimed in Dresden.

Incitement by Russians Charged.

An official version of the affair says that Minister Neuring received a deputation and promised a general fulfillment of the wishes of the soldiers.

"In the course of time," the communication continues, "the wounded were joined by a number of other soldiers who were partly armed and who prevented people from entering or leaving the building. Some of the armed soldiers pushed their way into the inner part of the ministry. An imprudent young soldier, employed in the ministry as an orderly, became confused and threw two unloaded practice hand grenades into the chamber. No one was injured by them.

"On the street a rumor started that Neuring had given orders to throw hand grenades. This was quite untrue. On this false rumor Neuring was murdered in a bestial manner.

"After this occurrence three uniformed men pushed their way into headquarters, saying they were members of the Red Soldiers' League. One had a very defective knowledge of German, which proves that the entire occurrence was influenced by Russian agents."

A dispatch from the German Wolff Bureau says that the News Agency learns that when Minister of Defense Noske was informed of the killing of Neuring he arranged immediately to give increased support to the Saxon Government. The dispatch adds that so many troops are proceeding to Dresden that it is certain law and order will be quickly restored.

WEIMAR, April 12, (Associated Press.)—It is considered probable that Saxony will be the next section of Germany to proclaim a Soviet Government. The Independents are known to be planning such a move, though parliamentary circles do not believe that the danger is acute.

A general strike has been called in the coal sections of Zwickau and Lugau.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Paris Hears That Tokio Government Fears Riots Over Failure of the Racial Equality Amendment

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—While eleven members of the League of Nations Commission at the Friday night session voted for the inclusion of the Japanese "racial equality" amendment in the covenant, and only six against it, it was impossible to insert it, since all the provisions of the covenant are accepted only by general agreement. The Japanese, however, secured a reservation with reference to their proposal, and it is understood that they will make an issue of it when the Peace Conference holds a plenary session to consider the covenant.

While it is not disclosed how the American delegation voted, it has been said in American quarters that the Japanese proposals are not distasteful to it. As I write this dispatch consideration is being given to the advisability of issuing a joint statement explaining the character of the controversy over what the Japanese desire.

The American delegation is particularly interested in the matter, because President Wilson's amendment for religious freedom among nations, designed to aid the Jews, has become entangled with the Japanese proposal, and, according to those well informed, will not be adopted unless the Japanese amendment is accepted.

Advices to the Japanese here indicate a high state of excitement in Tokio over the failure to include a racial non-discrimination clause in the covenant, and riots are feared. Efforts are being made to induce the representatives of the British South Seas Dominions to withdraw their opposition to the amendment.

ORLANDO FACES STORM AT HOME

Italian Premier Leaves Paris on Friday for Opening of Rome Parliament.

SHARPLY CRITCISED NOW

Accused Even by Fellow-Delegates of Having Mismanaged Italy's Cause in Adriatic.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 13.—Premier Orlando will leave Paris on Friday to be in Rome for the opening of the Italian Parliament on April 23. This gives to the Italian delegation a new incentive to urge the Big Four to take up the long-delayed Adriatic question and dispose of it this week. But it is much more likely to be disposed of in a way pleasing to Jugoslavia than to Italy, according to present indications of the intentions of Wilson and Lloyd George.

Because of that fact Orlando finds himself in a position more embarrassing than that of any other premier at the Peace Conference. He is being accused now by associates of his own delegation in Paris, notably Sonnino and Salandra, and by his people at home of having mismanaged the Italian cause by going too far in his support of Wilson and in his confidence that in the last analysis Wilson would advocate the cause of Italy for Fiume, and for at least part of the Dalmatian Coast territory promised her by France and England in the treaty of 1915.

Now that Wilson's attitude in the matter is very generally supposed to be that Jugoslavia should have Fiume, or that it be at least an international city, Orlando's own associates are saying to him in effect, "We told you so."

Furthermore, the Italians in Paris are complaining that they were led into a grave misunderstanding as to what Wilson's ultimate stand would be by the interpretation of what seemed to be his sympathies when he was in Italy last December.

On the occasion of that historic visit Wilson had two long talks with Bissolati, the Liberal Italian statesman, who had retired from the Orlando Ministry because he could not agree with the extreme annexationist policy of Sonnino. But even the comparatively moderate program of Bissolati called for the annexation of Fiume and all the islands of the Dalmatian Coast.

Later on this Spring when Italy began to fear she was going to lose American support Orlando was willing to risk the enmity of Sonnino by suggesting an even milder program and let Wilson understand that Italy would consent to take Fiume outright, but agree to making Bara and Debinico free cities and to taking only five of the many Dalmatian Islands.

That is called the irreducible minimum of Orlando, but even that seems too much for Italy and too little for Jugoslavia, in the opinion of the American delegation. Hence the anxiety with which Orlando looks forward to his return to Rome empty-handed and the opening of his Parliament.

Again, there are rumors of Italy's withdrawal from the conference, supplemented today by the prediction that the Parliament at Rome will vote for the annexation of Fiume and entire Dalmatia, and the threat that Orlando will be overthrown for his failure in Paris.

As usual this talk of withdrawal and separate peace is supplemented by the declaration that Italy is in prime military condition to take care of herself. General Diaz said today in Paris that the Italian Army was in splendid condition.

PETAIN TO MAKE TWO VISITS HERE

First to Thank America for Aid, Second Purely a Pleasure Trip.

PRAISES PERSHING'S ARMY

Says Our Soldiers in France Are the Best Disciplined He Has Ever Seen.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—"I hope to make two trips to America as soon as the occasion permits," said Marshal Pétain today. "The first will be formal in character, to express my profound debt of gratitude to the Red Cross and other great American welfare organizations for what they have done for the morale and comfort of our soldiers, as well as for the material aid they have rendered our wounded. At the same time I shall visit the American military chiefs and again thank them for their magnificent collaboration.

"My second visit will be just a pleasure tour throughout the country. I shall dress as a simple bourgeois and try to avoid being recognized as much as possible—what you might call camouflage."

The Marshal received the correspondents at his Chantilly headquarters, where he told them the story of his recent trip to the Service of Supply area. He wore a light-blue uniform with khaki puttees and russet shoes. On his sleeve were the seven stars of a Marshal, but his only decoration was the Military Medal ribbon on his left breast.

"What struck me most during my trip," he said, "was the gigantic scale on which the American Supply Service is conducted and its extraordinary method, might, activity, and discipline. In a single phrase, it is worthy of what we expected from America. I have never seen troops so well disciplined as the Americans I saw throughout my visit. It is this splendid discipline, method, and activity—in the workshops I never noticed a single idle person—which permits you to work on such a scale.

"Thus, at the camp near Gièvre there are a kitchen and mess hall where 6,000 men are fed simultaneously. In the French Army the unit of food billeting administration is always the company—200 men. The American plan of feeding an enormous unit like 6,000 is that of a real 'business kitchen.' It requires order and discipline raised to the highest pitch."

The Marshal spared no praise for the organization of American ports, depots, and camps. The words "marvelous," "masterpiece," and "extraordinary" were continually on his lips. In addition to the immense scale on which everything was organized, he was struck by the speed with which the work had been completed. Referring to the port for merchandise constructed on thousands of piles in the Loire estuary at St. Nazaire, he said:

"The Americans accomplished this masterpiece in six months. In peace times it would have taken France several years."

He also emphasized his admiration for the machine shops and artillery stores at Gièvre, laying special stress on the labor-saving devices and the mechanical transport of projectiles.

Continued on Page Three.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—Advt.

WILSON AT URGENT SESSION

Council Called to Enable British Premier to Go Home Today

EAGER TO FIX TREATY DATE

Lloyd George Hopes to Give Parliament an Idea When Conference Will End.

FRENCH DESIRES FULFILLED

Clemenceau Tells Visitors That Recent Decisions Safeguard His Country's Interests.

PARIS, April 13. (Associated Press.)—Quite unexpectedly a meeting of the Council of Four was held at 6 o'clock this evening, with President Wilson in attendance. The call for the meeting resulted from Premier Lloyd George's determination to return to London tomorrow.

The British Prime Minister will remain in England for a week, and because of his departure from Paris he and his colleagues decided to request a final meeting today, for the purpose of closing certain phases of the discussion which the Premier considered it best for him to attend to personally, instead of leaving them to Arthur J. Balfour, his substitute in the Council.

The session ran well into the dinner hour and broke up after 8 o'clock. The discussion covered the general situation—among other questions the date when it would be possible to conclude the draft treaty and summon the German delegates to Versailles.

No statement was given out, but it was announced this evening that President Wilson would issue a statement tomorrow, presumably referring to the accomplishments of the Council of Four and of the general situation to date.

Treaty Will Soon Be Ready.

The peace treaty and the League of Nations have undoubtedly reached the final stage of negotiations, but it is not yet clear that they are out of troubled waters, as both must pass the ordeal of a plenary session of the Peace Conference and then go before the Versailles Congress, where enemy powers will be represented.

Indications are that a combination of both documents will be written into a preliminary peace treaty within the coming two weeks. The Germans then will be called in and the present Peace "Conference" will be merged into the "Peace Congress."

The Council of Four is understood to have fixed for the Peace Congress tentative dates between April 26 and May 15, but no announcement has been made as to details, so that Premier Lloyd George may have something to disclose when he addresses the British Parliament next Wednesday.

The summoning of the George Washington by President Wilson led to the belief that his departure was imminent, but intimate friends now say that the progress which has been realized will permit Mr. Wilson to remain and take part in the Congress at Versailles, when the German plenipotentiaries take part.

The assembling of the Congress will require an entirely new organization, including a presiding officer and other officials. It is not intended to permit a long discussion by the enemy but to confine the exchange of ideas to a brief period, probably ten days or two weeks, and then reach a final conclusion.

The official summary of the revised covenant of the League of Nations, issued yesterday, shows that the Monroe Doctrine amendment is in the covenant and that the Japanese amendment is not included. The official summary was prepared by Colonel E. M. House, Lord Robert Cecil, and others, fully conversant with the document.

Notwithstanding this, however, there appear to be strange and divergent views concerning the status of the amendments. Leon Bourgeois, the French member of the Commission on the League of Nations, took the view after Thursday's meeting that the Monroe Doctrine amendment had not been adopted, and the semi-official Temps stated last night that "the American amendment incorporating the Monroe Doctrine into the covenant was further examined on

Friday, but no decision has as yet been reached."

The Temps also gives a French version of the consideration of the Japanese amendment, saying that it prevailed, which is obviously a mistake in view of the British-American official statement, in which the Japanese concurred.

There is no doubt that the final session, which discussed the Monroe Doctrine and Japanese amendments, aroused a great deal of feeling, and was at times stormy. French opposition to the Monroe Doctrine amendment was long and spirited and was based on the ground that it singled out one nation for special treatment, and also that the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, if applied to Europe, might keep the United States from again aiding France, if she were menaced by another German attack.

Discussion of the Japanese amendment was equally spirited. The Japanese delegates have made it known that cables from Tokio have shown feeling there was running high. There was virtually no opposition expressed to the Japanese demands except that of Premier William M. Hughes of Australia, which was so pronounced that it compelled Great Britain to withhold approval of the amendment, thus preventing its adoption. Owing to the British-Japanese alliance, the effect of this action is the subject of much conjecture.

Wilson Held Out for a Decision.

To President Wilson's physical endurance, despite his recent illness, is credited the getting of the League covenant through its final stages. When the debate dragged beyond midnight on Friday, Lord Robert Cecil asked Colonel E. M. House: "How long is this going to last?"

Colonel House consulted Mr. Wilson and immediately replied: "It is going to last until daylight, if necessary, to adopt this covenant."

When this became known, opposition subsided, and the session was soon concluded. Colonel House said afterward: "In a prolonged contest it is the last fifteen minutes which counts."

The Council of Four yesterday disposed of virtually all the remaining details relative to the Saarre Valley and the reparations settlement, so that the Rhine frontier is the chief obstacle now remaining. It is expected that this will be the main subject before the Council during the coming week, with the French making a determined stand for guarantees which will give them adequate military security against renewed German aggression.

Fiume Problem Up Today.

The Italian and Jugoslav questions will come before the council tomorrow, Arthur J. Balfour sitting in place of Mr. Lloyd George.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George attaches great importance to the question of the probable date of the termination of the work of the conference, desirous of being able to give the House of Commons some idea when the long-drawn-out labors of the conference will be finished.

During the early hours of the day the President remained at home, but later went driving with Mrs. Wilson. The bright sunshine after rain in the forenoon had filled the streets with Parisians, to whom the sight of the Presidents' car has become familiar.

Little trace of the President's recent illness remains, but the large amount of work of the last week fatigued him so much that he declared he would do absolutely no work today. The only callers were the former American Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp, who came to say good-bye before sailing for the United States Monday.

According to the Havas Agency, Premier Clemenceau told a deputation of the Radical Socialist group which called upon him today that the question of reparation by Germany had been settled among the Allies a few hours before on a basis that would satisfy the desires of the deputation, as these had been presented to him, and that the same could be said for the negotiations concerning the Saarre Valley.

The deputation was headed by Deputy René Renoult, who set forth to the Premier that the group considered it of great importance that the League of Nations should be organized, theoretically and practically, in such a way as to prevent in future any attempt against the security of the world and the independence of its people. The group, said its spokesman, demanded no less hopefully the granting of immediate material guarantees that France should be protected as far as possible from any fresh aggression. To attain this end the group considered two things necessary—a strongly organized frontier and the disarmament of Germany, the permanency of which should be secured by continuing control.

Concerning reparation, the minimum requirements formulated by the group, he said, comprised the placing of the coal mines of the Saarre Basin at the disposal of France, while it contended that complete reparation must be obtained for all damage to persons and property and provision made for the payment from enemy funds of all war pensions.

Premier Clemenceau in his reply said that he agreed with M. Renoult. The satisfactory results which he had announced, he said, had not been attained without serious difficulties. With considerable humor and good feeling the Premier summarized for his hearers the various phases of the negotiations.

M. Renoult thanked the Premier for his gratifying announcement, declaring that the country might hope for the most favorable solution of its difficulties and could rejoice in that fact.

Socialist Deputation Satisfied.

At the end of the interview the delegates of the group declared that they had every reason to be satisfied with M. Clemenceau's declaration. The impression was given that the work of the Peace Conference was at the point where a conclusion was in sight, and that in a few days the public would be fully informed of the decisions that had been reached. Until that time it seems improbable that the Government will accept a Parliamentary debate, either at a public sitting of the legislative body or in caucus.

Although no authoritative announcement has been made of the terms of the settlement of the Saarre Valley question by the Council of Four, some of the French newspapers assert that France is to have the right of operation of the mines in perpetuity. Other newspapers, however, say this is not exact, and that France is to have the right of operation only for a term of years.

According to this second theory eventual extension of French control of the mines would depend upon the result of a plebiscite, which, according to the supposed terms of settlement, would be held in ten or fifteen years.

The interpretation of the settlement by some of the American delegates is that France will get the coal mines in perpetuity.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution yesterday demanding that the Government secure complete reparation from Germany. A similar expression came from the Civic League, which issued a manifesto demanding the entire reimbursement by Germany of the damage done and the cost of the war.

MELBOURNE, April 13.—Reports cabled here of the proceedings of the Reparations Committee of the Peace Conference at Paris place the losses of the British dominions and colonies, for which payment will be asked from Germany, at $5,000,000,000.

CABINET REASSERTS AUTHORITY IN MUNICH

Garrison Overthrew Reds, Weimar Says—Cities Disavow Rule of Extremists.

WEIMAR, April 13, (Associated Press.)—The Bavarian Government has sent Deputy Vogel of Furth to Munich as its representative. He is charged with entire civil and military authority in Munich. All the Soviet decrees have been annulled.

The Government at Munich was overthrown by the garrison.

BERLIN, April 12.—Sentiment among a large proportion of the people of Munich and of almost the entire remainder of Bavaria is steadily growing against the alleged ruthlessness, incompetence and strange methods and decrees of the communist régime.

Ratisbon, Schweinfurt, Furth, and Augsburg have capitulated to the old régime and disavowed the allurements of the Soviet, which led them temporarily from the fold. Other towns are expected to return to the old alliance shortly, leaving the Communists to face the opposition of the bourgeoisie in Munich on the one hand and of the peasants on the other.

GERMAN DEAD IN WAR PUT AT 1,486,952

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BERLIN, April 11, (via Paris.)—The first official figures of the German losses during the war have been made public by Dr. Rubner, Privy Councillor of Prussia.

The number of soldiers killed outright or who died of wounds was 1,486,952 and soldiers who died of sickness numbered 134,782.

The total number of civilians who died from sickness due to malnutrition is placed at 562,769.

The greatest number of deaths of soldiers from battlefield casualties was during the first year of the war, and amounted to 481,506. Soldiers who died of sickness in that year numbered 24,320.

The battlefield casualties for the second year were 320,832, and the deaths from sickness 30,329.

Battlefield casualties for the third year were 294,743, and deaths from sickness 20,190.

In the fourth year the battlefield casualties were 317,954, and deaths from sickness 28,167.

The number of civilians who died of diseases which Dr. Rubner sets down as "due to the blockade" were for the first year 88,236, for the second year 121,174, the third year 259,627, and the fourth year 263,700.

ALLIES ATTACK REDS, KILL 50, TAKE 3 GUNS

Forestall Bolshevist Offensive by Capture of a Village in North Russia.

LONDON, April 13.—War Office reports from Murmansk say that with a view to forestalling a Bolshevist attack, General Maynard, commanding the allied troops, successfully attacked with small forces Urosozero, twenty miles south of Segoja, on April 11.

The Allies took prisoners and captured three guns and other material, including 7,000 shells. Fifty of the enemy were killed, and the allied loss totalled one killed and two wounded.

JEWS PLUNDERED IN POLAND.

STOCKHOLM, April 13.—Fresh complaints from Poland regarding the treatment of Jews in parts of that country have been received by the Jewish Press Bureau here. The plundering of Jews by marching bands of robbers is reported and lack of protection by the authorities is complained of.

Another report to the bureau is to the effect that the Educational Council in the Lodz district has abolished the Jewish primary schools.

LLOYD GEORGE PUT BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Central Hull Election Interpreted by Some Liberals as a Demand for a Wilson Peace.

HARD COURSE TO STEER

Premier's Speech on Wednesday Will Perhaps Decide the Fate of His Cabinet.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—Apart from its bearing on English domestic politics, the Central Hull election is regarded as having a direct incidence on the peace negotiations in Paris.

The Tories, as a rule, stress the former and narrower view, The Times asserting that "the people are calling for a new leader." The Morning Post, while holding that the country does not want Asquith, says it "gives way to liberalism as some people give way to drink, because there is really nothing else to do."

The Liberals, to some extent, sink domestic considerations and say that the Hull vote is a vote for a clean peace, some of them describing a clean peace as a Wilson peace.

Asquith is interpreted as taking this view. His speech last night contained only a short and guarded reference to what is going on in Paris, but he made it plain that he did not agree with the policy of bombarding or sniping the country's plenipotentiaries and that he was confident that Lloyd George and the other British delegates would come out of the Peace Conference with clean hands.

Special emphasis was laid on his declaration that one of the paramount aims of peace, while safeguarding the world against a recurrence of war, should be to close wounds, and not keep opening them.

Forgetting their previous griefs against Lloyd George, most of the Liberal organs now hail him as the man who is striving to obtain such a peace as Asquith described.

Commander Kenworthy, the victor of Hull, bluntly said that he thought his election to Parliament was a warning that if the Government and the Big Four in Paris could not make a just peace soon they must give way to persons who could, and he thought that if Lloyd George was standing by President Wilson and resisting the Chauvinists in their demands for an unclean peace of the old-fashioned sort, Hull's vote would strengthen him very much.

H. W. Massingham, in The Nation, says he is "faintly encouraged to look to Lloyd George as a messenger of a peace which may be formed in harmony with American liberalism."

Massingham is not quite sure that Lloyd George is definitely aligned with Wilson for what one may call a peace of principle. He says:

"He seems to be with him on territorial questions, against him on the trial of the Kaiser, half with him and half against him on indemnities."

"Still," adds Massingham, "I am sure we will forget our quarrels with Lloyd George in the pleasure with which we shall learn from his lips that when the testing time comes he can act like a man of action and speak like a man of feeling."

A. G. Gardiner, in The Daily News, writes:

"The message of Hull is a message for all the world. It is an announcement that this country, whatever its Government may do, will not have a French peace. It is a declaration to America that the English people are with her in her determination to have a League of Nations settlement, and no other. It is a repudiation of conscription, of war on Russia, of permanent military occupation of Germany, of imperialism and grab, of a war policy in Ireland, of repression in Egypt, of the rank profligacy and corruption that are plunging Europe into Bolshevism and hurrying this country to irretrievable ruin."

Lloyd George's position is a difficult one and Gardner describes the various views in this way: The Coalition Government will have to declare with France, for a military peace will break the Government. If Lloyd George stands by President Wilson, he will be wrecked by the creatures with whom he has crowded Parliament. If he deserts Wilson, the country will destroy both him and his hirelings."

Gardiner appears to believe that there is little doubt into which scale British influence will be cast, for, he says, "there has been welcome evidence that Lloyd George is working in complete accord with Wilson."

Editorially The Daily News goes so far as to extend a veiled invitation to Lloyd George and the Coalition Liberals to return to the Liberal fold.

The Manchester Guardian strikes an almost identical note. It raps the Prime Minister over the knuckles for "having played the demagogue," and suffered for his sins a penalty both swift and severe, but it hopes the Hull election will not be interpreted by the Government or Lloyd George as discouragement in their efforts to bring about a just peace.

The radical Star believes Asquith to be satisfied that Lloyd George is backing the Wilson policy against the Tory chauvinists and thinks it likely that Lloyd George is prepared to appeal to the country if the reactionaries veto the clean peace he is working to attain.

All this shows that Lloyd George, when he speaks in Parliament on Wednesday, will be facing new developments which will tax all his resources.

From a parliamentary point of view he will, of course, speak as the head of the Coalition, but the future of the Coalition Government will depend on what he says. While the Liberals are hoping for the best, Lord Northcliffe's Daily Mail says:

"Asquith fell because he could not make war. Lloyd George is in great danger if he cannot make peace, and peace on terms worthy of the men who died to save the world from German slavery."

Interest in how Lloyd George will steer between this Scylla and Charybdis is of the keenest.

DEBATE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Major Colby and Henry A. Wise Wood Discuss Covenant at Forum.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 13.—Under the auspices of the People's Forum, at the East High School building, this afternoon Major Everett Colby, former State Senator, and Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee for National Preparedness, debated the League of Nations. The auditorium was well filled when Major Colby began the debate in favor of the League.

"Take out Section 10 of the constitution," he said, "as urged by Charles E. Hughes, and you strike at the heart of the League, for it would kill the entire purpose as that section guarantees the peace of the world. The League for the Preservation of American Independence says that the constitution legalizes war in seven sections and makes it compulsory in three, but it does not legalise war because it has no authority, and war is already legalized. It does not make it compulsory because the committee has no authority to declare war—it can only recommend."

CAUCASUS OUTLOOK SEEN AS OMINOUS

Situation Chaotic, and Denekine and Don Cossack Governments Described as Weak.

PARIS, April 10.—A dreary picture of conditions in the Caucasus is drawn in reports made by the American Food Administration agents at Batum and at Novorossiyak to the Paris headquarters.

The Georgian Government is described as irresponsible and probably temporary, but nevertheless the Georgia Army is pressing north and attacking the Kuban Cossacks in efforts to extend the Georgian boundaries, and thus making the situation more difficult for the Don Cossacks and the Kuban Cossacks, who are operating against the Bolsheviki on the north with limited forces. A British warship at Novorossiyak is stabilizing the situation there.

Both the Denikine Government at Ekaterinodar and the Don Cossack Government at Rostov are described as weak, and the situation as so chaotic generally that there is danger that the Bolsheviki, with the ending of Winter and the improvement of the roads, will overrun the entire territory. The report says it is now rumored that both Governments are ready to compromise with the Bolsheviki, but that the volunteer armies appear patriotic and willing to fight until they are exterminated.

Considering the general public sentiment in the district the report states that there seems to be no interest in allied aims and purposes, and that the majority generally express regret that they did not espouse the German cause, since the Allies are refusing to assist in restoring order.

The British occupancy in the Southern Caucasus, according to the reports, extends from Batum to Baku, but there is little evidence of British occupancy elsewhere. Oil is being produced in small quantities at Baku, but the local Government is interfering and the oil is chiefly used for local consumption.

COMMEND LEAGUE CHANGES

Hitchcock's Approval Echoed by Former Opponents of Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Opinions of Senators at the Capitol today inclined toward the view that the League of Nations Covenant, as amended within the last few days by the Paris conferees, had now reached the point where it had overcome the principal objections raised by its opponents. This view, expressed by Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was echoed by others who have expressed opposition to the League as originally drafted and who have urged amendments along the lines taken by the conferees within the last week.

Senator Hitchcock said that he felt that the League, with the Monroe Doctrine reservation included, together with the exclusion of the amendment proposed by the Japanese delegation for the recognition of race equality, had been made more acceptable from the viewpoints of wavering Senators, and that its former opponents would find no difficulty in supporting it. These two features of the League Covenant, the Nebraska Senator remarked, had seemed to arouse the bitterest contention among opponents.

Senators also spoke of the amendment giving the nations the privilege of withdrawing from the League after two years' notice as greatly strengthening it. The amendment permitting nations to accept or reject mandatories imposed upon them by the League is regarded as removing still another element of opposition.

The change of the armaments clause, by which limitation will not go into effect unless each individual nation involved formally accepts it, is another change that, Senators believe, has swept away an appreciable opposition.

GERMAN AUSTRIA WARNED BY BRITISH

All Imports Will be Stopped if Disorders Are Permitted There.

VIENNA, April 13, (via Copenhagen.)—The British military representative here has notified Dr. Otto Bauer, Foreign Minister of German Austria, that the British Government had authorized him to declare that if disorders occurred in German Austria, imports, including food and raw materials, would be immediately and entirely stopped.

Dr. Bauer was told that the reason for this step was that it was important that the Allies should have undisturbed communications through German-Austria with friendly and allied new States.

WIN BRITISH DECORATIONS.

Gen. Dickman and Other Officers of the Rhine Forces Honored.

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COBLENZ, April 13.—Major Gen. Joseph Dickman, commander of the American Army of Occupation, was made Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath yesterday. The honor was conferred upon him in the name of King George V. by Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the British Second Army. The ceremonies were simple and were held in the artillery barrack at Cologne, a brigade of British infantry being lined up in honor of the occasion.

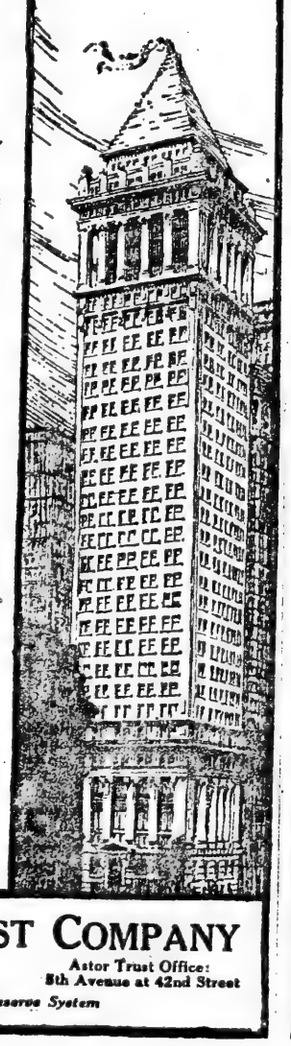
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A recent issue of The Saturday Evening Post contains a telling and patriotic article on the subject. The writer is a well-known financial expert. He relates the case of a syndicate of experienced New York state business men. They were offered the control of a small but sound bank for $50,000. It promised legitimately handsome dividends. Did they take it!

No! They invested all—and lost most of their $50,000 in a doubtful oil enterprise.

Again, a widow tells of the blandishments of the salesman who sold her stock in a Zinc mine. She says, in part, "I invested upon his assertion that he would lay his right hand upon the Holy Bible and swear that it was true."

In the light of literally thousands of just such instances, wouldn't you prefer to remove from your heirs the temptation to wander in such "Fairy Lands of Finance?" If so, we will be glad to discuss with you,

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MUNICH'S RED RULE IS A GRIM FARCE

Saturnalia of Political Madmen at Whom the People of City Laughed.

FIRST ORDER STARTED RIOT

Told Cafes Would Close at 6 P. M.—Commissary, Who Capitulated, Mobbed.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12.—The tragic comedy of Bavaria, the scenes of which rush past the observer like those on a muddled and too rapidly driven film, is described in several messages I have received by an indirect route from Munich.

Look first at the Camarilla of countryless "comrades," who are conducting this campaign of confusion in the Bavarian Capital. It is a saturnalia of political madmen who first worked together and are now at daggers drawn. The chief fact about them is that few of them can lay claim to being Bavarians. Some of them have records sufficiently black to justify their being thrown into prison.

Dr. Franz Lipp, who at first filled the position of People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs, is a man of 60, whose mind is so unstable that some years ago his friends endeavored to cure him by consigning him for a time to a lunatic asylum. He edited a Stuttgart paper for awhile, but being involved in a charge of libeling the Kaiser, he escaped to Switzerland and subsequently appeared in Italy, where, having made his peace with the old German régime, he acted as spy and informer for it. Before Italy entered the war he was especially active in endeavoring to bring about sabotage in various places there.

Then there is Wadler, another political swashbuckler, whose main claim to notoriety was that he was employed in Brussels during the war in superintending Belgian deportations and also sending machinery from Belgian factories to Bavaria. He it was to whom was given the task of socializing houses in Munich, for which work he had a salary of $6,000.

Paul Ukum, who at first was made Commissary of Ways and Communications, is a sort of Czech Jew who can scarcely speak any German. Eric Muehsam, also a Jew, who terms himself an Idealistic Socialist, is a low cabaret artist and well known for the disgusting language he uses in his speeches. Dr. Rothenfelder is an ex-Franciscan monk with strong chauvinistic views. He also was detained some little time ago in a lunatic asylum. Dr. Lewien, the Communist chief, is the Trotzky of Bavaria. He has always in favor of a Government purely on Russian lines and in his Rote Fahne fought bitterly against the pseudo-Soviet Government established at first.

The man who really made the revolution a week ago is Dr. Friedrich Mouckle, a friend of Kurt Eisner and Eisner's Ambassador in Berlin. He is the chief of a group of so-called intellectual workers. He has the support of Braig, a young actor, who is the head of the "Trade Union of Unemployed," consisting of about 30,000 won't works, who are receiving the out-of-work pay of 10 marks daily, which naturally induces them not to do any work offered them.

Then comes Nebrath, whose main work is the socialization of the press; that is, the suppression of all papers of independent views. He works for a salary of $15,000 yearly and actually has a contract for six years. He is very rich and has his wealth carefully invested beyond the reach of communism.

A number of women are included in the dramatis personæ, one of them being Erna Morena, a well-known film star and wife of Wilhelm Hertzog, editor of the Berlin paper, Republic. She has achieved other than film fame. When the Soviet Congress was raided after Kurt Eisner's death by the soldiers of the bourgeoisie and all present were ordered to hold up their hands she stubbornly refused to do so, being the only exception in the assembly.

Government Had Fits of Panic.

Reviewing the situation during the week, my correspondent says things passed off very quietly save for occasional panics on the part of the Government, which, on the receipt of the slightest rumors, sent guards and machine guns scurrying off to various parts of the city. The vast mass of the population was indifferent and sarcastic.

"Meetings are not discussions, but contests; he who speaks best wins," was a common remark.

The feeling against the Government upstarts, however, was very bitter. On Monday the first regulation of the new Government, published by means of posters, was that all cafés should be closed at 6 o'clock. This enraged the café-loving Munich bourgeoisie to such effect that when Commissary Toller passed along the main street he was mobbed by a crowd and threatened with all sorts of nice pains and penalties unless the posters were removed and the rule rescinded. That was done and the "police hour" altered to nine.

Munich certainly laughed over the inconsistency of its international proletariat masters in proclaiming a "national" holiday. The bells were only rung after the sextons had been threatened with revolvers.

On Tuesday the banks closed on account of a run on them. Soldiers of the Red Army decided that the barracks were too dirty to live in, so they took possession of the schools, expelled the teachers and scholars, and installed themselves therein.

Day after day in the streets crowds gathered to have angry debates. No one wears a cockade and as the week draws to a close the food scarcity is beginning to be felt. The milk and meat supplies are already exhausted.

While the great masses of people sat still and waited and were sarcastic regarding the Lipp-Landau-Ersauben pseudo-Soviet Government, Dr. Lewien and his communists, who have the assistance of several Russian colleagues, were carrying on a vigorous campaign in the Rote Fahne against the new régime as being a farce and fraud and not Russian enough. Violent altercations took place between the members of the "Government." Often one had to protect another from physical violence at the hands of a colleague.

On Wednesday the Rote Fahne came out with a violent onslaught on the Government.

Old Order Still Reigneth.

"In the Government bureaus," it declares, "the old Wittelsbach officials still sit. In the streets are still the old protectors of a capitalistic economic order with their policemen's sabres. Not a single armed proletarian is to be seen. Still scissors click cutting off the coupons of war profiteers and dividend getters. The law courts still dispense class justice. The rotary machines of the capitalistic press still run, distilling poison and gall. Everything is as before. Martial law is proclaimed and the proclamation is signed by the Supreme Command, just as in the old days."

The events of the last couple of days, another message declares, have reduced the whole situation to one that could scarcely be equaled by a writer of the broadest farce. Though the Government set up on Sunday has not been overthrown, another has come into existence. What is left of the Government now headed by Lipp and Landauer still has its headquarters in the Wittelsbach Palace, but the Bolshevist malcontents, headed by Lewien, Muesham, and Klotz, yesterday established a second administration, with its seat in a big café-restaurant.

From that retreat it issues Russian tirades for the Bolshevisation not only of Munich but of all Bavaria and Germany. All inhabitants, it declares, must give up their weapons, and a beginning has been made with the task of arming the proletariat. No one takes much notice of this coffee house Government, however, and it is not happy. Muesham and his supporters have already given Lewien a good thrashing, while Lewien and his men later returned the compliment. Both parties shortly afterwards turned on Klotz, who is a bricklayers' foreman, and horsewhipped him.

Meanwhile the palace Government carelessly sent two of its number to Bamberg to agitate, but they were arrested. Surely farce could no further go.

Today from all over Bavaria come reports that those centres which had declared for Soviet rule have rescinded their decisions. Even Augsburg, regarded as a Soviet stronghold, surrendered without a fight. Only from Wuerzburg is slight fighting reported.

FRANCE PESSIMISTIC OVER SARRE VALLEY

Even if She Gets the Coal Permanently, Doubts Winning Population.

GERMANS HARD TO CHANGE

Therefore She Doubts Whether a Plebiscite in a Decade and a Half Will Go in Her Favor.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The American delegation's theory and the French official hope that the Sarre Valley population, after fifteen years under the tentative French administration, supervised by the League of Nations, would decide by a plebiscite for permanent annexation to France, are not widely shared by the French people.

At the present time the 600,000 people in this coal-producing valley are entirely German. It is not expected that they will change much under the new arrangement, by which France is to have the coal permanently and limited sovereignty, at least temporarily.

"At the end of the period fixed for this experiment," said a Frenchman today, "the population will be still almost wholly German, and you cannot transform a German into a Frenchman in fifteen years. So France has not much of a reed to lean on in this case in the hope that after a decade and a half the population of the valley will voluntarily vote its permanent annexation to France. At least, there is nothing in past history to suggest such an outcome.

"But the world is going so fast now that perhaps we may no longer construct the future from what we know of the past. Perhaps in fifteen years something will take the place of coal itself in industry, and the Sarre Valley will lose its significance. But, coming down to present realities, we can hardly expect the German population of this region so to transform itself culturally and politically as voluntarily to repudiate Germany and accept France.

"While it is true that some of the German population will probably make their way across the Rhine, resentful of French control, the vacancies in the industrial and mining life of the region will not be filled by French workers but by others. There is a big French mining population thrown out of employment for several years to come by the desertion of the Lens mines, but no material number of these people will move from Lens to the Sarre Valley. It is not the French way. The average Frenchman would rather starve in his own devastated region where he was born than move elsewhere for the sake of bettering his economic condition. That is one reason why you have so few French in America. France does not take kindly to emigration, and, furthermore, it does not want immigration.

Dangers of Immigration.

"That brings me back to the Sarre Valley. Such immigration as will move in there for work in the coal mines, to take the place of the department Germans, will be Italians of a low type. They will be of no use to France when the time comes to take a plebiscite of the region, for the sort of Italians who emigrate for labor in other countries are no more capable of appreciating French culture and civilization and desiring to make it their own than the Germans are. France suffers deterioration at every point at which it admits immigrants. We have an illustration of that in Marseilles, where there has been a harmful influx of Italians, and in other sections of Southern France, where Spaniards have come in seeking jobs. They have brought Spanish wives with them, who refuse to learn our language or let their children learn it. They do not rise to the normal French level of civilization, but pull that level down to themselves in every community in which they settle.

Loss of Rural Population.

"This question of immigration is one of the thousand terrific problems confronting France today. It aggravates our war losses, contributing the most serious of those losses. That result is deterioration in the quality of the population. Statistics do not indicate the true extent of the damage. It is not sufficient to say that France has lost 1,500,000 killed and as many more seriously handicapped by wounds. It is further necessary to remember that those losses were from the most thrifty, conservative, and law-abiding country groups. The industrial workers in the cities were conserved in much larger proportions for work in the munition factories; so now the balance after the war is not as it was. The city population is greater in proportion than before, and it is in cities that social disorder gets a start, while the French agricultural population always has and always will serve as our most effective brake on such unrest and disorders. That brake has been materially weakened by the war."

PETAIN TO MAKE TWO VISITS HERE

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Of—the salvage store for uniforms, boots, and other equipment he said: "I had heard the story that in America there were machines into which you put a live rabbit at one end, and a fur cap and a rabbit pie came out at the other. Well, the salvage store nearly realized that story. Rags and old boots went in and brand-new uniforms came out."

In addition to the American discipline the victor of Verdun laid stress upon the work of the Y. M. C. A. and other welfare agencies for maintaining the morale of the troops in the various camps. It was easy to see that, while in his own words the Marshal found the "S. O. S." achievements "veritably astounding," he was no less struck by the quality of the soldiers. From such a man such praise is the highest tribute to the American Army.

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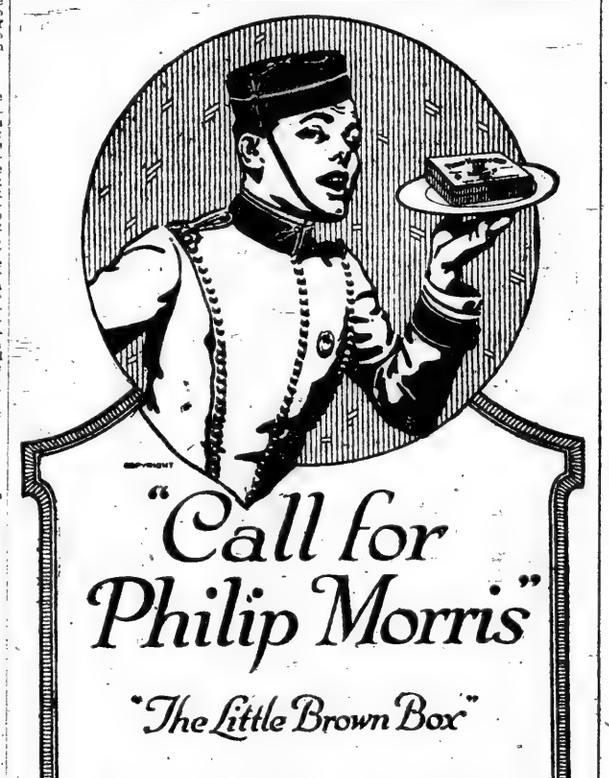
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BRIBE INQUIRY UP IN ALBANY TODAY

Whitman, Shonts, Stanchfield, Brady, and Morgan Expected to Appear.

FIGHT OVER ADJOURNMENT

Senate Republicans Hope to Make This Week the Last of the Session — Principal Bills Pending.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—With the legislative inquiry into Senator George F. Thompson's $500,000 traction bribe fund intensifying the desire of the Senate Republicans to adjourn on April 19, the date originally set for conclusion of the Legislature's labors, the lawmakers enter into the last week tomorrow night with more legislation pending than ever cluttered a previous Legislature at this stage of the session.

Though Speaker Sweet of the Assembly threw a bomb into the camp of those who want to leave Albany as soon as possible by declaring that he would rather have the session continue until Jan. 1 if necessary, than to pass the Governor's "social welfare" program, the Senate majority has hopes of staving off such procedure. Only tonight it was whispered about that the Republicans in the upper house based their renewed hope of adjournment on the fact that the insurgency manifest in the majority is creeping slowly but surely into the Democratic minority. It was declared tonight by one of the few legislators remaining in town that four and perhaps five Democrats would leave the camp of Minority Leader Foley and give the majority sufficient strength to pass the adjournment resolution. The Assembly has already passed the resolution and it has been in the Senate for the past several weeks, where the action of four insurgent Republicans bade fair to defeat it. However, if the alleged weakening Democrats go over to Majority Leader Walters, the Republican insurgency is broken up and loses its effectiveness.

Mention was made tonight of the Democrats upon whom the Republicans count, but their revolt, if there is a revolt, as charged, has not come to the surface yet, and there is considerable doubt that the Republicans will realize on their contention.

The week will start off tomorrow afternoon when the Senate Judiciary Committee will resume its inquiry into the bribe charge. Ex-Supervisor Charles S. Whitman, named by Senator Thompson as an agent of the New York City traction interests bill in attempting to influence the Senator's vote for the six-cent fare, and as one of the men mentioned for the placing of the Gubernatorial bee in Thompson's bonnet with promise of financial support of the traction corporations, is expected to take the witness stand to deny Thompson's testimony so far as he is concerned. Theodore P. Shonts, head of the Interborough; Nicholas F. Brady and John B. Stanchfield are also expected to come to Albany to testify, voluntarily or otherwise. J. M. Morgan, Vice President of the Consolidated Gas Company, has been subpoenaed to appear before the Judiciary Committee to tell what he knows of the offer, alleged to have been made by the State Majors' Conference. They have been acted upon in the Assembly, where they are now under the control of the autocratic Rules Committee, which is pretty much dominated by Speaker Sweet. It was declared tonight that they had little chance of passing.

Important supplemental appropriation bills must be passed this week.

There seems to be no doubt that the lawmakers will be called upon to say whether the State is to enact prohibition enforcement legislation before the war-time rider to the Federal Agricultural Appropriation bill, declaring the country bone dry, goes into effect on July 1. There are three kinds of enforcement measures pending in the Legislature. There is the rigid bone dry bill, sponsored by the Anti-Saloon League; the Mullan-Miller bill, giving the State Excise Commissioner authority and power to enforce the Federal statute and the prohibition amendment, and the Walters 3 per cent. beer bill. The Walters measure has been recently amended to meet some of the more strenuous objections advanced to the bill by the hotel keepers of the State. The amendment would permit the serving of 3 per cent. beer in restaurants, in hotels and clubs, and not limit the service to homes as originally called for in the bill. While not long ago this bill was said to have no chance of passing, a demand for its enactment has sprung up again, and it would not be surprising if it was one of the prohibition measures to be made a law before adjournment.

Another of the important measures, undoubtedly the one which has given the lawmakers most worry this session, is the Carson-Martin bill, permitting the Public Service Commission to grant increases in fares to trolley companies regardless of local franchise or contract agreements. This is the measure which gave rise to the legislative inquiry into the $500,000 bribe charge of Senator Thompson. The bill has already been passed by the Assembly and the whole State is watching what action the Senate will take on it, particularly because of the channels into which the raised fares question has drifted. The bill is still bottled up in the Senate Public Service Committee, whose Chairman is Senator Thompson.

Hearings are to be held on Wednesday before Governor Smith on the Sunday Baseball and Sunday Motion Picture bills, both of which have passed the Legislature and are now in the hands of the Governor for his final action. Boxing, author of the so-called liberal measures to be introduced this session, is scheduled to be killed in the Assembly Rules Committee, having reached there from the Senate, where it was passed. There are still a big number of local bills cluttering up the calendars. They are not, however, for the most part, of a controversial nature and will be cleaned up without much delay.

Assemblyman Charles D. Donohue, leader of the Democratic minority in the Assembly, sent telegrams last night to all the members of his party in the lower house of the Legislature, notifying them to be in their seats at tonight's session, and to be prepared to make a long fight against Speaker Sweet's announced plan to defeat Governor Smith's welfare legislation.

THOMPSON PUTS ASIDE BOOM.

Governorship Not for Him, He Tells Member of His Audience.

State Senator George F. Thompson discouraged a boom for the Governorship yesterday while speaking at the Bronx Open Forum at Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road. To a member of the audience who suggested that he hoped to see him Governor the Senator said that a man of his "temperament" could not "live with the office." Previously he had said:

"I am anxious that when I get through my term the people may say I did my full duty, and if that be an inspiration to anyone else then I will feel that it has been worth while for me to have given myself to the public service for these years."

Regarding the investigation that was caused by his recent remarks concerning a $500,000 bribe fund, he said he regarded it as his duty to furnish all the information at his disposal, but it was not for him to "hire investigators or be the prosecutor."

When the matter came up there was a good deal of haste to start things going," he continued. "Then when it started there was haste to keep it going sideways or backwards or any way so that it might be ditched, and now there is haste to slow up."

After the meeting he denied the assertion made by Senator J. Henry Walters, majority leader in the upper house, who declared that long before the inquiry Senator Thompson said he knew the $500,000 slush fund to bribe anybody. He said he never made such a statement to Senator Walters.

In his address he told of the difficulty of the legislators at Albany in attempting to learn what opinion the public had on matters. He said there were so many special agents of all kinds lobbying and buttonholing the legislators that they were unable to learn what public sentiment was. Part of the difficulty he placed on the shoulders of the voters who, he declared, did not advise the legislators of their wishes on particular matters. He said that the legislators were apt to forget that they were sent to Albany not as judges between the people and special interests, but as advocates of the people.

In a conversation with reporters after the meeting Senator Thompson, referring to the attempts to put through legislation calling for increased fares on street railroads, said that recently he had found a joker calling for a 10-cent fare in New York City inserted in the Fowler municipal ownership bill and that the introducer of the bill could not tell how the joker came there.

EXPECT NEWS SOON OF 77TH

Officers Recall Baker's Promise to Send Division Home in One Convoy.

Officers in advance of the 77th Division and members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome said yesterday that they expected to have definite knowledge within a few days as to the sailing dates of the units of the division from France. It was pointed out that Secretary of War Baker probably would arrive in Brest today on the Leviathan and that a promise had been made by him and by officials of the War Department that an attempt would be made to transport the division in one convoy, so that the entire unit could be paraded in this city without clogging the demobilization machinery.

A resolution was adopted at the monthly meeting of the 304th Field Artillery Welfare Association at the Washington Irving High School last night to appeal to the Acting Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff in behalf of the parade of the 77th Division. An interesting story of the part taken by the men of the 304th Field Artillery in the war was related by Captain Elliot Bacon of the 304th, son of Lieut. Col. Robert Bacon, a member of General Pershing's staff.

Speakers at the meeting of the association of the 11th Engineers at the Engineering Societies Building yesterday charged that the War Department was discriminating against the regiment in not designating it for early return. Resolutions were adopted declaring that because the regiment was among the first to go overseas it should also be among the first to come back.

TALK OF REVOLT IN SERBIA.

Budapest Story of Fraternization with Hungarian Red Guards.

LONDON, April 13.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Budapest dated Saturday says an unconfirmed report has been received there that a revolution has broken out in Serbia and that the troops are fraternizing with the Hungarian Red Guards.

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NEW LOAN FIXED AT $4,500,000,000

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

ployment of labor. Let the world see that the patriots of America, out of their boundless resources, and with the same enthusiasm and devotion to country with which they prosecuted the war to a victorious conclusion, are determined to finish the job."

Navy to Send Victory Ship.

Rear Admiral Thomas J. Cowie, former Paymaster General of the Navy, who is in charge of the Navy's drive in behalf of the Victory Loan, has completed plans for a novel scheme to encourage the sale of the new Federal issue. He will start a Victory Ship from San Francisco, via the Panama Canal for New York. The speed of the vessel to be used will be regulated by the sale of the bonds from day to day. The Victory Ship will never reach New York if the full amount of the issue is not sold.

"Don't wait for your ship to come in; buy bonds and bring it in," will be the slogan that Rear Admiral Cowie will sound from coast to coast.

"Millions have gone to the grave waiting for the phantom ship of their dreams to come in," said Admiral Cowie. "Now I am going to give them a real ship with a real crew, and whether or not that ship ever comes in will depend entirely upon some hundreds of millions of Americans themselves."

Three Vessels in Relay.

So on April 21 a Victory Ship will hoist anchor in San Francisco Bay and steam out through the Golden Gate on the first lap of the long journey of the victory harbor of New York. This ship will only go as far as San Diego. There it will be met by a destroyer, which will make the trip southward to the Panama Canal. Somewhere in the Panama Canal one of the swiftest and most powerful destroyers of the American fleet will be standing by under full steam. Upon the arrival of the vessel from San Diego it will slip its leash and dart for the Atlantic coast to complete the last leg of the journey.

The speed of each of these three ships will be regulated by the day-to-day sale of Victory Bonds. Charts showing the progress of the drive will probably not make much headway. For this reason the destroyer designated to cover the last lap of the race against time may be compelled to break naval speed records in an attempt to race into the Victory Harbor on time.

Loan Less Than Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 13, (Associated Press.)—The size of the new loan was much smaller than had been anticipated by most financial observers, who looked for an issue of about $6,000,000,000.

The interest rate of 4¾ per cent. is the highest borne by any of the war issues. Financial interests have urged a 5 per cent. rate, but Secretary Glass indicated recently that he regarded such a rate as excessive, and speculation as to the rate recently has revolved about 4½ per cent. The 3¾ per cent. rate of the tax exempt notes, into which the 4¼s are convertible, is a quarter per cent. higher than the tax exempt first Liberty bonds, which mature in thirty years.

The coming loan is to be the only one since the first on which oversubscriptions have not been accepted in whole or in part. Compared with the $6,963,073,000 subscriptions of the Fourth Loan, the aggregate of the Victory issue will be nearly $2,500,000,000 less.

Already $5,355,000,000 certificates of indebtedness have been issued, including the current issue, in anticipation of the Victory Loan, but $600,000,000 of these have been called in for immediate redemption. There will remain outstanding $2,500,000,000 more certificates than the proceeds of the Victory Loan, to be met from tax receipts or from proceeds from future issues of certificates.

Terms of Issues Compared.

Terms of the Victory issue may be compared with the following terms of past issues:

First Loan, $2,000,000,000, 3½ per cent. tax exempt, maturity thirty years.

Second Loan, $3,000,000,000 offered, $4,617,000,000 subscribed, $3,808,000,000 accepted 4 per cent. partially tax exempt, maturity twenty-five years.

Third Loan, $3,000,000,000 offered, $4,176,000,000 subscribed and accepted, 4½ per cent., partially tax exempt, maturity ten years.

Fourth Loan, $6,000,000,000 offered, $6,903,000,000 subscribed and accepted, 4¼ per cent., partially tax exempt, with special conditional exemptions for past issues maturity twenty years.

War Savings Stamps bear the equivalent of 4 per cent. interest, and mature in five years.

LOAN COMMITTEE HERE RALLIES ITS WORKERS

Commends Plan as Attractive to All—Announces 'Victory Way' and Panorama Spectacles.

A statement was given out last night by the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District, including New York State and city, the twelve counties of Northern New Jersey, and Fairfield County, Conn., commending to the public the terms of the Victory Liberty Loan as announced by Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass. The committee held a meeting at the Metropolitan Club in the afternoon, where Secretary Glass's announcement, received by private wire from Washington, was discussed.

After the meeting, the committee authorized the following statement:

"The Liberty Loan Committee believes the terms of the Victory Loan, as announced today by the Secretary of the Treasury, are in every way in the best interests of the American people.

"We believe the Victory notes are an attractive investment for all types of buyers. Both the limitation of the offering to $4,500,000,000 and the short maturity afford the best assurance that the issuance of these securities should have a favorable effect upon the Government issues now outstanding.

"The official opening of the campaign has been set for Monday, April 21. The Liberty Loan organization is ready for work. It is a source of gratification to these workers that the securities offered are such as to inspire their enthusiastic and wholehearted efforts and insure the widespread popular distribution which has been such an important feature of previous loans and is equally essential to the success of the Victory Loan.

"This is the last of the great war loan campaigns. The committee feels sure that the terms fixed will bring forth a tremendous and enthusiastic popular response to this appeal of the Government to the people for the lending of funds to meet the obligations arising out of the war."

Those present at the meeting were: Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee; Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank; James A. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; James N. Wallace, President of the Central Union Trust Company; George F. Baker, Jr., Vice President of the First National Bank; Mortimer Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co.; Albert Tilney, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company; B. H. Ferry, Vice President of the Hanover National Bank; J. H. Fulton, Vice President of the National City Bank; Thomas Cochran of J. P. Morgan & Co.; A. M. Anderson, Director of the War Loan Organization, and Guy Emerson, Vice Director of the War Loan Organization.

From now until the end of the campaign the committee here will work day and night in an effort to impress upon every man, woman, and child in the district the necessity of buying bonds.

Chairman Strong sent a telegram yesterday evening to the district Chairmen throughout the Second Federal Reserve District, explaining the terms of the loan. In the telegram he urged the Chairmen to leave no stone unturned to make the loan a success in their particular localities. His telegram read in part:

"The Liberty Loan Committee considers these new securities most attractive investments for all types of buyers, and feels sure that it can rely upon active work by committees to make certain the same widespread distribution of the new notes which was obtained in preceding loans and which is equally essential to the success of this issue.

"I urge you to call a meeting of your committee at once, as we hope to secure from them the same enthusiastic indorsement of the terms of the new loan as has been given by the Central Committee and a determination to make the loan an overwhelming success in both amount and the number of subscribers.

"Announcement of the terms of the loan a week before the beginning of the campaign gives ample time for distributing general knowledge of the loan and, while it is hoped that subscribers will go voluntarily to their banks during the first few days of the campaign and file subscriptions without solicitation, the organization here believes that active canvassing should begin on the opening day in order to secure the widest possible distribution.

"The Secretary's announcement states that this will be the last Liberty Loan. Let us make this last loan the crowning work of the organization that has stood together for all these great operations on behalf of the Government."

At the Liberty Loan headquarters at 120 Broadway yesterday it was said that the official application blank for the Victory Loan, which has been prepared in Washington, would make the question of how to subscribe an easy one. While the Victory issue provides for two sorts of notes, it was stated, the application blank gives the purchaser the facilities for asking for the delivery of either of the notes, but in case the subscriber does not state a preference the 4¾ per cent. notes will be delivered. Under the terms of the issue the 4¾s may be exchanged at any time during the life of the issue for the 3¾ tax exempt notes.

In an effort to make the people in the district realize what participation in the greatest war of history has meant to the United States the Liberty Loan Committee has prepared two gigantic spectacles to be staged in New York. One, announced yesterday, is the "Victory Way" on Park Avenue, where will be displayed throughout the loan trophies captured by the American Army. The other, to be held May 3, on Fifth Avenue, will be known officially as the "Panorama of Victory, Staged by Your Army."

The panorama, the committee says, will be on a scale more magnificent than any military pageant heretofore held. It will depict, in brief, the United States troops of every branch, from the doughboy doing kitchen work to the divisions of Pershing's staff working in Grand Headquarters at Chaumont, France.

The committee has arranged with the War Department for the services of a Brigadier General, six Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, three Majors, and a First Lieutenant, to perfect details of the pageant.

Lieut. Col. Bernard Lentz has established headquarters at 120 Broadway, where he is directing the mobilization of men and material for the Victory parade.

Floats will be used to cover the whole of the conflict from the entrance of the first Americans at Cantigny to the triumphant entry of the troops into Coblenz, including the battles of Montdidier, Belleau Wood, Château-Thierry, Sedan, St. Mihiel, the Argonne Forest, the Hindenburg Line, Soissons, Champagne, Rheims, Luneville, Toul, Badenvillers, the Meuse and St. Quentin.

Tomorrow night at the Metropolitan Opera House, New Yorkers will have a chance to attend the first Victory Liberty Loan rally to be held in the campaign. Secretary Glass, Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims and Governor Strong will be the speakers. About 2,000 district chairmen and representatives of the Liberty Loan Committees of the district will be in the audience. The meeting will follow an inspection by Secretary Glass of the Loan organization's headquarters here.

START OF OCEAN FLIGHT DELAYED

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

chine fully erected sometime tomorrow, but their getaway date is still a matter of conjecture. It is well within the bounds of possibility that they may be ready to seize the advantage of the same favorable conditions which will send Hawker winging across the Atlantic, in which case the world will be treated to the last word in modern sporting events—a combined attempt to cross the Atlantic by air and an actual race to see who gets there first.

Hawker and Grieve this afternoon repaid the visit of Captain Raynham to Mount Pearl yesterday when the Martinsyde pilot came to wish them godspeed while they were hoping momentarily to start. They motored to Quidi Vidi and enjoyed an amicable discussion of the relative merits of the two biplanes, punctuating their technical talk now and and then with good-natured joshing of each other about loafing in St. John's when they might be well out to sea.

Both expeditions were excited last midnight by an unofficial rumor that the Shortt machine had started from Ireland as a contestant for the prize. Both teams realize they would be the joke of the century if the Shortt plane should land on the Newfoundland coast, the winner of the prize, while they were still struggling to get started. Nevertheless whatever happens, the present prospect is that both the Sopwith and Martinsyde planes will make the attempt whether the prize dangles before them or not. It is believed here that huge bonuses are to be paid to Hawker and Grieve if they make an actual attempt to cross the ocean, whether it is successful or otherwise.

With all their flight preparations out of the way, Hawker and Grieve consented today for the first time to discuss with newspaper men their attempt to make airplane history. Lieut. Commander Grieve would not predict the outcome of an attempt to fly across the Atlantic. But Hawker, without being in the least boastful, expressed the calm conviction that he will land the Sopwith biplane on the other side of the ocean. Both are too experienced to be ignorant of the boldness of their attempt, or heedless of the difficulties that beset them, but if either is daunted by what lays before them, neither shows it.

Hawker, smiling throughout, talked with few gestures, and answered all questions readily, but puzzled his interviewers now and then by his unfamiliar Australian pronunciation. Dark-haired, well setup, and young-looking, he was carelessly dressed in lounging clothes over which he had donned a flying suit. Grieve is somewhat heavier and older, with a lined face, suggesting many years of seafaring life.

"Perfectly satisfied with the machine," Hawker began. "On trials here she has come up to my best expectations, just as she did in the Brooklands trials. I am satisfied we could have gone up on Saturday evening, but we just weren't ready. There were a great many little things to do. As to ground conditions here, I am disappointed. We did not find what we expected. We thought there would be more open spaces. We are not worried about a fog belt off Newfoundland and expect no trouble on account of it. The local weather people say it is only thirty feet high. Once off the ground we intend to rise quickly to 10,000 feet, hold that until we are nearly home, and then go to 15,000. That will give me a planing radius in landing of fifteen miles, or about one mile to each 1,000 feet with favorable weather conditions—that is, barring adverse winds. I had the Sopwith at that height during a nine-hour, fifteen minute flight at Brooklands and had no trouble, though the flight time was nearly half that of the Atlantic voyage."

Asked what were the chances of floating if he were to drop in mid-ocean, Hawker said:

"If we land a few miles from home we can float for a week, for the petrol tanks will be empty and they are specially designed, after much study, to be strong enough to float the machine. Otherwise she will float but a little while. We could pump the fuel out of her."

He went thoroughly into the question of arranging the tanks so as to empty them quickly in an emergency, but that would have involved danger of fire from compressed fumes unless they were equipped with elaborate precautions. In the end he had decided to leave the machine as she was.

"I regard the flight as a perfectly straightaway job," he continued, "and I expect to get there. I anticipate no trouble. We ought to land at Brooklands twenty or twenty-one hours after we start. We reckon it at just under 2,300 miles, and we have a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour until we slip the under carriage. Then we will have about 100. We figure it is 1,900 miles to the Irish Coast; then two and one-half hours' flight to Brooklands. It is possible that we may never see the Irish Coast. Weather conditions may make it advisable to fly far south of it. If we do cross it is impossible to predict in advance where we will stop. We do not expect to land in Ireland unless there is some good reason, but we may do so if we are having trouble. If we felt we could not get to Brooklands we would go down in Ireland rather than limp along for the sake of getting a little further.

"I do not look for any trouble because of physical strain. I felt absolutely none after more than nine hours' flight, and am confident I will feel none from twenty or more. During the war I think no fellow was up more than ten hours, but in 1914 a boche fellow stayed up twenty-four. Yes, it is true we will slip the undercarriage. It works on a trip, and we will drop the entire chassis with one pull in order to reduce wind resistance. Its weight is negligible. A single pull will release spars, wheels and everything.

"I can't say just where we will do it. We may decide to drop it five or six miles out at sea or we may fly with the carriage for two or three hours."

Hawker explained that they were using larger wheels than should go on the machine because big tires were needed for soft ground and a heavy load, adding that tires that size were never used on a service machine, and that their wind resistance was great. Flying over the sea was far calmer, as you could go right on without worrying about what was under you or watching for the varying density of the air encountered in land flights where the nature of the country varied.

"We shall wear the same clothes underneath our flying suits as now, meaning single-breasted lounging coat, breeches and golf stockings, with Esquimaux boots and heavy woolen underwear," he continued. "I don't know any more what we are going to eat than you do. It's all in two watertight packages. In the lifeboat we have water and coffee and plenty of water in the plane itself in tanks."

As a matter of fact the food consists of chocolate toffee, bouillon cubes and honey.

Asked to compare his chances with those of a multi-engined machine such as the Porte flying boat, which is expected to start from here soon, though not competing for the prize, Hawker said:

"I'm one of those cheery optimists who believes it's better to have one thing and that a thing he knows all about than several things. With multi-engines there is just so much more load to carry, because of the weight of the power plant, fuel and the added wind resistance. If one goes wrong, there's just so much more weight for the others to carry. They can keep on flying, perhaps, but they can't finish the job. If our engine fails, we can go further by planing than they can and they can't climb as we can because of the extra weight they carry."

Discussing the use of directional wireless and the discarding of his wireless sending set Hawker said:

"We will have to come to directional wireless. It is a good thing, but not developed enough yet. I don't regard the discarding of the sending apparatus as a serious handicap."

Lieut. Commander Grieve, whose experience as an aerial navigator was gained during three years on a seaplane carried on the old Cunard liner Carmania, attached to the Grand Fleet in the North Sea, explained that the exact conditions of the flight would depend upon the weather reports at the very moment of starting and upon the actual conditions encountered during the journey. Taking, as example, the northwest wind prevailing at 6 o'clock on last Saturday, when the start was all but made, he said:

"Under the conditions then existing we would have 800 miles due east, and then turned into the North Atlantic shipping lane, thus hoping to come into touch with vessels, all of which have been requested day after day by the Newfoundland Government and the Admiralty Office to give us their position if they see us. Once striking the Atlantic lane, we would have, and probably will if similar weather prevails, followed a straightaway course for the other side, and would have held closely to the true or ideal course—that is, the shortest line.

"Navigators figure the distance as 1,920 miles from St. John's to Cape Clear. What will happen on the flight will, of course, depend on the conditions as they develop. We may have to go to the north of the true course or to the south of it—we can't tell. With Saturday's wind we could have held to the true course with little fear of drift. I do not regard the drift as a serious factor.

"For navigation I will have a sextant and a compass to serve us. The sextant is not very accurate, especially when we have not a good horizon, but we hope to make out with it. It will be a big help if any ships we pass give us their position from which we can calculate ours, which will be nearly the same. They can communicate by wireless, as I carry a receiving set. There will be no difficulty in seeing ships from our flying altitude unless there are clouds underneath us. I don't regard fog belts as a serious handicap. At night there will be the stars to steer by, I hope, and by day we will have the sun for that purpose."

LONDON, April 13, (Associated Press.)—According to a report issued by the Air Ministry tonight, the weather conditions are very unsatisfactory for an aerial crossing of the Atlantic and also are such that a forced landing on the sea would be attended by considerable risk.

FROM PANAMA TO KEY WEST.

Naval Seaplane Fliers Reach Bluefields in Five Hours.

PANAMA, April 13.—Lieutenants Otto and Barker, and Mechanician Hornby, attached to the American Naval Air Station in Colon, left the flying field yesterday morning on a flight for Key West by way of Bluefields, Nicaragua, and Havana.

The aviators were using a Curtiss seaplane equipped with Liberty motors. They expected to make only two stops, at Bluefields and Havana, before reaching Key West. Bluefields was reached five hours after the departure of the machine and later the start for Havana was begun.

A flight from Panama to Key West by the route laid out by the American aviators would mean a voyage of virtually 1,400 miles. From Panama to Bluefields, as the crow flies, either overland or across the Caribbean Sea, is about 325 miles, and from Bluefields across the Caribbean to Havana in a straight line relatively 1,000 miles. From Havana to Key West across the Gulf of Mexico is about ninety miles.

STORM DELAYS SHORTT START

Major Wood Plans to Fly from Ireland Today.

LIMERICK, April 13.—Owing to adverse weather conditions—wind, with rain and hail storms—Major Wood, pilot of the Shortt airplane, was unable to make his start today in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic.

It is stated that he will start from Eastchurch tomorrow.

F. D. ROOSEVELT MAKES FLIGHT

Assistant Navy Secretary Passenger in NC-2.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, visited the naval aviation station at Rockaway Point yesterday afternoon to observe a flight by the NC-2, one of the flying boats with which it is hoped to cross the Atlantic. The performances of the huge craft pleased him so much that he expressed a desire to go up himself. His wish was gratified and he was in the air for ten minutes.

"This is my first trip in a seaplane of the NC type," Mr. Roosevelt said after he had alighted; "the last time I was up was in active patrol off France."

The first attempt to fly the NC-2 yesterday morning was not successful because of throttle trouble. The plane did not leave the water. The necessary repairs took several hours and it was not until 1:15 that the second try-out was made. The plane was piloted by Lieutenants W. Hunter and L. T. Barin. Eight passengers were carried. Rising to an altitude of 1,500 feet, the airship flew a course from the Rockaway Point station to Fire Island Light and return, a distance of about thirty nautical miles. An average speed of seventy-eight nautical miles an hour was maintained.

Secretary Roosevelt, who was accompanied by Lieut. Commander Harold Schofield, his aviation aid, arrived soon after the plane had left the water. On the flight which Secretary Roosevelt made were Commander H. C. Richardson, Lieut. Commander Westervelt, Lieut. Commander Byrd, Captain Barker, and Lieutenant Breese. The take-off was made in thirty seconds, which was said to be a new record. The seaplane encircled the neighborhood of the naval station and returned after ten minutes.

It was learned that the NC-3 is nearly completed and will have a series of tests the latter part of this week. Work on the NC-4 is proceeding rapidly and she will soon be ready to join her sister planes.

PRIZES FOR AVIATORS.

Trophies and Cash Awards for Atlantic City Carnival.

The Aero Club of America announced yesterday that seven prizes in trophies and cash awards had been offered for the aerial carnival to be held next month at Atlantic City. In addition the Valentine prizes, amounting to $10,000, awarded under the will of Samuel H. Valentine, a member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club, also will be competed for.

According to the club, more than 100 entries have been received for the contests for the following prizes: Curtiss Marine Flying Trophy and $1,000 cash; the Pulitzer trophy awarded to the aviator who makes the best record from any point to Atlantic City or from that city to any point; the Boston Globe trophy and $1,750 in cash, for flight between Boston and Atlantic City; Cleveland Plain Dealer trophy and $1,750 in cash for trip between Cleveland and Atlantic City; Colonel William A. Bishop's ace of aces trophy for flight from Toronto to Atlantic City; Intercollegiate seaplane trophy and $2,000, to be awarded to the college whose representative makes the best record in flying over a five-mile course at Atlantic City during May, and three other trophies, to be awarded for intercollegiate aerial contests.

All of the events, it is announced, with the exception of the intercollegiate ones, are open to Army, Navy, Marine Corps men and civilians.

Flying Exhibit in Copenhagen.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 12.—The largest exposition of flying machines ever held in Europe opened today in Copenhagen at the Tivoli. The President is Prince Axel, well known as an airman.

Lost and Found Advertisements Page 21

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Correct Clothes

Concurrent with the Spring season, and particularly for Easter, the smart cutaway coat and striped trousers are in demand.

Cutaway Coats (with waistcoat)
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Striped Worsted Trousers
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Men's Silk Hats, Gloves, Shoes, etc.

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Cleans and polishes your car in 15 minutes. Simply spray over the dust, mud, or grease, wipe off with cheesecloth dampened with water, then polish with a dry cheesecloth. Also use in the home for furniture, woodwork, and floors.
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2%
Summer rates for remodelling are about one-half regular prices.
No charges for storage will be made when furs are to be remodelled.
Furs stored with us receive the same care and attention as our own.

BOLSHEVIKI LURE ARCHANGEL TROOPS

Red Cross Worker Brings Back Appeal in English Urging Mutiny and Desertion.

DECLARES MORALE IS LOW

Deplores Announcement of Proposed Withdrawal of Forces, and Says Our Men Feel Deserted.

Confirmation of the reported dissatisfaction among the American troops of the 339th Infantry in Northern Russia, chiefly men from Michigan and Wisconsin, with the reasons for it, was brought here yesterday from Archangel by Lieutenant William H. Dudley of Baltimore, former Secretary to Governor Goldsborough of Maryland, and a member of the American Red Cross Commission to Russia.

According to a cabled report received last week from Archangel, men of one company of the 339th Infantry had refused to take part in an offensive against the Bolsheviki some time in March. After an argument with their officers, the report said, the troops consented to go to a certain point at the front. The date of the alleged mutiny of the troops was not given in the dispatch.

Lieutenant Dudley left Archangel in the latter part of February in an ice breaker which took six days to reach Murmansk. The first overland mail left by sleighs over the ice from Archangel on Feb. 23, he said, and the port was not expected to be open for shipping before the end of May. It closed at the end of November, and from that time the mails for the American Expeditionary Forces in Northern Russia arrived at rare intervals.

"I was not surprised to hear of the mutiny on my arrival," Lieutenant Dudley said, "because of the low state of morale among the American troops when I left Archangel on Feb. 24. The majority of them were foreign born, and many had brothers, a father, or sisters in the Archangel Sector, which made them more susceptible to the Bolshevist propaganda. The chief reason for dissatisfaction among the American soldiers was that they were outnumbered 25 to 1 on the fighting front and at least 85 per cent. of the population in the Archangel district were in sympathy with the enemy.

Resented News of Withdrawal.

"In addition to that, the men, and also the officers, were surprised and angry at the articles taken from English and American newspapers which were sent to them telling of the intention of the United States to withdraw the forces in Northern Russia next June when the ice breaks up in Archangel. This news was conveyed by the Bolshevist agents to all the villages and towns in the district which were friendly to the Allies and read to the inhabitants, who said that, as we intended to leave them to their fate, it would be better to join the Bolsheviki at once and be on the safe side. It is impossible for Americans to imagine what harm these statements about the early withdrawal have done.

"The Bolsheviki are not all ignorant cutthroats. They are backed by the brains of the ablest Socialists in Germany, and there are no better propagandists anywhere. The allied troops have to go out in parties every night in Archangel and the nearby villages to raid meetings which are organized by the enemy agents. When caught, those attending are put into prison. The British sent a number of Russian soldiers in khaki uniforms to fight with the allied forces against the Bolsheviki, but they absolutely refused to go to the front after they arrived in Archangel.

"This mutiny was due to the work of the agents of the enemy through a leader among the men. The British commander demanded to know the name of this man, and it was refused. Finally he ordered every tenth man among the Russian soldiers in British uniforms to step out of the ranks, and then threatened to shoot them unless the name of the leader was disclosed. By this drastic means, he obtained it and the man was arrested and placed in jail. Even then, the Russians refused to fight when they reached the front lines, and left practically all the fighting along the five fronts out from Archangel to the Americans.

"These fronts stretch out from Archangel like the spokes of a wheel, and the posts for the American troops are from ten to twenty miles apart. In some places there are two or three American soldiers and not another one for ten or more miles. Bolshevist spies pass through the country all the time. They terrorize the villagers. They will take the father of a family, and making him fast by his arms and legs to four Russian sleighs, will pull him apart until he agrees to all their demands. The Bolsheviki have plenty of food for themselves, but those who are not with them may starve to death. In each district they have a man whose business it is to invent new tortures. Some of these are of so shocking a nature that they are indescribable. The horse torture is the mildest they use on the inhabitants of the Archangel district.

"There were about 4,500 American troops at the beginning of January, but there have been some heavy casualties since then, notably at Shenkherst, where the Allies started a retreat in January which lasted one week. I do not know the exact number of casualties, although I was at Bereznik Hospital when the wounded were being brought in. There were 100 beds there. They dressed the wounded hurriedly and sent them by sleighs to the base hospitals in the rear.

Heroism of a Captain.

"I saw one fine act of heroism in the hospital at Bereznik on the part of Captain Odjar of Company A of the 339th Infantry. He was shot through the neck in the fighting at Shenkherst and came to the hospital with two platoons of wounded men. Although he was suffering severe pain, he insisted that the surgeons should treat his men first. He has won the British Military Cross and other decorations for his gallantry on the battlefield.

"Some idea of the lack of information on the part of the military commander at Archangel as to what was going on at the front may be gained from the fact that I was permitted to start from the base in a sleigh for Shenkherst two days after the Allies had begun to evacuate that post. There were no telegraph lines or telephones, and the communications from the commanders at the front were brought in by military couriers in sleighs or on ponies over the ice. I had a good idea of the country that American troops are fighting in, because I visited the fronts at Toulgas on the Dvina River, Finigin to the east of Archangel, Onaga to the west, and Kestma, which is back of the line at Shenkherst. I have spent five days and nights in an open sleigh, and felt no ill effects from it.

"The American public need not be alarmed about the health of the troops in Northern Russia. The weather is cold, but not unpleasant. We had a temperature ranging from 40 to 45 degrees below zero in Archangel when I left, but it was not half so bad as the raw cold weather in London when I passed through the city ten days ago on my way to Liverpool.

"It is surprising to me to read how little appears to be known here about the conditions in Northern Russia, because the officers of the American forces wrote to the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives telling him exactly what they had to contend with. The soldiers complain a little about their rations, which are issued by the British Quartermasters Department, and are not so bountiful as they receive in the American Army, but that is not a serious grievance. The American Red Cross has sent supplies of oatmeal and other cereals and cocoa to help the soldiers. I have spoken to the officers of the allied forces in the Archangel sector, including the Czechoslovaks, Poles, Serbians, French, and British, and also the civilian officials, and they are united in the opinion that the war is not over and will not be over until conditions in Russia have been properly straightened out and Bolshevism put down with a strong hand.

"They also say there can be no republic in Russia until the masses of the people have been educated. Unless the Bolshevist situation is taken in hand seriously by the allied Governments there is a great danger of this dangerous doctrine taking hold in England as it has done in Europe. Hungary has gone over to Bolshevism, and China has followed suit and sent 80,000 soldiers into Russia to help the cause of anarchy and bloodshed. The American soldiers know that the enemy could drive them into the White Sea if they wished to. If the Bolshevist forces had proper discipline they would have waged the Allies out long ago.

"The ignorance of the masses of the inhabitants in the Archangel district is amazing to those who had not lived in Russia before the war. I have seen men on piers unloading a steamship eat handfuls of war flour and dried egg yolks in powder, although they were not hungry. A big case of pills among medical supplies burst open in the same way as the food commodities, and they ate the pills in dozens without noticing the taste or stopping to ask if they contained poison. Such a dose of drugs would have killed any other men but Russian peasants.

"The paper, printed in English, which is distributed by the Bolsheviki from airplanes and by agents in the towns and villages, is known as The Call, and is an appeal to the common soldiers to join them in turning the world over to Bolshevism, by which, it is asserted, all the workers will benefit. This is the paper to which, I think, General March referred in speaking about the recent mutiny among the troops of the American Expeditionary Force in Northern Russia. A copy I have with me I obtained from an American Army intelligence officer at Murmansk.

Bolshevist Appeal to Soldiers.

Lieutenant Dudley exhibited his copy of The Call. The first page contains an address in English to the "English speaking soldiers of the world," headed "Twelve Months of Working Class Rule!" which glorifies the Bolshevist revolution of November, 1917, pictures "Labor," meaning Bolshevism, as having held power against the combined assaults of all the nations of the world since then; accuses the diplomatic representatives of the allied Governments in Russia of many crimes, including the hiring of assassins and dynamiters, and says: "In spite of their assault of famine and bayonets we have held on, for your sake as well as our own. * * *

But our greatest victory is not of guns. Our ideas (this word is printed in capitals) are conquering the world. The idea of immediately taking all factories, lands, mines, railways, &c., to be the property of the masses, is gripping the hearts and minds of the working people everywhere."

It asks "why have the capitalists of your home countries sent you here?" and gives the answer as the desire to steal for capitalism the "untold wealth." Then it goes on to pretend that after seizing this wealth, it would go not to the working classes but to the Morgans, the Rockefellers, and Rothschilds, to double their wealth and their power to crush such workingmen as you."

There is much more to the same effect, and then after admitting "it is true that we do not want the kind of democracy that Woodrow Wilson wants to make the world safe for," the address asserts, "we are building a new kind, a better, cleaner kind—industrial democracy of the working people." After this an appeal is made to the soldiers to "talk things over quietly, form committees, keeping the matter secret until you gather enough strength."

"When you can break from discipline, arrest the officers who are driving you to this criminal invasion, and shoot them if they resist. You can do this," says the address, "without fear of helping the Kaiser. The world war is drawing to a quick end and the great world revolution begins. Or come over to us. We will welcome you, you will find comrades among us who speak English."

Lieutenant Dudley said that he hoped his statements would attract attention to the plight of the American troops in Russia who were under the impression that their Government had deserted them and left them in a country surrounded by the enemy who would murder them in the end if reinforcements did not arrive. He pointed out that the reports that the Government had decided to confer with the Bolsheviki, when circulated in the Archangel district, helped materially to increase the dissatisfaction among the American and the allied forces there.

Lieutenant Dudley was met in New York by his wife. He expects to go to Baltimore today.

SEES PERIL IN BOLSHEVISM.

Ruin Follows Its Sway, Dr. Silverman Tells Hearers.

Dr. Joseph Silverman in his sermon at the Temple Emanu-El yesterday described Bolshevism as a menace, not to any classes or groups in particular, but to every person in the world. He said that accusations that Jews favoring the movement were numerous was false and based on spite. No Jew could remain a Jew if he embraced such doctrines. Mr. Silverman said. Dr. Silverman praised the attacks of Samuel Gompers on Bolshevism as an important service and as an exhibition of enlightened labor leadership.

"Negotiations are today being conducted for the recognition of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by the Paris Peace Conference," he said, "and tentative suggestions are made that America shall act as mediator. Sober-minded people think it is not only an error but a preposterous and egregious blunder, for Americanism and Bolshevism directly opposed in principle to one another."

In describing Americanism as liberty and order, and Bolshevism as its opposite, the preacher said of Bolshevist ideas:

"Illegitimate children are to become the property of the State and the sanctity of the home is a moral principle not recognized by the Bolsheviki. Their principles are opposed to all religion, while lawlessness, license, illegal seizure of property and persons, and opposition to synagogue, church and priest, and everything pertaining to religion, form the Bolshevist creed. In those countries where Bolshevism has obtained sway you will find ruin. Russia has suffered more from the dominance of the Bolshevist leaders than it ever did under the rule of the former Czar, who maintained some semblance of law and order."

WILL COMBAT BOLSHEVISM.

Security League Launches Educational Campaign in Schools.

Declaring its belief that the best antidote for Bolshevism is Americanism and that Americanism is purely a question of education, the National Security League yesterday announced a plan for combating radical propaganda through the medium of the parochial and high school students of the country. The League is promoting a nation wide celebration of the birth of the American Constitution on Sept. 17. To stimulate interest in this celebration, a campaign to popularize the Constitution has already been begun, in charge of a committee headed by Dr. David Jayne Hill.

The League announced that the co-operation of nearly 100 parochial schools in thirty-two States had been enlisted in teaching the principles of Americanism in the classroom. Thousands of high school teachers have enrolled in the work, according to the League's statement. The League is sending its Americanization literature to educational workers throughout the country.

SAYS LENINE TERMS MUST BE REJECTED

William English Walling Declares Recognition Would Wreck League of Nations.

WANTS ULTIMATUM INSTEAD

Asserts Acceptance by Conference Would Swing All European Labor to Bolshevism.

The United States and the Allies cannot afford to accept the terms which dispatches from Paris on Saturday night reported the Russian Bolsheviki to have offered, according to William English Walling. Mr. Walling is well known as a Socialist and writer. He was one of the pro-war Socialists of this country who went to Europe to study conditions there after the war. He returned to America a few days ago.

According to the dispatches from Paris, the Bolshevist Government of Russia is ready to agree to a suspension of executions and punishments in the case of subjects of its opponent Governments in return for goods and recognition. Recognition of the Bolsheviki by the Peace Conference, representing the allied Governments, would simply have the result of making it appear that Bolshevism was a paying proposition, and would drive the laboring elements in all European countries in the direction of Bolshevism, Mr. Walling declared yesterday.

"It would wreck the League of Nations beyond all repair," said Mr. Walling, in discussing the subject at his home in Greenwich, Conn. "In the eyes of all the European labor and social democracy, as represented by the three great democracies, the United States, France and England, would have failed as soon as they were confronted by the problem of Bolshevism.

"Recognition would be taken by the European working class to mean one of two kinds of defeat. It would mean to them either that the military problem created by the Bolsheviki had become impossible for us to handle, because of the success of Bolshevist propaganda among our own forces, or that Western capitalists had sold out the future of Russian democracy—which is not to be confused in any way with Russian Bolshevism—in exchange for the economic concessions of Lenine's dictatorship.

"The point is not whether these viewpoints would be true, but that the entire labor movement of Europe would consider them true.

"I am not interested in the Republican and Democratic quarrel over minor points in the League of Nations that should be altered, but in the plan as a whole. If we do not have such a League there must surely be a resumption of wars. That, however, is not the point here. The point that I want to emphasize is that the merits of the League of Nations will be judged by the peoples of the world, after it has gone into effect, by the ability of its sponsors to deal with the world problems that exist at present and that confront them now. The immediate problems of the Peace Conference are the German and Russian problems, and whatever conclusion the conference may arrive at in the form of a League of Nations will not have the confidence of the people at large if the conference forming it shows itself unable to handle its present problems. If the Peace Conference does not handle the Bolshevist problem, it will destroy the Peace Conference, in the eyes of all European labor.

Sees Danger in Wilson's Appeal.

"The Bolsheviki are vigorously opposed to the League of Nations. They call it a League of Governments, and they are opposed to the Governments concerned. It seems to be perfectly clear that President Wilson has made every effort to appeal to European labor. This is capable of doing a good deal of good, but it may be carried to an extreme. If it is carried to a point where European labor begins to feel that it has become so potent that the great United States bows before it, then it may be suddenly discovered that a Frankenstein monster has been created unawares. That undoubtedly is the point that would be reached if anything were done now which even hinted at the recognition of Bolshevism, or even showed a friendly attitude toward Bolshevism. Such a step would strengthen the new enemy inconceivably, and would give the labor groups of Europe the incentive and courage to follow Bolshevism in opposing the League of Nations. The reason Bolshevism opposes the League is that democracy would abolish Bolshevism, and the League is the essence of democracy.

"There are already a couple of incidents which hint strongly that the point has been reached at which the entire situation must be handled with infinite care to keep from losing instead of gaining European labor's support for the league. The 'Confederation of Labor,' which is the most powerful labor body in France, denounced the League about six weeks ago and characterized it as a 'defensive alliance of governments.' Two days ago, according to reports this same labor group declared that the League was not a society of nations such as had been outlined by President Wilson in his fourteen points, thereby differing, of course, with President Wilson in his own interpretation of his own fourteen points. The 'British Labor Party,' too, now takes the stand that the project does not fulfill the vital conditions laid down by that party, and that I found to be the main drift of Socialist and labor thought throughout Europe, where I came into contact with and listened to the views of leaders of all sorts. If there is too much of this their support will be lost.

Says English Labor Backs League.

"That does not mean, however, that it is too late now to gain, or regain, their support. Many of them have misinterpreted President Wilson's actions. It is not too late to correct this. In addition there are others who have not reached the stage of opposition, but who are really anxious to support the League. The Miners' Federation of England, which is the biggest labor union in the world, and which—of greater importance—is a Socialist organization, and therefore in a strong position to lead Socialist thought in Europe, went on record as late as March 22 as intending to support 'President Wilson and Lloyd George' in establishing the League of Nations. If, however, Bolshevism be recognized by the Peace Conference, the action will sweep the entire Socialist group toward Bolshevism. I do not contend that they would leap to complete Bolshevism in an instant, but that they would be turned in that direction and toward opposition to the League of Nations. It is not possible for the conference in Paris to take the position of supporting or approving both the League and Bolshevism."

Mr. Walling said that as far as sending food to Russia was concerned, that was another matter and that it should be done from a humane point of view, but added that it should be done without recognizing the Bolsheviki.

"Nor should it be done without imposing conditions," he said. "On the contrary, the most rigids condition should be imposed, conditions requiring guarantees of a reasonable degree of order in the areas to which food might be sent, and such other guarantees as might be necessary. But the Bolsheviki, in this or other matters, should be dealt with not by recognition, but by ultimatums. Bolshevism is worse a thousand times than Kaiserism, and any concession to Bolshevism is taken as a sure sign of weakness. Ultimatums constitute the only safe way to deal with it."

When the announcement was issued that American troops would soon be withdrawn from Russia, following the mutiny of an American infantry company there, Mr. Walling said, a strong statement regarding our Government's attitude toward Bolshevism would have been timely and would have had a healthy effect in labor circles abroad. Under any conditions, he declared, we should maintain silence no longer in regard to our attitude on this subject, lest the withdrawal of troops appear to be a defeat.

Lost and Found Advertisements Page 31

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"



Beginning This Morning—A Remarkable

Sale of Women's Spring Frocks at $29.50

Exact reproductions of late imports by Jenny,

Beer, Georgette, La Croix and Worth

Ever since the arrival in March of the new Paris frocks for Spring we have been reproducing the choicest models for presentation in this important sale. Here are the frocks, all at one very modest price, and all perfect copies of their very costly originals. Fashioned of

Printed Georgette Crepe, with embroidered vestees; Satin, Rich Foulards combined with Georgette Crepe, and wonderful Georgette Crepe Frocks elaborately Bead Embroidered

The styles for street wear are in Navy Blue, Black, Taupe, and Copenhagen Blue. Those for afternoon wear are in White, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue, Grey, Tan and Black. Complete range of sizes from 36 to 44.

Four Styles *Illustrated* *Fourth Floor.*

New Summer Furs

The new fur pieces are simply wonderful in their clever styling. The most distinctive models are now to be seen in the Saks Fur Department, including Animal Scarfs, Stoles, Capes, and Coatees, in Sable, Mink, Marten, Fisher, Mole, Hudson Seal, Kolinsky, Squirrel, Silver Fox, Blue Fox, and Dyed Fox. Featured for Monday and Tuesday:

Three-Skin Mink Scarfs.....at **$50.00**

Exquisite Mole Stoles—two yards long.....at **$67.50**



A Wonderful Opportunity

Women's Capes, Dolmans and Draped Wraps

in the newest and most exclusive styles

At Unprecedented Low Prices Monday

At $22.50

A large collection of Street Coats and Coatee-Capes of a very individual type, carefully produced in Men's Wear Serge and Wool Velour. Unequalled!

At $29.50

Stunning Dolmans and Capes, skillful copies of higher cost models, beautifully developed in Gabardine, Wool Jersey and Men's Wear Serge. One *pictured.*

At $39.50—A most complete collection of distinctive Capes, in the very newest material—Bon Bonette, trimmed with Brushed Wool. Also, a splendid assortment of Capes and Dolmans with shirred collars and new throw scarfs, tailored beyond criticism in Poiret Twill, Wool Jersey, Gabardine and Men's Wear Serge. One as *pictured.*

At $49.50—Exact reproductions of the newest imported Capes and Dolmans, tailored equal to fine custom garments in superior Serges, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, silvertip Bolivia, and Crystal Cord. Also in lustrous Satins. One style *pictured.*

Fourth Floor

Today and Tuesday—

A Superb Collection of

Exquisite Spring Suits for Women



Rare Values at $35 and $45

There are twenty distinct styles at each price, in handsome Russian Blouse, Box Coat, and strictly tailleur effects, full of originality and good taste. Fashioned of

Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Silvertone, Tweeds, Oxfords, Wool Jersey and Rich Silks

trimmed with Silk Braid, novelty buttons, or embroidery. Sizes. 34 to 44, and several models to 50½ bust.

Fourth Floor



Saks & Company

Have Assembled a Wonderful Collection of

Paris-Inspired Blouses for Easter

In the new and most exquisite peplum, Cossack, and dressy models, beautifully developed in flowered Georgette crepe, rich satins, and French voiles, trimmed with filet, Venice, and French Val laces or handsome embroideries.

Each model mirrors its Paris original so perfectly that the difference between them is purely imaginary, yet the prices are very modest.

$8.95 to $22.50

SAKS & COMPANY

Announce, Beginning This Morning, a

Demonstration of the New Binner Corsets

by Miss K. Burleigh,

Expert Corsetiere



The "Binner" is a scientifically made corset that affords exceptional back support and gives unusual grace to figure. It has long been the choice of discriminating women, and for Spring the new models have so many exclusive features they cannot help but merit even greater support than before.

Prices: $5 to $25

NEW!

"Athletic" Underwear for Women

The improved Summer underwear for women of every proportion. Cut over liberal measurements, and so designed as to afford greater comfort than any other undergarment before introduced.

Obtainable in Crossbar Madras, Pajama Check, self and Satin Stripe Madras, Fibre Silk, or Jap Silk.

Prices: $1.25 to $6.50

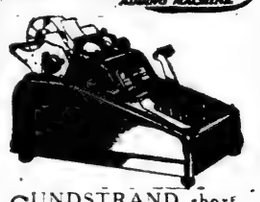
Main Floor

REPUTATION

A good reputation is so hard to get that it ought not to be lightly considered.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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SUNDSTRAND short, snappy handle pull increases speed, saves energy, prevents errors.

SUNDSTRAND has only 10 finger keys—all at fingertips. You add, multiply, subtract, divide—faster, easier, more accurately. Because of small size, it is easily carried to the figure work.

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YOU know Youngstown as a "steel town," perhaps overlooking its recent marvelous development in many varied lines.

We do beautiful work in lithography, steel and copper plate engraving, letter press printing—and have customers all over the United States; people to whom quality is the important consideration and price but a means to it. And ours is the largest and only complete printing establishment in this wonderful city.

The Edwards Company
Lithographers, Printers
Steel and Copper Plate Engravers
Youngstown, Ohio

Gordon & Dilworth
REAL ORANGE MARMALADE

MADE from wild bitter oranges giving that distinctive flavor which has made Orange Marmalade a traditional breakfast relish with the English and Scotch for centuries

Sold by leading dealers
If unobtainable at yours call
Bryant 5944

Lawyer Going to England

I have some small legal business I want transacted in England personally and would like to know of a lawyer who is going there soon.

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Telephone John 3166

ORDER

Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

NOT LATER THAN 6:30 P. M.
Advertisements of help and situations wanted, rooms vacant and wanted, business opportunities, &c., for insertion in the daily edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 6:30 P. M. day previous to publication.—Advt.

MOTORMEN GOLD TO B. R. T. STRIKE

Chief Kuhn of Locomotive Brotherhood Says Engineers Have No Grievance.

AWAIT WORKERS' ATTITUDE

Leaders Will Present Garrison Letter at Meeting of Union Employes Tonight.

While there were indications that the opposing camps in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit quarrel were preparing for a fight yesterday, following the reports of the day before that the B. R. T. employes contemplated walking out on strike Tuesday, or at the end of the Monday runs, there were also indications that there would be no strike, for the present, at least.

Union officials continued to talk belligerently, and said that it looked very much as if a strike would now be unavoidable in view of the fact that Receiver Lindley M. Garrison had refused to deal with the union representatives. Everything now depends on what action may be taken tonight when the so-called "strike committee" makes its report at a meeting at Arcadia Hall, on Halsey Street, near Broadway, in Brooklyn, they said, and the question of whether or not Brooklyn faces a tie-up of its subway, elevated, and surface lines on Tuesday depends on the attitude of the workers when Mr. Garrison's action is reported to them.

Union men were also active in other ways, however. Among them much interest centred in two meetings of locals of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn. The motormen of all three transit lines are members of this union, and not members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, to which the workers threatening strike belong. Nor is the Brotherhood affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as is the Amalgamated.

The two brotherhood meetings yesterday, however, were regular business meetings such as are held on the second Sunday of each month, according to members who attended them, and from their statements it appeared that members of the Amalgamated had been able to derive little or no satisfaction from either of them. Amalgamated men were reported to have gone to the meeting halls—one meeting was held at Penn-Fulton Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Street, and the other at Prospect Hall—and to have talked outside with members of the brotherhood. The subject of the strike, however, was not brought up in either meeting, it was said, and members said that their brotherhood could not go on sympathetic or other strike without instructions from their executive officers in Cleveland, Ohio. Warren S. Stone is head of the organization.

Without the aid of the motormen, it was said that the strikers could at best make but a poor showing. Moreover, some of the motormen, discussing the matter informally after their meetings were over, appeared disinclined to participate in a strike at the present time, under any conditions. It was this union that was on strike on Nov. 1 last when the Malbone Street tunnel wreck occurred.

"Some of these union fellows are trying to inject Bolshevism methods into the situation," one of the old employes said. "The majority of the men are satisfied with their jobs, with the exception of a few changes which we have been told will be made as soon as conditions warrant; and we old fellows are making pretty good money anyhow. Five years ago some of the men were getting as low as twenty-five cents an hour, now many are getting forty-nine cents for the same work with extra pay for overtime, and often make $35 a week. The trouble is that a lot of the fellows don't know the war is over and that the 'big money' jobs are things of the past, and that thousands of soldiers are returning from the war and looking for jobs."

Harry Kuhn, Chief of Local 419, one of the Brotherhood locals that met yesterday, said afterward that the engineers had no grievance against the B. R. T. and that they were not interested in a strike. They are now satisfied with conditions and wages, he said, and receive 62½ cents an hour and time and a half for overtime.

In the vicinity of the car barns men among the ones threatening strike told of having seen officials of strike-breaking concerns, from Chicago and Philadelphia, in town in the last few days, and it was apparently believed pretty generally that the B. R. T. was preparing for a battle in the event that the strike was called. Mr. Garrison said last night that he had no comment to make on the developments.

William D. Mahon, International President of the Amalgamated, and James H. Vahey, its attorney, may arrive in this city today, it was said last night. There was a report that the attorney's purpose in coming to New York might be to attempt to throw the entire matter into the courts, on the ground that Mr. Garrison was not a B. R. T. official, but a court appointee. This, it was thought, might prove the final alternative to a strike.

FRANCE PLANS FOR IMPORTS

New Bank for Foreign Trade Taken to Mean Embargo Will Be Lifted.

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PARIS, April 13.—Announcement of the organization of a French bank with a capital of $20,000,000 to further foreign trade was accepted today by American manufacturing interests in Paris as a further indication that the French Government soon will lift the embargo on imports.

Those behind the institution include tradesmen, manufacturers, bankers, led by M. Clementel, Minister for Trade, and representatives of the Minister for Finance. Shiergfried, Deputy of Le Havre, is Chairman of the board.

Americans concerned with the opening of the market are of the opinion that influential members of the French Government would not embark on the enterprise without assurances that the restrictions on admittance of foreign goods were to be modified materially.

DEBS BEGINS TERM IN FEDERAL PRISON

Taken into Custody in Cleveland, Where 3,000 Socialists Parade and Hold Meetings.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., April 13.—Eugene V. Debs, many times Socialist candidate for President, entered the West Virginia Penitentiary here late tonight and began serving his ten-year sentence for violation of the Espionage act. As the prisoner stood in the doorway of the penitentiary he said:

"I enter the prison door a flaming revolutionist, my head unbent, my spirit untamed, my soul unconquerable."

Debs answered the required questions put by Warden Terrill, who assigned the prisoner to Cell 31.

Prior to retiring to his cell Debs issued the following statement, addressed to the Socialists of America:

"As I am about to enter the prison doors, I wish to send to the Socialists of America, who have so loyally stood by me since my first arrest, this little message of love and cheer. These are pregnant days and promising ones. We are all on the threshold of tremendous changes. The workers of the world are awakening and bestirring themselves as never before. All the forces that are playing upon the modern world are making for the overthrow of despotism in all its forms and for the emancipation of the masses of mankind.

"I shall be in prison in the days to come, but my revolutionary spirit will be abroad and I shall not be inactive. Let us all in this supreme hour measure up to our full stature and work together as one for the great cause. That means emancipation for us all.

"Love to my comrades and hail to the revolution."

CLEVELAND, April 13.—Eugene V. Debs, many times candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, gave himself up to the Federal authorities here this morning, and a few hours later started for the Federal prison at Moundsville, W. Va., in charge of United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp, to begin serving his ten-year sentence for violation of the Espionage act.

The party will reach Moundsville late tonight, if the necessary transportation connections can be made.

Debs was met at the station by a party of friends, including David Fulton Karson of New York, editor of The Call. He had been scheduled to address a meeting which was held here today to protest against his incarceration, of which he had not been notified until he arrived in the city. However, he accompanied deputies to the Federal Building without protest.

After the meeting, which was addressed by several speakers, 3,000 Socialists paraded to Public Square, where they listened to another address. The crowd was good natured and called to those on the sidewalk to "join the Bolsheviki."

Among the party which accompanied Debs to Moundsville were J. Louis Engdahl of Chicago, who also is facing a prison sentence as the result of conviction with Victor Berger, for violation of the Espionage act, and Arthur Bauer of Terre Haute, his brother-in-law.

"I may be wrong, but I followed my conscience and I have no regrets," Debs said with a smile as he left. "I did what I thought was right."

Before the train pulled out for Youngstown, from where trolley lines completed the journey to Moundsville, Debs was taken for an automobile ride.

SMITH HOLDS CONFERENCE.

Discusses Pending Albany Measures with Advisers Here.

Governor Smith and some of his legal advisers had a conference last night at the National Democratic Club concerning pending legislative measures at Albany. The Governor had no further comment to make in relation to his previous announcement that he would call an extra session if the various bills in which he is interested were not acted upon, but his friends were convinced that he was determined to take this course if the situation should be forced upon him.

All of the bills, both Democratic and Republican measures, which the State Executive is urging for passage before adjournment, it was said, would be passed in the Senate. Mr. Smith said last night that he was assured of this by the aid of the four insurgent Republican Senators. This was his answer to the statement of Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly to the effect that the Governor's program of social welfare and industrial legislation would be opposed if it were necessary to continue in session until Jan. 1.

Under the rules, if the Speaker could keep the members together in a unit of opposition, it was agreed that concurrence with the Senate action could be blocked indefinitely, but an extra session would change this situation. Although the Governor had read in the morning papers the Speaker's announcement of his attitude, he made no criticism of the Assembly leader's opposition, intimating that he preferred to await developments. The question of an extra session, it was said, depended on the action of the Assembly this week.

Those in conference with Governor Smith were ex-Judge Robert E. Luce, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Law Committee; Senator James A. Foley, Democratic minority leader, and Abram I. Elkus. They considered among other measures the Hydroelectric Power bill. In addition to the municipal and home rule bills the Governor is also anxious for action on the anti-rent profiteering measure. The Governor and his family will return to Albany today.

2,400 ENGINEERS RETURN.

52d Pioneers on K. I. Luckenbach—Turrialba Brings Nurses.

The transport K. I. Luckenbach, which arrived in Gravesend Bay on Saturday night, went to Pier 7, Bush Terminal, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and landed sixteen officers and 2,400 enlisted men of the 52d Pioneers, complete with the exception of Companies L and M. The troops were under command of Colonel Reginald L. Foster.

"We were under fire," Colonel Foster said, "from Sept. 22 until the armistice on Nov. 11, and we escaped with marvelously few casualties, though we were just behind the infantry in the front lines. We built bridges, made roads, recovered salvage, and the men of the 52d Engineers were happy because they expected any time to be in the front line trenches."

In addition to the soldiers, the K. I. Luckenbach had on board a boatswain's mate, first-class, of the name of Michael Black, twenty-eight years old, of Muncie, Ind., who was in the ship's brig, for trying to bring over with him his intended bride disguised as a negro longshoreman. The young woman was in the isolation ward of the ship's hospital, and she said she was Mlle. Alexandria Boyer, twenty-two years old, of Marseilles.

FOUNDED 1856



COMMENTS by newly acquired customers confirm our belief that a decided shortage, due to modified provision, of the better grades of men's clothes prevails.

Not so with us—we had the courage of our conviction, felt business would prosper, procured our material requirements early, provided liberally and produced a bountiful stock.

Results—ample volume, variety, range of sizes and price advantage incurred by logical anticipation.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

HUNGER RELIEVED IN MANY LANDS

388,041 Tons of Supplies, Valued at $95,000,000, Distributed During March.

HOOVER REVIEWS SITUATION

Direct Care to be Taken of Nearly 1,000,000 Children in Central and Eastern Europe.

PARIS, April 13.—Herbert Hoover, Director General of Relief, has issued a review of the measures carried out by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy during the month of March through the co-ordination of the Supreme Economic Council. The total value of supplies distributed in the month was approximately $95,000,000, of which all but about $2,500,000 was furnished on a basis of deferred payment.

The supplies amounted to 388,041 tons, divided as follows: Cereals, 316,243; rice, 12,642; peas and beans, 8,053; fats and meats, 34,176; condensed milk, 4,122; clothing, 4,483; miscellaneous, 8,322.

Poland received 51,745 tons of supplies. Under the terms of the armistice arrangements for shipment through Danzig, says Mr. Hoover, have proceeded with great smoothness and dispatch, as high as 4,500 tons a day by rail from Danzig to Warsaw having been transported. All sections threatened with critical famine conditions have received relief.

Finland during the month received 26,344 tons of supplies. About 10,000 tons of these were furnished under replacement agreements with northern neutrals. Distribution is gradually speeding into the outlying points, and the straw bread formerly in use is rapidly disappearing. Some difficulties have been met with from ice and mines, one ship having been lost and another badly crushed.

Child Feeding Problem.

Mr. Hoover, in his review, dwells upon the progress made in the organization of allied food missions in the various countries under relief, and the improvements in distribution through control of the railway movements in the old Austrian Empire. He deals with the important question of child feeding, saying:

"In order to cope with the very large amount of malnutrition in the liberated areas in Central and Eastern Europe, plans are under way involving the medical examination of the children of the poor, and provision for regular and systematic feeding from special canteens. These measures will involve the direct care of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 children.

"The large expenditure involved places such wholesale measures beyond the capacity of the various charitable associations and bodies operating in Europe. It is felt that if child life is to be preserved, it can only be done by large and systematic measures of this character. Subventions have been arranged from some of the associated Governments and have been added to by the local Governments concerned.

"During March this work was initiated in Finland, Poland, and Rumania, and it is hoped that during the month of April it will be established generally over the liberated country.

"In general, it has been solely due to the co-operation of the Food Commissions and financial and transportation officials of the eighteen Governments involved that these results have been possible."

FOOD CHECKING BOLSHEVISM.

Hoover's Aid Reports Good Results—Needs of Southeast Europe.

PARIS, April 13, (Associated Press.)—Rumania and Jugoslavia will probably be able to feed themselves from this year's harvest. Hungary, German-Austria and Czechoslovakia will not be able to do so, but will be dependent for another year on imported food supplies.

This is the report on the food situation in the Balkans and other countries brought by Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, head of the Investigating Division of the American Relief Association, who has just returned here. The Balkan States are, until the next harvest, absolutely dependent upon food distribution from the outside.

Dr. Taylor says that 1,600 tons of American foods are being supplied daily to Vienna, and are not only the sole barrier standing between the Austrian capital and Bolshevism, but that these supplies have proved an absolute specific against Bolshevism. The Austrian population, knowing the situation, he declares, refuse positively to have anything to do with a movement which might interfere with their sole supply of food.

FOUNDED · 1880 · LONDON

OUTER APPAREL, TAILORED HATS AND FOOTWEAR FOR YOUNG LADIES

Giving as we do the most careful thought to the designing of tailored suits, coats, dresses, blouses and separate skirts for young ladies up to 19 years, we have deemed it essential to create in tailored hats and footwear appropriate models and lasts for wear with De Pinna outer apparel.

Our assortments include the proper clothing, headwear and footwear for street, riding, golf, motoring and more formal wear.

Tailored suits and dresses; exclusive De Pinna models, executed in fabrics of our own importation.

Exceedingly smart designs in capes and top coats.

Tailored shirts and blouses in imported silks and washable fabrics, designed to be worn with De Pinna separate skirts.

New and attractive models in washable dresses.

Tailored hats exclusively designed to be worn with De Pinna suits and dresses.

"Anniped" shoes and riding boots.

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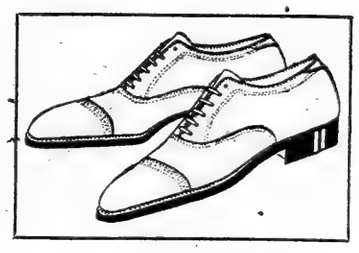
PEOPLE tell us frankly that we have the styles they have not been able to find elsewhere. It is difficult under present conditions to maintain a comprehensive stock, especially just now, in low shoes and children's shoes. But large assortments are today, as in other times of scarcity, an attractive feature at the Alexander stores. For three generations our designers have influenced the trend of shoe fashions that appeal to gentlefolk, and the styles we are showing for Easter carry authority.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and West Forty-third Streets

Will Offer To-day, Extraordinary Values in Men's

CORDOVAN OXFORDS



at $7.65 pair

Two smart lasts to select from, made of genuine Dark Tan Cordovan, in a full range of sizes.

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London-made Sport Coats for Spring wear.

English and Scotch tweeds in the preferred colors for both men and women.

For men—$35 to $55.

For women—$67.50 to $75.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.
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Six rules for good teeth



1. Clean them when you get up.
2. Clean them after breakfast.
3. Clean them after lunch.
4. Clean them after dinner.
5. Clean them before retiring.
6. Go to your Dentist four times a year.

Better start the treatment with rule 6.

Avoid an alkaline dentifrice. It's always harmful and often dangerous because it checks the flow of saliva—Nature's only agent for destroying the acids of food decay.

Mennen's Cream Dentifrice is absolutely non-alkaline and actually increases the flow of saliva through the stimulating influence of mild fruit acid.

A 20% content of alcohol insures an antiseptic action and causes a cool, refreshing after-effect.

Mennen's cleans and polishes teeth, removes tobacco stains and breaks down tartar formations without scouring or grinding the enamel.

It costs 35 cents and the tube is smaller than many dentifrices costing 25 cents—but Mennen's was made to deliver a result and not to fit a price.

G. MENNEN CHEMICAL CO.
Newark, N. J.

MENNEN'S CREAM DENTIFRICE

The MAN



ANNOUNCEMENT

IN ANNOUNCING THE READINESS OF SPRING IDEAS IN CLOTHES FOR MEN, IT IS THE DESIRE OF FINCHLEY TO HAVE IT KNOWN THAT THE STYLE IDEAS NOW PRESENTED HAD THEIR ORIGIN IN THIS SHOP, OR, AS IN A FEW INSTANCES, THEY ARE AUTHENTIC REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORK OF A LONDON DRAPER OF ESTABLISHED STANDING.

THE JACKETS FOR LOUNGE, STREET AND BUSINESS USAGE HAVE THE COMFORTABLE LINES AND EASY GRACE WHICH PROVE SO AGREEABLE IN THIS UTILE TYPE OF GARMENT. THE HIGH-LINE SHOULDERS, SHEPPARD LAPELS AND THE SKIRT-FLARE, IN EVIDENCE IN THE STYLES FAVORED BY THE CLASS OF ENGLISHMAN WHOSE SENSE OF DRESS COULD NOT BE JUSTIFIABLY CRITICIZED, HAVE BEEN SPLENDIDLY APPLIED. TO SECURE THE NECESSARY SELECT TONE THE FABRICS HAVE BEEN LIMITED IN RANGE.

IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY FINCHLEY THAT IN LAYING-OUT AND DEVELOPING SHIRTS, CRAVATS, PAJAMAS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND OTHER ACCESSORIES, QUALITY AND CHARACTER ARE INVARIABLY GIVEN FIRST CONSIDERATION. ONE MAY SELECT WITH CONFIDENCE FROM ASSORTMENTS WHICH ARE LIMITED ENOUGH IN RANGE TO ASSURE A NICE DEGREE OF EXCLUSIVENESS.

THE CLOTHES AND HABERDASHERY PUT FORWARD FOR THE CURRENT SEASON ARE UNRESERVEDLY RECOMMENDED FOR SELECTION BY MEN WHO HAVE DEFINITE APPAREL REQUIREMENTS, AND ELECT TO SATISFY THEM SUCCESSFULLY. EVERY ARTICLE HAS BEEN EXECUTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF FINCHLEY WITH THE EXCELLENCE CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL BY THOSE WHO DISPLAY TASTE AND JUDGMENT IN CHOOSING. THE SERVICE RENDERED IS ENGAGING AND THE ENVIRONMENT PLEASANT.

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5 West 46th. Street

SCORES OF OFFICERS GET AWARD OF D.S.M.

Pershing Honors a Host of Those Who Helped Win the Victory in France.

FROM ALL ARMY BRANCHES

General George Bell Heads the List, Which Includes Colonel Hayward and Major Straight.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The War Department authorizes publication of a cabled communication from the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, announcing the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to many officers, among whom are the following:

Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate of the 27th Division, Brig. Gen. Paul W. Wolf, Colonel Joseph Blake, the late Colonel R. C. Bolling, Colonel John J. Carty of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Colonel William Hayward of the "Buffaloes," Colonel James A. Mcrae of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Colonel W. J. Wilgus, who was Vice President of the New York Central; Lieut. Col. Robert Bacon, Lieut. Col. Lloyd Griscom, Lieut. Col. H. H. Harjes of Morgan, Harjes & Co.; Lieut. Col. G. M. F. Murphy and Lieut. Col. James H. Perkins, both of whom served with the Red Cross; Lieut. Col. H. Cabot Ward, who was Park Commissioner under Mayor Mitchel; Major Willard D. Straight, (deceased,) and Chaplain Charles H. Brent.

The text of the communication from General Pershing follows:

"Pursuant to authority granted me by Cable A-2833, I have awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to the following-named American officers:

Major Gen. George Bell, Jr.—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He led his command, with distinction, in the offensive operations with the British which resulted in the capture of Sommel and Hamel Woods, and in the fighting on the Meuse that gained the villages of Marcheville, St. Hilaire, and a portion of Fos Haraille. He played a high order of leadership in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, when his division attacked and captured the strongly fortified Bois de Forges. The successful training of the troops which he trained and commanded in combat were greatly influenced by his energy and abilities as a commander.

Major Gen. John Biddle—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Commanding Officer of the 1st Engineers, he inaugurated the important project at Gievres. Later, in charge of the Division of Construction and Forestry, he brought to this important task a splendid trained mind and exceptionally high skill. His breadth of vision and sound judgment influenced greatly the successful completion of many vast construction projects undertaken by the American Expeditionary Forces.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Johnston—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of the Intermediate Section, Services of Supply, he had the responsibility of forwarding to the front great quantities of supplies and thousands of replacements for the combatant units, in which important duty he displayed untiring zeal and exceptional executive ability.

Brig. Gen. Campbell King—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with distinction as Chief of Staff of the 1st Division in the operations near Montdidier, the advance south of Soissons, and in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient. Later, as Chief of Staff of the 1st Corps during the reconnoitering operations, by his splendid tactical judgment he rendered especially meritorious service.

Brig. Gen. Edward L. King—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as Chief of Staff of the 28th Division. Later, as brigade commander, he planned and directed the operations resulting in the capture of Gui Inferieur and Hill 188, and of Hill 240 east of Auinois and Marcheville, where he displayed great tactical skill and demonstrated his abilities as a commander.

Brig. Gen. Charles R. Krauthoff—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. His energy and thorough knowledge of methods and standards of supply have been of exceptional value, particularly in directing European purchases for the Quartermaster Corps, and in the difficult and complete transactions attending the payments to allied and other foreign creditors of the American Government.

Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Ladson—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. The brilliant and successful attack of the 164th Infantry Brigade, commanded by him, in the Argonne Forest, showed a spirit of aggressiveness and leadership of a high order. The tactical advantage attained in this action, whereby St. Juvin and Grand Pre were laid open to attack, was largely due to his energy and courage.

Brig. Gen. U. G. McAlexander—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the 38th Infantry with marked distinction in repelling the German attack at Mesy, south of the Marne, in July, 1918. He exhibited particular skill and energy as a brigade commander in the operations at the St. Mihiel salient and in the Argonne-Meuse offensive. The successful accomplishment of the missions of his brigade in all cases was, in a large measure, due to his sound judgment and leadership.

McArthur, Chief of Rainbow.

Brig. Gen. Douglas McArthur—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. During the active operations of the Germans in the Marne salient and in the Argonne offensive, he revealed marked ability in the inspection of conduct and methods, and showed military knowledge of a high order.

Colonel Frank C. Baker, Medical Corps—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commanding officer of Evacuation Hospital No. 7, at Chateau-Thierry from June to August, 1918, Colonel Baker so promptly arranged his hospital under most difficult conditions and with great resourcefulness and good judgment, made adequate provision for supplies at his disposal, that he was able to receive and evacuate after splendid treatment and in perfect order a large number of wounded from the Marne salient at a time when that section of France was greatly demoralized.

Colonel Alvin K. Baskette—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As organized and co-operated in the various activities of the salvage depot at St. Pierre de Corps, which was the largest and most important of such depots, in the American Expeditionary Forces. By his usual tact and ability in solving the various labor problems that arose in connection with the employment of many French civilians, he obtained a high degree of economic efficiency in the operations of the Salvage Service.

Colonel Louis H. Bash—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He suggested and with tact and ability effected the establishment of the important bases ports of St. Nazaire and Brest, Later, while serving on the staff of the General Services of Supply, his splendid knowledge of administration, his energy and personal attention to duties were shown by the efficiency of the work which met fully the diversified demands made upon it.

Colonel Robert McC. Beck—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He showed extraordinary efficiency in directing the publication of the 42d Division's Chateau-Thierry advance, near Soissons and the operations of St. Mihiel-Blaise Mont Ridge and the Argonne-Meuse in all of these he proved himself to be a leader of high order, for battle and in the reorganizations between battles, he ably handled the many difficult situations that presented themselves.

Colonel Egbert Brown, Jr.—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As principal assistant in the Operations Section, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, he has, by his thorough military knowledge, loyalty, and untiring to duty, materially assisted in attaining the success of that section of the General Staff.

Colonel Joseph Hinke—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief Consultant for the District of Paris and commanding officer of Red Cross Hospital No. 1, Paris, he efficiently standardized surgical procedure, especially in the recent methods of treating fractures. His remarkable talent has materially reduced the suffering and loss of life among our wounded.

Colonel R. C. Bolling, Air Service, (Deceased.)—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. His service to the United States Aviation was distinguished for its energy, its thoroughness, its grasp of aviation matters, for a sound and far-sighted conception of the measures needed to establish an efficient American Air Service in France, for initiative and resourcefulness in attacking the problems of a young air service, for brilliant capacity in arranging affairs with foreign governments, for boldness and vigor in executing determined policies. In all of these he has rendered service of great value to the Government.

Colonel Carl Boyd, (Deceased)—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services As Military Attache to the American Embassy in France, he performed services of a most distinguished character. Later, as Senior Aide-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, he displayed remarkable ability, sound judgment, and tact in the many varied negotiations with the allied commanders and other allied officials, rendering service of inestimable value to the American Expeditionary Forces.

Colonel Frank C. Burnell—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded, with distinction, a battalion of the first American regiment to occupy trenches in France and participated in the repulse of the first raid made by the enemy upon American troops. As Deputy Adjutant General, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, he performed his manifold duties with ability and sound judgment.

Colonel Clifford C. Carson—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized and conducted the training centres for the tractor artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces. In this new and important field of activity he rendered conspicuously meritorious service.

Carty Honored for Telephone Work.

Colonel John J. Carty—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was largely instrumental in the co-ordination of the telephone and telegraph companies of the United States the best talent available to meet the urgent requirements of the Signal Corps of the American Forces. He has served with marked distinction as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces and his brilliant professional attainments and sound judgment have rendered his services of exceptional value to the Government.

Colonel James B. Cavanaugh—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of an Engineer regiment, he rendered great assistance in the early development of the American port at Bassens. As Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of the Administrative Section of the Services of Supply, he exhibited rare qualities and marked ability in the solution of the many problems of policy. His efforts in connection with the repatriation of American troops have been of conspicuous merit.

Colonel Charles DeF. Chandler—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of the Balloon Section, Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces, from November, 1917, to February, 1919, he rendered notable service in the supply, administration, and operation, of the balloon units, that so thoroughly demonstrated their efficiency during all the major operations of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Colonel Sydney A. Clemens—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Chief of Staff of the 29th Division, he showed himself resourceful and equal to any emergency. His sound judgment and ability, especially during the operations north of Verdun, France, in October, 1918, were of a high order. The success of these operations was in a measure due to his energy, zeal, and rare qualities of leadership.

Colonel Owen G. Collins—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Under his administration the supply of troops, care of property, and the operation of the Quartermaster Depot at Gievres showed an excellent degree of efficiency. The great improvement and development of the organization of this important depot, under his direction was largely due to his administrative ability and untiring zeal.

Colonel A. L. Conger—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As a member of the Second Section, General Staff, General Headquarters, by his marked professional attainments, his zeal, and his sound judgment he contributed largely to the successful operation of this section. As Chief of the Second Section, General Staff, of the 3d Division, during active operations, and later as commander of a brigade of the 29th Division, during the Argonne-Meuse offensive, he demonstrated his great energy and his clear conception of tactics.

Colonel George Crile—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. By his skill, researches and discoveries, he saved the lives of many of our wounded soldiers. His tireless efforts to devise new methods of treatment to prevent infection and surgical shock revolutionized army surgery and met with the greatest success.

Colonel Clyde B. Crusan—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was charged with the important duty of administering the Supplies Division of the Quartermaster Department of the American Expeditionary Forces, where he exhibited organizing ability of the highest order. His efforts and foresight had a marked influence on the successful delivery of rations, clothing and other Quartermaster supplies to combat troops.

Colonel John L. DeWitt—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized the supply section of the General Staff of the First Army, and successfully administered this important section during all the operations of that command. The results obtained by his untiring efforts and brilliant professional ability had a marked influence on the successes attained by the First Army.

Colonel Townsend Dodd—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized the aviation training school at Issoudon, and successfully conducted the negotiations for the first purchase of airplanes from allied Governments for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces. He later served with distinction as Chief of the Supply Section, Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces, and as Technical Adviser and Information Officer of the Chief of Air Service, First Army.

Colonel Halstead Dorey—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with distinction a regiment during the battle of the Marne, the advance from Marne to the Vesle, and in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. It was his regiment that led the advance to the Ourcq, capturing Charmel, Chantel-Chateau-Villardelle Ferme, and Ronchers. The successes attained by his command were greatly influenced by the high qualities of leadership he continually displayed in all these operations.

Colonel Guy L. Edie—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was placed in charge of the Medical Service at Brest at the time when it became the chief port of debarkation for American troops and at a period when the arrival of troops in unprecedented numbers, and with many sick, overwhelmed all medical arrangements for their care. By his great resourcefulness he successfully overcame the many difficult problems that were presented.

An Efficient Quartermaster.

Colonel William Elliott—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Quartermaster of the First Army he regulating station at Is-sur-Tille, his energy and thorough knowledge of methods and standards of supply have been of the greatest value to the Government, particularly while Depot Quartermaster at Issur-Tille, during a period when the successful operations of some twenty divisions were based upon receiving supplies from that depot.

Colonel Hjalmer Erickson—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commanding officer of the 26th Infantry Regiment in all the operations east of the Aire River from Oct. 1 to Nov. 11, 1918, he rendered most meritorious service by displaying marked tactical ability, courage and resourcefulness in the handling of numerous critical situations, thus enabling his regiment to advance steadily to all its objectives.

Colonel James D. Fife—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services, in command of Base Hospital No. 21, he served with distinction with the British Expeditionary Forces. He was later assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Surgeon, where his ability, as hospital planning and construction, procurement of personnel buildings, establishment of hospitalization, liaison with the French authorities, the General Staff and the Supply Services in the performance of these multifarious duties he displayed conspicuous ability.

Colonel Stephen O. Fuqua—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services, in charge of military movements and operations of G-3, First Army, from its organization until he became Chief of Staff, he was responsible for and supervised the movements of troops for the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives of the First Army, which involved many thousands of men and was accomplished with the most extraordinary His untiring, painstaking, and energetic efforts had a marked effect on the success of these major operations.

Colonel Joel R. Gerhardt—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As a member of the Medical Corps he has, by his unusual foresight and organizing ability made it possible to reclaim for duty thousands of suffering from slight injury or defects. He has thereby materially conserved for combat service a great number of men who would have been lost to the service.

Colonel Edgar S. Gorrell—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He rendered most excellent service as a member of the United States Aeronautical Commission charged with the responsibility of European aeronautical material to be manufactured in the United States, and as the representative of the Air Service with the Supreme War Council and the American Expeditionary Forces. In the performance of his many important tasks he displayed good judgment, great energy, and showed that he possessed the ability to organize. His remarkable talent has materially reduced the suffering and loss of life among our wounded.

Colonel Walter S. Grant—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Deputy Chief of the First Army, he was by his high professional attainments and ability he rendered valuable assistance in the staff work preparatory to and during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. As Chief of Staff of the First Corps he displayed the same tact, zeal, and energy which marked the previous character of his services.

Colonel Ernest Graves—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was charged with the construction of the Gievres storage depot and later was appointed Engineer Officer of the Intermediate Section, Services of Supply, where he become an important factor in the successes achieved by the American troops.

Colonel John K. Herr—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He showed marked ability as Chief of Staff of the 30th Division in the capture of Voormezeele and Lock 8 in the Ypres section in Belgium in September, 1918. By his energy, zeal and persistent efforts, coupled with sound tactical judgment, he insured the success of the operation.

Colonel Milosh R. Hilgard—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized the operations of the Quartermaster Corps at the important bases of St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, and later established and operated the first American regulating station, through which he successfully handled a great amount of the supplies for the American troops serving in the advance area. By his painstaking efforts, zeal, and great energy he was a material factor in the successful operation of this great station.

Colonel Parker Hitt—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. By his sound judgment and untiring efforts he assisted in perfecting the satisfactory organization of the Signal Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces, and in so displayed conspicuous merit in his capacity as Signal Officer of the First American Army.

Colonel J. B. Holman—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In charge of the Quartermaster operations in vicinity of Bordeaux, he displayed unusual judgment and great executive ability in the performance of the many duties assigned to him. In addition he rendered valuable service and advice to the other departments of Base Section No. 2 regarding construction.

Colonel Thorndike D. Howe—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of the Military Express Service he organized and administered with marked ability, the postal service of the American Expeditionary Forces. He displayed great tact and executive ability in overcoming the many obstacles that were encountered in the organization of the service of handling mail for our troops in Europe.

Colonel Wiley Howell—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the First Army, he organized and directed the operations of this section during the entire operations of the First Army and successfully achieved by him during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne operations had a noted influence on the successes gained by the First Army and showed him to be an officer of sound judgment and marked ability.

Colonel William N. Hughes, Jr.—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. While he was serving as Assistant Chief of Staff of the 3d Division his efforts had an important bearing on the successes gained by the division in the Baccarat sector, at the second battle of Ybis, Marne-Vesle, Ourcq-Vesle, Soissons-Chateau-Thierry, the St. Mihiel salient and along the Meuse. His splendid judgment and tactical ability were of the greatest value and demonstrated military knowledge of a high order.

Colonel John A. Hull—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Judge Advocate of the Service of Supplies he rendered valuable decisions brought before him. His sound legal training, his complete knowledge of military administration and his clear conception of the new and difficult problems involved made his services of most exceptional value.

Colonel Charles A. Hunt—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the 1st Battalion of the 18th Infantry and later the regiment. He conducted his unit in every action with marked ability and skillfull leadership, showing the finest qualities of good judgment, courage and devotion to duty.

Chief Surgeon at Paris.

Colonel Paul C. Hutton, Medical Corps—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief Surgeon of the Paris Group from June 2 to July 28, 1918, during which period the most important operations of the American-Meuse, he provided a hospitalization and evacuation system that insured prompt and excellent care and treatment of the wounded, he furnished the means of saving many lives and provided comfort for the wounded, thereby greatly adding to the morale of the combatant troops of both the American and forces engaged in the second battle of the Marne.

Colonel Gordon Johnston—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He showed great ability while Chief of Staff of the 26th Division in operations in the Argonne area. The force of his energy and his masterful leadership manifested itself in the crowning successes of the division during the operations of this campaign.

Colonel Percy L. Jones—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as commander of the United States Ambulance Service with the French armies. By the force of his energy, zeal, and ability he brought the units of this service up to a state of efficiency. The splendid record held by this service is attributable to his great devotion and untiring efforts in accomplishing his tasks.

Colonel Charles ...—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He took command of a regiment at a critical moment after two unsuccessful assaults had been made on the brigade. He reorganized the regiment under fire and made possible the taking and holding of the Bois de Ogons, thereby displaying the highest order of leadership and exhibiting the masterful qualities of a commander.

Colonel William Kelly—For exceptionally meritorious, and distinguished services. After serving with great credit in the field he took command of the important Base of Le Rochelle and La Pallice. By his executive ability and great energy he promptly relieved congested conditions and made possible the prompt dispatch of necessary supplies toward the front.

Colonel John C. H. Lee—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In the preparations for the drive on the St. Mihiel salient and the Meuse-Argonne offensive in October, 1918, he had charge of the detailed arrangements for and the subsequent execution of the operations of the Tank Brigade. The successes attained by this division were largely due to his splendid staff co-ordination, marked tactical ability, and sound judgment.

Colonel H. B. Lindsley—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He conducted with extreme devotion to duty and marked zeal the many activities of the War Plans Division, General Staff. Due to his executive ability, he contributed very largely to the successful development, extension, and administration of that important section.

Colonel Francis F. Longley—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has been in charge of the Water Supply Service and as commanding officer of the 20th Engineers, a water supply regiment, since the Fall of 1917. His untiring energy, unusual initiative, and good judgment have to a marked degree been responsible for the plentiful supply of pure drinking water to the combatant troops, thereby materially assisting in maintaining the unusually low rates of sickness among our troops.

Colonel John P. McAdams—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as Chief of Staff of the Line of Communications as Deputy Chief of Staff of the services of supply. He administered the affairs with which he was intrusted with noteworthy and conspicuous efficiency, energy, and ability.

Colonel Robert McCleave—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In October, 1918, in the midst of operations he was appointed Chief of Staff of the 3d Division. In gaining immediate and complete control of a difficult situation and in co-ordinating the work of the new staff, he showed conspicuous ability and by his inspiring example of energy and zeal he was largely responsible for the successes achieved at the Clair Chenes Wood and the Bois de Foret.

Colonel James A. McCrea—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He rendered especially efficient services to the American Expeditionary Forces while serving as General Manager of the Transportation Service and later as Deputy Director General of Transportation in the Advance Section. He handled his duties in the most efficient manner, showing marked ability, great zeal and energy.

Colonel James F. McKernon—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has at all times displayed high courage and his willingness to work in any capacity, not only placed his remarkable ability freely and fully at the disposition of the wounded, but, in addition, he has set so high a standard of professional efficiency as to serve as an inspiration to all with whom he has come in contact.

Colonel George C. Marshall, Jr.—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has performed the duties of Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, 1st Division, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, First Army and Chief of Staff, 8th Corps during the following operations: While the 1st Division was serving in the Toul sector, at the Cantigny attack, when the First Army carried out operations north of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. By untiring, painstaking and energetic efforts, he succeeded in all of these undertakings. Colonel Marshall's brilliant and marked influence on the success achieved by the organizations mentioned above.

With First Army Air Service.

Colonel T. DeW. Milling, Air Service—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. First as Chief of Staff and later as Commander, he organized and conducted the operations of the Air Service of the First Army during the entire operations of that army. By untiring, painstaking and energetic efforts, he succeeded in raising the efficiency and esprit de corps of the units. He exhibited professional attainments of the highest order, and exercised a marked influence on the success of the First Army.

Colonel T. Bentley Mott—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief Liaison Officer of the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces at Allied General Headquarters, he performed the important duties with which he was charged with marked ability, and by his tact and sound judgment he materially assisted in insuring close co-operation between the French and American armies.

Colonel James R. Mount—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Arriving in France with the first American troops, he undertook the task of creating a medical supply depot and maintaining a medical supply service for the American Expeditionary Forces. Using his limited resources with great skill and judgment, he displayed unusual talent for organization and laid the foundation of an efficient medical supply service.

Colonel Bruce Palmer—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As a member of the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, on duty with the First Section first as Chief of Tonnage Division during a period of stress, befraught with difficulties, and later as Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, he performed duties of great responsibility, with marked ability, fidelity, and success, invariably displaying personal and professional attainments of a high order.

Colonel E. D. Peek—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized and conducted the operations of the standard gauge and light railways of the First Army. Although handicapped by lack of personnel and material, he pushed the construction of new lines untiring, painstaking, and energetic efforts in the use of the inadequate means at his disposal, he displayed unusual talent for organization and masterful execution.

Colonel A. T. Perkins—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Deputy Director General of Light Railways, he undertook the task of organizing a light railway service for the American Expeditionary Forces. His long and complete railroad experience and knowledge assured the success of these lines. By his foresight in promptly gathering from the United States a generous supply of material, he quickly and thoroughly brought the light railway service to a high degree of efficiency.

Colonel Ephraim G. Peyton, 320th Infantry—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As the commanding officer of the 320th Infantry Regiment, in all of operations, by careful and painstaking preparations and skillful leadership he enabled his regiment to carry always its objective through to a successful end. At all times he displayed a high order of leadership and exhibited superb qualities as a commander.

Colonel Philip B. Peyton—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. He took command of a regiment which had undergone a series of defeats and successfully commanded it with such unusual skill as to enable the regiment to capture Aincreville, Bois de Babiemont, Bouicon, and, after crossing the Meuse, to capture Hill No. 292. Dun-sur-Meuse, Milly-sur-Mont-Dun, Chateau-Thierry, the St. Mihiel salient and Mouzay, thereby displaying the highest order of leadership and exhibiting the masterful qualities of a commander.

Helped to Keep Roads Open.

Colonel George H. Purington—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was engaged in keeping roads open and traffic moving in the advance of the First Army, between the 26th September and the 30th November, 1918, in the battle west of the Meuse. Due to his tireless effort and determination the supply of ammunition and goods of the Third and Fifth Corps was insured, though confronted with a most difficult task, he overcame all obstacles and crowned his effort with great success.

Colonel Harry R. Rethers—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He distinguished himself by his executive ability and exceptional skill in organizing the work of the Quarrermaster Corps at Base Section No. 1. His good judgment, combined with tact, knowledge of methods and high professional attainments, resulted in a superior standard of efficiency, reflecting great credit upon himself and enabling him to render most valuable services to the Government.

Colonel J. C. Rhea—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In charge of the Construction Section, and later as Chief of Staff and Brigade Commander of the 2d Division, he played a conspicuous part in the successful engagements in the St. Mihiel salient, Blanc Mont Ridge, and in the Argonne-Meuse, revealing traits of military knowledge and attainments of a high order.

Colonel Charles D. Roberts—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He showed great ability as Chief of Staff of the 81st Division in its organization and in the conduct of its operations in the sector of Nov. 9, 10, and 11, 1918, near Verdun, where the division was enabled to advance some five and one-half kilometers over marshy ground under heavy fire.

Colonel A. J. Roberts—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of an American regiment on duty with the French Army, although confronted with many difficult situations, he handled all questions with marked success. His tasks were performed with ability in a manner that reflected the greatest credit upon him. His operations were careful, his leadership skillful. The excellent results achieved by this regiment are in a measure attributable to his sound judgment and military knowledge.

Colonel James Ronayne—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as assistant commandant of the army schools for eight months. By his energy, zeal and good judgment in all matters connected with the army schools he exhibited high professional attainments and military qualities of a superior order.

Colonel Ernest L. Ruffner—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as surgeon of the Intermediate Section, Services of Supply, having under his supervision the entire hospital system. He performed his strenuous and exacting duties in an unusually efficient manner, displaying rare judgment and professional attainments of the first order.

Colonel ... Sage—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has, by his constant, tireless, and conscientious work, as well as by his unusual judgment, done much to conserve many valuable lives on our line of communication. He was the first to demonstrate that war neurosis could be treated in advanced sanitary units with greater success than in base hospitals.

Colonel John S. Sewell—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of a regiment of engineers and later as commander of the base port at St. Nazaire, he displayed high engineering skill and long practical experience in the management of men. His genius, together with his great energy and devotion to duty, contributed largely to the successful development and efficient operation of that base.

Colonel Joseph F. Siler—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He has been in charge of the laboratory service of the American Expeditionary Forces. Due to his untiring energy and to his ability to render invaluable service in the prevention of the spread of infectious disease among our troops, he made able instructions to medical officers were sent out equipped to handle the new medical and surgical problems of war in a manner not believed possible before the present war.

Colonel George T. Slade—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as Deputy Director General of Transportation, first with the French Ministry and later with the Railroad Department in the zone of the services of supply. Due to his tactful negotiations and zealous efforts, the Transportation Department secured efficient cooperation from the French railroads and was enabled to meet the tremendous demands imposed upon it by the rapid advance of our armies during the Argonne-Meuse drive.

Colonel H. C. Smither—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of the supply section of the General Staff of the service of supply, he demonstrated, by his energy, zeal, and masterful efforts, a high order of efficiency and ability. He organized the supply section and handled, without delay, the questions of priority and troop orders, during the period of the arrival of American troops in France. With a rare gift of tact and address, he displayed great success fully his many important duties.

Colonel George R. Spaulding—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as commanding officer of the 303d Engineers, as Division Engineer of the 80th Division, as Chief Engineer of the 5th Corps, and as Chief Engineer of the First and Third Armies. At all times he exhibited professional attainments of the highest order in handling the difficult problems with which he was confronted.

Colonel A. N. Stark—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served as Chief Surgeon of the First Army, during all its offensives, charged with the organization and direction of the medical service, involving the treatment and evacuation of many thousands of sick and wounded under most adverse conditions. In this important capacity he performed his duties with marked ability. With good judgment, furthered by high professional attainments and tireless energy, he solved the difficult problems which arose, prevented much suffering, and saved the lives of many among the American and French wounded soldiers.

Colonel Walter C. Sweeney, Chief of Staff of the 28th—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of Staff of the 28th Division, he rendered conspicuously valuable services in the Argonne-Meuse offensive. In the capture of the strong enemy positions at La Chene Tondue, Apremont, Chatel-Chehery, and Hill 244, by his marked ability and tactical knowledge, he proved a material factor in the successes achieved during these important operations.

Colonel C. J. Symonds—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded for many months the important intermediate storage depot at Gievres. He successfully administered a large personnel and supervised the growth of Gievres as a storage depot. He organized the system of supply from that station so efficiently that there were no shortages, either of food or material, at the regulating stations dependent upon Gievres for supply during all the active operations.

Colonel John R. Thomas, Jr., General Staff—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of the Aviation Division of the Intelligence Section he displayed unusual energy and skill in the collection and dissemination of information regarding the enemy's air forces. During part of the period covered by the Argonne-Meuse offensive operations he acted as head of the Intelligence Section, and performed the duties of that position with marked ability and sound judgment.

Colonel C. A. Trott—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of Staff of the 5th Division, through his intimate knowledge of staff duties and the requirements of troops of the line, he organized a staff which insured efficient cooperation in combat. His ability was shown in sound tactical decisions to his division, which insured successes in four offensive operations.

Colonel George Parker Tyner—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served first as Assistant G-4 of the 1st Army, and later as G-4 of the 2d Army. He rendered devoted, skillful, and efficient service in the supply of the first and Second Armies during the St. Mihiel offensive in the Forges of Argonne and in the Woevre. His painstaking and tireless energy contributed materially to the success of these operations.

Colonel Sandford H. Wadhams—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In his capacity as Assistant to the Chief Surgeon, American Expeditionary Forces, and later as a member of the General Staff, he ably supervised the hospitalization and evacuation activities of the Medical Corps in advanced areas. By his timely anticipation of requirements he assisted, in a marked degree, the support of our operations against the enemy.

Colonel George H. Webb—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He was intrusted with the execution of some of the largest construction enterprises in France. Confronted by difficulties of labor, material, and equipment, he set about his tasks with ceaseless energy, and by his resourcefulness, initiative, and skill he overcame all obstacles and completed these difficult projects with great success.

Colonel Robert S. Welsh, (Deceased.)—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the 104th Field Artillery, which later became part of the 3d Corps. He rendered exceptionally efficient service with the 80th Division, taking part in all operations of that division. He displayed a high order of leadership and exhibited those masterful qualities of a commander which insure success. Later, assigning to the Corps, his devotion to duty and high professional attainments were again revealed.

Colonel H. C. Whitehead—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. During the period of organization of the American Army Forces he rendered services of a superior order in the planning and the organization of the Air Service. As Chief of Staff, Air Service, he displayed marked ability in the performance of the many problems with which he was intrusted. Throughout the entire duration of the war his high professional attainments and untiring zeal have materially promoted the efficiency of the Air Service.

Director of Railways.

Colonel W. J. Wilgus—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as Delegate of the Special Railway Commission, Director General of Military Railways, and Deputy Director General of Transportation. In all of these positions he has demonstrated exceptional ability and untiring energy. The foundation of the army transport service was largely due to his vision and remarkable judgment. He has shown a degree of devotion to duty far above any calls which would have been imposed by military authority.

Colonel William B. Wilmer, Medical Corps—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As surgeon in charge of medical research laboratories, Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces, since September, 1918, he rendered conspicuously distinguished service. His thorough knowledge of the psychology of flying officers and the expert tests applied efficiently and intelligently by him, resulting in much work to decrease the number of accidents at the flying schools in France and have established standards and furnished indications which will be of inestimable value in all future work to determine the qualifications of pilots and observers. The data collected by him are an evidence of his value to the Government. His ability and thorough qualifications for the important work intrusted to him. The new methods, instruments, and appliances devised under his direction for the examination of candidates for pilots and observers have attracted the attention and been the subject of enthusiastic comment by officers of the allied services and of the United States. His skill in organizing labor and ability in imbuing all men with enthusiasm he was enabled to increase greatly the efficiency of his staff. The persistent high quality of the duties performed by him greatly facilitated the major operations of the American armies in France.

Lieut. Col. H. Cabot Ward—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Assistant Chief of Staff, in charge of the Intelligence Section of the Services of Supply, he has rendered services of the most valuable character. Familiar, as he is, with great efficiency, the importance of counter-espionage throughout the American Expeditionary Forces and with neighboring neutral countries in this service he showed marked ability combined with superior military knowledge.

Lieut. Col. H. H. White—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Executive Officer of the Judge Advocate General Staff, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, he was intimately associated with the organization of the Services of Supply and their direction. By his superior ability and sound judgment in the discharge of important and arduous duties he greatly assisted in the successful operations of the services of Supply in support of the forces in the field.

Willard Straight Honored.

Major Willard D. Straight, (Deceased)—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In the service of the organization, development an administration of the War Risk Bureau he efforts resulted in the most efficient handling of the large volume of insurance, as well as the numerous applications for allotments and allowances, which covered almost the entire personnel of the American Expeditionary Forces. As an assistant in the First Section of the General Staff of the First Army he rendered particularly valuable services to the Government by his great energy and high ability.

Chaplain Charles H. Brent—For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Senior Headquarters Chaplain he organized the Chaplains' School and established a schematic system of religious effort, enabling all chaplains throughout France to further those excellent results which have marked their duties among the troops. By his loyal spirit of co-operation, his marked ability and by his masterful attainments he has rendered services of most conspicuous merit and lasting value to the American Government.

The following named have since returned to the United States, and it is requested that the War Department make presentation in these cases:

Major Gen. FRANK W. COE.
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. T. FINNEY.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON.
Brig. Gen. HARRY TAYLOR.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM S. THAYER.
Colonel JAMES B. CAVANAUGH.
Colonel CHARLES DeF. CHANDLER.
Colonel GEORGE CRILE.
Colonel OWEN G. COLLINS.
Colonel WALTER S. GRANT.
Colonel GEORGE T. SLADE.
Colonel W. J. WILGUS.
Colonel G. McL. WILSON.
Colonel NATHANIEL ALLISON.
Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. WINGATE.
Colonel WILLIAM HAYWARD.
Colonel JOHN N. REID.
Colonel H. B. LINDSLEY.
Colonel T. DeW. MILLING.
Colonel BRUCE PALMER.
Colonel C. ROBERTS.
Colonel H. C. SMITHER.
Colonel HUGH H. YOUNG.
Lieut. Col. SOSTHENES BEHN.
Lieut. Col. JAMES H. PERKINS.

It is requested that the War Department make presentation to the next of kin of Colonel Robert S. Welsh and Major Willard D. Straight. Arrangements for the presentation to the next of kin of Colonel Carl Boyd will be made from these headquarters. It is also requested that the War Department make presentation to the next of kin of Colonel R. C. Bolling.

PERSHING.

The War Department also gave out another list of citations, which contains the following names:

First Lieut. Nathaniel Watson Ellis, 117th Infantry, Tellico Plains, Tenn.; First Lieut. Francis A. Barlow, 125th Infantry, Douglas, Wash.; Second Lieut. Robert E. Sharp, 117th Infantry, Chattanooga, Tenn.

BUCHAREST NOW A CITY OF GLOOM

People Have Plenty of Paper Money, but Nothing to Buy with It.

MISERY OF PEASANTS GREAT

Bolshevist Propagandists Evades Government Cordon, and Situation Is Critical.

By Dr. CONSTANTINE BROWN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 13.—The aftermath of war has hit Rumania hard. Landing at Constanza recently, it was with a saddened heart that I beheld the economic ruin of this once famous Rumanian shipping centre and beautiful watering place. Its grain elevators stand idle, its oil tanks are empty, its wharves are deserted, and the port itself holds no shipping. Steamer communication with Constantinople has been re-established, but passengers are few.

The vandal hand of the invading Bulgar, which stripped impartially dwelling house and palace, did not overlook the statue of Ovid, the Roman poet, who ate a bitter bread of exile in Constanza. The Bulgarian Philistines, mistaking him no doubt for some latter-day Rumanian notable, included his statue in the loot that found its way to Sofia. The Rumanian Government vigorously protested. So did the Entente powers. And as a peace offering on the part of the beaten Bulgars, Ovid is now said to be on his way back to his old pedestal.

The railway journey from Constanza to Bucharest is a disagreeable and perilous affair. The great railway bridge across the Danube, blown up by the Allies at the time of the German invasion, has not been repaired. Railway passengers are transported across the river in barges, which are slow moving and unwieldy, and on the far shore the railway station is nearly two miles from the river bank. There are no facilities for the handling of luggage, and vehicles of any kind are unobtainable.

There are no buffets, and necessary food supplies have to be carried by the hardy wayfarer unless he wishes to fall a victim to hunger. Trains, I found, were invariably overcrowded and uncomfortable to a degree. The journey from Constanza to Bucharest, in pre-war days occupying four hours, now takes from twelve to fifteen hours.

The Rumanians are greatly hampered by shortage of rolling stock. Their most powerful locomotives were sent off to Germany and Austria as war booty.

Gay, laughter-loving Bucharest, with its beautiful women, its music and song, whose restaurants rivaled those of Paris and Vienna, now sits enthroned in gloom. It is a sorrowful and sorrowing place. An ordinary meal will cost a small fortune, and a humble room in a fifth-rate hotel will for a single night cost anything up to $15.

Inertia and disorganization are probably to blame. "All imports are forbidden, but for what reason is not quite clear. There are ugly rumors that the curse of profiteering is responsible for much, and that the people are permitted to go lean in order that wealthy food syndicates may grow fat financially.

No Rumanian is allowed to remit abroad more than 2,000 lei a month, which, at the present rate of exchange, amounts to between $150 and $175. Merchants and the trading classes are hit very hard by this decree. The Government explains that it is necessary and needful in order to bolster up the dwindling exchange value of the lei.

Wearing apparel and such articles of luxuries as silk stockings and perfume are smuggled from Entente countries by the Orient Express, and bring fabulous prices in the Bucharest shops. The local price of a small bottle of French perfume is $20, and people have fought for possession of a single cake of scented soap costing the equivalent of $5.

While the Government professes to be bankrupt, private citizens have abundance of paper money, and an orgy of spending has seized upon all classes, but there is little to buy.

The peasant endures hardship and untold misery. His economic lot has not been improved. Already there are to be heard rumblings of revolt. So far the tiller of the Rumanian soil has held aloof from Bolshevism, but he may not do so always. The agitator is at work. Bolshevist agents contrive to evade the Government cordon and to pass in and out of the country. Propaganda is actively carried on and a hungry man is the most dangerous element any State can produce.

Rumania is passing through a critical stage. She may survive or she may go down, as Russia and Hungary have, in a welter of blood and barbarism. One thing must not be overlooked. Food is the best known antidote for Bolshevism. The starving people of Rumania look to the Allies and cry aloud for help. They want bread, not promises. "Why," they say, "should food supplies be poured into Germany while we are permitted to starve?"

VISIT ROOSEVELT GRAVE.

Soldiers Leave Wild Flowers Gathered Near Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., April 13.—Among those who visited Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's grave today were scores of soldiers recently returned from France, who walked to the cemetery from the village, gathering trailing arbutus, violets and pussy willows, which they placed on the grave.

"I was here at Oyster Bay only last Summer," said one of the boys. "Mrs. Roosevelt had invited about twenty of us up from camp one Saturday afternoon. When we got to Sagamore Hill the Colonel and his wife were on the porch to greet us and took us into the trophy room, where he told us of his hunting experiences. That day will always be in my mind. He treated us like sons, and as we started back to camp he slapped us on the back and said he wished he could go with us. The news of his death made every man in the army feel like crying, for he was loved by every soldier and he fought over here just as hard as we did over there."

Among the soldiers were six negro members of the "Buffalo" Regiment. They were from Washington.

Lost and Found Advertisements Page 21

MOVE TO DOWN RENT PROFITEERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

tenant at least twenty-one days' notice of an increase in rent.

The Fertig bill, which has also passed the Assembly and is now in the Cities Committee of the Senate. It extends from five to ten days the time during which a notice of dispossess becomes effective.

The Lyons bill, which, when amended, will provide that unless there is an agreement in writing to the contrary, tenancy will continue until May 1 of each year upon the same terms and conditions upon which it began or was being continued on the previous May 1. The bill is intended to prevent the practice of landlords raising rents whenever they please. In some cases, it was said, this has been done twice in one month. Under the proposed law, the rent would remain the same for a whole year unless the tenant agreed otherwise in writing, or unless the landlord could prove in court that conditions had so changed as to make it necessary to raise the rent.

Finally, a bill will be drawn up to limit to 8 per cent. the profits of the so-called "leasters" who do not buy houses, but, according to Mr. Callahan, "simply gamble in rents." It is from these men, the Judges all agreed, that the principal trouble came, but it is not entirely clear how their activities may be curbed. The group of legislators hope to devise some statute, however, that will keep their returns down to a reasonable figure.

Aim at "Gamblers" in Rents.

In discussing these propositions yesterday, Mr. Callahan said that there was every indication of a desire on the part of many to "gamble in rents," and that the bona fide landlord caused not nearly so much trouble as the speculator.

"We considered many proposals," he said, "such as municipally owned apartments and Government stimulation of building, but the only immediate practical measures were the four which we finally agreed upon. For instance, President Moran, who is a practical real estate man, pointed out that the present cost of building new apartments would be so large that the rents in them would have to be even higher than those of the profiteers.

"On Wednesday we shall all go to Albany to push these measures. We shall attempt to get hearings from the Senate committees, to have the measures reported out, and to arouse public sentiment for them. Another plan that I am working on is an invitation to the Law Committee of the Bronx County Committee to volunteer to defend tenants in the courts free of charge. We find that few landlords wish to come into court and have their capacity aired in public. If the poor tenants know that they will be defended they will have no reluctance to appear and in all probability the matter will be settled amicably.

"The experience of Judge Koblitzek, for instance, is that when he finds that the landlord himself instead of the agent appear in court, the problem is forthwith solved out of court. By such means as these we hope to overcome such instances as those where a man buys a house of leases the rental rights and immediately serves dispossess notices upon all the tenants, with the result often of getting them all to agree to higher rents in order to have the dispossess annulled. And we hope to eliminate cases such as that of a policeman who had his rent raised from $29 to $55 within a year."

Hirsch Appoints Committee.

Tax Commissioner Hirsch has appointed on a committee to investigate the rent situation the Rev. A. Ray Petty, pastor of the Judson Memorial Church, Chairman; Edward I. Hannah, President of the Central Federated Union; Peter J. Brady, President of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and Henry Bloch, lawyer of 99 Nassau Street. As Mr. Hirsch explained yesterday, the committee will not give out its definite plans until this afternoon, when it meets, at 3:30 o'clock, in Room 1220 in Municipal Building.

"However," continued the Tax Commissioner, "I can say that we are going to be just to the landlord as well as to the tenant. We know that he has had increases in his expenses and that he is entitled to some increase, but at the same time I am sure that within six months we shall have wiped out actual rent profiteering, just as we wiped out the dastardly work of the tax sale sharks in Queens.

"People have no idea of the number of complaints we are receiving, or of what a mean, rotten deal many people are receiving. And let me say that we are not at all interested in the man on Riverside Drive who pays $5,000 a year or the tenant in the high-priced apartment, but are solicitous of the poor fellow on the east side, who can do nothing for himself. With the help of public sentiment and wide publicity, we are going to help him get rid of this nuisance.

The plans of the Reconstruction Commission were explained yesterday by the Chairman, Abram S. Elkus. He laid stress upon the desire of the commission to receive as many complaints in affidavit form as possible, and also upon the determination of the commission to get at the facts in the situation.

"The result of the cessation of building during the war is becoming apparent in the raising of rents throughout the city," Mr. Elkus said. "The average growth of population in New York City from 1912 to 1916 was 107,000 annually. The population has grown probably even more rapidly than this in the last few years in spite of the lack of immigration, on account of the centering of so much war work in New York and the surrounding region. As yet no really constructive program has been offered to relieve the housing situation.

"The Housing Committee of the Reconstruction Commission is undertaking as its first action, the object of which is to find out exactly what are the results of this increased crowding in the tenements of New York, and what is really happening to the poor whose limited incomes are being strained to the limit by the increased rents. It is hoped to gather additional information concerning the blocks from the Tenement House Department, Health Department, and charity organizations.

"The committee is not, however, restricting itself to the blocks surveyed. It has a Complaint Bureau, and is glad to receive complaints in affidavit form, giving the name, address, rent increases from Jan. 1, 1918, to the present time, number of rooms and location of apartment, present condition of upkeep (sanitation, service, hot water, heat, repairs,) and particularly, the name of the landlord or owner, and whether or not he is resident, or the house is in the hands of an agent or lessee. In the latter case we particularly want an affidavit. These will be received in writing, addressed to the Housing Committee, Room 308, Hall of Records, New York City.

"The Housing Committee," added Mr. Elkus, "is at the same time asking owners and agents of apartments to aid it in finding out what justification there is for present raising of rents. It is collecting figures in regard to gross rents, taxes, and net rents, for the present, and a number of past years.

"The committee is also trying to find out if there is any hope of finding relief from the present housing difficulties from any of the following:

"1. Speculative builders and lenders.

"2. Insurance companies or the other usual sources of large loans.

"3. Limited dividend corporations.

"4. Building and loan associations.

"5. Dealers in building materials, through lowering or stabilizing the price of materials.

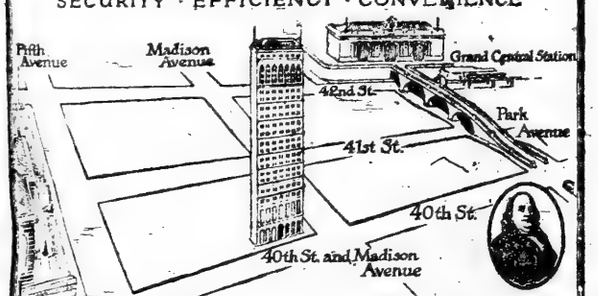
"It is not, of course, only the problem of the present emergency that the Housing Committee is trying to solve. The housing problem of New York is of long standing in spite of our tenement house law of eighteen years ago. The greater part of the unskilled workers of New York still live in the old lower tenements.

"These deep buildings have no light nor air excepting that entering from windows on the street and rear court, with interior rooms lighted and ventilated only through glazed protections. It is the hope of the Reconstruction Commission that it will be able to lay the foundation of some solution of New York's permanent housing problem."



Tomorrow
Our New Uptown Office Opens for Business

The Madison Avenue Office of the FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY opens tomorrow at Madison Avenue and 40th Street
One block from Fifth Avenue
One block from new Park Avenue Viaduct
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Appropriate Easter Tokens

A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS or socks—or a half dozen, perhaps—in an attractive box, is a time-honored and agreeable Easter remembrance.

Women's pure thread silk stockings of exquisite sheerness, and with open clocks, come in black or white at $3.75.

Men's Silk Socks from $1.75
Men's Foulard Ties $2 *and* $2.50

Peck & Peck

STOCKING SHOPS
586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
501 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street
Also at CHICAGO, PALM BEACH and NEWPORT

FINE HOSE

"A Cold Blooded Business Proposition"

YOU'VE heard people say it.

"The American public are tired of patriotism now that the war is over. The only thing that will appeal to them is a ***cold-blooded business proposition.***"

Do you believe it? Do you think the American people are going to invest in this coming Liberty Loan *only* because it's a bully good investment that shows sound business sense?

Seventy-two thousand Americans went to France and "invested" all they had in Liberty—and were killed before their "dividends" came due.

THAT was a "cold-blooded business proposition."

Two million other Americans went to France, too, and willingly offered to get in on the same "investment." And they knew they'd never "clip a coupon."

THAT was a "cold-blooded business proposition."

Thirty million other Americans here at home got in on that "investment"—saved and went without things for a year and a half to do it.

THAT was a "cold-blooded business proposition."

Well—we've still got a job to finish. And we're still Americans. Do you believe we're not going to do it in the old American way?

What Americans are most vitally interested in just now is the proposition to see the job through right—to a finish—with whatever American dollars and whatever American energy it may take.

That ***may*** be a "cold-blooded business proposition."

Some people call it ***patriotism.***



Victory Liberty Loan

SWEEPING CHANGES FOR ORGANIZED BASEBALL IF FEDERAL VERDICT IS SUSTAINED



As we stood at the door of our 13th Street store just before closing the other night, a well-groomed man hurried out remarking *"nothing like—knowing what you want and getting it quick."*

Abundant stocks of good things to wear have made life-long friends of lots of men who want what they want the minute they want it.

Worry-proof clothing of our own manufacture. Furnishings, hats and shoes of somebody else's manufacture, but only the sort that we like to have worn with our clothing.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.



Our shirt values are sensational. You'll admit it too.

We are the largest shirt specialists in America. We even make the fabrics from which our shirts are made and we consider satisfactory wear to be as important a part of every shirt we make as the neck band.

That's why we make our money back guarantee.

Exceptional in quality, refined in appearance. For lasting satisfaction we recommend our

WHITE OXFORD SHIRTS

At $2.35 3 for $6.75

CHAIN SHIRT SHOPS
LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

Hotel Pennsylvania 33d Street and Seventh Avenue
Hotel Commodore 42d Street at Lexington Avenue
Hotel Cornhill 28 Cornhill St. Boston
Hotel Touraine 120 Tremont St. Boston
Hotel Manhattan 42d Street and Madison Avenue
Hotel Belmont 42d Street and Park Avenue
Hotel Vanderbilt 34th Street and Park Avenue
Hotel Knickerbocker 1462 Broadway Near 43d St.
Hotel Astor 119 Chambers St. 62 E. 14th St.
Hotel Delaware 38 Delancey St. 204 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN SHOPS
367 Fulton St. 431 Fulton St.
NEWARK SHOP, 170 Market St.
Bridgeport Waterbury Scranton

Men's wear at McCutcheon's

Sale of Neckwear



Special Easter offering of Irish Poplin Scarfs at $1.50 each.

Fire Trade Mark

There are over 30 different shades. Ordinarily these ties would retail at a much higher price.

This is a *real* opportunity.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue
Men's Wear Dept., 33d St. Entrance

USE COLT AND SMITH & WESSON REVOLVERS



TO PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY
J. L. GALEF
SALES AGENT
75 CHAMBERS STREET, N. Y.

BASEBALL MOGULS SEE DIRE CHANGES

Johnson and Heydler Think Fed. Verdict, if Sustained, Means Commission's Death.

BIG LEAGUES TO SEPARATE

Relations Would Be Severed, Too, Between the Majors and Minors, Which Step Heydler Favors Now.

Sweeping changes in the methods of conducting the business of organized baseball are to result from the verdict returned by a jury at Washington on Saturday in favor of the Baltimore club of the Federal League, provided that verdict is sustained on appeal, so it was declared yesterday by Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and John A. Heydler, President of the National League. Appeal will be taken, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Appeal will first be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. As the case now stands, organized ball has been judicially declared a monopoly, and faces payment of $240,000 damages, the jury's verdict of $80,000 being trebled because the case was brought under the Sherman antitrust law.

Among the changes forecast by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Heydler, provided the case is lost on appeal to the highest tribunal, are these:

Dissolution of the National Baseball Commission.

Severance of relations between the American and National Leagues.

Complete severance of relations between the major leagues and the National Association of Minor Leagues.

Mr. Heydler, in a telephone interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, stated last night that he believed absolute severance between the majors and minors should take place at once.

"It may be noted that this severance is practically complete now," he added.

Forecasts Changes in Contracts.

Mr. Johnson, in his statement, which was made at Chicago, also prophesied, in event of losing the case on appeal, the revision of players' contracts by elimination of the ten-day and reserve clauses. Mr. Heydler did not care to discuss this point.

Mr. Johnson said further:

"The verdict, of course, is a blow to baseball, but we are not particularly distressed, as it was nothing more than we expected under the circumstances. We were bound to appeal, no matter what the amount of damages was.

"We don not want to be charged with operating in restraint of trade; neither do we want the charge of conducting a monopoly hanging over us."

While declaring that he did not care to ridicule the verdict or the justice of the court, President Johnson said the attorneys for the Baltimore Club talked like "Lenine and Trotzky."

"You would have thought that we were on trial in Russia," the American League executive said. "We were charged with all manner of crimes. The attorneys for the plaintiffs referred to me as the 'Czar' of baseball and gave the impression that we were on the threshold of a penitentiary.

"Baseball has been conducted under the present system for forty years and has been persistent in its success of keeping the sport clean and retaining the dignity of the game. If we have been wrong in our operations, then, of course, we want to know about it."

Acted in Good Faith, Says Heydler.

In a formal statement issued last night, Mr. Heydler said:

"The elimination by the trial judge of the evidence bearing on the negotiations for and making of the peace agreement with the Federal League was to me the greatest disappointment of the Washington trial.

"If ever men acted in good faith they were those representatives of the National and American Leagues who met the delegates of the Federal League at the Waldorf on the night of Dec. 19, 1915, and entered into a compact with them for the purpose of restoring baseball order and discipline.

"At that conference and on the very threshold of its proceedings the question of authority of the Federal League Committee to negotiate and make binding peace terms was raised deliberately and repeatedly. In every such instance full authority to make a settlement was guaranteed us by President Gilmore, Chairman of the Federal Committee. Every such declaration was made in the presence and hearing of President Rasin of the Baltimore Federal League Club, who, neither by act nor voice, dissented. No agreement was ever entered into with more implicit good faith in that all the then remaining clubs in the Federal League would agree to the settlement. Yet because of the court's rulings on the points of law in the case, this to us important factor was not given to the jury.

Despite this unfavorable decision, however, there is nothing that cannot be remedied by a higher court if error has been made. Should even the highest tribunal approve what has now been decided, I am confident that the game will go on as before. The national game on the business side will be conducted along lines in harmony with the final decree, and this doubtless will be accomplished without detracting in the least from the game as a means of entertaining the public or as continuing its function as the one great athletic stimulus for the youth of the nation. The game is not affected by the decision except in its business aspects, and I believe the public has little interest in those.

No Shift in Season's Plans.

"The arrangements for the coming championship season will in no way be affected by the decision and there is no occasion, present or remote, for the baseball public, the owner, player, or umpire, to feel anything but optimistic over the outlook. The game will be restored to its normal standard this year and it will remain there.

"This court decision is only an incident in the long life of the game. It will neither retard nor limit development of the sport. It is the part of baseball that is played elsewhere than on the field that is touched by this ruling, and not the part which is presented at the ball park. To that part we will direct our attention, and will leave to the courts and the lawyers the other."

August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, when informed in Cincinnati of President Johnson's propositions, said they might be the outcome of the Baltimore Federal League Club suit, but that he did not believe it would be necessary to go as far as forecast by the American League President.

"We have prepared an appeal in the Baltimore Club suit, will execute bond, and the matter probably will not come up during the coming playing season," Mr. Herrmann said.

The National Commission as a whole is preparing a statement, and this will be ready in a couple of days. Pending the appeal of the verdict against us, baseball will be conducted as in the past."

BALTIMORE, April 13.—When the statement made today by Ban Johnson, President of the American League, was read to the counsel for the Baltimore Federal League club, tonight, the following reply was given out:

"Whatever legal steps hereafter may be taken by organized baseball, we will meet before the proper tribunal, and discuss any questions there; but not elsewhere.

"With reference to Mr. Johnson's statement, it is well to bear in mind that several of Mr. Johnson's prior statements to newspapers contributed most substantially to the verdict against organized baseball in the present litiga-

YANKS START NORTHWARD.

Huggins Releases Several Players as Training Closes.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 13.—The Spring campaign of the Yankees at Jacksonville is ended. Today the players enjoyed the usual Sunday rest, with trips to the nearby beach, to St. Augustine or the golf links, as the program for the afternoon. Tomorrow morning at 8:30 o'clock the players will say farewell to this city, where they have spent exactly three weeks, and will begin the advance northward, with Brunswick, Ga., as the first stopping place.

Manager Huggins has changed his plan of releasing certain players before starting North. Elmer Miller left here tonight for Birmingham, where the St. Paul club is to play an exhibition game tomorrow, but he said before starting that he was undecided about joining the team. He intimated that he would not accept any considerable reduction in salary, and was prepared to go to his home rather than take a cut. He is satisfied with this particular minor league berth if his salary demands are satisfied.

Huggins tonight announced the release of infielder Edwin Mooers to the Memphis Club of the Southern League. Outfielders Hugh High and Ham Hyatt were released to the Toledo Club. Neither High nor Hyatt has been at the training camp.

Huggins will take all his other players North, and may not hand out any more releases until he reaches New York.

The outlook for the return of the Yonkees to Jacksonville next Spring has improved greatly since the end of the first week here. The early practice and conditioning work were interfered with to a considerable extent by strong winds, but the weather of the last two weeks could hardly have been improved upon. The players missed only one day of practice during their stay here, and Huggins was satisfied to have that day crossed off the list. He had previously decided upon a reduction of work, and had called off morning practice.

This week's program for the Yankees calls for four games with the Dodgers and two with the Rochester Internationals. Huggins's men will play the Robinson team at Brunswick, Ga., tomorrow; at Orangeburg, S. C., on Tuesday; at Goldsboro, N. C., on Wednesday, and at Newport News, Va., on Thursday. The two clubs will part after this game, but may play again in the North on April 20 and 21.

On Friday the Yankees are to meet the Rochester club at Cambridge, Md., where Baker will join the New York team. On Saturday, the same teams will come together at Wilmington, Del., and immediately after this game the players will go to New York.

Thormahlen and Shore are the probable pitchers for the game at Brunswick tomorrow, with Nelson as third choice. The Yankees now have the edge on the Dodgers by four victories to three, and Huggins is hopeful of at least an even break this week in order to retain the advantage. Though leading in games won the Yankees have been outscored, outbatted and outfielded in the series up to this time.

McVOY OUTSHOOTS BURNS.

Captures High Scratch Prize at Travers Island Traps.

All records for attendance at a Sunday shoot of the New York Athletic Club were smashed yesterday when forty-three gunners reported on the firing line. The race for the high scratch prizes produced a tie between M. McVoy and A. L. Burns. Each had a 92 out of a possible 100 targets. The former gunner won the shootoff.

The scores:

	Accum. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hdc. Cups.
G. H. Martin	1 25	1 21	3 48	89—10—99
W. G. Allen	2 25	3 47	5 72	89—14—100
C. L. Ising	3 24	5 38	8 62	85—15—100
E. G. Anderson	3 25	3 25	6 50	80—14—200
G. W. Lembeck	2 21	2 21	6 46	78—12—90
G. W. Derrick	4 24	0 00	4 48	76—18—94
J. H. Vanderver	1 25	0 20	1 48	88—12—100
G. J. Corbett	1 24	1 23	2 47	90— 8—98
Dr. Thielmann	0 21	0 22	0 43	85— 0—85
B. B. Cole	2 19	3 24	5 43	79—15—94
W. B. Short	1 20	1 23	2 43	82— 8—90
J. M. McLaughlin	1 24	1 21	2 45	86— 8—94
F. A. Siebert	3 24	3 19	6 43	80—15—95
H. G. Vogel	4 24	4 26	8 50	87—20—100
E. H. Morse	2 22	2 24	5 46	86—12—97
R. L. Spotts	1 24	1 24	2 47	81— 8—89
W. R. Delehanty	6 23	0 17	6 36	70—24—94
T. H. Lawrence	2 24	2 22	4 46	86—12—98
F. J. Ham	2 23	0 20	2 43	87—15—102
A. W. Currie	7 22	7 21	14 50	69—30—99
F. W. Finch	8 25	8 25	17 50	76—42—100
D. L. Culver	0 20	0 22	0 42	85— 5—97
R. R. Delehanty	6 23	9 25	17 48	70—25—95
A. L. Burns	0 23	0 23	2 46	92— 8—100
H. B. Knight	2 25	2 22	5 48	86—12—98
A. S. Walker	4 21	4 24	10 50	77—20—97
R. S. Smith	5 25	6 24	11 48	84—25—109
A. P. Bennett	1 23	1 20	4 50	88—12—100
F. E. Willis	0 24	7 24	14 47	67—30—97
M. McVoy	0 21	1 25	3 50	92—12—100
L. F. Curtis	1 23	1 22	2 47	88— 8—97
W. S. Creevey	7 25	7 25	18 50	76—40—100
S. McLinn	8 24	8 24	16 50	66—32—98
J. Sida	7 25	7 25	11 50	91—24—100
J. I. P. Bristol	5 19	4 22	7 48	75—18—93
F. A. Hering	0 20	0 17	0 40	77— 0—77
J. Mahoney	0 15	0 15	0 32	62— 0—62
J. I. Brandeng	1 20	2 23	4 45	81—10—91
R. M. Owen	2 23	2 22	5 50	80—15—100
R. R. Owen	5 24	5 22	10 49	75—20—95
Milliken	0 21	0 21	0 39	82— 0—82

WINNERS:

High Scratch—M. McVoy.
High Handicap—J. Nida.
Special Scratch—R. L. Spotts.
Special Handicap—W. R. Delehanty.
Ghost Trophies—Hit by W. G. Allen, J. M. McLaughlin, and A. P. Bennett. Missed by J. H. Vanderveer.

Legs on the Accumulation and the Tournament Cups scored by all gunners with full scores of twenty-five targets, on the Byronel Cup with all gunners with full scores of fifty targets.

NEWCOMB SHOOTS WELL.

His High Scratch Man at Great Neck —Shearon Wins Handicap.

Charles Newcomb, amateur State champion of Pennsylvania and a former American amateur champion, was high scratch gunner at the traps of the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday. Mr. Newcomb broke 93 out of 100 clay birds.

The handicap was won by C. E. Shearon, who scored 95 on his handicap of 20.

The scores follow:

Name.	Broke.	Hdcp.	Net.
Charles Newcomb	93	0	93
C. E. Shearon	75	20	95
H. H. Shannon	86	8	94
Barney Kalker	77	17	94
C. E. Kline	85	8	93

SPENCER'S WHEEL TO FORE.

Toronto Cyclist Beats Madden and McNamara Handily.

Arthur Spencer, the speedy Toronto cyclist, defeated Eddie Madden and Reggie McNamara in a three-cornered match race at the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon. Spencer won two out of the three heats. Madden was credited with the first.

Fred Taylor of Newark, who was the runner-up for the amateur bicycle championship in 1917 and served in the army for eighteen months, being wounded at Grand Pre, won the one mile open.

Alf Grenda fell and was badly bruised in the ten-mile open, which was won by Reggie McNamara.

OTHER EXHIBITION GAMES.

AT ST. LOUIS.

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis Americans	4	7	1
St. Louis Nationals	0	7	5

Batteries—Goodwin, Deak, May, and Clemons; Davenport and Billings.

AT KANSAS CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati Reds	6	9	1
Kansas City, American Association	3	10	3

Batteries—Regan, Luque, and Allen; Johnson and Brock, La Longe.

AT LOUISVILLE.

	R.	H.	E.
Louisville, American Association	1	8	2
Pittsburgh Pirates	0	9	1

Batteries—Cooper, Evans, and Sweeney; Davis and Kocher.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland Indians	8	11	2
New Orleans, Southern Association	2	8	7

Batteries—Coveleskie and Nunamaker; [illegible]

ORIOLES CRUSHED BY GIANTS' HEELS

Baltimore Gets in Way of Homecoming Huskies and Suffers Sadly as Result.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The Giants' war clubs, which have been doing great damage during the last few days, continued to work in relentless fashion this afternoon, the product being a choice collection of singles, doubles, triples and homers to the number of seventeen. When the afternoon's dalliance with Jack Dunn's International Leaguers was concluded the New Yorkers were on the long end of a score of 11 to 6.

Threatening weather an hour before game time held down the attendance, but nevertheless there were about 7,000 fans on hand to greet McGraw and his band.

McGraw's boys took the lead from the first round, and were never reached. It was a rather one-sided battle, and as the game progressed McGraw put in a bunch of substitutes, so that when the final bell rang Benny Kauff was the only one left of those who had started the game.

The Giants broke the ice at the start. Burns pounded one to centre for a base and romped to third when Young hit past second on the nit and run. George scored when Chase hit into a double play.

The home team made a bid at the outset, but failed to tally. Maisel doubled and went to third on a wild pitch, with none down, but the next three batters were powerless to help.

Two more counters were put to the Giants' credit in the third, when, after two were down, Burns and Young tripled and Chase hit for a pair of cushions. A one-base blow by Zimmerman, with errors by Maisel and Honig, formed the combination which caused the Giants' marker in the fourth.

The fifth stanza was a great one all around. Causey started it by beating out one to short, and Burns walked. Nobody moved first on Young's bunt, and the bases were full. Chase lifted far out to Clarke, and Causey scored after the catch, the others also moving up. Benny Kauff then obliged with a clean two-base hit to left, which sent Burns and Young scampering across. Doyle got in his one safety of the afternoon, but it was a master stroke, for it cleared the right-field fence with much to spare. A very mighty swat! Five runs.

The desperate home crowd was on its toes, and came back with four runs. Beal opened with a two-hagger and Carroll walked. Elliott, pinch-hitting for Lewis, who had been the victim of the Giants' bombardment in their half, doubled to centre, scoring Beal and Carroll. Maisel singled to left, Elliott advancing a peg. Causey then wobbled and walked Jacobson, filling the bases. He gave Bishop four balls one in a row, forcing home Elliott, and Manager McGraw signalled for Rommel to take the slab. Honig filed to Young, Maisel scoring, but Bishop was nailed trying to reach second, Young to Chase to Fletcher. Boley walked, but Rommel threw out Clarke.

The rest of the game was a rather listless exhibition, and each team managed to get two more runs.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BALTIMORE. (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	3	4	0	0	Maisel,3b	3	3	3	1	0
Pitt,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Young,rf	4	2	2	0	1	Bishop,2b	3	0	1	1	2
Thorpe,rf	1	0	1	0	0	Honig,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Chase,1b	3	0	1	10	1	Boley,ss	4	0	0	7	5
Miller,1b	1	0	0	4	0	Clarke,lf	4	0	1	6	3
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Beal,ss	3	1	1	2	4
Doyle,2b	3	1	2	3	2	Egan,c	1	0	0	0	1
Sicking,2b	1	1	0	1	1	Carroll,c	2	1	0	7	2
Zim'rman,3b	4	1	2	0	0	Parham,p	1	0	0	0	1
Gillespie,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Elliott	1	1	0	0	0
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	2	4	Herps'ger,p	2	0	0	0	3
Baird,ss	2	0	0	4	3	aElliott	1	1	1	0	0
Smith,c	4	1	1	2	0						
O'Neill,c	1	0	0	5	0	Total	32	6	9	27	15
Causey,p	2	1	1	0	3						
Rommel,p	2	0	1	0	5						
Total	39	11	17	27	20						

a Batted for Lewis in fifth.

Errors—Maisel, Bishop, Konig, Kauff, Zimmerman, Gillespie.

New York	1	0	2	1	5	0	1	1	0—11
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1—6

Two-base hits—Maisel, (2,) Beal, Chase, Kauff, Elliott, Jacobson, Smith. Three-base hits—Clarke, Burns, Young. Home run—Doyle. Sacrifice flies—Chase, Konig. Stolen base—Kauff. Double plays—Boley to Beal, (2,) Clarke to Deal; Fletcher to Doyle to Chase. (2,) Causey to Fletcher to Chase. Sicking to Baird; Rommel to Fletcher to Miller. Bases on balls—Off Causey, 6; Lewis, 1; Herpberger, 2. Struck out—By Causey, 1; Rommel, 1. Wild pitch—Causey, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; New York, 6. First base on errors—Baltimore, 3; New York, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Brennan and Byers.

CLAN MacDUFF WINS GAME.

After Long Waiting, at Last Beats New York Football Club.

Realizing their hopes of years, the soccer players of the Clan MacDuff Football Club at last administered defeat to the eleven of the New York Football Club by 1 goal to 0 in the second round of the Southern New York State Cup tie at Lenox Oval yesterday. The rival teams were will matched throughout, but what proved to be the deciding tally came twenty-five minutes after the start, when Ball, outside left for the Scots, scored off a pass by Kelly.

With the Vikings as their opponents in the first round of the La Sultana Cup competition, the La Sultana soccer eleven won by 1 goal to 0 at Macomb's Dam Park yesterday.

With the U. S. F. A. final at Fall River only a week off, Paterson, one of the finalists, struck a snag yesterday in the National League match at Todd Field, Brooklyn, where the Robins Dry Dock players took the Jerseymen into camp to the tune of 2 goals to 0.

By a victory yesterday over the Speedways, by 3 goals to 1, in the semi-final round of the New Jersey State Cup competition at Clark's Field in Newark, the fast Babcock & Wilcox eleven of Bayonne qualified for the final, in which the Federal Ship team will be met.

Fordham-Seton Hall Game Today.

The Fordham baseball team will meet the Seton Hall nine at Fordham Field this afternoon in a return game. The Bronx collegians won the earlier contest at South Orange, N. J., by the score of 5 to 1. Martin, Fordham's veteran twirler, will make his season's début, and Sweetland, who starred in the Yale game on Saturday, will be his battery mate.

THERE'S A SMILE

There's a pleasant smile and a "thank you" wrapped up in every package going out of a Liggett Drug Store.

If our salespeople, in their busy lives, forget it, it is there just the same.

We are grateful for your patronage.

THE SAFE DRUG STORES Liggett's

ROAD RUN TO PARKINSON.

Finishes First in Field of 120—Bohland Beats Pores.

Harry Parkinson, veteran distance runner of the Morningside A. C., led home the largest road run field of the season yesterday when he captured premier prize in the second annual handicap chase of the Clark House A. A., held over a course of about four miles. The start and finish were at Hamilton Fish Park. A total of 120 harriers got away on varying handicap marks up to 3 minutes 45 seconds. At the finish 102 athletes were checked as completing the full course.

Parkinson had the aid of a handicap of 3 minutes 30 seconds. He went to the head of the pack after covering about three-quarters of a mile. Thereafter the Morningside veteran showed the way. Frequently Parkinson was called on to defeat challenges by ambitious rivals, but he was always prepared for the emergency. He never relinquished his lead.

Max Bohland of the Paulist A. C., who annexed the local two-mile title Saturday night, scored a convincing victory over Charles Pores, Millrose A. A. national five and ten mile champion, in the battle for fast time prize. Bohland and Pores were the scratch starters.

The team trophy went to the harriers of the Brooklyn A. A., with 69 points.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hand'p.	Actual Time.
1	H. Parkinson, Morning. A. C.	3:30	22:09
2	J. Costello, Paulist A. C.	2:45	21:21
3	W. Schippel, Paulist A. C.	3:30	22:08
4	L. Milofsky, Kings Co. A. A.	3:45	22:38
5	S. Herzig, Brooklyn A. A.	3:30	22:26
6	H. Jekel, Brooklyn A. A.	2:45	22:53
7	E. Welman, Morningside A. C.	2:30	22:41
8	M. Russo, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:45	22:58
9	C. Beagan, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:45	23:02
10	F. Powers, Monawk A. C.	2:00	23:22
	E. Mueller, Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,)		22:40.
	J. P. Cohen, Brooklyn A. A., (3:30,)		22:50;
	J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C., (3:30,)		23:52; J.
	Lembeck, Mohawk A. C., (3:30,)		22:54; I.
	Schiavone, Mohawk A. C., (3:45,)		23:31; W.
	Jackson, St. Christopher Club, (2:30,)		21:59;
	C. Cornetta, Paulist A. C., (2:00,)		21:51; G.
	Williams, St. Christopher Club, (3:15,)		21:39; M. Zucker, Clark House A. A., (3:45,)
	23:23; R. A. Brandt, St. Alselm's A. C.,		(3:00,) 22:41; O. Larsen, Morningside A. C.,
	(3:30,) 22:22; I. Fasser, Clark House A.		A., (3:45,) 23:31; W. Fetzer, Mohawk A.
	C., (3:15,) 23:04; M. J. Tea, Glencoe A. C.,		(3:30,) 23:21; C. Holl, Mohawk A. C., (2:45,)
	22:38; J. Cerino, Paulist A. C., (3:30,) 23:24;		E. Kolber, Glencoe A. C., (3:30,) 23:25; H.
	Rosen, Kings County A. A., (3:15,) 23:11;		M. Fekete, Hungarian-American A. C.,
	(3:45,) 23:42; J. Gottlieb, Clark House A.		A., (2:30,) 23:29; P. McManus, Paulist
	A. C., (3:15,) 23:15; F. Wilson, Mohawk		A. C., (3:00,) 23:01; J. Flatley, St. Anselm's
	A. C., (3:45,) 23:47; D. Schneider, Kings		County A. A., (3:30,) 23:33; J. Plant, Morn-
	ingside A. C., (2:30,) 22:34; J. Lorenz,		Brooklyn A. A., (3:15,) 23:20; M. A. Ricas,
	Greek-American A. C., (3:30,) 23:31; T.		Harris, Glencoe A. C., (3:30,) 23:37; C. J.
	Jordan, Paulist A. C., (3:45,) 23:53; R.		Lewis, Clark House A. A., (3:45,) 23:54; B.
	Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C.,		(3:30,) 23:40; B. Ponteau, St. Christopher
	Club, (3:45,) 23:56; M. Seinfeld, unattached,		(3:30,) 23:42; P. Bodgen, Mohawk A. C.,
	(3:15,) 23:28; J. C. Lang, Mohawk A. C.,		(3:45,) 23:59; J. Klauss, St. Anselm's A.
	C., (3:45,) 24:00; J. Goff, St. Christopher		Club, (2:15,) 22:31; J. F. Lozzar, St. An-
	selm's A. C., (1:30,) 21:47; J. McNeil, Paulist A. C. (1:45,) 22:03.		

TEAM SCORE.

Brooklyn A. A.	5	6	11	32	69
Paulist A. C.	2	8	16	31	77
Mohawk A. C.	10	13	14	22	24—73
Morningside A. C.	1	7	20	30	34—92
St. Anselm's A. C.	8	9	18	32	40—108
Clark House A. A.	3	18	21	29	43—148
St. Christopher Club.	15	17	39	41	42—154
Kings County A. A.	4	27	33	48	50—162
Glencoe A. C.	23	26	36	44	46—174
Hungarian-Amer. A. C.	28	38	46	47	49—208

SPRINT GIVES RUDIN RACE.

Leads Edelman Home in Pastime A. C. Members' Road Race.

A sprint near the finish of his journey gave S. Rudin a victory over M. Edelman yesterday in the Pastime A. C. members' handicap road race over a course of about four and one-half miles in the Bronx. Both runners started with handicap allowances of 2 minutes 30 seconds. They raced on practically even terms after the third mile until about half a mile from the finish. Then Rudin increased his pace until he left his rival. The victor's time was 26:15. The fastest time was returned by J. Hotz, who started from scratch with Kyron Hearns. Hotz finished the course in 25:25.

The order of finish:

S. Rudin, (2:30,) 26:15; M. Edelman, (2:30,) 26:50; W. Nevins, (0:30,) 25:50; J. Hotz, (scratch,) 25:25; K. Hearns, (scratch,) 26:00; B. Kamay, (3:30,) 28:00; I. Reingold, (4:30,) 28:20; I. Isolowitz, (4:30,) 28:34; J. Samuels, (4:30,) 29:27.

RUTGERS HAS HIGH HOPES.

Gets Star Men Back, and Will Play Strong Elevens in Fall.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 13.—With an unusual proportion of men who are returning to college after having been in the service, Rutgers University is making plans for a football revival next Autumn which graduates hope to make the most successful in the history of the institution. It will be just fifty years from the time when Princeton and Rutgers got together in what is generally recognized to have constituted the first regularly organized intercollegiate football contest. Owing to the exigencies of making up schedules in the hurry after the armistice Princeton and Rutgers will not meet this Fall, but Frederick B. Heitkamp, the new graduate manager of Rutgers athletics, has arranged a series of games which, in the opinion of the coach, George Foster Sanford, will prove as exacting a test of football ability as will be encountered by any team in the East.

Included in the nucleus of veterans, most of whom are just out of the service, but who are either now back in college or scheduled to return as fast as they are released from the service, are many men whose names were familiar to followers of college football before they were called to the colors. In fact, the only men who have been lost out of the ranks of those who could normally be expected to return to college next Fall are Paul Robeson, Albert Mousehafer, William Feitner and Joseph Beckley.

Captain Frank Kelly, a member of the class of 1920, will be the leadeer of the Rutgers football squad next season. Among the other players of whom much is expected are the following: Herbert T. Gardner, 1921; Mike Whitehill, 1921; Donald Stork, 1920; Budge Garrett, the Indian, whose line bucking was a feature in previous seasons; Frank Mount, Tom Gargan, Clifford Baker, Herbert Redmond, Richard Dunham and Frank Krill.

The schedule is as follows:

4, North Carolina at New Brunswick; 11, Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 18, Rhode Island State at New Brunswick; 25, Fordham at New York; Nov. 4, Syracuse at New York; 8, Boston College at Boston; 15, West Virginia at New Brunswick.

Nov. 22 has been left open in the belief that the football season as it develops may afford a better opportunity to arrange an interesting game than could be acquired now.

YALE ATHLETICS' NEW CHIEF

Prof. Mendell to Succeed Dr. Corwin on Board of Control.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 13.—Formal organization of the Yale Board of Athletic Control will take place soon, and according to an announcement made tonight the new athletic head of the university will be Professor Clarence W. Mendell. He will succeed Professor Robert N. Corwin, who resigned last week.

During the war the athletic organization was allowed to lapse, but it will be perfected immediately. The council consists of twenty-one members, covering all branches of major and minor sports, and it chooses a Chairman. This position was held by Professor Corwin, who has declined re-election because of his duties as Chairman of the entrance examination board.

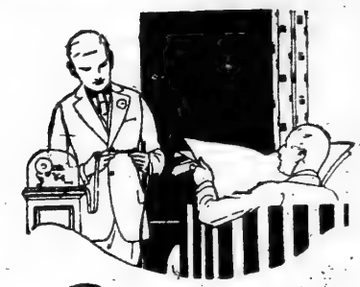
Professor Mendell is a member of the Latin department of the university, but has been a Faculty member of the Board of Athletic Control since it was created four years ago, when the new organization of university athletic affairs went into effect. Yale has had only two athletic heads during the history of intercollegiate athletics, Walter Camp, who held that position for more than a quarter of a century, being succeeded by Professor Corwin five years ago. Both Mr. Camp and Professor Corwin were formerly noted athletes at Yale, and Dr. Mendell will be the first to hold the position who has not been a star athlete.

The direction of Yale's athletics will lie in the immediate future in the hands of Professor Mendell and Dr. Albert Hayes Sharpe, whose duties will cover the organizing of the teams and the coaching.

Good Field in Pinehurst Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 13.—Over fifty players have already entered for the final golf tournament of the local season, which opens here on Tuesday. Among the entries are Ned Beall of Uniontown, the North and South champion; F. C. Newton, Brookline; F. L. Scofield, (Wee Burn; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, and H. V. Segerman, San Jose.



What Would You Have Done?

The question is really pertinent. You confronted a similar one in your own business. You had to choose between the difficulty of maintaining a quality standard and the common practice of compromising with your principles.

We, for one, refused the compromise. The quality ideal of these stores is a deep-rooted principle. Nothing can induce us to abandon it.

* * *

Through all the stress of war merchandising we were steadfast in our all-wool plan. We're rather proud of our stand. Especially proud because the thing wasn't easy to do. And proud that no one can point a single exception to our reputation for reliability.

We carried on our purchases so far in advance that even to-day we "own" our woolens below the prevailing market price—which condition is reflected in the extra value of our lines.

We're telling you of the past because of its bearing on the present. We're beginning to reap the reward. Our business was never so large.

But to credit the condition entirely to our rigid observance of merchandising integrity would be a half-truth. There are other reasons, interesting reasons.

There is, for one thing, our style ideal. We have never toyed with extremes, believing them unsuited to the wardrobes of properly groomed New Yorkers.

The "freak" style carries no credentials. Men who know the principles of correct attire shun it. We shun it, for quite the same reason.

There are, after all, but two authoritative style sources in the world of Men's clothing—London and Fifth Avenue. And every Weber & Heilbroner Suit or Top Coat traces its lineage directly to those sources.

* * *

Men have come to learn that our models are Correct. Those who possess knowledge on the subject recognize the authenticity of the styles. Those less trained find it exceedingly helpful to be able to choose from an assortment wholly Correct.

Quite naturally, good fabrics cannot be developed into Correct style without the aid of superior tailoring. And only masterly tailoring talent is employed in the production of our clothing.

* * *

We might go still further, touching upon such details as Linings, finishings, etc.—all of which are equally excellent. But as a layman, we feel your chief interest lies in right style, right service and right value.

Five of our stores sell clothing. One of them is near you. All of them are at your service. And once you see their models you will agree that we "Know our New York."

Spring Suits and Top Coats, Ready to Wear, Correct Styles and Weaves, $28 to $65.

Weber and Heilbroner

Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores

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Building

an institution is a process entirely different from building its physical home. There is a spirit, an atmosphere, a sense of tangible security about the Mercantile that comes from the character of the institution—quite as much as from its steel safes and stone walls.

THE MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company

Established 1870

115 BROADWAY NEW YORK

$25,000 REWARD

$250,000 Lost Liberty Bonds

For information leading to the recovery of $250,000 Liberty Bonds lost on or about January 4th, 1919, the sum of $25,000 will be paid. A proportional part of such reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of part of the bonds.

For proof that the bonds have been destroyed, the sum of $10,000 will be paid. A proportional part of such reward will be paid for proof of the destruction of part of the bonds.

It seems that the bonds were mailed on January 2nd, 1919, from the First and Old Detroit National Bank, Detroit, Michigan, to The Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Indiana, and have not been located since.

The bonds are Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, numbered 20,754 to 23,758 inclusive, of the denomination of $10,000 each.

Every indication is that the bonds were lost. The finder need have no hesitation in producing them and claiming the reward. If the loss through unnecessary delay has destroyed them, they can be replaced and he need have no fear of giving information.

Communications may be addressed to

Anderson, Parker, Crabbill & Crumpacker
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Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow,
25 Exchange Place, New York.

All the Advantages

of the best commercial banks for domestic and foreign business, are summed up in the complete and intelligent service enjoyed by our customers.

In addition, we are able to render our clients an unusually experienced and dependable trust company service.

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204 FIFTH AVENUE

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SHARP REDUCTIONS IN YOUR SHOE BILLS

"A constant 'hiker' over all conditions of roads, my shoes were hard on my feet until I discovered Neolin Soles. And as for wear! Neolin Soles give twice the service of soles I formerly used," writes H. Noyes Collinson, Hazelton, Pa.

This long service means sharp reductions in those big shoe bills, for it is because of worn out soles that most shoes are discarded. Buy Neolin-soled shoes, not only for yourself, but for the whole family, children included. Also, take your old shoes to the repairman and have them rebottomed with Neolin Soles.

Remember—Neolin Soles are waterproof, as well as comfortable and long-wearing. They are created by Science to be all that soles should be, and are made by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neolin Soles

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DESKS

For the man who appreciates office furniture of distinction

We offer this Solitary

EXECUTIVE'S DESK

with unique drawer arrangement



of exceptional quality and efficiency in finish, construction and appearance this desk leaves nothing to be desired.

QUICK and McKENNA

390 Broadway. Tel. Franklin 3700.

ACTORS' FIELD DAY GIVES FUND $15,000

Thespians, with Mike Donlin, Defeat Songwriters at Baseball on Polo Grounds.

AIRPLANE DROPS THE BALL

War Camp Community Chorus Sings Popular Songs and Three Bands Play.

One of the most successful events yet given by the Actors' Fund of America took place at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, when a field day netted approximately $15,000 for the charity. Forty boxes were sold in advance of the occasion at $100 each, and nearly $5,000 additional was taken in on the grounds yesterday. The remainder was obtained by the program.

A baseball game between teams made up of actors and of songwriters was the principal event of the afternoon. Mike Donlin, late diamond hero, but now an actor in "Turn to the Right," was instrumental in turning the tide of victory toward the actors. Gus Van and Joe Schenck, the vaudeville team, were also among those on the actors' team. Johnny Evers, assisted by Benny Leonard and Willie Ritchie, did the umpiring.

By way of variety the first ball was thrown out to the players from an airplane, in which were Mrs. George McManus and an aviator. Prior to the game the War Camp Community Chorus of several thousand voices, sang popular songs under the direction of Francis D. Tyler, with William Cripps as soloist. The U. S. S. Recruit Band, the B. F. Keith Boys' Band, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band, and the Police Glee Club also appeared, and there were many vaudeville acts. Pearl White, the motion picture actress, failed to put in an advertised appearance.

Among those who purchased boxes were Jacob Ruppert, Henry Morgenthau, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Christie Sullivan, Henry Seligman, Peter Cartier, Alfred I. du Pont, W. E. Corey, and Thomas J. Watson.

WOUNDED MEN SEE CIRCUS.

Special Performance for Soldiers and Sailors from Hospitals.

Wounded and convalescent soldiers to the number of more than 6,000 were guests at a special performance yesterday of the combined Barnum & Bailey and Ringling Brothers shows. The men came from all the military and naval hospitals in and near New York, some of them so nearly helpless that they had to be carried to their seats by their stronger comrades. More than 500 motor ambulances and automobiles were used to transport the men to and from Madison Square Garden.

The "big party" was managed by the Red Cross and so perfect were the arrangements that every man was in his seat by 2 o'clock, the badly wounded and the maimed in first tier boxes and arena seats and the convalescent and others in the second gallery and the surplus seats of the arena tier. From start to finish the performers received such applause as perhaps was never before heard at a circus performance. It was not formal hand clapping but outburst after outburst in which the soldiers of the South gave their own famous "yell," while the Yankees and Westerners gave vent to their feelings in ways peculiar to their native regions.

The circus management said the performers had never shown more vim, and not an act from the opening spectacle to the final hippodrome races was omitted. Even the freaks were all present and accounted for when the roll was called. In the Wild West act one star broncho rider appeared in his uniform of the overseas tank service and his reception was perhaps a little noisier than that accorded to any other performer.

The 400 men from General Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road, the Bronx, were brought to the Garden in six sight-seeing cars and fifty taxicabs. The procession of machines was a mile long. The Knights of Columbus had charge of these men. Other hospitals represented were St. Mary's in Hoboken, which sent 225; Fox Hills, Staten Island, 200; the Marine Hospital, Brooklyn, 100; the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, 1,000; Pelham Bay Hospital, 200; East View Hospital, 900; the Messiah Home, 150; Debarkation Hospital No. 3, 1,000; Debarkation Hospital No. 5, 1,000; Polyclinic Hospital, 150. Other institutions sent delegations ranging from 25 to 200.

The more helpless patients were carried into the Garden seated on the crossed hands of stronger comrades. A number of serious cases that might need emergency attention were accompanied by their nurses. A large delegation of Red Cross nurses had honor seats at the western end of the Garden.

Several parties of civilians, in each instance chaperoned by men in the uniform of the army or navy, sought admission, but they were informed that there was no room for any but the wounded and sick of the A. E. F.

At the close of the performance every man in the house able to stand up and yell joined in three cheers for the management. The circus begins its third week in the Garden this afternoon.

TRADE COUNSEL RESIGNS.

John Walsh Leaves Federal Commission for Private Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—John Walsh of Wisconsin, first chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, has resigned that post to resume the private practice of law in Washington. His resignation has been accepted to take effect April 15.

In a statement Mr. Walsh assigns as his reason for giving up the work for the commission the inability longer to make the "pecuniary sacrifice incident to Government service." Prior to his connection with the commission he was a member of the Wisconsin Bar, and as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1912, seconded the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency.

BEYOND THE LIMIT

Owing to the demand for advertising space in The New York Times it is frequently impossible to include all the announcements offered for a given day, as The Times is limited to twenty-four pages on weekdays.

Today 27 columns of advertisements are omitted and 116 columns printed.

Orders for advertisements should give The Times option on the date of publication, and so far as possible should include the words "or first available day," as well as the date when publication is preferred.

FAREWELL OPERA CONCERT.

Maazel at Metropolitan — Orchestral Society and Egan.

The last of the season's "opera concerts" drew a large audience at the Metropolitan last evening. In addition to the young pianist, Marvin Maazel, who was heard in Rubinstein's D-minor concerto, another local pianist was represented on the program. He was G. Aldo Randegger, composer of a patriotic tribute, "The Souls of Our Heroes," as well as of an opera, "The Promise of Medea," selections from which were played by the orchestra, under Willy Tyroler. Mme. Rappold and Mr. Diaz sang airs from "Aida" and "Gioconda," and together a duet from "Carmen." Miss Marsh gave the love song from "Samson and Delilah," and Mr. Rothier completed an all-star "Rigoletto" quartet.

An American novelty, the manuscript ballet suite "Atlanta," by Lewis M. Isaacs, a pupil of MacDowell, marked the last subscription concert of the Orchestral Society yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Irene Williams was soprano soloist in airs from Mozart's "Il Re Pastore" and Bolto's "Mefistofele." Schumann's fourth symphony began the matinée, and Max Jacobs conducted Tschaikovsky's "Italian Caprice" in conclusion.

Thomas Egan, tenor, gave a War Camp entertainment for soldiers at the Playhouse last night, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus and the League of Catholic Women. In the audience was a delegation of the old 69th men from overseas, and one of Mr. Egan's songs was "Main Street, Heaventown," from a poem of the late Sergeant Joyce Kilmer.

W. C. Handy and the Memphis Blues Band appeared at the Selwyn last night, assisted by Fred Bryan, Will Parquette, Andrew Copeland, Clarence Bush, George Hines, Harry Hull, and the Dixie Quartet.

HASTY PUDDING CLUB SHOW.

Harvard to Give "Crowns and Clowns" at the Astor Saturday.

The Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard will come to New York next Saturday for the first time in three years, when they will give two performances of their musical comedy, "Crowns and Clowns," at the Hotel Astor. The authors of the book and lyrics are H. H. F. Jayne of Wallingford, Penn.; Christopher La Farge of New York, E. A. Bacon of Milwaukee, and Edgar Scott of Philadelphia. F. W. Hatch has written the music.

All the members of the cast have seen service. New Yorkers in the company will include D. H. Read, F. Gray Griswold, G. C. Barclay, C. De Rham, W. P. Belknap, Jr., C. D. Murray, Samuel Frothingham, J. B. Mabon, Jr., E. E. Lucas, and D. C. Hawkins.

35 IN STREET CRAP GAME.

Police Find $4,000 of Stakes on Sidewalk at 42d St. and Broadway.

Starting with $20, according to his story, Mark Robinson, a broker of 137 West Sixty-first Street, won and lost $2,000 in a crap game on the sidewalk at Broadway and Forty-second Street, which was broken up at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning by detectives James Donohue and John McLoughlin of Inspector Henry's staff. When he and thirty-four others, who were participating in the game, were arraigned later before Magistrate Ringle in the West Side Court, he did not have enough money to pay a fine of $3, and had to call upon friends.

When they arrived on the scene there was about $4,000 on the sidewalk, according to the detectives. To get evidence, McLoughlin said, he mixed in the game and lost $65. Then he decided it was time to act, and seized the wrist of a man who later proved to be Robinson. There was a wild scramble to escape, but the police succeeded in capturing thirty-five prisoners.

Commenting on the offense, Magistrate Ringle told the defendants that what ever might be said for the game of "African golf" as an innocent pastime in the home, it could not be tolerated in the streets of the city. The prisoners bemoaned the fact that the "big winner" had gotten away. The thirty-five were fined $3 each.

ARCHDUKES LOSE ESTATES.

New Bank in Austria, Backed, It Is Said, with American Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 12, (via Geneva.)—All the landed estates of the Austrian Archdukes has been sequestrated by the national States. The Austrian Archduke Frederick, former Commander in Chief of the Army, loses property estimated at 300,000,000 crowns.

The foundation of a new bank for the capitalation of Austrian natural resources is reported. The capital is put at 50,000,000 crowns, mostly furnished, it is said, by American capitalists. The President of the bank is former Minister Homan.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

Fifth Avenue and 44th Street

NEW YORK

Loss and Gain

The income tax return has produced at least one very excellent business result, and that is the necessity of practically every man keeping books.

Besides the professional man, as the doctor, the lawyer, and the divine, the author, the artist, and the actor, there were formerly many substantial business interests that practically kept no books; that is to say, they had certain records of figures, but not on the complete order of merchandising or manufacturing lines of trade. For example, the building trade, the real estate brokerage business, the theatrical business, and others knew if they made or lost money at the year's end, but that was all they did know. Details of what it cost them to do business, and, therefore, accurate information enabling them to tell where their gains or losses were made, they were ignorant of.

Now, however, having before them the close figures of accountancy, they are in a sounder business position, and generally better off, economically speaking, in every way. Certainly, they will not regard their banking obligations as did that fine and honorable gentleman of the old school, who, when his note became due, sent the bank another in its place and exclaimed, "Thank goodness, that debt is paid."

It has always been difficult for a conservative banking institution to discount the paper of professional customers, and those in many businesses, in no small part for the reason of lack of method in business and of bookkeeping. Without these aids, financial responsibility of the customer cannot be readily determined. Perhaps now the banks will be enabled to exercise more freedom and liberality in special cases.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

THE SCREEN

"The Roaring Road," at the Strand this week, comes to an exciting finish with a race between an automobile and a train. It is exciting, as the involuntary exclamations and applause of the spectators yesterday afternoon testified. The spectators seemed to feel themselves on the train when the passengers were seen scampering from one side of the car to the other or crowding eagerly at windows to watch the tearing automobile. The people in the theatre seats shared their sensations. And a noticeable feeling of pleasant relief after high tension calmed the house when the race was over, with the automobile a winner.

Frank Urson is reported to have directed the reproduction of the race. To him, therefore, must go credit for a masterpiece of picture-making. He knew just when and where and how to use the camera, when to show a flash of the car, when to cut in with the train, when to give a glimpse of the excited passengers, where to throw highlights, and how to use darkness to intensify the suspense. Just jumping from the train to the automobile and back would never have made the race real. But by showing now a glint of the smooth tracks ahead of the train, now the beam of the automobile's headlight, now the expressions on the faces of the passengers, now the engineer and fireman at work in their cab, first one almost instantaneous picture and then another, the director succeeded in giving the spectators such a comprehensive view of all the action that they felt themselves a part of all of it. The race is one of the distinct triumphs of the moving picture.

But, although the plot of the photoplay is nothing important, there is more to "The Roaring Road" than the final race. The story moves at racing speed most of the time and the final climax comes consistently enough. Wallace Reid has the featured rôle, and is satisfactory, but the major acting is done by Theodore Roberts and notably well done. Reid is an automobile salesman who has two objects in life, to break speed records and marry Roberts's daughter, played by Ann Little. He does both.

The whole production was under the direction of James Cruze, who handled Milton Sills with the spirit of the photoplay and put that in the pictures rather than the star or any of the other players. He, or some one else, however, permitted the use of too many subtitles. The story should never slow up, and it never does except when the action is interrupted by text.

"Up in the Air after Alligators" is a novel and interesting Outing-Chester picture on the Strand program, and "Stunts and Thrills" is one of the best of the analysis-of-motion series.

If the testimony of the stage and screen is to be accepted, the war has justified itself by the number of people, especially chorus girls, it has redeemed. Added to the list must now be Daisy Heath, played by Ethel Clayton in "Pettigrew's Girl" at the Rivoli. Pettigrew is a private and an orphan. He comes from the South to a Northern camp. He is unsophisticated and sincere. Daisy is just about to marry a millionaire for whom she has been fishing over the footlights when she meets Pettigrew. Then her soul takes an upward turn, and when Pettigrew comes back from the war he finds her waiting for him in a natty war-worker's uniform.

Monte Blue is as convincing a Pettigrew as any one could be, and Miss Clayton is attractive as a chorus girl. George Melford directed the production.

Robert M. Danley's "The Ghost of Slumber Mountain," which was shown at the Strand in the week of Nov. 17, 1918, is at the Rivoli this week. It is a remarkable picture and well worth a second presentation.

"Police," one of the best of Charlie Chaplin's Essanay Productions, is revived for the amusement of Rivoli spectators.

Tom Moore and four foolish dogs are chiefly responsible for the entertainment that is in and His Money away at the Rialto. Mr. Moore is a screen actor who became a star through ability, and he holds his position for the same reason. There is nothing new or thrilling in his present photoplay; as a matter of fact, even he and the dogs can't keep it from wobbling sometimes, but his always apparent genuineness and many subtle touches make a character for him out of almost nothing. And his cheerfulness is the kind that is winning. It never irritates.

Seena Owen, Sydney Ainsworth, Kate Lester and Claire DeBrey have the principal rôles in support of Mr. Moore. Harry Beaumont directed the picture. The story is about nothing much at all, so nothing much need be said of it.

"The Eagle and the Fawn," from the Educational Films Corporation, is the scenic.

This week's features at the Broadway are "The Delicious Little Devil," with Mae Murray and "The Jazz Waiter," a Chaplin revival.

58 PERSONS KILLED IN EGYPTIAN RIOTS

Scores Also Injured at Cairo and Alexandria—Troops Forced to Fire on Crowds.

CAIRO, April 11.—In two days of rioting here ended at noon on Thursday thirty-eight persons were killed and 100 wounded, it is announced in today's official communiqué. Armenians were chiefly the objects of the mob's attacks, and seven of those killed were of that nationality. In rioting in Alexandria three persons were killed and six seriously injured Saturday morning, while a continuation of attacks on the troops resulted in the killing of seventeen other persons during the afternoon. The text of the statement reads:

There was further rioting in Cairo yesterday. The mob, armed with knives and hatchets, made attacks largely directed at Armenians. The police report thirty-eight killed and 100 wounded during the forty-eight hours ended at noon yesterday. The killed include seven Armenians and four Greeks. Military measures were enforced and the night passed off quietly.

Disturbances occurred in Alexandria yesterday. There was a collision in the morning between troops and rioters in the Karmus quarter, in which three were killed and six wounded seriously. In an Armenian disturbance in the afternoon the mob persistently attacked the troops, who were obliged to fire, killing seventeen, including a number of the ringleaders, and wounding a number of others. The public are warned to be in their houses by 8 o'clock in the evening.

Five British soldiers, including two unarmed Indians, were murdered on Wednesday. The troops were greatly affected, but showed admirable patience. On Wednesday night the Kasr-el-Ain Hospital (Cairo) reported receiving twenty-two killed and forty-seven wounded civilians. A large proportion of these casualties was due to mob outrages. Disorderly crowds, composed of the worst elements, began operations in the quarters from which the military patrols had been withdrawn at the request of the civil authorities. They murdered and carried out looting operations upon small shops until the troops checked the excesses.

The rioters systematically canvassed the houses for Armenians, as was done in the massacres at Constantinople, and held up pedestrians, forcing them to prove their identity. The terror-stricken Armenians took refuge in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis, which is almost entirely European, whereupon the local policemen and watchmen abandoned their posts, apparently shirking responsibility.

The Egyptian Ministry (newly formed on April 9) has not yet formally met.

The reinstatement of the civil authorities in the provinces is almost everywhere complete.

KILL BOY AND MAN IN STREET

Two Mysterious Shots Take Two Lives in Little Italy.

Patrolman Donnelly of the Elisabeth Street Station was standing in Mulberry Street near Hester yesterday evening when he was startled by two pistol shots. A moment later a man running full speed rounded the corner from Hester Street and fell into his arms gasping, "I'm shot."

Blowing his whistle, the policeman ran to Hester Street, where he saw a crowd gathered about a little boy who lay limp in the street. Donnelly, who had sent for an ambulance, bent over the boy and saw that he was dead with a bullet wound in his head.

A few minutes later Dr. England, from St. Vincent's Hospital, verified the policeman's opinion, and also declared that the wounded man was in a serious condition. Later, the man died in the hospital.

The boy proved to be Dominick Callistro of 117 Mulberry Street, years old. The man was Alberto Giannini of 124 Baxter Street. Although nearly 2,000 persons were in the neighborhood of the shooting, the police have been unable to learn any details of the crime. Those who must have seen the person who fired the shots shake their heads in reply to questions, and say they know nothing.

The police believe that somebody was shooting at Giannini and that the entire was killed by mistake. They have no idea, however, of the murderer's identity.

DRAMA

By John Corbin

"Neighborhood" Feminism.

Woman reigns triumphant in the bill of one-act plays which the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand Street has put on for a series of Saturdays and Sundays. Three times is Mere Man flouted and scouted.

In "Everybody's Husband," Gilbert Cannan illustrates the old adage that, though men may differ, husbands are all alike. The heroine, who is to be married on the morrow, endeavors her mother and her grandmother in a dream and learns from them the bitter truth. Husbands are grumpy cattle. The most wives can do for them is to make them think they are loved. But her great-grandmother, who was the fly-by-night bride of four men, assures her that there is safety in numbers. Eventually the bride decides to take a flier in the holy estate.

In "The Noose," by Tracy Mygatt, the Northern wife of a Southern politician makes a dramatic stand against lynching negroes for the usual crime against white women. She publicly denounces her husband and departs from him with their daughter for regions north of Mason and Dixon's Line. The rectitude of her opinions would be more evident if she managed to conduct herself with a shade less of self-righteous truculence. But there is doubtless truth in her instinct for dealing with the negro problem from the clarified altitudes of New England.

"The Eternal Magdalenaurus," by Justina Lewis, is a cave-man phantasy in which the prehistoric monster, by a curious and intriguing symbolism, is presented as the precursor and type of the Eternal Magdalen. Apparently the megalosaurus charmed and preyed upon the young cave women, much as the gorilla charms and preys upon natives of modern Africa. The men of the tribe regard his depredations in the philosophic manner of the modern man-about-town, talking about the eternality of the megalosaurus and the necessity of a segregated district. But at the final curtain the women take up their clubs against the beast. That, presumably, is why there are today no megalosauri. And thus, when cigarettes have followed drink into the limbo of forgotten things, will it fare with the Eternal Magdalen. The triumph will be the triumph of the woman's club.

It is a pleasing and a hopeful idea. In fact, many of the details in the play are pleasing, if not always hopeful. Men in the audience were especially cheered by the spectacle of one of the prehistoric men-about-town shaking up a cocoanut-milk cocktail in a cocoanut shell. Only the recipe was lacking to make the suggestion, to use Secretary Baker's phrase, most helpful. The little actress who flirted with the megalosaurus, and who eventually slipped down his red gullet and contributed to his internal improvement, was positively alluring. Probably the most effective means of abolishing the oldest of the professions would have been to abolish all such baggage. Thus, if those meddling club women had only let the megalosaurus alone, he would be alive and husky today—and the eternal baggage would be extinct. But that is the argumentum ad feminam, and no doubt transcends the symbolism of the play, being quite out of tune with the militant mood which dominates the Neighborhood Playhouse.

Concert for Free Milk for Italy.

A gala concert for the benefit of free milk for Italy is to be held next Saturday in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom at 11 A. M. The artists who have volunteered their services include Giovanni Martinelli of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Nina Morgana, and Pietro Yon. Mr. Martinelli will sing arias from "Aida" and "Carmen," the duet from "La Bohème" with Miss Morgana, and both will be heard in groups of songs. Mr. Yon will play the organ. Those interested include Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Morris Jaylin Dyne, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway & 40 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
"BARRIE AT HIS BEST."—Times.
William Gillette — BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald. — Dear Brutus

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
Times—"AN OVATION."—Herald.
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THE MONROE DOCTRINE RECOGNIZED.

RICHARD OLNEY, with full conviction, great learning, and great power, and, we have never doubted, with that full joy which a doughty contender has in a controversy with an opponent worthy of him, strove to make Lord SALISBURY admit that Great Britain's boundary controversy with Venezuela was a matter within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine. Lord SALISBURY would go no further than to say that while fresh acquisitions of territory in this hemisphere by any European State would be "highly inexpedient," the British Government was "not "prepared to admit that the recogni- "tion of that inexpediency is clothed "with the sanction which belongs to "a doctrine of international law." Many other Secretaries of State besides Mr. OLNEY, many Presidents, have asserted the validity of the Monroe Doctrine as something to be reckoned with whether it were recognized or not, but until now European Powers have withheld recognition. Whether or not they recognized it in words has never been a matter of much importance, for they have all understood very well that we should compel recognition in fact. The Doctrine was promulgated for our own security, for our own defense. It has been very well understood that we should resist by arms any territorial or political encroachments undertaken in defiance of its prohibitions. It has withstood all challenges because we have maintained it, were ready to fight for it.

Now, at last, the Monroe Doctrine has come to recognition as public law. The amendment to Article X. of the League covenant, adopted by the Commission at Paris, accords to the Doctrine full faith, standing, and respect. The amendment declares that nothing in the League covenant "shall be deemed to affect the validity "of international engagements, such "as treaties of arbitration or regional "understandings like the Monroe "Doctrine, for securing the main- "tenance of peace." It has, therefore, the status of a treaty or any other international agreement the force and authority of which are universally recognized. The amendment is not drawn in statutory language; the forms "such as" and "like" are unusual in enactments of this importance and dignity. It is easy to understand the reasons which dictated the use of this almost colloquial language. Plainly, these words limit the scope of the amendment to understandings "like the Monroe Doctrine," arrived at "for securing the maintenance of peace." "Understandings" having a different or less worthy object are in another category.

It may be felt that the word "existing" should have been inserted before "international engagements," but it is necessary to assume that the amendment is by its very nature restricted to engagements already in force. Certainly, the Commission cannot have intended to bestow the sanction of the League upon any and all understandings or engagements which may in future come into being for the ends of arbitration and peace. The Lansing-Ishii agreement between Japan and the United States would seem to be included within the scope of the amendment, but that is not altogether to the disadvantage of China. While the special interest of Japan in China is recognized by that agreement, it is to be noted that the independence and territorial integrity of China are also assured.

This amendment was necessary, not because of its effect, for it has been and it is our belief that the very terms of the covenant and its whole spirit guarantee the Monroe Doctrine against assault, but to meet objections that have been raised in this country and to make it easier to secure ratification of the Treaty and of the League Constitution by the United States Senate. Opposition to the League as planned is now much less evident and assertive. It has yielded to discussions and reason, most of all to the force of public opinion. The Republican Senators very quickly saw the futility and danger of attempting to make a party issue of the League, for they found the immense majority of the American people against them. As Dr. ELIOT pointed out in the article from his pen published in THE TIMES of Saturday, the "comprehen- "sive object of America in going to "war" would not be accomplished, could not be accomplished, without this agreement of the nations to make war an offense against civilization, punishable by their united effort. The Conference is nearing the end of its labors, the League Constitution is substantially complete, the Treaty of Peace, it now appears, will soon be given to the world.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

On the eve of the Fifth Liberty Loan campaign let us take counsel together. There is more or less loose thinking about this last call to help Uncle Sam pay his war bills. His honor is involved, and may it not be said that it should be a point of honor with every American who can buy a bond to stand by him and help to carry his burden? The war was won because the United States found the money not only to raise armies, expand the navy, and make munitions, but to "stake" our allies and feed their people.

It was a short war for the United States, and a merciful war, since our losses in fighting men were a few scores of thousands, while those of France were far more than a million and of the British Empire nearly a million. Economically the United States comes out of the war with few scars, while France is grievously spent and Great Britain will suffer from her sacrifices for a generation.

Prosperity will soon be knocking at the door of America again and she will quickly recover from the ordeal, but for her allies it will be "a long, long trail" to better times. They will have to undergo many hardships, to endure many privations, to faint and falter on the way, to experience dark days, before they can compete with us again on even terms and know success. With the war over their people are living on shorter rations than Americans knew at any time during the struggle. Should we complain of a burden of taxation that is light and easily borne compared with the crushing load they stagger under? The price we pay for victory seems high only when we do not contrast our condition and our obligation with theirs. And it must never be forgotten that we entered the war on our own account as much as on theirs. Any other view is sophistry or self-delusion. Moreover, it was because they fought so hard for three years that the end came so soon after our armies took the field. Their debt to us is great, but so is ours to them. So let us pay our war bills cheerfully.

It is called the Victory Loan; it might well be called the Thanksgiving Loan, and the Honor Loan would be a name of significance. Can we Americans who have been saved from the German peril by our allies as well as by the manhood of our own soldiers retain our self-respect if we balk on the Fifth Loan and it fails? How petty it would seem for any one to say: "All these other loans are "quoted below par, and why should "I take any more bonds?" The day will come when every bond put out will go to a premium, for there never was a better security. Can't we afford to lend our money to the Government for a little while when thousands of our soldiers have given their lives that America should continue to be free? Some of us find our taxes onerous and look askant at the new loan, arguing lamely that the war is over. No, it is not over, and in the literal sense it will not be over for the American people until they pay the cost, which they should gratefully do to the last cent, rejoicing that civilization has won, glad that America came out of the war so strong in wealth and opportunity, thankful that their sacrifices in the youth of the nation were comparatively light.

The alternative to failure to float the Victory Loan would be more taxation. How fatuous, and what a reproach that would be! When we think it over we shall all find the money, save it, or borrow it if necessary, to buy bonds of the new issue. It would never do to turn our backs on the Victory Loan. We could never look Uncle Sam in the face again.

THE EMBARRASSED RAILWAYS.

There is no authentic statement of what the bankers said to the Director General in response to his appeals to help him in meeting the maturities of the railways. No such statement is necessary, for it is implicit in the official announcement that the railways have been enabled to meet their obligations for the next fortnight. In other words, the bankers intend to keep a tight string on the railways, and will pull it smartly on the first of each month. Never have the railways been so dependent upon finance, as under public operation with all conditions in its favor. Government cannot help the railways, and the railways cannot help themselves. They were to be liberated from the "money power," and they retain their credit only by the help of the banks.

That is the most encouraging fact in the puzzling situation. The Director General must work under a feeling of responsibility such as the railways never felt toward either the Interstate Commerce Commission or Congress. The commission was openly fought, and the railways were made irresponsible whenever they obeyed Congress, which regarded itself as above error or criticism. In the bad old days the conditions now seen would have been thought prophetic of receiverships, but unjustly so. Bankers always lose more than they make by whatever shocks credit, and their efforts uniformly prove constructive. If the railways could have limped along there might have been further experimenting with public operation, or regulation of the old sort. When the Director General admitted that he could not walk alone, it was sign and proof that the tide had turned in railway affairs. Next in line to approach the bankers must be Congress. There will be no trouble between the Director General and the bankers. They have a high regard for each other, and both sides know too much to permit of trifling by either. Both may be trusted to unite against the assumption of superiority by the ignorant, the irresponsible, and the dispensers of earthly providence. If there are to be more wage advances, there will be more rate advances.

The occasion for saying this is that the shopworkers who received the first of the wage advances are now asking for another. Just as the Director General announces wage increases of $65,000,000 to complete the cycle of advances to those entitled to a rise, and who had not received it, there comes another demand for $150,000,000 more from the shopmen. They may get it, but only at the expense of the taxpayers, the shippers who must pay higher rates, and other wage earners who must pay more for whatever they consume. In short, the regulation of the railways passed from the political stage, and entered the economic stage, with the appeal to the bankers. Confidence will grow in proportion that economic facts control the situation.

The outlook is promising in proportion that facts displace theories and demagogy. It is the best railway situation in the world. The weaknesses in it are all imposed upon it, and are not a growth from anything done by the railways voluntarily. All that is worst is on the surface. The bankers know this well. The Director General will be only too glad to co-operate with those who will relieve him in the dilemma thrust upon him, and from which otherwise he would find it difficult to extricate either himself, the railways, or the country.

ZAPATA.

FRANCISCO VILLA still raids and slays and loots in Chihuahua—or is it his ghost? Will the Zapatistas admit that their chief who resisted HUERTA, repudiated MADERO, and defied CARRANZA, secure in the fastnesses of Morelos and in the affections of its peons, is indeed dead, tracked and killed by a Federal commander with more cunning than the "Attila of the South"? The news of the fate of ZAPATA seems to be official. The proof would be the exhibition of his body in the City of Mexico, where he was known by thousands. But as VILLA, the formerly much photographed, the haunter of the limelight, the man of many press agents, still leads his bandits on the border, EMILIANO ZAPATA will hardly remain dead in Morelos though a Federal Colonel has been promoted for removing him. Nor can FELIX DIAZ and the returned BLANQUET afford to have ZAPATA dead as CAESAR. His spirit would be very useful in Morelos.

Whether ZAPATA was, or is, a true-blue reformer and friend of the people, they have believed in him on his own stamping ground. The Carranzistas called him worse names than bandit. Aliens have enjoyed his hospitality and found some good in him, perhaps idealized him. He kept order in Mexico City while he ruled there and was neither cruel nor treacherous. Tourists disliked him for excluding them from the paradise of Cuernavaca, whose charms he failed to appreciate or preserve. Perhaps he was an honest man according to his lights; he has been the most picturesque figure in Mexico for almost ten years, not excepting PANCHO VILLA. Possibly ZAPATA has believed that he was a heaven-sent champion of the peons of Morelos, and believed that his cause was practicable and just. But some authorities have not hesitated to say that there was no agrarian question in Morelos, and that ZAPATA, if he was not a knave, was the tool of the ranchmen who coveted the lands of the planters, who in turn had very little arable land after all. There can be no doubt that the small landowners had not wit enough to keep their property, or were robbed of it in many cases.

In Morelos Indians and peons have been almost convertible terms. Originally the "governors" of the Indian villages were the despoilers of the Indians. ZAPATA, who was one of the race, had many precedents for his cry that the Indians never obtained title to land but they lost it through guile or force. His platform was very simple: the Indians should rule in Mexico. He has been a crusader as well as a leader, and has always dispensed a rude sort of justice. Lands he has divided, but his critics have maintained that his relations with the ranchmen, as distinguished from the planters, were suspiciously friendly. The true story of the agrarian agitation in Morelos is yet to be written. But that ZAPATA was a power among his people and a chieftain to be reckoned with—a thorn always in the side of the ruler of Mexico City—is not to be disputed. With ZAPATA disposed of the pacification of Morelos should follow.

WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED?

It seems to have been the conviction of the assorted reformers who set their views before the Reconstruction Commission on Friday that something has to be done and done at once. But there appears to be little hope for our country; the remedies proposed by the various speakers are divergent, and as it is intimated that the Republic is likely to perish unless each of them is adopted, and they cannot all be adopted, we may as well order the casket for Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.

The respectably radical Mr. WALTER LIPPMANN, who must be used by this time to appearing as a hidebound reactionary to authentic revolutionaries, would have most of the functions of government turned over to a body of research experts, somewhat similar apparently to the famous three tons of professors who were taken to the Peace Conference. Whatever may be the general merits and demerits of this proposal—and it has a good many of both—it is not likely to fill the want so loudly, if perhaps unnecessarily, expressed at present, of an antidote to Bolshevism. A proletariat dissatisfied with our present system, which does permit ignorant men to come to the front with satisfactory frequency, will certainly revolt against the institutionalized authority of 277 Ph. D.'s.

To Mr. ROBERT W. BRUERE and Miss HELEN MAROT the taking over of industries by the unions would settle a great many things, but one may venture the opinion that until both unions and employers are much altered from their present state it would change permanently some things that might better be left more or less alone. While Mr. EVANS CLARK sees salvation in an executive responsible to a unicameral legislature, with the initiative and recall—which he says is essentially what they have in England and Russia—to some of the rest of us it looks as if the legislature in Russia is responsible to the executive and shows a considerable appreciation of that fact; but not to Mr. CLARK.

For in response to criticisms he expressed his opinion that the Government of Russia is the most democratic in the world today. This reminds one of the gentleman who had demonstrated his apparent fitness for release from a hospital for nervous diseases, who answered all questions to the entire satisfaction of the board of examining alienists, but who cast somewhat of a cloud over his previous responses by signing himself as JULIUS CAESAR on the order for release. When an audience is in doubt about the real standing and opinions of any professional friend of man to whose discourse it has been listening, it should always ask him what he thinks about LENINE, TROTZKY, and the Soviets. It is a form of test question sanctioned by all the psychiatrists.

THE APPEAL TO MANKIND.

Unless the Treaty of Peace suits the German mind, the German National Assembly will "address an eleventh-hour appeal to mankind." This might be taken as a sign of returning sanity in Germany. At various times during the last five years humanity has appealed to Germany, and in vain; the answer was always that military necessity, the imperative duty of satisfying German interests, regardless of how many children might be murdered, made it impossible for Germany to relent. It would be pleasant to think that the Germans realize that other nations are more humane than themselves.

But it is to be feared that they hold another view of the difference between Germans and non-Germans. Germany could disregard the appeals of mankind because the first law of justice is that German interests must be served above all; humanity must heed the appeal of Germany, for the same reason. This appears somewhat more clearly from Mr. SCHEIDEMANN'S speech on Friday. He promises that in future Germany will be very, very good. Strict observance of treaties, maintenance of a spirit of unreserved conciliation, are to be her guiding principles.

But "we are suffering severely "under the continued detention of "our imprisoned sons and brothers." They felt no qualms at the sufferings of French and Belgians under the prolonged slavery of their sons and brothers, daughters and sisters in Germany. "We press for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine." We are eager for international reconciliation, despite our enemies' "will to destruction." A cynical person might suggest that if peace is made according to SCHEIDEMANN'S views there will be no need for Germany to fight another war, for she will have won a substantial victory in this one. There are men in Germany—Captain PERSIUS is one who has spoken recently—who see more clearly. When the nation comes to feel somewhat as PERSIUS does now, Germany can be trusted; but Mr. SCHEIDEMANN is not likely to be in power when that day arrives.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Get After the Flies Immediately.

An almost impassioned appeal for a more than usually vigorous campaign against flies has been sent out by the Committee on Pollution and Sewerage of the Merchants' Association, and the appeal is one that deserves serious attention all over the country. A welcome saving of coal was not the only result of last Winter's comparative mildness. Another effect was that more than the ordinary number of flies have survived the cold weather, and all of them are about to resume their accustomed activities, the first of which will be the production of a multitude of fly children surpassing that of Summers following what is called a hard Winter.

That is one side of the situation. The other is that besides the always sufficient abundance of disease germs for flies to distribute wherever they go—and they go wherever they are permitted to go—the returning soldiers involuntarily are bringing back with them other disease germs, some of the familiar sorts and a few with which this country is not accustomed to dealing. There is therefore reason to fear that flies will be especially dangerous this Summer.

The effective time to attack them is this month. One killed now means millions less a few months later. But more than killing must, or at any rate should, be done. They should be deprived of their breeding places by removing all accumulations of filth and either destroying it or so treating it that it does not provide sustenance for flies in the earlier stages of their development.

The relation of flies to disease is quite different from that of insects of the kind that bite. They are carriers, not harborers, of germs, and the consequence is that they scatter, not one malady, as does, for instance, the anopheles mosquito, but several.

Transatlantic Means Transatlantic.

Whatever one may think of the judgment shown by an aviator who attempts a transatlantic flight without taking all possible precautions in the way of having ships waiting to help or rescue him in case he is forced to alight on the water between Newfoundland and Ireland, it is impossible not to admire his courage. Perhaps he feels that an interrupted flight will not count as a real crossing of the sea. Certainly it would be far less of an achievement, far less glorious, than a continuous voyage through the air from shore to shore, and it is the man who first makes such a journey that will earn for himself a sure and high place in the history of aerial navigation.

And there will not be, after all, a large difference between the dangers encountered by him who trusts his engines entirely and those faced by an aviator who knows that somewhere out in the vast gurgitation of the North Atlantic there are vessels especially assigned to assist him in case of need. They would be desperately few and far apart in that heaving expanse, and the chances that he could find them or they him, in case of accident, are not many.

The one question really at issue is whether or not the airplane, at its present stage of development, is capable of flying across the Atlantic. To fly from Newfoundland to a ship, and from that ship to others, and so, finally, to get across, would be something, of course, but it would be something of no practical use to anybody, and it would not be a transatlantic flight in the common and only correct sense of that phrase.

A REPLY TO COL. ROBINS.

A Russian Points Out Omissions and Mistakes in His Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The address of Colonel Raymond Robins at the luncheon of the League of Free Nations was altogether wonderful, but two things in it made a special impression on me.

The first was the absence of a single word of sympathy for the allied Russian people in their horrible sufferings, about the tortures, outrages, and the insults to which they are now exposed in Russia. Is it morally right to forget that Bolshevism is a social disease, and the suffering friend is entitled to at least a trifling bit of sympathy? Is it right to forget that in any case he has some claim in his distress not to be insulted by fulsome praise bestowed upon his hangmen?

In the second place, there was to be felt throughout the whole address an extreme rancor against the United States Government, and especially against the Department of State. It caused the speaker to forget many things, such as, for example, that, contrary to his words, President Wilson did send a very friendly telegram to the Congress of Soviets on Feb. 20, 1918, and that the Bolsheviki replied to this cordial move on the part of the speaker's President, as they said, "with a double slap in the face"; and that it was the Bolsheviki who demoralized the Russian Army, brought about the prolongation of the war, and therefore in the final analysis are responsible for the lives of more than 50,000 Americans who were lost "over there." It is not my business, as a foreigner, to criticise favorably or unfavorably the policy of this Government, but I have the right to say that if it did not display too great a confidence in Colonel Robins's judgment in Russian matters, as he says, it was justified, since his knowledge of the Russian situation is evidently of a very doubtful quality.

I am not taking into consideration the cases which Colonel Robins pretended not to have heard of—having passed through the whole of Russia, he did not even hear of them from his Bolshevist interpreter! He seems not to understand the difference between Babushka, who employed terror against the Czarist terror, and the Bolshevist who used force and terror against the supporters of the Provisional Government which abolished the death penalty. He makes the astounding statement, as ignoble as it is false, that the robbers and murderers participated in the Czarist and Provisional Governments. And he misrepresented the story of the Kornilov uprising, a story too tragic to be misrepresented.

All such "misunderstandings" can be easily explained by the Bolshevist propaganda purposes of Colonel Robins's address, for he is propagating Bolshevism, and if he does not realize it he is in the position of the famous hero of Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," who was very much surprised to find himself speaking prose.

But how is one to explain a statement such as that the Germans owned all the industrial life of Russia, except on the theory of utter ignorance? I can assure him that a very painstaking investigation of German activities in Russia showed that the whole amount of German owned and German controlled shares amounted to about 500,000,000 rubles, or less than one-third of what the Germans owned in America. It is for him, then, to divide his 100 per cent. by at least 12, even if he does not take into consideration the capital of privately owned railroads in Russia, which are 100 per cent. Russian.

Moreover, I must express my amusement at the enthusiastic description of the journey of the train which made its way all across Siberia, "with only a little delay." I can assure you that even after the revolution, or before the Bolsheviki had demoralized the Russian workingmen, no one would have had the amusing idea of seeing a marvel in the arrival of a train on time. And what kind of a train? One that carried an American, a friend of the "Government," perhaps the future American Ambassador to Soviet Russia! This humorous story leads to but one conclusion, and that is that the Russian railroads have been utterly demoralized by the Bolshevist rule.

In conclusion, let me ask one question: If, as Colonel Robins says, the Bolshevist cause is "economically impossible and morally wrong," can it be morally right to defend this cause and to employ one's talents to confuse the American conscience?

A. D. SEMENOFFSKY.

New York, April 10, 1919.

JEFFERSON TABLET UNVEILED IN PARIS

Daniels Eulogizes the Sage at University of Virginia Centenary Meeting.

LINKS FAME WITH WILSON'S

Ranks Them with Lincoln in Understanding of the Aspirations of Humanity for Freedom.

PARIS, April 12.—The overseas alumni of the University of Virginia today unveiled a tablet marking the site of the former residence of Thomas Jefferson at the corner of the Avenue des Champs Elysées and Rue de Berri, the occasion celebrating the 100th anniversary of his founding of the university. A distinguished gathering marked the occasion, among the speakers being Secretary Daniels.

"In the philosophy of Jefferson," he said, "there is guidance for all men in peace and war, for he understood as none of his contemporaries did, and none of his successors except Lincoln and Wilson, the longings and aspirations of the human heart for freedom. In the great war through which we have just passed men turned to Jefferson's writings for direction and for the last word of inspiration. They found it in this sentence, which he wrote in his letter to Mme. de Staël: 'When wrongs are pressed because it is believed they will be borne, resistance becomes morality.'

"Jefferson gave an inspiration to the fighters for American independence and a motive for American participation in this war, which brought 2,000,000 youths from his country to France, whose soil has been made forever sacred to us by the blood of our bravest and best.

"When Mr. Jefferson reached Paris in 1789 as the newly accredited Minister to France he was presented to Louis XVI. by the Minister of the Foreign Office in these words: 'Mr. Jefferson comes to take the place of Mr. Franklin.' Before the King could extend greetings Mr. Jefferson quietly said: 'I have come to succeed Mr. Franklin in the office he filled with such ability, but no man can take the place of Mr. Franklin.'

"This high and just appraisement and appreciation of his friend and coworker in science as well as in public duties, in keeping with the courtesy which ever marked the sage of Monticello, was the beginning of a career in France which meant more for understanding and sympathy between the French and American people than has been accomplished by any other American in all our history. Franklin and Jefferson set a high standard for American diplomats which many evidences show has been sustained by the distinguished Ambassador who shines to his own country after high service in this capital in these epoch-making days.

"As the soldiers from our country, privileged to fight with the inter-allied heroes of all the allied nations, confident that right and justice will emerge and shine upon a world freed from absolutism, turn their faces to their own country, it is fitting that the patriotic overseas alumni of the University of Virginia should mark the place of abode of their illustrious founder.

"Mr. Jefferson had the vision to assess his own contribution to the world. Although he had held high office almost continuously from his young manhood he justly regarded position as only opportunity for service, and directed that only three of his acts be inscribed upon the simple granite that marks his resting place—that he was the author of the Declaration of Independence, the author of the statute of religious liberty, and that he was the founder of the University of Virginia.

"These acts sprang out of his passion for liberty, for Jefferson recognized that the only hope of permanent free government was in the education of all the people. As inspiration and head of his policy of education he placed the University of Virginia as a city set upon a hill which in all these years has thrown its radiance over valley and hill, crossed the seas and become a veritable light to all who worship at the shrine of liberty."

DEMOCRATS FORM LEAGUE.

Chain of Clubs to be Organized Throughout the State.

ALBANY, April 13.—Announcement of intention to form a State League of Democratic Clubs, "to assist in spreading knowledge of Democratic principles and to prosecute a vigorous educational campaign on State and national matters of political interest," was made tonight by Chairman William W. Farley of the Democratic State Committee.

The plan of organization is as follows:

Any twenty-five or more voters in sympathy with the purposes of the proposed league may form a club and elect officers. Each such club shall be entitled to elect one representative to the State league and one additional representative for each twenty-five additional voters joining it. When such club elects its officers, a list containing the members' and officers' names and other information is to be mailed to the Democratic State Committee headquarters in Albany.

As soon as fifty clubs have been organized Chairman Farley will call a meeting at which representatives chosen by the various clubs will adopt a constitution and by-laws and elect officers of the State League.

Any existing Democratic club or association will be entitled to representation in the central body on the same basis as the representatives of newly formed clubs.

The announcement concludes: "We especially desire women to join and to form clubs."

TRUANT TIDE.

Wave after wave—now going, now returning—
The wedded tide swings surging evermore;
Seeketh new loves, and comes—the new love spurning—
Back to his bride, the shore.

He brings new treasures from the boundless ocean,
Jeweled with islands and fair unknown lands,
And gives them, with a lover-like devotion,
Unto her waiting hands.

"Tarry, beloved, from thy fickle wooing
Of fairy isles and phantom shores," cries she;
"Thy truant heart will be my heart's undoing!
When wilt thou bide with me?"

Then laughs he gayly—gayly, in his going:
"I cannot bide—to hold me is to slay!"
And clouds of kisses, from his light lips blowing,
He wafts in shining spray.

"Let not thy clinging love my roaming censure,
Unwearied and unwearying I'd be!
Heart of my heart, from every new adventure
Come I not back to thee?"

M. E. BUHLER.

PASSOVER OPENS AT SUNSET

Jews to Celebrate Deliverance from Egyptian Bondage.

The festival of Pesach, or Passover, will be ushered in by the Jewish people throughout the world, at sunset, this evening, and will continue for a week. Only the first and seventh days of the week are celebrated as full holidays, according to the original Biblical injunction, by the reform element of the Jewish community, the intervening days being regarded as semi-holidays. The orthodox Jews, following later rabbinical prescriptions, couple the second day with the first as a full holiday also, and observe likewise an additional eighth day.

The Passover festival in Biblical times was one of the three occasions when the Jews throughout Palestine gathered at Jerusalem. But beyond this the Passover stands out in the religious calendar of the Israelites as the anniversary of Israel's redemption from Egyptian bondage under the leadership of Moses.

One of the peculiar observances of the festival is the eating of matzoth, or unleavened cakes, instead of bread, which is intended to indicate the haste with which the Jews were finally driven out of Egypt, that they carried with them the dough which they had prepared for their bread making, and which had not time to leaven before they were driven from their homes.

On the first night of the festival home service is conducted by the head of the household with all the members of the family gathered about the table. It is called the "Seder," and through its picturesque ceremonial the purport of the festival is brought out, and the story of the deliverance from Egyptian bondage is told.

In their Passover sermons tomorrow the rabbis of Greater New York will feature the re-employment of the returning soldiers and sailors as the duty of the Jewish community. The appeal of the rabbis will mark the opening of the employment service of the Jewish Welfare Board, with central offices at 114 Fifth Avenue. To facilitate its work the service has opened ten stations throughout the city, where designated agencies register the applicants.

AID COLUMBIA SERVICE MEN.

Alumni Seek Jobs for Discharged Soldiers and Sailors.

"Don't call him a Hero, get him a job," is the slogan of a movement to enlist the efforts of Columbia University's 22,000 alumni all over the country in [illegible] for the thousands of Columbia men who have been serving in practically every field of war service. The university, through its appointments office in Room 316, University Hall, has been active in obtaining employment for its soldiers, and now the graduates have set up machinery whose purpose it is to co-operate with the university in providing a place for every Columbia soldier who needs one.

Headquarters have been established at the Columbia University Club, 4 West Forty-third Street, and the employment service has been placed in charge of the following committee: Norman W. Van Nostrand, Chairman; Newcomb Carlton, Joseph P. Grace, '94, Willard V. King, '89, Francis S. Bangs, '77, Chester W. Cuthell, '05, J. Parke Channing, '83, James M. Hewlett, '90, John Lambert, Jr., '83, Benjamin B. Lawrence, '78, Ralph E. Mayer, '79, Daniel E. Moran, '84, William H. Nichols, Jr., '94, John B. Pine, '77, H. Hobart Porter, '86, David W. Smyth, '02, Allen N. Spooner, '86, and William Young Westervelt, '94.

WOULD REBUILD CHURCHES.

Maurice Barres Tells of Devastation Wrought in France.

Description of the havoc wrought by the German invaders in Northern France and the wanton demolition of France's historic churches during the war is contained in a statement issued yesterday by the Society to Help Devastated Churches of France. The statement, written by Maurice Barres of the French Academy, urges the immediate necessity of rehabilitation.

In 1917, according to Mr. Barres, the number of churches damaged in the war to that time was estimated as more than 3,500. In the Diocese of Amiens alone several towns have totally disappeared, including Albert, Villers, Bretonnau, Montdidier and Péronne. Half the diocese, the statement says, has become a desert, for approximately 300,000 persons have been forced to evacuate their former homes. Continuing, Mr. Barres says:

"In Lorraine, in Champagne and in the north hundreds of churches have died. They fell on the battlefield. I have seen Abbeis-Saint-Nazaire. Of its church, a pile of masonry, the semblance of a column remains. Elsewhere nothing is left."

PAPAL SANCTION WITHHELD.

Vatican Says It Cannot Join Pan-Christians on Equal Footing.

ROME, April 13.—It is stated semi-officially on behalf of the Vatican that the Holy See has not given its adherence to the Pan-Christian Congress which it is proposed to hold shortly, as the Catholic Church, considering her dogmatic character, could not join in the congress on an equal footing.

The feeling of the Vatican, says the semi-official expression, is that all the other Christian denominations seceded from the Roman Church, which descends directly from Christ, and that therefore Rome cannot go to them, it being for them to return to her bosom.

The Pope, the expression adds, is ready to receive representatives of dissident churches with open arms, as the Roman Church has always longed for the unification of all Christian religions. Pope Leo XIII., it is pointed out, was deeply interested in the question and wrote two famous encyclicals on the subject of the unification of the Christian Churches.

FINDING WORK FOR WOMEN.

Mayor's Committee Takes the Place of the Federal Bureau.

Hundreds of places of employment for women workers are awaiting those with the necessary qualifications at the Employment Department of the Mayor's Committee of Women on Reconstruction and Relief, in the Hall of Records at 31 Chambers Street, according to announcement made yesterday by the committee.

The Mayor's Committee took over the work of the United States Employment Service when Congress failed to appropriate the funds needed to carry on the service. In the announcement yesterday, it said that the committee had on file applications from highly skilled workers such as secretaries, bookkeepers, ledger and file clerks, telephone operators, &c., many of whom were high school and college graduates.

FRENCH HERE DEMAND WINE.

Prepare for a Nation-wide Fight Against Prohibition.

Representatives of French societies here met yesterday afternoon at 54 West Twenty-sixth Street, to consider the impending aridity of their adopted country.

After much discussion the representatives decided to call delegations from all parts of the United States, to meet in New York on May 25 to perfect an organization to be known as "The Franco-American League for the Protection of Individual Liberty."

Clement Rueff, President of the organization, reported that the "League of French-Speaking People in the United States" had already joined with the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, of this city.

One committeeman mourned that many French, Belgians, and Italians were planning to go back home after July 1, unless something happened meantime. A letter was read from the "Count de Lafayette," of "84 Nassau Street," expressing full sympathy. Mr. Rueff expected Latin American aid in the fight.

MAYO'S BIG FLEET KEEPS TO SCHEDULE

Admiral Sends Message That All His 103 Ships Should Be at Anchor by 11 A. M. Tomorrow.

GOOD TIMES FOR SAILORS

Shore Leaves to Begin Early—Sightseeing, Sports, and Dances Promised by Welfare Workers.

The Atlantic Fleet is due in New York Harbor at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Wireless reports received from Admiral Mayo, the Commander in Chief, yesterday said the 103 vessels were steaming up the coast according to schedule, and that the flagship Pennsylvania would be inside Sandy Hook shortly after 7 A. M. By 11 o'clock all the ships are expected to be at anchor in the North River.

Coming up the harbor the fleet will be accompanied by boats carrying welcoming committees.

Shore leaves for the sailors will begin soon as the anchors are dropped in the North River, and the seven welfare organizations, the Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, American Library Association, Jewish Welfare Board, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, and representatives aboard the ships will be on hand before the "gobs" take to the boats to distribute tickets for the hundreds of entertainments that have been arranged for the uniformed guests of the city.

Long furloughs have been arranged by the officers of the fleet, under Rear Admiral Randolph Coyle, U. S. N., who is here as executive officer in charge of the fleet entertainment, has been appointed by Washington to be prepared to take care of sailors every day and night while the fleet's two weeks' visit lasts. Enough passes are to be given out each day to leave only the number of sailors ashore or aboard ship each night demanded by the naval regulations.

More than 100 dances will be arranged for the sailors, ranging from informal affairs in canteens and huts to formal affairs in armory halls for the enlisted men and the more formal affairs for the officers at the Pershing Club and the Waldorf-Astoria. Dinners and luncheons for parties, teens, hotels, and private houses are being arranged by the K. C., Y. M. C. A., W. C. C. S., and Jewish Welfare Board. These organizations are also in charge of entertainments in theatres and hotels. The Y. W. C. A. has made arrangements to care for wives, mothers and friends of the sailors who may come to New York during the fleet's visit. The hostess houses of the organization have been made ready for hundreds of women visitors. The Women's Welfare, through its hotel bureau, has arranged a 50 per cent. reduction at the leading hotels for the sailors and their families.

The efforts of the Y. M. C. A. are being concentrated on the track and field meet, which will be held on April 25 and 26, to determine the nation's Olympic team, which will enter the international games in France. Teams will be entered in this meet from each ship of the fleet. This same organization is arranging a baseball game between the Atlantic Fleet champions and one of New York's major league teams at the Polo Grounds on April 29.

The City College has turned over to the Community Service its great stadium, with an invitation to the sailors to use it and its entire equipment on April 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, and 30. It is probable that the athletic teams will work out there in preparation for both the track meet and the baseball game.

The Metropolitan Opera House has been turned over to the fleet for the night of April 20. It is planned to have a big welcome meeting there at which half the theatre will be filled with sailors and the other half with civilians. Members of the Metropolitan company will sing, and short speeches of welcome will be made.

Bus rides will be provided for the sailors each day. A fleet of automobiles, representing the allied countries and the war-work organizations, will be waiting at the landing places all day to bring the men into town. The same cars will transport sailors to the athletic contests, dances, and theatre parties.

The landing places are at the following streets: Fifty-eighth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, 129th, 157th, 158th, and 203d.

ASK HURLEY TO AID NEGROES

Association Here Protests Against Strike in Florida.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public yesterday the following telegram sent to Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board:

"Press dispatches dated April 11 in New York papers report a strike of 1,400 white employes of the United States Shipping Board at Pensacola, Fla., who refuse to return to work until all negroes employed in mechanical positions are discharged. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the name of its 150 branches and more than 50,000 members, respectfully urges that this undemocratic demand be denied strikers and position of colored workmen be not taken from them.

"No report of white soldiers objecting to colored soldiers fighting for democracy in France has come, but rather the highest praise is given America's 200,000 colored fighters in France. If colored soldiers are good enough to fight with are they not good enough to work with? The present situation may be the first of similar outbreaks, and a firm, unyielding stand taken now by the Shipping Board will prevent many such disturbances and will show the world that America means democracy for all her citizens.

EX-SOLDIER ASSAILS TREATMENT OF MEN

Corporal Mela Complains to Senator of Conditions in France Since Armistice.

SAYS MAIL IS CENSORED

Makes Charges Against Commander in Paris, and Asserts Officers Get Special Privileges.

Corporal Harry F. Mela, who in civil life is a lawyer with offices at 160 Broadway, mailed yesterday to Senator George E. Chamberlain a letter in which he makes definite complaints regarding the treatment of American enlisted men in France since the signing of the armistice. Corporal Mela, who went overseas with the 107th Infantry of the 27th Division, pointed out last night that he is not complaining as a former 27th Division enlisted man, as he was transferred several months ago from that division following an injury, to duty in the S. O. S.

"I have just returned from overseas and have received my honorable discharge from the army," Corporal Mela wrote, "and I am therefore at liberty to state facts as to existing conditions in France, indeed, I feel that I owe it as a duty to my comrades still overseas to do so, and to lend my aid to your committee in every way possible, for I consider that we all owe it to our country to see that the splendid record of achievement set by the A. E. F. during the war shall not be marred by indifference as to the welfare of many of those who made our victory possible.

"Since the signing of the armistice many conditions of the enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces have not been improved and are now generally any better than when behind the lines during the fighting. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the vast majority of our soldiers live—and many of them will be there for many months to come—in barns and stables in dirty and scattered little villages or in barracks, without flooring, with only the one suit of clothes which they wear and with their worldly belongings limited to what they can carry on their backs. The officers are able to provide for their own wants, have baggage allowance, better quarters, more liberties, and live better.

"When we were in the United States every soldier had, in addition to his pack, an extra change of clothing and an barrack bag in which to keep or ship his belongings.

"Corporal Mela's first complaint concerns conditions at Bordeaux, where, he states, the company of which he was a member spent seventeen days in the embarkation camp with "a high barbed wire fence and guards surrounding the place, no passes issued, and were quartered in a wooden barracks with dirt floors which was always cold and damp. There were no facilities for officers in the way of baths or anything else, not only have we dirt floors, but "even wooden partitions between the rooms.

"The second complaint is the censorship, which Corporal Mela states is still enforced in France. On this point he writes:

"We are subjected to the censorship on our mail which is still enforced in France, upon the signing of the armistice regulations were issued as to permit the writing of letters as to location and movements, but still forbid the mentioning in any manner of the contents of a complaint or criticism. The fact remains, however, that all of the personal mail must be submitted to the officers. This is such a censorship over the press as has been known to the American people, showing the full truth as to what is happening in France. When our army was first mobilized here in the United States at the early days of the war there was no censorship over the personal letters of the men, and there were many instances when conditions were improved because of the complaint raised in the letters or in Congress. And yet splendid morale was maintained.

"The policy of censoring news and permitting and allowing the American people only such facts as the authorities may see fit for them to know in regard to the welfare and living conditions of the troops abroad is a short sighted one. Such a policy of keeping from contact with large numbers of the A. E. F. that information which would have been most helpful in maintaining their morale and guiding them in the right direction is leaving a possible field for the spreading of fertile field for the seeds of the very political movements and propaganda which the Government and people are so desirous to combat.

"I am glad to note that Corporal Mela calls attention of Senator Chamberlain to the fact that on the return voyage from France it now appears to be quite difficult to feed the enlisted men only two meals per day, although even in the three years served on many of the ships bound for France.

"Fourth of Corporal Mela's complaints is directed against Brig. Gen. Frank W. Harts, U. S. A., former aide to President Wilson. In this connection Corporal Mela writes:

"The soldiers on duty in Paris, Corporal Mela are men on special duty from the various service corps, many of whom, he says, have been transferred to noncommissioned rank after being wounded." He writes:

"Regardless of what is going on in the way of personal knowledge, I can state that General Harts maintains a staff of several hundred officers, six or seven soldiers' clubs in front entrance of headquarters which is reserved for officers and civilians, where he can be seen walking up and down a large open space. Rules on the officer passing through, requiring him to jump up and salute and repeat the salute every half dozen steps or so, and depart from the building in a military manner, was only introduced as a result of the personal termination of one of the assistant chiefs of the educational and education, of the general headquarters of the American forces, for the benefit of our army have been in the district of Paris in some cases (and far away) most of their time. In one instance a man was permitted to apply for leave at ages, General Harts's staff [illegible] in sending [illegible] as to deprive the men of [illegible]

"It is surprising that these conditions exist, as far as I know of one instance of an officer whose qualifications [illegible] who was kept in restricted [illegible] General Harts's staff [illegible] remain in Paris [illegible] and your colleagues [illegible] instances [illegible] the army administration [illegible] have been detailing the army an aristocratic [illegible] The most offense that a [illegible] could commit was to be caught [illegible] Paris without [illegible] before the armistice. Harts had established [illegible] Leave Bureau [illegible] the transportation and other facilities were placed at the disposal of officers visiting Paris on leave, after the President had come [illegible] that Paris was made a leave [illegible] as well.

12 Selected Bond Issues

If you now have funds to invest, or expect to have in the near future, we suggest that you send for our list of twelve carefully selected bond issues. The interest on some of the bonds is paid by the issuing companies without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%, while the interest on others is wholly exempt from Federal Income Tax. Insurance companies and other institutions have included certain of the bonds among their investments. Please ask for List No. 1232.

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

Bonds for Investment

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular A-11

Harris, Forbes & Co.
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

We Offer

Certain Preferred Stocks

which in our judgment combine the features of

Efficient Management
Steady Earning Power
Security

Yielding 6½ to 7% Income

The few issues we recommend have strong protective provisions as to dividends and assets.

They are exempt from Normal Federal Income Tax in the hands of any holders upon the usual reservations.

The Preferred Stocks of properly managed and conservatively financed corporations offer particular opportunities combining good net yield and security of principal.

Estabrook & Co.
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Yield 5½ to 6%

Principal and interest payable in New York

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Sinclair Oil Option Warrants
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120 BROADWAY Phone—Rector 7406

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Victory Loan Campaign Overshadows Events in Industry and the Markets

Practically full preparations have been made for the formal launching of the Victory Loan campaign at the end of the week, and forecast may be made of as thorough and intensive a public appeal as accompanied any of the preceding Government offerings. While there is still some headshaking over the outcome, especially in quarters where a high interest rate had been hoped for, it is safe to say that pessimism is not as general as it was a month ago. This is not to say that fears have been entertained that the loan would fail of subscription, but it refers to the impression that the people would turn a deaf ear to the words of salesmen who emphasized the patriotic side of the program, leaving the greater part of the notes to be taken up by the banks. Quite possibly the terms of the loan will be made public today. As far as current information goes Secretary of the Treasury Glass is adverse to going much, if any, higher than 4½ per cent. for the fully taxable part of the issue and not above 3.80 per cent. for the portion which carries a special attraction in the way of tax exemptions. The Treasury Department presumably is relying upon the power of national pride and patriotism, referring now to satisfaction over a task well accomplished in Europe and to the need of providing amply for those young Americans who thrust their bodies between German bayonets and an embattled world. There are plenty of arguments pro and con for a fairly high interest rate. One does not have to consider the tremendous weight of a $6,000,000,000 peace loan in a purely cold-blooded business fashion to reason that 5 per cent. interest might be plenty low for a wide distribution of the notes among both the class which looks at investment values first and the class which places investment value second at a time like the present. It might be argued that the Government could well afford to pay the difference of a half or three-quarters of 1 per cent. more in order to bring 20,000,000 subscribers again to the front and to leave bank credits free for the conduct of commercial undertakings, but at the same time the factor of patriotism, and of sympathy, too, might be easily underestimated. The Liberty Loans developed an efficient and astute selling organization which may be depended upon to lose sight of nothing that will stir the people to help mightily in the last great loan. The men who helped to "put over" the Fourth Loan, to refer to one, with an oversubscription of $989,000,000, are no mean psychologists, and they have displayed ability to work with whatever means they find at hand. The wounded soldier would be a most efficient instrument for gathering subscriptions. The fighting is over, but recollection of the deeds of our men in the Argonne Forest, at Château-Thierry, and in the hard-fought advance toward Metz, are too fresh in the hearts of Americans to be bereft of a powerful influence for stimulating loan subscriptions.

Turning to some of the more solid factors which will affect the loan campaign, reference may be made to the improvement, moderate though it is, which has occurred in various lines of business and to the prospect of great crops this year. The grain growing regions stand on the threshold of prosperity such as was never known before. And this refers to the cities of the Middle West and Northwest as well as to the agricultural communities where the wheat, rye, corn, and oats are raised and where the money for them is received. The Department of Agriculture's report last week showed the wheat condition on April 1 to be very nearly perfect. Unless particularly unfavorable weather and soil conditions should arise before the Winter wheat crop is harvested, chances are that the Government's estimate of 837,000,000 bushels will actually be exceeded by 70,000,000 bushels or more. The Government experts made allowance in their calculation for average deterioration from April 1 onward, whereas reports coming from grain growing centres show that the Winter "kill" will probably prove to be very small and land abandonment light, and the soil enters the Spring months in an excellent state as far as stored up moisture is concerned. With the possibility of a Spring wheat crop of 350,000,000 bushels, it may be calculated that the total outturn will be in the neighborhood of 1,200,000,000 bushels, which at $2.26 per bushel means a return to the farmers of around $2,700,000,000. As time passes the impression grows that the taxpayers will have to face much smaller bill on account of the guaranteed price than was expected when the law was up for discussion. Wheat and flour shipments reached a new high record in the week of April 10, and there are no signs yet of an abatement in the demand between now and harvest time in European countries. Lack of sufficient shipping has curtailed Argentine exports, the long haul and consequent costs have militated against the rapid movement of surplus supplies in Australia, and it seems likely that the increase in ocean tonnage will hereafter favor the United States more than the other grain exporting countries. The extent and distribution of Russia's crops can as yet be considered only through conjecture, but it is generally believed that there will be little grain for export. So it may develop that Europe will take 500,000,000 bushels of our wheat this year, and, as the domestic consumption for food and seed is estimated at 625,000,000 bushels, it is possible that high prices will be paid all the way through by consumers, reducing the Government's obligation.

The railroads may safely look ahead to interest, dividend, and maturities on May 1 without worry. The War Finance Corporation and the bankers have arranged to look after the carriers that far, and afterward it is expected that the load will be passed over to the shoulders of Congress. A special session is now predicted prior to June 1, and perhaps by May 15. Confidence in early action by President Wilson is supported by knowledge that various Government departments in addition to the Railroad Administration are in urgent need of appropriations of money. The question at present of most vital interest to railroad security owners is whether or not another freight rate increase will be made soon. The increase of $65,000,000 in the wage account last week, making the full increase approximately $1,000,000,000 in the last sixteen months, indicated the needs of larger income by the carriers, considering the situation purely on the relation of income to outlay. Doubtless many shippers would protest loudly against a further expansion of carrying charges and the cost of living would feel the effect, but whether these considerations would have the power to prevent an increase remains to be seen.

The frequence with which million-share days occurred in the stock market last week seemed to denote fresh public participation, although the rapid shifting of prices showed that professional operations were the real directing force of trading. The record of fifty active stocks showed that while a new high record for the year was established the market left off exactly where it started. Confusion of speculative sentiment was much in evidence and dealings hardly supplied anything in the way of a forecast of movements in the near future.

ASKS GRAND JURY INQUIRY.

William Bullock Attacks Controller's Subway Settlement.

William Bullock, Director of the Good Government Bureau, has written to District Attorney Lewis of Kings County suggesting that the Grand Jury of that county take up the recent settlement by Controller Craig of the claim of the Inter-Continental Construction Corporation against the city. The company was not able to finish its contract for constructing part of the Eastern Parkway subway and filed a claim totaling $1,058,151.78, alleging that its trouble was due to delays on the part of the Public Service Commission. The Controller settled the claim in part for $328,000.

"Since the day the claim was filed," Mr. Bullock says, "secrecy has been cast about it by the Department of Finance. From Sept. 20 to Oct. 17, or for four weeks, the Department of Finance withheld knowledge from the Public Service Commission of the claim filed against it. Then it was only through the chance meeting of a subordinate of the department and a subordinate of the Commission, and a chance remark by the first of these subordinates, that the Commission learned the bare fact of the existence of the claim. Meantime Controller Craig was proceeding toward the settlement.

"The Inter-Continental Corporation claimed it had been damaged to the extent of $1,058,151.78 by delays of the Public Service Commission in supplying it with plans, &c. Controller Craig awarded it partial damages of $328,000. Six engineers of the Public Service Commission were engaged in directing and supervising work on the contract. Their collective opinion was to the effect that any award which might be made should not exceed $10,000."

To Further Foreign Trade Service.

The American Manufacturers' Export Association has appointed the following Committee on Education for Foreign Trade Service: W. W. Nichols, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company; G. H. Carter, W. R. Grace & Co.; H. E. Cole, Standard Oil Company; H. H. Merrick, Chicago Association of Commerce; R. S. Smith, Gulf States Steel Company, and E. P. Thomas, United States Steel Products Company. In its task of co-operating with and co-ordinating the efforts in the promotion of foreign trade education the committee will utilize as far as possible the views of the experienced exporters.

National Oil Earns $232,037.

The annual report of the National Oil Company for 1918 shows net profits, after interest, taxes, and depreciation charges, of $232,037. After the payment of preferred dividends, there was a surplus for the year of $133,275.

Certainty and Amount of Income Are Fixed Features in a Municipal Bond.

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Municipal Bonds can be purchased today at attractive prices and have the added advantage of being FREE FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES.

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Railroad—Industrial—Public Utility
Government—Municipal

Investment Securities

Statistical information regarding securities furnished to investors and trustees.

Security Issues Negotiated

51 Wall Street, New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 12, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	6,820,806	55,542,815
Same period a year ago	1,282,299	35,388,857

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	78.43	76.88	78.43	69.73
Same period a year ago.	68.29	66.22	70.95	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
500	ADAMS EXPRESS	38	36¾	37	— 3
29,000	Advance Rumely	34¾	31½	32¾	+ 2¾
8,800	Advance Rumely pf	67	65¼	66¾	+ 2
24,900	Ajax Rubber	79⅝	75⅞	77	+ ⅝
18,700	Alaska Gold Mines	4	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
13,600	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
54,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	36⅝	35¼	36⅛	+ ⅞
700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	91	90	90¾	+ ⅛
39,900	Am. Agricul. Chemical	110⅝	105⅝	108	+ 3
600	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	100	100	100	..
50	Am. Bank Note pf	47	47	47	..
19,600	Am. Beet Sugar	79⅜	74½	74½	— 1½
84,000	Am. Can	52	46¾	49⅝	+ ⅞
1,400	Am. Can pf	101¾	100	101¾	+ ⅝
27,500	Am. Car & Foundry	94⅞	92	92⅞	+ ⅝
13,000	Am. Cotton Oil	50¼	48½	49	+ ⅛
17,700	Am. Drug. Syndicate	13⅝	13	13⅛	..
20,900	Am. Hide & Leather	22⅜	21¼	21¾	— 1⅜
22,700	Am. Hide & Leather pf	100	100	100	— ⅜
15,700	Am. Ice	49	43	46⅝	+ 1½
2,500	Am. Ice pf	64⅜	63⅜	64	+ ⅛
481,300	Am. International	91⅞	75⅜	77½	+ 2⅝
35,200	Am. Linseed	52½	46	52	+ 4⅛
6,500	Am. Linseed pf	94¼	85½	94¼	+ 4¾
23,600	Am. Locomotive	67⅜	65½	66	..
200	Am. Locomotive pf	104	103	103	..
1,800	Am. Malting	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
1,800	Am. Malting 1st pf., cfs. of dep., sta	53⅜	51¼	52	+ ¼
27,700	Am. Smelting & Refining	72⅜	70	70¾	+ 1⅛
900	Am. Smelting & Ref. pf	105	104¾	104¾	— ⅜
200	Am. Snuff	111¾	111	111¾	— ¾
5,500	Am. Steel Foundries	82⅜	80½	81¾	+ ⅝
33,500	Am. Sugar Refining	133	127¼	127½	+ 1⅝
800	Am. Sugar Refining pf	117½	117	117½	+ ½
24,500	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	114	104¾	105¾	— 6¾
100	Am. Tel. & Cable	80	80	80	..
4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	105¼	104¾	104¾	— ¾
2,200	Am. Tobacco	208	205	207¾	+ 3¼
700	Am. Tobacco pf., new	100¾	100	100⅝	— ⅛
10,400	Am. Woolen	58	57¼	58½	+ ⅞
900	Am. Woolen pf	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	+ ⅞
12,900	Am. Writing Paper pf	43⅝	40¼	41⅝	+ 1⅝
1,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14⅞	13⅝	14½	+ 1½
1,800	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	43	43½	43½	..
58,700	Anaconda Copper	63¼	61¼	61¾	— 1¼
48,900	Associated Dry Goods	31⅝	27	30⅝	+12⅝
4,300	Associated Oil	81⅜	77½	79	+ 4½
4,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¼	91¾	91¾	— 1½
1,575	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅜
600	Atlantic Coast Line	97½	96½	97½	+ 1⅝
91,100	Atl., Gulf & W. I	130	122¾	127¾	+ 5¼
700	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf	69	67¼	68	+ 1½
221,500	BALDWIN LOCO	93⅝	85¼	90⅛	+ 1⅝
100	Baldwin Loco. pf	104½	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
3,600	Baltimore & Ohio	48¾	47⅞	47¾	— ⅛
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	55	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
5,500	Barrett Co	133⅝	130	130	— 2¼
400	Barrett Co. pf	115	115	115	..
4,800	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
8,500	Bethlehem Steel	78½	70¼	76¾	+ 7
297,000	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	69½	62¾	67¾	+ 6½
400	Bethlehem Steel 7% pf	95	95	95	+ 3¾
1,784	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf	108¼	107½	107½	— ½
4,700	Booth Fisheries	20¾	19½	20	..
3,500	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	22¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
400	Do. ctfs. of dep	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
500	Brooklyn Union Gas	80	79	80	+ 1
800	Brown Shoe	80	79	79	— ¾
500	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	..
100	Brunswick Term. & Ry. Sec.	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
53,700	Burns Brothers	164½	142	163	+18½
11,400	Butte Copper & Zinc	7⅞	6⅞	7¾	..
5,200	Butte & Superior	22⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
1,300	Butterick Co	25	23¼	23¾	— 1⅛
27,400	CAL. PACKING	63⅜	60¾	61¾	+ ⅝
6,500	Cal. Petroleum	26⅝	25	25⅞	+ ⅝
2,000	Cal. Petroleum pf	70¾	69½	70	+ ⅝
400	Calumet & Arizona	62	60	60	..
3,600	Canadian Pacific	151½	150	150	— ¾
900	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ 2⅝
200	Central Foundry pf	27	27	27	..
70,800	Central Leather Co	80½	75⅝	*75⅝	+ ⅝
400	Central Leather Co. pf	109½	109	109½	+ 1
800	Certain-Teed Products	33½	30¾	30¾	— 1¾
51,400	Cerro de Pasco Copper	43⅝	39	41⅝	+ 3½
20,200	Chandler Motor	132	125½	130⅜	+14½
2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	56¾	58¾	+ ⅞
100	Chi. & Alton	7	7	7	+ ⅛
1,200	Chi. Great Western	8¾	7¼	7½	— ⅝
725	Chi. Great Western pf	25	24¼	24¾	— 1⅛
17,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	39¾	36¾	37	— 1¾
13,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	71	65½	65⅝	— 4⅜
600	Chi. & Northwestern	96	94¼	94¾	— 1¾
100	Chi. & Northwest'n pf	131½	131½	131½	+ ¾
200	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	68½	68	68	..
5,500	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	24⅝	23¼	23¼	— 1¼
1,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pf	77½	77	77	+ ⅛
1,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pf	66¼	65	65	— 1¼
100	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om	70	70	70	— 2⅜
31,700	Chile Copper	24½	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
7,400	Chino Copper	38⅝	36½	36⅞	+ 1
500	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35	34	35	+ 1
200	Clev., C. C. & St. L. pf	65	64½	64½	+ ½
2,700	Cluett, Peabody	64½	63⅝	63⅞	+ ⅛
12,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	44⅞	41¾	42	— ⅛
100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	110	110	110	+ 2
600	Col. Southern	25¼	24	24	— 1½
200	Col. Southern 1st pf	53¾	53	53	— ½
7,400	Columbia Gas & Elec	46	45	45½	..
700	Computing Tab Record	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜	..
5,200	Consolidated Gas	96	95	95	+ 1
700	Con. Interstate Cal. Min.	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
9,900	Continental Can	80½	77½	78½	+ 1
100	Continental Insurance	68	68	68	+ 1⅛
118,600	Corn Products Refining	60¾	57	58⅜	+ 2
550	Corn Products Ref. pf	105	104½	104⅝	— ⅛
100	Cripple Creek Central	20	20	20	..
41,000	Crucible Steel	68⅜	66¼	67⅝	+ 1½
700	Crucible Steel pf	94½	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
33,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	27⅜	25¼	26	+ 1
5,600	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	77¼	76	76	— ½
1,600	Cuban-American Sugar	184½	179¾	179¾	— 2½
100	Cuban-American Sug. pf	106¼	105⅞	105⅞	+ 5⅛
200	DEERE & CO. pf	98	96	98	..
100	Delaware & Hudson	106	106	106	+ 1
50	Del., Lack. & West	180	180	180	..
200	Denver & Rio Grande	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
1,100	Denver & Rio Grande pf	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
200	Detroit United Rys	95	95	95	+ 6
23,200	Distillers' Securities	65⅜	63¼	63½	+ 1⅞
12,700	Dome Mines	14⅝	12½	14½	+ 1⅝
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— 3½
4,100	ERIE	17	16¼	16½	— ⅝
2,600	Erie 1st pf	28¼	27	27	— 1
1,300	Erie 2d pf	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
700	FEDERAL MIN. & SM	13	11	13	+ 3
2,300	Federal Min. & Sm. pf	40⅜	38½	40	+ 3
15,650	Fisher Body	63	52	62	+ 6
700	Fisher Body pf	100	95¼	100	+ 7
15,000	GASTON, W. & W	31¼	29⅝	29⅝	..
100	General Chemical	173	173	173	..
100	General Chemical pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
23,200	General Cigar	61⅝	57¾	57¾	— 1½
7,800	General Electric	164	157	160	+ 3
115,600	General Motors	179⅝	171	174	+ 5½
1,500	General Motors pf	92¾	91	92¼	+ 1
6,410	General Motors deb	92	90¾	92	+ 1¼
12,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	88¼	85⅞	86⅝	+ ¼
100	Goodrich pf	107	107	107	— 1
200	Granby Consol.	68¾	68	68	..
6,532	Great Northern pf	93	92	92	— ⅛
26,230	Gt. Nor. ctfs. for ore p	38	41	41	— ⅞
9,400	Greene-Cananea Cop	44½	41¾	42¾	— ⅜
1,800	Gulf States Steel	55½	51	55	+ ½
18,200	HASKELL & BARKER	51	46	50⅝	+ 5¼
600	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	90⅞	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
33,250	Inspiration Copper	52⅜	49	*49¾	— 1⅜
4,100	Interborough Con.	4½	3⅞	4	..
3,700	Interborough Con. pf	15¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
12,200	Internat. Agricul.	21⅜	17½	20	+ 2⅜
13,400	Internat. Agricul. pf	77	67½	73	+ 6⅜
15,000	Internat. Harv., new	120	108	127¼	+ ⅞
400	Internat. Harv. pf., new	117⅝	116	117⅛	+ ⅞
120,200	Internat. Mer. Mar	31½	26	30¼	+ 3⅞
177,200	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf	114⅞	111½	112⅝	+ 1⅝
74,200	Internat. Nickel	27⅝	25¾	26⅝	+ ⅝
21,700	Internat. Paper	47½	45	45	— ⅝
4,400	Internat. Paper pf., stpd	73¾	73	73	..
100	Iowa Central	3	3	3	..
14,700	JEWEL TEA	46	39	42⅞	+ 2⅜
370	Jewel Tea pf	89	88	88	— 1
200	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	19½	19	19¼	— ⅛
40	Kan. City Southern pf	52½	52½	52½	..
85,700	Kelly-Springf'd Tire	129	119	128½	+10
200	Kelly-Springf'd Tire pf	96⅝	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
17,600	Kennecott Copper	32⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
10,500	Keystone Tire & Rubber	96	94½	94¾	..
200	Kresge (S. S.) Co	118	116½	118	— ½
9,700	LACK. STEEL	71⅜	69½	69¾	— ½
200	Laclede Gas	70	70	70	+ ⅝
200	Lake Erie & Western	7	7	7	— ⅝
200	Lake Erie & Western pf	18	17	18	+ 1
15,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	28½	25⅝	27	+ 1½
6,500	Lehigh Valley	54⅝	54	*54	— ⅛
100	Liggett & Myers	205	205	205	— 6
200	Liggett & Myers pf	111¼	111	111	— ½
1,100	Lorillard (P.) Co	49¾	47¾	47¾	— ½
10	Loose-Wiles B. 1st pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
100	Loose-Wiles B. 2d pf	109	109	109	+ ⅝
1,100	Lorillard (P.) Co	153¾	152	153⅝	— ⅛
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	108½	108	108	— 1
100	Louisville & Nashville	115½	115½	115½	+ 1¾
400	MACKAY COS. pf	84	84	84	..
600	Manhattan Elevated	75	74	75	+ ¼
11,700	Maxwell Motors	40¼	37⅝	39	+ 1⅝
8,500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	68	65¾	67⅝	+ 2¼
4,700	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	32½	31	31⅝	+ ⅝
1,850	May Dept. Stores	77	75	76	— 1
100	May Dept. Stores pf	108	108	108	..
181,900	Mexican Petroleum	187⅝	181¼	181¾	+ ¼
25	Mexican Petroleum pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
4,600	Miami Copper	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
66,000	Midvale Steel	47⅝	45¼	46⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Minn. & St. L., new	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
110	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	89¼	89¼	89½	+ ⅜
300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	12	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
9,100	Mo. Pacific	24⅝	23½	23½	— ⅞
810	Mo. Pacific pf	51½	50¾	51	— ⅞
600	Montana Power	73	70	70½	— 1⅝
22,600	NATIONAL ACME	39½	37½	38	+ ⅛
200	Nat. Biscuit	122⅝	122⅜	122⅜	+ 1½
100	Nat. Biscuit pf	117	117	117	— 1
200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	75¼	*76	+ 1¼
200	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf	103¾	104	103¾	+ 2⅝
16,500	Nat. Conduit & Cable	18¾	17¾	17⅝	..
23,100	Nat. Enam. & Stamping	58¾	55⅝	56⅜	+ 2⅜
7,800	Nat. Lead	71⅜	68¾	70	+ 2
1,500	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
2,000	Nevada Consol. Copper	17	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
3,000	New Orleans, Tex. & M	30	28½	28½	— 2⅜
4,500	N. Y. Air Brake	113½	109½	110⅝	+ 1⅝
7,500	N. Y. Central	76¾	73⅝	*73⅝	— ⅝
100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	25	25	25	— 1⅜
200	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	45½	45	45	..
600	N. Y. Dock	22	20¾	21	— ½
11,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	30¾	27⅞	28⅝	— 1⅝
2,000	N. Y. O. & W	20¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
1,700	Norfolk & Western	106¾	104¾	104¾	— 2¼
300	North American	52	50½	52	+ 1½
8,500	Northern Pacific	94½	91¾	*92	— ½
112,480	OHIO CITIES GAS	42⅛	38⅝	41¾	+ 2⅝
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅝
6,500	Ontario Mining	7¾	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅛
272,700	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref	11	9	11	+ 2
22,900	Do rights	¾	¾	1¼	..
8,500	Owens Bottle Machine	55⅝	50	53¾	+ 1½
200	PACIFIC MAIL	34⅛	33	33	— 1
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	25	25	25	— ⅛
136,900	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans	85⅜	79⅝	81¾	+ 1½
600	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf	148	144½	147½	+ 9½
16,520	Pennsylvania R. R	44½	44	44	— ½
1,700	People's Gas, Chicago	50	48½	48½	— 1⅝
200	Peoria & Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
1,800	Pere Marquette	14⅞	12	13⅝	— 1⅜
400	Pere Marquette pf	60	60	60	+ ⅞
1,000	Penn. Seaboard Steel	30½	30	30	— 4
19,200	Philadelphia Co	37⅝	35	35	— ⅝
64,800	Pierce-Arrow	51⅛	46¾	49⅝	+ 3⅝
400	Pierce-Arrow pf	104	103	103¾	— ⅛
106,950	Pierce Oil	21¼	20	20	— ⅝
16,800	Pittsburgh Coal	51⅜	48½	*48⅝	— ⅝
200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87	87	87	— ⅝
500	Pittsburgh Steel pf	93½	92½	93	— ⅝
11,500	Pittsburgh & West Va	37⅜	35⅝	37⅜	..
300	Pittsburgh & W. Va. pf	82¾	81	81	— 1
11,600	Pressed Steel Car	72⅞	70	70½	— ⅝
110	Pressed Steel Car pf	101	101	101	— 1
6,750	Pullman Co	122½	120⅜	120⅞	— ⅝
1,700	Punta Alegre Sugar	54½	52	52¾	— 1½
13,100	RAILWAY STEEL SPG	81¾	79	79⅝	+ ⅝
210	Railway Steel Spg. pf	106¾	106¼	106¾	— 1¼
7,400	Ray Con. Copper	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
56,100	Reading	86¾	85¼	85⅜	— 1⅛
200	Reading 2d pf	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
11,900	Republic Iron & Steel	85¾	82¾	83½	+ ⅝
800	Republic Iron & Steel pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅝
26,400	Royal Dutch, Am. shs	93⅝	91½	91¾	— ⅝
122,600	Do N. Y. shares	94½	89	89½	+ ½
700	ST. LOUIS-SAN FRAN.	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
600	Savage Arms	61¼	60¾	61	— 1⅜
4,500	Saxon Motor	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
1,100	Seaboard Air Line	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
700	Seaboard Air Line pf	18¾	17½	17½	— ⅝
3,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co	183	176½	180	+ 3½
10	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf	120	120	120	..
2,700	Shattuck-Arizona	13½	12⅝	12¾	— ⅝
180,500	Sinclair Oil Refining	53⅜	45½	49⅝	+ 4
3,700	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I	54	51⅝

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Write for Analysis C-109

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RAIL AND WATER UNITY.

Hines Would Have Transportation Systems Work Together.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Inland waterway transportation of the United States should be coordinated more closely with the railway system, and rates adjusted in proportion to the cost and desirability of service, said Director General Hines in a letter to Senator Fletcher and a group of Senators and Representatives interested in waterways. The letter, made public today, was in answer to inquiries from the members of Congress as to the Railroad Administration's attitude toward waterways, and explained in detail past accomplishments and future plans.

Mr. Hines also proposed that, if the railroads go back to private control and the Railroad Administration is disbanded, the inland waterways be placed under a governmental agency, "at least through an adequate experimental period."

"I deem it highly important to preserve and strengthen in the public interest the beginnings already made in demonstrating the utility of our inland waterways," said Mr. Hines.

"I am a firm believer in the policy that the great inland waterways of the country can be made economically very useful and that means should be found for making them of more benefit to the nation than they have been in the past.

"Under the old form of private management, railroads in this country had no substantial interest in acting as feeders to the waterways, and, of course, there was no other form of feeder available. It therefore seems to me that in any permanent solution of the railroad problem which may be adopted it will be necessary to bring about close co-operation between the railroads and waterways, and the first element in this situation must be the desire or interest of co-operation, and the next facilities for transferring traffic from the inland waterways to the railroads, and vice versa.

"The attitude of the Railroad Administration with respect to the relation between water and rail competitive rates is that the rates should bear a relation to each other proportionate to the cost and desirability of the service by the respective routes and methods of transportation. There is no doubt that in the past the relations between the rail and water rates have not always been determined on this basis, and that application of this principle will necessitate modification of some existing rate adjustment."

Asks Permission for Bond Issue.

Wilbur C. Fisk, President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, has asked the Public Service Commission for permission to issue $1,054,000 of 5 per cent. first lien and refunding mortgage bonds, executed by the Central Trust Company. The application states that the money will be used for the reimbursement of expenditures for additions and betterments of the railroad property. A hearing on the application will be held on April 16.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 12, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$66,587,500	$907,758,839
Same period last year	22,198,000	363,967,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.92	76.82	79.01	76.60
Same period a year ago.	75.91	75.77	77.43	75.77

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Change
35	23	4	A. G. M. cv. 6s. A	26	25	25	— 1
34	26	1	A. G. M. cv. 6s. B	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅝
102⅝	98	18	Am. Ax. Ch. cv. 6s	100	99	99	— 1
119	100	190	Am. Ags. Ch. deb. 5s	110	108	108⅜	+ 2⅜
100⅝	98⅝	13	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100⅛	100	100	— ⅛
93	89½	42	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	90¼	90	90⅛	— ⅜
85	83⅝	32	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛	— ¾
104	100⅜	148	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
90	85½	1	Am. T. & T. col. 4½s	88	88	88	
90	90	67	Am. T. & T. coll. 5s	90	90	90⅛	+ ⅛
78½	72½	11	Am. Tobacco 4s	75½	75	75⅛	— 3
90¾	86½	82	Am. Wr. Pa. tr. ctfs.	90⅛	89½	90⅛	
58	55	2	Ann. Arbor 4s	56	56	56	+ ⅛
88⅜	86	12	Armour & Co. 4½s	88	87	87	— ⅛
85½	81¾	13	A. T. & S. F. g. 4s	82	81¾	81⅞	— ⅛
78½	74	23	A. T. & S.F. adj. 4s.	75	74	74	— ⅛
76½	74	5	A. T. & S.F. cv. 4s.	75⅞	76⅛	76⅛	+ 2⅛
85	85	6	A. T. & S.F. C. & Ariz. 4½s	85	85	85	
81	77½	5	A. T. & S.F. Tr. S. L.	77½	77½	77½	
92¾	82½	1	A. T. & S.F. E. 4s.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	— 2
80	74	1	At. & Birm. 4s.	76	76	76	— 3
74	74	5	Atlantic & Dan. 4s	74	74	74	+ 4
87⅜	86½	12	At. & C. A. L. 4s.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
86	87½	2	At. & C. A. L. 4½s.	87½	87½	87½	— 1
97½	93⅛	1	At. & Ch. A. L. 5s.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+ ¾
88	82⅝	7	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s.	83½	82½	82½	— 1½
78½	78½	2	A.C.L. L. & N.col.4s	74	74	74	
82½	75¼	17	BALT. & OHIO 4s	75¾	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
82½	78	25	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s.	80	78¾	78¾	— ⅜
88⅝	88	51	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s.	88½	88½	88½	
80	75	10	B. & O. S.W. 4s.	77½	77½	77½	— ½
84¼	83	20	B. & O. S.W. Div. 3½s	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜	— ½
68	63½	1	B. & O. T. & C. 4s.	65½	65½	65½	— ½
78	71⅞	1	B. & O. P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	
89¾	87	2	Beth. Steel ref. 5s.	89	89	89	— ½
86	80	32	Beth. Stl. pur. m. 5s	85¾	84½	85	— ½
96½	95½	4	Beth. Steel ext. 5s.	96½	95¾	95½	— ½
70	60	1	B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	61¾	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
96	92½	1	Braden Copper 6s.	94	94	94	
86	77	10	B. R. T. 7s. 1921.	82¾	81½	82¾	
85	45	10	Bklyn R. T. cv. 4s	46½	46	46	— 3
78	65	4	Brooklyn R. T. 5s.	65	65	65	
79½	72	21	Bklyn Un. El. 1st 5s	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
95	93	11	Bklyn Un. Gas 5s.	93¾	93	93¾	— ⅛
96	94⅝	1	B.C. R. & N. col. 5s	95	95	95	
87½	80	1	Bush Terminal 5s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅛
80	79½	13	Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s.	79½	79½	79½	+ ¾
96⅜	93½	14	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s.	94	93⅜	93⅜	
95½	92	1	Can. South. con. 5s	92½	92½	92½	
76	76	1	Car. Central 4s.	76	76	76	
97	95½	28	Cent. Leather 5s.	96	95½	95½	— ½
82	78	18	Central Pacific 4s	79	78¾	79	+ ¼
83½	83	4	Central Pacific 3½s.	83	83	83	
93½	89	6	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	90	90	90	+ 1
105	102	10	C. of N. J. gen. 5s.	103	102½	103	+ ½
101½	101	2	C. of N. J. 5s, reg.	101	101	101	
99½	97¼	2	Ches. & O. conv. 5s.	99	99	99	— 1
89½	84⅜	168½	Chic. & Ohio cv. 5s.	85⅞	85½	85⅝	+ ¼
83½	77⅜	39	Chic. & Ohio cv. 4½s	78½	78¼	78½	+ ¼
82½	77	11	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	78½	77½	78⅜	— 1
75½	75	3	C. & O. R. & A. 1st 4s	75½	75½	75½	
40	35⅝	1	Chi. & Alton 3½s.	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ½
85½	80	15	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.	80½	80½	80⅝	+ ⅛
96	95¾	287	C., B. & Q. Joint 4s	95⅝	95½	95⅝	— ⅛
85⅞	82½	22	C., B. & Q. Ill. D. 4s	83¾	82⅞	82⅞	— 1⅛
77⅜	73½	7	C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 3½s	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅛
99	99	1	C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s	99	99	99	— ⅛
95½	93	1	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s.	93	93	93	— 1
62½	39½	47	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	60	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
76½	72	4	C., M. & St. P. g. 4s.	72½	72	72½	+ ½
84	81½	15	C., M. & St. P. 4s.	23 82½	82	82	— 1½
74½	66½	44	C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	70	69½	69½	— ½
81¾	77¾	25	C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	79	79	79	
84⅝	80	20	C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	80½	80½	80½	— ⅛
82	75	25	C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s.	77½	76¾	77½	+ ⅛
99⅞	99⅜	1	C., M. & St. P. D. 6s.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
70	68½	9	C., M. & P. 1st 4s.	69½	68⅝	68⅝	
70	67	1	C. & M. gen. 3½s.	70½	70½	70½	+ 1½
100⅝	98¼	40	C. & N. W. gen. 5s.	99	98¼	98⅜	— ⅛
98½	96¾	1	C. & N. W. s. f. 5s.	98⅝	98¾	98⅝	— ⅛
101⅝	101⅛	1	C. & N. W. s. f. 6s.	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	— 2⅝
95	93	16	C. & N. W. Sk. L. P. & F. W. 5s.	95	95	95	
81	73	21	Chi. Railways 5s.	73½	73	73	— ¼
79½	75½	6	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77	77	77	
79	76	76	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	77½	77¼	77¼	— ⅜
97	91	8	C., St. P. M. & O. cl. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¾
105	105	1	C., St. P., M. & O. 6s.	105¾	105¼	105¼	— ½
85	85½	5	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s.	85½	85½	85½	— ½
118	108	55	Chile Copper 7s.	115¾	115	117¼	— ½
87	81½	190	Chile Cop. col. Tr. 6s	86⅝	86	86⅛	— ⅛
87½	82⅝	73	Chile Cop. cv. 6s.	87¼	86⅝	87¼	+ ¾
80	78	2	C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s.	78¾	78½	78½	— ⅜
72½	67½	2	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.	67½	67½	67½	
89	82	5	Col. Gas & E. 1st 5s	89	89	89	+ 5
77½	73½	5	Col. Industrial 5s.	75	75	75	
89½	87	4	Col. & South. 1st 4s	87	87	87	— ½
79½	77½	61	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	78¼	77¾	78	— ⅛
99	96½	1	Con Gas Balt. cv. 5s	99	99	99	+ ¼
85	83	12	Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	84	84	84	— 1¼
103	100½	95	Con. Gas cv. 6s.	102	101⅝	102	— ⅛
94	93	4	Cumb'd Tel. 5s.	93½	93½	93½	— ¼
94⅝	91	4	DEL. & HUD. cv. 6s	91¾	91	91	— 4
85½	83⅜	15	Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	84	84	84	+ ⅛
73	67	18	D. & R. G. con. 4s.	68½	67	67	— ½
57¾	46½	5	D. & R.G. 1st ref. 4s	48½	46½	46½	— 2⅜
51	47¼	2	D. & R.G. ctfs of dep.	48	48	48	— ⅛
94	93	1	Det. Edison ref. 5s.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅛
81½	71	45	Detroit United 4½s.	78	76	76	— 1
91	89½	7	Distillers' Sec. 5s.	91	90½	91	
70½	65	8	ERIE consol. 4s.	65½	65	65½	
56⅝	52½	28	Erie gen. 4s.	53½	52¾	53½	— ⅛
49	44⅝	6	Erie cv. 4s. Ser. A	47	46	46⅝	— ⅛
48¾	46	64	Erie cv. 4s. Ser. D	47	46	46⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	48	124	Erie cv. 4s. Ser. E	48	48	48⅜	— ⅛
85	81	4	FLA. E. COAST 4½s	82	81	81	
101	95⅞	6	GENESEE R. 6s.	97¾	97½	97⅝	+ 1⅝
101⅜	97½	10	Gen. El. deb. 5s.	100	100	100	— ⅜
80	80¼	5	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s.	85	85	85	
8⅞	7	2	Gr. Bay & W. deb. B.	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
80	77	1	HOCK. VAL. 4½s.	77	77	77	— 2
103	103⅛	1	Hous. & T.C. gen. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¼
86⅝	54	118	Hud. & H. n. ref. 5s.	56⅝	54⅜	55½	+ ½
18	14	21	Hud. & Man. adj 5s.	16	15⅞	16	
84½	78½	9	ILL. CENT. ref. 4s.	80	78¾	79½	
98½	95	29	Indiana Steel 5s.	97	95½	95½	+ ⅛
85½	82¼	27	Illinois Steel 4½s.	84½	83	83½	
43⅝	27⅝	527	Inter-Met 4½s.	34	32⅝	32⅝	— 1¾
74½	67¾	240	Int. Rapid Tran. 5s.	70¾	69½	69½	— ⅝
82⅜	76½	157	Int. Agricultural 5s.	81⅝	81	81	— ⅝
High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
102	97	110	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s.	97⅞	97½	97½	— ⅛
46½	42	23	Iowa Central ref. 4s	44	43	43½	— ⅛
75	75	1	KAN. & MICH. 1st 4s	75	75	75	+ 1½
91	89	12	Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s.	90½	89	89	— 1½
75½	66½	12	K.C. Ft. S. & M. 4s	68	66½	68	
85⅜	81⅝	3	Kan. City So. 5s.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— 1¼
64⅝	60	2	Kan. City So. 3s.	60	60	60	
81	76	10	Kan. City Term 4s.	77	76	77	
98	96½	28	LACK. STEEL 5s.	97½	96½	96½	— ⅜
90½	86	13	Lack. Steel 5s.	90	90	89½	— ⅜
90	86½	21	Lake Shore 4s.	87	86⅞	87	— ⅛
90	86	12	Lake Shore 4s.	87	86½	86½	— ⅛
90	85	1	Leh. Val. Cons. 4½s	85	85	85	— ⅛
102⅝	101¼	24	Leh. Val. col. tr. 5s.	102	101⅞	102	+ ⅛
80½	79⅝	2	L. V. of Pa. con. 4s	80	80	80	+ ⅛
95¼	94	5	Lex. & Eastern 5s.	95	94½	95	
94	90	12	Liggett & Myers 5s.	93	92½	93	+ 1⅞
113⅞	111	1	Liggett & Myers 7s.	113½	113½	113½	
91	90⅝	2	L. I. Nor. Sh. 5s.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅛
94½	86½	1	Long Isl. cons. 5s.	89½	89½	89½	+ 1⅜
76½	75	1	Long Island ref. 4s.	75	75	75	— 1½
84	79	1	L. I. deb. 5s.	84	84	84	— 8
115	104⅝	1	Lorillard 7s.	110	110	110	— ⅝
88½	87	1	Louis. & Nash. 5½s	87	87	87	— ⅛
79	75½	1	L. & N. A. & K. 6½s.	79	79	79	— 1
93	92⅞	3	L. & N. Ala. 5s.	93	92⅞	92⅞	— 1⅛
105½	103⅞	4	L. & N. N. C. & Mob. 1st.	104	103½	104	— 1½
87½	85⅜	4	L. & N. & Mob. & M. 4½s	87½	85⅜	87½	+ 2⅜
72½	65½	10	MAN. CONSOL 4s.	65½	65½	65½	— 3½
74½	69	10	Man. con. 4s tax ex.	70½	69	69	
70¼	70½	3	Mich. Central 3½s.	70½	70½	70½	— 9⅝
100⅝	100⅝	1	M. L.S. & W. 1st 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅝
89½	86	73	Midvale Steel 5s.	89	88	88½	— ½
47¾	41½	1	M. & St. L. ref. 4s.	41½	41½	41½	— 2½
99	97½	3	M. & S.L. Pac. Ext 4s	99	97½	97½	
78½	76	16	M. & St. L. cons 5s.	76½	76	76	— 2½
89	83¾	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M. cons. 4s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ⅝
69	62¾	9	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.	64	62¾	62¾	— 1½
31½	29½	2	Mo. K. & T. 2d 4s.	30½	30	30	— ⅛
63½	57⅝	12⅝	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s.	59	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
100	98½	1	Mo. Pacific cons. 6s.	99¾	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
92	88½	4	Mo. Pacific 5s. '26.	89½	89	89½	+ 2⅛
80½	79½	8	M. & O. St. L. & C. 4s.	80½	80½	80½	+ 3½
95¾	91	28	Montana Power 5s.	91½	91½	91½	
100	98⅝	2	N. C. & ST. L. cons. 5s	98¾	98¾	98⅝	— 1⅛
98	95	2	Nat. En. & St. 5s.	95	95	95	— 1
99⅝	94	39	Nat. Tube 5s.	95¾	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
68⅝	66¾	2	New Or. Term. 4s.	67½	67½	67½	— ⅝
97¼	94	2	N. O. T. & M. 6s.	94	94	94	— 1
53½	52	20	N. O. T. & M. inc. 5s	52	52	52	— 2
101¾	98⅝	188	N. Y. Air B. 1st 6s.	99½	98⅝	99⅝	— ⅜
98⅝	97	9	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	97¾	97½	97½	+ ⅛
86½	82	14	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	84	84	84	
86	82	14	N.Y. Cent. deb. 4s.	84	82	82	— 2
73	70	22	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	70½	70	70½	+ ¾
76½	73½	8	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s.	75¼	74½	75	
68	64¾	6	N.Y.C., L.S. col. 3½s	64½	64½	64½	— ½
75	71	4	N.Y.C. & St.L. deb. 4s	74½	74½	74½	— ½
85	80	5	N.Y.C. & St.L. 1st 4s	83	81½	83	+ 1⅝
86	83	16	N.Y. Conn R. R. 4½s	84	83	83	— 1
Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Change
74⅝	69	9	N.Y.G.E.L.H. & P. 4s	72½	72	72½	— ⅝
92½	92½	1	N. Y., L. & W. term & imp. 4s.	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
88	81⅝	6	N.Y.N.H. & H. cv. 6s.	83	82½	82½	+ ⅝
52	50½	5	N. Y. N. H. & H. conv. deb. 3½s.	51	51	51	
50½	50	1	N. Y. N. H. & H. non-cv. d. 3½s.	47.50	50	50	
56⅞	53	2	N. Y. N. H. & H. n.-cv. d. 4s.	55	55	55	— 3
80	78	4	N.Y. & Putnam 1st 4s	78	78	78	— 2
44½	39	68	N. Y. R.a. ref. 4s.	44	40	40½	— 2⅜
15⅜	10⅝	56	N. Y. R.a. adj. 4s.	12¾	12¾	12¾	
92	92	5	N. Y. & R.a. Bch. 5s.	92	92	92	— 2
62	55	8	N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	55	55	55	
91½	87⅞	86	N. Y. Tel. 4½s.	89¾	87⅞	88¼	— 1
53	45	23	N. Y. W. & B. 4½s.	44	43	43	— ½
69½	67	1	Norf. So. 1st ref. 5s	69½	69½	69½	— ½
108¼	106	92	N. & W. cv. 6s. I. p.	106	106	106¼	— ⅛
86⅝	82½	45	Norf. & W. con. 4s.	83½	83	83	— ⅝
86	84½	2	Nor. & W. Poc. C. & C. 4s.	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅛
90	87	3	Nor. Pac. ref. 4s.	88	87	87	— 1⅛
66	62¾	14	Nor. Pacific 4s.	62¾	62¼	62¼	— ⅜
61⅞	58¾	14	Nor. Pacific 3s.	58½	58½	58¾	— ¼
91	87¾	1	Nor. States P. 1st & R. 5s.	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
83½	83½	1	OHIO CON. 4s.	83¾	83½	83½	+ 0½
97½	96	1	Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s.	97½	97½	97½	— 1
86	79¾	14	O. R. R. & N. con. 4s	80	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
101½	100⅝	7	Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
88	84½	35	Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s.	85¾	84½	84⅝	— ⅛
96⅞	96⅞	13	Ore. Sh. L. con. 5s.	97¼	96¾	97¼	+ ¼
76⅝	73½	5	Ore. War. Jar 4s.	76¾	76	76¼	+ ¼
86	85	1	Pacific Coast 1st 5s.	85	85	85	— 1
88	82	2	P. P. & L. 1st r. 5s.	82	82	82	
93½	91	18	PAC. TEL. & TEL. 5s	92	91½	91½	
88	85½	39	Pac. Gas & El. 5s.	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
137	129	2	Pan Am. P. & T. cv. 6s. '24.	137	137	137	+ 2
140	127	73	Pan Am. P. & T. cv. 6s. '26	140	139	139	+ 5½
96⅜	96½	5	Penn. gtd. 4½s. reg.	96½	96½	96½	— ½
98⅝	97½	7	Penn. gtd. 4½s.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ 1⅜
89⅞	81½	50	Penn. gen. 4½s.	86½	84½	86½	— ⅛
97½	94	208	Penn. g. 5s. tem. ctfs.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	
96¾	94	1	Penn. con. 4½s.	94½	94½	94¾	+ ⅛
77½	74½	2	Peo. Gas. Chi. ref. 5s	76⅞	75¾	77½	— 2¾
56	51	2	Peo. & Eastern 1st 4s	51	51	51	— 1¾
88½	84	15	Pere Marq. 1st 5s.	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
92¾	91	39	Phila. Co. cv. 5s.	92½	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
100	100	165	Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '20.	100	107	108	— 2
98½	88¾	154	Pierce Oil cv. 6s. '24.	98½	95¾	97½	+ 2½
90	87⅝	1	Poc. Con. Coll. s.f.	5s 87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
80	75½	17	Public Service 5s.	77	77	77	
86⅝	82½	62	READING gen. 4s.	83	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
102⅝	102⅝	10	R. & S. 1st 7s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
95⅝	94⅝	2	Rep. I. & S. 5s. '40.	94¾	94¾	94⅝	— ⅛
71½	65¾	3	Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s.	64	63¾	64	— 5
59	56	1	Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s	56	56	56	— ½
100⅞	100⅞	1	R. & P. 1st 6s.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
99	99	10	R., W. & O. con. 5s.	99	99	99	
79½	78½	2	ST. L. I. M. T. & S. unif. & ref. 4s.	80½	80	80	
77	72½	18	St. L. I. M. & So. River & Gulf 4s.	74¾	72½	74	
64	59	113	St. L. & S. F. pr. l. 4s	60¾	59½	60	
69	63⅝	35	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	65¾	63½	63½	— ½
45½	40½	4	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
79⅝	74⅝	28	St. L. & S. F. pr. l. 5s	77¾	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅝
51⅞	47½	8	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
62	58	21	St. L. S. W. 1st Term. 5s	59¾	59	59	— 1
108½	104⅝	1	St. P. M. & M. con. 6s.	108½	108½	108½	— 2½
95	93	10	St. P. M. & M. 4½s.	93	93	93	— 2
103	102	4	St. P. & N. P. 6s.	102½	102	102	
74	66½	15	St. P. K. C. & S. L. 4½s.	69	68	68	+ ½
68	64½	1	San An. & A. P. 4s.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅜
60	57	4	Seab. Air L. ref. 4s.	57	57	57	— ½
53	47½	20	Seab. Air L. adj. 5s.	48½	48	48	—

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RECORD RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS

Controller of Currency's Report Shows That on March 4 They Totaled $20,017,000,000.

LARGEST BY $305,000,000

51 Per Cent. of $17,000,000,000 Liberty Loans Placed Without Drain on Assets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, tonight announced that the returns just compiled show that the resources of the national banks, March 4, 1919, amounted to $20,017,000,000. These resources—excepting in New York City, where there was a reduction—exceed by $305,000,000 the greatest resources ever before reported.

The records show that since March 5, 1917, there have been placed through national banks of the country about 51 per cent., or a clear majority of the $17,000,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds sold in this period.

"These giant operations have not only occasioned no drain or depletion in the assets of the national banks," said Mr. Williams, "but during this same period their resources have actually increased $4,038,000,000, and their deposits have increased $2,342,000,000.

"An exceedingly favorable and striking feature of the present situation is the wide-spread distribution and dissemination of resources, deposits, and loans of the banks, and the avoidance of the congestion and concentration in a few cities of capital and credit, which were baneful and dangerous influences in our banking and currency system before the inauguration of the Federal Reserve System."

Deposits March 4, 1919, aggregated $15,269,807,000, an increase of $861,000,000 as compared with March 4, 1918, and an increase of $2,342,000,000 over March 5, 1917. The increase in deposits as compared with December 31, 1918, in the whole country, outside of New York City, was $287,293,000. The reduction in New York City was $410,000,000. The increase in deposits throughout the country since Dec. 31, 1918, has taken place mainly in the country banks.

The ten States whose country national banks have shown the largest increase in deposits since Dec. 31 are: Iowa, $45,000,000; Pennsylvania, $37,000,000; Illinois, $34,000,000; Kentucky, $25,000,000; Ohio, $19,000,000; Nebraska, $18,000,000; Massachusetts, $14,000,000; Wisconsin and Michigan, $13,000,000 each; New York, $12,000,000. The only State whose country national banks showed a reduction in deposits of as much as $3,500,000 was Georgia, the deposits of whose national banks declined $6,000,000. The Federal Reserve and Reserve cities showing the largest increase in deposits between Dec. 31, 1918, and March 4, 1919, were:

Chicago	$32,000,000
Omaha	15,000,000
Louisville	17,000,000
Milwaukee	12,000,000
Des Moines	11,000,000
Sioux City	8,000,000
Fort Worth, Cedar Rapids, and Albany, (each)	7,000,000

Loans and discounts March 4, 1919, amounted to $9,691,000,000—an increase of $552,000,000, as compared with March 4, 1918; an increase of $978,000,000 as compared with March 5, 1917, but a reduction of $227,000,000 as compared with Dec. 31, 1918. The percentage of loans and discounts to deposits on March 4, 1919, was 63.25; March 4, 1918, 63.30, and March 5, 1917, 67.25.

Bills payable and rediscounts on March 4, 1919, amounted to $1,451,000,000, an increase of $794,000,000 as compared with March 4, 1918, and of $1,381,000,000 as compared with March 5, 1917, due principally to money borrowed temporarily on United States certificates of indebtedness and Liberty bonds. Of the $1,451,000,000 of bills payable and rediscounts shown March 4, 1919, $1,014,000,000 was represented by bills payable with the Federal Reserve banks and $48,000,000 by bills payable with others than Federal Reserve banks, leaving a balance of $389,000,000 of rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve banks.

United States bonds, including Liberty bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness, held March 4, 1919, amounted to $3,861,000,000. This is an increase of $1,560,000,000 over March 4, 1918, and an increase of $3,907,000,000 over March 5, 1917. Of the Government bonds and certificates of indebtedness held March 4, 1919, approximately $700,000,000 are bonds of the old issues and pledged as a basis for circulation, about $1,000,000,000 represent bonds of the first four Liberty Loans still held by the national banks, the remainder of the Government obligations owned being short-term certificates of indebtedness.

Other bonds and securities held March 4, 1919, amounted to $1,001,000,000, a reduction as compared with March 4, 1918, of $114,000,000, and a shrinkage as compared with March 5, 1917, of $67,000,000, but an increase as compared with December 31, 1918, of $18,000,000. Capital, surplus, and undivided profits of national banks on March 4, 1919, amounted to $2,230,000,000, an increase over March 4, 1918, of $92,000,000, and an increase over March 5, 1917, of $150,000,000. The circulation of national banks March 4, 1919, was $674,000,000, an increase of about $13,000,000 over March 5, 1917, but a reduction since December 31, 1918, of $3,000,000. The cash on hand and due from Federal Reserve Banks March 4, 1919, was $1,858,000,000, an increase over March 4, 1918, of $185,000,000, and an increase over March 5, 1917, of $214,000,000.

The lawful reserve held by the national banks March 4, 1919, was $4,151,000,000, or $77,000,000 in excess of the amount required. The excess reserve reported Dec. 31, 1918, was $65,000,000. The percentage of reserve held by country banks March 4, 1918, was 19.43 per cent. The highest percentages among the States reported were: New Mexico, 8.47 per cent.; Alabama, 8.25 per cent.; Louisiana, 8.22 per cent. The States reporting the lowest percentages of reserve were: Wyoming, 5.05 per cent.; Iowa, 7 per cent.; Illinois, 7.11 per cent.; Connecticut, 7.19 per cent.

The percentages of reserve carried in the three central reserve cities of New York, Chicago and St. Luis, respectively, were 14.40 per cent.; 13.16 per cent.; 13.42 per cent. The other reserve cities averaged 10.42 per cent. and those showing the highest percentages were: New Mexico, 13.30 per cent.; Spokane, 12.28 per cent.; Brooklyn, 11.80 per cent.; San Antonio, 11.66 per cent. The reserve cities showing the lowest reserve were: El Paso, 4.9 per cent.; Kansas City, Mo., 6.06 per cent.; Albany, 7.63 per cent.; Omaha, 3.39 per cent.

WARNS AGAINST FAKE CURES

Red Cross Congress Committee on Tuberculosis Makes Report.

CANNES, France, April 12.—The Committee on Tuberculosis of the Interallied Red Cross Congress, in session here, today made public a report which will be presented to the nations of the world through national Red Cross societies.

It lays down a number of recommendations, under the heads of care of children, housing, nutrition, and alcoholism, and advocates the extension of open-air systems in congested localities, such as barracks and asylums. The report warns the public against alleged "cures" which are not backed by scientific authority.

Dr. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Lille, was Chairman of the committee, which included the following Americans: Dr. Herman N. Biggs, Public Health Commissioner of New York State; Dr. E. R. Baldwin, Director of the Trudeau Foundation for Tuberculosis, New York City; Dr. Livingston Farrand, former President of the University of Colorado; Lieutenant Linsley R. Williams, U. S. A., and Major A. H. Garvin, Chief of the Department of Tuberculosis, A. R. C., France.

TELL OF WAR WORK IN MOTORS REPORT

Company Had Contracts and Orders of $50,000,000 When the Armistice Came.

YEAR'S PROFITS $35,504,576

Taxes of $20,113,548 Paid—Change Quickly Made to Peace Conditions in the Industry.

The annual report of the General Motors Corporation for last year shows net profits after depreciation charges, but before Federal taxes, of $35,504,576. From this amount there was a deduction of $20,113,548 for war taxes and other extraordinary expenses, leaving a balance of $15,391,028 available for dividends, of which $14,823,530 applies to the General Motors Corporation proper. The preferred dividends for the year were $1,180,901, and the dividends on the newly created debenture stock for five months of the year were $739,566.

After provision for these dividends there was a balance left for the common shares of $12,903,063, or the equivalent of $8.75 a share on the common capitalization of $147,379,900. In the preceding year the company earned at the rate of $24.19 a share on the common capitalization, which at the close of 1917 was $76,873,300. An average of the amount of common stock outstanding during last year shows $93,644,200 and on the basis of this the amount applicable for dividends was $13.80 a share. The common dividends for 1918 amounted to $11,273,310.

The allowance made for taxes, $20,113,548, was far heavier than the allowance in the preceding year, when $6,001,889 was set aside for this purpose. The balance sheet shows that the net working capital at the close of last year was $149,902,028, which compares with a working capital of $64,554,766 in the report for 1917. The report shows current assets of $183,415,828 and current liabilities of $33,028,336. The balance sheet also shows that inventories, based at cost or less, amounted to $91,137,513, or nearly double the same item in 1917.

Some of the chief items of the income account as compared with 1917 are as follows:

	1918.	1917.
Net profits	$35,504,576	$34,634,754
War taxes	20,113,548	6,001,889
Surplus for common	12,903,063	20,365,052

Of the twenty-three operating units, eighteen were engaged on Government contracts. At the time of the armistice orders and contracts on hand exceeded $50,000,000. The total number of cars, trucks and tractors sold during the year was 346,634.

In regard to the war work the report says:

"In the production of Liberty motors for aircraft work the Buick and Cadillac divisions made an exceptional record. Regardless of the delayed start, due to the fact that the General Motors Corporation had been selected to build a special type rotary engine which was afterward abandoned, Liberty motors were being delivered within five months from the time the contract was taken. The high standard of excellence of the product of these divisions has everywhere been recognized. At the time the armistice was signed there were orders for over 10,000 Liberty aircraft engines on the books and 2,528 Liberty engines were actually completed and delivered.

"The development of the tractor business is continuing most satisfactorily, and notwithstanding the stoppage of active construction work on the first unit of the new tractor plant at Janesville, Wis., in the Fall of 1918, due to the war, the production of Samson tractors in quantities is expected to be reached shortly. The future of this business is encouraging.

"The outlook for the coming year is most promising. Since the signing of the armistice and the subsequent liquidation of the war contracts which your corporation was engaged in the plants and facilities have been reconverted in an incredibly short time to their regular lines of activity, and as a result the manufacturing operations are considerably advanced, as is evidenced by the showing for the first quarter of 1919, the number of cars, trucks, and tractors sold to March 31, 1919, inclusive, being 82,456. The net profits before deducting Federal taxes are estimated at upward of $20,000,000."

NEW LINE TO BUENOS AIRES.

The Lloyd Brasiliero Plans to Start Regular Service in May.

BUENOS AIRES, April 12.—The Lloyd Brasiliero announces the inauguration of a new steamship line between New York and Buenos Aires. Steamers engaged in the service will make calls at Brazilian ports. The first vessel to be engaged in the trade will be the Uberaba, which will leave Buenos Aires for New York early in May.

Advices were sent today to New York and European ports urging against a resumption of shipments to Buenos Aires on the strength of reports relative to a settlement of the harbor strike. The authorities and shippers do not believe that a definite settlement has been reached.

The Lloyd Brasiliero has maintained a coasting service between Brazilian ports south of the Amazon and Uruguayan and Argentine ports to Buenos Aires. Its head office is in Rio Janeiro. The Uberaba was formerly the Henny-Woermann and was built in Hamburg in 1911. She has a gross tonnage of 8,062 and is owned by the Brazilian Government.

NOT LATER THAN 6:30 P. M.

Advertisements of help and situations wanted, rooms vacant and wanted, business opportunities, &c., for insertion in the daily edition of The New York Times must be in the Times Building before 6:30 P. M. day previous to publication.—Advt.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	77,205	322,400	681,720	$103,000
Tuesday	128,155	256,100	580,800	258,000
Wednesday	121,850	371,015	527,900	238,000
Thursday	141,760	391,065	527,920	289,000
Friday	95,625	437,615	486,050	189,000
Saturday	130,450	240,856	336,050	125,000
Total	695,152	2,238,050	3,140,340	$1,291,000

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	6	8,500	*Aetna Explosives	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅛
47½	6½	400	*Am. Beach Mag.	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
4½	2	100	Am.-Brit. Mfg.	3	3	3	+ ⅛
36	34	2,600	*Am. Malt & Gr.	39	37	39	+ 1
55	8	18,600	*Am. Road Mach.	55	53	52	+20
6⅜	2½	3,500	*Am. Paper	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ 1⅛
16	7¾	70,600	Annapolis Ferry	16	10⅜	13⅝	+ 3½
25⅞	23	3,900	B.-A. Tob., coupon	24	23½	23½	+ ⅛
24½	22	300	Br.-A. Tob., reg.	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
27	12½	15,600	*Bucyrus Co.	27	17	17	+ 6
12	4	15,900	*Chalmers Motors	10¼	9¼	10	+ 1¼
205	140	150	Chev. M. C.	205	205	205	..
37⅝	35⅛	5,500	*Cit.Serv. B.T. sh.	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅜
248	173	340	*Columbia Graph.	248	242	245	..
104	100	8,500	*Cleveland Auto.	104	100	104	..
4½	2	1,200	Emerson Phono.	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ 5⅛
54	44	12,800	*Endicott Johnson	54	49	52	— 1
100	99½	4,600	*End. Johnson pf.	100	99½	100	+ 1
59⅜	54⅜	500	*Fairbanks Co.	58	57	57	+ ⅜
70	66	6,700	*Fam. Play.-Lasky	70	67	66	+ 8
45	33	1,800	*Freep't Tex. Sul.	42	41	41	+ 3
72½	39	1,800	*Gen. Asphalt	65⅜	64	65	+ ⅛
101	87	300	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	100	99	99½	— ½
47	44	250	*Fisk R. Tire, old	47	44	44	..
39	29	43,200	*Fisk R. Tire, wi.	39	29	34⅜	..
145	110	455	*Fisk. R.T. pf.,w.i.	145	110	140	..
140	109	2,257	*Gillette S. R.	140	140	140	+ 1
3½	2	1,000	*Havana Tob. pf.	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10½	9	2,500	*Hock. Val. Prod.	10½	9¼	10¼	+ 1⅛
9⅝	4⅝	18,500	Hupp Motor Car	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
17½	14½	200	*Imp. Tob. G.B.& I.	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
41	35	3,100	*Int. Products	37⅜	35	37	+ 1⅜
22	10¼	31,700	Inter. Rubber	21	17	21	+ 3⅛
100⅛	42½	38,700	Keystone T. & R.	100⅛	80	98	+ 8
35½	10⅝	10,000	*Lack. Co. Coal	32	28	29¼	— 2¼
31	10½	18,800	*Libby, McN. & L.	30½	28⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
5	4	2,500	Marconi of Am.	4½	4½	4½	..
30	24	10,800	*Nat. Anil. & Ch.	25⅞	25	25⅞	..
67	47	3,700	*Nat. Cloak & Suit	65⅝	61	63	— 2
37⅛	13½	950	*Nat. Firepr. pf.	18	15	16	..
87½	87½	10,000	Nat. Conduit	87½	87½	87½	..
5⅜	2⅜	8,200	Nor. A. P. & P.	5	4½	4⅝	..
3⅝	1⅜	5,900	*Pearson Coal	3½	3	3⅛	..
58	52	2,100	*Pac. Gas & Elec.	53	53	56	+ 4
23	15	6,100	Precious T. & M.	24	22½	24	+ 2
1	1½	48,000	Perfection T. & R.	⅞	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
14	7	28,500	*Philip Morris, w.i.	13½	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
49½	41⅜	7,200	*Remington Type.	49½	42⅜	49	+ 7
30	24	65,000	*Savold "Rex"	30	24	30	..
42	28	9,300	*Stewart Mfg.	42	38	40	+ 1½
23	20½	3,300	*Stand. Gas & El.	33	20½	21½	..
10⅜	10	14,000	Submarine Boat	16	13⅜	15⅜	+ 1
65½	40½	24,200	*Swift Int., w. i.	62	59	60	— 1
11½	10	2,300	*Themelis Bro.	11½	11	11¼	— ⅛
40⅜	33⅜	2,300	*United Motors	40⅜	38	40⅛	..
93	60¾	10,850	*Union Carbide	73	68	68	— 2
2¼	⅞	10,000	Un. Profit Sharing	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
5⅜	2	41,000	U. S. Steamship	3½	2⅜	2⅜	— ½
4½	3⅜	8,400	Wayne Coal	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
1	⅛	10,000	World Film	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4⅝	3	1,400	*Wright-Mar. Air.	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

20½	17¼	23,000	Anglo-Am. Oil	20⅝	17⅜	19	+ ⅜
109	88	80	Galena-Signal Oil	109	103	109	+ 4
195	192	30	N. Y. Transit	193	192	192	— 3
705	630	235	Prairie Oil & Gas	705	652	698	+68
329	292	10	South. Penn. Oil	292	292	292	— 2
101	97	10	South. Penn. P. L.	99	99	99	..
280	257	133	Stand. Oil of Cal.	270	266	269	+ 4
780	770	30	Stand. Oil of Ind.	775	770	772	— 3
750	668	120	Stand. Oil of N. J.	676	670	673	+ 4
359	306	40	Stand. Oil of N.Y.	352	348	352	+ 5
100	98	10	Swan & Finch	98	98	98	— 2
123	107	100	Union Tank	120	115	116	+ 2
437	346	30	Vacuum Oil	415	414	414	..

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

3¼	⅝	47,500	*Allen Oil	3¼	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅜	5,700	*Ballard Co. & R.	5⅛	4⅜	5	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	7,000	*Barnett Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6¾	3	24,800	*Boone Oil	6¾	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
47	18	74,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	38	33	38	+ 4
16	12	1,850	*Caddo Oil	16	14	15½	+ ½
51½	37	7,500	*Com'wealth Oil	47	42¾	42½	— 3
9⅞	6⅞	48,900	*Cosden Oil	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	8,500	*Crystal O. & R.	2	1⅜	1⅜	..
39	13	45,000	*Crown Oil	39	32	33	..
7½	6	4,000	*Elk Basin Pet.	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
8	4	25,000	*Esmeralda Oil	7⅝	5	5	..
3⅜	2	25,200	*Federal Oil	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
37⅛	31½	55,300	*Glenrock Oil	34	33	33½	+ ⅜
2⅝	⅜	3,500	*Great Plains Pet.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	10	1,400	*Herc. Pet., Cl. A.	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	..
64	40	12,000	Homa Oil	43	41	43	+ 1
19	10	3,100	*Home Oil & R.	17	15	16	— 1
86½	75	300	*Houston Oil	81	80	81	+ 1
3	2½	43,700	*Hudson Oil	2⅝	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
27½	16⅜	48,900	*Inter. Petrol	35⅛	25⅝	30⅜	+ 5
9⅝	6¾	180,000	*Island O. & T.	8⅜	8	8	..
13	8	390,000	*Isl'd O. & T. rts.	13	8	13	..
16	5¾	30,400	*Kenova Oil	6⅛	5¾	6	— ⅛
42½	23	7,800	*Louisiana O. & R.	39	34½	34⅝	— 4¼
7⅝	6⅞	7,000	*Marland Pet.	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
32⅜	21	55,700	*Merritt Oil	32	25⅝	31⅜	+ 2½
4⅞	2¾	28,000	Met. Petrol	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	9,000	*Midwest Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
171	125	15,500	*Midwest Ref.	171	162	168	+ 5
3¾	2	117,500	*Morton Pet. w. i.	3¾	2¾	3½	+ ⅜
7	4⅜	58,500	*Natl. Oil	7	5⅜	6⅝	+ ⅜
59	46	25,600	*Northwest Oil	55	52	55	+ 3
6	3	4,300	*Okla. & Tex. Oil	5¼	3	5⅛	+ ⅛
64	16	175,000	Omar Oil & Gas	47	38	40	— 3
2½	1⅝	4,800	*Orient Oil & Gas	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	7,500	Penn Gasoline	¾	⅛	⅛	..
105⅜	11½	32,500	*Pennok Oil	16⅝	14⅜	16¼	+ 1¼
2⅝	2⅛	100	Penn Wyoming Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
30	15	112,000	*Queen Oil	19	14	19	+ 4
103	34	128,650	*Rangeburnett O.	103	86	100	+13

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42	23	74,650	*Ranger Homer O.	42	31	42	+12
12⅜	6	4,400	*Richard Tex. Co.	12⅜	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
57	43	39,700	*Rock Oil	56	50	53	— 1
43	38	12,800	*Salt Creek Prod.	40½	39⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	7	1,500	*Sapulpa O. & R.	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
9	7¼	200	Savoy Oil	9	9	9	+ 1
47⅜	22	40,800	*Sinclair Gulf Cp.	47⅜	44½	46½	+ 2
120	38	61	*Sinc. Oil War'ts.	120	78	120	+ 7
3½	3½	700	*Southern Oil & T.	3	3½	2½	— ⅝
44	36	9,300	Southwest Oil	44	42	44	+ 1
1⅝	⅝	11,800	*Stanton	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	4½	32,700	*Sterling Oil & R.	6⅜	4½	6⅜	..
74	11	98,500	*Texana O. & R.	74	37	68	+31
3½	1¼	500	*Tyopa Oil	1½	1¼	1½	..
2⅛	2⅛	17,500	*Texas R. O. & R.	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
3	2⅝	3,200	Victoria Oil, new.	3	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
46	30	8,045	*W. States O. & G.	46	32	45	+ 6

MINING STOCKS

34	28	35,500	*Adelphia M. & M.	34	31	32	— 2
50	33	23,800	Alaska-Br. C. M.	44	39	40	— 2
69	66	30,100	*Allied Gold	69	68	68	— 1
1⅛	⅝	3,200	*America Mines	1	1	1	..
63	38	2,300	*Ariz. Butte	50	38	38	—12
6	3½	21,400	*Atlanta	6	5	5½	..
⅛	⅛	19,800	Big Ledge Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
36	12½	18,400	*Booth	31	28	31	+ 3
64	42	178,000	Boston Montana	64	58	61	..
6	2	67,800	Butte-Detroit	2	3	6	+ 1
⅝	⅝	4,600	Butte-N. Y.	⅝	½	½	+ ⅛
30	27	19,200	*Caledonia Min.	30	27	28	+ 2
⅞	⅞	41,100	*Calue't & Jerome	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2½	1⅝	4,400	Canada Copper	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
86	52	42,500	Candelaria Silver	86	62	68	..
15½	5	28,000	Cashboy	12	10½	11	— 1½
1	1	4,300	*Cerbat S.M. & M.	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
1⅞	1	11,900	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
5½	4⅝	8,500	*Crasson Gold	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
15	10	47,100	*Divide Syndicate	15	10	15	..
3	1⅝	18,700	El Salvador Silver	3	1⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	18,250	Eureka Croesus M.	2¼	1⅜	2⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	100	First Natl. Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
80	60	5,700	*Florence Silver	75	75	77	+ 2
50	25	71,800	*Fortuna Cons.	50	40	50	+ 5
4	3	5,300	*Gadsden	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
1¼	79	145,000	*Gold Zone Divide	1¼	79	1	+26
⅞	⅝	4,500	*Golden Rule Mine	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
26	17	13,400	Goldfield Cons.	20	18	19	..
4	2½	20,300	*Golden Gate Exp.	3½	3½	3⅜	..
8	5	12,500	*Gold Merger	7⅛	6	6	— ⅛
6	3	4,000	*Great Bend	6	4½	6	+ 1½
78	55	200	*Hamilton M. & S.	73	72	72	— 2
39	20	231,800	*Hasbrou'k Divide	39	20	35	+15
55	30	4,000	*Hattie Gold Min.	44	40	44	— 6
7	4	7,470	Hecla Mining	5¾	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅝	100	Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
44	30	14,900	*Jim Butler	40	37	40	+ 7
16	12	12,200	Jumbo Ext.	15	13	14	+ ½
8	5	9,000	Kewanaa	8	5	5½	— 1
⅞	⅞	200	La Rose Consol.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
30	5	106,800	*Lone Star Cons.	12	10	10	..
¾	⅝	18,000	Louisiana Cons.	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
92	34	555,000	*MacNamara Min.	92	64	75	+12
50	46	300	McKinley-Darr'h	50	48	50	..
⅞	⅞	12,900	*Magma Chief	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
32	23	1,000	Magma Copper	31⅝	31	31	— 1
1⅜	70	58,400	*Mangan. of Am.	1⅜	1⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
8	3	5,600	Marsh Mining	8	6½	6½	..
3¼	2¾	11,400	Mason Valley	3	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
20	15	16,000	*Nevada Copper M.	20	15	20	..
48	28	15,700	*Mother Lode	40	38	38	— 1
1⅞	⅝	17,800	*Natl. Tin Corp.	1⅞	1⅜	1⅛	..
9¼	8¾	800	Nipissing	9	9	9¼	+ ⅛
23	17	57,800	*Nevada Divide	25	20	23	+ 6
25	10	900	*North Butte Dev.	15	15	15	— 5
3⅜	3	1,300	*Onondaga Mine	3½	3	3½	..
3½	1⅝	4,300	*Ray Hercules	2¼	1⅝	2¼	+ ⅛
32	17	7,200	Rochester Mines	24	20	20	— 7
15½	13½	100	Seneca Cop. Corp.	13⅝	13

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UNIONS WILL VOTE ON HARBOR STRIKE

Five Locals Today to Request Smith to Reinstate Men of Discharged Crews.

NO APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Federal Mediator, However, Expected to Get Order Modified—Longshoremen for Settlement.

The question of renewing the harbor strike against the Railroad Administration because of the action of Regional Director A. H. Smith in discharging a number of crews for alleged violations of their agreement will be discussed today when at different hours representatives of the five unions still on strike will meet at the headquarters of the Strike Committee at 26 Park Place.

It was learned from strike leaders yesterday that the first action contemplated is that of calling on Regional Director Smith to reinstate the men. If he refuses to change his attitude the decision whether to renew the strike or to submit to the orders of the Regional Director will be left to a vote of the men.

President Thomas L. Delahunty of the Marine Workers' Affiliation said yesterday that he would make no appeal to Washington, but it was learned that Federal Mediator James L. Hughes of the Department of Labor left this city on Saturday shortly after the order of the Regional Director to discharge harbor men employed by the railroads who refused to handle grain and coal boats. It is expected by the strikers that Mediator Hughes will use his influence at Washington to have the order of the Regional Director softened down.

Th eDistrict Council of Longshoremen, which met yesterday, unanimously voted confidence in T. V. O'Connor, the International President, and threw their influence in favor of a peaceful settlement of the strike by endorsing the action of the strikers who had settled with the private boat owners.

The following statement was given out after the meeting:

"The District Council of the International Longshoremen's Association, at their meeting held on Sunday, April 13, endorsed unanimously the action taken by the Tidewater Boatmen and the Lightermen's Union in having signed an agreement with the boat owners. It was further resolved that no action should be taken by the Longshoremen without first having consulted and gained the consent of the District Council and its international President, T. V. O'Connor..."

It was said that the threatened strike of the longshoremen would depend upon the action taken by the tuboat captains and engineers.

Methodists Want Early Prohibition.

LITTLETON, N. H., April 13.—The New Hampshire Methodist Episcopal Church conference adopted resolutions today protesting against any modification of wartime prohibition. The resolutions will be sent to President Wilson, together with a cablegram indorsing the League of Nations.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
April 7	4.65⅞	4.64⅝	4.65
April 8	4.66	4.64⅝	4.64⅝
April 9	4.64⅝	4.63⅝	4.64⅛
April 10	4.64⅝	4.64	4.64⅛
April 11	4.64⅝	4.64⅛	4.64⅛
April 12	4.64⅝	4.64⅛	4.64⅛

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
April 7	4.66⅛	4.65⅜	4.66
April 8	4.67	4.65⅝	4.65⅝
April 9	4.65⅜	4.64⅞	4.65⅛
April 10	4.65⅝	4.65⅛	4.65⅜
April 11	4.65⅝	4.65⅛	4.65⅜
April 12	4.66	4.66	4.66

Week's range—
High 4.66 4.67
Low 4.65⅜ 4.64⅞
Same week last year—
High 4.7550 4.7650
Low 4.7445 4.7645
Year to date—
High 4.7685 4.7656⅜
Low 4.57⅛ 4.58⅛
Corresponding period last year—
High 4.7550 4.7650
Low 4.7525 4.76⅞

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
April 7	5.95	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.93	5.93
April 8	5.90	5.93	5.93	5.88	5.91	5.91
April 9	5.92	5.93	5.94	5.94	5.97	5.94
April 10	6.01	6.01	6.01	5.99	5.99	5.99
April 11	6.01	6.01	6.01	5.99	5.99	5.99
April 12	6.00½	6.00½	6.00⅛	5.98⅝	5.98⅝	5.98⅝

Week's range—
High 5.90 5.88
Low 6.01 5.99
Same week last year—
High 5.72½ 5.70½
Low 5.72⅝ 5.70⅝
Year to date—
High 5.45⅝ 5.44⅜
Low 5.71⅝ 5.68⅝
Corresponding period last year—
High 5.70⅞ 5.68⅝
Low 5.73⅞ 5.71⅝

	Switzerland. Demand.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Demand.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Demand.	Italy. Cables.
Apr. 7	4.98	4.94	40.31¼	40.43⅝	7.27	7.25
Apr. 8	4.98⅛	4.95	40.25	40.375	7.27	7.25
Apr. 9	4.98	4.94	40.25	40.375	7.30	7.24
Apr. 10	5.00	4.96	40.25	40.43⅝	7.32	7.30
Apr. 11	5.01	4.97	40.25	40.375	7.33	7.33
Apr. 12	4.99	4.95	40.25	40.43⅝	7.38	7.36
Week's range—						
High	4.98	4.94	40.31¼	40.43⅝	7.27	7.25
Low	5.01	4.97	40.25	40.375	7.38	7.36
Same week last year—						
High	4.27½	4.22⅝	47.00	47.50	8.83⅛	8.84
Low	4.30	4.25	46.87½	47.375	8.91	8.89¼
Year to date—						
High	4.81	4.78	42.56¼	42.81¼	6.36	6.35
Low	5.05	5.00	40.00	40.12½	7.80	7.75
Corresponding period last year—						
High	4.27	4.22⅛	47.50	48.00	8.83	8.82
Low	4.35	4.31⅛	42.75	43.25	8.95⅛	8.94

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Demand.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Demand.	Stockholm. Cables.	Christiania. Demand.	Christiania. Cables.
Apr. 7	25.00	25.25	26.75	27.00	25.90	26.10
Apr. 8	25.00	25.20	26.80	27.00	25.80	26.00
Apr. 9	25.00	25.20	26.75	27.00	25.70	25.90
Apr. 10	25.00	25.20	26.70	26.90	25.70	25.75
Apr. 11	24.90	25.10	26.70	26.90	25.70	25.90
Apr. 12	24.80	25.00	26.60	26.85	25.60	25.80
Week's range—						
High	25.00	25.25	26.80	27.00	25.90	26.10
Low	24.80	25.00	26.60	26.85	25.60	25.80
Same week last year—						
High	30.875	31.375	33.625	34.125	31.625	32.125
Low	30.50	31.00	33.375	33.875	31.375	31.875
Year to date—						
High	26.875	27.125	29.125	29.35	28.00	28.25
Low	24.80	25.00	26.60	26.85	25.60	25.80
Corresponding period last year—						
High	32.00	32.50	34.125	34.625	33.00	33.50
Low	29.75	30.25	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50

	Greece. Rubles 100. Dem. Cables.	Rubles 500. Bid.	Rubles 500. Ask.
Apr. 7	19.20	19.25	14.20	14.40	14.10	14.30
Apr. 8	19.20	19.25	14.20	14.40	14.10	14.30
Apr. 9	19.25	19.30	14.25	14.35	14.15	14.25
Apr. 10	19.25	19.30	14.10	14.25	14.00	14.15
Apr. 11	19.25	19.30	14.10	14.25	14.00	14.15
Week's range—						
High	19.25	19.30	14.40	14.30		
Low	19.20	19.25	14.10	14.00		
Same week last year—						
High	19.40	19.45	13.55	13.75		
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25		
Year to date—						
High	19.55	19.40	17.65	17.60		
Low	19.20	19.25	12.00	12.80		
Corresponding period last year—						
High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50		
Low	19.40	19.45	12.75	13.50		

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	78.00	78.10	122.50	122.75	113.50	113.75
Low	76.25	76.35	120.00	120.25	111.50	111.75
Same week last year—			
High	75.00	75.25	112.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Low	75.00	75.25	113.00	113.25	106.00	106.25
Year to date—			
High	81.00	81.25	131.50	131.75	123.00	123.25
Low	73.50	73.60	117.00	117.75	108.50	108.75
Same period last year—			
High	77.00	77.25	118.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

	India. Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	India. Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	Manila. Dem. Cab's.
Week's range—			
High	35.73	35.78	35.73	35.78	49.65	49.75
Low	35.63	35.75	35.63	35.75	49.65	49.75
Same week last year—			
High	35.75	36.25	35.75	36.25	49.875	50.00
Low	35.75	36.25	35.75	36.25	49.875	50.00
Year to date—			
High	35.75	36.00	35.75	36.00	50.00	50.125
Low	35.43	35.71	35.43	35.71	49.65	49.75
Corresponding period last year—			
High	35.75	36.25	35.75	36.25	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00

JAPAN.

	Spain. Dem. Cables.	Kobe. Dem. Cables.	Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	20.25	20.35	51.125	51.25	51.125	51.25
Low	20.10	20.20	51.125	51.25	51.125	51.25
Same week last year—			
High	27.60	27.70	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Low	26.00	26.10	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Year to date—			
High	26.90	21.05	53.25	55.50	53.25	53.50
Low	20.05	20.10	50.75	50.90	50.75	50.00
Corresponding period last year—			
High	26.30	26.50	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.05	24.15	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Dem. Cables.	Rio. Dem.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	44.375	44.50	26.25	26.375
Low	44.00	44.125	26.125	26.25
Same week last year—			
High	44.57	44.67	25.41	25.51
Low	44.26	44.36	25.22	25.32
Year to date—			
High	45.15	45.25	26.35	26.50
Low	43.35	43.50	25.10	25.25
Corresponding period last year—			
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.75	43.85	25.22	25.32

MONEY RATES

	On Call—High.	On Call—Low.	On Call—Last.	Re-newals.
April 7	6	4	4	4
April 8	6	5	5	5½
April 9	6	5½	5½	5½
April 10	6	6	6	6
April 11	6	6	6	6
April 12	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			4	4
Same week last year—				
High			6	5½
Low			2	2
Year to date—				
High			7	6
Low			3⅝	4
Corresponding period last year—				
High			6	6
Low			1⅝	1⅝

	On Time. 60 Days.	On Time. 90 Days.	On Time. 6 Mos.
April 7	5½	5½	5½
April 8	5½	5½	5½
April 9	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	5½
April 10	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	5⅝
April 11	5½	5½	5½
April 12	5½	5½	5½
Week's range—			
High	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Low	5½	5½	5½
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5⅜	6	6
Year to date—			
High	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Low	5	5	5½
Corresponding period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4⅝@4¾
Not eligible; 60 to 90 days 5⅛@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days 5⅛
4 to 6 months 5⅛

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5⅛

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days. Fed. Mem. bers Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days. Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days. Inclusive.
Boston	4½	4¾	4¾
New York	4	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4½	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4½	4¾	4¾
Chicago	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4½	5	5
Dallas	4½	4½	5
San Francisco	4½	5	5

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days. Agricultural Inc. Mem- bers & Live Stock Paper.	16 to 60 Days. Collateral Paper.	61 to 90 Days. Notes.	Inclusive.
Boston	5	4	4¼
New York	5	4	4¼
Philadelphia	5	4	4¼
Cleveland	5¼	4	4¼
Atlanta	5	4	4¼
Richmond	5	4¼	4¼
Chicago	5¼	4	4¼
St. Louis	5¼	4	4¼
Minneapolis	5¼	4	4¼
Kansas City	5¼	4¼	4¼
Dallas	5¼	4	4¼
San Francisco	5¼	4¼	4¼

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

Increase the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago	St. L.	San F.
April 7	Par	Par	+2½@15c	Par
April 8	Par	Par	+2½@15c	Par
April 9	Par	Par	+2½@15c	Par
April 10	Par	Par	+2½@15c	Par
April 11	Par	Par	+2½@15c	Par
April 12	Par	Par	+2½@15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos. Bills.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
April 7	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	27f 62c
April 8	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	27f 62c
April 9	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	27f 62c
April 10	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	27f 63c
April 11	3⅛	2⅞	3⅜	28f
April 12	3⅛	2⅞	3⅜	28f

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
April 7	56	99⅝	62f 45c
April 8	56⅛	99⅝	62f 55c
April 9	56⅛	99⅝	62f 25c
April 10	56⅛	99⅝	62f
April 11	56	99⅝	62f 20c
April 12	56	99⅝	62f 20c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York
April 7	48⅛d	$1.01¼
April 8	48⅛d	1.01⅛
April 9	48⅛d	1.01⅛
April 10	48⅛d	1.01⅛
April 11	48⅛d	1.01⅛
April 12	48⅛d	1.01⅛

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

For year ended December 31, 1918

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	December 31, 1918	December 31 1917
Permanent Investment:		
Real estate, plants and equipment	$86,818,414.51	$40,086,374.34
Less: reserve for depreciation	10,061,983.38	1,428,539.28
	$76,756,431.13	$38,657,835.06
Investments in allied and accessories companies	2,839,531.23	2,030,273.48
Current and Working Assets:		
Cash in banks and on hand	30,636,621.48	18,865,645.27
Liberty Bonds	28,852,018.00	1,255,000.00
Marketable securities	172,304.86	—
Sight drafts against B/L attached	3,316,384.90	7,590,279.25
Due from United States Government on war contracts	7,305,626.76	449,855.83
Notes ($1,285,908.01 in 1918) and accounts receivable	21,995,359.50	5,555,403.34
Inventories at cost or less	91,137,512.59	46,559,394.15
Total Current and Working Assets	$183,415,828.09	$80,275,577.84
Deferred expenses	762,651.85	854,434.61
Good-will, patents, copyrights, etc	35,714,893.43	11,971,603.48
Total	$299,489,335.73	$133,789,724.47
LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock:		
Debenture stock (authorized $150,000,000) issued	$30,756,300.00	—
Less: in treasury of General Motors Corporation	1,581,000.00	—
In hands of public	$29,175,300.00	—
Preferred stock (authorized $20,000,000) issued	$19,684,300.00	$19,676,800.00
Less: in treasury of General Motors Corporation	13,300.00	—
In hands of public	$19,671,000.00	$19,676,800.00
Common stock (authorized $200,000,000) issued	$151,301,100.00	$82,558,800.00
Less: in treasury of General Motors Corporation	3,921,200.00	5,685,500.00
In hands of public	$147,379,900.00	$76,873,300.00
Total in hands of public	$196,226,200.00	$96,550,100.00
Purchase Money Bonds	225,000.00	—
Outstanding Capital Stock (par value) and surplus of subsidiary companies, being the portion not owned by General Motors Corporation:		
Capital Stock	$2,960,400.83	$540,500.00
Surplus	427,754.20	859,083.18
Total	$3,388,155.03	$1,399,583.18
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$18,453,316.99	$10,665,717.52
Notes payable (see note below)	10,802,154.11	—
Taxes, pay rolls, and sundries accrued not due	3,769,865.29	4,858,326.57
Total Current Liabilities	$33,025,336.39	$15,524,044.09
Reserves:		
For two months' proportion of Dividend on Preferred and Debenture stock, payable Feb. 1	$488,463.00	$196,768.00
For Federal taxes and extraordinary expenditures	25,863,823.23	6,939,018.55
For sundry contingencies	3,863,420.65	1,671,818.08
Total	$30,215,706.88	$8,807,604.63
Surplus	36,408,937.43	11,508,392.57
Total	$299,489,335.73	$133,789,724.47

The Notes Payable of $10,802,154.11 shown on the balance sheet, represent $7,000,000 borrowed from banks on account of war business which has since been paid, and the balance of $3,802,154.11 covers indebtedness assumed in the purchase of properties during the year all of which will be liquidated at maturity.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Net Profits after deducting all expenses of manufacture (including maintenance) selling and administration, as well as ordinary taxes, insurance and depreciation		$35,504,576.41
Less: Provision for Federal taxes and extraordinary expenditures		20,113,548.19
		$15,391,028.22
General Motors Corporation proportion thereof		$14,825,530.19
Preferred Dividends for 12 months at rate of 6%	$1,180,901.00	
Debenture Dividends for 5 months at rate of 6%	739,566.00	1,920,467.00
Undivided Profits for 12 months ended December 31, 1918		$12,905,063.19

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Surplus at the beginning of the year		$11,508,392.57
Add undivided profits per Income Account above		12,905,063.19
Additions through acquisition of properties:		
Chevrolet Motor Company (of Delaware)	$8,065,083.10	
United Motors Corporation	9,714,607.59	
Other Companies	653,100.98	
Profit from sale of new Common Stock	4,800,000.00	23,232,791.67
		$47,646,247.43
Less: Cash dividends paid on Common Stock		
February 1, 1918—3%	$2,292,150.00	
May 1, 1918—3%	2,292,567.00	
August 1, 1918—3%	3,205,704.00	
November 1, 1918—3%	3,446,889.00	11,237,310.00
Profit and loss surplus December 31, 1918		$36,408,937.43

Detroit, April 14, 1919

Intern'l Petroleum

It is reported company has acquired prominent Colombian Acreage.

Cosden & Co.

New interests are said to be accumulating stock.

Submarine Boat

Shipping Board accepts company's proposal.

Fiske Rubber
Intercontinental Rubber
Pennock Oil
General Asphalt
Island Oil

are among the issues treated at length in the current issue of Weekly Review.

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GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS OFF

Federal Reserve Board Statement Also Shows Liquidation of Securities

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Further liquidation of United States securities, also large withdrawals of Government deposits, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement showing condition on April 4 of 772 member banks in leading cities.

United States bonds, other than circulation bonds, on hand declined $14,500,000, while Treasury certificates show a decrease of $50,000,000, the result of further redemption before maturity of the first series of certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory Loan. Loans secured by United States war obligations fell off $15,100,000, largely at New York City banks. Other loans and investments show a decline of $37,400,000, a larger decline being reported for the banks in the twelve Federal Reserve Bank cities.

Total holdings of United States war securities and war paper declined from $3,689,600,000 to $3,594,700,000, and constituted 23.5 per cent. of the loans and investments of all reporting banks, as against 26 per cent. the week before. For the New York City banks a decline of this percentage from 29.8 to 29.3 per cent. is noted.

Government deposits show a decline of $155,800,000. Other demand deposits (net) increased $42,400,000, and time deposits $7,200,000. No appreciable change is shown for cash in vault. Reserve balance with the Federal Reserve banks went up $22,700,000, the New York City banks reporting an even larger gain.

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statement shows the principal resources and liability items of member banks in leading cities, including member banks located in Federal Reserve Bank cities and in Federal Reserve branch cities, as of close of business April 4:

	New York.	Chicago.	All Fed. Res. Cities.
Number of reporting banks	44	47	255
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$39,569,000	$1,168,000	$163,606,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	242,583,000	23,877,000	862,354,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	758,049,000	146,121,000	1,247,236,000
Total U. S. securities	1,040,201,000	171,167,000	1,713,486,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	510,580,000	64,657,000	874,797,000
All other loans and investments	5,605,803,000	860,930,000	6,732,778,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	617,567,000	111,047,000	947,377,000
Cash in vault	104,297,000	27,225,000	204,040,000
Net demand deposits	4,357,532,000	797,722,000	7,163,646,000
Time deposits	211,881,000	162,045,000	684,200,000
Government deposits	186,241,000	37,668,000	331,703,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Branch Cities.	All Other Reporting Banks.	Grand Total.
Number of reporting banks	357	415	772
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$54,829,000	$110,698,000	$208,833,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	113,663,000	170,275,000	646,292,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	277,339,000	317,078,000	1,841,653,000
Total U. S. securities	445,831,000	598,051,000	2,756,778,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	106,799,000	125,112,000	1,106,708,000
All other loans and investments	1,521,507,000	1,960,548,000	10,217,326,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	148,709,000	171,372,000	1,267,458,000
Cash in vault	55,215,000	50,277,000	309,541,000
Net demand deposits	1,251,232,000	1,679,610,000	10,096,787,000
Time deposits	488,149,000	314,344,000	1,486,693,000
Government deposits	59,764,000	61,274,000	452,831,000

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
CORN.						
April 7	1.57¾	1.54½	1.50⅝	1.47¼	1.44⅝	1.41
April 8	1.59¾	1.56	1.53¾	1.48⅝	1.47¼	1.43⅝
April 9	1.60⅝	1.56¼	1.54½	1.50⅛	1.48¾	1.45
April 10	1.58	1.53⅜	1.52⅜	1.48¾	1.46⅝	1.43¼
April 11	1.59¼	1.58¾	1.52	1.48⅝	1.47	1.43⅜
April 12	1.59	1.58	1.51⅛	1.50⅜	1.45⅜	1.44¼
Wk's rg.	1.60⅝	1.54¼	1.54½	1.47¼	1.48⅜	1.41
	May.		July.		Sept.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 7	68¼	66⅜	67⅜	65½	65⅜	63¼
April 8	69½	67⅜	68	66	64	62⅜
April 9	70⅜	67⅜	69	66⅜	64⅜	62⅜
April 10	68⅜	67	67⅜	65¾	63⅝	62¼
April 11	68½	67	67½	65¾	64½	62¼
April 12	68⅞	68¼	67½	66½	63⅜	63
Week's range	70⅜	66⅞	69	65½	64⅞	62¼
	May.		July.			
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
April 7	28.80	28.65	28.30	28.05		
April 8	28.82	28.82	28.53	28.15		
April 9	29.05	29.45	29.00	28.60		
April 10	30.35	28.95	28.55	28.05		
April 11	29.47	29.05	28.80	28.15		
April 12	30.00	29.75	29.02	28.70		
Week's range	30.00	28.65	29.00	28.05		
	May.		July.			
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
April 7	26.85	26.82	25.65	25.35		
April 8	27.27	27.05	25.70	25.40		
April 9	27.75	27.35	25.90	25.50		
April 10	27.25	26.85	25.47	25.12		
April 11	27.37	27.05	25.80	25.10		
April 12	28.00	27.85	25.82	25.70		
Wk's range	28.00	26.82	25.90	25.10		
	May.		July.			
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
April 7			46.05	45.70		
April 8	49.50	48.75	46.50	46.25		
April 9	49.50	49.75	47.52	46.87		
April 10	49.50	47.60	47.60	46.55		
April 11	49.80	49.50	47.10	46.55		
April 12	50.50	50.25	47.55	47.00		
Wk's range	50.50	48.75	47.55	45.70		

NEW YORK.

OLD CONTRACT COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Sept. High.	Low.
April 7	24.99	24.75	23.90	23.40	22.85	22.20
April 8	25.00	24.80	24.00	23.33		
April 9	24.99	25.01	23.95	23.20		
April 10	24.95	24.85	23.75	23.05	22.60	22.00
April 11	24.95	24.85	23.75	23.05		
April 12	24.80	24.55	23.70			
Wk's range	25.00	24.25	24.00	23.23	22.95	22.20
	Oct.		Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 7	22.20	21.75	22.00	21.95		
April 8	22.15	21.90	21.75	21.75		
April 9	22.15	22.15				
April 10	22.10	21.80				
April 11	22.30	22.30				
April 12	22.10	22.05				
Wk's rg.	22.37	21.75	22.00	21.75		

NEW CONTRACT COTTON.

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
April 7	26.50	26.00	24.52	24.00	22.75	22.35
April 8	26.60	26.00	24.80	24.00	22.95	22.35
April 9	26.65	25.75	24.98	24.15	23.30	22.55
April 10	26.60	25.80	24.81	24.00	22.97	22.29
April 11	26.25	25.85	24.40	23.90	22.93	22.21
April 12	26.48	26.12	24.49	24.27	22.80	22.48
Wk's rg.	26.65	25.60	24.98	23.90	23.30	22.21
	Dec.		Jan.		Mar.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 7	22.27	21.80	22.05	21.70	21.95	21.35
April 8	22.57	21.95	22.37	21.76	21.73	21.70
April 9	22.06	22.18	22.75	22.05	22.45	22.10
April 10	22.15	21.85	22.45	22.75	22.05	21.70
April 11	22.40	21.79	22.24	21.65	21.95	21.90
April 12	22.38	22.06	22.01	21.97	21.76	21.70
Wk's rg.	22.96	21.79	22.75	21.65	22.45	21.55

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended April 12, 1919:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1919.	1918	1917.
Monday	1,012,688	243,008	$51,704
Tuesday	1,284,846	173,672	732,705
Wednesday	1,208,385	180,505	635,340
Thursday	1,446,402	339,002	651,826
Friday	1,508,641	215,902	600,175
Saturday	555,135	121,210	388,655
Total wk.	6,820,806	1,282,299	3,460,495
Year to date	55,542,815	35,388,857	50,826,390

BONDS. PAR VALUE.

Monday	$12,216,000	$4,007,000	$6,063,000
Tuesday	12,944,500	4,701,000	8,406,000
Wednesday	12,471,500	3,410,500	5,497,500
Thursday	11,635,500	3,913,500	4,475,500
Friday	10,889,000	3,890,500	4,955,000
Saturday	6,301,500	2,575,500	2,736,000
Total wk.	$66,587,500	$22,198,000	$32,153,000
Year to date	407,758,830	362,967,000	331,834,300

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

RONDS.

	Apr. 13, '18.	Apr. 12, '18.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$9,116,000	$3,422,500	$5,693,500
Government	57,342,500	18,502,500	38,840,000
State	20,000		20,000
City	100,000	273,000	*173,000

Total all.$66,587,500 $22,198,000 $44,389,500
*Decrease.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Mon. Tues. increasing cloudiness; probably rain in w. and c.

S. C.—Fair Mon. Tues. increasing cloudiness; probably rain and colder in the interior.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably showers and colder in n.

Ind.—Rain Mon. Tues. probably clearing and colder.

Ky.—Rain Mon. afternoon or night and probably Tues., except fair Tues. in w.; cooler Tues.

Lower Mich.—Increasing cloudiness Mon.; rain eat night, and probably Tues.; colder Tues.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. Tues. probably rain.

Ohio—Increasing cloudiness Mon.; warmer in s.? probably rain by night and on Tues.;

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means terms or against.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Mayer, C. JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 363, Post Office Building.

Motion calendar:
Martin ⟨Imbrie.
Berman ⟨U.S.
Newman ⟨same.
US ex rel Lamy ⟨Bisson.
Rossiter ⟨Standard Co.
General calendar.
Re Phelps.
Capiello ⟨Tug Rosabel.
Re O'Brien.

Wright ⟨Tug Aurora.
McWilliams ⟨Tug Busby.
Provident Co ⟨Fletcher Cavallaro ⟨68 Carle Poms.
Lamar ⟨US.
Rau ⟨same.
Gaul ⟨Tug Cornelia.
Rutherford ⟨US.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—In Room 808, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar.

Discharges:
Simon Brauner.
Frank L. Talbot.
Israel Rappelfeld.
Sherman G Petticolas.
Morgan, Truett & Howey.
Tina Teplitz.
G H Terwilliger.
Clara Ratner.
Moses Orenstein.
Metro Purity Paper Bottle Co.
Under objections:
Wilfred Butt.
Adjourned case:
Hovendon & Kling.
Involuntary case:
Petition J B Jornet.
Motions:
Madero Bros.
Joseph B Jormet.
Acme Gas & Elec Fix.
Calumet Hotel.
Plaza Garment Co.

Malev & Feinsilber.
Charles Steiger.
Herman Mankes.
Israel Raved.
American Spray Co.
Straight Side Baking Van Tassel Operating Co. (2.)
Toole, Henry & Co.(6)
Tree & Co.
NY Blackstone Co.
Robichek & Co.
James T Wood.
Toole, Henry Co. (2.)
Joseph Dobria.
Morris Schiff & Co.
Toole, Henry & Co.
Ackley C Snyder.
The Joseph.
Best Knit Mills.
Normanna & Co.
Best & Cibelias.
Joseph Rosenbluth.

DISTRICT COURT—L. Hand, J.—In Room 331, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

Trial calendar:
Leo Kahane.
Strong Machinery Co.
Girado ⟨Suliane.
Richard F Price.
Paul Hofherr.
Gilbert Foote et al.
Henry Sweetzfiguer.
Anton Olsen.
Grace Fuller.
Nova A Brown.

Thomas Pennachio.
Cases to be set for trial:
Irving Lurish.
Hugh A McKevitt.
Morris Gluck.
Harry Saltzberg.
Pleas in bar:
William Steger.
Abraham Wolf.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—In Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Brown ⟨Penn RR.
Hoffman ⟨Bennett.
Heil ⟨same. (2.)
US ⟨Nine Cartons Feathers.
Smith Co. ⟨Paris.
Wilson ⟨New Eng SS.
McGill ⟨Moulton.

H Newberger Co ⟨Leh Val RR.
Post-Montague Lumber Export Co.
NY Sanitary Utilis Co
Cases unfinished.
Couce ⟨Atlantic & Caribbean Steam Nav.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity: General Bakelite Co ⟨General Insulate Co., to cease unfinished.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 812, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.

Wolf ⟨Baldwin.
US ⟨S. L. Chipman. For sentence:
US ⟨John Rubino. Appeal bonds:
US ⟨S. A. Cohen.
Same ⟨J. Ackerman.
Same ⟨E. Thompson and A. Ingracia.
Admiralty calendar:
Berwind-White Coal (on trial.)

M Co ⟨Int M M Co.
Ashley et al ⟨Yacht Gretchen.
C. F. Harms Co ⟨Bing and Removal Co. and another.
N Y & Porto Rico SS Co ⟨Nat Sugar Ref.
Bleakley ⟨Steam tug John D. Dally.
Cent RR Co of NJ ⟨SS Alphonso XII.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Dewsnap ⟨Jamison et al.
Lasanby et al ⟨Cotton Mills Corp et al.
Millbrook Co ⟨Gambier et al.
Smithtown ⟨Underpinning and Found Co.
Smith et al ⟨Smith et al.
Bowden ⟨Leh Val Rd.
First Nat Bank of Waterloo ⟨Exchange Nat Bank of Seneca Falls et al.
Kurak ⟨Traiche.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Tsuyaka ⟨L I RR.
NY Sav Bank ⟨Newdorf.
Pennachio ⟨Bossi.
Wood ⟨City.
Silver, Inc ⟨Gair.
Rosenstein ⟨Holmes Elec Prot Co.
Spencer ⟨Topakayan.
Doh ⟨Smith.
Re Stanton (CNY.)
Reilly ⟨Stenotype Reporting Co.
Dandorph ⟨Federoll.
Casacio ⟨Oxley.
Zacker ⟨Phillips.
Giarrusso ⟨Brady & Glee. (2.)
Montano ⟨Brady & Glee.
Moss ⟨NY Bd of Fire Underwriters.
Kindleberger ⟨same.
Nickel ⟨Cohen.
Keyser Inc, &c, Co ⟨Freedenberg.
Re Evans Film Mfg Co. (2.)
Seidler, (Zobler.)
Breuer ⟨Commi Advertiser Assn.
Biro ⟨same.
Danielsen ⟨Dry Dock, &c. RR. (2.)
Seltzer ⟨3d Av Ry.
Makawi ⟨Castriotis.
St Louis Coffin Co ⟨Weigand.
O'Neill ⟨So Blvd RR.
Buda ⟨CNY.
Land Value Refunding Co ⟨Babcock, Inc.
Glass ⟨Wilcox.
Bartels ⟨3d Av Ry.
Raymond ⟨Nat Nassau Bank.
Re Wertig.
Re Hines.
Re Freeman, ⟨Hynes.)
Wolkenberg ⟨Tantleff.
Gziko ⟨Union Ry.
Harr ⟨same.
McSorley ⟨NYC Int Ry.
Plant ⟨Plantadosi.
Kaldor ⟨Kaldor.
Armour ⟨Roberts & Scott.
Fossett ⟨Fossett.
Bortstein ⟨Bortstein.
Essenberg ⟨Evarts Holding Co.
Keller ⟨Keller.
Porco ⟨Waverly Auto Express Co.
Ornstein ⟨Eagle Phonograph Co.
Mills, Inc.
Rose ⟨Rose.
Rothstein ⟨Ervin.
Thain ⟨Voron.
Blank ⟨Gobar.
Bernstein ⟨Obermeyer & Liebman Brew Co.
People ⟨Flynn.
Re Browne.
Schwartz ⟨Silberstein.
Ford ⟨Rysler.
Schneider ⟨Pewtrers Laundry, Inc.
Klein ⟨Banks.
Rosenthal ⟨Schussler.
Shaun.er ⟨Ginsberg.
Grossfield ⟨Heaton.
Lewis ⟨Merritt & Chapman Co.
Rubchek ⟨Tancer.
Automobile Ins Co ⟨Berg.
Fiorentino ⟨Hauck.
Rukeyser ⟨Fountain ⟨Choate, Inc.
Re Stevens ⟨Brew Co ⟨Markbreiter ⟨Markbreiter.
Steves ⟨Liggett Co.
Davis ⟨Davis.
Linden ⟨Whitney.
Harr ⟨Union Ry.
Strimeski ⟨3rd Av Ry.
Zauzino ⟨Union Ry.
Hirsch ⟨Aminoff.
Schen ⟨Ker ⟨Hutner.
US Trust Co ⟨Olinka.
Re Snyder.
Miller ⟨Sherman.
Traurig ⟨Caravel Co.
Young ⟨C K Y Film.
Koretzky ⟨Prost. (2.)
Lord ⟨Lord & Goss.
Miller ⟨Coulby & Whaley.

PART III.—Bijur, J. At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Re Eastern Boulevard
Cohen ⟨Brackell.
Harren ⟨The Fisk Co.
Fieber ⟨Werner.
Re Sisson ⟨White Hotel Syracuse.
Traversaro ⟨Traversaro.
Heller ⟨Pope.
Gracias ⟨Gross.
Schall ⟨Schall.
Parker ⟨Parker.
Smith ⟨Smith.
Yorizzi ⟨Yorizzi.
Wolf ⟨Wolf.
Corwin ⟨Corwin.
Rankin ⟨Le ⟨Sowitz.
Schaffran ⟨Packard.
Fitz ⟨Fitz.
Merkle ⟨Merkle.
Gvirasvy ⟨Gvirasvy.
Coffin ⟨Phoenix Preferred causes.
Cobb ⟨Cobb.
Consol Tel. &c. Co ⟨Stock Summ (2.)
Post & McCord ⟨Cantor.
General calendar:
Ellgen ⟨Farley.
Jacobs ⟨Walsh.
Garrett ⟨Garrett.
Garofalo ⟨Garofalo
Grandonico ⟨Grandonico.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co ⟨Lewis. Adjourned to April 28.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq.—Singer Sewing Machine ⟨Cohen.
Brunswick-Balk-Collander Co ⟨Barr.
Hammer, Inc ⟨Elnhorn Cont. Co ⟨Barr.
Cent Machine and Sup Co ⟨Elec Photograph Co.
Glanta ⟨Fandino.
Trochman ⟨Benford Mfg Co, Inc.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bowman ⟨Payne.
Posgay ⟨Luce.
Dwyer ⟨CNY. (2.)
Keenan ⟨Wilson.
Varian ⟨Sennett.
Liston ⟨same.
Halsey ⟨Int R T Co.
Messing ⟨Met Auto Renting Co.
Rosenberg ⟨Goldstein.
Rohe ⟨Hunken.
Frenkle ⟨Davison.
Zipp ⟨NY Rys.
Slomowitz ⟨Abramowitz.
Tucker ⟨Carroll.
Hirsch ⟨Abrams.
Shapiro ⟨Chopak.
Haythorn ⟨Workman.
Purisch ⟨426 St. &c, Ry.
Salkind ⟨3d RR.
Manber ⟨NY Post-Grad Med. School & Hosp.
Smith ⟨Gorowitz.
Wade ⟨Interborough Rapid Transit Agcy
Kight ⟨Schofield.
Bilawski ⟨C I & B RR.
Wilson ⟨Byrens Co.
Smith ⟨Hudson Motor Car Co.
Steinberg ⟨Rothstein.
Rappaport ⟨William-son.
Geraghty ⟨O'Connor.
Sterling ⟨Soldin.
Dougherty ⟨Campbell.
Woods ⟨Cogan.
White ⟨Shaleck.
Holland Soc Co ⟨Greenhut.
Leopold ⟨NY Times.
Manson ⟨same.
Levy ⟨Am Shoe Mach. &c. Co.
Silberberg ⟨Great Central Palace Co.
Grassauli ⟨Burpeau.
Hurwitz ⟨Benault Transp Co.
Shields ⟨Cons Gas Co.
Linden ⟨Whitney.
Deane ⟨Rogers.
Dirks ⟨5th Av Coach.
Cohen ⟨Schierloh.
Busacca ⟨McLoughlin Copp Co.
Isenner ⟨Palmer.
Bryan ⟨Inter-Continental Const Co (2.)
Kenny ⟨Tietjen.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ross Waist Co, Inc ⟨Dearman-Schwartz Hemstitching Co.
Leicht ⟨Leicht.
N Y Mfg R E Co ⟨Hilsbrand Co.
Lavis ⟨Goldsmith.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
McDermott ⟨CNY.
PART IV.—Lyden, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.
Thompson ⟨I T R Co.
Goldetsky ⟨Saylor, Zohn & Co. (2.)
PART VI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Weinberg ⟨I R T Co. (2.)
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ernst ⟨IRT Co.
PART VIII.—Davendorf, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tabachnick ⟨M & S Leasing Co.
Part IX—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brown ⟨Markowitz.
Matthews ⟨same.
PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mensch ⟨Korn, (2.)
PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Feldman ⟨Flacker.
Epstein ⟨5th Av Coach Co.
Re Hunter.
Brooks ⟨Nas E RR Co.
Re L'Hommedieu.
Cohen ⟨Budd.
Con Co ⟨Printing Co. (2.)
Breslow ⟨Hoffman.
Knollenberg ⟨Hume.
Re W A Case & Son Mfg Co ⟨Wheeler.)
Druck ⟨Smith.
Re Klein.
Wildes ⟨Lumpkin.
PART XIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rice ⟨Rodgers & Haggerty, Inc.
PART XIV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Willis for probate:
Katherine Banis, W S Young.
Abraham Mayer, W H Pleasants.
Anna Badt,
Mansell B Field,
John Muller.
Chonlan, S.—At 10 A. M.
Estate of Louis Koch.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Cases on.
Laura C. Decker,
Thomas J. Dillon,
Margaret Maloney,
William Isaacs,
Emma Easmger,
Leon Brill,
Elizabeth Hanftach.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Rubin ⟨Anchor SS & Henderson Bros, Ltd
Greenberg ⟨Greenberg & Gordon Amuse Co.
Dannenberg ⟨Wagner Lith Machinery Co.
Best ⟨Warner ⟨Godfrey.
Haber ⟨Pallom.
Curtis ⟨Dowie Co.
Alexowitz ⟨Mackaweks.
Ouster ⟨Halber.
Lewis ⟨Sergeant Co.
Greele ⟨McCoy.
Bergfeld &c ⟨White
Smith ⟨Empire City Subway Co, Ltd.
Gordon ⟨Kaszein.
Denser ⟨Pan American Corp of America.
McFetridge ⟨Max Udell & Co.
Greenberg ⟨Dworkin.
Bronstein ⟨NYMer Ex.
Vedral ⟨Kaufman.
Jacobs ⟨Providential Realty & Inv Co.
Leder ⟨Mandel.
Greenberg ⟨Ellerslie Corp.
Tarantino ⟨Kirschheimer.
Wade ⟨Brown-Gamble Realty Co.
Fillert ⟨Manuta.
Haselbach ⟨Gruenstein.
Thomas ⟨Pas Rity Co.
Schwartz ⟨Schirmer.
Marksamer ⟨Gt Eastern Casualty Co.
Malpedi ⟨Met Trust.
Fitzburgh ⟨Chasa.
Hitchens ⟨Dalton.
Drumback ⟨Dixon.
Greenberg ⟨Silverman
Mgt Co ⟨Odell.
All Abrasive Metals Co ⟨Thatcher & Son.
Dario ⟨Kotler.
Dorf ⟨Bachach.
Denmark ⟨Remer.
Waldman ⟨Fischer.
Kamen & Co ⟨Stamboul.
Heinze ⟨Huron SS Co.
Benisch ⟨Ferguson.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Langham ⟨Moore.
Jeffer ⟨Sakes Co.
Graham ⟨Amer Exp & Transp Co.
Gunsher ⟨M & S Odeon Theatre Co.
Bennett ⟨Int R T Co.
Beaumont ⟨Morgenstern.
Wieder ⟨Int R T.
Cohen ⟨Walker & Co.
Bloom ⟨same.
Schulman ⟨Rosenstein
Abenheimer ⟨Brimberg.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Latorraca ⟨Guerci, (2.)
Miller ⟨Wolff.
Diamond Textile Co ⟨Magid.
Nitrate Agencies Co ⟨Brown.
Venanzi ⟨Poletti, Coda & Rebecchi, Inc.
Weinstein ⟨20th Cent'y Millinery Exch, Inc.

PART III.—ALLEN, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Glaser ⟨Blank.
Stoddard ⟨Robinson-Rodero Co.
Rosenberg ⟨Normandie Shirt Co.
Weiner Bookbinding ⟨Elks Pub Co.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Lewis ⟨Liberty Silk Underwear Co.
Un Steel & Metal Co ⟨Hudson Trading Co.
Elgar ⟨Carpenter.
Grossman ⟨Duhs.
Prager ⟨J S Scheff & Co. (2.)
Leladesdorf ⟨Mazzetti.
Rifkin ⟨Given.
Barish ⟨Aldstedter.
Mendelson ⟨Jacobson.
Arnery ⟨Rosenstrauch
Wolff ⟨Katzman.

Leeds ⟨Marks, Lissberger & Son, Inc.
Schwartz Bros Bottle Co ⟨Liverpool & L & G Ins Co. (2.)
Same ⟨Home Ins Co. (2.)
Same ⟨Fire Assn of Philadelphia.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Collier, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A.M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—De Goicouria ⟨Isenberg et al. 3?? ⟨John J. Dwyer.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Pincus ⟨Meisler.
Schaefer ⟨Lenox Wall Paper Co.
Kadel ⟨CNY.
Massoth ⟨Westfield.
Raile ⟨Peerless Am Products Co.
Dierner ⟨Cerf.
Strauss ⟨Rothman.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendricks, J.
Inq—Becker ⟨Ohliger.
Galvin ⟨CNY. Rys.
Verge ⟨Union Ry.
Rose ⟨So Blvd RR.
Fanell ⟨Ferguson, (2.)
Meyers ⟨West Elec Rlt.
Hudson Co. Gas & Electric Co.
Union Gas Co.
Pastore ⟨CNY.
Guzik ⟨Love, (2.)
Macchio ⟨Empire Construction Co (2.)
O'Brien ⟨West Elec RR (2.)
Bernstein ⟨Int R T.
Avis ⟨same.
Sichel ⟨Board of Education.
Grant.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2303.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Willis for probate:
John Mooer,
Margaret T White,
James E Wood,
Hannah Marx,
Max Ebenstern.
Motions:
Est of Max Herman,
Raphael Danziger.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.
Contested will: John Greene.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

REORGANIZATION
of
BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
and
MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES
PLAN AND AGREEMENT
DATED MARCH, 6, 1919
AS AMENDED.

TO CREDITORS OF BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY WHO HAVE PRESENTED, OR SHALL PRESENT, THEIR CLAIMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE DECREE OF MARCH 11, 1919:

Notice is hereby given that creditors of Bay State Street Railway Company, who on the seventh day of March, 1919, had presented, or who thereafter have presented or shall present, their claims in accordance with the provisions of Article Thirteenth of the decree entered on that date in the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts in the Consolidated Cause, entitled Archibald McNeil & Sons Company v. Bay State Street Railway Company, in Equity, No. 834, and who have claims subordinate in lien and inferior in equity to the First Mortgage, dated July 1, 1904, from Boston & Northern Street Railway Company to Adams Trust Company (American Trust Company, successor,) or to the Refunding First Mortgage dated July 1, 1904, from Old Colony Street Railway Company to Old Colony Trust Company, may, subject to such regulations and requirements not inconsistent with the provisions of said decree as the Reorganization Managers from time to time shall establish, participate in said plan and agreement by filing with Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., Depositary for that purpose, on or before April 1, 1919, or, in case of creditors who shall hereafter present their claims as aforesaid, within seven days after such presentation, a written request to deliver to participants in said plan and agreement accompanied by such data, information and assignments of their claims as shall be required by the Reorganization Managers, all in such form as shall be required by the Reorganization Managers, and upon the filing of such written declaration and other papers shall receive therefor certificates of deposit of said Depositary in form approved by the Reorganization Managers, upon the acceptance of which they shall be entitled to participate in and shall be bound by the provisions of said plan and agreement, subject however to the right of the Reorganization Managers in their discretion at any time before or after the acceptance of any such claim or of such certificates of deposit in respect thereof to require that such claim be judicially established or determined by arbitration or otherwise as a condition to such participation in said plan and agreement. No rights under such plan and agreement shall accrue in respect of any such claims unless so deposited. If any such claim shall be made subject to adjustment, nevertheless, participate in said plan and agreement in the manner aforesaid, subscribing for an assignment of such claim or any moneys in respect thereof as the Reorganization Managers shall require.

For further information reference is made to said plan and agreement, particularly as to terms and conditions of same, and copy of said plan and agreement will be sent upon application to the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., Depositary.

THE HIGGINSON & COMPANY,
Reorganization Managers.
44 State St., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

GENESEE RIVER RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage 6% 50 Yr. Gold Bonds
Dated ..... due 1957.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee under First Mortgage dated June 1st 1907, hereby invites, pursuant to Section 2 of Article II of the Supplemental Indenture dated January 2d, 1915, proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on May 7th, 1919, at a price not exceed the par value and accrued interest to that date, of as many bonds of the above issue as can be purchased for the sum of Twenty four thousand one hundred eighteen dollars and sixty five cents ($24,118.75). Sealed proposals will be received at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, No 140 Broadway, New York City, up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, May 5th, 1919, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum, will be accepted. Each offer of more than $1,000 principal amount of bonds shall be made subject to acceptance in part in case the aggregate of the offers shall not exhaust the amount of money available for the redemption of bonds offered. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, April 8, 1919.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
ERIE & JERSEY RAILROAD CO.
6% 50-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds,
Due 1955.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee under First Mortgage dated June 1st 1907, hereby invites, pursuant to Section 2 of Article II of the Supplemental Indenture dated January 2d, 1915, proposals for the sale to the Sinking Fund on May 7th, 1919, with accrued interest to that date, of as many bonds of the above issue as can be purchased for the sum of Twenty-nine thousand eight hundred five dollars sixty cents (29,805.60). Sealed proposals will be received at the TRUST DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, May 5th, 1919, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum, will be accepted. Each offer of more than $1,000 principal amount of bonds shall be made subject to acceptance in part in case the aggregate of the offers shall not exhaust the amount of money available for the redemption of bonds offered. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, April 8th, 1919.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 7% GOLD NOTES "SERIES "C," "D," AND "E" OF THE ATLAS CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY, DATED MAY 1, 1918.

The undersigned as Trustee under the indenture of trust securing the above described issue of notes hereby gives notice that pursuant to the terms of the said indenture, between thousand two hundred seventy two ($12,272.50) dollars has been deposited with it in the hands of the Sinking Fund under said indenture, and as Trustee intends to apply such funds so far as may be sufficient to permit to the purchase of said notes at the lowest prices offered.

Sealed offers of said notes at a price not exceeding 103% of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, will be received by the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 26th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. Notes accepted must be delivered on April 30th, 1919, and securities furnished that day if required that delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, New York, April 1st, 1919.

Peekskill Lighting & Railroad Company

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Dated October 1, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 12 o'clock on the 17th day of April, 1919, for the purchase of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $4,986.25 thereon. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
(Formerly New York Security & Trust Company.)
By [illegible], Secretary.
Dated, New York, April 10, 1919.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that OWEN McCAFFREY'S [illegible] owner of the steamtug "Bulley" [illegible] has filed his petition for [illegible] and has [illegible] for exoneration from or limitation of liability from said steamtug [illegible] Stipulated value of said [illegible] claiming damages [illegible] destruction, damage or [illegible] from their claims before Henry [illegible], Commissioner, at his office in [illegible] Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—OLDEN BALL NAVIGATION CO. against MOTOR BOAT MANHASSET, &c. Libel. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has arrested the foregoing motor boat upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for supplies, $50 [illegible] and has fixed and caused [illegible] on opening of said court on April 21, 1919, at United States Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be ordered.

Dated New York, April 14, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District of New York.
LANCE ARLL, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, April 30, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room 607, Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., the following property:

The diamonds will be on exhibition Tuesday, April 29th, 1919.

Catalogues may be had upon request as soon as issued.

Dated New York, April 14, 1919.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

PRICE STABILITY ASSURED THIS YEAR

Eastern Cement and Lime Manufacturers Establish Maximum for Season.

BIG THING FOR BUILDERS

Other Material Producers Expect to Make Similar Guarantees—Sand Scarce.

By a single stroke responsibility for backwardness of the 1919 building season has been shifted from the building material manufacturers to the investors themselves.

This notable change from what appeared to be a hopeless situation, as far as anything like a normal building outlook was concerned, to one roseate in its possibilities for a full building season, resulted from two important meetings held toward the week-end by the Portland cement and barrel lime manufacturers supplying this market.

Both these industries had taken careful surveys of the building situation in New York and in cities east of the Mississippi, and in cities east of the Mississippi construction has been retarded by the general expectation that building material prices were not only out of reach now, but would be much higher after the building season opened up.

For fear of accentuating this building movement many private projectors decided not to build at all, and the result was that only about 40 per cent. of normal construction work went ahead and nearly seven-tenths of that which did proceed was alteration work. A large proportion of the projected work was in the form of necessary commercial or industrial expansion.

Other owners were informed by estimating contractors that building material prices this Summer would be way beyond anything heretofore attained and, frightened by possible delays through strikes and inadequate delivery facilities on railroads and steamships, the builders either withdrew from the market or went into the alteration market.

Recognizing the tendency of the times in this regard the cement manufacturers and barrel lime makers met again to any higher prices than the $3.25 delivery level for New York for the remainder of the year. In other words, the market may rest assured that Portland cement prices will remain at present levels until Dec. 31, 1919, with the further provisio that if there should be a price reduction in favor of the prospective builder or contractor the various companies, representing ten different establishments in all, would follow the reduction.

In other words, if, during the year, any one company should attempt to cut the price all the other parties to the manufacturers' agreement will follow suit, the plan being strictly in accordance with the efforts of the various Government boards to get building construction work started even though unprecedented means have to be employed to accomplish the much-needed building revival.

Acting independently and also in line with the general disposition of building material manufacturers supplying this market to effect a condition of practical guaranty against further price advances this year the lime manufacturers, representing practically 100 per cent. of the trade, met here Thursday and decided to fix the present price level as the guaranteed maximum until Sept. 1, 1919. The date was fixed so as to permit the manufacturers to reach a still lower price level if the quantity demanded by the building market at that time was sufficiently great to permit them to revise their present manufacturing costs on what is termed a quantity basis, in which event the price would probably be lowered.

Strong influences were exerted upon the common brick manufacturers supplying this market to fix the present level of $15 as their maximum for the remainder of the year, but the menace of a boatmen's strike greatly increasing the cost of handling brick between the manufacturing plants and the city's wholesale docks, made it impossible to take the forward step that the other lines had taken, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

In the building sand market a vigorous fight is in progress between two rival companies for supremacy. There is no price quotation quotable in this market, nor in gravel or grit, and in consequence the crushed stone market is ragged.

The controversy between the Industrial Board at Washington and the Railroad Administration left the building market in an unsettled state until the cement and lime interests counteracted it by the magnanimous attitude in reference to stabilizing the price market here.

The attitude of the building material manufacturers here in the East, supplemented by the aggressive lead taken here for some time by the building material dealers to keep their part of the responsibility for the backwardness of the building market by removing a generous part of the overload of delivered prices, is expected to have reflection in the Building Revival Convention of the National Federation of Building Construction Industries that is to be held in Cleveland on May 7 and 8.

At that time the financial leaders of the world, with a generous representation from New York, with representatives from many manufacturing industries from sections supplying this city with building materials, will go there with the intention of showing that New York done in the matter of "passing the buck" back to the building investor who has been demanding price stabilization as the conditions upon which he will build and endeavor to reduce the building material manufacturers in all parts of the country to meet the situation in the same way, not by cutting prices below profit levels, but by guaranteeing that present levels may be depended upon not to go higher this year.

In other parts of the country, recent price drops have been met by the prospective builder with the statement that "Now we've got them on the run, we'll wait some more for further drops." But the farseeing builder is not concerning himself so much with how low the prices drop as to how long they will stay low. The building material manufacturers of the East have answered it in unmistakable language and there is nothing now standing in the way of a free building market after the Victory Loan drive.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WELLWORTH LUNCH COMPANY, INC.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 28,-[illegible].

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE NAMED BANKRUPT:

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver in Bankruptcy of the WELLWORTH LUNCH CO., Inc., offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the above named bankrupt, consisting of tables, chairs, show cases, and all furnishings and fixtures used in the business of bakery and restaurant, together with all the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the lease of the bankrupt which expires on April 30th, 1920.

The above described property will be sold subject to the following liens and encumbrances: Three chattel mortgages of approximately $17,750. Further particulars in regard to said liens may be obtained from the Receiver or his attorneys.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises from April 14th to April 19th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the Receiver at the offices of his attorneys, SHAINE & WEINRIB, at No. 299 Broadway, City of New York, on or before 12 o'clock in the noon of April 19th, 1919, at which time and place the bids will be opened by the Receiver, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by CHARLES SHONGOOD, U. S. Auctioneer, on April 21st, 1919, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, April 12th, 1919.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
SHAINE & WEINRIB, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BOLIVIA AND EVORA Wanted—All colors; Black's or Reidel's; for immediate and future deliveries; spot cash. I. Bernstein, 9 West 20th. Chelsea 7468.

BOTANY BROADCLOTH Wanted,—54-inch white, tan, reindeer, taupe, burgundy, brown, and navy; also white serges. Gramercy 2865.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany and F. & H., tan, Pekin and Copen; cash. Louis Greenberg & Bro., 71 West 23d St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, 315 and F. H. Columbia; all shades. Klar Bros., 40 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velours, all colors; spot cash; also whipcords and O. D. serges. Mad. Sq. 3814.

BROADCLOTHS AND POPLINS Wanted.—Botany and American 90010, cash. Madison Square 4002.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will pay cash for Botany, or S. & H., navy brown and taupe. Madison Square 3935.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted:—Botany 315, Julliards 110, or Stevens, for spot cash. Gramercy 6669.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany F. & H., velour 0360, 4281. Tall shades. Gramercy 845.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—110 Julliards, all colors. Madison Square 2740.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Rose, Rashkind & Soloff, 244 Fifth Av.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 711 Pekin or similar. Madison Square 920.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Surplus, best grades; cash. National Tel. Canal 4225.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk capes, also jersey and velvet sport coats. 2d Floor, 36 West 25th.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Arkwright waverly, blue and gray; percales, and other shirtings. United States Textile Co., 315 Fourth Av. Gramercy 4815.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted.—Will pay cash for chinchillas; Elderdown, in Copenhagen. Chelsea 9355.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber exclusively looking at Ladies' Fall coats all week; better kind. 43 West 22d, 1st floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber exclusively looking at children's and juniors' Fall coats all week. 48 West 22d, 1st floor.

CAPES Wanted.—Placing immediate orders for silk capes and velvet coatees. 36 West 25th St., fourth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at fall samples; call to see us. Schonberg & Kapner, 28 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on silk coats, capes. 3d Floor, 1,140 B'way.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Julliard's 9000. 25 East 26th St., Room 816.

COTTON TRICOTINE Wanted.—White only; can use any quantity if price is right. Ex. 7. Mad. Sq. 4860.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton dresses; nothing but snappy styles; 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Jacob Cubert, 9 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on white and flesh Georgette dresses; bring samples. Scharfman Bros., 26 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at plain and printed georgette dresses all week. Third floor, 31 West 35th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, bring samples Monday afternoon. Room 808, 5 West 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spot cash; quantity no object. Call with samples, 4th floor, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk dresses. Wear Well Dress Co., 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk, georgette and cotton, all week. Paris, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber exclusively looking at Summer dresses. 48 West 22d, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Job to close out. 10th floor 17 West 17th.

GABARDINES, PIQUES, REPPS Wanted.—For wash skirts, at a price. Call with samples, 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

GABARDINE Wanted, White, cotton and white army drill, quantities. Royal Hat Co., 181 Mercer St.

GEORGETTE WAISTS Wanted.—Open for quantity of flat waists, $5.75 to $7.50; also jobs, spot cash. J. C. Cunningham Co., Washington, D. C. Call at Waldorf-Astoria, 9-12, Monday and Tuesday.

GIN HAMS Wanted.—A quantity of plaid and checked, and prints. Berliner Costume Co., 114-116 West 27th St.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds, also suitings; cash. Madison Square 9671.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—At a price. Billrite Dress Co., 12 West 32d.

KHAKI WOOL Wanted.—White and Copen. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 Fifth Av.

KNEE PANTS Wanted.—Opening jobbing department children's, boy's suits, knee pants; send swatches P. P. with prices. Marcus Cohen, Erie, Pa.

KNIT Goods, French, Wanted.—All colors. Noah Levy, 125 West 26th.

ORGANDIES, Voiles Wanted.—Colors, fine goods only. Sunshine Dress, 34 W. 17th.

PLUSH Wanted.—Ungava, Behring, Baffins', Sealette, Silvertons, Silvertip, Boat; cash. 1,245 Times.

POWDER SILK Wanted.—Open for quantity of Jap. pongees. Leading Shirtwaist Co., 119 West 25th.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours Wanted.—Amer., all makes; quantity; cash. Frederic Winter Corp., 220 5th Av. Madison Square 2045.

POPLINS Wanted.—American black and navy, also navy 510 and 809. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

POPLIN Wanted.—Black and navy, American or similar, for cash. Stuyvesant 1267.

POPLINS Wanted.—American or similar, all shades. Farragut 4983.

POPLIN Wanted.—American or similar, navy and black, spot cash. Stuyvesant 2486.

PUSSY WILLOW Wanted.—In raw; large quantities. Madison Square 3314.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610 navy for cash, lowest price. Greeley 4304.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for gray American or similar. Spring 9630, Extension 42.

SATINS Wanted.—5162 Cheney's black and navy. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 Fifth Av.

SATIN Wanted.—Charmeuse, black and navy, 42 inches. Telephone Plaza 4285.

SECO Wanted, also cotton goods; all kinds; spot cash. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES Wanted.—150 pieces C. S. French serge, 55 to 56 inches wide; assorted, 12 colors; 40c to 45c a yard. Phone Rector 8114, Extension 22.

SERGES and Poplins Wanted.—Heavyweights and lightweights, any quantity; must be reasonable. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—31453, 0600, 0936; all kinds broadcloths. Grossman Bros. Madison Square 4626.

SERGES Wanted.—600, 54280, 838, 225, 6234, 104, 99 and others, for spot cash. Gramercy 6669.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantities, 7120, 6120, 11435, 54280, 328, 47116, 7122, 6122, for cash. Gramercy 185.

SERGES Wanted.—48670, 235, W. F. X., 7120, United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4816.

SERGES Wanted.—6002, 7002; any similar; 50 or 54 inch. Irving Finkelstein, Madison Square 2844.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, 7120, 6120; similar dress weight; also Storm. Farragut 2578.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, or similar; spot cash. Rutland Garment Co., Rutland, Vt.

SERGES Wanted.—54280 in quantities, for cash. Harry A. Roman, Mad. Sq. 1218.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 109 or 3205, navy and black. Madison Square 1960.

SERGES Wanted.—Style 3850 navy and black. Mutual Garment Co., 16 West 32d St.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, 54292, all colors. Madison Square 2740.

SERGES Wanted.—109, 3 7614, 7301, 7120 similar; Spring 3840.

SILKS Wanted.—Plain, stripe and plaid messaline and taffeta, for cash. Irving Bloom & Co., 7 West 27th.

SILK Wanted.—High shade peau de cynea, high lustre poplins; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

SILKS Wanted.—Satin stripe tub; silk, any quantity; spot cash. Hy-Grade Waist Co., 1,270 Broadway.

SILVERTONES AND BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All colors. Novick, 45 West 27. Farragut 9644.

SUITS Wanted.—Navy, better grade, for cash; any quantity. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St. Madison Square 1921.

SUITS, Wanted.—Any quantity; jobs; spot cash; call any morning. Room 312, 40 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Coats, Dolmans, Capes; high grade only. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

SYLVETTE Wanted.—Haas Bros. or similar; overseas blue, light grey and peacock. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Navy, Belgium, dark gray, at a price, spot cash. Superior Silk Co., 228 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, U. S. open for quantity for cash, Gramercy 5721.

TWEED Wanted.—Large quantity gray and brown tweed, 56 or 54 inches; submit prices and swatches. L. 70 Times.

VELOURS AND BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Fall shades, all qualities; also plushes, peco, Dubson's, similar. 8849 Spring.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for light weight navy and burgundy velours. Spring 9630, Extension 42.

VELOURS Wanted.—Steven's 4281, colors, 530, 540, 547, 472. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—032, 11050, 544, &c. Gramercy 6689.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

VELOURS Wanted.—America K 544, taupe, brown, Burg, and reindeer; spot cash. Knickerbocker 258.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Twill back, worsted dye, navy, brown, black. Box 184, 1,368 Broadway.

VELVETEENS AND VELVETS Wanted.—All colors. Tel. Gramercy 6684.

YALAMA Wanted.—All shades, remnants, 300 shade; cash. Madison Square 2397.

Contracts Wanted.

I have a plant of 70 machines suitable for men's or ladies' underwear, night shirts, pajamas, middy blouses and boys' blouses. D 58 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BLANKETS.—20,000 khaki and Oxford blankets to close out cheap. G 141 Times.

BROADCLOTH in high shades for sale. Liepzig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th.

CAPE.—Whipcord reversers, 500 doz. American-French styles in stock, we are biggest operators and can give immediate delivery. Mercantile Manufacturers, 605 Broadway. Spring 8284.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—Immediate delivery, high-class; Bolivias, silvertones, serges, satins, taffetas, &c.; reduced prices. Moreitzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES.—Full lined serge capes; also velours in all colors; coats, dolmans at right prices; immediate delivery. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

CAPES, Coats, and Dolmans!—5,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14; all materials; for immediate delivery. Rosh Mayers, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—High-class plushes and pile-fabric for jobbers only. Moreitzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, COATS.—Girls' Spring 2 to 14, serges, poplins, checks; immediate delivery. Kommel, 27 West 20th.

CAPES.—Velours, serges, assorted styles; immediate delivery; especially for jobbers. Levy & Belsky, 60 East 11th.

CAPES, COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery big reductions in price for quantity. Bernstein, 118 West 27th St.

CAPES, Suits, Straight-Line Coats.—New arrivals; special prices; stock delivery. Julius Wolf, 279 5th Av.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits.—On racks for immediate delivery; for jobbers especially. W. Phillips Co., 142 West 28th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, latest models; sacrifice. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

CAPES, CAPES, CAPES, CAPES.—Flappers, girls', infants'; immediate shipments. Julius Goldstein, 133 West 22d.

CAPES.—Better grade bolivias, tweeds, serges, and novelty; must sacrifice. Isaac Lefkowitz, 43 West 27th.

CAPES and suits to close out; special values for Easter sale. Feusterstock & Schneir, 58 West 32d.

CAPES AND SUITS.—750 to close out at a price. Berman Berkman, 1,170 Broadway, Room 508.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Straight Line Coats, 50c. on the dollar.—7th floor, 48 West 25th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits.—To close out at a sacrifice, R. & B., 24 East 12th.

CAPES—Dolmans, stout coats; on the racks. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CAPES, Coats and Suits, N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

CHECKS, fancy, about 60 pieces, 42 inch cotton and wool mixture; special close-out. Madison Square 2914.

CHECKS.—Fancy Guggenheimer checks, to close out. Greeley 4377.

CHIFFONS, velvets, all shades; immediate deliveries. Phone Md. Sq. 3813.

CHILDREN'S Middy Blouse and Dresses, close up, 60 dozen. Tannenbaum, 467 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES,—6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 25th.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—4-14, $5 dozen up. Fazekas & Son, 103 5th Av.

COATS.—Hundreds of junior coats and capes; sacrifice. Call immediately. Isaac Rosenberg, 1,133 Broadway. Chelsea 7263.

COATS, CAPES.—Girls' Spring, 2 to 14, serges, poplins, effects; immediate delivery; sompolo. 27 West 20th.

COATS.—Straight line coats, American poplin, all shades, sizes, many styles; closing out. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS AND CAPES.—Children's, closing out owing to dissolution of firm. D. Kantor & Co., 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Suits plis fabrics in every style. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COTTON, Eponge, white, copen, and lavender; also white ramie linen; will sell cheap. Schrank & Frankel, 145 West 36th.

COTTONS.—Have large quantity gingham and plaid voiles, very low price. Friedman-Wallach Co., 71 West 23d St.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Square 8670.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Ave. Gramercy 4815.

DRESSES.—See our irresistible dress values; big jobs in poplins, $1.75; taffetas, $2.50; georgettes, $8.50; crepe de chine, $6. 5 biggest dress bargains in America; 5,000 dresses for immediate delivery. Meyer Bonnak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Plant some of our dresses in your department; wash dress, $2.75 up; georgettes, $8.75 up; watch them bloom quickly, leaving a good harvest of profits later on. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 32d.

DRESSES.—Contractor has to dispose of for cash few taffeta dresses; also beaded georgettes, several printed voile; only those that are looking for better merchandise should reply. Madison Square 8369.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, georgette, crepe de chine, satin, messaline, wash satin, foulard, tricolette, serge, etc., voiles, taffetas, in all contrasting shades. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES, Georgette, beaded and flowered; also charmeuse dresses of the better kind, for immediate delivery. Bon Ray Dress Co., 510-512 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Very good lot navy and black satin dresses, misses' sizes, to close out at any reasonable price. P. S. L. Mfg. Co., 47 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Better grade printed and beaded indestructible Georgettes, tricolettes, meteors satins, immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES. — Showing complete line wash dresses for immediate and future deliveries; reasonable. 7th floor, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Wonderful taffeta dresses, $5.75; immediate delivery; jobs; close out. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Job 350 tricolette, Georgette, wool jerseys, taffetas, and serges. 116-18 West 20th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES. Georgettes, crepe de chines, satins, silks, taffetas, 50c. on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES for Easter trade of better kind; beaded Georgette, taffeta, crepe de chine, gingham, Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job 350 tricolette, georgette, wool jerseys, taffetas and serges. 116-18 West 20th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—200 dresses of every description to close out at a sacrifice. 189 West 19th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs georgettes, taffetas, crepe de chines, on rack; cheap. 8 West 15th St., sixth floor.

DRESSES.—200 Taffetas, georgettes beaded and tucked; will close out at a sacrifice. Chauser, 137 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job to close cheap 300 new Spring styles. Klevas-Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES—400 to close out at a price; taffeta and georgette, 100 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES—Big sacrifice, silks and satins, $5.90. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DRESSES, Satin, taffeta, to close, $6.75 up. Paris, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES, Job Silk and Serge.—To close out very reasonable. Lashin, 143 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses, to close out, cheap, 45 East 20th St., 4th floor back.

DRESSES.—200 taffetas, at $6.75, to close. Economy Dress Co. Harlem 8748.

ETONS.—Fine cashmere etons, $2.25 per suit. Louis Friedman, 715 Broadway.

FLORENTINE—Cheney Bros. lining, $1.10 yard; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8024.

GABARDINES.—Gera 10786, in black, gray, copen, pekin, brown, burgundy and green. Henry Samson, 456 Broadway. Spring 2716.

GINGHAMS.—In Bryannahr, Durabelle and Spencers; also Kimbol cloth and Repp, at prices below market quotations. Phone Main 9310. Mr. Anderson.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Wonderful assortment; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Square 8670.

GINGHAMS.—All kinds plaids, checks, stripes; lowest prices; immediate delivery. Sublin, Chelsea 7098.

POIRET TWILLS, 8039, tricotine. Chelsea 8352.

POPLINS.—774, navy, Walworth 3421, Spring shades; will close out, very cheap; U. S. tricotines. Grossman Bros. Madison Square 4620.

POPLINS.—Sarouia, Brightwood, Amoskeag, Folwell's, navy and black; also navy tricotines. Greeley 4377.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

POPLINS.—Big lot 0326, pekin, tan, rookie, gray; immediate delivery; price $2.12½. C 360 Times.

POPLIN.—American 0326, all spring shades, at a price. Dover Woolen Co., Madison Square 8797.

POPLINS, Gabardines, Oxfords, Tricotines, —Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

POPLINS, American 0626, in all high shades, at reasonable prices. Gramercy 4482.

POPLIN.—American Navy and colored, for sale. I. Arbus & Son, Farr. 3334.

POPLIN—Whitman's, T 81 cotton blue; don't telephone. Chelsea 19 West 21st.

POPLIN.—All wool navy and black. $1.50 net. Chelsea 7543.

RAINCOATS.—Men's raincoats, double texture, well made, serge yoke lined. $2.25. Goodwear Raincoat, 686 Broadway. Spring 3124.

SATEENS.—Plain and flowered; wonderful assortment; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway, Madison Square 8670.

SERGES.—All wool and cotton warps, storm and French serges, 606, 609, 99, M. F. L., V. S. L., W. F. X., W. F. F., S. W., F. S. W., F. S. G., C. S. C., C. S. F., C. S. H., G. S. H., G., C. S. G., 1209, K. S., 1717, T. P. B.; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen, 11 East 22d.

SERGES.—104, 11423, MFL, V8L, PFL, 4860, 54280, 1216, light weight poplins; Cleveland, Panamas, silk poplins, white corduroys, white gabardines, black taffetas and satins. Cotton warp poplins; also fancy cotton plaids. Immediate delivery. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES.—6609, 7614, 3000, 6002, 812, 11925, U. S., 63018, 7512, 7008, V. F. L., W. F. T., Tricotines, silvertones, and American Poplins, in all high shades at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES, POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—Botany, 780, Julliards 54280, gera 7008, MFL, WFX, V8L, PNA, SPA, Whitmans 774 black and navy, 228, also broadcloths and velours in Fall shades. Henry Sanson, 830 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES, velours, tricotines.—2386, 24280, 666, 09070, 4050 N. S. 1, Julio Burckler and Cohen's velours, all good shades, and U. S. tricotines; very reasonable. Weinstein Co., Mad. Sq. 1621.

SERGES.—2357, 09070, 99, 809 silvertones, poplins, velours. American Piece Goods Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 7058-9.

SERGES, Velours, Poiret Twills.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—99, 0600, 1464, 0240, 809, 519, others. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Ave. Gramercy 4815.

SERGES.—Mannish, 9½ ozs., for immediate delivery. Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th St.

SERGES.—8200, 225, 09070, 787, 519, 609, V8L. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGES.—Goff's 4062, 54-inch, 20 pieces navy, original tickets. Madison Square 98.

SERGES.—Tricotine 0600, navy 164, black U. S. tricotine navy, Gramercy 845.

SERGES.—4600, black, scotia tricotine, navy. Madison Square 8747.

SERGES, 7002, 41-1, 6301, 7301, 7614, navy and black. Gramercy 2937.

SERGES, 99, 9, 8200; also tricotines. M. S. 2388.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All combinations, 54 inch; immediate delivery. Madison Square 6290.

SHIRTS.—Silk crepe de chine, for immediate delivery. Lesser & Oppenheimer, 42 White St.

SHOES.—Large lots of army from canceled contracts. Elias Berlow, 110 Duane St. Phone 590 Worth.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; 5-thread crepe de chines, $1.12½; fancy lining, 75c; wash satins, 95c; peau de cygnes, $1.05. Berwick Silk Mfg. Co., Madison Square 7180.

SILKS of every description for immediate delivery; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9350

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Bay State Street Railway Company

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 11, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "The Archibald McNeil & Sons Company, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause, In Equity No. 584"; and in the final order of sale made and entered by said District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts on March 22, 1919, in said consolidated cause pending in said Court as aforesaid, and to a certain ancillary decree of foreclosure and sale of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode Island entered on March 17, 1919, in a certain consolidated cause pending in said Court entitled "Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, v. Bay State Street Railway Company, Defendant, Consolidated Cause, In Equity No. 82"; I, Channing H. Cox, in and by said decrees of foreclosure and sale appointed Special Master therein referred to (and hereinafter referred to as the "Special Master"), will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, for cash, from the said decree, the County Court House for Essex County, in the city of Salem, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on April 21, 1919, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the terms, conditions and provisions in said decree of foreclosure and sale and said final order of sale more particularly set forth, the property, rights and franchises described and therein directed to be sold, to wit:

All property of every character, nature, and description, and wheresoever situated, of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, and all interests of every character, nature, and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property, rights, franchises and assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable

A brief general description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:

(A) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the mortgage deed of trust dated July 1, 1894, made by the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, to Adams Trust Company, as trustee, said deed of trust and hereinafter called "Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage"), being the property described in Article Twenty-third of said decree, to wit:—

I. All the railways, equipment, franchise and railway, and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts, owned by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1894, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof, and all property acquired by the property so owned, leased or operated being situated in the cities and towns of Boston, Beverly, Chelsea, Everett, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Newburyport, Salem, Woburn, Andover, Arlington, Billerica, Chelmsford, Danvers, Dracut, Essex, Ipswich, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lexington, Marblehead, Methuen, Middleton, North Andover, North Reading, Peabody, Reading, Revere, Rockport, Saugus, Stoneham, Swampscott, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro, Wakefield, Wenham, West Newbury, Wilmington and Winchester and elsewhere in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Nashua and Hudson in the State of New Hampshire, and consisting of main lines from said Nashua and Rockport, Lowell and Lawrence, to the city of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and towns with each other and with said main lines, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned properties, reference may be made to the following conveyances, to wit:

(1) By the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by indenture dated December 1, 1894, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Libro 1450, page 1, as supplemented from time to time.

(2) By the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a lease and indenture dated July 1, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2107, page 113, as supplemented from time to time.

(3) By the Lawrence and Reading Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, in Book 203, page 275; and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 173, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 2503, page 140.

(4) By the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1698, page 422.

(5) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, pages 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 2503, page 205.

(6) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1686, page 509.

(7) By the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1686, page 507.

(8) By the North Woburn Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 1, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 2899, page 506, and also on pages 569 and 570 in the same book, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1641, page 274.

(9) By the Beverly and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, by a deed dated April 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1658, page 216.

(10) By the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, by deed dated May 6 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1681, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 185, page 500, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2899, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hillsborough in the State of New Hampshire, Volume 600, page 10.

(11) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1595, page 502.

(12) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1595, page 503.

(13) By the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by indenture dated December 1, 1894, to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Libro 1450, page 1, as supplemented from time to time.

(14) By the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a lease and indenture dated July 1, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2107, page 113, as supplemented from time to time.

(15) By the Lawrence and Reading Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 27, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, in Book 203, page 275; and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 173, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 2503, page 140.

(16) By the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 169, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 205, page 205.

(17) By the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 2, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1712, page 165, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 2503, page 205.

(18) By the North Woburn Street Railroad Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated May 1, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Middlesex, Book 2899, page 506, and also on pages 569 and 570 in the same book, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1641, page 274.

(19) By Beverly and Danvers Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, by a deed dated April 10, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1658, page 216.

(20) By the Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill Street Railway Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, by deed dated May 6 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1681, page 487, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Essex, Book 185, page 500, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Middlesex, Book 2899, page 287, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Hillsborough in the State of New Hampshire, Volume 600, page 10.

(21) By the Gloucester Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1595, page 502.

(22) By the Wakefield and Stoneham Street Railway Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by deed dated March 3, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Book 1595, page 503.

(23) By the Trustees of the Boston Land Company to the Boston and Revere Electric Street Railway Company and the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company, Lessee, by a grant dated June 30, 1898, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Libro 2561, page 105.

(24) By the Essex Company to the Lynn and Boston Railroad Company by a deed dated June 20, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 228, page 443.

(25) By Mary E. Littlefield, Gdn., to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 3, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2535, page 440.

(26) By B. Franklin Saunders to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by two deeds dated April 24, 1902, and May 14, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1671, page 83, and Book 1675, page 44.

(27) By Gilman F. Jones to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 2561, page 591.

(28) By Warren Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 9.

(29) By Adrian Mason and Althea Mason to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 31, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1674, page 301.

(30) By Howard Poland to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 28, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1675, page 308.

(31) By the Rockport Granite Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 7, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1676, page 358.

(32) By George F. Lane to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 15, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1677, page 358.

(33) By Nellie F. and Frank Scott to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 17, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 2545, page 21.

(34) By Eben M. Bancroft and Solon Bancroft to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, by a deed dated September 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3509, page 278.

(35) By George A. Shackford to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 1, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3501, page 282.

(36) By the Reading Rubber Manufacturing Company to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated October 25, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District.

(37) By Albert J. Gardiner and Dudley B. Fay, Trustees, to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 18, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex County, Book 1689, page 354.

(38) By Charles E. Hinckley to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 6, 1902, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, South District, Book 1691, page 561.

(39) By Daniel Callahan to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, for Middlesex County, North District, Book 352, page 578.

(40) By Susan Francis Hutchins to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 8, 1903, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 352, page 577.

(41) By Nancy Perry to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 21, 1904, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 386, page 479.

II. All other property, or interests in property, of every kind, character and description, whatsoever situate, not hereinbefore specifically referred to, owned by said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company on July 1, 1894, including all lines of railway and branches thereof owned, leased or operated by it and all other lines or branches then located or constructed, together with all its franchises, locations, easements, privileges, tracks, switches, turnouts, rails, transmission lines, cables, lands, and all rights of way, and all plants, electric or otherwise, cars, equipment, dynamos, trolleys, poles, wires, engines, engine houses, machinery, shops, power houses and all other buildings and erections, together with all materials or property purchased or used for the construction, equipment or operation of said property and all fixtures, tools and other personal property used therein or upon or in connection with said lines of railway hereinbefore referred to or any branches thereof or any railway or railways operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (40), inclusive of this sub-division A, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges thereby appertaining to, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, or its Receiver, has succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Boston and Northern Street Railway Company, or its Receiver, in said leases and contracts and to the property and privileges covered thereby, or intended so to be.

III. All the property and real estate situated in the town of Swampscott in the County of Essex conveyed to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by Francis W. Homans, Harriet M. Homans, Malvon Watson and John R. Cunningham in the towns of Gloucester and Rockport in the County of Essex, by deeds dated the thirty-first day of October, 1912, and recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Libro 2195, folio 320, and conveyed by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company to the American Trust Company, as trustee, by a supplemental mortgage and trust deed, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of the County of Essex, Libro 2230, page 122.

(B) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Old Colony Street Railway Company prior to its merger with the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Old Colony Trust Company, to Old Colony Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called the "Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage"), being the property described in Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees, to wit:

I. All the railways, equipment, franchise and railway, and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts owned by the Old Colony Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof, the lines of railway and the property so owned, leased or operated being situated in the cities and towns of Boston, Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford, Quincy, Taunton, Abington, Avon, Braintree, Bridgewater, Dedham, Dighton, Easton, East Bridgewater, Freetown, Hanover, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Hyde Park, Lakeville, Mansfield, Middleborough, Norwell, Norwood, Randolph, Raynham, Rehoboth, Rockland, Seekonk, Somerset, Stoughton, Walpole, West Bridgewater, Weymouth and North and South Attleboro in Massachusetts, and Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton in Rhode Island, and consisting of a main line from Newport, R. I., to the city of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and said other places above named with each other and with said main line, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and, for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned properties, reference may be made to the following conveyances, namely:

(1) By the Brockton Street Railway Company to State Street Safe Deposit & Trust Company, as trustee, dated July 1, 1894, and recorded with Plymouth County Deeds, Libro 683, page 122, as supplemented from time to time.

(2) By the Stoughton & Stoughton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 27, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 1737, folio 418, and also in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 599, pages 157, 158, 159.

(3) By the Bristol, Bridgewater and Taunton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the North Bridgewater District of Bristol County, Libro 558, pages 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, and 248.

(4) By the Brockton and East Bridgewater Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 239, 240, 241, 242, 243.

(5) By the Taunton & Brockton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 10, 1900 and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Libro 558, pages 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 234, 235, 236, 237 and 238.

(6) By the Globe Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 18, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 561, pages 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the Fall River District of Bristol County, Book 75, pages 395, 396, 397, 398, 399.

(7) By the West Roxbury and Roslindale Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated December 14, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County of Suffolk, Libro 2728, page 225, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County of Norfolk, Vol. 868, page 261.

(8) By the South Shore and Boston Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 20, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 817, pages 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 888, page 264.

(9) By the Quincy and Boston Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 13, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2775, page 152, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Norfolk, Vol. 882, page 591.

(10) By the New Bedford, Middleborough and Rochester Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 18, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 821, pages 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Fall River District of the County of Bristol, Book 75, pages 398, 400, 401, 402, 403, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the New Bedford District of the County of Bristol, Book 217, pages 195, 196, 197, 198 and 199, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 567, pages 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

(11) By the Boston, Milton and Brockton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Norfolk, Vol. 866, pages 41, 43 and 44.

(12) By the Hyde Park and Hall River Street Railway Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by lease dated July 1, 1903, and recorded in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Land Evidence, Vol. 22, pages 250 to 265.

(13) By Lizzie A. Fullerton to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 23, 1894, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 682, page 221.

(14) By Abigail H. Eldridge to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 24, 1894, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 682, page 220.

(15) By Hiram K. Wardwell et al. to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 13, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 708, page 486.

(16) By the City of Brockton to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 13, 1894, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 712, page 100.

(17) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 17, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 784, page 262.

(18) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 14, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 790, page 32.

(19) By William O. Alger to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 22, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 793, pages 180, 181.

(20) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 22, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 794, page 278.

(21) By Mary A. Cosgrove to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 29, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 794, page 226.

(22) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Libro 878, folio 518.

(23) By John P. Spinney to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 22, 1900.

(24) By Jane Bassett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 813, pages 375, 376.

(25) By Job Braley to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 821, pages 60, 61 and 62.

(26) By Charles B. King et al. to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 22, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 567, pages 436, 437.

(27) By the Trustees of Manet Land Associates to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 1, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 887, page 635.

(28) By Annie A. Stevens to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 18, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 903, page 423.

(29) By Amanda C. Allen to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 818, page 453.

(30) By Hannah J. Hall et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 5, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Libro 567, folio 436, 436.

(31) By Daniel Clark et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 29, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 940, folio 539.

(32) By Francis W. Homans, Harriet M. Homans, Malvon Watson and John R. Cunningham in the towns of Gloucester and Rockport in the County of Essex, by deeds dated the thirty-first day of October, 1912, and recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Libro 2195, folio 320, and conveyed by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company to the American Trust Company, as trustee, by a supplemental mortgage and trust deed, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of the County of Essex, Libro 2230, page 122.

(B) All of the property and interests in property covered by the lien of the deed of trust dated July 1, 1904, made by the Old Colony Street Railway Company prior to its merger with the Bay State Street Railway Company, under its then corporate name of Old Colony Trust Company, to Old Colony Trust Company as trustee (in said decrees and hereinafter called the "Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage"), being the property described in Article Twenty-fourth of said decrees, to wit:

I. All the railways, equipment, franchise and railway, and other property, both real and personal, rights, locations, leases and operating contracts owned by the Old Colony Street Railway Company on July 1, 1904, and belonging to its street railway system, together with all property thereafter substituted for said property, or any part thereof, the lines of railway and the property so owned, leased or operated being situated in the cities and towns of Boston, Brockton, Fall River, New Bedford, Quincy, Taunton, Abington, Avon, Braintree, Bridgewater, Dedham, Dighton, Easton, East Bridgewater, Freetown, Hanover, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Hyde Park, Lakeville, Mansfield, Middleborough, Norwell, Norwood, Randolph, Raynham, Rehoboth, Rockland, Seekonk, Somerset, Stoughton, Walpole, West Bridgewater, Weymouth and North and South Attleboro in Massachusetts, and Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and Tiverton in Rhode Island, and consisting of a main line from Newport, R. I., to the city of Boston, and of branches and other lines connecting said cities and said other places above named with each other and with said main line, and of other property acquired and used in connection therewith; and, for a more particular description of the property included in the above-mentioned properties, reference may be made to the following conveyances, namely:

(1) By the Brockton Street Railway Company to State Street Safe Deposit & Trust Company, as trustee, dated July 1, 1894, and recorded with Plymouth County Deeds, Libro 683, page 122, as supplemented from time to time.

(2) By the Stoughton & Stoughton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 27, 1895, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 1737, folio 418, and also in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 599, pages 157, 158, 159.

(3) By the Bristol, Bridgewater and Taunton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Libro 558, pages 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, and 248.

(4) By the Brockton and East Bridgewater Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 239, 240, 241, 242, 243.

(5) By the Taunton & Brockton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 10, 1900 and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Libro 558, pages 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 801, pages 234, 235, 236, 237 and 238.

(6) By the Globe Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated January 18, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 561, pages 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the Fall River District of Bristol County, Book 75, pages 395, 396, 397, 398, 399.

(7) By the West Roxbury and Roslindale Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated December 14, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County of Suffolk, Libro 2728, page 225, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds of the County of Norfolk, Vol. 868, page 261.

(8) By the South Shore and Boston Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 20, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 817, pages 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 888, page 264.

(9) By the Quincy and Boston Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 13, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Libro 2775, page 152, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Norfolk, Vol. 882, page 591.

(10) By the New Bedford, Middleborough and Rochester Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 18, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Plymouth, Book 821, pages 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Fall River District of the County of Bristol, Book 75, pages 398, 400, 401, 402, 403, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the New Bedford District of the County of Bristol, Book 217, pages 195, 196, 197, 198 and 199, and also recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Northern District of Bristol County, Book 567, pages 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

(11) By the Boston, Milton and Brockton Street Railway Company to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated February 10, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Norfolk, Vol. 866, pages 41, 43 and 44.

(12) By the Hyde Park and Hall River Street Railway Company to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by lease dated July 1, 1903, and recorded in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Land Evidence, Vol. 22, pages 250 to 265.

(13) By Lizzie A. Fullerton to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 23, 1894, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 682, page 221.

(14) By Abigail H. Eldridge to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 24, 1894, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 682, page 220.

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(16) By the City of Brockton to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 13, 1894, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 712, page 100.

(17) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 17, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 784, page 262.

(18) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 14, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 790, page 32.

(19) By William O. Alger to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 22, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 793, pages 180, 181.

(20) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 22, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 794, page 278.

(21) By Mary A. Cosgrove to the Brockton Street Railway Company by deed dated November 29, 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 794, page 226.

(22) By Sarah L. Millett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated March 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Libro 878, folio 518.

(23) By John P. Spinney to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 22, 1900.

(24) By Jane Bassett to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 813, pages 375, 376.

(25) By Job Braley to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated August 6, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 821, pages 60, 61 and 62.

(26) By Charles B. King et al. to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 22, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Book 567, pages 436, 437.

(27) By the Trustees of Manet Land Associates to the Brockton Street Railway Company by a deed dated December 1, 1900, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Book 887, page 635.

(28) By Annie A. Stevens to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 18, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, Fall River District, Book 75, pages 493, 494, 495.

(29) By Wm. W. Jenness to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 18, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Vol. 903, page 423.

(30) By Amanda C. Allen to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated April 24, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Plymouth County, Book 818, page 453.

(31) By Hannah J. Hall et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated June 5, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Bristol County, North District, Libro 567, folio 436, 436.

(32) By Daniel Clark et al. to the Old Colony Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 29, 1901, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County, Libro 940, folio 539.

(33) By Francis W. Homans, Harriet M. Homans, Malvon Watson and John R. Cunningham in the towns of Gloucester and Rockport in the County of Essex, by deeds dated the thirty-first day of October, 1912, and recorded with Essex Deeds, Southern District, Libro 2195, folio 320, and conveyed by the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company to the Adams Trust Company, as trustee, by an indenture of trust and mortgage dated August 21, 1906, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Southern District of Essex, Libro 1843, page 1.

IV. All the railways, equipment, franchises, leases, operating contracts and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of every nature and description, and wheresoever situate, owned by said Old Colony Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property that has been substituted for said property or any part thereof, and including, but without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, all lines of railway and branches thereof, and other property owned, leased or operated by said Company or by any railway operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (32), inclusive of this sub-division B, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges thereby appertaining to, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Old Colony Street Railway Company, by lease, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Old Colony Street Railway Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby.

III. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railways, rights locations, leases, operating contracts, and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of every nature and description, and wheresoever situate, owned by said Old Colony Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property that has been substituted for said property or any part thereof, and including, but without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, all lines of railway and branches thereof, and other property owned, leased or operated by said Company or by any railway operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (32), inclusive of this sub-division B, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges thereby appertaining to, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder the said Old Colony Street Railway Company, by lease, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Old Colony Street Railway Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby.

III. All the railways, equipment, franchises, and railways, rights locations, leases, operating contracts, and all other property, real, personal and mixed, of every nature and description, and wheresoever situate, owned by said Old Colony Street Railway Company on June 30, 1911, together with all property that has been substituted for said property or any part thereof, and including, but without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, all lines of railway and branches thereof, and other property owned, leased or operated by said Company or by any railway operated by any of the companies mentioned in the foregoing clauses (1) to (32), inclusive of this sub-division B, and all machinery and all kinds of rolling stock used by the said companies, and all rights and privileges thereby appertaining to, and all revenues, tolls and income, and all franchises and other property, real, personal and mixed, and all locations, rights, privileges granted by state, county, municipal or town authorities, directly or by delegated power to any of said companies, together with all leases and contracts to and with any other street railway company to whose rights thereunder said Old Colony Street Railway Company, by lease, purchase or consolidation had succeeded in whole or in part, and all rights of the said Old Colony Street Railway Company under said leases and contracts in and to the property and privileges covered thereby.

(C) All the property of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, of every character, nature, description, and wheresoever situated, and all interests of every character, nature and description of the Bay State Street Railway Company, and of its Receiver, in property, other than the property and interests in property subject to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage, and other than cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable, being the property described in Article Twenty-fifth of said decrees, to wit:—

1. (a) All real estate and other property, more particularly described in the following conveyances:—

(1) By the County of Essex to the Boston and Northern Street Railway Company by a deed dated July 10, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Essex County, North District, Book 307, page 588.

(2) By William B. Adamson to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated September 26, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3657, page 341.

(3) By Asa W. Flint to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated November 4, 1911, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 477, page 575.

(4) By Joseph D. Gowing to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated February 26, 1912, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, South District, Book 3674, page 459.

(5) By Reuben N. Maker and Edith F. Maker to the Bay State Street Railway Company by two deeds dated May 22, 1912, and also by William E. Livingston to the Bay State Street Railway Company by a deed dated May 22, 1912, all recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Middlesex County, North District, Book 487, page 560, 561 and 562.

(6) By Asa W. Flint to the Bay State

PUBLIC NOTICE.

...superior in equity to the Boston and Northern Refunding First Mortgage or to the Old Colony Railway Company Refunding First Mortgage.

At the time of delivery by said Receiver of possession of Parcels A and B, said Receiver will pay to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, or upon their written order, all cash then in the possession or under the control of said Receiver, and will transfer and deliver to said purchaser or purchasers, or upon his, its, or their written order or orders, all cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable then in the possession or under the control of said Receiver. If the amount of said cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable thus received from said Receiver by said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, is less than the amount of the indebtedness, obligations and liabilities of said Receiver and of the Bay State Street Railway Company mentioned in the foregoing subdivision A to C, inclusive, said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall have the right to assert any equities which he, it or they may have, if any, by reason of such excess of liabilities over receipts against the proceeds of sale of Parcel C, being the property described in Article Twenty-fifth of said decrees, if, on the other hand, the said cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable thus received by the said purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, shall be greater than the amount of said indebtedness, obligations and liabilities subject to which said Parcels A and B shall be sold as aforesaid, then any and all parties interested in the said proceeds of the sale of said Parcel C will have the right to assert against the property covered by the Special Master's deed or deeds or other instrument of transfer to said purchaser or purchasers of said Parcels A and B, or his, its, or their successors or assigns, any equities which they may have, if any, by reason of such excess, in case Parcels A and B shall not be sold together, the cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable in the possession or under the control of said Receiver shall be apportioned by said Court as between said Parcels A and B, and their proportion of any such cash, cash assets, claims, credits, accounts and items receivable so found and determined shall be credited and paid, or transferred to, the purchaser or purchasers of the respective parcels upon his, its, or their written order or orders.

Said Court also reserves the right in case said Parcels A and B shall be sold to different purchasers to apportion as between said purchasers the liabilities and other items mentioned in the foregoing subdivisions A to C inclusive to which said parcels may be subject and to charge against the respective parcels their proper proportion of such liabilities and other items.

In the event that any purchaser of said Parcels A and B or of either of them, shall refuse after demand made to pay when due any indebtedness, obligation or liability specified in the foregoing subdivisions A to C inclusive and required to be paid by such purchaser, person or corporation entitled to the payment thereof, on or within twenty (20) days after such purchaser, his successors or assigns file a petition in said Court to have the property purchased by such purchaser in accordance with the usual practice of the Court in relation to sales of a similar character. Any such purchaser shall have the right to appear and make defence to any claim, debt or demand and the priority thereof, so sought to be enforced against

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At Bay 37th St., near Benson Ave., 3 minutes' walk from the bay, 5 minutes' ride from the ocean, yet only a half hour from Manhattan; 7 room new stucco dwellings, with garages; open for inspection every day. Take West End subway to Bay Parkway Station. The Vaughn Properties Corp. Tel. 8754 Bath Beach.

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Two new, modern houses, one of twelve rooms, the other of nine rooms, each having three baths, all the latest improvements, never been occupied, furnished, for sale at a bargain; can be seen at any time.

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SOUTH SEA CLIFF, Long Island adjacent Engineer's and North Shore Country Clubs. Summer and Winter dwelling, practically new, in restricted section; three bedrooms and bath, two servant rooms and bath, butler's pantry, enclosed porch; hot water heat, gas, electric light; 100-foot plot; for $22,000; on macadam road; $12,000 furnished or unfurnished, subject mortgage to Florida Box 507 Sea Cliff. Telephone Glen Cove 199.

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17th CO. State St., cor. George, part of 3 story brick building, consisting of corner store, basement, and two floors above, now occupied by Brooks, Jr. & Hart, wholesale liquor house, who are compelled to vacate June 1. Freight elevator, steam heat. Approximately about 12,000 sq. ft. Building located in wholesale district. Suitable for manufacturing purpose.

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Phone Liberty 4350

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



A Gentleman's Estate of 332 acres in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the historic town of Leesburg; 2 miles of turnpike and in a high state of cultivation. Well fenced and watered. Good timber boundaries. Fine 2-story stone residence, practically new, in restricted section; three bedrooms and bath, two servant rooms and bath, butler's pantry, enclosed porch; hot water heat, gas, electric light; 100-foot plot; for $22,000; on macadam road; $12,000 furnished or unfurnished, subject mortgage to Florida Box 507 Sea Cliff. Telephone Glen Cove 199.

COUNTRY HOMES.
$5,000 UPWARD. EASY TERMS.
Building plan and descriptive folder free.
DEVLIN & BAXTER,
Port Washington, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

395-7-9 BROADWAY
Southwest Corner Walker St.
Modern 15-Story Office Bldg.
ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR
ABOUT 6,000 SQ. FEET
Desirable Seventh floor space
Other Offices $360 and $2,500
LIGHT 6 ELEVATORS HEAT
Superintendent on Premises
JOHN J. HALLERON,
252 West 138th Street.
Phone Audubon—1998, 1998.

Offices to Rent
in WATSON BUILDING, 256 Church St., cor. Franklin St. Apply Room 36.

BROOKLYN.

CHOICE LIGHT FLOORS
Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

853 Fulton St., at the junction of Washington, Myrtle and Court Sts., and with subway, elevated and surface lines at the door.

Two exceptionally light lofts, each containing 2,000 square feet and each with forty foot of frontage. Suitable for show rooms or light manufacturing.

Rent $1,800 yearly for both or $1,000 for either. Immediate possession. Lease to responsible party through your own broker or SCHLEIFER REALTY CO., 384 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Franklin 2230.

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Water Front
on the Hudson
At Edgewater
immediately south of ferry.
Rail Facilities—Lighterage Limits.
DESIRABLE
FACTORY or WAREHOUSE SITE.
Size 187x920
Solid Fill, 187x300.
Price $150,000
Jos. T. Mulligan
55 Liberty St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Ave. & 80th St.

Seven rooms, all light (3 master bedrooms), elevator, electric light; rent from May 15th or June 1st; $1,800 per annum. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Ave. Tel. Schuyler 9376.

6:30 P. M.

Want advertisements for the daily edition of The New York Times must be received in The Times Building before 6:30 P. M. day previous to publication.

Want advertisements for insertion Sunday must be received by 3 P. M. Saturday.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

House, 6-story brick, for 32 families, 3 stores, 108th, 2d Av., for sale below cost; proprietors reside California. Tumminelli Commonwealth Bank, 192 Bowery.

House, furnished, small, modern, well equipped; excellent style; near West 96th St. subway; April to November or longer. J 123 Times.

Bronx.

Two-family house, 12 rooms; open plumbing. Box 518, 1,461 3d Av.

Brooklyn.

Wanted, experienced party to lease high-class boarding house; immediate possession; private ocean front; large gardens; 35 minutes from 14th St., Manhattan, 5 cents fare; further particulars, G 131 Times.

Modern apartment houses; refined neighborhood; ideal location; opposite park; yearly rentals $13,000. Tel. Bedford 2206.

Queens.

For Sale—Elegant 8-room, one-family dwelling in Richmond Hill, with garage; must be seen to be appreciated; $9,000; paved street; all improvements; parquet floors throughout. For particulars phone Richmond Hill 2621 or write owner. No brokers. C 475 Times Downtown.

Bargain, four lots, improved, near three railway stations, Bartow Canal Penn. R. R. suitable for city building or garage; five minutes to Grand Central, price $2,500 each. W. Murphy, Plaza Court Bldg., L. I. City.

A few select houses in good location, Jamaica, Hollis, and Queens; prices $6,500 to $15,000. W. V. Champlin, Hillside and Grand Aves., Jamaica, N. Y. Telephone Jamaica 1039.

City Houses Wanted.

Unfurnished House Wanted.—Five good master bedrooms, about six servants' rooms; electric bathrooms; house to be modern in every way; location between Park and Fifth Avenues, and 90th and 85th Streets. Write only. Apartment 6C, 780 Madison Av.

Will buy modern American basement residence in perfect order; location 60th to 90th St., 5th to Park Av. principals or attorneys only, no brokers, state fullest particulars, price and assessed value, might trade responsible. R 59 Times.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

For Sale.—High-class, all-year residence, 14 rooms, 3 baths, garage; corner plot, 250 ft. from 5 minutes Grand Central Depot; situated Yonkers, unobstructed river view; 2 minutes to station; convenient golf, boat clubs; very best surroundings. Write Harrington, 256 Old Broadway, or phone Morningside 2885.

For Sale, Westchester County.—For $6,500, house at Harrison, N. Y., 45 minutes Grand Central, near station, grounds 100x100; 7 rooms and bath, pantry, attic, gas, electric light; short ride to Rye Beach. E. J. Emelin, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

On the Hudson—30 minutes from 42d St. by New York Central, 9-room shingled cottage, land 60x200; garage; steam heat, river views; sale at $10,000; reasonable terms. Bellows & Warren, Getty Sq., Yonkers.

For Sale, Park Hill on Hudson, (next station to Yonkers)—Fine house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, plot 50x120, all improvements; 30 minutes Grand Central, $12,000. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Attractive nine-room house, completely furnished; silver, linen, player piano; electric sign; garage; ideal location; rent $135. 267 South Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon. 2485-J.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys nice cottage high ground, large plot above Yonkers. Rose, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

Long Island.

H. FRANKFORT,
RENTING SPECIALIST,
ROCKAWAY PENINSULAR.
17 Mott Av., Far Rock'way.
Phone 2105-236-237 Far Rockaway.

Broadways, Flushing, and Bayside, for sale, desirable 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, with bath; near station; immediate possession. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St., Tel. Greeley 0960.

COUNTRY HOMES.
$5,000 UPWARD. EASY TERMS.
Building plan and descriptive folder free.
DEVLIN & BAXTER,
Port Washington, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

395-7-9 BROADWAY
Southwest Corner Walker St.
Modern 15-Story Office Bldg.
ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR
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Desirable Seventh floor space
Other Offices $360 and $2,500
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CHOICE LIGHT FLOORS
Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

West End Ave. & 80th St.

Seven rooms, all light (3 master bedrooms), elevator, electric light; rent from May 15th or June 1st; $1,800 per annum. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Ave. Tel. Schuyler 9376.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Long Island.

Can give immediate possession of new tiled roof, hollow tile and stucco house on plot 156x140 feet, Port Washington, Long Island; house contains living room, 14x27 feet, with Hy-Tex fireplace; spacious reception hall, dining room paneled in American black walnut, with fireplace; kitchen with combination gas and coal range; large butler's pantry; six sleeping rooms, three baths; laundry in basement; house is steam heated, connected with gas and electricity; telephone installed; two-car garage; five large trees and plenty of shrubbery on plot; water privileges for bathing and yachting; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf links, tennis courts adjacent; price $18,000; terms negotiable. Tel. Port Washington 206, or write Mrs. C. E. Tuxill, Port Washington, Long Island.

New Jersey.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.; several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; 60 manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

ON THE PALISADES.
Two acres, 8-room modern house, all improvements; barn, garage; 6 minutes to Englewood, N. J., station. Apply for price and details, Box 474, Englewood, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.
Attractive and well built modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5047.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

6 rooms, bath, modern dwelling; half hour out. Erie; all improvements; near station; $4,200; easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Telephone 3806 Beekman.

New York State.

GENTLEMAN'S HOME.
with five acres of land, overlooking the Hudson; rare construction, beautiful parquet floors, new oil decoration, best plumbing; big trees, garden, barn, garage; $15,000. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

Country Houses Wanted.

Small furnished house or bungalow wanted; must be nicely located, near water and forest, commuting distance. C. Friederich, 1,408 3d Av.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Attractively furnished house from June 1 to Oct. 1; Chester Hill section; seven rooms, two baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch; $85 rent; $125 month. Geo. E. Taylor, 310 E. Sidney Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island.

Furnished home, rent, season, Kew Gardens, L. I., one block from station; ten rooms, two baths; modern. Telephone Richmond Hill 4810.

New Jersey.

New eight rooms; modern conveniences; garage, garden; Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Telephone Columbus 921

Maine.

A seven-room cottage on coast of Maine, near Bar Harbor. For particulars address Mrs. N. W. Paton, 32 Boston Terrace, Bridgeport, Conn.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, for months June, July, and August furnished house in Montclair or Bloomfield, N. J., near trolley line; family consists of woman with child 3 years old; husband U. S. Army officer overseas. Communicate by letter, Tipton, 205 East 99th St., N. Y.

Wanted—Summer home, modern, with all conveniences, New Jersey coast, preferably Allenhurst, and facing ocean. Write Room 304, Hotel Astor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.
Plot 75x100, west side Prospect Av., 50 feet north of 149th St. Mooney, 235 East 24th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Edgemere.—Beautiful 12-room house, 2 baths, electric lights, five minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach, fine section; price $8,500; will take $750 down, balance like season rent. Rose 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

A: Elmhurst, best section; beautiful 7-room Queen Anne garden cottage with garage; rent $2,000 cash; balance on terms; act quick. Bleden-app. 25th St. and Subway, Elmhurst

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Corcoran Manor, Mt. Vernon.—14-room house, all modern improvements; garage; plot 100x200, fronting on two avenues; trolley in rear of property; best location in Mount Vernon, for sale or lease; brokers protected. James E. Barry, 4,249 Broadway.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Huntington, L. I., 7-Room house with 1 or more acres of ground; easy terms. Owner, J. Schmitt, 1219 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

Great Neck Estates.—Section D; lot 60x100; corner Elm St. and Willow Place; at a sacrifice. G 132 Times.

Great Neck Estates.—Section D, lot 60x110, on Maple Av.; price worth while to investigate. Address G 133 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Commuting.—Acre bungalow camp sites, hour out, Erie, $300, easy terms. Five-room camp bungalow, $600. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 59 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—An island just off Short Beach, Conn., with a six-room bungalow furnished and a 28-foot motorboat with tender; just the place you were wishing for this Summer. H. Ross Clark, 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y., owner.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Leaseholds wanted, garages and auto sales rooms; nothing too small or too large; old stables considered, in or out of town; interested only in solid propositions. D. M., 120 Times Sq.

Experienced in leasing for the last 15 years, wants to lease high-class property with cash security. Address Edward Goldberg, 742 East 176th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES.—ENTIRE 11TH FLOOR OF GOOD OFFICE BUILDING NEAR GRAND CENTRAL FOR RENT, 10,000 SQUARE FEET; RENT $14,000. 4 YEARS' LEASE. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

500 FIFTH AVE., AT 42D ST.
ENTIRE FLOOR, 5,000 SQ. FEET.
Excellent light; immediate possession.
E. J. QUILFOYLE & CO.,
TEL. CORTLANDT—7455. 165 B'WAY.

Two nice, large corner rooms (unfurnished) for commercial or other business offices; in exclusive neighborhood. 118 Madison Ave., corner 30th St.

STORE TO LET AT SCARSDALE.
Good opening for butcher's business, market or general merchandise. Address Benjamin Edwards, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 226.

Two magnificent large rooms; newly decorated; parquet floor; best location in town; suitable for high-grade business. 11 East 43d St., 1st floor.

Studio, furnished for work, 17x35, skylight, telephone, electric light, sleeping accommodations; reasonable; until October. Ball, 163 West 23d.

Will subdivide floor to allow 8,000 sq. ft. for office or light manufacturing in The Evening Mail Bldg., 25 City Hall Place.

Mail privileges, $4.00; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Large one-story building and 16 stalls, with vacant lot 40x92 on Avenue C, Bohlen, 206 3d Av.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings; all sizes, localities, tell me your requirements. Edward Burkwald, 143 East 125th St.

Office Space—Part of front office; direct light; Astor Building; $25; references. 52 Broadway, Room 1104, Broad 3308.

English half basement in brownstone house for business purposes. 118 Madison Ave.

Loft wanted above 18th st.; about $3,000. J. Kuroutoff & Son, 1140 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Light top floor loft, 2,500x3,000 feet, for photo-engraving purposes; preferably near traffic centre. K 514 Times Downtown.

Factory space wanted, suitable for children's apparel; about 2,500 square feet; located between 17th and 23d. R 67 Times.

Office wanted, unfurnished, without service; references exchanged; state size and rental. F 666 Times Downtown.

Want to buy or lease a stable near 125th St., East or West. Norman Penver, 3,807 Broadway.

Small furnished office or desk room wanted, vicinity 42d and Broadway. L 69 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 23.—Large, sunny room, in private home. Phone Stuyvesant 8054.

80TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals; $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals; $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

40TH, EAST, (between 5th and Madison Av.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. Phone Plaza 9557.

55TH, 116 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—High-class six-room furnished apartment; rent $250 per month; can be seen after 2 P. M.

65TH.—Front apartment; 2 rooms and alcove and bath; near Central Park; newly furnished; balcony, awnings, breakfast if desired. Telephone 4356 Plaza mornings.

66TH AND LEXINGTON, (Corner.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, kitchen, from May 1 to October, or 3 months' lease, $300 monthly. Phone Ferris, Plaza 5501.

69TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, well furnished; $100. Murray Hill 9383 or Superintendent.

75TH, 103 EAST.—7-room, 2-bath duplex apartment; $175; May 15 to Sept. 15; references required; seen by appointment. Telephone Rhinelander 3693.

40 EAST 51ST ST.

Attractively furnished one, two, and three room apartment, by month or year; meals if desired.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 52d St. HOTEL BENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

MADISON AV., 1070.—Furnished apartment, seven large light rooms, two baths; rent $250 month; immediate possession. F. Vitale, telephone 344 Lenox.

MADISON AVE., in the 90s.—Will sublet 7-room apartment, beautifully furnished, from May to October, $185. I. Unger, 35 Nassau St., City.

MADISON SQUARE, 37.—To sublet, furnished apartments, 1, 2, and 3 rooms; hotel service; reasonable rates for Summer.

81X rooms, 2 baths, beautifully furnished, until October; $225 month. Telephone Lenox 5137.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, 521 WEST, (near B'way.)—Five-room apartment for Summer months; newly furnished; light and airy; $100. Apt. 84. Telephone Cathedral 7244.

83D ST., 26 WEST.—Two rooms, bath. Telephone Trafalgar 8826, 1134.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

49TH, 221 WEST.—Attractively furnished 5-room corner modern elevator apartment. Inquire Yeoman.

50'S, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsome apartment, two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $110; also 5th, elegant apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $125. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

53TH, 204 WEST.—6 rooms, bath, completely furnished, 2nd floor; until Oct. 1; $165. Dr. Gentle, Circle 2000.

57TH, 347 WEST.—Sublet beautiful two rooms, kitchenette apartment. Columbus 8166. Ellwood.

57TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

66TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms and bath suite; gentlemen only.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Four-room apartment to sublet from May to October, furnished or unfurnished; $250 monthly furnished; east, west, and southern exposures; 12th floor. All between 12 and 1. R. West.

57TH, 27 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchen; shown 1 to 5 P. M.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Corner apartment, two rooms, bath; southern exposure; $85; till November.

59TH, 222 WEST. (The Gainsborough.)—Facing Central Park, duplex apartment, furnished, can be occupied immediately. Telephone Circle 5600.

70'S, WEST.—Handsome apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $200; also 90's, on Riverside Drive, 6 rooms, 2 baths, piano, $160. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

71ST, 10 WEST.—2 VERY LARGE, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE; OPEN FIREPLACES; ACCOMODATIONS; MAID SERVICE; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL.

72D, 152 WEST.—Two exceptionally large, beautifully furnished rooms with bath and kitchenette; electricity, maid service.

72D TO 116TH.—Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

77TH, 163, WEST.—Furnished suite with kitchen and bath, also single room.

77TH, 57 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven exceptionally large, light rooms to Sept. 15. La Rochelle, Apt. 6Z.

79TH, 230 WEST.—Corner apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths; all outside; completely furnished; possession April 25. A. E. Fountain, Apt. 41.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—8 outside rooms, 2 baths; 6th floor; May-October; $225; piano. Schuyler 9600. Apartment E-6.

86TH, 106 WEST.—Large rooms, unusually well furnished, in handsome residence; references required.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive 7-room apt.; convenient location; sublet until Oct.; reasonable to desirable tenant. Apt 4-E.

87TH, 176 WEST.—Four-room housekeeping apartment, beautifully furnished, for rent from June to October. Apply Kay Andersen before April 17 and after 24th. Telephone appointment Schuyler 4178.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartment, 2 rooms and bath, maid service; $85.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST. (Hotel Schuyler Arms.)—Subway to 96th, two blocks up and, one block west, leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month; with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, if desired; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

98TH, 207 WEST. (Apt. 2-B.)—High-class apartment, two large rooms, bath, kitchenette, handsomely furnished, twin beds, May-October, sooner; $100 monthly. 2101 Riverside.

98TH ST., (West End Av.)—Six rooms, three baths, all outside, 11th floor, sublet June 1-Sept. 1, $175 a month; no children; references. J 138 Times.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Handsome residence (floors), 3 spacious rooms, bath; overlooking Riverside; service; electricity; reasonable rates; or unfurnished.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive 5-room apartment, completely furnished, grand piano; May 15 to Sept. 15; inquire mornings only. Apartment 63. Telephone Cathedral 8380.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High-class apartment, 2 rooms, bath; nicely furnished; rent $70; dining room in building. Cathedral 7715.

114TH ST., 514 WEST. (Apt. 43.)—Five rooms and bath, two bedrooms, opposite Columbia University; $100 monthly, May to October. Phone Cathedral 8486.

117TH, 532 WEST.—Five rooms, completely, elegantly furnished, except table silver; lease to Oct. 31; $90 per month; possession April 1. Apartment 27. Morningside 2205.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Apartment 2, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath; May 1st parlier; opposite Columbia University. Call 10-2.

122D, 520 WEST.—Five-room furnished apartment; elevator. Superintendent, on premises.

123D, 547 WEST. (Broadway.)—Elevator, front apartment, 6 rooms, bath; $70 month. Rose.

149TH, 459 WEST. (Corner Convent Av.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath; outside; $65.

150TH, 439 WEST.—Four rooms, bath, all conveniences; May 1; $80. Apply premises.

163TH ST., 560 WEST.—Seven-room apartment to let; southern exposure; finest on river and Palisades; fireproof building. See J. Diehl, Mgr.

177TH, 500 WEST.—Elevator apartment; 4 nice, clean, light rooms; all conveniences; telephone, electricity, shower; April 15 to Oct. 15; reference; $65. Walker, Apt. 5-N, 2,510 St. Nicholas. Call before 6.

180TH, 550 WEST.—Four large, airy outside rooms, comfortably furnished from May 15. Apartment 1D. Phone 8461 St. Nicholas.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED.—For Spring and Summer bargain opportunities consult Wirkliffe Grist, Apartment Specialist, 260 West 72d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rate. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av.
Fully Furnished Apartment rental monthly.
2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up.
3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." **Reference essential.**

BRIGHT, well furnished three-room suite, in apartment off Drive; piano, all conveniences; suitable for three; reasonable. Cathedral 8876.

BROADWAY AND 81ST. (The Pasadena.)—Beautifully furnished two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette; hotel service; immediate possession; $125 to $200 monthly. Phone 4400 Columbus.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (160th St.)—Elegantly furnished 5 rooms, bath; beautiful location; cool. Phone for appointment Riverside 1151.

BROADWAY, 2534, (near 95th.)—2-3 Rooms, bath; maid service, linen; $70.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 70.—Beautiful studio, Apartment G, 13th floor, furnished or unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

EDGECOMBE AV., 68, (corner 138th.)—High class corner apartment of five rooms; new period furniture, all modern improvements; facing park; two blocks from "L;" bus passes door; rent $100 monthly. For particulars apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av., 1047 Academy.

GENTLEMAN going West for several months will rent desirable, well-furnished apartment, rooms, bath, kitchen, Cath. Circle 4849, between 5-9 P. M., for appointment.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Alcazar.) 1710 Acad. Capitol, 107 West 109th. 1611 Academy.—2 and 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, beautifully furnished, elevator; all modern improvements; rent $50-$65 per month.

MARRIED COUPLE will share beautifully furnished apartment, bath, Riverside Drive, with married couple, gentleman; plenty light, sunshine, and music; meals optional. Homelike. 350 Times Sq.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 838.—Attractively furnished two rooms, single or en suite; private family. Audubon 8100, Apt. 5-F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.—7 rooms, bath, lavatories; unsurpassed view; unrivaled Summer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—9th floor, corner, all overlooking Hudson; luxuriously furnished. Schuyler 4046.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS.
55th St. and 7th Av. New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid service; references required.

To sublet, tastefully furnished apartment, living room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; reasonable until October. Bath, 82 West 12th.

TWO LARGE attractive rooms; bath and kitchenette; May to October, or longer; rent $175; excellent location. Telephone Bryant 2662.

WEST END AV., (Cor. 90th St.)—Attractive duplex apartment, nicely furnished, from about June 1st to Oct. 1st; 10 rooms and 3 baths. Telephone Riverside 4407 between 9 and 10 A. M.

WEST END AV.—10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED. TEL. 2325 ACADEMY.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST ST., 131 EAST.—Apartment four rooms and bath, second floor; studio first floor; $80 and $40.

50'S.—In the 50's, near Park Av., two rooms and bath, $75 to $80; large living rooms. Payson Mel. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 2300.

53TH ST., 13 EAST.—Attractive two-room apartments with service; $1,500 yearly. Royal Scott Guilden, 542 Fifth Av.

67TH, 51 EAST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; all improvements; $65; May 1.

69TH, 407 EAST.—Living room, 15x30, 6 large windows, south and east exposure; kitchenette, bath; 1st floor

40TH, 11 EAST.—Two-room apartments, kitchenettes, modern improvements; possession May 1. best references required. Superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

56TH ST., 21 WEST.—Apartment to let, 11th floor, front. Apply on premises.

63D ST., 28 WEST.—Studio, 2 rooms, bath; $60-$75. Superintendent, premises.

90'S, WEST, high-class apartment, seven rooms, two baths, $1,500; 80's, West, nine rooms, three baths $2,400; 100's, on Riverside Drive seven rooms, two baths, $1,800. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath; first class, near Riverside Drive; sunshine, elevator and steam heat. Apply superintendent.

100TH, 313 WEST.—Newly decorated one and two rooms, kitchenette, and bath apartments.

180TH, 660 WEST.—To lease from April 15, 7-room elevator apartment, overlooking Broadway. Apply Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (corner 93d St.)—The Turin, highest type apartment building; 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; rent $1,800 to $2,700. Apply owner on premises, Telephone Riverside 3521.

12 FIFTH AV.,

Finest section Greenwich Village.

One, two, three room suites,

private baths, maid

and elevator service.

FOUR ROOMS, facing Riverside Drive; rent $85. Inquire Hudson View Construction Co., office, 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Audubon 4637.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—To sublet, five beautiful rooms in a strictly fireproof building one block from subway; $85 per month; must be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon, 5240.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 725, (at 150th St.)—Very attractive, unfurnished; 12 rooms, 4 baths; facing river, high-class, fireproof apartment; all outside rooms; sublet from May 1; $220 monthly. Apartment 10B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (N. E. corner 116th St.)—The Peterne, seven-room apartment and two baths; (facing the Drive); will sublet or lease. Telephone Morningside 8449.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 240, (at 96th St.)—High-class apartments and hotel; applications now being received for apartments of one, two, and three rooms; $60 to $125.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260—7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR; $2,100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cathedral 7967.

WEST END AVE., 875—4 or 7 room apartment or studio building for physician. Stern.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Small furnished apartment or pleasant room wanted by young business man in good appearing building; give as full details as possible, with price. R 55 Times.

50th to 72d, West.—Cozily furnished suite, kitchenette and bath. $80; no lease. Tel. Bowling Green 9696. L 73 Times.

Unfurnished.

7-Room elevator, corner apartment, between 72d and 106th Sts. 42d St. Commercial Studio. 138 West 42d St.

Three or four rooms, town or country, for young couple. L 72 Times.

Small apartment below 70th St. Telephone Mrs. Hookes, Farragut 395.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

38TH, 120 EAST.—Attractive, newly furnished room, connecting bath, in private residence, gentleman; references; evenings; breakfast optional.

87TH, 9 EAST.—Elegant large parlor, suitable for business; all improvements; telephone.

MADISON AV., 118, (cor. 30th.)—Several high class furnished rooms to respectable parties, at convenient Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 735, (cor. 64th.)—Newly decorated large rooms, private bath, $12 week; single room, $5. Ed. Krehl.

MADISON AV., 529.—Sublet, elegantly furnished room, private bath; telephone.

PARK AV., (near 83d St.)—Large, southern exposure, high-class, private family; no children; $15 week. Phone Lenox 6858.

West Side.

16TH, 51 WEST.—For artistic people, single and double rooms; pleasant house.

16TH, 336 WEST.—Extra large front room in private family for two refined young men; modern conveniences; terms moderate.

48TH, 11 WEST.—Choice suite of two rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; convenient to "L" and subway; gentlemen only.

66TH ST., 44 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; first floor; $75 monthly.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Large comfortable light single or double rooms; private telephone. Exclusive residence; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room for gentleman; music, sec to appreciate; reference.

73D, 263 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bathroom; electricity; twin beds; subway express.

74TH, 303 WEST.—Appointed for comfort, very light, large back parlor; absolutely first-class.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large, adjoining bath; single $6, $4; electricity; exclusive; $10.

76TH, 327 WEST.—At Drive, large room, bath, with or without kitchenette privileges.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Beautiful large front room

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

DINNER wanted on milk and ice cream cans. Hopwood Retinning Works, 1,075 Cypress Av., Brooklyn.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Situation wanted as traffic manager; can take full charge of shipping, receiving, and stock departments; have had 7 years' experience in a large manufacturing company. X 285 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Young man, aggressive, 22, possessing experience, desires well recommended position. 1427 Times Downtown.

VALET.—Japanese, young, obliging and competent; wants position as personal valet to a gentleman, either in city or country; is competent to shave, take entire charge of all packing, securing of railway or steamer accommodations and hotel reservations, if necessary, understands figures and accounts; can furnish references covering six years' experience. Address "E.," 1795 Maplewood Av., Maplewood, N. J.

YOUNG BRITISHER, well educated, fluent in Spanish and acquainted with Latin-American affairs, wishes employment in travelling representative or salesman in Latin-America. Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Italian speaking, now student of import-export trade, wishes position in office where ability, activity, push and a good education will procure advancement. G 779 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, possessing initiative and executive ability, desires connect reliable house; high school graduate; 2 years' selling experience; recently released U. S. Navy. G 181 Times.

YOUNG MAN (22), speaking Spanish, high school education, and willing, wants a position with reliable firm where Spanish and English are essential. Address 247 York St., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) stenographer, typist beginner, knowledge of dictaphone; 3 years high school; good penman; salary $14., M. Landor, 9 East 119th St., phone Harlem 2235.

YOUNG MEN, two, wish work on farm; willing to work hard as long as well paid; are discharged from the army. R 53 Times.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearance, would like to connect with reliable manufacturing concern to sell and assist inside. Moe Levy, 50 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (22), discharged soldier, a graduate good education, desires connections, preferably to be broken in selling. G 658 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, energetic 23, neat appearance, experienced general office and shipping experience, desires opportunity offering advancement. B 992 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 17, educated, wishes position with future to advance to salesman. Eric, 1,758 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (22,) high school education, 3 years' selling experience, desires to connect with reliable concern. D 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, stenographer, assist bookkeeper, expert; reference, willing. K 817 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) acquainted with materials, dress house connection desired. D 10 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19,) experienced invoice clerk, desires position export house. K 831 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19,) high school education, experienced, desires clerical position. F 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires evening work, anything; store bookkeeper, stenographer. G 783 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, (22,) technical and business experience. G 781 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

JAPANESE AGENCY.—Reliable cooks, butlers, chauffeurs housemen. 101 West 42d. Bryant 7257.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT TO DENTIST.—State age and salary wanted. 30 Times.

ATTENDANT, trained, for old lady; must have experience with mental cases; salary $30 per month; write, stating phone number. 1,000 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, capable taking off net; also capable solicit; account with figures; quote salary, age, nationality, experience, and references. Apply by letter only, Crystal Chemical Co., 861 Westchester Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST (one who can take trial balance); $15 start; advancement. United Manufacturing Trimming Co., 152 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced double entry, capable taking full charge for wholesale fruit concern; state full particulars. K 529 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, quick typist, [illegible] steady position. Green 98 Lafayette.

CASHIER wanted for high-class movie theatre, short hours; apply with references at 10 A. M. City Hall Theatre, 31 Park Row.

CASHIER, cube system; experience. Call at office for pass 270 West 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Inquire 52 East 41st St.

CLERK in lunch room department of large concern; should be graduate of high school; state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. K 402 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER Operator Wanted. Call at once. John E. Ranson 30 Church St., N. Y.

COOK for plain cooking, small family, country near New York; Monday, 6 to 12, Apt. 12-A 305 West End Av. Allendale Apt.

DEMONSTRATOR of walking doll; must be good-looking, petite, intelligent and exceptionally capable, good salary and percentage. Manhattan Doll Co., 541 5th Av.

DENTAL ASSISTANT, experienced, cultured, for highest class practice. Address with full particulars and references, Z 323 Times Annex.

DESIGNER on popular-price cotton and silk underwear. Goldstein, Kirschner Co., 576 Broadway.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS; high-class positions, salaries $18-$20. Miss Charash, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

HARRY COLLINS

REQUIRES

WAIST AND SKIRT DRAPERS.

We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in line with ability, and season lasts 52 weeks.

CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 37TH STREET.

DRAPERS, finishers, examiners on cotton dresses experienced; steady work, good pay. Stein Bros., 104 5th Av., 19th floor.

DRESSMAKERS.

FINISHERS ON WAISTS,

SKIRTS AND SLEEVES;

LINING HANDS;

ALSO INSIDE MESSENGERS.

HALF HOLIDAY SATURDAY.

COME PREPARED TO WORK.

McNALLY, 15 W. 61ST.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN.

Steady positions; excellent salaries, with commissions.

GLOVES.

INFANTS' WEAR.

CHILDREN'S HATS

NEGLIGEE.

HOSIERY.

KNITTED UNDERWEAR.

Apply daily, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 W. 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

FASHION ARTIST wanted to do pen-and-ink and half-tone drawings for reproduction; some experience and salary required. J 161 Times.

FINISHERS.

HARRY COLLINS

requires

FINISHERS, waist, sleeve, skirt.

We offer congenial conditions and half day Saturday all year; salaries are in keeping with ability and season lasts 52 weeks.

CALL ANY TIME.
9 EAST 37TH STREET.

FINISHERS AND HELPERS; LONG SEASON. LA VELLE CO., 333 5TH AV.

FOREWOMAN ASSISTANT to take charge of trimming department by children's cap and hat house; only those experienced in this line considered; state particulars; replies confidential. A. B., 826 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) four in family; no washing; city reference. 468 Riverside Drive, corner 119th St., Apartment 33. Telephone 6326 Morningside.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—First class, sleep in preferred; good salary. Apartment 21, 611 West 114th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white, small family; high wages; country in Summer. Corner, 600 West 146th. Phone Audubon 4277.

GIRLS OVER 18
to fold paper patterns; paid while learning $10; after training earn on piece work $25-$30 weekly; work is steady all year round and under ideal working conditions; no machinery. Apply to
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
84 Hubert St. (4th floor.)
3 blocks north Franklin St. Station on 9th Av. L or 7th Av. subway.

GIRL WANTED, IN SAMPLE DEPARTMENT, LACE AND EMBROIDERY HOUSE; IDEAL SURROUNDINGS; NOT A FACTORY; GOOD ADVANCEMENT IF ANY ABILITY SHOWN. SCHWARZ & MACK, INC., 28 WEST 22D.

GIRL, must be 16, intelligent, to keep samples of leather goods clean and in order; good handwriting necessary; chance for advancement. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., Hauser & Weil, 329 5th Av.

GIRLS to fold and stamp paper patterns; steady position. S. T. Taylor Co., 500 5th Av.

GIRLS to work in sorting and packing department crude drug house; $11. 256 Front St., New York.

GIRL to learn carpet and wallpaper designing; bring drawings. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

GOVERNESS, French or Swiss, for two girls, 8 and 13 years old. Apply at 46 West 76th St., on Monday from 10 to 11.

HAND SEWERS.—Good hands wanted for hand sewing blouses and lingerie; good pay. Duverrier, 12 East 48th St.

HOUSEMAID, general, (white;) small family, good wages, no laundry. Call Sunday, 448 Riverside Drive, Apt. 22. Morningside 2967.

HOUSEWORKER, small house in country; no washing; family of two adults, child, and nurse. Write Walker, 50 Arthur St., Yonkers. Telephone Rector 9770.

HOUSEMAID, general, for suburbs; small family; no wash. $40. Apply Room 1404, 516 5th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman or girl to take care of 2 school children and assist with light housework. A 909 Times Harlem.

HOUSEWORKER, general, in country; two in family. Apply 566 West End Av.

KITCHEN MAID, references, good worker, sleep out. Women's Club, 133 East 40th St.

LEDGER CLERK, good at figures, having some knowledge of typewriting; state age, experience, and salary desired. C 499 Times Downtown.

LUNCH ROOM WORK.
Large concern employing girls has opening for practical, energetic young woman interested in lunch room work, in connection with lunch room of its employes; opportunity to learn the work and for advancement; salary $16 a week; state age, education, and experience if any; resident of Manhattan or Brooklyn. H 690 Times Downtown.

MILLINERS,

IMPROVERS,

APPRENTICES.

Light workroom. Good wages.

Apply daily, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 W. 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

MILLINERS wanted; salary $18 and up; Madame Bogert, 1,542 Broadway.

MODELS, SIZE 16.
SAMPLE FIGURE, STEADY POSITION.
MILLAR MANDEL CO.,
38 East 30th St.

MODELS, attractive, tall young ladies, size full 36; experienced, for showroom. P. Hutner & Co., 48 West 25th St.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted, about 20 years old, for girl 7 years old, hours daily 1 to 6, call Monday between 12 and 3. Mrs. W. Armstrong, 215 West 101st. Apartment 2B.

MOTHER'S HELPER or nurse, two children, over two years, live in, maid kept. 404 West 115th. Apt. 32.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.—Must be experienced and rapid; permanent position. Call Room 701, 218 East 28th St.

NURSE, children, for Jewish girl of 18 months; must be good natured and experienced; steady position for right party in all year round mountain hotel; write fully as to experience, references, and salary desired. Box 18, Hurleyville, N. Y.

NURSE
for children, 1 and 3 years, country, near New York; good home. Call, Monday, 9 and 12. Apt. 12 A, 808 West End Av. Allendale Apt.

NURSE for two children, ages 5 and 3 years' suburban home; New Rochelle, N. Y.; must be competent; references required. Apply Monday, 10-12 noon, Apt. 12-M, 601 West 110th St., corner Broadway.

NURSES.—Graduate and undergraduate nurses for night duty in baby ward in hospital at White Plains, N. Y. Write or call, 10-12 Tuesday morning, N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

NURSE, (graduate) as office nurse to a surgeon for afternoons. 16 West 85th St.

NURSE, capable of caring for a boy of 6; experience and references required. Mayer, 315 West 98th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS FOR TWO CHILDREN AND HELP WITH INFANT. CALL OR PHONE 1,502 MOTT AV., FAR ROCKAWAY. JACOBSON. PHONE NO. 471 FAR ROCKAWAY. CAR FARE PAID.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for two school boys, age 6 and 8 years; one speaking French preferred; call Monday, 9 to 11. Roy Foster, 140 West 79th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined young girl to take charge of two children, 5 and 12; best references required. Call between 10 and 2, 3 West 86th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, care two boys, aged 3 and 5; high wages. Corner, 600 West 146th. Phone Audubon 4277.

OFFICE NURSE, understraduate, with some surgical training, for nose and throat specialist office; must live in; give experience and salary expected. Doctor, J 115 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—INTELLIGENT BEGINNER. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND SALARY, F. L., 809 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OPERATORS FOR HIGH CLASS WHOLESALE HOUSE. LA VELLE, 333 5TH AV.

SALESLADIES wanted in high-class 5th Av. retail store; salary $15 and commission. Address in own handwriting, giving age and experience. Box G 525 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES, 15.
Experienced in following departments: Corsets, gloves, underwear, and infants' wear; salary $18-$25; for our Broadway and 146th St. store. Apply I. Berger, 120 West 125th St.

SALESLADY, stationery store, light bookkeeping; opportunity. Office Supply Co., 857 6th Av.

SALESLADIES, experience not necessary. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th St.

SECRETARY, private, for head of large organization, with knowledge of stenography; refined appearance and excellent conversationalist. Apply Monday, between 10:30 and 12, 16th floor, 729 7th Av., Auditor.

SHOE SALESWOMAN.

GOOD SALARY.

WITH EXCELLENT CHANCE OF ADVANCEMENT, WHICH WILL BE EXPLAINED AT INTERVIEW.

AT WANAMAKER'S.

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SLIP STITCHERS, experienced on men's neckwear. Meyer Bacharach-Friedheim, 21 East 22d.

SKIRT AND GOWN HANDS.

First-class women in our alteration department.

Good wages; permanent positions.

Apply all week, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 W. 35th St., 8:30 to 10:30 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M.

SOCIAL WORKER.—United Hebrew Charities requires an experienced social case worker who has a fair knowledge of business, to assist in self-support dept. See Mrs. Hall-Lander, 356 2d Av., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

STATEMENT CLERK, experienced and competent typist; preferably with brokerage experience. B. C. 79 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and switchboard Operator Wanted.—Bright young lady with one or two years' experience as stenographer; high school education; permanent position; manufacting corporation; high-class office. Apply in own handwriting, stating education, experience, religion and lowest salary required. C 402 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator for large publishing house; must be capable of taking work of difficult nature; state salary. Address S. Schloss, P. O. Box 30, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Remington typewriter; knowledge of bookkeeping; experienced in similar line or bright beginner; salary to start $10-$12; good opportunity. Banner Cotton Mills, 27 West 24th.

STENOGRAPHER and SECRETARY wanted; well-educated young business woman who is a capable, experienced, stenographer, and who would like to be taught merchandising; salary to start $20; unquestionable reference as to character and ability must accompany your application; location, Fifth Avenue Building. J 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high class position; must have knowledge of dictaphone; instruction given free of charge to right party; excellent chance for advancement. Miss Charash, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, must be speedy, accurate, neat worker, experienced in de-ail work. Call Babcock Co., 116 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, accurate and experienced in position in publishing house; state experience, references and salary desired. J 181 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, wanted for wholesale ladies' shoe concern; advancement if satisfactory. Address R 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright girl, willing and experienced worker; good position. Manhattan Wash Suit Co., 180 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, who had experience in export office, for immediate start. W 721 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general assistant in real estate office. Grossman, 34 Av. and 149th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR,
three-positioned board; must be experienced on drop system. Apply to
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and Macdougal Sts.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted, intelligent woman; apply 10 o'clock, Monday. New York Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th St.

TYPIST, some knowledge general office work; chance for advancement. Picker, 497 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS, experienced, references. Women's Club, 133 East 44th St.

WEAVERS WANTED.—MEN OR WOMEN, EXPERIENCED ON PILE FABRIC WEAVING; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE WEAVERS; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 266 TIMES ANNEX.

WOMEN.

Three, active, energetic, with some demonstration or selling experience to secure members for women club, big commission; permanent. Apply Room 415, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn; must be familiar with hardware and iron and steel lines; an acquaintanceship with New York exporters would be of benefit; to the successful applicant the opportunity is unlimited. Address in confidence to H. W. B., P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

YOUNG GIRL, intelligent, 18 years old, to learn to sew artificial flowers and feathers in boxes; $10 per week to start. Max Herman & Co., 707 Broadway.

YOUNG GIRL to assist with bookkeeping in cleaning and dyeing establishment. Apply Mme. Francis Dervieux, Edgewater, N. J., 10 minutes from New York.

YOUNG LADY as useful maid and companion to school children; sewing; Woodmere, Long Island; apply Monday morning, before 11. Mrs. Hoeber, care Schubach, 245 West 72d St.

YOUNG LADY, one who has worked in a cut glass factory preferred, to assist manager. Hirsch, 152 Bleecker St., N. Y.

YOUNG LADY in dentist office. Phone Columbus 6278. Monday.

YOUNG WOMEN to care for convalescent crippled children in White Plains, N. Y. Write or call, 10 to 12, Tuesday morning, N. Y. Orthopaedic Hospital, 420 East 59th.

$10.00 GIRLS

Over 16, in paper pattern stock room; light, clean work; steady; half day Saturday; bonus paid; apply to

BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO.,
Spring and MacDougal Sts.
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS WANTED.
POSITIONS AT $12 TO $30 A WEEK.
Big demand in business houses for file clerks who have had TRAINING. Well-trained file clerks are scarce. They get good pay and fine opportunities for promotion. Our filing experts train you thoroughly in all leading systems of filing and indexing, in four weeks and assure you a position when you have learned. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Choice of evening or afternoon classes. Classes kept small in order to give individual instruction. Enroll at once for new classes starting TODAY. Call, write, or phone Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR FILING.
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin Street. Near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Are you qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Main 8, reserve 1-6-7-8-9, 10-30 A. M., 12-4, 6-10. Tuesday morning, 10-12 noon. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

IT WILL PAY YOU
at least to investigate the business opportunities that await the woman who knows accounting and organization. Write, or telephone (Cortlandt 1485,) for the helpful booklet, "Opportunities for Women." Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 95 West 42d St. Phone V-4038 for catalogue.

COME ANY TIME AFTER 5 P. M.
to the Drake Business School for Speed Club (80 to 178 words) or individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, English or Arithmetic. Bulldog. Phone Beekman 2725 for our new catalog.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required. All year.

DRESSMAKING thoroughly taught; dressmakers wanted; pupils make their own frocks from own materials while learning. S. T. Taylor School, 500 5th Av., northwest corner of 42d St. Pub. Le Bon Ton.

$15.
This Week, Day or Night, pays for Special 6 Weeks' Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions Guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th, near 5th Av.

SHORTHAND, speed club, commercial, technical and legal dictation; all commercial subjects and Spanish; day and evening. Merchants' & Bankers' School, 37 East 58th St.

LADIES, GIRLS, learn telephone operating; complete course $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

Employment Agencies.

Established 1897.
GAHAGAN AGENCY, 256 BROADWAY.
Registration Free.
STENOGRAPHERS, $16-$30; legal, brokerage, banking, advertising, chemical, export, insurance, &c.; several beginners, $12-$16; reliable firms only.
BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, $25; bookkeeper, $25; assistant, $13 - $22; stenographer-bookkeeper, (beginner,) $15; typists, $12-$18; switchboard, $15.
REFERENCES REQUIRED.
FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY.
63 Nassau St. 489 5th Av.
STENOGRAPHERS ..... $12-$30
BOOKKEEPERS-STENOS ..... $15-$30
DICTAPHONES, Typists, Clerks, many high-grade openings; beginners; experienced; free registration.
STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St., Cortlandt 4249.
LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway; stenographers, typists, clerical; excellent permanent positions. Call immediately.
STENOGRAPHERS; Elliott-Fisher, dictaphone, typists; bookkeepers; clerks, $10-$25. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.
STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions; free registration; Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.
ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1009 Tribune Bldg.; stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, dictaphone, $10-$25.
STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$22; typists, $10-$15. Alpha Agency, 182 Nassau, Room 1820.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT to act as assistant to chief accountant; apply by letter only, stating your qualifications in full. Address by letter only. Commercial Casualty Insurance Co., Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, young man, with thorough knowledge of accounting, including cost accounting; state age, salary, and experience. C 587 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, who is handling Fifth Avenue trade, to represent a high-class resort weekly as a side line; an A1 man who can see the future possibilities of this proposition can work up an interesting income; commission basis purely; actual inquiries and enthusiastic co-operation furnished. Address P. O. Box 866, Atlantic City, N. J.

AGENTS can make big commission selling imported Formosa Panama hats at $5 per dozen; we mail samples. Baadad Traders, 47 West 42d St., (Fleischman Building.)

ARTIST, commercial, for figure work and layouts; also an all-around artist for lettering and designing; send samples; state age, experience, and salary expected. Kitson & Neumann, Box 1,479, Springfield, Mass.

ARTIST.—Illustrator and designer, pen and ink and wash; high-grade work; steady position. Address The Canton Engraving and Electrotype Co., Canton, Ohio.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE AND LONG ESTABLISHED COMPANY, A BRAINY, FAITHFUL MAN; ONE WHO WORKS WITH HEART AS WELL AS HAND; THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH DIES, TOOLS, AND METHODS FOR RAPID PRODUCTION OF STAMPED SHEET METAL; PERMANENT POSITION AND EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE MAN POSSESSING THESE QUALIFICATIONS; APPLICANTS SHOULD GIVE FULLEST INFORMATION CONCERNING EXPERIENCE, CHARACTER, AND GENERAL FITNESS TO FILL THIS IMPORTANT POSITION; ALL INQUIRIES TREATED IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. APPLY "STAMPED METAL," Z 390 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT BUYER wanted; we have an opening for an energetic young man familiar with the details of the export business; one having acted as assistant to buyer in hardware, iron, and steel lines preferred; to the right man the position holds excellent prospects. Reply in confidence, giving full information and salary expected, H. W. B., P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

ASSISTANT EXPORT BUYER.—An old-established concern requires the services of an energetic young man, familiar with hardware and iron and steel lines; an acquaintanceship with New York exporters would be of benefit; to the successful applicant the opportunity is unlimited. Address in confidence to H. W. B., P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

ASSISTANT in purchasing department of corset factory in New York City, experienced in stock records; must be accurate at figures and ambitious; good position for the right man. A. S., 805 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BUYER wanted by an old and prominent manufacturing and export house. Address in own handwriting, stating salary desired. Export, Box 407 Times, 2 Rector St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, bright, energetic, experience in piano line preferred; good opportunity. J 228 Times.

AUDITOR'S ASSISTANT wanted by large fire insurance company; experience in this line preferred, but not essential. Write, stating salary, experience, age. J. B. 7778 Times.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILE BODY WORK; IN EXCELLENT STEADY SHOP AND EXPERIENCE; THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted, familiar with all makes. Garage, Berry and North First St., Brooklyn.

BAKER wanted; a high-class baker on Vienna bread, fancy rolls, and crullers; must be thoroughly competent and reliable; steady position year around; state wages. Address W. A. King & Co., 20 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

BAKER wanted; good bread baker for bench work; steady position year around; state wages. Address W. A. King & Co., 20 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

BANK MESSENGER.—Man about 35 years of age, one with previous experience preferred; state salary expected. H 115 Times.

BILLING CLERK with experience in export business; state experience and salary desired. J 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—MUST BE A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT, WITH REAL ESTATE EXPERIENCE; AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED WITH A LARGE CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY TO A MAN CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE; APPLICANTS MUST STATE IN THEIR HANDWRITING AGE, EXPERIENCE IN DETAIL, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ESTATE, J 240 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a N. Y. Stock Exchange house; experienced man only need apply. Address in own handwriting, stating age and salary expected. B 673 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Young man, experienced double entry and controlling accounts; state qualifications in detail. B. O., 806 Times Downtown.

BOYS
for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines; $9 to start. Employment office open 5 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY wanted by growing financial house uptown to make himself useful to the partners, the salesmen, and the office staff; must live at home and be a willing worker—and a gentleman; the position is permanent, and the salary will start at $10 per week. Write fully to Johnson & Hopkins Co., 398 5th Av.

BOYS, 15-18.—Important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunity for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. J 781 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.
To tend telephone and do general office work; must have grammar school education, and be neat; address in own handwriting, stating age and wages expected. S. J. T., Room 303, 18 Broadway, New York.

BOY wanted, 15 to 16 years, to run errands and assist in stockroom of wholesale house; good opportunity for bright boy; salary to start $8; call Monday morning. Harry J. Gray Co., 458 Broadway.

BOY wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; one out of school preferred; good chance for advancement for bright young man; state religion. H 687 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Reliable boy in office of old-established manufacturing concern; excellent opportunity for intelligent boy; references required. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. C 488 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, bright, intelligent boy in law office; opportunity to study law; must reside in Manhattan. Apply Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, 37 Wall St.

BOYS TO WORK IN STOCK ROOM; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. CAMPBELL METZGER & JACOBSON, 8 EAST 22D.

BOY.—Advertising agency requires services of steady, bright boy; $8 week, advancement. Frank Kiernan & Co., 135 Broadway.

BOYS.—High-school graduates wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; fine opportunity. G 768 Times Downtown.

BOYS, active, under 18; old-established firm; good salary and advancement. Apply Dow, Jones & Co., 44 Broad St.

BOY wanted, by wholesale dry goods house; bright, active boy; good opportunity. L 66 Times.

BOYS over 16, useful helpers; shipping department importing house. K 469 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in large law office; good opportunity. Call Room 714, 2 Rector St.

BOY to assist in laboratory; salary $7. Apply in person. 276 Spring St., City.

BOY to learn carpet and wall paper designing; bring drawings. Fauser, 373 4th Av.

BROKER, underwriter, or sales manager wanted, with rating or references, to represent on liberal commission $800,000 consolidated drilling, leasing, production, pipe line, and refining company operating in North Texas field. Write Odie H. Foster, President Victor Pipe Line and Production Company, Jones-Kennedy Bldg., Wichita Falls, Texas.

BUYER.—Automobile accessories; a position is open in the purchasing department of a large domestic concern for an up-to-date live-wire buyer; if your qualifications measure up to our requirements, there is a position with unlimited possibilities for you. Reply in confidence to H. W. B., P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

BUYER wanted; an old-established, progressive house requires in their automobile accessory department an up-to-date buyer, one having a broad experience. Reply in confidence, giving full particulars, to H. W. B., P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class, to work in country, near New York, married man preferred; cottage with heat and light supplied; best references required. Box 406, Times, 2 Rector St.

CHEMIST, with knowledge of soft soaps; good opportunity. Harral Soap Co., 133 Havens; or Ct., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CLERK, experienced, to handle billing, correspondence and general office details; references required; excellent opportunity. R 66 Times.

COMPANION.—Unmarried man to act as companion to gentleman; must be refined, have good reference, and able to play the piano; good salary paid to right person. J. W. Walker, 405 Park Av. Tel. 3002 Plaza.

COST ACCOUNT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT; APPICANTS MUST BE OF EXECUTIVE TYPE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE DETAILS OF OPERATING COST SYSTEM; REPLIES SHOULD STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. H 241 TIMES.

COUPLE wanted; man and wife of intelligence had refinement, under 40 years of age and without children, to take charge of a group of thirty boys in a Jewish institution near New York; $75 per month and board; advancement if satisfactory. Address R 57 Times.

COUPLE (white), man as butler-houseman, wife to do cooking and light chamberwork; country. Write Mrs. Wm. H. Campbell, Plainfield, N. J.

CREDIT MAN AND OFFICE HEAD WANTED BY DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE WITH JOBBING AND CUTTING-UP TRADE AND HAVE FILLED SIMILAR POSITION. APPLY, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, H 671 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER.—Men's tailoring designer would like to take lessons from designer of high-grade custom tailoring; will pay liberal sum for proper instruction. Address D., Box 48, Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN,
must be familiar with printing presses and machinery, for laying out machine construction; state experience and salary expected. C. N., 806 Times Downtown.

DRAPERY MAN wanted who understands the taking of measurements and the cutting and designing of draperies. Address J 169 Times.

DYERS AND SECOND HANDS WANTED, MEN NEEDED WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN EITHER SKEIN OR PIECE DYEING; MUST KNOW HOW TO MIX DYE LIQUORS, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DYEING; MUST BE CAPABLE OF HANDLING MEN; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE MEN; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 267 TIMES ANNEX.

ESTIMATOR, EXPERIENCED,
Wanted to take off quantities on building work; state experience, age, and salary expected. H 655 Times Downtown.

FACTORY MANAGER WANTED BY A HALF MILLION DOLLAR CONCERN, A FIRST-CLASS ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS MAN, WHO CAN DESIGN LADIES' BLOOMERS AND UNDERWEAR, ALSO SUPERVISE FACTORY, AND IF POSSIBLE HAS SELLING EXPERIENCE. X 248 TIMES ANNEX.

FOREIGN SERVICE.
Wanted by a large manufacturing corporation a clean-cut American, between 26 and 30, for assignment to a foreign branch; must speak Spanish fluently; apply with full particulars as to qualifications and experience. X 228 Times Annex.

FOREMAN wanted for men's pajama factory at Staten Island; must be able to adjust machinery. J 111 Times.

GARDENER AND FLORIST wanted. Henry Hart, 1,000 Madison Av., near 78th St.

GLASS CUTTER.
We have a position for a careful, accurate glass cutter who has had also some experience on grinding; excellent position for careful, concerned man; plant about 12 to 15 miles out of New York. Z 382 Times Annex.

HELPERS, house departments; also go errands, boys over 16. K 468 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE for testing color and oils; painstaking and with aptitude for chemistry and research work. Apply between 9 and 11, L. M. Dixon, 60 Wooster St., city.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men, steady positions, good pay. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

JUNIOR ENTRY CLERK wanted, by wholesale woolen house; reply with full particulars. L 67 Times.

LOOM FIXERS AND KNIFE FIXERS WANTED FOR PLUSH AND VELVET LOOMS; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE MEN; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 264 TIMES ANNEX.

MACHINIST wanted; steady position for good, all-around man. Apply Patchogue Mfg. Co., Patchogue, N. Y.

MAIL ROOM ASSISTANT FOREMAN.—Metropolitan newspaper desires the service of a competent union man as assistant foreman of mail room; state qualifications, references, and remuneration expected. C 867 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, thoroughly understanding the manufacture of printing inks; must have knowledge of chemistry; an exceptional opportunity for the right man; reply fully and state salary expected. X 304 Times Annex.

MAN from Northern Indiana, familiar farm conditions, to call on agts. for us. Collins & Barnard, 20 Harrison St.

MAN wanted, intelligent, to take charge of plate room; filling away of plates, &c. J 185 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, fully acquainted with designing of tools, fixtures, and devices, at plant located at Youngstown, Ohio; state experience, reference, and salary expected. K 438 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted, familiar with design and manufacture of electric cranes; state all particulars, including salary at which you would be willing to start with small concern. X 286 Times Annex.

METAL SPINNERS.—Wanted, two metal spinners; good wages guaranteed. Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 521 Lacust St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEWSPAPER BOADMAN, spare time; work that will prove very profitable is offered to men covering New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania; salary and commission. C 465 Times Downtown.

LEDGER POSTING CLERK; quick; experienced; salary $15. Box 20, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY for large publishing house; splendid chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary. C 875 Times Annex.

ORDER CLERK, for importing and jobbing house, wanting; state religion and salary expected. William Bayne & Co., 105 Front St.

PHYSICIAN.
A large department store in the metropolitan district has an opening in its medical department for a competent physician who is prepared to devote his entire time to this work. Address "Physician," 262 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN, reliable, competent, experienced, in advertising office; one who can take full charge; permanent position, good salary. Answer fully first letter, P. H., 100 Times.

PRICE CLERK.—Young man, 16-19, in billing department; apply by letter. Billing, 200 East 23d St.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WOR

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.



Where will they go?

Prohibition "leaves a dangerous vacuum in certain sections of our social life"—Rev. George Henry Hubbard.

85,000 Saloons – FOR RENT!

Prohibition is more than a problem of Drink
Over four million men must change their habits of Life
What would be Your substitute?

ON July 1 there will be "For Rent" signs on 85,000 saloons in the United States. At one stroke 85,000 men's clubs will be closed. Four million men, an army twice the size of the American army in France, will be turned away. Where will they go?

The abolition of alcohol is a great reform. Yet like all great reforms, it demands a gigantic work of readjustment. The tavern has been with us for centuries. It is disappearing over night. What will take its place?

For many, the saloon has been a social center, a place where men could meet in a democratic way. *What sort of social center will those men have when the saloon is gone?*

The saloon has been the unofficial employment agency for hundreds of thousands of our population. In the saloon a workman could usually get news of a job. *What other employment agencies will we have?*

The saloon has been the daily lunch room of almost one million men. *Where will those one million men be likely to go in the future?*

In the saloon, says Charles Stelzle, the great authority on prohibition, the poorer people "have their christenings, their weddings, their dances . . . . . Unless they are connected in some way with the church, most of the people in the community look upon the saloon as the social clearing house of the neighborhood."

What is the substitute?

Democratic, self-supporting substitutes are not easy to find for an institution like that.

Will the answer be motion pictures? Every week at least 25,000,000 people in the United States go to the movies.

Will it be soda fountains, coffee houses, community centers?

Will it be billiard parlors? Will it be the Y. M. C. A.?

Will it be drama or music? Will it be the home? Will it be the church?

What intelligent opinion is turning to this great problem? What progress is being made toward developing in America a healthy individual and community life?

One leader in the movement

The Christian Herald has been a leader in the fight for prohibition. The Christian Herald has always believed that alcohol was a physical, mental, moral and industrial evil. It has never been one-sided in its antagonism, but always constructive in its thought and leadership.

To-day the Christian Herald realizes that the victory has been only half won, the change only half made. In this week's issue, Orrin G. Cocks, Secretary of the Affiliated Committee for Better Films, and the Rev. Ernest A. Miller argue for *the movies* as the best substitute for the saloon.

Next week Charles Stelzle writes on various other ways of "Finding a Substitute."

"Workingmen will never write letters to the newspapers," declares Mr. Stelzle, "or hold mass meetings making a demand for a saloon substitute. To them the beer and the social features are one and the same thing, and the bitterness of workingmen in the prohibition discussion is less that they have been deprived of their beer than that they have been deprived of a center in which they can give expression to their social life."

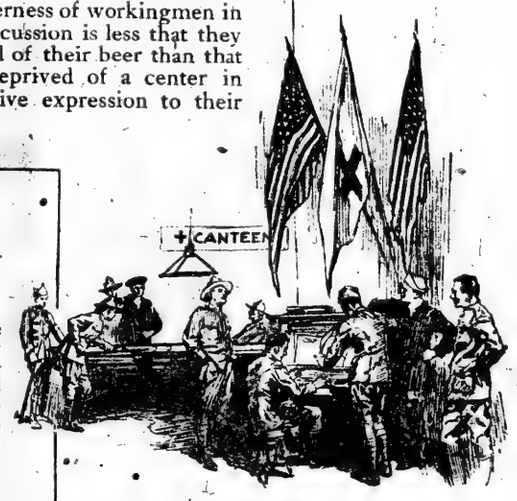
Substitutes that have been proposed

"THE community club provides a meeting place," says Dr. John Willis Slaughter, director of the Community Councils of National Defense, "where men can gather and talk, and do all those things that they did habitually in the saloon, with the difference that there will be no liquor sold."

In the New York Evening Post of March 31, he declares: "The only solution for the saloon problem is to recognize the advantages and defects of the saloon and then to set up something that will answer the needs of the people. Philanthropy cannot do this because workingmen will not accept charity, no matter how well intentioned it is. It must either be a commercial enterprise run on a new basis, or it must be a community undertaking, something created by the people of the neighborhood for their own benefit and in their own way."

* * * *

"THE substitute," says Harold Channing in the New York Times, March 16, "is the community room (or rooms). In all districts there should be rooms, large, well-lighted, and warm, liberally supplied with all the daily papers and current magazines (minimizing the 'high-brows'), and with such games as checkers, chess, cards, puzzles, etc., then, as an adjunct, coffee and cocoa of good quality at cost (perhaps soda in summer), supplemented by some rolls. Let those who come smoke all they want, talk within reason, and bar no man unless he is quarrelsome or unnecessarily dirty."



The canteen has been, during the war, the club-room and social center for 4,000,000 men. Can our substitute for the saloon be built along these lines?

What five prominent men, in this week's and next week's issues of The Christian Herald, say concerning the substitute for the saloon.

"SOMEBODY recently foolishly said—'No one wants a substitute for Spanish Influenza or for the bubonic plague—no more does the saloon need a substitute.'

"It would be absurd," continues CHARLES STELZLE, in an article to appear in next week's Christian Herald, "to insist that the saloon never served any good purpose. It is true that good in the saloon was outweighed by the evil that was in it. But there was good."

* *

"HAVE you considered the motion picture as the logical successor of the saloon?" asks ORRIN G. COCKS, Secretary of the Affiliated Committee for Better Films, in this week's issue of the Christian Herald.

"*The motion picture* serves more people than any of the others. It has something for every one. Its appeal is universal. It furnishes emotional excitement, mental stimulus, and a contrast to drab realities. It draws all members of a family instead of age or sex groups alone. It is a democratic, wholesome and self-respecting entertainment."

* * * *

"EVERY new church today should be built with a suitable and commodious assembly room which may be used for motion-picture purposes."—Rev. ERNEST A. MILLER, Pastor, M. E. Church, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

* * * *

"IT has been true always that the motion picture has been the great foe of the saloon. This has been particularly noticeable in small towns, where, prior to the inauguration of the movie theater, there was not much to do for entertainment, and the saloon had things pretty much its own way. It has been shown already that motion-picture theatres are exceedingly prosperous in prohibition territory."—S. L. ROTHAPFEL, of Rialto and Rivoli Theaters, New York.

* * *

"YOUR idea of linking thrift with the saloons is excellent," declares JAMES H. COLLINS, of the War Savings Organization, in this week's issue of the Christian Herald. "Figure a wage-earner drawing $20 a week, spending two dollars over the bar Saturday night and getting no permanent good, then the same man putting two dollars weekly into War Saving Stamps, and the growth in interest."

* *

$2.50 a year — 52 issues, illustrated

Single copies may be obtained at the larger newsstands and at railroad stations. Trial subscription at the special rate of $1.00 for six months. Current issue will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Address The Christian Herald, New York.

The CHRISTIAN HERALD

GRAHAM PATTERSON, PUBLISHER

The Christian Herald's circulation is 300,000 — the most influential members of every community.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, rain by tonight; tomorrow cloudy, colder; wind northeast.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,361 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PEACE TREATY NEAR, GERMANS COME ON APRIL 25, SAYS WILSON; INDEMNITY PAYMENT SET AT MINIMUM OF $23,800,000,000; REPORTED GUARANTEE TO FRANCE AGAINST GERMAN ATTACK

SAYS THOMPSON ASKED $15,000 LOAN OF TRACTION MEN

Haunted Their Offices to Show Them He Was a "Good Fellow," Burke Testifies.

SAW STANCHFIELD OFTEN

Wanted to Head "Superficial" Investigation—His Interview with "Red Mike" Hylan.

BRADY TELLS OF INTERVIEW

Both He and Thomas Deny Senator's Statements About Them—Whitman Testifies Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary resumed its investigation of Senator George F. Thompson's bribery charges this afternoon. Richard Henry Burke again appeared as a witness and made some interesting revelations. Others heard were Nicholas F. Brady, traction financier, and Charles G. M. Thomas, an officer of the Consolidated Gas Company, both of whom denied assertions made by Senator Thompson connecting them with the alleged attempt at bribery.

At the hearing on Friday Mr. Burke denied Senator Thompson's charge that he had sought to buy the Senator's support for the Carson-Martin 6-Cent Fare bill with promises of a $500,000 campaign fund from the traction companies to help make Thompson Governor. Today he said Senator Thompson, at the time he was conducting the investigation into the Public Service Commissions and traction companies in New York City, asked him to negotiate a loan of $15,000 on his behalf, to be used for the launching of a furniture company in Lockport, near the Senator's home.

It was also alleged by Burke that Senator Thompson, while the investigation of the Public Service Commissions and the New York traction companies was in progress and since the Carson-Martin bill has been pending in the Senate Committee on Public Service, haunted the offices of traction magnates and traction lawyers, conveyed by Mr. Burke, whom he has characterized as a "dippy runner." On these visits Thompson, according to the testimony, tried to convince the traction men that he was a "good fellow."

Mr. Burke occupied most of the two days of the hearing. His testimony was sometimes piquant. He told of an interview on traction matters which Senator Thompson had with "Red Mike," which was the Senator's way of identifying Mayor Hylan of New York.

Thomas Takes the Stand.

Charles G. M. Thomas of Flushing, Vice President and Treasurer of the Consolidated Gas Company, who, Senator Thompson testified, offered him $160,000 to start a trust company at Lockport, was called as the first witness. The witness, a short, stocky man with gray hair and mustache, signed a waiver of immunity handed to him by Jerome L. Cheney, counsel for the committee.

Before his examination could be begun Senator Salvatore A. Cotillo, a New York Democrat, called attention to the demand by Senator Thompson for an investigation of lobbying at the Capitol for the last two years.

"I want to know," said Senator Cotillo, "if we are going into an investigation of lobbying at the Capitol or simply the episode touching the seven-cent fare bill.

"We are going ahead as far as we have any information at hand," said Chairman Burlingame. Senator Cotillo then called attention to a statement made by Senator Thompson before a public forum in the Bronx yesterday in which he expressed suspicion of the purposes of the committee.

"Let us go into this right," said Senator Cotillo. "We cannot close this investigation in a week. I call your attention to Senator Thompson's statements that there is a plot to whitewash those implicated in Albany lobbying. If he has a basis for these contentions, let's find out. If you close this investigation prematurely the only thing for me to do is to resign as a member of this committee."

There has been no indication of a closing," said Chairman Burlingame.

At this point Mr. Cheney began his examination of Mr. Thomas, who said he called on Mr. Thompson at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City with L. J. Hemmens of counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company, to whom he acted as technical adviser, to look over large proofs of the report of the Public Service Investigating Committee of which Thompson was Chairman. The witness fixed the time as January, 1917.

Continued on Page Four.

WASHINGTON'S NEWEST AND BEST. The Washington Park Hotel. Write for information. H. Alcott, formerly The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va. —Advt.

McK. & B. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES Tend to ward off Influenza—25c.—Advt.

Lenine Sent Alliance Offer to the Cabinet in Berlin

BERLIN, April 14.—According to the Tageszeitung, the Berlin Cabinet, soon after the Hungarian revolution, had a prolonged deliberation over a note from Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Premier, and his Foreign Minister, Tchitcherin, which was sent through Adolph Joffe, the German Ambassador to Russia, offering an alliance and an army of 500,000 men to be used against the Entente.

The newspaper adds that it does not know what reply to the Russians was sent.

Think Entente Is Dissolving.

PARIS, April 14.—An intercepted wireless dispatch picked up by the French wireless, sent by Tchitcherin to Bela Kun, the Hungarian leader, proposes the speedy dissolution of the Entente.

The dispatch says that French and British wireless dispatches picked up announce that allied troops will soon enter Hungary, but the American wireless is showing a more moderate policy toward the Bolsheviki.

CHAFE AT DELAY IN OCEAN FLIGHT

Hawker and Grieve Prevented by Mud and Wind from Getting a Start.

RIVALS MEET AT DINNER

Martinsyde Venture Aimed to Show Commercial Possibilities of Aviation.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 14.—The airdrome at Mount Pearl was a sea of mud and lightly frozen ponds today and Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Grieve were forced to abandon hope of getting their Sopwith biplane into the air to start a transatlantic flight for the Daily Mail $50,000 prize.

They took advantage of the delay to try out their engine once more and make little adjustments here and there in other equipments.

Adverse winds were blowing near the surface here and heavy fogs were off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, but Captain Clements, the meteorological expert sent here by the British Air Ministry, believed that strong, favorable westerly winds would be found at 10,000 feet altitude and Hawker determined to go today if he could get off the ground. Reports from England showed southerly gales and heavy rains there, but Clements believed that they would have passed by the time the fliers could reach England. Mid-Atlantic weather is good according to reports from numerous ships.

The field here was so heavy, however, and Hawker's heavy biplane was so dependent upon a favorable wind to help lift it out of the mud that he was forced to restrain his impatience to be off. Lieutenant Commander Grieve, the navigator, spent all the morning in consultation with Clements, and for a time it looked as if a start might be attempted.

Raynham to Avoid Experiments.

"A straight-out airplane flight without stunts in flying" is the way Frederick Philip Raynham, the youthful pilot, describes the transatlantic crossing which he and Captain Charles William Fairfax Molsee, navigator, will attempt at the first favorable opportunity after their biplane has been assembled. Raynham, Major Morgan, and expert mechanics brought with them from the Martinsyde plant, at work not far from the Brooklands Airdrome, put in another busy day at Quidividi, inside their canvas hangar, getting their biplane in order.

Raynham said he was ready for a trial flight. He refused absolutely to predict the starting time but admitted that he would take the air as soon as the Sopwith machine if that were humanly possible. Raynham and Morgan believe that they will have the better of the race if granted an even start, and some disinterested authorities agree with them.

Their biplane weighs, fully loaded, about 5,000 pounds and carries 360 gallons of gas, while the Sopwith weighs about 6,100 pounds and carries only 300 gallons. Raynham says he has a cruising radius of 2,600 miles with a twenty-mile head wind against him all the way across, figuring conservatively. Of course he expects to fly when the wind will be with him most of the way so that he is confident that the machine will be equal to the task. The machine was designed by G. H. Handasyde, who has had many years designing experience in co-operation with H. P. Martin, Chairman of Martinsydes.

The reappearance in the transatlantic attempt of Martinsydes as a competitor for The Daily Mail prize recalls that the firm as early as 1914 entered for a transatlantic competition, having com-

Continued on Page Three.

Marburg's "League of Nations." Vol. II. Its Principles Examined. Macmillan. 60c.—Advt.

PALL MALL FAMOUS CIGARETTES Cork and Plain Ends.—Advt.

BIG NAVY FLEET RACING TO PORT SURPRISES CITY

Dreadnoughts Come Up the Coast, Beating Speed Records Made in Tests.

DAY AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Mississippi Leads the Big Fighters, with Advance Guard of Submarines.

'SEA HORNETS' SWARM HERE

Destroyers Dot Hudson Anchorage —Mayo Tells of Fleet's Work at Practice.

The Atlantic Fleet, with the new superdreadnought Mississippi leading the way, steamed in stately column into the Hudson yesterday, its unexpected arrival being just twenty hours ahead of the schedule announced two weeks ago by the Navy Department. The dreadnought column was expected to anchor in the Hudson shortly before noon today, yet at 10 o'clock yesterday the Mississippi, followed by eleven other great ships of the main fighting fleet, was rounding the Hook.

It was shortly before noon when the guns of the ancient monitor Amphitrite, on duty as a guard ship off Quarantine, let go with a salute of seventeen guns in honor of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the fleet, as his flagship, the giant Pennsylvania, swung past at fourteen knots on the way to her berth off Ninety-sixth Street.

By 1:30 P. M. the fleet was riding at anchor in the Hudson. Thus the great marine spectacle—the greatest ever seen in American waters—was staged a full day ahead of time, and the sightseers on foot and in motor-driven vehicles who crowded Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon saw at a glance more than 400,000 tons of "all big gun" fighters in addition to more than three score destroyers, with ten new submarines and a division of auxiliaries thrown in for good measure.

The dreadnoughts now in New York are fourteen in number, two of them, the electrically driven New Mexico and the naval "baby," the Idaho, being at the Navy Yard. All the others are in the great column that begins at a point off Fifty-fourth Street and ends far to the north of Fort Washington Point. The Delaware is the southernmost ship with the Mississippi, commanded by Captain William A. Moffett, who commanded the Chester when that vessel fired the first naval gun at Vera Cruz, riding in the northernmost berth, opposite West 145th Street.

New Yorkers were quietly going about their business yesterday morning expecting to take part in the welcome that was planned for today when the news was flashed from Sandy Hook that the fleet was steaming into the harbor nearly a full day ahead of schedule. The reason for the arrival ahead of time was subsequently ascertained from Admiral Mayo, who used every mile of the voyage from Guantanamo to the Hook for manoeuvres and battle tests. South of Hatteras, the fleet had manoeuvred in battle formation and at moderate speeds, but early yesterday the sea was so smooth and the wind so gentle that Admiral Mayo decided the time was opportune to test the speed capabilities of his great armada.

Fleet Raced Up the Coast.

The speed tests began with all the dreadnoughts clipping off the knots at the rate of seventeen an hour. This was at 9 A. M., Sunday. Two hours later the entire column was churning its way northward at twenty knots and by noon all the ships in the fleet were exceeding the records made when they were tested over the Rockland measured course prior to their acceptance by the Government. All the afternoon the great ironclads kept up the race, every ship in its appointed place in line, and every engine room force working, as never before, in an effort to win the blue ribbon of the homeward-bound race. It was unofficially reported that the Mississippi made the best showing, but this report was not verified officially. As Admiral Mayo put it, "every ship did so well that there was no such thing as best."

Three flagships entered the harbor in the centre of the dreadnought column, the Pennsylvania being between the New York and the Wyoming. The four-starred blue pennant of the Commander in Chief fluttered from the main truck of the Pennsylvania, while the two-starred red pennant of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, stretched to the breeze from the New York, and that of Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, also a red pennant, from the Wyoming. The Utah,

Continued on Page Six.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IS HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

Won't Let Sarre Valley Go, Is Germany's Reported Stand

BERLIN, April 14, (Associated Press.)—The German Government is firmly resolved to refuse to discuss at the Peace Congress the future allegiance of the Sarre territory, according to a Berlin news agency on what it terms competent authority.

The Government will "resolutely reject any proposal to tear the Sarre territory from the empire by means of a general plebiscite."

POLICE DROP BOOK FOR CRIME RECORDS

Wallstein Describes Method by Which False Statistics May Proclaim City Orderly.

LOOSE CARDS TO BE LOST

Citizens' Union Hears of Civilians Displaced by Favored Policemen at Higher Cost.

Police Commissioner Enright has done away with the accurate record-keeping methods installed by Police Commissioner Woods and substituted a system of loose cards which can be manipulated to make the crime record meagre when crime is abundant, according to a statement made by Leonard M. Wallstein, counsel to the City Government Committee of the Citizens' Union at the meeting of the union last night at 130 West Forty-second Street.

Mr. Wallstein also charged that Police Commissioner Enright had placed favored policemen in sheltered and easy places and asserted that many of the claims of reforms and improvements described in the Commissioner's report were based on misrepresentation. Mr. Wallstein's report follows:

"Changes in the manner of reporting the result of police work tend to shatter confidence in the present police administration. A study of the Commissioner's way of running the Police Department, a course publicly approved by the Mayor, evidences decided backsliding in its management and compels one to regard with suspicion the statistics and assertions that are given out for public consumption.

"On April 11 last Mayor Hylan wrote a letter to Commissioner Enright, charging the newspapers with 'publishing inaccurate statements about burglaries and other crimes committed in the city.' The Mayor's letter was in acknowledgment of one written to him by the Commissioner, asserting that in January, February, and March, 1919, there had been fewer burglaries than during the corresponding period in previous years. The likelihood is that the Commissioner's statistics were incorrect and inaccurate, according to information I have received from reliable sources.

"For instance, I am informed the so-called 'squeal book' at the station houses has been abolished, and instead individual cards easily destroyed, if the record wouldn't show up well, are made out for each complaint. In addition there is a so-called 'canned book' in which the confidential records are kept under lock and key, entry of cases being made at the station house, I am told, and unless the police work on a case is successful, there is small likelihood of the facts being forwarded to Police Headquarters, and unless there is a report to headquarters, I am informed, no individual card is filed regarding the case.

"As a further evidence of the untrustworthiness of data furnished by the Commissioner for public consumption, Mr. Enright had hardly warmed his Commissioner's chair when there were rumors, later confirmed by him in his report, that the Bureau of Statistics, established in the Woods administration to compile accurate statistics for informing the public of the work of the department, had been abolished. The Mayor, in his letter of April 11th, refers to statistics thus accurately compiled, contrasting them with later statistics as furnished by Commissioner Enright.

The contrast is indeed significant, for it shows a greater number of crimes under a system of careful compilation, compared with an allegation of a smaller number of crimes reported under a dwarfed makeshift for keeping account of the voluminous statistics. The Commissioner states in his own report the work of the Bureau of Statistics, in which there had been twenty-five men, was transferred to the Bureau of Records, where eight men were assigned to these duties. This shrinkage certainly facilitates making a showing of a decrease in the number of crimes when all outward evidence is to the contrary.

"The Commissioner states the change was in the interests of economy, but the natural result is in the interests of darkness. If the statistics under the two systems are quite different, I have no doubt it is because of existing con-

Continued on Page Nine.

Babies raised on Imperial Granum the Unsweetened Food are healthy, happy babies with rugged, well-developed bodies.—Advt.

INDEMNITY ON A GOLD BASIS

Initial Payment of 20,000,000,000 Marks Required in Two Years.

40 BILLION IN THE NEXT 30

And 40 Billion More When an Interallied Commission Shall Determine.

PAYMENT TO FULL CAPACITY

American Framer of Terms Says Commission Will Exact Uttermost Obligation.

PARIS, April 14, (Associated Press.)—One hundred billion gold marks, ($23,800,000,000,) is the amount Germany must pay the allied and associated Governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented.

This is the final and definite conclusion which has been reduced to writing after weeks of negotiation which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. The payment of the 100,000,000,000 gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts as follows:

First—Twenty billions within two years.

Second—Forty billions during thirty years beginning in 1921.

Third—Forty billions when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

In view of the fluctuations through which the negotiations have passed, an authoritative statement was obtained today concerning the final terms of the settlements. This sums up the conditions as follows:

Germany is at the outset held generally responsible for losses and damages in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points and the allied response at the time the armistice was concluded. To determine the extent of the payment under this responsibility a commission is set up to take testimony, assemble data, and arrange all details of the payment from the enemy and distribution among the allied and associated powers.

While the commission will administer the details of the payments, sufficient is known to permit the determination that an initial payment will be required of 20,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in two years without interest. It has also been determined that 40,000,000,000 gold marks shall be payable in bonds extending over a period of thirty years, beginning in 1921, with a sinking fund beginning in 1926.

These 40,000,000,000 marks draw 2½ per cent. interest from 1921 to 1926, and 5 per cent. interest after 1926.

In addition to the foregoing payments, Germany will also be required to deliver additional bonds for 40,000,000,000 marks, when the commission determines that this shall be done. These three payments of twenty, forty, and forty billions bring the total to 100,000,000,000 gold marks.

Beyond this total, the commission is empowered to fix anything more that may be required to cover Germany's indebtedness.

"In other words," concluded the eminent American authority who framed the terms and furnished the foregoing summary, "a commission is set up with power to collect from Germany to the utmost of her capacity to pay, within the limitation of her indebtedness."

All Payments on a Gold Basis.

It is in the gold mark that all payments are expressed in the final terms. This excludes depreciated paper marks and fixes the standard of payment in gold. The gold mark is worth about the same as the English shilling, and before the war was quoted at 23.82 American cents.

The allotment of the 100,000,000,000 marks among the allied and associated powers has not yet been finally decided, but a tentative arrangement makes the allotment of France about 55 per cent. of the total, Great Britain's allotment between 20 and 30 per cent., and the allotment of the United States between 2 and 5 per cent.

The text of the opening clause of the terms whereby Germany is held generally responsible reads substantially as follows:

"The allied and associated powers

Continued on Page Two.

"Foreign Exchange Explained," by Frank Escher. $1.25. All booksellers. The Macmillan Co. —Advt.

Wilson Issues Statement On Behalf of Council, Predicting Early Solution of Peace Problems

PARIS, April 14.—(Associated Press)—The following statement by President Wilson, on behalf of the Council of Four, was issued tonight:

In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled in the peace with Germany have been brought so near a complete solution that they can now quickly be put through the final process of drafting, those who have been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise that the German plenipotentiaries be invited to meet the representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on the 25th of April.

This does not mean that the many other questions connected with the general peace settlement will be interrupted, or that their consideration, which has long been under way, will be retarded. On the contrary, it is expected that rapid progress will now be made with these questions, so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement.

It is hoped that the questions most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic question, can now be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given for the time precedence over other questions and pressed by continual study to its final stage.

The settlements that belong especially to the treaty with Germany will, in this way, be got out of the way at the same time that all other settlements are being brought to a complete formulation. It is realized that, though this process must be followed, all the questions of the present great settlement are parts of a single whole.

SHARP FIGHTING IN GERMAN CITIES

Many Fall in Berlin When Troops Fire on Vendors of Stolen Goods.

BATTLE WITH MUNICH REDS

Troops Defeat Duesseldorf Spartacides—Preparing for Battle in Dresden.

BERLIN, April 14, (Associated Press.)—Many persons were killed or wounded in the centre of Berlin at noon today during a collision between troops and street venders. The troops fired a fusillade against the vendors.

This district was strongly cordoned by the Alexander Regiment with a view to suppressing traffic in stolen goods, and the vendors forcibly opposed their own removal. It is still strictly cordoned and tram cars are deflected from it.

The latest news received here from Bavaria is to the effect that the Communists in Munich have not yet been mastered, and that heavy fighting is raging in the streets there between Red Guards and troops loyal to the Government. The Central Railway Station, the Postoffice, the telegraph office and several other buildings are again in the hands of the Communists, who used heavy mine throwers in their recapture.

A number of persons have been killed or wounded in Munich.

Earlier advices reported that the whole of Bavaria, with the exception of Hof, had been regained by the Hoffman Government, which provisionally remains at Bamberg.

On Sunday, according to dispatches to the Lokal-Anzeiger, armed soldiers drove through the streets of Munich cheering for the Soviet. They were dragged out of their cars and roughly handled.

Dr. Levien, leader of the Independent Socialists, is said to have fled to Switzerland with 2,000,000 marks of State money.

Battle Expected in Dresden.

A Dresden dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung says that an assault by Soviet forces on the citadel in the Neustadt section of the city, on the right bank of the Elbe, is expected. Frontier troops and soldiers from Pirna, eleven miles southeast of Dresden, have established themselves near the Catholic Church to defend the northern end of the Friedrich Augustus Bridge. Some of the Jaeger and Grenadier troops are reported to be unreliable, their arms having been distributed among the insurgents.

Government troops sent against the Brunswick Soviet are reported today from Magdeburg to have come in contact with the outposts of the Brunswick Communist forces. The outposts fled before the advance of the Government contingent.

New disorders are reported from Gleiwitz, Silesia, where the coal miners

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IS HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

LLOYD GEORGE HOME FOR 3 DAYS

Paris Journal Says He Will Return to Attend Conference Meeting on Friday.

GRIM GREETING IN LONDON

Northcliffe Newspapers Hint at His Political Overthrow on Peace Issues.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—"You may say all is going well," was the brief message which Lloyd George gave to the newspaper representatives who met him tonight on his arrival at Victoria Station from Paris.

The Channel crossing was very rough, but seemed to have no effect on the Premier, who looked the picture of health and contentment. He sprang from the carriage to the platform like a boy home for the holidays, and greeted his two private secretaries with boisterous heartiness.

PARIS, April 14.—Premier Lloyd George's stay in England will be a brief one, according to the Petit Journal. He will be back in Paris on Friday to take part in the Peace Conference proceedings, the newspaper says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The London Times in an article discussing the English political situation, one of the subheadings of which is "Seeds of Dissolution," says:

"It is bad enough to feel that Coalition carries in its body the seeds of its eventual disintegration. It is much worse to be brought to realize that the House of Commons, which it controls, is not a faithful mirror of the nation." He complains that "it is one of the gravest defects of the present House of Commons that it has the inspiration of youth in such infinitesimal degree. Altogether, it is difficult to regard the House in any other light than that of a house of caretakers. The present members are keeping green benches warm for a more truly representative body, which must sooner or later come into its inheritance."

He adds that "there are some who think of Lloyd George as a new Frankenstein, destined to be destroyed by the monster of his own creation," and concludes: "The party in power never improves upon its by-election record. The invariable experience is that bad results become progressively worse."

The Daily Mail in an editorial says:

"The Premier who took a wrong turning is coming to London today or tomorrow, we are told, and is expected to deliver an address to the House of Commons by way of putting himself right with Parliament and the people."

The Daily Mail does not doubt that he will use "all his incomparable eloquence and all his unmatched powers of persuasion" to convince his hearers that the peace terms and his performances are perfectly in accord with his election pledges.

"Yet," says The Mail, "we are convinced he will find it easier to satisfy the politicians in Parliament than to allay the distrust of plain men and women in the country."

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES ALL CATHOLICS to use THE MANUAL OF PRAYERS. Advt.

COUNCIL IS WORKING FAST

Differences Over Territorial Matters Are Rapidly Smoothing Out.

RHINE PROBLEM SETTLED

Reported Agreement on Safety Zone Which Allies Are Pledged to Defend.

ITALY WINS PRECEDENCE

Adriatic Question Now Has the Right of Way—President Confers with Orlando.

Paris Paper Says Germans Have Already Accepted Terms

PARIS, April 14.—The Midi today expressed the belief that the Allies had already indicated to the Germans the final peace terms of the Entente and had received from Philipp Scheidemann, the German Chancellor, an assurance that the conditions would be accepted.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 14.—Peace seems measurably near at last. Today the Council of Four was able to fix April 25 as the date for meeting the German delegates at Versailles.

It is announced informally that the differences over the future safety of France have been harmonized in a way to satisfy the French. In French official quarters it is intimated that the United States agrees to guarantee France against further attacks by Germany through the use of its armed forces. Information as to the accuracy of this statement is refused by the American delegation, the members of which say that they prefer that Premier Clemenceau shall do all the talking in the matter. So far the French are unwilling to disclose the details.

The Paris newspapers intimate that a satisfactory answer has been given to the French demand that America and Great Britain guarantee the French frontier. La Liberté says the arrangement is that America and Great Britain agree to furnish naval protection to France. How it is possible for the President to give any guarantee of the use of American armed forces is not understood by Americans here. Time and again when the League of Nations was being discussed he explained to the French that it was impossible, under the American Constitution, to make a similar guarantee in advance of a particular crisis, and that Congress alone had power to do so.

When completed the peace treaty will be a ponderous document. It will contain, according to what is said to be a conservative estimate, 75,000 words. Some think it will be expanded to 150,000.

Planning a Rhine Safety Zone.

PARIS, April 14, (Associated Press.)—It was stated in authoritative quarters tonight that a satisfactory agreement had been reached on the question of the Rhine frontier, thus removing the last of the main obstacles in the way to the Peace Treaty with Germany.

The Council of Four has under consideration a French plan for defense along the Rhine which provides for a line thirty miles east of the Rhine which shall be considered a boundary over which German troops cannot cross without making themselves liable to attack by British, French, and American troops.

The French hope to get allied assistance in policing this military zone east of the Rhine, as otherwise they would be compelled to transfer their garrisons from many French towns, thus upsetting long-established military arrangements.

Premier Clemenceau called on Colonel House tonight and expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the settlement. This indicates that the French will secure guarantees which will protect them adequately against renewed German aggression.

The agreement is believed to include complete demilitarization of both banks of the Rhine, extending twenty-five miles east of the river and throughout the German sections along the west bank, in which there will be

no fortifications, no troops, and no conscription.

It was also definitely determined today that the treaty will be delivered to the German envoys on their arrival at Versailles on April 25. Subsequent action looking to the formulation of peace will be dependent somewhat on their authority to sign or their desire to return to Weimar for a consultation with the German authorities.

It is expected that the delegates of the other enemy powers will follow the Germans within a few days after their arrival at Versailles on April 25.

The Peace Conference Secretariat is busy completing arrangements for the meeting of the Peace Congress at Versailles. The German plenipotentiaries and the heads of the mission will be lodged in the annext of one of the principal hotels, while the staff will occupy another hotel. Both buildings will be guarded by military forces to prevent contact between the Germans and persons not connected with the Peace Congress.

It is expected that the proceedings at Versailles will be of comparatively short duration. On the supposition that the Germans will have a week in which to study the terms and communicate them to the German Government, the middle of May has been suggested as the not improbable date of the final exchange of signatures.

A statement by President Wilson, issued tonight in behalf of the Council of Four, says that the questions of peace are so near complete solution that they will be quickly and finally drafted. The announcement was contained in an official bulletin, which added that the Council advised inviting the German plenipotentiaries to meet at Versailles on April 25.

The President hopes that the Italian question, especially that part of it relating to the Adriatic, will be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will have precedence over other questions.

The settlements belonging especially to the treaty with Germany, the statement says, will thus be got out of the way, and at the same time other settlements will be completely formulated.

President Wilson, speaking yesterday with the correspondent of The Temps with reference to the work of the Peace Conference, said:

"I have today good hope. The most complicated questions now are solved. Under these conditions I hope that a satisfactory solution will be reached pretty soon."

The remainder of the conversation, says the correspondent, consists of expressions by President Wilson of his admiration for France, the French people, and Paris, which city, the President said, reminded him greatly of Washington, which was planned by a Frenchman, Major l'Enfant, who was Washington's companion. The President also declared that the Seine reminded him and other Americans of the Potomac.

The Council of Four did not meet this morning. Instead, President Wilson had a long conference with Premier Orlando and other Italian leaders on the Adriatic problem.

Premier Orlando recently suggested to the President the advisability of informal exchanges over the question of Fiume and Italy's claims in the Eastern Adriatic. President Wilson, in concurring with this suggestion, promised to give the matter his personal study. The conference today was probably the outcome of this suggestion.

Their discussion lasted four and a half hours today on the Adriatic question, but did not complete their work, which will be resumed Wednesday morning. Hope was expressed tonight that the question might be ready for the consideration of the Council of Four on Wednesday afternoon.

WASHINGTON April 14.—Continued progress at the Peace Conference was reported today in dispatches to the White House from Paris. The intimation was conveyed that all important questions still at issue would soon be cleared up.

White House advices have added nothing to information carried in press dispatches regarding the adoption of the amended covenant of the League of Nations.

WARNING TO PREMIERS OF NEED OF HASTE

This Is Said to Have Been the Cause of Wilson's Calling the Sunday Council.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 13.—An unexpected meeting of the Big Four called by President Wilson without any previous suggestion of such a session was held this evening at the President's house from 6 to 8 o'clock. Although there seemed to be an air of emergency about the whole affair, Premiers Orlando, Lloyd George, and Clemenceau all seemed in unusually good humor on their departure. Tardieu and Haskins, who are experts on the Sarre Valley question, were the only outsiders called in. It was announced after the meeting that President Wilson would make a formal public statement tomorrow, but the subject of it was not disclosed.

A defendable explanation of this afternoon's session was that because of Lloyd George's departure for England tomorrow and Orlando's departure for Rome on Friday, President Wilson was eager to get all the four together before the departures to impress upon them that the business of making peace could not be delayed because of the absence of any Premier, no matter how urgent the call might be for him in his own country.

Lloyd George has explained his departure for London tomorrow by saying that he is going frankly to tell Parliament everything that has been done, and then to ask for a vote of confidence. The French Parliament, both chambers taking a hint from England, is now insisting that Clemenceau tell them everything also.

OUR ROLE IN ARMENIA IS REPORTED SETTLED

Paris Hears of an Agreement Conferring a Mandate Upon This Government.

PARIS, April 14.—As a result of conferences between Premier Clemenceau and Prince Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, the allied program in the Levant is reported to have been decided upon. Under the reported agreement France would obtain Syria, with Damascus and Alexandretta, and the United States would get Armenia.

The use of the words "obtain" and "get" in the above dispatch apparently does not mean that France and the United States are to acquire the territories, but that they will become mandataries over them.

BORAH SEES FLAWS IN NEW COVENANT

Senator, Upon Return from Speaking Tour Against League, Reaffirms His Opposition.

CALLS IT POWERLESS

Poindexter Wires Criticism of Points —Chamberlain Finds Amended Version "Practicable."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—As firmly opposed to the League of Nations as ever, Senator Borah of Idaho, on his return to Washington today from a stumping tour against the League in the Middle West and Southwest, stated in an interview that the recent amendments to the League covenant had not eliminated all the fundamental objections raised by its opponents. Unless further changes were made, he said, the opposition would fight the League project in the Senate.

Along with Mr. Borah's reaffirmation of opposition to the League, there was made public a statement, telegraphed from Spokane by Senator Poindexter, in which he analyzed features in the new covenant which, he argued, would operate against the independence of the United States in its relations with other nations.

Mr. Borah's statement follows:

"It is difficult to discuss in detail the effect of the changes in the proposed constitution in view of the fact that we have not the language of the instrument, but only someone's construction. When we remember the construction which was placed upon the instrument before we are not sure that the construction is one which it is safe to follow.

"But it would seem, first, that the proposed League would commit us to alliances with European and Asiatic powers and oblige us to take part in the ordinary conflicts and turmoil of Europe.

"Second—That we still assume the tremendous obligation of guaranteeing the territorial integrity and political independence of all nations members of the League; and the argument is that all nations are ultimately to become members of the League, so that we will guarantee the territorial integrity of all nations.

"Third—That under the voting arrangements of the League, control of the entire machinery of the League remains in European and Asiatic Powers.

"Fourth—The provisions for disarmament are wholly ineffective. There is really no provision for disarmament whatever. The whole matter of disarmament rests as it is now with the judgment and discretion of each nation, that is, each nation determines for itself to what extent it will disarm. Of course this is no disarmament at all.

"Fifth—If the jurisdiction and power of the Executive Council remains the same as heretofore then the language preserving the Monroe Doctrine is inappropriate and wholly inadequate.

"Sixth—The League still fails to provide any machinery for the application of the principle of self-determination, without which there can never be peace. Until this principle is fully recognized and the machinery for its peaceful application provided for, and League of Nations would be simply a vast machine based upon military power to oppress and hold in subjection all small nations and to sterilize all progress.

"Seventh—It still fails to provide any check or control whatever upon the part of the people over the five or nine men within whose unlimited and undefined discretion rests the question of peace or war. It still remains not a league of peoples, not a league of free nations, but a league of diplomats, of officials, of imperialists. It still leaves it in the power of those five or nine men, assuming now that we are going to live up to the provisions of the League, to commit us to war.

"These are some of the things which seem still to inhere in the proposed League, and, this being so, I could not and would not support it. Indeed, I think the real issue is now formed and the real contest now begins."

In his telegraphed statement Mr. Poindexter said in part:

"Regarding the reported amendments to the League of Nations Constitution, as cabled from Paris yesterday, I would state: First, if the provision for a unanimous vote includes the votes of parties to an international dispute, requiring their agreement on any action, of course the League is meaningless and powerless, as the agreement makes action of the League unnecessary. If the parties to the dispute are not allowed to vote, then their vital affairs are under the control of an alien tribunal, in which they have no voice—a total surrender of Sovereignty as to such matters."

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon expressed the opinion that the League covenant, as now amended, is a practicable instrument, from the American viewpoint.

CRITICISE LEAGUE REDRAFT.

Some London Newspapers Say It Is Inferior to Original.

LONDON, April 14.—The summary of the amended covenant of the League of Nations evokes no enthusiasm in the London morning newspapers, and it is declared by some commentators to be less satisfactory than the first draft. The Chronicle, for instance, fixes on certain points which it thinks make the new draft "distinctly, and perhaps decisively, inferior to the old." That newspaper condemns requiring unanimity for the decisions of both Council and Assembly, the terms upon which the covenant may be amended, and the permission given to any nation to withdraw on two years' notice. It regards the covenant as unharmed by the Monroe Doctrine amendment, which it believes should facilitate the adhesion of the United States to the covenant.

The Daily News, a warm champion of the principle of the League, sees danger in some of its provisions. It objects to the constitution of the new Council, which, it says, "will manfestly be controlled by prominent representatives of the five great powers when they are in agreement," and it fails to see how the four representatives of other powers chosen for the Assembly can have much independence. The paper does not express any great confidence in the efficacy of the League in any case.

The labor paper, The Daily Herald, says the summary does not indicate much improvement on the original draft. It declares that, from a democratic viewpoint, "the League is still an alliance of States and not a union of peoples."

The Post, an opponent of the League and a severe critic of President Wilson, refers ironically to the "new Garden of Eden" in which "the Monroe Doctrine will take the place of the tree of knowledge of good and evil," referring to the "fruits of the Western Hemisphere being forever forbidden to signatories of the League."

Attributing to President Wilson personally the features of the draft to which it made objects, The Post says "posterity will place him with Metternich and Castlereagh as one who worked for the confusion of other nations and the greatness of his own." It concludes by declaring it monstrous that such a covenant should be signed without being first fairly considered by the public and Parliament.

SAYS HULL ELECTION FORCED PREMIER'S HAND

Echo de Paris Credits Lloyd George with Demanding More Severe Indemnity Terms.

PARIS, April 14.—Alarmed by the result of the bye-election at Hull last week, Premier Lloyd George, according to the Echo de Paris, has persuaded the Council of Four to revamp completely the financial plan to be incorporated in the treaty of peace. Instead of payment of 25,000,000,000 francs on account and annual payments to be fixed by a commission, it has been decided to fix at once the amount which Germany will have to pay within fifty years. This amount is kept secret, but it is indicated by the newspaper that a figure of 250,000,000,000 francs has been agreed upon, which includes all war damages as well as the cost of pensions.

Fixing the total sum will have the merit of facilitating Treasury operations and the carrying out of mutual measures for assistance between the Allies. The first instalment of 25,000,000,000 francs must be paid within eighteen months, the newspaper declares.

Other newspapers, however, do not mention any such change in the terms, but all information in French quarters agrees in regard to the Sarre Valley. It is said that it is settled the mines will become the absolute property of France, which will police the region, which, however, will be administered by a sort of Directorate under the auspices of the League of Nations. This Directorate will consist of one inhabitant of the Sarre region, one Frenchman, and three nominees of the League. The régime, it is said, will last for fifteen years, when a plebiscite will be held, and in the event that the inhabitants elect to return to Germany that nation will be obliged to buy back the mines, paying in gold.

To carry out this task will be no mean undertaking, says the commentators, especially those of the Echo de Paris and the Journal, who declare it to be simply a repetition of the Tangier régime, which they say has been seen to be the equivalent of "most complete inertia."

Neither are the critics satisfied with the plan for military occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, although the methods to be followed have not been finally decided upon. It is stated in French quarters that this will be entirely in the hands of French troops, who will guard the bridge heads and railroad junction. In addition, there is to be a new thirty-mile neutral military zone on the right bank of the river, it is said. These two measures will be in force but fifteen years, troops being progressively withdrawn as installments of the debt is paid by Germany, as was done by that country with France in 1871.

"Pertinax," writing in the Echo de Paris, maintains that if France is left to "guard alone the common good of civilization she ought to be backed actively by a defensive alliance with England and America, which is clearly defined in detail."

GUCHKOFF SAYS RUSSIA MUST SAVE HERSELF

Ex-War Minister Wants Only Economic and Financial Aid from Allies.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

ROME, April 14.—Alexander Ivanovitch Guchkoff, former President of the Duma and Minister of War and Marine under Lvoff after the abdication of the Czar, is now heading a special Russian Red Cross Mission on its way to Paris and London to come to an agreement with the Allies about the return of Russian prisoners who were unable to enter their country through Poland or Galicia owing to the war with the Bolsheviki. M. Guchkoff hopes to be able to persuade the Allies to allow them to pass through Rumania via the Black Sea.

M. Guchkoff, saying that his mission was not of a political character, consented to give his personal views of the situation in Russia.

"According to my opinion," he said, "and as far as I know, armed allied intervention has very few partisans, even in Russia, where the last occurrences have caused deep disillusion. The belief prevails that the task of saving and freeing Russia must be reserved, not to strangers, but to the Russians themselves, aided, if possible, by other Slavs. Neither France, England, Italy nor America must sacrifice the generous blood of their sons for Russia. But on the other hand, all the civilized world wishes the political, economic, and moral regeneration of Russia. We Russians expect above all from the Allies economic aid, and if possible, financial aid.

"Nothwithstanding the territorial successes of the Bolsheviki, especially in Southern Russia, we who are their adversaries are sure their reign is drawing toward its end.

If the League of Nations does not handle the matter, the allied Governments will support Belgium's demand, and it is understood certain assurances have been obtained that Holland will deliver the Hohenzollerns.

DON'T HURRY ON NOTES, PAGE TOLD THE BRITISH

Viscount Finlay, Who Answered Our Pre-War Complaints, Reveals Fact at London Banquet.

LONDON, April 14.—John A. Stewart of New York at a luncheon today given in honor of himself and Major Louis L. Seaman of New York, Chairman of the British War Relief Association, announced that he had received a cablegram from the Sulgrave Association of the United States offering to present marble busts of George Washington to Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Sulgrave Manor in Northamptonshire, where the Washington family originated.

The luncheon was given by Sir Charles Wakefield, former Lord Mayor, in honor of Mr. Stewart and Major Seaman, who are presenting the Barnard statue of Lincoln to the City of Manchester next week.

The Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Finlay, after saying that "a wholly new era has opened between England and America," remarked that he was now at liberty to tell Ambassador Davis that it was he, as Attorney General, who had drafted all the British notes exchanged with the United States, and went on with a smile:

"Ambassador Page used to say to me, 'My dear friend, don't hurry with the notes; they are not pressing.'"

Referring to reports of differences at Paris, he advised his hearers to be extremely chary of accepting rumors of any differences between the United States and Great Britain, adding: "The differences of the past between the two countries will never occur again."

Major Seaman said: "Our friendship is stronger than any League of Nations—which God forbid should ever exist."

Major Seaman was applauded when he said he wanted to see a league between England, America, and France.

SAY GREAT CRISIS CONFRONTS ITALY

Food Distribution May Cease for Lack of Coal with Which to Operate Railroads.

AND FACTORIES SHUT DOWN

Police and Troops Prevent Threatened Outbreak at Turin—Bolshevist Propaganda Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Italy is regarded in well informed quarters here as face to face with the most desperate crisis since the Austro-German hordes broke through the Isonzo line. The food and coal situations have developed grave popular unrest which if not dealt with wisely and promptly, Italian official circles here say, may lead to strikes and a revolt that may tax the ability of the authorities to deal with them.

Bolshevist propaganda is very active and the extremists, it is said, hope to profit in the event that the American and allied Governments fail to provide Italy with means for coping with the problem. Chief among the needs is coal. There is danger, the Italian officials say, that food may be piled up in the port terminals and not reach the population through lack of fuel necessary to operate the railroads. Moreover, unless coal in very great quantities is shipped immediately many large factories will be forced into idleness and hundreds of thousands of workmen thrown into unemployment, thereby aggravating the situation.

State Department official advices from Rome have given a fair estimate of the situation, and the Italian Embassy has received dispatches emphasizing the importance of prompt relief. The advices reaching the State Department were not made public in their entirety, but two bulletins were issued on the subject.

"The State Department," said the first announcement, "has received a dispatch from Rome reporting that there were rumors at Turin Saturday of impending strikes attributed to Bolshevist strike propaganda. Because of reports in circulation and posters found in houses there, extra policemen are reported to have been employed to patrol the city as an additional safeguard against an outbreak, and cavalrymen are said to be quartered in the city. The dispatch says every military and police precaution has been taken, and that the Italian authorities have the situation well in hand."

A second bulletin, issued later in the day, read:

"State Department advices say a general strike of twenty-four hours took place in the Province of Rome last Thursday as a protest against the refusal of permission for a street procession by radical Socialists on what was understood to be Lenine's birthday. There was practically no disorder, a few persons participating in the demonstration being arrested."

Henry Rood, head of the Italian Bureau of Information in New York, arrived in Washington this afternoon for a conference with the Italian Embassy officials.

"We have no official confirmation of reports that strikes and riots are occurring in Italy," said Mr. Rood at the conclusion of the conference, "but we are informed that Italian public opinion is very much aroused by the apparent indifference of the Entente Allies regarding the extremely serious crisis Italy is facing.

"The minimum coal requirements of Italy are estimated to be 800,000 tons a month. During March Italy received less than half this amount. The situation is due largely to the lack of available tonnage. During the war Italy lost 57 per cent. of her tonnage, a loss proportionately larger than was suffered by Great Britain. As for the food situation, it is growing steadily worse. Since April 1 the Italian Government has been obliged to re-establish war bread, which had been abandoned only two months before. Meat is very scarce, although meat rationing has been continued.

"Regarding the rumor that Italian port facilities already are choked with steamers arriving with food, the Italian High Commissioner, F. Omattrone, gives me the following statement today, based on official cables coming in response to his request for exact information on this point:

"'At Naples there are only two steamers discharging coal, while there are available berths for nine steamers. Genoa has only one steamer there, while about 4,000 stevedores and other workers are idle, and ready to discharge cargoes from other steamers if they should arrive.'

Milan Socialists Riotous.

MILAN, April 13.—There was considerable disorder, in which a number of persons were injured in the course of a meeting of Socialists here today. The meeting had proceeded in an orderly manner until an Anarchist orator addressed the gathering.

Part of the audience took exception to the speaker's remarks, and the police intervened to maintain order. The demonstrators thereupon stoned the policemen and compelled them to take refuge in a neighboring house, which was besieged by the mob. Carabineers and cavalry several times charged the crowd, and several persons on both sides were wounded before order was restored.

SHARP FIGHTING IN GERMAN CITIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

are striking against the inadequate food supply.

The strike of bank employes and metal workers in Berlin continues.

It is reported from Essen that the strike of the Krupp employes has ended.

Announces Army Rule in Munich.

NUREMBERG, April 13, (via Copenhagen.)—A report from Third Army Headquarters at Munich says that the garrison has established a military dictatorship in support of the Hoffmann Ministry, which the Soviet régime seeks to oust from office. Action to recover the capital from Soviet forces is progressing favorably, it is said.

Dr. Adolf Lipp, who was appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the Soviet Cabinet on April 9, has again been placed in an insane asylum, according to report. Sixteen Soviet leaders, including Landauer, Wagner, and Mühsam, members of the Soviet Ministry, are said to have been arrested.

PARIS, April 14.—A proclamation issued by the Bavarian Government announces that the garrison at Munich has swept away the Soviet forces, that the régime of Premier Hoffmann has been re-established, and that the transportation of the Polish General Haller's Army across Germany for Poland will start April 15.

Arrests Follow Neuring Murder.

COPENHAGEN, April 14.—Four persons have been arrested in Dresden on suspicion of having had a part in the murder of War Minister Neuring on Saturday.

The Communist demonstration held in Dresden on Sunday was a complete failure, advices from the Saxon capital say.

In the Zwickau and Lagau mining districts of Saxony 90 per cent. of the miners have voted against a continuation of the strike.

DUSSELDORF, April 13, (via Copenhagen.)—On Saturday night and Sunday morning government troops attacked Spartacide forces intrenched in the Oberbilk quarter, in the southeastern section of the city, and, after a violent bombardment with artillery and minethrowers, ejected them. The majority of the Spartacides fled in the direction of Eller and the troops are no longer encountering serious resistance.

TO KEEP LEDEBOUR IN JAIL.

Soviets Informed of Rebuff — Imprisoned Man Charges Cruelty.

BERLIN, April 12, (Associated Press).—The Soviet Congress was informed today that Georg Ledebour, who is confined in Moabit Jail and whose release was demanded on March 30 by the Communist Workmen's Council, will not be liberated.

Independent Socialist newspapers print an attack written by Ledebour while in jail upon Herr Heine, Prussian Minister of Justice, accusing him of mistreating Spartacide prisoners in the Moabit Jail. He says he is in daily fear of being murdered and that Karl Radek was in constant jeopardy while in prison.

Ledebour says that he has heard groans of arrested Sparticide adherents, who were being "done to death in some hidden recess of the prison." He asserts that he has also heard rifle shots, "indicating wholesale executions" there.

DERNBURG FINANCE MINISTER.

Former German Propaganda Chief Here Succeeds Schiffer.

BERLIN, April 14, (via Copenhagen.)—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Minister and former Chief of the German Propaganda Service in the United States, has been appointed Minister of Finance in the National Government to succeed Dr. Schiffer, who resigned last week, the Tageblatt announces.

GIVES SOVIET RULES FOR PROPAGANDA

Dr. Hillis Reveals Instructions Sent to Bolshevist Agents in Ukraine.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, in an address made yesterday in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, told of a secret Bolshevist circular sent to Soviet agents in every country. He said:

"The confidential instructions sent out by the Bolsheviki are revelatory as to the peril of a world conflagration. There is now in the hands of the Ukranian staff of Berne, Switzerland, a document called 'General Instructions to the Bolshevist Agents in Every Country.' This paper was obtained through counter-espionage service, and forms part of the record of a meeting of the Ukrainian leaders on Dec. 20, 1918. The original was translated by Serge Persky, and the certified copy came to me through C. D. Wood of Berne, Switzerland. Dr. Persky says: 'At the beginning of November, 1918, at a private counsel held by Lenine, at which Trotsky, Joutkovsky, Radek, and Tchitcherin took part, general instructions were drawn up for agents of the Soviets abroad and were sent immediately by couriers.'

"The following is the document in question:

To representatives and agents of the Republic of Soviets abroad:

General Instructions.

A—International Relations.

1—Support Chauvinist movements and national conflicts.
2—Provoke agitation in order to bring about international conflicts.
3—Make attacks on representatives of foreign powers.
4—Thanks to such action, internal disorders and collision will be encouraged and agitation strengthened in the interest of the Social Democratic Party.

B—Internal Politics.

1—Compromise the reputation, by no matter what means, of influential men.
2—Attack those in power.
3—Provoke anti-Governmental agitations.
4—Stir up general and partial strikes.
5—Destroy machinery and boilers.
6—Spread propaganda literature.
7—Collisions will be facilitated so that we can seize power.

C. In the Economic Domain:

1. Provoke and support railway strikes.
2. Blow up bridges.
3. Do everything possible to disorganize transportation.
4. Hinder the shipment of wheat to the towns.
5. Stir up financial difficulties.
6. Inundate the market with false banknotes.

D. Results:

1. These actions will bring about economic troubles which will lead to inevitable catastrophes.
2. Then the coup d'etat will meet with the sympathy of the masses.

E. In the Military Domain:

1. Strong propaganda among the troops, stir up conflicts between officers and soldiers, and provoke attacks upon superior officers.
2. Blow up arsenals, bridges, railroads, and powder magazines.
3. Seizure shipments of raw materials destined for factories.
4. In this way the complete confusion of the army will be brought about and the soldiers will adopt the workmen's program.

F. Search and spying in conformity with the requirements of war time.

1. Strategic search and spying in the army, in fortresses, in factories, exact estimate of armed forces and their morale.
2. Tactical search and spying, on the front and in the interior.
3. Search and evplonage in the navy, movements of squadrons, naval docks, and bases.

In conclusion Dr. Hillis presented a certified document from the all-Russian Extraordinary Commission at the Soviet of people's commissars directing their agents in Russia to confiscate all property belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association, and to expel their agents from the country or to shut them up in concentration camps. He reviewed the distribution of literature in the public schools, and referred to the Bolshevist addresses given in certain school buildings.

VOTE FOR SOVIET CHAMBER.

German Majority Socialists Carry Plan for Nation-Wide System.

BERLIN, April 14, (Associated Press.)—In spite of adverse votes by the Independent Socialists, the Soviet Congress today adopted the resolution sponsored by the Majority Socialists for the incorporatio nof every ounce of national economic energy in a nation-wide Soviet system which will culminate in a National Workers' Chamber, representative of all crafts, arts, professions, and industries.

The owners and workers in all branches of production are to be organized, artists, journalists, preachers, and physicians, as well as the manual workers of each profession, being expected to appoint local representatives for territorial councils. The National Council will then elect delegates to the Workers' Chamber, which will supplement the National Assembly and definitely establish a two-chamber system in the National Legislature.

The resolution provides for strict parity of representation of employers and employes.

OUR OVERSEAS HOSTS IN GREAT EXODUS

Crusaders of the New World Streaming Out of the Ruins and Wrecks of War.

ARMIES PASS INTO HISTORY

Occupation Force on Enemy's Soil Will Soon Be All That Remains on the Front.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NANCY, April 12—He was a little, old, wrinkled man, stooped as if by burdens and unending care. Mooching about amid the ruins of a one-time village over east from here, he picked up a stone here and stone there and threw them with painful exactness into piles that grew slowly. No other living thing was in sight. The pathetic figure appeared to be the sole steward of that dismal wreck of war.

I could see him at his task as I came down a long hill past a striking white shaft, about which the grass was carefully kept and the sold well tended—unquestionably the old man's work. He stood erect with some effort as I drew near. I gave him a cigarette. Almost before he had finished lighting it he gave a quick glance at my uniform and car, and said:

"Why, I thought the Americans had all gone home. The war is over, isn't it, long, long ago?"

I didn't bother about telling the old Frenchman that peace, like Spring, was slow in coming. I gave him some more cigarettes and went my way.

How well that little old man in his wrecked village told the chapter, the last chapter, of some American soldiers in France. For that village was Barlemont-les-Banzemont, where the American troops first went into the line, and that white shaft was erected in memory of the first three American soldiers to fall in France. Back in October, 1917, that was. And here, with not a soldier of any kind in sight, without an American fighter within many, many miles, the old Frenchman thought we had all gone home. And as from that historic spot where the 16th Infantry first faced the German fighters America and her army had passed, so is America's army passing rapidly away from the scenes where the youthful warriors from the United States hit the blow that decided the war.

Read the newspapers of fifteen months ago. How often the dispatches told of the exploits of the Americans in the Luneville sector, in the Baccarat sector and in the Toul sector. Yet from along those ridges and from those valleys Uncle Sam's doughboys have now gone on, their job done. Little crosses stay behind and dot the hills, and in the memory of village shopkeepers the Americans linger as profitable visitors, but our army is fast clearing out.

Over in Toul, where the Second Army has its headquarters, Lieut. Gen. Bullard is getting ready to close up shop, for his command passes out of existence tomorrow. The fate of war deprived the Second Army of the glory that was coming to it, for when the war stopped on the 11th of November this army was just starting north in a battle that unquestionably would have taken it to Metz. It had just been formed, and with seasoned troops from the First Army had high hopes of achievement. But it did not work out that way.

Next week the First Army will cease to be. Lieut. Gen. Liggett, who commanded in the battle of the Meuse and Argonne, sent most of his troops to the Third Army on the Rhine, but nevertheless the passing of America's most famous unit certainly marks a page in our military history in this war.

After being on the Rhine, where hope of getting home quickly seems to fade as Spring approaches, with the promise of a Summer in Germany, it is more than interesting to be known the American Expeditionary Force really going home. In ten days there will be only one American Army in Europe, the Army of Occupation, all the rest having gone home.

From Toul, from Commercy, from Bar-le-Duc, from Meuse, and Argonne towns that will always live in American history, they are pulling out, and they are glad to go, these doughboys of ours, to whom inactivity is the most unwelcome job of all. From the ruins and wrecks of the war they are going home to their own country, which not one of them loves the less because he has been away.

DENY UNFAIR CENSORSHIP.

Lloyd George Says Delays Are Due to Cable Breaks and Congestion.

In a letter made public yesterday by James H. Ardern of Ardern & Franklin, general agents at 1 Wall Street, Prime Minister David Lloyd George denied that the British censorship over cables had ever been used to the detriment of American business men. Mr. Lloyd George attributed the long delays on cable messages to breaks in the cable and to the general congestion, in part produced by the Peace Conference.

"While I think that the censorship should be maintained, so far as cutting off Bolshevist propaganda is concerned," said Mr. Ardern, "I do think that there is no reason now for continuing the ban on commercial messages written in plain English. There are no German stocks now to be transferred by cable, and the censorship should not be aimed at legitimate business transactions. When I was in England I found that the rule of the censor was to send messages in the order named—governmental, press, stock exchange, and last, commercial business. I think that this method is perfectly right, but I fail to see any reason for the long delays in delivery. While there have been no instances of late of non-delivery, the delays are still with us."

The censorship and consequent delays have been the subject of much correspondence between business men and the Merchants' Association in the last few months.

INDEMNITY ON A GOLD BASIS

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

affirm, and Germany admits responsibility for, all losses and damages of the allied and associated Governments and their nationals from the unjustifiable warfare waged by the enemy power against the allied and associated Governments."

Then follows a provision for the commission on payments, and extended details of the operations of the commission.

Earlier in the day it was unofficially stated that the initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks might be made in cash or its equivalent in commodities before May 1, 1921, and that the report of the commission on payments beyond the 100,000,000,000 marks must be made before that date.

JAPANESE RUSHING TROOPS TO KOREA

Disturbances, Due to the Independence Movement, Are Reported Spreading.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, April 12.—The Korean independence movement continues unabated. Unfortunately the Koreans have not always maintained their prearranged attitude of passivity, and in recent demonstrations they have resorted to violence, but only after the soldiers had fired upon the crowds who had shouted "Mansei!" The Japanese are sending military reinforcements to Korea.

Despite the number of killings and assaults the Koreans persist in voicing their desires for independence. The movement is purely national and unassociated with the Bolsheviki, as certain Japanese reports suggest in order to discredit the agitation, in which Christians, Buddists, and Heaven Worshippers unanimously participate.

TOKIO, April 8, (Associated Press.)—Officials of the Japanese War Department confirmed reports of the arrest at Pyeng Yang, Korea, of the Rev. Eli M. Mowry of Mansfield, Ohio, an American Presbyterian Missionary.

JOACHIM MAY COME HERE.

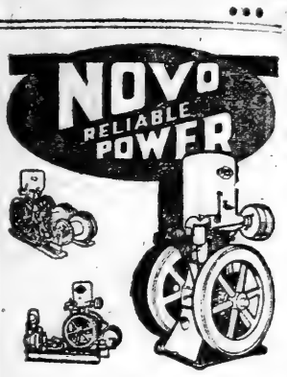
Kaiser's Youngest Son Talks of Emigrating.

GENEVA, April 14, (Associated Press.)—The former Prince Joachim of the Hohenzollern family hopes to emigrate to America after peace is signed, according to report. Joachim, who is the youngest son of the former German Emperor, has arrived here from Berlin, and expresses his intention of remaining in Switzerland until after the peace settlement.

The Hohenzollerns have just bought a large estate near Lugano, where the former Emperor eventually hopes to live in exile.

Secretary Baker Arrives at Brest.

BREST, April 14, (Havas.)—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, arrived in Brest this evening on the Leviathan from New York, and left later for Paris. Mr. Baker was received by General Pershing and Hugh Wallace, Ambassador to France.



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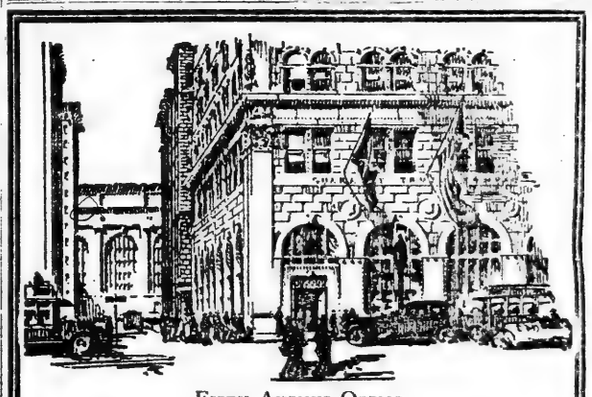
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GERMANS FEAR MAYDAY RIOTS

General Strike in the Nation Regarded as Grave Threat of Anarchy.

BITTER DISCONTENT GROWS

Masses Resentful Because the Junkers and War Millionaires Flourish.

ARMY SUGAR HOARD LOOTED

Sold Openly in Many New Candy Shops—Monarchists Now Bold.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 15 (via Copenhagen.)—Thanks to the circumspect military preparations, the Congress of Soviet councils here will probably be closed within a day or two and the danger of a new revolution will be spared to Berlin for the moment.

What the Spartacides failed to accomplish in Berlin is now being tried in Dresden and Brunswick with little more success, for troops are already en route to both places. It is expected that War Minister Neuring's murder at Dresden will be as quickly avenged as Old Clothes Mender Menger's performances will be punished in Brunswick, though the resistance in Brunswick may prove more obstinate than in Dresden.

The peasants' boycott is doing much more to bring Munich back to reason than the Government now established at Bamberg. By Tuesday or Wednesday the Bavarian capital may be freed from Red rule, not by any military effort, perhaps, but by the hard common sense of its citizens, which has already triumphed over the Spartacides in all the other Bavarian cities.

Charge Plot in Neuring Murder.

The murder of the Saxon War Minister shocked and sobered even the radical elements in Berlin, which profess to be idealistic and not criminal. The Democrats and Regular Socialists accused them in the plainest possible language in the Councils' Congress this morning of being responsible for the crime in Dresden, and indeed there is said to be plenty of evidence that it was planned and engineered by a well-known Spartacide leader, Fraenkel, in pursuance of a scheme to seize the Government offices and proclaim a Soviet republic.

Neuring was considered to be the only and what troops they could spare were already en route to Brunswick. Now or never, argued the Saxon Spartacides, and set the land afire.

The Dresden crime has aroused such a storm of indignation against the Communists and their abettors, the Independent Socialists, that the Saxon revolution is considered to be doomed before it has hardly begun. Troops from Berlin will arrive in Dresden promptly and may be expected to employ the severest methods. Then, for a couple of weeks, comparative tranquility may prevail in Germany, for even the riots in Düsseldorf and the Ruhr district are waning.

Grave Fears for May Day.

For May 1, however, the Communists and Independents plan a general strike all over Germany. It was considered very shortsighted in the bourgeois parties in the Prussian Diet to vote against the day being proclaimed a national holiday, as the regular Socialists proposed, hoping thereby to take the sting out of the Communists' plan.

By frustrating the regular Socialists' efforts, the bourgeois elements offended the latter and incited the hatred of undisciplined elements, which are now believed to be sure to stop all work and every wheel May 1, and it is quite unthinkable that a general strike all over Germany should not be accompanied by violence and riots, which will have a short road to anarchy. When the country is aflame in a hundred places simultaneously, even Noske's troops may fail to cope with the situation.

No one outside of Germany can possibly conceive the general discontent with the Government, though the latter is doubtless doing its best to save the sinking ship's crew, which is striking amid a raging storm. Certain measures of reform could easily have been effected and would have done much to cure a section of the masses of the acute hysteria with which they are suffering.

Fail to Escape Evils.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has interviewed a large number of people of all classes about their grievances against the Government and found them, with few exceptions, more of a sentimental than a material kind, indicating that the Republican Government understands the psychology of the masses and classes no better than the late Imperial Government. The masses argue:

"After five years of the most cruel war, general starvation, revolution and the establishment of a People's Government, we see hardly any change in public life. We are still starving and getting nothing for our money, while war millionaires and junkers strut about as arrogant and well fed as ever."

This is, perhaps, the strongest point made against the present rulers, and not only by the masses but also by large classes. For this reason, Federal Minister of Finance Schiffer, a Democrat, was at last compelled to resign. He promised great reforms, but never did anything, and permitted millions in war profits to disappear from home. These fortunes were hidden, and many found their way across the frontiers. Much of this wealth has been squandered in shameful orgies. Hardly any of it can be reached by just taxation.

Again, army property estimated at energetic member of the Saxon Government besides the Premier, who was absent in the country and not expected back for several days. The Berlin military authorities were busy keeping down the revolutionary elements here, seven milliards in value has disappeared since demobilisation and is now turning up again in illicit as well as legitimate trade, while the thousands of thieves, big and small, go unpunished. An enormous quantity of sugar hoarded by the army has been converted into all kinds of candies and is sold now openly in hundreds of candy shops that spring up daily in Berlin and other large cities. Everybody knows that this sugar was stolen, but nothing is done to punish the thieves.

Stolen Wealth Flaunted.

Rubber, cloth, leather, wine, cognac, coffee, tea, chocolate, automobiles, and hundreds of other articles stolen from the army depots may be bought today in the open market. The Government seems wholly incompetent to rescue public property and punish the robbers and receivers, who recklessly flaunt their ill-gotten wealth in the faces of the maddened people and squander fortunes in hundreds of gay night places and gambling clubs. Fifty-two of these night places were to be closed by order of the Police President issued recently, but the order has already been rescinded because the employes of the clubs protested.

The police force has become very much corrupted and unreliable, and lawlessness is waxing correspondingly. The Junkers still live on their entailed estates, rule the peasants, and enjoy their war gains unmolested by the tax collector. In Berlin the reactionaries are no longer secret in their burning desire for a return of the monarchy. At the recent Bismarck celebration 6,000 children were made to sing "Heil dir im Siegerkranz," that hated hymn of the Hohenzollerns.

The names of the men who rule the provinces still have the prefix "von" in most cases and end with the syllables "itz" and "ow." Had the Government passed a law abolishing the nobility and titles much of the class hatred would have disappeared. It galls the masses to see such men as Ludendorff parade the streets and hear of banquets given to Prince Eitel Friedrich Hohenzollern by the Officers' Volunteer Corps at which his absent Majesty's health is drunk.

Workmen Steal Bread Cards.

In certain restaurants everything may be had for large prices, while the stores in the poor quarters are empty. If the workingman's bread ration does not suffice, he is compelled to buy a counterfeit or stolen bread card at 6 marks.

All kinds of stolen goods, from diamonds to shoes, are sold openly in the Berlin streets, and generally go to adorn those who had previously enriched themselves by theft or fraud, because the workingman has not the price demanded. Drivers of cabs exact five times the legal fare if they land you at night and alone, and if you refuse to pay they sometimes produce a heavy iron crank to support their demand.

Crime is rampant throughout Berlin and Germany. Criminals convicted of having shot Government soldiers get off with six months in jail. The way in which Government justice operates incited the masses against the classes and even the masses against the masses to a degree never known before.

The atmosphere is fraught with murder and destruction, but it is more than doubtful that any other than the present Government could cope better with this unheard of situation. On the contrary, if Germany is still to be saved, only the present Government, it is believed, can do so, and any change would mean certain death.

SAW ORGIES OF REDS IN HAPLESS ODESSA

British Chaplain Gives Details of Scenes at Former Occupation of Port.

CIVILIANS QUIT THIS TIME

20,000 Said to Have Escaped with All Americans and the Foreign Missions.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 13.—How Odessa suffered from a systematic campaign of murder, robbery, and outrage, after the first entry of the Bolsheviki on March 13, 1918, is described by the Rev. Courtier Forster, a British Chaplain at Odessa, in an article published in The Daily Chronicle. He says:

"If the brutal tyranny which the Bolsheviki compelled the terror-ridden Russian people to accept in the name of 'freedom of the mind and body' punishes all liberty of thought with torture, outrage, and death, freedom of the body is equally travestied by unthinkable cruelties, unless the term is accepted as synonymous with bestial indecency and moral depravity. Women and girls engaged in shopping commissions in the lower parts of the town were seized by bands of men from the Red Army and carried off to warehouse yards and similar places, where their fate was worse than death. Indeed, in many instances they were found dead on the following morning. Orgies which defy description were of daily occurrence.

"Wine shops and cellars were by degrees broken into and looted. Throughout the city free drinks from pails and buckets were given to all who cared for them. Women returning from market in the morning were stopped and compelled to drink from pails held on high by two soldiers. On one afternoon it was my fate to come away from a shop and find the streets running red, with hundreds of gallons of wine pouring from smashed vats of a great store. Numbers of Bolsheviki lay flat on the pavement, with faces in the gutter, drinking from the stream which flowed past, carrying with it the accumulated filth and refuse of the uncleansed city.

"The brutality of assassination increased daily. There lived, a few houses further down the street in which I had my quarters, a young wife and little son of a junior officer who was at the time in Petrograd. She went one day to draw her allowance, which amounted to only a few pounds. Small as the sum was, it aroused the cupidity of a few watchful Bolsheviki. On the following morning her apartment was found looted and she and her boy lay dead in bed, pierced through and through with thrusts from bayonets.

"In the same street, the Kanatnaya, another ghastly affair came to my notice. One morning two quietly dressed ladies were standing at a corner awaiting the coming of a tramcar. A party of Bolsheviki approached and noticed them as members of the persecuted 'bourgeois' class. Without the formality of any arrest or the mockery of a trial, both were shot dead on the pavement at the street corner.

"It is a return of this wanton brutality and reign of terror which awaits those harassed and luckless citizens who find themselves once again in the clutches of the Red Army. Odessa has fallen, and Soviet Russia thrills with triumph at the defeat of the Allies. The effect on the armies of Denekine and Koltchak will be immediate. The anti-Bolshevist allies of the Entente will be weakened and disheartened. God help those who fall into the power of Lenine's armies! For a mortal blow has been struck at the prestige of the Entente in the home of Bolshevism."

TROTZKY ADMITS DEFEATS.

Says Ekaterinburg, Perm, and Ufa Must Be Captured.

LONDON, April 14.—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Minister of War and Marine of Russia, admits defeat on the eastern front in a wireless message from Moscow which has been picked up here. The message reads:

"All our efforts must now be directed to the eastern front, which is the only front upon which we have suffered defeats. We must send old and experienced troops to that quarter. It is absolutely necessary for us to capture Ekaterinburg, Perm, and Ufa."

COPENHAGEN, April 14.—The entire male population of Riga between 18 and 38 years of age has been mobilized by the Bolsheviki, according to a Libau dispatch to the Lettish Press Bureau. The Bolsheviki are also reported to have seized three influential citizens as hostages and taken them to Russia.

Open revolt is prevented only by terrorist means.

BELGIUM TO DEMAND KAISER'S EXTRADITION

Death Penalty or Banishment Expected for German Chiefs Accused of Crime.

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PARIS, April 15.—The former Kaiser and the other German malefactors will be tried before a tribunal formulated along the lines of the League of Nations for violating treaties and rupturing the world's morality.

I am in a position to state that the commission investigating responsibility for the war and responsibility for criminal acts during the war has compiled a report which has been signed by all except the Japanese.

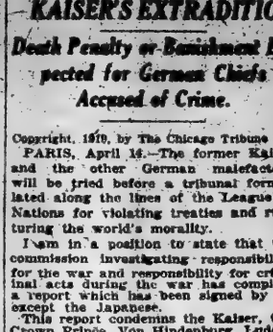
This report condemns the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Von Hindenburg, Ludendorff, and Von Tirpitz, as well as the German officers who directed the submarine and air bombing campaigns and a number of Germans in charge of prison and concentration camps during the war.

The extradition of the Kaiser will be demanded by Belgium through the League of Nations, and as The Netherlands will be a member of the League, it is not expected there will be any difficulty in bringing the Kaiser personally before the world court. It is believed the death penalty or banishment surely will be inflicted upon the German leaders responsible for the cruelties and crimes committed during the war.

The American Commission did not favor extraditing or trying the Kaiser upon the responsibility for the war, owing to the fact that any ruling sovereign always has had the right to make war in the past and the Allies could not seize upon the Kaiser as the first exception with fairness.

Secretary of State Lansing favored merely writing into some lasting document, like the peace treaty, a clause denouncing the Kaiser and the German military leaders for throwing the world into war, and thus indirectly holding them responsible for the millions killed and maimed.

However, Lloyd George and Clemenceau held out for trial of the principal enemy criminals and used this demand as a trading point with the Americans upon the reparations claims, as the American financial experts stood out solidly for a small and reasonable sum which the Germans could be expected to pay. Finally President Wilson affixed his signature to the report as drafted.



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CHAFE AT DELAY IN OCEAN FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

pleted a monoplane which was to have started from St. John's, the scene of the present venture. This machine was to have been flown by Gustave Hamel, who, it will be remembered, while flying from London to Paris, came down at Calais, ascended again and has never since been heard of. He is believed to have been drowned, and no trace of his machine was ever found.

Raynham is 25 years old, unmarried, and began to fly at 17, being the possessor of half a dozen of the oldest flying licenses in England. Most of his experience has been in experimental and test flying, but he refused to particularize about this beyond saying that he had had the usual accidents and did not recall winning very many competitions.

Raynham went with Martinsydes in the early development days of 1907 and was with them when they began monoplane production in 1908. This they continued until the war began, when they turned to building biplanes, the present machine being only a very slight modification of their latest fighting scout. Raynham's own faith is still in the monoplane, which he regards as the most efficient machine, but because of awkwardness in handling needs greater housing space. On account of its extra wing spread and other technical reasons he doubts very much if the monoplane will ever come into commercial use.

Martinsydes, he said, while regarding the transatlantic flight as a purely sporting venture not to be repeated on a commercial basis for some time to come, has entered it with practically a stock machine, assembled in seven weeks from parts taken from the store room in order to demonstrate the dependability of their airplane and the commercial development possibilities. For this reason they will fly it, whether Hawker and Grieve, in the Sopwith, beat them across or not. The machine which can accomplish the flight, they believe, will, with slight modifications, prove remarkably useful for general utility purposes, as a suitable reduction in the fuel capacity, admittedly abnormal, would change the machine's adaptability.

It was this desire to demonstrate the workaday commercial possibilities of the machine that led Raynham and Morgan to discard all "stunts" and tricks and base their entire hopes upon the ability to carry a great fuel load and keep up straight flying.

Raymore has a wing span 41 feet in length and a main plane surface just over 500 square feet. The body of the machine is painted scarlet. The machine seats are arranged tandem, the navigator sitting in front and slightly lower than the pilot, the fuselage being not quite wide enough to permit them to sit side by side.

Cruising Speed of 100 Miles.

Communication is to be by means of the Gosport phone, unless, as Raynham puts it, "we decide to leave it behind with other gadgets, in which case the pair will shout to each other above the engine noise or write on a pad fixed between them within reach of each." The engine, a Rolls-Royce Falcon, is rated at 280 horse power, but is really developing 300, and is geared down a little more than two to one, practically the same ratio as the engine in the Eagle in the Sopwith. The cruising speed is 100 miles, but the machine can do 125 miles an hour. The propeller is two-bladed.

Raynham and Morgan will wear life waistcoats and ordinary flying clothes, instead of the rubber life saving suits adopted by Hawker and Grieve. Raynham said:

"We think if a fellow is going to drop in, he may as well go down as float around and freeze."

They carry no life boat, as does Hawker. The pilot believes that the drift will be compensated automatically by north and south winds driving the machine off its course about an equal distance in each direction, but the meteorological experts think it is more likely to predominate in one direction, and he may be forced to alter his course somewhat once he gets aloft.

"The ideal course," Raynham said, "would pass just south of Ireland, striking over England about Land's End, but we will fly enough north to cross Ireland so that we can descend there if necessary. When the machine gets about the middle of the Irish Channel, where it is some sixty miles wide, we can decide whether we can go on to Brooklands or must turn back to Ireland. We will not risk it unless we are sure we can get there, as there is no use in crossing the ocean and then getting a ducking in the channel.

"At 15,000 feet we shall have a planing radius of thirty miles and anticipate no difficulty in landing, as the country is fairly flat. The only difficulty will be the stone fences in Ireland, but the fields are generally large.

"The ideal flight would be to start at 1,000 feet, keeping the wings at an angle of 3 degrees, which happens to be the most efficient for our particular machine. If we could start at that and gradually rise automatically because of loss of weight we would reach 15,000 feet at the end of twenty hours. This is theoretical, however, and the actual flying height depends on the weather conditions.

"It is rather doubtful if one can fly at a height of 15,000 feet, or even 10,000, all the way, as it may prove altogether too cold, though we shall have electric asbestos foot warmers and gloves. For navigation we are depending upon an ordinary sextant and compass and carrying no wireless sending set, but only a receiver, from which we may get our position from ships if lucky. We shall not drop the undercarriage and try a landing without it, as Hawker expects to do, as we want to keep the flight within ordinary every-day conditions."

Raynham and Morgan are flying for no bonuses, Raynham explaining that it is all in the day's work and insisting that the Martinsyde people will be entitled to the credit if successful. The pilot has already flown continuously seven hours and thirty minutes.

Captain Morgan, R. A. F., F. R. G. S., late Royal Navy navigator, joined the Royal Navy in 1904 as a cadet. He qualified as a navigating officer and served at sea until 1914, when he obtained a certificate as a flying pilot. Captain Morgan served until 1918, was wounded several times and lost a leg when shot down, but resumed flying when he left the hospital. He wears a wooden leg.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 14. (Associated Press.)—The chances of Harry G. Hawker starting within the next day or two in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic were further diminished tonight, when a drizzling rain set in again.

Captain F. P. Raynham, who is rushing the work of assembling his Martinsyde machine in time to take the air as soon as Hawker's Sopwith, dined tonight with his rival. He is planning, if possible, to make a trial flight tomorrow.

ESCORT MACHINES WAIT IN IRELAND

To Start if Hawker Approaches —Wood Tells Difficulties of Westward Flight.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—At Fermoy, County Cork, a squadron of Royal Air Force machines is in readiness to proceed to the southwest coast of Ireland, if Hawker's approach is signaled, to escort him part of his way.

Government tugs are awaiting news of the start, and will patrol the coast as soon as they receive the signal. One will proceed 200 miles due west of Cape Clear, the most southerly point in Ireland, where it is though Hawker will first sight land.

The giant Handley-Page biplane, which is entered for The Daily Mail prize, has been packed for shipment to Newfoundland, whence a start will be made about the middle of May.

The Shortt machine, in which Major Wood and Captain Wyllie propose to attempt the westward flight from Ireland, has undergone a final tuning up. Questioned regarding their prospects, Major Wood replied:

"The prospects are good if we once get a right start. Our task will be more difficult than that of the pilots who start from the other side. The general direction of the wind favors them, but is against us.

"If we succeed, I estimate that it will take us 30 hours, while the airmen crossing the other way may do it in under 20 hours. Had there been time I should have gone to the other side. But our machine has had to be built and our preparations made in five weeks. So we were obliged to start from England. Any competitor, from whichever side of the Atlantic he starts, may have to make several attempts before he gets properly off."

The Snortt machine will start with a total weight of about 4,800 pounds, which will decrease as its petrol supply of 600 gallons becomes exhausted. The machine has a speed of 85 to 95 miles per hour, and carries enough fuel for a continuous flight of about 42 hours. It is proposed to fly at a height of about 6,000 feet.

LONDON, April 14, (Associated Press.)—Wickers, Ltd., are about to start a transatlantic service with airships which the company was building for the British Navy when the armistice was signed and which are no longer needed. The Pall Mall Gazette says. The passenger rate will be £48, and mail will be carried at the rate of £405 a ton.

The pioneer ship will have a gas capacity of 1,200,000 cubic feet and engines of 1,000 horse power. Larger ships are being designed to carry 200 passengers.

REPORTS FOG OFF ST. JOHN'S.

Weather Man Predicts Fair Conditions in Two or Three Days.

Resumption of the detailed daily weather reports from points along the Atlantic Ocean, the island of Bermuda, the Azores, and Sable Island is announced by J. H. Kimball, meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau here, on the same scale prevailing before the war. The entry of the United States into the war resulted in a curtailment of the reports owing to the possibility of German ships picking up weather information. The reports were resumed April 1.

Interest centres in the weather reports at this time because of the projected transatlantic air flights from Newfoundland in competition for the $50,000 London Daily Mail prize. Mr. Kimball said yesterday that reports indicated rain and heavy fog off Newfoundland. "A storm is indicated," he continued, "and another is right back of it on the mainland, although a fair weather area is indicated throughout the Middle Atlantic States. This latter area shows a tendency to favorable weather conditions in the next two or three days, which may permit the transatlantic aviators to begin their contemplated flight. At present, if aviators attempted a start, they would run into a region of fog and snow flurries off the Grand Banks."

BASES FOR AMERICAN FLIGHT.

Lieut. Com. Bellinger Reports on Newfoundland Inspection.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Lieut. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, who was assigned on the cruise of the destroyer Barney to Newfoundland to observe possible starting places for the naval seaplanes on their overseas flight, submitted his report today to Commander John H. Towers, in charge of the Transatlantic flight section of the Naval Air Service.

Commander Bellinger visited a number of places in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, but the names of these places and other information in his report were withheld.

NAVY CONSIDERS AIR ROUTES.

Public to be Notified in Advance of Ocean Flight from Rockaway.

Lieutenant Commander Harold W. Schofield, Navy Aviation Aid, at 280 Broadway, interviewed yesterday on the subject of the trial flights now being conducted at Rockaway by passenger carrying planes under the supervision of the Navy Department, said that the public, through the newspapers, would be notified definitely twenty-four hours before the date of the projected American transatlantic flight.

He said there would probably be completed three of the N. C. type of machines to be ready for the flight. The start, he said, would certainly be made at Rockaway and the aircraft would follow a course parallel to and hugging the Atlantic coast as far as Newfoundland. The exact route has not been decided on, he said. The relative advantages of two or three courses are now under consideration.

Panama-Florida Fliers Not Heard Of

HAVANA, April 14. — Although officials here have been on the alert, no word has been received of the fate of the two American naval aviators, Lieutenants Otto and Parker, who, with Mechanician Hornby, started from Bluefields, Nicaragua, Sunday on the second lap of a flight from the Colon Naval Station to Key West, expecting to make a landing at Havana.

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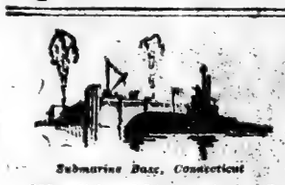
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SAYS THOMPSON ASKED $15,000 LOAN

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

He said in reply to questions that he attended many conferences and saw the Senator a great many times. He said Frank Moss, Clarence J. Shuster of Rochester, J. Frank Smith of Lockport, of counsel for the committee, and lawyers representing public service corporations were in attendance at these conferences.

Never Talked Trust Company.

"Did you have any conversations or conferences with Senator Thompson when these other persons were not present?" the witness was asked.

"I should say not," was his answer.

"Did you have any conversation with Senator Thompson in that period in which the matter of a trust company in Lockport or Middleport was mentioned?

"At no time, never!" said the witness. "The first intimation I had of any such subject was what I saw in the public press one night last week. I have never had any conversation with Senator Thompson or anyone else, so far as I can remember, about the organization of a trust company."

Senator Thompson gazed at the witness, smiling wanly.

Mr. Thomas was then questioned regarding his relations with Richard Henry Burke, who on oath has denied that he tried to buy the support of Senator Thompson for the Carson-Martin bill with the promise of a $500,000 campaign fund to help the Senator land the Governorship. The Senator testified that he first mentioned the business opportunities of trust companies up State incidentally in a conversation at which Burke was present, and that it was subsequent to this conversation that Thomas made the offer. Senator Thompson also testified that after the offer had been made by Thomas, Burke asked him if he had been approached by the treasurer of the gas company with regard to the trust company project.

Mr. Thomas said he first met Burke through Senator Thompson and saw him frequently in Senator Thompson's quarters.

"He brought Public Service Commission galley proofs to our office," he added. "I thought he was an employe of the committee."

"After the adjournment of the Legislature in 1917, did you see Mr. Burke?" asked Mr. Cheney.

"Very casually," said the witness, adding that he had not discussed legislation with Mr. Burke at any of these meetings and did not know whom Mr. Burke represented at Albany.

"Has the Consolidated Gas Company an agent here?" Mr. Thomas was asked.

"Not to my knowledge," he replied. "If we had, I would be apt to know, because I would have approved the bills."

"When did you last see Mr. Burke?" asked Chairman Burlingame.

"I do not think I saw him for a year until last Saturday afternoon, when I met him on Fifth Avenue. We just passed the time of day. Somebody was with him."

Mr. Thomas was excused with the understanding that if wanted he should appear again.

Burke Supplies Credentials.

Richard H. Burke then took the stand, his second appearance. He expressed a desire to correct some minor typographical errors which had crept into the record of his testimony and asked permission to address the committee. This was granted.

"In the confusion of answering questions that were put to me by a number of Senators at the last session," said Mr. Burke, "I may have been unable to forcibly impress you with the fact that upon every occasion when a meeting was arranged with Mr. Stanchfield or with Mr. Brady, it was arranged at the request and solicitation of Senator Thompson himself."

Mr. Burke said he was anxious to place the committee in possession of evidence to prove his credibility.

"I think, in justice to this committee and myself, being charged with felony, I should be allowed to prove beyond the question of a doubt the truth of my statement," said Mr. Burke, impressively. He then gave a recital of his various occupations. He said his first official job was under William Travers Jerome when the latter was District Attorney of New York County, he had helped convict a man charged with murder. Next he was Superintendent of the Goddard Anti-Policy Society, which he said had "cleaned out policy from one end of New York to the other.

"My predecessor," he said, "was shot dead on the steps of the County court house; that is the position I took when they chased me into all the hell holes in New York."

He said his third position was a Deputy Commissioner of the Aqueduct police.

"Without going into details," he went on, "I will mention one fact that will impress you with my standing in this State. I brought about the electrocution of eight men in one day in Sing Sing Prison. I will not tell you of the thousands of felonies brought to the attention of courts of different counties during the five years I occupied that position."

Mr. Burke wound up by saying he had letters of endorsement from Judges, District Attorneys and Sheriffs in every county along the east side of the Hudson River and from Justices Henry P. Dugro and Adelbert P. Rich of the Appellate Division in New York City, which he would submit to the Committee, together with letters from the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer and from the late Captain F. Norton Goddard. He said these letters were received by him when he was a candidate for a Deputy Police Commissionership in New York City. Mr. Burke said that his latest public or quasi-public work was for the Thompson Investigating Committee.

"I went to work with the Committee at the request of Senator Thompson," said the witness. "I worked with him for a year and a half, and he himself has told you that I served him faithfully."

"What were you paid for these services?" asked Chairman Burlingame.

"I am still to be paid," said the witness. "I didn't receive a penny."

Nicholas F. Brady Appears.

The next witness was Nicholas F. Brady, who said he appeared voluntarily and was anxious for a hearing. He said he lived at 411 State Street, this city, and had a New York residence at 989 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Brady said he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Edison Company, a Director of the Brooklyn Edison Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, the United Electric Light and Power Company, the New York and Queens Gas and Electric Light Company, the Westchester Light and Power Company, President of the New York Edison and Brooklyn Edison Company, and a Director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

"Are you acquainted with Senator Thompson?" he was asked.

"Slightly," said Mr. Brady. "I first saw him two years ago in my office at 54 Wall Street. The interview was at his request. Judge Samuel W. Beardsley of our counsel brought him."

"What was the reason?" asked Mr. Cheney.

"None that I can see, except that he wanted to meet me."

"You had a social conversation?"

"It lasted only two or three minutes," said Mr. Brady.

"You did not discuss legislation?"

"No. He only said that he wanted me to see that he was all right, that he was not as black as he had been painted."

Mr. Brady said the interview at his home, regarding which testimony has been given both by Senator Thompson and Mr. Burke, was arranged for by the latter over the telephone and occurred on March 1.

"Thompson started in to tell me about the general scheme he had for the conservation and development of the natural resources of the State, including water power," said Mr. Brady. "I asked him to put his scheme in writing, and said I would be very glad to let him have my criticism for what it was worth. We talked a little bit about the traction situation in the State. I pointed out that we could not forever keep on giving ten cents' worth of service for five cents. He asked me for some figures. I told him I would give him some figures indicative of the trend. I sent him some. They were only indicative, and not conclusive."

"Was that all there was to your conversation?" asked Mr. Cheney.

"Yes," said the witness, "except that he said that every one down in New York thought he had horns and hoofs, and he wanted me to know that he was a regular fellow."

"Did he say he was going to give you a square deal?"

"Not in that way," said Mr. Brady. "He tried to convey to me and left the distinct impression that he was open-minded on the subject of traction."

In regard to his relations with Mr. Burke, Mr. Brady said he first met him in 1914, in connection with a contract with the Federal Signal Company, for which Burke was salesman, and had seen him nine or ten times since.

"Did you ever meet him with regard to legislative matters?" Mr. Brady was asked.

"No. Every time he came in he would tell me everything he knew. I cannot specifically recall that he said anything about legislation."

"Is he in your employ?" asked Senator Black of Kings. The question was answered in the negative.

Impression Left by Thompson.

Chairman Burlingame wanted Mr. Brady to give the exact language of his interview with Senator Thompson. Mr. Brady said he could not recall it, adding:

"He left a distinct impression that, if I could show him that the traction companies were entitled to a review by the Public Service Commission—and that's all the bill provides for—he would stand for it."

In reply to other questions, Mr. Brady said Nelle F. Towner of Albany represented the Municipal Gas Company, in which the Bradys are heavily interested, before legislative committees. He said the law firm of Beardsley, Hemmins & Taylor, which represented other companies in which he was interested, were in a better position than he to tell about representation of those concerns before the Legislature.

"Do you know anything about the slush fund in Albany?" Mr. Brady was asked.

"Only what I have read in the newspapers," said the witness with a smile.

Q.—Did Thompson talk to you about the Governorship? A.—No.

Q.—Did anybody else? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Did any of your companies ever retain Senator Thompson? A.—No.

Q.—Were you ever asked to interest yourself in a trust company in Lockport or Middleport. (Senator Thompson's home)? A.—Never heard of it.

Mr. Brady said the scheme Thompson suggested for the relief of the traction situation in New York was first, that a small committee be appointed to investigate and find out whether the companies were entitled to relief.

"I told him," said Mr. Brady, "that such an inquiry would be an autopsy, rather than an operation to save the patient. Then he said he wanted figures."

"Was anything said about who was to be Chairman of that committee?"

"He left the impression that he was to be Chairman himself," said Mr. Brady.

"Did you ever make a request for an interview with Senator Thompson?"

"Never! Burke said Thompson wanted to see me."

"Have you ever heard of any scheme to finance anyone's campaign for Governor?"

"Not more than you hear every year in relation to both parties. Burke and Thompson never said anything about it."

Interviews with Stanchfield.

Richard H. Burke was recalled. Mr. Cheney called attention to his testimony that an interview he arranged for Senator Thompson with John B. Stanchfield was not Senator Thompson's first visit to the corporation lawyer's office. Asked the dates of prior meetings, he said the first one was in December, 1917, while the Thompson Investigating Committee was preparing its report. The interview was held in Mr. Stanchfield's office in New York. Burke was not present, although he had arranged for that interview.

"Some two weeks before," he went on, "or a week before—I cannot recall which—Senator Thompson, who was in New York at the time, said he was very anxious to see Mr. Stanchfield. I said: 'I will try and arrange a meeting.' He told me that, as Stanchfield was a lawyer of great repute, he might be of some benefit to him in the future, as he intended to go into the law business in New York.

"I took him to Mr. Stanchfield's office. Mr. Stanchfield had met him at the meetings of the Public Service Commission. He was counsel, I think, for Mr. Shonts. I said, 'Mr. Stanchfield, you have met Mr. Thompson before.' Mr. Thompson walked in and sat down and I walked out."

Q. Did you wait for Senator Thompson. A. I did.

Q. When he came out, did you have any talk with him in reference to his conversation with Mr. Stanchfield? A. No, sir. I asked no questions, and he did not volunteer any information.

Q. Did you arrange for any other interviews with Mr. Stanchfield? A. Yes, sir. The three interviews Mr. Thompson had with Mr. Stanchfield I arranged for. The last one was about March 1.

Q. This was after the interview of Feb. 6 that you told us about Friday? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any interviews arranged for by you between the one in 1917 and the one of Feb. 6, 1919? A. There was an interview arranged. I cannot recall what took place, but I know the object of the interview.

"What did Senator Thompson tell you about that?" Mr. Burke was asked.

"He told me he wanted to destroy some letters that formed part of the records of the committee. He said he did not want to destroy them in my presence, and he did not want them given to me, but would destroy them if somebody could make arrangements whereby he would be positive that Mr. Shonts knew that the destruction of the letters took place afterward. Senator Thompson said he went to the home of a Mr. Pepperman, who was secretary to Mr. Shonts, and, without letting Mr. Pepperman see the letters, threw them into a fireplace in Mr. Pepperman's home. That is all I know about the letters."

"Did Senator Thompson tell you what the general pupport of the letters was?" asked Senator Burlingame.

Letters Stolen From Shonts.

"No, sir," replied the witness. "He did say that the letters were given to him and that they were stolen from Mr. Shonts by Mrs. Shonts and Mrs. Shonts's daughter, the Duchess de Chaulnes. He said they were an attack on Shonts, and I think he said they were an attack on the late James J. Brady, 'Diamond Jim.' He said the letters were given to him confidentially by Mrs. Shonts—when he mentioned confidentially, of course I stopped. I didn't ask any questions about it."

"Now," said Mr. Cheney, "tell us about the interview with Mr. Stanchfield, about March 1."

"Have I got to go into a man's private life?" asked the witness. "Is it germane to this investigation that I should discuss the application for a loan from Senator Thompson to myself or John B. Stanchfield?"

"Absolutely," ruled Chairman Burlingame.

"It was apparently perfectly legitimate," said the witness. "Senator Thompson in 1917 was in the Biltmore Hotel with three gentlemen organizing a furniture company. Senator Thompson said that he wanted to borrow $15,000. I said, 'George, why don't you make the application to your bank?' He said, 'I cannot get $15,000 in a small bank in Middleport. I went to see a banker today, and he wanted 40 per cent., with security.'

"Instead of going to Stanchfield, I went into Judge Beardsley's office and said, 'Judge, I have a perfectly legitimate request to make of you. Thompson wants to borrow $15,000.' He said, 'I wouldn't lend him 15 cents.'"

Laughter swept the Senate chamber. A smile flitted across Senator Thompson's face.

"I was kind of surprised when Judge Beardsley made that remark," the witness went on, "for the simple reason that Senator Thompson told me he had perfectly legitimate security to put up as collateral—stock of the Middleport Gas and Electric Light Company, of which he was President. I went back to Thompson and I said to him, 'the best people to determine the collateral of the Middleport Gas and Electric Light Company is your bank in Middleport, from what Judge Beardsley intimated to me.'

"He got to talking to me about this loan, and fishing around, as Mr. Brady said, or words to that effect. He didn't say anything—only in enigmas—and one day went down to Mr. Stanchfield, and I think I talked to Mr. Stanchfield about the $15,000 loan. I won't be sure; Mr. Stanchfield will remember it if I did. Whoever I talked to gave me the gate. They didn't take any notice of it."

"You haven't told us yet what there was about this interview with Mr. Stanchfield about March 1," said Mr. Cheney.

"The interview—Thompson talked to me in the Republican Club. I wish some of the ladies would leave. I am going to use some very foul language," said the witness, at which there was more laughter.

"Just leave out the foul language and give us the substance," said Chairman Burlingame.

"The language will be the impression created," said the witness in rueful protest.

"You can give it in blank," said Mr. Cheney consolingly.

"All right. I will give it in blank, and in private, or before this committee in a room, I will give you the exact language, if necessary," said Mr. Burke. "I went down to the Republican Club. Thompson telephoned the next day."

"This was the day after you saw Brady?"

"Red Mike" Long-Winded.

"Yes, Sir, that will be the 2d of March. He said that four or five days previous he had been 'round to see 'Red Mike.' I asked him who 'Red Mike' was, and he said, 'Mayor Hylan.'

"'I went in there for a conversation of fifteen minutes,' he said, 'and the son of a this, that, and the other kept me there four hours and a half. He talked about everything imaginable, including the traction companies.'

"Then the Senator produced a letter which he read to me and he said, 'I think I am against these traction companies.' I said, 'What has made you change your mind?' He said, 'Well, they don't seem to be able to give me just what I want.' I said, 'What do you want, Senator?' 'Well,' he said, 'I want to get something to show that they are entitled to this seven-cent fare.'

"Then he started in reading the letter and he read it very forcibly. The letter was a very drastic arraignment of the traction companies of New York. He took the letter this way," said Mr. Burke, picking up a sheet of paper and flaunting it violently, "and he said, 'I am going to give that to The Associated Press tonight.' I looked for it next morning in every paper in New York, but I did not find the letter.

"Who was it from?" asked Senator Knight of Wyoming.

"It was from Senator George F. Thompson to Mayor Hylan of New York City. He was reading the letter that he was going to send. That was the last of that letter."

"What was the nature of it, Mr. Burke? Just give us an outline," urged Senator Burlingame.

"He went on to say he didn't think the companies deserved relief. I didn't think it was on the level."

Mr. Burke said Senator Thompson showed him another letter on the occasion of this visit.

Appealed to Rockefeller.

"The other letter," he said, "was to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It was a long letter, in which he said the State would greatly benefit if Mr. Rockefeller would get into his scheme for the development of the natural resources of the State and combine all gas and electric companies from Buffalo to New York City, including the Middleport Gas and Electric Company. He wanted me to introduce him to Rockefeller. I knew that this was his great big dream. I said I couldn't give him an introduction to Rockefeller, but I would get Brady to do so."

Mr. Burke said Thompson also asked him to exercise his good offices with John B. Stanchfield in connection with his plans.

"If Stanchfield can get to Speaker Sweet and Majority Leader Walters of the Senate, I can be Chairman of that committee to investigate the traction situation," Mr. Burke said Senator Thompson told him.

"The purpose of the committee," said the witness, "was a superficial investigation of traction conditions, financial and otherwise, in New York City."

"Did he ask you to arrange for an interview with Stanchfield?"

"He did, about a week later, the next time he came to New York City."

"Were you present at the interview?"

"No. I asked Mr. Stanchfield about the interview. He said there was no chance for an investigation, the time was too short. 'Here it is March,' he said, 'and the Legislature will adjourn on April 15. There is no chance. I can't help Thompson.'"

This concluded the testimony of Mr. Burke for the time being.

John B. Stanchfield, who had been invited to testify, sent word through his private secretary that he was suffering from influenza and would be confined to his bed for days. Chairman Burlingame directed that a subpoena be issued for him, to the end that a doctor's certificate be produced and steps be taken to procure the testimony of Mr. Stanchfield at his home at the earliest possible moment.

HOLD FLOOR TO BLOCK ADJOURNMENT MOVE

Democratic Minority Members Talking Against Time While Senators Speed to Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 15.—At 2 o'clock this morning business in the Senate was at a complete standstill while the members of the Democratic minority were talking against time in a determined effort to prevent the adoption of a concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment of the legislative session on Saturday. This would involve the defeat of the major part of Governor Smith's legislative program, and make an extraordinary session necessary.

The Old Guard element of the Republican majority in both the Senate and Assembly have nurtured this plan for weeks as a means of avoiding awkward debate and action in the open on the feminist measures providing for industrial safeguards for working women, which Governor Smith and the Democratic minority have espoused. Opposition to these bills created a split in the Republican majority in the Senate last week, which made it possible for the Democrats to bring about the passage of the bills there. They are now being held in the custody of the Assembly Rules Committee under agreement with Speaker Sweet that they shall not be reported out.

The Republican Insurgents of last week had agreed to make common cause with the Democrats in a move to prevent the adoption of a resolution for final adjournment until the Rules Committee had disposed of these measures. The Assembly voted on them in the open and other measures of importance, pending before the lawmaking body, had received consideration as well. Under the circumstances the hands of the Republican leaders were tied, but last night when the Senate convened the absence of three Democratic members gave Senator Walters an opportunity which he was not slow in taking advantage of. The contention of the Republicans was that a resolution can be adopted by a majority vote of those present and voting. This claim is being fiercely contested by the Democrats who are on the firing line to prevent the defeat of the Democratic legislative program.

The Democratic absentees are Senators Miller of New York, Sutherland of Kings, and Lynch of Richmond.

There are four Republican insurgents, Senators Davenport of Oneida, Fowler of Chautauqua, Graves of Erie, and Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara.

Senator Walters brought up the resolution soon after the Senate met. When Senator James A. Foley, leader of the minority, divined his purpose he sent for the missing Democrats and in the meantime instructed his members present to talk against time and the arrival of Senators Lynch and Sutherland. Senator Miller had been excused because of the Jewish holidays, but he had left his vote with Senator Foley.

The missing Senators are said to have left New York on the 1180 o'clock train and are expected here about 3 o'clock this morning.

War Finance Bond Purchase.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank yesterday announced that of the total of $200,000,000 one-year 5 per cent. bonds of the War Finance Corporation distributed throughout the United States $85,748,000, or more than 42 per cent. of the total subscription, had been subscribed and allotted in full to the New York Federal Reserve District.

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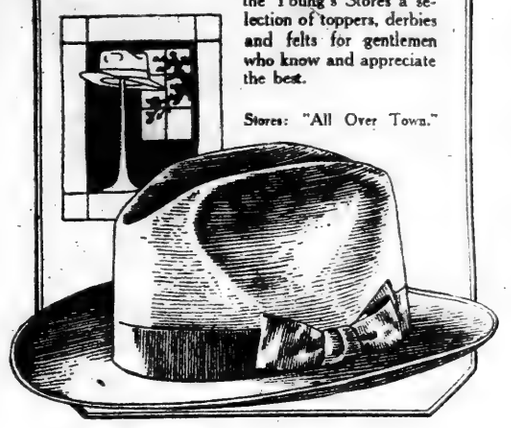
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MESSAGES APPROVE LOAN

Loan Workers and Financial Observers Are Encouraged by the Terms.

DISTRICT QUOTAS ALLOTTED

New York Must Raise $1,350,000,000—Local Bankers Pleased and Predict Success.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Subscriptions will be received during the Victory Liberty Loan campaign for the wholly tax-exempt notes bearing 3¾ per cent. interest, which the Treasury will issue as alternatives to the 4¾ per cent. securities with partial tax exemption. Emphasis will be laid by solicitors on the 4¾ notes, and an effort will be made to round up the bulk of subscriptions to these securities, which may be converted at any time into the 3¾ per cent. notes.

A limited amount of the 4¾ per cent. notes will be available for outright sale, but the Treasury is not sure that all demands for cash purchases can be filled.

As in past campaigns, work has been rushed at the Bureau of Engraving on the bonds of small denominations, since these constitute most of the over-the-counter sales. There will be plenty of the notes for use as "samples" by salesmen, officials said today.

Gratification over the $4,500,000,000 total of the loan, which is smaller than had been generally expected and the interest rate, was expressed today in hundreds of telegrams reaching the Treasury from Loan Committees throughout the country. Many of these were to the effect that the terms had raised the hopes of loan workers and financial observers.

Officials discussing the terms of the loan said that one reason for their belief that the market price of bonds of past issues would not be depressed by the new securities, was that there was expected to exist a strong demand for the older issues by large taxpayers. With a certain arrangement of holdings of past issues, it is possible to hold $160,000 of bonds absolutely tax free.

Federal Reserve district loan quotas by percentages and amounts were announced today as follows:

	P. C.	Amount.
New York	39	$1,350,000,000
Chicago	14⅛	652,500,000
Cleveland	10	450,000,000
Boston	8⅛	375,000,000
Philadelphia	8⅛	375,000,000
San Francisco	6 7-10	301,500,000
Richmond	4⅝	210,000,000
St. Louis	4⅛	195,000,000
Kansas City	4⅛	195,000,000
Minneapolis	3⅛	157,500,000
Atlanta	3 2-10	144,000,000
Dallas	2 1-10	94,500,000

Secretary Glass is expected to sound the keynote for the loan campaign in his address tomorrow night in New York. He plans to leave on Friday for a two-weeks speaking tour of the West and in the last week of the drive he will speak in New England and the East.

BANKERS HERE PRAISE VICTORY LOAN TERMS

Its Small Amount and Interchangeability Plan Approved and Its Success Predicted.

Bankers in Wall Street yesterday expressed unqualified satisfaction with the terms of the Victory Loan as announced on Sunday by Secretary of the Treasury Glass. The smallness of the loan, $4,500,000,000, as opposed to the $6,000,000,000 that was expected, and the interconvertibility of the two bond issues were the outstanding features that pleased financial circles here.

The bond market has been relieved from the prospect of a strain on the country's banking resources, by the size of the issue. The banks here and the Liberty Loan Committee feel that there will be no tremendous difficulty in floating the loan. The inter-convertibility of the 4¾ per cent. and 3¾ per cent. bonds, it was pointed out, will keep prices of the two issues on the market at the same level, since when one issue falls too low, the tendency will be to purchase bonds of that issue and convert them into bonds of the other.

The brief maturity of the notes is also designed to stabilize the market. If they sell below par, the discount has only four years, at most, to be amortized in. This is a feature of the utmost importance, bankers think. In some quarters yesterday it was said that the Victory bonds should sell slightly above par as soon as the offering is completed and the bonds are allowed to circulate in the open market.

Schiff Pleased by Terms.

Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said yesterday that he looked for a great popular response to the Government's offering of the Victory bonds.

"The terms of the Victory Loan are such as to insure complete success of the offering," said Mr. Schiff. "The American people have met every call which has been made upon them, and would have done so in this instance, even if the terms of the new loan had been less attractive, but it is a great encouragement that a type of security should have been selected which is so advantageous an investment for the savings of the people, irrespective whether they are large or small. No one need hesitate to invest to the limit in the new notes, and I look for a great popular response.

"We must not be overconfident, however, and think that the task has become an easy one. Our efforts must be directed toward securing the largest possible distribution, and this requires an intensive campaign and securing of every possible buyer. The loan appeals to those of moderate and small means, as well as to those of larger incomes, and, with proper presentation of the facts and of its many attractive features, it should prove a fitting culmination of the contributions of the American people to the victory which our Allies and we have gained."

James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, predicted success for the loan, especially in view of the fact that as an investment it was nearly 100 per cent. perfect.

"The Secretary of the Treasury, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the Congress, has fixed terms of the Victory Liberty Loan which should prove satisfactory to all concerned," said Mr. Alexander. "He has, over a period of many weeks, sought the views of thoughtful and experienced men in every section of the country, and has given careful consideration to the innumerable suggestions made to him.

"The terms as announced represent a sound judgment, based on a complete understanding of the many and varied conditions which required to be considered. The interests of both the Government and of investors have been protected, and I predict enthusiastic and unremitting work on the part of Victory Liberty Loan workers everywhere, that this last loan may be a great success. The notes are attractive investments, and it is hoped that the number of subscribers may not be less than in the case of the preceding loan."

Sees Attraction for All Classes.

Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, said:

"The terms of the loan are such as will appeal to all classes of investors, large and small. The amount, the rate and the interchangeability of the conversion privilege, to say nothing of the character of the security itself, makes the loan, to my mind, one of the most ideal investments ever offered to the public. The amount asked for—considerably smaller than any of us had expected, with the assurance that this will be the last Liberty Loan—is very reassuring to all those now holding previous issues of Liberty bonds. It will not be long before the public will realize the importance of all these issues.

"From a purely investment standpoint, to those liable to pay the normal income tax, the 4¾ per cent. notes are equivalent to the individual of a 5 per cent. investment, and to corporations paying 10 per cent. normal tax they are equivalent to an investment yielding 5 per cent. The offering is most attractive and, I believe, the public will so consider it."

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, said:

"I am very agreeably surprised in the terms of the Victory Liberty Loan, which appear to be more favorable than we had been led to expect."

Secretary Glass came to New York yesterday to get in touch with officials of the loan organization here preparatory for his appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House tonight to discuss the loan. The Secretary had a long conference with Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of this district. In this talk with Governor Strong, Secretary Glass expressed himself as highly gratified at the reception Wall Street gave the terms of the Victory Loan.

"I am hopeful at the outlook for subscriptions," he said, "and I believe the issue will be oversubscribed."

Big Meeting Here Tonight.

While the Victory Loan campaign will not start officially in this district until next Monday, meetings are scheduled this afternoon and tonight at which plans for organization of the drive will be discussed. The largest meeting probably will be the one held at the Metropolitan Opera House, where Secretary Glass will be the main speaker. Here also, Governor Strong and Rear Admiral Sims will talk. Mayor Hylan will occupy one of the boxes.

In Brooklyn, at the Hotel Bossert, Lieut. Col. Roosevelt and Colonel Hayward will speak at a dinner and a conference on the loan, at which Charles A. Boody, Chairman of the Brooklyn Liberty Loan Committee, will preside. There also will be a meeting at the Hotel Astor during the afternoon, and meetings in several nearby cities of New Jersey.

Although the attractive features of the loan are expected to make the work of canvassing easier than might be expected, the Liberty Loan Committee is not neglecting anything in the way of bringing home to every American the real meaning of the Victory Loan. By means of posters and pageants, outdoor and indoor speechmaking, house-to-house canvassing, it will be made the most extensive advertisement campaign yet attempted for a Government bond issue.

A poster that is expected to appeal to a number of persons is the one designed for the Liberty Loan Committee here by Howard Chandler Christy, entitled "Americans All," the names being taken from the casualty lists issued by the Government. The picture is that of a girl placing a wreath at the head of a roll of dead. The names, with the nationalities they represent, are as follows: Du Bois, French; Smith, English; O'Brien, Irish; Cejka, Bohemian; Haucke, German; Pappandrikopolous, Greek; Andrassi, Hungarian; Viliotto, Italian; Levy, Jew; Turovitch, Jugoslav; Kowalski, Polish; Chricsanevica, Russian; Knutson, Scandinavian, and Gonsales, Spanish.

Urges Republicans to Aid Loan.

Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has issued a statement urging "Republicans of national, State, county, city, and precinct organizations" to lay aside everything else and work for the success of the Victory Loan. His telegram addressed to the leaders all over the country follows:

"Our first duty as Republicans today is that duty which we never have and never will fail to anticipate and discharge—our duty as Americans. Just as during the war we determined our every act by how we could do most for effective action, so now we will measure our every step by how we can contribute most to the national welfare. To that end we will abandon all other activities to aid in the Victory Loan until its success has been accomplished.

"For this purpose let the Republican press and every man of Republican organizations enlist in the Victory Loan drive. The national, State, county, city, and precinct organizations of loyal working Republicans will enroll to a man in the service of the nation now."

BELGIANS HERE TO AID LOAN.

115 Veterans of the War Arrive on Rochambeau to Tour Country.

Among the 1,061 civil and military passengers arriving late yesterday from Havre on the French liner Rochambeau were 108 Belgian noncommissioned officers and men and seven officers who were sent over from Brussels to assist the United States Treasury Department in booming the coming Victory Loan. The men wore their trench helmets, and every one had at least two or more decorations and had been wounded in defending his native land.

The detachment consisted of 30 men of the 12th Regiment of the line, which defended Liége in the early days of the war, and carried its flag, which bore the names "Liége, Dixmude, Yser, Mercken, Stadenberg, and La Lys" upon it in gold letters. There were 30 grenadiers of the guard, 30 chasseurs, and 18 machine-gun men, called mitrailleuse, who had 10 fine Belgian police dogs with them, which were used to haul these light guns during the war. There were also 6 cavalry trumpeters and 3 buglers.

The Belgians went to the Hippodrome last night, and will start on a tour through the United States before joining the Victory Loan forces in New York. In addition to their Belgian decorations, many of the sunburned warriors wore decorations from France, Russia, England, Italy, and Serbia, and one soldier had a D. S. C. given to him by General Pershing.

MORE RIOTING IN INDIA.

Europeans Killed in Outbreaks at Lahore and Allahabad.

LONDON, April 14.—There has been rioting at Lahore and Allahabad, India, with some loss of life, including Europeans, according to a Government statement to Parliament today.

She Might Have Lost $1950

In helping a woman to make out her Income Tax return, we discovered that she had not collected three semi-annual interest payments on a mortgage she owned—a temporary loss of about $1950.

We quickly convinced this woman that she should let us look after her investments for her. Usually, our moderate fee is more than offset by the saving we effect for the trusts placed in our hands. Ask for our trust service booklet.



FULTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Established 1896

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149 Broadway

Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WE present a new *code* in *coats* for Spring. It is a breast-bulging, waist-withering, lithe-limbed model of either one or two buttons set high to give *front* but not *affront*. These suits, in Saks-chosen cloths, are priced from

$30 up

Saks & Company

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

MISSES' FASHIONS REFLECT THE SPIRIT OF "THE LITTLE SEASON"

AFTER all it is the Miss with her youthful enthusiasm who makes the most of "The Little Season" for she knows that this gay period immediately following Easter abruptly ends in a few short weeks. So she has filled her social calender and her interest is awakened to smart fashions.

The Misses' Apparel Shops have anticipated her every need from demure afternoon frocks to formal evening gowns, and there are Capes and Wrap-Coats that are adaptable for both afternoon or evening wear, as well as soft filmy Georgette or chiffon wraps that complete the most picturesque of evening costumes.

Misses' Afternoon and Evening Gowns

OF VARIOUS SILKS and LACES

Afternoon Dresses have a piquant charm with their draped bodices, pleated ruffles, frills, draped panniers and varying length tunics, many collarless or with large fichus.

Evening Gowns are festooned with flowers, sparkle with irridescent sequins, or have silver cloth bodices, crushed girdles or bouffant drapes. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 165.00

Misses' Capes and Wrap-Coats

FOR DAYTIME or EVENING WEAR

Capes and Wrap-Coats made in fabrics and colors that are appropriate to wear either in the daytime or evening. Designed on graceful, loose lines that not only permit of graceful drapes, but will not crush the most delicate gown.

There are such desirable fabrics as duvetyn, Evora cloth, Bolivia, suede velour, tricotine, serge, tricolette, Poulette, Baronette satin, taffeta silk, moire silk or chiffon velvet. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

29.50 to 215.00



(Illustrated)
Misses' Taffeta Silk Frock
35.00

MISSES' APPAREL SHOPS—Second Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Store Hours, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.



Introducing an Extreme Novelty in

Women's Suits

Featured Today

$59.50

The "Blouse Motif,"

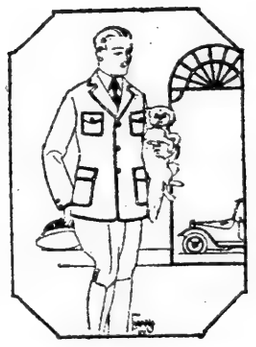
youthful, graceful, ultra fashionable, finds smart expression in the Suit illustrated, and is splendid value at this price.

In Navy Blue Serge

of soft fine texture, lined with fancy Silk, these latest Tailormades have pin-tucked collar and cuffs, and hand embroidered "bars" finishing revers, pockets and sleeves. The wide girdle is fringed with beads and heavy silk.

A Comprehensive Collection of Tailormades ranging from $29.50 to $285.00.

Third Floor



CORRECT lines in a chauffeur's suit are essential. It is also essential that those lines be the result of thoroughness in tailoring—not the outcome of pressure and a hot iron.

Saks suits for chauffeurs retain their splendid lines even under the severest usage—*because* Saks tailoring *counts*.

Spring Suits, $32.50 to $50.00
Overcoats, $37.50 to $55.00

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 12th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 22.35 cents per pound.—Advt.

GREAT NAVY FLEET SURPRISES CITY

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the eighth ship in column, displayed the pennant of Rear Admiral Edward Eberle, recently relieved as Superintendent of Annapolis in order to assume a division command under Mayo.

Mayor Welcomes the Ships.

Notwithstanding its early arrival, the city authorities were able to welcome the fleet as it came into port. Down the bay the police boat Patrol, with Mayor Hylan and members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, saluted the flag of Admiral Mayo, after which, with the aid of megaphones, wigwag flags, and wireless, the Mayor extended the city's official welcome to the officers and men of the fleet. The Patrol by wireless informed Admiral Mayo that the city was ready to surrender to the fleet, and Admiral Mayo sent back in characteristic fashion the navy's thanks for the good time that he said he knew was ahead for every man, officer and enlisted, on the ships. The total personnel is in the neighborhood of 30,000.

At 1:10 P. M. the Mississippi was abreast of Seventy-second Street. Half an hour later she dropped her anchors off the Point, at about the same time that the Delaware slowed up and came to anchor off Fifty-fourth Street.

The submarines, ten of them, and all of them of the "O" type, came up the river just ahead of the dreadnoughts, and are now berthed on the Jersey side south of Fifty-ninth Street. They are all close inshore, and it is probable that within the next day or two the flotilla will be brought to the New York side and tied up alongside one of the city piers, probably the one at 135th Street. All of the submarines came from Guantanamo, and Admiral Mayo said that in the battle manoeuvres they had made a splendid record.

Swarm of Destroyers Here.

About thirty of the destroyers had arrived in port ahead of the main fighting units. These "sea hornets" have been quietly slipping into the harbor for thirty-six hours, and the river to the north of 125th Street is dotted with the graceful, four-funnelled little fighters. In one patch of water just to the south of Fort Washington Point twenty-eight destroyers, twenty of them new vessels of the flush-deck type, are at anchor. The others are anchored by groups, generally in column, all the way down the Jersey side of the river to a point off Eightieth Street. The destroyer flotillas are commanded by Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, the officer who won fame as a land fighter in the war, when he commanded the great naval 14-inch guns which fought under Foch in the last weeks of the struggle on the western front.

The destroyer tender Melville, the first American flagship to arrive in Europe, and in the first weeks after the arrival of the destroyers at Queenstown the flagship of Admiral Sims, is anchored off 129th Street, as is also the old cruiser Columbia, which was in the "Flying Squadron" in the Spanish war. Like the Melville, the Columbia is a "mother ship" to destroyers. The hospital ship Comfort and the transport Bridge are in the auxiliary column hidden from general view somewhere between Fort Washington Point and Spuyten Duyvil.

Mayo Tells of Manoeuvres.

After the flagship Pennsylvania had anchored off Ninety-sixth Street Admiral Mayo discussed the battle and target exercises recently concluded in Cuban waters.

"We have had a splendid season at Guantanamo," said the Admiral, "and our trip north was just as successful from a naval standpoint. On the way up we needed a certain brand of weather in order to vary our program, and so I ordered Father Gleason (the Fleet Chaplain) and his chaplains to put on their 'praying tackle' and see to it that we got the kind we wanted. Well, I can say now that the chaplains made good with a vengeance, for it was weather made to order, and I will tell you why a little later.

"At the Guantanamo base the fleet engaged in fleet manoeuvres, battle exercises, and target practice. The exercises were the most interesting of the kind in which the fleet has ever engaged. We learned a lot of new things in the war, and all this had to be taken into consideration. For instance, we have a new system of handling the ships now. In the old days we handled them as units, but now they are handled by divisions, and instead of manoeuvring from the ends, as was formerly the case, we now work from the centre.

"Again the air arm is now one of first importance in all navies, and the planes played a very important part in our exercises during our stay at the Winter base. The machines were launched from platforms erected forward on the Texas and Nevada, the airmen reporting back by wireless, sometimes from the air and sometimes from land stations. When operating at considerable distances from the main fleet the aviators often land and use the stations.

"The value of the service rendered by the airmen cannot be overestimated. I should also point out that we used many balloons in our work this Winter and in one instance, that I recall, we kept the balloon in the air for more than two weeks. The balloons were of course used for observation purposes.

"As for target practice we did not expect to make any great record owing to the many changes that have taken place in our personnel. We had a great number of young enlisted men who were serving their first year in the navy and we were not expecting them to do the impossible right at the start. But here again we were due for a pleasant surprise and the record that was made was a very good one indeed. Prior to this year we had never in salvo firing been astraddle a target at distances of more than 20,000 yards. This year, however, firing by salvos and at a target 21,000 yards distant we were astraddle the target at the first salvo. I am not bragging but really that was very good.

"On the way to New York we utilized every minute of the voyage and yesterday after clearing Cape Hatteras we made some very interesting cruising tests. We started at a speed of 12 knots, then went to 19 knots and at 11 A. M. we were making 20½. By noon every ship was at full speed, the Pennsylvania exceeding 22 knots, and every ship going faster than she did on her original speed tests.

"I think that is about all that I can say just now. As for our visit here, we are all glad to be in New York again, and I know that everybody will have a good time. We will not parade. As a matter of fact we want to and expect to review New York ourselves, instead of New York having to take a day off and review us. I might add that the entire fleet is not here. Some of our ships are in the Gulf and others are busy, as you know, bringing our soldiers home from Europe."

Admiral Mayo said that there were 104 ships in the Hudson River. The fleet is made up of twelve superdreadnoughts, seventy destroyers, ten submarines, and twelve auxiliary craft, the latter including the tenders Columbia, Savannah, Rochester and Melville. The Savannah is a converted German liner. The Savannah, Rochester, and Columbia are anchored in the dreadnought column. The anchorages of ships in the fleet so far as had been arranged yesterday, and the landing stages from which they may be reached by visitors are indicated in the following schedule issued from the flagship Pennsylvania:

Ship.	Anchored Off.	Embarking Point.
DREADNOUGHT COLUMN.		
Delaware	55th Street	59th Street
North Dakota	62d Street	59th Street
Florida	69th Street	59th Street
Utah	76th Street	79th Street
Arkansas	82d Street	79th Street
Texas	89th Street	79th Street
New York	96th Street	96th Street
Pennsylvania	102d Street	96th Street
Wyoming	109th Street	96th Street
Oklahoma	116th Street	96th Street
Nevada	122d Street	129th Street
Mississippi	145th Street	129th Street
Rochester	152d Street	158th Street
Columbia	158th Street	158th Street
AUXILIARIES.		
Dochra	55th Street	59th Street
Cypama	62d Street	59th Street
Maumee	62d Street	59th Street
Bridge	65th Street	59th Street
Vestal	69th Street	59th Street
Solace	72d Street	79th Street
Comfort	76th Street	79th Street
Shawmut	82d Street	79th Street
Supply	96th Street	96th Street
*Dock.		
DESTROYER FORCE.		
Meredith	86th Street	79th Street
Bush	89th Street	87th Street
Cornwell	92d Street	87th Street
Blakely	96th Street	96th Street
Barney	98th Street	96th Street
Breckenridge	102d Street	96th Street
Stockton	105th Street	96th Street
Ward	108th Street	96th Street
Palmer	112th Street	96th Street
Sigourney	115th Street	96th Street
McDermott	118th Street	129th Street
Laub	122d Street	129th Street
McLanahan	125th Street	129th Street
Dent	127th Street	129th Street
Talbot	131st Street	129th Street
Rathburne	135th Street	129th Street
Upshur	138th Street	129th Street
Green	142d Street	129th Street
Elliot	145th Street	129th Street
Foote	85d Street	79th Street
Kalk	90th Street	79th Street
Maddock	93d Street	96th Street
Clemson	97th Street	96th Street
Hopewell	100th Street	96th Street
Thatcher	103d Street	96th Street
Walker	106th Street	96th Street
Crosby	110th Street	96th Street
Waters	127th Street	129th Street
Kidder	120th Street	129th Street
Ingraham	130th Street	129th Street
Lea	135th Street	129th Street
Buchanan	137th Street	129th Street
Philip	140th Street	129th Street
Kennison	12 St Street	129th Street

DESTROYERS REACHED FROM 135TH STREET LANDING.

Breese.	Stevens.	Delphy.
Hamilton.	Radford.	Rowan.
Ramsey.	Montgomery.	Calhoun.
Dorsey.	Chew.	McKee.
Champlin.	Haslewood.	Robin.
Ludlow.	Little.	Manley.
Bringham.	Kimberly.	Craven.
Boggs.	Benham.	Duncan.
Cummings.	Downs.	Mahan.
Conyngham.	Gridley.	Caldwell.
Ericsson.	Wainwright.	McDougal.
Winslow.	Balch.	Cassin.

The ten O-boats are berthed on the Jersey side, between Fifty-second and Fifty-eighth Streets. The best place to reach them from is the southernmost landing at Fifty-seventh Street.

Fleet Championships Awarded.

While in Southern waters the sporting championships of the fleet were decided. The baseball championship was won by the Pennsylvania with a team that won every game. This team was captained by Maranville, a seaman gunner who in civil life is the shortstop of the Boston National League team. The team representing the cruiser Prairie was second, and that of the dreadnought Arkansas third in the pennant race.

In the rowing events the Battenburg Cup, which is the most prized of naval sporting trophies, was won by the Arizona, with the Arkansas second, and the Nevada third. The Dunlap Cup, which is the department trophy, was won by the Oklahoma, with the Pennsylvania second, while the Thompson Cup was also won by the oarsmen from the Oklahoma, and the Pennsylvania was second in this race too. The Oklahoma also won the cup given to the fleet by the Colonial Dames, the New York pulling second in that race. The crew of the Nevada won the Neeser Cup, with the Pennsylvania second, while the San Pedro Cup was won by the Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania had two crews in this race and captured second as well as first place.

20,000 Get Shore Leave.

Shore leave began as soon as the ships anchored yesterday, and last night 20,000 officers, bluejackets, and marines were seeing New York and having a good time. Today 10,000 of those at liberty last night will return to the ships and the third 10,000 will come ashore. In the cases of men living near New York furloughs to visit home will be issued during the two weeks the fleet is in New York.

The ships will be opened to visitors every day during the stay in New York waters. The visiting hours, during which all will be welcomed aboard any ship in the fleet, are from 2 to 5 in the afternoons.

The seven war work organizations which have been charged with the entertainment of the sailors and marines announced their program yesterday. The program is practically the same for every day of the visit. That for today is as follows:

Sight-seeing trips, War Camp Community Service; free twenty-mile trips in buses and private cars, taking in points of interest in Manhattan; trips start from Ninety-sixth Street and Riverside Drive at 10 A. M., 1 P. M., and 2:45 P. M.; two buses will also leave Headquarters Unit No. 5, 55 West 37th Street.

Sight-seeing trips, Y. M. C. A.; buses will leave Eagle Hut, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, at 2 P. M.

Sight-seeing trips, K. C.; buses will leave K. C. hut, Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, at 9:30 A. M.

Free tickets to matinees and evening shows, distributed by the W. C. C. S. at Red Circle Hut, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, and by the Navy Liaison Officer, Ninety-sixth Street and Riverside Drive.

Luncheon entertainment, Jewish Welfare Board at noon, 89 Park Avenue.

Dinner entertainment, J. W. B. at Y. M. H. A., Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, 6 P. M., and at 89 Park Avenue, 6 P. M.; K. of C. at Longacre Square hut, Broadway and Forty-sixth Street, 4 to 6 P. M.

Dinner dance, J. W. B. at Seward Park Canteen, Essex and Canal Streets, 6 P. M.

Dinner, W. C. C. S. at Headquarters Unit No. 5, 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, 6 P. M.; League of Catholic Women, 154 East Thirty-eighth Street, 11:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., and at Cardinal Farley Club, 15 East Thirtieth Street, 5:30 to 9 P. M.

Dance, J. W. B. at the Academy, 118 West Seventy-ninth Street, with partners provided, at 8 P. M.

Service and dinner, J. W. B. at Y. M. H. A., 31 West 110th Street, and at Seward Park Canteen, at 6 P. M.

The Salvation Army will provide coffee and doughnuts at each landing station.

The American Library Association will place the latest magazines and books aboard the ships.

Tennis courts for officers of the fleet have been arranged as part of the fortnight's entertainment planned by the War Work Organizations. The War Camp Community Service has made arrangements whereby the tennis courts at Ninety-fifth Street and West End Avenue will be turned over to the officers on April 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, and 30. The Knights of Columbus have agreed to provide all the equipment needed, in the way of racquets, balls, and nets. Naval officers wishing to use these tennis courts should apply at the Riverside Community House, Ninety-seventh Street and Riverside Park.

If We All Pull Together—

GERMANY said we couldn't raise an army—but we did. Germany said we couldn't transport that army across three thousand miles of ocean and through the U-Boat zone—but we did.

Germany said we couldn't train and equip that army in time to get into the fight—but we turned the tide of a victorious march on Paris, and won the war, won it months sooner than anyone believed possible—

Because the nation turned its whole thought and energy to winning the war, because every man and woman in America came forward freely to offer his and her time, dollars and effort to the great common purpose.

Today we are facing a new trial—and a new opportunity.

And some men say that we cannot realize the era of prosperity that lies almost within our grasp, with its increase in industry and trade, its good wages and employment for all.

But we can—if we all pull together. A nation united in a common purpose wins victories of peace as well as victories of war.

But the first step is to finish the job we have on hand, so that we can turn all our energies freely to the tasks ahead.

Prepare to invest in the Victory Liberty Loan

Invest in the future of America

The Victory Loan Opens April 21

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
Second Federal Reserve District
LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
120 Broadway New York

When your hot cup at the evening meal entices you to another cup—or maybe two—no fear of sleeplessness need deter you if your drink is

POSTUM

A caffeine-free beverage rich in coffee-like flavor, but containing no coffee.

Pure and Wholesome.

Nobody ever changes from
RAMESES
CIGARETTES
-there's no sense in quitting the best-
25¢



Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

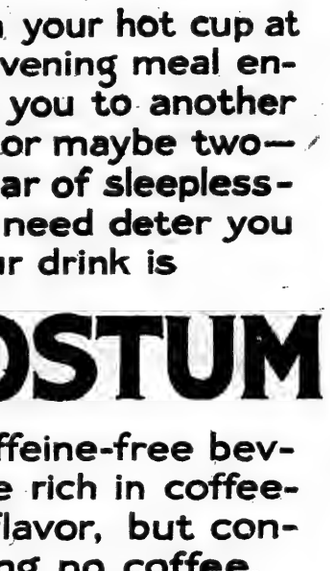
Men's and Young Men's Spring Suits

A SALE WITH
EXTRAORDINARY VALUES

$28.75

All Reduced in Price. Well Tailored. The Season's Latest Models.

Plain Blues, Browns, Greys and Blacks. Fancy Worsteds and Striped Effects. New Patterns—New Styles.



Men's and Young Men's Spring Top Coats

¼ Silk Lined
Full Silk Lined **$21.75**

Chesterfield model, double breasted skirted model, and form fitted model.
Well Tailored. Many fancy colors as well as plain Oxford greys. All sizes.

Men's Separate Trousers
$5.75, $6.75, $8.50

For dress or business wear. Plain colors and striped effects. All sizes. Every pair in this sale has been reduced.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3

Men's New Spring Styles

Such hats have not sold for so little since 1914.
For Gimbels Spring Drive for 100,000 new customers we want to put on sale the best values we possibly can. These hats are extraordinary at the price.

GIMBELS MEN'S HAT SECTION—Fourth Floor

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST

invite your appreciation of

The Exposition of Blouses



IF such elegance and originality as to determine The Blouse a new factor in feminine dress.

Paris has culled from the ages and from all countries the simple, graceful tunic blouse, and with her genius has produced a new garment which she calls

"La Casaque"

Everywhere in Paris where fashion foregathers is seen "La Casaque." In different forms and fabrics and garnitures Paris has decreed its use for street, sports, afternoon and evening wear. Yet—

For All Times Is One Undeviating Law—
THE SHORT SLEEVE

Above the elbow—shorter—and shorter still—until it is just a wisp of a sleeve.

Gimbels has brought to America the original Casaque blouses together with

La Blouse Matelot *Le Casaquin* *La Blouse Chinois*
The Tie-Around Blouse *La Petite Tablier Blouse*

These are on exhibit together with blouses they have inspired. A collection so exquisite, so utterly new, so inimitably lovely as to decide

A NEW ERA IN BLOUSES

The Gimbel Blouse Salon—Third Floor

The Cost to Land the Original Paris Models Is Up to $375 the Garment

The Reproductions and Adaptations Are Priced $19.75 to $85

The Gimbel Blouse Salon—Third Floor

FINEST HAND PICKED
JUMBO
PEANUTS
Fresh Roasted 4 Times Daily
Cash and Carry
20c PER POUND
5 lbs. Delivered free 300 Miles on receipt of $1.00
Delicious for Easter pastry and eating.
Call, write or phone Cort. 2349.
IMPORTERS MILLS CO.
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173 Greenwich St., Cor. Cortlandt, N.Y.C.
½ Block East of Hudson Terminal.

TRACTORS
'DO-IT-ALL'
ALSO 'BEEMAN'
THEY PLOW HARROW CULTIVATE



They do all the work on big and little farms. They not only plow, but they cultivate any crop that grows. They go between the rows on wide rowed crops, astride the row on narrow rowed crops. A boy can operate them; experience not necessary. They run all kinds of machinery, lawn and horse mowers cost less to buy than the keep of a horse for a year.

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For office or home use in great variety of style and price.
Send for descriptive circulars, or representative to call with samples.
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CIGARETTES FOR HOLLAND
BELGIUM AND WEST INDIES.
My brother has an established trade in above countries. All customers. I wish to secure sole agency for well-known cigarettes and tobacco houses. Am sailing for Holland shortly. Write J 462 Times Downtown.

FORD OWNERS!!
Spot Cash Paid
for Ford Cars
20TH CENTURY AUTOMOBILE CO.,
250 West 54th. Circle 860.

REMINGTON
VISUAL INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION METHOD
In Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, &c.
Is Quicker, Easier and More Thorough.
Students Starting Now.
Open All Summer.
Day or Evening.
Established 70 Years.
Call, write or phone for catalogue.
Paine School

START BLOCK TEST TO LOWER RENTS

Statistics to be Gathered in 25 City Squares by Reconstruction Commission.

COURTS AID MANY TENANTS

Families Are Driven to Cellars, Declares Mrs. Moskowitz, Member of State Reconstruction Board.

Profiteering in rent in New York City was attacked yesterday from two angles. The Housing Committee of the State Reconstruction Committee with the co-operation of more than twenty civic welfare societies and settlement houses, began a thoroughgoing survey into the housing situation in twenty-five blocks, characteristic of tenement sections of the city, embracing both wage earners and salaried persons having fixed small incomes. The information obtained in the survey will be collated with facts concerning building operations, taxes, mortgages and similar matters, which are being sought from owners of buildings and real estate operators. The aim of the committee is to ascertain, so far as is possible, the fundamental causes that have led to the present conditions, in order that a unified program of permanent relief may be presented to the Legislature and to the public.

The Housing Committee of the State Reconstruction Committee also requests those who have complaints to make concerning high rentals to send their names with full details, in affidavit form preferably, to the committee's office in Room 360 of the Hall of Records.

In order immediately to ameliorate the condition of individuals who have been the victims of rent profiteers, the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering organized yesterday and announced that, beginning on Thursday, complaints will be received by mail or in person at Room 1,200 in the Municipal Building. Inspectors of the city departments, all of which will co-operate, it was said, will be assigned to ascertain all the facts leading to these complaints. The weapon of publicity will be used to combat profiteers, but no hardship will be visited on reputable landlords.

In outlining the work of the Housing Committee of the State Reconstruction Committee, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, the Secretary, said that the committee has already learned that the rapid rise in rents has forced families to lower their standard of living and move into cellars, a condition that has not obtained in New York in some years. Families in better circumstances have been obliged to take boarders, she added, as well as to move into fewer rooms.

"They pay as high as $7 to $10 a room in cellars, and they are glad to get them," Mrs. Moskowitz continued. "Men who have been in the habit of paying $18 a month rent, we find, have to pay $25 in some cases, and they are unable to do so, as their wages have not increased in proportion.

"The housing situation is really the most disturbing fact we have to face in New York, more disturbing than the employment situation, though that is serious. The actual condition is such that it is driving the people's standard of living down. There is no building at the present time. Of course, what is called fancy building, high-class apartment houses, will go on, but that does not take care of the industrial population. The ramifications of this situation are such that, if there is not relief soon, the industrial progress of the city will be retarded."

As indicating the state of the building situation, Mrs. Moskowitz pointed out that the estimated construction of new buildings in 1916 amounted to $191,000,000, while that of 1918 was only $18,000,000.

In making complaints to the Housing Committee, request is made that the following questions be answered:

1. Name and address of tenant.
2. Rent paid in previous years and in present year.
3. Amount and number of increases from Jan. 1, 1915, to present time.
4. Number of rooms, location of apartment.
5. Present condition of upkeep of your apartment. Sanitation, service, hot water, heat, repairs, &c.
6. Name of the landlord or owner.
7. Is he resident of the city or not.
8. Is your house in the hands of an agent or a lessee.

The card used in the housing canvass by the committee called for additional information, including the number of persons in the apartment, the number of boarders, the occupation of the members of the family, and whether the apartment is in the cellar or basement.

Mrs. Moskowitz said that the survey is being made of apartments that formerly paid rental of from $40 down. It is hoped that the survey will be completed in about two weeks and that an additional week will suffice for analyzing the information in order to draw up recommendations to the Legislature.

Some of the facts desired from the landlords and renting agents are the cost of operation, cost of repairs, increased cost of materials, increased taxes, together with other facts, going back over a period of five years, so that a fair statement of the case may be presented.

On Friday at 4 P. M. the Advisory Committee of the Housing Committee will meet in order to discuss immediate remedies in the matter of the bills before the State Legislature.

Members of the Mayor's Committee, of which Mr. Hirsch is the head, met in Mr. Hirsch's office yesterday. The committee includes Peter J. Brady, Edward I. Hannah, Rev. A. Ray Petty, and Henry Bloch. Mr. Hirsch announced yesterday the receipt of letters promising co-operation from Henry Brickner, Borough President of the Bronx; Jacob A. Cantor, of the Department of Taxes and Assessments; Acting Corporation Counsel George P. Nicholson, and Commissioner of Accounts David Hirschfield.

Outlining the action contemplated by the committee, Mr. Brady said that the committee desired the co-operation of the churches, settlement workers, labor unions, and individuals, in order that all the information might be sifted and weighed. It was suggested and agreed that the committee attempt to have the assessments raised on property where there was a clear case of profiteering, on the ground that if the landlord insisted on mulcting the public the city was entitled to more taxes from him. Chairman Hirsch declared that the strongest weapon the committee could have was publicity of bona fide profiteering cases reported.

FIGHT PRICE-FIXING PLAN.

Publishers' Association Favors Youker Bill to End Abuses.

A spirited fight is expected in the New York Assembly when the Youker bill again comes up for consideration. This bill purposes to extend to articles of trade, commerce or manufacture the principle of prohibiting the fixing of prices by combination or agreement on articles or commodities of common use. According to its backers, the extension of the principle will safeguard the pocketbook of every member of the "ultimate consumer" class.

One of the applications of the measure, it is pointed out, is in the case of labor unions, which, while negotiating to increase wages, make compacts with employers by which the price to the consumer shall be increased to a fixed amount. This, it is pointed out, pinches neither the employer nor the employe—only the ultimate consumer. While the wage of the worker is increased, the consumer pays the bill.

Assemblyman Youker's bill, which he describes as intended to prevent such practices, has been read to the Assembly and referred to the Rules Committee, and Mr. Youker expects to make application tomorrow or later this week to have it reported back to the session. Among those who are fighting for its passage are the members of the Publishers' Association, because of the attempts of the Photo-Engravers' Union, while demanding higher wages, to dictate the prices that photo-engraving concerns should charge to their customers. The Photo-Engravers' Union, on the other hand, is vigorously opposed to the passage of the bill, and one of their representatives recently called on the attorneys of the Publishers' Association and announced that labor unions were going to fight the bill to a finish and had plenty of money for such purpose.

Saying that similar practices could be extended to manufacture generally, and in this way directly affect the cost of living, the Publishers' Association attorneys have issued a statement explaining the nature of the measure designed to combat it.

The statement calls attention to a new development of "unionism" that has recently taken place in England, referring to a new organization which has chosen as its name "The Middle Class Union." Finding that after vigorous fights between the labor groups and their employers the result often was that the great middle class, composed of persons whose incomes were comparatively stationary, had to pay the bill, members of this class abroad got up a union of their own to keep an eye on their interests in these fights in which they had so often found themselves very interested neutrals without a voice.

"The time is fast coming here," according to the statement, "when the consuming public will have to organize to protect itself in the same way."

BROPHY SING SING WARDEN.

Former Port Chester Judge Will Take Office Today.

ALBANY, April 14.—These appointments were made today by Superintendent of Prisons Charles F. Rattigan: Edward V. Brophy of Port Chester, to succeed William H. Moyer as Warden of Sing Sing Prison; Colonel Edgar S. Jennings of Auburn, appointed Warden of Auburn Prison to succeed Harry R. Kidney, who acted as Superintendent while the Colonel was overseas with the 27th Division, and John L. Schneider of Syracuse, as Industrial Agent, to succeed Emerson D. Hall of Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 14.—Former Judge Edward V. Brophy, well known in Westchester politics, will take office tomorrow as Sing Sing Prison Warden.

Wage Increases by Director Hines.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Wage increases averaging about $15 a month for approximately 60,000 employes of the American Railway Express Company were announced tonight by Director General Hines. The increase represents an advance of $25 a month over the wage scale in effect Jan. 1, 1918. The Director General also raised the wages of 12,000 sleeping and parlor car employes an additional $12.50 a month. Wages of 10,000 dining car employes were advanced $25 above the basic monthly minimum in effect Jan. 1, 1918. This will yield approximately $3 a month.

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S SPRING SUITS

("Altman Standard" as to style, material and tailoring) including two special features

at $45.00 & 50.00

will make a direct appeal to men of taste and discrimination who can appreciate made-to-measure quality in ready-to-wear clothes.

(Men's Clothing Department, Sixth Floor)

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Secretary Glass
AND
Admiral Sims
Metropolitan Opera House
TO-NIGHT

The last great organization rally of Liberty Loan workers will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night at 8.15 o'clock.

The Victory Loan will be discussed authoritatively. Admiral Sims will make his first public address since his return to America. Military bands will play.

All seats not filled at 8.30 sharp will be free to the public.

Get Behind the Victory Loan!

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
Second Federal Reserve District
Liberty Loan Committee, 120 B'way, New York

The Centemeri Seven

Glove Masterpieces for

Easter "Gifts and Gowns"

That lovely *Nationale* quality of French Kid-skin, so soft and flexile that it "just moulds onto the hand"—

Made into gloves by masters of glovecraft in the Centemeri factory at Grenoble, France—

With the perfection of fit and impeccable finish for which they have been notable these 49 years—

In 70 styles—too many, alas, for everyone to see every one, so we have selected—

A little group of glove masterpieces,—the Centemeri Seven,—the finest embodiments of the various glove types which meet every dress or social requirement—

And to choose your Easter gift or your Easter gloves from among these seven styles is to choose an example of fine glovemaking which cannot be surpassed.

The Centemeri Seven
which is to say:

The Fielder	4.00	The Seville	3.00
The Bandalette	3.00	The Elsinore	3.00
The Van Dyke	3.50	The Isere	3.00
The Mousquetaire 8-button length	4.50		

Comprised of these seven gloves, or any number of your own selections, a *Centemeri Glove Wardrobe** will be a superb and memorable Easter Gift.

* Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.

(Philadelphia Store, 123 South 13th St.)

Waist Seam Suits

and Double Breasteds

At $30

and Up to $70.00

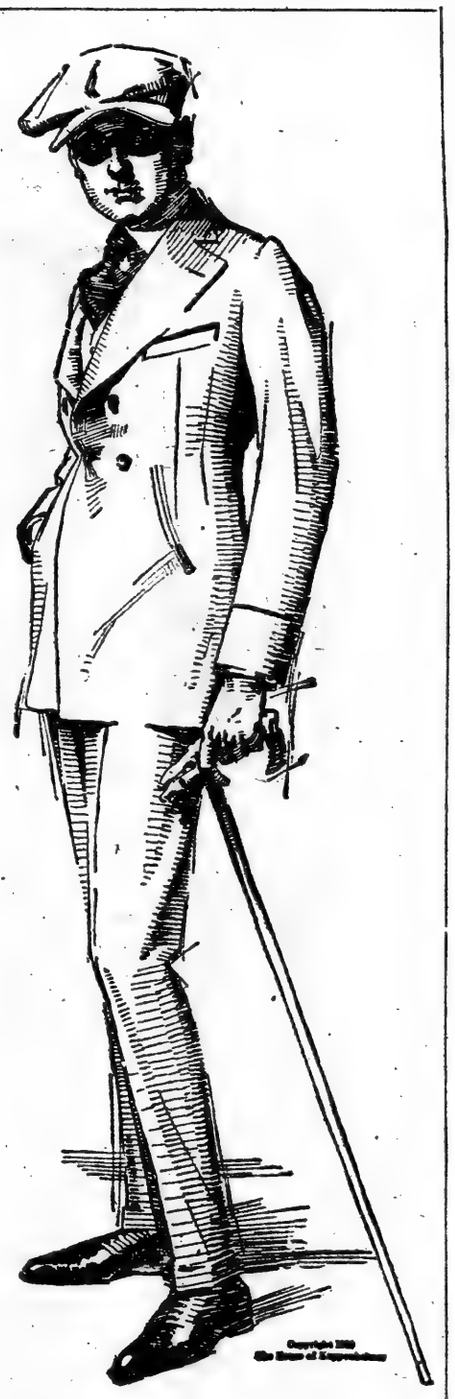
The style sensation of the season, developed by the House of Kuppenheimer—foremost designers of clothes for Men. Regiment after regiment of them in many model variations, in a wonderful variety of smart color effects, with every desirable style of pocket and lapel—and the very fullest measure of value on the basis of quality, style and lasting service—clothes that will give you every bit of the satisfaction you expect and that your expenditure entitles you to receive

Victory Special Suits at $25

Metric Shirts for Men, $2.00 to $13.50

Stetson Hats for Spring, $7.00 and $8.00

Spring's Smartest Shoes, $7.00 to $14.00
(At Our 49th St. Store Only)



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THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

279 Broadway, 44 East 14th St. | Broadway, at 49th St., 1456 B'way, at 42d St. | 47 Cortlandt Street, 125th St., at 3d Ave. | 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn

The Kuppenheimer Style Book for Spring Is Now Ready—Call, Write or Phone For One.

DENIES 77TH MEN OBJECT TO PARADE

Capt. Renshaw Issues Statement Saying Troops Count on Marching as a Division.

JOBS FOR 3,500 ALREADY

Major Weaver Lauds Co-operation Extended by Jewish Employers In Providing for Men.

Captain Alfred E. Renshaw, former adjutant of the 302d Engineers, issued a statement yesterday in which he declared that the men of New York's 77th Division were unanimous for a divisional parade. He said in part:

"I wish to correct an impression that seems to prevail to the effect that the men of the division do not wish to parade. On the contrary, they have been looking forward for a long time to a parade in which the entire division will take part as a unit. It is the tangible reward for the year's service that they have had in France, and I think it would be most shortsighted and an injustice to the men if this opportunity to parade before the city which they represented abroad were not permitted. I also feel that the families of these men will take it most keenly if the division, of which they are proud, is demobilized without a parade."

Major S. Fullerton Weaver, who was sent by Major Gen. Alexander to the United States to seek employment for the men, said yesterday that the employment bureau of the division, at 280 Madison Avenue, was ready to provide work for the men as soon as they landed. In discussing the work of the employment bureau, Major Weaver said:

"The results thus far are most encouraging. Of the 5,600 men in the division for whom jobs are wanted, about 3,500 have been taken care of. As soon as the division returns from France it is our intention to establish another 77th Division Employment Bureau at Camp Upton, or wherever the men may be ordered pending demobilization. This bureau also is to be operated as a branch of the Government service. When the men reach camp white cards will be distributed to them by their company commanders. These cards are to show the name of the employer who has agreed to hire that particular man. At the same time blue cards will be sent to 600 men in the division who are employers of labor and who have said that they would hire from one to five soldiers of the 77th Division.

Lieut. Col. Douglas Campbell of the advance party of the 77th Division went to Camp Mills yesterday to make arrangements for the comfort of the men when they reach the cantonment. He announced yesterday that Captain A. W. Aub of the 50th Aero Squadron had been detailed to the office of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome in the Hall of Records. The present headquarters in the Biltmore will be continued.

A new auxiliary composed of the relatives and friends of the Divisional Headquarters and Headquarters Troops is to be formed tonight at a meeting in the Washington Irving High School. Mrs. Howland Davis, wife of Major Davis of Divisional Headquarters, and Mrs. George W. Brett, wife of Captain Brett of the Headquarters Troop, are leaders in the organization.

A meeting will also be held tonight in the Washington Irving High School under the auspices of the 306th Infantry Auxiliary. Major Archibald Thatcher and Swift Tarbell, a Y. M. C. A. worker recently returned from overseas, will speak.

6,433 MORE TROOPS ARRIVE.

The first contingent of American troops that fought in Italy on the Piave, arrived yesterday from Genoa by the Italian liner Duca d'Aosta, named after the leader under whom these soldiers had fought in September and October, 1918. Part of the 1,749 American officers and men on the troopship were from the 332d Infantry of the 83d Division, and were under command of Colonel William Wallace of Indianapolis, son of a former Governor of Indiana, and a nephew of General Lew Wallace.

General Emilio Guglielotti, Military Attaché at the Italian Embassy, with his staff, and the Italian Consul, Romolo Tritoni, were at the pier at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street to arrange with Colonel Wallace for the presentation of a gold medal to the regiment on behalf of the Italian residents in New York.

By next Monday the entire regiment will be in New York and will be paraded by Colonel Wallace. Thirty-five more officers and 1,245 men will arrive this morning on the Canopic from Genoa, and the remainder, twenty-eight officers and 687 men, will get here tomorrow or Thursday on the Dante Alighieri.

One of the military passengers on the Duca d'Aosta was Count Dentice di Frasso, on his way to Washington on an official mission. He married a daughter of Mrs. Henry Siegel of this city. The Count, who is a Colonel of cavalry, was Military Attaché at Petrograd ad witnessed the rise of the Bolsheviki, who kept him a prisoner for twenty-two days. He said 2,500 prisoners were locked in cells fit for 800 at the most, and each day men were taken out by the Red Guards and shot.

Lieut. Col. Philip van Ingen of 125 East Seventy-first Street, who has been ten months in France and Italy with the 332st Field Hospital, also returned.

The American transport Plattsburg arrived yesterday with 2,260 troops and thirty-seven soldiers' brides, as well as ten sailors' wives with five children, from Brest.

The troops on board were the 409th Telegraph Battalion, 496th and 497th Aero Squadrons, 16th Aero Construction Company, 51st Transportation Company, fourteen casual companies, and convalescent details from Brest and Liverpool.

The transports Edward Luckenbach and Carrillo, from Brest, and the Canoplc, from Italy, will dock this morning, according to the radio messages received last night.

The French liner Rochambeau arrived last night from Havre with 76 casual officers and 600 troops, mostly casual companies.

"FIGHTING 69TH" IS DUE ON HARRISBURG SUNDAY

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The sailing of nine transports from France was announced today by the War Department. One of the vessels, the von Steuben, which is due at New York April 19, has aboard the Headquarters Band of the American Expeditionary Forces, composed of three officers and 101 men, which is being sent home to aid in the Victory Liberty Loan campaign. Aboard another of the transports, the Harrisburg, due at New York April 20, is a detachment of the 165th Infantry, formerly the 69th New York National Guard of the Rainbow Division.

The transport Santa Teresa, from Bordeaux for New York, due April 24, has aboard Headquarters and Companies B and C of the 11th Engineers and a large number of casuals, including fourteen convalescent groups from the Bordeaux center.

REPORTED CASUALTIES NOW REACH TOTAL OF 285,641

635 Named in the Latest Army Lists; Marine Corps Reports Loss of 13 Men

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Two army casualty lists, containing 635 names, were given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 279,777, including 4,534 prisoners released and returned. One Marine Corps casualty list was issued, which contained 13 names, bringing the total for that arm up to 5,864. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 285,641.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 9 killed in action, 5 died of wounds, 41 died of accident and other causes, 68 died of disease, 41 severely wounded, 41 died of accident and other causes, 439 wounded slightly, and 15 wounded, 17 wounded to a degree undetermined, 439 wounded slightly, and 15 missing.

The Marine Corps list issued today contained the names of 5 killed in action, 5 died of wounds, and 3 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported April 14.	Total.
Killed in action	31,929	9	31,938
Lost at sea	732	6	738
Died of wounds	13,433	5	13,438
Died of accident	4,128	41	4,169
Died of disease	22,582	68	22,650
Total	72,804	123	72,927
Wounded	196,884	497	197,381
Missing	4,820	15	4,835
Total	274,618	635	275,243

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	99	2,421
Wounded	121	3,113
Missing		110
Total	220	5,644
Total		5,864

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WS) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Sgt. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hse. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BARDON, E. J., 220 E. 78th St.....(WS)
BELVEDERE, L., 310 E. 150th St.....(WS)
BORDOZIEJ, O., 328 E. 15th St.....(WL)
BRANSON, W., 135 W. 106th St.—Wgn.....(WL)
BRECHT, G., 200 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
BRENNAN, P., 400 E. 55th St.....(WS)
CALLAHN, R. J., 414 E. 139th St.....(WL)
CALLAN, J. F., 1,673 68th St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
CARLINO, T., 180 Navy St., B'klyn.....(WS)
CARRICK, H. E., 250 Halsey St., Brooklyn.....(DA)
DWYER, P., 456 W. 47th St.....(WL)
GALVIN, J. H., 143 Bergen St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
GEARY, W. H., Jr., 3,609 Broadway.....(DD)
GEMELLARO, L., 129 Park Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
JOSEPH, E., 261 W. 124th St.....(DD)
KENNEY, T. F., 438 W. 53d St.....(DA)
LAMB, E. A., 257 11th Av., Astoria.....(WL)
LUDWIG, H. H., 506 11th Av.....(DA)
McQUILLAN, T. A., 210 E. 122d St.....(WL)
MAYKIN, J. J., 426 13th St., B'klyn.....(WL)
MALLETT, P., 244 W. 73d St.—Lt.....(WL)
MARSHALL, H., 214 Montauk Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
MICHEL, C. H., 40 India St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.....(WL)
MIELLENTZ, C., 425 46th St., Bklyn.....(DW)
MOTTOLA, G., 110 North 5th St.....(WL)
MUHLEMAN, C., Woodhaven—Corp.....(WL)
NEWKIRK, C., 239 Cleveland St., Bklyn.....(WL)
NONNELLO, D., 741 White Av., Bklyn.....(WL)
NOWAK, J., 148 Parr Av., Long Island City.....(WL)
O'KEEFE, T., 310 E. 90th St.—Corp.....(WL)
PEPPARD, G. W., 557 9th St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WL)
PRATT, A. D. H., 52 William St.—Lt.....(WL)
POGGI, G., 2,062 1st Av.....(WL)
ROMANCHUK, J., 539 W. 13th St.....(WL)
ROMINIK, W., 73 1st Av.....(WL)
ROMPS, F. R., 248 W. 88th St.—Sgt.....(WL)
SHAPIRO, H., 315 W. 116th St.....(MA)
SINARDI, P., 1,688 Avenue A.....(WL)
SINKEWICH, F., 1,155 4th Av., Astoria.....(WL)
SKEATS, A., 305 E. 74th St.....(WL)
SKELLY, G. M., 60 W. 76th St.....(WL)
SMITH, G. I., 1,465 5th Av.....(WL)
SMITH, J. T., 200 Park Place, Long Island City.....(WL)
SORBER, E. S., 209 Prospect Park, Brooklyn.....(WL)
STADER, C., 1,026 Forest Av., Bklyn.....(WL)
STRUMPF, E., 138 Crattan St.....(WL)
STEUBINGER, W. H., 2,223 Belmont Av.....(WL)
TANNENHOLZ, M., 618 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
WALSH, J. J., 14 Warren Place, Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
WEIGAND, M. W., 1,631 Zerege Av.—Corp.....(WL)
WILLIAMS, H. H., 944 Park Av.....(WL)
WILLIN, J., 59 Henry St.....(WL)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ALGERIO, P., Northport.....(WL)
BROWN, G., Albany.....(DD)
CALLAHAN, J. E., Schenectady.....(WL)
DYER, C. J., Locust Valley.....(WL)
ERMAY, K., Liverpool.....(DW)
FLINTOFT, R., Mount Kisco.....(WL)
FORD, A., Greece.....(WL)
GACHINSKY, A., Rochester.....(DA)
GERWITZ, J. W., Rochester.....(WL)
GRAVES, H. F., Union Springs—Lt.....(WL)
HAKEY, H. J., Schenectady.....(WL)
McCARTHY, J. F., Oswego—Mch.....(WL)
McCLAIN, E., Yonkers—Corp.....(DW)
McNAMARA, R., Rochester—Lt.....(WS)
NEWELL, R., Westfield—Corp.....(WL)
PLATTNER, E. H., Kingston.....(WL)
QUINN, F. P., Niagara Falls.....(DA)
SCHLERETH, F. C., Maspeth—Sgt.....(DP)
SIKORSKI, W. P., Sheridan.....(WL)
SIMONI, G., Binghamton.....(WL)
SINCLAIR, F., Chadwicks.....(WL)
SKELTON, E., Derruyter.....(WL)
STEELE, H. C., Freeville—Corp.....(WL)
STRODEL, C. J., Syracuse.....(WL)
STUHLMAN, W. C., Fultonville.....(WL)
TRIPPE, A., Mount Morris.....(WL)
TUCK, J. B., Syracuse—Lt. Col.....(WL)
WILLIAMS, I. M., Clinton—Corp.....(WL)
WING, P. W., Glens Falls—Capt.....(WL)

ALABAMA.

BROCK, J. A., Weogufka.....(KA)
HARRIS, H., Birmingham—Mch.....(DD)
LINDSEY, A., Ward.....(DD)
MAY, Auburn—Lt.....(DW)
TAYLOR, W. T., Attala.....(DD)
WHITE, W., White Hall.....(DA)

ARKANSAS.

BRIDGES, R. M., Yellville.....(DA)
McCOY, C. G., Little Rock.....(DD)
SANDERS, A., Gossett.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

IRISH, E. P., Los Angeles—Chauffeur.....(DD)
PETERS, S. H., Los Angeles.....(DA)

COLORADO.

CRESPEN, E. J., Trinidad—Corp.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BRUEN, J. J., Morden—Lt.....(WL)
CROWLEY, J., New Haven.....(WU)
DESPETARIS, G., Bridgeport.....(WL)
INGE, J. C., Bridgeport.....(DA)
MAIDANSKI, J., Watertown.....(WS)
MALONEY, P., New Haven.....(WL)
MAZZA, T. F., New Britain.....(WL)
MERRITT, A., Torrington.....(DD)
O'CONNOR, J. J., Hartford—Sgt.....(WL)
PIAZZA, F., New Britain.....(WL)
RIGNEY, H., Cheshire—Corp.....(WL)
SCHUMACHER, J. M., Ansonia.....(DD)
SPRAGUE, O. E., Danbury.....(WL)

FLORIDA.

MOBLEY, P. D., Punta Gorda.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

HENRY, P., Warthen—Sgt.....(DD)
SHEPPERD, J. A., West Green.....(DD)

ILLINOIS.

BAUMGARDT, H., Sterling.....(DD)
BUDNIK, M., Chicago.....(DD)
CAMPBELL, H., Pontiac.....(DD)
CHADWICK, W., Chicago—Sgt.....(DD)
DORSEY, P. S., Rockford.....(DD)
FITZPATRICK, D., Mounds.....(DD)
HANKINS, I. M., Altamont.....(DD)
KWOLOUSKY, M., Chicago.....(DW)
KUEBLER, G. W., Cisna Park.....(DD)
McCRACKEN, L., Unionville.....(DD)
McQUADE, J. D., Joliet—Wgn.....(DD)
ZALIKOWSKI, S., Chicago.....(DD)

INDIANA.

HARRIS, C. G., Indianapolis.....(DA)
KOLESKO, V., Dixsonville.....(DD)
SMITH, R., Freeland Park—Corp.....(DD)

IOWA.

BALER, I. K., Bradeyville—Corp.....(DD)
JOHNSON, J. C., Whiting.....(DW)
KEFLIN, M. M., Modale.....(DD)
PETERSEN, W., Davenport.....(DD)
SINKS, G. F., Lockman.....(DA)
WEAVER, J. H., Geneva.....(DA)

KANSAS.

BARNETT, B., Lawrence—Sgt.....(DD)
MONTGOMERY, H. W., Wilson.....(DA)
SCHRODERER, E. E., Newton.....(DA)

KENTUCKY.

BRIERLY, M., Sardis.....(DD)
HARRISON, W. L., Lebanon—Lt.....(DA)
ROSS, E., La Grande.....(DD)
STRIGEL, J. C., Stithon.....(KA)

LOUISIANA.

Imhoff, G. L., New Orleans.....(DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BAUMAN, G. C., Roslindale—Wgn.....(DA)
ELLIOTT, C. N., Westbridge—Corp.....(DD)
HAFSKI, W., East Hampton—Chauf.
Hour.....(DD)
HILTON, E. G., Everett.....(DD)
HOLMES, S. W., Boston—Sgt.....(DD)
BALCOMB, H. C., Lynn—Corp.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

AUSLANDER, F. R., Decker.....(KA)
BRINKER, E. P., Detroit.....(DD)
ERIKSEN, M., Grand Haven.....(DA)
GEISTER, M. L., Turning.....(DA)
KASS, J., Menominee—Corp.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

LINDQUIST, F. G., Viking.....(DD)

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, L., Westpoint.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

BOYCE, R. G., Dixon.....(KA)
CROWLEY, W., Glasgow—Wgn.....(DA)
JONES, D., Delta.....(DA)
SOKOLICH, W., St. Louis.....(DD)
TRUSE, J. J., Kansas City.....(DD)

MONTANA.

BOWER, C., Jefferson.....(DD)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ROGERS, P. F., Bartlett.....(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

AGNEAU, R. S., Roselle Park—Corp.....(WL)
DORFLEIN, W. F., Newark.....(WU)
DOYLE, A. E., Weehawken—Lt.....(DD)
ELDRIDGE, F., New Brunswick.....(WL)
FRENCHU, J., Elizabeth.....(WL)
HIGGINS, S. W., Trenton.....(DA)
MATT, B., Paterson.....(WL)
ROWALSKI, F., Trenton.....(MA)
LAMPE, H. W., Newark—Cook.....(DD)
METTLER, E., West New York—Corp.....(WL)
NOWAK, W., New Brunswick.....(WL)
POINDINCE, J., Clifton—Corp.....(WL)
SANGIOVANNI, A., Stirling.....(WL)

NORTH DAKOTA.

BERNER, F. W., Jamestown.....(DD)
SCHNEIDER, V., Rugby.....(DA)

OHIO.

BRESLIN, C. E., Cincinnati—Sgt.....(DA)
HELFUNG, E., Jackson.....(DD)
HUBBARD, J., Hamilton—Corp.....(KA)
KELLEY, C., Cincinnati.....(DA)
MARTIN, H., Mount Blanchard.....(DD)
MORTES, H. E., Dayton.....(DA)
REBSER, J., Thurman—Sgt.....(DD)
SCOTT, DAVID, Cleveland.....(KA)
TRUCK, H., Steubenville—Sgt.....(DD)
WIRSTROM, H. G., Cleveland.....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

BROWN, M. E., Skiatook.....(DA)
HOGAN, R., Porter.....(DD)
TINNIN, L. B., Shawnee.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BROWN, A. R., Wapwalopen.....(DA)
FORSYTH, D., Roscoe.....(DD)
NOWAK, E. A., Philadelphia.....(DD)
STONE, J., Philadelphia.....(DP)
STUART, G. V., Philadelphia.....(DD)
YOUNG, W. B., Avalon.....(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

BEVINK, M., Providence.....(KA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FORD, G., Jr., Winnsboro.....(DA)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

WHEATON, A. B., Rapid City—Sgt.....(DD)

TENNESSEE.

TILLMAN, S., Shelbyville.....(DD)

TEXAS.

CANDELARIA, J., San Antonio.....(KA)
CRAWFORD, C., Oregon—Corp.....(DA)
FRICK, E. G., Dallas—Sgt.....(DD)
KINCADE, A., Palestine.....(DA)
OWEN, R., Mineral Wells.....(DA)
SIMMONS, W., Fort Worth.....(WL)
SWILLING, C., Iradell.....employer who.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

MONTGOMERY, W. F., Privates.....(DD)
PENDLETON, R. W., Gate City.....(DA)

WASHINGTON.

BEATSCH, J. L., Spokane.....(DA)

WISCONSIN.

KLASE, E. G., Milwaukee.....(DD)
MYER, F., Marshfield.....(DA)
FAIK, C., Milwaukee.....(DA)
YORK, E. J., Merrill—Cook.....(DD)

ENGLAND.

PARKER, F. L., Gates Head-on-Tyne—Corp.....(DA)
WILLIAMS, H., Worcester.....(KA)

ITALY.

CAPPELLO, A.....(DA)
VIGIDIOMI, C.....(DD)

PHILIPPINES.

JILCOA, L. G.....(DD)

Marine Corps Casualty List.

NEW YORK.

IMESON, T. H., Rochester—Corp.....(MA)

ILLINOIS.

DOSCH, F. B., Chicago.....(DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

VOSE, H. L., Dorchester—Lt.....(DW)

KANSAS.

BUFORD, N. M., Kiowa—Corp.....(KA)
SUCHY, W. O., Great Bend.....(KA)

NEW JERSEY.

MORGAN, R. D., Newark—Corp.....(MA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

BLACKBURN, W. P., Charlotte—Corp.(DW

OHIO.

WOODBURN, R. L., Bluffton.....(DW)

PENNSYLVANIA.

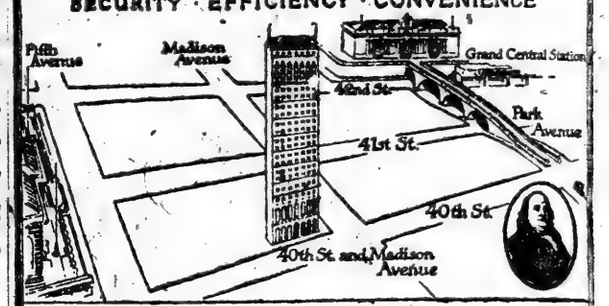
QUINN, J., Philadelphia.....(DW)

TENNESSEE.

MURPHY, J. W., Memphis.....(KA

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MEN DEFER ACTION ON B. R. T. STRIKE

Mayor Sends Letter to Union Saying Garrison Will Receive a Deputation.

HIS STAND LEFT IN DOUBT

Workers Not Sure He Will Meet Union Heads They Will Send to See Receiver Today.

At the meeting of unionized employes of the B. R. T. at Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, last night, that, according to union announcement, was to decide whether they would go on strike today, a letter from Mayor Hylan was read from the platform which deferred the strike decision for one more day. This letter indicated an about-face on the part of Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the B. R. T., in the attitude he had previously taken toward the threatening strikers in refusing to confer with members of the Amalgamated Union.

As a result of the letter the 3,500 workers present voted to send a Committee of Sixteen, empowered to declare a strike, if need be, to confer with Mr. Garrison today. It was also decided to hold another mass meeting at Arcadia Hall tonight to receive the report of this Committee of Sixteen, which comprises the original members of the union executive Committee.

The Mayor's letter, which arrived by special messenger while last night's strike meeting was in session, follows:

Office of the Mayor.
New York, April 14.

To the members of the committee: William Riley, Aaron Kopman, and Arnold Quinn.

I am inclosing herewith a letter from Mr. Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in answer to my request requesting that the B. R. T. lines meet with you as a committee representing the employes of their system.

You will, no doubt, note in Mr. Garrison's letter that he states you never requested a conference with him. Also that he never refused to see you. From Mr. Garrison's letter it would appear that he is perfectly willing to meet with the employes' representatives.

I therefore suggest that you select a committee of employes to see Mr. Garrison, and I am quite sure that it will be agreeable to him to discuss working conditions of the employes of that system.

JOHN F. HYLAN.

The attitude of the workers at the meeting was belligerent despite their final decision to postpone their final strike decision until another meeting tonight. When Peter J. O'Brien, Vice President of the Amalgamated, who presided, asked if the meeting wanted to reconsider its vote of two weeks ago empowering the Executive Committee to call a strike there were vigorous cries of "No!"

Committeeman O'Brien quieted the meeting and told the men that the Mayor's proposal could not be ignored and that other people had to be considered. It was then that the letter was read to the meeting and the suggestion made that a committee of sixteen be sent to confer with Mr. Garrison today. In the event that Mr. Garrison refused to meet this committee after all, however, it was said that a strike would be called without fail at tonight's meeting.

Some speakers were held as to whether Mr. Garrison had really meant to reverse his position, and consequently as to whether he would receive the Executive Committee today, as, it was pointed out, the letter from him to the Mayor that was made public Saturday stated that he would see representatives of the workmen, but did not then appear to reverse his attitude toward dealing with representatives of the union. The sixteen who will call on him today are members of the union.

Chairman O'Brien also read a cablegram to the meeting which he said had been sent during the day to President Wilson asking him to intervene and prevent the strike.

While the other employes of the B. R. T. were in session at Arcadia Hall the local of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen held a meeting at Triangle Hall, a block from the other gathering. After long debate the signalmen, all employes of the B. R. T., voted to have a committee wait upon Mr. Garrison this morning. It was announced that if Mr. Garrison refused to meet this committee the signalmen would go out on strike, independent of any action to be taken by the Amalgamated men.

The company claimed a partial victory over the Amalgamated yesterday afternoon, when it was announced that the shopmen had sent a petition to the receiver asking for a conference regarding their working conditions and wages. Mr. Garrison presided at a conference of the officers and operating officials at the company offices yesterday, and it was learned later that the company considered itself ready to meet any emergency.

ORPHANS TO SEE CIRCUS.

Monday Morning Performance Will Be Given for Children.

The performance given each year for the benefit of the orphans of New York by the circus will take place in Madison Square Garden next Monday morning. The Ringling Brothers announced last night that the entire Garden will be given over to the orphans. They ask the matrons and Superintendents of all orphan homes in Greater New York to communicate at once by letter (do not use phone) with "Secretary, Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus, Madison Square Garden," and let him know the number of orphans the home cares for.

In years past an afternoon has been set aside for the pleasure of the children, but advance sales are so large that it has been impossible to hold out accommodations for all the orphans, and it is the desire of the circus management that no orphan shall be slighted.

POLICE DROP BOOK FOR CRIME RECORDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

veniences which affords an opportunity for juggling statistics at the station houses, as I have been informed, and because of the abolition of the Bureau of Statistics.

"The Police Commissioner published in his report a glowing table showing economies' as the result of not filling vacancies in the civilian force at police headquarters. As a matter of fact, in numerous instances policemen have been detailed to perform the work of civilians who resigned or were forced out so that favored policemen, who should be doing actual police work, could be given soft berths under shelter. This is not only a decided unfairness toward the policemen who do patrol duty, but withdraws just so many policemen—some of them officers of police benevolent associations—from work on the prevention and detection of crime and the catching of criminals when crime in the city is manifestly rampant.

"The Commissioner said in his report that certain civilian positions had not been filled. Although civilians are not in these places, numerous policemen are. Among them are Policemen Benjamin Eglee, William T. Major, John J. Lang, Michael Cleary, (Secretary-Treasurer of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association,) Bernard J. Lester, Matthew J. McCann, Martin Walsh, George P. Oback, and Thomas J. Armstrong, each receiving $1,650 a year, as first grade patrolmen. Also there are James Nemetz, second grade patrolman, at $1,500, and Lieutenant John A. Park, at $2,450.

"In each and every one of the above-named cases the police salary is greater by that paid to the civilian who was placed. The group of eleven above shown, on an annual basis, a salary total of $18,800, thus exposing the false claim of economy, since this cost is $6,744 more than the corresponding civilian payroll had been. There are other cases, of course, which were not in the report, as for instance Policemen George Bazler, Hubman, and Charles J. Hoffman, first-grade patrolmen, at $1,650 each, and Lieutenant William F. Brennan, at $2,450, an officer of the Police Lieutenants' Benevolent Association. These four represent an increase of $3,140 over the payroll of the civilians they replaced. And there are other cases too."

It was admitted by officials at Police Headquarters last night that Commissioner Enright had done away with the system of writing complaints and reports in books and had substituted a system of writing them on separate cards, which could be put together or kept apart, preserved or destroyed, as the police authorities saw fit.

Efforts to get a statement last night from either Commissioner Enright or Mayor Hylan were not successful.

THE LIMIT

THE daily edition of The New York Times being limited to twenty-four pages, it is necessary frequently to omit many columns of advertisements. Advertisers may give alternative days in their orders, any Sunday or Saturday, or preferably add the words "or first day available" on instruction as to dates of insertion.

Today 55 columns of advertisements are omitted, 112 columns published.

DRAMA

By John Corbin

Crook Comedy in Costume.

THE BONDS OF INTEREST, a comedy in a prologue and three acts; translated from the Spanish of Jacinto Benavente by John Garrett Underhill. At the Garrick Theatre.

Dona Sirena	Helen Westley
Silvia	Helen Freeman
Doctor	Henry Herbert
Polichinelle	Dudley Digges
Wife of Polichinelle	Amelia Summerville
Harlequin	Walter Geer
Columbine	Edna Millay
Captain	Charles McDonald
Laura	Kate Morgan
Pantaloon	Leon Cunningham
Risela	Mary Blair
Innkeeper	C. Hooper Trask
Leander	Rollo Peters
Secretary	Paul Lane
Crispin	Augustin Duncan
Maid	Beatrice Wood

The Theatre Guild is an association largely made up of people who were members of the Washington Square Players. Last night it took over the Garrick Theatre, presenting a three-act comedy from the Spanish of Jacinto Benavente, and in all probability scored a notable popular success. The play is in costume, and it introduces the traditional Harlequin, Columbine and Polichinelle; but the story it tells is as worldly wise and modern as the latest crook play—and it is infinitely better told and more witty than most. It has, in fact, an appeal as general as that of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," which it resembles in many ways.

The bonds of interest which give the play its title are the bonds which unite the necessitous against people of wealth—especially if they also are crooked. A pair of adventurers—clever and sympathetic fellows they are—arrive in a seventeenth century town, pursued by justice and with only the clothes on their backs. The master is a Spanish gentleman, whose aspirations at least are noble, and his servant is a volatile Sancho Panza. By dint of clever affrontery the servant, Crispino, gains lodging at the inn and becomes patron or accomplice to all the clever deadbeats of the community. His plot is to marry his master to the daughter and heiress of Polichinelle, and, by presenting a united front, the old curmudgeon is at last overborne.

The delicate point in crook comedy is always the love interest. Benavente has managed the story of his hero and heroine in a way that may well arouse admiration among the masters of the craft on Broadway. Though the play is for the most part romantic, the Spanish genius for impassioned adventure is abundantly manifest. The Leander of Pollo Peters, (who, by the way is also director of the company and designer of scenery and costumes,) is a striking, handsome figure, sympathetic and persuasive in every moment—a true Castilian.

The wit and satire of the play centres in his servant Crispin, in whom the Sancho Panza blends with that of the designing valets of Terence and Molière. His philosophy of swagger and bluff, based on a shrewd knowledge of average human nature, would delight George M. Cohan, and Crispin has besides a streak of ambition and independence which lends dignity to his most cynical shift. Many of his lines are as admirably wise as they are satiric. As played by Augustin Duncan (lately the Great Ancestor in "The Betrothal") the part falls short, perhaps, of the true Latin lightness and fluidity, but the fellow is keen and resourceful always, with abundant wit and animal spirits.

Helen Westley is Dona Sirena, a sort of Spanish Becky Sharp living in splendor on nothing a year. Her performance is a delight of character comedy tempered by admirable artistic discretion. Henry Herbert plays a Doctor of Law and very ably interprets a caricature of mediaeval justice as delightful as was the caricature of mediaeval medicine in Anatol France's farce, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife." The rest of the cast verge toward the more amateurish level of the Washington Square Players, but their amateurism is touched always with imagination and the instinct of true quality.

The three scenes are rich in color, and the latter two of them in atmospheric suggestion. The costumes are truly splendid. Those of the ladies are of the hobby-horse crinoline order made familiar by the Velasquez Infanta, and lent a quaint distinction to the comedy. Unless all signs fail, an artistic coterie production has at last achieved popular success.

GAS KILLS MRS. HOADLEY.

Lawyer's Wife Found Dead in Home —Police Say Accident.

Mrs. Fannie C. Hoadley, wife of Joseph H. Hoadley, of the firm of Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, 22 William Street, was found dead yesterday morning in a gas-filled room in her home at 18 East Eighty-second Street. Gas was escaping from a single jet in the chandelier. The police said her death was accidental.

Mr. Hoadley, when his wife did not come to breakfast, sent a Japanese servant to call her. The man discovered Mrs. Hoadley's body. Dr. John A. Burke of 149 West Forty-eighth Street, the family physician, who was summoned, agreed that the case was purely an accidental one.

Dr. Burke said last night that, from his investigation, it appeared that Mrs. Hoadley had two gas jets burning in her room on Sunday night, and in turning out the lights had partly turned one of the jets on again by mistake.

No word of the death was sent to the police or to the Medical Examiner until after 8 o'clock last night, according to the police. An undertaker, when he learned the cause of death, notified the Medical Examiner.

25,000 OF OUR DEAD IN ONE CEMETERY

Bodies Are Being Assembled by 10,000 Negro Troops at Romagne.

LARGEST OF GRAVEYARDS

Located in the Argonne Sector, Where Our Army Had the Hardest Fighting.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERDUN, April 14.—America's largest military cemetery in France is at Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, some thirty kilometers north of Verdun. There 25,000 of our dead are being assembled. The work is being done by 10,000 negro troops, laboring at top speed to complete the task by July 1, after which no bodies may be moved under the provisions of French law.

It is natural that the biggest cemetery of America's fallen should be in the Argonne sector, for there we had the hardest battle and lost the most men. It was on a long line running just north of Romagne that the American First Army fought its heart-testing battle in the last two weeks of October, when no ground was gained and no cities were won, but when the strength was sapped out of the crack German divisions which Ludendorff had sent to teach a lesson to the audacious Americans.

In an area of ten square kilometers in the region of the Freya Stellung 17,000 American dead were buried, by far the heaviest losses we had in the war. These men fell before Landres and Landres-St. George's, about Chatillon Hill and in the Bantheville Wood.

In this one cemetery will be buried two-thirds of all the American soldiers killed in France. The work now going on consists of digging up the bodies from places where they were buried just after the fighting, placing them in coffins and reburying them in the great field. Registration has fixed the location, generally each dead soldier being recorded on a slip of paper with figures locating his body. However, in many cases two or more soldiers were buried in one grave, and these cases necessitate some work in identification by means of the tags the soldiers wore about their necks. No soldier was finally buried without exhausting every effort to determine his identity.

Officers in charge say that the negro troops take the work good naturedly, but under no circumstance will work there after nightfall. I understand that the task will be completed before the end of June. At Beaumont, also in this sector, is a smaller cemetery of 8C0 graves and over. At Thiaucourt, in the St. Mihiel sector, is another, which will contain 3,200 graves.

SAMOANS WANT TO JOIN US.

New Zealand Rule in Former German Possession Opposed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TUTUILA, April 14.—Natives and white residents of former German Samoa deeply resent the proposed New Zealand mandate and ask for a plebiscite, asserting that the record of four years of misrule and anti-American oppression is well known in Washington through consular reports.

The censorship here is strict and the press is gagged against any discussions unfavorable to New Zealand's aspirations. Immediate attention is declared to be imperative to prevent the handing of the Islands over to incapables. Samoans wish incorporation with American Samoa and and early departure of the New Zealanders.

Wilson Thanks Frank Hitchcock.

PARIS, April 14.—President Wilson sent for Frank Hitchcock today to thank him for his co-operation in advancing the League of Nations idea, especially with reference to the Monroe Doctrine amendment.

MAY TAKE LIQUOR THROUGH DRY STATE

That Is Not Taking It "Into" State, Supreme Court Holds —Hoarding Illegal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Liquor may be transported through a dry State, even if it is going into dry territory, under a decision by the United States Supreme Court today, the opinion being handed down by Chief Justice White. This decision to that extent overrides the Reed bone dry amendment.

At the same time the court held, in an opinion handed down by Associate Justice Brandeis, that liquor hoarded before a dry law is passed is not legally held. This decision is applicable to States having in their dry laws sections forbidding storing liquor.

The case involving the Reed law was that of Homer Gudger of North Carolina. He was going from Baltimore to Asheville, N. C. The train stopped at Lynchburg, Va. He was arrested and a search of his suitcase revealed that he had seven or eight quarts of whisky. In Federal Court he was acquitted. The case was appealed. The Federal Court, which acquitted him on the ground that liquor is not "transported into a State, if it is actually being taken "through" that State, was sustained.

In the case affecting the hoarding of liquor, Andrew Harbour of Georgia was convicted June 10, 1916, of having more than one gallon of vinous liquor in his possession. On May 1, 1915, Georgia passed a law against this, and the law became effective May 1, 1916. Barbour said he obtained the liquor before May 1, 1916. He contended that under the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that property cannot be taken without due process of law, his liquor could not be taken from him.

Justice Brandeis's opinion stated that the point made by Barbour that he acquired the liquor before the prohibition law became effective would not hold; that a person accumulating liquor must realize that, with the lapse of time, the holding of the stock would become a crime. He said:

"Whoever acquires, after the enactment of the statute, property thus declared noxious, takes it with full notice of its infirmity, and that after a day certain its possession will, by mere lapse of time, become a crime."

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Legal advisers of Government agencies interested in liquor regulations examined statutes and executive orders today without finding specific legal authority by which the Internal Revenue Bureau might enforce wartime prohibition after July 1.

President Wilson, under the Overman act, giving him power to transfer functions from one department to another, might delegate the authority to the Revenue Bureau, some lawyers declared. However, this still would leave the bureau without adequate funds to pay the costs of maintaining a large Federal police force, unless there is some legislation at an early special session of Congress.

Suggestions received today did not materially change the air of uncertainty over the question of how prohibition is to be enforced after July 1, as caused by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper's announcement that his bureau had not the authority nor the funds to carry out the enforcement measures properly.

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

Caruso in "Carmen."

Judging from last night this will be gala, as well as final, week at the Metropolitan Opera House. "Carmen" for the last time was offered to the regular Monday night subscribers with Enrico Caruso as a vocal bonne bouche to lend variety to a familiar cast; it was a "first time" this season for the popular tenor as Don José. Needless to add that the audience was a bumper one and more enthusiastic than a thousand claques. And, oddly enough, the official palm-beaters took a furlough and "they never would be missed." Caruso was in mellowest of voices, and to have heard him sing the Romance and the second act duo with Carmen is something to remember. There was plenty of him, physically speaking, encased within his natty uniform, but at least his emotion-point did not cast a shadow. (O sentimento, Jettatura!) In a word, he was a handsome young officer who sang like a well-fed angel and acted with due dramatic fire. After "Carmen je t'aime" the outburst was so spontaneous, so prolonged, that a repetition seemed inevitable. It would have been deserved. The aria was most eloquently delivered.

Geraldine Farrar has toned down the truculence of her first act quarrel, and this is well. She was in excellent voice, and let herself go in the finales, taking a top C like the bravest of tenors. She rather underdressed the part possibly for the sake of the dazzling costume climax at the end when she is a radiant vision. Marie Sundelius proved a charming Micaela. What pleasure it is to hear the rather pallid music allotted to the hapless young person sung with such admirable art as sweet Marie's.

Clarence Whitehill's Escamillo is as vivid and powerful as if painted by Zuloaga. He, too, was in voice, and the Toreador song stirring. The Scharazo quintet went with spirit. Farrar, Formia, Sparkes, Ananian, Reiss. Last, though far from least, Galli, El divina Rosina, danced a poem full of seductive cellisses, parallelograms, rhomboids, and curved angles—yes, she defied geometry and its professors—as she sailed across the skyline, made a bewildering blur of perspectives, sent to sleep all notions of peridential consistence, and—then she did it all over again. The world would be a rather drab place without Rosina of the Galli. Leon Rothier was a tower of strength as Zuniga and Mario Laurenti the Morales. The chorus and ballet were all they should have been, and Pierre Monteux was at the conductor's helm. During curtain calls there was a battle of flowers. All the principals were flowery.

Sing American Compositions.

A concert of American composit ons, sung by the women's chorus of the Schumann Club, with John Powell as solo pianist and Rodney Saylor, accompanist, drew an interested audience last evening in Aeolian Hall. Among the choral pieces were "To the Spirit of Music," by P. R. Stephens, the conductor; "The House and the Road," W. F. Harling, and two Kentucky mountain airs, arranged by Brockway. For the first time here the club gave H. R. Spear's "The Island"; Deems Taylor's "Chambered Nautilus," set for women's voices, and some admirable negro "Spirituals" arranged by J. W. T. Burleigh. Mr. Powell was heard in his own variation and double fugue, and others by D. G. Mason and MacDowell.

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Dry, polished glasses, clean bars, neatly attired dispensers make Liggett's soda more appealing to the palate.

THE REXALL DRUG STORES Liggett's



STADIUM CONCERTS AGAIN.

Arnold Volpe to Resume Summer Season at City College June 30.

Summer concerts in the Stadium are to be resumed under the direction of Arnold Volpe, as announced at a meeting yesterday at the home of Adolph Lewisohn, 881 Fifth Avenue. It was Mr. Lewisohn who gave the open air arena to the City College, and who provided funds for Mr. Volpe's concerts there last year. In order that these may become a permanent feature in New York's musical life it is now planned to hold eight weeks of concerts, beginning June 30 next.

Those at yesterday's meeting with Mr. Lewisohn were Robert Erskine Ely of the League for Political Education, Everett Dean Martin of the People's Institute, Arnold Volpe, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Andreas de Segurola, and Alfred E. Seligsberg.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Evenings at 8. A Carnival of Travesty in 2 Acts and 16 Scenes. "The world's greatest entertainment."—Charles Darnton, Evening World. "The World is Mine" MONTE CRISTO Jr. Astonishing assemblage of artists. A diamond mine of entertainment. The most beautiful women in the world.

CENTURY GROVE, Roof of Century Theatre. MORRIS GEST MIDNIGHT WHIRL at 11:30—A SENSATION—Phone Col. 5800

Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy A LITTLE JOURNEY with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane. Vanderbilt Thea., 48th, E. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. 57TH MONTH. 130TH TIME TONIGHT.

Nora Bayes Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. Great Musical Comedy Hit COME ALONG

BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13

ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. SAM BERNARD & LOUIS MANN FRIENDLY ENEMIES

ARTHUR —HAMMERSTEIN'S HITS— BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SPLASH "TUMBLE-IN" BELWYN THEATRE, West 42d Street. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20.

MUSICAL PLAY—DIFFERENT "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART" CENTRAL THEATRE, B'way & 47th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.

MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE With SOMETIME Ed. Wynn CASINO THEATRE, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Tea for 3 with Arthur Byron, Margaret Lawrence, Frederick Perry, & others

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. COURTENAY & WISE IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

TOBY'S BOW With NORMAN TREVOR. REAL COMEDY at the COMEDY THEATRE, 41st St., Near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

LOEW'S 7th AVE at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25 & 50c. WALKER WHITESIDE "The Little Brother"

Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Newest Comedy "39 East" with Henry Hull and Constance Binney. (Ideal lovers on the American Stage) $1.50 MATINEE THURSDAY.

BIJOU Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Last 7 Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:45. Times Funniest Farce in 39 Years A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

LITTLE THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. F. C. Whitney Presents PAPA! A Lively Comedy By Zoe Akins. With John L. Shine & Johnny Hyneland

39th ST. Thea., Bry. 413. Evs. 8:30. Last 7 Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. Times The Play of 1,000 Laughs Keep It To Yourself

LYRIC 42d Street, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT With RICHARD BENNETT 8TH BIG MONTH. Rolfe-West's Thriller of Thrillers! UNKNOWN PURPLE

44th ST. Thea., W. B'y. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:10. The Season's Breeziest Musical Play. "TAKE IT FROM ME" "WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS AND CAN'T GET ENOUGH OF."—Times.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. Biggest Musical Comedy Hit in Town GOOD MORNING, JUDGE. GEORGE HASSELL | MOLLIE KING | CHARLES KING | 80 Others

PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10 Sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10. JOHN & LIONEL BARRYMORE in "THE JEST." From the Italian of Sem Benelli

BELMONT Thea., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Maeterlinck's New Play a Triumph.—Eve. Journal "A Burgomaster of Belgium."

PRINCESS Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. Pop. Mr. Wed. Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes OH, MY DEAR! "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY!'"—Herald.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Evenings at 8:30. ALICE BRADY in FOREVER AFTER

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MARJORIE RAMBEAU (by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in "THE FORTUNE TELLER"

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce PLEASE GET MARRIED with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro

EAST IS WEST With FAY BAINTER. ASTOR THEA. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

SPANISH THEATRE 59th Street and Columbus Circle. (Park Theatre) Phone Col. 9500. Beg's Sat. Eve., April 19, at 8:30. Seats Now. SHUBERT Opera in 2 acts MARUXA Followed by Spanish Musical REVUE

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. COME-ON CHARLEY "Audience breathless from thrills and laughter."—Sun.

GARRICK 65 W. 35th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Theatre Guild Sparkling Costume Comedy Bonds of Interest

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

EMPIRE Broadway at 40 St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. William Gillette BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald. Dear Brutus

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. Times—"AN OVATION."—Herald. Otis Skinner His Greatest Success THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

Cohan & Harris' 4 Big Hits. COHAN & HARRIS Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The Royal Vagabond. Biggest Success Since "The Merry Widow." A Cohanized Opera Comique

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. THE GREAT AMERICAN CHARACTER COMEDY A Prince There Was GEO. M. COHAN'S BEST PLAY.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 124 W. 43d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Mrs. FISKE In "MIS' NELLY OF N'ORLEANS" A Comedy of Moonshine. Madness and Make Believe

LONGACRE West 48th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Most fascinating mystery play ever written THREE FACES EAST with Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. Margaret Illington Wilton Lackaye Robert Edeson Katharine Kaelred in the Dramatic "A Good Bad Woman" Sensation

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Sat., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents DADDIES

KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mats. Daily, 25c-$1. PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, BERNARD GRANVILLE, WALTER C. KELLY, HARRY GREEN and YVETTE RUGEL

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LEXINGTON THEA., 51st St. and Lex. Av. Subway at Door. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30. DARKEST AMERICANS Musical comedy with colored comedians. J. Homer Tutt—Salem Tutt Whitney

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. MATINEES TOMORROW & SATURDAY, 2:15. FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN TOWN! KLAW & ERLANGER'S MELODIOUS GEM The VELVET LADY MUSIC BY VICTOR HERBERT. ON THE ROOF Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic

LIGHTNIN GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Mats. Wed., Fri. Evgs. at 8:30 and Sat., 2:30. AND ANOTHER SMITH & GOLDEN HIT 3 WISE FOOLS

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. Evs. 8:30. Tom'w Mat. Best Seats $1.50

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:20. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" Last 7 Times

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood in a new play by "MOLIERE" Philip Moeller

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat., 2:15. JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY LISTEN LESTER!

CORT West 48th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. The Better 'Ole. With MR. and MRS. COBURN. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TOMORROW.

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METROPOLITAN OPERA. CLOSING WEEK OF THE SEASON. Wed. at 8:15. Mireille. Barrientos, Howard, Hackett, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux. Thurs. at 8. Aida. Muzio, Matzenauer, Caruso, Scotti, Scott, D'Angelo. Cond., Moranzoni. AFTERNOON. Good Friday Special Concert. Programme: Gounod's Gallia, Tschaikowsky's Pathetique, Rossini's Stabat Mater. Soloists: Peralta, Matzenauer, Sundelius, Hackett, Mardones. Entire Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor, Setti. Fri. at 8:15, Amore dei tre Re. Mus. Martinelli, Didur, Chalmers, Rada. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 2, Butterfly. Fri. at 8:15, Lejaré, Scotti, Paltrinieri. Cond., Moranzoni. Sat. at 8, (75c to $3.) Barber of Seville. Barrientos, Hackett, De Luca. Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS. Hotel Plaza, Tuesdays at 3:30. April 15th—PELLEAS AND MELISANDE. M. Terrier-Grey, Sec., 18 W. 55. Circle 4355.

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Century Theatre, 62d & Central Park West. Phone Col. 8800. Evgs. 8:15. Tomorrow Matinee Best Seats $1.00. LAST 7 TIMES. The Most Surprisingly Delightful Musical Comedy on the New York Stage. "LET'S BEAT IT" 50 ACTOR SOLDIERS OF THE 27TH DIVISION. Profits for Division Fund.

GREENWICH VILLAGE THEATRE 6th St. & 7th Av. Phone Spring 6000. 7th Avenue Subway to Christopher St. Evgs. at 8:30. Matinee Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. HOBOHEMIA A Comedy of Greenwich Village.

SPECIAL MATINEES TODAY & FRIDAY at 2:30. SHAKUNTALA. CLASSIC HINDU LOVE DRAMA. By KALIDASA

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GARDEN Mad. Ave. & 27th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 5100. LAST WEEK OF LOWELL THOMAS. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Sun., 3:00. FREEING HOLY ARABIA (Second Phase of Palestine Campaign.) AMAZING MOTION PICTURES. More fascinating than Arabian Nights.

AEOLIAN HALL. Monday Evening, APRIL 21, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL. SUE HARVARD. Mgt. Loudon Charlton

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15. LETZ QUARTET. Brahms, Kreisler (1st time), Franck. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Analytic Artist. Tickets at Box Office.

Hippodrome, Next Sun. (EASTER SUNDAY) Mat. at 3. ONLY JOINT RECITAL THIS SEASON. GLUCK & ZIMBALIST. Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., April 17, at 8:15. PIANO RECITAL Robert SCHMITZ. Dir. Catharine A. Bamman. Steinway Piano.

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PRINCESS THEATRE, 104 West 39th Street. April 17, 11 A. M. Lecture on THE SERVANT PROBLEM. Tickets at Box Office and Tyson's.

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MOTION PICTURES.

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St. ETHEL CLAYTON in "Scrambled Wives." "Puritan's Girl." "Oberon" Overture. CHAPLIN REVIVAL.

RIALTO Times Square. TOM MOORE in "A Man & His Money." Sennett Comedy. RIALTO ORCHESTRA.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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VICTORY FOR THE VICTORY LOAN.

Secretary GLASS has risen to his opportunity, and makes proposals calculated to close the Liberty Loan series as brilliantly as it began. With the country as rich and sound as it is, his task was rather delicate than difficult. His predecessors had used all the inducements there were to offer in both tax exemptions and rising rates of interest. Each of the four preceding loans had successively offered either fuller exemptions or higher interest, and yet each of the loans had fallen to a discount. No issue could offer fuller exemption than the first. No issue could hope to be floated at par by an increase of interest without putting burdens on the Treasury not consistent with the public interest. There was the greater objection that an excessive interest rate would depress the outstanding issues beyond prudent limits.

The Secretary has met these obstacles by evading them, so to speak. That is to say, he raised the interest a trifle, a mere quarter of 1 per cent. on the most fully tax-exempt issue and one-half of 1 per cent. on the less exempt, and made the issues interconvertible; the subscribers can take their choice. As a welcome surprise he reduced the amount he was expected to ask for, and announced that oversubscriptions would not be accepted. Every loan thus far has been oversubscribed, and it is a safe prediction that this one will be. The loan would have been taken if the terms were even less inviting, and there is nothing to discuss but the details.

How skillfully the Secretary steered past his obstacles appears from the trifling effect of his announcement on the prices of the outstanding issues. As expected, the first issue declined. The obvious reason is that an issue bearing interest below the market rate for the sake of the exemption privilege is valuable in proportion to the shortness of the term for which the sacrifice of interest must be made and the length of the term for which the exemption will run. The rates of taxation are sure to fall before the maturity of the First Liberty Loan, and release from interest obligations will then tend to depress them further. It may almost be said that the low rate exempt notes and bonds are as surely due for an unfavorable movement of their quotations as the higher rate less exempt issues are due for an improvement.

It is difficult to say just what is the worth of United States credit apart from considerations of patriotism and tax exemption, but the record sustains the assertion that, however the worth of money may vary, a national obligation yielding 4 per cent. has always commanded a premium some time within its term. The time when the discount on the bonds bearing more than 4 per cent. shall disappear is not to be told with accuracy, but it is as sure as anything human. Those worried by their discounts are not the experienced. For the most part they are those who thought that their bonds could be spent as though they were money and that they were sure always to be worth par or more. They thought they could advance, as savings deposits cannot, and could not decline, although they must have known that even gold dollars vary in purchasing power. Their primary lesson in finance has been cheap to them, compared to their losses in other securities. They have their consolation in the thought that they have done themselves and their country a real service, and in some cases at sacrifices worthy of acknowledgment and appreciation.

The allotment of the notes throughout the country is on the same percentages as previously. Accordingly, the reduction in total is a relief to all districts, but to none so much as to New York. New York alone takes any responsibility for other districts; New York is expected to supply deficiencies in any or all districts. New York is equal to all demands upon either its resources or public spirit, and yet it would be glad if others ran it a closer race. Compare the $1,200,000,000 expected from New York with the $84,000,000 from the Texas district, where there is a billion-dollar oil "boom." There are ten Granger States whose bank deposits have led the increase since the last statement to a total for the country of $287,000,000, while the deposits in this city decreased $410,000,000. New York is thriving, nevertheless, and asks for no sympathy or assistance which all will ask from it, although its deposits come mostly from its loans and are not new wealth, such as has come to the banks of other States from the earth in a single year to a total larger than the Liberty Loans for the war period until now. New York will take its quota, and will take all that others wish to sell when the discount worries them. New York appreciates the country, and hopes in time that the country will appreciate New York. New York is strong because the country is strong. But this time the banks of New York look to their depositors to take the loan, and the country banks should do the same. The notes are not truly sold if the banks take them. To do most good the depositors should take them and pay for them from income. That would reduce the inflation of deposits and commodity prices.

WEBB LAW AMENDMENT.

Organization of export associations under the new Webb law has not been checked, although the Federal Trade Commission has rejected nearly half of the company charters submitted to it for approval and holds others in suspense because certain parts of them may be at variance with anti-trust statutes. Recent additions to the list are combinations formed in the pine lumber, meat packing, naval stores, and tobacco industries. At a large convention of Southern planters and bankers a committee was appointed to make a cotton export association, with $50,000,000 capital. This action was taken at the suggestion of W. P. G. HARDING of the Federal Reserve Board, who reported to the convention that the plan had been approved by the Federal Trade Commission's counsel.

It is expected that Congress will be asked to amend the Webb law, which confines an association's work to export trade. Many exporting manufacturers say that such a combination should also be permitted to import foreign products, and it is understood that some charters were rejected because they provided for importation. The argument in favor of permitting imports is that in some parts of the world the sales of an American exporting company may be restrained or prevented if it cannot accept in payment raw materials or other products instead of money in some form. Inability to trade in this way places the American at a disadvantage in competing with European export combinations. The Webb law's purpose was to enable our exporters to compete with the foreign associations on equal terms. It would seem that a carefully guarded amendment to the new statute, permitting imports when acceptance of them is essential, ought to be adopted. In many cases the effect would be beneficial, and domestic interests would have no ground for complaint.

A DARING VENTURE.

COLUMBUS in his caravel never faced such dangers as lie in the path of the audacious airmen who have been preparing to launch their "ships" into space for the passage of the Atlantic from the rocky shore of Newfoundland in a latitude where fogs abound at this season of the year and high winds are common. When WILBUR WRIGHT made a pioneer flight up the Hudson, a six-mile breeze was all the weather he cared to encounter. Half a gale doesn't bother an aviator today; the question he asks himself is whether he will have fuel enough and his engine will hold out for the distance he plans to travel. The development in the power of the airplane since the beginning of the great war has exceeded even the predictions of the visionaries. Yet in considering that the adventurers at St. John's propose to fly to Ireland across nearly 2,000 miles of sea, it must be borne in mind that no aviator up to this time has made a nonstop flight of 1,000 miles.

Nevertheless, HAWKER and Lieut. Commander GRIEVE with their Sopwith biplane and Captain RAYNHAM and Major MORGAN with the rival Martinsyde, neither of which is a machine of impressive size and both of which are experiments, engaged to make the attempt to drive them over the Atlantic, an undertaking that would keep them in the air not less than twenty hours. There must be an irresistible fascination about aviation to cause men to risk their lives in attempting what seems to be the impossible. Would any insurance company write a policy upon the performance of these daring spirits? Lloyd's, which tackles almost any enterprise, may have given figures, but must have regarded the sporting chance as desperate.

It is not in the blood of the born aviator with the eyes of the world upon him to balk at any danger. What the four men at St. John's engaged themselves to attempt is not an undertaking of obligation, like going into battle against an alert and crafty enemy. The odds are heavily against the success of a trial of the Atlantic passage by airplanes at any season of the year, and at this season, when fogs quickly form and fitful northeast gales may blow with extraordinary violence, the odds pile up alarmingly. Old Father Time, if he could have had his say, would have got out an injunction against the adventurers at St. John's, but for men to interfere would be an infringement of personal liberty. Science argues that the thing might be done; success would be splendid; and the spectacle of these men defying death to achieve the heroic makes us all hold our breath in admiration.

If there were patrol boats all the way across the ocean a few miles apart, the flight to Ireland would not be facilitated, but the risk would be reduced to a minimum. However, no preparations to keep the aviators in countenance, to aid them in a pinch, have been made, and they have not been disposed to wait for guides and succor, so fierce has been their rivalry. And they have seemed to think that their reputation for courage was involved. Blow high or blow low, sunshine or fog, there will be two attempts to cross the Atlantic, leaving the gull and the petrel behind. In the history of aeronautics there has been nothing more desperate than the decision that HAWKER and GRIEVE made to sacrifice their directional wireless equipment and drop their undercarriage for the sake of speed. It was as if they were willing to embark on an uncharted sea and reach Europe or die in the attempt. Relying upon compass and sextant, that is to say without communicating by wireless with vessels at a distance, they cannot be sure of their course. They will carry a wireless equipment, it is true, but of a limited range, and in the event of not coming across ships almost in their path, navigation will be dubious, especially in thick weather.

As a matter of fact, Lieut. Commander GRIEVE may not know where his ship of the air is heading, or where it will come down. Should a descent into the sea be necessary, only an empty tank would keep them up, and the tank could not be emptied in an emergency without risking an explosion. Both the Sopwith and Martinsyde teams have lessened their chances of success and greatly increased the danger of the undertaking by rushing preparations to get away. If the Atlantic passage is practicable with airplanes, (as distinguished from seaplanes, which float as well as fly,) it may be a sober and leisurely candidate who will do the trick in triumph in a halcyon time.

OVID IN BULGARIA.

It was a bitter blow to PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO, the best selling poet of Augustan Rome, when the Emperor exiled him to a desolate town on the barren shores of the Black Sea as a punishment for too faithfully reflecting the manners of his time. There he lived his last years and there he died; nor did a gentleman used to the luxurious life of the capital of the world ever quite reconcile himself to the society of barbarous Scythians.

Two thousand years later OVID would have liked it better. By that time the town of Tomi had become Constantza, one of the principal ports of Rumania and the Summer resort of the wealthy and ease-loving society of Bucharest. And every day gentlemen very much like OVID, and ladies whom OVID would have liked very much, passed through the Platza Ovidiu, where a statue of the poet commemorated the first incursion, if an unwilling one, of the leisure class. In due course of time, however, Constantza fell into the hands of Scythians more ungracious than those among whom OVID had lived. When the Bulgarian Army overran the Dobrudja in 1916 it was followed by the expropriators whom all the Central Powers sent into occupied territory. The Bulgars, like the Germans, were acquisitive; they would take anything from factory machinery to first editions and Japanese prints. Among the plunder shipped back into Bulgaria from Constantza was the statue of OVID, once more an exile.

Malicious Rumanians have said that the Bulgars did not know who OVID was, that they thought the statue was that of the Mayor of Constantza. Whether this be true or not, the Bulgars have been considerably more careless about the preservation of classical remains than the Rumanians. Some years ago a great heap of stones with Roman inscriptions lay in a museum yard in Sofia, with grass growing among them; nobody had cared to take the trouble to carry them indoors. Perhaps OVID was thrown in among them to await such time as the Bulgar had leisure from his forays into other lands and could arrange his monuments of classical culture to suit himself; at any rate, OVID escaped the ignominy of being melted and turned into shell cases, for after vigorous protests from Rumania and the Allies the Bulgarian Government finally shipped him back to Constantza.

One could wish that all the wrongs suffered by Rumania could be so easily redressed, but a correspondent who has just finished a trip through the country reports great suffering—food shortage, disorganization of business, governmental financial difficulties, and misery among the peasantry. "Rumania is passing through a critical stage," is his conclusion. "She may survive or she may go down." The decision does not rest wholly with the outer world, unless the Rumanian Government has the strength to put into force the agrarian and political reforms which have long been urgent, the fabric of Rumanian society may be unable to stand the strain. But food relief is the first necessity; starving men are not able to do very much in the way of reform. Mr. HOOVER was able to deliver 26,000 metric tons of breadstuffs to Rumania last month, and if this can be increased, and an equitable distribution assured, the Rumanian State may be able to correct its own shortcomings. One thing is certain, that Rumania has done a very considerable service to the rest of the world in holding back Bolshevism; and if Rumania goes down the chances of the democracies will be that much worse.

IN RESTRAINT OF THE BASEBALL TRADE.

A jury in a Federal court has assessed punitive damages against some baseball "magnates" for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The case will be appealed, and it may be two or three years before we have a final decision as to whether or not the present organization of professional baseball, with two major leagues working in collaboration with a number of minor leagues, and players promoted up the scale and sent back down according to the judgment of the owners of the clubs, is a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

There are many intricacies about the structure of professional baseball and various are the arguments by which the club owners and their friends hope to get the verdict reversed. The case is cited of a Federal Judge who decided that racing was a sport, not a commodity; the courts may also have to decide whether a ball player's exertions are labor, and therefore not a commodity, or something else. It might distress men personally interested in baseball should the United States Supreme Court decide that their enterprise was trade and not sport, but the general public would probably agree with the court's view of it.

However, these questions are more or less beside the point, which is that, whether organized professional baseball is a business or a sport, the American people want it, and on the whole are pretty well satisfied with it as it is. It may be that the present organization does violate the Sherman law; for it operates quite successfully against outside competition, and it puts the players very much at the mercy of the men who own the clubs.

But experience has shown that both of these arrangements are in the public interest, so long as the public wants professional baseball. If anybody who had enough money could start competing clubs in the large cities, organize them into competing leagues, and hire away the most popular players, the general average of playing ability in each club would be lowered, the game would be less scientific and therefore not so good a spectacle, and ultimately people would begin to stay away. In the end unrestricted bidding for players would almost certainly lead to the concentration of the men who could command high prices in New York and Chicago, where the clubs earn the largest profits; and if New York and Chicago always won the pennants interest would die out.

As for the players, who now and again have raised a plaintive wail against their "slavery" to the club owners, they are slaves only because they prefer to play ball instead of going to work. A player under contract can be legally prohibited from playing baseball for other clubs, but he cannot be prohibited from engaging in other occupations less profitable and glorious than his "slavery." Instances of unfair treatment of players by club owners exercising this power have not been numerous. Perhaps the present baseball system is contrary to the Sherman law, but experience shows that the public wants the game and that it can get what it wants most satisfactorily under this arrangement. The economic value of professional baseball is something of an artificial creation, and too much litigation would kill it as quickly as suspicion of the crookedness from which more than any other professional sport it has been free.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Another Victim of Reform.

Strong doubts as to whether there were any Turks who saw anything really objectionable in the massacre of Armenians, or, for that matter, of any other people not followers of the Prophet, have caused the recent occasional dispatches about the trials going on in Constantinople to be read with an approach to cynical amusement by most students of happenings on the Bosporus. One conviction, however, of responsibility for the atrocious treatment to which the Armenians were subjected now has been followed by the hanging of a high official—a provincial Governor—and for him, at least, there was nothing farcical about the proceedings.

His fate will have a truly depressing effect on the other officials of like rank now facing trial for carrying out, as he did, what they and he had the best of excuses, or of reasons, rather, for considering an established Turkish policy, and they can justly complain that they are the victims of a new and suddenly acquired disapproval of wholesale murder on the part of their judges. The convicted official and those who are still only under accusation did nothing but what was expected of them—nothing but what they and their kind have often been rewarded and promoted for doing in the past.

Their misfortune is that times have changed and that the Turkish Government now feels it necessary to sacrifice some of its agents in order to prove that, whatever it may have been in other days, it now shares the view of wholesale slaughter entertained by the nations with a more or less recognised claim to be called civilised. This is cruelly hard on the Beys and Pashas whose crime is that with vigor and earnestness they obeyed the orders they received from the seat of authority, but their position, after all, is as familiar as it is painful—to them—for always great innovations in government, as in industry, work hardship to those who have not been agile enough of mind or body to adapt themselves betimes to new conditions and demands.

There Were Certain Accomplices.

Before the hangings in Constantinople on account of Armenian and other massacres become numerous, they ought to include at least a few participants in the murderous work who were not Turks at all. All through the war the real rule of Turkey was in the hands of German military officers and diplomats.

Much done was by the direct command of these aliens and nothing done was without their permission and approval. They looked on, coldly and calmly, while helpless men, women, and children were slain by the hundreds of thousands, content that thus the situation in Turkey was simplified and its control made easier by alien masters. These are the men whose guilt is at least as great as is that of the Beys and Pashas who gave the orders, and their only justification was "military necessity." That they all ran home before the Allies arrived explains why none of them now faces trial, but if Germany ever does get a Government with a correct judgment of the war their day of retribution may come.

Traffic by River Reviving.

A curious result of the increase of freight and passenger rates on railways all over the country is a revival of activity on the inland waterways. The river steamboats, such few of them as were still struggling against the rival that ended their prosperity, have had a surprising increase of business, for they are still allowed to charge what they please and they have seized the opportunity and the possibility to charge for their services appreciably less than is demanded over the land routes, and already their patronage is considerable. Of course the boats famed in song and story are all gone, but their humble successors are still in operation or available, and not a few people on the Mississippi and its tributaries are again really traveling in the way immortalised by MARK TWAIN and JOHN HAY. In ordinary circumstances, this is a competition which those engaged in it would be allowed to fight out without interference, but now it is hard to tell what will happen. The railways have a most powerful protector—one that may view severely the prospect of an increase in their already sufficient deficit—and the boat men may find themselves "regulated" in their ambitious effort to regain their old position. Popular sympathy, however, may save them, and everybody with a liking for the antique and the picturesque will wish them good luck.

A Selection Hard to Understand.

New light on the little mutiny of American soldiers in Northern Russia has been cast by the arrival of later news, and the episode is no longer quite as mysterious as it was. For it is now reported that the troops there are, for the most part, of an Americanism so recent as possibly to be not thoroughly ground in. In other words, the men who have been referred to so pathetically by several passionate orators as "our boys" were Russian, more or less, not long ago, and it is therefore not entirely surprising that they listened too attentively to the beguilings of the Bolshevist propagandists. Why Americans of this particular quality were sent to the Murmansk sector is presumably explicable, but the explanation does not occur instantly to all minds. The British, however, seem to have made the same or a like mistake, if mistake it was, in the choice of troops for this service. And anyhow, the mutiny was hardly deserving of a name so large and alarming. Nobody was hurt, and after a little quiet talk by an officer of evident discretion and judgment discipline was restored and duty done. There was a mere nibbling at the Bolshevist bait; it wasn't swallowed, and there is no measurable chance that it will be.

Canada and England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read carefully the very interesting contribution from Mr. Philip Gibbs which appeared in your Saturday edition of THE TIMES under the heading of "After the War in Canada."

Permit me to express my deep appreciation of Mr. Gibbs's very able and illuminating lectures which he has given in a few cities in the United States and Canada. With the greater part of his article, "After the War in Canada," I am in sympathy, but he has certainly misinterpreted the attitude of Canada toward England's part in the great war; especially in the last paragraph he has shown clearly that his hurried visit to four or five Canadian cities did not yield to him the true Canadian spirit in relation to the Mother Country. There may be exceptions in Canada, but it is safe to say that in no part of the empire has there been a more general appreciation of the wonderful work done by Great Britain at home and at the front. Canada understands and appreciates the Motherland as never before the war.

HOWARD D. WRIGHTEN,
M. P. for Brandon.

House of Commons, Canada, April 11, 1919.

THE TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Unto the 'wakened Element, its lover:
The Airplane, flying over!
Mideocan hears those wings—
The high adventurings
Of man's soul, so desiring
The upper skies—so long aspiring!
Always there have been ready
Heroes whose wills were steady—
Who were in love with the Unknown.
How soon to come into their own!
Even now, they robe for flying—
They, the Undying!
Yea, though they were to fall,
'Twere to Valhalla's hall!
Shine, sun and moon of Ajalon,
Such deathlessness upon!
Wane, tempest, and be gentle, storm,
When wings the Chosen's form!
O sunlight, flash on
This new, immortal passion,
This heaven-intoxicated science,
Irreverent, but absolved defiance,
Man's powers gloriously taxing
Earth at your waxing,
And answering aether tidal,
This is your ever-destined moment bridal.

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

PHILIP GIBBS BIDS AMERICA AU REVOIR.

War Correspondent Says He Has Found Its People the Greatest Idealists in the World Instead of Selfish Dollar Chasers.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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After two months in the United States I am going back to England with many memories of a great people who are standing, like other peoples of the world, at the open door of destiny.

To me it has been a wonderful two months, because of a personal experience far beyond anything that I expected, or dreamed of, as a reward for humble service in the writing of history through four years of war. I have had, I think, the most beautiful reward that any man in the world could have—and that is the gift of friendship, generous, overflowing, bountiful, of vast numbers of men and women, among whom I came, as I thought, a stranger. I was not in actual fact a stranger to them, because as a writer of words I had given myself away to them, and for four years had been served up with their grapefruit on their breakfast tables. Over in France and Flanders I did not know what people were reading the things I wrote; nor did I care. Half the time I did not even know what I was writing, but wrote in a mad hurry and instinctively, without a thought to the turn of a phrase, but with the desire to get everything down, in utter simplicity, of the things I had seen and of the things that had happened in another day of war.

I did not think of the American people reading those dispatches of mine. I thought mostly of English fathers and mothers who would know from what I had written that there had been another bloody battle, in which their sons had been desperately engaged, and perhaps had fallen. But the American people were reading, too, with immense sympathy for this suffering of heroic boyhood and with intense desire to know what was happening in the fields of war. Because I wrote rather of the spirit of men than of strategy, (where there was no strategy,) and of war's human side, with its agony and its courage, rather than of its hatred and its inhuman mechanism, something in my narrative reached out to the spirit of 'merica, touched its tenderness and its pity, and inspired it with that generous emotion which I find is stirred so easily among the people of the United States. For that reason it is, I think, that they have given me a welcome and a friendship of close and personal warmth which I shall never forget in humble gratitude. It has been my fortune to be remembered with the tears they shed for the tragedy of the battlefields and with the wonder they had at the valor of men in the gateways of death; because I was the chronicler of those facts. Though the reward has been too great for a man who was writing and not fighting, I am glad of it and cherish it in my heart.

In these two months I have been studying the American people in a quiet way, trying to analyze their character as far as one may get in touch with it during such a visit as this, and seeking also to know in what direction they are traveling now that the world is on the move again to a new era of human history. It is impossible to sum up a whole people, full of diversities of character, race, and ideas, and, at the present time, seething with the tumult of patriotic and political impulses without any definite conviction of their immediate destiny. But one does get a glimpse of certain strong and general qualities among the people of the United States, and of certain tendencies likely to lead them in one direction.

I have, for instance, heard a lot about the Americans being a hard practical people exclusively engaged in the chase of the almighty dollar, and quite selfish in the exploitation of their own material interests. My reading of them is entirely different. So far from being hard and material they seem to me the greatest idealists in the world at the present time, and to be emotional almost to the point of sentimentality. In any public gathering, at any private dinner table, the idealist takes all the applause, finds it easy to put a spell over his company, and can express his own sentiment with a simplicity and emotion which would cause a smile or an ironical shrug in the sophisticated circles of England or France.

The almighty dollar is chased earnestly enough. I find it is a necessary item of one's life in New York, for example. But the American people give it away out of their margin of wealth—however small that margin may be—with astonishing generosity, provided their purse-strings are tugged by an emotional appeal. The professional beggar, if he has sentiment to back him, has a wonderful time in this country, and if he begs on behalf of a cause which seems right and noble, like the Red Cross, or devastated France, or starving Armenia, largess is scattered before him, not only by millionaires who are glad to get rid of their burden, but by working girls who have to scrape over their midday luncheon, and by business men whose pockets are tempted by a "tin Lizzie" or a country cottage in New Jersey.

The heart of the hardest American manufacturer who is a stern disciplinarian in his city office, a "speeder-up" in his works, with a portrait of Napoleon opposite his desk, and a maskline face which would frighten a thug, goes "fut" when some spellbinder announces a nursery moral with an air of discovery, or when a little "cutie" bursts into tears on the other side of his blotting pad and asks for a rise in salary because her heart is broken at the sight of a new hat. He simply cannot resist an appeal like that—if I know anything about him—and Napoleon winks his eye above the desk.

Traveling around I find that the expert in ladies' neckwear who made a great fight for fortune since he handled his first dime in the New York streets lives and works entirely on simple ideals of probity which might have been written by Louisa M. Alcott; and that the Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment just back from France—a hard fighter and stern in his way of command—has the idealism of honor and chivalry belonging to the school of "Eric; or, Little by Little." A young gentleman in one of our English public schools, or a first-year man at Oxford, with a cynical philosophy of life adopted as a tradition, would blush to confess to such sound sentiment.

Writing seriously, I find the American people ripe for action of unselfish idealism of which few nations would be capable. There is throughout the United States, as far as I have been able to discover, a great stirring of emotion, due to the war and to the generous sacrifice they have made, which demands something higher and nobler in the next chapter of their history than material gain and selfish safety. There are, of course, in America, as in all countries, Prussians, Junkers, Thugs, Gunmen, Bohunks, and Bad Men, and these are making a lot of noise, and saying "Why the hell this?" and "Why the hell that?" and demanding the complete isolation of America surrounded by flame, so that nothing can go out and nothing come in; and spreading around poison against England and France, and sharpening tomahawks for the scalps of President Wilson, Lloyd George, General Pershing, and all the democrats. But I am convinced that those people do not carry much weight with the American people as a whole and that the spirit of America will rise above them and not heed them more than bullfrogs in a dark pool.

I have found among most people a desire for a closer friendship with England and a determination to befriend France in peace as well as in war. In spite of all the personal prejudice with which Mr. Wilson is surrounded, and it is gusty with strong winds blowing, I find a general approval of some plan like the League of Nations which may abolish great standing armies in Europe and get rid at least of the gunpowder barrel which was apt to go off when sparks began to fly.

I have found, in many cities of the United States, bodies of people working, thinking, talking, earnestly and eager to devote their souls and to dedicate their hearts to the service of humanity so that what has happened in the fields of Europe shall not happen soon again, and so that the common peoples of the world shall have greater safety and better luck. It is a spiritual purpose among a great people which must count in the future of the world unless it is made powerless by the baser passions of political groups pulling the wires behind the scenes. As I have written before, America's generous instincts are perplexed by natural fears of being led into unknown paths in the jungle of Europe where she may not have free action and may be tangled in troubles not of her concern. Those fears, and a lack of clear guidance, make her people hesitate, draw back a little, shrink from the enormous responsibilities which face her.

I have no right to address the American people, except as a humble friend owing big debts to them; but in this farewell message before leaving for England I would say very simply and earnestly:

Your supreme hour is at hand, when after your youth among the peoples of the world you are now to shoulder the burdens which come to manhood, the pack of troubles belonging to people other than your own, lifted because they had your strength to help them, and because they belong to the human family from which you cannot isolate yourself without cowardice and dishonor. Isolation is no longer possible for you. Your spiritual as well as your material interests are closely linked up with the fate of other peoples. If there is another war against France and England—and there may be during this generation, unless you help the powers at work for peace—your sons will be called to serve at once, without any waiting, and your flesh and blood will be used as gun-fodder in war's sacrifice.

You have the power now to prevent that next war by rising to the spiritual call which is summoning you to the highest place in the Commonwealth of the world's democracies. If you turn a deaf ear to that summons, and a cold shoulder to the democratic spirit, you will surrender the greatest chance of honor which any nation has had in modern history. But you will not surrender this big chance for smaller interests because you have the soul of a brave and generous people. Between England and America there must be friendship unless the folly of men is beyond all reckoning.

I go back to England with a deep admiration of America and a warm affection for all those American people who have given me their friendship. It is not good-bye I am going to say, but only "Au revoir, America—and here's my love to you!"

An 82d Division Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The citizens of Atlanta are pleading for the return of the 82d Division intact to that city. My son is an officer in the 82d Division. Like his father and mother, he was born and has lived here always. One-half of his company, he told us, after the Argonne, were east side New York boys.

In my opinion, our citizens' committees should bend all their energies to get these boys of all the divisions together—the boys who went out from New York, who belong here—and let them parade. Hold it all off until Decoration Day or July 4. Then organize a parade and reception to the boys of New York. That will mean something.

Atlanta wants the 82d Division. The men appreciate the kindly Southern chivalry that prompts the request, but how many New Yorkers could travel to Atlanta to see the parade, and what will it mean by comparison with a march here at home?

CONSTANT READER.

New York, April 8, 1919.

Temporary Churches for France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me, as President of a society engaged in collecting funds to provide temporary sanctuaries in the devastated regions of France, to appeal through THE NEW YORK TIMES for help to carry on this necessary work of charity and religion? In the regions referred to churches have been destroyed, and some arrangements must be made for public worship. The amount needed is considerable, and we must reach out through the entire country. In this respect your readers can help us greatly, and their aid will be much appreciated.

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.

New York, April 11, 1919.

Wilhelm and His Victims.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in your issue of Saturday "Some A B C's," and I was very pleased to see how clearly you define for the public the position of Germany and the Allies. Unfortunately there is in some people a disposition to forget and to be too lenient toward Germany.

We are so far away from those devastated regions that it is hard for the persons living in this country, with comfort and surrounded by their beloved ones, to realize the terrible misery of the poor people who, having gone through these four years of hell, find themselves today in the worst of distress, having lost everything. Family ties broken forever, homes destroyed, health gone, children crying for help. And one knows what all that means for the French people, one of the most affectionate in the world, and to whom home is such a sacred thing. How many girls who had dreamed of a useful life beside a dear husband, bringing up lovely children, will never know that great happiness on account of the killing of our French boys!

And, meanwhile, Wilhelm, all his family, and his other accomplices, responsible for the greatest crime of the world, are allowed to live in castles with all the comfort money can give!

Yesterday I was speaking with an American gentleman of high standing and culture, and we were both wondering how such an injustice could exist. Why not confiscate the riches of all these criminals and distribute them to their poor victims? It would be simply fair, and it ought to have been done long ago. Let us hope peace is going to be concluded with the full sense of justice, giving to the devastated countries all the reparations they have the right to expect.

FRANCK D'ORVAL.

New York, April 14, 1919.

LOUIS XVI.'S DESK IN ART MUSEUM

Gift of Jacques Seligmann in Memory of J. P. Morgan and as Souvenir to America.

FROM SCOTT COLLECTION

Handsome Relic Has Many Secret Drawers and Concealed Keys in the Form of Jewels.

There is to be seen in the Recent Accessions Room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, placed on exhibition today, its most recent gift and the rarest piece of furniture it ever expects to own—a cylinder desk, with the Bourbon lilies surmounted by a crown, in a cartouche, at the front and back, indicating that it was the property of Louis XVI. of France.

The desk, which is a magnificent piece of furniture, of mahogany, with lines of ebony and adornment of ormolu, hand chiseled, is a gift to the Museum from Jacques Seligmann of Paris, given as a memorial to the late President of the Museum, J. Pierpont Morgan, and as a thank offering to America. Mr. Seligmann's words in the presentation of the desk are:

"In memory of J. P. Morgan and as a souvenir of the help which the Americans have given to France during the war."

The desk is a relic of a kind which is practically never on the market, and if for sale would be at a prohibitive price. It is from the famous Murrey Scott, better known as the Wallace, collection, which was bequeathed to Lady Sackville, from whom Mr. Seligmann purchased it. Sir Richard Wallace, who gave the collection his name, inherited the greater part of it from the Marquis of Hertford, the celebrated connoisseur.

It is a large and remarkable piece of cabinet work, with two chairs a part of its structure, one at the front and the other at the back. These when pushed into place in the desk, form naturally a part of its frame work. The chair at the front is supposed to be that of the owner, the King, that at the back for his secretary and through small doors opening in the centre of the desk papers could be passed back and forth. A large slide pulls out for the writer at the front of the desk and a small one for the secretary at the rear. There are many secret drawers, leather lined, some of them sufficiently large to conceal crown jewels. There are innumerable keys to the desk, one small one being the key of keys. This opens a small drawer, in which is a large key with elaborate handle. The keyhole which it fits is concealed by an ormolu mount at the front of the desk, which is displaced when a secret spring is touched. The key then must be turned a certain number of times to open the desk. There is a small bunch of other keys opening different drawers or compartments, each where it fits onto the lock being of different form to distinguish it easily, a diamond, a heart, &c.

A rare piece of Chinese sculpture has been acquired by the museum, a votive tablet, Wei period, the date given on it, A. D. 534, nine inches high and 3⅝ wide and is said to have come from Hwayin in Shensi, near the border of Honan. It is placed in the museum upon a stand which turns on ball bearings, and not only the sculptured face, but the back with inscriptions and incised drawings may be seen.

In the Recent Accessions Room is to be seen a gift from Adolph Lewisohn, a delightful pastel by Albert Sterner, "The Blue Stocking."

ART NOTES.

American and Foreign Paintings to be Sold in Aid of France.

At the American Art Galleries is a collection of American and foreign paintings consigned by various estates and private owners. Among the American examples are a number by Robert L. Newman characteristically warm in tone and emotional in treatment; an unusually fine example of the earlier work of Kenneth Hayes Miller, two good little landscapes by Charles Melville Dewey, two or three Blakelocks, a Wyant, a version of Cole's "Voyage of Life," and an important figure study by John La Farge of "Maua, a Samoan," which is described and explained by the artist by a long inscription in his brilliant, intimate, and scrupulous style. "Maua is not tattooed," he says, "but has his legs are not bluish, looking as if silk blue-black drawers were worn. He ought to be tattooed, but I think is afraid of the pain. He will make believe that it is uncivilized or perhaps will trot out the church, for he is a leader in prayer—in any small devility as well. He is not handsome, as you see, but he is intelligent. I thought I could get him to sit on that account, as it is difficult to get natives to pose well, but he could hardly keep quiet a minute. I had only a few hours to paint this in, and was at work when the call was made for our boat to leave for Tahiti. Hence unfinished."

Possibly because Maua in his green loin dress, seated under greenery and red flowers, was carried no further than just to the point where his ugly beauty and easy-going character unite with the rich environment, it is one of the handsomest of Mr. La Farge's Samoan studies.

C. W. Hawthorne is represented by a figure subject done when he was in his earliest twenties and so beautifully done that any collector might prefer it to a later example. This, with a number of the other pictures, will be sold for the benefit of the American Committee for Devastated France. The sale will take place tonight and tomorrow night.

REPLIES TO BURLESON.

C. H. Mackay Says His "Explanations for Increase Don't Explain."

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, yesterday issued a reply to Postmaster General Burleson's explanations why a 20 per cent. increase in telegraph rates was essential. Mr. Mackay declared that the Postmaster General's "explanations don't explain."

"I find, however, that the real explanation is to be found in the report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for 1918 to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has just been filed. It appears from an analysis of that report that Mr. Burleson has paid that company, as compensation for five months, August to December inclusive, more than that company earned to the extent of about $2,500,000. This means a loss of over $5,000,000 for a whole year. Why did he give them more than they earned? And why did he give the Postal Company less than half of what it earned? If Mr. Burleson had given both companies exactly what they earned and no more, there would have been no occasion for raising the telegraph rates 20 per cent. The Postal Company has repeatedly said it would be content with what it earned.

"And even if Mr. Burleson was willing to saddle the Government with a loss of $5,000,000 over-payment to the Western Union, why does he now saddle the public with $16,000,000 of increased telegraph rates? He gives the Western Union $5,000,000 more than it should get, gives the Postal $2,000,000 less than it should get, and then extorts from the public $16,000,000 more than there is any occasion or excuse for extorting.

"No wonder Mr. Burleson is busy explaining!"

WOOLWORTH DIED WITH WILL UNSIGNED

Death Came So Suddenly That Document, Long Under Consideration, Was Not Executed.

DEMENTED WIFE GETS ALL

Estate of Between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 Disposed Of Under Will Made in 1889.

The family of Frank Winfield Woolworth made public yesterday the fact that Mr. Woolworth's death came so suddenly that he did not have time to execute an extended will upon which he had been long at work, making many public bequests to charities and public institutions and gifts to friends, associates, and trusted employes. Accordingly, his estate of between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 will be distributed under a will made in 1889 by which he gave all his property to his wife, Jennie Woolworth, and made her the sole executrix of his estate.

Mrs Woolworth was declared incompetent because of mental derangement last June, and upon the request of Mr. Woolworth and his daughters, Mrs. Helen McCann, wife of Charles E. F. McCann, and Mrs. Jessie M. Donohue, wife of James P. Donohue, Supreme Court Justice Finch named Hubert T. Parson, Vice President, General Manager, and Treasurer of the F. W. Woolworth Company, for many years Mr. Woolworth's closest business associate, and for three years directing head of his interests, as the committee of her property. Accordingly, because of Mr. Woolworth advising the naming of Mr. Parson as committee of Mrs. Woolworth's property, the way is cleared for the appointment of Mr. Parson as substituted executor in place of his ward when the thirty-year-old will is filed for probate.

Charles E. F. McCann, who made public the facts concerning Mr. Woolworth's will in the private office established by Mr. Woolworth on the twenty-first floor of the building he erected at 233 Broadway, said that the will making the incompetent widow of Mr. Woolworth his sole heir and executrix would be filed in Nassau County in a week or ten days. Before that time it will be determined whether the duties of Mr. Parson as head of the ten-cent store and Woolworth Building interests of the estate will permit him to take on himself also the duties of administering the estate.

The statement by Mr. McCann to reporters, in the presence of Mr. Parson, Silas McV. Breed of Breed, Abbott & Morgan, Mr. Woolworth's attorneys, and James P. Donohue, the other son-in-law was as follows:

"Mr. Woolworth, prior to his death, had for some time been working upon a will which was just about completed, but due to his unexpected death he did not execute the same. This will contained charitable and other bequests and gifts to relatives and old friends, and to old and trusted employes of his home. These bequests the family intend carrying out as far as it is in their power to do so. The will to be offered for probate in a week or ten days was made July 31,—1889, thirty years ago, and covers what would be about one page of typewritten matter. By its terms everything is left to his wife, Jennie Woolworth. She is named as the sole executrix in the said will.

Mr. McCann, acting under the instructions of all members of the family, said that nothing would be made public now, nor at any time, concerning the provisions of the will that Mr. Woolworth didn't have time to execute before he died.

The family deem that to be a personal matter in which they alone are concerned," he said.

Mr. McCann said he could give no estimate of the value of the estate until the schedules have been prepared.

Because of undenied statements in the past to the effect that $7,500,000 of French capital had been invested in the Woolworth Building, Mr. Parson said yesterday on that point:

It was Mr. Woolworth's ambition to have this building go down to posterity without a cent of indebtedness as a monument to his name. Was this ambition realized? It was. There is not a cent of debt on the building. Mr. Woolworth owned it practically outright. A good many years ago when the construction of the building was being arranged French capitalists sent a representative here who offered to put up $7,500,000. They were so sure that they were going to be able to put the deal through that the representative notified the newspapers that it was a certainty. Mr. Woolworth declined the offer of outside capital and put up the building alone. It cost $12,000,000 to build, but at the present valuation of materials the building is worth almost any valuation upon it."

Mrs. Woolworth made a will before she became incompetent, which is a valid instrument and under which the property she received from her husband will be distributed. It is understood that she names as her heirs her daughters, Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Donohue, and her granddaughter, Barbara Hutton, daughter of the deceased Woolworth daughter, Mrs. Edna Hutton. It is understood that the two daughters and the granddaughter will divide the property equally upon the death of Mrs. Woolworth, and for this reason the announcement was made through Mr. McCann that they would see that the terms of the unexecuted will were largely carried out.

There are many precedents in the records of the Surrogate's Court and also in the Supreme Court under which the eventual heirs of the Woolworth estate would be justified in asking the Surrogate of Nassau County for a partial distribution of the estate at present, in form of principal or income, because of the incompetency of the sole heir, but it was stated that the heirs have as yet made no decision on that point. They are all independently wealthy, Mr. McCann said.

MRS. BACON'S WILL FILED.

Bequests Made to Columbia, Harvard, and Smithsonian Institution.

The will of Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon, a granddaughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, who died on April 7 at 647 Fifth Avenue, makes several public bequests. Columbia receives $25,000 and Harvard University and the Smithsonian Institution each receive $50,000, while an equal sum goes to All Souls' Church in Baltimore for the maintenance of the Clarence Barker Memorial Hospital. Mrs. Bacon gave a portrait of her brother, Edward E. Bacon, to the Metropolitan Museum and one of herself to the Museum of Fine Arts at Bordeaux, France.

Mrs. Bacon left her share of her grandfather's estate to her nephew, Harold Oakley Barker, of 246 West End Avenue. She gave diamond earrings and a blue enameled watch to her cousin, Mrs. Cornelia Vanderbilt, of Biltmore, N. C., and a diamond necklace to Mrs. Florence Twombley of 684 Fifth Avenue, also a cousin. The residue goes to her nephew, Harold Oakley Barker, and the children of her sister, Mrs. Alice McVeigh. Mrs. Bacon did not mention her sister, Adele E. Barker Schmidt, of Godersburg, Germany.

CALL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Meeting to be Held in Buffalo to Consider Legislative Program.

The Women's Joint Legislative Conference yesterday sent out a call for a Statewide convention to be held at Buffalo, May 12, embracing delegates from the New York State Suffrage Party, the New York Women's Trades Union League, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Consumers' League of this city, and representatives of thirty or more other organizations which have indorsed measures for the protection of women in industry, for the purpose of considering its legislative program, which has met with opposition in the Legislature.

The call to the convention said: "By the time the conference is held this session of the Legislature will probably be over. If our legislative program or any portion of it has been defeated by the Republican machine in the Assembly after its passage in the Senate, it will be our duty to consider what steps to take in order to insure its passage by the Legislature of 1920."

Three of the bills, providing for health insurance, a minimum wage, and the eight-hour day, were passed by the Senate last week and are now in the Rules Committee of the Assembly.

EDWARD T. FRENCH DEAD.

Son of Amos T. French, Who Wed Telephone Girl, Dies in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 14.—It was announced tonight that Edward Tuck French, son of Amos Tuck French and Pauline French, who married a New Hampshire telephone operator, died suddenly in Chicago. No information as to the cause of death was given. The news was a great shock to his mother.

Edward Tuck French was married last June to Miss Lillian Harrington, a telephone operator of Manchester, N. H. He was 20 years old and a student at Harvard. His mother cut off his allowance. His bride deserted him after four days, but later returned and they were reconciled. For the third time she forsook him and then, in August, he gave up all hope of "making up" with her and joined the Tank Corps of the United States Army. His father at the time was reported to be living in Paris with his second wife, who was Miss Martha Beeckman, sister of Governor Beeckman of Rhode Island.

Medal for Hero Aviator.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Award of the Congressional medal of honor to the late Second Lieutenant Frank Luke, jr., for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action near Murvaux, France, Sept. 29, 1918, was announced today by the War Department.

Mercier Coming Next October.

PARIS, April 14.—Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, has informed the American Congressmen visiting Brussels that he intends to visit the United States next October.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY ALEXANDER ROBERTS, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn and active in the work of Grace Gospel Church, of which he was a deacon and the treasurer, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 902 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 43 years old.

GEORGE D. SNYDER, 43 years old, a salesman in the wholesale furniture trade, is dead at his home, 1,001 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia.

THOMAS DORMAN'S CROFFUT, formerly in the real estate business in Brooklyn and a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., and the Scottish Rite bodies, died at his home, 1,271 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Friday, in his sixty-sixth year.

Miss CAROLINE ROMER BIRDSALL, a daughter of the late George N. Birdsall, who was Treasurer of the Union Dime Savings Bank for many years, died at her home, 943 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

WILLIAM BOWER, for forty years connected with the sugar industry in Cuba, where he was formerly directing engineer for the Trinidad Sugar Company, died of diabetes on Saturday at his home, 1,074 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was 69 years old.

JOHN T. GODFREY, for years active in the work of the Ocean Avenue Congregational Church, of which he was one of the founders, died on Sunday at his home, 1,359 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, aged 59 years. Mr. Godfrey was a member of Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M., and the Flatbush Board of Trade.

Mrs. LILLIAN A. RUSH, wife of John A. Rush, editor of The Edison Herald, is dead at her home, in Orange, N. J., at the age of 38.

CHARLES EDWIN SNOW, for a number of years with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, died Sunday night in East Orange, N. J., at the age of 45.

ALFRED MILNE ROSS, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Ross, is dead at his home in Monroe Street, of apoplexy. He was born in Brooklyn forty-three years ago and for several years had been a member of the Audit Committee of New York.

WILLIAM SCHNERING, 92 years old, a pioneer real estate operator in the Bronx, died yesterday at his home in Astoria, L. I.

BERNARD WAGGONER, purchasing agent for the Americas Factors Company, died yesterday at his home, 251 Fort Washington Avenue, at the age of 38.

ANDREW J. BAILEY, 69 years old, for forty years in business as a ship broker, died Sunday at his home, 415 West 118th Street.

JOHN F. TOBIN, National President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, died yesterday at his home in Quincy, Mass. He was 64 years old.

ALVIN P. TOWNSEND, who for more than forty years owned a carriage manufacturing business at Hartsdale, N. Y., is dead at his home there, at the age of 69 years. He retired several years ago.

JAMES H. GOODSELL, for several years connected with Harper & Brothers in an editorial capacity, one of the founders, in 1873, of The Daily Graphic, and at one time owner of an insurance publication called Fire and Water, died yesterday of pneumonia in his seventy-seventh year. He retired several years ago.

EXHORTS AMERICA NOT TO FORGET WAR

I. F. Marcosson Sees a Dangerous Optimism Now Prevalent Throughout Country.

CALLS GERMANY A PERIL

Takes Up Bolshevist Problem and Advocates Firing Squad Instead of Investigations.

"I have just concluded a trip that has taken me twice across the whole United States," said Isaac F. Marcosson, the writer and lecturer, in the Hotel Arlington yesterday. "The most amazing discovery that I made on this trip is the well-night incredible fact that America is forgetting the war. It is as great a crime to forget the war as not to have fought in it at all. It is one thing to have won the war and quite another and equally important a thing to see that the war stays won. This troubled hour is as much a time of rededication as it is a period of economic reconstruction. There is a patriotism of peace as potent as the patriotism of war, and the great mass of our people do not seem to have discovered it.

"The curse of America today is a dangerous optimism that finds expression in, 'We have nothing to fear from Germany. She is down and out.' No fallacy could be more costly. Long contact with German propaganda in every neutral country in Europe makes me believe that there is a great deal of camouflage about Germany's protestations that she is economically crushed. If the truth were really known, Germany prepared as thoroughly for peace as she labored forty years for war."

Mr. Marcosson gave as his reasons for the belief that Germany could restore herself that she had, as no other country, learned the supreme lesson of self-sufficiency; that practically the entire German war debt was owed at home; that German industry was more efficient and intensive than ever before, and that she had segregated immense stores of raw material. "On the day the armistice was signed," Mr. Marcosson said, "she owned nearly a billion of dollars' worth of cotton and wool in Switzerland, much of which I have seen with my own eyes. In Spain she possesses half a billion dollars' worth of rubber and copper. She has practically a monopoly on the Swedish iron ore output.

"All this material is being converted into merchandise in German-owned factories in Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, and Spain. It does not bear the brand of Commercial Cain—'Made in Germany,' but is stamped, 'Made in Switzerland,' 'Made in Holland,' 'Made in Sweden,' and 'Made in Spain.' It is already in competition with American and British goods in the neutral markets and, if unchecked, will soon be flooding our own.

More important, however, Mr. Marcosson said, was the German economic conquest of Russia. "Allied business engineers," he continued, "will never overcome this handicap. No first aid to the German economic restoration is more valuable than this vast Slavic treasure house practically at her front door.

Taking up a discussion of Bolshevism, Mr. Marcosson said:

"Bolshevism—the universal menace today—is a German product. German framed and German financed, the prize package of Potsdam's Teutonic cunning has handed the world. It was in Petrograd when Lenine arrived. Figuratively, I watched him open his Pandora box of dissension and let loose a poison gas. I have smelled its fumes in half a dozen different countries since that time. Nowhere have they been more deadly than in this very United States of ours, where the reptile of Bolshevism rears its head as the I. W. W. It has standardized anarchy, put a premium on destruction, imposed a penalty on prosperity. It is the new Prussianism.

"If we in the United States are to profit by Kerensky's stated, we will meet new forces of evil with the forces of might. The American Bolsheviki, otherwise the I. W. W., need the firing squad instead of the Federal inquiry. Disloyalty to the costly fruits of peace is no less treacherous than disloyalty to the nation at war. The I. W. W.'s of today are full mates to the spies and Pro-Germans of yesterday."

MAKE CELEBRATION PLANS.

New Viaduct in Park Avenue to be Opened Tomorrow.

Representatives of the 42d Street Committee, the Fifth Avenue Association, and other civic and commercial organizations held a meeting in the Astor Trust Building yesterday to discuss the plans for the formal opening of the new steel viaduct in Park Avenue that is to make Fourth and Park Avenues one continuous thoroughfare despite the obstacle of the Grand Central Terminal.

The formal celebration dedicating the viaduct and opening up through traffic on the avenue will be held at noon tomorrow. A parade headed by the Police Band will form at noon at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue and march north over the new viaduct. After marching around the Grand Central Terminal to Forty-fourth Street the procession will go to the Hotel Commodore, where a luncheon will be held. Borough President Frank L. Dowling and George McAneny, former President of the Board of Aldermen, will lead the parade and the members of the civic associations will march.

Speakers at the luncheon in the Commodore will be Borough President Dowling, Mr. McAneny, John McE. Bowman of the Bowman group of hotels, Robert Grier Cooke of the Fifth Avenue Association, William H. Page, and Police Commissioner Enright. Other associations to be represented are the Thirty-fourth Street Board of Trade, the Murray Hill Association, the Broadway Association, the Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association, and the Merchants' Association.

NORMA WINSLOW A BRIDE.

Actress Back from Paris with Her Husband, Capt. L. R. Darwen.

Miss Norma Winslow, the actress, who has been engaged in Red Cross work in Paris for the last six months, returned last Friday on the Megantic as Mrs. Louis R. Darwen, although the news of her marriage abroad did not become known until yesterday. She was married on March 14 to Captain Louis R. Darwen of the Royal Field Artillery, British Army. The ceremony was performed in St. George's, the English Church, in Paris.

Miss Winslow's last appearance in New York was when she played Marjorie Rambeau's part in the "Eyes of Youth." Other productions in which she has appeared were "The Outcast," "Over Night," "The Man Higher Up," and "The Calamity."

Captain Darwen and his bride are staying at the Great Northern Hotel, and plan to return to London in three weeks, when Miss Winslow is to play under the direction of Alfred Butt.

BRITISH TO LIFT BARS ON NEUTRAL CABLES

Only American Censorship to be Exercised After Thursday—Germans Permitted to Communicate

PARIS, April 14, (Associated Press.)—The associated Governments have authorized the resumption of postal, cable, and wireless communication between Germany and neutral countries to a limited extent in order to enable the full operation of the food arrangement reached at Brussels on March 14. The decision is based on recognition of the fact that the export of the commodities with which Germany is to pay for food imports cannot be inaugurated unless the Germans are able to make arrangements to sell their goods by letters and telegraph.

Communications regarding imports will be confined for the present to foodstuffs, while those regarding exports may contain no reference to securities other than negotiable instruments nor to commodities whose export is forbidden under the agreement, such as gold and silver ware and material.

The mails and the cables will be censored by the Allies to prevent abuse of the privilege. Use of the wireless will be permitted only if the Germans consent to adequate central machinery for censorship purposes. This relaxation applies only to communications of non-speculative character.

Abolition of British censorship on American cable communications with the neutral States of Northern Europe will become effective April 18. Such messages hereafter will be submitted only to American censorship and will not be interfered with in transit through Great Britain.

Dinner in Lord Reading's Honor.

The Earl of Reading will be the guest of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents at a dinner at the Hotel Plaza on April 24. The occasion will be of an international character, the countries to be represented including America, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Scandinavia, Argentina, Australia, and Canada. Rear Admiral Sims will be present.

Dr. Jefferson Scales.

Dr. Jefferson Scales, for more than forty years a practicing physician in Staten Island, retiring three years ago, died yesterday at his residence, Tompkinsville, S. I., in his seventy-fifth year. He began practice in Reidsville, N. C., going to Staten Island in 1881.

Born.

GOLDSMITH.—On April 14, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Goldsmith, (nee Stella Metzger) a son.

LOWENBRAUN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Lowenbraun, (nee Mildred Cohen,) at Lying-in Hospital, a son on April 13, 1919.

Engaged.

ALLEN—DOUGLAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. J. Douglas, 815 Marcy Av., Brooklyn, and Westerly, R. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Isabel Preston, to Paul H. Allen, Manhattan.

DRYSDALE—MILLER.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Edward Miller of Albany, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Louise A., to Mr. William Flockhart Drysdale of Montreal. Mr. Drysdale is a mechanical engineer, having been graduated from McGill University in 1904. He is a member of the University Club of Montreal, and the New York Railway Club. For the past three years he has been resident in Paris, occupied on transportation work for the Allies, and is now associated with the Worthington interests in Europe.

Married.

BERNSTEIN—KLEEBLATT.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kleeblatt announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Benjamin Bernstein of New York, April 6, 1919.

HARDING—WALBRIDGE.—Mr. and Mrs. William De Lancey Walbridge announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Chase, to Mr. Edward Morton Harding, Captain United States Army, on April 9, 1919.

Died.

ADAMS.—On April 14, John H., beloved husband of Emma L. Adams (nee Sergeant.) Funeral services on Thursday, April 17, at St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 East 60th St., at 1:30 P. M.

BAILEY.—On April 13, 1919, Andrew J., at his residence, 413 West 119th St. Funeral services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St., on Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment private.

BELCHER.—On Sunday, April 13, 1919, Caroline Sumner, widow of Dr. William N. Belcher. Funeral services at her late residence, 46 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, April 15, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

BERNARD.—Gustave, son of Anthyme and Eleonore Bernard and husband of Clara Bernard, on April 12, in his 60th year. Funeral mass Tuesday, April 15, at 10 o'clock, Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St.

BIRDSALL.—On April 13, 1919, Caroline Romer, daughter of the late George N. and Emily D. Birdsall. Funeral services at her late residence, 943 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 15, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

BLACKSTON.—Entered into eternal rest, Sophie, cherished and adored mother of Sylvia Blackston, Sunday, April 13. Funeral services will be held at Chapel, Montefiore Home, 2 P. M., Wednesday. London and Australian papers please copy.

BROCK.—Bertha, widow of the late Harris Brock, and mother of Mrs. Bessie Faeke, Mrs. Henry Seelig, Mrs. Simon Lewald, August, David, Philip, and Charles Brock, on Sunday, April 13, 1919. Funeral Wednesday, April 16, 1919, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. Seelig, 40 East 7th St. Officers and members of Teacher Lodge No. 1, I. O. F. S. of L., and Society Sons of Moses respectfully invited to attend. Interment, Salem Fields Cemetery.

CARPENTER.—Jane Willets, widow of Franklin T. Carpenter, on Seventh Day, Fourth Month twelfth, at the Pennington, 215 East 15th St., New York, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. and Rutherford Place, on Third Day, Fourth Month fifteenth, at 10 A. M.

CHAPMAN.—On April 14, at his residence, 3,569 Broadway, Lewis M., beloved husband of Ella Chapman. Relatives and friends, also members of Charity Lodge, No. 727; Veritas Lodge, No. 734; Maimonides Lodge, No. 743, and Pilgrim Lodge, No. 890, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services at Renaissance Room, Masonic Temple, 23d St. and 6th Av., on Thursday, April 17, at 2 P. M.

CONOLLY.—Harold, (Harold Du Kane,) suddenly, at Portland, Me. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway at 66th, Wednesday, April 16, 2 P. M.

DICKSON.—Fanny Guest, wife of the late Walter Dickson, on April 14, 1918. Funeral services at her late residence, 187 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 16, 1919, at 2:30 P. M.

DITTMAR.—On Saturday, April 12, Frederick Dittmar, aged 68 years. Funeral Tuesday, April 15, from home of his daughter, Mrs Louise F. Lehn, 131 Milford St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Interment, Lutheran Cemetery.

EATON.—Mary Walker, wife of James S. Eaton, suddenly, at her home, 44 Morningside Drive, April 14. Notice of funeral later.

FOWLER.—April 13, 1919, Myles B. Fowler, in his 69th year. Funeral services at Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 204 West 126th St., Wednesday, at 8:30 P. M. Interment Forty Fort, Penn. Scranton and Wilkes-Barre (Penn.) papers please copy.

Died.

GODFREY.—John T., entered into eternal rest on Palm Sunday, April 13, 1919. Services at his late residence, 1,359 East 22d St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment private.

GOODSELL.—On April 14, 1919, James H. Goodsell, of pneumonia, in his 77th year. Funeral private.

GOWDEY.—S. Madeline, April 12. Funeral at Christ Church, Sparkill, N. Y., Tuesday, April 15, at 1:15 P. M.

HABERMAN.—At Jamaica, New York City, on April 11, Charles S., son of the late Simon Haberman of Manhattan. Funeral services by B. P. O. Elks Lodge, I, at the funeral parlors of L. A. Shaughnessy, 26 Herriman Av., Jamaica, on Monday, April 14, at 8 P. M. Interment Mount Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills, April 15, at 2 P. M.

HARRIS.—On Monday, April 14, 1919, in the 86th year of his age, Sigmund Harris, beloved father of Louis S., Sidney B., Frederick E., Emma R., and Elsa. Funeral notice hereafter.

HASKELL.—Suddenly at Bangor, Me., on Sunday, April 12, 1919, Dr. Pearl Tenney Haskell, husband of Marietta Blake, and son of Ellen Cary and the late Rev. William E. Haskell, formerly of Plymouth, Me. Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me., papers please copy.

HENNING.—At her residence, 353 9th St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 13, 1919, Louise, widow of the late H. W. Henning, in her 90th year. Service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. Ullrich, 462 14th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 3 P. M. Interment private.

HOADLEY.—On April 14, 1919, Fannie, beloved wife of Joseph H. Hoadley, at her residence, 19 East 82d St. Funeral private.

HOMER.—On April 13, 1919, Fannie, beloved wife of George, mother of Jerome and Arthur, daughter of Tillie Goldsmith and the late Meyer Goldsmith, sister of Larry, Simon M., Jacob, and Joseph, and Minnie Welsch. Funeral from her late residence, 207 Sheepshead Bay Road, Coney Island, Wednesday at 11 A. M.

HUTTON.—On April 13, 1919, Caroline L. Hutton, (nee Dongan,) widow of Archibald Hutton, and grandmother of Caroline Morrison; aged 96 years. Service Stephen Merritt Chapel, 222 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

HYMAN.—Moe, beloved husband of Harriet, (nee Friedman,) and father of Jessie, suddenly, on April 13. Funeral Wednesday, April 16, at 1:30 P. M., from residence, 320 St. Nicholas Av. Omit flowers.

ISAACS.—Grand Lodge, U. O. T. S. Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Worthy Sister Caroline Isaacs of Immanuel Lodge No. 1, on Sunday, April 13.
EMMA SCHLESINGER, Grand Pres.
BIANCA B. ROBITSCHEK, Grand Sec.

KELLEY.—At his residence, 351 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 12, William D. Kelley, aged 63 years. Requiem mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, 5th Av. and 2d St., Mount Vernon, Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary.

LACHENBRUCH.—On Monday, April 14, David, beloved husband of Etta Meinhard Lachenbruch. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LANE.—Mabel F., wife of Albert Lane and mother of Kendrick, Gertrude and Gloria, on April 13, 1919. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,423 East 14th St., Flatbush, on Tuesday evening, 8 P. M., by the Rev. L. A. Harvey.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, April 13, 1919, at her residence, Grand View, on the Hudson, Mary Safford, beloved wife of Charles Howard Lewis. Funeral private.

LISK.—F. D., aged 70. Polar Star Lodge, 245, F. and A. M. Services at home of niece, Mrs. A. J. Reeder, 144 East 48th St., Tuesday, 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

McLEOD.—On April 14, Donald McLeod, in his 80th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Mary M. Marre. Funeral services at 363 West 185th St., Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MEYERHOLZ.—On Monday, April 14, 1919, Mary E. Meyerholz. Funeral service at her residence, 410 Macon St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 16, 8 P. M.

MITCHELL.—On April 13, Lewis A., beloved husband of Rose Mankiewicz. Funeral from residence, 50 West 76th St., Monday, April 14, 2 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Sunday, April 13, 1919, Allan W. Moore, beloved son of Annie E. and the late William J. Moore. Funeral from his late residence, 1,227 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, April 14, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Our Lady of Grace Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of his soul. Interment in Holy Name Cemetery.

NORTON.—James C., son of John Norton and Kate M., (nee Galligan,) on April 13, 1919. Funeral from his late residence, 562 West 171st St. Solemn high mass of Incarnation Church, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av., at 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

O'NEILL.—Entered into rest April 14, at her residence, 143 West 57th St., Caroline, widow of Hugh O'Neill. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POWER.—At Montclair, N. J., April 13, 1919, Margaret Jane, widow of William H. Power, born in England May 5, 1830, suddenly at her home, 196 Upper Mountain Av. Funeral private.

PRESTON.—On Saturday, April 12, 1919, at her residence, 65 Central Park West, Rebecca Duncan, wife of the late William R. Preston, formerly of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Funeral private. Evansville, Ind., papers please copy.

RAMSEY.—April 13, 1919, Mary Ramsey, (nee Scully,) beloved wife of John P. Ramsey. Funeral Wednesday, 9:15 A. M., from her late residence, 324 West 153d St., thence to St. Catharine's Church. Mass 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

ROBERTSON.—Elizabeth, Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell,) Wednesday, 10:30 A. M.

RYDER.—On Saturday, April 12, 1919, at her residence, 615 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. Kathleen Ryder, widow of Charles Edwin Ryder and daughter of the late Judge E. D. Culver, in her 75th year. Services at All Souls Unitarian Church, Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, April 15, 1919, at 4 P. M.

SANDERSON.—On April 14, 1919, Hannah Sanderson. Funeral private at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St.

SCALES.—On Monday, April 14, in his 75th year, Dr. Jefferson Scales, beloved husband of Jennie Sloan Scales. Services at his late residence, 348 St. Mark's Place, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Interment at Greensboro, N. C. Kindly omit flowers. Virginia and North Carolina papers please copy.

SCHWENZER.—Frank, beloved husband of the late Catherine Schwenzer, at St. John's Hospital on Sunday, April 13, 1919, in his 82d year. Funeral Tuesday, April 15, at 3 P. M., from the parlors of John H. Teves, 1,363 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

SERGIBON.—Herbert Stanley, age 17 days, April 14, 1919. Funeral from 35 St. Nicholas Terrace, private.

SHAVER.—Mrs. G. F. Shaver, deceased. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon, April 13, at 2 o'clock.

SNOW.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., April 14, 1919, Charles Edwin, beloved son of William and Mary Grice-Snow. Funeral service at his late home, 12 McKinley Av., Tuesday, April 15, at 2:30 P. M.

SPECHT.—On April 14, at St. Mary's Hospital, New York, Rudolph W., Sr., of Orange, N. J., in his 65th year; husband of Anna B. Specht. Funeral service private at the convenience of family. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn. Chicago papers please copy.

SPENCER.—Suddenly April 14, Marion Howell Spencer. Interment in the Howell Vault, Forest Lawn, Buffalo, N. Y.

UNDERHILL.—Catharine Hegeman, at White Plains, N. Y., widow of James Austin Underhill, at rest Sunday, April 13, in her 91st year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. G. Pickslay, Ridgeway Road, White Plains, N. Y., Wednesday, at 11:30 A. M. Interment Roslyn, L. I.

URY.—On Monday, April 14, in her 69th year, Emma, widow of Felix, beloved mother of Mrs. Martin Brown, Mrs. Louis Fincus, Mrs. Lillian Winburn, Mrs. Jack Goldenson, Mrs. Harold Nagel, Gustave, Benjamin, and Jessie Ury. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

VAN BEUREN.—At Ridgewood, N. J., formerly of Jersey City, on April 14, 1919, Thomas Post Van Beuren, aged 74 years. Funeral service will be held on Wednesday evening, April 16, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. B. Forsdike, 44 Lincoln Av., Ridgewood, N. J. Interment Jersey City Cemetery, April 17, at 11 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

NATIONAL THEMES—
NOONDAY ADDRESSES
by
NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS
12:05 to 1 o'clock
Daily this week
Monday to Friday (inclusive)
MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue & 29th St.
David James Burrell, D.D., LL.D., Pastor.
EVERYBODY WELCOME

Died.

WAGGONER.—At his home, 251 Fort Washington Av., Sunday, April 13, Bernard, beloved son of S. F. Waggoner of Honolulu. Survived by his wife, Rhena C. Waggoner, and a sister, Mrs. S. C. Smith of Honolulu. Notice of funeral later.

WAGNER.—Frederick, on Saturday. Funeral from Dutch Reformed Church, Hopewell Junction, Tuesday, April 15, 11:30 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 7:48 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday morning, April 13, at the Post Graduate Hospital, Frank S. Williams, beloved husband of Laura F. Funeral at his late residence, 21 East 64th St., Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—Active and alumni members of Nu of D. K. E. are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Frank S. Williams, Valedictorian of '73, at time and place above noted.
WALTER A. TICE, '03,
President Nu Alumni Assn.

WILLIAMS.—The Class of '78, College of the City of New York, are requested to attend the funeral of our valedictorian, Frank S. Williams, Wednesday, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, 21 East 64th St. J. ALEX. STIFT, Secretary.

WINER.—George Franklin of Southampton, L. I., April 13, age 71. Funeral services at Southampton M. E. Church, at 1 o'clock Wednesday, April 16.

WRIGHT.—April 13, 1919, Lynn George, husband of Gertrude Olstead Wright, in his 58th year. Service at his late residence, 6 Harvard Terrace, West Orange, N. J., Highland Station, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

In Memoriam

ABRAMS.—Esther M. In sad and loving memory of our darling mother and wife. Departed this life April 15, 1918.

BEHRMAN.—In loving memory of Robert Hess Behrman, who died April 15, 1913.

BRADY.—A month's mind mass of requiem for the late Julia Magdalene Brady will be celebrated at St. Charles Borromeo's Church, West 141st St., Wednesday, April 16, at 9 o'clock.

COLEMAN.—A mass will be offered for the happy repose of the souls of deceased members of the late James Coleman family, 8 o'clock tomorrow, St. Patrick's Cathedral.

HARRIS.—Henry B. In loving memory of Harry.

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ADVERSE BASEBALL DECISION NOT TO ALTER MAJOR LEAGUE PLANS FOR THIS SEASON

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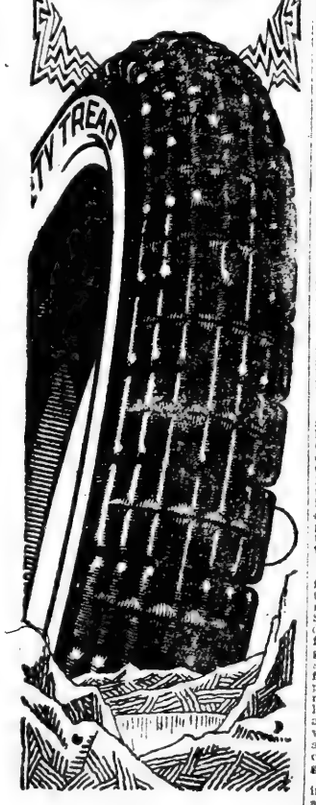
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"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"



FANS AND PLAYERS NEED NOT WORRY

Federal Verdict Will Not Affect Baseball as Far as Diamond Is Concerned.

GAME TO GO ON AS USUAL

Pending Appeal, Present Contracts to be Observed—"Blessing in Disguise," Says Huston.

The court decision branding organized baseball as a trust will in no way affect the major league season, which opens next week. As far as the fan in the bleachers is concerned, it will be the same old game, conducted in the same old way. The National Commission has notified all major league clubs to proceed with the important business of winning the pennant as usual, and to observe all legal contracts. Plans for the reconstruction of the game will be held in reserve until appeal of the suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club has been heard. If the higher courts sustain the verdict, no change will be made which will affect the game or the spectator. Changes, if any, will have to do with the business organization of the pastime.

The baseball system has been called to the attention of the Department of Justice, and the department has decided that no reason was perceived for governmental interference. If there is any worrying to do about the future, that is the duty of the club owners. The fans and the players will continue in their own joyful way, and, as for the Polo Grounds patron, there is no need of his sitting up nights because Ban Johnson has been called a "Czar" or because John Heydler and August Herrmann have been hailed as "pirates" in open court.

Colonel T. L. Huston, Vice President of the Yankees, said yesterday that he believed the branding of organized baseball as a trust would prove a "blessing in disguise."

"There has been so much suspicion during the last few years that certain phases of the game would not stand a legal test," said Colonel Huston to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, "that it will be a great benefit to clear the pastime of all this uncertainty. Regardless of how the appeal of the Baltimore Federal League results, I think that there will be a readjustment of the national game. It seems to me that the baseball people can get together and eliminate all the features of contracts and organization which for so many years have been a subject of constant agitation.

"It should be a relief for the game to have all legal uncertainty eliminated. The reconstruction process should help the game and do away with all the bickering about contracts and one thing or another in which baseball fans are not in the least interested.

"The laws of baseball and the regulations governing contracts have been necessary for the maintenance of the game because of the limited number of high-class players. What the game needs more than anything else is some sort of a plan for developing young players so that the supply of high-class players would be increased. If there was a large supply of good players the present type of contract would not be necessary.

"Schools of baseball would be a great thing for the game. The old players stay in the game too long and the young ones have to be carried with a club for too long a time before they are ready for their major league careers. The old players should be appointed as instructors to school young players for big league careers. In fact, it would be a good plan for each club to maintain a baseball school where its own instructors could develop promising youngsters.

"A large supply of players would do away with any necessity for the present-day methods of holding them. I believe that provision for producing more players will be one of the schemes which is sure to result from the present situation," said Colonel Huston.

He has just returned from Jacksonville, where he has watched the Yankees in action, and believes that Huggins is going to have a much stronger club than last year. Colonel Huston says the addition of Duffy Lewis will strengthen the club considerably, and he hopes that Halas and Ruel will continue to show sufficient strength to be retained. The Yankee official has great praise for the work of Muddy Ruel, the young catcher. He says he is a better backstop right now than Al Walters, who was traded to Boston.

Speaking of the outcome of the baseball trust litigation in Washington, Harry H. Frazee, owner of the world's champion Red Sox, said that he believed organized baseball would win the action on an appeal. No action would be taken, he said, toward reconstruction until the appeal had been settled, and he thought that this would take considerable time, especially if the decision of the Court of Appeals was in turn carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

President John A. Heydler of the National League, said yesterday that organized ball would base its appeal on the contention that baseball was not a part of commerce, as was ruled by Justice Stafford. Mr. Heydler explained that the feature of the baseball organization which he believed had a great deal to do with the decision against the game, was the national agreement between the major and minor leagues. This agreement has already been broken mutually by both parties to the compact. Last Winter, at the joint meeting of the minors and majors here, the minors voluntarily abrogated the agreement. In the future they will go their own way and conduct their own business. Pending a written understanding of this abrogation, the leagues are operated under the old system. The minors, however, have appointed a committee to meet the National Commission and break off relations officially. This will mean that minor league players in the future, instead of being drafted, will be purchased by the majors.

President Heydler said that the baseball people hoped to have the appeal of the baseball case settled next Winter, and if the decision at that time should be against organized ball, the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 14.—In a statement issued by the National Baseball Commission here today the Supreme Court of Baseball announces that the decision of Judge Stafford at Washington, in the suit of the Baltimore Federal League Club necessitates no modification of the system under which organized baseball is operating, and advises all clubs and players that business will proceed as usual and that all legal contracts must be lived up to by the parties to them.

The statement, in full, follows:

"The decision made by Justice Stafford that organized baseball violated the provisions of the Sherman act was not rendered in a suit by the United States to dissolve the combination. The decision, therefore, necessitates no modification of the system under which organized baseball is operating. That system has been under the public eye for many years. Great investments depend upon its continuance. The Government of the United States has not challenged it. On the contrary, when the attention of the Department of Justice was specifically called to the system and its operation, the department decided that no reason was perceived for governmental interference.

"All clubs and players are accordingly advised that business will proceed as usual and that all legal contracts must be lived up to by the parties to them. In rendering his decision, Justice Stafford intimated that the important questions of law involved in it should be passed upon by a higher court. Our attorneys have accordingly been instructed to take an immediate appeal."

YANKEES BLANK DODGERS.

Hold Brooklyn to One Hit and Win by 7 to 0 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 14.—Heavy hitting in the late innings and the best pitching that either team has shown in the Spring series gave the Yankees an easy victory over the Dodgers here this afternoon. The National Leaguers went to the eighth inning before they got a hit, Krueger turning the trick then after two batsmen had been retired in order. The score was 7 to 0. A crowd of 2,000 fans turned out to see the contest.

Though the diamond had not been used in almost two years, the players fielded as they do on big league fields, the Dodgers making no misplays and the Yankees only one. Ward made a high throw to first base after fielding Olson's drive in the fifth inning.

Thormahlen and Nelson were the pitchers who came so close to a no-hit game before the opening of the regular season. The Jersey southpaw occupied the mound for five innings, and did not allow a hit. Nelson, the rookie from Memphis, who made such a pronounced hit with Huggins at Jacksonville, followed Thormahlen, and in his four innings the one hit cropped out. He pitched to only thirteen batsmen, as the Dodgers went out in order in the last four innings, Krueger alone excepted.

Pfeiffer and Grimes, the combination which proved so effective in the third game of the series, did the boxwork for the Robins today, the former being quite effective and the latter a mark. Pfeiffer was not scored on for five innings and he had the first two batsmen out in the sixth when three successive hits netted two runs. Grimes was pounded hard in each of three innings that he pitched.

Huggins made an outfield shift and Duffy Lewis played centre, where he is to play in the championship season. Ping Bodie was not feeling well so George Halas was sent to left field. The collegian did some good work in the field and he got a clean single in the seventh inning, but the old charley horse again got in its work as he raced to first base and he had to give way to Lamar, who finished the game in left.

The Yankees went to the front in the sixth inning. With two out Pipp singled to right, Pratt doubled to left and both scored on Lewis's single.

In the seventh Halas opened with a single and Lamar ran for him. Ward's single to centre sent Lamar to third and Ruel sent him home with a hit to left. In the eighth inning Pipp doubled along the left field line, Pratt sacrificed him to third and he walked home when Lewis doubled to left.

The American Leaguers pounded Grimes in the ninth for four more hits and three more runs. Nelson singled to right and reached third on Peck's single to left. Pipp's double to left scored Nelson and sent Peck to third, both Peck and Pipp coming home on Pratt's safe slam to left field.

The teams play in Orangeburg, S. C., tomorrow.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vick,rf	5	0	1	3	0
Pfaugh,ss	5	1	1	2	4
Pipp,1b	5	3	3	13	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	1	1
Lewis,cf	5	0	2	1	0
Halas,lf	2	0	1	3	0
Lamar,lf	1	1	0	0	0
Ward,3b	3	0	3	1	4
Ruel,c	4	0	1	3	0
Thmahlen,p	2	0	0	0	1
Nelson,p	2	1	1	0	2
Total	39	7	15	27	12

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	8	2
O'Mara,3b	4	0	0	2	4
Hickman,rf	2	0	0	1	0
Grimes,p	1	0	0	0	0
Wheat,lf	2	0	0	1	1
Myers,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Olsen,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Malone,2b	1	0	0	2	4
Krueger,c	3	0	1	2	1
Pfeffer,p	1	0	0	0	0
Griffith,rf	2	0	0	1	0
aBrazill	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	0	1	27	15

a Batted for Grimes in ninth inning. Error—Ward.

New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 3—7
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Pipp, (2.) Pratt, Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Malone. Double play—Pechinpaugh, unassisted. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 2. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; Grimes, 1; Thormahlen, 2. Hits—Off Thormahlen, 0 in 5 innings; Nelson, 1 in 4 innings; Pfeffer, 6 in 6 innings; Grimes, 9 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; Grimes, 1; Nelson, 2. Wild pitch—Grimes. Winning pitcher, Thormahlen. Losing pitcher, Pfeffer. Umpires—Mullaney and Blythe. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

FORDHAM NINE WINS AGAIN.

Defeats Seton Hall by 8 to 2 with Aid of Home Runs.

The Fordham baseball team easily triumphed over the Seton Hall nine in a loosely played game at Fordham Field yesterday afternoon, by the score of 8 to 2. The contest marked the second defeat of the New Jersey boys this season at the hands of the Maroon aggregation.

Martin, Fordham's veteran twirler, made his season's début and pitched fine ball. He registered eight strikeouts and was very effective in the pinches. Keough, the Maroon left fielder, put his team in the lead in the fifth inning with a home run. He clinched the game in the eighth round by slamming out another circuit clout. Walters starred for the visitors and got three hits out of four times at bat.

The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Schonberg,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Frisch,ss	3	0	1	1	2
Corcoran,2b	4	0	0	1	1
Burkley,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Sweetland,c	3	1	0	11	0
Halloran,rf	4	1	2	0	1
Lefevre,3b	4	2	1	2	2
Keough,lf	3	2	2	1	0
Martin,p	4	0	1	0	0
Total	33	8	9	27	13

SETON HALL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Malloy,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Grant,3b	5	0	1	1	0
Pliff,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Brennan,rf	3	1	0	1	1
Heine,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Walters,1b	4	1	3	11	1
Frorisch,c	4	0	1	6	2
Fallon,cf	3	0	1	1	2
Smith,p	4	0	1	0	2
aLynch	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	7	24	14

Errors—Frisch, Sweetland, Halloran, Grant 2, Pliff, Heine, Walters, Fallon.

Fordham	2 0 0 0 2 0 0 4 —8
Seton Hall	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

a Batted for Fallon in the ninth inning.

Earned runs—Fordham 5, Seton Hall 1. Three-base hit—Halloran. Home runs—Keough, 2. Stolen bases—Burkley, Sweetland, Frisch, Halloran. First base on errors—Fordham 5, Seton Hall 2. Left on bases—Fordham 5, Seton Hall 9. Double plays—Fallon and Walters; Smith, Frisch and Walters. Struck out—By Smith, 3; Martin, 8. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 3; Martin, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Smith, (Schonberg.) Wild pitches—Martin. Passed ball—Sweetland. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

KEEP COLUMBIA NINE BUSY.

Blue and White Team Plays Three Games This Week.

The Columbia 'Varsity nine this week faces one of the most difficult periods of the season when it tackles Swarthmore, Johns Hopkins, and Princeton tomorrow, Thursday, and Saturday, respectively.

The game with Princeton on Saturday will be the first in which the Tigers have played on Columbia's diamond in many years, and the home team is expecting one of the biggest crowds of the year. Swarthmore, which comes to South Field tomorrow, will probably be a hard nut for Columbia to crack, because Ogden, the Little Quakers' star pitcher, is going at his best. It is likely that Fred Dawson will send Tom Farrell against Swarthmore, while he will use Koenig in the Johns Hopkins game and "Cy" Meany in the Princeton contest.

EXTEND TIME FOR ENTRIES.

Amateur Wrestling Tourney Expects to Have About Sixty Contestants.

Entries for the Metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championship tournament, to be promoted at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall Saturday and Monday nights, will be received up to Thursday morning. The lists were to have closed yesterday, but because of an unexpectedly low number of entries it was decided to extend the closing time. Thirty-six entries had been received up to yesterday, and it is expected to increase this number by at least twenty-five through the additional time.

B. Bradshaw, Boys' Club; Jake Stumpf, Grace Club; George Minert, National Turn Verein, and J. Lahey, East Side Y. M. C. A., were selected as referees for the tournament. Time-keepers, weighers, and clerks of the stage were also appointed.

RECRUIT PITCHERS WIN FOR GIANTS

Jones and Winters Shut Out Washington, 4 to 0, in First Game of Exhibition Series.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 14.—The New York Giants shut out the Washington American League Club here today in the opening game of a Spring exhibition series by a score of 4 to 0. Heine Zimmerman was the hero of the day. The celebrated son of the Bronx delivered two pinch blows, each of which drove home a brace of runs. So that Heine practically won the game single handed.

The game was much harder fought than the score might indicate. Griffith employed two of his veteran pitchers while McGraw used colt pitchers. The youngsters suffered nothing in comparison to the seasoned box talent, for neither side could complain on the score of support.

John Paul Jones and Jess Winters both proved themselves dependable in the pinches, for both worked out of many tight holes for which wildness was often at fault.

The first two men hit safely off Jones in the second inning, yet no run developed. Judge singled and Foster doubled, with only one gone in the third. A pass and Davis's double put runners on third and second again in the fourth, with only one out; but John Paul Jones, by the pace of his good right arm and the encouragement of a hearty supporting cast, pulled safely through on both occasions.

Winters was greeted by Rice's double in the sixth, and then walked Shanks. He, too, squeezed through to safety, helping himself by striking out Davis. He allowed only one hit after this, but dispensed three passes and made a wild pitch.

Harry Harper got by safely for three innings, timely double plays aiding greatly in both the second and third rounds. The Giants, however, finally broke through the southpaw's defensive in the fourth. Young beat a slow roller to Janvrin and got to second on a wild pitch after Chase had flied to Rice. Kauff walked and took second while Judge was retiring Doyle single handed here. Heine Zimmerman after a wild bingle hit the ball on the handle of his bat and lifted a puzzling Texas Leaguer which Davis could not quite reach. As two were out, both runners scored easily.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Young,rf	4	2	2	2	0
Chase,1b	4	1	1	10	0
Kauff,cf	2	1	0	2	0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	3	6
Zim'man,3b	3	0	2	2	1
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	2	5
McCarty,c	4	0	1	2	0
Jones,p	1	0	0	1	0
Winters,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	30	4	7	27	14

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	0	1	10	0
Foster,3b	4	0	2	0	1
Milan,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Rice,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Shanks,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Janvrin,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Davis,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Picinich,c	2	0	0	2	1
Shaw,p	2	0	0	1	0
Gharrity,c	2	0	0	4	2
Harper,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	7	27	11

Errors—Chase, Jones.

New York	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—4
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

First base on error—Washington. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 12. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; Jones, 2; Winters, 4. Hits—Off Harper, 2; Shaw, 4; Jones, 5; Winters, 2. Struck out—By Jones, 1; Harper, 1; Shaw, 3; Winters, 2. Two-base hits—Pratt, Davis, Rice, Young, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hit—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Shanks. Double plays—Jones to Doyle to Chase; Rice to Judge to Picinich; Davis to Janvrin to Judge. Wild pitches—Harper, 2; Winters, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Thorpe. Time of game—1 hour 40 minutes.

ALEX BACK FROM FRANCE.

Cubs' $50,000 Pitcher Was Under Fire for Seven Weeks.

Sergeant Grover Cleveland Alexander, with his $50,000 pitching arm, is back from France. The costly pitcher of the Chicago Cubs returned yesterday on the Rochambeau. Contrary to the fond hopes of Manager Fred Mitchell of the Cubs, Alexander is not going to rush into a baseball uniform and get ready to pitch the opening game. He is so glad to get out of the army that the first thing he is going to do is to take a vacation.

Alexander will spend two weeks with his mother, who lives in St. Paul, Neb., and after that he will take a two weeks' rest. Then he will join the Cubs, and expects that he will have the greatest season of his career. Alex says his arm is in great shape, and although he has got done so very much pitching he knows that a successful Summer is ahead for him. The boxman is larger and healthier than ever before.

Alexander was with the 89th Division and for seven weeks was under fire. He was with the artillery.

MARYLAND IS AFTER BOUT.

Cumberland Makes Offer for the Willard-Dempsey Battle.

Tex Rickard, promoter of the proposed heavyweight championship glove contest between Jess Willard, title holder, and Jack Dempsey, scheduled for July 4, will probably announce the site for the battle Monday. The promoter had a conference yesterday with John W. Snyder of Cumberland, Md., in which the latter sought to induce Rickard to hold the bout in Cumberland.

Rickard declined to give a definite decision in the matter, but stated he would make his choice between Cumberland and a site he refused to divulge, by next Monday. This declaration was accepted as significant that Rickard has practically selected his site and will announce his plans within a week.

With characteristic obstinacy, Promoter Rickard refused to disclose the location of the site which he has under consideration besides Cumberland.

In behalf of the latter city, Mr. Snyder submitted that it was advantageously located for such an important sporting event, and that there was no limit on the number of rounds for boxing bouts.

RETAINS TENNIS TITLE.

Mrs. Chambers Defeats Miss Holman in Queen's Club Tourney.

LONDON, April 14.—Mrs. Chambers, the British women's singles champion, retained that honor today by defeating Miss Holman in the championship round of the woman's singles in the covered court matches at the Queen's Club. The score was 6—3, 6—3.

Yale Arranges Golf Match.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., April 14.—The 'Varsity golf teams of Yale and Columbia will play the first matches of the season at the Greenwich Country Club on Wednesday, April 30. Other games will be played by the Yale team on May 8 with Georgia Tech., at New Haven; May 10, with Princeton, at Baltusrol; May 21, with Pennsylvania, at Garden City; May 31, with Harvard, at the Rhode Island Country Club.

OTHER EXHIBITION GAMES.

AT LYNCHBURG, VA.

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit Americans	3	7	1
Boston Nationals	2	6	1

Batteries—Ehmke, Kallio, and Ainsmith; Miller, Nehf, and Wilson.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R.	H.	E.
University of Pennsylvania	0	1	5
Philadelphia American	13	15	0

Batteries—Mitchell, Harvey, and Warwick; Kinney, Selbold, and Perkins.

AT KANSAS CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati Nationals	14	17	1
Kansas City, (Am. Ass'n)	0	9	5

Batteries — Eller, Gerner, and Harida; Hall, Hint, Hoffman, Brock, and LaLonge.

RICE DEFEATED WITH CUE.

R. Steinbugler Wins Handicap Billiard Match in Cup Tourney.

Julian Rice proved unequal to the task of conceding a handicap of 60 points to Robert Steinbugler yesterday in the Poggenburg Cup amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at the National Recreation Academy in Brooklyn. Rice, a Class B player, was striving for 175 points, while Steinbugler, a Class C contestant, had only to make 115 points to win. Steinbugler ran out his 115 points in thirty-four innings, while Rice was gathering 122. The victor had a high run of 21 and averaged 3 13-34. Rice's high run was 17 and he averaged 3 23-33.

In the evening two contests were decided. The victors were Charles Steinbugler, brother of the afternoon winner, and the veteran, Louis A. Servatius. Steinbugler, by a closing cluster of 11 points, snatched victory from Sydney Brussel by a score of 115 to 109 in 28 innings. Brussel led throughout until the last inning, when Steinbugler, with the score 109 to 104 against him, registered his 11 points. Both players are rated at Class C standard.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Robert Steinbugler, (115 points)—0 11 4 8 5 3 0 2 1 0 0 0 5 5 4 2 6 1 0 7 12 2 2 0 0 4 0 0 6 1 1 0 0 0 7—115. High run—21. Average—3 13-34.

Julian Rice, (175 points)—13 8 4 3 14 2 0 2 3 1 11 17 5 2 1 0 0 0 1 3 3 1 6 0 1 1 4 1 3 4 6 1 1—122. High run—17. Average—3 23-33.

EVENING GAMES.

Charles Steinbugler, (115 points)—12 0 0 10 2 6 7 0 7 3 1 0 2 1 8 22 1 1 3 5 0 0 1 3 5 0 4 11—115. High run—22. Average—4 3-23.

Sydney Brussel, (115 points)—4 2 0 22 1 8 5 6 0 21 0 14 2 0 6 3 1 2 0 4 4 1 1 0 0 2 0—109. High run—22. Average—3 27-27.

Louis A. Servatious, (115 points)—3 9 0 13 1 0 9 1 3 0 10 37 7 0 1 2 4 0 0 0 0 4 2 0 5 2 1 0 1—115. High run—37. Average—3 28-29.

Claude R. Lewis, (115 points)—0 0 0 5 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 5 3 1 1 2 10 0 0 9 3 1 0 4 0 1 9—68. High run—10. Average—2 10-29.

TRANBY WINS CLOSE RACE.

Just Lasts Long Enough to Beat Prunes at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., April 14.—Though there was no stake event on the program of the Southern Maryland Association today, the racing was keener than on Saturday, when the card bristled with specialties. The best contest developed in the third race, for three-year-olds, at six and a half furlongs, in which S. Louis's Tranby lasted just long enough to beat Prunes by a neck. With a little different racing luck the positions might have been reversed, for, though Rice, on Tranby, let Romeo and Tiger Rose race in front, he was never far from the pace, and a little more than a furlong from home Tranby forged into the lead. Meantime Prunes, which had been trailing, found his speed as he entered the stretch, and made up ground so rapidly that it looked as if he would have won in a few more strides.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For two-year-old maidens; claiming; four furlongs. Boherna-Breena, 109 pounds, (Obert,) $7.90, $5.30, and $3.90, won; Billy Boots, 106, (Meagher,) $35.10 and $24.70, second; Rolsterer, 110, (Metcalf,) $6.20, third. Time—0:50. Little Alexander, Lady Jone, Major Fisk, Le Blouet, Silex II., Harriet, Col. Murphy, and Escarpelatte also ran.

SECOND RACE—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, claiming; six furlongs. Toadstool, 110 pounds, (Troxler,) $3.50, $3.10, and $2.90, won; Miss Waterling, 110, (Butwell,) $5.80 and $4.90, second; Tom Fool, 110, (Obert,) $5.80, third. Time—1:15. Vigilante, Hasty Lady, Jack Healey, Star Craft, Marie Connell, Challenger, Boston, Sir Haste, Hand Grenade II., and Retreat also ran.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; six and a half furlongs. Tranby, 109 pounds, (Rice,) $28, $9.60, and $4.50, won; Prunes, 109, (Richcreek,) $6.40 and $3.70, second; Romeo, 100, (Stapleton,) $2.80, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Tiger Rose, Wood Violet, and Graphic also ran.

FOURTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Plurenal, 90 pounds, (Stapleton,) $8.90, $4.40, and $3.20, won; Don Dodge, 112, (Sterling,) $3.80 nad $3.10, second; Almar B., 109, (Wakoff,) $5.90, third. Time—1:51. Amalgamator, Candidate II., and Peerless One also ran.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and seventy yards. American, 101 pounds, (Stapleton,) $8.70, $4.90, and $3.50, won; Bill Hanley, 108, (Rice,) $4.70 and $3.40, second; Dundreary, 109, (Metcalf,) $3.80, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Fairy Prince, Old Bill Bender, Sister Marjorie, James A. Sheridan, and Matsaka also ran.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Simon Pure, 109 Pounds, (Collector,) $7.30, $2.90, and $2.50, won; Cadillac, 112, (Butwell,) $2.80 and $2.30, second; Stir Up, 112, (Sterling,) $4.10, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Otiaco, Camacho, Leinster, and Inquieta also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Indian Chant, 110 pounds, (Richcreek,) $4.70, $3.10, and $2.40, won; Toddler, 92, (Stapleton,) $5.20 and $3.30, second; Dan, 112, (Carey,) $2.80, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Thrift, Charles Francis, Maniac, and The Belgian II., also ran.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Tranby, 113 pounds; Master McGrath, 113; †Tip for Tat, 103; *Tiger Rose, 96; Yankee Notions, 113; Saville, 103; *Lady Ward, 103; Korfhage, 113; Safraner, 108; *Laura Miller, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Bronco Billy, 118 pounds; Sostus, 113; *Sturdee, 112; Kingling II., 118; Refugee, 118; *Margery, 108; Kilmer, 118; Low Tide, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. N. K. Beal, 116 pounds; Mumbo Jumbo, 113; †Harry Breivogel, 116; Wisest Fool, 115; Jack Leary, 110; †*Broom Peddler, 106; Louis V., 113; Lloyd George, 108.

†Koppin entry.

FOURTH RACE.—The Prince George Consolation; handicap; three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Duke of Latonia, 100 pounds; *Waukeag, 103; Hauberk, 126; †*Amaletta, 101; †Douglass S, 107; Clean Gone, 90.

†Koppin entry.

FIFTH RACE. — Claiming; four-year-olds and upward; mile and a quarter. Puts and Calls, 115 pounds; Genvieve B, 107; *Fairly, 100; Luther, 110; Fountain Fay, 106; Harwood, 110; *Cadillac, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Maniac, 100 pounds; Ben Hampson, 100; Sleeth, 107; Dundreary, 109; Sister Marjorie, 104; *Attorney Muir, 104; Handfull, 103; Wewoka, 89; *Comacho, 104.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. The Belgian II., 108 pounds; Flora Finch, 104; *Frank Shannon, 92; Miss McGiggie, 104; *Noureddin, 104; *Cari Elwanger, 101; Inquieta, 104; *Capt. Hodge, 101.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

PLATT IS PRESSED TO WIN.

Defeats J. A. Victor in Squash Tourney at Yale Club.

A rally in the third game of the match gave Livingston Platt, winner of the recent Class A scratch tournament, a victory over J. A. Victor yesterday in the preliminary round of the Yale Club's annual Class A handicap squash tennis tournament. The scores were 14—17, 15—13 and 15—13.

The match was keenly contested. Platt, playing at scratch, conceded a handicap of one ace to his rival, and encountered unexpected opposition. Victor played in surprising form throughout. He took the first match after a nip and tuck struggle during which there were frequent rallies. The lead alternated frequently until the score reached 14 all. After that Victor scored three aces before Platt could register one.

The second game found Victor tiring. Platt's hard drives, however, and an occasional change of pace, gave the Class A tournament winner the game by 15—13. In the third game, Victor was strong for a time and quickly advanced to what looked like a commanding lead. Before Platt had negotiated a single ace, Victor had reeled off 10 and seemed well on the road to victory. Platt's play at this stage of the game underwent a favorable reversal and in a brilliant rally he changed the tide of battle in time to win by 15—13.

C. J. Maguire, scratch, scored a straight-games victory over Stuyvesant Wainwright, Jr., in the only other match contested. The scores were 15—11, 15—11.

Two other matches went by default, bringing the players into the first round. Donald McKay defaulted to S. H. Johnson, who was rated at plus seven aces and William Adams, scratch, advanced through the preliminary round with a default from D. S. Baker, plus two aces.

The summaries:

Yale Club annual Class A handicap squash tennis tournament—Preliminary round—S. H. Johnson (plus 7 aces) won from Donald McKay, (scratch,) by default; Livingston Platt (scratch) defeated J. A. Victor, (plus 1 ace,) 14—17, 15—13, 15—13; Wm. Adams, (scratch,) won from D. S. Baker, (plus 2 aces,) by default; C. J. Maguire (scratch) defeated S. Wainwright, Jr., (plus 2 aces,) 15—11, 15—11.



The road to Easter outfitting isn't nearly as crowded to-day as it will be later in the week.

Cutaways. Fine English worsteds, both oxford and black. Braided and full silk lined.

Separate striped trousers.

Silk hats. Canes. Patent leathers. Shirts. Gloves. Silk four-in-hands. A variety as attractive as the values.

Business suits — serges, Scotch cheviots, Scotch tweeds, English worsteds and *"Forefathers' Cloth."

Lighter underwear.

No. 939 is our Spring union suit with raglan shoulders. Fits like a glove. Short sleeves. Ankle length. Regular and stout sizes.

*Registered Trademark.

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Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

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Men's wear at McCutcheon's

Silk Hosiery for Easter



Reg. Trade Mark

Interwoven, Phoenix and Holeproof Silk Hosiery in Black, Cordovan, Gray, Palm Beach or White. Excellent value $1.00 per pair.

McCallum's Make in Black or White, $1.75.

In colors, $2.00 per pair.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Wear Dept., 33d St. Entrance

Oysters must be delivered promptly

THE hotels and restaurants that get oysters from J. B. Cartwright, 198 South Street, know that they can count on fresh oysters, delivered promptly. Two Autocar motor trucks are supplying them all day long.

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METROPOLITAN Haberdashery deserving special consideration at Easter time.

Following the principles of Correct grooming faithfully — unchallenged as to authenticity.

Shirts, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc., that are not only proper, but distinctive.

Satisfactory Wear Guaranteed

Assortments and varieties matching our position as the largest Haberdashers in the United States.

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LEWIS Union Suits are the preference of men of active habit. For, Lewis is the ideal *action underwear*. It cannot bind and therefore does not chafe and rub. It cannot bag; hence, it fits snugly as long as it lasts. It cannot gap at the seat; thus it assures comfort in repose.

Forty years ago, Lewis Union Suits were made only to measure for those who could afford them. Today, there are many fabrics, scores of styles and grades in all sizes to suit the price you care to pay.

Only at Best Stores

If your dealer has not Lewis Union Suits, please advise us. We will see that you are supplied.

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

This trade-mark on every Lewis garment guarantees you quality. Look for it.

LEWIS



Setting-up Exercises (No. 1)

Place hands on hips. Full bend knees. Two counts. Repeat 6 to 8 times. Execute slowly. Breathe naturally.

Take these each morning in your Lewis Union Suit. See our other advertisements for further movements

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Two cents per word each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Also velours, serges, poplin, all makes. Madison Square 4413.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—All shades for cash. I. Wasserman, 80 West 21st.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Buckley & Cohen 711 Pekin or similar. Madison Square 920.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts, Silk Underwear Wanted.—Samples, best grades; cash. National, Tel. Canal 4222.

CHECKS Wanted.—Velour, mars or similar. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

COATS Wanted.—We are ready to look at fall samples ladies', misses', juniors', children's coats; only those who sell jobbers need apply. Brown Coat and Suit Co., M. Daniel Brown Co., 43 West 33d.

COATS, suits, dolmans, capes wanted; cash any quantity; better garments only. Farragut 8184.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats and suits. 36 floor, 1,140 B'way.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Novelty stripes; cash paid for any quantity. Westpoint Waist Co., 119 West 24th.

COTTON GOODS wanted.—What have you to sell? United States Textile, 315 4th Ave. Gramercy 4815.

COTTON TRICOTINE Wanted.—White only; can use any quantity if price is right. Ert I. Mad Sq. 4860.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on white and flesh Georgette dresses; bring samples. Scharfman Bros., 26 West 20th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—2,500 georgettes, crepe de chines, satins, voiles; cash, any quantity. Farragut 8164.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spot cash, quantity no object. Call with samples, 4th floor, 14 East 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk dresses Wear Well Dress Co., 15 West 20th.

DUVET DE LAINES Wanted.—F. & H. Botany, Yalama, all colors. Vanderbilt 4624.

GABARDINES, PIQUES, REPPS Wanted.—For wash skirts, at a price. Call with samples. 37 5th Av., 7th floor.

GEORGETTE WAISTS Wanted.—Open for quantity of fine waists $3.75 to $7.50; also jobs. spot cash. J. C. Cunningham, Co., Washington, D. C. Call at Waldorf-Astoria, 9 to 1 Monday and Tuesday.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaids, all qualities and diagonal and chambray. Emanuel Schwartz, 3 Greene St. Canal 1725.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds; also suitings; cash. Madison Square 4413.

MEN'S SUITS SAMPLES Wanted.—To sell for $10, $15, and $20; sizes 35 to 48. F. W. Todd, Watertown, N. Y.

OXFORD SILVERTONE Wanted.—Reid's 40-inch preferred. Murray Hill 3799.

PLUSH Wanted.—Ungava, Behring, Baffins, Beslette, Silvertona, Silvertip, Best, cash. J. Zuber, Tuxedo.

POPLINS Wanted.—9055, 8158 Pekin, tan, navy, also 90610, 06077 navy, black. Chelsea 9055.

POPLINS Wanted.—8158, all colors, will buy quantity at a price for cash Farragut 9384.

POPLINS Wanted.—American grey 0826. M. Kananack, 1291 West 10th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Navy, American or Stevens, cash. I. Wasserman, 80 West 21st.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610 navy, for cash. Farragut 9834.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, black and navy. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

SATINS Wanted.—C162, Cheney's black and navy. Bankind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

SATIN Wanted.—Wash satin, blue, 86c or less. Freyberg, 85 5th Av.

SERGE Wanted.—Also cotton goods, all kinds; spot cash. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES Wanted—54289, W. F. X., 7120; also any other French serges. Madison Square 4418.

SERGES.—1,000 pieces wanted, 7120, 11433 and others for cash. J 472 Times Downtown.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, or similar, spot cash. Rutland Garment Co., Rutland, Vt.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. 4421, 47116, 4406, 4981, 11485, cash. Madison Square 2339.

SERGES Wanted.—W. F. L. 7502, also men's wear. Chelsea 9953.

SERGE Wanted.—0696, 06070, 285, navy. Phone Farragut 3139.

SILKS Wanted.—Satin stripe tub; silk any quantity; spot cash. Hy-Grade Waist Co., 1,270 Broadway.

SILK POPLARD Wanted.—Fourth floor, 16 East 39th St.

SUITS Wanted—Navy, better grade, for cash; any quantity. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St. Madison Square 1921.

SUITS Wanted.—Any quantity; jobs spot cash; call any morning. Room 312, 40 West 38d.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—In navy and tan; will pay cash. Alper Bros., 153 West 27th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Black; pay cash. Vanderbilt 4634.

TWILL Wanted.—Khaki shade, 28-inch, 3-leaf; quote price with samples and stock. R. 78 Times.

VELOURS Wanted.—America K 544, taupe, brown, Burg, and reindeer; spot cash. Knickerbocker 268.

VELOUR and Serges wanted. 0360 Fall shades for cash. Alper Bros., 153 West 27th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weights, American or similar, for spot cash. Chelsea 6048.

VELOURS Wanted.—Tan, Buckley & Cohen or similar. Chelsea 1858.

WOOLENS Wanted.—014C, for cash. Gramercy 5585.

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I have a plant of 70 machines suitable for men's or ladies' underwear night shirts, pajamas, middy blouses and boys' blouses. R 58 Times.

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BOY SCOUT SUITS, (500,) sizes 10-18, to close out. Address J 254 Times.

CAPS—Whipcord overseas, 500 doz. American-French styles in stock; we are biggest operators and can give immediate delivery. Mercantile Manufacturers, 606 Broadway. Spring 8284.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats.—Immediate delivery; high-class Bolivias, silvertones, serges, taffetas, &c.; reduced prices. Mezzrilaya & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, coats and Dolmans.—5,000, 2 to 6, 8 to 14; all materials; for immediate delivery. Best Mayers, 122-130 West 27th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats, High-class styles and pile fabric for jobbers only. Mezzrilaya & Stollerman, 28 West 27th.

CAPES, COATS.—Girls' Spring, 2 to 14, serges, poplins, checks; immediate delivery. Rommel, 27 West 20th.

CAPES.—Sours, serges, assorted styles; immediate delivery; especially for jobbers. Levy & Belsky, 60 East 11th.

CAPES, COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery big reductions in price for quantity. Bernstein, 118 West 27th St.

CAPES, Suits, Straight-Line Coats.—Newer models, special prices; stock delivery. Julius Wolf, 270 5th Av.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits.—On racks for immediate delivery, for jobbers especially. W. Phillips & Co. 145 West 28th.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits, latest models; sacrifice. Albert Terrakin, 58 West 25th Madison Square 8049.

CAPES, CAPES, CAPES, CAPES.—Flappers, girls infants' immediate shipments. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

CAPES AND COATS.—Children's 2 to 6, 8 to 14, on the rack for Easter business. Kamins & Friedland 17 West 26th.

CAPES and suits to close out; special values for Easter sale. Fensterstock & Schmir, 38 West 32d.

CAPES AND SUITS.—750 to close out at a price. Berman Berkman, 1,170 Broadway, Room 508.

CAPES, Dolmans, Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 18th.

CAPES, Suits, Dolmans and Coats; immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 40-42 West 27th St.

CAPES, Suits, Dolmans and Coats, all wool specials, $6.50 up. Rinsberg, 41 West 25th.

CAPES, DOLMANS.—Immediate delivery, at a price. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 27 West 20th.

CAPES—Dolmans, stout coats; on the racks. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14, silks, $3.75 up. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

COATS, Straight line coats, American poplin, all shades, sizes, many styles; closing out. I Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS, CAPES.—Girls' Spring, 2 to 14, serges, poplins, checks; immediate delivery. Rommel, 27 West 20th.

COATS.—Straight line velours, all shades; also capes, dolmans, suits; cheap. Seventh floor, 48 West 25th St.

COATS AND CAPES, children's, closing out, owing to dissolution of firm. D. Kantor & Co., 48 West 22d St.

COATS, straight line, also capes and dolmans at sacrifice price. Charnay & Freed, 148 West 27th.

COATS COATEES, DOLMANS.—Pile fabrics for ready for jobbers. S. H. Rubin, 12 West 32d.

COATS.—Suits pile fabrics in every style. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

CORDUROY.—Thirty-six inch white and high grades. Phone Madison Square 8644.

COTTON.—Epongé, white, copen, and lavender, also white ramie linen; will sell cheap. Schrank & Frenkel, 146 West 30th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

COTTON GOODS.—All kinds; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

COTTON GOODS, all kinds; get our quotations. United States Textile, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4815.

DRESSES.—See our irresistible dress values; big jobs in poplins, $3.75; taffetas, $5.50; georgettes, $8.50; crepe de chine, $6; biggest dress bargains in America; 5,000 dresses for immediate delivery. Meyer Bosnick, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Plant some of our dresses in your department; wash dress, $3.75 up; georgettes, $8.75 up; watch them bloom quickly; leaving a good harvest of profits later on. M. Kirschner & Sons, 16 East 33d.

DRESSES.—Contractor has to dispose of for cash few taffeta dresses; also beaded georgettes, several printed voile; only those that are looking for better merchandise should reply. Madison Square 2369.

DRESSES.—500 stylish georgettes, satins, taffetas, crepe de chines, very, very cheap; must close entire stock immediately; extraordinary bargains. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Two thousand (2,000) on racks, for immediate delivery, in satins, georgettes, voiles taffetas, in all contrasting shades 1,123 Broadway, Room 1207.

DRESSES.—Big job of taffeta, Georgette dresses; also one cut cotton voile and crepe de chine sport dresses on the racks. Congress Dress, 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; dainty new models in flowered, beaded and plain georgettes, at unusually low prices. Kliff Dress Co., 28 West 27th

DRESSES.—Contractor has to close out at your price; satins, taffetas, Georgettes, jerseys, latest styles, all sizes. 4 West 22d St., fourth floor.

DRESSES—Batter grade printed and beaded indestructible Georgettes, tricolettes, meteors satins; immediate delivery. Glockner, 46 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Mallison's printed indestructible voile and printed georgette dresses at $12.75 net. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES - Wonderful taffeta dresses, $5.75; immediate delivery; jobs, close out. Loeb-Nussbaum, 119 West 23d St.

DRESSES for Easter trade of better kind; beaded Georgette, taffeta, crepe de chine, gingham, Annetta, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job $50 tricolette, georgette, wool jerseys, taffetas and serges. 116-18 West 29th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Job $50 tricolette, georgette, wool jerseys, taffetas and serges. 116-18 West 29th St., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs georgettes, taffetas, crepe de chines, on rack, cheap. 8 West 18th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES.—200 Taffetas, georgettes beaded and tucked; will close out at a sacrifice. Chasser, 137 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—500 Jersey, silk, and serge dresses to be sold at sacrifice. Priscilla Dress, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Job to close cheap 300 new styling styles. Kleva-Klad, 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Big sacrifice, taffeta and satins, $5.90. I. Frank, 48 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Satin, taffeta, to close, $8.75 up. Paris, 18 West 27th.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—Wonderful assortment, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

KHAKI DRILL.—8,000 yards, 80-inch, Government standard. Spear Co., Woodhaven, L. I.

NAPKINS — NAPKINS — NAPKINS. — 8,000 dozen, 20-inch. "Linfell." For further details and offerings address Box 417, Times, 2 Rector St.

POPLINS.—174, navy, Walworth, 3421. Spring shades will close out very cheap. Satin, tricotines, Grossman Bros., Mad. Square 4620.

POPLINS, Gabardines, Oxfords, Tricotines.—Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

POPLIN.—Silk and wool, also crepe. Roshanara, Madison Square 8590.

POPLIN.—All wool navy and black, $1.50 inch. Chelsea 7345.

SATEENS.—Plain and flowered, wonderful assortment, big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES, Velours, Poiret Twills.—Cutting up trade, quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES, poplins, velours, and broadcloth, spot delivery. A. Grossman & Son, 332 4th Av. Madison Square 4412.

SERGES.—0696, 7814, 3000, 6002, 812, 11625, U. S., 04018, 7312, 7008, V. S. L., W. F. T., Tricotines, silvertones, and American Poplins, all high shades at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4181.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, 54 inch, immediate delivery. Madison Square 6200.

SUITS.—8206, 235, 06070, 787, 519, 666, VSL, Grossman Bros., Madison Square, 4620.

SKIRTS.—Silk crepe de chine, for immediate delivery. Lesser & Oppenheimer, 42 White St.

SILVERTONES.—Fine quality navy, plum, tan, red, henna, $3.20. Mad Square 2699.

SILVERTONES.—Arthur Joel Pekin. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—Assorted Susquehanna poplins, $1.45-$1.95 up; assorted black taffetas, satins, stripes, to close, $2.50, spot delivery. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,140 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, $2 up; best models, excellent values, immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SUITS.—Navy serge suits, box and fitted effects to close out; special values for Easter sale. Fensterstock & Schmir, 38 West 32d.

SUITS.—Navy Blue serge, excellent values, ready for immediate delivery. M. & I. Gross, 61 W. 15th St. Telephone Chelsea 6006.

SUITS.—Capes, dolmans, coats, tricotines, serges, velour checks, velours; all sizes at right prices. Cohen-Edelman, 58 West 31st.

SUITS.—Capes, Dolmans, Coats; a better selection for immediate delivery at very attractive prices. J. Stoll, 12 West 27th.

SUITS AND CAPES.—850 to close out in serges, tricotines and velour checks. Eisenberg & Sonnenfeld, 32 East 31st.

SUITS of the better grades in all prevailing materials; can be taken right from the racks. A. H. Gittelson, 39 West 29th.

SUITS capes, dolmans, in serge, tricotines, Poiret and silvertone; immediate delivery. B. Lasser, 122 West 26th.

SUITS.—Capes—Better grades; youthful models; snappy styles; close out prices. Julius Wolf, 270 5th Av.

SUITS.—Upto-date models, popular priced; immediate shipment. Cooper & Grapes, 30 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Box effects and other desirable styles; sacrificing at $9.75 up. I Frank, 48 West 22d St.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Better grade; immediate delivery. Gordon Outergarment, 11 East 31st.

SUITS, COATS.—Delivery of the better grades; sacrifice price. Etkin Bros., 104 West 38th.

SUITS, capes, dolmans, newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS, CAPES.—Wonderful values; closing out below cost. Greenberg, 146 West 25th.

SUITS, 200; navy, hand tailored, silk lined; close out. Chas. Wershba, 112 West 31st.

SUITS.—Quantity stylish stouts to close out. Miller & Kardiner, 37 West 26th

SUITS.—To close out; very cheap. I Novick, 45 West 27th.

SWEATERS for quicker sales, larger profits, get our exclusive styles in sweaters, slipons, middies, specials, for sales purposes; fiber wool, worsteds, zephyr; spot delivery. Peerless Sweater Mills, 36 West 33d.

TRICOLETTES, PAULETTES.—For immediate delivery; all colors. Phone Chelsea 8636

TRICOLETTE and paulettes, immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 8644.

TRICOTINES.—Tan and rookie; Holden-Leonard's silvertones; 450 Victory. Farragut 3257.

TRICOTINE.—Closing out cheap good qualities, navy, tan, taupe. Madison Square 1620.

UNIFORMS.—Military, serges and gabardines immediate delivery. U. S. Uniform Co., 93 5th Av.

VELOURS.—Clark & Dann, tan shade, 141. Herman Goldstein, 127 West 25th.

VELOURS, Buckley & Cohen.—Tan; reasonable. Chelsea 590.

WAISTS.—Crepes, satin stripe tubs, &c., $18 up. Hy-Grade Waist Co., Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Astonishing values, $8.50 dozen; immediate delivery. S. Schlein, 1,270 Broadway.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR wanted; large Western jobber wants a contractor on better grades georgette and crepe de chine waists. Only one who can turn out the very best workmanship considered. Will furnish materials to responsible man. F. B., 180 Times.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On tailored serge dresses; jobber placing orders. Call with samples, 4th floor, 14 East 33d.

CONTRACTORS on wash skirts call with samples; will give out large quantities. 37 5th Av., 7th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk waists; steady work; good prices. Fanny Waist, 140 West 30th St.

Contractors on hand embroidery on ladies' muslin underwear. C. O., 803 Times Downtown.

CONTRACTORS.—Cotton dresses; large orders; bring samples. 7th floor, 18 West 24th.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

Allied Industries.

FLAGS.—20 dozen best quality cotton American flags, 5x9 ft, to close out in dozen lots or more, $36.00. The Flag Co., 257 5th Av.

PATTERNS.—Home patterns. The Home Pattern Co., Inc., 114 5th Av., New York, sole manufacturers of patterns for The Ladies' Home Journal. Telephone 6216 Chelsea.

WELL-EQUIPPED pants shop, Eu150, with 85 machines, to sublet, or open for proposition. J 308 Times.

Help Wanted.

SALESLADIES WANTED.—Two experienced for hosiery and glove shop; good salary for those who qualify. Apply to Cosmopolitan Hosiery & Glove Shop, 1448 Broadway.

SALESMAN, with large following through Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, wanted by reputable manufacturer of smart suits and coats; must be capable of selling upward of $100,000; applications treated strictly confidential; drawing account. Apply, stating experience, R 96 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by representative concern manufacturing an extensive line of suits and coats that sell, for Pennsylvania and Ohio; only those that can show great results need app ly; drawing against commission. R 95 Times.

SALESMEN.—Silk salesmen by prominent manufacturer of georgette crapes, &c., for several territories; salary and commission to high-calibre men, now selling silks, to carry our line in connection; state annual sales and full details. J 252 Times.

SALESMAN for Southern and Middle West territories; popular-priced coats; must have following; commission. J 289 Times.

SALESMAN, leather goods, on commission; city trade; must have experience and A1 references. X 324 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Returned army officer; plan campaign, copy writer, make-up practical printer. L 80 Times.

SALESMAN, hustler, experienced, calling on department stores, high-class women's apparel shops, and dressmakers all over the country, a producer, seeks connection. L 87 Times.

Sales Assistant.—College graduate, 28, well appearing, business experience, correspondence, systematizing, desires connection with commercial concern. B 885 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, highest qualifications, with own office, wants staple line of A-1 reputable manufacturer, for local trade. D 86 Times.

SALESMAN, (32,) present traveling for wholesale liquor house, desires immediate change for other line; commission basis. X 207 Times Annex.

Salesman.—High-class salesman, selling city notion jobbers and department stores, wants a good side line. E 94 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ....6½ per cent. for the best names
Saturday .....6½ per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Goods That Will Drape Wanted.

As plans for the Fall season mature, the dress goods houses are finding that the style of material giving the best draping effect is the type mostly wanted. Soft-finished goods on the velour order attract the buyer's attention over the hard-finished, stiffer materials. Fabrics almost approaching the velvet order, it is said, will find the most popular call. This will be particularly true of cloakings, and applies also to the cloth to be used in suits.

To Act Against Cancellations.

The broad silks department of the Silk Association of America will shortly embark, it was said yesterday, on a campaign against cancellations. Just now the manufacturers are not so much troubled with this trade evil as they have been in the past, but the time is thought opportune to proceed against those buyers who change their minds after placing an order. The silk men believe that, if a few examples are made of these unscrupulous houses, there will be less trouble experienced in trying to "make an order stick."

Gray Goods Still Higher.

The beginning of the week brought still higher prices on several constructions of cloths in the local gray goods market yesterday. Printcloths especially were active and strong. May, June and July deliveries of 39-inch 64-squares were sold by the mills at 16¼ cents, and similar shipments of 72-76s and 68-72s in that width brought 14 and 12½ cents, respectively. In the 38½-inch range of goods, business was done on 64-80s at 10⅝ cents, 60-52s at 9¼ cents, and 60-48s at 9 cents. Sheetings were also firmer, and are now getting hard to find for nearby delivery. Twelve cents was paid yesterday for 36-60 four-yard goods, while five-yards sold at 9¼ cents and 8.50s at 8¾ cents. Specialties for the clothing trade and fine-yarn cloths also were active and strong throughout the day.

Men's Neckwear in Good Demand.

The men's neckwear houses are enjoying an active pre-Easter business. The holiday buying has brought such an active demand that most houses have all they can do to keep up with deliveries. A wide distribution marks the business that is being taken. This covers cut silks in all varieties and knitted goods. It would be hard to pick out the dominant designs, though diagonals and figured effects seem to be taking the bulk of the trade. Wash ties are more active than they have been in some time.

Smoker for Cotton Men.

A smoker will be held at the Hotel Biltmore on April 23, at 9 o'clock to mark the opening of the three days' convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. The smoker will be preceded by a short business meeting. "The New Era of Good Feeling Between the Sections" will be the subject of an address by William B. Thompson of New Orleans. There will be a program of music and entertainment, but the chief place will be given over to the creation of a keener friendship between the various sections and between the members in the same section.

Business in Men's Shirts.

The business being done in men's shirts leaves very little to be desired at the present time. Special success has been registered by the new matched collars and shirts, in colored designs. These novelties are finding an exceedingly active call right through the price range, and are especially good at present with the popular priced haberdashers. Satin stripes in the more staple merchandise are among the leaders. Silk shirts are selling better than ever and are even doing well with the retailers who handled very little of these high priced garments a short time back.

Fall Shoes Selling Freely.

No abatement in the demand for Fall shoes is reported in the local trade, and indications point to one of the biggest seasons ever experienced. Particularly good is the advance business being done in men's shoes, and it is asserted that preparation for the custom of men discharged from the national service are playing a good part in the activities of the retailers. Men's shoes in the high-price ranges are among the most active sellers of all, and from present indications the increases in pairs cut in 1919 by manufacturers of these goods over those made last year will range up to 75 per cent. The new narrow-toed last for men is making a hit with the retail trade.

Burlaps Have an Active Day.

Yesterday was one of the most active days the local market for burlaps has seen in quite a while. The result was that, while 8-ounce, 40-inch goods were sold in the morning at 6¼ cents, the asking price late in the afternoon had crept up to 7 cents. While no business had been done at this figure, so far as could be ascertained, holders are looking for sales at that price today. The closing asking price on 10½-ounce goods of the same width was also half a cent higher than that at which trading took place in the morning, the advance being from 8½ cents to 9 cents. In addition to the strengthening influence of the improved demand, the local market was further stimulated by bullish reports from Calcutta.

May Raise Tax on Our Goods.

Higher tariffs on American goods imported into foreign countries are predicted by an American business man now in Europe studying the trade situation at first hand. In a letter to an associate in this country he says, in part: "Consensus of opinion among buyers of American products is that tariffs will be imposed greatly in excess of those existing before the war, but that embargoes will speedily be eliminated. This conclusion would not hinder American business generally, as our type of quantity production will allow us to enter European markets competitively for at least ten years, as the standard of living here has been materially increased, and wages correspondingly, although still lower than American standards. The lack of efficiency gives us the advantage. The need for all manufactured products is very great all over Europe."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Stoeckl Bros.; C. A. Mann, men's, boys' clothing; Commodore.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; H. Klingsburg, upholstery goods, draperies; 25 East 26th Av.

BALTIMORE.—Strouse & Bros.; M. S. Strouse, trimmings; 213 8th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, cotton piece goods; 264 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; C. S. Bradley, silks, dress goods; Manhattan.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; H. T. Dyott, upholstery, rugs, satchels; Penn.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Silverstein Bros.; J. B. Lipkins, waists; 1,123 B'way, Room 1114.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cahoon Bros.; J. S. Cahoon, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, women's apparel; 200 5th Av. Manhattan.

BOSTON—H. White Co.; Miss A. Tarpy, misses' suits, gowns; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—The Gilchrist Co.; H. A. Cook, muslin underwear; Mr. Hartford, small wares; basement buyers, A. Cohen, coats, suits, dresses; Miss Keltner, muslin underwear, aprons, infants' wear; Miss Danahy, silk petticoats.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Hunting, women's coats; Miss Morrissey, women's shirts; basement buyers, Mr. Ripp, dresses; Mr. O'Brien, misses', women's coats, suits; Miss Lynch, petticoats; Miss Dartt, infants' wear Miss Sweeney, millinery; Miss Golding, waists; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Lahty, lace goods; R. A. Bedley, shoes; Miss A. V. Burns, dresses, basement; Miss H. Armstrong, waists; Miss K. T. Lagrin, toys; Miss H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; F. C. Kimball, women's costumes; F. A. Ruggles, children's hosiery, knit underwear; A. Wentworth, stationery, basement E. A. Pitman, books; G. L. Snyder, stationery; Mrs. M. E. Knight, girls' clothing, basement; W. N. London, leather traveling goods; Miss C. E. Sweeney, misses' suits, dresses; R. E. Taylor, gen'l mdse.; R. J. Trimble, petticoats, cotton underwear, basement; Miss McCawley, ladies' hats; Miss L. McCarthy, waists, basement; F. A. Fuller, furs; 433 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; H. F. Wilson, white goods, linens; 943 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, blankets, comforters, bed spreads; 2 W. 34th.

BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; R. J. Cronin, silks; 23 E. 26th.

BUTTE, Mont.—The Symons D. G. Co.; A. Daglelsh, linens, white goods; 141 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Zuckerman & Berkowitz; A. Berkowitz, clothing; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—J. C. Parwell Co.; C. M. McLeod, domestics, dress, wash goods; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. L. Atkinson and J. Whitelock, hosiery; L. J. Mead, overcoats; 116 8th Av.

CHICAGO—Ward Hat Co.; M. Oppenheim, hats; Claridge.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. L. Amans, upholstery goods; T. A. Lamond, domestics, W. J. Martin, buttons; W. P. Cortis, ginghams; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. J. O'Connor, stationery, basement; J. Delaney, women's dresses; G. Hill, silks, dress, cotton goods; L. C. Bassford, linens; W. G. Burt, draperies; T. Dettlaff, cretonnes, denims; W. T. Marthias, men's shirts, collars, cuffs; L. G. Green, colored dress goods; N. Markus, linens; C. L. Hopkins, cottons; Mr. F. Noell, women's waists, shawls; H. Duggan, muslin underwear, basement; J. Rau, draperies; M. Hussash, dressmaking dept.; C. C. Bunker, linens; A. Grant, women's, children's wrappers, boudoir caps; T. Thackery, furs; J. J. Davenport, silks, velvets; R. Archibald, trimmings, buttons; F. A. McGibbon, upholstering; 107 B'way.

CINCINNATI—Smith, Kasson Co.; C. E. Bagwell, shoes; Imperial.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; G. W. Owens, general mdse.; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; W. L. Foster, ready-to-wear; 366 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—King Garment Co.; W. K. Lindeman, house furn. goods; Breslin.

CINCINNATI—The Fair Store Co.; C. H. Kuhlman, house furn. goods, toys; 23 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss M. A. Larson, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 23 East 26th.

CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; C. T. Reed, millinery; 421 Broadway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Reed Bros. Co.; J. L. Bailor, flowers, feathers; 421 B'way; Penn.

CLEVELAND—Pollack-Kaman Co.; H. Folkman, dress, suit materials; Cumberland.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss E. Rentlinger, underwear; Miss S. Cohen, waists; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; J. R. Tyroler, ready-to-wear, basement; Mr. Kaplan, fur coats; 37 West 26th.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—Geo. W. Graham Co.; F. A. Ourner, silks, dress goods, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; S. Shaw, millinery, underwear, waists, corsets, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway; Cumberland.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Straus & Louis Co.; J. Straus, coats, suits; Miss L. Huckins, waists; 1,170 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—Harvard Clothing Parlors; L. Siff, clothing; Penn.

DAYTON, Ohio—J. Kumler Co.; Miss C. Harnish, art goods; 225 5th Av.

DENVER—Neustetter Co.; M. D. Neustetter, coats, suits; Miss Keene, dresses; 304 5th Av.

DES MOINES—"Carley's"; W. Carley, jobs suits, coats, waists; 15 East 26th.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; N. E. Hamilton, dress goods; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT—Shapiro & Berkowitz; M. Shapiro, clothing; Marlborough.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. B. Bowman, women's dresses; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—J. Hudson Co.; C. H. Armstrong, men's furn. goods, clothing, basement; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Edson, Moore & Co.; J. McKnight, notions, fancy goods, ladies, children's ready-to-wear; 48 Leonard.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. J. Reilly, waists, basement; Miss Scholl, waists; C. H. Armstrong, boys' clothing, men's shirts, basement; 225 5th Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—Glick & Co.; J. Taylor, carpets, housefurnishing goods; 200 5th Av.; Longacre.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Fowler & Co.; Miss M. E. Bates, G. R. Bright, notions, furn. goods, men's, women's garments; Latham.

FREMONT, Ohio—Joseph's Dept. Store; B. Joseph, ready-to-wear; 302 5th Av.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; H. J. Goodman, silks, dress goods; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.

GREENVILLE, Miss.—T. Levi, women's ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

GREENVILLE, Miss.—T. Levi, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 212 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn. Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss K. Zerwitz, misses' wear; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; W. W. Pollard, shoes; 1,140 Madison Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; Miss Marks, coats, suits, dresses; 1,180 B'way.

KANSAS CITY—J. T. Brown Co.; J. T. Brown, children's silk dresses, women's silk underwear, Room 409, 1,123 B'way.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Cowan, Tate & Co.; D. E. Tate, woolens; Breslin.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; S. Leon, silks, dress goods, notions, leather goods, neckwear; 116 W. 32d.

LEBANON, Penn.—L. Samler; A. R. Wilauer, toys, housefurn. goods; 37 W. 26th; Bristol.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—J. D. Back & Bro.; W. A. Marx, women's ready-to-wear, knit underwear; 213 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; S. R. Yann, silks, dress goods, linings; Mrs. K. Mills, basement notions, jewelry, umbrellas, gloves; 98 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Ellis Garment Co.; J. M. Goldstein, coatings, suitings; Imperial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Bacon & Sons; F. Schmitt, carpets, upholstery goods, trunks, bags; 23 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter D. G. Co., Inc.; T. Keeley, domestics, linings, flannels, blankets; G. Kraselsz, notions, fancy goods, stationery, dolls, toys; 48 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss E. Bennett, coats, suits, dresses, wraps; Miss M. A. Copelyn, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets, petticoats; 2 W. 37th.

LYNN, Mass.—F. B. Magrane; C. Bixby, silks, dress goods, linings; Commodore.

MACON, Ga.—I. Kessler Commission Co.; Max H. Kessler, hosiery, underwear; 740 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; E. C. Lauer, notions, leather goods; Miss Seabury, stationery; 236 5th Av.

MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; J. B. Curlee, draperies; carpets; 1,150 Broadway.

NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; 105 Grand; York.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharp, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Patisian; Miss C. E. Butcher; ready-to-wear; 1,328 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Thiele & Scharf; J. Thiele, millinery; 686 B'way.

PARIS, Ill.—Jones Dry Goods Co.; W. D. Hornig, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; H. Wenderoth, clothing; 220 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenburg & Co.; Miss H. Darmstaedter, jewelry, silverware; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; B. F. Montague, glues; D. S. Scott, men's furn. goods; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; E. M. Meyer, men's clothing; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss E. Zimmerman, corsets; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; E. A. Salomon, furniture; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. E. Davies, domestics, silks, cotton goods; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; R. S. Lipman, jewelry, leather goods, stationery; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation in Stocks Gains New Force from Victory Loan Terms—Money Firm.

The excellent impression made by the terms of the Victory Liberty Loan had a pronounced effect on speculation in stocks, the tone of the market changing abruptly from what it had been at the end of the preceding week. There was heavy buying of some of the motor, shipping, petroleum, and so-called food stocks—the same ones that had been most attractive to traders previously—with the result that net gains running from 2 to more than 4 points were recorded among them at the close. The comment heard in brokerage circles indicated that the purchasers outside of the direct Wall Street environment had again taken part in dealings, and this view was supported by the size of the turnover, which was in excess of 1,000,000 shares. The steel stocks were rather inactive, compared with several of the other industrials, but they gained ground, too, and the railroad issues displayed a fairly firm trend. The whole market gave its strongest appearance near the end of the day.

The chief feature about the loan terms, as viewed from the Street, was the reduction of $1,500,000,000 in the amount which had been predicted, and reiterated time and again, as the expected size of the offering. Secretary Glass's announcement that $4,500,000,000 would be absolutely all that the Government needed not only came as an agreeable surprise, but tended to replace doubt with considerable optimism in banking quarters in respect to a wide distribution of the notes. An examination of the Secretary of the Treasury's statement seems to show either that Government expenditures are falling off rapidly or that income and excess profits receipts are calculated to run unusually heavy throughout the balance of the year. Up to the end of March the Government's outlay in liquidating the war costs and in maintaining the troops still abroad was continuing at a rate of close to $19,000,000,000 for the fiscal year, compared with the $18,000,000,000 estimate made some months ago. In March the outflow of Government funds showed a drop of more than $500,000 from the January total, and it may well be that the expense will shrink substantially from now on, a development which certainly would be welcomed by taxpayers and security owners throughout the country. Whatever the situation, the public has Mr. Glass's own word that this will be the final offering to be distributed in intensive fashion, and the stock market probably acquired some good cheer from this news. The 3½ per cent. tax-exempt bonds quite naturally fell back yesterday because of the favorable interest rate offered by the new notes, into which one may convert the 4% per cent. notes, but most of the other issues moved forward slightly. It is hard to see how investors could think that the new notes, payable in 1923, or possibly in 1922, would conflict with the existing bonds, and the relatively short life of the Victory paper should act as a strong factor in keeping them near par.

In general, the day's stock market displayed more the effect of highly concentrated speculative dealings than any notable investment purchases. The metal stocks continued under the influence of industrial sluggishness and uncertainty. The Street studied with considerable care the dispatches received from Paris which indicated that the amount of Germany's monetary penalty had been decided and forecast afresh the completion of the peace treaty within a few weeks. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. all day long.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 14.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 87½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 50 centimes. The dollar ranged from 5 francs 92 centimes to 6 francs 07 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATL.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6½
Low 6	Low 6¼
Renewals 6	Renewals 6½
Last 6	Last 6¼

Call Loans on Acceptances.
Prime eligible Acceptances..... 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L	ALL INDUSTRIALS
Sixty days..... 6	Sixty days..... 6
Ninety days..... 6	Ninety days..... 6
Four months..... 6	Four months..... 6
Five months..... 6	Five months..... 6
Six months..... 6	Six months..... 6

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 4¼@4½
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 4¾@5
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 5½@5

Commercial Paper.
30 to 90 days..... 5½
4 to 6 months..... 5½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.65¾	$4.65¼	$4.65¼	+.00¾
Cables	4.66¾	4.66¼	4.66¼	+.00¾
France—				
Demand	6.01	6.01	6.01	+.00¼
Cables	5.99	5.99	5.99	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8663 London	$4.65¾	$4.66¾
5.1813 Paris	6.01	5.99
5.1813 Belgium	6.30	6.28
China—		
Hongkong	78.00	78.10
Peking	122.50	122.75
Shanghai	133.50	133.75
40.20 Holland	40.25	40.40
19.30 Greece	19.25	19.30
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	35.78
Calcutta	35.73	35.78
5.1813 Italy	7.42	7.40
Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.50
Yokohama	51.25	51.50
19.30 Spain	20.10	20.20
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.65	49.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	26.50	26.70
Copenhagen	24.60	24.90
Christiania	25.50	25.70
South America—		
Buenos Aires	44.125	44.25
44.42 Rio	25.875	26.00
5.1813 Switzerland	4.99	4.95
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked
100 rubles	14.10	14.25
500 rubles	14.00	14.15

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial:— 60 Days	90 Days.
Nominal.	$4.62		$4.60½

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $467,922,762; balances, $64,695,596; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $821,784; Federal Reserve credit balance, $61,769,096.

Domestic Exchanges.

Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $24.3750 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48½d; in New York, $1.01¼, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅛@80⅛c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year
Customs	$7,137,816	$129,177,062
Internal revenue, income and excess profit taxes.....	71,959,253	1,960,736,901
Miscellaneous	69,375,751	983,683,743
Miscellaneous rev..	19,021,449	857,754,833
Total receipts....	$167,494,271	$4,481,302,539
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts.	151,656,784	9,184,496,324
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	163,260,456	199,672,859
Expenditures	319,150,986	12,615,798,864

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 14.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	April12, 1919.	Increase.
Circulation	$4,716,000	$1,000
Loans, discounts and investments	532,968,000	9,190,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.....	411,852,000	2,277,000
Due to banks.....	109,742,000	233,000
Time deposits	12,425,000	20,000
Exchange clearances..	14,095,000	1,814,000
Due from banks.....	57,229,000	2,198,000
Cash in banks and Federal Reserve bank.....	60,721,000	3,077,000
Cash excess and with F. R. bank.....	15,221,000	1,468,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	1,083,242	306,440	648,102
Year to date.....	56,626,057	85,696,297	56,474,492

Closing Bid	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33⅜	33⅝	2,500	Advance Rumely	33¼	34⅛	33	33	+⅛
66½	67	800	Advance Rumely pf.	67	67	66¼	66¾	+⅝
78¼	78½	1,200	Ajax Rubber	78½	78½	77⅛	78½	+1½
3⅜	3⅝	200	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
2	2¼	300	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
37¾	38	4,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	36⅜	38	36⅜	37	+1⅜
90⅜	91⅛	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	91	91	91	91	+⅜
108½	108⅝	2,300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	107½	108⅝	107	108⅜	+⅝
100	100⅜	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	100½	100½	100	100	
75	75¼	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	73½	75½	75	75¼	+⅝
50½	50⅝	7,100	Am. Can	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50⅝	+1⅛
100⅝	102	100	Am. Can pf.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101½	+⅜
93⅜	93⅝	300	Am. Car & Fdry.	93½	94	93½	94	+1½
53	53⅛	14,100	Am. Cotton Oil	49	53¼	49	53¼	+4½
13⅛	13⅜	1,100	Am. Druggists	13⅜	13⅜	13	13¼	-⅛
85	90	100	Am. Express	89	89	89	89	-1
22⅝	22¾	5,700	Am. H. & Leather	21¾	22⅞	21¾	22⅝	+1⅝
101	101½	1,500	Am. H. & L. pf.	100⅜	101⅝	100⅜	100⅞	+⅝
48	48¼	2,200	Am. Ice	47½	48¼	47½	48¼	+1⅛
65	65⅜	1,700	Am. Ice pf.	64½	65⅜	64½	65	-1
82¾	82⅞	96,300	Am. International	79½	83½	76½	82½	+5⅛
53⅜	53⅝	12,600	Am. Linseed	52¼	53⅝	52	53⅜	+1⅝
96	97	2,600	Am. Linseed pf.	94	97	94	96½	+2½
66¾	66¾	900	Am. Locomotive	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+½
103½	104⅜	300	Am. Locomotive pf.	104	104	104	104	-1
15	15⅜	200	Am. Malting	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
70⅜	70⅞	1,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	70½	70⅝	70	70½	+⅛
105	105½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	103	103	103	103	-⅝
92½	93½	222	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	92¾	93¾	92¾	93¾	+⅝
108	111	100	Am. Snuff	108½	108½	108½	108½	-2
81⅝	82½	700	Am. Steel Fdries.	82¼	82¾	82¼	82½	+⅝
129½	130	3,500	Am. Sugar Ref.	129	130¼	129	130¼	+2¾
116	117½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	
106¾	106⅞	9,800	Am. Sumatra Tob.	104	106⅞	103	106½	+1⅝
90	97½	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf.	95	95	95	95	-2
104¼	104½	1,800	Am. Tel & Tel.	105	105	104¾	104¾	-⅝
207	207¼	200	Am. Tobacco	207¾	207¾	207	207	+⅞
100	101	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	+⅞
59	59¼	1,800	Am. Woolen	58¾	59¼	58¾	59¼	+⅞
98¼	100	100	Am. Woolen pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	-¼
42½	42¾	2,500	Am. Writing P. pf.	41½	42⅝	41¾	42⅝	+1⅝
14	14¼	1,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+⅜
61⅝	61⅞	2,800	Anaconda Copper	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅞	+⅞
41½	42	6,800	Asso. Dry Goods	40½	42¼	40½	42	+2⅝
78	79	300	Associated Oil	78½	79	78½	79	
91⅜	93	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	91½	91⅞	91½	91⅞	
86⅜	86½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	86	86	86	86	+⅛
97	98	200	Atlantic Coast Line	98	98	98	98	+⅛
134½	134⅝	31,400	At. Gulf & West I.	123¾	134½	127¾	134⅝	+7⅛
90⅝	90⅞	13,300	Baldwin Loco.	90½	91⅝	90	90½	+⅝
47¾	47¾	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio.	47¾	47¾	47½	47½	+⅛
130¾	131	1,200	Barrett Co.	131	131½	131	131	+1
114	115	400	Barrett Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	
1⅝	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
76½	77½	200	Bethlehem Steel	76½	76½	76½	76½	+⅛
76½	76⅝	35,000	Beth. Steel, class B.	76	77	75¾	76⅝	+1⅛
109	110	600	Beth. Steel 8% pf.	108	109¼	108	109¼	+1¼
20	20½	200	Booth Fisheries	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	+⅜
21¾	21¾	2,500	Brklyn Rapid Tran.	21¾	21¾	21	21¾	+⅜
21¼	21⅝	300	Do. cfs. of dep.	21	21¼	21	21¼	+⅜
9⅝	9¼	600	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
164	165	2,700	Burns Brothers	162½	165	161¾	165	+2
7	7¼	1,200	Butte Cop. & Zinc.	7¼	7¼	7	7	-⅛
22	22½	8,200	Butte & Superior	21¾	22¼	21¾	22	+⅜
61⅞	62	900	California Packing	61½	62	61½	62	+⅜
25½	26	200	California Petrol.	25½	26	25¾	25¾	-⅛
69½	70	300	California Pet. pf.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69½	+⅜
60	61	300	Calumet & Arizona	59⅜	60¼	59⅜	60¼	+⅝
45⅝	46	100	Canada Southern	46	46	46	46	
158½	160	300	Canadian Pacific	156¼	159¾	156¼	159¾	+⅝
98	101	300	Case (J. I.) Co.	99	99	99	99	-1
76⅝	77	5,900	Central Leather Co.	75¼	77¾	75¼	76⅝	+⅝
42	42¾	3,900	Cerro de Pasco Cop.	42¼	43½	41½	42⅝	+⅝
144½	145	1,600	Chandler Motor	140	146	140	144⅝	+5
58¼	58⅝	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58⅞	58¼	58⅝	+⅜
24	27	300	Chi. Great West. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	-2½
36½	37¼	6,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	36½	37¼	35¾	37¼	+⅞
67	67¾	7,700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	68	68¼	66¾	67¾	+1⅛
95	96	110	Chi. & Northwest'n.	95	95	95	95	
23½	23⅝	600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
77	77	300	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	77	77	76¼	76¼	-⅝
65¼	65¾	300	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	-⅜
23¾	24	5,100	Chile Copper	23¼	24	23¼	24	+⅝
37	37	800	Chino Copper	37	37	36¾	37	+⅛
64½	64⅞	100	Cluett, Peabody	64½	64½	64½	64½	+⅜
42	43	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42¾	42¾	42	
23¾	24	200	Col. & Southern	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	-⅛
46	46	800	Columbia Gas & El.	46	46	45¾	45¾	+⅛
95⅜	95⅝	400	Consolidated Gas	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	+⅛
6	6	200	Con. Int. Cal. Min.	6	6	6	6	
77⅜	77⅝	100	Continental Can	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	-⅜
109	109	20	Continental Can pf.	109	109	109	109	+2
70	70	200	Continental Insur.	68	70	69½	69½	
60¾	61	30,000	Corn Products Ref.	60¾	61	60	60	-¼
105	105	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	105	105	105	105	
67½	68	5,100	Crucible Steel	67½	69¾	67	68½	+⅝
26⅝	28⅜	10,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	26⅝	28⅝	26¼	27⅝	+1⅝
76	77⅜	4,500	Cuba Cane S. pf.	76	77⅜	76	77⅜	+1⅜
180	187	100	Del., Lack. & West.	180	180	180	180	-3
4	5¼	200	Den. & Rio Grande	4	4½	4	4½	-⅜
7	7	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7	7	7	7	
14¼	14¾	600	Dome Mines	14¼	14¾	14	14¾	
16	16	2,500	Erie	16	16	15¾	16	+⅛
27	27	800	Erie 1st pf.	27	27	26¾	26¾	-⅛
18½	18⅝	300	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18⅝	18	18	
39	39	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	39	39	39	39	-1
63½	64	2,500	Fisher Body	63½	64⅞	63	64⅞	+2½
100	100	200	Fisher Body pf.	100	100	100	100	
29½	29¾	2,200	Gaston, W. & W.	29½	29¾	29¼	29¼	-⅛
58	59	500	General Cigar	58	59	58	59	+1½
161	161	400	General Electric	161	161	160¼	160¼	+¼
183½	183¾	33,600	General Motors	176	183¾	175½	183	+7
94⅝	94⅝	300	General Motors pf.	94⅝	94⅝	92¾	94⅝	+2¼
94¼	94½	7,500	General Motors deb.	92¾	94½	92¾	94½	+2¼
67	67	600	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	67	67	66¾	66¾	-⅛
67⅞	68	100	Granby Consol.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	-1
91	91	1,600	Great Northern pf.	92½	92½	91	91	-1
41¼	41⅝	1,100	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	41¼	41⅞	41¼	41⅝	+⅝
42¾	43	1,100	Greene-Can. Cop.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	-⅛
52⅝	53	200	Gulf States Steel.	52⅝	52⅝	51¾	51¾	-⅝
67	67	100	Haskell & Barker	67	67	67	67	-⅝
50¼	50¾	600	Inspiration Copper.	50¼	50¾	50	50¾	-⅛
48⅝	49¼	4,200	Interboro Consol.	48⅝	49¼	48½	49¼	
4	4	1,700	Interboro Con. pf.	4	4	3½	4	
13	13¼	600	Int. Agricultural	13	13	12¾	13	-⅛
29¾	29¾	600	Int. Agricultural pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+1
73	74	600	International Salt	73	73	73	74	+1
127⅜	128⅜	300	Int. Harvester new	127⅜	127⅜	127½	127½	
30⅝	31⅝	19,100	Int. Mer. Marine.	30½	31⅝	29⅞	30⅝	+⅛
112⅝	114⅜	22,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	113¼	114⅜	113	114⅜	+1⅜
26⅝	26⅝	2,700	Int. Nickel	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
45⅝	46	1,200	Int. Paper	45⅝	46	45⅝	46	+¼
73	73	600	Int. Paper pf., sta.	73	73¾	73	73¾	+¼
41¼	43½	900	Jewel Tea, inc.	41¼	43½	41	41	-1⅜
88	88	400	Jewel Tea pf.	88	88	86	86	-2
19½	19½	100	Kansas City South.	19½	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
52⅝	52⅝	100	Kansas City So. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+⅛
106	106	100	Kayser (J.) & Co.	106	106	106	106	+1
129	129½	12,600	Kelly Spring Tire.	129	129½	128½	129¼	+1
31⅞	32	1,600	Kennecott Copper.	31⅞	32	31⅝	31¾	-⅛
95¾	96	7,000	Keystone Tire & R.	95¾	96	93	94	-⅞
69⅝	70¼	600	Lackawanna Steel.	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	70¼	+⅝
27½	27½	200	Lee Rubber & Tire.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
53¾	53⅞	3,500	Lehigh Valley	54	54	53¼	53¾	+⅛
111	111	200	Liggett & Myers pf.	111	111	110¾	110¾	+⅛
47	47⅜	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+⅛
109¼	109¼	100	Loose-W. B. 2d pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	+⅛
151	151	300	Lorillard (P.) Co.	151	151	150	150	-3¼
109	109	100	Lorll. (P.) Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	+1
117	117	100	Louis. & Nash.	117	117	117	117	+1½
75	75	100	Manhattan Elev.	75	75	75	75	
39⅝	40	300	Maxwell Motors	39⅝	40	39⅝	39¼	+⅛
67½	67½	600	Max. Motors 1st pf.	67½	67½	66⅝	67	-⅛
82	82	300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	82	82	81½	81½	-⅝
76	76¼	100	May Dept. Stores.	76	76¼	76	76½	+⅛
182⅝	183½	10,100	Mexican Petroleum.	182⅝	183½	182	183½	+2½
23⅝	23⅝	800	Miami Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	+⅛
47¼	47¾	9,200	Midvale Steel	47¼	47¾	46¾	47¼	+⅛
10	10¼	300	Minn. & St. L. new.	10	10¼	10	10¼	
23¼	23⅝	800	Missouri Pacific	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
51¼	51¾	100	Missouri Pacific pf.	51¼	51¾	51¼	51⅜	+⅛
38¼	38¼	600	Nat. Acme	38¼	38¼	37⅝	38	
17½	17½	500	Nat. Cond. & Cable	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	+⅛
56⅞	57½	1,500	Nat. Enam & St.	56⅞	57½	56⅝	57¼	+1⅛
100	100	100	Nat. En. & St. pf.	100	100	100	100	
70	70	100	Nat. Lead	70	70	70	70	
166¾	166¾	100	Nevada Con. Cop.	166¾	166¾	166¾	166¾	+⅛
74½	74½	700	N. Y. Central	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	+⅛
21	21	100	N. Y. Dock	21	21	21	21	
28⅝	29¼	1,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	28⅝	29¼	28½	29	+⅜
19½	19½	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19½	19½	19½	19½	
104⅞	104⅞	100	Norfolk & Western.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+⅝
92¼	92¼	100	Northern Pacific	92¼	92¼	91¾	91¾	+⅛
43⅛	43⅛	48,400	Ohio Cities Gas	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
46¼	46¼	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	-⅝
7⅞	7⅞	900	Ontario Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
11⅛	11⅜	71,100	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
53½	56	1,000	Owens Bottle Mach.	53½	56	53½	55⅝	+2½
100	100	100	Owens Bottle M. pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+2¼
81⅞	82¼	3,800	Pan-Am. F. & T.	82⅜	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	+⅛
44¼	44¾	2,900	Penn. R. R.	44¼	44¾	44	44	
49¼	49½	150	People's Gas, Chi.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¾	+1¼
30	31	200	Penn. Seab. Steel.	30	30	30	30	
13½	14	100	Pere Marquette	13½	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
36¼	36¾	900	Philadelphia Co.	35	36	35	36	+⅛
50⅜	51	10,100	Pierce-Arrow	50	51	49¾	51	+1⅝
20¾	20⅞	11,200	Pierce Oil	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅝	+⅛
200	200	200	Pittsburgh Coal	49	49¼	49	49¼	+¼
33⅝	33¾	2,700	Pitts. & West Va.	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33¾	-⅛
80¼	82	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¾	-⅛
70½	71⅜	900	Proved Steel Car.	70½	71⅜	70¼	71¼	+1¼
120¼	120¾	300	Pullman Co.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¾	
52½	52½	200	Punta Alegre Sugar.	52½	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	
79½	81	300	Railway Steel Sp.	79½	79⅝	79½	79⅝	
106	107	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	
20⅝	21	500	Ray Con. Copper.	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	
84½	84½	6,800	Reading	84¾	84¾	83¾	84½	-⅛
83¼	83⅜	1,500	Rep. Iron & Steel.	83¼	84	83¼	83⅜	+1½
102	102½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	-⅝
92	92¼	2,500	Royal D., Am. shs.	92½	92⅜	91⅝	92¼	+⅝
89¾	89¾	11,400	Do., N. Y shs.	89¾	90¼	89¼	89¾	+⅝
8¾	8¾	5,900	Saxon Motor	8	9	8	8¾	+⅛
7⅞	8	500	Seaboard Air Line.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
180	184	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	180	180	180	180	
12⅛	13	100	Shattuck-Arizona	12¼	12¼	12¼

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"Freight Rates Must Be Raised"

Discussed in this week's issue of

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SEEK WAYS TO CUT CARRIERS' EXPENSES

Economies Necessary, Operators Believe, to Avoid a Further Increase in Rates.

SUPPLIES AT HIGH LEVELS

Railroad Administration Said to be Anxious to Avoid Increasing the Burden of Shippers.

While comment on the probability of a further increase in freight rates by the Railroad Administration to meet the deficit which is indicated for the end of this year's operation of the Class 1 railroads of the country, has been widespread, there is apparently a feeling among railroad bankers and operators that the Director-General of Railroads will try in every way to avoid any further advance. At the same time it is generally admitted that a further increase offers the only apparent solution of the problem and there are some railroad men who believe that an increase of from 10 to 15 per cent. will be necessary.

It is asserted that if the Railroad Administration's operation of the carriers throughout the current year nets $660,000,000—It is believed that the figures will be considerably lower—and the President decides to turn the roads back to private operation, the earnings will be sufficiently only to provide interest charges. It is not possible to estimate at this early date, according to students of the railroad situation, even the approximate amount of earnings for the carriers for this year, as traffic is falling off fast, and expenses are not decreasing in proportion.

The coal bill of the Railroad Administration last year was, in round figures, $473,000,000, at an average cost of $2.65 a ton. In the days of private control the roads obtained their coal at prices ranging from 98 cents to $1.10 and $1.25 a ton. It was asserted yesterday that if the cost of coal could be reduced $1.50 a ton, and it is understood that this is one of the things the Director General is striving for, the saving would be more than $250,000,000.

Another item which was brought forward was a possible saving on the price of steel products purchased. This, it was estimated, might be in the neighborhood of 20 per cent. The administration's bill for steel products in 1918 was approximately $440,000,000, and such a saving would amount to $80,000,000.

In 1918 the administration paid, in round figures, approximately $100,000,000 for ties, lumber, and other materials, and it was asserted that there might be a big saving effected in this item.

While these savings are admitted to work out nicely on paper, railroad men are not particularly sanguine of the success following an attempt to lower prices. They are emphatic, however, in statements that unless there are big decreases in costs and a commensurate increase in operating efficiency and labor, an increase in rates which would bring in additional revenue to an amount between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 will be necessary.

In some quarters it is not believed that further general increases will be made, as the general increase of last year, resulted in inequalities, some shippers now facing actual increases of from 30 to 35 per cent., while the Eastern roads advances caused others to pay from 40 to 50 and 65 per cent. more. This was due to the fact that some rates are based on other rates, and the whole rate structure interlocks so that a rate based on another was increased out of proportion because differentials had to be figured into the general and Eastern roads advances.

While the opinion prevails among railroad men and railroad bankers that a further increase is inevitable unless costs are reduced a great deal, such an increase is the last thing desired by them, as they do not feel that the shippers generally can carry much more than they are now burdened with.

"Cut anything in costs that is possible," said one railroad man yesterday, "before putting through another rate increase. The shippers can't stand it, in my opinion."

BARRETT COMPANY REPORT.

Net Profits of the Year's Operations Were $3,949,979.

The report of the Barrett Company for last year shows net sales of $41,-339,664, an increase of approximately $7,000,000 over the figures of 1917. After charges and Federal income taxes, the net profits available for dividends were $3,949,979, equivalent after preferred dividends to $20.82 a share on the common. In the preceding year the amount applicable to the common stock was $3,728,302, or the equivalent of $20.21 a share. The reserve for Federal taxes was $2,060,000, an increase of $1,580,000 over 1917. The balance sheet shows working capital to be $14,038,489. The reserve for depreciation was $4,307,471, an increase of nearly $1,300,000.

In his remarks to the stockholders William Hamlin Childs, President of the company, says:

"The increase in the costs of materials and labor referred to in our circular letter of April 1, 1918, continued during 1918, and in common with other industries the company suffered a diminution of sales and earnings during the last two months of the year. Notwithstanding these handicaps, however, the net earnings of the company before reserves were set up to cover adjustments of inventories and of income and excess profits taxes, were the largest in the history of the company. The present financial condition of the Barrett Company and of all its subsidiary companies and departments is an eminently satisfactory one, and the business outlook for the future is as promising as can be expected, in view of the general unsettled state of the country."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Forecast:

N. C.—Partly cloudy in e.; probably rain in w. and c. Tues. Wed. probably fair; colder in w. and c.

S. C.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair; colder in interior.

Ga.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed. in n. and c.

Ala.—Fair Tuesday, probably showers at night or Wed. in n.; fair in s.; somewhat cooler Wed.

Miss.—Partly cloudy Tues.; colder in n.; showers at night or Wed., cooler Wed.

Tenn.—Cloudy Tues.; probably local rains by night; cooler in w. and at night in e. Wed. colder and probably fair.

Ind.—Rain Tues.; colder in s. Wed. probably fair.

Lower Mich.—Rain Tues. Wed. cloudy.

Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ohio—Rain Tues.; colder in w. and at night in e. Wed. fair.

EARNINGS.

Public Utility.

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC for February—

	1919.	1918.	Increase.
Gross	$188,701	$131,631	$57,029
Net aft. taxes	46,408	41,920	4,987
Sur. aft. chgs.	22,611	21,353	1,185
2 mos. gross	408,027	261,878	146,148
Net aft. taxes	102,405	78,780	23,715
Sur. aft. chgs.	57,081	38,851	18,229

Miscellaneous.

BARRETT CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net sales	41,339,664	34,297,371	27,800,186
Gross profits	9,127,825	7,124,281	7,788,084
Total income	11,150,301	9,235,871	9,647,804
Net income	3,789,561	3,673,244	5,165,286
Net profits	3,949,979	3,729,444	4,256,650
Prof. for minority int.	2,186	1,142	8,771
Net prof Barrett Co.	3,947,793	3,728,302	4,247,858
Pf. dividends	545,122	425,265	323,249
Com. dividends	1,506,912	1,034,542	2,817,325
Surplus	2,096,740	2,268,494	1,067,283

CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross profits	1,533,243	1,258,989	274,254
Net earnings	1,316,359	819,583	496,976
Total net	1,511,835	1,302,496	274,339

S. S. KRESGE CO.—

March sales	3,142,190	3,011,669	130,521
Year to date	8,358,885	7,126,051	1,232,784

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	92.19	91.53	91.99	+ .19
25 industrials	93.77	92.35	93.43	+1.17
50 stocks	77.98	77.06	77.71	+ .66

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
April 12	77.41	74.93	77.06	+ .36
April 11	77.71	76.88	77.31	+ .13
April 10	78.37	77.39	77.44	+ .48
April 9	78.48	77.40	77.92	+ .29
April 8	78.14	77.30	77.62	+ .34
April 7	77.84	76.90	77.28	+ .35

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

April.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.43	Apr. 9	70.14	Apr. 4	77.71
1918	89.19	Apr. 22	86.22	Apr. 11	87.66
1917	85.56	Apr. 3	79.57	Apr. 23	81.39
1916	88.78	Apr. 6	80.91	Apr. 22	85.43
1915	73.36	Apr. 26	64.54	Apr. 1	72.60

*To date.

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919	78.43	Apr. 9	70.14	Jan. 21	77.71
†1918	89.19	Apr. 22	86.22	Jan. 15	87.66
Full Years.					
1918	90.16	Nov. 13	84.12	Jan. 15	72.29
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	77.43	Dec. 20	85.53
1916	101.52	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	85.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.35

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		Net Change. Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	76.82	+.01	+.73	+.90

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Apr. 12	76.81	—.01	Apr. 8	76.95	+.08
Apr. 11	76.82	—.83	Apr. 4	76.88	—.02
Apr. 10	76.85	—.06	Apr. 3	76.96	+.04
Apr. 9	76.91	—.01	Apr. 2	76.86	+.13
Apr. 8	76.92	+.10	Apr. 1	76.75	+.13
Apr. 7	76.85	—.13	Mar. 31	76.60	—.06

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Full Years.					
*1919	79.01	Jan. 8	76.60	Mar. 31	76.82
†1918	77.45	Jan. 31	75.77	Apr. 9	75.92
1918	82.86	Nov. 12	75.63	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	88.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON PRICES ADVANCE.

Peace News and Quickened Demand Cause Orderly Increase.

Better news from Paris anent the peace negotiations and a quickened demand from local speculative houses sent cotton prices up in yesterday's market. The advance was orderely and the market at no time showed unusual excitement. The volume of business was not large at any time, and around midday fell to rather small proportions. The advance was really in two stages, one in the morning, when gains of 20 to 35 points were scored, and one in the afternoon, when additional gains were made which took the net movement of the day up some 50 to 60 points above last week's closing.

The weather map showed favorable conditions over the week-end, but predictions were for colder last night and today and the ring traders who play the map construed this as bullish. Incidentally, the "map players" are getting together somewhat earlier than usual, which augurs well for the dull days ahead. Trade advices were generally good, with reports of a better demand for cotton cloth and of firmness at Southern spot markets. Offerings of spots, it is said, are being limited somewhat to the low grades. Possibly this is due to the new Government grading regulations as regards the kind of cotton permitted to be delivered against future contracts.

Foreign cables were generally good. Liverpool was firm and reports had it that a good demand from the Continent obtained. Progress being made at Paris, where the peace treaty now seems to be in sight, was gratifying and rumors of the lifting of embargoes helped both here and at Liverpool.

The local spot market was firm, advancing 25 points in quotation. This advance, which took staple up to 28.70, had a good influence on all of the active months, and seemed to be as beneficial to the far months as to the old crop months. At the close new style May was up 20 points, while other new style options from July to March were up 33 to 60 points.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

OLD CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	24.75	25.10	24.75	25.03@25.10	24.85
July	23.75	24.30	23.75	24.40	23.75
Sept.	..	..	..	23.50	22.45
Oct.	..	..	..	22.50	22.10
Dec.	22.15	22.75	22.15	22.60@22.70	22.20

NEW CONTRACTS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
May	26.40	26.70	26.35	26.65@26.70	26.45
July	24.40	25.00	24.40	25.00@25.05	24.40
Oct.	22.67	23.29	22.67	23.27@23.28	22.65
Dec.	22.34	22.85	22.32	22.81@22.83	22.23
Jan.	22.17	22.45	22.17	22.43@22.47	22.07
March	22.00	22.30	22.00	22.40@22.45	21.87

The local market for spot cotton was steady, up 25 points to 28.70c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.50c; New Orleans, 26.75c; Savannah, 26.50c; Augusta, 26.25c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 26.75c; Little Rock, 26.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	10,648	11,987	8,966
Exports	7,701	26,270	.....
Exports, season	3,657,804	3,556,419	3,062,536
N. Y. stocks	79,894	96,480	147,371
Port stocks	1,236,440	1,260,989	1,513,157
N. Y. arrivals	723	699	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was in fair demand at 17.10d for middling and 19.84d for good middling. Sales, 4,000 bales, of which American, 3,000. Imports: 6,000 bales, 2,000 American. Futures opened steady, 7 to 13 points advance, and closed steady, 3 points decline to 3 advance. Prices: April, 17.41d; May, 15.93d; June, 15.63d; July, 15.35d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths were in good tone.

NEW ACCEPTANCE OFFICERS.

Arthur Reynolds of Chicago Elected Vice President of Council.

Arthur Reynolds, Vice President of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, was yesterday elected Vice President of the American Acceptance Council; Jerome Thralls of the Discount Corporation of New York was elected Secretary of the Council, and Percy H. Johnston, Vice President of the Chemical National Bank was elected Treasurer.

Daniel G. Wing, President of the First National Bank of Boston was elected First Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, Second Vice Chairman. The Executive Committee was completed by the addition of the election of the following: William N. Nones, President of the Norma Company of America; Archibald Kains, President of the American Foreign Banking Corporation, and D. F. Kelly of Mendell Brothers of Chicago. William A. Law, President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and John H. Fulton, Vice President of the National City Bank, were added to the Committee on Policy and Operation.

HOLLAND SELLS GOLD HERE.

Metal Taken Before U. S. Entered War Returned to Sub-Treasury.

The Guaranty Trust Company yesterday delivered to the Sub-Treasury $2,-000,000 in American gold coin which, it was learned, has been held in the vaults of the trust company for a considerable time. The metal, it was said, belonged to the Nederlandsche Bank of Amsterdam, and had been held since before the entrance of the United States into the war. It was "ear-marked" for the Dutch bank and held here pending arrangements for its delivery abroad, arrangements which were never completed.

At the present time the foreign exchange market does not warrant a movement of gold from the United States to Holland, so the Nederlandsche Bank has instructed the Guaranty Trust Company to sell the gold back to the Government and invest the proceeds in prime American acceptances. This is being done.

INTERBORO CO. FILES BANKRUPT SCHEDULE

Largest Liability is $1,500,000 Half-Yearly Interest on $67,825,600 4½% Bonds.

SCHEDULES NOT COMPLETE

Priority Claims Are Taxes Due to U. S. and New York State—Bondholders Listed.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the holding company of the Interborough Rapid Transit and the New York Railways Companies, were filed in the Federal Court yesterday by the receiver, James R. Sheffield. They are incomplete for the reason that the bankrupt is the owner of stock in other corporations the value of which is problematical. For the purposes of the schedules the stock is placed at par value.

Its largest liability is the half-yearly interest due April 1 on approximately $67,825,600 of 4½ per cent. bonds on which the company defaulted. The interest due, about $1,500,000, is accumulative. The bonds are secured by $38,-912,800 of the capital stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The schedules show that the claims having priority are taxes due the United States, $44,751.71; taxes due New York State, $40,187.25; unknown holders of Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent. collateral trust bonds, $452,112.50, and preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan, $57,330. The total liabilities, according to the schedules, amount to $69,685,264. A list of about 2,500 bondholders, accompanying the schedules, show that the largest of them are Cornelius Vanderbilt, $870,000; Mrs. Grace G. Vanderbilt, $60,000; August Belmont, $1,928,000; Richard T. Wilson, $40,000; Harvard College, $200,000; Martin B. Metcalf, $700,000; M. F. Plant, $2,000,000; Spencer Trask & Co., $264,000, and Louisa Elkins Sinkler, $100,000.

Among the assets are promissory notes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, $1,300,000; unliquidated claims, $124,291.95, consisting of interest due on Inter-Met. collateral trust bonds; deposits in banks, $944,967.55; loan to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, $500,000, one year 6 per cent. notes of the Interborough Company, $800,000, and demand notes of the Rapid Transit Subway Company, a subsidiary of the Interborough Company, $1,000,000.

The bankrupt company holds 98.89 per cent. of the $35,000,000 capital stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, $15,061,000.20 of the $17,405,000 capital stock of the New York Railways Company, and $1,035,741 of the total capital stock of $2,350,000 of the New York Transportation Company, commonly known as the Fifth Avenue Bus Company.

There is also listed among the assets $600,000 of Liberty Loan bonds, but only the first payment has been made on these, and the bonds are held by the financial corporations which accepted the subscriptions. How much had been paid on the bonds was not stated.

Receiver Sheffield has reduced the expenses of running the bankrupt company from $41,534 a year to $3,721. He has cut off the $250 a month paid to Theodore P. Shonts as President, and has reduced the legal expenses about $23,000 a year. Other cuts were made in the stenographic and clerical force and in smaller ways. He has retained the services at their old salaries of $31.25 a month of Horace M. Fisher, Secretary; John H. Campbell, Treasurer, and E. F. J. Gaynor, auditor. These receive larger pay for serving the Interborough Company and the New York Railways Company in similar capacities.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	99⅝	99¾	6.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅝	99¾	5.50
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99⅞	99¾	5.50
Norway Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100¼	5.85
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99	5.50
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	59	60	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'26	117	123	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	53	54	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99	99¼	5.50

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan.,'20-22	99½	100¾	6.85
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	99¼	99¾	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	4	Sep., 1919	100¼	100¾	5.15
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	96	9.93
Am. Thread.	8	Dec., 1928	101	103	5.73
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99¾	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.25
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	101¾	102¼	5.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	102¼	102¾	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	102¾	103¼	5.90
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1923	103¼	103¾	5.95
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	100	7.98
At. & G. W. I.	5	July, 1919	99¾	99¾	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'19	100¼	100¾	5.50
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	101¼	101¾	5.95
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101¾	101¾	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'22	101¾	101¾	6.45
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'23	101¾	101¾	6.30
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100¾	100¾	5.80
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb.,1927	87½	89	7.90
Chi. Tract.	5	Oct., 1920	98	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99¼	6.28
Chi. B. & Q.	4	July 19,'21	95¾	95¾	5.83
C., R. I. & P.	5	Feb., 1923	98	98¼	6.53
Con. G. & P.	5	Aug., 1922	100¼	101	6.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	99¾	100¾	5.40
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1921	99¾	100¾	5.80
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	101¾	102¾	8.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	98¾	99	5.90
Duq. Lt. Co.	8	July, 1921	98	98¾	6.50
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98	99¾	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100¼	100¾	5.20
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100½	100¾	..
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99	99½	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.90
Hocking Val. Pr. Co.	6	Mar., 1924	97	97¾	6.50
L. G. & E.	7	Sep., 1920	99½	99¾	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	98	97½	9.28
Met. Edison.	4	Dec., 1920	92	97½	7.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.50
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	95	99	8.00
Ott. Ry. & L. 1st & reg.	5	June, 1924	88	91	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	97	97¾	5.75
Phil. Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¾	7.40
Pitts. & S. R. R.	6	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101¾	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	101¾	102¼	5.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102¼	103¼	5.86
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103½	104	5.80
Pub. S. Corp.	7	Mar., 1922	96½	97¼	7.95
Roch. R. & L.	7	Sep., 1921	100	101	8.55
San Diego C. G. E. & E.	6	Dec., 1922	91	96	7.50
Shawing, W. & M.	6	Dec., 1919	103	104	..
St. G. & E. sec.	7	Sep., 1921	96	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1922	99¼	99¾	6.18
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	8.00
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1920	97	97¾	7.25
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & Ry. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	99	7.35
U. S. Corp.	6	Sep. 15,'22	91	93	8.35
W. E. & M.	6	Feb. 15,'20	99⅝	100¼	5.90

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	..	5.00	..	5.00
Spelter	..	6.80	6.80	6.60
Antimony	6.75	7.00	6.75	7.00
Quicksilver	$75.00		$72.00	
Aluminum	29.00	31.00	29.00	31.00
Iron, No. 2X silicon	..	31.00	..	31.00

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 18¼c asked.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	76	10	0	76	10	0
Copper, futures	76	10	0	76	10	0
Tin, spot	222	10	0	225	10	0
Tin, futures	219	0	0	222	15	0
Spelter, spot	36	10	0	36	10	0
Spelter, futures	35	0	0	36	0	0
Lead, spot	24	10	0	24	10	0
Lead, futures	24	0	0	24	0	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1⅝	2	La Rose	26	30
Amer Oil	6⅝	7	Iron Blose	35	40
Bay S Gas	5	7	Iron Cap	11	14
Bos Arix	1¼	1⅝	Jer Verde	62	65
Boston Ely	1¼	1⅝	Majestic	9	11
Bos Mont	63	64	Mex Metals	17	20
Bohemia	75	80	Moj Tung	5	6
Begole	35	90	New Lello	1	1¼
Butte Lead	11	12	Nat L & Z	9	10
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev	30	32
Champ. old	2	7½	New Doug	10	14
Chief Con	3¼	3⅝	Orace	30	40
Con Arix	1⅛	1⅜	Opendaga	12	15
Con Cop	5	5⅝	Pilgrim	40	45
Cortez	12	15	Rainier	70	80
Crystal	33	35	Raven Mets	27	28
Crown Res.	38	45	S W Miami, full paid	1¼	1⅝
Dunbigh	19	20	Texana	74	75
Earle Eagle	2	3	Truro	25	75
Eagle B. B.	2¾	3	Un Ver Ex.	36	37
Fortuna	2	3	Victoria	1¼	
Gold Lake	5	5	Yukon	76	90
Houghton	20	30			
Homa Oil	37	38			

Amortization

6.

Reduction of Principal

HOW large an amount of the principal of a mortgage should be amortized or paid off each year?

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Circular A-246.

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OF OIL are at the lowest point since 1909. During last year consumption of crude oil in the United States exceeded production by over 58,000,000 barrels.

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Its Preferred Stock yields about 7½% at present prices. Dividends of over four million dollars were paid on the Preferred in 1918, and the Company's earnings were over five times the Preferred dividend requirements.

Monthly Dividends

Write for Circular T-107

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60 Wall Street, New York

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Gillette Saf. Raz. Stk. & Nts.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stks.
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Amer. Lt. & Trac.
Western Power
Amer. Gas & Elec.
City Investing Co.
Standard Oil of Calif.
Standard Oil of N. Y.
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The annual production of pulp and paper in the Dominion of Canada approximates $100,000,000. Eighty-five per cent. of the output is sold in the foreign market, chiefly the United States. In turn the pulp and paper industry spends many millions for supplies and equipment in the United States.

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Head Office Winnipeg

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SELECT EXCHANGE HEADS.

William H. Remick Is Named to Succeed President Noble.

William H. Remick of Remick, Hodges & Co. has been named by the Nominating Committee of the New York Stock Exchange to succeed H. G. S. Noble as President at the election which will be held on May 12. Mr. Noble is now completing his fifth term as President, having been elected to office in 1914. He was a member of the Committee of Five which guided the Exchange when the board was closed from July to December, 1914.

The other nominees for office are Warren B. Nash, Treasurer; Henry K. Pomeroy for Trustee of the Gratuity Fund to serve for five years, and Charles M. Newcombe, to serve for one year; for members of the Governing Committee to serve for four years, Hamilton F. Benjamin, S. L. Cromwell, Jerome J. Franig, Bayard Dominick, H. G. S. Noble, Arthur J. Rosenthal, Newton E. Stout, Arthur Turnbull, Richard Whitney and Willis D. Wood.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 9,244 packages. Liberal supplies, very moderate trading and prices off about 1½c. The range of values is very narrow, secondary qualities selling out of all proportion to their real value. Renovated steady. Ladies and packing stock unchanged, but tone easy. Creamery higher than extras, a pound, 63½@64c; extras, 92 score, 63c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 61½@62½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 55@61c; lower grades, 52@58c; unsalted, higher than extras, 64½@65c; extras, 63½@64c; firsts, 62@63c; seconds, 60@61½c; State dairy tubs, finest, 62@62½c; good to prime, 57@61c; common to fair, 47@56c; renovated, extras, 59@61c; firsts, 56½@58½c; lower grades, 45@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 48@49c; ladies, current make, firsts, 46@47c; seconds, 41½@45c; lower grades, 43@44c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 43½@44c; No. 2, 42c; lower grades, 39@42c.

EGGS—34,177 cases, not including 1,600 cases in transit for export. Arrivals continue liberal. Western advices somewhat conflicting, most of the high-class stock arriving is under a cost which precludes sale at any lower prices, and the storage movement continues free. The current trading is moderate, and some receivers regard outside quotations as extreme, although they are still supported by business in fair-sizer lots. Dirties are rather plentiful, and outside quotations can be obtained only for strictly choice, closely graded goods. Nearby white eggs cleaning up very well and prices are steadily sustained. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 45½@46c; storage packed, extra firsts, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44½c; gathered, extra firsts, 44@44½c; firsts, Northerly sections, 41½@43½c; Southerly sections, 40½@43c; seconds and poorer, 38@40c; dirties, No. 1, 38½@39½c; No. 2 and poorer, 35@38c; checks, good to choice, dry, 37½@38½c; under grades, 35@37c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52c; ordinary to prime, 48@51c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@51c; Pacific Coast, good to fine, 48@50c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 44@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 46@47c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@46c; dirties, nearby Indian Runner, fancy, 47@50c; Baltimore, 46@47c; Virginia, 38@39c, Western and other Southern, good to prime, 44@46c; far Southern, common to fair, 39c; loose eggs, 35@41.

EXTENDS TAX RETURN DATE.

Commissioner Roper Fixes June 15 for Corporation Incomes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—D. C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, announced tonight that an additional forty-five-day extension for the filing of complete returns in the case of corporations had been granted, thus bringing the final day up to June 15. This decision will not apply to individuals, however, and all reports on such payments must be filed by May 1.

Where advantage is taken by corporations of the extension to June 15, a sum which brings the total payments to that date up to at least half of the total income tax, must be paid. Otherwise interest at one-half of 1 per cent. will be charged on the taxes not paid in.

The time for filing returns of informations, (Forms 1096 and 1099,) fiduciary returns, (Form 1041,) withholding returns, (Form 1042, accompanied by Form 1098 and Form 1013,) returns of partnership and personal corporations required to file returns on a calendar year basis, and all other returns required under the income tax and profits tax provisions of the law, which are not the basis for the assessment of the tax, is also extended.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.60¼	$1.58¾	$1.60¼	$1.58¾	$1.27⅛
July	1.55⅝	1.53⅝	1.55⅝	1.51⅛	1.40⅝
Sept.	1.48¼	1.45	1.47¾	1.45⅝	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	69⅞	68¾	69⅝	68¾	84½
July	68	67⅛	67⅞	67	..
Sept.	64¼	63⅛	64¼	63⅜	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 78½c; No. 2 white, 79½c; No. 3 white, 78½@79c; No. 4 white, 78@78½c; ordinary clipped, 74@80c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	30.57	29.95	30.57	29.97	25.87
July	29.50	28.87	29.47	28.90	25.97
Ribs—					
May	28.85	27.90	28.85	27.97	24.10
July	26.65	25.85	26.65	25.82	24.57
Pork—					
May	53.25	51.00	53.25	50.40	48.00
July	49.25	47.75	48.25	47.55	...

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
March	14.70	14.70	14.86	14.49
May	15.84	15.97	16.00	15.85
July	15.84	15.55	15.78	15.50
September	15.07	14.93	15.08	14.89
December	14.70	14.51	14.88	14.47

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
May	$1.72½	$1.71	$1.72
July	1.68¾	1.67	1.68¾

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Seventy-six new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,156,400, were chartered today. They include:

Weleed Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, chair seats and fibre goods, $25,000; S. Weitzenbaum, J. Farber, C. Minoff, 1,666 Stephens St., Bklyn.

Hygrade Jersey Dairy, Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Feldman, H. Sampson, R. Hallelman, 1,666 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Theodore Gaus Sons, Inc., Manhattan, printing and publishing, $20,000; M. Hopp, E. and T. Gaus, 330 8th St.

Constructive Publishing Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; R. M. Reid, E. C. Smith, J. C. Stephens, 687 West End Av.

Jester Films, Inc., Manhattan, $40,000; S. Goldberg, H. J. Hechheimer, I. Bernstein, 20 West 42d St.

United States Carbonic Co., Manhattan, $50,000; Arthur J. Kirschstein, S. A. Cohen, 27 West 114th St.

Circle Talking Machine Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. V. Rosenau, M. Lucomilla, M. Bellofi, 183 South 2d St., Brooklyn.

Buttons, Inc., Manhattan, candy, $75,000; C. P. Herrick, V. M. Logan, G. A. Turley, 2 Perry St.

The Crescent City Tire Sales Co., Manhattan, $20,000; W. Ticker, J. Harris, S. Rosen, 1,547 Broadway.

Commonwealth Warehouse Freight Forwarding Contractors, Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; M. and N. and C. Levey, 96 Bristol St., Brooklyn.

Cohen & Opper, Inc., Manhattan, braids, trimmings and novelties, $25,000; A. Cohen, I. and M. Opper, 944 Aldus St., Bronx.

Bien Inc., Manhattan, hotels and operate restaurants, $50,000; I. Kay, S. H. Born, J. Greenfield, 1,560 5th Av.

Domenick G. Fristachi, Inc., Manhattan, clothing, $10,000; D. G. Fristachi, S. F. Buxbaum, M. A. Arkow, 1,026 Dumont Av., Brooklyn.

Aguas, Read & Co., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $150,000; A. de O. Aguas, R. W. Allen, G. E. Sill, 111 Broadway.

R. Hoyne Inc., Manhattan, furniture and draperies, $25,000; B. M. Gottesfeld, J. and B. Lorne, 100 St. Nicholas Av.

Stinson Flyers, Inc., Manhattan, airplanes, $5,000; T. W. Shaw, H. C. Wing, C. G. Hoy, 27 Cedar St.

Strand Mills, Inc., Manhattan, fabrics, $100,000; D. Gineus, W. Kpoltzsch, J. P. Segal, 258 Broadway.

The Senate Lunch Co., Binghamton, $7,500; W. M. Camp, S. M. Bennett, W. McKinstry, Binghamton.

Swedish Snuff Mfg. Co., Jamestown, $50,000; P. L. Britahi, E. E. Gustafson, M. A. Nobbs, Jamestown.

F. & K. Auto Service Co., Brooklyn, $5,000; F. Kunzinger, O. Pfluger, A. M. Pippin, 619 Avenue C, Brooklyn.

Duncan Hall Realty Corp., Richmond $24,000; E. H. Loines, W. Boyd, W. Smith, Dover, Del.

Estey-Trainor Wire Cloth Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; E. J. Trainor, G. H. and S. R. Estey, 270 Union Av., Brooklyn.

Motion Picture Studios Corp., Brooklyn, $100,000; M. Hertz, H. Wiesmann, S. F. Burkard, 44 Court St.

Talmine Co., Manhattan, refine products of earth, sea, and air, $500,000; M. Greene, C. C. Halling, O. De Wolff, 5 Worth St.

Independent Motor Wheel Co., Manhattan, $100,000; W. T. Lonsbury, W. and W. E. Glinberg, 1,804 Avenue C, Brooklyn.

Seller & Weiner, Inc., Manhattan, furniture and household goods, $20,000; H. I. Kramer, L. Seller, D. Weiner, 180 Grand St., ext.

S. Klieger, Inc., Manhattan, meat and provisions, $10,000; J. Kramer, J. Saltzman S. Klieger, 12 West 110th St.

E. J. Haley, Inc., Manhattan, tanning materials for leather and hides, $100,000; E. J. Haley, G. M. Congdon, A. A. McGivney, 61 Broadway.

Trans-Continental Commerce Bureaus, Inc., Manhattan, merchandise of all kinds, $10,000; C. Aleu, A. and J. Korortoff, 1,140 Broadway.

Art Tile Roofing Co., Manhattan, hotels and restaurants, $10,000; M. Chess, N. R. Carrano, J. P. Caccione, 1,569 East 13th St.

Frank & Phillips, Inc., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $15,000; J. and P. Phillips, P. M. Frank, 894 Riverside Drive.

Commodore Shirt Co., Manhattan, $20,000; H. B. Kruger, W. S. Dubins, M. Gordon, 945 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Carmody Engineering Sales Co., Manhattan, autos and auto trucks, $25,000; J. A. Carmody, J. C. Hazle, E. B. Rich, 864 West 181st St.

Uneeda Leasing Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Pollak, J. A. and B. Raff, 308 West 93d St.

Cowen, Gordon & Co., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $10,000; A. Y. Cowen, M. Gordon, D. Epstein, 106 West 114th St.

Ruby Silk Underwear, Manhattan, $10,000; L. Rubin, Y. Siegfried, L. J. Gold, 132 Nassau St.

Sheldon Florence Co., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; N. F. and H. Vought, M. Halpern, 520 East 83d St.

Hebe Hat Co., Manhattan, millinery, $50,000; H. Hindon, H. Glucklin, A. Folekoff, 940 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Howard Tailoring Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. Einhorn, A. Seigel, S. S. Phillips, 2,105 Mohican Av., Bronx.

F. Korndoerfer Co., Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, $10,000; J. Kramer, O. P. Kimmel, F. Sachs, 299 Broadway.

Sam Raan Neckwear Co., Manhattan, 10,000; L. G. Brown, B. S. Black, S. Kaam, 599 East 189th St.

Pan Continental Export Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; R. Cacciarella, A. Benchin, H. Benjamin, 375 61st St., Brooklyn.

Ace Hat Frame Co., Manhattan, $5,000; C. Shulman, I. and B. Berg, 48 West 119th St.

Frank Heimann & Wedell, Manhattan, hides, leather, and saddles, $20,000; I. C. Mondshain, S. Cahen, E. Franck, 530 West 113th St.

Berkwitz & Ferrier, Manhattan, women's and children's headwear, $50,000; L. A. Berkwitz, O. F. Ferrier, J. Levine, 96 Hoe Av.

W. and L. Bakery and Lunch Co., Manhattan, $5,000; W. M. Kaufman, L. Sugarman, J. W. Berliner, 2,402 7th Av.

Tecumseh Tile Co., Mount Vernon, $50,000; L. and A. Ginsburg, 1 Lieberman, Mount Vernon.

Contra-Pole Elec. Co., Brooklyn, electrical appliances, $100,000; S. T. Siegel, S. Mandell, M. Spencer, 165 Broadway.

Victory Macaroni Co., Rochester, $20,000; F. Calato, J. Balsano, G. Vella, Rochester.

Tramore Amusement Co., Manhattan, toys and operate bathing pavilion, $10,000; G. T. Bernard, H. S. Cohen, R. J. Donovan, 238 9th Av.

R. E. Thompson, Inc., Manhattan, act as agent in wireless and electrical machinery, $5,000; R. R. Thompson, A. J. Baruth, M. K. Lotterer, 539 West 186th St.

Globe System, Manhattan, restaurants, $15,000; M. Rosoff, H. Auerbach, A. A. Burger, 1,378 5th Av.

F. E. Cooper & Co., Manhattan, customs and freight brokers, $25,000; R. Weseman, W. L. Chandler, F. E. Cooper, 29 Broadway.

Madison Costume Co., Manhattan, women's wearing apparel, $25,000; L. Volles, W. Levy, L. Mack, 504 5th Av.

Murphy Coal and Feed Co., Rochester, $20,000; A. F. Galley, J. E. Goutremont, N. M. Taylor, Rochester.

Brunswick Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. Schwartz, M. Schwager, L. J. Murray, 203 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

Renwald's Toggery Shop, Inc., Newburg, millinery and women's wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Froelich, P. Fleischer, L. Levy, Newburg.

Fisher-Heller French Pastry Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; E. Fisher, E. Heller, C. Miller, 570 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.

Granite Holding Corp., Bronx, realty and quarrying, $10,000; A. Tozzini, J. J. and P. J. Tully, 910 East 173d St.

J. W. Pitt, Inc., printers' supplies, $25,000; J. W. Pitt, C. B. Aldrich, M. H. Lindeberg, 721 57th St., Brooklyn.

General Carburetor Sales Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; N. R. Delorme, G. and A. B. C. Clerk, 650 West 172d St.

Rosemind Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000; J. Epstein, M. A. Berger, T. Gerson, 977 Avenue St. John.

Timely Topics, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; H. Yudelin, S. A. Siegel, F. W. Faltner, 729 7th Av.

New York Globe Laundry Co., Manhattan, $50,000; E. F. and W. E. Evans, E. C. Hopson, 218 Pearl St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Phoenix Legging Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $15,000.

Chicago Specialty Waist Shops, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $80,000.

Niagara Fabric Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000.

George F. Grant Co., Syracuse, $1,000 to $25,000.

Maxee Woolen Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

The Yankee Overall Co., Brooklyn, $20,000 to $40,000.

L. G. Jones Co., Syracuse, $50,000 to $60,000.

The Globe Coat and Apron Supply Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $65,000.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

American Milk Products Corp., Del., exporting and importing, $2,000,000; representative, H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Industrial Acceptances Corp., Del., deal in autos, $1,000,000; representative, M. H. Tepper, 41 Park Row.

Granite Springs Estate, Inc., Arizona, sell water, make nonalcoholic beverages, farming, &c., $10,000,000; representative, G. H. Proctor, Granite Springs, Westchester County.

British and Colonial Press Inc., Ill. advertising business, $2,500; representative, A. H. Bucsse, 150 Nassau St.

Guy Empey Pictures Corp., Del., motion pictures, 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; begin business with 10 shares; representative, F. C. Richardson, 120 Broadway.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Albert Shlarek Co., Manhattan.
Lester Katz, Inc., Manhattan.
Joseph Friedlander & Co., Manhattan.
Dubrowsky Fur Co., Manhattan.
A. N. Khouri & Bro., Manhattan.
Goodman-Friedman Co., Manhattan.

The address of the Heat and Power Users Service Corporation, incorporated at Albany, was erroneously given in Sunday's Times as 177 Broadway. It should have been 217 Broadway.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Charters filed: Sarver & Ames, Jersey City, mercantile agency, $25,000; S. W. Chandler of Mountain Lakes, J. C. Medick, New York, and W. H. Baxter, Jr., of Bloomfield.

Near Steel Casting Co., Camden, $50,000; Thomas McAdoo and Asher of Atlantic City and C. A. T. Eckert of Philadelphia.

Donato Realty Co., Little Falls, $15,000; Frank Donato and Nick Donato of Singac and J. M. Horton of Little Falls.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 14.—Charters filed: World Securities Corp., real estate and personal property, $50,000,000; Lewis B. Berger, Leo Zuckerman, H. E. Winston, all of Detroit.

Caranio Copper Co., $20,000,000; M. L. Horty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, of Wilmington.

Great Central Timber Co., $2,500,000; W. F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler, of Wilmington.

Lithuanian-American Trading Co., $1,000,000; J. J. Kaulen, J. Vanacks, S. F. Paulis, all of Philadelphia.

National Mfg. and Distributing Co., electric fixtures, $1,000,000; F. W. Mooney, D. P. Roberts, James H. Blair, all of Chicago.

Universal Gas Electric Co., $1,000,000; M. A. Beers, M. M. Lucey, A. P. Riding, of Wilmington.

Domino Oil and Gas Co., $600,000; W. J. Gearing, Bailey D. Berry, C. A. Williams, all of Lexington, Ky.

Southern Cross Oil Corp., $250,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Indian River Grape Fruit Co., $250,000; P. R. Hansel, E. M. McFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, of Philadelphia.

Mayflower Oil Co., $200,000; M. A. Beers, M. M. Lucey, A. P. Riding, of Wilmington.

Hector Oil Co., $200,000; Y. Alexander, F. L. Alexander, P. A. Rowe, all of Lexington, Ky.

Commercial Lumber Co., $200,000; R. C. Thompson, J. H. Young, J. H. West, all of Warren, Penn.

American Foreign Service Corp., general shipping, warehousing, &c., $200,000; Albert M. Austin, Piermont, N. J.; Warren S. Orten, East Orange, N. J.; George W. Case, Jr., all of New York.

Philja Valve Mfg. Co., $100,000; Philip Jacobs, Samuel Gordon, Benjamin Bergman, all of Philadelphia.

Southern Cross Products, commission business, $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox, of Wilmington.

Georgia Petroleum Co., $150,000; M. A. Beers, M. M. Clancy, A. P. Riding, of Wilmington.

John M. Starther Co., general merchandise business, $100,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, M. M. Clancy, of Wilmington.

Holcroft & Co., engineers, contractors, &c., $10,000; M. L. Rogers, W. G. Singer, M. M. Nichols, of Wilmington.

Central West Supply Co., oil stoves, engines, &c., $5,000; Harry H. Phillips, Charles J. Horn, Burrell J. Cramer, Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To all Holders of Claims and Demands against
NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 10th day of April, 1919, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York made an order in the equity suit pending in said Court, No. E 16-29 brought by the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, complainant, against the New York Railways Company, defendant, which order among other things provides, that

(1) All claims and demands against the said New York Railways Company shall be presented to Job E. Hedges, as Receiver of said New York Railways Company, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on or before the 16th day of June, 1919.

(2) If any persons having claims and demands against the said New York Railways Company shall fail to present such claims and demands on or before the said 16th day of June, 1919, as provided in said order, each of them so failing shall be barred from sharing in any distribution of the moneys or assets of said New York Railways Company which now or hereafter shall be in the hands of said Receiver and from sharing in any distribution of any of the proceeds arising from the sale of any of the properties of said New York Railways Company.

Nothing in said order requires contingent claims and claims secured by mortgage or other record lien to be presented to the Receiver, as above stated.

All holders of claims or demands against New York Railways Company are hereby notified to present their claims in accordance with said order.

Forms for proof of claims or demands may be obtained at the office of the Receiver.

Dated, New York, N. Y., April 10, 1919.
JOB E. HEDGES,
As Receiver of New York Railways Company, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, as Trustee, under the agreement dated January 2, 1918, between Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and Central Trust Company of New York (now Central Union Trust Company of New York), has received and holds the sum of $140,244.70 and will on May 16th, 1919, receive sealed bids for the purchase at not above par of First Preferred Stock of said Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., for retirement to such amount, not exceeding 2,880 shares, of said First Preferred Stock as the said moneys held by the undersigned will suffice to purchase.

Holders of said First Preferred Stock are invited to submit to the undersigned as hereinafter stated bids for the sale to the undersigned at not above par for retirement of First Preferred Stock to the amount aforesaid. All bids must specify the amount of First Preferred Stock offered for sale to the undersigned in pursuance of this notice, the price at which the same are offered, and the numbers of the shares of the First Preferred Stock so offered for sale.

Bids must be inclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the said resigned as Trustee under the above-mentioned agreement, and marked "Bid for sale of First Preferred Stock," and must be delivered to the undersigned at its office, No. 80 Broadway, New York City, not later than 12 o'clock noon on May 16, 1919.

The right is served to reject any and all bids received.

Dated April 14, 1919.
CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (Successor to Central Trust Company of New York), as Trustee under Agreement dated January 2, 1918.
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice President.

To the Holders of "Adjustment Obligations" of IDAHO IRRIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. Consisting of Bonds, Certificates and Notes, issued under its Adjustment Mortgage dated January 1, 1913:

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth annual meeting of holders of Bonds, Certificates and Notes issued under the above-mentioned Mortgage will be held on Tuesday, May 6, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article Eight of said mortgage, which provides, among other things, that at such annual meeting, holders of Adjustment Obligations shall elect members for the ensuing year of the Adjustment Committee provided for in said Article, who shall receive the reports and statements to be submitted by Idaho Irrigation Company, Limited, as provided in Section 7 of Article Five of said mortgage, and may take any other action therein provided to be taken by holders of Adjustment Obligations at meetings thereof.

By order of the Adjustment Committee named in said mortgage.

H. BENNER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY

To holders of bonds secured by First Mortgage of New York Dock Company to United States Mortgage & Trust Company, as Trustee, dated August 1, 1911:

A suit brought by the undersigned, as Trustee under the above mentioned mortgage, against New York Dock Company and others, was filed in the Supreme Court, New York County, on March 14, 1919, to determine whether $460,340.81, proceeds of fire insurance on Dows Stores, can be paid by the Dock Company for piers and other improvements instead of for the rebuilding of Dows Stores. The suit papers may be inspected at our office, No. 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Any bondholder, at his own expense, may intervene and plead in said suit up to the time of the trial, and may be heard at the trial.

April 7, 1919.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees.
PATTERSON, EAGLE, GREENOUGH & DAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff Trustee, 120 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, DUE MAY 1, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that (15) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

54	207	291	579	655
141	269	363	634	694
163	290	565	635	700

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1919, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
Dated New York, March 27, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company in Topeka, Kansas, on Thursday, April 24, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of four (4) Directors to hold office for four (4) years and for the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Said meeting has been called by the Board of Directors and is to be held also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, including the acceptance of the annual report of the Board of Directors to the Stockholders for the year ending December 31, 1918.

The Capital Stock Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, March 20, 1919, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.
New York City, January 7, 1919.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Kansas City Southern Building, northeast corner of Wyandotte and Eleventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 13, 1919, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A. M., Standard Time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

As provided by the By-Laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed for the said meeting at 3:00 o'clock P. M., May 2, 1919, and reopened at 10:00 o'clock A. M., May 19, 1919.

Done by order of the Executive Committee.
L. F. LOREE, President.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.
Dated April 1, 1919.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 3, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, the seventh day of May, 1919, at nine o'clock A. M., Standard Time, at the principal office of the Company in the Marshall Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Directors, for the consideration of the acts of the officers and directors of the Company taken during the past year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The polls will continue open for one hour.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. D. TURNER, Secretary.



Belfast

THIS city, with a population in 1911 of 386,947, is one of the first-class ports of the United Kingdom, with a large and safe harbor noted for its fine docking facilities, which cover an area of 132 acres. In its harbor are three large shipbuilding yards, in which were built the Oceanic, Cedric, Celtic, and the Baltic, for a time the largest ship in the world.

Belfast is an important manufacturing place; its linens and damasks are noted the world over. The prosperity of the trade and industry in the Belfast Consular District was well maintained during 1917, and the output of some industries was the greatest in their history. Cotton trade has developed to such an extent in Belfast that the movements of the market and course of prices have been followed with the keenest interest.

Its total commerce in 1916 was $49,986,000, of which only $1,996,000 were exports.

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A.B.TREAT, Gen'l Eastern Manager, R.S.CHAMBERS, Gen'l Agent,
91 William St, New York City.
Phone: John 533-534-3365.

Globe Oil Company

1-3 Year 1st Lien 7% Serial Gold Notes

Denomination—Coupon, $1,000 and $500
MATURITIES AND PRICES

$210,000 due Aug. 15, 1919....99.50 and int., yielding 8 %
$225,000 due Feb. 15, 1920....98.50 and int., yielding 8½ %
$235,000 due Aug. 15, 1920....97.75 and int., yielding 8⅝ %
$245,000 due Feb. 15, 1921....96.85 and int., yielding 8¾ %
$245,000 due Aug. 15, 1921....96.00 and int., yielding 8.80%
$240,000 due Feb. 15, 1922....95.00 and int., yielding 8.90%

TRUSTEE: Fort Dearborn Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois.
SINKING FUND—
$45,000 must be deposited with the corporate Trustee *each month* during the life of the notes as incorporated in the Trust Deed.
EARNINGS—
Net earnings of all properties under mortgage estimated from present production at over $900,000 per year or about *fifteen times* the average annual interest charges on outstanding notes.
SECURITY—
These notes come ahead of the Capital Stock of this Company, selling to-day at a market price of about $2,500,000.

FARSON, SON & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.
The above statements are based upon information which we consider entirely trustworthy. While we do not guarantee the above information we believe it to be correct.

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When Buying Real Estate Consult Us Relative to Title Examination

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
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Main Office {Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes} Jersey City
THE BANKING, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT FACILITIES OF THIS COMPANY, BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION, ARE MOST ACCESSIBLE FOR THOSE DESIRING TO TRANSACT THEIR BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY
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Administrator Guardian
Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

NEW ISSUE
We Offer
the Unsubscribed Balance of
70,000 Shares
THE CONTINENTAL PETROLEUM COMPANY
Authorized, $1,000,000. Shares, $5 Each
No Bonds. No Preferred Stock.

This company was organized in January, 1919, as an affiliation of the CONTINENTAL REFINING CO., of Bristow, Okla., and took over that Company's oil and gas leases and production, together with over 7 000 acres of additional leases in Oklahoma and Texas—total leases, over 9 000 acres.

The Petroleum Company owns outright 4 gas wells and has a half interest in 12 settled producing oil wells. It owns a full complement of drilling rigs, a large amount of casing, tools and general field equipment. An active drilling campaign is contemplated.

The Company's Oklahoma acreage (over 5,700 acres) is advantageously situated in settled producing territory adjoining the Refining Company's pipe lines, which connect with the Cushing and Glen Pool fields. The Texas acreage (about 3,500 acres) is located on the indicated structure between Ranger and Burkburnett.

A substantial part of this block of stock having been subscribed by the stockholders of the Continental Refining Co., the unsold balance is offered for Public Subscription, subject to allotment,

Ohio Corporations

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Auto Sales Corp.
American Piano Com. & Pfd.
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Childs Restaurant Com. & Pfd.
Continental Insurance
Famous Players-Lasky
Franklin Fire Insurance
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
Great American Insurance
Home Insurance
Metropolitan Trust Stock
Mechanics & Metals Bank Stock
Mid. and Securities
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Stock
N. Y. Title & Mortgage Stock
Niles-Bement-Pond
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RUTLAND RAILROAD REPORT.

Company Shows Gross Income of $1,141,880 for the Year 1918.

The annual report of the Rutland Railroad Company for 1918 showed gross income of $1,141,880 of which $1,023,883 was the annual rental agreed upon in the contract between the company and the Railroad Administration. Net corporate income of the road for the year was $548,476.

For the convenience of stockholders the Federal Railroad Administration's operating report for the property for the same period was added to the corporate report. It showed an increase in railway operating revenues of $215,220 to $1,540,889 while railway operating expenses increased $1,111,458 to $4,357,181. Net revenue from railway operations decreased more than $896,000 to $153,408 and after the deduction of railway tax accruals this left a deficit of $73,004 against railway operating income the year before amounting to $795,833.

HIGHER FARE APPEAL FAILS.

Supreme Court Denies Columbus Street Railway Company's Claim.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Federal Court decrees dismissing injunction proceedings brought to restrain city officials of Columbus, Ohio, from preventing the Columbus Street Railway Company from increasing its fares, owing to increased operating expenses due principally to an award of the War Labor Board, were sustained today by the Supreme Court in disposing of appeals brought by the company and its stockholders.

Because an award of the War Labor Board increased employes' wages 50 per cent., or $540,000 annually, the company sought to be relieved from its obligations to furnish eight tickets for a quarter and universal transfers, and to increase the fare to 5 cents.

In denying the claim, the Federal District Court held that the company's earnings amounted to 4½ per cent. on the value of its property and that the franchises bound the company to perform its obligations.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s June,	1965	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s Mar.,	1963	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝
4½s Nov.,	1957	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s Mar.,	1957	100⅝	101	100⅝
4½s Mar.,	1960-30	98	98½	98
4½s Mar.,	1964	98	98½	98
4½s Mar.,	1962	98	98⅜	98
4½s Apr.,	1958	98	98⅜	98
4½s Sept.,	1960	98	98⅜	98
4s May,	1959	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov.,	1958	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov.,	1957	91	91⅜	91
4s Nov.,	1956	90½	91	90⅝
4s Nov.,	1958	90½	91	90⅞
4s Nov.,	1938	91⅜	93½	91⅜
4s May,	1918	99½	..	99⅛
3½s Nov.,	1935	81½	..	81½
3½s Nov.,	1934	81½	82⅜	81½

		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
3½s May,	1954	81½	..	81½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1951	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1921-1923	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1919-1930	4.70	..	4.70
4½s	1919-1923	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s	1924-1932	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s	1940-1953	4.65	4.50	4.70
3½s	1930-1939	4.70	4.60	4.70
3½s	1962-1929	4.70	4.60	4.70
3½s	1916-1961	4.70	4.60	4.70
3½s	1930-1939	4.70	4.60	4.65
3½s	1922-1929	4.70	4.60	4.65
3½s	1919-1921	4.70	4.60	4.65
3s	1940-1963	4.65	4.50	4.70
3s	1919-1925	4.70	4.60	4.70
3s	1928-1930	4.70	4.60	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
1,130	Cities Service	382	330	325	338
1,640	Cities Service pf.	79½	79½	70	79½
$133,500	Cities Service deb. B	7s. 129¼	128¾	128¾	129¼
205,500	Cities Srevice deb. C	7s. 102⅝	101¾	101¾	102¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Electric Power	13½	14½
Adiron Elec Power pf.	74	75½
Am Gas & Electric	131	134
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44
Am Light & Traction	234	236
Am Light & Trac pf.	97	97
Am Power & Light	50	50
Am Power & Light pf.	72	78
Am Public Utilities	10	18
Am Public Utilities pf.	22	27
Am W W & Electric	5	6
Am W W & E 1st pf.	59	64
Am W W & E partic.	9	12
Carolina Power & L.	32	35
Colorado Power	22	24½
Colorado Power pf.	96	100
Columbus Electric pf.	70	75
Com Pow. Ry & Lt.	22½	24
Com Pow. Ry & L pf.	46	48
Conn Power pf.	73	..
Consumers' Power pfs.	80	83
Eastern Texas Electric	85	90
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	75	79
El Paso Electric	85	..
Electric B & S pf.	92	96
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	10	12
Federal Light & Tr pf.	46	48
Galveston-Houston Elec	17	20
Galveston-Hous El pf.	57	63
Am W W & E col 5s.	63½	68
Appalach Power 1st 5s.	69	71
Arizona Power 6s, 1933.	84	88
Central D & L 6s.	96	98
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56.	91	95
Cities Fuel & P 7s.	99	100
Col G & E deb 5s.	87	87
Col Power 5s, 1953.	87	89
Conn Power 5s, 1963.	85	90
Dallas Electric 5s, '22.	89	93
East Tex Elec col 5s.	85	88
East Tex Elec 7s.	91	93
El Paso Elec col 5s.	93	96
Empire Gas & F 6s.	97½	98
Empire Refining 6s.	93	97
Gt West Power Co. '46.	84	85
Gt West Power 6s, '25.	88	92
Idaho Power 1st 5s.	80	85
Kansas Gas & Elec 6s.	97	98
Kansas Gas & Elec 7s.	98	99
Keystone Gas 5s.	80	85
Lake Shore Elec 4s.	50	60
Mississippi Power 5s.	85	90
Mississippi Power 6s.	92	95
Miss River Power 5s.	78	79½
Miss River Power pf.	40	44½
Northern Ohio Electric	17	20
Northern Ohio Elec pf.	55	58
Northern Ont L & P.	11	15
Nor Ont Lt & Pow pf.	58	62
Northern States Power.	70	72
Northern States P pf.	89	92
North Ohio Gas & Elec.	40	54
Northern Tex Elec pf.	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric.	56½	57½
Pacific Gas & Elec pf.	88	90
Puget Sd Trac, Lt & P.	18	18
Puget Sd T. L & P pf.	67¼	69¾
Ry & Light Secur pf.	80	..
Republic Ry & Light.	23½	25½
Republic Ry & L pf.	60	62
Southern Cal Edison.	89	90
Southern Cal Edison pf	98	102
Standard Gas & Elec.	39	40
Standard Gas & Elec pf	45	46
Tampa Electric	110	114
Texas Ry, Lt & Pow.	..	45½
Texas Ry, L & Pow pf.	21½	23
United Light & Rys.	40	41
Un Light & Rys pf.	73	77½
Western Power.	17	18
Western Power pf.	64½	66
West, Church & Kerr.	62	65
West, Church & K pf.	81	86

Bonds.

Cuddle West U 6s.	'25	86	..	92
Miss Riv Power 1st 5s.		78	..	79½
Nor Ont L & Power 5s.		82	..	..
Nor States Power 6s.	'26	92½	..	96¾
Nor States Pow 5s.	'41	87½	..	89½
Ore Gas & El 6s.	1941	88	..	95
Puget Sd Tr. L & P 5s.		89½	..	100½
So Cal Edison 5s.	'39	88	..	92
S W Power 5s.	1943	80	..	85
Twin S G & E 5s.	'53	75	..	78
Un L & R 1st 5s.	'32	87	..	93
Un Lt & Rail 6s.	'26	87	..	93
Un Utils ev 6s.	'43	85	..	87
U S Pub Svc 6s.	1927	84	..	94
Utah Securities 6s.	1922	91	..	95
Wash-Idaho W. Lt&P 6s		..	..	85

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atlantic Pet.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Bait Tube	72	72	72
12,500	Consden	6½	6½	6¾
10	Do pf	4½	4½	4½
10	Con Coal	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜

Bonds.

$12,000	Cra 6s. A	93½	92½	93¾
10,000	Do 6s. B	94	93	94

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
22	Ahmeek	73	73	73
20	Allouez	37	37	37
10	Anaconda	61¼	61¼	61¼
140	Ariz Com'l.	12	11¼	11½
10	Cal & Ariz.	60¾	60¾	60¾
4	Cal & Hecla.	405	400	400
5	Chino	36¾	36¾	36¾
185	Cop Range	43½	43	43½
25	Davis-Daly	5½	5½	5½
100	East Butte	8¾	8¾	8¾
15	Franklin	3	3	3
12	Inspiration	48¾	48	48
165	Island Creek	43½	43	43
10	Do pf	79½	79½	79½
24	Lake Copper	4¾	4½	4½
30	La Salle	2¾	2½	2½
170	Mass Cons.	4¾	4½	4½
292	May-Old Col. as'm't paid	4¼	4	4
125	Michigan	3½	3¼	3½
22	Mohawk	57½	57	57½

Railroads

6	Boston Elev.	76	75¼	76
10	Boat & Low.	91	91	91
15	Boat & Me.	30	30	30
3	Chi Jct pf.	83½	83½	83½
3	Conn River.	115	115	115
17	Fitchb'g pf.	54	54	54

Miscellaneous.

25	Am Ag Ch.	108	108	108
70	Am Boach	65¾	65¾	65¾
2	Amoskeag	85½	85½	85½
38	Am Sugar.	130	130	130
7	Do pf.	117½	117	117½
143	Am T & T.	104½	104	104½
25	Am Wool pf	90½	90½	90½
75	A. G & W I.	133¾	123¾	133¾
50	Booth Fish.	20¾	20¼	20¼
180	Cent Steel.	14¾	14	14
20	Mudaky	110	110	110
28	East Boston.	5	5	5
27	Edison	166¼	165¾	165¾
1,697	Fairbanks	58	56	57½
35	Gorgon	28½	28½	28½
45	Int Por Cem	4¾	4¾	4¾
7	Island Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼
375	Libby	20¾	20½	20¾
25	Mathiesen	33	33	33
10	Merg'thaler.	135	135	135

Bonds.

$5,000	Angle 5s.	96½	96½	96½
19,000	A G & W I 5s	80¾	80	80
1,000	Atchison 4s.	81¾	81¾	81¾
1,000	C. B & Q 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	KC, Ts&Mss.	101¾	101¾	101¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Am Shipbldg	112½	112½	112½
1,719	Armour pf.	102¾	101¾	102¾
325	Booth Fish.	20½	20	20½
5	Do pf.	79	79	79
120	C C Ry pf.	8	8	8
50	Chi Pn Tool.	68	68	68
136	Cudahy	112	111	112
40	Com Edison.	115	114¾	114¾
20	Deere pf.	98	98	98
215	Hartman	67	66	67
10	Ill Brick	66	66	66
6,848	Libby	20¾	20⅝	20¾

Bonds.

$10,000	Commonwealth Edison 1st 5s.		93½	93¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
240	Am Milling	10	10	10
50	Am R pf.	64	64	64
538	Brill	42	41	42
100	Corn Prod.	60	60	60
560	Elec Storage	70	70	70
5	Gt Nor pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼
50	Lake Sup.	20	20	20
5	Nor Central.	72	72	72

Bonds.

$200	Elec & Peo tr 4s.		68	68
2000	Welsbach 5s		97	97

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am Sewer P.	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Am WGMach.	84	83½	83½
20	Do pf.	80¾	80	80
25	Com Trust.	140	140	140
13	Con Ice pf.	24	24	24
60	Cruc St pf.	94	94	94
10	Gen Motors.	179½	179½	179½
25	Harb-W Ref.	118	118	118
50	Ind Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾
215	Do pf	10	10	10
200	Lone St Gas.	238	235	237
316	Mfrs L & H.	50½	50	50
405	Nat Firepfg.	8¾	8	8
225	Do pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
125	Ohio Fuel Oil	19¾	19½	19¾

Bonds.

$7,000	Ind Brewing 6s.		50	50

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Satur-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	19¼	20	19¾
Atlantic Refining	1265	1280	1255
Berne-Scrymser	490	515	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	99	97
Chesebrough Mfg.	815	840	815
Continental Oil	585	600	540
Crescent Pipe Line	36	39	36
Cumberland P L.	190	200	190
Eureka Pipe Line	165	170	165
Galena Signal Oil	110	114	107
Do pf. new	103	110	103
Do pf. old	125	150	125
Illinois Pipe Line	185	190	180
Indiana Pipe Line	104	107	104
Int Pet Co. Ltd.	30½	31	30
National Transit	22	22	21½
N Y Transit	185	200	185
Northern Pipe Line	108	115	108
Ohio Oil	350	355	340
Penn-Mex Fuel Co.	54	57	54
Prairie O & G.	695	705	695
Prairie Pipe Line.	270	275	263
Solar Refining	350	540	350
Southern Pipe Line	163	168	163
South Penn Oil	290	295	290
S W Penn.	97	104	97
Stand Oil of Cal.	270	275	265
Stand Oil of Ind.	770	780	770
Stand Oil of Kan.	550	580	570
Stand Oil of Ky.	389	405	390
Stand Oil of Neb.	525	540	525
Stand Oil of N J.	675	680	670
Stand Oil of N Y.	348	362	348
Steel Oil Co.	520	550	520
Swan & Finch Co.	93	100	95
Union Tank	115	117	114
Vacuum Oil	410	415	410
Washington Oil	35	40	35

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Substantial net gains were recorded at the close of an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations were around the highest for the session. The upward movement was the result of a vigorous demand which obtained during the greater part of the day. What reactions occurred represented profit taking and had no disturbing effect on the strong tone of the market. Speculative interest centred in the industrials.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ajax Rub	78¾	78¾	78¾
320	Alaska Jun	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
120	Allis-Chalm	37⅝	36½	37⅜
20	Am Beet Sug	75⅜	75¼	75⅜
320	Am Can	50¾	49⅞	50⅛
20	Am Car & F	94¾	94	94
1,270	Am Cot Oil	53	49¾	50
80	Am Hid. pf.	101	101	101
10	Am Ice	48¾	48	48⅜
15,005	Am Int'l	83½	77	82½
310	Am Linseed	53⅞	52⅛	53⅛
20	Am Locomo.	67	66½	66½
120	Am Sm & R	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝
40	Am Sugar	130⅛	129¼	129¼
635	Am Su Tob	108⅝	108¾	108¾
65	Am Tel & T	105¾	104⅝	104⅝
10	Am Woolen	50⅜	50	50
150	Am Zinc	14	14	14
140	Anaconda	61⅜	61¼	61¼
250	Asso D G	45¾	40¾	41⅜
780	A. G & W I	134⅜	128	133⅝
1,100	Baldwin Loco	91⅜	90	90⅜
20	Barrett Co	131⅛	131¼	131⅛
1,020	Beth Steel B	76¾	75¾	76½
40	Brklyn R T	21¾	21	21¾
60	Butte & Sup	22¾	22¾	22½
10	Cal Packing	82	82	82
20	Cal Petrol	28	28	28
50	Can Pacific	153¾	153¼	153¾
480	Cent Leather	77	75½	77
45	Cerro de Pas	42¾	42¾	42¾
770	C, M & St P	36¾	35¾	36¾
70	Do pf	67¾	66¾	67
380	Chile Copper	24¼	23¾	24⅛
50	Col Fuel	42¾	42¼	42¼
830	Corn Prod	61¾	60¾	60¾
570	Crucible Steel	89½	87	88¾
550	Cuba C Sug	28¾	28½	28⅝
10	Dome Mines	14	14	14
100	Erie	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
30	Gast'n, W & W	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,500	Gen Motors	183	173½	183
16	Goodrich Co.	66¾	66¾	66¾
20	Gt North pf.	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
150	Inspira Cop.	48¾	48¼	48¼
590	Int Mer Mar	34⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1,820	Do pf	114¾	112¾	114¾
50	Int Nickel	26½	26½	26½
20	Int Paper	45¾	45¾	45¾
50	Interbor Con	4¼	4¼	4¼
80	Jewel Tea	43¾	43¾	43¾
190	KellySpfdT.	130	128½	129¼
50	Kennec't Cop	32	32	32
200	Lack Co C	30	23	27½
300	Keyst T & R	96¾	92¾	93½
10	Lack Steel	70¼	70¼	70¼
90	Lehigh Val.	54	53½	53½
10	Maxwell Mot	39¼	39¼	39¼
1,040	Mex. Petrol.	184¾	181¾	184¼
40	Miami Cop.	23¾	23½	23¾
190	Midvale Steel	47¼	47	47¼
90	Mo Pac pf	23¾	23¼	23¼
10	Nat Conduit.	57¾	57	57¾
30	N Y Central.	74¾	74¼	74¾
100	New Haven	29	29	29
30	North Pac	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,350	Ohio Cit Gas	43¾	41¾	42¾
2,879	Okla Oil	11¾	11	11¼
70	Pan Am P&T	82¾	82¾	82¾
10	Pennsylvania	44¾	44¼	44¾
787	Pierce-Arrow	51	50	50¾
790	Pierce Oil	21	20½	20⅝
40	Pitts & W Va	36½	35½	35½
190	Reading	84¾	84¼	84½
10	Roy Dutch-A	92	92	92
130	Roy Dtch.NY	90¼	89¾	90
2,715	Sinclair Oil	54	50¾	53½
230	South Pac	104	103½	104
120	Southern Ry	27¾	27¾	27¾
430	Studebaker	67¾	66¾	67¼
10	Stutz Motor	57¾	57¾	57¾
60	Tenn Copper	14¾	14¼	14¾
105	Texas Co	217¾	216¾	217
350	Tex & Pac	33¾	33¼	33¼
280	TobaccoProd	90¼	88¾	90¼
70	Union Pac	129¾	129¾	129¾
415	U C Stores	133¾	133½	133¾
10	U S Cast I P	22¾	22¾	22¾
250	U S FoodProd	67¼	66¾	67¼
360	U S Ind Alc.	154	151	153¾
230	U S Rubber	87	86	86¾
8,000	U S Steel	99¾	98	98¾
40	U Rys Inv pf	27¾	26¾	27¼
150	Va-Car Ch.	61¾	60¾	61¾
40	Westhouse El.	47¾	46¾	47¼
255	Willys-Over.	30¾	30	30¼
150	Wilson & Co	85½	84¾	84¾
20	Worth Pump	71	71	71

*LIBERTY BONDS

$1,000	Lib 1st 4s	96.84	96.82	96.82
1,200	2d 4s	95.34	95.24	95.34
1,000	1st 4½s	96.94	96.94	96.94
1,400	2d 4½s	95.20	95.24	95.26
1,850	3d 4½s	95.94	95.80	95.80
2,700	4th 4¼s	93.90	93.84	93.86

*Prices include interest.

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Aetna Expl.	9	8¾	9
1,300	‡Am Road M	54	51	51
2,000	‡Am W P	7¾	6¾	7
100	B-AmTob, rec	23¾	23¾	23¾
1,400	B-Am Tob.	23½	23¾	23¾
5,500	‡Bucyrus Co.	30	28	29
1,500	‡Chalm M	10	9¾	10
3,000	‡Cities Ser			
	B T shares	36¾	36¾	36½
2,700	‡Cit&AnnapP	13¼	12	12¾
500	EndicottJ, wi	53	52	52
500	Do pf. w I.	100	100	100
1,000	‡Fairbanks	57¾	56	57½
800	‡F P-Lasky	163½	161	161
40	‡FisKRT2dpf	140	140	140
3,000	‡ Do w I	35¾	35	35¾
600	‡Gillette S R	150	147	150
400	‡HockVProd.	10¾	10	10¾
4,000	Hupp M Car	8¾	8¾	8¾
4,700	Intercon Rub	23¾	20¾	23¼
10,000	Jones B Tea	24¾	24½	24¾
2,000	‡Lack Co C	30	23	27½
3,800	‡Ang-Am Oil	20	19¼	18¾
10	‡Buck P L	97	97	97
115	‡Ohio Oil	355	345	352

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

30	‡St Oil Cal.	272	270	272
31	‡St O. N. J.	678	674	678
30	‡St O. N. Y.	351	350	351

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
14,000	‡Allen Oil	3¾	2¾	3¼
900	‡All O & R	5	4¾	5
2,500	‡Barn O & G	¾	⅝	⅝
20,000	‡Boone Oil	6¾	6½	6¾
8,000	‡Bos-Wyo O	39	37	38
3,000	‡Cwith Pet. w I	4¾	4¾	4¾
15,000	‡Cos & Co	10	9¾	9¾
1,500	‡Crystal Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,500	‡Elk B Pet.	8	7¾	8
5,000	‡Esmer Oil	5½	5	5
20,000	‡Federal Oil	2¾	2¾	2¾
12,000	‡Glenrock Oil	6¼	5¾	6
200	‡Herrl Pet. Class A	10¾	10¾	10¾
900	‡Home O. R. w I.	17	16	17
32,000	‡Hudson Oil	4	2½	3⅞
200	‡Houston Oil	81	80½	81
4,500	‡Inter Pet.	31	30¾	30¾
15,400	‡Int'd O & T.	8¼	8	8¼
140000	‡ Do rights	12	8	10
3,200	‡Kenova Oil	6	6	6
20,000	‡Merritt Oil	32¾	31¾	32¾
3,000	Met Petrol.	3¼	3	3¼
4,000	‡Midw Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Midw Ref.	171	168	170
7,000	‡M P of Me. w I.	3½	3¼	3¾

MINING STOCKS.

2,400	‡Alaska-Brit Col Metals	40	38	39
2,000	‡AdelphiaM & M. rights	32	31	32
7,800	‡Allied Gold	69	68	69
100	‡America	1	1	1
200	‡Ariz Butte	40	40	40
7,500	‡Atlanta	3¼	3	3
200	Big Ledge	4¾	4¾	4¾
5,600	‡Booth	33	30	31
2,200	‡Bos & Mon.	63	61	62
3,000	‡Butte-De	4	4	4
1,600	‡Calu & Jer.	110	110	110
2,500	Canada Cop.	1¾	1½	1¾
6,500	‡Candelaria	66	63	66
5,500	‡Cashboy	11	10½	11
1,500	‡Cerbat Silv.	28½	28½	28½
2,100	Con Ariz Sm	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Creason Con.	5¾	5	5¼
36,000	‡Divide Syn

FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENT. | FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENT. | FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

To Holders of Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under and secured by Indenture dated April 1, 1903:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article Three of the said indenture, dated April 1, 1903, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of the United States Steel Corporation, above mentioned Ten-Sixty-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, outstanding in coupon form, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Sinking Fund Trustees under said indenture, for redemption on May 1, 1919, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund to wit:

621	12,945	23,141	33,667	50,853	68,500	75,685	88,484	101,114	113,991	126,736	141,482	158,677	167,040	179,085	190,592
622	12,996	23,201	34,456	50,886	68,549	75,828	88,590	101,272	114,149	126,762	141,584	158,859	167,060	179,072	190,696
869	13,212	23,278	34,882	50,950	68,706	75,948	89,076	101,307	114,155	131,180	141,870	158,927	167,114	179,228	191,060
909	13,142	23,479	38,087	51,009	68,765	75,971	89,077	101,490	114,846	131,290	141,919	158,944	167,188	179,294	191,284
971	13,888	23,534	39,078	51,010	68,830	76,074	90,010	101,496	114,872	131,383	141,946	158,152	167,229	179,345	191,318
997	13,373	23,740	39,170	51,031	68,168	76,882	90,052	101,807	114,488	131,657	141,670	154,294	167,288	179,365	191,412
998	13,444	23,922	39,248	51,158	84,260	76,492	90,092	101,850	114,494	131,673	142,103	154,457	167,868	179,428	191,426
1,068	13,962	23,940	39,277	51,217	84,267	76,804	90,099	101,867	114,624	131,682	142,210	154,468	167,498	179,450	191,469
1,141	14,044	26,076	39,304	51,819	84,348	78,526	90,382	101,795	114,784	131,716	142,381	154,478	167,537	179,814	191,473
1,181	14,119	26,088	39,458	51,870	84,566	76,606	90,463	101,804	114,832	131,770	142,345	154,480	167,630	179,848	191,806
1,261	14,194	26,098	39,701	51,417	84,601	76,782	90,706	102,136	114,862	131,975	142,706	154,534	167,671	179,861	191,813
1,265	14,277	26,162	39,747	51,382	84,628	76,826	90,772	102,144	114,851	132,026	142,922	154,877	167,694	179,906	191,814
1,278	14,822	26,181	39,758	52,053	84,841	77,048	90,878	102,278	114,898	132,188	143,175	154,918	168,108	180,059	191,866
1,432	14,845	26,425	39,808	52,254	84,847	77,189	90,948	102,466	115,017	132,192	143,286	155,247	168,128	180,067	191,789
1,540	14,879	26,515	39,939	52,294	85,018	77,332	90,982	102,467	115,053	132,282	143,288	155,249	168,187	180,099	191,775
1,007	14,656	26,898	39,954	52,426	85,175	77,394	90,958	102,587	117,896	132,274	143,378	155,665	168,170	180,841	191,794
1,893	14,630	26,986	40,211	52,439	85,814	77,479	90,984	102,357	117,900	132,293	143,557	156,030	168,829	180,408	191,949
1,899	14,758	26,990	40,258	52,476	85,331	77,494	91,041	102,560	117,908	132,387	143,671	156,041	168,371	180,479	191,975
1,946	14,897	27,008	40,274	52,847	85,477	77,566	91,052	102,849	118,133	132,485	143,818	156,123	169,406	180,582	191,999
2,148	14,968	27,018	40,276	52,933	86,526	77,668	91,129	103,020	118,158	132,562	144,056	156,138	169,409	179,609	192,018
2,191	15,127	27,143	40,295	53,116	85,967	77,774	91,178	103,053	118,163	132,594	144,154	156,188	169,428	180,740	192,131
2,217	15,209	27,350	40,452	53,861	85,627	77,985	91,265	103,100	118,242	132,744	144,288	156,351	170,185	180,080	192,208
2,302	15,263	27,634	40,702	53,417	85,703	78,091	91,403	103,233	118,795	132,827	144,326	156,439	170,200	181,034	192,305
2,346	15,301	27,636	40,708	53,474	85,858	78,174	91,885	103,521	118,817	132,859	144,866	156,540	170,224	181,380	192,453
2,642	15,382	27,770	41,120	53,537	85,920	78,287	91,878	103,537	118,858	132,876	144,393	156,665	170,500	181,401	192,523
2,691	15,701	27,804	41,131	53,686	86,034	78,297	91,893	103,831	118,860	132,977	144,505	156,709	170,863	181,450	192,550
2,820	15,929	27,896	41,389	53,718	86,808	78,390	91,895	103,861	118,886	133,094	144,524	156,923	170,884	181,548	192,696
2,941	15,942	27,916	41,787	53,745	86,879	78,380	91,731	104,801	119,066	133,297	144,528	156,940	170,948	181,601	192,778
3,024	15,961	28,100	41,816	53,855	86,624	78,474	91,734	104,170	119,080	133,537	144,754	156,970	171,035	181,699	192,894
3,308	16,118	28,409	42,188	53,861	86,845	78,546	91,785	104,241	119,297	133,583	144,869	157,012	171,184	181,626	192,952
3,471	16,115	28,542	42,483	53,940	87,146	78,549	91,787	104,524	119,455	133,969	144,871	157,106	171,234	181,846	192,967
3,486	16,173	28,744	42,508	54,027	87,222	79,037	91,810	104,388	119,480	133,873	144,882	157,150	171,268	181,752	193,185
3,586	16,283	29,002	42,675	54,098	87,323	79,247	91,841	104,589	119,483	133,719	144,967	157,155	171,297	181,774	193,254
3,728	16,325	29,014	42,715	54,202	87,583	79,268	91,912	104,540	119,486	133,771	145,078	157,462	171,520	181,798	193,479
3,921	16,350	29,187	42,977	54,327	87,548	79,326	92,107	104,587	119,558	133,777	145,121	157,468	171,548	181,800	193,498
3,950	16,431	29,257	43,030	54,345	87,582	79,333	92,131	104,699	119,584	133,887	145,122	157,598	171,686	181,836	193,539
3,903	16,615	29,263	43,040	54,486	87,599	79,614	92,253	104,069	119,649	134,023	145,372	157,984	171,865	182,109	193,704
4,008	16,704	29,723	43,043	54,460	87,592	79,934	92,504	105,214	119,672	134,103	145,400	157,981	171,752	182,870	193,834
4,019	16,709	29,728	43,098	54,714	87,804	79,970	92,585	105,418	120,141	134,107	145,415	157,983	171,774	182,894	194,099
4,147	16,773	29,831	43,068	54,709	87,812	79,998	92,727	105,567	120,198	134,130	145,509	158,010	171,844	182,438	194,140
4,153	16,835	29,838	43,099	54,703	87,934	80,082	92,835	105,628	120,249	134,278	145,667	158,153	171,918	182,461	194,575
4,172	16,840	29,922	43,327	54,918	87,995	80,197	92,953	105,786	120,389	134,351	145,915	158,167	171,939	182,787	194,602
4,180	17,182	30,120	43,842	54,961	88,012	80,246	92,963	105,874	120,840	134,374	146,114	158,315	171,941	182,805	194,855
4,188	17,157	30,351	43,521	55,018	88,179	80,382	93,057	106,252	120,506	134,553	146,125	158,512	172,142	182,808	194,907
4,291	17,158	30,484	43,811	55,151	88,318	80,613	93,211	106,180	120,507	134,586	146,126	158,649	172,287	188,129	194,974
4,419	17,194	30,600	43,836	55,236	88,400	81,081	93,227	106,527	120,606	134,862	146,404	158,715	172,406	188,658	194,995
4,587	17,196	30,802	43,801	55,263	88,449	81,314	93,687	106,803	120,755	134,887	146,419	158,764	172,422	183,734	195,008
4,929	17,437	30,890	43,825	55,267	88,585	81,332	93,773	106,900	120,928	135,184	146,444	159,050	172,562	183,870	195,198
5,044	17,805	30,954	43,927	56,085	88,500	81,365	93,905	107,233	120,918	135,215	146,648	159,001	172,806	184,147	195,206
5,103	17,841	30,961	48,045	56,153	88,940	81,418	93,910	107,241	120,958	135,254	146,674	159,107	172,937	184,218	195,330
5,230	17,852	31,158	44,071	56,221	88,988	81,478	93,947	107,276	121,006	135,369	146,748	159,132	178,100	184,258	195,519
5,313	18,008	31,251	44,033	56,291	89,040	81,945	94,022	107,326	121,100	135,425	146,755	159,229	173,223	184,306	195,523
5,350	19,070	31,268	44,190	56,483	90,162	81,990	94,028	107,366	121,142	135,600	147,019	159,290	178,186	184,577	195,527
5,726	19,082	31,287	44,251	56,749	89,198	82,186	94,338	107,773	121,170	135,750	147,088	159,428	178,185	184,581	195,562
5,735	19,093	31,331	44,281	56,772	89,228	82,140	94,377	107,840	121,284	135,798	147,322	159,456	178,220	184,654	195,792
5,748	18,095	31,398	44,282	56,824	89,303	82,200	94,435	107,889	121,379	135,901	147,230	159,482	178,277	184,662	195,895
5,930	18,312	31,380	44,297	57,033	89,317	82,225	94,491	107,981	121,448	134,951	147,340	159,523	178,408	184,764	195,954
6,000	18,397	31,701	44,802	57,453	89,360	82,388	94,617	108,173	121,518	136,222	147,356	159,685	173,529	184,837	195,980
6,001	18,921	31,810	44,627	57,057	89,628	82,430	94,754	108,516	121,708	136,270	147,466	159,953	173,548	184,932	195,999
6,090	19,128	32,048	44,640	57,530	89,704	82,497	94,803	108,561	121,889	136,357	147,585	160,091	173,561	185,116	195,992
6,159	19,162	32,179	44,692	57,779	89,811	82,535	95,117	108,761	122,019	136,419	147,630	160,234	173,814	185,314	196,067
6,192	19,378	32,270	44,699	58,016	89,817	82,539	95,244	108,918	122,122	136,427	147,612	160,882	173,588	185,337	196,096
6,316	19,488	32,309	44,724	58,248	90,367	82,558	95,295	108,929	122,257	136,486	147,701	160,954	173,598	185,430	196,229
6,868	19,582	32,322	44,741	58,304	89,891	82,648	95,389	109,052	122,869	136,690	147,960	161,006	173,619	185,501	196,306
6,488	19,813	32,933	44,818	58,350	89,949	82,658	95,950	109,200	122,710	136,741	148,066	161,123	173,625	185,520	196,325
6,816	19,907	33,158	44,896	58,392	90,025	82,909	95,982	109,394	122,978	136,787	148,103	161,249	173,895	185,725	196,507
7,140	19,910	33,264	44,912	58,161	90,061	83,068	95,711	109,312	122,968	136,841	148,289	161,310	173,777	185,912	196,527
7,225	20,013	33,290	45,158	58,585	90,106	83,117	95,909	109,594	123,041	136,897	148,280	161,530	173,961	186,007	196,589
7,387	20,162	33,321	45,330	58,590	90,108	83,206	96,078	109,686	123,258	136,979	148,296	161,840	174,049	186,092	196,650
7,475	20,190	33,573	45,719	58,910	90,374	83,846	96,276	109,689	123,317	137,006	148,317	161,947	174,189	186,151	196,748
7,559	20,210	33,597	45,776	58,905	90,484	83,447	96,340	110,702	123,473	137,010	148,458	161,504	174,106	186,267	196,876
7,632	20,260	33,755	45,981	58,011	90,657	83,580	96,435	109,762	123,518	137,023	148,464	161,529	174,218	186,294	196,918
7,855	20,394	33,823	45,978	58,942	90,595	83,644	96,461	110,009	123,618	137,084	148,735	161,561	174,292	186,439	196,936
7,747	20,497	33,980	45,990	59,018	90,726	83,652	96,504	110,042	123,463	137,091	148,802	161,603	174,401	186,453	197,022
7,794	20,680	33,998	46,017	59,235	90,727	83,883	96,729	110,075	123,546	137,133	148,882	161,776	174,480	186,471	197,008
7,90[illegible]	20,719	34,069	46,123	59,268	90,788	83,904	96,812	110,213	123,612	137,220	148,920	161,918	174,498	186,570	197,202
8,031	20,784	34,111	46,145	59,300	90,936	84,111	96,840	110,216	123,837	137,274	149,091	162,040	174,528	186,607	197,307
8,044	20,926	34,157	46,239	59,311	91,000	84,128	96,978	110,252	123,944	137,334	149,112	162,154	174,589	186,748	197,308
8,047	20,932	34,214	46,471	59,406	91,108	84,320	97,004	110,303	124,143	137,802	149,119	162,208	174,590	186,844	197,332
8,166	20,941	34,427	46,884	59,536	91,430	84,322	97,071	110,571	124,437	137,815	149,126	162,216	174,625	186,852	197,398
8,252	21,017	34,473	46,558	59,589	91,456	84,417	97,387	110,888	126,306	137,618	149,195	162,502	174,799	186,897	197,484
8,258	21,040	34,499	46,576	59,941	91,682	84,664	97,689	110,893	126,582	137,924	149,316	162,547	174,815	187,070	197,499
8,270	21,181	34,559	46,781	59,965	91,820	84,787	97,747	111,097	126,578	137,999	149,847	162,595	174,821	187,134	197,641
8,328	21,183	34,588	47,096	60,040	91,916	84,782	97,753	111,138	126,832	138,088	149,579	162,808	174,895	187,157	197,693
8,414	21,206	34,802	47,225	60,100	91,938	84,792	97,761	111,204	126,832	138,088	149,579	162,808	174,895	187,157	197,704
8,444	21,352	34,839	47,854	60,231	91,968	84,865	97,833	111,206	127,187	138,092	149,598	162,944	174,900	187,190	197,784
8,517	21,404	34,857	47,855	60,279	92,070	85,034	97,834	111,234	127,198	138,169	149,658	162,982	175,018	187,471	198,060
8,800	21,606	34,899	47,878	60,312	92,078	85,040	97,868	111,309	127,267	138,197	149,836	162,999	175,020	187,474	198,118
8,812	21,699	34,927	47,403	60,853	92,097	85,050	98,027	111,372	127,538	138,173	149,864	163,026	175,104	187,500	198,218
8,109	21,736	35,033	47,435	60,509	92,134	85,071	98,107	111,406	127,090	138,587	149,928	163,827	175,855	187,517	198,227
9,171	21,780	35,123	47,992	60,606	92,308	85,587	98,144	111,492	128,070	138,612	150,159	163,864	175,861	187,622	198,528
9,181	21,846	35,280	48,129	60,656	92,878	85,840	98,2270	111,631	128,189	138,628	150,617	163,859	175,653	187,735	198,822
9,288	21,940	35,868	49,247	60,686	92,452	86,287	98,288	111,682	128,202	138,635	150,681	163,488	175,676	188,019	198,859
9,741	22,161	35,410	49,408	60,751	92,545	86,259	98,352	111,764	128,216	138,691	150,782	163,617	175,707	188,134	199,048
10,196	22,255	35,437	49,464	60,773	92,720	86,299	98,363	111,767	128,836	138,717	150,982	163,845	175,774	188,167	199,196
10,218	22,266	35,487	49,900	60,976	172,816	86,295	98,464	111,990	128,977	138,951	150,998	163,862	175,918	188,352	199,286
10,285	22,301	35,444	49,659	61,151	92,903	86,426	98,506	111,921	129,427	138,917	151,018	163,728	175,925	188,357	199,304
10,314	22,411	35,588	48,590	61,241	75,060	86,462	98,585	112,061	129,405	139,825	151,057	163,812	176,012	188,475	199,457
10,522	22,511	35,834	48,771	61,309	78,093	87,124	98,610	112,085	129,519	139,854	151,817	163,910	176,013	189,518	199,757
10,563	22,535	35,990	48,047	61,328	78,343	87,161	98,654	112,090	129,583	139,901	151,960	163,912	176,760	188,675	199,935
10,808	22,935	35,997	49,110	61,349	75,365	87,183	98,771	112,154	129,694	139,853	151,402	164,000	176,814	188,689	199,009
10,096	22,939	36,021	49,260	61,379	75,580	87,311	98,776	112,198	129,589	139,929	151,801	164,172	176,949	188,725	199,834
10,879	23,058	36,098	49,352	61,678	78,955	87,325	98,756	112,250	129,014	139,918	151,566	164,873	176,998	188,771	
10,918	23,121	36,073	49,506	61,813	78,978	87,396	98,811	112,447	129,090	139,945	151,855	164,449	177,012	188,796	
10,971	23,371	36,082	49,700	61,052	72,948	87,712	98,824	112,471	129,450	139,946	151,726	164,710	177,153	188,816	
11,053	23,375	36,820	49,791	62,029	73,996	87,777	98,886	112,614	129,801	139,943	151,743	164,719	177,464	188,868	
11,356	23,474	36,444	49,873	62,081	74,294	87,907	98,961	112,624	129,868	139,966	151,919	165,051	177,514	188,877	
11,385	23,501	36,479	49,886	62,106	74,855	87,988	99,208	112,796	129,899	140,020	151,987	165,084	177,641	189,015	
11,488	23,886	36,601	49,908	62,294	74,880	88,018	99,267	112,848	129,724	140,349	152,005	165,144	177,858	189,206	
11,588	23,984	36,642	49,926	62,316	74,892	88,120	99,991	112,873	129,733	140,488	152,471	165,102	177,931	189,226	
11,916	23,981	36,723	50,194	62,443	74,498	88,235	99,974	112,899	129,760	140,534	152,564	165,279	178,040	189,841	
12,063	24,223	36,986	50,197	62,470	74,498	87,974	100,229	112,956	129,929	140,549	152,598	165,390	178,210	189,424	
12,066	24,346	37,142	50,267	62,515	74,619	88,991	100,415	113,072	129,931	140,566	152,863	165,399	178,469	189,520	
12,069	24,373	37,443	50,827	62,676	74,711	88,644	100,435	113,113	129,946	140,874	152,954	165,470	178,482	189,616	
12,208	24,423	37,529	50,841	62,847	74,829	88,651	100,189	113,206	129,974	140,934	152,972	165,484	178,545	189,951	
12,434	24,580	37,707	50,868	62,958	74,843	88,674	100,596	113,231	130,029	141,001	152,946	164,681	178,739	190,008	
12,444	24,844	38,046	50,449	63,000	74,883	88,929	100,657	113,310	130,114	141,117	153,037	166,732	178,784	189,873	
12,615	24,878	38,232	50,483	63,077	74,901	88,976	100,677	113,362	130,229	141,161	153,057	166,804	178,789	190,030	
12,711	24,879	38,253	50,671	63,169	75,130	89,004	100,714	113,636	130,497	141,233	153,081	166,931	178,867	190,134	
12,750	25,048	38,646	50,711	63,256	75,249	89,207	100,981	113,838	130,528	141,384	153,206	166,854	178,961	190,147	
12,929	25,079	38,844	50,749	63,469	75,380	89,450	100,980	113,865	130,853	141,422	153,604	166,979	179,028	190,254	

Said Coupon Bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after said May 1, 1919, at the office of the undersigned Sinking Fund Trustees, No. 23 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons maturing on and subsequent to May 1, 1919, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent. of their par value, and the interest accrued to said May 1, 1919.

Dated March 1, 1919.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
Sinking Fund Trustees

NOTICE

On March 1, 1919, Coupon Bonds of previous drawings, bearing the following distinctive numbers, were still unredeemed:

3,548	25,100	45,849	67,428	75,147	95,837	112,782	132,264	157,482	174,947	187,999	197,883
7,313	26,993	46,626	67,674	75,781	95,848	115,763	133,088	158,078	175,147	188,237	198,185
12,510	27,251	47,208	61,219	77,879	93,614	114,554	135,622	159,501	175,782	191,827	
12,674	30,607	48,620	64,167	82,730	97,641	121,032	137,926	159,710	176,353	192,044	
12,896	30,796	48,853	64,908	85,046	99,750	126,676	139,181	159,985	177,175	193,078	
14,094	31,541	51,722	66,415	86,510	100,952	127,333	144,500	161,164	178,308	194,351	
16,267	35,438	52,375	66,526	87,201	101,809	127,992	148,190	161,172	179,675	194,827	
17,721	39,978	53,915	72,100	90,187	107,070	128,288	149,492	161,358	184,040	194,957	
19,598	40,287	53,128	72,422	92,559	107,229	128,387	150,356	164,182	185,128	194,995	
30,304	41,158	54,360	74,787	92,753	109,208	128,570	154,247	164,440	186,173	196,310	
31,015	42,224	54,418	74,903	93,912	110,723	128,821	156,506	171,894	186,178	196,661	
33,264	42,363	54,736	75,080	94,782	110,773	129,006	156,657	172,829	187,150	197,455	

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
Sinking Fund Trustees

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS OF PENSACOLA HOTEL COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1920:

The undersigned, successor trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of five thousand forty-nine dollars and seventeen cents ($5,049.17) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 80 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 25th, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on April 30th or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.

Dated, New York, April 1st, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-six Thousand, Nine Hundred Ninety-six Dollars and Sixty-four Cents ($36,996.64) at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on July 1st, 1919. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, April 30th, 1919, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated, New York, N. Y., April 5, 1919.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By Lyman Rhoades, Vice-President, Successor Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

DISTRIBUTION NO. 79.
Amount, $122,000.00. Total amount to date, $7,645,102.50.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of ten (10) cents per share has been ordered paid from funds received from the sale of ore reserves acquired prior to March 1, 1918, upon all outstanding stock of The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co., payable May 10, to stockholders of record April 30th, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ADOLPH ZANG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 16th day of April, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, April 8, 1919.

DUTCH SHIPS COST $3,200,000 A MONTH

Terms On Which This Government Requisitioned Them Considered Favorable to Holland.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—When the American Government took over approximately 400,000 dead-weight tons of Dutch shipping, more than a year ago, it contracted to pay the Netherlands Government 35 shillings a ton monthly rental at a definite rate of exchange. The figure was disclosed today for the first time. It equals a little more than $8 a dead-weight ton, or more than $3,200,000 a month. The United States agreed also to pay the full value of each ship destroyed and an assessed amount for damaged ships.

All of these ships have now been ordered turned back to the owners as soon as repairs can be made to put them in as good condition as when they were taken over. None has been surrendered yet, but eight or nine probably will be turned back this month.

The contract by which the requisitioned ships were taken over was regarded here as very favorable to the Dutch owners, as the rate of compensation was based on the high freights prevailing during the war and the American Government assumed all war risks of damage or loss. Furthermore, the ships were kept constantly in operation, with no losses from idle time.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL SALE.

Better Grades Are Taken Up While Poorer Ones Are Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Some of the carpet wools offered at today's Government auction, the first of Series 14, brought higher prices than was evidenced at a similar sale held in this city three months ago. The latter sale, which was held at the Manufacturers' Club, was considered a fairly good one, and bidding was confined to a few buyers.

High prices, wanted by the Government, some stock, restricted buying at times, but it was said that the lack of purchasing which was noticeable at intervals throughout the sale was not because of poor stock. Some of the buyers, however, said that the desirable grades of wool offered were quickly taken and brought good prices, and that the stock that was withdrawn was of poor quality.

While there were 103 lots of wool withdrawn out of 219 that were offered those that were withdrawn consisted of small quantities. This was shown by the fact that of the total offerings of 3,600,000 pounds of greasy carpet wool and 1,300,000 pounds of scoured carpet wool 60½ per cent. was sold, 1,962,600 pounds being withdrawn.

S. Sanford & Sons purchased the largest quantity of stock, taking 983,672 pounds. Other buyers were the Hartford-Bigelow Carpet Company, 665,000 pounds; Alexander Smith & Sons' Carpet Company, 301,014 pounds; Charles J. Webb & Co., 301,014 pounds, and William D. Oelbermann & Co., 109,435 pounds.

The present series will continue tomorrow with a sale of clothing wools. Offerings at that time will be about 900,000 pounds domestic fleeces, 1,900,000 pounds territories, and about 700,000 pounds of Texas and California wool. The auctions will also be held Wednesday and Thursday.

STRIKE GRIPS LIMERICK.

City Paralyzed by Unions in Protest Against Martial Law.

LIMERICK, April 14, (Associated Press.)—This city awoke today to find in full effect a general strike called by the trades unions as a protest against martial law in the Limerick military area. The gas and electric supplies were cut off at 2 o'clock in the morning, and no factories or stores opened, even the drug stores having their blinds drawn. Food supplies ceased coming into the city, the farmers refusing to take out military permits to enter Limerick.

There have been no disorders. Several processions were cheered loudly. The military area has been extended to include the district north of the River Shannon.

It was reported that the railway men had given notice that they would strike in forty-eight hours unless the order for martial law were rescinded. A railway strike would isolate the city completely, as public automobiles are not operating because of the strike. The only transport would be by jaunting car, the hiring price of which already has begun to adv

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means terase or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—

29—Original. Ex parte in matter of F. A. Wagner &c. et al., pets.—Rule discharged and petition dismissed.

128—South Tac Co., plain., v. the State of Arizona.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

264—D. F. Houston, A. D. Melvin, and J. J. Brougham, apits., v. St. Louis Independent Packing Co.—Decree reversed and cause remanded.

265—T. D. Moore, apit., v. U. S.—Judgment affirmed.

291—Hartford Life Ins. Co., pet., v. N. M. Johnson.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

201—S. apit., v. the Atchison, Topeka & S. F. R. Co.—Judgment reversed, and cause remands with direction to dismiss the petition.

202—Corn Products Refining Co., plain., v. Y. Dibo et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

203—S. apit., v. R. A. Laughlin.—Judgment affirmed.

150—Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., plain., v. Building, Inc., trading in the name of Chicago Brick and Tile Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

204—Lake Shore & West. Rd. Co. plain., v. the State of Public Utilities Commission of Illinois, et rel. J. S. Cameron.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

205—The Board of Public Utility Commissioners and Public Utilities Commission of Compañia General de Tabacos de Filipanas.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded with direction that cause be dismissed, without costs to either party.

177—Standard Oil Co., plain., v. H. T. Graves et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this Court.

178—D. McKinley and J. L. Bray, plain., v. S.—Judgment affirmed.

179—The Columbus Ry., Power and Light Co. et al., v. the City of Columbus, Ohio, et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

180—Tucker, Burr et al., partners, &c., appts., v. the City of Columbus, Ohio, et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

181—The Delaware, Lackawanna & West. R. R. Co., apt., v. S.—Judgment affirmed.

182—The S. plain., v. H. Gudger.—Judgment affirmed.

183—A. D. Matters apit., v. M. Ryan.—Decree reversed and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the writ of habeas corpus.

184—Original. In re parte in the matter of W. F. Burgings, pet.—Ordered that petitioner be discharged from custody.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

204—R. E. Ogden, Sheriff of Allen Parish, La., v. A. V. Coco, Attorney General of Louisiana.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

175—The Denver & Rio Grande Rd. Co., v. J. Baird.—Per curiam. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Original—Ex parte in matter of J. A. Tex, pet.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of habeas corpus denied.

924—E. D. Tinsley, pet., v. the District of Columbia.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia granted.

945—T. M. Duche & Sons, Ltd., v. American schooner John Hwohy, &c.—Petition for writ of certi. to Third Circuit granted.

955—St. Louis Iron Min. & Southern Ry. Co., plain., v. H. T. True, Jr.—Petition for writ of cert. to Supreme Court of Oklahoma denied.

956—S. A. Howat, pet., v. The State of Washington.—Petition for writ of cert. to Washington Supreme Court denied.

959—E. Davis (nee Hilton), pet., v. A. R. Thompson et al.—Petition for writ of cert. to Supreme Court of Oklahoma denied.

906—C. R. Stock Co., pet., v. Crosbytonin Independent School District.—Petition for writ of cert. to Fifth Circuit denied.

911—M. Morrison, admx., &c., pet., v. Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

922—W. Welch and L. Welch, pets., v. G. W. Kirby, admr. &c.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

928—J. Hannevig and V. Johsen, as Hannevig & Johnsen, pets., v. R. W. J. Sutherland & Co.—Petition for writ. of cert. denied.

928—R. J. Bishop, admr., &c., pet., v. J. H. Hungate, executor, &c., et al.—Petition for writ. of cert. denied.

941—Hassan Abdi et al., pets., v. steamship Nigretia, &c.—Petition for writ of cert. denied.

967—Dakota Central Telephone Co. et al., plains., v. State of South Dakota, ex. rel. B. B. Payne, Attorney General, et al.—Motion to advance submitted for United States.

976—W. D. Hines, as Director General of Railroads, and Northern Pac. Rd. Co., plains., v. State of South Dakota, ex rel. W. Langer, Attorney General.—Joint motion to advance submitted.

927—E. Charlton, admx., &c., pet., v. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

811—The Penn. Rd. Co., plain., v. P. S. Com. of Pennsylvania et al.—Passed, per stipulation.

916 and 917—U. S. plain., v. A. Ferger et al.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae, on behalf of counsel for National Industrial Traffic League.

917—J. McLeod and E. E. Stone, constituting the P. S. Com. of Mass., pets., v. New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Judicial Court of Mass. submitted for petitioners.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioners.

934—W. D. Renfro, pet., v. C. Olentine et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

84 and 85—St. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & South. Ry. Co. et al., apits., v. the Southern Cotton Oil Co.—Motion to modify decree submitted by Mr. McKenna and by Mr. Moore in opposition thereto.

254—G. E. Parker, as Supt. for the Five Civilized Tribes, et al., apits., v. Tootie Riley, a minor, by U. S. Stockton, her guardian, et al.—Leave granted to file brief for the appellees.

908—E. A. Laughter, pet., v. the U. S.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted.

908—E. A. Laughter and W. N. Fisher, pets., same.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted.

28, original—Ex parte, in the matter of R. H. Thorburn, pet.—Submitted.

29, original—The Texas Elec. Co. et al., apits., v. the City of Seattle et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

257—M. B. Cowan, admr. &c., plain., v. New York Connecting River R. R. Co.—Dismissed, per stipulation.

262—Jackson-Cutting Co., apit., v. V. A. Paine, as trustee, &c.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for apit.

267—Nevada Mining Co., plain., v. Success Mining Co.—Dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

—Northern Ry. Co. et al., plains., v. Minneapolis Union and Commerce Assn. et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

—Metropolitan West Side Elevated Rd. Co., plains., v. M. Hoyne, State's Attorney, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendants, and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

—Title and Trust Co., ancillary receiver, &c., pet., v. the Duhols Electric Co.—Motion to reinstate petition for appeal pursuant to order of this court of March 24, 1919, submitted for petitioner.

—Diane and Ginter Grocery Co., pet., v. Merchants Legal Stamp Co. et al.—Motion of R. Duane, pet., v. same, for writs of cert. submitted.

—In the matter of V. R. Hall, petitioner, v. F. K. Lane, Sec. of Interior.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted.

—Ross as receiver of Toledo, St. Louis & Western Rd. Co., pet., v. [illegible] &c.—Pet. for writ of cert. submitted.

—Francenstein, petr., v. C. M. [illegible], &c.—Petition for writ of cert. submitted.

—Hall, pet., v. the U. S.—Pet. for writ of cert. submitted.

—Hall, pet., v. the Penn. Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, pet. for writ of cert. submitted.

—Mason, pet., v. U. S. Mesirov, Shaw & Co. et al.—Pet. for writ of cert. submitted for pet.

—Original. The State of Tennessee, complt., v. the State of Arkansas et al.—Argued on motions for leave to file briefs, and for complts. to file opposition thereto.

—A. Flanders, as trustee, &c., apit., v. Merchants Nat. Bank of Boston et al.—Argument commenced for appellant and continued for appellee.

—Adjourned until to-morrow.

—Call for April 15.—Nos. 419, 485, 472, 708, 718, 805, 873, 881, 914, and 182.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, CC.—Will meet at 10.30 A. M. in Room 43, Post Office Building.

Nearly Stendricks, Provident Co. vFletcher Amo Co.
Higel Co. vLamar C.
S. vSS Carlo Rail Co.
Poma, Gaul vTug Cornelia.
Paraffic vTug Rosabel, Rutherford vUS.
Light vTug Aurora, Coastwise Co. vUS.
Barnes vTug

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—In Room 552, Post Office Building, at 10.30 A. M. Calendar.

Re Western Pacific RR. Co. vRe Western Petroleum Co.
Re Pierce. (Chubb.) vUS. (Beloochistan. (2.)
Buch vFleischmann. Hubbard vNovelty Paper Co.
Improved House Dept. (Casper. vJarreds vWinett Oper Co.
CNY vBradstreet's Coll Bureau. Hawkins vFidelio Brew Co. (2.)
Hart vAlaska Chemical Co. Re Mead vMoo
Livari vLivreri. Kirschstein vMoross
Doles vNY & Cuba Mail S. Co.
Boyle vNY Cons RR.
Schultz vsame.
Jankowitz vKahn.
McClure vMcClure.
Parry vStrohkliss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Bijur, J. At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Elkhorn Valley, &c., Co vEmpire Coal, &c., Co.
Van Brink vVan Brink.
Pratt vPratt.
Reina vReina.
Brush vAckerman.
Demurrer:
Rain vGroup.
Preferred causes:
Cobb vCobb.
Consol Tel. &c. Co vConsol Tel. &c. Co (2.)
Post & McCord vCanton.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Kings Co Lighting Co vLewis. Adjourned to April 28.
PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gerahty vO'Connor.
Young vRobertson. (2.)
Schwinger vSchwinger.
Barry vGoldberg.
Halsey vInt R T Co.
Rosenberg vGoldstein.
Rehl vDugan.
Sterling vSolidin.
Wood vHodge.
Dirks vSth Av Coach.
Colpet vSchaefer.
Busacca vMcLoughlin Supply Co.
Bryan vInter-Continental Railway Construction Co (2.)
Morgan vRosser.
Callahan vMuller.
Sneider vThird Av Ry.
Halsey vBd of Sup of Vice.
Arsillan vSchuler.
Longo vDi Guido.
Italiano Pub Co. vsame.
Italian Press Pub Assn. vsame.
Longo vArsillo Italian Pub. Co.
Pay (Italian Press Pub Co. (2.)
Murphy vBradley.
Simon vEmpire Carrying Corp.
Fleman vLillian.
Julien vBlack & White Cab Co.
Pfenninger vNY & Stamford Rr. Co.
Smith vMendelson.
Bartonsek vSchulman. (2.)
Eastern District.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 329, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity: General Bakelite Co vGeneral Insulate Co. (on trial.)
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Criminal calendar.
For trial:
U vW. K. Nessler.
Same vH. A. Nitschke.
Same vT. Paduano.
Same vTony Teldi.
Same vF. H. Morton.
For call:
U vW. F. Wainman.
Same vP. Bernstein and Max Baer.
Same vP. Bernstein et al.
Same vN. Potter.
Same vA. Doudon.
Admiralty calendar:
Harma Co vBklyn Ash Removal Co et al.
Bushey & Sons vHotaling.
Ben Rigel Cont & Sup Co vBushey & Sons.
Red Hook Towing Line vD. L. & W. 436
Same vBarge Huron.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

First Nat Bank of Waterloo vExchange Nat Bank of Seneca Falls et al.
Kurak vTralche.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page, and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
Kelly vKing.
Ennis vHorn & Hardart Co.
McKinnon vCNY (2.)
Ellis vPuoney & Sheehan Bldg Co.
Cain vAmerican Jones.
Lipschitz vGrace & Co (3.)
Lyonette Silks vDolson Co.
Frederics vNessler (2.)
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Macgowan vMacgowan
Hobe vToepfer.
Bates vBates.
Comm Fin Co vSt Paul Fire & Mar Co (2.)
Woltman vGerry.
Levison vHurley.
Gillespie vEvans.
Re Dressler Prod Co.
Alapi vAlapi.
CNY vBroughton.
Italian Savings Bk vRys.
Martin vGaffney.
Goldstein vNas El RR.
Silverberg vCNY Cons RR.
Rawitzer vFairfax Hotel Co
Walker vWalker.
Morgan vMorgan.
CNY vTilney.
Smith vAltman & Co.
Re Lange.
Levy vAmerican Shoe Mach & Tool Co.
Kleinlick vMoore & Warren, Inc.
People ex rel Arnold vPurdy.
Meagher vMeagher.
Morgenatern & Co vBrown, Inc.
Valkofsky vBlake.
Mutual Life Ins Co vNorward.
Suranyi vSuranyi.
William vGude Co.
Comsan vBradley.
Dautrich vStephens, Inc.
Schwartz vCity & Suburban Homes Co.
Re Piero. (Chubb.)
Busch vFleischmann.
Improved House Dept (Casper.
CNY vBradstreet's Coll Bureau.
Hart vAlaska Chemical Co.
Livari vLivreri.
Doles vNY & Cuba Mail S. Co.
Boyle vNY Cons RR.
Schultz vsame.
Jankowitz vKahn.
McClure vMcClure.
Parry vStrohkliss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Bijur, J. At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Elkhorn Valley, &c., Co vEmpire Coal, &c., Co.
Van Brink vVan Brink.
Pratt vPratt.
Reina vReina.
Brush vAckerman.
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PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
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PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gerahty vO'Connor.
Young vRobertson. (2.)
Schwinger vSchwinger.
Barry vGoldberg.
Halsey vInt R T Co.
Rosenberg vGoldstein.
Rehl vDugan.
Sterling vSolidin.
Wood vHodge.
Dirks vSth Av Coach.
Colpet vSchaefer.
Busacca vMcLoughlin Supply Co.
Bryan vInter-Continental Railway Construction Co (2.)
Morgan vRosser.
Callahan vMuller.
Sneider vThird Av Ry.
Halsey vBd of Sup of Vice.
Arsillan vSchuler.
Longo vDi Guido.
Italiano Pub Co. vsame.
Italian Press Pub Assn. vsame.
Longo vArsillo Italian Pub. Co.
Pay (Italian Press Pub Co. (2.)
Murphy vBradley.
Simon vEmpire Carrying Corp.
Fleman vLillian.
Julien vBlack & White Cab Co.
Pfenninger vNY & Stamford Rr. Co.
Smith vMendelson.
Bartonsek vSchulman. (2.)
Surrogates' Court.
CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kotton calendar.
Jenine Rosenblatt, Samuel Aronson, Milton L. Knoepke, Harriet L. Curtis, Harriet A. Curtis, John T. Ziegar, Sydney J. Fredin, John Foster, Giuseppe Marsallsi, Giuseppe Huters, Mary Ryan, Thomas Murphy, Annie Oakman, Heinrich Wiegman, Melville Quailey, William Kramer, Harry Monsky, Max Roth, Clinton Bird, Mary E. Headden, Amalie L. Muller, &c, Edward Hilson, Sarah A. Callaghan, Silas A. Wolf, Arthur J. Turner, gendorf, Johanna M. Van Heyt, T. J. Humphrey, George H. Morgan, Jules Ellerkman, Sigmund Heineman, David Wolf, David L. Einstein, Delia McNamara, Ellen Pilkington, Rachel Silverstein, Ignatius Radley, Dennis O'Connell, David Herrmann, Thomas A. Dillon,
Robert Bradley, Herman Platzauer, Jennie M Clarke, Ellen Reilly, Mary Kelly, Edna Griffin, Samuel Siegel, Mary H Bunker, Katherine Duggan, Emma Belfort, Lena Cohen, Mary K Jones, Mary Cummings, Edna Gerlin, D B Van Embring, Isidore Pokarow, Carrie S Monfort, Edward Schoch, Leopold Beyer, Frances J Meeker, Annie Johnson, Kate Furey, Edward O'Conner, Wills for probate: Carl Jahn, John C Ostrup, Francis R Janeway, Charles W Hayes, Angelina O'Brien, Onglio C Bedell, Thomas Bradley, Maria Clausen, Estelle Churchill, Augustus E Parmelin, Emilio Jacobs, Grace Valentine, L Borstine, Albert A Goodman.
Stenographer's Accts.:
Beadine vGreenberg & Gordon Amuse Co.
Partman vKunst.
Ternnova vSilberberg. (2.)
Waters vBeau Site Co.
Katz & Sommerich vKellerman.
Bottari vGiunta.
Leipzig vEichel.
Bowman vand St. &c. Ry.
Marino vAd Av Ry.
Krakower vBelsinger & Co.
Shapiro vNY Int Ry.
Thorn vDaniels Co.
Baltimore vHarris.
Polakoff vCo.
Landau vPutterman.
Oppenheimer vBlitmore Waist Co.
Campio vAd Av Ry.
Eckstein vNo Boulevard RR.
SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Ex parte business.
At 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Stern vLeisman.
Cleveland Laundry Mfg. Co vStandard Carpet Co.
De Kallandis vNat Cloak, &c., Co.
Orlof vDaniel Textile Corporation.
Charles vSunset Warehouse.
Silberstein vN Y Rys.
Glenn vJacobson.
Sanitary Brass Works vRubin & Marcus.
Lyon vStar Piano Co.
Zeo vRosener.
Hartolomia vRosa.
Rosenthal vGoldberg.
Tavolorio vFarrell. (2.)
Gladding (Int R T Co.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Littenberg vKessler.
Parma Granite Co. vUS Fidelity, &c., Co.
Equitable Trust Co. vO'Donnell vSpreat.
PART III.—ALLEN, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
C. W. Arnold & Co vDuena Shoe Co.
Lewis vLiberty Silk Underwear Co.
Elgar vCarpenter.
Grossman vRubin.
Taheim vDash.
Brown vCocker.
Kanan vRasd.
Fliuman vRasdel.
Leasedsdorf vMazzetti.
Schwartz Bros Bottle Co vLiverpool & L & G Ins. Co. (2.)
The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Security Discount Co vTrac Materials. (2.)
Passaic Bleachers, &c. Assn vErz Van Raalte, Inc.
G Boiler Co vAllan-Wooden Mills.
Germain Co vL H Wood Con Co.
Hazer Cleaner. (2.)
Zivitz vMaryland Cas.
De Aizugardy vAmer Bitum Enamels Co.
Bay Port Park Co vLakeside Flah Co.
Lefstein vLasner.
PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—La Feira, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Re Everts—Courtland Nicoll. Re Holt Fisher, Inc.—Paul Marks. Cook vCook—Robert Lee Morrell. Re Heaney (City N. Y. West Farms Road)—Margaret M. Burnett.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Kaplan vLankan Rity.
Glover vDaniels Co.
Larkin vsame.
Re Valente.
Battaglia vRandall Co.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Tofflevitz vTofflevitz.
Durham vKarasky.
Greene vGreene.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tiendricks, J.
Gabriel vRys.
Perez vUnion Ry.
Meyers vWest Elec RR Co.
Pastore vCNY.
Guzik vLove. (2.)
Macchia vEmpire Construction Co (2.)
O'Brien vWest Elec RR. (2.)
Bernstein vInt R T. Av. (Same.
Richel vBoard of Education.
Fazio vGrant.
Kirchner vTietjan & Lang Dry Dock Co.
Linora vTh Av Const Co.
Highest number reached in regular order, 2263.
PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—East River Savings Bk vSchoenfeld—Same vM. O'Kane. Brainos vHershenstein—James J Fitzgerald. Ritter vOwen—Morris Frank.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, Mills, Rich, Kelly, and Jaycox, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
People vGodino.
Mawhinney vMillbrook Mills.
Re Van Nostrand.
Kohne vJacobus.
Finkelstein vRosenblatt
MacDonald vKusch.
Malcolm vWoods.
Boyden vCmt RR.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Horton.
Del Gaudio vDel Gaudio.
Richards vRichards.
People ex rel Kirtland (Craig.)
Del Gaudio vGiaconelli (Craig.)
Wilkenfeld vGlickstein.
Ribando vBrady & G.
Vacharo vsame.
Buscemi vsame.
Artis vThe Associated Operating Co.
Parker vPace.
Leone vObermeyer & Liebmann.
Rubler vKordes Co.
Stubler vsame.
R. Cascone & Co vSt Paul Fire & M Ins. Co.
Corby vGreenman.
Bjerke vKessler.
Nazzisi vMcGrath.
Fischer vFischer.
Berkowitz vBerkowitz.
Home Mtg Inv Co vThe Casino Bathing Co.
Re 66th St.
Re 22d & 22d Sts.
Leone vObermeyer & Liebmann.
Nazzisi vMcGrath.
Collipinz Y C & H RR.
Oppenheimer vDavol.
Re Schuman.
Mann vNassau-Suff Bond M & G Co.
Haggerty vRockwood & Co.
Miller vKruger & Co.
Re Pierce.
Kapian vKapian.
Re Dunn.
Wadsworth vSoula.
Redden vRedden.
Vogel vConsumers Ice.
Siewers vSiewers.
Cascasas vBernagozzi.
Wilkenfeld vGlickstein.
Northiver vJeffries.
PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Reif vWolf.
Kantick vKantick.
Niagara Radiator Co vWensler.
Berkmeyer vSchoenberger.
Franco vFranco.
Carrier vHuber.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 1535.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Callaghan, J.; Part II., Faber, J.; Part V., Lazansky, J.; Part VI., Farmer, J.; Part VIII., Manning, J.
Grady vDock Com Co.
Brown vNewman & Carey Cons Co.
Manahan vPooley Co.
Chiraldi vProspect Coal Co.
Miller vCassau RR.
Kalsky vCercoran Fitzgerald Co.
Shepherd vCNY.
Additore Con Co vStandard Com 38 Co.
Highland vYordh.
Schlick vNassau RR.
Goldstein vHirsh et al.
Borough Haulage Co vGarford Motor Truck Co.
Foust vMoore.
Williams vWels & Zane.
Woelfle vCNY.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no causes will be set down for a day upon this call:
Plunkett vMahnken Estate, &c.
McGlyn vRassele.
Henok vB H RR.
Meade vNY Dock Co.
Manning vCharlotte.
Charlotte vMarkowitz.
Borgen vNass RR.
Madella vCunard SS.
Bevan vCNY.
Solon vC I & B RR & Bldg.
Giannone vB H RR.
Kreinheder & Kirschenheck.
Goldfarb vFries et al.
Crowley vCNY.
Clegg vCNY.
Green vCNY.
Slavin vB H RR.
McAlpin vsame.
Incontro vCNY.
Fellows vFellows.
Mantagnino vMinolfi.
Shapiro vCity Ry.
Gallina vGoldstein.
Jacobs vMason-Terrenos Brennan.
Highest number reached on regular call, 8081.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar. At 10 A. M.
Ada Park.
Louis Miller.
Emma Darrow.
Ann Meare.
Rebecca Solcman.
Martha Heiller.
Agnes Armstrong.
Samuel Hope.
Hannah Christie.
Grover Jackson.
Administrations of:
George Oates.
Rosie O'Ken.

County Court.

PART IV.—McDermott, J.; Part V.—Nash J. At 10 A. M.
Berger vWexler (case on Part IV.)
Civil trial calendar adjourned until Apr. 16.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Waibel and ano vRoth.
Blaser vSchappert & ano.
Hayes and ano vGraham, as exectrx, &c.
Nesbit vNesbit.
Kruger vSth Av Realty Corp and ano.
Wadsworth vWadsworth.
Re 72d Av.
Re Foster Av et al.
Auburndale Rly Co vEl-Van Const Co et al.
Highest number reached on calendar 785.
The Trial Term calendar has been passed until Thursday, April 17.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wohlmacher vWohlmacher.
Also for the hearing of motions and ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Seeger, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Nelson vWest Elec RR.
Hoffman vMurphy vCity Yonkers.
Yojkan vPike.
Ward vVillage Mamaroneck.
Sunbury vContoooook Mills Corp.
The following causes must be answered ready or will be passed over to call:
Laporta vW El RR (2.)
Imhof vCity Tranfer Co.
Auer vTeschner.
Marvell vThompson.
Pennotte vWest St RR.
McQuade vFitzpatrick
Gordich vSitzer.
Di Lonardo vAve Ness.
Pietlowski vTaylor, &c.
Highest number reached on call, 1026.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS:—Wills for probate:
T. H. de Booy.
F. M. Gwyer.
L. B. Marshall.
Lena Roeder.
Katherine C. Ferris.
Anna M. V. Schaick.
Executor's accts:
Amelia Anderson.
David Booth.
Sarah R. Harrison.
Acct. of temp. administrator:
Babette Schwahn.
Motion:
Domenico Pirone.
Sister, S.
Motion for confirmation:
Bridget Loftus.
Pet. for guardian:
Clarence A. Smith.
Marie Wilson.
Order to show cause:
E. Gerberesaux.
Adm'r's accounting:
Andrew A. Murdock.
Sophia Hoffman.
Acct. of estate:
William L. Mildrum.
Pet. to revoke letters:
John J. Seymour.
Settlement of order:
Thomas J. Morrow.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.
People vJohn Finlay.
Same vJuan Rossello.
Pressah Cohen.
Accountings of:
Abraham Berger.
Frederick Rhodes.
Catherine Michaelis.
Charlotte Gregory.
Albert Rice.
Mary Provost.
Samuel Hope.
Mary Narbutt.
Estates of:
C. Lambecke.
Terrance Brennan.
Renato Ridolfi.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—No. 28890.—In Bankruptcy.—INTERBOROUGH CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION Bankrupt.

Interborough Consolidated Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 28th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on April 25th, 1919, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE.
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

PROPERTY OF H. AMY & CO. AND OF Louis H. Amy and Ernest J. H. Amy, individually, to be sold at public auction, Charles Shongood, Esq., Receiver, the estate of the late firm of H. Amy & Co., 44 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, on this day, Tuesday, April 15th, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The property consists of office equipment: Roll top desks, tables, bookcases, wood carving, electric fans, letter press, Roneo Copying Machine, large safe, Wardrobe, Underwood typewriter, No. 4, telephone booths, double and single bookkeeper's desks, rugs, chairs, clocks, also commercial and financial Chronicle, from 1890 to date, except one volume missing, Poor's Manuals, 1873 to date; also lot of miscellaneous jewelry, comprising rings, chains, scarf pins, cuff links, studs, watches, gold cigar case, gold match case, &c.
EDWARD J. McGUIRE, Assignee.
JAMES F. McNABOE, Attorney for Assignee, 66 William St., New York City.
Dated New York, April 24, 1919.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of CHARLES B. TOOLE and DOUGLAS HENRY, doing business as TOOLE, HENRY & CO., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, will sell at public sale this day, Tuesday, April 15, 1919, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at University Garage, 532 West 122d Street, Borough of Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of one Pierce-Arrow Limousine and one Stutz Touring Car.
EDWARD C. CHILDS, Receiver.
ZALKIN & COHEN, 31 Chambers St.,
LOUIS H. MOOS, 27 Cedar St., New York,
Attorneys for Receiver.

CONTINUATION SALE, COMMENCING WITH LOT 401.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TREE & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 15, 1919, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 6 East 46th Street, Borough of Manhattan, all of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, novelties, silverware, diamonds, precious stones, furniture, safe, typewriter, fixtures, &c.
ROBERT A. WOLFF, Receiver.
ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 31 Chambers Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIETTA CARTER NEGLIGEE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 15, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 56 West 25th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of negligee, woman's wear, underwear, sewing machines, counters, wardrobes, desks, fixtures, etc.
DAVID HAAR, Receiver, 299 Broadway.
GEORGE P. ORR, Attorney for Receiver, 235 Fifth Avenue, New York.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An encouraging feature of yesterday's realty market was the quick resale of a $400,000 east side apartment house to a New York merchant as a permanent investment.

There have been numerous sales of large apartments recently but they have been bought and sold by professional operators and speculators who put very little real cash into their transactions. For months the permanent investor, both large and small, has been missing from the market, and until this class of buyers returns improved conditions in apartment house trading cannot be expected.

The investment purchase involved the Surrey, a 9-story apartment house at 122 East Eighty-second Street, which was resold by S. Morrill Banner to Charles Brooks of the firm of J. L. Baily & Co. The structure, which occupies a plot 75 by 100, is between Lexington and Park Avenues, and was bought by Mr. Banner last month from David Down. He now resells it at a substantial profit.

It was held at $400,000 and has an annual rental of about $50,000. N. A. Berwin & Co. negotiated both transactions.

The Belvedere, Held at $250,000, Sold to Bing & Bing.

Bing & Bing, operators, purchased from the estate of Leonard Lewisohn the Belvedere, a six-story elevator apartment on the southeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and 150th Street. The structure occupies a plot 100 by 100 and was held at $250,000. George Ranger negotiated the sale.

Realty Company Buys West Harlem Apartment.

The Witty Realty and Construction Company, Inc., Samuel Witty, President, bought from the 1890 Seventh Avenue Corporation the Strathmore apartment house, a six-story elevator structure at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 115th Street, adjoining Wadleigh High School. Assessed at $250,000, the property returns $34,000 annually in gross rentals. It occupies a plot 100.10 by 100.10, and had been held at $245,000. Nathan A. Stone, attorney, represented the buyer.

Dowatown Sales.

The six-story and basement building at 11 Lispenard Street, covering a plot 25 by 100 and held at $30,000, was sold for all cash to Edward H. Peck and Harry K. Grigg, through the Charles F. Noyes Company and the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company. At the expiration of the leases the building will be offered for resale for occupancy or leased to one tenant on a net rental basis. A. C. Coxe, jr., represented the sellers and Middlebrook & Borland the purchasers.

Richard S. Elliott resold the five-story loftis, 25 by 65, at 130 South Street to Della Nicola, the tenant. Horace S. Ely & Co. and Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Buy Twenty-eighth Street Property.

Lowenfeld & Prager bought two three-story buildings, on plot 40.4 by 61.4, at 202 and 204 West Twenty-eighth Street from Laura A. Cregan, through William A. White & Sons.

Sale in Cathedral Parkway Section.

Anna M. Goebel sold to the Sirrah Holding Company, 229 and 231 West Fifth Street, a six-story apartment house, 50 by 100, through B. Harris and Jacob Bernstein. The property was held at $80,000 and the rental is about $12,000.

Arlington Court Sold.

The Lebertan Corporation sold the Arlington Court at 540 West 157th Street, a 75-foot elevator apartment house accommodating and fanning paying 7½ years rental of over $19,000, to a client of Joseph G. Abramson. The property was held at $135,000 and was sold for all cash over a mortgage of $102,500, held by the New York Life Insurance Company. The broker in the transaction was Charles S. Kohler.

Private Dwellings.

The four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 23 by 102.2, at 5 West Seventy-fifth Street, was sold to a client of L. J. Phillips & Co., who will alter it into small suites. The house was recently foreclosed and sold at auction and the present sale was at a substantial increase over the auction price.

The W. H. M. Company sold the four-story high-stoop dwelling, 20 by 55.5 by 102.2, at 54 West Eighty-third Street, to a client of Slawson & Hobbs, who will alter the premises into small apartments.

James H. Cruikshank bought the three-story dwelling on plot 20 by 100, assessed at $11,500, at 131 West 21st Street from Frederick C. McLaughlin through A. Stark.

Julia

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Healthful Mountain Air. Established, Select Community. 800 Feet Elevation. Two Picturesque Lakes, 375 Homes. Golf and Country Clubs. Ideal Climate for Year-Round Living. Easy Commutation to N. Y. City.



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We are prepared at this time to place one or two good mortgages of two hundred fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars to seven hundred fifty thousand ($750,000) dollars at five per cent. for five years, on well located Manhattan property.

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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BUY FOR YOUR BUSINESS
Five story and basement corner building, 50x100, fine location, store and basement; sprinkler; new front.
Near Canal St. Small amount cash over first lien to responsible party. Sacrifice.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
Broadway and 100th Street.

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HUB OF BRONX
PLOT 62 x 100
SUITABLE GARAGE
Warehouse—Apartment—Factory.
143th street, bet. Willis and Third Aves.
Two minutes from Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Station. Two subway lines within two blocks. Take Lexington Avenue Subway to 138th Street.

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS.
New, eight room houses, all improvements, with room for garage; some large corner gardens. Easy terms. Built-in 1920.
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Jerome Ave. and Bainbridge Ave.

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HOME BARGAINS
Possession May 1st
131 Herkimer Street, east of Schenectady Avenue, three-story and basement brownstone dwellings containing 7 rooms and bath; hardwood floors throughout; steam heat; Lot 20x100. Price $10,500
Also Other Bargains in One and Two Family Houses
Send for Complete List
REALTY ASSOCIATES
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn
Telephone Main 6180.

Prospect Park South
Corner plot, large size, very known improvement, can be bought way below cost of production. Seen by appointment only.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
685 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone Flatbush 4030.

The Best Constructed Flatbush Apartment House
one minute from subway station, can be purchased for less than 7 times its rental.
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685 FLATBUSH AVE., BROOKLYN.
Telephone Flatbush 4030.

YOU NEED A HOME
Send for particulars of our easy 7-room Brick Houses, steam and sereen inclosed [illegible] Bay Parkway, Borough of Brooklyn, only 30 minutes from Times Square. 5 cent fare from Grand Central Station.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

Bargain, Brick Apartment
RENT $1,680. PRICE $10,000.
CLIENT WANTS MONEY
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The Place to Live

At Bay 37th St., near Benson Ave., 3 minutes walk from the bay, 5 minutes' ride from the ocean, yet only a half hour from Manhattan; 7 room new stucco dwellings, with garages; open for inspection every day. Take West End subway to Bay Parkway station. The Vaughn Properties Corp. Tel. [illegible]

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Have you considered what "nothing to rent" means to you this fall?

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Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
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FURNISHED RENTALS.
Did your broker say there wasn't anything? There isn't much, but we have some good ones left. Send for booklets.
Robert E. Farley Organization,
12 East 44th St., N. Y.
Developers, Builders & Brokers

FOR RENT OR SALE.
Furnish-d 10-room house; garage; $150 monthly. Furnished 14-room residence, 2 garage; grounds, trees; $225 month. Large furnished residence, over acre, big trees, garage; $1,800 year. For sale, places by acre to 100 acres, upward and on the Hudson 30 minutes from 42d St. by New York Central.
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Furnished Rentals
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New attractive homes, Shore and inland. Rents $200 to $1,000 per month.
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11-13 North Av. Tel. 780 New Rochelle.

Almost New Dutch Colonial
[illegible] Eastchester, detached, 3 baths, garage, near depot, golf clubs and Grammatan; located at Columbus Heights, 5-1 minutes from 42nd Central; all improvements, sidewalks, roads, sewers, gas, electric.
Tisher Halsted Realty Co., 154 Nassau St.

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FURNISHED HOUSES
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6441.

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FOR SALE.
SOUTH SEA CLIFF, Long Island, adjacent Engineer's and North-Shore Country Clubs. Summer and Winter dwelling, practically new, in restricted section, three bedrooms and bath, two servants' rooms and bath, butler's pantry, enclosed porch, hot water heat, gas, electricity, two car garage, lot 225x150, a magnificent road, $12,000 furnished or unfurnished. Owner moving to Florida. Box 261, Sea Cliff, Telephone Glen Cove 199.

LYNBROOK, L. I. 35 Minutes Out.
All Year Country Home.
Elegantly decorated. Garage, outbuildings. Abundant shrubbery, trees, etc. One acre, 210 feet frontage.
Sacrifice at $10,000
IEVY BROS.,
180 Montague St., Brooklyn. Main 745.

Genuine Golden Opportunity.
$12,000 elegant corner residence, one hour out, twelve rooms and two baths, rich decorations and fixtures, steam heat, three large verandas, beautiful grounds, 135 feet on the Merrick Road, 200 feet deep, garage, near bay, boat may be kept without expense. Price $9,000 below cost; furnished if desired; easiest terms. A. B. McCord, 53 N. Long Beach Av., Freeport, L. I.

$4,000—New Jamaica Houses.
Six large rooms, all floors, steam heat, electric lights, open plumbing, all modern improvements, near railroad depot and electric; built 2 years ago, before great advance in material and labor; best houses in Jamaica at price. Small cash payment; easy monthly installments.
F. L. FERGUSON, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COLONIAL HOUSE FOR SALE
AT SYOSSET.
English Colonial House, designed by well known architect, containing four family bedrooms, with two dressing rooms and three baths, three servants' bedrooms, one servant's bath.
Garage for two cars, chauffeur's room, shower and toilet.
This place is well adapted for all year round residence and is located on the west side of Split Rock road, about half a mile north of Syosset depot; house is placed well back from the road, in centre of lawns and well planted grounds of about seven acres; gardener on premises. For price and terms address HENRY W. WARNER, 15 Wall St., N. Y.

Ferguson's Houses in Jamaica.
You Can Save One Thousand Dollars.
Having purchased 80 acres 12 years ago and by buying all building material in carload lots at wholesale prices, I can sell houses with profit at prices below actual cost to builders who buy lots and material at retail prices.
Restricted neighborhood, near high and public schools and city park; Colonial style; 7 or 8 rooms; all modern improvements; easy terms; more than 200 purchasers are my best advertisers. Buy direct or ask your broker for Ferguson's houses.
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AT A $3,600 LOSS
Fine home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, sun parlor; stable, garage; everything modern; plot 100x200; shade; 3 blocks to station; sacrifice for $7,900; cost $11,500; arrange terms; private. Telephone 5012 Greeley.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A change of business to the Middle West makes it possible for you to buy for only $7,500 my cosy little Home, near picturesque lake, in a beautiful, refined, highly restricted suburb, for a small cash payment, balance monthly no more than rent; it has nine big rooms, outdoor sleeping porch, parquet floors, huge open fireplace, and tiled baths; a large plot, with fine shade trees, beautiful lawn, house built by day's labor and only three years old; elegant condition throughout; city improvements, with the advantage of the country here; 47 minutes on D. L. and W. R. R. For pictures and details write TRAVELING MAN, P. O. Box 529, City Hall Station, New York City.

SPLENDID HOME BARGAIN
Ready for occupancy in 10 days. Beautifully decorated inside and out to suit purchaser.
The rent you now pay and a small payment down secures title; $7,750; plot 130x150 feet; 9 big rooms, 2 tiled baths; wide verandas, in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, markets, country clubs, churches,



schools, trees, flowers and shrubs; wonderful views; 750 ft. elevation, 5 min. walk to L. I. R. R. sta.; 46 min. on train to N. Y.; splendid transportation; in Jersey's most exclusive, convenient and picturesque residential section, near pretty lakes. CURTIS SMITH, 442 St. Paul Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone [illegible]

A MODERN
Apartment House
on Park Ave., East Orange.
Containing 20 families, of 4 & 5 rooms & bath. Leased to Oct. 1.
Rental $15,552
Expenses $8,275
Income $7,277
Shows 12% on Investment.
JOS. T. MULLIGAN
55 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. C.

A Most Attractive
Colonial home, well situated on a large corner plot in New York's best suburb, 35 minutes from N. Y. Good transportation, schools, clubs, etc. Hours is new and modern in every way. Very large dining and living rooms, both handsomely finished, billiard room, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, besides servants' quarters, a sanitary gas kitchen with every convenience. Must be seen to be appreciated and can be sold for much less than the present cost. Full particulars. Address
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Attractive house, 6 rooms and bath, new schools, churches, clubs. Good transportation, 35 minutes N. Y. City; price $6,200. Terms to suit. Full particulars mailed. Address
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CONNECTICUT SHORE.
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Dutch Colonial house fronting on open Sound, 10 rooms, 3 baths, garage, boat connection, garden and shrubbery, all outdoor sports.
Both houses 5 minutes from Stamford Station.
Other properties on or near shore for sale or rent. T. J. Good, 18 East 41st St. Tel. 6826 Murray Hill and Stamford, Conn.

FOR RENT
173-180 State St., cor. George, part of 3-sty. brick building, consisting of corner store, basement, and two flights above, now occupied by Brosson & Platt, wholesale liquor house, who are compelled to vacate June 1. Freight elevator, steam heat. Approximately about 12,000 sq. ft. Building located in wholesale district. Suitable for manufacturing purposes.
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Phone Liberty 4750. New Haven, Conn.

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34th STREET JUST OFF BROADWAY
1,500 Square Feet
SUITABLE FOR
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on 3rd floor, facing 34th St., opposite Macy.
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ENTIRE BUILDING FOR RENT
B'Way, Corner Howard Street,
50x100. Two Elevators.
New store front. 30,000 square feet. West Side Tenant Long Lease.
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DESIRABLE OFFICES
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Apply to
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21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

Two Stores
NEAR 6WAY. 40th St NEAR 6TH AVE.
Can be used separately or as one. Basement can be used as sample or show room. 20-story modern building. Short, busy street.
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In 12-story fireproof Mercantile Building, containing four electric elevators, automatic sprinklers, and every modern improvement. Unexcelled light.
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STORE AND BASEMENT
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Suitable for wholesale or retail business. Very convenient for automobile trade using the new Park Avenue viaduct.
Harris & Vaughan, Inc.
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5,000 SQUARE FEET
FRONTING ON 42d STREET
including partitions and equipment.
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110-114 WEST 42D STREET
Apply owner on premises or Theo. C. Young, 8th floor, 485 5th Ave. 8509 Murray Hill.

Brooklyn.

LOFT BUILDING
TO LEASE
Modern six-story Robert Gair Building
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Near freight terminals; all light; freight elevators. Formerly used by All Package Grocery Stores Co. as warehouse. For particulars apply to
JOHN B. JOHNSTON,
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

CATHEDRAL COURT
541 West 113th St., Near B'way
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6 Rooms and Bath, $1,300
Immediate possession.
Apply on Premises, or A. Brandstein, 135 East 118th St. Harlem 1518.

CITY HOUSES—For Sale or To Let.

Manhattan.

House, 6-story brick, for 32 families, 3 stores, 108x31, 2d Av., for sale below cost; proprietors reside California. Tumminelli Commonwealth Bank, 192 Bowery.

Home for Sale—305 West End Av., near 84th St., four-story, brownstone front, 25-ft. frontage; all improvements. A. F. Hinrichsen, 120 Pacific St., Newark, N. J.

Front St., near Wall, $40,000; other bargains; Brooklyn farms, N. Y., N. J., L. I., Conn. J. F. Curtin, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

Eleven-room house, 150 East 105th, near subway; will renovate and lease for a term of 3 years. Inquire at premises, all week, 9-12 A. M.

123d St., Mt. Morris Park and Lenox Av., fine house, 10 rooms, parquet floors, good condition; reasonable. X 327 Times Annex.

Bronx.

$2,300 will secure you a fine home, free of rent, in two-family dwelling; brick; small balance to suit; all improvements; two blocks from L. and subway station, West Bronx. Mass. 11 West 177th St.

Two-family house, 12 rooms; open plumbing. Box 518, 1,464 3d Av.

Brooklyn.

Wanted, experienced party to lease high-class boarding house; immediate possession; private ocean front; large gardens; 35 minutes from 14th St., Manhattan, 5 cents fare; further particulars, G 131 Times.

Queens.

For Sale.—Elegant 8-room, one-family dwelling in Richmond Hill, with garage; must be seen to be appreciated; 89-00 Jamaica street; all improvements; parquet floors throughout. For particulars phone Richmond Hill 2621 or write owner. No brokers. C 426 Times Downtown.

Bargain, four lots, improved, near three subway stations, Barge Canal, Penn. R. R., suitable for loft building or garage; five minutes to Grand Central; price $2,500 each. W. Murphy, Plaza Court Bldg., L. I. City.

A few select houses in good location, Jamaica, Hollis, and Queens; prices $6,500 to $15,000. W. V. Champlin, Hillside and Grace Aves., Jamaica, N. Y. Telephone Jamaica 1039.

At Kew Gardens, handsome colonial home, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; corner plot, $14,500; bargain. D 90 Times.

City Houses Wanted.

House wanted, between 106th and 120th Sts. and between Morningside and Riverside Drive. Apply by mail, R. Cowen, Hartley Hall, Columbia University.

$18,000 house or apartment, vicinity Cypress Hills and Hollis, wanted to rent; family of four adults. Write Box C 891 Times Annex.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Westchester County.

Bargain.—The Oakley Manor House, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—17 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat, electric light; Colonial porches; property runs South Columbus Ave. to Homestead Ave, facing 160 ft. by 100 ft. deep on South Columbus Ave. and 70 by 100 ft. on Homestead Ave.; garage, vegetable garden, fruit trees; $17,500. Apply Room 901, 171 Madison Ave., New York City.

At Larchmont.—New half-brick Colonial, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all modern appointments; shade, fruit, shrubbery; a beautiful home; immediate occupancy. Keller, owner, 131 West 39th St. Tel. 1251 Bryant.

For Sale.—At Crestwood, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., house, 8 rooms and bath; five minutes from station; gas, electric light, sewer; price $7,000. Apply H. A. Vogt, 85 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.

For Sale, Park Hill on Hudson, (next station to Yonkers.)—Fine house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; plot 50x129; all improvements; 30 minutes Grand Central; $12,000. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Attractive nine-room house, completely furnished; silver, linen; player piano; electricity, gas; garage; ideal location; rent $150. 267 South Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon. 2486-J.

Bronxville.—Exceptional opportunity; artistic stucco house, sun parlor, flower garden, tennis court, garage; near station. Murray Hill 7628.

$500 cash, balance monthly, buys nice cottage high ground, large plot above Yonkers. Rose, 7 West 48th St. Tel. Bryant 2729.

COUNTRY HOUSES—Sale or To Let.

Long Island.

Can give immediate possession of new tiled roof, hollow tile and stucco house on plot 104x140 feet; Port Washington, Long Island; house contains living room, 14x27 feet, with Hy-Tex fireplace; spacious centre hall, dining room panelled in American black walnut, with fireplace; kitchen with combination gas and coal range; large butler's pantry; six sleeping rooms, three baths; laundry in basement; house is steam heated, connected with gas and electricity; telephone installed; two-car garage; five large trees and plenty of shrubbery on plot; water privileges for bathing and yachting; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf links, tennis courts adjacent; price $26,000; terms negotiable. Tel. Port Washington 208, or write Mrs. C. E. Tuxill, Port Washington, Long Island.

Plandome, L. I.—Hollow tile residence, newly decorated, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; large plot; price $15,000; mortgage $10,000. S. Hemingway, 50 East 42d St. Murray Hill 6982.

Long Island City.—Group of 10 one-family dwellings, convenient to business centre; would entertain selling separately. F. J. Guilfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

COUNTRY HOMES.
$5,000 UPWARD, EASY TERMS.
Building plan and descriptive folder free.
HYDE & BAXTER,
Port Washington, L. I.

Broadway, Flushing, and Bayside, for sale; desirable homes, 7 and 8 rooms, with bath; near station; immediate possession. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St., Tel. Greeley 6896.

Kew Gardens house, 12 rooms, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; every convenience; on beautiful corner plot; price $27,500. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

BROADWAY FLUSHING HOUSE.
Five bedrooms, garage; near station.
A REAL BARGAIN PRICE $8,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

KEW GARDENS HOUSE.
Seven bedrooms, sleeping porch, every improvement; large garage; price $40,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

FLUSHING HOUSES
IN BEST SECTION, NEAR STATION.
PRICES FROM $6,000 TO $15,000.
Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New York State.

For Sale.—Physician's all-year home; 25 miles out; good train service; stucco, 12 rooms, 2 baths, gymnasium and shower bath, electric light, upper and lower porches; two acres; splendid shade trees, fruit, berries, vegetables; school, golf links; three minutes' walk to station; now offered for immediate sale, $7,000. Box 110, Sparkhill, Rockland County, N. Y.

Dobbs Ferry House, 7 masters bedrooms, 3 baths, garage, one acre; price, $30,000; rent, $2,250. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Jersey.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Stucco frame house; over 2 acres; pine trees, tennis court, garden; facing on three streets; modern in every respect; perfect condition; wide living hall, reception, dining and billiard rooms, butler's pantry, laundry, large kitchen; hardwood throughout; parquet floors, open fireplaces, hot water heating, 5 large bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 sleeping porches, 2 servants' rooms, roomy attic; well-equipped garage. James N. Hyman, Room 510, 115 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Wide clapboard house, garage, exclusive street; steam heat, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, conservatory; entirely screened, including porches; awnings, gas logs, open fireplace; garden; 7834 2d; 30 minutes New York; convenient stores, schools. Orchard St. and Bloomfield stations Erie R. R.; price low, $9,000; leaving city. W. B. Cragin, 46 Banner Terrace. Telephone 3724 Bloomfield or 5369 Franklin, N. Y.

HOMES FOR SALE.
At Ridgewood, N. J.; several desirable homes in Ridgewood, one of New York's finest suburban home towns; no manufacturing; all homes; full particulars, including photographs, &c., at either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7715.
Ridgewood, N. J. 795.

Come now, see my lovely new 6-room home, positively every modern improvement; 8c commutation; $350 down, low price, easy terms like rent to quick buyer; West Shore or Susquehanna Railroad. Henschel, 89 6th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J. Appointment phone 1481-J Hackensack; 1808 Cortlandt, N. Y. No agents.

TO A DISCRIMINATING PURCHASER.
See my cozy 7-room corner house; built 1915; delightfully located beautiful Hasbrouck Heights; five minutes to depot, 35 minutes New York; only $5,000. Wheatcroft, (owner,) 302 Broadway.

Commuter's home, 7-room house, modern appliances; lawn, garden fruit; only beautiful location; lot 100x120, at Rochelle Park, N. J.; bargain. S. H. Moore, (owner,) 590 West 174th St., New York.

$7,500 for desirable 10-room house; large lot, garden, fruit trees, modern conveniences, redecorated; immediate possession. L. W. Robertson. Phone 212-R Montclair. Write 29 Walnut St.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.
Attractive 6 and 7 room modern homes; prices reasonable; terms easy; 30-minute ride; 8c commutation. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. John 5047.

Mountain Lakes, N. J.—Completed modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent; see to appreciate; must sacrifice. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

Pretty home, short commuting West Shore; 8 rooms; all improvements; 1 acre or more; outbuildings; fruit trees; view; $7,500. Owner, 1705, 90 West St. Rector 9178.

6 rooms, bath, modern dwelling; half hour out, Erie; all improvements; near station; $4,200, easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Telephone 3806 Beekman.

Belwood Park.—Choice building plots, 50x150 ft. and up, near station; will finance your home building from your own plans; houses ranging from $5,000 up. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row. Tel. Barclay 8085.

Commuting.—Acre bungalow camp sites, how out, Erie, $300; easy terms. Five-room camp bungalow, $600. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Caldwell.—Large building plot. Particulars, Owner, 39 Forest St., Montclair, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE,
(1 MILE TO RAILROAD.)
10 ROOMS AND BATH,
all modern improvements; steam heat, running water; sleeping porch, &c.; 75 acres of excellent land, with five never-failing springs and trout stream; new, modern-equipped dairy barn, twenty stanchions, new garage, silo, and other new outbuildings; twenty head of Holstein cattle, (13 registered,) 2 young horses, 50 chickens, pigs, and all necessary farming tools; income from the place about $150 weekly; price reasonable, and particulars never-failing to owner, Edith Vanbeck, Bethel, Conn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Corcoran Manor, Mt. Vernon.—14-room house; all modern improvements; garage; plot 100x200, fronting on two avenues; trolley in front of property; best location in Mount Vernon; for sale or lease; brokers protected. James E. Barry, 4,249 Broadway.

12 acres for sale at Quaker Ridge, overlooking Sheldrake Lakes and Long Island Sound; fine residential site; $16,000. T. Carroll, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE PROPERTIES.
Choice estates, acreage, waterfront.
Archer, 10 East 43d St.

If you can pay $400 down you can build a bungalow at Hastings-on-Hudson; monthly payments. Write Edwards, 11 West 45th St.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE.
527 5th Av., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Port Washington Estates, on Manhasset Bay. Plot 100x150, with all improvements; fine old trees; price $2,000. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Information Regarding
ALL MOUNTAIN LAKES PROPERTY
for sale or to rent. Best Prices and terms from sole authorized agent for the Entire Colony.
G. ELLIS, Mountain Lakes, N. J.
Tel. 239 M Boonton.

Hackensack.—8-Room dwelling, lot 50x175; 30 minutes on either of two railroads, five minutes to depot; price $3,250, cash $2,250 or Liberty Bonds.
Dwight, Archibald & Perry, Inc.,
Farragut 5300. 137 West 23d St.

Belwood Park.—Choice building plots, 50x150 ft. and up, near station; will finance your home building from your own plans; houses ranging from $5,000 up. Frank Miller, 13 Park Row. Tel. Barclay 8085.

Commuting.—Acre bungalow camp sites, how out, Erie, $300; easy terms. Five-room camp bungalow, $600. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE IN THE SEVENTIES.
Near 5th Av., small high-stoop house, at great sacrifice. Harold L. Flint and R. W. H. Smith, 331 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 5146.

North of 72d St., west side, single flats, can be bought on 11 per cent. basis. F. J. Guilfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Elegant corner, modern brick residence, 18 rooms, 2 baths, large plot, garage 2 cars, prominent avenue; might exchange for plot or good lots; possession 1st May. Loewenthal, 1,315 Boston Road.

BARGAIN.
Plot 75x100, west side Prospect Av., 50 feet north of 149th St. Mooney, 333 East 24th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Edgemere.—Beautiful 12-room house, 2 baths, electric lights; five minutes to station, 10 minutes to beach; fine section; price $6,500, will take $750 down, balance like season rent. Rose 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 2728.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARMER'S PAYING FARM.
Warwick Valley, Orange Co., 124 acres, dairy, fruit, grain; $12,000; attractive terms. Owner, 364 East 21st St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want to rent two adjoining houses, near 82d, Central Park West. R 36 Times.

Small apartment house, large house 40-50 rooms, fireproof, rent, buy. R 35 Times.

Fine modern house, 70th, 75th, Amsterdam, West End, rent, buy. R 34 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT FIREPROOF OFFICE,
former bank bldg., 262 Fulton St., Borough Hall, Brooklyn; Clark St. subway and trolley pass door; thousand feet, sight without steam heat, electric lights, janitor service; $75 monthly. Woodliffe Co.

OFFICES.—ENTIRE 11TH FLOOR OF GOOD OFFICE BUILDING NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT FOR RENT: 10,000 SQUARE FEET; RENT $14,000. 3 YEARS' LEASE. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

$85.—Large light lofts, 2,500 square feet, 26x99; steam heat, elevator; near subway, elevated and cars. 407-409 East 70th. Sigmund Lewy, agent, 1,064 Lexington Av. Rhinelander 2252.

STORES! LOFTS! BUILDINGS!
Consult us before changing your quarters; we can place you advantageously. Berkowitz & Caine, 1,204 Broadway, Madison Square 2978.

For Rent, part of ground floor space in main entrance hall, Manhattan Life Building, fronting on Broadway, near Wall St.; suitable for stationery, periodicals, optician, &c. Apply to H. C. Forbes, 66 Broadway.

20,000 FEET STORAGE SPACE.
Splendid location; elevator 17x7, 4,000 lbs. capacity. Apply on premises, Gordon, 410-412 West 52d. Columbus 514.

Two nice, large corner rooms (unfurnished) for commercial or other business offices; in exclusive neighborhood. 118 Madison Ave., corner 30th St.

STORE TO LET AT SCARSDALE.
Good opening for butcher's business, market or general merchandise. Address Benjamin Edwards, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone 238.

Studio, furnished for work, 17x35, skylight, telephone, electric light, sleeping accommodations; reasonable; until October. Built 163 West 23d.

Will subdivide floor to allow 3,000 sq. ft. for office or light manufacturing in The Evening Mail Bldg., 25 City Hall Place.

Mail privileges, $3.00; excellent service; telephone attendant. Dunne, 309 Broadway. Suite 807.

Large one-story building and 16 stalls, with vacant lot 46x92 on Avenue C. Bohlen, 296 3d Av.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings; all sizes, locations; tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buckwald, 113 East 129th St.

Warehouses to let in Bronx, near railroad terminal and dock. E. S. Curtin, 214 East 135th.

English half basement in brownstone house for business purposes. 118 Madison Ave.

Part store; rent cheap; convenient; all business, no mfg. 25 West 30th.

Brooklyn.

111 South 6th St., Brooklyn.—5,000 sq. ft. building 20x80, suitable warehouse or light manufacturing, half block from Williamsburg Bridge station. Risser, 28th St. and 1st Av., Madison Square 2350.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Light loft wanted for light manufacturing, between 25th and 32d Sts, 5th to 7th Avs. Will buy lease or purchase fixtures. J 277 Times.

Vacant lot wanted, about 50 to 60 feet front, or factory building for ready use, to build icehouse. Address B. B., J 276 Times.

Desk room in office near Maiden Lane and Water St. J 475 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

22D ST., 144 EAST.—Attractively furnished four-room apartment, Gramercy Park section, to sublet, not less than three months, $150 per month; references. Carpenter.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals; $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge, adjoining. Madison Square 6100.

35TH, 152 EAST.—Very desirable, charmingly furnished modern apartment to sublet; 8 rooms, 2 baths; light on three sides; $300 monthly; seen between 11 and 6.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment; three unusually large, cool rooms, two baths; private house; exclusive neighborhood; references.

50's.—3-room studio, bath, kitchenette; fireplaces; unusual arrangement; exclusive. Plaza 6385.

55TH, 116 EAST, (nr. Park Av.)—High-class six-room furnished apt.; rent $250 month.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Apartment; 2 large rooms; bath; gentleman only.

65TH.—Front apartment; 2 rooms and alcove and bath; near Central Park; newly furnished; balcony, awnings, breakfast if desired. Telephone 4356 Plaza mornings.

66TH AND LEXINGTON, (Corner.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 4 rooms and bath, kitchen, from May 1 to October, or 3 months' lease, $200 monthly. Phone Perrin, Plaza 5501.

80's.—7 sunny rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished; short lease. Plaza 6585.

68TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, well furnished; $100. Murray Hill 8363 or Superintendent.

82D ST., 45 EAST.—Very large living room, 8 rooms, 2 baths, exquisitely furnished, for next Winter; nominal rent until Oct. 1.

84TH, (Park Av.)—Beautifully furnished, for rent of property; best location in Mount Vernon; for sale or lease; brokers protected. James E. Barry, 4,249 Broadway.

AN UNUSUAL APARTMENT.—7 rooms, light on four sides, exceptionally well furnished; recently painted white throughout. 1,202 Lexington Ave., 81st St., 10 to 12 daily, or by appointment. Phone 9409 Lenox. McNaught.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 3, East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

FURNISHED, May to October, small apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath; near Stuyvesant Square; $50. D 105 Times.

MADISON AV., 840.—To sublet for four or five months, charmingly furnished studio apartment; two large rooms, bath; well equipped; real kitchen; central location; good service; $90. Write apt. 3B1 for appointment.

MADISON AV., 1070.—Furnished apartment, seven large light rooms, two baths; rent $250 month; immediate possession. F. Vitale, telephone 344 Lenox.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

68TH, 11 WEST.—Choice suite of two rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; convenient to L, and subway; gentlemen only.

70TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room, bath, piano, running water; gentlemen.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Southern exposure; running water, electricity, $10; business people preferred.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room; private bath; $16 week; references.

73D, 179 WEST.—Beautifully appointed large and medium front rooms; running water.

74TH, 33 WEST.—Large, sunny room, perfectly appointed, private home; breakfast optional.

74TH, 307 WEST.—Appointed for comfort, very light, large back parlor; absolutely first-class.

75TH ST. (between Columbus and Amsterdam).—Exceptional accommodations (everything new) can be had by business man looking for comforts he would like in his own home, in private family of two; one or two rooms as desired; mutual references; for opportunity to inspect and terms phone Schuyler 2407.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, handsomely furnished; private bath; electricity, continuous hot water; refined house.

77TH, 55 WEST.—Elegant spacious front parlor; elaborately furnished; electricity; private; reasonable; refined.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor; running water. Telephone, $10.

77TH ST., 121 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; running water; electricity; private family; $20 per week; also other rooms. Schuyler 2664.

77TH, 166 WEST.—Newly furnished residence rooms, private bath, electricity; $12-$14; references.

77TH, 176 WEST.—Clean, light front room, running water, electricity; near bath; gentleman.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large room, private bath, electricity, phone, $25.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room in private home; gentlemen preferred.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; bath; floor; kitchen privileges optional; reasonable.

78TH, 250 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; $8-$12 week; references.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; references.

81ST, 29 WEST. (Overlooking Park.)—Exceptional rooms; large or small; private bath; service; modern private house. Schuyler 10093.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private house; convenient "L"; references.

81ST, 202 WEST.—Front room neatly furnished; bath. Schuyler 2228, Apt. 4 West.

82D, 162 WEST.—Exceptionally large beautifully furnished front room; running water; electricity; private home; gentleman or couple preferred.

85TH ST., 139 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, large, all conveniences; telephone.

85TH, 56 WEST.—Medium sized room, comfortably and well furnished.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Beautiful, light, 3 rooms, housekeeping suite, outside rooms. Noble.

87TH.—Beautifully furnished two connecting rooms, electricity, telephone, private laboratories, breakfast optional, gentlemen. Riverside 5846.

100TH, 243 WEST.—Neatly furnished 2-room suite, suitable for three.

101ST, 214 WEST.—Nicely-furnished room, with laundry; gentleman. Phone 1850 Academy Mascher.

105TH, 322 WEST. (overlooking Riverside.)—3 spacious rooms, also double; summer rates.

115TH, 207 WEST.—Bed and living room, bath, independent entrance, $15. Call or phone Cathedral 7230, Apartment 11.

113TH ST., 508 WEST.—Newly furnished, immaculate; elevator, telephone; shower private. One West.

119TH, 240 WEST.—Very desirable airy front room; gentleman. Apartment 3.

120TH, 344 WEST.—Small room in private house; reasonable.

114TH, 314 WEST.—Large, well furnished room overlooking Columbia Field. Apt. 71.

115TH, 806 WEST.—Front suite; bath; electricity; telephone; private family; subway Thomas.

116TH, 408 WEST.—Suite or single, overlooking Columbia; 5-cent subway; block from Broadway subway; references. Apt. 1.

137TH, 607 WEST.—Attractive front room; high-class apartment for gentleman; near subway. Apt. 34C.

AT DYCKMAN STATION; Broadway Subway.—Outside room; fine view; home environments; Christians; suitable for business women; references. 170 Hillside Avenue, Apt. 6A. Fleischman Court.

Attractive living room, bedroom furnished; business person. Morningside 8500, Apt. 2G.

BEAUTIFUL room, corner house, near Van Cortlandt Park; gentleman. Phone morning. 174 Kingsbridge.

BROADWAY.—Cleanly kept front room; electricity; elevator; business people; no payments; no children. Phone Academy 2560, Buffum.

BROADWAY, 2,314.—Private family, cheerful connecting rooms, running water, bath; delightful; parlor; 2 gentlemen; reasonable. Inst Schuyler. Bondy.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (103d.)—Comfortable room, sunny, water, bath; desirable. Riverside 966.

FOURTH AV. HOTEL.
Newly furnished two-room suites with bath; special weekly rates; under new management. Madison Square 3315-3316.

HOTEL CALVERT,
418 ST. AND BROADWAY.
Very desirable rooms, hotel service. Centrally located in heart of city. Single room $7.00 up weekly. Double room $12.00 up weekly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (357th St.)—Two desirable rooms in elegantly furnished apartment; magnificent facing Drive; quiet, healthful location; references exchanged. Audubon 8100 Apt. 5F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 112, (83d St.)—In high-class private apartment; delightful home; suitable single room; every convenience. H. Schuyler 2997.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Distinguished foreign family offers a room to an American girl or lady for practice in English. Box 420 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Handsome housekeeping suite overlooking Hudson; private bath. Knoble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 668.—Attractive, well kept room, bath adjoining; refined home. Apartment 35.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 731, (Near 146th St.)—Beautiful rooms, newly furnished private house; suitable for physician; limited refined patronage solicited; convenient subway and elevated; references.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 684.—Single room, elevator apartment, private family; gentle; best references. Krauskopf.

WEST END AV., 946.—With refined home, private family, with rest of large, modern, elegantly furnished, private bath, gentleman or responsible couple. Apartment 2A.

WEST END AV., 806.—Large front, bath adjoining, $12.50 weekly. Phone 2697 Academy.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman requires fair sized room and bath, breakfast, (also dinner if could be obtained), private family, preferably Riverside vicinity, permanent if reasonable and nice. Address Bradley, 45 195 Times.

French business lady wants room with refined family; desires use of piano; will occasionally privilege of kitchenette; state references given and required. Address Lady, R 68 Times.

Room, bath, attractive, cooking privileges; large enough for piano; below 42d St. A. Goldstein, 253 Baxter Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted nice quiet room, with board, for two Christian ladies. D 99 Times.

Unfurnished.

Large room, moderate price, for use as study; must be between 3d and 8th Avs., 42d and 60th. X 345 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.; city comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1185 W. Plains.

Long Island.

Family house, home cooking, large rooms, with or without private bath. Crystal Lake House, Freeport, L. I.

New York State.

Wanted, aged people, invalids, cripples, to care for in our home; pleasantly situated in country town; ready the June. Helen Gaylord, Lyons Falls, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—By couple, two rooms and kitchenette with private family, either board or privilege light housekeeping for Summer months at Far Rockaway, Arverne, or Rockaway Park. R 72 Times.

Young Japanese gentleman, excellent references, desires home with high-class private family in Forest Hills, Kew Gardens. R 69 Times.

At Far Rockaway, Edgemere, or Long Beach by Christian couple and child, starting April 30. L 83 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

YONKERS.—Private family will care for two small children; references. D 98 Times.

125TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished; small private house; moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 168 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service; homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Fine double, single rooms; private baths, switchboard; refined service.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, excellent table and service; parlor dining.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Opposite Sherman Square; large front room, attractively furnished; running water, elevator; board, if desired.

72D, 318 WEST. (Riverside.)—Exclusive house; large front room, overlooking river; private bath; excellent table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath room, electricity; good table; business couple or two gentlemen; references.

83D, 25 WEST.—Exceptionally large, beautiful one or two rooms; private bath; running water; electricity; best home table.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large sunny front room; one smaller room; private house.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Medium room, running water, adjoining bath, excellent meals; references.

93D, (876 West End Av.)—Two large rooms; bath adjoining; couple or gentlemen.

97TH, 65 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms, all conveniences; table board.

54 WEST 54TH ST.

Large room; private bath; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 324.—Large, double room, lavatory; excellent board, two $25. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of High Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
80 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service. Social Parlors; Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $17 up Per Adult, with Meals. 10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double rooms, private baths; meals; one flight; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

Miscellaneous.

FERRY ST., 78, (Greenwich Village.)—Large, sunny room, kitchen privileges, in private house; parlor floor; references.

BOARD WANTED.

MAN of refinement wants pleasant room, bath or without board, walking distance 5th Av., 34th; A1 credentials. D 75 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, highest credentials, salary, $20. D 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, capable handling most intricate systems, rendering profit and loss statements, balance sheets. Stenographer, J 463 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Stenographer-typist, thoroughly experienced, conscientious, alert and willing; no clock watcher. Molly Kahen, 724 Gaidewell Ave., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry expert, trial balance, financial statements, 10 years' experience; salary, $30. Willard, 4,646 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' experience; double entry; trial balance; compiling accounts; $25. Levins, 880 Beck St., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, full charge correspondence, desires opportunity take active interest. D 96 Times.

CARETAKER.—Families of three adults, mother and children, both working, wish to act as caretaker for private dwelling. Schoch, 151 East 108th St.

CARETAKER.—Woman, with child 5 years, husband employed, wishes position as caretaker; country preferred. W. M., 270 West 129th St.

CHAMBERMAID or nurse girl; private house; good reference. Smith, 483 Amsterdam Av.

CLERK, file, mail, and general, competent, head of filing department. R 83 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR. Christian, high school graduate, good mathematician; best reference. B 684 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Experienced, refined, Christian; capable of taking responsibilities; country only. 257 East 19th.

DRESSMAKER; first, work, vogue, and royal styles made at short notice, very reasonable; home or out; home preferred. 250 West 45th St.

FILE CLERK.—Young lady, (Christian,) three years' experience head file clerk, can take complete charge; thoroughly familiar all office details; salary, $18. L 86 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Refined lady desires to have full charge of a child 3 years old, resident, (Christian,) $75 per month. Box 315, 1,464 3d Av.

GOVERNESS, refined, thoroughly experienced; entire charge of children; primary teacher; $60 monthly. G 104 Times.

GOVERNESS, nursery, refined, thoroughly experienced; 4 years' reference; $30 monthly. R 74 Times.

GOVERNESS, well educated, for one or two children over 4 years, in suburbs. D 87 Times.

LAUNDRESS for ironer, by day; best references. Ring three bells, 412 East 89th St.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional lady patients; references. Brook. 211 West 88th. Riverside 5329.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; late from India. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

OFFICE MANAGERIAL or responsible secretarial position by young woman; strong personality, unusual organizing and executive ability; can efficiently instruct and direct others. A 276 Times Annex.

OPERATOR, Elliott-Fisher, 8 years' experience, familiar modern office systems, competent and efficient, desires locating with some up-to-date establishment, requiring thoroughly experienced partner; excellent character and references; $1,800. F. X., 60 West 90th St.

SECRETARY.—My 6 years' extensive business experience, excellent English vocabulary, and executive ability should be valuable to some highly educated literary, advertising or technical man; am a high school graduate, now employed as statistical secretary; position must have scope; Christian; $25-$30. Box 419 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. College graduate, capable of relieving employer of important detail; advertising experience; $20 start. G 69 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, EXPERT. DESIRES POSITION DOWNTOWN; AI REFERENCES; $25. A 71 TIMES.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, capable assistant to business manager; ten years' experience. B 648 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' technical experience, highly educated; neat personality, good confidential assistant, reliable, trustworthy; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; references: $25. G 764 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant, 10 years' technical experience, secretarial training; above average intellect; commanding appearance; academic education; have brains, grit; $28. H 725 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, well educated, Eng., Russ., Polish, Germ., French, some Spanish, 2 years exp., employed at present, desires position. Ad. Hamburger, 267 West 143d St.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, Christian; competent; responsible; several years' engineering experience; small office preferred; excellent references; $25. C 555 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, competent, reliable, American young lady, 23 years old; 3 years' engineering and export experience; highest credentials. K 543 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, intelligent, conscientious, reliable; business school graduate; willing and capable. Katherine Osborne, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2963.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, willing worker, business school graduate, desires position. Rose Lieberman, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, graduating from business school, seeks position as beginner. Edna Witt, 2,779 Webster Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young lady, Christian, excellent ability, 2 years' experience, desires position reliable firm. Merrick, 116 West 54th St.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator, experienced, wishes permanent position; salary $16. L. Harrison, 1,251 57th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian; high school business education; five years' experience; best references; salary $22. B 668 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, Christian; girls assistant; downtown preferred; $23-$25. L 714 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accustomed to taking technical dictation, desires position for evenings. B 679 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, reliable; 7 years' experience; office details; references: $20. B 980 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $18. K 547 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 6 years' experience; thoroughly familiar office details; $22. E 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, two years' experience, rapid, references, $15. K 539 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, knowledge bookkeeping, high school graduate; 3½ years' experience. K 535 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 22, high school graduate; 2 years' experience filing, typewriting, invoicing, office work; good memory; wide awake; not afraid of work; $12. J 443 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and file clerk, Christian, (23;) 4 years' experience; first references; salary $14. J 461 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, Christian, 20, three years' private, central office experience; also Typist; capable; best references; $15. B 685 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, filing, Christian, desires position; experienced. J 447 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, BOOKKEEPER, BILLING CLERK; CHRISTIAN; EXPERIENCED. K 535 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST, competent, requires home work; any kind; satisfaction guaranteed. D 107 Times.

TYPIST, assistant bookkeeper; capable; best references; 2 years' experience. J 459 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, switchboard operator, knowledge general office work; $18. R 71 Times.

WOMAN, experienced, efficient, wants position as manager's assistant, clerk, or in selling capacity; reasonable remuneration. K 564 Times Downtown.

WOMAN wishes washing, ironing; $3 a day. Times Zakhar, 336 East 61st.

YOUNG LADY, refined American; position in doctor's or dentist's office, or other position of trust; 3½ years' experience; understands typewriting; highest credentials. L 93 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, strong and healthy, wants position on a large estate to work in the fields, flower and vegetable gardens; no housework, or Sunday work; willing to go anywhere; highest references. L 78 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, companion to lady, light duties in home; good home in preference to high wages; references. B 987 Times Uptown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks, investigated references, seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 320 West 59th.

HOUSEWORKERS, neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 34 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

BIRGER CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (80th.) Riverside 9463.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6918.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT—Financial and cost man, senior accountant and expert in government work, with broad experience of 14 years in manufacturing, and a first-hand knowledge of the large basic industries of the country, will be able to accept a position in near future; would like to connect with a progressive concern where executive ability and practical experience can be put to good use. K 536 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE. EXPERT CREDITS, COLLECTIONS. American, Christian, 34, married; long manufacturing, mercantile experience; six years with last concern; general executive, office manager; now available; $2,600; A-1 credentials. J 760 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, Christian, 15 years' experience, efficient, capable, reliable, highest credentials, thoroughly familiar costs, credits, financial reports; salary $50. D 7 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate, released from military service, seeks position as junior; capable stenographer and typist; excellent references. J 467 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT junior, one year's experience, four years' bookkeeping experience, desires position with accounting firm. D 73 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) graduate N. Y. U., desires connection with C. P. A., experienced semi-senior or junior. Price, 620 East 179th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—Discharged soldier, (Sergeant,) 27, desires position, preferably with C. P. A.; graduate of accountancy course New York University. K 458 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeeping; complete supervision; books opened, reports, investigations, &c. Paley, 158 West 23d. Telephone Chelsea 6950.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 25; college graduate; thoroughly experienced all accounting procedures; financial, analytical, statistical statements. C 892 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $2.00 weekly; books opened; systems, tax reports. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1909; $3 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, closed, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly; services, not far fees. Albert-Barst. Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; highest credentials as an investigator and for installations of costs and accounting systems. Box 2, 488 St. Nicholas Av. Telephone Morningside 8775.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive, wide experience, record of achievement, seeks big job with corporation. J 470 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, public accounting experience, N. Y. U. student, seeks connection. H 735 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT desires connection with C. P. A. firm; graduate of accredited school of finance and accounting. X 301 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced certified public accountant work, seeks position. 171 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, public experienced, desires position 4 days week; references. E 71 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, part or full time; now employed part time. D 101 Times.

ADVERTISING.—Young man, 28, now in responsible position, seeks broader opportunity involving salary increase; good appearance with ability. Unusual record of achievement in advertising, market analysis, sales development. X 311 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN, (26,) experienced salesman, copy-writer, wants position with reliable manufacturer, agency or trade journal. D 104 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Returned army officer; plan campaign, copy writer, make-up, practical printer. L 89 Times.

ASSISTANT.
Can you place young man (30) possessing initiative and personality? Experienced secretary, correspondent; also purchase-sales department, saving connection where prospects await demonstrated ability; salary secondary; references. R 98 Times.

ASSISTANT MANAGER, CHIEF CLERK.—At office experience; 23; ambitious; energetic outside man; reference; salary to ability. C 858 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 20; experienced, neat, accurate; trial balance; reference. J 448 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to paymaster, payroll clerk; experience. L 81 Times.

AVIATOR.
1st Lt. U. S. Air Service, just returned from overseas after 16 months' service, desires start in business; willing to work; will do anything. R 79 Times.

A HUMAN INVESTMENT.
Well educated young American seeks position as secretary to busy executive, or managerial position, offering good future. Twelve years' business experience; competent stenographer, practical secretary, knowledge office detail. L 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, (25,) experienced corporation, controlling accounts, books balanced; financial statements rendered, experienced cost accounting, clean cut, unquestionable references; $30. L 783 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 23, N. Y. U. graduate; can analyze accounts, prepare balance sheets and draw up statistical returns; 10 years' experience. S 253 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced, general ledger, controlling accounts, prepares all financial statements. D 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, junior accountant, five years' bookkeeping experience, seeks position reliable firm; knowledge stenography, typewriting; salary $25. D 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, thoroughly experienced; full charge controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; best references. Schneider, 42 West 100th.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, ambitious, willing worker, seeks position with progressive concern; excellent references. J 484 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accounting and auditing experience, capable of taking full charge, executive ability, looking for position with opportunity. J. G. 775 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly trained in office routine; college man, 7 years' business experience; satisfactory credentials; age 22. L 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances; references; navy release. Langer, 1,471 Brook Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; thoroughly experienced modern accounting methods, cost systems; $25. B 860 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—22, discharged soldier, experience, adaptable, desires good connections. G 639 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, 20; three years' experience; excellent references. B 997 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (28,) nine years' experience, competent, willing; moderate salary; references. L 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, proved ability and integrity; any reasonable offer acceptable. K 534 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, 25; married; controlling credits, collections; returns; $20. R 804 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, five years' experience, controlling accounts, purchase, sales; $25 to 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert; open alone take charge of books; examine; Sundays; reasonable. M. Lieber, 580 West 181st St.

BOOKKEEPER, 30, 8 years' experience, desires position with public accountant. L 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 32, 8½ years' experience; A-1 references; college education. R 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Credit man and assistant Mgr.; exp. export and import business; salary $30 to start. R 89 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, will accept part time engagements; moderate charge; references. G 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - CASHIER, to take full charge; preference produce business. K 542 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, age 17, some experience, desires position with advancement. B 687 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Young Japanese, experienced, wishes position with bachelor or in good family as butler; willing, sober. Harie, 313 West 47th.

BUTLER, VALET, speaks French, English, Italian; high references, wants position. G 67 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Secretary, Motorboat Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, married, 7 years' experience, wishes position with private party; understands all high-class cars; can furnish the best of references. Edward Fisher, 602 Cooper Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, Chinese, good mechanic, experienced driver, desires position, private, references. Chuey, 317 West 112th St. Phone 3322 Cathedral.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC (colored), wishes position; 15 years' experience; 5 years Pierce Arrow; references; age 30. D 89 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly experienced; highest references; good mechanic; city or country; neat, pleasing personality; reasonable salary. Telephone Greeley 4886.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 9 years' experience Pierce, Packard, Cadillac, Loco; A1 references; good country; extensive touring experience. Col. 5215.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; useful man; country preferred; good references. A. Elkhojm, 58 East 123d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, thoroughly experienced, honorably discharged, wishes private position; reference. Morningside 6479.

CHAUFFEUR, Finnish, wants position in private family; careful driver; city or country; references. Rich, 117 East 128th.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, nine years' experience driving, repairing high-grade cars. Severance, 506, Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR wants position private family; 9 years' reference, last employer Albert Harris, 116 West 124th St. Morn. 1319.

CHAUFFEUR mechanic wishes position with private family; experience on all cars, references. C 889 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, widows position, private or commercial. Mayer, 405 West 42d.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic, careful driver; references. Salo, 31 East 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR, useful Japanese, for private; references. Geo. Uchida, 302 West 123d St.

CIVIL ENGINEER STUDENT desires position as tracer; neat worker. Nisti, 230 West 55th St.

CLAIM INVESTIGATOR, rate man; 6 years railroad and commercial experience. L 94 Times.

COMPANION, young man, (22,) pleasing personality, lover of sports, desires position as companion to young or elderly gentleman, willing to travel. J 445 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTING or cost engineering assistant, developing natural sense of plant economics and efficiency by intensive study in higher accounting, desires connection with construction or manufacturing organization; 13 years' civil engineering and construction experience. G 143 Times.

CREDIT MAN with national bank experience best of references. J 465 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced, design of high-est type automatic precision machinery and tooling equipment and methods, technical education and shop experience; salary moderate. A 72 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, layout, experienced on automobiles, motor trucks, and general machinery; evening student, mechanical engineering; highest credentials. E 99 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, young man, 20, 3 years' mechanical experience, technical graduate, moderate salary. Samuel Thaler, 351 Snediker Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, structural designer, and detailer; 5 years' reinforced concrete and topography; highest credentials; technical education. Box 418 Times, 2 Rector St.

DRAFTSMAN, ENGINEER, mechanical, 7 years' experience, design and layout, at present out of town. Paul, 142 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER, acting plant engineer, associated for the last two years with the U. S. Navy, Gutes Dept., in perfecting ordnance and laying out plant, seeks production, desires connection with a commercial corporation. J 444 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, (CLERICAL.)
Active American, 30, whose main asset is the ability to supervise and organize help efficiently, seeks position doing anything; ten years' successful record in production methods departments; three years superintendent factory organization; social and industrial welfare worker; payroll executive. J 456 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE capable office manager; initiative, sound judgment; expert bookkeeper, forceful correspondent, desires responsible position. Highest credentials. L 772 Times Downtown.

EXPORT, IMPORT MANAGER (28) now charge of import department of concern well known in South American trade, would consider change; 11 years' experience there, fully familiar with requirements, acquainted with coffee and hide business; linguist; first-class references. H 604 Times Downtown.

EXPORT-IMPORT BOOKKEEPER, familiar with consignments, commission business, customs requirements, &c.; 3 years with last firm. W 724 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Young man, 21, three years' experience; now employed as assistant to manager; unquestionable reference. K 648 Times Downtown.

MAN OF AFFAIRS, 26, good appearance, would assume charge of your business and social duties; seven years confidant to Senator; legal education. D 110 Times.

MAN, 34, trustworthy, acquainted with Wall Street, desires salaried position; bank references and security. K 532 Times Downtown.

MAN, 28, recently discharged army officer, desires position with reliable firm; has initiative and executive ability. D 82 Times.

MR. BUSINESS MAN,
have you an opening in your clerical or sales department for a man, 24, who is competent, diligent, and anxious to succeed? Clerical and sales experience; good correspondent. J 457 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 4 years all around office experience, desires connection with reliable concern; references. B 677 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, (secretary-stenographer,) ex-naval officer, 28, married; will not consider position unless plenty of hard work is guaranteed; salary $2,400. G 787 Times Downtown.

ORDER CLERK, silk experience, capable handling large volume of orders, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriter, correspondence; qualified to control department. J 468 Times Downtown.

PAYMASTER, statistician; can analyze costs; have accounting experience, executive ability. D 108 Times.

REPORTER.—Newspaper reporter, army discharge, desires position with trade publication; experienced at editing copy; excellent references. F 45 Times.

SALESMEN.—Two live wires, with established coast trade, open for ladies' ready to wear lines; only reliable houses reply. Broudy & Fink, 222 Kearny St., San Francisco.

SALESMAN.—Young man, ability to succeed, wishes to connect with well known company to handle established trade; preferably Brooklyn and Long Island territory. B 678 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 10 years' experience, China, Japan, Philippines, Java, wants to represent American lines in the Far East; salary and expense basis only. B 681 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (35,) 8 years' city, road experience in motion, novelty line, open for a proposition with a live organization; best references. D 100 Times.

SALESMAN, solid wall paper, wishes other line; exceptionally advertised; good appearance; sales and commission; best references. D 78 Times.

SALESMAN, 23, neat appearance, wishes position with first-class New York concern; inside or outside; experienced in cutlery and hardware business. Box 903, 1,464 3d Av.

SALESMAN, highest qualifications, with own office, wants staple line of A-1 reputable manufacturer, for local trade. D 66 Times.

SALESMAN, 23, high school graduate, experienced, desires position, haberdashery preferred. K 525 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced; city or road; salary or drawing account; army discharge; excellent references. D 116 Times.

SALES ASSISTANT.—College graduate, 23, well appearing, business experience, correspondence, accounting, desires connection with commercial house. J 469 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN from Pacific Coast, established with D. G. looking and other wise trade, Denver west, Canada, Mexico, on commission; can produce results, but desiring best well-established line with big possibilities with interest in. Room 825 Prince George Hotel.

SALESMAN.—Have been connected with the automobile trade for 12 years; am personally acquainted with the large auto and hardware jobbers in the East; proven sales record; open for proposition as traveling representative. L 96 Times.

SALESMAN, with Philadelphia office, who has had large manufacturer's line of wool dress goods for this territory for many years, desires line of similar fabrics to retail stores, cutting up and jobbing trade. K 910 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, hustler, experienced, calling on department stores, high-class women's specialty shops, and dressmakers all over the country, a producer, seeks connection. L 97 Times.

SALESMAN, city or traveling commission; references; regular line or other. L 79 Times.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, ex-naval officer, 28, married; considered capable office manager; does not want any "soft snap"; salary desired $2,400. G 786 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—University graduate; released from military service; stenographer, typist; accountant; excellent references. J 466 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, executive, excellent credentials; compensation commensurate high-grade ability. G 774 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, 32, married, executive ability, twelve years' experience, $2,400. K 546 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Dictaphone Operator, Touch Typist, experienced, good personality, desires position leading to selling or advancement. R 84 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, thoroughly experienced, accurate stenographer, desires position as secretary to executive; best references; $30. J 460 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, thoroughly capable; business and high school graduate; willing, reliable. Joseph Cullity, 37 East 96th. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, Christian, high-class, long experience, seeks lucrative offer; well educated; A1 credentials. K 453 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, competent, willing, desires good connection. B 988 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, office assistant, experienced, high school graduate; moderate salary. J 464 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, secretarial work, seeks position reliable firm. Grill, 276 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

STOCK CLERK or inside salesman; middle-aged man; good appearance; excellent references; moderate salary. M. F. G., 854 4th Av., Room 1618.

SUPERINTENDENT or head gardener position wanted; married; Scotch; life exp. 17 and 19 years; 14 years in present position; first-class city references; would like position where good work would be appreciated. Joseph Wheeler, Box 374, Scarsdale, N. Y.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Situation wanted as traffic manager; can take full charge of shipping, receiving, and stock departments; have had 17 years' experience in a large manufacturing company. X 285 Times Annex.

TYPIST, expert, 5 years' experience; rapid, neat, accurate. R 72 Times.

YOUNG BRITISHER, well educated, fluent in Spanish and acquainted with Latin-American customs, desires employment, traveling representative or salesman in Latin-America. F 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, released from service, well educated, capable, proven responsible executive ability, wide business experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, seeks connection where native ability, resourcefulness, and concrete results will lead to attractive future; highest references; salary beginning minor importance. W. J. Simon, 405 East 167th St.

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position as salesman, city or road, or position leading to same; good education, pleasing personality and appearance; present manager retail store; wholesale office experience. K 549 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, several years' sales and office experience, wishes to connect with established house selling staple line as salesman or correspondent. J 419 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, discharged infantry sergeant, 22, college man; bookkeeping, clerical, and selling knowledge, familiar with carpet line, desires executive or selling position. D 88 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college student, competent and ambitious, desires to connect with business concern; will start at bottom. Brener, 399 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) discharged soldier, adaptable, good education, desires connections, preferably to be broken in selling. G 658 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, 4 years' office experience; high school education; typewriter; desires position with advancement; references. K 533 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position with exporting, importing concern; South American preferred and where future is assured; am discharged naval aviator. D 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, four years' experience in insurance brokerage business, desires position; knowledge stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping. J 471 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) college graduate, exservice A. E. F., years' clerical experience, wishes position with reliable firm or office. Garey, 4,643 White Plains Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, intelligent, wishes position with concern offering chance to learn good profession; salary no object. H 863 Times Downtown.

YOUNG college man wants work at anything; salary $18; best references; thorough and trustworthy; bond furnished. R 80 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, understands materials, dress house connection desired, future not present object. D 77 Times.

6:30 P. M.

Advertisements for the want columns of the daily edition of The New York Times must be received in The Times Building before 6:30 P. M. day previous to publication.

For insertion on Sunday want advertisements must be received by 3 P. M. Saturday.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS WANTED.
POSITIONS AT $12 TO $30 A WEEK.
Big demand in business houses for file clerks who have had TRAINING. Well-trained file clerks are scarce. They get good pay and fine opportunities for promotion. Our filing experts train you thoroughly in all leading systems of filing and indexing in four weeks and assure you a position when you have learned. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Choice of evening or afternoon classes. Classes are small in order to give individual instruction. Enroll at once for new classes starting TODAY. Call, write, or phone Franklin 2250.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING
The Shaw-Walker Company,
66 Franklin Street. (Near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for free trial lesson and convince yourself. BOYD'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York; and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WHAT IS GOOD ENGLISH?
Good English is a basic requirement for business success. Most men and women need training in English—sentence building, vocabulary enlargement, report and letter writing. Do you? Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for free bulletin, "Your English," and for details of a new early evening class now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

IT WILL PAY YOU
a' least to investigate the business opportunities that await the woman who knows accounting and organization. Write, or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for the helpful booklet, "Opportunities for Women." Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

POST-GRADUATE SECRETARIAL COURSE FOR EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHERS.
Also complete Course for Beginners.
Individual instruction; registered by Regents. "PACE SCHOOLS," 225 West 57th Street. Known throughout the country. All year.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as a doctor of chiropractic, day and evening sessions, co-educational; class now forming. Write for booklet.
CHIROPRACTIC UNIVERSITY OF N. Y.,
1 416 Broadway, New York. Bryant 6958.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training; beginners, advanced students, postgraduates; begin any time; hours students convenience. 500 5th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

STUDY FOREIGN TRADE.
Unusual opportunity in this field now for women; for details of training needed inquire BALLARD SCHOOL, Central Branch Y. W. C. A., 610 Lexington Av. Phone Plaza 2000.

$15.
This Week, Day or Night, pays for Special 6 Weeks' Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy. Positions Guaranteed. Est 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th, near 5th Av.

SHORTHAND; speed club, commercial, technical and legal dictation; all commercial subjects and Spanish; day and evening. Merchants' and Bankers' School, 37 East 58th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Increase your speed and earning power. Write for "Typing Fingers' Ease." Rose L. Fritz School, 3254 5th Av.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
115 BROADWAY, (NEAR WALL ST.)

Lack of space makes it possible to list only a few of the many positions now open in our Women's Division.

STENOGRAPHERS:
(1) Legal, downtown Law concern. Must be competent. At least 4 to 5 years' experience in Law. Pleasing personality. $25.
(1) Spanish-English, Downtown Direct-ore concern. Take dictation in Spanish; transcribe into English. Must be competent. $25.
(1) BOOKKEEPER - Stenographer. Must be thorough D. E. Bookkeeper. Prefer one who has had Manufacturing experience. Must be competent Stenographer. Splendid chance for advancement. $25.
(1) Freight Brokers, Downtown section. Must be competent. Splendid chance for high advancement. $18-$20.
(1) Engineering concern. Uptown section. Prefer one who has had long carriage machine experience. An opportunity for a girl who has had more typing. Also who has knowledge of stenography. $18-$20.
(1) Downtown Sugar Brokers. Prefer one who is familiar with Statement work. Must be competent. $18.
(1) Architectural concern. Uptown section. Some one who has knowledge of Bookkeeping. Small office. Nice surroundings. Chance for advancement. $18.
A number of openings on file for Stenographers. Salaries ranging from $15-$25.
TYPISTS:
(1) Commercial concern. Downtown section. Must be competent. Dignified personality. Must be A1 operator. $15-$20.
(1) Insurance concern. Must be rapid. Copy work. Prefer one who has had Insurance experience. $15.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND PURCHASE SUPPLIES CLERK:
(1) Prefer one who has knowledge of Foreign currency. Also capable of assuming charge of Purchase Supplies Department. Location Uptown section. $18-$20.
FILE CLERK:
(1) Location Brooklyn. Must be competent. Capable of taking charge of Files. Pleasing personality. $18.
GENERAL CLERKS:
A number of splendid openings offering opportunities to advance for both the experienced and inexperienced. Good all figures, good penmanship and Knowledge of Filing. Uptown and Downtown section. High school graduates. $9-$15.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 VESEY ST.
No Registration Fee.
SECRETARY, prefer college woman, with editorial or advertising experience; salary no object.
STENOGRAPHER, good personality, engineering, downtown, $150 monthly.
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, advertising or publishing experience, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, construction line, $22.
STENOGRAPHER, export, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, detail clerk, downtown, advancement, $20.
STENOGRAPHER, downtown, oil concern, $25.
STENOGRAPHER, manufacturing, downtown, $100 monthly.
STENOGRAPHERS, numerous positions open, salaries $22, $20, and $18.

STENOGRAPHERS, beginners, $12 and $15.

BOOKKEEPER, cloak and suit line, $27.
BOOKKEEPER, manufacturing line, $20.
BOOKKEEPER, assistant, Brooklyn, $18.

TYPIST, hours 9 to 5, $18, permanent, uptown.
TYPIST, insurance, $60 monthly.
TYPIST, uptown, $15 and $12.
TYPIST, assistant bookkeeper, $15.
TYPIST, file clerk, $13.
TYPIST, Jersey City, $12.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, OFFICE ASSISTANTS, $12.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND TYPIST, $12.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND STENOGRAPHER, $20.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted, refined, cultured girl, general office, $20.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, good penman and figures, $15, $12.
FILE CLERK, $12 and $10.

"For the particular business girl."
THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU
Only Office
185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley.

Stenographer-secretaries, $1,000-$1,300.
Legal stenographer-secretaries, $1,500.
Bookkeeper, $1,500.
Stenographers, $18-$25.
Assistant for Employment Dept. Brooklyn, $18.
Stenographers-beginners, $15.
Typists, $15-$18.

Positions demanding the best type of capable young business woman.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

Established 1897.
CAHAGAN AGENCY, 236 BROADWAY.
Registration Free.
STENOGRAPHERS, $16-$27. Export, Shipping, Brokerage, Chemical, Legal, Import, &c. Several Beginners, $12-$16.
STENOGRAPHER, KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING, $25.
Assistant Bookkeeper, $18. General Office Assistants, $15.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$25; typists, $10-$15; office assistants, $10-$12; bookkeeper, $12-$22; bookkeepers, stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, $12-$22. New York and Brooklyn positions. Doyle Agency, 39 East 42d; 154 Nassau, or 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 Nassau, Room 600.
LEGAL STENOGRAPHER, $20-$25.
STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$20.
TYPIST, SWITCHBOARD, $15-$18.
Mitchell Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.
Stenographers, $25; several temporary, $20-$3; typists, clerks, good at figures, $15.

ROSE WEBBER AGENCY, 1008 Tribune Bldg., stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, dictaphone, $10-$25.
STENOGRAPHERS, $20; 15 typists, $18-$15. Atlas Agency, Room 404, 132 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED AND OFFICE MAN WHO HAS HAD TWO YEARS' OR MORE EXPERIENCE WITH AN EXPORTING OR STEAMSHIP COMPANY. ANSWER FULLY, GIVING REFERENCES. ADDRESS X 321 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT to act as assistant to chief accountant; apply by letter only, stating your qualifications in full. Address reply, letter only, Commercial Casualty Insurance Co., Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT wanted, young man with thorough knowledge of accounting, including cost accounting; state age, salary, and experience. 532 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT for steamship office; one with steamship experience preferred; give age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. C 539 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, who is handling Fifth Avenue trade, to represent a high-class weekly as a side line; an AI man who can see the future possibilities of this proposition can work up an interesting income; commission basis purely; actual facts and enthusiastic co-operation furnished. Address F. O. Box 366, Atlantic City, N. J.

ADVERTISING solicitors for 77th Division "Welcome Home" edition of Camp newspaper; big field for experienced men; edition men, liberal commissions. Phone Camp Merritt, Extension 290, for appointment.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR (classified) by New York daily; a man who is energetic and can drive business; salary or commission. L. V., 219 Times.

ARTIST, commercial, for figure work and layouts; also an all-around artist for lettering and designing; send samples; state age, experience, and salary expected. Kline & Neumann, Box 470, Springfield, Mass.

ARTIST.—Illustrator and designer, pen and ink and wash; high-grade work; steady position. Address The Canton Engraving and Electrotype Co., Canton, Ohio.

ASSISTANT in purchasing department of corset factory in New York City; experienced in stock records; must be accurate in figures and ambitious; good position for the right man. A. S., 805 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, bright, energetic, experience in piano line preferred; good opportunity. J 228 Times.

AUDITOR'S ASSISTANT wanted by large fire insurance company; experience in this line preferred, but not essential. Write, stating salary, experience, age. J. B. 7772 Times.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTERS.
FIRST-CLASS MEN, EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILE BODY WORK, IN YOUR REPLY STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE. THE LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC wanted, familiar with all makes. Garage, Berry and North First Sts., Brooklyn.

AVIATION.—Discharged pilot or observer who would like to work as pilot or manager on a fascinating aviation enterprise. Apply after 6 P. M., Jean Servantie, 146 West 30th St.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
SALESMEN.
Require experienced salesmen for our boys' clothing department. Apply to Superintendent.
ALSO
an experienced salesman in neutralizing, fitting and adjusting lenses; a permanent position, with liberal salary. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

BAKER wanted; a high-class baker on Vienna bread, fancy rolls, and rye; must be thoroughly competent and reliable; steady position year around; state wages. Address W. A. King & Co., 20 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

BAKER wanted; good bread baker for bench work; steady position year around; state wages. Address W. A. King & Co., 20 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

BANK MESSENGER.—Man about 35 years of age; one with previous experience preferred; state salary expected. B 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT for cotton converting house; must be able to keep records and have good reference; permanent position and good future offered to right party. Apply, stating full particulars. Box J 278 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted by Wall St. firm first-class bookkeeper; must be quick and accurate at figures. Address, stating age, previous experience, and salary desired. C 551 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, one thoroughly familiar with bookkeeping, wanted by manufacturing concern; none but experienced and steady men need apply. Inquire A. Hupfel's Sons, 161st St. and 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, experienced; must have several years' experience; state age, experience, salary, and references. C 563 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, thoroughly efficient, by progressive insurance brokerage office; one fully acquainted with the handling of insurance accounts and details. C 548 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; permanent position; opportunity for advancement; give full details of experience, references, salary, and age. J 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent young man wanted for a Jewish institution in Liberty, N. Y. Apply in writing only, Senatorial Committee, Workmen Circle, 175 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Publishers of trade paper needs bookkeeper; one who is familiar with contracting accounts and who has had experience in this line. Address J 272 Times.

BOOKKEEPER with experience, capable of taking charge of agents' and customers' ledgers. Write Box 75, 1,464 3d Av.

BOY WANTED
in large corporation in Bronx.
Chance for advancement.
Apply Central Union Gas Co.,
529 Courtlandt Av.,
Cor. 148th St.

BOY.—Wanted, bright boy as stock runner, Wall St. firm; address in your own handwriting, stating experience; salary, $10 per week, with chance for advancement. C 552 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, bright, intelligent boy in law office; opportunity to study law; must reside in Manhattan. Apply Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, 37 Wall St.

BOY, not under 16 years, by large corporation; must have grammar school education; good chance for advancement; good pay; permanent. J 259 Times.

BOY to assist in cashier's office; answer in own handwriting, stating age, religion, nationality and salary expected; good chance. Box R 51 Times.

BOY, neat, office and errands, $8; good chance for advancement. Wales Advertising Co., 110 West 40th St.

BOY, 16-18, wanted in woolen house; good chance for advancement. "Woolen," 428 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in broker's office to make stock deliveries. Address Box B 82, Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St.

BOY wanted by photo studio to run errands and make himself generally useful. Apply Fashion Camera Studio, 243 West 39th St.

BOY wanted, by wholesale dry goods house; bright, active boy; good opportunity. L 66 Times.

BOYS over 16, useful helpers; shipping department importing house. K 469 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, wanted for general office work by large corporation; state age, salary expected. K 544 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Experienced, wanted by downtown export firm Address B 680 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS
for mail and messenger service; must be 16 years old; good opportunity for advancement along engineering lines; $9 to start. Employment office open 9 to 4.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOYS, 15-18.—Important business concern, financial district, has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; congenial work; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $10 weekly; application confidential. L 781 Times Downtown.

BROKER, underwriter, or sales manager wanted, with rating or references, to represent on liberal commission $800,000 consolidated drilling, leasing, production, pipe line, and refining company operating in North Texas field. Write Odie M. Foster, President Victor Pipe Line and Production Company, Jones-Kennedy Bldg., Wichita Falls, Texas.

BUILDERS' SOLICITOR.
A builder with an established reputation in remodelling and alteration work requires the services of a solicitor who has acquaintance among prominent architects, real estate owners, and managers is wide and intimate.
He should be technically trained to convincingly submit building propositions and should have the salesmanship to secure consideration of his bids against the handicap of lower competitive bids.
Applications will be treated confidentially but must contain to receive any consideration, full details as to training, experience, former employers and salary expected. P 12 Times.

BUTLER—COOK.—COUPLE WANTED; HALF YEAR IN DETROIT, HALF YEAR IN COUNTRY NEAR DETROIT; GOOD POSITION FOR COMPETENT, SOBER, RELIABLE COUPLE; REFERENCES REQUIRED; STATE WAGES, EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND NATIONALITY. C 890 TIMES ANNEX.

BUYER.—WANTED BY EXPORT HOUSE, COMPETENT TOOL AND SUPPLY BUYER, WITH EXPERIENCE IN FOREIGN SHIPPING TO LATIN AMERICAN MARKETS; MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE WITH THIS LINE; REPLY STATING FULLY EXPERIENCE AND SALARY REQUIRED. C 463 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private touring; state age, nationality, whether married, salary expected; don't answer this if you can't furnish references from private families whom you have chauffeured for. R 92 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted at once for twin six Packard; country; Japanese preferred; must be good driver and mechanic; state references, salary. J 237 Times.

CHAUFFEUR
to drive Cadillac limousine; state salary, age and references. Harral Soap Co., 132 Havemeyer Ct., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLOTHING SALESMEN
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AV.-FIFTH AV.,
34TH AND 35TH STS., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES
OF SEVERAL
EXPERIENCED
SALESMEN
IN THEIR
MEN'S CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT.
ONLY THOSE WITH SUCCESSFULL RECORDS IN SELLING THE BETTER GRADE READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING NEED APPLY. DESIRABLE POSITIONS WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY AT 35TH ST. (EMPLOYEES') ENTRANCE, OR BY LETTER, ADDRESSING DEPARTMENT C.

COLLECTOR MANAGER.—Wanted, by The New York Times Mid-Weekly, a manager to take charge of crew of collectors of subscription installment accounts for the Greater New York district; do not apply unless experienced; salary to start $30, with chance for promotion if capacity is proven; good office position; apply immediately by letter, stating qualifications, age. Address Suite 1708, Times Bldg., Times Square, New York City.

CORRESPONDENT.
An opening in the export department of a large manufacturing house, gives the opportunity for future advancement depends entirely upon the man, for a correspondent who can typewrite and construct his own letters in French or Spanish or both from memoranda; reply in English with translation in French or Spanish, giving us particulars concerning your experience, age, nationality, salary desired, &c. Address C 543 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNT.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT; APPICANTS MUST BE OF EXECUTIVE TYPE AND POSSESS ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTIVELY SUPERVISE DETAILS OF OPERATING COST SYSTEM; REPLIES SHOULD STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY, &c. B 541 TIMES.

COUPLE Wanted, man as butler, chauffeur, and useful man; wife as cook and housework; small family; Westchester County, near New York; address stating references and wages desired. F. G., P. O. Box 822 City Hall Station, N. Y. City.

COUPLE to take entire charge of small family; man must know how to drive car; Flushing, N. Y., in Winter, seashore Summer; permanent position, with liberal wages. Call Tuesday afternoon, Room 511, 151 West 42d St.

CREDIT MAN AND OFFICE HEAD WANTED FOR GOOD COMMISSION HOUSE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE WITH JOBBING AND CUTTING-UP TRADE AND HAVE FILLED SIMILAR POSITION. APPLY WITH FULL PARTICULARS, H 671 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN, electrical power, station and substation, layout and detail; experienced men only; Brooklyn Edison Co., 13 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; 30 to 35 years; state experience and salary expected. J 268 Times.

DRAPERY MAN wanted who understands the taking of measurements and the cutting and designing of draperies. Address J 169 Times.

DYERS AND SECOND HANDS WANTED, MEN NEEDED WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN EITHER SKEIN OR PIECE DYEING; MUST KNOW HOW TO MIX DYE LIQUORS; UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DYEING; MUST BE CAPABLE OF HANDLING MEN; EXCELLENT WORKING AND HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE MEN. NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 267 TIMES ANNEX.

EDITOR.—Makeup editor wanted for newspaper; one with some literary ability and knowledge of sporting and athletic events preferred; must be experienced, high-class man, with unquestionable references. Call immediately, third floor, 119 West 40th St.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.
Are you an Elliott-Fisher operator? Do you know Spanish or Portuguese? Are you looking for an opportunity in the export department of a large manufacturing concern? If you can answer yes to all these questions, write us a letter giving full details as to your qualifications and experience. C 544 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—Experienced man to take off quantities for bronze and iron work. Apply Wm. H. Jackson Co., 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

EXPERT SALES SPECIALIST.
Man capable of putting across a big million dollar young men specialty clothing proposition, to name and standardize it nationally; applications entertained only from men who have done big things of this kind successfully; a good salary to the right party. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to C. A. Quirt, care of H. Kamper & Co., 706 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
LARGE NEW YORK BANK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A HIGH-GRADE MAN TO ASSIST BUSY EXECUTIVE.
MUST HAVE HAD SEVERAL YEARS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE WITH LARGE BANKING INSTITUTION, AND MUST BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH DETAILS OF DEPARTMENT.
KNOWLEDGE OF RILLS OF EXCHANGE, SHIPPING, DOCUMENTS, ACCEPTANCES, &C., ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE GRADUATE (OR EQUIVALENT) PREFERRED.
MUST BE QUALIFIED TO HANDLE ALL ORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE.
KNOWLEDGE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES DESIRABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL.
IN APPLYING, STATE IN FOLLOWING ORDER:
(1) EXPERIENCE.
(2) EDUCATION.
(3) AGE.
(4) NATIONALITY.
(5) SALARY DESIRED.
ALL REPLIES TO BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.
P. O. BOX 25, WALL STREET STATION.

HARDWARE CLERKS wanted, experienced, with reference. Apply Pruden Hardware Co., 864 8th Av.

HELPERS, house departments; also go errands, boys over 16. K 468 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE for testing color and oils; painstaking and with aptitude for chemistry and research work. Apply between 9 and 11, L. M. Dixon, 69 Wooster St., city.

INSURANCE POLICY CHECKER, familiar with all forms in large, progressive broker's office; confidential. B 691 Times Downtown.

ITALIAN TYPIST.
WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH. E. P., 374 TIMES.

JUNIOR ENTRY CLERK wanted, by wholesale woolen house; reply with full particulars. J. 67 Times.

KODAK FINISHER.—Must have had considerable experience in kodak finishing department; with good references as to work and reliability; good wages; all-year position. The Aiken Gift Shop, Aiken, S. C.

LAYOUT MAN wanted to take charge production in international advertising agency; little use if not good pencil artist with knowledge engraving; must be A1 foreign advertising. Phone Murray Hill 2915 for appointment.

LEDGER CLERK.—Experienced; accustomed to-handling large number of accounts; permanent position; chance of advancement; state in detail references, experience, age, and salary required. R 86 Times.

LOOM FIXERS AND KNIFE FIXERS WANTED FOR PLUSH AND VELVET LOOMS; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; HOUSING CONDITIONS; GOOD PAY TO CAPABLE MEN; NO LABOR TROUBLE. X 264 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN wanted, well acquainted in New York, to assist as contract partner with distinguished record to obtain commission business; big oil; good commission, with assurance of strict confidence. Address X 329 Times Annex.

MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in mail order business; state age, qualifications, previous connections and duties, and salary expected. J 262 Times.

MAN.—Business paper wants man for editorial work; must have ability to write; one who has had similar experience along these lines. Address J 270 Times.

MANAGER for an order and invoice division in the export department of a large American manufacturing company. You must be thoroughly acquainted with all the details of export documents, be able to direct the energies of your assistants and produce an efficient and smooth running department; this is an unusual opportunity which requires a man possessing unusual ability and initiative; a letter containing full details of qualifications will aid in securing an interview. Address C 545 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST wanted; steady position for good, all-around repair man. Apply Patchogue Mfg. Co., Patchogue, N. Y.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, fully acquainted with designing of tools, fixtures, and devices, in plant located Youngstown, Ohio; state experience, reference, and salary expected. K 438 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER wanted, familiar with design and manufacture of electric cranes; state all particulars, including salary at which you would be willing to start with small concern. X 286 Times Annex.

METAL SPINNERS.—Wanted, two metal spinners; good wages guaranteed. Pittsburgh Metal Spinning and Stamping Co., 821 Locust St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEWSPAPER ROADMAN, spare time; work that will prove very profitable is offered men covering New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania; salary and commission. J 486 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Export house requires a good office boy, bright, intelligent, and willing; no other need apply; good opportunity to learn. Apply Nemours Trading Corporation, 151 5th Av., 12th floor, Tuesday morning after 10 o'clock.

OFFICE BOY for large downtown corporation; no packages; half day Saturday all year around; state age and salary expected. C 550 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY and general office assistant; answer in writing; state salary expected and experience if any; advancement certain for industrious boy. P 11 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted in export and shipping office; good opportunity for bright, energetic person. B 690 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in export department of large manufacturing house; salary to start, $12. L 88 Times.

OFFICE BOY, 14 to 16 years, by large corporation, Auditor, Bradstreet's, 4th floor, 346 Broadway.

OFFICE ERRAND BOY OFFERED EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; EXPORT; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED. R 83 TIMES.

PIANO POLISHERS.
Experienced; steady position to the right men. Apply by letter or in person to Foreman A. Petzold.
STEINWAY & SONS.
109 East 14th St.

PICKLER wanted on milk cans and ice cream cans. Hopwood Retinning Works, 1,075 Cypress Av., Brooklyn.

PICKLER wanted on milk and ice cream cans. Hopwood Retinning Works, 1,075 Cypress Av., Brooklyn.

PORTER.—Wanted, a first-class porter; one used to packing men's and women's clothing; must have A1 references. Menter Co., Everett Bldg., 5 East 17th.

PORTER.—Hotel baggage porter, experienced; references required. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

PORTUGUESE TYPIST.
WITH GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH. P. R., 361 TIMES.

REPRESENTATIVE.
Accounting firm wants high-grade solicitor, capable obtaining contract and special arrangements; commission basis. J 451 Times Downtown.

RESIDENT MANAGER.
A large manufacturer of chemicals and dyestuffs desires the services of an American as resident manager for Brazil; he should possess a knowledge of chemicals, unusual energy and initiative, and should speak Portuguese and Spanish; this is an unusual opportunity where the result of your effort will bring future reward. In replying please tell us enough about yourself to warrant extending you an interview. C 542 Times Downtown.

RETOUCHERS, several experienced rotogravure retouchers; state experience, salary expected; good opportunity for right men; all communications strictly confidential. J 263 Times.

SALESMAN.—Preferably with some experience, to go to Cleveland, Ohio, (the admitted most prosperous city in the United States today,) to sell the best type limproved allotment property on the new Cleveland Rapid Transit, reducing the running time from 45 to 15 minutes from the property to the Public Square. Property now built up with millions expended in expensive residences, is virtually selling itself to interested buyers. Every support given salesmen. High cash commission paid. Man who cannot make $1,000 during May, June, July, September and October and $500 per month the balance of the year we are not interested in. Genuine opportunity, with good future for competent man. Out of service man eligible. No high pressure or hot air method men wanted. Expense to Cleveland advanced if necessary. Must have satisfactory reference. Write in detail, giving experience, if any, and references, so that a personal interview can be had within the next two weeks at the Biltmore Hotel. George W. Bandel, Marshall Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALES.—Wanted, a profit maker, not over 30 years, whose character will stand searching investigation; a course of training in negotiating the sale of stock in an industrial company will be given at our expense and in addition a salary and commission will be paid; industrial financing. B 735 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
I want two salesmen to travel; men who can sell an idea, not simply merchandise—aggressive men with vision and the ability to make the other fellow see that vision.
High-class business executives only to be interviewed and interested in a business club service.
Must be over 35, a thorough gentleman, with a clean record and of American parentage; good salary and commission arrangement will be made.
Tell me all about yourself, make me want to interview you. J 286 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED, BY LARGE MANUFACTURERS OF SILK JERSEY FABRICS. EXPERIENCED SALESMAN ON COMMISSION BASIS TO CALL ON THE DRESS, CLOAK, SUIT, AND ALLIED CUTTING-UP TRADE; STATE PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS "JERSEY SILKS," J 256 TIMES.

SALESMAN to cover established trade in New York City and vicinity; excellent chance for A1 salesman to sell good lines of ladies' and children's ready-to-wear to the retail dry goods trade; either commission or salary; state past experience. L 77 Times.
SOLICITOR with warehousing experience wanted; drawing account and commission; state experience, education. K 528 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced road man, preferably one who has sold advertised specialties in the past; must be a man of energy who is willing to command a big volume of business on a high-grade line of fast-selling auto accessory; to right man we will offer a proposition of salary or commission basis, whereby his energy can be turned into real money. Address Box 592, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMEN, very high class, accustomed to making $5,000 or upward, investigate the earning power and modern practical methods of the book-selling business; we teach you by actual demonstration, paying your expenses while learning, and furnish you the opportunity of making from $100 to $300 PER WEEK; salary and commission. Parks, Austin & Lipscomb, 50 Church St.

SALESMAN.—WE WANT A DISCHARGED ARMY OR NAVY MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY TO SELL ISSUES OF BONDS; WILL MAKE GOOD PROPOSITION TO RIGHT MAN. WITH PERMANENT WORTH-WHILE EXECUTIVE POSITION DEPENDING UPON SUCCESS; COMMISSION; WRITE FULLY. X 242 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—A well-established and retail hardware business, located about 5 miles from Newark, N. J., desires the services of an intelligent and aggressive young man as salesman; must have one with retail experience; good opportunity for right man. Answer, giving qualifications, experience, and salary expected. K 470 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A rapidly growing firm is going for 100 per cent. salesman who can become manager of a branch office and receive as compensation an over-riding commission and a share in the profits; salary and car not apply; if you are clean, able, and believe in yourself, we want you. G 777 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, three high-grade, to work in and out New York City for large Western firm selling high-grade line of composition shakes, and special roofings to manufacturers; good drawing account and percentage profits; only high-grade man need apply; best of references; give phone number. X 325 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with large following through Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, wanted by reputable manufacturer of smart suits and coats; must be capable of selling line of $100,000; applications treated strictly confidential; drawing against commission. Apply, stating experience, R 96 Times.

SALESMAN (traveling) with following among large department stores to sell high-class line middy blouses and middy suits including serges; commission basis; state fully previous experience and territory covered. Straus, Royer & Straus, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN, experienced, to call on established territory, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, with a well known brand of men's collars and cuffs; commission basis; will give drawing account if proven worthy; good opportunity for a live wire. Write J 231 Times.

SALESMEN, YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED, with selling ability. Have attractive opportunity for right men to qualify for important executive positions with financial security house paying high income on commission basis. Radon, French & Co., 26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMEN.—Clean cut men who can produce will be given an opportunity with reliable concern handling a staple article; salary and commission. Apply 9:30-11 A. M., Globe Electric Lamp Co., Room 5, 1,029 East 163d, corner Southern Blvd.

SALESMEN.—Special opportunity because of new law effective May 1; Wrigley Tax Guide sells on sight; merchants have to have it; salary or commission; excellent chance for advancement; can start now. Sales Manager, Room 824, 47 West 34th.

SALESMAN to represent the International Correspondence School in Jersey territory; can earn $40-$60 a week; drawing account and liberal commission. Apply, with references, T. A. Spearin, Room 207, Spingarn Bldg., 605 Newark Av., Jersey City.

SALESMAN.—Investment firm has an opening for a man over 40, who has a good personality, a business experience, and a wide acquaintance with people whom he could interest in high-grade securities. G 778 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Silk salesmen by prominent manufacturer of georgette crepes, &c., in several territories; salary and commission to high-calibre men now selling silks, to carry our line in connection; state annual sales and full details. J 232 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wholesale hosiery commission house open for a few ambitious salesmen to experienced men having an extensive retail trade, following liberal commission basis; references and full particulars. C 547 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by representative concern manufacturing an extensive line of suits and coats that sell, for Pennsylvania and Ohio; only those that can show past results need apply; drawing against commission. R 85 Times.

SALESMEN.—GOOD APPEARANCE, CONVINCING TALKERS; ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE EXPERIENCE IN SELLING SOAP TO THE RETAIL GROCERY TRADE NEED APPLY; SALARY. D 92 TIMES.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced in the use and selling of wood-finishing materials, such as stains, varnishes, shellacs, crude oils, &c., to work on commission basis. Reply Chicago Chemical and Color Co., 505 5th Av.

SALESMAN FOR SOUTHERN AND MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY; REPRESENTATIVE VEILINGS, NETTINGS, AND GEORGETTE LINE; SALARY AND COMMISSION. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, E. JACOBS & CO., 85 5TH AV.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, traveling shirt salesmen for Western territory, also for Canada, on commission basis; must know jobbing trade thoroughly. Boomberg Brothers, 12th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN.—Railway utilities and contractors' implements; exceptionally good opportunity for the right man; commission. Call after 10 A. M., 50 Church St., Railway Utilities & Export Co., Inc.

SALESMAN.—There is an opening for an A1 man who covers the Middle and Far West; must have large following; one who has sold pile fabric coats preferred; commission basis. J 248 Times.

SALESMAN.—Commission salesman with office in New York, to sell our line of leather and sheep-lined coats on commission in New York and adjacent cities. M. J. Collins, 88 Thayer St., Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN.—Here is the opportunity you have been looking for; reward is unlimited to those who sell stock securities; commission. See Mr. Frizzelle, Room 702, 505 5th Av., after 1 P. M.

SALESMEN.—PAINT SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED INDUSTRIAL OR MARINE TRADE; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. COLONIAL WORKS, ROOM 800, WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SALESMAN calling on grocery or drug trade in city or country to carry side line on commission which will not interfere with your regular business. Apply Thomas Food Product Corp., 528 West 30th St.

SALESMAN.—Motion picture advertising; if you are making five thousand or up a year we can use you; commision only; liberal drawing account after you show us. C 345 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to sell oil among dealers, manufacturers, exporters of paints, and paint materials; commission only. J 473 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Want young, active man experienced in provisions, Long Island; excellent opening; state experience, age, reference, and pay. Address Worker, X 277 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Broad silks; live wire; good following in cutting up and retail trade; commission basis only. William Block, 32 East 28th St.

SALESMAN, experienced in clothing; steady position, short hours, good pay. J. Gumpel & Son, 5 232 5th Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced road man for f

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FORD.—We have 30 used Ford cars, all models, some with starters; also ¾, 1, and 1½ ton chain and shaft drive trucks; immediate delivery on new cars; time payment and trades if desired. Morris Auto Co., authorized Ford dealers. 1,995-2,003 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 3200.

FORD touring, bought August, 1917, run 7,000 miles; good tires; repainted; in excellent condition; $400. Edwards, 120 Rector.

FORD cars on an easy payment plan; small amount down, balance $10 week; prompt delivery. P 1271 Times Bronx.

FORD, pleasure, commercial; immediate delivery; cash or easy payments. J. D., 19 West 23d.

FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.
E. G. Kuh, Manager.
226 West 58th St., (4th floor.) E. of B'way.

PAIGE Coupe 1918 large six Continental.

FRANKLIN Sedan, series 9A, overhauled.

JEFFERY Sedan, chesterfield six; 1625.

FRANKLIN Runabout, series 9A, repainted.

FRANKLIN Touring, series 9A, detachable rims.

FRANKLIN Touring, series 8; $1,000.

FRANKLIN Runabout, latest series, 5,365 miles.

HAYNES Sedan, 1918, 7-passenger; first-class condition. Kindermann, 1-360 Webster Av.

HUDSON SPORT MODEL.
Four-passenger, 2,040 miles; almost new; cord tires, bumper, extra tire; immediate delivery; bargain. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

HUDSONS, 1918, two-passenger; also 1917, four-passenger Speedster. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

HUDSON 1918, Cabriolet; cannot be told from new. Telephone Meyer, 2797 Columbus.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan, beautiful condition. 1778 Broadway, 57th, one flight. Circle 1417.

KISSEL closed car, with Summer top; overhauled; decorated; demonstrate by appointment. Gould, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 408.

LANCIA LANDAULET LIMOUSINE.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
Six wire wheels and tires, excellent shape, can be seen by appointment only. Circle 5283.

LOCOMOBILE, 7 passenger touring, 1916; overhauled; in first-class condition; private owner; must sell this week. Circle 1962.

MARMON 1917
7-passenger touring, completely overhauled; new factory motor guaranteed by the Marmon people; also car has extra wheels and brand new tires; car has run a little over 8,000 miles; painted like new; $2,500 complete. J. Sommer, 298 2d St., N. Y. Phone Orchard 735.

MARMON 1917 Touring; 1917 Roadster; 1918 Limousine; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 touring; absolutely perfect condition; make offer. Telephone Hansen, 2686 Columbus.

MARMON 1917 Chummy Roadster, wire wheels perfect. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MERCER Speedster, 1912; Westinghouse starting and lighting; newly painted, gray. Driscoll, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 3500.

MERCER, 22-23, used 1,000 miles, four-passenger special, almost new; exceptional. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

MERCER ROADSTER; BARGAIN.
WALLACE, 250 WEST 59TH ST.

MERCER 1917, 4 passenger; Al condition. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

MINERVA touring car; starter and generator; good condition. Telephone schuyler 3455.

OLDSMOBILES.
Before deciding it will pay you to look over our stock of Used Oldsmobiles and other makes.
OLDSMOBILE CO. OF NEW YORK,
Used Car Department,
221 West 58th St.
Phone Columbus 9850.

OLDSMOBILE, 1918, Chummy roadster; run 2,000 miles; can't be told from new; extra tire and tube; non-skid chains; mirrorscope, bumper, etc.; any demonstration. Schaulin Bros., 238 East 26th St. Gramercy 2070.

OLDSMOBILE 1918, exceptional equipment, condition, and tires. Driscoll, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 3500.

OVERLANDS
AND WILLYS KNIGHTS:
RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED.
Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th.

PACKARD runabout, 2-38, 1918; Packard touring, 12-48, Cadillac touring, 1914; Hudson Sedan 40, 1916. Monmouth Garage, 126 East 54th.

PACKARD, 2-35, Fleetwood brougham; run only 3,500 miles. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2667.

PACKARD—Twin Six Roadster; condition perfect. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

PACKARD 3-38 touring, 7 passenger; run 5,000 miles; car is practically new. Apartment 12, 207 West 58th St. Circle 2955.

PACKARD runabout "38," well cared for; many extras; immediate. Driscoll, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 3500.

PACKARD, 2-35 twin six Landaulet; town car, 1917; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PACKARD 1918 touring car, with wire wheels; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917, 2-25, 5-passenger touring; practically new. Phone Circle 5692.

PEERLESS 7-passenger, latest 56 series; newly painted; new slip covers; very desirable. Driscoll, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 3500.

PIERCE-ARROW, B-3 48, seven-passenger; perfect condition throughout; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW for sale; used; 6-cylinder, Model 648; demonstration. Simson Garage, 7th Av.-130th St.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48, Limousine; perfect throughout. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917, 48, touring; condition practically new. Phone Circle 5692.

PIERCE-ARROW, C-4, 1917, 38, five-passenger. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

RENAULT landaulet brougham town car. Mr. Davis, 2899 Vanderbilt.

ROLLS-ROYCE touring, sport type; latest importation; absolutely perfect. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2667.

ROLLS-ROYCE LANDAULET.—Mr. Best, 2899 Vanderbilt.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 REO 7-PASSENGER.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 STUTZ SPECIAL 4-PASS.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
156 WEST 65TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STEARNS KNIGHT, overhauled, guaranteed
1918 4-CYLINDER TOURING.
1916 4-CYLINDER TOURING.
1917 6-CYLINDER TOURING.
With Summer and Winter Top, $550.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 WEST 55TH ST. COLUMBUS 7600.

STEARNS light four runabout; run 3,000 miles; tires all new; appearance mechanically and paint like new. Driscoll, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 3500.

STEARNS four-cylinder Knight, new 1918 touring car; run 3,500 miles; in perfect order. Hanna, 73 Schubridge St., Brooklyn. Telephone Bedford 5858.

STUTZ TOURING; LATE 1918.
Run 5,000 miles; maroon; brown Spanish leatherette upholstery; 2 extra cord tires with covers; spotlight; bumper; will sacrifice; unusual opportunity. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

STUTZ speedster art 4-passenger, 1918; practically new. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,657 Broadway. Tel. Circle 2667.

STUTZ—1917 4-passenger touring, 1917 6-passenger touring, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

STUTZ 1918, 4-passenger, overhauled; new Victoria top, slip covers; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

STUTZ 16 V. A. H. E. speedster; run 6,000 miles; almost new. Telephone Schuyler 3455.

STUTZ Bearcat, 16-valve roadster; like new. Wallace, 256 West 59th.

STUTZ 1917 TOURING; BARGAIN.
WALLACE, 256 WEST 59TH ST.

WINTON ROADSTER, $1,000;
smart 5-passenger; cost $3,500; extra folding seat in rear; electric starter; Goodyear cord tires. 305 West 79th St.

WINTON.—Model 33, light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK SEEKERS take notice. We were appointed to sell 45 trucks, used 6 months; Whites, 2 and 5-ton; all kinds of bodies; Packards, 3 and 5-ton. Call and inspect same at 546-48 Caldwehill Street, near 150th Street, Philadelphia, Penn. See Mr. D. Schor or Mr. P. Briggeman.

PIERCE 5-ton and 5-ton Fearless for sale; long wheel base and covered body. W. H. Haines, 383 Newark Av., Jersey City.

Automobile Instruction.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME.
Great opportunities for men with ambition. Get out of that RUT and learn the automobile business at the BEST automobile school in N. Y. You will be worth more to your employer if you are an expert mechanic. Mechanical Class Course $45, with Driving $65. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for Cat. I. Phone Circle 5270.
THE STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
225 West 57th St., at Broadway.

AUTO SCHOOL WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.—Largest and best school in U. S. Send for booklet and pass. Tel. Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St.—Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
1121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Sowder, Maj. C. R., to Camp Shelby.
Griffin, Maj. T. R., and McMurdo, Maj. H. B., to Camp Taylor.
Dabney, Maj. W. C., to Ft. McPherson.
Kiersted, Maj. H. S., to Hosp. No. 27 at Ft. Douglas.
Phelan, Maj. G. W., to Army Med. School.
Flynn, Maj. J. G., and Eleder, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Meade.
Clement, Capt. T. G., to Hosp. No. 21 at Denver, Col.
Eisenrath, Capt. D. N., to Hosp. No. 28, at Ft. Sheridan, for discharge.
Farrell, Capt. C. A., to Hosp. No. 41, at Fox Hills, S. I.
Dunn, Capt. F., to Ft. Russell.
Kraus, Capt. W. M., to Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May, N. J.
Enlind, Capt. K., to Camp Meigs.
Hilton, Capt. D. C., to Ft. Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks.
Humphrey, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Sherman.
Kail, 1st Lt. C., to Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Harrison.
Fitzgibbon, 1st Lt. E. J., to Ft. Myer for temp. duty with 11th Cav., then to his station.
Goldman, 1st Lt. C., to Hoboken.
Braun, Lt. Col. S.; Leary, 1st Lt. J. J., and Merriwether, 1st Lt. J. A., to Newport News.
Heeley, 1st Lt. J. A., to Camp Humphreys.
White, 1st Lt. J. A., will report to Chief of Staff.
Ostrow, 1st Lt. W., to Camp Dix for temp. duty.
Conley, 1st Lt. H. P., to Ft. Bliss.

Infantry.

Preston, Lt. Col. H. N., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.
Hartle, Lt. Col. R. P., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at the Utah Agricul. College, Logan, Utah.
Bluck, Maj. J. R., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Birmingham Public Schools.
Hobson, Maj. W. E., assigned to Personnel Branch of Operations Div.
Hanford, Maj. E. C., to Wash. for temp. duty.
Vestal, Maj. M. F., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science, at Loyola College, Los Angeles.
Turnbull, Maj. W. A., detailed to Judge Adv. Gen.'s Dept. and will proceed to Camp Devens.
de Hority, Maj. H. V., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science, at University of Wisconsin.
Mitchell, Capt. O. B., from Athens, Greece, to Washington to accompany as aide de camp Maj. Gen. W. P. Burnham.
Darling, Capt. F. F., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science, Council Bluffs High School, Iowa.
Gilmore, Capt. G. W., to Camp Shelby with Motor Transport Corps.
McCord, Capt. W. D., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science and Tactics, at Bangor High School, Maine.
Davis, Capt. P. D., hon. discharged as Capt. only.
Davenport, Capt. R. E., from 19th, and detailed with Mil. Intelligence Div. and duty in offices of Intelligence Off., Southern Dept.
Holt, Capt. B. J., Jr., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science at Owensboro City Schools, Ky.
McLendon, Capt. E. L., detailed as Asst. Prof. of Mil. Science, Indianapolis, Ind., Public Schools.
Houston, Capt. P., assigned to 46th.
Brown, Capt. W. F., will report to Supt. of Water Transportation at Southern Dept.
Glenn, Capt. B. C., to Ft. Slocum.
Hay, 1st Lt. G. W., hon. discharged.
McKenna, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Travis for disposition.
Miller, 1st Lt. A., to Hosp. No. 30, at Plattsburg Barracks, sick.
Phulphs, 1st Lt. R. J., to Newport News.
Dernier, 1st Lt. G. L., detailed as Prof. of Mil. Science, at Franklin & Marshall Academy, Lancaster, Penn.

Field Artillery.

Faneuf, Col. R. J., to Univ. of California, re establishment of R. A. unit in that State.
Walker, Lt. Col. R., W., detailed as asst. prof. of mil. science at Mass. Agric. College, Amherst.
O'Dell, Lt. Col. H. R., Minton, Major H. C., and Ristine, Capt. H. H., to Ft. Sill.
Anderson, Major R. C., and Appleman, 1st Lt. O. K., to Disciplinary Barracks, at Ft. Leavenworth.
Shafroth, Capt. M., hon. discharged
Warner, Capt. M. J., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Beaver, Capt. C. A., and White, Capt. C. W., from School of Fire, Ft. Sill, and will remain on present duties.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD twin sixes to hire; superior service; reasonable rates. 1917 Packard Sedan, 1,341 W. 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

WILL pay commission to any one securing steady work for 3½ van body truck. Telephone Stuyvesant 612.

HUDSON, smooth running, 7-passenger touring car; hire $3 hour. Plaza 6769.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire, careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Plaza 9260.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD Limousine, Mod. 3-38; good condition. WHITE Limousine, Mod. 1-45; good condition. WHITE two-ton truck chassis, good condition. WHITE 2½-ton truck with dump body, good condition. WHITE two-ton truck with 20-passenger body. R 91 Times.

We are in the market for used two-ton truck; must have fourteen-foot wheelbase. Pierce-Arrow or Packard preferred. 433 Times Downtown.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE, 1917, 2-35; also limousine body. Broadway Taxi, 202 West 96th.

WANTED for Immediate Export—High grade cars, Fiercos, Packards, Rolls Royce, Stutz, Mercer, &c. B. C., 148 Times.

FOUR-PASSENGER Oldsmobile, Buick, Hudson, 1918 model, good condition; reasonable. L 74 Times.

PACKARD, 7-passenger touring car, model 3-38; must be in good condition, fine; private party. T. R. Wheeler, 103 West 57th.

BUICK, Hudson, Cadillac, Chandler, or other standard makes wanted for cash. J. A. Mellish, 330 West 44th St.

HUDSON Sedan, with glass in back of front seat wanted; state full particulars. D. W., 462 W. 42d St.

STEARNS 4-cylinder Cloverleaf or touring. Baum, 415 West 55th. Columbus 7600.

BUICK 4-passenger coupe wanted; state full particulars. D. W., 462 W. 42d St.

Automobile Repairing.

TINSMITH.—Automobile bumps, radiator and copper, tin, brass, all kinds of sheet metal work, and roofer. S. N. Flowerton Bros., 410 West 40th St. Telephone Bryant 4778.

FOR SALE.

150 Steel Double Lockers, for garage use, with three compartments; cost $3,000; will sell for $2.50 for the Hudson Motor Garage; now on sale at $20 a double locker. Manhattanville Garage, 130th St., Old Broadway. Tel. Morningside 5200.

For rent or sale, fully equipped brickyard on Hudson River; was operated last season; present capacity eleven million a year, which can be increased under good management; abundant supply of clay and sand. N 328 Times Annex.

For sale,
CHINESE ANTIQUE.
Handsome, massive, bronze ornament.
Apply Thomas,
528 West 30th St.

For sale, all furniture in 4-room apartment; dresser, brass bed, oak china closet, 3 tables, 6 chairs, cabinet sewing machine, carpet, &c.; almost new. 651 West 160th St., Apt. 54.

Refrigerating Machine.—Capacity 10 tons refrigeration, absorption with condenser and receiver; also extra exchanger. Carl Heineman Bros., 78 Barclay St.

Pool table wanted.—Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, 375 Lexington Av. Communicate Mrs. MacDonald, Director.

Household goods; everything very reasonable; no dealers. 121 West 85d. Three rings, afternoons.

Furniture.

High-class furniture for sale to private party. Phone Schuyler 2774.

Purchase and Exchange.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
NONVISIBLE 3 MONTHS, $5.00.
VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 up.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.,
330 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 5406.
20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. (FRANKLIN.

Wanted.—Comptometer, Burroughs, Monroe, Calculating and Adding Machines. I offer for sale and rent, Comptometer, Calculating and other Adding Machines, with or without operators, by the day. John E. Hanson, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground floor.

Furniture Wanted—Pay full value, contents apartments, houses, pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3783.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILL BE IN NEW YORK CITY APRIL 22 and 23; wish return truck load not over 2 tons for any point, between here and Boston. For terms write J. Ward Co., 583 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CUSTOMERS of J. Morris Shirtmaker, 226 West 46th St. Am selling store. Report with claims.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Names Placed on Lists for License No. 1 and for Service.

There have been placed on the eligible lists of holders of License No. 1 for elementary schools, as of April 9, the names of the following:

Joseph Stachiman, 81.3; Nancy G. Cornell, 85.32; Mrs. J. Vallender, 86.84; Charlotte W. Cooper, 82.12; A. L. McCormack, 87.05; Lois F. Betz, 87.11; Estelle Engel, 81.11; Grace Hamill, 90.4; Beatrice Mayer, 86.09; Natalie Bunisk, 80.89; Helen Wilson, 89.83; E. P. Sweetser, 89.7; Bertha L. Collyer, 86.65; Frances Teuser, 85.45; M. M. Quinn, 89.1; Charlotte Sundmacher, 89.1; E. C. Sullivan, 88.31; Sophia Weinstein, 84.19; E. B. Crossman, 84.77; Adrian Van Voon, 88.71; Josephine McKenna, 86.85; H. F. Lynch, 86.63; M. L. Rees, 86.63; Edith Barkley, 88.31; H. R. Byrne, 88.34; Mareline Lefkewitz, 88.11; Frances Kilson, 87.96; M. A. Quattlander, 87.9; Emma Pepper, 87.83; K. P. Reddy, 87.48; G. C. Marsterton, 87.56; M. E. Molloy, 87.54; V. Noonan, 87.46; M. C. Jacobs, 87.45; Florence Kuehne, 87.42; R. L. Hiller, 87.31; Florence Geoghegan, 87; H. D. Townsend, 86.94; M. L. Wilcox, 86.91; Sadie Cowan, 86.84; F. Malcolm, 86.76; R. M. Jewett, 86.76; M. L. Beers, 86.75; Blanche Yarnis, 86.65; Bessie Goldstein, 86.56.

Ira H. Edwards, 86.53; F. H. Downer, 86.42; Margaret Crowley, 86.4; A. M. Lockert, 86.35; Georgiana Cooper, 86.31; T. E. Opperman, 86.12; I. M. Townsend, 86.08; M. B. Munson, 85.93; Martha Singer, 85.9; Sarah Danishevsky, 85.7; H. V. Killeen, 85.69; Rose Stolof, 85.62; A. Seiler, 85.6; E. A. Duggan, 85.49; M. A. Plazza, 85.47; Bertha Goldman, 85.3; J. H. Witteram, 85.3; E. B. Meltzer, 85.29; A. E. Watkins, 85.14; M. M. Mackesy, 85.07; A. E. Mohrard, 89.02; K. A. Walsh, 85.02; E. C. Meyer, 84.97; Fannie Seelig, 84.9; Sylvia Gibbs, 84.84; M. S. Norseen, 84.65; A. H. Thiel, 84.65; Augusta Holzbauer, 84.63; M. L. Masterson, 84.57; M. D. Schutt, 84.55; R. A. Hager, 84.54; R. M. Olson, 84.47; Rowena Coolbaugh, 84.43; Katharine Grey, 84.35; Sophie Jaffe, 84.27; C. M. McCann, 84.27; K. V. Pierce, 84.27; R. V. Greenspun, 84.26; E. D. Ohlin, 84.16; Mollie Mandelowitz, 84; E. H. Beheln, 83.97; Gladys Halloran, 83.87; Anna Hoffman, 83.87; Loretta Schwars, 83.85.

Fanny Schlesinger, 83.85; Elizabeth Crowley, 83.84; Elizabeth Kaplan, 83.68; M. E. Conklin, 83.67; R. B. Schatz, 83.65; G. E. Caveney, 83.64; Elsie Birnbaum, 83.57; J. D. Borgstede, 83.5; F. L. Warner, 83.5; A. A. Delisle, 83.5; M. W. Kilbe, 83.4; Sophie Segalowitz, 83.37; J. V. Callahan, 83.3; May Pearse, 83.3; M. M. Mannion, 83.25; A. G. Wey, 83.24; D. P. Sternhaarts, 83.21; R. J. Manson, 83.16; A. M. Hubbert, 83.12; H. A. Keyes, 83.1; Alice Sieber, 83.04; A. B. Copeland, 83; L. J. Guerin, 82.94; K. P. Morrissey, 83.94; E. M. Welsh, 82.78; Mabel McLean, 82.78; R. R. Schulz, 82.75; M. S. Denton, 82.67; W. D. Gebhard, 82.65; Hattie Fetermann, 82.62; Helen Crosby, 82.58; H. S. Brush, 82.52; K. B. Hughes, 82.44; Mary Alexander, 82.43; K. D. George, 82.43; E. L. Biter, 82.42; M. L. Armstrong, 82.36; Florence Rivers, 82.34; M. C. Rogers, 82.25; E. M. Spellman, 82.24; M. C. McCluskey, 82.2; Florence Taylor, 82.14; L. M. Donlin, 81.92; Frances Tryna, 81.92.

M. K. Wheeler, 81.8; Beatrice Fargin, 81.84; Thea Kolarik, 81.83; Helene Liston, 81.82; Amalia Goldstucker, 81.8; A. L. Charney, 81.77; Rose Rooten, 81.76; Margaret Cleary, 81.75; Virginia Kruger, 81.75; I. B. Edelman, 81.66; Adele Barsewski, 81.64; A. E. Sonnerfield, 81.63; Bertha Kirschner, 81.61; Miriam Gross, 81.54; D. B. Illan, 81.5; I. M. Klimartin, 81.49; Lillian Graef, 81.44; M. J. Mason, 81.39; E. Fitzgerald, 81.34; May Mayer, 81.32; Sadie Schnall, 81.3; F. E. Daly, 81.23; E. G. Raymond, 81.21; E. H. Meyer, 81.12; L. G. Crooks, 81.08; E. L. Siegel, 80.97; Cherull, 80.97; Mary Katz, 80.87; Celia Schnur, 80.87; A. V. McCabe, 80.84; G. L. O'Brien, 80.79; M. L. Langham, 80.74; M. A. Lesch, 80.69; J. N. Benjamin, 80.65; M. M. Heslin, 80.64; M. M. Driscoll, 80.63; G. C. Devlin, 80.57; L. I. Steuernagel, 80.5; Viola Marr, 80.49; F. G. Howlin, 80.48; G. A. Reilly, 80.43; J. E. Yelinick, 80.40; M. B. Thompson, 80.40; J. A. O'Neill, 80.29; B. H. Brody, 80.24.

Beatrice Nitzberg, 80.05; Elizabeth Borchardt, 80.03; Cecile Inaier, 80.02; A. E. Campbell, 80.01; Beatrice Baumvoll, 80; R. J. Boylan, 79.99; Helen Fetzer, 79.99 Gertrude Smits, 79.975; E. A. Tierney, 79.97; C. C. Eggert, 79.91; M. E. Staut, 79.9; A. M. Ball, 79.86; A. M. Kerr, 79.76; E. M. Duren, 79.73; G. H. Flannery, 79.71; Estelle Goodman, 79.6; A. L. Dodge, 79.58; A. E. Kretchman, 79.37; D. R. Levdansky, 79.32; Rose Katz, 79.31; M. J. Whitaker, 79.5; Dorothy Jacoff, 79.45; Marion Meneely, 79.43; I. A. J. Haire, 79.35; M. A. Karg, 79.27; E. E. Cox, 79.26; Gertrude Katz, 79.26; E. G. Katz, 79.24; Henry Lowenbaum, 79.24; Rachel Isaacs, 79.24; Clara Arian, 79.13; M. L. Samuelson, 79.08; F. A. Woesthoff, 79.07; Martha Kramer, 79.06; Dorothy Bazar, 79.05; M. M. O'Brien, 78.95; Rose Hoffman, 78.84; M. E. Donohue, 78.83; C. B. Bagley, 78.77; K. Q. Silverman, 78.73; E. R. Lederer, 78.72; E. G. Weitling, 78.7; O. B. Blair, 78.69; Victoria Sayers, 78.61; B. B. Gossonoff, 78.57.

E. A. Anderson, 78.56; Rose Klein, 78.545; May Leahy, 78.54; G. E. Bennett, 78.46; M. Z. Herrick, 78.45; A. M. Maryns, 78.4; Rose Oesreicher, 78.41; M. M. Dempsey, 78.38; B. S. Collins, 78.23; M. X. Rorty, 78.24; Edith Parks, 78.145; G. A. Seitz, 78.12; Henrietta M. Fay, 78.09; Sadie Kelly, 78.07; T. M. Eisenhauer, 78.015; L. M. Sjostrom, 77.98; H. C. Seabury, 77.92; A. M. Siebenichen, 77.84; L. M. Speier, 77.83; M. F. Danner, 77.81; C. Peterson, 77.72; H. C. Monahan, 77.60; M. V. Saunders, 77.69; C. E. Southee, 77.63; Rebecca Sleppin, 77.63, F. C. Gallick, 77.6; Anna McAllister, 77.53; J. M. Murray, 77.55; Beatrice Schubach, 77.52; Cora Lederer, 77.47; Madeline Reilly, 77.4; H. B. Herman, 77.39; S. L. Scharf, 77.26; Frieda Bandes, 77.16; B. R. Alpert, 77.04; Florence A. Ryan, 77.04; Kelly, 77.02; Florence A. Rose, 76.90; J. W. Campbell 76.85; M. V. Kennedy, 76.85; M. L. Martin, 76.9; A. S. D'Agrosa, 76.85; J. V. Ryan, 76.83; A. M. Flood, 76.77; A. C. Klube, 76.74.

I. T. Conen, 76.68; M. E. Irwin, 76.67; K. C. Ryan, 76.63; S. C. Rose, 76.62; Clara Doherty, 76.54; M. A. Meadows, 76.5; R. K. Wolfe, 76.44; A. C. Ruby, 76.42; E. E. Young, 76.35; Eva Janoff, 76.27; Mary Greenberg, 76.12; Sarah Shapiro, 76.12; I. C. Williams, 76.11; Rose Silverstein, 76.08; Joseph Gertrude Bachman, 76; F. J. Klein, 75.97; A. R. Meegan, 75.91; R. L. Breitman, 75.53; A. E. Smith, 75.52; Lillian Axel, 75.5; Ethel F. Machette or Upper Montclair, 75.45; Frances McGrath, 75.44; Stella Schulman, 75.39; G. E. Morton, 75.35; F. H. Graven, 75.28; M. J. Murphy, 75.24; Celia Salaman, 75.15; A. M. Livingston, 75.12; Rose Weiss, 75.1; Emilie Semler, 75.05; Beulah Muncy, 75.01; Dorothy Oetjen, 74.99; W. B. Kittredge, 74.97; R. V. Pipitone, 74.92; Minnie Brittan, 74.86; Alice Davis, 74.85; A. L. Dunn, 74.06; Gertrude Leahy, 74.85; E. P. Masterson, 74.85; L. H. Franklin, 74.84; L. R. Bridges, 74.6; E. M. Briganti, 74.44; Madeline Hald, 74.42.

Estelle Dreiner, 74.4; Catherine Farnan, 74.35; Anita Tagg, 74.34; J. Hammond, 74.31; A. A. Tag, 74.31; May Callery, 74.24; Grace Anhaltzer, 74.22; V. M. Murphy, 74.2; E. A. Steadon, 74.18; A. M. Hubert, 74.16; Hannette Lasher, 73.98; Helen Ryan, 73.97; Florence Edelmuth, 73.8; M. A. Toale, 73.8; Anna Leitner, 73.73; Anna Uhr, 73.65; G. R. Rosenthal, 73.5; Clara Banes, 73.5; F. C. Biara, 73.5; G. J. Hall, 73.28; Leah Levy, 73.26; E. M. O'Brien, 73.2; L. H. Rokeach, 73.16; D. E. Cuntz, 72.98; J. W. Slattery, 72.9; A. Giannattasio, 72.77; Sibyl Feinerman, 72.68; Elizabeth Meehan, 72.57; M. L. Howe, 72.44; J. L. Madden, 72.35; G. I. White, 72.32; K. Brooks, 72.28; Tillie Starkman, 72.22; Marjorie Hilton, 72.08; Georgette Pouy, 71.95; Lillian Schaffer, 71.86; Regina Berger, 71.845; Sarah Lefkowitz, 71.68; Ida Judenkirsch, 71.65; M. M. O'Brien, 71.52; Gertrude Lynch, 71.5; Bessie Mintz, 71.07; S. M. Fried, 71.06; S. P. Miller, 71.06.

B. R. Rose, 70.96; Gussie Bramson, 70.9; H. M. Dunne, 70.57; Anita Trott, 70.56; A. G. Lyding, 70.48; O'Brien, 70.39; H. R. Ober, 70.32; A. B. Martinoli, 70.16; M. B. Carolin, 70.14; Anna Borzillo, 69.74; M. C. Burns, 69.6; P. M. Geiss, 69.6; Katharine Keehan, 69.4; H. V. Ziemba, 68.82; Elizabeth Fanning, 68.76; Florence Kennedy, 68.7; Frances Balassi, 68.5; H. M. Mainardy, 68.01.

There have been placed on the eligible list as of April 1 for License 1 the names of the following:

E. M. Harrington, 98; H. C. Barte, 88.86; H. M. Gallipeau, 88.5; M. G. Weise, 82.5; E. A. Boyle, 81; F. R. Miethke, 73.24; J. R. Burns, 74.4; M. R. Bachman, ——; E. H. Curley, ——.

The names of the following have been placed on the list for trade sewing in the elementary schools, as of Dec. 12, 1918:

M. E. Pratt, 78.75; J. R. Eagleson, 76.75; E. E. Brown, 75.75; M. A. Kiernan, 75.5; M. A. Gross, 73.25; C. M. O'Donnell, 72.75; Violet Haver, 71.

Placement as of April 3, 1917: W. E. Clarke, 90.25.

Placement as of Feb. 19, 1918: F. B. Hunter, 79; M. E. Anderson, 73.5; Henriette Segale, 72.75; R. A. Shields, 71.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion lists are announced:

Division of Construction and Design, Manhattan.—Llewellyn M. Wood, 82.86.

Topographical Draftsman, Grade C, Queens.—Henry Klefaber, 76.00.

Preventable Diseases, Manhattan.—William Jacobson, 82.90; S. B. Ross, 82.62; Max Scheer, 81.35.

United States.

Commission announces for May 21, at the New York Custom House, an examination for head nurse, (operating,) for women. A vacancy at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C., at $800 a year, together with board, quarters, and laundry, will be filled from this examination. Competitors will be examined in anatomy and physiology, 5; hygiene of the sick room, 20; general nursing, 20; surgical nursing, 20; obstetrical nursing, 20; experience in nursing, 15. Applicants will be required to show that they are graduates of recognized schools for trained nurses which require a residence of three years in a hospital giving thorough practical and theoretical training. They must have had surgical experience, be capable of managing an operating room, and be registered. They must have reached their twenty-fourth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Estates Appraised.

BLUMENTHAL, SOLOMON, (Aug. 8, 1918;) total estate, $80,786; real estate, $28,290; stocks and bonds, $51,842. His wife, Rose F. Blumenthal, 44, 72; 2 sons, Joseph B., $15,857, and Myron S. Blumenthal, $18,289, and daughter, Helen Blumenthal, $15,929.

TURTLE, HERBERT S., (April 11, 1917;) estate taxable in New York of $133,919, which is a half interest in Turtle Brothers, importers of linen dress goods. His beneficiaries are his sis. brothers and Joseph, who receive $5,000 each four live in Ireland and Scotland, and two in America. They are: Mary L. Turtle of Quincy, Mass., and Henry B. Machette of Upper Montclair, his son and daughter, who live with their father, Lancelot and Arabella Turtle, receive the income from $49,882 till they are 30 yrs. old, and four nephews and nieces receive $1,180 each.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, dated January 30th, 1919, and entered on February 21st, 1919, in a certain action pending in said Court, entitled Edgar Mac Gregor and Edward Pepis, plaintiffs, against Shubert Theatrical Company, defendants," in Equity No. 15-72, and which decree is a part of judgment roll No. 3441, Thomas B. Fyfer, Special Master, appointed under said decree, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, at the Court House on the plaza entitled "United States Court, in the Post Office Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Room No. 235, on the 30th day of April, 1919, at the o'clock in the afternoon, the property directed in said decree to be sold, to wit:

(a) The performing, stock and motion picture rights of the play entitled "Friend Martha," written by Edward Pepis.

(b) The production of such play "Friend Martha," now stored at Hanna's Shop at No. 450 West 40th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, consisting of the material properties, scenery and costumes contained upon the said premises and comprising the said production, such production being sold subject to a lien for storage charges, such storage charges amounting to $400 on the 30th day of April, 1919.

THOMAS B. FELDER,
100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NATHAN BURKAN, Atty. for Plaintiffs, 141 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM NOVICK, plaintiff, against M. GROH'S SONS, INC., defendant; WILLIAM NOVICK, plaintiff, against CHELSEA ICE PLANT, INC., defendant.

Upon the annexed petition of George C. DeLacy and E. Bright Wilson, duly verified the 21st day of March, 1919, and upon all the papers and proceedings heretofore had herein,

NOW on motion of Williams, Folsom & Stroube, attorneys for the receivers, it is hereby

ORDERED, that all creditors herein file their proofs of claim, duly verified as required by law, with the Receivers, at the office of George C. DeLacy, one of said Receivers, at his office, in the Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before May 26th, 1919.

FURTHER ORDERED, that a copy of this order be served on all creditors by mailing a true copy thereof to each creditor, and that the same be published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the 27th day of March, and the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th days of April, and the 6th, 13th, 20th, and 26th days of May, 1919.

JNO. C. KNOX,
U. S. D. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS for DYNAMITE, BLASTING caps, detonators, and safety fuse.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M., April 21, 1919, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1271) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the assistant purchasing agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 806 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM 710 Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M., May 1, 1919, and then opened, for removing wreck of "Steamship Serantes," sunk

8,000 LADS IN CITY ARE DRUG ADDICTS

80,000 in Draft Were Rejected by National Army, Rainey Tells Parole Board.

"DOPED" TO EVADE SERVICE

Prohibition a Disturbing Factor—State Commission Joins Local Health Department Campaign.

There are in New York City alone 8,000 men between 21 and 31 years old who are drug addicts, while elsewhere there were 80,000 in the first draft for the National Army, it was disclosed yesterday in a report made public by the New York City Parole Commission.

The report on this point said:

"Congressman Rainey, who is a most active worker against this evil, and who has labored with the United States Treasury Department on new legislation to amend the Harrison Narcotic Drug act of 1914, has brought out some astounding facts on this subject. He offers the opinion that since the only weapon of the Federal authorities is for preventive purposes and to restrict the sale of drugs through revenue enactments, the real fight must be made by State and municipal authorities. Speaking of young men of draft age, he says it was found that there were 80,000 drug addicts in the first draft, all of whom needed medical attention.

"They were all rejected by camp officers as incompetent and, worse still, young men deliberately acquired the drug habit to escape the draft. He has a list of twenty-five physicians who were commissioned as Captains and Majors who are drug addicts, and also the name of a physician so commissioned who started for France with a large amount of narcotics to be dealt out among soldiers. In New York City a list has been made up of 8,000 men between 21 and 31 who are drug addicts. The Congressman regards the newly enacted prohibition laws as a certain source of still greater drug addiction."

Accompanying the report of the Commission was a letter written by Alexander McKinny, its Chairman, in which it was asserted that an ex-convict now on parole had declared that he visited the Department of Health's Bureau of Drug Addiction Clinic at 145 Worth Street the other day and obtained a portion of drug which he "split" with "pals" who were waiting outside.

Chairman McKinny declared the custodial method, in his opinion, was the only way to treat addicts, and said he could not indorse the Health Department's system of establishing public clinics.

Whatever their virtue, yesterday again indicated that the clinic in Worth Street was popular with the drug victims. From the time it opened until the doors were barred 1,000 addicts of both sexes came to get their daily portion of narcotics. It was announced by Health Commissioner Copeland that to date 2,500 persons have been treated at the clinic, and the chances were that the daily visitation would continue to increase.

This morning the State Narcotic Commission will open an office in the Department of Health building, 139 Centre Street. Ex-Senator George H. Whitney, Deputy Commissioner of Drug Control, will be in charge and will undertake an immediate checking up of drug prescriptions. The Commissioner is empowered under the Boyland anti-drug law to conduct hearings in the cases of physicians suspected of irregular practice in drugs, and, upon a conviction, to revoke the doctor's license to issue narcotic prescriptions.

At the meeting which decided upon this step were Commissioners Copeland and Whitney, former Senator Walter R. Herrick, who has been nominated by Governor Smith to head the State Narcotic Commission and whose confirmation by the Senate is expected by tomorrow at the latest; Police Inspector Joseph Faurot, Lieutenant Henry Scherb of the Narcotic Squad and Justice Cornelius F. Collins of Special Sessions, who is Chairman of the New York State and City Magistrates' Committee on the Drug Evil.

Justice Collins and William F. Fetherston, counsel to the Health Department, pointed out that the conference might as well not attempt to frame an amendment to the State Sanitary Code, since full power to regulate issuance of narcotic prescriptions was vested by the law in the State Commission.

DEBS GIVES PRISON PROMISE

Agrees to Refrain from Propaganda in Federal Prison.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 14.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at the Moundsville Penitentiary, near Wheeling, for violation of the Espionage Act, began his term today as a clerk in the prison hospital.

Warden Terrell said that he had intended to assign Debs to the library, but decided that Debs would be the object of too much curiosity there and gave him the clerkship, the lightest work in the institution, because of his age.

Before he began work the warden told Debs that he would be well treated so long as he complied with the prison regulations and that the only special requirement in his case was that he refrain from preaching any of his doctrines, which Debs agreed to do.

SEVEN DEAD IN RACE RIOTS.

Two Policemen and Four Negroes Killed in Georgia.

MILLEN, Ga., April 14.—Seven fatalities were reported today in race riots begun yesterday at Buckhead Church, this county.

County Policeman W. C. Brown, T. H. Stephens, Night Marshal, and four negroes were killed and another negro was taken from the jail and lynched.

Seven negro lodge and church buildings have been burned, and it is feared that the trouble is not yet over.

HARBOR MEN VOTE STRIKE ON R.R. BOATS

Demand Reinstatement of Men Discharged for Breaking Settlement Agreements.

CONFERENCE DELAYS ACTION

Agreed That Government Shall Have 48 Hours' Notice—About 8,000 Men Will Be Affected.

Harbor workers voted yesterday to declare a strike against the Railroad Administration because of the discharge of a number of tug crews as agreement breakers, but immediate action was prevented by a conference between the strike leaders and Regional Director A. H. Smith of the eastern division.

The conference produced no agreement, but will be resumed today at 11 o'clock. Director Smith insisted at the interview that the union men, who had settled their grievances with the railroad, comply with their agreement to handle all kinds of traffic which had been handled previous to the strike. The strike leaders, headed by President Thomas L. Delahunty of Marine Affiliation, demanded that the discharged men be reinstated before any further questions were settled.

It was agreed at the meeting that, if the strike is ordered, forty-eight hours' notice will be served on the Government by the unions, in accordance with the agreement which ended the strike in March, so that the strike is not likely to get under way before Wednesday in any event.

The vote of the harbor workers, who met yesterday, was 270 to 17 in favor of calling the strike. This solidarity of the union men in favor of the strike to compel reinstatement of the discharged men was somewhat surprising to officials of the Railroad Administration and the boat owners, who believed that the rank and file of the harbor workers were tired of the situation in the harbor, which is now entering upon its seventh week.

President Thomas L. Delahunty of the Marine Affiliation said yesterday that, if the strike was resumed, the men would quit work on municipal ferries and on boats of all classes. If the strike is declared again it will affect about 8,000 men, but they will be the more important classes of harbor workers. The tidewater boatmen and lightermen, who number about 10,000, have made terms with both the Railroad Administration and the private boat owners, but they work almost entirely on non-self-propelled boats. The men still on strike against the boat owners and threatening to renew the strike against the Railroad Administration, handle the tow-boats and tugs, which are needed to move the other class of boats.

Paul Bonynge, counsel for the Boat Owners' Association, said yesterday that, in spite of the strike the boat owners had about 100 tugs and steam lighters in operation, or about 25 per cent. of the craft owned by them, so that another flare-up of the strike would not nearly tie up the harbor. Mr. Bonynge asserted that the boat owners had made their last attempt to settle the strike as an organization of boat owners dealing with an organization of harbor workers, and that when the men wanted to come back to work they would have to make the best terms they could with individual firms.

CITY AID FOR CRIPPLED.

Aldermen Asked to License News Stands for Soldiers.

An ordinance prepared by the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, providing that disabled soldiers and sailors receive the preference in the granting of news stand licenses, will be introduced before the Board of Aldermen today. The ordinance is not intended to cause any of the present holders of licenses to lose their stands, but regulates the issuance of licenses for other stands hereafter.

The following statement was sent out by the Red Cross Institute:

"The committee is actuated by the belief that it is the duty of those in power to give every possible opportunity for self-support to those men who have been injured in the country's service, and to those who, through circumstances beyond their control, have become so handicapped physically that they cannot compete on equal terms with their able-bodied fellows in the ordinary walks of life. The committee is aware of the fact that the disabled ex-service man expects something better than the opportunity to operate a news stand, but it also feels that there may be some who will want and welcome this type of employment. The city, in giving preference to the physically handicapped man, will accomplish a double result, the committee believes. First, it will render public service by the sale of newspapers at convenient points, and second, it will prevent physically handicapped persons from becoming dependents upon the community. The committee earnestly invites and urges all civic and charitable organizations interested in the welfare of the handicapped men to co-operate with it by giving assistance and support to the proposed ordinance."

AT YOUR GROCERS

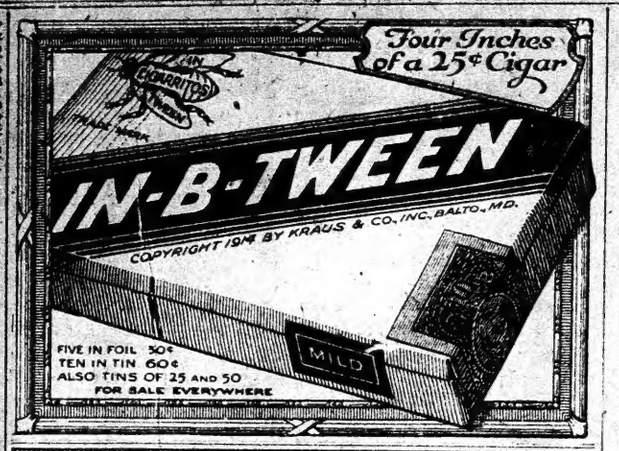
Learn to distinguish, by the label and the signature, the famous

Lea & Perrins SAUCE

It has been the world's leading condiment for generations.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE





Collars

UNUSUALLY fashionable, well made and comfortable—*and yet they cost no more.* Since you pay no more for E & W quality, why not get it?

E & W

EARL & WILSON

Stetson Hats

This smart model has decided a great many men to pay their respects to Easter with a derby.

It comes in Black and Seal Brown.

Other derbies in Pecan Brown.

Stetson Hats, $7, $8, $10, and up



Wallach-Stetson $7

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



His Big Day—

This isn't a try-on—it's a ceremony—an initiation. When a boy first steps into long trousers, he steps across one of the big thresholds of life.

Long trousers are insignia of manhood.

There are two disappointments a boy never forgets nor forgives: a first watch that doesn't keep time, and a first long-trousers suit that shames him because it is not genuine.

Because we know what it means to a boy, we see to it that his first long-trousers suit has in it literally everything that a well dressed man demands—fine all-wool fabrics, scrupulous tailoring and newest style touches.

In fact, his lithe, athletic figure permits a smartness of line and clever ideas in pockets, waist-seam effects and double breasted models that older men will envy.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Good "Prep" Suits

We have "Prep" Suits to outfit the boy of practically every build, so smartly, so perfectly, that people just naturally say, "How well he looks in his clothes."

Prices begin at $25—which makes their fine all-wool quality and stylish cut doubly interesting.

Other exceptional values at $28, $30, $35, $38 and $40

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers — 246-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 29th — 3d Ave., cor. 122d

Arnheim



NOT ONLY YOURSELF,

but everybody else will be pleased with your suit made to measure here.

Price 25 to 60 dollars.

Patterns from the best designers.

Fabrics from the best mills.

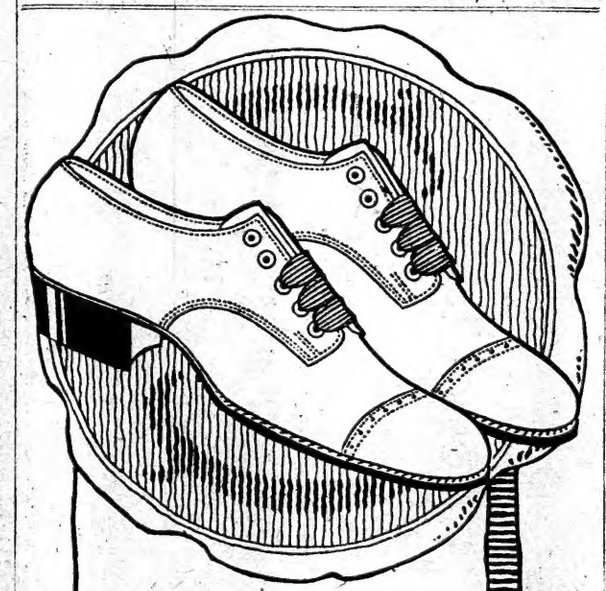
Tailoring by the best artisans.

And the largest collection of suitings to be seen anywhere.

Arnheim — TWO STORES BROADWAY & NINTH STREET 30 EAST 42D STREET

P. S.—The man who acts in time is safe eight times out of nine.

Arnheim Axioms.



Women's Blucher Oxford in Tan Calf, Black Calf or Black Kid. Ask for the new Wellesley last $6.75

Signet Shoe Co.

1345 Broadway, bet. 35th & 36th Sts.
Harlem—112 West 125th Street
Bronx—3rd Ave. & 149th Street
Brooklyn—557 Fulton Street
All Stores Open Evenings.

COME right in, brothers, light the calumet and smoke up! I am glad to know that my fellow guildsmen of the National Association of Merchant Tailors are planning concertedly to advertise their technique to the Well-Dressed Men of America, just as I have advertised almost singly to the Well-Dressed Men of New York.

Too long has Custom Tailoring hidden its light under a bushel, while clothing made-by-the-bushel has put more art into its pictures, than into its product. Quantity-cut clothing has its place, but it must always stay in second place.

Army And Navy Uniforms Of Slashing Swank

Clemons — Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor — Broadway at 39th St — 21 Years On This Corner



DAIRY SHOW
The Entire Milk Industry
April 21 to April 26.

HERE'S the country brought to the city; real live cows, real farmers, real farm family at home and at work producing the milk that New York City drinks.

Chosen housekeepers show how to make milk dishes—from soups to dessert;—a chance for you to try their cooking.

Children's Milk Week

will be featured at the Milk Show. Elimination contests each day, feeding of infants demonstrations, etc. Milk as a necessary food for growing children—under auspices of Department of Health of New York City.

See These Features:

1—Milking by electricity.
2—Cheese, butter and ice cream making.
3—Most valuable cheese in the world, representing 30,000 quarts of milk.
4—Dried Milk—how it is made.
5—Prize cows of different breeds. Champion milk producers.
6—Cost of milk production shown by actual food, labor, shelter and overhead exhibits and figures.
7—Food value of milk compared with other foods, shown by exhibits and actual cooking.
8—Speakers, open forum—food questions answered.

National Milk & Dairy Farm Exposition
71st Regiment Armory—Park Ave at 34th St.

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
OTHERS are IMITATIONS

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture



Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock Certificate No. G76469 for 10 shares in the name "Caroline E. Gregory." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. Caroline E. Gregory, care Robinson & Orr, 419 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

LOST—Diamond flexible bracelet, set in platinum, Wednesday evening, either at Park Avenue Hotel or on 97th St., Riverside Drive to West End Av., thence to 93d St. $500 reward for return or information leading to recovery. Mrs. L. M. Tatum, 315 West 97th. Phone Riverside 8983.

LOST—Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, black handbag, near corner of 5th Av. and 42d St.; contents valuable only to owner; reasonable reward. C. D. Perkins, 828 St. Nicholas Av. Audubon 4906W.

LOST—April 10 between East 40th St. and 10th St., a beaded bag with basket and flower design, lining and top gray silk. Please return to 119 East 19th St., Apartment 42. Suitable reward.

LOST—Lady's wrist watch, ribbon bracelet. Monday morning on West 170th St. or 181st St. or Broadway; thereabouts; reward. D. W. Kennedy, 427 Fort Washington Av. Phone 9195 St. Nicholas.

LOST—Large diamond bar pin, solitaire centre, seventy smaller diamonds; big reward; no questions asked. L. M. Raphael, 162 West 54th St. Phone Circle 1941.

LOST—Gold Phi Beta Kappa key, attached to ribbon watch fob, Sunday morning, on 8th Av., near Post Office. D. B. Van-Dyck, 252 West 20th St.

LOST—By maid, pocketbook, containing $30 and keys; vicinity 135th St. to 160th St. and Broadway; suitable reward. Phone 9185 Audubon, Apartment 7-F.

LOST—Saturday, a $50 4th Liberty Bond, Broadway subway, Shanley's, Hotel Plaza or street; $20 reward. J. W. Haraux, 265 Canal St. Telephone 707 Canal.

LOST—Black onyx link bracelet, Ritz-Carlton or taxicab from Carlton to 58 Central Park West; reward $20. Return Mrs. S. B. Wing, 58 Central Park West, Columbus 3556.

LOST—Brown fox scarf, Sunday evening, Riverside Drive, between 125th St. and Dyckman. Return to Miss Brown, 36 West 59th St. Reward.

LOST—Platinum chain with 14 diamonds, Sunday afternoon, between West 98th and West 91st; liberal reward. Altheimer, Apt. 11D, 215 West 98th.

LOST—Lady's black satchel, containing valuables, between 120th St., Amsterdam Av., and Tarrytown; reward. McDonald, 434 West 120th St.

LOST—About 1 o'clock Monday, probably McCreery's or Wee Nook Tea Room, small tan silk purse, containing sum money. Phone Gramercy 3758.

LOST—If whoever found gold wrist watch with name engraved will return to The Art War Relief, 599 5th Av., reward will be given.

LOST—Purse, with gold monogram, Belmont Theatre, containing money and keys. Chapman, 739 5th Av., Room 401. Reward.

LOST—Sunday, 132d-Broadway, lady's black bag containing jewelry, papers. Please return 555 West 170th, Apt. 56; liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond crescent, Sunday, 15th, between 9 and 11; reward. Address Mary Cirma, 285 Greene St., New Haven.

LOST—Monday noon on Broad St., beaded bag, in paper envelope; liberal reward. Colonel Chamberlin, 104 Broa St.

LOST—Lady's Swiss diamond watch and chain, No. 14406, Amsterdam Av., 144th-150th Sts.; reward. Phone Audubon 9171.

LOST—Platinum diamond pin; generous reward. H. Newman, Ansonia Hotel, Apartment 9-L.

LOST—Sunburst diamond, surrounded by whole pearls; liberal reward. G. H., Morningside 5282.

LOST—Diamond and pearl oval shaped brooch, setting gold, Saturday night; reward. Phone Schuyler 1088.

LOST—Reward for return of lady's handkerchiefs lost on subway train Sunday midnight. 101 West 55th St., top floor.

LOST—Gold lorgnon and chain between Park Av. and 52d St. and 5th Av. and 59th St. Reward if returned to Hotel Gotham.

LOST—Tan wallet containing money, commutation ticket, and New Jersey automobile license, J 446 Times Downtown.

LOST—Platinum-bar pin set diamonds, sapphires; reward. Mrs. Nott, 151 East 61st.

LOST—Rivoli Theatre, lady's fox fur neckpiece; communicate; reward. G 206 Times.

Found.

FOUND—Will the party who lost a tire from an automobile in passing through Roslyn, L. I., last week kindly communicate with L 82 Times?

FOUND—February, lady's pin; owner will describe design, material, construction, &c. J. L. Koch, Sewickley, Penn.

FOUND—BUNCH OF KEYS. MISS McNAMARA. PHONE 628 FRANKLIN.

$50 REWARD

for bracelet, flexible black onyx and platinum links, lost Saturday Ritz-Carlton or Carlton House, thence in taxi to Central Park West. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—DOG, April 12, black French bull, female, vicinity Riverside Drive-135th St.-Broadway; answers to NIGGER LADY; large reward. Phone Morningside 2780, Apt. 6.

Easter reminds of chicks—
Chicks remind of Hatch
SALTO NUTS
A fine Easter Treat
Hatch
Hatch he pays the Parcel Post
35th St. at Herald Sq. — B'way at 36th B'way at 45th